



# The *ORC* Newsletter

Official publication of the Ozaukee Radio Club, Inc. Mail all contributions to the editor, Tom Ruhlmann, W9IPR, 465 Beechwood Dr., Cedarburg WI 53012 (phone 262 377-6945). Permission to reprint articles published in any issue is granted provided the author and the Ozaukee Radio Club Newsletter are credited.



ORC Repeaters on 146.97, 224.18 and 443.750 MHz - Callsign W9CQO

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## From the President

*De Kevin Steers (K9VIN)*



It was a dark and stormy night. Let me tell you folks, the hardest part of being president is sitting down and figuring out how to start my monthly article. But seriously, with the storms and winds, of late, it is a miracle that my dipoles are still hanging. Speaking of which, I am hoping that winter is finally upon us, since I am waiting for the lake to freeze, so I can put a military mast up, on the lake, to straighten one dipole leg. I have really been enjoying the weather up until last Monday, but I am ready for the snow and cold, so we can usher in a festive Christmas, and get another winter behind us.

If you were not at the last meeting, you missed an opportunity to bid on an Ultimate Trans-match that was built by Stan Kaplan WB9RQR. It was recently donated to the club, from an SK, and I remembered the last time it was auctioned, I had no money in my pocket. I remembered that Stan mentioned not building another, so I thought it would be a nice, rare, piece of equipment for the shack. It took me a day of polishing and learning, but now it works beautifully. It is an honor to own it!

Recently I was given what I thought was a Westinghouse Tabletop Radio, but I have come to realize that it is actually a 24W audio amplifier. I am determined to re-cap it and get it working again, even if it is to be used with my I phone music library. I have started to go down the rabbit-hole of learning all about Capacitors and how to replace them. I hope to undertake that project sometime this winter.

A few weekends ago, I was passing through Plover, WI, and decided to pop in on a fellow ham that frequents a 160M sched on Friday evenings. It was only a brief eyeball QSO, but I got a quick tour of his ham shack, replete with nearly a dozen functional boat anchors, and then come to realize he also specializes in restoring antique Radios, chassis, cabinet and all! He probably made recapping sound easier than it really is, but I am determined to add that to my arsenal of skills.

Have a happy holiday season everyone, and please make 2018 the year to consider contributing to the helping to run this fine club; elections are right around the corner!

73,  
K9VIN

DX'ing & Contesting  
*De Gary Sutcliffe (W9XT)*



December's big events are the holiday season. There is another December holiday that was celebrated long before our modern ones. That is the winter solstice. It is the shortest day of the year as far as daylight is concerned.

About 5000 years ago, people who lived in what is now southern England started building Stonehenge, a circular structure made of stone. The stones were aligned with the point the sun rose on the winter solstice. Over the next several thousand years different groups occupied the region. They added other artifacts to the site and practiced religious activities at Stonehenge. To early people whose lives depended on nature, knowing that the sun would return and bring warmer weather and the plants and animals they depended on was a pretty important thing.

Today most people celebrating the winter solstice do it as an excuse to party. If you fall into that group, it will happen this year on Thursday December 21<sup>st</sup>, at 16:28 UTC. For hams the long hours of darkness around the winter solstice have a very large effect on radio propagation. Opening on the higher HF bands will be shorter. Part is due to shorter periods of day light and part is where we are in the current solar cycle.

Conditions on the lower bands will be better. Part because of longer hours of darkness, part because thunderstorms and the QRN they produce are down, and part because of lower sunspot numbers. It is no wonder the ARRL 160M contest and the CQ 160 Meter contests are in December and January.

The ARRL 160 Meter contest was the first weekend of this month. I spent some time on it. From what I saw conditions were pretty good. I heard a lot of Europeans. Running only 100 watts, I was only able to work a Spanish station. Conditions to the south and west seemed down from usual. Some stations I usually work in the Caribbean were very weak. I never heard Hawaii, something that is usually pretty easy for me to work even with low power. The 160 meter band is a special challenge, and now is the time of the year to operate it.

