

**DELAWARE LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Inc.**  
**JUNE 2015**



# ***W3OK***

# ***CORRAL***

**Club Meeting June 4th, 7:30PM At the  
Bethlehem Township Community Center**



**John / K2TQN**

**“Old Transmissions & Voices From The Past”**

**June Meeting Program**

**“Electronic QSL, LoTW, eQSL & Clublog”**

**Dave / NB3R**



## MINUTES FROM THE MAY MEETING

A general membership meeting of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club Inc. (the Club) was held on May 7, 2015, at the Bethlehem Township Community Center located in Bethlehem Township, Pennsylvania.

**Call to Order:** Dave / N3EYT Vice-President, called the meeting to order at 1930 hrs.

**Pledge of Allegiance:** Led by Dave / N3EYT

**Member Happenings:** Al / W3CE reported that he was the owner of an Elecraft KX3.

**Approval of the Minutes:** Larry / AB3TY asked if there were any additions or corrections to the minutes as they appeared in the last newsletter. None were noted. Dave / N3EYT asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the last meeting.

**Motion:** It was moved by Bill / K3ANS, second by Mark / W2MB. **Motion carried.**

**Treasurer's Report:** Mike / KB3LOD presented the Treasurer's Report for March. Dave / N3EYT asked for a motion to accept the report as read.

**Motion:** It was moved by Bob / KB3ULG, second by Stephanie / WX3K. **Motion carried.**

**Club Station:** Dave / NB3R reported the station's vertical antenna that was damaged by hurricane Sandy is in the process of being replaced after some re-engineering is completed. A new vertical will be erected this summer utilizing one stored in the barn.

**Club Repeater:** No issues were reported.

**Website Report:** No issues were reported. Brad / W3JXQ said he had received the current membership roster and will be updating the website in the next few weeks.

**Membership Report:** George / N3SQD announced four new members: Peter Nebzydoski / KC3EVL Mike Shimko / KA3MVN, Anne Zuckerman / KC3EYB, William Concolino / KC3BNT. Dave / N3EYT asked for a motion to accept the new members.

**Motion:** It was moved by Dave / NB3R, second by Carl / AA3IX. **Motion carried.**

**Education Classes:** George / N3SQD reported that the Tech and General have finished.

**Field Day:** Stephanie / WX3K, the Field Day chairperson, asked for a volunteer to head up the cooking detail. Ed / AA3OU will be buying the food. A signup sheet for volunteers was passed around. Stephanie said that she was taking special interest in the GOTA station for it being the perfect opportunity to invite the public or any licensed Ham who has not had the opportunity to get on the air to come and experience amateur radio.

**Club Sale:** Barry / KU3X announced that equipment from the estate of long time member Alan Krensavage / W4OH would be available for purchase at the Milk House on Saturday May 9 at 9:00 am. No items will be held in reserve. Purchasers must be present. If two or more members show up at the same time for the same item, the member with more seniority takes it. Members will pay half of fair market value. Non-members will pay full fair market value. The items will have a one-week warranty from day of purchase. A list of items was circulated and was also posted on the DLARC website.

**Club Trip:** Doreen / K3PDL announced that the trip to the Mt. Holly weather station scheduled for one o'clock, Saturday May 16 has one vacancy. The cost of bus transportation is \$29. The bus will leave from the Park and Ride at Rt. 33 and William Penn Highway no later than 10:30.

**QSO Corner:** On behalf of the Radio Club of America, Pete / NL7XM presented an award honoring WWII veterans to Ray / W3TDF.

**Adjournment:** There being no further business before the Club, Dave / N3EYT adjourned the meeting at 1950 hrs.

Respectfully submitted by Larry / AB3TY, Secretary

## JUNE CONTESTING AT THE OK CORRAL

- June 6 & 7 – AVK Shires Contest
- UKSMG Summer Contest
- June 13 & 14 – ARRL June VHF Contest
- REF DDFM 6 Mtr. Contest
- June 20 & 21 – All Asia DX Contest - CW
- Ukrainian DX Classic RTTY Contest
- June 27 & 28 – Field Day



## VE TEST SESSION

There will not be a test session this month. The next session will be on July 3<sup>rd</sup>. at 7 PM at the Northampton County 911 center. Pretest registration is required. Contact George / N3SQD at george@bioserv.com or Al / W3CE at w3ce@arrl.net.

