

GROUPE SHF (H)URC FIFTH INFOS

N°5 JUIN - JUILLET 82

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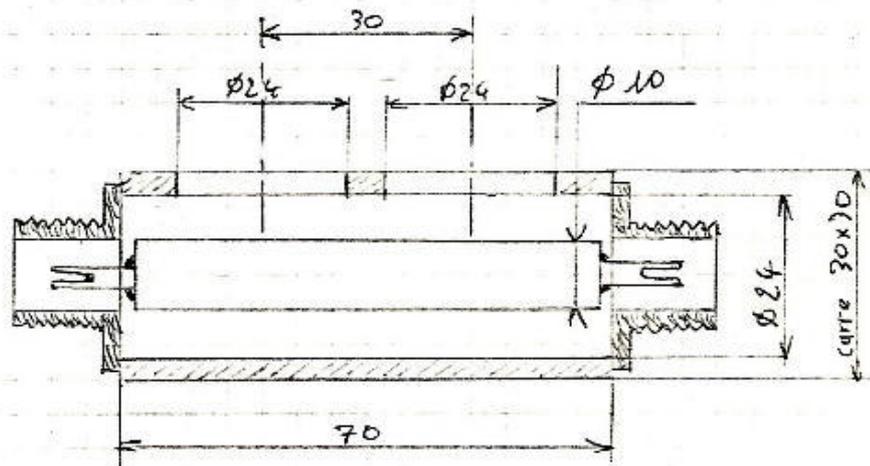
MILLIWATTMETRE 100 à 500 MHz

F1EDJ

2

Caractéristiques du coupleur:

