

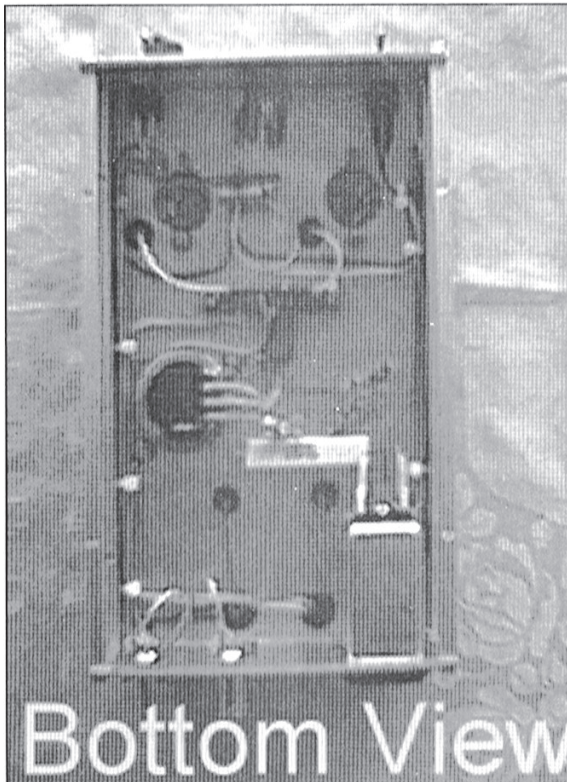
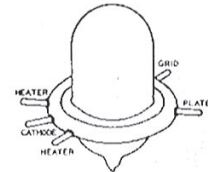
## The PP2 Transmitter [Peter Parker 2]

George Burt GM3OXX, c/o Maxwell, Clunie Lodge,  
Netherdale By Turrif, Aberdeenshire. AB53 4GN

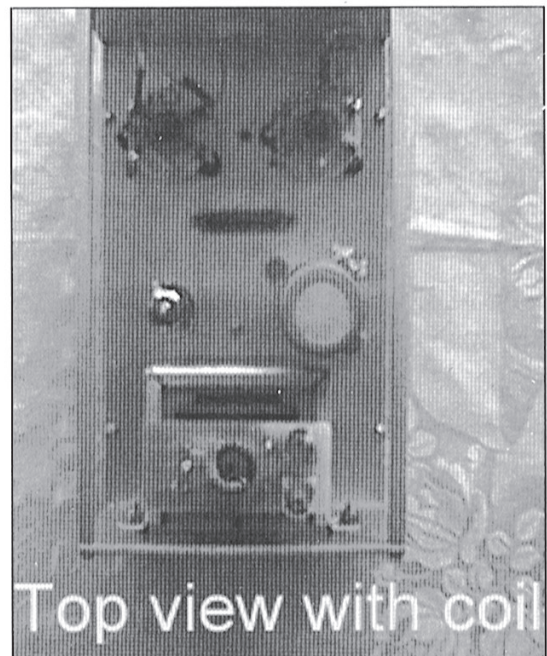
During a visit to Peter Parker, GM3PIP, I was given the great treat of being allowed to rake through his great collection of nearly new radio junk. I spotted a pair of acorn valves with a VHF strip line. They were over 50 years old – from WW2. Peter asked if I would like them, I said, yes, so the end result was this simple transmitter.

A quick check of the valve heaters showed they were OK, the bases were put in the ultrasonic cleaner and came up as new. A small mains transformer was bought from Maplins and an OA2 stabilizer was obtained at the Aberdeen radio club junk sale. The rest of the parts came from the junk box.

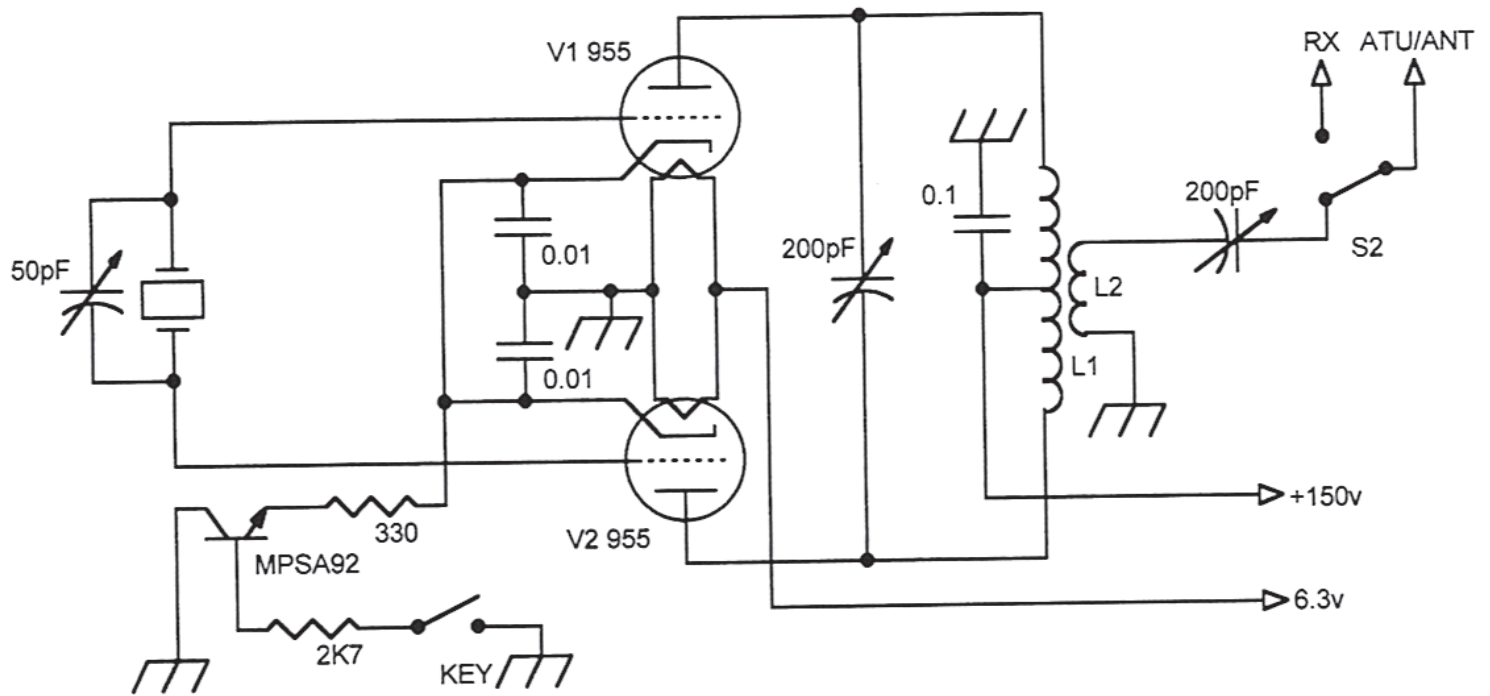
The circuit was taken from a 1940 handbook in keeping with the age of the valves. A transistor keying circuit was added because my first day of direct keying with the hand key left much to be desired.