I'm interested in seeing what is going to happen on 6 meters over the next 6 weeks or so. As you remember, the new FT8 mode came out early last summer. It was designed to be used on 6M. FT8 users were able to make QSOs with signal strengths 20 dB or more below the levels needed to make a CW contact. Lots of QSOs were made on "dead" bands.

Sporadic E (Es) propagation peaks in June and July. I got on FT8 on 6M in early August, after the end of the Es season as we know it. I was still able to work a few DX stations. There is second, but smaller Es season starting in December and running into January.

With more stations running FT8 it will be interesting what develops on 6 meters this winter. If you have 6M capability check out the FT8 frequency (50.313) while running FT8 from time to time. Don't be afraid to call CW either. You never know what will come back. If 10 meters has strong signals, it is possible 6 Meters is also open.

With the holidays, contests drop off this month. As mentioned before, the ARRL 160 Meter contest was the first weekend of the month. If you missed it, there is the Stew Perry Top Band DX Challenge (TBDC) on December 30-31. It is a 24-hour contest, but you can only operate 14

hours. That is good because you don't have to waste the daylight hours calling CQ and making a couple of contacts per hour to be competitive.

For this one you send your grid square. Points are calculated based on distance. Longer contacts are worth more points. Don't worry, your logging program will calculate point value for you. As with many contests, you get more points per contact if you are running low or QRP power.

The twist with the TBDC is that you get extra points for *working* low power and QRP stations. Often, it is the big gun station doing all the work, but the low power station is getting the extra points. This gives an incentive for bigger stations to dig out the weak ones.

The contest sponsor uses logs sent in by low power and QRP stations to determine which were not high power. They then award points based on the QSOs. You really don't know your score when you send in your logs. They have a web page with claimed scores. Your call will show up when you send in your log. Over time your score will go up as other stations send in their logs and you get awarded extra points. Where you place will depend will go up and down based on how many higher point stations you worked and how many your competition did.

This is quickly becoming one of my favorite contests because stations have a lot of incentive for listening hard for weak stations, both because they might be long distance and worth a lot of points and because there might be more power based points for making the contact. Note that there are no multipliers for this contest. Your score is just the total of QSO points. Full rules at <http://www.kkn.net/stew/>

The ARRL 10 Meter contest is December 9-10 UTC. With the solar cycle as it is, the 10 Meter Contest will be like a VHF contest this year. Hopefully we will get some sporadic E openings. If we get a strong opening, you can make a lot of contacts. My personal best one hour QSO total was during an Es opening during a 10 Meter Contest. I made 250 contacts during that hour. Needless to say, it was a real rush. Usually I get pretty excited when I can break 100 contacts per hour.

There are many operator categories for the ARRL contest including CW only, phone only, mixed mode, different power levels and with and without DX cluster assistance. Oh yeah, there is also a multi-operator class. You can check out the rules at <http://www.arrl.org/10-meter>.

Major DXpeditions are a bit light in December. There are several holiday style operations as hams go to warmer locations to spend Christmas. Ham radio often takes a secondary status to other activities and you just have to be on the air when they are.

You might hear the special events station W9G on between now and December 10. It is to celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Greater Milwaukee DX Association (GMDXA). Several members of the ORC are also members of the GMDXA. They are K9DJT, W9GA, W9MXQ and me, W9XT. If you contact W9G you might be working one of us!

Finally, don't forget to ask Santa for a new radio. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

# THE COMPUTER CORNER

## No. 238: Good Security Habits

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It is not unusual for me to run across good articles that are worthy of reprinting in the Computer Corner column. This is one. Some of the suggestions may seem to you self-evident, but it is good to have one's awareness heightened now and then even with self-evident information. Reprinted by permission granted to Stan on 29 Nov. 2017. Copyright 2017 US-CERT All Rights Reserved.