1 W	→	80 mV	Impédance de charge	1 MΩ
5 W	→	220 mV		1 MΩ
25 W	→	560 mV		1 MΩ
100 W	→	950 mV		2,2 KΩ
500 W	→	2,4 V		6,8 KΩ

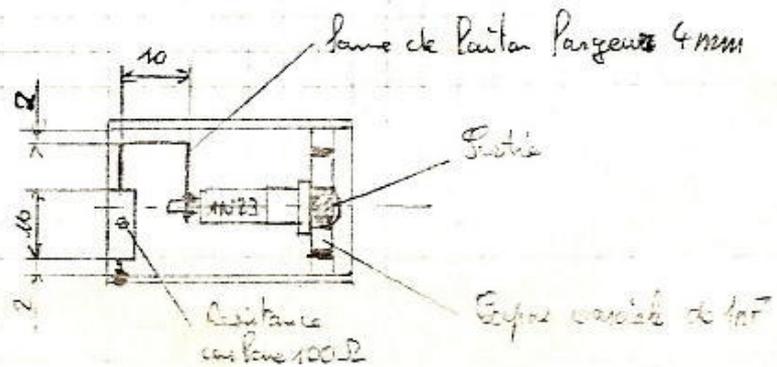


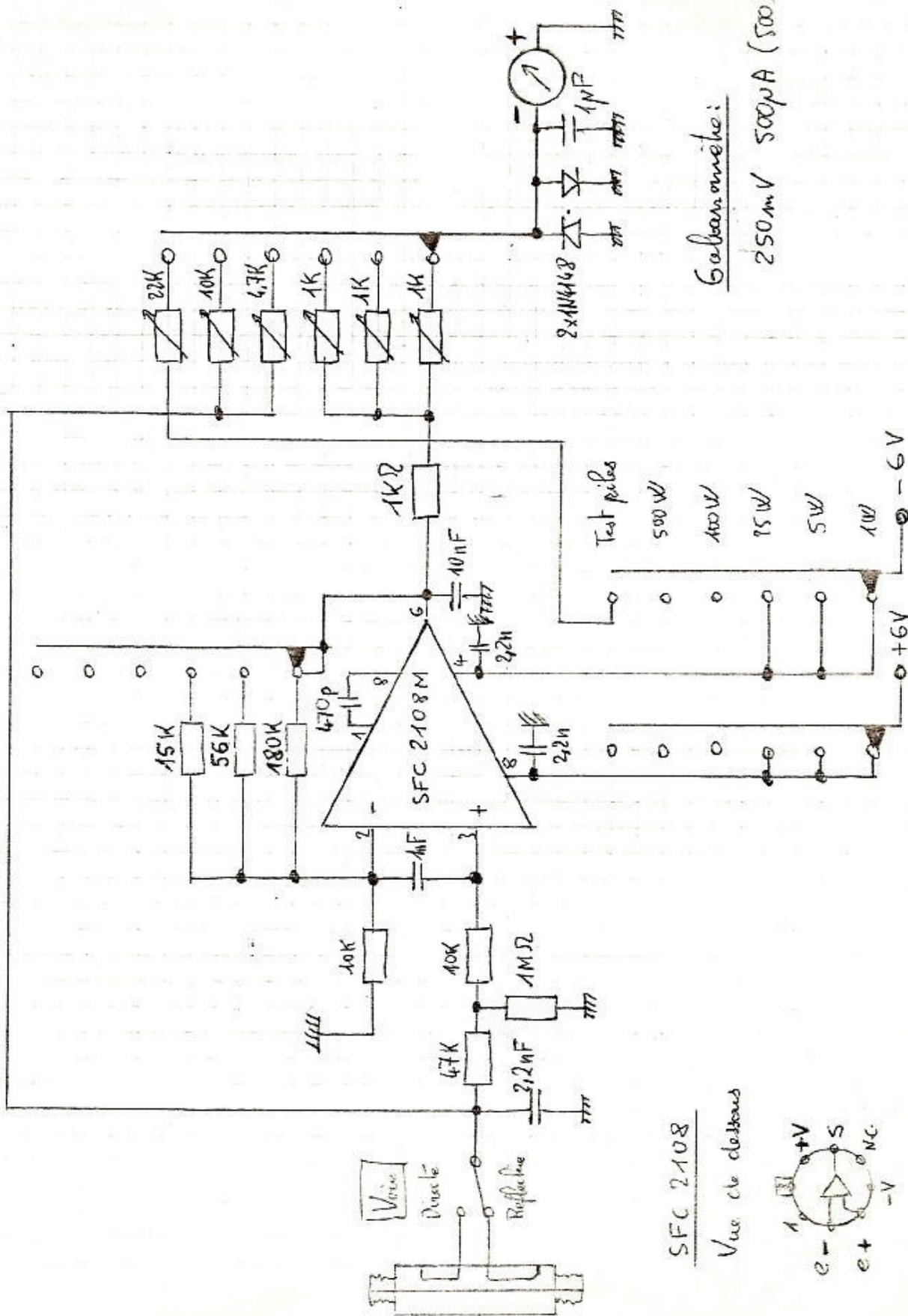
Coupleur détecteur:

Plaque de cuivre: * diamètre 22

* diamètre 24

* largeur 35



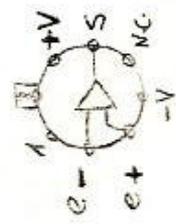


Gabbaromêche:

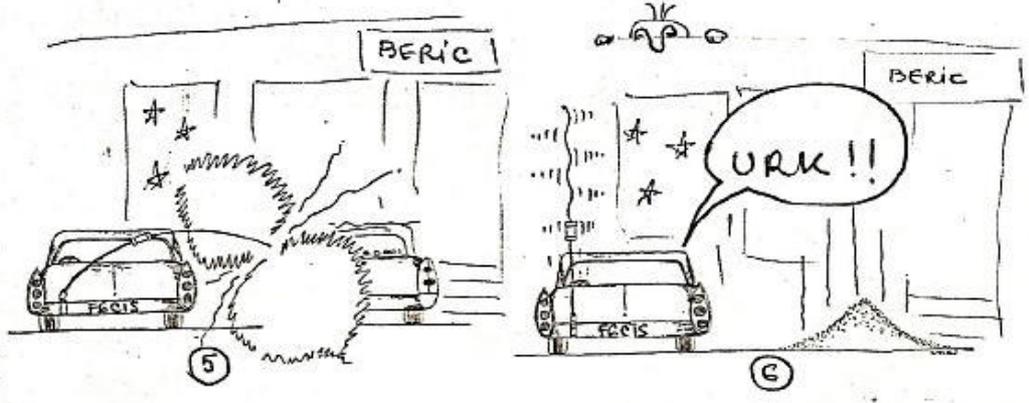
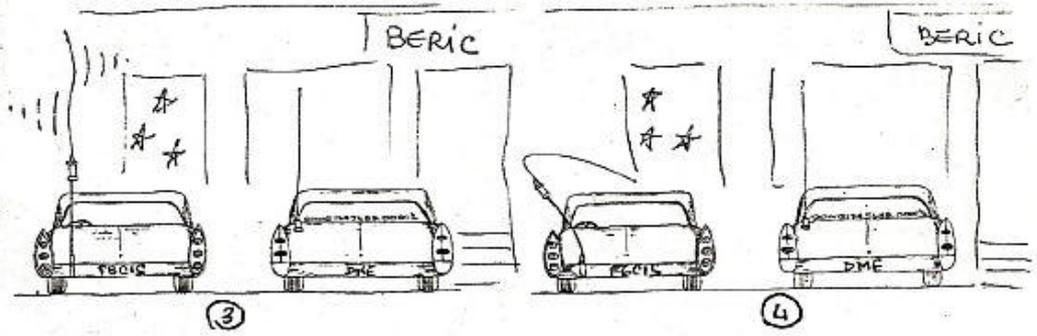
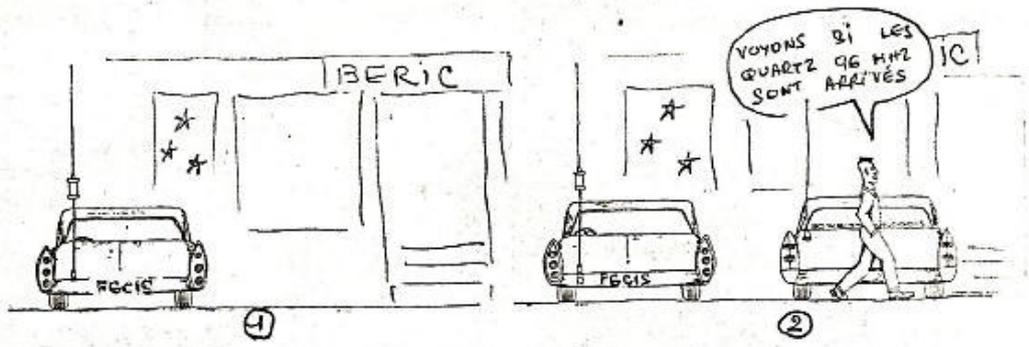
250mV 500µA (500W)

