

**Wythall Radio Club** meets from 8pm every Tuesday and Friday 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. Contact g0eyo@blueyonder.co.uk

## 30th Annual Wythall Rally— a great success

We had a fantastic day at the 30th Wythall Radio Rally on 8th March. Around 500 or so visitors joined with our trader friends to make it a brilliant day out at our new venue of Wythall House.

Many traders and visitors have commented to us on the special friendly atmosphere that the Wythall Rally creates. When our traders tell us they want the same spots next year, we know they are happy!



Visitors also took advantage of the great bacon and burgers available(!) and Roger G4ROJ was on the field to give both a practical demonstration and talk on flying kite antennas.

The club's finances were significantly improved as a result of this event and an unprecedented 55 club members and their spouses turned out to make it a great day out for everyone. The officers and committee are already starting the planning for next year's event.

### Wythall Radio Club. Region 5 Club of the Year for 2014

In March we heard that Wythall Radio Club had won the West Midlands regional award in the RSGB National Club of the Year competition.

Regional Manager Martyn G3UKV came to the club one Tuesday and presented Chairman Mike with the Trophy and a certificate. This is the third time that the club have won the regional title and we have only entered three times. Unfortunately we failed to be chosen for the National Club of the Year Award which was announced at the RSGB AGM in April. The winners were London



Hackspace. In addition the St George's Academy Club (a school club) were awarded the small clubs (under 25 members) NCY award

### Youngsters in Amateur Radio

One of the conundrums of modern life, and one with which we at Wythall Radio Club grapple with too, is how to get young people interested and involved with the great hobby that is Amateur Radio. While there is no easy answer to

this, at least the members of Wythall Radio Club now have a stronger voice. This is because one of our younger members, 14-year-old Jamie 2E0SDV, recently informed us that he is now a member of the RSGB's Youth Committee.

Although living out of the area in Staffordshire, Jamie did his Foundation with us in February 2014 and went on to do his Intermediate with a club more local to him later on that same year. He is a very active enthusiast himself and is on the bands most days. Jamie is in a

great position to make suggestions in just how to get today's Internet and Mobile-equipped generation interested in Radio again. Jamie has also been chosen to operate in the Youngsters on the Air (YOTA) dx expedition to Wales in July. We are proud to have him as a member of our club.

We wish Jamie all the best in his endeavours – and of course we expect him to get his Full licence by the end of this year.

Jamie 2E0SDV

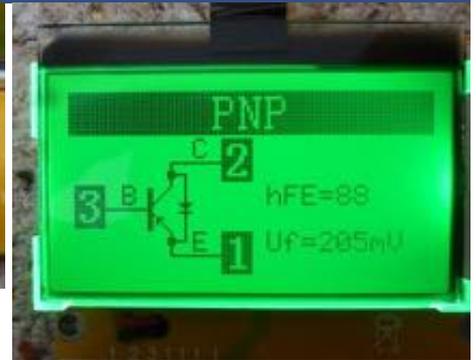


# The Semi-conductor Tester Re-visited

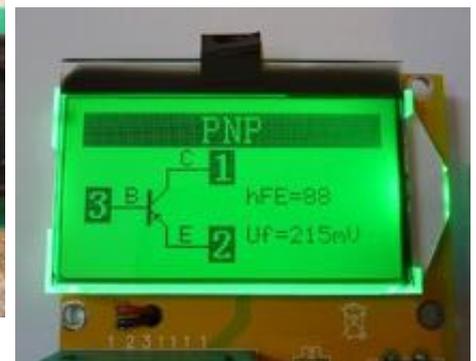
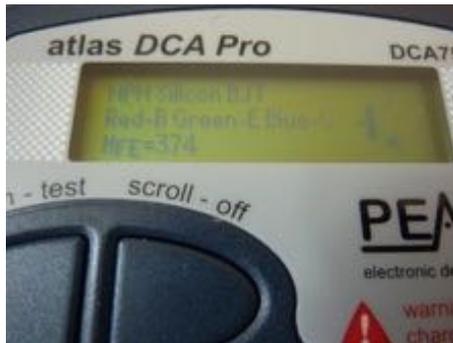
The ink had barely dried on my last article in the March-April newsletter when I spotted a new kid on the block which looked to give a substantial leap forward in the graphical presentation of the results of a tested device. It also was capable of automatically identifying and testing a wide range of electronic components. Still at a bargain price of £9.99 or less with free postage to the UK, it did not take long before one was ordered and within a few days it arrived here, well packed and ready to go.



able 9v battery, insert the device leads into the ZIF socket and press the yellow button.



Far Eastern: old versus new



No instructions of course, the details were all on the vendor's website and the user is expected to print off what they need. It is not enclosed in any case, so you have to home brew something suitable, unless you wish to purchase one that has been put in a case for you.

