THE GILMORE GAZETTE

Welcome to Issue 4

Royal Oscar and GRC taking part in BIWOTA

Your friendly radio club produces this gazette to provide our members with news and information about GRC and the hobby

About Your Friendly Club

Your Team at GRC

Alan Gurnhill G0ROW // Nigel Stanley 2E0CKA
Keith Sale M0JYP // Heather Stanley M6HNS

Venue

St Mary's Church Hall, St Mary's Drive, Reddish
Stockport SK5 7AX
Meeting Time 7.30pm

Your Gilmore Gazette Team

Editor : Heather Stanley M6HNS
CW Corner : David McArthur M0WDD

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The Gilmore Gazette

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If you have an article you would like to send for the next issue, please let me have it no later than 28 November 22

If you have any information that you would like to share with your fellow members please email me - info@m0juw.co.uk

Your comments on the newsletter would be appreciated, so that we can make each issue better and more informative

Without your input we would not have a gazette to send out. Please keep your information coming through

Thank you

Heth M6HNS

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Gilmore Radio Club (GRC)

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Gilmoreradioclub

Gilmoreradioclub

September

Every Tuesday	2m Net 145.375+/- 7.30pm
Thursday 1	Live Morse Demo at St Marys Church Hall 7.30pm
Sunday 4	CW Net 28.080Mhz 10m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm
Sunday 11	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm CANCELLED
Thursday 15	6m Net 51.550 FM 7.30pm
Sunday 18	CW Net 3.510Mhz 80m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm
Thursday 22	10m SSB Net 28.525Mhz 10m with Keith M0JYP 7.30pm
Sunday 25	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm

October

Every Tuesday	2m Net 145.375+/- 7.30pm
Sunday 2	CW Net 28.080Mhz 10m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm
Thursday 7	Radio Night at St Marys Church Hall 7.30pm
Sunday 9	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm
Sunday 16	CW Net 3.510Mhz 80m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm
Thursday 20	6m Net 51.550 FM 7.30pm
Sunday 23	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm
Thursday 27	10m SSB Net 28.525Mhz 10m with Keith M0JYP 7.30pm

November

Every Tuesday	2m Net 145.375+/- 7.30pm
Thursday 3	Live Morse Update at St Marys Church Hall 7.30pm
Sunday 6	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm

Sunday 13	CW Net 3.510Mhz 80m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm
Thursday 17	6m Net 51.550 FM 7.30pm
Sunday 20	CW Training Net 50.080Mhz 6m with David M0WDD 7.30pm
Thursday 24	10m SSB Net 28.525Mhz 10m Keith M0JYP 7.30pm
Sunday 27	CW Net 28.080Mhz 10m with Chris 2E0KJC 7.30pm

Club Nets

GRC are running nets on the following frequencies

2m - 145.375Mhz / 6m - 51.550Mhz / 10m - 28.525Mhz

North West Morse are running CW nets and Training nets on the following frequencies

6m - 50.080Mhz / 10m - 28.080Mhz / 80m - 3.150Mhz

Details of all the nets are posted on the calendar on our website, and also on a weekly email advising our google group what is happening with the month..

Net Controllers

Our net controllers for 2m, 6m and 10m SSB are

Keith M0JYP Alan G0ROW Nigel 2E0CKA

Our CW net controllers for 6m, 10m and 80m CW are

Chris 2E0KJC - 80m and 10m David M0WDD - 6m

Keith M0JYP has give permission in writing for Alan G0ROW, David M0WDD and Robert M0NVQ to use the club callsign, which is noted on our Net Log pages on our website.

Weak Signal Propagation Reporter (WSPR)

Article from Robert M0NVQ

The Weak Signal Propagation Reporter (WSPR), commonly referred to as 'whisper' is a beacon system that can be used to assess propagation and antenna performance by amateur radio operators on the amateur radio bands.

To check that your signal is being effectively radiated from your antenna, you might want to send a WSPR beacon signal and check on www.wsprnet.org to see where your signal is being received. This makes WSPR a useful tool for QRP operators where every bit of radiated signal can make a difference. In addition, by checking on www.wsprnet.org you can see the WSPR signals being received near you. Therefore, it is worthwhile to a take a few moments to look at how WSPR works.

Operators typically set their transmitting station to transmit a beacon signal at a selected power level containing their **call-sign**, the first four characters of their **Maidenhead locator**, and **transmit power** level expressed in dBm. These operators are referred to by their call-sign using the title '**Call**'.

Other operators run monitoring stations. Each of these receiving stations are referred to as a '**Reporter**'. An amateur radio licence to transmit is not required to be a reporter and many are short-wave listeners. Reporters send reports of each received **Call** (i.e. callsign) by received frequency **MHz**, signal to noise ratio **SNR**, **Drift** of received signal, Maidenhead locator **Grid** coded in the signal, **PWR** coded in the signal, **Reporter** (callsign of the reporter which may be a shortwave listener title), Maidenhead locator **RGrid** of the reporter, and **km** distance - via the internet. Reports appear on www.wsprnet.org within seconds of completion of transmission. You will need to setup a login on the website – this is free of charge.

The easiest route to setup a WSPR transmitting station is to use a Sotabeams WSPRLITE module, which is pre-built and ready to use. You simply download a small program to run on your Windows computer to add your callsign, Maidenhead locator, and select your preferred transmit power level to the WSPRLITE module via a USB cable. It is worth noting that there are two different models of the Sotabeams WSPRLITE.

