

# C.D.A.R.S.

March 2025

CHESHAM & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

## Morse Code Abbreviations - A Brief Guide

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



### Feature

**All About  
Repeaters**

### Regulars

**\*Dates For Your Diary  
\*Radio Rally Dates  
\*Contest Results**

Want to write something for the newsletter?  
Then you can contact me on  
[cdarsnews@gmail.com](mailto: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 - 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021)

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

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Cover: Courtesy: Merja Partanen / Pixabay.

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|                 |                          |                  |                           |                  |                           |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Chairman</b> | - Dave Keston (G8FMC)    | <b>Secretary</b> | - Malcolm Appleby (G3ZNU) | <b>Treasurer</b> | - Matt Whitchurch (M1DTG) |
|                 | - Guy Plunkett (M0GUY)   |                  | - John Hall (G0ODQ)       |                  | - Peter Holliday (2E0PTH) |
|                 | - Roger Fellows (2E0TGU) |                  |                           |                  |                           |

All the above are members of the committee and can be contacted on [cdars-committee@googlegroups.com](mailto:cdars-committee@googlegroups.com)

**Newsletter Editor** - Roger Fellows (2E0TGU) newsletter submissions to: [cdarsnews@gmail.com](mailto:cdarsnews@gmail.com)

## Welcome

Welcome to the March 2025 edition of the newsletter. With the days now getting longer and Spring just around the corner I was tempted to greet you with a front page full of daffodils but sense got the better and I decided a mast with some antenna's aloft would be more appropriate.

With warmer days ahead we can start looking forward to getting out and about. The committee is already started planning for VHF Field day at the beginning of June. However before that in May there is Mills on the Air Weekend where hopefully we will have a couple of stations once again at Brill Windmill.



**Roger 2E0TGU**

From an individual point of view there are plenty of opportunities to play radio outside. Award programs such as Parks on the Air (POTA), Summits on the Air (SOTA) etc which can be great fun and gets us out in the fresh air. I personally hope to get some POTA sites under my belt this year something I promised myself for 2024 but never managed.

What ever you get up to radio wise, or in fact anything that may be of interest to others, why not let your fellow members know what you are upto via your newsletter.

*It just may inspire someone else!*

**Roger 2E0TGU.**

### ***DID YOU KNOW?....***

.....the first documented amateur radio repeater was operational in 1956. It was an AM repeater in Northridge, California. The repeater was developed by Arthur M. Gentry, W6MEP. It was a 2m AM station licensed as "Remote Station" K6MYK..

# Chairmans Ramble

We have seen our most recent new members, Brendan and Ata, a few times since we first met them at our AGM and Malcolm has kindly given them some guidance/training to help them towards their Foundation Licence. Thanks Malcolm. We hope they continue to learn and become regular members.

My 'Remote 70cm PA' and the new 16 element 'Powabeam' antenna seem to be working well. I think the 'kit of bits' I persuaded Roger 2E0TGU to purchase from me for the 15 element version, is working well for Roger and probably helped him get the 'Leading Intermediate' Certificate in the 70cm AFS? (Reported in full in my 'Contesting' page).



**Dave G8FMC**

I am pondering on changes to my 40/80m Fan Dipole. Electrically it is great, however it does not go up and down smoothly on the Tenna Mast, as there is a heavy load on the support cord (Kevlar) that holds up the centre of the Dipole and its large Balun, plus coax. Additionally the 40m wires hang down underneath the main 80m Dipole and are touching the roof when the mast is lowered. Thus QRO operation without raising the mast (to get the wires well clear of the roof) is not an option!

I am thinking of trying an EFHW (End Fed Half-Wave) instead? The required 49:1 Balun (which I already have) would be mounted on the front corner of the house and therefore the load on the stand-off arm of the mast will be minimal, since it will just have a single wire passing through an insulator. It could be mechanically better and will probably stay clear of the roof? Thus no need to raise the mast for casual operation. Worth a try?

