

Classic Exchange Newsletter Winter 2026

CQ CX de K3MSB.....

Another CX has come and gone! From a lot of reports, King Sol was active during the CX spewing out all kinds of solar molecular chaos and the higher bands were not in good condition! Dave W1VSX reported old Sol's "propagation fairies" helped raised havoc on those bands for him.

I was unable to operate Sunday but was monitoring the Spotting Page on my phone. There were frequent posts from people calling CQ on 10M and 15M and I guess there were no takers. On Tuesday I made one contact on 15M and none on 10M.

Participation in the Winter CX was down a bit. A factor in this was that I scheduled the CW event on a weekend that had a major SSB DX contest, and the SSB event on a weekend that had a major CW DX contest. In the past I've had to schedule one event on the same weekend as a major contest in the "other" mode, but last winter I did both. Won't make that mistake again.... We may experience more congested band conditions, but that's the way it is.

This newsletter contains some excellent write ups on vintage radios and their operation that I think you'll find enjoyable.

Dave W1VSX describes his technique to drive a modern linear amplifier with a vintage radio when it's not recommended to turn down the driving radio's power level.

Ron K2RP provides a most excellent write up of his Swan 140 monobander, an SSB transceiver that is rather rare.

Howie WB2AWQ provides some great information on one of his setups in the CX, a Home-Brew (HB) dual 807 transmitter and a HB receiver that is based upon the design of the "Single Signal Superhet" radio receiver designed by James Lamb W1CEI in 1932.

73 Mark K3MSB
CX Organizer & Newsletter Editor

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The Sweet Chirp Awards!



Congratulations!

WV7U Running a BC-459!

Oh my. I cannot remember a time where there weren't at least 5 "Sweet Chirp" awards given out!

Long time CX'er Howie WB2AWQ writes in his soapbox "Chirps were non-existent, although with the lousy signals around who was worried about chirps?"

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CW Only Scores

4 Or More Pairs

CALL	NAME	SCORE
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None

3 Or Fewer Pairs

CALL	NAME	SCORE
WB2AWQ	Howie	11,220
VE7UTS	Halden	8,904
K4BSK	Earl	8,812
KG5IEE	Randal	8,624
WB4SPB	Randy	3,635
VA7MM	Mark	3,630
W7OS	Doc	2,872
N4KGL	Greg	2,439
N5GW	Gene	1,864
VE7BGP	Gerry	1,376
K3MSB	Mark	1,179
W6MZ	Paul	360
VE7ACW	Cam	350

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Phone Only Scores

4 Or More Pairs

CALL	NAME	SCORE
K2RP	Ron	35,588
VE7BGP	Gerry	4,952

3 Or Fewer Pairs

CALL	NAME	SCORE
W1VSX	Dave	64,466

Mixed (Phone + CW) Scores

4 Or More Pairs

CALL	NAME	CW SCORE	PHONE SCORE	TOTAL
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None

3 Or Fewer Pairs

CALL	NAME	CW SCORE	PHONE SCORE	TOTAL
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None

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W1VSX - Dave Coral Springs FL

Dave writes:

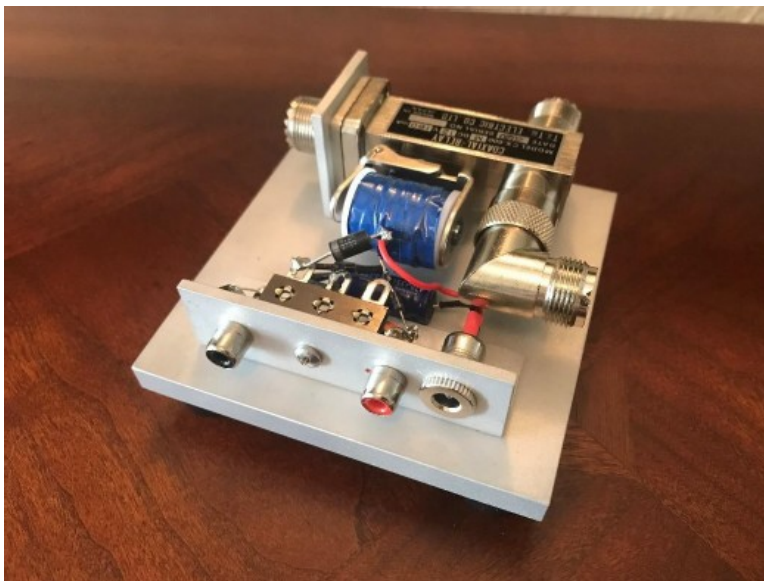
Equipment report: With the Heathkit SB-104 behaving well in the run-up to the Winter 2026 event - this year I was able to participate in the CX. I started with the same plan as the Fall 2025 CX with the '104 set up for 10 meters. The propagation fairies were not very accommodating and after several hours of work over two days with the '104, I only managed 8 contacts. Ten meters was a no-go for Winter 2026. Thankfully, the Collins S3-Line came to the rescue on 20 meters and the 32S-3 along with my "Ace in the Hole" (more about that later), managed to get things back on track. Next up the KWM-2A took the baton and ran well for the remainder of the contest – only failing near the very end just before my planned switch to 40 meters which I abandoned. At that point, the receive audio developed an issue that I believe is related to C-106 as I had a similar problem with another KWM a couple years ago and the three-section can was the culprit. I plan on rebuilding the original can – like I did with the last KWM which takes about a month so the radio should be back on-the-line for the Fall 2026 CX. The Heathkit SB-104 and S3-Line completed their missions unscathed.

Observations: This year I noted many more contacts with boat-anchors than I had in previous outings and it was nice to hear the old girls sounding great. Also, a number of hams told me this was the first time they had heard of the Classic Exchange and they planned on working the CX with their vintage gear. It appeared we were generating some excitement and getting the word out that you can have a lot of fun with your old radios! This development makes me believe that the BEST years for the CX lie in its future – I think as the hybrid rigs of the 1970s-80s hit the 50+ year mark we will see more and more interest and growing participation in the CX. For example, I heard a lot of TS-520's running this year and the operators were really excited to be part of the contest – a few were having so much fun they even checked in with multiple vintage rigs.

The "Ace in the Hole": As promised here is a photo and brief description of a little "gadget" I built that made a huge difference with the performance of my S3-Line. Since my full-gallon Collins 30S-1 is waiting to be put in rotation, I usually run the S3-Line barefoot and with the best antenna I can muster being an inverted "V" at 30 feet that is a very poor combination. This year, however, I had a better plan. I built the "gadget" as a fast-acting external T/R and amplifier control system that connects to the antenna relay of the 32S-3. When the 32S-3 is keyed and the internal relay closes, it does two things (1) it provides 12V @ 160ma to the coil of

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the T/R relay which employs an AI-designed snubber circuit to minimize the back EMF and opening delay when the coil is de-energized (I have the delay down to a few milliseconds), and (2) it provides a diode protected switch to ground that will key any modern linear amplifier. When the T/R is in RECEIVE, the antenna is connected directly to the 75S-3, but, when the T/R switches to TRANSMIT, the RF Out of the 32S-3 is routed to the input of the (modern) linear amplifier through a 90W air-cooled attenuator. This takes the ~100W output of the 32S-3 down to about 35W input to the amp and that produces a clean 1.45 KW – which creates a tremendous signal when paired with a resonant inverted “V”. I noted most reports were 5/9 or better with the S3-line during this CX. As soon as it switches back to receive the attenuator is removed from the circuit and the receiver owns the antenna. I was lucky to have Bob Bocchetta, owner of Classic Expressions and Machine Co. in Pompano Beach, FL, fabricate all the metal components for the project which fit perfectly together and worked the very first time. The “gadget” provides the bridge between any vintage 100W-class rig and a modern linear amplifier – you just adjust the attenuation to match the input power needed for full output. You can see Bob’s beautiful handiwork in the following photo – the “gadget” is small about 4” x 4” and sits under the radio bench on 4 rubber feet mounted to the bottom of the base. It is made of aluminum with a custom textured finish.



