

## White Elephant Sale Notes

Many would say this was the best attended and most successful dub auction in recent history. Thanks to Gary, WA2OMY for hosting again, and EI, K3JJZ doing the auctioneering, with a working audio amp and mike. Despite a dense humidity, it got cooler with a few drops of passing rain, and the liquid refreshments. There was a compact, but eclectic set of items for sale, and no matter what your price range or interest, there was surely something to please. Since there were several items from a shack clean-out, there were parts and boxes to store them in, power supplies and cables, computers and science kits. There were antennas for $50,144,220,432,3.4,5,10$ and 24 G , waveguide and hardline. There were items that sold for a few hundred dollars (Yes!-with heavy and active bidding) and there were items that went for a buck...and some of the remainder was even free for the taking.

Multiples of the same items brought heavy bidding, and winning bidders were allowed to take as many of the items at the top price as desired, with other unsuccessful bidders able to take the remainder at the top bid price also. Some of the hottest items turned out to be test equipment (no surprise) ranging from Fluke digital multi-meters to signal generators and counters. There was also considerable action on some FM transceivers and TWT-power supply assemblies for 5 \& 10G.

One of the most unique purchases that was made by a Packrat was a box of pictures and other visual materials from the collection of Harry Stein (the "father" of the Packrats). It included some of the original litho plates from Cheesebits publications from the 1970's. One included a picture of the youthful K 3 JJZ and was given to him as a souvenir. Everyone seemed to get something special, and members look forward to this annual event.



## Correspondence

Rick, I really enjoyed reading and seeing the pictures in the Cheesebits. You guys really know how to do things right! First class all the way, Cheesebits included. Thanks for including the rain scatter report. This is a great mode which I feel we hav en't used enough. I watch the weather radar maps frequently and am looking forward to possibly working into your area via this mode. 73, Dexter W4DEX" <dmcinty re@att. net>

## Packrat Picnic Dates Revised: Sat Aug 17th, raindate: Sun 18th


#### Abstract

With apologies to our host, N3ITT, we send you this notice of correction from the last edition. Location and venue remain unchanged! As most of you know last year's picnic was well attended and certainly enjoyed by all, despite the bad weather. Hopef ully we'll get a better day this year and really do it up right! (just in case I do have a generator now, so l won't have to bail out the basement!) There will again be horseshoes, badminton and volley ball, and of course swimming. There will be a large canopy and the sun room for shade, and air conditioned areas in the house. The club will, as always provide hot dogs, hamburgers, and of course, the all important bev erages! To complete the meal, I'm requesting everyone to bring a covered dish of their choice, I will make some suggestions here, but y ou can bring any thing, just let me know what it is so we don't get too many duplicates. You also may want to bring a lawn chair or two, and some sunblock. Ev erything else will be here for a super time!! Where? QTH of AL, N3ITT (AKA La Casa Loca Resort) Date/Time? Arriv e abt. 12 noon, food will be out abt. 1:30 2:00PM on Sat. Aug.17, with Sun. Aug. 18 as the rain date. **Already on the list!** K3IB Phil's famous sausage (this is great!!) W3GXB Corn on the Cob (fresh from thef am!!!) 73 CU at the Picnic!!




From 432 to 50 to 144 to 222 looking westerly atop Camelback
I've been working on interfacing a 3456 trans verter with one of those pyr ojoe power amps, and wouldn't consider running that much power without a s equencer. in 1997, I described a "fool-resistant" sequencer in QEX that included a compl ete IF interface. I considered replacing the IF interface in the DEMI trans verter with one of these, but decided a simpler sequencer would do just as well, sol made a new one. the simple, but still "fool-resistant" sequencer is now on my web page,
http://www.w1ghz.org -- click on "small projects" 73 Paul W1GHZ

