



PCARA Update



Volume 13, Issue 9 Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association Inc. September 2012

A fresh start

The Summer break saw a bit of a development with the 2 meter repeater. Primary operation was transferred to the back-up site. So if you've noticed a change in the coverage and signal characteristics, this is why. There's some antenna work that needs to be done to benefit both the 2 meter and 70 cm machines at the current location that will require the investment of time and money. We'll discuss our path forward at the September meeting.



Bob N2CBH and Joe WA2MCR prepare to remove the Super Stationmaster antenna from the two meter repeater site on July 21, 2012. This antenna had been in use for the 146.67 W2NYW repeater since September 2008. The 448.725 MHz N2CBH repeater has also been moved to a temporary site.

The next regional hamfest is the Western Connecticut Hamfest on September 9, 2012, sponsored by the Candlewood Amateur Radio Association (CARA) at Edmond Town Hall in Newtown, CT. This would be an excellent excuse for a club field trip!

Our next regularly scheduled meeting after the summer break will be Sunday September 9, 2012 at 3:00 pm at Hudson Valley Hospital Center in Cortlandt Manor, NY. I look forward to seeing each of you there.

- 73 de Greg, KB2CQE



Meeting up on August 12 at the Tristate ARA Hamfest in Matamoras PA were, L to R, Henry KB2VJP, Joe WA2MCR and Mike N2EAB.

PCARA Officers

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Greg Appleyard, KB2CQE, kb2cq at arrl.net

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Net night

Peekskill/Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association holds a weekly net on the 146.67 MHz W2NYW repeater on Thursdays at 8:00 p.m. Join net control Karl, N2KZ for news and neighborly information.

Adventures in DXing

- N2KZ

Mitten and Thumb

What did you do on your summer vacation? I visited the state of Michigan! End to end, I logged nearly 2500 miles behind the wheel of my trusty mini-van. There is a lot to see in the Great Lakes State! I spent most of my stay at the tip of Michigan's Thumb in Port Austin. As a side trip, I ventured into the land of cherries up north around Traverse City. More than anything, I contemplated the endless skies. In farm country you can see nearly all the way to the horizon in every possible direction. Clouds and weather fronts appear to be part of an endless ocean of air. How beautiful and how refreshing!



The Thumb is the eastern region of the mitten-shaped Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

It is easy to find me when I am visiting the Thumb. Listen to 145.47 MHz everyday at 8:30 am (except Sunday) and you'll hear me on the original Old Goat's Net via the Lake Huron Amateur Radio Club repeater based in Bad Axe. This is the morning gathering place for area hams to check in and talk about life. Started back in the 1970s, the net continues to be the place where old friends meet and greet. As a repeat visitor, I appreciate their welcomes year after year.

I've just completed my 13th year participating in the net and club activities. Nearly every year, LHARC meets with another group of hams from nearby Sandusky for a summer picnic. 2012 was a rare year with no picnic. Instead, the LHARC gang met at The Peppermill Restaurant one morning while I was in town. It was great to see everyone!

I felt right at home. The big issue of the day? Finding a new site for the repeater! The current tower is about to come down due to lack of use and LHARC



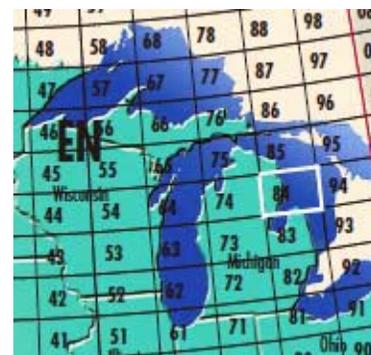
Lake Huron ARC members met one morning for breakfast during Karl's stay.

is the last customer standing. It is challenging to find a new home no matter where you go. Need to find a tall perch? There are actually quite a few towers in Michigan's Huron County along with grain silos and elevators, water towers and a tall building or two. Ralph, N08W, is leading the search to secure a new site and upgrade the repeater equipment. The N8LFR repeater currently uses a modified Motorola business band repeater from an age long, long ago. I'll let you know what they find!