This component analyser does more than test transistors- it gives details of inductors, capacitors, resistors, it will identify unmarked components and will provide gain readings (hfe) for a large range of transistors be they NPN, PNP, MOS-FETS, or FET's. Automatically giving you the pin-out and hfe, the analyser gives you the basic info you need to select a suitable device.

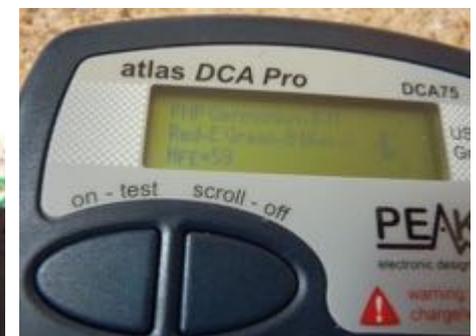
Basically all you do is connect up a suit

In the last newsletter I compared a top of the range analyser with a basic £10 Far Eastern product and to be honest that is now looking outdated because of the way it gives the results on a dot matrix text only screen.

In the series of pictures below we show the results



Testing the same transistor hfe results: Atlas Pro versus the Far Eastern product



Testing another transistor and comparing results

The Atlas Pro does provide further much more detailed information about the de-

## The Semi-conductor Tester Re-visited

vice through a series of additional screens and it will also when linked to a Windows based PC, display curve traces of the devices parameters on the PC screen. This is a very advanced feature and ideally suited to the more advanced constructors and circuit designers, although it does enable quick precise matching of transistors should a "matched pair" be required.

The measurements obtained from the Atlas Pro proved to be very accurate and should you require the additional functions and detail available to you that would prove to be a worthwhile investment in the workshop.

I would suggest that as a starting point for most constructors who just need the gain measurement or indeed a simple go/no go indication on a diode or transistor, the £10 tester does the job very well. Results tally reasonably well against the more expensive analyser and the clear back-lit screen presents the information clearly.

As it happens, they are now available smartly boxed up at around double the bare bones price which still represents excellent value.

An "auto detect" component analyser is a great asset to have in the workshop and will quickly identify a device for you. How many times have we thought that it was "that" particular transistor only to replace it and find the fault remains. Too many times in my case and the analyser will tell the difference between those inductors that look like resistors, resistors that turn out to be capacitors, those 3 legged friends with no markings and resistors that are resistors but use a very strange colour scheme for their value bands. Oh yes, I have been on the receiving end of a very difficult repair on a Sinclair FM stereo tuner where Sir Clive used any old spare bits and made it up as he went along. Electronic test equipment has become affordable and there is such a choice now to suit every pocket. With advances being made so frequently as detailed here, it does not pay to invest too heavily in expensive equipment which will be superseded by a smaller/cheaper/more functional kit a few weeks after purchase.

A well equipped workshop is a happy Workshop!  
Ian Reeve M0IDR

## Training

We will be commencing our next Intermediate course in the classroom on 11th May. This is a nine week course on a Monday evening with the exam being held on the 6th of July. We have 8 candidates signed up so the class is full. All of these students have done their Foundation course with us earlier this year.

Roger M0GWM has now been recognized by the RSGB as a Registered Assessor so can approve Practical Assessments. He and John G3VRF are also taking on more of the tutoring for the Intermediate Course, together with Dave G3YXM and Peter G4LWF.

We are organising a re-sit for the June 30th Advanced exam for Anita 2E0DUO and she will be joined by new member Mark 2E0WRP who did his Intermediate with MARS. Roger and David G0ICJ are invigilating that exam.

The new changes to the licence conditions which came into force at the beginning of April will only be examined upon in exams which are sat after 1st December. In the meantime we are required to teach to the current syllabus and course books.

In March eight candidates sat the Foundation level Exam and all 8 passed with flying colours! This represents the highest number of candidates passing at the same time since Wythall Radio Club began offering training seven years ago. We congratulate all eight of our new entrants to the hobby So very well done to Mat M6HCN, Zach M6ZBL, Jonathon M6KHx, Zaid, Dave M6HPD, Alastair M6KPO, William M6JHY and Kevin M6GWZ.

*L-R: Jonathon, Dave, Zaid, Mat, William, Zach (rear), Alastair and Kevin*



## LCR-T5 multi-function Transistor Tester

### UK Stock! Fast Local Shipping!



*Here is a boxed ready to use example.*

## 40m: VK (Australia) and ZL (New Zealand) on the "Cheap"

Sure, daytime 40m is a bit of a zoo, particular at weekends but if you are clever, VK and ZL are available, even for "low" powered stations.