## Radio Activity Schedule August, September, October

Saturday \& Sunday, August 3\&4 -UHF contest-222 and up-1800Z Aug 3 to $1800 Z$ Aug 4 (see July QST, p 90)
Mondays, August 5,12,19,26 September 2,9,16,23,30—Nets-start at 7:30 PM on 6 meters, see page 2 for details and net control stations. Microwave net control stations now listed with their 6 digit grids for reference.
Thursday, August 8th-Board of Directors meeting-watch email reflector for location Thursday, August 15th-Lick and Stick Night at QTH of WA3DRC-8:00 pm Please help get the 2000 mailers for the Hamarama ready to be sent.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Aug 16-18, EME Conference-Prague, Czech Republic
Saturday, August 17th—Packrat Picnic-QTH of N3ITT—starts early afternoon-bring the family, lawn chairs, your swimsuit and a covered dish. Rain date-Sunday, Aug 18th.
Saturday and Sunday, Aug 17 \& 18 ARRL 10 GHz Cumulative Contest, Part 10800 local-2000 local Aug 17 and 0800 local to 2000 local Aug 18 (see Mar QST, p 115).
Thursday, September 12-Board of Directors meeting-watch email reflector for location
Saturday \& Sunday, September 14-15-VHF Contest 1800 Z Sept 14-0300 Sept 16-see August 2002 QST for details
Thursday, September 19-Monthly Packrat meeting-Southampton Free Library, 8PM Saturday \& Sunday, September 21 \& 2210 GHz Cumulative Contest, Part 20800 local-2000 local Aug 17 and 0800 local to 2000 local Aug 18 (see Mar QST, p 115).
Sunday - October 13, 2002 - HAMARAMA - Middletown Grange Fair Grounds Penns Park Road, Wrightstown, PA Info at http://www.ij.net/packrats/index.htmI
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday-October 24-27th, Microwave Update 2002 — Enfield CT, Hosted by N.E.W.S. Info at http://www.newsvhf.com

## 24 GHz Amplifiers now making 1.4 Watts Pout

("Give me more power, Scotty...")
Paul Drexler, W2PED June 2002
Anotherinstallment in the saga of the Packrat/Update 24 GHz Amplifier Project...

We've made some more improvements to the 24 gig PA. We were seeing just under 1 Watt saturated on most units, but since the output device is rated at $+30 \mathrm{dBm} \mathrm{P}_{1 \mathrm{~dB}}$, it looked as though there was some room for improvement. At Al Ward's prompting I took a look at try ing to obtain more power out of the units.

I realized I had been running the output device VERY conservativ ely sol took a look at rebiasing the device for greater output power. Increasing the drain current has no effect on power. Voltage, however, has a pronounced effect. Fortunately, the amplifier bias board uses a DC-DC converter to supply the MMIC drain voltages, and the voltage is set via an external resistor, so it was a simple matter to up the voltage a bit. When I increased the output device's operating voltage by just 1 volt (from 6.5 to 7.5 volts) while operating at the same current lev el, I'm now seeing about $+31 \mathrm{dBm}(1.4 \mathrm{Watts})$ saturated. The $\mathrm{P}_{1 \mathrm{~dB}}$ is approximately +30.5 dBm , so this is really saturated, but the point is we're getting almost 2 dB more power out! The output MMIC is still being operated within the manuf acturer's recommended parameters, so the reliability should not be affected.

The downside to all this is that the 3.3 V regulator on the bias board gets really hot now! It was marginal to start out with, and now it's dropping an additional volt. I looked at the board area, and tried a small L-shaped copper/brass tab for additional radiant heat-sinking, but the improvement was only marginal. Then I realized that I could cut a trace on the board and use a dropping resistor bef ore the 3.3 V regulator to knock the voltage down a bit bef ore the regulator input. Here we go making more mods, Lloyd!! Geez, if I make one more mod to the bias board, Lloyd (NE8I) and Tom (WA8WZG) are probably going to shoot me, hi!

The dropping resistor mod worked well. A 15 ohm 1 watt resistor does the trick. Since space was a bit tight, I used a metal film resistor as they're a lot smaller than the familiar carbon comp resistors.


I've done this mod on three amplif iers now, and all three make +31.5 dBm saturated. That's about 1.4 watts, or about a 2 dB improv ement over the first amplifiers. As far as I know, this is
the highest solid state power lev el available to amateurs for 24 GHz . Hopef ully, we'll be seeing some DX records set when these make it into their intended transverter homes! For those that have already received their PA, I wrote up a modification procedure; the modification takes me about 10 minutes to complete.

