

The Radio Hill Gazette

Volume XXXIX Issue VIII

August 2014

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From the Editor

Welcome to another edition of the Radio Hill Gazette.

Field Day 2014 is behind us and we survived. Not unscathed, mind you, but we endured to complete our 24 hours. We realized some things to change for next year, we uncovered some faulty hardware, struggled through some tough conditions; we also did some things really well, and we are really happy about that.

We have a summary of our Field Day activities, some comments, stories, ideas and experiences. And some other stuff, just thrown in to keep you entertained.

If you happen to have a story, or experience you want to share, get it to me and I'll get it in the next available issue of the Radio Hill Gazette.

A topic that is at the top of the ARRL's list of activities is the "The Amateur Radio Parity Act of 2014", or HR4969. This is designed to extend the PRB-1 federal pre-emption policy regarding land-use restrictions and amateur radio antennas. You can find out more information about this issue from the following link: <http://www.arrl.org/news/view/arrl-president-issues-call-to-action-to-gain-support-for-hr-4969-amateur-radio-parity-act>. On the page, there is a link to the action page with instructions outlining what you can do to support the process.

Lastly, I would like to present a challenge to everyone. August 16th is the North American QSO Party, NAQP, SSB mode, 12 hours from 1pm – 1am. Go to <http://ncjweb.com> for rules. This is an excellent opportunity to get on the air and contact as many people as possible. The exchange is just your name and state. Get on the air and make contact with your fellow hams across the nation. After it's all done, send me an email with how many contacts you made and how many different states, and I'll list a summary in the next issue of the RHG. That's the challenge, now get active!

Anthony
Editor, RHG



Field Day 2014 Summary

The Friday setup went well. Some of the participants were able to make a run to the tennis club and get all of the tables and chairs. Also, the picnic shelter and the welcome area were set up. This really helped us get ahead of the game for Saturday.

There were enough ground crew members to hoist all of the equipment up the tower informally lead by Jim KB9RGU. The 3 tower climbers on Friday were Geoff KA9QGH, Ryan N9LSF and Dennis KC9NZP. After the safety line and the 2 pulleys for the HF wire antennas were installed, we got to work on the VHF antenna system. We only had to take the mast off of the rotor twice until we got the correct antenna orientation. (Note to self: the 6M antenna goes at the bottom of the antenna mast and the 2M antenna goes at the top. Maybe we will remember this come next year.) As in the past, we were struggling with the U clamps to attach the rotor to its support mast. It turns out that the threads were stripped. Ryan found a really nice new U clamp and installed it in about 30 seconds. (He is really fast.) Pete N9POL tested the SWR and we made adjustments to the 6M antenna. The 2m was fine. At this point, everything seemed fine. However, during rotation testing, we noticed that the antennas would only rotate about 270 degrees. After staring at the setup for a while, I finally saw that the new bottom clamp that we installed was interfering with the mast. The threads were way to long. Kent W9KAO found a hack saw and 10 minutes of sawing later, the problem was fixed. Thanks to Geoff for his expertise. He has done this a bunch of times in the past. And much thanks to Ryan. Even though this was his first Field Day, he has all of the cool climbing toys. He is a fire fighter so this was a great training exercise for him as well. (Another setup note: Always uncoil the yellow antenna lines on the ground. It took us quite a while to uncoil one of those antenna lines while on top of the tower.)

The setup on Saturday seemed to go a little slow at the beginning. However, most everything was set in time for the 1:00 PM start. The GOTA tent was definitely slow getting setup. I see now that it is difficult to setup a radio station and keep everyone on task with all of the rest of chores. Dave K9KBM took many pictures throughout the weekend which will be used for our submission package to the ARRL.

One thing that we did differently this year was to switch the position of the VHF and GOTA tents. The VHF tent was placed on the north side of the tower and the GOTA tent was placed on the east side of the tower next to those big concrete blocks at the end of the driveway. The idea was to make the GOTA tent more accessible to visitors. The accessibility was certainly improved but it meant using 300 feet of coax to reach the antenna that was hung the North side of the tower. This also meant that the VHF antennas were mounted on the North East corner of the tower due to coax length constraints. Their ability to talk to the South West was somewhat compromised. Another thing to work on for next year.