[Editor's Comment: I asked Dave why he just didn't turn down the output on the 32S-3 to provide 35W driving power directly to the 30S-1. Reducing the drive to the PA stage of a transmitter is what is normally done on transmitters such as the B&W 5100B. Dave replied:]

I was unable to find a good way to decrease the output of the Collins transmitter

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safely and reliably from its nominal ~110-120W out to the 35W I need for the amp. Collins warns against lightly loading (i.e., load to something less than 200ma) or reducing screen grid voltage to the finals. The high output is fine for the 30L-1 and 30S-1 but not for a modern amp. The suggestion for the attenuator I found in the manual for my Heathkit Apache - they recommended an attenuator permitting you to tune and load the TX-1 to spec, then reduce the power for the linear using a "dummy load pad" which is just a 50 ohm "T" network of resistors.

The problem you create when you just add an attenuator in-line with the S-line is that the attenuator affects the receiver input as well. So, the best solution is to use an electronic switch to attenuate TX and NOT attenuate RX. It really was a perfect solution and worked 100% - I did not even know it was happening!

73 & Good CX!

--dave

W1VSX

WB2AWQ – Howie Reno NV

Howie writes:

Howdy CXers! Well this CX got ruined by Old Sol, with a dose of solar storms! I had planned on just doing the three rigs or fewer, and that was about the only positive thing about this CX! I made only 22 contacts, best was with KG5IEE, Randal in TX, on both 40 and 20M, but with 229 RSTs all around. I started out on 40M, figuring I'd make a killing but it was not to be. Chirps were non-existent, although with the lousy signals around who was worried about chirps?

Welcome to Joel from AZ KB7RYU, to CX. Joel was using a Xeigu G90, and to NO2D, whose first CX was kind of a washout. Peter was using his Ten-Tec Delta, but the signal was a bust. Hoped to hear some of his other gear. Hope to hear more of him in CX! Ricky KR7W from ID was also in there for the long haul. Worked him on both 40 and 20. And Mark VA7MM was in there also.

The three rigs I used:

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My GO-9 (Left), dated Dec 1940 (or 2/3 of one, missing the MF section). 803 Final, a pair of 837s in the Oscillator and IPA stages. 1400V on the plate yields 115W out on 80M and 80W on 17M. The frequency range of the GO-9 is 3 – 18.1 Mc. The BC-348Q is my ORIGINAL Novice receiver given to me by my Dad. His first electronic project while I was still in diapers!

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My 1954 Viking Navigator that will provide 15 to 25W output. The receiver is a 1938 HRO



A pair of HB classics built by W4AWS (SK). On the left is a 1932 Single Signal Millen Receiver.. On the right is a HB 1939 transmitter employing 807s in the PA and a 42 Tube as the Oscillator. It will provide 45W with 570V on the plates.

73 Howie WB2AWQ

Howie's pair of HB classics piqued my interest and I asked Howie for some additional photos and information on these radios, and did some digging in several 1932 issues of QST.

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The Transmitter:



Howie's transmitter dates back to 1939. It uses a type 42 tube as an oscillator (left) that drives a pair of 807s in parallel (right). The Oscillator plug in coil is located behind the 42 tube and is not visible in the photo. To the right of the 807s are the plate tuning capacitor (front) and the JVL style plug in tank coil (back)

On the front panel, the control at the left is used to peak the oscillator output. Next to it is an octal socket that will accommodate either a crystal or Howie's Millen 90700 VFO. The switch on the right controls how the oscillator runs. When "ON", the oscillator runs continuously and only the PA Stage is keyed. When "OFF", the oscillator does not run continuously, and both the oscillator and PA stages are keyed. Howie says he runs in "OFF" on 80M, but "ON" on 40 and above.

