

C.D.A.R.S.

November 2024

CHESHAM & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

Raynet - The Amateur Radio Emergency Network.

We meet the 2nd Wednesday each month at The Golden Eagle Pub in Ashley Green and every 4th Wednesday each month at the Ashley Green Memorial Hall, Ashley Green, HP5 3PP



Technical

WSPR Beacon Project

For Sale and Wanted

SK Sale of Brian M0IHY

Want to write something for the newsletter?
Then you can contact me on
cdarsnews@gmail.com

Can't find that elusive part or have anything for sale?
Why not drop me an email and put it in
'For sale and wanted'.

Morse links

If you're interested in Morse code, here are a few useful links:



FISTS CW Club

Promoting Morse Code for 36 years 1987-2023

<https://fists.co.uk>

WIKIHOW

How to learn Morse Code

<https://www.wikihow.com/Learn-Morse-Code>

The Ham Whisperer

Morse Code Course

<http://www.hamwhisperer.com/p/morse-code-course.html>

LEARN MORSE CODE

LEARN MORSE CODE in one minute !

<http://www.learnmorsecode.com/>

Welcome to LCWO.net

Learn Morse Code (CW) Online!

<https://lcwo.net/>



Tools for learning Morse Code

<https://www.aa9pw.com/morsecode/>



Celebrating the unique art form of Morse Code

<https://cwops.org/>



Morse Code by Ray Burlingame-Goff (SK - 29th July 2021)

<http://www.g4fon.net/>

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Cover Photos: Courtesy of Raynet and Pixabay.

Chairman - Dave Keston (G8FMC) **Secretary** - Malcolm Appleby (G3ZNU) **Treasurer** - Matt Whitchurch (M1DTG)
- Guy Plunkett (M0GUY) - John Hall (G0ODQ) - Peter Holliday (2E0PTH)
- Roger Fellows (M7RMF)

All the above are members of the committee and can be contacted on cdars-committee@googlegroups.com

Newsletter Editor - RogerFellows (M7RMF)

Welcome

Welcome to this months CDARS Newsletter. There is a fairly mixed bag of items in this issue including a project by Peter 2E0PTH as well as a report on the presentation that Guy M0GUY gave at the club meeting in September.



**Roger
M7RMF/2E0TGU**

We continue the antenna series, All About Antennas, with the Yagi, or to give it it's correct name Yagi-Uda. It always amazes me how old some of the antenna designs are. In this case almost 100 years.

Of course as ever we have Dave G8FMC with his round-up of the latest contests, CDARS doing rather well it seems, plus all the upcoming contests & radio rally dates.

Thats all for now. Enjoy!

Roger M7RMF/2E0TGU

Chairmans Ramble

After the Hamfest at Newark last month, it was the RSGB convention in October. (Conveniently just 20mins up the road for me!) A few of us visited the Convention on the weekend of 12-13th October.

Malcolm, Guy, Charlie G0SKA & myself on Saturday; with Charlie, John G0ODQ (with Roger G3MEH) & myself on the Sunday. The other John, G4CZB who some know as the man who heads up the contesting from Northampton, was also there both days.

A major aspect for those of us that have been around for a few years, is to meet in person some regular on-air contacts and 'press-the-flesh'. I certainly enjoyed some chats with old friends as well as meeting in-person 2 or 3 folks I had not actually met before. Very good to put a face to the name and call-sign of some regular contacts (mainly for me other 'Contesters') Darrell 2E0VCC/P who is a regular contact from Bodmin Moor, was one of those met in person for the first time. He commented that my new 70cm antenna (mentioned in last months News Letter) is definitely working better than the old one; yeah result! I also had quite a chat with Ian GM3SEK (known to me personally for a few years now) and he also commented that my latest contact in the 70cm UKAC was 'the loudest I have ever heard you'!



Dave G8FMC

The next phase in improving my 70cm signal is to move the 100W BNOS PA, together with a PSU, into the loft area at the back of the house, just the other side of the wall from my mast. That should more than halve my cable loss? My cable loss from shack to the mast-head preamp was measured by Roger M7RMF & myself a few weeks ago as 3.4dB! I have about 15m inside the house, then another 11m outside, going up the mast. I have a termination box mounted on the outside wall close to the mast at about 4m above ground, on the apex of the gable-end of my bungalow lounge. All 3 coaxes (2m, 70cm plus a shared 4m/6m one) are linked here with good quality 'N' connectors. When the PA move is complete I might then have about 65W instead of say 40W at the antenna? Every bit helps.

The final phase on 70cm is to complete the build of my 70cm Transverter, to drive the remote amplifier. A project started some years ago, that got put on hold, due to personal pressures at the time. At present I am battling on with a rather deaf Icom IC706 MK IIG. The Transverter will enable me to be able to use all the features of My Elecraft K3s plus P3 display on 70cm. An excellent band scope & the ability to see both VFO's (even adjusting VFO 'B' whilst transmitting on VFO 'A' is a nice luxury) is something I am looking forward to.

The issue regarding NOT engraving trophies in the future, has been resolved, at least in-part. The message at the Convention was that "it is not about saving money", but (for this year only?) about the time/logistics of the new Trophy Manager taking over with insufficient time to deal with everything? Since the initial statement caused such a ruckus, I am unsure if there has been a change of heart, or the initial message was badly presented? We have been assured that the 'missing' engraving will be done as a catch-up exercise, possibly with the next years winners entry, during the coming months?

