



Newsletter

107

January 2015

A Member of the SABL



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www.awasa.org.za

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- * Secretary/PRO—Andy ZS6ADY
- * Western Cape—John ZS1WJ
- * KZN—Don ZS5DR

Reflections:

And so we start another year full of expectations of new and good things, as well as some not so good things which may be hiding around the corner.

I think, for a change, I am going to do away with New Year resolutions this year, because I make them and end up not getting through half of them.

Maybe one resolution. "To be the best I can at whatever I put my hand or mind to". At least that way, I am not going to fail to keep any of those long winded resolutions about losing weight, reducing the amount of time I spend on radio, getting all the unfinished projects that I have started, complete. And so the list goes on.

This way, I can only win and be successful at sticking to my resolution.

How many times I have resolved to finish off so many of the unfinished projects I have on the workbench, under the workbench, on the racks around the workbench. Now I just have to finish one of them at my own pace and to the best of my ability, and I have reached the goal.

Why didn't I think of this a long time ago instead of punishing myself every year with things I knew I wasn't going to make from the beginning.

I feel good already.

One thing I will also try to do to the best of my ability, is play more radio. I would love to try and get that elusive WAZS in CW. The problem is, how do I encourage more division 6 stations to get up on the air and give me some of the 29 or so more required con-

tacts? That could be a completely new project all on its own. But get there we will, without any pressure or pushing.

I hope that for many of you, this will be a fantastic year. One filled with pleasant surprises, pleasant gifts (even if they are from you to you), good health and happiness (We won't invite any bluebirds to this party because we don't want it to get messy), and most of all that we will all enjoy life to its fullest.

I know that in reality, there will always be tough times somewhere along the line, but the way in which we approach those times will bear witness to the outcome.

Best 73

DE Andy ZS6ADY

WIKIPEDIA

Electrical Telegraphy

The first suggestion for using electricity as a means of communication appeared in the 'Scots Magazine' in 1753. Using one wire for each letter of the alphabet, a message could be transmitted by connecting the wire terminals in turn to an electrostatic machine, and observing the deflection of pith balls at the far end. Telegraphs employing electrostatic attraction were the basis of early experiments in electrical telegraphy in Europe, but were abandoned as being impractical and were never developed into a useful communication system.

One very early experiment in electrical telegraphy was an *electrochemical telegraph* created by the German physician, anatomist, and inventor Samuel Thomas von Sömmering in 1809, based on an earlier, less robust design of 1804 by Spanish polymath and scientist Francisco Salva Campillo.^[11] Both their designs employed multiple wires (up to 35) in order to visually represent most Latin letters and numerals. Thus, messages could be conveyed electrically up to a few kilometers (in von Sömmering's design), with each of the telegraph receiver's wires immersed in a separate glass tube of acid. As an electric current was applied by the sender representing each digit of a message, it would at the recipient's end electrolyse the acid in its corresponding tube, releasing a stream of hydrogen bubbles next to its associated letter or numeral. The telegraph receiver's operator would visually observe the bubbles and could then record the transmitted message, albeit at a very low baud rate.

The first working electrostatic telegraph was built by the English inventor Francis Ronalds. He laid down eight miles of wire in insulated glass tubing in his garden and connected both ends to two clocks marked with the letters of the alphabet. Electrical impulses sent along the wire were used to transmit messages. He offered his invention to the Admiralty, describing it as "a mode of conveying telegraphic intelligence with great rapidity, accuracy, and certainty, in all states of the atmosphere, either at night or in the day, and at small expense." However, there was little official enthusiasm for his device in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. He published an account of his apparatus in the 1823 *Descriptions of an Electrical Telegraph, and of some other Electrical Apparatus*.

Another early electromagnetic telegraph design was created by Russian diplomat Pavel Schilling in 1832. He set it up in his apartment in St Petersburg and demonstrated the long-distance transmission of signals by positioning two telegraphs of his invention in two different rooms of his apartment. Schilling was the first to put into practice the idea of a binary system of signal transmissions.

Carl Friedrich Gauss and Wilhelm Weber built the first electromagnetic telegraph used for *regular* communication in 1833 in Göttingen, connecting Göttingen Observatory and the Institute of Physics, covering a distance of about 1 km.^[14] The setup consisted of a coil which could be moved up and down over the end of two magnetic steel bars. The resulting induction current was transmitted through two wires to the receiver, consisting of a galvanometer. The direction of the current could be reversed by commutating the two wires in a special switch. Therefore, Gauss and Weber chose to encode the alphabet in a binary code, using positive current and negative as the two states.

