

VE5AA

May 2006

The Feedline

SASKATOON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB



**VE5SK 146.640- REPEATER
SASKATOON**



Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club

P.O. BOX 751
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<http://www.sarlc.ca/ve5aa>

**Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club
Meetings are held the 2nd Tuesday
of each month September til June.**

**Our meeting location is Alvin
Buckwold School
715 East Drive – West entrance
Meeting is 0130Z (7:30PM local)
VISITORS AND GUESTS ARE
ALWAYS WELCOME!**



**ARES
Saskatoon**

**NEXT ARES
MEETING**

**Monday, May 15, 2006
7:00 PM**

**#9 FIREHALL
870 Attridge Dr**

Call in: 146.640-

<http://www.ares-saskatoon.ca/>

NEXT CLUB MEETING

**Tuesday, May 9, 2006
7:30 PM**

**ALVIN BUCKWOLD
SCHOOL
715 EAST DRIVE
WEST ENTRANCE**

Contests

May 4 10 meter NAC CW/SSB/FM/Digi
May 5 Digital Pentathlon PSK
May 6 10 -10 Int. Spring QSO Party
CW/DIGI
May 6 ARI Int. DX Cont. CW/SSB/RTTY
May 6 Nevada QSO Party All
May 6-7 New England QSO Party All
May 7 May CW Sprint CW
May 13 FISTS Spring Sprint CW
May 13 CQ-M Int. DX Contest CW/SSB
May 20 Portuguese Navy Day HF PSK31
May 27 CQ WW WPX Contest CW
May 28 QRP ARCI HootOwl Sprint CW

For further information on contests please
check TCA, CQ or QST magazines.

COFFEE

**Tomas Cook
Restaurant**

**Saturdays 9:00 AM
Idyllwild & 24th St.**

Everyone is welcome. Hams,
non-Hams, it doesn't matter.
Were there to have good
conversation with good
friends.

C'mon out and visit!

Operating the Amateur Station (Part4)

Over the next few months we will be publishing the section, "Operating the Amateur Station" from the RAC Operating Manual. I would like to thank RAC and the editor of the manual, Doug Leach VE3XK for giving us permission. Ed

4.6. PORTABLE AND MOBILE OPERATION

The amateur radio licence issued to the individual grants the privilege of installing three radio stations:

1. the main fixed (base) station at the location(s) specified in the licence,
2. a station at a temporary location, and
3. a mobile station.

4.6.1. Portable Station Location

An amateur station may be operated as "portable" at a temporary location such as a field day site, summer camp, or even a new home, pending amendment of the licence.

4.6.2. Mobile Station Installation

Mobile amateur stations can be found in automobiles or on motorcycles, aircraft, ships and other conveyances. A hand-held is also a mobile station.

4.6.2.1. Vessels

Operation on board a Canadian ship - be it a palatial yacht or a canoe within the territorial waters of Canada is covered by the terms of the amateur radio licence. Amateurs operating in international waters can use their regular licence or can apply for another licence with a "VEO" prefix.

4.6.2.2. Operation On Board Aircraft

Neither the *Radiocommunication Act* nor the regulations restrict or prohibit the operation of an amateur station on board an aircraft. However, amateurs should contact Transport Canada to determine whether installation of amateur equipment will affect the Certificate of Airworthiness of the aircraft.

4.7. AMATEUR MESSAGE CONTENT

Amateur message content can generally be divided into two categories, informal and formal messages (or traffic). The restrictions concerning amateur traffic are as follows:

1. No remuneration of any form may be accepted or collected for the service performed.
2. All communications shall be in plain language and, except under emergency situations, shall be restricted to messages of a technical or of a personal nature which, because of their unimportance, would not be exchanged over public communication services, i.e., long distance telephone, telegraph, etc..
3. Exchange of third party traffic with another country is prohibited unless Canada has negotiated a third party agreement with that country.

4.7.1. Formal Traffic

Formal traffic refers to messages sent on behalf of a third party, often from members of the public who are not amateurs.

