

AMATEUR



RADIO

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JULY 1979

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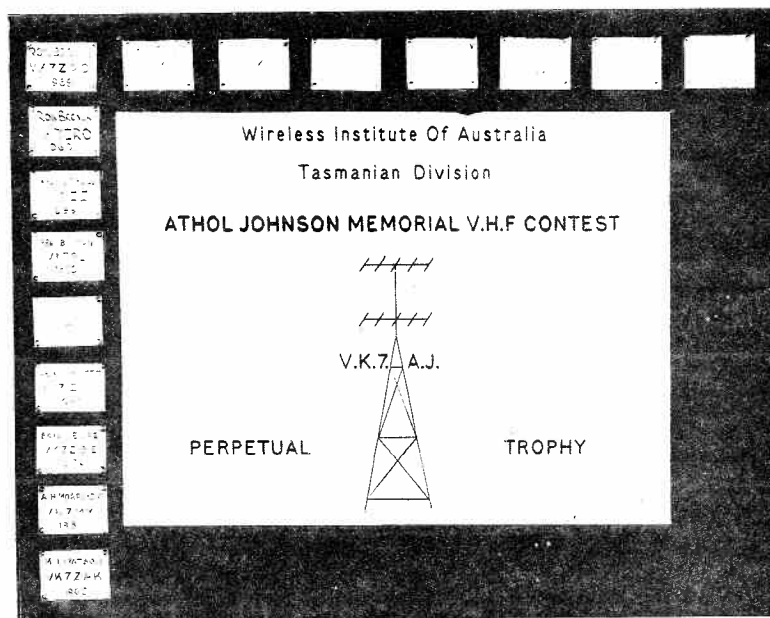
M E E T I N G S

4 July	Southern Branch - SES Rooms Melville Street,	- 8.00 p.m.
13 July	Northern Branch - Clubrooms 34 Bourke Street,	- 7.45 p.m.
10 July	North West Branch - Penguin High School	- 7.30 p.m.

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ATHOL JOHNSON MEMORIAL V.H.F. CONTEST
PERPETUAL TROPHY



SCRATCHINGS FROM THE SOUTHERN SCRIBE

The main topic of this month's notes is of course the square dance to be held on Saturday the 7th of July at the Wentworth Special School Bellerive. W.A.G.S. members have worked very hard to put on this and previous functions, profits from which all go to boost the Southern Building Fund. Tickets are available from any W.A.G.S. member (Northerners or North-Westerners would be very welcome if they feel like making a weekend of it). Unfortunately, it is being left to the same old few to provide support and patronage for these functions.

It has been said before, that people in this world are made up of four classes of bones - the wishbones who wish it were all done with no effort or help by them; the jawbones who talk alot but dont do anything; the knuckle bones who knock every effort made by others; and the backbones who do the job. After last month's QRM there would seem to be an over abundance of knuckle bones in the North as distinct from our problem in the South of having far too many wishbones.

The last W.A.G.S. function was only a success because the organisers also turned up and supported the actual function. We hope that the square dance will be an opportunity for not so active members to come along and have a good social night and swell the numbers. The next W.A.G.S. meeting will be held on the 16th of July at the QTH of Sue VK 7 ZSU. All W.A.G.S. members and other YL's who are interested are welcome to attend. Following the Square Dance, on the 4th of August there will be a bingo night at the QTH of Dorothy and Greg Noble - look for more information in next month's QRM.

Appropos the information to the broadcast on Sundays, we noticed that recently, Joe VK 7 BJ was taking no chances when he commenced by saying " ladies and other amateurs -----". This latest in a series of skirmishes between VK 7 HD and several OM's (not including VK 7 NPR her OM) acknowledges at long last, the status of lady amateurs and the fact that they do not belong in the general label of "chaps". THE SOUTHERN BRANCH NOW HAS ITS OWN CALL SIGN VK 7 SB which will be used when appropriate.

Not all Southern Branch members are wishbones - heard recently of two amateurs (VK 7 GD and VK 7 PA) who were so eager to attend the Southern Branch executive meeting and to make sure they were not late, they turned up a whole week early. The Southern Repeater is still performing well. Recently it was off the air for a matter of hours only, due to a faulty relay and this is the first time it has been off the air since Christmas. Recently, it was worked by a VK 5 amateur and we believe that Tony VK 7 ZTA had a number of simplex contacts on two metres with VK 5 on the same night. Thats all for this month,

73 and 88 Sue VK 7 ZSU

FOR SALE

YAESU YC 355D 200mhz counter, as new - \$180 YAESU FRG7 Receiver - Min Condition \$250 BIRD Thruline wattmeter Model 43 fitted with 10-25-50W Modules for 200-500Mhz \$65 AWA Voltohmyst Model 2A56074 with RF and Standard Probe \$55 Make cheques payable to A. Richardson - purchaser to pay freight - all in usual VK 7 NR good condition.

