

Straight Key Practice Seminar

for Handoushiki (Reaction Method)

Date & Time: 14th January 2018, 13:00 hrs – 17:00 hrs

Place: Tsurukawa, Machida-shi

Instructor: JA7QIL/Katsu (Katsumi Seto)

Time Table

- 13:00 – 13:30: Preparation
- 13:30 – 14:00: Introduction (Instructor & Participants)
- 14:00 – 14:30: Keying Method
 - Key Holding & Posture for Keying
 - Adjustment (contact space, spring)
 - Push-Down Method vs. Reaction Method
 - Demonstration for Reaction Method
- 14:30 – 15:00: Practice
- 15:00 – 17:00: Free Discussion

Know-How for Keying Practice

- Don't start the keying practice before memorizing the codes!
- Don't try to key fast but do accurately. The speed will increase as you practice!
- Don't use the audible sounder at the beginning!
- Image that a ball bounces on the floor!
- Use wrist, not figure tip!
- Concentrate nerves to key contact!
- Key the codes to keep pace with correct codes!

How to hold the key



● Correct Way

- Hold it as shown in the picture.
- Index and middle figure put on the knob.
- Thumb lightly touches the knob.
- Ring and little figures are lightly rolled.



● Wrong Way

- The picture shows over stretched way, which should be avoided.

This is applicable only for initial practice.

Key Adjustments

- Contact Space and Spring Tension

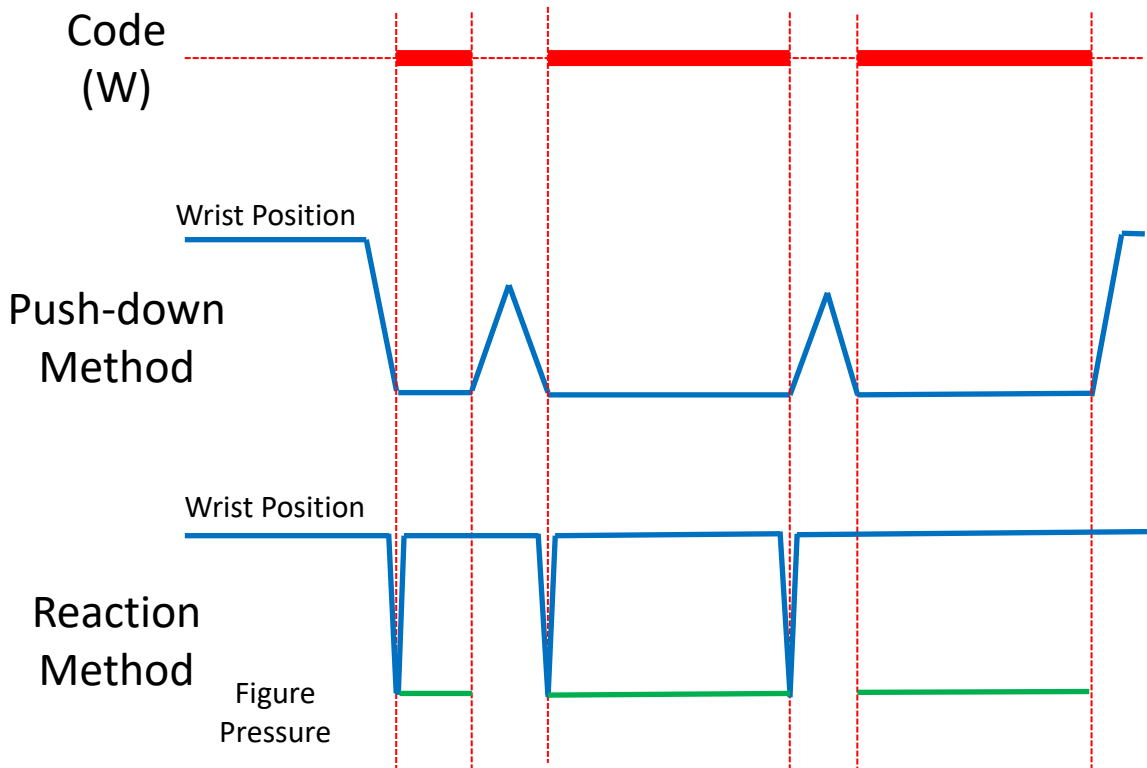


- Contact Space: 0.5 mm
About two post card thickness
- Spring Tension: 200 g
Adjust the bottle weight to 200 g by adjusting water volume and then put it on the knob for adjusting the spring tension.

These are the standard values for initial practice. You may change the values as you improve your skill.

Push-down Method vs. Reaction Method

There are two keying methods practiced in the radio operator institutes in Japan. One is Push-down method (Ankasiki), the other is Reaction Method (Handoushiki). It is difficult to say which is better as each method has pros-and-cons. In this seminar, Reaction method is mainly explained.