We had a huge load of official visitors this year, thanks entirely to Arnie K9AJK. The visiting dignitaries were: Village President Al Larson; Trustee Frank Kozak (Chairman for Public Safety); Trustee George Dunham; Emergency Operations Manager William Clark; and Illinois Representative Michelle Mussman. Arnie, Bob WB9TZC and Cliff K9QD (and a few others that I am missing) gave the tour for the visitors. From the reports I have heard, they seemed suitably impressed with our setup. So much so that they may authorize the EmComm team to install antennas and more

equipment in Village facilities. The village also created a Proclamation Plaque similar to the one created by the State of Illinois.

We had a new pop-up canopy for a new welcome table by the front gate. This provided a little more control for monitoring the influx of visitors. The visitors came by the GOTA tent for a quick orientation on HF radio. Michelle tried to make a contact but the QSB was severe. We had 4 or 5 utes (youths) that made at least one GOTA contact which is always great to see. SSB and CW did very well this year. 1017 contacts for SSB and 1146 contacts for CW. They said that propagation was good. VHF did 3 times better than last year (55 contacts). GOTA was a struggle (79 contacts L).

We had a good dinner with burgers and hot dogs. There was a good amount of side dishes and extra stuff this year. The breakfast went well. From what I saw, Frank, N9QPD, did most of the grilling. Thanks Frank.

And then there was the storm. Somewhere around 2 or 3 AM [*closer to 4am Ed.*] on Sunday, a nasty windy heavy rain event occurred that did some damage. The GOTA and CW pop-up tent canopies were severely damaged. The CW gear was safe and dry in the other tent (a tribute to Bob WG9L's years of experience) but the GOTA gear got wet. Many thanks to all of the folks who recovered the GOTA gear into the pump house and hung up all of the wet tent fabric to dry. Since then, I was able to open up all of the equipment and let it bake in the sun for a day or two. I am happy to report that it is all back in working order.

Did I mention that GOTA had a very difficult time making contacts? Sunday afternoon, Anthony AB9YC took his Rig-Expert antenna analyzer and measured the 3 coax cables that had been used by the GOTA tent. He found high resistance on at least 2 of them so that could have been part of the problem. Those coax cables have been flagged with black duct tape so we (hopefully) won't use them next year. [*These were disposed of following tear down and won't be a problem Ed.*]

Ryan N9LSF was the sole climber on Sunday for which a very tired Geoff and Dennis were extremely grateful. He made short order of the removal of all of the equipment.

The clean up on Sunday was fairly typical. There was a decent amount of members on hand up until about 30 minutes before we left. Kent and I were the last to leave at around 4 PM on Sunday which is the earliest that I can remember in the last 4 years.

And finally, let me say that I have enjoyed coordinating this event for the last 4 years.

From my perspective, this is a big event and it brings many of the club members together. Now it is time for someone else to take over. Or even better, a committee could be formed to help distribute the work load. Of course, I will be available for consultation but I need a break. Many thanks to all who participated.

73

Dennis White KC9NZP
Field Day Coordinator (Retired)

The power of Field Day

Dave, K9KBM

During field day I took the opportunity to measure the current being drawn from the generator. Since I didn't have a peak reading meter I made a 5 minute observation and saw the current vary from 5 to 10 amps. Suspecting the load to be at least 50% greater when all four tents were transmitting at the same time, I generated an XL sheet listing all the known loads. For source information I used my 140 published data.

