Ham Radio Rocks!

The Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club

December, 2011 Newsletter

Meetings are held the 2nd Monday of each Month at 7:00 P.M. at the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross, 300 N. Mulberry Street, Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Local Ham Community

K8EEN Repeater: 146.790 Mhz (-600 Khz With PL of 71.9 Hz)
KD8EVR Repeater: 442.100 Mhz (+5Mhz With PL of 71.9 Hz)

Sunday Night ARES Net at 9:00 P.M. on The K8EEN Repeater
Wednesday Night Social Net at 9:00 P.M. on the KD8EVR Repeater

Club Field Trip December 10th

Fellow HAMS,

A Reminder of the Go See It Event planned for Saturday December 10th. We will be meeting at Doc's, AA8WPs office, on S. Main Street at 9am. We will be going to Port Columbus International Airport. On our trip we will be visiting Tom Evans, KD8HSAs workplace.

This field trip will give us an up close look into the makings of the aeronautical industry. Tom put on a really nice presentation a couple years ago about aeronautical communications.

I look forward to this trip. If time permits, we may make a run for the candy store.

I will be taking a van down that holds 8 people. Please RSVP me if you plan on attending.

Arlin Bradford, KD8EVRPresident,
Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club
(740) 627-0922 Cell

Club Christmas Dinner Scheduled

This years annual December Christmas dinner and meeting will be held at Allison's Finer Diner 11587 Upper Gilchrist Road, Mt. Vernon, Ohio on Sunday December 11, 2011 at 7pm. This is an hour later than normal. There was a scheduling conflict at 6 pm.

The menu will be the same as last years with a chicken, pork or beef. You select when you get there. If anyone wishes to change, please let me know by monday December 5th.

The next meeting of the Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club will be Sunday, December 11, 2011 at 7:00 P.M. This is the clubs annual Christmas Dinner and will be held at Allison's Finer Diner, 11587 Upper Gilchrist Road, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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Please remember to check into the long running Sunday Night ARES net at 9:00 P.M. on the K8EEN 2-meter Repeater.

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Also check out the UHF net on the KD8EVR Repeater. This net runs each Wednesday at 9:00 P.M. and is a social net. Please join us for the fun of it.

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Every Wednesday at 5:00 PM, MVARC club members meet at Wendy's, 522 South Main Street, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Dinner Coordinator Dick Huggins, N8RDH, reports good turnouts for this event. Come share dinner with friends, or make new friends, by attending one or all of these events.

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Due to the Field Trip to Port Columbus, the Saturday breakfast event scheduled for December 10 has been cancelled. Next breakfast will be held Saturday, January 14, 2012.

As a reminder, everyone is responsible for their own bill. There is an automatic 18% gratuity added due to our size.

Arlin Bradford, KD8EVR
President
Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club
740-627-0922

Election of Officers For 2012

During the November Club meeting, the Nominating Committee reporter their results. Those running for MVARC positions for 2012 are as follows:

President:	Arlin Bradford, KD8EVR
Vice President:	Brandon Hunt, KD8LPP Matt Ware, KD8PSK
Secretary:	Jeff Butz, N8SMT
Treasurer:	Barry Butz, N8PPF
Directors (3):	Tom Evans, KD8HSA Larry "Doc" Helzer, AA8WP E Mike McCardel, KC8YLD

Ballots may be presented in person or by proxy Sunday Dec 11, 2011 during the Club meeting to be held at Allison's Finer Diner at 6:00 pm, or be delivered by mail to the following by December 10, 2010:

Jim Jennessee, KD8UT
397 North Ridge Heights Dr.
Howard, Ohio 43028

Members wishing to vote by mail, please see the ballot at the end of this Newsletter. There will be ballots available at the clubs Christmas Dinner for those wishing to vote then.

Inverse Square Law

By Mark Bisenius, AC8FV

In free space, the strength of an electromagnetic field is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from a point source.

But why is it the square of the distance?

The surface area (A) of a sphere, first derived by Archimedes is: $A = 4\pi r^2$.

So the surface area of a sphere increases in proportion to the square of its radius (r).

Which means the density of electromagnetic radiation passing through the increasing surface area of a sphere decreases in

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Members are encouraged to send articles pertaining to Amateur Radio, with an emphasis on local activity, equipment reviews, and personal experiences to the Newsletter Editor. Articles are due on the Sunday before the first Monday of the month.