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The Receiver:

Before we discuss Howie's HB receiver, I want to take a moment to set the stage for how this design came about. It's all due to James Lamb W1CEI, Technical editor for the ARRL in 1932.

The precipitating article authored by James Lamb was in the June 1932 QST and titled "What's Wrong With Our C.W. Receivers?" Mr Lamb sums this up in his article:

"For no matter how nearly perfect the audio-frequency filtering might be made, with every known method of beat-note reception each carrier brought forth two signals of identical audio frequency; there was always the "other side of zero beat", the "image." This meant that each signal occupied more space on the dial than it should -- just twice as much to be exact -- no matter how good the audio frequency selectivity following the detector. There was, we realized acutely, a weak spot in all our systems of beat note reception; the simple regenerative receiver with oscillating detector or with a separate oscillator-regenerator, superhet with oscillating second detector, or separate oscillator beating with the intermediate frequency -- all gave what actually amounted to two signals in the output of every signal received".

A solution was offered by Mr. Lamb in the August and September 1932 issues of QST. To summarize the high points of Mr. Lamb's technical proposal, if it's fair to summarize over 20 pages of ground breaking technical material in a few sentences, it might be as follows. A tuned pre-selector in the RF stage, and the ability to achieve very high selectivity in the Detector stage by using a piezoelectric quartz filter. The very narrow selectivity provided by the quartz filter rejected the "image" signal.

Howie's receiver is actually composed of two parts; the HB HF unit and the IF / AF unit. The IF / AF unit are an old R-11A Navy receiver with a HB BFO bolted on! While this may sound strange, this is what Mr Lamb described in his QST article. Below is a figure from his August QST article. I have also added photos of Howie's transmitter to show how that align.

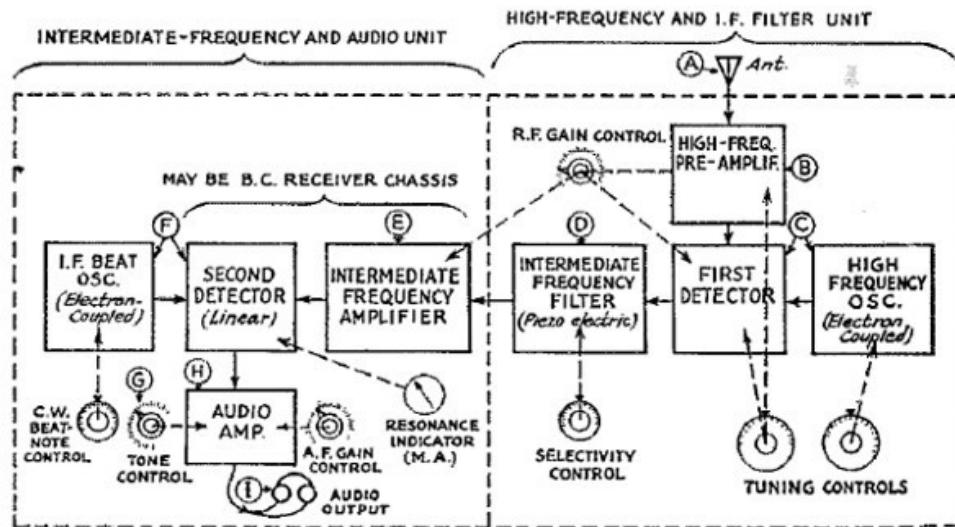


FIG. 2 — BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE SINGLE-SIGNAL SUPERHET SHOWING HOW THEY ARE RELATED AND CONTROLLED



The R-11A receiver with HB BFO is on the left, and the HB HF/IF unit is on the right.

Here's a close up of Howie's HF/IF unit:

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The receiver uses a pair of type 58 tubes in the RF and detector stages and a type 24A tube as the oscillator. On the far left is the RF stage (tube and plug in coil). The Detector stage (tube and plug in coil) are in the middle, and the Oscillator stage is on the right. Behind the Detector plug in coil is the RF stage to Detector stage coupling transformer.

