

MICH-A-CON RF

Iron Mountain, MI **JUNE**

Meeting Reminder: **Second Wednesday of Month**

Which is **June 11, 2014** at **6:30** PM at Dickinson Library.
Please be there and support the cause of Amateur Radio.

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Words from the President

At this time I would like to inform new members about the GOTA Station that we will be running in this month's Field Day.

We will be using my call, **W8JWN**, and **I will be the control operator**.

The information below, from the ARRL Field Day packet, explains the use of this station during Field Day. This station allows anyone who meets the criteria to operate. This is a chance to operate an HF station. You can even try CW!

4.1.1. Get-On-The-Air (GOTA) Station. Any Class A (or F) entry whose transmitter classification is two or more transmitters may also operate one additional station without changing its base entry category, known as the GET-ON-THE-AIR (GOTA) station. This GOTA station may operate on any Field Day band, HF or VHF, but is limited to one GOTA station transmitted signal at any time.

4.1.1.1. This station must use a different callsign from the primary Field Day station.

The GOTA station must use the same callsign for the duration of the event regardless if

operators change. The GOTA station uses the same exchange as its parent.

4.1.1.2. The GOTA station may be operated by any person licensed since the previous year's Field Day, regardless of license class. It may also be operated by a generally inactive licensee. Non-licensed persons may participate under the direct supervision of an appropriate control operator. A list of operators and participants must be included on the required summary sheet to ARRL HQ.

4.1.1.3. As per FCC rules, this station must have a valid control operator present at the control point if operating beyond the license privileges of the participant using the station.

4.1.1.4. The maximum transmitter output power for the GOTA station shall be 150 watts. If the primary Field Day group is claiming the QRP multiplier level of 5, the maximum transmitter

output power of the GOTA station may not exceed 5 watts.

4.1.1.5. A maximum of 500 QSOs made by this station may be claimed for credit by its primary Field Day operation. In addition, bonus points may be earned by this station under rule 7.3.13.

4.1.1.6. The GOTA station may operate on any Field Day band. Only one transmitted signal is allowed from the GOTA station at any time.

4.1.1.7. The GOTA station does not affect the additional VHF/UHF station provided for under Field Day Rule 4.1.2. for Class A stations.

4.1.1.8. Participants are reminded that non-licensed participants working under the direction of a valid control operator may only communicate with other W/VE stations or with stations in countries with which the US has entered a third-party agreement.

4.1.1.9. The GOTA station does not qualify as an additional transmitter when determining the number of transmitters eligible for the 100-point emergency power bonus under Rule 7.3.1.

Don't forget that the June meeting is at 6:30 p.m. More discussion of Field day will occur at this meeting.

73,

Tom W8JWN

From Your Newsletter Editor

Thank you to those contributors and critiques.

Welcome your articles - They make the Newsletter.

Field Day is coming upon us soon, make an effort, be a part of the adventure.

For those not getting the Newsletter, it is because I have an incorrect email address. Please give me the correct address.

Please see my contacts for the other UP Amateur Radio Clubs. Provides a way of sharing info, classifieds, ham fests, etc.

MICH-A-CON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB**MINUTES OF MAY 14TH, 2014 MEETING**

President Tom Martin called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm.

Secretary Report

Minutes of the April 9th meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Report

Balances as of - May 9, 2014:

Checking - \$16.94

Regular Savings - \$ 2,302.46 of which \$ 1,862.03 is in the Trailer Fund.

Repeater Savings - \$ 1133.18

Petty Cash - \$ 19.00

Repeater Report

Sam Holmes reported that the company we were to purchase the new two-meter antenna from has gone out of business. The company that makes the antenna wants \$50.00 than approved at the April meeting. A motion by Skip Caswell, second by Tom Heyboer, to add \$50.00 to the approved expenditure, was unanimously approved.

Bob Meyers and Gary Schafer conducted tests at the repeater. They found that noise coming down the feedline made testing impossible. Bob also reported that he needed to force the building vents open because the motors aren't operating properly. The vents are now propped open for the summer.

Old Business

The ARES Net has been going well. Dave Thomas is waiting on Pete Schlitt in order to get access to the equipment at the courthouse. Terry Moriarity brought more membership forms for those who haven't completed one. He noted that Dave will be sending them in soon.

A W1AW Centennial station in South Dakota (W1AW/0) is currently on the air. Idaho has been postponed. It seems that the high bands have been the place to work these stations recently.

Tom Heyboer collected emails from those members who are having difficulty getting the club newsletter.

