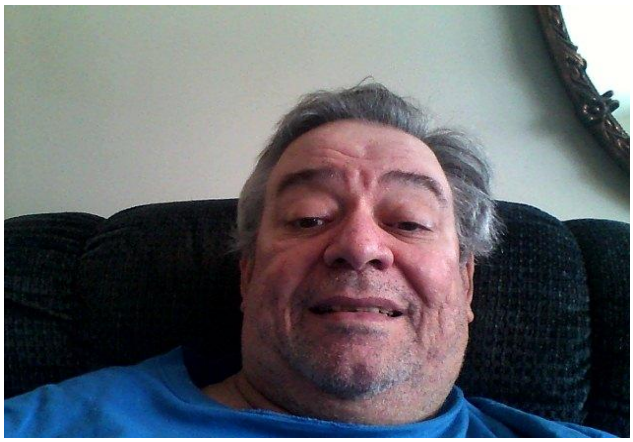
YARC-MITTER

PRESIDENTS CORNER

JUNE 10TH. NEXT CLUB MEETING

JUNE,2012



THE NEXT MEETING OF YARC, WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 10TH. THIS MEETING WILL BE TO IRON OUT LAST MINUTE FIELD DAY PROBLEMS. REMEMBER FIELD DAY IS JUNE 23RD TO JUNE 24TH., TWENTY FOUR HOURS, STARTING AT 2PM SATURDAY THE 23RD..ARRON,WA2NRV HAS VOLUNTEERED TO BE FIELD DAY COORDINATOR, SO LETS ALL TRY TO HELP AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE AND MAKE THIS ANOTHER SUCCESS. TRY TO JOIN US AT REDMOND FIELD IN YONKERS,EITHER TO SET UP,TAKE DOWN,WORK THE STATIONS, TRY TO SPEND SOME TIME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME,BRING THE WIFE AND KIDS AND REALLY ENJOY THE DAY,AT NITE WE USUALLY HAVE A POT LUCK SUPPER AND ASK EVERYONE IF THEY COULD BRING A DISH IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED. LAST YEAR WE CAME IN 50TH OUT OF 350 IN OUR CATEGLORY 3A. NATIONWIDE. If you are bringing a dish contact, KC2VGG NANCY.AT KF2FK@YARC.ORG

SWAP MEET

THE CLUB HAS FOR SALE 4—5 ELEMENT 2METER BEAMS, MADE BY MAXRAD. THESES ARE COMMERCIAL BEAMS AND HAVE NEVER BEEN USED. THE ASKING PRICE IS 50.00 EACH. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT WB2Aul

JOIN RENEW THE ARRL THRU THE YARC, THE CLUB GETS $2.00 FOR EVERY RENEWAL AND $15.00 FOR EVERY NEW MEMBERSHIP FOR DETAILS CONTACT WB2AUL

NEED HELP, HELP STUDY ING FOR UP-GRADE . GET IN TOUCH JOHN, WB2AUL,HE MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP YOU STUDY AND PASS YOUR EXAM.

NEXT VE TESTING WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 3RD., AT 830AM . PLEASE BRING TWO FORMS OF ID. ONE ID MUST BE A PICTURE ID. TESTING IS HELD AT THE 1ST PRECINCT ON EAST GRASSY SPRAIN ROAD IN YONKERS NY. FOR FURTHER INFO CONTACT AC2T AT 914-237-5589

JUNE 3RD.

REMEMBER FIELD DAY THIS YEAR IS ON
THE 23RD AND 24TH OF JUNE,A SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY. ARRON W2RTV IS THE CHAIRMAN FOR FIELD DAY . I AM SURE
ARRON CAN USE ALL THE HELP HE CAN
GET SO TRY TO BE AVAILABLE THAT WEEKEND. WHATEVER TIME YOU CAN
GIVE WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED,
REMEMBER THE OLD ADDAGE, MANY
HANDS MAKE WORK SHORT.

RETIRED GUYS/GALS LUNCHEON

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE RETIRED GUYS/GALS WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 21ST. THURSDAY AT MONT OLYMPOS RESTAURANT IN YONKERS. THE TIME IS 1200 PM NOON, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BE RETIRED TO JOIN US,EVERYONE IS WELCOME ,MEMBER OR NON MEMBER ALIKE IS INVITED. FURTHER INFO

CONTACT WB2AUL

914-9696548

ANY ARTICLES/PICTURES

ANY ARTICLES.PICTUES WILL BE WELCOMED TO BE PRINTED IN THE YARC-MITTER, JUST SEND THEM TO WB2AUL@YARC.ORG

NEED HF RADIOS FOR FIELD DAY,

WE STILL NEED TWO HF STATIONS FOR FIELD DAY AND POWER SUPPLIES TO RUN THEM, IF YOU CAN HELP US OUT BY LENDING THE USE OF TWO TRANSCEIVERS IT WILL BE APPRECIATED, PLEASE GET IN CONTACT WITH JOHN,WB2AUL,914-969-6548

FOX HUNTERS

NO FOXHUNT IN JUNE, THERE MAY BE ONE AT FIELD DAY. CHECK FOR DETAILS

REMEMBER TO LET AC2T, PAUL KNOW OF ANY CHANGES IN YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS OR ANY OTHER PERTINANT INFORMATION SO HE CAN KEEP HIS CLUB RECORDS UP TO DATE.

IF YOU WANT A CLUB EMAIL ADDRESS,GET IN TOUCH WITH MIKE PICINNI,KF2FK AND HE CAN ARRANGE ONE FOR YOU QUICK AND EASY AND YOU CAN STILL HAVE YOUR ORIGINAL EMAIL ADDRESS IN ADDITION TO A CLUB ONE ALSO.