At the time I started to write this article, I had already bought the **WSPRLITE Classic** which includes internal low pass filtering for the 20 meter and 30 meter bands. I am primarily interested in the 20 meter band as a 'daytime' band. I am not a night owl or vampire! So the WSPRLITE Classic is great for me. My curiosity led me to thinking about how much of my signal leaving my Yaesu FT-817nd transmitter was radiated. I routinely check the SWR at the radio using a NISSEI RX-203, which has 2/20/200 watt ranges and therefore ideal for use with the FT-817, but does not differentiate between radiated power and resistive losses. To check that signal is being radiated, I substitute the FT-817 for the WSPRLITE and check on www.wsprnet.org for reception reports.

One of the first things I did was to compare a resonant centre-fed half wave dipole trimmed for the 20 meter band with a resonant end-fed half wave EFHW dipole similarly trimmed for the 20 meter band. Even with a feed point choke on the centre-fed dipole, reception using my FT-817nd was very poor and background noise horrendous compared with the EFHW. However, when transmitting 200mW WSPR signals, the two antennas performed equally satisfactorily. The next thing I checked was propagation. Using the WSPRLITE Classic, reception reports on www.wsprnet.org clearly demonstrated that daytime propagation of signals on the 20 meter band could be worldwide especially on the 'grey-line, but reports of Corona Mass Ejections CME and of aurora borealis in the northern hemisphere would coincide with the 20 meter band seeming to close down.

It is easy to see that WSPR is a quick and effective way to check equipment performance and signal propagation.

At this point I was lent a Sotabeams **WSPRLITE Flexi** along with a Sotabeams low pass filter kit for the 40 meter, 80 meter and 160 meter bands. The WSPRLITE Flexi does not include any internal low pass filtering – hence the filter kit. I currently have a resonant end-fed half wave dipole which is tuned for the 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter bands and so built up the low pass filter for the 40 meter band. This would be a good opportunity to compare propagation on the 20 meter band with the 40 meter band.

In comparing the two bands, I made every effort to only run WSPR beacons when I was not receiving notifications on my Android app of aurora borealis.

,

Typically examples of WSPR DX reports on the 20 meter band are as follows:-

CALL	MHz	SNR	Drift	Grid	Pwr	Reporter	RGrid	km
M0NVQ	14.097040	-23	0	IO83	0.2	PT2FHC	GH64cg	8793
M0NVQ	14.097148	-24	0	IO83	0.2	VE6JY	DO33or	6513
M0NVQ	14.097163	-29	0	IO83	0.2	WD4ELG	FM06be	6083
M0NVQ	14.097068	-16	0	IO83	0.2	K1HTV-4	FM18ap	5773
M0NVQ	14.097004	-21	0	IO83	0.2	WZ7I	FN20kk	5459

By comparison, examples of WSPR DX reports on the 40 meter band are as follows:-

CALL	MHz	SNR	Drift	Grid	Pwr	Reporter	RGrid	km
M0NVQ	7.040157	-20	0	IO83	0.2	EA8BFK	IL38bo	2880
M0NVQ	7.040156	-23	0	IO83	0.2	OH3HE	KP32ti	2034
M0NVQ	7.040103	-15	0	IO83	0.2	TF4AH	HP75rm	1845
M0NVQ	7.040159	-18	0	IO83	0.2	OH3FR	KP20	1842
M0NVQ	7.040155	-23	0	IO83	0.2	TF4X	HP85fp	1818

Just to show a comparison of best signal reports over similar distances and directions, Reporter TF4X picks up the 200mW signal on the 20 meter band whilst Reporter TF4AH picks up the 200mW signal on the 40 meter band, with best results as follows:-

CALL	MHz	SNR	Drift	Grid	Pwr	Reporter	RGrid	km
M0NVQ	14.097165	-14	0	IO83	0.2	TF4X	HP85fp	1818
M0NVQ	7.040103	-15	0	IO83	0.2	TF4AH	HP75rm	1845

The Sotabeams WSPRLITE comes with additional software to that available at www.wsprnet.org, through a link in the program used to configure the WSPRLITE module – known as http://dxplorer.net This facility includes the ability to generate an azimuthal map of WSPR reports.

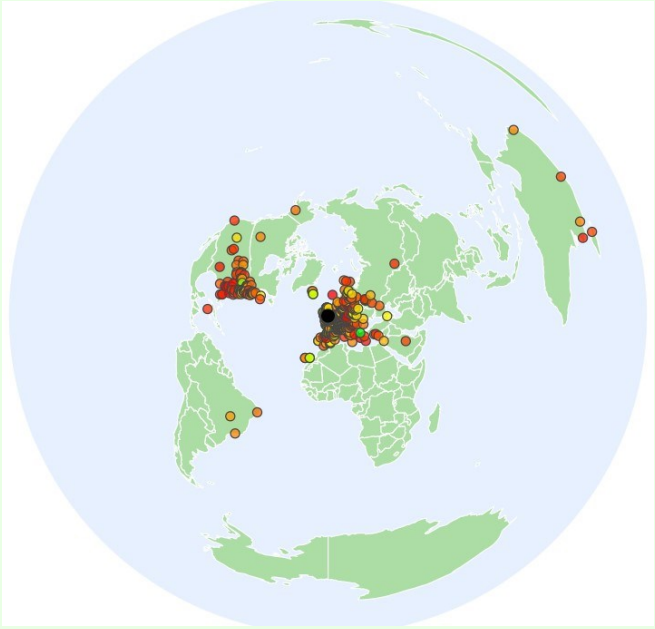


FIGURE 1 - dxplorer 20 meter band 2022-07-11.jpg shows examples of DX reception of WSPR signals on the 20 meter band.

