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IC-575, 28/50Mhz Dual band multimode base station.

The ICOM IC-575 base station was developed to meet the demand for advanced communications for the recently acquired 6m band. Similar in appearance to the IC-275/475 2m and 70cm base stations, the beauty of this new transceiver from ICOM is that it gives you the best of both worlds, 6 & 10m in one compact unit. The IC-575 covers 28-30Mhz and 50-54Mhz. Operating modes are SSB, CW, AM & FM. Power output is 10 watts (AM 4 watts) with a front panel control to reduce output for QRP operations. A pass band tuning circuit narrows the I.F. passband width, eliminating signal in the passband. A built-in notch filter eliminates beat signals with sharp attenuation characteristics.

Some PLL systems have difficulty meeting the lockup time demands placed on them by new data communications. This is why ICOM developed the DDS (Direct Digital Synthesizer) method. With a lockup time of just 5msec the DDS method allows the IC-575 to handle data communications such as packet or AMTOR. 99 programmable memories can store frequency, mode, offset frequency and direction. A total of four scanning functions for easy access to a wide range of frequencies, memory scan, programmed scan, selected mode memory scan and lock out scan. The IC-575 has an internal A.C. power supply, but can also be used on 13.8v DC for mobile or portable operation.



Optional accessories available are the UT36 voice synthesizer, the IC-FL83 CW narrow filter, SM7 external loudspeaker, HP2 communication headphones and SM8/SM10 desk microphones. Other transceivers available in this range are: IC-275E 2m multimode 25w, IC-275H 2m multimode 100w, IC-475E 70cm multimode 25w, IC-475H 70cm multimode 75w.

> You can get what you want just by picking up the telephone. Our mail order department offers you free same day despatch whenever possible, instant credit, interest free H.P., Barclaycard and Access facility, 24 hour answerphone service.



IC-761, HF Transceiver with general coverage receiver

The new ICOM IC-761 H.F. Tranceiver has many features making it probably the best top of the line Amateur transceiver available today. This all mode tranceiver features an internal aerial tuning unit and A.C. power supply. The A.T.U. boasts a 3 second band selection and tune up with a VSWR matching of less than 1.3:1. For the serious operator the 100kHz-30MHz general coverage receiver and 105dB dynamic range make it ideal for DX chasing. Frequency selection is by the main VFO or via the front panel direct access keypad.

the main VFO or via the front panel direct access keypad. And for when reception is difficult, pass band tuning, I.F. shift, notch filter, noise blanker, pre-amp and attenuator should enable you to copy even those weak DX stations whether

amateur or broadcast. The C.W. operator will appreciate the electronic keyer, 500Hz filter and full break in (40wpm) other filter options are available. The IC-CR64 high stability crystal is standard as is the CI-V communications interface for computer control. Twin VFO's and split mode for cross band contacts the IC-761 features program scanning, memory scan and mode select scan and the 32 wine gap store frequency and mode.

memories can store frequency and mode. The tranceivers operating system is held permanently in ROM and is not dependant upon the lithium battery. The cell is used for memory back up only. A new style meter gives P.O., A.L.C., IC, VC, COMP and SWR readings. Optional accessories include the IC-SP20 external loudspeaker with audio filter selections, FL101 250Hz CW filter, FL102 6kHz A.M. filter and the EX 310 voice synthesizer. The SM8 & SM10 desk microphones are also suitable for this equipment.

Telephone us free-of-charge on:

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FET receiver preamplifiers. Sideband selectable SSB, FM and CW are all included, with dual synthesized VFOs tuning 20Hz/step, plus an independent FM channel tuning knob with standard channel steps of your area. All repeater operating functions are provided, including reverse shift and programmable odd split memory. A speech processor is included for SSB, and for CW, an optional 600Hz narrow filter is available for selectable CW narrow operation. An excellent IF shift system is provided, plus Yaesu's super IF width system; first time ever in a VHF/UHF transceiver! All memories store mode (as well as band, of course), and can be scanned for busy or clear, pause or stop - even when on a different bands. Programmable limited band scan between memories, and priority channel checking functions are also included. Every conceivable memory/ VFO data exchange function is provided, and all memories plus the VFOs are backed up by a lithium battery. With the optional plug-in satellite IF unit installed, full dupley cross-band canability is provided, with independent tuning, mode selection

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Frequency Range Class of Operation Minimum input power Maximum input power Recommended input	LP50-3-50 50-54MHz AB1 500mW 5W	LP50-10-50 50-54MHz AB1 500mW 15W	LPM50-10-100 50-54MHz AB1 500mW 15W	LPM70-10-100 70-72MHz AB1 500mW 15W
power Output impedance Output Power Power Requirements Pre-Amp gain	3W 50 ohms 50W 13·8V 6A	10W 50 ohms 50W 13·8V 6A	10W 50 ohms 100W 13·8V 12A	10W 50 ohms 100W 13·8V 12A
(typical) Noise Figure	12dB	12dB	12dB	12dB
(Better than)	1·5dB	1·5dB	1.0dB	1.0dB

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Model	Band MHz	Insertion Loss dB	Harmonic 2nd	Rejection 3rd	Non Harmonic Rejection	Power Handling	Connectors
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F70-L/U	70	Better than 0.5	50dB	75dB	75dB	250W	UHF
F144-L/U	144	Better than 0.5	50dB	75dB	75dB	250W	UHF
F144-L/N	144	Better than 0.5	50dB	75dB	75dB	250W	N
F432-L/N	432	Better than 0.5	50dB	75dB	75dB	250W	N

Note: Rejection Figures are typical and w.r.t. the wanted signal

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6, you can rest assured that the bloke next door can still listen to "The Archers". Cue Dee are the Aerial world's BNOS. They also can offer a five year guarantee

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HAM RADIO TODAY DECEMBER 1987



various dual carriageway signs.

Letter of the month

Dear HRT, It seems that RSGB has decided to use 70.4875 for a packet link frequency, in violation of their bandplan which allocates upwards of 70.425 to FM simplex *only.* (RAYNET 'reserve' 70.350/375/400).

In real terms, with 25kHz spec gear this means 3 channels (70.425/450/475), with 70.260 for mobile use and the presence of a digipeater 12.5kHz above the top channel will effetively reduce this to 2. Four meters is not the barren wasteland it seems. In the Dudley area alone, significant numbers have managed to get hold of 12.5kHz gear and most frequencies, including 70.4875, are in regular use.

What I find totally unacceptable is the fact that this 'rule-change' has been 'sneaked through' without reference to the membership and has only been written up in the data bulletins. Not in the general pages of RadCom. There is a perfectly good all-mode section of 4 metres so why do RSGB choose not to use it?

I have been a member of RSGB for 17 years, as I regard it essential to have a voice in the corridors of power. Realising the shambles which would ensue if the RSGB, for all its faults, ceased to exist I have resisted the temptation to resign over this deviousness . . . so far! D J Reynolds, G3ZPF

What - no fishphone!

Dear HRT, I studied with interest Paul Hollands feature (HRT June 87) and Lt Cdr DSE Howes subsequent reply (Oct 87) with regard to events which occured off the West Coast on 10th September 1984 at 1335 pm.

I was the amateur who received the distress call during a lunch break and immediately contacted the coastguard service via an emergency 999 call whereupon I acted as intermediary between the coastguard rescue service and Paul and Dave the two amateurs in distress off the coast of Arran. In the event the incident ended on a happy note much to everyone's delight, especially Paul and Dave, and I headed back to work with thoughts of Tony Hancock competing for attention with the On a more serious note I was rather surprised to learn from the authorities that there is no legal requirement to have marine VHF equipment installed in seagoing craft, surely this situation is not only absurd but tantamount to serious neglect in maritime regulations. The DTI are a responsible and very necessary government body and must retrieve this oversight at the earliest opportunity.

Steve Adams GM4PGL

You may be interested to know that it isn't just private boats which can be non-radio; I was staggered to learn recently that it is still legal for light aircraft to fly with no radio facilities on board. Obviously, multi-channel radio for these applications isn't cheap — but it certainly seems to be high time that at least one or two channel sets are made compulsory.

More on class B bands

Dear HRT, Perhaps M. Allen G4XMH should step out of the trees for a while and re-examine his viewpoint.

I do not know the original reason for the instigation of a 'B' licence, however it is regarded that it covers VHF and above; if he does know anything about radio theory (I for one was required to learn a certain amount prior to the RAE) he would know that the VHF spectrum runs from 30MHz-300MHz, perhaps a justification in itself for allocation of 50MHz to 'B' licencees? Far from being a 'smack in the mouth' for 'A' licencees, surely it is a tribute to the general operating expertise of the 'B's? It does seem to me that a great number of 'A' licencees only looked on the morse test as an obstacle to be surmounted before being unleashed upon an unsuspecting world, promptly discarding their keys in favour of wielding a microphone and a Megawatt linear like the fourth horseman!

I shall, when work and time allow, take the morse test to enable me to use what I consider to be a challenging and rewarding mode of operation. In the meantime I should like to broaden my horizons by talking to as many of my fellow amateurs as possible, on as many bands as possible; not narrow my viewpoint by restricting the hobby to a minority – after all, my opinion may be wrong!

Regarding 10 metres, why not give access to the 'B's? After all, is it not better that we all use it, rather than lose it due to the present inactivity?

D J Butcher G1UBO

And more . . .

Dear HRT, I feel I must comment on the letter from M Allen (Oct 87 HRT) concerning 'B' licensees having access to 70 & 50MHz.

I have been licensed since 1981 and I am always on the lookout for DX on 2m and 70cm, when I have the gear. I live, and always have done, in flats. Never having a garden never having any room to put up any HF antennas in order to warrant me obtaining an 'A' licence, I was very pleased to hear that 'B' licensees were granted acess to 50MHz.

Having listened to 50MHz prior to 'B' licensee access, and hearing not a lot, I can only say that activity by 'A' and 'B' licensees will only do good for the band (as was shown some years ago on Two).

As for Ten, yes please, after all quite a few countries allow their equivalent 'B' licensees to use this band, the activity it would create would be very healthy (converted CB rigs are not expensive) and a ten metre dipole would fit my balcony.

Come on G4XMH, we don't all have real estate. C Stangroom G6CRX

And yet more!

Dear HRT, For 2 years we have waited for the allocation of 50MHz to those of us who do not have the desire to take a morse test and work the HF bands. Now this has been granted (along with 70MHz), why do some of those people who have got the superior skill and intelligence to pass the morse test start to moan about the allocation.

We do not believe that there is such a thing as Class A & B licences; merely those who want to use HF have to take the morse test as required by Article 32 of the ITU. The licence is after all, the same with this exception. We have an HF receiver



here but after having listened to the standard of operating on most HF bands it stays firmly tuned to World Service!

You have gathered from this letter that we find the sentiments of G4XMH and others deplorable. Finally, how many of these self-appointed super operators use completely homebrew equipment on 50 and 70MHz? Not many we suspect! Julian & Hazel Tether G6LOH & G1NOD and the G7ABI Contest Group

Bandhogs revisited

Dear HRT, Re: J Moss's comments on bandhogs (Aug 87). What Mr Moss said was true, there is so much satisfaction in making a rare DX QSO using limited power and the joy of knowing the contact was made under the greatest of difficulty where patience, politeness and common sense paid dividends.

Radio operators of this calibre are a rare commodity, it's so easy to work rare DX with high gain beams, 3kW linears etc. Mr Moss hold your head high, it will be a great privilege to hold a QSO with a common sense operator.

S G Braid, Holyhead

Sorry Standard

Dear HRT, I wish to apologise most sincerely to the company 'Communique', importers of Standard radio equipment. Due to a misunderstanding between people, once Communique became aware of my problem they pulled out all the stops, repaired the C58 and once again it is back in my possession after nine complete months. Any other name mentioned in my original letter, the thoughts still stand.

Thank you HRT for bringing this long drawn out saga to a satisfactory close.

H Fennah GW4FLZ

No 'B's for Ten

Dear HRT, I was so pleased to read in the September edition of 'HRT' the letter from your correspondent, A L Dick, GM6KKP, stating that he does not oppose the use of morse nor the testing of those who wish to use it.

I trust, however, that he will understand, that I would most strongly oppose the granting of facilities at or below 30MHz to holders of Class B licences. **G P Lovelock G3III**

The Early Days

Dear HRT, This month's issue of 'The Early Days' brought back fond memories of my ham days 1937-39, 1946-48, when pressure of building up my radio business and DXing till 3 am did not mix. My station G8AU was first licenced at 226 St Helens Road, Hastings, when in 1939 we moved to 12 Springfield Road, St Leonards, and the closedown for the duration — my last QSO was with a Polish station as Poland was being invaded!

Horror of horrors, in 1942 Hitler destroyed my receiver and gear not impounded by the GPO (and my old friend Fred Roberts the GPO Radio Officer) and I lost all my precious QSL cards etc from all over the world.

l worked G8AU on 14MHz and 28MHz mostly, whilst my great friend Roy Southland G5RO was a 160 and 5 metre man. My TX was a crystal oscillator 6H6 into a doubler 6L6 into two 807s, grid voltage 200V and 1000V on the anodes. A great time was had by all!

How nice to see the TX so similar to mine on p19 complete with 807s and a 6L6. Zep or Windom antennas were the order of the day and I worked nearly all (not quite all) continents and many countries on a 33' Windom.

I hope to get G8AU back on 28MHz soon with a 'modified' 148GTLDX, cannot at the moment afford any other bands! Donald Jackson G8AU

Going by the book

Dear HRT, Re: your letter of the month in the Oct 87 issue, and comments passed by M Allen G4XMH on Class B licensees being allowed to use 50MHz. What with the RSGB being run down with letters relating to same, what on earth is the matter with the G4 licensees, are they jealous or do not want progress. Before the G4 gentlemen start abusing the mere Class B licensees they should get themselves some education on how to operate on 2m, a CQ call was answered on S20 and the G4 station replied 'take it up to 145.800 old man', the book states 145.200 and 145.800 are RAYNET frequencies, wonder what the answer to that question will be. F Richards GW1LLN

£10 FOR THE LETTER OF THE MONTH

You've got a gripe about the bandplans, or you're sick of being wiped out by next doors microwave. Or maybe you've been bowled over by the excellent service from your local radio shop.

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Bom Direct Conversion Receiver ~ Part 2

All of the components mount on the non-track side of the PCB and are inserted into the board as far as they will go. Resistors lie flat against the PCB surface and are all on 10mm spacing between lead. Similarly, capacitors are inserted through their mounting holes as far as they will go leaving minimal lead lengths above the board.

The four transistors should be inserted so that about 3mm of the leads are above the PCB — don't put them in so that all the excess lead length is above the PCB. One, it looks ugly and two, you will have stability problems.

The only components to keep an eve on are the polystyrene capacitors and electrolytics. The former can be soldered in as with any other component but don't touch the actual plastic body with the iron it will melt and short out internally. If this happens throw it away and get another one. The electrolytics are polarised (that is, they are fussy about which way round a DC voltage is applied to them). One end is marked with a '+' sign to indicate the positive voltage end, or sometimes the negative end is marked instead. Whichever, make sure that when you put it in, the positive end coincides with the hole on the layout marked with a '+' sign.

A similar condition exists with the three diodes in that there is a correct way round for each. A black band shown on the layout corresponds with a black band on one end of the diode. In the case of the two Schottky diodes, these may have a blue/grey band at the appropriate end rather than black. Take care when bending the leads as the glass bodies are fragile. Go directly to 80 metres, with part two of this constructional project from Cirkit.

Before starting construction, check that you have all the components necessary and that the PCB doesn't have any whiskers or solder bridges left on it from manufacture. Remove any with a sharp tool or scribe.

1. Insert one of the 1mm diameter PCB connection pins into each of the holes marked with solid black circle. These are used to solder the various connecting wires to later. The pins are inserted from the under (track) side of the board and pushed in until the small head is against the PCB track. Use a blunt nosed tool to get them right home before soldering. There are 15 in total.

2. Insert and solder C8, 9, 10, 11 & 12. From now on, cut off all excess lead lengths under the board as you go along.

3. Insert L2 and L3 into the PCB until the bases are resting against the upper surface, then solder all pins and the two tags on the cans on the underside.

4. Insert and solder RFC1, then all the fixed value resistors. Double check the resistor values as you go along.

5. Insert and solder the following ceramic capacitors: C28, C7, C13, C18, C16, C26, C19, C22, C6, C27 and C5.

6. Insert and solder C17 (220uF/16V axial) — note the polarity.

7. Likewise, place C14, 15, 23, 24,

25, 20 & 21 with polarities correct. All these capacitors sit with the bases of the cans against the PCB upper surface.

8. Insert and solder the four polystyrene capacitors C1, 2, 3 & 4. Don't melt the bodies! Ignore any red marking at one of these particular capacitors — it is not a polarity marking.

9. Insert and solder D1, 2 & 3. Make sure that the banded ends are in the right places and take care when bending the leads.

10. Insert and solder Q1, 2, 3 & 4. Make sure that the flat side of the packages coincide with the flat side on the layout. Push the packages into the holes until about 3-4mm of lead shows above the PCB before soldering.

11. Insert and solder L1 and RV1. **12.** Insert and solder IC1, making sure that the pin 1 identifier is in the correct position, or that the notch is at the right end of the package.

The only remaining operation is to wind the transformer. Follow these directions and you won't (hopefully) have any problems.

1. Take a 35mm length of 0.2mm diameter enamelled copper wire and put one end through one of the holes in the ferrite block until about 15mm protrudes from the other end. Take the other end of the wire and thread it back down the other hole. You should now have a loop of wire running up one hole and back down the other, with both wires hanging out the same end of the ferrite block. This is one turn. Now, using the longer wire, continue threading through the holes in the block in the same direction until you have 8 turns through (8 in total). This completes the primary winding. Trim the



protruding wires to about 10mm. 2. Turn the block round so that you can start winding the secondary through the holes, but this time commencing from the other end. Wind on 8 turns, starting with a piece of wire 70cm long. Don't cut off the excess length yet from the winding just made. You should now have a pair of wires protruding from each end of the ferrite block, with the pair you have just wound comprising one half of the centre tapped primary. To make the centre tap, start to thread the longer lead still protruding from the transformer through the other hole as though you were starting another turn until you have a loop about 10mm out from the core. Twist this loop together neatly (this is the centre tap), then carry on winding another 8 turns. Don't change direction with the winding during this process!

3. Trim all wires to about 10mm in length, then strip off the insulation on each of the five ends using a sharp knife to within about 3mm of the core.

4. Thread the wires through the appropriate holes in the board (three at the secondary end) and then solder in place making sure that the core is resting against the PCB surface. It will help prevent microphony and the possibility of the core wires fracturing if you drip candle wax all over this transformer assembly to fix it in place on the PCB (you can use Araldite, but do it when you have checked the board out in case you have to rewind the transformer for any reason). Neither the

wax nor the Araldite will affect the circuit performance.

This completes the assembly of the PCB. It may now be tested and aligned.

Before switching the power on, you can connect an antenna to the receiver (pin B). As mentioned earlier, the best results will be obtained with a well matched 50 ohm impedance, either a dipole, G5RV or a long wire type used with a matching unit.