73 de VK 7 NR/3 A.N. Richardson
c/o RMB 1215 DUNOLLY Vic 3472

(Norm is re-arranging his gear to suit the caravan and wants the amateurs here to have first go for the above gear. If your interested contact Norm direct)

NORTHERN BRANCH NOTES

The monthly meeting was held with 20 odd members present. (the odd refers to numbers only) The main points of the evening were the following motions being put and carried. The N.B. make a decision on the purchase of a HF Transceiver in the order of \$500 at the meeting 13 July 1979 - This Branch purchase a VHF Transceiver or Transceivers for Club use and the proposal be confirmed or rejected at the next meeting 13 July 1979. In regards to these two motions the Secretary will contact QRM Advertisers and ask them to submit tenders to supply HF and VHF Transceivers. Members who have surplus equipment may also tender to supply. No tender will necessarily be accepted but the decision of acceptance will be that of the members. The other main motion put and carried was that lectures be restricted to meeting nights except for exceptions such as outside lectures. Ken Kirkman was nominated and accepted as QRM Editor. Reg Emmett VK 7 KK, Ian Clements VK 7 IC, Les Harper VK 7 NHA and Ken Kirkman volunteered to form a committee to handle TARC. Your support is asked for and is vital to make it a success. A WICEN exercise to assist the Light Car Club will be held on Sunday 10th of June and if it comes off like the last one it will be a success. Activity nights will be restricted to Monday nights from 8p.m. onwards - this is after CW classes which run from 7 to 8p.m. By the time you receive this QRM CW speeds will be 5wp.m. and higher. Joe VK 7 JG donated some test gear and Ed VK 7 HE donated a GDO to the Branch for use by the members at the Club Rooms. Robert Harper was proposed for Associate Membership and accepted. (I reported last month that Robert passed his novice - he actually has't received his results as yet but lets hope our first report will be right). Dont forget we are endeavouring to have a trade table at monthly meetings nights - so support it BRING SOMETHING.

STOP PRESS

73 de VK 7 HE

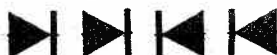
Proposed date T.A.R.C. '79 17-18 November
Alanvale College

**J. D. ELECTRONICS**

64 Wentworth Street,

NEWSTEAD

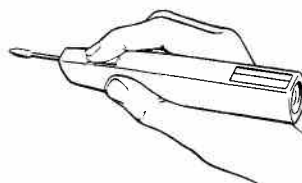
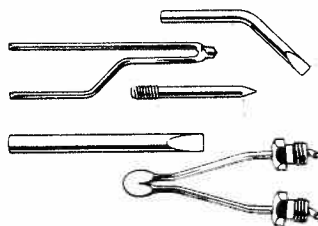
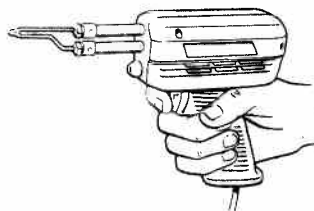
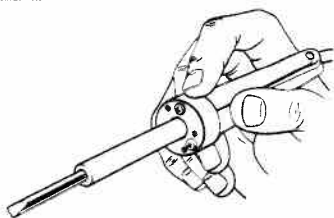
Suppliers of Yaesu Amateur equipment, Test Gear and all
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WELLER SOLDERING GUIDE

Soldering Tools

Basically there are two types of electrical soldering equipment; one, the soldering iron and two, the instant heat soldering gun. Today's soldering irons are nearly all of pencil type construction and range in output from 15 to 250 watts.



When selecting an iron ensure that it is safe, that the tips will not become loose or freeze in position, that the tip can be easily changed. Also make sure that you buy good soldering tips. Make sure that you choose the right tip and iron for the type of work.

A 100 watt iron with a $\frac{3}{8}$ "/9-5mm diameter tip and chisel shaped is ideal for larger electrical work. A 40 watt and under rating with a $\frac{1}{8}$ "/3mm or $\frac{3}{16}$ "/5mm diameter tip is suitable for light electronic connections.

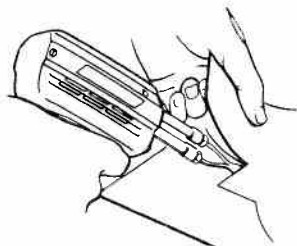
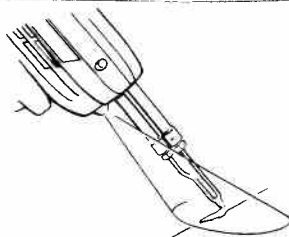
Also on the market are cordless soldering irons. These have batteries which enable joints to be made without being connected to a power outlet. To recharge the batteries the iron is connected to a power outlet via a transformer. A cordless soldering iron imparts greater freedom to soldering and is ideal for in-the-field applications.

Corrosion on a tip is an insulation and will prevent the proper transfer of heat from iron to the connection. A well tinned tip will give good heat transfer. Tinning is the coating of the tip with solder. During the soldering process it is possible for solder to build-up on the tip. This should be regularly wiped off on a wet cellulose sponge. An iron or nickel plated tip should never be filed to remove solder or corrosion.

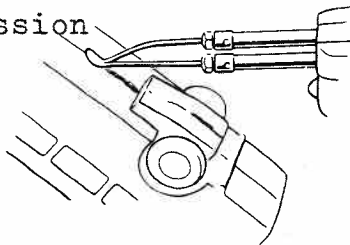
The Soldering Gun

The instant heat soldering gun will provide the user with heat in less than 10 seconds, at the press of a trigger. This availability of instant heat is important to the home handyman as it imparts considerable safety for around the home jobs. Heat is only available at the tip whilst the trigger is depressed. The tip permits soldering in tight places and a bulb illuminates the workplace.