HF activity:

The following Items have been taken from Dennis Green's HF Happenings and will hopefully provide interesting information about stations on the air in various parts of the world.

Hunting Lions-in-the-Air

The event takes place on the weekend closest to 13 January, the birth date of Melvin Jones, the founder of the Lions organisation - 10 and 11 January 2015. It will not be a contest but merely a means for Lions to exchange greetings with other Lions and Lions Clubs. Radio amateurs and members of the various Lions Clubs get together and the Lions are allowed to exchange greetings with other Lions under supervision of the radio amateur. Normally the name and number of the Lions Club is the exchange.

Youngsters on the Air, Italy 2015

It is already time for the fifth edition of the Youngsters on the Air summer event. In 2015, the youth radio camp will take place in Italy, organised by ARI (Associazione Radioamatori Italiani).

In this week, teams of young radio amateurs from several countries will be participating in all kind of amateur radio activities. Think about workshops, contesting and ARDF, we will try to show many aspects of the radio hobby. Of course, you will also get the chance to learn about other cultures; in the famous intercultural evening, you will get the chance to try food and drinks from all participating countries. As we go to Italy, we will also show you the country and Italian traditions.

This is just a little bit of what we are going to do in this event. It will be a great experience for all par-

ticipants, which they will never forget. To get a better feeling about this, have a look at the gallery from previous events www.ham-yota.com/gallery/

French Southern Antarctic Territory

Look for special event station TM60TAAF to be on air on 1, 6 to 8, 13 to 17, 19 to 22 and 27 to 28 February 2015. Activity is to celebrate the 60th anniversary of French Southern Antarctic Territory (FSAT/TAAF) founding in 1955. The FSAT/TAAF territory includes eight DXCC entities - Amsterdam, Crozet and Kerguelen Islands (3), Adelie Land /Antarctica (1), Europa, Glorieuse, Juan de Nova and Tromelin islands (4).

Operation will be from 40 to 10 m by Francois, F8DVD, from his home at Macon in the eastern part of France, 60 km north of Lyon. Activation will also be held during the 12th Antarctic Activity Week. The new reference for WAP program is 255. QSL via F8DVD, direct with SAE and 1 new IRC or 2 USD (Francois Bergez 6, rue de la Liberte F- 71000 Macon, France) or via the Bureau. For more details, visit

www.qrz.com/db/TM60TAAF

African Islands

IOTA frequencies

CW: 28 040 24 920

21 040 18 098 14 040 10 114 7 030 3 530 kHz

SSB: 28 560 28 460 24 950 21 260 18 128 14 260 7 055 3 760 kHz

Ascension Island, ZD8. Operators Werner, DJ9KH, Axel, DK9BDN, and Christian, DL6KAC, will be active as ZD8D during February and



March 2015. Activity will be focused on 160 to 40 metres, including 60 m, using CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL via DL9HO. Operations will probably include the ARRL DX SSB Con-test.

The ZD8D web will be updated soon with all the information www.zd8d.de. You can use the ZD8D Online QSL Request System to get your ZD8D card(s). The OQRS is available for direct and Bureau cards.

ZS90SARL

Theunis Potgieter, ZS2EC, of the Port Elizabeth Amateur Radio Society (PEARS) will be the first station to use the call sign ZS90SARL to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the South African Radio League (SARL). Originally known as the South African Radio Relay League (SARRL), the national body for amateur radio in South Africa was formed in May 1925, shortly after the formation of the International Amateur Radio Union in Paris, France.

Give ZS90SARL a call and celebrate 90 years of South African Radio League and the first transmission from Port Elizabeth. Theunis, ZS2EC, will be operating ZS90SARL from 1 January until 11 January 2015.

Clubs and amateurs wishing to use the call sign from their station are invited to send their requests to sarl90@sarl.org.za with suggested dates and planned operation.

Follow the schedule for ZS90SARL from the SARL website and make sure to get your contact logged with them.

CW Corner

Andy ZS6ADY has asked me to write something that may encourage AWA members to maintain their interest in CW. I guess that it is difficult to write every month about CW without ever having to repeat oneself. But Andy has managed it very well. I did point out to Andy that whilst I am a member of AWA by association, living down under, I don't actually partake in things AWA. But I do look forward to the monthly AWA newsletter and I believe it is one of the most interesting ham related newsletters around. Also since leaving South Africa I don't have any real valve radios. Prior to leaving for New Zealand, I did enjoy using my two Heathkit HW100's and my Drake TR4C but not being technical, I found it difficult to keep the Drake up and running. I think William ZS5WC might have had some later success with the Drake.