Having connected everything up, turn the volume control to minimum (fully anticlockwise), set preset RV1 to mid travel, adjust the cores of the three transformers level with the top of the cans and apply power. The current consumption should be somewhere under 60mA. If all is well, turn up the volume control and you should hear some hiss from the speaker showing that the audio stages are working. Applying a finger to the base of Q3 should induce a lot of hum. If you don't get anything at all, check the connections to RV2 first, then that the speaker is connected properly. If a finger or metal tool on pin 3 of IC1 brings up hum, then the fault must lie between Q3 and the volume control. The voltage checks shown on the circuit may help to locate a fault.

Once the audio stages are working, try tuning the capacitor around and with luck you should hear a signal somewhere. Temporarily adjust the cores of L2 and L3 for maximum strength. You now have to find the bottom of the 80M amateur band. If you have a frequency counter, then all you need to do is to attach it pin C and adjust the core of L1 so that the frequency is 3.490MHz with the capacitor vanes fully meshed (fully anticlockwise). Then peak L2/3 on a signal at mid-band.

In the absence of a counter, set the capacitor fully anticlockwise and adjust L1 slowly until you come across amateur CW signals - these will lie (most probably) between 3.5 and 3.6MHz. Using these as a guide it should be possible to estimate where the band starts. Alternatively, you could of course use a signal generator or crystal calibrator as a marker generator to aid getting the frequency correct. Once you have the bottom of the band set correctly, the top will take care of itself, the bandspread being preset by the values of C1 and C2. Again, L2/3 should be peaked on a signal at mid-band.

The balance control RV1, will probably be fairly accurately set if left at mid travel. If you experience direct breakthrough of broadcast signals on 80M, adjusting the setting of RV1 carefully should eliminate them depending on how strong the interfering signal is. This is most likely to happen with an untuned long wire type of antenna.

Finishing Touches

Once all is working, the receiver can be built into a case, preferably of metal rather than plastic. The tuning capacitor will be a lot easier to set accurately if a slow motion drive is



The assembled board - note particularly the transformer winding.

attached to the spindle, either once of the 6:1 epicyclic types or the dual speed 30/6:1 versions, although the latter is more difficult to obtain. Some sort of 'L' shaped bracket will be needed for this assembly.

For calibration, a dial on which the frequencies can be marked is needed and can easily be attached to the slow motion drive.

Testing

Firstly, you will need to wire up the volume control (RV2). Referring to the drawing, screened audio cable is used for three connections between the control and the PCB, with all the earth braids twisted and commoned at the control end to provide electrical screening of the three wires carrying audio frequencies. At the control end, the twisted braids are soldered to the tag shown. Lead H has its braid soldered at the PCB end to the adjacent earth pin, while the braids of leads F and G are twisted and soldered to pin D. Use three lengths of screened wire about 12cm long for the connections, stripping off 10mm of the insulation at each end before twisting the earth screen into a pigtail. Then strip off 5mm of the insulation on the inner core of the cable.

Don't forget to link two of the tags shown on the control together with a short piece of wire. If wired as shown, the control operates in the conventional manner with clockwise rotation increasing the volume. Having connected up RV2, use another length of screened wire to connect up a four or eight ohm speaker to tags E and D (braid to D).

The variable capacitor should be connected up next. The two tags at the front (spindle end) should be linked together with a short piece of wire to gang the two rotor halves of the capacitor together. Then, using a stiff piece of wire, connect these linked tags to pin J. The longer stator tag on the same side but at the back connects to pin K (they can be reversed without affecting anything).

Next you will require a power supply for the receiver. This should be capable of supplying between 12 and 14V DC at currents up to a couple of hundred milliamps (on audio peaks). It is important that the DC supply is well smoothed and does not contain any large superimposed AC component. If this precaution is not observed, you will end up with a lot of hum which will be impossible to eradicate, amplified up by the high gain audio stages. Note also that pin D must be used for connection of the negative side of the supply, the positive connection going to pin A. As an alternative to a mains derived power supply, a car battery can be used if available.

When first switching power to a new circuit, it is a wise precaution to use some means of current limiting in case of any shorts on the board which haven't yet been spotted. If the PSU you use has this feature, then set it to 100mA before switching on. In any case, use a multimeter on a suitable current range in series with the positive supply so that you can observe the current taken by the circuit on switch on. If it is far too high, switch off at once and investigate before proceeding any further.

Alternatively, a digital frequency counter module (type PCIM 177) is obtainable which will give a direct readout to 100Hz of the operating frequency, although its use does add a lot to the cost (you would be able to use it in other projects later though). If this is used, then connect together the pads on it marked S3, S4, AM/FM and VDD using short lengths of insulated wire. Connect VDD to the +5V supply pin (M) on the receiver PCB using a length of insulated wire. Then, using a short length of miniature coaxial cable, use the centre conductor for the connection between the counter output on the receiver PCB (pin C) and the module input (INPUT), and the braid for the earth connection from VSS on the module to the earth pin adjacent to pin C.

This receiver should provide you with many hours of enjoyment on the 80M band. Happy listening!

A complete kit of parts for this project (excluding case and speaker) is available from Cirkit Holdings, Park Lane, Broxbourne, Herts, EN10 7NQ for £15.90 inc VAT. Stock No 41-03414. The optional multi-pole audio filter is also available from the same addresss for £18.25 inc VAT; Stock No 41-02900.



HF Convention '87

Both the venue and the weather were just the same as last year on 27th September for the '87 HF convention, so as a result a good time was had by all at the Belfry Hotel just south of Oxford. The £3 entry fee gave access to the usual lecture series which ran throughout the day, covering topics as varied as 'Special Forces Signals', 'Measurements in the shack' and Dxpedition slide shows from the Peter the 1st Island and Market Reef excursions.

One item which was noticeable for its absence on the programme this year was the open forum or questions and answers sessions which provided for an entertaining and lively debate in 1986. One visitor commented that perhaps it had got *too* lively last year — hence its demise, but hopefully this is not the case as this would surely add fuel to the fire of those who criticise the RSGB for lack of accountability.

In other parts of the hotel the RSGB bookstand seemed to be doing a respectable trade — both in John Devolderes new book on LF DXing and especially in copies of last years 1987 American Radio Relay League Handbook, an excellent tome of over two inches thick covering virtually everything an amateur would want to know, and then some!



The Belfry Hotel, Oxford. Venue for the RSGB HF Convention



Special event stations GB2CAR and GB2HF in full swing

A number of the RSGB committees were represented, including the EMC stands which featured amongst its exhibits a reprint of one of HRTs articles on radio interference suppression techniques. The propagation studies group and planning panel also put in an appearance whilst for those who were very much into the CW end of the HF operation there were two opportunities to prove their signal-winkling abilities, with a taped 'CW pile-up' in one room and the Dr DX computer simulation of CW contest working in another.

Talk-in was on S22 as usual and everybody had a fairly easy time of it — even the Deputy Editor didn't get lost for once, although it must be said that you can see the venue from junction 5 of the M40, nevertheless it was nice to check that we did have the right motorway! HF special event stations GB2CAR and GB2HF were sharing the ops room with the talk-in station and were making good use of a quite respectable selection of aerials including beams and wire set-ups; in the photo you can see Chris Norton G0AZV operating 'CAR and on his right Dale Kipping G0ACL trying to get a bit of action on 14MHz.

All in all a pleasant and informative day at an easily accessible site offering plenty of room and refreshment facilities without becoming embroiled in the usual scrum. But don't forget to buy your lunch tickets before 12 otherwise you'll have to raid a burger bar on the way home!

New Club for Sudbury

Radio amateurs and SWLs living in the Sudbury area will be pleased to hear that a new radio club — the Sudbury and

New 2m to 6m Transverter from Howes

Howes Communications has just announced the addition of a new 2 to 6 metre transverter to their product range.

The new Howes HC266 is a ready built unit which features a IOW RF output and an District Radio Amateurs has now been established, to be known as SAnDRA.

A short note from club secretary Colin Muddimer GIGPD tells us that SAnDRA is alive and well with the first

ALC controlled power input level which allows the transverter to still develop full power with input levels varying from 1 to 5 Watts of drive, or optionally over a 5 to 10W range. The unit also features SWR and reverse polarity protection circuits and transmitter spurious outputs of better than 85dB for 2nd harmonic and three meetings being well attended. Colin also mentions that all are welcome at the regular meetings which are held at 8 pm on the first Tuesday of every month at The Saracens Head, Newton

local oscillator levels — better than 60dB for all other spurious products.

Covering from 50 to 52MHz with a frequency translation accuracy of better than 1kHz the unit is multimode and offers both PTT and RF sensing VOX for transmitter control. The HC266 is supplied in a dark grey case with Green, Sudbury. Good luck with the club SAnDRA. We think we may have an idea why the turn out is so good! Colin can also be contacted by phone on Sudbury (0787) 77004.

white screen printed control labelling, an operator's handbook which includes block and schematic diagrams and costs £179.90 inc VAT.

Further details on the HC266 can be obtained from: C M Howes Communications, Eydon, Daventry, Northants, NNII 6PT or Tel: (0327) 60178.

Rathlin Island Line-up

The Ballymena Radio Club set out once again on their annual pilgrimage this August to commemorate the work done by Marconi for Lloyds of London 89 years ago. Special event stations GB3MKB, located on Rathlin Island activated square IO65VH, WAB square D15 and WAB squares Dl4 and D05 were also worked using the club call of GI3FFF/P. Operation was on both HF and



The Ballymena Mob! Back row from left: Jonathan '1XIB, Bill '1YDX, Bert '3RNY, Graham BRS7781, Hugh '1RBN, Owen '1XND, Aubrey '4TOR, Albert '4CRL, Billy '4KUM, Graham '4SFZ and Isaac '4POV. Front row: David '1KLH, Stan '4VJC, Tommy '4VJZ and Bertie '4DCC.

VHF with ATV activity on 70cm, although club secretary Jeffrey Clarke GI4HCN wasn't

feeder socket is to be replaced

able to join in the fun through illness. Looking on the bright side though, at least he avoided

being in the police line-up of dubious characters shown here!

G-Whip Changes

Products following our review of the G-Whip multiband (HRT the problem of the centre-June 1987) and they say that resonant frequency on 14MHz they're acting on our few criticisms of this antenna to has been reduced by altering make it even better value for the L=C ratio for the loading money.

ium bracket for the SO-239

Public Domain Takes To The Air

PD SIG, the public domain software interest group, in May this year started their first 2m packet radio BBS system on 144.650MHz. The system is run from the home of Rod Smith, the group's software librarian, in Crowborough, East Sussex. The system provides the usual mailbox facilities and message for-

with a plastic moulding to We've heard from G-Whip secure the wire better and provide water-proofing, and being shifted by rain droplets coil, the 20m band being the In particular, the alumin- worst offender in this respect. The letter goes on to say

warding, however the empha-

sis is to be on providing

Winchester, an MFJ 1270 TNC

and the RF side consists of an

FT280 into a vertical colinear

12m above ground. The site is

700ft ASL and coverage seems

very good, direct contacts as

far north as Watford and South

into France have been logged.

Currently the system is oper-

The system consists of a clone with 20Mbyte

software for downloading.

PC

that the possibility of a larger version, to improve coverage of 80m and possibly even allow top-band working, is being actively looked into. Also, it is suggested that in very exposed locations, the top telescopic mast can be lowered by a few inches to improve physical stability without degrading performance. Incidentally, there have been good reports of stations using this antenna at roof height with random radials.

Finally could readers note that the new telephone number for G-Whip Products is 0745-2004 (9am to 4.30pm); their former number is now a private line, so please don't use it. G-Whip Products, 4 Bryn Coed, St Asaph, Clwyd, Wales.

ating under Rod's call sign G4DQY, but a GB call is being applied for. PD SIG counts itself as one of the major sources of public domain type software for CP/M and MSDOS, and its library of over 2000 disks is probably the largest in Europe.

The growing use of computers in the radio hobby and the need for cheap specialised software for these applications is making PD SIG very

popular with the ham radio community. (Copies of library disks are available to members for around £2.00. PD SIG also has a number of telephone BBS systems where software can be downloaded if you have a suitable modem.

For further information send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Rod Smith, G4DQY, Winscombe House, Beacon Road, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1UL.

Come On Down - to Brixham

Data communications has become incredibly popular over the past few years, yet surprisingly there haven't been many events which reflect this trend. Well they don't hang about in South Devon. Last year saw the first specialised computer and radio show which we've heard of at HRT - and it was such a success that 'Computercations 87' is now upon us.

computing or even a combin- sale.

ation of both then this show must certainly be worth a look. Opening from 10 am to 6 pm on Sunday, 1st November at the Brixham Community College, Higher Ranscombe Road, Brixham. Admission is only 50p for adults and 25p for children, senior citizens and UB40s. There are refreshments available on site and the show features professional, business and home computer hardware and software, Ham and CB radio gear, video So if you are into radio or equipment and a bring & buy

There will be talk-in facilities on S22 and a special event station GB4CPU will be on air throughout the show. During the day there will also be demonstrations of satellite communications using weather sat and UOSAT systems, with a variety of ham demos including packet radio, Amtor, RTTY, ATV and satellite TV.

For further information contact: Ian Chipperfield, 9 Sun Valley Close, Brixham. Tel: (08045) 59224 or Jeffery Birks, 46 Eden Park, Brixham. Tel: (08045) 7014.



We couldn't resist showing the Computercations '87 poster, all produced on a home micro





the lowest converter frequency of 115.15MHz. So what of the radio itself?

Getting acquainted

With so many more features packed into what is essentially still a scanner sized box you would expect the new rig to appeal to any shortwave enthusiast, however the initial enthusiasm may wane and even turn into angry frustration when actually trying to learn how to use this complicated and awkwardly designed piece of gear.

There are several ways of tuning in your stations, the first, Direct Tuning, is easy to operate even though it takes a sequence of seven moves to input the frequency of your desired station. When correctly done, after pressing the EXECUTE button, you will be rewarded with a beep sound, but if you input a wrong frequency you are 'honked' at and a 'Try Again' indication blinks at you. In the early learning stages of operating this radio a harmless and mindless diversion can be to play with the noises as a displacement for your aggression! Although direct tuning with its 'Direct + frequency + Execute' entry system is fairly

It looks like an Air-7, it works like an Air-7 — but it does a whole lot more. K Berkeley Henderson assesses the latest Sony handy receiver.

At first glance the new Sony PRO-80 is outwardly very similar to the Air-7 (reviewed in HRT Sept 87) but packs in many new features including almost continuous coverage from 150kHz through to 223MHz plus a choice of modes including narrow band FM, wide band FM, AM and SSB. The standard set covers only up to 108MHz, with the extra coverage being provided by an add-on converter supplied with the set, leaving a gap between 108MHz and

easy to remember it is the variety of entry systems which can be baffling.

Having obtained the required frequency, it is possible to make use of another tuning system which is *Scan tuning*. Here the squelch control can either be set to 'automatic' by pressing the knob down; whereby only stations above a preset signal strength will lift the squelch, or so called *Manual tuning* can be chosen.

In either case pressing the

SCAN + button moves the set up frequency and SCAN - moves it down. In fact the only difference between the modes is that whilst scan tuning relies on the autosquelch facility, manual tuning only allows one frequency step at a time, because the squelch has to be set to minimum.

A further option is to set the squelch control to a level determined by the operator (squelch control being in the manual 'up' position) so that only stations above this signal strength open the squelch. Essentially, manual tuning is for use when you don't know the frequency of the



The 115 to 223MHz converter. Its two internal AA cells add to the top-heavy effect on the rig — good level of internal screening though.



Spot the difference! Externally, the Pro-80 (left) bears a remarkable resemblance to the more basic Air-7.

station which you want to tune in, or when you want more precise tuning after scan tuning.

More on scan tuning

Scan tuning is a very useful function but complicated in the extreme since there are three scan modes, all of which are simple enough to set but confusing to remember as the scan mode indicators tend to resemble a bad dose of morse. The operation consists of five steps, including the depression of the SQUELCH button onto AUTO, the selection of the scan mode and the use of the SCAN +/- buttons. When a station is received, the RECEIVE indicator lights up and the set then operates according to the scan mode which you have selected. *Scan One* mode stops scanning when the first station is received and allows it to be heard continuously. *Scan Two* mode receives the station for two seconds before scanning resumes, and *Scan Three* mode receives the station until its signal stops, then resumes scanning again.

Limited Scan Tuning allows you to define an upper and lower limit in frequencies for scanning and involves a miriad of finger manoeuvres and a bountiful abundance of 'beeps' to confirm each stage of the operation. After selecting the scan mode you then keep FUNCTION pressed and press button 1, 2 or 3, following this you direct tune your lower limit frequency, keep ENTER pressed and press DIRECT. To tune in the upper limit frequency, you use another method, namely after tuning in the frequency you again keep ENTER pressed but then press the EXECUTE button. You then use SCAN +/- in the normal way to scan between the chosen limits.

Priority Tuning is an interesting addition to the receiver which enables you to check a station which you have designated as a priority. The receiver automatically tunes into the station every three seconds to check whether there is a signal or not. If one is picked up, the priority station overrides all others and is tuned in continuously. Not only do we have our auditory confirmation but in addition to the word 'priority' appearing on the display, we also have a 'blinking' number on the memory section.

Thanks for the memories

If you thought that the tuning options stopped there you'd be wrong! Like the AIR-7 the PRO-80 offers a forty station memory, having the ability to store ten stations on each of four separate 'pages', page selection being made by means of a rotary switch on top of the set. You can tune in a station by any mode and simply by pressing the ENTER



The Pro-80 top panel controls.



Detail of the liquid crystal display.

button and one of the number buttons simultaneously, you have stored your station, again a 'beep' sounds and the LCD confirms which memory page and on which button it is stored. Memory search is another operation which enables you to check the stations on one memory page whilst you are still listening to a station. The information on the stored stations is displayed in sequence.

Memory Protection is another handy function which prevents the accidental erasure of the memory pages. Keeping the ENTER button pressed, you also press MEMORY PROTECT and in addition to the now familiar 'beep' sound, a small key appears on the LCD as a further indication that your memory is protected. Memory scan tuning is a fairly easy operation, although the LCD looks like a numbers game as the frequencies flash past!

Get converted

Perhaps the clumsiest part in the design of the PRO80 is the converter which allows reception of air band, public service band, and TV VHF channels by shifting the frequency coverage of the receiver by 115MHz. After inserting 2 AA batteries into the converter itself, making it a bit top heavy for the receiver of course, you then attach the telescopic antenna to the converter and the converter to the antenna connector. Then comes the most awkward and quite unbelievable part of the operation — the removal of the

battery case from the battery compartment in order to set the frequency display switch underneath the battery to SHIFT.

Having done this you then replace the battery case and have to go through four separate stages to program the set for a 115MHz offset on the display. This does give the advantage of having the correct frequency shown on the LCD — but if you're the sort of operator who likes to jump from VHF to HF and back again the system is what computer hacks would call 'user hostile'.

Tuning involves setting the ATTENUATOR selector on the converter to OdB and then setting the FILTER selector (also on the converter) according to the frequency of the station which you want. Tuning can then be done in any of the ways already detailed, and should there be interference from an adjacent station, you can set the attenuator to -30dB to improve reception.

