

# K9YA Telegraph

Robert F. Heytow Memorial Radio Club

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## Beaconator

QRPme's 30-Meter Beacon/Transmitter Kit

Philip Cala-Lazar, K9PL

"The Beaconator is a QRPp 30-meter beacon kit." "No, the Beaconator is a QRPp 30-meter transmitter kit." Wait, you're both right. The Beaconator is two, two rigs in one.

Last summer a friend gifted me one of Rex Harper's, W1REX, Four Days In May Buildathon Beaconator kits. The Beaconator was the 2013 FDIM Buildathon kit offered at the Dayton Hamvention®. This is my review of that kit.

### A Transmitter

Counting components and finding none missing always brings smiles and sighs of relief to hamdom's kit builders. I was so rewarded with the Beaconator. With this kit, as with the last few kits I've built, as I inventoried its contents I labeled the components with their values. (Note: The instruction manual I used stated the kit's 220pF capacitor is marked "201," it is actually marked 221.)

Construction was, as model railroaders say, at the "shake-the-box" level of difficulty. All parts are through the hole, no SMDs and plenty of room on the compact ( $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $2\frac{1}{8}$ " ) board to make a clean, craftsman-like job of it. In addition, for the winding averse, there are no toroids to wind. Time from unpopulated high quality, exquisitely screened, PCB to hearing the little rig's signal on 30-meters took all of a very stress-free and enjoyable 2.5 hours. That included double-checking the kit's inductors with my AADE L/C Meter IIB (*K9YA Telegraph*, February 2012).

In keeping with the kit's shake-the-box construction nature, when first powered up the tiny piezo speaker put forth "73" indicating all was well. And,

yes, through a QRP wattmeter and into a dummy load, all *was* well.

As provided the kit's HC49 crystal sits at 10.118 MHz. Thanks to the crystal's unsealed can it is a simple matter to alter its frequency. The manual suggests you "add some mass to the crystal by marking a little graphite dot using a pencil." My dot put the Beaconator on 10.116.8 MHz at 270 mW—a bit more than the spec'd 250 mW, but that's what the QRPometer indicated. (*K9YA Telegraph*, November 2012)

The rig's power and antenna jacks are of the board-mounted RCA type. Substituting a board-mounted BNC connector may simplify cable terminations in your shack. As for me, I used one of the RCA/BNC adapters supplied with the QRPometer to connect a BNC terminated jumper to the shack's dummy load while running additional tests.

"...two, two  
rigs in one."

### A Beacon

The heart of the beacon in the Beaconator is the versatile NØXAS PicoKeyer chip (*K9YA Telegraph*, November 2006). From the PicoKeyer manual: "Beacon mode with adjustable 0 – 99 second repeat delay and optional power-on auto start." The PicoKeyer is set up and memories programmed with button

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# Zone 23, AC4RF and an American DXer

*Wind Between the Worlds*

John Swartz, WA9AQN



*During my 16 months' stay in Chamdo, mail from the outside world came through rarely and erratically. If we were lucky, it arrived by courier from Lhasa about once a month. Usually we were not lucky.*

*Before long, in order to keep some little link with the world outside the mountain barriers, I had opened up Station AC4RF and spent off-duty hours on the air as an amateur "ham."*

*Almost before I had finished my first transmission onto the blue there was a whole string of hams from England and Australia, the United States and South Africa literally lining up on the ether to "talk" with me.*

...

*For years Tibet had been the great unknown challenge to amateur radio men throughout the world, and suddenly they found me on the air transmitting from a spot that wasn't even marked up on most people's home atlases.*

From "My Ten Week Trek into Utter Loneliness" Robert Ford, *The Daily Mail*, July 31, 1955, quoted at: <http://www.rolleston.org.uk/memory/rwford.htm>

Two of the most prestigious honors in amateur radio are the ARRL's "DX Century Club" and *CQ* magazine's "Worked All Zones" award. There are significant differences between them. DXCC is based on a mixture of political entities and geographic standards. Since its inception, there have been considerably more than 100 DX locations to contact to qualify for the award; the current number is 340. The basic DXCC award can be earned concentrating on some fairly well populated areas. One can progress from the

basic DXCC level up to what is known as the Honor Roll, being composed of those who have confirmed contacts with the top ten of the currently recognized number of countries or entities. The total number of DXCC entities has varied over time, recognizing changing boundaries, the emergence of new countries, and changing geographic standards. The Worked All Zones award is geographically based. The WAZ program has always had the same 40 zones.

