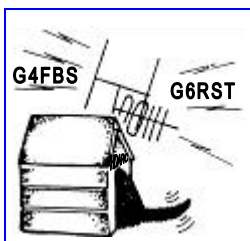


# Horndean & District Amateur Radio Club Journal

Volume 4

Number 8

*August / September 2019*



**Museums on the Air**

Hordean & District Amateur Radio Club  
Founded in 1975

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Articles, letters of interest, photographs are always needed and should be sent to the Editor :- Mike Clark. [m0zdz.mike@gmail.com](mailto:m0zdz.mike@gmail.com)

I use Microsoft Publisher to produce the journal so am happy to accept articles/ photographs via email. A Word document or Picture attachment. Just use Journal article or Journal picture as the subject matter.

Opinions expressed in the journal are not necessarily those of the HDARC. The editor has the right to reproduce the articles for our affiliated club journals/ newsletters. The Editor decision is always final.

**Closing date for next journal is : 6th September 2019**

## Editorial



Hi All,

Been a very busy month for Chris M0KTT, our station manager. With museums on the air run over 2 weekends. First was from Fort Nelson and the Royal Armouries Museum and the following weekend at the Pompey Pals Museum at Fort Widley.

I managed to join him on the last Sunday from the Pompey Pals Museum, conditions were absolutely dire. You can read his full reports in this edition.

I include an article from the ARRL (opposite) which makes for some interesting reading, the full article is a bit heavy going with a PhD. Let's hope it's just another theory that is prove to be incorrect.

As a few of you know I struggle with the position of data modes within the hobby, this is probably based on my ignorance and lack of experience.

With this mind is there anyone within the club willing to write an article on this particular mode and particularly FT8 to which I personally have no understanding or experience with. This certainly would be of interest to me and I am sure a few other members.

Till the next time, good DX

73 de,

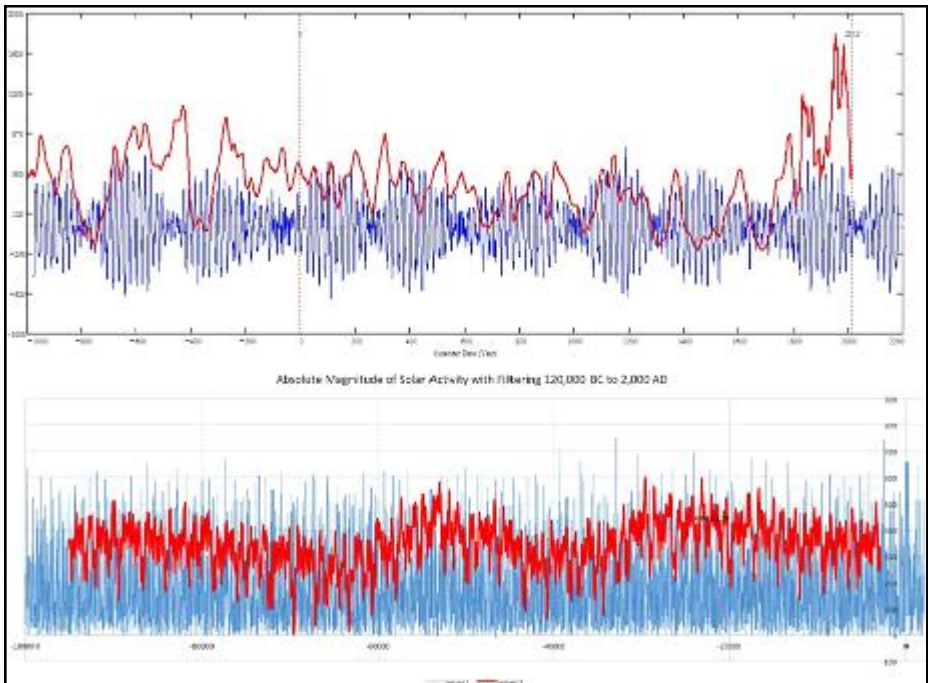
Mike. M0ZDZ / G7Y  
Journal Editor HDARC

## **Nature article suggests a 'Grand Solar Minimum' lies ahead**

A [juried research paper](#) in *Nature*, “Oscillations of the baseline of solar magnetic field and solar irradiance on a millennial timescale,” suggests that a “grand solar minimum” — similar to the legendary “Maunder Minimum” — is approaching, starting as early as next year and lasting for three solar cycles. That would be bad news for HF enthusiasts, who are already struggling with marginal conditions.