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# US-CERT

UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM

### Security Tip (ST04-003) Good Security Habits

Last revised: August 18, 2016. **Authors** Mindi McDowell and Allen Householder. Reprinted with permission granted to Stan on 29Nov2017. Copyright 2017 US-CERT All Rights Reserved. There are some simple habits you can adopt that, if performed consistently, may dramatically reduce the chances that the information on your computer will be lost or corrupted.

**How can you minimize the access other people have to your information?** You may be able to easily identify people who could, legitimately or not, gain *physical* access to your computer—family members, roommates, co-workers, members of a cleaning crew, and maybe others. Identifying the people who could gain *remote* access to your computer becomes much more difficult. If you have a computer and connect it to a network, you are vulnerable to someone or something else accessing or corrupting your information; however, you can develop habits that make it more difficult.

- **Lock your computer when you are away from it.** Even if you only step away from your computer for a few minutes, it's enough time for someone else to destroy or corrupt your information. Locking your computer prevents another person from being able to simply sit down at your computer and access all of your information.
- **Disconnect your computer from the Internet when you aren't using it.** The development of technologies such as DSL and cable modems have made it possible for users to be online all the time, but this convenience comes with risks. The likelihood that

attackers or viruses scanning the network for available computers will target your computer becomes much higher if your computer is always connected. Depending on what method you use to connect to the Internet, disconnecting may mean disabling a wireless connection, turning off your computer or modem, or disconnecting cables. When you are connected, make sure that you have a firewall enabled.

- **Evaluate your security settings.** Most software, including browsers and email programs, offer a variety of features that you can tailor to meet your needs and requirements. Enabling certain features to increase convenience or functionality may leave you more vulnerable to being attacked. It is important to examine the settings, particularly the security settings, and select options that meet your needs without putting you at increased risk. If you install a patch or a new version of the software, or if you hear of something that might affect your settings, reevaluate your settings to make sure they are still appropriate.

**What other steps can you take?** Sometimes the threats to your information aren't from other people but from natural or technological causes. Although there is no way to control or prevent these problems, you can prepare for them and try to minimize the damage.

- **Protect your computer against power surges and brief outages.** Aside from providing outlets to plug in your computer and all of its peripherals, some power strips protect your computer against power surges. Many power strips now advertise compensation if they do not effectively protect your computer. Power strips alone will not protect you from power outages, but there are products that do offer an uninterruptible power supply when there are power surges or outages. During a lightning storm or construction work that increases the odds of power surges, consider shutting your computer down and unplugging it from all power sources.
- **Back up all your data.** Whether or not you take steps to protect yourself, there will always be a possibility that something will happen to destroy your data. You have probably already experienced this at least once—losing one or more files due to an accident, a virus or worm, a natural event, or a problem with your equipment. Regularly backing up your data on a CD or network reduces the stress and other negative consequences that result from losing important information. Determining how often to back up your data is a personal decision. If you are constantly adding or changing data, you may find weekly backups to be the best alternative; if your content rarely changes, you may decide that your backups do not need to be as frequent. You don't need to back up software that you own on CD-ROM or DVD-ROM—you can reinstall the software from the original media if necessary.

*Both the National Cyber Security Alliance and US-CERT have identified this topic as one of the top tips for home users.*

**Happy Computing!**

# Vintage Amateur Radio

De Bill Shadid, W9MXQ



“The Day the Universe Changed: A Personal View by James Burke” was a popular BBC television documentary from 1985 wherein science historian, James Burke, talked about technological change throughout history. Burke, one of my favorite authors and documentarians, was not talking about ham radio but was discussing historical events that had long term impact on society. In 1957, Collins Radio Company changed ham radio when they introduced the S-Line series of radio equipment. Here is the operating S-Line station that lives at W9MXQ:



**Collins 32S-3 Transmitter, 312B-4 Console, 75S-3B Receiver, 30L-1 Linear Amplifier  
Also, Shure 444 Microphone and Heathkit HD-1410 Keyer  
Initially, the amplifier was the floor mounted 30S-1 – the 30L-1 came slightly later  
(W9MXQ Shack Photo)  
(Not shown is the Collins 516F-2 AC Power Supply – installed out of this view)**

Coming off the critical success of the Gold Dust Twins (the 75A-4 Receiver and KWS-1 Transmitter – detailed in a previous installment), Collins recognized the market demand for the same receiver the transmitter power performance of the Gold Dust Twins in a package that was table top in size and easy to handle. Also, houses were getting smaller with less space available so there was demand for performance in a smaller package. That triggered the 1957 introduction of the 75S-1 Receiver and 32S-1 Transmitter. More popularly known as the “S-Line” after the letter series of the radios.

A major feature of the S-Line was the separate transmitter/exciter and linear amplifier (the 32S-1 Transmitter and 30L-1 Linear Amplifier). A station could, at the flick of a switch, operate efficiently at 180 watts (PEP SSB or CW) input power (nominal 100 watts output) barefoot or 1,000 watts (PEP SSB or CW) input power (nominal 500 - 600 watts output) with the linear amplifier engaged. With only a few short-lived exceptions, this set the stage for virtually all future product offerings for both separate receiver/transmitter and transceiver station setups. To be clear, initially the amplifier with the S-Line was the floor-mounted 30S-1, not the 30L-1. Ultimately the 30L-1 became the more popular of the two.

There were three major feature reductions in the S-Line as initially introduced, depending on your point of view. One was the rather dismal feature set for CW transceive operation, another was the elimination of AM transmit in the 32S-1 Transmitter, and the elimination of any QRM handling in the 75S-1 Receiver. The 75S-1 was an excellent AM and SSB Receiver, otherwise. The later “3-series” versions of the S-Line (as are in my own collection) greatly improved all these shortcomings.

When I suggest that this introduction changed ham radio forever, I am talking about how we saw ham radio equipment from the 1950’s perspective. Before the S-Line, equipment was huge. A

ham station from market leader Hallicrafters, at the time, was more than twice the mass, item by item, of the new Collins designs in the late 1950's. Collins, if they made any error in the release of the S-Line it might have been in their market research as to price. Their price point was so tremendously high that they failed to virtually crush the competition. Maybe that was by design – who can know that today? In fact, it will be the subject of some future articles to show how in a few years Hallicrafters and perhaps especially Heathkit and Drake stepped up to the game and matched and/or exceeded Collins at their own game with a much lower price.

Over the years, very little changed in the S-Line separate transmitters and receivers. However, there were a few things that are worth mentioning. In case of the 32S-1 vs. the 32S-3 Transmitters, please see the following information:



**Collins 32S-1 Transmitter**  
(W9JI Shack Photo)

This is the S-Line SSB/CW Transmitter as released in 1957. It worked well but lacked some features added in the somewhat later 32S-3 (see just below). Note the open position between the FREQ CONTROL and MIC GAIN controls. Much stayed the same in this design throughout the product life cycle. See further information appears later in the article.



**Collins 32S-3 Transmitter**  
(W9MXQ Shack Photo)

This updated 1962 version of the 32S-1 adds a CW CALibration control with a center mounted Spot button. Added circuitry made for a much more practical transceive operation on CW. But, Collins never seemed to fully correct the issues with CW operation on this transmitter series. Operating the receiver and transmitter as separate units (not in transceive) eliminated the problems.

The S-Line receivers changed as well. In the case of the 75S-1 vs. the 75S-3 (and the somewhat later and very similar 75S-3B). Some changes were important operational steps. I might add here that many hams felt, and still feel, that the 75S-3 was the best of the S-Line receivers. They feel that the somewhat later 75S-3B was a “cost reduced” radio. Maybe so – but a fact certainly not evident in its selling price! The 75S-3B and 75S-3 have both been used in my shack with little noticeable difference when used in my primary mode – single sideband. (My use of CW, however, is mostly with vintage radios.) The following chart shows visually the development in the models:



**Collins 75S-1 Receiver**  
(RigPix Photo)

This is the new S-Line Receiver model as it was released in 1957 as a SSB/AM/CW Receiver. It worked well but lacked some features added in the somewhat later 32S-3 and 75S-3B (see just below). Note missing AGC controls and any form of QRM reduction.



