



K7EAR



August 2011

EAARS open repeaters. PL is 141.3 unless noted otherwise

Helio 146.860 and 440.700 EAARS Network, 146.900, 447.825 w/ closed remote PL 100.0 or 141.3. Packet 145.010 **MT. Lemmon** 147.160 EAARS Network **Pinal Peak** 145.41 EAARS Network **Guthrie Peak** 147.28 EAARS Network **South Mountain, Alpine** 145.27 EAARS Network **Greens Peak** 146.70 Eaars Network **Jacks Peak, NM** 145.21 EAARS Network **Mule MTN** 147.08 EAARS Network
GMRS Repeater on Helio 462.625 PL 123.0
Website [HTTP://WWW.EAARS.COM](http://WWW.EAARS.COM)

Next Meeting

Our annual cookout September 17th Saturday at the barn at Discovery Park in Safford 4pm to 8 pm. Club will furnish meat, bring a dish to pass. Larry needs to know who is coming by no later than September 8th so he can order the meat.

146.90 repeater Update

the 146.90 repeater on Helio now includes IRLP Node 7787 and Echolink Node 614350 These are two radio to internet linking systems. You can contact repeaters and hams around the world. For more information on the new modes go to:

<http://www.eaars.com/irlp%20and%20echolink.pdf>

AF7AT

Using the Echolink on 146.90 I talked to James, AF7AT. I'm not sure when he's listening but you can always Email him to set up a schedule.. He sounds well and does the Echolink via an app on his Smartphone

Deming Repeater

Most of the parts are in and the guys just need time to schedule a work party and we'll have an EAARS Network repeater on the Little Floridas Mountains near Deming, NM. This should extend coverage to almost Las Cruces, NM and then pick up again east of Las Cruces to near West El Paso, TX

EAARS Net

Control operators for the EAARS Net

KE7EDP Rick August 7th and September 4th

Pink K7ILA August 14th and September 11th

Richard N7DZH August 21st and September 18th

Wendell W7WGW August 28th and September 25th

License Testing

On August 4th Patrick W7TOP tested and passed his Extra class licence. Congatulations Patrick!

Surfin': Got Good Ground?

from ARRL Web

07/29/2011 By Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU

2011 Officers

President Lon Whitmer K7LON

Vice President Quentin Kavanaugh N7QK

Secretary/ Treasurer Larry Griggs N5BG

Net Control Operator

Helio Site Trustee Joe Montierth K7JEM

Technical Adviser Milt Jensen N5IA

Newsletter Editor Dave Wells N7AM

Club Address

EAARS

P.O. Box 398

Solomon, AZ 85551

Nets

EAARS Net; Sunday Night 7 PM general check ins

Smart Net; Monday evening 7:30 to 8:30 Technical discussion

Weather Net Daily 5:30 AM collect local weather information

MERC Net Second Saturday at 8:45 AM Emergency communications group

Saguaro NTS Traffic Net Every evening at 6:30 PM

Email Addresses

Email all Officers at once

Newsletter Editor

To get your own email at EAARS.com contact Larry, N5BG

EAARSOFFICERS at EAARS.COM

NEWSLETTER at EAARS.COM

Contributing Editor

This week, Surfin' considers our ham radio stations' connection to Planet Earth.

Bill Chesney, N8SA, hit the nail on the head when he wrote: "Proper grounding of radio stations is probably one of the least understood aspects of ham radio" (from "[Grounding in RF Environments](#)")

When I was starting out as a shortwave listener, I knew nothing about ground. My Hallicrafters S-200 receiver was "grounded" via a thin wire to the nearest hot air register in my radio shack in my bedroom. The ground wire was so thin that its metal content was in dispute, and the hot air register -- which was mounted on a 2x4 stud -- was not intimately familiar with anything metallic connected to Earth.

After I became a ham, my RF education became more grounded and I was more attentive to my station's Earth connections, especially after my station's first lightning hit!

And so it goes.

Getting back to N8SA's article, it is an excellent summary on the subject and clearly explains the difference between RF grounding and surge/safety grounding.

For more grounding basics, check out [Grounding Q&A page](#) by Roy LeWallen, W7EL, on the ARRL website. Beyond basics, browse to the other articles on the [ARRL's Grounding web page](#)

You can also find a boatload of information on grounding at The DXZone's [technical reference page on grounding](#)

Since the Earth finally thawed out in my neck of the woods, I thought it might be a good idea to check my ham station ground. So, until next time, keep on surfin'!

Editor's note: Stan Horzepa, WAILOU, has had lightning damage via the phone line and the power line, but never the antenna line. To contact Stan, send [e-mail](#) or add comments to the [WAILOU blog](#)

from ARNewsline

TECHNOLOGY TRYOUT: POWER COMPANIES TO EXPERIMENT WITH NOT HOLDING POWERLINES TO 60 HZ

If you are a United States radio amateur that depends on a powerline synchronized clock for logging and other station operations, you might want to look toward buying a stand alone unit that does not rely on the power at your outlet being precisely 60 hertz. This is because of an upcoming yearlong experiment with the nations electric grid could un- synchronize clocks that use synchronous motors to display the time. Since 1930, electric clocks have kept time based on the rate of the frequency of the A-C electrical current that powers them. If the frequency changes from its usual 60 hertz rate, clocks run a little fast or slow. Power companies have long taken

steps to keep the frequency as close to 60 hertz as is possible but the group that oversees the U.S. power grid, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, is proposing an experiment that would allow more frequency variation than it does now without corrections being made. The North American Electric Reliability Corporation runs the nation's interlocking web of transmission lines and power plants. At a June 14th company presentation it spelled out the potential effects of the change. It said that synchronous motor driven clocks or any timing device that uses the 60 Hertz powerline as a time base to lock to can be off by a significant amount. On the East Coast clocks could run as much as 20 minutes fast over the year. Clocks West Coast are only likely to be off by 8 minutes during the 12 month long test. The test is tentatively set to start in mid July. More on this upcoming experiment with the time of day can be found on line at tinyurl.com/3h6lfcn and tinyurl.com/3uzut3g along with other on-line news websites. (Various)

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DX

In DX, word that I2DMI, will be on the air as CE0Y from Easter Island through Monday, August 8th. His operations are on 80 through 10 meters, including 17 and 12 meters using mostly RTTY. QSL via his home callsign, direct or via the bureau. His log will be uploaded to Logbook of the World and eQSL.

Members of the Dutch Low Land DXpedition Team are planning a trip to Luxembourg from August 30th to September 6th. Operators PA3EWP, PA9JO, PA7FM and PA1AW will be signing their individual home callsigns portable LX for this operation which will encompass all bands from 160 through 2 meters. The team is willing to accept activity requests reflecting the demand for the LX prefix worldwide. More details are available on line at [lx2011 dot 1ldxt dot nl](http://lx2011.dot.1ldxt.dot.nl) QSL all callsigns via PA1AW.

Another Netherlands-based team who are all members of the Dutch Amateur Radio Contest and Expedition team will be active as PA9M stroke MU from Guernsey between October 23rd to the 30th. Operations will be on 160 through 6 meters using C and SSB. QSL via PA9M, direct or by the via the bureau.

Lastly, KBZ0ZIA is now active from Djibouti City as J28FJ and will be there through the spring of 2012. New to DXing, he is currently set up to work 40 through 10 meters mostly SSB, but he may do some changes later. He plans to make a special QSL card for his stay in Africa. QSL via his home callsign.