



Wythall Radio Club

Wythall Contest Group

G1WAC G4WAC G7WAC G0WRC M5W



g1wac@wythallradioclub.co.uk

<http://www.wythallradioclub.co.uk>

Wythall Radio Club meets from 8pm every Tuesday evening at Wythall House, Wythall Park, Silver Street, Wythall, B47 6LZ, near Birmingham.

Visitors are very welcome. Wythall Radio Club is affiliated to the Radio Society of Great Britain

Officers

Chairman: Vaughan M0VRR

Secretary: Colin M0GJM

Treasurer: Mel M0MAJ

Committee -

Martin G8VXX

Chris G6KMQ

Lee G0MTN

Chris G0MLY

Peter M5DUO .

David G0ICJ

Martin G7WBX

Stuart 2E0NYC

Neil M0YMM

Tom G3PQP

Chairman's Message

Welcome to the post AGM newsletter, I would like to thank you all for your continued support and I'm looking forward to another year as Chairman. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Colin who is taking on the roll of sectary and Mel who has taken over as treasurer, so you shall have a new face chasing you for your subs this year. There are a couple of other local changes that I would like to share with you; Chris KMQ has been appointed RSGB Deputy Regional Manager for district 52 the Greater Birmingham area and as you may have seen in Radcom I have been elected Regional Manager for Region 5. So if you have any RSGB questions or queries, Chris or myself will be only too happy to help. Back by popular demand almost 12 months since we first saw it is Tom's homebrew ATU project, and this year even I'm having a go at building one. I'm also looking forward to the 23rd Nov and Dave G3XYM's talk on LF operation. Good luck to all you Guy's taking the Advanced exam on the 22nd November there's sure to be some shiny new call signs on air for the Club's Christmas contest, "The Reg Brown Cup" which starts on Christmas eve. If you fancy a morning out in the crisp winter air don't forget the Fox hunt on the 27th Dec it's always nice to see more teams taking.

Cheers
Vaughan M0VRR

Newsletter

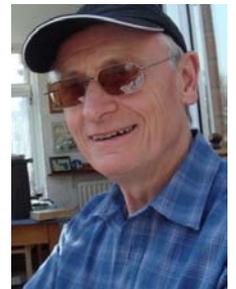
Nov - Dec 2010

AGM: New Officers and Committee

The club held its AGM on October 19th and this heralded in some changes to both the officers and committee. The minutes of the AGM have been circulated but post the AGM a further change around has been suggested and this will be put to the committee on its first meeting in November. At the AGM Chris G0MLY was voted in as Club Secretary and the position of Lee as Contest Chairman was left open. Following the AGM, Colin M0GJM has offered his services as Club Secretary and Chris G0MLY has offered to take on the role as Contest Chairman/Contest Liaison from Lee G0MTN. These positions need confirming by the committee. Committee member responsibilities and duties will also be discussed at the committee meeting. During the AGM two very long standing officers of the club confirmed they were stepping down: Chris G0EYO as Secretary and David G0ICJ as Treasurer. In recognition of their tireless support to the club over many years, and their personal support and help to him as Chairman, Vaughan presented Chris and David each with a small gift. Both said they would continue to support the club in its future development.



Club Officers above: l:r Chairman VaughanM0VRR, Treasurer, Mel M0MAJ and Secretary Colin M0GJM



Club Committee above l:r Chris G6KMQ, Chris G0MLY, and David G0ICJ



Club Committee above l:r Neil M0YMM, Martin G8VXX, Peter M5DUO



Club Committee above l:r Lee G0MTN, Martin G7WBX, Tom G3PQP, Stuart 2E0NYC

Three Men and a Phillips

According to the “trader” service sheet* No. 973, the Philips 414 is a four valve (+ rectifier) 3 band superhet designed to operate from AC mains of 100-250v 50c/s (Hz). The consumption at 250v is quoted as 220mA. The wavebands are 16.5metres to 54.5 metres, 185m to 580m and 715m to 2000m. The release dates the set at August 1950 at a price of £17,17s + purchase tax.

The victim of this article was purposefully chosen at the Stockwood Park Radio Rally (Luton) last May, where Chris G7DDN recognised the set as being the same or similar to one his family owned during his childhood.