**Collins 75S-3B Receiver**  
(W9MXQ Shack Photo)

This updated (in 1961) version of the 75S-1 showed the addition of a tool for QRM removal – Rejection Tuning (essentially a Q-Multiplier). This had been included in the 75A-4 design but was omitted when the 75S-1 was introduced. Also, the 75S-3 and 75S-3B design accommodated additional filters to enhance CW and narrow-SSB reception, and improved switchable AGC. The 75S-3 was introduced in 1961 and the 75S-3B, shown here, came in 1963.

Collins ham station operators did not completely accept the upgrades of the 32S-1 to 32S-3 Transmitters. Upgrading of the 75S-1 to a 75S-3 or 75S-3B was much more popular because of more significant upgrades to the design. To that end, many stations found today are equipped with a 32S-1 Transmitter and a 75S-3 or 75S-3B Receiver. A fine example of this is in the shack of our fellow member, Pat, W9JI. See his Collins S-Line station equipment:



Collins 32S-1 Transmitter



Collins 312B-4 Console



Collins 75S-3 Receiver

Items here are from the shack of Pat, W9JI

(Not shown here is the 30L-1 Linear Amplifier that is a part of this station)

(W9JI Shack Photos)

Many Collins stations were sold to the US Government for use in various military, MARS Radio (Military Auxiliary **R**adio System), and US Embassy (US Department of State) service. This was preceded by 75A-4/KWS-1 installations and succeeded by Drake R-4C/T-4XC and TR7/R7 radios as time went along and Collins exited the HF radio business. Collins S-Line equipment covered the band in 200 kHz segments from 3.5 to 30 MHz on the ham bands. The 200 kHz segments allowed better mechanical linearity across the range than the 500 kHz segments in their competition's radios. But, that triggered the need for more ranges on any given radio. Check these two pictures of the two different bandswitch arrangements on S-Line equipment:



Standard Coverage

(W9MXQ Shack Photo)



Expanded Coverage

(RigPix Photo)

The bandswitch on the left came on the standard S-Line models. The one on the right (Expanded) has a switch at the top that allows for a second bank of range crystals and, therefore, twice the number of ranges. The information in the vertical windows would shift when the switch was moved. See more details below.

In my experience, the Expanded Coverage units in the S-Line receivers and transmitters are not particularly common. They appear and are not rare but not commonly seen. The transceiver members of the S-Line family seem to include more Expanded Coverage models in the currently available population. The problem with the Standard Coverage models comes from today's desire to use the WARC bands – 60, 30, 17, and 12 meters. While the S-Line products are perfectly capable of operating on all HF bands, 3.5 to 30 MHz, one will find that in doing so the bandswitch becomes overcrowded. Crystals are easily changed in individual bandswitch positions via access through the easy to open top cover on either the Receiver or the Transmitter.

The expanded bandswitch could be field added to any Collins S-Line radio but it was also a separate model from the factory. Check this chart for model designations:

Standard Coverage Models	Expanded Coverage Models
75S-1 Receiver	75S-2 Receiver
75S-3 Receiver	75S-3A Receiver
75S-3B Receiver	75S-3C Receiver
32S-1 Transmitter	32S-2 Transmitter
32S-3 Transmitter	32S-3A Transmitter

An additional way to spot the difference in these models is by examining the panel markings over the PRESELECTOR tuning control on the receiver and on the EXCITER TUNING and P A TUNING controls on the transmitter. An example, just for the transmitter, is shown below.