I should also mention one thing missing from nearly every repeater in Michigan. Very, very few clubs use PL tone entry. I have dropped my carrier, using my 5 watt HT into the Bad Axe repeater, and heard several repeaters successively drop away. I asked one of the old timers why PL tone use was never adopted. The answer was simple: old equipment. The fear is that many old rigs are still on the air which are not capable of transmitting PL tones. Hams checking in from the outreaches of the Bad Axe repeater often mention interference from other repeaters in places like Lansing, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario adjacent to Detroit over a hundred miles away.

The Thumb offers DXers many opportunities for summer fun. Port

Austin is located in a fairly rare county (Huron, Michigan) and a very rare grid square (EN84.) EN84 covers an area that is mostly over Lake Huron. Very few hams operate there. If you get on 6 meter VHF or 30 meter CW, expect to be deluged if people recognize where you are. I have received passionate requests for QSLs that precisely mention what county and grid I am in when operating from the lakeshore. See? Even QRP CW operators can create pile-ups! One of my wishes for the



Grid squares in Great Lakes region, with EN84 highlighted.

future would be to someday activate the Port Austin Reef lighthouse for hams to log. A cherry on the cake! Dare to dream, Karl!

Speaking of cherries, travel up into the top of Michigan's mitten and you'll find yourself in Traverse City. More than anything, this area is known for growing the most delicious and magnificent cherries on Earth. Yours to enjoy are cherry pies, cherry fritters, cherry cakes, cherry jams and jellies, fresh cherry soda, cherries dipped in chocolate, cherries on top of black cherry ice cream sundaes and everything else cherry you can imagine and more! Visit long enough and your waistline will even look like a cherry, guaranteed!

The Mecca of all things cherry is The Cherry Hut Restaurant in nearby Beulah, Michigan. The Hut is a one-stop heaven for cherry lovers filled with sinful delights to enjoy. The decor is white and red along with the waitresses' outfits. After one visit, even casual fans and naysayers of cherries will be gleefully converted to devoted fans. The pies are fruit-filled with buttery crusts. No goopy sugary fillers here! One visit and you will forever understand what the term 'it's a cherry' is all about! Yum.



Cherry Hut Restaurant in Beulah, Michigan.

Would you rather be on the seashore instead? Only a few miles away you'll find the spectacular Sleeping Bear Dunes along the shore of Lake Michigan. Magnificent tall and steep sand dunes, unlike any you have ever seen before, continue for miles and miles. You could easily spend a week enjoying all the challenging and adventurous trails and scenic overlooks. You would not believe spectacular sands like these exist in central North America. An obvious sight out in the water are North and South Manitou Island. Indian legend says that the great dunes resemble a large mother bear that came to shore to rest after swimming in a particularly bad storm. The islands represent her two cubs who did not survive. It's quite a sad tale.

Also on my DXing wish-list: listening and operating from these dunes. For someone who appreciates



Sleeping Bear Dunes are in a National Park on the northwest shore of Michigan's lower peninsula.

long wave propagation, Sleeping Bear Dunes is quite a find. The tall and dense sand creates a good shield to most of humanity's electronic noise and powerful broadcast transmitters on-the-air from the south and east. Its proximity to a large body of water along with good ground conductivity really adds a cherry to the cake. (There he goes again with the cherries!) With just my Sony ICF-SW7600GR portable and its built-in antenna, I logged two nice 25 watt navigation beacons during my visit: SJX 382 kHz from Beaver Island way out in Lake Michigan and CVX 392 kHz Charlevoix just north of Grand Traverse Bay. I can only imagine what fun you could have here on a cold winter's night with a resonant longwave antenna and good ground system.

I gained a sense of the potential value of this site just from casually listening to our mini-van's radio. AM broadcast stations from Toronto to Chicago could be easily heard in bright

daylight. The height of the dunes made for excellent range on FM, as well. I would highly recommend this spot for Field Day or VHF contests. Camping is even available on North and South Manitou Island along with several sites upon the on-shore dunes on the mainland. You could have a lot of fun here!

Thumb's Up

Back in Port Austin, at the tip of Michigan's Thumb, I learned what remains to be seen via analog TV still broadcasting from across Lake Huron in Ontario. Canada's main independent network, CTV, shuttered many of its analog transmitters over the past few years. CBC, Canada's public broadcaster, closed up



Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

shop for analog TV recently ending decades of service on July 31st. You might suppose the bands would now feature nothing but snow! I am glad to say this is not the case!