For those interested in the format of WSPR beacon signals, each transmission always begins 1 second after even minutes (UTC). Operators typically set their beacon using either the time from the National Physical Laboratory NPL in Anthorn, Cumbria or similar clocks such as https://time.is . The beacon signal is of 110.6 seconds duration. It is not necessary to transmit every 120 seconds. Operators would typically transmit every ten minutes or even less often. Modulation is 'F1D', frequency-shift keying, with the frequency shifting between 4 tones every 0.683 seconds, each tone separated by 1.46Hz, with a total bandwidth of about 6Hz. 50 bits of information are packed into a 162 bit message including Forward Error Correction FEC.

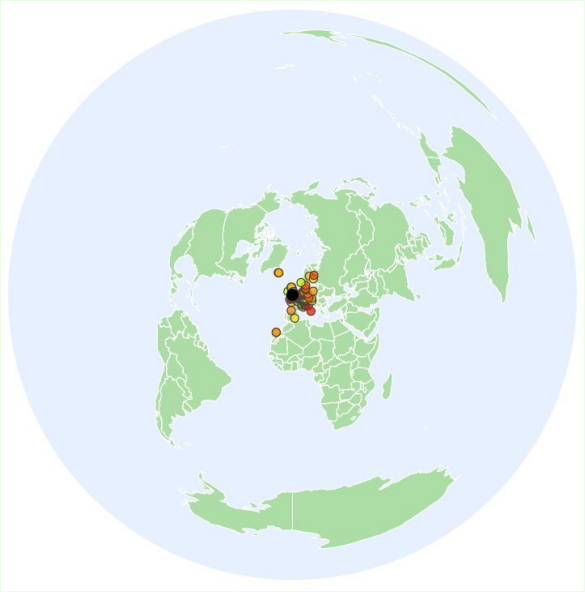


FIGURE 2 - dxplorer 40 meter band 2022-07-11.jpg shows examples of DX reception of WSPR signals on the 40 meter band.

WSPRLITE beacons are showing as temporarily out of stock on the Sotabeams website. However, other WSPR beacons are available. Hans Summers G0UPL owns and runs QRP Labs www.qrp-labs.com which offers the Ultimate3S kit, a beacon transmitter that I have used successfully for WSPR in the past. A more recent offering by QRP Labs is the QCX+ 5W CW transceiver kit. This kit is relatively easy to construct – I have one. It is a fully operational single band CW transceiver that offers transmission as a WSPR beacon via menu selection.

I have also successfully used my Yaesu FT-817nd with the Yaesu SCU-17 USB Interface Unit and PC computer as a WSPR beacon and also to operate as a WSPR Reporter. However, I do prefer to use a separate WSPR beacon and not tie up my Yaesu FT-817nd.

In conclusion, if I make any changes to my antenna I will check the SWR. Then, I will run my Sotabeams WSPRLITE to see if my signal is getting out; see if local WSPR Reporters in the UK, such as G6JTB or MW7SIF, are receiving WSPR signals from DX signals; and then tune my radio. Alternatively, if reception is poor, I will switch to doing something else like homebrew construction. Thank you for reading.

Membership

Membership of Gilmore Radio Club is easy. If you know someone who maybe interested in joining us. please ask them to complete the application form on our website, which will come directly to us. **Subs are payable annually on January 1 each year.**

Adults	£20.00
Joint (2 Adults)	£30.00
Junior (upto 16)	£ 5.00
Overseas	£20.00

Payment can be made by bank transfer, details on the membership form, our sumup payment machine or cash at a club meeting. GDPR information available on request

Our members

Alan G0ROW	Michael G0WFD	Norman G1HHU
Lee G2LK	Bob GM4UYZ	Jim G6URD
Ray G7TQT	Brian G8NHN	Steve G8YTP
Karl M0ASU	Graham M0IYP	Keith M0JYP
Robert M0NVQ	Chris M0OGG	Rob M0ORA
Jon M0RFU	David M0WDD	Lee M0ZPZ
John M1EAS	Jamie M1JSC	Ed 2E0CFM
Nigel 2E0CKA	John 2E0CGX	Andy 2E0GCL
Jack 2E0JEH	Chris 2E0KJC	Andy 2E0KKF
Paddy 2E0TWD	Steve 2E0WIT	Bill 2E1WTG
Ken M3UQP	Heth M6HNS	Alan M6KOY
Simon M7AUC	Jon M7HLV	Ron M7RJL
SWL - Kieron R	SWL - Tracy L	

North is DahDit DahDahDah DitDahDit Dah DitDitDitDit

Gilmore Radio Club's First Narrowboat Radio Event

The recent August Bank Holiday weekend saw the Royal Oscar Narrowboat take a trip to Bugsworth Basin, near Whaley Bridge in Derbyshire to participate in the British Inland Waterways on the Air (BIWOTA) event using the Gilmore Radio Club (GRC) callsign M0JUW. The weekend prior to the event, Station Manager, Nigel 2E0CKA, took radios, tuners and antennae from south Manchester to the boat and, together with Keith M0JYP, operating from his Stockport QTH, did some test QSO's on 2m, 20m and 40m.