Nowadays the closest I have to a valve radio is my Yaesu FT101ZD (valve finals) which was built in September 1979. When I got it, nothing worked and I tried to find out its history. Apparently it had been used illegally by a CB'er and it had been "doctored" so that the owner could not transmit with it. I gingerly opened it up and poked around in places that I thought might make a difference. Now, you have got to understand that I live out in the bush. I live in a valley in North Island and don't have the luxury of access to learned folk such as Gary ZS5NK, William ZS5WC (I think he has a ZS4 callsign now) and other helpful members of AWA. A few sprays of contact cleaner in likely spots helped. Luckily I am in contact my email with Adrian ZS1TTZ and he has suggested a few helpful remedies. Between us we now have it working on CW on 160, 80m, 40m, 15m and 10m. 20m is still not working, but in the next few weeks I intend poking around with a plastic chopstick and wave the magic wand around and see if I can get it going. Haven't got a peep out of it with SSB but that does not worry me as I operate only on CW.

Some weeks ago, I was on 80m calling CQ and heard another ZL station answer my call. It was a station that I had never heard before but he was sending nice well spaced out Morse. His name is Rob and his callsign is ZL1CV. Always in for a ragchew, I asked him what radio he was using and he told me that it was a Geloso homebuilt rig and that he was using a Racal receiver and Junker key.

We started to have a ragchew most evenings and after about a week I noticed that the CW he was sending had a different tone to it than previous QSO's. I asked him what transmitter he was using and he told me it was a Paraset. I had never heard of a Paraset radio – have you? He told me that he had built it himself and the original Paraset was a radio used by spies in WWII.

A picture or two is better than a thousand words so here is his Paraset.



Rob tells me that his interest in the Paraset began when he was about 14 years old and read a book called 'Two Eggs on my Plate' by Oluf Reed-Olsen who was parachuted into Norway during the war and used a Paraset to send information back to the British. Being already interested in radio, this captured his imagination and he often wondered what Oluf's radio set looked like.

Now to move on to the advent of computers in the home and, still with an interest in radio, Rob inevitably rediscovered the Paraset and even better, there was enough information now available for him to build one of his own which he duly did. He even got a second hand leather suitcase and built the wooden structure so that it would fit inside the case. So you can see that his Paraset was a long time in the making and he tells me that it has given him a lot of retirement pleasure. The Paraset is a 2 tube regeneration receiver with a single tube Xtal oscillator transmitter. The transmitter puts out about 4-5 watts and the regenerative receiver made it dangerously easy for the German Military to track with their direction finding equipment

due to the oscillation of the receiver.

A final word from Rob; "When I came on the band in about 1980 the bottom of 80m was very busy with CW operators and it would be nice if they were to come back as most were about my age and would be retired now. (Rob is now 73 years old.) There were also a few XYL's working on CW and they could always give you a run for your money which was good. The contacts were all rag chews and it made for a very friendly bunch."



When having a qso with Rob, I tried to use some of my older equipment so ended up using my FT101ZD and a morse key used during WWII which was used in the New Zealand military on their ZC1 radio. They are pictured below.



I often wonder if CW is alive and well in South Africa? It always seemed to me that there were about a dozen keen ZS operators keeping CW active. In the early mornings on 80m there was the QRP net that hung about on 3.579. Then the Parade Ground that met mornings and afternoons on 7.020. Generally speaking those were the only folk keeping local ragchewing alive. There were others that came out of the woodwork from time to time, but were not regular ragchewers. Tubby ZS5TUB was an exception and would always be in for a ragchew especially if he could encourage a new operator to join the ranks of CW.

Ragchewing. In the 7 years that I have been in New Zealand, I have been very happy to work 192 countries on CW. I don't have the luxury of a mast and rotating Yagi's, but I do have plenty of garden space and have got up 2 full size Windom's and one half size Windom. I originally started off with a G5RV but prefer the Windom's. Being in the country certainly is a big advantage over working from a town. The only QRM I get is from my neighbours dairy farm where his electric fence gives a pulse but this can be filtered out with a noise blanker.