Feeling Fine

To select the detection mode is again a fairly simple task but one would do well to make up a card of the buttons to be pressed and the relevant detection mode because there are five to be memorized in all; for example, to receive FM broadcasts you have to press FUNCTION and button 4. Fine Tuning of an AM station is the AM WIDE or AM NAR-ROW detection mode is executed in a similar way, with the FUNCTION key being pressed then button 6. 'Fine' will appear on the LCD and a 'beep' will sound, enabling you to use the FINE/SSB control on the top panel for better reception. It should be noted that the fine tuning range is approximately +/- 3.5kHz.

In use

Regular readers of HRT's scan-



Buried away in the depths of the battery compartment are the MW channel step (I) and reset (r) switches together with the display shift switch for use with the converter.

ner reviews will realise that, unless you take out a mortgage to buy a professional radio, compromises have to be made in terms of design and performance. AM and FM broadcast performance was quite acceptable, although a tendency to overloading was noted on wide band FM when close to the transmitter site. Medium wave reception was acceptable whilst not being in the 'communications receiver' performance bracket — and Long wave coverage was broadly similar.

For most people however the attraction of this set would be the ability to listen to both shortwave and public service transmissions all in the one box, so I will deal first with the HF coverage. SSB facilities are becoming increasingly necessary for even the most casual SWL, more international broadcasters are following the lead of stations such as Radio Sweden with SSB outlets and in this respect the set coped quite well in its sideband mode. On the amateur bands, where stations operate a good deal closer together, the selectivity left something to be desired when compared to a purpose built communications receiver but for general shortwave reception and occasional forays into ham bands performance was adequate.

It was also noticed that when tuned to one of the international frequency standards in SSB mode, there was a tendency to drift — but as there was no S meter fitted to the radio it wasn't clear whether this was due to local oscillator pulling or just simple thermal wanderings. As far as short wave is concerned the radio is much more suited to the casual listener rather than the ardent DX chaser.

Public service coverage, apart from the ludicrous antics needed to get the frequency offset right, was quite acceptable. Sensitivity was on a par with a run of the mill handheld on 2 metres, although again there was a tendency toward overloading which could be reduced by means of the attenuator on the converter. There seemed to be few problems with breakthrough from other bands, mainly due to the well screened inner case which housed the converter; although the whole unit was awkward and unstable due to the top heavy effect of the whip, converter and its batteries. Overall the public service performance was acceptable



Inside the Pro-80, neat design and miniature components help pack more features into the box.

without being exceptional for a hand held scanner.

There is plenty of versatility in terms of power sources for the main set, with the options of four AA batteries, a rechargeable battery pack, mains unit or a car battery. A disadvantage is the erasure of all memory if the battery pack is out for more than three minutes, which immediately becomes a problem for physically disabled shortwave listeners such as those with arthritic complaints.

The antenna provided with the receiver is a telescopic aerial with a TNC screw connector but an adaptor is also supplied for connecting a BNC connector. This antenna provides for reception of SW/VHF/FM reception, ie. 1,605-108MHz. For LW and MW reception (150-1,602kHz), there is a built-in ferrite bar, therefore you rotate the receiver for optimum re-

ception. Another good feature is the KEY PROTECTION which is to avoid the accidental operation of the buttons — you've guessed it, the radio beeps at you when it becomes protected and another little key appears, this time on the bottom left of your display.

To complete the package you are given a carry case which completely protects your receiver and even enables you to use the buttons when covered, a nicely designed earplug and a hefty tome of operating instructions which varies from being clear and lucid to unimaginably complicated. The radio looks quite good, sounds quite good, and at £329 inc VAT is quite good value for money but it may take you some time to get to grips with it!

My thanks go to Sony UK Ltd who supplied the review unit.

DATONG PC-1 Short Wave Converter



If you're already kitted up for two metres, moving to HF can work out pricey. One answer is to go for a VHF receive converter before taking the plunge. Ken Michaelson, G3RDG, looks at the Datong PC-1 short-wave converter.

The Datong PC-1 isn't a clone computer, but a converter unit. It allows you to use a VHF receiver (or the receive section of a VHF transceiver) to cover from below 50kHz to 30MHz in thirty bands of 1MHz each. So, using the 5MHz setting, for instance, an incoming signal at 5.455MHz could pop up at 144.455MHz on the VHF rig.

No modifications are required to the receiver used, so the PC-1 represents a cheap way for a class 'B' licensee to sample the delights of HF. It also represents a way of getting the facilities one has come to expect of synthesized VHF rigs without the 2nd mortgage type HF prices.

How It Works

The frequency range is selected by two rotary switches, the first deciding the tens of MHz, the other units of MHz. Besides the on/off switch, there are two other controls on the front panel: the HF/VLF selector, which is used on the 0 MHz band to select a special filter for below 550kHz or a HF filter for above 500kHz (the PC-1 obviously doesn't 'know' what frequency the receiver is tuned to); and a hi/lo gain switch, which is in fact an attenuation control.

The internals of the PC-1 are very straightforward. The input goes first to a filter block; there are seven band-pass filters in this block, the signal route being decided by the reception band selected, after which the signal is then passed on to a mixer stage. The other input to the mixer is from the local oscillator, which uses LSI techniques to derive all thirty of the required frequencies from a single crystal-controlled source; the frequency of which is selected according to the desired reception band. Finally the output from the mixer, which is now at VHF, is passed through a 144-145MHz band-pass filter.

All this filtering has the effect of reducing the signal level by 3dB (manufacturer's figure), but the sensitivity of most two metre receivers (or transceivers) will be more than adequate to cope with HF operation.

In Use

The PC-1 gave a good account of itself, and particularly impressive was the lack of any perceptible increase in noise level between using an Icom R71E receiver on its own and with the converter. So far as the PC-1 is concerned, the manufacturer states that an input voltage of less than 0.4uV will give 10dB S+N/N at 29MHz and that the sensitivity is substantially constant from 50kHz to 30MHz. Not having the test gear to check absolutely the veracity of this claim, I can only say that as a user these figures are apparently accurate.

To show the sensitivity and stability of the PC-1 (and, incidentally, also of the DC144/28) part of a German news bulletin is shown here. This was transmitted on 140.3kHz in ASCII at a speed of 200 baud. My apologies to German readers for the Gothic letters!

For all the signals I received, I used my normal 80 metre dipole – even for VLF. Formerly, I have had to use a frame antenna to get any decent signals on VLF, so I was very impressed by the efficiency of the PC-1.

The same capability of producing signals without any discernable background noise was displayed throughout the 30MHz tuning range. Only two significant spurious signals were found, one at 10.24MHz which failed to move the S-meter and the other at 20.48MHz, which gave an S5 reading. All other spurii were at the threshold of audibility.

Some Details

The PC-1 is built in a smart silver anodised aluminium case, with black front and rear panels, measuring $184mm(W) \times 153mm(D) \times 54mm(H)$ (7.2 x 6 x 2.1 inches). The knobs and



The DC144/28 VHF converter

switches add 17mm (0.7 inches) to the depth and the unit weighs 1kg. Power requirements are 10 to 13

volts at 140mA, but the manufactu-

rer says the PC-1 will withstand up to 20 volts for short periods. For sustained operation at above 13 volts, a dropper resistor should be

ON r
bsi182 4 kna`188 vvvvb kna 417
pl/B/Papst; Gerechte Awsl(ndergesetze
023/Vat Papst fordert gerechte Ausl(ndergesetzgebung Bel¦rden d}rfenØEinwandurer nicht fiskriminieren
Vatikanstadt, 3. September'(KNA) Papst Johannas Paul II. hat af die Regierungen in aller Wglt appelliert, jede Diskriminierung der ausl(ndischen Arbeitnehmer zu vermeiden. In einer am Donnerstag,3. September,'im Vqtikan veriffentlichten Botschaft zum Welttag der Emigranten fordert der Papst die Behirden auf, in ihrer Gesetzgebung die Rechte®der Einwanderer zu ber]cksichtigun. Die katholischef Laien'm3ssen nach dem Willen des Papstes'den Behirden ihser L(nder gdrechte Lisungen bez)glich Wohnungen, Areitspl{tzen'und sozialer@Sichdrheit f}r die Auswanderer vorschlagen.M
johannes Paul II. betont in seiner Botschaft, da [~] die Kirche`keine Belegenheit ungen}tzt lasse, um an das@moralische Gewissan der Behirden zu appellieren! das Los der Auswanderer zu `erleichtern. der diesj(hrige`Welttag der Embwrantgn steht`unter fem Thema: "Diu` katholischen Laien und0die Emigranten."0In seiner Botschaft warnt der Papst die reichen I(nder davor, Desinteresse f)r d`s Auswandurungsproblem zu zeigen, die Grenzen zu schlie`en oder die Geset`e zu versch(rfen. Dies`w)rde`unweigerlich zw0einer weiteren M Vertiefung des Abgrundes zwischenpden armen und seichen L(ndern f)hren. Aufgabe der katholischen Laien sei0es, in einer Situation der Diaspora und wachsanden Unglaubens`den oft entwurzelten Aus!(nderbamilien bei des Bewahrung un` Weitergabe dus`Glaubens an M ihre Kinder zu helfen. kna fw
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Printout of a German news bulletin service

inserted in series with the supply rail, and an appropriate formula is given for this. The supply does not need to be regulated or even particularly well smoothed; the instructions suggest that a suitable supply may be obtained from the receiver's accessory socket.

One thing I did not like was the use of a 3.5mm 'earplug' type socket for the power supply input. The problem is that if the plug is pulled out or inserted with the power on, the power source will suffer a momentary short circuit, which could cause quite a lot of grief, not to mention blown fuses, receiver memory resets and so on . . .

My advice would be to use a separate power supply which has short-circuit protection.

The DC 144/28

This two metre converter was loaned to me as an extra to use with a 28MHz receiver; it is made on a plated-through glass fibre PCB and is contained in a standard diecast box which measures 113 x 62 x 31mm. The input and output connectors are SO239 and the input for the power plug is a 3.5mm socket. It is fitted with input and output attenuators to match into any receiver, which is a very good point, particularly for use with the PC-1. It has a noise figure (as quoted by the manufacturers) of better than 3dB with both gain controls at maximum. I would think that this is due to the fact that the DC144/28 uses a very low noise input MOSFET (A 3SK88) and a JFET post mixer amplifier. The input and output impedance is 50 ohms and the unit requres 10-14 volts DC at 100mA. It weighs 250gms.

Conclusion

I was very impressed with both these modules, and can only say that for those of you who want to receive signals transmitted on the HF bands and baulk at the cost of a good and therefore expensive receiver, the PC-1 and the DC144/28 if needed, could be the solution.

The price of the DC144/28 2 metre converter is £39.67 and that of the PC-1 £137.42, both prices being inclusive of VAT and delivery.

Thanks are due to Datong Electronics Ltd of Leeds, for the loan of the review units. Dual band mobile sets are readily available in a compact size, but this is not always the case with portables. There are three manufacturers of 2m/70cm dual band portables at the present time, the latest product to hit the market being the C500 from Standard. Only two C500s

avoided and sanctuary can be sought in the wide open spaces of 70cm if 2m gets too much for you! So, what of the rig itself?

Features

Rigs are getting smaller all the time, but when I opened the C500's

Standard enters the two-band portable market with the C-500. Capable of cross-band full duplex, Chris Lorek, G4HCL, tries out the latest pocket simulcaster.

were in the country at the time of writing, but the HRT heavy mob, sorry, review team managed to extract a review sample to test for our readers. When this appears in print at the Leicester Exhibition, dealers stocks should be plentiful, and no doubt many happy amateurs will be returning home with a new toy to play with!

Dual Band Advantages

With the growing number of 70cm repeaters in the UK at the moment, designated 'community' boxes covering a small, localized area, many amaterus are getting on this band as well as 2m. This is often to escape the 'ratrace' on 2m in many areas, where 'new pastures' allow an unhurried QSO with local amateurs whilst commuting, walking the dog, or waiting in a DX pile up!

Rather than carry both 2m and 70cm sets around, a choice has to be made between them and the generally lower level of activity on 70cm often leads to 2m being chosen. With a dual-bander such heart rending decisions can be

packing box I was pleasantly surprised with it's smart presentation as well as it's small size and weight. The set is smaller than many singleband sets, measuring 182mm(H) x 58mm(W) x 39mm(D) including the battery case and knobs but excluding the PTT bar, this increasing the width to 68mm. Coverage is from 144 to 146MHz, and 430MHz to 440MHz, with selectable tuning steps of 5kHz, 10kHz, 12.5kHz, 25kHz, and 50kHz. The review sample was supplied with a battery case to fit six AA size cells, giving 1.5W transmitter output power when fitted with nicads and slightly more if dry cells are used due to their higher voltage. Optional nicad packs are also available, giving either 2.5W or 5W transmit output power dependant upon type.

Dual VFOs

Two digital VFOs are fitted, with frequencies controlled either by direct key entry or by stepping using the top mounted rotary tuning knob. On the top panel also are rotary controls for on/off/volume and squelch, two push buttons controlling high/low TX output power and a switchable receive attenuator, jack sockets for external speaker/mic, and a BNC socket to allow connection of an external aerial as well as securing the supplied dual band portable whip. The majority of the set's other functons are controlled by the front panel buttons, in conjunction with a 'Function' bar mounted above the PTT key. The rotary squelch control is complemented by a 'Sql Off' bar on the PTT extension, this raising the squelch momentarily when pressed.

Each VFO range may store a different repeater offset as well as up to ten memory channels and a user-programmed 'Call' channel. In turn, each memory channel may store frequency, + or - repeater TX offset, and sub-audible tone squelch frequency if optionally fitted. Each VFO range may be programmed for a given offset and direction, variable from zero to the limit of the set's band coverage, once selected by the 'RPT' button, toggling between + and - is also possible without reprogramming. Momentary repeater inpupt frequency checking is possible by using the 'Rev' button. Although not fitted to the early review sample, I'm informed that a 1750Hz toneburst will normally be enabled by a press of the PTT followed by the 'Function' bar for repeater access. Cross-band full duplex, that is simultaneous transmit and receive operaton, is possible between VFO A and VFO B, by enabling 'the 'Dup' function, further presses of the 'A.B.' button followed by a number key, further single-key presses then selecting the numbered memory channel for the selected range. The main tuning knob may also be used for memory channel selection, this stepping through all 20 channels.

Scanning

Scanning of either 'A' or 'B' range memory channels for activity is initiated by a press of the 'M.S.' button, the scan halting for about 5 seconds on a busy channel before resuming. Likewise the VFOs may also be scanned in the programmed frequency steps, a press of the 'S.C.' button giving a 1MHz scan coverage, alternatively pre-programmed bandscan limits may be entered if required. A dual watch ('priority channel') facility is also available, this



The C500, showing the battery pack (right) holding six AA cells and the combined 2m/70cm aerial in the foreground.

briefly samples a given frequency every few seconds whilst monitoring or scanning away on other frequencies, the set locking onto the 'Priority' channel while it contains activity.

A battery economizer ('Save') facility may be enabled in receive mode, this switches the receiver on for a fraction of a second every half second or so until the squelch raises. This may also be used in scanning mode, the scan rate slowing down due to the sampling rate. The frequency keys may be locked if required to prevent accidental frequency shift in use, likewise the TX PTT may also be disabled of required. The usual 'bleep' sounds on each key depression, a longer, lower frequency bleep indicating an incorrect entry, these may also be disabled if required.

An LCD panel shows the operational frequency in large digits, together with indications of the other selected functions such as memory mode, VFO A/B, offset, PTT lock and so on. Along the bottom, a bargraph indicator shows relative receive signal strength and transmit power output, and a small 'B' indicator displays to warn if your batteries are about to breathe their last. The display may be backlighted by a press of the 'Lamp' button mounted on the PTT bar.

In Use

I found the set very easy to hold, fitting very nicely into the palm of my hand, which is very important when you consider that at £420 a time it would be a rather unwise move to drop it! The supplied wrist strap gives an added measure of security, but the set was light enough to fit into my inside jacket pocket most of the time without becoming an incumberance.

It took me a short while to get used to operating the set's many functions, however once learned I



Top panel controls

found it very easy to control. The function bar mounted on the PTT extension, always within reach without letting go of the set, was to be found far more useful than the usual keypad button, however in normal use this was not usually needed. I found that I invariably used the set in memory mode while portable, using the tuning knob rather than the one-touch keys to select channels. This allowed me to quickly check all the programmed memories rather than just either batch of 10 each time, as was the case in memory recall or scan modes. I found that, although the memories would store offset and direction, it was not possible to mix 600kHz and 1.6MHz offsets in the same memory range apart from Channel 1 in each case. I didn't find this too much of a problem, as I stored the area 2m repeater in Channel 1 and other local simplex and 70cm repeater channels in the remaining 9 channels. Alternatively, one could always use Range A for 2m and Range B for 70cm, but this may limit some user's requirements.

Signal Handling

Received audio reports were very good as long as I stayed around 8cm away from the microphone, but surprisingly the mic picked up little background noise. On receive, I found the available audio just about sufficient when walking around very noisy environments, turning the volume control to absolute maximum introduced rather a large amount of distortion. I took the set to a local rally to see how it would perform with all the other 2m and 70cm signals in close proximity, including of course the adjacent talkin station. The simple answer was, very well indeed, I experienced no desensitisation problems at all. Comparing this to one or two other portables in a similar 'real' test, the C500 stood up extremely well. I must say that on walking around the rally carrying the set I felt rather conspicuous, as several eyebrows were raised with resultant enquires as to who was selling them!

The supplied whip aerial is not the usual helical, but instead functions as a quarter wave on 70cm and a shortened, base loaded whip on 2m. In portable tests using distant signals, I found tha aerial to be quite efficient, more so than I would have

.



Detail of the keypad and display area

expected on 2m due to its reduced length. Replacing it with a standard Japanese 2m helical whip showed little difference in my radiated signal. I found the battery life very good, I could use the set in continuous QSOs using low TX power for several hours, and full day's use could easily be obtained using the set mainly in receive mode with the occasional chat on high power.

Insides

The set is constructed using a die-cast alloy chassis with a plastic front panel, this giving good mechanical strength as well as a heat dissipation area for the transmitter power amplifier. The controls and keypad appear to be sealed against dust and water, a rubber cover also sealing the external speaker and mic connectors, showing that the set should survive being used during the odd downpour. Internally, three printed circuit boards are used, with wired interconnections between them. Virtually all components are surface mounted 'chips', so the service engineers will be reaching for their magnifying glasses again.

Separate PIN diode attenuators, front ends, mixers, and synthesiser -tuned voltage controlled oscillators are used on receive for each band, the resultant first IF signals at 55.05MHz being switched into a common IF crystal filter and amplifier stages. Downconversion to 455kHz and subsequent processing takes place in the usual TK10420 IC, and a BA546 audio power amp IC drives the internal speaker.

On transmit, the separate final TX frequency voltage controlled oscillator is directly modulated with processed microphone audio, the signal being amplified and then passed to a block PA module on each band. Separate MB87006 synthesisers are used for each band, rather than a single IC, hence allowing for the full duplex facility. A uPD7514 micro controls the operating functions of the set, it is interesting to note that diode links are used with this to control the frequency coverage of the set, allowing 130-170MHz to be covered for the more nosey amongst us!