## NEW MEMBERS

The DLARC is continuing to grow, so be sure to greet our new members, shake their hands, and give them a warm welcome to our club. The newest members are Peter Nebzydoski / KC3EVL. Mike Shimko / KA3MVN, Asnne Zuckerman / KC3EYB and William Concolino / KC3BNT

### JUNE QUICK CHECK CALENDAR

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3 DLARC Net (KB3WYJ)	4 DL ARC MEETING 7:30 PM	5 NO VE SESSION	6
7	8	9	10 DLARC Net (KC3AHT)	11	12	13
14	15	16	17 DLARC Net (NB3R)	18 DLARC BOARD MEETING	19	20
21	22	23	24 DLARC Net (W3CE)	25	26	27 FIELD DAY
28 FIELD DAY	29	30				

### MONTHLY BRAIN TEASER

"A special prize awaits the first Club Member to submit the correct answer to this month's Brainteaser to the Pete / NL7XM, *only*, at nl7xm@arrl.net The winner must be present at the next Meeting to receive it, or it goes unrewarded. Officers, Board members, Newsletter staff, and Brain Teaser Authors are not eligible to win."

de Pete / NL7XM

### MAY BRAINTEASER ANSWER

**10 Females 4 Males**

Winner – John / NT3P



### JUNE BRAIN TEASER

A large water tank has two inlet pipes (a large one and a small one) and one outlet pipe. It takes 1 hours to fill the tank with the large inlet pipe. On the other hand, it takes 5 hours to fill the tank with the small inlet pipe. The outlet pipe allows the full tank to be emptied in 6 hours.

**What fraction of the tank (initially empty) will be filled in 0.48 hours if all three pipes are in operation? Give your answer to two decimal places (e.g., 0.25, 0.5, or 0.75).**

### FIELD DAY 2015

ARRL Field Day is the single most popular on-the-air event held annually in the US and Canada. Each year over 35,000 amateurs gather with their clubs, friends or simply by themselves to operate.

ARRL Field Day is not a fully adjudicated contest, which explains much of its popularity. It is a time where many aspects of Amateur Radio come together to highlight our many roles. While some will treat it as a contest, most groups use the opportunity to practice their emergency response capabilities. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Amateur Radio to local elected community leaders, key individuals with the organizations that Amateur Radio might serve in an emergency, as well as the general public. For many clubs, ARRL Field Day is one of the highlights of their annual calendar.

The 2015 Field Day will be held on the week end of June 27th and 28<sup>d</sup>. At the Louise Moore Park in Bethlehem Township. The DLARC will be located in Pavilion #5 which is located on the east side of Country Club Road. The same location as last years picnic.

Stephanie / WX3KI is chairman of this event and will be looking for volunteers to help with all phases of the event. A sheet will be at June meeting for signing up. Help is needed with setting up, tearing down and also putting together the food and drink.

## **Silent Key**

***The D.L.A.R.C. Wishes to honor and to express its sadness at the passing of a club member or former club member.***

***IRA "Ike" KERSCHNER / N3IK***

### **W3TDF PRESENTED WITH RCA AWARD**



Pete / NL7XM presented Ray / W3TDF with a certificate from the Radio Club of America honoring his service in the US. Navy during World War II. Ray served in the Pacific theater.

### **MAY MEETING PROGRAM REPORT**

John / K2TQN presentation was a real pleasure to see and hear. His slides and audio recordings, you should the pioneers of our hobby and allowed us to listen to their actual voices commenting about their discoveries. Men such as Marconi, DeForest Gernsbach and Armstrong were heard coming on various subjects, voices from the past. Also included were actual recordings of the SOS signals from the SS Republic, which enabled all on board to be saved by the SS Florida. Also shown were several early radio stations. The Marconi's Coherer-Tapper and DeForest's Audion. An early catalog, from the first electronic parts store, Electro-imporing company. John concluded with the normal question-and-answer session and that the Antique Radio Museum was open to the public and included much more than was presented this evening. If you weren't there, you missed a good one!

### **WEBSITE OF THE MONTH**

[http://www.eht.com/oldradio/arrl/2009-03/Glacier-Waterton\\_Hamfest.htm](http://www.eht.com/oldradio/arrl/2009-03/Glacier-Waterton_Hamfest.htm)

### **DEMONSTRATION HAM STATION IN NAZARETH**

de Bob / KE3AW

DLARC operated an amateur radio station at the Bushkill Elementary School on Sunday, April 26, as part of the Nazareth Schools' district-wide Science Fest from noon until 5 p.m.

Numerous Fest attendees visited our demo station, many just curious about what ham radio is; others with a stronger interest, and may follow-up pursuing a license. We had a 2-meter station and an HF station which included vertical and horizontal antennas.

Visitors had the opportunity to listen to HF, where a lot of 59 activity was the Florida QSO party. On 2 meters our repeater was used with excited children interested in talking with someone on the radio. DLARC members who helped by answering our calls included Dave / NB3R, Ken / N3IYX, and Jimi / KB3WGE.

At the site we had George / N3SQD, Al / W3CE, Maurie / KC3AVX, Roy / KC3AHT, David / N3EYT, Tim / KC3QO, and Bob / KE3AW. Recently licensed hams Susan / KC3BPS, Harry / KC3DVK & xyl, and John / KD2HOG & xyl. Apologies to any missed!