SFC 2108

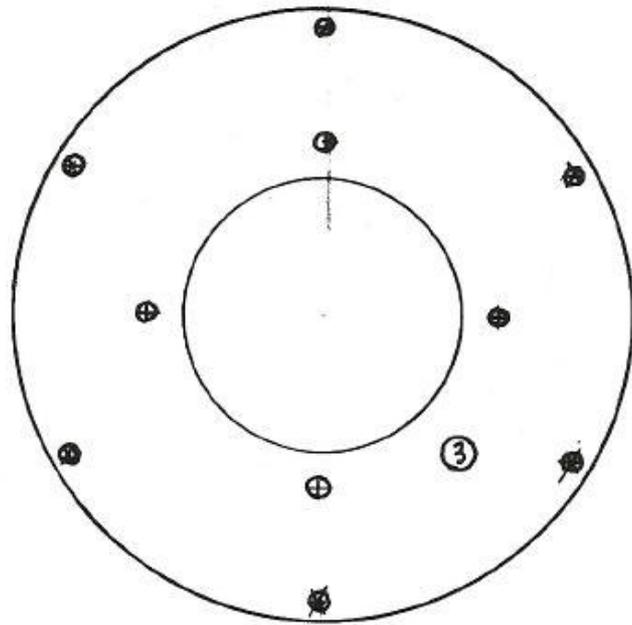
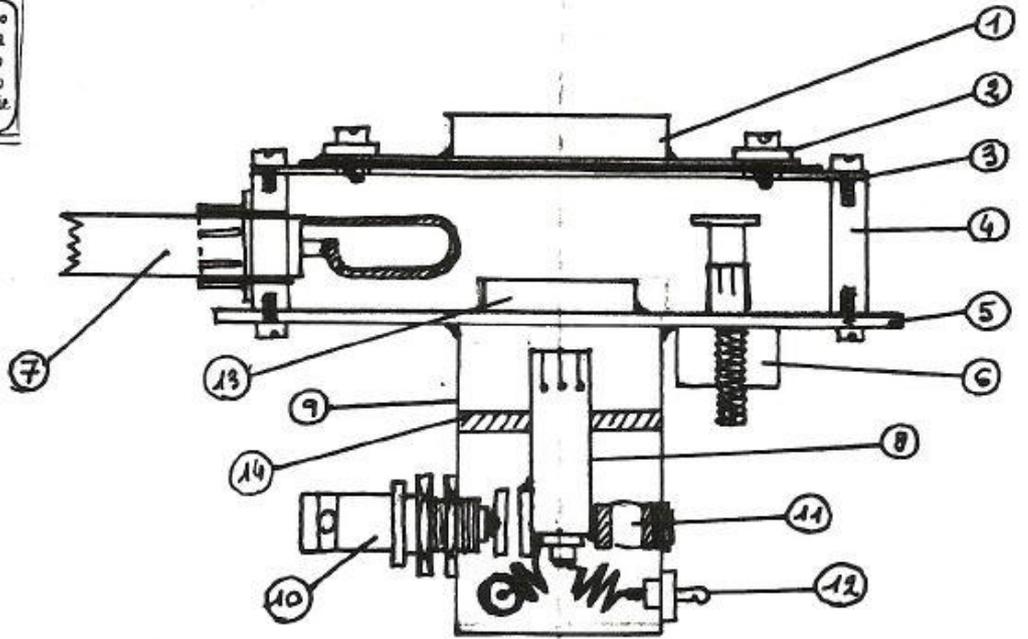
Vinc de electrons