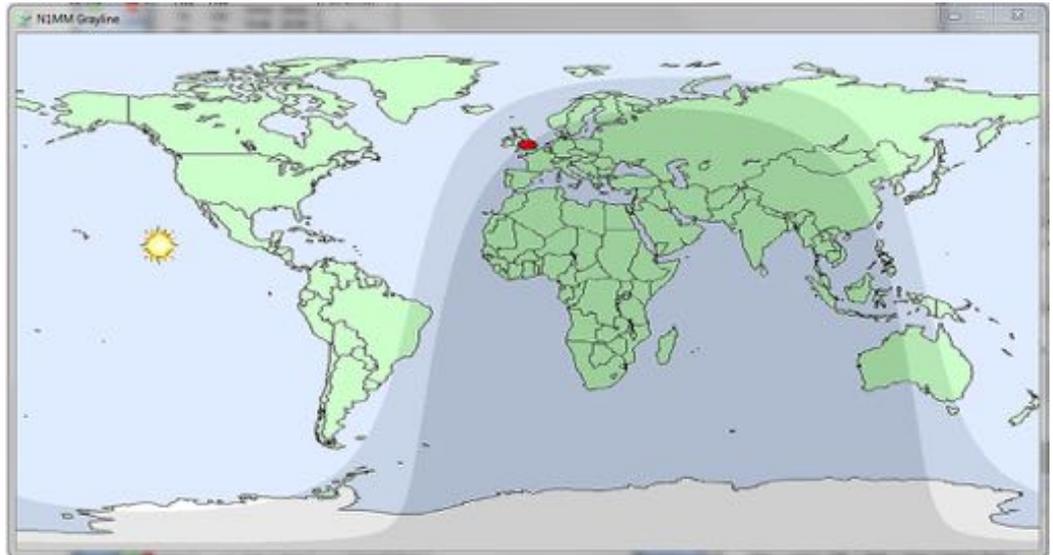
I'm writing this article immediately after working VK5MBD at 9:35 on a Friday night (24th April 2015) on 100w on 7.196.50. He was running the same power with a low dipole (30 feet).

It's not a fluke that I netted a VK tonight. Weirdly, I did actually plan for this by starting CQing at around 8:30 as it was getting dark. I worked a load of UK and other EU stations and I kept my frequency clear of QRM by keeping all the QSOs short and tight. Experience told me that if I just kept calling and working stations, eventually I would probably bag a long distance station. Every three or four contacts, I would give out my call slowly (painfully so) and asked if there was any DX.

There are a number of variables that will affect your ability to achieve DX on 40m. You might think it's power or antennas - but actually, it's mostly about "time in the chair" and picking the right moment. Best long haul is either when it's getting dark - or getting light.

I find VKs mostly call me late in the day, after tea-time. You'll see from the grey-line map that both G and VK stations are in the dark - or near the darkness. This screenshot (Picture 1) was taken at 9:30pm when he called. It's getting dark. The higher HF bands often need the sun for DX, but from 40m and longer wavelengths, you need the dark. There's some great reading on the internet about propagation so don't let me bore you here. So in the evening then, your signal (from UK) will be firing roughly north east. It'll go right over the top of the globe at around 30 degrees, across the top of Russia, then over China and come back down in VK land.

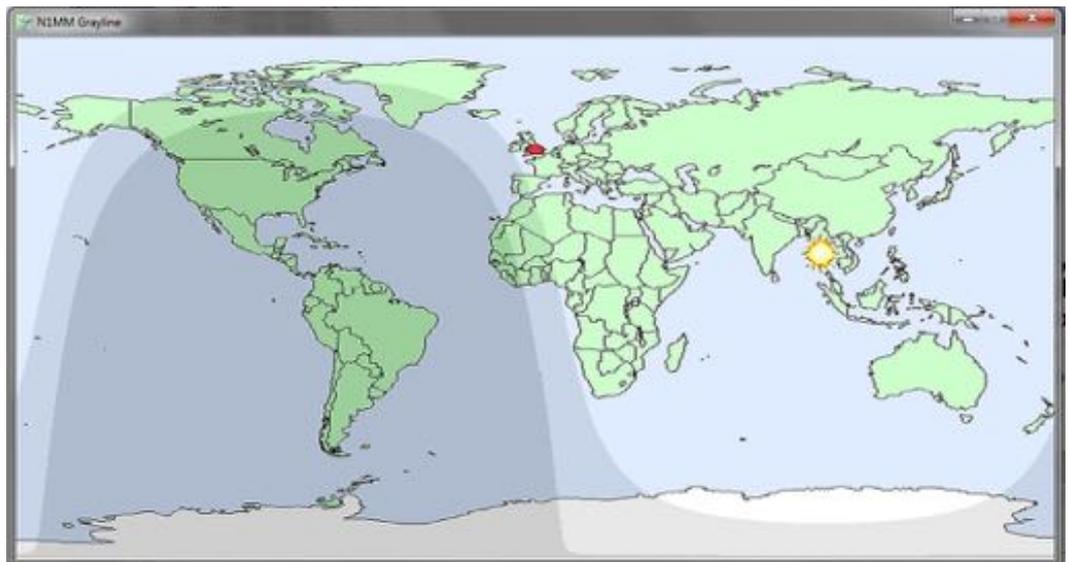
On the other hand, you'll notice that ZL at this point in time is well into their morning. Night time propagation is over. Chances are, they won't hear you (unless conditions are exceptional).