Other gun tips enable cutting through thermoplastic floor tiles and polystyrene ceiling tiles, joining broken thermoplastic toys and utensils, heat-sealing plastic bags and repairing flexible thermoplastic items such as swimming pools.



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Materials

Solder

Solder is an alloy of two or more metals which is used to join metals together by the application of heat. The heat is applied to melt the solder, but not the base metal.

Ideally a solder should have the following qualities for the best performance:

Wetting

It should flow over the metal, bonding or alloying with its surface at every point, including the crevices between wires and terminals.

Temperature

It should reach liquid state and wet the metal at a low temperature.

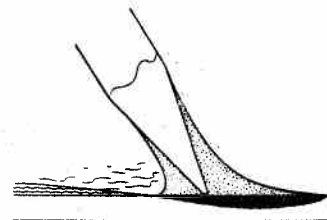
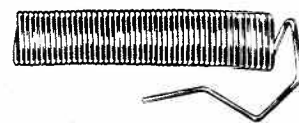
Strength

As hard as possible but must be free of brittleness.

Wetting — mentioned above — is the action between the solder and the base metal being soldered. Wetting provides the bond between the metals being joined. It should not be confused with tinning, which means pre-casting.

Rosin-core solders are available in small packs for the home user. The smaller sizes permit better control of the connections, such as on printed-circuit boards.

Many solders have a continuous inner core or cores. The flux cores vary for application. Flux in a core is automatically metered out correctly. Solder is also available without the inner flux core, for use with liquid flux.



Flux

Oxides form on many metals in a matter of moments and flux is used to clear them as they affect the connection. These tarnishes become soluble in flux, and evaporate when the flux is heated to boiling point.

There are two basic group of fluxes, organic and inorganic. Some organic fluxes are used in electrical soldering, whilst inorganic fluxes are used for sheet-metal work and plumbing. Most organic fluxes are non-corrosive, and inorganic fluxes, although much more active than organic types, are corrosive to various degrees.

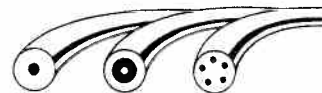
Organic Rosin or Resin

Resin is a general term for an organic solid or liquid, insoluble in water. Rosin is the resin distilled out of the turpentine of white pine and provides a good non-corrosive and non-conductive flux. Prior cleaning of electrical components is generally not necessary when using a cored solder containing an active rosin flux.

Non-rosin organic fluxes have generally a greater soldering activity than rosin based fluxes, but they are slightly corrosive to the base metal. Prior cleaning of workpiece is recommended.

Inorganic fluxes are forms of acids or salts. These are highly active but are corrosive, and not suited to electrical connections. The activity of these fluxes is so high that heavy pieces of metal can be soldered.

While fluxes remove thin tarnish they will not remove greasy or oily surfaces, or the results of the oils and acids of human perspiration.



JULY 1979

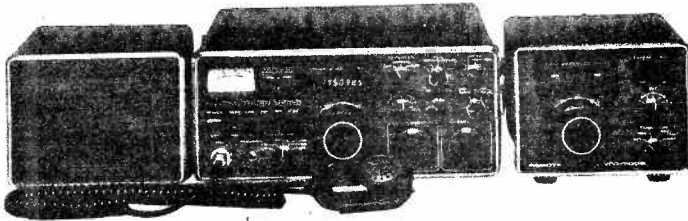
QRM

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ADVANCED ELECTRONICS

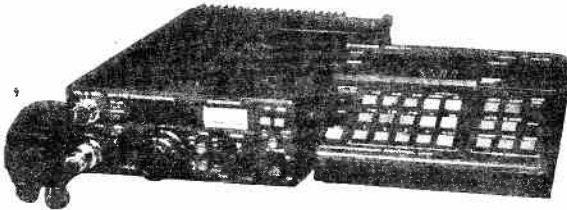
5A THE QUADRANT, LAUNCESTON, TASMANIAN, 7250 - P.O. BOX 328 - PHONE: 31 7075

TS-700SP



The TS-700SP is the all-mode solid state transceiver that provides you with versatility plus over the entire 2 meter band. It's feature-packed design puts you on SSB, FM, CW, and AM. The AC and DC power supplies are built in which allows you to operate the TS-700SP just about anywhere. Equipped with a VFO that enables continuous tuning from 144-148 MHz, the TS-700SP comes complete with built-in digital frequency readout, receiver preamplifier, VOX, sidetone, and microphone.

TR-7600



The new TR-7600 (TR-7625) is a high-performance 2m FM transceiver with memory, designed to permit multichannel (800 channel) operation. Featuring the ability of repeater operation, this transceiver brings you all the convenience and versatility in both mobile and fixed station operation. The TR-7600 (TR-7625) has provision for connection of the optional microprocessor control unit, RM-76 for added versatility.

