



May 1969

75¢

SPECIAL SUPPLUS ISSUE

The Radio Amateur's Journal

RDC SCR-300 ARB

To Get A \$500 Rig For \$240...



Build The Heathkit® HW-100

When the time comes for a new rig, most hams approach the task with enthusiasm... until financial reality invades their dreams. An ordinary 5-band transceiver, wired and ready to go, costs around \$500. Much of the reason for this price, of course, is that you are paying to have someone else wire your rig.

Heath also sells \$500 worth of transceiver — the HW-100 — but our price is a bit more realistic — \$240 — and the performance is better! We reason that if you can handle the FCC exam, you can also handle a soldering iron. And because we don't use any of your money to wire your rig, we can use more of it to provide advanced engineering. Check out a realistic \$500 rig... the Heathkit HW-100... another hot one from the hams at Heath.

Kit HW-100, 18 lbs., no money dn., \$22 mo. **\$240.00***
Kit HP-13A, DC power supply, 7 lbs., \$7 mo. **\$64.95***
Kit HP-23A, AC power supply, 19 lbs., \$5 mo. **\$49.95***
Kit SB-600, 8 ohm speaker, 6 lbs. **\$18.95***

HW-100 SPECIFICATIONS — RECEIVER. **Sensitivity:** Less than .5 micro-volt for 10 dB signal-plus-noise to noise ratio for SSB operation. **Selectivity:** 2.1 kHz minimum at 6 dB down, 7 kHz maximum at 60 dB down (3.395 MHz filter). **Input:** Low impedance for unbalanced coaxial input. **Output impedance:** 8 Ω speaker, and high impedance headphone. **Power output:** 2 watts with less than 10% distortion. **Spurious response:** Image and IF rejection better than 50 dB.

TRANSMITTER. **DC Power input:** SSB: 180 watt P.E.P. (normal voice: continuous duty cycle). CW: (A1 emission) 170 watts (50% duty cycle). **RF Power output:** 100 watts on 80 through 15 meters; 80 watts on 10 meters (50 Ω nonreactive load). **Output impedance:** 50 Ω to 75 Ω with less than 2:1 SWR. **Oscillator feedthrough or mixer products:** 55 dB below rated output. **Harmonic radiation:** 45 dB below rated output. **Transmit-receive operation:** SSB: PTT or VOX. CW: Provided by operating VOX from a keyed tone, using grid-block keying. **CW Sidetone:** Internally switched to speaker or headphone, in CW mode. Approximately 1000 Hz tone. **Microphone input:** High impedance with a rating of —45 to —55 dB. **Carrier suppression:** 45 dB down from single-tone output. **Unwanted sideband suppression:** 45 dB down from single-tone output at 1000 Hz reference. **Third order distortion:** 30 dB down from two-tone output. **RF Compression (TALC):** 10 dB or greater at .1 ma final grid current. **GENERAL.** **Frequency coverage:** 3.5 to 4.0; 7.0 to 7.3; 14.0 to 14.5; 21.0 to 21.5; 28.0 to 28.5; 28.5 to 29.0; 29.0 to 29.5; 29.5 to 30.0 (meg-

• 80 through 10 meter coverage • Solid-s (FET) VFO • 180 watts input PEP SSB — watts input CW • Switch selected USB, or CW • Crystal filter for sharp 2.1 kHz selectivity • Full coverage on all bands with 500 per band segment • Better than ½ uV sensitivity • Smooth vernier control of frequency with patented Harmonic Drive® dial mechanism • Outstanding frequency stability • Excellent image and IF rejection • Built-in kHz calibrator • Separate offset CW crystal • Triple Action Level Control® for reduced possibility of overdriving & distortion • Built-in S-meter • Quiet, enclosed relays • fixed or mobile with HP-23A or HP-13A power supplies • Built-in VOX • Easy circuit board wiring harness construction

ahertz). **Frequency stability:** Less than 100 hertz per hour after 30 min warmup from normal ambient conditions. Less than 100 Hz for line voltage variations. **Modes of operation:** Selectable upper or sideband (suppressed carrier) and CW. **Dial calibration:** 5 kHz. **Calibration:** 100 kHz crystal. **Audio frequency response:** 350 to 24 kHz. **Front panel controls:** Main tuning dial. Driver tuning and Preset. Final tuning. Final loading. Mic and CW Level control. Mode switch. Function switch. Meter switch. RF Gain control. Audio Gain control. **Side controls:** Meter Zero control; Bias; VOX Sensitivity; VOX Anti-trip. **Internal controls:** Carrier null; neutralizing. **Tube complement:** OA2 Regulator (150 V); 6AU6 RF amplifier; 6AU6 1st receiver; 6AU6 Isolation amplifier; 6AU6 1st IF amplifier; 6AU6 2nd IF amplifier; 6BN8 Product detector and AVC; 6AU6 VFO Amp.; 6CB6 2nd transmitter mixer; 6CL6 Driver; 6EA8 Speech Amplifier and cathode follower; 6EA8 transmitter mixer; 6EA8 2nd receiver mixer and relay amplifier; 6EA8 sidetone oscillator and amplifier; 6GW8 Audio amplifier and audio output; 12AT7 Heterodyne oscillator and cathode follower; 12AT7 VOX amplifier and calibrator oscillator; 12AU7 Sideband oscillator; 6146 Final amplifier (2). **Diode complement:** 6 Germanium Diodes: Balanced modulator; RF sampling, and crystal calibrator harmonic generator; 9 Silicon Diodes: ALC rectifiers, anti-trip rectifiers, and DC blocking; 1 Zener Diode: carrier bias. **Transistors:** MPF-105 FET-VFO; 2N3393 — Voltage regulator. **Accessories:** CW Key jack; 8 Ω output; ALC input; Power accessory plug; RF output; Antenna; Spare. **Power requirements:** to 850 volts at 250 ma with 1% maximum ripple; 300 volts at 150 ma with .05% maximum ripple; —115 volts at 10 ma with .5% maximum ripple; 12 volts AC/DC at 4.76 amps. **Cabinet dimensions:** 14-13/16" H. x 13-3/8" D.

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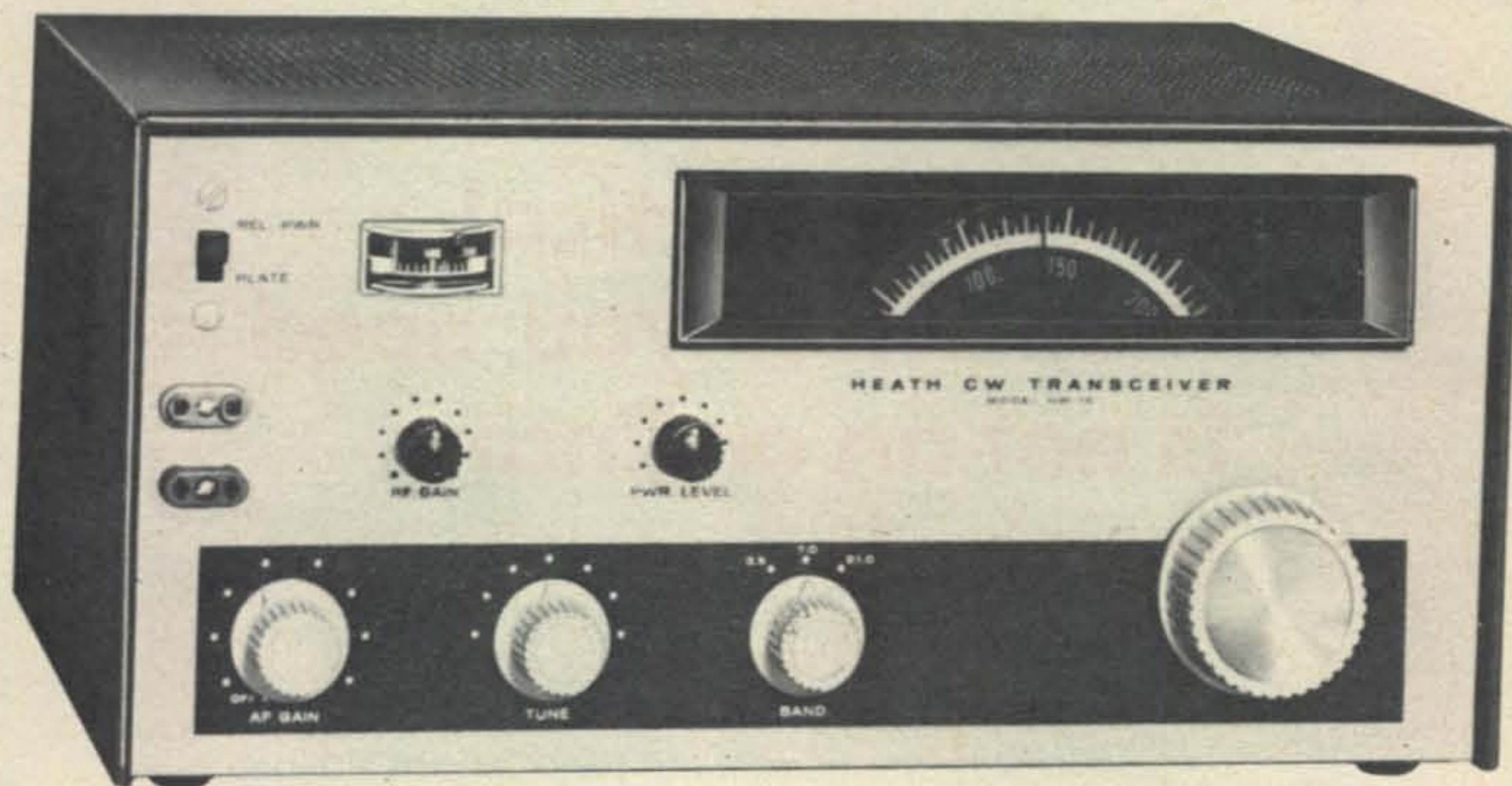
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Kit HG-10B, VFO, 12 lbs.	\$39.95*

HW-16 SPECIFICATIONS — TRANSMITTER: RF Power input: 50 to 90 watts (adjustable). **Frequency control:** 80-meter crystal or VFO on 80-meter band. 80 or 40-meter crystal, or VFO on 40-meter band. 40-meter crystal or VFO on 15-meter band. **Keying:** Grid-block. Break-in with automatic antenna switching and receiver muting. **Output impedance:** 50 ohm unbalanced. **Sidetone:** Neon lamp relaxation oscillator. **RECEIVER:** **Sensitivity:** Less than 1 microvolt for 10 dB signal-plus-noise to noise ratio. **Selectivity:** 500 Hz at 6 dB down. **Intermediate frequency:** 3396 kHz. **Antenna impedance:** 50 ohm unbalanced. **External speaker impedance:** 8 ohms. **GENERAL:** **Frequency coverage:** 3.5 to 3.75 MHz. 7.0 to 7.25 MHz. 21.0 to 21.25 MHz. **Power:** 120 VAC 50-60 Hz. **Transmitter tube complement:** 6CL6 Crystal Oscillator; 6CL6 Driver; 6GE5 Final. **Receiver tube complement:** 6EW6 RF amplifier; 6EA8 Heterodyne mixer-oscillator; 6EA8 VFO mixer-oscillator; 6EW6 IF amplifier; 12AX7 Product detector-oscillator; 6HF8 1st audio and audio output. **Transistor complement:** 2N1274 muting circuit. **Dimensions:** 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " W. x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " D. x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " H.



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The Radio Amateur's Journal

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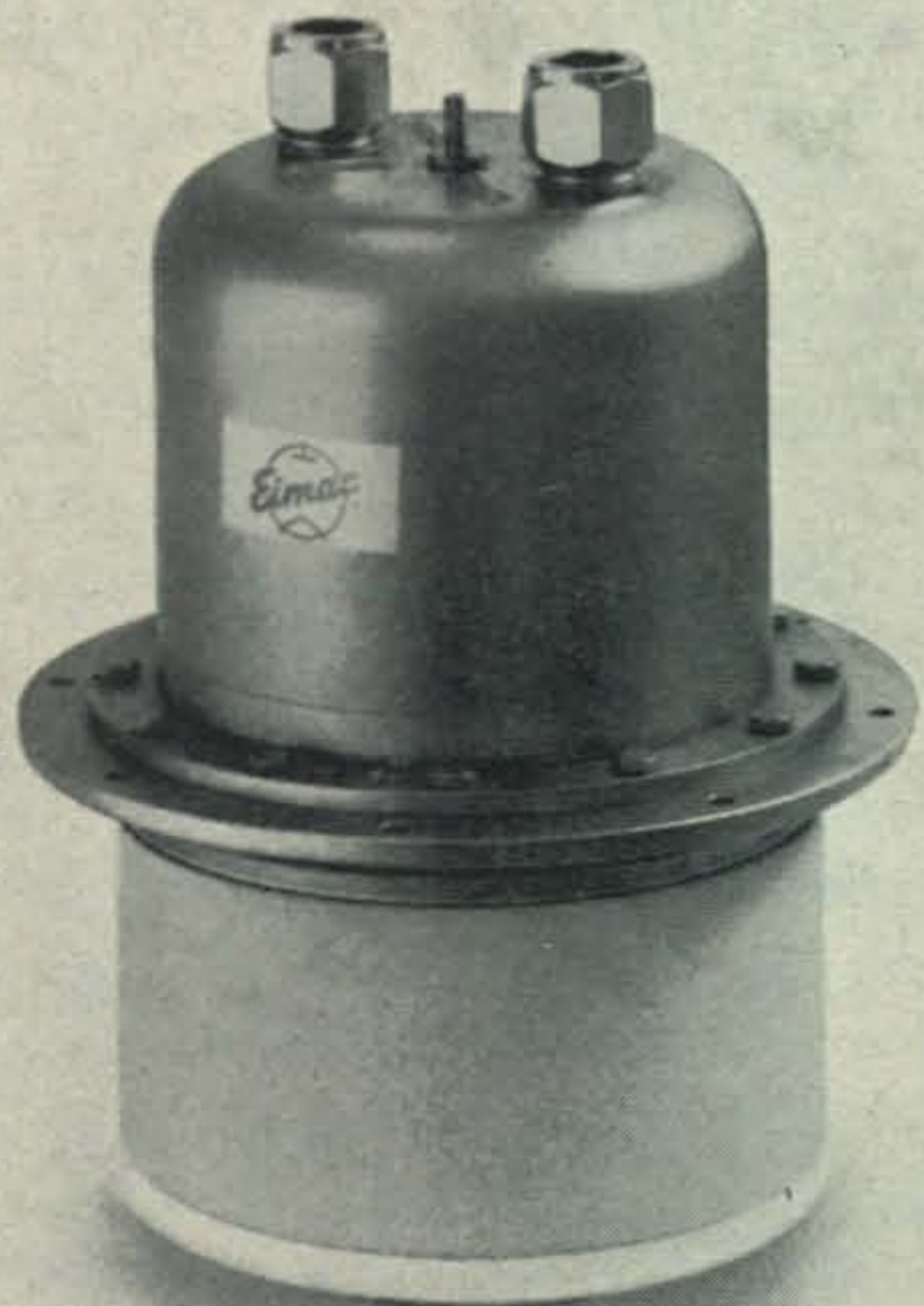
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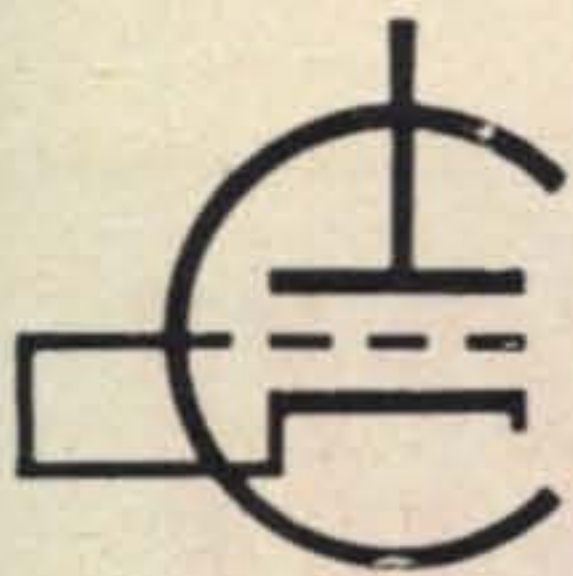
Eimac's sensational new water cooled 50 and 100 kW tetrodes are the world's finest for high power applications. They're ideal for transmitters in HF, FM and broadcast bands, for over-the-horizon radar, distributed amplifiers, high energy physics and high power voltage regulation.

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any need for a neutralization circuit. In both tubes the screen base is designed to serve an electrostatic shield.

These tubes have 4 to 5 dB higher gain than comparable tetrodes, yet are very compact. 4CW50,000E (50 kW model) weighs only 35 pounds. It has 310 pF input capacitance, C_{out} and 0.6 pF feedback capacitance. The 4CW100,000E weighs 50 pounds, has 349 pF input capacitance, C_{out} and 0.8 pF C_f . For data and application assistance contact your nearest Varian/Eimac distributor or ask Information Operator for Varian Electron Tube and Device Group.





ZERO BIAS

THE "vanishing commodity is what it's been called. Its been the tonic that has stimulated more than one new ham's appetite for this hobby called radio. Surplus, of course, is what we're talking about.

It grew largely out of the mammoth industrial machine spawned by the second World War, with production rates and figures based on a war twice as long as it actually turned out to be, and when the war was all over it was dumped by the thousands of tons on the bruised world's retail markets. Yes, the electronic surplus which hams have devoured over the past 24 years has been quite a boon to us all as amateurs and businessmen, providing the expensive means for the vast majority of newcomers to first taste radio as a hobby.

It's changing fast, however, as this special Surplus issue of *CQ* will attest. The old ARC-5's are still the most popular single set of equipment with an unending variety of applications from v.f.o.'s to s.s.b. transceivers although we've seen a few "conversions" that began with "completely strip one BC-455 chassis..." You'll notice a few new type numbers mentioned from time to time such as the URC-4 and URC-11. This is part of the newer breed of surplus which doesn't date from the 1930's and 1940's, but rather from the Korean War years of the early 50's. Surplus of this era, though, will never be the same to the ham as the old WW II stuff simply because it wasn't made in such huge quantities. What's available from the early 50's is good performing, not-quite-obsolete equipment, but there's little of it around. The more recent output of the US military is even less encouraging largely because of the super-complex nature of military electronics since the mid-50's. B-52 bombers need more than ARC-5's.

And so to the amateur, surplus has indeed become the vanishing commodity. Stocks of

the rugged old dinosaurs—the ARC-5's, BC-348's, ARC-1's, *etc.* are depleted at all but a few surplus dealers in the U.S. although parts and subassemblies of more recent vintage will keep many dealers active for several years more. The new trend is to commercial surplus such as the Motorola and GE f.m. equipment, and to commercial surplus components and subassemblies. This new commercial atmosphere will no doubt be stimulating to the space-age newcomer, but to those of us who grew up in the WW II surplus era, it will somehow never be the same again.

Late CQ Delivery

We've received numerous complaints over the past few months telling of the late arrival of subscription copies of *CQ*. We've tried to explain the reasons for such late deliveries and probably many people reading this would also like to know why.

First *CQ* is being mailed from a rather difficult location: Miami, Florida. Miami is not a major mail distribution center and thus all copies of *CQ* destined for delivery outside of Miami must travel by Post Office truck and train to Jacksonville, Florida, where copies can be routed throughout the U.S. This is time consuming.

In addition to the unavoidable mailing delays, some delays have crept into *CQ*'s advertising and editorial production over the past six months which have grown out of our change to a newer and better printing process. Unfortunately the small problems at the *CQ* offices coincided with other delays at the printer resulting in *CQ* being shipped late to Jacksonville. The end result for the reader has been rather late arrival of the magazine.

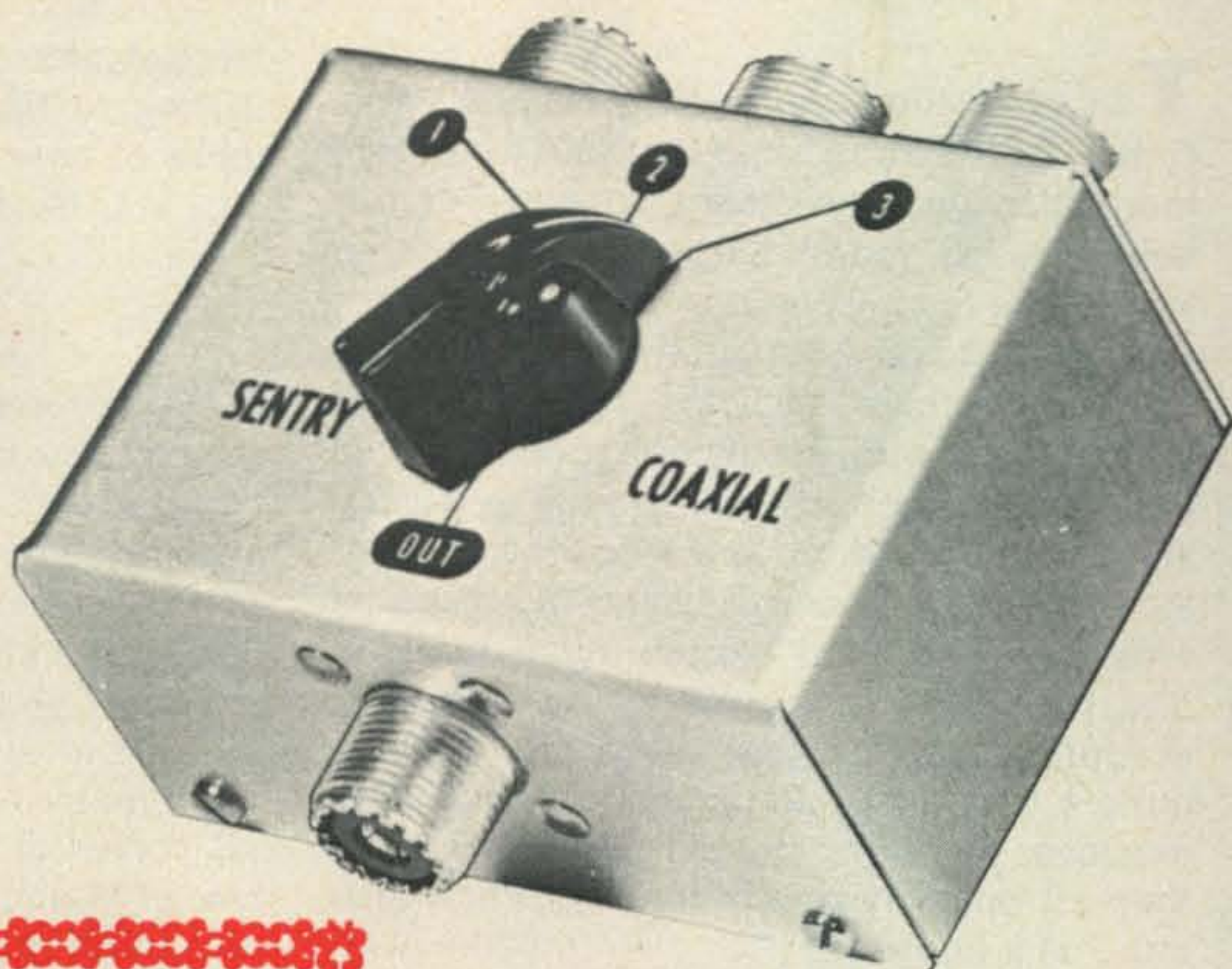
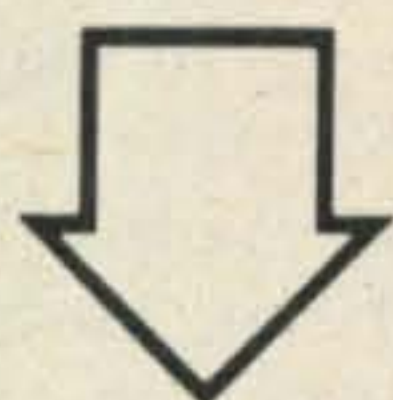
All this doesn't help the problem very much, but extra efforts of both *CQ* staff and printer over the past month or so have brought us back on schedule, with the first copies going into the mail around the 16th of the month preceding the date of publication. Therefore this May issue is being mailed around the 16th of April.

If you haven't received this issue in a reasonable amount of time from April 16, the man to see is your local Postmaster who can probably help prevent the local delays which we find most aggravating.

73, Dick, K2MGA

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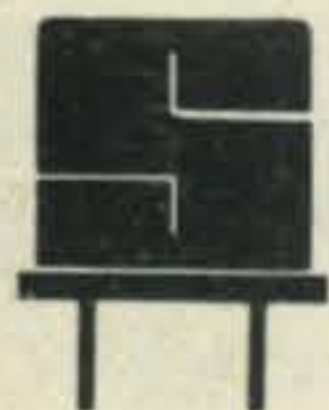
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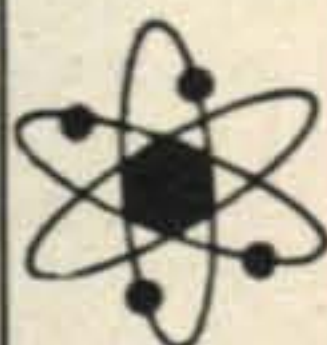
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OUR READERS SAY

S. J. Res. 27

Editor, CQ:

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for your second recent article (ZERO BIAS, March 69) regarding licensing of immigrants in the U.S.

As an immigrant (now citizen) and an amateur radio operator in Israel and now in the U.S., I can only hope that the thousands of immigrants from all over the world who will follow me, and many in this country at present, will not have to wait five full years to obtain amateur radio licenses.

I was an active ham operator before leaving for the U.S., and believe me, the waiting period was not easy. I had the means, the know how and the experience to obtain and operate a ham radio station but was not permitted to do so because of the existing laws.

I believe that many hams, after such a long period away from their sets may never return to them, and the loss is also ours. I know of many such cases.

I would like to remind all my fellow hams in the U.S. about S.J. Res. 27 and urge all to show their support by writing their congressman to support that resolution in the 91st Congress.

I hope that our medieval laws regarding licensing of immigrants will be changed and thereby enable us to accept many excellent hams and old timers into our growing society.

Thanks again, Dick, for your support, your fine article, the use of your editorial column and the pages of your magazine for such a good cause.

Dan B. Liebrecht, WA2CRD/ex-4X4JS
Riverdale, N. Y.

Editor, CQ:

I like to thank you for taking a stand in favor of Senate Joint Resolution 27, in your ZERO BIAS editorial, March 1969. This bill, introduced by Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA, would amend the Communications Act of 1934, allowing immigrant radio amateurs with permanent resident status, to apply for a W license.

I have talked to many radio amateurs about this problem. All agreed with this proposed legislation but few of them took time to do something about it.

Hearings will soon begin on S.J. Res. 27. I wrote to the United States Senate, Committee on Commerce, in Washington, D. C., and to my U. S. Senators, in favor of this bill, but this is not enough. I urge American radio amateurs to write now to their Senators expressing strong support for this bill.

We former DX stations, now living in the United States and future citizens of this country, sincerely hope that the American amateurs will help us in getting S.J. Res. 27 passed.

George Pataki, ex-YO2BO
New York City, N.Y.

Editor, CQ:

Like most hams, I heard of the Goldwater

bill, Senate Joint Resolution 27, which would allow immigrants to this country the privilege of obtaining an American license, a privilege they are currently denied. Since many foreign nationals may operate here under reciprocal licensing agreements, it seemed only logical that immigrants who have applied for permanent residence in the United States be allowed the same privilege. Like most hams, I agreed with the idea of this bill and promptly forgot it.

Unlike many hams, however, I came in contact with several foreign hams who have actually been forced to give up their hobby because of the current regulations and whose only hope for operating is the passage of this bill. I have now written my Congressman urging support of Senate Joint Resolution 27 but my one letter will not do any good without support from others.

Will you be like most hams and forget the plea of the number of future Americans who are now denied operating privileges or will you take the few minutes required to write your Congressman and urge his support? Help someone else enjoy the privilege we have and send your letter today.

Dennis McAlpine, W1DYE/2
New York, N.Y.

CQ's Dog Team Delivery

Editor, CQ:

Yesterday, March 18th, I received in the mail my February issue of CQ—6 weeks after it is supposed to be here.

I would like to make several comments. It's 1,574 miles from Waterloo to Miami and 1,574 miles from Miami to Waterloo. February had 28 days and there were 18 days in March to the 18th. A total of 46 days or 34.2 miles per day. That's pretty good time for the old dog team—but not good enough since the January issue was received in 6 weeks time too!

Now what is happening? Why these delays—I missed the BERU contest and that's bad!

Why is this occurring? QST, 73 and several other magazines arrive on time—but what has happened to CQ? Are you trying to lose subscriptions—including mine—what's the use of receiving a magazine which is out-dated in time.

Please give us some action. Fire the dog team, use trucks or what have you, but get the magazine to the customer on time. Please.

W. Ross Carruthers, VE3CEA
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Reader Carruthers is not alone in his plight, unfortunately. A series of production delays throughout the winter have combined to put CQ somewhat behind schedule, and the questionable efficiency of the U.S. Post Office in Miami has made matters worse. But as you probably noticed with the April issue, we're getting back in the "on-time" groove once again. The "dog teams" of the U.S. P.O. are the only remaining slowdowns. —Ed.

[Continued on Page 98]

Looks aren't everything.

This new Ham Cat may be the best looking ham mobile antenna you've ever seen, but that's just the half of it.

After all, beauty is as beauty does, and this one does it better than any other ham antenna you can buy.

First of all, it's got a shake-proof sleeve clutch that folds over when you want to garage it.

Which also means you can change from one band to another in a couple of seconds by simply unscrewing one complete coil and tip rod unit and screwing another onto the foldover mast.

It's also strong enough to take a knock without bending. And the turnover mast is a hefty $\frac{5}{8}$ " solid rod of highly polished, heat-treated aluminum.

We've also done away with the old-fashioned plastic shrink tubing and sealed the light-weight precision-wound coils in an indestructible epoxy-fiberglass sleeve. (Which is a distinctive white that'll add to the beauty of your car.) And, all fittings are heavy chrome-plated brass.

The new Ham Cat combines higher Q with wider bandwidth performance, without using a lossy-heat generating coil like the others use. So it not only looks beyond your wildest dreams, it works beyond them, too.

It's also designed on a nominal 52 ohm impedance so you don't have to have any special matching. (Any length coax will work.)

The Ham Cat mobile ham antenna is at your

Hy-Gain dealer (he's the best one under the sun) right now.

And it's there at a price all the others are charging for half of what you get in this antenna.

And that's the real beauty of it.

ELECTRICAL

- Nominal 52 ohm impedance—no special matching device needed.
- Widest bandwidth, highest power handling —Vs.— heat drift ratio available.
- Lowest VSWR in any mobile available.

MECHANICAL

- Turn-over mast is hefty $\frac{5}{8}$ " dia. solid rod of highly polished heat-treated aluminum.
- All connections are standard $\frac{3}{8}$ -24 thread.
- Mast folds over, swivels, and turns over. You can mount it on bumper deck. In addition, this flexibility makes it easy and simple to change coils.
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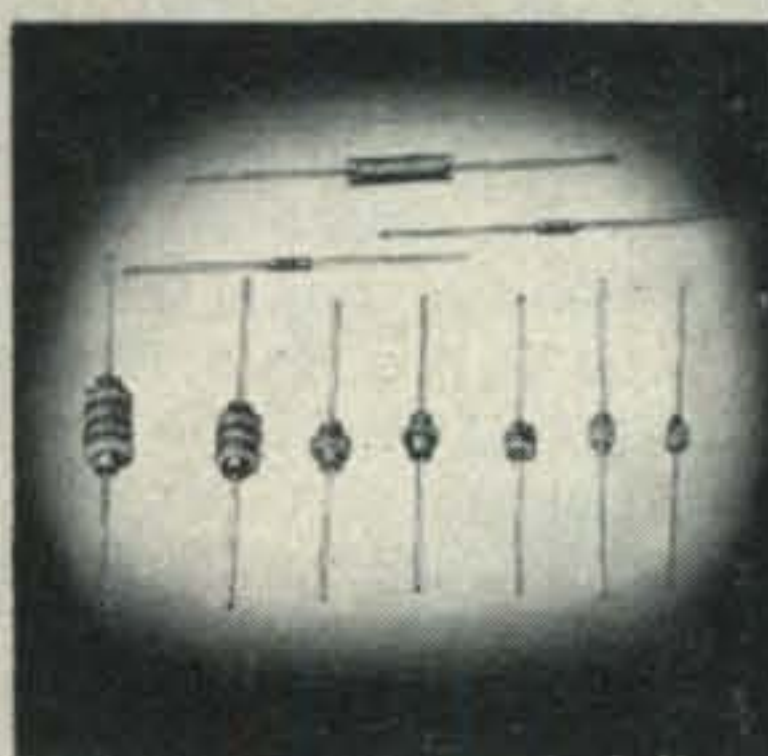


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TEN Meters	J300-25	.73
10/15 Meters	34300-68	.51
10/15/20 Meters	34300-50	.51
20 Meters	34300-100	.51
40/20 Meters	34300-500	.51
80 Meters	J300-360	.83
80/40 Meters	34300-1000	.51
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25025-E	3.2 - 25.2 pf	2.35
25035-E	4.4 - 35.0 pf	2.54
25009-S	1.6 - 9.3 pf	1.60
25012-S	1.9 - 12.8 pf	1.71
25015-S	2.2 - 15.7 pf	1.71
25025-S	3.0 - 25.5 pf	2.11
25035-S	4.0 - 35.8 pf	2.34
25009-T	1.6 - 9.3 pf	1.60
25012-T	1.9 - 12.8 pf	1.71
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SCRATCHI

Feenix, Ariz.

Deer Hon. Ed:

Scratchi are just waking up from horribul nitemare. On acct. it all about Hon. Seek-You Magazine, I desiding to riting you about it while it still fresh in my stewpendous photographic memory.

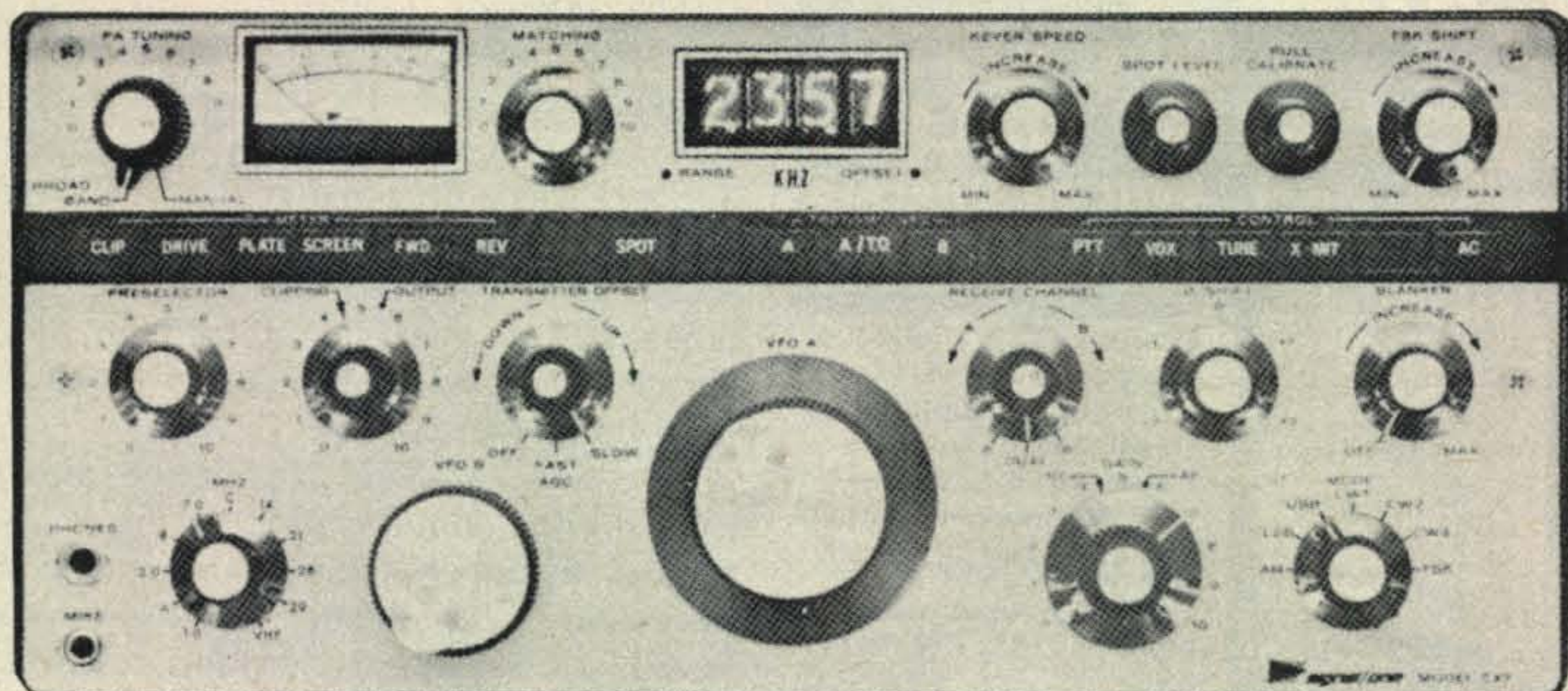
In my dreem I are reeding a copy of the May, 2069 issue of Seek-You! The issue one-hundred yeers from now! One part is speshally vivid—the Dee-X column. It going like this:

DX Around The Galaxy

We're sorry to have to report this, but those contacts you fellows have been telling us about from Antares II just can't be legitimate. WRX4PKSGL, skipper of a Pan-Planet space tug, has just returned from Sirius III, and he tells me he monitored the Antares II station in his spare time. He says those signals just don't come from the right direction for Antares II. His guess is that it's some bootlegger on Aldebaran IV. How common can you get!!

However, we heard of some goodies from WEV9IOP (aren't those ancient 3-letter calls something!) Taking a little time off from the business he inherited from his grandfather, he's worked Achernar VI, Regulus III, Formalhaut V and Pollux IX. Claims he's shelled out the credits for the sub-space-fax confirmations too! Not only that, but his (guy?) he worked on Pollux IX signed off with a FOTQK, and if you bother to look that up in the SPARE Handbook, you'll see that means "my confirmation fax is complete with a pix of myself." Wow!! Maybe the editor will have a real-something pix for the front cover. My guess is that the guy doesn't have two heads. I mean, who'd send a pix like that! (Editors note: Some guy who thought two heads were better than one).

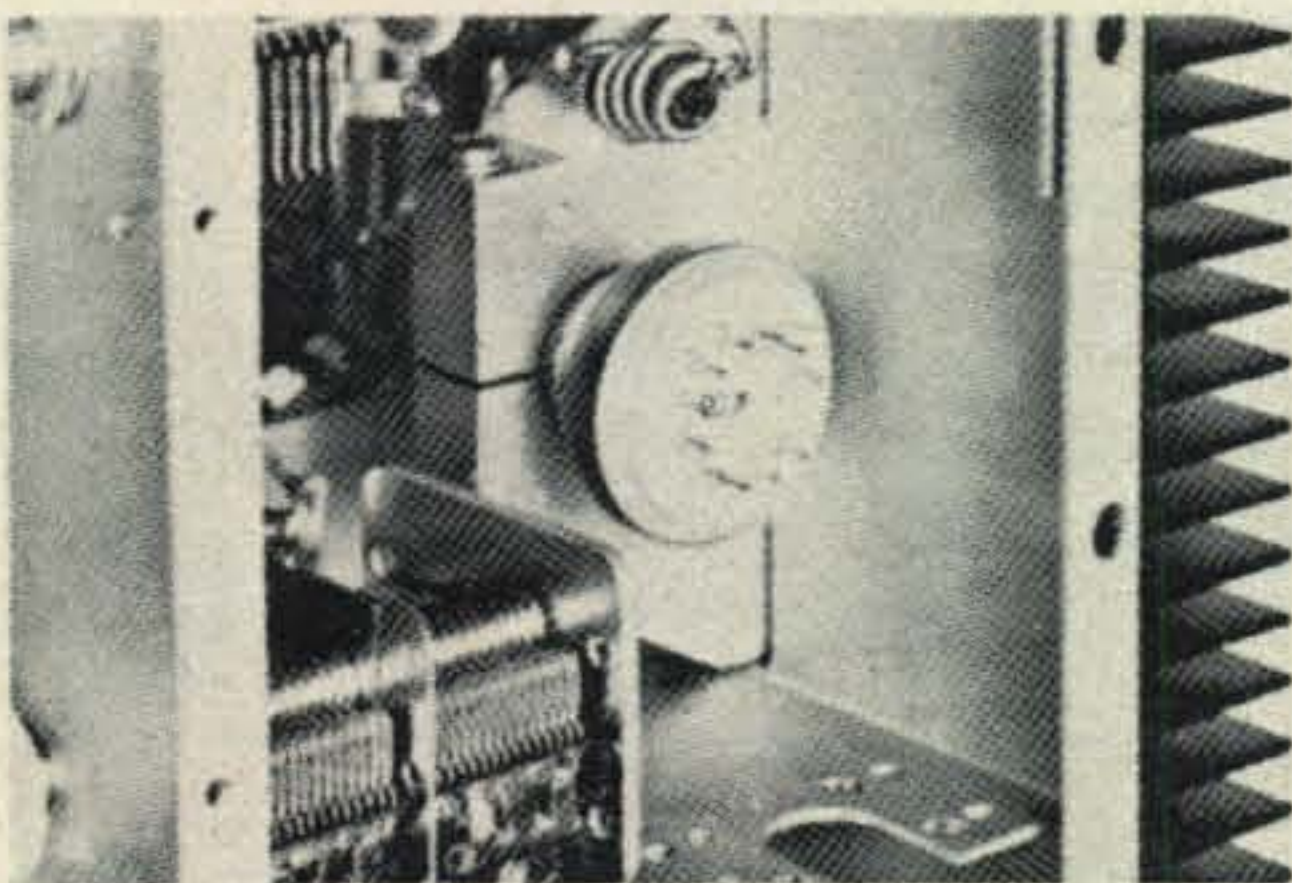
performance . . .



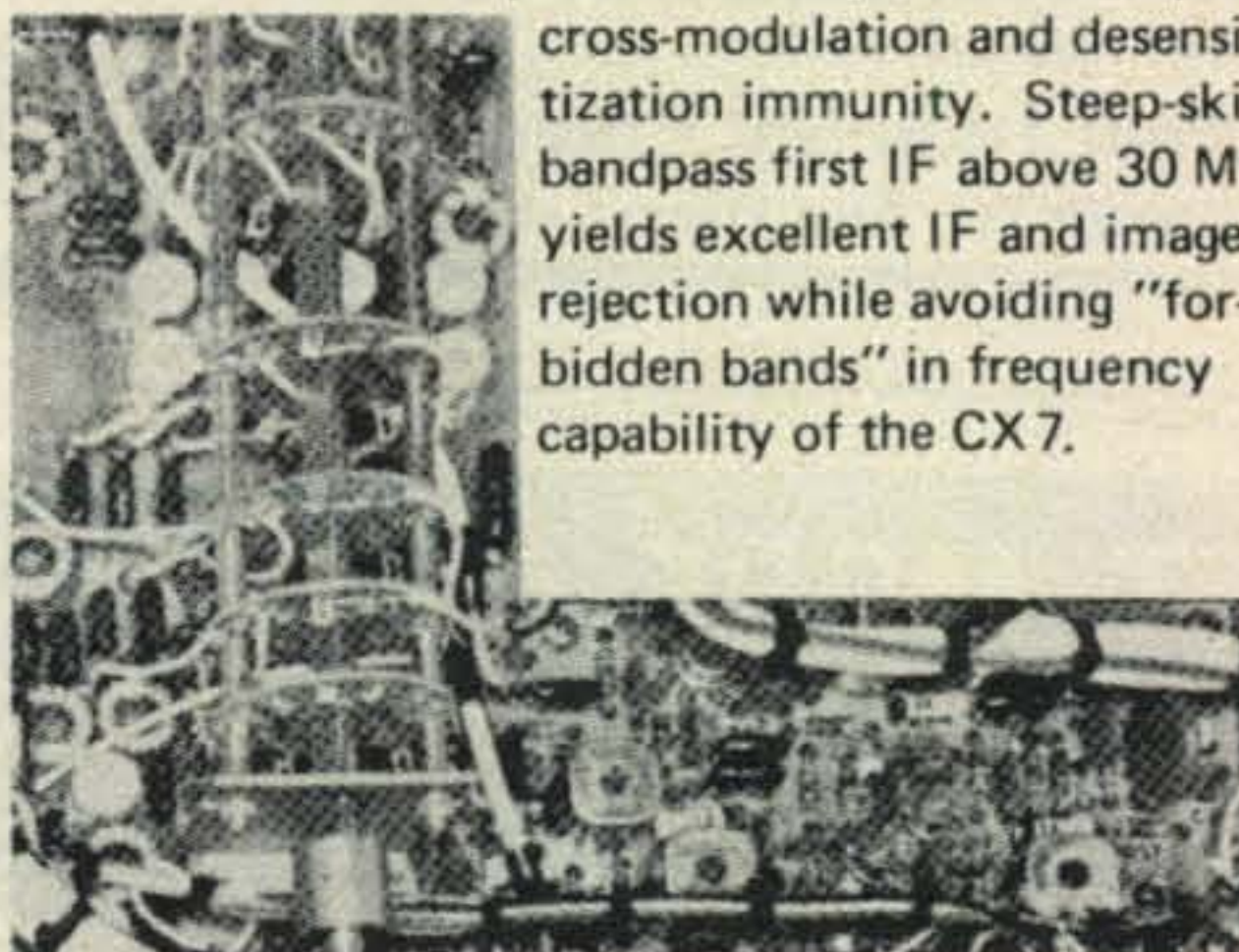
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And, while we're talking about SPARE I'm just going to have to say that those directors up at Seven Planets Amateur Radio Empire have done it again.

The Awards Committee will not grant credit to those Spica II sub-space-fax confirms! Of course, it's known by practically everyone that the poor guy who made it to Spica II was a little radiated in the skull.

Obviously no guy who buttoned his cap would steal a spacecycle from the Spica I-Spica III spaceferry and land on Spica II. Those spacecycles only carry twelve standard-hours worth of oxygen.

The gang at New Newington aren't disallowing the contacts because the fellow has flipped his upper. Oh no! They claim there's no evidence he actually planet-grounded! I mean he'd just been in orbit around Spica II it's no-con, of course.

Well, your DX editor listened to tapes of two of those contacts, and you can't tell me that fellow was piloting a spacecycle, in or out of orbit, and sending that clean digicode was hearing. Why a guy would have to have three or four arms to jet that 'cycle around and still have that sweet a fist—or claw—whatever it was.

Don't toss your confirms on this guy away. I have a feeling we haven't heard the last of the Spica II thing. I Spica II you!! Just thought I'd sign off with a little funny! Happy sub-spacing and I'll see you next month maybe someone will finally have worked the 100th planet.

Well, Hon. Ed., that's the hole thing. What a nitemare—Hokendoke Hackensaki!! And the most nitemarish part of the dream is that in this issue of May, 2069, there was no Scratchi column! I'll rite more when I feelin' better.

Respectively yours,
Hashafisti Scratchi

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Announcements

RSGB QSL Bureau

The RSGB QSL Bureau (G2MI) will be closed May 14 through June 3. Please do not send any QSL's that will arrive during this period.

Correction

RE: "Introduction To IC Binary Logic" by F. B. McWilliams, February 1969 CQ, page 14.
Fig. 4(A)—The formula should read $A \cdot B = C$.
On page 16, the second paragraph should read, "The Boolean algebra expression describing the nor gate is $A + B + C = D$." On page 98 the eighth and ninth line should read, "shown in fig. 5(A), Q and Q; Q is simply the inversion of Q." In the third line of the third paragraph on page 98 the Q should read $\bar{Q}$.

Kansas City, Kansas

The Jayhawk Amateur Radio Society, Inc., announces another big Jayhawk Hamfest, Sunday, May 4, 1969, at the George J. Meyn Community Center, K-7 Highway and Kansas Turnpike (across from the Agricultural Hall of Fame), Bonner Springs, Kansas. Lots of gifts, refreshments, entertainment, swap tables, contests, displays, and group meetings. For more information contact: Jayhawks ARS, P.O. Box 1144, Kansas City, Kansas 66117.

Greenville, South Carolina

The ninth annual Greenville Hamfest will be held Sunday, May 4, 1969, at the Cleveland Park, Greenville, South Carolina. Activities include swap shop, prizes, FCC exams, Display catered lunch, formal program and ladies bing. For kids there is the Greenville Zoo, Playgroun equipment including tennis courts. The annu "Sideband Supper" will be held Saturday nig May 3rd sponsored by the S.C. S.S.B. Net. F details on the supper, contact any net official 3.915 kc 7 P.M. EST 7 days a week.

St. Petersburg, Florida

The St. Petersburg Amateur Radio Club, Inc. will hold their annual Hamfest at Lake Maggio Park, entrance gate at 9th Street and 38th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida, Sunday, May 18. Plenty of parking space. No charge to enter park. All amateurs cordially invited. Bring guests if you wish. This is an old fashioned Hamfest with picnic lunch, swap tables and prize. Further details can be had by writing the St. Petersburg ARC, P.O. Box 4026, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The 15th annual Breeze Shooters Hamfest will be held at White Swan Park near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 18, 1969. This is the largest non-profit amateur radio event in the Western Pennsylvania area attracting over 1200 amateurs annually. For more information contact R. I. Carnahan, K3UEO, 1422 Main Street, Bridgeville, Pa., 15017.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Indianapolis Ham Association announces their Indianapolis Ham Convention which will be held on Saturday, May 24, 1969 at Stouffer's Indianapolis Inn, 2820 North Meridian St. in the heart of town. Activities start Friday night with a Hospitality Hour sponsored by the Indianapolis DX Association. On Saturday there will be displays, technical sessions, and various demonstrations guaranteed to interest all. This event is open to the general public with about 10,000 attending. Over 2,000 amateurs are expected to turn out for the event. Sat. evening there will be a banquet with Sen. Barry Goldwater, K7UGA/K3UIF as the Guest of Honor, and Stu Meyer, W2GHK/4 as MC. For additional info please contact Joe Poston, K9GCE/15MM—Bell Tel. Labs., 2525 North Shadland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., 46225. (tel. 317-356-8111, ext. 2539, 3557)

Port Washington, Wisconsin

The Ozaukee R.C. will have its annual Hamfest at the Belgium Community Center at Belgium, Wisconsin on May 25, 1969. Further information from: Ozaukee, R.C., Box 13, Port Washington,

Mobile, Alabama

The annual Hamfest sponsored by the Mobile Amateur Radio Club will be held on May 24 and 25 at Mobile Alabama. For prizes, entertainment, swap tables, eye balls and fun for the whole family, plan to attend. For further information and reservations call or write: Ham

Wentworth, W4IAX, General Chairman, P.O. Box 7232, Mobile, Alabama, 36601. (Phone 205-473-8561)

Wabash, Indiana

The Wabash County Amateur Radio Club will hold its first annual Hamfest on May 25 at the Wabash County 4-H Fairgrounds. It will be held rain or shine. Advance donations \$1.00. Contact Alan Bateman, K9AYB, 434 Stitt St., Wabash, Indiana for additional information and advance tickets.

Chadron, Nebraska

The Pine Ridge Amateur Radio Club will hold their 15th annual Hamfest, June 1, 1969 at Chadron State Park. As in past years, an attendance of over 100 amateurs representing Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota and Colorado is anticipated. For further details write to: Stanley Stumpf, Pine Ridge Amateur Radio Club, 234 Main Street, Chadron, Nebraska 69337.

Columbia, South Carolina

The Palmetto Amateur Radio Club announces its second Annual Hamfest to be held indoors at the State Fair Grounds, Columbia, South Carolina on June 1, 1969. A Dutch supper is in the planning for the night before. The Hamfest will feature prizes, swapping, a transmitter building contest, home-brew contest, antique radio display, f.m. and MARS Forums, and bingo for the XYLs. More information may be obtained from C. W. Moorner, K4FNT, 227 Castle Drive, West Columbia, South Carolina 29169.

[Continued on page 108]

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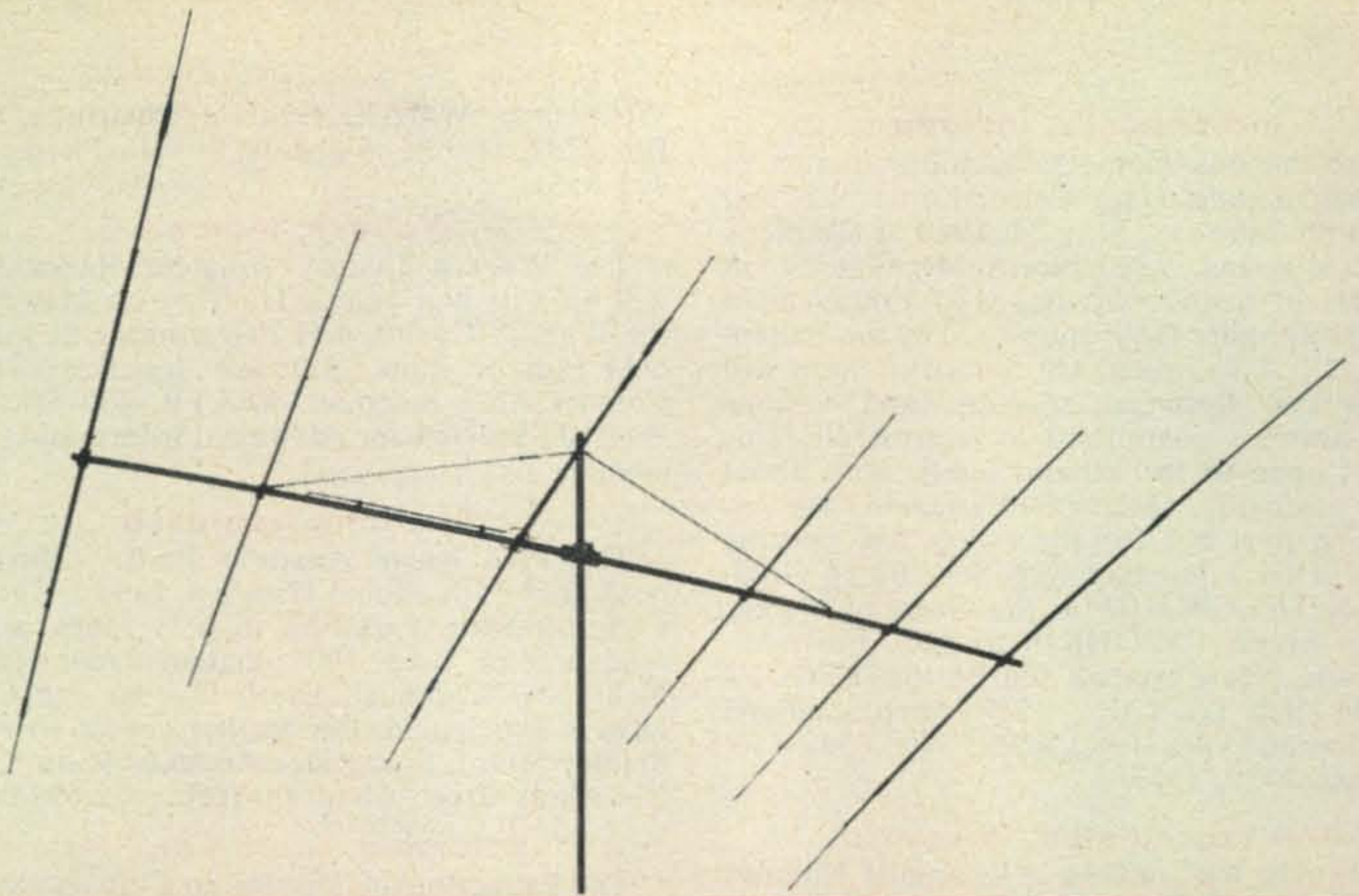
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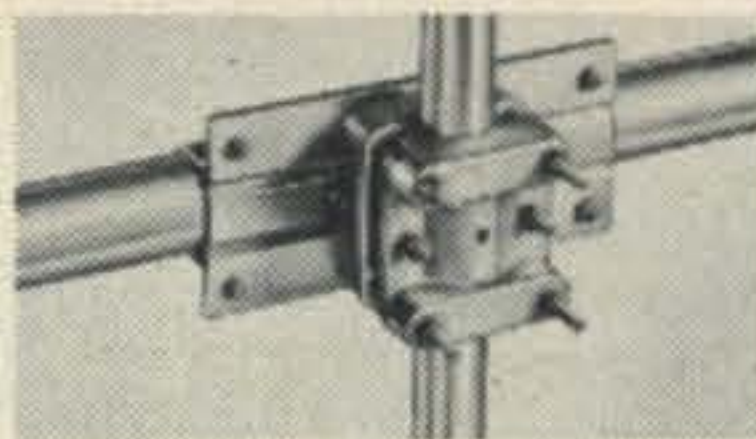
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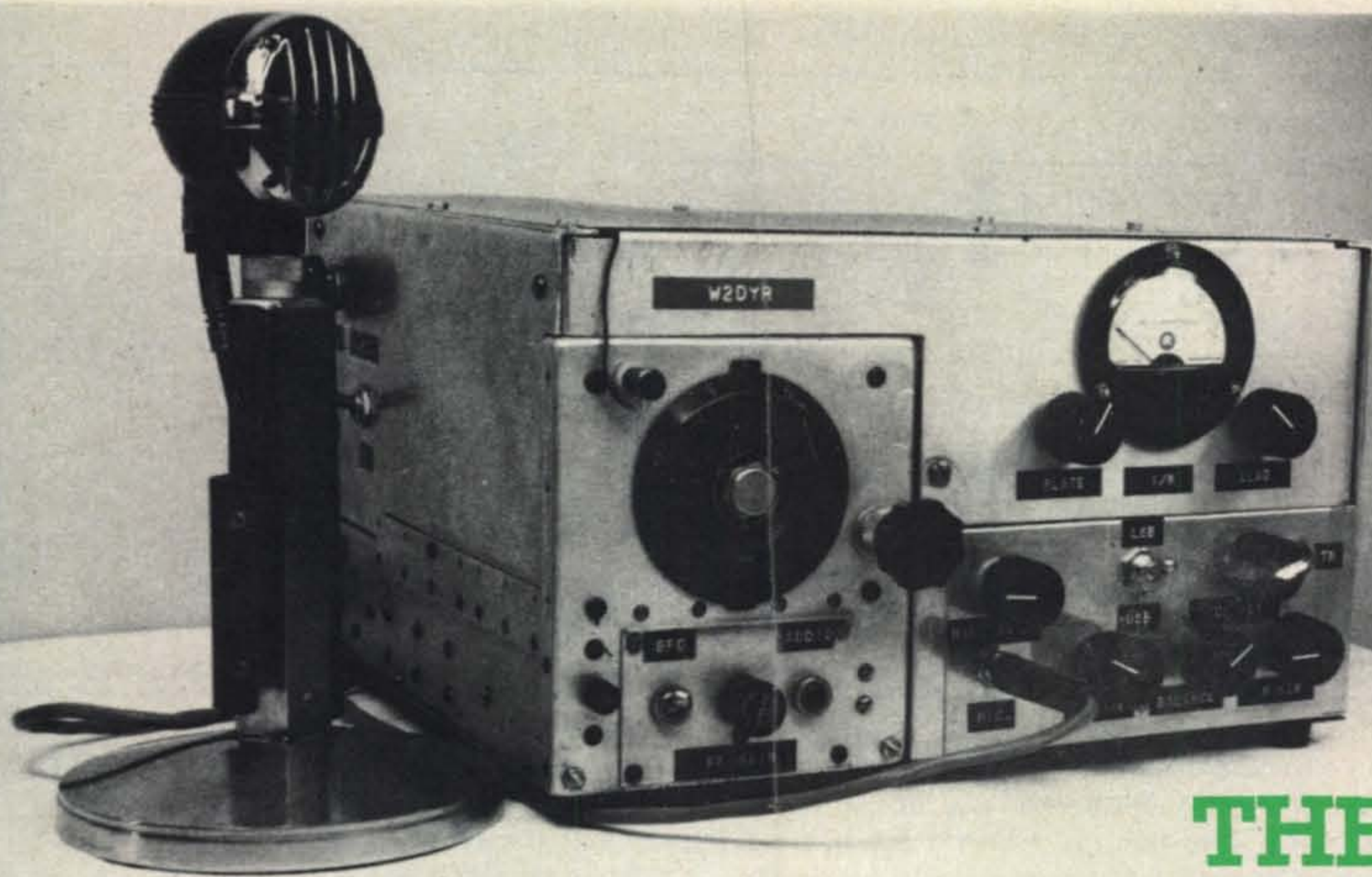
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Thunderbird

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THE ARC-5 RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER

BY ERIC W. CRUSER,* W2DYR

MANY of the popular command receivers of World War II remain in use today and others have been relegated to the shelf, closet or attic. The writer has for some time,

felt, that perhaps the receiver might serve as a nucleus for an s.s.b. transceiver. Exploration of the idea proved gratifying and perhaps there are others interested in putting one of these retired receivers back to work in an updated setup.