Picture 1. Evening propagation to VK (towards north east)

To grab ZL, I've found it easier in the morning, when's its just getting light. This works because instead of your signal going out over the top of Russia, it goes

the other side of the world that I can't hear. You don't want your opposite number to suffer from too much QRM. Many radio operators like their run frequency



Picture 2: Long Path to ZL (towards south west)

"long path" in a South Westerly direction, into the dark, across the southern Atlantic and then back "up" to ZL land. (Picture 2)

Once the floodgates open to ZL, I normally bag three or four in a 5 minute period before they fade away. This is their early evening and more ZL hams seem to be about. After all, we tend to switch our radios on more in the evening.

In detail then, this is what I do: I find a clear frequency and slightly move off it to a half a kHz above or below. So if 7.196 is clear, I'll try and move to 7.196.50 or 7.195.50. I do this because there is less chance of the frequency being used on

to be "exact", like 7.145 or 7.130. Don't follow suit, go up or down 1.5 KHz. In other words, pick a frequency that's a bit odd - but not so odd that they can't work out what frequency you are actually on.

Start a ton of CQ calls. If short skip callers want to "chat", tell them that you're just running some numbers for the log and want to crack on. Give them your name, basic QTH and a sig report and bid them farewell quickly.

Bottom line, lots of CQ and lots of callers. Some people will think you are mad when you say occasionally, "any DX please, any DX outside Europe?". But I

can tell you that the thrill of actually being called by a VK is quite an experience and those lurkers will have a shock when you bag one :)

CQing, should be said slowly and be clear. You may be extremely quiet on the other side of the world. Don't rush. It might sound an overkill and frankly, I get some idiots asking if I'm calling a dog and other abusers (I did last night). Just ignore them. Call CQ three times and wait a two or three seconds. Nothing? Go again. You'll have breaks as inter-G and (mostly) German stations call in but stop them with a quick rubber stamp and name and just run numbers.

One day, you will eventually get called by your DX station. The adrenaline will kick in and if you are not careful, it'll all go wrong. Stay cool. You will probably not get the call right first time. Chances are, he'll be like you and have 100w or so on tap - and he'll also be quite excited. He has the advantage of probably hearing your callsign many times over the last few minutes and has pieced it together. Your job is to piece his together. Fragments of calls will come in. Tell him exactly which part of the call is missing. Be specific, say "LAST LETTER ONLY PLEASE OVER OVER".

I've noticed that some DX stations put me on the cluster as I start the QSO with them. It's a bit of a cheat since you see what their call is. Be gentlemanly and at least pretend to try. If you feel what you have in you log matches the cluster pretty well, you can always say, "GIVE ME A ROGER, YOUR CALL IS VK5ABC, ROGER?"

Now, I hear you saying that you won't be able to do all this with the equipment you have. Not so. Low dipoles at 100w may not have much gain at 2 or 3 degrees off the horizon, but usable power is being generated. Dipoles will work from about 20 feet. Higher the better though. Just raising your dipole from 5m to 10m will give you another 3db at near the horizon which is the same as doubling your power (and your receiver capability).

Bottom line is that if you don't try it, you'll never do it.

PS. Buy a comfy chair.

Callum M0MCX.

**Essex Ham** is an RSGB affiliated society dedicated to supporting Amateur Radio in Essex. On their website, (<http://www.essexham.co.uk/>) you'll find information on how to get started with amateur radio, what the hobby has to offer, and how to explore new aspects of the hobby. They also cover activities of all clubs in Essex, and help with amateur radio training across the county.

They have produced a series of Getting Started Guides for new hams covering;

- Just Passed
- Using Repeaters

- Setting up QRZ
- eQSL basics
- The HF Bands
- Selecting a Transceiver
- Aerials (see below)

Plus many others (see their website)

We could get lots of good ideas from Essex Ham on how to promote our hobby, help new starters, and improve our training skills. Well done Essex for raising the bar and showing us the way.

Introduction to HF Part 3: Aerials



One-page summary. For the full version of this article (with diagrams), go to [essexham.co.uk/introtolf](http://essexham.co.uk/introtolf)

If you're running only 10-watts but have an efficient aerial, it may be better than 300-watts into a poor aerial. An aerial works best when it's tuned to the frequency you are operating on - Whether it's a vertical, horizontal dipole or a beam, if the size isn't correct for the frequency, performance will be poor.

