

# Anchorage Amateur Radio Club

Next Meeting June 2nd



## June Meeting – Location Change!! Presentation and Tour KAKM TV Studios

Our June meeting will be held entirely at the Studios of KAKM-TV. Doing the presentation will be **Frank Mengal, of the KAKM engineering staff**. Frank was in charge during the largest most complicated rebuild/upgrade to KAKM's capabilities ever. He has the big picture and can speak eloquently to the fun and excitement of this massive upgrade. Paul Spatzek, WL7BF, will be conducting the tour, in small groups, so as to not alarm/distract the operator on duty. (They have been known to bite when cornered!!)

### Directions:

Head east on 36th street, past the UAA campus until you reach the 3 way stop (Bragaw street) and the APU log on the left. Go straight (east) thru the stop sign and take the first driveway on the left. Follow the driveway around to the front of the building. There's more parking on the side of the building around to the left.

As always, the meeting starts at 7:00PM.



### Annual Walk to Whittier: June 11 2:30 p.m.

#### A Walk Thru a 2.5-Mile Long Tunnel

This is an event that all of us can enjoy. In past years I know that KL7ITI, KL7NY, KL7FE and I have been doing this. You actually get to walk through the Whittier tunnel. Buses will take you back through to your cars so you only have to walk one way. I am encouraging all hams to enjoy this rather unique experience. Bring your handtalkies. We can all meet on 146.52 Simplex. Jim, AL7FS

Sponsored by the Greater Whittier Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Transportation, the "Walk" is your opportunity to walk through the Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel – **North America's longest vehicle tunnel**. Participants can **park at** the Portage Glacier Visitor Center where the Forest Service will present a special historical slide show about the construction of the tunnel. Shuttles from the Visitor Center to the tunnel's Bear Valley staging area begin at 1:30 p.m. Walkers will begin the 2.5-mile trek through the tunnel at 2:30 p.m. Leading the pack with his dogs will be Whittier's local Iditarod musher, Perry Solmonson. Once walkers reach the Whittier side of the tunnel they can continue to walk into Whittier along the scenic waterfront or ride a bus into town. There will be activities, food specials, shop discounts as well as kayaking and dog sledding demonstrations in the harbor business area. **Bring bike helmets to wear in the tunnel (hard hats will be provided for those without helmets)**. Children under 5 are welcome in covered strollers. Bikes or inline skates are not allowed for safety reasons. (From the Whittier Chamber of Commerce Website)



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**KL7AA.org is now  
operational as**

<http://www.kl7aa.net>

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# The Art of Kit Building

*By Michael S. Fisher WT9W*

(Published in QRP Hombrewer - Spring 2000 issue  
Vol. 2, No. 2)

So you say you would like to build an Elecraft K2, or any other electronic kit for that matter. But you have very little kit building experience or none at all. The intent of this guide is to give you an overview of the basics that are necessary to successfully complete building a kit.

First, you must have the tools to insure proper construction and to ease the task so that it is an enjoyable experience rather than a chore. In years gone by, building a kit was a way to save a significant amount of money and still wind up with a useful piece of equipment. In today's market, the monetary savings are not as big an incentive as being able to "homebrew" your own equipment. Since the incentive is mostly enjoyment, we want to make the process as painless as possible. For that reason I have included some tools in my recommended list that while they are not essential, they will certainly increase the enjoyment of the project. Listed below is my Suggested List of Tools for Successful Kit Construction. See photo 1.

Variable temp. solder station (700 - 800 deg) like Weller 921ZX

(Solder station should be ESD rated - grounded tip)

Small diameter IC grade solder - Kester 62/36/2 - low residue

(60/40 rosin core is an acceptable replacement)

Solder sucker (ESD safe)

Desoldering wick

Magnifying visor

Small lighted magnifying glass

Conductive wrist strap

Small diagonal cutters

Small long nose pliers

Small pair of tweezers (90 degree curved tip)

Wire stripping tool

Jewelers screwdrivers

Assorted standard and philips screwdrivers

Assorted plastic alignment tools

PanaVice for holding the circuit boards while working on them

DMM for measuring resistors, capacitors, voltage, etc.

Parts tray - separate parts into groups - resistors, capacitors, etc.

**Use as much light as possible, the more the better**



*Photo 1 shows the tools I most often use. I included several tools in this photo that are not on my list. They are not essential, however, they are worth their weight in gold when you need them. They include several sizes of PanaVice board holders, small vice, tweezers, Kelly clamp, and flush wire cutters. The parts tray that I use is not shown. They are available in the tools section of most department stores like Kmart or Wal-Mart.*

A 15-25 watt soldering iron is a suitable alternative to a solder station. Also, if this is your first kit, you will probably not want to invest a large amount of money (typically over \$100) in a soldering station until you determine that you will be building additional kits in the future. The PanaVice is also a non-essential tool, however, it does a wonderful job of holding the boards while you stuff the parts and then solder them in place. See photo 2. The last item mentions using as much light as possible. Identifying small parts is very difficult. I recommend using a magnifying glass to read component values and tolerances. Colors on resistors can easily be mistaken if insufficient light is available. Installing an incorrect part value is a major cause of problems experienced when building kits. Always use sufficient lighting and double check the component value before installing it.



*Photo 2 shows my two PanaVice board holders and how flexible they can be. The boards can easily be flipped over for access to either side. The smaller of the two is ideal for boards up to 4 inches wide. The larger PanaVice will hold boards up to 9 inches wide.*

## **The Art of Soldering**

Next, a word about soldering. While soldering is not the most difficult task, your successful completion of a kit does require a certain proficiency in this area. Improper soldering is a major cause of problems when kit building. Cold solder joints, missing solder connections solder bridges, and components damaged by excessive heat are major causes of kits failing to perform properly. Since the art of soldering is a major topic all by itself, I will not attempt to cover it in this guide. An excellent paper on this topic is "[THE BASIC SOLDERING GUIDE](#)", written by Alan Winstanley.

## **The Step-by-Step Guide to Kit Building**

I hope you have decided to give kit building a try. If you do, the first step is to decide which kit to build. Your first kit should be a relatively simple one that is recommended for beginners. There are a number of kit suppliers from which to choose a kit of this type. For a list of kit suppliers you can review the links page on this web site. The kit suppliers are listed in the [EQUIPMENT - KITS](#) category. Companies like Kanga US and Ramsey have a number of kits that can be successfully completed by the beginner. Check:

<http://ww2.netnitco.net/users/wt9w/links.html#kits>

<http://www.amqrp.org/misc/links.html>

Okay, you decided to give it a try. You picked out a kit, ordered it and it just arrived. What to do next? The first thing to do is to dig out the instructions and read through them very carefully. Also, check to see if the manufacturer has included an errata sheet. Do to the high cost of printing and the many improvements and corrections that are made to the kit designs, kit manufacturers cannot reprint the instructions with each change. Instead they provide an errata sheet with the latest corrections and enhancements. Make sure that you mark any changes listed on the errata sheet on your set of instructions so that you don't miss the changes when you are performing that particular step.

The next thing to do is to inventory the parts. You can sort them using the parts tray that was on the list of suggested tools. You want to make sure that you received all of the parts and that they are the proper values. This step will also familiarize you with the parts so that you will be able to recognize

the proper ones for each step of the instructions. See photo 3.