As the paper’s abstract explains, “Recently discovered long-term oscillations of the solar background magnetic field associated with double dynamo waves generated in inner and outer layers of the Sun indicate that the solar activity is heading in the next three decades (2019–2055) to a Modern grand minimum similar to Maunder one.”

As propagation buff and contester Frank Donovan, W3LPL, observed, “It’s very uncertain if this forecast is correct, but as usual the forecasts of the next solar cycle are all over the map. Let’s hope these scientists are wrong.” Full article can be found at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-45584-3>



## GB2RAM – Royal Armouries Museum By Chris MØKTT



The first weekend of International Museums on the air for 2019 was held at Fort Nelson, using the special event station callsign GB2RAM. We were allocated museum number 5439.

Set up was as usual on the day before; myself, Stuart GØFYX, Simon GØIEY, Julia GØIUY, and Mike MØCAA started by putting up the gazebo. We then got the supporting masts for the VHF and the HF antennas up, a collinear and a 40m OCF dipole respectively.

Luckily the weather held up, and we completed setting up without any problems, leaving the site at 1300.

Operations started on Saturday with 2m making the first contacts. Daniel M7WSJ proved to be a very competent operator, and it was his first experience of a special event station.





Early contacts were made with G4RS at the Royal Signals ARS at Blandford, Dorset, and with 2EØRFL at Winterslow, near Stonehenge, Wiltshire. Mel, MØBMX in Penzance, Cornwall was our first contact on 40m, but it was very slow going, and we moved to 80m about 1100, and a few more stations were put in the log, but the band was very noisy. Alan 2EØFEZ arrived at 1130 and operated on 2m, alternating with Daniel, VHF being busier at this point than HF.

Later on, 20m and 15m SSB were tried, with a couple of contacts on each. During the afternoon, Stuart was persuaded to go 'on the key' and managed 3 QSO's (2 of these with local club members!), but HF bands were in very poor shape generally. A few other museums were contacted on the Saturday, GB2JCM (James Clark Maxwell) in SW Scotland, GB5RAM (Airfield Museum, Essex), GBØATM (Anglesey Transport Museum, North Wales). On 2m, GB2CPM at Amberley Museum was contacted.

Sunday brought a change in conditions; HF propagation improved. Mick G3LIK was our first contact on 2m, and on HF the 40m band was much busier.



Staying mainly on 7137 kHz, three pages of the log book were soon filled, including many contacts with European stations. One notable contact was with GB75DDAY on HMS Belfast, London.

Other museums contacted on the Sunday were GB2RDR (Royal Deeside Railway Museum, near Aberdeen), GB1HA (Headcorn Aerodrome, Kent), GB2NWA (North Weald Airfield, Essex), GBØYAM (Yorkshire Air Museum), GB1NFM (Northcote Farm Museum, Wolverhampton), GB2KDR (Keith and Dufftown Heritage Railway Museum, Scotland), and GBØAMM (Aldershot Military Museum).



On Sunday afternoon, HF reverted to poor conditions, and also just a few stations were worked on 2m.

We finished the weekend having made 21 contacts on 2m and 12 HF on the Saturday, and 12 VHF contacts and 94 HF on Sunday.







Unfortunately, it was necessary to close down a little earlier than intended, because of gusting winds, which really played havoc with the gazebo, and for its safety and that of the people inside it, it was decided to finish early.

Thank you to those who turned up especially to help dismantle everything, and get it transported back to the club shed at Fort Widley.