Newsletter Editor: **Don Russell, W8PEN**
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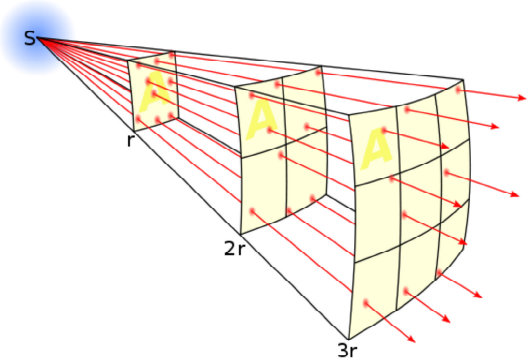
proportion to the square of its radius.

The strength of a point source in Watts (W), divided by the surface area of a sphere, gives us the intensity (I), of the radio waves at the surface of that sphere: $I = W / 4\pi r^2$.

With distance squared (r^2) in the denominator of the equation, opposite the strength of the point source, the intensity (I), is inversely proportional to the square of the distance, or $I = 1/r^2$.

Thus, intensity is the reciprocal of the distance squared.

Doubling the distance (2r) reduces the intensity to 1/4. Tripling the distance (3r) reduces the intensity to 1/9, as shown in this illustration by "Borb:"



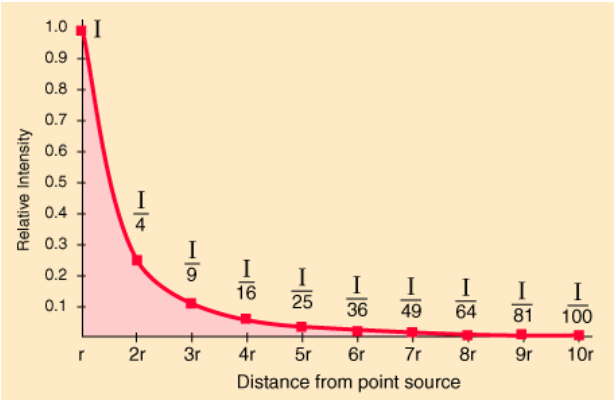
Only the density of the electromagnetic field decreases with the square of the distance. Changing electric and magnetic fields continue to propagate the energy undiminished in a free space vacuum.

In decibels (dB), every 3.01dB gain is double the previous level, while every -3.01dB gain is half of the previous level.

That means a -6.02dB gain would be 1/4 of the original level, while a -12.04dB gain would be 1/16 of the original level.

So it would take 4x the power or a 6.02dB gain, to double a transmitter's range, and 16x the power or a 12.04db gain, to double its range again.

This geometric relationship between distance and intensity is plotted in this graph by Dr. Rod Nave at the HyperPhysics website:



OK, let's use Effective Radiated Power (ERP), to take on the Inverse Square Law:

ERP equals the transmitter power in W, plus the net gain of our antenna system in decibels relative to a ½-wave dipole (dBd): ERP = W + dBd.

$\log^{-1}(x)$ denotes the inverse log of x.

$\log^{-1}(x) = 10^{(x)}$.

And since decibels are a base-10 logarithmic ratio, we can "add" decibels to Watts by multiplying W by the dBd gain/loss ratio: $ERP = W + dBd = W \times \log^{-1}(dBd/10) = W \times 10^{(dBd/10)}$.

The ERP of a 100W transmitter, paired with an antenna system with 6.02dBd gain is: $ERP = 100W + 6.02dBd = 100W \times \log^{-1}(6.02dBd/10) = 100W \times 10^{(6.02dBd/10)} = 399.945W$.

A 6.02dBd gain gives us an ERP equal to 4x the power of our transmitter, doubling our range.

The ERP of a 100W transmitter paired with an antenna system with 12.04dBd gain is: $ERP = 100W + 12.04dBd = 100W \times \log^{-1}(12.04dBd/10) = 100W \times 10^{(12.04dBd/10)} = 1599.558W$.

A 12.04dBd gain gives us an ERP equal to 16x the power of our transmitter, doubling our range again!

O.S.C.A.R.

Orbital Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio

Sometime back in 1959 a group of Amateur Radio Operators got together and started what the called the OSCAR Project. Their purpose? Build and launch amateur (radio) satellites.

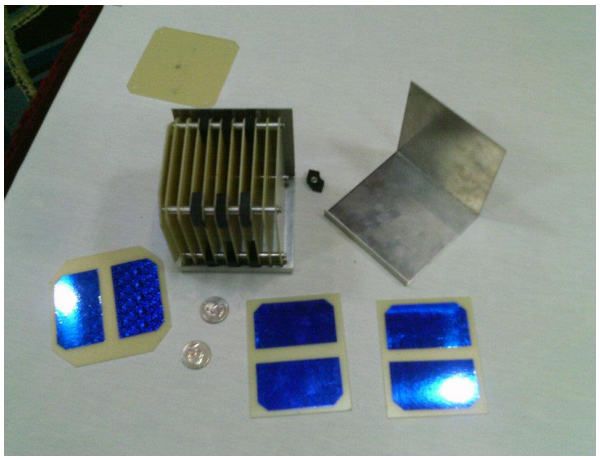
On December 12, 1961 they met their goal and the first non-government, non-military satellite, OSCAR-1, was lifted aboard a Thor-Agens rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. OSCAR-1 was a secondary payload that stayed in orbit for 22 days. Its morse code beacon "HI" was heard by over 570 amateur operators in 28 countries. With no propulsion or navigational capabilities it was doomed to re-enter the atmosphere in a short time. Compression springs