*Photo 3 is courtesy of Dave Kelley AI7R and shows an Elecraft K2 with parts bags neatly laid out and ready for inventory. Dave is also responsible for those wonderful K2 screensavers that you may have seen. Information about the K2 as well as the screen savers is available on the [Elecraft](http://www.elecraft.com/) web site (<http://www.elecraft.com/>).*

Now, a word about ESD (Electrostatic Discharge). Another cause of kit building problems is damage to static sensitive parts. When handling CMOS chips or MOSFET transistors care must be taken so that the device is not damaged by static discharge (ESD). Several precautions that can be taken are:

Use a conductive wrist strap attached to a good ground (listed under suggested tools – also shown in photo 1 laying inside the top of the jewelers screwdriver case)

Use an ESD safe iron or solder station. These tools use static-dissipative materials in their construction to ensure that static does not build up on the iron itself.

Always touch a bare metal-grounded surface (such as the chassis of the kit you are working on) before picking up an ESD sensitive electronic component. This will discharge any static electricity that you have built up.

Use an ESD safe mat to cover your work surface. If the first three precautions are followed, the mat is probably not necessary.

I personally do not use one and have not damaged a component when using the conductive wrist strap.

The next step is to actually start construction of the kit. Follow the directions very carefully in the order that they are listed. Most kit manufacturers have a reason for listing the construction steps in a certain order. This really becomes critical in kits that are



designed around the build a section test a section concept. With these kits you build a section of the project and then perform some tests that ensure that the section is working properly. Obviously, if you do not follow the proper order of construction, it is very likely that the section to be tested will not perform as described.

Now you will begin to actually "stuff parts" on to the board. I use the following procedure, which has kept me from installing components incorrectly.

1. Identify the part based on the value specified in the instructions and the component markings.
2. Measure the part value with a meter. I use a DMM (Digital Multi-meter) that can measure the value of resistors, capacitors and inductors. When building kits you should have a basic DMM. These will only measure current, voltage and resistance. In this case you will only be able to measure the value of resistors.
3. If you were unable to measure the component value, as described in the previous step, double check that you have selected the correct component.
4. Locate the position that the component is supposed to be installed in.
5. Bend the leads of the component to fit the hole spacing on the circuit board. I use my small long nose pliers to make the bends. With practice you will be able to judge where to hold the component lead to make a bend that will fit the hole spacing in the board. In most cases the components should be mounted as close to the board as possible. This is especially critical in circuits that operate at vhf and uhf frequencies and above, where lead length can contribute to stray capacitance that can affect the performance of the circuit. The instructions will usually give you guidance how the components should be installed. Example: resistors flush on the board, transistors 1/8 inch above the board, etc.
6. Install the component on the board and bend the leads on the bottom of the board to hold it in place.
7. Double check that you have put the component in the proper location.
8. In some cases the instructions will call for installing a number of components (example: 10 resistors) before doing any soldering. It is always best to follow the

instructions, however, I will sometimes solder after only stuffing 3 or 4 components on the board, otherwise, it becomes difficult to do the soldering with all of the leads sticking out of the bottom of the board. If you do this you must be careful that the instructions were not having you wait to do the soldering because other components needed to be installed first. This is where reading through the instructions before starting construction really helps. Also, just before soldering a component lead, double check to see how its pad is located with respect to the rest of the board. This will help you detect if you create a solder bridge (unwanted solder between two adjacent pads).

9. Solder one lead of a component to the pc board.
10. Check the component to make sure it has not moved and is still positioned on the board as described in step 5. If it has moved, you will need to reheat the solder joint while applying pressure to the component to properly position it. The component will get very hot, so you should be careful so you do not burn yourself. If there is a danger of being burned, I will usually apply pressure to the part using a cloth or a folded piece of paper.
11. Solder the remaining leads of the component to the pc board.
12. Inspect the solder joints. They should look shinny, smooth and rounded without any voids. Double check that no solder bridges were formed.
13. Reheat any solder joints that did not look as described in the previous step.
14. Clip off the excess lead above the solder joint.

**Always double check the solder joints and make sure you have not caused any solder bridges.**

Just a quick comment about holding components in place while soldering. Some components, such as IC's, trimmers, connectors, etc don't stay in place, even if you try to bend their leads. Also, I don't like bending the leads of an IC. For these components I use a piece of tape to hold them in place on the top of the board while I solder one lead on the bottom of the board. Then I check to make sure the component is positioned correctly. If not, I reheat the soldered connection while applying pressure as I described previously in step 10. When the component is positioned properly with one lead

soldered in place, I remove the tape and then finish by soldering the other leads.

Once you reach the end of the construction phase you may need to do some circuit adjustments (alignment). The instructions should walk you through this step. If all has gone well you will reach the end of the project and it will be working properly. Many of the kits provide a troubleshooting guide in the event that you experience problems. There is usually a number that you can call to get technical assistance. Some of the kit manufacturers are also providing support via the internet using e-mail and mail bulletin boards (reflectors). This can be very useful for getting quick assistance if you experience problems. If you experience the worst case scenario and the kit will not work, most manufacturers will repair it for an additional fee. This is usually explained in the warranty section of the manual.

You will probably want to install your kit in a nice enclosure. Many of the kits either come with an enclosure or one can be purchased at an additional cost. If you would like to "roll your own", enclosures are available at your local Radio Shack store.

Now one final note about the appearance of the board. Standard rosin core solder leaves a residue after soldering. This usually causes no problems. In fact some of the kit manufacturers advise against trying to clean the boards. Solvents used for cleaning the residue can damage plastic components. This is why I recommended the low residue solder in my list of suggested tools. It leaves very little residue and makes the project look very professional.

I hope this guide will be useful and help you get through that first kit building experience. There really is nothing quite like building your own equipment and experiencing that thrill when you tell the station you have just contacted that the equipment you are using is homebrew!

73,  
Mike WT9W



## ALASKA QSL Forwarding Service

Due to the cost of envelopes and labels, I'll have to raise the cost of mailing the QSL cards to \$0.12 per card on the first of May (individual's money already deposited will still be used at the \$0.10 rate until depleted). This will also allow me to cut the

quantity of cards in an envelope to seven instead of ten, thus cutting down storage time.

In the past month I have forwarded close to 250 QSL cards directly to the countries of Japan, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, Canada and Serbia.

Taking the cue from the AARL Outgoing QSL Service, please sort your cards as follows: Alphabetically by parent call sign prefix (AP, C6, CE, DL, ES, EZ, F, G, JA (JB, JC, JD), LY, PY, UN, YL, 5N, 9Y and so on). Canadian and Australian cards should be sorted by numerical callsign (VE1, VE2, VE3 & VK1, VK2, VK3 etc). NOTE: Some countries have a parent prefix and use additional prefixes, i.e. G (parent prefix) = M, 2E, 2I, 2M, 2W. Since my file is in Numerical/Alpha order, you can put the numbered prefix first, and please sort the cards as stated above though.

By combining all our individual country QSL cards I can make up a small package to send to the QSL Bureaus thus creating a savings and cutting down the delay time in receiving a return card. Remember the more people that use this QSL forwarding service, the cheaper it will become.

Jim Tvrdy, KL7CDG



## From the SEC

From the Section Traffic Manager  
(STM) Ed Trump AL7N

I am concerned about outbound H&W traffic if "the big one" earthquake shakes the state in on itself...probably a matter of "when", not "if". Tsunamis are another real threat, anytime.

What about this "bird flu" thing???? Everybody figures it will hit Alaska first. That will mean quarantines and no traveling to or from cities, villages, towns, possibly even and to/from the lower 48... People will for sure want to know how others are doing then.... will the commercial infrastructure handle it...I don't know....