**32S-3 Transmitter  
Standard Coverage**  
(W9MXQShack Photo)



**32S-3A Transmitter  
Expanded Coverage**  
(RigPix Photo)

Do you see the difference? The tuning ranges are the only areas shown larger on the marked arcs on the Standard Coverage models. On the Expanded Coverage models the basic arc print is much wider – to indicate that many places on the dial may be indicated for specific tuning areas. Collins aficionados refer to these models as having “Big Eyebrows.” But, even on the Expanded Coverage models the ham bands are clearly marked. On the receiver this appears only on the PRESELECTOR tuning control, as noted above.

I must add to the above, however, that in a field modification – that is, adding Expanded Coverage to a Standard Coverage model – the black Dial Escutcheon was not changed. So, while you may find what appears to be a factory error, it is not likely. It is the result of a field modification. That said, Collins was well known for making such errors in manufacturing – perhaps due to stock outs of particular Dial Escutcheons. When we cover the KWM-2 Transceiver – perhaps next month – I will show you a rather blatant such error that is widely in the marketplace to this day. Since the Dial Escutcheons were available as parts from Collins, some units were updated so only the panel screen printing gave away a field upgraded unit.

Conversion kits to add Expanded Coverage show up on the marketplace from time to time in original Collins packaging. Those are very rare, however. At least one third party manufacturer has made their own version of such a kit. I have no experience to show with any such add-on kit.

My experience with the S-Line goes far back in my radio restoration history. I have, without doubt, refurbished and brought back to life more than a dozen complete sets for all models of the S-Line separate receivers and transmitters. There have been even more 30L-1 Linear Amplifiers that I have handled. I even ran a parts business for S-Line radios at one time. Many S-Line stations have resided in my shack in the past – including the one shown at the beginning of this article that is here now.

I want to thank Bob, W9DYQ, and Pat, W9JI, for their assistance in this article. For me there is an alternating “love” and “don’t like so much” and back to “love” relationship with these mechanical and electronic jewels – depending on how they are working. But, without a doubt, they are the best-looking radios in my collection – you have often heard from me and will hear again that they have “Desk Presence.” If there is a definition of the term, then Collins defined it with the S-Line.

I know that we have several S-Lines with W9JI, W9KR, and with me (W9MXQ) in the Ozaukee Radio Club family. Are there others? The S-Line reference includes the Collins KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transceivers. They will likely be the subject of next month’s article. That article will show the Collins 30S-1 Linear Amplifier, absent from this story.

# Additional Information On Broadcast Radio History

De Patrick Volkmann ( W9JI )



After my presentation on the Regenerative Receiver at the November meeting several people asked me where they could get some more information.

While searching for some pictures of early Marconi Company radio equipment I came across the web site of the American Museum of Radio and Electricity, in Bellingham, Washington. The pictures were very high quality, much nicer than the typical website photos. I contacted John Jenkins, founder of the Museum, and asked his permission to use some of the shots in my presentation. John graciously agreed. As it turns out, John has also written a book covering the early history of electricity and radio. The book is [Where Discovery Sparks Imagination - A Pictorial History of Radio and Electricity](#) by John Jenkins. The pictures were so good that I bought a copy. It is an extraordinary collection of pictures of radios, tubes, scientific apparatus and telegraph equipment. Each item is clearly described, so you will know something about its origins and significance. The website can be found at <http://www.sparkmuseum.com>.

If you are looking for the history of early radio as it relates to broadcasting, [The Empire of the Air](#) by Tom Lewis is an excellent book. This book starts with Lee de Forest inventing the Audion and Armstrong inventing the regenerative receiver. Lewis goes on to tell, in a very readable and entertaining style, the story of de Forest, Armstrong and David Sarnoff and how they fought, struggled and ultimately established the broadcast industry that we have today. Hams will, however, note one significant omission. I don't think that there is a single mention of ham radio in Lewis's account of broadcasting. A good, informative read nonetheless.