There are no restrictions on formal traffic originating and delivered within Canada.

4.7.1.1. Exchanging Third Party Messages beyond Canadian Territory

The exchange of third party traffic with an amateur station located in another country cannot take place unless there is an agreement between Canada and the other country permitting the exchange of messages on behalf of third parties. RIC 2 lists all the countries that have negotiated a third party agreement with Canada.

4.7.1.2. Formal Message Format

There are various message formats used in the handling of formal messages, the two major ones in Canada being the ARRL format radiogram used by Radio Amateurs of Canada on its NTS traffic nets and that used by various Emergency Measures Organizations (EMO), or variants used by municipal governments which are closer to the format of government and commercial service. The essential information for efficient message handling is:

- call sign of the station originating the message;
- originating station's message number;
- the town or place of origin of the message;
- date-time group indicating the date and time that the message was accepted by the originating station;
- address "TO" - the name, address and/or telephone number sufficient to enable the message to be delivered (a street address is not always required if a telephone number is given, but the city or town should always be included);
- signature;
- time of receipt (TOR) - to be entered by the receiving station when it acknowledges receipt of the message;
- time of dispatch (TOD) - to be entered by the transmitting station upon receipt of acknowledgment from the receiving station;
- call sign of the station to which the message was sent or by which it was received; and,
- initials of the station operator - especially desirable at multi-operator stations.

4.7.1.3. Message Numbering

Every formal message should be numbered by the originating station, with the numbers following in sequence. A good plan is to start the numbers at "1" at 0001 hours the first day of each month.

4.7.1.4. Retention of Messages

While there is no regulation concerning how long transmitted or delivered messages must be retained on file, it is considered good operating practice to retain them for at least three months. Also, it is desirable to make appropriate notations in the station log, or a separate message log, detailing the message number, the station which received or transmitted the message with the corresponding times of receipt and dispatch, and, in particular, the time and method of delivery to the addressee.

4.7.1.5. Delivery of the Message

Telephone delivery of the message - a reading the message in its entirety over the telephone - is the normal method of delivery. If telephone communications are not available, the message can be sent by mail or delivered by hand. Remember, the important aspect of message

handling is to *deliver the message!*

4.7.2. Informal Traffic

In phone operations, some nets dispense with formal messages. They exist mainly for amateurs who wish to contact other amateurs at specific times on net frequencies to send queries and obtain immediate answers. Third party traffic on such nets is often handled by phone patch and, considering the slowness of passing formal traffic by phone, this kind of activity is to be encouraged, especially when using SSB techniques with fast break-in procedures. Formal message traffic is usually handled by other means such as CW, RTTY or packet.

4.7.2.1. Acceptable Traffic

It is most important to remember that messages of a commercial nature may *not* be transmitted over amateur radio stations. If in doubt about the possible commercial content of a message: play it safe. Don't take chances - it could result in the loss of the station licence!

4.7.2.2. Equipment Sales/Trades

If the message is about the buying, selling or trading of equipment intended for amateur use, between amateurs, it is not considered "commercial" and is therefore acceptable: but if the message is to or from a commercial concern that deals in amateur equipment, then it is considered to be of a commercial nature and is not acceptable.

4.7.3. Bulletins

Bulletins and news of amateur activities may be transmitted to amateurs by amateur stations. Transmission of such bulletins is not considered "broadcasting" as defined in the *Radiocommunication Act* since the bulletins are not intended for direct reception by the general public.

4.8. TESTS

When sending test transmissions,

1. superfluous signals and interference to other stations are prohibited,
2. unmodulated carriers below 51 MHz must be brief, and
3. station identification is required.

4.8.1. Testing Transmitters

If an amateur is testing a transmitter, the use of a "dummy load" is recommended. The dummy load replaces the antenna system. Thus a transmitter can be tested without interference to other stations, on either the fundamental or harmonic frequencies.