I've included some JPEGS of the test set-ups, etc... The power meter indicates +31.5 dBm . The sensor doesn't really see that power... if it did it would burn up! I use a 20 dB attenuator in front of the power sensor, and the meter allows you to enter an offset v alue, so the actual output power is display ed. Neat, huh? 73, Paul W2PED


## AMSAT-OSCAR 7 Returns to Life

ARLS006

The AMSAT-OSCAR 7 satellite suddenly has come back to life after being domant for more than 20 y ears. First heard June 21 by Pat Gowan, G3IOR, AO-7 subsequently has been monitored and used by several other amateurs. AO-7 was launched Nov ember 15, 1974. It remained operational for more than six years bef ore succumbing to battery failure in 1981.

For those attempting to use AO-7, Mode A (2 meters up/10 meters down) is not a problem, but Mode B (70 cm up/2 meters down) is. Because of changes in the international Radio Regulations that went into effect in the 1970s as AO-7 was under construction, the 432.1 MHz uplink frequency is no longer authorized for space communications.

Built by a multinational team under the direction of AM-SAT-NA, AO-7 carries Mode A (145.850-950 MHz uplink; 29.400500 MHz downlink) and Mode B (432.180-120 MHz uplink; 145.920-980 MHz downlink) linear transponders plus beacons on 29.500 and 145.700 MHz . AMSAT has additional information on AO-7 on its Web site, http://www.amsat.org

## Web Site for Laser Info

Mark GM4ISM posted his website address, and as I explored it, found some neat info on his LASER communications and his alleged 44 km UK record. What I found most interesting is a timed night photo that highlights the laser beam. www.dc2light.co.uk




## WSJT Update: Version 2.2.0

From: Joe Tay Ior, K1JT July 4, 2002
WSJT Version 2.2.0 prov ides several signif icant enhancements, a number of smaller improvements, and four minor bug fixes. To upgrade to v2.2.0 y ou should download the self-extracting zip file UPD220.EXE and execute it to extract its contents, directing the resulting files to y our WSJT installation folder. The new version includes the following changes:

1. The JT44 mode now has an adjustable parameter called "Clip." It can be controlled with +/- buttons just below analogous ones for the "Sync" parameter. The value of Clip defaults to 0 , where it has no effect. By increasing Clip to 1, 2, or 3 y ou can introduce "soft," "moderate," or "hard" clipping of any sudden increases in signal strength that might ruin the decoding of an otherwise usable signal. I have found that setting Clip to 2 or 3 permits me to use JT44 in the presence of summertime QRN that renders v2.0.1 useless. Clipping also helps to accommodate occasional meteor pings in a JT44 QSO, recovering the program's ability to sy nchronize on a weak residual signal. You can leave the clipping turned on; note, howev er, that using hard clipping on a signal that does not require it can cost you about 1 dB in message $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$. I recommend generally leav ing Clip set to 0 and increasing it only when necessary.
2. JT44 mode has a new checkbox labeled "Zap Birdies." It does just what y ou would hope such a command would do -and it can turn a totally spoiled signal into good copy! (In the upgrade file l've included an example wave file recorded via EME from W7FG, in the presence of a strong birdie at my station. To become a believ er, try decoding this file both with and without "Zap Birdies" checked. He was sending me the message "K1JT W7FG EM26 ".) The Zap algorithm works best with birdies that are steady in both amplitude and frequency. A sure indicator that you have a birdie problem is a persistent extra spike (or spikes) in the red-line plot, in addition to the one corresponding to the JT44 sy nc tone. If the birdie is higher in frequency than the sync tone by 20 to 465 Hz , y ou will probably see a number of identical garbage characters in the line of decoded text. If this happens, check the "Zap Birdies" box and hit "Decode Again", and your copy should improve. Do not expect miracles! Keeping birdies out of your receiver or QSYing to avoid them will alway s work better trying to deal with them in software. Nev ertheless, this birdie-killer can make the difference between a successf ul QSO and one that fails miserably.
3. The JT44 mode has a second new checkbox labeled "Fold Msg." For messages hav ing identical content in the first and second half, this feature can yield a signal-to-noise improvement of 1.5 dB . The JT44 def ault message formats have been modif ied slightly to maximize the opportunities for usef ul message folding. For example, if K1AA is working G2ZZ, the first EME-style message will now be generated as "G2ZZ K1AA G2ZZ K1AA ". (Notice the two spaces in the middle of the message and at the end.) If the "Fold Msg" box is checked, the message will be decoded simply as "G2ZZ K1AA ". Try decoding a marginal signal both with and without the "Fold Msg" box checked. QSB conditions might make one or the other preferable at a particular time.
4. In WSJTv ersions 2.0.0 and 2.0.1 the JT44 decode algorithm produces a single-character average of the last four character positions in a message. In Version 2.2 .0 the averaging limit has been changed to equal the number of "O" characters (f or EME messages) or "R" characters (for non-EME messages) at the trailing end of default TX message \#2. For example, if clicking "Generate Std Texts" produces "G2ZZ K1AA 000000000000 " for message \#2, the program will produce a single-character average based on the last 12 re-
ceived character positions. This choice gives you the best possible chance of properly decoding an "O" or "R" report in message \#2, and it also gives you a good chance at snagging the "RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR" message under very marginal conditions. For steady signals the procedure can yield a $5.4 \mathrm{~dB} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{N}$ advantage over single characters and a 2.4 dB advantage ov er the four-character average.
WSJT now remembers whether you were using FSK441 or JT44 mode when you last exited the program. On startup it restores the most recently used mode, including values of W , S, and Sync, as appropriate.
5. All decoded text in JT44 mode is now written to the cumulativ efile DECODED.CUM. In previous versions of WSJT, text was saved only in FSK441 mode.
The def ault Sync setting in JT44 mode is now 1 rather than 2. I believ e nearly ev erybody runs with Sync = 1 .
. WSJT v2.2.0 is more complete and more consistent about sav ing information about the starting directory and the form size of the "File | Open" dialog box.
. The display ed azimuths for "Hot A" and "Hot B" (direction headings to use for optimal sporadic meteor ref lections) now wrap correctly at 0 and 360 degrees. You will no longer see, for example, values like 368 or -8 degrees if y ou are working someone to your north.
6. In JT44 mode the program now displays the local hour angle of the Moon, in degrees. You will appreciate this if you have a polar mounted EME array.
7. The UTC Offset may now be specified as a floating-point number -- that is, with significant digits after a decimal point.
8. The count of av ailable records display ed in the av erage message window behaved illogically when "Decode Again" and "Include" were used. This has beenfixed.
9. There was a bug in the JT44 display routine that caused error messages to appear when the moon's right ascension was very close to 00:00. The error could appear at most once a month, and it would persist for an hour or so. The bug has been fixed.
10. There was an apparent logical inconsistency in program behavior if "Exclude" was clicked after "Clear Avg" had been executed. This has been fixed. 15. In V2.0.1 if you hit F8 more than once and then hit F7, the "Width" parameter in FSK441 mode would be set to 200 ms . This has been fixed.
Version 2.2.1 $\qquad$ This is a minor maintenance release. You can download it from the WSJT web page, http://pulsar. princeton.edu~joe/K1JT. In addition to the short update file, a new full distribution of WSJT Version 2.2.1 is available, as well as a new version of the manual addressing the new program features. Version 2.2 .1 fixes the following minor bugs in Version 2.2.0: 1. Whenfirst started without a valid INI file, thev 2.2 .0 would ail to "Generate Std Messages" when asked to do so. Once y ou hav e switched modes, say from FSK441 to JT44, the program worked correctly. 2. Local hour angles greater than 180 degrees are now display ed as negative angles. 3. If you did not check the menu item "File | Sav e text in File DECODED.CUM", the v2.2.0 would create an unwanted file named "fort.21" and write all decoded JT44 text there. 4. If WSJT was terminated when in the "minimized" state, it could get "stuck" ony our Windows taskbar. If you are stuck in this mode you should fix it as follows, and then upgrade to Version 2.2.1: A) Start WSJT. It should appear in minimized form on the taskbar at the bottom of y our screen. B) Rightclick on the WSJT taskbar label and select "Move". C) Press the "left arrow" and/or "up arrow" keys a few times and then move the mouse. You should start to see a "dotted frame" indicating the location of the WSJT screen. D) Click the left mouse button, and y ou should be back in business. As always, I will be pleased to receiv e comments and suggestions at email address
k1jt@arrl.net. Please note, howev er, that I will be on vacation and not reading email from July 7 through 21. -- 73, Joe, K1JT
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 NEWS Class