Historian Ken Burns made a documentary version of Empire of the Air that was shown on PBS. While not as detailed as the book, the documentary is very well done. This is well worth watching. Burns' version does mention amateur radio in passing and has lots of Morse code in the background. You can find it in a number of places on the Internet.

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of FM radio in 2005, public radio station WFDU in New Jersey broadcast several hours of programming. This program is available at <https://archive.org/details/armstrong-commemorative-broadcast> and is entitled "70th Anniversary of FM Radio". The fourth and fifth segments of this program are a radio dramatization of Ken Burns version of Empire of the Air. The dramatization features an all star cast, including Steve Allen, Jayne Meadows, Bonnie Bedelia, David Ogden Stiers, Ed Asner, Harry Shearer, John Astin, John Randolph, Norman Corwin, Peter Bergman, Phillip Proctor and René Auberjonois. The program was produced in the style of an old radio broadcast.

Interestingly, the 70th anniversary programming was also broadcast on 42.8 MHz, Armstrong's original FM frequency. The first FM broadcast band was assigned the 42-50 MHz range, just below the 6 meter band. The current 88-108 MHz band was created by the FCC following World War II.

The early history of radio is well documented, with lots of information available through the Internet. Sadly, there is also a considerable body of information that is simply incorrect, and it can be hard to tell what is correct and what is not. One erroneous example that I came across said that Edwin Armstrong, the inventor of the regenerative, super heterodyne, super regenerative and FM receivers also invented the vacuum tube! This information was at a Columbia University website, Armstrong's alma mater.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**Membership meeting – December 13, 2017**  
**Election of Officers at the January meeting**

**December 13<sup>th</sup> meeting program "The Gold Dust Twins" by Bill Shadid**

## **Amateur Activity From KB9Q's Narrow Perspective**

**To be added to KB9Q's weekly mailing, send your call sign to [kb9q@arri.net](mailto:kb9q@arri.net)**

The following is extracted from Sherm's mailing and is a listing of local nets.

## **EVERY WEEK . . .**

United States Mideast 160 Meter net, 1.895 MHz, 0100 UTC daily.  
160 Meter Roundtable, 1.865 MHz, 5:00 a.m. Central Time Daily.  
160 Meter Roundtable, 1.895 MHz, 6:30 a.m. Central Time Daily

6 meter SSB, 50.160 MHz, Tu, 9:00 a.m., Central Time, MKE

6 meter SSB, 50.140 MHz, Tu, 8:00 p.m., Central Time, Kalamazoo Michigan, K8BKB NCS

6 meter AM, 50.400 MHz, Su, 7:00 p.m., Central Time, Michigan

"Breakfast roundtable", Mornings at 7:30 a.m. (Central Time) on 144.155 MHz USB

10-10 International: Monday - Saturday 1800 UTC 28.380 MHz (also 28.800 MHz with propagation)  
Milwaukee Chapter 10-10 International: Sunday and Wednesday Nights 28.365 MHz, 8:00 p.m. Central Time.

(Monday and Thursday 02:00 UTC During CST and 01:00 UTC During CDT)

Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club 28.490 MHz, 8:00 p.m. Central Time Friday

222 Tuesday, any mode, any time. Start at 222.1 MHz USB, 223.5, MHz FM, 222.070 MHz PSK,

Don't forget Repeaters. (224.820 pl.127.3 Tuesdays 9pm-10pm in SE WI)

MISOE repeater W9HHX Monday night Net @ 8:00 PM 145.27 MHz, 127.3 PL After that net ends they move to 28.365 USB

## **WEEKLY TWO METER SSB ACTIVITY**

Central Wisconsin: Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Central Time, 144.240 MHz, NCS WB9LYH

Chicagoland: Thursday 7:00 p.m. Central Time, 144.220 MHz, NCS N9JBW

Chicago-Ohio: Friday 7:00 p.m. Central Time, 144.215 MHz, NCS KC9IFZ

## **FROM MICHIGAN:**

Sunday 9:30 p.m. 144.155 USB K8NFT (EN62ws)

# Ozaukee Radio Club

## November 8, 2017 Meeting Minutes

Ben Evans (K9UZ), Secretary



President Kevin S. (K9VIN) called the meeting to order at 7:36 PM. All the attendees introduced themselves.