TR-7600 (TR-7625) SPECIFICATIONS

• Frequency Range: 144.0 to 147.995 MHz • Mode: FM • Frequency Synthesizer: Digital control of phase locked VCO • Synthesizer Stability: Less than ± 750 Hz at 25°C • No. of Channel: 800 • Operating Temperature: -20 to +50°C • Power Voltage: 11.5V DC to 16.0V DC (13.8V DC standard) • Grounding: Negative • Antenna Impedance: 50 Ω • DC Current: Less than 0.5A in receive with no input signal, Less than 3(6)A in HI

AGAIN ONE ONLY THIS UNIT WAS \$419
NOW SAVE AT ONLY \$375.00

SPECIFICATIONS

• Frequency Range: 144.0 to 148.0 MHz • Mode: SSB (USB, LSB), CW, AM, FM • Antenna Impedance: 50 ohms • Frequency Stability: Within ± 3 kHz during one hour after one minute of warm-up, and within 150 Hz during any 30 minute period thereafter • Power Consumption: Transmit: 98 Watts (120/220V AC), 4.0A (13.8V DC), Receive (no signal): 48 Watts (120/220V AC), 1.2A (13.8V DC) • RF Output Power: SSB, FM, CW: 10 Watts, AM: 3 Watts, FM (Low); Approx. 1 Watt • Modulation: SSB; Balanced modulation, FM; Variable reactance frequency shift; AM; Low power modulation • Maximum Frequency Deviation (FM): ± 5 kHz • Carrier Suppression: Better than 40 dB • Sideband Suppression: Better than 40 dB • Spurious Radiation: Better than -60 dB • Microphone: Low impedance microphone (500 ohms) • AF Response: 400 to 2,600 Hz • Repeater Frequency Shift: 600 kHz • Sensitivity: SSB and CW: 0.25 μ V for 10 dB (S+N)/N, AM; 1.0 μ V for 10 dB (S+N)/N, FM; 0.4 μ V for 20 dB noise quieting, 1.0 μ V for 30 dB (S+N)/N • Selectivity: SSB, CW and AM; 2.4 kHz/-6 dB, 4.8 kHz/-60 dB, FM: 12 kHz/-6 dB, 24 kHz/-60 dB • Image Ratio: Better than 70 dB • IF Rejection: Better than 70 dB • Squelch Sensitivity: 0.25 μ V • AF Output Power: 2 Watts/8 ohms load, with less than 10% distortion • AM Output Impedance: 8 ohms • Dimensions: 278 (10-7/8)W x 124 (4-7/8)H x 370 (12-5/8)D mm (inch) • Weight: 11 kg (24.4 lbs)

VFO-700S SPECIFICATION

• Frequency Range: 8.2-9.2 MHz • Frequency Stability: Within 150 Hz during 30 minute period after warm-up • Dimensions: 160 (6-5/16)W x 123 (4-3/4)H x 200 (7-7/8)D mm (inch) • Weight: 2.4 kg (5.3 lbs)

* Model name and specifications may change according to destination.

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TR-7500



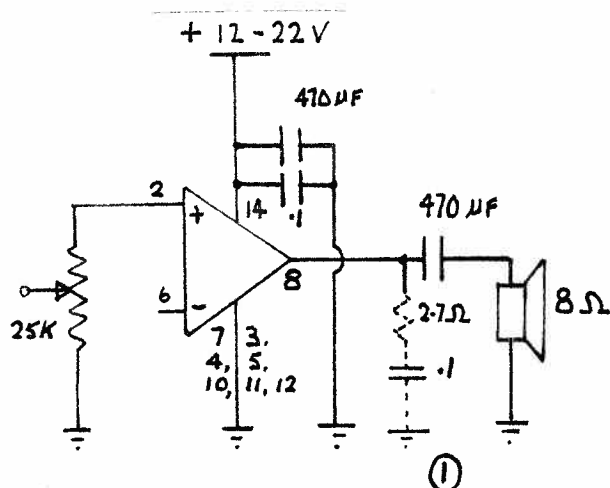
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TR7500 WE HAVE TWO OF THESE UNITS
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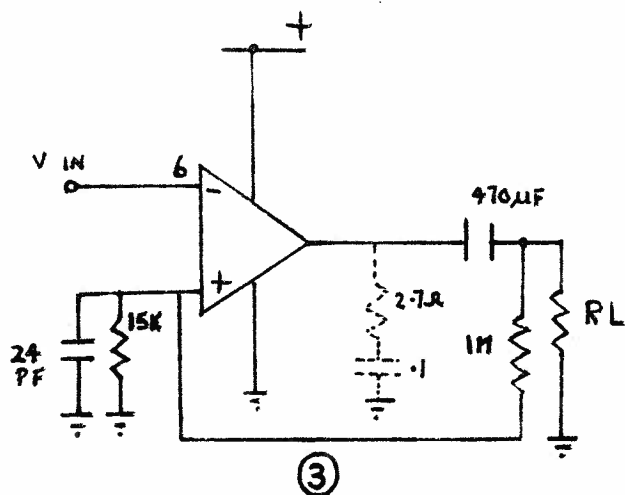
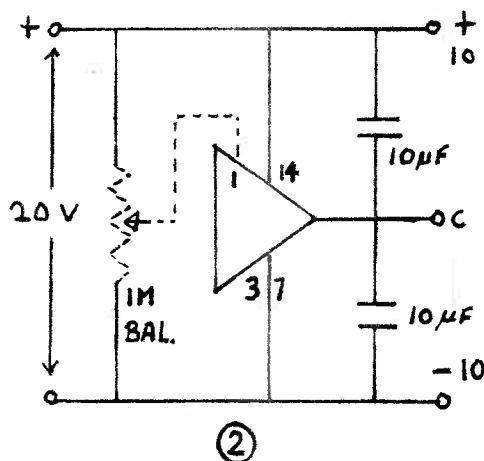
FINANCE CAN BE ARRANGED

.....