The U.P. Veterans Memorial Park has been rented for Field Day. The RV parking situation is not known at this time. It was pointed out that there are plenty of trees to use for mounting antennas. This year we will be a 2A plus a GOTA station. Terry Moriarity voiced concern with interference from RTTY operations. We will try to coordinate modes (PSK, CW, SSB) to avoid this situation. Antenna set-up will be on Friday, June 27, at 1:30. A sign-up sheet for Field Day participation was circulated during the meeting.

A good number of club members attended the Storm Spotter training session, at Bay College, put-on by staff from the National Weather Service office in Marquette. It was described as more informational than actual training. It is hoped that we might get the National Weather Service to give us a training session at our March meeting next year. Tom Martin reminded members of their storm spotter locations compiled earlier this year. Bill Grabowski suggested that a map of spotter locations might be helpful in visualizing severe weather situations and aid with spotter safety.

A few members operated in the recent Michigan QSO Party. It was described as a fun

experience, and Dickinson County proved to be a rare contact.

New Business

Members were reminded that our June, July, and August meetings will begin at **6:30 pm** due to the shortening of library hours during the summer months.

Tom Martin brought best regards to the club from Cliff and Virginia Haycock (KD4ZBP & KE4VRW). They are involved in the Quartz Fest event held in Arizona.

Steve Hebert informed the club that he is having a problem with the City of Iron Mountain regarding his antennas and the use of his station. He said he has been told that he can't have his antennas, and can't transmit with more than 10 watts. Tom Martin talked to Steve Mulka, and it appears the issue with the antenna is the PVC supports. The power issue is related to nuisance language in the zoning laws. It was noted that since the FCC requires a self-evaluation of each station, members should evaluate their stations and keep the documentation with the station.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:57 p.m.

For the Good of the Order

Attendees reported on their recent activities.

Submitted by Joe Ferris

Attendees

Tom Martin, W8JWN - President
Scott Jarmusch, KA8TFF - Vice President
Burton Armbrust Sr., WB8EBS - Treasurer
Joe Ferris, KC9TQR - Secretary
Skip Caswell, KE9L
Joe Komblevicz, KB8ETK
Bill Grabowski, KD8VTT
Debbie Grabowski, KD8VTS
Gary Schafer, K4FMX
Steve Hebert, KD8WAK
Scott Dolatowski, KC9ZBC (and son, Shelby)
Jim Rye, W8IFI
Herb Pahlow, KD9SY
Jared Paul, ND8M
LeRoy Anderson, N8WQG
Tom Heyboer, KC8TH
Sam Holmes, N8ATS
Terry Moriarity, K9TRY
Bob Meyers, WA8FXQ
Dana Bey, KD8POR

ARRL MICHIGAN SECTION NEWS

Michigan Section News:

Sorry, No Information received by this time.

Reflections:

Field Day 2014

June 28 – 29, 2014

Start: 1800 UTC Saturday

End 2100 UTC Sunday

Always the fourth full weekend in June

What is Field Day?

ARRL Field Day is the single most popular on-the-air event held annually in the US and Canada. On the fourth weekend of June of each year, more than 35,000 radio amateurs gather with their clubs, groups or simply with friends to operate from remote locations.

Field Day is a picnic, a campout, practice for emergencies, an informal contest and, most of all,

FUN!

It is a time where many aspects of Amateur Radio come together to highlight our many roles.

While some will treat it as a contest, other groups use the opportunity to practice their emergency response capabilities. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Amateur Radio to the organizations that Amateur Radio might serve in an emergency, as well as the general public. For many clubs, ARRL Field Day is one of the highlights of their annual calendar.

The contest part is simply to contact as many other stations as possible and to learn to operate our radio gear in abnormal situations and less than optimal conditions.

We use these same skills when we help with events such as marathons and bike-a-thons; fundraisers such as walk-a-thons; celebrations such as parades; and exhibits at fairs, malls and museums — these are all large, preplanned, non-emergency activities.

But despite the development of very complex, modern communications systems — or maybe because they ARE so complex — ham radio has been called into action again and again to provide communications in crises when it really matters. Amateur Radio people (also called “hams”) are well known for our communications support in real disaster and post-disaster situations.