At the end of 1947, the ARRL's DXCC award leader was W1FH with 170 countries worked to his credit and there were many others who had 100 or more. But, only nine amateurs had qualified for the Worked All Zones award. Six of them were W6s, one was South African, and one was a W2. Reputedly, the single most difficult zone to contact is Zone 23, in the dead center of Asia.

Zone 23 might not have been completely dead (with apologies to the Munchkins... "she's really most sincerely dead..."), but the total number of amateurs who had operated there by the end of 1950 was four. The territory was the home of legendary mountains and thus a location that proved to be very difficult to get a signal into and out of, especially for long haul DX'ing.

*"...technology was a world away."*

Tibetans considered themselves independent. But, it was definitely not westernized, and western technology was a world away.<sup>1</sup> When an international convention allocated call sign prefixes among the nations in 1927, Tibet did not get one. But in 1947, when the ARRL pub-

<sup>1</sup> The following sources will provide a much broader view of this unique story:

Roger Croston, "The Story of AC4YN – A Radio Adventure in Tibet, 1936," *RadCom*, June 2002, p. 39-40.

Roger Croston, "Henry Baker, G3EBL 'the man who was not there'-Tibet 1941-42," *RadCom*, August 2005, p.35-36.

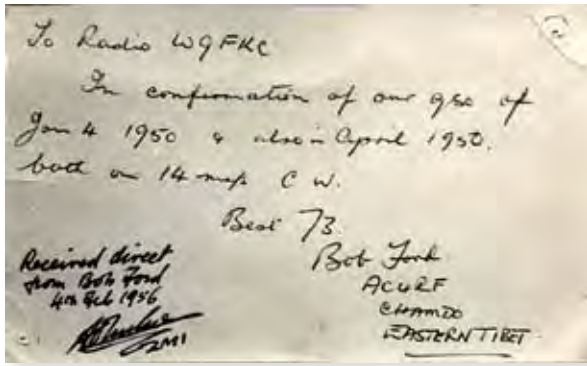
Roger Croston, "Henry Baker 1918-2006," *RadCom*, June 2006, p.62.

Chod Harris, VP2ML, "DX News of Communication Around the World - Tibet," *CQ*, January 1997, p. 98, 101-102.



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AC4RF QSL Card (front)



AC4RF QSL Card (back)

lished its “Postwar Countries List” for official recognition in DXCC, Tibet was recognized with the call sign prefix “AC4.”<sup>2</sup> In 1948, an English radio technician arrived in Tibet to help their government establish a system of radio communications. His name was Robert Ford. He was in the capital, Lhasa, for a period and then settled at the far eastern end of Tibet in the city of Chamdo. Another British radio technician had also been at work in Tibet, but was affiliated with the British mission. His name was Reginald Fox. Ford used the call sign AC4RF; Fox used AC4YN.

The business of DX’ing was entirely different then from what it is today. There were no DX clusters to tell you who was on as you sipped your morning coffee, no CW skimmers, no packet networks, no 2-meter DX calling or announcement networks, and no repeaters. DX’ers used their receivers and their ears, searching the bands and learning the propagation the hard way.

<sup>2</sup> Curiously, that prefix was among the blocks officially allocated to the United States at the Atlantic City Conference of the ITU in that same year, but in practice that series was not used in the amateur service in the U.S. until special prefixes were authorized for the Bicentennial celebration of U.S. independence from England in 1776. The “A” call sign series had been reserved for military use at that time.