LM380 CIRCUITS

Minimum parts audio amp. If power supply filter capacitor more than 2" from IC use decoupling shown at pin 14. Parasitic suppressor (2.7Ω .1uf) some time needed.

Single to dual supply splitter. O/P current limit $\approx 1.3A$. Voltage balance 2% per 100ma unbalance load change.



Audio Amp with boosted voltage gain. Normal gain x 50, boosted x 200.

from the National Semiconductor Linear Applications Handbook.

73 de VK 7 ZRF

HOME COLOUR FILM & PRINT PROCESSING

I cut my 10 x 8 sheets into four sheets using a guillotine and in darkness with only the safelight as previously mentioned. If you don't have a guillotine then you can use a pointed sharp knife and a ruler but it is a bit more difficult - no doubt you will devise some method to suit your own requirements. Suitable guillotines can be bought for about \$17. Place your cut papers, all the same side up, in a dark-proof bag for ready access when printing. I keep the dark plastic bags that the paper comes packed in, but until you have used up your first batch of paper you won't have any so use a box with a cover or something similar. Before going into the actual printing procedure the following comments may be useful.

The biggest and main problem is determining which filters and how many to put into the filter drawer of the enlarger. The first print or two will never be right and some adjustment of filtration is required. There will always be an overall colour cast to the print and the object of the exercise is to remove this colour cast. It may be magenta (reddish brown), yellow, blue, green, any colour but it will be an overall colour. Look for the areas in the print which should be white and see what colour it actually is. Initially for your test print use a negative that has a lot of different colours in it.

There is one rule: if the colour is in the print then put it in the filter drawer. This means that if the overall cast of the test print is, say, yellow - then add a yellow filter to those already in the drawer. If too much yellow is added the cast will go blue, which means that you have gone too much and reversed the colour, you have over-corrected so reduce the amount of yellow and do another test print. It's not easy when you start and you will waste a few papers but persist with it, it will come with practice.

Although you get three lots of colour filter with the filter set, Magenta, Cyan and Yellow, in nearly all cases it is only necessary to use Magenta and Yellow in your filter drawer. Almost all combinations of colour can be obtained using Magenta and Yellow, either by addition or subtraction of one or both.

ALWAYS USE AN ULTRA VIOLET FILTER IN THE ENLARGER DRAWER AT ALL TIMES.
(these are supplied with your filter set.)

As a general guide use:

- 05 size filter for a slight change in colour.
- 10 size filter for a medium change in colour.
- 20 size filter for a large change in colour.

If you want to remove yellow from the print put in yellow filtration. Same applies for magenta. If there is too much blue in the print then you have over-compensated by having too much yellow in the drawer - take some yellow out. If too much green then take out some magenta. If too much red try adding some magenta and yellow to the drawer. Remember, the filters are designed primarily to filter out their own colour from getting to the print. If there is too much of one colour in the drawer it will reverse the process. E.G. too much magenta will make the print go green, too much yellow will turn it blue and so on. It's difficult to describe but practice will show you the score.

(this article by Peter Harrison, VK 2 NPM - cont'd)

FOR SALE

Belcom Liner 10 28.480 to 28.710 VXO cont coverage - new \$210 Shure 401A hand mic - new \$32 Antenna coupler HC250 300W PEP - new \$76 ICOM50L Linear Amp suit IC502 - new POA

VK 7 NAB 003-317914

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Used Daiwa 140-500 Mhz Direct Reading SWR/power meter \$95.00

V.H.F. Notes.

Not a lot has been happening over the past month, with only two DX openings for the month. One on two metres to VK5 and VK3 at the same time Repeaters up to VK1 being worked. The other on 6 metres on the 15/6/79 when the band opened to Sydney area and then swung around to Adelaide. Stations worked included VK2's BA CBA BUQ VK5KK local stations active were VK7's DA LZ TW JG You will notice that all the stations operating were full calls. Six metres requires a lot of attention this time of the year to catch the brief but good openings. I was running 3 watts and received 5/9 reports from the Sydney stations. VK2ZHE is active on Lord Howe Island this is a separate country so look for Henry he will be there for another week or so. 432Mhz Activity is on the increase with bigger and better aerials being erected but once again it is mainly confined to the 3 active VHF stations in Launceston.

Kevin VK7ZAH has a 88 element Jaybeam

Daniel VK7DA Home brew stacked 16 element KLM design Yagis 70 Ft High.

Joe VK7JG 48 element Jaybeam

All we require now is a good opening to put the equipment to use. That is all for this month.

73

Joe VK7JG.