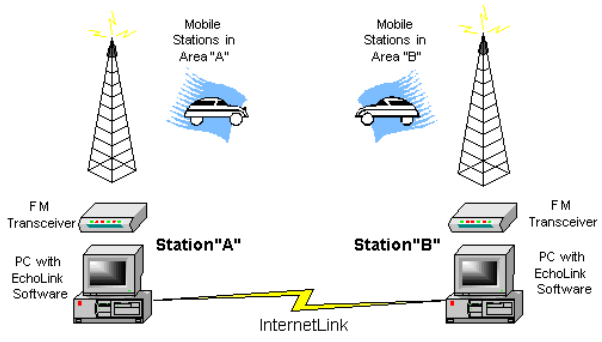
BUMPER STICKERS FOR SALE

CHECK WITH AC2T AND HE WILL SHOW YOU ONE,REALLY LOOKS GOOD ON A CAR ETC.

ECHOLINK

EchoLink® software allows licensed Amateur Radio stations to communicate with one another over the Internet, using streaming-audio technology. The program allows worldwide connections to be made between stations, or from computer to station, greatly enhancing Amateur Radio's communications capabilities. There are more than 200,000 validated users worldwide — in 162 of the world's 193 nations — with about 5,000 online at any given time.

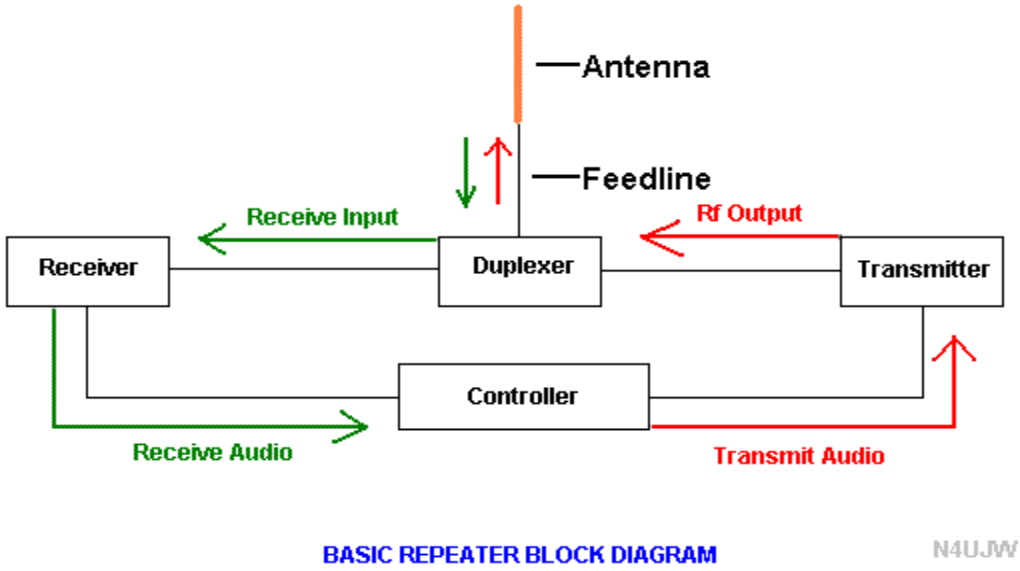
Linking Example



TECH/TALK- WHAT IS A REPEATER

A New Ham's GuideHow to Use Amateur (Ham Radio) Repeaters Simple enough for even me to understand! This article will help the New Ham to be more at home on repeaters and understand the operation and procedures on Ham Radio Repeaters.It contains a basic description of a ham radio repeater, how to use it properly and is written with the NEW HAM in mind for the most popular ham band....2 meters.

What is a Repeater and Why is it Needed, and How Does It Work? What: It's a two-way radio system that receives on one frequency, then re-transmits what it hears on another frequency; at exactly the same time. It's nothing more than a "dumb machine" with some smart people behind it.Why it's needed: Your mobile or handleld transceiver, has a limited range due to it's antenna height with respect to the radio horizon and rf attenuating surroundings. Repeater systems are used to "transfer" your transmitted and received signals to much higher elevations electronically using large, very efficient antennas, low loss feedlines and a transmitter and receiver that is rated for heavy or continuous duty. A repeater "gets out" your signal and receives the station you are talking to with a far greater range and coverage area! You take advantage of the repeater's higher elevation to increase your effective transmitting and receiving coverage versus your mobile or hand held transceiver! How does a Repeater work? Here's a simple block diagram of a repeater below:



The Basic Repeater Components: Antenna Most repeaters use only one antenna. The antenna is used on transmit and receive signals that are going into