73 all, Dave K, G8FMC (Chairman and Contest Coordinator)

Contests/Operating

The UKAC's 2024

Following on from last month, our 23cm effort did comfortably beat Hereford, but at present we are still a whisker behind Hereford overall, with October 1.3GHz & SHF still awaiting results! (But we usually beat Hereford on 432MHZ & up). Hereford: 2,702 & CDARS: 2,661 Just 41 points in 2,700; so still a chance of catching them?

VHF Championship 2024 (AFS section)

Well, the 5th Oct came & went. CDARS & Associate Members fielded 8 stations on 23cm & 4 on 13cm. Just 1 entry from Hereford! (who also entered the 24hr event, which we ignored) Since we have consistently beaten them on the 23cm UKAC's maybe they just decided to 'roll-over' & give it to us? Still awaiting adjudication, but it looks like CDARS & friends have won the VHF Championship Affiliated Societies section? We should thus get awarded the 'Trophy' and get it engraved! This should be presented next year at the 2025 RSGB Convention in October.

Other Contests:

2024/25 AFS Superleague series:

The first round 70MHz results (where 8 of us entered, 2 full teams):
1st Camb-Hams A = 3296pts
2nd CDARS A = 3223pts
3rd Spalding A = 3165pts
4th CDARS B = 1632pts (So; our 'B' team beat all the other 'A' teams!)

With no Grimsby this year 1 or 2 of their members have joined Spalding, so they are close behind us. The rest have about half our scores, so are not really a concern.

The next session was the 50MHz on Sunday 20th October. Appalling weather which prevented some from operating & the rest of us with reduced-height masts, or not wound up at all in my case! I found I could not hear stations returning my CQ calls & gave up early; sorry guys. Just the 4 of us on, so not really competitive. Results just out: Camb-Hams & Spalding head up the listing with CDARS in 5th place! Overall we are now in 3rd place.

Coming up soon on 9th Nov is the 160m event. We hope to get a full team of 4 on?

I have just had a dabble on CQWW SSB, the biggest international HF phone contest in the year! Details about that next month. Did anyone else have a bash? Let me know.

73, Dave K, G8FMC

All About Antenna's - The Yagi - Uda (Yagi).

A Yagi–Uda antenna, or simply Yagi antenna, is a directional antenna consisting of two or more parallel resonant antenna elements in an end-fire array; these elements are most often metal rods (or discs) acting as half-wave dipoles. Yagi–Uda antennas consist of a single driven element connected to a radio transmitter or receiver (or both) through a transmission line, and additional passive radiators with no electrical connection, usually including one so-called reflector and any number of directors. It was invented in 1926 by Shintaro Uda of Tohoku Imperial University, Japan, with a lesser role played by his boss Hidetsugu Yagi.

Reflector elements (usually only one is used) are slightly longer than the driven dipole and placed behind the driven element, opposite the direction of intended transmission. Directors, on the other hand, are a little shorter and placed in front of the driven element in the intended direction.



A modern high-gain UHF Yagi television antenna with 17 directors, and one reflector (made of four rods) shaped as a corner reflector.

These parasitic elements are typically off-tuned short-circuited dipole elements, that is, instead of a break at the feedpoint (like the driven element) a solid rod is used. They receive and reradiate the radio waves from the driven element but in a different phase determined by their exact lengths. Their effect is to modify the driven element's radiation pattern. The waves from the multiple elements superpose and interfere to enhance radiation in a single direction, increasing the antenna's gain in that direction.

Also called a beam antenna and parasitic array, the Yagi is widely used as a directional antenna on the HF, VHF and UHF bands. It has moderate to high gain of up to 20 dBi, depending on the number of elements used, and a front-to-back ratio of up to 20 dB. It radiates linearly polarized radio waves and is usually mounted for either horizontal or vertical polarization. It is relatively lightweight, inexpensive and simple to construct. The bandwidth of a Yagi antenna, the frequency range over which it maintains its gain and feedpoint impedance, is narrow, just a few percent of the center frequency, decreasing for models with higher gain, making it ideal for fixed-frequency applications. The largest and best-known use is as rooftop terrestrial television antennas, but it is also used for point-to-point fixed communication links, radar, and long-distance shortwave communication by broadcasting stations and radio amateurs.

History

The Yagi–Uda antenna was invented in 1926 by Shintaro Uda of Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan, with the guidance of Hidetsugu Yagi, also of Tohoku Imperial University. Yagi and Uda published their first report on the wave projector directional antenna. Yagi demonstrated a proof of concept, but the engineering problems proved to be more onerous than conventional systems.

Yagi published the first English-language reference on the antenna in a 1928 survey article on short wave research in Japan and it came to be associated with his name. However, Yagi who provided the conception which was originally a vague expression to Uda, always acknowledged Uda's principal contribution towards the design which will currently be recognized as the reduction to practice, and if the novelty is not considered, the proper name for the antenna is, as above, the Yagi–Uda antenna (or array).



Drawing of Yagi–Uda VHF television antenna from 1954, used for analog channels 2–4, 54–72 MHz (U.S. channels)

The Yagi was first widely used during World War II for airborne radar sets, because of its simplicity and directionality. Despite its being invented in Japan, many Japanese radar engineers were unaware of the design until late in the war, partly due to rivalry between the Army and Navy. The Japanese military authorities first became aware of this technology after the Battle of Singapore when they captured the notes of a British radar technician that mentioned “yagi antenna”. Japanese intelligence officers did not even recognise that Yagi was a Japanese name in this context. When questioned, the technician said it was an antenna named after a Japanese professor.