The radio itself looked to be complete, the bakelite case was dirty but seemed damage free save a few superficial scratches on the top. The speaker grill cloth was a little dirty and the mains lead had been cut off where it passed through the back cover of the set—a usual practice with old equipment which had previously passed through an auction.

The victim, suitably paid for, was transported home and it was at the next club meeting after the rally that Chris mentioned the purchase and it was agreed to “restore” the set to working condition in Dave’s (G3YXM) well equipped workshop.

The appointment time arrived and the set was duly placed on Dave’s workbench. Two of the four control knobs had already been

rately together with it’s mounting screws. This just left the other two control knobs to remove and four chassis mounting screws before the chassis could be separated from the case.

One control knob yielded to a soak in WD40, but the last one stubbornly refused to shift and it was decided the grub screw would have to be drilled out. In order to give more space to work, it was decided to remove the chassis mounting screws and push the chassis forward which gave an extra 3/4” clearance to work with. Very careful drilling resulted in only slight damage to the plastic control



knob and a small set of mole grips saw to the removal of the remains of the grub screw.



control knob, screwed through the control shaft and is tightened against the metal shim. Maybe I should also mention that Philips also twist drilled and tapped shafts to suit their requirements and do square shafts with equally bizarre fixings on wave change switches!

Before the chassis could be removed the speaker had to be unsoldered with two dabs of Dave’s soldering iron and a hidden yellow chassis to silver foil screen lead was removed to finally free the chassis.

With the chassis on the bench, the first task was to give it a visual inspection primarily to see if a “phantom” repairer had been there before. Fortunately everything seemed original, including all the valves but a quick circuit measurement of the grid bias electrolytic (C23) produced a strange result so out it came and was replaced by a modern Philips replacement. The main electrolytic caps measured OK (C26/27) but more of that later—they are usually not to be trusted!

The existing cotton covered remains of the mains lead was unsoldered from the set’s mains switch and a modern lead with moulded 13A plug was swiftly soldered in, observing correct polarity for live and neutral. A quick check revealed that a 3A fuse was fitted in the plug, so OK on that safety measure. On most Philips sets of this era the mains switch resides on the front of the chassis and when plugged in the solder tags and switch mechanisms are there to trap unwary fingers, so very careful handling is required as it is with all mains equipment.

A resistance measurement across the mains plug produced an open circuit when switched off (good) and an open circuit when switched on (not good). A good squirt of WD40 (what would we do without this) and vigorous action of the switch soon resulted in a lovely



removed having been placed in a plastic bag for safe keeping. The fibre back panel also had been separated and it was carried sepa-

A slight digression to explain control knob fixing....There are basically three types of fixing; push on type where the control shaft has a “flat” and a piece of sprung metal grips the shaft; control knobs simply held by a grub screw in a treaded control knob; or the Philips way!- Generally a slightly thinner shaft than the control knob requires, with the shaft drilled and tapped with a metric thread. A plain hole is drilled in the control knob to receive the grub screw and a semi circular metal shim is inserted opposite side to the screw so that the screw passes through the



reading of 70 ohms or so with the set switched on so it was time to solder in a temporary speaker and show it some mains!

There are some people who use the “plug and pray” method by applying full mains and await results. Believe you me the results can be spectacular, with firework displays, exploding metal can electrolyte caps and other lesser visual displays of distress.

I prefer the more cautious approach of using a variac and starting off with say 150v whilst keeping an eye of things generally and the measurement of HT voltage in particular.

Out of the two panel lamps, one lit and the other which had given up the struggle was quickly replaced by a 6.8v m.e.s bulb. With both panel lamps now illuminated and about 5 minutes having elapsed, the HT had struggled to reach a paltry 110v.

The variac was wound to 200v, a point at which I would expect the set to show some signs of life. However the HT only struggled to 140v and it was at that point to switch off and feel the temperature of the dual section can electrolytic. This felt quite warm to the touch and so my caution was not misplaced. The Plug and Pray method would have resulted in the capacitor over heating and possibly exploding-not a pretty sight! Look at the vids on YouTube for some spectacular ‘safe’ entertainment.

Removing the capacitor was easily accomplished by removing two metric screws and snipping

the connecting wires. It was then tossed in the bin and modern alternatives sought from Dave’s stock. With two suitable 47uf caps to hand Dave wired them in using a small tagstrip.