I immediately logged about a half a dozen analog TV signals and a few digital broadcasts when tropospheric propagation was in my favour. Most welcome was a CTV outlet on Channel 2, a Global TV station on Channel 4 and the CTV2 network on channel 8. All



Analog television signal from Canadian network CTV 2 in Ontario.

three were seen nearly daily with beautiful snowy and ghostly reception! It was just like the old days for this TV DXer!

VHF Weatheradio* can also be a good indicator of propagation and overall conditions. Since Port Austin is just across the lake from Ontario, you can sometimes hear weather reports from Environment Canada on the unusual frequency of 161.65 MHz. I caught this one by surprise when I was snooping around for remote-to-studio broadcast transmissions. Environment Canada also uses 162.4 MHz in this region, a channel used by both Canadian and American weatheradio stations. Weather stations can be heard from hundreds of miles away in every direction when just the right summer weather conditions permit.

[*Karl is using the Canadian (and Radio Shack) spelling for the service -Ed.]

Longwave DXing is also fun in the Thumb. Nightly logs included four non-directional beacons from Ontario: YZE 245 kHz Gore Bay, YQA 272 kHz Muskoka, YLD 335 kHz Chapleau and YPL 382 kHz Pickle Lake. (I wonder how YPL got its callsign?) Medium wave AM broadcast DXing is a little bit different than the New York area. Most notable for me is hearing CBC Radio One on 990 kHz from Winnipeg, Manitoba. It's one of the last remaining 50 kilowatt CBC AM outlets still on the air. New York City powerhouses WFAN 660, WABC 770, WCBS 880, WNEW 1130 and WQEW 1560 are easy catches at night. You'll hear Toronto's CFRB 1010 kHz and CHUM 1050 kHz instead of New York City's WINS and WEPN.

HF operating in Michigan is also fascinating. Suddenly, you are in the middle of the country with nearly double the amount of stations available to you compared to operating on the East Coast. No big empty oceans are nearby. There are possibilities from

all directions! Your reach into states west is far easier. Europe is still quite accessible especially late afternoons and at dusk. Stations in the Pacific Rim are possible at dusk and at dawn. Sundowns are later than in New York since this part of Michigan is significantly north and west of PCARA-land. In the height of the summer, sundown approaches 9 pm! All of these things combine to create very, very interesting and satisfying DXing. Operating in mid-America, I meet a lot of hams on the air that I might never encounter back home!

There are those who say that you can't take your vacationland home with you. That statement may not be completely true! One of the LHARC Goats, Reggie KC8YCZ, introduced me to a very interesting PC application called Remote Hams. It not only allows you to listen to and tune remote transceivers and receivers, it gives you the ability to transmit too! When Reggie has his radio on-line, I can actually participate in the morning 2 meter Old Goat's Net in Michigan from anywhere in the world via my laptop PC.



RCForb client software for Remote Hams.

The application is free to use and intuitive to set up. No ham license is needed if you just listen in. Go to <http://www.remotehams.com> and download RCForb_Client.exe to get started. Your only limitation is depending on distant hams to put their rigs on-line for your use. This morning I was listening to a receiver in France monitoring aircraft-to-tower chatter on 118 MHz AM. The possibilities are endless! Remote Hams is a step further than the IRLP or Echolink since you have full control over frequency tuning, transmitting and a variety of other front-panel functions such as mode switching and audio filtering. Amazing!

Go Goats!

All the fun is not in Michigan! The East Coast Edition of the Old Goat's Net meets every Thursday night on the 2 meter PCARA repeater at 146.67 MHz. Tune in, press your push-to-talk button, and join in the fun. Challenge yourself with our question of the week! Isn't it about time you checked it out? The PCARA Facebook page always awaits your views and check out our informative club web site at pcara.org. 73s and dit dit de N2KZ 'The Old Goat.'



Labels for cables



Most people with an interest in amateur radio and electronics have a need for labels. Nowadays, there are lots of places where you need a reminder of an item's function, or what it belongs to. Let's see what's **Essential₂ label**.

