

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1405, 18 april 1999. Deadline nästa nr: 30 april 1999 (fax & E-mail 2/5 kl. 0900 SNT)

Bara en vecka kvar till konventet.

Hoppas att riktigt många av SWB:s och ARC:s medlemmar har anmält sitt deltagande.

På grund av revisionsuppdrag under lördagen, ansluter jag själv först på söndagmorgonen.

Bidragen till detta nummer lyser verkligen ned sin frånvaro. Det blir väl som vanligt att Internet får tas till hjälp för att hitta något intressant att skriva om.

Hittade bl a ett litet inlägg om R1155, en gammal trotjänare som jag vet någon av er har lyssnat på en gång i tiden.

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QSL, mm.

Lars Rydén: Högst oväntat kom ett e-mail-QSL från Kyrgyz Radio för rapport i november 98 på 4010 kHz. Undertecknat av Nargis Atakanova, English Service. Adress: IGOR[trk@kvrnet.kg]. I övrigt ingen aktivitet p g a långa resor (Buenos Aires, Sydney NSW m.m.). Har äntligen fått PC hemma och skaffat hemadress: lryden@swipnet.se.

Jan Edh: var ute i Fredriksfors och lyssnade i går kväll, men det var en i stort sett misslyckad natt. Bara det allra vanligaste mot NA/Västindien (590,930,1400 och litet Venezuela). Inte heller KV någon höjdare. Förmodligen skulle konditionerna ha behövt någon dag till för att stabiliseras. Men nu är väl ännu en störning på gång?

Tore B. Vik: De förste dagene av april var det bra mot Peru - måtte avbryte för å reise i barnedåp i Alta (Finnmark) - hade bl. a. En fin tur innover mot Karasjok og Kautokeino - her er godt om plass for lange antenner, men sansynligvis problemer med å finne innkvartering.

Nordic DX Championship 1999

NorDX '99, The Nordic DX Championship 1999, will take place in the weekend October 15th-17th 1999 and the championship is open to all DX'ers living in Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

DX'ers outside the Nordic countries are welcome to take part in the listening as well, but will be ranked separately, and will not be in the running for the main prizes. All non-Nordic DX'ers will however compete for separate prizes.

The competition fee is DKK 100 and must be received no later than October 1st 1999 at the address of NorDX '99. The fee is the same for Nordic DX'ers as well as for non-Nordic DX'ers.

Registration will begin on August 1st 1999, and methods of payment will be announced on this site in due time.

NorDX '99 is arranged by Dansk DX Lytter Klub (The Danish DX Listeners' Club), which is the largest DX club for Danish DX'ers and short wave listeners.

The organizing committee consist of Bjarke Vestesen and Stig Hartvig Nielsen.

Some 20-25 radio stations on medium- and short wave from all corners of the world are expected to be on the list of stations to be chased by the participants during specific time periods of the weekend October 15th - 17th 1999. The idea of the competition is to hear as many of the stations as possible - and to log as many programme details as possible according to the rules of the competition. DDXLK hopes to include some exotic stations in the competition but details are not expected to be announced before September 1999. Comments and suggestions are welcomed at this address: NorDX '99, P. O. Box 48, DK-5200 Odense V, Denmark or by fax at this number: +45 65 96 74 27 or by e-mail: nordx@wmr.dk

Stationsnyheter:

COLOMBIA

5975 Radio Autentica. Villavicencio, Colombia (ex Radio Macarena). Station belong to Cadena Radial Autentica, which is an evangelic organisation of Centro Misionero Bethesda. [R R Rodriguez, Play-DX no 1021]

CONGO

Radio Bunia 6828 kHz, 1930 -1958, April 03 Heard in Mauritius by Dixer M. Vaghjee giving ID as Radio Bunia[Play-DX no 1021]

ECUADOR

4781,92 Radio Oriental, Tena was heard at 1100 - 1110 on Feb 13, 99 with poor signal. At 1101 the station identified as "Desde Tena, capital de la provincia petrolera de Napo, transmite Radio Oriental en 1100 kHz amplitud modulada y 4780 kHz onda corta banda de los 60 metros. Oriental, la emisora comercial más popular en la amazonía ecuatoriana". Then into a morning information aaand music program. The station has celebrated its 12th anniversary on Feb 12. [Relampago DX, Play-DX no 1020]