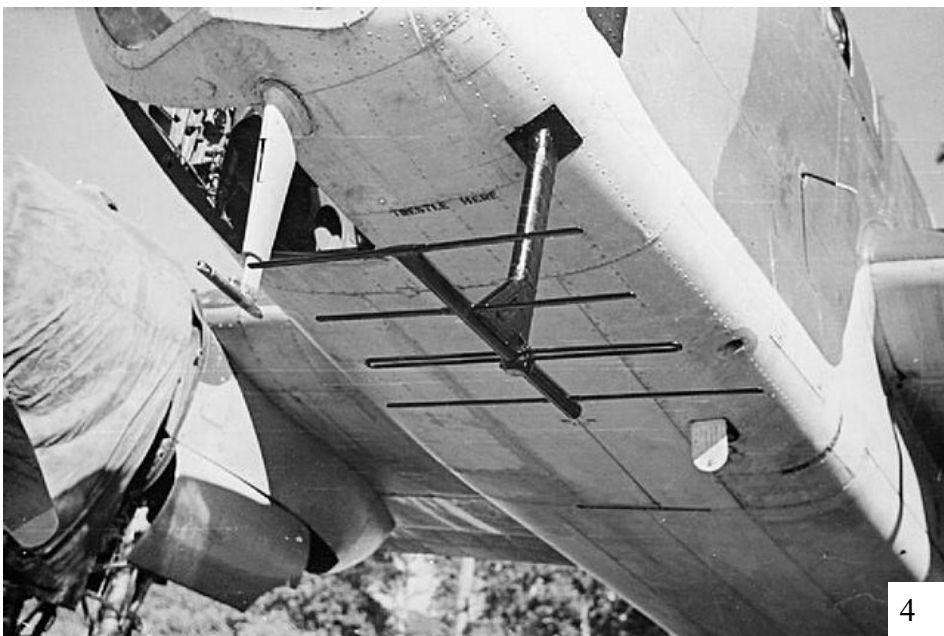
Quartet of two-dipole Yagi arrays (Hirschgeweih) of the German FuG 220 VHF-band radar on the nose of a late-World War II Bf 110 night fighter aircraft

A horizontally polarized array can be seen on many different types of WWII aircraft, particularly those types engaged in maritime patrol, or night fighters, commonly installed on the lower surface of each wing. Two types that often carried such equipment are the Grumman TBF Avenger carrier-based US Navy aircraft and the Consolidated PBY Catalina long range patrol seaplane. Vertically polarized arrays can be seen on the cheeks of the P-61 and on the nose cones of many WWII aircraft, notably the Lichtenstein radar-equipped examples of the German Junkers Ju 88R-1 fighter-bomber, and the British Bristol Beaufighter night-fighter and Short Sunderland flying-boat. Indeed, the latter had so many antenna elements arranged on its back – in addition to its formidable turreted defensive armament in the nose and tail, and atop the hull – it was nicknamed the fliegendes Stachelschwein, or “Flying Porcupine” by German airmen. The experimental Morgenstern German AI VHF-band radar antenna of 1943–44 used a “double-Yagi” structure from its 90° angled pairs of Yagi antennas formed from six discrete dipole elements, making it possible to fit the array within a conical, rubber-covered plywood radome on an aircraft’s nose, with the extreme tips of the Morgenstern’s antenna elements protruding from the radome’s surface, with an NJG 4 Ju 88G-6 of the wing’s staff flight using it late in the war for its Lichtenstein SN-2 AI radar.

After World War 2, the advent of television broadcasting motivated extensive adaptation of the Yagi–Uda design for rooftop television reception in

the VHF band (and later for UHF television) and also as an FM radio antenna in fringe areas. A major drawback was the Yagi’s inherently narrow bandwidth, eventually solved by the adoption of the wideband log-periodic dipole array (LPDA). Yet the Yagi’s higher gain compared to the LPDA makes it still required for the best fringe reception, and complicated Yagi designs and combination with other antenna technologies have been developed to permit its operation over the broad television bands.

The Yagi–Uda antenna was named an IEEE Milestone in 1995.



Close-up of Yagi arrays of the ASV Mark II radar fitted beneath a Bristol Beaufort aircraft for anti-submarine warfare

Source: Wikipedia.

Attributes:

1. - Tennen-Gas - Own work,
2. - Unknown author - Retrieved September 11, 2014 from Tele-Tech magazine, published by Caldwell-Clements Inc., New York, Vol. 13, No. 3, March 1954, p. 36 on American Radio History website,
- 3 - Saidman, RAF official photographer - This tag does not indicate the copyright status of the attached work.
- 4 - Royal Air Force official photographer. This photograph CH 15219 comes from the collections of the Imperial War Museums.

RSGB Convention 2024 - VHF Contesters.