My thanks go to everyone who supported the event, and I'm very grateful to Nigel Hosier, the Events Manager at Fort Nelson for his support.

See you next year hopefully.

Chris Jacobs MØKTT, Station Manager



# History of the RNARS

By Doug G4BEQ

At the club meeting on April 26th, Doug G4BEQ, the President of our club, gave a talk about the history of the RNARS (Royal Naval Amateur Radio Society).

Doug is a past Chairman of the RNARS, and only stepped down a couple of years ago, after many years in the post.

In the audience was club member Mick G3LIK, who was celebrating his 84th birthday on the 26th April, and was one of the founding members of the RNARS, membership number 0004. HDARC is affiliated to the RNARS, and our membership number is 1944.

On June 26th 1960, the inaugural meeting of the RNARS was held in the Camp Cinema in HMS Mercury, where 26 interested serving and ex-serving radio amateurs gathered to discuss the formation of the Society.

At the conclusion of that meeting, the RNARS was formed, and the first committee was voted in. First chairman was George Tagg G8IX, and secretary was Mike Matthews G3JFF. At the meeting, the Captain of the Signal School was represented by the Commander, The Honourable David F Seeley, (The Lord Mottistone) who later became the Society's Patron.

A grant was sought, and obtained, from the Nuffield Trust to buy some new equipment with which to set up a HQ station within HMS Mercury (A radio club had been formed there in 1947, with the callsign G3BZU), and this was incorporated into the new Society.

In 1961, the first RNARS QSL card was introduced. Printed by Frank Humphries G5IZ, it depicted HMS Tiger.



In 1962, the Society began transmitting the Morse Proficiency tests (QRQ runs), which were copied, world wide, by various Service Signal Schools and civilian establishments throughout the UK. The first run in January had to be cancelled, as the organisers, Dave Pilley G3HLW and Mike Matthews G3JFF were unable to get to HMS Mercury because of heavy overnight snowfall, and drifts which were up to the height of the roadside hedges, thus making the road between Clanfield and Mercury impassable. These exercises were transmitted at speeds of 20-25-30-35 and 40 words per minute (wpm), and then 15wpm was introduced in 1972 at the request of Doug G4BEQ.



Doug waiting to give his talk

Listeners could send in their copied text, and receive certificates. The tests ceased in 1995. Doug showed a copy of his certificate number 764 from 1977, and signed by Mick G3LIK (Note from GØFYX: mine is number 2025 from 1992 and signed by Mike G3JFF).

In 1963, the Society's first award, The Mercury Award for contacting other RNARS members, was introduced. Doug showed a slide of his certificate, number 238 from 1974 with 118 points (Note from GØFYX: mine is number 1409 from 2014 with 70 points, hi!).

The RNARS still run an awards programme, and info is at: <http://www.rnars.org.uk/EventsAwards.html> .

In 1964 the Newsletter (RNARS Journal) was first published. This is still published four times a year. HDARC is affiliated to the RNARS; we pay annual fee, which enables us to receive a electronic version of the newsletter. You will find copies in the FILES section of the Club Groups.io website.

In 1965, the first Mobile Rally was held at HMS Mercury. It was a small event initially, but over the years developed into a major event in the Rally calendar. After our formation in 1975, HDARC used to have an operational radio station GB2MMR at the Rally from time to time, and had a stand displaying club information and a large table of construction projects that club members had built.

Attractions at the Rally included the Horndean Marching Band, the Heathkit exhibition caravan, Joystick antenna stand, Petersfield Aero Modellers, model boats (MPBA Portsmouth), model railway, free rides, and the Super Sentinel steam lorry from HMS Sultan built in 1930. →



RNARS logos, old (L) and new (R)

The Red Devils Parachute Team, and a flypast by the WWII Swordfish of the RNAS Historic Flight from Yeovilton.

From 1967, Merchant Navy personnel were allowed to join RNARS, and in 1968 NATO and Commonwealth navies were invited to join.