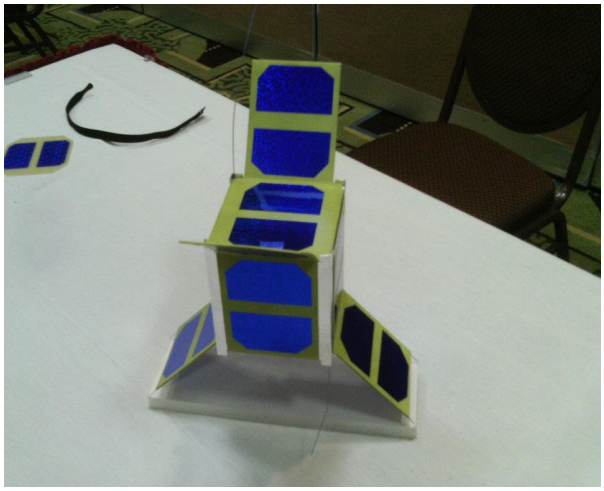
and explosive squibs released it from the rocket. Another spring switch released the antenna and tripped a switch supplying power to the satellite and it began transmitting from its keying circuits. the 140 mw transmitter repeatedly transmitted "HI" in morse code. "HI" was used instead of a call sign because it was easily identified internationally in addition to being a friendly greeting amongst Hams worldwide.

OSCAR-1 was mostly magnesium and weighed in at 10 pounds and was loaded just above the rocket engines near the tail of the rocket. It was tested to handle 50-Gs of force expected during launch. The final version was gold plated and had black metallic strips across the case to regulate temperature. A keyer and timer were included to generate the "HI" transmission. It was found, in testing, that the as the temperature changed so did the speed of the code. At first the team thought to correct this, when someone stopped thought and said, "Wait, that's telemetry." This effect was caused by two thermisters on board. Oscar-1 was powered by three 18-volt batteries in parallel to power the transmitter, keyer and timer. Since there was no solar-cell charging system the original design allowed for a 28 day operation life. In addition to the unit sent into orbit two other models were constructed. One is in the Smithsonian Institute's National Air and Space Museum and the other was on display at ARRL Headquarters in Newington, CT.

Specific technical literature has been lost in time. By gleaning information from CQ and QST articles from 1962, Technicians from ARRL were able reconstruct the transmitter in the ARRL model. Much care was taken to salvage original components, but time had taken its toll on parts of the circuitry. The transmitter was made functional but through using a more modern PIC beacon keyer. Power is supplied using a wall-cube providing 12 VDC. If you visited Dayton this year you may have had the chance to hear this bird. I saw it there and the recent AMSAT Symposium in San Jose. pretty cool to tune your radio to the frequency and hear it that way.

OSCAR 1 opened the door and since then 71 satellites have received an OSCAR designation. Hams continue to build and launch radio satellites that function in ways that clearly outperform this first bird. What's next into the horizon? AMSAT currently has Fox-1 in production a cube sat class satellite that is 10cm in cube. It will be designed to work in sunlight even if/when the batteries totally fail. Fox-2 will be more elaborate with deployable solar panels and antenna.





E. Michael McCardel, KC8YLD
Ohio Section Affiliated Club Coordinator, ARRL

Carving Out Time for Ham Radio

BY Dan Romanchik, KB6NU

On a recent episode of This Week in Tech (www.twit.tv), Leo Laporte, W6TWT, mentions ham radio, and a guest asks him how much time he is spending on the air. Leo, who just recently got his Tech license says "Zero!" and laughs.

This is not uncommon. Lots of people seem to get a ham radio license and then do very little with it. I think one reason for this is that they don't take into account how much time the hobby really can eat up.

They get their ticket because it seems like a cool thing to do, but then they have to carve out some time to actually be a ham radio operator. Even if you don't make any of your own gear, setting up a station takes time, and then there is the operating time, of course. Carving time out of busy schedules—and I would guess that Laporte has a

pretty busy schedule being the owner of TWiT—is a challenge.

I see things like this all the time. At one ham radio club meeting that I attended, the club vice president asked, "OK, here's the question of the month. How many of you actually got on the air in the past month." Less than half of those in attendance raised their hands. Geez, I thought to myself, why do they even bother to come to meetings if they don't get on the air?