*1 Lake Shore, Lakehurst, N. J. 08733.

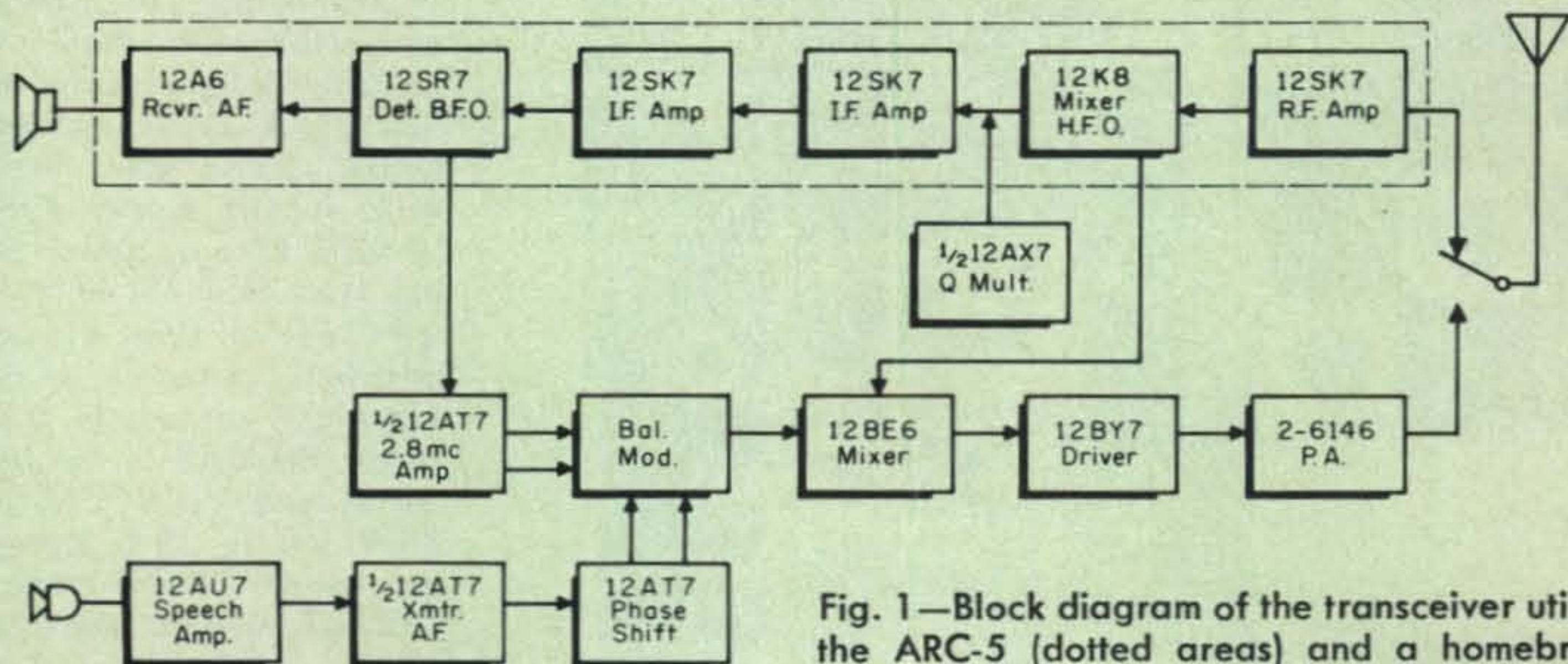


Fig. 1—Block diagram of the transceiver utilizing the ARC-5 (dotted areas) and a homebrewed s.s.b. phasing type transmitter.

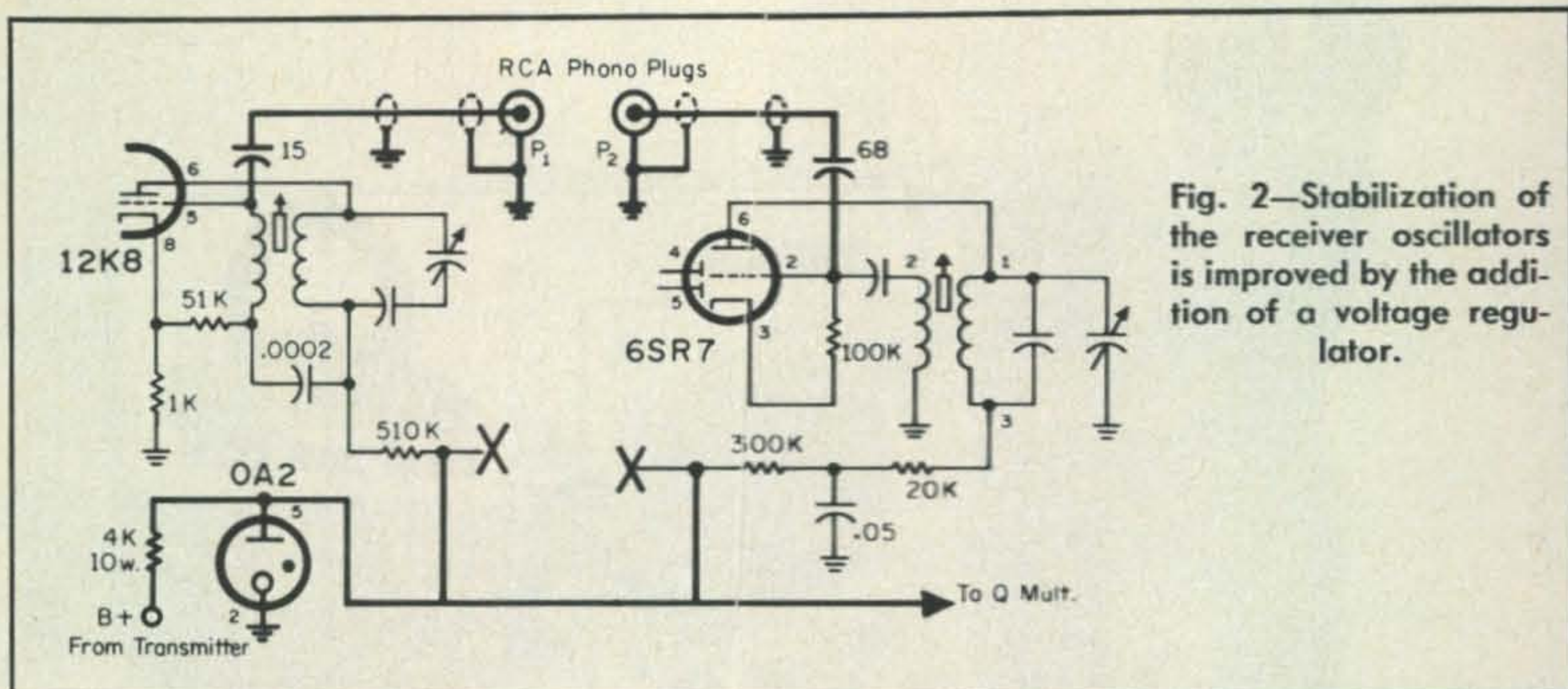


Fig. 2—Stabilization of the receiver oscillators is improved by the addition of a voltage regulator.

The experimental model utilized a BC-455 receiver (tuning 6-9 mc) for use in the forty meter band. The BC-454 (tuning 3-6 mc) or the model tuning 1.5 to 3 mc could be similarly used for 75 and 160 meter operation.

The basic concept of operation is to use the i.f. of the receiver (2830 kc for the BC-455, 1415 kc for the BC-454, 705 kc for the 1.5-3 mc model) as furnished by the b.f.o. as a frequency source for the phasing type side-band generator. This mixed with h.f.o. results in identical frequencies for transmitting and receiving controllable by normal receiver tuning.

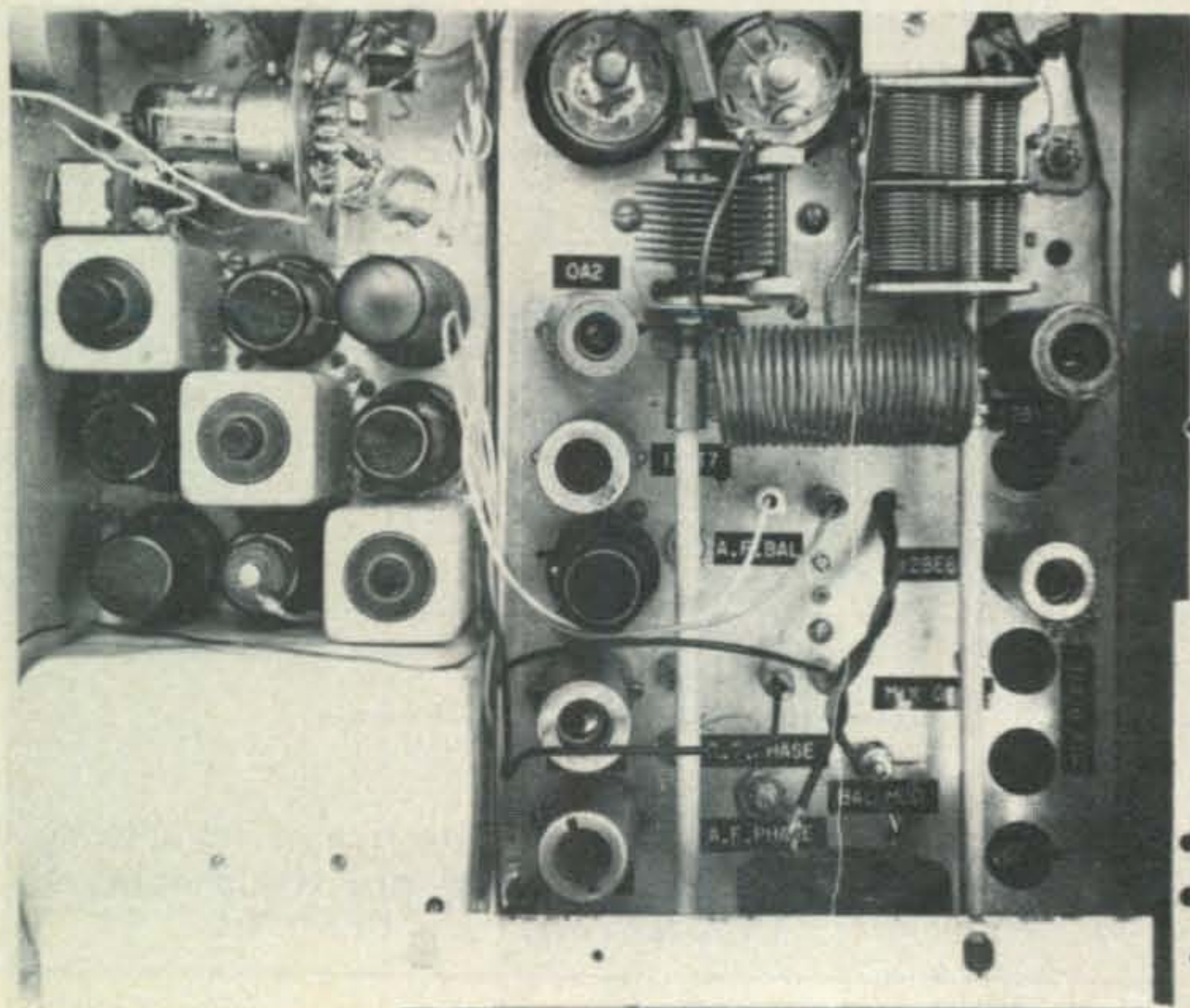
Receiver Modifications

Few changes are necessary in the receiver. Used in conjunction with the receiver is a transmitting section utilizing 8 tubes, includ-

ing parallel 6146 output tubes in the p.a. A block diagram is shown in fig. 1. Figure 2 indicates the receiver modifications.

Short shielded leads, terminated in RCA phono plugs, are used to bring the controlling frequencies from the receiver to the transmitter section as shown in fig. 2. The h.f.o. hot lead from the 12K8 oscillator/mixer is connected through a 15 mmf ceramic capacitor mounted at the pin 5 of the socket. The shield of this lead is grounded at the 12K8 socket. The b.f.o. hot lead is connected to pin 2 of the 12SR7 through a 68 mmf ceramic capacitor with the shield grounded at the socket.

To improve receiver selectivity a simplified Q multiplier (fig. 3) was constructed and mounted in the space originally occupied by the dynamotor. An OA2 regulator was also



Top view "ARC-5 Receiver/Transmitter." At top left corner is the Q multiplier and controls, in the center note the 6146 tubes extending below chassis into shielded well, output tuning directly in front of p.a. tubes, loading capacitor to their right with neutralizing capacitor attached, antenna relay in top right corner. In a row below the OA2 in the transmitter section is a 12AT7, the B&W phase shift network, the other 12AT7 and the 12AU7 speech amplifier.

installed in that area and is used for regulating the plate voltage for the two oscillators and the Q multiplier. The isolating resistors in the plate circuits of the h.f.o. and b.f.o. are removed from the B+ lead (as wired in the receiver) and reconnected to the regulated 150 volts.

To silence the receiver during periods of transmission the ground return of the sensitivity control is opened (fig. 4) and controlled by the send/receive relay in the transmitter section. This completes the receiver modification.

Receiver Adjustments

The only adjustment needed in the receiver involves the Q multiplier. Tune in a sideband signal with the Q multiplier switch in the OFF position. Place the switch in the ON position and adjust L_1 (fig. 3) until the signal peaks. The degree of selectivity is controlled by the 10K potentiometer and is maximum just before the stage breaks into oscillation.

Transmitter

The transmitter section was constructed on a 3" x 7" x 11" chassis. Except for obtaining the controlling frequencies from the receiver the unit is quite conventional in design and circuitry. RCA phone jacks are used for the frequency control leads and banana jacks or any other suitable connectors can be provided for the receiver quieting control leads.

A small d.p.d.t. relay is mounted underneath the chassis for transmit/receive change-over and a small s.p.d.t. relay is adjacent to the BNC antenna jack and is used for antenna transfer. A portion of the heater voltage was rectified and used to operate the relays.

The output tubes and pi-network were mounted on top of the chassis to isolate them from the exciter. The schematic diagram for this section is shown in fig. 5.

Testing and Adjustments

After wiring has been completed coils L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 , should be adjusted to resonate at 2830 kc (with all tubes in their sockets) as indicated by a grid dip meter. The heater (12.6 a.c.) and the low B+ (300) voltages may now be applied. The audio phase shift network adjustments are made by feeding 1000 c.p.s. at a low level, to the microphone jack. The r.f. leads from the receiver *should not* be connected to the transmitter portion during this procedure. Con-

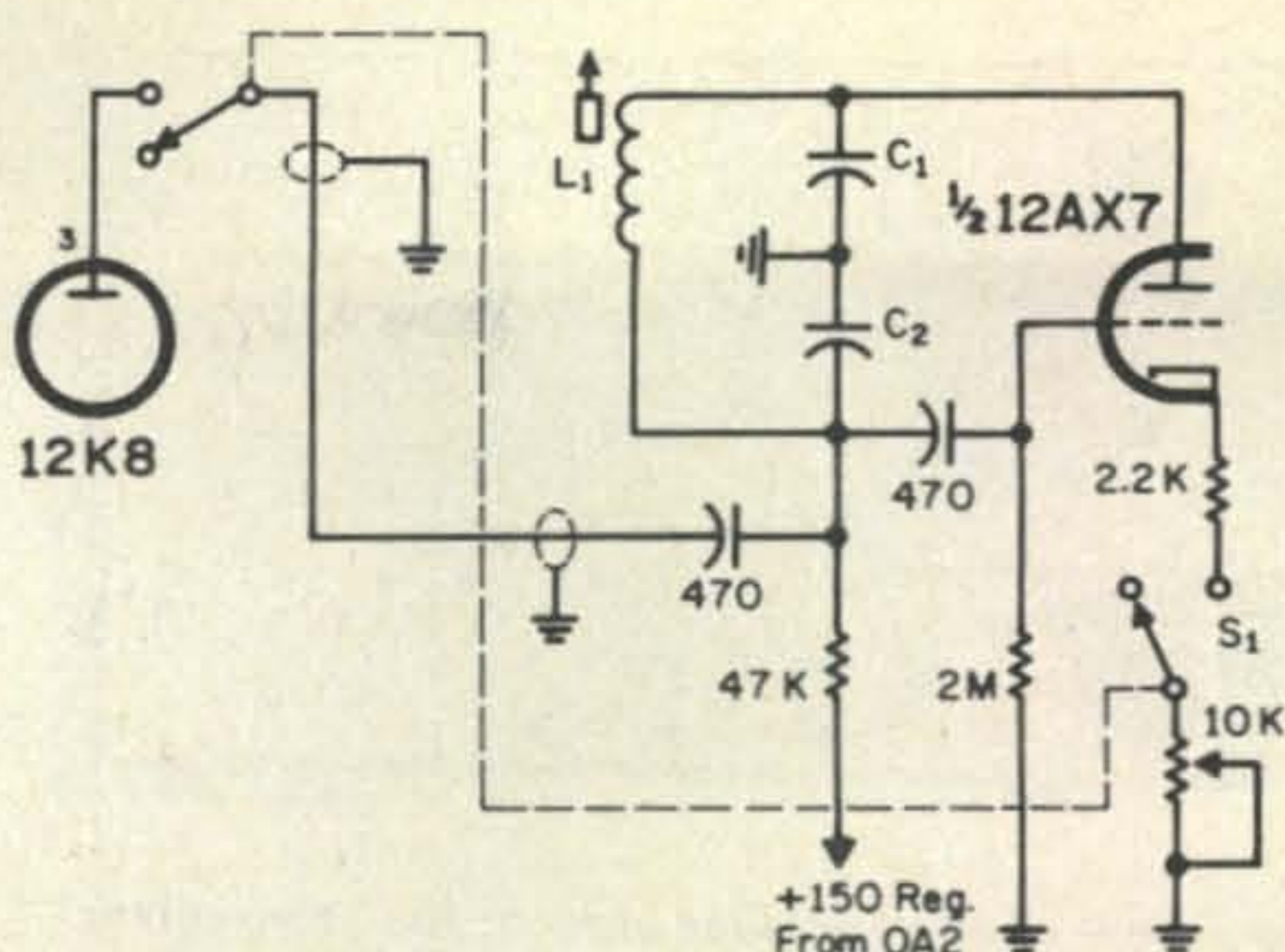


Fig. 3—Circuit of a Q multiplier needed to improve the selectivity of the ARC-5 receiver for adequate s.s.b. reception.

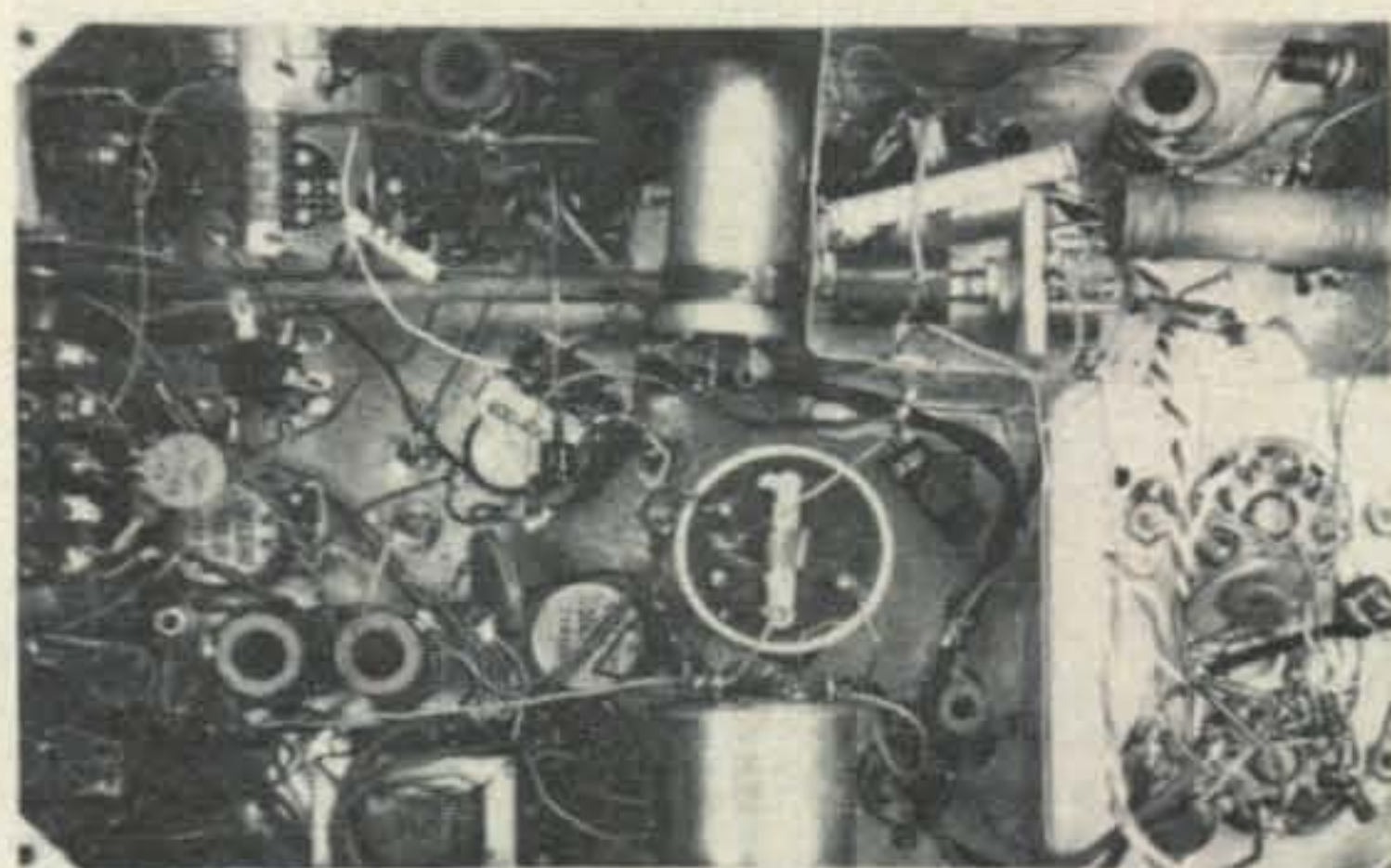
C_1 —250 mmf silver mica.

C_2 —500 mmf silver mica.

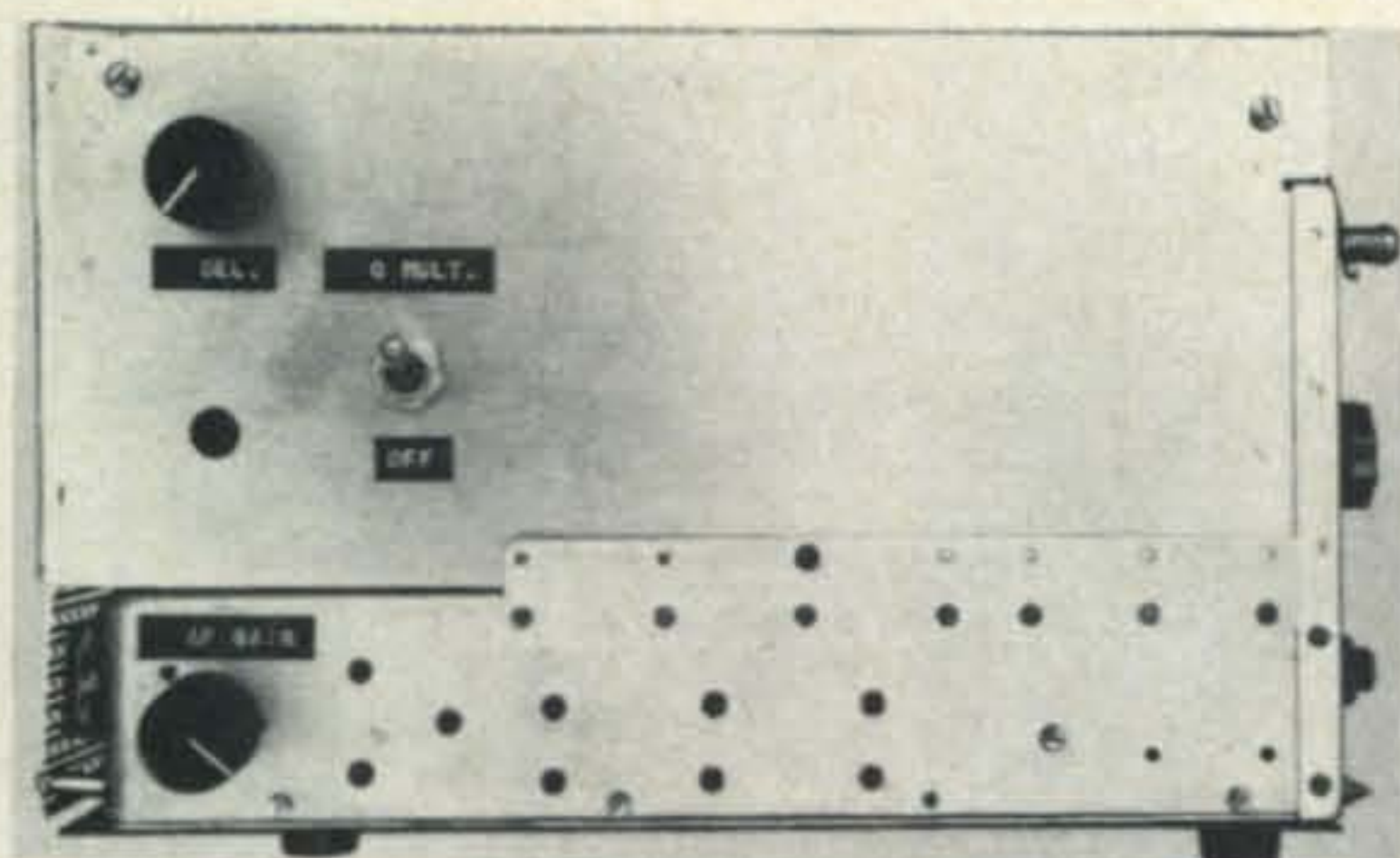
L_1 —14.31 μ h. Miller 4407 or equiv.

S_1 —D.p.d.t. toggle or rotary switch.

nect the vertical input of an oscilloscope to the arm of the CARRIER BALANCE potentiometer, R_1 , and the horizontal input to the arm of R_2 . Advance AUDIO GAIN, R_5 , to the 9 o'clock position and adjust the scope controls until a convenient amount of deflection is noted. PHASING control, R_3 , is now adjusted until a circle is discernible on the oscilloscope. This indicates the required 90 degrees of phase shift. Control R_4 is now adjusted so



Bottom view of ARC5 Receiver/Transmitter showing transmitting section. Top right is the 12BY6 driver stage with the basis of p.a. sockets below. (A custom fitted aluminum shield separates them from the rest of the section.) Transformer T_2 (mounted vertically) and T_3 (horizontally mounted) are in the center. T_1 is the open frame transformer mounted below T_3 . L_1 and L_2 are to the left of T_1 . The diode balanced modulators are wired to the terminal strip at the center front.



Side view of the receiver side of the transceiver showing the Q Multiplier switch and sensitivity control and the A.F. gain control.

that the voltages on the arms of R_1 and R_2 are equal in amplitude. Connectors P_1 and P_2 are now plugged into J_1 and J_2 ; S_1 is placed in the TRANSMIT position and the receiver tuned to approximately 7250 kc.

Remove the tone from J_3 . Install a temporary link of 4 turns at the cold end of L_6 and connect it directly to the vertical plates of the oscilloscope. Unbalance R_1 or R_2 to inject carrier and peak L_1 , L_3 , L_4 , C_1 and C_2 for maximum output. Now adjust R_1 and R_2 for minimum output and reapply the 1000 c.p.s. tone to J_3 . While using a horizontal sweep of about 100 c.p.s. adjust L_2 for minimum ripple as observed on the oscilloscope. This should be repeated with the sideband switch, S_2 , in both positions. It may be necessary to go through this adjustment several times, also adjusting L_1 , to obtain minimum and similar ripple patterns on both sidebands. The tone should be removed and R_1 and R_2 adjustments checked for minimum carrier.

The temporary pickup loop can now be removed from L_6 and high voltage applied. Adjust R_6 for a zero signal plate current of

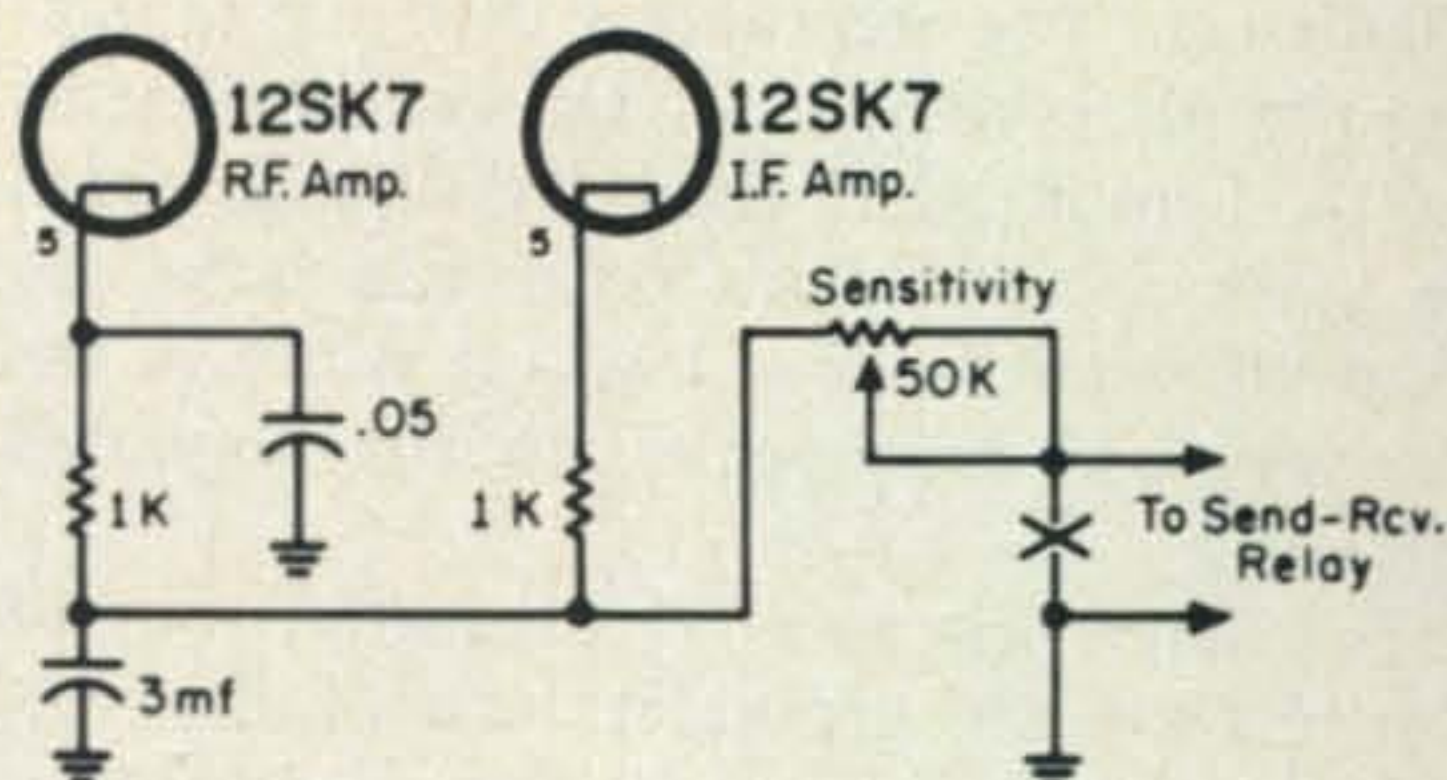


Fig. 4—Modification of the sensitivity control circuit of the ARC-5 receiver for muting completes the modifications for this section.

40 ma. Connect a 50 ohm dummy load to the antenna jack through an s.w.r. bridge. With C_4 at maximum capacity, insert carrier by unbalancing R_1 or R_2 and tune C_3 for a dip in current. Reduce C_4 and redip C_3 ; continue this procedure until maximum output is indicated on the bridge.

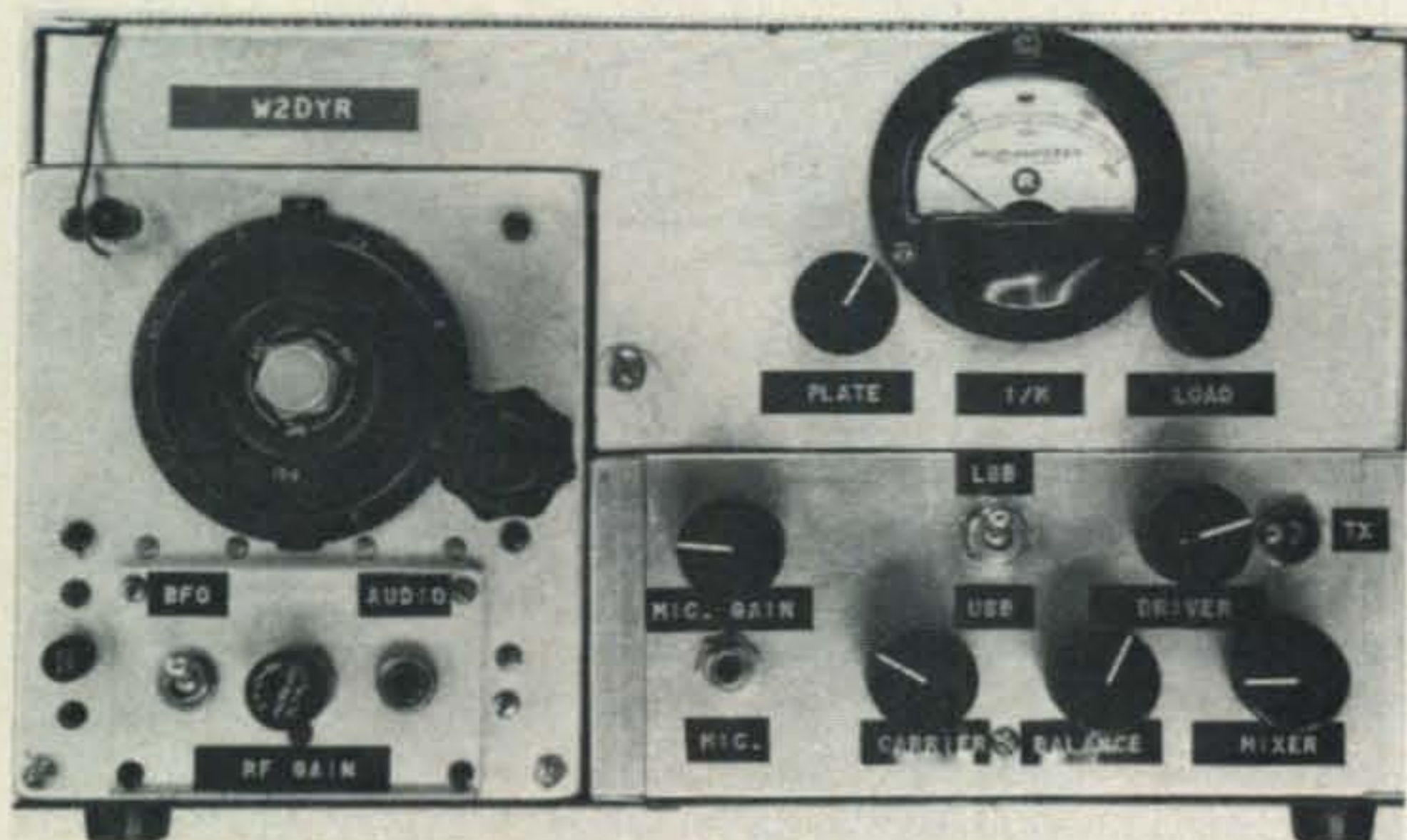
Neutralization is accomplished by adjusting C_N until minimum current on the milliammeter and maximum power shown on the s.w.r. indicator coincide.

Operation

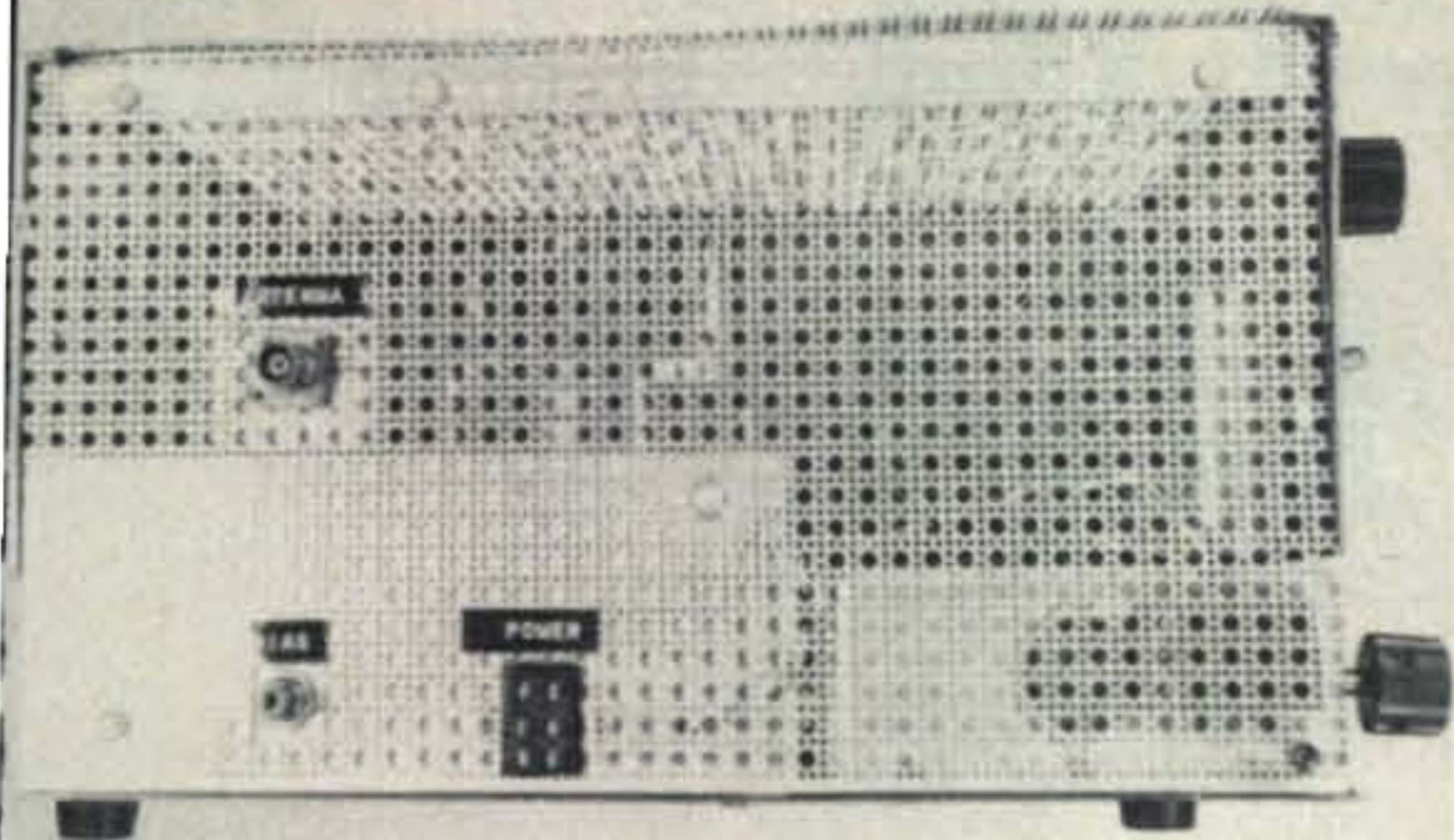
This completes the adjustments and the only thing remaining is the connection of the microphone, or key and a suitable antenna. Voltages up to 1000 have been used on the 6146 tubes but 750 is normal. The current indication on voice peaks averages 125 milliamperes. C.w. operation is available by inserting a key plug into J_4 and closing S_1 during the transmit period. Carrier is obtained by unbalancing R_1 or R_2 .

The Q multiplier makes possible a marked improvement in the selectivity and is of great help when the band is crowded. More band spread might be desired by some and is attainable by the sacrifice of some of the original frequency coverage. It could be accomplished by removal of some of the plates in the BC-455 tuning capacitors. For the more ambitious,

[Continued on page 98]



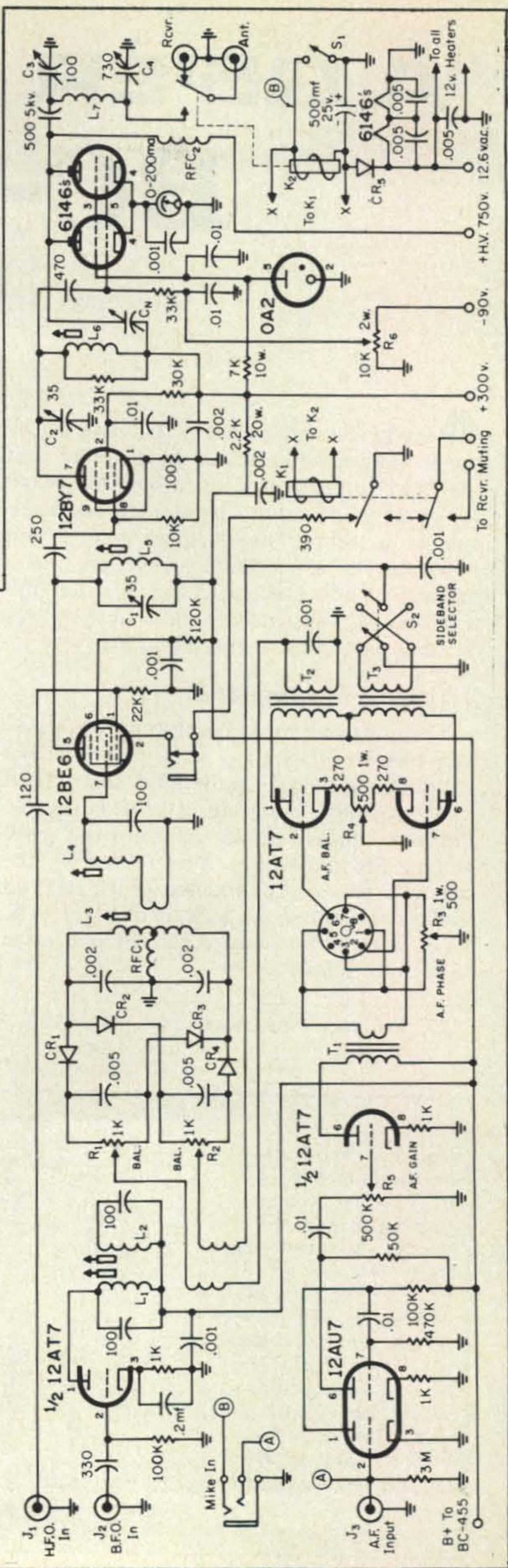
Front view of the ARC-5 s.s.b. transceiver showing all control locations.



Rear view ARC5 Receiver/Transmitter. Shaft of Bias control for p.a. tubes is at bottom left and a 6 prong Jones plug for power to the right. The knob at the bottom right corner is for a.f. gain on the receiver. (It is not needed but was present on this ARC-5 when it was obtained.)

Fig. 5—Circuit of the phasing type s.s.b. exciter to be used with the ARC-5 receiver for transceive operation. All capacitors whose values are greater than one are in mmf. Capacitors with values less than one are in mf unless otherwise noted. All resistors are 1/2 watt except where otherwise noted.

- C₁, C₂—35 mmf, Hammarlund HF35 or equiv.
- C₃—100 mmf, Hammarlund HF100S or equiv.
- C₄—Dual 365 mmf broadcast variable, both sections paralleled.
- C_N—15mmf, Hammarlund HF15X or equiv.
- K₁—relay, d.p.d.t., 12 v.d.c. coil.
- K₂—relay, s.p.d.t., 12 v.d.c. coil.
- L₁, L₂—Miller type 4408 ceramic r.f. coil, 30 to 69 μ h with 8t. #24 plastic covered hookup wire on the cold end of each coil. The coils are spaced 1" apart center to center.
- L₃—Miller type 4504 ceramic r.f. coil 2.8 to 5.0 μ h. Add a center tap and wind 3 turns of #24 plastic hookup wire around the center.
- L₄—Miller type 4408 ceramic r.f. coil. 30 to 69 μ h connected in series with the winding on L₃. There is no direct coupling between L₃ and L₄.
- L₅, L₆—Miller type 4407 ceramic r.f. coil, 14.8 to 31 μ h.
- L₇—24t #14 e., 1 1/4" dia., 2 1/2" long.
- RFC₁, RFC₂—2.5 mh.
- T₁, T₂, T₃—20K to 500 ohm a.f. transformer. (The W2EWL type, available surplus.)
- Z1—B&W phasing network type 350-2Q4.



A Q5'ER FOR THE BC-454

BY TOM GIBSON,* W3EAG

AMATEURS who own the BC-454 eighty meter Command receiver have found that the 1415 kc i.f. strip is just a little too broad for good results on this band. I would like to submit a simple modification which will make the BC-454 a double conversion receiver with an 85 kc second i.f. for injection into a BC-453 Q5'er receiver and which utilizes existing parts almost in the entirety.

Approach

The approach to accomplishing the necessary conversion with a minimum of parts and alterations is to change the b.f.o. to a second local oscillator operating at 1330 kc and to utilize an unused diode section of the 6SR7 second detector-b.f.o. tube (assuming the unit was previously modified to use six volt heater type tubes) as a second mixer. The b.f.o. in the Q5'er is used for c.w. reception so nothing is lost.

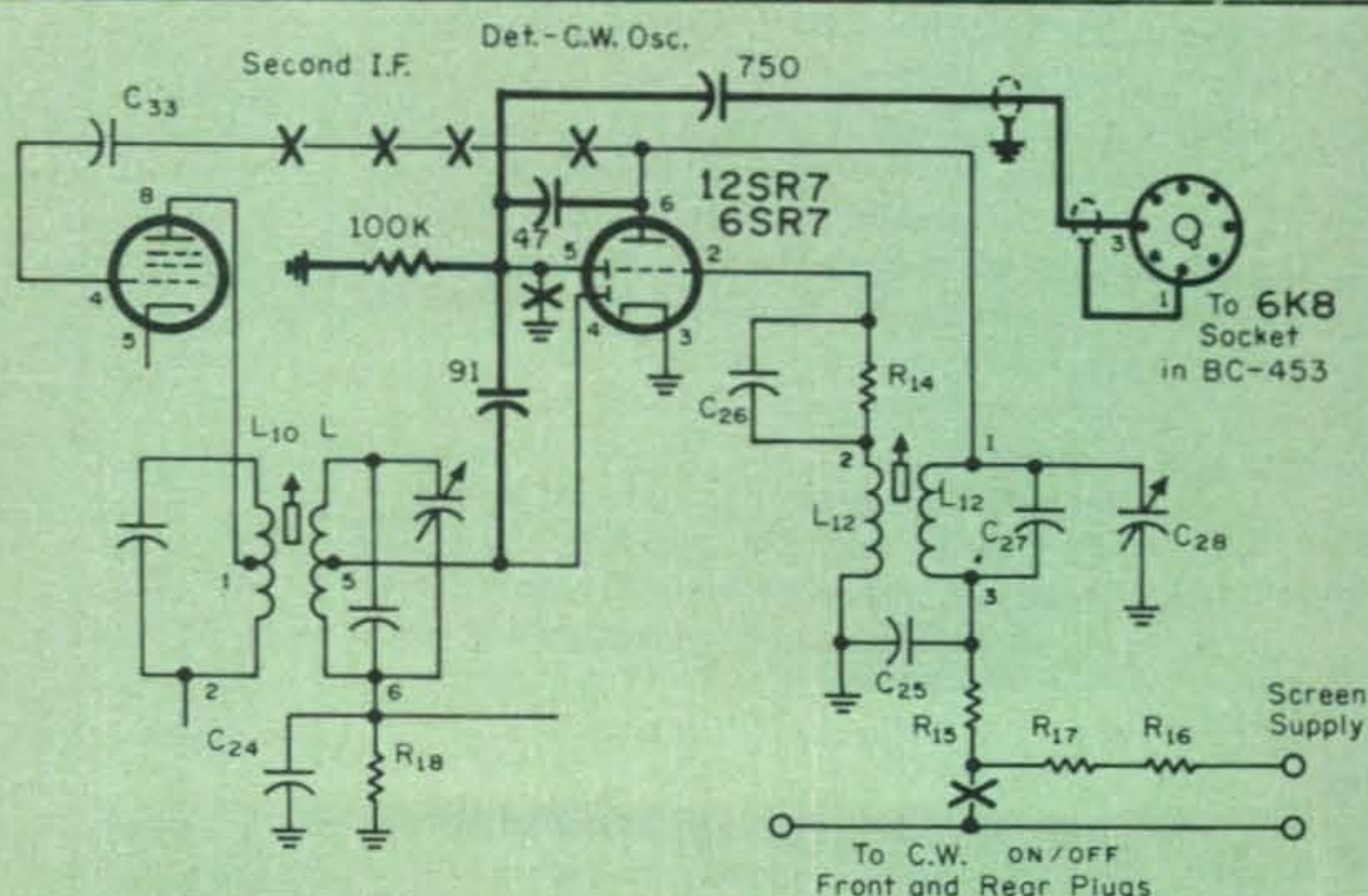
*1739 Williams Way, Norristown, Pa. 19401.

Modifications

Begin the modification by disconnecting pin 5 on the 6SR7 tube socket from ground. This is the unused diode section of the 6SR7 which will be used as the second mixer. Connect a 100K, 1/4 watt, resistor from pin 5 to ground. Connect a 91 mmf capacitor between pins 4 and 5. Connect a 47 mmf capacitor between pins 6 and 5. These two capacitors serve to couple i.f. signal and second l.o. output, respectively, into the second mixer. They also add some capacity across the oscillator tank circuit lowering the frequency into the 1330 kc range which we desire. Connect a 750 mmf capacitor to a short piece of coax. (About two feet of RG-58A/U is sufficient.) Connect an octal tube base to the other end, wiring the center conductor to pin 3. Connect the capacitor to pin 5 on the 6SR7 tube socket. Remove the 6K8 mixer tube from the Q5'er and insert the tube base which is connected to the coax into the vacated socket. This completes the modification.

[Continued on page 108]

Fig. 1 — Modification necessary to convert a BC-454, the 80 meter command set, to a double superheterodyne. The new i.f. of 85 kc is fed to a BC-453 which acts as the second i.f. b.f.o. and a.f. amplifier. The BC-454 modifications shown above are in bold. The added capacitors are in mmf and the resistor is 1/2 watt.



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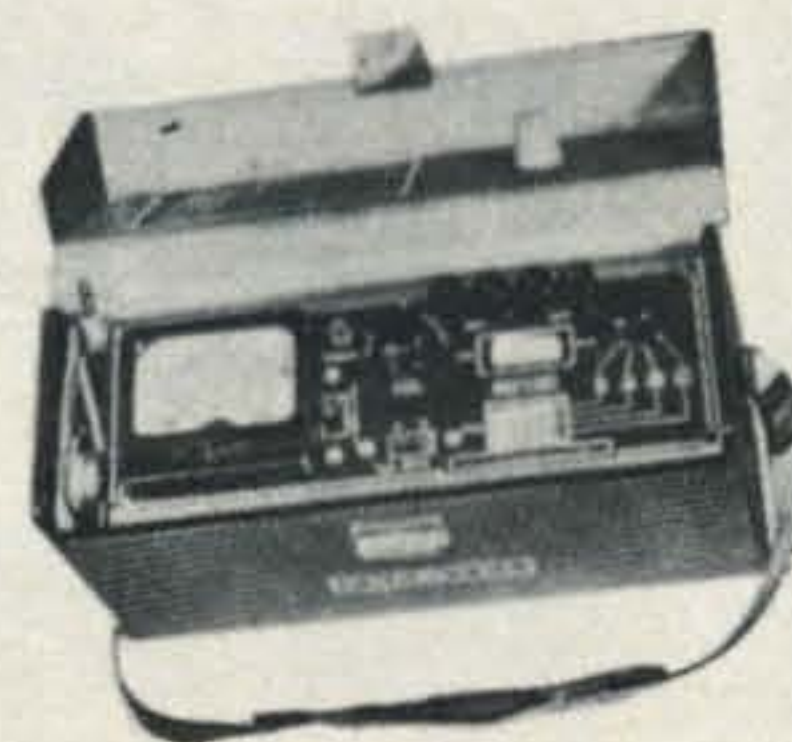
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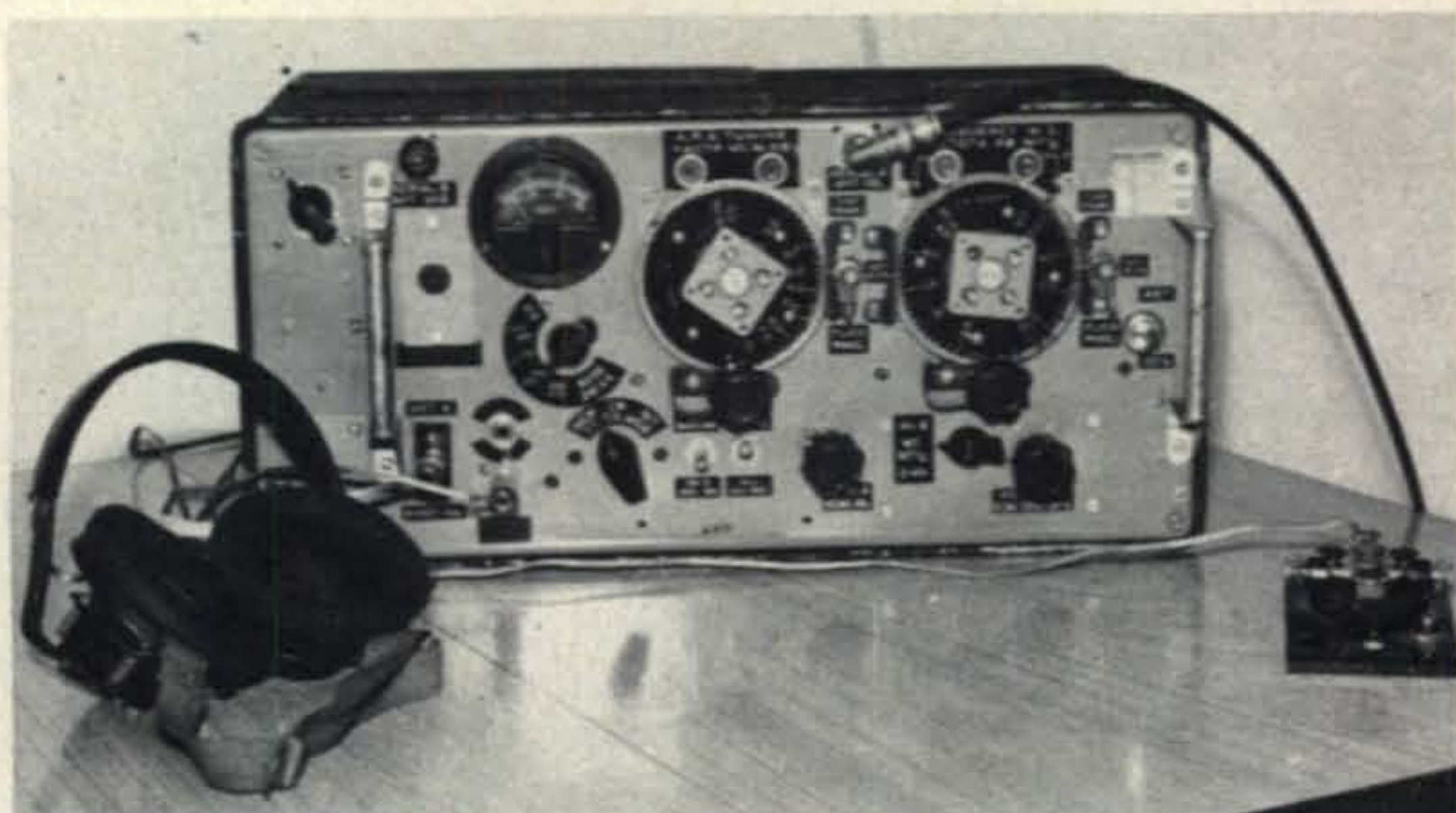


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front view of the No. 19 transceiver, a British surplus job, showing the control locations. The control markings are in English and Russian.



CONVERTING THE NO. 19 SETS

BY SAM KELLY,* W6JTT

Wireless Set No. 19 is a British surplus transceiver used in their tanks. Each set (there are three, the Mark I, II and III) includes a two tube interphone and a small regenerative v.h.f. transceiver. The conversion for the Mark II, which covers 2 to 8 mc in two bands, is outlined below.