We had a good time an enjoyed "talking radio" with those stopping by. We understand the attendance of this year's Science Fest more than doubled last year's attendance.

Thanks to all who were involved in this radio-active experience.

## HULA-HOOP MAGNETIC LOOP ANTENNA

Yuri Kazakevich / EW6BN,

After long QRT (birth of my daughter, changing my QTH) I was going again QRV!!!

So, I needed an antenna! But where can I install it? It was not possible to install any antenna on the roof of my house. I had only place for installation of an antenna, the place was my balcony of my house. Well, it was very place. What an antenna can install at the place? I thought, it was only a Magnetic Loop Antenna.

I remembered, when I still went to school, I used a Magnetic Loop Antenna made from old coaxial cable for my work on CB - range 27 MHz. The antenna worked very well. Well, I decided to use a Magnetic Loop Antenna for my very restricted area for a work at 14 MHz.

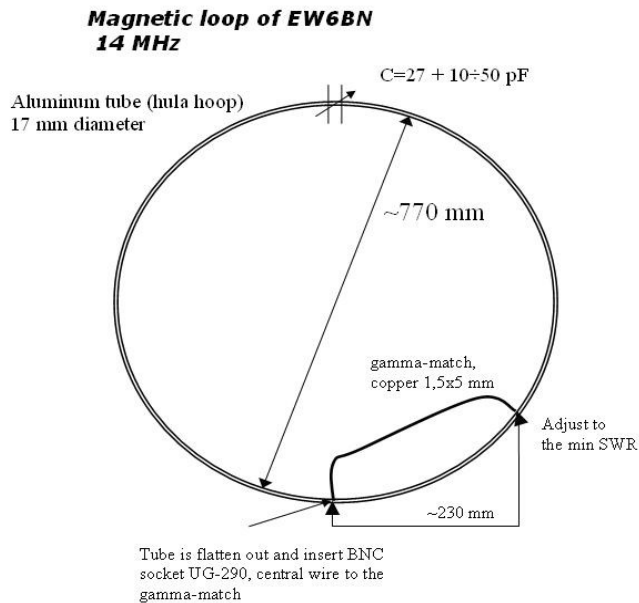
Lots information about Magnetic Loop Antennas I found in the Internet, in particular in reference [1], it is a free e-book on antennas (in Russian).

I decided to make my Magnetic Loop Antenna on the basis of an aluminum hula - hoop. Hula - hoops in diameter of 77 centimeters and with 17 mm tube diameter were on sale in my local shop. The hula - hoop tuned at 14 MHz with two capacitor- one variable capacitor 10- 50 pF, and other, bridged to the variable capacitor, a fixed capacitor in 27 pF. The capacitors placed at the top the hoop. For my loop I used gamma feeding, because it has very high efficiency. **Figure 1** shows my Magnetic Loop Antenna. I have got 1:1.3 SWR with the gamma match.

The Magnetic Loop Antenna was installed on the third floor of a brick five-floor house. A wooden stick hold the antenna almost in one meter aside from the balcony. It was impossible to do a rotary design of the antenna for my conditions, so I just fixed the antenna on the line West - East. My house is situated at outskirts of the city, so, the West is opened, only one imperfection, a high-voltage power electric line on 110 KV is in 50 meters from my antenna....

**On reception** the antenna worked perfectly. But, unfortunately, there was a small

**Figure 1 Magnetic Loop Antenna**



The antenna had very good results at transmission mode. See my first QSOs, that I have made straight away after installation of the antenna.

**18:50 UTC, 13 July 2003:**

I heard "CQ de G3KXV". I pressed on key - "G3KXV de EW6BN/QRP..."

And ... "EW6BN/QRP de G3KXV" op Vic.

YES, the QSO is made! I gave RST 579 QSB.

He gave me 569, also QSB, 100-w and a dipole, your mag loop 77 cm doing very well!

**19:25, UTC, 13 July 2003:**

HB9DRK/QRP stayed on CQ, he received my call, gave me 329, I gave him the info about my mag loop, and HB9DRK/QRP gave me a new rpt 559, he used 5-w and a delta. Perfectly... My soul was singing, but I had to do QRT for a while...

So, my balcony Magnetic Loop Antenna allows me to be in the ether again and to do interesting QSOs over the World! 19:25, UTC, 13 July 2003:

### Reference:

1. Igor Grigorov: "Antennas for radio amateurs - 1998, Majkop, e-book,  
Available free at <http://cqham.ru/ftp/rk3zk/zip>

## OLD FILTER CAPACITORS

by Paul Schlueter III, KB3LIC

Most equipment which operates on an AC supply (as opposed to "batteries only") uses an internal power supply sub-circuit which includes a transformer (x-fmr.), a rectifier (often diodes, tube or solid state), and a filter.