## Domestic stuff

My youngest daughter's EV charger 'Install' has now happened! On a cool but reasonably sunny day recently, I was Phil's (M0NVS) 'helper' pulling on wires and handing him tools etc. The final installation is very neat (what else would it be with a top man like Phil on the case!) Unlike most commercial installers we managed to route the cables from the charger unit out the back of the box and through the wall cavity, so no cables are visible from the front of the house. The Ohme ePod charger is mounted on the front wall of her house, close to the LH corner. The Meter box is just round the corner on the side wall, behind the wooden side-gate. With an outside IP rated box for the additional trips, isolators etc on this side wall adjacent to the (recessed) meter box, we were able to keep all the cabling between the 3 units within the wall cavity.

What a neat and tidy install; thanks Phil!

During testing after the install we had trouble resetting one of the trips on the old board. Turns out it was a faulty/over-sensitive trip. Phil sourced a new one and fitted that as well.

BTW it is working well, after an initial scare when Liz thought it was charging very slowly? It was; awaiting the commencement of the cheaper rate tariff later that day! Some pictures are below (or on the next page)

Oh, another bit of domestic good news is that my eldest daughter Sally, who moved from NW Cumbria to near Lincoln last summer, has finally completed on the sale of her Cumbrian cottage! Only nearly 6 months late. A big worry out of the way and now funds available to continue the major renovation of her current house

(I was going to say 'New' house but it is 1950's and overdue for a lot of work; which meant it was cheap! Her Cumbrian cottage was REALLY old though, about 200 yrs or more!)

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



New box fitted and wired,  
final wiring in the meter box to  
do.

(And yes, Phil did remember  
to remove his spirit level from  
the top of the new box!)



The new unit above the existing  
recessed meter box.

(Note; we removed the side gate  
from the post while work was  
going on, to give us easy access,  
then screwed it back on its  
hinges afterwards)



Not just an empty box –  
almost fully wired.



Charger box fully installed  
with no visible wiring!

# Contests/Operating

## The UKAC progress for 2025 (under the NRS banner)

With our enlarged group for 2025, we seem to be out-numbering Hereford and are hence fairly comfortably at the top of the 'Local Club' listings.

The latest overall results now stand at:

NRC and Friends = 5124 pts

Hereford = 4242 pts

Trowbridge = 2483 pts

Trowbridge won the SHF in January and got the 1,000 pts

Hereford won the 70MHz in January and got the 1,000 pts

NRC and friends won the 50MHz, 144MHz, 432MHz and 1296MHz, so got 4,000 pts!

Hereford have 3 very good stations, which regularly beat our best, but we have more members in our group who generally turn in very useful scores, which are rather better than the Hereford 'also-ran's'. In the UKAC's it is total numbers that count, so thanks to all the participants, some who might feel their efforts are rather modest? With our combined resources we are comfortably in the lead. Thanks also to the Parallel Lines group who are now looking to win the 'General' category, with a clean-sweep of 6,000 pts so far! That leaves the coast clear for us to potentially win the trophy for Local clubs in the 2025 UKAC's?

## 2024/25 AFS Superleague series:

This has now finished with the expected overall result of 3rd place for CDARS and Friends. Camb-Hams won for the 6th year, with Spalding in 2nd place.

We had a long wait for the 70cm results (the last in the series) with the following results:

Our 'A' team of Matt G0XDI, John G0ODQ, Roger G3MEH and Dave G4RGK made 4th place overall behind Camb-Hams, Parallel Lines & Spalding.

Our 'B' team of Dave G8FMC, Charlie G0SKA, Phil M0NVS & Malcolm G3ZNU got 5th place. Thus they achieved the highest 'B' team and also beat all the other 'A' teams. There were a total of 30 teams who entered.

Our 'C' team (only 3 men and 2 of those part-time due to domestic commitments) consisted of Dave G1MZD, Roger 2E0TGU and Dick G0MHZ were in 15th. This was the leading team of just 3 members, beating a 4-man 'A' team and well ahead of the B and C teams of Camb-Hams, Parallel Lines and Spalding! Therefore as in the UKAC's we displayed considerable strength-in-depth, even if not the individual lead spots. Roger 2E0TGU did get a certificate for the highest placed Intermediate. Well done everyone, a very good outcome.