NTS was apparently originally organized without much consideration for third party written traffic movement to and from Alaska...the distances are vast...it is like sending from CAN direct to EAN, only there is the problem with the northern end high latitude propagation (or lack thereof) which makes this haul not like anything encountered across the lower 48 from east to west. From the Alaskan Interior, we can't

hear/work the Pacific Area Region nets. They are all on 80 meters...too far away. You can call "CQ NTS" on 20 meters CW until you are blue in the face and get no answer at all.... it is like you got the leprosy or something...

PAN/c4 works on 40 meters...too far for us, and besides there is no scheduled liaison so they aren't looking for the Alaska Section's traffic (if any). Also, by the time you could check into PAN/c4 (assuming you can make yourself heard, which is almost never) they have dispatched all the TCC and Region liaison stations and it is too late to list traffic for anywhere.

TCC skeds transcontinental use beams and don't hear us off to the side if we can even catch them working on 20 meters...and they sure aren't listening very hard for anyone "breaking" into their schedules with extra traffic.

I know a couple stations that work winlink that will do traffic occasionally, but to me, that seems counterproductive to disaster preparedness, because it depends on the commercial (internet) infrastructure that probably (almost certainly) won't be there in real emergency conditions.

Northbound we do pretty well, with regular schedules between myself and a couple stations in Washington and California that bring northbound Alaska traffic to us from NTS and NTSD. Alaska guards a 20-meter frequency every day for this, so traffic moves readily in the "northbound" direction.

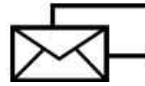
The problem is being able to raise a "traffic proficient and capable" station in the lower 48 when we have "outbound" traffic to move. As it is now, we typically have to wait until the Saturday morning "northbound" schedules to move anything that may come along. This results in unacceptable delay to this traffic and something should be arranged so we can move anything within 24 hours if possible, again, NOT depending upon commercial infrastructure to do it.

The Alaska Pacific Net meets during weekdays, but it is in the morning hours when it is awkward move traffic that may have been collected. APN does not meet on weekends. Besides this, the "stated purpose" or mission of this net is "preparedness" (whatever that is) rather than handling third party traffic, so the operation suffers from that as well, and there is no direct liaison with NTS or NTSD that we can detect.

I would like to see the NTS organization Area Staffs examine this situation regarding NTS traffic, especially in the direction FROM Alaska and see if there is not some way to promote better liaison between the Alaska Section and the rest of the Pacific Region (that does NOT depend upon the internet or other commercial infrastructure or proprietary digital modes). We don't need "amateur E-mail". What we DO need is regular, maintained liaison (both ways) between the Alaska Section and the rest of the 7th Region and the Pacific Area NTS by amateurs who are skilled in handling third party written record traffic in standard message format. CW operations should definitely be included due to the extreme propagation conditions we live with that often make SSB impossible for written record traffic.

Any help you can give us in this matter will be welcomed.

Ed AL7N  
STM Alaska



## ***KL7AA Mail Reflector***

If you like to **stay in touch on KL7AA news** and other posts of local interest.

Step #1: First point your browser to (click the link below):  
<http://mailman.qth.net/mailman/listinfo/k17aa>

Step #2: On the web page you will see a section titled "Subscribing to KL7AA". Enter your e-mail address in the "Your email address" entry box.

Step #3: Pick a password for your account and enter it in the box marked "Pick a password" and then enter the same password in the box marked "Reenter password to confirm". This password will be used to change your settings on the list such as digest mode, etc.

Step #4: If you would like the e-mails in daily digest form click yes on the line marked "Would you like to receive list mail batched in a daily digest?"

Step #5: Click on the "Subscribe" button below the information that you just entered.

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## **LOOKING FORWARD BY LOOKING BACK**

Good news from the past. We have been able to acquire a great amount of club historical records. As most of you know I have been searching for club information and historical records to ensure that the rich history of amateur radio in Anchorage and South central Alaska is archived.

Thanks to many participants, this project has been a great success. Over the last 6 - 8 months, I contacted several past members and officers of our organization who served and dedicated many hours of volunteer service for the promotion of amateur radio. Many of the members contacted provided great information and have helped me to collect and document many factoids about the AARC and its history in Anchorage.

While we currently only have two surviving charter members of our organization, there are many others that have allowed this organization to thrive through

good times and bad and keep amateur radio and amateur radio public service alive in Anchorage, Alaska.

As I have accumulated these historic records, I have been attempting to preserve these items for future references. Thirty-Five years of newsletters are in the process of being scanned into computer PDF format to create a historic database that members will be able to access.

The Board of Directors recently approved my request for the purchase of a four-drawer lateral file cabinet that has been placed in the office at the CCV garage. A filing system is being developed to ensure that our organization records are preserved and maintained in a consistent structure for future reference and ease of use by members and future officers. Through the help of many members input of historical records, we have been able to gather all of these documents in a secure location. The records can be accessed as needed for reference to past actions taken by the directors and general membership, grants and donations of agencies we support as well as preserve our financial and legal records as required by the State of Alaska Department of Revenue to ensure our gaming income.

Many thanks to the following amateur operators for their input and donations to preserving our organizations history:

Jimmy Tvrdy, KL7CDG  
Wilse Morgan, WX7P  
Roger Hansen, KL7HFQ  
Frank Drake, KL7IPV  
Doug Dickinson, KL7IKX  
Betty Mallay, KL7AP  
Mary Moore, WX4MM  
Fred Hoskinson, WL7AXO  
Jim Larsen, AL7FS  
John & Edie Lynn, KL7CY, KL7EL  
Jim Wiley, KL7CC  
Meg Girard, KL7FHF

If you have any records you would like to donate to the club historical files or would like to learn more about preserving and documenting amateur radio in Anchorage and Alaska please feel free to contact me at [KL7SP@arrl.net](mailto:KL7SP@arrl.net).

Thanks again to all those who have assisted. It could not have been done without your input and

feedback. This is your club, your organization. You are what make it great!

73,  
Heather Hasper  
KL7SP



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## ARES

Thanks to all of you who came out and volunteered for our May public service events including the annual Walk for Hope and the Gold Nugget Triathlon. Both events were a success. As summer comes to Alaska, most amateur operators will be working on antenna projects and ARES is no different.

We have several summer antenna projects to complete to better prepare us for emergency communications. We will be working on the Anchorage Emergency Operations Center



installing the antenna for our acquired ALMR radio as well as revamping the computer station and back up power systems. Several amateur operators are assisting with this task and anyone wishing to volunteer to help with this task can contact Michael O'Keefe, KL7MD at [mok@gci.net](mailto:mok@gci.net) to coordinate time and locations.

We will be working on getting the Anchorage Senior center station and the Alaska Pioneer home antennas back up and functioning properly. Both of these locations are potential Red Cross shelter facilities for elderly persons and could be utilized as congregate care facilities. Both the EOC and the Red Cross have requested assistance in completing these amateur stations.

If you would like to assist in the maintenance and operation of these stations, please contact Michael O'Keefe, KL7MD ([mok@gci.net](mailto:mok@gci.net)) or Heather Hasper, KL7SP ([kl7sp@arrl.net](mailto:kl7sp@arrl.net)) for times and needed equipment. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.