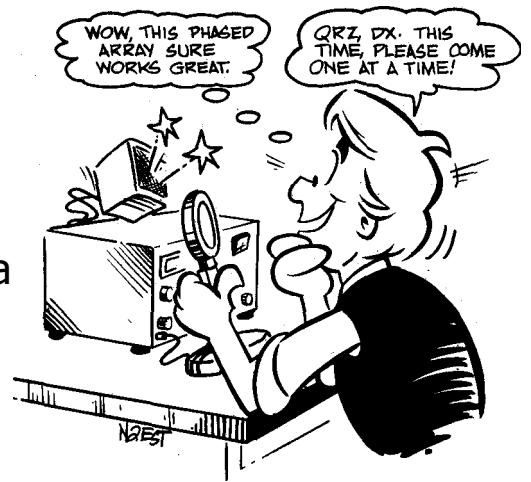
What is the ARRL?

The American Radio Relay League is the 150,000+ member national association for Amateur Radio in the USA.

ARRL is the primary source of information about what is going on in ham radio. It provides books, news, support and information for individuals and clubs, special events, continuing education classes and other benefits for its members.

40 Meters with a Phased Delta Loop

Large 40-meter Yagis can set you back a week's salary and take a month to install. A bidirectional, 2-element Delta Loop array provides a better way to snare some DX at modest cost.



By Edward Peter Swynar,* VE3CUI

A station in the U.K. was heard to say, "Forty DX separates the men from the boys." In line with this, it is fortunate for the home-construction crowd that 7 MHz is an area where the mind must often rule over matter! In pursuit of 40-meter DX, some amateurs have embraced the costly "consumer approach." Others have resigned themselves to the likes of the simple and relatively ineffective inverted-V antenna — coupled to the omnipresent kilowatt amplifier. There is a better way!

With moderate property dimensions, some trees (perhaps), wire, coaxial cable and a bit of patience, it is possible to build an excellent gain type of array. It can be switched to either of two directions. It is inexpensive and effective for working long-haul DX. I will refer to it as the "2-element, 90-degree-phased Delta Loop."

The Case for Phased Loops

Literature abounds regarding the cardioid pattern of 2-element 90-degree-phased vertical antennas with 0.25-wavelength spacing. A gain of 3 dB is available over a single 0.25-wavelength vertical element. But, since such an element has a *minus* gain of 1.8 dB over a dipole, one can realize a 1.2-dB gain over a dipole when using two verticals that are phased. The major advantage of the vertical 2-element array is, therefore, the low radiation angle and the directivity (at the expense of many buried copper radials).

With 90°-phased dipoles there is, relatively speaking, more gain and less wire. Again, each dipole element by itself has no gain (using dBd as a reference). Also, this type of array must be fairly high above ground

Now, consider the phased Delta Loop arrangement of Fig. 1. By virtue of the feed points on each element, the array is vertically polarized and produces a low angle of radiation, as with the phased vertical system. Furthermore, each loop (by itself) offers a 2-dB gain over a dipole (3.8 dB over a single 0.25-wavelength vertical). Imagine the benefits of two such gain-style loops, positioned properly and driven in

combination to enhance the already-existing gain of a single loop element.

Construction

Your specific situation will dictate the precise shape of your loop. Nevertheless, the length of the wire for each element should be taken from the standard loop equation — $L(\text{ft}) = 1005/f(\text{MHz})$.² I like to add approximately 2 feet of additional wire to facilitate final adjustment for lowest

