FILE COPY
MAY 1982.

Feed Back

VE3OSR

146.34 - 146-94

Send Feedback correspondence to- Dick Shave VE3BIS
Box 351,
SOUTHAMPTON, Ont. NOH 2LO

MEETING MINUTES APRIL 82

At 8:20 VE3LPD called the meeting to order. VE3MTV introduced a guest, Bob Myatt. VE3MTV moved the minutes correct as printed in feedback. Seconded by Don VE3JUO. VE3LPT moved the meeting be adjourned.

Don VE3IDS

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NOTE

The next meeting of GBARC will be held on Thursday 20th May 1982, 8 PM.Owen Sound Tourist Information Center, Springmount.

Election of Officers Main Topic.

NOMINATIONS SO FAR:

President:	Moe Hurlbut	VE3LPT
Vice President:		
Editor for Feedback:		
Program Director:	Tom Merner	VE3NEM
Technical Director:	Don Rowe	VE3LZX
Sect. Treasurer:	Don Richards	VE3IDS

Additional nominations will be accepted from the floor on voting night.

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CLUB ACTIVITIES

The election this month indicates that a season is drawing to a close and it sure has been a challenging one for me. At times it was frustrating, especially when the ideas for next program seemed to sit in a blank state or when planned items are not available at the last moment. One fact that I did learn was that we have a good membership and you can count on them when you are in a bind.

To all the members who gave me a hand both in ideas and presentations, I would like to say Many Thanks.

Program for this month will be a presentation by Jim Harron VE3BFV.

73's
Andy VE3LCZ

CLARKSBURG, ONT.
SUNDAY 18 APRIL 1982.
10:00 - 15:00 LOCAL

1982 marked the second year for the GBARC to provide the communications for the annual Kayak races held on the Beaver River at Clarksburg. Three club members took part in this years event; VE3LPT Moe, VE3MTV Norm and VE3LPD Laverne.

The event got under way around ten A.M. and we took up our positions as of last year. Starter VE3LPD, mid point and control centre VE3MTV formerly a position held by VE3FOT, and at the finish line and time control VE3LPT.

The first problem took place just before the event got underway when one participant while on a practice run spent the greater part of 200 yards bottom up. He managed to rite himself and continued on his way. Another contestant cut his leg on rocks while overturned and was taken out of the event. At noon control centre announced that someone was stuck in a Kayak and had passed the finish point. Several boaters, Moe, Norm and I went with them but nothing was found. Maybe it was gust a trial run so to speak. Each boat had to make two runs of the course and there were about 26 boats. The afternoon ended with the presentation of the trophies at which time we took our leave, until next year.

VE3LPD

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FLEAMARKETS & HAMFESTS

SORT Fleamarket and Computer Faire
Sat 15 May 1982
Medway High School, 75 Medway Rd., Arva, Ont.
Hours: 9 AM to 3 PM
Admission: $2.00
Talk in 147.78/147.18 VE3TTT

Central Ontario Amateur Radio Fleamarket
Sat 5 June 1982
Regal Hall 340 Woodlawn Rd. W., Guelph, Ont.
Hours 8 AM to 4 PM
Admission $2.00

Eighth Annual Ontario Hamfest
Sat 10 July 1982
Milton, Fairgrounds
Admission $3.00 Camping Available Friday.

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AMATEUR RADIO FOR BEGINNERS

By VE3EFX

Years ago amateur radio operators were usually licenced after a lengthy period as a Short Wave Listener (SWL). This meant that they had a thorough knowledge of operating practice, "Q" codes, prefixes, band propagation and how to listen.

The new amateurs today join a club, take a six month course that force feeds them enough code, theory and regulations to pass the test, then suddenly they find themselves sitting with a brand new ticket in one hand and a key that is plugged into a $1000 worth of radio gear in the other. I was asked to write an article that should smoothe the way for the novice from this point.