### “How’s DX?”

When a DX’er found a “new one,” he tracked it, worked it, and then telephoned a few of his closest friends to alert them. He might write a letter to one of the magazines that carried a DX column and the news would appear several months later, in changed propagation conditions. The world of active, proficient, accomplished DX’ers was a much smaller one. The total number of amateurs who qualified for the top-level awards occupied much less space in the principal magazines, *QST* and *CQ*, than those listings require today. But the competition was genuine.

And so, with a 20-watt signal to a wire antenna, Robert Ford came on the air from Tibet in 1948. After he moved to Chamdo, in eastern Tibet, he had a difficult time convincing

some DX’ers that he was not in China. At least one major map publisher erroneously showed Chamdo as not being located in Tibet. In the July 1950 “How’s DX?” column in *QST*, Rod Newkirk, W9BRD, wrote:

“Continuing on the Tibetan tangent, VE7YR inquires via W9DOQ as to the legitimacy of 20 c.w.’s AC4RN who gives AC4YN’s QTH, a T8 drifting signal. And W9FKC relays an authoritative letter from the hand of AP2N, which should settle all doubt as to the proper location of AC4RF. The latter has an

official capacity valid only within the Tibetan frontier and should certainly know the limits of his own bailiwick.” P.61.

Notwithstanding the Tibetan view, China didn’t consider Tibet to be separate at all, so it didn’t care about the map. That innocuous discrepancy was going to become part of a serious problem for Ford, and you can read Ford’s own words on that subject.

Zone 23 QSLs were valuable. In the December, 1950 issue of *QST*, Newkirk reported: “Rumor has it that W4CYY sits up all night with a shotgun guarding his new AC4NC QSL!” The

CONTINUED - ZONE 23 ON PAGE 4



Mike Hexter, W9FKC



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DX commentaries of that era are peppered with accolades for those who successfully received confirmations of contacts from that part of the world. W9s were frustrated because of difficult propagation. In the August 1949 issue of *CQ* magazine, DX commentator Herb Becker, W6QD, noted that two amateurs had written to him about the scarcity of Zone 23 stations. One of them was W9FKC. Becker noted in response that there were then three operators in the country, AC4s NC, YN, and RF, from which one may infer that perseverance would bear fruit.

When I was still a young, aspiring DX'er, Mike Hexter, W9FKC, told me the story of Robert Ford's operation

from Tibet. Mike had eventually managed a QSO with Ford. But, for Ford, the ordinary process of DX'ing was very rudely interrupted when the Chinese communists decided to put an end to the Tibetan belief in their own independence. Fox, AC4YN, had left earlier. Ford, AC4RF, did not, and he became a "guest" of the Chinese communist government for five years. His ordeal is chronicled in his book, *Wind Between the Worlds*, published in 1957.<sup>3</sup> Ford's rendition is concise, clear, engaging, and brilliantly portrays the processes of his thought and his survival.

After Ford was released and had returned to the U.K., he not only faced the daunting challenge of reacquainting himself with liberty and shedding the daily fear of a bullet to the back of his head, but he also tackled the stack of QSL cards.

The amateur press of the period provides some insight into the impact AC4RF had on the DX world. There was scarce mention of him in *CQ* or *QST* during the years between his arrest and his release. In February 1951 the DX editor of *CQ*

<sup>3</sup> Ford, Robert, *Wind Between the Worlds*, David McKay Company, Inc., New York, 1957; available at no cost at <https://archive.org/details/windbetweenthewo011656mbp>

published the news of Ford's arrest, "For those of you who haven't heard, apparently AC4RF has been arrested by the Chinese Communists on some sort of a charge which I am sure most of us will bet is not true. According to the Lowell Thomas broadcast, Bob is accused of murdering a Tibetan monk with a poisoned cup of tea." In *QST*, Rod Newkirk, W9BRD, wrote in March 1951, "Captured in mid-January by the Chinese Communist invaders of Tibet, Bob Ford, AC4RF was bound and publicly paraded as a spy for Anglo-American interests." Ford had actually been taken captive in October of 1950; the news traveled much more slowly.