FOR SALE

Teletype tape perforator and tape reader \$35

VK 7 JG

A TECHNOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BROADCASTING'S PRE-HISTORY 1876-1920

Although the aerial conduction scheme passed into obscurity, systems involving conduction through the ground appeared over the next few decades and have been revived in modern times. These, however, were viable systems without any question, though only over limited distances. So far as our broadcasting story is concerned, however, ground conduction becomes intertwined with certain other related phenomena in the developing telephone technology. We mentioned earlier the experimental telephone "concerts" promoted soon after the instrument was introduced in 1877, a telephone "broadcast" was made from New York to Sarasota Springs, New York, using a newly developed Edison Transmitter. The musically programming was heard accidentally in both Providence and Boston due to electrical leakages between adjacent sets of wires on trunk lines north of New York City. Although conduction leakage through the ground was the principal cause, induction through the air was involved. Within both phenomena lay mechanisms for a new mode of communication: suppose one were to purposely cause induction of energy with large loops of wire, or conduction with stakes buried in the ground - would not a useful communication device result? This line of development appealed to several late 19th century personalities. though considerable thought toward wireless techniques of this general type was in evidence even prior to 1850. The crucial point to remember, however, is that the scientific base for induction - conduction communication was a natural outgrowth of conventional telegraph and telephone technology, and was not directly related to the Hertz-Marconi approach to wireless. The latter method employed radiated waves of high frequency which had the capability some distance. However, there are certain interrelationships between these various systems which we will describe in the following critical review of the work of one early "wireless broadcaster."

Nathan Stubblefield

Nathan B. Stubblefield (1860-1928), of Murray, Kentucky, was a self-taught tinkerer-experimenter. He is more in the tradition of Daniel Drawbaugh than Edison or any of the university savants. However, he has a persistent vision of the success of his method of communication and influenced several businessmen to finance commercial exploitation. His first claim to fame, however, came via local "acoustic telephone" hookups in Murray circa 1890. Following investigations into induction and conduction telephony, he developed several types of apparatus and performed some public demonstrations prior to 1900. In March 1902 he succeeded in transmitting speech from a boat in the Potomac River to shore-based receivers. Inspired by this operation he boasted of the practicability of sending simultaneous messages from a "central distributing station" and of conveying "general transmission of news." However, commercial thoughts were directed toward point-to-point communication. The Wireless Telephone Company of America was formed and an active stock promotion plan put into operation. Although the stock prospectus was quick to point out the virtues of a cheap wireless system versus the expensive Bell Telephone lines, the fact of the matter was that induction/conduction telephony was too marginal in distance capability to offer any serious competition to Bell. The Gordon Telephone Company of Charleston, South Carolina, did purchase some equipment to communicate with off-shore islands, but this was about the extent of the operations success. Stubblefield became disillusioned with the stock promotion schemes of his financiers and withdrew to seclusion in his workshop. He did receive identical United States and Canadian patents in 1903 for the induction system and an examination of the basic principle may prove useful.

(cont'd)

de Jim VK 7 NOW

NICHOLSON FILE GUIDE

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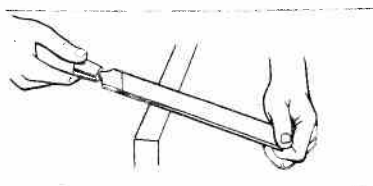
The Grip

For files intended for operation with both hands, the more generally accepted way of gripping the handle is to allow its end to fit into and bring up against the fleshy part of the palm below the joint of the little finger — with the thumb lying parallel along the top of the handle and the fingers upwards towards the face.

The point of the file is usually grasped by the thumb and the first two fingers of the other hand. The hand is held to bring the ball of the thumb, onto the top of the file, in line with the handle when heavy strokes are required.

When a light stroke is required and the pressure requirement is less, the thumb and fingers of the point holding hand may change their direction until the thumb lies at right angles with the length of the file. These positions can change as needed to meet varying pressure requirements.

When holding the file with one hand, as for filing pins, dies and edged tools not held in a vice, the forefinger — instead of the thumb is generally placed on top of the handle and in line with the file.

**Carrying the file**

For normal flat filing, the operator should aim to carry the file forward on an almost straight line in the same plane — changing its course enough to prevent grooving. Too much pressure often results in a rocking motion causing a rounded surface.

Keep the file cutting:

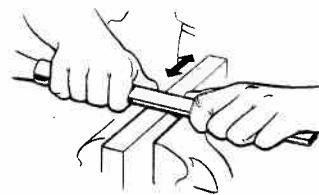
One of the quickest ways to ruin a good file is to apply too much pressure — or too little — on the forward stroke. Different materials of course require different touches; however, in general just enough pressure should be applied to keep the file cutting. If allowed to slide over the harder metals the teeth of the file rapidly become dull, and if they are overloaded by too much pressure, they are likely to chip or clog.

On the reverse stroke it is best to lift the file clear of the workpiece, except on very soft metals. Even then pressure should be very light — never more than the weight of the file itself.

Drawfiling:

Drawfiling consists of grasping the file firmly at each end and alternatively pushing and pulling the file sideways across the work. Since files are made primarily to cut on a longitudinal forward stroke, a file with a short-angle cut should never be used as it will score and scratch instead of shaving and shearing. When accomplished properly, drawfiling produces a finer finish than straight filing.

Normally a standard Mill Bastard file is used for drawfiling, but where a considerable amount of stock has to be removed a Flat or Hand file (Double Cut) will work faster. However, this roughing down leaves small ridges which will have to be smoothed by finishing with a Single Cut Mill file.

**Lathe filing:**

When filing work revolving in a lathe, the file should not be held rigid or stationary but stroked constantly. A slight gliding or lateral motion assists the file to clear itself and eliminate ridges and grooves.