Making time for ham radio So, if you're a busy person, how do you make time for ham radio? Well, being the Internet geek that I am, I Googled, "making time for things you love." I got a lot of links to sites that talked about work-life balance and some new-age blogs, but none of them offered much in the way of concrete advice.

Then, I Googled "make time for hobbies" and right off the bat, I found two good articles—7 Creative Ways to Make Time For Your Creative Hobby!

(http://www.exploringwomanhood.com/homelife/hobbies/maketime.htm)

and 5 Ways to Make Time for Your Hobby

(http://o5.com/5-ways-to-make-time-for-your-hobby/).

Both articles offered very similar advice. Here are four points that both made:

1. Schedule it. Set aside a specific time during which you're going to do ham radio. Don't let that time get pre-empted.

2. Designate a place in your home for ham radio. Having to set up your radios or dig out your tools every time you want to operate or build something is not much fun and wastes a lot of time. Having a "shack" and a workspace designated for your projects will let you spend more time on the fun stuff.

3. Partner up. Arranging to work with another ham will make it harder to blow off ham radio for some other activity. Besides, it's a lot of fun to do things with other hams. If you're a newly licensed ham, find an Elmer. There really are plenty around who would be willing to help you.

4. Create a project plan. Setting up an amateur radio station is no small feat. Breaking it down into smaller chunks will make it seem more doable, and you'll get a feeling of accomplishment when you meet your in between goals.

There's so much to learn and do in amateur radio that it can seem quite overwhelming. I think that's one reason why so many Techs never really get into the hobby and why some experienced hams drift away. I think if you follow the advice above, though, you'll not only find the time to pursue amateur radio, but get a lot more out of it.

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When he's not down in his shack, working with a friend on yet another amateur radio project, Dan writes amateur radio study guides. You can find them on his website at www.kb6nu.com/tech-manual. Make some time to e-mail him at cwgeek@kb6nu.com.

Treasurer's Report

Dec 3, 2011
for Nov 1 to Nov 30, 2011

Balance on 11-1-11:		$ 2540.19
Income:		
Dues:		$ 122.00
50-50:		$ 26.00
Interest:	$ .01	
Donations:		$ 8.00
Expenses:		
Funeral Flowers:	$ 42.60	
Balance on 11-30-11:		$ 2653.60
Designated Funds:		
Year 2005 Repeater Fund:	$ 453.39	
Field Day Fund:		$ 82.11
Communication Vehicle Fund:		$ 471.04

Thanks to all who have already paid their dues for 2012. If you haven't yet, please pay by the end of the year so as not to be delinquent. Thanks.

Barry Butz N8PPF

Radio Activity

By Don Russell, W8PEN

The K8EEN remote base project has gone extremely well. During the month of November, and especially over Thanksgiving weekend, the remote base went from a receive only curiosity to a full fledged remote base with transmit capabilities from 160 Meters through 70cm. Thanks to all those that connected to the remote, gave valuable input on the project and actually gave it a test ride. I have created a group in my email so that I can keep those interested in this project informed without bugging other club members with constant email updates.

If any club member wishes to be put on this list, please send an email request to w8pen@arrl.net. If you are a ham and wish to transmit, please send a request for a password to the same email address. I think it would be justified to require those wishing to operate the remote base to be an MVARC member in good standing.

Members wishing to set up their computers to operate the remote base should review the "Radio-Activity" column in the November 2011 Newsletter for detailed information on how to set up and connect to the remote base station. There is one change to the set up procedure.

The com port for Radio Control is now com 1 and the com port for the PPT line (to transmit) is com 4. Everything else remains the same. It is recommended that one first try to call the remote site via Skype name K8EEN1. If the call is answered, then connect to the remote base through HRD and have some fun. If there is a busy signal, then someone is currently using the remote base. Wait a bit and try again. If there is not Skype connection at all, then the remote base is not online. There is no time limit for those connecting. Out of respect for others who may wish to use the remote, please limit your time to about one hour. If you are in a QSO, by all means finish your contact. One hour is not set in stone. If you wish to get back on the remote, please wait ten to fifteen minutes to give others a chance. Then go ahead and reconnect.