HONDURAS

4830, Radio Litoral, 2345-0020. Heard April 05, 06 by Dx-ers H. Johnson & D. Valko in USA (Tnx a report from J. Novello in USA, as UNID station.) Adress given over the air as: Apartado 878, La Ceiba, Honduras. [Play-DX no 1021]

LAOS

4682.7, R Nationale Lao, Houa Phan, Xam Nua, Mar 15, 2350-2400 Speech in English, announcement in Laotian and a folksong. 25343 (Petersen in Colombo) [DX-Window no 159]

MOCAMBIQUE

9619, R. Mozambique; Maputo, March 26, 1500-1530, Portuguese. Male with ID. News started with local & regional items, then went on to report President Mandela's farewell speech to S.A. Parliament. Afropop. 32232. (Similar carrier "Hum" to that heard on Maputo's 6111 transmission on March 22, [DXW158], was evident, making for difficult Dxing). (Clemitsen) [DX-Window no 159]

PERU

Radio San Miguel de el Faique, Pampa Alegre, 2245-2330, April 03. (ex 6895,2). [R R Rodriguez, Play-DX no 1021]

LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

2310	13.3	1930	Alice Springs hyggligt, men 2325 och 2485 knappast läsbara JE
2485	15.4	1920	Katherine med QSA 3, kamraterna på 2310 och 2325 däremot knappt läsbara JE
3214,8	15.4	2112	RRI troligen därmed Manado QSA 2-3 JE
3220	1.4	0330	HCJB - bare prat - QSA2 TBV
3220	15.4	1935	OID men troligen R Morobe som anades. Musiktypen stämde bra, men bara QSA 1 som "bäst". JE
3251	27.3	0450	R Comas - förste gang i år - s/off 0500 2 TBV
3260	1.4	0410	OID LA - s/off 0430 - ID "Radio Once Sesenta" - har en peruaner i Lima på 1160 kHz - R. 11-60. Det er mer dansynlig LV Oxapampa som iflg Arrunategui via NordicDx skriver (mai 1996) at LV Oxapampa relesender R 11-60 i Lima. Hört 1. Og 2. April - QSA 2-3 - takk till Arild Skalmereas - DXLC - som tipset om Oxapampa. TBV
3264,7	15.4	2110	RRI Gorontalo med Macarena QSA 3 JE
3340	12.4	0305	R Altura med vanlig andinsk mx - QSA2 TBV
3905	15.4	1920	RRI Merauke QSA 3 JE
4461	2.4	0200	R Nor Andina - QSA2 TBV
4732	2.4	0105	OID SS med rlg px - Santa Ana, Bolivia ??? TBV
4770	2.4	0100	R Centinela del Sutur - katolsk messe - QSA2 TBV
4789,1	15.4	2105	OID, troligen Fak Fak. För dålig för id JE
4820	12.4	0330	R Evangelica varier mellom 4818-20, kanonsterk denne dagen med engelsk px - QSA3 TBV
4845	16.4	0250	OID med s/off 0300 - rlg px på lokalt språk - det er muligens R K'ekchi - har den på optak, men har ikke tid till kontroll enda - QSA2-3 TBV
4874,5	15.4	2115	RRI Sorong börjar nästan bli vanlig. QSA 2-3 JE
4890	15.4	1925	Port Morseby med rythm & Blues QSA 3 JE
4930,6	16.4	0030	Radio Costena - tyvärr omöjlig få ren från en störande ton QSA 3 JE
5025,2	2.4	0205	R Quillabamba - ID - ikke spor av R Rebelde som vanligvis dominerer frekvensen. TBV
5770	16.4	0130	R Miskut QSA 3, men mitt i en "bubblande" störning JE
5955	17.4	0215	R Gazeta - rlg px -QSA2-3 TBV
6010	1.4	0445	R Inconfidencia - QSA 2-3 TBV
6115	16.4	0002	La Voz de Llano med "Supernoticias" QSA 3 JE
6480	1.4	0350	R Altura - andins mx - QSA 2-3 TBV
6797	1.4	0340	R Ondas del Rio Mayo -lambada - QSA 2-3 TBV
15475,7	15.4	1930	R Nacional Arcangel går bra mest varje kväll. Till och med hemma på aktiva antennen. JE
15820U	ofte	2100	R Diez höres ofte i disse dager TBV