Stress for success

My very first label machine was a Dymo Labelmaker, purchased in the 1960s. The Labelmaker



Dymo Labelmaker from 1960s is still working today.

uses colored vinyl tape loaded in a magazine. After the tape is threaded into the machine, the letter wheel, with its raised characters, is rotated by hand, then the handles are squeezed together to emboss the tape and advance by one position. When the tape is finished, squeezing the cut-off trigger makes a clean cut in the



Dymo embossed labels.

tape, with a short tab at the end to help in removing the protective backing film. Removing this film exposes the pressure-sensitive

adhesive layer on the bottom of the tape. Dymo embossing tape works on the principle of **stress whitening**. The tape is made of unplasticized polyvinyl chloride with stabilizing additives and pigments. (US Patent 2,925,625 to Dymo Industries, Oakland CA.) When this tape is stressed by bending sharply or by embossing, the normally transparent polymer turns opaque and white. As a result, the

embossed letters stand out in white from the original color of the remaining, unstressed polymer. The labels are quite rugged unless they become bent or overheated.

Dymo embossing tape was popular for a long time. It was available in a variety of colors, and was used for labeling binders, file folders, shelves, badges and electrical equipment. Problems with the Dymo system include tape not feeding through a worn machine, the limited character set (upper case only), and just one fixed-space font on the letter wheel. The only letter color available is white – so the small, enclosed spaces within letters (“bowls”) tend to fill-in with white. The rigid vinyl tape is quite stiff, and cannot be bent around small-diameter cable. Some radio amateurs used Dymo labels on the front panel of their home-built equipment, which most people thought looked cheap and nasty.

Dymo embossing machines and tapes are still available in stores. The main selling factor is low cost, with no dependence on batteries or electronics.

Oh Brother

The next development in labeling machines for office use was introduced by Brother Industries of Japan in the 1990s. I acquired a Brother P-Touch PT-310 in 1999, after the price had dropped to a reasonable level for home use.



Brother PT-310 labeler from 1997.

Brother labelers are a major advance over embossed tapes for several reasons. P-Touch printers are electronic rather than mechanical, with characters formed by a

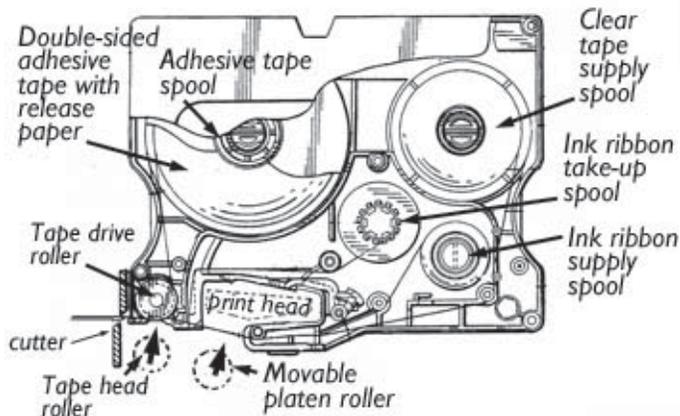


Brother TZ-tape contains all the components in a removable cassette.

thermal printing mechanism. Since the letters are first typed on a keyboard and held in memory, it is possible to correct errors before the label

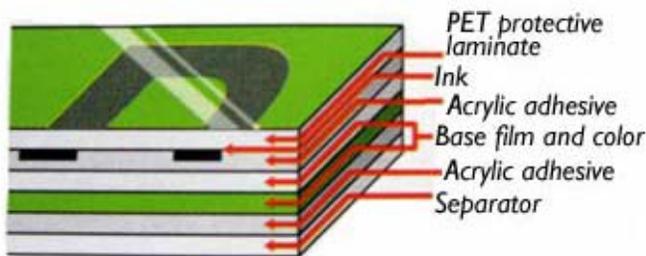
is produced. The tapes are laminated with a clear, PET (polyethylene terephthalate) top layer to protect the printed characters on the underside, so they are resistant to heat, cold, abrasion, water, chemicals and outside exposure.

The thermal printing mechanism transfers colored ink from an ink ribbon onto the top layer of clear tape, which is then brought into contact with the tape incorporating the base color. This adhesive tape has a release layer on its lower side, which exposes the pressure-sensitive adhesive when removed.



Essential components of a Brother P-Touch cassette. Characters are transferred from the ink ribbon onto the lower surface of the clear tape at the thermal print head. The printed clear tape is then combined with the double sided adhesive tape which carries the base color. (From US Patent 5,350,243).