With confidence, full mains was applied and the HT rose swiftly to a very credible 220v and the set sprang into life. Lots of audio but there was a distortion and a strangely metallic quality to the audio (no, it wasn’t Dave’s dodgy speaker).

A quick check revealed that the audio output valve had a slight positive voltage on

it’s control grid so out came C20 to be replaced with a 0.01uf component. With this new component in place we now had a healthy -2.8v in respect of chassis on the valve grid and although the audio quality had improved, the set was still not producing the warm rounded tone that good valve sets produce so time for a further look at the circuit.

Going back one stage to V3, the anode of this double diode triode detector and audio amplifier should have been at 95v and the measured voltage was 35v so C19 was snipped and replaced. The anode voltage then rose towards the figure quoted on trader sheets showing that C19 was leaky. I suspected that R15 had increased in value so this was replaced. It measured about 800K against a specified value of 100k. The set now performed giving rich well rounded audio and the anode voltage was now spot on.

Whilst trying the set on the other wavebands, it was noticed that one band was dead until half way along the dial, and I spotted that one of the beehive trimmers had it’s setting disturbed-by us-as we were effecting the repairs. It was adjusted back to match the wax seal and all was well with the set performing strongly on all bands.

Whilst the chassis repairs were being done, we had set Chris to task with bakelite polishing paste and cleaning materials to hand polish the case, clean the control knobs etc. A very good job he made of it too (M6FAB take note of newly acquired cleaning skills)

The set was put back together and tested and all was well.

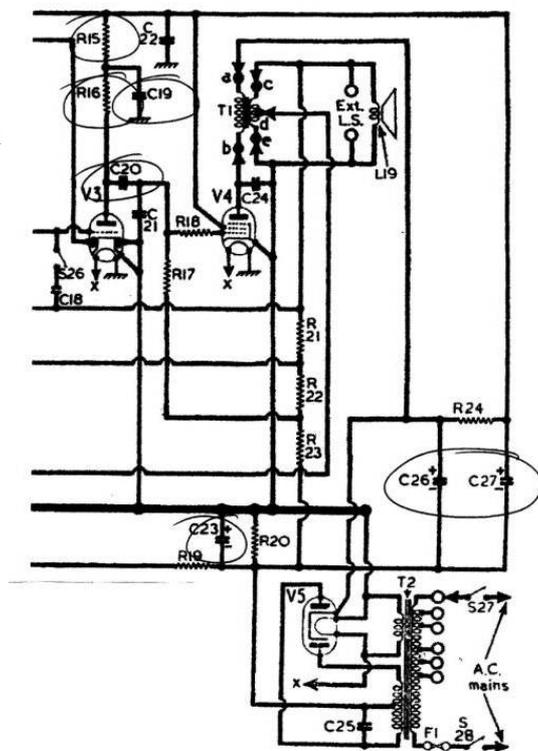
All in all, a straightforward restoration with faults following logical patterns and remedies-no nasties like defective IF transformers or inductors.

The set should now give listening pleasure for the next 40 years with only minimal attention. Philips sets were in the main well made with good quality components-no nasty Hunts capacitors here.

* Trader sheets were produced for the repair trade and covered the majority of radios and televisions and were produced until the end of the valve era. They were available through subscription and are still available today on ebay and at radio rallies and specialist fairs like the NVCF (National Vintage Communications Fair). I have almost a complete set and presently am sorting and indexing them.

My thanks go to Dave for providing workshop facilities, components, soldering expertise and good humour and thanks go to Chris for providing the “victim”.

Ian
2E01DR



Lord Pettitt's Shooting Party 2010

This year's Clay Pigeon Shooting, for the Lord Pettitt Trophy, was attended by 17 members, friends and family on bright sunny Sunday October morning. One notable absence was Lord Pettitt himself, who was laid up with a dose of manflu.

Thanks to Chris, yet again, for organising the event and a pity he could not attend. We were split into 3 groups each with a Shooting Club Tutor. They were very patient with us giving good basic instructions, including telling us how we had missed the clays and I think they enjoyed it as much as we did.

There were some easy stands & some a bit more difficult, particularly shooting into the sun, but we all managed to hit (and miss) a few.



