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Vol. 54 ISSUE 12 DECEMBER 1996

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Magazine wish to point out that it is the responsibility of readers to ascertain the legality or otherwise of items offered for sale by advertisers in this magazine.

sale

FREE INSIDE! 16-page Optoelectronics Catalogue

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22 A Bandpass Tuner Unit Ray Loveland G2ARU

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2 Quieten it Down Andy Ikin



CIRCAN

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) **IF Transformers for Valved Receivers** *Ray Loveland G2ARU*

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DSP IF FOR AR7000

The all mode, 100kHz to 2GHz, AR7000 is another pioneering receiver design from AOR. Confirming the arrival of the digital revolution, the new radio employs true Digital Signal Processing. Demodulation



and filtering are performed at high speed by a 16-bit DSP. Down conversion is performed digitally also.

The AR7000 features a 16-colour 85mm l.c.d. (similar to the SDU5000) for all display data, including frequency, squelch and volume levels, a.g.c. speed, mode and filter selection. Also provided are visual scan, search and spectrum display.

The receiver can also drive an external PAL or NTSC video display. RS-232 control is built-in and the AR7000 comes supplied with and infrared remote control.

The AR7000 is expected to be available during the first quarter of 1997. Price is rumoured to be $\pounds1000+$.

Specifications:

Frequency Range: Step Size: Modes:

Memory:

IF Filters:

CW Offset: IF Shift: AGC: Programmable Scan: Programmable Search: VFOs:

UNIQUE NEW PROJECT

A new EMC test centre is opening soon to serve the West Country. Located near Bideford, North Devon, the centre at Caddsdown Park represents an investment of over half a million pounds by a group of small to medium sized North Devon electronic equipment manufacturers in conjunction with Exeter University. The test centre serves not only as a common resource for all these companies, but is also available to interested companies all over

SINEWS

100kHz to 2.0GHz. 10Hz to 1MHz. a.m., n.b.f.m., w.b.f.m., u.s.b., l.s.b., c.w. 1500 (100ch x 15 banks). s.s.b. 2. 2.5. 3kHz. 50, 150, c.w. 250, 500, 800Hz. 3, 6, 8kHz. a.m. 400, 600, 800Hz. ±8.5kHz. Fast, Slow. 8 banks. 8 banks. Two, with AUTOMODE band data.

the South West who need full compliance and pre-compliance testing to the very latest standards.

The centre will also serve as a training resource for Exeter University who will be offering 'hands on' short courses for r.f. engineers involved in EMC and type approval work. A valuable feature of these courses is that they accumulate academic credits towards recognised degree or diploma qualifications.

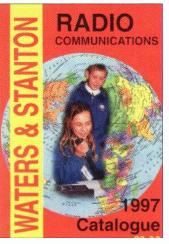
The Caddsdown Park centre is being run by John Wilson, well

known to readers of this magazine, who has been tempted out of semi-retirement in order to apply his considerable knowledge and expertise in r.f. measurement to this unique new project. He will also be involved in the setting-up of the Exeter University courses, so we can expect some comments on CE marking of radio equipment from him in due course.

For more information, contact: Electronic Test and Calibration Ltd., Unit 1 Babbacombe Farm, Abbotsham, Bideford. Tel: (01237) 451349, FAX: (01237) 451345.

JUST WHAT YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR!

The eagerly awaited 1997 version of the **Waters & Stanton** *Annual Product Catalogue* has just been published and many hundreds have already been sent out to waiting customers. Still in A4 format, now with colour front cover and enlarged to 144 pages, the catalogue contains around



400 products which will be of interest to all radio amateurs and hobbyists.

Available for only £2.50 postage paid from: **Waters & Stanton Electronics, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS.**

NEWS TO KEVIN NICE AT THE EDITORIAL OFFICES

SEND YOUR

FIELD DAY EVENT The Mid-Warwickshire Amateur Radio Society held

their Summer Field Day at Draycote Water Country Park, located between Leamington Spa and Rugby. An area of high land overlooking the Severn Trent reservoir was the location for the two stations. The weather was favourable and nearly all the club members were present.

The v.h.f. station GX6WAR had several local contacts, also working the West Midlands and Telford. The club's most recently licensed member, Bernard M1AUK made his first QSO.

Just before 0900UTC, GX3UDN/p was fired up by Rod GOFBY with a quick test QSO with near neighbours Stratford-Upon-Avon ARS who were operating GB800SA in celebration of 800 years of their town. There then followed during the morning session a number of good 'ragchew' type contacts with a wide range of European calls, including SM2, SP9, DJ8, HA8 and OK2.

The station comprised a Kenwood TS-440 with 100W into a 20m pro-am mobile whip antenna, which performed remarkably well. It was even possible to tune up on 18m from the internal a.t.u., and on this band, Brian G4DF had c.w. contacts with HA8 and EA6, with 569 reports received!

After a splendid buffet lunch, which was enjoyed by all, it was time to give some points away to the stations who were active in the European HF Championships and Tony G1KCS enjoyed his first taste of h.f. operating, working half a dozen stations in quick succession. Club Chairman Brian Clulee G0LXG had EA1, UA4 and ES1 in the bag during a brief session at the mic.

After a thoroughly enjoyable field day, GX3UDN/p went QRT. Special QSL cards are being despatched to the bureau for all stations worked.

FUTURE USE OF TELEVISION

The Government has decided on the arrangements for the future use of television broadcasting channel 35. These arrangements, which meet the broadcasting policy objectives of the National Heritage Department and DTI's industry development objectives, have been agreed with Channel 5 Broadcasting (C5B) by President of the Board of Trade Ian Lang. This agreement will ensure that both the UK's future digital TV needs can be met and that C5B can maximise its launch audience.

The key proposals are - C5B to have access to u.h.f. channel 35 for five years to enhance its initial audience - the return of channel 35 for new broadcast services as the market for advanced digital TV develops and the move of C5B viewers on channel 35 to alternative means of service delivery at that time.

Mr Lang said "This deal represents the best solution for ensuring the continuing development of new digital TV services and technologies while boosting C5B's audience in the crucial start-up phase. Its five year span sets a firm but fair arrangement for C5B to establish their audience.'

The agreement allows for the return of u.h.f. channel 35 for use in advanced digital TV systems once the market for such systems and their spectrum efficiency is evident. It also allows for the migration of C5B viewers in channel 35 areas to alternative means of service delivery at the time.

NEW DESIGN 8-WAY CONNECTOR

Following the long tradition established by the Bulgin PXO551/2 series connectors, universally adopted as a standard connector system in the Lighting and Disco Industries, this new family has been introduced to enable safe interconnection of equipment at mains voltages and is now available from Cirkit. The range comprises two chassis

NATIONAL TRANSMITTER NEWS

Strathyre: A new television relay station opened on 26 June 1996, about 32km north west of Stirling. Provided jointly by NTL on behalf of the Independent Television Commission (ITC) and the BBC, it is located on a mast on the west of the village. It is designed to bring good television, NICAM and teletext reception to an additional 230 people in the village of Strathyre, to include Ardoch, Creagan, Immervoulin and Kipp.

STATION DETAILS Channels:	BBC 1 (Scotland) BBC 2 ITV (Scottish) Channel 4	21 27 24 31
Antenna Group: Polarisation: ERP:	A Vertical 10W	

Millhouse Green: A new television relay opened on 27 August 1996, about 3km west of Penistone, South Yorkshire. Provided jointly by NTL on behalf of the Independent Television Commission (ITC), and the BBC, it is located on a mast head near Hill Side. It is designed to bring good television, NICAM and teletext reception to an additional 250 people in the areas of Millhouse Green and Catshaw.

STATION DETAILS		
Channels:	BBC 1 (North)	58
	BBC 2	64
8	ITV (YTV)	61
	Channel 4	54
Antenna Group: Polarisation:	C/D	
Polarisation:	Vertical	
ERP:	10W	

Penrhyn-Coch, Ceredigion: A new television relay station opened on 23 August 1996. The station has been built jointly by the BBC and by NTL on behald of the ITC. It brings the possibility of improved television and teletext reception to about 840 people in Penrhyn-Coch.

STATION DETAILS Channels:	BBC Wales on 1 BBC Wales on 2 HTV Wales S4C	55 62 59 65
Antenna Group: Polarisation; ERP:	C/D Vertical 90W	

Alverton: A new television relay station opened on 20 September 1996, about 1.5km west of Penzance town centre. Provided jointly by the BBC and NTL on behalf of the ITC, it is located on a mast around 200m south of the Castle Horneck Youth Hostel. It is designed to bring good television ond teletext reception to approx. 630 people in Alverton, to include Alexandra Road, Hawkins Road and Trewithan Road.

STATION DETAILS

Channels:	BBC 1 (South West) BBC 2 ITV (Westcountry) Channel 4	21 27 24 31
Antenna Group: Polarisation: ERP:	A Vertical 8.0W	

mounting and two flex mounting, male and female types, enabling the user to employ appropriate versions to satisfy the requirements of power in and power out functions with

matching reverse sex couplers. Fully compatible with the existing PXO551/2 series currently in service, PXO556, 7



10A 250V power handling capacity, over an operating temperature range of -20 to +70°C. Body mouldings are in glass filled Nylon rated UL94 HB with tin plated brass pins and sockets to ensure good solderability and low contacts resistance. Terminations are designed for screw, 4.8mm push on tabs or solder tags with p.c.b. spill options for chassis mount bodies.

and 8 have been up-graded to

These 8-pole leading earth, connectors will accept cables up to 14mm diameter and conform with the requirements of BS EN60065: 1994, BS415: 1994. Cirkit can be reached at: Cirkit Distribution Ltd., Park Lane, Broxbourne, Herts EN10 7NQ, Tel: (01992) 444111.

EQUIPPED FOR BROADCASTING

Midhurst, and its low powered relay Haslemere, are now equipped for broadcasting BBC1 and BBC2 television programmes with stereo sound, using the BBC developed NICAM 728 digital system. This system uses an additional transmitted signal, which is quite separate from the normal (mono) TV sound signal.

BBC Television started its NICAM stereo service with the launch of the autumn programme schedules at the end of August 1991. Twentyeight main television stations and nearly 600 of their relays have now been equipped to transmit NICAM stereo signal.

The television transmissions from the transmitter at Midhurst, situated east of Petersfield, serve

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996



over 200 000 viewers to the north of the South Downs, including Horsham, Burgess Hill, Cranleigh, Stornington, Pulborough and Petersfield. To the north west, the service extends to Bordon and Froyle in Hampshire.

Details of stereo TV programmes are published in *Radio Times*. Alternatively, if you have Ceefax, turn to page 698 (BBC2) for further Engineering Information.

Further information on the NICAM 728 stereo system is available from:

BBC Engineering Information, Broadcasting House, Havelock Road, Southampton SO14 7PU, Tel: (01703) 374225 or BBC Engineering Information, Villiers House, The Broadway, Ealing W5 2PA, Tel: 0181-231 9191.

LEAVE YOUR DESK BUT DON'T LOSE A CALL!

New proposals published by DTI address the future of the cordless telephone market in the United Kingdom. They include bringing about greater mobility for business 'phone users while not incurring the expense of cellular 'phones and keeping the benefits of private branch exchanges (PBXs).

Mr Ian Taylor, Science and Technology Minister says, "Four million cordless telephones are already in use in Britain and new radio frequencies are proposed to meet the growing demand for low cost consumer products. New digital cordless 'phones with advanced voice and data facilities offer increased flexibility and efficiency both in and around the office or work place for business users.

"Two new class licenses under the Telecommunications Act are proposed, which would extend significantly the licensing of public access digital cordless

communications in the UK. "I want to see increasing onsite mobility for business users. Businesses should be able to enjoy the greater flexibility cordless PBX services bring, with staff no longer being out of touch as they work in and around their offices or sites." So, new digital technologies mean that leaving your desk no longer means losing calls!

MSF CLOCK RADIO FROM ROBERTS RADIO

It is an interesting statistic that clock radios account for over 60% of the radio market in the UK. Roberts radio have decided that they would like a share of this and have just launched an pair of futuristically styled clock radios.

The CR950' is a radio controlled clock operating on the multi-standard frequency (MSF) system to give fantastic accuracy. The signals, originated by the National Physiology Laboratory in Teddington are transmitted from Rugby. This ensures that the accuracy of the clock is maintained automatically, adjusting for British Summertime changes along the way. The radio section of the

CR950 is fairly conventional with m.w., I.w. and v.h.f. f.m. coverage. The alarm can be set so that you can wake up to either the radio or the 'Humane Wake System'. The later conjures up a Mr Bean scenario with a humane pistol aimed at a suitable point on the sleeper's anatomy, but in

MINI VACUUM CLEANER

If you are into vintage valved receivers the latest offering from

Jessop, the photographic people, will be of interest. Ideal for

and more modern equipment, including the car.

removing the dust that so likes to accumulate around the insides of

with brush and nozzle attachments for access to the most difficult

nooks and crannies. Of course, it is also useful around computers

The kit costs just £9.99 and is available from your local **Jessop Photo/Video** store or by mail order - just call **0116-232 0432**.

sets, the Mini Vacuum Cleaner Kit also features a blow option, along

reality it's a buzzer!

> The 12-hour green l.e.d. digital clock display can be dimmed for night-time use. The case is available in charcoal grey or dove white and is expected to retail at around £50.

> The companion model is the CR960 without the MSF clock and, of course, the l.w. band. The expected retail price is around £40.

Further details from: **Roberts Radio Ltd., PO Box 130, Mexborough, S. Yorkshire S64 BYT. Tel: (01709) 571722.**

ISWL ON THE WEB

The International Short Wave League now has a Home Page on the Internet. The page carries details about the ISWL, its activities, current Club Call operators, QSL information, net times, membership information, etc.

Readers can connect to the ISWL at http://www.aber.ac.uk/~

srj5/iswl.html

Watson Accessory Brochure

Waters & Stanton have produced their first Watson Radio Accessory brochure. A four-page colour production, the leaflet illustrates and describes each Watson product.

You can have a copy by just sending your name and address to Waters & Stanton Electronics, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS.

Young Amateur of the Year

The RSGB Young Amateur of the Year award was won by 14-year old Christopher Davies MOAAU from Shrewsbury. Benjamin Clarkson G77WHO, also 14 years old and from Reading was the runner up.

Both boys received their numerous prizes from the Radiocommunications Agency, RSGB and industry at a special ceremony on Sunday 6 October at the RSGB HF and IOTA Convention at the ICL Begumont Conference

ICL Beaumont Conterence Centre in Old Windsor. The prizes were presented by Roger Louth on behalf of the RA, Peter Sheppard G4EJP President of the RSGB, Peter Simpson of Wray Casle, Dennis Goodwin of Icom (UK) and Tom Crosbie of Lowe Electronics.

Christopher became interested in amateur radio at the age of 12. He gained his Novie licence under the direction of Dave Whalley G4EIX. Sitting the full RAE at the age of 13 he waited until he passed his 12w.p.m. Morse test before applying for his full Class A callsign. A year later he became MOAAU. He is now working towards his Duke of Edinburgh Award at school.

Benjamin passed the Novice RAE soon after his 12th birthday despite having colour blindness and severe dyslexia. At the age of 13 he took the full RAE and gained his G7 callsign on his 14th Birthday. He is a member of the Scouts and helps the local St John Ambulance Brigade in the Reading area.

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996



For further information on the Young Amateur of the Year award scheme contact Marcia Brimson 2E1DAY on (01707) 659015.

MORE SPECTRUM FALLS TO GSM

The RA have announced yet more spectrum to be handed over to the ever increasing bandwidth required to support the digital mobile 'phone networks. This time it's the 888-889MHz segment currently allocated to low power antitheft devices, type approved to the MPT1353 specification. Device included are the security tags used by retailers as anti-shoplifting devices.

There will be no new approvals given to equipment after 31 December 1998. The service will be completely withdrawn on 31 December

2003. The use of such devices between 888 and 889MHz will not be allowed from 1 January 2004 and will be illegal in the UK.

The Agency tell us that it recognises the very real concerns of the 'low power radio community. They are currently participating in work within Europe to identify alternative European harmonised frequencies which will be in place by 2003.

RADIO AND TVDX NEWS

This is Public enemy Number 1 in the eyes of UK TVDXers. Diplomat Communications Ltd., Basingstoke have introduced their models SX-T and SX-S capable of operating within the new Band 1 mobile spectrum of 55.75-67.50MHz in various transmission modes at powers up to 30W. Operation across

the new mobile Band 1 spectrum will commence any time now! It's now thought the start to the

new Solar cycle no.23 will be approx. May 1997 with another report suggesting that the present Solar minimum will occur between May 1996 and January 1997- there being an overlap between the outgoing early and the incoming new cycle.

Our Gibraltar contact suggests that International Treaty obligations will make GBC swap their TV transmissions on ch. E6 to E12 and their E12 to E6. No explanation has been given though it's likely for political reasons.

Slovakia has opened her first national private TV network



August 31st last covering some 60% of the population. Called 'TV Markiza', it's opened new studios near to Bratislava at Zahorski Bystrica costing nearly \$4million. Programmes will be 40% in-house and the rest bought in from overseas.

A fourth terrestrial TV network 'Ruutunelonen' has been granted a licence to open in Finland, beating several other applicants for the hotly contested franchise.

Ulster TV, Belfast has pulled out of Southern Ireland's TV3 terrestrial private channel. Planned to open some years ago, a new opening date is now given as Autumn 1997.

FUTURE PROOF RADIO?

Fairhaven will soon be launching their new radio receiver, the RD500. The RD500 is designed as a high quality h.f. receiver with the ability to upgrade to v.h.f. and u.h.f. in the future. It has a massive memory capacity and a tuning step size of 5Hz as well as many 'as standard' features including a variable bandwidth stereo c.w. filter, i.f. noise blanker, a variable frequency notch and peak filter, n.b.f.m. and 'a.m. sync.' modes as standard, an audio compressor (for improving fading signals), cassette control, passband tuning, noise cancelling at antenna inputs and a variety of scan modes.

The receiver is heavily text oriented with 20 characters of text per entry plus frequency, mode and auxiliary settings assigned to each entry. It will come complete with PC software and has RS-232. It has a large TV-style remote control, an on-board real-time clock, and some exciting firmware upgrades are planned for the future.

INTERESTING FEATURES

The RD500 includes some interesting features rare on receivers in this or any other class for that matter.

Noise cancellation with dual antenna inputs. The h.f. antenna inputs are combined in antiphase. The use of a small local antenna - such as a whip can be used to reduce local noise.

Stereo c.w. filter, this facility spreads the audio spectrum across the stereo panorama. This provides spatial separation of c.w. signals. Cassette recorder control. Provided via the rear mounted DIN socket, control can be triggered by the receiver squelch. The receiver is designed and manufactured in Great Britain by Fairhaven Electronics Ltd., it will be available early next year and will cost £799. For more details contact: Fairhaven Electronics Ltd., 47 Dale Road, Spondon, Derby DE21 7DG. Tel: (01332) 670707. **SPECIFICATIONS:**

Architecture:	Dual Conversion. 1st i.f. 55MHz, 2nd i.f. 455kHz
Frequency Range:	20kHz to 40MHz.
Modes:	
	a.m., synchronous a.m., u.s.b., l.s.b., c.w., n.b.f.m. and w.b.f.m.
Step Size:	5Hz in l.s.b., u.s.b. and a.m.s. modes. 100Hz in a.m. mode. Step speed increases with spin-wheel
	rotation.
Memory:	14200 or 57000 with 20 characters of text for each entry. Stored are; frequency, mode and all included
	in the auxiliary set-up menu.
Display:	Alphanumeric showing frequency to 10Hz, mode, memory location, v.f.o. in use and set-up detail.
Antenna Inputs:	50Ω via SO-239 socket. High impedance input for whip/noise cancelling antenna.
Attenuator:	204 no. 20-207 socket. Fight impedance input for whip/hoise cancelling antenna.
	20dB switched.
AGC:	Variable Peak-hold period and decay speeds
Sensitivity:	s.s.b. MDS 0.1µV
	a.m. 1μV for 10dB S/N (50Ω antenna input) 500kHz - 30MHz
IF Filters:	s.s.b. 2.4kHz. wide 6kHz, n.b.f.m. 25kHz
Third Order Intercept:	+12dB
Spurious Responses:	>65dB rejection of images, i.f.s etc.
Frequency Stability:	Drift <30Hz/hr @20°C
Audio Outputs:	
Audio Outpuis:	Internal/External Speaker, 2.0W into 4Ω
	Stereo line output, OdB
	Headphone 80mW into 32Ω
	Record input/output approx. 200mV via DIN
	socket.
PC Software:	Included, receiver control, back-up and
Power Supply:	10V 1 @ (00 A
i otter soppiy:	
	240V a.c. mains p.s.u. (supplied)
	Eight internal AA-size cells (option)
Dimensions:	205 x 65x 193mm (w x h x d) excluding
	protrusions.
Weight:	600g

December 8: The Portland Amateur Radio Club are holding their 2nd Annual Radio Rally and Craft Fair at the Burton, Bradstock, nr. Bridport, Dorset, from 10am till 5.30pm. More information from Mrs C. Haddon (Secretary), 1 Victoria Place, Easton, Portland DT5 2AA.

December 8: The SDX Cluster

The SDA Cluster Support Group Radio, Electronics & Computer Rally is being held at the Maryhill Community Centre Halls, Maryhill Raad, Glasgow. The halls are located approx. 1 mile from junction 17 of the M8 motorway and five minutes walk from St. Georges Cross underground station. As well as the normal traders, radio, electronics, computers, antennas, etc., a series of lectures are planned for the day. There will also be an RSGB Forum, which will be attended by members of the RSGB General Council. A cafe will be run throughout the day, serving hot/cold drinks and light snacks. Talkin will be provided by Strathclyde Raynet on S22. Senior Citizens, £1.50 and children under 14, free of charge with adult. John **Dundas GMOOPS** on **0141-638 7670** or packet @ GB7SAN, GB7SDX.

*December 15: The Verulam ARC Rally is to be held at the Watford Leisure Centre, Horseshoe Lane, Garston, Watford, Herts, off A405 near M1 junction 6 and M25 junction 21A. Doors open 10am to 4pm. Features include trade stands, Bring & Buy, grand roffle, cafe, licensed bar and free parking. Morse tests will be available. Details from Watter G3PMF on (01923) 262180 or Ralph G1BSZ on (01923) 265572.

1997

January 19: The Oldham ARC Mobile Rally will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Civic Centre, West Street, Oldham, Lancs. Doors open at 11 am (10.30am for disabled visitors). This event will feature all the usual traders and a Bring & Buy stall. Morse tests are avoilable on demand. Talk-in on S22 via GB4ORC, commencing at 7.30am. Mobile contoct prize up to 2pm. Refreshments and free parking available. (01706) 846143 or 0161-652 4164.

February 2: The 12th South Essex Amateur Radio Society Radio Rally is being held at the Poddocks, Long Road, Canvey Island, Essex. The Paddocks is situated at the end of the A130. Doors open at 10am. Features includes amateur radio, computer and electronic component exhibitors. There will also be a Bring & Buy, RSGB Morse testing on demand (two passport photos required). Home made refreshments, free car parking with space outside main doors for disabled visitors. Admission is £1. Further information from David G4UVJ on (01268) 697978.

February 2: The Horwell Amateur Radio Society are holding their indoor Radio & Computing Rally at the Harwell Science & Engineering Centre, 1 mile west of the A34 between Oxford and Newbury. Talk-in on S22. Doors open at 10am. There will be trade stands, a Bring & Buy, craft exhibitors, bar and light refreshments. Admission is £1 and children are free. Arthur GOKOC on (01235) 815399 or http://www.rmplc.co.uk/eduweb/sit es/ntaylor/rally.html



This month I have a grab bag of news from Australia and New Zealand including schedules, news of a radio emission health study, information on the Royal Flying Doctor Service and school of the air and a few web sites for the Internet connected.

RADIO AUSTRALIA

Radio Australia can best be heard in Europe on the following schedule. All times are UTC. 6.090MHz 1530-1800; 7.330MHz 1800-2100; 9.615MHz 1130-1430 and 1530-1800; 11.640MHz 0030-0400; 11.855MHz 2100-0100; 15.510MHz 0000-0400; 15.530MHz 0000-0400; 15.530MHz 0600-0800; 17.750MHz 0100-0500; 17.880MHz 0100-0800; and 21.725MHz 0800-1130. QSL to **Radio Australia, GPO Box**

428G, Melbourne 3001, Victoria, Australia. English

language programme enquiries can be sent to

raelp@radioaus.abc.net.au and transmission technical enquiries can be made to

ratx@radioaus.abc.net.au

HEALTH ISSUES

Bowing to public concern the Federal government has allocated A\$4.5 million (about £2.2 million) for a programme to examine the potential health risks of mobile telephones, mobile telephone transmission towers and other radio communications equipment. The programme includes the public dissemination of r.f. EME as a public health issue; support for Australia's participation in the WHO project to assess the health and environmental effects of EME exposure; and the establishment of an Australian research program to complement world research. The programme follows a Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation report pointing to a link between mobile telephone towers and health risks and a report from Lincoln University in New Zealand linking proximity to mobile telephone towers with some forms of cancer. The funds will come from a small increase in radio communications licence fees. While I am in favour this study I really wonder how far the available finance will go in resolving the issues involved.

RADIO NEW ZEALAND

Until 17 March 1997 Radio New Zealand International (RNZI) will transmit to the following schedule: 9.700MHz on Mon.-Fri. from 0816-1206 and Sat-Sun 0758-1206; 9.875MHz Mon.-Thu. 1650-1952, Fri. 1650-2006, Sat 1900-2006 and Sun 1850-1952; 11.735MHz Sun-Thu. 1953-2135, Fri, 2007-2206 and Sat 1959-2206; 11.905MHz Mon.-Fri. 0459-0715 and Sat-Sun 0459-0758; and 15.115MHz Sun.-Thu. 2135-0458 and Fri.-Sat. 2206-0458. RNZI is closed from 1206-1650. For QSLs RNZI is at PO Box 123 Wellington New Zealand, e-mail QSLs are accepted though confirmation is also via e-mail. RNZI email address is: rnzi@actrix.gen.nz and more RNZI information and schedules can be found at http://www/actrix.gen.nz/biz/ rnzi/

JINDALEE OPERATIONAL RADAR NETWORK

The Jindalee over the horizon radar project in northern Australia has been coming under some scrutiny from a parliamentary committee and the Australian National Audit Office. The overall project cost for this radar system is an astounding A\$1.1 billion (£540 million). With over A\$800 million (£390 million) already spent the project is running over budget and three years behind schedule. The project began in 1991 scheduled to finish in 1997. The completion date has been progressively moved so that the latest scheduled completion date in 1999 with the possibility that this will stretch further and into 2000. The project comprises kilometres long radar sites in Western Australia and Queensland linked to a co-ordination centre at Edinburgh RAAF Base near Adelaide. When completed the system will scan Australia's northern coastline which is one of the longest and least inhabited in the world. Listeners to the amateur bands will of course be

familiar with over the horizon h.f. radar systems as the source of the famous 'woodpecker'.

READER INPUT

David Edwardson from Wallsend Tyne and Wear has some interesting reports and observations. David raises the question of frequency sharing between the Royal Flying Doctor Service and the Cairns School of Distance Education. I have spoken with the school and they tell me that they now have their own five frequencies. The five frequencies are 4.880, 5.300, 5.357, 5.865 and 7.357MHz transmissions are at 1kW u.s.b. In general, four transmissions are carried simultaneously as four classes are in progress at any one time. Times are 2130-0630. There are other similar schools at Chartres Towers, Longreach, Rockhampton, Charleville and Brisbane. The Royal Flying Doctor Service in Cairns uses 2.020, 2.260, 5.145 and 7.465MHz. The only regular listening schedules are on 5.145MHz from 2300-2315 and on 7.465MHz from 2315-2330. Emergency calls can come in at any time on the four frequencies with an emergency button on homestead transmitters being used to alert Cairns of the call. Concerning Radio Australia, David tells me that 17.715MHz is fair to weak around 0700; 21.725MHz fades in after 0900 but is weak; 11.880MHz comes in at around 0700 with a weaker signal than 17.715; and 9.615, 11.660, 7.330 and 6.090MHz are all heard at varying times with fair to strong signals. Finally, the strongest signals in Europe from VL8A Alice Springs are at times 1800-2100 and Sydney Volmet 6.678MHz is best in the morning, 11.387MHz is

WEB SITES

This column would not be complete without a few web sites for Internet connected readers to look at. The Department of Communications and the Arts is at http://www.dca.gov.au and media releases and speeches are at http://www.dca.gov.au/mediarel.html. Telecommunications company Vodafone is at http://www.vodafone.com.au and Vodafone service provider Smartcom is at http://www.smartcom.com.au. There is an Australian pay television compilation called J's Television Page at

http://www.nepean.uws.edu.au/users/johnf/tv.html which gives links to a number of Australian and world sites on pay television, television channels on the web, television guides and programmes and television usenet newsgroups. And as I have noted before the Australian pay television companies are at

http://www.optusvision.com.au/ and http://www.foxtel.com.au/ Several state branches of the Wireless Institute of Australia also maintain a web presence. VK1 is at http://email.nla.gov.au/~cmakin/wiaact.html VK2 is at http://sydney.dialix.oz.au/~wiansw/ VK5 and VK8 are at http://www.vk5wia.ampr.org/ and VK6 is on

http://www.faroc.com.au/~vkówia/ And while I'm giving these sites Radio Vietnam is on

http://coombs.anu.edu.au/~vern/tieng_noi_vn/tnvn.html

Greg Baker PO Box 208 Braidwood NSW 2622 Australia greg@pcug.org.au

best in the evening. David says that he has logged Port Moresby 4.890MHz at around 0900 and Radio New Zealand on 9.700MHz from 0700.

OTHER NEWS

The federal government has reversed a Labor government decision and from 31 July 1997 will permit aeroplane pilots to carry portable Emergency Locator Transmitters or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons.

According to the Australian Radio and Communications Magazine prominent Australian DXer Bob Padula has launched the Electronic DX Press. This electronic newsletter has among other things short wave schedule updates, new stations, new transmitters, schedule analysis and international frequency planning. Further details and a sample copy are available at

100026.262@compuserve.com from Bob

At a capital cost of A\$9.9 million (£4.8 million) Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) television is being extended to five major regional centres in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Ongoing costs for operations and maintenance will be A\$720 000 (£350,000).

The Spectrum Management Agency (SMA) is to be merged with telecommunications regulator Austel to form a new Australian Communications Authority.

The Australian government will also provide A\$7 million (£3.4 million) over four years to provide captioning of evening television news broadcasts on Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and SBS networks to aid the deaf and hearing impaired. According to the government nearly one million Australians representing 5.7% of the population suffer some degree of hearing loss. ABC short wave transmitters are VL8A Alice Springs on 4.835MHz local nights and 2.310MHz local day; VL8T Tennant Creek 4.910MHz nights and 2.325MHz days; and VL8K Katherine 5.025MHz nights and 2.485 days.

I welcome any news and comments. In particular I am interested in any s.w.l. information on Australian stations heard by SWM readers so I can chase up more details and interesting snippets from this end. My address is shown at the head of the page. For personal replies please send two IRCs.

AVON Bristol International RC: Tuesdays, 8pm. The Black Horse Public House, West Street, Old Market, Bristol. All visitors are welcome. The club has been formed so that all radio enthusiasts, whether they be Licensed Amateurs, s.w.l.s or CBers' can get together and have a good natter and do things that you do in radio clubs. PO Box 28, Bristol BS99 1GL.

RSGB City of Bristol Group: last Tuesdays, 7pm. New Friends Hall, Purdown, Bell Hill, Stapleton, Bristol BS16 1BG. December 17 Christmas party. Dave Bailey G4NKT. 0117-967 2124.

South Bristol ARC: Wednesdays, 7.30pm. Whitchurch Folkhouse Assoc., Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Rd, Whitchurch. December 4 - Annual club darts match, 11th -4 - Annual club darts match, 11th Christmas social, 18th - Christmas greetings from SBARC. For more information ring (01275) 834282 on a Wednesday evening.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Dunstable Downs RC: Fridays Dunstable Downs RC: Fridays 8pm. Chews House, High Street South, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. November 29 - Informal meeting, December 6 - Talk on computers by Phill G8XTW, 13th - Informal meeting, 20th Xmas party. New members and visitors welcome, just drop in or call Paul G7TSJ an (01582) 861936.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Aylesbury Vale RS: Wednesday evenings, 8pm. Hardwick Village Hall, (Hardwick is situated off the A413 between Aylesbury and Buckingham). December 4 - G6NB construction contest. Gerry Somers G7VFV on (01296) 432234.

Appledore & DARC: 3rd Mondays, 7.30pm. Appledore Football Clubroom. December 16 Christmas party. Dave Brierley G3YGJ. (01237) 476124.

Plymouth RC: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 7.30pm. The Royal Fleet Club, Devonport, Plymouth. December 17 - Sherry and mince pie night. John Doherty G7HIK on (01752) 896501.

Torbay ARS: Fridays, 7.30pm. ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot. December 20 -Christmas party and quiz. Peter G4UTO. (01803) 864528.

GREATER LONDON

Southgate ARC: 2nd & 4th Thursdays. Winchmore Hill Cricket Club, The Paulin Ground, Firs Lane, Winchmore Hill, London N21 3ER. November 28 - Radio on the air -G6QM let's see if it works, December 12 - AGM. M. Viney G0ANN on (01707) 850146.

HAMPSHIRE

Horndean & DARC: 1st & 4th Tuesdays, 7.30pm. Lovedean Village Hall, Lovedean Lane, Lovedeon, Hants. December 3 -Natter night, 10th - Club Christmas dinner. S. Swain (01705) 472846.

Southampton ARC: Mondays, 7pm. This club is now upand-running after some vears of inactivity. New members welcome. Harold McIntyre on (01703) 737715.

HEREFORD & WORCESTER Bromsgrove ARS: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays. Lickey End Social Club, Alcester Road, Burcot, Bromsgrove. December 10 - Night on the air. Barry Taylor. (01527) 542266.

Hereford ARS: 1st & 3rd Fridays, Approved AKS: Is a 3rd Fridays, 8pm. Many talks and interesting evenings including, December 6 Islands on the air, 20th - Informal-bring a mince pie and Christmas spirit. Tim GOJWJ, QTHR. Tel: (01432) 279435 or Paul GODJF on (01432) 353765.

Malvern Hills RAC: 2nd

Tuesdays. Red Lion, St Annes Rd. Jim Davis GOOWS. (01684) 576538

HERTFORDSHIRE

Hoddesdon RC: Alternate Thursdays, 8pm. Conservative Club, Rye Road, Hoddesdon. December 5 - AGM, 19th - Christmas social. Don G3JNJ on 0181-292 3678.

KENT

Bromley & DARS: 3rd Tuesdays, 7.30pm. The Victory Social Club, Kechill Gardens, Hayes. December 10 - Christmas social. A. Messenger GOTLK. 0181-777 0420

Dover RC: Wednesdays, 8pm to 10pm during term time. Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover. Morse classes are held from 7pm to 8pm and Novice training courses are also conducted as required at that time. The club is in the course of registering as a C&G Exam centre and hopes to be operational as such in time for the May exams next year (1997). The club also operates a CB station and encourages practical project work. December 4 - Natter night/club operating, 11th - Digital communications, talk by John G3GIE, 18th - Club Christmas social evening. Brian Hancock G4NPN on (01304) 821007.

Medway AR & TS: Fridays, 7.30pm. Tunbury Hall, Catkin Close, Tunbury Avenue, Walderslade, Chatham, Kent. December 6 - Video Recorder Servicing (Part 2) by Peter GOGIR, 8.30pm, 20th - Christmas party. G3VUN, 40 Linwood Avenue, Strood, Rochester, Kent ME2 3TR. (01634) 710023.

LANCASHIR

Preston ARS: Thursdays, 8pm. The Lonsdale Sports & Social Club, Fulwood Hall Lane, Fulwood, Preston. December 5 - General discussion evening, Natter night and G3KUE on the air, 19th - An illustrated talk. Eric Eastwood G1WCQ. (01772) 686708.

NORFOLK Norfolk ARC: Wednesdays, 7.30pm. Formal and informal meetings at The Norman Centre, Bignold Road, Off Drayton Road between 'Asda' and Three Mile Cross Roundabout, Norwich

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Hambleton ARS: All meetings held at Allertonshire School, Northallerton, 7.30 to 9.30pm. November 28 - Operating night vintage and d.i.y. equipment, December 12 - Social event. More details from John GOVXH on (01845) 537547.

SOMERSET

Wincanton ARC: 1st & 3rd Mondays, 7.30pm. The Community Lounge, King Arthur's Community School, West Hill, Wincanton. December 2 - Lecture on the new Wincanton Radio Club 70cm repeater GB3TC by Dave G3ZXX, 16th - Lecture on the Post Code Challenge by Dave G3ZXX. Tim Stellar G6RCT on (01963) 31788.

Yeovil ARC: Thursdays, 7.30pm. The Red Cross Centre, 72 Grove Avenue, Yeovil. December 5 - The first transatlantic amateur radio signals by G3MYM, 12th - Cruising with an inverted L by G7SDD, 19th - Social evening with mince pies and r.f. Cedric White, QTHR. (01258) 473845.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE Barnsley & DARC: Mondays. December 2 - Proposed talk, 9th -Natter night, 16th - Talk on GB3SY and GB3DV the u.h.f. repeaters of the South Yorkshire Repeater Group by Ernie G4LUE, starts 8.15pm prompt. Ernie Bailey G4LUE on (01226) 716339 between 6 and 8pm.

WARWICKSHIRE

Mid Warwickshire ARS: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8pm. St Johns HQ, Warwick Div., 61 Emscote Road, Warwick. December 11 - Christmas meeting, G8HRI on (01926) 424465.

Stratford-upon-Avon & DRS:

2nd & 4th Mondays, 7.30pm. Home Guard Club, Main Street, Tiddington, Stratford-upon-Avon. December 9 - Quiz organised by Terry G3MXH and computer question and answer sessian organised by Jeremy GOCDO. The Society are again organising a course of instruction for the Radio Amateur Examination of the City & Guilds of London Institute and further details can be obtained by writing to the Chairman of the Society, Mr J. Harris G8HJS, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. The address to write to is: 57 Evesham Road, Stratford upon Avon, Warks CV31 2PB.

WEST YORKSHIRE

Wakefield & DRS: Tuesdays, 8pm. The Ossett Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett. December 3 - On the air, 10th - Tropospheric openings, how they come about, 17th - Christmas social. Bob 0113-282 5519 or G3WWF@GB7WRG.

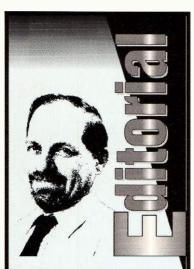
WILTSHIRE

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Trowbridge & DARC: 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 8pm. The Southwick Village Hall, Southwick, Trowbridge. December 4 - Family Christmas party and presentation night. Ian GOGRI on (01225) 864698.

Md8

December 4 - Science for all by G3PTB, 11th - Night on the air/construction QRP/Morse proctice, 18th - Christmas dinner. Mike G4EOL. (01603) 789792.



In this issue you will find an interesting project - a replica Denco One-valve short wave receiver. With the re-introduction of the Denco range of plug-in coils, it is now easy to construct receivers of this type. Well-known 'one-valve' exponent, Ron Pearce, has been badgering me to publish one of the old receivers that were available in kit form many years ago. This project is the outcome. We are running a simple competition to go with this project. Why not build your own replica and enter? I guarantee that you will enjoy the challenge!

COMPETITIONS

While on the subject of competitions, I have received a couple of rather unpleasant letters complaining about the results of the AOR AR7030 competition that we ran earlier in the year. It would seem that there is a rumour circulating that the winner is employed by Short Wave Magazine! This is untrue. We conduct our competitions in a very fair way. All the correct entries are placed in a large box and, on the appointed day, stirred well and a winner picked at random from within the box. The person picking the winning entry out of the box keeps their eyes tightly shut, as well!

Writing books on radio subjects, or writing occasional articles for SWM does not disqualify a reader from entering. If it did, anyone having a letter published in the magazine, or their name mentioned in one of the columns, would have to be excluded, and I'm sure that you wouldn't want that to happen.

I can assure all of you who enter our competitions that they are fairly conducted and that we bend over backwards to ensure that all entries get an equal chance of winning -'nuff said!

As this is the last issue of SWM before Christmas I will wish you all the appropriate 'Season's Greetings'

Dick Ganderton G8VFH



BOMBES Dear Sir

I was one of the five Post Office Engineering Department technicians who worked on the 'Cobra' 4-wheel high speed Bombes at Dollis Hill and Eastcote from 1942 until 1945. So, I was particularly interested in David White's piece in the October issue of SWM.

I realise that in an article of this nature, it is not possible to go into too much detail, but there are a few points which could do with correction or clarification. I therefore venture to enclose a copy of the text of a talk about the 4-wheel Bombes, which I was persuaded to deliver at the 'Enigma' Reunion in Bedford, September 1995.

1. BTM did produce 4-wheel Bombes.

2. Only the basic 3-wheel Bombe part of the 'Cobra' machines was made by BTM.

Mawdsley developed and manufactured the associated highspeed 4th-wheel machine from an original design by Dr. Wynn-Williams of TRE, Malvern.

PO Research Station, Dollis Hill, developed the pulse generator and 'Stop' sensing/display rack and cobbled the lot together, sorting out the bugs.

There are a few relics of the 'Cobra' machines in the Museum at Bletchley Park - notably brush assemblies and a commutator from the Mawdsley machine. The Americans at Eastcote operated their own 'Bay' of BTM Bombes. They did not have the US-built machines.

In the sketch at the bottom of page 29, I think you will find that the section designated 'Diagonal Board' was in fact three rows of 26 switches (one row for each bank of drums). One switch on each row was used to 'mark' a point on the input of the Bombe network.

We did not have these switches on the 'Cobra' machines so this matter should be checked with one of the surviving RAF technicians who maintained the BTM machines. David J. Whitehead CEng MIEE Backwell

Bristol

Thank you for that clarification, and the text of the talk David. I wonder if we have any of the RAF technicians you mention who are readers if so they might like to drop me a line. - KN

Dear Sir

I have recently come into possession of a Trio receiver (model 9R-59D). It seems to be in good working order, but due to its age, it did not come with a handbook.

Can you tell me just how old this set might be? I know it's a tall order, but I wonder if anyone at the SWM offices or any of your readers can help out with any original literature or photocopies, etc. I would be most grateful for any assistance. Needless to say I would be more than willing to cover any costs. E. R. McGowan Antrim N. Ireland

Dear Sir

I have for many years been a subscriber to both Short Wave Magazine and Practical Wireless. I have a short wave handheld receiver ESKA RX12S (12channel crystal control) that I bought from Eska (in Denmark) some years ago. In the past I used to order spare crystals and coils from Eska, but now this firm seems to be out of the market.

The receiver is very good indeed and I would like to find crystals and coils to receive some new utility frequencies that I have found very interesting, but I don't know who could provide such items. Perhaps Eska had some other people making crystals and coils for them. Do you have any ideas on how to solve my problem?