Worst Case	
Device	Watts
KW 140	Ant tune 15
KW 140	Pwr Sup 480
Incandescent	Lamp 40
Two HP's	Computer 204
Medium size	Fan 75
	Total 814
Watts Req'd for 4 stations	3,256
Amps	27.1

Realistic	
Device	Watts
KW 140	Ant tune 1.5
KW 140	Pwr Sup 480
CFL	Lamp 12
Two HP's	Computer 60
Medium size	Fan 75
	(5 Amps) 628.5
Watts Req'd for 4 stations	2,514
Amps	21.0

Assumes all transmitting at same time

As you can see in the above chart, a 20 amp 120V supply is sufficient for operating field day. This brings us to another subject, the misunderstood extension cord. The UL rating for our 100' 10 gauge extension cord is 15 amps yet NEC rates 10 gauge THWN good for 35 amps. The difference is due to the plug and receptacle design with a rated capacity of 15 amps. Replacing the connectors to "Mini Twist Locks" will increase the current carrying capacity to that of the wire (assuming insulation temperature limits are adequate). After thought, demands on the power system can further be reduced by using LCD monitors over CRT monitors (100W per monitor) and 6W per CFL over LED lamps.

U.S. extension cord specifications^[2]

Conductor gauge/wires:	Max amps:	Max length:
16/2	13A	50'
	10A	100'
16/3	13A	50'
	10A	100'
14/3	15A	50'
	13A	100'
12/3	15A	100'
10/3	15A	100'

A day, a night, and a field

Anthony Willard, AB9YC

Every June, across the nation,
Hams head afield, and setup a station.
To log many contacts, far and wide,
To contact others, fills them with pride.
This is a test of their readiness plan,
To operate well, as best they can.

With ropes and wires, thrown over trees,
They hoist them skyward, into the breeze.
They pitch their tents, and setup tables,
Run power from genny's, and dozens of cables.
They ground their stations, hook up wires,
One last check, they "kick the tires."

At the top of the hour, they're off like a shot,
Calling and calling and calling... a lot.
They record the calls from across the nation,
Even manage a Canadian station.
Only a half hour in, the conditions fair,
The scent of Bar-B-Q fills the air.

With the ops busy calling and logging apace,
The cooks are busy, running their own race.
They pile food, starting to cook,
A passing member, stops for a look.
Recruited on the spot, he's given a task,
"Don't burn the dogs, is all I ask."

Many times, it's sunny and hot,
Rainy and cool at times when it's not.
Some need fans to cool the air,
Others don socks and pants, by the pair.
A blanket at night, once the sun goes down,
And plenty of bug spray to go around.

Operators change, people come and go,
Some like to watch, to enjoy the show.
They visit each station, observe how it's done,
Some get a lesson, just one on one.
They witness the planning, as some explain,
"We'll be fine... if it doesn't rain."

The voice ops call in a familiar tone,
Talking to others, also on phone.
They copy the calls, strong and clear,
Even those which are hard to hear.
A quick sip of water, and back to the fray,
And so it goes, throughout the day.

The CW station with its distinctive sound,
To some just noise, to them it's profound.
They make sense, of these sounds they hear,
Into the log, it all seems clear.
Press a button, send the next part,
They make it look easy, this curious art.

As the contacts continue with a steady pace,
It's clear for some, that this is a race.
Working hard, they strive for more,
Anything to improve, their final score.
We all approach it, in our own way,
It is what it is, this is Field Day!

Frequency Measurement

How would you measure the RF frequency of a received Amateur Radio SSB voice signal?

Answer: One reason you cannot tell the frequency of an SSB voice signal, is that there isn't ONE. The human voice presents a RANGE of frequencies from a couple hundred Hz to a couple of kilohertz, with harmonics and 'sibilant' sounds like 'SS' going even higher. Let's see how an SSB communication works:

The Upper Sideband transmitter ADDS (mixes) an RF carrier frequency to the voice frequency range, and the resultant sum frequencies get amplified and sent to the antenna. In mixing, the output of the mixer ordinarily contains four different frequencies: the two input frequencies (RF carrier and Audio frequency) and the sum and (absolute value of the) difference of the two signals entering the mixer.

On Upper Sideband, the sum of the transmit carrier and the audio modulation is used. The difference frequencies and the two original frequencies (both carrier and audio) are filtered out before getting amplified and sent to the antenna. If a carrier was transmitted WITH the signal, as with AM, you could measure the frequency of the carrier, like a CW signal, and that would be the correct frequency.