The first few contacts are generally traumatic experiences but perseverance will produce competent operators if the practice is combined with the information that will become common sense in a short time.

It is essential to get to know your equipment so that you get the best out of its capabilities and know its limitations. The receiver should be the best you can afford and the antenna is likely the most important part of the station so care should be taken to install it properly.

Ragchewing with other stations will build up confidence and increase the code speed of the new operator and an effort should be made to have contacts every day for the first few months. Checking in to local nets by sending BK when the net control asks for checkins and answering with your call, name and QTH when you are called will give you practice in getting on the net frequency. If you are QRU or have traffic for the net, tell the control station and he or she will be glad to help. You don't have to tell him you are a new amateur, your call will do that.

After a few weeks on the air you should be aware that there are national and international nets and the same checkin proceedure applies unless the net control station asks for specific ways of calling in. The ARRL puts out a net directory that is updated every year and if net operation is of interest it is worthwhile getting one. The most common nets are ONTARS-3.755Mhz CJ-3.790Mhz while on CW the GEN- 3.645Mhz is always looking for checkins.

One interesting way to get code practice is to endeavour to work all States in your year on CW. This isn't hard to do and you will be well equipped to find these areas by the time you get on fone. You can find the states you want by looking in QST for the nets that operate daily in the various states and by calling in when you hear a station you need. Provincial nets operate in Canada and if you have traffic for any area it can be put on the net you get into best and relayed by other stations. It is important to send CW at a speed you can copy so don't call into a net or call CQ at 15 WPM if you can only copy 10.

It is important to keep in mind the local time of the area you wish to get a contact with, 8pm here is 9.30 in VO and 5pm in VE7.

The log should be kept in GMT and then there is no problem in making schedules with stations in other time zones any where in the world. NEVER make out a QSL in anything but GMT and be sure the date is in GMT also. An active DX station will not hunt around in his log for your call if you have the time and date on your card and it doesn't appear at the same time in his log. Take care in filling out QSL's as they may not be accepted for an award if you make mistakes and correct them. To clarify the date write the day and year in numerals and write the normal abbreviation for the month, 15 APR 82.

It is not good practice to put callsigns on the envelope when sending cards abroad as many people have learned that callsigns often mean that the envelope could contain cash or IRC's. This is particularly true in S. America and the African countries. Be sure to check that the DX station you work does not have a QSL manager before you sent the card direct to him. A stateside or Canadian manager can save a lot of money as you can then enclose a self addressed stamped envelope instead of IRC's.

There are calling frequencies on 20 metres it is 14.140 Mhz and on 15 metres it is 21.390 Mhz but these are used by fone stations and it is not likely that many CW stations would use them although there is nothing wrong with a CW station using them. The method is to call for a specific area or station and wait to see if you get a reply. Listening on the frequency will give you a good idea of the method of operation. The 10 metre fone endorsement will give you a chance to get some fone operating experience and contacts can be made all over the world if the band is open.

There are a number of DX windows that you should avoid if you are calling CQ or having a QSO with a Canadian station. The one on 20 metres is between 14.195 and 14.200 Mhz while another that sometimes gives the CJ net a few problems is 3.790 to 3.800 Mhz. It is always good practice to listen on a DX band before calling as there could be another QSO going on that you cannot hear. A short call asking if the frequency is occupied will get a response if it is in use. If calling CQ it is best to give a three by three and listen for replies, that means three CQ's and your call three times. Long calls only cause unnecessary QRM and anyone listening will QSY before you get finished.

At a meeting of the RSO Delegates that I attended the other week one delegate was talking about the cost of belonging to the RSO, CRRL, CARF, the local club, repeater association and buying your licence which in this case came to $104 a year. When you think about it that is $2 a week, is this too much to spend to support the organizations that support your hobby? Join a yacht club or golf club that you can use about five months a year and see what it costs.