and out of the repeater. It usually is a high performance, heavy duty, and very efficient antenna located as high on a tower or structure as we can get it above the surrounding terrain. Lots of repeater system antennas are located on a high hill or mountain. Antenna systems for repeater use are usually very costly and have high gain.Feed line The feed line used on most repeaters is not just a piece of standard coax cable. A type of specialized feed line called Hard line is used. It is very similar to cable tv line that you see strung between power poles around town. The signal loss with hard line versus regular coax is much lower than in standard coax, so more power gets to the antenna and weaker signals can be received.Duplexer This device serves a major role in a repeater. The duplexer separates and isolates the incoming signal from the outgoing and vice versa. It prevents the receiver and transmitter from hearing one another by the isolation it provides. A duplexer has the shape of tall cans and is designed to pass a very narrow range of frequencies and to reject others. It helps to reject very strong nearby frequencies from other repeaters or rf producers from getting into the repeater system. Receiver Receives the incoming signal. This receiver is generally a very sensitive and selective one which helps weaker stations to be heard better by the repeater. It is set to receive the input frequency. It's also where CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System) or "PL" decoding takes place. TransmitterMost machines, as repeaters are sometimes called, have a transmitter composed of an exciter and a power amplifier. The exciter modulates the audio coming from the receiver which is tuned to the transmitting stations's frequency at the proper transmit frequency, and the power amplifier simply boosts its level so the signal will travel further. Lots of repeaters use 100 watts or more. It simply takes the weaker received frequency from say a mobile and re-transmits it (repeats) at a higher power level on a different frequency.Controller This is the brain of the repeater. It handles repeater station ID using either CW or voice, activates the transmitter at the appropriate times, and sometimes performs many other functions depending on the sophistication of the repeater. Some also have a DVR (Digital Voice Recorder) for announcements and messages. The controller is a small computer that's programmed to control a repeater. What is Offset? In order to listen and transmit at the same time, repeaters use two different frequencies. One for it's transmit frequency and another for it's receive frequency. On the 2 meter ham band these frequencies are 600 khz (or 600 kilohertz) apart. On other bands, the offsets are different. As a general rule, if the output frequency (transmit) of the repeater is below 147 Mhz, then the input frequency (listening) is 600 kilohertz lower. This is referred to as a negative offset. If the output is 147 Mhz or above, then the input is 600 kilohertz above. This is referred to as a positive offset. Virtually all ham radios sold today set the offset once you have chosen the operating frequency automatically. Example: If the repeater output is 146.840 Mhz. The input, or the frequency it listens on is 146.240 Mhz (600 kilohertz below). If you have your radio tuned to 146.840 Mhz, (the repeater's output frequency), when you push the mic button, your radio automatically transmits on 146.240 Mhz, 600kc's down from 146.840. When you release the mic button to listen, your radio switches back to 146.840 Mhz to listen

on the repeater's output frequency. Note: There are exceptions to the rule so check local repeater listings.

Standard Repeater Input/Output Offsets

Band	Offset
6 meters	1 MHz
2 meters	600 kHz
1.25 meters	1.6 MHz
70 cm	5 MHz
33 cm	12 MHz
23 cm	20 MHz

Why do Repeaters use an Offset? **Without having an offset between the transmit signal and the receive signal frequency, the repeater would simply hear itself when it was transmitting on the same frequency it was listening on! Therefore, to use a repeater a user must use a different transmit frequency than receive frequency. Your actual transmit frequency is the exact same one that the repeater receiver is listening on. This is a form of duplex, or two frequency operation. It is known as half-duplex as you do not receive and transmit at the same time but normally use the push-to-talk button on your microphone to switch between the two. Cell phones use full duplex so each party can hear the other while the other is talking. Even with the offset, the two frequencies are close enough that some isolation is required. Again, this isolation is done by the Duplexer. So you can see why some repeater components interact with each other and without the basic system components....nothing would work.** **What's all those tones about? What is a PL or CTCSS Tone?** **PL, an acronym for Private Line, is Motorola's proprietary name for a communications industry signaling scheme called the Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System, or CTCSS. It is used to prevent a repeater from responding to unwanted signals or interference. Tone Squelch is an electronic means of allowing a repeater to respond only to stations that encode or send the proper tone. In other words, if a repeater is set up to operate only when a PL tone of say, 136.5hz is heard by it's receiver, then it will allow the transmitting station access. If your station, (your mobile, base or handheld) does not transmit the tone when you key up, then the receiver of the repeater does not hear you and will not be usable by your station until you set the tone in your radio. Any station may be set up to transmit this unique low frequency tone that allows the repeater to operate. If a repeater is "In PL mode" that means it requires a CTCSS tone(PL tone)to activate the repeater. Due to severe congestion of ham repeaters in some areas, most repeaters are**

PL'ed. These repeaters were once called closed repeaters. **TABLE OF COMMON PL TONES (in hz)**67.0 94.8 131.8 171.3 203.5 69.3 97.4 136.5 173.8 206.5 71.9 100.0 141.3 177.3 210.7 74.4 103.5 146.2 179.9 218.1 77.0 107.2 151.4 183.5 225.7 79.7 110.9 156.7 186.2 229.1 82.5 114.8 159.8 189.9 233.6 85.4 118.8 162.2 192.8 241.8 88.5 123.0 165.5 196.6 250.3 91.5 127.3 167.9 199.5 254.1**What Happens When You Key Your mic?**Let's "key up" a repeater and see what sequence of events are created within the repeater equipment when someone makes a transmission: You set your transceiver controls for the 146.84 "machine" and listen to see if it is in use...nothing heard. You key your mic and throw out your callsign...."This is KE5??? listening on the 146.84 machine". Then you release the mic button. Assuming your station is within range of the repeater....The repeater antenna picked up your signal with it's antenna on 146.24 (your transmit frequency set to the standard offset and the repeater's receive frequency) and sent it down the feedline to the duplexer. From there it was sent to the repeater receiver and converted to an audio signal (just like the sounds coming from your speaker)....sent to the controller (the brains of the repeater), then sent to the repeater transmitter and turned back into a much greater amplified radio signal on 146.84mhz (the output of the repeater)....sent to the duplexer....then thru the feedline to the antenna and out over the air. A mobile or base station that happened to be within range and monitoring the .84 machine heard your transmission on 146.84mhz (the repeater output frequency). Since radio waves travel at about the speed of light....at the split second that you first keyed your mic, the above events took place and the repeater was receiving your signal on one frequency and re-transmitting your signal on a different frequency at the same time! The mobile station that was listening on the output frequency of the repeater heard your callsign....keyed his mic and came back to you starting the process all over again! A simple way of demonstrating what is going on with a repeater is to set a scanner or a second receiver tuned to the input frequency of a LOCAL active repeater...in the case above...146.24mhz and you can monitor it's input (and the stations using it if they are local).Then with your transceiver, monitor the output on 146.84mhz! You should be able to hear both the input signals and the output of the repeater as all this takes place on the air.**How do you make a call on an Amateur Repeater?** First, LISTEN AND LISTEN SOME MORE..... to make sure that the repeater is not already in use. When you are satisfied that the repeater is not in use, **set your transmitter power to the minimum and increase only as needed to make contact with the repeater**, begin with the callsign of the station you are trying to contact followed by your callsign. e.g. " N4??? this is N3???". (The N3??? is your callsign). If you don't establish contact with the station you are looking for, wait a minute or two and repeat your call. If you are just announcing your presence on the repeater it is helpful to others that may be listening if you identify the repeater you are using AND your callsign. e.g. " This is N3??? listening on the 84 machine or you could also say This is N3??? listening on 146.84 Dallas or the location of the repeater if known. This allows people that are listening on radios that scan several repeaters to identify which repeater you are using. If the repeater you are using is a busy repeater you may consider moving to a simplex frequency (transmit and receive