Laboratory Tests

The receiver sensitivity was very good on 2m and fairly reasonable on 70cm — the less sensitive 70cm side being offset by the excellent strong signal handling performance measured on this band, yet this was still good on 2m, confirming the onair test results. Of special note is the low current drain on receive, this being further improved by the economizer operation.

On transmit the frequency accuracy was excellent for a portable, the harmonic purity likewise, however I did notice a band of low-level spurii, at 2.1fMHz spacings, around the 2m signal. The transmit deviation was unfortunately over the top on both bands, this shouldn't cause too many problems but I would be tempted to delve inside the set to reduce the 2m deviation at least.

Conclusions

The set is very small considering its capabilities, its technical performance very good. Its many feature such as dual band scanning, coupled with full cross band duplex operation when required, lends the set to a variety of uses apart from just being used as a walk around portable or as a second set. I enjoyed using it very much indeed, the ability to be 'in' on the activity on both bands is certainly a very useful feature, especially so when you consider the set is around the same size and weight as many single-band sets. Pity it's not the same price, but you can't have everything! I was sorry to see it go.

My thanks go to A.R.E. Communications Ltd. for the loan of the review set.

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which charges the batteries as well. The 1300HC has excellent sensitivity, and when used with the optional telescope whip, easily measures transmitter frequencies of mobile or handheld transceivers, even low powered "bug" devices. When used in conjunction with a simple "dip oscillator", the 1300HC makes checking tuned circuit or aerial resonance an easy task. The high performance of the 1300HC frequency counter makes it an indispensable tool for every amateur, engineer or technician. Its small size makes it suitable for either shack or "on the move" use.

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The **KENWOOD TS711E two metre base station** is perfection epitomised; receiver sensitivity and the ability to reject unwanted adjacent signals is outstanding. For the serious operator, any other transceiver is unacceptable.

Similar in specification and appearance to the TS711E but operating on seventy centimetres is the KENWOOD TS811E. When used along side the TS711E, the TS811E completes the ideal equipment line-up and provides the best possible access to the satellites for the VHF/UHF enthusiast.

The TS711E (TS811E) covers the two metre (seventy centimetre) band from 144 to 146 MHz (430 to 440 MHz). Operating modes are USB, LSB, CW and FM. When switched to the "auto" position the transceiver correctly selects mode according to frequency, a great advantage for the blind operator. Simple up/down frequency shift is provided on the front panels and also on the microphones.

Power output on all modes is 25 watts. For QRP operation the output can be reduced using a front panel control.

The TS711E (TS811E) has IF shift, an essential feature when the band is crowded during a contest. To help work DX, speech processing is also available.

The transceiver has two seperate VFO's and forty memory channels. Each memory stores frequency, operating mode, whether simplex or repeater shift and if the 1750 Hz tone burst is on or off. The VFO can be either free running as for SSB or CW operation or electrically switched to a "click" stop for FM where it changes frequency in 12.5 or 5 kHz steps. Frequencies stored in memory can be readily transferred to either VFO A or B. Depending on how VFO was set when the information was put into memory is click stop or free running VFO, the rig is set the same when memory information is transferred with a free running VFO and FM channels with click stop. A great aid to operating The second VFO can also be quickly put on the same frequency as the one currently being used, ideal when checking the position of a strong adjacent signal whilst remaining on your operating frequency.

Frequency scan on VFO can either be between or outside user set limits. On memory the transceiver can either scan the entire memory content or be instructed to look at those frequencies of a particular (mode. The TS711E (TS811E) has a timed hold on an occupied channel.

Both priority channel and immediate recall of your local net frequency are possible with the TS711E (TS811E).

For those with failing sight or a blind operator the TS711E (TS811E) is a dream come true; not only is the operating mode identified by the appropriate CW letter sent in tone (F for FM, U for USB etc.) but when fitted with the VSI optional board, a digitally encoded girl's voice will announce both frequency and, where applicable, whether the rig is switched to repeater shift.

DCS (digital code squelch) is also fitted to the TS711E (TS811E).

 Sequence
 Sequence

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TOPBAND SSBTRANSCEIVER



Reach for your soldering iron, pardn'r, the Kanga Gang just rode into town with a Top Band rig for the ranch. At 15W max on SSB, and with the option of CW, it should set them herds a hummin...

The original idea of this set was to take the place of the now ageing 'Whitfield' transceiver for 160 and 80 metres (Short Wave Magazine, April to August '83). This was still functioning well but was rather large and the bug had bitten to make our shacks fully home brewed again. The set is designed for SSB or CW for the 160 metre band, to be portable and reasonably compact. This last demand is not usually governed by the electronic design of the piece of equipment but by the front panel layout, and the 'Whitfield' is an excellent example of this!

The Design

Fig. 1. gives the block diagram of the set and Figs 2 to 9 the circuit diagrams of the various sections.

In Fig. 2, the aerial signal is filtered by the bandpass circuit of T1 and T2. IC1 is the RF preamp, but, using the two small relays RLA 2 and 3, it can be bypassed to improve the large signal handling capability, for when the set is used at night or with a large, high-gain antenna. If this facility is not required, the relays can be replaced by two links permanently keeping the preamp in circuit.

The mixer, IC2, is an SBL1 device, chosen not so much for its characteristics but for the ease of switching the transmit/receive path which it allows, but more of that later. A certain amount of trade-off has been accepted in the termination of the mixer, but in use this does not seem to have made much difference to the handling of the set on the main aerial.

IF Stages

The IF signal from the mixer is fed via a matching transformer to the SSB filter, FL1. This device has been introduced only recently, and is being marketed by ILP Ltd. It is a mechanical filter of very small size with an extremely good shape factor of just over 2:1. This, coupled with the selectivity of the two IF transformers used in the receive section of the IF strip, brings the overall shape factor below 2:1, a very acceptable level. For reception on AM this filter is too narrow and two relays are used to change to a six pole ceramic ladder filter of 8 kHz bandwidth, FL2.

The output from the filters is then amplified by the IF strip, Fig. 3. This consists of three stages using dual-gate MOSFETs. Only two are used in the SSB receive path as the signal has then reached a high enough level to drive the balanced demodulator, of Fig. 4. The third stage of IF amplification, Q8/T10 in Fig. 3, is used to increase the level of the signal to drive the AGC detector. This detector is also used to develop the audio for use on AM. The resulting AGC voltage is used to control the three IF stages by changing the gate 2 voltages.

AM & SSB Operation

The AM or SSB audio is selected by the mode switch and then fed to the volume control prior to driving the audio output device, IC7. For this stage we use a ULN2283 integrated circuit; this is a very versatile device and will deliver a watt of audio into an 8 ohm speaker.

The carrier insertion oscillator (Fig. 5) needs little description because it is quite straightforward in design. There are in fact two oscillators, built round Q12 and Q13. The frequency controlling elements are ceramic resonators, X1 and X2. These have two advantages over crystals, they are far cheaper and it is possible to 'pull' them to a much greater degree, making setting up of the unit easier. However, the main disadvantage is that their long-term stability is far below that of crystals, though this is not an insurmountible problem in a 'home brew' design, it just means you have to realign the oscillators periodically. One oscillator is set to the appropriate frequency for the lower sideband and the other for the upper. The oscillator to be used is selected by SW1c, which switches the power to one or the other. The output from the selected oscillator is buffered by Q14.

Transmitter

The transmitter section (Fig. 6) is fairly straight forward and without any frills. ALC is not included but instead the maximum drive level set to a point just below flat-topping. This does mean that the same microphone has to be used at all times, but removes the problems that can occur in getting the ALC to work properly. Provision is made for ALC to be fitted retrospectively by our using a dual gate MOSFET in the signal path (second gate can be used for control).



In the original design, the microphone signal was amplified using an SL630 or SL1630 device; however due to a large number of drop-outs in the last batch of 'seconds' we bought (only in the SL630s) this was scrapped and replaced by a very simple single

transistor stage, Q15. The gain required is very low as the maximum signal needed to drive the SL640 is 1 volt P/P; the microphone input level is adjustable from a control on the front panel.

The amplified signal is fed to IC8, an SL640 or SL1640, to mix





with the signal from the carrier insertion oscillator. The resulting double sideband reduced carrier output is fed to dual gate MOSFET amplifier stage, Q16, and then into the SSB filter via a diode switch, but more of that later when we consider CW.

It is at this point where the use of the SBL1 Mixer IC (see Fig. 2) is of great advantage. Because it is bilateral, it can be used to mix the input received signal with the VFO to produce the IF signal, or, without switching, it will mix the SSB signal from the filter with the VFO to produce the transmitter output signal on the required band.

The signal path then splits again and the transmit signal is fed into a bandpass tuned circuit and then into IC5, an SL610 or SL1610, for further amplification to make up for the loss in the filter and mixer stages. Unfortunately the SL610 cannot drive a tuned circuit directly so a transistor, Q5, is used as an interface to drive a second bandpass filter. The output of this filter is clean and of sufficient amplitude to drive a Cirkit PA module to full output.

TX PA Control

To control the PA module using solid state switching we have carried out a minor modification to the bias line. This is done by lifting links 3 and 4 from the +ve supply rail (see Fig. 7) and using the resulting lack of bias to turn off the PA and driver stages. The pre-driver is left conducting all the time as the dissipation is low enough not to cause any problem. The current requirement of the bias line is in excess of 100mA and so we have included a bird's-nested emitter follower (Q17 in Fig. 7) to reduce the loading on the switching circuit.

It is also necessary to filter the output of the PA board and the circuit and values are given in Fig. 8.

The TR (transmit/receive) switching system is based on a design of Ian, G3RVM, which he constructed to enable his Yaesu gear to work QSK. We have adapted this circuit, shown in Fig. 9, for our own needs in many pieces of equipment and have never been disappointed with the results.

When the PTT button line is pressed, taking the input to ground,







IC9a pin 2 goes from low to high and C100 charges up via R70, also D5 conducts causing IC9e pin 13 to go low and so pin 12 goes high. This turns on Q19 which energises the aerial relay, RLA1, taking the aerial off the receiver and connecting it to the output of the low-pass filter. While this has been happening C100 reaches a potential which will change the state of IC9b and pin 6 will go low so discharging C101 via R71. The potential on pin 3 will. reduce and after a finite time IC9c will change state and pin 4 will go high. This whole action will take between 10 and 15 milliseconds.

Two things happen now: IC9f will change state and the output on pin 8 will go low; secondly D6 will conduct and charge C102 via R72. This will turn on IC9d and pin 10 will reduce to zero. When the PTT is released the aerial relay, RLA1, will hold on due to pin 10 being low and this will remain low until the charge in C102 has discharged via R72, R73 and RV4. The charge cannot discharge back into IC9c due to the presence of D6. RV4 therefore adjusts the 'hang' time from a few millisecond to upwards of one second.

However the keyed output on



IC9f pin 8 follows the 'keyed output' on IC9a pin 1 delayed by about 15 milliseconds.

Next month we will be covering the construction and alignment of the Top Band tranceiver project.





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1 Nov	Camarthen ARS Rally, Leisure Centre, Johnstown. Details from GW3GUE on (026783)	11 Nov	Trowl Bath I
2 Nov	Stourbridge DARS: Night on the air		Wirral
	Welwyn/Hatfield ARC: Construction competition.		SE Ke
	Todmorden DARS: 'Bash the Committee' - air		S Brie
	your views.		Chesh
	Southdown ARS: Construction evening.		amns'
	Felixstowe DARS: Night on the air.		Farnb
	Hambleton DARS: Talk 'Log checking with a	12 Nov	North
	computer program' by Pieter Smit.		Mid S
0.11	Sutton & Cheam RS: Natter night.		Watso
3 Nov	Rugby ATS: Fireworks & barbecue.		Bredh
	Cream Gream DFC: Pre nunt meeting, Horse &		Salop
	Ground APC: Night on the size		densit
	Evide APS: Equipment sale		South
	Wakefield DRS: Pea & nie supper	40 N	Edgwa
	Chester DRS: Committee meeting	13 Nov	Wimbl
4 Nov	SE Kent YMCA ARC: Natter night.		Itchen
	Fareham DARC: Talk 'Amateur radio in the Royal		- SUIVIH
	Navy' by G3JFF.	15 Nov	Bridge
	Willenhall DARS: Talk 'Microwaves' by D Acrill		Recrea
	GODJA.		Glamo
	S Bristol ARC: Talk 'CW operating'.		disable
	Chesham DARS: Natter night.		morse
5 Nov	Mid Sussex ARS: Fireworks on the air.		Dave,
	Breanurst RTS: Construction & natter night.	16 Nov	Stourt
	Solon APS: Talk (Model steem engines) by		Todmo
	GOERD		Felixst
	E Kent BS: Talk 'Kanga amateur radio kits' by	17 Nov	Midlar
	Dick Pascoe GOBPS & Jan Keyser G3BOO		Ivianst Kaith
6 Nov	Mansfield ARS: RSGB Video.		Lough
	Loughton DARS: Film show.		Wakef
7 Nov	OK DX Contest (also 8th)		Evide
	BARTG: AGM at The Churchill Room, London		Cheste
	House, Meckleburgh Square, London.		by Go
	North Devon Radio Rally, Bradworthy Memorial	18 Nov	Hastin
	Hall. Details from G8MXI, QTHR.		SE Ker
	North Wales Radio Rally, Aberconwy Conference		S Brist
	Centre, Llandudno. Details from Derek Watts on		Chesh
8 Nov	Dertford Heath DEC: Club hunt 2 20 pm	19 Nov	Mid Su
O NOV	Dartford Heath		Bredhu
9 Nov	Sheffield ABC: Junk sale & sausage spectacular		Salop ,
	Atherstone ARC: RSGB film.		Shrops
10 Nov	Keighley ARS: Informal meeting,		E Kent
	Dorking DRS: Informal meeting.	20 Nov	Sutton
	Loughborough ARC: Film show.	20 1000	service
	Biggin Hill ARC: Surplus equipment sale.		Lought
	Delyn RC: Informal meeting.	22 Nov	Wakefi
	Verulam ARC: Activity evening.		W Mar
	Rugby ATS: Slide & talk by Mr Powers of the		Walkde
	IBA.	23 Nov	Athers
	CALINE CALINE	24 Nov	Lought
	GHJIVIE.		Wakefi

11 Nov	Trowbridge DARC: Natter night
	Bath DARC: Microwaves
	Wirral DABC: Chairmans night
	SE Kent VMCA APC: 2m fax hunt
	SE KORL HWCA ARC, 20110X HURL
	C Printed ADO JOHN Sale.
	S Bristol ARC: CW activity evening.
	Chesham DARS: Talk & demo 'High power linear
	amps'.
	Farnborough DRS: AGM.
12 Nov	North Wakefield RC: Night on the air.
	Mid Sussex ARS: Talk 'Remote imaging' by Des
	Watson G3YXO,
	Bredhurst RTS: Talk 'AX25' by Chas G4VS7
	Salop ARC: Talk 'Field strength & nower
	density' by G3MVM
	Southgate ARC: Construction competition
	Eddware DBC, Eller even
40	Edgware DRS: Film evening.
13 NOV	wimbledon DAKS: Activity evening.
	Itchen Valley RC: Talk 'Getting started on
	bUMHz' by G Sanderson G2DBT.
	Dunstable Downs RC: RAE opening evening.
15 Nov	Bridgend DARC: Bridgend Rally at the Bridgend
	Recreation Centre, Angle Street, Bridgend, Mid
	Glamorgan. Doors open 11.00 am (10.30 am for
	disabled visitors). Free parking, bring & buy,
	morse test. Talk in on \$22. Further details from
	Dave, GW10UP, on (0656) 723508
16 Nov	Stourbridge ABS: Annual surplus calo
	Todmorden DARS: Nattor night
	Felivetowe DARS: Social eventing
17 Nov	Midland APS: Home Construction O
17 100	Manafield ABS, Talk (The
	Keith CAAAU
	Keith G4AAH.
	Loughborough ARC: Annual dinner.
	Wakefield DRS: Talk by G1LTU.
	Fylde ARS: Informal meeting.
	Chester DRS: Talk 'Clandestine radio - part 2'
	by Gordon Adams G3LEQ.
18 Nov	Hastings ERC: Talk 'The Phillips compact disk'
	SE Kent YMCA ARC: Natter night
	S Bristol ABC: ATV activity overige
	Checham DARS: ACM
10 Mar	Mid Support ABC, Nicht
13 1404	Bradhurst DTC, TL, OAFOLIA
	Breanurst RTS: The G4EGH Ingenuity Trophy.
	Salop ARS: Talk 'The lead mines of SW
	Shropshire' by G4ZZP.
	E Kent RS: Natter night.
	Yeovil ARC: Talk 'RTTY - part 2' by G8AWB.
20 Nov	Sutton & Cheam RS: Talk 'BBC external
	services'.
	Loughton DARS: Informal evening
22 Nov	Wakefield DRS: Visit to Jodroll Book
	W Manchastor PC Winter Dally D
	Wolkdon Details from Octoo
22.11	Walkden. Details from G1100 on (0204) 24104,
23 Nov	Atherstone ARC: AGM.
24 Nov	Loughborough ARC: Construction night.
	Wakefield DRS: Novelty project judging.

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JD

	Delyn RC: Informal meeting.
	Verulam ARC: Talk 'Advanced receiver
	technology' by Robin Hewes G3TDR.
	Rugby ATS: 144MHz AFS Contest planning.
25 Nov	Trowbridge DARC: VISIT by Region 17 Rep.
	SE Kont VMCA ABC: Club project discussion
	Lothians RS: Talk 'Propagation with an HF bias'
	by T Main GM4DCL.
	S Bristol ARC: Discussion - events for 1988.
	Chesham DARS: Talk 'The history of stereo' by
	Tony G4BPC.
	Farnborough DRS: Chairmans evening.
26 Nov	Keighley ARS: Film snow.
	Mid Sussey ABS: Talk 'Air navigation in World
	War 2' by Len GOAPZ.
	Bredhurst RTS: Talk 'Regenerative Receivers' by
	Stan White G4EGH.
	Salop ARS: HF night on the air.
	Yeovil ARC: Natter night.
	Southgate ARC: Informal evening.
27 Nov	Wimbledon DARS: Mini lecture
27 1000	Itchen Valley RC: Talk 'Radio' by Len G6NZ.
30 Nov	Felixstowe DARS: Social evening.
1 Dec	Loughborough ARC: Night on the air.
	Wakefield DRS: Night on the air.
	Fylde ARS: Construction competition.
0.0	Chester DRS: Committee meeting.
2 Dec	heads' by G3CCB
	S Bristol ARC: Test equipment rally.
	Chesham DARS: Natter night.
3 Dec	Mid Sussex ARS: Night on the air.
	Bredhurst RTS: Construction & natter night.
	Salop ARS: Talk 'Drug abuse' by Community
	Folice Utilicers.
	Yeovil ARC: Talk 'VHF propagation & choosing a
	site' by G3GC.
4 Dec	Mansfield ARS: Christmas party.
	Loughton DARS: Night on the air – 6m.
5 Dec	RSGB AGM.
6 Dec	Verulam ARC Christmas Bally St Albans City
	Hall, Details from G4JKS on (0727) 59318.
7 Dec	Stourbridge DARS: Night on the air.
	Welwyn/Hatfield ARC: AGM.
	Todmorden DARS: George Dobbs Annual Xmas
0.0	Lecture.
8 Dec	Midland ARS: Christmas Party
	Dorking DRS: Informal meeting.
	Dartford Heath DFC: Pre hunt meeting, Horse &
	Groom.
	Loughborough ARC: Film show.
	Biggin Hill ARC: Tape & slide show and
	Christmas celebration.
	Delvn BC: Informal meeting.
9 Dec	Chiltern ARC: Christmas party.
9	Trowbridge DARC: Natter night.
	Bath DARC: Christmas party.
	SE Kent YMCA ARC: Talk 'How to work meteor
	Scatter by Ken Willis GoVK.
	Chesham DARS: Talk 'Technical tonics'
	Farnborough DRS: Christmas social evening
10 Dec	Mid Sussex ARS: Club Christmas Dinner.
	Bredburst BTS: Talk 'Building GB3KN'



Edgware DRS: Annual junk sale. Salop ARS: Natter night.