In June 1951, Herb Becker, W6QD, then master of ceremonies for the DX column in *CQ*, mentioned that nothing had been heard of AC4RF for months. In February of 1953, there is a reference, which identifies the stations that had activated Zone 23 up to that date, including AC4RF. By July 1955, Dick Spenceley, KV4AA, had taken over the DX column duties at *CQ* and he noted in that month that his captors had released Ford in May.

After his release, *CQ*'s DX column highlighted the impact Ford's confirmations began to have on the standings in the DX world, most notably on the "Worked All Zones" award. In March 1956, a QSL received from Ford had put a W8-land amateur into the select world of those who had achieved "Worked All Zones." In the April 1956 issue we learn that W9FKC's card from Ford enabled him to also complete the "Worked All Zones" award. By that time, only six other

W9 stations had qualified. In May, one more went over to the final column in WAZ with his AC4RF card. The addition of three more award recipients who had been boosted into the final slot by cards received from AC4RF was noted in July. And, in the October column, there is note that another "Worked All Zones" award had been issued on the strength of the card having arrived from Ford.

Zone 23 is still Zone 23. The ARRL officially moved Tibet to the "deleted countries" list in a somewhat delayed recognition of political reality as of May 30, 1974; QSOs from the area that had been Tibet would henceforth be credited for China.

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Robert Ford upon Capture by Chinese in 1950

"...a poisoned cup of tea."



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# Where is that Awful Noise Coming From?

5

**Duke Wahl, Jr., WA9WJB**

I'm sure we all ask that question when we hear interference on the ham bands. Often, we use our intuition and make a good guess, and most of the time we can find the noise source. But there are occasions we fall short of a good guess. We need something to point the way. I had the same problem during the month of August 2013.

One day, a horrendous 60-Hertz buzzing and "bracking" noise hit my shack, from 160-meters through 6-meters. The noise-blankers on some of my radios were effective, but the radios without noise blanking circuits were useless. The noise was overwhelming.

What could it be: A touch lamp, an outside light sensor or a new electronic appliance in the house? Was it outside the house? I grabbed a portable AM radio and started walking. The noise got worse as I approached the power feeders along the road, but I couldn't tell where the noise came from. The radio's AGC circuit kept me from distinguishing a direction. The radio was much too sensitive to be of much help.

My old buddy Rube Goldberg came calling and before long I had (essentially) a handheld crystal radio with a highly directional antenna, the loop. A piece of scrap hardboard for the loop, a plastic PVC pipe for a handle, a handful of junk box parts, some elbow grease and I was ready. I tuned the loop for the upper AM radio broadcast band and I was out the door.

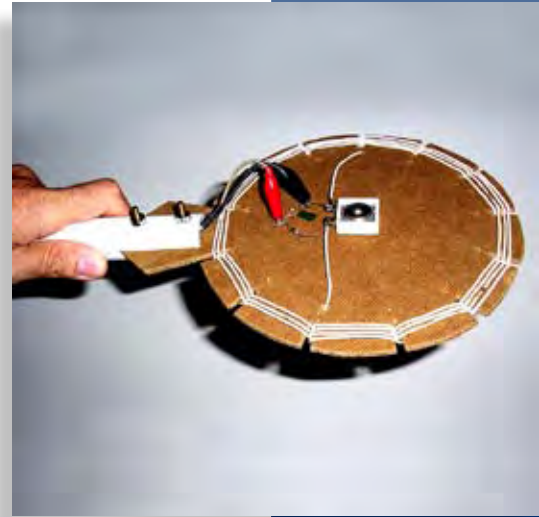
Loop sensitivity seemed dead until I got within about 100 feet of the power lines. Then stunning success. I was not only able to identify the power pole, but the actual elevation where the noise emanated. The loop has a broad lobe and perfect null, which made it easy to zero in on the noise source.

The source of the noise was a lightning arrester. The main power disconnect switches are shunted to ground by the arresters. Under normal conditions, the arrester is an open circuit, but during a lightning strike it conducts lightning current to ground thus protecting the power switch. However, after one or more lightning strikes, the arrester can lose its ability to hold off voltage. The arrester may start

conducting well below its rating and allow AC current to pass through it to ground. This was the case on our power pole.