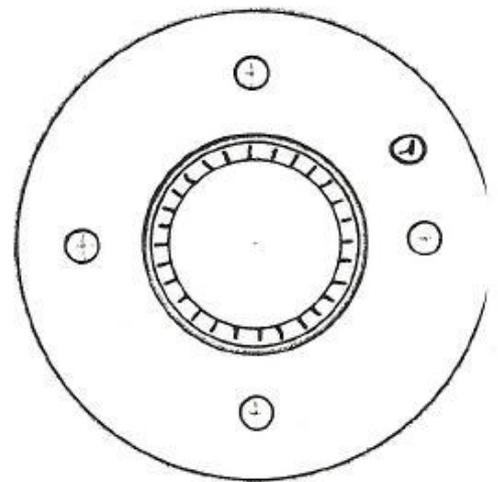
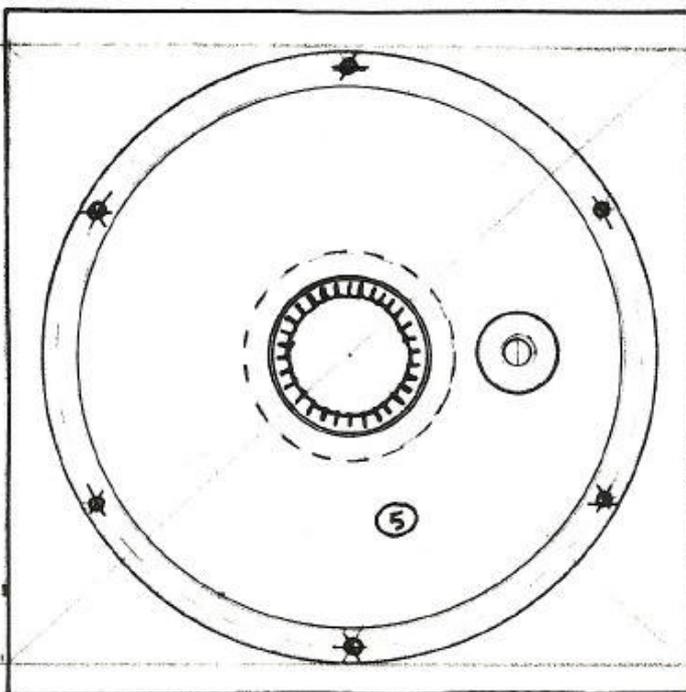
LES DANGERS DU 1296 MHZ