4.8.2. Testing Antenna and Feeder Systems ^{Net}

When testing antenna or feeder systems, use the minimum power that will give readings or indications on the measuring equipment. For example, one watt from a transmitter and a good field strength meter will give plenty of indication of field strength for lining up elements on a high frequency beam antenna.

4.8.3. On the Air Tests

When making on the air transmitter tests, it is customary to use the following formats: ^{Visit}

CW: a series of "V"s followed by the station's call sign, e.g., "VVV VVV VVV DE VE3XYZ".

Phone: a short count (1 to 5) or a long count (1 to 10) followed by the transmitting station's call sign, e.g., "ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE THIS IS VE3XYZ" ^{Ama}

RTTY: a sentence containing all letters of the alphabet, e.g., "THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG THIS IS VE3XYZ". ^{The}

WARNING! Never, except in an actual distress situation, send SOS or MAYDAY. A key or microphone - like a gun - may be loaded! Even a code practice oscillator, in certain circumstances, can transmit signals over considerable distances. Play it safe!

4.9. NET FREQUENCIES

There is no regulation specifying that any licensee, or any group of licensees, has the exclusive use of any frequency at any given time. Therefore, if two or more amateurs are in contact when a net is scheduled to start, they can be requested to shift frequency or to join the net, but they cannot be ordered to do so. If those already using the frequency do not desire to move frequency or join the net or close

down, then the net must either wait until the frequency is clear or shift to another frequency that is sufficiently removed so as not to cause interference to the communication already in progress. If an over-zealous member of the net deliberately interferes with the existing occupants of the frequency, that person is contravening the Radiocommunication Regulations.

Nets of all varieties - traffic, rag chew, club, etc. - serve a useful purpose on amateur frequencies and certainly do their part to alleviate congestion and interference, especially on the crowded HF bands. Consider how much less interference is caused by twenty or so stations all using the same frequency than would be caused by the same stations using separate frequencies.

4.10. OPERATION OF STATION BY OTHER THAN A LICENSEE

Visitors to amateur stations fall into two categories - qualified and unqualified.

4.10.1. Qualified Individuals

Amateurs may operate any amateur station in accordance with their qualifications. For example, an amateur with the Basic and 12 w.p.m. Qualification is permitted to operate on the HF bands at the station of an individual who holds only a Basic Qualification.

The same rule applies when the visiting amateur is not as qualified as the host amateur. The visiting amateur is permitted to operate in accordance with his qualifications. However, if the visiting amateur wishes to use frequencies or powers that he would not be permitted to use at his home station, he must operate in the presence and under the supervision of an amateur who is qualified to do so, usually the licensee. For example, a holder of a Basic and 12 w.p.m. Qualification must supervise the holder of only a Basic Qualification operating on the HF bands.

4.10.2. Unqualified Individuals

In accordance with subsection 43(2), unqualified operators are permitted to participate in communications under the supervision and in the presence of a qualified amateur.

4.10.3. Visiting a Would-be Amateur

If you an amateur visits a would-be amateur who has not received his station licence but asks you to try out some transmitting equipment that he has obtained in preparation for the great day, TAKE CARE! Don't yield to his request, offer or pleas. Section 4 of the *Radiocommunication Act* is explicit - it is an offence to install and operate licensable radio apparatus where a licence has not been issued.

4.11. CLUB STATIONS

A radio club may be granted a licence to operate a station, the equipment of which belongs to the club or group and is located on club premises. Such a licence is issued to one member "on behalf" of the club, and as such carries all normal privileges including portable and mobile operating authorization. The licensee is the person responsible for the operation and control of the station, but may delegate this responsibility to another club member when he is unable to be present at the station.

4.11.1. Club Station Operation

The operator of a club station is restricted to the apparatus, emitted power and frequencies allowed under the qualifications he holds.

4.11.2. Qualifications for a Club Licence

Individuals who apply for a club licence must hold the Basic and Advanced Qualification.

Licences are issued only to individuals of active organizations that hold regular meetings, i.e. bona fide clubs. Specific call signs, if available, may be granted if requested at the time of licence application.