To change bands, the band switch (front panel top right) selects the correct Oscillator coil, but the plug in coils in the RF and Detector stages must be manually changed. The plug in coils are from a Navy RAD-2 receiver of 1930's vintage.

The output of the Detector stage is the 455 Kc IF and is fed into the IF / AF, which is Howie's R-11A receiver:

Front panel controls from left to right are RF Gain, Oscillator Tuning (VFO), Oscillator Peak, and Band Switch.

Here's a photo of the R-11A that functions as the IF/AF unit:

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Note the HB BFO on the back of the R-11A. The frequency is set to the IF of 455 Kc.

Howie made 4 QSOs with these HB radios. While you might expect them to be on 40M or 80M, they were on 20M!

All three 1932 issues of the aforementioned QST articles are available on the web.

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K2RP - Ron
Encinitas CA

Ron writes:

I was not able to do CW, but put in a bit of time for phone. Here are the rigs I used:

B&W 6100 & 75A4, SR400A, KWM-2, TR4CW, TR3, Swan 140, and NCX-5

[Editor's Comment: I took note of the Swan 140 Ron used as I had never heard of it. I asked Ron for details and he sent me this most excellent write-up – Thanks Ron!]

One of the results of the migration from AM phone to SSB in the late 50s and early 60s was the now ubiquitous transceiver. Previously, amateur stations included separate receivers and transmitter as well as various accessories. Those stations were generally large and heavy. That's why they're known as "boat anchors."

SSB transmitters could be smaller and lighter because parts like modulation transformers and heavy duty power supplies were no longer required. The concurrent development of solid state components and dual purpose circuits also reduced size and weight. Ease of use made mobile operation easier and safer.

The first of the successful transceivers were the Collins KWM-1 and KWM-2, introduced in the late 1950s. While these were technologically advanced and built to military standards, they were too expensive for the average ham. The KWM-1 covered only the 10, 15, and 20 meter bands, while the KWM-2 covered 80 thru 10.

Enter Herb Johnson, W6QKI, an engineer and entrepreneur. Through his company, Swan Engineering, he provided hams with an opportunity to "get their feet wet" in the new mode at an affordable price. He designed and marketed the popular Swan 120, 140, and 175 "monobanders" that were designed for both mobile and fixed station use. The first ones were manufactured in his Benson, AZ garage!

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Ron's Swan 140. Ron owns the 120 and 175 as well, and says they look almost identical.

By modern standards, these units were almost primitive in their design and operation. However, they set the stage for affordable and convenient use of the new mode. The frequency range covered only the then current voice bands, (since expanded) and SSB with side-band selection appropriate for the band. AM transmission is supported with much reduced output by adjusting the carrier insertion control. Curiously, the BFO cannot be disabled for AM reception, so AM use was tenuous at best.

Even the "Operating Manual" was minimal. Originally it consisted of a mimeographed booklet of 20 pages, with hand drawn schematics.

Features missing from the design point out deficiencies that would be improved almost immediately by Swan and other early designs. For example, there was no provision for AGC. Before product detectors, procedure for tuning with BFO modes, (CW and SSB) was to reduce the RF gain as much as possible and maximize audio gain. This would limit overloading the "front end" of the receiver to minimize distortion. The Swan units don't include RF and AF gain controls. The "Volume"

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control is really an RF Gain control. Round table types of operation require manually adjusting the Volume control based upon the strength of each incoming signal.

It is interesting that the manual includes instructions (with hand-drawn schematics) on how to modify the receiver circuit to include AGC. Only 2 capacitors, a resistor, and 2 silicon rectifiers were required. It was emphasized that the company did not envision adding this feature in the future. The parts would probably cost a dollar or so. Why would they not include it?

Instructions are also included to modify these units to allow CW use. I doubt that many, if any, of this mod were done.

Nominal power requirements were 600 VDC @250 MA, 275 VDC @100 Ma, Bias -90 VDC, 12 VDC (Relay) and 12.6 V AC or DC.