Working DX normally appeals to the new amateur and there are some points that should be remembered if the wrath of other DXers is not to be raised. If you hear a DX station working stations at the rate of two or three a minute and the stations he is contacting are not audible there is a good chance that he is listening on a different frequency for replies. Every few minutes he will say what part of the band he is listening on and you should transmit your call only on that frequency till he picks you out. If you can't operate split frequency you may be able to use the clarifier if he isn't using too large a split. Sometimes the DX will call for specific call areas and when he asks for threes this includes VE3 stations and you can call.

Another way the DXer operates is by having a station take a list of calls and then that station passes the list to the DXer who calls each station in the order they called in. The important thing to remember is that when contacting rare DX you should not engage in passing superfluous information, just the calls and reports are sufficient. Most DX stations will give QSL information regularly and you should listen for the instructions in order to send your card to the proper place. A supply of U.S. stamps makes it easier and cheaper to QSL via a stateside QSL manager as you can then send a SASE with your card instead of a more expensive IRC.

One very important thing for all amateurs to remember is to keep a supply of SASE's in the QSL bureau as many stations send cards by this route and even if you do not work much DX there may be SWL cards from many of the eastern European countries lying in the bureau for you. Prospective amateurs in these countries must serve an apprenticeship as a SWL and confirm their efforts with cards before they can take the exam for a transmitting licence.

Contest operating can be a good way to sharpen up your operating skills and the club Field Day effort should be a must for all new amateurs. After a good workout on Field Day weekend you will be ready for any pileup that you may encounter. There are many contests during the year and there is one to suit everybody, so check the rules in QST and get involved.

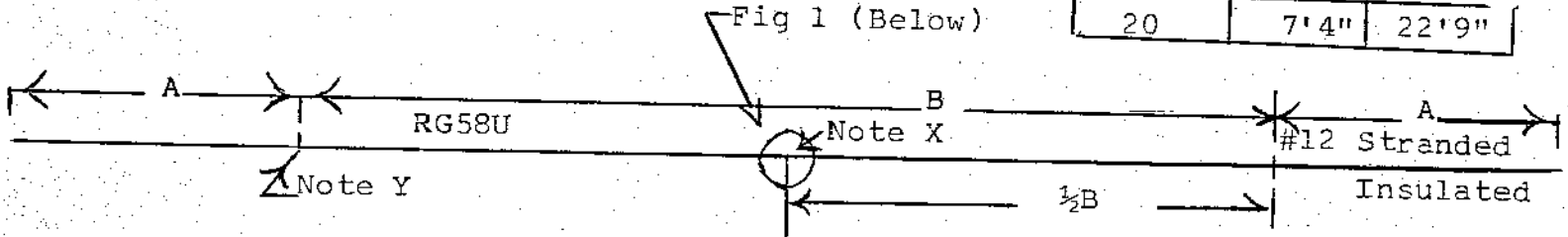
The clubs should be keeping an eye on new amateurs after they get on the air, having sold the idea of a ticket they should provide after sales service by showing the novice operator how to use and maintain the equipment that makes up his station. Information on approved operating practise and what to expect on the different bands is very important for the newcomer

One last plea is to get OFF two metres and get on the HF bands till you get your Advanced licence. The ten metre endorsement and two metres have ruined more amateurs that all other causes combined. They are nice to have, but addictive.

Bill Hardie

COAXIAL DIPOLE MODIFIED

BAND	A	B
80	32'6"	65'8"
40	12'0"	45'0"
20	7'4"	22'9"



Note Y - The centre conductor, shielding AND #12 stranded all common (soldered) and taped (Weatherproof with Epoxy or Silastic) both sides of ℄

RG58U Feed Line attached per Note X and Figure (1) Length of Feedline to suit requirements.

Note X - The Center Conductor of the RG58U in Sect B (Horizontal is left intact complete with it's insulation. The shielding braid is separated and one side is joined to the braid of the RG58U Feed Line while the other side braid is joined to the centre conductor of the feedline.