4.11.3. Unauthorized Operation - Club Stations

The club station should be installed so that it cannot be operated by unauthorized persons. A wise precaution is to locate it in a lockable room, with the key available only to club members, or to have some method of locking the transmitting equipment "off" when not in use.

4.12. AUTOMATIC REPEATER STATIONS

There are three types of amateur repeater stations: amateur repeater, remote base and remote mobile stations.

4.12.1. Amateur Repeater Stations

The most common form of automatic repeater station is an amateur repeater station. The significant characteristic is that both transmit and receive frequencies are in the same band.

4.12.1.1. Qualifications and Responsibilities for Amateur Repeater Stations

In order to qualify for a radio licence for an amateur repeater, the individual must hold the Basic and Advanced Qualifications.

The licensee of the repeater, whether the sponsor of a club station or an individual, is responsible for the technical operation of the station. It is recommended that the licensee maintain a technical log. In addition, the licensee should install a means for disabling the repeater transmitter should this become necessary because of improper use or some other reason. The transmitter can be disabled using wire-line or radio control.

4.12.1.2. User responsibilities for Amateur Repeater Stations

Users of an amateur repeater are responsible for the content of communications relayed by the repeater, and shall identify their own stations in the usual manner.

4.12.2. Remote Base Stations

A remote base station is an automatic repeater located at a fixed location, with the transmit and receive frequencies in different amateur bands.

4.12.2.1. Qualifications and Responsibilities for Remote Base Stations

In order to install and operate a remote base amateur station, the individual must hold the Basic and Advanced Qualifications.

The licensee of the remote base, whether the sponsor of a club station or an individual, is responsible for the technical operation of the station. It is recommended that the licensee maintain a technical log for the remote base. In addition, the licensee should install a means for disabling the remote base transmitter should this become necessary because of improper use or some other reason. The transmitter can be disabled using wire-line or radio control.

Furthermore, if the remote base transmits on

frequencies below 29.5 MHz, the licensee has the responsibility of ensuring the user station is also qualified to use those frequencies. For example, if the remote base transmitter has an output frequency 14.145 MHz, the licensee must ensure that users of the remote base station also hold the 12 w.p.m. Qualification.

4.12.2.2. User Responsibilities for Remote Base Stations

Users of a remote base are responsible for the content of communications relayed by the repeater, and shall identify their own stations in the usual manner.

4.12.3. Qualifications for Remote Mobile Stations

To operate a remote mobile station, the user need only hold the Basic Qualification.

4.12.3.1. User Responsibilities for Remote Mobile Stations

Under normal circumstances, the user and the licensee are the same individual. These types of stations can be considered as "hand-held" extenders, with the individual using the remote mobile station to extend the range of communications.



**We'd like to thank Derek Bereza
for his presentation on IRLP.
Much appreciated Derek**

Upcoming Events

**Dayton Ohio
Hamvention
May 19-21**

**Saskatoon Marathon
May 28**

**Field Day
June 24 and 25**

**Mini-Hamfest
Watrous
July 8**

<http://www.sarl.ca/>

**Glacier-Waterton
Hamfest
July 14-16**

**Anyone wanting to take part in
any of the Saskatoon events
contact any of the club
executive.**

Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club Meeting Minutes April 11, 2006

Meeting opened at 7:35 by Ron VE5RMS

Guests: Ethan – A new ham who has just passed his exam! He is waiting to receive his call sign.

Silent Key: Stan Dyck VE5SO of Saskatoon became silent. A moment of silence was held for Stan.

Previous Minutes Reviewed. Motion for acceptance of the minutes was made by Herb VE5HE, and seconded by Ken VE5KRB.

Treasurer Report by Al – VE5MDC:

Motion to accept report was made by Don VE5LQ, seconded by Gus VE5SPI. Accepted.

Other Business:

Herb VE5HE mentioned that his TS450 transceiver packed it in. He has an opportunity to get another radio from Edmonton and just needs someone to pick it up for him. Don, VE5LQ mentioned that he would ask his daughter if she could bring it with her, however, anyone should contact Herb if you have the ability to help transport it for him.