ONE of the stranger pieces of equipment to reach the surplus market is the "Wireless Set No. 19." Large quantities of these sets were made in England, Canada and the U.S. during World War II. They appeared on the surplus market in the late '40's and for some reason they are again appearing. There are at least three models or "Marks" of this set in

12811 Owen St., Garden Grove, Calif. 92641.

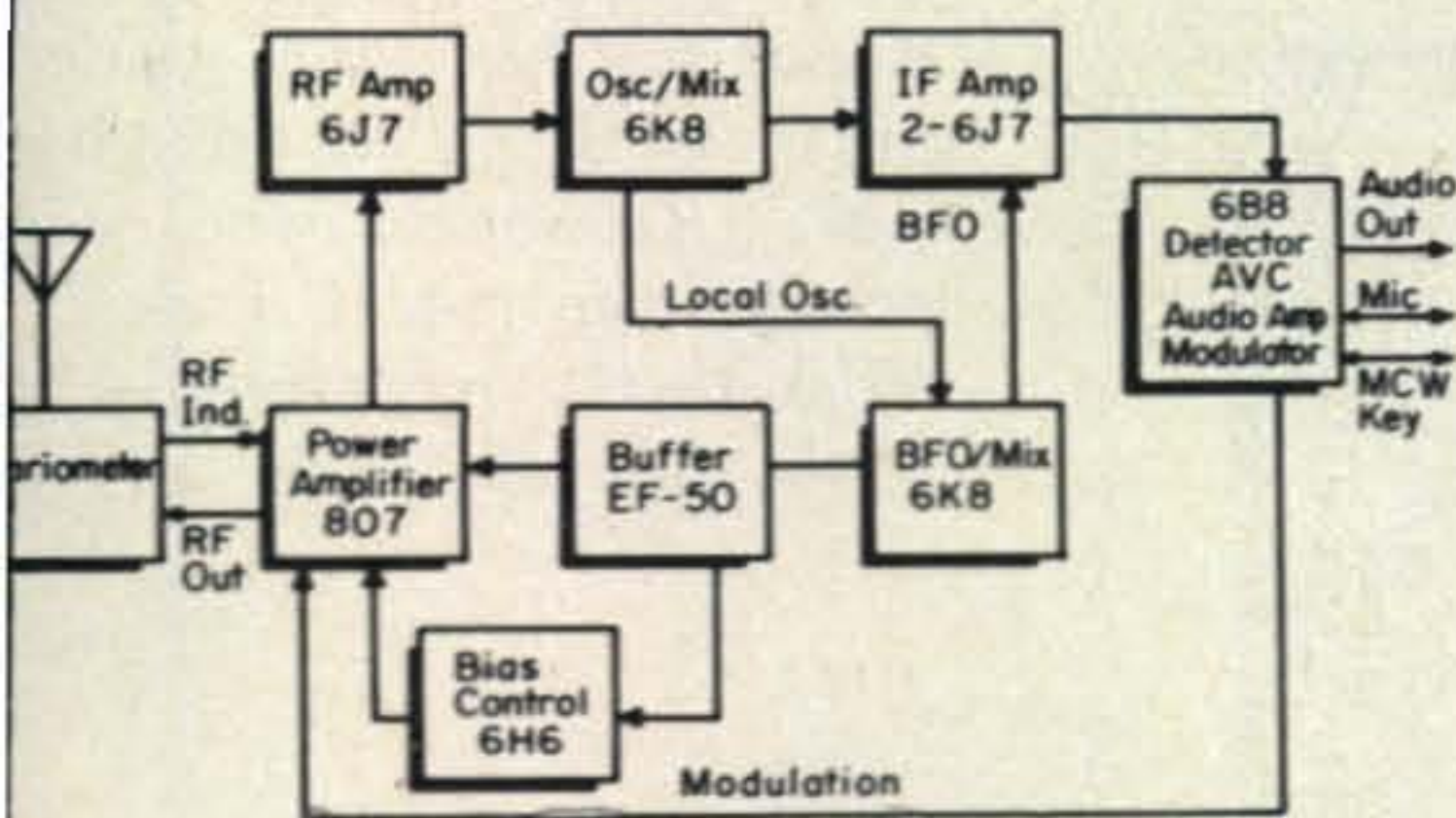


Fig. 1—Block diagram of the British No. 19 surplus transceiver.

existence. The Mark I covers from 2.5 to 6.5 mc in one band. The Mark II and Mark III sets cover 2 to 8 mc in two bands. In addition to the h.f. coverage (A set) each set includes a two tube interphone amplifier (IC) and a small regenerative v.h.f. transceiver (B set). The No. 19 was the standard British Army set for use in armored vehicles and some aircraft. While not too popular in the U.S., the set was far advanced for its time from a design standpoint, and with a little work can be made into a useful portable rig. It is a true transceiver, using the receiver local oscillator for both transmitting and receiving. Of the three versions, the Mark III is the most desirable as it has lower power drain, separate RF and AUDIO gain controls, better b.f.o. action and a c.w. filter.

Accessories

Prices seem to range from \$10 for the set less accessories to \$45 for complete sets new in overseas packing with all accessories. In

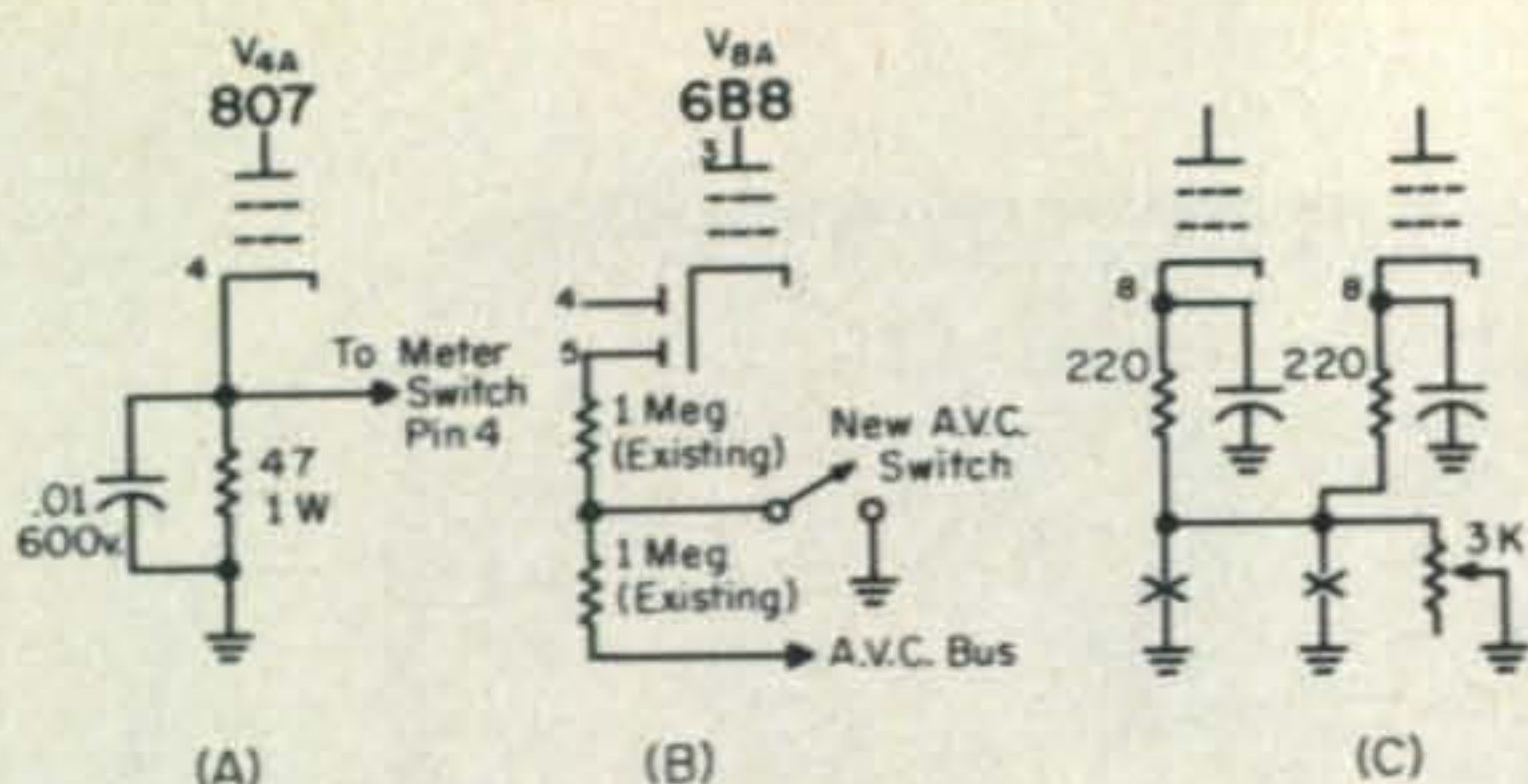


Fig. 2 (A)—Modification of meter switch wiring so that the filament position will read plate current of V_{4A} , the 807. Connect a wire to the cathode terminal and connect it, in place of the existing wire, to position 4 of the meter switch. The meter then reads plate current, 150 ma full scale. (B)—Addition of the A.V.C. On Off switch. (C)—Addition of a manual r.f. gain control.

order to get on the air with a minimum of problems it is advisable to get the antenna variometer, cable between set and variometer, key, and a set of headphones and microphone. The remaining accessories including the dynamotor and mounting base aren't very useful.

The conversion described applies mostly to the Mark II, the most commonly encountered version. It consists of building an a.c. supply and modifying the receiver to provide manual r.f. gain control and provision for turning off the a.v.c. If you have the Mark III the last two modifications won't have to be made.

Description

Figure 1 is the functional block diagram of the set. The receiver is a six tube super-heterodyne with a 465 kc i.f.

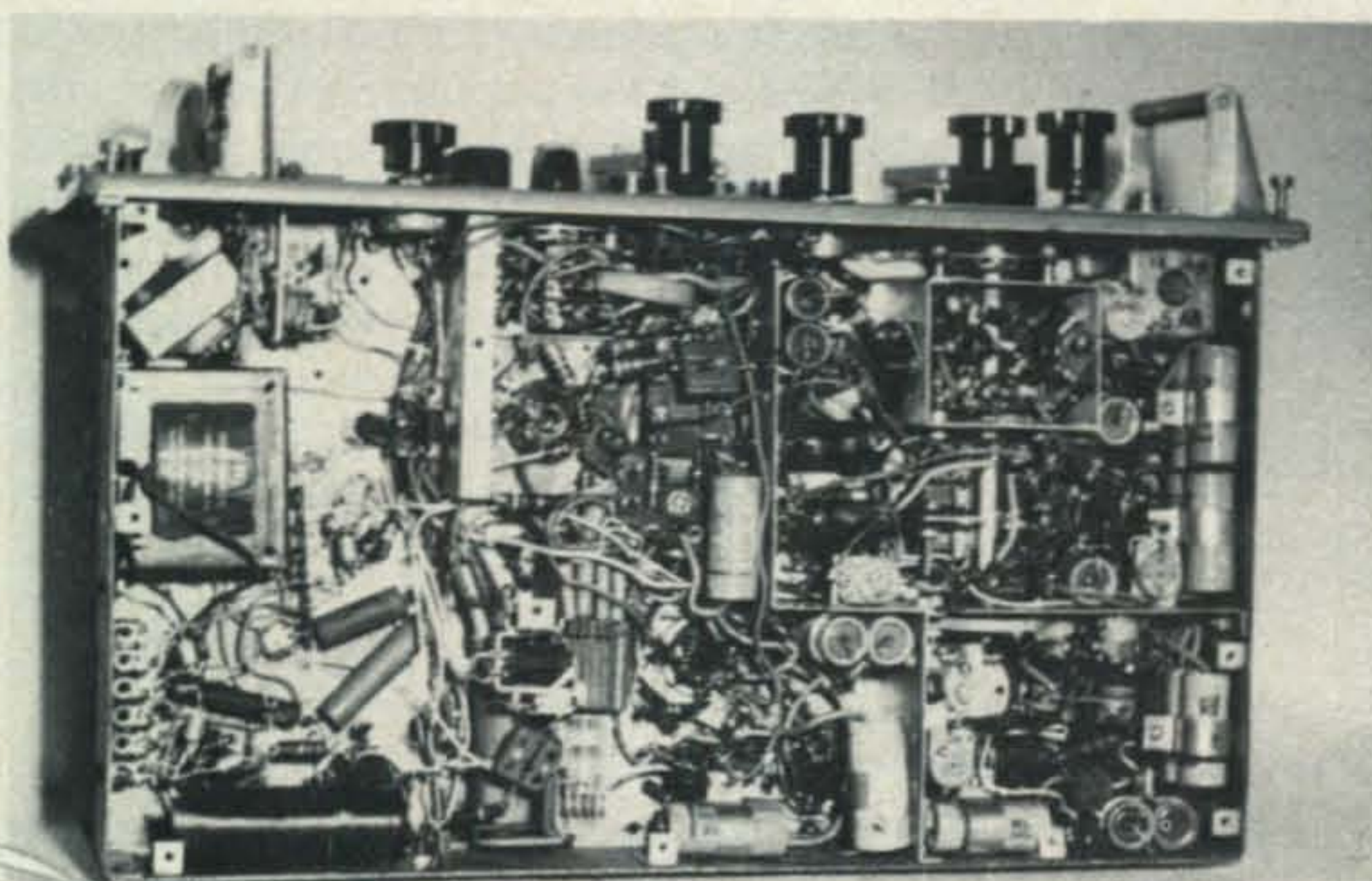
The transmitter section has an 807 in the

final amplifier, a 6H6 for drive control, buffer stage and a mixer that mixes the receiver b.f.o. with the receiver local oscillator to come up with the transmitter frequency control. The receiver audio stage is used to generate the modulate the transmitter for voice or m.c.w. On c.w. keying is accomplished in the screen grid of the final amplifier, buffer and mixer stage. A note of caution—if you don't get the original key make sure that you get a plastic barrelled phone plug as the jack and leads are *hot*. Keying was surprisingly clean. Stability was good—less than 100 c.p.s. drift over 30 minutes (after a 5 minute warm up). The stability is dependent upon power supply regulation. Receiver sensitivity was 2 microvolts for a 10 db signal to noise ratio.

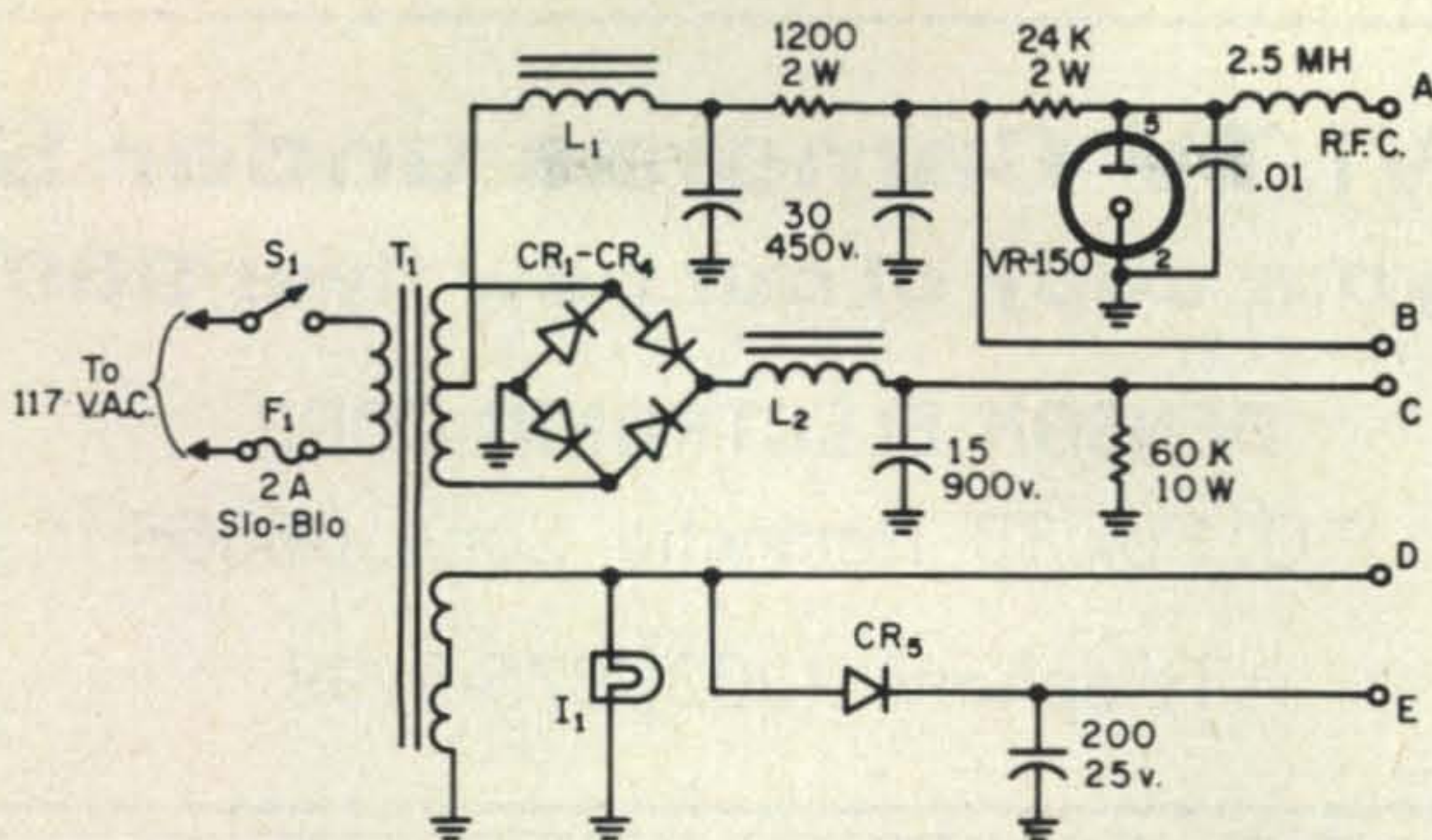
Modification

The interphone amplifier and v.h.f. transmitter are useless and were removed for the conversion. To start, remove the set from the case and remove the tubes and bottom plate. Remove all components associated with the v.h.f. transceiver and interphone amplifier. This is quite simple as they are all grouped in the shielded compartment behind the v.h.f. tuner assembly with the exception of the tar dipped transformer behind the final amplifier. (The big one!). The components to be removed are: T_{6A} , T_{4B} , T_{5A} , V_{1D} , V_{8A} , V_{8B} , V_{1E} , V_{1F} , Relay L_{19B} and the v.h.f. tuning assembly. Remove all the associated components and tube sockets except for the two sockets at the rear that held the 6V6. These will be used later for the v.r. tube and filter capacitor. Clip all leads going to the B Set ON toggle switch. This will be used for a.v.c. control.

Install a 3 conductor microphone jack and a standard phone jack. Install a 3K pot in the hole vacated by the B Set gain control. This will be the RF GAIN control. Reconnect the wires going to pin 4 of PL_{2A} to the phone jack. Reconnect the wires going from pin 1 and 7 of PL_{2A} to the microphone and push to talk lugs of the



Bottom view of the modified Mark II transceiver.



g. 3—Power supply that can be used to power the No. 19 transceiver. The wiring is as follows:

Parts List

CR₁ to CR₄—2A., 1500 p.i.v.
 CR₅—1A., 50 p.i.v.
 L₁, L₂—10 h, 100 ma.
 I₁—700 v.c.t., 100 ma; 6.3 v., 5A; 6.3 v., 5A.

- A—Connect to pin 6 of V_{2A} in place of the 47K resistor.
- B—Connect to the red/black wire removed from pin 6 of PL_{1A}.
- C—Connect to the red wire removed from pin 4 of PL_{1A}.
- D—Connect to the white/black wire removed from pin 3 of PL_{1A}.
- E—Connect to relay L_{19A} in place of blue wire running to 807 filament.

Operation

Turn the set on and let it warm up. Connect a 12' antenna to the output of the variometer. Place the function switch in the cw position and tune in a signal. The p.a. tuning capacitor must be set close to the incoming frequency since the p.a. tank is also the input to the first r.f. stage. Next pick a clear frequency in one of the ham bands and peak the p.a. tuning and variometer on noise. Close the key and check for grid drive. It should be

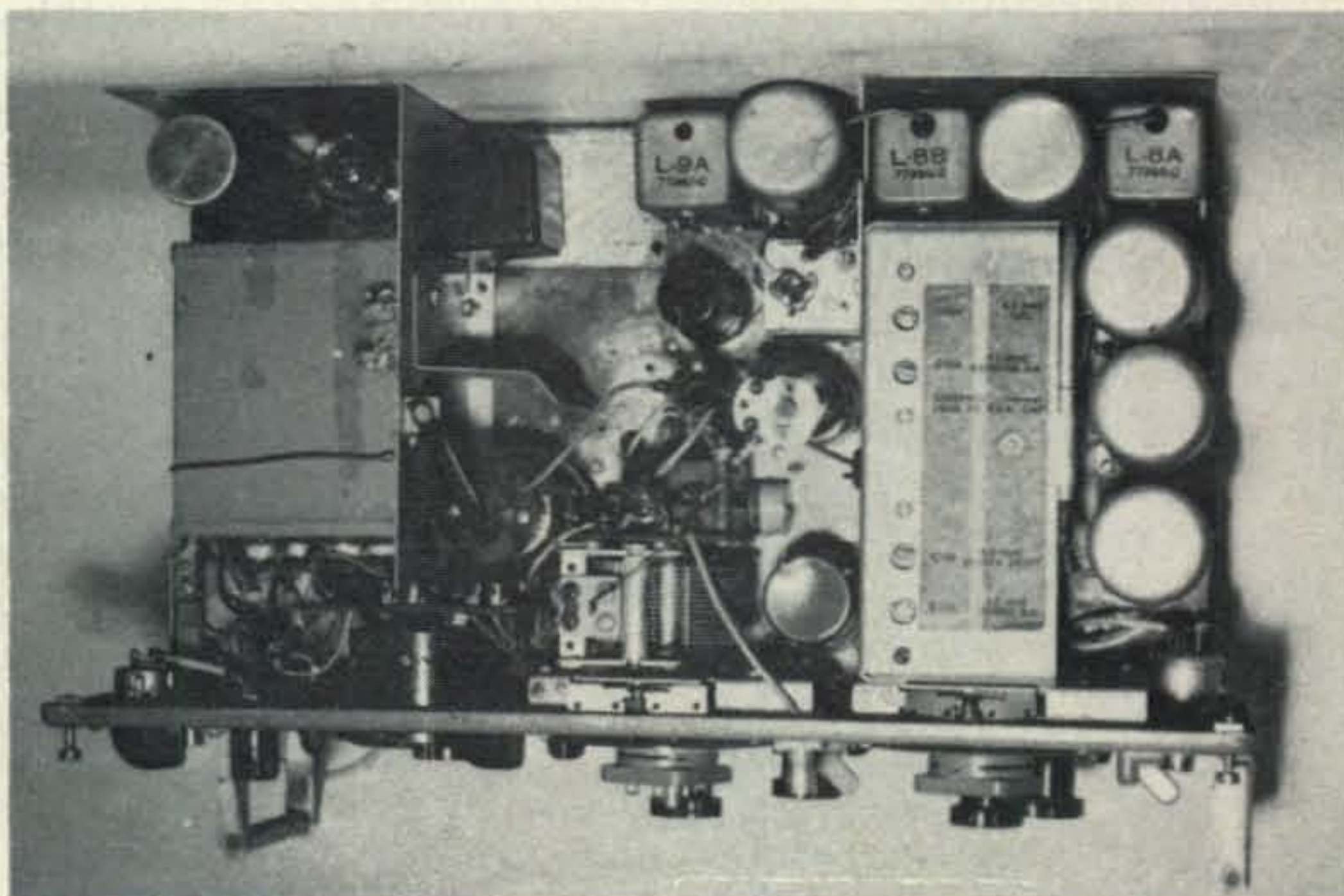
microphone jack. Clip the remaining wires to PL_{2A} and remove the connector. The adset and microphone assembly were re-tered for standard plugs.

The power supply shown in fig. 2 was built in the space vacated by the IC amplifier and a.f. set. After completing the power supply on the set on and let it warm up. Make the modifications shown in fig. 3.

Modify the three circuit areas shown in . 2.

Build the power supply shown in fig. 3 in the space vacated by the IC amplifier and v.h.f. set.

Top view of the No. 19 transceiver, a British surplus unit. The power supply is on the left in the space formerly occupied by the interphone amplifier and the v.h.f. transceiver.



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approximately 1/3 of the meter scale. Place the meter switch in the AE (Aerial Energy) position, close the key and tune the variometer and p.a. tuning for maximum output. You are now ready to operate. The variometer must be used to get an r.f. output indication. Besides the conventional loading coil, the assembly contains a small r.f. transformer and bridge rectifier to rectify the r.f. voltage. The d.c. is sent back on the output coax. Pretty clever for a set designed in the late 30's.

While the antenna tuning system is designed to match a 12' whip, it will also match a variety of random length wires. To get the best results a good ground must be used.

The dial calibration is enough to scare those that are used to the 1 kc resolution of today's transceivers. It takes a bit of getting used to particularly on 40. While the bands are calibrated from 2 to 4.5 mc and 4.5 to 8 mc they actually cover from 1.9 to 4.5 mc and 3.5 to 8 mc. For those active on 160 it is an easy matter to retune the low band to cover all of 160 and recalibrate the high band from 3.5 to 8 mc. If this is done, additional

padding capacitance will have to be added to the final tank tuning capacitor.

The Flick

An interesting provision is made for setting two frequencies. This is the mechanical FLICK assembly which consists of two circular plates which can be locked to the shaft of the tuning capacitors by means of clamping screws that protrude from the assembly. To set up a frequency, loosen two clamping screws having the same coding. Place the selector lever in the FL position and rotate the dials until the detent drops in. Place the selector lever in the position and tune in the desired frequency. Lock the clamping screws. The desired frequency can be retuned by simply placing the lever in the FLICK position and rotating the dials until the detent drops in.

Having an 807 in the final is a real temptation to jack up the power. A word of caution—don't try it. Most of the components are rated for 600 volts maximum. The sm

[Continued on page 102]

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LY,* W6JTT

[illegible]

HAM interest in surplus electronics is as varied as hams themselves. For some it has been an economical way to get on the air, while others have collected gear with the obsession of antique dealers. My interest has been in analyzing the design of the equipment and seeing how well it can be made to perform on the ham bands.

Our surplus market has been pretty bleak lately. Most recognizable sets are either badly damaged or priced unbelievably high. Faced with declining prospects for tinkering, I started reading the advertisements in *Wireless World* a prominent British publication, and lo and behold a new source of surplus!

*12811 Owen St., Garden Grove, Calif. 92641.

British military electronics is much like their infantry weapons, not too much to look at, but preform well under rough conditions. The circuitry of many of the sets is cleverly designed for maximum performance from a minimum number of components. Reflex circuits are much in evidence. The 19 and 22 sets are the earliest examples of true transceivers (oscillator common to both the transmitter and receiver) I have encountered.

Due to shipping costs, the units of most interest to American hams are the field portable sets designed for Infantry and Armor use. These sets are relatively compact and lightweight. Some of the sets such as the 38 are small enough to be sent through the mail via parcel post. This is the most efficient way

<i>Model</i>	<i>Freq. Range In MC</i>	<i>Power Out In Watts</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
9	1.8-9	10	CW-MCW-Voice Armored vehicle set
11	4.2-7.5	7	Infantry Pack Set
12 LP	1.2-17.5	25	CW-MCW-Voice
12 HP	1.2-17.5	300	Xtal or MO control
17 Mk II	44-61	0.5	CW-MCW-Voice
18 Mk III	6-9	0.5	Voice only
19 Mk III	2-8	10	CW-Voice
	230-255		CW-MCW-Voice
21	4.2-7.5	2	Tank set
	19-31		CW-MCW-Voice
22	2-8	2	CW-MCW-Voice
38	7.3-8.8	0.5	Voice only small walkie-talkie
46	5.9-9.1	0.5	Xtal controlled commando set
48	5.9-9.1	0.5	CW-Voice
68P	1.7-3.0	0.75	MO-Xtal controlled
			CW-Voice
68Q	3-5.2	0.75	MO Only
			CW-Voice
76A	2-12	20	CW Only special airborne set
R-107	1.2-17.5	—	Communications receiver
19 Mk II	2-8	10	Airborne version of the 19 Mk III
			used in fighter aircraft
R 1155B	75 kc-1.5	—	Airborne receiver

Table I—A listing of British surplus equipment that may be of interest to American amateurs.

of importing as the duty is simply collected by the postman. The bigger pieces must be sent by freight and pass through a port of entry having a customs collector. The best bet is to arrange for a customs broker to handle the shipment.

Table I is a list of the sets most likely to be of interest to hams.

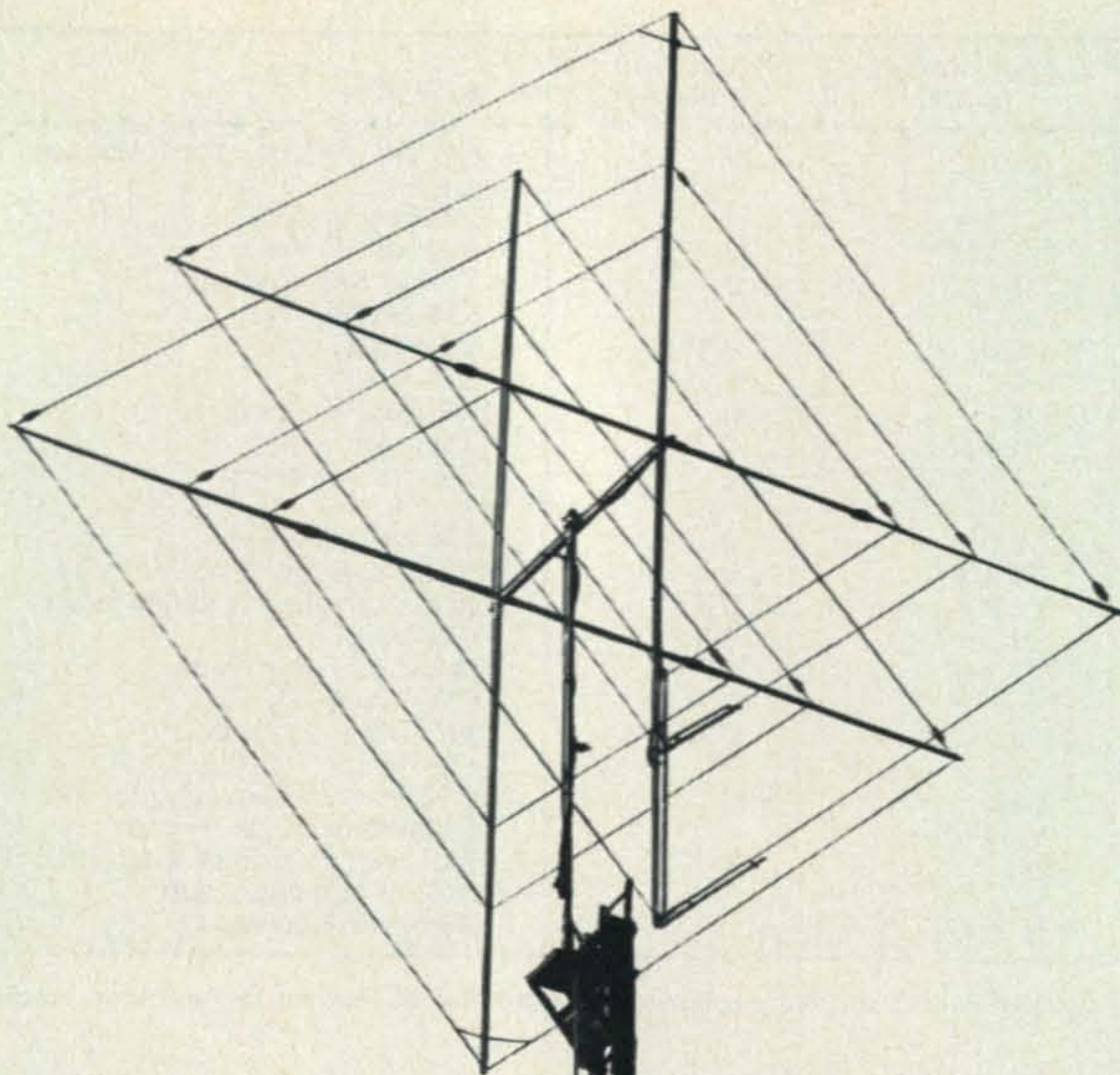
Some of the problems encountered in working with foreign equipment are the strange terminology in the manuals and the strange components. Fortunately, the British are pretty logical in their circuit symbols. Their tubes are another matter. They used some wild imagination in tube design. Fortunately, they sell spare "valves" very reasonably.

I had the opportunity of observing the use of some of this equipment in Korea by the Dorset Regiment. Most of their field equipment was powered either by "rotary transformers" or by dry batteries. Even their Infantry pack sets were dynamotor powered versus the hand generators used by our army. You could easily identify the unlucky individual that carried the lead acid storage battery on his pack frame—the seat of his pants was invariably perforated with battery acid holes. Our amusement over their equipment

quickly faded when we discovered that they were handling messages much more efficiently than we were with our more sophisticated sets.

If you are like me, you will find it quite interesting to work with equipment that is completely different.





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Weight	42 lbs.
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Wind survival	100 mph
Forward gain	8.5 db
Input impedance	52 ohms
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Power	Maximum legal
Front to back ratio	25-35 db depending upon electrical height

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PUTTING THE RAYTHEON 21TR11A F.M. TRANSMITTER/ RECEIVER ON 2 METERS

BY WILLIAM J. RYAN,* WA2DND

THE surge of enthusiasm for two meter f.m. is largely due to the advantages offered by repeaters located to give wide range mobile coverage. There have been articles in recent issues of *CQ*^{1,2} that explained the hows and whys of this kind of ham operation. One of the writers mentioned the availability of "low cost, wide band f.m. equipment." This statement really raised my interest level. I checked the advertisements in my latest *CQ* only to

*Coordinator of Audio Visual Services, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. 12181.

¹ Hillman, R. L., "Amateur V.H.F. Repeaters," *CQ* June 1968, p. 47.

² Sessions, K., "An F.M. Primer," *CQ* April 1968, p.50.

find that my concept of low cost was not quite the same as the ad writers. There was another source mentioned, the local commercial radio communications firm. As might be expected, the chief technician was also a ham. I explained the situation, a budget that ruled out the G.E. Pre-Progress line or the Motorola FMTRU80 equipment. I was looking for some equipment that was not as well known to the amateur ranks but with a possibility of conversion for fixed station and mobile use. The only other criteria was of course the price; it had to be "low cost."

One dark corner of the shop cellar revealed a collection of dusty boxes that turned out to be the Raytheon 21TR11A and some of the

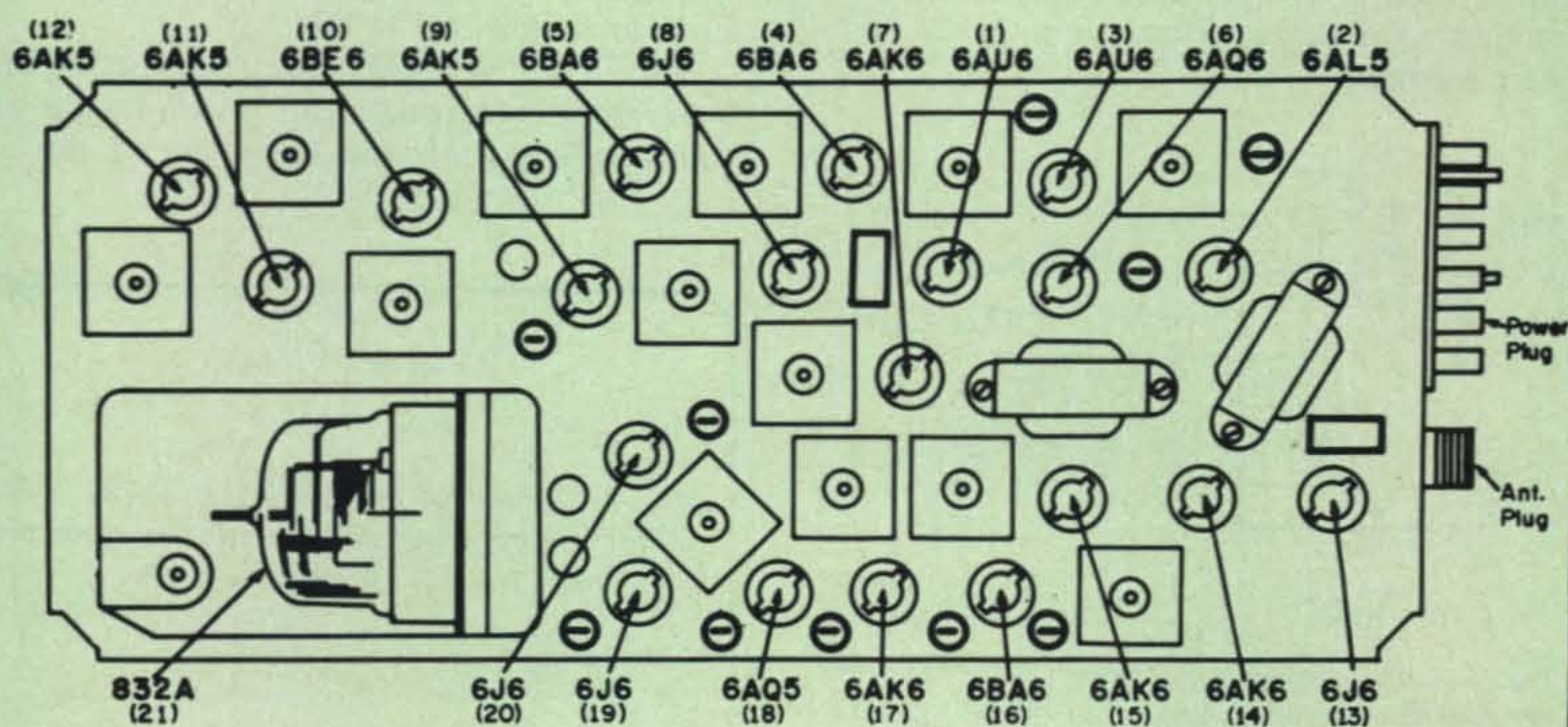
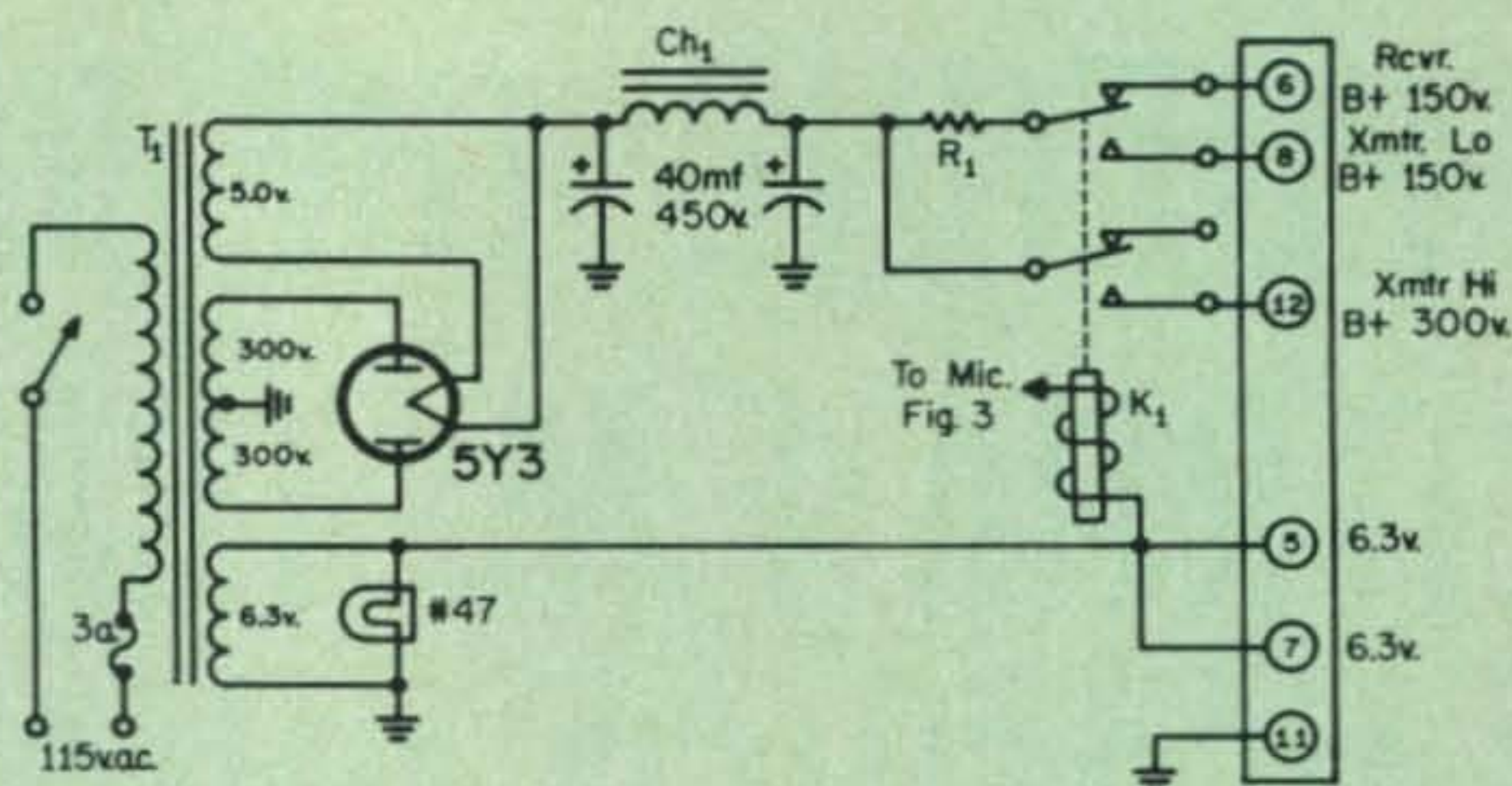


Fig. 1—Top view of the Raytheon 21TR11A transmitter-receiver showing tube placement.

Fig. 2—Circuit of a suitable a.c. power supply that can be used for fixed operation of the Raytheon 21TR11A. The transformer and filter choke are taken from an old TV set and relay K_1 is a d.p.d.t. with a 6.3 volt coil.



associated equipment. The specifications read much the same as the others, a 20 watt transmitter-receiver that was designed to operate between the frequencies of 152 mc and 174 mc. The mobile units were made for 6 volt operation with a vibrator power supply-control head combination. The commercial shop owner was so happy to have me clean out the storage area that I also acquired extra units to use for spare parts.

Close inspection after cleaning off the dust showed that only slight modification, some small construction projects and routine alignment were required to put this equipment on the air. The first step should be to test all of the tubes. Don't be too discouraged if they check low; look for the "no emission" not the "low emission tubes." Check also to be sure that the sockets contain the correct tubes or an acceptable substitute. Figure 1 indicates the original tube line-up. Many of the tubes may have a more efficient replacement installed so a good replacement guide should be consulted.

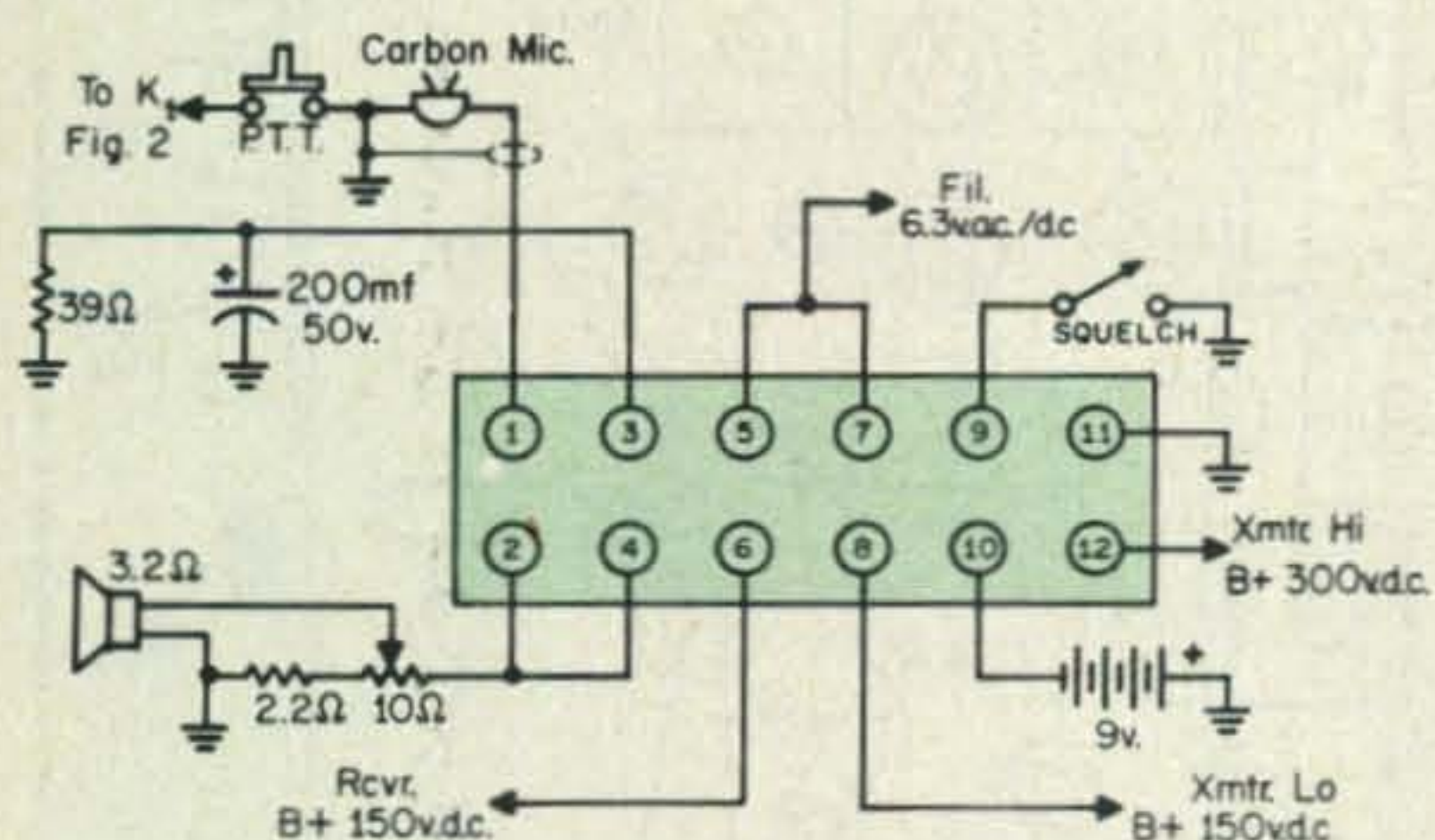


Fig. 3—Circuit showing the power plug connections for operation of the Raytheon 21TR11A transmitter-receiver for 2 meter operation. The 9 volt battery provides bias for several of the stages as can be seen in fig. 4.

For all of the preliminary tests the vibrator power supply and the battery eliminator were used. My units came complete with crystals for operation in the commercial band. A signal generator provided a test signal for the receiver checks and with a shielded dummy load the transmitter can be checked. Do not, under *any* circumstances, connect a transmitting antenna to the units until the correct amateur frequency crystals are installed.

The vibrator noise soon made it clear that the first construction project had to be an a.c. supply. The power transformer and choke came from an old TV set. (Are there any other sources for these parts?) The 12 prong power plug was removed from the d.c. supply and remounted at the back of the chassis. This allows the power cables and plugs to be used without modification. The schematic and parts list, fig. 2, indicate the terminals used to match the 21TR11A.

All of the additional control functions are also brought through the power cable and easily incorporated on the front of the a.c.

Fig. 4—Circuit of the Raytheon 21TR11A Transmitter and receiver suitable for f.m. operation of 2 meters.

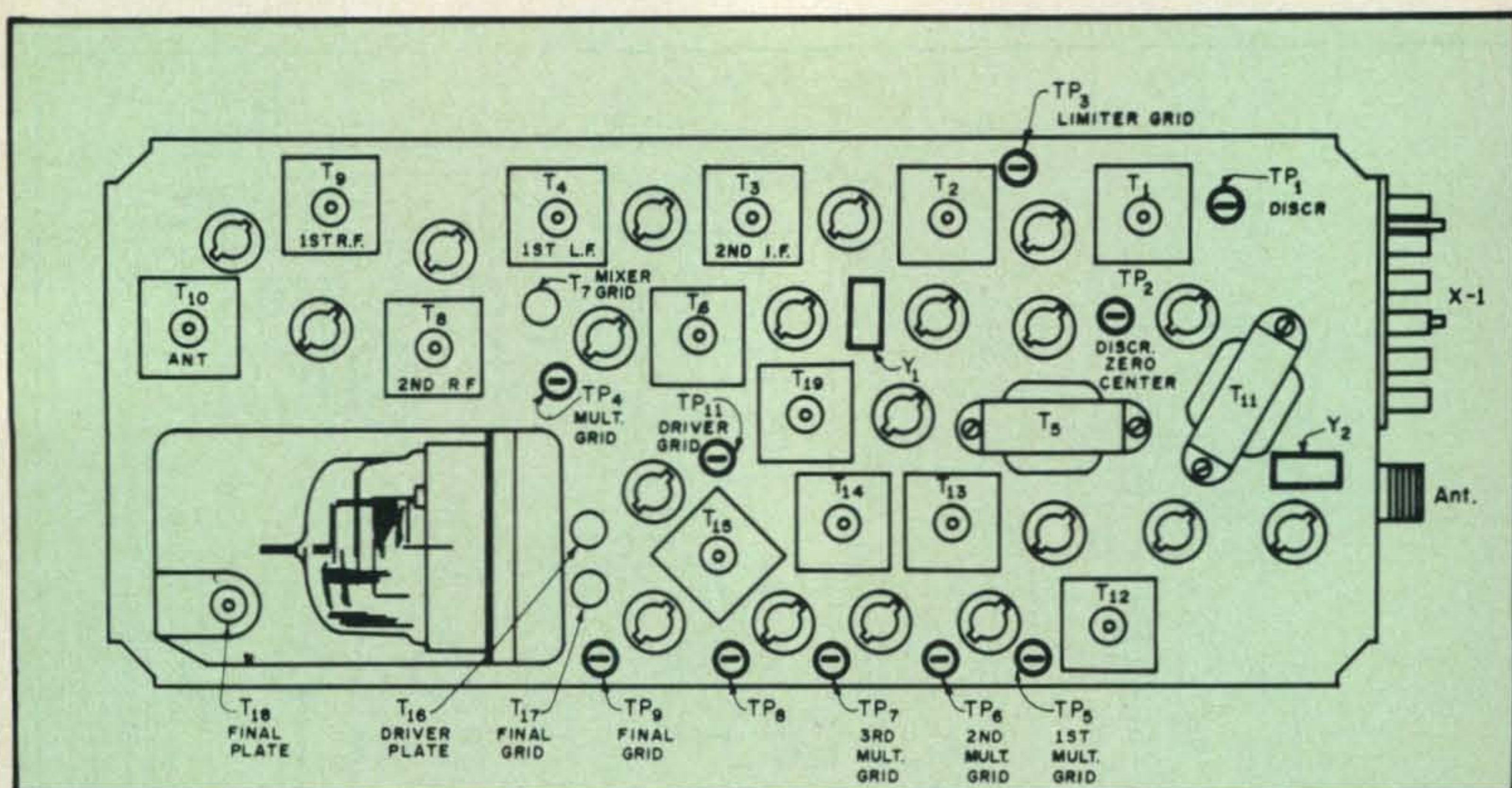


Fig. 5—Identification of the adjustments and test points.

supply chassis; fig. 3 indicates those connections. The relay (K_1) switches the B plus from receive to transmit. Resistor R_1 must be calculated to provide 150 volts to the receiver; transmitter B plus should not exceed 400 volts.

Receiver Modifications

The schematic, fig. 4, shows the receiver to be fairly conventional; two stages of r.f. amplification and three of i.f. help make the unit reasonably sensitive. The i.f. is at 3 mc

with the crystal oscillator operating on the low side. Tube #8 (6J6) is the receiver oscillator-tripler. This works into tube #9 (6AK6) a second tripler.

To calculate the crystal frequency it is necessary to determine the desired receive frequency, subtract the intermediate frequency and divide by 9. (For example $146.94 \text{ mc} - 3 \text{ mc}/9 = 15.9934 \text{ mc}.$)

The alignment of the intermediate frequency is accomplished with a signal generator and a 0-10 voltmeter.

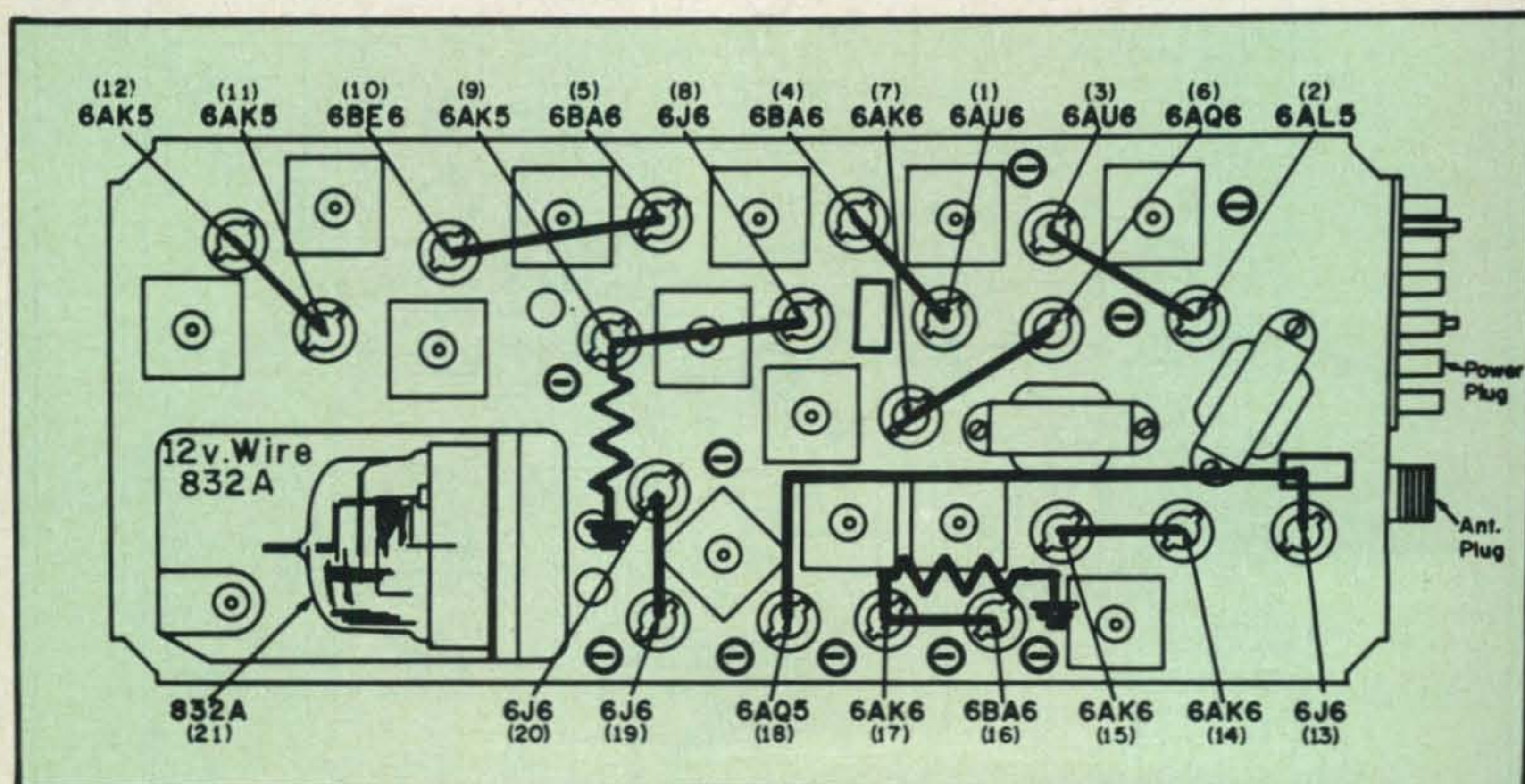


Fig. 6—Top view of the 21TR11A Chassis showing how the tubes are paired for series-parallel operation on 12 volts. The two resistors shown are discussed in the text.

Fig. 7—View of a control head for mobile operation of the Raytheon 21TR11A. The circuit for this unit is shown in fig. 8. The controls are, from l. to r., S_1 , S_2 , spare, Mike, Volume. The neon indicator above the Mike plug indicates the presence of B plus.



Figure 5 indicates the adjustment and test points; all voltages are read with respect to ground. Connect a 3 mc signal through a 0.001 mf blocking capacitor to pin 5 of the second r.f. amplifier tube #11 (6AK5). Connect the voltmeter to TP-3; adjust top and bottom of T_2 , T_3 and T_4 for maximum voltage. Reduce signal generator output as required.

Connect the voltmeter to TP-2, adjust T_1 secondary, (top of can) for zero output.

Connect voltmeter to TP-1, adjust primary of T_1 (bottom of can) for maximum voltage. It may be necessary to repeat the entire procedure for peak operation.

The crystal may now be inserted at Y_1 . Connect the voltmeter to TP-4 and adjust T_{19} for maximum voltage. Adjust T_6 for maximum voltage then return to T_{19} and rotate adjusting screw counterclockwise until the voltage drops to about 7 volts. Connect a receiving antenna and listen for a signal. Peak T_8 , T_9 and T_{10} for maximum. It may be necessary to reset the discriminator (TP-2) to zero voltage; if this requires more than one quarter turn of T_1 a realignment of the i.f. may also be required.

Transmitter

The initial testing of the transmitter into the dummy load should be made if the commercial crystals are available. (Do not, under any circumstances, attempt to test or transmit on an antenna until the correct amateur frequency crystals are installed.) To calculate the transmitter crystal fundamental frequency it is necessary to determine the desired output frequency (for repeater operation this would be the receiver input frequency) and divide by 36. (For example $146.34/36 = 4.06500$ mc.)

Transmitter alignment requires a 0-50 voltmeter and an r.f. output meter of some type. Insert the proper crystal into Y_2 (fig. 5). All transmitter adjustments are made with key down (p.t.t. Switch) and voltages are read with respect to ground.

Connect voltmeter to TP-5, adjust T_{12} for maximum voltage.

Connect voltmeter to TP-6, adjust T_{13} for maximum voltage.

Connect voltmeter to TP-7, adjust T_{14} for maximum voltage.

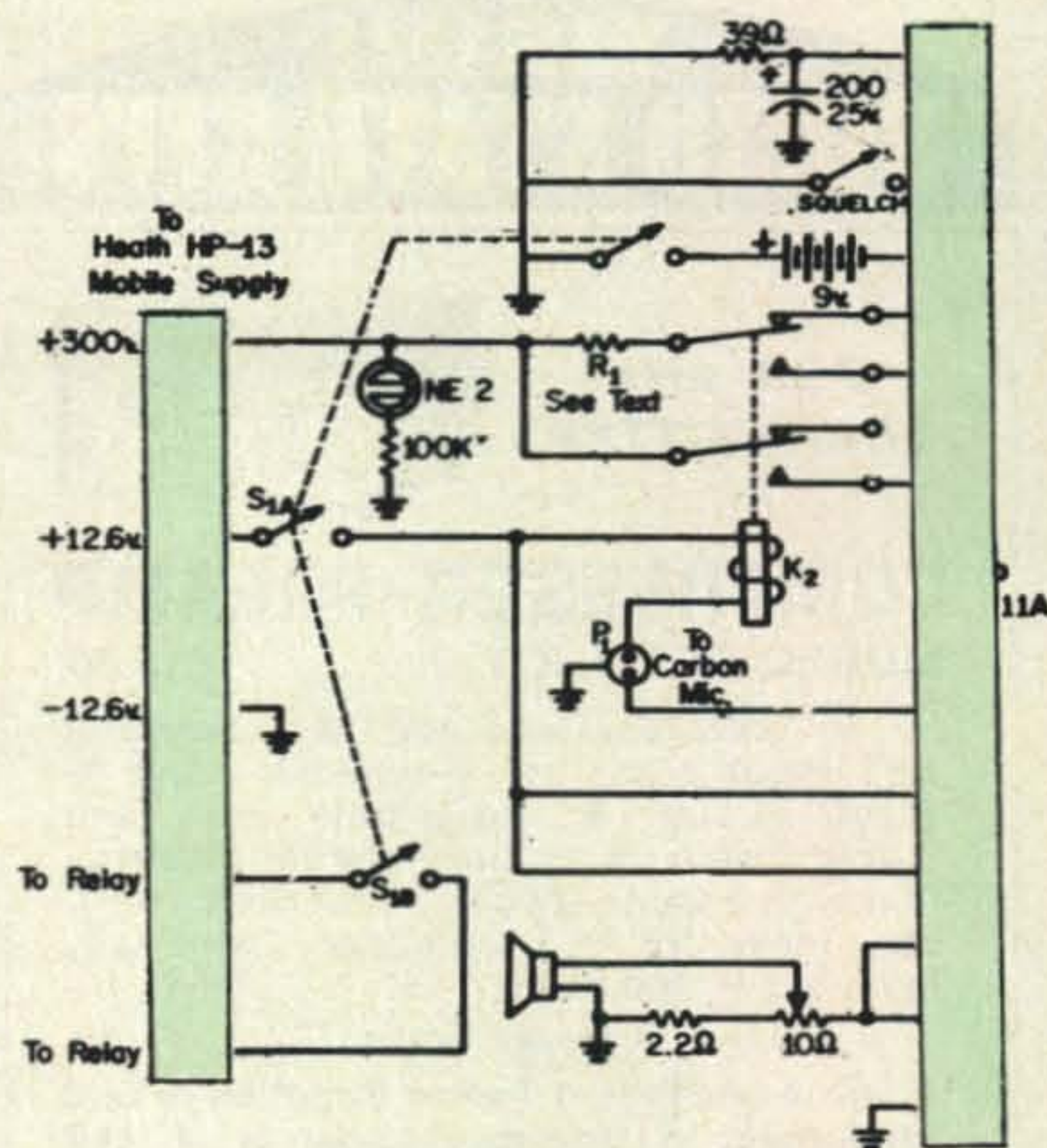


Fig. 8.—Circuit of the mobile control head. The power supply for high voltage is an HP-13. Switch S_{1A} controls the application of 12 volts to the filament circuit and S_{1B} controls the HP-13 relay. Switch S_2 controls the receiver squelch and the 9 volt battery is for bias. K_2 is a d.p.d.t. relay with a 12.6 v. coil.