on the same frequency..... see more below), once you have made contact with the station you were calling. Repeaters are designed to enhance communications between stations that normally wouldn't be able to communicate because of terrain or power limitations. If you can maintain your conversation without using the repeater, going "simplex" (both stations on same frequency in a different part of the band) will leave the repeater free for other stations to use that can't establish simplex communications! Repeater Etiquette and Reporting Emergencies The first and most important rule before using a repeater is to LISTEN FIRST. Nothing is more annoying than someone that "keys up" or DOUBLES in the middle of another conversation without first checking to make sure the repeater is free. If the repeater is in use, wait for a pause in the conversation (watch your S meter and wait for it to drop indicating the repeater is listening) and simply say "Emergency, Emergency, Emergency", and wait for one of the other stations to acknowledge your call. If for some reason you are not heard, then repeat the 3 "Emergencies" again...then if you are still not heard, try another nearby repeater.This is not CB radio!Don't use CB lingo on any ham band such as 10-4,.....don't say BREAKER! Using the words BREAK, or BREAK, BREAK or BREAK, BREAK, BREAK or any combination of them on Ham radio can be misunderstood by an operator depending on his experience. The word "break" or combinations of it carries many different meanings in the ham community and in the English language. According to THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR'S MANUAL Edited by Steven Ewald, WV1X and **Published by The American Radio Relay League, Inc., Quote from the "General Procedures section....http://www.arrl.org/files/bbs/ecomm/ecman97.txt**

"16) The word "break" is never used UNLESS there is an emergency."

Then further down in the manual, it appears to contradict or discourage the use of the word/s BREAK in the above statement:

"Note: The practice of using "BREAK" or "BREAK BREAK" to announce distress traffic should be strongly discouraged; it has no universally understood meaning. **So rather than have confusion...use plain language!SO HOW DO YOU REPORT or ACT ON AN EMERGENCY ON A HAM BAND?Many hams use the wording, "BREAK, BREAK, BREAK", (the word "break" repeated 3 times in a row). This is accepted practice on the hf bands where noise may be a problem but on repeaters, usually noise is not a problem, so using "plain" language such as "EMERGENCY", REPEATED 2 OR MORE TIMES can be used to announce that there is an emergency and the frequency is needed to relay vital information....if you hear an "Emergency" call during your conversation with another station....stop transmitting, acknowledge the station calling the emergency and let them have the frequency immediately! Don't delay them by saying something on the order of "Stand by breaker" and then carry on your conversation with your contact. Seconds wasted doing this may save a life! Listen to them carefully and write down the details of their emergency. They will give you the details of the emergency. Then pause for a moment and wait before you go back to**

him.....many other hams who heard the emergency call may be responding ALL at the same time.If someone "beats" you to getting back to him, let him take over. Do not break into the conversations UNLESS there is a need for a relay. Under certain situations due to distances involved with mobiles and repeaters, you may be able to hear a mobile BETTER than the repeater on the input frequency of the repeater. It is a good idea to monitor the input if possible if the station reporting the emergency is having trouble getting into the repeater. You may be closer to him than the repeater and can hear him better! Whether or not the station reporting the emergency is a base station OR mobile, try to monitor the input of the repeater if there is difficulty in the emergency transmission.IF YOU ARE REPORTING AN EMERGENCY:*When using VOICE, use the international standard "MAYDAY" or universally understood "EMERGENCY" to announce traffic of life-or-death importance.The procedure should be:1.Select the repeater frequency.2. Wait for a space between transmissions if the repeater is busy.3. Key your mic and state..."Emergency, Emergency, Emergency" unkey.4. Wait for a response from the repeater users. If you get no response, try another repeater.When you do make contact, state your call sign and give as many details as to the emergency as possible. Don't panic, speak slowly and clearly so the details will be understood the first time! Always give details as exact and specific. Give the details of the exact LOCATION of the emergency using enough description of the location so it can be found easily by first responders. Don't say....on highway 60 and leave it at that. The emergency vehicles need exact locations if at all possible. Remember, seconds or minutes saved equal lives in many cases!Give number of "victims" if possible. Is there is fire involved, downed power lines, immediate road blockage due to wreckage creating further dangers? DETAILS, DETAILS, DETAILS.The person on the other end of your transmission is most likely copying the info to paper so he can relay it to the appropriate authorities. Help him help you!*If by some chance you have to use Morse code when reporting an emergency, then:*The standard CW signal is "SOS," sent as a single character--not spaced as three letters." EXAMPLE: DIT DIT DIT DAH DAH DAH DIT DIT DIT and NOT, dit dit dit SPACE dah dah dah SPACE dit dit dit.NOTE: Many repeater systems allow touch tone key pad entry of "911" DIRECT TO the 911 operators and the emergency reporting system. Check with your repeater system owners or trustees for info BEFORE YOU NEED TO KNOW.When making a 911 call direct from your station, make sure the 911 operator understands that you are calling via ham radio and she/he can not talk or (be heard by you) until you have unkeyed your radio. Use of the term "over" is very helpful between you and the 911 operator. It is not like using cell phones. It is a one way (half duplex) transmission using a repeater and not simplex as with regular cell phones or land lines. Both parties CAN NOT talk at the same time!*Use plain language on a repeater. If you want to know someone's location, say "Where are you.... or what's your location?" If you want to know whether someone you're talking with is using a mobile rig or a hand-held radio, just ask: "What kind of radio are you using?" You get the idea. Most repeater use is of a "local" nature so signals will be usually of very high quality. The use of the phonetic alphabet is very helpful at times.Don't call CQ to initiate a conversation on a repeater. Just simply listen to