Husband and wife team Nigel 2E0CKA and Heather M6HNS, made a 6am start on the Saturday morning from New Mills to pick up Royal Oscar, before setting off for the Bugsworth Basin – only an hour away. Once moored up, Nigel prepared the vessel for two days of radio.

Heather, said: "The 2m rig (Yaesu FT7900) is semi-permanently on the boat, but the HF operation needed to be set up. With our flight cased Yaesu FT897 'shack in a box' set up on rear of the boat and cabled into the batteries, no added power supply was required."

A number of Gilmore Radio Club members had been looking forward to the weekend since the decision was taken to participate. One couple had booked into The Navigation - a local hotel and pub, and stayed overnight on Saturday so they could enjoy radio interaction on both days and also another member stayed aswell.

Nigel, added: "We were pleased to welcome club members, together with some non-members whom we hope will join our ranks. The event also saw fellow boaters come along to have a look and hear more about the joys of the Amateur Radio hobby."

Club members attending, included: Ron M7RJL, Tracy SWL, Keith M0JYP, Robert M0NVQ and his XYL Jill, Simon M7AUC, Jamie M1JSC, Chris 2E0KJC and more.

Some of our contacts from the weekend : 9AZ4XBF Croatia, YO5GDX Romania, IT9FRX Italy, YQ6A Romania, IW0HLZ Italy, R1BIG Russia and many more on HF, also M1FHM Alan on NB Pootle.

Nigel, said: “We were extremely pleased that our fellow members Ron M7RJL and his XYL Tracy, could join us to do BIWOTA with NB Little Treasure. With Gilmore Radio Club, aka the ‘friendly club”, only originating some eight months ago, we were so pleased to be involved in this event, and will definitely take part again next year.

“We would also like to thank Stefan M0OSL from Nunsfieldhouse ARG for his assistance and guidance, allowing the event to be such a great success.

NB Little Treasure

Yaesu FT7900 onboard NB Royal Oscar with the 2m antenna on the roof

Yaesu FT897 on the back of the boat with 20m whip antenna on the roof

Keith M0JYP testing the bands

Nigel 2E0CKA on 20m

Ron M7RJL on HF with Tracy XYL

Rob M0NVQ with Jill XYL

Graham M0IYP (our newest member) joining us on the Sunday

Chris 2E0KJC and Jamie M1JSC in deep conversation

Saturday night around the 'fire pit' with Ron M7RJL, Tracy XYL, Rob MONVQ, Jill XYL, Simon M7AUC and friends off NB Are we there yet - Carole, Colin and Poppy

Keith M0JYP's thoughts on the Event

I really enjoyed the day out at Bugsworth basin with members of Gilmore Radio Club at the Inland Waterways on the air event.

The HF kit and VHF kit setup by Nige 2E0CKA and Heather M6HNS on their boat Royal Oscar, also Ron M7RJL and Tracy's SWL's Boat Little Treasure was moored up nearby.

Contacts made in Europe (even though bands were poor) and UK on what was a great weekend for Gilmore's first proper outdoor event using the recently acquired HF and VHF club gear.

Let's hope we have many more in the future thanks to all members and non members who took the trouble to visit the event. Nige 2E0CKA, Heather M6HNS, Ron M7RJL, Tracy SWL, Robert M0NVQ + Jill XYL, Simon M7AUC, Jason G0IZR, Chris 2E0KJC, Graham M0IYP Jamie M1JSC, Lee M0ZPZ and myself.

Alan G0ROW and Brian G8NHN sent their apologies as they were away for the weekend but wished us all the very best for our first event.

All getting involved in the friendly atmosphere that we try to promote at Gilmore Radio club whilst playing radio and getting the club name out there with the club call signs. A big thanks to all who called in by radio also big thanks to Nigel and Heather for providing tea coffee and cold drinks as well as the use of the boat for the radio gear. A very successful weekend.

Keith M0JYP - getting his sea legs onboard NB Royal Oscar

Gilmore Radio Club – CW Corner News No 4, by David M0WDD

Welcome to CW Corner News No 4 from the friendly Gilmore Radio Club. I hope members enjoyed the first three CW Corner News. Do let us know what you think, and your ideas and suggestions for future articles are very welcome. Just email David M0WDD through the GRC Group email.

In this CW Corner News No 4:

- North West Morse CW nets – what are they?
- Can you "give up" on learning CW and live to fight another CW day?
- We asked some our net regulars for their three tips on learning CW
- The Gilmore Radio Club CW Quiz Number 3 ANSWERS
- The Gilmore Radio Club CW Quiz Number 4 QUESTIONS
- In Next CW Corner News No 5
- And Finally

1. North West Morse CW nets – what are they?

You can listen to or join in with the North West Morse CW nets every Sunday at 7:30pm. The schedule is on the GRC website https://m0juw.co.uk/ under "Events" in the Home page. Members and non-members are very welcome.

Net participants currently use CW paddles at speeds ranging from 15wpm to 20wpm depending on participants working speeds.

We use different frequencies each week to allow for different Ops station situations and we alternate between a regular CW net and a Training/Quiz CW net week by week.

Regular CW Net; runs 17-20 wpm depending on callers, and follows standard QSO format of exchanges of Callsign and RST Report, then Name & QTH (location), then followed by any news. The news does not need to be technical, so as well as chatting about our rigs, antennas and Morse keys, we often chat about general activities.