The x-fmr. changes the outlet voltage to voltage(s) suitable for the device. The rectifier changes the AC to pulses of DC. The filter smooths the pulses of DC until it is relatively smooth, with a constant current value. Filters also perform a "voltage reservoir" function, storing the energy needed to supply peaks of demand from the device, hopefully without much reduction in supply voltage.

Most of these components are able to weather the ravages of time quite well. Other than the gradual drying/crumbling of old insulation on wires, an x-fmr. doesn't "wear out," and neither do rectifiers (some old tube diodes may need replacement after time, but that's a simple plug-in exchange). However, filters usually contain both resistors and electrolytic capacitors (the ones that look like metal cans), both of which begin to change substantially after 20 - 30 years of use.

Old filter caps are generally the worst components in an old device. The electrolyte which separates the internal capacitor plates is a fluid, which dries out over time. This vastly reduces the capacitance value, and often leads to a full short between supply voltage and ground - NOT A GOOD THING!

My rule of thumb is 25 years; if a device is older than that, and hasn't been operated in regularly in recent times, it should be considered suspect, and its filter caps are the biggest potential problem in it. Filter caps frequently charge to a fairly high voltage, and this all happens in a sudden rush when the device is turned on. This is especially hazardous with old tube equipment, which generally operates at supply voltages of 300V or more! Because of the inrush of charging current at switch on, most high-voltage devices have substantial power supply fuses (of the slow-blow type), so they'll tolerate the in-rush. Problem is, such high fuse values also threaten the x-fmr. Because they may allow too much current to flow for too long before blowing. 1/2A fuses are common, but they simply don't offer old gear sufficient protection from possible shorted filter caps.

The BEST solution for testing an old device is to power it up using a VARIAC device. This variable AC supply provides extra fuse protection, a knob to allow control over outlet voltage, and often gauges to monitor both voltage and current. No serious technician should be without one! There are commercial models available, but some of the best are old hobbyist kit models from Heathkit, etc. You can also design and build your own, from scratch.

Plug your suspect device into the Variac's outlet, with the voltage set all the way down. Turn on the device under test, and THEN switch on the Variac. Most register a volt or two, even at minimum setting, so check for current flow at switch-on. Gradually, turn up the Variac's voltage knob, and watch the ammeter - if the filter caps are borderline, you'll see the current rising quickly with voltage, so shut down and change the caps! If the filter caps are already shorted, the Variac's fuses will probably blow before you can react to monitored current; again, replace the device's filter cap(s) before proceeding.

Some complex circuits (incl. tube circuits) have a Standby function (which allows filaments to heat up fully before high plate voltages are applied). Because tube circuits often have inter-stage filters on the power supply, activating the Standby switch may also reveal a leaky/shorted filter cap, blowing a fuse in the Variac. Turning on other device sub-circuits could also have a similar effect. The Variac fuses are there to protect the circuits from shorts, so be sure to use the appropriate fuse values (usually 1/4A, but sometimes even 1/8A are specified). Replacing filter caps is usually a straightforward proposition; use new caps of the design value, or the closest thing you can find to it. Be sure the new caps are rated for voltages well above the anticipated supply value

If you have even a little bit of suspicion about the condition of your device's filter caps (often, a low-frequency hum in the device's speaker is a giveaway that filter caps are on their way out), don't plug it into a wall outlet without using a Variac. Fuses are cheap as dirt, but device x-fmrs. can be quite expensive, perhaps even irreplaceable! Don't risk the x-fmr. by being over-confident in the condition of old filter caps. One shorted electrolytic capacitor inside a device can literally send the whole thing up in smoke.

**NOTE:** Electrolytic caps are so common because they provide high capacitance and voltage values for relatively low cost. But, they dry out over time, and eventually require replacement. New electrolytics are readily available, but so are modern poly (plastic) caps, such as the Solen-Fast line (with voltages ranging as high as 630V, and capacitance sufficient to almost any need. If you're building or restoring for longevity, I recommend converting to the more expensive, but longer-lasting Solen-Fast poly caps. "Filter Caps," PS3, p. 2 "Filter Caps," PS3, p. 3