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TP-8 is a B plus test and in a key down position should read between 150 volts and 200 volts; be careful when making connections.

Connect voltmeter to TP-11, adjust T_{15} for maximum voltage.

Connect voltmeter to TP-9, adjust T_{16} and T_{17} alternately for maximum voltage.

Using the r.f. output meter adjust T_{18} for maximum output. A suitable indicator for output can be had by inserting an s.w.r. bridge between the transmitter and the dummy load.

It may be necessary to pad the crystal in order to zero on the exact desired frequency; connect a 4-25 mmf trimmer capacitor (Centralab 822CN) in parallel with the crystal and adjust for the correct frequency. For this critical peaking it is best to find a friend with a metered receiver.

Mobile Operation

The physical size of the 21TR11A is such that it is highly suitable for mobile operation; it will fit under the hood or in the trunk without taking all the room. It will be necessary to convert the filaments to a series-parallel arrangement for 12 volts and to provide the necessary high voltages and control functions. It is necessary to select the proper combinations of tubes to wire in series-parallel for operation of the 6 volt tubes on 12 volts. Figure 6 indicates the correct pairs of tubes to match. Note that tube 9 (6AK5) requires a 20 ohm, 2 watt resistor in parallel with the filament and tube 17 (6AK6) a 47 ohm, 2 watt in parallel. This is necessary to balance the current load.

It is very likely that you may break a tube socket pin while rewiring, it then becomes necessary to slide out the broken piece and replace it with a new pin from a new socket. It is best to remove the tubes from their sockets while working on them. Take care to dress the new wiring close to the chassis and reground all previously removed grounds, especially the socket centers. Check all tubes after rewiring to be sure that there is a 6 volt drop across each.

The mobile control head is mounted in a metal box (Bud type CU 2106A). There is no excess of space but with careful packaging everything will fit. Figures 7 and 8 show the part placement and the necessary connections.

Special thanks to Raytheon Co. for permission to reproduce material from their service manuals.

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PUTTING THE

URC-11

ON

220mc



View of the URC-11 Walkie-Talkie showing attached power cable, and antenna partially extended. Scale illustrates very clearly the small size of this unit. (Photo Courtesy W3AY.)

BY STANLEY F. BRIGHAM,* W3TFA

IN this day and age when our living pace becomes more accelerated all the time, the need or desire to travel is noticeably more prevalent. Accordingly, small, light weight portable equipment has become increasingly popular. The RT-285A/URC-11 Radio Receiver-Transmitter is ideal for this purpose. It is a walkie-talkie unit quite similar to the

*7211-16th Avenue, Takoma Park, Md. 20012.

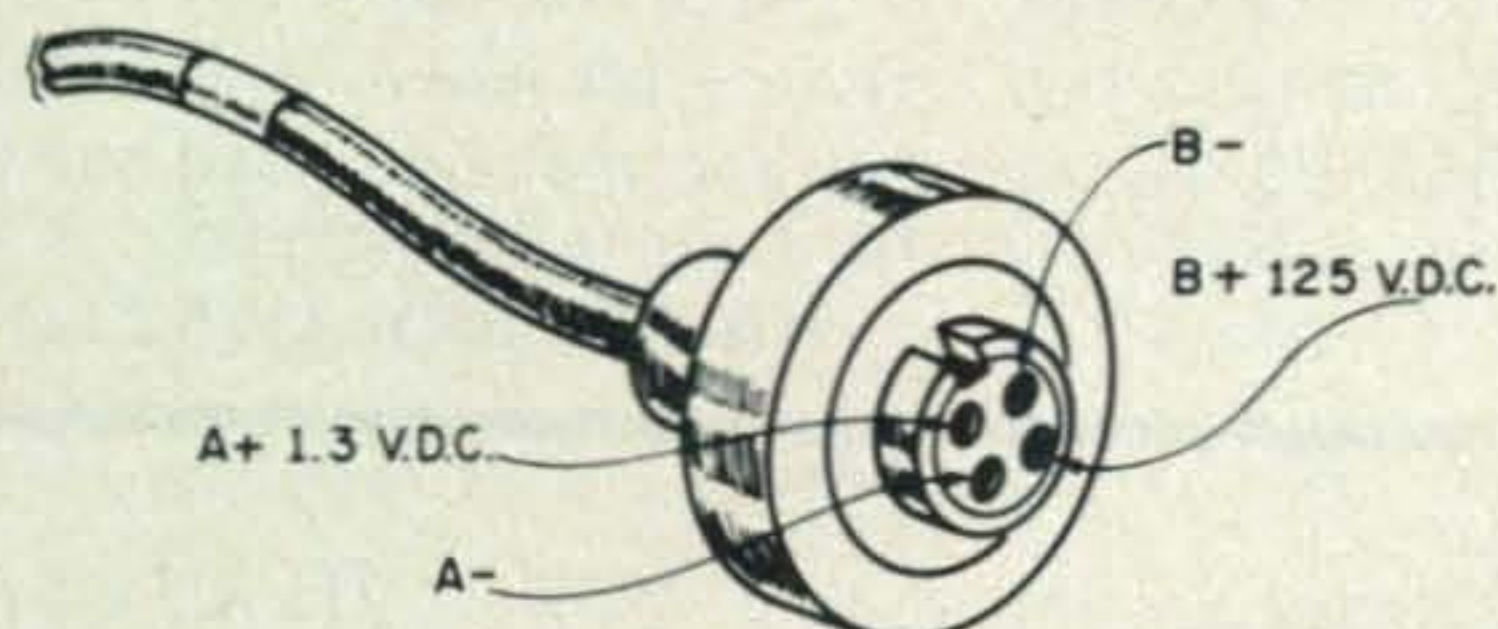


Fig. 1—Looking into the end of the plug terminating from the cable attached to the URC-11 unit. This view depicts connection points to which proper voltages should be made. Orient points by reference to "key" as shown.

URC-4 in performance, but considerably more palatable for portable operation because it is essentially one-third the size and one quarter the weight.¹

It was designed for use operationally to be worn by pilots and used as part of their survival equipment to assist in their rescue in case they were downed. The dimensions of the URC-11 are approximately $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches exclusive of power.

The URC-11 is comprised of five filament type subminiature tubes and two transistors. The transmitter r.f. section has a crystal controlled oscillator followed by two cascaded r.f. amplifier doubler stages. The receiver is a single tube superregenerative detector. The combination audio amplifier and output stages consist of two transistors and a pentode. The audio output (tube type 6526, V_5) serves also as a 1 kc audio oscillator to provide tone modulated c.w. Thus

¹Brigham, S. F., "Putting the URC-4 on 50-144-220", *CQ*, October 1965, p. 26.

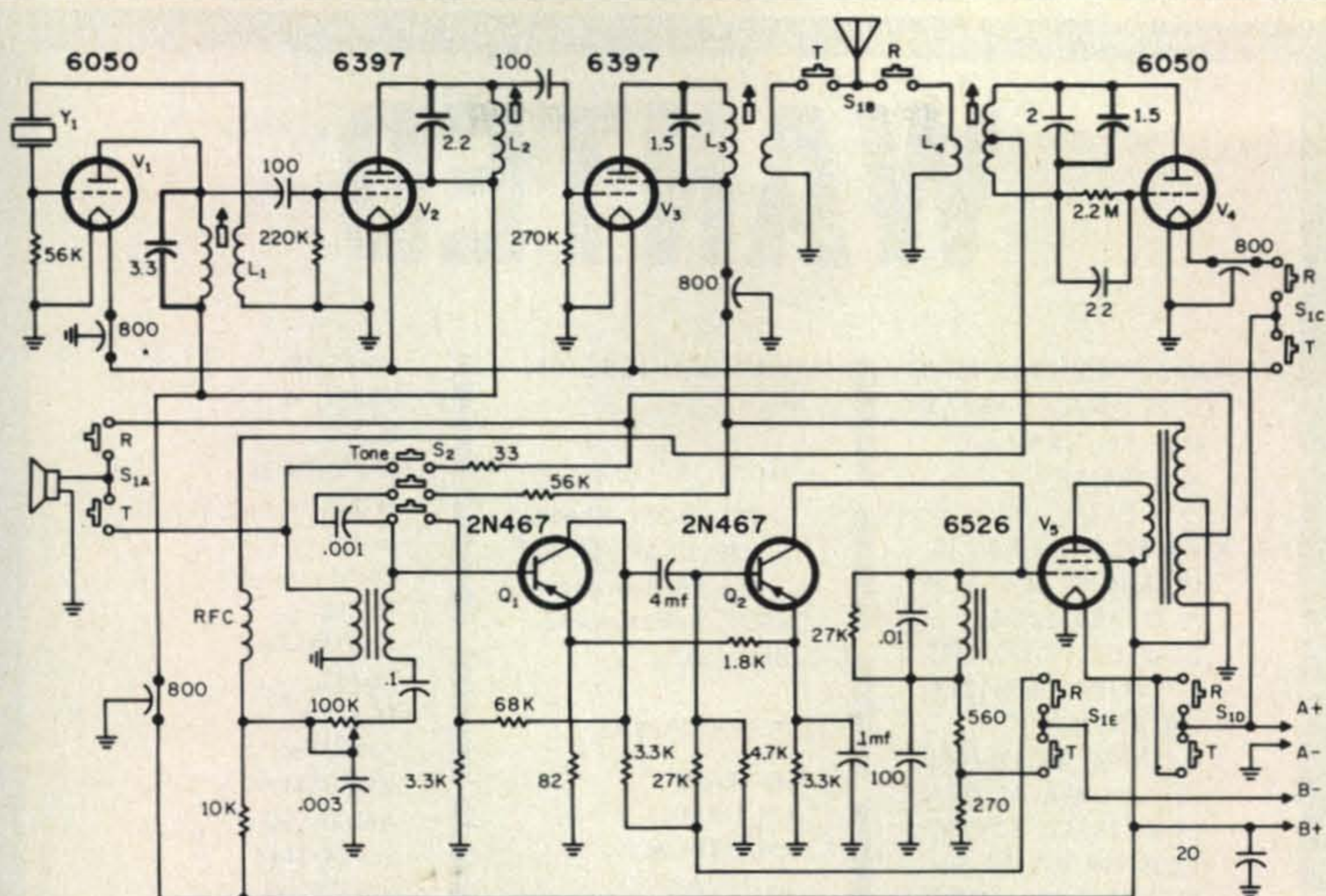


Fig. 2—Circuit of the URC-11 Walkie-Talkie showing the simple modifications of the tuned circuits needed to operate on 220 mc. Capacitor values one or greater are in mmf except where otherwise noted. Capacitor values less than one are in mf.

nodes A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 , continuous wave (c.w.), tone modulated continuous wave (m.c.w.), and phone are all capable of operation with this unit. The URC-11, designed for use at 243 mc, is easily converted for 220 mc operation.

Preliminary Steps

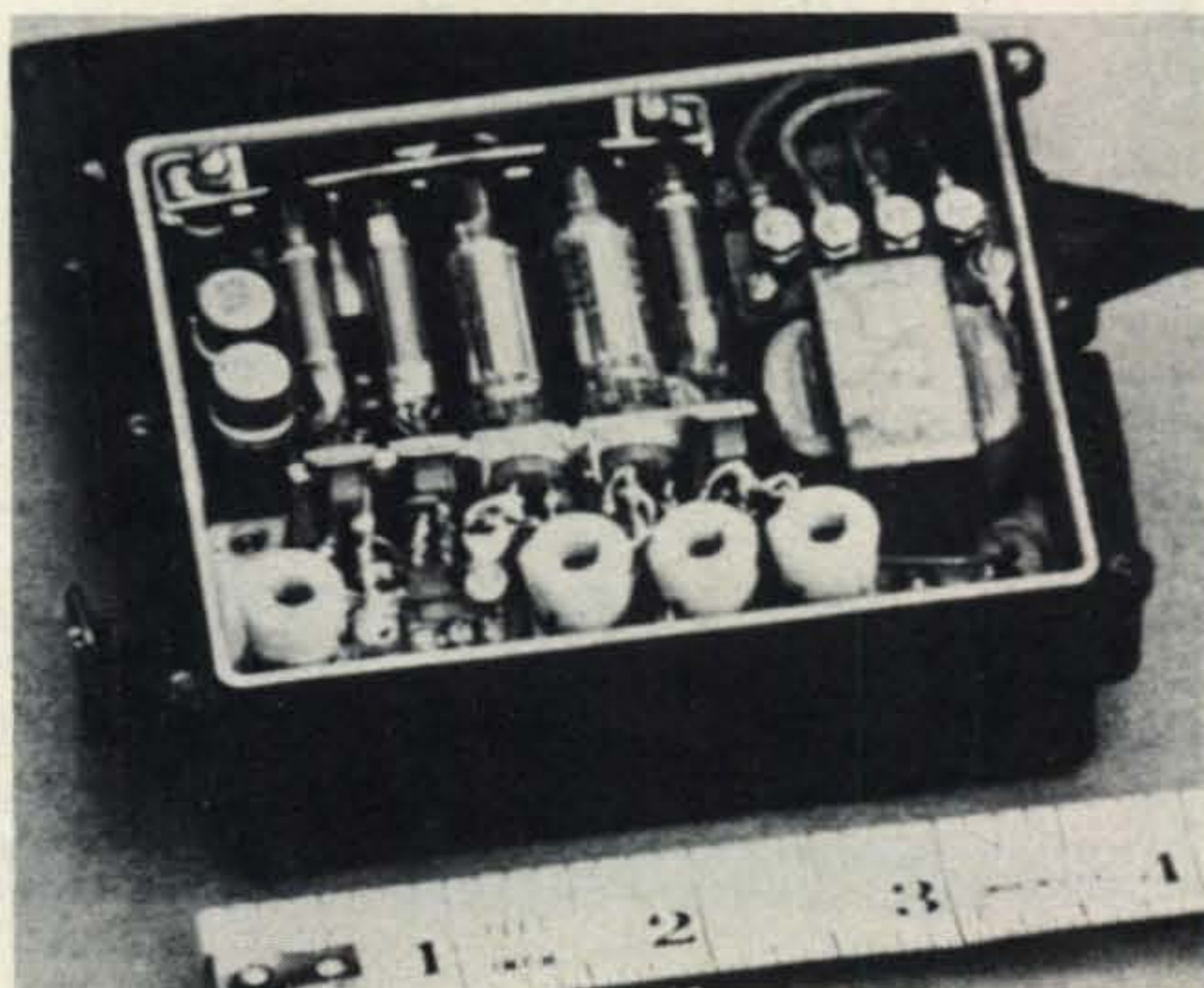
Before undertaking any attempts at converting the unit, make sure that it is operating in its original form for both transmitting and receiving. To do this, connect the proper voltages to the power plug terminating at the end of the cable attached to the URC-11. (See fig. 1)

All capacitors used in converting the URC-11 are Erie ceramic type NPO-A. Space is quite limited within the unit and these capacitors should be mounted perpendicular to the chassis.

When installing the capacitors across the tuned circuits it is necessary to remove the

[Continued on page 102]

terior view of the URC-11 modified for 220 mc, showing the physical arrangement of components necessary to effect the conversion. (Photo Courtesy W3AY.)



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AN/TCC-3: AM-682, TA-219

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AN/USM-26
AN/ARM-65
SG-66A/ARM-5
AN/URM-43
AN/UPM-98
AN/ARM-68
MD-83A/ARM
AN/UPM-99
AN/USM-16
TS-723/U

OS-8E/U
TS-757
TS-330
AN/UPM-32
TV-2C
TS-621
TV-7
TS-710
AN/URM-44
TS-683
TS-510A
AN/URM-52
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PUTTING THE MOTOROLA R-394/U F.M. RECEIVER ON 2 METERS

BY SAM KELLY,* W6JTT

A RECENT arrival on the surplus market is the R-394/U v.h.f.-f.m. receiver. It is an early 1950 vintage modularized single channel f.m. receiver covering 152-174 mc and designed for 15 kc deviation. It comes in a wide variety of configurations but the most commonly encountered one is as part of the AN/VRC-19 transceiver. The receiver is a dual conversion type having a 7.8 mc first i.f. and a 455 kc second i.f. It uses 22 sub miniature tubes. The receiver consists of a base assembly and six or even plug in modules. The base contains the wiring harness and test points. The plug in modules are:

Power supply (PP-869 6v., PP-868 12v., PP-867 24v.)

Audio and squelch

Local oscillator

R.f. amplifier

2nd i.f./discriminator

1st i.f.

Retransmission (rarely found, doesn't work as a perfect receiver).

The receiver makes a good single channel monitor for 2 meter f.m., police calls or MARS with a minimum of modification.

Power Supply

First determine which power supply is installed. There is a 115 v.a.c. supply, getting one of those would be too good to be true. Power supply modification is simple and consists of simply removing the vibrator and supplying 6.3 v.a.c. to either the primary of the transformer (6 v. model) or to the 6.3 v. filament and heater windings. The transformers were designed for 95 c.p.s. operation and operate nicely at 60 c.p.s.

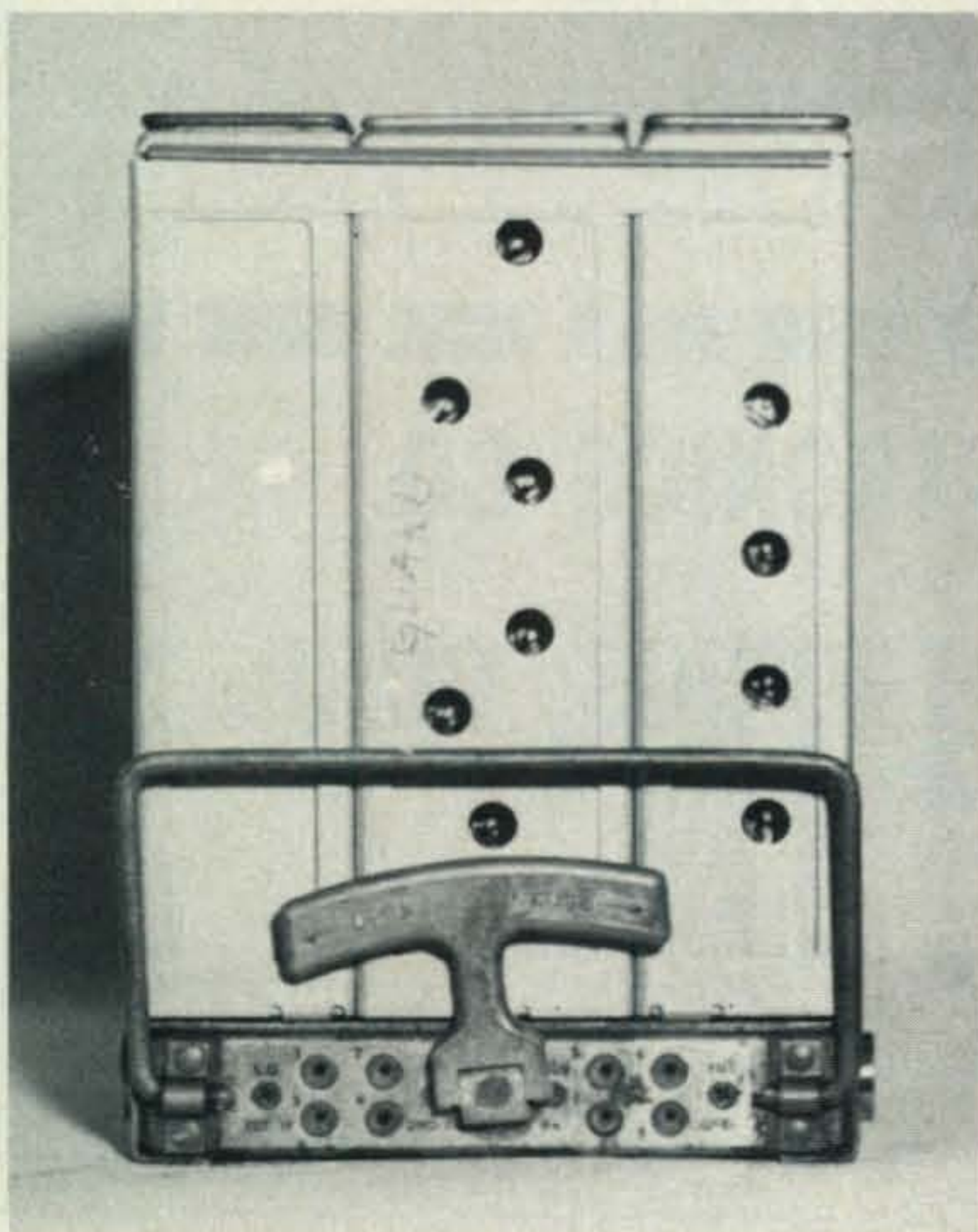
For the PP-869/U (6 V.) remove the vibrator and tie pins 1 and 4 of the vibrator transformer to ground. Connect the 6.3 v. (at least 8 amps) to pins 1 and 2 of P_{252} .

Remember to use large enough wire to adequately carry the high current. For the 12 and 24 volt models remove the vibrator and connect the 6.3 v. between ground and pin 4 of the power transformer. If you have a 115 v. unit simply connect 115 v. to pins 3 and 5 of P_{252} .

Controls

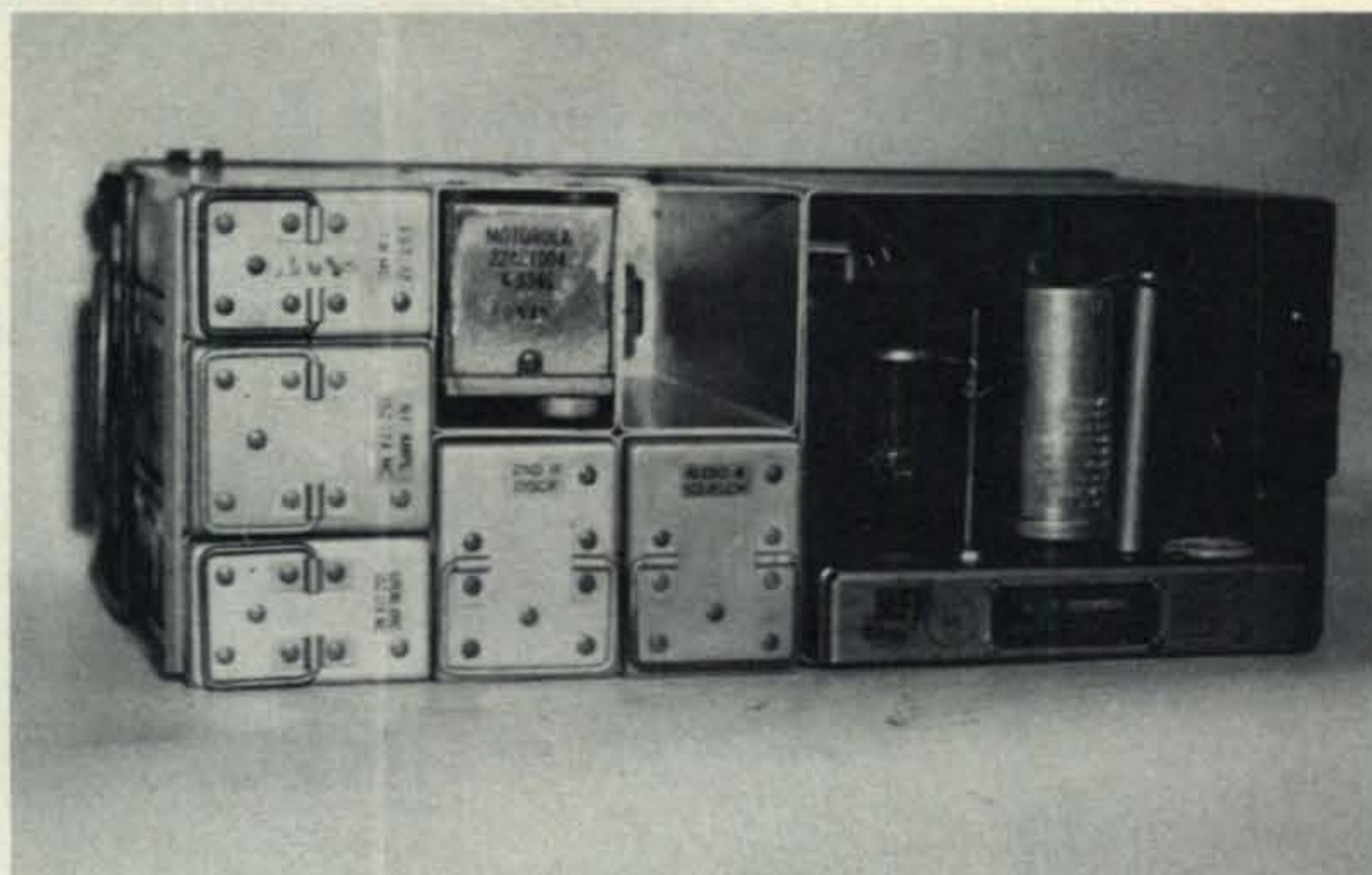
The next step is to wire in the controls. Figure 1 is a schematic of the control circuitry. After completing the control circuit, warm the set up and check for operation of the SQUELCH and VOLUME controls.

*12811 Owen St., Garden Grove, Calif. 92641.



Front view of the R-394/U surplus receiver suitable for modification for single frequency reception of 2 meter f.m. signals.

Top view of the R-394/U receiver that can be modified for single frequency reception of f.m. on 2 meters. The missing module is for a special unit used for retransmission relay and seldom found.



Crystals

Once the receiver is operational get a crystal for the desired frequency. The crystal frequency can be calculated from:

$$\text{Crystal Freq. (mc)} = \frac{\text{Desired freq. (mc)} - 7.8}{6}$$

When ordering the crystal specify that it is to be used in an oven and is type CR-32/U.

Alignment

Install the crystal and warm the set up. Remove the shield can from the Local Oscillator module (LO) and plug the LO back in. This exposes some needed test points. Place v.t.v.m. probe on the first terminal (TOP) of the small terminal board. (A 1 meg resistor connects to it.) Adjust the top slug (Z₃₁) for a maximum negative voltage. Move the probe to the fourth terminal down on the terminal board. Adjust the second and third slugs (Z₃₂, Z₃₃) for maximum negative voltage. Replace the shield can and move the v.t.v.m. probe to the LO test point on the receiver panel. Adjust the bottom slug (Z₃₄) for maximum negative voltage and recheck the other slugs.

R. F. Modifications

Without modifications some of the r.f. modules will tune down to 147 or 148 mc. If you want to operate lower it will be necessary to solder small padding capacitors (5 pf) across pins 1 and 2 of Z₁ and across trim tabs protruding from Z₂, Z₃, Z₄ and Z₅. Sometimes the trim tabs can be bent enough to bring the frequency down. Use

good quality ceramic padding capacitors.

After the above modification, install the r.f. module and supply r.f. from a signal generator or transmitter to P₁. Connect the v.t.v.m. between the 2nd i.f. and ground test points. Adjust Z₁, Z₂, Z₃, Z₄ and Z₅ for maximum. Repeat several times, reducing the input signal.

The set is now ready for operation by connecting an antenna to P₁. Precise frequency adjustment can be made by tuning Z₃₁ (top coil in the LO module) for a +1 v. on the v.t.v.m. (between DISCR and ground) while receiving the desired frequency.

Modules for these receivers are readily available on the surplus market so it is a simple matter to set up frequencies in advance and change channels quickly by plugging in modules. The best bet for troubleshooting is to have several spare modules on hand for substitution.

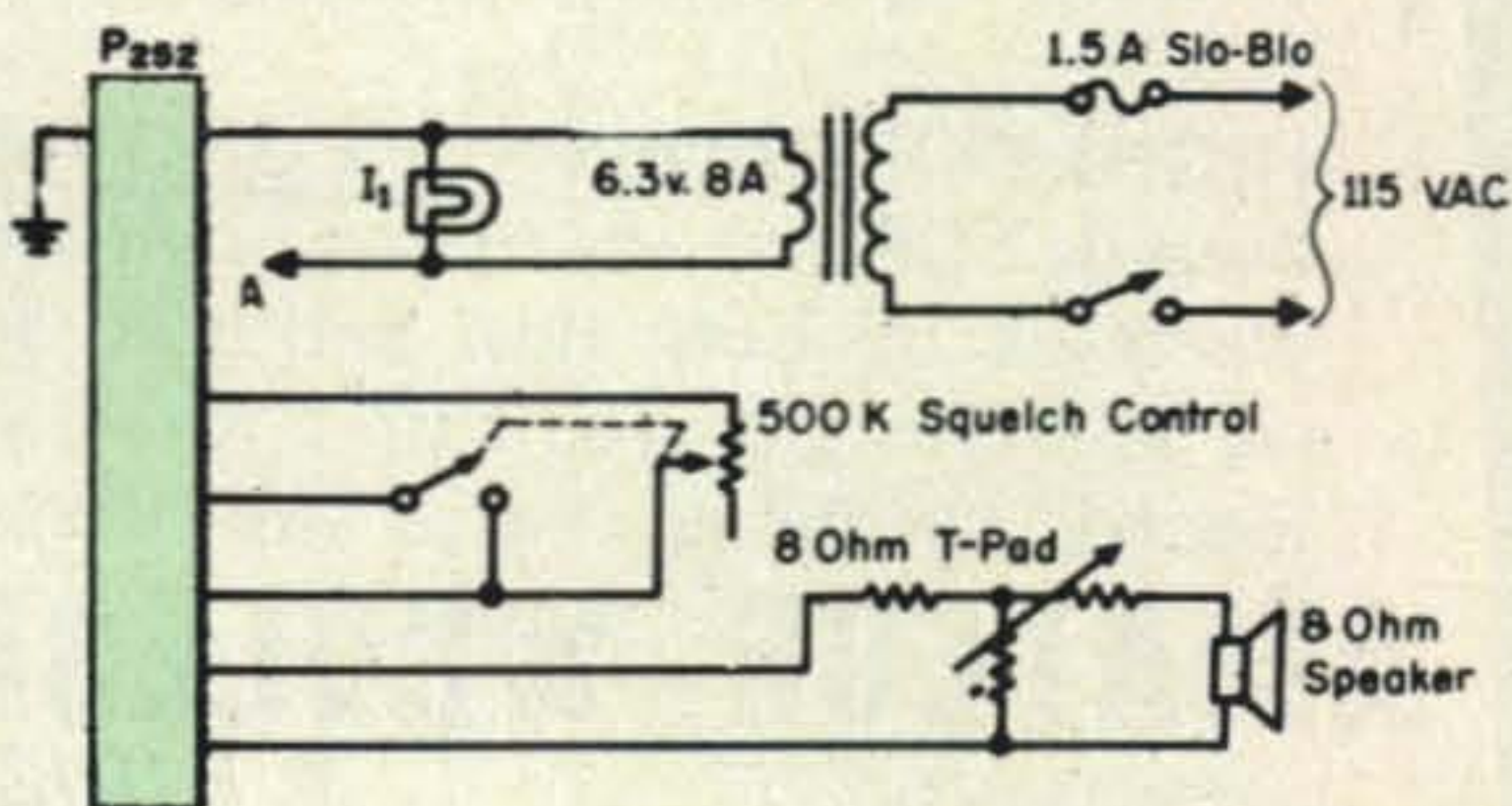


Fig. 1—Circuit of the controls needed for the R-394/U surplus single channel f.m. receiver. Designed for 152 to 174 mc it can be shifted down to 2 meters. Lead A on the transformer secondary goes to pin 4 on the power transformer for the 12 and 24 volt model. For the 6 volt module it goes to pin 2 of P₂₅₂.

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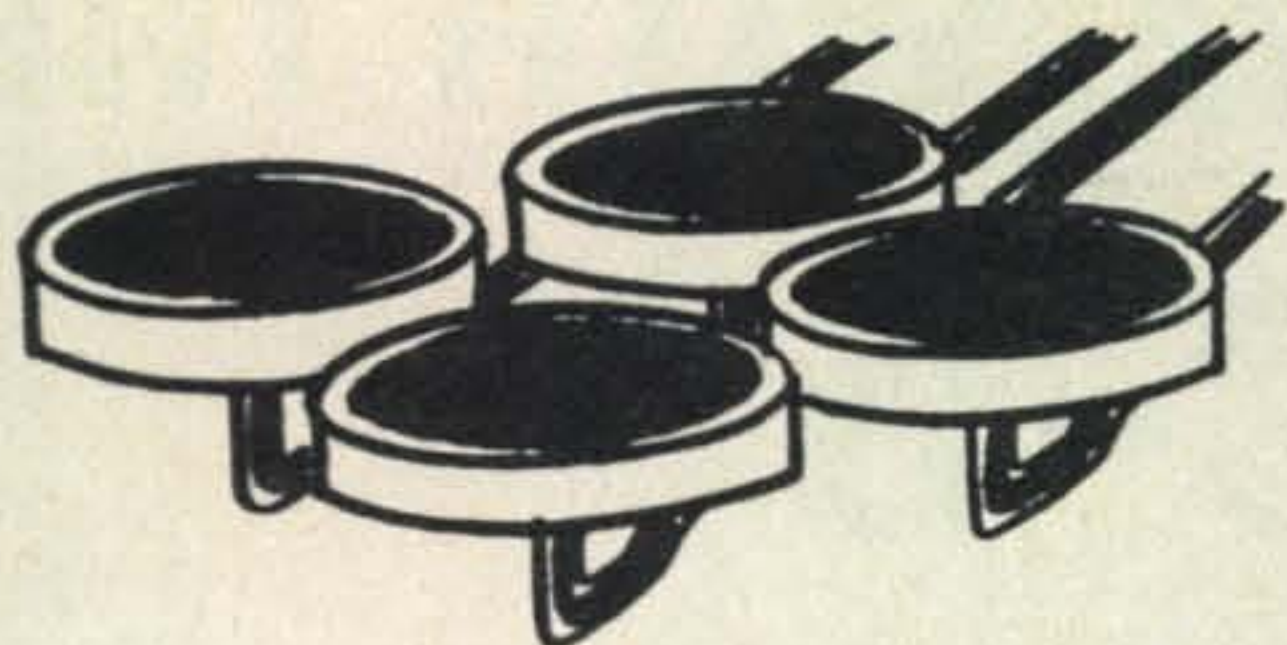
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RE-INKING RTTY RIBBONS

BY BERNIE SCHREIER,* W2IDX

I HAVE experimented for a long time with a variety of homebrew inking arrangements for RTTY ribbons. Commercial re-inking devices are not always available or adaptable to your particular model and tend to be rather expensive, considering what they are. The advantages of re-inking are that the ribbon is provided with many more miles of heavy duty use and the printing is substantially darker and much easier to read both on RTTY paper and oiled reperforating tape.

Type and Platen

A clean, sharp and intense black impression is very easy to obtain by the routine rejuvenation of either cotton or nylon ribbon through the simple process of re-inking. A slicker ribbon will help cover up, to a degree, defects such as a worn platen and/or type. But for best results, the platen or type should be in reasonably good physical condition. It is also suggested that before installing a re-inker the type should be cleaned thoroughly with a good solvent (I prefer lacquer thinner) to remove the deep accumulation of hardened debris. The use of lacquer thinner will give the type a like-new appearance.

Re-Inker

The simplest re-inker, and so far, the best I have made, costs practically nothing and takes but a few minutes to install. It works as well as, if not better than, the commercially manufactured counterpart. This method, I believe is applicable to practically all RTTY equipment having conventional ribbon feed assemblies.

In the ribbon feed assembly, there are two roller guides. Obtain a heavy piece of felt (1/8 to 1/4" thick) from either a fabric store or from an old felt hat. From this, cut a piece to the approximate dimensions of 1/4" x 1 1/2" and this should fit snugly around the roller guide. If it doesn't trim it carefully so that it does, without any overlap. Get your XYL into the act by having

her pull the edges together neatly with a couple of stitches.

When sewn together, shape the felt with your fingers so that it becomes uniformly round. On the same side as the installed felt, cement with Duco or Epoxy glue, a tiny piece of wire or wood toothpick across the top of the reverse arm (slotted ribbon guide) just barely above the ribbon. (See Fig. 1.) This crosspiece will prevent the ribbon from rising over the felt inker, a condition which occurs most often during high speed operation. The use of a double felt inker does not appear to offer any particular advantages.

Inks

I have also tried a variety of inks from simple stamp pad formulas to thinned out bond and litho printing inks with only fair results. WA2RDO sells an RTTY ink which appears to be the best tried thus far. It never dries out on the ribbon but dries instantly on paper and oiled reperforating tape producing a very intense black.

Saturate the felt quite heavily at first with the ink, then make a couple of passes (reversals) until the ribbon absorbs the ink uniformly. After the ribbon is impregnated, it is necessary to add a few drops of ink each week. The results have been most gratifying. ■

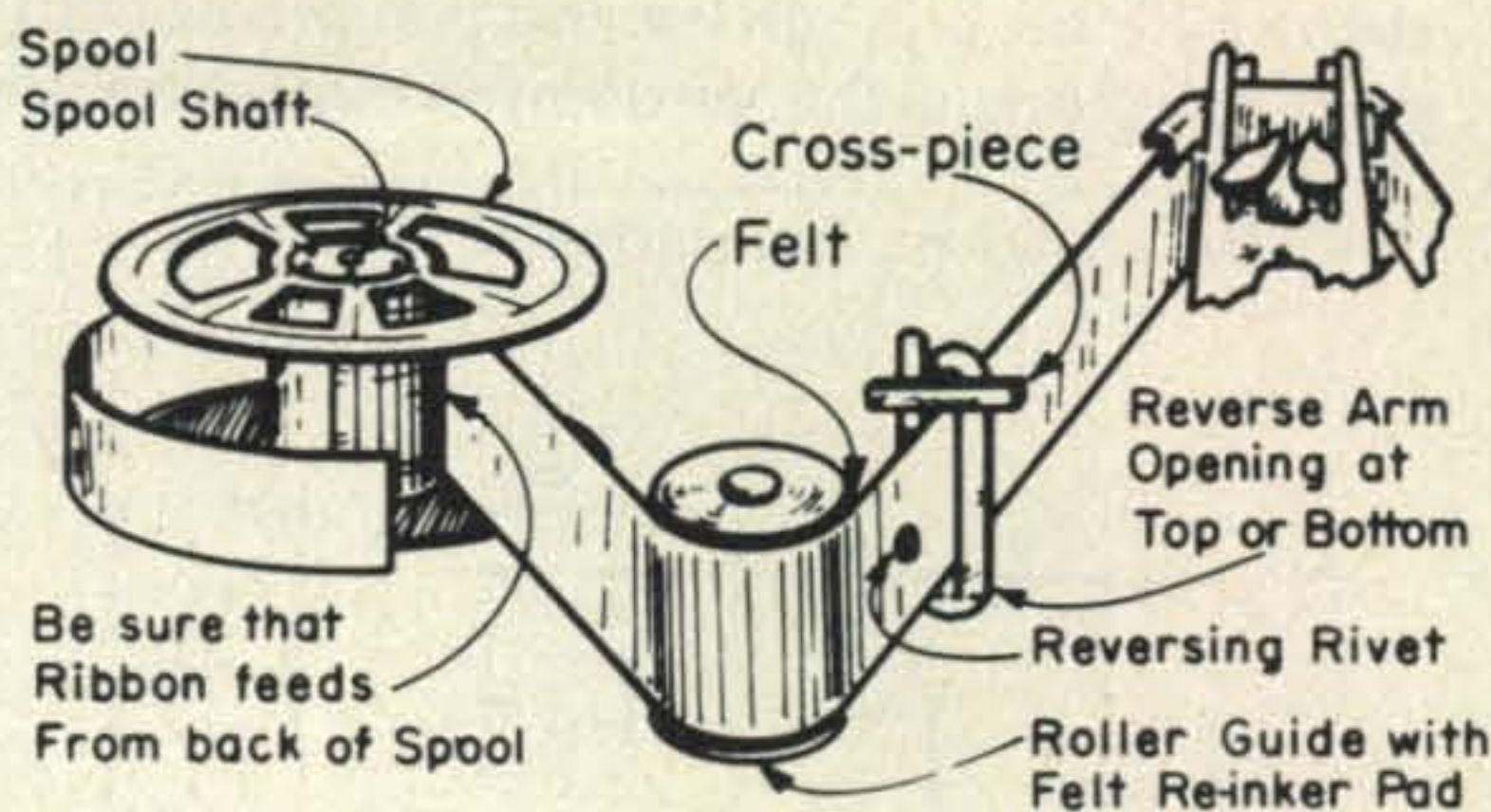


Fig. 1—Location of the felt re-inker pad and the cross piece on the reverse arm (slotted ribbon guide) is shown above.

2 METER N.B.F.M. WITH THE ARC-5

BY FRANK A. MOHLER,* W2IAZ

THE ultra-simple n.b.f.m. (narrow band frequency modulation) system uses only five parts (2 resistors, 2 capacitors, and a silicon diode) yet it provides more audio punch without distortion than the average a.m. system. Most radio amateurs, with one or more license renewals to their credit, have a tendency to shudder when reference to "frequency modulation" is made. Until recently, I was one of the shuddering multitude. My St. Vitus dance was cured completely after trying the amazing circuit shown in fig. 1.

Using an ordinary crystal high impedance microphone connected to the NBFM circuit, this ultra-simple circuit will furnish efficient, economical, and relatively distortionless n.b.f.m. voice transmission when used with an 8 mc v.f.o. driving a 2 meter transmitter. This n.b.f.m. circuit is a natural for the many radio amateurs who are currently using 8 mc v.f.o.'s with their two meter transmitters.

Modifying The ARC-5

In my case, I use an ARC-5 (7 to 9.1 mc) as my v.f.o. source to drive my 2 meter transmitter. The ARC-5 requires no tedious re-wiring or electronic surgery. All you have to do is lock the two relays in a closed position and apply a source of 90 volts d.c. and 24 volts a.c. The regulated 90 volts is applied to the oscillator, p.a. screen and p.a. plates completely ignoring the disdainful expression on

the 1625's for subjecting them to this meager voltage.

The 24 volts a.c. is for the filament supply. The low B-plus voltage is necessary to keep from overdriving the tripler stage in the meter transmitter. A short length of coaxial cable connects the v.f.o. output signal to the 2 meter transmitter. The variable output control on the ARC-5 allows a convenient method to adjust for the desired amount of drive to obtain optimum operation. For driving the 6U8 tripler stage in my 2 meter transmitter, I found that 8 volts of r.f. signal from the ARC-5 was just right. This was obtained with the output coupling control adjusted approximately three quarters of the full position, and using the low voltage stated.

Recalibrating the VFO Dial

When the n.b.f.m. circuit is wired into the ARC-5 oscillator stage, the added capacitance placed across the oscillator tuning capacitor shifts the calibration. The tuning capacitor must be reduced in value (opened) to produce the same frequency. In reducing the value of the tuning capacitor to compensate for the added capacitance introduced by the n.b.f.m. circuit, the dial calibration will read too high by about 100 kilocycles. In other words, an actual output frequency

[Continued on page 100]

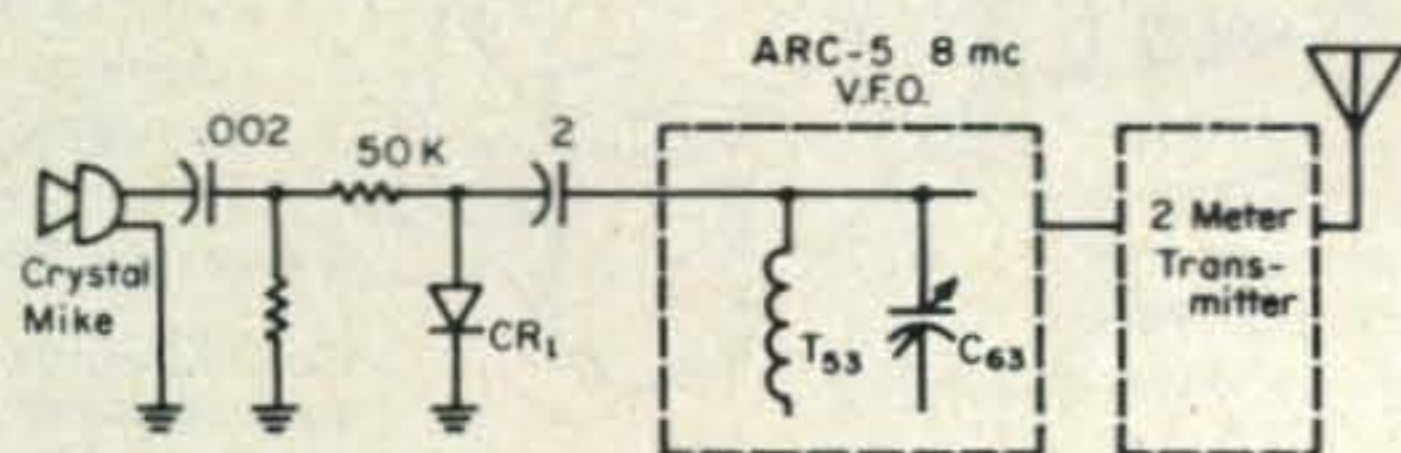


Fig. 1—A simple set up for narrow band f.m. operation with an ARC-5. The microphone is a high impedance crystal type and the diode needed is described in the text.

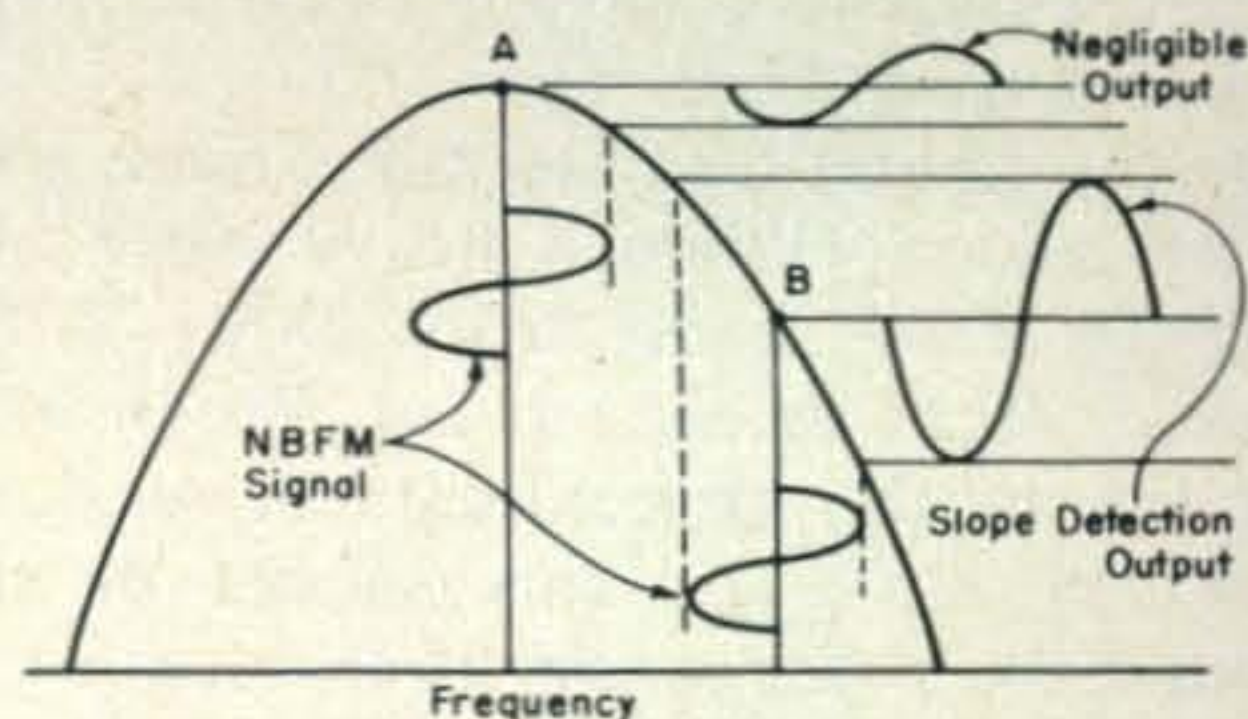


Fig. 2—Slope detection for simple reception of n.b.f.m. is illustrated above. The carrier must be set at point B rather than A.

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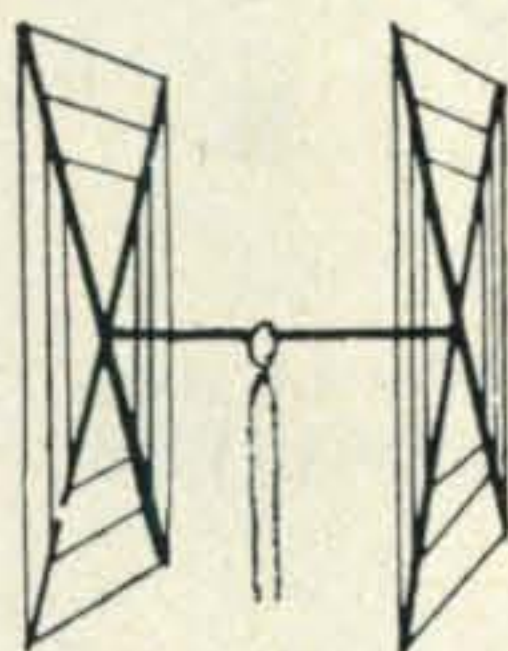
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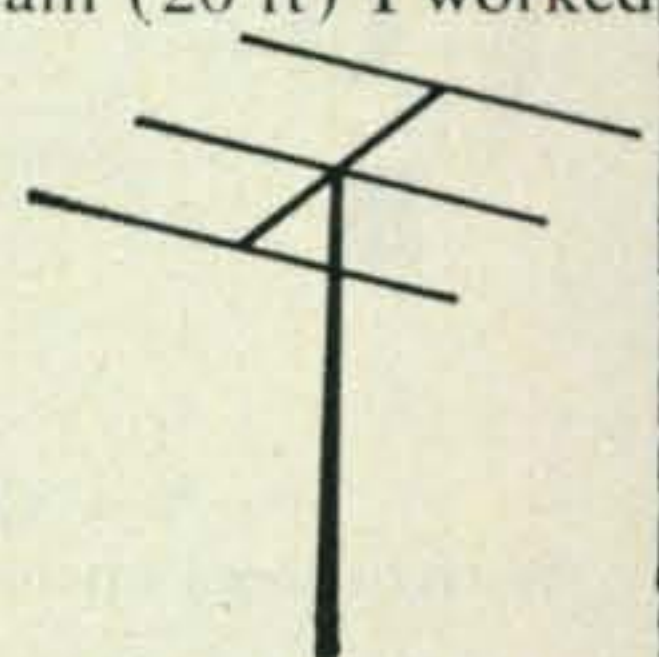
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Each beam is brand new; full size (36' of tubing for *each* 20 meter element, for instance); absolutely complete including a boom and all hardware; uses a single 52 or 72 ohm coaxial feedline; the SWR is 1:1; easily handles 5 KW; 7/8" and 1" aluminum alloy tubing is employed for maximum strength and low wind loading; all beams are adjustable to any frequency in the band.

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3 EL 20	25	7 EL 10	32*
4 EL 20	32*	4 EL 6	18
2 EL 15	15	8 EL 6	28*
3 EL 15	19	12 EL 2	25*
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A POWER SUPPLY FOR THE URC-4 & URC-11

BY STANLEY F. BRIGHAM,* W3TFA

THERE is no substitute for batteries for many applications, however, the cost of batteries today is quite high, and although this may be not prohibitive, it instills an overly conservative attitude toward indiscriminate use. In support of this philosophy it was determined that a need existed to design and construct a power supply for operating both the URC-4¹ and URC-11² Radio Receiver-Transmitter walkie-talkie units under conditions where a source of primary power was available. Battery power could then be conserved and its use prescribed by environmental requirements.

Design and layout of the power supply evolved as a compromise between those com-

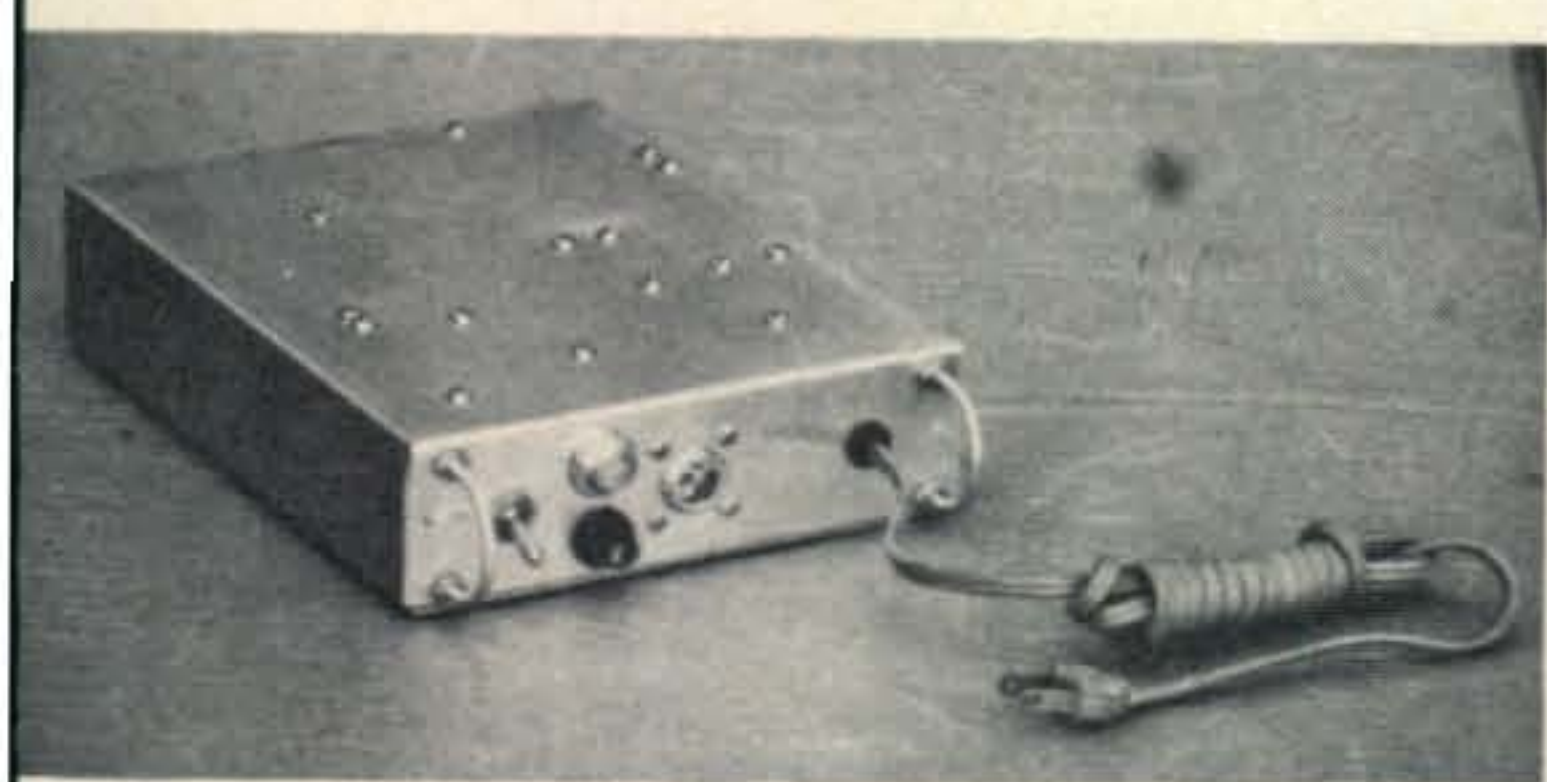
ponents available from the parts on hand, and the configuration most convenient to satisfy travel and luggage limitations. Power requirements for the subject URC units dictate an A+ source of 1.3 volts d.c. for the filamentary type subminiature tubes, and B+ of approximately 125 v.d.c. These voltages are attained from two separate supplies housed within a single chassis type enclosure.

Circuit Details

The circuit diagram of the power supply appears in fig. 1. The high voltage which delivers approximately 125 v.d.c. is provided by a half wave selenium rectifier CR₈, isolated from ground by two 6.3 v.a.c. filament transformers wired back to back. Two 20 mf capacitors and the 1000 ohm resistor serve as a filter network, and the 51K resistor across the output provides a constant load when the transmit and receive buttons on the URC units are not depressed for operation. Note that this circuit is isolated above ground.

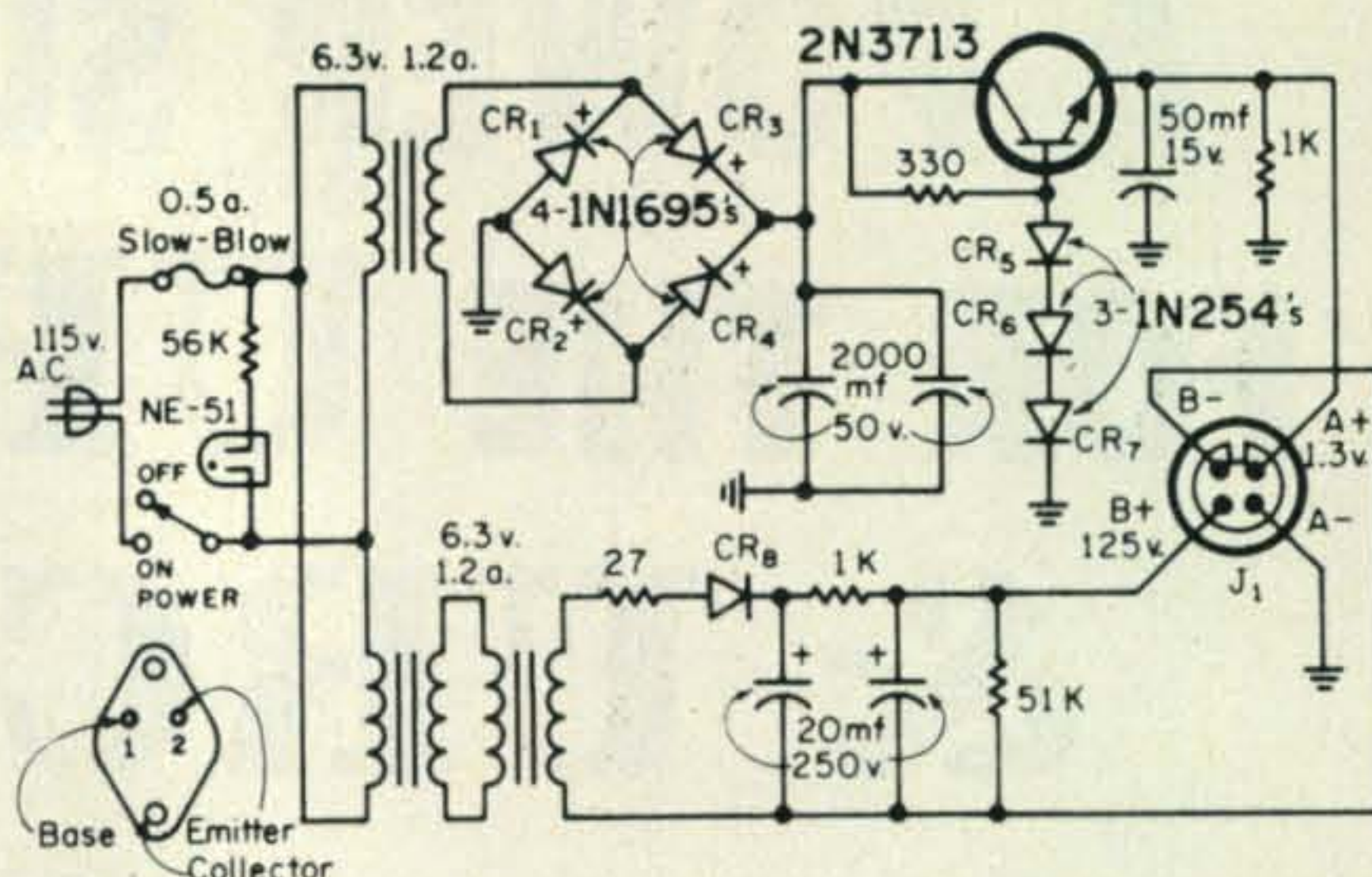
The low voltage, or filament supply consists of a bridge rectifier employing four 1N-1695's, which receives its input voltage from a small 6.3 v.a.c. transformer. The rectified d.c. output is then filtered by 4000 mf of capacitance and regulated by an N.P.N., 150 watt transistor, (Motorola type 2N3713). Three 1N254 silicon diodes cascaded between the base of the 2N3713 and ground limit the desired voltage under load. A 1K load resistor is placed across the output.