Building the transmitter was no trouble, but being a valve circuit, it did not like modern crystals. With the tuning capacitor in series the 14MHz crystals all went 10kHz high, so the capacitor was used in parallel to restore them to nearly their marked frequencies. Although as the capacitance was increased in value the power dropped off quickly. With just the crystal in the circuit the power output was one watt with all crystals but with full capacitance it dropped to around 200/100mW. I only had one old crystal [on 14.021] made by Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company Ltd, still in its original box, and this gave one watt regardless of the value of capacitance.

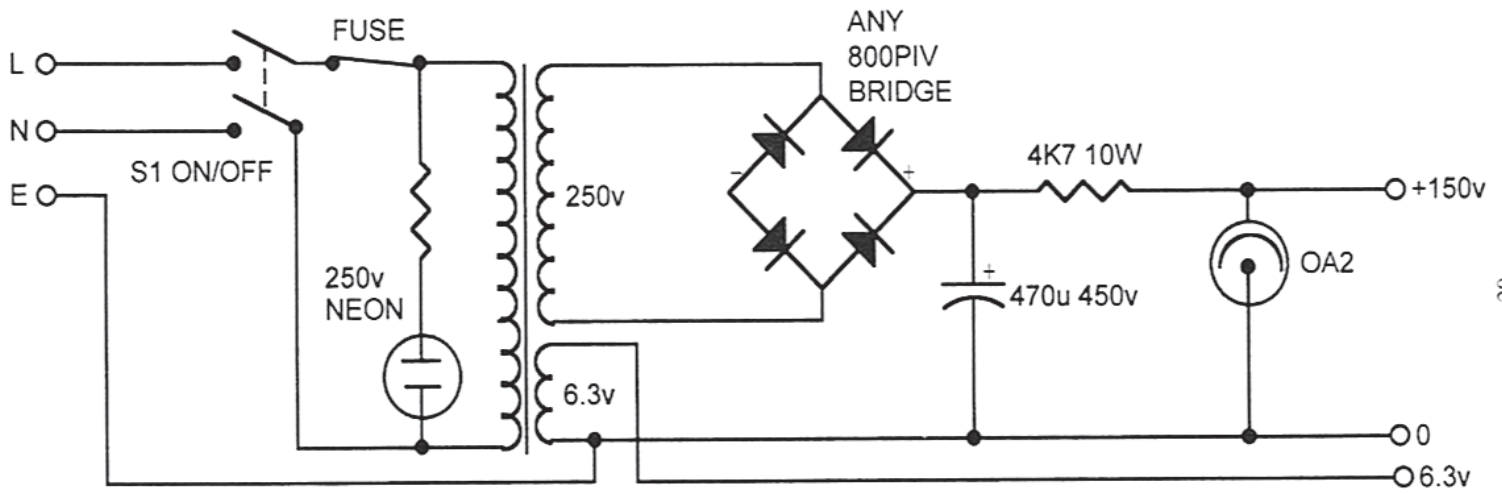


Even with 100mW it was easy to get QSOs on 14/10MHz and in two days, twenty QSOs were made, including five countries – great fun! Anyone wanting to try this simple valve rig could use a 12AT7, 12AX7 series or the earlier 6SN7 types. Note the series resistor to the OA2 uses 6 watts of power [!] and get very hot. If you don't have any valves, why not build the NAT transmitter and get some real power out.



### THE PP2 TRANSMITTER

L1 = 0.71mm 18 turns. L2 = 0.4mm PTFE covered 3 turns. On T-80-6 core  
 This covered 10 - 14 - 18 MHz  
 MPSA92: 30 for £1 - John Birkett



**POWER SUPPLY FOR THE PP2 TRANSMITTER**