I thank you very much indeed and I appreciate your magazine that is very close to my interests, (I have three scanners' too). Gallesi Gian Claudio Italy

Unfortunately, there isn't anyone in the SWM Offices who is familiar with this particular radio. You don't say what size of crystal that the set uses nor do you mention what the markings are on the ones that you currently have. With this information, it should be possible to work out how the crystal is used to generate the local oscillator frequency. This in turn will allow new range crystal frequencies to be calculated. Most crystal manufacturers should then be able help. The coils that you also mention, however, pose more of a problem - hopefully someone reading this is familiar with your radio and will be forthcoming with some help. If so please write to

The Editor reserves the right to shorten any letters for publication but will try not to alter their sense. Letters must be original and not have been submitted to any other magazines. The views expressed in letters published in this magazine are not necessarily those of Short Wave Magazine.

> Gallesi via the Editorial Offices, thanks - KN.



As an old s.w.l. recently returning to my hobby, I am now plagued with modern day interference which is coming from my own computer and TV set. The interference from the computer is the worst, giving background noise, masking many signals in the range 1 to 14MHz, the television interference, whilst annoying, is more of a nuisance value, but it would be nice to be rid of it. Switching off either appliance eliminates the problem.

The interference at the Racal can be completely stopped by removing the antenna from the receiver, thus proving the noise is solely airborne and not via the mains. The radio setup is Racal RA17L and a Drake R4B, both fed from an outside long wire, (approx 25m long), via a magnetic balun situated outside under the eves.

The Racal has been checked to ensure that all casing and chassis bolts are secure and the chassis is earthed with heavy copper tape secured to an earth spike in the ground. All antenna connectors are crimped onto known good 50Ω coaxial cable and have been checked for continuity and good contact. The Drake independently gives the same results when connected to the same long wire and balun, thus corroborating the Racal's results.

The computer is situated in the downstairs room as is the TV and the Racal RA17L and Drake are situated in the attic some two floors up. I have tried snapping ferrite data-line filters around cables leaving the computer and at the same time earthing the computer metal case to a nearby radiator copper pipe, there was no change in noise level.

A marginal reduction in interference was achieved by moving the antenna slightly away from the offending computer, but this was not sufficient to bring the signal from amid the noise level. I would appreciate it if you could suggest a possible cure (other than ditching the computer), there must be many others in the same situation.

I have been thinking of buying an active aerial, such as the Datong AD270 in order to amplify the signal (12dB) to the receiver but I have the feeling that this will also amplify the interference thus back to square one. I am also not sure how the Racal will perform with the increased input signal.

As a side issue, can you advise me if you know of anyone that can repair a Datong Up-converter, Datong have declined to repair it. I. G. Bennett

Tyne & Wear

Well, taking one point at a time. Your radiated interference can be reduced by following the directions given by Andy Ikin on page 32 of this issue. The key here is getting the antenna away from the noise source.

You mention having connected the computer case to a nearby radiator pipe, but this is not necessarily a good earth. Indeed the pipe work may not be connected to earth anywhere. Gone are the days of metal rising mains on the cold system! By connecting in this way you may be just be adding the heating system as a radio radiator as well.

The active antenna suggestion will not cure this kind of problem, adding gain alone will not only amplify both noise and desired signal by the same amount, but you have any intermodulation products to contend with as well. You may, though, find that you can easily site such an antenna far enough away from the noise source as to improve the situation. There is only one way to discover what happens - try it. -KN.





Woodward's letter in the March issue of SWM, I had been a life long reader and s.w.l. and concur with his views - best expressed - 'Variety is the spice of life'.

I, myself, have now reached the ripe old age of 82 and have been reading SWM over the years ever since it was first published. In those early days it was half the size or its present form, but kept its readers well informed on current amateur and short wave matters.

I well remember that you published several d.i.y. short wave circuits, thus keeping your readers up-to-date with the latest improvements in short wave reception and radio components in the 1930s. Now the bad news!

I lost my collection of SWMs (including a first issue) during the London Blitz, including my collection of QSL cards. These contained a good selection of amateur cards - i.e. US Submarine Base Panama to a card from NOME Alaska - all blown to the four winds - from whence they came.

The good news was, the family was not at home on that night. One item I regret loosing, was a letter Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

typed on Government brown headed paper from the CO of Kenley RAF Station, telling me I should not be listening to his fighter pilots conversing about 'Bandits' at ANGELS 5. Silly me, I had sent them a full reception report, thinking they would be pleased to hear their transmissions were going out very well.

I commenced my listening by purchasing a short wave kit set, put on the market by, of all people, Morphy Richards of Foots Cray in Kent. Their first and only venture into the radio market place. It came with plug-in coils wound on Bakelite formers, complete with lots of hand capacity noises, I still have the 10in long-fire screwdriver, used to keep your distance when trimming.

I then progressed to a Hallicrafters Super Skyrider - much better results ensued. Finally I have now arrived at using an AOR AR2800 desk monitor and an AR8000 hand-held. What a change around. No more wet batteries, huge dry batteries and accumulators

I have a new collection of QSL cards, but as Mr Woodward suggests, the amateur bands are not as of much interest to listen to in the modern times. I am not computerised, yet! but I did pass my marine v.h.f. licence, when I was able to go deep sea angling off Eastbourne. Anno Domini has now intervened and I am now a retired angler as well! Len Nosworthy

Polegate E. Sussex



postman's delivery of SWM is eagerly awaited each month. I read it virtually from cover to cover and particularly these past months the writings of John Wilson, whose advice I have followed since the early Lowe's Listener Guides.

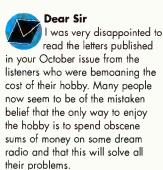
Like John Wilson I have a predilection for valved receivers and being an impoverished pensioner I run a Racal RA17, being good but cheap! Thanks to another regular, Mike Richards, an interest in 'Decode' added a further dimension on my listening and a computer, HAMCOMM & JVFAX were added to my set-up very successfully.

John's recent comments on WiNRADiO have sparked my attention as I have the software demo for this receiver and that seems to be very good. I can also run HAMCOMM through Windows 3.11 believe it or not!

Now I can't wait to hear John's comments in the review of WINRADIO before I expend (for me) a large sum on this items, to

put together what I think could be quite a slick combination. **Ron Lewis** Ramsden Oxford

John has been trying a WiNRADiO - courtesy of Lowe Electronics - and his finding will be published in a future issue of SWM. - Ed.



Most of my modest listening equipment has been purchased second-hand over the years through your 'Trading Post' pages and acquiring items in this manner has caused me few problems and given me hours of enjoyment, even though it is hardly high-tech gear. In fact, there is added satisfaction when that elusive signal is finally found.

As with all things in life, you have to be realistic about what you can afford to put into a hobby or interest. While it would be very nice to own a Rolls Royce, I am happy to accept that I never will. In the same way, I will never own an IC-R8500, but I feel I can live with this.

In short, I would say to Messrs Semmens and Newell, do not get too despondent and just try to enjoy your hobby at a level which is right for you. If you do not want to pay dealers, over the top prices, it may be necessary to try other sources. Remember, it is only a hobby, you could always try fishing instead!

Malcolm Woodwock Abingdon Oxon

IF YOU HAVE ANY POINTS OF VIEW THAT YOU WANT TO **AIR PLEASE WRITE** TO THE EDITOR.

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Components for SWM Projects

In general all components used in constructing SWM projects are available from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article.

The printed circuit boards for SWM projects are available from the SWM PCB Service, Badger Boards, 87 Blackberry Lane, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield B74 4JF. Tel: (0956) 374918 (Mon. - Fri. 9am -5.30pm).

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We regret that due to Editorial time scales, replies to technical queries cannot be given over the telephone. If you require help with problems relating to topics covered by SWM, please write to the Editorial Offices, we will do our best to help and reply by mail.

11

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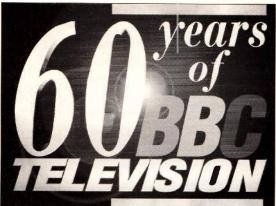
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Keith Hamer and Garry Smith continue their look at the technical achievements made by BBC-TV engineers in the sixty years that have elapsed since the start of the world's first high definition television service.

part 2

Extending The BBC Network

Before 1950 there was no television outside the London area and there were still only the two original and very cramped studios at Alexandra Palace. A plan for nationwide coverage was prepared in the late Forties and approved by the Postmaster General. The plan envisaged five high-power transmitting stations serving the London area and South-East England, the Midlands, the industrial North of England, Central Scotland and South Wales with part of the West of England. The major centres of population lying between the areas covered by these five stations were to be covered by five medium-power stations, leaving the more outlying areas to be served by other stations of lower power.

These stations had to be accommodated within the band of frequencies (41 to 68MHz) allocated to broadcasting in 1947 by the Atlantic City Conference of the International

Telecommunications Union. It was, therefore, decided that they should all use the vestigial sideband system of transmission to reduce the total bandwidth required - apart from the London station at Alexandra Palace which, being of much earlier design, had always used the double sideband system. By this means five independent frequency channels were obtained and it was decided that they should be shared on the basis of one high-power station, one medium-power station, and one or more low-power stations in each channel.

Sutton Coldfield

Television was extended to the Midlands in December 1949 with the opening of the Sutton Coldfield transmitting station. By August 1952, all four new highpower transmitting stations had been opened. More than 80% of the population of the United Kingdom was within range of BBC Television transmissions.

Construction of the mediumpower stations was not authorised until 1953, but in the early part of that year, a special effort was made to increase the coverage to the maximum possible in time for the Coronation in June of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Temporary stations were built with all speed at Glencairn near Belfast, at Pontop Pike (covering the heavily populated Tyneside area) and at Truleigh Hill, near Brighton.

Construction of the five permanent medium-power stations was started in July 1953 and completed in June 1956. Meanwhile, a temporary lowpower station had been brought into service in the Isle of Man and further stations had been authorised to cover East Anglia, the Channel Islands, part of the North of Scotland, the Londonderry area of Northern Ireland, North-West England, and West Wales. All these stations were completed before the end of 1957 by which time the original Alexandra Palace transmitters had been replaced (in March 1956) by new transmitters of higher power on the Crystal Palace site in South London.

During 1958, the coverage was extended to the far north of Scotland by the opening of transmitting stations at Thrumster near Wick, and in Orkney. The coverage in the south-east of England was reinforced by two new lowpower stations at Dover and Folkestone. In 1959, a transmitting station was opened at Peterborough, and the main distribution network was then complete. The BBC Television Service was then available to some 49 650 000 people, equivalent to 98.6% of the population of the United Kingdom. All the twenty-three stations were accommodated in the five frequency channels of Band I.

Progress on the building of new television stations had to be slowed down between 1951 and 1953 on account of the economic situation of the country; the government had placed restrictions on capital expenditure. Nevertheless, the main network was completed by 1955. By 1961 there were five high-power transmitting stations (including Crystal Palace, which replaced the original station at Alexandra Palace), eight medium-power stations, and twelve of lower power.

Much difficulty had been caused by the need to accommodate all these stations in the five frequency channels available in Band I. It was planned to share these five channels between ten or twelve stations, and to use frequencies in Band III for the remainder, as provided for in the Stockholm Plan prepared by the European Broadcasting Conference in 1952. However, by the end of 1961 the government had not allowed the BBC to use any channels in Band III (174 to 216MHz). Careful planning and re-planning was required to enable all the BBC stations to operate in Band I without creating intolerable mutual interference with reception since as many as six stations had to share the same channel.

The BBC Television Centre

Long-term plans for a permanent studio centre were actively being pursued during the Fifties. The

idea of a Television Centre was actually conceived before the War. The 13.5 acre site at the White City on Wood Lane near Shepherds Bush in West London was purchased as long ago as 1949. Construction work for the BBC Television Centre began in 1951 and the Main Block opened on June 29th 1960. The Scenery Block had already been brought into use as early as 1953. The Restaurant Block was built next and was used temporarily to provide additional offices and rehearsal rooms. The Presentation area was brought into service in late 1960 and took over from Lime Grove as the controlling centre for the BBC Television network.

Cameras in the main production studios at the Television Centre in 1960 were of the Image Orthicon type, using 4.5in (114mm) pick-up tubes. Turret-mounted lenses provided minimal horizontal viewing angles of 9, 16, 24, and 35°. Newly-developed studio zoom lenses were also available. They were turret-mounted, too, and covered horizontal viewing angles in the range of 9 to 32°.

The Central Control Room was the focal point for the control of programme contributions from all sources. It was part of the Presentation Suite which contained a Presentation Studio with its associated local Control Room. The Presentation Studio was used for announcements and simple programmes of the interview type and contained two vidicon cameras. The Presentation Suite also contained the International Control Room which was the focal point for television programmes sent to, and received from, other countries via the Eurovision Network. Sound and vision mixing facilities were specially arranged for programmes requiring multi-

60 years of BBC TV - part 2

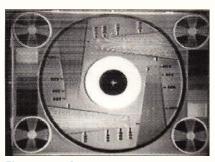


Fig. 1: The SMPTE test card was radiated in early 1964 by the BBC during field trials prior to the launch of BBC-2.

lingual commentaries and there was a comprehensive control line switching system to facilitate the setting-up of the necessary programme circuits at home and abroad. Magnetic tape reproducers were provided which carried identification signals in various languages.

Outside Broadcasts

The number of cameras available in a typical BBC OB unit in the early Sixties was three. They could be operated away from the vehicle using camera cables up to 610m in length. The vision control equipment inside the vehicle permitted cutting, fading or mixing of the camera outputs. Sound equipment was installed to accommodate up to ten microphone inputs.

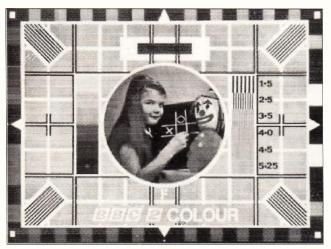
The cameras used with the mobile control rooms were exclusively of the Image Orthicon type. By the end of 1961 there were nine of these mobile units in service; three in London and one at each of the main Regional centres. Three were equipped with 3in (75mm) image orthicon tubes and six



Fig. 2: The first BBC-2 on-screen Identification Symbol used from April 1964.

with 4.5in (114mm) tubes. The cameras had turrets which carried a number of alternative lenses so that a lens of the desired focal length could be selected quickly. The turrets fitted to later cameras accommodated lenses of 2 (50) and 40in (1020mm) focal lengths simultaneously, as well as two others of intermediate focal length. The cameras were fitted with a 'neutral density' filter with a range of 10:1 which, when operated in conjunction with a remote iris control from the main OB vehicle, allowed scenes of widely different luminance to be televised, while simultaneously permitting control of the depth of field over a greater range of distances than was previously possible.

Some cameras were fitted with a zoom lens instead of the lens turret. The zoom lens, devised in 1951, was cumbersome and heavy and had a range of variation in focal length of 5:1. A lighter and more compact type was first used in 1953 and had alternative ranges of 4 to 20in (100 to 510) or 8 to 40in (200 to 1020). To change from one range to another



Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

involved dismantling the lens. In 1961, a zoom lens was produced with a continuous variation in focal length of 4 to 40in. This total range was split into four, the required range being obtained by a simple 'optical' switch which altered the relationship of the moving

elements of the lens. Vision signals from the mobile units were conveyed to the television network in various ways. Permanent vision cable circuits were rented from the General Post Office in parts of central London, with extensions to certain places further out from which OBs were frequently taken. Ordinary telephone lines were also used for short distances of one or two kilometres either as 'spurs' to this main cable or independently. Elsewhere, BBC radio links were used which mainly operated in the Super High Frequency (s.h.f.) band on frequencies in the range of 7050 to 7300MHz. These links gave a range of about 70 km over an optical path with a power of 3W: greater distances were covered by using two or more links in tandem. It was often not possible to achieve an optical path between the site of the OB and the site of the first s.h.f. link: in such circumstances, u.h.f. equipment of BBC design was used for the first 'hop', operating on a frequency of the order of 600MHz.



Fig. 3: The first clock caption radiated by BBC-2 from April 21st, 1964.

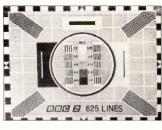


Fig. 4: A modified version of Test Card "C" was used by BBC-2 from May 1964 until the introduction of colour in 1967 and replaced Test Card "E" which had been transmitted from April 1964. Test Card "E" was discontinued due to inherent technical problems with the design of the frequency bars.



Fig. 5: Due to a complete power failure at Battersea Power Station, the official launch of BBC-2 (planned for April 20th 1964) had to be postponed until the following day. The morning programme for under-fives quietly launched BBC-2 ahead of the official opening at 7.20 in the evening!

Fig. 6: The original version of the BBC Colour Test Card "F" radiated from July 1st, 1967. The little girl in the centre picture (Carole Hersee, daughter of the former BBC test card designer George Hersee) was eight years old when the photograph was taken. There have been various slight modifications made since 1967, perhaps the chief one being the introduction of a digitally-generated version in 1984. Test Card "F" has also been used by television services in countries throughout the world including Norway, Finland, Australia, New Zealand and Bahrain. All the photographs in this article are from Keith Hamer's BBC Archive Collection.

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Scanning is Golden

ooking for ultimate in receiver control? Then you could do a lot worse than Scancat Gold from Computer Aided Technologies, just so long as you have a receiver that has remote control capability that is.

Why would anyone want to connect a radio to computer? This is a question that has been asked quite recently within the pages of this very magazine. Quite simply the answer to that question is this convenience. Yes, I know JW will probably say that the disadvantages out way the advantages but my own experience says otherwise. (You can limit the amount of r.f. interference that gets into your receiver by some simple, yet effective steps). If you own a scanner then you will know what I mean, if you are an h.f. only listener with a receiver that has computer control - and for that matter

those of you who have more dignified older receiver, you my well still be with me on this.

Listening Habits

You see, if your interests lie with non-broadcast listening, then you have a very basic problem. This boils down to

time on chirps up to be sure which one is responsible but how else do I monitor four frequencies simultaneously.

In step the solution computer control, you need a receiver that has a control port, a computer, a suitable interconnecting lead and here's the crunch, some software. A good program

Kevin Nice, fed up with punching in frequencies, has been looking for an alternative to sore fingers. Letting your fingers do the walking may be a solution to some problems, Scancat Gold is a solution to receiver control worth looking at.

not having enough radios. To catch the action, the s.w.l. must operate on two levels firstly monitor known frequencies and secondly search for new ones of interest. This fundamental fact is true regardless of what part of the spectrum holds your interest. To achieve the former, without computer

assists with both our above aims, i.e. monitoring known frequencies and discovering new ones, even unattended!

Getting Going

Scancat Gold is supplied in a sealed envelope which contains a single 720KB 3.5in floppy only machines in use any more?). Also needed a minimum of a Hercules - do you remember those and a single serial port. So it is quite feasible to have

this software

rally bargain

machine! The

in a DOS window

under Microsoft

ALT-T running on the £10 program also runs

Windows and OS/2. l actually installed it on several machines including a 68040 based Macintosh with a DOS emulator, though I didn't actually attempt to drive a radio with that version. The installation is initiated by typing at the DOS prompt INSTALL A: C: SCANCAT this tells the installer the source files reside on drive A: and the target for the expanded installation is the directory SCANCAT on the C: drive. It is possible to specify what is



Fig. 1: The Main menu options continue to be available even when sub menus are displayed.

Fig. 2: The full compliment of radios supported by Scancat Gold. Note option 'V'. Dual Icom scanning drive both a h.f. and v.h.f. set at the same time!

Fig. 3: Scan mode selection menu.

control, listeners are left only with having to monitor lots of frequencies simultaneously by using lots of receivers or by the use of memories within the receiver(s). This approach gets very confusing. I for one suffer from not knowing which from radio the activity is emanating, when I've got more that two running in the shack. Oddly enough, I've got four sets running as I write this, and its maddening every

diskette, a 108-page A5 manual, a product summary and a thanks for purchase. Installing the software was very straight forward, it is not copy protected which allows multiple copies to exist on different machines. The minimum computer requirements are an XT (8088) machine with at least 600KB of base RAM free, DOS 3.0, one floppy though to use Scancat properly you need a hard disk (are there any

needed for your own preference and machine setup. The whole process takes but a few minutes. Once complete the software invites you to type SCANCAT to start the program. It is possible to specify all the operating parameter at the command line, this is very useful indeed as it is therefor possible to create a batch file that specifies log file, radio type, start and stop time, frequency range and increment - very

useful.

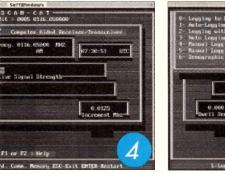
Typing SCANCAT only, though, loads the program in its interactive menu driven mode. This is the best way to become acquainted with the facilities offered by Scancat. Upon starting this way you are greeted by a main menu **Fig. 1**. To proceed and begin driving you radio there are a with mismatched serial interfaces - I know, I've wasted many.

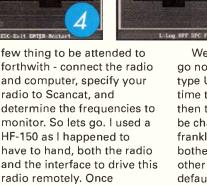
Cleverly, Scancat helps you here, with radio's default settings being mirrored by the program. Should you wish to alter these vital settings, then typing G at the main menu facilitates this desire. DTMF information - yet again dependant on radio type. Unfortunately the radio available during the review does not have all the bells an whistles that shows Scancat at its best.

Having arrived at the control panel and entered the desired frequencies, we are off. Fig. 4: The scanning display Shown monitoring 116.05MHz in a.m. mode at 0730UTC.

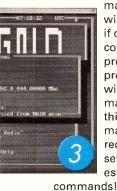
Fig. 5: Logging options.

Fig. 6: Spectrum display format.





and the interface to drive this radio remotely. Once connected I needed to tell Scancat what to expect **Fig. 2**. You can see the radios that are supported. Computer Aided Technologies say in the



manual that they will add other radio if customers send a copy of the radio programming protocol that they wish to be added may well take up this offer with my main station receiver a, Plessey set, once I can establish the del

Okay, with option J selected, I just need to set-up the Scancat port setting, for the HF-150 the comms. settings are fixed, if you are using a different radio don't

forget to set them to match,

many hours can be wasted

We are just about ready to go now, just one last thing, type U, to set the displayed time to UTC. If you must then the screen colours can be changed by the user frankly I just couldn't be bothered to do anything other than leave them as default - after all the scheme didn't offend my eye.

Listening at Last

From the main menu type A and you are presented with seven options numbered strangely, from 1 to 0 (6, 7 & 8 missing), this allows the selection of the scanning mode to be used. The options can be seen in the drop down menu showing in Fig. 3. Having made your selection you are then presented with the control panel Fig. 4 which displays vital information including frequency and mode, CTCSS or DCS tone, when present and a suitable radio is selected. Time, signal strength - again radio dependant, disk record information - when scanning from a file. Dwell time and increment are also displayed in their own windows as is



Automatic Logging

5

It is now possible to create log file which will record all 'hits' i.e. instances of active frequencies encountered. As you might have guessed, there are several options available for this facility - six in all see **Fig. 5**. Once a log file has collected some hits it can be viewed, edited or used to control the receiver. The file can also be saved, annotated with description, sorted by any of the fields, printed or saved to disk.

Whilst Scanning it also to produce a visual spectrum display of the results, **Fig. 6** shows a sample display.

Memory Management

Another extremely useful facility provided by Scancat

is the ability to both read from the radio's memories into a file. The reverse function is also available, i.e. write to the radio memories/banks from a disk file. This is a verv useful function indeed. Imagine that you have been manually entering frequencies into your radio over a period of time. However organised you try to be it is nigh on impossible to keep any semblance of order for long. To restore order all you have to do is upload your radio's memories via Scancat, sort and edit them. When you have knocked them into shape, not only do you have a permanent record on disk. but you can then reload the sorted data back into the radio.

Scancat Gold is available from Computer Aided Technologies direct at: PO Box 18285, Sheveport, LA 71138, USA. Tel: +1 318 636 1234 (Orders only) FAX: +1 318 636 0449. E-mail: scancat@scancat.com A free demo is available at the Website http://www.scancat.com You can also obtain Scancat via UK dealers.

Unfortunately this brief look at Scancat can not do all the program's extensive features justice. To provide an in-depth look at all these capabilities would need more space than available. Watch your favourite radio magazine for an in-depth feature on this and other computer control packages.



Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

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A Band Pass Tuner Unit

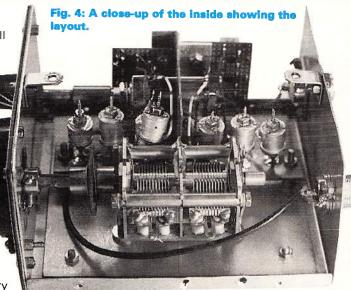
Have you got problems with intermodulation and crossmodulation? You've not got a tuned r.f. section in your receiver? Ray Loveland G2ARU offers you a simple and inexpensive add-on unit to help.

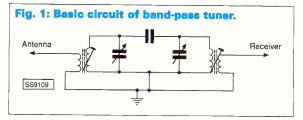
any modern transistorised receivers have poor frontend performance. As a result, strong out-of-band signals can cause breakthrough, particularly when long wire antennas are used. This is due to the fact that these receivers do not have any tuned circuits in the early stages. They rely on switched band-pass filters or in some cases have very little or no front-end filtering. Antenna tuning units, a.t.u.s, are used by many listeners and there is no doubt that they often give some improvement, but this is not always the answer to the problem. A far better solution is to put some parallel tuned circuits between the antenna and the receiver input.

A pre-selector unit usually has two tuned circuits with a single transistor to contribute some gain, but often the level of amplification in the pre-selector causes further problems. The modern receiver has adequate gain and there is no advantage in having further gain in the pre-selector. What is needed is simply a band-pass tuner containing two tuned circuits which can be tuned to the desired received frequency. This consists of an input coil coupled to the

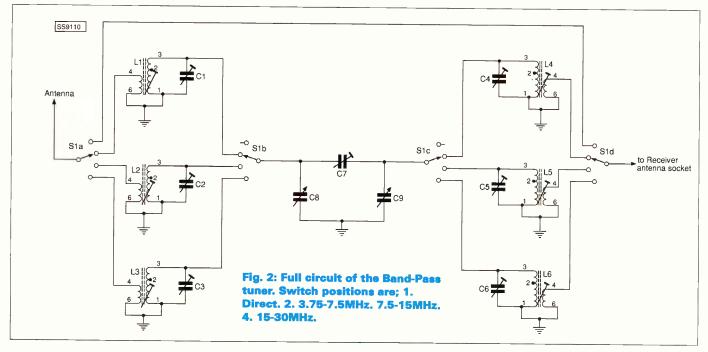
output coil with a small capacitor, both being tuned by a two-gang variable capacitor and connected between the antenna and the receiver. The basic circuit is shown in Fig. 1. I made up a unit to cover from 3.75 to 30MHz in three ranges with the circuit as shown in Fig. 2. This has proved very satisfactory in improving the performance of my receiver and I can recommend this circuit to any listeners experiencing out-of-band breakthrough. The three ranges are bought into use by means of a switch which also has a position to connect the antenna directly to the receiver

The tuner must be well screened to





prevent pick-up which would bypass the filter. I built mine in a metal case and the complete unit is illustrated in **Fig. 3.** The



A Band Pass Tuner Unit

YOU WILL NEED

CAPACITORS			
Trimmers			
2-8pF	1	C7	
3-30pF	6	C1-6	
Two-gang variable			
120pF	1	C8, C9	
INDUCTORS			
Toko KANK3333R	2	L1, L4	
Toko KANK3334R	2	L2, L5	
Toko KANK3335R	2	L3, L6	

MISCELLANEOUS

4-pole 4-way wafer switch (two wafers); Case, approx 75x50x100mm; 6:1 slow motion drive; SO-239 sockets, SK1, SK2 (2off); Veroboard 52x27mm (2off); Single - sided p.c.b. material to fit case.

internal construction is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. It is essential to screen the input from the output to prevent coupling and to this end screened coils were used with a screen between the switch wafers. The switch screen is clearly shown in Fig. 5. For the coils I used the Toko transistor antenna coils which have a tuned winding and a low impedance coupling winding. Used back-to-back, they provide the two tuned circuits with antenna input and receiver output. The coils are mounted on a piece of Veroboard (Fig. 6) and Fig. 7 shows the underside of the board with connection details. The illustration shows a piece of board 10 holes by 20 holes but this can of course be varied to suit the method of construction

Fig. 5: Rear Internal shot showing the screen between the switch wafers.

employed. In my unit I used larger pieces as can be seen in Fig. 4. As shown in the circuit, Fig. 2, the tuned winding on the Toko coils is tapped. This tapping is not required and pin 2 should be cut off near the base. This needs to be done very carefully as a connection is made to this pin which must not be severed. When cutting, ensure that the pin is being snipped

leaving this connection. Each earthing tag of the coil screening cans should be bent outwards at a right angle to the can so that they sit on the upper surface of the board when the coil is inserted. The track on the board needs to be cut in four places as shown in **Fig. 7** with a Vero spot face cutter or a twist drill.

The coils can be mounted on the board by pushing the pins through very carefully and then soldering the pins to the tracks. **Fig. 7** shows the top view of the board with the coils inserted. The earth lugs on the cans must be connected to one track by soldering a piece of tinned copper wire to the lug and passing it through the board to the track below. My thanks are due to Steve Price G4BWE for suggesting this

excellent method of fixing the Toko coils, *RadCom* September 1994.

I recommend coaxial cable for the internal wiring from the switch to the input and output sockets in the interests of screening. The variable capacitor I used has a maximum capacity of 100pF. This only just allows an overlap

between the ranges. If possible a slightly larger capacitance unit - say 120pF should be used. A slow motion dial is really

necessary as the tuning is quite sharp. The one shown on my unit is

available from some component dealers. Philips 'Beehive' trimmers are used in my tuner and these are excellent. Although no longer



Fig. 3: The front panel.

manufactured, they seem to be readily available. They are mounted on a piece of p.c.b. material a shown and wired directly to the switches.

Alignment is guite straightforward and should follow the normal procedure for ganged circuits. This is best done with a signal generator by adjusting the coil core at the l.f. end and the trimmer at the h.f. end. If a signal generator is not available, try to find a steady signal near each end of each range and align on this. The top end trimmer C7 can be adjusted for the best signal but will not be found to be critical. If desired, it could be replaced with a small fixed capacitor of about 3pF. When adjusting the cores, always use a non-metalic trimming tool as the cores can easily be damaged if a screwdriver is used.

In use, the tuner can be left in the circuit all the time with the switch in the direct position. When any breakthrough is experienced the tuner should be switched to the appropriate range and the tuning peaked. The peak is quite sharp and tuning needs to be done carefully.

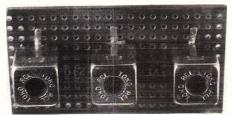


Fig. 6: The Veroboard sub-assembly showing the Toko coils.

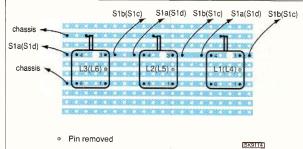
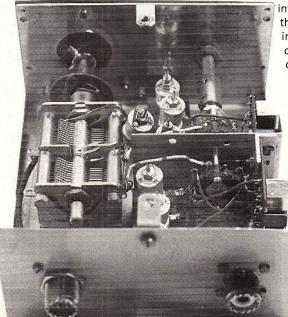


Fig. 7: The Veroboard layout showing breaks in tracks and switch connections. The References in brackets show the wiring for the second board.



Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

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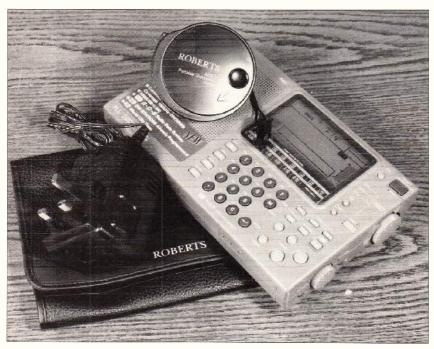
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Roberts R861 Synthesised Portable Reciever



he effects of the spread of digital technology, and the almost daily reduction in its cost, are being felt throughout the consumer electronics industry. Digital displays are routinely fitted to many products in the market place, and the sophistication of electronic control is increasing rapidly. So it comes as no surprise that the newest portable short wave radio to appear in the UK benefits from the latest technological developments.

Roberts Radio, the long established UK radio manufacturer - complete with Royal Warrant - has a comprehensive range of short wave receivers, sourced from Sangean, the Taiwanese manufacturer. The new R861 is the size of a large paperback novel, and it boasts a range of features that might not be out of place on table-top or semiprofessional receivers. For example, there are more than 300 memories, some preprogrammed in the factory to key broadcast frequencies, to enable easy tuning to favourite stations. And a sophisticated clock has the time in no less than 42 cities stored, so if you fly from London to Delhi you can instantly find the local time and compare it to UTC.

Back To Basics

Before you start to use the set, you will want to know how it is powered. The R861 uses four LR6 (or AA) size batteries. There is no separate battery supply for the on-board computer, so changing cells needs to be completed within three minutes to maintain the clock setting. The receiver is supplied with a 6V d.c. mains adapter which runs not just on the European 230V 50Hz mains but also the North American 110V 60Hz supply.

The latest portable radio to hit the short wave listening market is the R861 from Roberts Radio. As Simon Spanswick has been discovering, this receiver offers complete broadcast and amateur coverage, plus the added benefit of Radio Data System on the f.m. broadcast band.

This should be a boon for travellers, although it has to be said that the mains adapter is no lightweight item.

The set's layout is conventional, with the

loudspeaker to the left-hand side of the front panel, the comprehensive liquid crystal display to the right above the numeric keypad and other push-button controls, and rotary tuning and volume knobs on the right-hand side. There are sockets to connect earphones, a tape recorder (audio and automatic start outputs are provided), an external a.m. antenna and the mains adapter.

On to frequency coverage. The R861 tunes continuously from 150kHz (the lowest frequency of the long wave band) to 29.999 MHz (the very top of the short wave spectrum). The f.m. broadcast Band II is included from 87.5 to 108MHz.

Switching On To The World

I admit that I like to take a piece of equipment out of its box, switch it on and find out how it works without wading through an instruction manual. I am pleased to report that I managed to work out most of the functions of the R861 by myself, so I conclude that operating the receiver is straightforward and reasonably intuitive. As you power up the set, the display, which shows just the clock when the set is switched off, fills up with data. The waveband is displayed (f.m., m.w., l.w. or s.w. to the left of the screen, the short wave metre band appearing to the right) together with the frequency the set is tuned to, in MHz on short wave or f.m., kHz on long and medium wave. A signal strength meter also appears as soon as the set is switched on.

Tuning Options

I like the tuning options. A frequency can be quickly called up by pressing the key marked 'F', and then the numbers on the calculatortype keypad followed by the 'ENTER', button. If you make a mistake while entering a frequency, press 'C' to correct the last number - or numbers - keyed.

Manual tuning is possible using the rotary tuning knob and you can choose frequency steps: on short wave, you can tune in either 1 or 5kHz steps in a.m.

reception mode; on long and medium wave 1 or 9kHz steps; on f.m. either 100 or 50kHz steps. In addition to the tuning knob, there are 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons which mirror the rotary knob's function, except that tuning is only in the larger steps on each band. These 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons double as the automatic scan facility simply by holding one of them for about a second. The set will then search up or down from the frequency currently selected until it reaches a sufficiently strong signal to make the set think it is receiving a broadcast. The set can, of course, be confused into thinking it is receiving a station if it encounters strong interference while it scans.

If you want to move quickly to a particular broadcast band, there's a neat solution. Each of the numeric buttons on the keypad has a broadcast band noted alongside it in small lettering. Press 'SW' followed by the appropriate button (such as '5' for the 41 metre band) and you will find the set tunes instantly to the lowest frequency in that band (7.10MHz in the case of the 41 metre band, 15.10 for the 19 metre band).

Now the clever bit of tuning! Suppose you are travelling and want to find the strongest local signals quickly, without trawling up and down the bands manually. This receiver has the solution: an automatic tuning system that works on long and medium wave and f.m. Hold the appropriate waveband button for a couple of seconds, and the receiver will scan up the band and automatically store the nine strongest stations on long wave and the 18 strongest on both medium wave and f.m. for rapid, easy recall.



Turning The Pages

With so many memories, there needs to be a sensible way of dealing with them so the user does not have to remember which frequency is programmed in which memory position for what station(which would defeat the object of having the memories in the first place!). This set borrows an idea pioneered by Sony to compile an invisible book within the set, containing 33 different pages each with nine separate

The large liquid crystal display and front controls.

from Brazil. The digital display has a box that shows the page number, and alongside is an alphanumeric display that gives the name of the station programmed. Pages one to three contains BBC

frequencies, and then from page four the stations appear in alphabetical order, from Radio Austria International to the Vatican on page 28.

Each of the frequencies can be overwritten to allow for changes in the broadcaster's schedule, and the alphanumeric display can be altered to meet the user's needs. There are plenty of spare memory positions to store manually away from it, the name of the last memory channel's station - like USA VOA - remains in the digital display. This can be confusing and it is something I would like to see changed on future models.

FM Digital Data

Yet another feature that I found a delight on this set is Radio Data System, or RDS. Transmitted with just about every f.m. audio signal in the UK, and much of western Europe, is an inaudible data stream that contains a wide range of information about the broadcast in progress. The R861 decodes one part of the RDS signal to provide the name of the f.m. station a frequency carries. If the receiver detects an RDS signal, the display shows the RDS symbol, and provided the data signal is strong enough, the station's name appears in the alphanumeric box in the liquid crystal

display. The four national BBC FM networks in England appear in the format BBC R1, while a local station might appear as SPIRE FM or CAPITAL. A further feature of RDS is clock time. Some **RDS** stations transmit accurate time information derived from national time signal stations like MSF Rugby, and the R861 will automatically update its internal clock using this system every minute if the

Summer Time, Sidebands and More

RDS station transmits time

data.

I mentioned in the introduction that this receiver has a sophisticated world clock. It also has a simple and effective daylight saving feature: press the

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

the R861.

frequencies - for example

page 10 has just a single

frequency for Radio Cairo,

memories free for personal

system is that when you've

tuned to a pre-programmed

channel and then tune

One quibble I had with the

additional stations.

leaving eight other

choices.

The controls on the end of

For short wave, there are 29 separate pages, and 28 of them already have some frequencies pre-programmed with key frequencies of the major international stations, from BBC World Service to Monitor Radio International, plus some of the less wellknown broadcasters like Radio Cairo and Radiobras

memories.

anale allent

Look out in the January issue for a chance to win a new Roberts R861 Receiver.

button with a sun symbol, and the clock moves forward an hour to summer time, and the same sun symbol appears alongside the time in the display. Press the sun button once again, and the clock goes back an hour. To select a different city, press

importance; the backlight for the digital display which illuminates for about ten seconds when the set is on battery

weaker signals have also proved relatively easy catches - and all using just the in-built telescopic antenna. My conclusion is that the set's sensitivity is good, and at least on a par with similar offerings from Sonv and Grundig. The filter widths seem to be about

right for broadcast listening, so selectivity can be

described as good. The operating method seems reasonably well thought out, and anyone should find their way around the set in a matter of minutes, rather than hours - with or without the handbook! I like the clear, easy-to-read digital display, and the keypad has a nice, positive feel to it.

Specifications

Frequency coverage: 150kHz - 29.999MHz. 87.5 - 108MHz.

Power: 4 x LR6 (AA) cells. 6V d.c. via mains adapter (supplied).

Battery life:

Approximately 16 hours at 4 hours a day using Alkaline cells.

> **Size:** 215 x 130 x 35mm.

> > Weight: 840g.

Accessories:

Carry case; tuning guide; stereo headphones; wire antenna.

Summing Up

I like it! The R861 seems to be well-built, and its performance is more than adequate for a travel portable. It has lots of features, and the positively enormous number of memories means that even the most serious listener should find enough capacity for all his or her favourite frequencies.

The sound quality is good through the builtin loudspeaker, and I particularly liked the f.m. stereo through headphones.

I think this set is probably aimed at the executive travel market, but I am sure that many enthusiastic short wave listeners would be well pleased with the R861 if they acquired an example. And at a UK Retail price of around £200, I would suggest that the receiver offers very good value for money. Thanks to Waters and Stanton Electronics, 22 Main Street, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS Tel: (01702) 206835 for the loan of the review model.

the 'WORLD/HOME' button and then use the 'UP' and 'DOWN' keys to move through each of the 42 different cities that have been selected. And yes, the set does take account of the halfhour difference in places like New Delhi.

The clock also has three separate timers that can switch the set on to three different frequencies, and start a cassette recorder remotely if you wish. Or alternatively, you can select a buzzer to sound instead of choosing the radio to switch on at one of the times selected.

This receiver is not aimed solely at the broadcast listener. Since it has selectable sidebands radio amateurs and utility listeners can also use this set to tune across the spectrum. Pressing the 'AM' mode button toggles the set between a.m., l.s.b. and u.s.b., and the tuning step automatically reduces to 40Hz in either of the sideband modes.

Some other features I discovered include, in no particular order of

power, or constantly when on mains supply; stereo f.m. reception through headphones; a sleep facility to turn the set off automatically after somewhere between 10 and 90 minutes; a lock to prevent accidental switch-on when travelling, or de-tuning when listening to a favourite station; a battery meter which displays in place of the signal strength meter for a few seconds after the receiver is switched off; a manual a.m. gain control; a switchable narrow and wide a.m. filter; a three position tone control; and, finally, an easy to access switch to change from European medium wave tuning steps of 9kHz to the North American 10kHz standard.

Performance Equals Facilities?

Now it is fine for a receiver to have a huge number of well thought out facilities, but the bottom line question that has to be asked is "does it perform well?" The answer, in the case of the Roberts R861, seems to be "yes". I've tried the set on short wave and have pulled in the major broadcasters without any problems, and some of the

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31

Low Noise Performance From Longwire Aniennas

Quieten li Dom

Plagued with noise from your end-fed antenna system? Given up trying to eliminate it? Maybe Andy Ikin has the answer to your prayers.

ome time ago I was looking at some data sheets on longwire antennas and matching transformers - MLBs - for hints on how to erect the longwire for low noise performance. I discovered such data sheets from two companies, one British and one Dutch. Both companies' offerings showed the longwire running from the roof or chimney of the house to a tree or pole in the garden with the 'balun' connected at the house end of the longwire. The feeder cable was shown connected to the receiver and in one case the screen of the feeder cable was connected to an earth rod. See Fig. 1.

Disappointing Results

I gave this antenna erection a try at my home, unfortunately, with disappointing results. The local noise level was not much lower than if I had connected the longwire directly to the receiver. It seemed that some analysis of the situation was required.

First of all I realised that the 'balun' data sheets illustrated the longwire and 'balun' within the local interference field of an average house and that this was the first reason why the interference was so high. This local interference field extends up to 5m around and above the average house. To resolve this problem I removed the 'balun' from the top of the house and placed it in the garden at the far end of the antenna. At the house end of the installation, the first 6m of wire was replaced by Nylon cord as shown in Fig. 2.