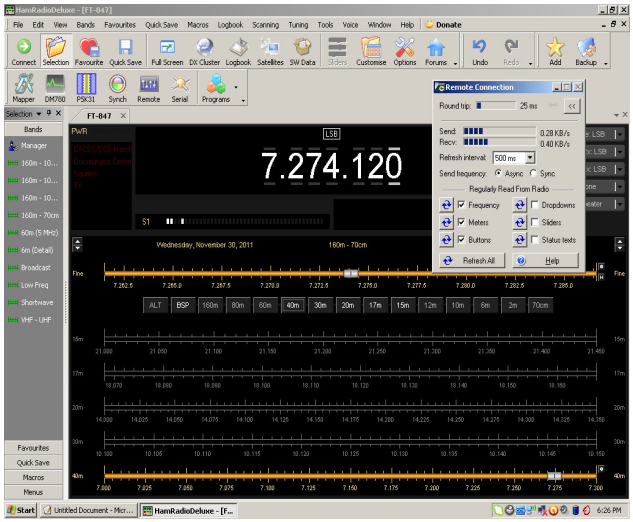
Another thing one needs to keep in mind is that this remote allows you to transmit on all bands. If you are a Technician Class ham, please limit your transmissions to Technician Class frequencies: 10 Meters (28.300 to 28.500 Mhz. USB), 6 meters (50.100 - 54 Mhz -- Observe the band plan on 6 meters), and of course all of 2 meters and 70cm. Again, observe the band plans. Band plans can be found here: http://www.arrl.org/band-plan-1 .

At the present time, the K8EEN remote base is intended for voice modes only (SSB and FM).

Ham Radio Deluxe has lots of options. The host computer (the one at the remote radio site) does nothing more than act as a couple of virtual com ports, relaying information from the true comports to the Client computer. Therefore, the program that the client is running is actually controlling the transceiver, not the host computer software. In fact, HRD is not even running on the Host computer. It is therefore very important that each control operator (person using the remote base from a client computer) has HRD set up correctly.

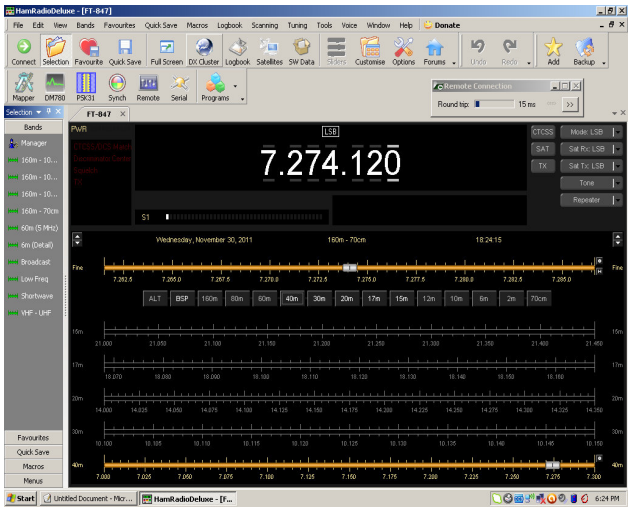
Here are some things I have learned along the way. These hints should help you get the most out of the remote base.

1. Getting the meters to work: The first time I tried the remote base, I could not get the S-meter or the Power Ouput-meter to work on the client computer. I thought it was strange. The meters worked perfectly with the computer connected directly to the radio. After a little web surfing, I found out that HRD does not turn the meters on by default when used as a client. Not turning the meters on saves connection bandwidth. Bandwidth may have been a problem early on, but with todays broadband and DSL connections, I hardly think it is worth not turning the meters on. When you first make a connection remotely, there is a connection status window that appears. It shows the round trip time in milliseconds of the connection. To expand this window, click the ">>" at the right. Now you will see where you can check mark the meters and other options to get them to work. When finished, simply click the "<<" to un-expand the window. I just dragged the window out of the way with the mouse.



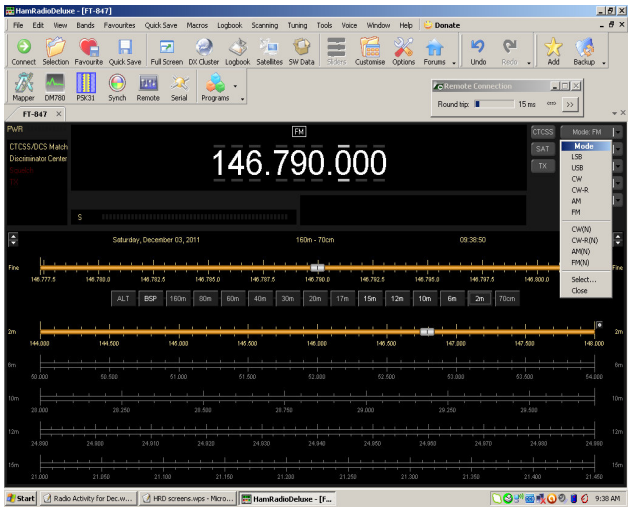
Turning on the meters

2. Seeing all available bands: Originally, my screen only showed bands between 160 and 10 meters. To fix this, simply click the "band" option at the top of the screen. Then "display bands". This makes a window appear on the left side of the screen. Simply select the band range you wish to have available. In this case it would be 160 meters to 70cm.