## TASTE OF HAM

George Copland / Ex: W5UEJ

The Magnolia Oil Co. had two major divisions. The Magnolia Petroleum Co. and the Magnolia Pipe Line Co. My father was in the later. The Petroleum Division was responsible for production of the crude oil and the Pipe Line Division was responsible for the collection of the crude oil at the well head and transferring it to the main line pipeline that ran to a refinery. In Oklahoma's case the line ran to Texas. Early on the oil was collected in storage tanks and transported by horse-drawn wagons and field tank trucks. It was a laborious job and took a lot of time. Pipe lines were introduced in the oil fields which ran from small storage tanks at the well head and to intermediate pump stations that connected to the main pipe line. My father's job was the overseeing of the pipe lines and measurement of how much oil was transferred. He ordered the pipe, which was generally two inch nominal diameter, and oversaw the crew of men that laid the lines. A pipeline crew was around twelve able-bodied men. Most often the lines were buried underground. The measurement of how much oil was being collected was done by hand. The crude oil that was collected at the well head was stored in trapezoidal cone wooden tanks about twenty feet in diameter and fifteen feet high. Some had roofs and others did not. If the production warranted, large steel tanks were used. These tanks had steel roofs and a manhole in the top for gauging purposes. While measuring a wooden tank was a clean operation, sampling a metal tank was a messy operation. In either case a calibrated steel tape was used. The crude was generally measured on a weekly basis. A steel tape with a plumb bob was run to the bottom of the tank and the oil level was recorded. Sometimes a sample was required of the crude to see how much salt water was being produced with the crude. The crude sample was collected in a container called a thief. The thief was an open bottom container about three inches in diameter with a door on the bottom which could be closed from above by a wire line. The retrieval of the tape and thief was a messy job. Shredded cotton material used for cleanup was called waste. Just imagine doing this when the weather was cold or rainy. The fumes from the light ends of the crude were very hazardous. Nevertheless, this was the way it was done.

The reduction of the sample was done on location to measure the specific gravity and salt water content. A sample of the crude was placed in two tapered glass vials about one inch in diameter. The specific gravity was measured with a hydrometer and the salt water content was measured by using a centrifuge. Two small calibrated vials were put in the rotating holder and spun in the centrifuge. I enjoyed this part because father let me turn the crank on the centrifuge. The oil and the salt water would separate since salt water was heavier and sank to the bottom in the vial due to centrifugal action. The measurement of salt water content was read directly. Samples were rarely taken back to the office. It was a time consuming operation. All this equipment was carried in the trunk of my father's company car.

The data collected from the field was sent to the main office on a daily basis. This was done over telegraph lines that ran across Oklahoma and down to Dallas, Texas. The telegraph lines were owned and maintained by the oil company. A few of the lines were telephone lines and use as such was unacceptable by the telephone company. They felt they had exclusive rights on long distance telephone services. The lines ran down a section line five miles east of Comanche and Duncan and a telegraph office there served both. A fellow named Mr. Lucky lived east of Comanche and was the telegrapher. I don't remember a telephone office in Duncan. The telegrapher had the telegraph equipment in my father's office. I was able to watch how he used the equipment. Two lines were brought to his desk, one from the north and the other from the south. The equipment consisted of two sounders, a transmitting key and a Vibroflex transmitting instrument and a knife switch. To distinguish between the sounders an empty Prince Albert cigar can was mounted behind one of the sounders to make it sound differently. The Vibroflex key, sometimes called a "bug," was a horizontal dual function key. The paddle that was held between your fingers and when pressed to the left produced a single dash and when pushed to the right produced a string of dots. Continued usage by some telegraphers, long term, caused what was known as a "glass arm." There was also a double throw knife switch so one could select which direction one wanted the message to go. The code used by the telegrapher was the old style Morse code. This was the same code used by the railroads, weather and time services, Western Union message service, financial businesses such as banks and stock market tickers. This code was not the same used in radio communications. That code is called International Morse Code. They are not the same. The armature in the sounder produced a click on downward motion and a clack on the upward motion. A click or a clack was considered a dot. The length of time between a click and clack was interpreted as a space. A longer time between clicks and clacks was considered a space between the letters or numbers. I could never get the hang of it. Each telegrapher had a distinct rhythm of sending code. This was referred to as his "fist." Some telegraphers never used a Vibroflex even though it was a much faster way of sending code. When we moved to Drumright the main office had a switch board and an operator for telephone use. The telegraph setup was still located in my father's office. Generally it was used only a couple of hours a day.

Washington was the grade school I went to when first arriving in Drumright. The town was built on a hill and Main Street was on a very steep slope. The school building was only a couple of blocks from Main Street at the top of the hill. Down the hill a couple of blocks was the high school. Across the street and a block further down was the American Legion Hall. The Drumright High School band as well as the beginner's band used these facilities for practice and rehearsal. I played the piano so I already knew how to read music. My father decided it was time for me to learn how to play an instrument so I chose a clarinet. After completing the school year at Washington I transferred to Edison school which was a lot closer to where we lived. The Magnolia Field camp was on the edge of town and was a lot closer for me to walk home after school. After school my mother would pick me up in the car and take me to the band room. Generally I walked home down through the residential area which started behind Main Street.