This ensured that the antenna and 'balun' were now outside the local interference field. The level of local noise was reduced. However, there was still mains borne noise present, mainly from television sets. This noise was entering the receiver because the return path for the longwire is the mains wiring of the house. **Fig. 3** shows a typical longwire and 'balun' schematic and how noise is induced from the mains.

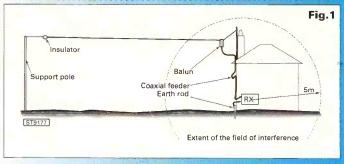
The Feeder Can Radiate

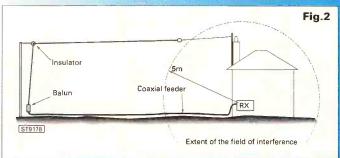
Examining Fig. 3 it is obvious that this type of antenna, and indeed any other antenna that uses the mains earth as the return path, are prone the mains borne noise. Also there is the problem that the feeder can radiate noise to the antenna, because the feeder is connected to mains earth. However, there are two simple solutions to this problem as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The first one is to use a balun where the antenna return path is isolated from the mains earth i.e. the 'balun' has a separate earth connection

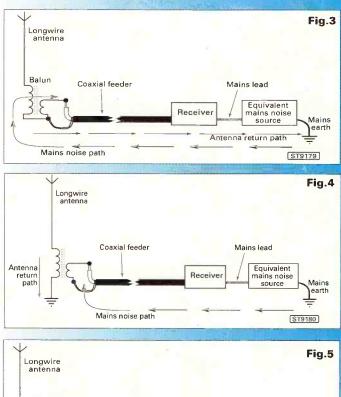
isolated from the feeder screen. The second way is to remove noise from the feeder by fitting a wideband 1:1 isolation transformer at the feeder next to the receiver and connecting the feeder to a separate earthing rod. Using an isolation transformer and siting the antenna away from the house removes nearly all local interference. Combining both solutions as shown in Fig. 6 reduced the noise even further by preventing noise induced onto the feeder screen being in the antenna return path, i.e. the feeder can pick-up noise within the 5m interference field of the house.

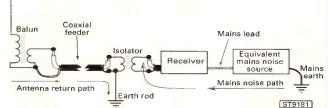
It is worth noting that the grounding of the feeder screen at the receiver to a separated earth rod is only of limited use because of the difficulty of providing a low impedance earth. The feeder screen must not be connected to earth at the balun otherwise noise will be induced from the earth loop formed by the feeder earth and the receiver mains earth.

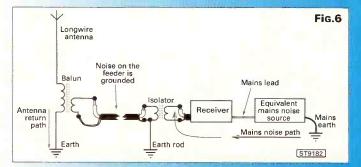
Feeder isolators are available commercially, alternatively they can be made using simple components. Details of a Simple Antenna Feeder Isolator will be published in a future of issue of *SWM*.











Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

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Like our other receivers, the DC2000 will interlink with many of our other kits to form a complete station. Fancy a digital frequency display, "S meter", sharp CW filtering, a matching transmitter? There are many reasons why building the DC2000 is a great way to start your station!

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Multiband SSB/CW Receiver The DXR20 covers 20, 40 & 80M bands as standard. You can add any other SW band with optional plug-in band modules (same type as DC2000). Versatile and popular! DXR20 Kit: £39.90. DCS2 "S meter" Kit: £10.90. HA20R hardware pack: £28.90

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73 from Dave G4KQH, Technical Manager.







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Beginner's Simple Short Wave Receiver Using Miniature Dual Purpose Green Coils

Beginner's Simple Short Wave Receiver

his design has been kept as simple as possible, consistent with good 'one valve' performance, in the interests of the beginner. To this end, the 'plug in' method has been adopted for the tuning coils, thus eliminating coil switching. It requires only one coil at the start, but allows for further ranges to be added as required. It is basically intended for short wave operation using 'Maxi-Q' Miniature Dual Purpose Green Coils ranges 3.4 and 5 giving coverages from approximately 1.6 to 30MHz or 10 to 180m. Ranges 1 and 2 coils may however also be used covering the long and medium wave broadcast bands.

The circuit is a straightforward grid leak detector using a battery pentode valve type 1T4. The coil is tuned by C1 using the smaller band-spread condenser C2 for fine tuning. C3 controls reaction.

The receiver may conveniently be built on a 'Maxi-Q' blank chassis type CH.8. The hole sizes required for mounting the main components are listed on the layout diagram.

Mount the main components on the chassis and then commence soldering in the small components, carefully following the layout. Care must be taken to avoid dry joints, i.e. where the solder

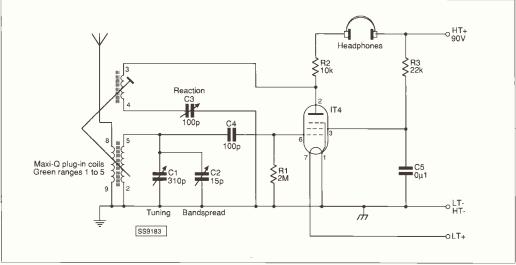
Fig. 1: Schematic circuit diagram of the Beginner's Simple Short Wave Receiver using Maxi-Q plug-in green coils. forms a 'blob' round the joint but does not adhere to or 'run' on the metal. To avoid such joints, which should spoil the performance of

the receiver, ensure that both parts of the joint,

i.e. the tag and wire are clean (scrape if necessary) before attempting to solder. In the case of valveholder tags and tuning condenser connections (which are usually either silver plated or hot tinned) and with clean tinned copper wire, scraping should not be necessary. However, some tags and connections may become oxidised with age or may be nickel plated or

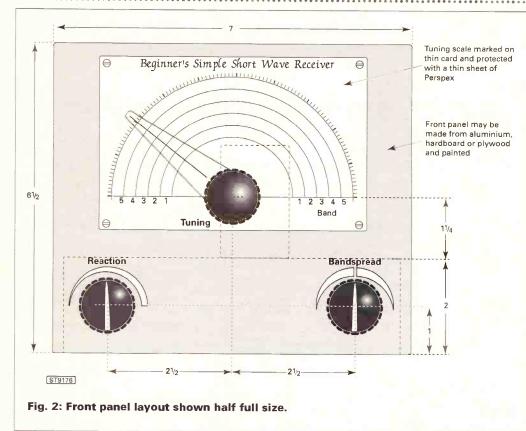
electro tinned in which case scraping is recommended. Allow the soldering iron to become thoroughly heated before use and apply a clean tinned face of the bit so as to make contact with both parts of the joint and below the joint if possible. After two or three seconds apply a good quality resin cored solder to the top of the joint, whereupon the surplus solder should flow round the joint onto the iron. Remove the iron from the

This interesting project is presented by kind permission of Ronnie Allbright. Ronnie has restarted making Denco coils using the original machinery and the experience gained when he was works manager at the original Denco factory. The receiver is presented word for word from the original Denco technical literature, so the style and format does not match our usual treatment of constructional projects.



Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

Simple Short Wave Receiver



joint and shake off the surplus before proceeding with the next joint. After a little practice, the amount of solder applied can be controlled so as to avoid having appreciable surplus to shake off and thus eliminating waste.

It cannot be over emphasised that to obtain the best results from a simple receiver, a good aerial is essential. This should be erected as high as possible and as far clear of surrounding objects as practicable.

The earth connection should be made either to a buried metal plate or stake or to the incoming water (not gas) main.

Carefully recheck the wiring before



inserting the valve and connecting the supplies. At first, connect only the l.t. leads and ensure that the filament glows before connecting the h.t. lead.

In operation, the reaction control should be kept just below the point at which oscillation occurs. This is the point at which a whistle occurs behind each station. This varies in pitch from a high note down to zero and up to inaudibility again as the set is tuned through the station. This should not be confused with the 'threshhold howl' which is sometimes set-up if the reaction control is turned too far and is present on or off a station. It will be necessary to adjust the reaction control in step with the tuning control if this condition, at which the receiver is most sensitive, is to be maintained. Although this is difficult at first, it comes readily with a little practice. If it is required to listen to c.w. Morse signals the reaction control should be advanced to the point of oscillation and the bandspread condenser used to adjust the note to a suitable pitch.

Some Notes on Building a Replica Denco One-valve Receiver

The Editor offers some help to get you building your one-valver.

The art of constructing receivers such as this one has been lost along with the essential tools needed to do the 'chassis bashing'. However, all is not lost! The valve and valve holders are still readily obtainable, as are the Jackson variable capacitors used for the Reaction and Bandspread controls. The main tuning capacitor is no longer made, but Denco (Clacton) Ltd.

have a limited number available. Instead of the specified capacitor you could use any 310pF variable capacitor, mounting it directly on the front panel instead of the chassis. In this instance the panel should be alumminium.

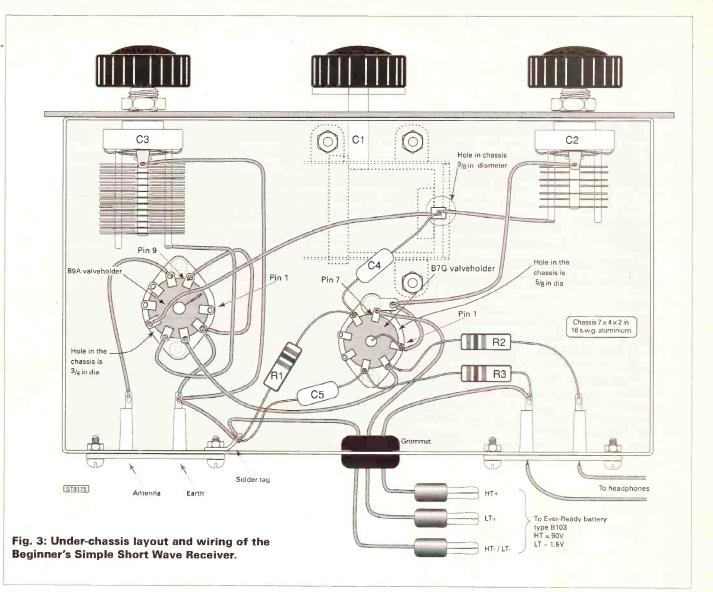
The combined h.t. and l.t. battery is obviously going to be a problem and some alternative form of power supply will be needed. One solution, although not elegant and rather expensive, is to use ten 9V PP3 batteries in series for the h.t. supply. The 1.5V heater supply can be obtained from a single D-size cell. A simple mains power supply would be simple to build and designs for these have been published in the past. **Remember - valves use high voltages and a shock from the h.t. supply would be unpleasant, to say the least. I use the old trick that I had drummed into me as an apprentice - keep your left hand in your trouser pocket at all times!**

Chassis

I was able to build my own chassis from a piece of 16s.w.g. aluminium sheet. The holes for the valveholders were punched out using 'Q-max' cutters and the sides and ends were folded up on a brake in my workshop. For those of you unable to do these operations we will be arranging for chassis and front panels to be made available.

Construction is straightforward using the drawings as a guide. Unlike modern constructional methods using p.c.b.s, valved receiver construction utilises the valveholder tags and other large component terminals as the support for the resistors, capacitors, etc. Because the tags and components are larger than modern day ones, you will need to use at least a 25W soldering iron to guarantee good soldered joints, as well as scraping the tags clean.

A full size front panel drawing, with other useful information, can be obtained by sending a self-addressed label and two First Class stamps to the Editorial Offices, clearly marked 'One Valver'.



You Will Need

Resistors

Carbon film,	1W, 5%	
10kΩ	1	R2
22kΩ	1	R3
2MΩ,	1	R1

Condensers

Ceramic		
100pF	1	C4
0.1µF	1	C5

Variable Condensers

Jackson type	e 'E'	
310pF	1	C1

C004	
1	C2
1	C3
	1

Coils

Denco Maxi-Q Miniature Dual Purpose Green Range 1-5.

1

Valves

Miscellaneous

Battery, Ever Ready type B103; Headphones 2kΩ; Valveholders, B9A (1) and B7G (1); Maxi-Q Blank Aluminium Chassis Type CH.8 (See text); Front panel (See text); Knobs (3); Aerial/earth socket; Headphones socket; Wander plugs (4); Grommet 12mm; Solder tags 4 & 6BA; Wire, screws, nuts, sleeving as required.

The Denco coils and Jackson 310pF Type 'E' variable condensers are available from: **Denco (Clacton) Ltd., 259/265 Old Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. Tel: (01255) 422213.**

The 1T4 valve and valve holders can be obtained from **Colomor, 170 Goldhawk Road, London W12 8HJ. Tel: 0181-743 0899.**

J. Birkitt, 25 The Strait, Lincoln LN2 1JF. Tel: (01522) 520767 is a useful source of air-spaced variable 'condensors' and other components.

Competition

When you have completed your one valve receiver, you can enter our competition. Simply use your receiver to listen to as many stations as possible over a period of one week. Keep a detailed log of the stations you have heard and at the end of the stipulated period send in your log and a photograph of the one-valve receiver used. The winner will be the reader sending in the best log. The listening period can be selected by the reader, but the closing date for receipt of logs at the Editorial Offices is 28 February 1997. The competition is also open to any other home-built one-valve receiver -- but it must be home-built and use only one valve.

Well known one-valve enthusist, **Ron Pearce** has agreed to help the Editor judge the logs and select the winner. A suitable prize will be awarded to the winner. So, get building.

V1



IF Transformers For Valve Receivers

You want to build that valved receiver, but you can't find the correct i.f. transformers - well Ray Loveland G2ARU, had a similar problem that he solved with an ingenious idea. Read on and find out more.

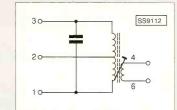


Fig. 1: Circuit of a Toko i.f. transformer.

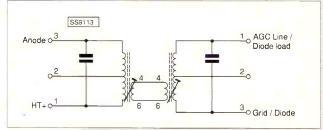


Fig. 2: A pair of Toko transformers wire with their low impedance windings back-back to replace valve i.f.t.s.

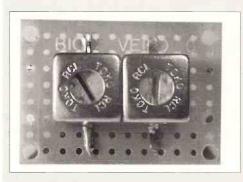


Fig. 4: The two coils assembled on the Veroboard.

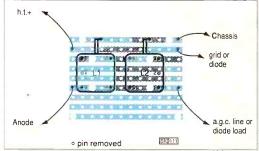


Fig. 5: Veroboard layout viewed from above.

hole (I used a 7/8in chassis cutter) and then drilling the four corner fixing holes. The Toko coils I used were:

465kHz type YRCS 12374AC Cirkit stock no 35-23740

10.7MHz type KAC6184C Cirkit stock no 35-61840

Alignment is carried out in the normal way, but a non-metalic trimming tool must be used as the cores are easily damaged if a screwdriver is used.

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

any constructors of valve receivers are frustrated by the difficulty in obtaining suitable i.f. transformers as these have not been

manufactured for some years. Sometimes these items can be obtained at rallies, junk sales and from old radio chassis, but the supply is always uncertain. It is possible to make the 10.7MHz

version if suitable formers and screening cans are available, but the construction of 465kHz transformers is virtually impossible for the home constructor. Fortunately, the

Fig. 3: A valved airband receiver incorporating the Toko assembly.

supply problems of these components can now be overcome completely in the following way.

Readily Available

Both 465kHz and 10.7MHz i.f. transformers for transistor circuits are readily available in the form of Toko components from Cirkit and other suppliers. Single units cannot be used in place of the normal valve types as they contain only one tuned winding with a low impedance coupling as shown in Fig. 1. It occurred to me that these could possibly be used in pairs with the coupling winding of one connected to that of another, thus providing the usual two tuned windings, see Fig. 2. In order to test this I built a valved airband receiver using the same circuit as my airband receiver, described in the Short Wave Magazine in March 1994 with the Toko coils in both the 465kHz and 10.7MHz stages, see Fig. 3. This proved to be entirely satisfactory with

the pairs of Toko coils working as well as the original i.f. coils.

I made each pair of transformers into a single unit by mounting them on a piece of Veroboard, **Fig. 4**. This should be cut 8 holes by 12 holes with as wide a margin as possible by cutting just into the next row of holes and then filing the edge straight. The

four corner holes are opened up for 8BA mounting screws. As shown in **Fig. 1** the tuned winding on the Toko

> coils is tapped. This tapping is not

required for valve circuits and pin 2 should be cut off near the base. This needs to be

done very carefully as a connection is made to this pin which must not be severed. Before

cutting, ensure that the pin is being snipped above this connection. Each earthing tag on the coil screening cans should be bent outwards at the right angle to the can so that they sit on the upper surface of the Veroboard when the coil is inserted. The track on the Veroboard needs to be cut in four places with a twist drill or the Vero spot face cutter as shown in **Fig. 5**.

Mounting

The transformers can now be mounted on the board by pushing the pins through carefully. **Fig. 5** shows the top view of the board with the coils inserted. The pins can now be soldered on the tracks and the earth lugs on the cans connected to one track by soldering a piece of tinned copper wire to the lug and passing in through the board to the track below.

The units can be mounted in the chassis by cutting a rectangular hole 12 x 22mm or through a 22mm round

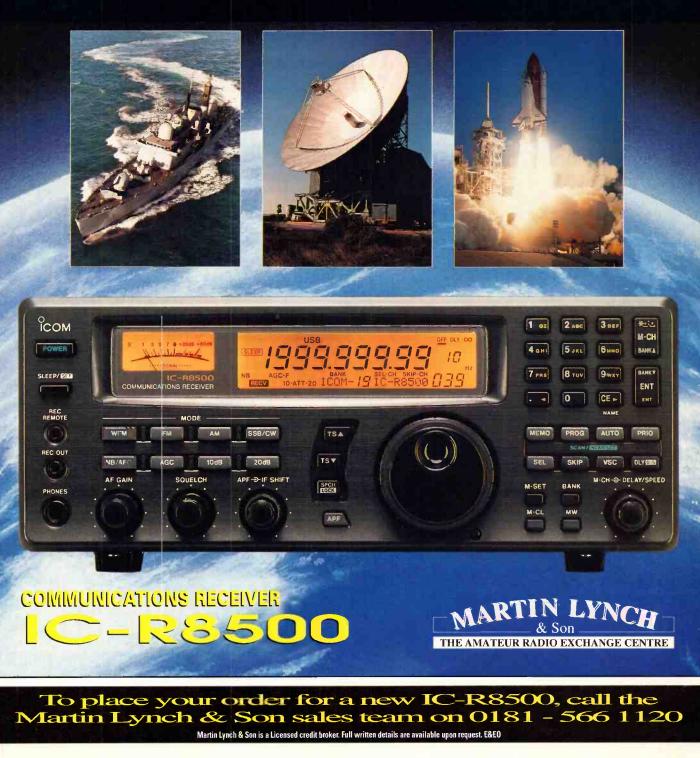
THE RF SPECTRUM TERMINATOR HAS ARRIVED

Offered with 5 years parts and labour now including accidental damage, worth £126.

Order during December and January and receive an Icom SP-21 matching speaker <u>and</u> an AD-55 mains PSU - ALL FREE OF CHARGE.

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CFTCELECTRONICS

Seasons Greetings

INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS FOR A MODERN PLANET

Special Interest

• Two -Way Technicians can use the Xplorer for Radio Quick Checks at the shop or in the field.

Τ **The New Xplorer!**

S

Optoelectronics proudly presents the new XPLORER Test Receiver. The XPLORER is a multi-function nearfield communications test and surveillance receiver with optimum maximized sensitivity offering greater distance reception than any nearfield product ever previously manufactured.

PLORER

R

Ε

Operation

The XPLORER sweeps the range of 30MHz to 2GHz in less than 1 second. It will automatically lock on any active frequency in the nearfield and demodulate the FM audio for monitoring through the internal speaker. The two-line character LCD displays the frequency of the transmitted signal on one line. On the second line, the display can be changed to indicate either All Mode Decoding of any sub audible tones or codes (CTCSS, DCS, or DTMF), relative Signal Strength, or FM Deviation. Operation allows for Manual Skip, Frequency Lock Out. Auto or Manual Hold, and Frequency Recording of 500 frequencies. The Frequency Recorder Memory Register can include such information as Frequency, Time, Date, Latitude, and Longitude, Signal Strength, CTCSS, DCS, DTMF and Deviation. The XPLORER has a Serial Data Interface that provides for TTL and RS-232C format, throught which an NMEA-0183 compatible receiver may interface to provide latitude & longitude

information (GPS required). The handheld size (5.5"H x 3"W x 1.6"D) allows the user to operate in any situation.

High Speed, Nearfield Receiver

The XPLORER is a completely unique Nearfield Test Receiver. It is not a single frequency radio receiver in the conventional sense, or a high speed scanner. It is actually a frequency sweeper using multiple swept harmonic LO frequencies

that enable the XPLORER to lock onto virtually any two-way FM signal in less than one second. Its unique frequency conversion system allows it to search for and acquire new frequencies much more quickly than a conventional receiver. Because of its high rate of sweeping, the XPLORER is essentially a self tuning receiver. The primary reason for a nearfield receiver is to trade distance for speed. A conventional scanning receiver will receive signals from greater distances than the XPLOR-ER, but suffers from being able to scan only 25 to 100 frequencies per second. It could take several minutes to several hours to tune an unknown frequency using a scanner. The Xplorer can find that unknown frequency instantly.



U.S. Patent No. 5,471.402 Built-in speaker allows for instant demodulation of all FM signals (Please Note: U.S. versions of the *Xplorer* are cellular blocked, as required by federal law) •

Frequency Range:	30MHz - 2GHz (U.S. units: FCC requires cellular frequencies to be blocked
Modulation:	FM, Deviation <100KHz
Frequency Response:	50 - 3000Hz
Auto Sweep Time:	<1 Second
Input:	50 Ohm, -59dBm @ 100MHz, -25dBm @ 1GHz
Outputs:	Internal Speaker, Audio Headphone Jack, Serial Interface Connector
Controls:	Multifunction Rotary Encoder with push button, Skip, Hold, Function, F1, F2, & Power Key Pad Switches
Indicators:	LEDS: Lock, Charge
Display:	LCD 2 Line x 16 character display with EL backlight
Power:	Battery: Internal NiCad Pack, 7.2V 900mAH
	Charge/Operate: Universal AC Input, 12V regulated 2A max. output
Rapid Charging:	Less than one hour with Reverse Slope, Time Out, Temperature, and Voltage Sensing
Charge	
and the second	End Determination
Serial Data:	CI-V compliant RS232C interface protocol

25 MHZ

OPTOELECTRONICS

SIG

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FEATURES

- · High speed FM communications nearfield receiver, sweeps range of 30MHz to 2GHz in less than one second
- Two line character LCD displays Frequency and either CTCSS, DCS, DTMF, Relative Signal Strength or FM Deviation with automatic EL backlight
- Optimum maximized sensitivity for increased nearfield distance reception-Can receive two-way communications up to 1/4 mile away
- NMEA-0183 GPS Interface provides tagging data with location for mapping applications (GPS Required)
- CI-V compliant Serial Data Interface with RS-232C levels
- Automatically record up to 500 frequencies in memory with number of hits, time and date
- Manually record CTCSS, DCS, DTMF, Signal Strength, and Deviation into memory
- Real-Time Clock/Calender with battery back-up
- Frequency Lock Out, Manual Skip, and Auto or Manual Hold capability
- Rotary Encoder for easy selection of menus for set-up
- Internal Speaker, Audio earphone/headphone jack
- Built-in PC interface with interface cable included
- Relative ten segment Signal Strength Bargraph
- Numerical Deviation Display with 1-10kHz and 10-100kHz ranges
- Includes Built-in Rapid Charge NiCad Batteries with 5 hour discharge time

Parameter Selection Knob **Two Line LCD** First line displays frequen- Controls volume and squelch setting •Switch between all modes with F1 & F2 function cv. Second line switches button combinations between one of the following displays: Standard BNC Connection Includes Telescoping Whip Antenna 461.725 MHz CTCSS: 103.5 Hz •Xplorer shown with DB32 mini antenna •See our full line of compatible antennas and filters CTCSS Mode Eight Pin Din Built-in PC interface •GPS Interface **Built-in Speaker** Instantly demodulates received frequencies DCS Mode Two Line LCD Display Frequency display 461.725 MHz DTMF: 8003275912 •Second line switches between NILL CTCSS, DCS, DTMF, Deviation, and Signal Strength •Automatic EL Backlighting DTMF Mode F1 • F2 Menu Select Skip / Lockout CIRC **Deviation** Mode lold / Store Shift Control Power On/Off Signal Strength Bargraph Mode

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•Scout® shown with optional DB32 antenna

FEATURES

- Records and saves up to 400 unique frequencies
- Records up to 255 hits on each frequency in memory
- 10MHz 1.4GHz single frequency range
- Records frequencies automatically and unattended with Patented Digital Auto Filter and Auto Capture
- \bullet Automatically tunes the following receivers with Reaction $\mathsf{Tuning}^{\circledast}$

Radio Shack Pro-2005/6 (when equipped with the Opto Scan456 computer interface board), Radio Shack Pro 2035/2042 (when equipped with the OptoScan535 com puter interface board), Pro 2005/6 (equipped with an OS456 *LITE*) ICOM's R7000, R7100, R9000 and AOR models AR8000 and AR2700

- All frequencies are automatically saved and can be deleted by pressing the clear button
- Recall Mode: View all 400 frequencies and number of hits stored in memory
- Custom ten-digit LCD display
- Automatic EL backlight for night operation
- 16 segment RF signal strength bargraph
- Distinctive beeps indicate frequency hits, and pager style vibrator for discreet recording
- LED front panel measurement indicator
- Supplied with rapid charge NiCad batteries (8 hour discharge time)
- AC charger supplied, for 2 hour recharge
- PC utility software supplied for downloading memory into a PC using the optional Optoelectronics OptoLinx

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RECORDER

NEW TECHNOLOGY

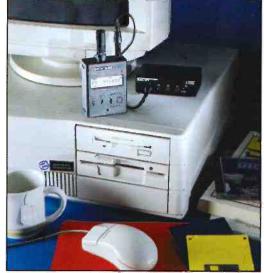
The Scout[®] is the latest advancement in hand-held frequency counters; a frequency recorder that excels at finding and recording frequencies for security, law enforcement, and recreational monitoring applications. The Scout frequency recorder is a revolutionary device that can record up to 400 unique frequencies and store them in memory. The Scout is similar to a conventional frequency counter, in that it measures the frequency of any transmission from 10MHz-1.4GHz that is ten to fifteen dB greater than the ambient RF level. However, the Scout distinguishes itself from a frequency counter by being able to differentiate between random noise and coherent RF transmissions. This exclusive feature developed and patented by Optoelectronics is called Digital Filter and Auto Capture. This feature allows the Scout to record frequency transmissions automatically. An embedded microcontroller evaluates each measurement to determine when an actual RF frequency is dominant, this is the digital filter processing which makes automatic capture and recording possible.

FINDING FREQUENCIES

The Scout features a custom ten-digit Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) which can be seen easily in daylight and an electroluminescent (EL) backlight for night operation. For discreet recording, the Scout, small enough to fit in your pocket, has a built-in pager style vibrator to alert you when frequencies are recorded. It also has a distinctive double beep that informs you when a new frequency is found and a single beep indicates that a previously recorded frequency has been hit again. A 16 - segment bargraph is on the LCD front panel display which provides a real time relative indication of RF signal strength. There is also an LED front panel indicator which flashes each time a measurement is successfully completed.

SERIAL INTERFACE

The serial interface on the the Scout conforms to the CI-V interface standard. It allows the unit to be connected to a PC for downloading stored information. An Optoelectronics **OPTOLINX** is required to interface the Scout to a PC.



Scout downloading with optional **OPTOLINX**

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SPECTRUM

With the Scout **Spectrum CD ROM** you can download all of your saved frequencies to compare against the Spectrum FCC database. Spectrum is an authorized FCC database for the entire United States. Frequencies can be looked up by City. County, State, Service Code, or Company and printed to reports or reviewed on screen. With Scout support, frequency downloads can even be reviewed in reports.

PLUG & PLAY

With the New **RT-8000**, Reaction Tuning your AR8000 is a matter of plugging in the cable and capturing frequencies. The RT-8000 consists of a new battery cover with notch for Reaction Tune access, cable with ribbon adapter, and velcro. No modification necessary to the AR8000.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input Amplifier Range Sensitivity Maximum Input Time Between Measurements

Display

Timebase RF Signal Strength Bargraph

Size Weight Battery

Operating Time Charging circuit

Power

Power Connector

50 Ohm vswr <2:1 10MHz - 1.4GHz <5mV 30MHz - 900MHz +15dBM, 50 milliwatts

10 milliseconds, all range & gate times 10 digit LCD with backlight Decimal at MHz point 10MHz setable to + 1ppm

16 segments, approximately 3dB segments, Relative indication only, No Calibration 3.7" x H x 2.75"W x 1.2" D 8.5 oz

Internal 4 cell AA 850mA hour, fused,NiCads flying leads 8 Hours

Rapid charge with negative delta V and time out termination 12VDC 1 Amp wall plug adapter for rapid charging, 6VDC 130 mA minimum operating power required, AC90 adapter supplied 2.1 mm coax, center positive

REACTION TUNE®



When it comes to scanning, nothing can capture the excitement like Scout Reaction Tune®. When connected to an AOR AR8000/2700, Scout Reaction Tune® becomes as easy as walking or driving down the street. As a matter of fact, just like the photos shown here, that's exactly how portable it is. The beauty of

Reaction Tuning is that it allows you to capture frequencies in out of the way places or areas that you wouldn't normally take your scanner. How many times have you wanted to know which frequency someone was operating on so you could listen in? When connected to the AR8000 using the

optional **RT-8000**, the Scout can capture a frequency and then tune the scanner to that frequency simultaneously. No

more manual tuning of your scanner, let the Scout do it for you. Once the Scout captures a frequency, it logs it into one of

its 400 memories, and tunes the receiver in less than a second. The Scout will also tell you how many times each fre-



quency in memory has been hit. You can even scroll back through the memories to later tune the scanner with Memory Tuning™.

The Scout will Reaction Tune the following receivers: A Pro-2005 or 2006 (when equipped with an OptoScan456 board), Pro-2035 or 2042 (when equipped with an OptoScan535 board) Pro 2005 or 2006 equipped with an OptoScan *LITE* ICOM R7000, R7100 or R9000, and AOR AR8000 and AR2700.

Protect your Scout® with the CC30 carry case. CC30 holds Scout®, DB32 MiniAntenna, and

AC90 adapter • (Case and Mini Antenna Optional)

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The OptoScan456/535 are add-on computer interface boards designed to fit into the Realistic Model Pro-2005/2006 Pro-2035/ 2042 & Comt Com 205 receivers The OptoScan 456/535 allow for complete computer control of the receiver. It will not only dio, but intreas scanning speed up to 80 channels per second (using Probe software). It also provides decoding of CTCSS, DCS, and DTMF (touch tone) and much more.

COMPUTER CONTROL

The OptoScan456/535 also include a built in CI-V to RS232 serial interface converter application in which a receiver is connected to a computer. It converts the CI-V interface voltage levels to RS232 levels compatible with most personal computers. This feature eliminates the need for an external interface converter box. In addition, the RS232C interface provides pipeline tuning, resulting in the ability to increase the scanning speed of your receiver. The OptoScan456/535 makes using the Pro-2005/2006, Pro-2035/2042 & Comtel Com 205 easier and much less confusing. Even when away from the scanner, the computer can continue to search out those frequencies you want to monitor and record them into virtually unlimited numbers of memory channels. All front panel controls are more easily accessible through software menus. The OptoScan 456/535 are supported by software programs such as PROBE, SCANSTAR, SCANNERWEAR for Windows, Visual Wavelinks, and RADIO MANAGER for Windows. The Spectrum FCC database can also be imported to use with any of these programs.

SPEED

At 80 channels per second, the OptoScan456/535 can scan faster than an unmodified Pro-2005/2006, 2035/2042 & Comtel Com 205 receivers. The faster your receiver can scan, the less chance you have of missing any communications. In short, a Radio Shack Pro 2005/2006, Pro-2035/2042 & Comtel Com 205 receiver equipped with an OptoScan and the appropriate application software, for ms a complete computer-aided scanning system.

DECODING

The OptoScan 456/535 provides software decoding of CTCSS, DCS, and DTMF

(touch tone) tones and codes. See what you have been missing with this added dime-nion to scanning. The OptoScan bourds provide decoding which appears on your PC monitor in the software program alongside try frequency monitored when present. Great for monitoring local repeater access, dispatch ser-vices, and many two-way communications. There is also a signal strength indicator which provides a bargraph relative signal strength of your monitored frequency

INSTALLATION

The OptoScan456 and 55 are very easy to install. In about 1 hour you can enter a whole new scanning adventure. Both boards come with a detailed step by step instruction manual complete with photos to guide you through the entire installation. A soldering iron is required to solder two wires to the existing board on the radio.

REACTION TUNING WITH THE SCOUT®

One of the most exciting features of the OptoScan systems is that they can be used with the Optoelectronics exclusive Scout[®] for Reaction Tunine. The Scout[®] will automatically tune the receiver to the frequency it records. Frequencies may also be recalled from the memory of the Scout[®] to tune the receiver.

OS456 / OS535 INCLUDES:

Radio Manager for Windows software, Installation hardware, connecting cables, and Installation manual with illustrations.

SPECIFICATIONS

Signal Decoding

DCS Acquisition Time **DTMF Digit Rate CI-V** Interface **RS-232 Interface** Tape Pause Interface

characters. CTCSS Acquisition Time *600 milliseconds (0.6 seconds) *350 milliseconds (0.35 seconds) 10 characters per second Miniature 3.5mm phone jack, standard CI-V DB-9 connector, CI-V protocol Sub miniature 2.5mm phone jack (specifications cover both OS456 and OS535)

52 CTCSS tones, 106 DCS codes, 16 DTMF

DOS

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For the Realistic Pro 2005/2006 & Comtel Com 205

OptoScan456

Low cost computer controlled scanning, Entry level PC scanning, Call it what you want, we call it the OS456 LITE. Continuing in the OptoScan tradition, the OS456 LITE allows all the functions of the original OS456 with the exception of CTCSS, DCS, DTMF decoding and signal strength. The OS456 LITE allows complete computer control of the Realistic Pro 2005 or 2006 & Comtel Com 205 at less cost .

WHY OS456 LITE?

If CTCSS, DCS, and DTMF decoding are not a requirement for your scanning activities, the OS456 LITE is for you. You can still enjoy many of the other benefits of computer controlled scanning; Import data from the FCC database and find out who you're listening to, Log all of your frequen-OPTOELECTI cies into different groups, police, fire, special emergency and many more. OptoScan LITE is the low cost solution to upgrading your scanner from a box with a display, to a computer controlled scanning sys-Power No. 5, 411, 408 tem. Supported by the most popu-DOS lar scanning software packages, the OS456 LITE is a must have also made addition to your scanning hobby.

HIGH SPEED SCANNING

The OS456 LITE's pipeline tuning allows for the highest scanning speed available at over 80 channels per second (using Probe software). DBase files can be imported into the software to obtain information such as licensee call sign, service code, description, latitude/longitude, licensee address, city, zip code.

EASY INSTALLATION

No soldering required! The OS456 LITE plugs right in. Out of the box and into your scanner. The easy step by step instruction manual guides you through each step of the installation process.

OS456 LITE INCLUDES:

Radio Manager for Windows software, Installation hardware, connecting cables, and Installation manual with illustrations.

HY USE COMPUTER CONTROLLED

SCANNINC

Many people are finding that the computer is a way to make everyday tasks much easier. Well, the same is true for scanning, the computer increases the performance of your scanner in several ways: By using computer control you can increase scanning speed up to two and

three times. Regular scanning functions are easier under computer con-

trol, such as creating search files, scanning between two frequencies. Combining your PC with your scanner makes for hours of high speed enjoyment of two favorite hobbies.

The OS456 LITE's CI-V input allows for easy connection with the Optoelectronics Scout for Reaction

Tune. No modification needed. The OS456 LITE is equipped with A 3.5mm CI-V jack. When the

receives a frequency the data is passed over to the receiver and tunes the receiver to that signal in less than 1 second, or take the Scout out and load up the memory, and later Memory Tune the receiver •



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INTERCEPTOR

TOELECTRONICS

Optoelectronics presents a totally unique instrumentation concept, the Model R10 FM Communications Interceptor®. Developed for twoway communications, it has significant impact in security, counter-surveillance and recreational monitoring applications.

AS A COMMUNICATIONS TEST INSTRUMENT

The Interceptor® measures deviation (wide and narrow band), relative signal strength, and signaling tones (CTCSS, DCS, and DTMF-using the optional **DC440** Decoder). The R10 can be used for any measurement requiring demodulated FM. The R10 is ideal for testing VHF, UHF and Cellular transmitters, and can be a low cost and highly portable substitute for a service monitor in some applications.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

The Interceptor® responds to any strong signal present, unlike a conventional radio receiver or scanner. Conventional receivers are stabilized and tuned to a particular frequency by an internal oscillator. The

Interceptor® is stabilized by the signal it is receiving. The advantage of this process is that the Interceptor® does not have to be tuned to a frequency in order to receive a signal. Any FM signal from 30MHz-2GHz can be intercepted without gaps in coverage. The Interceptor® is also completely automatic for hands free operation.

NEARFIELD OPERATION

The Interceptor® operates best in the Nearfield, the region surrounding a transmitter where the signal strength is high but falling off rapidly with increasing distance. The corresponding farfield is where signal strength is relatively low, but falling off slowly with increasing distance.

The actual distance from which the Interceptor® can detect a transmission will vary depending upon the RF floor and the presence of other strong signals. Tests indicate that distances of 200 to 800 feet from a 5 watt UHF or VHF transmitter are typical. This makes the Interceptor® one of the most sensitive nearfield detectors available.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range	30MHz - 2GHz
Modulation	FM, Deviation < 100KHz
Frequency Response	50 - 3000MHz
Auto Tune Time	< 1 Second
Input	50 Ohm, -45dBm @100KHz
	-20dBm @1GHz
Max Input	+15dBm
Output	Internal Speaker, Audio Earphone
Controls	Audio Level/ Power, Squelch, Skip,
	Deviation 10k/100k
Indicators	LEDs: Lock, Power. LED Bargraphs
Power	Internal NiCad Pack, 7.2V 600mA
Size	5.1" High x 2.8" Wide x 1.5" Deep

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COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING Unlike scanners and receivers that must be tuned to a specific frequency or scanned through a fixed frequency range, the Interceptor[®] will provide an exciting new dimension to recreational monitoring with near instant

cealed in a room or automobile.

response to strong signals. Communications monitoring hobbyists will be able to take the Interceptor on cruise ships, to military bases, theme parks, zoos, airports, space shuttle launches, parades, sporting events, car races or anywhere FM communications are used.

SURVEILLANCE APPLICATIONS

This great sensitivity to nearfield signals makes the

Interceptor® ideal for RF security and counter surveillance applications. The signal strength bargraph is useful

in locating stuck transmitters or listening devices con-

•Shown with optional DB32 miniantenna. R10 Interceptor includes TA100S antenna.

FEATURES

- Full range receiver
- Pocket Sized
- Built-in speaker
- Thumb wheel volume control/power switch
- Skip button frees Interceptor® from any unwanted signals
- Dual 10 segment bargraphs provide deviation and relative signal level indication
- High intensity LED bargraphs
- Lock indicator to display signal reception
- Low battery indicator
- Supplied with Telescoping Whip Antenna, AC90 power supply, earphone, and built-in rechargeable NiCad batteries



CF802 Cellular Band Pass Filter and Amplifier. 825-845MHz pass band filter with 10dB gain amplifier. Use with **RD800** Antenna to increase typical reception distance between 750 -1000 feet for **Interceptor®**, **HandiCounters®**, and **Scout®** •

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The R20 Interceptor® is both a sensitive RF signal strength meter (for all RF signals) and a nearfield AM receiver. The 10 segment LED bargraph responds with nominal 3dB increments to RF signal level received through the built-in antenna. Amplitude modulated signals are detected and can be monitored using the earphone supplied. FM transmitters can be detected by quieting, resulting from detector saturation. The audio output is processed using automatic level circuitry. This eliminates the need for a volume control and also protects the listener from strong signals that produce potentially harmful load transients.

USE AM RECEIVER FUNCTION FOR:

- Aircraft Communications Monitoring
- Ham Radio
- CB Radio
- AM Broadcast
- Communications Test

The Nearfield Amplitude Modulated Receiver circuitry uses a Microwave Miniature Integrated Circuit Amplifier (MMIC) and a microwave diode detec-

tor. The demodulated audio signal is amplified to drive an earphone. Because the R20 uses no oscillators it does not create electrical interference with sensitive navigation or communication equipment found aboard aircrafts. The R20 responds instantly to the strongest signal because it does not require tuning.

SIGNAL STRENGTH BARGRAPH USES

- RF field strength measurements
- Check transmitter output
- Locate Stuck Transmitters
- Test Microwave Oven Leakage

The Signal Strength bargraph feature of the R20 is ideal for relative field strength measurements. Each segment corresponds approximately to 3dB change in average signal level. Internal adjustments are provided to set the zero and full scale levels.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range Outputs	.5MHz - 2.5GHz Earphone Jack for Demodulated
Indicators	Audio Out 10 Segment LED Bargraph
Power	Internal 9V battery powered with easy access compartment
Antenna	3 + hour battery life Built-in telescoping whip antenna
Size	4.2"Hx2.4"Wx.9"D

DID YOU KNOW ? • The R20 works as an excellent low cost bug detector

COME FLY WITH ME.

So what do you do on an airplane? How about monitoring the pilots? Many scanner hobbyists take their scanners along for the ride, but who wants to sit back and search for signals? With the R20 Interceptor[®], just turn it on and you can easily monitor

everything the pilots transmit, and because the R20 uses no oscillators it does not create electrical interference with sensitive navigation or communication equipment found aboard aircrafts.



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TOLECHONIC

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TONE READING...IMPROVED!

The DC440 is a powerful instrument for decoding sub-audible and digital signaling tones as well as Touch-tone® characters. The DC440 monitors the demodulated audio output from the Communications

Receiver, Service Monitor, Scanner, or Interceptor® and, automatically Continuous decodes Tone Controlled Squelch System (CTCSS) tones and Digitally Coded Squelch (DCS) codes. A unique feature of this instrument is that DTMF characters are simultaneously displayed with the CTCSS or DCS digits on a two line alpha numeric LCD. A serial data jack permits connection to a PC serial port using the optional

OptoLinx interface. This enables the DC440 to datalog using the optional Codelog datalogging software.

SIX OPERATING MODES

The DC440 has six operating modes for maximum flexibility. On power up, the default mode permits automatic detection and display of 50 CTCSS tones and 106 DCS codes along with 16 DTMF characters. When connected to the discriminator circuit of a communications receiver and a logical output from the squelch circuit, the DC440 can be used to automatically monitor tone and code usage as well as un-coded transmissions. Other modes include All Decode, CTCSS Decode, CTCSS Period, DCS Decode, DTMF Decode, and DTMF Recall.



U.S. Patent No. 5.471.402

Special Interest

• Using the OptoLinx, the DC440 can be used with any receiver / scanner under computer control, providing the receiver is equipped with a serial port.