## June Events:

Mayors Marathon: June 17, 2006. To volunteer contact John Lynn at [KL7CY@arrrl.net](mailto:KL7CY@arrrl.net)



FIELD DAY 2006: June 24 & June 25, Kincaid Park. Contact TJ Sheffield, KL7TS or Keith Clark, KL7MM. TJ can be reached at

[KL7TS@hotmail.com](mailto:KL7TS@hotmail.com) and Keith can be reached at [trustee@KL7AA.net](mailto:trustee@KL7AA.net)



## ALASKA DX CERTIFICATE

This certificate was originally designed to encourage stations to make contact with ALASKA ham stations. Originally started in 1955, this certificate required that operators contact 1 amateur station in each region of Alaska. Of the 10 contacts made, 4 had to be members of the Anchorage Amateur Radio Club, KL7AA. Since our HF operations have declined over the years, with less and less amateurs using HF bands, and our membership down from the high point of 400 members in the 1980's, it has been recommended that the number of AARC club contacts needed to achieve this certificate be reduced from 4 to only 1. The bands currently are restricted and this restriction is being recommended to be open to all bands to again encourage contact with Alaska stations. This will be discussed with the general membership at the June meeting and will need approval of the general membership for the changes.

## Call for AARC Historical Documents

Heather Hasper, KL7SP, has taken on the activity of collecting and organizing our Club historical documents. She is looking for AARC documents that you no longer want to maintain in your house. These might include newsletters, membership rosters, flyers, photos, or any other item of historical interest.

Please contact Heather at [KL7SP@ARRL.NET](mailto:KL7SP@ARRL.NET) or via pager at 907-275-7474



Quarter Century Wireless Association

**Attention all QCWA members and those that would like to become members of QCWA,** I am looking for someone to re-activate the Northern Lights Chapter 92 of the QCWA. All it takes is five paid up members of QCWA, they elect a President and Secretary, send in the five names and address to QCWA, INC PO BOX 3247 FRAMINGHAM, MA 01705-3247 and when the National QCWA verifies the members, the Chapter is re-activated. All that is required after that is a monthly activities report (if any) and a yearly business meeting. I'm sure there are several life members around that would gladly help fulfill the membership requirements, the main problem is, most of us QCWA members are senior citizens and ability and ideas are something of the past. What is needed is new blood to spearhead the Chapter.

I have all the Northern Lights Chapter 92 records, Banner, some caps and best of all, money to turn over to the new members once the National QCWA approves them. For further information, please contact me.



**Eligibility Requirements:** If you hold a current amateur radio license, and you were licensed. as a ham, at least 25 years ago, you are eligible to join QCWA. It is not necessary for you to have been continuously licensed for twenty-five years. You can join QCWA on January 1st of the year your eligible.

Further information can be found at:  
<http://www.qcwa.org/>

Jim Tvrdy, KL7CDG, 907-345-3063  
[jjt95agro@gci.com](mailto:jjt95agro@gci.com)

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### ARES Contact Information

Heather Hasper, KL7SP  
[KL7SP@AARL.NET](mailto:KL7SP@AARL.NET)  
Pager: 907-275-7474

Additional information on ARES can be found at the following URL:

<http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska/>

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## MOOSEHORN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Hamfest

**Saturday, July 15th, 2006**  
**12 Noon to 5 PM.**

### DIRECTIONS:

MAP: <http://www.qsl.net/al7eb/KHamfestMap.jpg>  
Talk-In on the 146.88/28 repeater

Coming from Anchorage on the Sterling Highway, you pass by Fred Meyers on your left as you enter Soldotna. Stay on the Sterling Highway (go straight) at the second light. You will pass by Safeway and McDonald's on your right and go across The Kenai River (road construction at bridge). Turn Right at the next light past the bridge. This is Kalifornsky Beach Road (known locally as K-Beach). You pass the Alaska State Trooper Post on your left. Continue about 2-miles until you come to The Cook Inlet Academy, also on your left. This is the Hamfest location. Look for the roadside sign saying "Kenai Hamfest".

### GENERAL INFORMATION:

Admission Fee - \$3.00  
Flea Market Table Fee - \$8.00 per table (includes admission)  
Table set up begins at 11:00 am - restricted to Flea Market Folks Please!

### DOORS OPEN AT NOON!

### DOOR PRIZES!

You get One door prize ticket with admission - OR - One ticket with table fees.

Purchase extra tickets for \$1.00 each.

### PROGRAM:

1:00 PM: Antenna Seminar - by Jim, KL7JM.

2:00 PM: Kits and Construction - by Jim, AL7FS.

TBD: Nuts-n-Bolts of Six Meters - by Tom, NL7OW.

Satellite Demo - by Dan, KLDR, Craig, KL4E, and Dale, KL7XJ.

Microwave Demo in the parking lot - by Ed, KL7UW & Steve, KL7FZ.

FOOD at the HAMFEST

### HOTEL INFO:

#### 10% Hotel Discount available:

<http://www.qsl.net/al7eb/hotels.htm>

Hotel Rooms book FAST on the Kenai...July is Fishing Season! ...Book Now!

### PICNIC - SUPPER:

#### PIZZA PICNIC & OPEN HOUSE at KL7UW's Home in Nikiski - 6:00 pm till ???

Individual Orders taken up to 6:30 pm for Delivery from Nero's Restaurant - 776-7696 - Check/VISA/MC.

Coffee and Ice Tea provided by Janet Cole (KL7UW-XYL) - BYOB.

Eat outside if good weather - inside if not.

Tour of EME/Satellite Hamshack until the food arrives!

Optional Sled Dog Kennel Tour - by Janet.

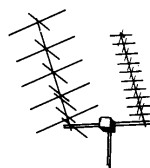
Directions: <http://www.qsl.net/al7eb/Route to>

<http://www.qsl.net/al7eb/homemap.jpg>

For more details - Contact:

Ham Fest Manager - AL2B, Robert at (907) 283-1958 or [n7buo@alaska.net](mailto:n7buo@alaska.net)

Ham Fest Webmaster - KL7UW, Ed (907) 776-5829 or [kl7uw@ARRL.net](mailto:kl7uw@ARRL.net)



### Information on Low Earth Orbit Satellites at

<http://gahleos.obarr.net/>

Excellent site for LEO Info by Dan O'Barr, KL7DR

## PRESS RELEASE

### ***"Hi Hi - A Collection of Ham Radio Cartoons"***

**Dick Sylvan, W9CBT, Pens Big Book of  
Amateur Radio Laughs**

**Monday, December 12, 2005**

**Contact: Dick Sylvan, W9CBT**

**Sylvan Design Associates, Ltd.**

**2731 Virginia Lane**

**Glenview, IL 60025**

**(847) 729-1955**

**w9cbt@k9ya.org**

**60-Years of Radio Laughs Under One  
Cover!**

*Hi Hi*—Ham on Wry. Bouncing off the E-layer and spiraling out of the pen of veteran Amateur Radio operator Dick Sylvan, W9CBT, *Hi Hi* provides solid 5 and 9 laughter.

Drawing on six decades of on-air adventures, Dick offers an insider's view of the bliss and twists of Ham Radio. *Hi Hi* makes a great gift for any Ham—to give or get. Each of the book's three sections: Ham Lingo, Ham Quips and Morse Quips & Tips, looks Ham Radio square in the eye and finds it—hilarious—and so will you. So, drop that key, put down that microphone, stow that keyboard and order your copy of *Hi Hi — A Collection of Ham Radio Cartoons*.