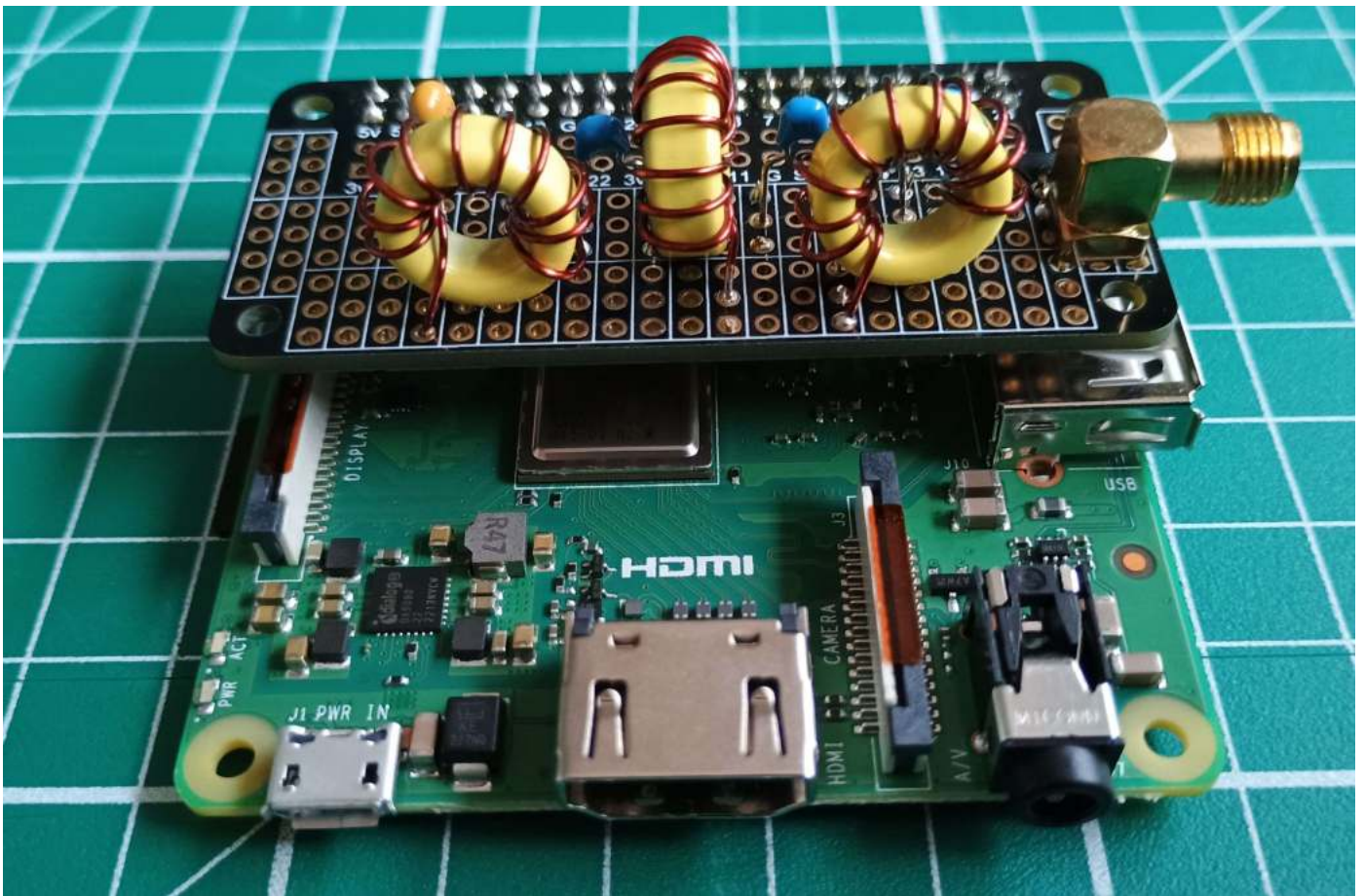


- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0, G8LNR, Clive | 22, G4HWA, Bernie |
| 1, G4KUX, Nick | 23, G8CUL, Mike |
| 2, G3PHO, Peter | 24, G4HGT, John |
| 3, G4ILI, Grant | 25, G0SKA, Charlie |
| 4, 2E0BKU, Tracey | 26, G4RGK, Dave |
| 5, M5XAK, Sue | 27, G1KAW, Kevin |
| 6, G8HQW, Pauline | 28, 2E0VCC, Darrel |
| 7, G8NVI, Ann | 29, G1ZAR, Stuart |
| 8, M0KYB, Marc | 30, G8SEI, Jeff |
| 9, G4ASR, David | 31, G3YSX, Stewart |
| 10, G4CZB, John | 32, 2E0TXQ, Ben |
| 11, GW4SHF, Stephen | 33, G4CLA, Peter |
| 12, G0BKU, Shaun | 34, M0GHZ, David |
| 13, G4LPP, Phil | 35, G4FJK, Tim |
| 14, G4CSD, Paul | 36, G8DOH, Alwyn |
| 15, GW0LKX, Wayne | 37, GM3SEK, Ian |
| 16, G1YBB, Steven | 38, G0ODQ, John |
| 17, G6HPR, Alan | 39, G8FMC, Dave |
| 18, G0EAK, Steve | 40, GW0RHC, Ken |
| 19, G0FEH, David | 41, G3MEH, Roger |
| 20, G4HGI, Richard | 42, G3XDY, John |
| 21, G8IQL, Martin | |

Raspberry Pi WSPR Beacon

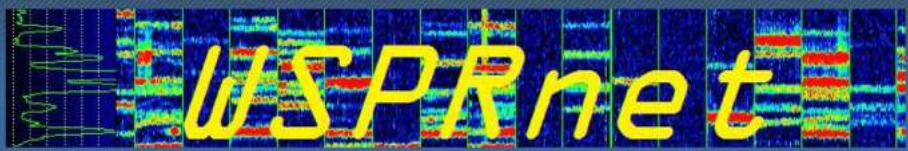
Recently I've been building a WSPR beacon based on a Raspberry Pi. My intention was to write a How-to-Build it style article for the club news letter but Mike Richards beat me to it with his article in the November issue of Practical Wireless. His write up is better than I would have done.