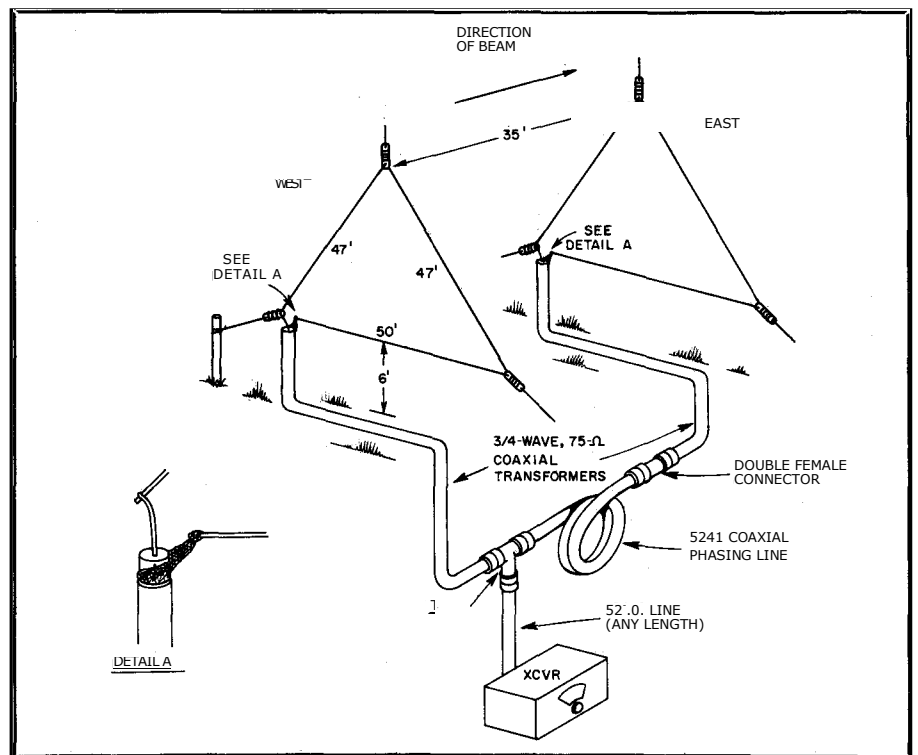
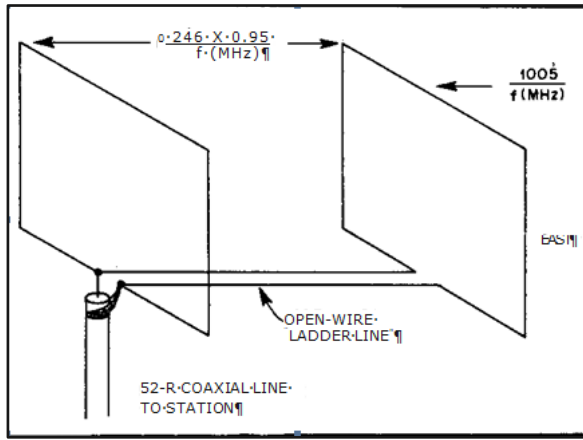


Fig. 1 — Illustration of the final arrangement chosen at VE3CUI for the phased 2-element Delta Loop array. Corner feed, apex up (as shown) yields vertical polarization and a low radiation angle.

*48 Evergreen Dr., Whitby, ON UN 6N6, Canada to be an effective DX antenna on 40 meters.



ohm line (through an SWR indicator). Attach the remaining end of the 52-ohm cable to your transmitter. While using the least power possible to obtain an SWR-meter indication, adjust the loop

length for a 1:1 SWR. [Safety first! Do not touch a "hot" antenna. Take the rig to the antenna site, or have a friend switch it on and off for you during the tests. — Ed.] On completion of this procedure, repeat it with the

remaining loop. I do not recommend that you "stagger-tune" the loops in the hope of obtaining increased bandwidth; one loop should be the electrical twin of the other one. I have found, also, that both loops should be the same shape and height above ground, and as perfectly spaced apart as possible. This suggestion may seem extreme, but best results will be had later on if some pains are taken during installation and adjustment.

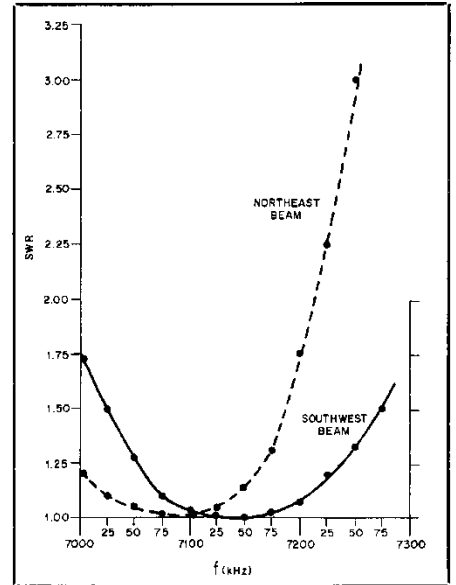
With the loops installed in their final positions, it is time to add the 52-ohm coaxial phasing section. The length is determined by Eq. 1, but do not multiply by 3, as in the equation, since the line will be an electrical quarter wavelength rather than 0.75 wavelength. This phasing line can be rolled up and taped so that it won't occupy a lot of space in the ham station. This phasing line should be placed in series with the feeder that connects to the loop element that will serve as the forward radiator, since it will be the element that will require the 90 ° lag. The remaining end of the phasing section is connected (by means of a coaxial T connector) to the end of the feeder that goes to the other loop element. The third port of the T connector is used to mate the feed system to the transmitter and receiver via a short run of 52-ohm coaxial cable. Switching of the directivity is done manually in the shack by transposing the ends of the T connector that go to the feed system. Faster switching can be had by using a coaxial relay or manual switching method. For my needs, it was easy to grow used to reversing the two PL-259 plugs by hand.

The layout of my 50- x 80-foot lot is such that the directivity of the array is NNE or SSW. This has been good for DX from Europe and the South Pacific. One loop is held aloft by means of a tall tree. The other loop is supported by my 48-foot tower, and it is spaced 10 feet away from the tower.