Note that the front view of the power receptacle, J₂, is shown in fig. 1 and must be wired accordingly by proper orientation of the pins to the "key." This point cannot be overemphasized because a voltage error



The power supply is contained within a 7 × 9 × 2 inch aluminum chassis complete with bottom cover. All controls are mounted on the front as indicated and the balance of the components inside the chassis are mounted on the top. (Photo courtesy W3AY.)

Fig. 1—Circuit of the power supply that can be used with both the RT-159A or B/URC-4 and RT-285A / URC-11 Radio Receiver-Transmitter units. All resistors are 2 watt, and CR₈ is a 65 ma general purpose selenium rectifier. Note that front view of power receptacle, J₂, is shown. Orient pins by reference to the key. A bottom view of the 2N3713 power transistor is shown. The collector is connected to the case and if the 2N3713 is chassis mounted, it must be insulated.



could be quite costly. Subminiatures are not inexpensive.

Construction

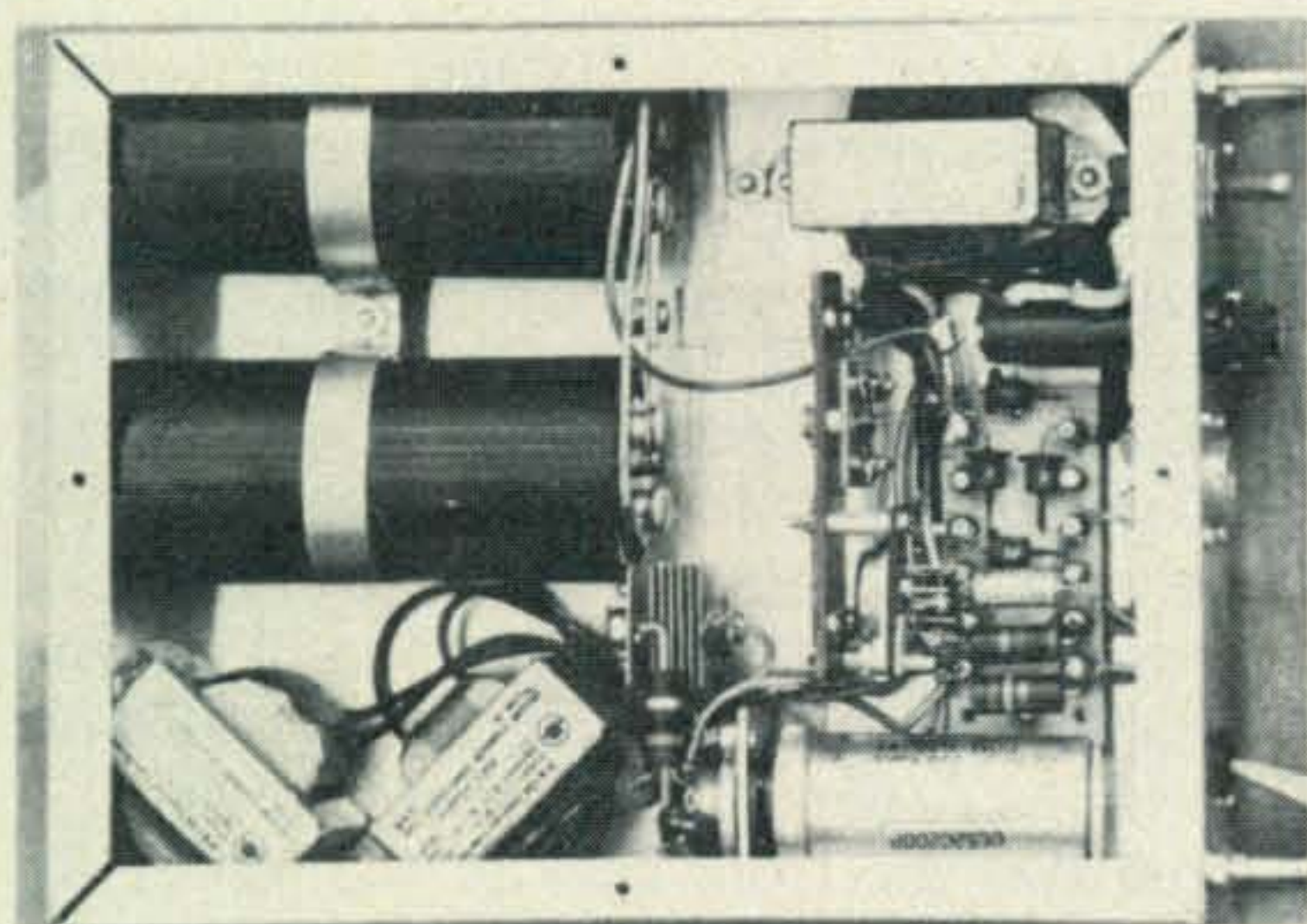
The power supply described is contained within a 7 × 9 × 2 inch aluminum chassis complete with bottom cover as shown in the photographs. It should be noted that all controls, indicators, receptacles and cables as well as protective handles are mounted on the 2 × 7 inch small end of the chassis. The remainder of the components are mounted inside the top surface of the chassis with nickel plated brass binder head screws. This technique permits easy access when operating from a brief bag or as a packing convenience with standard luggage. The protective handles were made from 1/8 inch solid round aluminum clothes line wire cut 3 3/4 inches in length and threaded 1/2 inch on each end with a 6-32 die. The handles were then bent around a standard "D" cell thus forming the final U-shape configuration. Four 6-32 nuts either side of the chassis and

threaded onto the U-shaped handles affix them in position. Lock washers are placed under the nuts on the inside of the chassis, and flat washers are placed beneath the nuts mounted on the outside front surface. This is done so that the front panel will not be scratched since the handles are secured by tightening the exposed nuts on the outside of the chassis.

As the photograph showing the interior view of the chassis reveals, most of the small parts such as resistors, diodes, capacitors and the transistor are mounted on either terminal boards or a vector board. This type construction assures minimum displacement of parts during transmit thus enhancing greater reliability. It can be seen that the 2N3713 transistor is mounted without a heat sink. The latter is not required because the transistor runs cool since it is operating well below its maximum ratings. Pin connections for wiring the power transistor are shown in the detail of fig. 1. This is a bottom view of the 2N-3713 and it should be noted that the collector is connected to the case of the TO-3 package.

The four pin power receptacle mounted on the front panel was salvaged from an expired mercury type primary battery, BA-1315/U manufactured by Mallory. This battery was designed specifically for use with the URC-4 and URC-11 units, measures about 1 × 3 × 6 inches, and delivers both 1.3 and 135 volts. The receptacle can be removed easily from the hermetically sealed can by using tin snips. Be sure to leave about a 1/2 inch flange in order to facilitate mounting the receptacle to the chassis. Another source of this type receptacle can be URC-4 units which can-

[Continued on page 98]



Interior view of the power supply showing the physical arrangement of the components. (Photo courtesy W3AY.)

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CQ Reviews:

The Galaxy GT-550 Transceiver

BY WILFRED M. SCHERER,* W2AEF

It is hardly worthwhile to go to the expense of a 1 kw input linear when you have a transceiver that packs a 1/2 kw p.e.p. input, such as does the Galaxy Model GT-550.

This model is a revised version of the Galaxy V Mark II and Mark III units with some added improvements. Except to say that the GT-550 is newly styled and features relocation of the v.f.o.-dial window and an exceptionally nice tuning control, we'll not go into the differences between the other models, in order to devote space to the particular details of the GT-550.

This job is designed for c.w. and s.s.b. operation (u.s.b. or l.s.b. on any band) with an s.s.b. p.e.p. input of 550 watts with 500 kc segments on the 3.5-28 mc amateur bands (except 29-29.7 mc).

Technical Details

As is the custom with our reviews, a block diagram is given at fig. 1 showing the basic functions of various sections in the GT-550. Specific technical details, not otherwise indicated, are as follows:

*Technical Director, CQ.



The Galaxy Model GT-550 Transceiver.

Conversion Scheme

As may be seen, single conversion is used throughout with a 9 mc i.f. The local-oscillator injection signals are obtained either directly from a 5.5-5.0 mc v.f.o. or by premixing the v.f.o. output with a crystal-controlled oscillator signal. The v.f.o. alone is used for the 3.5 mc band, in which case the sum mixture with the received signal produces the 9 mc i.f. On transmit the process is in reverse with the difference mixture, between the s.s.b. signal generated at 9 mc and the v.f.o. frequencies, used to produce the 3.5 mc-band output.

On the 7, 14, 21, 28 and 28.5 mc ranges the respective premixing-crystal frequencies are 21.5, 28.5, 35.5, 42.5 and 43 mc. The difference between the crystal frequencies and the 5.5-5.0 mc v.f.o. signals then provides injection signals of 16.0-16.5, 23.0-23.5, 30.0-30.5, 37.0-37.5 and 37.5-38.0 mc for the respective bands. The difference or sum mixtures are used at the receiver or transmitter mixer, respectively, for the required conversion. The v.f.o. always tunes in the same direction; that is, 5.5-5.0 mc for increasing the transceiver frequency.

V.F.O.

The v.f.o. employs a bipolar transistor in a series-tuned Colpitts circuit. The oscillator operates at a very low level to enhance stability. It therefore requires amplification by a 5.0-5.5 mc bandpass amplifier whose loading effects upon the oscillator frequency are virtually eliminated by a two-stage untuned transistor amplifier between the oscillator and the output amplifier.

A rear-apron phono jack on the set is connected to the v.f.o.-amplifier input to permit use of an external v.f.o.

Regulated-voltage powers the v.f.o., which, together with good design and well chosen temperature-compensating capacitors, provides

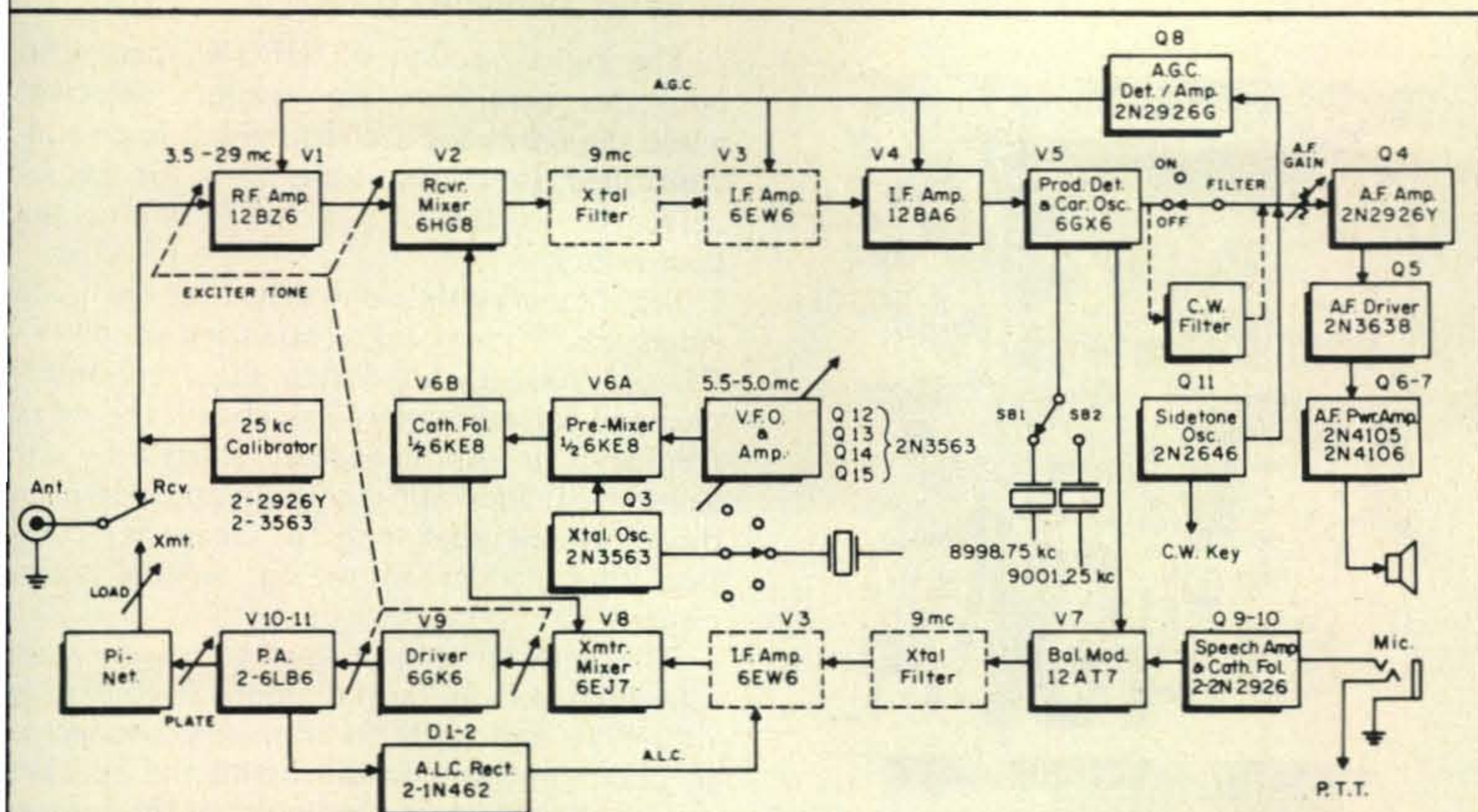


Fig. 1—Block diagram for the GT-550. Sections with dashed lines are common to both receiver and transmitter. Details are given in the text.

vides exceptionally good frequency stability under a wide range of conditions.

In this respect, the drift during the first 15 minutes of operation from a cold start at 70° F. ambient, was found to be 200 c.p.s. This agrees with results shown on a strip, supplied with our model, that was taken from a chart recorder used in conjunction with factory measurements. If such an inclusion is to be standard practice, we'd say it's a good idea. Drift during the subsequent hour was 90 c.p.s., and less than 50 c.p.s. per hour thereafter.

With $\pm 10\%$ line-voltage variations, the frequency shift on any band (including that of the premixing crystals) was ± 10 c.p.s. or less. Banging the cabinet created no detrimental effects.

The v.f.o. capacitor mounts above the chassis deck and is not enclosed, so slight frequency excursions could be experienced as air, at varying temperatures and degrees of humidity, flows through the cabinet perforations and past the capacitor during mobile operation.

Pre-Mixer

A transistor crystal-controlled oscillator, that functions in a tuned-collector circuit, furnishes the signals needed to be premixed with the v.f.o. at V_{6A} , the 6KE8 pentode section.

Bandpass circuits are employed at V_{6A}

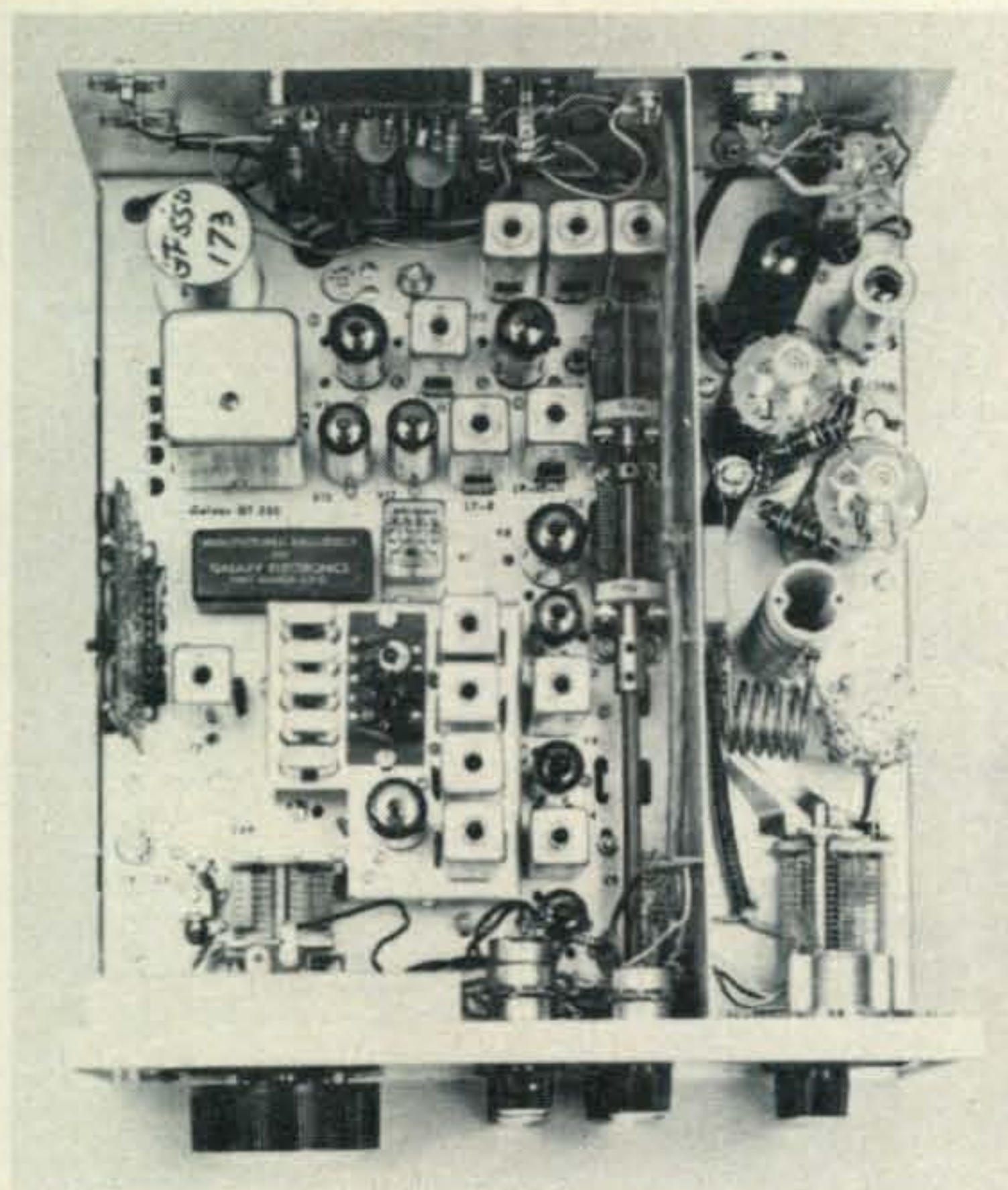
plate for each pre-mixer-output range to ensure a uniform injection level to the other mixers which is made through a cathode follower, the 6KE8 triode V_{6B} .

Anyone who has attempted alignment of bandpass circuits will appreciate a unique feature in the GT-550 that permits accurate adjustment of all the aforementioned bandpass circuits without the need of special equipment, such as a sweep generator, or of employing the expedient of temporarily soldering a swamping resistor across each circuit individually as they are progressively peaked.

The setup in the GT-550 is one that already includes swamping resistors that can be separately cut in as needed simply by using a screw driver to short a feedthru test point for each to ground at the top of the chassis. This is the first time we've seen such a wise and convenient provision in a piece of gear.

Tuned R.F. Circuits

The input and output circuits of the receiver r.f. stage are capacitively gang-tuned, with the same circuits simultaneously employed for tuning the transmitter-driver output and input respectively, thus permitting the transceiver to be conjunctively peaked up both on receive and transmit. The r.f. stage input is not tuned by the transmitter p.a.-output circuit, as is sometimes done with



Top view of the GT-550. The p.a is along the right side with its perforated enclosure removed. The vertical circuit board at the center of the left edge is the v.o.x. accessory. The square can above is the 25 kc calibrator.

transceivers. Better front-end r.f. selectivity is thus realized which aids in the rejection of i.f. signals, image or other spurious responses. To further attenuate i.f. signals, a 9 mc trap is employed at the mixer grid.

The image rejection on our model measured 60, 70, 75, 62 and 58 db on the 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and 28 mc bands respectively, while i.f.-signal rejection was 70 db minimum on any band.

At this point it might also be mentioned that the sensitivity came up as 0.4 μ v or less for a 10 db S+N/N ratio on all bands. The band-to-band gain was within 2 db referred to 14 mc.

Crystal-Lattice Filter

No data is given in the manual on the crystal filter which probably is an 8-pole job, inasmuch as measurements indicated it to have a 6 db bandpass of 2.3 kc and of 4 kc at 60 db for a shape factor of about 1.75:1; with the ultimate result that the unwanted-sideband suppression is higher than usually experienced, amounting to a minimum of 60 db at 500 cycles and 70 db at 1 kc or higher! Other beneficial results due to the filter characteristics will be given later.

Product Detector/B.F.O.

The signal section of a 6GX6 pentagrid converter comprises the product detector; while the oscillator section, which is crystal-controlled, functions as the b.f.o. for the receiver or as the carrier oscillator for the transmitter.

Separate crystals are switched for changing sidebands. The crystal frequencies are 8998.75 and 9001.25 kc. When these are interchanged for the required sideband, the v.f.o. frequency is simultaneously shifted by the same frequency difference by means of a diode switch that cuts a frequency-compensating padder in or out of the v.f.o. circuit.

The detector output goes to a solid-state a.f. chain with an output amplifier consisting of a PNP and an NPN transistor connected in complimentary fashion with the speaker output taken from the midpoint of the emitter returns without the need of a transformer. An external 8-ohm speaker is required.

A.G.C.

The a.g.c. system is the audio-derived type that utilizes a transistor to convert the a.f. output of the detector to an amplified variable-d.c. bias that automatically controls the gain of the r.f., mixer and the two i.f. stages. The transistor input is shunted across the a.f. feed ahead of the a.f. gain control, which then does not affect the a.g.c. voltage when the a.f. level is adjusted.

The a.g.c. time constants are fixed for fast attack and a slow release. The latter is about 1 second from an S-9 signal. The a.g.c. level-characteristic is very flat with a 10 db a.f. output change with input signals of 1- μ v, and only 1 db with signals of 3 to 10,000 μ v. An S-meter reading of S-9 is produced by a 50 μ v signal.

The initial r.f. level is adjusted by a threshold basis obtained from the r.f. gain control installed in the emitter return of the a.g.c. transistor.

C.W. Filter

The c.w. filter, which is an optional plug-in outboard accessory, functions in series with the output of the detector where it peaks up the a.f. response at 1000 c.p.s.; however, the uniqueness of its setup in the GT-550 makes its operation more beneficial than a peaking device a conventionally employed.

is that it precedes the a.g.c. system which is activated by the detector a.f. output. This therefore provides increased selectivity for the a.g.c. too and thus minimizes the possibility of a.g.c. takeover at the skirts of the filter passband which otherwise can occur with the conventional a.f. filter arrangement where no improvement is realized in the i.f. selectivity on which the r.f.-derived a.g.c. systems depend.

This filter, which is the Model F-3, consists of four sharply-tuned circuits using very high- Q inductors set up as two transformers critically-coupled for peaking at 1000 c.p.s. A transistor amplifier at the output makes up for insertion losses. A.f. connections are made with two shielded cables that plug into phono jacks at the rear of the transceiver, placing the device in series with the detector output. Operating power is obtained from the transceiver through another cable. A slide switch on the filter box enables it to be cut in or out.

On-the-air operation with c.w. signals proved it to be excellent without detrimental ringing or other side effects, while providing a sharp bandpass which measured 370 c.p.s. at the 6 db points, peaking sharply at 1000 c.p.s. At 30 db it was 765 c.p.s. and at 60 db, 1.8 kc. With the receiver tuned for a 1000 c.p.s. beat note, no change in a.f. output level was found with the filter in or out.

Its effectiveness in preventing a.g.c. takeover by an adjacent signal can be easily observed by tuning in a strong signal, such as from a calibrator, for a beatnote about 400 c.p.s. above or below 1000 c.p.s. while the filter is out. At this time a high S-meter reading will be noted that will drop to near zero when the filter is switched in.

Calibrator

The crystal calibrator is another optional accessory. A departure here from the usual, is that the calibrator puts out markers at 25 kc intervals, thus providing an updated feature for accurately locating the limits of the restricted band segments in force under the incentive-licensing regulations.

The calibrator employs four transistors with a 100 kc crystal oscillator that drives a 4:1 frequency-divider setup for furnishing the 25 kc output. It is installed in a can that plugs into an octal socket in the transceiver.

Transmitter

The balanced modulator for the trans-

mitter is the familiar type using a 12AT7 dual-triode in a modified push-pull circuit. A provision not usually made with this arrangement, is that the B-plus is regulated to ensure the maintenance of a good carrier null at all times. This measured at least -50 db. Circuitry is shown at fig. 2.

Power Amplifier (P.A.)

The p.a. tubes are connected in parallel for class AB₁ operation with 850 volts. The screens are regulated to 180 volts by an 0C2 and an 0B2 connected in series. This optimizes performance under dynamic operating conditions which can be evidenced by good linearity exhibited by oscilloscope displays.

The p.a. output circuit is a pi-network with an adjustable loading control for operation into 40-100 ohm resistive impedances. The usual capacitance-bridge neutralization method is employed.

A.L.C.

A.l.c. voltage is obtained in the customary way from a voltage-doubling rectifier at the p.a. grid return. On transmit, a transfer relay

[Continued on page 92]

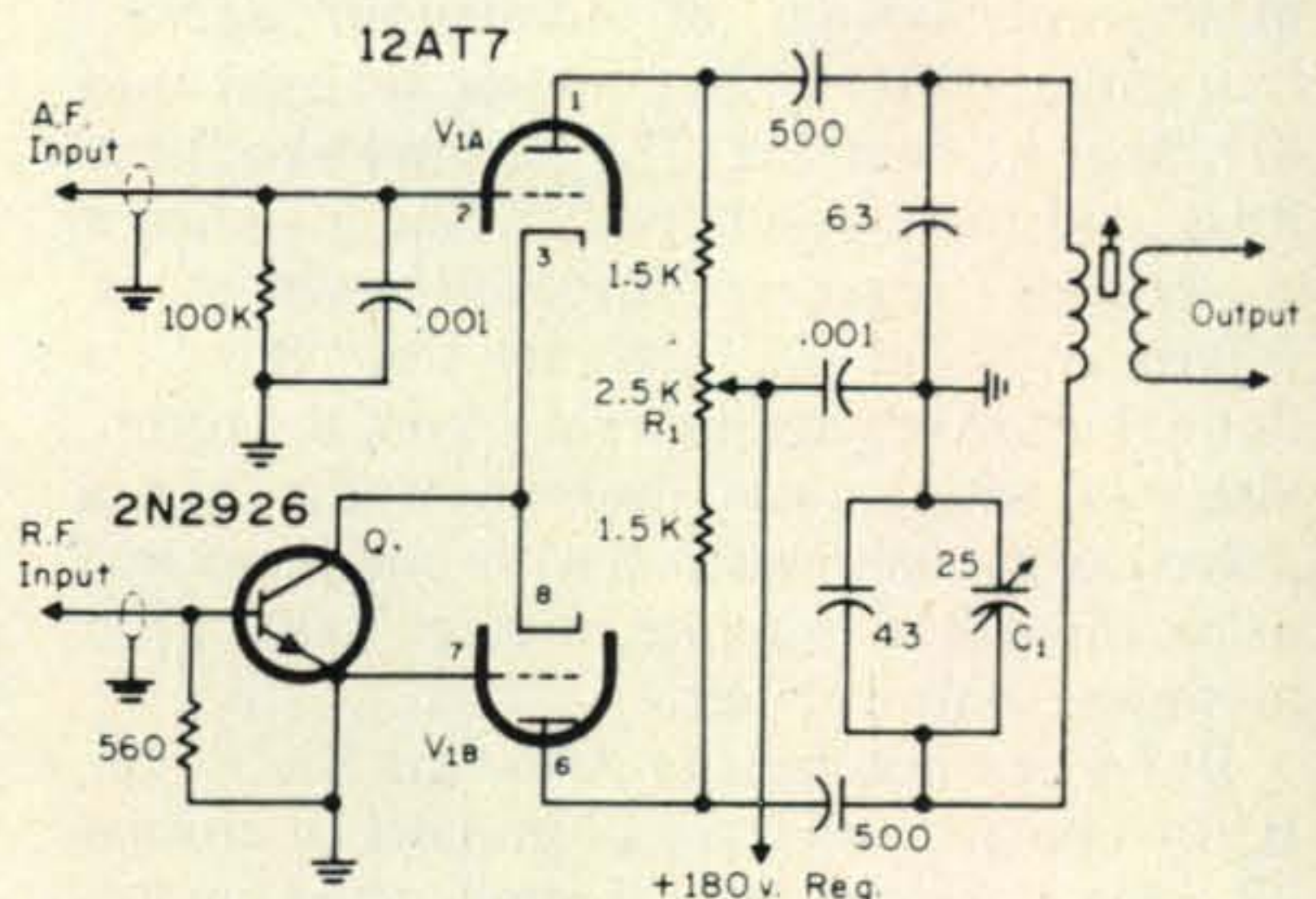


Fig. 2—Balanced-modulator setup for the GT-550. The r.f. carrier is parallel-fed to the tube cathodes through Q₁. The grids are grounded for r.f. and their plates are connected in parallel. This causes cancellation of the carrier which is precisely made by balancing the circuit strays with C₁ and adjusting the individual plate voltages with R₁ to equalize the tube characteristics. The a.f. modulating signal goes to the grid of V_{1A} only, which functions as a cathode-follower directly coupled to V_{1B} cathode. The collector-base impedance of Q₁ serves as the common-cathode resistance across which the a.f. signal varies the bias, and thus the conduction, in such a way that r.f. output at the a.f. rate is obtained from only one tube at a time, in which case this signal is not cancelled.

IT'S XYL- EMENTARY

BY ROGER SKLAR,* W9JWJ

THERE are some XYL's who tread softly near the shack, appreciating its sanctity. There are some XYL's who make their OM's coffee and sandwiches, and serve them at rig-side on contest weekends. There are some XYL's who do astonishingly marvelous things, like taking the kids *and* the dog to mother's, and letting the OM be, *all day long* while he tries for the Seychelles or whatever he's looking for.

These are some XYL's!

There are also others.

I am married to a wonderful woman. She can discuss the philosophy of Hegel, the art of Dufy, the music of Hindemith. She can talk for hours on psychic phenomena, the Montessori system of education, ancient Canaanite culture, Dr. Spock (babies) and Mr. Spock ("Star Trek"). She sews like Betsy Ross, and cooks like Escoffier. She is a master at putting together knocked-down toys, where '...flange "A" fits into slot "B"...', a thing that drives me jibbering from the room. She can whip a car through traffic like a seasoned cabbie, steering with one hand and using the other to make obscene gestures at motorists who bug her.

But when it comes to Amateur Radio, the IQ of this girl suddenly plummets to around 29. Don't ask me why; I shall never understand it. Take for instance, the day I worked my first UAØ. I ran breathlessly up from the basement to tell her the wond'rous news. She put down her sewing. "What are U.A. Zeroes?", she asked.

"They", I said, "clapping my astrakhan hat to my head", are the Soviet Union, the Land of the Bear and Bolshevik. In short, Russia!" I stressed the point by kicking my feet in a classic 'kazatsky'.

"You mean you talked to a Russian on that thing?"

"I sure did", I replied, bursting a few more buttons.

"What did he say?"

"He told me I had a very good signal, his name was Piotr, and he lived in a place called Krasnitograd."

"And?"

"And that's all."

"That's *all*?! Didnt you ask him what he thought were the chances for a lasting peace in Viet Nam?"

"Of course not", I answered.

"Or what it's like living under a Communist regime?"

"No. After all—."

"That wasn't a very culturally uplifting contact, I would say", she returned.

"Darling, you don't rag chew with the DX—."

"DX? I thought he was a U.A.W."

"UAØ. And you don't rag-chew. There were probably a thousand guys behind me waiting to talk to him."

Her eyes flashed. "I'll bet *they* weren't afraid to ask him about Viet Nam", she said haughtily, and turned back to her sewing.

What can you do? Anyway, it occurred to me that perhaps she felt so cold to The Hobby because she felt left out. And so I invited her down to watch the OM in action. She arrived some evenings later, all pink and white, and pulled up a chair next to mine. "May I see what you do? Would you talk to somebody for me?", she said almost sitting at the feet of her master. I told her I would be delighted, and even pulled the earphone plug out of the jack, so she could hear first hand the cacophony as it poured from the speaker.

Unfortunately, it had been one of those fruitless days when every station in the world decides arbitrarily to ignore you. I lamented that I wasn't having much luck, and naturally she asked 'why?' which was a very good question.

"Maybe it's because nobody hears me" I answered, hoping it wasn't true.

[Continued on page 98]

*149 Dogwood, Park Forest, Ill. 60466.

VERTICAL ANTENNAS

Part XII (Conclusion)

BY CAPT. PAUL H. LEE,* W3JM

In this, the final part of the series, the author, in summary, lists and answers some of the questions he has received from readers during the series.

ONE of the things that goes with writing articles for amateur magazines is the large amount of correspondence from readers seeking advice and assistance. I have always tried to answer all letters received, albeit not as promptly as I would like to have done it, due to the pressure of other things. One thing that any author appreciates is the enclosure of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. This is only common courtesy, and it usually brings a more prompt and complete answer. The mail from this series on vertical antennas has been considerable. In fact, it has been greater than that from anything else I have ever written, which shows that readers are interested in learning about antennas. This has been especially true of those who want to use verticals on 75 or 160 meters. The recent power increases on 160 meters and the increasing availability of s.s.b. equipment for 160 meters have led to considerable interest in antennas for that band, shown both in the correspondence and in my on-the-air contacts.

In thinking of what to say in this final installment of the series, I decided that it would be appropriate to give some practical information on problems which confront our readers, and what better way to do it can there be than to quote actual questions received, and the answers I have given? I am aware that this may lead to a flood of additional correspondence with questions, but I am sure that I can make some provision for handling it, and perhaps publishing the answers for the information of all. Incidentally, it is the plan of this publisher to put the twelve parts of this series together in small handbook form, together with other articles I have written in the past on verticle antennas. This has been something I have wanted to do

for a long time, to get out a small book on verticals, a subject which, until this series, has not been covered in any depth in print.

Questions and Answers

1. Q. *I am new in amateur radio, and don't know much about antennas. What do you recommend for 80 meter c.w?*

A. The answer to this will depend on several factors which I do not know, such as the space you have available, and what areas and distances you expect to work. If you have the space, and a pair of tall poles or other supports, you can put up a dipole cut for about 3650 kc, feeding it in the center with a balun and coaxial line. The height above ground will determine the vertical angle of maximum radiation, in general the greater heights giving lower angles. If it is only 30 to 40 feet above ground, for example (less than 1/4 wavelength), most of your radiation will be at high angles, which will give you good local area coverage within 200 or 300 miles. A vertical antenna of 1/4 wave height or less, with a good ground system, will give you a lower angle of radiation, which will extend your coverage out well beyond 1000 miles reliably. The vertical will take less space than the horizontal dipole, but it does require a ground system if it is to work efficiently.

2. Q. *What would be the result of turning my three element tri-band beam on end and operating it as a rotary vertical array? Could I still mount it on my 50 foot tower and pipe mount?*

A. This would be very nice if you could mount it somehow without any steel pole, tower, or supporting structure. However, the presence of such items will distort the beam pattern and one cannot predict the results. Also, there is the matter of feeding it. Unless

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you could devise some means of carrying the feedline out horizontally from the center of the driven element for considerable distance, you would have an unbalanced situation which would give you antenna currents on the outside of the feedline. (This would be the case if you were to bring the feedline down vertically, parallel to the elements.) It is impossible to predict what you would get from this installation without building a small model (v.h.f. or u.h.f. range) and actually measuring the patterns on a model range. I once considered using a $5/8$ wave grounded base, gamma fed vertical as a driven element, mounting the rotor right in it at the proper distance above ground, mounting a crossboom above the rotor, and hanging vertical reflector and director from the crossboom. By this means one could solve the feed problem and the support problem in one stroke. However, such a thing would be a single band affair. I may yet do it as an experiment, on 10 or 15 meters, where the size would be reasonable and easy to work with.

3. Q. *Will a ground system under my horizontal beam give me improved performance? What should be its configuration?*

A. A ground system under a Yagi array is a waste of money and effort. The radiation from the array is horizontally polarized, and is mainly horizontal in direction. Therefore a ground system beneath it will not affect it. The ground (earth) which does affect it is that in the Fresnel Zone (first reflection zone) which is many yards away from your antenna. Of course this area is not usually under your control, and you are unable to do anything about its character. If you live on a body of water you will have an excellent, low loss reflecting surface in the Fresnel Zone, and you can consider yourself fortunate indeed.

4. Q. *I have a 40 foot cabin cruiser, and wish to operate mobile with my KWM-2 in it. What do you recommend for an antenna? How can I get a ground connection inasmuch as the boat has a wooden hull?*

A. I recommend you use one of the several good mobile whips now on the market, if your operation is going to be on the amateur bands only. One with traps or replaceable coils would be very good. Make sure it is one with the loading coil in the whip rather than at its base, inasmuch as this will bring your current maximum up into the antenna instead of having it appear in the loading coil

where it contributes nothing to the radiation. If you wish to operate in the ship-shore bands between 2 and 3 mc, I would suggest one of the wound whips for this service which you will find advertised in such sources as the Radio Master, etc. A ground connection can be obtained by installing a bronze plate about 2 by 4 feet on the bottom of the boat, and bringing several bronze bolts through the hull (approximately caulked, of course), for connections inside the boat. The motor, fuel tank, and other associated metal parts should be connected to this ground plate. You may have to install an ignition noise suppression system also, as you would do in an automobile. By the way, don't install the plate near the bow. Put it back near the stern, so that if you go fast in your boat it will not lift out of the water and unground you!

5. Q. *I have a Hy-Tower vertical, and for a ground connection I have connected to a well casing which goes down 40 feet. The water table is at about 25 feet. Is this sufficient, or do I need some radials? If the latter, how many?*

A. You have a good d.c. and lightning protection ground, but practically none for h.f. radio. If you will read Part XI, you will see that at h.f. the depth of penetration of the earth currents is very small, so what you have down there at 25 feet makes no difference. You need ground radials just below the surface to provide you with a low loss return path for the earth currents. Put in about 25 to 50 radials of number 16 wire, about 2 or three inches deep. This can be done with a powered lawn edger to make a slot in the sod, or by one of those half-round edger blades powered by your foot stepping on it. I did 50 radials (2000 feet of wire) in two Saturdays. When you get this ground system down and connected, you will be surprised at the increased performance of your vertical antenna.

6. Q. *I am in a house which is surrounded on three sides by other houses very close, and there is not much yard space. If I put a quarter wave vertical for 40 meters on top of the house, will it work? I can't put down any ground system.*

A. Yes, you can put a vertical on top of the house. For a ground plane of sorts, you can lay some radials on the roof of the house. I would lay down at least 16 of them, to assure a reasonable efficiency. They should be as long as possible. If necessary, run them over

the edge of the roof and down the sides a bit. You could even connect each one to a copper ground rod driven into the earth at ground level. Make sure that you do not have any unbonded contacts to gutter pipes, *etc.*, for non-linear joints which develop at such places will give you plenty of TVI problems. Of course, you will not get the classic patterns out of this antenna, but it will work reasonably well. Feed it with coaxial line run up to its base.

7. Q. *Doesn't a vertical cause more TVI and BCI than a horizontal antenna?*

A. I don't believe it does. I have used one ever since I moved to my present location in 1959. I have had several TVI complaints which have been solved in accordance with the FCC's established program, by having the set owner get from his set manufacturer, at no charge, the necessary filter, and I have installed them as a courtesy. I found that with my Mark IV Antenna, which uses the tri-band beam on 10, 15 and 20, and the tower (ladder) as a top-loaded vertical on 40, 75 and 160, I had more complaints from the high band operation on the beam than I did with the low band operation on the vertical. This is probably due to several factors. First, at the higher frequencies, house wiring, TV antennas, speaker leads, *etc.*, are a larger fraction of a wavelength than they are at the lower frequencies, and thus they tend to pick up more h.f. energy. Also, the beam concentrates its signal, and when it was pointed at certain neighbors they really got it! On the other hand, those with outdoor antennas (unnecessary in this area) had lower frequency energy picked up by the long downleads. This caused a beat between the TV sound carrier and the h.f. transmitter signal, which caused a spurious signal to appear in the TV set's picture passband. The filters solved this problem also. As I recall it, when I used a simple vertical on 15 and 20 meters, before putting up the beam, the TVI problems were less severe, and I feel this difference is due to the beam's present concentration of the energy in one direction. BCI, in the little transistor sets, is impossible to eliminate, and I don't see any difference between the beam and the vertical in this respect. If there is any difference, it is probably due to frequency more than to polarization.

8. Q. *I have a crank-up tower for my beam. How can I use it as a folded unipole? Where should I tap onto it?*

A. You have a problem! You can either choose to crank it up and down, or to feed it as a folded unipole, but not both. In the first place, you will have to bond the joints between sections of tower to assure a good connection, first from the standpoint of a good r.f. joint, and second, from the standpoint of preventing any non-linear joints which would generate TVI. When you have done this you will not be able to crank it up and down. Also, if you do not bond it each time you crank it up and down it is probable that the tower sections will not make connection with the same exact path length, and the tuning will change a bit. Where should you tap it? That depends on what bands you want to work. I suggest you see my article in February 1967 *CQ* on the Mark IV DX Antenna. I would go to the top of the tower with the 160 meter fold, and this could also be used for 75 meters if the tower is less than about 50 feet. If more, tap down at about the 30 foot level. For 40 meters, tap it at about 20 or 25 feet. Matching can be done with simple L networks consisting of two capacitors. See the Mark IV article for details.

9. Q. *I tried feeding my 50 foot tower on 160 meters by tapping onto it at about 20 feet above ground with the coaxial line, but it would not match, so I gave up the idea. Now, with your articles you make me think it can be done. Where should I tap on it and how should I feed it?*

A. Well, you tried, but forgot the fact that you have an impedance matching network in the circuit. As in the previous answer, take the fold wire all the way to the top of the tower and connect it there. Even though it is a 50 footer, the impedance looking into the fold on 160 meters will be of quite low resistance and rather high inductive reactance. This means that you have to use two capacitors in an L network to match it to RG-8/U line. Refer to the Mark IV article in February 1967 *CQ* for an example of this feed on 160 meters, and for typical capacitor sizes. I should mention one thing, though, and that is that your area is now allowed 500 watts daytime on 160 meters, and the voltage ratings of the capacitors will have to be increased over those used in the Mark IV. Those had only 0.1" spacing, and when I tried 500 watts they arced over due to the currents and voltages involved. I had a couple of vacuum variables which I put in, and now all is well. I also had to increase the contact

spacing on the relay that lifted the coax braid off ground. But perhaps you will not have that problem. If you are going to run only 100 watts or so, you won't have this arcing problem with 0.1" spacing capacitors.

10. Q. *I saw sometime ago in one of the magazines an article about verticals in an array which were grounded at their bases and fed at their tops. Why have you not covered this in your series? Where can I get information on this feed method?*

A. You have a good memory. That item appeared in QST for April 1959 in an article by R. W. Johnson, W6MUR, entitled, "The Groundpole Antenna." I did not cover it in my series because the configuration is not purely vertical, but also has horizontal elements which radiate. Basically, the idea is as follows. Take two 1/4 wave verticals, for example, separate them 1/2 wavelength, ground their bases and feed them by means of a center-fed half wave dipole whose ends are connected to the tops of the vertical elements. The radiation pattern from this combination will be complex, and would require computer analysis, or actual scale modelling for its determination. There are other configurations which may be used also, involving more than two elements. I should emphasize even more than W6MUR did that a good ground system is necessary for this type to work efficiently. In fact, inasmuch as maximum current occurs at the grounded ends of the vertical elements, ground currents will be quite high, because the whole thing can be considered as a closed loop with earth forming one part of the loop. It follows that this return path should be as low loss as possible, and even if many radials can not be put down, it is essential that there be a low resistance ground bus between the bottom ends of all vertical elements. This can be made of copper strap or several number 16 or number 12 wires run together in parallel. You might consider this type of antenna this way: normally, vertical arrays are fed from the base of the elements by a non-radiating system of transmission lines. In this case, the vertical elements are fed from the top with single wire transmission lines that are allowed to radiate and contribute to the pattern, which then becomes complex and requires considerable mathematical analysis for its determination. My congratulations to W6MUR for his fine article.

11. Q. *Will my Quad work as top loading on*

my tower for 75 and 160 meters, as your tri-band beam does on your Mark IV DX antenna.

A. I see no reason why not. The Quad element wires would constitute a considerable added top capacity on the tower, and it should work fine. I don't have a Quad but common sense tells me that it will work.

12. Q. *In your Mark IV DX antenna I notice that you have your CDR rotor motor physically and electrically in series with the vertical element of the antenna, with no bonding across it. Doesn't the motor winding burn up? Are you sure of the r.f. path through the motor housing? How do you protect it?*

A. Before making this installation I asked several CDR representatives whom I met at a local electronics show whether they had any reservations about the idea. They felt that the large number of ball bearings in the raceway would provide a good multiple contact between upper and lower portions of the housing. They did recommend that the rotor control cable conductors be bypassed to ground at the base of the antenna, inasmuch as the control cable is in effect in parallel with the tower itself r.f.-wise and will carry some r.f. current. I did this. Each of the seven conductors is bypassed to ground at the base of the tower with a 0.01 mf disc ceramic capacitor. These capacitors are housed in an aluminum beer can (empty), entrance to which is through the bottom end to keep water out. The can is mounted on one of the 4 x 4 tower supports. I do notice a very slight upward swing of the rotor indicator needle on 75 meters when I talk, but it is less than 1/4", and I attribute it to r.f. getting into the cable somewhere in the basement or the shack itself. Incidentally, there is an r.f. path across the rotor motor housing, and this is through the outer conductor of the coaxial line and through the balun coil. Obviously this is also a d.c. path for static discharges.

13. Q. *In finding the gain of a directional array, shouldn't you take the r.m.s. of the whole pattern through the vertical angles, instead of just the r.m.s. of the horizontal pattern?*

A. As I have said before, gain is meaningful only when referred to a specific direction (horizontal and vertical angle). It is standard practice among consulting engineers to use the horizontal pattern (vertical angle zero degrees) because that is the easiest one to

[Continued on page 96]

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2CY5	1.35	6AM8A	1.25	6CS7	1.10	6HS8	1.45	8AW8A	1.45
2GK5	1.40	6AN8A	1.45	6CU5	1.15	6HZ6	.95	8BH8	1.10
3A3A	1.05	6AQ5A	.95	6CW4	1.70	6J6A	1.05	8CG7	.75
3AL5	.90	6AR11	1.55	6CW5	.90	6JC6A	1.30	8CX8	1.50
3AT2	1.05	6AS5	1.05	6CY5	1.35	6JD6	1.15	8EB8	1.35
3AU6	.95	6AU4GTA	1.35	6DA4	1.25	6JE6A	2.75	8EM5	1.25
3AV6	.95	6AU6A	.80	6DE4	1.15	6JH6	.95	8FQ7	.75
3AW3	1.05	6AU8A	1.70	6DE6	.95	6JH8	1.65	8JV8	1.45
3BN6	1.45	6AV6	.65	6DE7	1.40	6JK8	1.35	8LT8	.90
3BU8	1.55	6AV11	1.50	6DK6	.95	6JM6	1.40	10DE7	1.55
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3DK6	.95	6BA6	.80	6DT8	1.25	6K6GT	.95	12AT6	.80
3DT6A	.95	6BA8A	1.60	6DW4B	1.15	6KA8	1.55	12AT7	.95
3EH7	.85	6BA11	1.45	6DZ4	1.35	6KD6	2.55	12AU6	.85
3EJ7	.85	6BC5	1.05	6EA7	1.80	6KD8	1.00	12AU7A	.85
3GK5	1.40	6BC8	1.40	6EA8	1.15	6KE8	1.90	12AV6	.65
3GS8	1.55	6BD6	.75	6EB8	1.75	6KM6	2.65	12AV7	1.20
3HQ5	1.65	6BE6	.95	6EH7	1.30	6KT8	1.70	12AX3	.95
4AU6	1.10	6BG6GA	2.05	6EJ7	1.15	6KZ8	1.25	12AX4GTB	.90
4BC5	.95	6BH6	1.05	6EM5	1.25	6L6GC	1.65	12AX7A	.90
4BC8	1.35	6BH8	1.60	6EM7	1.80	6LE8	2.10	12AY3A	.85
4BQ7A	1.70	6BJ6	1.05	6ER5	1.25	6LF8	1.40	12AZ7A	1.05
4BU8	1.55	6BJ8	1.35	6EO7	1.05	6LJ8	1.35	12B4A	1.05
4BZ6	.95	6BK4B	2.50	6EV5	1.00	6LM8	1.55	12BA6	.70
4CB6	.95	6BK5	1.15	6EW6	.90	6LU8	1.65	12BE6	.85
4CS6	1.10	6BK7B	1.35	6EW7	2.00	6LY8	1.30	12BH7A	1.00
4DT6A	.95	6BL7GTA	1.75	6FG7	1.40	6ME8	1.60	12BY7A	1.05
4EH7	1.15	6BL8	.90	6FH5	1.30	6S4A	.95	12DQ6B	1.45
4EJ7	1.15	6BM8	.95	6FH8	1.35	6SA7GT	1.50	12DS7	1.85
4EW6	.95	6BN6	1.25	6FM7	1.05	6SW7GT	1.55	12DT8	1.35
4GK5	1.30	6BN8	1.25	6FQ5A	1.30	6SN7GTB	1.00	12GN7A	1.55
4GS8	1.55	6BQ5	1.05	6FQ7	.75	6SQ7	1.55	12SA7	2.00
4HA5	.75	6BQ6TB	1.55	6FS5	1.35	6T8A	1.25	12SJ7	1.45
5AM8	1.70	6BQ7A	1.40	6GC5	1.55				
5AN8	1.80	6BR8A	1.45	6GE5	1.30				
5AQ5	.95	6BS3A	1.25	6GF7A	1.70				
5CG8	1.25	6BU8	1.40	6GH8A	1.05				
5EA8	1.60	6BZ6	.90	6GJ7	1.00				
5GH8A	1.60	6BZ7	1.40	6GK5	1.40				
5GM6	1.05	6C4	.75	6GK6	1.10				
5KE	1.95	6BC6A	.95	6GM6	1.05				
5U4GB	.85	6CD6GA	1.95	6GN8	1.60				
5U8	1.30	6CF6	.95	6GU7	1.25				

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BY JOHN A. ATTAWAY,* K4IIF

*"Nor fame I slight, nor for her favors
call; She comes unlook'd for, if she
comes at all."*

—ALEXANDER POPE

This month we honor another great DXer; one who has given more to DX than he could ever hope to receive in return, and who has been voted membership in the DX Hall of Fame. Although this gentleman's contributions do not completely dominate any single area of the sport, his versatility has made an impact everywhere. He has excelled as an organizer of DXpeditions, as an operator, as a QSL Manager, and as a DX writer.

To many, this amateur's efforts in training Danny Weil, VP2VB/MM, and in organizing the YASME Foundation, make him the father of the modern DXpedition. He is well-known as a QSL Manager for his handling of the cards for W0MLY's African DXpedition of 5 years ago, as well as a portion of the early YASME activity. In addition, his efforts as a DX writer are almost legendary. He served as DX Editor of *CQ* from January 1952 to December 1957, and was Publisher and Editor of the YASME Foundation Bulletin during the heyday of the "Danny years." As an operator he was once 2nd on the ARRL DXCC Honor Roll even though he has always operated from a QTH ringed by a high mountain and has worked long hours as the RCA distributor in the Virgin Islands. It is with great pleasure that the editors of *CQ* and the members of the *CQ* DX Award's Advisory Committee announce the newest member of the DX Hall of Fame, RICHARD C. SPENCELEY — KV4AA.

Although he was born in New Jersey and reared in New Hampshire, the island of St. Thomas has been home for Dick Spenceley for some 41 years. He was radio operator at the Naval station NBB in 1925. The early

NBB equipment was of the spark variety, but by 1928 they had graduated to tube gear. He got his first ham ticket as MP4AAN in 1927, became K4AAN shortly afterward, and finally KV4AA in 1946 when the prefix structure of U.S. possessions was reorganized. His earliest gear was a pair of 210's which operated off the 440 v.d.c. mains then available on St. Thomas.

Dick's fondest memories of the DX scene are those involving the intrepid Englishman Danny Weil, VP2VB, who appeared in St. Thomas harbor in 1955 pressing his ambition to be the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe single-handedly. Danny mysteriously disappeared minutes after arriving at Dick's QTH only to be discovered sitting astride the boom of the 20 meter beam, 60 feet in the air, taking photographs of St. Thomas. The next several years of the VP2VB/MM operations, which included the loss of 3 boats and numerous brushes with death by the dauntless Mr. Weil, will never be forgotten. Nor shall we ever forget the war cry of the day, "Where's Danny???"

De Extra

Madness, Reason, Wishful Thinking: Several intelligent letters were received this month questioning the wisdom of the hullabaloo this column has raised with respect to "Incentive Licensing." Believe me, said hullabaloo is plenty worthwhile if it wakes up a few people.

Amateur radio has been put on trial. Foolishly it was put on trial by some of its own, but that's water over the dam. Whether the majority of hams wished to be put on trial or not, they are! And frankly, they're LOSING their case. The *QST* editorial of September, 1963, which was written to promote "Incentive Licensing," said: "In preparation for the next conference, amateur radio will be again held up to close scrutiny by government authorities to ascertain how well its purposes are being achieved. The

DX Hall of Fame

Gus M. Browning, W4BPD
Nov. 1, 1967

John M. Cummings, W2CTN
March 23, 1968

Stewart S. Perry, W1BB
Aug. 16, 1968

Richard C. Spenceley, KV4AA
March 1, 1969

*P.O. Box 205, Winter Haven, Fla. 33880.



The old man himself at the rig, Dick Spenceley, KV4AA, DX Hall Of Fame. (Photo by K4IIF.)

ARRL Board of Directors is determined that the results of any official look at amateur radio will continue to be highly favorable."

Now that's a stirring phrase if I ever heard one. All it lacks is a military band playing a John Philip Sousa march in the background. However, despite all that determination it appears to this column that the thing is falling flat, and that's the point we're trying to hammer home. We thought that the League would be hard at work too, but they no longer seem sufficiently interested to write anything about it.

Let's not have wishful thinking!!! Three letters ventured that the figures in February's De Extra actually showed a 62% increase in the number of Extra Class Licensees. However, my Ph.D statistician tells me that the base is far too small for that approach. For significance you must consider each part in relation to the whole. The increase was 1% of the total number of U.S. amateurs, and that's all.

Another wishful thinker said that by November we would have 10,000 Amateur Extra Class operators. My, My!!! A whole 250%

increase if you use daydream statistics, but in reality only 4% of the ham population. That isn't going to impress anybody. It's going to take at least 20%, 50,000 Amateur Extra Class hams, to cut any mustard.

The figures do show that *DX'ers* are getting the job done. Most DX clubs show 50-70% of their memberships to be Advanced or Extra Class. Maybe this proves something. At least this column can get off the soapbox and let somebody else push for a while.

The HKØTU Story

The LCRA DXpedition to Malpelo in February, 1969, commemorating the 150th anniversary of Columbian independence, will go in all the DX history books as one of the major achievements of DX. Even though I have lobbied long and hard for the elimination of uninhabited places as countries, my hat is off to this intrepid crew who literally risked their lives to put this rare spot on the air. Nothing I can say will express it as well as the words of Bill Elasmarr, HK3RQ, who organized and planned the whole affair, and without whom it would never have happened.



A portion of the HKØTU gang with some of the gear aboard the *Padilla*. Standing left to right HK5EV, HK5ASF and HK3BSU. Kneeling are HK3RQ and Carlos Valencia, Jr. (Photo courtesy HK3RQ.)



The Colombian Navy Destroyer "Padilla". This is the vessel that took the Liga Colombiana de Radioaficionados DXpedition to Malpelo. (Photo courtesy HK3RQ.)



Here is a view of the magnificent rock, HKØ—Malpelo. (Photo courtesy HK3RQ.)

Yet Bill never even got to operate. Here is his story:

"As everybody knows by this time, Malpelo is the most difficult, risky, and dangerous operation.

"It took four months of preparation, during which I made over eighty official visits plus many contacts with W4DQS, WØD and W4VPD to line up the equipment which finally arrived in a Colombian Air Force plane. It then took five more days to get those things out of the Colombian Customs House. HK3UA was a great help in that.

"The day before our departure from Buenaventura in the Colombian Navy Destroyer *Padilla*, we flew with the rigs to Cali where we were received by a large delegation of HK5 hams. We went to the house of Jose Sauda, HK5BFJ, President of the Cali Section of LCRA, where we had a very nice and elegant party with more than one hundred guests.

"The next morning we sailed aboard the *Almirante Padilla* for Malpelo with more than 5,000 pounds of cargo. After a one day trip we were near the rock, but the sea was rough and the first landing try was not successful. It seemed an impossible task. A general meeting was called with the Captain, the ship's officers, and the hams, and a different plan for landing was discussed based on Valencia's experience on the previous trip. A very long and complex maneuver was finally designed by HK5EV, HK5ASF, and Carlos Valencia, Jr. With the help of Teniente Gavito as coordinator, it began at 1200 GMT on Feb. 22.

"Ten men were already on the Rock and I was just landing when one rope became untied and I fell into the ocean where I was thrown against the Rock several times by waves of great force. The same thing happened to HK3HY but he was able to reach the Rock after a few minutes. I was in the water for ten minutes being walloped again and again against the Rock and unable to do anything about it as my left leg and several of my ribs were broken. Finally I reached a calm zone in the water and Joe, HK5BFJ jumped into the ocean and helped me aboard. Joe's gesture was very valiant and impressive as several sharks were nearby.

"When I was back on the ship Captain Gaviria insisted in cancelling the operation but I told him that we had a big promise to our country and the rest of the world and

t the operation should go on. The ship's doctor felt that my condition was not good and that I should return at once to Buenaventura, but after much argument we convinced him to stay.

The next day my condition had not improved so the Captain again insisted on canceling the operation. I told him to ask the operators if they would stay on the island while the boat took HK3HY and myself to Buenaventura. They said yes so the operation was able to continue while I went to that port and then on to Cali where I stayed in one of the clinics for a week. I am feeling better and have begun to work on the HKØTU QSLs. Of course there are many more things to talk about and it will be a time before the complete story will be known. The final results, aside from my broken leg and ribs, was 100 QSO's with 104 countries. More than 100 were on c.w. and more than 3000 on phone during the 3 day operation. We made a lot of people happy.

"I think Malpelo should continue on the KCC list, but it is my personal opinion that nobody will go there in the near future or in many years to come.

"Again we are very proud of making this operation possible."

And well they should be. It was a magnificent accomplishment, by the complete crew which included HK3RQ, HK5BFJ, HK3HY, HK3VA, WØDX, TI2CMF, W4PD, HK3BAS, W4DQS, HK5EV, HK5CI, HK5ASF, HK3BSU and K6JGS.

The WAZ Program

Two years ago the long range goal was to average 15-20 new applications per month for this, the toughest of DX Awards. However, we passed that goal long ago and this month we hit the 40 mark again. Interestingly enough, 27 of the 40 applications were from DX stations. The new winners were:

WAZ S.S.B.: SM5EAC-645, SMØBPZ-646, SM6CKU-647, SM6CKS-648, SM7ØIJM-652, K7UXS-653, JA2JKV-654, SM5UN-655, and VE3BSJ-656.