TZ Tape for Brother P-Touch labelers comes in a variety of widths and colors. The usual standard is black letters on a white background, but it is also possible to print black letters on clear tape, as well as white letters on a black background. These variations make it possible to print labels for electronic equipment that blend with the surface and do not look out of place. There are other ink and background colors available for where a strong contrast is needed.



Multi-layered Brother TZ tape after printing.

My old PT-310 labeler ran for years on a set of AA batteries and produced a range of useful labels. However, it does have a few drawbacks. There is only one

typeface built-in — Helsinki — which can be printed in bold, italic, outline and shadow styles. The widest tape that will fit is 3/4 inch and the LCD display can only show 15 characters at a time. Some functions require holding down the “Code” or “Alt” keys on the limited-size keyboard. Lastly, some of the labels that I printed thirteen years ago are starting to delaminate.



The top, protective, clear layer carrying black ink has peeled away from this elderly label.

Another Brother

Browsing through the Sunday newspaper, I noticed that one of our local office supply stores, located in Staples Plaza, had a special offer on the Brother P-Touch PT-2730 electronic labeling system. The store was out-of-stock when I first checked, but a few days later the item was back on the shelf and still on sale for \$49.99. This is actually \$10.00 less than the PT-310 cost me thirteen years ago!



Brother PT-2730

The PT-2730 has quite a few advantages when compared with my first Brother labeler. It is larger, with a three-line, backlit LCD display and many more function keys arranged around the keyboard. The unit can still operate off internal AA batteries, but Brother kindly includes a multi-voltage switch-mode power supply. There are eight built-in typefaces, though I have to say that “Helsinki” (generic Helvetica) still looks best. The machine uses the same Brother TZ tapes, but with maximum width increased to 1 inch.

The major advantage of the PT-2730 is that it has a USB port for connection to a computer, allowing use as a printer. Free software from Brother allows labels to be designed on the computer’s screen, incorporating

TrueType fonts and graphic elements. The labels can be previewed, edited, saved to disk, then printed out when needed.

Although a full set of software was provided with the labeler on CD-ROM, I downloaded the very latest version from Brother's web site, <http://www.brother.com>. Following the instructions, I installed the USB printer driver on my Windows PC before connecting the printer, then I installed the P-Touch Editor software.

The software from Brother is quite easy to use and does indeed allow any TrueType font available on the computer to be included on printed labels. The labeler's built-in "Helsinki" / Helvetica is a fine typeface with good readability at a distance, but it has become overused. Some of my favorite alternatives to Helvetica include Gill Sans — which you might see around this newsletter from time to time — Frutiger and Perpetua. Some faces have elegant italic styles, which



TrueType fonts printed on 1/2 inch TZ tape.



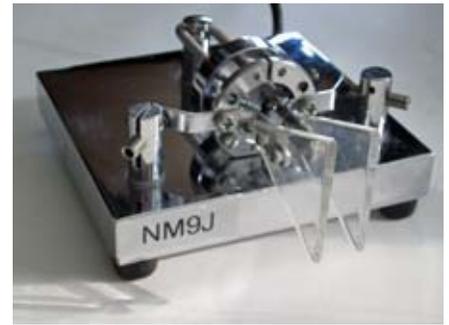
Brother TZ label tape is available in a variety of colors and styles. The two samples of TZe (Eco-friendly) tape shown here are 1. Black Print on White Flexible Tape for cable/wire labels and 2. White Print on Lime Green Tape.

look far better than the tilted oblique styles built-in to the labeler. After I acquired my first electronic labeler, Brother introduced more specialized tapes for ironing onto clothes, labeling CD case spines and for tamper-proof asset marking. Of special interest in the radio world is "Flexible ID Tape" which is intended for labeling cables, pipes, tubing and other items that have a curved surface. Flexible ID tape is not as stiff as the regular variety and can be used for wrapping around wires, or for making cable "flags". There are templates included with the P-Touch Editor software for cable labels and flags.

Able to label

After you acquire a label printer, the first question is — what should I label? Avoid the temptation to label everything that moves or stands still... instead, here are a few suggestions for use around the ham shack.

- Label coaxial cables after they enter the shack to show which antenna each is attached to.



Clear TZ tape can be used for subtle labels on radio equipment.