Available at [www.k9ya.org/w9cbt](http://www.k9ya.org/w9cbt), this collection of Dick's cartoons includes and greatly expands his body of work originally published in the *K9YA Telegraph*, a monthly, general interest, and Amateur Radio e-Zine. Now in his sixth decade of Hamming, Dick retains all the enthusiasm for the service that originally brought him into the fold. He is an avid and skilled operator who works several modes, both QRO and QRP, and still finds the time to pursue his profession as industrial designer, write articles and create cartoons for the *K9YA Telegraph*.

Every month Dick's work wins accolades from Amateur Radio operators subscribed from more than 90 countries. His fan letters greatly exceed the praise for all other features combined. On occasion, his well-conceived fantasy contraptions have garnered serious queries as to their availability, price and shipping time!

Influenced by the gadget-filled and hilariously skewed world of legendary cartoonist Rube Goldberg, Dick brings that visionary's spirit to Ham Radio.

*Hi Hi* delightfully and whimsically captures the special brand of humor Ham Radio has generated over its 100-year history.

Link to order: [www.k9ya.org/w9cbt](http://www.k9ya.org/w9cbt)

## **Morse Tips & Quips**



**"IT'S NEVER TOO EARLY TO START  
LEARNING MORSE CODE!"**

Copyright © 2004 K9YA Telegraph. All rights reserved.

## **HAM QUIPS**



**King Kong Assists Fay Wray During  
Field Day Antenna Set Up**

*(I have purchased this book of cartoons and found it a good read. I certainly chuckled over many of the cartoons. The cartoons above were used with permission. Jim, al7fs)*

## THE SIREN NET

**That's what they call it in the Aloha state.**

Run under the aegis of the Oahu Civil Defense Agency (OCDA), the Emergency Amateur Radio Club (EARC) participates in the siren test every first Monday of the month at 11:45 a.m. local.

As a visitor to Hawaii, I checked in on the RACES net one evening when we first arrived. The ARRL Repeater Book got, at least, this repeater entry correct. (146.88 -, no PL) I also got a wealth of information before arriving in the Islands from the EARC webpage that listed the active repeaters on Oahu and includes a map showing where they are located.

Net control was welcoming and very friendly, but, if you come to the fiftieth state, better learn to speak Hawaiian. Aloha, Mahalo and other frequently used Hawaiian expressions are part of the net vocabulary here.

The following morning, I broadcast a "mobile and monitoring" call on the most popular Island wide repeater and was greeted by a very friendly AH6RH, who invited me to participate in the "Siren Net".

The official EARC repeater is also the official OCDA repeater and used for Siren Net.

Some background. Hawaii is very sensitive to geological phenomena such as earthquakes, tsunamis, severe wave action, torrential floods (such as they experienced a few weeks before I arrived) and bombing attacks, although the latter they have not had for a while.



There is a very elaborate warning siren system installed on the Island of Oahu. I am guessing a similar system exists on the other islands. Pictured here is an example of their siren system. Poles similar to this one are located along the main highways and freeways, particularly those that run along the shoreline. If they go off, everyone heads for the high ground. As I survey the terrain here, I am not sure what "high ground" means. I guess it means move further inland.

On the first Monday of each month, the siren system is energized and all the hams are charged with listening in their area and filing a "siren report". As I monitored the repeater I heard calls coming in from hams all over Oahu with information on the duration of the siren, whether it was operating correctly, could be heard from where the reporting ham was located, etc.

I was told that the Civil Defense agency monitors the check-ins and records the reported information. This becomes the basis for maintenance and repair schedules as well as overall system analysis.

Apparently the hams in Hawaii are an important part of the homeland security regime. In addition, I was invited to the EARC monthly membership meeting and can testify that they are a bunch of knowledgeable people and very friendly and welcoming, as much in person as on the air.

Want to meet a bunch of great ham radio operators who know their stuff and are making a contribution to their community? Visit EARC in Honolulu. Mahalo. Dick Block, KL7RLB

\*\*\*

### Battery Labels

Frank Drake, KL7IPV,  
AARC Life Member #29

If you carry or transport batteries when you travel the airlines, maybe you need to let the TSA people know the batteries are safe to take with you. These little labels will help. Go here:

<http://www.airspeedpress.com/batterylabel.html>





## UNSPILLABLE SEALED LEAD-ACID BATTERY

This battery meets the requirements of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation (DOT) 49CFR 173.159(d) and is approved for Transport Association (IATA) / International Civil Aviation Association (ICAO) Special Provision A67 and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Regulations and is allowable under those standards for transport by truck, rail, sea and air.

If you are Active Duty or a dependant, civil service, or other, we have access to Elmendorf and are interested in joining us or getting your Amateur license contact one of the above members as well. We will support you anyway possible. That's why the station exists to provide Active duty,

### Eagle Packet Digipeater

As of this week the KL7AIR Military Rec Station is providing as a public service a digipeater station into the Eagle Packet Node.

dependants and Civil Service an operational facility for Amateur Radio Operations. Next Regular Meeting is scheduled for the first Wednesday in July. Listen to the local VHF nets for any changes to that schedule. Feel free to contact any EARS Member for additional information. Website for EARS is <http://www.qsl.net/kl7air>.

Ron Keech, KL1PL  
President, EARS

If you are having trouble reaching Eagle (145.01) then try this instead:

**connect or digi via KL7AIR-2 to Eagle.**

Meaning you can using your TNC connect to KL7AIR-2 then type "C Eagle" or connect to Eagle VIA KL7AIR-2.

We have stood up the required hardware at the new Elmendorf Amateur Radio Society (EARS) Club location to support those who are having trouble getting to Eagle. I would like to hear from anyone on the Kenai or up in the MatSu Valley how this is working for you. Most reports so far have been positive.

I hope to likewise stand up a Valley Digi Node to help folks get to the Valley Node (147.96) as well.

Oh did I mention that **KL7AIR is effectively again fully operational?** Yes we are!

The station currently supports All mode 2m operations, FM 2m/70cm operations and to a limited degree just yet HF operations (still in confirmation status with the AF). We will support 6m All Mode shortly as well.

To coordinate access contact the following EARS personnel:

KL1PL Ron, EARS President

EARS Vice President  
EARS Treasurer/Secretary

+++++

## FIELD DAY 2006

TJ Sheffield, KL7TS

What is so rare as a day in June?

How about an entire weekend filled with amateur radio activity?

The last full weekend in June provides an opportunity to showcase the capabilities of the Amateur Radio Service and at Field Day we'll have a chance to demonstrate these resources to the public, elected officials, served agencies and other amateur radio operators worldwide.

### When and Where?

**Field Day 2006 takes place at Kincaid Park, starting with set-up on Friday evening, 23 June 2006, beginning around 1600 hrs.**

**The event officially kicks-off at 10:00AM Saturday with continuous operation for the next 24 hours.**

**Talk-in on Friday (while we're driving) will be on the Susitna repeater, 147.270, plus shift (+) and a 103.5 Hz tone.**

Everyone is invited.

After set-up we'll move to the KL7G portable repeater on 449.650, minus (-) with no tone, for the remainder of the weekend.

Kincaid Park is "electrically quiet" and at night, on 40 meters (in between the Broadcast stations) the noise level is literally "S-zero". When the gates close at 10:00PM there is virtually no vehicle ignition noise either!

The park is as far west as practical, which gives us a jump in getting signals out to Stateside. The further away we are from the Chugach Mountains, the better. In fact, we're so far west we're in another Grid Square (BP41).

The separate north and south station locations put each operating location in the antenna pattern null to minimize mutual station interference.