Övriga radionyheter:**E-mail newsgroup for Drake owners**

There's an e-mail newsgroup for owners of the current Drake receivers. Here's the address for joining. Just ask them to put you on the list. <DrakeR8-request@terra.pwd.hp.com>
/J W Schermerhorn <skemi@capital.net>

Re T2FD antenna

If you look at US Patent 4,423,423 (on the IBM patent server, for instance), you'll see that the terminated folded dipole was designed for military use (for which Barker and Williamson sold many copies to the US government), in either horizontal, tilted or inverted-V mode (Fig.3, 4, and 5, respectively in the patent).

Obviously, the height above ground, the conductivity of that ground, and the mode/attitude-of-use all affect the pattern, but it gained a good reputation for useability in a wide range of applications.

I can personally attest to the facts that (1) it is fun to build, and (2) a 46-ft version (plus 2 feet of support cable on each end) works well as an omni in the 30-degree tilt mode from a 13 foot mast on the peak of my roof to a gutter 12 feet below the peak. (The spatial gain of a horizontal dipole configuration is so low as to disappear in a 2-to-1 SWR difference, anyway.)

However, I do use an MFJ-901B T-network antenna matcher which can keep SWR below 1.2 and usually below 1.1 at any point between 5 and 30 MHz. (I was forced to use a back-to-back series pair of wire-wound 250-ohm power resistors, rather than a non-inductive array, so that may be the reason for the fact that the matching makes a difference.)

On most bands and directions it is within a few dB of my 65-foot-per-leg inverted-V doublet or my 28-foot 10-band vertical on the roof peak. It does pick-up a combination of horizontally- and vertically-polarized signals, which gives a bit more "crisp" sound over the all-vertically-polarized signals from the vertical (which slightly out-performs the doublet on its tuned bands in pure signal strength for SWLing).

You can purchase 90-foot versions from B&W made with copper-weld or stainless steel for handling 1 KW with a sub-2 SWR over 3.5-to-30 MHz, specified with no antenna-matching network into 50 ohms.

I used 14-gauge stranded copper, two glass center-insulators, and (4) 17-inch pieces of PVC tubing, with continuous wire from each leg with plastic insulators forming a 450-ohm ladder line for 22 feet (perpendicular) from the antenna to a 4-to-1 balun. (Obviously, if you used 600-ohm ladder spacing a correspondingly larger terminating load resistance would be required.

Similarly, commercial 300-ohm ladder line would require about a 350 ohm termination. B&W's commercial versions mount the balun as part of the antenna.)

The flexibility of the end pieces of PVC through which the wire is threaded gives a "springiness" that is comforting when snow or ice loads the center pieces to which the insulators and terminating load are fastened.

It makes a nice one-day project. I intend to try winding a 9-to-1 balun and trying that for the fun of it some time.

On the other hand, if I had to live with only one of my antennas, the inverted-V doublet is the best all-around for SWL. (About 50 feet of each 65-foot leg is antenna, with the remaining 15 feet forming 600-ohm ladder line into a balun fed from the MFJ-901B through an Ameritron 4-antenna selector and 100 feet of RG8.)

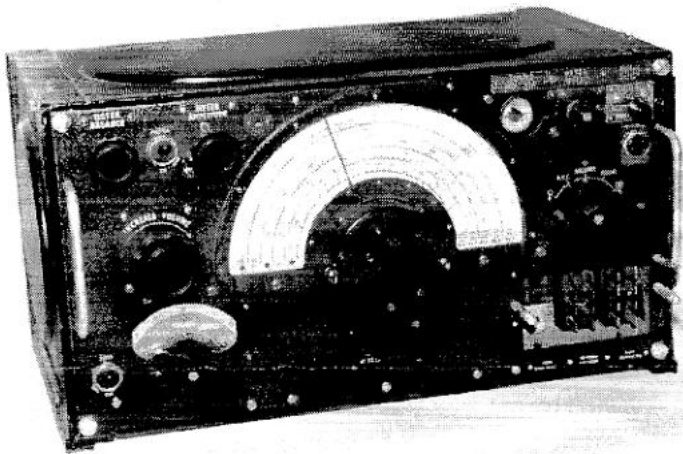
In any case, unless you find a magical zero-noise receiver front-end, the improved signal-to-noise ratio from the impedance matching of an antenna tuner will cover a pretty wide range of antenna configurations, as long as none of them are down in the room with you and your noise generator (I mean computer <g>).