Feeders

Coaxial cable is the easiest to work with, and even the thinner type such as RG58 can be used on HF frequencies. Coax is an un-balanced feeder, but an aerial such as a dipole is balanced (ie: 2 equal sides). Coax can be very lossy when you are trying to use it with an aerial on a frequency that it is not resonant on, (eg: a 34MHz dipole on 7MHz). However, when you use a balanced feeder like 300ohm ribbon or 450ohm ladder-line, the losses are significantly less.

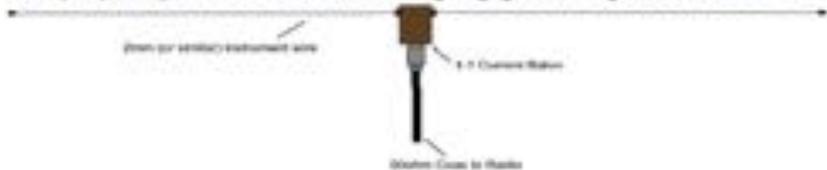
Baluns

A problem that can occur with coax is where the outer of your coax (the braid) can radiate RF and come back into your shack. A simple cure is to use a balun at the feedpoint - This converts a BALANCED aerial to an UNbalanced feeder. It comprises a ring which is wound with several turns of coax, mounted in a box and usually has 2 screw terminals (for the aerial wires) and an SO239 connector for your coaxial-cable.



Dipoles

This is a common type of antenna - two pieces of wire at the end of a length of coaxial cable. In the case of a 20m dipole (15MHz), each wire will be about 5.28m long bringing the total length to around 10.6m.



A dipole usually offers a high take-off angle unless it can be raised to a 1/4wave above ground. Dipoles are usually installed flat-top, so that they are the same height at each end and in the middle.

Verticals

A vertical aerial is the type used for DX'ing on the lower HF bands due to its low-angle of take-off. There are also a number of other factors in making a vertical efficient: Is the aerial off-ground or at ground-level? Do you have an extensive radial system? Is the aerial tuned to the frequency you are operating on? Verticals can easily pick-up local noise such as electrical interference and plasma televisions.

Full-Wave Loop (eg: Delta-Loop)

These are popular because they can be installed around the top of your garden fence for stealth operation, typically low-noise and, when fed with a balanced-line, can work on many HF bands with surprising results.

For the full article (with antenna ideas) & more Getting Started Guides, go to [essexham.co.uk/getstarted](http://essexham.co.uk/getstarted)

Written by Charlie (G4VW) for EssexHam.co.uk v1.0

# DC to DC Converter



ings side by side as a single layer on the bobbin, the centre tap is created by joining the finish of the one winding to the start of the other winding externally on the PCB. A layer of double sided carpet tape is wrapped over each winding layer, this not only insulates the layers but also makes winding easier especially when winding the HT secondary, it is easy to accidentally let go of the winding from fatigue - the carpet tape prevents the winding from unravelling.

This DC-DC converter is designed to produce a HT voltage of 60 Volts DC @ 15mA or less from two D cell NiCad batteries, suitable for powering miniature Russian rod tubes ( 1J18b, 1J29b etc ). It is easily adapted to run from two 1.5 Volt dry cells so can run the more conventional battery valve series 1T4, DAF91 etc.

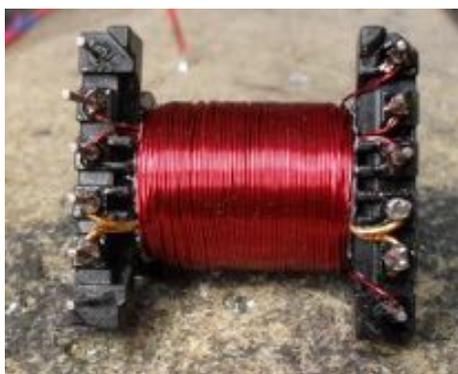
(See circuit on page 7)

Using two NiCad batteries makes it ideal for the rod tube series as they require a filament voltage of 1.2 Volts, it is important not to run the filaments any higher than this. The converter uses a conventional push pull blocking oscillator comprising Q1, Q2 and associated components. The key to this converter is the switching transformer which use a ferrite E section core and removable bobbin. The transformer type is an ER2834 with a 12 pin bobbin. These transformers are available from Ebay and Ali-express.

## TRANSFORMER WINDING DETAILS

The primary winding consists of 14 + 14 turns using 22 swg enamelled copper

wire. This is wound as two separate wind-



The feedback winding consists of 24 + 24 turns using 30 swg enamelled copper wire and is wound the same way as the primary. The exact amount of turns for these two windings is not too critical, using the wire sizes given it is easier just to fill the bobbin completely for the winding layer rather than count the number of individual turns. As each winding is wound as single layer consisting of two side by side coils, you will need two lengths of wire wound simultaneously around the bobbin. As a rough guide, I found one bobbin layer requires approximately 1.4 Metres of wire.