The SWR curves differ between "beaming east" and "beaming west." See Fig. 3. I feel that the problem is caused by the aluminum siding on the house, which is close to one of the loops. Despite this annoyance, the system is flat across the part of the band that interests me — the DX segment.

Results

The bulk of my DXing is done at a power level of 500-W dc input. The exception was my first QSO with the antenna, during which I was using 50 W: I received an RST 59



report from 3B8CF on Mauritius Island, despite the pileup bedlam.

The front-to-back ratio of the array appears to be roughly three S units (18 dB) over long DX paths. Over short paths (interstate or interprovince), do not expect

much by way of F/B ratio. Close-in contacts will be more satisfactory with a high-angle radiator, such as a single loop from this array, or a dipole, can provide.

The phased loops certainly "hear" the signals better than other antennas I have used. Also, I seem to receive longer band openings than with other types of antennas I have used. I have been gratified a number of times by comments such as, "Best signal from North America, OM." I have not made performance comparisons against a reference dipole, but I received the substantially stronger signal report during a four-way DX QSO that included two local hams. One was using an inverted V, and the other had a single Delta Loop. One fellow had a report of "inaudible" (inverted V at 40 feet), and the ham with the Delta Loop was barely discernible in the noise. My report was 5 x 8.

Conclusion

Despite the low antenna height and cramped space, the 2-element phased loop array is a superlative budget-saving performer. I hope some of you will investigate the DX potential of this simple antenna. Certainly, you will experience the same kinds of pleasures I have while chasing DX on 40 meters!

Notes

*Gain figures are unproven and are theoretical. 'm = ft x 0.3048.

E. P. Swynar, 31, was licensed in 1971. His first ham station was homemade from circuits in the ARRL literature.

SWR. The element spacing (based on free-space conditions) is obtained from $L(\text{ft}) = 246/f(\text{MHz})$.

I first used the feed method seen in Fig. 2. This system has the advantage that use of costly coaxial line is restricted to a single run of 52-ohm cable from the antenna to the ham shack. Also, the balanced phasing line helps to preserve the symmetry of the array. I'm sure this could be improved further by inserting a 1:1 balun transformer at the feed point. The disadvantage of this method is seen when trying to reverse the directivity of the antenna: I must go outside the shack, remove the coaxial feeder from one loop and connect it to the other loop. This is no fun whatsoever when the band is open to two directions at once during a cold January morning!

My present feed system is that of Fig. 1. It is an odd-multiple expansion of the conventional 1/4-wave matching transformer, the type used for matching to single loops that are fed with 50-ohm line. I tripled the length of the 75-ohm line section to 3/4 wavelength. This was a convenience because of the distance between the shack and the most distant loop. Two equal lengths of 75-ohm coaxial cable are used as transformers (one per loop). The line length is determined by

$$L (\text{feet}) = 0.66 \left[\frac{246}{f(\text{MHz})} \right] \times 3 \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

when the coaxial cable has solid dielectric rather than foam material. In this case, the velocity factor of the line is 0.66. This factor will be different if you do not use solid-dielectric polyethylene line.

Adjustment

The loops should be adjusted separately for resonance. Attach a 3/4-wavelength transformer to one loop, then connect the free end of the transformer to a random length of 52-

News

What Do Ham Radio Operators Do in Emergencies?

An Example from June ARRLNews Article:

In this era of nearly ubiquitous cell phones, Amateur Radio still offers a way to summon help in an emergency. Ron Smith, N1PXX, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, is living proof. Over Memorial Day weekend, on May 24, Smith, who's in his 60s, broke in on a conversation on the N1ZIZ 146.685 MHz repeater in Plymouth to say he was having a medical problem.

"Ron had pulled over on the highway and was having a tough time talking on his radio," said ARRL member John Williams, KB1EVY, the president of the Genesis Amateur Radio Society President, which owns the N1ZIZ repeater. The Genesis ARS is an ARRL Special Service Club.

One of the two stations that had been on the repeater — ARRL member Kevin O'Donnell, K1KOD — acknowledged Smith's call and asked for Smith's cell phone number. With some difficulty and assistance from the second station, David Blackford, KB1QJX, who was visiting the Cape Cod area from Connecticut, O'Donnell was able to call Smith and establish that he needed prompt medical attention.