In 1972, the Belfast Trust took possession of HMS Belfast, and the RNARS become involved. HMS Belfast is moored in the Thames, and open to visitors. Doug showed a certificate he obtained for operating GB2RN radio station (CW naturally) from the wireless bridge office of HMS Belfast in 2014.

The 1970's saw many changes. In 1976, a new purpose-built shack was opened at HMS Mercury, opened by Capt Derek O'Reilly RN. The shack equipment was very impressive: KW Viceroy, KW 500 Linear, Eddystone EA12 and Racal R17 receivers, KW 202, KW 294, KW 1000 Linear, TH6DXX beam, Pye base station for 4 metres, and for 2 metres FT 200T.

In 1993, everything moved to HMS Collingwood. See photo on the next page of the shack. It is home to the GB3RN HQ station and also home to the GB7CO digital repeater.

Moving to HMS Collingwood soon put an end to the Mobile Rally, but now the RNARS is very active during the HMS Collingwood Open Day each June.





The well-equipped shack at HMS Collingwood

The RNARS often has a stand at the many radio rallies throughout the UK.

To sum up, membership of the RNARS is open to all radio amateurs with an interest in maritime affairs. Clubs as well as individuals can join. Membership is £15 per year for a hard copy newsletter, or £5 per year for receipt electronically. Affiliated clubs pay £10/£5. Full details on the website [www.rnars.org.uk](http://www.rnars.org.uk) .

Thank you to Mick G3LIK and Julia GØIUY for the photos, to Doug himself for allowing me a copy of his slides, and thank you to Wally G4DIU who compiled the booklet 'A short history of the RNARS' from which I have taken information.

Stuart GØFYX



## The G5RV (Aerial) Antenna.

**My thoughts and experiences over 40 years, by Doug G4BEQ**

Louis Varney G5RV introduced this antenna to the amateur scene in 1946, since then it has become well known throughout the world to all those interested in radio. I have operated one since my early days in radio, albeit along the way I have tried and played with Verticals, Magnetic Loops and other “pieces of string”. However, the G5RV has always, until recent years, been the main antenna. I say recently as for the last 10 years I have lived in a Flat and my only antenna is a 25 foot length of wire attached to a neighbour’s balcony. Age and health now taking precedence over property with ample ground for antennas, it comes to us all.

I submit this appraisal in the hope that those who have never used one, and in particular for those that “roll their own”, will give it a go. I would point out that it is NOT intended as a technical appraisal. For those interested, I can assure you that for successful operation the dimensions which can be found in many publications and on the internet are critical.

There are certain requirements, which I found important in order to get the best from this antenna to obtain acceptable DX results and counteract various EMC problems are as follows:

1. A Low Pass Filter should be incorporated immediately after the TX, in the 50 ohm line.
2. An efficient ATU is a MUST, as is a good earth system. I have used artificial earths to good effect especially when using an upstairs room as a shack.
3. A suitable SWR bridge with preferably a power meter incorporated is VERY NECESSARY.

Note. The earth arrangement referred to earlier should be as short as possible and consist of heavy stranded wire or copper braid.



Anyone who contemplates giving the G5RV a trial run, will, I know, be wondering if their garden provides enough scope to erect such an antenna. It is possible to drop the ends of each leg by  $1/16^{\text{th}}$  (8.5ft) at right angles to the "Flat Top". This is permissible by the fact that the antenna is resonant at a distance of  $2/3$  of its length from the centre, generally speaking.

The Flat Top should run in a straight line, but if this is impossible a variation can be made. What happens to the lobes remains in doubt but I have achieved good results doing this. The optimum height for most people would be in the region of 30 to 35 feet. Louis Varney suggests 34 feet as suitable. In my old QTH I used an inverted V configuration at 25 feet to the central feed point and it worked very well, even on Top Band. When using the G5RV as an inverted V, the angle at the apex should not be less than 120 degrees.