Training/Quiz CW Net; runs usually at 15 wpm, and follows format of exchange of Callsign and RST Report, then a topic – usually decided in advance and also announced on the net – which could be for example a hardware item, food item, type of pet or similar. Each op in turns sends what they heard and then adds a new word, then on to the next Op, so we build up a short list of words.

The emphasis in both nets is on short overs between the net controller and each op in turn, so everyone has a chance to participate. Each net finishes with a round of Finals and then the net controller closes the net.

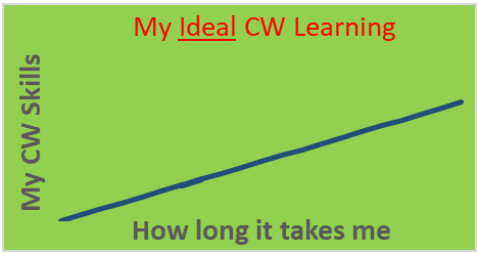
The aim of North West Morse is to encourage use of CW in the North West and further afield. This is done by practical support, and on air QSOs and nets for beginners and more experienced CW Operators – all are welcome.

Both North West Morse CW nets are just for fun and the aim is to give members and non-members some live on air CW experience between friendly helpful ops. Club Listeners are encouraged to send in a listening report using the GRC Gmail system.

2. Can you "give up" on learning CW and live to fight another CW day?

Put another way – can you pause, take a rain check, have a rest, and try again with a different approach? Yes, you can. That has certainly been my own experience. Many other Ops go through the same experience – give

So what is the ideal CW Learning progress?



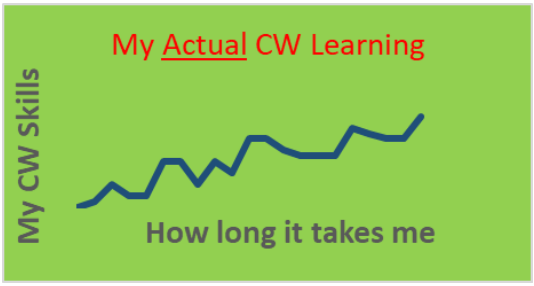
It would be great if it looked like this!

As each of us learn differently, our CW learning progress can vary in unexpected ways.

A wise Op once said to me that learning CW is not a steady upwards trend, but that everyone goes through ups and downs, and is a process of building your own CW skills, at your own pace over time – and that you will get there! The key is to find what works for you, work out a plan, vary it if you need to, and try to stick to it.

So listening to other Ops; planning your own learning plan; changing your plan when you feel the need; asking for help; regular practice; join a CW club – are all good steps you could consider.

So a realistic actual CW Learning progress may look something like this – lots of ups and downs, flat times, steps down, and sometimes a small step up! You will gradually get there.



It can be a tough road – but this makes your eventual progress much more rewarding.

3. We asked some of our net regulars for their three tips on learning CW

It is always good to consult others who may be more experienced or who may have been in a similar situation as you in learning CW. Opinions differ of course, but there is always merit in listening to others. So here are five NWM CW net regulars giving their three top tips in learning CW.

Chris 2E0KJC

- Get a twin paddle of reasonable quality
- Spend lots of time listening to CW at different speeds
- Practice as much as possible and don't be afraid to get on the air when you can recognise callsigns

Keith M0JYP

- Practice an hour a day if you can
- Don't worry too much about head copy at first, plenty of apps to assist
- Start at a reasonable speed of at least 15wpm

Graham M0IYP

- Learn to read Morse at a fair speed before you start sending
- Start listening at 20wpm or thereabouts; at that speed you can't think of dashes and dots but have to learn the rhythms
- Regular practice; try 5-10mins a day; and have a weekly day off too

Norman G1HHU

- Learn to head copy all characters and numbers at a fast rate but with long gaps between characters, such as 35wpm and 10wpm character gaps, and longer gaps of 2 secs between words
- Sign up for a CW Academy course
- Join the Long Island CW club

Jamie M1JSC

- Small amounts of practice a day better than one or two longer sessions a week
- As well as online tools for learning to copy, listen and copy on-air too to experience band conditions. Lots of QSOs follow a similar format, so you can usually pick things out even if you don't get everything, and it helps train your ears
- Everyone messes up from time to time so don't worry about it, and keep going

David M0WDD

- Sort yourself a study plan, but don't be afraid to change it as much as you need to
- Learn at 20wpm or faster, so you learn the pattern for each character
- Learn to send at same time as you learn to copy, so you develop "muscle memory" in sending

4. The Gilmore Radio Club CW Quiz 3 – ANSWERS!

Q7) Which part of our memory do we use to decode incoming CW?

CONSCIOUS MEMORY OR SUBCONSCIOUS MEMORY

Q8) What are the main parts of a CW paddle?

SWITCHES, LEVERS, ARMS, SPRINGS, BASE

Q9) Which part of a ham radio band is generally used for CW?

GENERALLY IN LOWER PART OF EACH BAND, BUT THIS IS ONLY BY FRIENDLY AGREEMENT

5. The Gilmore Radio Club CW Quiz 4 - QUESTIONS

The answers are hidden elsewhere in this GRC gazette!

Q10) What is the Morse Code for North, in Dits and Dahs?

Q11) In Morse code, what are Q codes?

Q12) What is QRP power level for CW?