However, doing the rubber stamp QSO's started to get meaningless and I thought that my CW reading skills were deteriorating. The answer of course was to get back into ragchewing on a regular basis. I am very lucky in this respect and have a few stations that I can work for an hour or so each evening who share similar interests. Mostly these are ZL and VK stations so English ragchewing is easy. I have had some nice ragchews with JA stations, so never rule out the fact that the DX station doesn't speak English.

I think that to really enjoy ragchewing one must make a point of sending at the speed of the slower station. This is a must for comfortable reading. The other thing is to make sure that you send well spaced out characters. There is nothing worse than trying to decipher what the other station is sending if the CW is sent with badly formed letters or words. To me, correct spacing is so important. I am lucky in this respect with my regular ragchewing partners.

Some people prefer to write everything down whilst others prefer to read in their heads and only jot down a note or two to remind them on what they wish to comment on. Reading in your head is an art that is easy to master. You just have to take that leap of faith and you will find it is easy to do. It was in 2007 that I learnt that from John ZS5JON. John is not often heard on the bands, but he does enjoy listening to CW ragchews. Try reading in your head the next time you hear some ragchewing and you will be pleasantly surprised as to what you can achieve.

Of course, you may be one of those operators that are new to CW (or recently got back into it), and you feel you just have to write every letter down. It is easy to miss a letter and then you miss the next 5 letters because your brain is still trying to work out the missing letter. We all go through that phase, and you just have to be firm and ignore the missing letter and get on with the new ones. I was taught CW by Mel ZS5MF (now SK) and he would send me blocks of 5 numbers. (Numbers were always my weakness!) He would watch me writing them down and if I stumbled on a number, he noticed this, and would force me to ignore it. It wasn't easy to break that cycle, but once mastered, it became second nature.

What do I hope to achieve by writing the odd article on CW for the AWA newsletter? The answer is manifold. I would hope that stations that have never learnt CW before would at least give it a go. (In future articles I will give you ideas as how to achieve that.) I would also hope that some of the stations that had to pass their 12 wpm CW exam and never used CW after that exam would perhaps give it another go. Wouldn't it be great if Andy got a few more folk onto the Saturday pm AWA net with their morse keys or paddles. Even if you can't read what the other stations are sending, at least learn to send your callsign correctly and call in AT THE SPEED THAT YOU ARE COMFORTABLE WITH RECEIVING, but certainly not faster than the slowest participant.

CW has opened a huge world for me. I really enjoy sitting at my desk and operating my key/paddle and telling the other operator that he is genuine armchair copy.

73, Ian ZL2AIM (ex ZS5IAN)

AWA CW Activity Day

1. Aim

The aim of the CW Activity Day is for participants to contact as many amateurs as possible on the 20, 40 and 80m amateur bands.

2. Date and Time

From 13:00 – 15:00 UTC on Sunday 8 February 2015.

3. Frequencies

14 000 to 14 060 kHz; 7 000 to 7 040 kHz; 3 510 to 3 560 kHz

4. Categories

- a) Single Operator All Band, Low Power (maximum 100 W)
- b) Single operator All Band, QRP (maximum 5 W)
- c) Single Operator Single Band, Low Power (maximum 100 W)
- d) Single operator Single band, QRP (maximum 5 W)

5. Exchange

RST, operators name and Grid Square locator

6. Scoring

Contacts count 1 point for low power, 2 points for QRP.

7. Awards

Certificates are awarded to the first places and the highest single band score.

8. Log Sheets

Log sheets must be submitted by Monday 23 February 2015 to andyzs6ady@vodamail.co.za or posted to the AWA address at the back of the Newsletter

A T1154 RESTORED

by Richard ZS6TF AWA Historian

Marconi airborne transmitter T1154B serial # 5632 manufactured in 1940 arrived at the end of October 2014 as a swap for an AR88 in the true spirit of the AWA mission. What followed was totally unplanned as I had not intended to restore it immediately. In documenting the story hopefully others will be informed and encouraged to conserve this and similar historic radio equipment without incurring damage.

A word of caution up-front. If you are naturally impatient, or unavoidably clumsy, rather leave this sort of activity to others. Like assembling a piece of furniture from the world's leading pack-flat manufacturer, do not attempt it when you are tired, hungry, after an alcoholic tincture, or when in a stressed state, and don't be surprised if you have to start again having got it wrong first time.

The Achilles heel of the T1154 is the extensive use of dissimilar metals in contact, like steel screws engaging tapped holes in the aluminium frame and components, which if exposed to humidity and salinity provokes damaging corrosion.