My implementation uses a Raspberry Pi 3A+ with a low pass filter built on a plug in board. The filter is made from a kit of parts from SOTA Beams. I used the vertical EFHW antenna described in the April issue of the club newsletter.



One problem I encountered was the software seemed to crash when I enabled the transmission. After many hours I realised the Wi-Fi contact with the Raspberry Pi was being lost during transmission but recovered in the few seconds between bursts of transmission. I'm not sure if this is due to the WSPR RF is interfering with the Wi-Fi or if the processor is flat out encoding the WSPR signal.

According to WSPRNet, (See next page), my signal reached the east coast of America, Iceland, Southern Finland, Moscow and the Canary Islands. Not bad for 10mW of RF power.



WSPRnet

Welcome to the Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network

Activity | Map | Database

User login

Username *

Password *

Create new account
Request new password

Log in

Frequencies

USB dial (MHz): 0.136, 0.4742, 1.8366, 3.5686, 5.2872, 5.3647, 7.0386, 10.1387, 13.5539, 14.0956, 18.1046, 21.0946, 24.9246, 28.1246, 50.293, 70.091, 144.489, 432.300, 1296.500

3rd Party Maps and Data

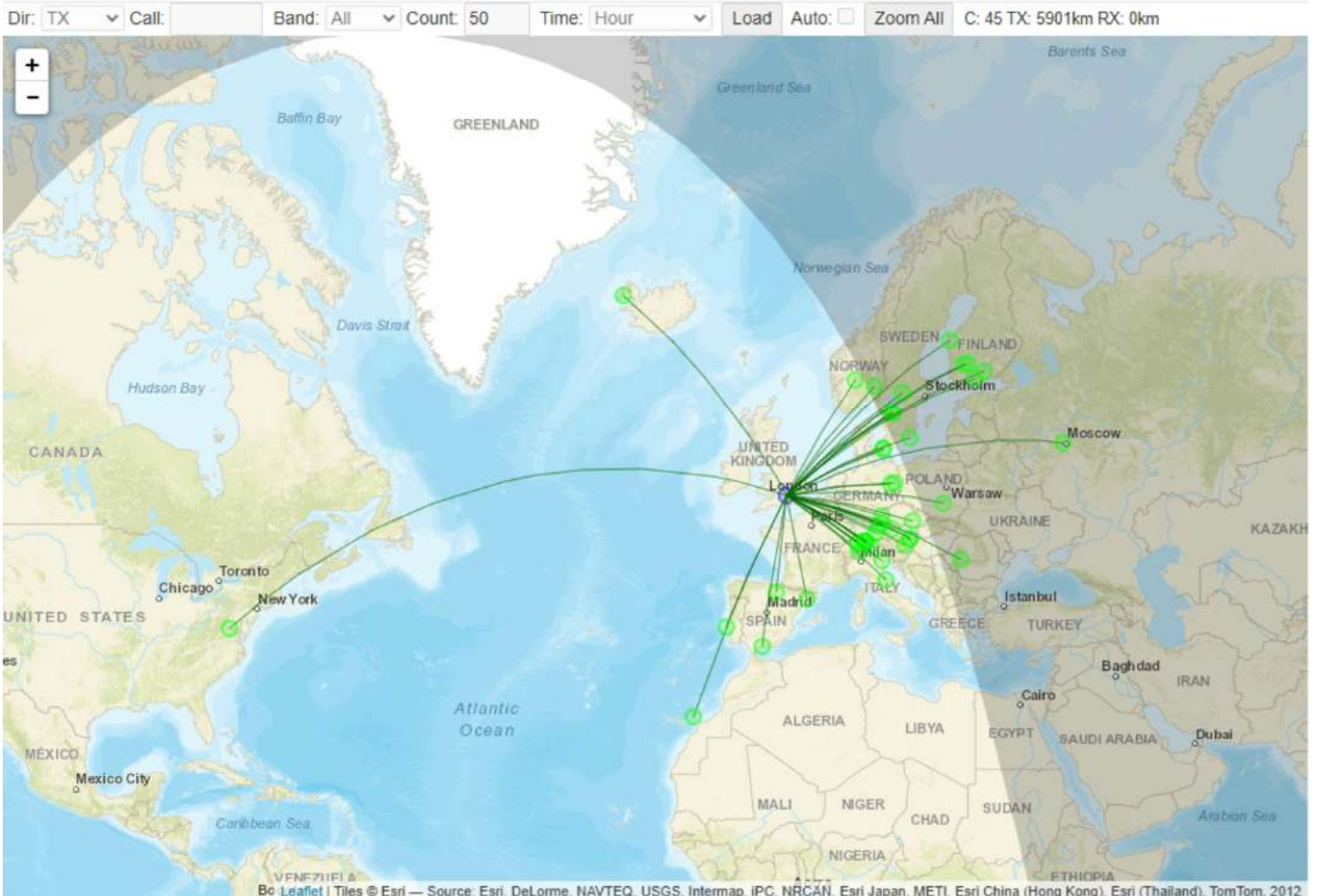
WSPR Rocks!
M0XDK Map
KB9AMG Monthly Stats
WA2ZKD Spot Analysis
DJ2LS WSPR Spot Heat Map
LU7AA/LU7ABF Maps/Graphs