O'Donnell cleared the repeater and requested priority for a medical emergency. "Using both the radio and the cell, Kevin kept talking with Ron. He called 911, [and] gave Ron's location to the State Police," Williams said. O'Donnell let Smith know that an ambulance and police were en route. Smith reported that he saw the police pass by, but the cruiser did not stop

ARRL Life Member Dave Ring, N1EA, joined the conversation at this point and assisted K1KOD. "N1EA was instrumental in making calls to the State police, who got back to Kevin that they had picked up Ron and were heading for South Shore Hospital," Williams recounted. Once Smith was on his way to the hospital, O'Donnell secured the brief emergency net. Williams said that in addition to the Massachusetts State Police, the call brought mutual aid from the Pembroke and Marshfield police departments and ambulance.

"Ron is still in the hospital and doing okay," Williams said later. "I talk with him once a day. He is so grateful for what was done for him! I would like to say, 'a job well done' by Kevin, K1KOD; David, N1EA, and Dave, KB1QJX."

Williams said he later got in touch with the Marshfield PD, to make sure that the two dogs Smith and his wife Joan, KB1NAX, had at home would be cared for. "The police called me back [to say] arrangements had been made," Williams said. "Further calls were made to make certain his vehicle was okay, and the State police said it was secured. I am very proud of these individuals who came forward and made this become a happy ending." —

Thanks to John Williams, KB1EVY, and ARRL Eastern Massachusetts SM Phil Temples, K9HI

(used with Permission from ARRL)

FCC Releases Warning Notices to Several Radio Amateurs

From ARRL 06/02/2014

The FCC Enforcement Bureau has made public several warning notices issued over the past few months to radio amateurs. A couple of the letters from Special Counsel Laura Smith involved alleged infractions on 20 meters. On April 15, the FCC wrote Larry S. King, KI8NGS, of Owosso, Michigan, **regarding failure to properly follow station identification**

rules on March 21. Smith told King that he was monitored by staffers at the FCC High Frequency Direction Finding Center (HFDFC) “operating your Amateur Radio on 14.313 MHz for 20 minutes without identifying in a timely manner.” Smith said the HFDFC used direction-finding equipment to confirm that the transmissions were coming from his location. She said the Center recorded the transmissions.

“This incident constitutes a failure to properly transmit your assigned call sign, in violation of the Commission’s rules,” Smith wrote. “Your operation as described is contrary to the basis and purpose of the Amateur Radio Service, as set out in Section 97.1 and is a violation of Section 97.11(a) of the Commission’s rules.”

On March 31, Smith sent a warning notice to Daniel G. Churovich, N9RSY, of Ripley, Tennessee, alleging that Churovich engaged in an extended communication on 14.313 MHz with a station that may not have been operating in the Amateur Service.

“On Friday, March 28, 2014, you were heard by staff at the Commission's High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) Center communicating repeatedly on 14.313 MHz with an individual who you identify only as ‘cowboy,’” Smith wrote. “This individual failed to provide his call sign during your conversation, a fact that you were aware of as you repeatedly demanded that he provide his name, call sign, and location. Despite being aware of the rule violation on the part of this other individual, you continued communicating with him for an extended period of time.”

Smith told Churovich that the incident constituted “unauthorized transmissions” in violation of Commission rules that permit radio amateur to engage in two-way communications with “other stations in the Amateur Service.”

“There is no evidence that the individual with whom you were communicating with on March 28 was an Amateur Radio operator, as he failed to provide his call sign as required by Commission rules,” Smith pointed out.

Smith also wrote Amateur Radio licensees in Tennessee, Michigan, and Wisconsin on March 31, alleging that they all had failed to comply with formal written requests not to use local repeater systems. Smith advised four licensees that the FCC expected them to “abide by the request of the trustee and/or control operator that you stay off [the repeater] — and any other similar requests to cease operations on any other repeaters by any other repeater licensees, control operators or trustees.”

Smith advised all recipients that any recurrence of the alleged violation after receipt of the warning letter could subject them to “severe penalties, including license revocation,

monetary forfeiture (fines), or a modification proceeding to restrict the frequencies upon which you may operate.” *(used with Permission from ARRL)*

Huntsville to Host GAREC 2014

From ARRL News of 06/04/2014

The 2014 Global Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Conference ([GAREC-2014](#)) will take place Thursday and Friday, August 14-15, in conjunction with the [Huntsville Hamfest](#) in Alabama. The Huntsville Hamfest, August 16-17 at the Von Braun Convention Center, is the [Southeastern Division Convention](#) and a Regional ARRL Centennial Event.

The GAREC conference will focus on the application of advanced technologies in emergency communication. All public service-minded Amateurs Radio operators and emergency communication professionals are welcome. This will mark the second time a GAREC Conference has been held in the US.