/From rec.radio.shortwave, Albert P. BELLE ISLE, Cerberus Systems, Inc. <http://www.cerberus-sys.com/~infosec/>

Här kommer lite information jag hittade på Internet om en gammal trotjänare. Hoppas ni tycker det är kul att uppleva lite nostalgi. I nästa nummer kommer lite information om en annan av de gamla trotjänarna, nämligen AR88. Om någon har något speciellt minne förknippat med denna tid, så är vi väldigt intresserade att få ta del av detta.

Läs och njut.

R1155A Radio Receiver (från Internet)



Reader John Gibson , whose first love was an R1155A, mentioned that the R1155A's were originally built for installation in Halifax Bombers, and apparently mine still has the original cork lined metal cabinet. My R1155A in the picture has a replacement 'slow motion' tuning dial bought in surplus years ago and originally meant for an R1155N which does confuse identity somewhat..

The R1155 is an English LF and HF superheterodyne receiver covering from 75kHz to 18.5MHz in 5 bands, with D/F (Direction Finding) and homing functions. This receiver started development in 1939 by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co and was called the AD.87B/8882B to replace the pre-war T1083 and R1082. The R.A.F. designation was the R1155 and the corresponding transmitter was the T1154, the first units being installed in June 1940. These were still used into the 1950s. Several companies manufactured them, including Marconi, Ekco, Plessey, Philips, and the Gramophone Co. (EMI). They were

fitted to many aircraft like the Avro Lancaster and the deHavilland Mosquito. They were imported into Australia after the War to be used in Lincoln bombers. Although they were used mainly in aircraft, later in the war they were fitted to small boats (N suffix), and also to vehicles (115, 115B, 130, 131).

The receiver has 10 valves of which 3 are for the D/F and one is a Tuning Indicator (magic eye). There are 6 used for the superheterodyne receiver. The receiver has an RF stage, a mixer/oscillator, two IF stages, an AVC and BFO stage, a detector, an audio amplifier, and a magic eye tuning indicator. The D/F circuitry has two valves as aerial switching and multivibrator, and a meter switch. It can have 3 aerials, a fixed wire type, a trailing aerial, and a D/F loop. It has 11 controls of which 5 are for D/F only.

The receiver is small and light, and has a good feel when tuning in stations. It is fairly sensitive and reasonably stable, although drifting a bit during warmup. The fixed frequency BFO is not a limitation when tuning CW or SSB. There are several controls that are superfluous for general listening. The electrical design is quite interesting, especially the D/F circuitry. It weighs 25 pounds.

The frequency coverage is: Band 5: 75kHz-200kHz, Band 4: 200kHz-500kHz, Band 3: 600-1500kHz, Band 2: 3.0-7.5MHz, Band 1: 7.5-18.5MHz. Some models had a 1.5-3.0MHz band instead of the 75-200kHz band.

It is rare to find an R1155 with the D/F controls intact, as they have usually been removed, being of little use to non D/F activities. Quite often the D/F switching valves and components are missing, and an AC power supply built in. The Jones plugs on the front may have been replaced, and an "S" meter may be there instead of the magic eye tuning indicator. The dial window is usually discoloured with age and sometimes bulging out due to internal operating heat over time. The coloured dial scale may have faded. The scale is in Red, Yellow and Blue, to match the transmitter bands, and other parts of the frequency scale are in black. The internal wiring may use rubber covered wire, which goes hard and disintegrates when disturbed.