A key success factor is to have the right tools and materials at your finger-tips to undo, and have any hope of re-using, most of the myriad of BA screws thread-locked with Shellac used in the assembly of the equipment 75 years ago.

Standard screwdrivers, even if good quality are unsuitable for the purpose as the screw slots are particularly narrow and standard blades are tapered. Take the trouble to modify some old screwdrivers with varying lengths by grinding them to parallel blades which tightly fit the slots and occupy the full width. Your task will be made possible with a set of open ended BA spanners, but much easier if you have ring spanners and ¼ inch drive socket set with both long and short sockets as well.

There is only one sure-fire way to undo the fixings. The shellac has to be re-mobilised by painting the threads and the nut with methylated spirits using an artist's paintbrush. When it dissolves it turns from a thread locker to a lubricant for a brief window of opportunity of about 30 seconds until the spirit evaporates so repeated applications are often necessary. The screws with nuts at the back, which is most of them, have been assembled with spring washer between the nut and the panel. The original assembly line was "manned" by ladies and these fixings are rarely fully pulled up. The best technique is to tighten the screw first and usually it will move up to ¼ turn, then apply meths to the threads projecting from the nut and it will usually undo. If it tightens again halfway, do not continue as it is re-locking. Back the nut off 1 turn, apply more meths, and it will spin off freely.

De soldering and re-soldering joints is only possible with a temperature controlled solder station as the solder used has a higher melting point than modern solders. Set it to 450 degrees and use de-soldering braid as the joints are big and the wires are solid or heavy multistrand. The screening stripped from RG58 will substitute very well. Place the braid on the joint with about 30mm free end and the tip of the iron on top. As the solder melts draw the braid towards you and the solder will wick into the braid and if the wire is lightly vibrated you will end up with loose neatly tinned wires ready for detaching. Stranded wires are best clipped close enough to the tag so that the strands can be individually gripped and wriggled out, or the short piece folded over the new end for re-attachment.

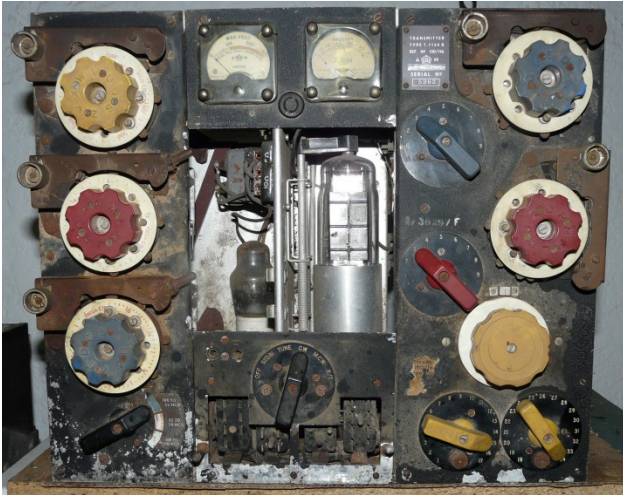
When the moment for re-assembly arrives I make sure various manipulating devices are on hand as my fingers are thicker and not so flexible these days. I use magnetised screwdrivers, Prestik on the end of screwdrivers and paint brushes, artery forceps, a magnetic wand designed to fish dropped valve collets out of auto engine sumps, and an impressive array of pliers with different noses.

The first challenge was to remove the case from SN#5632 whose provenance was coastal from the Cape and Durban. Judging by the mauled cases I have seen in my time, it is not generally known that the threaded holes in the back of the case to which the shockproof mountings attach have 4 clearance holes opposite the corners of the transmitter frame into which long 4BA screws can be inserted to jack the transmitter out of its enclosure. It had not been opened for a very long time!

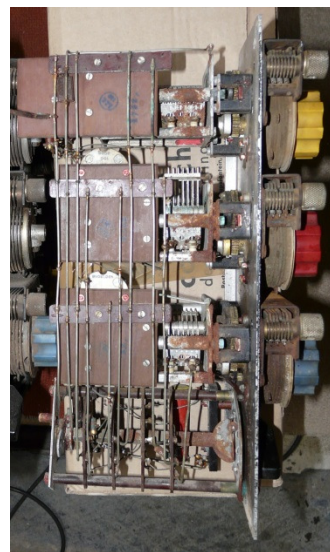
All was not well. The frame distortion, visible, tells of significant mechanical shock and the high level of corrosion in the MO (master oscillator=VFO) section would ordinarily be a show-stopper. Your historian's policy of never discarding anything remotely useful saved the day with enough good bits in the parts bin to replace the worst. A scrap steel chassis T1154 yielded all the MO components and a set of the later pattern "multi-click" click stop mechanisms to replace the earlier "uni-click" units which were rusted solid.