I found that a 1½" Threaded T and 3 ABS 1½" Plugs along with 3 Nylon Wire ties and some Silastic I could assemble a weatherproof Junction of the Feedline and Coaxial Dipole.

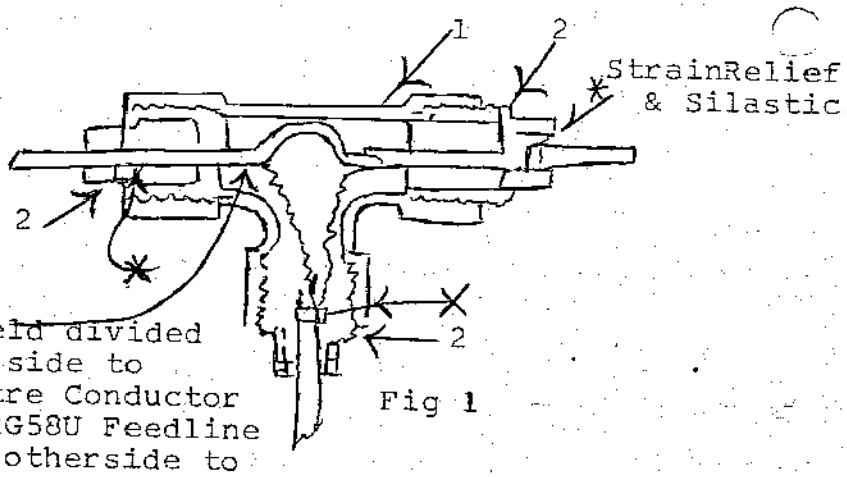


Fig 1

Section "A" can be trimmed for best S.W.R.

1 - ABS 1½" T
2 - ABS 1½" Plug
* - Nylon Wire Tie used as Strain Relief Seal With Silastic at Holes in End Plugs (Not Threads)

Info Acknolegements:
Bruce VE3NO
Bill VE3CO
Glen VE3FHQ

Design Of Feedline Junction:
Don VE3JUO

Construction

Start your construction with the pc board making sure that the integrated circuit is the right way around. Take care also with the transistor and UJT orientation. Capacitors C1 and C3 determine the overall accuracy of the instrument and should be close tolerance types. Some suppliers carry a range of close tolerance silver mica or polystyrene capacitors. Alternatively, if you have a friend or employer with a capacitance bridge you can select one close to the required value (1n) from standard tolerance types. The range resistors R7 to R12 should also be close tolerance (2%) types.

All other components, including the X10 range resistor, are mounted on the front panel. Mount the smaller switches and terminals first, followed by the potentiometers and last of all the meter. The resistor R14 is wired from the positive meter terminal to one of the contacts on the range switch, SW3.

The printed circuit must be mounted so the lead length from the Cx terminals is as short as possible to avoid stray capacitance. Mount the pc board to the bottom of the case just behind the terminals and use tinned copper wire to make the connections making sure that the wires are well spaced from each other and well away from the rest of the circuit. Wire each connection from the board to the components on the front panel carefully to avoid errors.

When the construction is complete check all the wiring but don't assemble the lid to the box yet. Switch to the 1n range and turn the instrument on. Adjust the ZERO SET pot and see that the meter pointer varies about the zero scale reading. If it doesn't, check the PCB and panel wiring. If all is well, set the control so the meter pointer is on the scale zero mark. Then, switch to the CAL position and the meter pointer should move up the scale. Adjust the CAL trimpot on the pc board, RV1, so that the meter reads '1'. Switch to any range and you're ready to go!

You will find that stray capacitance affects the meter zero reading on the 100p scale. Simply adjust the ZERO SET control so that the meter reads zero before taking a measurement on this range. You'll find that once the instrument is zeroed on the 1n range, the higher ranges will not require further adjustment of the zero set.

In use, occasionally check the calibration. If grossly in error, your battery is about to go flat. A No.216 battery should give quite a long life as the unit draws 50-60mA. If you operate the unit from an AC adapter, one rated at 6Vdc output should deliver more than 8V at this low load, which is perfectly adequate.