I did not use a unbalanced feeder (coax) because my Z Match did not accept that type of feeder and it was not until 1984 that Louis Varney concluded that coax could be satisfactorily used continuously into the ATU without causing any serious misgivings. Should you wish to operate using a coaxial feeder, either 50 or 75 ohms can be used providing it is of good quality and not exceeding 70 foot in length.

Note. The use of unbalanced feeder was originally thought to require a Balun. It is now known that this is not required (G5RV issued an amendment in about 1984 to this effect) because, if a Balun is connected to a reactive load presenting an SWR of 2:1 or more its internal losses increase resulting in the heating of the windings in adverse cases causing the Balun to burn out. THE WHOLE SECRET IS A GOOD ATU.

G5RV also issued a statement in 1984 to the effect that a coax feeder, be it 50 or 75 ohms, could be run direct from the Flat Top to the ATU, providing the ATU had an unbalanced input to unbalanced output.



Although the feeder will have a fairly high SWR, this will not result in significant losses, always providing the coax is of high quality and not in excess of 70 feet.

To return to the subject of feeders, and I have tried most configurations over the years, it is suggested the 3 variations can be used:

Open feeder to the matching stub, plus 75 ohm twin lead in.

300 ohm ribbon feeder to the matching stub, plus 75 ohm twin lead in.

300ohm slotted ribbon feeder to matching stub, plus 75 ohm twin lead in.

The results have proved without doubt that the open wire feeder has the edge over the others on account of the following observations:

“Detuning” does not occur with changes in climatic conditions. Winds do not inflict violent “flutter” causing breaks. Little or no TVI problems reported, or having to tolerate RFI on one’s own equipment. A major factor against using ribbon feeder, is the high winds cause the ribbon to flutter and try as one may to secure the junction with the Flat Top, sooner or later a break occurs or water infiltrates at the central insulator.

The matching stub, whether it is open wire or ribbon, should be allowed to hang vertically for some 20 feet. This is not always possible but where it has to be in variance I have noticed that there is a variation of SWR. So if possible try to stick to the recommendations of G5RV. The junction at the lower end of the matching stub to the 75 ohm twin balanced section of the feeder does not normally present any problems.

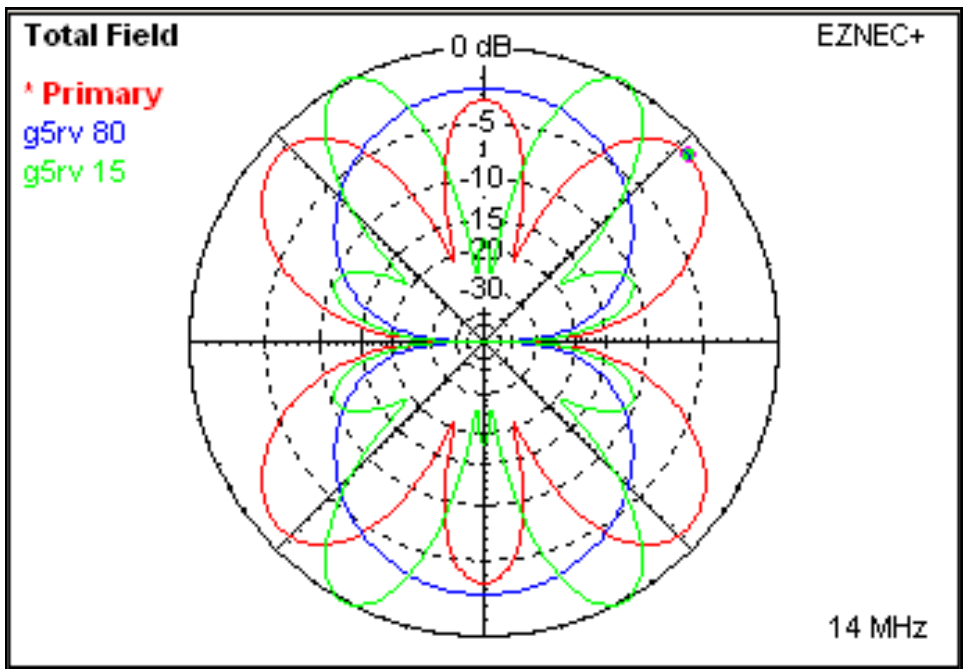
The antenna loads quite well on the whole range of bands including the WARC bands and I have never had a greater SWR than 1:1.5. In my own case the 14MHz band certainly gave an excellent match of 1:1 across most of the band.