While a Mill file is capable of good lathe filing, there is a special Long Angle Lathe file with teeth cut at a much larger angle. This provides a cleaner shearing, self clearing file, eliminates drag or tear, overcomes chatter and reduces clogging. Uncut edges on this file protect any shoulders on the work, which are not filed, and the dog which holds the workpiece.

Lathe filing is usually employed for fitting shafts. Where stock is to be removed a 12in/300mm or 14in/350mm Long Angle Lathe file is preferable. This file will provide the finish suitable for a drive fit. For a running fit a Mill file will provide a smooth finish. Where a fine finish is required a Swiss Pattern and or Pillar file in No. 4 should be used.

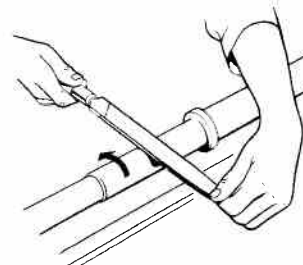
Recommended Surface Feet Per Minute for Lathe Filing:—

Cast Iron	Approximately	150
Annealed Tool Steel	Approximately	175
Machinery Steel	Approximately	350
Soft Yellow Brass	Approximately	500

Many lathe filers make a practice of not using a new file for work requiring an extremely fine finish.

In using the Long Angle Lathe file care should be taken at shaft ends as this fast cutting file may cut too deeply.

Do not run a hand over lathe work, as oil and moisture can coat the surface and make it difficult for the file to take hold. For lathe work that has oval, elliptical or irregularly round form, the finer Swiss Pattern files are most satisfactory.

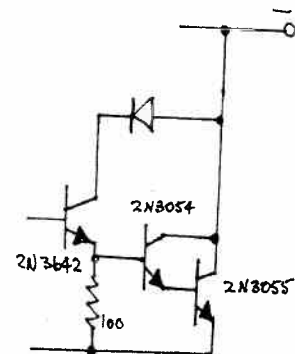


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NEW CCT.



73 de VK 7 ZFP

40ft tiltover tower, spider quad hub and spreaders \$50
David VK 7 NAD 002-438736

STATE NEWS

Welcome to the following new members;

DAVID BATES VK 7 ZDX Woodbridge
SAMUAL GINSBERG Rosny
BRIAN HALL VK 7 BH Rosny
ROBERT HARPER Ravenswood
R. HEALEY VK 7 NBI Rosetta
B. HEALEY VK 7 NBH Rosetta
LES TOROK VK 7 NLT Warrane
DENNIS WEBSTER Penguin

VK 7 AWARD - advice has finally been obtained indicating that we are not allowed to use the Tasmanian Coat of Arms. Other designs are being considered and a draft of rules is almost ready to be circulated for comment.

WARC Donations - a donation of \$250 has been forwarded to Federal Executive from VK 7. Included were amounts of \$100 from Northern Branch, \$84 from North-West and \$31 from Southern Branch. Thanks to the following for their donations;

J. BALDOCK VK 7 NJB
J. BROWN VK 7 BJ
C. HARRISSON VK 7 CH
M. IVES VK 7 MX

ON AIR COUNCIL MEETING - Council have a mid-month on air meeting and invite listeners who wish to eavesdrop to find out current areas of discussions. There would be opportunities for members to add their comments. Next meeting 29 June 8p.m. 3595khz

MAY COUNCIL MINUTES - thirteen items of outwards and 11 items of inwards correspondence. Time was spent discussing alterations to membership ceiling, VK 7 award, P&T clerical procedures, VK 7 WI broadcast irregularities, membership renewals, VK 0 participation in RD Contest, Devonport TV translators and Southern Branch 6 metre beacon.

P & T DEPT their new address is;

1st Floor, Continental Building
162 Macquarie Street Hobart
phone 002 205011

(postal address remains PO Box 63 Sandy Bay 7005)

QSL BUREAU NOTES

The present method of paying for outward cards appears to be working quite satisfactorily but with the increasing number of users of the Bureau a lot of time is taken up just looking after about 110 individual accounts, quite apart from the actual handling of cards. It has been suggested that we use stickers as an alternative, thus eliminating the book keeping and after reference to the Branch QSL Officers it has been decided to make the change.

For those not familiar with the system, sheets of 100 small self adhesive stickers will be available from Branches and the Bureau at a cost of \$2.00 a sheet and one of these stickers must be put on each outward card.

To effect the changeover everyone with a credit at the Bureau on 25th July will be given stickers to the equivalent of his balance. These will be distributed at the August Branch Meetings and I will post those for the few country members concerned. Thereafter further supplies can be purchased as required.

QSL BUREAU NOTES (Cont'd)

Please do not forward any cards to the Bureau after the 25th July until you have stickers. Those who hand in cards at the August Branch meeting may pay in cash if they wish on this occasion. This will save the trouble of having to put on stickers there at the meeting after you receive them.

A check for the month of May showed that there were 86 separate entries to the accounts and cards handled were IN 3359 OUT 2710.

73 de Chas. Harrisson VK 7 CH
QSL Manager

VK 7 CH WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO HEAR FROM ANYONE WHO KNOWS THE WHEREABOUTS OF DXCC, WAZ AND WAS CERTIFICATES OF HIS BORROWED FOR T.A.R.C. 78. THESE HAVE NOT BEEN RETURNED AND THOSE TO WHOM THEY WERE LENT DO NOT KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM.