Richard receiving Trophy off last year's winner Mike

This year's winner was Richard (Robin's daughter Vicki's boyfriend). Richard is a University lecturer in London in Sports Psychology!! He assures us that he has never fired a 12 bore before, but I think some of us were disinclined to believe him!!

Well done to Richard !

Colin M0GJM

Final Scores were :-

1	Richard		34
2	Phil		33
3	Colin	M0GJM	31
4=	Mike	G4VPD	30
4=	Robin		30
4=	Eric	2E0EJW	30
7=	Martin	G8VXX	29
7=	David	G0ICJ	29
7=	Jonathon		29
10	Peter	M5DUO	28
11	Steven		27
12=	Steve		26
12=	Jason		26
14	Jon		24
15=	Mark	2E0MSE	22
15=	Ian		22
17	Phil	2E0WTH	21



David getting some tuition



Vicki coerced into having a go.



2010 Shooting Party A nice morning enjoyed by all.

Club Diary

Tuesday	2nd Nov	2m UKAC contest
Monday	8th Nov	Advanced Course Session 11
Tuesday	9th Nov	Committee Meeting
Saturday	13th Nov	Advanced Course Session 12
Monday	15th Nov	Advanced Course Session 13
Tuesday	16th Nov	Homebrew Evening
Monday	22nd Nov	Advanced Exam at 6.30pm
Tuesday	23rd Nov	Talk by Dave G3XYM on LF operation
Tuesday	30th Nov	Tutors meeting (to be confirmed)
Wednesday	1st Dec	Target Shooting Aldersley Leisure Village 7.30pm
Tuesday	7th Dec	2m UKAC contest
Tuesday	14th Dec	Committee Meeting
Tuesday	21st Dec	Homebrew Evening
Friday	24th Dec	G7OJO Xmas Contest starts 20.00hrs
Monday	27th Jan	Xmas Fox Hunt
Tuesday	28th Dec	Xmas Drinks in the bar bring the ladies
Saturday	1st Jan	G7OJO Xmas Contest ends 20.00hrs
Tuesday	4th Jan	2m UKAC contest
Tuesday	11th Jan	Committee Meeting
Tuesday	18th Jan	Homebrew Evening
Tuesday	25th Jan	Talk by Mark G4FPH on remote control operation

Your 2010-2011 Subs are now due:
Members £15, Family Membership £25. Students, Re-
retired (65 or over) or unemployed and on benefits
(£7.50)
Please see Mel M0MAJ if you have subs to pay

That 80m beam

On my way to the Hanbury Steam Fair special Event Station in September, I was driving down Copy Holt Lane, near Stoke Pound when suddenly this antenna came into view. My God I thought, this is the famous Dave G0EVY 80m 2 element beam suspended 150ft high from a crane that I showed in the Sept 2009 newsletter. The boom is 7 inches in diameter and 95ft long. The elements are 126ft long.



DX Code of Conduct

I saw this in an internet ham newsletter. A good idea but I fear I will never see the day when it is normal practise.

DX Code of Conduct

1. **I will listen, and listen, and then listen again before calling.**
2. **I will only call if I can copy the DX station properly.**
3. **I will not trust the cluster and will be sure of the DX station's call sign before calling.**
4. **I will not interfere with the DX station nor anyone calling and will never tune up on the DX frequency or in the QSX slot.**
5. **I will wait for the DX station to end a contact before I call.**
6. **I will always send my full call sign.**
7. **I will call and then listen for a reasonable interval. I will not call continuously.**
8. **I will not transmit when the DX operator calls another call sign, not mine.**
9. **I will not transmit when the DX operator queries a call sign not like mine.**
10. **I will not transmit when the DX station calls other geographic areas than mine.**
11. **When the DX operator calls me, I will not repeat my call sign unless I think he has copied it incorrectly.**
12. **I will be thankful if and when I do make a contact.**
13. **I will respect my fellow hams and conduct myself so as to earn their respect.**

A beginners guide to Station Earthing

Station Earthing can be a complex subject and there is never any one universal solution, but the first thing to realise is that there are three types of station earth (or ground as our American cousins would say) to consider.

RF Signal Earthing Mains Safety Earthing Lightning protection Earthing

Each of these earthing requirements call for different methods, techniques and hardware to be effective.