For the secondary HT winding approximately 320 turns of 30 swg enamelled copper wire is used in a single winding, this equates to about 6.25 winding layers. You can tweak this a bit to alter the voltage to the exact amount by adding or removing turns. So for example if you required say 67 Volts then a few turns can be added, although if running from 3 Volts ( two dry cells ) i do not think turns will need be added to produce 67 Volts - probably turns would be removed.



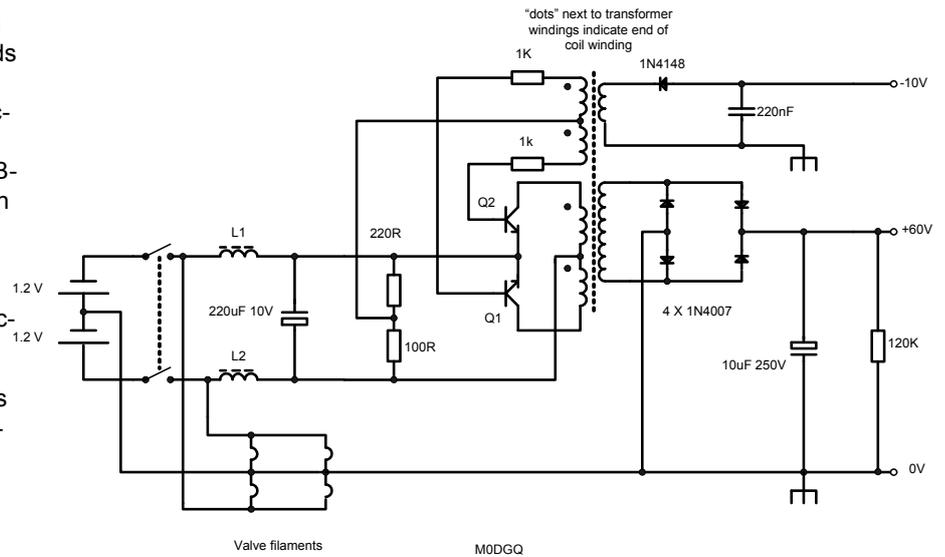
# DC to DC Converter—cont'd

Interestingly, the circuit and values shown will produce 90 Volts HT from three NiCads and 120 Volts from four Nicads ( 3.6 and 4.8 volts respectively ). This led to the second DC-DC converter being developed specifically for a transceiver using a 1P24B-V tube as it's RF PA. This tube requires an anode voltage of 120 Volts @ 20mA to produce 1.5 watts of RF. Sixty volts HT ( for the receiver side and TX driver ) is derived from the center tap on the HT secondary.

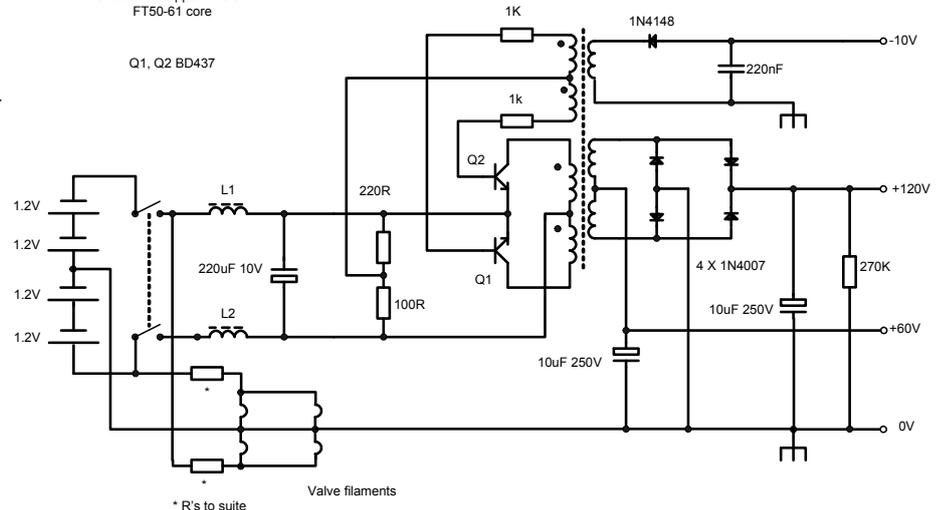
The transformer used in both converters is the same apart from the centre tap secondary used in the latter converter. Its HT secondary is wound using two windings side by side for each winding layer for a total of 6.25 layers, again the center tap being formed extrnally on the board by connecting the end of one winding to the start of the other winding.