No AC or DC power supply were included, or even offered initially. As usual, Heathkit came to the rescue with the HP-10 DC (\$45) and HP-20 AC (\$30) power supplies. The instruction manual describes in detail the modifications necessary to employ the Heathkits. Later Swan supplies were compatible with the single banders as well as later multi-band transceivers.

The Swan single-banders were a huge success! This was the right product at the right time. Herb almost immediately relocated his factory to a commercial building in Oceanside, CA. The introduction was apparently "word of mouth." I can locate only two QST ads featuring the units, which appeared in mid-1962. The price was \$275, and a DC power supply was now offered for \$100, contrasted with \$45 for the Heath supply.

Only a few months later, Swan introduced the 240 model. It was a 3 band transceiver (80-40-20) with several upgrades, including AGC, CW capability, wider band coverage and optional AC and DC power supplies. The introductory price was \$320, not much more than each single-bander. The power supplies were compatible with the single-banders as well.

The transceiver market was crowded by this time, dominated by experienced manufacturers including Hallicrafters, National and Drake, who were offering sophisticated products, but at up to double the cost.

Herb was ahead of his time, in terms of engineering, manufacturing and marketing. His single band transceivers led to a huge line of popular SSB gear that was respected for many years. Later, he sold Swan Engineering to Cubic Corporation, and formed Atlas, which became another success.

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Mark - K3MSB York PA

Due to other commitments, I was only able to operate on Tuesday. The bands were not good. I only entered one radio pair, my DX-60B and R-390A.



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**K4BSK- Earl
Matthews NC**

Earl qualified the following radios on CW:

Drake TR-3, Collins 32S3 / 75S3B, and an Eico 720 / Hammarlund HQ-120.

Earl writes:

Personally used my TR-3 in 1976 and I have used the TR-3 since Christmas 1964.

**N4KGL- Greg
Dothan AL**

Greg qualified 3 pairs in this event:

Drake 2-NT / 2-C, Ameco AC-1 / Drake 2-A, and an Icom IC-703

**WB4SPB - Randy
Tacoma WA**

Randy qualified the following radios:

Drake T4X / Hallicrafters S-38C, Drake T4X / R4B, TenTec Century 21

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KG5IEE – Randall Marshall TX

Randall writes:

Another fun Classic Exchange. One of my favorite events. Didn't seem to be as many CX stations as usual this session.

My lineup for this CX was the TS-830s, TS-511s, and the TR-4. Keys were J-38 and Czech Army RM-31 straight keys. Attached is a photo of Vintage Corner in my shack. Top L-R is TS-830s, FT-902DM, TR-4. Below is the TS-511s and FTDX-560.

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Unfortunately the FTDX-560 developed a bias issue as I was preparing for the CX so it was out of service.



My last QSO of the CX was with Hank WV7U who was on an BC-459 TX and BC-454 RX. He was not participating in the CX but said he is always on the vintage rigs. We had a nice long rag chew. His TX had a really nice chirp to it.

Already looking forward to the next CX session.