Your receiver mixes the received signal with one from a local oscillator. This mixing again normally produces four frequencies, the two originally mixed, and the sum and the difference of those frequencies. For Upper Sideband, the original received RF, local oscillator frequency and the sum frequencies are filtered out. That means, in your receiver, only the DIFFERENCE signal is sent to the audio amplifier and speaker. This essentially subtracts the transmitted carrier frequency from the received signal, resulting in you hearing the original voice audio as it was transmitted.

However, if you have tuned around the bands for SSB signals, you have noticed that as you tune, within a kilohertz or so, the pitch of the voice you hear changes from chipmunk high to satanic low. This is because as you tune, you change the frequency you are subtracting from the received signal. Now, if the transmitting station was sending a known audio frequency, (like 'middle C' on a piano) you could tune your receiver until you hear exactly the right pitch (your piano is in tune, isn't it?) and then you know that your radio's local oscillator is on the exact frequency of the transmitter's. If you measure your local oscillator's frequency, and you then know the carrier frequency of the transmitting station. If the transmitting station is just a voice speaking, then you can't tell exactly when you have the station tuned in correctly. If you make the voice sound 'normal', you *may* be tuned right, but if the person you are listening to has an unusually high or low voice, you may have the receiver mistuned.

It seems even more complicated sounding with lower sideband. There the transmitter sends the carrier frequency MINUS the audio frequency, so there is a frequency inversion. The higher the audio frequency, the LOWER the RF frequency being generated. It actually makes sense, but it sounds complicated.

But, what about the Frequency Measuring Test mentioned in QST and run by the ARRL a couple times a year? They are using a CW signal, which is a single carrier frequency that CAN be measured. So, HOW do you do that?

I am going to describe how to use a computer with audio frequency counter or other audio software that can use a microphone audio input and can display frequency. I like 'Argo' for the FMT. You should familiarize yourself with the operation of the software, if you have not used it (much) before.

You can test your measurement system with code practice or bulletin transmissions of W1AW. QST publishes the frequencies and times of those transmissions. They are NOT sent with fractional Hertz frequency resolution, though.

Start at least two hours before, and turn on your radio and computer so each device can warm up and stabilize.

To use a radio with digital synthesis (most modern radios), start by tuning your radio to WWV. This is the one station of which you know the frequency. The National Institutes of Standards and Technology runs this station, which can be found at 2.5, 5, 10, and 15 MHz. At the time of the FMT, they should be audible at frequencies up to 10 MHz. By the way, your radio may drift, so this is something you must do immediately before each of the FMT transmissions.

When you tune to WWV with your radio in AM mode, you hear the modulation they transmit. If you tune to WWV in CW mode, you will hear a tone, which is the carrier frequency mixed with the BFO in the radio. On my TS-570, I have the CW offset set to 600 Hz, so I should hear a 600 Hz tone. Other radios may have a different offset.

Have the audio from the radio fed into the computer or audio frequency counter. Set the radio to the WWV frequency nearest the published FMT frequency. (For 20 meters, use 15 MHz.) The tuning dial on my TS-570 tunes in increments of 1 Hz, but the display shows the frequency only to 10 Hz resolution. That is a potential error that will take you far from the desired accuracy of the FMT. However, if I use the keypad to directly enter the frequency, I can enter it to the nearest 10 Hz, and I KNOW that the least significant digit of the entered frequency is '0'. That takes away the possible 10 Hz error from the front panel dial.

As you just set the frequency to exactly WWV's frequency, measure the audio tone that you hear from the WWV carrier. This is a continuous tone, not the ticking of the time signals or the audio modulation tone of WWV. An easy way to ensure that you are listening to the beat note of the carrier is to use a narrow CW filter of less than 500 Hz. The audio tone they transmit is then outside the filter bandwidth, so it is not heard.

Measure the frequency of the audio tone. In 'Argo', you will see a bright line on the waterfall. The scale shows the frequency at which the bright line is measured. That audio frequency is your radio's CW side tone plus or minus all the errors from radio synthesizer calibration and computer or frequency counter calibration error. Since that's all the errors in your frequency measurement system, it cancels out all those errors AT WWV's frequency.