11 Dec	Wimbledon DARS: Social evening.
	Dunstable Downs RC: Christmas TV show via
	GB3TV.
13 Dec	Dartford Heath DFC: Club hunt, 2.30 pm,
	Dartford Heath.
	Centre Details from G4WYD on (0274) 658039.
14 Dec	Sheffield ARC: Pea & Pie supper.
	Felixstowe DARS: Christmas drinks, Grosvenor
	Hotel, Felixstowe.
	Atherstone ARC: Talk 'Central Electricity
	Generating Board' by R Hammond.
15 Dec	Manafield ABS: Talk 'The ascillascope' by Mike
	G8GNN
	Loughborough ARC: Construction night.
	Fylde ARS: Hot Pot supper at club.
	Rugby ATS: Annual Christmas Dinner.
	Chester DRS: Construction contest.
16 Dec	Hastings ERC: Christmas social.
	SE Kent YMCA ARC: Christmas social.
	Fareham DARC: Talk 'Taking the morse test' by
	G31ZL. Chasham DARS: General meeting
17 Dec	North Wakefield RC: Christmas dinner.
17 000	Bredhurst RTS: Construction & natter night.
	Salop ARS: Christmas social.
	E Kent RS: Natter night.
18 Dec	Sutton & Cheam RS: Christmas get together.
	Loughton DARS: Christmas dinner.
04 D	Dunstable Downs HC: Members Christmas Party.
21 Dec	Stourbridge DARS: Main meeting.
22 Dec	Budby ATS: Mince nie evening.
22 000	Loughborough ARC: Christmas drink in The
	Black Swan.
	Wakefield DRS: Christmas social.
	Delyn RC: Informal meeting.
	Chester DRS: Christmas meeting.
23 Dec	Checker DARC: Unristmas Party.
	Queens Head
29 Dec	Chester DRS: Drink & waffle.
20 000	

Will club secretaries please note that the deadline for the February 1988 segment of *Radio Tomorrow*, (covering radio activities from 1st January to 1st March) is 18th November. CONTACTS

Abergavenny & NH ARC Aberporth ARC Aire Valley RS Alyn and Deeside ARS Amateur Radio & CC AMRAC Armagh & Dungannon DARC Atherstone ARC Axe Vale ARC Ayr ARG Barking RES Barry College RS Basingstoke ARC Bath DARC **Biggin Hill ARC** Borehamwood Elstree ARS Braintree ARS Bredhurst RTS **Bridgend DARC Brighton DARS Binstead ARS** Bristol ARC Bristol (Shirehampton) ARC Burnham Beeches RC BT (Reading) ARC Bury RS Cambridge DARC Chesham DARS Cheshunt DARC Chester DRS Chichester DARC Clacton ARS Chiltern ARC Clifton ARS Conwy Valley ARC Coulsdon ATS Coventry ARS Crawley ARC Darenth Valley RC Dartford Heath DFC Delyn RC Denby Dale DARC Derwentside ARC Donegal ARC Dorking DRS Droitwich DARC Dudley ARC Dunfermline RS Dunstable Downs RC Eastbourne EARC East Kent ARS East Lancashire ARC Edgware DRS Exeter ARS Fareham DARC Farnborough DRS Felixstowe DARS Fishguard DARS Fylde ARS Galashiels DARS Glossop DARG Gt. Lumley ARES Gt. Peterborough ARC Halifax DARS Harpenden ARC Harrow RS Hastings ERC Haverhill DARS Havering DARC Hillingdon ARC Hornsea ARC Horsham ARC Inverness ARC Itchen Valley RC Keighley ARS Kidderminster DARS Kingston DARS

Aberdeen ARS

Lagan Valley ARS Leeds DARS Leighton Linslade RC Lincoln SWC Louthians RS Louth DARC Loughborough ARC Lough Erne ARC Loughton DARC Robin G1IZB Philip Bill G4FKI Macclesfield DRS Maidenhead DARC Colin Maidstone YMCA ARS Malustone Finica Maluby ARS Medway ARTS Midland ARS Mid Sussex ARS Tony Sam G4TIL Mid Ulster ARC Mid Warwickshire ARS Milton Keynes DARS Morecambe Bay ARS N. Bristol ARC Cornwall RS ML. N. Staffs ARS N. Wakefield RC Newbury DARS G6MLI Steve Newport ARS Norfolk ARC Andy Oswestry DARC Brian Peterborough RES Peter Plymouth ARC G4SCA Pontefract DARS Poole ARS Preston ARS GOEOV George Reading DARC Rhyl DARC Rugby ATS Salisbury RES Neil Salop ARS Sheffield ARC John Shefford DARS S. Bristol ARS S. Cheshire Chris S. Lakeland ARS G4VKE S. Manchester RC S. Tyneside ARS S. E. Kent (YMCA) ARC Southdown ARS John P. Henly Southampton: See Waterside. Southgate ARC Stevenage DARS Stockton DARS Stockport RS G4MLW G6EDA Mel Stourbridge DARS G3ZOM Stowmarket DARS St Helens DARC A. Riley Surrey RCC Sutton & Cheam RS Swale ARC John Taunton DARC Peter Telford DARS Three Counties ARC Tiverton SWRC Alan Todmorden DARS Trowbridge DARC G1GZB lan V of Evesham ARC Paul I White V White Horse ARS Verulam ARC Gerry G4NPM WACRAL Wakefield DRS G4VRY Warrington ARC Waterside SWC Welland Valley ARS Welwyn & Hatfield ARC West Kent ARS West Nent And Westmorland RS White Rose ARS Wigston ARC Willenhall ARS G4ATZ G6HAJ Wimbledon DARS George Gordon Winchester ARC Wirral DARC Peter Wolverhampton ARS Worcester DARC Keith Worksop ARS G4ZUN Wythall RC G1MEE Yeovil ARC 308 ARC (Surbiton)





The LG5LG QSL card (the SJ9WL card is identical, other than the call-sign).

It is a well-known fact that the Scandinavian countries are not cheap places to stay. A typical hotel room in Sweden is about £60 per night and a glass of beer over £3. And Norway is even worse — the Norwegians frequently cross the border into Sweden to buy their booze, because they consider it to be cheap! So the idea of a cheap amateur radio holiday combined with beautiful Scandinavian lake-land scenery sounds like a contradiction in terms.

Special offer!

So, how about hiring a whole house, complete with HF and VHF transceivers, a 60 foot mast, beam antennas and two unique prefixes, all for £10 a night, no matter how many people you want to cram in? Sounds too good to be true? No, it *is* true, the place is called Morokulien, it is located right on the Norwegian-Swedish border near the town of Charlottenberg, and I went there for a weekend at the end of August last year.

How to book

Any radio amateur can book the house and it is not even necessary to have Swedish or Norwegian reciprocal licences, a photo-copy of a British licence is perfectly adequate. However, because the place is such good value it is naturally very popular, especially with LA and SM amateurs, who often book it several months in advance.

To book Morokulien, write to the genial host, Mr Einar Jansson, SM41M, Gardesgatan 5, S-670 50 Charlottenberg, Sweden, enclosing a self-addressed envelope and at least one IRC for his reply. If possible book several weeks or months in advance and try to give one or two alternative dates in case your preferred date is already booked. If you do try to book at short notice, why not give Einar a phone call? (he speaks excellent English). His number, from the UK, is 010-46-571-20093.

The house is then a few hundred yards further along, on the right hand side (if you are coming from Sweden) and can't be missed on account of the 60 foot mast! If you don't have a car, the closest railway station is at Charlottenberg, from where it is possible to get a taxi for the four or five kilometres to Morokulien.

Your 'hotel'

When you arrive at Morokulien you will find a house with a large living-cum-dining room comfortably furnished with two sofas, pine wood tables and chairs, a black and white television set and a handsome Scandinavian wrought iron wood-burning stove for heating the house during the winter months, when the snow lies several feet thick in this part of the world. The walls are covered with DXCC certificates and other awards and pennants from various international societies, including the

Just try booking this place through your local travel agent! Steve Telenius-Lowe, G4JVG, heads north in the name of DX ing and ends up in Sweden — or is it Norway!

Getting there

The easiest way to get to Morokulien is with your own car. It is on the road number 61 between Eda in Sweden and Magnor in Norway. When you arrive at the border, stop at the customs house (Tull) and show the customs officer your amateur radio licence. He checks your callsign against the booking list and will hand you the key to the Morokulien house upon receipt of the necessary amount of Kronor (100 Swedish or Norwegian Kronor per night, except in the height of the summer season or during Scandinavian holidays, when it is 150 Kronor).

RSGB. Just off the lounge is the shack, which leads to the combined kitchen and bedroom. There is an electric cooker and a selection of pans, crockery and cutlery, so it is possible to be entirely self-catering here. You should, however, bring your own bed linen or sleeping bags, and towels, but just about everything else imaginable is provided.

There are two double bunk beds in the bedroom and the sofas in the lounge convert into double beds as well, so it is possible to sleep a total of eight people in reasonable comfort — providing they are all quite friendly with each other! Einar tells me, though, that the record is 26



The Morokulien house, complete with 2m and HF beams, and 40/80m dipoles.

Scouts during 'Jamboree on the Air' one year!

Local attractions

Apart from the radio station, the area called Morokulien contains a small cafe and shop, tourist information, a petrol station, a camping site and log cabins for hire to those who are not radio amateurs. There is also an eighteen metre high granite peace monument, erected in 1914 to commemorate one hundred years of peace between Sweden and Norway, and this is now one of the border markers.

Interestingly, the border between the two countries runs right through the house in which the amateur radio station is situated, and this must have given the authorities something to think about when issuing a callsign for the place! In the event two callsigns were issued, one with a Norwegian and one with a Swedish prefix. Today, these calls are LG5LG and SJ9WL, and both callsigns can be used from the same station, although not at the same time of course. Separate log books are provided for the operator to use, with a note to only use one log book at a time.

'Hotel' facilities

The shack is well-equipped, with an Icom IC-720A transceiver for the short wave bands, and an Icom IC-251E multi-mode transceiver for 2 metres. There is also RTTY terminal unit and printer, bug key and a choice of standard 'hand-pumps'. The antennas provided are a TH6Dxx 6 element beam for 10, 15 and 20 metres on top of the mast and above this is a ten element crossed beam for 144 MHz. The mast also supports a 40 metre sloping dipole plus 80 and 40 metre dipoles on the same feeder, but there are no antennas at present for either 160 metres or any of the new WARC

bands.

The station gets out extremely well on the higher frequency bands but less so on 40 and 80 metres: the combined 40/80 dipole on the same feeder possessed a high SWR and did not seem to radiate very well nevertheless it was still possible to work back to England on 80 metres SSB during the late evening. On 20 metres, it was easy to work South Americans in the morning, Japanese and other Far Eastern stations in the afternoon, and Africans in the early evening. By way of example the best DX worked on 20 metres SSB whilst I was there included JT1BU, VQ9GB. 5X5MB, 5Z40T, 9M2BB and 9M6AE.

Creating pile-ups

It was also easy to generate a pile-up at any time on 20 metres, with prefix-chasers anxious to contact the LG5 or SJ9 prefixes, both of which are unique to Morokulien. Conditions were very poor on 10 and 15 metres when I was there, so I did not use those bands: nor did I use the 2 metre equipment, though with a ten element beam more than 60 feet high, there is no reason to think that results there would not be equally as good.

So, next time you are in Scandinavia, instead of paying outrageous hotel bills, stay a few days at Morokulien, and be a DX station for a change!



Morokulien in winter — you are advised to visit in summer unless crosscountry ski-ing is another hobby!



Alinco have been producing amateur radio gear in Japan for some time now, but their sets are still relatively unknown amongst UK radio amateurs. With so many 2m mobiles now size as well as the operating frequency and selected repeater shift.

Frequency control is performed by using either the main rotary tuning knob or up/down buttons

As two metre mobiles shrink in size, could the market share of the big three diminish too? A new name to the UK, Alinco, certainly could find some room over here, as Chris Lorek, G4HCL, discovers.

on the market, the purchaser faces a bewildering choice. We've featured the latest offerings from the 'big three' Japanese manufacturers in the last few issues so let's see what Alinco are offering.

Features

The set is, not surprisingly, tiny and measures 140mm(W) x 40mm(H) x 164mm(D), this allows it to fit in the smallest of car dashboards. All connectors are moulded onto flying leads emanating from the rear of the set. This allows great flexibility in the set's mounting position and also removes any nasty eye-poking projections from the car's facia.

The set covers 144-146MHz in 12.5 and 25kHz steps, with a selectable transmitter output powers of 5W or 25W (a higher power version, the ALR-22H, offers 45W maximum). Two VFOs are fitted which independently store channel step fitted to the fist microphone, further up/down buttons on the set's facia give a 1MHz shift with each depression. A standard 600kHz Tx offset is provided for repeater operation, and this may be reprogrammed to give non-standard shifts if required (within the frequency coverage limitations of the set). A DUAL function is also available, allowing Rx operation on one VFO frequency and Tx on the other VFO. Reverse repeater checking is available by a two-button push and a CALL button keys the transmitter whilst sending a 1750Hz tone for repeater access.

Memories

Twenty-one memory channels are available, each storing the operating frequency and any programmed offset. Access to these is by a press of the MR button, the faciamounted up/down buttons then controlling memory channel selection. Although not mentioned in the user manual supplied, operating the rotary tuning knob or the microphone-mounted up/down buttons places the set into VFO mode, allow-



Details of the top panel switches

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Internal top view of the Alinco

ing you to QSY from any selected memory channel. Quick access to memory channels 1 and 2 is provided by the CALL button.

Scanning of selected memory channels is initiated by a press of the facia-mounted scan button, the set halting on the first busy channel found, and resuming either immediately or four seconds after the squelch closes, this being selectable from a small top-mounted slide switch. An adjacent switch alters the scan rate to either four or 20 channels per second. The scan is cancelled by a further press of the SCAN button.

A further search facility is available in VFO mode, the scan function in this case searching in the programmed VFO steps between the frequencies programmed in memory channels 20 and 21. A 'priority' check facility samples a pre-programmed channel for one second every six for activity, this continuing until the 'VFO A/B' button is pressed. A selectable LOCK function may be used to protect against accidental frequency shifts.

Each button press is accompanied by a bleep from the set's speaker, varying in sympathy with the volume control setting this bleep may be disabled by a small slider switch if required. Dual concentric rotary controls are fitted for power on/off/volume and squelch. A backlit LCD shows the operating frequency, selected memory channels, bar-type markers for VFO, duplex, dual, call channels and priority watch operations, and a graphical S/RF output indicator.

A small internal speaker is fitted to the underside lid, and the rear of the case houses a 3.5mm socket to enable an external speaker to be used. The set weighs 1.2kg, and comes supplied with a mobile mounting bracket and fixing hardware, a fist microphone, a DC power lead fused in each lead with spare fuses provided, an external speaker plug, and a user manual giving operating instructions and part of the circuit diagram.

Impressions

Alinco appear to be keeping up with the trend for very small mobile sets, its small size and smart, hi-tech appearance undoubtedly being strong selling points. I'm pleased to see the use of flying leads at the rear of the set. It never fails to amaze me that, while car designers spend so much time making their modern dashboards safe, radio users mount their sets with projecting mic plugs right in the middle, which limits the view of the controls as well as being a danger in its own right.

The supplied mounting bracket is a 'quick release' type, which allows easy removal of the transceiver rather without the need for several minutes with a screwdriver to get the set out; this may be either an advantage or disadvantage to you.

I've heard several tales of thieves simply hacksawing a section of dashboard out to steal the radio, the moral being take it with you if you want to keep it!

The operating booklet provided is sadly lacking in the simple internal adjustment positions, such as peak deviation and mic gain, and does not even mention (never mind show the position of) the back-up battery that will need replacing after a period of use. This appears to be in keeping with the trend of some manufacturers to treat licenced purchasers as black box appliance operators; however, a technical workshop manual for the set should become available in due course.

Technicalities

Opening the set shows remarkable similarities in construction techniques with other Japanese amateur sets; as with cars I believe soon only the maker's badge will be a guide as to who it comes from! A solid diecast chassis is used to contain the single 'motherboard' housing the analogue RF circuitry, two subboards housing the digital circuitry being mounted onto the front panel (the elusive back-up battery is sandwiched in between!).

Chip components are mounted on the underside of the PCBs, with coils, filters, and other discrete components fitted to the topside. Inside the case, there is a clearly evident space for a cooling fan, combined with airflow ducts in the chassis showing the same mechanics are also used for a higher power version.

The block diagram shows that a standard arrangement is used for the receive side, a 3SK129 FET being used in the front end and with a single-gate 2SK192 mixer converting down to the 21.6MHz first IF. The usual TK10240 FM IF sub-system IC (the manufacturer of these must be making a fortune!) is used to perform further amplification, mixing, squelch detection and FM discrimination, a uPC2002 block audio amplifier IC boosting the recovered audio to loudspeaker level.

On transmit, the processed microphone audio directly modulates the final frequency voltage control-



Underside of the rig, showing the cooling fins and location for the fan fitted to high power versions

led oscillator to produce direct FM. A crystal controlled 1750Hz toneburst is injected at this point as required, the mic derived audio being muted by a transistor switch while the toneburst is being transmitted. The modulated VCO signal is amplified and fed to a block M57737 PA module to generate the 25W power level, a PIN diode switch and twin pisection low pass filter follow. A uPD2834 synthesiser coupled with a uPD571 dual-modulus prescalar controls the VCO frequency, serially controlled from an MB88543 microprocessor with its associated I/O interfaces and battery-backed RAM.

In Use

Finding a suitable mounting location in my car was very easy due to the set's compact dimensions, it would be possible in many instances to place the set up at virtually eye level to minimise the amount of diversion of attention required to operate the set whilst on the move. The large frequency readout was very handy in this respect, but when viewed from below (if the set was mounted above head height in a commercial vehicle say) the display becomes blank due to the viewing angle, so lorry drivers beware! The facia buttons, although small, had a positive tactile feel and were hence very easy to use by touch alone after I had familiarised myself with their positions.