Finally, I would stress this is not a technical description of this antenna, just my experiences with it. I am sure there are better qualified people amongst the readers than me and perhaps they might like to add their knowledge to those of us who only dabble. I have worked some 200 countries over the years with this set up, so, in my book, it is certainly an excellent and easily made antenna.

In the last 3 years at my old QTH I concentrated on QRP operations only and had no trouble with this antenna. 5 watts working across the pond and down to ZS land, however, VK has proved out of reach and in an easterly direction my best effort was 9V land. Still, not bad on 5W, all CW of course.



Field plot for a standard G5RV on 14 Mhz, 21 Mhz and 3.5Mhz



## FOUNDATION TRAINING & EXAM DAY 2019

The club's Foundation course commenced in January with 7 Students and an age range starting from 10years. A class photo included. It is a busy time for many exam centres at the moment trying to help new students achieve a FIA licence under the existing RSGB Amateur Radio Syllabus, due to the 2019 RSGB Course Syllabus change on each level which comes into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> September of this year, so any courses that are run from that date will be under the new syllabus. However any candidates studying the old/existing syllabus and fail an exam regardless of level before end August 2019 will be allowed to re-sit up to the end of November. After this date any courses/exams will be undertaken based on the new syllabus.



The number of exam questions in Foundation and Intermediate level with pass mark for each remains the same. However the Full Licence questions are being reduced by 4 so the actual number will be 58 but the pass mark remains the same. During April and May the HDARC students undertook the practical elements required prior to exam day. As the exam Secretary I thank Simon G0IEY and Roger M0KWN the club assessors for running another course on club nights, and to Frank G0LFI for helping to mentor and take on some of the practical elements. Due to Roger's poor health, Frank has been transporting him to/from the club .



As a long term mentor of the training team, Simon especially thanks Russ G4SAQ for giving up a club night meeting to attend one of the Foundation training sessions where he again gave a superb presentation on PME. This element is part of the syllabus and included at all levels.

The presentation took approximately 45 minutes and consisted in the main of a practical demonstration which was followed by Q&A. The students commented on how much this additional session helped them to understand in more details about PME.



A special thank you goes to Ralph 2E0HES who gave up his valuable time to travel to the club on the first meeting in May so that he could be the receiving station in his car so that the students could make their VHF/HF Radio contacts. Our Foundation students sat the exam on Friday May 17<sup>th</sup> with most achieving a pass and obtaining an M7 call sign. The Intermediate course has now commenced with a mixture of internal and external students, all of whom should be ready to sit an exam before the end of August.

We wish them all a successful result and look forward in hearing them on the air. Some photos attached of students setting up a station and operating the VHF and HF radio equipment. The main hall at our exam centre was used and a photo is included with the article.

Photos kindly donated by Julia G0IUJ



## GB1PPM – Special Event Station

By Chris MØKTT, HDARC Station Manager

Our second Museums on the Air event for 2019 took place at Fort Widley, at the Pompey Pals museum on June 22nd and 23rd. Our museum number for this one was 5440.

Headed by Chris Pennycook, the Pompey Pals Project was originally set up in partnership with Portsmouth Football Club to produce a lasting memorial to the Portsmouth Battalions. The Pompey Pals Charity is now a 'stand alone' organisation which aims to commemorate all those men and women from the Portsmouth region who served in any capacity during the Great War, whether at home or overseas. They have a room at entrance level at the fort, next to the Sub Aqua club, and although small is quite comprehensive, and well worth a visit.