Now, repeat this with the WWV transmission on the other side of the band for this FMT transmission. (For 20 Meters, this would be 10 MHz.) Note that there *might* be a difference in the audio tone frequency you measure this time. This difference is due to calibration error in your radio's frequency synthesizer. If this frequency difference is significant (several Hz) you may wish to interpolate between the audio tones you hear on the WWV transmission above the FMT band and the WWV transmission below the FMT band. This interpolated audio frequency is the pitch at which an RF signal of EXACTLY that entered on the radio would be heard.

At the times listed in the FMT, you tune to the frequency that the website suggests.

Set your radio to CW mode, and listen on or around the specified frequency for the CW call up. For those who don't know Morse Code, di or dit is a short tone (dot) and DAH is a longer one (dash). You can read the code messages I write below aloud, and it will sound similar to the code that will be sent. At the specified time, you may have to tune up or down a little - like within 1 KHz - to hear the call up message. Unfortunately, it will be a Morse code signal, sounding just like other Morse code signals on the air, so you have to listen for the pattern:

The call up will start with "DAHDAHdiDAH dididit DAH" several times (that's QST, a general call to all stations) and will also include "didiDAHdit DAHDAH DAH" (that's FMT). These will also be repeated several times. After the 3 minute 'call up', the station will transmit a continuous tone for 2 minutes. The call up message will be on the same frequency as the 2 minute continuous transmission.

Tune the radio until the audio tone is close to the pitch of WWV's carrier. (I would now have the 10 Hz dial resolution error present.) To eliminate that, I key in the frequency displayed on the rig. I now observe the white line on the waterfall, and compare that frequency to the interpolated WWV tone. It should be within 10 Hz, as that is the resolution I can select on the radio.

Now, record the displayed frequency, and add the difference between the audio tone heard from the FMT signal and the interpolated WWV tone (observe the sign of the difference, you may have to SUBTRACT that difference). That result is your measured frequency.

In the April 2014 FMT, I got the following results:

80 meters: actual frequency = 3.598137.14 Hz, error = -0.09 Hz = 0.03 PPM

40 meters: actual frequency = 7.058632.37 Hz, error = -0.52 Hz = 0.07 PPM

Those seem to be pretty close...

I did not hear the 20 M signal that night.

73 de N9MVO,

Rob

HF antennas with space constraints

I received my extra license about three months ago and just recently completed the task of putting together an HF station. There were plenty of decisions that had to be made for this to come together such as selecting a radio, determining where to locate the shack, considerations for wiring and ground and what I found to be the most complicated task, selecting an antenna.

I'm only getting my feet wet with the hobby so I wanted to be on the air without much fuss. This meant an entry-level radio and a relatively simple antenna system. I also had to deal with the constraint that I can't put anything outside, as my property is governed by a condo association. This leads me to some type of indoor installation.

I had read about various indoor antennas from random-wires to verticals that could be disguised as a lamp in the corner to wrapping wires around the perimeter of the room. I had a few concerns with these options. The first was RF energy in the living area. The other two are related to getting the signal out of the house. The building has aluminum siding, which would likely block signals or cause other tuning difficulties. The conduit, wiring and other things buried in the walls would also cause problems with the signal leaving the antenna. This all seemed very reminiscent of my college dorm room. We were all sure that the walls still had plenty of lead paint on them. No cell phone signals got in or out, ever.

This led me to an attic-mounted antenna. This helps with two of my concerns. The RF energy is now further from the living space. This is a squared-relationship, so the 6-8' that I was raising it above the living quarters means that we will be receiving 30-60 times less energy. Second, this removes the aluminum siding from a good portion of the antenna's radiation pattern. The wiring and utilities, however, are a wash. Yes, there is typically less conduit and probably no plumbing in an attic, but in my case, there's a lot of air ducts.

I've done plenty of home improvement projects, and all of the Christmas decorations are stored up there, so I was fairly familiar with what I had to work with in my attic. A few measurements quickly revealed I had about 35' of uninterrupted space for an antenna. This would perfectly fit a half-wavelength 20M dipole antenna which is approximately 33' in length.

I was also researching the different bands, when they're available on a daily basis, and when they're available throughout the solar cycle. What I concluded from this is the 20M band seems to be the workhorse, and is frequently open. This was great, I now had a workable antenna plan.