CI-V ADDRESS

The serial interface on the DC440 conforms to the CI-V interface standard. It allows the unit to be connected to a PC for remote control and automatic datalogging. The CI-V interface is an asynchronous, half

> duplex, TTL serial interface connected in a wire-or (bussed) configuration. Several different devices can be connected to the bus simultaneously, and each device has its own unique address.

MOBILE DECODING

The DC440's design allows it to operate as a bench instrument, yet compact enough to be used in mobile operations with the optional NiCad pack. For simple and

portable operation, use the DC440 with the Optoelectronics R10 Interceptor®, this direct audio connection makes for convenient

'S

ACQUIS	
CTCSS DCS DTMF	600mS 350mS
Decode	10 character per second.

and portable tone decoding.



	SPECIFICATIONS
Function Display Controls Inputs Audio In: Data Out:	Decodes & displays 50 CTCSS tones, 106 DCS codes, and 16 DTMF characters 2 x 16 character w/EL Backlight Power, Mode, and Recall 3.5mm stereo phone jack, 400KOhm input impedance 3.5mm mono phone jack, CI-V protocol
Output Power Requirement	Serial Data (I/O) 7 - 15VDC
Size	1.8" high x 4.5" wide x 4" deep
Modes All Decode CTCSS Decode	Display *CTCSS:*/* DCS:+*/* ON THE AIR* DTMF: *CTCSS DECODE*
CTCSS Period	*CTCSS PERIOD* uS *ON THE AIR* Squelch circuit in receiver
DCS Decode	*DCS DECODE* is open with no code or tone.
DTMFRecall	*DTMF RECALL*

Haydon Communications

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Tel: (01705) 662145 Fax: (01705) 690626



UNIVERSAL INTERFACE

Optoelectronics' latest breakthrough, the **OPTOLINX** Universal Interface, adapts

for use with a wide variety of Radios, Scanners, Decoders, Frequency Counters, and Frequency Recorders. The distinguishing feature of the **OPTOLINX** is its unique ability to connect both full and half duplex devices and alternate them under software control. The advantage of the full and half duplex interface **OPTOLINX** is that it allows for multiple radio computer controlled scanning. For example, it is now possible for the AOR AR8000 (full duplex receiver) to scan with ICOM R9000, R7100, or R7000 (half duplex receivers). This is the ONLY device made that has the capability for complete versatility, functionality and speed that no other interface can match.



AR8000: When connected to the AR8000, the **OPTOLINX** provides multiple functionality. Use the AR8000 under computer control for ultra high speed scanning with the built-in squelch status input available only on the **OPTOLINX** interface. The **OPTOLINX** also allows the user to easily modify frequency bands under software control. Uploading and downloading frequency bandplans becomes as easy as clicking your mouse.

ICOM Receivers: The **OPTOLINX** is equipped with a CI-V interface, allowing complete computer control of the ICOM R7000, R7100, and R9000 receivers. The **OPTOLINX** has all the functions of ICOM'S CT-17 interface, and adds the squelch status input which allows the R7000 to scan at a higher speed under computer control. Use the Optoelectronics **DC440** Decoder to provide decoding of CTCSS, DCS, and DTMF in a software controlled interface.

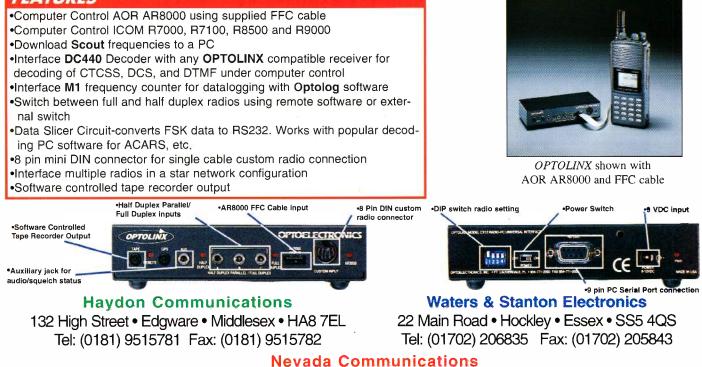
SCOUT®: The **Scout** is equipped with a data port, and when connected to the **OPTOLINX**, frequencies can be downloaded to a PC. This data can be stored in files displaying number of hits, or matched up against the **SPECTRUM** FCC database to review frequencies. **Scout** frequency files can be used as bandplans and uploaded to the AR8000 for scanning.

DC440: The **DC440** is compatible with a CI-V input and will interface with the **OPTOLINX** for tone decoding with any of the **OPTOLINX** compatible receivers under computer control with **Codelog** software.

M1: The Optoelectronics' M1 frequency counter is equipped with a TTL asynchronous serial interface. When connected to the half duplex input of the **OPTOLINX**, the M1 datalogs frequencies received with time and date stamping using **Optolog** software.

Pocsag Decoder: Decoding of Alphanumeric paging signals can be done using the **OptoLinx** connected with any receiver or scanner and a PC. Any messages, phone numbers sports and news updates transmitted over the paging frequencies can be decoded using the Pocsag decoding (Demo software included with the **OptoLinx**). *Note: May require connection to receiver discriminator circuit.*

FEATURES





When Frequency Measurement Accuracy Counts.

ON THE BENCH.

The 8040 is a full-featured multi-function counter in a compact, bench/ portable design. Capable of frequency measurements from 10Hz to 3 GHz, the 8040 is suited for virtually every application. Outfitted with a rapid charge NiCad battery pack, its compact size and ultra-high sensitivity make it perfect for "off-the-air" measurements and frequency finding using the patented Digital Filtering and Digital Auto Capture functions. The 8040 brings all the same advanced features and more found in the Model **3000A+ HandiCounter**® to a bench/portable configu-

ration. It shares the same specifications for sensitivity, gate times, display resolution, and operating modes as the **3000A+**.

For bench use, the 8040 adds a complete set of input signal conditioning and trigger level controls for both high impedance input amplifiers. This gives the operator more flexibility in making frequency, period, ratio, and time interval measurements on a wider variety of signals. In addition, the 8040 has a built-in RS232 serial data interface that allows it to interface directly to a PC using only the optional **CB-232** cable and **OptoLog** software for datalogging.

THE ONLY PORTABLE BATTERY OPERATED COUNTER WITH A KVG O.O5ppm OVEN FOR MAXIMUM ACCURACY AND STABILITY!

FEATURES

- Full Function: Frequency, Period, Ratio, Time Interval & Average
- Patented Digital Filter and Digital Auto Capture
- 16 Segment Signal Strength Bargraph
- Optimized sensitivity for maximum RF pickup distance
- Dual 500hm and 1MegOhm input amplifiers with AC/DC coupling, +/- Polarity, Trigger Level Adj., Low Pass Filter, and Attenuator
- .05ppm 0-50 degrees C Ovenized Timebase
- Internal Clock Output/External Clock Input
- Built-in RS232 Serial Data Interface
- 10 digit LCD display with Electroluminescent backlight
- Built-in Low Pass Filter



• The CB232 Interface cable for data logging with OptoLog software • (CB232 and OptoLog optional)

What really separates the 8040 from any competition is the low power, maximum accuracy 0.05ppm KVG ovenized timebase (OCXO). The OCXO is manufactured by KVG for the military and is extremely rugged as well as low in power consumption.

Now Compare This

4.00988

U.S. Patent No. 5.471.402

		Acc	uracy		
Model	Freq. Range	Standard	Optional	Battery	Cost
Optoelectronics 8040	3GHz	.05ppm Oven		Rapid Charge NiCad	\$999.00
Phillips PM6666	1.3GHz		.2ppm TCXO	NiCad	\$2250.00
Hewlett Packard 53181A	3GHz		025ppm Oven	None	\$3675.00

KVG OVEN SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Stability:

lity: Temperature range - 10 degrees C to 55 degrees C, +/- 2x10 -8 Temperature range - 40 degrees C to 70 degrees C, +/- 5x10

Aging after 24 hrs. continuous operation:

< +/- 5x10-9 / day < +/- 1,5x10-7 / year

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Nevada Communications



The 3000A+ is the first hand-held frequency counter to combine the computing power of a microprocessor with our custom OE10 high speed counter IC to provide unparalleled counting capabilities. The 3000A+ can capture off-the-air signal frequencies completely without operator intervention and store the result of three counts.

The microprocessor digitally filters the RF signal frequencies to reduce spurious counting. This is done without relying on the signal strength to exceed some arbitrary level, ensuring reliable performance in today's dense signal environments. Proprietary software monitors the incoming RF for stable coherent signals, and only when these conditions are satisfied will the count be displayed to the user.

Internal memory using the Patented Auto Capture function allows the 3000A+ to store the last three filtered frequencies for later examination. The 3000A+ has four separate input amplifiers to push sensitivity to new levels. The input circuitry has been designed to cover

the 20Hz - 3GHz range in bands chosen to optimize sensitivity for each application. The 3000A+ is equipped with a built-in High Pass Filter for frequencies above 800MHz, excellent for 800MHz antenna pick up distance.

The direct 1 to 250MHz input is used primarily for setting crystal oscillators on frequency with the optional **P30** Oscilloscope Probe and

monitoring HF through VHF communications with

an optional antenna.

MAXIMUM SENSITIVITY

Newly designed FET input amplifiers deliver high sensitivity from 20Hz to beyond 50MHz, while reducing battery drain. Two identical amplifiers are used for Ratio and Time Interval measurements.

MULTIFUNCTION COUNTER

Not only a high performance hand-held counter, the 3000A+ also offers the ability to measure Period, Ratio, and Time Interval. With all the functions of a bench instrument, the 3000A+'s portable package makes it an excellent choice for field operations.

GATE SELECT AND ACCURACY

For increased resolution, the 3000A+ offers 15 selectable gate times. Six gate selects from 100uS - 10S in the 200MHz range. Five gate selects from 400uS - 4S in the 800MHz range, and Four gate selects from 1.6mS - 1.6S in the 3GHz range. Initial accuracy for the unit is 1ppm. The 3000A+ offers an optional factory installed .2ppm accuracy **TCXO**.

FEATURES

2.S

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TOELECTRONICS

445.1000

MODEL 3000A

 Patented Digital Filter greatly reduces the display of random noise and oscillation without any loss of sensitivity or antenna pickup distance
 Patented Digital Auto Capture locks counter display on first reading to pass the

 Patented Digital Auto Capture locks counter display on first reading to pass the filter

•ARM/STORE button stores and recalls frequencies from a three register stack •Low Power Consumption, 5-6 hour battery operation

 Built-in PC interface, use with optional CB-232 and OptoLog software for datalog ging

•Fast 250 million counts per second for high resolution counting, 250MHz direct count

•Dual high impedance amplifiers for ratio and time interval counting •Full range counter covers 20Hz to 3GHz

•Ultra sensitive bargraph with 16 segment display of RF signal

•Multi-function counter with Frequency, Period, Ratio, and Time Interval Measurement capability

•Electroluminescent Backlit Display

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Recommended Accessories

- •BLP70 Low Pass Filter
- •P30 Scope Probe

OOOA

- •CB232 PC Cable
- •CC30 Carry Case
- •OptoLog PC Datalogging Software
- •TA100S Telescoping Whip Antenna
- •DB32 Mini-UHF/VHF antenna

P30 Probe

Did You Know ? •For locating stuck trans-

mitters, the 3000A+ offers the greatest sensitivity



Protect your 3000A+ with an optional CC30 Carry Case. Case holds the Counter, and there's even room left for a filter or antenna. The BLP70 is a great accessory for capturing frequencies below 70MHz, use with the optional RD27 Rubber Duck Antenna for maximum perfor-

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mance •

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The CUB MiniCounter is ideal for Communications, Surveillance, and Recreational applications.

The Optoelectronics CUB incorporates the Patented Digital Filter and Auto Capture. With Digital Filter on, the internal microprocessor evaluates measurements and virtually eliminates random counts that are observed in normal operation; only real measurements are displayed. With Auto Capture, each frequency displayed will stay displayed until cleared. Gone are the days of writing down the frequency with a pen and paper before it disappears. The Cub also has

NiCads with 10 hour discharge. With a high

cise measurements. The CUB is simple to oper-

ate, yet still has the sophistication and accuracy that the experienced service and field

technicians demand.



U.S.

Patent No. 5.471,402

Cub shown with optional DB32 Mini Antenna

174101215

- 1MHz 2.8GHz range
- 9 digit LCD display for better visibility and longer battery life
- 10 hour discharge built-in NiCad batteries
- 8 selectable gate times
- High speed .0001 second gate time
- 1MHz 250MHz direct count capability for high resolution
- Patented Digital Filter eliminates false counts
- Patented Auto Capture locks frequency displayed until cleared
- Direct and Pre-scaled ranges

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•DB32 VHF/UHF Mini Antenna

•TA100S Antenna •Antenna Pk 1: See page 15 for description •Antenna Pk 2: See Page 15 for description CC30 Carry Case •BLP70 Low Pass Filter •BHP800 High Pass Filter HandiCounter Accessory Pack: Includes TA100S, CC30, and a Belt Clip

Recommended Accessories



	SPECIFICATIONS
Frequency Range:	1MHz - 2.8GHz
Input Impedance:	50 Ohm
Input Coupling:	AC
Max Input:	+15dBm (50mW)
Time Base:	Frequency: 10MHz, Initial Accuracy: +/- 1ppm
Display:	9 Digit .175" character height Liquid Crystal
Annunciators:	Frequency, MHz, Low Batt, Prescale, Filter, Capture
	Decimal point at the MHz position
Size:	3.7" high x 2.75" wide x 1.2" deep, Weight: 7.5oz
Cabinet:	Stamped Aluminum, black textured
Power:	9-12VDC at <100mA from AC90 adapter
Battery:	Internal 4 cell AA shrink wrapped NiCad pack

Frequency Display Resolution Least significant digit displayed.				
Range	Gate Select	Gate Time	LSD	Sample Display
250MHz	1	.0001S	10kHz	250.00
	2	.001 S	1kHz	250.000
	3	.01S	100Hz	250.0000
	4	.1S	10Hz	250.00000
	5	1.0S	1Hz	250.000000
2.8GHz	1	.0064S	10kHz	2800.00
	2	.064S	1kHz	2800.000
	3	.64S	100Hz	2800.0000
Input Sensitivity (Typical)				
	<15mV @ 10	OMHz <5	imV @ 800M	Hz

<3mV @ 27MHz	<5mV @ 1GHz
<6mV @ 150MHz	<25mV @ 2GHz
<5mV @450MHz	<100mV @ 2.4GHz

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MICROCOUNTE

The Optoelectronics M1 MicroCounter is a full range 20Hz - 2.8GHz, pocket sized frequency counter. The M1 uses an imbedded micro-controller along with our powerful custom OE10 counter IC to provide advanced features such as our Patented Digital Auto Filter, Digital Auto Capture, Data Storage, and Serial Data Output.

APPLICATIONS

The M1 excels as a very high performance hand held test instrument that can be used for general purpose frequency measurement. The M1 has much greater sensitivity than ordinary fre-

quency counters, especially at RF frequencies. This makes the M1 ideal for measuring radio signals off the air at the maximum possible distances using an optional antenna. For in-circuit measurement of frequencies from oscillators or test points, switch the input from 50 Ohm to 1 MegOhm input impedance for use with a scope probe for direct connection.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS PORT.

The Optoelectronics M1 hand held frequency counter is equipped with a TTL asynchronous serial interface which allows the unit to be connected to a PC for datalogging frequency information. An accessory RS232 converter, the optional **OPTOLINX** permits interfacing the M1 directly to the serial port of a PC. **Optolog**, an optional PC compatible data logging program, records time and date stamped frequency data.



FEATURES

- Patented Digital Filter and Auto Capture
- Stores three frequencies
- Low Power Consumption, 4-5 hour operation
- 10 Digit LCD display with EL backlight
- Digital Communications Port for datalogging using optional **OptoLinx & OptoLog** Software
- High Speed 250MHz direct count with 1Hz per second resolution
- Ultra sensitive RF 16 segment bargraph
- 10 gate times from 100 micro seconds to 10 seconds with 13 milliseconds in between measurements
- High impedance and 500hm amplifiers for full range 20Hz to 2.8GHz coverage



u.s. Patent No. 5.471.402 M1 shown with optional **RD440** Antenna

The BHP800 & BLP70 High Pass and Low Pass Filters. See Pg. 22 •

			SPECIFICATIO	ND	
INPUT					
Amplifier:		1 Meg Ohn	ń	50 Ohm	
Impedance:		1 Meg Ohm	n, 30 pF	50 Ohm vswr <2:1	
Range:		20Hz - 40M	1Hz	10MHz - 2.8GHz	
Sensitivity:((typical)	<20mV 1KH	lz - 10MHz	<10mV @ 10MHz	
		<50mV 10N	/Hz - 40MHz	<1mV @ 150MHz	<7mV @ 800MHz
				<12mV @ 1GHz	
Maximum Ir	nout:	50V AC + D	20	+15dB\m, 50 milliwa	
	Display Resolutio		e time and range.		
Least significa	Display Resolutio nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select		e time and range. Measurement Time	LSD Resolution	Sample Display (MHz)
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) a	as a function of gate		LSD Resolution 10kHz	Sample Display (MHz) 150.00
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) a	as a function of gate Gate Time	Measurement Time		
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS	Measurement Time 13mS	10kHz	150.00
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) : Gate Select 1 2	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS	10kHz 1kHz	150.00 150.000
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1 2 3	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS 10mS	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS 13mS 13mS	10kHz 1kHz 100kHz	150.00 150.000 150.000
Least significa. Range	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1 2 3 4	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS 10mS 10mS	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS 13mS 13mS 110mS	10kHz 1kHz 100kHz 10Hz	150.00 150.000 150.0000 150.00000
<i>Least significa</i> Range 200	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1 2 3 4 5	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS 10mS 100mS 1S	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS 13mS 13mS 110mS 1S	10kHz 1kHz 100kHz 10Hz 1Hz	150.00 150.000 150.0000 150.00000 150.000000
<i>Least significa</i> Range 200	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 1 2	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS 10mS 100mS 1S 10S	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS 13mS 110mS 1S 10S	10kHz 1kHz 100kHz 10Hz 1Hz 0.1Hz	150.00 150.000 150.0000 150.00000 150.000000 150.000000
	nt digit displayed (LSD) a Gate Select 1 2 3 4 5 6 1	as a function of gate Gate Time 100uS 1mS 10mS 100mS 1S 105 6.4mS	Measurement Time 13mS 13mS 13mS 110mS 1S 10S 13mS	10kHz 1kHz 100kHz 10Hz 1Hz 0.1Hz 10kHz	150.00 150.000 150.0000 150.00000 150.000000 150.0000000 2000.00

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TRADE-INS WITH WARRANTIES!

ICR-7000, AOR-3000 & ICR-7100

Due to the enormous success of the IC-R8500 and AR-5000, we have a limited selection of trade in's of previous models.

ICR-7000

The most popular of all base scanners. 25-2GHz, All mode, beautifully built, hundreds sold to

government establishments worldwide. From £650

ICR-7100

The successor to the famous ICR-7000. Smaller and more compact, 1000 memories and enhanced scanning modes. All mode as standard, covering 25-2GHz. From £895

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AOR-3000

Both 3000 and the "A" model is available. Very neat, can be used mobile or base. 100KHz-2.3GHz, offering all short wave as well as VHF/UHF frequency coverage. From £595

All units are offered with 12 months warranty, operating manual and necessary plugs etc. Very limited stock.

ICOM ICR-10E

When Icom introduce a new scanner, the competition take a deep breath. The amazing ICR-1E introduced over 5 years ago stopped all other scanner sales in their tracks. With the introduction of the new ICR-10E, looks like Icom are about to continue a tradition. Just look at these features:

- All mode FM, WFM, SSB, CW, AM
- 500KHz-1300MHz
- Real Time Bandscope
- 1000 memories
- Alphanumeric tag to each memory Tunable bandpass filters employed for excellent RX performance
- Multi function dot matrix display Full Computer access capability.

Available from stock during December. RRP £429.

Available only from Martin Lynch with 5 years warranty, including accidental damage, FREE OF CHARGE!



My favourite sub-£200 handie scanner. All mode incl SSB/CW (BFO), easy to operate and supplied with Nicads & charger. **RRP £289** ML Price: £189 p&p £10 Limited stock.

Welz WS-1000



specification

- 500kHz-1300MHz AM/NBFM/WBFM
- 1/5/6.25/9/10/12.5/15/20/25/30/50/100kHz steps
- ► 400 memories Skip search
- Power voltage from only 2.2-3.5V DC
- Dimentions in mm: 58(w) x 97(h) x 24(d)
- 16mA power save 1 sec.
- Weight: 200 grams incl. batteries & antenna

SPECIAL OFFER ONLY £299 incl. VAT & FREE postage

NEW... Icom ICR-8500

Covering 100kHz-2GHz, all mode, IF Shift, APF and direct RS-232C compatibility. Icom have once again set a "standard" to which all other base station scanners must be judged.



NOW

AVAILABLE

FROM

STOCK

Offered with 5 years parts and labour including accidental damage, worth £126. Order during December and January and receive an Icom SP-21 matching speaker and an AD-55 mains PSU - ALL FREE OF CHARGE.

> RRP: £1695. Deposit £295, and 24 payments of £70.14. Total cost of loan £283.36. (APR 19.9%)

AR-8000 UK

The best scanner on the market. Don't argue. My scanner man Graeme said so. To find out why, give him a call. Even if he does spell his name rather strangely. RRP: £410.

ML PRICE SLASH: NOW ONLY £309.

Super low finance available from only £27.50 per month!

The New AOR AR-7030



Probably the best engineered receiver in the world. Including a FREE FIVE YEAR WARRANTY, only available from MARTIN LYNCH.

RRP: £799.

Deposit: £99. 12 payments of £64.28. Cost of loan: £71.45

AKD TARGET RECEIVER

The ideal way to starting off the wonderful hobby of Short Wave



listening. Offered with mains PSU, Short wave aerial wire and operating manual.

£159.95 p&p £7.50



Retailing at £599, the new receiver from Yaesu takes some beating. At £469, its an even better buy!

RRP: £599. NEW LOWER ML price CASH/SWITCH £469. Super low cost finance available from only £36.66 p/m!

USED EXAMPLES AVAILABLE FROM ONLY £399 Call for availability



The most innovative product

Opto Electronics Scout

for scanners of 1995? Connect this little frequency counter up to your AR-8000 and see it make the scanner jump onto a frequency that its literally just "sniffed" out of



the air! Termed "Reaction Tune", it has many uses both for the hobbiest and commercial user

RRP: £449. ML Price: £369 Super low cost finance available from only £27.50 p/m!

The New AOR AR-5000

For those who take the entire radio spectrum verv seriously. The AR-5000 covers 10kHz through to a



staggering 2600MHz! All mode base receiver, setting new standards in all band performance.

RRP: £1749. Lynch Price: £1569.

Deposit £269, 12 payments of £119.39. Cost of loan: £132.70 or Deposit £269, 24 payments of £65.13. Cost of Ioan: £263.12. (APR 19.9%)



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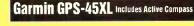
BAYGEN "FREEPLAY' WIND-UP RADIO



No this is no wind-up! Invented by an Englishman, Trevor Baylis, this new AM/FM & SW receiver needs NO BATTERIES or External

power! Wind the cranking handle and sit back and enjoy up to 40 minutes of listening, without lining the pockets of your local battery provider! When its run out, simply wind the handle up again.

Exclusive to Martin Lynch £69.95. p&p £10



Due to an IEW overwhelming IODEL demand, we've decided to stock this important device. Locate

your latitude/longitude national grid to within an amazing 49ft accuracy! Lots more besides,

ONLY £259.

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS NEW LOW PRICES



DSP 9+ DSP 59 + DSP 599zx MFJ-784B **Digital Signal** Processing will

enhance any receiver performance by removing one main ingredient - NOISE! If you haven't heard a DSP unit work, then call into the London Showroom for a demo. Alternatively, order by mail order and if it doesn't impress you, return it for a full refund of the purchase price. How's that for confidence?

MFJ-784B All mode Tunable DSP	£249
DSP 9+ All mode DSP at only	£189
DSP 59+ As above but more features	£249
DSP 599zx NEW! Hyper speed processor,	alpha
display and more	£349
DANMIKE DSP-NIR "THE BEST"£3	29.95

Lowe HF-150



We sell as many to commercial users as we do to enthusiasts. The best built, best performing receiver under £500.

RRP: £419. Deposit £59, 12 payments of only £30, ZERO APR.

Why not add a keypad for fast frequency access? only £44.95.

Global AT-2000

A superbly built SWL antenna tuner for improved receive performance. Built in Q selector.



Optima ACARS Receiver

Designed exclusively for Martin Lynch, this new receiver releases your expensive scanner from monitoring1 frequency for reception of ACARS.

All that is required is 12 volts DC input, and an external antenna. The Optima will then give you audio direct into either ACARS decoding software, or our Universal M-400/M-1200 decoder. It's that simple! RRP: £129.95

Lowe PR-150



Matching the HF-150, a preselector can greatly enhance reception of weaker signals,

that would otherwise be lost in the noise caused by stronger signals. They really do work. Suitable for most other receivers. Ask for details.

NEW LOW PRICE: £199.

NEW MVT-9000

"A thoroughbred amongst scanners"

The new MVT-9000 scanner offers performance that is usually reserved for commercial operators. Pocket size and a host of important features. More details next month.



NOISE REDUCTION

Suffering from power line noise? Got a noisy street lamp or thermostat clicking away? Slip in line the ANC-4 and see it disappear. If not send it back and get a refund!

RRP £195 incl. p&p.

AOR AR-3000A



Lots of different versions being offered, but make sure you are buying one sourced through the U.K. distributor. We only sell this model supplied by

AOR U.K. Ask before you buy elsewhere!

RRP: £949. Lynch Price: £849 Deposit £149, twelve payments of only £64.28. Cost of Ioan: £71.45 (APR 19.9%) Also available the "PLUS" version. Please add £46.

DANMIKE DSP-NIR



"HIGHLY **RECOMMENDED**" BY CHRIS LOREK

Manufactured by Danmike of Denmark, the DSP-NIR is a premium grade noise reduction unit directly competing with the DSP 599+

INTRODUCTORY PRICE: £329.95

Look-alikes

Police look-alike Lapel speaker Suitable for most scanners on the market. Only £11.50 incl. delivery.

Police look alike Earpiece. MyDEL P-300

As used by many government establishments throughout the world, the new MyDEL P-300 easy to wear "over the ear" earpiece is available now, including FREE P&P.

(State which scanner the P-300 is for when ordering). ONLY £9.95 p&p FREE!





The all new Xplorer. Hear it, see it, Decode it, Map it & record it. A high speed FM close proximity receiver that sweeps continuously from 30MHz to 2GHz in less than one second. All mode decoding includes: CTCSS, DCS, DTMF, LTR, Latitude & Longditude, FM deviation.

ONLY £849!

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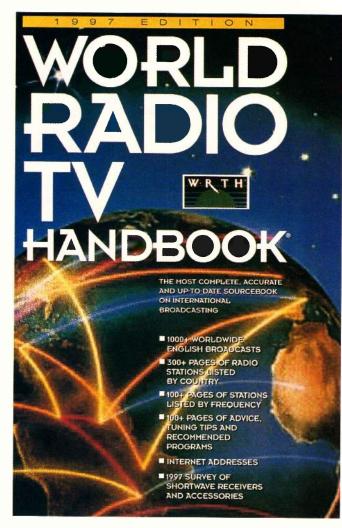
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Features CPL	JEnhanced microprocessor, additional features as
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Short Wave Column - And Here's One We Prepared Earlier...

When I started this piece, I was going to rant on about people buying black boxes, the noble art of home construction being lost and the next answer coming out of a cardboard box. Then I decided the audio from my AOR 7030 was too good to miss and it should be routed across the shack to the Quad II. Yes, it can stand "The Closest Approach to the Original Sound" - valves and all. Mail me if you remember that slogan...

So I came to solder a 5-pin DIN plug. After trading in the soldering iron for a computer mouse three years ago, I found I couldn't do it. Thirty years of experience at the workbench lost in three...

So, my project is a Back-to-Basics Special. Get a yellow ferrite ring from that Rally Bargain Bag. Get a length of enamelled copper wire. Wind four turns on the ring and bring out the ends. Make a second winding of twelve or so turns. Connect the 12-turn winding to your long-wire and a very good earth. Connect the 4-turns to the 50 ohm antenna input of your radio.

At a stroke, you will have a better match to your radio and full static protection. The AOR 7030 already has this and John Thorpe will have given it a lot more thought than I just did. Happy listening and let me have your New Year Radio Resolutions, e-mail **bob@aor.co.uk** © **Bob Ellis** AR5000 high performance in a single wide band receiver...



The AR5000 advances the frontiers of performance providing excellent strong signal handling, high sensitivity and wide frequency coverage with microprocessor facilities to match. A great advancement in wide band front end design has been made, partly due to the introduction of automatic electronic preselection between 500kHz -999.999999MHz with low pass, band pass and high pass filters for other bands. The preselection may be "manually tracked" when monitoring spot frequencies to help reduce any potential effects of interference caused by nearby monster transmitters. 'True receive' throughout its range, not an up-converter above 1GHz.

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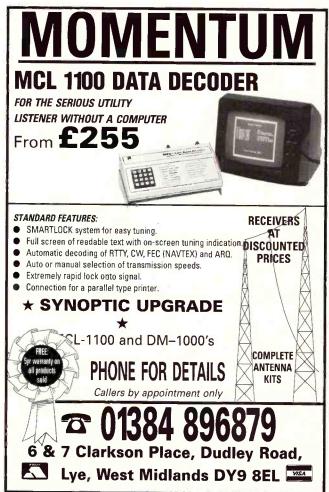
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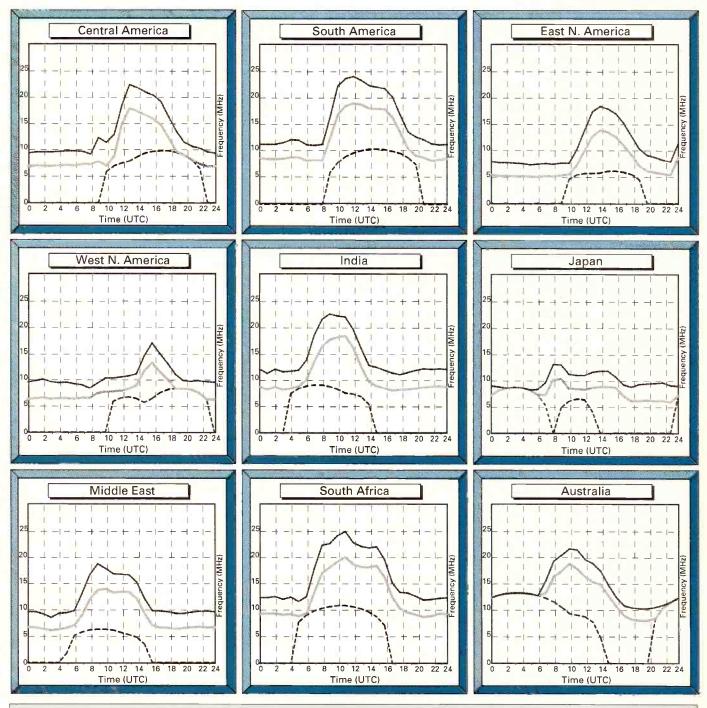
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Jacques d'Avignon VE3VIA

Propagation Forecasts December

Circuits to London



How to use the Propagation Charts.

The charts contain three plots. The lower dashed line represents the lowest usable frequency (LUF), or ALF (Absorption Limiting Frequency). The chances of success below this frequency are very slim.

The middle line indicates the optimum working frequency (OWF) with a 90% probability of success for the particular path and time.

Lastly, the upper dashed line, represents the maximum usable frequency (MUF) a 50% probability of success for the path and time.

To make use of the charts you must select the chart most closely located to the region containing the station that you wish to hear. By selecting the time chosen for listening on the horizontal axis, the best frequencies for listening can be determined by the values of the intersections of the plots against frequency.

Good luck and happy listening.



gain a bumper response, your input into this feature is very encouraging. If you haven't seen your contributions appear yet, don't be disheartened, we can only publish highlights due to the volume of logs received. You will help us if you can a provide your logs on disk or via E-mail if possible; if not, then you can save lots of editorial time by keeping exactly to the format on this page i.e. same sequence and headings. We look forward to this feature growing - it's all down to you.

If you provide logs on disk, please note that we can read PC and Mac format high density 3.5in disks. Preferred, is MS Word for the Mac. We can, however, accept most mainstream wordprocessing formats. If you have an obscure package, then please submit a plain ASCII file.

Key

CG	Coast Guard
OB	Outside Broadcast
DMBC	Doncaster Municipal Borough Council
USAF	United States Air Force
USN	United States Navy
WX	Weather

MHz	Mode Time Call Location Monitor Notes			Notes					
2.596	u.s.b.	1100	-	Humberside	dp	Humber CG/ Lifeboats.			
3.168	u.s.b.	2105		North Sea	dp	Oil rig safety vessels.			
3.636	c.W.	0700	YMB	Izmir	lvt	Turkey, listed six yrs ago as USN. WX forcast or shipping in English and Turk			
4.385	u.s.b.	1930	Motorola	Portishead	dab	Portishead Radio, wkg BT Global Challenge yachts.			
4.724	u.s.b.			Incirlik AFB	lvt	USAF, mostly coded and SKYKING messages.			
4.730	u.s.b.	H+15		Akrotiri	lvt	RAF, WX reports far Akrotiri, Lanaca & Paphos. Other airfields using coded I			
5.873	u.s.b.	1420	Y10	-	dp	Radio check.			
6.9925	u.s.b.	1100	MFJ04		dp	Army cadets.			
27.69125	n.f.m.	-	MEMOPHIS	Bristol	ca	SAS Security Patrols, wkg RED LEADER.			
19.890	n.f.m.		incinor mo	London	ca	CSM motorcycle training.			
0.5625	a.m.	1500	NY	Lincs.	dp	Lincolnshire Fire Brigade.			
1.100		1600	XT	Humberside					
5.100	a.m.	1321	-	Humberside	dp	Humberside Fire Brigade.			
5.175	n.f.m.		-		dp	Anglia water.			
	n.f.m.	1154		Humberside	dp	BT engs. Lincs.			
6,025	n.f.m.	-	SIERRA	Brecon	ca	Mountain Rescue, duplex with 75.525			
8.550	a.m.	1420		Humberside	dp	Humberside Airport Tower.			
2.375	a.m.	0940	-	Humberside	dp	Bond Helicopters - Humberside Airport.			
0.215	n.f.m.	1608		Humberside	dp	'Gas service'.			
1.100	a.m.	1030		?	dap	French/Belgium Air Force, air-air.			
1.202	n.f.m.	0940	-	Yorks.	dp	BBC Radio York talkback.			
1.230	n.f.m.	1209		Yorks.	dp	BBC Radio Sheffield tolkback.			
1.425	a.m.	1030	-	?	dab	French/Belium Air Force, air-air.			
2.775	a.m.	24hr	-	Doncoster	bh	Valley SQNs.			
3.900	n.f.m.	-	1.	Nationwide	ca	Data Irish Guards Band Convoy.			
9.400	n.f.m.	-		Porton Down	ca	MOD Police.			
9.4875	n.f.m.			London	ca	Arsenal FC Box Office.			
9.4875	n.f.m.			London					
					CO	Plaza Shopping Centre - Shorrock Security, Oxford St.			
9.4875	n.f.m.	2		London	ca	Warner Bros Stare, Regent St.			
9.500	n.f.m.			London	CO	Brent Cross Shopping Centre security.			
9.525	n.f.m.			H/row Airport	ca	Pink Elephant Parking.			
9.5875	n.f.m.			Bristol	ca	Balloon Festival.			
3.925	n.f.m.	-	-	London	CO	Oval Cricket Ground stewards.			
3.925	n.f.m.	-	-	London	0	Railtrack Ops.			
3.950	n.f.m.			Chesterfield	co	Hospital porters.			
4.05	n.f.m.	1334	1.1	Humberside	dp	Boy Scouts ch. 1.			
4.6875	n.f.m.			West Country	ca	Brigadier beaters at Pheasant Shoot.			
4.8625	n.f.m.			Swansea	(0	Brano CTL DSS.			
5.050	n.f.m.	0915		Lincoln	dab	A2B taxis - base.			
6.1125	n.f.m.	1112		Lincolnshire	do	N.E. Lincs Council.			
6.275	n.f.m.	0950		Lincolnshire	dab	Ambulance service - base.			
7.3125	n.f.m.	0945		Doncaster	bh	Racecourse.			
8.0625	n.f.m.	1815		Humberside	dp				
						Hull Daily Mail.			
9.3125	n.f.m.	1018	-	Doncaster	bh	Motorcycle Tests.			
9.325	f.m.			Pwllheli	dh	Butlins Camp Security.			
9.3625	n.f.m.	24hr	-	Doncaster	bh	TESCO Warehouse.			
9.850	n.f.m.	0915		Lincoln	dab	A2B taxis - mobile.			
1.075	n.f.m.	0950	•	Lincolnshire	dab	Ambulance service - mobile. Lincolnshire Air Ambulance helicopter MEDICO1 is			
						heard on the mobile frequency when in transit to a serious incident.			
3.4	a.m.	1055	GOLF72	Bodmin	aj	Culdrose Director.			
3.275	a.m.	2030	48FS	Lakenheath	dab	Wkg Ops - USAF.			
0.550	a.m.	1045		Humberside	dp	Range North Sea show ground.			
3.675	a.m.	2030	4 9 4FS	Lakenheath	dab	Wkg Ops - USAF.			
1.595	n.f.m.			Battersea Park	ra	Park wardens. It was a major incident for them when thay couldn't find the keys			
				Sanatsou Faik		to the cricket pavilion.			
0.074	n.f.m.			Wandswarth	ro	Council workers clearing blocked drains etc.			
1.000					ra				
6.2375	n.f.m.	-		Cen. London	ra	Traffic Wardens			
	n.f.m.	-		London	(0	Apollo Theatre.			
5.2375	n.f.m.		-	London	ca	RADA.			
5.3375	n.f.m.	•	-	London	ca	Buckingham Palace Tours.			
.3875	n.f.m.			London	ca	Old Bailey.			
.6875	n.f.m.		-	London	CO	Royal Opera House.			
8.9875	n.f.m.		-	Bucks.	CQ	Aldermaston AWE.			
7.650	n.f.m.	-		Bucks.	ca	Aldermaston AWE.			
3.150	n.f.m.	-		Uxbridge	ca	Pavaillion Shopping Centre security.			
3.500	n.f.m.	-		Bromley	ca	Glades Shopping Centre security.			
3.575	n.f.m.	0430	-	humberside	dp	Oil control Killingholme.			
3.625	n.f.m.	0830		Lincoln	dab	Hospital maintenace/security - base.			
3.650	n.f.m.	0845		Lincoln	dab	City Council workers - base.			
8.90	n.f.m.	1310		Doncaster	bh	BR Engineers.			
	n.f.m.			London	60	Boddk him plant			
3.975 5.075	n.f.m.			Cen. London	ca ra	Kodak Film plant. 'Capital' Eye in the Sky - very useful amusing chat in between 'official' broadcasts.			

MHz	Mode	Time	Coll	Location	Monitor	Notes	
456.275	n.f.m.	2215	-	Doncaster	bh	Power station.	
456.350	n.f.m.	•		Reading	co	Campus Reading University security.	
456.625	n.f.m.		-	London	ca	BBC World Wide Staff security.	
456.675	n.f.m.			Windsor	(0	Windsor Castle Wardens.	
456.8625	n.f.m.		-	London	ca	Cable and Wireless security.	
460.125	n.f.m.	0830	-	Lincoln	dap	Hospital maintenace/security - mobile.	
460.150	n.f.m.	0845		Lincoln	dab	City Council workers - mobile.	
460.450	n.f.m.		-	Croughtan	ca	USAF Security Police.	
460.525	n.f.m.		-	London	ca	JP HMP Pentonville.	
460.525	n.f.m.	1001	OSCAR	Lincoln	dab	Lincoln Prison.	
461.325	n.f.m.		-	Nationwide	ca	British Aerospace Security Police.	
461.325	n.f.m.	1315	-	Doncaster	bh	DMBC Security.	
461.3375	n.f.m.	2130	-	Doncaster	bh	WB Cinema.	
461.375	n.f.m.	-	3	Liverpool	Ca	Virgin Mega Store.	
461.375	n.f.m.	1	-	London	ca	Sports Centre Doormen.	
461.400	n.f.m.		-	London	ca	Her Maj. Theatre.	
461.4625	n.f.m.	1005	-	Doncaster	bh	Traffic Wardens.	
462.475	n.f.m.	1330	-	Doncaster	bh -	'Yorkshire TV outlet'.	
468.84375	n.f.m.	0700-0900	-	Doncaster	bh	'Éye-in-the-sky' OB.	
469.0125	n.f.m.	1050	-	-	dp	BBC Radio Humberside OB.	
469.2125	n.f.m.	1645	THUNDERBIRD 1	Sheffield	dab	Traffic helio, reporting on the area.	

Don't delay, post your frequencies to the Editorial Offices or E-mail us on: freq@ pwpub.demon co.uk

Aircraft Company Frequencies From Chelsea, RA sent a listening tip in addition to his logs. He suggests that listening around the upper segment of 131MHz will yield some interesting traffic. This is where the airline company frequencies are allocated. You'll find incoming pilots reporting on the condition of the aircraft, how much fuel they'll need, whether they have a VIP or disabled passenger on board and so on. He says its aften quite amazing to hear how cosually they talk about the bits and pieces that have stapped working or fallen off their aircraft.

UNIDs No More

Now for some identification of some UNIDs from October's 'Exchange. Godfrey Manning our 'Airband' columnist has supplied some answers which follow. If you are able to identify any of the signals we include in this feature, then please feel free to write. We will be pleased to publish the details for all our reader. Don't forget, if you wish to remain ononymous please tell us.

Danger Area Activity Information Service for: 122.75

Pembury D117, D118 Salisbury Plain D123, D124, D125, D126, D128 Cowden D306 Danna Nook D307 Woinfleet D308 Eskmeals D406C Tain D703 Rosehearty D708

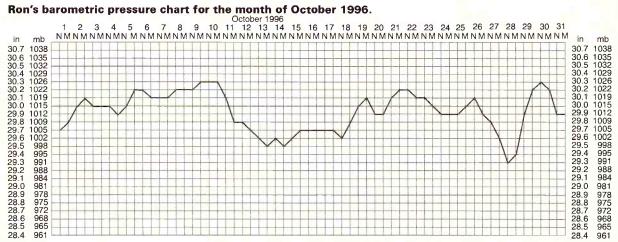
All listed on RAC 5-0-1 chart, which Godfrey advises is free from the CAA, see the Airband Factsheet as plugged on page 62 of this issue.

