

ging myself (scratching, not kicking!) into the semiconductor age. The *QST* articles are of great interest and assistance to me. My current projects, a VFO with output on 40 and 80 meters, and a small transmitter are being constructed along the lines outlined in articles by Doug DeMaw.

My plans included the use of Amidon beads and toroids but the manufacturer's sizes and mixes of the devices puzzled me. William Amidon was kind enough to provide me with the following information which clarified the matter and it may be helpful to others. He said, "At first, our ferrite-bead stock consisted of only one material and two different sizes, the larger of which was known as the Husky or Jumbo size. Later a part number was assigned to this bead and it is now known as the FB-43-801.

"Some time ago, the original part numbers for the ferrite toroids were changed for easier identification. For instance, the original part number FT-75-601 was changed to FT-82-75. FT for ferrite toroid, 82 for the 0.825-inch (21-mm) OD, and 75 for the type material.

"In any event, the proper core will be sent to the customer even though an older part number appears on the order."

The response from Mr. Amidon was received through the assistance of Sandy Gerli of the ARRL Technical Information Service. — *Paul Binstock, WØDXG*

POSITIVE KEY LINE AND THE HD-10 KEYS

The HD-10 keyer was originally designed for negative-line keying. Such grid-block keying was used in the HW-16 cw transceiver. The newer solid-state transceivers use a positive-to-ground key line. The HD-10 cannot be operated with these sets without modification.

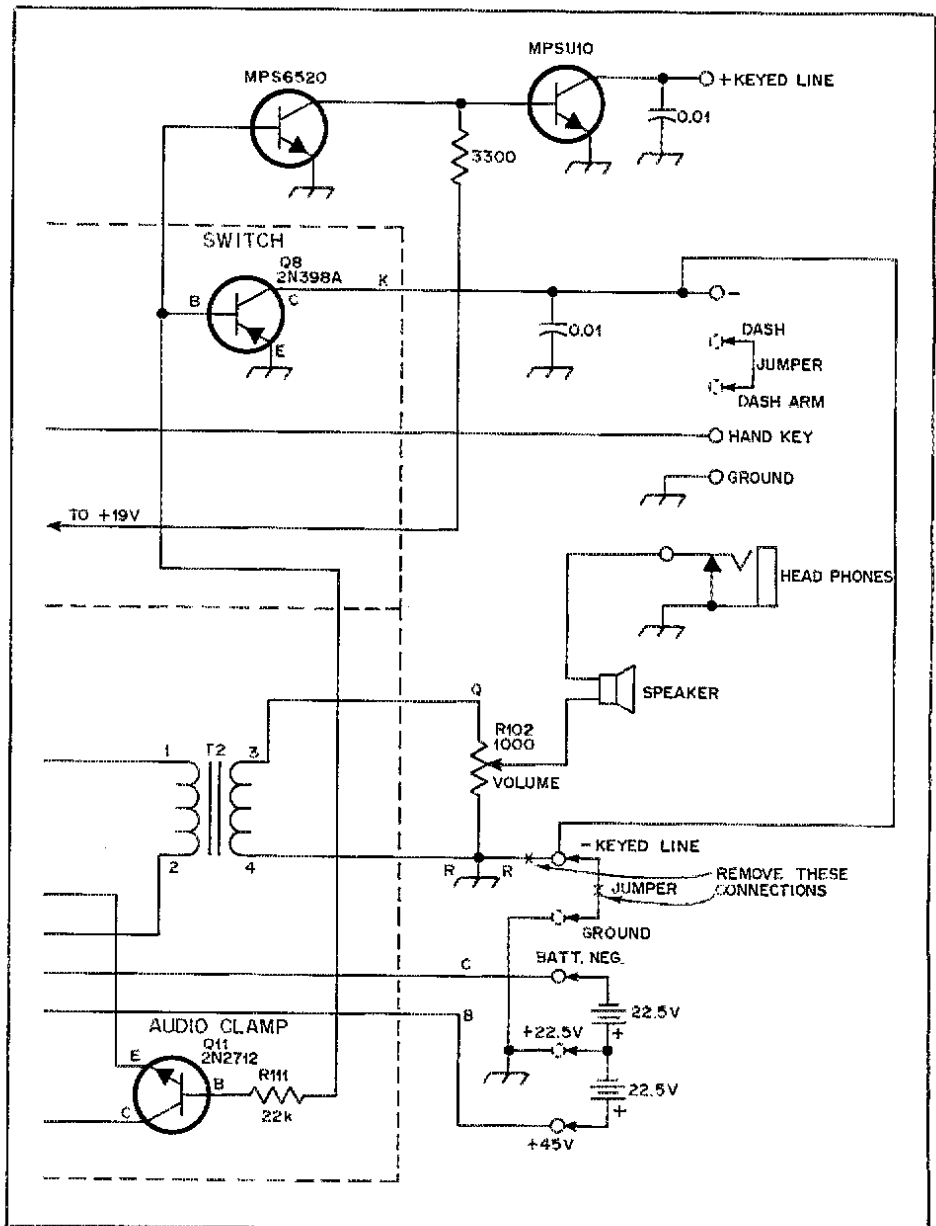
With the addition of two transistors, one resistor, and two bypass capacitors, one may have the choice of either positive or negative keying capability. The partial drawing of the HD-10 diagram indicates the additional components which may be mounted on a piece of Vectorbord or may be "flown" above the existing pc board. The transistors shown in the diagram were of junk box variety but almost any npn type may be used. The criteria for the MPSU10 replacement are (1) adequate voltage rating; (2) sufficient current rating for the keyed line.

Parts placement is not critical. The 0.01- μ F bypass capacitors were added to prevent rf from entering the keyed line. The modified keyer is now being used with an HW-104 Heath transceiver. It performs very well with this set. — *Norman Bradshaw, W8EEF*

ELIMINATING THE TRAILING DOT

I am now well pleased with my WB4VVF Accu-Keyer after making this modification which eliminates the trailing dot. Prior to making the change, if the dot paddle was held past time T1 (see drawing) another dot would be sent. An A, for instance, became an R.

With the two-chip addition shown in the illustration, the trailing-dot problem is cured (unless the dot paddle is held past T2). Dot insertion between dashes for letters like K is maintained. I also find that with this modification the keyer is much more forgiving of errors in timing. — *Ronald Hanthorn, K8AW*



Modification of the HD-10 keyer for use with a positive-voltage key line. Disconnect jumper and lead between ground and volume control as indicated by X. Connect keyed-line transistor circuit to Q8 as shown. Insert a 0.01- μ F capacitor from Q8 collector to ground. Ground R at low end of volume control.

This modification of the WB4VVF Accu-Keyer is designed by K8AW to eliminate the trailing dot but maintain dot insertion for such letters as K. U1 is a TTL 7404 hex inverter. U2 is a 7400 quad dual-input positive NAND gate. R1 is 1/4 watt. The dot-input lead of the keyer should be disconnected from the key jack and wired to the output (pin 6) of U2B.