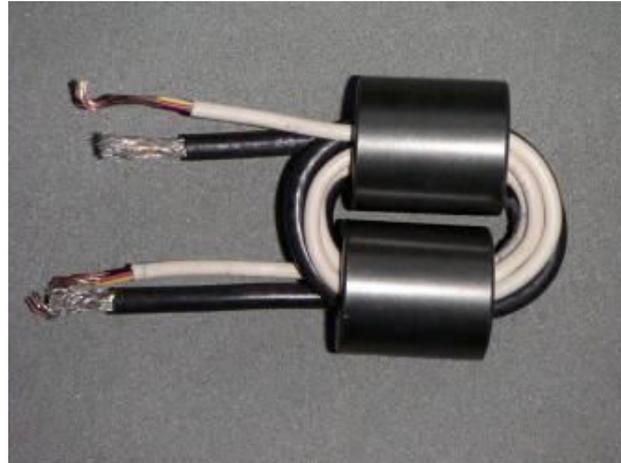
RF Signal Earthing

A station does not always need a good RF earth to work otherwise we would never be able to work mobile. With balanced antenna systems such as dipoles or Yagis the antenna does not require an RF earth to function. It is only when we use unbalanced antennas such as a Vertical or long wire antenna do we need a good RF earth to give good performance and that is because the earth becomes a counterpoise to the radiating element and requires RF current to flow through it. If this earth counterpoise is away from the shack then you might not need a shack RF earth. The exception might be if you suffer from "RF in the shack" in which case an RF earth can often solve the problem by ensuring that the operating position is at a low RF voltage by providing a low – IMPEDANCE path to earth for unwanted RF. In other words a good DC or mains frequency earth might not necessarily look like a low impedance earth at RF frequencies as any stray inductive or capacitive reactances may result in higher impedances.

RF in the shack can result in a slight tingling sensation or slight RF burn as you touch your microphone, key or radio chassis (NB equipment with live RF is part of the antenna). The stray RF can interfere with station equipment causing power supplies to shut down, SWR meter needles to jump and SWR protection circuits to shut the transceiver down and computers and their screens to do strange things. It can even cause your transmitted signal to be distorted. Because there are several causes of RF in the shack, there are several cures that need to be considered to solve the problem.

RF currents on the outside of the coax screening may result from antenna radiation, poor screening (cheap coax) or omitting baluns at the antenna feedpoint of a balanced antenna (dipole) and the unbalanced feeder (coax). These currents simply flow onto station equipment via chassis earth connections. They can be removed by using a balun if one is not already installed at the antenna feedpoint. Another form of balun known as a common mode choke can be installed in feeder, power or signal lines to block (choke) RF currents

coming down the outer of the coax screen. You sometimes see these inside Antenna Matching Units. There are various forms of



choke you can use. See below. There is an excellent paper on common mode chokes that can be downloaded from <http://www.yccc.org/Articles/W1HIS/CommonModeChokesW1HIS2006Apr06.pdf>



RF may also couple directly to nearby conductors when there is a high RF voltage point in the shack. End-fed random length wire antennas often place an RF high voltage point at the back of the antenna tuner, especially if they happen to be $\lambda/2$ at the frequency of operation. You can move this high



voltage point by changing the antenna length in small increments ($\pm 1/8 \lambda$) at the interfering frequency although this is a bit hit and miss. But for such an antenna you will almost certainly need a good RF earth point. (You must keep the high voltage RF out of the shack it is dangerous to operator and radio equipment, especially the ATU).

RF can also appear in the shack if the antenna is located too close to the operating position e.g with an indoor, loft antenna or end fed aerial with ATU in the shack. However you should also be aware of the biological hazard of working inside a high RF field although it is unlikely that 100w of HF RF would cause any permanent damage you might get an RF burn which can be painful as it damages the epidermis layer under the skin layer. An RF earth point will not solve this problem, either lower the power or relocate the antenna.