122.95 DEPCOMMShared with HEMS-Ops, London Hospital medical helicapter.

Dick Ganderton, c/o SWM Editorial Offices, Broadstone

Extra pagation

believe that it is still essential that those readers who have an ongoing interest in propagation still have access to the various pieces of information collated by Ron Ham. I have asked Ron to continue to provide his monthly barometric pressure charts in the same format as before. In the meantime I am trying to arrange for a regular supply of sunspot charts and other similar information. If there are any readers who would be prepared to provide such information on a regular basis, please get in touch with me at the Editorial Offices, Broadstone.



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LW Maritime Beacons

Many beacons were logged during July, August and September by the twenty-one listeners who contributed to the chart. Quite a few in the frozen north were received at night by **Peter Rycraft** (Wickham Market) but less than usual were heard by him from the Mediterranean area. Extensive logs were compiled mainly at night by **Robert Connolly** (Kilkeel) and **Steve Cann** (Southampton). Steve heard for the first time Jaroslawiec, Poland (JA) on 295.0 and Myggenaes, Faeroes (MY) on 30.0 - see below. The Faeroes beacons at Akraberg (AB) 381.0 and Nolso (NL) 404.0 were also heard at night by several listeners.

With regard to the beacon at Myggenaes, Faeroes (MY), **Kenneth Buck** (Edinburgh) says "I have never heard it on 303.0 but I can hear it on 337.0. I note that it is listed on 303.0 in the September *SWM* but there is a strong Spanish beacon, also MY, on 304.5."

Many beacons in Scandinavia were received after dark by **Peter Polson** in St. Andrews. Several in Iceland and Greenland were heard after midnight by other listeners. The Icelandic Dalatangi Lt (DA) 305.7 was logged at 0120UTC by **John Eaton** in Woking. It is interesting to note the sky waves from the Prinz Christian Sund, Greenland (OZN) 372.0 were picked up at dawn (0518) by **Dave Dawson** in Birmingham. He heard several beacons for the first time including the Canaries beacon at Punta Lantailla (NA) 291.9. On August 28 the static was so bad that **Brian Heath** (Stapleton) had to close down at 0230UTC. Over in Switzerland **Fritz Nusser** (Arbon) found the maritime beacons were very weak but he heard ten at night.

he heard ten at night. Very welcome first reports were sent along by **Kenneth Addy** (Hyde) and **Tim McClellan** (Christchurch). Kenneth used a Lowe HF-225 with a loop. He heard the Polish beacon (H) at Hel Lt on 306.5 during seven consecutive nights! Tim used the receiver section of his Kenwood TS-140S plus a 20m wire. He compiled an interesting list during daylight but was surprised that more beacons could not be heard at night.

Some quite distant beacons were picked up during daylight by **Albert Moore** in Douglas, IoM - perhaps the sea paths helped! Quite extensive logs were also compiled by other DXers during the daytime - see chart.

My thanks to everyone who has contributed to this quarterly series during the year. I wish them and all readers a Happy Christmas and good DXing in 1997.

C/S	Station Name	Location	DXer	Freq	C/S	Station Name	Location	DXer
5 LZ	Lizard Lt	S.Cornwall	A*,B,C,D,F,G,H,I,L,P*,R,V	(kHz) 303.0	FB	Flamborough Hd Lt		A*,B,C,D,E*,F,I,N,O*,P*,S,V
5 MA	Cabo Machichaco Porkkala	N.Spain Finland	A*,C*,D*,E*,F*,I,L,N,P*,U*,V* A*,D*,P*	303.0 303.0	FV MY	Falsterborev Lt	Sweden Faeroes	A*,B*,C*,O* B*,E*
D NO	Cabo de la Nao Lt	S.Spain	A*,C*,D*,I,V*	303.0	YE	Myggenaes Lt lie d'Yeu Main Lt	France	C*,H,L,P*,V
D NP	Nieupoort W.Pier	Belgium	C* E,F,P*	303.4	SM	Cabo de S.Maria	Portugal	E
TR	Tuskar Rock Lt	S.Ireland Sweden	A*,B*,C,D,F,H,L,O*,P*,R,U*	303.4	VC BJ	Cape St.Vincent	Portugal	P*
5 AL 5 BY	Almagrundet Lt #Baily Lt	S.Ireiand	C*,D*,P* C,I	303.5 303.5	FN	Bjornsund Lt Feistein Lt	Norway Norway	A*,C*,D*,I*,N,O* F,P*
5 F1	Cala Figuera	Majorca	A*,C*,F*,P*,V*	303.5	GR	Gedser	Denmark	Á*
5 FT	Cap Ferret Lt	W.France	A*,C,D*,I,N,P*	303.5	IA	Llanes Lt	N.Spain	A*.C*
5 NK 5 PZ	Inchkeith Lt	F of Forth	0* C*	303.5 303.5	OR VL	Punta de Llobregat Vlieland Lt	S.Spain Holland	A*,C*
BT BT	Cozzo Spadaro Bjargtangar Lt	Sicily Iceland	C*	303.5	VL	Vileiand LL	nollallu	A*,B*,C*,D,E,F,I,K,L, P*,R,S,T,U*,V
3 IB	I.Berlenga	Portugal	C*,P*	304.0	PS	Pt Lynas Lt	Anglesey	A*,B*,C,D*,E,F*,I,N,O*,P*,Q,R
3 LE	Leba Rear	Poland	C*,P*	304.0	SB	Sumburgh Hd Lt	Shetland Is	A*,0*
3 OD 3 RO	Swinoujscie Rozewie	Poland Poland	A*,P* C*	304.5 305.0	MY FP	Cabo Mayor Lt Fife Ness Lt	N.Spain SE.Scotland	A*,F*,G*,N,P*,V A*,C,F,I,O*,R
5 DO	Rosedo Lt	France	C*	305.0	GL	lle de Giraglia Lt	Corsica	C*,Q
5 FR	Faerder Lt	Norway	A*,C*,O*,P*	305.5	AL	Pt d'Ailly Lt	France	A*,B*,C,D,E*,F*,G,H,I,L,
5 MD	Cabo Mondego	Portugal	C.P*	205 7	DA	Distriction	Lestered.	N.O*,P*,R.S.T.U*,V
5 SE	Sete Mt St Clair Hoek van Holland	S.France Holland	C* C,P*,R	305.7 306.0	DA FN	Dalatangi Lt Walney Is Lt	Iceland Off Lancs	A*,B*,E* A*,B,C,D,F*,I,M,N,O*,P*,R,U*
KL	Sklinna Lt	Norway	A*,C*,O*,P*	306.0	TN	Thyboron	Denmark	P*
) OH	Old Hd of Kinsale	S.Ireland	A*,B,C*,D*,I,L	306.5	GJ	Le Grand Jardin Lt	France	L,V
5 FI 5 UD	Cabo Finisterre Lt Cabo Salou	N.W.Spain	A*,B*,C,D,F*,I,P*,V*	306.5	H KL	Hel Lt	Poland	A* A*
5 UD 5 YM	limuiden Lt	S.Spain Holland	B,C,D,P*	306.5 306.5	OR	Kolkasrags 0.Osmussaar	Latvia Estonia	C*
BL	Butt of Lewis Lt	Is of Lewis	A*	306.5	RS	Ristna	Estonia	A*,C*,I*,P*
BY	Bailty Lt	S.Ireland	A*,B,C,D,I,P*	306.5	SY	Sorve	Estonia	C*
5 KY	Oksoy Lt	Norway	C*.E*	306.5	UT	Utsira	Norway	A*,B*,C*,D*,E*,F,I,N,O*,P*,R
5 LO 5 MN	Landsort S Lt Hammerodde	Sweden Denmark	A*,C* A*,C*,P*	307.0 308.0	GL	Eagle Is Lt Cabo Espichel	Ireland Portugal	A*,C,I,P*,Q C*
5 NP	Punta Carena	Italy	C*,V*	308.0	RC	Cabo Roca	Portugal	C
5 SN	lle de Sein NW Lt	France	B,C*,L,P*,T,V	308.0	RD	Roches Douvres Lt	France	C,P*
AV D FD	Aveiro Fidra Lt	Portugal 5 of Forth	C* C* O*	308.0	SN NZ	Cabo de Sines Lt St Nazaire	Portugal	pe B Celei De V
D FD MR	Montedor	F of Forth Portugal	C*,O* C*	308.5 309.0	WW	Ventspils	France Latvia	B,C*,I*,L.P*,V C*
5 DY	Duncansby Hd Lt	NE.Scotland	C,O*	309.5	BA	Punta Estaca Bares	N.Spain	A*,C*,D*,F*,I,N,O*,P*,Q*
5 LL	Hallo Lt	Sweden	C*,P*	309.5	FH	Fruholmen Lt	Norway	C*
5 SB	S.Bishop Lt	Pembroke	A*.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.L.P*.R.T	309.5	MA	Marstein Lt	Norway	A*,C*,E*,O*,P*
5 VI	Cabo Villano Lt	N.Spain	A*,B*,C,D,E*,F*,G*,I,J*, N,O*,P*,Q,S*,V	309.5	PB	Portland Bill Lt	Dorset	A*,B*,C*,D,E*,F*,G,H,I, L,P*,Q,R,T,U*,V
5 VY	Visby	Sweden	P*	310.0	:ER	Pt de Ver Lt	N.France	A*,B*,C*,D,E*,H,L,
0 CF	Capo Ferro	Sardinia	p+		1			P*,Q*,R,T,U*,V
0 OR 0 SN	Orskar Lt Cabo San Sebastia	Sweden	C*,P* A*,C*	310.3 310.5	GV AS	Goltur Castellon	Iceland Spain	P* C*
0 SN 0 TG	Torsvag Lt, Koja	Norway	J*,P*	310.5	BO	Bokfiord Lt	Norway	C*
5 MN	Maisen Nos	Bulgaria	J+	310.5	SG	Sjaellands N Lt	Denmark	A*,C,O*,P*
5 SU	South Rock LV	Co.Down	A*,B*,C,D,E,F,I,N,O*,P*,Q,R,T	311.0	GD	Girdle Ness Lt	NE.Scotland	
9 LT	La Isleta	Canaries	C*	311.0	NF	N.Foreland Lt	Kent	A*,B*,D,E*,F*,H,I,
9 NA 0 MH	Punta Lantailla Mahon, Minorca	Canaries Balearic Is	A*,B*,C*,D* A*,C*	311.5	LP	Loop Hd Lt	S.Ireland	L,N,P*,R,S,T,U*,V A*,C,D*,I
0 SJ	Souter Lt	Sunderland	A*, B, C, D, F,I, M, N, O*, P*, R	311.5	SA	Senigallia	Italy	J*
5 SM	Pt St.Mathieu Lt	France	A*.B.C.D.E.F*.G.I.L.P*.R.T.V	312.0	HO	Tennholmen Lt	Norway	A*,C*
0 CP	St.Catherine's Lt	1.o.W.	A*,B*,C,D*,E,F*,G,H,I,	312.0	OE	Oostende Eskmublet	Belgium	A*,B,C*,D.E,F,H,N,P*,Q,R,S,T,V
0 RN	Rhinns of Islay Lt	is of Islay	N,P*,R,T,U*,V C,I,O*	312.0 312.5	UH AK	Eckmuhl Lt Akmenrags	France Latvia	A*,C* A*,C*
0 SY	Svinoy Lt	Norway	C*	312.5	BK	Baltiysk	Russia	A*,C*
5 RO	Cabo Silleiro Lt	N.Spain	A*,C*	312.5	BT	Mys Taran Lt	Russia	A*,C*,J*,P*
0 KU	Kullen High Lt	Sweden	A*,C*,P* A*,B*,C,D,E*,F*,G,H,I,L,	312.5	CS DB	Calais Main Lt	France	B*,C,E,F*,P*,R,S,T C*
0 PH	Cap d'Alprech	France	N,P*,R,S,T,U*,V	312.5 312.5	KA	Doobskiy Klaipeda Rear Lt	Ukraine Lithuania	A*.C*
5 BA	#Black Hd Lt	N.Ireland	Q	312.5	LB	Liepaja	Latvia	A*,C*
5 MH	Mohni Lt	Estonia	C*	312.5	SR	Skardsfjara	Iceland	A*,B*,C*
5 PA 5 PS	Pakrineem Lt #Pt.Lynas Lt	Estonia Anglesey	C* A*,C,H,I,Q	312.5 313.0	VS	Cabo Estay Lt Haiten Lt	N.Spain Norway	L,N,P* A*,C*,P*
5 UK	Sunk Lt V	Off Essex	B*,D,E*,F*,N,P*,R,S*,T*,U*,V	313.0	PA	Cabo de Paios Lt	S.Spain	A*,B*,C*,N,P*,V
0 DV	Djupivogur	Iceland	A*,C*	313.0	TY	Tory Is Lt	N.Ireland	A*,C,I,O*,Q
JA	Jaroslawiec	Poland	A*,B*,C*,D*,I	313.5	BR	Cap Bear Lt	S.France	A*,B*,C*,E*,I,J*,P*,T,U*,V*
5 CB	Sletnes Lt La Corbiere Lt	Norway Jersey C.I.	C*,P* B.C.L.P*,R.T.V	313.5 313.5	CM OG	Cromer Lt Olands Sodra Grd	Norfolk Sweden	A*,B*,D,E,F*,I,M,N,P*,R,S,V C*
5 CR	Cap Couronne	France	C*,P*	313.5	WB	Weser Pilot V.	Germany	C*
5 RE	La Rochelle	France	С	314.0	HK	Hekkingen Lt	Norway	C*
0 BH	Blavandshuk Lt	Denmark	A*,B*,C*,D*,I,O*,P*	314.0	PQ	Porquerolles	S.France	A*,C*,J*,P*
0 GR 0 KN	Goeree Lt Skrova Lt	Holland Norway	B*,D*,P* A*,C*,O*	314.0	VG	Ile Vierge Lt	France	A*,B*,C,D,E*,G,H,I,L, N,O*,P*,Q,R,T,U*,V
0 CH	Civitaveccia	Italy]*]*	314.5	SK	Strandhofn	Iceland	C*,P*
0 FG	Pt de Barfleur Lt	France	A*,B*,C*,D,E*,F*,G,H,I,L,	314.5	TL	Punta D.Penna	Italy	A*,C*,J*,V*
-	Marine	Fielerd	N,P*,R,S,T,U*,V	315.5	ND	Nidden	Lithuania	C*
5 MA		Finland SSR Arctic	A* C*	316.0	LEC	Ingolfshofdhi Lt Stavanger	Iceland Norway	A*,B*,C*,P* A*,B*,C,D*,E*,F*,G,H,I,J*,M,
5 PS	Cabo Penas Lt	N.Spain	A*,C,I,Q	515.0	LU	Statunger	NUTWAY	N,O*,P*,Q*,R,S,T,U*,V
0 GX	Ile de Groix	France	A*,B,C*,E*,L,R,T*,V	328.0	HB	Holsteinborg	Greenland	p•
0 TA	Cabo Gata	S.Spain	P*	331.0	FH	Frederikshab	Greenland	p•
5 RR	Round Is Lt	Is Scilly	A*,B*,C,D,E,F*,G,H,I,L, N,O*,P*,R,T,U*,V	367.0 372.0	JV OZN	Jakobshavn Prins Chris's Sund	Greenland Greenland	C* A*,B*,C*,D,I*,P*
5 SW	Skagen	Denmark	C,P*	372.0	AB	Akraberg	Faeroe Is	A*,B*,C*,D*,E*,I*,N,P*,U*
8 HC	Hornbjarg	Iceland	C.	404.0	NL	Noiso	Faeroe Is	A*,B*,C*,D*,E*,I*,P*,U*
D AD	Ameland Lt	Holland	A*,C,I,K,N,P* C*,P*	414.0	FK	Frederikshavn Bkw	Denmark	P*
D BN	Les Baleines Tarifa	W.France S.Spain	1C*.P*	Note:	1		0.0.00070	Rent Street Street
D UN	Understen Lt	Sweden	C*	Entries		# are calibration stati		
5 NP	Nash Pt Lt	S.Wates	A*,B*,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,L,P*,R,T,U*,V	Entries	marked	were logged during	darkness.	
SK	Skomvaer Lt, Rost		C*	All othe	r entries	were logged during	daylight or at	dawn/dusk.
5 VR	Utvaer Lt Vieste Lt	Norway Italy	A*,C*,N,O*,P* P*			-		
MZ	Mizen Head	S.Ireland	C,D*,I,L,P*	DXers:-			(L) F	red Pallant, Storrington.
TI	Cap d'Antifer Lt	N.France	B,E,H,I,P*,R,V			Addy, Hyde.		Clare Pinder, while in Appleby.
5 DU	Dungeness Lt	Kent	A*.B*.D.E*,F.G.H.I.	(B) S	teve Car	nn, Southampton.	(N) F	Peter Pollard, Rugby.
5 LA	Lista	Norway	L,N,P*,R,S,T,U*,V A*,C*,D*,H,I*,O*,P*	(C) R	obert Co	nnolly, Kilkeel.	(O) F	Peter Polson, St.Andrews.
CA	Pt de Creach	France	A*,B*,C,D,E*,F*,G,H,I,			vson, Birmingham.		Peter Rycraft, Wyckham Market.
			L,N,R,T,U*,V			on, Woking. th, Stapleton.	(Q) T (R) F	om Smyth, Co.Fermanagh. Philip Townsend, E.London.
	Eierland Lt	Holland	A*,C*,P* C*	(G) T	im McCl	ellan, Christchurch.	(S) E	ric Tubman, Whitstable.
0 ER	Pt. del Hank Raufarhoefn	Morocco	C* P*	(H) G	eorge N	lillmore, Wootton, lov	V. (T) P	Peter Westwood, Farnham.
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Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

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Amateur Bands Round-up Listening to the Amateurs Let's have all your news and comments, sent as usual for the start of the month.

A nice little chuckle to start with this month. I think I said some long time ago, that a solar flux figure of 67 was about the bottom of the pit. On the 18, 20 and 21 July, believe it or not, the record shows solar flux as being down to 65, and it is believed that this is the lowest ever recorded. Indeed the packet-cluster software can't take in a flux number lower than 66. Ah, well! Back to the drawing-board.

It's nice to see in the current DX News Sheet that the PJ9T operation for the CQ WW s.s.b. contest has laid it on the line. No partial calls, no list operation, no net operation. Let's hope it becomes the fashion again to insist on complete callsigns - perhaps that way the DX signal could enter more calling stations in the log. Perhaps the DX Advisory Committee in ARRL could go a wee bit further and insist that no operation be accredited for DXCC until they guarantee this, and also insist on accepting cards sent via the Bureau.

Puzzle!

Not quite amateur, but sounding like it, says Gareth Edwards of Llangernyw in Clwyd, enclosing a tape of what he heard, and taperecorded around 4.5MHz. In fact, one could guess that this signal is far from being amateur; the more distant end has a noticeable American accent, while the nearer one was on the edge of receiver and indeed tape recorder overload. Having played the signals back both on the desk tape recorder and then on the domestic hi-fi to get the very best out of it, one comes to the conclusion it is probably some sort of military ground-to-air traffic. What a pity the precise frequency wasn't noted down to give us a bit more data. Actually, one must admit that it was a professional demonstration of bad and sloppy operating!

Next we have a letter from Mr R. Hubery who lives in Darlington. He has just bought a Roberts Radio RC818 after years of listening to the 'Donald Duck' noises of s.s.b. on an a.m. receiver - and also for the thought that it would be nice to just dial in a chosen frequency instead of as he aptly put it "spending more time tuning them in than listening to them!". A first foray on to the amateur bands occurred on September 14, where there was a contest in full swing and DLOAR busily calling CQ contest. On the Sunday afternoon, 9A5D was noted working successively VK5GN in Australia and NN3Q in eastern

America. Then followed various Europeans calling CQ contest, and inevitably - a few people who had to be told that on 14MHz there are no points for one's own continent. Later on a switch to 7MHz showed up SP5PBE in contact with UN3AB. By Wednesday 18th, a tune on 3.5MHz yielded GP5KN on Sark working G4UDR and G3OOP. Still on 7MHz, the following evening GW4IMC was noted working DF8CG, at 1850 IV3VER busily calling CQ and receiving no replies and, believe it or not, still calling CQ on the same spot without replies at 2215!

Our anonymous contributor next. She comments somewhat acidly on the general level of operating in Europe, and contrasts it unfavourably with the JAs. Alas, it is true today, just as it was forty years ago, and just as it was in the pre-WW2 days when my predecessor, the late G6QB was taking the mickey in what was then the RSGB Bulletin to great effect. Later he went on to invent Arabackle Oblifork, G1BF and MO1FFI to make us laugh while ramming home a lesson. A lesson, incidentally which all of us have needed at one time or another none of us are perfect!

She then changes tack entirely and asks whether one should spend money on an antenna tuner, or energy putting metal down into the ground. Really, one needs both if one has the normal 'end-fed piece of wire' which is what most of us can run to. My own methods involve firstly trenching in several random lengths of wire, by opening up a slit in the ground with a spade, dropping a wire into the slit and then treading the disturbed area back down again. With care there will be no visible evidence when the job is completed. Another way is to give the grass a cut with the mower set to cut as short as possible, followed immediately by laying down wire netting pinning it in place, and soldering together the seams. If done carefully, again the result will be invisible as the grass grows through. Ideally everything should all come together at the earth terminal of the tuner or if no tuner the receiver. In practice, though, one usually ends up with the radials coming together outside, and from the junction coming as a single wire to the tuner. In this case, the 'single wire' could in fact well be a piece of coaxial-cable braid. I always keep old coax cable, and usually the inner conductor and the braid end up in different projects. Everything

you can organise can help the earth system; for instance all my wire fencing is joined into the radio earth system. That having been said, there seems to be a clear case to show that several insulated quarter-wave above-ground radials forming a ground plane are more effective than buried non-resonant. There is a slight trap here, though, in that both theory and practice seem to agree that each radial should resonate at the same frequency. Remember the standard ground system for broadcasters in USA is 120 half-wave radials, and you have something to aim at! In practice of course the first twenty or so give the most return for one's efforts.

Down south now, to the Isle of Sheppey where Ted Trowell sticks to c.w. On 7MHz he found SV9/SV1AD, CN8BK, KP4XX at 0500 while at 0700 there were ZL4AU. TK2FC, and at 1800 XZ2BH and JA7AGO; with time at 2100 to account for PU7AGQ. At 10MHz the 0700 stint yioelded ZL4SEA, while at 1800 it was 9M2TO; and 2100 did the business for EA8CN and 9H3WD. Morning on 14MHz said OH3GZ/OHo, but at 1500 Ted found 9M2JJ, AA7JV, TA2FE, VQ9VK, 9H1DV, SV8/G0KBO, 9V1ZB, ZD8DEZ and N0BSH. Three hours later it was FM5FJ and ZB2FK.From there 18MHz was given a goingover and N6AR, 4S7NR, FG/PA3EWP, JH9ON and 9M2TO were all picked up around 1500. Finally, a foray on 21MHz around the 1500 period gave LU9AUY, PY7XC (Itamaracas Is), J28JD, LU2YA, ET3BN, and ZS6BYE. All times are UTC of course, and all c.w

Our next is a piece of ISWL headed notepaper which comes from Colin Dean in Barnsley, Colin seems to stick entirely to sideband on 14MHz, and he unearthed A41JR, A41LZ, A43AT, A61AN, AP2KSD, AP2N, BY4CH, BV5GQ, CT9F, DU1SAN, ET3BN, EZ8BD, HB0/DL1AZZ, HL5FPL, HS1GUW, HZ1TA, IG9RAI, IG9/I2EOW, IG9/IK1AOD, IH9DX, JY5IN, OD5/TF2MM, OD5/TF1MM, OH3GZ/OI0, SU1GS< SU1SK, NU7L/VE8, VK6APW, VQ9WM, VR96KM, VU2AVG, YB6MF, YI1AS, YI96BIF, IB1AD, 3V8BB, 4J5T, 4L1BW, 4S7RF, 4S7VK, 5A1A, 5Z4RL, 9K2/SP9UAM, 9M2/JA8ELC, 9M6BZ, 9M8HIM, and 9Q5CA.

The noise problem he mentioned previously is still with him, says **Dennis Miller** who lives in Dawlish. Dennis challenges my comments in the October issue on the validity of DX1A and L75AA.

Certainly DX1A is a call in the Phillipine series and L75AA in the Argentine series so to that extent they could be genuine; but against that I'd have expected a reference in the various DX sheets. This time, Dennis notes EM1KA at 2244-2256 on 7.046MHz with a list being prepared by UT5UDX who repeatedly referred to EM1KA as being in Antarctica. It might well be true, as there certainly is a presence there. For the rest, 21MHz yielded EA9TO, ZS9MA, ZS5HAM/P, 3V8BB, 5A1A, 5B4MT and 9J2SZ. At 14MHz Dennis picked up C31UA, E21CJN(Thailand), EX3F, EZ8CW, FR5DX, HL1CG, HL1ST, JY5HF, KP4RA, OH3GZ/OI0, PR7CPS, UN7LG, VQ9WM, VR96KM in Hong Kong, VU2AU, XU6WV, YW1A, ZB2GR, ZW5B, 4S7AB, 5A1A, 5Z4BZ, 7J6ACT, 9L1IS, and 9Y4SF.Down again to 7MHz and we find A61AN, CE3HJB, EM1KA in Antarctica, HK5CPH, OH3GZ/P/OH0, T77J, UN2O, VK4MZ, YC0ZOW, ZL4BO, ZS6AW, 5X1T, and 9J2TF. Finally, down again to Eighty, where Dennis managed KE1Y, RW9AY and 4L7AT.

Reverting to this question of tuning the antenna, there are two things to remember. For the transmitting amateur, the idea is to get maximum power 'up the spout' and it is accepted that any benefit on the receive side is incidental after all, they've got to be audible first for one to even think of working them. On the other hand, the purely receiving station uses the tuner to match his antenna to the receiver, usually by ear alone. A random length of wire so tuned may show an improvement of three or even more 'S-points'. Other things being equal, this means that a signal which lay a couple of 'Spoints' below the threshold of audibility before has been brought an 'S-point' clear of the noise. The transmitter is using his tuner to transform the antenna impedance to 50 Ω , but the receiving station uses his tuner to transform the antenna impedance to whatever the receiver likes best at this particular frequency - which is not quite the same!

Close-down

That's it again. As ever, please organise your letters to reach me by the beginning of the month and remember that it's about eight weeks between arrival of your letter in the Box to the column appearing in print - And all letters **do** get a mention - no censorship in this column!

SSB Utility Listening

his month, I thought that l would start of by answering some points made by W. R. Semmens in his letter to the Editor which appeared in the September 1996 issue of SWM. Mr. Semmens comments that he can hardly pick-up any of the stations mentioned in this column, and all that he hears is noise. The Editor's comments in reply to the letter are perfectly correct, and they are exactly the comments that I would have given in reply to the letter.

ł

Mr. Semmens says that he has two receivers - a Philips D-2999 and a Realistic DX-390 both of which are capable of receiving the signals mentioned in this column. I, too, have two receivers: My AOR AR3030 is used for about 60% of the time, and my Sony ICF-7600 is used for the rest. I bought the '7600 from an advert in 'Trading Post' (thanks to a reader in Basildon), so that I can ensure that all those 'interesting signals' can still be heard on relatively cheap and simple equipment.

When I hear a weak signal or an interesting station, I connect my Sony to my external antenna to see if I can still hear the signal on the (allegedly) inferior receiver. In almost all cases, the station is still audible, but the tuning is much more critical. The '7600 has a small thumb-wheel control for the b.f.o., and tunes the receiver through about 10kHz, so resolving an s.s.b. signal takes patience and a steady hand. The next 'test' is to see if the signals can still be heard using the small telescopic antenna on the Sony. This is usually not so successful, but that is hardly surprising - it's not really fair to compare over 30m of external wire to about 375mm of telescopic antenna inside a building. The outcome of these tests leads me to one conclusion - an external antenna makes all the difference.

Interestingly, Mr. Semmens lists two receivers in his letter. both of which I would consider to be at least equal or better than my simple Sony ICF-7600. Unfortunately, he does not mention what kind of antenna he is using. Perhaps Mr. Semmens can try some

experiments with some kind of external wire antenna, and then let us all know the results.

Patience

Dick, in his reply, says that 'utility listening is all about patience'. I couldn't have put it better myself! As an indication of how much patience is required, I thought that the following might serve as a suitable example.

During the middle of September, the situation in the Middle East flared-up again, and I decided to listen for any air-air refuelling 'traffic' on 6.761MHz. On the first night, I got lucky, and there was about 15 minutes worth of signals from one

aircraft talking to another. The following night there was absolutely nothing. On the third night there was less than two minutes worth of signals, as one aircraft called for another but got no reply. On the fourth and fifth

nights there was absolutely

for over five hours, so over the course of a week I monitored a single frequency for nearly 26 hours to hear less than 20 minutes of communications. That is extreme patience.

The secret to this problem is to listen to your receiver, but keep your mind active by doing something else which does not require you to 'listen'. In the example above, I played cards during the evening (actually playing Patience itself!). On other occasions I have read books, typed this column, done some home construction, and even done the ironing. After listening to the same 'inactive' frequency for a few hours, you'll start to think that there is something

wrong with your receiver. The answer to this dilemma is to briefly tune to another nearby frequency where you know that there will be activity. My favourites for this are the aeronautical VOLMET frequencies, but you could always 'use' the maritime **Distress & Calling frequency** (2.182MHz), or even a nearby data signal. The most important factors are patience, patience and yet more patience.

QSL

In the middle of October, I was at the Leicester Amateur Radio Show, 'working' on the PW Publishing stand. It was good



Eat your heart out, Godfrey! Mrs B visited the nothing again! SWM stand at the recent Leicester Amateur Each evening, Radio show. She is seen here with Graham.

opportunity to meet and talk to so many readers of Short Wave Magazine and Practical Wireless. I was hoping to meet with one of my regular correspondents 'Longwire', but he never identified himself. Oh well, maybe next year!

On one of the other stands were the 'Medium Wave DX Circle'. I spent some time speaking with John Evans, and he had some interesting news concerning utility station addresses, a subject which has been mentioned several times over the past few months in this column. John is also the 'Utilities' editor of the magazine of the 'Danish Short Wave Club International' (DSWCI), and has collected a

large amount of information on QSL addresses. You may remember that I mentioned a few 'utility station address' guides/books, and John has provided more details of one of the books recently mentioned.

The Utility Address Handbook is a German publication, by Reinhard Klien-Arendt. The book is quite old, and was last published in 1989. It has not been updated since because the author was a student at the time and is now a professor, so does not have the time to update the book. This is where John comes in! Reinhard has given John permission to update and publish the next edition, and has even provided him with the original source on computer disk, along with a huge pile of updates. John is busily updating the original text, and has plans to publish the next edition.

John says that he hopes to make the first sections of the new edition available during 1997. He will be splitting the book into several sections, and updating one or two sections each year. The new (3rd.) edition will contain somewhere in the region of 10000 entries covering Civil, Mil, Diplo, Maritime, Ăero, Meteo, PTT, etc. Full listings of vessels of the major Navies of the world together with call signs and MARS c/s (if they are still going!), will also be included.

John asks that readers send him details of any utility addresses that they have. Even if you think that the address has been published before, it is always useful to get a recent confirmation of an address, and it is always better to be told something more than once than to be not told at all. John is active on the Internet (john.evans@uteshack.dem on.co.uk), or you can send details to me and I will forward them to John. Looking through the 2nd edition, it does contains some pictures of QSL cards from various stations, so maybe John would be interested in hearing about what kind of QSL cards you have received, in case they are suitable for inclusion in the next edition

Satellite TV News

Orbital Sightings......

Late September into October was generally a quiet month for activity across the Clarke Belt. ArabSat 2A at 26°E produced a flurry of excitement across Europe, offering both Ku (Telecom) and C-Band reception. Unfortunately, the Ku beams appeared to be spotted into the near/Middle East, as signal levels across Europe are low, but for those able to view C-Band, ArabSat has provided several good quality signals.

Reader Stathis Panagiotidis (Thesaloniki, Greece) comments that even in his region the Ku feeds are very weak, even when using the 15MHz bandwidth selection on his Pace MSS 138G receiver. He has recently re-equipped with the Pace, a Cambridge Gold Universal 0.7dB noise LNB and a 1m dish. Intelsat 707 at 1°W is still carrying greatly improved signal levels of Israeli TV2 and TV3 though the TV1 service is co-frequency with a D2MAC Scandinavian channel which renders the Israeli TV! less clear. The other new satellite now available at high quality in Greece is the Turksat 1C with 'Eurobeam' signals equal level to the Turkish spot beams.

Solar Outage occurs twice a year · during the Equinoxes and Autumn 1996 produced signal fallout during October week 2. At such times the sun tracks across the sky directly 'behind' the Clarke Belt and satellite dishes pointing at various birds in geostationary orbit along the Clarke Belt receive both the wanted satellite and unwanted solar radiation from the sun, as the sun tracks 'behind' the satellite. Often the radiation is sufficient to produce interference. John Locker (Wirral) calculated that on October 11th the sun outaged at the following times....

68.5°E @ 0653UTC; 28.5°E @ 0930; 7°E @ 1111; 21.5°W @ 1317; 45°W @ 1501.

At 1035 his sons were watching a football match on TV2 @ 1°W when the picture broke into boxes. At that time John worked out that Eutelsat II F3 @ 16°E should be into Outage and sure enough, the digital feed for the TV2 programming was carried via 16°E. Another confirmation of Solar Outage was at 1345UTC when CNN carried via Astra went into severe sparklies and snow. The Astra feed of CNN is carried via Intelsat 601 at 27.5°W in C-Band - and 1345 was the calculated time for Solar Outage at 27.5°W!

Fellow Clarke Belt punters will

have noticed the new Arabic JSC captions via Eutelsat II F3 @ 16°E, 11.080GHz horizontal, the caption repeating an alternative downlink via ArabSat 2A, 26°E at 12.521GHz. Checking out a new listing suggets that Qatar TV is using the 12.521GHz downlink.

QVC to most is the shopping, nonstop sales talking channel, there is an equivilent in the United States and October 5/6th saw an ambitious international outside broadcast (OB) stages for QVC (USA). Intelsat K was used on both days for outside broadcast linking between the 'States and Germany, the QVC sales team operating from the streets of Hesse with various European sales items. song and dance - German style - provided by appropriately garbed local musicians.

Backtracking to September 25th and Orion Atlantic 37.5°W carried a corporate offering, the launch of a new software programme for IBM the OS-2 - which seemed to offer the spoken word, word processing. Though aired in Europe at 1500CET, the San Francisco sourced offering was produced live at 0700 Pacific Coast Time and included early morning shots of the city, roads, etc. Expansive as the production was, unfortunately there has been no attempt to delay the audio path. As a result the picture lagged by almost half a second. This problem often occurs when the pictures pass through frame stores, probably at the OB truck output, then at the Earth Station input, again at their output, then at the receive site which if then followed by extensive terrestrial microwave circuits more frame stores may be introduced. Frame stores allow continuous pictures without sync. distortion should the signal path experience disturbance or source switching enroute. To ensure accurate picture/audio sync., it's normal to introduce digital audio delays within the system somewhere and the IBM event clearly had economised in this respect!

Quote of the month, heard on an Intelsat K (21.5°W) programme called *Inside Space Report*, September 25th in which Dr. Shannon Lucid, the MIR/Shuttle astronaut, returned back to Earth after six months in space - the presenter, trying to establish live voice contact between the studio and MIR, comments "I'm hearing clickage in my IFB". The IFB stands for interrupted foldback and is a programme feed from the remote location carrying just the remote signal input.

Dave Hawley (W London)

comments on the use of SIS signals (sound in syncs), a system for inserting audio information within the picture sync pulses - developed by the BBC in the early '70s (perhaps one of the first digital TV inventions!). The resultant signal when received on a conventional TV is of complete silence plus a wobbly picture that shakes to the carried audio information. A Dutch company manufacture a 'domestic' SIS decoder (often advertised as an EBU decoder) within a plastics box that both stabilises the picture and resolves passable audio - my own decoder produces a rather hard gritty audio with background hash. But in the world of news it's acceptable to sat-zapping enthusiasts. More recently several readers have commented on SIS pictures that carry audible sound i.e. the digital SIS and standard analogue subcarrier. These signals have proved impossible to stabilise with the Dutch EBU decoders, fortunately such dual audio feeds are rare! The two audio carriers will carry commentary + FX mix and a seperate FX track only.

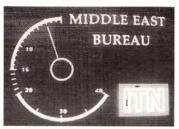
Golf tournaments seem to appear regularly on either Intelsat K East bound out of the United States or from within Europe via Orion 1 Atlantic @ 37.5°W. Roy Carman (Sandown, IoW) over the past few weeks has sighted numerous golfing extravaganzas including the Loch Lomond World International and the Trophee-Lancome (both at 12.585GHz vertical), this a busy transponder as a 1200UTC lunchtime sighting carried the BFES Business Television corporate programme feed. Over the past few weeks Roy has noted that PAS-3R @ 43°W has been carrying in analogue - colour bars +'Panamsat' identification though no programming has been seen. Check out 3R at 12.732GHz vertical. Finally, a satellite information

and news programme worth checking out on the 2nd Friday of each month is 'Dr DISH' via DFS Kopernikus 2 @ 28.5°E, 11.575GHz horizontal, audio 6.65MHz at 2100CET, 2000UTC time.

Correction....the November 1996 column carried a mistake, spotted by several eagle-eyed zappers - the top off-screen photograph shows the PM5544 test card from the Israeli AMOS-1 satellite at 4°W, it's not Intelsat 707! The long string of numbers on the card is the Budapest phone of the programme uplinking company that will be using the Eastern European footprint on Amos-1.



A gritty JCS test caption via Eutelsat 16°E (11.080GHz) also visible via ArabSat 2A at 26°E at 12.521GHz. Listed as Qatar TV (note - signal via obstructed path at Romsey).



ITN's Middle East Bureau, their VTR clock via Eutelsat II F4 @ 7°E.



MED-TV is a very strong signal via Intelsat 705 @ 18°W.



Unilateral feed for Rabat, Morocco from Atlanta, second hop via Eutelsat II F4 @ 7°E.



German broadcaster ARD with a feed from their Vienna studio.





DX Television

September had its rewards with Sporadic-E openings occurring on several days throughout the month, although the amount of activity failed to match that of August. The best day was the 8th with strong lateafternoon signals from Spain, Finland, Austria and Estonia.

However, tropospheric activity provided the main talking point with an impressive opening to Scandinavia on the 4th and 5th. Even the Pennines failed to stop signals from Norway penetrating the Birkenhead area!

Reception Reports

Ian Milton (Ryton, Tyne and Wear) reports plenty of Norwegian activity on September 3rd and 4th with NRK Band III signals received on channels E5 (Stord), E6 (Bjerkreim) and E8 (Bokn). By turning the aerial towards the west, Irish services from the Kippure transmitter (RTE-1 on channel E and Network-2

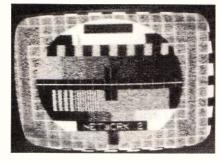


Fig. 1: RTE's 'Network-2' test card from the Kippure transmitter on channel H.

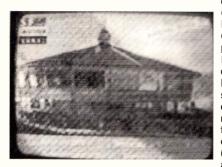


Fig. 2: Swiss TV's 'Weather Channel' service, received by Bob Brooks (South Wirral).

channel H), were present over a 10-day period. An off-screen photograph of the Network-2 PM5544 test card, taken at 0630UTC, is shown in **Fig. 1**.

Shaun Taylor (Howden, East Yorkshire) also saw RTE-1 programmes on channel E on September 4th. Reception was identified by the evening news and clock caption.

Andrew Jackson (Birkenhead) has submitted an impressive tropospheric log for September 4th and 5th with many German and Benelux transmitters listed. These include ARD-1 programmes from Germany on channels E7, E8, E9 and E11; ZDF, the second-network, was logged on channels E34 and E35. However, the most startling reception came from Norway with the commercial network TV-2 (not NRK-2) on channels E27, E37, E44 and E47. An unidentified lowpower NRK-1 relay was also noted on E41 during the event.

Andrew Burfield (Braintree, Essex) reports many UK transmitters during

the early September tropospheric lift, the best being Border TV on channel E29 from Caldbeck and Grampian TV from the Durris transmitter on channel E25. The latter signal swamped Yorkshire Television signals from Belmont for well over 30 minutes.

On September 4th, **Peter Barber** (Coventry) identified Band III signals from

RTL Luxembourg on channel E7 (Dudelange), RTBF-1 Belgium on channel E8 (Wavre) and NED-1 programmes from the Netherlands on channel E7 (Markelo). Peter encountered several Sporadic-E openings during the month with signals from Portugal (RTP-1 on channel E3), Spain (TVE-1 on channels E2 and E3) and Estonia (ETV on R2) on the 8th, Italy (RAI UNO and TVA, both on channel IA) on the 21st, Spain E4 and Portugal E3 on

the 27th and Spain E3 and Italy IA on the 28th. **Tom Crane** (Hawkwell, Essex) also noted the Italian opening on the 21st with RAI UNO signals on 53.760 MHz (channel IA) at 0850UTC.

FM Reports

On September 4th, Andrew Jackson identified France Info on 105.2MHz and 106.8MHz, Radio France 'Cherbourg' 100.7, Radio 1 'Hulsberg' Holland 105.3 and Radio FFR Germany on 105.1MHz. There were also many unidentified German stations throughout the band. **George Garden**

(Edinburgh) heard 'Midlands (Edinburgh) heard 'Midlands R3' at 103.4MHz on the 6th while on holiday on the island of Gigha just west of the Mull of Kintyre. According to the World Radio TV Handbook, this is from the Tullamore transmitter in the centre of Eire and has an e.r.p. of 1.2kW. On the 14th, **Mike Gaskin** (Launceston, Cornwall) noted RTE 2FM on 91.3MHz from the Kippure (Dublin) transmitter.

Andrew Burfield (Braintree) logged various UK ILR f.m. stations during early September. These included Lincs FM (102.2MHz), Broadland (102.4MHz), Southern FM (102.4MHz) and 2-Ten (102.9MHz).

Light Interference

Shaun Taylor (Howden) comments that channel R1 has been plagued by interference which resembles two sets of sharply defined black and white horizontal bands across the screen. These are present only during the early evening for an hour or so. His description sounds remarkably like interference from a nearby faulty fluorescent light fitting. The dark winter nights should make it easier to track down.

Less Interference

Stephen Michie (Bristol) has noticed that the reception of

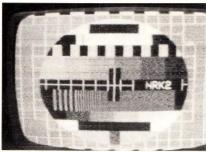


Fig. 3: The new NRK-2 PM5534 test card received at u.h.f. by Ian Milton (Ryton).

the Slovakian PM5544 test card from Bratislava on channel R2 is clearer this year with much less patterning now that fewer f.m. stations are using the old 62-72MHz f.m. band.

Dual-Standard TV

After hearing German, Spanish and Russian TV sound on his scanner, **David Johnston** (Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh) decided to take the plunge and receive pictures. A 15-year-old dualstandard Ferguson TV has been pressed into service, fed from a 5-element Band I antenna. Results have been



Fig. 4: The Hamburg TV tower (Germany), visited by Nick Brown (Rugby).

encouraging with test cards received from Finland, Sweden and Denmark plus watchable programmes from Spain and Portugal. Perfect vision and sound reception was possible over a long period on one occasion. As David comments, 'I really couldn't accept that it was happening!".