Labels for coaxial cables prepared with Brother's Flexible ID Tape. Lengthwise labels work best on wider cables (3/8 inch diameter and above).

- Label interconnection cables between amateur radio equipment
- Label power cords feeding audio components.
- Label wall-wart power transformers to show which equipment they belong to.
- Label network computer equipment such as printers with name and static IP address.
- Label storage boxes and other items taken to Field Day.



Label wall-wart transformers to identify the equipment they belong to.

- Label mobile antennas with model numbers/bands.
- Place a small address label *inside* valuable equipment so that it can be returned to you if lost.

By the way, you don't need an electronic labeler to produce inexpensive address labels.

Take a look at Artistic Labels (<http://www.artisticlabels.com>) in Elmira, NY. Their clear labels are a good choice for inconspicuous labeling of radios and other possessions.



Artistic Labels' clear address label.

- NM9J

Frequency entry pad

Henry, KB2VJP reports that he is constructing an interesting kit from Coastal Chip Works, in Fredonia, NY. Their "Universal QSyer" is a device intended for smaller transceivers that do not include a keypad for direct frequency entry. Examples include the Yaesu FT-817, FT-840, FT-857 and FT-897, most older Kenwood radios and many popular Icom radios — including the IC-706 series.

Why would you need a keypad for frequency entry? What's wrong with dialing in the frequency using the radio's VFO control? That's a good point but it's worth remembering that modern transceivers have very fine tuning and it can take a lot of turns of the tuning control to reach the desired frequency. In addition, there are circumstances where the tuning knob may be out of reach or difficult to make fine adjustments — including portable and mobile operation. For Icom and Kenwood radios, the QSyer Keypad can also recall the frequency and mode stored in a numbered memory.

The Universal QSyer Keypad connects to the computer control port on the radio. For Icom radios, this is the CI-V jack. The keypad should be ordered with the appropriate cable for the brand of radio being controlled. (Modern Kenwood radios that only have an



Universal QSyer Keypad is available fully built or as a kit.

RS-232 jack for computer control are not suitable.)

Price of the Universal QSyer is very reasonable — the self assembly kit is \$55.00, while the wired and tested unit is available for \$85.00. Additional cables for different brands of radio are available for \$7.00.

Full details of the kits offered by John Hansen W2FS are available at <http://www.coastalchip.com>.

The Universal QSyer keypad has its own site here: <http://www.qsyer.com>. Henry says he will be using the kit with his Yaesu FT-817 and FT-897 shortly.



Yaesu FT-897 HF/VHF/UHF transceiver is too small to have a front panel keypad.

Battery boosters - W2CH

Ray, W2CH writes about recent experiences with battery boosters, which can maintain the 13.8 volts required for satisfactory operation of amateur radio mobile equipment, even when the vehicle battery voltage has fallen well below that level. Ray had previously used an MFJ battery booster for his "Radio in a box" described in the PCARA Update for October 2011.

Recently, I purchased the TG Electronics Super Booster, which can handle up to 40 amps on a rig, a bit more than my previously purchased MFJ 4416B Battery Booster.

Additionally, I purchased the new TG Electronics Remote which has digital display meters for input and output voltages. See the photos for a comparison of both systems.

These boosters accomplish what they are designed to do — maintain-



MFJ-4416B battery booster as previously used by Ray.



MFJ-4416BRC Booster Remote Control, used by Ray for his "Radio in a Box".

ing useable output voltage when employed with a battery, whether it's a small, sealed lead-acid battery or an automobile battery when the engine is not running. I have these boosters set for a low voltage with an input of 9 volts, which is adjustable up to 11 volts input. I have noticed that even with a fairly new automobile battery, the voltage from the accessory outlet drops to around 9 volts when running 50 watts of FM. The MFJ Booster with its MFJ-4416BRC remote unit starts to shut down when the input voltage drops below the 9V minimum. The TG Electronics Super Booster continues running down to 8.8 volts input, maybe because it's a slightly heavier-duty booster.