I started programming up the 21 memories with 2m repeater and simplex channels, using call channels 1, and 2 as S20 and the local 2m 'box' for quick selection. By programming band scanning limits into channels 20 and 21 — locking these out of memory scan mode, I found I could



Laboratory Results Receiver								
Sensitivity: Input 12dB SINAD	Maximum Audio Output: Measured at 1kHz on the onset of clipping							
144MHz 145MHz 146MHz	3ohm 8ohm 15ohr	3ohm load 8ohm load 15ohm load		55W RMS 55W RMS 91W RMS				
Squelch Sensitivit	y							
Thre Max	Threshold Maximum			0.147uV PD (10.5dB SINAD) 0.779uV PD (28dB SINAD)				
Adjacent Channel sured as increase in signal, modulated v system deviation, a	Image Rejection: (Increase in level of signal at -43.2MHz to give identical 12dB SINAD signals: 76.5dB							
12dB SINAD on-ch	6dB degredation of nannel signal	S-Meter L	inearity	<u>li ne son a s</u>				
+ 12.5kHz - 12.5kHz + 25kHz - 25kHz	- 12.5kHz 30.0dB \$1 1.20uV PD - 6.20 - 12.5kHz 42.0dB \$3 1.36uV PD - 5.10 + 25kHz 66.5dB \$5 1.68uV PD - 3.30 - 25kHz 67.5dB \$7 2.16uV PD - 1.10							
Blocking: Increase levels of signal 1M 6dB degredation in channel signal	S9 S9+ S9+ S9++2.45uV PD 2.98uV PD 3.75uV PD0dB ref + 1.7dB + 3.7dBIntermodulation Bejection: Increase in							
+ 100kHz - 100kHz + 1MHz - 1MHz	+ 100kHz 83.0dB - 100kHz 84.0dB + 1MHz 102dB - 1MHz 101dB		level over 12dB SINAD level of two in- terfering signals giving identical 12dB SINAD on-channel 3rd order inter- modulation product					
+ 10MHz - 10MHz	108dB 109dB	25/50 50/100	kHz spa)kHz spa	cing acing	63.5dB 63.5dB			
Transmitter								
Tx Power and Curr	ent Consumption	an an training and an		<u>a an an</u>				
Frequency	10.8V Supply	13.8V Supply 15.6V Supply			/ Supply			
144MHz 145MHz 146MHz	21.8W/4.25A 21.7W/4.15A 21.2W/4.05A	27.4W/4. 27.4W/4. 27.3W/4.	27.4W/4.90A 27.4W/4.80A 27.3W/4.80A		V/3.95A V/3.90A V/3.85A			
Low power in all ca	ises measured at 6	.7W						
	Harmonics/Spurii							
Peak Deviation	2nd Harmonic 3rd Harmonic 4th Harmonic		- 82dBc - 74dBc - 83dBc					
Toneburst Deviation	6th Harmonic – 880Bc			88dBc				
	All other harmonics less than - 90dBc							
Frequency	Accuracy	- 300Hz at switch-on						

merrily search over the top MHz section of FM activity whilst driving, returning to memory mode for normal operating.

At first I found it rather annoying that I could not initiate scan mode by keeping one of the mic up/ down buttons pressed for a second or two, but I soon realised that the possibility of instant QSY from a selected memory frequency by this operation proved rather more useful! This saved me having to constantly switch between VFOs or repeater shifts to get from one part of the band to another, glancing at the display each time to see where I was after each operation (sorry officer, I was looking at my radio instead of the pedestrian crossing).

There was ample receive audio, even from the small speaker, although this tended to be rather toppy, and I never found I had to place the volume control further than its mid position. Audio reports received on my transmissions were generally favourable from amateurs who didn't know my voice, those who did found it rather 'nasal' though, as if I were speaking with a blocked up nose, accompanied with rather more vehicle noise than normally occurs in the background of my transmissions.

In use the set got fairly warm, due to heat dissipation limitations from its small size, but never reached what I would call hot. It would be important to ensure a well-ventilated mounting position, rather than positioning the set inside a glove compartment or enclosed car radio aperture.

When operating the set using a repeater 80km away (GB3PI) at the same as passing the site of another in use (GB3PE), I found no receiver desensitisation problems at all on the Alinco. Likewise when tuning around in a mobile rally car park, 20m from the talk-in station, no reception problems were encountered, which also left me suitably impressed.

Laboratory Results

The measured receiver sensitivity was quite reasonable, and the good strong signal blocking performance verified the on-air results. In other respects also, the receiver performed quite well, the only thing I could find to complain about was the limited S-meter range, which in fairness appears to be a failing on many other FM-only sets.

The transmitter output power was well regulated at just over the 25W mark, and the transmit deviation was accurately set at 5kHz. The harmonics were well suppressed, and I could find no spurii above -90dB.

Conclusions

This is a very neat and smart looking set, coupled with quite a reasonable technical performance for its current price of £269. The ample number of memory channels could allow safer mobile operation purely by use of the mic up/down buttons, and its small size should allow unobtrusive fitting into the car, possibly even on top of the dashboard hence needing less eye travel distance from the road ahead.

My thanks go to A. Kelly Communications for the loan of the review equipment.



Printers and publishers view the approach of Christmas with foreboding. They know that every year it will tear several days, maybe even a week or more, from their production schedules. Likewise, contributors must turn in their offerings several weeks earlier than they normally would do. In the case of a yearly conspectus like this one, its writer must hope that in a metrewave context no

In his customary look back over the dying year Jack Hum, G5UM, reminds us of some milestones (and a few millstones!) which marked the passage of 1987.

Significant Event or world shattering occurrence will pop up in the last few weeks of 1987 to render his material dated before it gets into print.

Certainly looking through a glass darkly over those last few weeks ahead nothing appears on the horizon remotely to compare with the two Significant Events which hit 1987 earlier in its passage. One of them was indeed a Big Bang; the other was rather more subtle.

Big Bang

The Big Bang first: this was the release of two new metrewave bands to the generality of British hams. Throughout the early months of 1987 there had been constant rumours that the 50MHz band was to be opened to Class B operators. Well, after all, it was a VHF band and Class B people are by definition VHF types, so why shouldn't they have it? Thus went the thinking, and it seemed to make a lot of sense.

On June 1 they got it — and they got something else, too, a veritable bonus far beyond their wildest hopes: they got 70MHz as well. Very few people expected that this would happen. As readers will recall from the piece printed here in September, 'Four' is a rather specialised band peculiar to the British and hedged about with certain restrictions. To be granted it in, as it were, the same breath as 50MHz was to many hams a sign that the Licensing Authority was taking a much more liberal attitude to the Amateur Service in the UK. It also showed how important was the need to have a strong national society able to talk with the Licensing Authority on its own terms and to wrest substantial concessions from it — like 'Six' and 'Four' for all.

Nature's Voice

Almost as if to celebrate this Big Bang, the forces of Nature staged a 'spectacular' in the several weeks following the granting of the band on June 1, providing such phenomenal conditions of propagation on 'Six' that it was possible to hear Stateside stations on nothing more than a dipole in the roofspace — and even to work them if you had the patience to queue yourself in the pile-up.

Strangely, there had been another manifestation of Nature sixteen months earlier, when Six was made available to all Class A people: right on the opening date of February 1st 1986, a gigantic aurora occurred that would have produced Europe-wide contacts had there been anyone there to talk to, which there wasn't. Even so UK-wide contacts were enjoyed by the Class A operators swarming on to the band in February, 1986, convinced of the belief that 'If Six is like this then I'm with it for keeps'. The Class B chums who swarmed on to it on June 1, 1987, felt the same: working Yanks was something quite outside their experience.

Sadly, manifestations of Nature don't last long, though be assured there will be more of them in the coming years as the sunspot cycle improves. Soon, it was borne in on many operators that Six was beginning to conform with that definition of war: '80 per cent boredom, 10 per cent great excitement and 10 per cent sheer terror'. Presumably where Six was concerned, the terror would be caused by failure to work that Canadian after a three hour wait when all about you were doing so!

Making the Choice

Here we have one of the Subtle Occurrences hinted at above, and it is this: For most of the time the 50MHz band functions as a VHF band, not a DX one — and for most of the time it is sadly underpopulated. As one aficionado put it: *'There are lots of*



The bar chart shows how the dramatic drop in CB licences in the UK has not resulted in the expected rise in Class B ham licences, which have remained static over the period. Class A licences marginally exceeded them in 1987 for the first time in many years.

8 METREWAVE RESOLUTIONS FOR '88

- I will make my contacts meaningful and cliché free.
- I will never hog a 2 metre repeater, remembering a queue may be waiting to use it.
- If I haven't got myself organised for 70cm I will make this a top priority for 1988 to give me time to enjoy more relaxed QSOs — and more repeaters at my bleep finger.
- If I haven't got myself organised for 6 metres or 4 metres I will attempt to have a go after I have re-read the many HRT articles giving advice about them.
- 5. When 'going QSY' I will do so on to one of the less popular SU or S channels.
- I will try to make myself proficient at the Morse code to help me wrinkle out weak stations not workable by any other mode...but- -
- 7. Having 'got the morse' I will keep in practice so I don't lose it.
- 8. Heeding the remarks about the anti-social nature of omni-aerials, I will either build or buy small beams for the metrewave bands I used to give me the same effect as buying a linear but at a quarter of the cost.

licensed listeners who can't be bothered to press the transmit switch'.

Probably for this reason many Class B people have opted to major on Four rather than Six though everyone knows that there are two other reasons for this, first, that quantities of redundant PMR equipment are around, adaptable for Four by a bit of tweaking, and secondly that a 4 metre aerial fits more snugly into domestic environments than a 6 metre one.

Result: a great increase in FM activity on Four, not solely by the newcome Class B friends but also by many Class As, impressed by their example. Indeed, on some evenings the congestion on 70.26MHz FM has been so exuberant as to persuade operators to go out and get themselves a 70.45MHz alternative next day.

Those 'snugly fitting' 4 metre aerials have brought a new dimension to the band in more than one sense. Most of these aerials are vertically polarised, and of course the increasing number of mobiles on Four use the same polarisation. In 1987 those diehards who had been on the band for a long time they found they needed to supplement their long established horizontal Yagis with an antenna that would 'talk vertically'.

No mobiles on Six has meant that antennas on the band are exclusively horizontal. They had to be, anyway, by regulation. This has brought the concept of 'horizontal FM' (a misnomer if ever there was one) to 50MHz after its many years of success on the 144MHz band. Accepting the argument above that there must be more occupancy of Six for more of that time — and to use it as a VHF band and not as a DX one — means that many more local nets need to be established. Several were, in 1987, much to the enjoyment of their participants. That bonus of an extra megahertz which extended the width of Six to two megahertz as from June 1 provides room for all who wish to use the F3E mode. And already a 6 metre bandplan is under discussion to place DX in the lower meg and 'local' broadly in the upper meg – and, to the relief of many, no provision for repeaters!

Our Rate of Increase

Now to another of those Subtle Occurences that became quietly evident during 1987, meaning the slower rate of increase of British ham licences. This phenomenon might be difficult to accept by readers ready to point to the fact that there are now about 60,000 of us in these islands. Yet the writing was clearly on the wall as early as April of 1987, when the number of Class A licences extant exceeded Class B, which had not happened for several years. At that time there were 30,242 Class A and 27,166 Class B. Several sociological theories may be put to account for this significant change in the pattern of UK licensing. Here are two of them — and you may decide that the second of them is not sociological but economic:

The build-up of Class B licences over the last several years was caused largely by the influx of CB operators keen to extend their horizons. But the number of CB licences, too, has been showing an even more dramatic fall than Class B licences. From 1984 to 1986 the CB tally dropped by 50 per cent from 280,000 to 140,000 in two years. Take a guess and assume that 5 per cent of CB people go on to become hams, and you can readily deduce that *their* numbers have been halved. From 1986 to 1987 the increase in Class B licences remained static at that 27,000+ figure. Not only were fewer CB people coming in to the hobby, but lots of ham people were letting their licences lapse.

No wonder there were rumours abroad in the supply industry that sales of transceivers were beginning to fall off. But that was not all: which brings us to the economic aspect of the situation. Sales of Japanese transceivers have been falling off not just because the number of licences was, but because they had become too expensive. Much was made during 1987 about persuading more young people to take up ham radio, a laudable thought but somewhat out of this world when the prices of the transceivers which the young wanted to purchase to get on Two were quite unrealistic.

Many British licensees harbour the wish that the Japanese transceiver industry would rethink its design policy, cease introducing advance technology for technology's sake, and come up with simple-to-operate 2 metre rings devoid of the bells and whistles that simply serve to enhance selling prices. Maybe 1988 will show that the industry has heeded the economic warning bells which in 1987 sounded with increasing strength, and will be persuaded to market designs which are affordable by the many — and the young.

What You Say and How You Say It

All those Citizens' Band operators and young people keen to dip a tentative toe into amateur radio's enticing pool may decide that this is not for

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them after they have listened a while to some of the nonsense they hear talked, noticeably on Two (though it is said that they run on a bit on Eighty!).

But many times it has been remarked that amateur QSOs are short on content but long on wind. No wonder that intending newcomers find their interest declining after they have listened a while to the cliches of electronic conversation that dominate all too many a QSO. Their enthusiasm may well be rekindled when they are reminded that on the ham bands you are allowed to talk about anything under the sun that is at once relevant and decent and which you would talk about in genial mixed company (and in such company you would not be too dogmatic in airing your views). There's much more to ham radio communication than "The rig here is..." or "See you further down the log."

'Short on content' no longer when you learn to make your QSOs as near face-to-face as you can. It's not difficult to achieve during simplex contacts: it's dead easy in duplex ones, probably the most civilised and rewarding mode of amateur communication there is (so long as you observe the protocol of announcing yourself frequently and not holding a channel too long, lest this becomes vexatious to others listening on it or wanting to use it). More real conversation, then: a thought for 1988.

Duplex operation suggests voice communication. But need it? You can do it almost as effectively on the key in the A1A mode if you know how — but that's a big subject to be aired here when there's more time and space.

'Short in content...' Never let this observation be attached to *your* callsign!

But there is another side to this picture, namely those QSOs which offer no time to sit and chat and exchange no more than signal strengths — all over in about 15 seconds. Meteor scatter is an example. So are the minimal QSOs you hear on Six when it is open. In each of these cases the 'Everest Syndrome' prevails — people attempt MS 'because it's there', and the same with those minimal QSOs on Six when it opens up for a while and pretends it is not a VHF band. Both MS and VHF DX in all its forms add to the sum of human knowledge about electronic propagation because so many observers are active at the relevant times, even though their communication content remains virtually nil.

On To '88'

One of the more facetious ham radio abbreviations is "88", meaning "Love and kisses". Occasions for using it are rare. Yet you might think it has some relevance to the coming year of '88 – and although you would hardly expect it to be translated literally it might apply if you vary it slightly to read 'Sweetness and Light'. The UK amateur movement could do with a lot more of *that* in 1988!





Right then, you've got your shiny HF wonderbox, with matching trapped HF vertical, but what happens now? Has the magic gone out of DX chasing with too many lost stations? Your thoughts may stray to putting up a better aerial system, or maybe your existing aerial's SWR rises towards the band edges and your solid output power dwindles to miserable proportions as a result. In either case you need an aerial tuning unit. But have you seen the price of decent imported ones lately? Here's a project virtually anyone can get going very easily, resulting in a useful end product that will last them for years to come.

Why use an ATU?

Basically, aerials may exhibit a complex impedance comprised of both resistive and reactive components. The ideal aerial would appear as a 50 ohm resistive load, but this is often not the case as the inductive or capacitive component present alters the overall impedance seen and the resistive part is often nowhere near 50 ohms. An ATU is simply an impedance transformer, of both magnitude and phase which makes the impedance at the end of the feeder look like 50 ohms, and hence nicely matches the transmitter.

There are several ATU configurations, all of which have their merits and demerits, some of the popular types include the PI match, the series-parallel circuit (SPC), and the well publicised 'ultimate transmatch'; the configurations of these are shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. These are all suitable for unbalanced loads, ie. an end-fed wire or a coax-fed vertical or gamma-matched dipole. If you use a balanced aerial fed with 200 or 300 ohm open-wire feeder, you will suffer rather less feeder loss in most cases, but a 4:1 balun(balanced-to-unbalanA simple project, but one that could make a great difference to your station's performance on the HF bands.

ced transformer) is required at the shack end. If your aerial requires an ATU, rather than place the balun between the feeder and ATU, hence mismatching the balun, a more sensible approach could be to construct a balanced ATU as shown in Fig. 4



and used that to tune the system to resonance. In this case, the balun would be presented with a 200 ohm balanced impedance, transforming nicely to 50 ohm to be fed to the transmitter.

Added Bonuses

Apart from impedance matching, an ATU does have other advantages. As it normally acts as a highly selective tuned circuit, it also functions as an RF filter passing only the band of frequencies in use. Many solid state receivers suffer from front end overload caused by strong out of band signals and as today's sets use switched, broadband filters covering several megahertz, the ATU makes up for the lack of preselection, giving a better receiving set-up.

The ATU will also act as a transmitter harmonic filter, which is very important considering the current official attitudes to amateur TVI and the like, remember for instance that the third harmonic of 10m falls right in Broadcast Band II. Today's synthesised HF rigs also put out many mixing products due to all the internally generated signals and again one will often find wideband circuits employed which nicely amplify all this, even at the PA!

Components

If your interests are purely QRP, then wide spaced variable capacitors and large high-Q inductors are certainly not necessary. However if you're building this project to keep in use whatever your station capabilities become, then you'll need to find something beefy! Surplus ex-military gear is often a hiding place for nice silver plated roller coaster variable inductance coils, with sometimes even the odd high power variable capacitor or two thrown in.

The values of the components you need depends on the impedance of your antenna, which could be

ID



The World's most beautiful ATU?

anything. In practice, I have found that capacitors covering 10-20pF up to 200pF or slightly over and an inductor of 20 to 30uH makes it possible to match almost anything over the HF bands. You might be lucky and get away with 100pF, but 200pF will virtually guarantee a sufficient range. Obviously, the higher the maximum capacitance and inductance, the lower the frequency you can tune a really awkward load. Very conveniently, these values are just what you tend to find in ex-military gear.

This gear is now getting fairly rare and even when you can find it, the asking price sometimes makes one think twice before taking a risk. No doubt with this in mind, more than one UK manufacturer has decided to produce HF tuning components to fill the gap in the market, hence components for homebrew construction are certainly readily available 'off the shelf'. For this project, the Nevada TC500 dual 13-250pF and TC250 single 13-250pF capacitors and the Nevada RC26 26uH roller coaster and matching turns counter were used.

The 'ultimate transmatch' configuration was employed to give continuous coverage from 160m to 10m at power levels certainly up to and probably exceeding the UK limit of 400W PEP. The SPC configuration could also be used, although in this case I would recommend reduction drives to be used on the capacitors



as the tuning of these is rather more critical.

Construction

If you're wondering whether to make an ATU yourself, I can assure you that the majority of the work is purely mechanical in nature. If you're building your own enclosure, you'll need the requisite sheet bending tools, however there is a large selection of ready-made enclosures on the market, from firms such as West Hyde, Radiospares, Cirkit, and Maplin.

I simply nipped down to my local electronics shop and bought one which fitted the bill nicely for just over £10, but each amateur will have their own preferences I'm sure. You'll then need to drill out the required holes, so a hand or electric drill is required, although a suitable size of chassis punch will give a tidier finish. For those who tend to ignore the advice of 'measure twice, drill once'. a small round file can also come in very useful. If you're using the Nevada components, a smart purpose-made box is also available for those who don't trust their skills or can't stand the sight of blood!