Spot Database

Specify query parameters

47 spots:

Timestamp	Call	MHz	SNR	Drift	Grid	Pwr	Reporter	RGrid	km	az	Mode	# Spots
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106210	-16	3	IO91	0.01	OH3FZQ	KP11ql	1848	44	W-2	13
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106206	-21	3	IO91	0.01	DC7TO-3	JO62qk	992	78	W-2	4
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106203	-27	0	IO91	0.01	YO2MAX	KN15mr	1872	100	W-2	2
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-30	3	IO91	0.01	RZ3DVP	KO85nt	2528	64	W-2	5
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106206	-12	3	IO91	0.01	DC1RDB	JN58ss	945	104	W-2	6
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-23	3	IO91	0.01	DC7TO	JO62qk	992	78	W-2	6
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106206	-27	0	IO91	0.01	KD2OM	FN12gx	5580	292	W-2	2
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106211	-14	1	IO91	0.01	DL0PF	JN68rn	1083	102	W-2	12
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-20	0	IO91	0.01	OZ2JBR	JO65di	981	59	W-2	3
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-24	0	IO91	0.01	IZ6QQT	JN63hr	1335	125	W-2	11
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106248	-16	3	IO91	0.01	OE9GHV	JN47wk	907	115	W-2	20
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106206	-24	0	IO91	0.01	OE3GBB/Q	JN87aq	1298	102	W-2	10
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-14	0	IO91	0.01	SA6BSS/PD	JO68sc	1186	46	W-2	4
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106244	-20	3	IO91	0.01	EA8BFK	IL38bo	2759	208	W-2	17
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-12	1	IO91	0.01	OH6BG	KP03qa	1843	37	W-2	13
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106244	-20	3	IO91	0.01	OE6ADD	JN77pa	1281	106	W-2	19
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106206	-10	0	IO91	0.01	OZ7IT	JO65df	976	60	W-2	12
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-12	3	IO91	0.01	HB9TMC	JN46lj	922	124	W-2	17
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106207	-24	0	IO91	0.01	OE3GBB	JN87aq	1298	102	W-2	11
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106246	-14	3	IO91	0.01	SA6BSS/HL	JO68sc	1186	46	W-2	17
2024-10-27 15:26	2E0PTH	18.106245	-13	3	IO91	0.01	DK8FT	JN58oe	950	108	W-2	18
2024-10-27 15:24	2E0PTH	18.106196	-20	0	IO91	0.01	DL4RU	JN69cr	954	97	W-2	10
2024-10-27 15:24	2E0PTH	18.106212	-26	0	IO91	0.01	EA2AW/1	IN82sj	1016	187	W-2	3
2024-10-27 15:24	2E0PTH	18.106209	-13	1	IO91	0.01	SA6BSS/RP	JO68sc	1186	46	W-2	4
2024-10-27 15:24	2E0PTH	18.106206	-12	0	IO91	0.01	OE9GHV/Q	JN47wk	907	115	W-2	13
2024-10-27 15:24	2E0PTH	18.106209	-19	0	IO91	0.01	SP7FHU	KO00hv	1506	84	W-2	12



Peter 2E0PTH

Raynet - The Amateur Radio Emergency Network.

A Presentation by Guy M0GUY 25th September 2024 at CDARS Club meeting at Ashley Green.

Guy gave the members a presentation on Raynet, essentially the Radio Amateurs Emergency Network, following a similar presentation to the RSGB Convention last year.



Raynet originated in the early 1950's, specifically following the devastating East Coast floods of 1953. The floods displaced over 30,000 people, including 531 deceased. The floods damaged many coastal radio stations leaving distress calls unanswered. Local amateurs responded to the need for communications after the official services became overwhelmed

RSGB asked for volunteers to register their interest in forming an emergency service. Formation of Raynet was formally announced by the RSGB in November 1953. Prior to this time radio amateurs had worked, inter alia, as voluntary interceptors for MI5 during WW2, submitting c23,000 logs per month for example.

As Guy pointed out, it is not easy to define the circumstances when Raynet may be called upon to assist the official civic services:

'A sudden event, such as an accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.'

Or

'A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.'