6. In Next CW Corner, No 5

The next CW Corner issue will include these topics:

- NWM/GRC club CW activities
- Two recommended free books about learning CW
- A look at CWops and what they offer in learning CW

7. And Finally

If you would like any help in learning CW with practice CW QSOs, please contact Chris 2E0KJC or David M0WDD through the GRC Gmail system.

Until next time,

best wishes from

David M0WDD, North West Morse, Gilmore Radio Club,

Sept 2022.

Thank you to David for re-doing the morse tables for the Gilmore Gazette, and for your continuous work with the CW Corner - Heth M6HNS

Gilmore Radio Club
North West Morse
International Morse Code

A Dah is equal to three Dits
The space between parts of same letter is one Dit
The space between letters is three Dits
The space between words is seven Dits

A	• —		**U**	• • —
B	— • • •		**V**	• • • —
C	— • — •		**W**	• — —
D	— • •		**X**	— • • —
E	•		**Y**	— • — —
F	• • — •		**Z**	— — • •
G	— — •			
H	• • • •			
I	• •			
J	• — — —			
K	— • —		**1**	• — — — —
L	• — • •		**2**	• • — — —
M	— —		**3**	• • • — —
N	— •		**4**	• • • • —
O	— — —		**5**	• • • • •
P	• — —•		**6**	— • • • •
Q	— — • —		**7**	— — • • •
R	• — •		**8**	— — — • •
S	• • •		**9**	— — — — •
T	—		**0**	— — — — —

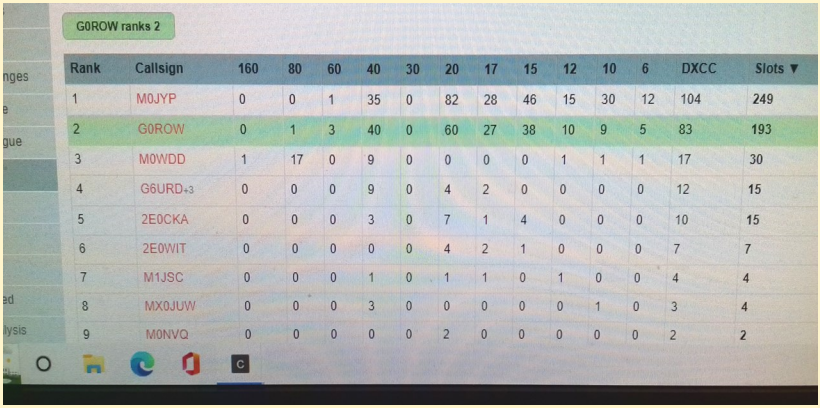
Common Grammar			Common Cut Numbers	
Forward Slash	/	▬ • • ▬ •	9	N
Question	?	• • ▬ ▬ • •	0	T
Full stop	.	• ▬ • ▬ • ▬		
Comma	,	▬ ▬ • • ▬ ▬		
Hyphen	-	▬ • • • • ▬		

GRC Club Log - Alan G0ROW (GRC Team)

We are now into the last four months of the year. Keith M0JYP is still in the top position with 249 slots/104 DXCC with myself Al G0ROW 193 slots/83 DXCC still little change below Keith and myself. The three main bands 20m, 17m and 15m producing most of the main DX .

British Islands phone ranking Keith is 22nd and myself I am 43rd if you need help to do this let me know it is also possible to see you ranking the you have achieved on each band if you are not sure I will be happy to help.

Thank you to all the members that have put logs in. If you are not a member of club log and need help please ask. Till the next time Good DX



Rank	Callsign	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	DXCC	Slots ▼
1	M0JYP	0	0	1	35	0	82	28	46	15	30	12	104	249
2	G0ROW	0	1	3	40	0	60	27	38	10	9	5	83	193
3	M0WDD	1	17	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	17	30
4	G6URD+3	0	0	0	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	12	15
5	2E0CKA	0	0	0	3	0	7	1	4	0	0	0	10	15
6	2E0WIT	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	7	7
7	M1JSC	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	4
8	MX0JUW	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
9	M0NVQ	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Members Page
Jack 2E0JEH

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Kenya 1961

Going back a few years (1960) in fact, I was called up to do what they called National Service in those days, it was New Years day 1960 when a young telegram boy complete with pillbox hat and a red bicycle handed me a telegram that told me to report to Ducie Street just off Cheetham Hill Road in Manchester to sign on for military service.

I was conscripted into the Royal Signals and was told to report to 7TR Catterick for basic training (square bashing as it was nick named). After basic training came Trade training reporting to a training unit in Newark to start studying to be a Radio Operator, I was in training for three months or so, cannot remember exactly, we were taught Morse to a certain level and mostly HF using of course the famous 19 set. Having done all the Radio training I was posted to a an operational unit in Colchester—209 Signal Sqdn,19 Brigade Headquarters and this was where I started my interest in Amateur Radio.

There were two people licensed at the time, an officer from the Royal Engineers and a corporal by the name of Dave Jack, G3OFV and because he was Irish he also held EI3AH. Although Dave was already licensed we were keen to get a call sign for our squadron, we approached the Officer Commanding 209 Signal Squadron for permission and he agreed, because Corporal Jack was a Radio Technician it was agreed that we split the RAE and for me to sit the Morse test and for Dave G3OFV to sit all the technical, there was a bit more to it than this however everything went to plan.