WAZ C.W.—Phone: SM5CXS-2594, SM7SN-649, WA4LSK-650, 4A1AE-651, SM5NE-2595, SMBNX-2596, SM5RC-2597, SM7H1VL-2598, OH2SF-2599, SM7BEM-6500, K4ADU-2601, K8UDJ-2602, K5YB-2603, W6HHI-2604, W4HHN-2605, JA2AYX-2606, JA2JKV-2607, I1RC-2608, JA1AAT-2609, VO1AW-2610, SM3RB-2611, UA4QP-2612, UA4SM-2613,

W1YPH-2614, W9OPD-2615, K5AEU-2616, OZ1LO-2617, W9KTR-2618, and 8P6BU-2619.

WAZ Phone: 4A1AE-406 and KØBUR-407.

For complete rules and an application blank for WAZ send a s.a.s.e. to DX Editor, P.O. Box 205, Winter Haven, Fla. 33880 U.S.A.

The WPX Program

WPX Manager K4DSN is now sending out application blanks for the new WPX Honor Roll based on currently active prefixes. Send him a s.a.s.e. if you wish to apply. New WPX winners this month were:

WPX S.S.B.: W4WSF-393, WB6MVK-394, UA3HO-395, WA9NJB-396, KØSEA-397, and K3RZ-398.

WPX C.W.: PY4UG-914, UA6YD-915, UA1CE-916, UA1KAS-917, SP6AZY-918, W6KHS-919, and K7NHG-920.

WPX Mixed: W4WSF-193.

WPX Phone: W2LEJ-165 and W1PCD-166.

Endorsements: S.S.B.: UA3HO-400 and W3RZ-250.

C.W.: WB2FMK-600, WA6HRS-500, YU1SF-450, and W9CRW-350.

Phone: YV4IQ-450.

Continental: Asia: WA6HRS Europe: W4WSF, W9CRW, and YV4IQ.

The WPNX Program

Only one new Novice DXer qualified this month for CQ's exclusively Novice DX Award. It can't be that hard Novices, let's go! The sharp-fisted winner was:

Judi L. Dunn, WN7JMV-WPNX11

Information and applications for WPNX may be obtained from the Award Manager, K4GRD, P.O. Box 524, Lakeland Fla. 33802.

The VPX Program

This new award, Verified Prefixes, for s.w.l.'s is catching on fast. There were six new certificates authorized this month. The winners were:

Fred Woodley, VE3-9301-VPX2

Stewart Foster, G-10173-VPX3 (SSB)

Stewart Foster, G-10175-VPX4 (Mixed)

Jorge Canges, EA4-1306-W-VPX5

Borje Jansson, SM4-3434-VPX6

Dave Thompson, ZL-190-VPX7

VPX endorsements were: G-10175, 500 prefixes s.s.b.; SM-3434, 250 s.s.b.; VE3-9301, 650 mixed; G-10175, 600 mixed. 80

meters, VE3-9301. 20 meters, G-10175 Africa, G-10175, VE3-9301, Asia, G-10175, VE3-9301, Europe, G-10175, VE3-9301, North America, VE3-9301, Oceania, VE-9301 South America, VE3-9301.

The S.S.B. DX Award Program

Louise asks that we remind everyone to please keep a duplicate list of the countries you submit for the award. New certificates were authorized this month as follows:

100 Countries: K6ZXS-551, HS3DR-552, K9KXA-553, PY2GE-554, XE1NNY-555, W8PQD-556, and 4A1AE-557.

200 Countries: XE1YG-164, G3HDA-165, and PA0EEM-166.

ICAA, International Call Areas Award

The Directors of ID XO, the International DX Organization are coming up with a real whing-ding of an award. It resembles CQ's WPX and WAZ in many respects and we think you are going to like it when it's ready to go.

QSL Information

CN8GE—Via W2GHK.	HL9UX—c/o K0LCB, 1723 Drumm Ave., Independence, Mo. 64055
CN8HD—To W2GHK.	HV3SJ—To W6KNH.
CR5SP—c/o CR6IV.	KA1IJ and KG6IC—c/o Don Janicki, K8WXV/1, 161 First Ave., So. Portland, Maine 04106.
DU7SV—Norman Pos, WA6KGP, 5691 Mt. Acara Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92111	LX9LS—Via W0IYP.
EA6AR—Via DL7FT	MP4BGW—To K9CSM.
EA6BG—To DL7FT.	MP4DAT—c/o G3USK.
EA6BH—c/o DL7FT.	OA4DX—To W4TKN
EI0RF—Via EI2AW.	PJ5MG—Via W9IGW, Route 3, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.
EL2J—c/o WB2WOU.	PJ0MM—To W2GHK.
ET3REL—To W5RBO.	PX1BW—c/o W2GHK.
ET3USA—c/o VE3IG.	PY2PA—To W3DJZ.
F3KW—To WB2QXX.	PY2PE—c/o W3DJZ.
F9UC/FC—Via DL9PF.	SM7CRW—c/o WB2RLK.
FH8CF—To N. Antone, B.P. 304, Moroni, Comoro Islands.	TA2E—To VE3ABG.
GC3EML—Via K9KLR, P.O. Box 1816, Gary, Indiana 46409	TG9EP—c/o DL7FT.
HB0LL—c/o DL7FT.	TR8AG—Via CR6GO.
HCITH—Box 583, Quito, Ecuador.	TU2AY—To DL7FT.
HC8RS—Via SM5EAC.	TU2AZ—c/o DL7FT.

SSB DX Honor Roll

W2TP 317	K6CYG 305	W9JT 292	G3NUG 2
WA2RAU 316	K6YRA 305	K1IXG 288	G3WW 2
VK3AHO 315	W6YMV 303	W2LV 286	MP4BBW 2
W9ILW 315	W0QVZ 303	W6EUF 286	G2PL 2
TI2HP 314	W2BXA 302	K8RTW 286	G2BVN 2
W3NKM 314	G3AWZ 301	W9EXY 284	W2MJ 2
WA2IZS 312	G6TA 301	F2MO 283	DL3RK 2
DL9OH 311	W3DJZ 301	W3KT 281	G3DO 2
G3FKM 310	G3HDA 298	W1LLF 280	W6WNE 2
KP4CL 310	XE1AE 298	W6UOU 280	PJ2AA 2
WA8AJI 310	5Z4ERR 298	W4RLS 279	K1SHN 2
W4OPM 309	W4QCW 297	K4OEI 279	PA0EEM 2
W2RGV 309	W4SSU 297	W3FWD 277	WA2TOQ 2
I1AMU 308	K2DX 297	DL1IN 276	SM6CAS 2
W4NJF 308	W8BT 297	K4HYL 276	W6BAF 2
W8DE 308	W4UF 295	W7DLR 276	K6CAZ 2
G8KS 307	W4PAA 29	PZ1AX 274	PA0SNG 2
W5KUC 307	W8EVZ 293	K9EAB 273	VE6TP 2
K6LGF 307	K8ONV 293	K9LUI 273	W1AOL 2
W2ZX 305	W2FXN 292	W6RKP 272	

TU2CF—Via DL7FT.

UA0KIP—To

UW3FD.

VK0IA—c/o VK3IS.

VP1TC—Via

WA4FGX.

VP2AA—To

VE3ACD.

VP2GN—c/o

VE3DLC.

VP2GRN—To

W4YHB.

VP2GSM—c/o

W4YHB.

VP2MK—Via

W8EWS.

VP2SU—c/o

WB2WOU.

VP2VW—John Irwin,

General Post

Office, Tortola,

British Virgin

Islands.

VP5CB—To K3NAU.

VP8KD—c/o K2JXY.

VU2CK—Via Box

534, New Delhi,

India.

VU2JA—To

W2CTN.

WB4GCL/YB0—c/o

American Embassy,

APO San Francisco,

Calif. 96346.

WB4JSV/KG6,

/KS6, or /KH6—

Bill Beggs, 420

Ocean Spray Ave.,

Satellite Beach,

Fla. 32935.

XW8CR—Via

W2CTN.

YA1DAN—To

KP4CL.

YA2HWI—c/o

W9FLJ.

ZD5R—Via VE4OX.

ZL3BS—c/o

WB2RLK.

ZS3HF—To P.O.

Box 100, Windhoek,

Southwest Africa.

3A2CN—c/o DL7FT

3A0CU—Via DL7FT

3V8BZ—To DL7FF

4A4J—c/o XE1J.

4A4IX—Via XE1J.

4S7DA—To W6FJ.

4X4CY—Via

WB2WOV.

4X4SK—To

WB2WOU.

4X4UF—c/o

WA4WTG.

4X4UL—Via

WB2WOU.

4X4WP—To

WB2WOU.

4Z4HF—Via

WB2WOU.

4Z4NPS—c/o

WB2WOU.

6W8DY—To

VE4SK.

5L2J—c/o

WB2WOU.

5L2VAT—Via Dave

Green, EL2BJ

(Special LRAA

Club Station).

7Q7AM—c/o Dr.

M. S. Mittelholzer

PO Box 215,

Lilingwe, Malawi.

8QALK—Via

4S7YL.

8R1S—To VE3DLC.

9E3FMA—c/o

W7WLL.

9K2CF—Via P.O.

Box 12112,

Kuwait.

9M2RH—To Box

777, Kulal Lumpur

Malaysia.

9N1BG—c/o VE4OX

9Y4AR—Via Box

1167, Port of

Spain, Trinidad.

9Y4VT—To

W3DJZ.

73, John, K4II

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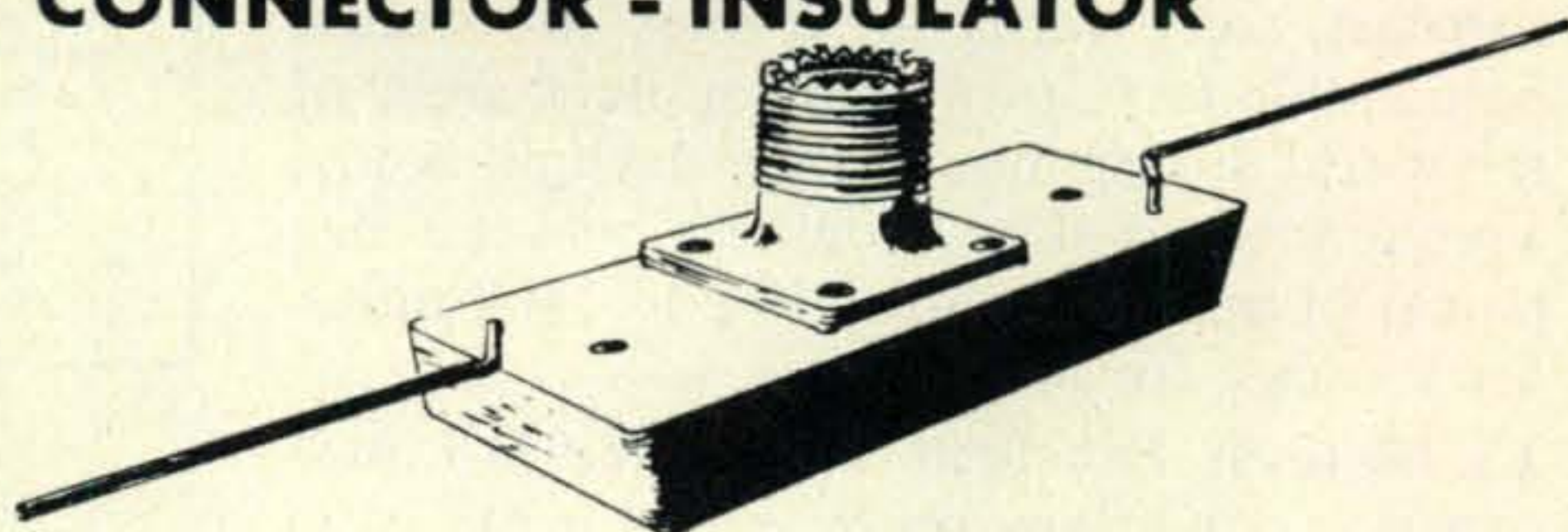
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BY GEORGE JACOBS,* W3ASK

As the sun rises higher in the northern sky, optimum frequencies for long-distance propagation become *lower* during most of the daylight hours, and somewhat *higher* during the late afternoon, early evening and nighttime hours, than they were during the winter months. Static levels also increase noticeably during May, and signals may be somewhat weaker on DX openings during the daylight hours.

The following is a thumb-nail picture of h.f. amateur band propagation conditions expected during May, 1969. For specific times of DX openings, refer to the DX Propagation Charts which appeared in last month's column. This month's column contains Short-Skip Propagation Charts for the period May 15-July 15, as well as Charts centered on Alaska and Hawaii. The Short-Skip Charts contain propagation forecasts for openings varying in length between distances of 50 and 2300 miles.

For day-to-day propagation conditions expected during May, see the "Last Minute Forecast", which appears at the beginning of this column.

10 Meters: A seasonal decrease is expected in DX propagation conditions on this band during May. While fewer DX openings are forecast, some fairly good ones still should be possible to tropical and southern areas of the world during much of the daylight hours. Frequent short-skip openings, between distances of approximately 750 and 1400 miles, are forecast for May.

15 Meters: Excellent world-wide DX propagation conditions are forecast for this band during May. World-wide DX conditions should be optimum during much of the late morning and afternoon hours, with excellent openings forecast to tropical and southern

LAST MINUTE FORECAST

Day-to-Day Conditions and Quality for
May 1, through June 15, 1969

Forecast Rating & Quality				
Days	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Above Normal: May 3, 8, 13, 20, 30; June 3, 8, 12	A	A-B	B	B
Normal: May 1-2, 4-5, 9-12, 15-16, 19, 21, 23, 26-29; June 1-2, 4-7, 9, 11, 13-14	A-B	B	C	D
Below Normal: May 6-7, 14, 17, 24-25, 31; June 10, 15	B-C	C-D	D	E
Disturbed: May 18	C-D	D-E	E	E

HOW TO USE THESE CHARTS

The following is an explanation of the symbols shown above, and instructions for the use of the CQ propagation predictions:

1—Enter Propagation Charts on following page under appropriate band and distance or geographical area columns. Read predicted times of band openings at intersection of both columns.

2—Following each predicted time of band opening is a forecast rating which indicates the relative number of days the band is expected to open during each month of the forecast period. The higher the rating, the more frequent the opening, as follows: (4) band open more than 22 days each month; (3) between 14 and 22 days; (2) between 8 and 13 days; (1) less than 7 days.

On the "Short-Skip" Chart where two numbers are shown within a single set of parenthesis, the first applies to the shorter distance for which the forecast is made, and the second to the greater distance. Note the forecast rating for later use.

3—With the forecast rating noted above, start with the numbers in parenthesis at the top of the "Last Minute Forecast" appearing above. Read down the table for a day-to-day forecast of propagation conditions in terms of Above Normal (WWV rating higher than 6); Normal (WWV rating 5-6); Below Normal (WWV rating 4); Disturbed (WWV rating less than 4). The letter symbols (A-E) describe reception conditions (signal quality, noise and fading levels) expected for each day of the month and have the following meaning: (A)—excellent opening with strong, steady signals; (B)—good opening, moderately strong signals, little fading and noise; (C)—fair opening, signals fluctuating between moderately strong and weak; (D)—poor opening, signals generally weak and considerable fading and noise; (E)—poor opening, or none at all.

4—This month's Propagation Charts are based upon a transmitter power of 75 watts c.w.; 100 watts s.s.b., or 300 watts d.s.b., into a dipole antenna one quarter-wave above ground on 160, 80 and 40 meters and a half-wave above ground on 20, 15 and 10 meters. For each 10 db increase above these reference levels, reception quality shown in the "Last Minute Forecast" will improve by one level; for each 10 db loss reception will become poorer by one level.

5—Local Standard Time for these predictions is based on the 24-hour system.

6—These Propagation Charts are valid through July 15, 1969. These Charts are prepared from basic propagation data published monthly by the Institute For Telecommunication Sciences And Aeronomy of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Boulder, Colorado.

regions during the early evening hours as well. Numerous and widespread short-skip openings, over distances between approximately 600 and 2300 miles are also forecast from shortly after sunrise, through hours of daylight, and into the early evening hours.

*11307 Clara Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20902.

Meters: The band is expected to remain open to one DX area or another practically around-the-clock during May. It should be the best band for DX openings during the evening hours, the hours of darkness and the sunrise period. Exceptionally high static levels are expected during many 20 meter DX openings, especially during the evening hours. Numerous and widespread short-skip openings are forecast for this band at distances ranging between 350 and 2300 miles. During the late afternoon and early evening hours, excellent propagation conditions will exist for openings as short as a few hundred miles and as long as several thousand miles. This mix between short and long skip is often expected to result in an exceptionally low level of interference.

Meters: With higher static levels and fewer hours of darkness, 40 meter DX conditions are expected to decline somewhat during May. Some fairly good openings, however, are predicted to many areas of the world during the hours of darkness and the sunset and sunrise periods. Excellent daytime short-skip openings are forecast for distances between 150 and 750 miles, with nighttime openings extending out to the short-skip limit of approximately 2300 miles.

Meters: Higher static levels and fewer hours of darkness are also expected to restrict DX openings on this band during May, but a few fairly good ones are forecast to many areas of the world during the hours of darkness and the sunrise period. Excellent short-skip openings are forecast during the daylight hours over distances ranging between 50 and 250 miles. During the hours of darkness, the short-skip range is expected to extend up to approximately 2300 miles.

Meters: There is little chance during May for more than a very occasional DX opening on this band. What few DX openings do occur, will take place during the hours of darkness and the sunrise period. Short-skip openings beyond a groundwave range of about 50 miles are also very unlikely during the daylight hours. After sunset, short-skip openings should be possible up to a distance of approximately 1200 miles. Occasional openings beyond this range may be possible on some nights, when static levels are lower than usual.

V.h.f. Ionospheric Openings

Some fairly good meteor-scatter openings of short duration should be possible on the

v.h.f. bands during the period May 3-5, when the *Aquarids* meteor shower is expected to take place. The *Aquarids*, a major shower, should peak during the evening hours of May 4, with an hourly meteor count in excess of 20.

A considerable seasonal increase in sporadic-E ionization is expected during May, which should result in some fairly frequent 6 meter short-skip openings over a range of 1000 to 1400 miles. During periods of intense sporadic-E ionization, two-hop 6 meter openings may occasionally take place over distances up to approximately 2200 miles. Short-skip 6 meter openings are most likely to occur between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M., and between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M., local standard time.

An occasional F-layer 6 meter opening between the southern tier states and South America may be possible during May, between 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. EST. There's also a fairly good possibility that some 6 meter trans-equatorial scatter (TE) openings may be possible during the early evening hours.

Auroral activity is generally at a low level during May, but some displays may occur this month during periods of below normal or disturbed ionospheric conditions. During such periods, openings are likely to occur on 10, 6 and 2 meters for distances up to approximately 1200 miles, as a result of reflection or scatter from ionized patches produced by an auroral display. Check the "Last Minute Forecast" at the beginning of this column for those periods during May that are expected to be below normal or disturbed.

Sunspot Cycle

The Swiss Federal Solar Observatory at Zurich reports a monthly mean sunspot number of 121, for February, 1969. This results in a 12-month smoothed sunspot number of 105, centered on August, 1968. A smoothed sunspot number of 100 is forecast for May, 1969, as the present cycle continues to decline slowly from maximum intensity.

The Swiss Federal Observatory has also released the following official monthly mean sunspot numbers recorded during 1968. These values vary slightly from the provisional numbers reported previously in this column.

Official Zurich Monthly Mean Sunspot Numbers-1968

Jan.	121.8	Jul.	96.1
Feb.	111.9	Aug.	109.3

Mar.	92.2	Sep.	117.2
Apr.	81.2	Oct.	107.7
May	127.2	Nov.	86.0
Jun.	110.3	Dec.	109.8

Yearly Mean: 106

The yearly mean level of solar activity observed during 1968 was the highest level of the present cycle, and the highest observed since 1960. ■

CQ Short-Skip Propagation Chart

MAY 15-JULY 15, 1969

LOCAL STANDARD TIME AT PATH MIDPOINT
(24-HOUR TIME SYSTEM)

Distance From Transmitter (Miles)

Band (Meters)	50-250 Miles	250-750 Miles	750-1300 Miles	1300-2300 Miles
10	Nil	07-09 (0-1) 09-13 (0-2) 13-17 (0-1) 17-21 (0-2) 21-23 (0-1)	07-09 (1-2) 09-13 (2-3) 13-17 (1-2) 17-21 (2) 21-07 (1)	07-09 (2-0) 09-13 (3-0) 13-17 (2-0) 17-21 (2-1) 21-07 (1-0)
15	Nil	06-09 (0-2) 09-13 (0-3) 13-17 (0-2) 17-19 (0-3) 19-23 (0-2) 23-06 (0-1)	06-09 (2) 09-13 (3) 13-17 (2-4) 17-19 (3-4) 19-21 (2-3) 21-23 (2) 23-06 (1)	06-09 (2-1) 09-13 (3-2) 13-15 (4-3) 15-19 (4) 19-21 (3-2) 21-23 (2) 23-06 (1-0)
20	09-12 (0-1) 12-18 (0-2) 18-00 (0-1)	06-09 (0-2) 09-12 (1-3) 12-18 (2-4) 18-20 (1-3) 20-00 (1-2) 00-06 (0-1)	06-09 (2-3) 09-12 (3-4) 12-18 (4) 18-20 (3-4) 20-22 (2-4) 22-00 (2-3) 00-06 (1-2)	06-09 (3) 09-15 (4-3) 15-22 (4) 22-00 (3-4) 00-02 (2-3) 02-06 (2)
40	06-08 (1-2) 08-11 (2-4) 11-19 (3-4) 19-21 (2-3) 21-00 (1-2) 00-06 (0-1)	06-08 (2-4) 08-09 (4-3) 09-15 (4-2) 15-17 (4-3) 17-19 (4) 19-21 (3-4) 21-00 (2-3) 00-06 (1-3)	07-09 (4-3) 09-15 (2-1) 15-17 (3-1) 17-19 (4-2) 19-21 (4) 21-02 (3-4) 02-07 (3)	07-09 (3-1) 09-17 (1-0) 17-19 (2-1) 19-21 (4-3) 21-02 (4) 02-05 (3-4) 05-07 (3)
80	07-10 (4) 10-18 (4-3) 18-22 (4) 22-07 (3-4)	07-10 (4-1) 10-16 (3-0) 16-18 (3-1) 18-20 (4-2) 20-05 (4) 05-07 (4-3)	07-08 (1) 08-10 (1-0) 10-16 (0) 16-18 (1-0) 18-20 (2-1) 20-22 (4-3) 22-05 (4) 05-07 (3-2)	07-08 (1-0) 08-18 (0) 18-20 (1-0) 20-22 (3-2) 22-03 (4-3) 03-05 (4-2) 05-07 (2-1)
160	05-08 (4-1) 08-09 (3-0) 09-18 (2-0) 18-20 (3-1) 20-22 (4-2) 22-05 (4-3)	05-08 (1) 08-18 (0) 18-20 (1-0) 20-22 (2-1) 22-00 (3-2) 00-03 (3) 03-05 (3-2)	07-08 (1-0) 08-20 (0) 20-22 (1) 22-00 (2-1) 00-03 (3-2) 03-05 (2) 05-07 (1)	07-20 (0) 20-00 (1) 00-03 (2) 03-05 (2-1) 05-06 (1) 06-07 (1-0)

ALASKA

OPENINGS GIVEN IN GMT‡

To:	10 Meters	15 Meters	20 Meters	40/80 Meters
Eastern USA	Nil	18-20 (1) 20-22 (2) 22-00 (1) 00-02 (2) 02-04 (1)	20-22 (1) 22-02 (2) 02-06 (3) 06-08 (2) 08-10 (1) 10-14 (2) 14-16 (1)	07-11 (1)

Central USA	Nil	18-21 (1) 21-23 (2) 23-01 (1) 01-04 (2) 04-06 (1)	02-08 (3) 08-14 (2) 14-22 (1) 22-02 (2)	07-12
Western USA	Nil	18-20 (1) 20-23 (2) 23-02 (1) 02-05 (2) 05-06 (1)	02-04 (3) 04-08 (4) 08-14 (3) 14-18 (4) 18-20 (3) 20-02 (2)	07-09 09-15 15-17 12-15

HAWAII

OPENINGS GIVEN IN
HAWAIIAN STANDARD TIME†

Eastern USA	15-17 (1)	07-12 (1) 12-15 (2) 15-17 (3) 17-18 (2) 18-19 (1)	07-15 (1) 15-18 (2) 18-20 (3) 20-22 (4) 22-00 (3) 00-02 (2) 02-04 (3) 04-07 (2)	19-20 20-23 23-02 20-21 21-23 23-01
Central USA	13-15 (1) 15-17 (2) 17-18 (1)	06-09 (1) 09-12 (2) 12-16 (3) 16-18 (4) 18-19 (3) 19-21 (2) 21-22 (1)	08-12 (1) 12-16 (2) 16-18 (3) 18-22 (4) 22-00 (3) 00-02 (2) 02-06 (3) 06-08 (2)	19-20 20-21 21-01 01-02 02-04 20-21 21-00 00-03
Western USA	10-13 (1) 13-17 (2) 17-19 (1)	06-09 (1) 09-11 (2) 11-14 (3) 14-17 (4) 17-19 (3) 19-21 (2) 21-23 (1)	06-08 (4) 08-16 (3) 16-21 (4) 21-01 (3) 01-06 (2)	18-19 19-20 20-02 02-04 04-05 05-07 19-20 20-21 21-03 03-04 04-05

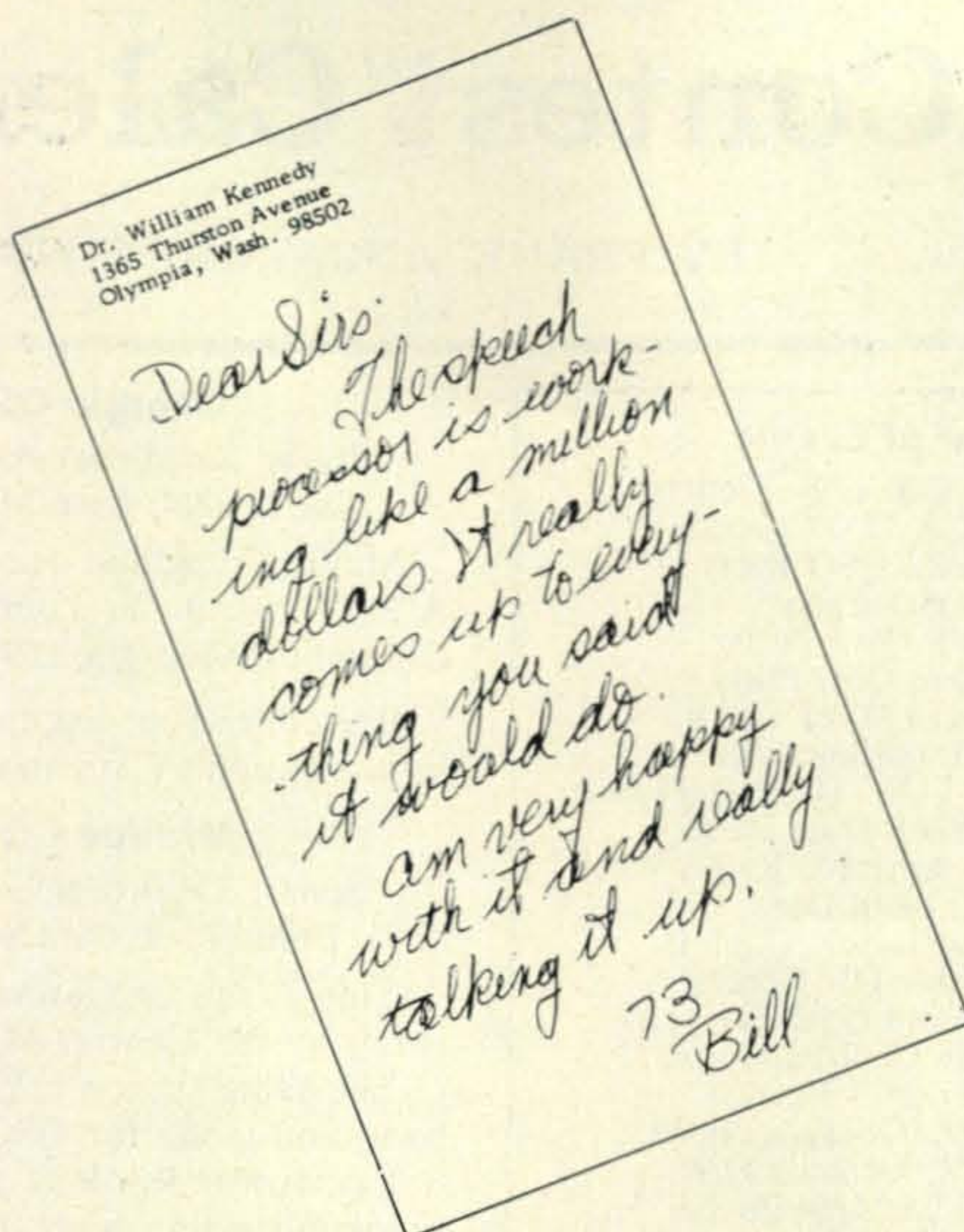
†Hawaiian Standard Time is 5 hours behind EST; 4 hours behind CST; 3 hours behind MST; 2 hours behind PST and 10 hours behind GMT. For example, when it is noon, or 12 hours, in Honolulu, it is 5 P.M. or 17 hours in NYC and 2 P.M. or 14 hours in Los Angeles.

*Indicates predicted 80 Meter openings. Opening 160 Meters are also likely to occur during those times when 80 Meter openings are shown with a forecasting of (2) or higher.

‡To convert to Local Standard Time in Alaska, subtract 8 hours from the times appearing in the Chart in the Pacific Standard Time Zone; 9 hours in the Yukon Time Zone, and 10 hours in the Alaskan Standard Time Zone. To use GMT in other areas of the United States, subtract 5 hours in EST Zone; 6 hours in the CST Zone; 7 hours in the MST Zone and 8 hours in the PST Zone. For example, when it is 18 GMT, it is 10 A.M. in San Francisco and 1 P.M. in NYC.

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Contest Calendar

BY FRANK ANZALONE,* W1WY

Calendar of Events

May	3-4	USSR DX C.W. Contest
May	3-4	OZ-CCA DX Contest
May	3-4	Nebraska QSO Party
May	3-4	Ohio QSO Party
May	10-12	Georgia QSO Party
May	17-18	Michigan QSO Party
May	18-25	Michigan Week Party
May	24-25	YL International SSB
June	6-9	CHC/FHC/HTH QSO Party
June	7-9	New York State Party
June	15-21	Mass. Amateur Radio Week
June	28-29	ARRL Field Day
July	5-6	Venezuela DX Contest
July	19-20	Columbia DX Contest
July	19-20	Minnesota QSO Party
July	19-20	Ontario QSO Party
Aug.	2-3	Illinois QSO Party
Oct.	4-5	VK/ZL/Oceania Phone
Oct.	11-12	VK/ZL/Oceania C.W.
Oct.	11-12	RSGB 28 MHz Phone
Oct.	18-19	Boy Scouts Jamboree
Oct.	25-26	CQ WW DX Phone Contest
Oct.	25-26	RSGB 7 MHz C.W.
Nov.	8-9	RSGB 7 MHz Phone
Nov.	8-9	ARRL SS Phone Contest
Nov.	15-16	ARRL SS C.W. Contest
Nov.	29-30	CQ WW DX C.W. Contest

OZ-CCA C. W. Contest

Starts: 1200 GMT Saturday, May 3

Ends: 2400 GMT Sunday, May 4

Mailing deadline June 15th. Logs go to: E.D.R. Contest Committee, P.O. Box 335, Aalborg, Denmark.

Nebraska QSO Party

Starts: 1600 GMT Saturday, May 3

Ends: 2200 GMT Sunday, May 4

Mail logs to: Lincoln Amateur Radio Club, Att: WAØKGD, 4921 Tipperary Trail, Lincoln, Nebraska 68512.

Ohio QSO Party

Two Periods

1900 GMT May 3 to 0300 GMT May 4

1500 GMT May 4 to 2300 GMT May 4

Logs go to: Ohio QSO Party, Att: W8ERD, 311 E. Kelso Road, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

*14 Sherwood Road, Stamford, Conn. 06905.

Georgia QSO Party

Starts: 2100 GMT Saturday, May 10

Ends: 0300 GMT Monday, May 12

Mailing deadline June 4th to: Columbus A.R.C. Att: J. T. Laney, 3500 14th Ave., Columbus, Georgia 31904.

Preceding four events were fully covered in last month's CALENDAR.

Michigan QSO Party

Starts: 2100 GMT Saturday, May 17

Ends: 2100 GMT Sunday, May 18

This is the 2nd annual QSO party sponsored by the Central Michigan A.R.C.

The same station may be worked on each band and mode for QSO points.

EXCHANGE: RS/RST plus a three digit QSO number starting with 001 for the first contact, and QTH. County for Mich., state, province or country for all others.

SCORING: One point per QSO. Mich. multiply by state, provinces and countries. Out-of-state use Mich. counties for their multiplier (max. of 83) Mich. stations may contact in-state stations for QSO and state multiplier.

FREQUENCIES: C.W.—3560, 7060, 14060, 21060, 28060. Phone—3930, 7235, 14240, 21310, 28650, 50400, 52525, 144500, 144694.

AWARDS: Certificates to top stations in each state, province and country. And to first 5 places in Michigan. There are two Trophies, one for top Mich. station, other for top out of state score.

Mailing deadline is June 30th to: Central Michigan A.R.C., P.O. Box 73, Lansing, Mich. 48901.

Michigan Week QSO Party

Starts: 0500 GMT Sunday, May 18

Ends: 0500 GMT Sunday, May 25

This is week long activity and takes place during "Michigan Week" each year.

Try to work as many Michigan counties, and CHCers as possible. A station may be worked only once unless he is mobile or por-

table operating in different counties, and then he will only count as a county.

EXCHANGE: For Mich. RS/RST, county and CHC number, and Nr. 13 if a chapter member. (If not a CHCer, send HTH)

Others: RS/RST, state or country.

SCORING: 1 point for each Mich. county, 1 point for each Mich. CHCer, 2 points if QSO is with a Chapter 13 member, and 1/2 for each out-of-state or DX station worked by Michigan stations. Total QSO points is your final score.

AWARDS: To the highest scoring Michigan, out-of-state and DX station.

Logs must be in the hands of Kurt R. Schmeisser, W8LZV, 20114 Houghton Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48219 before June 30th.

YL Int. SSBers QSO Party

Starts: 0000 GMT Saturday, May 24

Ends: 2400 GMT Sunday, May 25

There are three categories and the scoring system is a bit involved. I hope you took my advice and wrote to WØGNX for rules and log information last month.

Both phone and c.w. may be used and non-members are invited to participate.

CATEGORIES: 1. DX/WK Teams; composed of a DX and a state-side station. The sum of their combined scores is the team score. 2. YL/OM Teams; composed of related pairs, wife/husband, sister/brother and etc. Operation must be from same QTH but with each one's call. 3. Single operator; non-members will use this category, as well as members.

EXCHANGE: RS/RST, SSB nr., state, province, or country, and partner's call if a team station (non-members send "no number").

SCORING: Same for all. Contacts between members, 4 points. Member to non-member, 2 points. Contacts between non-members have no point value.

MULTIPLIER: Sum of different prefixes, countries, states, VE provinces, CQ Zones and teams, where both stations are worked. (KH6 and KL7 count both as country and state.)

FINAL SCORE: Total QSO points times the sum of the multipliers. The same station may be worked on different bands and modes for QSO points but *not* for additional multipliers.

FREQUENCIES: Phone—3873, 7273, 14,332, 21,373. (DX—3773, 7090, 14,332) c.w.—3565, 7065, 14,070, 21,070, 28,070.

AWARDS: Certificates to the first 3 places in the different categories and sections. There

are also many Trophies and Plaques to the world leaders in the different categories.

LOGS: Must show time and date in GMT and the information listed under exchange. You must also take a rest period of 6 continuous hours in each 24 hour period. To qualify for an award each operator must show a minimum of 6 hours of operating time, in each mode if score is combined.

Submit logs no later than June 30th to: Woody Bennett, WØGNX, 8939 E. 31st Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64129.

CHC/FHC/HTH QSO Party

Starts: 2300 GMT Friday, June 6

Ends: 0600 GMT Monday, June 9

This one has a lot going so read rules carefully. It is highly recommended that you write K6BX for rules sheet. (Include s.a.s.e.)

EXCHANGE: CHCers and FHCers: QSO nr., RS/RST, name, CHC/FHC no., state, county. (DX-Laan, Dok, province and etc.) Non-members: (HTHers) same as above less membership no.

SCORING: CHCers: CHC to CHC 1 point, CHC to HTH 2 points, CHC to Novice 3 points; YL and FHC contacts 1 additional point.

HTHers, FHCers, SWL: HTH to CHC 3 points, YL and b/p CHCers 5 points; FHCer contacts one additional point. HTH to HTH, no value.

Same station may be worked on different bands and modes for QSO points. S.s.b. and a.m. are considered diff. modes.

MULTIPLIER: Sum of different continents, countries, VE provinces, US states. Own counts. KH and KL are both state and country.

FINAL SCORE: Total QSO points times the sum of the multiplier.

FREQUENCIES: U.S., C.W.—3575, 7070, 14075, 21075, 28090. Novice—3710, 7160, 21140. Phone—3943, 7275, 14340, 21440, 28690. DX—3770, 3790, 3960, 7090, 7210, 7260, 14,320, 21360, 28620.

AWARDS: 1st, 2nd and 3rd place certificates for world, continents, countries, states and VE provinces. Plus many Trophies for the many categories.

It is again recommended that you contact K6BX for official forms so that you can get the most credits for your efforts.

Mailing deadline is July 5th to: Clif Evans, K6BX, 3212 Mesa Verde Road, Bonita, Calif. 92002. Include s.a.s.e. when requesting forms.

New York State QSO Party

Starts: 1700 GMT Saturday, June 7

Ends: 0100 GMT Monday, June 9

The South Shore Amateur Wireless Association once again invites all to join in its annual QSO party.

Use all bands and modes, the same station may be contacted once per band and mode for QSO points.

EXCHANGE: QSO no., RS/RST and QTH. County for N.Y. stations; state or country for all others.

SCORING: One point per QSO. New York use states and country for their multiplier; out-of-state stations the number of different N.Y. counties worked. Max. of 62.

FREQUENCIES: 3560, 3900, 7060, 7225, 14060, 14250, 21060, 21300, 28060, 28600.

AWARDS: Certificates to the high scorer in each New York county, state and country. Provided a minimum of 100 points are scored (50 for DX, incl. KH6 and KL7).

Mailing deadline is July 15th to: South Shore A.W.A., 116 Locust Street, Valley Stream, N.Y. 11581. Include s.a.s.e. if results are desired.

Mass. Amateur Radio Week

Starts: 0001 GMT Sunday, June 15

Ends: 2400 GMT Saturday, June 21

This has been proclaimed as Amateur Radio Week by the Governor of Massachusetts.

If you meet the following requirements you will earn a certificate signed by the Governor.

1. Mass. amateurs, work at least 16 other Mass. stations.
2. Ret of New England, 8 Mass. stations.
3. All other U.S., 5 Mass stations.
4. DX (inc. KH & KL) 2 Mass. stations.

Use any band or mode, and exchange a signal report, your county and state.

Your log must show date, time and frequency.

Certificates will be endorsed for band and mode if requested.

Applications must be received no later than July 31st and sent to: Bill Holliday, WA1EZA, 22 Trudy Terrace, Canton, Mass. 02021. Include a large sized s.a.s.e. for your certificate.

Venezuela Contest

Starts: 0000 GMT Saturday, July 5

Ends: 2400 GMT Sunday, July 6

This is the annual phone *only* contest sponsored by the Radio Club Venezolano com-

memorating the anniversary of Venezuela's independence.

Use all bands, 10 thru 80. Three categories, single operator, both single and a band, and multi-operator, both single and multi transmitter.

EXCHANGE: The RS report plus a 3 figure contact number starting with 001.

CONTACTS: *Stations in Americas*: With YV's other American countries, and the world. *Stations in other continents*: With YV's and other American countries only.

SCORING: One point per contact, 2 points if it's with a YV station.

MULTIPLIER: A multiplier of one for each country, YV call area and USA call area.

FINAL SCORE: For a single band, total QSO points times the sum of the multiplier. All bands, QSO points times the total multiplier from all bands.

LOGS: Date/time in GMT, station worked, number sent/received, multiplier (only first time worked) and QSO points. Use separate sheet for each band. Also include a summary sheet with computed score and your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS.

AWARDS: A certificate to each station with the following number of contacts. *Americas*: With 20 YV's and 10 other countries. *Other continents*: With 5 YV's and 5 other American countries. (s.w.l.'s with 50 different confirmed stations)

There are also Trophies and medals for leaders in each category. A remittance of \$1.00 or its equivalent in IRC's is requested for each award application.

Entries must be postmarked no later than Sept. 1st and they go to: Radio Club Venezolano, Independance Contest, P.O. Box 2285, Caracas, Venezuela.

Editor's Notes

If you have not sent in your log for the PACC contest, send it to the new contest manager of the VERON, W.J.M. Paas, PA0ABM, Zwerfruststraat 1, Middelburg, Netherlands. The old address is OK too, so don't worry if you have already sent it there.

In the past, June and July CQ's have been the issues when we report the results of our World Wide DX Contest. However we are unable to make it this year. The long east coast dock strike really fouled up the surface mail. We are still receiving logs for the phone contest at this late date. (early March) So the results will be published a month late this year. Sorry fellows.

73 for now, Frank, W1WV

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73 *Bil Harrison* W2AVA



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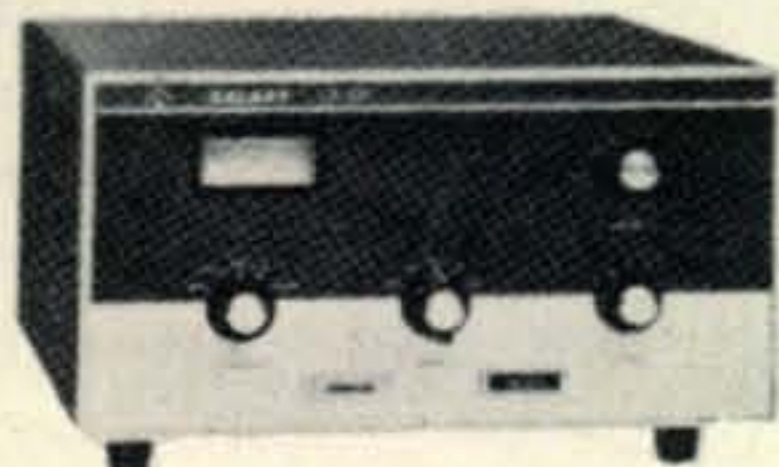
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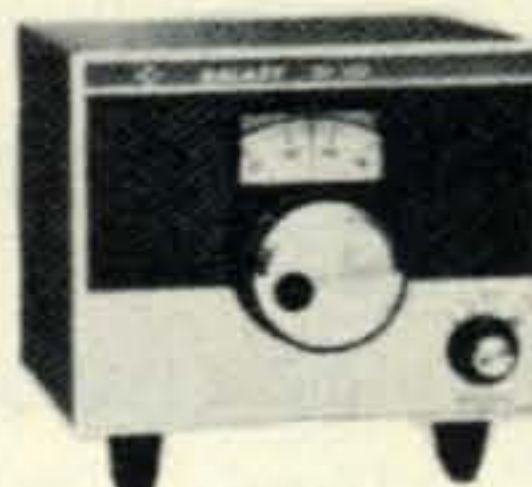


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THE awards PROGRAM



BY ED HOPPER,* W2GT

THE May, *Story of The Month* re Al Pulling, K1WQU, after this data on awards issued. USA-CA-3000 awards (Mixed) went to Earl Shobe, W7KOI and Phil Carlson, WA0EVO. Mixed USA-CA-2500 and 2000 awards were issued to Ben Harris, K5DRF and George Caron, W1EQ. Jack Prichard, W9CNG qualified for Mixed USA-CA-2000 and 1500 awards. John McCaa, W4HA gave me a little work by winning a USA-CA-1500 award endorsed Mixed and All 14 mc A3A; and a USA-CA-1000 award endorsed Mixed and All Mobiles and All 14 mc A3A. Lou Wenisch, WB2AHB received a USA-CA-1500 award endorsed All 14 mc A3A. Mixed USA-CA-1000 awards went to Wilberta Longwell, WA7IRD; Clarence Blalock, W4EO; and Bayard Smack, W3NB. Richard Harris, W5-10353 qualified for a USA-CA-1000 award endorsed All Phone, the only s.w.l. in the 5th call area to qualify for USA-CA. John Polus, WA8YSQ received a USA-CA-1000 award endorsed All 2 x S.S.B. Shohei Numoto, JA2WB, qualified for a USA-CA-500 award, endorsed All A-1 and the 3rd award to an Asian station. Mixed USA-CA-500 awards went to William McDoniel, WA1KDC; James Walker, K8TDJ; The San Antonio Radio Club Station, W5SC; and to Keith Neighbors, W4HHN.

Alfred L. Pulling, K1WQU

Al was born in Rutland, Vermont, July 28, 1925, where he was raised and went to school.

An interest in wireless was born in grade school, but he never actually built his own set until becoming a freshman in high school about 1941. The teacher asked him to bring the set to school for a demonstration, and much to everyone's surprise, it worked fine.

*103 Whittman St., Rochelle Park, N.J. 07662.

USA-CA HONOR ROLL

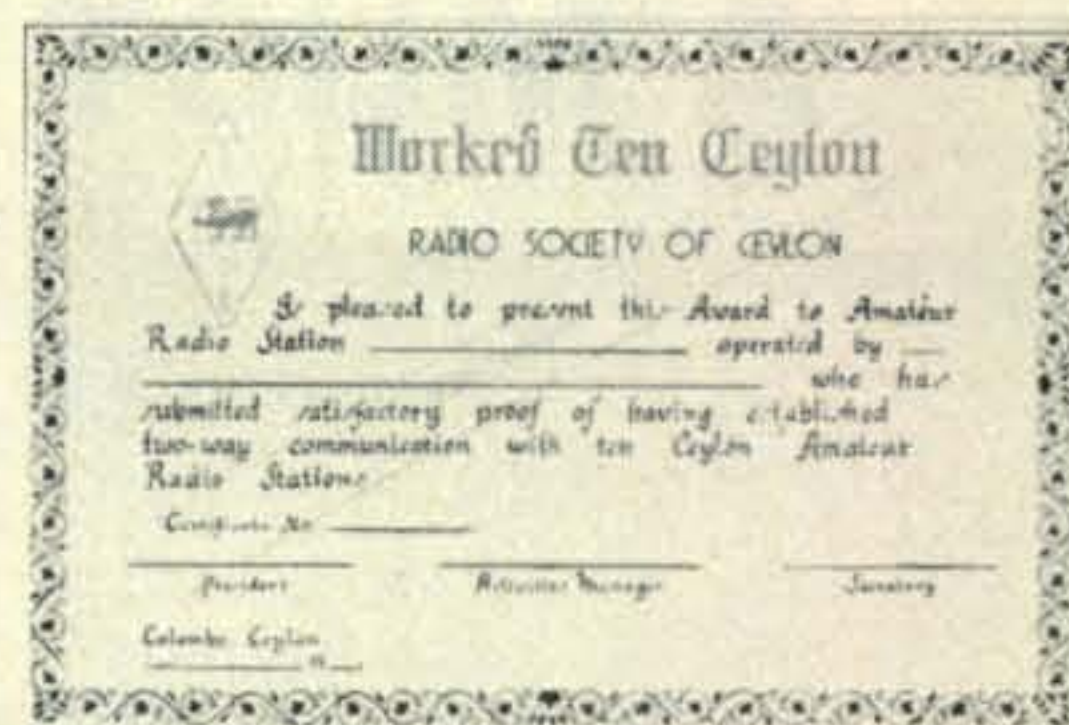
3000	1500	
W7KOI 16	W4HA 84	W3NB 149
WA0EVO 17	W9CNG 85	W5-10353 150
2500	1000	
K5DRF 40	WB2AHB 86	JA2WB 697
W1EQ 41		WA1KDC 698
2000		K8TDJ 699
K5DRF 56	W4HA 145	W5SC 700
W9CNG 57	WA7IRD 146	W4HHN 701
W1EQ 58	W4EO 147	

Entering the U.S. Army in July 1945, Al went through regular basic training, then attended Finance School, preparing to work at pay figures for officers and enlisted men upon their discharge. He was later transferred to the athletic branch of the Special Services where he stayed until being discharged in November 1946—and he continues to correspond with one buddy in California.

In early 1950 on a trip to California with a buddy, it was suggested that Al write and get to meet "Roma" who lived in Woodstock (Windsor county), where Al has a brother. The writing and visits developed into a real serious romance and they were married in 1951 and they have a daughter, Cynthia (15) a sophomore in high school and a son Stephen (13) in the 8th grade.



Al Pulling, K1WQU at rig.



NAHC Worked All Members. Missouri—Worked All County Seats. Worked Ten Ceylon.

Al was a member of the Grange Club and was also involved in 4 H Club activities for 5 years.

His first license came in 1962 and county hunting started about 1964 when some chap told him he needed a K1WQU QSL for a county award. Al now has about 2870 confirmed with 12 states completed and several others nearing completion. Our records show the following: USA-CA-500 Award #537 issued in November 1965; 1000 Award #109 dated January 1967; 1500 Award #61 dated June 1967 and USA-CA-2000 #52 and 2500 #35 dated October 1968. Believe it or not, the hold-up for 2000 and 2500 was the need of a QSL from KH6.

The first rig was a Globe Scout, model 10-A, which still works fine. Most "hunting" has been with an Eico 753 with a Hy-Gain el. beam for 10-15-20 and doublets for 40 and 80.

Some 260 different awards are held by K1WQU. Other hobbies include stamp and coin collecting.

As Al reminds me, one of the biggest jobs in county and award hunting, is the paper work, and he suggests we all be most careful with QSL's. Ever so often, he discovers some new county QSL's that have been used for some other award and then forgotten.

Quite by accident, he discovered that a cousin was also an amateur, W2ERF, so they had fun keeping schedules and doing some checking on their genealogy.

Al is, and has been for the past ten years, a Star Route Mail Carrier. I like to hear about hams being Mail Carriers, this helps to take good care of our QSL's—ever so often I get a QSL, that has gone astray, forwarded by a mailman with a note and *his* QSL.

Awards

San Diego 200th Anniversary Awards Program: Effective October 1, 1968 to September 30, 1969. Basic Award: (Second figure for DX including KH & KL)—San Diego

Anniversary QSL Award for 10/5 contacts with San Diego County Amateurs, may be repeated over for class endorsements and towards Major Award, "Don in the Legion of Portola". Major Award for top contact winner each state, VE province, county and continent. Contacts on different bands or modes with the same station are considered new contact. Class Endorsements: Class A-4 for 20/15; Class A-3 for 30/25; Class A-2 for 40/30; Class A-1 for 50/50; Class AA DX only 50. Directory Codes will apply: GCR, MER, TCR, SWL, No charge. Novice, s.w.l., B/P and v.h.f. will be scored for awards separately. Additional Special San Diego Days Contest will be held from 3 July 1969 to 16 July 1969, contacts during this contest will each count for 2 and apply toward the Major Award. Contacts with K6SD, the "Official San Diego 200th Anniversary Radio Station" will count for 2 at all times. Log information must be received no later than 15 October 1969. Send to: San Diego 200th Anniversary, Inc., QSL Program Coordinator W6CCM 635 "C" Street, San Diego, California 92101.

Worked All Members Award: NEW YORK CHAPTER of the National Award Hunters Club offers this Award for working 5 members with seals for working 15 and 25. Send \$1.00 and GCR list for each request to:

[Continued on page 82]



San Diego 200th Anniversary.

DX AWARDS LOG



The *DX Awards Log* required over two years preparation in order to contact radio clubs throughout the world for the latest data on awards currently being offered. It is the most complete and up-to-date source for such information. It will be invaluable to the "wallpaper collector" as well as any amateur of SWL making DX contacts.

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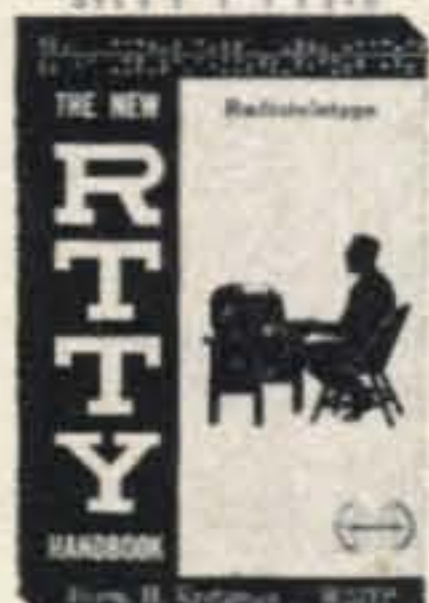
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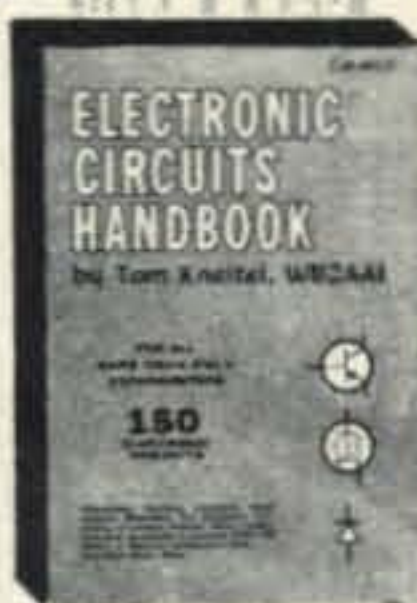
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USA-CA [from page 79]

Joseph Tricarico, WA2MWO, Awards Chairman, 448 Keller Ave., Elmont, L.I., N.Y. 11003. (Other Awards issued by the New York Chapter are: Worked All Boroughs Award, New York County Award—send s.a.s.e. to WA2MWO for complete details).

Worked All County Seats—Missouri: This Award sponsored by Three Rivers Amateur Radio Club and issued to all amateurs and s.w.l.'s for contacts (or heard) with 25 county seats of the state of Missouri for the basic award, with seals for 50, 75 and 115. No date or time limits. For a list of the county seats, send s.a.s.e. to custodian. Cost of certificate \$1.00 or 10 IRCs, free to B/P. Send GCR list of counties, county seats and call of station worked to Award Custodian: Orville Taylor, K0IHK, Rt. 4, El Dorado Springs, Missouri 64744.

Worked Ten Ceylon: This WTC Award sponsored by The Radio Society of Ceylon and is issued for working ten different 4S7 stations after January 1, 1964, any mode, any band. Send GCR list and 7 IRCs to The Awards Manager, P.O. Box 907, Colombo, Ceylon. All applicants must have the ten 4S7 QSLs in their possession.

Notes

A late note from WA3FED, B. L. Lindley, 8524 Central Ave., Landover, Maryland 20785, to say that he and K3WUW plan a county trip along the Virginia line. It is planned for the "Memorial Day" weekend at the end of May and they hope to hit about 60 counties. It is also hoped that WA3LKH will go with them. They will be active on 80, 40 and 20 s.s.b., and will stay on for long hours as a Pick-up Camper will be used. A list of the counties they will hit is available for a s.a.s.e. A big help would be to use county hunter QSL's to them and be sure and put a stamp on it or send a s.a.s.e.

As mentioned in *CQ*, July 1968, Dick Bentley, K2UFT and Rick Lobdell, K2VGR—both members of the South Shore AWA of Valley Stream, N. Y., do issue a monthly bulletin The CW County Hunter, and they have a c.w. County Hunter Net at 1700 GMT on 14070 with K2UFT and W4RNL as NCS but are looking for more midwestern stations to participate and help as NCS. Sunday they are on 7055.

NOW, H. A. "BING" Miller, W0GV, of 1381 E. Bates Parkway, Englewood, Colorado 80110 hopes to start a news-letter for

FLASH!

Willard W. Waite, W8GDQ

Holder of the only USA-CA-500
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#500 dated June 18, 1965

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late news of doings and proposed mobile trips, needed counties and such improvements. It is hoped to mail the letter the first Monday of each month and news deadline the last weekend of each month. The first issue will be mailed April 7 and copy for it by Saturday, March 29. The subscription rate will be \$1.50 for 12 issues or \$2.00 for air mail. "Bing does not expect nor hope to make money on the news-letter, but hopes he can meet the costs. So, when you subscribe, please send him some news. Oh yes, it will be mostly news for the Independent County Hunter Net—14336 s.s.b.

Regarding the willful QRMing being done on the 14336 Net by several individuals. We (meaning we county hunters) have a friend who is keeping close check on it and is also keeping the FCC advised, but as the FCC says, no one *owns* a frequency on the amateur bands. A suggestion is that we *ask* a QRMer to move and if he persists, a smart thing to do would be to move the whole NET perhaps 7 kc up or down and if he follows, then the FCC has got him on a good violation. But I guess we best keep in mind that although we have been using a certain frequency for a long time, we do NOT own it and although we do, and have every right to, get angry when others come on top of us, don't let our anger show—Hi...

What a pleasant surprise to have KH6TS check into the Net on Feb. 23rd, who is KH6TS? Well just a nice chap (also named Ed.) in **KALAWAO COUNTY**—Yes, I'll admit it did not dawn on me at the time and I nearly rushed off to eat without calling him.

The **EXTRA CLASS AWARD**, as described in *CQ*, September 1968, apparently is not now available, as mail to W0AUB (NOT WA0AUB as listed) goes unanswered.

My apologies to Carol Kimber, K7WUR. In mentioning that she received USA-CA-500 & 1000 Awards in March *CQ*, I left her call out.

Sorry, no more time nor space, send along any QTH changes and I'll mention them and also write and tell me—How was your month?

73, Ed., W2GT.

Q AND A

BY WILFRED M. SCHERER,*
W2AEF

THIS month we'll dispense with the usual introduction in order to get to a number of questions that require rather lengthy replies. The first one is particularly involved, but we have selected it, as a matter of interest not only for those who might like to use such a setup, but also for others as a basis on how to approach a solution using other gear under similar circumstances.

6N2 with DX-100

QUESTION: I am looking for information on using my Heathkit DX-100 modulator and power supply to drive my Johnson Viking 6N2 Transmitter. Do you have any information concerning this?

ANSWER: *CQ* has not published any data on such a setup. Although we do not have these two pieces of gear on hand to personally check the necessary steps for setting up the specified arrangement, we have worked out what appears to be a proper method. Some difficulties were experienced in doing so, since the equipment manuals which were used as a guide, are somewhat deficient in various details; nevertheless, our suggestions should turn out satisfactorily.

*Technical Director, *CQ*.

For those not familiar with the gear, it is first pointed out that the 6N2 is not equipped with a power supply or a modulator; but, as described in its manual, these needs may be provided by other gear such as the Johnson Ranger, Viking I or II and Valiant.