make certain the repeater is not in use and then key your mic and say your call sign.If someone happens to be listening and they want to talk to you they will respond. When you are using the repeater leave a couple of seconds between exchanges to allow other stations to join in or make a quick call. Most repeaters have a "Courtesy Tone" (a short...beep or series of beeps) that will help in determining how long to pause. The courtesy tone serves two purposes. Repeaters have a time out function that will shut down the transmitter if the repeater is held on for a preset length of time (normally three or four minutes). This ensures that if someone's transmitter is stuck on for any reason, it won't hold the repeater's transmitter on indefinitely. (Don't laugh, many microphones get lodged in the fold of car seats and keep a repeater busy until it times out. Of course if it is not noticed soon by the mobile operator.....the control operator of the repeater may have to shut down the repeater until the problem is corrected.) When a ham is talking and releases the push-to-talk switch on their radio, the controller in the repeater detects the loss of carrier and resets the time-out timer. When the timer is reset, the repeater sends out the courtesy tone. If you wait until you hear this beep (normally a couple of seconds), before you respond, you can be sure that you are pausing a suitable length of time. After you hear the beep, the repeater's transmitter will stay on for a few more seconds before turning off. This is referred to as the "tail". The length of the tail will vary from repeater to repeater but the average is about 2 or 3 seconds. You don't HAVE to wait for the "tail to drop" before keying up again, but make sure that you hear the courtesy tone before going ahead. Note: If you don't wait for the beep, the time-out timer may not reset. If you time-out the repeater, YOUR conversation AFTER the time-out will not be heard. The repeater time-out function does not care if you are still talking or not; and the station on the other end may rib you about hogging the machine and you will have wasted all those words! What is Doubling? When two stations try to talk at the same time on the same repeater, the signals mix in the repeater's receiver and results in a buzzing sound, squeal, distorted sound or severely jumbled and broken words.When you are involved in a roundtable discussion with several other stations it is always best to pass off the repeater to a specific person (station) rather than leave it up it the air. e.g. "W3??? to take it, this is N3???", then unkey; or....."Do you have any comments Fred?, this is N3???"; un key. You could also say "OK...that's all I have.....back to you Fred" or the next person in rotation... (un key)....Failing to use this or other techniques is an invitation to total confusion. As a point of interest, a repeater will usually lock into the strongest of two FM signals. This is the nature of FM. The strongest signal usually wins.Signal Reports on a RepeaterLots of new hams don't understand that the S meter on their radio is only reporting the relative strength of the repeater system and NOT the signal strength of the station they are talking to unless they are in the simplex mode. When the repeater is transmitting, it may have an output greatly exceeding that of the station IT is listening to. Remember the station it hears on the input frequency of it's receiver may be on a hand held radio and only a few blocks from the "machine" or it could be a mobile radio in a vehicle out on the fringes of the repeater coverage area or a base station running a high gain antenna and 100 watts from the next county or in some cases, the

next state. To a third party, (another ham), listening to the machine on the repeater output, all of these stations would have the same S meter reading on his S meter! As long as the repeater can detect the signals and is working properly as it is setup, then all stations, (to the third ham), will "appear" to have the same signal strength on the S meter. Remember, the S meter is only reporting the relative strength of the repeater when it is transmitting and not the individual stations! So all that being said, how do you give an accurate signal report to the station you are talking to?JUST USE PLAIN ENGLISH! Listen to the background sounds of his AUDIO coming from your speaker in between words and sentences. Don't even look at your S meter. (Assuming the repeater has a good strong signal into your location).If there is no noise other than room background, road, passenger or other sounds that could be picked up by his microphone, then he would be said to have a FULL QUIETING signal into the repeater.....receiver. NOT 50 OVER S9, S9, OR ANY COMBINATION on your S meter. The term "Quieting" refers to the carrier level of the transmitter being strong enough to "quiet" the background hiss on the frequency. If some background noise such as the hiss that is commonly heard in an FM receiver is heard on the transmitter signal, then it would not be considered "FULL QUIETING". There are times when either station using a repeater may be getting into the repeater receiver with very little signal and the repeated signal will have lots of noise on it. Although the repeater signal may be full quieting when the weak station stops transmitting, the weak station can not be considered to be full quieting into the repeater so you would give the other station a report on his signal and not the repeater. Don't get confused with this. If his audio is perfectly understandable with 100 % copy and there is NO "noise" in the background other than the above, then an accurate report for him would be, "You're full quieting and 100 % copy into the repeater. Anything less than the above is usually given in various ways using an exact as possible description of his signal. "Audio" reports are a matter of interpretation by individual ears. We as hams are in the "business" of communications , not HI FI broadcast FM! We can only *sound* as good as the FCC will allow our transmitters to sound! If you are having extreme difficulty copying the other station, he may also be having the same problem with you, but remember he is hearing the repeater signal, not yours direct and so are you. Try to get him to go "simplex" if he is coming closer to you in a few minutes. See hint below. If the transmissions get so ruff that neither can copy the other, then just give your call sign and clear off the repeater for others to use while he gets closer or higher or changes his transmitting setup. Not all conversations are completed to the end under adverse conditions or operating situations....be patient.HINT....If the station is in and out of range of the repeater you and he were using and is coming in your direction...try him on a simplex frequency! He may be loud and clear direct on simplex and only a few miles away and getting stronger all the time but he is getting farther from the repeater! Another situation that can happen during a new contact is that you and he did not exchange locations at the first of the contact. Both you and he are using a repeater 50 miles away. Then after several minutes you discover in your conversation with the other station that he is in the same town as you and only a couple of miles away! Time for simplex! Don't hog the