Weather TV

Part of Swiss TV's weatherchannel transmission was seen by **Bob Brooks** (South Wirral) earlier this season.



Fig. 6: One from the archives! A special festive version of the BBC-2 Test Card "F" radiated on Christmas Day, 1988.

Cameras continually scan various high-altitude tourist spots and relay live pictures and weather data for transmission via cable and local terrestrial transmitters. Fig. 2 shows the revolving Schilthorn restaurant in the Berner Oberland (which, incidentally, was blown to bits in the James Bond film, On Her Majesty's Secret Service. But don't worry - it was all done by special effects so you can still sip a coffee in the restaurant!). The picture was received from the DRS Bantiger (Bern) transmitter on channel E2.

Poor Season

Peter Barber (Coventry) has carefully studied the duration of openings during the 1996 Sporadic-E season and, like so many of us, has concluded that it was not a particularly good year. By coincidence, lan Johnson (Bromsgrove) has been examining the average m.u.f. (maximum useable frequency) of the various openings over a fouryear period and finds that the 1996 season has produced the lowest average monthly set of m.u.f.s.

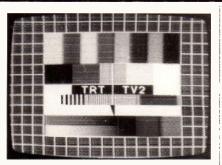


Fig. 5: Turkish FuBK test card radiated via the second network.

Service Information

Sweden: Text pages precede the Swedish SVT-1 PM5534 test card according to

Stephen Michie (Bristol). Colour bars without identification are also shown. Over the next five years, a new digital terrestrial TV network is due to be established throughout the country. Estonia: The Estonian news programme identifies itself as 'AK' (Aktull Kamera). Stephen Michie saw this during a Sporadic-E opening at 1645UTC on September 8th via the Tallinn transmitter on channel R2.

Norway: The new Norwegian NRK-2 network officially commenced on August 31st. The following transmitters are already operational:-Salten E33 1kW, Skien E34 1kW, Oslo E40 20kW, Mosvik E41 5kW, Stavanger E41 1kW, Bangsberget E47 2kW, Stord E50 1kW and Bergen E53 5kW. The powers quoted are t.r.p.; the e.r.p.s will be considerably higher.

Test transmissions from NRK-2 were noted by lan Milton (Ryton) towards the end of August on channels E53 and E41 (see **Fig. 3**).

Keep On Writing!

Please send DXTV reception reports, equipment news, offscreen photographs and general information to arrive by the 3rd of the month to:- Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE22 4FS, England.

Peter Bond c/o SWM Editorial Offices

All Change?

Considering previous comments in *SWM* and from the correspondence I have received in the past month, there is obviously some concern amongst readers regarding the future of the military airbands and the possibility of 'future proofing', impending purchases of new wideband radios. Because of the evident concern shown in these letters I have decided to use part of this month's column to discuss this matter in more detail

Several years ago, a government report suggested that spacing between channels should be reduced to 12.5kHz or 8.33kHz spacing. Also, it was proposed that parts of the military airband be allocated to civil use. The current situation is that the introduction of 8.33kHz spacing will be brought in by the International Civil Aviation Organisation on the 1st January 1998, with the UK adopting this policy one year later.

My personal opinion is that having seen the on-going problems that resulted from the introduction of London Control frequencies in the 136 - 137MHz range two years ago, any such proposed spacing changes of this type would increase those problems tenfold. I am doubtful whether the hardware financing, the sophistication of equipment or the general enthusiasm of the aviation industry would be sufficient to bring in these changes without at least a five year lead time. They may well introduce the new spacing, but that doesn't necessarily mean that any new frequencies away from the current 25kHz spacing, will be allocated for some time.

The reallocation of other military bands, such as 225 - 240MHz has been under review for well over two years. NATO in Europe now seems certain to reallocate this portion of the band to civil use, but as far as I am aware, there are no firm dates for this to happen in the UK. At present there are approximately 60 frequencies in use that would need to be moved to free up the 225 - 240MHz band.

The 'future proofing' of new radios for this spacing is currently a non-event. The manufacturers of radio equipment will have to introduce 8.33kHz spacing on any new receivers and as far as I am aware there are currently none on the market that can achieve this. Even the new, top of the range Icom IC-R8500 which has a very flexible facility for you to select your own spacing anywhere between 0.5 and 199.5kHz, cannot select 8.33kHz as the frequency must end in a five as the radio is programmed for 0.5kHz steps only. AOR, Icom, Yupiteru et al, if you are reading this please take note!!!

All Change Again!

The other letters I have received regarding future changes, refer to the dates of mass changes to the currently allocated u.h.f. airband frequencies. For those of you who have joined the hobby in the last few years I will expand further. Every five years or so, the powers that be have made a mass change to all the current frequencies used by military



airfields and air traffic control centres. To say the least, this has caused some concern amongst those within the hobby.

Having spoken to several knowledgeable sources it seems that the last such changes were in 1982, 1987 and the last in 1992. If memory serves me correctly, the 1992 change took place in May - Who can remember Mildenhall Tower using 262.6, 243.3 or 250.0, all of which have been used since 1980? Theoretically, the next change may be in the spring of next year, but unfortunately I do not have a crystal ball that can predict if that is to be the case. Before the last change, there was very little advance notice, (just a few days), so with a five week lead time for my copy to be with the Editor it is unlikely that I would be able to put any dates in SWM, except belatedly. If any advance information does become known, I will keep you all informed. Alternatively, does anyone out there know something I don't?

Frequency Focus

From the September 'Scanning' column, 259.8 has been identified as a Air/Ground tactical operations frequency, used by NATO aircraft operating from Yeovilton. Mike M. from Croydon heard **376.55** in use whilst on holiday in Tintagel, North Cornwall. It was a weak signal but he thinks this might be a Culdrose frequency - can anyone confirm this? And from October's frequency exchange **274.325** is a Royal Navy Air to Ship frequency. Falcon 20s, using the callsign **Broadway** can often be heard on this.

Autumn Exercises

I have had three reports regarding aircraft heard during the period of the Brilliant Invader and Northern lights exercises, including a detailed report from Keith in Northern Ireland. Hear are some brief details of their notes with more to follow next month. (Not all aircraft were connected with the exercises).

Northern UK frequencies in regular use during this period were: London Military 231.625. Scottish Military 134.3, 134.475, 249.475, 252.475, 259.175, 259.725, 259.775, 268.575, 268.925, 292.675. Tactical 231.25, 242.3, 272.075, 290.375, 364.2, 374.25.

Tornados from 5 Sqn. were noted on several occasions using the callsign 'Carbon Formation', they were heard refuelling with VC-10 tankers calling Tartan 31/33 under the control of Buchan radar. Hammer 31, lead a flight of four 48 FW F-15Es on an airfield attack on West Freugh and then on through some active Danger Areas. Mildenhall based 7 SOS MC-130E Talon 66, linked up with Quid 67 (KC-135R) in refuelling area ARA - 10 using the boom frequency 296.4. A 15 (R) Squadron Tornado, calling Baton 3 was heard making an emergency return to Lossiemouth using the distress call PAN PAN PAN. Good report Keith - More on the exercises next month.

Airband

The tables, or rather, lenses, are turned! Responding to Ernest Marrows (Grimsby) in September, Chris kindly allowed me to photograph her while enjoying our holiday. Unfortunately, the marine Lynx (in front of which she is standing) wasn't available to take us to the resort!

Follow-Ups and Foul-Ups

Talking of holidays, I discovered that the Editor's computer can't speak French. Each time I put in the French for 'Roger' (eg. October page 60) the computer prints an underscore instead of a c with cedilla accent.

No holiday for **Brian Taylor** (Chobham), but an interesting experience nonetheless. He's hoping to take the flight radio exam, just as **Nigel Haslop** (Cambridge) did in the October issue. Good luck to you and **Mrs. B.** (Isle of Man) who continues her previously-reported flying lessons in Florida (where it's cheaper). Early spring is recommended as the July and August winds make training difficult.

What helicopters did **Roger Thorneywell** (Garston) see (August issue)? A reader living nearby recognises the description of the Sikorsky MH-53J of USAF, based at Mildenhall. I'm told that serials 70-1625 and -1626 were seen visiting various sites in the area. Now that's my idea of a good day out!

'Charlie' (September) could also mean 'Correct' (according to **Colin Nixon** from Stornoway). It's unofficial: would pilots please stop it, the rest of us are getting confused!

More information on Air France Concordes (September) from **Andy Higginbotham** (Bodmin). They can work 126.075 (Berry Head/Land's End sector) and Brest 133.0 (sector QU above FL340) or 133.475 (sector QS FL195-340), also Shannon 131.15MHz (Cork sector). Air France 002 works Shanwick 5.649MHz around 0808-0827Z, finds **Len Woolley** (Bude).

Len's information is filed on a computer database. At present he's re-organising this and will let me know when it's ready (see also last month's issue). **Derrick Hine** (Andover) has researched the Concorde fleets and found that Air France keep six type 101 examples and British Airways have seven type 102 machines.

Information Sources

I'm pleased to announce the release of Airband Factsheet Issue 5. It's more than just an update. There has been so much interest in supersonic routes recently that I thought it about time a chart was available. Well, the information's published but not as an easy-toread chart. I've produced my own version. The Factsheet now comes with the supersonic routes chart but at the expense of it taking up two A4 sheets (the extra weight only matters if ordering by airmail).

An explanation about the charts. Concorde operates a cruise/climb profile and so is cleared for a level band rather than one fixed flight level. Also, some decelleration points are further away from land in winter (November to February) than summer (March to October) as the sonic boom travels further in the colder air and would otherwise cause a nuisance. Thanks to Roger Preston (Rickmansworth) and Bob Burdick (Connecticut) for helping with supersonic information. Perhaps my charts will dispel the idea that supersonic route SO is mysterious, Bob?

To receive the latest copy, send a self-addressed envelope to hold the A4 document, postage paid (IRCs if from abroad), to the Editorial Offices in Broadstone (NOT to me as I don't have a photocopier!). Remember, the *Factsheet* tells you where to obtain basic information such as official frequency lists. All this and the first supersonic routes chart issued for enthusiasts. Not bad for the price of a stamp!

Sorry to move on to a sour note. First, please note that ALL mail must be **fully** stamped or else I pay double out of my own



Christine Mlynek with Lynx Helicopter. Godfrey Manning.

pocket. Also, we columnists work in our spare (what's that?) time. My 'phone number should only be called when you've no choice. Otherwise, please write for basic enquiries. A first-class letter usually arrives overnight. Enough said.

Procedures

Inside information from LATCC now. A reader explains that the Flight Information Service (FIS) is under-provided because they have to release a fully-qualified radar controller from duty to operate it (even though there's no radar). Also, the new *en-route* centre at Swanwick, Fareham, will require more radar controllers but fewer air traffic assistants (that's automation for you).

A deal has been struck. Experienced assistants will be trained as FIS officers; it's promotion, their jobs are saved and I wish my informant all the best for this new rôle. I'm left

wondering if the reader in question will be paid the same as the fully qualified staff who are being replaced, or is it a way of filling the post at a lower grade? | hope they

pay you well for the extra responsibility!

The London FIS is on 124.6, 124.75, 125.475 and 134.7MHz (topographical charts show the individual sectors, for availability see Airband Factsheet). This explains one of the frequencies that P. J. Salisse (Highgate) asks about. In fact, the transmissions are sometimes relayed from more than one site and the different relay frequencies are slightly staggered so as to avoid mutual interference. It's quite possible that 124.6MHz would be more clearly received 5kHz lower in some areas because of this.

What coverage is expected (eg. 124.6)? **M. Dendle** (Leicester) wonders if aircraft as low as 3000ft altitude can be heard by ground stations within a reasonable range. Yes! Outside the most mountainous terrain in the UK, LATCC expects that this is the lowest practical limit for coverage by, say, 121.5MHz (distress frequency). The radar transponder sometimes works lower.

Other frequencies that PJS asks me to identify are as follows. Airways (giving the appropriate Area Control Centre): 136.075 Paris, 136.4 London and 136.45MHz Brest Sector KU. Company operations: 136.8 Kestrel (Airtours), 136.85 Britannia and 136.875MHz Monarch. Finally, USAF military call SLAM could be any of A10 or F15 fighters or their associated E3 airborne warning/control aircraft.

I still haven't seen any details of Sheffield City Airport but local resident **J. Barker** sites it to the west of the M1 motorway



Pic 2: Boeing Stearman. Christine Mlynek

between junctions 33 and 34. I can tell JB that UK balloons were on 129.9, now 122.475, but European ones have 122.25MHz instead.

Rescue!

The two Rescue Co-ordination Centres (run by the military, as distinct from the Coastguard) are at Plymouth and Kinloss. As far as I know, the work is divided between them but I'm not sure where the north/south boundary lies - though **F. J. Hermann** (Hull) would like to know. On h.f. the radio coverage is dependent on propagation, anyway.

I listed rescue helicopter callsigns in October, but it now appears that Brawdy is no longer operational (sorry not to have a note of the reader who pointed this out). The Coastguard have placed an air-sea rescue contract with the private commercial operator Bristow's. Why this is cheaper than a public-funded service I don't know - the costs are the same but the taxpayer has the added burden of the commercial operator's profit margin. Can anyone explain? Coastguard IJ (actually G-BDIJ) is at Lee-on-Solent with HL (G-BBHL) at Portland. On task, the callsigns become Coastguard Rescue IJ etc. Operations are controlled on marine channel 0 (156.0MHz f.m.) and 135.65MHz airband.

The Sikorsky S-61N still can't

be beaten in this role. Current equipment includes auto-hover that the winchman can operate to accurately position the aircraft, also infra-red for searching for hot bodies in a cold sea.

Frequency & Operational News

AIC 98/1996 from the CAA reminds us that Machrihanish is now in private hands and has been renamed Campbeltown, the ICAO locator changes to EGEC (was EGQJ).

New airways sector allocations are described in *AIC* 100/1996 and for full details (with a chart) you need a copy. Once again, *Airband Factsheet* tells you where to get one from. The changes apply to airspace roughly between the Trent and Dean Cross beacons, above FL200. The three new sectors will be controlled on 118.775, 129.1, 131.05 and 135.575MHz. Doesn't 118.775 sound familiar? See last month's column. At last we've found out what it's for!

More AIP amendments courtesy of **Martin Sutton** (CAA). If readers want to inspect the AIP for themselves, your local flying club or aerodrome should have an up-to-date copy. The old Beccles heliport now has a licensed aerodrome, Air/Ground 134.6MHz. Blackpool now 119.95 (was 135.95MHz). London City now has one a.t.i.s. on 127.95MHz. Perth/Scone has an Aerodrome Traffic Zone again.

On the oil and gas rigs, Alwyn (East Shetland Basin) and Dunbar Platform both now 130.2 (were 122.35MHz). Changed n.d.b. frequencies: Lancelot Platform (LNL) now 403.5 (was 392kHz); Pickerill B (PSL) now 431 (was also 392kHz). As these are weak beacons, they might challenge the students of propagation amongst you.

On airways: new reporting points are KARNO and GODAL. Withdrawn reporting points: ANKER, FETLA, KILBA, SELSI, THORN. N862 is a new route replacing N863. UL1 is renamed UL607 and UT9 is now UN609 (both oceanic area). Other new

Abbreviations

routes: Y98, Y99 and UY98, UY99. UN863 is altered, UN862 extended. From Twickenham, *AVC* explains that UA251 is replaced by the new UN862.

The text of *AIP* amendments is lengthy and I have had to summarise. If you need details of a particular item, eg. the location of a reporting point or airway, write to me and I'll fill in the gaps.

The next three deadlines (for topical information) are December 13, January 17 and February 14. Replies always appear in this column and it is regretted that no direct correspondence is possible. Genuinely urgent information/enquiries: 0181-958

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AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
a.t.i.s.	automatic terminal information service
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
FL	flight level
f.m.	frequency modulation
ft	feet
h.f.	high frequency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
kHz	kilohertz
LATCC	London Area & Terminal Control Centre
MHz	megahertz
n.d.b.	non-directional beacon
z	Zone (Universal Co-ordinated





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Scanning

Firstly, merry Christmas and happy New Year to all those who read this but especially to those who have, over the years, contributed to the column. I'd ask you to keep the info coming and to make sure that all your scanning news is sent in. Thanks too, to each of those I've formed a postal friendship with, and who regularly write and telephone your support and comments are extremely valuable. You're too many to mention but you know who you are. Thanks!

Folk Devils

Right! Let's kick off with something of interest to all of us, old and new alike, and directed at us with the usual misinformation surrounding the hobby and its presentation as the tool of us folkdevils and eavesdroppers! Taken from the September issue of The Police Review in an article entitled 'Probationers' Skills Shop. Week 36 Mobile 'phone Crime' by Patrick Hook. In an article which showed, as its illustrating photo three Realistic 10-channel handheld scanners, Mr. Hook reports on how a £200 scanner can be used to get the ESN - Electronic Serial Number and the MIN -Mobile Identity Number of your average analogue mobile 'phone. Now, from a journalists point of view, it's quite a catchy piece and well researched. It's just a pity that the overall article failed to state that a scanner - whatever its price - cannot on its own get anything other than the displayed frequency and most certainly cannot get the MIN nor ESN of anything! Arguably, it can be used in tandem with an interface and a specialist reader to access these things - but then that's the preserve of the criminal mind and not that of your average user of a hand-held scanner.

Realities Of Mobile 'phone Crime

What makes me angry is that the FCS - Federation of Communications Services - are advising the Police of the realities of mobile 'phone crime, and together with such august bodies as the Home Office, the DTI and the Association Of Chief Police Officers, are asking that the Government do the following:

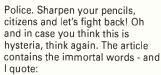
1 - Change the

Telecommunications Act 1984 to make possession and supply of scanning equipment an offence.

2 - Increase the maximum penalty for offences under the Act to 5 years imprisonment to create

a power of arrest. 3 - Provide Police with Search and Seize Powers.

4 - Ask dealers - compel is the word used - to create records showing an audit trail of their stock. In Joe Bloggs' speak, that is names, addresses and telephone numbers of you - the buyer - his hand listening to Heathrow Control - unlike the hard-pressed rep. clogging it down a 'B Road' getting his next order in from 'Megastores' for 89000 cardboard boxes while cruising at 65 m.p.h. Oh, I've seen them. Most of us have. I wonder, what's done about people like that - or have you a blanket amnesty for these poor targets of the criminal fraternity? The mobile user - the hard pressed and always targeted fixture of the warped criminal mind? Seems to me that the



"What usually happens is that equipment known as scanners (sic) are either bought or stolen from specialist radio shops. This equipment costs around £200 and with a little bit of know-how can be programmed to obtain the ESN and MIN....of an analogue telephone set."

Read 'em and weep, good people. I think we're being targeted unfairly. What do you think?

Enough Of The Misery!

From **PC** of Manchester comes the news that he's been DXing with his scanner above 30MHz and through 48 to 74MHz. As a result he's had continental TV sound when in w.b.f.m. During Sporadic Es, he has heard Katowice in Poland for example and - the good news - you don't need specialist

equipment to follow it! According to PC, the set's own telescopic is enough. He's also heard the Soviet MIR space station on 143.625 n.f.m. Who said it's not a real hobby? PC also reports the following heard:

468.79375 Radio City Eye in the sky.

468.74375 Red Rose Eye. 468.69375 Piccadilly Eye. PC tells me the same aircraft is

used - with the three different frequencies downloaded to each studio. As well as this, he tells me that traffic jam news doesn't come via the aircraft as is thought - but via an observer in the studio who has a relay from elsewhere!

He asks what frequency is this, heard in Greater Manchester -141.08125. He knows that it's studio Outside Broadcast - but from and to where?

A letter from **Alan Burnett-Provan** in Wooton Wawen reports that he hears a great deal on his PRO-2006 with an antenna cut for UK CB and a $3\lambda/4$ at that! Alan has been monitoring ground stations as far afield as Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Leicestershire plus Shropshire and Oxfordshire! Most are low band v.h.f. in the 70MHz portion but his Berkshire

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996



which makes it easy for your door to be taken off its hinges if there are 'reasonable grounds' for assuming you are operating/acting illegally.

According to the article, six constabularies have a specialist unit in existence with powers to combat mobile 'phone crime.

Nice one, Mr. Hook! Very nice work. In fact, your article is misleading to anyone with no knowledge of scanners - like your average bobby on the beat and I presume that the picture used is of one of these deadly machines which rip off mobile users? Picture the scene. Sun Hill Nick and Bob Cryer talking to the crew: Listen up lads, this is the enemy! If you see one of these - do the geezer!

As a scanner owner who also owns a car, may I ask what the Police are doing about those absolute asses who drive powerful cars and talk on their mobile 'phone at the same time? I mean, your average scanner user isn't likely to lose control of his scanner while listening to it when out walking, is he? He or she isn't going to create an RTA, are they? No mother and child are liable to be killed, maimed or disfigured by the anorak with an MVT-7000 in industry is losing money because of their inability to maintain secure communications networks and - rather than invest in new technology and thus shoot prices up to the point where we all revert to the glass mirror and a sunny day - go around recruiting the government and the law to their cause. Well, on behalf of those scanner owners I've spoken to, I've got a message for you.

Get a life. What's more, let's see the Police used effectively and prosecuting users of 'phones who do drive and yak at the same time. The danger to the public is caused by the pressure to have to keep in touch and that isn't going to come from the average scanner user. I think every scanner owner who is out driving and who is cut up, overtaken, put in a dangerous position or otherwise hassled by the madman talking with one hand on the wheel who has no regard for other users - because it isn't his car after all - should report the make, colour, time and location to the local Police. Then, maybe, we will see crime put in proportion. That's what it is after all. An offence under the Road Traffic Act - and, as responsible citizens, it's our duty to assist the

Ambulance on 166.6125 and Hereford and Worcester on 166.4750 are examples of a good system! Mind you, he has a magnetic mount on his outside heating oil tank so that must be a damned good ground plane to say the least!

UK Scanner News

Now, Internet fans stand by! If you're not into UK Scanner News yet, get set! A letter from the organiser, Paul Jones, tells me that you can join the list server and access the very best frequencies etcetera via the 'net as follows:

To subscribe: EURO-SCANNERrequest@pegasus.ch with the message SUBSCRIBE EURO-SCANNER.

The Web site is

http://www.termcon.demon.co .uk/

Paul is a serious monitor, and uses the following at his set-up. An AR3000A, AR8000, PRO-2006 and for h.f. an AR7030 and JRC NRD-525. He runs this lot through a log periodic, a 2m/70cm collinear and long wires. His interests are airband and police/pmr. If your interests are scanner or h.f., then this is the place to be! Having seen an example of the stuff produced what can I tell you? I'm

impressed! I'm also impressed that there is an ever-growing subscriber list at this site - which says it all, really. From Warwick,

SH, sends in some interesting frequencies for the Derbyshire area worth trying elsewhere by the way in case a local squad have a setup on the frequencies given. The Derby 'Flying Squad' hospital, that is - is on: 166.8125/171.6125 with the base callsigns ZULU and the vehicles two range rovers -

being ZULU 1 & 2 respectively. They can also be heard via Centracom on 164.5250 and 160.0250. SH also goes on to tell me

that the traffic spotter 'plane in the Derby and Nottingham area has changed frequency and can now be found on 468.84375 with a studio talkback on 141,11875.



sure! In the meantime, keep the scanning pieces and letters coming in. I'm currently back on the telescopics and set whips due to a move into a flat but I'm still hanging in! Any manufacturer wishing to review their products on anything to do with scanners - including new sets but preferably hand-helds - do get in touch via the office. You're guaranteed a less-technical but honest end-user appraisal.

Keep the UFO and message interception issues going. If you've seen or heard anything then get in touch.

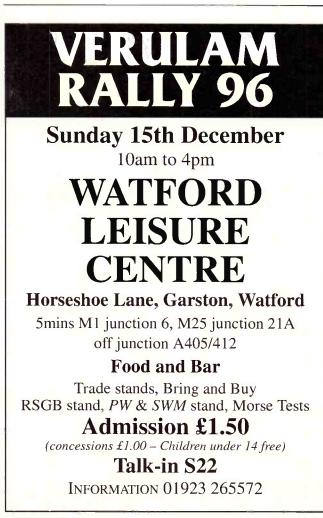
Mil Air

Lastly, I

Good luck to Peter with the 'Mil Air' column too - I hope you get as much gen as I did from the listeners who made it worthwhile and extremely interesting. Thank's to all those who made the column excellent in that respect.

Have a good Christmas and a brilliant New Year! I hope you get the kit you wanted and not some socks darned by Auntie Gladys again. However, if you do sight something in the sky around Christmas Eve - don't tell me. If, however, he's on the mobile 'phone....!

73s and catch you down the log sometime!



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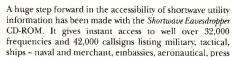
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The 'Weather Channel' saw its first day on ASTRA in early October as part of the Sky Multichannels package. I am not a weather fanatic, but I watched the programmes for half-an-hour. They showed satellite pictures, described as the "latest", but which were actually hours old, and I sat bemused while they told the audience that the west country was getting heavy downpours. In fact, Devon and Cornwall were enjoying clear skies and sunshine - as seen on images from METEOSAT-5 which showed the weather front had passed by earlier that morning. I could not help wondering whether, even as professionals, they had access to the live data which we take for granted.

A number of 'Info' readers have gained some level of access to the Internet, (at least E-mail access,) through their place of work. This has had two effects on 'Info'; the numbers of people sending correspondence by E-mail has risen significantly, and the Kepler mailing lists (beginning and midmonth) have declined slightly. Pictures still arrive in hard-copy form and on disk, so there is little likelihood of a shortage of contributions. More 'foreign' mail arrives via the Internet than was the case a few months ago.

Current WXSATs

Although METEOR 3-5 provides us with a strong signal during its passes across Britain, the images received by my system are degraded by a marginal loss of picture synchronisation. The NOAAs and recent METEOR-3 series WXSATs use a (normally) stable 2.4kHz sub-carrier on to which the image data is modulated. Decoding hardware/software extracts this image data and presents it as a perfectly synchronised image, as long as the frequency of the sub-carrier remains stable. My suspicions are that METEOR 3-5's sub-carrier is drifting somewhat. One way to

avoid this problem is to use software which references a fixed point in the image for synchronisation, instead of using the sub-carrier. Consequently, I reverted to the 'nonsynchronous' option within my software in order to produce a stable image. The





drawback is that image

presentation then includes more of the side-calibration markers instead of the complete image display. Those with access to electronic test gear can examine the sub-carrier frequency to check its stability.

As announced by EUMETSAT, METEOSAT-6 was brought into active service around 22 October as the imaging WXSAT. METEOSAT-5 undergoes periodic maintenance, during which it does not scan the earth. Images from METEOSAT-6 are then processed at the ground station but re-broadcast from METEOSAT-5, hence the change in the header information shown on each image.

Letters and Pictures

Peter Schoen of Germany actively monitors NOAA h.r.p.t. telemetry and sent several laser printouts, from which I have selected Fig. 1. This is from the channel two (visible-light) sensor, recorded some months ago. Peter monitors a.p.t. (the normal v.h.f. transmissions) as well as the high resolution transmissions.

One ex-patriot 'Info' reader wrote from Kuala Lumpur in Malasia, to tell me of his unusual experiences trying to set-up a WXSAT station. His YU3UMV framestore survived the journey, and connects to his Malaysian TV set. Initial attempts at reception involved a turnstile aerial on the balcony, connected to a Dartcom receiver feeding the framestore. Because of the location within the multi-story block of flats, he planned to go mobile, so invested in JVFAX to interface with a laptop PC. For those unfamiliar with this type of set-up, JVFAX is software which decodes suitably processed a.p.t. signals when fed from a WXSAT receiver. An interface between the receiver and computer is needed, and can be purchased from UK suppliers. With the software and hardware arriving safely, our ex-pat discovered that he needed a power and phono plug

Fig. 1: Italy -NOAA-14 h.r.p.t. from Peter Schoen.

to make the unit function. There are no shops or mail order facilities in Kuala Lumpur! Eventually he found the Malaysian Radio Spares outlet was able to help.

The poor receiving location meant that he received little usable signal, but a "screenful" of

unsynchronised METEOR 2-21 (on 137.85MHz) was received on 5 October between 0904-0920. Cloud detail on METEOR WXSATSs is distinct; land is difficult to identify without image enhancement. After considering all the problems involved in trying to successfully receive the polar orbiters from such an unfavourable location, he finally decided to go for a geostationary satellite instead! With GMS-5 parked a few degrees east of south, I trust that our distant reader may yet have success.

Images of hurricane Fran obtained by the GOES-E WXSAT (currently GOES-8), and broadcast by METEOSAT-5 in the LZ slot, were collected by George Newport of Canterbury - see Fig. 2. The sequence of four images was taken on 1, 4, 5 and 6th September, showing the development and movement of Fran during this period. The image from 4 September has become a classic reproduced elsewhere because of the clear shape of the central swirl.

A few years ago, a ship was in the news by virtue of having caught fire in the western Mediterranean Sea. It released huge plumes of smoke and, to my surprise, the METEOSAT C03 format had sufficient resolution to reveal this. Another instance of the 'grandstand view', this time of an erupting volcano in Iceland, appeared in an image received from NOAA-12 by I. J. Curtress of Cheltenham.

WXSAT image transmissions - the move to LRPT

NOAA's Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) service currently provides

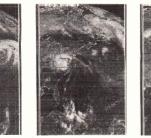
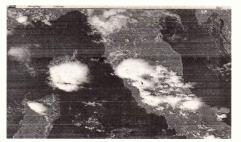


Fig. 2: Hurricane Fran.



continuous, unencrypted broadcasts of environmental data to direct broadcast users, both amateur and professional. throughout the world. Transmission of this environmental data is done by way of digital and analogue broadcasts, called High **Resolution Picture Transmission** (h.r.p.t.) and Automatic Picture Transmission (a.p.t.), respectively. These are the transmissions currently received in the 1.7GHz and 137MHz bands. The nature of the 137MHz-band signal has not changed significantly since its inception back in the 1960s, despite enormous advances in electronics and satellite development. This is going to change.

The demands of the Mobile Satellite Service community for frequency allocations in the 137 138 MHz range, illustrates the continuous struggle between NOAA and the private sector for use of this band. Changes in the VHF spectrum are currently under development for use on U.S. and European polar-orbiting environmental satellites starting in late 2001.

During the next 15 years, NOAA plans a cooperative venture with the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), to share in the global environmental monitoring of the Earth and near-Earth space environment. Both organisations plan to share space assets, such as instrumentation, on each other's satellite missions. Currently, NOAA-12 provides morning imagery and NOAA-14 provides afternoon imagery. Under the new plan, NOAA will provide one satellite constellation (the morning NOAAs) in the year 2002, and EUMETSAT provide the other.

LRPT - The Low Rate Picture Transmission Service

Earlier this year NOAA communicated with many APT users to identify their concerns over the new broadcast link. This dialogue identified many concepts concerning LRPT. "The results of the survey have yielded important information that will be used to formulate the basic structure of the LRPT data stream and help to design a system to satisfy the needs of the direct broadcast community". This last sentence (in quotes) is copied from an article by H James Silva which was presented at the June POES seminar, and showed that the final

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

format and content of LRPT telemetry had not been determined as at June.

The goal for the future digital LRPT imagery service is to provide higher quality imagery than current a.p.t. by reducing spatial resolution to 1km and increasing the number of channels to three, while being constrained to the current data bandwidth allocation of 72kb.p.s. To achieve this goal, an imaging data compression technique is proposed which will reduce the LRPT raw data rate by a factor of eight.

WXSAT LRPT Image

Decompression Software One concern of a.p.t. users (users currently receiving 137MHz-band images) is the availability of software and hardware to decompress the imagery at the LRPT receiving station. EUMETSAT and NOAA are contemplating supplying the necessary decompression software to all registered direct broadcast users via electronic mail or by regular mail (if appropriate). Since there are over 1000 potential users of LRPT, this proposal would constitute a logistical problem. The idea of distributing the decompression software should be presented to the World Meteorological Organisation for their review.

LRPT ground stations will utilise a receive antenna which can be a circular polarised or omnidirectional Yagi. Both class of antenna will be able to receive the LRPT image requiring a bit rate of 72kb.p.s. Additional requirements will be imposed on the designers of the communications subsystem for the METOP satellites.

Final LRPT Picture Format Near

To meet the scheduled launch of METOP-1 in late 2001, all LRPT system requirements have to be defined by autumn 1996 so that the spacecraft contractor can begin the manufacturing process. The need to compress data before its transmission to users, resulted in the study of different compression methods. After considerable debate over who possessed the better data compression technology, NASA acknowledged that LRPT should use the international standard JPEG system for compressing the imagery. JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group. It is

designed for compressing either full-colour or grey-scale images of natural, real-world scenes. JPEG is a lossy compression scheme.

Frequencies

The 1992 World Radio Administrative Conference (WARC) authorised a new system of satellite communications - the Mobile Satellite Service - to use part of the 137-138 MHz band that has been used for over 20 years by NOAA and Russian weather satellites for direct broadcasting The Mobile Service Orbcom, a subsidiary of Orbital Sciences Corporation, was granted part of this spectrum. The license from the FCC in 1993 is for a full system of little Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites. These provide low cost, two-way data messaging services and position determination, much like the GPS systems.

The mobile satellite service has been authorised primary allocation in the 137.175-137.825MHz and 137-137.025MHz bands. For this reason, NOAA frequency allocation managers have suggested that NOAA and EUMETSAT designers of the new LRPT link build a system with carrier frequencies of 137.1 and 137.9125MHz. These new frequencies allow enough bandwidth separation (150kHz) without interference from Orbcom or any other Mobile Satellite Service (MSS).

The danger of out-of-band emissions by Orbcom downlinks and the possible interference these may have on the direct broadcasts of the a.p.t. and LRPT services is real. NOAA is particularly worried over sharing the 137.175 -137.825MHz band with the mobile satellite service during the period prior to LRPT when NOAA satellites are still transmitting a.p.t. signals at 137.5 and 137.62MHz.

LRPT Receivers

Within a few years we can expect to move to LRPT receivers, so with this in mind, I asked Jerry Dahl of OFS WeatherFAX for some preliminary information about his recently advertised LRPT receivers. He told me that the new OFS production receiver is packaged on a small card - a few tens of mm in size and 10mm thick, with both sides fitted with surface mounted parts. Being computer controlled, it can receive all a.p.t. and LRPT frequencies from 135-145MHz. Derivative receivers can be designed to cover any part of the

Frequencies

NOAA-14 transmits a.p.t. on 137.62MHz NOAA-12 transmits a.p.t. on 137.50MHz NOAAs transmit beacon data on 137.77 or 136.77MHz METEOR 3-5 (or 2-21) use 137.85MHz OKEAN-4 and SICH-1 use 137.40MHz METEOSAT-5 (geostationary) uses 1691 and 1694.5MHz for WEFAX GOES-8 (western horizon) uses 1691MHz for WEFAX MIR uses 145.55 and 143.625MHz. v.h.f. band.

Performance is the same as that of competitive a.p.t. receivers, but because of automated packaging and lower cost components, the receiver will be OEM priced (meaning that manufactures/retailers can buy in the card and build their 'own' receiver around it - adding value by way of user-friendly features). The retail price may be between \$200 and \$300. My thanks to Jerry for this insight into 'behind the scenes' planning.

To end, I quote H James Silva's final summary. "The recent advances in digital communications systems have made it necessary for NOAA to consider replacing the antiquated analogue a.p.t. system with the new digital LRPT broadcast link. All of the designers who work on the LRPT system are excited about the great improvements in electronics made possible by the latest developments in data compression and circuit technology. NOAA and EUMETSAT can take pride in designing a new broadcast service which promises to serve the needs of the user community well into the 21st century"

My thanks to NOAA and NESDIS staff for making this information freely available.

Advice for Beginners

We seem to be approaching the time when new recruits to the hobby may need to contemplate carefully the timing of the purchase of a WXSAT receiver, to ensure that it is capable of receiving the new telemetry format. My own personal view is that receivers bought now will continue to be able to receive WXSAT signals for some years; on that basis I would not yet refrain from purchase.

To illustrate this view, I must mention a letter from a reader living in Stockport who is currently planning the purchase of a WXSAT receiver. He told me that he balks at the £400 price-tag on the Mapsat-2 receiver. It is two years since I discussed the possibility of my reviewing that system - it never arrived! Meanwhile, UK suppliers of receivers include Martelec's Virtual Satellite Receiver priced around £150 (reviewed some months back), Timestep's PROscan receiver priced around £225, and Dartcom's receiver (which requires some construction) priced around £180. These prices may vary but the companies can provide the latest information.

Listening to MIR and the Shuttle

Last month's Space Special provided the opportunity for me to publish the list of stations and frequencies used for Shuttle rebroadcasts. **Colin Knight** of Eastleigh has been monitoring MIR's 145.55MHz (2m) downlink. The current crew (MIR 22) is Commander Valery Korzun, Flight engineer Alexander Kaleri, and Mission specialist John E. Blaha. Colin tells me that Valery Korzun

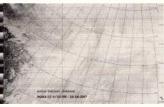


Fig. 3: Icelandic volcano from NOAA-12.

speaks with very good English and frequently uses the 2m band. From 11 to 15 September he was on the radio for two to three passes every day, and on the 13th, gave a brief status report about MIR activities to all listeners on the 'mission control' frequency - 143.625MHz.

Personally, I have yet to hear voice activity on 145.55MHz, other than from local amateurs!

Shuttle Launch Schedule

STS-80 *Columbia;* launch date on or after 8 November into a 28° inclination orbit.

STS-81 Atlantis; launch date 12 January 1997 into a 51.6° inclination orbit.

A comprehensive listing of all Shuttle flights and payloads, together with associated information is available from me as the 'Shuttle pack'. Please include a £1 and stamped s.a.e. for the A4 booklet.

Kepler elements - MIR and Shuttle

For a print-out of the latest WXSAT elements, MIR, and the Shuttle (when elements are available), send a stamped addressed envelope and secured 20p coin or separate, extra stamp. Transmission frequencies are given for operating satellites. This data originates from NASA. I also send monthly Kepler print-outs to many people. To join the list please send a 'subscription' of £1 (secured, plus four self-addressed, stamped envelopes) for four editions You can have the data as a computer disk file containing recent elements for the WXSATs, and a large file holding elements for thousands of satellites. A print-out is included, identifying NASA catalogue numbers (for the WXSATs, Amateur Radio satellites, and others of general interest), ideal for automatic updating of your tracking software. Please enclose 50p with your PC-formatted disk and stamped return envelope.

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Decode All the Data Modes

Leicester Rally

Let me start with thanks to all who took the time to come and see me at the Leicester show in October. It was great to see so many readers and I was grateful that you were so forgiving over the delays in despatching the readers offers Although the show was great fun, there were very few new items from the decoding world. However, there were some very attractive software deals around for those with IBM PCs. One of the common themes that I picked-up from readers was a wish to see a tutorial on how to get started on the Internet. As this is such a great source of software and support information for the modern listener l've included a section in this column.

Internet Starter

To the listener who's new to both decoding and computing, the Internet often seems a step too far and they won't take the plunge. This is a shame because the Internet can offer so much to supplement our hobby that it's rapidly becoming an essential extra for the keen listener. Probably one of the key ingredients is the ability to talk to other listeners with similar interests through E-mail and newsgroups.

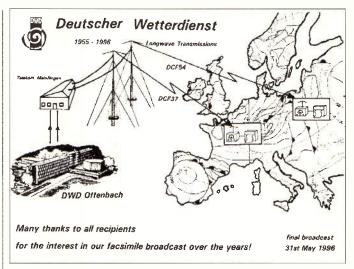
For many, short wave listening is very much a lonely hobby as there's no obvious way to meet with like minded people. This is a notable difference from amateur radio which, by its very nature, encourages hobbyists to talk to each other. In addition to being able to contact other listeners, the Internet is a great place to get all the latest software. Most of the popular software authors deposit demonstration or shareware versions of their programs on the Internet. This is good for the authors as they can get to a very large market at very low cost. It's also good for the listener because you can try- out all the latest software for a minimal cost.

As well as all the uses I've described so far, you can also find frequency lists and all manner of scientific and tutorial information to support your listening interests. A classic example of this is the *WUN Digital Signals FAQ* (Frequently Asked Questions) that can be found at the WUN web site. This document provides a host of information on decoding equipment and signal types.

Having whetted your appetite, let's get down to some detail on how the Internet operates and how to get started. I won't bother trying to describe the low level protocol detail as you really don't need to know this to use the Internet. For the likes of you and I, the only way to get on the Internet is via a telephone line. Now in order to send computer data over a telephone line you need a device called a modem. This is rather like a sophisticated version of the terminal unit I described in the column recently. Its purpose is to convert the digital signal from your computer into an audio signal that can be sent through the normal telephone network. Because the telephone network is rather more predictable than h.f. radio, the transmission speeds available are very much faster than the signals we decode on the radio. The most common modems are able to operate reliably at 28800 bits per second - a bit different to 50 baud RTTY!

So, how do you choose a modem? The simple rule is the faster the better. This is because faster modems get the data from the Internet quicker so you spend less time on the phone and save call charges. A faster modem also makes using the Internet a much more pleasurable experience, as sitting waiting for a page of information to appear is remarkably tedious. So, how fast is fast? My recommendation is that you don't consider anything slower than 9.6k bits/sec and really 14.4k bits/sec is the commonly accepted minimum. Modems for this speed are now quite reasonably priced and you can pick-up the popular US Robotics Sportster 14.4 for around £90. If you want to go really fast try the US Robotics Sportster Vi (available at just under £200). This can run the very latest v34 standard with transfer rates of up to 33600 bits per second.

But wait! Before you rush out and spend all your hard earned cash, you need to understand a little more about your connection to the Internet. So far we have a computer, a telephone line and a modem. The next vital ingredient is what's known as an Internet Service Provider or ISP. These are companies that specialise in providing dial-in access to the Internet and are a vital link between you and the Internet. A look through any of the major



The final transmission from Offenbach was captured by Phil Perkins of Pervisell.

newsagents will reveal a host of Internet magazines packed with adverts for ISPs that claim to offer the world for next to nothing beware! Other than the connection price the things that are really important when choosing your ISP are ease of access, i.e. do they have plenty of phone lines so you can access whenever you like without getting engaged tone? Secondly, what speed do their modems run at. It's not much good you lashing out on a really fast modem if the ISP's top modems can only handle 9.6k. Finally does the ISP have access to good trans-Atlantic and European links. Most of the information you want to get at is in Europe or the US.

Getting a straight answer to these questions is not easy and you should take a close look at reviews in Internet magazines or speak to friends who already have Internet access. Personally, I've tried many different ISPs and have finally settled on the Pipex Dial service. They provide access at 33.6k from anywhere in the UK at local call charges and I can't remember the last time I hit engaged tone! If you're interested they can be contacted on (0500)474739.