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and using an alternate FN20 site...I missed all the northeast grids above FN32/FN41 and only worked 32 on a few bands and 41 on 144/432...not my original plan! The FM29 site seemedvery poor at first, but eventually got many station's attention and had some nice runs...still only 65 Qs in 100 minutes...then had to leave in a rush to get to the border of $\mathrm{FM} 28 / 18$ by contest end. Got there at 2225 local, just enough time to work 55 more stations bef ore contest end and to activate those pretty rare grids. I didn't work several of the grids I activ ated, but thanks to N2JMH rover I got a few key ones (FN10, FN00)... only 1 band in FN01, only 2 in FM18, none in FM28, missed the microwav es in FN11, etc... wish I could work myseff!! Lesson learned--I had shortened my 903 and 1296 MHz antennas with the intent of sav ing setup time. This was a mistake...I need more antenna on these bands. Look for phased pairs in August! Final score, 728 Qs (not deduped or band corrected) 1876 QSO points (more than 2.5 QSO points/contact--a personal record for outside of January) 168 multipliers (thanks, guys!) total 315.2 K ...could hav e been much higher!! 73 ! brian the rover nd3f@aol.com

Hi Guys, Thanks for the compliment, Brian, but y ou will always be the king! Brian has done an incredible amount to help us all out, and his enthusiasm continues to inspire many high-banders. The microwav e activity keeps growing, and operating as a rov er in the contests is getting to be morefun than ev er. We had a great time in the contest, to say the least. Thanks to all who got on, especially the guys who kept me awake all nite running the bands from the bridge-tunnel. It was awesome. Condx were poor at the start in FM15. The 20 km winds from the subsiding nor'easter in NC were taking a toll on propagation. A few Es QSOs on 6 were fun, but short-lived. K4EFD showed up from the mtns in FM07 and blew my socks off on all bands thru 10G...vy loud! We deviated signif icantly from plans since wrestling up the big antenna telescoping mast was hard labor in the winds...I was reluctant to take it down too quickly. FM25 was also below av erage from stomy
propagation condx. By the time we got to FM26, the wx was getting calm, and the coastal ducting became highly apparent. Had a blast working K1TEO, K1UHF etc S9 SSB on 10G! This propagation continued all nite thru FM16,17, es FM27. AA2UK, K2SMN, K1GX, es others kept us hopping. Tnx guys!! We missed most of our schedules, as it's just not a good idea to break off a band run with a station, after finally getting the microwave antennas properly trained. This contest convinced me more than before that schedules really suck for rovers. I think the best answer is for rovers and stations seeking rovers to put a separate $2 m$ rx es antenna up, and monitor a prearranged freq. Worked lots of stations on the lower 4 bands whilst driving...great fun, but as I got tired, I slacked off on this for safety reasons. Working guys is easy, but logging becomes tedious and dangerous while flying solo. Had a good site in FM28, but as usual, we didn't find all the stations we

N3FTI's 5G \& 10G TWT rig helped the score.