## **Our Approach**

What is the real purpose behind Field Day? For the last three years, Field Day Co-Chairmen Keith Clark, KL7MM and TJ Sheffield, KL7TS have taken a hard look at this question.



We believe that in addition to food, fun and camaraderie, there is a serious side to Field Day.

This event provides an opportunity to design and test enhancements to our communications systems, develop operator skills, continue relationships with served agencies and showcase our capabilities to elected officials and the general public.

Our national association for Amateur Radio, the ARRL, sponsors Field Day and encourages us along these lines.

Field Day is an operating event, not a contest, however we believe one method to bench-mark our progress (year-by-year) is to track our scores and compare them with other organizations within the State, the Northwest Division and even nationally.

Each QSO (radio contact) counts for points and premiums are placed on solar, battery and low-power communications.

This makes sense to us, because in a real emergency, extending our operating time by conserving batteries and fuel would be a critical factor in our success.

However, to be heard by Lower 48 stations we choose to run the full legal limit of 1,500 watts, powered by diesel generators.

Other clubs (such as Fairbanks) choose to run lower power levels (150 watts or less) and pick up the power multiplier.

CW (Morse code) and digital QSOs are worth twice as much as SSB (voice) contacts because of their efficient use of bandwidth. These signals simply get though better. The ARRL encourages us to operate these modes by assigning higher point values to the contacts.

## **Bonus Points**

Another way the ARRL encourages us to expand our capabilities and showcase our operating skill is by offering Bonus Points. Many Bonus Point categories have a solid basis in emergency communications preparedness.

## **What's that point again?**

Bonus Points have the potential to improve or expand our communications capability, develop operator skills and showcase amateur radio's unique ability to provide a specialized communications service:

Young Operators

20 points per valid contact initiated by an operator 18 years or younger, for a maximum of 100 points.

The ARRL encourages youth participation and this category offers a method for youngsters to experience the “magic” of HF (shortwave) radio.



#### Emergency Power

100 points (each) for putting our SSB and CW stations on the air, using generator power.

This may sound like a “no-brainer” but we get credit for operating off the commercial grid.



#### W1AW Bulletin

100 bonus points for copying the special Field Day bulletin transmitted by W1AW during its operating schedule.

In an emergency, we may need to gather information from a variety of sources, including the ARRL Headquarters station. The ARRL

encourages us to correctly copy CW, SSB or digital signals from an “official” source.

```
ZCZC AX02
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 2  ARLX002
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT  June 20, 2005
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX002
ARLX002 2005 W1AW Field Day Bulletin
```

#### Satellite QSO

100 bonus points for successfully completing at least one QSO via an amateur radio satellite during the Field Day period. In Alaska, we are lucky to have almost unfettered access to many of the low earth orbit (LEO) satellites. This capability could be utilized to provide back-country communications to support Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.



#### Alternative Power

100 bonus points for Field Day groups making a minimum of five QSOs without using power from commercial mains or petroleum driven generators.

This means an "alternate" energy source of power, such as solar, wind, methane or hydro, and includes batteries charged by natural means (not dry cells).

The ability to operate for an extended period without commercial power or fuel source is a worthy goal for any amateur radio operator.





### Non-Traditional Mode Demonstration No. 1

100 points for each demonstration (up to three) for setting up a demonstration of a non-traditional mode of amateur radio communications.

Here we have an opportunity to show-and-tell the public and elected officials what unique communications services we provide.

We'll demonstrate an Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) tracker on a bicycle mobile, transmitting course, speed and position information to a topographical (topo) map display.



### Non-Traditional Mode Demonstration No. 2

Here we'll demonstrate fast-scan (real-time) television. Amateur television (ATV) is the most requested service by government and served agencies.



### Non-Traditional Mode Demonstration No. 3

Radio direction finding (RDF) demonstrations will highlight our ability to triangulate on a radio signal.

### Message Origination to Section Manager

100 bonus points for origination of a National Traffic System (NTS) style formal message to the ARRL Section Manager or Section Emergency Coordinator by your group from its site.

Traffic handling is a basic skill that every amateur radio operator should possess, but many operators have had no exposure to this time-honored system. Even seasoned operators are no doubt rusty with these techniques. Up to now the radio club has NEVER earned bonus points in this category!

PREAMBLE (1)											
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]				
NR 1	PREC R	HX HNE	STN ORIG WIAW	CK 12	PLACE OF ORIG NEWINGTON CT	TIME FILED 1830Z	MON DAY JUL 1				
(2) TO DONALD R SMITH 164 EAST SIXTH AVE RIVER CITY MD 00789					THIS RADIO MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT (9) AMATEUR STATION _____ TEL _____ NAME _____ STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY, STATE, ZIP _____						
TEL 301 555 3470											
OP NOTE (2,4)											
TXT (3)											
THANKS TO X		FOR SEE 73		MESSAGE YOU		X AT HOPE HAMFEST					
SIG (4) DIANA		OP NOTE (4,2)									
RCVD FROM (5) WD3W		NET MEPN		DATE/TIME 012215Z JUL 91		SENT TO (6) KD3JK					
						NET MDD					
						DATE/TIME 012308Z JUL 91					
(7) ORIG - FROM - DATE/TIME				(8) DLVD - TO - DATE/TIME							
Name				Name							
Addr				Addr							
City				City							
TEL				TEL							

### Message Handling

10 points for each formal NTS style message originated, relayed or received and delivered during the Field Day period, up to a maximum of 100 points (ten messages). Properly serviced copies of each message must be included with the Field Day report.

Traffic handling (see above) is encouraged by the ARRL. Up to now the radio club has NEVER earned bonus points in this category!

#### Site Visit by an elected governmental official

A 100-point bonus may be claimed if an elected government official visits your Field Day site as the result of an invitation issued by your group.

Close ties with elected officials will be invaluable in a communications emergency and may even help us with more mundane issues such as antenna tower regulations!

2005:



**Pamela Jennings**  
Assemblymember

Member: Public Safety Committee

Liaison: Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau  
University of Alaska Anchorage

#### Site Visit by a representative of an agency

A 100-point bonus may be claimed if your Field Day site is visited by a representative of an agency served by ARES in your local community (Red Cross, Salvation Army, local Emergency Management, law enforcement, etc) as the result of an invitation issued by your group.

Here the ARRL is encouraging us to develop a close working relationship with served agencies to facilitate communications in a real emergency.



#### Media Publicity

100 bonus points may be earned for attempting to obtain publicity from the local media.

The media can “make-or-break” public opinion with respect to amateur radio. In our community, a good relationship with the media may become very important as zoning laws change over time.

#### Public Information Table

100 bonus points for a Public Information Table at the Field Day site. The purpose is to make appropriate handouts and information available to the visiting public at the site.

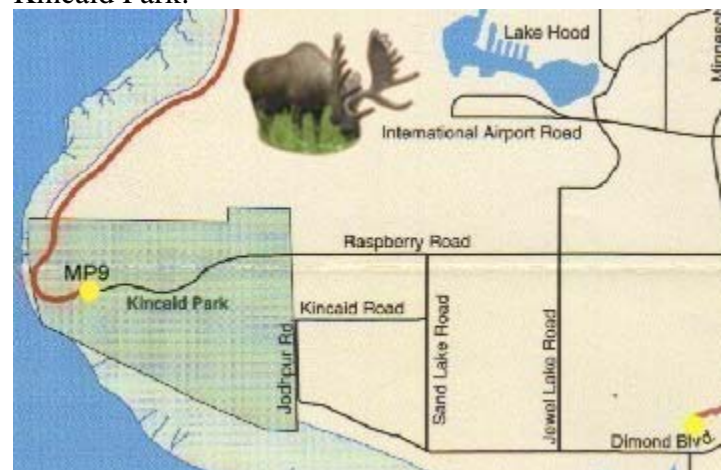


#### Public Location

100 bonus points for physically locating the Field Day operation in a public place (shopping center, community park, school campus, etc). The intent is for amateur radio to be on display to the public.