Despite the fact that I enjoy hands-on work. I opted to purchase a preassembled dipole antenna. With all the parts that I was already researching and assembling including power supply, coax, cables and fusing as well as other odds and ends, I wanted to keep things simple. I started browsing a few vendors' web sites and quickly located plenty of premade dipoles. These all included insulators for mounting, a preassembled feed point with UHF a connector, and the radiating element cut to the correct length (if not slightly long).

I also stumbled across a few multi-band dipoles. There were two varieties of these antennas. One is the trap dipole, which utilizes several coil elements to make the antenna appear electrically longer without adding much to the physical length of the antenna. This additional electrical length causes the antenna to resonate at different frequencies. This comes at a tradeoff of power and bandwidth.

A second option was a parallel dipole [*otherwise known as a fan dipole Ed.*]. This is a much simpler design in that it is basically several dipoles connected to the same feed point, each with a length tuned to a specific band.

I located an Alpha Delta DX-EE antenna that combined these two designs. The configuration uses one element for 10M, one element for 15M. The 20M element is cut to the correct length to resonate on the 20M band, but also includes a coil at each end as well as about 2' of additional length beyond the coil to accommodate the 40M band.

This antenna would fit my attic up to the 20M band, and I made the decision to try it with the 40M coils and extensions dog-eared to make them fit the available space. I was completely aware that this had the potential to cause additional problem, but I was OK with this. I was already getting the 10M and 15M bands in this antenna which my initial research didn't really show was going to be possible in a simple way. If the 40M didn't work out, I wouldn't be losing much because I never expected to be able to put up an antenna of that length.

The antenna was fairly easy to assemble. Having a long flat area available to unroll it and get the insulators attached was very helpful. Getting it into the attic and threaded between trusses, was a bit more difficult. There were several considerations that I made when choosing the actual mounting location. The first choice would have been to mount it just below the peak of the roof. This however, meant that it would be close to duct-work for exhaust fans and the furnace. I opted for a location about halfway down from the peak, threaded through one of the three triangles created by the truss construction. This also kept it out of the way of the seasonal decorations that are stored up there.

Now that my shack and antenna system were assembled, I was eager to get on the air. I'll do that next month when I discuss how the antenna performed and what it was like making my first HF contact.

Matt, AC9IG

How to master CW in 3-5 years

Someone asked me in a meeting recently what I was using to learn CW. Thinking back I don't think I gave him a very good answer, I said something vague like I listened to a lot of the ARRL bulletins at 18 wpm. The truth is I have been working on learning CW for the past three years and I have used a lot of tools, primarily Just Learn Morse Code and ARRL code practice and bulletins. I go from tool to tool sometimes spending 20 minutes a day sometimes going for weeks without listening to code. Throughout the process I've collected a few gadgets and keys and generally felt like a CW slacker for not getting to 30 wpm.

Anyway I'm here to say if you are a CW slacker like me or a wannabe CW slacker cheer up it's a hobby, there is no timetable and CW at any level is fun and part of the fun is experimenting with different software and hardware. Some of my latest dabbling has been with a few contests (IARU and NAQCC) finishing solidly at the bottom of the heap. On the software side I've setup N1MM which is a great contest logger that sends most of the components of the exchange to the KX3 with macros and a terrific new Portable Wabblers for hardware.

All in all after several years I'm feeling pretty comfortable at 18 wpm and working on reading code in my head without paper and pencil. I am a lot further along the road to mastery than I would be if I didn't start 3 years ago.

73 and cul - W9JFB Jim

[CW can be both fun and rewarding. If you want to learn CW, you can do it all on your own, in your own time, but stick with it and don't give up. If you feel you need help learning (and mastering) CW and need someone to help you stay on track, let Jim know. If there is interest, perhaps a special interest group, SIG, can be assembled. Ed.]