# Top Quality, Performance, Durability, Cost Others make claims, C3i ${ }^{\circledR}$ Delivers 

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were looking for. had good runs from here with K1RZ, N3NGE, etc. The FM18 site was unexpectedly filled with 3000 joggers doing a benef it run for some better cause, so we left them to their resources, and never stopped in this grid. FM29aa was pretty clear in the corn fields, but again, missed most of the expected stations, ev en though we made noise on 144.247 alot. W3CCX was much louder from here, es we got them thru 5.7G FB. Usually we operate from the Chesapeake bay bridge, but the sleep depri$v$ ation and beach traffic required too much attention after the allnighter, so we just listened for the most part, and stayed out of trouble. It was awesome working K1RZ es K3DNE thru 2.3G mobile on tree scatter. They sounded like Au at 55 mph ! Lots of mobile ops en route to FM19, where we stopped for 90 min . It was great running bands here with K9OYD/R es W4RX. Worked W4RX on 24G with LOUD sigs hr. Then on to FM08us at 3350ft. Great site, but we got so busy running locals, we nev er cashed in es gathered the needed grids to the west. Another W4RX 24G QSO hr. On the way home, in Front Roy al, some derelict tried to hop into my van with ill-intentions. Fortunately, the rover-mess prev ented him from fitting in the seat. We floored it es left him on the ground where he belonged. Made multiple looper repairs due to errant trees. Lost the AC compressor. New DC power system worked great. Totals 812 QSOs in 146 grids~~ 253K Great contest $\sim$ tnx fer all the activ ity! CU on the bands. 73, Bill W3IY/R

An interesting tid-bit is that W3CCX worked 277 rover QSOs during the contest. Amazing! Rover activity is increasing! Thanks go to you and Leon for taking on AND completing an excellent rover task this year! W3KM
(l'm checking the logs to see how many grids and bands we worked them in from the mountain-rovers are a great source of points! —and thanks for the rundown Brian and Bill! I am convinced that a 222 liaison freq is ideal for microwaves, as fewer stations on that band, ant it won't interfere with a $2 m$ IF or other bands that are multiples of 144. The way I have it figured, Leon and I account for 120 of those rover QSOs. Rick, Ed)

The CY9DH DXpedition (St Paul Island) has now ended. Here is a preliminary report from W7XU: (via the HSMS website) "I got the 2 m antenna (a single M2 18XXX) assembled on July 1 st . The antenna was only 10 ft . or so above the ground, but the ground dropped rapidly away so it was basically 150 ft . or so above the ocean. We ran 400 to 500 watts output. My location was FN97we. Almost all of our contacts were randoms. What was probably the best DX on 2 m via MS was a random with K9MRI, at just over 1300 miles. UTC Date - Stations worked (all on 2 m WSJT unless otherwise noted)
1 July: N3RN, K1JT, WA8CLT, WF4R, WB2SIH, N8OC, AK3E, VE1RG, W3MRG, W1ZC, K1SIX ( 6 mJT 44 ), W7GJ ( 2 m JT 44 via EME)
2 July. K3IB, KU2A, WA8CXI, W8PAT, N1JEZ, VE1ALQ \& VE9AA via JT44 on 2m, both in FN65
3 July: K2TXB, KN 4SM, K2OVS, K3IB
4 July: K2SMN, K1UHF, K3TV, W3CMP, W5KI, VE9PA, WA4PGM 5 July: WB2SIM, W1JJM, VE3SXE
6 Jul y: VE2PEP, W3MRG, NA 1CW, W1JJM, K9MRI, N8OC, WZ1V, W7GJ ( 6 mJT 44 via EME); partial with W7MEM 2 mJT 44 via EME
7 July: K1JT, N3NGE
Thunderstorms (with at least one lightning strike within 100 yards of our tent on the 4th) kept us off the air on the evenings of the 3rd, 4th and 5th, local time. I got the abov e inf omation leaf ing through my paper log. If you feel you worked us but don't see your call sign above, I may hav e just missed it while turning through the pages of the log. QSL's go to mefor all contacts with CY9DH. It will likely take a couple of months to get the cards printed and in the mail -- please be patient. 73, Arliss W7XU"