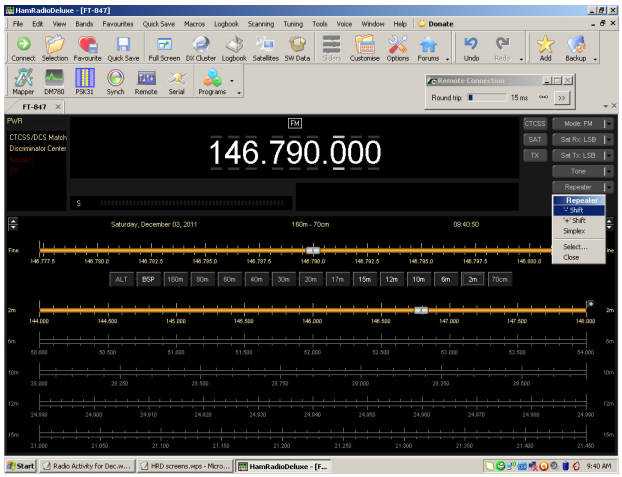
Setting the "Band" buttons

3. Setting up to use a repeater: This is a bit tricky. To use the Mt. Vernon Repeater, tune the radio to 146.790 Mhz. You can enter the digits directly by hi-lighting the first digit on the frequency display. If not already in the FM mode, switch to FM by clicking the "Mode" button and selecting FM.



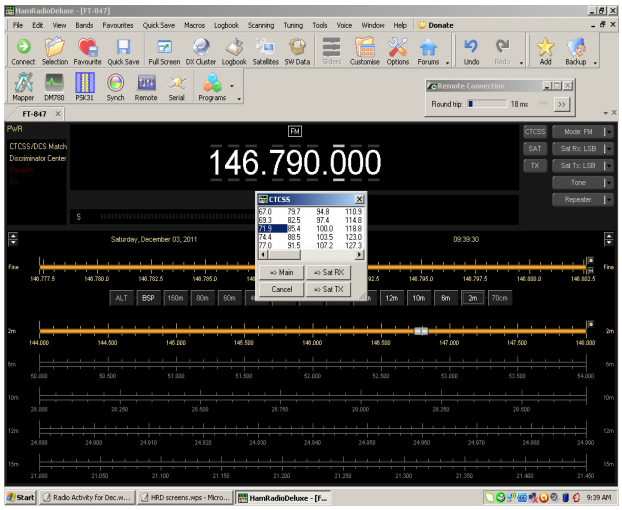
Change mode to FM

Now click on "repeater" and select "minus".



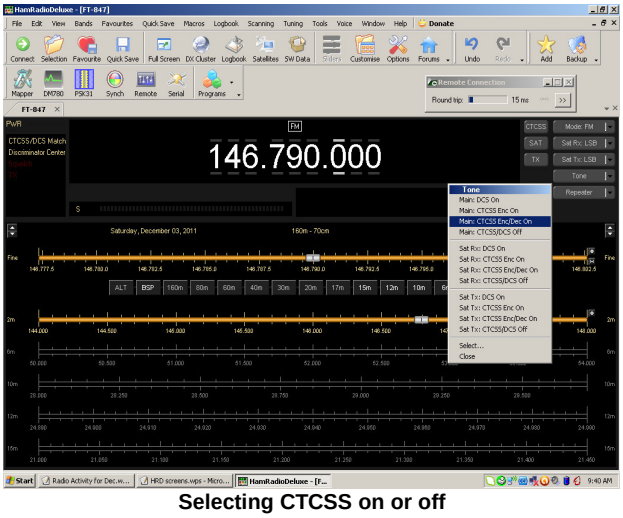
Change offset from +, -, or Simplex

Select tone and select "71.9" then click "main receiver".



Selecting tone frequency

Select “Main CTCSS Enc/Dec on”



Selecting CTCSS on or off

You should be ready. Click the transmit button and the frequency should change to 146.190 Mhz. Click the transmit button again to return to receive and you should hear the repeater come back. By the way, once you click the transmitter the first time with the mouse, you should be able to use the space bar to turn the transmitter on and off.

Follow this procedure for other repeaters. Just substitute the required setting.

4. Set up for simplex. You can operate simplex by selecting "simplex" in the repeater menu and turning off the CTCSS tones. The squelch is left open, so you will always hear a rushing sound when a signal is not present. Sorry, the squelch needs to remain open so that the tranceiver can be used on HF. This should not be a problem since the remote base is intended to be used for communicating on the HF bands and not as a monitor receiver for VHF.