Finally, a small ancillary single winding is wound consisting of 40 turns 38 swg enamelled copper wire. When half wave rectified and smoothed this produces a negative 10 Volt rail used for agc and grid block keying - if you do not require this then omit this winding.

**Barry M0DGQ**



L1, L2 15 turns 30swg enamelled copper wire on FT50-61 core



\* R's to suite

## New D-Star Repeaters

Chris G7DDN announced recently that we have two more repeaters cleared for operation. GB7SO, is the new D-STAR repeater for Solihull & Wythall and will be managed by Chris G7DDN. Based half-way between the two towns, it should provide good coverage of the area and also the M42/M40 links. GB7SO is an update of the simplex gateway we have been running for the past year but will soon provide talk-through coverage as well as links to the wider D-STAR world via the Internet. The second repeater GB7DG is a D-STAR repeater located just outside Bromsgrove and will be managed by John M1JSS. This will give better coverage of both the town of Bromsgrove and the M5 motorway from the Lickey Hills down towards Worcester. It will also fill in coverage gaps between the Bewdley D-STAR repeater GB7WF and the Wythall Simplex Gateway MB6IWL (also soon to be upgraded to Repeater status, we hope!)

GB7SO coverage map



# An explosion from the Bathtub -A classic Eddystone intertwined with Company History

The 1940 Birmingham Blitz finally saw the end to Stratton & Company's Bromsgrove Street premises, having been partly destroyed, the bombers came back and the enemy action during the second Birmingham Blitz in October 1940 saw the complete destruction of the building. Two signal generators were saved together with a Q meter, everything else was lost to enemy action. The search for a new premises found a disused Lido in West Heath that had been opened by Gracie Fields on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1937. The Lido itself was unfortunately a commercial failure and shut its doors after only a couple or so years. Hasty changes were made and production was soon at full swing in what be-



came known as the Bathtub. It is said that to do some tasks in some classic Eddystone receivers, you need

several pairs of hands and fingers at least a foot long. Well it seems like that anyway. There must have been an easy way to thread up the pulleys and dial in a 640, or a simple way to clean the dust off the inside of the glass dial cover in a 740 but I have not found them yet. The ladies on the assembly lines must have had very nimble fingers!

I have in two tone battleship grey livery a decent example of an 870A which covers 150Khz to 24Mhz in 5 ranges. Being an AC/DC set, it employs a mains dropper resistor and several thermistors to feed



the heaters and stabilise the vital voltages -quite a complex and well-engineered circuit. It employs a "live chassis" arrangement and thankfully the internal chassis is expertly insulated from the all steel wraparound case. It employed the



latest B7G range of valves which first saw production in the mid 50's and which together with the slightly larger B9A range, replaced the rather fault prone range of valves with B8A bases -until the march of semiconductors virtually saw the end to the thermionic era for domestic equipment.

*A slight detour into modern valve history*

The B8A range was an uneasy marriage of the earlier

8 pin "Octal" range and a desire to miniaturise to gain an increase in high frequency efficiency. They were all glass and apart from a few which had a metal retaining band and locating pip, they fitted into a 8 pin equally spaced skirted socket with a locating spring and retained by a glass pip on the valve itself. Unfortunately a lot of valves were ruined by careless handling, over tight retaining clips and the unfortunate habit of the valves themselves developing inter-electrode leaks. The B9A range that followed were physically very similar in size but had 9 pins with a space between pins 1 and 9 thus creating a keyed arrangement which immediately removed the need for a troublesome "pip".

*I digress so back to the explosion from the Bathtub*

These receivers were expected to run for hours, even days on end and were used in the upmarket cabin quarters on the ocean liners, so failure was not an option.

Made in the 1960's this model employed black plastic type Hunts capacitors which were used extensively throughout the radio industry at the time. Hunts keen pricing and persuasive powers ensured they were No. 1 choice.

We now know different, but then the manufacturers never dreamt that folk would still be using the equipment some 50 years later so they can be forgiven. Capacitors tend to "go leaky" causing voltages to appear where not intended, like a positive voltage on the control grid of an audio output valve. Resistors on the other hand tend to go "high" in value and so a restorer has to be mindful that to bring the equipment back to factory fresh specification, a lot of components may need changing. Ceramic and Mica capacitors on the other hand rarely cause trouble but are often discarded and replaced by inferior modern components.

However this particular Hunts capacitor amply rated at 1000v DC and 450v AC, wired directly across the mains and used as to bypass any RF present on the mains lead and house wiring, decided it was time to leave!

# An explosion from the Bathtub -A classic Eddystone intertwined with Company History—cont'd

With a fizz and bangs not dissimilar to the noise of a fireworks, it tried its very best to exit from its metal retaining clip, but being held firmly in place, it ruptured along its length and sent one end cap and its soldered lead skywards. Blowing one end clear off stopped the eruption in its tracks and there is barely a scorch mark on the chassis to show to bear testament to the excitement.