Set up was on the Friday (21<sup>st</sup> June). Stuart GØFYX and myself got to the fort around 0930, and were joined by Russ G4SAQ shortly after. Lisa, the manager of the equestrian centre based at the fort, kindly allowed us access to the roof of the main building, and Russ and I proceeded to set up the antennas, a simple vertical for HF, and a collinear for VHF. We were later joined by Stuart, who had been setting up the radio equipment in the room allocated to us..



We were given a small storeroom to operate from adjacent to the exhibit room, and the feedlines for the antennas were fed in through the window which looked out over the front of the fort set back from the road. A quick test of the radio setup seemed OK, although as soon as we tried 20m, this tripped the local circuit breaker, and power went off for us. Thankfully the rest of the museum was unaffected, and it was just necessary to reset the circuit breaker!. I tried another radio but the same thing happened. Other bands were OK, so for 20m we would only be able to run low power (up to about 25w). We completed the setup around 1300.

Operations commenced Saturday morning, with Jim GB2HMM at the Holyhead Maritime Museum our first contact on HF, and for 2m Chris G8BAL from Hythe, Southampton was first in the log, closely followed by club members Mick G3LIK (Cowplain) and Dennis 2EØDNN (Locks Heath).



Unfortunately HF conditions were very poor, and there was also a lot of interference from the electrical distribution panels in the room, added to that QSB on the bands was very noticeable. On 2m we were reported as putting out a good signal, but for the few stations we could hear (apart from the locals) it was a difficult copy.

Trevor M7TGJ came in and operated on 2m, and Simon GØIEY and Julia GØIUY called in to see us after collecting some items from the club site to take to the Newbury Rally the following day. On Saturday just 2 stations were contacted on HF (both on 40m), and 6 on 2m. That's how bad it was! We stopped operating around 1530.

I had hoped HF conditions would improve on Sunday, but if anything it was even worse, although with perseverance some contacts were made. Mike MØZDZ and I took the HF vertical down, and tried the 40m OCF dipole, but it made no difference, not helped by the high levels of interference in the shack. On Sunday, 9 contacts were made on HF (including EF9Z, a contest station in Ceuta, North Africa, on 10m). We did manage a contact with GB2WDS (Wyre District Scouts, Lancashire), GB4UAS (Ulster Aviation Society, Lisburn, Northern Ireland), and GB2KDR (Keith and Dufftown Heritage Railway Museum, Grampians, Scotland). On 2m, a further 8 contacts were made on Sunday. A special QSL card will be produced by Julia, and available for those who made contact with GB1PPM.

We started to pack away early at 1500, and we had left the site by around 1600. Thank you to Mike MØZDZ, Rob MØRZF and Stuart GØFYX who helped me with the dismantling.

Details about the Pompey Pals Project and Museum from <http://pompeypals.org.uk> . My thanks to everyone who attended over the two days, and club members who called us on the air, and a big thank you to Chris Pennycook, and to Lisa the Equestrian centre manager.

Our next event is the SSB Field Day in early September, let's hope conditions improve by then!



## ***Horndean & District A.R.C Information.***



**Club Call signs**    ***G4FBS (Held by MØKTT); G6RST (Held by G4WQZ)***

**Club Website**        ***http://www.hdarc.co.uk***  
*(Maintained by Neil 2EOLNX )*

**Club Groups.io site**    *Administrator is Stuart GØFYX*

**Club Meetings**        *Held at Deverell Hall, 84 London Rd, Purbrook,  
Waterlooville, Hants. PO7 5JU, on the 1st and  
3rd Friday of each month. Commencing at 1900.*

**Club Nets**                ***All times are local and frequencies plus/minus QRM.***

**Sunday**                    *0900 CW until about 0930 then SSB on 1950 kHz.  
Net controller:- Stuart GØFYX*

*2000 FM 433.450 MHz  
Net controller:- John G4WQZ*

**Monday**                    *1930 SSB 1950kHz  
Net controller:- Stuart GØFYX*

**Wednesday**              *1930 FM 145.375 MHz  
Net controller:- John G4WQZ*

### **Club Membership**

***Joining fee £2 . Annual fee £26. Those aged 10-18 pay half this rate, and under 10's have free junior membership. For Europe and rest of the World fees please contact the Membership Secretary. All annual fees payable on November 1st. If fees not paid by the following January 31st, membership is ended.***

### **Club Awards**

Full details from Stuart GØFYX (details on committee page).