Remember that any devices used to grip the leads of capacitors being measured will add stray capacitance and you will neeed to compensate for this by readjusting the zero set control. However, this will only have to be done on the 100p and 1n ranges as the added capacitance will be negligible on the higher ranges.

The 'X10' switch is primarily intended to extend the 1u range to 10u, although it is useful on the other ranges — when a capacitor being measured over-ranges you can assess whether it is just above the range selected or many ranges up in value.

PARTS LIST

Resistors — all ¼W, 5% (except R7 R12)

R1	560k
R2	470R
R3	1k5
R4	120R
R5	10k
R6	1k5
R7	1k 2%
R8	10k 2%
R9	100k 2%
R10	1M 2%
R11	10M 2%
R12	1M 2%
R13	1k5
R14	12R

Potentiometers

RV1	10k min vert mounting trim pot
RV2	500R lin pot

Capacitors

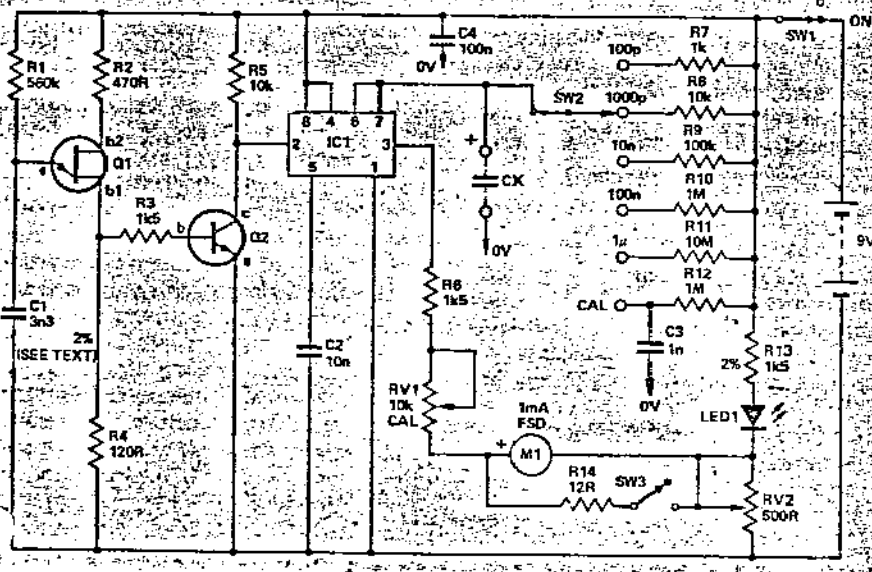
C1	3n3 2% tolerance - see text
C2	10n
C3	1n 2% tolerance - see text
C4	100n

Semiconductors

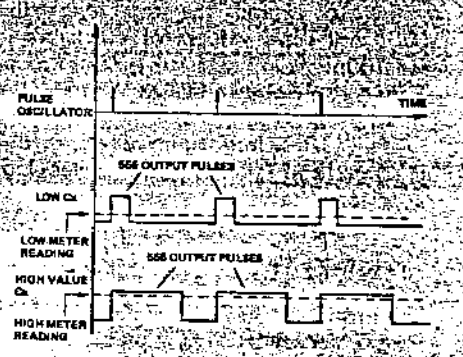
LED1	TIL220R or similar LED
Q1	2N2646, 2N2647 unijunction
Q2	2N3904
IC1	555 timer

Miscellaneous

M1	1mA FSD meter 60 mm square
SW1	SPST miniature toggle switch
SW2	one pole six pos wafer switch
SW3	SPST miniature toggle switch
SK1, SK2	screw terminals



Schematic for the Capacitance Meter.



The unknown capacitance, Cx, determines the width of the output pulses from the 555 monostable. The meter integrates these pulses to produce a reading which is directly proportional to the unknown capacitor's value.