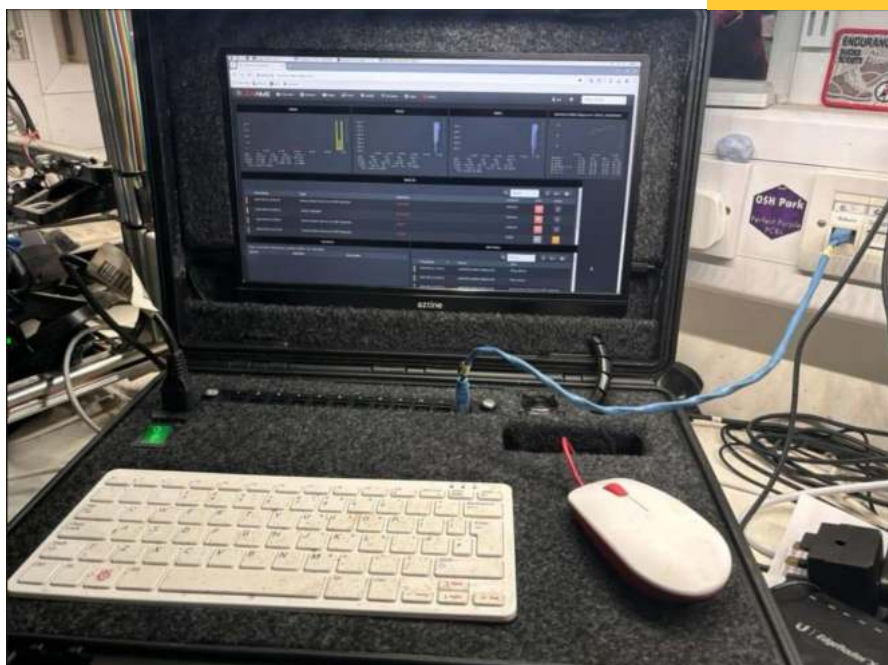
Activation of the Raynet service can be requested by several official category 1 & 2 responders. ('blue light services, local authorities, government departments, public utilities') plus named voluntary services such as the British Red Cross, St Johns Ambulance. It can also be requested by the public both directly and indirectly. For example: Event organisers of festivals etc..

The service provides, amongst other things: A trained pool of volunteer radio operators, technicians and engineers using their skills to augment disaster communication facilities. Although limited, self owned equipment and network resources Provision of a flexible, de-centralised, resilient network. Lend time and resources to provide communications to the community when all other means have failed. Provide the basic network to bring up the services now seen as essential by the population. Allow interoperability between users of different radio systems, such as linking voluntary agencies to professional services.

In 2022, for example, Raynet helped over 500 events across the UK including Community events, Safety Communications, Equipment installation and testing. The many advantages of the Raynet service include independent infrastructure, Operational support teams combining emergency planning and technical teams, and interoperability between user services. Guy stressed that analogue radio remained an essential part of the Raynet service because of its fundamental role in communications when all else has failed.

However, moving with the times, continuous experimentation takes place within groups around the UK. Raynet has its own DMR server for example.

Guy also demonstrated his ingenious 'box of tricks' named George (or possibly not!) which can establish local wifi and digital radio links wherever required using up to date technology, encryption (where necessary) and separation between different groups e.g. an event in a field with 20,000 people where regular cell coverage would be overwhelmed can be supplied with DMR and wifi coverage using GSM (Global System for Mobile communications). The service can be divided up to ensure bandwidth for, say, security teams, ambulance teams and so on.



'GEORGE' the Box of Tricks that allows the establishment of local WiFi and Digital radio links and more.

In addition it can provide POE (Power over Ethernet) cabling avoiding direct power cables to implement wired Ethernet LANs (Local Area Networks) where electrical current can be carried by Ethernet data cables instead of regular power cords and wiring.

The DMR server currently has over 21,000 talk groups available. Each group can be enabled or disabled centrally, renamed, and set access controls.

It allows GPS tracking so that individual users can be pinpointed. Particularly useful if, say, on a mountain hike someone gets lost.

Interestingly, just when you thought 'Pagers' had long since retired, Guy mentioned that they remain a useful technology (POCSAG) when it comes to either worldwide, or group communications, where one message can be sent to many at once.

The website RAYNET-UK.net gives lots of additional information if you are minded to volunteer. Or see Guy MOGUY, and the Aylesbury group.

Mark M7EFR



November - HF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Mon	04 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series DATA
Sat	09 Nov	2000-2300	Club Calls (1.8MHz AFS)
Wed	13 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series SSB
Sat	16 Nov	1900-2300	2nd 1.8MHz Contest
Mon	18 Nov	2000-2130	RSGB FT4 Contest
Thu	28 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series CW

November - VHF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Sat-Sun	02-03 Nov	1400-1400	144MHz CW Marconi
Tue	05 Nov	1900-1955	144MHz FMAC
Tue	05 Nov	2000-2230	144MHz UKAC
Wed	06 Nov	1700-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	06 Nov	1900-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Tue	12 Nov	1900-1955	432MHz FMAC
Tue	12 Nov	2000-2230	432MHz UKAC
Wed	13 Nov	1700-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	13 Nov	1900-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Thu	14 Nov	2000-2230	50MHz UKAC
Tue	19 Nov	2000-2230	1.3GHz UKAC
Thu	21 Nov	2000-2230	70MHz UKAC
Tue	26 Nov	1930-2230	SHF UKAC

December - VHF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Tue	03 Dec	1900-1955	144MHz FMAC
Tue	03 Dec	2000-2230	144MHz UKAC
Wed	04 Dec	1700-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	04 Dec	1900-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Sun	08 Dec	1000-1400	144MHz AFS
Tue	10 Dec	1900-1955	432MHz FMAC
Tue	10 Dec	2000-2230	432MHz UKAC
Wed	11 Dec	1700-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	11 Dec	1900-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Thu	12 Dec	2000-2230	50MHz UKAC
Tue	17 Dec	2000-2230	1.3GHz UKAC
Thu	19 Dec	2000-2230	70MHz UKAC
Fri	27 Dec	1500-1700	50MHz Christmas Contest
Sat	28 Dec	1500-1700	70MHz Christmas Contest
Sun	29 Dec	1500-1700	144MHz Christmas Contest
Mon	30 Dec	1500-1700	432MHz Christmas Contest