TG Electronics' N8XJK Super Booster delivers up to 40 amps of regulated output. Ray's unit is shown with the matching TG Electronics Digital Remote Panel R-2 (top) which displays input and output voltage. [Photos W2CH]

The voltage drop is less severe when operating SSB on HF, as the transmitted signal is not continuous. The TG Electronics Super Booster has a built-in fan, which I have not yet heard running with my unit. The TG Electronics Digital Remote/Meter Panel is a bit easier to read than the analog meters of the MFJ Remote. The Remote Meter Panel has an Input Voltmeter, Output Voltmeter, and a switch to turn the booster on and off, plus indicator LEDs. The TG Electronics Super Booster unit costs about \$210, while the Digital Remote is \$79. So the TG Electronics Super Booster is a bit more expensive than the \$149 MFJ Battery Booster.

The TG Electronics items are ordered direct from the manufacturer, <http://stores.tgelectronics.org>. MFJ's items are available from MFJ or their dealers.

It has certainly been interesting comparing the two different Battery Boosters/Remotes for portable and mobile use. One point worth noting is that the "Cigar Lighter" or accessory outlet in a modern vehicle will not supply the same voltage under load as one obtains from connecting heavy-duty cables directly to

the vehicle battery terminals. So the lower 9 volt reading on-load, which I experienced in Marylyn's car, is not an indication that the car battery is weak, but rather a result of lighter-gauge wire used to feed the outlet. Of course it's not such a problem when operating HF-SSB, as the current draw is more intermittent than with FM.

- Ray, W2CH

Technician Class

Orange County Amateur Radio Club will be running classes for the Technician License this fall. There will be five Saturday morning sessions from September 29 to October 27, followed by a VE Test Session on Saturday November 3. Classes and VE exams will all be held at the Orange County Emergency Communications Center, 110 Wells Farm Road, Goshen, NY.



For more information and to register for the class, see the Orange County ARC web pages at <http://www.ocarc-ny.org>.

Repeater care

As mentioned by Greg, KB2CQE on page 1, there have been several changes to the PCARA Repeaters in the last few weeks. During this period, Bob N2CBH has given much of his own time, transporting and keeping the repeaters on the air. At the time of writing, the two meter backup installation – described almost ten years ago in the October - November 2002 issues of the *PCARA Update* –



Bob, N2CBH checks repeater equipment at the 2 meter standby site in July 2012.

This repeater's controller is set up for 'smart squelch', giving a 'K' courtesy tone when signals are strong, with a lower frequency tone when input signals are less than full-quieting.

Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association

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Newsletter contributions are always very welcome!

Archive: <http://home.computer.net/~pcara/newslett.htm>

PCARA Information

PCARA is a **Non-Profit Community Service**

Organization. PCARA meetings take place the first Sunday of each month* at 3:00 p.m. in Dining Room B of the Hudson Valley Hospital Center, Route 202, Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567. Drive round behind the main hospital building and enter from the rear (look for the oxygen tanks). Talk-in is available on the 146.67 repeater. *Apart from holidays.

PCARA Repeaters

W2NYW: 146.67 MHz -0.6, PL 156.7Hz

KB2CQE: 449.925MHz -5.0, PL 179.9Hz

N2CBH: 448.725MHz -5.0, PL 107.2Hz

PCARA Calendar

Sun Sept 9: PCARA monthly meeting, Hudson Valley Hospital Center, 3:00 p.m.

Hamfests

Sun Sept 9: Candlewood ARA Western CT Hamfest, Edmond Town Hall, 45 Main St (Rt 6), Newtown CT. 8:30 am.

Sat Sept 22: Garden State ARA Hamfest, Monmouth Adult Edu, 100 Tornillo Way, Tinton Falls, NJ. 8:00 am

Sat Oct 6: Bergen ARA Fall Hamfest, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Washington Twnshp, NJ. 8:00 am.

VE Test Sessions

Sep 1: Yonkers PAL Ham Radio Club, 127 N Broadway Yonkers NY. 2:00 pm. Contact: Michael R. Rapp, 914 907-6482.

Sep 9: Yonkers ARC, Yonkers PD, Grassy Sprain Rd, Yonkers, NY. 8:30 am Contact Dan Calabrese, 914 667-0587

Sep 13: WECA, Westchester Co Fire Trg Center, 4 Dana Rd., Valhalla, NY. 7:00 p.m. S. Rothman, 914 831-3258.

Sep 17: Columbia Univ VE Team ARC, 2960 Broadway, Columbia University, 115 Havemeyer Hall, New York NY. 6:30 pm. Contact Alan Crosswell, 212 854-3754.



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