**73, Dave K, G8FMC (M0K, or possibly ME0K going forward?)**

# All About Repeaters

## Amateur Radio Repeaters

An amateur radio repeater is an electronic device that receives a weak or low-level amateur radio signal and retransmits it at a higher level or higher power, so that the signal can cover longer distances without degradation. Many repeaters are located on hilltops or on tall buildings as the higher location increases their coverage area, sometimes referred to as the radio horizon, or “footprint”. Amateur radio repeaters are similar in concept to those used by public safety entities (police, fire department, etc.), businesses, government, military, and more. Amateur radio repeaters may even use commercially packaged repeater systems that have been adjusted to operate within amateur radio frequency bands, but more often amateur repeaters are assembled from receivers, transmitters, controllers, power supplies, antennas, and other components, from various sources.

### Introduction

In amateur radio, repeaters are typically maintained by individual hobbyists or local groups of amateur radio operators. Many repeaters are provided openly to other amateur radio operators and typically not used as a remote base station by a single user or group. In some areas multiple repeaters are linked together to form a wide-coverage network, such as the linked system provided by the Independent Repeater Association which covers most of western Michigan, or the Western Intertie Network System (“WINSsystem”) that now covers a great deal of California, and is in 17 other states, including Hawaii, along with parts of four other countries, Australia, Canada, Great Britain and Japan.

### Frequencies

Repeaters are found mainly in the VHF 6-meter (50–54 MHz), 2-meter (144–148 MHz), 1.25-meter band (11¼ meters) (220–225 MHz) and the UHF 70 centimeter (420–450 MHz) bands, but can be used on almost any frequency pair above 28 MHz. In some areas, 33 centimeters (902–928 MHz) and 23 centimeters (1.24–1.3 GHz) are also used for repeaters. Note that different countries have different rules; for example, in the United States, the two-meter band is 144–148 MHz, while in the United Kingdom (and most of Europe) it is 144–146 MHz.



70 cms repeater cabinet - 1\*

Repeater frequency sets are known as “repeater pairs”, and in the ham radio community most follow ad hoc standards for the difference between the two frequencies, commonly called the offset. In the USA two-meter band, the standard offset is 600 kHz (0.6 MHz), but sometimes unusual offsets, referred to as oddball splits, are used. The actual frequency pair used is assigned by a local frequency coordinating council.

In the days of crystal-controlled radios, these pairs were identified by the last portion of the transmit (Input) frequency followed by the last portion of the receive (Output) frequency that the ham would put into the radio. Thus “three-four nine-four” (34/94) meant that hams would transmit on 146.34 MHz and listen on 146.94 MHz (while the repeater would do the opposite, listening on 146.34 and transmitting on 146.94). In areas with many repeaters, “reverse splits” were common (i.e., 94/34), to prevent interference between systems.

Since the late 1970s, the use of synthesized, microprocessor-controlled radios, and widespread adoption of standard frequency splits have changed the way repeater pairs are described. In 1980, a ham might have been told that a repeater was on “22/82”—today they will most often be told “682 down”. The 6 refers to the last digit of 146 MHz, so that the display will read “146.82” (the output frequency), and the radio is set to transmit “down” 600 kHz on 146.22 MHz. Another way of describing a repeater frequency pair is to give the

*continued...*

repeater's output frequency, along with the direction of offset ("+" or "plus" for an input frequency above the output frequency, "-" or "minus" for a lower frequency) with the assumption that the repeater uses the standard offset for the band in question. For instance, a 2-meter repeater might be described as "147.36 with a plus offset", meaning that the repeater transmits on 147.36 MHz and receives on 147.96 MHz, 600 kHz above the output frequency.