Community Service:

MS walk - Bruce VE5BNC - On Sunday April 30, 2006 we should congregate around 8:00 am prior to the start of the walk. Sign up sheet with types of positions available. Please contact Bruce.

Saskatchewan Marathon – Gus VE5SPI - May 28. Signup sheet on available as well. Need at least 5-7 positions. Bike to follow last runner. Three different races will occur (full marathon, half marathon and 10km race), all which start and end at the bowl. Need someone for the medical station, a couple of people to call out numbers of contestants as they approach the finish line. The time commitment will be approximately from 8am to 2pm. Please contact Gus to sign up.

Little Bear Lake – Ken VE5KRB – Ham flea market will happen the Saturday of the Little Bear Lake weekend from 10am to 4pm.

Field Day – reminder that it coming up on June 24, 25.

Question by Bob VE5NFG – do we give out monetary honorariums for presenters? The answer was no, that we give out certificates of appreciation. The question can be reviewed further at the next executive meeting.

Derek , VE5SD - handed out information on the upcoming Watrous Mini-Hamfest along with information on IRLP which he would present to the club after the main meeting.

The 2007 SARC Budget was presented by Al, VE5MDC

Regarding the CNIB program, Herb mentioned that they provide the RAC magazine on tape, the exam course material on tape, and rent rigs to hams for very reasonable monthly charges. Herb made a motion that the club continue to add a \$50 CNIB donation to the budget. 2nd by Ken VE5KRB, Carried.

Al VE5MDC made a motion to add educational miscellaneous materials to the budget in order to encourage young people to become hams, and that the club put aside \$200 in the budget for the purchase some of the morse code kits, antenna, simple receiver and other educational items to encourage. Volker VE5VAP 2nd, Carried.

Motion by Peter VE5JZ to add \$50 for the Pioneer Thresherman's flea market as miscellaneous club advertising budget sub item. Herb VE5HE 2nd. Carried
Herb VE5HE moved for acceptance of the budget for 2007 year, 2nd by Les VE5LPP. Carried.

ARES - Next Monday, April 17th will be an ARES meeting, and Bob Cormier will be doing a CanWarn presentation (severe weather watch). Ron would like to see more people attending. Ned VE5NED described the emergency Van from Regina that came up last week. Ron asked city representatives as to the status of the EMO representative selection, and it turns out the city is in the process of reposting the EMO coordinator position.

Peter VE5JZ warned hams of the potential interference on the 64 repeater due to a new repeater on the same frequency located some miles south of the city.

Second Round of Nominations for the 2007 Executive took place

Vice President – No new nominations occurred. John VA5RJA moved to close nominations.

VE5LEE has been declared Vice President. (nominated on first go round)

Treasurer – No new nominations occurred. John VA5RJA moved to close nominations.

VE5MDC was declared Treasurer. (nominated on first go round)

Directors Nominated – Don VE5LQ moved that nominations close.

VE5VAP Volker, VA5RJA John, VE5PER Per, VE5MMG Mike, VA5RON Ron
Elections held for directors.. Three separate votes for positions, resulted in the following elected directors.

John VA5RJA - 2 yrs, Per VE5PER - 2 yrs, Ron VA5RON - 1 yr

Motion to destroy the ballots by Gus VE5SPI, 2nd by Herb VE5HE. Carried

50/50 was won by John VA5RJA

Motion to adjourn meeting by Gus VE5SPI at 8:55pm

Presentation on the History of IRLP by Derek VE5SD

Terry Shuya VE5HF
Recording Secretary



Meet your new executive



**President
Ron Sather VE5RMS**



**Vice-president
Leigh Coates VE5LEE**



**Treasurer
Al Labbie VE5MDC**



**Secretary
Terry Shuya VE5HF**

Directors



**Per Jacobsen
VE5PER**



**Ron Watson
VA5RON**



**John Anton
VA5RJA**



**Bob Hilton
VE5NFG**