

Surplus Equipment- Nomenclature - -

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The following list is quite comprehensive on the identification of all surplus equipment that might apply to RTTY. To many of us a string of numbers and letters means little. Maybe this list will help identify some of the items you see advertised. May we again remind that when writing to any author for information to include a SASE.

CV-2C/TX -- FAX demod/keyer, interfaces recorder-scanner with radio receiver & transmitter.

CM-14/URR -- diversity comparator for CV-57, CV-60, CV-71 demodulators. Unit is seldom used with ham operations because of difficulty in setting up diversity reception of brief amateur-type contacts.

CM-22/UR8-A -- virtually identical to CM-14, but used with CV-89 demod.

CV-31/TRA -- RTTY Diversity demod, IF type, 400-510 khz input

CM-42/URR -- similar to CM-14, used with URA-12 set

CV-62/U -- audio-type, variable shift RTTY demod, 117 vac, 100-1100 shift avail.

CV-116/URR -- IF FAK demod used with R-390 receiver

CM-185/UGC -- part of FGC-60 set, compares two FSK signals and selects the best one for receiver output

CV-57/URR -- Intermediate - Frequency type RTTY demod. Rack or table-top mounted, has tuning scope, local controls, Input may be tuned from 400 - 500 khz. Excellent IF T.U., but may be slightly broader in tuning than audio demods. May be used without any modification. 117 vac power.

CV-60/URR -- Audio-type RTTY demod. Externally identical to CV-57, but requires FSK audio input. Has scope, easy to use. This set is electrically identical to the CV-89 demod.

CV-71/URR -- I.F. type demod, identical to the CV-57, but input is 50 khz.

CV-81/FGC-5 -- "code converter" from FGC-5 time-division multiplex system. Of no use to amateur RTTY

CV-89/URA-8 -- audio type RTTY demod, with tuning scope, 117 v AC power

CV-94/FGC-5 -- MUX retransmission set, of little amateur interest

CV-97/UX -- Facsimile receiving demod, for 400 khz IF from receiver. May be convertible to 455 khz. Otherwise requires no modification for ham FAX use.

CV-172/U -- older standard Navy FAX signals. Very simple circuit; easy to use.

CV-182/GRC-26 -- FSK demod, I.F. type, 440-510 kc input. An older, but still usable T.U. requiring no conversion.

CV-205/FGC-1 -- data converter from the old, very heavy, FGC-1 set

CV-223/URR -- Audio frequency-shift demod, by Northern Radio, variable input (shift) may be tuned. Has 2" tuning scope. No Conversion required.

CV-227/URR -- IF type, 200 kc input demod

CV-243/FCC-3 -- tone translator for tone-division MUX. Of little amateur use

CV-244/FGC-3 -- similar to CV-243 but transmitting side of MUX set

CV-278/GR -- IF type demod, 450-500 kc input, DC output, 28 volt DC power required.

CV-291/GXC-3 -- FAX FM to AM converter. May be used to demodulate FAX FSK

CV-292/TRA-7 -- Rtty Diversity control/combiner (send or receive) for amateur purposes

CV-292/GXC-3 -- FAX AM to FM transmitting converter

CV-305/U -- RTTY demod, audio type, dual diversity type

CV-357/A -- FSK demod, 300 kc IF type, for AN/ARC-21 or ARC-65 aircraft transceiver, 28 volts DC, 115 volts, 400 cps AC required. Has FS6 Keying for transmitter as well.

CV-384/U -- FSK demod/keyer, also used, like CV-357, with ARC-21, ARC-65 ARR-36 aircraft sets.

CV-395/U -- RTTY signal level monitor. Used with CV-166/URR.

CV-398/UG -- Rtty to CW transmitting converter. Used punched RTTY tape to send keyed audio Morse signals for transmission.

CV-407/UGC-1 -- time-division MUX converter, solid state. Not usable for any known amateur RTTY signals.

CV-408/UGC-1 -- similar to CV-407

CV-432/UG -- Morse to RTTY receiving converter.

CV-435/FGC-44 -- RF frequency mixer unit (not RTTY)

CV-436/FGC-44 -- synchronous TTY receiving component. Not usable for amateur stop-start TTY.

CV-437/FGC-44 -- see CV-436

CV-438/FGC-44 -- see CV-436

CV-439/FGC-44 -- see CV-436

CV-483/URA-17 -- Solid-state RTTY audio demod, similar to the tube type CV-89. Has tuning scopes, 117 volt power input.

CV-584/FG -- two-channel MUX demod, possibly usable on 2 meter RTTY

CV-587/GX -- FAX FM to AM converter, used in receiving

CV-588/GX -- FAX AM to FM transmitting keyer

CV-663/A -- RTTY keyer: converts DC loop pulses to tones for transmission via AFSK, or demodulates FSK for operation of the printer. Used in airborne systems.

CV-717/U -- FSK demod, audiotape.

CV-763/URR -- audio type FSK demod. Similar to TMC Corp. model PSP-1

CV-786/TRC-75 -- Collins FSK demod, 850 cps shift (1575/2425 cps tones)

CV-865/URC -- AFSK demod, 24 volt DC power required.

CV-972(P)/UGC -- solid-state FSK demod, 117 volts 60 cps power required; 16 MUX channels available by paralleling units

CV-1052/GGA -- serial to parallel converter, Crypto set, part of GGA-11

CV-1053/ARC -- demod, input audio FSK, output DC loop, used with AN/ARC-38 aircraft HF receiver.

Boehme 5-C -- Dual-diversity Audio type RTTY demod. Has tuning scope. An old but still excellent unit, one of the easiest to use in ham diversity receiving. Variable-shift tuning.

Northern Radio

Type 107 model 2 -- FSK converter, audio type, dual channel, fixed-shift, has tuning 'scope. Tube type

Type 174 Model 1 -- dual diversity Audio type FSK demod, has tuning 'scope Plug-in units determine shifts.

Type 174 Model 3 -- similar to 174 Model 1 but solid-state circuit, tuneable shift control.

Type 328 Model 1 -- AFSK demod, solid state.

Type 125 model 1 -- FAX Receiving converter, AFSK to AM.

Type 178 Model 1 -- Twinplex converter, for twinplex RTTY signals, audio to DC loop.

Type 104 Model 3 -- tone-demodulator, audio to DC loop. Not suited for FSK.

Type 152 Model 3 -- tone-demodulator (two complete units per section) not suited for FSK work.

Proposal-***

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publications, numerous times is that "The long hours involved make the contest a test of endurance rather than of ability". There is some merit to this statement even though most contests require a 12-hour "off-air" or "rest" period. Anyone that has participated in a contest the maximum number of hours allowable, certainly has that "dragged out" feeling when the big switch is finally thrown. And it is interesting to note the marked decrease of activity on the RTTY frequencies after completion of a contest.

Another objection, that is best illustrated in the attached Time Table, is that in some countries (notably ZL, VK, JA) the end of a normal contest is during their normal working hours on a Monday morning. Most of us will agree that this is a disadvantage.

The twelve hour rest periods that are required during most contests were probably originated to alleviate the so called endurance test. However, a side product generated by this rule, is that activity on the two lower frequency bands (40 and 80 meters), is decreased. The reason for this is quite obvious in that the majority of contestants will utilize their required "rest periods" during periods of worst propagation on the three upper bands (10, 15, and 20 meters). And it also follows that these identical periods are probably when propagation on the two lower bands is at its best.

There is no Utopian method to run a contest, with respect to operating times, but some improvements might be made. The attached time table shows a possible weekend contest schedule of operating