The conference agenda and programs are still under development.

The first Global Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Conference in 2005 was organized on the initiative of Seppo Sisatto, OH1VR, and held in Tampere, Finland. Following the success of that event and increased interest in international and regional cooperation on emergency communication, [GAREC](#) conferences have become established annual events. For each conference, an organizing committee works with a local host, and International Amateur Radio Union ([IARU](#)) representatives participate in the event.

At its 2009 meeting in Christchurch, New Zealand, the IARU Administrative Council formally defined the relationship between GAREC and the IARU by adopting the several recommendations, contained in the *Statement of the GAREC-2009 Conference*.

“GAREC 2009 recommends, that GAREC conferences should continue to be held in locations throughout the world to the extent possible and should maintain the character of GAREC as an informal meeting among representatives of IARU member societies and of Amateur Radio emergency communications groups within or outside of the respective national IARU member society, serving as a forum for the exchange of experience and as an advisory body for the work on emergency communications of the IARU.”

[Register](#) for GAREC 2014 on the ARRL website. Contact [Greg Sarratt](#), W4OZK, for additional information. *(used with Permission from ARRL)*

Michigan Section Family Outing

The 16th annual Michigan Section Family Outing will be held at the Woodlands Campground near Hale, MI on July 10 – 13. This annual event is an opportunity for us to get together in a very relaxed atmosphere for a day or two or three or four, depending on your interests and time available.

If you are a camper or an RV'er or just like to get out into the woods, the Section Outing is for you! What could possibly be better than being up north in the summer at a beautiful campground with ham radio

friends? Of course, the answer is that nothing is better than that. For those that like the comfort of a hotel room, those are available in West Branch just a short drive from the campground.

There will plenty of fun events along with learning experiences for the whole family. More information can be found at www.sectionouting.info. Check that website often as more activities and details are added as we get closer to the event date.

ARRL National Centennial Convention

The 2014 ARRL National Convention will be held in Hartford, CT, the home of the ARRL on July 17 – 19, 2014. Tell your boss that you need that week off work and make your plans now! Hotels are taking reservations now and they will be going fast. Complete information is available on the ARRL website.

CLASSIFIED

Help Wanted:

Gene Meyers, 7741256, owner of GM Communications (Motorola). in Iron Mountain called me this morning.

He is looking for a **full time and part time equipment installer** & wanted to know if I knew of anyone looking for a job. He asked me to put the word out, he would prefer someone with two way radio experience. He will be advertising in the paper shortly.

Ride Wanted to Swap/ Hamfest

Contact: Herb (KD9SY) 715-324-5325
Will share expenses

For Sale

- Radio, 10M Mobile Rig
For more details
Contact: Herb (KD9SY) 715-324-5325

For Sale

Timewave Technology PK232 mbx Multi Mode Controller for Packet, CW, RTTY, etc. Used very little. Recent factory upgrade. Manual and all cables. \$90

Contact: Tom Martin, W8JWN

UP Hamfest Information

4th Annual Luce Amateur Radio Society Hamfest

Saturday, June 7, 2014 0900 -1200 EST

Pentland Township Hall in Newberry, MI

Tower Electronics from Green Bay will once again be there with their massive traveling inventory of everything you could ever want. One free table being offered to Mich-A-Con. Set up will begin on Friday afternoon June 6 with hot dog/hamburger cook out with campfire at the hall Friday night.

Please let me know if club would like a table.

For more information go to www.w8nby.com.

Come all to the biggest little hamfest around and spread the word!

One free admission to Mich-A-Con member otherwise \$5.00

PLUS Test Session at 1300 EST

Hamfest 2014

**Saturday, August 2, 2014
0900 – 1400 hrs (EDST)**

Location: Bay de Noc Community College

2001 N. Lincoln Rd.
Escanaba, MI 49829
Coordinates: N45 46.226 W087 05.087

Admission: N/A

First table free. Each additional table: \$5.