Chas says that "although it's many years since I took any interest in Awards "the missing ones would all be dated around 25 years ago and they do have a certain sentimental value." check your papers in case they got mixed in with them and if so please send the Awards back to Chas.

Editor

NORTHERN BRANCH QSL'ing

To be of service and assist members, the following points are recommended for those QSL'ing.

CARDS - no alterations should be made on cards - time must be in GMT - mode should be indicated ie 2 x SSB, Slow Scan, CW etc - frequency or band - day month and year must be shown.

Call sign of station worked or QSL Manager to be marked on the back of the card along with the sticker.

Provison has been made at the Clubrooms for the cards to be deposited at any time. Cards should be in bundles if possible. Those members who anticipate using the Branch for outgoing QSL cards should advise Col Perger VK 7 KW of where they can be contacted should he notice obvious mistakes on the QSL card in order that it can be corrected before being sent to the Bureau for onward transmission.

NORTH WEST BRANCH NOTES

The monthly meeting of the N/West Branch was held at the new venue of Penguin High School. Attendance was extremely good, approx 54 persons plus Guest Speaker and high school Principal. The meeting was advised of telex to hand advising acceptance of the application for a Club Station by P&T. THE CALL SIGN IS VK 7 NW AND THE QTH WILL BE THE PENGUIN HIGH SCHOOL. Application for membership was received from Denis Webster. A suggestion was received to nominate a net frequency on 10 metres for use by Novices as a liason in the N/West Area. No frequency was given at that time. However as an interim, a frequency of 28.490 repeat 28.490 has since been suggested.

The meeting Chairman outlined various activity groups planned for implementation with-in the N/West Branch. Basically they are;

1. ATV Group
2. RTTY
3. MICROPROCESSOR
4. HF
5. VHF/UHF
6. CONSTRUCTION & SERVICE
7. ACTIVITIES INCLUDING FUND RAISING
AND FAMILY PARTICIPATION

Group leaders have already been found for the ATV Group in Tony Bedelph VK 7 AX and Winston Nickols VK 7 EM. Steve McDonald has agreed to act as Group Leader in the MICROPROCESSOR Group.

The 1st ATV group activity nights will be on Thursday 21st June and Friday 29th June. (these will have taken place and we sincerely hope they were a great success - Ed)

Tony VK 7 AX also outlined to the meeting the acquisition of a Marconi Camera Chain complete with lots of ancillary equipment, for resale at some future date. It was proposed to set up the Camera Chain within the High School for public display and use within the ATV Group. The meeting was advised of a letter from N/West Branch to VK3 Broadcast Committee seeking permission to use portions of their weekly broadcasts, in particular the 'ATV Segment' for use as ON AIR discussion within the N/West Branch. It is planned to use Repeater 3 in conjunction with the 10 metre net 28.490 previously mentioned.

The meeting concluded with an interesting lecture and discussion by Inspector Lello of Burnie Search and Rescue. Inspector Lello outlined some of the functions and problems of Search and Rescue operations, in particular Land Rescues such as Cradle Mountain area etc. He offered some challenges to members in relation to communication problems and it is hoped and anticipated this Branch can assist in future operations. These notes are only a brief regime of happenings in the N/West Branch. More to follow on future broadcasts

73 de Tony VK 7 AX

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Since being a member of the WIA, I have consistently enjoyed the contribution of VK7NOW (Jim) in virtually every issue of QRM and have forwarded the following notes which not only will be of interest to Jim but I trust to most other readers as well.

Jim has an enthusiastic interest in all spheres of communication, particularly the earlier days as many well be aware of after visiting his QTH. Some time back, he contributed a very interesting article on sound recordings and I pass on the names of publications where much more information can be obtained in this field. I obtained from an address in Canada (after a very long search) a copy of the "VICTOR MASTER BOOK", Vol 2 by Brian Rust. This publication deals specifically with the recordings issued by the Victor Company between 1925-1936 and includes reference to Victor's first LP produced in 1931 which was played on the Victrola with a motor geared to 33 1/3 RPM.

In a later issue, Jim dealt briefly with the career of one Lee DeForest. Whilst in Adelaide (SA) earlier this year, I was most fortunate to obtain a copy of "Electronic Pioneer -- Lee DeForest" by I.E. Levine. This is a 192 page account of this pioneers contribution to the electronics industry. Adelaide is a very happy 'hunting ground' as in that fair city, one can also visit and spend hours at the Telecommunications Museum, Electr House, 131 King William St, Adelaide. Whilst I was there, one could see a continuous display (Monday's to Friday's) of early equipment in the Radio Telephone and Telegraph fields. Admission is free, the staff are the most informative and helpful. The final "icing on the cake" so to speak was to be able to obtain the excellent publication "A History of Radio in South Australia" 1897 - 1977 by John F. Ross and currently available through ERNSMITHS, 50 King William St Adelaide. The publication is extremely well illustrated and of particular interest to QRM readers will be the two chapters "Hello CQ" and "The wonder of wireless". With the 65 pages devoted to these two features the story of the Wireless Institute and it's earliest members mentioned in an earlier issue of QRM, a current reminder will be timely. Anyone interested in further information on any of these publications can write to me .

Yours faithfully

Hedley Charles - L70126
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