repeater. Simplex operation generally means station to station or direct communication on the same frequency between two stations and not using a repeater. Use the least amount of output power needed to carry on the contact. Simplex should be used when the two stations are close enough to carry on a conversation without the use of a repeater and will help in congested metro areas with a limited number of repeaters.Simplex should always be used if possible rather than a repeater. See chart below for suggested simplex frequencies. (Highlighted in gray)Repeater input and output frequencies highlighted in yellow. 2 Meter Band Plan as suggested by the ARRL (144-148 MHz):

144.00-144.05	EME (CW)
144.05-144.10	General CW and weak signals
144.10-144.20	EME and weak-signal SSB
144.200	SSB National calling frequency
144.200-144.275	General SSB operation
144.275-144.300	Propagation beacons
144.30-144.50	New OSCAR subband
144.50-144.60	Linear translator inputs
144.60-144.90	FM repeater inputs
144.90-145.10	Weak signal and FM simplex (145.01,03,05,07,09 are widely used for packet)
145.10-145.20	Linear translator outputs
145.20-145.50	FM repeater outputs
145.50-145.80	Miscellaneous and experimental modes
145.80-146.00	OSCAR subband

146.01-146.37	**Repeater inputs**
146.40-146.58	**Simplex**
146.52	**National FM Simplex Calling Frequency**
146.61-146.97	**Repeater outputs**
147.00-147.39	**Repeater outputs**
147.42-147.57	**Simplex**
147.60-147.99	**Repeater inputs**

YOUR FIRST CONVERSATION AND CONTACT ON A REPEATER! That most exciting day just arrived! You now have passed your Technician Class exam and have been issued your first call sign by the FCC. You have your station all set up and you are ready for your first contact on a repeater! You chose a local repeater frequency and dial it up on your rig. You just keyed your mic, gave out your call sign and now you hear.....your call sign and someone coming back to you with his call sign.....he un keys and the repeater is waiting for YOU! BRAIN LOCK SETS IN! "What do I do? What do I talk about? Will I remember all those rules, regulations, theory and all that other stuff I had to study?The simple answer is.....probably not.....but don't worry!First thing....try to write his call sign down and if he gives his name, that too. Lots of good operators recognize a new ham instantly on the air and they will guide you with patience, understanding, maybe some fun prodding and picking at you to get you to relax and have fun with your new license.He will WELCOME you! A good operator will never make you feel unwanted on the air. He may ask you to repeat your call sign just to make certain he understood who he is talking to and if you forget to give your name, he will ask for it. Most hams don't like to talk to a "call sign", so getting names and also locations helps to start the conversation.If you make mistakes....he will most likely let you know what you did wrong and inform you as to the correct way in a friendly manor.Don't be surprised if he asks you all the questions instead of the other way around. He is just trying to get you to feel relaxed on the air. As your experience grows in ham radio, aways try to remember your first contact and how excited and nervous you were. Now it's your turn and you are the one responding to a new ham and his first contact! Make him feel at home and.....be a good operator.....like your first contact was! Repeater ID.....you and it! You must transmit your call sign at the end of a contact and at least every 10 minutes during the course of any communication. You do not have to transmit the call

sign of the station to whom you are transmitting. Never transmit without identifying. For example, keying your microphone to turn on the repeater without saying your station call sign is illegal. If you do not want to engage in conversation, but simply want to check if you are able to access a particular repeater, simply say "(your call sign..... testing." CONTROL OPERATORS

All ham radio stations, including repeaters AND YOUR STATION are required by the FCC to have a control operator monitoring the station while it is on the air. You are the control operator of your station.

Control operators are usually the owners, trustees or other designated licensed operators of a repeater system. They sometimes stay quietly in the background just listening to the every day operation of the "machine" for technical problems, proper use, FCC rule breaking, etc on a particular repeater.

They have complete control of whether a repeater is on the air or off and have the ability to stop it's operation at any time! Use the repeater to the best of your ability.

Report any un-authorized use of a repeater to the repeater owner or person responsible for the operation of the repeater. One last thought....SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL REPEATER/S. It takes LOTS of money to maintain a repeater and the money has to come from somewhere. If you can't donate funds, then donate your time, assistance, equipment, knowledge, labor or anything of value to the repeater owner to help keep it on the air. It will be appreciated!

WARNING TO NON-LICENSED STATIONS!Only licensed Amateur Radio Operators are authorized use of ANY Amateur Radio transceiver including repeaters in the transmit function.