Public Service Events in July

Special thanks to all who participated in the PS events in July. The Hoffman Estates Independence Day Parade went well, as usual. The SARC radio Operators directed the parade units to their selected locations for staging, with only a few late arrivals making a bit of a stir. Late arriving units were lined up near the start of the parade, and almost all still ended up in their correct places in the parade. A few arrived too late for that, but SARC got them into the parade, someplace, anyway. The weather was good, the bands were loud and on key, and there was enough candy on the street that HE public Works sent a street sweeper after the parade to clean the street. That means it was a success.

The Schaumburg Triathlon seemed short, this year. It might have been the morning sky and forecast, which did not look too good. Despite the cool and cloudy appearance, the weather cooperated, and the swimmers, runners and riders did their thing. I think it usually takes until about 11:00 AM to finish, but this year, I was on my way back home before 10:00. I had some help wrapping up cables and antenna guy ropes, but still, I think we were wrapping up an hour before we would have been on previous years. Sometimes we have had to deal with problems with bikes, but this year things went smoothly. The park district and the police had a shadow on the last rider and runner which facilitated identifying the end. There was a cyclist that came out after the park district truck, but we were able to get the driver to pause until the late rider passed him.

Smooth operation indicates a successful event, once more.

Again, special thanks to all who participated, and 73 de N9MVO,

Rob
Public Service Chair,
Schaumburg Amateur Radio Club

Club roster information request

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are still trying to get information for the club roster. The information will be published only in paper form to prevent creation of spam emails etc, but will be useful to you and other members of the club, when you and they could use help in learning something. The spreadsheet requests the following information. If you don't want to provide all, you don't have to. (Actually, I was just looking at the list below, and I see it does not include offspring. It is possible that they could also benefit from knowing others from within SARC, as well.)

The info you send will not be on Google groups if you send it only to him, and thus it won't be available to anyone else (except the NSA, and they already know all about you.)

Name, Call Sign, License Class, First year licensed, SARC Committee Positions (current), SARC Committee Positions (former), Ham Radio Interests, Spouse Name, Home Address: City, State, Zip Code, Email Address, Home Phone, Cell Phone, Work Phone, Employer, Occupation, Former occupation, Other Interests or Hobbies, Special Abilities

Please send your information to Jim at mccannj706@gmail.com. Let's make a Roster that can be really helpful.

73 de N9MVO,

Rob

Calendar and things to do

August

ARRL Centennial QSO Party	1/1 – 365 days, all 50 states, all bands, many modes
Breakfast at Maxfields	2
NA QSO Party, CW	2-3
Board of directors meeting	6
EmComm Roundtable	16
NA QSO Party, SSB	16-17
Club meeting	21

There are plenty of contests this month operating in many modes on various bands, so find one and listen in. Check out <http://www.hornucopia.com/contestcal/weeklycont.php> to see what's coming up.

Looking ahead

Pilot Pete's Dinner	September 13, 2014
WW II Reenactment	September 20, 2014
Christmas Party	January 15, 2015
Cruise	2016

VE Testing Results



Results for July 5, 2014
 Next Test August 2, 2014
 Park District CRC; Sr. Center;
 Sunshine Room.

CLASS	NUMBER TESTED	NEW LICENSE or UPGRADE
Technician	4	4
General	1	1
Extra	0	0
Total	5	5

New/Upgraded Licenses:

******Technician******

Lori Ozawa KD9BTP
 Richard Kazumura KD9BTR
 Joeseph Overhuls KD9BTS
 Robert Magyar KD9BTQ

******General******

Frank Reidelberger KD9BMR

******Amateur Extra******

None

The SARC-sponsored VE exam sessions are held at 9:00 a.m. on the first Saturday of each month (unless it is a holiday or advised to the contrary by Schaumburg Park District) at

Schaumburg Community Rec Center (CRC)
505 N. Springinsguth Road
Schaumburg, IL 60168-0251

The CRC is located at the S.E. corner of Springsinsguth and Bode Road, park in the North lot and enter through the North doors. Testing will be in the Sr. Sunshine Room. Signs will be posted to guide the way to the room.

The fee for taking a VE exam is \$14.00.

According to the FCC, the test fee allows an examinee one attempt to pass or fail each of the three examination elements. In addition, the order in which the examination elements are taken is not restricted; they may be taken out of sequence.