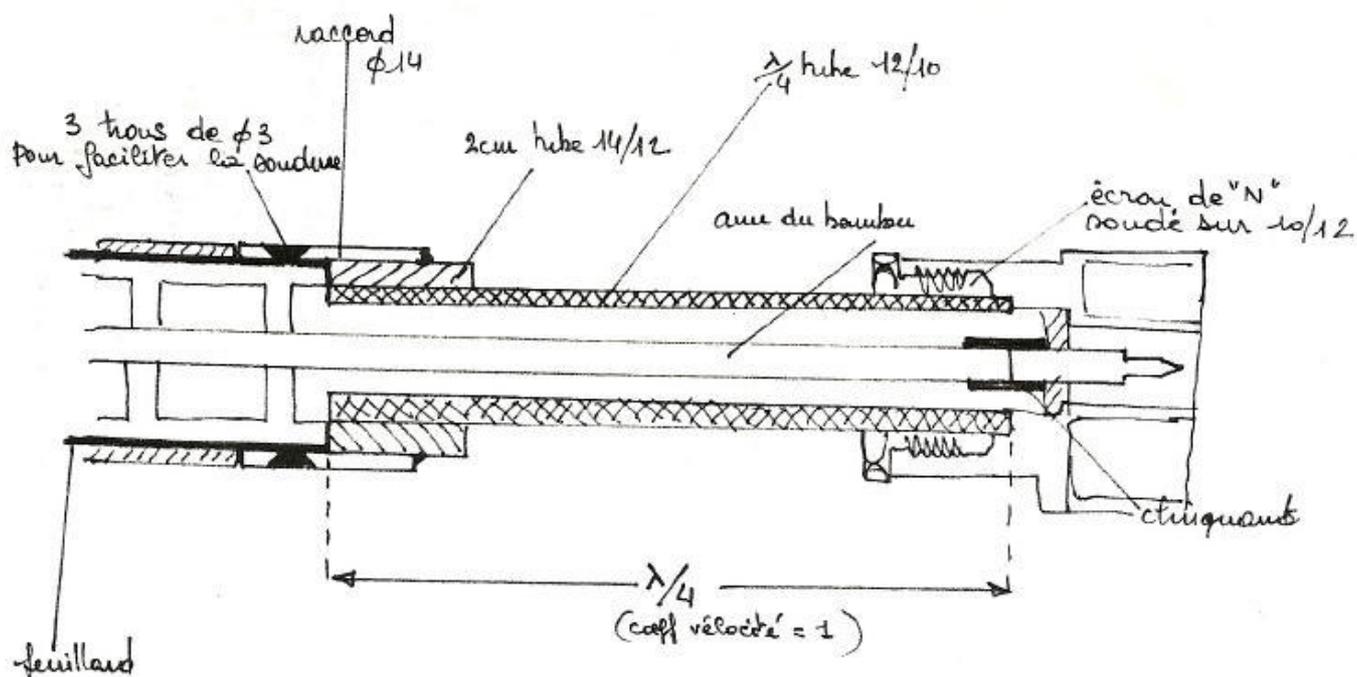


1 AMPIFICATEUR DE PUISSANCE 1296 MHz
 100 WATTS 46 db (2C39BA ou 7289)

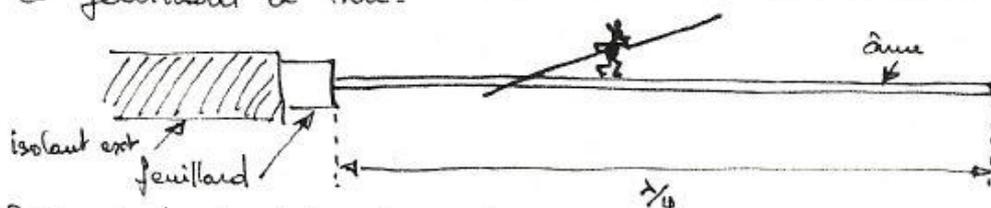


- ① collier d'anneau avec finger stock
- ② garnages isolants teflon
- ③ plaque cuivre 15/100
- ④ cylindre d'anode $\phi 20.90$ $h = 19$ mm
cuivre
- ⑤ fond de carte cuivre 20/100
- ⑥ micaummi d'accord
- ⑦ boucle de couplage: tuyau Cu dont le
diamètre intérieurement permet de recevoir la
tresse du RG213
- ⑧ contact de cathode cuivre 5/100
- ⑨ corps de carte cathode tuyau Cu 32 ϕ
- ⑩ BNC avec disque $\phi 9$
- ⑪ Johnson standard 10 pf
- ⑫ 2 by pass béric
- ⑬ contact de grille: finger stock sur tube $\phi 24$
- ⑭ bague de teflon avec trous d'aération

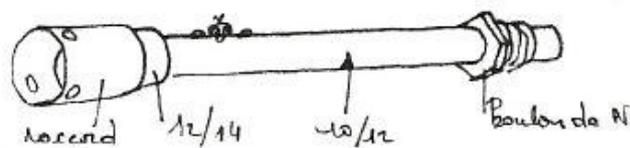




- Ⓐ Préparation du bambou 3 : on le dénude sur une longueur légèrement supérieure au quart d'onde ; on conserve l'âme sans la couper, on dégage 2 cm de gaine extérieure laissant le feuillard à nu.



- Ⓑ Préparation des tubes de cuivre : on coupe $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ de tube 10/12 ; on soude à une de ses extrémités un morceau de tube 12/14 et un raccord $\phi 14$ dans lequel on aura percé 3 trous $\phi 3$ pour faciliter la soudure au feuillard du bambou ; l'autre extrémité du tube 10/12 est linéée de façon à pouvoir enfiler le boulon arrière d'une prise N standard



- Ⓒ un petit tube $\phi 3,2$ ou un morceau de cliquant est utilisé pour connecter à l'âme du bambou le connecteur central de la N
- Ⓓ on essaye de rentrer toutes les pièces ensemble, ainsi que la prise N si tout va bien, on soude d'abord le boulon de la N sur le tube et ensuite le raccord $\phi 14$ sur le feuillard du bambou sans trop chauffer ; ensuite on entoure l'extérieur du raccord $\phi 14$ et le gain du bambou avec du ruban isolant pour parfaire l'étanchéité le tout peut après être peint au vernis au choix
- Ⓔ Si LE PLOMBIER N'A PAS VOULU VOUS VENDRE LE TUBE 12-14 EN PETITE LONGUEUR CONSERVEZ LE RESTE POUR FAIRE UN ALAMBIC !

