

Squeeze technique, and how to learn it Squeeze . . .

. . . means something like "press", "squeeze".

What is meant here is the squeezing of the two arms of the Morse key. The key is connected to an electronic system which evaluates the corresponding states or converts them.

sequence of dots and dashes, e.g. didah-di-dah-di-dah if you press the left arm first. If you press the right arm first, the output starts with a dash, i.e.: dah-di-dah-di-dahdit.

Thus, depending on which paddle you start with, and depending on how long you squeeze long you squeeze, and depending on which paddle you release last, the Morse code with only a few finger movements and therefore also very fast. give.

It sounds a little complicated, but it's a lot of fun, give it a try!

And you can learn it well if you train accordingly...

Instruction in 10 lessons . . .

Where I assume that you can already morse (with the normal lift key). If not, I would say that it would already make sense to learn "normal" giving first!

1. Experimentation phase - getting familiar with the key

Play with your key at different tempo settings to your heart's content. to your heart's content. Try out everything you can think of. Try it even with your left hand...

Very important is the following:

If possible, make sure from the beginning that you press the paddles only with small, soft movements and very little force!

Adjust the stroke and counterpressure accordingly. A fairly small stroke and quite light counterpressure should be aimed for!

Later, when you are more advanced, you will adjust stroke and backpressure even smaller! even smaller!

The "squeeze professional" can be recognized by the fact that he hardly moves his fingers and virtually no force is used!!! Only the non-professional performs theatrical finger and hand Hand movements and beats on the paddles that it just rattles so....

2. Dashes only: o - m - t - 0 (zero) dots only: 5 - h - s - i - e

Probably you have already tried to form one or the other Morse code by now? How about the "o", the "m", the "t" or the "zero" for example ??? Or with these: 5, h, s, i, e or "hi" (mostly given like "h e e") ? Start with the longer characters! Experience shows that these are easier at the beginning. Practice these letters until you can say them with some confidence. Try in between calmly again and again also other characters! Try typing "cq"! Not working yet? Never mind. Go to exercise sequence no.3!

3. One point to the strokes: a - w - j - 1 and: r contra a

Now combine the already practiced "e" with the practiced characters t - m - o in such a way so that the following new characters are created: a - w - j - 1 (one)!

To do this, you must always release your thumb in time, otherwise, for example, the "a" will quickly become an "r".

"a" quickly becomes an "r"!!! Make a virtue of the uncertainty, by you try to give an "r" on purpose! This is already quite difficult.

Develop a feeling for this difference!

Hearing and feeling for movement are especially required for the squeeze technique! especially challenged!

At this level, however, try to give the letters a - w - j - l more and more confidently. more and more confidently. Do not become impatient, practice daily for a while concentrated, persistent and iron!

4. Words, small sentences, abbreviations! New: = and -

The following 14 characters should be pretty much under control by now:

t - o - m - 0

e - i - s - h - 5 and "hi

a - r - w - j - l

Write groups of 5 of these letters on a piece of paper and practice them. practice them.

You can now also try giving the following words several times in a row:

Tom - sie - Moor - es - Eis - Meise - hr - Masse - wo - heiss - Moos - heim - war - Mars - rst - Morse - hw - Miss - where - etc.

Then the sentence, "Where was Tom?" Right, the question mark is new. But not at all difficult! Just type the letters i - m - i without spacing, so that a "?" out of it!

Practice: "Es ist heiss" Concentrate and pay attention to how long the thumb has to press the paddle!

The thumb has to press the paddle! Admittedly, the word "heiss" is not that easy.

Other practice phrases:

Tom is hr = where is mam? She is hr = hw? Here is Maria = rst?

The sign = is also quite easy to give: Index finger - thumb - index finger! Dash and dot paddle are pressed about the same length. Leave the thumb a little longer on the paddle, and you will get the hyphen "-". Practice alternating "-" and "=" !

5. Points at the back: n - d - b - 6 and: g - z - 7 and: 8 - : - 9

Now form characters, where a stroke or a stroke sequence is followed by one or more dots. dot or several dots are attached to a stroke or a stroke sequence.

Thus:

n - d - b - 6 Keep repeating this sequence!

Then in reverse order: 6 - b - d - n

g - z - 7 Practice the same forwards and backwards!

then still: 8 - : - 9 (the colon is dah-dah-di-di-dit)

Give repeats: rst 559 - 559 - 569 - 579 - 589 - 599

Then replace the "9" by the abbreviation "n"!