About a week to ten days later I am waiting at the camp gates for the post to arrive and hopefully have notice of pass and if so a call sign allocation ect, A brown envelope arrived marked OHMS on the top of the envelope, I am excited at this stage so off i go to see Dave G3OFV to have him open the letter, and right enough the contents contained everything I wanted. Dave of course had been through it all before, anyway it was not long after this and under the supervision of G3OFV I was to make my first call using the new 209 Signal squadron call sign.

At this time G3OFVs equipment consisted of an Eddystone 750 HF receiver, and a Apache transmitter 50 watt if I remember, but all the antennas used in those days were home made. In the field at the back of the shack was a home brew Cubical Quad, made out of garden canes, a 20 meter dipole, a bought antenna called a Rhombic, a Yagi type antenna if that rings a bell with any of the older members.

Being all excited to establishing my first CQ call on 80 mtrs, I commenced CQ CQ CQ this is G3PTE (new call sign) CQ CQ CQ this is G3PTE in Colchester in the county of Essex approximately 70 miles north east of London. CQ CQ CQ this is G3PTE, what say someone please. The speaker nearly shot off the wall, G3PTE, G3PTE this is G3XYZ (don't remember his C/S) also in Colchester in the county of Essex and if you stand on your roof I'll wave to you, he was about 4-500 yards across the field at the back of the shack, so this was my first contact using the new Squadron call sign, what the biggest laugh was, he sent me a QSL card.

Happy Days Regards. Jack 2E0JEH

(Written in 2015 for another publication, permission has been given by Jack to use this article)

An update to Jacks profile

Hi To all the GRC members

This is a continuation story of my National Service days, it would be 1961 when the basic training at 7TR Catterick. (Square Bashing as it was described) and including firearms classification and firearms drill complete, and now comes the technical stuff, Trade training.

After leaving Catterick and believe me it wasn't easy especially in the winter months I was posted to Newark in Nottinghamshire where I began my training as a wireless operator as it was called and included Morse.

Aerial theory was a major part of our training, how to work out aerial lengths, 1/4 wavelength dipole, formula.234 divided by the frequency in mhz answer in feet. We couldn't just go to a radio shop and buy one already done we had to learn the hard way but we always got through.

There were a few GMs (Nothing heard (Golf Mike) Dah Dah Dit Dah Dah. Anyway wireless training began and it wasn't long before we were out on exercises establishing networks and communicating both voice and Morse.

Six months solid practice Night and day. We learned the Q & Z codes backwards. Military Q & Z codes were slightly different to the ones used by Radio Amateurs. IE. Time signal ZUJ/ ZUA. Just to name one. When I moved to an operational unit and mine being 19 Brigade Colchester and posted to Kenya only to find ourselves manning the Command Communications Network for the Middle East.

A wireless operator on that network in those days was a very responsible position and of course we were all on active service. For the record I've attached a photograph of the radio used and I must say I found it a most reliable radio. For anyone interested in the power output of the 19 set as it was known the output valves were a pair of KT 66 where as the D11 , the command network radio were KT88s. You could fry eggs over them valves when they were outputting.

As a comparison today I would imagine something like an Icom 7300 or Yaesu FTDX10 would do the same job but you couldn't fry eggs on these two radios.

I hope my little write up is a little bit of interest.

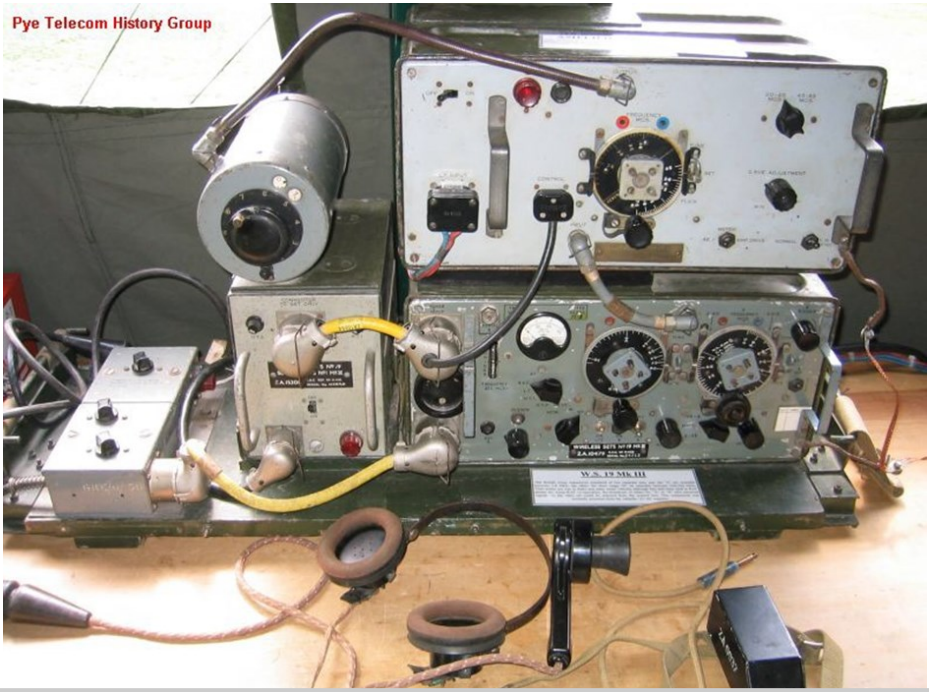
Kind Regards

Jack Hewart

2E0JEH

(not my best pic of Jack - sorry)

For CW QRP, power level is 5 watts.