## Services

Services provided by a repeater may include an autopatch connection to a POTS/PSTN telephone line to allow users to make telephone calls from their keypad-equipped radios. These advanced services may be limited to members of the group or club that maintains the repeater. Many amateur radio repeaters typically have a tone access control (CTCSS, also called CG or PL tone) implemented to prevent them from being keyed-up (operated) accidentally by interference from other radio signals. A few use a digital code system called DCS, DCG or DPL (a Motorola trademark). In the UK most repeaters also respond to a short burst of 1750 Hz tone to open the repeater.

In many communities, a repeater has become a major on-the-air gathering spot for the local amateur radio community, especially during "drive time" (the morning or afternoon commuting time). In the evenings local public service nets may be heard on these systems and many repeaters are used by weather spotters. In an emergency or a disaster a repeater can sometimes help to provide needed communications between areas that could not otherwise communicate. Until cellular telephones became popular, it was common for community repeaters to have "drive time" monitoring stations so that mobile amateurs could call in traffic accidents via the repeater to the monitoring station who could relay it to the local police agencies via telephone. Systems with autopatches frequently had (and still have) most of the public safety agencies numbers programmed as speed-dial numbers.

## US repeater coordination

Repeater coordination is not required by the Federal Communications Commission, nor does the FCC regulate, certify or otherwise regulate frequency coordination for the Amateur Radio Bands. Amateur Radio Repeater Coordinators or coordination groups are all volunteers and have no legal authority to assume jurisdictional or regional control in any area where the Federal Communications Commission regulates the Amateur Radio Service. The United States Code of Federal Regulations Title 47 CFR, Part 97, which are the laws in which the Amateur Radio Service is regulated clearly states the definition of Frequency Coordinator.

The purpose of coordinating a repeater or frequency is to reduce harmful interference to other fixed operations. Coordinating a repeater or frequency with other fixed operations demonstrates good engineering and amateur practice.



Coaxial cavity RF filter at 2 meter repeater - 2\*

## UK repeaters

In the UK, the frequency allocations for repeaters are managed by the Emerging Technology Co-ordination Committee (ETCC) of the Radio Society of Great Britain and licensed by Ofcom, the industry regulator for communications in the UK. Each repeater has a NOV (Notice of Variation) licence issued to a particular amateur radio callsign (this person is normally known as the "repeater keeper") thus ensuring the licensing authority has a single point of contact for that particular repeater. Each repeater in the UK is normally supported by a repeater group composed of local amateur radio enthusiasts who pay a nominal amount e.g. £10–15 a year each to support the maintenance of each repeater and to pay for site rents, electricity costs etc. Repeater groups do not receive any central funding from other organisations.

Source: Wikipedia. \*Attributes: 1. By KB1LQC - Own work, ; 2. By Sterling Coffey - Flickr: Tuning The Cans, ; 3. By Dave Snyder



2-meter GE Master II repeater - 3\*

## Morse Code Abbreviations

If you're studying Morse Code, and using plain text to practice on, well done. But that doesn't necessarily prepare you for life on the air as a CW operator. As in all walks of life, we come up with abbreviations to make life easier, shortcuts to make things quicker, and jargon that's sometimes difficult to fathom.

So here's a short guide to some of the customer and practice abbreviations you'll encounter when operating CW in general usage, and in contests.

CQ – a general call for a QSO (yes, I know we all know this one)

DE – from. When calling CQ send "CQ DE <your callsign>". When calling someone who has called CQ, send <their call> DE <your call>

PSE – please. You might send CQ <your call> PSE K

AGN – again. Used to ask for a repeat, as in QTH AGN?

TNX – thanks

FER – for ("o" is such a long character!)

UR – your

OM – "old man", a reflection on radio amateurs of yesteryear, but still used!

FB – "fine business", a similar reflection meaning "good"

CPI – copy, such as "FB CPI" meaning you copied everything well

GM, GA, GE – good morning, good afternoon, good evening

RPRT – report, as in UR RPRT although more commonly UR RST

= - pause, in Morse it's \_...\_ and used extensively to punctuate phrases

BK – break, used as a quick way of saying "over", often used in contests

HW – how, mainly used as a question, as in HW CPI?