Having established that we need a RF earth to remove RF in the shack rather than as a counterpoise to an unbalanced antenna; what options and restrictions are available to us. Any earthing wire has physical length so as well as functioning as an earth wire it will also function as an antenna. A wire of significant length (0.1λ or longer) ie less than 5ft on 15m radiates energy on the way to the earth point and the wires input impedance varies with its length. For example a $\lambda/4$ earth wire transforms a low impedance earth termination to a high impedance at the transmitter which is pretty useless for an RF earth. Therefore earth wires are more practical at lower frequencies such as 80 or 160m than at higher frequencies. The answer is to use a radial system with an earth wire a $\lambda/4$ long and as thick as you can afford, for each frequency band that you have RFI problems with. If you can also terminate each radial at a 1m earth spike then even better. For reasons that will become obvious when we talk about mains station earthing, use the thickness earth conductor you can find at least as thick as bonding cable (see later)

Don't ever use copper water pipes

Station Earthing continued

in your house as an RF earth and certainly don't ever think about using the earth wire in your mains wiring as an earth. THIS IS VERY DANGEROUS and will give you EMC problems both outwards and inwards.

Mains Station Earthing

Anything that has a mains supply connected to it must also be connected to the mains safety earth, unless of course the device is double insulated (some drills and mowers etc are double insulated).

The complication that most people have to consider is when their house is connected to

a PME supply or if their shack is in a separate building away from the house, i.e. garage or shed or workshop. PME stands for Protective Multiple Earthing and is becoming the norm as the UK housing stock improves. At one time all houses in the UK were wired on what is called the TN-S system where the earth and neutral are separate all the way back to the sub-station. Since the mid 1960's an increasing number of houses have been wired under PME

regulations where the same conductor is used to carry earth and neutral from the sub-station to the house. There is no requirement for an earth connection via an earth rod at the house but there is a requirement for cross bonding :- see next paragraph. Earth and neutral are separate inside the house, the two being bonded together at the Cutout Fuse point on the Utilities side of the meter and should be clearly marked.

It relies on multiple earth points between the house and sub-station which could include other houses connected to the same line if their earth wires happened to be



connected to an earthing electrode. This acts as a safety measure to minimise the risk of the neutral conductor rising to a significant voltage above earth under fault conditions, hence the name Protective Multiple Earthing.



The regulations state that any earths installed on the premises with PME must be bonded to the Main Earthing Terminal with a suitable bonding conductor. This includes RF earths. The same applies to all water service, gas installation pipes, central heating pipes and any exposed metallic structural parts of the building. The rules for the size of bonding cables is quite specific and usually requires a



yellow/green cable area of between 10 and 16 sq mm depending upon the size of the neutral supply conductor. If you are a PME house, there should be a plate saying so near the meter/cutout unit.

The potential problem for the radio amateur is that without a bond to the PME earth, under certain fault conditions such as a break in the neutral supply cable, the neutral/earth could be at a different potential to the outside earth represented by the RF earth. With bonding, as long as the earth impedance at DC or 50Hz, of the RF earth is similar to that of the PME earth, then the difference in potential in such a situation would be minimal. So if you have PME then bond your RF earth to it. Depending where the fault in the neutral supply is then the current going down to earth could be substantial, possibly tens of amps, hence the need for a decent size bonding wire. If after bonding your RF earth to the PME earth you experience EMC problems in the shack then winding the bonding cable around a stack of ferrite rings to make an RF choke near the RF earth point may solve the problem.

Another good safety tip is to have your radio equipment connected via an residual current circuit breaker (RCD) to save you from mains electrical shock off your station equipment. However it will not save you from the problems of a heavy current between the supply companies earth/neutral and your earth via an earth link or electrical shock between your radio equipment and other earthed equipment in your house, such as radiators.

Lightning Protection Earthing

This is a wide subject in itself. A direct hit by lightning contains RF and lower frequencies and can dissipate millions of amps of current. A direct hit to an amateur structure will almost certainly cause severe damage to whatever it hits and will come into the building via the coax and control cables coming from the structure. Ideally all structures should have a low impedance earth system connected to them and bonded to the metalwork in the ground concrete, including the re-bar. Ideally all cables coming into the shack should go via a copper panel or box which is also bonded to several earth rods nearby using copper strap or large diameter cable.

You can also go further and use gas discharge devices or spark gaps on the feeder and control cables fitted on the outside of the building. Some amateurs also go the extra mile by having a method of connecting coax cables to earth or a dummy load when not in use.