Start by marking out the front panel for drilling, either by using the dimensions shown in Fig. 5 or from those measured from your particular tuning components if different. Drill your pilot holes first, if you don't have a chassis punch then you'll also need to drill a circle of small diameter holes for the coil turns counter. Open up the tuning capacitor spindle holes, either with a punch, reamer, or round file, to allow for plenty of mechanical and electrical clearance.

Now carefully remove the circlip and washer on the turns counter, and remove the dial with its spindle and gear from the plastic skirt. Using the skirt as a marker, drill four further attachment holes in the required positions, de-burr them and fix the skirt using the screws supplied. Now you can re-assemble the dial and circlip, which nicely cover the fixing screws to provide a neat finish. Using the roller coaster and capacitors in your desired mounting positions, mark out the positions of the two fixing holes for each on the bottom of the case and then drill holes to suit. Then do likewise with your coax sockets, earth and longwire screw connectors (if used) on the rear of the case.

You can now begin assembly, make sure you mount the variable capacitors with their stator vanes (the non-rotating parts) uppermost, this keeps the stray capacitances to earth at a minimum. I would recommend using flattened coax outer braid as a good, low impedance earth connection between components, but when using an aluminium enclosure make sure you use solder tags for connections rather than trying to bolt the copper braid to it directly, as electrolytic corrosion could otherwise occur. The insulated



coax inner you now have spare may be used for the 'hot' interconnections, to provide good insulation against the high RF voltages found in some mismatches.

You will find that quarter-inch spindle extensions may be required for the capacitors, and also an in-line coupler (preferably of the flexible type to prevent strain) between the plastic roller coaster spindle and the turns counter. If you're using metal spindle extensions, make sure that these are well insulated where they pass through the cabinet, and if you don't want a shocking experience use non-conducting plastic tuning knobs! Remember this also applies to the grub screws, and ensure any trim on the knobs is also insulated.



Internals of the ATU

In Use

With your system connected up as shown in **Fig. 3**, initially set both capacitors to their fully meshed positions. Radiate a small amount of power from your transmitter, ensuring you don't cause interference to a QSO in progress, and tune the coil for a dip in the indicated SWR. Then tune both capacitors in turn for absolute minimum SWR, retuning both capacitors as required with possibly a slight adjustment on the coil if needed.

You may find that there are several capacitor positions giving a good match, the one to go for is the one with the capacitor vanes as fully meshed as possible. In use, you'll soon learn the approximate settings for your favourite frequencies, and you might find it handy to make a note of the settings for each frequency and aerial combination to aid quick tuneup.

This construction article has only covered the 'bare bones' of the ATU, the added possibilities are only limited to what the individual requires. You may find an 'ln/Straight Through' switch useful to switch the ATU in and out of circuit, you may also like to include a built-in balun or SWR meter, maybe even a multi-way aerial switch. All these may of course be fitted in the future as needs arise, so make sure you leave enough space in the box and on the front panel. Good luck and happy tuning!

My thanks go to Nevada for the provision of tuning components used in this article, and to Mike Devereux for his advice on tuning unit configurations.



Set in the foothills of the Odenwald, midway between the industrial areas of Darmstadt and the romantically historic city of Heidelberg lies the wine town of Weinheim.

The convention, which took place on Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th September, is held in the town's Multischule — a school that teaches both primary and secondary age children. It covers an area of around 6.25 hectares — that's roughly 250 x 250 yards to those who only speak in feet and inches.

About 50% of the convention is inside the main school and the remainder under the covered walkways that link the various buildings in the complex. To gain entrance to the inside costs DM5 (about £1.65) and for this you can go in on both days of the festival. If you only intend visiting the outside stands and the real ale and wurst tent, there is no charge.



Weinheim is noted for the biggest VHF/UHF Convention in Europe. It is also noted for its wine, beer and wurst. Julie Darby, G1CKF, tries to persuade us that she went for the former and not the latter! more modern solid state scavengers were treated to some rare bargains in the 23cm PA block and transistor field. All this in the flea market — I couldn't wait to see what the main building housed!

The Deutsches Bundespost were in attendance with two very well equipped vans. These were the

The Convention

This year over 6500 visitors paid up to see the larger trade stands and attend one of the four lecture streams whilst another 2000 or so wandered around the covered walkways which sheltered the flea market traders from the hot Rheinland sun. The flea market stands provided a valuable indication to English visitors of the price of secondhand radios; older style Storno and boot mount Westminsters fetching the equivalent of £125, and early post-war wirelesses were marked up at between DM300 and 400. Bartering seems very popular in the flea market and if you're prepared to wait until the second day of the festival some useful bargains can be obtained.

For the valve enthusiasts there seemed to be an endless supply of 2C39a and similar bottles whilst the 2C39a and other valves were readily available in the flea market



TO WEINHEIM

equivalent of our Radio Investigation Service (R.I.S.) and provided a valuable source of information regarding TVI and RFI problems. It seems that sideband signals get into TV's on the continent just as easily as they do here!

One nice touch was the test equipment — all of which was British! — provided by the Bundespost so that the visiting amateurs could have their radios 'spec checked' for sensitivity, spurious emissions and deviation. No tuning was performed but the amateur was provided with a print out of his rigs' performance.

The licencing authority also had a stand where a licenced radio amateur could obtain the necessary documentation to obtain a full CEPT amateur radio licence to operate in member countries all over Europe. It would be nice to see such a system introduced here in the UK.

Variations On Antennas

Of the 95 trade stands at the rally, some 10% were antenna manufacturers giving the customers a wide choice of price, construction techniques and more importantly, quality, Jaybeam aerials were available on the UKW Technik stand (by the way, UKW means VHF); the aerials themselves looked remarkably similar to what you will see dotted around the Leicester show this year.

One entrepreneur displayed a nice variation to the standard gamma matching system used by many manufacturers. The system employed two pieces of aluminium strip side by side, the spacing of which was variable by a PVC adjustable screw. This produced an easily variable capacitor to alter the feed impedance of the antenna.

Tonna antennas had on display their latest 2300MHz yagi. It has a novel horn feed system with the elements spaced along the boom in a similar manner to their existing 23cm antenna construction. This antenna should be available in the UK during the next couple of months. Using 25 elements the antenna has a reported gain of



Inside the Detutsches Bundespost RIS van

18.2dBi and an 'E' plane beam width of \pm 7.5 degrees to the 3dB points. The boom length is 1.45 metres and it only weighs one kilogramme! The bandwidth of the aerial (below a VSWR of 1.5:1.0) ranges from a little below 2290MHz to about 2340MHz, whilst still maintaining a claimed gain of over 18.0dBi.

Homebrew

For the home constructor, there were ample stands to choose from. Werner Electronik had PA transistors giving 5 watts at 4.0GHz (BLU 99), Schottky diodes HP 5082-2900, N channel GaAs MESFET (not MOS-FET) devices useful up to 2.3GHz, and some nice PA blocks for 23cm giving 20 watts output for 0.3 watts in. The only trouble being the prices asked for one of these, over £90!

The same company also had some interesting equipment for 23cm FM TV. The first unit was an adaptor for the existing lcom 23cm transceiver range. This allowed the FM transceivers to be used for FM TV transmissions and reception, priced at DM550 it seemed quite reasonable. The second item was a tuneable 23cm FM TV transmitter covering 1240 to 1290MHz (this was variable for any 50MHz segment), with full digital readout and an output of 1 watt. The companion receiver tuned from 1248 to 1300MHz and was presented in a similar attractive green case. Outputs were available for monitor, speaker or TV. The transmitter cost DM1298 and the companion receiver DM1248.

The Bundesposts all-British test equipment



Weather satellite equipment was very much on display. TGN of Pirmasens were offering converters from 1691MHz to 135MHz for around DM1095. Both Wrasse and UKW Technik offered complete systems including 10 memory storage facilities and sequenced display systems. These give results similar to those used on TV AM and Breakfast TV when the early morning weather predictions are made by the presenters.

One or two companies were offering complete DBS TV systems for home use. One was priced at DM1200, very cheap, but I wonder how reliable?

Components and accessories were very popular at Weinheim with the accent being placed on 'homebrew' equipment. Having already stated that 10% of the traders were aerial suppliers of one form or another, it was pleasing to see that 16% of traders were supplying components for home construction. They all appeared to be doing brisk business. The quality of home constructed equipment on display was very high, with many people demonstrating beautifully machined microwave linear amplifiers and well constructed transceivers for 10 and 24GHz.

Black Boxes

The mainstay of the amateur trade, the infamous black box dealers numbered around 16% with Icom,



The new Tonna 2300MHz horn-fed yagi

Kenwood and Sommerkamp all in attendance. Some of the amateurs in the UK may be surprised to note that many of the new transceivers were sold cheaper in Weinheim than their English counterparts, whilst secondhand equipment held its price very well and was often dearer than in the UK. The only noticeable exception to this rule were the 'add on' products such as linear amplifiers which appeared to be on average 20 to 30% dearer than the equivalent in the UK.

Whilst on the subject of linear amplifiers, it was interesting to see BNOS on display and doing well. The dealers from Essex reported a suc-

For those intent on operating from the bath, water proof bags were on sale



cessful rally and had on display a new range of linear amplifiers for the QRP range of transceivers. Capco Electronics' ATUs were also available through their German outlet. Nice to see some British firms making an effort!

Lectures and Demo's

During the two days of the rally there were four streams of lectures and demonstrations taking place. Discussions and lectures included aerial theory and practice, varying from broadband and dual band antennas to microwave feed systems, scrambling and de-scrambling of satellite TV signals, mailboxes and Packet networks, linear amplifiers using valves and solid state devices, and last but not least the ATV demonstrations and lectures with the emphasis on 24cm FM TV.

For those amateurs interested in going to one of the German rallies next year, it's well worth the effort. Most cross Channel operators do five day excursions and you can get your car and self there and back for about £70. If you add £40 for petrol (from Dover) and £15 a night bed and breakfast, it can be an enjoyable late summer jaunt. Take a couple of friends and share the motoring costs and it could be a cheap, pleasant break.

If you would like to attend West Germany's VHF convention next year, set aside the third weekend in September and write to Lofyer Kittwer in Der Krone 9, D6252 Heppenheim, West Germany for further details.



FOR SALE, Sommerkamp SRG-8600DX communications receiver, plus HF converter, gives tuning range from 100kHz to 950MHz, as new, £350. 2 Coronation Drive, Great Cosby, Liverpool.

YAESU FT209RH with speaker mic, two FBA-5 battery packs with nicads and high capacity, FNB4 pack case, charger/service manual and other bits, £200. Datong morse tutor, £30. Ring Mark, 0753 32373, leave tel. number if I'm not in. I.W.C.U.

FT790R 70cm multimode with nicads, charger, manual, carrying case, boxed, £250. Burgess Hill 044-46-42122. YAESU FT100 80-10 HF rig, good condition and working order, inc. new spare valves, £250 or swap R600 or 2m multimode. Tel. 0952 51670. **CONVERTERS**, 2 metres to 10 metres microwave modules, MMC144/28 as new condition, £20. 70cms to 10 metres microwave modules, MMC 432/285, also good condition, £20. Archer (Tandy) six element Discone aerial, covers VHF, UHF, ideal for scanners or converters, £12. Tel. Tamworth (0827) 58004.

YAESU FT301 HF transceiver, complete with power supply and mic to match, £345 ono. Belfast area, tel. 0232 654404.

HOME/BASE portable CB/ trans, hand-built by professionals, not a production model, nice job, built-in nicads and charger, carrying strap, DX, portable aerial, cost £198, will swap for good modern auto call, auto answer. Call Sid anytime, 051 334 6859.

KW107 Supamatch, rare British ATU, SWR and poweer meter, 100w and 1000w, 1kW load, switching for various ants, balanced and unbalanced outputs, in perfect cond. A bargain, £65. Write GODIH, 34 Warleigh Avenue, Keyham, Plymouth, Devon, PL1 1NW, price includes p&p. FOR SALE, due to invalidity, FDK 2700 VHF all mode two metre rig plus transverters, HG220 and HG280 in die-cast box, plus home built regulated power supply for transverters with switching from rig, ± 300 . Phone Geoff 0603 715423 anytime.

VFO TF707DM, £85. FRG7 receiver (digital display), £125. Mizuho MX2 2m SSB, handheld, £45. Ask for Rhys (Clywd) 074571 2550.

FDK725X 144-148MHz 2m mobile, plus Heatherlite safety mic (a must nowadays!), gutter mount with % x % whips. Sell for £120 or consider exchange for 10 metre multimode plus linear (reason for sale). Phone 01-247 6097 daytime only, thanks.

FT707 or similar solid state HF rig, QRO, 12V operated, wanted for club use, plus ATU 3.5-30MHz. Tel. Stevenage (0438) 724991 or 350136 or 352932, write G6EDA QTHR. ICOM 271E 2 metre multimode with Icom mains internal PSU. Also superb Mutek front end board dealer fitted. Unmarked. Total cost new over £1,000, offers over £725. Weltz SP15m + PEP mod £45. Weltz 38 HF ATU £50. Phone Chris on Ironbridge 2711.

101ZD Yaesu Mk3 FM LAR ATU Welz '200' power SWR bridge 1K with PEP fitted. – Scarisbrick 880345.

FT101E £300 FT101B £220. MM4000KB RTTY receiver, £120. GW3C0I Abersoch 2675.

FOR SALE, Bearcat 20/20FB VHF/VHF Scanner AM/FM model, mobile mount, manual, whip and discone aerials included. £125. Tel 0939-33638, Eric GOHRU EDDYSTONE 770U receiver 150 to 500 MHz in 5 bands

AM and FM, good working order and good condition for year, £95 ono. Tel 0329 46323, after 6 pm.

SONY ICF7600D compact shortwave receiver 153KHz -30MHz FM 76 - 108MHz AM/FM/SSB/CW 10 memories with all manuals, accessories all boxed as new, £80. Please ring Les, Castleford, West Yorks. Tel: 516904, after 2 pm daily.

SWAP my signal R532 100 channel airband receiver for

HF receiver such as FRG-7 R600 Sony 20001/7600D or similar. My offer includes aerial PSU and some books. Call or write Mr M. Jackson, 6 Pilning Close, Peak Lane, Fareham, Hants. PO14 3BW. TRIO model 7930 2 meter mobile training transceiver 25 watts full scanning from mic complete with manual mobile bracket, original packing, excellent working order, Tel. **G3MLP** anytrial. Peterborough 0733 63851 anytime.

YAESU FP700 20 amp power supply, built in speaker, mint condition, boxed full instructions, £99. Hansen transistor tester model ZQM2 absolute mint condition full instructions boxed, £10. SEM Transmatch with easitune brand new, unused by SWL £99. Mike, York 0904 422773.

FOR SALE, Yeasu FT290R boxed. C/W Nicads, charger, carry case, strap, £250. Alinco 30w FM/SSB Linear boxed, mint, £30. Mobile whip, 7/8 wave C/W gutter mount, coax. £10. Ring Gloucester 25989, Andy G4PZE.

TS430S with FM and narrow filter modifications plus AT230 aerial tuner. PS43. Power supply SP430 external speaker and MC60 Scanning desk mike. All as new. Boxed. £950 for complete station. No time wasters please. Brian G4VSK QTHR. Phone Wearside (091) 537 3966.

MICROWAVE Modules 432/144R transverter 10W output £90. Microwave modules 144/100S Linear amplifier, 10 watts in 100 out with built in pre-amp, £100. Tel. County Durham 3701429. ALTRON 3 ELE 4 band mini beam 6m 10m 15m 20m. £70 ono. Buyer collects. Phone Peter, 0538 702208 G4YYO QTHR.

FOR SALE, Kenwood TS530S Pristine condition new valves, absolutely perfect, also three element mini beam AQ6203E 10.15.20 and 6 meters by Altron one year old, £695 can be seen working. — Phone Brian 01-515 5517 anytime. HAM International Jumbo, you've read the articles, try the conversion, £125 ono. — Tel. (0509) 268020 evenings. **REGENCY** HX 2000 programmable hand held Scanner, twenty channels, AM/FM microprocesser controlled, little used, scan hold, priority channel, LC display, AC/DC rechargable, including magbase aerial, charger earpiece, case, belt clip £250 secures, Tel. Woodbridge 03943 4208.

YAESU FT Newsletters, two volumes 1984/85 packed with mods, hints, fault finding tips etc. For all Yaesu rigs, £5. G. Knox, 20 Pullan Avenue, Bradford BD2 3RT. Tel. 0274 630266.

SUPER STAR 2200, converted 10 meters FM SSB AM/CW/HML HH LL £300. Rotel 240 FM converted 10 meters, £90. ZX Spectrum computer 48K boxed, £80. BRL 200 Linear, never used. £90. Ham International Concorde recently overhauled can be converted, £90. Scarab system. Never used, £50. Ferguson 3T31 cassette recorder LED level, £45. Zoom lens, £60. Mr C. T. Curtis, 554 Middle Park Avenue, Eltham. London SE9 5QS.

COMMODORE tractor printer, will swap for BBC printer, perfect, GP271/2 5/8 Antennae boxed sell at £50. Sigma 4 Antennae boxed, new, £60. Signal generator, £50. Scope £50. Mini beam £40. RICOH500G 35mm, 2 cases, auto tele + converter, £40 cased. Wide angle £40. Contact Bob on 01 859 2649. Will contact Chasi has no phone RAIBC/RSGB disabled. Wheelchair bound. £60. - Mr C. T. Curtis, 554 Middle Park Avenue, Eltham, London SE9 5QS.

FT101Z HF transceiver, very little used, original packing, £400. Tel. 0272 624864.

FOR SALE Sony 2001 super portable scanning reciever, vgc, £100 ono. Bearcat 2009 VHF VHF scanning receiver, mint condition, £100 ono. Wanted Sony AIR 7 Icom R7000, Yaesu 9600, AOR 2002. Tel 0283 68439. YAESU FT757GX transceiver, f625; FP757HD heavy duty power supply f190; FC757 at automatic ATU f290; Realistic Pro-32 200 channell scanner with accessories f220; Miranda 35mm camera with auto focus and exposure, motorised with flash, f45; computer soft/hardware for RTTY TX/RX plus TU etc. Gordon Jackson 01-907 2253.

BARGAIN Siemens T100 teleprinter for sale, built to last comes with tape auto repeat and complete workshop manual. What offers? Vic Ashlee 01 300 7183.

70CM equip FT790R TCVR, FL7010 10W Linear, both vgc, boxed with manuals case, Nicads charger SMC mobile Antenna MET 17 - ELE Antenna spare portable Antenna £320 ono. G1HZS Melton Mowbray 0664 64287.

FDK725X 1-30 watts 2 metre FM mobile rig, vgc, comes with Heatherlite safety mike, and gutter mount with $\frac{5}{4}$ + $\frac{7}{8}$ whips ideal mobile set up. Sell for £200 ono or consider exchange NATO 2000, Cobra 148 (10 metre) with cash adjustment. Phone 01 247 6097 daytime.