(plus de précisions dans le n° 6 d'août-septembre ?)

• SSB Electronica

- Nouvel ampli 10w 1296 avec des transistors protos Valvo
Fabriqués spécialement pour SSB -
Berni compte commercialiser 300 amplis !

- chaîne complète 13 en utilisant entre autres les fameux
nouveaux dual gate GaAsFet S3030 Texas.
préampli GaAsFet bien sur (MGF 1400 ou NE218) -
un MGF 1200 dans la tête HF

- Pourquoi SSB utilise le S3030 dans les nouveaux préamplis 432?

Contrairement aux paramètres annoncés par Texas le S3030 est
meilleur en bruit que le 38K97 ; c'est apparemment du au fait
qu'il n'est pas protégé

• 2 Marques d'antennes suédoises

Värgårda Radio

• Bonne réalisation mécanique la trombone ressemble un peu à celui de
SMS832 - gain annoncé correct - prix pas exagéré

GEL 4m50 13 dBd # 270F

Les pylones par contre font plutôt léger

CUE DEE

La mécanique nous plaît moins boom rond - pas de jambes de force
mais des haubantés sur les LY

d'après les tests d'Annaboda parmi les meilleures antennes
à l'heure actuelle.

Mais les prix avoisinent ceux de cushcraft !

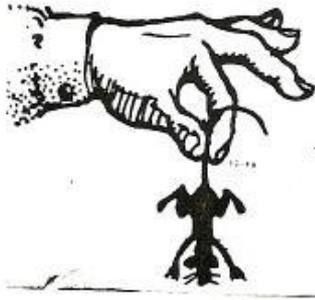
Heureusement la petite suédoise était plutôt mignonne et ils ont
des pylones superbes : style versatower mais en corne - plus costau
tout est garanti 5 ans - Ce sont aussi leurs ROTABLE TOWERS
qui commencent à pulluler chez les romboyeurs scandinaves et
autres gros décimétristes.

• A part ça ? Heu!... la bière est bien mais ça raut pas
les belges.

A bientôt à Weithelm ?

FRET et le
KENT... cal. 2.6.

	A O U T				S E P T E M B R E				O C T O B R E			
	L E V E R		C O U C H E R		L E V E R		C O U C H E R		L E V E R		C O U C H E R	
	TU	AZ	TU	AZ	TU	AZ	TU	AZ	TU	AZ	TU	AZ
1	1724	126	100	234	1809	119	222	237	1730	102	330	253
2	1815	126	144	233	1833	113	327	242	1749	94	440	261
3	1900	125	235	233	1859	106	437	249	1809	86	550	269
4	1924	121	329	235	1924	99	547	256	1834	78	705	277
5	2010	117	434	239	1944	91	657	264	1859	70	821	285
6	2034	111	540	244	2003	83	806	272	1920	63	941	293
7	2100	104	649	251	2023	75	921	280	2009	58	1055	299
8	2119	97	754	258	2059	68	1036	288	2054	54	1210	304
9	2139	89	905	266	2129	61	1151	295	2150	53	1315	305
10	2204	81	1014	274	2209	57	1306	301	2259	56	1411	304
11	2224	73	1130	282	2259	54	1417	304	-	-	1501	301
12	2254	66	1245	290	2359	54	1521	305	0003	60	1535	295
13	2329	60	1359	296	-	57	1612	303	130	67	1605	289
14	-	-	1514	301	0109	57	1656	298	244	74	1631	281
15	0014	56	1624	304	229	63	1731	292	359	82	1651	272
16	109	54	1729	304	344	69	1802	285	515	91	1711	264
17	215	55	1819	301	504	78	1826	277	625	99	1735	257
18	330	59	1902	296	619	86	1847	268	735	107	1755	249
19	450	65	1933	289	734	95	1911	261	845	114	1820	242
20	609	73	2002	281	864	102	1931	253	954	120	1850	237
21	730	82	2027	274	954	110	1956	246	1054	124	1930	234
22	845	90	2047	265	1104	116	2025	241	1155	126	2011	232
23	954	98	2108	257	1209	122	2056	236	1245	127	2101	232
24	1104	106	2132	250	1309	125	2135	233	1334	127	2155	234
25	1209	112	2158	244	1404	127	2220	232	1409	123	2256	237
26	1314	118	2228	239	1454	127	2310	233	1440	118	-	-
27	1420	123	2303	236	1534	124	0005	-	1505	112	0000	243
28	1515	125	2342	233	1609	121	0005	235	1549	105	110	250
29	1609	126	-	-	1639	116	110	240	1649	97	220	257
30	1659	126	0027	233	1704	109	220	246	1614	90	331	265
31	1734	123	122	234	-	-	-	-	1634	81	547	274