As you see, the Bonus Point categories could challenge any group to improve or expand their radio communications capabilities!

#### Kincaid Park:





## Get On The Air (GOTA) Station

Each year the ARRL encourages us to provide an opportunity for new (or generally inactive) operators to Get On The Air!

We're working on a plan to give the GOTA station a fighting chance this year, but we haven't finalized anything, so stand by for news!



## RF Exposure Calculations

As part of our Field Day site preparation we've evaluated potential RF exposure levels, using the University of Texas on-line calculator (which utilizes the ARRL approach):

Conservative numbers in all cases  
Assumes ground reflection effects  
Assumes 100% operating time (unlikely even for the six minute "controlled exposure")  
Assumes 8.00 dBi yagis  
Assumes 40 ft. to yagis  
Assumes 2.12 dBi verticals  
Assumes 100 ft. to verticals

<u>Duty Factor</u>	<u>Freq</u>	<u>Controlled</u>	<u>Uncontrolled</u>
20% SSB	3.900	Yes	Yes
	7.300	Yes	Yes
	14.350	Yes	Yes
	21.450	Yes	Yes
	29.500	Yes	No

<u>Duty Factor</u>	<u>Freq</u>	<u>Controlled</u>	<u>Uncontrolled</u>
40% CW	3.500	Yes	Yes

7.000	Yes	Yes
14.000	Yes	Yes
21.000	Yes	No
28.000	Yes	No

## The NorCal Tuner Upper

<http://www.norcalqrp.org/nctunerupper.htm>



### Description

The NorCal Tuner Upper is a single frequency indicator of when your antenna is at 50 ohms. It uses a super bright LED as an indicator, and the LED will go out when the antenna is at 50 ohms. To use it, connect it to your antenna tuner or antenna in place of your rig. Adjust the antenna until the LED goes out, and your antenna is now at 50 ohms. Disconnect the Tuner Upper, connect your rig, and you are ready to transmit. The kit comes in 3 flavors, 7.040 MHz, 10.116 MHz, and 14.060 MHz. You will need to order 1 kit for each band.

## VE3DNL Marker Generator

<http://www.norcalqrp.org/nctunerupper.htm>



### Description

Ideal for the first time builder, and is featured in the "So you want to be a builder series"





## Data You Can Use:

### Officers

**President** Jim Larsen, AL7FS [president@kl7aa.net](mailto:president@kl7aa.net)  
**Vice Pres.** Judi Ramage, WL7DX [vicepresident@kl7aa.net](mailto:vicepresident@kl7aa.net)  
**Secretary** Diane Olson, [secretary@kl7aa.net](mailto:secretary@kl7aa.net)  
**Treasurer** Heather Hasper, KL7SP [treasurer@kl7aa.net](mailto:treasurer@kl7aa.net)  
**Trustee** Keith Clark, KL7MM [trustee@kl7aa.net](mailto:trustee@kl7aa.net)  
**Activities Chairman** Vacant

**News Letter Editor** Jim Larsen, AL7FS

**Membership Chairman** Fred Erickson KL7FE  
[membership@kl7aa.net](mailto:membership@kl7aa.net)

**Past-Pres.** Jim Larsen, AL7FS [pastpresident@kl7aa.net](mailto:pastpresident@kl7aa.net)

### Three Year Board Members

Jim Wiley, KL7CC [jwiley@alaska.net](mailto:jwiley@alaska.net)  
Paul Spatzek, WL7BF [Paul.Spatzek@acsalaska.net](mailto:Paul.Spatzek@acsalaska.net)  
Frank Pratt, KL7RX [kl7rx@arrl.net](mailto:kl7rx@arrl.net)

### One Year Board Members

Steve Jensen - KL0VZ, [jensens@acsalaska.net](mailto:jensens@acsalaska.net)  
Richard Kotsch - WL7CPX, [richardkotsch@yahoo.com](mailto:richardkotsch@yahoo.com)  
TJ Sheffield - KL7TS, [kl7ts@hotmail.com](mailto:kl7ts@hotmail.com)  
Edward Moses - KL1KL, [kl1kl@ak.net](mailto:kl1kl@ak.net)  
Mike O'Keefe - KL7MD, [mok@gci.net](mailto:mok@gci.net)  
Kathleen O'Keefe - KL7KO [kok@woodscross.net](mailto:kok@woodscross.net)  
Nick Casler - KL1XD [ncasler@tertiary.net](mailto:ncasler@tertiary.net)  
Art Morton - ALØU, [Jam443@chugach.net](mailto:Jam443@chugach.net)  
Bill Reiter - KL7ITI, [wwryter@cs.com](mailto:wwryter@cs.com)

### AARC web page & Email contact addresses:

**Homepage:** <http://www.KL7AA.net/>  
**Webmaster:** [webmaster@kl7aa.net](mailto:webmaster@kl7aa.net)  
**President:** [president@kl7aa.net](mailto:president@kl7aa.net)  
**Vice President:** [vicepresident@kl7aa.net](mailto:vicepresident@kl7aa.net)  
**Membership:** [membership@kl7aa.net](mailto:membership@kl7aa.net)  
**Newsletter:** [editor@kl7aa.net](mailto:editor@kl7aa.net)

### News Letter Submissions, Information or corrections:

Submissions must be received 2 weeks before meeting  
Email: [editor@kl7aa.net](mailto:editor@kl7aa.net)  
Mail: 3445 Spinnaker Drive, Anchorage 99516

### Nets in Alaska:

The following nets are active in South-central Alaska:  
Alaska Sniper's Net 3.920 MHz 6:00 PM daily  
Alaska Bush Net 7.093 MHz 8:00 PM daily  
Alaska Motley Net 3.933 MHz 9:00 PM daily  
Alaska Pacific Net 14.292 MHz 8:00 AM M-F  
**ACWN (Alaska CW Net)** 3534, 7042 Daily @ 0700 –  
1000, and 1900 - 2400 Alaska Time - AL7N or KL5T  
monitoring.

Net Purpose: Formal NTS traffic via CW.

