

AMATEUR TELEVISION (ATV)

Amateur Television (ATV) is the hobby of transmitting broadcast-quality video and audio over radio waves allocated for Amateur Radio using the broadcast standards of NTSC in North America and Japan, and PAL or SECAM in Europe and elsewhere, using the full refresh rates of those standards. It also includes the study of building of such transmitters and receivers and the propagation between these two. ATV is an extension of amateur radio. It is also called HAM TV or Fast Scan TV (FSTV). Ham operators are also allowed to transmit Slow Scan TV (SSTV) which is similar to video facsimile. SSTV may be transmitted within the voice segments of all ham radio frequency bands except 30 meters (28 - 29.7 MHz), though it is used primarily below 28 MHz. In North America, transmissions are typically sent from repeaters on four UHF channels below the UHF TV broadcast band (air channels 14 to 69) (between channels 13 and 14, in the 70 cm ham band). These can be received on a cable-ready NTSC-format TV or set-top box tuned to cable channels 57 to 60 (420-444 MHz). HAM TV - as it is also called - provides video co-ordination of many public service events and, along with traditional amateur radio, provides much needed "eyes" in natural disasters.

Source: Wikipedia contributors, "Amateur television," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*,

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Amateur_television&oldid=186092383
(accessed February 4, 2008).

MARC owns an ATV repeater. The transmitter is on 426.25 MHz which equates to channel 58 on a cable-ready tuner. The signal is vertical polarization. 439.25 MHz is used to transmit into the repeater.

If you are interested in ATV, contact Danny Carpenter (N4UXY), n4uxy@comcast.net
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