

FM Micro Power Radio Guide

monolithic FM stereo transmitter chips. These kits are very simple to assemble and produce high quality stereo signals.

Antennas are one of the easiest pieces to acquire or build, but are also the items most micro-power radio operators skimp on. Big mistake! The antenna is one of the most important parts of the station. With a poor antenna, your range will be limited and you risk interfering with other stations, even if all your other equipment is very high quality. Antennas for FM micro-power radio stations can be made out of a couple pieces of wire, adapted from amateur radio antennas, or purchased outright from your local Radio Shack. Read up: the ARRL Handbook (also known as the amateur radio bible) contains everything you'll want to know about antennas--and just about every thing else technically involved in a micro-power radio station. Highly recommended!

There are a few other things you will probably need for your station: a soldering iron; basic knowledge of electronics to assemble the transmitter; a power source (a car battery or a CB radio power supply works great); an SWR meter to measure how much power your transmitter is producing and reaching your antenna; and a good digital receiver or a frequency counter to ensure your transmitter stays at the right frequency. And of course, wire, audio patch cords, and coaxial cables to connect everything together.

That is basically all you need to get on the air and take back the airwaves from the giant megacorps. Read up and turn on your own micro-power radio cannon. With micro-power radio, you can score a victory for truth and liberty, without censorship or control. And don't forget the killer music.