6. Little movement, big signs: ar - c also: k - y and: k versus r

Now study the signs "ar" (= "+") and "c"! Pay close attention to the difference! Aurally AND movement-wise. The movements are very similar. Hearing and feeling for movement are again especially required here!

Now practice the "k", alternating with the "r". Make sure that you produce the "k" with a minimum of movement! So: Put your index finger on the stroke paddle, and while your index finger is on the paddle, press the dot paddle only briefly with your thumb and release it immediately! Then, however, also take the index finger away from the dash paddle in time!

Observe the motion sequence from the feeling and with the eyes and compare with your hearing what comes out!

You can also give the "k" like with a one-armed paddle key. So index finger - thumb - index finger. Try it out! But we should use the advantage of the squeeze technique and adjust to a minimum of movement, i.e. press the index finger only once on the paddle.

Now learn the "y", where, unlike the "k", you just hold the stroke paddle down a little longer!

Practice especially the strings:

k - y - k - y - k - y -etc. and then: r - k - r - y - r - k - r - y -etc.

Not easy may be the combination: c - k

7. Points in front: u - v - 4 - 2 - 3 and: sk = becomes x and ar becomes the point (.) your CQ call Besides: QSO - Text

Now again some lighter fare:

Put two or more dots in front of one or more dashes! It will be the following letters:

u - v - 4 - 2 - 3 and practice also the "sk"!

Practice the following words/texts:

ur rst is 55n = hr wx is sunny = temp is abt 18 c = hw? Hans ist weg = Bitte kommen = ar

Try (if you haven't done it yet): cq cq cq de "nnnn" (insert your call sign)! The movement of "cq" should become second nature to you! blood"! So: practice until you drop ;-)

We haven't practiced the "x" yet? It was not necessary, because it is just as easy easy as the sign "=" but, as you know, it has one dot less...!

You should practice the dot "." in comparison with "ar". Great, with how little movement and energy you can give the dot in squeeze technique!!!

8. Front and back dots: l - f - p - apostrophe (`)

Now we need the letters "l", "f" and "p" and the apostrophe.

Movement-wise, they are closely related. Start from the "r" and let your thumb a little longer on the dot paddle. You will get an "l" instead of an "r"! Practice:

r - r - r - l - l - r - r - r - l - l - etc.

Now the "f" - you already know how to do it.... don't you? Practice:

l - f - r - ` - etc.

Take a newspaper, choose an article and try to type it with the key. try to type it with the key! Slowly at first, then again and maybe a little faster.

Now the "p": practice as follows:

r - r - r - p - p - r - r - r - p - p - p - etc.

In German words there are often the combinations: "pf" and "rl". Train therefore:

pf - pf - pf - rl - rl - rl - etc. Finally, overtake the word "Kropf"! Quite difficult, I admit. But a very good training!

Listen to yourself carefully!

Do not let mistakes pass!

Pay attention to clear word spacing!

9. Simple: the comma Interesting: open and close parentheses

Is there actually a letter or character missing???

Well, the comma is easy to learn, the "bracket open" is interesting from the movement (kk without distance), as well as the "bracket closed" (the same as "kn"). "kn"). As always, aim for a MINIMUM movement sequence!

What else should be missing, you will now learn quickly, since you have by now acquired a fine and secure feeling for the squeeze technique.

10. Tempo, readjust key, tips

Increase the tempo when exercising until you can't go any faster! Take it then again far back, if it concerns to give in the genuine QSO surely and and as error-free as possible.

Check the adjustment of your key. Too little back pressure and too small stroke are not the real thing either. The error rate increases significantly! What is the point if even the smallest gust of wind moves the paddles?...

Finally, a few tips for your further "squeeze future":

- Pick critical words out of texts from time to time and practice them especially. practice them especially.
- Practice giving texts from your head (i.e. without a template)!
- Also check your giving with your eyes: Have you developed any strange habits? Any strange habits crept in?
- Look for plain, small, barely perceptible movements!
- Clear and clean giving comes BEFORE tempo!

Take it in your stride if, even after half a year, you are still not able to give you are still not able to give without mistakes. With constant training you will get better and better – and after all, it is a hobby that is supposed to be fun. Mistakes happen - and are allowed to happen.

Have fun with the squeeze technique!

73 de DK9NL

German Link:

http://www.dl2lto.de/dld/Squeeze_Technik.pdf

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