Serviceability was not a priority for a transmitter with an average service life measured in weeks, however the manual states:

82. The drive (M.O.) and output (P.A.) units of the transmitter are removable as individual assemblies. The drive unit includes the three M.O. tuning condensers and their click-stop mechanisms, the associated inductances, and the frequency range switch, S_1 . The output unit consists of a magnifier unit (P.A. tuning condensers and coils with click-stop mechanism and aerial tap switches, H.F. ranges), and a tuning unit (M.F. range iron-dust core coil, with aerial and anode tap switches).



Note: it does not indicate the degree of difficulty or time to be taken. Add the rebuild of the MO components onto the original aluminium front panel after refurbishment and the same process for the magnifier (Marconi speak for antenna coupler) unit, plus the clean-up and rectification of the central unit comprising most of the wiring, switching, valves and high speed contactor, the process took 2 months at a reasonable pace of work. Two Bakelite items had broken in the shock event which distorted the transmitter frame. The back of the blue range Mag unit variable condenser (capacitor) was shattered, and the support bracket at the bottom of the MF (200 to 500kcs range) antenna tuner coil was fractured. A flea-market acquisition condenser donated a new piece to the former and Araldite repaired the latter with a thin Tufnol splint glued over the join.



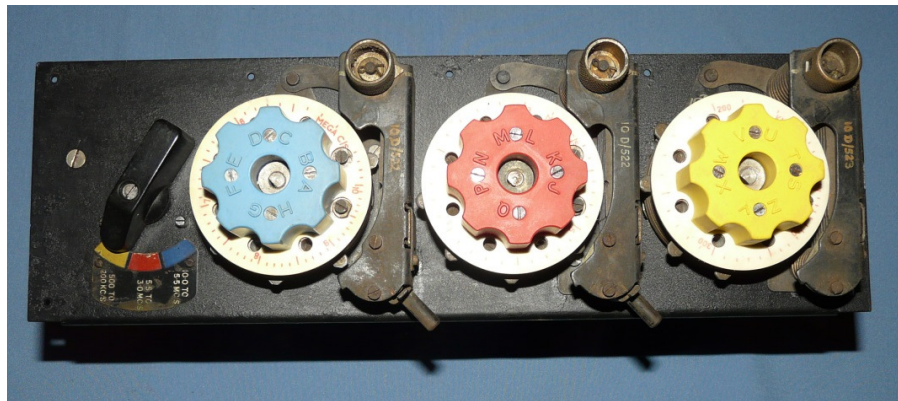
An important note about re-painting- the super-fine black crackle finish applied during manufacture is impossible to replicate. The corroded areas on the front panel visible were all flatted down with a well-worn pan scrubber leaving a rough-ish surface texture which was then touched in by hand using Coast-Cote black automotive etch primer.

A top coat of matt black spray cellulose was sprayed over this, and the result blending in with the remaining original paint was remarkable, while preserving the original repair depot markings.

Unlike the optimistic Haynes manuals which say “assembly follows disassembly in the reverse order” the installation of the later click-stops required utmost care in installation as the drive is through fibre gears that mate with brass bifurcated sprung anti-backlash gears, almost a six handed job. The other area of difficulty was the Bakelite commutation switches on the condenser shafts of the HF mag unit (blue and red ranges. After 180 degrees of rotation these switch in a parallel capacitor for the next 180 degrees of rotation to widen the tuning range. The grub screws used were glass hard and had been inserted into the Bakelite with Shellac. Needless to say I broke one and ended up sawing the coupling in half. Parts bin to the rescue again!