So here we are with the computer modem and an ISP ready to go. But we need some software on the computer so that it will interact with the Internet. All ISPs worth knowing provide the necessary software as part of the connection package, but it's worth just quickly going over the main items. The most important part is the TCP/IP stack which does all the clever work of breaking the data into neat packets to be sent over the Internet. This software also provides a service known as sockets. These can be likened to a multi-way mains socket because it lets you use several different software packages on the Internet at the same time. In addition to the stack the software will contain a dialler which is used to automatically dial-up you ISP whenever you start one of your Internet applications.

Whilst there are lots of applications that you can use over the Internet by far the most popular and easiest to use are Web Browsers. The two most popular browsers are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft's Internet Explorer. In many ways it doesn't matter what your ISP supplies as you can go straight onto the Internet and download either Explorer or Navigator - they're both free. In fact, it's the readily available software that has really powered the rapid growth of the Internet, so much so that even the big companies like Microsoft have realised that they have to give away good quality software in order to support the growth of the Internet.

Now you have all you need to make that first call on to the Internet - computer, modem, ISP and software. Once you're in, the fun really begins and you could start by paying a visit to my home site at:

http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/ mike.richards/ In a later column I'll cover some of the software applications you can use to make the best possible use of the Internet.

Hot New Decoder

Are you about to splash-out on a new decoder? If so, you'd better take a look at this latest release from Wavecom before making a final decision. Joerg Klingenfuss has just sent me the details and it looks pretty impressive. Like many new decoding developments, the new Wavecom W41PC DSP assumes the buyer has access to an up-to-date PC running Windows '95 or NT. The decoder is supplied as a specialist decoding card that fits in one of the PC's standard expansion slots. The integration of DSP decoding techniques and the popular Windows interface looks set to make this decoder very easy to use. From the descriptions and screen shots I've seen, it looks to be a very powerful combination. The W41PC-DSP also looks to be a good choice for those who can afford to buy a top decoder, but are put off by the high level of technical expertise required to operate them. The use of the Windows environment immediately makes the program look familiar and this is supplemented by a number of very neat analysis tools. For example, the basic signal analysis will identify the centre frequency, shift, speed and mode of many signals. Once complete, the decoder will automatically start decoding the data and adjust its own centre frequency to take account of any minor mis-tuning. You can also continue to use your Windows based receiver control programs whilst decoding.

The secret to the W41PC-DSP's adaptability is the extremely powerful in-built processing. The digital signal processing is handled by two DSP56002 specialist signal processors each running at 64 MIPS (million instructions per second!). This is supplemented by a Texas TMS34010, 32-bit, 50MHz processor that handles all the system processing. This combination enables the W41PC DSP to handle all the decoding requirements internally with the main PC just used to provide the interface to the operator. A side benefit (for professionals) is the facility to run up to eight W41PC-DSP cards in the same PC! If you're seriously into decoding you have the facility to save all the received data to disk for later evaluation. This looks to be a very mouthwatering package and I'm trying to get my hands on a review model. According to Joerg Klingenfuss the price will be around 5800 DM (6700DM in Europe inclusive of VAT). For more information contact Joerg Klingenfuss (see page 69).

End of an Era

Many of you will have noticed and missed the passing of Offenbach Meteo DCF37 and DCF54 on 117.4 and 134.2kHz respectively. This station has been a reliable source of good quality FAX charts since 1955. Although the station was scheduled to move to satellite back in April 1995 it actually kept going right through until 31 May 1996. Phil Perkins of Pervisell even managed to capture the final transmission and I've shown a copy here. Perhaps the most popular FAX images to come from this station were the regular Meteosat visual and infrared pictures of Europe. What we now need is some of you keen listeners to locate alternative sources of good satellite pictures. I doubt there's any that replicate the type of service available from Offenbach, but I know there are lots of stations sending regular satellite images over h.f. If you have any good tips please E-mail or write to the addresses at the head of the column - Watch this space for more information.

FAX DXing

Les Crossan is a very keen FAX listener and has this month contacted me a with a selection of interesting DX loggings. In addition to being a keen listener, Les has been busy writing his own FAX decoding software and all the results here have been achieved with this prototype decoder fed from a Lowe HF-150 receiver. The antenna is a simple 10m random wire with a balun and a.t.u. His development Fax program is called Wefax for Win and is currently at version 0.99b. Les will be letting me know when the system is available for more general release (i.e. when it gets to version 1.0). The point of all this is that you don't have to buy top range receivers and decoders to get good results - the most important ingredient is your skill in locating and tuning the required signals Anyway, lets take a look at Les' log. You will see I've left in Les' comments as they provide some useful background. All frequencies are in MHz, time in UTC and assumes rpm/IOC of 120/576 unless stated.

7.535MHz, AXI33 Darwin Met, AUS coming through at good strength now (1645z - 20th October 1996) has been SINPO 44444 at times.

7.595MHz, AOK USN Rota, ESP, 0030z "AMD"?? FSME LERT 36HR MED SFC PROG 0045 OSME LERT 36 hr sig wave height prog 0100 NOGAPS FNMOC sfc anal. Saturdays 19th /12th Oct. SINPO 55555.

10.865MHz, NAM USN Norfolk,

USA, 1900z decent sat pic. Weds. 16th Oct. SINPO 55555. All seems OK with this site, now.

4.560MHz, RLBx Moscow Met 2, 0045z unknown chart of Middle E. 0100z unknown chart of M. East. Occasional unid data bursts.

3.810MHz, RST75 Mensk Met, URS SINPO 22222 90/576 . Too much switched mode p.s.u. QRM for me to copy here.

2.0175, 2.195, 2.342 & 3.231.5MHz DHJ51 Grengel Met, D, SINPO 11111 (night).

4.570 & 4.598MHz SINPO 11111(day) horrendous multi-path with unid data bursts on 4598. Welcome Back, Grengel.

If you want to keep really up-todate with Les' loggings, he regularly submits information to the World Utility News Club WUN. They can be found on the Internet, either via my Web page or directly at

http://www.leonardo.net/berri/ wun

NAVTEX DXing

Keith Hayward of Manchester spends much of his decoding chasing NAVTEX stations on 518kHz. This service is provided by local PTTs and is intended to provide up-to-date navigational, safety and weather information for mariners. The use of 518kHz was specifically to provide a limited coverage so that all stations could operate to a pre-set time slot on the same frequency. The service is extremely effective and popular with mariners as you always get local information. It's a bit like a sophisticated version of the traffic news system that included with most new car radios. Despite the intention to keep coverage local, it's possible to pick-up these signals from a considerable distance. Keith's station comprises a Lowe HF-225 receiver fed by a 10m long wire that runs from an upstairs window down to a garden fence. The computer is an ICL M50 (386/20MHz) running HAMCOMM and JVFAX with a Pervisell interface. Using HAMCOMM for NAVTEX monitoring is very effective especially if you use the logging facility to store all received messages to a file. To activate this you just select RX Logging from the File menu. NB: this is only available in the registered version. Here's a listing of the stations that Keith has logged so far.

Niton Radio, 18 minutes past the hour every 4 hours.

Portpatrick, 0130, 0530, 0930, 1330, 1730, 2130.

Cullercoates, 0048, 0448, 0848, 1248, 1648, 2048.

Oostende, 0248, 0648, 1048, 1448, 1848, 2248. Lyngby, 1931,2331,0331. Stockholm, 2340.

Stockholm, 2340. Monsanto (Portugal), 2256,

0252.

Unid (Portugal?), 1935, 2337. La Coruna (Spain), 0030, 0430, 2030.

Brest, 0000, 0400, 2000. Unid (Canada?) ENG 0220. Unid (Canada?) FR, 0300, 2300. Rogaland, 0145, 0545. Rekjavik, 0410, 0450, 2330. Netherlands CG..0050, 0350.

0750, 1150, 1550, 1950, 2350.

Unid (Canaries ?), 0120, 0520, 2120.

If you can help with the unidentified stations please let me know.

Readers Special Offers

Those of you who've ordered recently may well have suffered rather long delays - I'm sorry for that but unfortunately demand has outstripped my ability to supply. I've therefore been trying to find a better way to handle the offers. As a result I've managed to secure a very special offer with the Public Domain and Shareware Library, PDSL. They've put together a library set of all five disks for just £12.00 all inclusive. Using PDSL also makes ordering simpler as they accept all the usual credit cards so you can order by phone. In future, please direct all requests for this disk set to PDSL Winscombe House, Beacon Road, Crowborough, Sussex TN6 1UL. Tel: (01892) 663298 and request library volume H008739abcde. IBM PC Software(1.44Mb disks): Disk A - JVFAX 7.0, HAMCOMM 3.1 and WXFAX 3.2. Disk B - DSP Starter plus Texas device selection software. Disk C - NuMorse 1.3. Disk D - UltraPak 4.0. Disk E - Mscan 1.3 and 2.0. I am still supplying my FactPacks, but am looking at better ways to do this, so watch this space! Beginners Utility Frequency List (Order Code BL). Complex Signals Utility Frequency List (Order Code AL). Decode Utility Frequency List (Order Code DL). FactPack 1 Solving Computer Interference Problems (Order Code FP1). FactPack 2 Decoding Accessories (Order Code FP2). FactPack 3 Starting Utility Decoding (Order Code FP3). FactPack 4 JVFAX and HAMCOMM Primer (Order Code FP4). FactPack 5 On the Air with JVFAX and HAMCOMM (Order Code FP5). FactPack 6 Internet Starter (Order Code FP6). For the printed literature just send a self-addressed sticky label plus 50p per item (£1.50 for four,

£2.50 for seven and £3.00 for nine).

Is **n**Oi*! ***** * Se a problem? THEN TRY ONE OF THESE!

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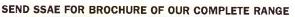
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Printed circuit boards for SWM constructional projects are available from the SWM PCB Service. The boards are made in 1.5mm glass-fibre and are fully tinned and drilled. For a list of boards see May '95 issue of Short Wave Magazine (p.48).

Orders and remittances should be sent to: Badger Boards, 87 Blackberry Lane, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield B74 4JF. Tel: 0956 374918 (Mon-Fri 9am-5.30pm) marking your envelope SWM PCB Service. Cheques should be crossed and made payable to Badger Boards. When ordering please state the Article Title as well as the Board Number. Please print your name and address clearly in block capitals and do not enclose any other correspondence with your order.

Please allow 28 days for delivery. Only the P.C.B.s listed are available. BADGER BOARDS, 87 BLACKBERRY LANE, FOUR OAKS, SUTTON COLDFIELD B74 4JF Telephone 0956 374918

Long, Medium and Short Waves

any listeners have contributed to this series during the year and to them I send my sincere thanks. At this time I wish them and all readers a Happy Christmas and good listening in the New Year.

Long Wave Reports

Note: I.w. & m.w. frequencies in kHz; s.w. in MHz; Time in UTC (=GMT).

Unless otherwise stated, all logs were compiled during September.

A weak transmission under DLF via Donebach on 153kHz was observed at 2240UTC on September 15 by Sheila Hughes in Morden. It seemed likely that it was coming from co-channel Bechar, Algeria until an orchestra and pianist were faintly heard playing classical music. A female announcer then spoke in a language which Sheila could not recognise. It was not Arabic, so it seemed likely that it was coming from Bod, Romania (1200kW) which also shares 153kHz.

A broadcast from Bod was also heard on the 15th by Tony Stickells (Thornton Heath) while he was on holiday in the Loire Valley, France. It was a first time reception for him too. The sky waves from Bod completely swamped co-channel DLF, rating 42342 at 2027. Earlier, he heard the Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI) 10kW outlet at Caltanisseta, Italy on 189kHz, which rated 35223 at 1910. It was not heard again until 2221 on the 24th, after he had returned home.

Medium Wave Reports

The broadcasts from a number of m.w. stations in E.Canada and E.USA reached the UK during some nights in September - see chart. An early search was made on the 4th, 7th & 8th by Harry Richards in Barton-on-Humber. On the 4th WNRB on 1510 peaked to 33233 at 0130UTC and WQEW on 1560 was 33233 at 0150. On the 8th an ident from WBBR on 1130 was heard at 0025. More favourable conditions were around 0330 on the 4th & 5th, 0230 on the 7th & 9th and 2300 on the 16th & 25th by **David Sayles** in Doncaster. His log included two 5kW outlets - WSMN on 1590 at 0347 on the 5th and WARV on 1590 at 0200 on the 9th - both are subject to confirmation by QSL.

Up in Shetland, John Slater (Scalloway) heard quite a few stations between 0400 and

0500UTC. CJYQ on 930 was received between 0305 and 0430 on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 18th & 22nd - typically at SIO222. Much to his surprise Tony Stickells could find no trace of transatlantic DX in France, but he did log CBM on 940, CJYQ, WNRB and WQEW before his departure from Thornton Heath.

In theory, the whole length of a transatlantic path must be in darkness before a m.w. transmission can traverse it but there have been rare instances when broadcasts before sunset in E.USA have arrived here, also when reception been possible up to an hour after sunrise in the UK. Such exceptional conditions were noted on October 1 by Paul Crankshaw in Troon. Between 0625 & 0650UTC he picked up the broadcasts from eight stations in E.Canada and the E.USA, mainly at good strength.

The sky waves from stations in India, the Middle East and N.Africa were also received in the UK after dark - see chart. During a holiday in the Conway Valley Brian Keyte (Bookham) explored the band with his car radio and a home made loop. Reception conditions were good. His extensive log included the broadcasts from Akraberg, Faeroes on 531, rated 34343 at 1740. Over 100 local radio stations were received during daylight amongst them was the new ILR South Coast Radio outlet at Bexhill (0.75kW) on 945kHz.

A very welcome first report on local radio reception in Somerset came from Nicola Hutchings in Wellington. She says "I have picked up many of the m.w. stations on my Sony Walkman with excellent reception". There are some remarkably distant stations in her interesting list - see chart. Up in Galashiels Ross Lockley heard several stations which were either new to him or not heard for a long time including ILR Sabras Sound 1260, BBC R.Lincolnshire 1368 and BBC Somerset Sound 1323.

Short Wave Reports

Until the next sunspot cycle is well underway broadcasters may not use the 25MHz (11m) band.

Unpredictable conditions exist in the 21MHz (13m) band - often poor but sometimes remarkably good! When favourable Ř.Australia's broadcast to Asia via Darwin on 21.725 (Eng 0630-1100) has reached the UK. It was rated 43333 at 0810 by Bernard Curtis in Stalbridge; 44433 at 0910 by Stan Evans in Herstmonceux: 44434 at 1018 by John Eaton in Woking.

	y wave or		G	2.2.22
Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener
153	Bechar	Algeria	1000	G*.J*
153	Donebach DLF	Germany	500	A,B*,C*,E*,F,G,I,J,K,M
153	Bod	Romania	1200	C*,K*
162	Allouis	France	2000	A,B*,C,D*,E*,F,G,J,K*,L*,M
162	Agri	Turkey	1000	Н
171	Nador Medi-1	Morocco	2000	·G* J*.K*
171	B'shakovo etc	Russia	200	AB*,C*,E*,FG*,J,M
177	Oranienburg	Germany	750	A.8*.E*.F.G.J.K*.M
180	Polati	Turkey	1200 -	H. S. ST. B.
183	Saarlouis	Germany	2000	Å,B*,C,D*,E*,F,G,I,J,K,L*,M
189	Caltanissetta	Italy	10	K*
198	Etimesqut	Turkey	120	Н
198	Ouargla	Algeria	1000	K*
198	BBC R-4 via ?	UK	2	A,B*,C,D*,E*,F,I,J,K,L*,M
207	Munich DLF	Germany	500	A.B*.E*.EG.J.K.I *
207	Al Karanah	Jordan	600	H Mission (
207	Azilat	Morocco	800	G*,J*,K*
216	Roumoules RMC	S.France	1400	A R* C F* FG 1K1*M
225	Raszyn Resv	Poland	a an	A.B*.C*.E*.F.G*.J.K*.L*.M
234	Beidweiler	Luxembourg	2000	A,B*,C,E*,F,G,I,J,K,M
243	Kalundborg	Denmark	300	A,C*,E*,F,G,J,K,M
243	Erzurum	Turkey	200	Н
252	Tipaza	Algeria	1500	C*,F*,G*,J*,K*
252	Atlantic 252	S.Ireland	500	A,B*,C*,D*,E*,F,G,I,J,K,L*,M
261	Burg(R.Ropa)	Germany	200	A,C*,F,G,J,K*,M
261	Taldom Moscow	Russia	2500	E*,J*,L*
270	Topolna	Czech Rep	500	8*,C*,E*,FG,J,K*,L*,M
279	Minsk	Belarus		8*C*E*F*S*J*K
			M. 14	a standard a stand stand stand

Note: Entries marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries were logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk.

(I) Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh

Listeners (A) Paul Bowery, Burnham-on-Crouch,

(8) Ted Harris, Manchester.
 (C) Sheila Hughes, Morden.
 (D) Stephen Jones, Dswestry.

Long Wave Chart

Also received during the day were UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Ar to Eur 0615-1030), rated 35332 at 0845 by Eric Shaw in Chester; UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Eng to Eur 1030-1055) 24443 at 1040 by Fred Pallant in Storrington; RFI via Issoudun 21.620 (Fr to E.Africa 0800-1300) 22222 at 1050 by Robert Connolly in Kilkeel; RFI via Allouis? 21.580 (Fr to Africa? 1100-1500?) 44444 at 1110 in Scalloway; UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Eng to Eur 1330-1355) 44444 at 1333 by Eddie McKeown in Newry; REE via Noblejas 21.570 (Sp to S.America 1200-1800) 35444 at 1441 by Darren Beasley in Bridgwater; BBC via Ascension Is 21.660 (Eng to W/E/S.Africa 1100-1700) 44333 at 1508 by Rhoderick Illman in Oxted; R.Japan via Gabon 21.700 (Jap to Eur, M.East, Africa 1600-1700) SIO222 at 1630 by Phil Townsend in E.London; UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Eng to Eur 1600-1640) 24532 at 1637 by David Edwardson in Wallsend

The propagation conditions in the 17MHz (16m) band vary daily. When favourable, R.Australia's broadcasts to Asia and Pacific areas via Darwin may reach the UK on two frequencies: 17.715 (Eng 0200-0858), rated 45434 at 0728 by Gerry Haynes in Bushey Heath; 17.880 (Eng 0200-0758) 15551 at 0637 in Wallsend.

Other broadcasters using this band before noon include R.Austria Int 17.870 (Ger, Eng, Fr to M.East 0500-0800) 44444 at 0745 in Stalbridge; BBC via Masirah Is, Oman 17.790 (Eng to India, W.Asia 0600-0830, 1000-1130) 34553 at 0625 by John Parry in Larnaca, Cyprus; China Nat.Radio 17.605 (Chin [CNR-1] 0000-1230) 24332 at 0801 in Oxted; R.Slovakia Int 17.550 (Eng to Australia 0830-0857) 43333 at 0835 by Chris Shorten in Norwich: Africa No.1, Gabon 17.630 (Fr to W.Africa 0700-1600) 33333 at 1000 in Chester, AIR via

(E) Eddie McKeown, Newry.
 (F) George Millmore, Wootton, IoW.
 (G) Fred Pallant, Storrington
 (H) John Parry, Larnaca, Cyprus.

- (J) Tony Stickells, Thornton Heath (K) Tony Stickells, while in Loire Valley, France
 (L) Norman Thompson, Oadby.
- (M) Phil Townsend, E.Londo

Bangalore 17.387 (Eng to Pacific areas 1000-1100) 44343 at 1040 in Woking; R.Pakistan via Karachi 17.900 (Eng to Eur 1100-1120) 34443 at 1110 in Kilkeel; BBC via Ascension Is 17.820 (Sp to S.America 1100-1130) SIO211 at 1115 by Philip Rambaut in Macclesfield; DW via Sines? 17.860 (Eng to W.Africa 1100-1150) 44444 at 1115 in Scalloway.

After mid-day RCI via Sackville, Canada 17.820 (Eng, Fr to Eur, Africa 1330-1500 Mon-Sat) was SIO322 at 1400 in E.London; BBC via Ascension Is 17.830 (Eng to W/C.Africa 0730-2100) 33433 at 1415 in Herstmonceux; R.Nederlands via Bonaire 17.605 (Eng to S/E/W.Africa 1830-2025) 44243 at 1933 in Newry; Monitor R.Int via WSHB 17.510 (Eng to Africa 1800-2000?) 25333 at 1934 in Bridgwater; WYFR Okeechobee, USA 17.845 (Eng to Africa 2000-2300?) 34333 at 2028 by Ron Damp in E.Worthing; WYFR via Okeechobee, USA 17.555 (Eng to Eur 1800-2200?) 25532 at 2135 in Storrington.

Daily variations in propagation also occur in the 15MHz (19m) band. During the early morning Radio Australia may be heard via Shepparton on 15.240 (Eng to Pacific areas 0030-0730); also 15.415 (Eng to Asia, Pacific 0030-0858). They were logged as 25232 at 0556 and 15432 at 0732 respectively in Bushey Heath. Also noted during the morning were the Voice of Malaysia, Kajang 15.295 (Eng, Bahasa, China to S.Asia 0555?-1230?), rated SIO232 at 0800 in Doncaster; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 15.470 (Eng to Eur 0800-0848) SIO333 at 0802 by Francis Hearne in N.Bristol; R.Slovakia Int 15.460 (Eng to Australia 0830-0857) 54444 at 0845 in Norwich; R.Prague via Litomysl 15.640 (Eng to Australia 0900-0930) 33433 at 0900 in Galashiels: RAI Rome 15,240 (It to Africa 0600-1300) SIO322 at 0910

Medium Wave Chart

Freq	Station	Country	Power	Listener
(kHz)			(kW)	
520 526	Hof/Hurzburg (BR) Vatican R.	Germany Italy	0.2	C*,N*,O*
531	Ain Beida	Algeria	600	1°,N°,O*
531	Torshavn	Faeroe Is.	100	G
531	Leipzig	Germany	100	C*,E*,H*,I*,N*
531	RNE5 via ?	Spain		E*,H*,I.N*,O(
531	Beromunster	Switzerland	500	1,N*,O
540	Wavre	Belgium	150/50	A,H*,I,N,O,P
540	Solt	Hungary	2000	H*,N*,O*
540	Sidi Bennour	Morocco	500	B*,C*,F*,I*,O*
540	Vitoria(EI)	Spain	10	
549	Les Trembles	Algeria	600	B*,I*,N*,N*
549	Thurnau (DLF)	Germany	200	A,D*,H*,I,N,O,P
558	Rostock(NDR) RNE5 via ?	Germany	20	H*,M H*,I*,0*
567	Tullamore(RTE1)	Spain Ireland (S)	500	A,C*,F*,G,I,M,N*,O,P
567	RNE5 via ?	Spain	400	0*
576	Bechar	Algeria		0*
576	Muhlacker(SDR)-	Germany	500	A,C*,H*,I*,N*,O
576	Riga	Latvia	500	
576	Barcelona(RNE5)	Spain	50	C*,I*,N*,O*
585	Paris(FIP)	France	8	A,I,N,O,P
585 585	Madrid(RNE1)	Spain	200	C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
594	Dumfries(BBCScot) Frankfurt(HR)	Germany	1000/400	G A.C*.H*,J*,N*.O*,P
594 594	Oujda-1 Muge	Morocco Portugal	100	H*,N*,O*
603	Lyon	France	300	0
603	Sevilla(RNE5)	Spain	50	F*,H*,I*,M*,N*,O*
603	Newcastle(BBC)	UK	2	G,H*
612	Athlone(RTE2)	Ireland (S)		C*,G,I,N*,O*,P
612	RNE1 via ?	Spain	10	1*,N*,O*
621	Wavre	Belgium	80	A,H*,I,N,O,P
621	Batra	Egypt	2000	O*
621	RNE1 via ?	Spain	10	N*,0*
621	Barcelona(OCR)	Spain	50	H*,1*
630	Vigra	Norway	100	H*,N*
630	Tunis-Djedeida	Tunisia		B*,H*,I*,N*,O
639	Praha(Liblice)	Czech	1500	C*,J*,N*,O C*,H*,I*,N*,O
639 648	RNE1 via ? RNE1 via ?	Spain Spain	10	п, м, о
648	Orfordness(BBC)	UK	500	A,C*,I,N,O,P
657	Neubrandenburg(NDR)	Germany	250	C*,H*,N*,O*
657	Napoli	Italy	120	1*,N*,O*
657	Madrid(RNE5)	Spain	20	H*,I*,N*,D*
657	Wrexham(BBCWales)	UK	2	A,E,H*,N*
666	MesskirchRohrd(SWF)	Germany	300/180	C*,H*,N*,O*
666	Sitkunai(R.Vilnius)	Lithuania	500	H*
666	Lisboa	Portugal	135	H*
666	Barcelona(COPE)	Spain	10	Ν* በ*
675	Marseille	France	600	N°,0°
675	Lopic(R10 Gold)	Holland	120	H°,N°,0°
684	Sevilla(RNE1)	Spain	500	A,C*,E,H*,I,N,O,P C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
684	Avala(Beograd-1)	Yugoslavia	2000	H*,I*,N*,O*
693	Tortosa(RNE1)	Spain	2	C*,H*,N*,O*
693	Droitwich(BBC5)	UK	150	A,C*,F*,I*,M,N,O,P
702	Flensburg(NDR)	Germany	5	A,H*,N*
702	Monte Carlo	Monaco	40	I*,0 N*
702	Slovensko 1 via ?	Slovak Rep.	?	H*,N*,0
702	Zamora(RNE1)	Spain	10	
711	Rennes 1	France	300	A,H*,I,N,O,P
711	Heidelberg	Germany		C*,H*,N*,O*
711 720	Laayoune	Morocco	600	l*,0*
	Lisnagarvey(BBC4)	Ireland (N)	10	G,l*
7 2 0	Norte	Portugal	100 200	H*,0*
720	Sfax	Tunisia		0*
720	Lots Rd,Ldn(BBC4)	UK	0.5	A,C*,F*,I*,M,N
7 2 9	Cork(RTE1)	Ireland (S)	10	G,H*,I*,N*
729	RNE1 via ?	Spain		C*,H*,I*,N*,O
738	Paris	France	4	A,H*,I,N,O
738	Poznan	Poland		H*,I*
738	Barcelona(RNE1)	Spain	500	C*,I*,N*,O*
747	Flevo(Hilv2)	Holland	400	A,C*,H*,I,N,O,P
747	Cadiz(RNE5)	Spain	10	H*,N*
756	Braunschweig(DLF)	Germany	800/200	A,C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
756	Bilbao(EI)	Spain	5	H*,I*,N*,O*
756	Redruth(BBC)	UK	2	I,M
765	Sottens	Switzerland	500	H*,I*,N*,0
774	Sofia	Bulgaria	50	H*
774	Abis		500	0*
774	Enniskillen(BBC)	Egypt Ireland (N)	1	G
774	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
783	Burg	Germany	1000	C*,F*,H*,I*,N*,O*
783	Miramar(R.Porto)	Portugal	100	H*,0*
792	Limoges	France	300	I,0
792	Lingen(NDR)	Germany	5	C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
792	Sevilla(SER)	Spain	20	H*,I*,N*,O*
792 801	Londonderry(BBC)	UK	1 300	M C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
801	Munchen-Ismaning RNE1 via ?	Germany Spain	?	H* I* N* O*
810	Madrid(SER)	Spain	20 [°]	H*,I*,N*,O*
810	Westergien(BBCScot)	UK	100	C*,E,G,I*,M,N*,O*
819	Batra	Egypt	450	I*,N*,O*
819	Toulouse	France		H*
819	Trieste	Italy	25	N*,0*
819	Warsaw	Poland	300	H*,I*,M*,N*
828	Hannover(NDR)	Germany	100/5	H*,N*,O*
828	Rotterdam	Holland	20	A,H*,J,N,O
837	Nancy	France	200	A,I,M*,O
837	COPE via ?	Spain	?	H*,I*,N*,O*
846	Rome	Italy	540	H*,I*,N*,O*
855	Berlin	Germany	100	H*
855	R.Bucharest	Roumania	750	O*
855	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	H*,I*,N*,O*
864	Santah	Egypt	500	B*,N*,O*
864	Paris	France	300	A.I,N,O.P
864	Socuellamos(RNE1)	Spain	2	I*,N*,O*
873	Frankfurt(AFN)	Germany	150	C*,E,H*,I*,N*,O*
873 873	Zaragoza(SER)	Spain	20	H*,I*,N*,O*
882	Enniskillen(R,UI) Wachenbrunn	UK Germany	250	G N*
882	COPE via ?	Spain	?	H*,I*,N*,O*
882	Penmon(BBCWales)	UK	10	G
882	Washford(8BCWales)	UK	100	A,C*,E,F*,I,M,N,O,P
891	Algiers	Algeria	600/300	B*.H*.N*.0
891	Huisberg	Netherlands	20	A,E,H*,I*,N*

Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener
900 900	Bmo(CRo2) Milan	Czech Rep	25	H*
900	COPE via ?	Italy Spain	600 ?	H*,I*,N*,0* N*,0*
900	Qurayyat	Saudi Arabia	1000	N*
909	B'mans Pk(BBC5)	UK		A,C*,I,M,N,0
918 918	Plesivec(Sloven'nR)	Slovenia	600/100	H*,I*,N*,D* H*,I*,N*,D*
927	Madrid(R.Int) Wolvertern	Spain Belgium	20 300	A,H*,I,N,O,P
927	Evora(RRE)	Portugal	1	N*
936	Bremen	Germany		A,C*,H*,I*,M*,N*,C
936	Venezia	Italy	20	I*,N*
936 945	RNE5 via ? Toulouse	Spain France	?	I*,N* I*,N*,O* H*,I*,N*,O
954	Brno (CRo2)	Czech Rep.	200	I*,N*
954	Madrid(CI)	Spain	20	E*,I*,N*,O*
963	Pori	Finland	600	H*,I*,0*
963	Tir Chonailt	Ireland (S)	10	I*,M
972	Hamburg(NDR)	Germany	300	A,C*,H*,I*,N*,D*
972	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	N*,0*
981	Alger		600/300	A,I*,N*,0*
981	Coimbra	Algeria Portugal	10	N*
990	Berlin	Germany	300	C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
990	Potenza	Italy		O*
990	R.Bilbao(SER)	Spain	10	H*,I*,N*,O*
990	Redmoss(BBC)	UK		H*
990	Tywyn(BBC)	UK	1	A.G.M.N*
999	Schwerin (RIAS)	Germany	20	H*
999	Torino	Italy	20	N*.0*
999	Madrid(COPE)	Spain	50	H*,N*,O*
1008	SER via ?	Canaries/Spai		H*,N*,O*
1008	Flevo(Hilv-5)	Holland	400	A,E,H*,I,N,O,P
1017	Rheinsender(SWF)	Germany	600	A,C*,H*,I*,N*,O
	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	H*,I*
1026 1035	SER via ? RAI via ?	Spain	?	H*,I*,N*,O*
1035	Lisban(Prog3)	Portugal	120	H-
1044	Dresden(MDR) Sebaa-Alioun	Germany Morocco	250 300	H*,N*,O*
1044	SER via?	Spain	?	1*.N*.0*
1053	Zarogoza(COPE)	Spain	10	H*,N*,O*
1053	Talk R.UK via ?	UK		C*,I,M,N,O,P
1062	Kalundborg	Denmark	250	Å,H*,I*,N*,O*
	R.Uno via ?	Italy	?	N*,O*
1071	R.France via ?	France	?	H*
1071 1071	Brest Lille	France	20 40	A,N,O,P
1071	Riga Bilbao(EI)	Latvia Spain	50 5	1*.N*.0*
1071	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	?	N*
1080	Katowice	Poland	1500	A*,H*,I*,N*,O*
1080	SER via ?	Spain		I*,N*,O*
1089	Adrar	Algeria	5	0*
1089	Krasnodar	Russia	300	H*
1089	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	?	C*,I,M,N,O,P
1098	Nitra(Jarok)	Slovakia	1500	A,H*,I*,N*,D*
1098	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	H*,O*
1107	AFN via ?	Germany	10	C*,H*,N*,O*
1107	Rome (RAI)	Italy	6	
1107	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	N*.0*
1107	Talk R.UK via ?	UK	?	C*,I,M,N,O,P
1116	Bari	Italy	150	A,N*,O*
1116	Pontevedra(SER)	Spain	5	0°
	La Louviere	Belgium	20	A,H°,!°,0,P
1125	Deanovec	Croatia	100	A*,N*,0*
1125	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	I*,N*,D*
1125	Llandrindod Wells	UK	1	G
1134	COPE via ?	Spain	2	(*.N*.0*
1134	Zadar(Croatian R)	Yugoslavia		I A.H*.I*.N*.0*
1143	AFN via?	Germany	1	A*,H*,I*,N*,O*
1143	R.Due via ?	Italy	?	0*
1143	COPE via ?	Spain		H*,I*,N*,0*
1152	Cluj	Roumania	950	0*
1152	RNE5 via ?	Spain	10	0*
1161	Strasbourg(Fint)	France	200	A*.H*.I*.N*.0*
1170	Lipacy	Belarus	150	A*
1170	Tbilisskaya	Russia	1200	0*
1179	SER via ?	Spain	?	N*,0*
1179	Solvesborg	Sweden	500	A,H*,I*,N*,0*
1188	Kuurne	Belgium	5	A.H*.N*.O*.P
1188	Reichenbach(MDR)	Germany	5	H*,N*,O*
1188	Szolnok	Hungary	135	A*,I*
1197	Munich(VOA)	Germany	300	Н*
1197	Vitoria(EI)	Spain	5	0°
1197	Virgin via ?	UK	?	C*,I,M,N,O,P
1206	Bordeaux	France	100	A,0
1206	Wroclaw	Poland	200	A*,H*,N*,0*
1215	Virgin via ?	UK	?	C*,I,M,N,O
1224	Vidin		500	A*
1224	Leiystad	Bulgaria Holland	50	A,H*,J,N,O
1233	Liege	Belgium	5	H*,0*
1233	RFE via ?	Czech Rep.	40	A*
1233 1242	Virgin via ? Marseille	UK	? 150	NO
1242	Virgin via ?	France	?	A*,H*,N*,0 N*
1251	Marcati	Hungary	500	A*,H*,N*,O*
1251	Huisberg	Netherlands	10	A*,H*,N*
1 26 0	SER via ?	Spain	?	I*,H*,N*.O*
1260	Guildford (V)	UK	0.5	G,N,O,P
1269	Neumunster(OLF)	Germany	600	A.C*,H*,I*,N*,O*
1269	COPE via ?	Spain	?	N*,0*
1278	Strasbourg	France	300	A,N
1278 1287	Dublin/Cork(RTE2) RFE via ?	Ireland (S)	10 400	A*,G,I*,M,N,O*
1287	Lerida(SER)	Czech Rep. Spain	10	H*,I*,N,O* I*,N*,O*
1296	Valencia(COPE)	Spain	10	A*,N*,0*
1296	Orfordness(BBC)	UK		A,G,M,N*
1305	Rzeszow	Poland	100	H*,M*
1305	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	H*,0*
1314	Kvitsoy	Norway	1200	A,C*,H*,I*,N*,0
1323	Zyyi(BBC)	Cyprus	200 1000/150	C*,N*
1323	W'brunn (V.Russia)	Germany		H*,N*,O*
1332	Rome	Italy	300	H*,I*,O*
1341	Lakihegy	Hungary	300	A,0*
1341	Lisnagarvey(BBC)	Ireland (N)	100	A,C*,G,I*,M,N*,O*
1341	Tarrasa(SER)	Spain	2	N*
1350	Nancy/Nice	France	100	A,C*,H*,I*,N,O
				1,1,40

11	Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listeher
	1359	Arganda (RNE-FS)	Spain	600	H*,I*,N*,O*
	1368 1377	Foxdale(Manx R) Lille	I.O.M. France	20 300	C*,G,I*,M,N*,O* A,H*,I,N,O,P
	1386	Athens	Greece	50	B*
	1386 1395	Bolshakovo TWR via Lushnje	Russia Albania	2500 500	A,E*,H*,I*,N*,D* H*,D*
	1395	Lopic?	Netherlands	2	A C* H* I* J N O.P
	1404	Brest	France	20	A,H*,I*,M*,N*,O
,0*	1413 1422	RNE5 via ? Alger	Spain Algeria	? 50/25	I*,N* B*
	1422	Heusweiler(DLF)	Germany	1200/600	A,C*,H*,I*,M*,N,O*
	1431 1440	Kopani Marnach(RTL)	Ukraine Luxembourg	500 1200	H* A,C*,D*,H*,I,N*,O*
	1440	Damman	Saudi Arabia	1500	A*,H*,N*,0*
	1449 1449	Squinzano Redmoss(BBC)	Italy UK	50 2	A,I*,N*,O* G,H*,M*,N*
	1467	Monte Cario(TWR)	Monaco	1000/400	H*,I*,N*,O*
	1476 1485	Dubai AFN via ?	UAE Germany	1500	0* N*
	1485	SER via ?	Spain	?	0
	1485 1494	Carlisle(BBC) Clermont-Ferrand	UK	1 20	C*,G N* 0
	1494	St.Petersburg	France Russia	1000	N*,0 A*,H*,1*,N*,0*
	1503	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	
	1512 1521	Wolvertem Duba	Belgium Saudi Arabia	600 2000	A,E*,H*,I*,K*,N,O,P A*,I*,N*,O*
	1530	Vatican R	italy	150/450	C*,I*,M*,N*,O*,Q*
	1539 1557	SER via ? Osijek	Spain Croatia	? 10/20	N*,0* A*
	1557	Nice	France	300	M*.0
	1566	Mjadzel	Belarus	10	A*
	1566 1566	Nagpur Samen	India Switzerla nd	1000 300	L* *
	1566	Sfax	Tunisia	1200	H*,N*,O*
	1575 1575	Genova SER via ?	Italy Spain	50 5	N*,0* I*,N*,0
	1584	SER via ?	Spain	2	I*,N*,O*
	1593 1602	Holzkirchen(VOA) SER via ?	Germany Spain	150 ?	H*,I*,N*,O* I*,N*,O*
	1602	Vitoria(EI)	Spain	10	I*,0
	1611	Vatican R	Italy	15	N.0
		Keyte, while in Conway	C via Mas		
	ni ivid	0 (Eng to S.As	sia 0300-09		
	15.31		keel		
	15.31 34433 Du	at 1110 in Kil uring the after	noon R.Aı	ustralia	via Darwin
	15.31 34433 Du 15.53 1215	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta	noon R.A. sia 1100-13 ashkent, U	300) wa Izbekis	as 31532 at tan 15.295
	15.31 34433 Du 15.53 1215 (Eng 1	8 at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1	noon R.A. sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400	as 31532 at tan 15.295 I) 44444 at
	15.31 34433 Du 15.53 1215 (Eng 1 1215 WEW	8 at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t	as 31532 at tan 15.295 I) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?-
	15.31 34433 Dt 15.53 1215 (Eng 1 1215 WEW 1756)	8 at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665 D in Herstr	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu	as 31532 at tan 15.295)} 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of
	15.31 34433 Dt 15.53 1215 (Eng 1 1215 WEW 1756) Vietna	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15.	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665 0 in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceung to A	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300-
	15.31 34433 Du 15.53 1215 (Eng 1 1215 WEW 1756) Vietna 1357)	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.T to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665 D in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Loi	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu ng to A ndon; \	as 31532 at tan 15.295 0) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 (Eng t 1215 (Eng t 1215 WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greec	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133: e, Athens 15.	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665 D in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, E)	300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceung to A ndon; V ng to N	as 31532 at tan 15.295 0) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of I.America
	15.310 34433 Dt 15.530 1215 (Eng t 1215 (Eng t 1215 (Eng t 1215) Vietna 1357) Greec 1300-	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 13 e, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 a	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.665 D in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E	300) wa Jzbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceung to A ndon; N ng to N Bridgwa	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of J.America ater; BBC via
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 1215 (Eng t 1215 (Eng t 1215 (Eng t 1215) Vietna 1357) Greec 1300- Antig	at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta io Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133 se, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 SA 15.668 D in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 15.220 (En	300) wa 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu ng to A ndon; N ng to N Bridgw g to C/S	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of J.America ater; BBC via S.America
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greeo 1300- Antig 1100-	A at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133 ie, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 1333 and 34232 SA 15.66E) in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in V t 1343 in V	300) wa 32bekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu 1g to A ndon; V ng to A 3ridgwa g to C/S Wallser	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 4444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of J.America ater; BBC via S.America nd; RCI via
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 1215 i (Eng 1 1215 i WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greeo 1300- Antig 1100- Sines	A at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133 ie, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a , Portugal 15.3	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 1333 and 34232 (SA 15.66E) in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 15.220 (Eng t 1343 in V 325 (Eng t	300) wa Jzbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceung to A ndon; V ng to A Bridgw g to C/S Wallser o Eur, I	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 4444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of sia 1300- /oice of I.America ater; BBC via S.America nd; RCI via M.East,
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i Vietna 1357) Greec 1300- Antig 1100- Sines Africa	2 at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133 re, Athens 15. I350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a , Portugal 15. 1330-1400) 5	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 SA 15.665) in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 15.220 (Eng t 1343 in V 325 (Eng t 5555 at 13	300) wa Jzbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu ng to A ndon; \ ng to A ndon; \ ng to C/S Wallser o Eur, I 344 by	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 4444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of i.America ater; BBC via S.America ater; BBC via M.East, Tom Winzor
	15.31 34433 Du 15.53 1215 (Eng 1 1215 (Eng 1 1215) (Eng 1 1215) WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greec 1300- Antig 1100- Sines Africa in Ply	A at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. SIO333 at 133 ie, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a , Portugal 15. 1330-1400) 5 mouth; VOA v	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 SA 15.665) in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 15.220 (Eng t 1343 in V 15555 at 13 yia Kavala	300) wa Jzbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu ng to A ndon; \ ng to A ndon; \ ng to C/S Wallser o Eur, I 344 by , Greec	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 4444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of Ux; Voice of I.America ater; BBC via S.America M.East, Tom Winzor te 15.255
	15.310 34433 Du 15.530 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greec 1300- Antig 1100- Sines Africa in Ply (Eng t	A at 1110 in Kil uring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta io Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 1240 am, Hanoi 15. Sl0333 at 133 e, Athens 15. 1350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a , Portugal 15. 1330-1400) 5 mouth; VOA v io S.Asia 1400	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 SA 15.66E 0 in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Lon 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 15.220 (Eng t 1343 in V 325 (Eng t 5555 at 13 5555 at 3 -1800) SI(300) wa Izbekis 30-1400 at 135 5 (Eng t nonceu 1g to A ndon; \ ng to A Bridgw g to C/S Wallser Vallser 4 by 4 Greec 0444 at	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 4444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 1200?- ux; Voice of I.America ater; BBC via S.America ater; BBC via S.America nd; RCI via M.East, Tom Winzor te 15.255 t 1500 by
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	15.311 34433 Du 15.533 1215 i (Eng t 1215 i WEW 1756) Vietna 1357) Greecc 1300- Antig 1100- Sines Africa in Ply (Eng t Tom 32242 La 15.441 1600- Brind USA ⁻ 1826 i (Eng t Pinde Geral (Eng t Pinde Geral (Eng t	A at 1110 in Kill aring the after 0 (Eng to S.As in Newry; R.Ta to Asia 1200-1 in Scalloway a N Vandiver, U 45533 at 124(am, Hanoi 15.; Sl0333 at 132; e, Athens 15.; 1350) 45544 a ua, W.Indies 1 1400) 24532 a , Portugal 15.; 1330-1400) 5 mouth; VOA via Smyth in Co. helles 15.420 (at 1655 in Wa ter, VOA via S 5 (Eng to Africe 1630]) was rati Iley in Woodh 15.695 (Eng to n Storrington to Africa 1430. d Guest in D to Eur 1900-21 a in Appleby; b Eur 1800-205 ams in Truro;	noon R.Au sia 1100-13 ashkent, U 230 & 133 and 34232 ISA 15.66E D in Herstr 010 (Fr, Er 30 in E.Loor 630 (Gr, Er t 1333 in E 5555 at 13 5555 at 13 5616 (Er Fermanag Som, Eng oking. Selebi-Phik ted 33333 nall Spa; V0 b Eur? 1800 ; BBC via. -2330) 433 udley; HC 158) 33233 ; R.Bras, B 50) 22222 a R.Nederla R.Nederla R.Nederla R.Nederla R.Nederla R.Nederla	300) wa Jzbekis 30-1400 at 1355 5 (Eng t monceu ng to A ndon; \ ng to A ndon; \ Bridgw. g to C/S Wallser , Greec D444 at h; BBC , Swa at 1745 VEWN 0-1900) Ascens 34 at 1 JB Qui at 1902 razil 15 at 1902 ackville	as 31532 at tan 15.295)) 44444 at 0 in Chester; to Eur 12007- ux; Voice of J.America ater; BBC via S.America dt; RCI via M.East, Tom Winzor te 15.255 t 1500 by C via 1300-1700) Dtswana t/Sun add 5 by Vera Birmingham, 25333 at sion Is 15.400 845 by to 15.540 0 by Clare 5.265 (Eng, 2 by Thomas a Bonaire 25) 43333 at 15.150 (Eng

to Eur, Africa 2000-2130) 45544 at 2025 in E.Worthing; WWCR Nashville, USA 15.685 (Eng to Eur 1100-0000) SIO333 at 2143 by **Ted Walden-Vincent** in Gt.Yarmouth; VOFC Taiwan via WYFR? 15.600 (Eng to Eur? 2200-2300) 15443