Kevin mentioned the recent passing of ORC member Mark Fielkow (KB9PXE) and asked for a moment of silence.

### **Announcements:**

Todd F. (N9DRY) talked about Mark's passing, and he brought a couple of items that belonged to Mark to show the meeting attendees. Both items in frames, one was 4 KB of core memory from a Univac computer and the other was "new memory" of 8 GB.

### **Program:**

Pat V. (W9JI) gave a presentation on the topic of regenerative receivers.

### **50/50 Drawing:**

There was no 50/50 drawing.

### **Auction:**

Stan K. (WB9RQR) conducted the auction. About two dozen items were sold, including a desktop computer, a car charger and a transmatch tuner. A couple other items were given away.

### **Officer Reports:**

Kevin S. (K9VIN) President – No report.

Pat V. (W9JI), 1st VP – There was additional input to the club inventory, courtesy of Ken B. (W9GA). If any members are in possession of club property, let Pat know.

Robert E. (KD9JLE), 2<sup>nd</sup> VP – Not in attendance, so no report.

Tom T. (KC9ONY), Repeater VP – There is a noise issue with the 440 repeater. Need an appointment with US Cellular to get into the facility.

Ben E. (K9UZ), Secretary – The minutes from October's meeting is in the newsletter. Motion to accept the minutes was made, seconded and passed.

Dave B. (N9UNR), Treasurer – Not in attendance, so no report.

**Committee Reports:**

Tom R. (W9IPR), Scholarship – Stuff for sale has in the past been listed on the ORC website in a drop box, but Tom doesn't think anybody looks for them there. Recently, Tom sent out an email with a list of items for sale to the membership, after which five items out of 12 or 13 were sold. In the future, Tom will email for-sale lists as standard practice.

**Old Business:**

There was no old business.

**New Business:**

There was no new business.

**Adjournment:**

A motion to adjourn was made, seconded and passed. The meeting was adjourned at 9:01 PM.

**Attendance:**

There were 35 members and 2 guests present at the meeting.

A copy of the attendance sheet is available upon request in PDF format. Please contact Ben Evans via email at [ben@evansengsolutions.com](mailto:ben@evansengsolutions.com) for a copy.

Respectfully submitted,



B. Benjamin Evans, K9UZ  
Secretary

AGENDA  
December 13, 2017

1. 7:00 – 7:30 PM – Network & Rag Chew
2. Call to order: Introductions. Kevin Steers (K9VIN)
3. Announcements, Bragging Rights, Show & Tell, Upcoming events, Etc.,
4. Program: 50/50 – Kristian Moberg, KC9TFP
5. Fellowship Break
6. Auction – Stan Kaplan (WB9RQR)
7. Presidents Report – Kevin Steers (K9VIN)
8. 1<sup>st</sup> VP Report – Pat Volkmann (W9JI)
9. 2<sup>nd</sup> VP Report – Robert Eskola (KD9JLE)

10. Repeater VP report – Tom Trethewey, (KC9ONY)
11. Acceptance of Minutes : Ben Evans (K9UZ),
12. Treasurer’s report – Dave Barrow (N9UNR)
13. Committee reports.
  - A. Spring Swapfest
  - B. Nominations
  - C. Scholarship
  - D. Other:
14. OLD BUSINESS
15. NEW BUSINESS
16. Adjournment to ?

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**The ORC Newsletter**

465 Beechwood Drive  
Cedarburg WI\* 53012

**First Class**

Next ORC Meeting

**Grafton Senior Citizens Center**

**1665 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Grafton**  
Wednesday, December 13<sup>th</sup> 2017

7:00 PM – doors open

7:30 – Membership Meeting