***SEVERE* PENALTIES ARE ENFORCED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION!**

LICENSED HAMS HAVE WAYS TO DETECT BOGUS CALL SIGNS!

DON'T TRY IT!

DON'T FORGET .....ID YOUR STATIONTHE REPEATER WILL NOT ID FOR YOU....IT ONLY ID'S ITSELF! After all.....it's only a dumb "machine"!More on repeater basics from VE3VDC for Canadian Hams!HAVE FUN....73, N4UJW

YONKERS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB-ROSTER 2012

	CALL	LIC	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	OCCUP	EMAIL
1	KG2AF	EX	MICHAEL MISCH	6 HUSDON TERR 3FL	DOBBS FERRY	NY	10522	(914)674-0040	SHIPPING MGR	KG2AF@KG2AF.NET
2	KD2AJJ	EX	JESUS LORA	P.O. BOX 713	NEW YORK	NY	10033	(212)495-9185	CDL DRIVER	jesus_o_lora_l@hotmail.com
3	WB2AUL	EX	JOHN COSTA	195 WOODLAND AVE	YONKERS	NY	10703	(914)969-6548	RETIRED	wb2aul@aol.com
4	N2AXS	GEN	LIVIA RUOCCO(FAM)	1151 MILE SQUARE ROAD	YONKERS	NY	10704			
5	KD2GIL	TECH	GILBERT LUGO JR	33T YNDALE PLACE	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914(714-4242	INVESTIGATOR	blugill2@VERIZON.NET
6	KD2BPG	TECH	GILBERT LUGO	100 ELGAR PLACE	BRONX	NY	10475	(718) 379-5711	RETIRED	lugoblugil@aol.com
7	AC2CJ	EX	FITZ FOSTER	222 N. BROADWAY #4C	YONKERS	NY	10701		MACHINIST	fitz@safariexport.com
8	W2CZ	EX	EFREM ACOSTA	78 BUCKINGHAM RD	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)751-2390		w2cz@arrl.net
9	K3CWR	GEN	CAROL RAPP(FAM) (DIR)	380 HAWTHORNE AVE	YONKERS	NY	10705			
10	KB2DHG	EX	LOUIS GIOVANNETTI	1120 WARBURTON AVE #4D	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)684-4089	CHIEF ELE INSP	kb2dhg@optonline.net
11	N2EHG	GEN	M DAVE LANDSTEIN	3985 GOUVERNEUR AVE	BRONX	NY	10483	(718)548-7971	TELECON ENG	myles@dti.net
12	KC2EMF	EX	DAVID D SMITH	1693 CAVET DR	MARYVILLE	TN	37803	(865)803-3483	RET NYPD	david.smith1@verizon.net
13	N2EIJ	EX	ANDY PISACRETA	15 S WASHINGTON AVE	HARTSDALE	NY	10530	(914)949-5804	RETIRED	.
14	KC2EXA	EX	JOHNNIE NANCE(DIR)	265 N BROADWAY #7K	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)457-2811	BUS DRIVER	kc2exa@optonline.net
15	WB2EYS	GEN	ALFRED L TROPEA	187 SEDGWICK AVE	YONKERS	NY	10705	(914)963-1669	RETIRED	
16	KF2FK	EX	MICHAEL PICCINI (VICE PRES)	98 COLUMBIA AVE	HARTSDALE	NY	10530	(914)879-6887	IT PROFESSIONAL	KF2FK@aol.com
17	KA2FBL	EX	MICHAEL R RAPP (DIR)	380 HAWTHORNE AVE	YONKERS	NY	10705	(914)457-7916	ASST MGR	bionicworm1@hotmail.com
18	KC2FYK	EX	ED HYSYK	974 NORTH 6th ST	NEW HYDE PARK	NY	11040	(516)354-5146	PRES-AFSCME	R22250@PEOPLEPC.COM
19	AC2GB	EX	DAVID F O'LEARY	118 LAWTON STREET	YONKERS	NY	10705	(914)502-6110		daveol@diginnetsys.com
20	KC2GRA	TECH	TERRANCE J HARDIN	2407 VALENTINE AVE #45	BRONX	NY	10458	(718)584-8212	FIELD REP	toonrunner@optonline>net
21	WA2GVA	ADV	DR DANTE TORRESE	11 CHESTNUT ST	ARDSLEY	NY	10502	(914)693-8356	DENTIST	dmt2@columbia.edu
22	WA2HQZ	GEN	ART SPINNER	510 MIDLAND AVE #2H	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)423-1022	RETIRED	arspinner@aol.com
23	AA2HX	EX	DAN CALABRESE(TRS/TREAS)	4 OVERLOOK ST	MT.VERNON	NY	10552	(914)667-0587	RETIRED	aa2hx4@verizon.net
24	W2HY	EX	HY CHANTZ	19 TANGLEWOOD ROAD	SCARSDALE	NY	10583	(914)725-2421	ENGINEER	chantz@well.com
25	AB2HZ	EX	WILLIAM A HALL	740 GUN HILL RD	BRONX	NY	10467			wah47@columbia.edu
26	WA2IES	GEN	BOB NEWMAN	1141 CAMPANELLI DR W.	PLANTATION	FL	33322	(954)474-5225	RETIRED	wa2ies@arrl.net
27	W3IFX	GEN	CHARLES LEWIS(DIR)	1085 WARBURTON AVE #2-10	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)423-4652	RETIRED	w3ifx@msn.com
28	K2JJ	EX	DOUG McARTIN	198 ROCKNE RD	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)968-3560	ELECTRICIAN	k2jj@aol.com
29	N2JL	EX	JOHN LITER	P PO.BOX 83	MOUNT VERNON	NY	10552			john2795@att.net
30	W8JPP	EX	JERRY P PEPPERS	85 BRITE AVENUE	SCARSDALE	NY	10583	(914)472-4270	ATTORNEY	jerry.peppers@pillsburylaw.com
31	W2LAP	EX	GUS LEVY	2845 UNIVERSITY AVE #4D	BRONX	NY	10468	(718)548-3229	RETIRED	w2lap@verizon>net
32	N2LDT	TECH	MICHAEL P PICCINI (FAM)	98 COLUMBIA AVE	HARTSDALE	NY	10530		RETIRED	
33	NA2LF	ADV	LLOYD A FERRELL	90 CLARK STREET	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY	12601	(845)454-7391	RETIRED	lloyd.a.ferrell@verizon>net
34	KC2LJT	TECH	ANNA NANCE	265 N.BROADWAY #7K	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)457-2811	TRAIN OPR	bladezx6@optonline.net
35	W2MJZ	GEN	MICHAEL J ZYDIAK	27 BEACON ST	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)423-7515	RETIRED	w2mjz@aol.com
36	KC2NNM	GEN	GARY TEKULSKY	192A ROUTE 303	VALLEY COTTAGE	NY	10989	(201)909-0470		garymt+2001@hotmail.com
37	KB2O	EX	FRITZ BOIGRIS MD	54 RUGBY RD	NEW ROCHELLE	NY	10804	(914)576-1410	PHYSICIAN	kb2o@aol.com
38	WY5O	EX	EDDIE TOSTE	3768 BARNS AVE	BRONX	NY	10467	(646)567-9509	RETIRED	image12@verizon.net
39	KC2PHD	TECH	MITCH HOLMES(DIR)	84 EAST ECKERSON RD	CHESTNUT RIDGE	NY	10977	(347)234-7102	MECH MTA	mrohms@aol.com
40	AB2PP	EX	TOM MORRISON	6 RUDOLPH TERR	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)376-2375	LAWYER	tompatent@aol.com
41	KC2QHQ	EX	JOHN DORSEY (DIR)	79 LEWIS PARKWAY	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)457-1917		alja@optnline.net
42	WB2QJA	EX	RICHARD L BENDA MD	18 VERMONT AVE	WHITE PLAINS	NY	10606	(914)946-2120	PHYSICIAN	RCPKVbenda@aol.com
43	KC2QJP	GEN	CLARK WILLIAMS JR	953 EAST 230ST	BRONX	NY	10466	(917)915-1730	TRAIN OPR	966346@optonline.net
44	N2ROD	TECH/HF	PAT SALOTTO	25 LEROY PLACE	YONKERS	NY	10705	(914)476-8949	RETIRED	n2rod@aol.com
45	W3RTV	TECH	MARTY ESKOW	1523 CENTRAL AVE #15F	YONKERS	NY	10710	(914)261-8515	INSURANCE	marte1@optonline.net
46	WA2RTV	GEN	ARON TEKULSKY	1606 CRESCENT DR	TARRY TOWN	NY	10591	(914)909-0772	DATABASE ADMIN	aronnet59@netzero.net
47	WB2SHZ	GEN	ROBERT CREPEAU	24 PARKVIEW COURT	WHITE PLAINS	NY	10603			bcrepeau@crepeau.org
48	AC2T	EX	PAUL MAYTAN(DIR/MEM)	19 HUNTS BRIDGE RD	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)237-5589	RETIRED	ac2t@arrl.net