Local Radio Chart

Freq (kHz)	(Hz)		on ILR e.m.r.p Listener Freq Station BBC (kW) (kHz)		Station		e.m.r.p (kW)	Listener	
558	Spectrum, London	1	0.80	A,C,G,I,L,M,N	1170	Amber SGR, Ipswich	1	0.28	A,C*,G,H*,N
585	R Solway	В	2.00	B.C.G	1170	GNR, Stockton	1	0.32	C*,F*,G,H
603	Cheltenham R.	1	0.10	B.C.D*.F.G.I.L.N	1170		1	0.50	C,E,I,M
603	InvictaSG, Litt'brne	1	0.10	A.C.E.I.L.O		Signal G,Stoke-on-T	1	0.20	C,G,H*
630	R.Bedfordshire(3CR)	В	0.20	A,B,C,F,G,I,L,N,0		Swansea Snd, Swansea	1	0.58	B,C,G,H*,J,L
630	R.Cornwall	В	2.00	B,C,G,I		1170AM, High Wycombe	1	0.25	C*,G,L*.0
657	R.Clwyd	B	2.00	B,C,G,I,K,N,O	1242			0.32	A.C.E.L.M.N.O
657	R.Cornwall	В	0.50	B,C,G,I	1242		1	0.50	C,F,G,I
666	Gemini AM, Exeter		0.34	C,G,I,L	1251		1	0.76	A.C.F*,G.H*,L,N,O
666	R.York	B	0.80	B,C,G,H,O		Brunel CG, Bristol	1	1.60	C,I,J
729	BBC Essex	B	0.20	A,C,G,I,L,O	1260			0.64	C,F*,G,H,J
738	Hereford/Worcester	B		B,C,G,I,L,O	1260		1	0.29	C.F*,H.N
756	R.Cumbria	В	1.00	BCGHK	1260		В	0.50	B,C,H
756	R.Maldwyn, Powys	1	0.63	B.C.F.G.I	1278			0.43	C,H,I
765	BBC Essex	B	0.50	A,C,G,I,L,P	1296		1	5.00	A,B,C,F,G,I,L,M*,N
774	R.Kent	8 8	0.70	ACEILMNO	1305		1	0.15	BGHN
774 774	R.Leeds		0.50	BCGH	1305			0.50	A,C,G,H*,I,L
	3 Counties SG, Glos	1	0.14	C.G.I	1305		1	0.20	C.D*.G.H.I
792 792	Chiltern SG,Bedford R.Fovle	1 8	0,27	A.C.G.I.L.N.O C.G.K	1323	S.Coast R.Southwick SomersetSnd,Bristol	I	0.50	A.C.E.I.L.M.O
801		8	2.00				B	0.63	A.B.C.D.G.H
828	R.Devon & Dorset		0.20	B,C,D,G,I,1*,0	1332			1.00	A,B,C,E,G,H*,I,L,M*
825	Chiltern SG, Luton Magic 828, Leeds		0.20	A,C,D,G,N,O C	1332	CG 1332, Peterboro	I B	0.60	A,C,G,H*
828	RWM	B	0.12		1332	Wiltshire Sound			C,D,G,I
828	2CR CG, Bournemouth	E I	0.20	C.G C.D.G.I.O	1359 1359		E	0.28	ACGH*L
837	R.Cumbria/Furness	B	1.50				B		CGH
837	R Leicester	8	0.45	C.G.H	1359 1359		B	0.85	C.G.I.M* C.D* H
855	R.Devon & Dorset	B	1.00	A,C,E,G,I,L,N,O C.I	1368	Touch AM, Cardiff R.Lincolnshire		2.00	
855	RLancashire	B	1.50	BCGH	1368	Southern Counties R	B	0.50	A.C.E*,H
855	R.Norfolk	8	1.50	ACKLO	1368	Wiltshire Sound	B	0.00	A.C.E.I.L.O C.I
855	Sunshine 855 Ludlow	I	0.15	A C D F G L P*	1377	Asian Sound Manch'r	D I	7	C,G.K.L*
873	R.Norfolk	B	0.30	A,C,E,I,L,N,O	1413	Premier via ?		0.50	A,C,E,G,H,I,L,M*
936	Brunel CG, W.Wilts	i	0.18	B.C.G.I.L	1431		i	0.35	ACD* GH* 1LM* 0
845	S.Coast R, Bexhill	i	0.75	G	1431	CG 1431, Reading	i	0.14	CGHIL
945	Derby (Gem AM)	1	0.20	A,B,C,E*,F*,G,H*,I,L,M*,N	1449	R.Peterboro/Cambs	B	0.15	ABCGIN
954	Gemini AM, Torquay	î	0.32	C.G.I	1458		B	0.50	B.C.G.H.J
954	Wyvern AM, Hereford	i.	0.16	ACE*F*GH	1458	R.Devon & Dorset	B	2.00	B,C,1
963	Asian Sd Manchester	1	?	BCGH	1458	1458 LiteAM Manch'r	Ĩ	5.00	C.H.J.P*
963	Viva, Southall	E	1,00	ACGILM*	1458		B	2.00	СН
990	R.Devon & Dorset	В	1.00	BCGIJ	1458		L L	50.00	
990	Gt.Yks G, Doncaster	1	0.25	AC	1458	Radio WM	В	5.00	C.D*
990	WABC, Wolverhampton	1	0.09	ACGN	1476	CountySnd,Guildford	Ĩ.	0.50	ABCD*FGHILM*P*
999	Gem AM, Nottingham	1	0.25	A.C.G.N	1485	R Humberside (Hull)	B	1.00	ACD*GH
999	Red Rose G, Preston	1	0.80	B.C.G.H*,J	1485	R.Merseyside	B	1.20	BCE*GHL*
999	R.Solent	В	1.00	A,C,E,G,I,L,M,O	1485	Southern Counties R	B	1.00	A,C,G,I,L,M,O
1017	WABC, Shrewsbury	1	0.70	C,G,H,J	1503	R.Stoke-on-Trent	В	1.00	A*.BCE*.F*.G.HI*LM* B.C.F*.G.H.K A.C.F*.G.H.IL.0
1026	R.Cambridgeshire	8	0.50	A.C.E.G.H.L.N.O	1521	R.1521 Craigavon,NI	1	0.50	B,C,F*,G,H,K
1026	Downtown, Belfast	1	1,70	B,C,G,H,J,K	1521	Fame 1521, Reigate		0.64	ACF*GHILO
1026	R.Jersey	В	1.00	B,C,F,I,M	1530	R.Essex	B	0.15	A.G.I.L.O
1035	RTL Country 1035	I	1.00	A,C,F*,G,H*,I,L,M*	1530	Gt Yks G Huddersf'd		0.74	C.F*,G.H
1035	R.Sheffield	В	1.00	C	1530	Wyvern, Worcester	1	0.52	C,F*,G,H,I,J,L,N
1035	N.Sound, Aberdeen	1	0.78	B,C,F*,G,H	1548		В	5.00	C.G.I.J
1035	W.Sound, Ayr	!	0.32	C,G	1548	Capital G, London		97.50	
1107	Moray Fth, Inverness	1	1.50	CH CH KINNO	1548	City G, Liverpool		4.40	B,C,F*,G,J,K
1116	R.Derby	8	1.20	B.C.F*,G.H.J.K.L*,N.O	1548	Gt.Yks G. Sheffield	1	0.74	A*.C
1116	R Guernsey	В	0.50	A,C,F,G,I,L	1548	Max AM, Edinburgh	1	2.20	A*,C*,F*,H
1152 1152	Amber, Norwich		0.83	A.C*,D*,F*,G,H*,N	1557	R.Lancashire	B	0.25 0.B	A*,B,C,G
1152	Clyde 2, Glasgow		3.06	C,H,J	1557	Mellow, Clacton	1		AC*GH*LO
1152	GNR, Newcastle		1.80	C.G.H	1557	Northants CG		0.76	C.F*,G.H*
1152	LBC 1152 Dis'hu 1152 Maash'r		23.50	A.C.G.I.L.M	1557	S.Coast R. So'ton KCBC, Kettering		0.50	A* C F* G H* I M*
	Pic'ly 1152, Manch'r		1.50	B,C,G,J	1584			0.04	C.G.H*
1152	Xtra-AM, Birmingham	B	3.00	C	1584 1584	London Turkish R	ļ	?	ACGILO
1161 1161	R Bedfordshire(3CR) Brunel CG, Swindon	B	0.16	AGND BCD*GIJ	1584	R.Nottingham R.Shropshire	B	1,00	C,F*,G,H* BC,G
	Gt Yks, Hull		0.35	CF*GH*	1584	Tay, Perth	B	0.50	CGF*H
	OCTRS TIUI			01 011					
1161 1161	Southern Counties R	В	1.00	ACILM	1602	R.Kent	B	0.25	ACEGHILO

Note: Entries marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries were logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk.

- Paul Bowery, Burnham-on-Crouch. (A) (B)
- Robert Connolly, Kilkeel. Gerry Haynes, Bushey Heath
- (C) (D) Francis Hearne, N.Bristol,
- (E) (F)
- Sheila Hughes, Morden. Nicola Hutchings, Wellington. Brian Keyte, while in Conway Valley.
- ίH
- (1)
- ίK
- Brian Revie, While in Conway Valley. Ross Lockley, Galashiels. George Millmore, Wootton, IoW. Chris Ridley, Co.Sligo, Eire. Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh. Tomy Stickells, Thornton Heath. Tomy Stickells, while in Loire Valley, France.
- (N) Norman Thompson, Dadby
- Phil Townsend, E.London Ted Walden-Vincent, Gt.Yarmouth.

at 2250 by Ted Harris in Manchester.

Some of the broadcasts in the 13MHz (22m) band originate from SRI via Sottens? 13.685 (It, Eng, Fr, Ger, Port to Australia, S.Pacific 0830-1100), logged as 44444 at 0911 in Newry; UAER, Dubai 13.675 (Eng to Eur 1030-1055) 33433 at 1030 in Galashiels; RFI via Fr.Guiana? 13.625 (Eng to C.America 1200-1300) SIO444 at 1200 in Co.Fermanagh; SRI via Sottens? 13.635 (Eng, Fr, It, Ger to S/S.E.Asia 1300-1500) 44333 at 1318 in Woodhall Spa; UAER, Dubai 13.675 (Eng to Eur 1330-1355) 44444 at 1330 in Morden; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 13.590 (Ur, Eng to M.East 1330-1530) 34233 at 1400 by Roy Patrick in Derby; R.Kuwait via Kabd 13.620 (Ar to Eur, N.America 0930-1605) 44444 at 1513 in Oxted; WWCR Nashville, USA 13.845 (Eng to E.USA 1400-0100) 34333 at 1627 in Woking; R.Denmark via RNI 13.805 (Da [Eng 1st & 3rd Sun] to Eur, Africa? 1630-1655) 55555 at 1630 in Bridgwater; UAER, Dubai 13.675 (Eng to Eur 1600-1640) 45554 at 1632 in Wallsend; R.Pyongyang, Korea 13.785 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1700-1750) 33433 at 1715 in Kilkeel.

Those noted later came from WHRI South Bend, USA 13.760 (Eng to E.USA, Eur 1500-2157), rated 32242 at 1734 in Plymouth; R.Vlaanderen Int, Belgium 13.645 (Eng, Fr to Africa 1800-?) 55444 at 1821 in Bushey Heath, Monitor R.Int via WSHB 13.770 (Eng to E.Eur 1800?-1955) 33333 at 1930 in Stalbridge; RCl via Sackville 13.650 (Eng to Eur 2000-2158) 44333 at 2023 in E.Worthing; R.Havana, Cuba 13.715 (Eng to Eur 2100-2200) 33233 at 2100 in Appleby; KAIJ Denton, USA 13.815 (Eng to N/C.America 0200-0000) 23222 at 2145 in Scalloway; UAER, Abu Dhabi 13.605 (Eng to USA 2200-0000) SIO222 at 2225 in Gt.Yarmouth; RCI via Sackville 13.670 (Eng, Fr to USA, Caribbean 2200-0300) SIO444 at 2228 in N.Bristol; Monitor R.Int via WSHB 13.770 (Eng to S.America 2200-0000) 55555 at 2245 by Norman Thompson in Oadby.

Although the conditions in the 11MHz (25m) band are unreliable it is the hub of activity for some listeners. Noted during the morning were R.Australia via Shepparton 11.880 (Eng to Asia 0400-0730) rated 54433 at 0523 in Bushey Heath; BBC via Masirah Is 11.760 (Eng to M.East 0300-0915) 14441 at 0727 in Wallsend; HCJB Quito 11.615 (Eng to Eur 0700-0830) SIO444 at 0738 in N.Bristol; Slovak R.Int, via Velke Kostolany 11.990 (Eng to Australia 0830-0857) SIO333 at 0830 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Korea Int via Sackville, Canada 11.715 (Eng to S.America 1030-1100) 32233 at 1030 in Appleby.

During the afternoon Polish R, Warsaw 11.815 (Eng to Eur 1200-1255) was heard at 1220 by Julian Wood in Elgin; WYFR via VOFC Taiwan 11.550 Eng to Asia 1302-1502) was 34323 at 1313 in Woodhall Spa; Vatican R, Italy 11.625 (Eng to Asia, Pacific 1345-1400) SIO333 at 1345 in E.London; R.Romania Int, Bucharest 11.940 (Eng to Eur 1300-1400) 55555 at 1355 in Norwich; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 11.570 (Ur, Eng to M.East 1330-1530) 35333 at 1400 in Derby; FEBC Bocaue, Philippines 11.995 (Eng to India, S.E.Asia 1300-1600) 24231 at 1400 in Chester and 33553 at 1425 in Larnaca, Cyprus R.Jordan via Al Karanah 11.970 (Eng to W.Eur, E.USA 1400-1630) 43444 at 1500 in Morden; KTWR Agana, Guam 11.580 (Eng to S.Asia 1500-1630?) 33343 at 1532 in Oxted; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 11.720 (Eng to W.Eur 1600-1700) 34433 at 1620 in Manchester.

Later, R.Australia via Shepparton 11.880 (Eng to Asia 1700-2058) was 32432 at 1730 in Bridgwater; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 11.720 (Eng to W.Eur 1900-2000) 44444 at 1900 in Galashiels; REE via Noblejas, Spain 11.775 (Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2055? Mon-Fri; 2135-2230 Sat; 2105-2200 Sun) 55455 at 2000 in Newry; RCI via Sackville 11.690 (Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2130) 44343 at 2022 in E.Worthing; R.Kuwait via Kabd 11.990 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1800-2057) 55555 at 2036 in Plymouth; AIR via Bangalore 11.620 (Eng, Hi to Eur 1745-2230) 22342 at 2050 in Oadby; R.Globo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 11.805 (Port 0900-0330) 25333 at 2150 by Paul Bowery in Burnham-on-Crouch; VOA via Sao Tome 11.975 (Eng to Africa 1800-2230) 44333 at 2200 in Scalloway; BBC via Ascension Is 11.750 (Eng to S.America 2000-0200) 33333 at 2220 in Kilkeel; BBC via Ascension Is 11.835 (Eng to W.Africa 1930-2315) 44434 at 2232 in Woking; R.Gaucha, Porto Alegre, Brazil 11.915 (Port 0900-0400) 21122 at 2305 by Bill Griffith in W.London.

Broadcasts from many areas may be heard in the 9MHz (31m) band. R.Australia via Shepparton 9.860 (Eng to Pacific, Asia 0600-1200) was 33433 at 0715 in Herstmonceux; R.Australia via Shepparton 9.580 (Eng to Pacific 0730-1200) 35533 at 0806 in Wallsend; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles 9.720 (Eng to Pacific 0730-1025) SIO322 at 0836 in N.Bristol; R.Australia via Shepparton? 9.770 (Eng to S.Asia 1100-1430) 32332 at 1100 in Bushey Heath; VOA via Poro, Philippines 9.760 (Eng to Asia, Pacific 1100-1500) 34553 at 1315 in Larnaca; R.Veritas Asia, Philippines 9.520 (Eng 1420-1430) 43433 at 1420 in Chester; RRI Jakarta, Indonesia 9.680 (Ind to Asia 0600-1710; 2300-0200) 43433 at 1445 in Scalloway; R.Mediterranee Int via Nardor, Morocco 9.575 (Fr, Ar to N.Africa, S.Eur 0500-0100) 44344 at 1530 in Oxted; R.Australia via Shepparton 9.580 (Eng to Pacific 1430-2058) 43443 at 1600 in Oadby; Channel Africa, Meyerton 9.530 (Eng to Africa 1600-1700) 54444 at 1635 in Plymouth; CPBS Beijing 9.080 (Chin [CNR-1] 1415-1735) 35333 at 1654 in Burnham-on-Crouch; R.Pyongyang, Korea 9.325 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1700-1750) 44444 at 1700 in Norwich.

Later, the Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 9.840 (Viet to Eur 1700-1800) was SIO322 at 1735 in Macclesfield; R.Bangladesh 9,548 (Eng to Eur 1745?-1900) was 32442 at 1750 in Bridgwater; TWR Manzini, Swaziland 9.500 (Eng to E.Africa 1600-1830) 24232 at 1819 in Storrington; Voice of Turkey, Ankara 9.445 (Eng to Europe 1830-1920) SIO433 at 1830 in E.London; Israel R, Jerusalem 9.435 (Russ to Russia 1830-1955) 34222 at 1928 in Newry; VOIRI Tehran, Iran 9.022 (Eng to Eur 1930-2027) 44444 at 1930 in Galashiels; VOA via Gloria, Portugal 9.760 (Eng to M.East 1700?-2200) 34433 at 1944 in Manchester; Voice of Indonesia 9.525 (Eng to Eur 2000-2030) 35433 at 2000 in Derby; SRI via Guiana 9.905 (Eng, Fr, It, Ger to Africa 2000-2200). 33222 at 2000 in Appleby; R.Tashkent, Uzbekistan 9.540 (Ger to Eur 1935-2030) 32333 at 2005 in W.London; R.Thailand, Bangkok 9.555 (Eng to Eur 2030-2045)

Tropical Bands Chart

req MHz)	Station	Country	UTC	DXer	Freq (MHz)	Station	Country	UTC	DXer
3.210	Em.Nacional, Maputo	Mozambique	0100	0	4,840	AIR Bombay	India	1655	C.K.O
3.215	RRI Manado	Indonesia	2350	C	4,845	R Fides, La Paz	Bolivia	0030	C
3.220	Channel Africa	S.Africa	0251	1.0	4,845	RTM Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	1646	Õ
3.223	AIR Simla	India	1730	K.O	4.845	ORTM Nouakchott	Mauritania	2130	C.O.Q
3.230	SABC Meyerton	S.Africa	2345	C.I.O		R.Yaounde	Cameroon	2152	C.I.Q
3.232	RRI Bukittinggi	Indonesia	2230	D	4.850	AIR Kohima	India	1405	G.K
3.240	TWR Shona	Swaziland	0437	0	4.860	AIR Kingway (Feeder)	India	1400	J.K.O.Q
245	R.Clube Varginha	Brazil	2255	0	4.865	PBS Lanzhou	China	2300	E.G.O
.245	AIR Lucknow	India	1720	0		LV. del Cinaruco		0445	
.255	BBC via Maseru	Lesotho	2040	C.J.O	4.800	R.Cotonou	Colombia		0,P
270	SWA8C 1, Namibia						Benin	1755	0
290		S.W.Africa	2026	C,I,J.O	4.875	R.Roraima, Boa Vista	Brazil	0025	C
	Namibian BC, Windhoek	S.W.Africa	2026	C,1,J,O	4.875	VOA via Meyerton	S.Africa	1845	C
.300	R.Cultural	Guatemala	0250	C,I,N,O		R.Clube do Para	Brazil	2200	0
.306	ZBC Prog 2	Zimbabwe	2039	C,I,J,O	4.885	R Difusora Acreana	Brazil	0020	С
.315	AIR Bhopal	India	1620	K,0	4.885	KBC East Sce Nairobi	Kenya	1845	C.O
.316	SLBS Goderich	Sierra Leone	2041	J,0	4.890	R.Port Moresby	New Guinea	2002	J
.320	SABC Meyerton	S.Africa	2047	C.J.0	4.890	ORTS Dakar	Senegal	0425	0
325	FRCN Lagos	Nigeria	2042	C,E,J,O	4 895	Voz del Rio Arauca	Colombia	0205	C.O
330	Christian Voice	Zambia	2158	0	4.895	Pakistan BC	Pakistan	1645	0
335	CBS Taipei	Taiwan	1954	J.0	4,900	SLBC Colombo	Sri Lanka	2019	
340	R.Uganda, Kampala	Uganda	2042	J.U					J
345	AIR Jammu	India				R.Nat.N'djamena	Chad	2005	A,B,H,I,J,O,Q
356			1630	K,0		RTG Conakry	Guinea	1850	C
	R.Botswana	Gabarone	2047	C,I,J,O	4.910	AIR Jaipur	India	1407	K
359	RTV Malagasy	Madagascar	1710	0	4.910	R Zambia, Lusaka	Zambia	2029	D,J,O
365	GBC R-2	Ghana	2206	C,D,I,J,L,O	4.914	R.Cora del Peru,Lima	Peru	0420	0
365	AIR Delhi	India	1835	С,К,О	4.915	R.Anhanguera	Brazil	0445	0
375	R.Nacional S.Gabriel	Brazi	2250	C,O	4,915	GBC-1, Accra	Ghana	2024	C.E.I.J.O.P
390	R.Candip Bunia	Zaire	1715	0	4.915	KBC Cent Sce Nairobi	Kenya	0419	
395	ZBC Gweru	Zimbabwe	0433	1,0	4,920	R.Quito, Quito	Ecuador	0410	I.K.O
915	BBC via Kranii	Singapore	2105	A.D.I.O.Q	4.927	RRI Jambi	Indonesia	1630	0
940	PBS Hubei Wuhan	China	2205	0	4.931	R.Internacional	Honduras	0420	1.0
950	Qinghai PBS, Xining	China	2225	G,0	4.935	KBC Gen Sce Nairobi		1958	
955	BBC via Skelton	England	2050		4.930		Kenya		H,J,O
				I,J,P,Q		AIR Guwahati	India	1642	0
955	R.Korea via Skelton	England	1838	I,M*,Q	4.945	R Difusora	Brazil	0425	0
.955	R.Budapest	Hungary	2240	C,I,P	4.950	R.Nacional, Mulenvos	Angola	2210	C,O
965	RFI Paris	France	2000	B,C,D,G,I,J,P,Q	4.950	AIR Jammu	India	1705	0
975	R.Budapest	Hungary	2108	G,I,J,M,Q	4.950	VOA via Sao Tome	Sao Tome	1900	G.L
980	VOA via Munich	Germany	0000	Q	4 955	R.Nac. de Colombia	Colombia	0413	C,K,O
985	Nexus, Milan	Italy	1905	1.0	4.960	Hanoi 2	Vietnam	2215	0
985	China R via SR	Switzerland	2102	G,I,Q	4,970	PBS Xinjiang	China	0025	C
985	SRI Beromunster	Switzerland	2014	BJ	4.975	Fujian 1, Fuzhou	China	1535	Ő
995	DW via Julich	Germany	2051	B,C,I,J,P,Q,R	4,975	R.Uganda, Kampala	Uganda	1855	C
005	Vatican R.	Italu	1825	C,Q	4.980	PBS Xinjiang, Urumqi	China	0030	C
	Xizang PBS, Lhasa	Tibet	0010	C	4.980	Ecos del Torbes	Venezuela	2315	DIKLO
500	Xinjiang BS, Urumgi	China	0010		4.985				
				C,E,I,O		R.Brazil Central	Brazil	2336	E,O
735	Xinjiang, Urumqi	China	0005	C.1.0	4.990	AIR Ext.Service	India	0006	C,I
750	Xizang BS. Lhasa	Tibet	0010	C	4.990	FRCN Lagos	Nigeria	2035	C.0
753	RRI Ujung, Padang Yunnan PBS, Kunming	Indonesia	2207	0	5.005	R Nacional, Bata	Eq.Guinea	1928	D,E,I,J,O
		China	2220	0	5.005	R.Nepal, Kathmandu	Nepal	1655	C,0
760	AIR Port Blair	India	1620	C,O	5.010	AIR Thiru'puram	India	0025	C,I,O
760	ELWA Monrovia	Liberia	0305	1	5.020	PBS-Jiangxi Nanchang	China	0013	C,I,O
765	R.integracao	Brazil	2145	0	5.020	Voz del Upano, Macas	Ecuador	0410	0
770	FRCN Kaduna	Nigeria	2012	A,C,E,F,G,I,J,M*,O,Q	5.020	La V du Sahel, Niamey	Niger	2035	J,0
775	AIR Imphal	India	1615	0	5.020	SLBC Tamil Home Sce.	Sri-Lanka	1615	0
777	R.Gabon, Libreville	Gabon	2012	D,I,J,L,O		R.Parakou	Benin	2035	J.0
	RTM Bamako	Mali	2135	D,F,O	5.025	R.Rebelde, Habana		0400	0.0 C.0
790	Azad Kashmir R.						Cuba		
		Pakistan	1801	A.0	5.025	R.Uganda, Kampata	Uganda	2035	J.0
	R.Atlantida	Peru	2230	1,0	5.030	AWR Latin America	Costa Rica	0425	C,N,O
800	CPBS 2 Beijing	China	2225	P		R.Aparecida	Brazil	0200	0
800	AIR Hyderabad	India	1728	A,0		R.Bangui	C.Africa	2036	I.J.0
800	LNBS Lesotho	Maseru	2033	C,I,J,O,Q	5.045	R.Cultura do Para	Brazil	0115	C,1,0
805	R.Nac.Amazonas	Brazil	0015	C,1,0	5.047	R.Togo, Lome	Togo	2014	D,J,0
815	R.diff TV Burkina	Ouagadougou	2011	C,D,J	5.050	Haixia 1	China	2155	0
820	AIR Calcutta	India	1820	0,0,0	5.050	AIR Aizawl	India	0040	C
	R.Cancao Nova	Brazil	2235	0	5.050	R.Tanzania			1,0
							Tanzania	0331	
	ZBC R-4	Zimbabwe	2010	C.J,0	5.055	RFO Cayenne(Matoury)	F.Guiana	0421	C,I,O
	R.Bangkok	Thailand	1545	0	5.060	PBS Xinjiang, Urumqi	China	1640	C.0
	R.Tachira	Venezuela	0005	C.D.I.O	5 075	Caracol Bogata	Colombia	0457	C.G.I.N.O
	R.Reloj	Costa Rica	0418	0	5.097	R.Eco, Iquitos	Peru	0040	C
	R.Tezulutian, Coban	Guatemala	2222 2032	C,D					
835 835	RTM Bamako			C.D.E.F.G.H.I.J.P.O.O					

43333 at 2225 in Stalbridge; VOA via ? 7.205 (Eng to S.Asia 0100-0300) SIO444 at 0254 in N.Bristol

Some of the broadcasts to Europe in the 6MHz (49m) band come from R.Austria Int, via Moosbrunn 6.155 (Ger, Eng, Fr, Sp 0400-2300) 43333 at 0609 in E.Worthing; WEWN Vandiver 5.825 (Eng 2100-1000) 34433 at 0730 in Herstmonceux; Polish R, Warsaw 6.095 (Eng 1700-1755) 44333 at 1702 in Woodhall Spa; China R.Int 6.950 (Eng 2000-2157) SIO222 at 2100 in E.London; R.Ukraine Int 6.010 (Eng 2100-2200) 43333 at 2100 in Appleby; R.Korea 6.480 (Eng 2100-2200) 23322 at 2100 in Galashiels; R.Sweden 6.065 (Eng 2130-2200) heard at 2130 in Truro; AWR via Slovakia 6.055 (Eng 2100-2158) 33333 at 2145 in Morden; BBC via Woofferton, UK 6.195 (Eng 1900-2230) SIO333 at 2222 in Gt.Yarmouth; R.Austria Int 5.945 (Eng, Ger, Fr, Sp 1800-2300) SIO433 at 2237 in N.Bristol; Deutschland R, Berlin 6.005 (Ger 24hrs) 32443 at 2330 in Oadby.

Those to other areas were received from RCI via Sackville 5.960 (Eng, Fr to USA, Caribbean 2200-0100) SIO322 at 2200 in Co.Fermanagh; BBC via Antigua 5.975 (Eng to C/S.America 2100-0800) 55444 at 2242 in Burnham-on-Crouch; WHRI Noblesville 5.745 (Eng to E.USA 2200-0400) 34434 at 2332 in Manchester; R.Nederlands via Ned.Antilles 6.165 (Eng to N.America 2330-0125) 33443 at 0020 in Kilkeel; R.Havana Cuba 6.000 (Eng to N.America 0200-0500) SIO333 at 0408 in Doncaster; ORTM Bamako, Mali 5.995 (Fr to W/C.Africa 0555-0758) 32333 at 0602 in W.London.

DXers:-	
(A)	Paul Crankshaw, Troon.
(B)	Roy Patrick, Derby.
(C)	Harry Richards, Barton-on-Humber
(D)	David Sayles, Doncaster.
(E)	John Slater, Scalloway.
(F)	Tony Stickells, Thornton Heath.

DXers:

- (A) Paul Bowery, Burnham-on-Crouch.
 (B) Vera Brindley, Woodhall Spa.
 (C) Robert Connolly, Kilkeel.

- (D)
- John Eaton, Woking. David Edwardson, Wallsend Bill Griffith, S.W.London. (E) (F)

Fred Pallant, Storrington

(H)

(1)

(K) John Parry, Larnaca, Cyprus.
 (L) Roy Patrick, Derby.
 (M) Clare Pinder, while in Appleby.

Sheila Hughes, Morder

Rhoderick Illman, Oxted. Eddie McKeown, Newry.

42432 at 2036 in E.Worthing; R.Romania Int, Bucharest 9.690 (Eng to Eur 2100-2155) 44444 at 2145 in Morden; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 9.700 (Eng to Eur 2100-2200) SIO444 at 2100 in Co.Fermanagh; BBC via Antigua, W.Indies 9.590 (Eng to S.America 2200-0130) 44232 at 2256 in Woking; AIR via Delhi? 9.950 (Eng to NE.Asia 2245-0045) SIO333 at 2300 in Gt.Yarmouth; China R. Int via Mali 9.710 (Eng to N.America 0000-0057) 33333 at 0030 in Kilkeel; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 9.745 (Eng to

N.America 0030-0700) 24212 at 0043 in Woodhall Spa. In the 7MHz (41m) band RFPI Costa Rica 7.385 (Eng 24hrs) was 44433 at 0456 in Bushey Heath; RCI via Skelton, UK 7.295 (Eng [Report To Peace Keepers] to Eur, M.East, Africa 0500-0530) 43333 at 0524 in Appleby; KTBN via Salt Lake City 7.510 (Eng to N.America 0000-1600)

13221 at 0630 in Chester; TWR Monte Carlo,

Monaco 7.115 (Eng to Eur 0640-0820) 54454 at

0743 in Plymouth; WYFR via Okeechobee 7.355

(Eng to Eur, Africa 0600-0800) SIO444 at 0800 in Co.Fermanagh; Monitor R.via WSHB 7.535 (Eng [Various Sat/Sun] to Eur, Africa 0500-0955) 44444 at 0900 in Dudley; R.ABC Denmark via Kaliningrad 7.570 (Eng to Eur 0800-1200 Sun only) 54544 at 1000 in W.London; CPBS via Xian, China 7.504 (Chin [CNR-1] 2000-1735) 44444 at 1630 in Burnham-on-Crouch; R.Korea, Seoul 7.550 (Kor to Eur 1700-1900) SIO433 at 1725 in Macclesfield; Polish R, Warsaw 7.270 (Eng to Eur 1700-1757) 34133 at 1753 in Woodhall Spa; Israel R, Jerusalem 7.465 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1900-1930) 55555 at 1920 in Norwich; R.Australia via ? 7.330 (Eng to S.Asia 1800?-2100) 24232 at 1931 in Oxted; VOIRI Tehran 7.260 (Eng to Eur, M.East 1930-2028) 33343 at 1948 in Woking; RCl via Skelton, UK 7.235 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 2000-2130 Mon-Fri) 43543 at 2030 in Bridgwater; AIR via Aligarh? 7.412 (Hi, Eng to Eur 1745-2230) 44343 at 2225 in Oadby; Monitor R.Int, via WSHB 7.510 (Eng to Eur, Africa 2200-0000?)

(N) David Sayles, Doncaster

(O) (P) (Q)

(R)

John Slater, Scalloway. Norman Thompson, Oadby

Ted Walden-Vincent, Gt.Yarmouth.

Phil Townsend, E.London

Transatlantic	DX	Chart
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FreqStation Location (kHz)		Time (UTC)	DXer	
		USA		
710 850 1010 1130 1500 1510 1520 1560 1590 1590	WOR WNIS WINS WBBR WTOP WNRB WWKB WWKB WOEW WARV WARV WSMN	New York, NY Norfolk, VA New York, NY Washington, D.C. Boston, MA Buffalo, NY New York Warwick, RI Nashau, NH	0431 0631 0343 0025 0445 0130 0435 0150 0200 0347	D A D A,C,D A,E A,C,D,E,F E A,C,D,F D D
		Canada	6	<u> </u>
590 650 700 920 930 940 960 1140 1375	VOCM CKGA CHSJ CJCH CJYQ CBM CHNS CHNS CBI RFO	St.John's, NF Gander,NF St.John, NB Halifax, NS St.John's, NF Montreal, PQ Halifax, NS Sydney, NS St.Pierre/Miquelon	0426 0613 0619 0430 2252 2322 0405 0648 0410	A,E A A,D,E A,B,D,E,F F E A E
	Central A	merica & Caribbean	_	_
1619	Caribbean Beacon	The Valley, Anguilla	2216	A

Short Wave Magazine, December 1996

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AOR AR1000 hand-held scanner, 6 to 600MHz and 805 to 1300MHz, 1000 memories, charger, manual, mag mount, aerial, £120. Tel: Staffs (01283) 790611.

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Eddystone 750 'S' meter, £85. RCA AR88 speaker, £75. BC-348 a.c. supply, £75. Yaesu FT-227R, boxed, £80. Grundig Satellit 5000, £45. Eagle s.w. receiver, £35. All g.w.o., reducing collection. Jim Taylor, Bournemouth. Tel: (01202) 510400.

Eddystone EC10, mint, £90. RCA, AR88, g.w.o., £125. Racals (all complete, untested in excellent condition). RA17 receiver, £70. RA98 s.s.b. adapter (rare), £60. MA79 h.f. exciter, £150. AR1000 scanner, £135. Tel: Yorkshire (01482) 869682

Eddystone receiver, quite old with valves, takes time to warm-up, sale due to bereavement. Tel: Dyfed (01267) 238436.

Icom IC-R70 communications receiver, all modes including f.m., perfect working order, manual, £275, buyer collects or pays carriage. John G4WVP, London. Tel: 0171-729 5429.

Icom IC-R72 receiver, 100kHz to 30MHz, £500. Pakratt Version Proceeder, 2200. Realistic PRO-2005 400 channel scanner, £100. Opto 2300 pocket sized frequency detector, 1MHz to 2.4GHz, £100. All mint condition. Tel: Ayrshire (01292) 470775, E-mail: 70374.2127@compuserve.com

Icom IC-R72E with fitted speech unit and f.m., as new, £465. Also Kenwood R-5000 in good condition, £545. Also Welz WS1000 Micro scanner, three months old in case, £240. Tel: York (01904) 762608 or (0836) 597606.

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Wanted

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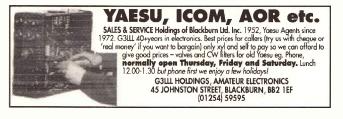
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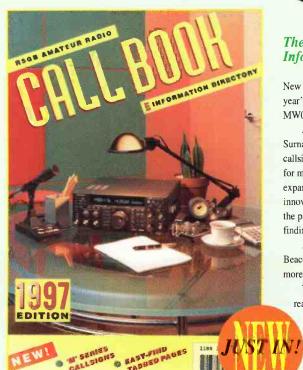
This month we have selected titles from the 'Book Store' that we think would make ideal stocking fillers. So, go on solve all your Christmas present worries in one go or why not treat yourself and order your selections today!

Passport To World Band Radio 1997

This already popular publication is billed as the 'World's No 1' short wave guide and as 'being the closest thing to a TV Guide for world band radio'. It has just been fully revised and updated for 1997.

Passport contains everything from a 'Complete Idiots Guide to Getting Started', through 'What To Listen With' to the famous 'Blue Pages'. The Blue Pages contain the broadcast schedules for the world's short wave broadcasters in a channel by channel format.

In keeping with previous editions there's also the usual authoratative articles and reviews designed to keep you fully up-to-date with the latest in short wave equipment. So, if you are partial to listening to short wave broadcasts from around the world or are just entering the fascinating world of listening then this is the book for you. At only £15.50 for over 500 informative pages it surely deserves a place on your bookshelf.



The RSGB Amateur Radio Call Book And Information Directory 1997

New in this month is the latest edition of the UK Call Book. This year's edition contains over 61,000 callsigns covering up to MW0AJH, M1AVK and 2E0AOX and 2E1FGD.

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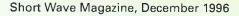
fully revised and expanded

As in previous editions the directory continues to carry a Surname and Town index designed to aid in the looking-up of callsigns, together with the WAB square and IARU locator listing for most entires. The IARU locator information has been expanded to include amateurs listed in Northern Ireland. A new innovation for 1997 is the introduction of 'tabs' down the side of the pages (very like that used in address books) to make callsign finding easier.

As well as all this information on Band Plans, Clubs, Beacons, Contests, Licensing, Special Event Stations and much more is included within the Call Book's 480 pages.

The Amateur Radio Call Book And Information Directory really is the radio amateur's 'Bible' and is truly an invaluable reference book containing much more than just names, addresses and callsigns. So, go on what are you waiting for? - At only **£13.50** it's well worth it.

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In the world of utility communications the name of Joerg Klingenfuss reigns supreme when it comes to information. The fifteenth edition of the Klingenfuss Radio Data Code Manual has almost 600 pages of information.

Broken down into 23 sections the thick book covers the weather organisations, types of code, civil aviation organisations, air traffic messages and how to decode them and the aircraft designators.

There is also many sections covering the method of transmission, modulation methods, and RTTY codes. You can identify the meteorological observation stations throughout the world from their index numbers given in the book

There's over a hundred pages covering the various teleprinter systems, before dealing with radiotelegraphy terms and definitions, non-standard Morse alphabets cryptography and abbreviations.

If you have any interest in the textual data transmission modes this book is a 'must' for you. Price £28.

Check out the weather throughout the world. See storms as they develop around the world with help from the 1996/1997 Guide To Weatherfax Services from Klingenfuss.

Sections cover equipment, techniques standards and meteorological satellites, amateur stations, radiofax stations (organised in three different ways for clarity).

The final three sections cover schedules,

abbreviations and sample charts. Many of the charts are now available over the internet, those that are have the 'homepage address shown.

There is an offer of off-air transmissions available on CDs to check out your system. These audio recordings allow you to set-up your system without the vagaries of propagation. 1996/1997 Guide To Weatherfax Services is avialable for £25.

The Klingenfuss 1996 Guide To Utility Stations (Edition 14) incorporating Edition 22 of The Guide To Radiotelytype Stations has 24 sections in some 600 pages.

These 24 sections cover topics such as how to monitor the transmissions, how to identify the station you're hearing and the table of international callsigns. If you want to find one particular station, you can search by both frequency or name to winkle it out.

To catch the news before the radio and television transmit it listen to the news services. A list of press service stations is available in both alphabetical and chronological sequence. A short section about NAVTEX transmissions on 518kHz precedes a reference sections with areas such as the 'Z' and 'Q' codes, SINPO and SINPFEMO codes, types and modes of transmissions. Price £35.

A newcomer to the Klingenfuss stable of reference guides is the Internet Radio Guide Edition 1. This new guide is only marginally slimmer that the more well established

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The internet is a vast network (or web) of computers throughout the world. These computers have an immense amount of data available, but finding the 'bit' you want can be like looking for a needle in a haystack. This guide shows you where to look for 'pages' of data and pictures about topics such as: Amateur radio, clubs and newsgroups, geography intelligence, meteorology, navigation publications, radio stations and satellites.

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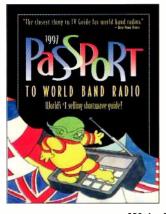
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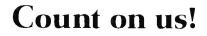
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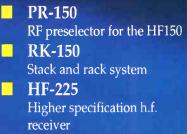


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