5. The other day I noticed after I had made a contact through the repeater with the remote base and then returned to SSB on the HF bands the repeater offset was still in effect. I really thought that the offset was only in effect on FM, however, one should check to make sure the frequency isn't changing when operating SSB. Simply go to the repeater option and click "simplex".

Here is an FAQ sheet that may be of use to those just getting started:

This Looks interesting. How to I sign up?
First, you must be a member of the MVARC or a member of one of our Technician Classes. Read the "Radio Activity" Column in the November 2011 issue of the MVARC Newsletter. First, download, install, and register "Skype". Then download Ham Radio Deluxe (HRD) and install. Registering HRD is optional. Both programs are free. Send a request to K8EEN1 to be added to the contact list.

Okay, I read the article. I am all set but cannot connect to the remote. I get a "failed connect attempt" message of some sort.
If you are running a firewall other than the windows firewall, you may have to open port 7805 (tcp) to be able to connect. Windows firewall usually does this for you when you first run HRD. Many other firewalls require you to do this manually. If you are using a router, you may have to log into the router and open that port. See your router manual, or help files on the router itself. If you use DSL, you may have to open the port in the DSL modems. Once one or more of these items are addressed, you should not have a problem connecting.

I got a welcome message, however, I do not see com 5 as an option.
Sorry about that. Com 5 has been changed to com 1, so select com 1. This was a hardware issue that could only be resolved by switching to com1. The PPT line is com 4. This could change again. I will try to keep everyone posted. If a com port does not work, try the others. You can’t hurt anything in this screen.

I am receiving signals now and want to transmit. How do I do that.
First you need to send me an email requesting transmit priviledges. Give me a password you would like to use. My email address is w8pen@arrl.net. I will get back to you when it is set up.

I am a Technician Class ham. Can I transmit on any frequency since I am using the Clubs remote base?
No. When you log on, you are the control operator. You must remain within your Technician Class privelges (28.300 to 28.500 USB plus all of the VHF bands).

Can I listen to the other bands?
Of course. Listening does not require a license. Tune around all you want. Just don't transmit outside of your privileges. Remember, you are responsible for your actions. Transmitting on frequencies beyond your license class will result in termination of your use of the remote.

How do I identify when making a contact or calling CQ?
Use your own call. Occasionally say something like "XXXXX via the K8EEN remote base" where XXXXX is your call. Once a contact is sufficient.

My screen only shows bands 160m - 10m. I thought you said I can work the VHF bands.
You need to set your display to show the other bands. Click "bands"

at the top of the screen. Then click display. A dropdown menu will appear. Select 160m - 70cm. Then close the dropdown menu. Your screen should change to show band buttons for 160m - 70cm.

How do I set up to go through a repeater?
First click the VHF band you wish to use. Then you can enter the Frequency with your keyboard. Hi-light the first frequency digit, then type in the frequency (EI: 146.790.000). Then click the Repeater button to the right of the frequency display and choose your offset (plus, minus, or simplex).

How about setting the PL?
First go to CTCSS and select the tone frequency (71.9 for our repeaters). Then click =>main. Then go to the tone button and select "main CTCSS enc/dec on.

Call for Amateur Radio Operator Assistance

How would you like to crash a satellite, and be a hero for doing it? The University of Texas' Fastrac-1 satellite (FO-69) has a microcontroller that hasn't been rebooting. This microcontroller controls one of the experiments on board. All attempts except turning the satellite off has been tried. Unfortunately they can't turn the satellite off unless the battery charge falls below a set charge. The satellite has been power positive since launch, normally a good thing, but in this case it's preventing them from from restarting the satellite.

Now for some creative thinking. "What if we can do something that would expend enough energy to drop the battery below the set charge level that would allow the team to restart the satellite?"

Solution? Hams to the rescue. Since it has been decided to turn the satellite over to the ham frequencies after it has met all of its experiment goals, they have decided to open the satellite for ham use, temporarily now. The hope is that if enough hams use Fastrac-1 as a digipeater it will drain off the battery to below the charge level necessary to restart it.

At 1600 UTC December 3 they began allowing hams to use Fastrac-1 as a digipeater. To increase the chances of causing a hard reset, it is requested that as many amateur radio enthusiasts try to digipeat through the satellite on the weekend of Dec 10.

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-338.01
FASTRAC-1 Opened for Digipeating

AMSAT News Service Bulletin 338.01
From AMSAT HQ SILVER SPRING, MD.
December 4, 2011
To All RADIO AMATEURS
BID: $ANS-338.01

The FASTRAC satellites have been in operation for more than a year and the team has been able to get a lot of data from them, in great part due to the amazing support from the amateur radio community.