The noise would come and go depending on the outside weather conditions. If it was cool and humid, the arrester was very noisy. As the day warmed up, the noise would eventually stop. Later in the day after the sun went down and the arrester cooled off, the noise would return.

Details of the loop: approximately 6" diameter at 6.5 turns, 180pF mica padder cap, 1N34 diode, 2K load resistor and .005mF across the resistor. Instead of high impedance headphones, I used a LM386 external audio amplifier powered by a 9-volt battery to amplify the signal. The loop tuned from 1.3 to 2 MHz. The distance range of the loop could probably be increased with an RF amplifier, but for my purpose, it was sensitive enough. ■



## No Good Deed...

Sadly, we too often hear the phrase, "No good deed goes unpunished." Well, we at the *K9YA Telegraph*, at least, believe "No good deed should go unpublished." We hope you agree and ask you to send us your inspiring stories of helping and being helped.

Who gave you that all-important hand up: helped you earn your license, acquire radio gear, raise that antenna and get on the air? Perhaps you've been on the other side as an Elmer who's been instrumental in assisting others start their ham careers or spurred a retread ham to get back on the air.

Please share your experience with hams around the world; you might ignite some thoughtful acts of directed kindness.

[http://k9ya.org/write\\_for\\_us.htm](http://k9ya.org/write_for_us.htm)



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# Crowdsourcing

The Power of Many

Paul W. Ross, W3FIS



*Crowdsourcing is, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the practice of obtaining needed services, ideas, or content by soliciting contributions from a large group of people, and especially from an online community, rather than from traditional employees or suppliers. Often used to subdivide tedious work or to fund-raise startup companies and charities, this process can occur both online and offline. It combines the efforts*

*of crowds of self-identified volunteers or part-time workers, where each one on their own initiative adds a small portion that combines into a greater result. Crowdsourcing is different from an ordinary outsourcing since it is a task or problem that is outsourced to an undefined public rather than to a specific, named group.*

--Wikipedia

So, what does this mean for us in the ham radio community? One of the great things about ham radio operators is their willingness to mentor, or “Elmer” new and fellow hams. I believe all of us have been given a “helping hand” along the way, and we have a natural desire to help “pay it forward” by helping others. I know I have gotten more than my fair share of help along the way, and continue to do so.

Recently, I got involved in a really interesting project. I was talking about it with a recent houseguest. When I described how we did it, and what it accomplished, he pointed out that that was an excellent example of “Crowdsourcing.” The project was the development of a comprehensive user’s guide for a new and quite interesting Chinese QRP HF radio, made by Chonqing Xiegu Technology Co., Ltd. As might be expected, the only available manual was one from the original Chinese, translated by Google Translate. With languages as structurally different

on many levels as English and Mandarin Chinese, the results were as close to incomprehensible as it is possible to get!

As is often the case with new amateur equipment, there was a Yahoo news and interest group formed to exchange information about the radio. Some of us, with some writing background, decided that it would be a good idea to create a comprehensive and generally useful user’s guide. I participated in a somewhat similar project that used Google Docs. However, in this case, we wanted to focus on a rewrite of the new manual, building on a manual that “showed where the bodies were buried” provided for a prior version of the radio. OK, there we were, an old manual with topics to explore, an incomprehensible new manual, and a radio to figure out.

Within a few days, a draft manual was roughed out. The missing information determined; what do some of those obscure parameters mean on the system

menu? How to do “splits”? How to properly align the radio for good SSB reception in light of the variability of each unit’s crystal IF filters? How, how, how, how, how...

“...anything  
but trivial...”

This is where “Crowdsourcing” comes in. In Crowdsourcing, the objective is to solicit information from a fairly large group. The total number of people in this Yahoo group sits at

somewhere north of 350 at the moment. It was also important to get a workable manual up and going within a short time to avoid a lot of frustration among the new radio’s owners.

Modern radios with embedded microprocessors can be anything but trivial in their operation! Any of you who have struggled to program a HT by hand are quite familiar with the problem. It is often enough to make you give some serious consideration to throwing it across the room!