SCANNER for sale. PRO-31 VHF VHF hand portable scanner, £140 ono. Ring David Newtownards 0247 810665. REALISTIC PRO31 Nicads charger, VHF Scanner £110. Sony air seven Nicads VHF scanner £170. Icom 735 HF general coverage TXR mic box £700. Regret no PSU all item vgc, swap both scanners for Grundig portable SW Satelite etc. Write 61 Crystal Palace Park Road, SE26.

FOR SALE, HX 2000E handheld, scanner, excellent condition, very sensitive or swap with cash adjustment for standard 2 metre multimode in good condition. Phone Cork 021 371613.

FOR SALE, SX 200N Scanner RX VHF VHF 26-514, £165. — A. Davies, 42 Everest Way, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4HX Tel Hemel Hempstead 216776.

SONY 2001 portable scanning receiver, FM AM SSB vgc, £100 ono. Realistic 2009 VHF/VHF Scanner mint condition, £100 ono. Wanted Yaesu 9600, Icom R7000,

AOR 2002, Sony AIR 7, Tel 0283 68439. HW8 Heathkit ORP

Heathkit ORP transceiver, good condition with PSU key phones manual, £95. Hi-mound HK710 key marble base £18. Buyers collect or pay postage. G4IMI (Birmingham) 021 422 4217. MULLARD high speed valve tester complete with manuals and almost a thousand test cards recently serviced offers around £85 or would like to exchange or part/exchange for W/S 22, 18, R206 R107, etc KE Franklin 50 Abingdon Street, Burnham on Sea Somerset TA81PJ (0278) 784205.

FOR SALE, Global AT1000 Ariel tuner, £30. Perfect. SXN200 Scanner, £200. Excellent condition. Buyer collects. Cash only. Tel. Leeds 493094.

FOR SALE, DR49 Communications RX 150 -30MHz good mid-range, RX excellent condition, £120 ono. Phone 0492 68 715.

FOR SALE, Realistic DX302 communications receiver, 10KHz 30MHz coverage, hardly used, mint condition, boxed, £185 ono. Realistic PRO 30 scanner handheld VHF VHF air band boxed £90 ono. R. Hodson, 99 Oxford Road, Garsington Oxford.

GRUNDIG signal generator A52 AM/FM with internal wobulator manual and leads, offers, books on all radio subjects by Terman Henney and other writers. Radio amateur's handbook 39ED 1962 ivgc valves all kinds some boxed SAE for replys. 0622 61327.

TRIO TS700S plus external VFO plus spk one owner from new, mint condition plus manuals, FM/USB/LSB/AM 20 watts output, £400. Nottingham 399556.

SCANNING receiver, VHF/VHF PRO2001 with manual £120. Amateur band HF receiver, SSB+AM, KW202 £90. with manual Trio TS780 2m+70cm multimode base transceiver, as new condition, £725. Ken Greenough, 2 Bexley Close, Glossop, Derbyshire SK13 9BG. Phone 04574 5468.

934 MHz fantastic bargain, Reftec 934 with 2 x 18 element Yagis and phasing harness for only £199 ovno. Ring me now and make me an offer contact Jon 0249 712009.

EDDYSTONE 358 receiver for sale, fully revalued covers 40 KCS to 31MHz £30. Buyerc ollects. Wanted circuit diagram for Shibaden SV700 VTR expences paid. 0502 741283, after 6 pm.

DRAE 2 metre pre-set ATU £6. incl post include SAE. Bunney, 33 Cherville Street, Romsey, Hants 5051 8FB.

BBC (B) issue 7 computer, 40 track disc drive BBC Teletext adapter RTTY/CW interface and software book etc, £300. Wakefield 0924-825025.

LOWE SRX30 digital read out very accurate condition, excellent £100. Grundig 1400SL wide coverage in good condition, £60. Skywood solid state perfect condition, Model CX203 offers. A. Whitehead, 64 Planet House, Sunderland, T/Wear.

SX200N VHF/UHF scanning receiver in very good condition with mains adaptor. Unused single serviced by Garex. £165. Tel. Kings Lynn (0553) 763428.

FT102 in immaculate condition, and just 3 years old, £500. No offers or time wasters please. Arthur 061 624 2808.

PYE Westminster W15FM VHF 6 channel complete £35. Pye PF8 VHF pocketfones, 1 pair complete with Nicads and manual, £45. Tel 0923 241286 (evenings).

TRIO TR9000 all modes, mobile mount, handbooks, original box, £275. MMS1 morse talker, £70. Both post paid please write G8BXO John QTHR.

COMPLETE Yaesu HF system, consisting of FT707 all mode (including FM), HF transceiver, FC707, ATU, FV707DM, external VFO, FP707 power suply, MMB2 mobile bracket, £600 complete. May be interested in all mode 11m equipment with cash adjustment. Tel. 0274 (Bradford) 880895.

TRIO 2500 2 metre hand held, 2 battery packs, leather case, charger, service manual, Trio 3500, 70cms, hand held, 2 battery packs, leather case, speaker/mic, service manual, £16 each. Marconi 995 AM/FM signal generator, £55. Telephone 0222 708336. AOR 2002 scanning receiver, VHF/UHF, little used, less than 12 months old, including free book, "VHF/UHF Guide", £380, (save up to £100), N. Lewis (G1VQK). Tel. (daytime) 0386 556105, (night) 0386 554525 (ask for Neal).

EDDYSTONE 770R, £125; Hammerlund HQ170, £125; R208, £90; Microdot, £150; MSI mobile stand and charger, £25; SMC monitorscope, £70 or exchange for any 70cms gear, H.D. rotator, H.F. linear or W.H.Y. McCallum, G4VNG, 0733 231639.

TR4000 2 metre, m/mode, c/w mic, m/bracket, £250. 2m linear, MML100/S, £100. SEM Transmatch, HF, ATU, £45. MMA 28, 28MHz, preamp, £5. SEM HF, auto, preamp, £5. Yaesu mic desk type scanning mode MD18B, £35. All items good condition. Offers considered. Tel. 0293 783556. FOR sale, A.O.R. 2002 with HFCI shortwave converter Datong AD37, active antenna, Diamond D-130 Discone and Revco PA3 Masthead amp. Scans from 100kHz to

1300MHz. Immaculate condition, boxed, four months old, cost £734, will accept £450. Tel. 0325 487175, evenings.

FT1 Yaesu, all extras, CW, FM, SSB, AM, filters, etc. Also deluxe Telereader, model CW685A with a large display screen, RTTY ASCII Baudot, CW, auto receive transmit, beyboard, total cost £2000 plus, will accept £1000 for quick sale. Harlow 0279 22473.

TEN metre modification board, 29.300MHz to 29.69MHz, £15. 4ATV test card programs for ZX Spectrum plus video buffer, £5. Two new BASF video 2000 tapes, £10. Pye A200 for 6m, 10 watts input, 60 watts output, £20. VHF/UHF frequency guide, £2. Telephone Paul on (0366) 388615.

STANDARD C58 multimode 2m portable/mobile Nicads charger, mobile mount, handbook, helical, boxed, slight fault, £215. C78 70cms FM, complete as above, gwo, £150. Heathkit RA1 Rx with new spare valves, manual, £45. G6TAH, 0761 53053 (Avon). Buyer collects. SONY ICF 7600D receiver complete with PSU boxed sell for £110 ono or part exchange for Belcom LS102C 28-30MC transceiver. Pete 01 393 9115 Epsom.

RECEIVER Trio 9R59D general coverage .55-30MHz value unit in good working order, £90 ono. Eimac valves 4CX250 FG (two) brand new with one ceramic value holder, £30 for all three items. Ian, 0965/20033.

FOR SALE, transmatcher Amtech 300 offers Nato 2000 £125. Suitable to convert to 10KHz also Concord Mark 2 £100. Wanted Yaesu FT7B or equivalent urgent or Belcom 26-30MHz also Trio R2000. - 0283 221870.

TRIO R1000 receiver plus St James Mk 2 ATU and Trio HS5 headphones. All excellent condition. £220. Plus carriage or collect. Tel Shaw (0706) 841819 Lancashire Mr D. S. Casey.

DRAGON. For sale 6 Dragon 32K main boards in full working order but less both the expensive MC6809EP (IC15) and inexpensive SN74 LS783N both IC's plug in £5 each. Call Pete on Tel 0247 450702.

ARMY C12, AVO 8 MkV £50. Manuals AR88D, CR100, BC348, R209, R210, 22SET, 52SET, Eddystone 730/4 all at £3 each inc p&p G352M QTHR Tel. 0903 41810 after 8 pm and at weekends.

ZENITH speech processor P202 mint £20. 100w 12V Linear GWO £20. 26-30MHz Plessey type 72 3 bank 30 way 3 pole 7 in all to clear £30 all inc p&p write with phone number to SP Martin 24 Collingwood Close, Worle Western Super Mare, Avon BS229PQ. All letters answered urgently need ARA 30 active Antenna up to £100 for good example.

FOR SALE, Phillips D2999 world radio, MW, LW, FM, 150 KHz 2999 KHz digital clock, batt mains manual, mint, £100. Heathkit active Antenna, HD 1424, assembled and tested, by Heathkit, manual, £30 or £120 the two. 1 Kent Garden Hetton-Le-Hole, Tyne & Wear DH5 9LA.

FOR SALE, Icom 290D, all mode, 25W, mobile transceiver, complete with

scanning microphone % whip Antenna and gutter mount with coax. All as new, hardly used, £350. Telephone after 6 pm. 0732 882982 (Kent).

COMBINED Antenna tuner power meter model No. 175 1.5 to 144 MHz. QRP rating, 20 watts, unused. £10. Mr Goodbody, 11 Steeple Way, off Church Street, Doddinghurst, Essex.

APPLE JC AMTOR/RTTY hardware and software including manual (just plugs into your TV), £40. Apple disc drive, £35. 80 Column card with font disc and instructions (boxed as new), £35. Apple joystick, £10. G4GPY Phone 0482 860440 evenings.

SHARP stack system LW/MW/VHF, cost £160 (in cabinet), £60. Colour television Sony make rotary tuning for DX TV, £60. Trio TS-700G transceiver, multimode, base station, £375. CB aerial 27/81, £7. Mike, G1-XGM S1B, Brownhill Road, Catford, London, SE6. 461-5398.

FOR SALE, Hallicrafters SX62A in near mint condition with spare parts, £135. Wanted Eddystone and Raymart short wave components circa 1930s tuning condensers coils valve holders chokes etc. Phone 0272 629374. FOR SALE, Welz AC38m ATU unused. Mint condition, £50. Trio DM801 grid dip, £50. Plus carriage. John 091 4162606.

STANDARD radio aircraft ATU 2-18MHz twin roller coasters manual and motor operated, £35. SWR bridge single metre, £7. G3SZM QTHR. Tel 0903 41810, after 8pm and at weekends.

YAESU FT225RD 2 metre multimode base rig, vgc with manual may take 290R + cash or £350 ono. Tel: Luton 0582 417299.

24 VOLT Alcad battery unit, enclosed in metal case with built-in charger. Can be split down to two 12 volt supplies. Ideal for DX field operation etc, £20, buyer collects. – Contact Mike on (0704) 892088 location (Ormskirk) Lancashire.

BOAT outfit, inland waters. Yamaha 2HP O/B Tabur YAK II dinghy, Moorland trailer, lighting board, life-jackets, oars. Mint condition, cost £790, sell £350 or swap for AOR 2002 Scanner, must be mint. Bolton (0204) 852786. Readvertised DVE to timewasters.

FRG7700, memory, as new, f275. Geloso 4/103 144MHz transmitter, complete, f25. Ferguson VHS video recorder, vgc, f95. Lowrey symphonic holiday organ, cost f3,250, sell f850. Would P/ex any item for old wireless, bright emitter valves, crystal set etc. - 0268 750895.

YAESU FRG-9600 for sale, £325. Yaesu FRG-7700, £235. Both mint condition, boxed, guaranty Eddystone 770U Mk2 VHF 150-500 MC/S AM-FM, good condition with manual, £110. Gone lcom. Buyer to inspect and collect. Wanted: mint lcom R71E. Phone Huntingdon (0480) 214428.

FOR SALE, Trio TS430S FM unit AM filter 250c5s CW filter narrow SSB filter PS430 power supply, £750. Hustler mobile Antenna with coils 80M 40M 20M 15M and 10M £60. Carriage extra. R. Middleton, 49 Wolseley Road, Stafford ST16 3XW.

TRANSFORMERS, various voltages from 2KV 100M 400-0-400 500-400-375v 6.3v-5v-2v 250MH and 175MH also chokes, 12MH etc suite Linear. TV/modulator, valve type, transmiting valves, QQV03/20As QQV03/10s swop for anything interesting radiowise, also 4 metre Pye Cambridge, £10. Needs XTL's 16 watt O/P. Tel Tony, G6-YPK 0952-48366.

KW2000B needs attention, VFO4B, PSU, some valves and manual, £100. Buyer collects. GOAXZ. Tel. (Bardon Mill) 049 84 467.

FOR SALE, HFS vertical Antenna, £35. Lightweight rotator and controller, £35. SP250 PWR/SWR meter for 1.6-60MHz, £40. B/W video camera, £55. Spectrum 128+2, £110. GM4YWQ 0343 820955.

ICOM IC735 with PS55 matching power supply. Also Amcomm 9000 ATU and G5RU Antenna, only 3 months old. Absolutely perfect condition, genuine reason for sale, £950. Phone Mick Leatherhead 373241. RECEIVERS for sale, Eddystone EA12 very good condition, AR88D Racal RA1, excellent Marconi 'Mercury', very good condition, Marconi 'Atalanta' superb KW77 (two) both very clean. Trio R820, as new, Trio JR310, Trio 9R59DE (two), as new, offers to Roger Cowling, Hill House, Dedham, Essex. Callers welcome.

FOR SALE FT2700RH complete in original package manual etc, £350 ono. G3BKL. Ron after 6pm – 0980 862489 Salisbury area QTHR.

TR9000 2 metre, M5mode, mic, manual, MTG/bracket, perfect, £250. MML 100-S, 2 metre, Linear, 100W, pre-amp, £100. SEM transmatch, 4F ATU, £45. 2 metre Antenna power splitter, £15. SEM HF auto pre-amp. £10. MML28 28MHz pre-amp. RX only. £5. Offers considered. G4VJK. QTHR 0273-783556.

MICROWAVE modules transverters MMT 144/28 £89. MMT 28/144, £95. MMT 432/144, £95. — 051-428 1845.

SINCLAIR ZX81 with 16K Ram and programs inc. morse locator logbook and orbits, Ferguson data recorder to match. ⁵/₉ wave K40 10/11M mobile whip with boot and mag mounts £70 or swap 70cms equip. John G1JDV 091-4169674.

TS430S fitted CW filter and FM board also TP430 PSU £700. Phone Crawley 30658. TRIO TR9000 complete boxed £250. Morsetalker MMS1. Hardly used, £65. Both carriage paid. G8BXO (John) QTHR.

TOWER EX WD, three 12ft sections, buyer collects, £100 or near. CDE CD4S H/D Bell rotator, brand new, unused, £140. Drake MN75 all band HF ATU C/W Balun, Pristine condition, £115. G4GLL QTHR. Tel: Bradford (0274) 883969.

FOR SALE Ten-Tec 505 QRP T'cvr. £50. DX33 tri-bander, mint condition, £160. – 01-856 4123 evenings.

TELFORD tunable IF, microwave modules 144MHz converter, all modes, £45. Telford multimode 144MHz transmitter, 25w PEP synthesised, £50. Manual's. Yaesu FT101EE, 1.8MHz 30MHz all modes, manul etc. £250. Pye Cambridge, S20-S23 R5 TX. £39. G4JXK Fareham 230737 Hampshire.

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3. The insertion of advertisements will be on a first come, first served basis, subject to condition 2. As a result, it will not be possible to guarantee the insertion of a particular advertisement into any particular magazine.

4. Readers should either write out their advertisement in BLOCK CAPITALS or type it. The first word will appear in **bold**.

5. The magazine cannot accept any responsibility for printers' errors in the advertisements. However, we will do our best to ensure that legibly written advertisements are reproduced correctly. In the event of a gross error, at the Editor's discretion, a corrected version of the advertisement will be printed (at the advertiser's request) in the earliest issue in which space is available.

6 .The magazine or its publishers will not accept responsibility for the contents of the advertisements, and by acceptance of these

Name

Address

conditions, the advertiser undertakes to indemnify the publisher against any legal action arising out of the contents of the advertisement. 7. The magazine reserves the right to refuse to accept or to delete sections of advertisements where this is judged necessary. Illegal CB equipment is not acceptable unless specified as suitable for conversion to amateur or legal CB frequencies.

8. Advertisements are accepted in good faith; however, the publisher cannot be held responsible for anv untruths or misrepresentations in the advertisement, nor for the activities of advertisers or respondents.

9. Advertisers must fill in their names, addresses and (if available) telephone number in the space provided, and sign the form to indicate acceptance of these conditions (forms returned without a signature will not be used).

10. All that is to be reproduced in the advertisement should be entered into the space provided on the form printed in the magazine. A photocopy is only accepted if accompanied by the corner of this page. All advertisements must give either a telephone number or address for respondents to contact or both - these must be included in the advertisement.

11. Advertisements must be 40 words or less in length including the address or phone number information. Telephone numbers normally count as two words, exchange or exchange code plus number.

I accept the conditions above.

Send this form to: Free Readers Ads, Ham Radio Today, I Golden Square, London, W1R 3AB

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BIRMINGHAM

HEWARD'S HOME STORES LTD. (Est. 1963) 822/4 Kingstanding Rd., Birmingham B44 9RT. Tel: 021-354 2083 G4RJM with 38 years in The Radio Trade Ham Equipment urgentity wanted! Open: Mon-Sat 9-6

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RING SUE CURTIS ON 01 437 0626 FOR DETAILS ON SERIES DISCOUNTS IN HRT

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HAM RADIO TODAY DECEMBER 1987

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AND RECEIVERS Simple versatile designs for spot frequencies in the range 40-200MHz. Preamps measure only 34x9x15mm. Up to 26dB gain: 6m, 4m, 2m & Weather Sat £11.45 Receiver is basically single channel xtal controlled offering choice of IF bandwidths, excellent sensitivity. 2 watt audio o/p stage, fully assembled, tested boards (xtals to order): 6m, 4m, 2m & W/Sat £49.55 Other versions and frequencies to order Timestep Weather satellite Systems: complete & ready to go. Microwave Metoosat & VHF (NOAA) systems. Ask for full details of these products. Prices ine p/p & VAT. GAREX ELECTRONICS

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MICROWAVE MODULES 50 MHZ NOW WITH A CHOICE OF 144 MHZ OR 28 MHZ IF's



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- * SO 239 50 OHM INPUT & OUTPUT CONNECTORS

9-12.30, 1-5.00

E & O.E.

We know that our new product specifications are really impressive. Those customers who already own the 144/28R Transverter will appreciate these comments. Those of you who don't and would like to own the best for 50MHz please phone the factory and ask for a spec sheet. Club secretaries – we will be pleased to visit your club and give a presentation relating to our range of amateur products as well as a demonstration of the METEOSAT weather system. Bookings are available for the latter part of '87. Please phone Mick on 0403-730767 for details.

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