2024 Club (Team) Contests

Note: Contests in Bold are Sat or Sat-Sun Contests

2024 Club (Team) Contests (i.e. AFS, Championship & CC(s))

*Weekend events in **BOLD** highlight (get clearance from XYL/SM/SWIMBO?)*

Day	Date	Time UTC	Contest Name	Sections	CHAM-SHP
Mon	4 Nov	1900-2030	Autumn Series Data	100W-A & U 10W-A & U	NRC
Sat	9 Nov	2000-2300	C-calls (1.8MHz AFS)		CDARS-AFS
Wed	13 Nov	1900-2030	Autumn Series SSB	100W, 10W	NRC
Thur	28 Nov	1900-2030	Autumn Series Data	100W-A & U, 10W-A & U	NRC
Sun	8 Dec	1000-1400	144MHz AFS	SF, O	CDARS-AFS
Fri	27 Dec	1500-1700	6m Xmas Cumulative	AR, AO, AL	SOLO
Sat	28 Dec	1500-1700	4m Xmas Cumulative	AR, AO, AL	SOLO
Sun	29 Dec	1500-1700	2m Xmas Cumulative	AR, AO, AL	SOLO
Mon	30 Dec	1500-1700	70cm Xmas C'lative	AR, AO, AL	SOLO

Dates For Your Diary



Listed below are dates of RSGB, UK and International contests for 2024/25.

CQWW DX CW Contest - 23/th24th November 2024.

ARRL 160-Meter Contest - 2200Z, Dec 6 to 1600Z, Dec 8, 2024

ARRL 10m DX Contest - 14th/15th December 2024

Hungarian DX Contest - 1200Z, Jan 18 2025 to 1200Z, Jan 19 2025

European Union DX Contest - 1200Z, Feb 1 2025 to 1200Z, Feb 2 2025

CQ WW RTTY WPX Contest - 0000Z, Feb 8 2025 to 2400Z, Feb 9 2025

Dutch PACC Contest - 1200Z, Feb 8th 2025 to 1200Z, Feb 9th 2025

CQ 160-Meter Contest, SSB - 2200Z, Feb 21st 2025 to 2159Z, Feb 23rd 2025

RSGB Commonwealth (BERU) Contest - 1000Z, Mar 8th 2025 to 1000Z, Mar 9th 2025

Russian DX Contest - 1200Z, Mar 15th 2025 to 1200Z, Mar 16th 2025

BARTG HF RTTY Contest 0200Z, Mar 15th 2025 to 0200Z, Mar 17th 2025

CQ WW WPX Contest, SSB - 0000Z, Mar 29th 2025 to 2400Z, Mar 30th 2025

Please double check dates, start/end times etc in good time prior to the event.

Full details and more contests at: <https://www.contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html>

SK sale of the shack contents of the late Bryan M0IHY (Items with Dave G8FMC)

ITEM	ASKING PRICE or O.V.N.O.
1. Power Mag 145 – large magnetic mount + cable (new £62) New & boxed.	£40
2. Comet CHA-250HD/BXII Multi-Band HF Vertical Antenna (new £350) 250W SSB 75W Data. See March 2024 PW review. As new,unused	£220
3. Moonraker MRQ750 2m/70cm Mobile whip (new £35) Unused as new	£25
4. HF Mobile/portable antenna PL259 fitting e.g. large mag-mount? Unused	Sold
5. Modified Cobweb antenna (Polish) (new £200)	£70
6. Sangean ATS-909X2 all-band portable receiver £225 ish new boxed	£150
7. QRM Eliminator X-phase 1-30MHz - £45 new	£25
8. Kent Straight key	£65
9. CW Keyer TC 701 - £70 new	£45
10. Soldering Station (basic) 60W	Offers
11. IGEN Max regenerative receiver. eBay US has an unbuilt kit at £160.	£50
12. Lead-free solder & cleaner (in bag)	Offers
13. SWR meter Moonraker SWR-300 120-500MHz £35 new	£15
14. Austcol Radiation Meter MT525 -£25 online average price new.	£10
15. Signalink USB sound Card 8pm. £120 new	£70
16. Metro VNA in case (£270 new)	£175
18. Prepp Comm multi-band morse transceiver. Approx £358 new.	£225
19. MFJ Super Hi-Q Loop Remote Control . Unknown model.	?
20. QRP Kits EFHW Tuner	Offers

Please initially contact Dave G8FMC if interested:- g8fmc547@gmail.com

Radio Rally Dates.

Full details of the events are available at: g4gra.org.uk/All & the RSGB website

November 2024

3rd - Holsworthy Radio Rally, Holsworthy Leisure Centre, Holsworthy, Devon. EX22 6DH.

December 2024

1st - Wiltshire Radio Winter Rally, Kingston Langley, Village Hall, Kingston Langley, Wilts. SN15 5NJ.

8th - Mid-Devon Amateur Radio & Electronics Fair. Winkleigh Sports Centre, Winkleigh, Devon. EX19 8HZ

29th - Sparkford Radio Rally, Davis Hall, Howell Hill, West Camel, Nr Yeovil BA22 7QX.

January 2025

26th - Lincoln Short Wave Club Winter Radio Rally
The Festival Hall, Caistor Road, Market Rasen, LN8 3HT.

February 2025

23rd - Red Rose Winter Rally, Mather Hall, Mather Lane, Leigh, Lancs. WN7 2PJ

(All information courtesy of g4gra.org.uk & the RSGB website)