HR DX BULLETIN NR 18 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT APRIL 30,1982
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

THANKS TO K1MEM,N2OD,W1TRC,N1AJO AND K1MM OF THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

HEARD ISLAND. N2DT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DX FOUNDATION, IDXF, ANNOUNCED AT THE DX FORUM AT THE DAYTON HAMVENTION THAT A THREE MONTH DXPEDITION TO HEARD ISLAND, VK0, WOULD BE LAUNCHED FOR JANUARY THROUGH MARCH OF 1983.THIS EFFORT IS BEING ORGANIZED BY VK6XI AND N2DT WITH THE SPONSERSHIP OF THE WIRELESS INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA,WIA, THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DX FOUNDATION,NCDXF, AND THE INTERNATIONAL DX FOUNDATION,IDXF, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITION. THERE WILL BE NO LIST OPERATIONS AND SELECTIVE CALLING WILL BE AVOIDED. THE OERATORS WILL BE CHOSEN FOR OPERATING SKILL, TECHNICAL ABILITY AND PHYSICAL STAMINA. ALL BANDS 160 THROUGH 10 METERS, WILL BE COVERED. SSB AND CW WILL RECEIVE EQUAL TIME. THE GENERAL AND NOVICE SEGMENTS OF THE BANDS WILL ALSO BE WORKED. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE IDXF, WRITE TO BOX 117, MANAHAWKIN, NEW JERSEY,08050.

PITCAIRN ISLAND. VR6TC IS ACTIVE EVERY TUESDAY ON 21350 KHZ AT 2300Z. QSL DIRECT OR VIA W6HS.

WILLIS ISLAND. VK9ZH IS REGULARLY ON 28305 KHZ AT 0100Z. TONYS QSLS ARE HANDLED BY VK6YL.

MELLISH REEF. THE VK9ZR EXPEDITION SHOULD OPEN FOR A ONE WEEK STINT ON MAY 7 OR 8.

ALAGASY REPUBLIC. ALAIN WILL NOT BE RETURNING TO 5R8AL FROM FRANCE UNTIL 15 JUNE, SAYS QSL MANAGER WA4VDE.

KENYA. 5Z4BW IS ON 21295 KHZ AFTER 2100Z.

ST.LUCIA. THE KR4C/J6L AND J6LZA DXPEDITION WILL END THIS SUNDAY MORNING. QSLS FOR J6LZA SHOULD GO TO K4LTA.

SOUTH COOK ISLANDS. THE SOUTH COOK ISLANDS WILL HAVE A YL OPERATOR ON THE AIR THROUGH THIS WEEK. ZK1YL PREFERS 20 METER SB. QSLS FOR JOCYLYN GO TO HER HOME CALL, ZL2BAO.

CHAGOS. VQ9CW PREFERS CW BUT ALSO DOES SOME SSB ON ALL BANDS. CHECK 7006 KHZ AT 0100Z. QSLS GO TO WB1DQC.

160 METERS. EA6CE JOINS EA3VY ON 1840 KHZ AT 0400Z ON WEEKENDS.

ARGENTINA. ACCORDING TO LU6MP, AMATEUR RADIO OPERATION IN ARGENTINA HAS BEEN SUSPENDED, EFFECTIVE AT 1430 UTC ON APRIL 29.

CONGRATULATIONS TO W2IJB FOR HIS FB ARTICLE ON NAVASSA ISLAND IN THE MAY 3 ISSUE OF TIME MAGAZINE. THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE IS AMERICAN SCENE IN THE CARIBBEAN, HAMS AND GOATS. CONGRATULATIONS ALSO TO THE PHOTOGRAPHER K1MEM. AR

THE NEXT DX BULLETIN IS SCHEDULED FOR MAY 7 AT 0100 0400 1500 AND 2200 UTC. GOOD LUCK DE W1AW.

NNN
RECEIVED IN ASCII AND COPIED BY JIM, VE3BFV.