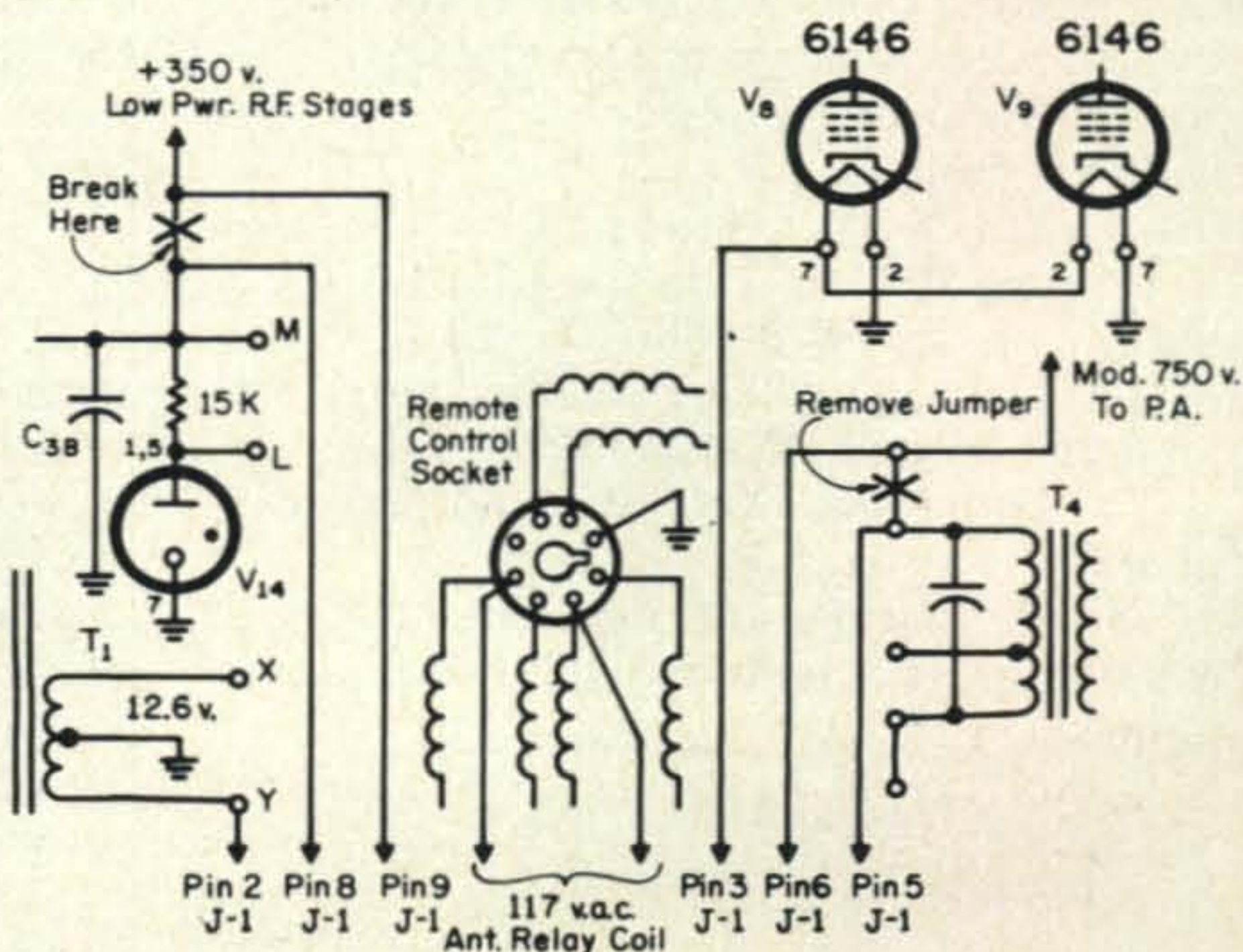
The 6N2 requires approximately the same operating power and modulating facilities as used in the popular Heath DX-100, thus making it feasible to use this rig, also, in conjunction with the 6N2.

To do so, modifications must be made in the DX-100 to remove +300 volts from the low-power r.f. stages, modulated +750 volts from the p.a., and 6.3 volts from the p.a. heaters when power is to be used for the 6N2. The power connections are then made through a new accessory socket on the DX-100.

The procedure is as follows:

1. Install a 9-pin octal-type socket (female) for new accessory power outlet on rear of DX-100. Call this J_1 .
2. Ground pin 1 of J_1 .
3. Remove jumper from terminals 1 and 2 on tie strip FF (see Pictorial 5).
4. Connect pin 5 of J_1 to terminal 2 of tie strip FF.
5. Connect pin 6 of J_1 to terminal 1 of tie strip FF.
6. Disconnect lead that runs between the terminal strip next to the 5763 socket and the electrolytic filter capacitor in the power-supply section.
7. Connect this lug of the capacitor to pin 8 of J_1 .
8. Connect pin 9 of J_1 to the tie strip next to the 5763 socket.
9. Remove the twisted leads from terminal 7 on the 6146 socket nearer the front of the DX-100.

Fig. 1 — Wiring changes required in DX-100 for using its power supply and modulator to drive the 6N2. Only the circuit elements of concern are shown as they appear on the DX-100 schematic. See text for procedure and other details.



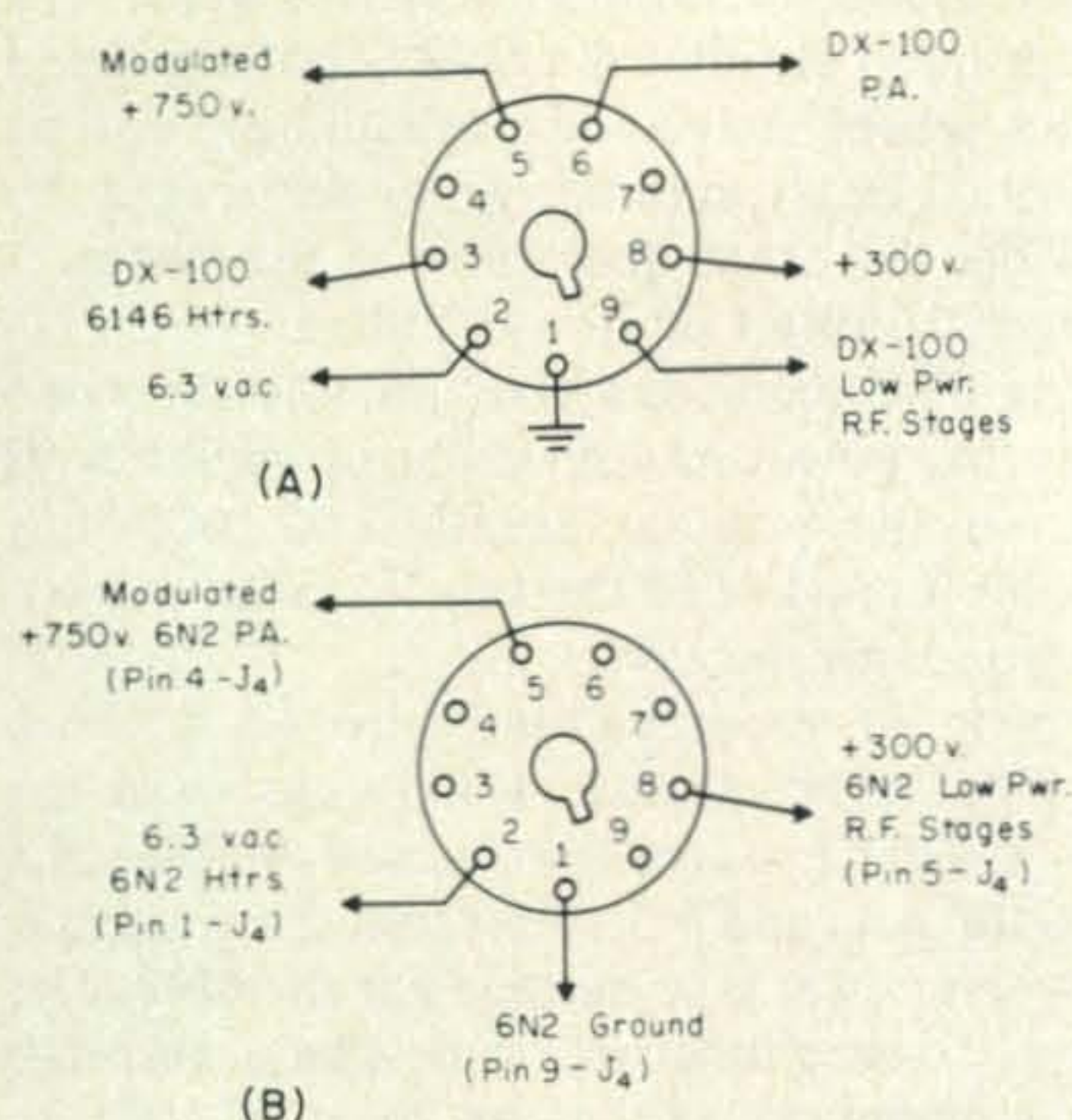


Fig. 2 (A)—Internal wiring to new power outlet (J_1) on DX-100. For DX-100 operation, connect 2 to 3, 5 to 6 and 8 to 9. (B) External connections required at DX-100 outlet J_1 for operating 6N2. Also connect antenna-relay coil to 2 and 4 on DX-100 remote-control socket, as explained in text.

10. Splice another pair of twisted leads onto the twisted ones, just removed, and connect their other ends to pin 2 of J_1 . (Twisted leads are used to increase the total current-carrying capacity).

11. Connect another pair of twisted wires between pin 3 of J_1 and terminal 7 on the 6146 socket.

For 6N2 operation:

12. Make up a power cable with a male 9-pin ("octal"-type) plug (P_5) on one end and a female 8-pin octal (J_6) on the other end.

13. Connect the following together:

- Pin 1 of P_5 to pin 9 of J_6 —use pair of twisted wires or large size conductor.
- Pin 2 of P_5 to pin 1 of J_6 —use pair of twisted wires or large size conductor.
- Pin 5 of P_5 to pin 4 of J_6 —use wire with h.v. insulation.
- Pin 8 of P_5 to pin 5 of J_6 .

14. Plug P_5 into J_1 on the DX-100 and J_6 into J_4 on the 6N2. This should now feed heater, low plate voltage and modulated high voltage from the DX-100 to the 6N2.

To restore the DX-100 to normal operation:

15. Remove P_5 and insert another male 9-pin plug (P_6) with the following jumper connections:

- Pin 2 to pin 3.
- Pin 5 to pin 6.
- Pin 8 to pin 9.

For transmit-receive control using the two units:

Employ a 117 v.a.c. antenna-changeover coax relay with s.p.d.t. auxiliary contacts, such as the Dow-Key series 60.

16. Connect the relay coil across terminals 2 and 4 of the DX-100 remote-control outlet.

17. Connect relay auxiliary contacts as needed to disable receiver on transmit.

18. Connect antenna, receiver input and transmitter output to relay coax connectors in the normal manner.

Note that the relay-control terminals on the 6N2 are not used, because in the tuneup position, the circuitry of the 6N2 OPERATE switch will not make the relay operate. The transmitter p.a. then would be unloaded.

To operate, place 6N2 OPERATE switch at STANDBY and turn on the DX-100 POWER SWITCH, M_2 . After the tubes have heated, place the 6N2 OPERATE switch at TUNE, apply power and transfer antenna by closing DX-100 PLATE switch, M_3 . After the 6N2 is tuned up, place its OPERATE switch at TRANSMIT and you're ready to go; but before doing so, check the 6N2 p.a. screen voltage and make necessary adjustments, if needed, as per the data and formula on page 8 of the 6N2 manual.

Transfer between receive and transmit is now conducted by opening or closing the DX-100 PLATE switch, M_3 , but before going on the air, check the modulation with an oscilloscope to make sure there is no overmodulation, inasmuch as the DX-100 modulator will supply more audio power than needed. A.m. operation is otherwise conducted normally through the DX-100.

Correction

One of the transmitting frequencies listed for WAX in last month's Q & A Column should have read 8525 kc instead of 8526 kc.

WWV with SX-146 Receiver

QUESTION: How can I receive WWV on the Hallicrafters SX-146 receiver for checking purposes? No provisions are made on the receiver for this, except by using an external oscillator.

ANSWER: Try using a 24.010 mc pre-mixer crystal in the 40-meter position. If it will oscillate with the particular circuit constants (L_{14} - L_{15}) WWV may be received on 10 mc by peaking the preselector near $6\frac{1}{2}$ (band selector at 40 m.) and tuning the receiver v.f.o. to the 7.490 mc calibration. The re-

ceiver also will tune 10-10.5 mc.

A similar setup might be used for receiving WWV on 20 mc using the 21 mc-band position with a 23.995 mc crystal substituted for the 25 mc one supplied for the pre-mixer. The preselector would then have to be peaked near $7\frac{3}{4}$ and the receiver v.f.o. set at the 21.005 mc calibration. The receiver also will tune about 20-20.5 mc. The odd crystal frequencies are required to place the v.f.o. harmonics at least 20 kc away from WWV's frequency thus eliminating interference with the signal. These crystal substitutions, of course, put either the 40- or 20-meter amateur band temporarily out of business.

Otherwise you'll have to set up a fixed channel for any of the WWV frequencies by using an external crystal-controlled oscillator with its output plugged into the external-oscillator jack on the receiver and the associated slide switch placed at EXT OSC. The required frequencies are listed on the chart on page 11 of the manual. In addition, a 6 mc crystal may be used for WWV on 15 mc. A suggested crystal-oscillator circuit is shown at fig. 3.

Warbling and Frequency Shift with NCX-5

QUESTION: I have a National NCX-5 Transceiver that had a slight warble in the tuning between 250 and 325 kc when I obtained it second hand. Now I have reports of voice shift in my signal on 15 and 10 meters. It does not happen on 80, 40 and 20. The warble is now getting worse, but it is not noticeable when I operate at 21.4 mc, yet the voice shift is still there. Can you suggest any possible remedies?

ANSWER: You evidently have *two* problems which are due to different causes.

The seat of the warbling situation probably is at the ground wipers for the v.f.o. tuning capacitor. These wipers are secured to the capacitor frame by eyelets which may work loose; therefore, at each end of the wipers make a firm connection by soldering together the wiper end, the eyelet and the capacitor frame.

When doing so, work from the rear and keep the soldering iron away from the plastic gears for the counter which would otherwise be susceptible to damage by heat.

A little added pressure for the wiper surface at the capacitor rotor shaft also may be required. This can be done by bending a

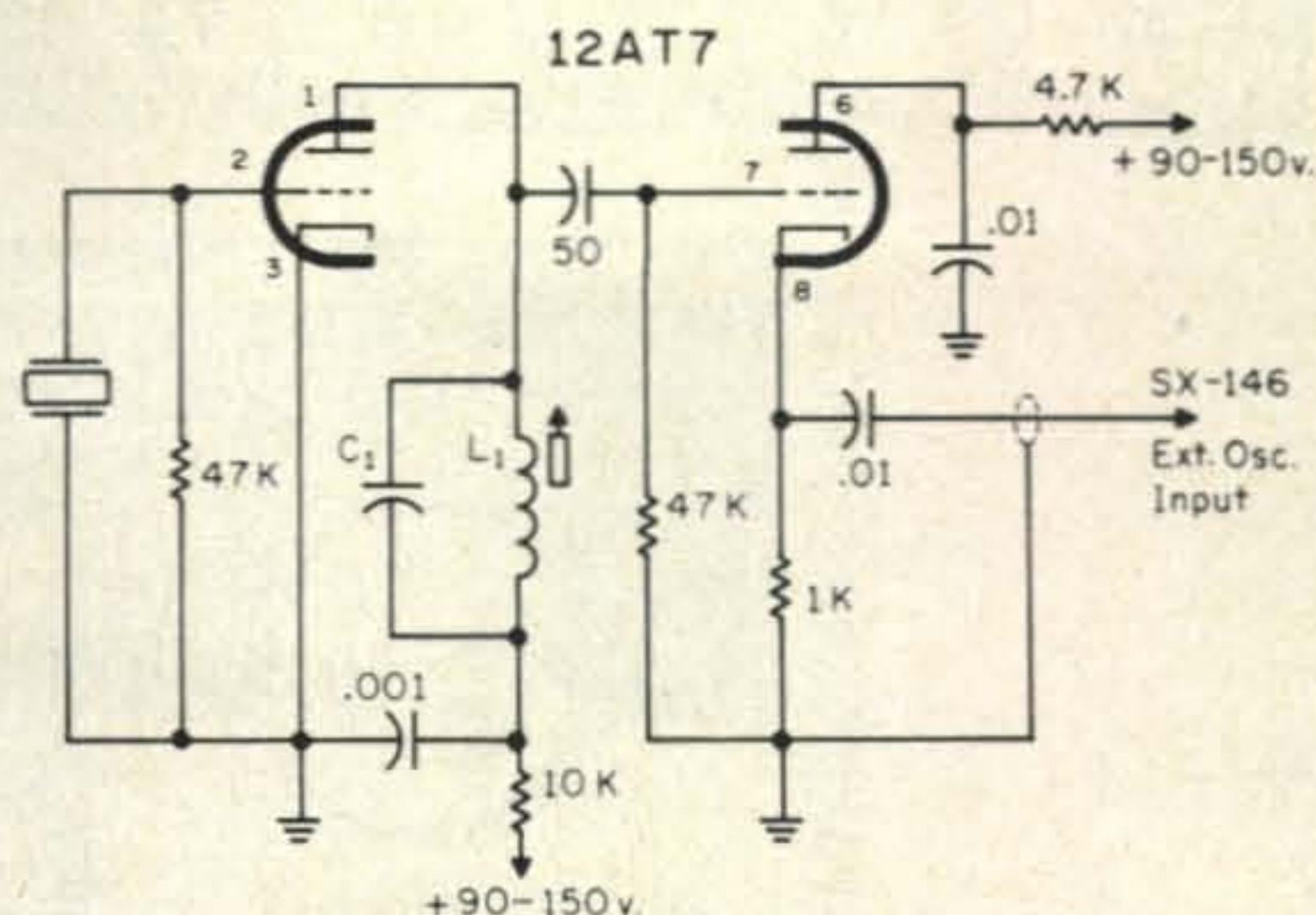


Fig. 3—Suggested crystal-controlled external-oscillator circuit for use with SX-146 receiver. For 6, 11, 19 or 24 mc crystals, make C_1 —56, 33, 22 and 22 mmf and L_1 —12, 5.5, 2.3 and 1.6 μ h, respectively (Miller No's. 4205, 4204, 4202 and 4202, respectively).

slight kink in the wiper.

Another precautionary measure might be to make sure the contacts are clean and have good pressure for the involved band positions on S_1 , S_{1A} and S_{2A} . If needed, a squirt of contact cleaner may help, as it also might do at the v.f.o. capacitor wipers.

Warbling also could be due to a defective transistor at the v.f.o. (Q_1 or Q_2), or it could arise with a defective regulator tube at V_{20} . Sometimes these tubes tend to twitter or oscillate, in which case a change to a new one or one of different manufacture is a help. Neither of these two possibilities, nor the regulation situation mentioned next, seem likely in this case, however, inasmuch as the difficulty is limited to a small range of the v.f.o.

As for the frequency shift with voice on transmit, this could be due to poor voltage regulation. The OA2 (V_{20}) regulator would be the prime suspect here as might be the zener-diode/regulator.

The most probable cause would be r.f. feedback either to the regulator tube or to the v.f.o. This may be due to a high s.w.r. on the bands concerned or to inadequate grounding.

Make a good connection from the transmission-line shield directly to a solid ground. Also make a good ground connection to the chassis of the set. Then too, add a ground connection between the mic cable shield and the transceiver chassis. Do *not* rely on the ground at the panel jack through which a difficulty with an r.f.-ground "loop" could exist. Changing the length of the mic cable

[Continued on page 98]

A GREAT BUY FROM ARROW —



THE GALAXY GT-550 TRANSCIVER

TRANSMITTER: 550 watts PEP-SSB, 360 watts CW. Manual keying for SSB/CW, or VOX operation with accessory installed. Also, break-in CW with accessory VOX installed. Built-in audio side-tone for CW monitoring through speaker or headphones. Selectible sideband without 2 kHz jump when changing sidebands. Shifted carrier CW to prevent "leap-frogging" with another transceiver. Stable, -45DB carrier suppression. Unwanted sideband suppressed over -55DB. Sharp, 2.1 kHz filter with better than 1.8:1 shape factor. ALC circuitry automatically reduces gain level to prevent "flat-topping." High impedance microphone circuit (use -50/60 DB microphones) with PTT control circuit. Audio Response @ -6DB points approximately 300 and 2400 Hz. Adjustable Pi-Network antenna matching for resonant 40/100 Ohm loads.

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FREQUENCY COVERAGE: Crystals supplied for 3.5-4.0, 7.0-7.5, 14.0-14.5, 21.0-21.5, 28.0-29.0 MHz. Optional crystals may be installed for other 10 meter coverage. A solid-state VFO operates, without switching, in the range of 5.0-5.5 MHz at all times. Double regulation and temperature compensation makes this VFO extremely stable. An illuminated dial with over 12 inches of linear bandspread. Primary dial calibration marks of 5 kHz. Smooth vernier dial provides 72:1 vernier tuning for ease of operation.

BACK PANEL CONTROLS: Bias Adjust. "S" meter zero.

BACK PANEL JACKS: Antenna • CW Filter (three jacks) • PTT • External VFO (Power) • External VFO (RF in) • ALC (Input) • EXT. (For Linear keying) • Microphone • Power Plug (From AC-400 or G1000DC) • Key (For CW operation) • Speaker.

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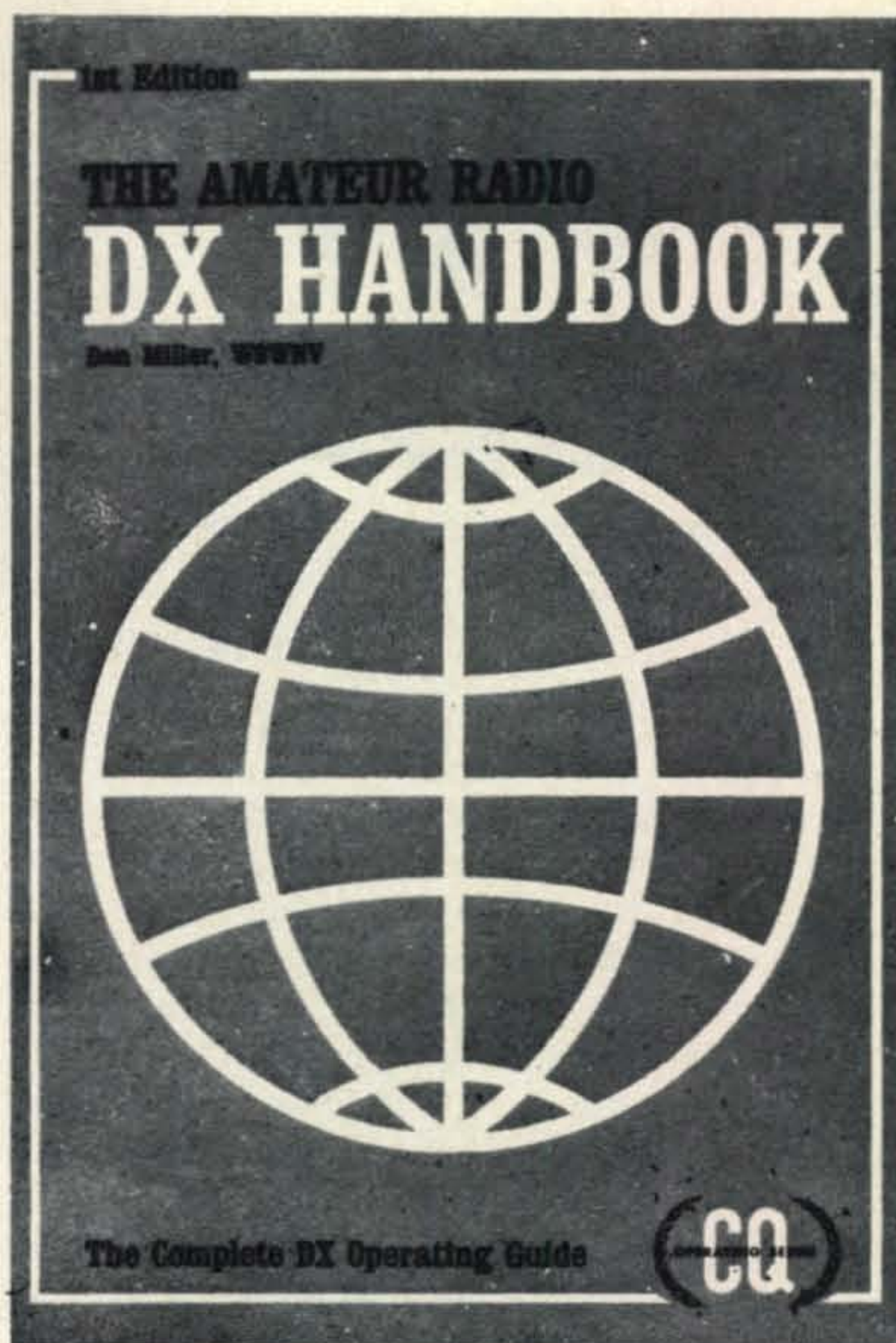
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VHF TODAY

BY ALLEN KATZ,* K2UYH

THERE are many fellows who operate the 6 and 2 meter bands who would like to extend their capabilities to something a little more exotic, but do not know quite where to begin. We feel that the 432 mc band makes an excellent launching point for u.h.f.-microwave activity and we will devote this column to answering some common questions on this band.

The first question about 432 mc (from amateurs who have never operated above 144

*66 Skytop Road, Cedar Grove, N.J.



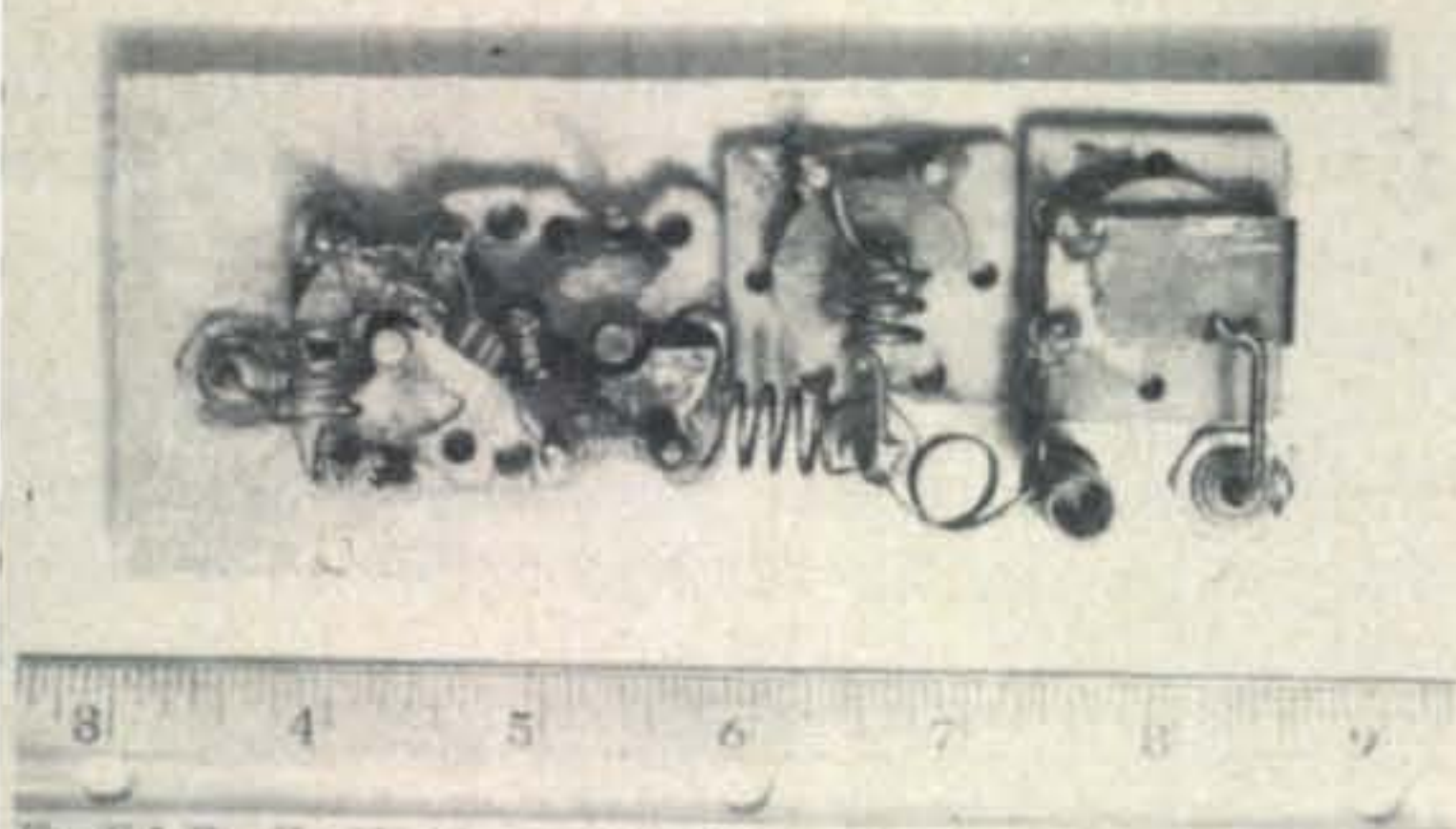
Allen Katz, K2UYH, and his 432 mc rig.

mc) is about activity. This question is difficult to answer since activity varies so widely across the country. In most of the large metropolitan areas, there are several stations on every night. In more sparsely populated sections of the country, there are 432 mc stations who have never made a contact less than 200 miles in length. Asking around on two meters may give some indication of the activity level in your area, but not always. There are many stations who operate 432 mc exclusively.

Another difficult question to answer is that of location. We used to live in an exceedingly poor v.h.f. location. Results were so poor on 144 mc, that although we had 432 equipment for several years, we never put it on the air from our home QTH and used the gear only from portable locations. Then one warm November day, we decided to put our 432 mc antenna up on the tower (more or less just for kicks), since 432 mc most certainly would yield much worse results than 144 mc, which was indeed poor. Much to our surprise we had a contact within 10 minutes, completely unscheduled and with a station we did not even know existed. We went on to work 9 states on 432 mc, from that so-called "impossible" u.h.f. location. This is not to say that a good location does not help—it does, but a given location may not be as bad as you may think. You can only find out by trying.

Next on the list is power generation which is definitely not a problem on 432 mc today. If you already have a 144 mc transmitter, a varactor tripler will supply you with a 432 mc signal in an evening's effort. Varactors usable on 432 mc have been advertised for as little as five dollars and there are plenty of circuits around. We particularly like the circuit in the February 1966 *CQ VHF Column*, although the ones in the *VHF Manual* (or similar references), should work just as well. The major disadvantage of varactor triplers is that they can not be modulated directly. Modulation of the two meter driver, along with careful adjustment of the varactor's tuning can yield reasonably good audio, but never as good as by direct means.

Fortunately, during the past few years a large number of 450 mc mobile radio units have become available. The transmitter strip from these units can be made to tune down to 432 mc very easily and can produce more power than most varactor triplers. In some units we have converted, we were able to make the transmitter tune down to 432



A typical 432 mc varactor tripler.

mc without the addition of a single padder capacitor. The deviation control can be turned way down and the unit used on narrow band f.m. with its original modulator essentially unmodified. N.b.f.m. can be received on a conventional receiver by slope detection. It is not quite as effective as a.m., but becomes close (particularly with the addition of a little clipping). We have used a converted Motorola transmitter as our basic exciter on 432 mc for some years. We follow this unit with a -4CX250 amplifier, although we know many stations who run the f.m. rigs barefoot with satisfactory results.

The f.m. receiver strips offer possibilities for 432 mc reception which have not been adequately investigated as yet. Many of these units have i.f. frequencies in the 3.2 mc range. It would seem possible that a communications receiver could be tapped into the unit at the i.f. amplifier output and the f.m. receiver could be used in the same way as a conventional crystal controlled converter. Since practically all narrow band 432 mc operation is confined to the 100 kc region from 432.00 to 432.100 mc, and the f.m. receivers were originally used to copy signals 25 kc wide, it should be possible to stagger tune the i.f. amplifiers to pass this whole range.

As far as conventional converters are concerned, I hope it is not necessary to point out that transistors are the only way to go! The transistor preamp described in the September VHF TODAY Column is as good as any design. However, good 432 mc converter circuits are rather scarce. Of the few that are around, most of these designs are several years old and do not reflect the rapid changes

[Continued on page 102]

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SURPLUS sidelights

BY GORDON ELIOT WHITE*

THE Western Union Telegraph Company is an old-line outfit which is moving into state-of-the-art telecommunications, and spreading quantities of commercial surplus electronic gear in the process. We discussed the W-U Telefax units last month, and want to mention here other equipment now showing up.

Until quite recently, W-U lived in the past, relying on such standby equipment as the Morkrum 2B tape printer, built in 1924, for producing gummed message tape to be stuck on those yellow message blanks and delivered by a messenger boy on a bicycle. W-U apparently never threw anything away, and its stock of 40-year-old machinery filled warehouses in Allentown, Philadelphia, Chantanooga, Chicago, and points west. All this has now changed, and so much old gear has flooded onto the market that Teletype Model 14 machines (which most W-U gear was) can be picked up for \$5 or so.

*5716 N. King's Hwy., Alexandria, Va. 22303.

More recently Western Union has built up its own version of the European TELEX network, with about 28,000 machines now installed on a switched network much like a telephone dial system.

Last January, W-U negotiated a deal with American Telephone and Telegraph Company to buy Bell's switched-network, the 40,000-unit TWX system, which will be integrated with TELEX. These two systems use the late #32, #33 and #35 Teletype machines. The tone carrier equipment used between central offices is also becoming modernized, and some of the prototype sets have showed up in surplus already.

W-U is theoretically supposed to smash its obsolete equipment when it is scrapped, but most of it goes out in fairly good shape, although Teletype equipment scrapped by W-U is usually nominally inoperative. I have seen three pieces of Western Union gear recently, which might be of interest to the RTTY crowd, or to the growing number of amateurs who are setting up their own terminals to work with university computers.

Figure 1 shows four transistorized units used with data circuits. The 11622 data network provides 3 or 4-way half-duplex hubbing (12-V, 10 ma polar legs) at speeds up to 2400 Baud. The 11623 data regenerative repeater re-times and regenerates 12-V, 10 ma polar signals at any speed up to 300 Baud, using a crystal-controlled clock. (The crystal

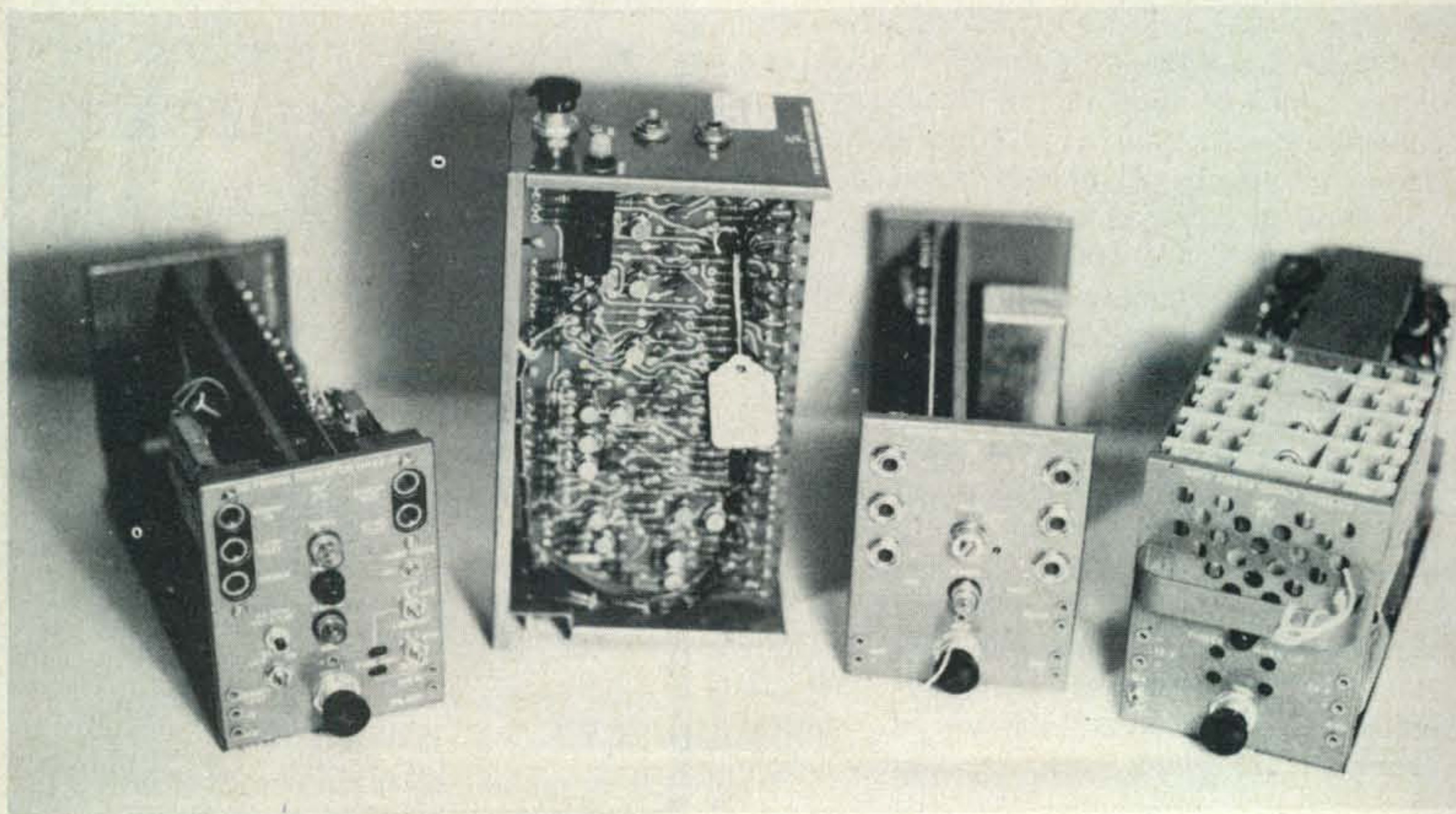


Fig. 1—Four transistorized units used with data circuits.

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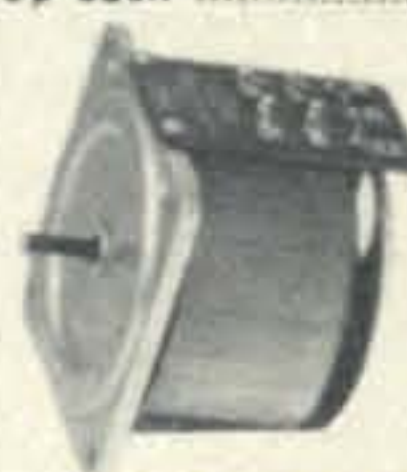
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914, crystal sockets, resistors, capaci-
tor, & PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD,
with instructions for assembly.

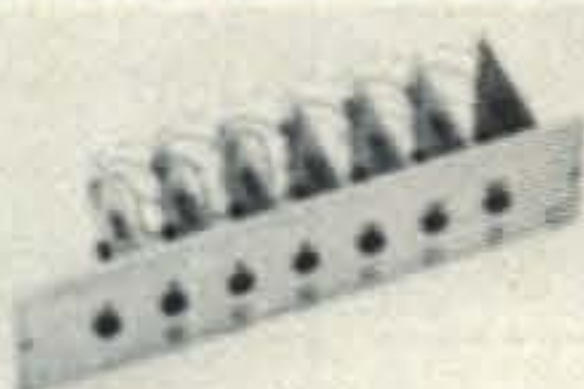
\$2.00 per Kit.

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mechanical trigger or Schmit (electrical)

trigger. Photo shows sample mounting of

7 stages. Additional information upon

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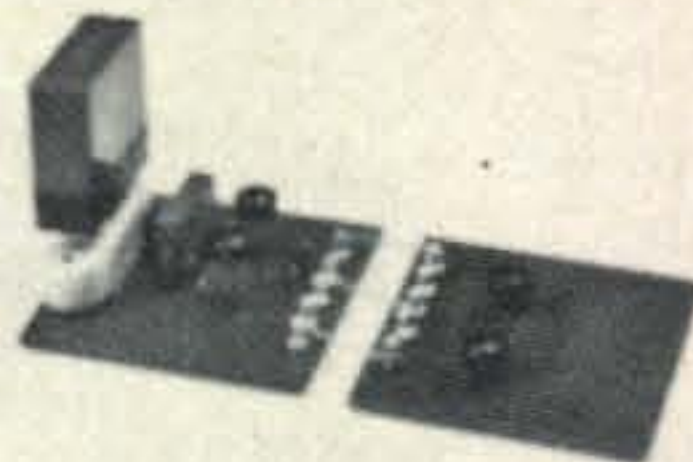
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TWO
LOCATIONS



Fig. 2—The Stelma IBCTU data carrier subset.

frequency in kilocycles is 256 times the Baud rate). The 11624 data loop transceiver (not shown) converts 24-V, 1-ma signals into 12-V, 10-ma signals to interface with other data equipment, speeds to 180 Baud.

Another interesting data unit is the Stelma IBCTU/RU data set, useful for connecting a teleprinter to a tone-signalling line. (fig.2)

This is in sharp contrast to the tube-type facsimile gear we described last time, and which is being rapidly replaced by TELEX/TWX machines. The Telfax units are now available from Atlantic Surplus, 300 7th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., in addition to the sources listed in April's column. FAX paper for the Telfax may be obtained from Gateway Electronics, St. Louis.

Another source for FAX, RTTY, and f.m. gear is Van, W2DLT, 302 Passaic Avenue, Stirling, N.J. 07980.

Switching topics, I want to correct an error

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in my discussion of the AN/ARC-21/-65 transceivers in the February column. I said the set offered 44,000 crystal-controlled h.f. channels in 500 kc steps; actually spacing is in 500 c.p.s. steps, and the variable b.f.c. allows virtually continuous coverage for s.s.b. and RTTY signals.

Also, Bill Pearre, K5MMP, has sent me a table of the voltages and current requirements for the AN/ARC-21, which I reproduce below:

Receiver plate supply—+140 volts d.c. at 240 ma

Receiver bias supply—neg. 20 volts d.c. at 2 ma

Receiver tube filaments—ac/dc 27.5 volts at 4 amps

Receiver tube filaments—d.c. 27.5 volts at .45 amps

Transmitter medium plate supply—+40 volts d.c. at 190 ma

Transmitter high plate supply—+100 volts d.c. at 300 ma

Filament supply for 4-65 PA tubes—27.5 volts at 3.5 amps

(the above is for c.w./FSK. On voice transmission the high voltage plate requirement is 100 volts d.c. at 450 ma)

These figures ought to make it relatively easy to build up a power supply to run the transceiver directly from 117 volts 60 c.p.s. a.c., eliminating the necessity for supplying 400 c.p.s. power.

Manuals on the AN/ARC-21/-65 sets are available from Columbia Electronics, in Los Angeles, at \$10. At this writing, RITCO electronics, box 156, Annandale, Va. has the AN/ARC-21 and the AN/ARC-65 set. C&H Sales, Pasadena, California, also stocks them, and they are reported available from other surplus outlets.

CQ Reviews: Galaxy [from page 57]

removes the a.g.c. line from V_3 and switches the a.l.c. line to it instead. A jack is provided for external-a.l.c. input also.

Oscilloscope observations showed up what at first appeared to be flattopping when the a.l.c. was working, but closer scrutiny revealed such effects were due to compression of the modulation peaks and were not attributable to p.a. overload; except in cases where the a.l.c. was worked excessively, an abuse often noted with on-the-air signals.

V.O.X.

Push-to-talk operation is inherently pro-

vided with the GT-550, but a v.o.x. accessory also is available. It is a solid-state job assembled on a small printed-circuit board that can be inserted vertically in a special socket in a way that allows access to its screwdriver-adjust controls through openings in the side of the transceiver case.

C.W.

For tuneup and c.w., the function switch opens a diode switch that then inserts a capacitor into the circuit for the 8998.75 kc crystal in the carrier generator. This moves the crystal frequency 700 c.p.s. higher and into the filter passband, so that a carrier may go through the filter. This also provides a frequency offset during c.w. transmissions. The transmitter frequency is 700 c.p.s. *higher* than that of the receiver on the 3.5 mc band. With the other bands it is 700 c.p.s. *lower* than the receiver's. The carrier is obtained by unbalancing the modulator with a bias applied to one of its grids.

Blocked-grid keying is employed at the transmitter mixer. The key also activates a transistor sidetone oscillator for c.w. monitoring through the speaker output.

The key jack is located on the rear of the set. A headphone jack is furnished only on the matching-speaker panel.

When the v.o.x. unit is installed, v.o.x. type break-in for c.w. may be had; otherwise, the transceiver must be manually transferred between receive and transmit. The v.o.x. functions quite normally with either c.w. or s.s.b.; however, when the v.o.x. releases at pauses, there is quite a plop heard in the speaker. This can be quite annoying when fast release times are used, particularly with c.w. The effect also is evidenced with p.t.t. s.s.b. operation.

Operating Power

Operating power for the GT-550 is obtained from an external 115/230 v.a.c. supply, the Model AC-400 that furnishes 850 v.d.c., 350 v.d.c., -100 v.d.c., 16 v.d.c. and 2.6 v.a.c. A 12 v.d.c. mobile supply, the Model G-1000 also is available.

The 16 v.d.c. potential is reduced to 12 volts by a transistorized voltage regulator built into the GT-550.

Tuneup and R.F. Power

During tuneup the modulator is only slightly unbalanced and the p.a. screen voltage is lowered. This holds down the p.a.

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plate current to a low-power-input level and minimizes the possibility of tube damage due to inadvertent off-resonant conditions that may occur during tuneup. With the transmitter tuned up for the recommended p.a. cathode current, the input power is about 250 watts. The r.f. output in this state measured 100-125 watts, depending on the band.

C.w. operation can be conducted in the tuneup position for low-power work and the power can be reduced to an even lower value by a panel control that lessens the modulator unbalance and thus lowers the drive. With this position, transmit-receive transfer must be manually made by shifting the function switch.

For normal, or high-power c.w. work, a fixed bias highly unbalances the modulator and allows an input of about 360 watts with a measured r.f. output of 200-225 watts. In this case, in the absence of the v.o.x., manual control may be handily conducted by the mic p.t.t. switch or a foot switch for which there is a rear-apron phono jack.

With s.s.b. operation, the p.e.p. input

under dynamic conditions runs up to about 550 watts with a measured p.e.p. output of 300-340 watts.

Dial and Tuning

The dial is calibrated in 5 kc steps spaced a good 1/8" apart with calibration numerals at the 25 kc intervals from 0-500. The frequency is read out by adding the dial readings to the lowest frequency marked at the band-switch position. A mechanical arrangement permits the hairline fiducial to be moved to the left or right for calibration.

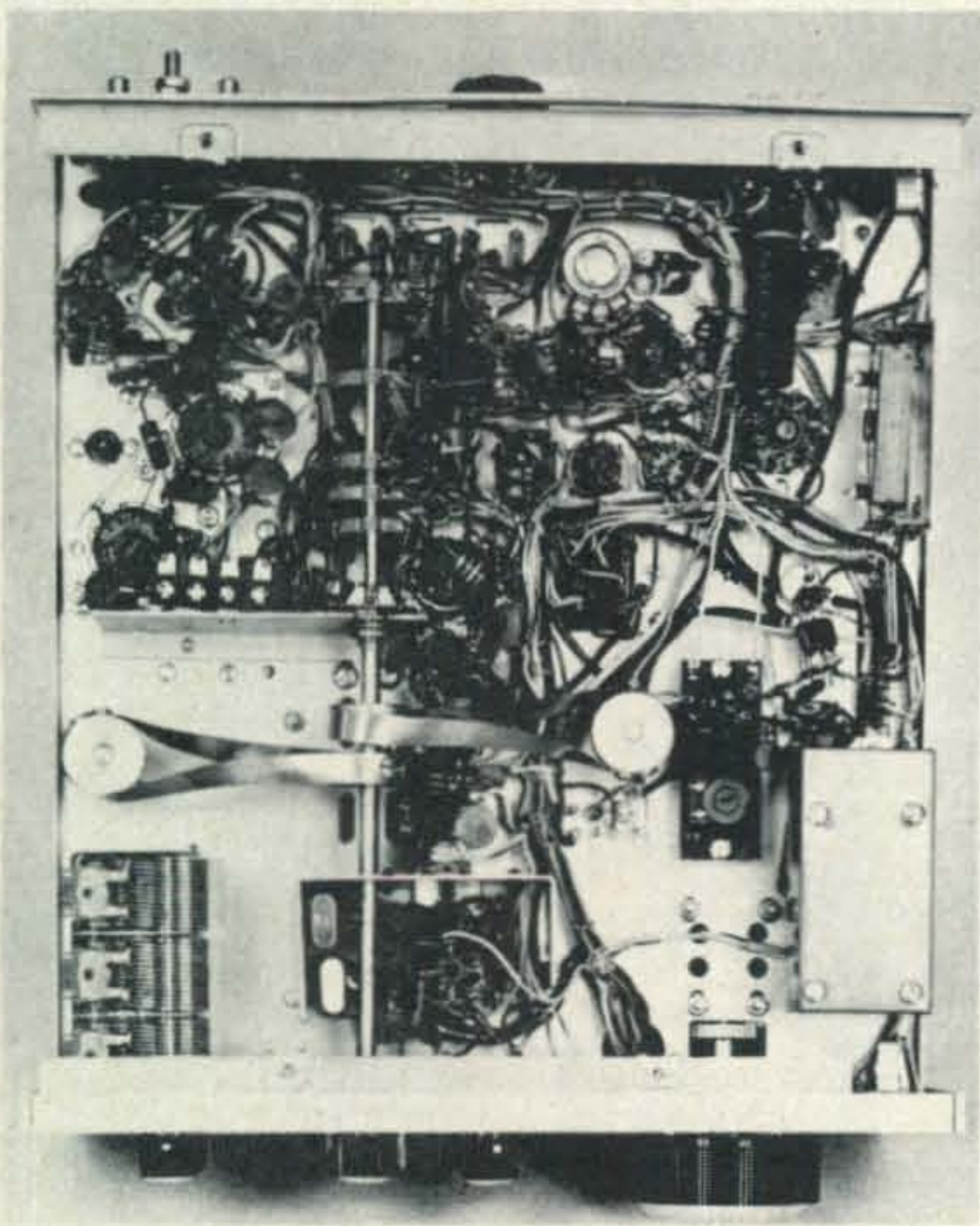
An outstanding operating feature on the GT-550 is the new high-ratio tuning drive, one revolution of which covers only 15-20 kc. Furthermore, it is provided with a large knob that has a round recess in its face which permits fingertip operation. This facilitates fast rotation for large band excursions. Unlike a crank-type knob, there is no protruding handle to get in one's way or to be accidentally bumped, detuning the v.f.o. The whole setup has a solid feel to it and functions easily, making it a pleasure to handle.

Performance

Most of the performance data has been interspersed with the technical details and therefore are not listed separately as is our custom.

In conclusion, however, we might add that the overall response on receive, which is also reflected on transmit, is exceptionally pleasant, particularly when the matching speaker is used. There is not the usual s.s.b. harshness to grate on one's nerves. This is mainly due to the steep-skirted filter which permits the carrier frequency to be placed closer than usual to the filter passband for a given unwanted-sideband suppression, resulting in an overall response of 400-2700 c.p.s. (at 6 db). The mid-passband is flat with no sharp peaks as we've experienced with some filters.

The size of the Galaxy Model GT-550 Transceiver is only 6" x 11½" x 12¾" (H.W.D.) and the weight is 14½ lbs. It is priced at \$449. The Model AC-400 a.c. power supply (unhoused type) is \$89.95 and the Model SC-550 matching speaker is \$19.95. The power supply may be installed in speaker case. A mobile power supply, an external v.f.o. and a wattmeter/antenna selector also are available. These are products of Galaxy Electronics, 10 South 34th Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 51501. —W2AEF



Bottom view of the GT-550. The v.f.o. section is built on a printed-circuit board installed in the metal box at the lower right. The straps extending from each side of the band-switch shaft conjunctively operate vertically-mounted switches on the chassis for the p.a. tank and the pre-mixer. The p.a. loading capacitor is at lower left.

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4-5.3MC BC-457 New	\$9.95
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5.3-7MC BC-458 Poor Less Tubes & Xtal For Parts	\$1.95
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Verticals [from page 62]

measure by walking or driving to measuring points. Also, consultants are interested in ground wave coverage, usually. In some cases it is necessary to know the skywave pattern at a particular horizontal azimuth angle. The FCC insists on knowing the predicted vertical patterns, taken every 10° vertically, for all horizontal azimuth angles. If one wishes to know the gain of an array at a particular vertical angle, he can compute it by putting the vertical angle into the pattern equation, computing the pattern at that vertical angle, finding its r.m.s., and computing the gain, as I did for the horizontal plots in Parts VIII and IX. I did not do it for the vertical angles because I felt it would add too much complication to the articles for the average reader to follow. However, it can be done by anyone so deeply interested. (This item came from a college professor who had worked out a computer program for deriving the whole three-dimensional pattern of an array, and he felt that to know the gain of the array one should base it on the r.m.s. of the three-dimensional pattern. It is very commendable that he has worked this out. I wish I had such facilities at my disposal. However, I reiterate that gain is meaningful to the communication system user only when referred to his specific direction of interest. The gain at other directions is nice to know because he can then tell whether his antenna is wasting power in spurious lobes, but it is not essential to the basic question of gain in the desired direction. And in my case I chose the horizontal plane for ease in measurement.)

14. Q. *In your directional computations you show only the horizontal patterns. What about the vertical angles? These antennas can't be as perfect as you have shown them. Isn't there power lost in high angle skywave lobes?*

A. Yes, there is power in skywave lobes, but in the case of the simple two and three tower patterns shown, the skywave lobes are small, relatively. In the case of in-line arrays, one can generalize and say that in each null of the horizontal (groundwave) pattern there will be a small skywave lobe. Its angle above the horizontal will depend on several parameters of the array, the most important of which is the factor $f(\theta)$ for the tower heights involved. In the case of arrays of other configurations and more elements, such as parallelograms or "dog-legs," the skywave lobes

can be found only by computation. A computer does indeed come in handy for this. I know of one consultant who designed a multi-element array of irregular configuration for a client some years ago, who did not compute the whole pattern at 10° vertical angle increments (before it was required). When the array was built, he could not make his horizontal r.m.s. come up to the value required by the FCC. In other words, he was losing too much power in skywave lobes and in circulating power within the array. It was a "losser." The array had to be torn down and redesigned. Naturally the client became quite irate, instituted a law suit, etc. This was quite embarrassing as well as costly to all concerned. So, the answer is, "Yes, there are skywave lobes, but in the simple patterns they are minimal."

15. Q. *My radio room is on the third floor of our house. I would like to use a vertical on the roof, but how do I make a ground connection from this height?*

A. Obviously you cannot make a good r.f. ground connection to earth from this height, because your ground lead will be a part of the radiating system and will place your entire installation at some r.f. potential above ground, besides introducing possible losses from coupling to house wiring, plumbing, etc. I suggest you install a ground plane antenna on your roof, feeding it with coaxial line, in the same manner as I suggested to the writer of question 6.

Conclusion

This concludes the present series on vertical antennas. I want to thank those who have written, and to those who have expressed your interest over the air. Your number has been considerable, and it is very gratifying to an author to know that his works are read and appreciated. It is also pleasing to the publisher, who wants you to know that back issues containing these articles which began in June 1968 are available. Please do not write to me for reprints. I cannot furnish them. Write to CQ. The handbook containing all of the articles will be published as soon as possible. I have enjoyed writing for you and thank you for your interest.

Erratum

In Part IV, fig. 32, the labels "reactance" and "resistance" on the curves were inadvertently interchanged. Please correct them.

many have tried

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See page 110 for New Reader Service

May, 1969 • CQ • 97

Voice of Apollo 8

Editor, CQ:

I read with considerable interest the article in the March issue, "The Voice of Apollo-8." Many of your readers will be interested to know that the Command Module Communication and Data System and the Unified "S-Band" ground station net-work were provided by Collins Radio Company and a team of their sub-contractors.

Perhaps those of us who use Collins equipment will feel a little closer to our nation's space program.

Earle L. Grandison, K6YRD
Calabasas, Calif.

Q & A [from page 85]

also may help.

R.f. feedback can be prevented from affecting the VR tube by installing a 2.5 mh r.f. chock between the tube-socket terminal and the 150-volt lead to the equipment. Also bypass the 150-volt lead-end of the choke with a .01 mf disc capacitor.

73, Bill, W2AEF

URC Power Supply [from page 52]

not economically be repaired.

Arrangements of components is not critical, and no unusual precautions need be taken other than those previously mentioned. The power supply described herein is not built within too confined a space or with marginally rated components, therefore, heating poses no problem; the unit runs very cool. Other configurations may readily be adapted to duplicate this power supply with parts of a different physical size and equally satisfying results should be possible.

Application

Although the author has not tried it, mobile operation from a hilltop appears to be quite feasible if an inverter (such as a small Torado which can be plugged into the cigarette lighter receptacle) is used to provide 115 v.a.c. Such versatility can be achieved and wider application of the hand held units enjoyed. Since no warm-up is required this combination also provides an ideal way of checking band activity from the fixed station thus precluding the necessity of warming up the high powered equipment. ■

ARC-5 R/T [from page 20]

multi-band operation is foreseen as a possibility. This would necessitate switch- L_5 , L_6 , L_{10} and another band-switching mixer for both the transmitter and receiver.

During on the air tests reports of signal strength, audio quality, carrier rejection, stability and unwanted sideband rejection have all been excellent. Performance has exceeded expectations. ■

It's XYLelementary [from page 58]

"That's easy to fix", said Little Miss Electronic Engineer brightly, "Make it louder."

Yeah. Sure. So I fiddled with the controls, tuning the tank out of resonance and bringing it back up to where it had been. "There!", I announced benevolently, hating myself for being such a liar, "we'll try it that way."

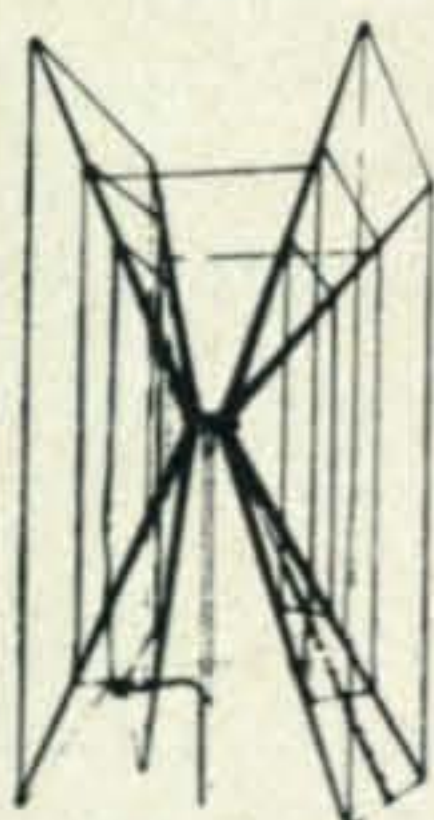
I called a W1, but he came back to a 5.

I called a W4, but he came back to an 8.

I called a VE3 but he didn't come back to anybody. Finally I tuned right smack into a thumping signal that almost blocked the receiver. I knew who it was.

"Isn't that a CQ?", my wife asked already recognizing the rhythm. (I told you she was

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smart.)

"Yeah, but it's only Otto. He lives down the street."

She clapped her hands. "Good! Then you can have a nice chat."

"Er—honey", I said, "I don't think Otto really wants to talk to me."

"Why? Are you two mad at each other?"

"No, but you see, if I answer *him*, he'll be obliged to answer *me*, since he *knows* me. And unless I have something important to say—. Well, the guy only lives three blocks away."

"So what", she shot back. "Mary Jane and I call each other up all the time, and she lives right next door."

"Forget Otto", I muttered, gritting my teeth ever so slightly, and tuning across the band. I could sense her shrug.

"Why don't *you* call CQ then? If this Otto person can do it, you can too. Or do you consider yourself above that sort of thing?"

"I've been calling CQ all evening, and nobody comes back to me", I growled.

She pondered this for a few moments, and then with the air of one who has found the answer to every lost CQ in hamming history, she asked: "Have you tried saying please?"

"PLEASE???"

"If you're nice to them, they might feel more inclined to talk to you, that's all. You can catch more flies with honey, you know."

I began to count to ten...in c.w., turning every mental 'dit' and 'dah' into a dart which I threw with unerring accuracy—. Then I heard the KH6. "Good gravy", I exclaimed, a Hawaiian!" (Except I really didn't say 'good gravy'.)

She pulled her chair up closer. "Really?"