As in the past, an identical fee will be assessed to any applicant who fails an exam and wants to retest at the same session. The only condition is that the same exam (identical set of questions) cannot be given to the

Applicant, since all our exams are unique, this is not a problem at our sessions.

Tom Doyle K9MF
 W5YI-VEC CVE & Test Session Manager
 847-895-0174
 Email: K9MF@ARRL.NET

SARC Email Reflector

Want to know what's happening in the club? Join the club's email reflector on Google groups.

Point your web browser to:

<http://groups.google.com/group/sarc-all>

Click on the Join this group link. You can use your current email account to sign up or create a free Gmail account.

You can elect to receive individual messages, a daily digest, or just read the messages on the Google Groups webpage.

Club Nets

Technical information net - Every Tuesday night at 7:30 pm. on the SARC Repeater 145.23 MHz.-600 kHz WITH 107.2 Hz PL. Bring your Q&A's

Thursday nights are the 2 meter general information net on the SARC Repeater 145.23 MHz.-600 kHz with 107.2 Hz PL. at 8:00 PM (except meeting nights.)

Club Meetings

Club meetings are held at the Schaumburg Recreation Center (CRC) on the southeast corner of Springinsguth and Bode roads. Our nets are held every Thursday (except Meeting nights) at 8pm on the K9IHK repeater; 145.23 MHz -600 kHz with 107.2 Hz PL.

Club Officers - 2014

President:	Rob Glowacki	N9MVO	
	n9mvo <at> sbcglobal.net		847-981-1481
Vice Pres.	Leo Ribordy	N9NBH	
	leoribordy <at> sbcglobal.net		847-697-7616
Secretary:	Ray Parsons	W9RAP	
Treasurer:	Albert Valdes	K6K0K	
Director:	Steve Karson	AC9EM	(2016)
Director:	Anthony Willard	AB9YC	(2016)
Director:	Cliff Sowka	K9QD	(2014)
Director:	Ray Parsons	W9RAP	(2014)
Director:	Gary Bernstein	N9VU	(2015)

Club Committees

Programs	Open
Social Activities	Roger Ryan, W9RDR

Membership	Leo Ribordy, N9NBH
Education	Open
Public Service	Rob Glowacki, N9MVO
Emergency Communications	Bob Langsfeld, WB9TZC
Special Events / Field Day	Dennis White, KC9NZP
RHG	Anthony Willard, AB9YC
Publicity	Open
Net	Jim Brink, W9JFB
Technical Assistance	Ted Lester AB9SZ
Fund Raising	- Open -
Fox Hunt Coordinator	Steve Karson, AC9EM
Repeater	Rob Glowacki, N9MVO



Schaumburg Amateur Radio Club

Thursday Night 8:00 Net

S.A.R.C. Repeater

145.230 MHz- 600 kHz PL=107.2

442.275 MHz +5 MHz PL=114.8

Hz

Don't forget to check into the net! It will only take a minute and will let other club members know how you sound on the club repeater. The net features current club news, weekly NEWSLINE, news from other clubs and (of course) the swap-and-shop. Encourage your friends who are not yet members to check in with as well. Keep in mind that this is an open net and we encourage everyone to check in. See you Thursday at 8p.m.

The Schaumburg Amateur Radio Club, Inc. is organized as a general not-for-profit corporation in the State of Illinois to render public service whenever

applicable to the needs of the community and further various pursuits of amateur radio as a hobby. Meetings are generally held on the third Thursday of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

Please send all submissions for the Radio Hill Gazette to the following address:

Schaumburg Amateur Radio Club,
Inc.

790 Washington Blvd.

Hoffman Estates, IL 60169-3077

Or you can send by email to rhg@n9rjv.org.

We solicit letters, articles, news items, quizzes, advertisements, suggestions, and criticism – plus anything else you can think of, including ideas to improve the RHG!

The editor reserves the right to edit submissions due to size or formatting limitations. S.A.R.C. shares newsletters with a number of other clubs. We scrutinize their publications very closely to make sure that we do not infringe on

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Visit the SARC Home Page at <http://n9rjv.org>