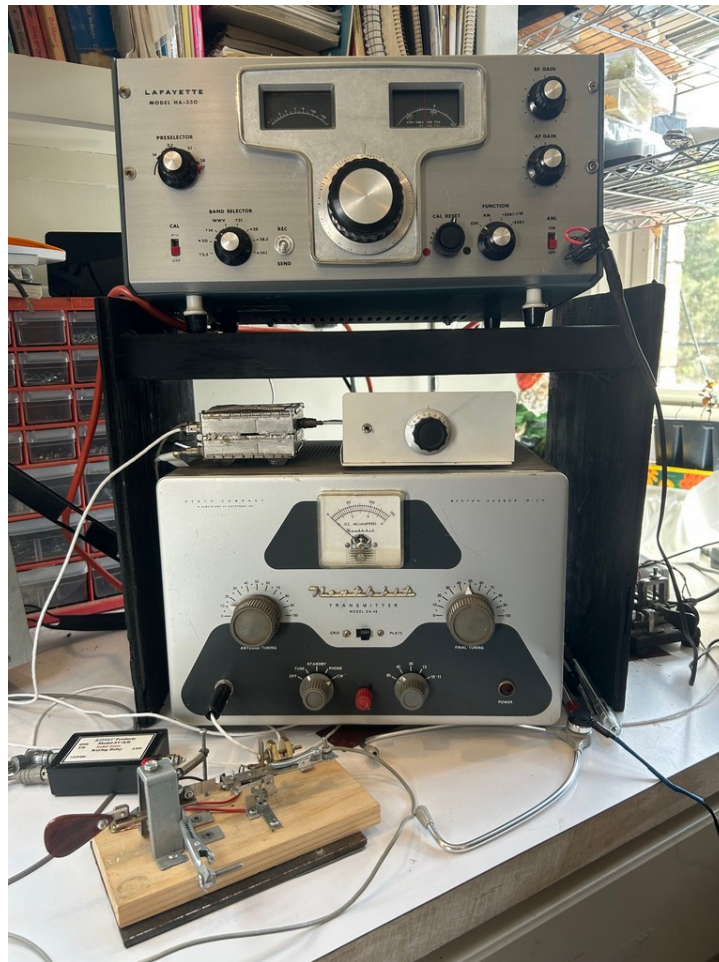
Randal KG5IEE

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N5GW - Gene Jackson MS

Gene writes:

My CX station including my home brew left-handed bug!



Lafayette HA-360 and Heathkit DX-40.

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W6MZ – Paul
Del Mar CA

Paul writes:

I operated three transmitter-receiver pairs but only qualified one of them this time, my usual Drake T-4X/R-4 (3 qsos). A Drake T-4XC/R-4C (2 qsos), and a Harvey Wells TBS-50C with Meissner VFO and Drake 2A receiver (1 qso) seemed promising, but the late Tuesday night 40m ragchews and 20m DX that have been so dependable for me in the last few events, just weren't in the cards.

[Editor's Comments: Paul, I stayed up until after midnight on 40 CW Tuesday night and only worked one station! Nothing heard from the West Coast.]

No worries, the CX is always a great incentive to get broken rigs working again and this one was no exception:

Below is a photo of my TBS-50C enjoying new found VFO freedom.

Perched on top, on a scrap of cardboard is a homebrew 80m resonant step up transformer, for matching the low-impedance link output of the Meissner Signal Shifter to the high-impedance VFO input (xtal socket) on the TBS-50C. I repurposed a homebrew 2-tube transmitter from ebay, which included a 140pF air variable wired to a 5-pin coil socket, and added a Bud 80 meter center link coil as a step-up.

It seems you also need a DC blocking capacitor in series with the hot end of the step-up LC tank, if it's connected directly across the TBS-50C xtal socket, to keep the 6AQ5 xtal oscillator grid from rectifying the VFO output every half cycle and swamping the tank. 75pF worked well for me on 80 meters. The Harvey Wells manual shows a step-up tank circuit to connect a link coupled VFO, but it doesn't say anything about DC blocking

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The maximum output I measured from this TBS-50C into 50 ohms was only about 2W on 40m (frequency doubling) with the Meissner 80m link output driving the xtal socket directly, and only 8W with the resonant step-up tank included but no DC blocking cap, but a respectable 24W once the 75pF blocking cap was added.

The Meissner Signal Shifter VFO on the left side of photo 1 is an upgraded version with a gas regulator tube added to the power supply. Rock solid after a 30 minute warm-up, << 100 Hz drift during a QSO for sure, with a superb vernier dial readable to about 0.1% of full scale (0.5 KHz). It's great 80 meter VFO for the Harvey Wells rig, which takes 80m input and then outputs on 80m thru 15m using its xtal oscillator and driver tubes as buffers or frequency multipliers. This TBS-50C made over 20W of VFO-tuned output into 50 ohms

on 80m thru 20m, and 10W on 15m. An awesome combo for the CX!

Here are the Drake rigs I operated. For some reason I decided to spend most of my operating time this event bringing a dead T-4XC back to life. It was

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manufactured around 1977. Late onset bonus point greed, on my part?