K – go ahead, sent at the end of an over or a CQ call, but also:

KN – go ahead only to the station you're working, nobody else

AR – the precursor to sending a K. Gets the other station ready to go.

SK – sent instead of plain K at the end of a QSO, signing off.

Numbers: most sent normally but:

9 is normally sent as N

0 is normally sent as T (or a long dash)

Punctuation:

Almost never used other than question mark, which is .. \_\_ .. and the pause character.

## Q Codes:

These are used on phone too, but very extensively on CW, here's some common ones:

QTH – location

QSY – change frequency

QRM – interference (human made)

QRN – (atmospheric) interference, static, lightning crashes

QRO – high power (probably more than 100W)

QRP – low power (probably less than 10W)

QRS – please send slower!

QRT – closing down now

QRZ – who's calling me? Please send your callsign again

QSB – signals are fading a lot – probably means you've missed something

All of the Q codes can be used as a question just by sending a "?" afterwards.

A typical non-contest QSO might therefore go:

*CQ CQ G3ABC G3ABC PSE K*

*G3ABC DE G3DEF G3DEF AR K*

*G3DEF DE G3ABC = GA OM UR RST 599 599 = NAME MIKE = G3DEF DE G3ABC AR K*

*G3ABC DE G3DEF = FB MIKE = UR 599 = QTH MARLOW = HW? G3ABC DE G3DEF K*

## Contests: everything is done to save time:

DE is not used, simply use callsigns

TEST – contest, as in CQ TEST <callsign>

K – generally not used

TU – thank you, used to confirm that station has received everything

Numbers in contests can get even more abbreviated, such as E for 1. Can get very confusing.

A typical contest QSO might therefore go:

*(You) - CQ G3ABC TEST*

*(Them) - G3ABC G3DEF*

*(You) - G3DEF 5NN - - 5*

*(Them) - TU 5NN - - 1*

*(You) - TU G3ABC TEST*

Quick, eh? That's how a contest station can manage many QSOs per minute! Good luck.

**Malcolm G3ZNU**

# Contest Calendar for March and April 2025

## March - HF

| Day     | Date (2024) | Time (UTC) | Contest Name         |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| Mon     | 03 Mar      | 2000-2130  | 80m CC DATA          |
| Sat-Sun | 08-09 Mar   | 1000-1000  | Commonwealth Contest |
| Wed     | 12 Mar      | 2000-2130  | 80m CC CW            |
| Mon     | 17 Mar      | 2000-2130  | RSGB FT4 Contest     |
| Thu     | 27 Mar      | 2000-2130  | 80m CC SSB           |

## March - VHF

| Day     | Date (2024) | Time (UTC) | Contest Name            |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Sat-Sun | 01-02 Mar   | 1400-1400  | March 144 432MHz        |
| Tue     | 04 Mar      | 1900-1955  | 144MHz FMAC             |
| Tue     | 04 Mar      | 2000-2230  | 144MHz UKAC             |
| Wed     | 05 Mar      | 1700-2100  | 144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours) |
| Wed     | 05 Mar      | 1900-2100  | 144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours) |
| Tue     | 11 Mar      | 1900-1955  | 432MHz FMAC             |
| Tue     | 11 Mar      | 2000-2230  | 432MHz UKAC             |
| Wed     | 12 Mar      | 1700-2100  | 432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours) |
| Wed     | 12 Mar      | 1900-2100  | 432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours) |
| Thu     | 13 Mar      | 2000-2230  | 50MHz UKAC              |
| Tue     | 18 Mar      | 2000-2230  | 1.3GHz UKAC             |
| Thu     | 20 Mar      | 2000-2230  | 70MHz UKAC              |
| Tue     | 25 Mar      | 1930-2230  | SHF UKAC                |