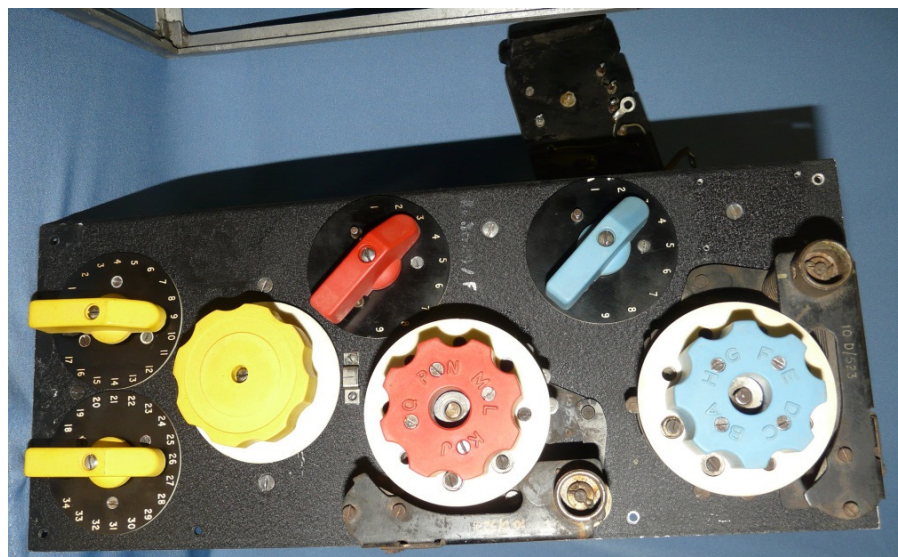


The frame divested of all components was now returned to its original shape.



The finished MO unit

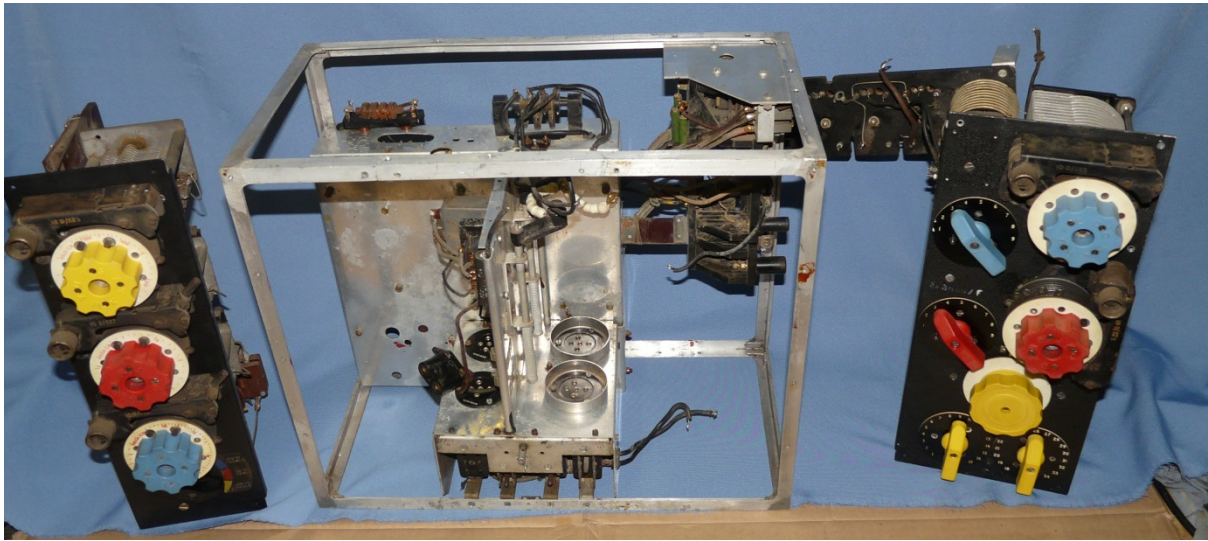
The knobs are all the originals and they were cleaned up with 50/50 Handy Andy and water using the well-worn pan scrubber again to remove the oxidised layer from the surface of the coloured Bakelite. In the dismantling process I broke the bottom corner front panel screws which were corroded in solidly due to a long thread in the aluminium frame. I centre punched the screw vestiges and managed to drill the left hand one dead centre but the right hand wandered off a bit making a bigger hole. The holes were counter-bored 2mm on both sides to make a key and a plug of Pratlleys liquid steel worked into the holes from both sides. After 24 hours the holes were redrilled using the now blank front plate from the steel unit as a guide, tapped 6BA, and the excess was filed off the face of the frame.