The 19 set

Yaesu FTDX10

Club log is now set up for Gilmore Radio Club.

If you wish to join Club Log please follow the information below. If you wish to join GRC DXCC league in Clublog, please follow these instructions:

- Register your details with Clublog at www.clublog.org
- Click **'settings'** and then go to the **'clubs'** tab
- Select Gilmore Radio Club (once set up) and click **'join club'**
- Your membership of GRC will show as pending until

Q Codes are internationally agreed groups of three letter codes starting with Q, used with or without a question, used by Amateurs to allow clear and quick communications of standard subjects.

Links

- RSGB **www.rsgb.org**
- Ofcom **www.ofcom.org.uk**
- QRZ.com **www.qrz.com**
- Raynet **www.raynet-uk.net**
- BYLARA **www.bylara.org.uk**
- Ham Links **www.eham.nets**
- UKFM Group Western **www.ukfmgw.org.uk**
- ARRL **www.arrl.org**
- Summits on the air **www.sota.org.uk**
- Hack Green SDR **www.hackgreen.co.uk**

Frequencies

LF (Low Frequency)
2000m : 135.7 - 137.8Khz

MF (Medium Frequency)
630m : 472 - 479Khz
160m : 1.81 - 2.0Mhz

HF (High Frequency)
80m : 3.5 - 3.8Mhz
40m : 7.0 - 7.2Mhz
30m : 10.1 - 10.15Mhz
20m : 14 - 14.35Mhz
17m : 18.068 - 18.168Mhz
15m : 21 - 21.45Mhz
12m : 24.89 - 24.99Mhz
10m : 28 - 29.7Mhz

60m : Consists of 11 spot frequencies check band plan

Note for operating on 60m Only available to full licence holders

VHF (Very High Frequency)
6m : 50 - 52Mhz
4m : 70 - 70.5Mhz
2m : 144.0 - 146.0Mhz

UHF (Ultra High Frequency)
70cms : 430.0 - 440Mhz
23cms : 1240.0 - 325Mhz

Phonetic Alphabet

A	Alpha	**J**	Juliet	**S**	Sierra
B	Bravo	**K**	Kilo	**T**	Tango
C	Charlie	**L**	Lima	**U**	Uniform
D	Delta	**M**	Mike	**V**	Victor
E	Echo	**N**	November	**W**	Whiskey
F	Foxtrot	**O**	Oscar	**X**	X-Ray
G	Golf	**P**	Papa	**Y**	Yankee
H	Hotel	**Q**	Quebec	**Z**	Zulu
I	India	**R**	Romeo		

The RST Code

Each letter is followed by a number designating quality, the higher the number the better the quality, etc

Signal Meter from Yaesu FTDX10

R – Readability

R1 Unreadable
R2 Barely readable (occasional words understood)
R3 Readable, but with considerably difficulty
R4 Readable, with very little difficulty
R5 Perfectly readable

S – Signal Strength

S1 Signals very faint, barely heard
S2 Very weak signal
S3 Weak Signal
S4 Fair signal strength
S5 Fairly good signal strength
S6 Good Signal strength
S7 Moderately strong signals
S8 Strong signals
S9 Very Strong signal

T – Tone

T1 Extremely rough hissing noise
T2 Very rough unmusical note
T3 Rough low pitched note with trace of musicality
T4 Rather rough note, moderately musical
T5 Musically modulated note
T6 Modulated note, slight trace of whistle
T7 Good note smooth ripple
T8 Good note trace of ripple
T9 Pure note

Repeaters - www.ukfmgw.co.uk

23cm	Output	RX1	Mode	Location
GB3SE	1297.0750 Mhz	1291.0750 Mhz	Analogue	Stoke on Trent
70cm				
GB3CR	433.1500 Mhz	434.7500 Mhz	Analogue	Caergwrle
GB3LI	433.2500 Mhz	434.8500 Mhz	Analogue	Liverpool
GB3MF	433.0500 Mhz	434.6500 Mhz	Analogue	** SEE BELOW
GB3MR	433.3500 Mhz	434.9500 Mhz	Analogue	Disley
GB3PZ	430.9000 Mhz	438.5000 Mhz	Analogue	Dukinfield
GB3SM	433.3250 Mhz	434.9250 Mhz	Analogue	Stoke on Trent
GB3ST	433.2250 Mhz	434.8250 Mhz	Analogue	Stoke on Trent
GB3WP	430.9375 Mhz	438.5375 Mhz	Analogue	** SEE BELOW
GB7MN	439.4125 Mhz	430.4125 Mhz	DMR	Disley ** SEE BE-LOW
GB7ST	439.4500 Mhz	430.4500 Mhz	DMR	Stoke on Trent
GB7WC	439.4875 Mhz	430.4875 Mhz	D-Star	Warring-ton
2m				
GB3MN	145.6500 Mhz	145.0500 Mhz	Analogue Digital C4FM Fusion	Disley ** SEE BELOW
GB3MP	145.7500 Mhz	145.1500 Mhz	Analogue	Prestatyn ** SEE BELOW
GB3VT	145.7250 Mhz	145.1250 Mhz	D Star	Stoke on Trent
6m				
GB3SX	50.7900 Mhz	51.2900 Mhz	Analogue	Stoke on Trent

If you use the repeaters on a regular basis, please subscribe to them www.ukfmgw.co.uk. Please check the website to confirm which are currently working

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NARSA
(Northern Amateur Radio Society Association)

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