Once the problem areas had been isolated—there might have been around a dozen of them. Then, a general “punch list” was published on the group,

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Ford died in London on September 20, 2013. Obituaries published in *The Economist*,<sup>4</sup> the *Telegraph*,<sup>5</sup> and in *RadCom*,<sup>6</sup> the journal of the Radio Society of Great Britain, provide an outline of Ford's life after his return from captivity. He didn't retire, or retreat from life. Ford entered the diplomatic service years after his release from the captivity of the Chinese communists. He served postings in Southeast Asia, North Africa, Europe and the United States. His service was recognized officially when he was named a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Ford supported efforts to create an independent Tibet until his death. But, he did not return to the amateur bands after his release.

I heard Mike tell the story of his five-year wait for the QSL card one other time. We were together at one of the annual W9-DXCC conventions and sat together at the banquet dinner. At our table were a number of other avid DX'ers of varying ages. Mike and another gentleman, whose name and call escape me, were the most senior of our group. Mike's voice lowered as he recounted the story. He was visibly moved to the point of holding back tears, clearly affected by the fact that engaging in one of our favorite pastimes had cost Ford his freedom, and nearly his life.

Tradition dictates that at the annual W9-DXCC banquet there is a "DXCC Countdown." Each attendee who has confirmed contacts with at least 100 countries stands at the beginning of the count. The ranks of those standing shrinks as the count proceeds; the drama builds. That year, the count had ranged well above 350 and two senior DX'ers remained standing, Mike, W9FKC, and the other senior operator at our dinner table. When the countdown concluded their totals were separated by one. I wonder whether it was Tibet, and Mike's contact with AC4RF, that had made the difference and left him the last man standing. ■

**Acknowledgments:** The author thanks Bill Smith, W9VA, John Meyer, K9QVB, and Roger Croston, for their assistance in preparing this article. Thanks also to Bill Moore, NC1L, at ARRL Headquarters, and, special thanks goes to Joe, W9JUV (SK), whose efforts preserved The Card for us to find!

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.economist.com/news/obituary/21587201-robert-ford-british-radio-operator-free-tibet-died-september-20th-aged-90-robert-ford>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/military-obituaries/air-force-obituaries/10359396/Robert-Ford.html>

<sup>6</sup> "Robert Webster Ford, AC4RF," *RadCom*, January 2014, p. 78.

## Going Digital!

**Wayne Green, W2NSD (SK)**

*Wayne Green, W2NSD, amateur radio publishing legend and bigger than life personality became a silent key at the age of 91 on 13 September 2013. Wayne submitted this article to the K9YA Telegraph shortly before his passing. "Going Digital!" offers a long look back at the people and technologies that helped cast ham radio in the mid-20th century and beyond.*

When I got a job in 1948 as an engineer with WPIX, Channel 11, NYC, I asked permission to set up my ham station on the top floor (37<sup>th</sup>) of The News building on 42<sup>nd</sup> Street. What a fantastic location for my 2-meter station! Anything from a hundred miles around with my converted SCR-522!

But what in heck was that strange "beedle-beedle" sound up on 147.96? It turned out to be Johnny Williams, W2BFD, and his ham Teletype (RTTY) group. A couple visits to John out in Queens and I was busy building an RTTY converter to go with the Model 12 Teletype machine I bought from John. He had a deal with the Teletype Corporation.

It was my introduction to digital electronics, with our RTTY systems generating mark and space frequencies of 2,125 Hz and 2,975 Hz... 850 Hz apart. Well, in those days they were cps, not Hz.

Mark and space became zeros and ones. Eight of them provided 256 character options, enough to take care of the alphabet, numbers, punctuation, upper/lower case signal, and foreign characters.

Our RTTY group around NYC had great fun. It was like today's email. We could send a message addressed to a specific station. It would be copied and we'd get a "roger" beep back automatically. Then Johnny and I put an automatic repeater station on the top floor of the NYC Municipal building, giving all of us about a hundred mile range. I'll never forget me that night, up on the top of the building, which had a very slippery copper roof, putting up the antenna.