49	KC2TJO	TECH	JOSEPH L PICCINI (FAM)	98 COLUMBIA AVE	HARTSDALE	NY	10530		STUDENT	
50	KC2UAP	EX	VICTOR B MINDLIN	640 WEST 231 STREET	BRONX	NY	10463	(718)884-2335	RET TEACHER	kc2uap@gmail.com
51	KB2VAE	TECH	STEPHEN CREPEAU (FAM)	24 PARKVIEW COURT	WHITE PLAINS	NY	10606	(914)287-0847		
52	KC2VGG	TECH	NANCY PICCINI(FAM)	98 COLUMBIA AVE	HARTSDALE	NY	10530			
53	KC2VKH	GEN	MICHAEL R RAPP JR (FAM)	6 PAGE AVE	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)403-4107	DRIVER	mikums500@yahoo.com
54	KC2VMS	EX	MANUEL J TROITINO	270 HYATT AVE	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)776-7950	RETIRED	rvcapt02@aol.com
55	KC2VTS	TECH	DANIELLE M TROITINO	270 HYATT AVE	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)776-7950		rvcapt02@aol.com
56	KC2WBI	EX	OCTAVIO RODRIGUEZ JR	141-05Pershing Crescent#316	BRIARWOOD	NY	11435	(718)850-9163	ELECTAL ENG	castiria@aol.com
57	N2WIF	TECH	CARLOS A MANRIQUEZ	52 BENNETT AVE	YONKERS	NY	10701	(914)423-8156	ELECTRICIAN	n2wif@aol.com
58	OM4WW	EX	JAN JESKO	KOSTOLNE 246	SLOVAKIA-EU	SK	91613		RETIRED	.
59	W2XV	EX	GIULIO RUOCCO	1151 MILE SQUARE ROAD	YONKERS	NY	10704	(914)237-2487	RETIRED	w2xv@aol.com
60	KC2ZMY	GEN	LOUIS WAXMAN	52 HAZELTON DR	WHITE PLAINS	NY	10605	(914)949-9544	STUDENT	kc2zmy@verizon.net
61	KC2ZZY	GEN	TONY J HUGHES	11 WESTVIEW AVE #6	WHITE PLINES	NY	10603	(914)625-3040	RETIRED	Bigbive59@aol.com
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