T-4XC laundry list = loose #8-32 bumper foot mounting screw stuck between one bandswitch wafer and an adjacent bracket, broken chassis ground wire at rear panel power connector, transmit/receive relay socket with one internal spring contact kind of jammed to one side and not connecting to one of the

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relay coil terminals, several bad heterodyne oscillator crystals (typical Drake problem, I read), weak PA tubes, and an unstable PA making noisy spurious RF output on some bands. You could tell the PA was working overtime as a TPTG oscillator (?) because the spurious frequency varied with the PLATE capacitor setting. After fixing what I could, and silencing the unwanted self-oscillation by tweaking the PLATE and LOAD controls (temporary fix at best), two QSOs were most welcome. RST=345 from Hank WV7U on the second one. Wow that T5 report is a first.

Many thanks to Howie WB2AWQ, who waited patiently 7 minutes while the dinner bell was ringing on his end, to complete a 3rd QSO with me!

VE7ACW – Cameron
Coquitlam BC

Cameron qualified his TS-850S in the CW part of the CX.

VE7BGP - Gerry
Nanaimo BC

Gerry writes:

This CX was a lot of fun this season. I only operated the CW session on Tuesday as I was busy with the DX Contest Sunday. After I qualified the FT-101Z on CW I tried to qualify my HW-8 but had no luck in finding other CX activity. Trying was a lot of fun; the HW-8 turns 50 this year!

Gerry also qualified 4 radio on Phone: FT-757GX, FT-897D, IC-751A new logo, and an FT-301D.

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VA7MM - Mark Coquitlam, BC

Mark writes:

Thank you for organizing the Winter 2026 Classic Exchange.

This winter I operated CX CW on March 8th and 10th and made a total of 30 QSOs with a single classic ham radio gear combo, my DX-60 / HG-10B VFO and Drake R4. The addition of peripherals including an electronic keyer, T/R switch and antenna tuner made the transmitter/ receiver pair a pleasure to operate.



Kudos to these operators who offered multiple gear combinations: Randy WB4SPB on a Drake T4C and Ten Tec Century 21, both with stable and strong signals, and Halden VE7UTS on an HW-101, Ten Tec 540 and Swan 500C, all with stable and strong signals

The majority of my contacts were with stations west of the Rockies with the exception of Randal, KG5IEE, in TX who was my most distant contact. Thanks to all those who contacted me and offered many different, fine-sounding classic gear combinations.

I'm looking forward to the next one.

73,
Mark, VA7MM

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VE7UTS – Halden North Vancouver, BC

Halden Writes:

After about half the sellers at the Mike & Key swap meet had started packing up or were gone, I wandered through to see what was left. I paused to look at a collection of four Swan transceivers and 2 power supplies on an otherwise bare table. Each had blue tape with two-digit numbers affixed. The seller steered my attention to the least-inexpensive one (Swan 500), which included a power supply. He said it works but has low output power. Since it wasn't a 250 or 350 I figured its VFO might be stable. Having never operated a Swan but having had QSOs with many, my curiosity quashed my resistance. On Monday, I powered it up on the dim bulb tester and tried to learn how to operate it. Late Tuesday evening, after having made several contacts using the same HW-101 and TenTec 540 I used last fall, I decided to see what the Swan 500 could do.

Halden qualified his Heathkit HW-101 with CW filter, TenTec Model 540 (aka Triton IV), and his Swan 500C.



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W7OS – Doc Doctor Clifford J Spike Memorial Museum Tacoma, WA

Doc writes:

Contesting by W7DK (same building) over the weekend limited our access to antennas, so we didn't get on the air until Tuesday. It was fun getting the Drake 4-line together again... the transmitter had been "in the shop" and the receiver had been matched with the HT-32B for a while. So, looking for another 70's receiver, we dug out the SB-301 to use with the HT-32B. Ricky KR7W and Fox W7FOX were our only usual suspects.



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