- F6GRA cherche 404 break - urgent
s'adresser au journal
- F6GIF cherche cours complet
électrotechnique
- F1EIT vds - Ampli 144 4CX cav. compl. avec relais 650F
- préampli 432 GaAsFet 300F
- F6CIS vds cavité TH992 (1KW) modif. à terminer pour 432
- F6EVT cherche volant LADA Nira - px QRP
- F1DME achète Xtal 96MHz - px OM



QST May 82

The Higher Bands — One of the newest of the 70-cm moonbouncers is K0UDZ in South Dakota. The thing that sets Gene's station apart is that he is successfully using an array of only four Yagis. They are based on the 13-element RIW design, to which corner reflectors have been added and element lengths and spacings have been reoptimized. Moon tracking is accomplished with a TV camera mounted on the antenna, which is also somewhat of an innovation. His amplifier delivers 600 watts from a pair of 4CX250s, and receiving is aided by a GaAs FET preamp. Anyone wishing schedules may call 605-343-0104. Another new station is YUIAW. No information is available on his set-up, but whatever it is, it seems to be functioning well indeed. All stations who have worked him, and that includes quite a few, indicates that YUIAW has an outstanding signal off the moon on both cw and ssb.

The 23-cm band is shaping up to be a very good place in the spectrum for moonbounce. One of the latest to join the ranks is SM4DHN. He has been busy handing out new contacts for all, and a new country for many. When Lars first got on in January, his transmitter was putting out only 75 watts, but he was able to make contacts anyway. He later raised his output to 175 watts, however, and did even better. Another proving that high power is not essential for successful 23-cm EME is SM6CKU. He has been running a mere 25 watts to an 18-foot dish. The band has been supporting some rather impressive contacts, including a half-hour sub ragchew between VE7BBG and PA0SSB. Who would have thought that moonbounce could ever provide such QSOs?

• "A unified approach to the design of crystal ladder filters" par W7ZOI 7 pages



Qui reçoit la très intéressante publication de K2UYH ?

A very interesting technical note is also included in the January 432 and Above EME News. It is from the Crawford Hill VHF Club and describes an offset-fed parabolic dish. A number of advantages for this arrangement are cited, among which are: ease of getting access to the feed to make adjustments and fewer problems because of the feed antenna and transmission line being in the center of the dish's beam, where they can disrupt its pattern and cause higher than wanted sidelobes and noise pickup.

ou celle de K1FD et K1WHS sur le 2m ?



SHORT WAVE MAG. June 82

BETTER FRONT-END SELECTIVITY FOR THE YAESU FT-707

ELIMINATING SPURIOUS RECEIVED SIGNALS ON THE HIGHER BANDS

IAN WHITE, G3SEK

THE Yaesu FT-707 is an excellent little transceiver, both in the car and in the shack. One of its few faults is its tendency on the bands above 18 MHz to pick up signals that are actually on the lower part of the HF band. Only 21 MHz and 28 MHz are of immediate interest, and the problem is not particularly important when those bands are wide-open and full of amateur signals. But the spurious signals can be very annoying to the DX-er who is looking for contacts on an apparently dead band, or to the VHF-er who uses the FT-707 as a tunable IF. Incidentally, although the problem seems quite well known to FT-707 owners, only the *Short Wave Magazine's* reviewer has mentioned it in print (November 1980, p. 567).

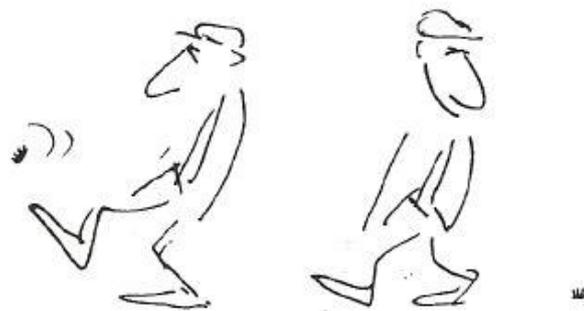
This article describes a modification which completely eliminates the spurious received signals. Since it involves cutting tracks on a PC board, and some delicate work on miniature coils, it is not for the faint-hearted or the fumble-fingered.