"It won't do any good, but I'm gonna give him a blast!" I listened. The KH6 was coming in S-7 and in the clear. There was a W2 above him, and somebody pounding brass a mile-a-minute below him, but he was solid copy all the way. I zero-beat the v.f.o. The Hawaiian signed, and I called him: a nice, steady call at his own speed. I sent AR K and listened. After all, it *could* happen.

"R...R...", I heard and tightened the grip on my pencil. "W...9..."

"WHOOOP-dee WHOOOP-dee, WHOOOP-WHOOOP-dee-WHOOOP!" Some clod with a chirp that sounded like all the canaries in Christendom landed smack on top of my Islander.

"Oooh, the # \$ & ! ! * !", I swore, throwing

in every filter I had. "The lousy x * ; (!) % !"

"W...9..." went the Hawaiian.

"WHOOOP-dee WHOOOP-dee...", went the lid.

"There's a strong CQ, and it's different, too", said my wife. "Why not answer *him*?"

"Aww, shuddup!", I yelled.

I heard her chair scrape back, and her heels tap-tap-tap angrily up the basement steps. Thus ended the introduction of the XYL to amateur radio.

Later, when I was doing penance at the kitchen sink she said to me, "You know, Roger, you ought to consider giving up Amateur Radio. Any hobby that will cause a man to shout at his wife and use abusive language can't be worth much."

I snorted. "Ha! And what about you? I've seen you go to pieces when a dress you were working on went to pieces."

Her answer to that came from under arched eyebrows. "That's quite a different matter. I have a perfect right to do so if I choose."

"Why?"

"Because", she said prettily, "I'm a girl."

And with this I cannot argue. So I ham, and she sews; and when she sews, her machine makes some pretty outrageous QRN all over the bands. I'm going to let it remain like that, because if I put any sort of a filter on that machine, I'll be blamed for the next twelve crooked zippers, and frankly, I prefer QRN.

2M N.B.F.M. with ARC-5 [from page 48]

8 mc (equivalent to 144 mc) will read 8.1 mc on the ARC-5 dial. This error can be most simply corrected by scotch-taping a recalibrated paper dial on top of the original dial markings.

Realigning the PA Ganged Tuning

The added capacitance introduced across the oscillator tuning circuit of the ARC-5 will disturb the alignment of the p.a. tuned circuit which is ganged tuned to the oscillator circuit. This slightly out-of-resonance condition may be corrected by resetting the adjustable padder capacitor which is in parallel with the ganged p.a. tuning capacitor. Just make a screwdriver adjustment of this padder capacitor for maximum r.f. voltage output as measured by a VTVM.

Silicon Diodes

The first diode I tried was the U-54 (Texas

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Ground Equipment: RT-66, 67, 68, 70, 77, PP-112/GR, PRC-8A, 9A, 10A, PRC-25, PRC-41, TRC-24, VRC-24, GRC-9, GRC-19, GRC-27, GRC-46, T-217A, R-278B/GR, MD-129A, UPX-1, UPX-5, UPX-7, UPX-12, TMQ-5, TED, TDE, SPA, URA, SRA, SRT.

Receivers: R-220/URR, R-388/URR, R-389/URR, R-390A/URR, R-391, R-392/URR, R-836/ARN, R-1051, R-1125, R-1297/AR, R-1388/ARN, R-1391/ARN, R-1433/U, COLLINS 51J-3, 51J-4, 51S-1, URR-13, URR-27, URR-29, URR-35, APR-5A, 13, 14, 17, RDO, RAL, SP-600JX, ARR-41.

Test Equipment: SG-1A/ARN, SG-2/ARN, SG-3/ARN, SG-12A/U, SG-13/ARN, SG-24/TRM-3, SG-66A/ARM-5, SG-92/U, ARM-5, ARM-8, ARM-11, ARM-22, ARM-25, ARM-31, ARM-45, ARM-47, ARM-63, ARM-66, ARM-68, ARM-69, ARM-92, UPM-98, UPM-99, URM-25, URM-26, URM-32, URM-43, URM-47, URM-

48, URM-52, URM-76, URM-78, URM-79, URM-80, URM-81, URM-103, URM-105, URM-120, URM-127, BC-376, ARC H-14, H-16, H-23. Hewlett Packard 606A, 608D, 612A, 616B, 618A, 620A, 626A, etc. Boonton "Q" and RX Meters. HLI-103 Tacan Tester. 479S-3, 479T-2. TS-505D/U, TRM-1, TRM-3, TS-183/U, TS-330/U, TS-510A/U, TS-683/U, TS-710, TS-723/U, etc. MD-1, MD-2, MD-83A/ARN. Also other surplus equipment with PRM, PSM, UPM, USM, URM, GPM, SG, APA, ASA, APR, ASG, ASM, ASN, GRR, PRC, GRC, URC, VRC PREFIXES.

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Crystals) unit and it gave immediate satisfaction. Other U-54's were substituted with equal results. To satisfy my curiosity I then tried a number of other types and sizes of silicon diodes. Some, like the M500, also worked fine but most of them did not give enough deviation or produced distortion. The smaller sized units, in general, will work if a stage of audio amplification is used. The U-54 and M500 diodes perform perfectly without the need of speech amplification. I use an Astatic D-104 microphone and over-the-air reports have invariably favored the n.b.f.m. signal over the a.m. signal for clarity and audio punch.

Receiving NBFM

NBFM signals do not require a special detector circuit, such as needed for single sideband or regular f.m. signals. An ordinary a.m. receiver will produce excellent quality of reception without finicky tuning adjustments. It is interesting to note that tuning a n.b.f.m. signal for a maximum S-meter reading will produce the weakest audio signal. The strongest audio signal is received when the receiver tuning dial is turned slightly to one side of the carrier peak. In actual practice, this slight detuning will result in an S-meter drop of 5 to 10 db from the peak reading. An explanation for this phenomenon is graphically portrayed in fig. 2.

The response curve for a typical a.m. detector is shown in fig. 2. When a n.b.f.m. signal (which deviates a few kilocycles) is set at "A", which is equivalent to tuning "on the nose" of the response curve, the deviations in frequency of the applied signal produce a negligible amount of change in the detector current. A weak audio output signal, at best, may be produced from these small current variations.

When the n.b.f.m. signal is slightly detuned so that it is set not at the peak but on the *slope* of the curve, as at point "B", the deviations in the signal frequency produce relatively large variations in the detector output current. These large current variations result in a much louder audio signal in the receiver output. It is obvious from the figure why this type of f.m. detection is referred to as "slope detection." ■

Model 19 Sets [from page 28]

ferrite cored tank coil would probably saturate if the 807 was run at its ICAS ratings. With this conversion, the power input on c.w.

is about 25 watts—plenty for short haul QSO's.

Complete circuit information for this and other British equipment can be obtained from Instructional Handbook Supplies, Talbot house 28, Talbot Gardens, Leeds 8, England. A circuit of the Mark II version is in the Surplus Schematics Handbook (Cowan Publishing Corp. 1962). ■

VHF [from page 89]

that are taking place in solid state technology. In any event, because of the narrow range actually used for (narrow band) communication on 432 mc (100 kc) as good a receiver as possible should be used after the converter. For weak signal work, a 1 or 2 kc readout can be quite helpful. And of course, any sort of tunable converters are out.

As for 432 mc antennas, I think we covered that subject adequately last month. Be sure and note the feedback on the printing errors in the schematic diagrams in the January column. Exasperating isn't it! We do not see the schematics any earlier than you do. B.C.N.U. on 432 mc.

73, Allen Katz, K2UYH

URC-11 on 220 mc [from page 41]

plastic locking caps of the coil forms. They are threaded and easily removed by rotating them counterclockwise.

It was found that the assistance of a tensor lamp and magnifying glass of the type worn on the head by jewelers was of immeasurable help when working on the unit. Further, a small soldering iron is a prerequisite when undertaking the modification because of the small physical size of the components and the limited space available. A 37½ watt Ungar soldering iron proved satisfactory.

Conversion to 220 mc

Once it has been established that the URC-11 is working, remove the back cover by loosening the six captive screws. Next remove the chassis from the base by loosening the three captive mounting screws. These screws are easily identified by the heads which are encircled in red on the chassis. Next remove the neoprene waterproof cover over the microphone/earphone grill. This will improve the modulation. To do this it is first necessary to loosen the two screws which secure the microphone/earphone button in position.

[Continued on next page]

Transmitter Modification

A transmitter crystal between 55.000 and 56.250 mc must be used for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ meter service. A series resonant, fifth overtone type CR-56U crystal installed in an HC-18/U holder equipped with wire leads is recommended. This is the same type as that originally supplied with the unit. To replace the crystal in the unit, it is necessary to remove the oscillator tube (type 6050, V_1) and the 1st r.f. amplifier doubler (type 6397, V_2). In order to remove the tubes first loosen the screws that secure the retaining wire which passes through the mounting trough of the rubber grommets. These in turn cap the top of the subminiature tubes and affix them in position. Both tubes V_1 and V_2 may now be removed thus permitting access to the crystal which may also be removed. Trim the wire leads of the new crystal to the same length as those of the crystal being replaced and install it in the appropriate socket. Be sure it is properly seated. Then replace tubes V_1 and V_2 in their former sockets.

The first step in modifying the tuned circuits is to increase the C of the crystal oscillator plate circuit (tube 6050, V_1) by soldering a 3.3 mmf capacitor across L_1 . This is easily accomplished by soldering the capacitor between pin 1 of V_1 and the feedthrough capacitor mounted on the subchassis extending toward the coils and located between the two r.f. amplifier doubler tubes (type 6397 V_2 and V_3). The plate coil of V_1 is also terminated at this point where the B+ voltage is fed to the first two r.f. stages. This change will now permit the oscillator plate circuit to be tuned to resonance with the new lower frequency crystal operating around 55 mc.

The next step is to lower the tuning frequency of the 1st r.f. amplifier doubler (tube type 6397, V_2) by soldering a 2.2 mmf capacitor across L_2 . This is best done by soldering the capacitor between pin 3 of V_2 and the feedthrough capacitor to which the other end of the coil L_2 is attached.

In order to modify the r.f. output amplifier doubler stage (tube type 6397, V_3) to resonate in the 220 mc band, a 1.5 mmf capacitor must be installed across the final tank coil, L_3 . To do this, solder the capacitor across the plate coil L_3 between pin 3 of V_3 and the feedthrough capacitor located on the subchassis upon which the tubes are mounted between V_3 and V_5 . This completes the trans-

mitter modification. These changes are shown in fig. 2.

Receiver Modification

The only modification required to be made to the receiver is merely to increase the capacitance of the tuned circuit of the super-regenerative detector (tube type 6050, V_4). This is best accomplished by soldering a 1.5 mmf capacitor between pin 1 of V_4 and the other end of the inductor at the base of the coil form. This change is also shown in fig. 2.

Testing the Unit

Connect the power cable to the voltage source, either batteries or a power supply. Filament voltage should be 1.3 v.d.c. and plate voltage 125 v.d.c. Release the locking slide for the operating controls on the side of the unit by pulling the slide down to the "unlock" position. Press the TRANSMIT button and listen for the carrier in a nearby receiver. If no signal is heard on the proper frequency slowly unscrew the slug of coil L_1 until the oscillator starts operation. Rotate 1/2 turn counterclockwise beyond the point where oscillation is first determined. Peak coils L_2 and L_3 in that order for maximum received signal with the telescopic antenna fully extended. A field strength meter provides an accurate and realistic indicator for revealing when all stages have been tuned for maximum output.

To align the receiver, press the RECEIVE button and adjust the slug of L_4 until local 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ meter signals are heard. The slug should be about halfway inside the form. Placing the cover on the URC-11 may detune the circuits slightly so final slug adjustments should be made with the cover off and then readjusted as necessary so that optimum signal performance is achieved when the cover is placed in position and secured.

This procedure is considered preferable to drilling holes through the cover opposite the coil slugs and adjusting the tuned circuits to resonance externally. The holes in the cover provide an access for dirt which will reduce reliability, a prerequisite for portable operation.

Results on 220 mc have been good. The best DX has been 35 miles when operating portable from a high location.

The author wishes to extend appreciation and thanks to Harry J. Blutstein, W3AY, for the photography. ■

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RTTY gear for sale. List issued monthly, 88 or 44 Mhy toroids, uncased, five for \$2.00. postpaid. Elliot Buchanan and Associates, Inc., 1067 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94610.

Florida home built with hamming in mind/must sell account health. Three bedroom on beautiful lake. Bargain-interested write A. T. Tidwell, W4ASM, Route A2, Dunnellon, Florida 32620.

HAMFEST sponsored by Lancaster & Fairfield County ARC at Derby Downs, one mile south of Lanchester, Ohio on B1\$ road, Route 793, June 8th. Gigantic Swap Shop. \$1.00 registration with gifts every half hour. Lots of surprises. Good food at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE: Drake 2B-2BQ '/Q' multiplier-2AC Xtal Calibrator-Perfect condition. \$180.00. Joseph Patocka, W2KIJ, Rd 3, Horseheads, N.Y. 14845.

DRAKE L-4 Linear \$500. R4-A receiver \$295. Both \$775. Like new with original cartons and manual. Dr. Morris, Box 309, Ripley, W. Va. 25271.

SELL: Drake 2C—\$170. National NCX-3—\$170. NCXA—\$45. all excellent condition, best offer accepted. D. Ostroy, WB2TUL, 2 Tropical Drive, Middletown, New Jersey. 07748.

WANTED: PL172—Have new 4CX 1000A, never used \$60.00. 4-1000A never used \$50.00. John Bricker, W8IJZ, 3893 Glenwood Rd., Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44121.

SELL: Drake TV-1000 LP filter \$11; Turner 454C microphone, \$13. Cartons & manuals. WB22QE 31 Eaton Rd., Syosset, N.Y. 11791. (516-931-2966).

SELL Communicator II-B 6 Mtr. 12v \$85. 4D32 tubes Ind. Surplus Test o.k. \$10. WE 275/B or Clare HG 1017 Relay (50) \$1. ea. Sola CV xfmr mod. #20-20 210 (1000VA) make offer. E. F. Lankford, W4HHY, 511 Purnell Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

WANTED—QST's—Last four issues needed to complete 1916—FEB, MAY, JUNE, JULY. Any reasonable price paid. K2EEK, CQ Magazine, 14 Vanderventer Ave., Port Washington, L.I., New York 11050.

TEKRONIX #511 'scope, very good shape, converted to late-model power transformer, \$150.00. G.E. White 5716 N. King's Highway, Alexandria, Va. 22303.

FOR SALE: Heath Tower, slight modification to transmitter section. \$35. Bay area only. WA6PXG, 44 Laurel Ave., Millbrae, Calif. 94030.

WANTED: 500 or 800 cycle filter for 75A-4 and Heath kit capacitor decade box. R.D. Rossi, 4111-55th St N.W., Rochester, Minn. 55901.

WANTED: SSB xcvr. All band with dc supply. Swa 500, Drake TR4 or equiv. Jerry Molaver, 34 Collins St Waterbury, Conn. 06704.

SELL: CQ's from 47 and QST's from 46, 25¢ each plus postage. Send your list for quotation. E. Rasmussen 164 Lowell St., Redwood City, California 94062.

FOR SALE: Tri-Ex T588 88' tower, \$150. Abt 90' 5 ohm alum coax, \$30. Delivery within 100 miles. Paul Etchberry, 1220 S. Marsh Ave., Reno, Nev. 89502.

FOR SALE: Central Electronics 458 all band VFO with manual, mint condition. \$25.00. Hal Smith, W2GK 26 Linden St., Bayonne, N.J. 07002.

WANTED: Heath QM-I Q meter, IT-II or IT-28 capacitance checker. Working or repairable. David R. Coahran, 70 Olson St., Pullman, Wash. 99163.

HW—12A Mobile supply, Calibrator, Cables, all mounting hardware, manual and microphone. Less than year old. EXC—\$150.00. C. Getter, W1MIJ, 58 Feld Road, Natic, Ma. 0k760.

Gud Luck, WN2HMU, and keep those "dirty" diodes clean!

FOR SALE: NC-300 RCVR with speaker & Calibrator \$150., local only, National 6 meter Conv, like new \$25, Philip D. Greenway, W4LRR, 234 Elden Drive N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30305.

GALAXY V MK II—like new—and AC Power Supply \$359.00, post paid. John Schroeder, W6UFJ, 562 Quinn St., Bell Gardens, Calif. 90201.

SWAP: DAVCO-DR-30WAC/CD PS SPKR, Factory updated and overhauled for SBE-33 w DCPS or SBE-3 or transceiver. Rankin, W4ZUS, NAVEODFAC, Indian Head, Md. 20640.

FOR SALE: VIKING IIVFO—\$85, modified BC-348Q \$60 or swap any unit for HW-12. W3BJZ, Dave Knepper, Sidman, Pa. 15955.

CQ & QST back issues for sale. Reasonable. SA\$ brings list. W8RBW, G. A. Thiele, 3267 Redding Rd Columbus, Ohio. 43221.

DRAKE R-4A, like new condition. \$250. Ameco CMA Allband converter, 1.7, 54MC and/08-174 mc, like new \$30. Ameco PCL-P, Preamp 1.8-54 mc \$15. Sid Levinson, 3406 Church Ave., Bklyn., N.Y. 11203. Phone 856-9862.

GONSET G50 six meter transceiver, less than 10 logged hours, like new, \$175.00; Gonset 6 meter converter, like new, \$12.00. F.O.B. Gary Wolverton, 1042 Keegan Lane, Twin Falls, Idaho. 83301.

AUCTION—June 8th Manchester Radio Club at Tower Hill Canada N.H. — Map and information S.A.S.E. W1HPM, Post Office Box 661, Manchester, N.H. 03105.

FOR SALE: Heath DX-60 transmitter w/relay \$60; Heath H-G 10 VFO \$23; Hammarlund HQ-110 rcvr with speaker \$125; KW using Two 813's with power supply \$130; Johnson KW low pass filter \$6; hand-book keyer using two 12 AU 7's \$11; all equipment in excellent condition! WA2YYJ, 700 West 178 St., New York, N.Y. 10033.

WRL's used gear has trial-terms-guarantee! KWM1—\$299.95; SR34AC—\$149.95; HE45B—\$79.95; Swan 240—\$179.95; Galaxy V—\$229.95; B & W 5100B—\$109.95; HX50—\$249.95; AMECO R5—\$59.95; SX146—\$189.95; HR20—\$79.95; NC303—\$199.95; SB301—\$269.95. Hundreds more. Free "Blue-Book" list. WRL, Box 919, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 51501.

NORTHERN California Hams: Best deals—new and reconditioned equipment. Write or stop for free estimate. The Wireless Shop, 1305 Tennessee, Vallejo, Calif. 94590.

FOR SALE: Drake 2B with 2BQ Q multiplier, Heath DX 60 and HG 10. Need money for school, make me an offer. WA8LRU, 1501 40th Avenue, Menominee, Michigan 49858.

3 Plastic Holders will frame and protect 60 cards, \$1.00—or 10 holders \$3.00. Prepaid and guaranteed. Patent 3309805. Tepabco, Box 198Q, Gallatin, Tennessee 37066.

TEST EQUIPMENT WANTED: Any equipment made by Hawlett-Packard, Tektronix, General Radio, Stoddart, Measurements, Boonton. Also, military types with URM—(), USM—(), TS—(), SG—() and similar nomenclatures. Waveguide and coaxial components also needed. Please send accurate description of what you have to sell and its condition to Tucker Electronics Company, Box 1050, Garland, Tex. 75040.

AMATEUR RADIO CERTIFICATE: Display impressive 8½" x 11" personally endorsed certificate in your shack. Send \$1.00 to, Amateur Certificate, P.O. Box 244, Miami, (Kendall Br.), Fla. 33156.

ATTENTION 160 METER FANS: Change any coax fed 75/80 meter inverted vee/dipole into an efficient 160 meter antenna. Adapts within seconds, right in the hamshack PL-259 and SO-239 connectors. Perfect for residential areas. TOP BAND SYSTEMS' MODEL 86ADP 160 meter adaptor \$4.75 ppd. Martin Hartstein, 5349 Abbeyfield, Long Beach, Calif. 90815.

CANADIANS: Complete amateur equipment guaranteed, gov't licensed technician. Bob Fransen, VE6TW, Box 197, Sherwood Park, Alberta.

WANTED: J Coil for HRO or what have you. For sale 4D32, new. W4JZB, F. Brauner, 5719 Taylor St., Hollywood, Fla. 33021.

SELL Heath Marauder HX-10 with pair of spare new finals. Exclnt. cond. \$200.00. HQ-180 C with matching spkr. Exclnt cond. \$250. W9ALP, 4522 So. Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60632.

HEATH HR-10 for sale, pro-wired, and in excellent physical/electrical condition, xtal. calib. incl. for \$65. B. Malt, 10 Woodridge Rd., Wellesley, Mass. 02181.

FOR SALE: HQ170AC; 6er; Heath HA20 6M linear. Best offer takes all or part. C. B. Honess, 403 Deliesseline Rd., Cayce, S. C. 29033.

TOROIDS 44 & 88 mhy. center-tapped, never potted. 5/\$2.00 postpaid. Teletype 32KSR page printer \$300. or trade for FM. Johnson KW matchbox with SWR \$120. B&W 5100B & 51SB transmitter \$145. Stamp for list. Van W2DLT, 302X, Passaic Avenue, Stirling, N.J. 07980.

LOOK for KL7GKW at the El Dorado Hotel in Sacramento during the ARRL Pacific Division Convention on 13/14/15 June. The convention with dimension!

SELL—Synchronometer, Telephone parts, APR-4, SRT Subchasses, pr. 6155. W4NYF, 405 N W 30 Terr, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33311.

NAMEPINS: \$1.20 pp call, name, catalog for stamp, club rates, Rick Zack, WB2AEB, Pike Place, RD-4, Mahopac, N.Y. 10541.

FOR SALE: SX111, good condx, \$100. Also, Heath HW12 and HP13 D.C. supply, good condx., \$100. W. R. Downs, 3120 Dunbar Rd., Attica N.Y. 14011.

WANTED: Copy of "Radio Reminiscences: A Half Century" by Dr. Hoyt Taylor. M. Gauthier, 10425 San Jose Ave., South Gate, Calif. 90280.

FOR SALE: HT41 Linear and 2 extra rectifier tubes for \$210.00 plus shipping—Contact L. Covey K1JAR, 238 Jenness St., Lynn, Mass. 01904.

HAVE PAIR NEW, 4-250, BC221 with calibrations. Want pair 4CX250B and Swan 450 or 450X oscillator. Les Basham, 735 Coves Hwy, Cave Junction, Ore. 97523.

SSB xciter builders: Collins 250 kc mech. filter with matching USB and LSB xtals—248.350 kc and 251.700 kc. Best offer. WZEHB, 32 Bryant, Blackwood, N.J. 08012.

FOR SALE: Stepping Switches 6 pole/26 position Clare Type 26, 48 VDC, 2 for \$15—G. Smith, 915 Lovera, San Antonio, Texas. 78201.

AMATEUR-ELECTRONIC AUCTION... The "key clickers" of Stirling (N.J.) will hold their gala auction on Friday April 11, 1969 at 8 pm in the gymnasium of Central School, Central Avenue, Stirling, N.J. Over 250 attended the Stirling auction last year; Refreshments served. Come early and bring items to sell. Easy to reach by major highways, everyone welcome.

COLLINS 75A4—Serial 4789—2 filters, mint condx. No reasonable offer refused. W2ASI, 15 Kensington Oval, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10805.

F.M. 12/W Transceiver on 146.94 MC, like new, w/ control & manual \$75. W. Davis, 4434 Josie Avenue, Lakewood, Calif. 90713.

WANTED: Heathkit Mohican, GC-1A, either kit or complete, or partly finished with manual. W.G. Martin, Box 1304, Hq 5AF, APO San Francisco.

TEKTRONIX 310 \$375., mite KSR Teleprinter \$500., Monitoradio M-160 \$75. Unimat \$85. Tom Perera, K2DCY, 410 Rierside Dr., N.Y.C. 10025.

CRYSTAL LAB., several thousand xtals, blanks, holders, electrodes, etc., Also Lab. manuals and etching compound. \$150.00 or trade. Glen Richie, 643 Diamond Road, Salem, Va. 24153.

FOR SALE: DX-40 trans. \$25; NC-98 rcvr \$50; Mint condition ARC-S BC-457-A xmtr—\$5. All plus postage. Glenn, WB6ZQQ, 3592 Valencia Hill Dr., Riverside, Calif. 92507.

CLEANING SHACK! Sell R55A receiver and Eico 722 VFO. \$25. a piece. Wat say? Kirt Fanning, 6021 Edgewood, LaGrange, Ill.

FOR SALE: Tri-Ex T588 88' tower \$150. Abt 90' 50 ohm alum coax, \$30. Delivery within 100 miles. Paul Etchberry, 1220 S. Marsh Ave., Reno, Nev. 89502.

SELL: HP 560A digital printers—\$200 each. HP560A-58 comparator plug-ins \$15. each. HP AS4-A G indicating decade counters—\$3. SASE brings list—WA4RGL, GR Trammell, 1507 White Oak Court, Va. 24112.

WANTED: April 1968 Ham Radio magazine. Dave Cook, 3917 A Kingsbridge Rd., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37416.

SELL HW32—\$80.; KWM2-A-790 32S1—\$400.; Drake T4X—\$250.; R4A—\$260.; BTI-LK2000—\$550. like new. F. L. Baker, Box 546, McComb, Ohio 45858.

RTTY INFORMATION for the Amateur interested in RTTY. F. DeMotte, P.O. Box 6047, Daytona Beach, Florida 32022.

WANTED: Linear Amplifier. 30L1 or 2K2/3. Please quote lowest cash price. K4IE, 705 L. W. Towers, Lake Worth, Fla. 33460.

1969 ARRL S. W. Division convention. San Diego, California. October 17-19, 1969. P.O. Box 1469, San Diego, Calif. 92115. Don't miss it. WB6SQZ.

SELL BC-453 \$10; 375 Rotor-Inductor \$8. Smith; 915 Lovera, San Antonio, Texas. 78201.

WANTED: Used comm. Rcvrs. in bad but serviceable condx. must be cheap. W3SHP, Herb, 202 W. Pine, Selingsgrove, Pa. 17870.

TOWER: Rohn SD1-5-88G New 88' crank-up/tilt-over. Cost me \$1500, you \$750. Bill Costello, W3BQN, Rt. 2, Box 192-B, Annapolis, Md. 21401. (301) 757-2637.

SELL Three unused perfect 826 tubes for \$8.50 each. H. A. Roddick, 5105 East Sunset, Yakima, Wash. 98901.

FOR SALE: Viking 500, Al condx, manual, orig. cartons. Best offer F.O.B. Omaha, Neb., Lee Menshik, W0NNW, 4538 Polk, Omaha, Neb. 68117.

FOR SALE: Heath VF-1 VFO, in good condx, \$9.00. AR single speed turntable with older empire cartridge, \$45.00. K9WVJ, Box 3679, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo. 80840.

FOR SALE: Antique 1938 Chevrolet 1-ton pickup truck. \$125.00. Good condition. Rudolph, 743 Berryville Ave., Winchester, Va. 22601.

FOR SALE: Collins commercial transmitter converted for the amateur bands, 160 thru 10 meters. 1000 watts am, cw, ssb. Might trade for five band transceiver or FM gear. Interested parties contact Ike Blevins, 424 Lynn St., Richardson, Texas. 75080.

RANGER II, Excellent condition. Best offer over \$110. Will ship. Bro. D. Gerald Malseed, Calvert Hall College, Towson, Md. 21204.

MINT CONX: Central Electronics 100V, \$3.75. Also, matching 600L Linear, \$150.00. The 600L needs some work. WA5RTG, P.O. Box 486, Siloam Springs, Ark. 72761.

B & W 5100 and 51SB combination Chester Ludlam, 2309 Bullington, Wichita Falls, Tx.

FOR SALE: Globe Champion 300A and Hallicrafters SX96 \$200.00. Art Winnike, K0PDL, Rockwell city, Iowa. 50579.

GENERAL COVERAGE HALLICRAFTERS: Best SX122 mint condx. \$185. K4JK, 2804 Broadway Dr., Huntsville, Ala. 35810.

FOR SALE: Oscilloscope heathkit model 10-18 completely wired and in good operating condition 2 months old \$90. WA1ING, RFD #1, Box A-9, Saunderstown, R.I.

GOING TO SCHOOL: Selling a precision built Heath HW-100 XCVR & HP23A P.S. Factory tuned and aligned. Make offer. A.H.S., WB4KQV, 805 Burton Street, Rocky Mount, N.C. 27801.

SBE SB-34 transceiver, latest factory mods, factory manual, mobile mount. \$275. WA6AVJ, 4135 Jackson St., Riverside, Calif. 92503.

WANTED: Antique radio tubes made prior to 1920. W2EZM, 431 Oakland, Maple Shade, N.J. 08052.

WANTED: Novice transmitter or transceiver under \$100. Will trade or sell a Nat. 183-D receiver. K. Metzgar, RD #3, Stoystown, Pa. 15563.

I have two fine transceivers, will sell only one. Min condition NCX-5 with NCX-A AC power, both \$450. Also brand new Hallicrafters SR-400 with PS-500 AC power unused, both \$755. Plus shipping. Merrill Eidson, W5AMK, Temple Texas. 76501.

OLD OLD TIMERS CLUB membership open to all amateurs on the air for forty years. Send your QSL card to W0CVU, Chas. W. Boegel, Jr. 1500 Centerville Point Road, NE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE: SR-150 with 120 & 12 volt power supplies plus 15/20 Hustler antenna \$400. local pickup. W2DEW, 70 Basswood Tr., Wayne, N.J. 07470.

COLLINS 51-J-3-\$400.00, NCX-5 MK II with AC supply and Calibrator—\$550.00. VK-501 Remote V.F.O. for NCX-5 New \$150.00. Stamp for list. J. Shank, 21 Terrace Lane, Elizabethtown, Pa. 17022.

SELL: Excellent HW-22 w/AC, \$119. Perfect HA-14 "Kom-act" w/AC \$135. Viking I, vy clean, \$39. All w/cables & manuals, FOB. Bill Lindblom, 512 Grandview, Chillicothe, Mo. 64601.

FOR SALE: Revised plans and Specs. 42' crank-up tower—\$2.00. 1007 Janlee, Burkburnett, Texas. 76354

WANTED: Old battery operated radios of the early 1920's. Need not be in working condition. Also want early wireless gear and CQ & OST magazine binders. D. T. McKenzie, K0SVJ, 1200 W. Euclid Ave., Indianola, Iowa. 50125.

HAVE Mint oscilloscope AN/USM 38 to trade for HA Transverter & supply. Also have Jackson Condense checker model 650. Trade for TWER or Sixer. K5BTC, J. P. Fuqua, Route 1, Box 1, Box 118, Anderson Texas. 77830.

WANTED: OMNIGRAPH Automatic Code Sender. W7BIF, 107 Wyoming St., Boulder City, Nev. 89005.

COMPLETE STATION: WRKED 92 countries, WAQ was so far. Trans, Rec, VFO, Relays, Breakin, other ACCS. \$200, write for info. Ed, WA3GVP, 1320 Taney Dr., Beltsville, Md. 20705.

WANTED: 220 volt Variac 2 to 4 KVA. Sell 4 almost new 813's \$7. each. Paul Bittner, 814 4th St. South Virginia, Minn. 55792.

NOVICES: Heath rig-HW-16 transceiver, HS-24 spkr 5 crystals, key, all for \$100.00. E. Stirratt, 76 Woodridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225.

GENERAL COVERAGE: Heath receivers, GR-64 \$25 GR-54 \$60. Both for \$75, plus shipping. E. Stirratt 76 Woodridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225.

FOR SALE: CE 100V, GSB-101, 75A4 (#4566) 4 e quad, 88ft. c.u. tower. Send SASE. J. Walker, 32 Carpio Dr., Diamond Bar, Calif. 91766.

FOR SALE: Hammarlund SP-600-JX-17 receiver good condition for \$285.00. Heathkit DX-60, HG-10 VF for \$70.00. Dale L. Sommers, 200 West Paradise Street, Orrville, Ohio. 44667.

WANT TO BUY old radio gear, call books, Handbooks, magazines, and books prior to 1925, for amateur museum. Want early broadcast receivers as well. Erv Rasmussen, 164 Lowell, Redwood City, Calif. 94062.

HEATH HW22 40 meter SSB transceiver FB condition \$70. plus shipping. Art Johnson, K2POA, 2 Boone Street, Bethpage, N.Y. 11714 Phone 516-933374, evenings.

BACK ISSUES: CQ & QST excellent condition. Most all issues. 1957 through 1968. Best offer. Robert David, Jr., K0KJV, 837D N. McKnight, St. Louis 63132.

SALE: Swan 412 DC mobile supply & VOX same as new. Will pay delivery charge. W4ALG, \$125.00. M Johnston, 2625 University Blvd., Tuscaloosa, Al 35401.

WANTED: Gonset model 3349 AC power supply for G-76 Transceiver. Indicate condition when stating price. W3PVZ, 300 Third Avenue, Burnham, Pa. 1700

AM TRANSFORMERS rewound, Jess Price, W4CLJ, 11 Gunby Ave, Orlando, Fla. 32801.

THE AUSTRALIAN EEB is an informal electronics experimenters bulletin covering many subjects of interest to hams. Send for sample copy: Box 177, Sandy Bay, Tasmania 7005, Australia.

WANTED: Contact with anyone who has converted the V.U. Fax units or is now converting with possible schedule. Also SSTV. Al Johnson, W6EPO, 594 Alder-on St., El Cajon, Calif. 92021.

WANTED: 3 or more elements 10-15-20 mtr. beam, Collins 312B-4, F455Q-5 filter for sale: Drake T4X mtrs. and supply. F. Higson, 14 Foster Rd., Bedford, Mass. 01730.

TRADE: Nicca III-s with t2 lens 1/500 shutter and Canon 135mm f3.5 telephoto lens for good transceiver + P.S. KORFX, 1409 Bel Air Dr., Junction City, Kansas. 66441.

FOR SALE: Wheatstone perforator tape. P. Lemon, 154 Stony Pt. Rd., Santa Rosa Calif. 95401.

ATTENTION: I need a Heath HG-10, HG-10A, or a HG-10B VFO. Will pay your fair price, must be in operating condition, requiring no alignment. Cabinet can be in any condition. If you have one, phone (505) 393-3998 or write L.D. Sweet, Box 51, Hobbs, N.M. 88240.

WANTED—Collins KWS 1—Must be in good condition and available for test. Will pay a reasonable value for the transmitter and power supply, etc. Kenneth J. Schwartz, 10 Fiske Place, Mount Vernon, New York 10550, (914) 668-3534.

FOR SALE: 2 If translator—Collins 544-9286-00 \$50. each, 3 Collins PTO for R-392/URR \$75. each, or best offer. All new. K25MA, Box 1657, Balboa, CZ.

SELL: Ranger and Couvier Amp. Both excell. and with manuals. Pick-up. R. Schweizer. 240-27-145 Ave., Rosedale, L.I., N.Y. 212-LA 8-6124.

SARCO Fun Convention in Las Vegas, January 7-11, 1970. QSP QSL for details SAROC, Box 73, Boulder City, NV 89005.

SALE: Misc. parts, tubes, X formers. Var. caps, resistors, etc. Priced very low, SASE for list. A.M. Fox, Box 895, Greeley, Colo. 80631.

5A4 used less than 10 hrs., extra-mint condx, all modifications, manual. \$390. S. A. Tucker, 51-10 Little Neck Pkwy, Little Neck, N.Y. 11362.

FOR SALE: Collins 75A-1 rx perfect mint condx—\$150/trade toward another RX. Eico 723, mint—\$35. Gross, 36 Gerhard Rd., Plainview, N.Y. 11803.

SALE: Hammarlund HX-50 transmitter 90 watts A. condition \$190. P.P. James C. Owen, III, K4CGY/3, 15 W. Harrison St., Rockville, Mo. 20850.

SELL: 75A-2 w/spkr, calib, Prod. Det., \$225; LM-5 Reg Meter; 4-125 A's \$18.00; Motorola 150 mc FM MTR 60 watts; Gonset 10 mts Mobile Converter; N-50w \$30. or trade for CN-144. WA3BGN, 6117 Smithfield St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17112.

COLLINS 75S3 Rcvr., \$425. Collins 32S3 XMTR with 16F-2 supply, \$575. WA8ONP, Al Schnorrenberg, 612 Jennings Ave., Salem, Ohio. 44460. Phone (216) 37-7518.

WANTED: Schematic for BC-1995 A receiver that tunes 18-65 Mhz. Please give your price in the first letter. WA4FCC, John E. Carr, Route #2, Rockmart, Ga. 30153.

FOR SALE: Perfect Hallicrafters SX-99 \$75., with Heath Q-Multiplier & FET preselector \$85. KOWTS, Schrimsher, 7004 N. W. Hwy. 9, K. C., Mo. 64152.

WANTED: Master mobile #2495 motor driven loading coil with control. George Rice, WB6NPC, 5001 Milton Street, San Diego, Calif. 92110.

WANTED: Handbooks & old QST. Sell QST after 1930, Guimares, 17 West End Ave., Middleboro, Mass. 02346.

FOR SALE: HQ145C great condx! \$160; Globe Scout model 680, 65 wts 80 to 6 mtr \$30; call 201-376-2679, write Tim Wilson, WA25JR., 9 Denham Rd., Springfield, N.J. 07081.

FOR SALE: 40 meter transmitter/receiver \$35., Eddy-stone dial #893, \$15., 4-65 tube \$5., 40 meter Novice transmitter \$30., W6BLZ, 528 Colima St., La Jolla, Calif. 92037.

HEATH HW-16 CW transceiver, \$85. and Heath HW-32A SSB 20 meter rig, \$95.00. also Vibroplex Deluxe Original key, \$30.00. Jim Honey, Box 362, Anna, Illinois. 62906.

SELL OR TRADE: B & W Switch 380 and Drake TV-100-LP for matchbox, or \$25. Also need Dow-key 5 position coax switch. WAZDEY, J. Randel, 86 Fairmount Ave., Chatham, N.J. 07928.

FOR SALE: Low capacity filament transformer for 4-1000 G.G. amplifier 20 MMF. W4GD, 3087 Carnes Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38111.

KWM-2 PM-2 \$750., 75A4 matching spkr \$375, HT-32 \$275., Jones MicroMatch \$25, Eico 147AK tracer \$25., K2SRO RFD 1 Millville N.J. 08332.

FOR SALE: Send SASE for list of Amateur crystals for sale all bands 160 through 2 meters in FT-243. Also many novice Freqs available K8LJQ, 351 Mower Rd., Pickney, Mich. 48169.

DANGER: Your progress line FM gear collecting dust is needed by me! Send list and price to WA4ZYU Rich. Beatie, 1904 114 Ave., Tampa, Fla. 33612.

FOR SALE: Eico 753, d.c. supply, SX-101A mint with speaker, Heath Marauder. John Wagner, 662 W. Lincoln, Caro, Mich. 48723.

SELL: Like new NCX-3 with AC supply. No scratches or marks. Absolutely perfect condition. \$250. Two tel-rex six element meter beams with stacking harness, Craig Pitcher, 829 S. 20th St., Terre Haute, Ind. 47803.

SELL: 42 foot Spalding self-supporting tower, TR-44 rotor, and TH-3 beam with coax, \$200. Will separate if you take down. Tower located in Barrington, Illinois. Contact Craig Pitcher 829 S. 20th St., Terre Haute, Ind. Ph. 235-6302.

WANTED: Schematics and manuals for—RCA Receivers RBA, 15-600 kc.; RBB 500 kc. to 4 mc., RBC 4-27 mc. Will buy, borrow or pay for copy privilege. J. I. Lisaius, 116 Orton Rd., W. Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

FOR SALE: 75A4 three filters and speaker recently modified, excellent condition \$400.00. Reynolds, 40 Fern Ave., Box 443, Buzzards Bay, Mass. 02532.

LINEAR POWER Sup. qual comp w/ART-13, \$50. Want 4CX-250. Tape record. Bell Mono—\$25. Webcor Stereo \$50. W6RTD, 31 Celine Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105.

WANTED: 592/3-200A3 tubes, for cash or trade. A. Burgstahler, WA6AWD, 8631 Willis Ave., 9, Van Nuys, Calif. 91402. (213-894-7685)

FOR SALE: Gonset G-11 CB. Rx works, needs minor repair, no mike, otherwise in good condition. Will ship PPD. \$20.00. WA8KJJ, Fred Clinger, 640 Grove Ave., Galion, Ore. 44833.

WANTED: Hallicrafter FM Receiver S-36A 27-143MC, or low band Monitor Receiver 30-50-MC. Reasonable. Edward Weeb, 306 Walker Street, No. Adams, Mass. 01247.

SAROC fun Convention with entertainment only Las Vegas can present, January 7-11, 1970. QSP QSL SAROC Box 73, Boulder City, Nev. 89005.

WANTED: Hallicrafters SX-16 with manual, condition unimportant. E. A.Sjolander, 119 7th St. W, Ashland, Wisc. 54806.

WANTED: DeForest Audion, original spherical design for display in my original DeForest unit. State price or trade. R. W. Field, K41v, RR2, Owensboro, Ky. 42301.

Announcements [from page 15]

Rome, New York

The Rome Radio Club presents their 16th annual Ham Family Day on Sunday, June 1 at Beck's Grove, ten miles west of Rome, N.Y. Features include technical talks, a mobile DX contest, a technical quiz and door prizes. Also, participants in the flea market are invited. An afternoon of entertainment for the ladies and children is planned. Registration starts at noon with that famous chicken and steak dinner at 5 P.M. Advanced adult reservations \$5.00, at the gate \$5.50. Children under 12 \$2.00, under 6 free. Send reservations and direct inquiries to Rome Radio Club, Box 721, Rome, N.Y. 13440.

Somerset, Pennsylvania

The Somerset County Amateur Radio Club will hold its Hamfest on June 8th, at the Casebeer Church Grove, located on Route 219, about 7 miles north of Somerset, Pa. (or exit #10 of the Pennsylvania Turnpike). Hours will be from 9:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. Plenty of free parking. Special catering group will sell refreshments. Flea market and ham swaps. Tickets in advance \$1.50, at the door \$2.00. Tickets and additional information can be obtained from Theodore J. Leonberger, K3RCI, Rd. #2, Rockwood, Pa. 15557.

Winfield, Pennsylvania

The sixth annual Penn-Central Hamfest by the West Branch and Milton groups will be held Sunday, June 8th, starting 12:00 noon, at the Union Township Volunteer Fireman grounds, on Route 15, Winfield, Pa. Informal, picnic style, no speeches, no banquet, snack bar handy or bring your own lunch...come and go as you please. Auction, contests, swapping, gabfest. Free parking, with both indoor and outdoor facilities provided. Registration at the gate \$2.00, XYL and children admitted free. Exhibits welcome. For information Contact: Milo H. Frey, K3MSG, Quarry Road, Muncy, Pa. 17756.

Humboldt, Tennessee

The Humboldt Amateur Radio Club will hold its fourth annual Hamfest on Sunday, June 8th, at Scoutland Camp, located one mile north of Humboldt, Tennessee on U.S. Hwy. 45-W. Participants are invited to bring their picnic lunch or use suitable restaurant facilities near-by. There will be eyeball QSO's and programs of interest to the hams and ladies. Items to swap or sell are welcome. For more information, contact Ed Holmes, W4IGW, 501 N. 18th Ave., Humboldt, Tenn. 38343.

Augusta, Maine

The Augusta (Maine) Amateur Radio Club will hold their 10th annual Hamfest at the Calumet Club, Route 104, Augusta on June 15th. It will be preceded by an open house and get-together on Saturday evening (June 14th) at the same location. Pre-registration, adults \$4.25, children under 12, \$3.25. At the door \$5.00. For further details contact R. H. Parker, W1TO.

Atlanta, Georgia

The Atlanta Radio Club will hold its annual

Hamfest, June 14th and 15th at the North D Kalb Shopping Center, Atlanta, Georgia. The first prize in their drawing will be a color television set, along with other prizes to be announced later. In addition to regular Hamfest activities, they are aiming for the largest amount of equipment to be bought, traded and sold, any Hamfest in the southeastern United States. Further details may be obtained by writing Joe Fearon, 3384 Peachtree Rd., N. E., Suite 777, Atlanta, Georgia 30326.

Massachusetts A. R. Week

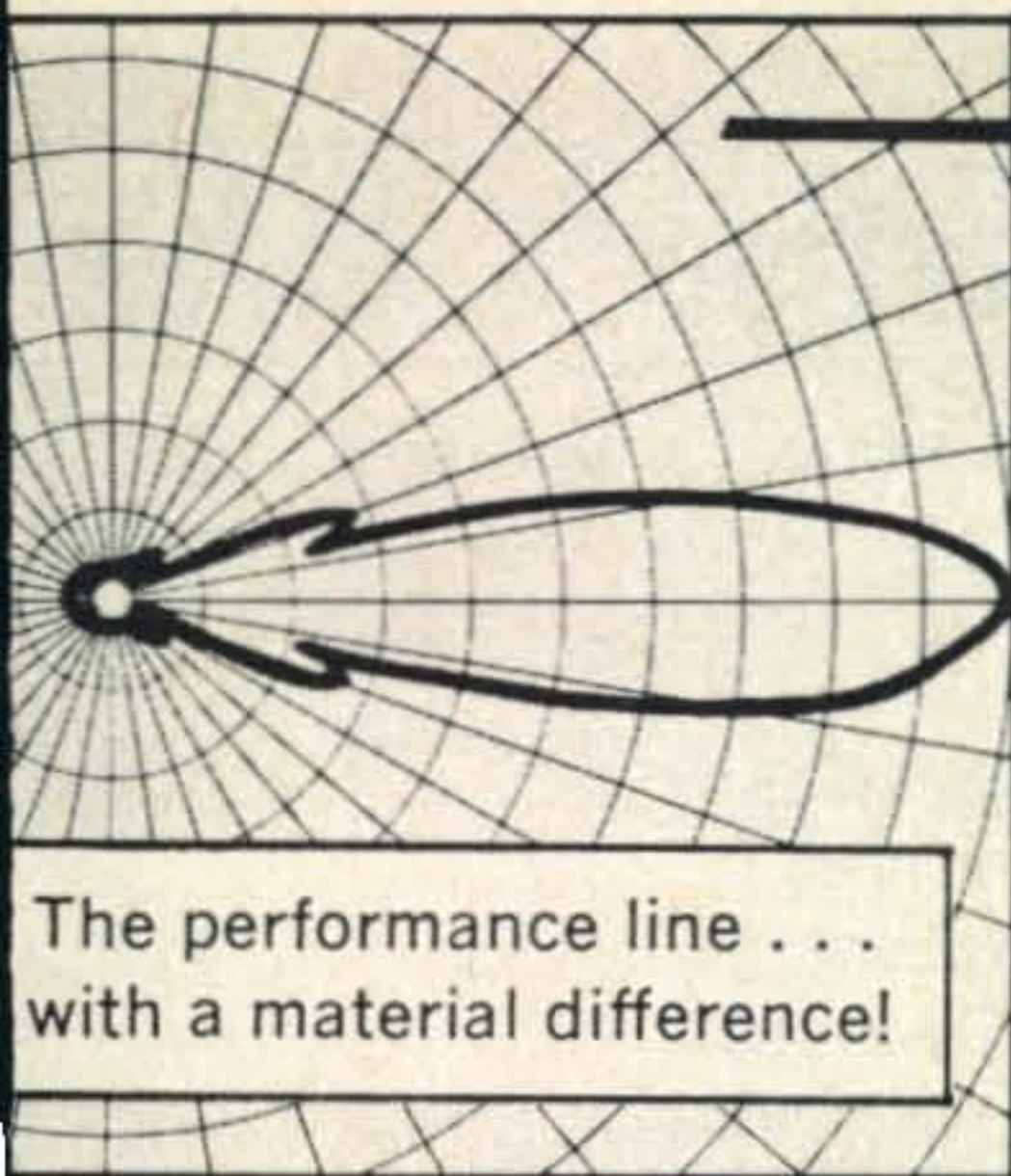
The amateur radio operators of Massachusetts invite all amateur radio operators to participate in the First Massachusetts Amateur Radio Week. A certificate of recognition will be issued to amateurs who take part in the operating award program during the week. Operating times are from 0100 GMT on June 15th to 2400 GMT on June 21st. Rules to earn the certificate are as follows:

1. A. Massachusetts amateurs must work 5 other Massachusetts amateurs.
B. The rest of New England state amateurs must work 8 Mass. amateurs.
C. All other amateurs in the U.S. must work 5 Mass. amateurs.
D. DX, including KH and KL, must work 5 Mass. amateurs.
2. Any band and mode may be used. All amateurs who submit logs meeting the above requirements will be issued a certificate signed by the Governor who has proclaimed June 15-21, 1969 to be Massachusetts Amateur Radio Week.
3. All stations participating will exchange a national report, county & state. Logs must show date, time, and frequency of contact. Certificates will be endorsed for band and mode only if requested.
4. Applications must be received no later than July 31, 1969, and accompanied by a business size self-addressed stamped envelope. DX enclose one IRC.
5. Submit applications to Bill Holliday, W1EZA, 22 Trudy Terrace, Canton Mass. 02026.

BC-454 Q5er [from page 22]

Alignment

Alignment can be accomplished by tuning in a strong signal in the usual manner on the BC-454 while listening to the BC-454 audio. Once a signal is tuned in, shut off the audio from the BC-454 and tune the BC-454 by ear (which is now second l.o. tuning) until the same signal is maximized on the BC-453 audio. Do *not* turn the BC-454 tuning while making this adjustment. You will note a considerable improvement in selectivity which is sufficient to make the good second receiver for eighty meter MARS frequencies out of the range of 1.8 MHz band only receivers can be satisfactorily worked using this arrangement.



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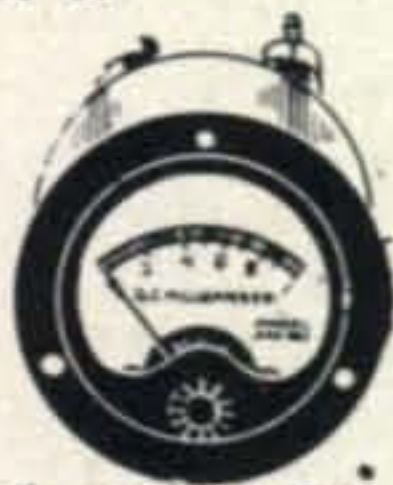
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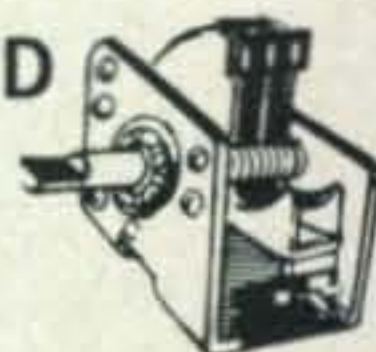
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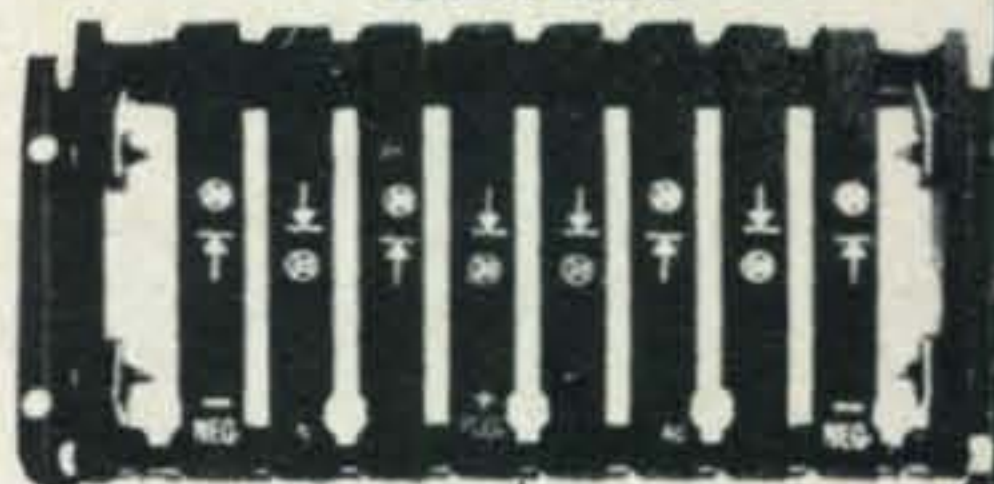
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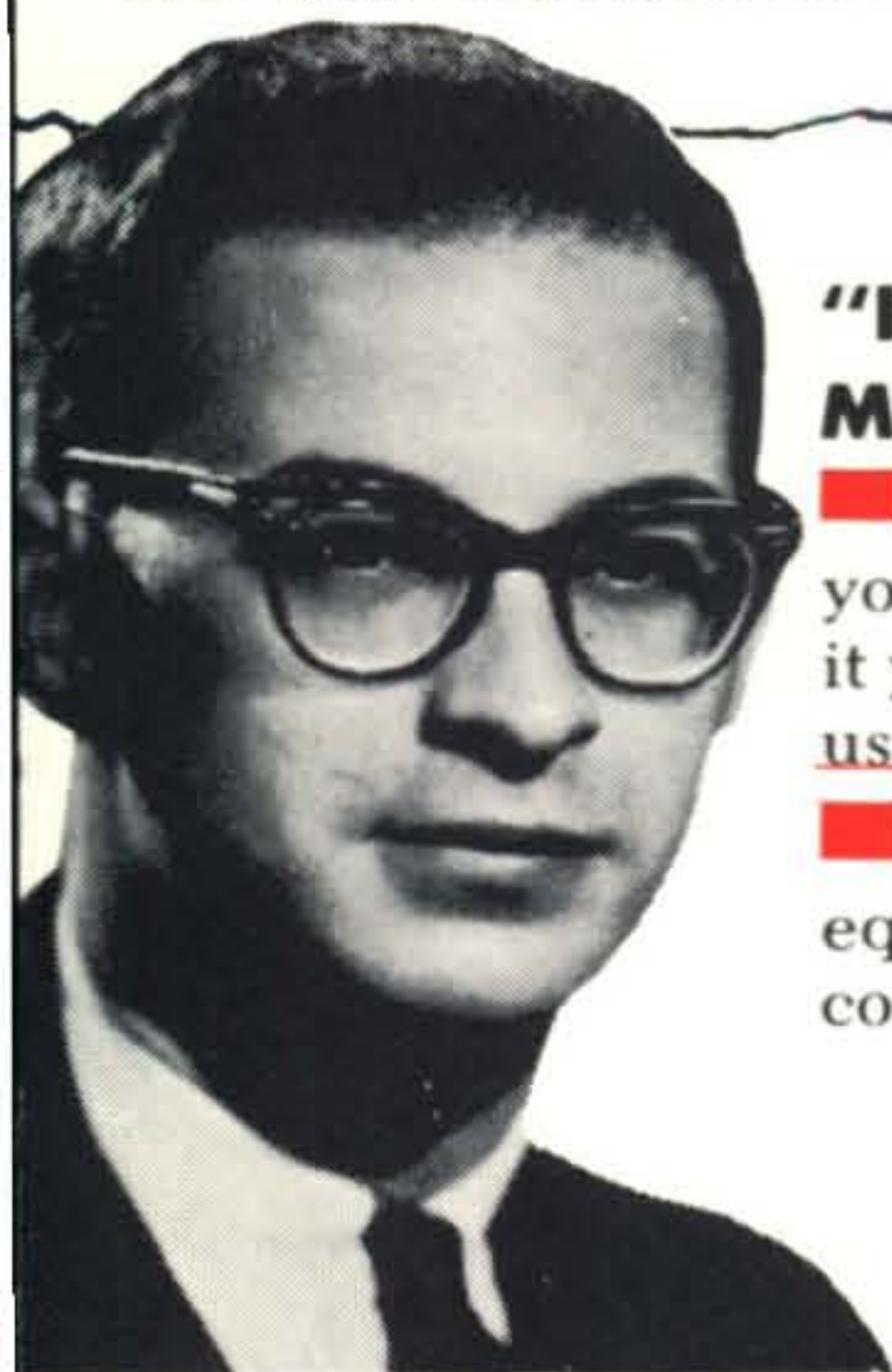


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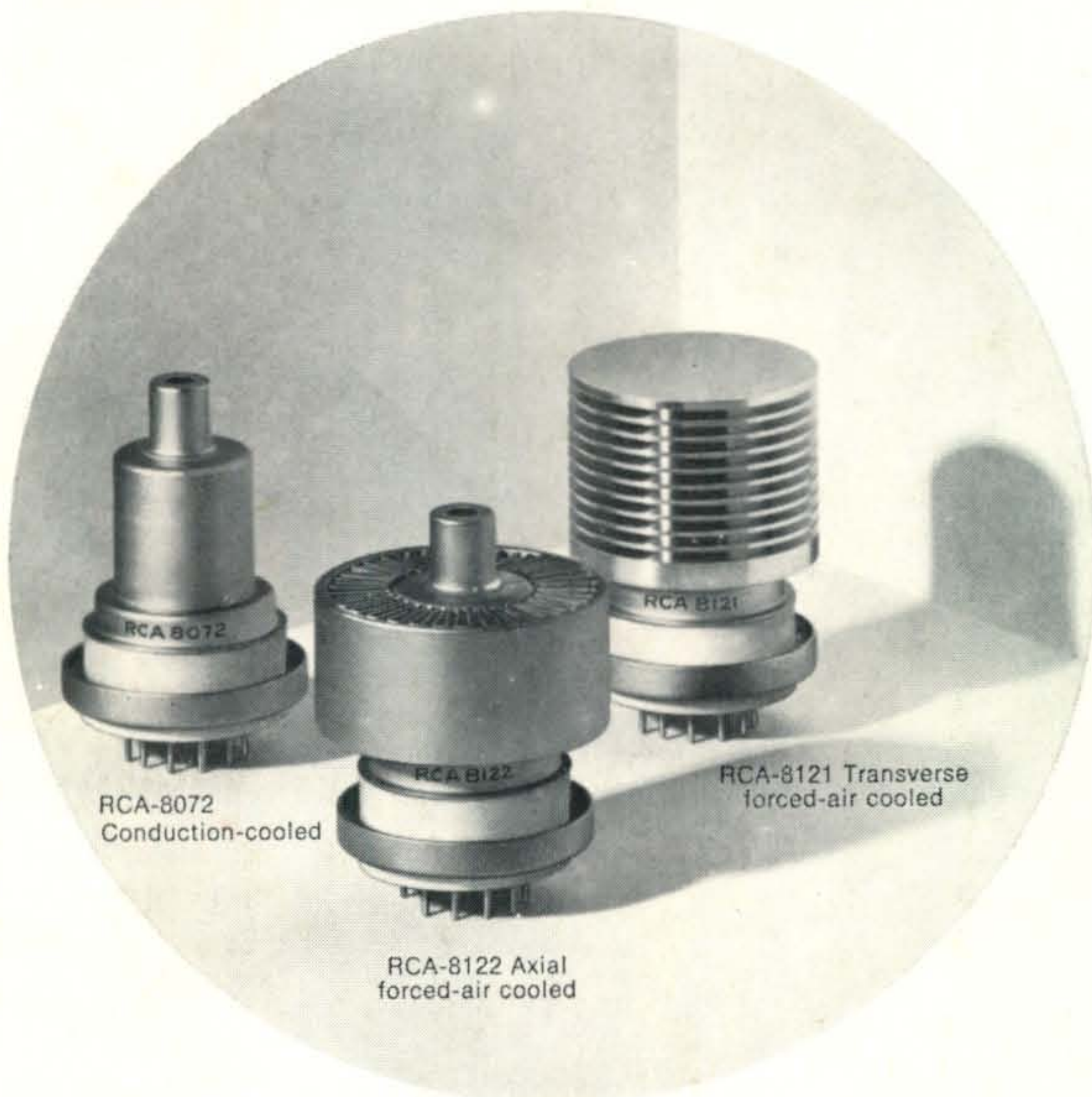
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