Never trust these Hunts....

No longer regarded as a vital component, it was retired to the black museum of dead components, and not replaced by a modern equivalent. This method of RF bypass was widely used in domestic valve radios as well and frequently saw the sets resigned to the garden shed after they gave the owner a fright in the middle of the Archers or some other must listen to serial of the day. Nearly every set I have restored has had a similar fate but believe me, the wax covered ones make a *real* mess when they fail - a pile of melted wax would indicate imminent failure.

The 870A was reputed to have been designed over around 20 weekends and Harold Cox, the Technical Director, wished to experiment with different livery to the usual grey.

Various garish colours were used- Pea Green, Yellow, Red and Maroon but Ma-

roon was Harold's favourite and so he declared an election would take place the next day. He then passed between the girls on the assembly line and was tickled pink when Maroon was voted in by a large majority. Ah the powers of persuasion.

Discussions took place with Cunard and Royal Mail Lines to equip new passenger vessels with an 870A in every cabin but not every client was happy. One customer local to Coventry complained loud and long that it was the worst set he had ever owned and despite Eddystone offering to replace it, he marched into the stores, grabbed a 870A threw it to the floor, jumped on and left. Never sure to this day if the set had been paid for!

Eddystone lasted from 1923 until 2000 and were bought by Marconi in 1965. Towards the end several situations led to the eventual closure of Eddystone Radio at the Bath Tub and a lack of interest from the Parent Companies' Management finally saw the end of a great Brand.

Although manufacture ceased some 15 years ago, the Eddystone era lives on through the superb resources of the Eddystone User Group where the wealth of information is staggering. Hidden amongst the articles are wonderful insights of Company History,



anecdotes and product development, but certainly luck was on their side on two or three occasions. The S680 mains transformer failures, incorrectly wired smoothing capacitors and the Bombay Harbour incident were just a few of the heart "skipping a beat" true incidents which show life at the Bath Tub-warts and all.

My thanks go to the Eddystone User Group for allowing the use of archive material in this article. Their website is [www.eddystoneusergroup.org.uk](http://www.eddystoneusergroup.org.uk)

Thanks also go to the Birmingham Post archives and to "Lost Lidos"

Ian M0IDR

*Your editor in a previous life!*



# 2015 Easter Contest—the results are in.

Section	Position	Callsign	Total QSOs	Best 3 days	Multipliers	Score
2m/70cmFM	1	G0EYO	74	53	29	1537
2m/70cmFM	2	2E0SDV	74	58	26	1508
2m/70cmFM	3	2E0WTH	63	49	26	1274
2m/70cmFM	4	M0GWM	47	40	22	880
2m/70cmFM	5	G1MJO	40	38	22	836
2m/70cmFM	=6	M6FAB	25	25	15	375
2m/70cmFM	=6	M6HPD	36	25	15	375
2m/70cmFM	8	M6RSC	20	20	12	240
2m/70cmFM	9	G7OKF	7	7	6	42



Chris G0EYO receiving his prize for 1st place in FM only section

Section	Position	Callsign	Total QSOs	Best 3 days	Multipliers	Score
All	1	G7IBO	88	61	34	2074
All	2	G7DDN	72	64	30	1920
All	3	G4TVR	68	57	30	1710
All	4	2E0DUO	73	53	31	1643
All	5	G4OJL	71	55	27	1485
All	6	M5DUO	57	42	24	1008
All	7	G3YXM	34	28	14	392
All	=8	G0ICJ	13	13	12	156
All	=8	G0NES	13	13	12	156
ALL	10	M6KET	7	7	6	42



Jamie 2E0SDV receiving his prize for 2nd place in FM only section

We all gathered in the shack on Tuesday 21st April to hear Lee announce the results of the 2015 Easter Contest. The regular contesters had chosen to take a back seat this year to give others a fighting chance and this resulted in some new and unexpected recipients of the various prizes and certificates. Even so it was a close run thing. A couple of contacts on D star probably lost Anita 2E0DUO the chance to win the FM only mode and if Jamie 2E0SDV had lived closer to the area he would have run away with 1st prize. The club's Easter and Xmas contests are well received by members and provide a bit of fun over the holiday periods. Well done the winners and runners up and thanks to all who participated and of course, our thanks to Lee G0MTN and Chris G7DDN for their organisation of the contest.

(pics taken by Dave G3YXM and John G3VRF)

Chris G7DDN receiving his certificate for 2nd place in all band section

Bottom right: Dave M6HPD receiving his prize for joint highest M6 place in FM only section



Phil 2E0WTH receiving his prize for 3rd place in FM only section

Below: John M6KET receiving his certificate for highest M6 in all bands



The next issue of the Wythall Radio Club Newsletter will be published at the beginning of July 2015

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