One day I noticed a fellow installing an antenna on a high pole. The antenna lead ran to a small room he had built on the side of his house. Inside I presumed he had some radio equipment. One day on my way home I developed the courage to go up the long stairway to the radio room. Here I met Bill an amateur radio operator. He was very nice to me and showed me his station. Also he answered a lot of questions I had. I do not remember his call sign. He used a telegraph key and the International Morse code for transmitting messages. In those days one built his own equipment because very little was available on the market. The frequency he operated on was in the 80 meter band just above the radio broadcast band and the 40 meter band above that. Frequencies above that were not used yet because the equipment and technology had not been developed that far. The electrical components were assembled on a flat base which we now call breadboard style. Everything was in the open including the high voltage section of the transmitter. A four inch double throw knife switch was located on the wall just above the transmitter section. This was used to select between the receiver and transmitter. He built the transmitter and purchased the receiver. All I remember about the receiver was it had a large round disk on the front surrounded by a lot of knobs. The transmitter had a quartz crystal which drove the oscillator. A push pull circuit with a couple of tubes drove the final. He used a single 813 tube in the final. This produced about 100 watts on a good day.

The quartz crystal was ground to set the frequency he operated on. This was a purchased item. The power supply for the system was located under the table. The high voltage section consisted of a high voltage transformer and a pair of 866 mercury vapor rectifier tubes in a full wave rectifier circuit. A choke, a couple of high voltage capacitors and a load resistor completed the circuit. The supply produced 500 volts direct current for the final in the transmitter. The filament in the 813 vacuum tube required 10 volts at 5 amps direct current. Wet cell batteries were used for this. Each wet cell produced 2.0 vdc so five batteries were required. These batteries were of open cell construction. Each large glass container contained about one gallon sulfuric acid. There were five of them. The anode and cathode plates were supported on the top of the glass containers and immersed in the acid. Wired in series the set up produced 10 vdc ripple free voltage required by the 813 tube. One did not want to introduce 60 cycle hum into the system. The 866's in the high voltage power supply glowed with a dim purplish glow. When power was being used the 866's lit up in a brilliant purple light in sync with the dots and dashes being sent out over the air. Very exciting. The carbon plate in the 813 glowed a bright yellow. The filaments of the 866's were supplied by a conventional transformer. In the final a wire wound coil was connected to the plate of the 813.

The coil was wound with bare copper wire on a cylindrical form about four inches in diameter and twelve inches long. Across this coil was connected a multi-plate adjustable capacitor. It was rated to take the high voltage of the final. An insulated knob was on one end of the shaft so it could be adjusted for the output frequency of the transmitter. It was hot with five hundred volts of the system. This was a hazardous area. All this was in the open on top of the table mounted on the breadboard. A coupling link coil went to the antenna lead in. This is the way the radio frequency energy was transferred to the antenna.

The goal of amateur radio in the early days was not how many other hams you could contact, rather it was how far your signal traveled and was received. QSL post cards were used to verify that you had contacted the other person. Whenever Bill was at his ham shack I would stop by for a visit. I was always welcome. One time I got interested in what was going on and time got away from me and I was late getting home for supper. Of course my parents were interested in why I was late. I explained that I had made friends with an Amateur Radio Operator by the name of Bill and the wonderful equipment he had in his ham shack. I guess I over did it. My father was interested in what I was talking about and wondered if he could go with me for a demonstration. Sounded like a good idea to me. I knew Bill would still be at his transmitter so I suggested we could go now. So off we went to Bill's. He was very patient with my father and answered his questions. My father was very curious about the battery set up under the table and the high voltage supply. He didn't miss the fact that the high voltage supply produced five hundred volts. Also he was also concerned the final was open breadboard construction on the table. Soon we left and went back home.

When we got home we sat down with mother and I waited for what father had to say. It was quite unexpected on my part, He explained to me that I was never to go over to see Bill at the ham radio location again. Not only that but I was never to set foot on Bill's property again. This was under the threat of "being skinned alive." I got the message loud and clear. I used to walk by the location but I never saw Bill again to explain what happened. A few months later the radio antenna was gone and a For Sale sign appeared in the front yard. The house was empty. I had had my "Taste of Ham." The memories of that time in my life have lasted all these years.

This story is written in a fashion to help one who is not familiar with the terminology used in the oil field and amateur radio operation. It does not represent what I learned in 1937 when I was eleven years of age. What I do remember were the numbers 813 and 866 of the vacuum tubes and the purplish glow of the 866's. I also remember an overview of the ham shack and the equipment on the desk. I cannot recall what Bill looked like only that he was very patient with me and helped me understand what I was seeing.

## **NINTH ANNUAL - LEHIGH VALLEY KNIFE SHOW - EASTON, PA**

September 19 & 20, 2015 Saturday: 9 AM to 5 PM; Sunday: 9 AM to 3 PM

**Buy, sell, trade, and display knives:** New, antique, rusty, shiny, factory, custom, hunting, military, swords, bayonets, daggers, folders, Bowies, tomahawks, razors, sharpeners, books!

**Charles Chrin Community Center of Palmer Township**

4100 Green Pond Road, Easton, PA 18045-2594 [Along US-22]

**Admission only \$6.00!** Bring your supervised children. No charge if under 13. Show your family, children, and friends the beauty and fascination of quality knives!