ONTARIO NET DIRECTORY

PHONE NETS

TIME		DAY	NET	FREQUENCY MHZ
0600		DAILY	MARITIME WEATHER	3.770
0700 to 1800		DAILY	ONTARS	3.755
0700		SUNDAY	MARITIME OLD TIMERS	3.750
0800		DAILY	VE2 PROFESSIONAL LOAFERS	3.750
0800		DAILY	HAPPY GANG QUEBEC	3.765
0800		DAILY	ONT. PROFESSIONAL LOAFERS	3.787
0900		SUNDAY	FENFREW COUNTY	3.740
0930		SUNDAY	GEORGIAN BAY A.R.C.	3.783
1000		SAT. & SUN.	OTTAWA POT HOLE	3.760
1030		SUNDAY	MONTREAL ARC FORUM	3.770
1030		SUNDAY	NORTOWN ARC, TORONTO	3.770
1100		SUNDAY	LONDON ARC	3.770
1100		SUNDAY	METRO TORONTO ARC	3.735
1100		SUNDAY	NORTH BAY ARC	3.740
1100		SUNDAY	WEST SIDE TORONTO ARC	7.192
1115		SUNDAY	SCARBOROUGH	3.762
1200		SATURDAY	ONTARIO TRILLIUMS	14.140
1300		SATURDAY	TRANS CANADA	14.135
1300		SUNDAY	TRANS CANADA	14.140
1300		SUNDAY	Q.C.W.A.	3.770
1400		TUESDAY	CLARA	14.160
1600		SATURDAY	ONT. TRILLIUMS (YL & XYL)	3.770
1630		DAILY	PROFESSIONAL LOAFERS	3.787
1645	(exc. SUN)	DAILY	MARITIME WHITE CANE	3.770
1700		MON. TO FRI.	ROADRUNNERS	3.795
1700		DAILY	VE2 PROF. LOAFERS	3.750
1800		DAILY	MARITIME	3.750
1830		DAILY	CHICKEN JUNCTION	3.790
1845		DAILY	QUEBEC (FRENCH)	3.780
1845	(exc. SUN)	DAILY	LAURENTIAN	3.755
1900		DAILY	ONTARIO PHONE	3.770
1915		DAILY	NORTH WEST ONTARIO	3.750
1930		DAILY	QUEBEC (ENGLISH)	3.775
1930		MON. TO FRI.	WHEEL CHAIR ROUNDUP	3.770
2000		SUNDAY	TELEPHONE PIONEERS	3.760
2000		FRI. TO SAT.	GERITOL	3.787
2000		WEDNESDAY	WHITECANERS	3.765
2000		DAILY	MANITOBA	3,765
2015		DAILY	NORTH WEST ONTARIO	3.750
2100		SUNDAY	SKYWIDE ARC (TORONTO)	3.770

CW NETS

1100		SUNDAY	POT LID (OTTAWA)	3.620
1600	(exc. SUN)	DAILY	ONTARIO DAYTIME	3.645
1830		DAILY	GREY-BRUCE	3.645
1900		DAILY	ONTARIO/QUEBEC NET	3.535
1900		DAILY	ATLANTIC PROVINCES	3.654
1945		DAILY	EASTERN CANADA	7.040
1945		DAILY	MANITOBA TRAFFIC	3.660
2000			MARITIME SLOW SPEED	3.680
2130		DAILY	EASTERN CANADA	3.652
W1AW		DAILY	REF. QST	3.580-7.080

SWAP NETS

1000	SUNDAY	POT HOLE (OTTAWA)	3.760
1130	SUNDAY	NORTH BAY ARC	3.740
1200	SUNDAY	LONDON ARC	3.750
1930	SUNDAY	ONTARIO SWAP SHOP	3.790
1930	MONDAY	MUSKEG SWAP SHOP	3.755
2030	FRIDAY	QUEBEC RADIO NET	3.775