För mer information: <http://www.shlrc.mq.edu.au/~robinson/museum/R1155.html>

ICOM IC R71 (från rec.radio.shortwave)

I own an Icom IC-R71A shortwave receiver that is about twelve years old. Today I was trying to listen to some 20m amateur transmissions and noticed that the reception frequency drifted, rendering the receiver useless for monitoring SSB transmissions. The drift is intermittent, and is not reflected on the digital display. If I tune a voice transmission, everything is fine for a few seconds and then the voice "wobbles." Has anyone had this problem, too. If so, what's the fix. Can I deal with it myself, or do I have to get factory service.

/David Drumheller: drumheller@nrl.navy.mil. Dave, KA3QBQ

>The problem is most likely the trimmer capacitors in the PLL circuit. For a time, Icom used cheap plastic units. If these are replaced with ceramic units and readjusted, it'll work great. Icom knows all about this. They can sell you the correct parts...

/James muehlberg, home.cwix.com/~james.dot.muehlberg@cwix.com/ Electrical Engineer, IEEE, NSPE, SARA #1250, Amateur Radio NOWMR, Navy Reserve ETC(SW)

>ICOM America describes this problem on a FAQ page, <http://www.icomamerica.com/FAQ/R-71A.html>
/Gert Nilsson gert.nilsson@mbox305.swipnet.se

IC R75 (från rec.radio.shortwave)

The IC R75 is for sale via the Swedish Radio Supply. Information from an engineer on SRS says construction is very similar to the R71. Differences: Filters in the 455 and 9011,5 kHz are independently selectable. Twin passbandtuning! PLAM! The PLL is a DDS so phase noise should be much lower than in The R71. Looks promising. The 6kHz AM filter could be changed to a Murata CFK455I 4 kHz.
/Gert Nilsson gert.nilsson@mbox305.swipnet.se

About Communications World (rec.radio.shortwave)

It was published by Davis Publications, which, over the years also had other radio hobby magazines under various titles, Elementary Electronics, Radio TV Experimenter, Hands-on Electronics, etc. Most of these had SW editorial components to one degree or another, most of which I was involved in (since 1967) as freelance author or contributing editor.

With the semi-annual COMMUNICATIONS WORLD, I did the entire editorial package except for the MW portion of Whites Radio Log.

The White's title had been purchased from the heirs of founder DeWitt White (If you want to get really nostalgic for prehistoric times, who remembers the small ugly black-and-white-cover White's Radio Log during the 1920s-1950s period when it was an independent stand-alone quarterly publication). Davis (don't confuse with Ziff-Davis, which published POPULAR ELECTRONICS) ran White's in serialized form, one complete edition in its yearly run of RTVE. Then when COMMUNICATIONS WORLD came along, White's moved to that publication.

With the demise of Davis, its sales manager, Don Gabree bought the titles and the right to reprint articles and use the Whites name and format. He set up a small publishing company in New Jersey to do just that. Gabree published what was to be an annual White's Radio Log, but only one issue ever came out. I think he must still own the rights to White's. I did the shortwave section of that Gabree version of White's. I guess that single last issue of White's must be something of a collector's item now.

Incidentally, I have continued to write an SW column, albeit intended, mostly, for newer and less experienced SWLs, rather than dyed-in-the-wool DXer types. This column has appeared for a number of years in the "new" POPULAR ELECTRONICS, currently published by Gernsback Publications (another very old radio mag name acquired by new owners a decade or so ago). Beginning in July, my column, called DX LISTENING, is being shifted from PE to sister publication, ELECTRONICS NOW, as Gernsback sorts out its readership.

Sometime I should calculate in how many different magazine titles my SW column, in its various incarnations, has appeared.

/Don Jensen

Avslutningsvis,

så hade bulletinen varit bra tunn om inte Internet hade funnits att plocka information ifrån. Skall det fortgå med så dåliga konditioner och därmed endast några få bidragsgivare till bulletinen, så måste vi ta ställning till hur många gånger per månad som utgivning skall ske.

Tacksam att få hör era synpunkter på detta.

Det är faktiskt lite trist att sätta sig framför datorn och plocka ihop en bulletin av nästan ingenting. Hade inte TBV i sista stund kommit med sina tips per fax, vore det riktig kris till detta nummer. Nog sjutton har ni andra väl något att bidra med??

73
/TN