Talk-in Freq: 147.150 (+600 / 100 PL)

Setup:

Friday: 1800 – 2100 hrs
Saturday: 0700 – 0900 hrs

Events:

U.P. Net Meeting
QCWA Chapter 219 Meeting
UP Amateur Radio Repeater Association (UPARRA)
UP ARES Meeting
Vendors & Swap
Food

LINKS:

ARRL WEB PAGE: http://www.arrl.org	
ARRL MICHIGAN: http://www.arrl-mi.org/	FCC Universal Licensing System: http://wireless.fcc.gov/uls/
US REPEATERS: http://www.usrepeaters.com	QTH.COM: http://www.uth.com/
MICH-A-CON : http://www.0sl.net/kalddb	QRZ.COM: http://www.urz.com/
Tropospheric Ducting Forecasts: http://www.d/infocentre.com/tropo.html	Ehamnet.com: http://www.eham.net/
	U.P. Skywarn: http://kcra-mi.net/skywarn/

Delta County Amateur Radio
Escanaba, MI
www.dcars.org

Cooper Country Radio Amateur
Dollar Bay, MI
www.ccraa.net

Keweenaw County Repeater Ass.
Hancock, MI
www.kcra-mi.net

Area Repeaters

Escanaba	147.15+	100.0
	145.13-	No PL
Wells	444.30+	No PL
Gladstone		
IRLP 4013	147.55	Smpx 100.0
Champion	146.82-	100.0
Cooks	146.70	110.9
GrdMarais	147.195+	No PL
Gwinn	146.64-	100.0
Iron Mtn	146.85-	No PL
Iron River	145.17-	107.2
Ishpeming	146.91-	No PL
IRLP 8993	443.50+	100.0
Manistique	146.79-	No PL
Marquette	146.97-	No PL
	147.27+	100.0
	444.80+	No PL
Menominee	147.00+	107.2
Newberry	146.61+	No PL
	147.09+	114.8
Republic	147.09+	No PL
Trenary	147.03	+ 100.0
Wetmore	145.41-	100.0

Wisconsin Repeaters

Abrams	146.835	- 107.2
Crivitz	145.47	- 107.2
Egg Harbor	146.73	- 107.2
McAllister	146.88	- 136.5
Green Bay	147.12	+ 107.2
	147.27	+ 107.2
	146.685	- 107.2
	145.49	- 100.0
Sister Bay	147.18	+ No PL
Sturgeon Bay	147.21	+ 107.2

ARRL Affiliated Club Area Nets

UP Net 3921khz
Daily 5pm EST
Sunday Noon EST

UP CW NET 3590khz
Sunday 7pm EST

160 Net 1895khz
Everynight 0100UTC
Dailey 0600UTC

Midcars 7258khz
Daily 0730am EST
0200pm EST

Outhcars Node 9614
Saturday 0900am EST

UP Echolink Node 9617
Sunday 8pm EST

Delta County ARES
147.150
Sunday 7pm EST

Mich-A-Con Social
146.850
Thursday 0630pm CST
ARES follows

ABOUT OUR CLUB....**Club Officers**

President:

Tom Martin, W8JWN

(906) 774-5463

tmartine@chartermi.net

Vice President

Scott Jarmusch, KA8TFE

sjarmusch@yahoo.com

Secretary:

Joe Ferris, KC9TQR

iferris@borderlandnet.net

Treasurer:

Burt Armbrust, WB8EB

(906) 774-8383

Wb8ebs@yahoo.com**Newsletter Editor:**

Tom Heyboer, KC8TH

(906) 779-0481

Heyboer.Tom@gmail.com**We're on the Web!**

See us at:

<http://www.osl.net/ka1ddb/>

Previous editions of
Mich-A-Con RF can be
 accessed by a link on the
news page

Activities:

Second Wednesday of the month the Mich-ACon Amateur Radio Club meets in the Dickinson Country Library at 6:30 P.M.

Visitors and prospective members are always welcome!

Club Repeater:

The Club maintains two repeaters which are located on Pine Mountain (Elevation 1650 ft) in Iron Mountain with tower and facilities provided by the Wisconsin Electric Power Co.

The range of the 2 meter repeater is about 40 miles. The range of the 440 MHZ repeater is about 25 miles. Both are under normal conditions, depending upon terrain.

The Repeater Specifications:

The 146.85 repeater is a GR Master Pro, 40 watt output. The 440 MHZ repeater is a GE Master Pro, 80 watt output. The repeaters share a Diamond dual band antenna at a tower height of 125 ft.

Please remit dues to :

Burt Armbrust, WB8EBS
693 Cliff St
Quinnesec, Mi. 49876

Name: _____

Call Sign: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Email Address: _____

Phone: _____

ARRL Member? Yes_____ No _____

Please make check payable to: **Mich-A-Con ARC**

Annual dues for Full Membership -

Single \$20 ___ Family \$30 ___

Repeater Only \$10 ___**

If family membership, please list additional:

Names: _____

Call signs: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Annual dues are Payable January 1st.

Dues for New Members are Pro-rated. Please remit \$1.67 per month for a Single membership or \$.50 per month for a Family membership.