Over the last month the team noticed that one of FASTRAC-1's on board microcontrollers which controls one of the experiments has not been booting up correctly. The team has done everything possible to correct this issue apart from turning it off which can only happen if the batteries fall below an specific charge level. Since the satellites have been power positive throughout this whole year the only way this can happen is if the satellites transmit more often. Given that one of FASTRAC goals has always been to eventually provide a platform for amateur radio enthusiasts to use after the primary mission was over, the team has decided to open up FASTRAC-1 to the amateur radio community with the hope as more people use it to digipeat through the satellite, the battery levels will diminish and cause a hard reset of the microcontrollers on board.

The satellite will be configured so that amateur radio operators can use it beginning on Friday Dec 2 at 1600 UTC. Starting on this date people will be able to digipeat through the satellites. The call sign and frequencies of the satellite are summarized below and an example of digipeating through the satellite is also shown in below. To increase the chances of causing a hard reset, it is requested that as many amateur radio enthusiasts try to digipeat through the satellite on the weekend of Dec 10. If you try and are are successful at digipeating through the satellite or have any problems doing so please let them know at fastracsats@gmail.com, through our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/fastracsats) or through the forums on our website (http://fastrac.ae.utexas.edu/for_radio_operators/users/phpBB3/index.php). If you are successful at digipeating through the satellites or have any problems doing so please let us know at fastracsats@gmail.com, through our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/fastracsats) or through the forums on our website (http://fastrac.ae.utexas.edu/for_radio_operators/users/phpBB3/index.php).

Frequency Information for FASTRAC-1

- FASTRAC-1 "Sara Lily" Downlink Frequency: 437.345 MHz
- FASTRAC-1 "Sara Lily" Uplink Frequency (1200 or 9600 baud): 145.825MHz
- FASTRAC-1 "Sara Lily" Satellite Call Sign: FAST1

*Example of Digipeating through FAST1 *

- cmd: c CALLSIGN via fast1
- cmd: KE5DTW>CALLSIGN,FAST1/1: <<C>>:
- CALLSIGN>KE5DTW,FAST1*/1: <UA>:
- *** CONNECTED to CALLSIGN VIA FAST1

Here the example shows KE5DTW (UT Austin Ground Station) digipeating through FAST1 to connect to CALLSIGN. CALLSIGN represents an arbitrary callsign and should be replaced with the callsign of the station with whom a connection is being attempted. The above example is based on a Kantronics KPC9612+ TNC.

For a PDF version of the announcement please go to the following link:
http://fastrac.ae.utexas.edu/FASTRAC_Digipeating_Announcement.pdf

[ANS thanks Sebastin, KE5FKV, for the above information]

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MOUNT VERNON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
BALLOT FOR 2012 CLUB OFFICERS

PRESIDENT (VOTE FOR ONE)

[ ] ARLIN BRADFORD, KD8EVR

[ ] Write in _____

VICE PRESIDENT (VOTE FOR ONE)

[ ] BRANDON HUNT, KD8LPP

[ ] MATT WARE, KD8PSK

[ ] Write in _____

SECRETARY (VOTE FOR ONE)

[ ] JEFF BUTZ N8SMT

[ ] WRITE IN_____

TREASURER (VOTE FOR ONE)

[ ] BARRY BUTZ, N8PPF

[ ] Write in_____

DIRECTOR (VOTE FOR THREE)

[ ] TOM EVANS, KD8HSA

[ ] LARRY HELZER, AA8WP

[ ] E. MIKE McCARDEL, KC8YLD

[ ] WRITE IN:_____

[ ] WRITE IN:_____

[ ] WRITE IN:_____

Note: Ballots may be presented in person or by proxy Sunday Dec 11, 2011 during the Club meeting to be held at Allison's Finer Diner at 6:00 pm, or be delivered by mail to the following by December 10, 2010:

Jim Jennessee, KD8UT, 397 North Ridge Heights Dr., Howard, Ohio 43028

Membership Form

Club dues run from Jan. 1 until Dec. 31 and are collected during the last quarter of the year. You can mail in the dues to the address below or bring them to a meeting. Dues are prorated for new members at the time of application. Visit our Web Page at www.mvarc.net

Dues Schedule: $12 regular

$10 for second member in the same family, for those over 65 yrs. of age, and for those living outside Knox County

Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 372, Mt. Vernon, OH 43050

Name_____Call-Sign_____

Street_____

City_____State_____Zip Code_____

Phone Number_____License Class_____

ARRL Member (Y/N)_____E-Mail_____

Extra Donation (Optional)_____

Members are entitled to a free MVARC E-Mail address. Would you like one?
No_____Yes_____

If yes please enter password_____

Other Comments: