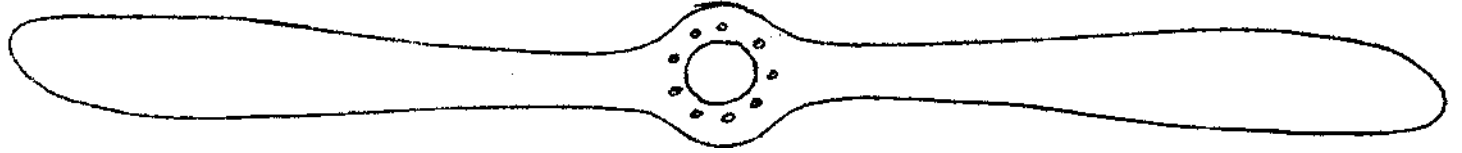


KNIGHT FLYER



Newsletter of THE FLYING KNIGHTS OF HAMBURG N.Y. INC.

Editor-Bill Eberhardt

NEXT CLUB MEETING—MARCH 29th. , 1974 at the Boston Library__8:30 PM. Home movie nite. Jerry Piscitello's movies of the club's past activities.

HILITES of the meeting of March 8th., 1974 —

Norm McCormack, our Fun-Fly contest director, announced that prize donations for the August 25th. FUN-FLY have already started coming in. As of the meeting we have six donations consisting of several kits, mufflers, and miscellaneous modeling supplies. From this early indication it seems that we should have a very good list of prizes by the time the contest comes around. "Mac" also said that the AMA offers an additional insurance coverage policy for contest site owners and the club decided to take this option to give additional protection for our contest.

Jerry Piscitello, our contest coordinator, announced that the Hamburg chapter of the Civil Air Patrol has agreed to handle the refreshment stand for the contest.

John Dschuden said that the Hamburg Post Office now has a P.O. box available for the club. This will give the club a permanent mailing address and will eliminate the continual changes of address that go along with changes of club officers.

The ranks of the club were opened to accept the membership of David Piscitello, Jerry's son, and Fred Monjeau.

The 50-50 raffle was again won by another club officer this time and I'm almost ashamed to admit who it was. I was so busy with other club business that I almost forgot to buy the winning ticket.

After the meeting the members were treated to the Eastman Kodak film "I Fly Them, I Brake Them, I Fix Them". This was a great documentary on the 1973 Rhinebeck WWI jamboree. The film was really enjoyed by all, especially those who have been to some of these meets or have a soft spot for WWI aircraft.

This will be a relatively short newsletter due to some problems of time and logistics. Our club is in dire need of a secretary again because I have gone back to working afternoons and will not be able to attend any future meetings. I should still be able to keep up this newsletter but will have to give up the job of secretary. If any of the members would like to volunteer for the job of secretary please contact one of the club officers or come to the next meeting. Also I would appreciate hearing from the members on a regular basis so that we can keep this newsletter up to date with information about our club's activities. PLEASE HELP!!!!

At the next meeting, March 29th., Jerry Piscitello will show some of his home movies collected over the past years of our club's activities. This should be very interesting for the new members and also the oldtimers as it will bring back many fond memories. BE THERE

Included in this newsletter is a 1974 Field Work Schedule. We ask that all members sincerely try to stick with the mowing schedule to keep our fields in good condition. If any problems arise please call Bob Inglut(823-8691) to try to work them out.

GLITCHES

by Jim Devlin

How Pulses Are Made.

The heart of radio control is the R-C time constant. R-C doesn't stand for radio control nut in this case but for resistance-capacitance. It is in this small network that it all begins. Let's take one channel and see how we can generate a pulse.

A capacitor is a device that stores electrons by forming an electrostatic field in the insulator between it's plates as shown in fig. 1.



FIG. 1

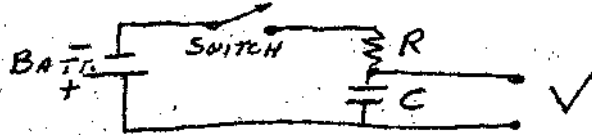


FIG. 2

By closing the switch in fig.2, charges will rush through the resistor causing a voltage drop. The resistor slows down the flow of electrons. If it is a large resistor it will take much longer for the capacitor to charge. Eventually the voltage across the capacitor will build up from zero until it is equal to the battery. The change will look like fig.3.

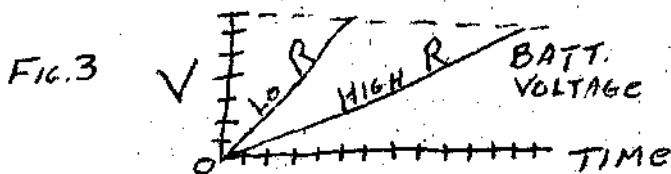


FIG. 3

$$T(\text{time}) = R(\text{resistance}) \times C(\text{capacitance})$$

Example: 10,000 ohms x .000001 farads = .01 seconds.

The amount of time in seconds is equal to the product of C in farads and the R in ohms.

Fig.4 shows what happens if we set the trigger level of a switch and allow the resistance to change.

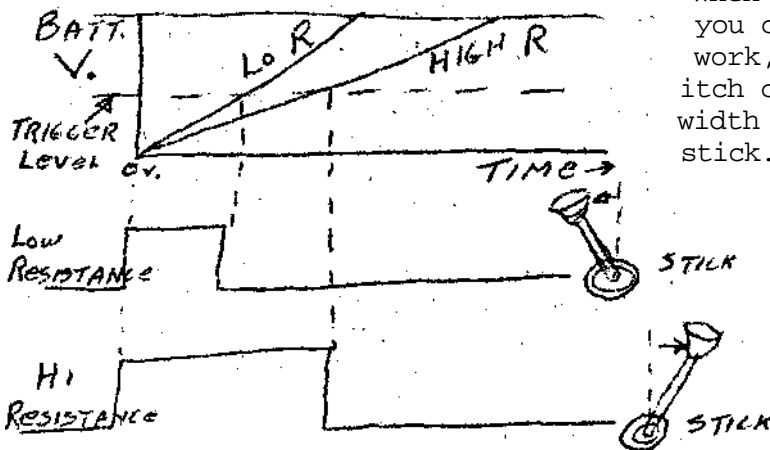


FIG. 4.

When you move the stick on your transmitter you change the resistance of an R-C network, thus controlling the time when a switch circuit fires forming a pulse whose width is now equal to the position of the stick.

DON'T FORGET - NEXT MEETING -
MARCH 29, 1974 - BE THERE