No Name Net 146.85/.25 repeater Sundays 8:00 PM  
Grandson of SSB Net 144.20 USB Mondays 8:00 PM local  
Big City Simplex Net 146.520, 446.0, & 52.525 FM

With Packet 145.01 Tuesdays 8:00 PM local  
ARES net 147.27/87 103.5Hz - Thursdays at 8:00 PM local  
PARKA net 147.30/90 Thursdays at 7:00 PM local  
ERC VHF Net 147.27/87 103.5Hz – Sunday 7:30 PM local  
ERC HF Net 3.880 MHz – Sunday 8:30PM local

**Any AARC sponsored repeater, with or without an auto-patch, will always be open to all licensed amateur radio operators in the area who are authorized to operate on those frequencies.**

### Anchorage & Mat Valley Area Repeaters-a/o Mar05

KL7AA systems at Flattop Mt., 2,200 ft  
146.94/34 MHz, 80 watts, autopatch, 141.3 Hz PL (problems)

224.94/223.34, 25 watts, no patch, no PL

444.70/449.70, 25 watts, autopatch, 141.3 PL

**\*\*147.27/87 MHz, no patch, Mount Susitna 103.5 Hz**

**\*\*443.3/448.3, no patch, Mount Susitna 103.5 Hz**

KL7CC, Anchorage Hillside, SCRC & QCWA

146.97/.37 MHz, 30 watts, autopatch, 103.5 Hz PL

KL7M Anchorage Hillside

147.21/.81 MHz, on IRLP, 97.4 Hz PL

KL7ION at Mt. Gordon Lyon, PARKA 3,940 ft

147.30/90, MHz - 80 watts, no patch, 141.3 Hz PL

KL7AIR Elmendorf AFB, EARS

146.67/.07, 107.2 Hz PL

KL7JFU, KGB road, MARA club

146.85/.25, autopatch, no PL

Palmer IRLP

146.64/.04, simplex patch, no PL

Mile 58.3 Parks Highway IRLP

147.09/.69 MHz, 97.4 Hz PL

KL3K, Girdwood - IRLP

146.76/16 MHz, 25 watts, no patch, 97.4 Hz PL

South Anchorage IRLP

146.79/19 MHz, 100 Hz PL

Anchorage IRLP – KB8JXX

146.82/22 tone unknown

### South Central Area Simplex Frequencies

146.52 MHz Calling and Emergency frequency

147.57 / 447.57 (crossband linked) HF spotters & chat, 103.5  
HZ PL

146.49 MHz Anchorage area simplex chat

146.43 MHz Mat Valley simplex chat

147.42 MHz Peninsula simplex chat

146.58 MHz Simplex IRLP - Wasilla Lake

## VE Testing in the Valley

Valley VE testing sessions will be held at the Wasilla Red Cross at 7 pm on the fourth Saturday of each month unless it is a major holiday weekend. Wasilla Red Cross is in the Westside Mall, next to Speedy Glass...it's just a click up from AIH hardware

## Internet Links, the favorites from our readers:

**QRP and Hombrew Links** <http://www.AL7FS.us>

**AARC** <http://www.KL7AA.net/>

**SCRC** <http://www.KL7G.org>

**EARS** <http://www.qsl.net/kl7air>

**MARA** <http://www.kl7jfu.com/>

**Moose Horn ARC** <http://www.alaksa.net/~kl7fg>

**ARES** <http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska>

**Practice Exams :** <http://www.AA9PW.com/>

**Fairbanks AARC:** <http://www.kl7kc.com/>

**Yukon Amateur Radio Association:**

<http://www.klondike.com/yara/index.html>

**Links for Homebrewers & QRPers**

<http://www.amqrp.org/misc/links.html>

**Solar Terrestrial Activity** <http://209.130.27.95/solar/>

**ARRL** <http://www.arrl.org/>

Propagation Report Recording 566-1819

*Please let us know if there are other clubs pages or good starting points that should appear here. Report dead links or bad info to [editor@kl7aa.net](mailto:editor@kl7aa.net).*

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**NEWSLETTER ARTICLES:** All articles from members and interested persons are very welcome. If you wish to submit any articles, jokes, cartoons, please have it typed or neatly handwritten. It can be submitted by mail, computer disk or E-mail to the newsletter editor at the address listed above. Submissions must be in the hands of the editor **no later than the 10 days prior** to the meeting or it may not be included.

## Regular HAM Gatherings:

**Alaska QRP Club, Third Friday - 7:00 PM:** Hams with QRP (low power under 5 watts) and Homebrewing interests meet for a social meeting monthly. Meet at Denny's on DeBarr & Bragaw in the back room. Hungry QRPers start showing up about 6PM. Info contact Jim Larsen, AL7FS, [JimLarsen2002@alaska.net](mailto:JimLarsen2002@alaska.net) or 345-3190.

**Tuesday Lunch, 11:30 AM:** Dennys on Denali behind Sears. Several old timers show for this and have lots of stories to share.

**Thursdays Brunch, 9:30 AM:** Brunch NW corner of Debarr and Bragaw. A great bunch of folks attend this one.

**Saturdays Breakfast, 7:30 AM:** Here is a good way to get started on the weekend. Come and meet with some of the locals and have a great breakfast at Phillips Restaurant, at the corner of Arctic and International. Great Fun.

## THIS MONTH'S EVENTS

**1<sup>st</sup> Friday each month - AARC general meeting - 7:00 PM** in the Carr-Gottstein Building, on the APU Campus. Talk in will be on 147.30+ repeater.

**1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday each month: VE License Exam 6:30 PM,** at the Hope Cottage offices, 540 W International. Bring photo ID, copy of license (if any) and any certificates of completion.

**1<sup>st</sup> Wednesday quarterly: EARS general meeting,** Meets quarterly at R1 North, next scheduled meeting is the first Wednesday of May at 1730. Additional meetings as required will be announced. Contact info - PO Box 7069, Elmendorf AFB 99506 Or email Ron Keech, KL1PL for information. Email - [kl7air@qth.net](mailto:kl7air@qth.net) or [ronkeech@kl1pl.us](mailto:ronkeech@kl1pl.us) (home) 349-2442

**2<sup>nd</sup> Friday each month: SCRC general meeting at 7:00 PM** at Denny's on Debarr & Bragaw. Talk in on 147.57 simplex.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday each month: VE License Exams at 2:00 PM.** at Hope Cottage 540 W. International. Be sure to bring photo ID, copy of license (if any) and any certificates of completion.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday each month: PARKA Meeting at 11:00 AM.** at Peggy's, across from Merrill Field.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday each month: AARC Board meeting at 7:00 PM** at Hope Cottage 540 W. International. All are invited and encouraged to attend.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Friday each month: Alaska QRP Club. 7:00PM** at Denny's on DeBarr in the back room. Info: Jim Larsen, 345-3190. Bring projects to share with the group. Some show up at 6:00PM to eat.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday each month: ARES General meeting 9:30AM to 12:00 PM.** Call TJ Sheffield - KL7TS: kl7ts@arrl.net HM: 248-3864 for additional information. Also check for ARES Info at: <http://www.qsl.net/aresalaska/>

**The last Friday each month: MARA meeting at 7PM** Fire Station 61, located two blocks up Lucille Drive, from the Parks hwy. Talk-in help for the meeting can be acquired on either the 146.640 or 146.850 repeaters. Further details can be found by contacting Len Betts, KL7LB, [lelbak@yahoo.com](mailto:lelbak@yahoo.com).

## Who Do I Contact to Join AARC Or pay membership renewals?

**Fred Erickson KL7FE**  
**12531 Alpine Dr**  
**Anchorage, AK 99516-3121**  
**frederickson (at) iname.com**  
**Phone number:** 345-2181

Annual Dues are \$12 (prorated as appropriate)  
Additional Member in same household is \$6.  
Full Time Student is no charge.  
Ask about Life Memberships.

The Anchorage Amateur Radio Club News

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**NOTE: June Club meeting will be held at KAKM-TV at 7:00pm –  
NOT at the Carr-Gottstein building**

## **MOOSEHORN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB**

Is honored to announce  
The 2nd Annual  
Kenai Peninsula

# **HAMFEST**

Saturday, July 15th, 2006  
**12 Noon to 5 PM.**

At

The Cook Inlet Academy – Private Elementary School  
45872 Kalifornsky Beach Road, Soldotna

**Details in Newsletter**