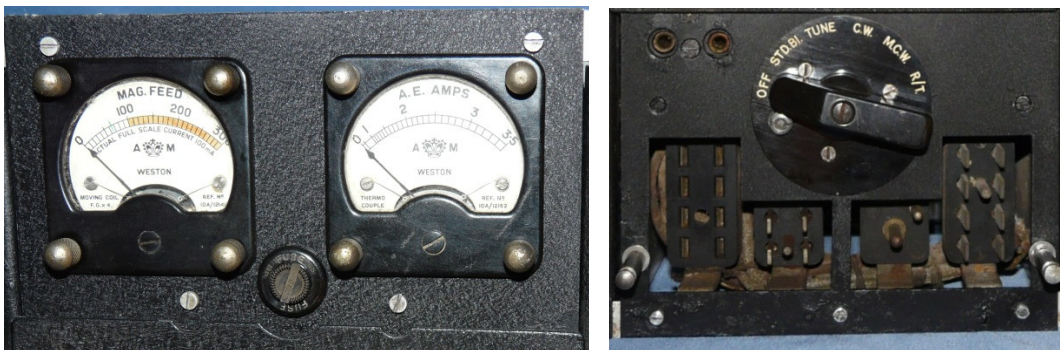
The finished Mag unit

Now the nice bit.... Re-assembly.

All screws were lubricated lightly before reassembly. This is a good time to insert the valves and the PA valve screens whilst you can get your hands in. Then install the Mag unit.



The metering and fuse panel at the top, the PA components behind it and the cover plate at the bottom were installed next.



The MO unit was installed on the FOLI principle (first out last in) and the final component to be installed was the Tufnol link between the bandswitch bottom left and the Mag unit switching at the top.

Another T1154 lives again. Testing, commissioning, and operation will be the subject of an article to follow.



The KW202 receiver was designed for optimum performance on Single Sideband Suppressed Carrier, with excellent results on CW and AM. It operates on all Amateur bands between 1.8 MHz and 30 MHz. The receiver employs thirteen valves in a double-conversion superhet circuit, plus 12 diodes and one transistor. The KW 202 has a built-in power supply operating from a 105-120, 210-240 volt 45-65Hz AC supply.

Manufactured in the 1970's it was the perfect match for the KW2000E Transmitter.

Stability: With constant input voltage to receiver, better than 200Hz after warm up period.

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**Antique Wireless Association
of Southern Africa**

Mission Statement

Our aim is to facilitate, generate and maintain an interest in the location, acquisition, repair and use of yester-days radio's and associated equipment. To encourage all like minded amateurs to do the same thus ensuring the maintenance and preservation of our amateur heritage.

Membership of this group is free and by association. Join by logging in to our website: www.awasa.org.za

Notices:**Net Times and Frequencies:**

Saturday 06:00—AM Net—3615
Saturday 07:15—Western Cape SSB Net— 7140
Saturday 08:30— National SSB Net— 7140; relayed on 14140
Saturday 14:00— CW Net—7020
Wednesday 19:00— AM Net—3615, band conditions permitting.

For Disposal:

Barry ZS2H has let me know he has the following items for disposal.
TS510 with power supply and built in speaker. Fully restored and operational condition.
Eddystone EA12 receiver, fully restored.
Wanted: Heathkit DX150 series receiver.
Please contact Barry on 041 360 3052 or email him barglen29@gmail.com

Visit to Bloemendal Tx Station.

Jacques ZS6JPS will be arranging a visit/tour at the Bloemendal (now Meyerton) transmission station on January the 17th (Saturday). Any interested members can contact him so that he can relay the numbers, perhaps we should state a cut-off date (say Dec 9). Some have also expressed interest in visiting the Meyerton station in the morning and then Hartrao in the afternoon - not sure whether we should rather split it (Meyerton in Jan and Hartrao in Feb), but perhaps those interested in joining could comment whether they'd like to do both in one day or not. We can also look at renting a micro bus for transport.

Details of the Meyerton station is below, and a schedule of all their transmissions at this link: <http://www.mwlist.org/sw.php?locationid=40000067>. *Meyerton Short Wave Broadcasting Relay station, operated by SENTECH in South Africa. Transmitter Power: 25kW, 100kW, 250kW, 500 kW. Used to transmit international programs for all of Africa by Channel Africa (from Johannesburg), BBC World Service, Radio France International, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle (Germany), Adventist World Radio, IBRA Radio (Sweden), NHK Radio Japan, and others. Also the domestic Afrikaans service Radio Sonder Grense is transmitted on shortwave frequencies from here.*

Coordinates: 26°35'34S 28°8'24E

Contact Jacques ZS6JPS at jscholtzp@gmail.com