I have been busy performing 47 GHz Sun Noise Tests in recent weeks and comparing notes with AI W5LUA, Gary AD6FP and Will W0EOM. There are not many people looking at sun noise or
ev en capable of doing so at this frequency. There is a real shortage of large antennas rated for this frequency. Measurements were taken using 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 ft dishes and all receivers are believ ed to have Noise Figure of about 4.5 dB . Cold sky to ground measurements are about 1.3 dB using the feedhorns
alone. Here are the Sun Noise results:
W5LUA 15" Prime Focus 39 GHz Dish 1.4 dB Sun N oise VE4MA 30 inch Offset Metal 2.4 dB
W5LU A 24" Prime Focus 39 GHz Dish 2.5 dB Sun Noise
VE4MA 4 ft Offs et Plastic dish 3.6 dB
WOEOM 2 ft dish 4.1 dB
VE4MA 6 ft Offs et Fibreglass dish 5.0 dB
AD6FP 3 ft Precision ( 95 GHz ) dish 5.2 dB
W5LUA 10 ft (24 GHZ EME dish) 5.7 dB Sun \& 0.4 dB Moon Noise VE4MA same 4 ft Offs et Plastic dish with Al umi num foil on surface 6.4 dB VE4MA 8 ft (24 GHz EME dish) 6.9 dB
The remarkable thing is the 3.3 dB gain improvement in the 4 ft offset dish perfomance with the addition of aluminum foil. The plastic/ fibreglass offset dishes seem to be reasonably accurate but the ref lecting material imbedded in the surf ace is not very ef ective at this frequency (designed for 14 GHz ). The 30 inch metal offset dish does not seem to be efficient, nor are the 39 GHz dishes. The 4 ft dish I was using was part of a General Instrument 12 GHz receiving system and has 8 large $5 / 16$ inch bolt heads sitting on the surface. I will be modifying this for rounded heads. The foil was attached with wallpaper cement (temporary) and subsequently painted with white latex paint to reduce the heating of thef eedhorn! Best 73 Barry VE4MA ve4ma@shaw.ca

## Movin' Your Cheese (For Sale)

TOW ERS: Rohn 25 G tower - 11 straight sections, 1 top section - tapered, 2 base plates. Six sections are up the remainder are on the ground. Glen M artin Engineering Hazer for Rohn 20/25G type tower. Univers al Manufacturing al uminum to wer - 64' -7 straight 8 ' sections, 1 op - tapered 8 ' section. This tower is $12^{\prime \prime}$ across face for the top 2 sections and taper up to about $2^{\prime}$ for the base section. AB-105 tower - $60^{\prime}$ $24^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{face}$ e, steps on one side, gal vanized. 50 ' of this tower is up.
ANTENNAS -HF: Mosley 7 element - 10/12/15/17/20/40 meters.
Hy-Gain TH6DXX - 6 element tribander, 10/15/20 meters
Cushcraft A3-3 element tribander, 10/15/20 meters.
Hy-Gain 204BA - 4 el ement, 20 meters.
Hy-Gain AV-18HT - vertical, 10/15/20/40/80 meters.
TET 2 element 40 meter.
ANTENNAS - VHF: Hy-Gain 4 element 6 meter
KLM 13LB 13 element, 2 meters. I have 4 antennas and elements only, no booms, for 4 more antennas.
Cushcraft 15 element 2 meter.
Cushcraft dual, 10 element, satellite antenna.
Cushcraft 15 element ( 3 reflec tor el ements), 222 MHz .
Cushcraft 11 element, 222 MHz , mounted vertical.
Cushcraft 7 element, 222 MHz , end mount.
ANTENNAS - UHF: Home brew 19 element, 432MHz. 4 antennas, power di vider and "H" frame.
Home brew 7 el ement, 440 MHz , end mount.
Antennaco 10 element, 440 MHz , end mount.
Down East Microwave 45 element loop Yagi, 1296MHz.
Down East Microwave 52 elementloop Yagi, 2304MHz, 2 antennas and power di vider.
RADIOS: Icom IC-260A 2 meter all mode transceiver, 10 watts Kenwood TW-4000A dual band, FM, $144 / 440 \mathrm{MHz}, 10$ watts.
Yaesu FRG-9600 Receiver, scans, 60 to 905 MHz with NTSC video unit. Microwave M odul es MMT144/28 tr ans verter, $144 \mathrm{MHz}-28 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF, I
have 2, one needs work Microwave Modules MMT220/28 trans verter, 2२2MHz - 28MHz IF. Microwave Modules MMT50/28 trans verter, $50 \mathrm{MHz}-28 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF plus KLM $1296 \mathrm{MHz}-144 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF, trans verter with preamp.
AMPLIFIERS: KLM 6 meters - 80 watts. Mirage B1016 144MHz-170 watts, preamp, I have 2 , one needs work KLM $222 \mathrm{MHz}-120$ watts

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