**Website: [www.PAKnifeShow.com](http://www.PAKnifeShow.com)**

Meals and snacks for sale in the Community Center. Many hotels and restaurants are nearby.

For information, call **Bill Goodman, CPA**, manager of Good Knives, LLC; **Cell: 484-241-6176**; CPA Office: 610-770-9236, Home: 610-258-5063, E-mail: [GoodKnives@GoodmanCPA.com](mailto:GoodKnives@GoodmanCPA.com)

**Directions:** Easton is on the Pennsylvania / New Jersey border, in the Lehigh Valley, 60 miles north of Philadelphia, 17 miles east of Allentown, and 75 miles west of New York City. The Charles Chrin Community Center is modern and beautiful, with ample free parking. It is visible along the north side of US-22. For easy access, exit US 22 at 25th Street, also known as Nazareth Road and PA-248. Beware; GPS often brings you in a different route which is blocked.

**US-22 going west:** Take US-22 to the 25th Street exit in Easton. At first traffic light (next to McDonald's Restaurant), cross 25th Street, continuing west on Sales Street, 0.1 mile to the next traffic light. Turn right onto Northampton Street. Go west, 0.5 mile to next traffic light. Turn right onto Greenwood Avenue. Go north, 0.2 mile to second left. Go west on Green Pond Road, 0.7 mile to entrance into Charles Chrin Community Center on left side at 4100 Green Pond Road.

**US-22 going east:** Take US-22 to the 25th Street exit in Easton. At first traffic light (next to Burger King Restaurant), turn left onto 25th Street. Go north, 0.2 mile to first traffic light. Turn left onto Northampton Street (next to Gulf Station). Go west, 0.6 mile to second traffic light. Turn right onto Greenwood Avenue. Go north, 0.2 mile to second left. Go west on Green Pond Road, 0.7 mile to entrance into Charles Chrin Community Center on left side at 4100 Green Pond Road.

**I-78 and US-22** run parallel, east and west, through Easton. I-78 does *not* connect directly to 25th Street. US -22 does. I-78 connects to US-22 via PA-611 and PA-33 in Easton. I-80 also connects to PA-33 near Stroudsburg, which goes south to US-22 in Easton. I-476 (PA Turnpike), I-380, PA-611, PA-248, PA-115, PA-309, PA-209, PA-191, PA-222, PA-412, PA-212, PA-512, PA-413, PA-32, PA-378, NJ-29, NJ-94, NJ-57, and NJ-46 all lead toward Easton.

## **REDNERS' SUPERMARKETS SAVE-A-TAPE PROGRAM**

### **Here's how it works:**

Redner's has a terrific program to support the Club **AT NO COST TO THEM**, if our members simply sign up for a Gas Card that records their shopping points, and give their cash register receipts to, **Pete / NL7XM**, He'll do the rest.

**Note: This does not affect your gas points in any way.**



## HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

Donate your old, empty printer ink cartridges to the Club for recycling. Any brand, model, size or shape; color or black. Please bring them to the meeting in a leak proof ziplock type baggie and give them to Pete / NL7XM. This simple act can help your Club by reducing recurring expenses, and make you feel a lot better about our environment.

## 2015 ARRL KIDS DAY

Working Committee Forming

(1) ARRL Kids Day is Sunday June 21, 2015 <http://www.arrl.org/kids-day>

ARRL Kids Day is an organized activity to introduce youngsters to hamradio and allow them to talk to other kids on the air. Older hams can share their stations with families and tell them how much ham radio means to them in their lives.

Participants are eligible for a colorful participation certificate, available for download and printing or by sending a SASE to ARRL HQ.

This would be a great preparation for Field Day (June 27-28) and the Boy Scout Jamboree on the Air (October 16-18)

The Kids Day web page has information and downloadable resources.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

<http://www.arrl.org/kids-day>

<http://www.arrl.org/field-day>

<http://www.k2bsa.net/jota/>

(2) EPASET 2015 Working Committee <http://www.epa-arrl.org/epaset-2015-working-committee-forming/>

The working committee for EPASET 2015 is forming now. Active registration with ARES or NTS is required and the OES and ORS designations are preferred.

Amateurs interested in serving on the committee should inquire via email to [w3jy@arrl.org](mailto:w3jy@arrl.org).

(3) Local Radiogram delivery needed for EPA "Welcome Wagon"

messages <http://www.epa-arrl.org/help-wanted-local-delivery-operators-needed-for-epa-welcome-wagon/>

EPA-ARRL is preparing an exciting initiative to welcome new ARRL members into our local amateur community, the "Welcome Wagon Project". We hope to start this summer and need your help to do it.

Starting this summer, "Welcome to the ARRL" Radiogram messages will be sent to new League members in eastern Pennsylvania each month.

We need you — and your club or ARES unit — for local delivery of these Radiograms, as a neighbor welcoming them to the League, and to meet new friends. It's also the perfect time to invite them to your next meeting.