### **News of club members**

Congratulations to Trev Jones (ex-SWL) who passed his Foundation licence exam, and now has the callsign M7TGJ.

Welcome to new members Dave Cooper M7VCT, Daniel Cooper M7WSJ and Jamie Cooper SWL all of Purbrook. Also Paul Davies M7EMS from Havant, Rod GØERS from Havant, and Mark M7MAR from Waterlooville. It's great to have you all with HDARC, and hope you will enjoy your club membership and join in with the various activities.

Well done to HDARC station manager Chris MØKTT, for putting on the special event stations GB2RAM and GB1PPM for International Museums-On-The-Air weekends in June. See the write-ups elsewhere in this issue.

Good luck to those taking the licence exams on August 16th.

### **Diary**

Friday August 2nd - Club night

Friday August 16th - Club night and licence exams

Friday September 6th - Club night and judging of construction projects

Saturday/Sunday September 7th/8th SSB Field Day (see below)

Friday September 20th - Club night

Saturday Sept 21st/Sunday Sept 22nd - GB4MHR Railways-On-The-Air weekend from Ropley station on the Mid-Hants Railway. Details later.

### **This 'n' that**

The RSGB summer series of club championship contests has now finished for this year. The autumn series of contests starts with SSB on Monday September 9th, followed by CW on the 18th, and Data on the 26th. All are on 80m from 1900-2030 utc. Rules etc can be found at <https://www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2019/rautumn.shtml>

The SSB Field Day runs from 1300utc on September 7th to 1300utc on September 8th. The club plans to operate with the club callsign G4FBS/P from our Fort Widley site. See weekly emails for details.

For the club's 45th birthday in 2020, we are looking at a visit to Amberley Museum.





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- Optional transceiver mic jack adapters available for 8 pin modern Icom rigs, 8 pin Yaesu / Ten-Tec, 8 pin Kenwood / Elecraft, RJ-45 Yaesu, 3 pin TRS FlexRadio 6400/6600.



**• Comfortable over-the-ear earpieces.**

Your ear goes inside the cup rather than having earphone padding pushing your ear backward against the head, leading to discomfort after hours of use. Headband fatigue is another potential problem with long-term headset use. Modified aircraft headsets sold by others for ham radio push down on the top of the head because they are heavy and lack adequate padding at the top. We have solved this problem with two features. First, thick rubberized foam padding at the top of the headband that moulds to the head when in use. Second, like broadcast headsets, the W1 has a tilt-and-click headband tilt feature. The headband can be tipped back as far as 30 degrees off vertical without moving the earpieces, in addition to standard up/down movement of the band.

**• Receive and transmit audio sound.**

Large diaphragm high response speakers provide clear, clean articulation of receive audio. Stereo connector for use with dual receiver transceivers if desired. Transmit audio is from a 600 Ohm dynamic microphone element that's the correct impedance for your HF transceiver and has excellent response from 50 Hz-15 kHz. Sounds great for DXing, contesting, and general on-the-air use.

- **Extra-long straight and coiled cable from the headset to the radio.** 7 ft total length. 4 ft of straight section, followed by 1 1/2 ft coiled for RF suppression, then 1 ft straight to the adapter for the radio mic jack. Connect the 1/8" mono transmit audio jack on the headset to an INRAD M-series mic jack adapter and you're ready to operate.



**£179.95**

MUCH MORE on our WEBSITE 24/7 Showroom Opening Hours: Monday - Friday 9AM - 5:30PM Closed Saturday

**www.nevadaradio.co.uk** ☎ **023 9231 3090**

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