Chris G0EYO

Contest Group Report

As we continue into autumn, the HF contest season gets under way, with many DX contests being held between now and the spring. There are not so many VHF events, which are mostly timed to coincide with better weather in the summer. However, as part of the Affiliated Societies Team events, there are the 144 and 432 MHz AFS contests to think about. The 144 MHz contest is in December, and the 432 MHz is in February. Combined with the 80m CW and SSB AFS events, the RSGB contest committee has invented an "AFS Super League." Below are some abridged rules. As we have normally entered all 4 AFS events in the past, this is an opportunity for us to do well. The Club's own Christmas Contest will be running as normal, although there may be some changes in the rules following discussion at the AGM. Rules updates and an up to date members list will be published on the email reflector.

AFS Super League

This is a contest to find the "AFS Contest Club of the Year" from those who enter some or all of the four RSGB Affiliated Society contests. It rewards societies who field teams operating both above and below 30MHz: the

winning society will have achieved consistent high places in all four events, without necessarily winning any one of them. The rules for the contributing contests are unchanged, which means that the teams representing each Affiliated Society need not be the same on HF, VHF and UHF.

No entry is necessary -- entries will be made automatically by the Contest Committee.

The results of the four AFS contests contribute to the Super-League:

- (a) The 144MHz Affiliated Societies Contest, December 2010
- (b) Affiliated Societies Team Contest, 80m CW, January 2011
- (c) Affiliated Societies Team Contest, 80m SSB, January 2011
- (d) The 432MHz Affiliated Societies Contest, February 2011

The winner of the Super League is the club with the highest total of Super League Points at the end of the fourth contributing contest. The maximum possible SLP score (if a club won all four events) would be 4000 SLPs. A running SLP total will be published on the

Contest Committee web site after each event.

The winner of the Super League will receive an award as "AFS Contest Club of the Year". Certificates will also be presented to the Affiliated Societies achieving 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th positions in the Super League. Each team member contributing to these Society's scores will receive a certificate.

A Certificate of Achievement will be awarded to any Affiliated Society which enters all four of the AFS contests in the Super-League, and where its score in each one is 500 SLPs or more, that is, where it appears in the top half of each AFS contest table.

11 Nov.	2000-2130	80m Club Sprint SSB
13 Nov.	2000-2300	Club Calls
20-21 Nov.	2100-0100	2nd 1.8MHz Contest
24 Nov.	2000-2130	80m Club Sprint CW

WAE DX Contest, RTTY	0000Z, Nov 13 to 2359Z, Nov 14
LZ DX Contest	1200Z, Nov 20 to 1200Z, Nov 21
EU PSK63 QSO Party	0000Z-2400Z, Nov 21
CQ Worldwide DX Contest, CW	0000Z, Nov 27 to 2400Z, Nov 28
ARRL 10-Meter Contest	0000Z, Dec 11 to 2400Z, Dec 12
RAC Winter Contest	0000Z-2359Z, Dec 18
DARC Christmas Contest	0830Z-1059Z, Dec 26

6-7 Nov.	1400-1400	144MHz CW Marconi
5 Dec.	0900-1700	144MHz Affiliated Societies Contest
26-29 Dec	1400-1600	50/70/144/432MHz Christmas Cumulatives Contest

Training Report

We are coming to the end of our training year and our final five candidates will take their Advanced Exam on November 22nd and we wish them all well. The new training year starts in January and this is usually an Intermediate course for those guys that did their Foundation with us in prior years. So, if you are interested in doing a foundation course with the club contact Chris G0EYO on 07710 412 819.

We are also going to have tutors meeting sometime before Xmas where we can review the programmes we have been running over the past three years to see what we can do to make them better.
Chris G0EYO

Dont miss out on these events

These are in the club diary but you might want to make a special note of them in case you forget.

Xmas Contest 24/12 @8pm til 1/1 @8pm for the G7OJO Trophy. The rules and recognised members list will be issued in mid-December. There might be some minor rule changes this year so watch out.

Xmas Fox Hunt Monday 27th December @10am. Possibly a different area this year, Bromgrove, Redditch triangle. Lunch afterwards somewhere suitable.

Xmas Drink with the ladies Tuesday 28th December in the WCA bar 8pm onwards

Talk on Remote Operation over the Internet by Mark G4FPH. This will be in the Dart Room and we will be inviting other Midlands clubs to come along.

Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to all our members and their



The next issue of the Wythall Radio Club Newsletter will be published at the beginning of Jan 2011

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