I tried to get Johnny to publish a RTTY journal, but he was too busy with his radio and TV repair store, so in 1951 I started one. That got me a monthly RTTY column in *CQ* magazine, and when I got *CQ*'s editor, Perry Ferrell, a better job as the editor of *Popular Electronics*, I got his job as the editor of *CQ*. By that time my *RTTY Journal* was running 36 pages a month, with 2,000 paid subscribers.

And that was the start of my 52-year ham-publishing career. Hooray digital! ■



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soliciting input for the selected issues. Within a very short time, a variety of responses were obtained. With group sharing the solutions, they could be tried out, refined, and incorporated into the document at the necessary locations.

The net results were a comprehensive user's guide of about ten pages, including art. Various drafts were released on a shared file section in PDF format, which would allow people to just read, but not alter the manuscript. Editorial changes were passed around the editorial team, and if satisfactory, incorporated for an updated release to replace the posted file.

The whole strategy of sub-dividing a complex text in an orderly and structured manner among a large group of talented individuals resulted in:

- Good “vetting” of the material. Any procedure had to be tested and understood by the group.
- Errors and omissions were picked up quickly. A number of the members of the group had professional writing experience, from science fiction to industrial documentation. This insured it would be a literate, readable work.
- Further updates can be quickly implemented as needed, and released.

Anyways, we likely had more fun doing it than we should. It is also a good way to become intimately familiar with a complex device in a quite short period of time. ■

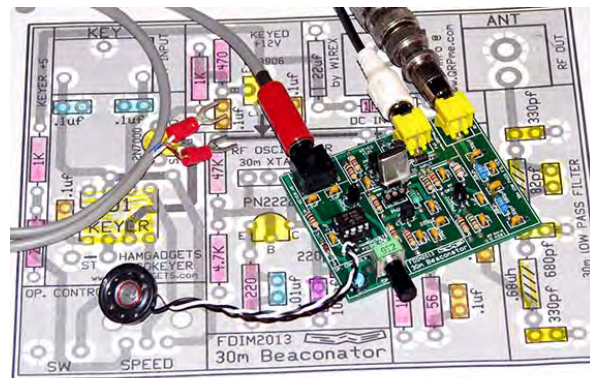
(See: “X1M QRP Transceiver,” Paul W. Ross, W3FIS, *K9YA Telegraph*, November 2013)

## Ham Lingo DICK SYLVAN, W9CBT



YOU WON'T BELIEVE MY NEW 'EXCITER!'

presses and paddle generated entries. To that end the Beaconator is equipped with a SPST pushbutton switch, speed control potentiometer and piezo speaker. Select another keyer mode, straight key or paddle, between beaconing sessions and your Beaconator becomes a QSO-enabled QRP transmitter.



The manual I built from did not include the PicoKeyer commands, they are available here: [http://www.hamgadgets.com/index.php?main\\_page=page&id=8](http://www.hamgadgets.com/index.php?main_page=page&id=8)

Whichever way you play it the QRPme Beaconator is an intriguing gadget that offers sure-fire, shake-the-box building fun.

Also available from QRPme is the “reworked version” of the Beaconator, the Beaconator J[, that offers builders several additional features including “optional band modules.” ■

## Listen for the K9YA 30-meter Beacon...

**When:** Jan. 25 - Feb. 22, 2014

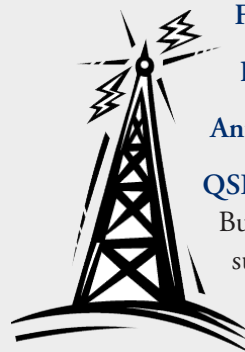
**Frequency:** 10.116.8 MHz

**Power:** 250 mW

**Antenna:** Gnd. Mtd. Vertical

**QSL:** via CBA w/SASE or DX Buro; alternatively, you may submit a reception report via: [k9ya@k9ya.org](mailto:k9ya@k9ya.org).

**Note:** The beacon will not be operating continuously.



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