Read more at

<http://www.epa-arrl.org/help-wanted-local-delivery-operators-needed-for-epa-welcome-wagon/>

## STATION APPOINTMENTS

### Your link to the ARRL Field Organization

Do you hold an official "Station Appointment"? If not, Why not? It's your direct link to the ARRL's Field Organization.

Station Appointees are the backbone of the Section staff, carrying out missions and strategies necessary for the health and survival of the amateur radio service.

There are six section-level designations, one for each of the ARRL's operating programs. Field organization appointees have not only proven their operating skills, they enjoy a track record of professional accomplishment in many disciplines, bringing valuable experience and perspective to the Section staff.

Some appointments are drawn from ARES units or the NTS, such as OES and ORS appointments. Others, like PIO, SGL and TS come directly from our ARRL Affiliated Clubs.

Field Organization officials have direct input to Section strategy and its implementation by way of the Section cabinet officers.

### EPA WANTS YOU!

EPA Section wants your experience and dedication on our Section staff.

- \* Official Emergency Station
- \* Official Relay Station
- \* Local Government Liaison
- \* Official Observer
- \* Public Information Officer and
- \* Technical Specialist

(Volunteer Counsel, Volunteer Consulting Engineer and Volunteer Examiner are Division-level appointments but your Section Manager will forward your qualified inquiry to our Atlantic Division Director and Vice Director.)

Field Organization designations require demonstrated expertise in the relevant discipline, a professional recommendation, and Continuing Education credit for ARRL EC-001 (within six months of the effective date).

All F.O. officials must report their activity monthly to their direct supervisor via ARRL Radiogram.

Contact your Section Manager to learn more about the requirements and responsibilities of these official designations.

ARRL Eastern Pennsylvania Section Section Manager: Mr Joseph A Ames Jr, W3JY

## F.Y.I.

The July Program will be "Everyday Engineering & Better living For It" - George / N3SQD

The D.L.A.R.C. meets the "FIRST" Thursday of each month. Membership, friends and interested persons meet at the Bethlehem Township Community Center, 2900 Farmersville Road, Bethlehem, Pa. 18020 ) at 7:30 PM. Committee reports and announcements of all present and future activities will be presented at that time. Followed by that month's program.

## ARES, RACES AND DLARC NET

All Radio Amateurs are welcome to participate in the ARES, RACES and DLARC net. This net meets Wednesday at 1900 hours local time, on the W3OK Repeater 51.76, 146.70 and 444.90 ( pl 151.4 ). With an alternate frequency of 147.370 ( DCS 315 ) W3OI Repeater.

The EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA District 2 ARES Net meets every Wednesday at 1930 hours local time. (Just after the DLARC Net ) On 147.255 (pl 162.2). And linked to 449.375 on Blue Mountain, 443.350 in Allentown and 147.180 in Berks County.

QCWA Chapter 17 holds a net Monday evenings at 8:30 PM on 3960 +/- depending on conditions.

Mid-Atlantic D-Star Net meets each Tuesday at 7:30 PM. The following repeaters Dstar repeaters are available in the Lehigh Valley. W3OK -145.11000MHz -0.600 Port C – W3OI -147.16500MHz +0.600 Port C, – W3OI - 445.02500MHz -5.000 Port B All repeaters on the net are linked through **Reflector 020 port A**, so all stations checking into the net should make sure that they have *their local repeater call sign followed by the letter "G" in the eight position of the RPT2 field*. Otherwise, you will only be heard locally and not over the Reflector. Dongle users wishing to check into the net should Log On by connecting directly to Reflector 20, port A, rather than through your local repeater in order to conserve local bandwidth.

The OK Corral is an organization publication for the purpose of informing members of the D.L.A.R.C. of educational and training opportunities, club events, relevant news articles and a monthly calendar of daily activities, meetings and dates.

The Clubhouse telephone number is 484-895-7038.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2014– 2015 OFFICERS

President – Jay Mason / N3OW ----- president@dlarc.org  
Vice President – Dave Blankenship / N3EYT ----- vicepresident@dlarc.org  
Secretary – Larry Kaplan / AB3TY ----- secretary@dlarc.org  
Treasurer – Mike Gower / KB3LOD ----- treasurer@dlarc.org

## BOARD of DIRECTORS

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Charlie / Lazarchak / W3OPA ----- w3opa@snycomp.com

## PHONE NUMBERS FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DLARC CAN BE FOUND ON THE WEBSITE / MEMBERSHIP LISTING CLUB MEETINGS

All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. Are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Bethlehem Township Community Center  
TALK IN ON 146.700 (PL 151.4 )

## THE W3OK TRUSTEE --- Barry Vogt / N3NVA

**The W3OK Corral is published monthly and is the Official Publication of the  
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**14 Gracedale Avenue  
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