## April - HF

| Day     | Date (2024) | Time (UTC) | Contest Name                   |
|---------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Sat-Sun | 05-06 Apr   | 1200-1200  | FT4 International Activity Day |
| Mon     | 07 Apr      | 1900-2030  | 80m CC CW                      |
| Wed     | 16 Apr      | 1900-2030  | 80m CC SSB                     |
| Thu     | 24 Apr      | 1900-2030  | 80m CC DATA                    |
| Sat-Sun | 26-27 Apr   | 1200-1200  | UKEI DX CW Contest             |
| Mon     | 28 Apr      | 1900-2030  | RSGB FT4 Contest               |

## April - VHF

| Day | Date (2024) | Time (UTC) | Contest Name            |
|-----|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Tue | 01 Apr      | 1800-1855  | 144MHz FMAC             |
| Tue | 01 Apr      | 1900-2130  | 144MHz UKAC             |
| Wed | 02 Apr      | 1700-2100  | 144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours) |
| Wed | 02 Apr      | 1900-2100  | 144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours) |
| Tue | 08 Apr      | 1800-1855  | 432MHz FMAC             |
| Tue | 08 Apr      | 1900-2130  | 432MHz UKAC             |
| Wed | 09 Apr      | 1700-2100  | 432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours) |
| Wed | 09 Apr      | 1900-2100  | 432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours) |
| Thu | 10 Apr      | 1900-2130  | 50MHz UKAC              |
| Tue | 15 Apr      | 1900-2130  | 1.3GHz UKAC             |
| Thu | 17 Apr      | 1900-2130  | 70MHz UKAC              |
| Tue | 22 Apr      | 1830-2130  | SHF UKAC                |

# Dates For Your Diary



**Listed below are dates of RSGB, UK and International contests for 2025.**

ARRL Inter. DX Contest, SSB - 0000Z, Mar 1st 2025 to 2400Z, Mar 2nd 2025

Open Ukraine RTTY Championship - 1800Z, Mar 1st 2025 to 1359Z, Mar 2nd 2025

WAB 3.5 MHz Phone - 1800Z-2200Z, Mar 2nd 2025

Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest - 0100Z-0159Z, Mar 4th 2025

UKEICC 80m Contest - 2000Z-2100Z, Mar 5th 2025

South America 10 Meter Contest - 1200Z, Mar 8th 2025 to 1200Z, Mar 9th 2025

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

YOTA Contest - 1000Z-2159Z, 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

UKEICC 80m Contest - 2000Z-2100Z, Mar 26th 2025

Classic Exchange, CW - 1300Z, Mar 30th 2025 to 0700Z, Mar 31st 2025  
and 1300Z Apr 1st 2025 to 0700Z, Apr 2nd 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>

# Radio Rally Dates.

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**Full details of the events are available in Radcom & the RSGB website.**

## **March 2025**

2nd - Exeter Radio Rally, The Kenn Centre, EX6 7UE.

16th - Ripon & DARS Rally, Great Ouseburn, York. YO26 9RL.

23rd - Biggleswade Swap Meet(British Vintage Wireless Society Eagle Farm Road, Biggleswade. SG18 8JH.

23rd - Dover Amateur Radio Club Rally, St. Radigunds Community Centre, Poulton Close, Dover CT17 0HL

23rd - Callington Radio & Electronica Rally, Town Hall,New Road, Callington, Cornwall. PL17 7BD

30th - Pencoed & DARC Rally Bryncoch, Sarn, Bridgend, CF32 9NY

## **April 2025**

12th - Yeovil Amateur Radio Club QRP Convention, Digby Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.

13th - NARSA Blackpool Rally Norbreck Castle Exhibition Centre, Blackpool FY2 9AA

27th - Cambridge Repeater Group Rally, Foxton Village Hall, Hardman Road, Foxton, Cambs CB22 6RN.

## **May 2025**

Retrotech UK (British Vintage Wireless Society), Leamington Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry CV8 3FL.

## **August 2025**

10th - Flight Refuelling Hamfest. *(Further Details to Follow)*

***(All information courtesy of Radcom & the RSGB website)***



# For Sale and Wanted

## 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)<br>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                                                         | <b>Sold</b>              |
| 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 <b>(Reserved)</b>   |
| 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](mailto:g8fmc547@gmail.com)