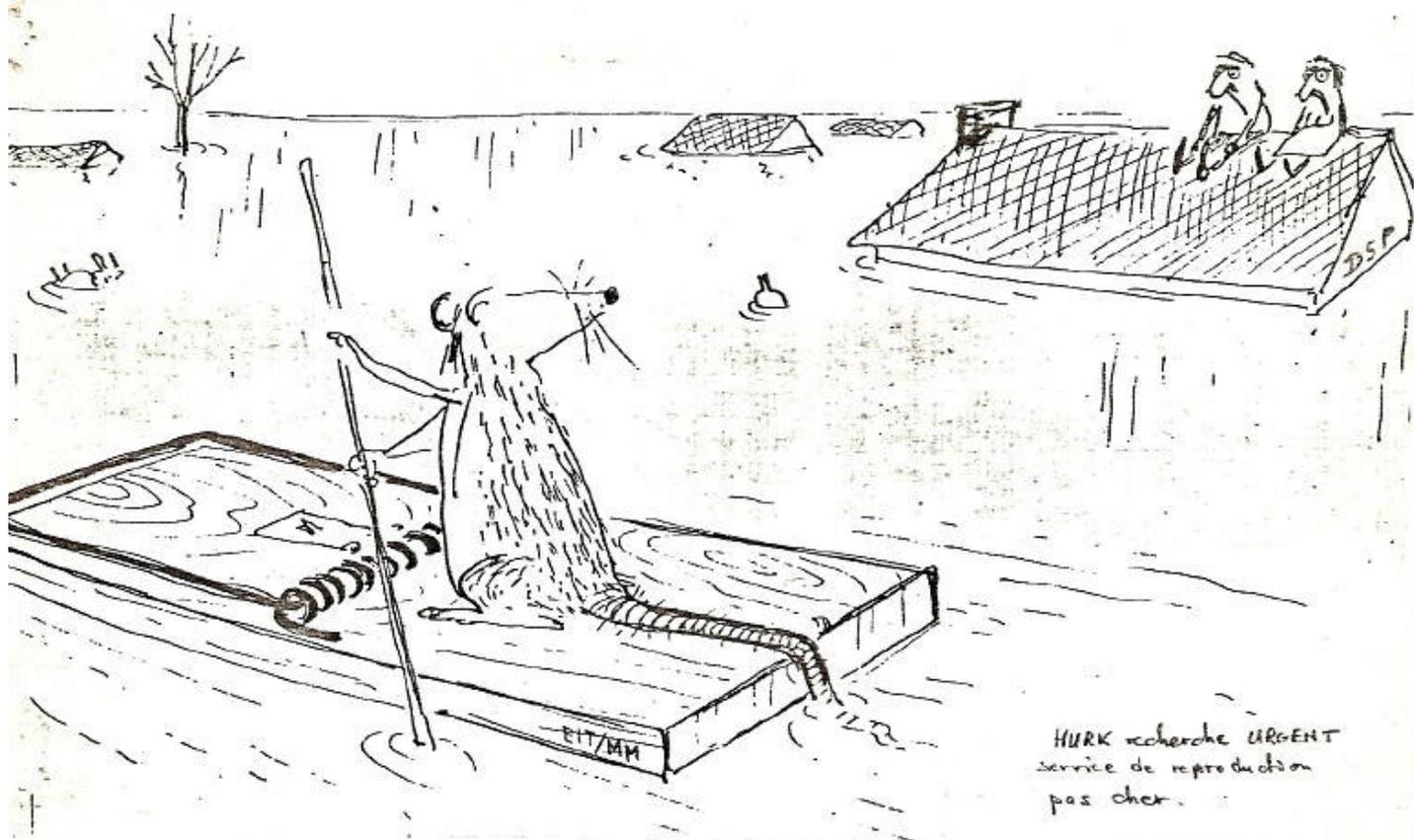
Operating Notes

Dave Sellars, G3PBV, is not alone in reckoning that operating standards seem to be declining even further. He offers two theories. First that the new G6s have never even listened on 2m. SSB before they got their licences and bought their multimode sets. Second, that it is not nearly as easy to tune the band and winkle out the weak stations on the modern "click-tune" rigs. He feels you cannot beat a free-tuning VFO for carefully searching the band.

Your scribe would once again suggest that everyone, when calling CQ, states where they are and where they are bearing. This is particularly desirable for those not listed in a Call Book. Listening in recent contests revealed most operators of portable stations giving no indication of their whereabouts. One had no idea if they were distant or just locals off the side of the beam. One way to beat this is to never reply to a station who does not say where he is!

Les DL au moins passent leur locator lors des CQ !





HURK recherche URGENT
service de reproduction
pas cher.

GROUPE SHF URC

Café de l'ancienne mairie - rue Victor Hugo
MALAKOFF