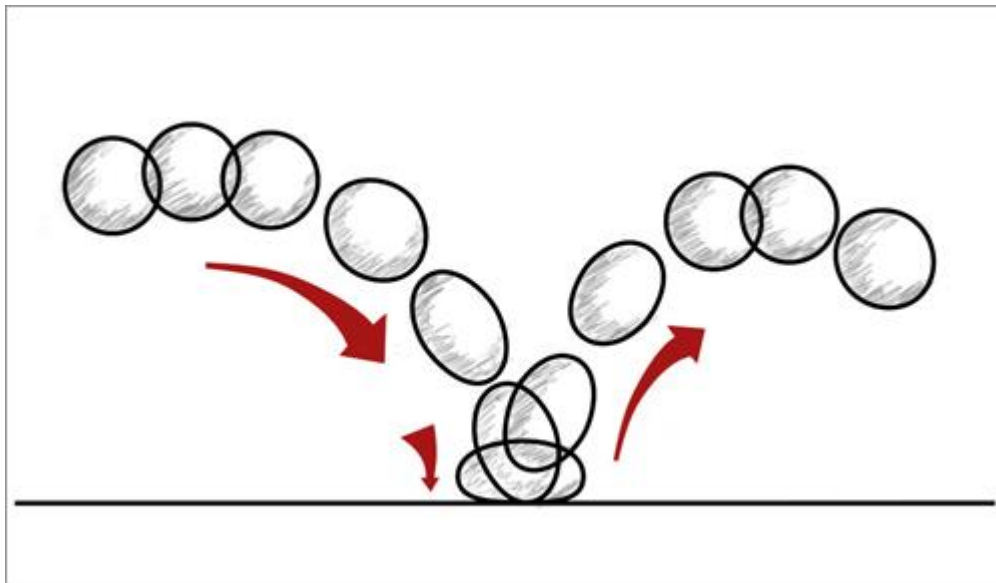
Wrist pushes down the knob to key the codes. It can be considered to be standard method. Codes are normally accurate but it takes time to increase the speed. It stagnates around 15 to 20 WPM.

It is intended for high speed keying from the beginning. However, codes are not accurate in slow speed and may cause bad habits if it is not led by the instructor.

The above figure is only marginally.

What is Reaction Method!

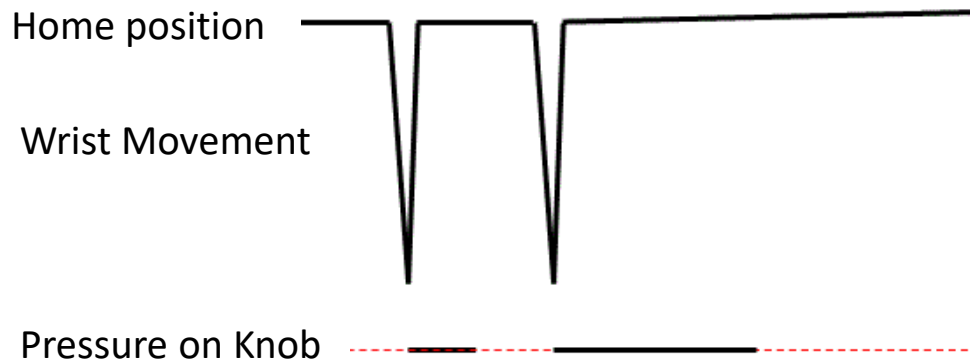
- Imagine that a ball bounces on the floor!



"Reaction" is such that a ball bounces on the floor. In the Reaction Method, your wrist is the ball. Your wrist bounces back to the home position the moment it touches the contact.

Use wrist, not figure tip!

Keying "A"



Wrist movement is only used to trigger the code. It does not control the speed and length.

The code length shall be adjusted using figures.

- Important:
 - Return your wrist to the home position after each stroke.
 - Stroke your wrist sharply.
 - It shall be done as if a ball bounces back.

Practice Code (1)

HR HR [BT]

DDXPK DKZLA SRUVY HMCOV DEQOW COKWU

OSSPO JTZZO QUBXP EFXME OEXBF JYPHB

CQYVN EWPEE SIUGI AVVUX ILQJG VFQIS

XHBEL NKVEP BZGWV AOAAJ IKDVV NAYPS

PYUBW HPJ VX EHQVC MVEMZ KMUAL WCLGM

RCSTK FNYYR FFOPP KZRG YFDQZ GIUSN

JJWFO AWUJV QBPEQ [AR]

Practice Code (2)

HR HR [BT]

XPV00 KANHG DIAON KVYJK QVJVH BNURV

YPAIA CVWBI XIORB JZBUO UMVAY EWRTR

QLCTM IZILJ AWJLN ZBDSH UWPFT NPOKH

TADIA XVG EY PPF SR IVVCO GKKCF SFPCV

VJBFC EUJIM THXCY NDKDB YBNEL KOZJX

VOWBJ WNEGC RBLZU TDZLX WKMFV TMNJH

YV IOS NISID RACHL RFPJF VIBWR QKCHR

HGMTQ TDVRA RTTXX CIPJC JYAPU BFTAK

GYBTA [AR]