CLALLAM COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

QTC

JULY 08

BV RAMBLES:

Field Day has come and gone. Right now we are waiting for all the entries to be entered into the computer, and then we will know how we did. I've been playing catch up with things around the homestead after all the time spent getting the antennas, tower, masts and other stuff ready for Field Day. We will send our results out separately.

I'd like to thank the following people who tore their stations apart to bring equipment etc: Dennis, AC7TV (Digital); Johan, KO6I and John, KE7AQT (VHF/UHF); Tom, KE7XX (GOTA); Al, W7YLV 80/40m SSB; myself (CW) and Matt KC7EQO (20/15/10m SSB and Satellite). We were all a little disappointed that more people didn't jump in and operate. It seemed a little like being watched by UN observers or something – a lot of spectators but few participants!

A special thanks to Leah, KE7EZS and those who helped her feed us though out the weekend.

Others whose help was greatly appreciated were Bruce, W7DNA and his friend Pete who setup the mess hall tent. Bill, W7WEC who brought a WinLink Airmail station. Jody, KE7LKA who spent many hours helping get some of the antennas tuned before hand so that at Field Day antennas went up and worked the first time.

Lastly thanks to everyone who came out to pull on a rope, push on a tower or mast, helped setup tents and enjoyed the event.

Please take the time to at least comment on the proposed County Noise Ordinance. Comments can be done on-line at www.clallam.net/board/html/drafts.htm . Not only is this proposal off base with regard to Ham Radio, in general it lacks any real specifics as to what level of noise constitutes an infraction. Thanks to Dan, N7DWA for bringing this to our attention and to those who read it and commented on it.

The next big event for our club is the bi-annual picnic for our Canadian friends across the Strait from the Victoria Short Wave Club. The target date is Sunday August 17th.

Thanks for the time and space. Chuck N7BV

What is Field Day to the CCARC?

This question needs to be thoroughly discussed amongst the membership over the next few months while FD 2008 is fresh in everyone's mind. Hopefully we can come to a *consensus* to pass on the FD 2009 committee. Let us not forget the definition of *consensus* here. Consensus means it may not be the perfect solution for us but we can ALL live with the decisions.

We thought we were doing a good thing by setting up all the different stations this year, however, for some of us it was disappointing to not see people jump in and operate. I think a lot of us older folk remember our first Field Day (FD) and "how we took over a tent" (probably didn't but that is how we remember it).

We had a turnout of about 22-25% of our membership for FD, pretty good I am told. Considering all the time spent getting ready for FD it might be time to look at what is Field Day:

1. It is setting up in an emergency fashion station(s) to operate for a 24 hour period. *Give us high marks in this category.* But we didn't have enough operators to operate each station for the 24 hour period.

2. It is the comradery of doing this together, muddling through our errors, mistakes and attacks by Murphy. *Give us high marks in this category.*

3 It is displaying and using as many modes as possible for the newer hams amongst us to use and learn about. *Give us moderate-high marks in this category.*

4. It is displaying Ham Radio for the public. *Give us moderate marks in this category*. Why? The only way to really reach the public is to setup in a public place, such as Walmart parking lot. *Few were interested in doing this.*

In the ***limited discussions*** I have had with others on the above it has been suggested we continue the way we have been doing FD, but cut back on the number of stations setup/available to maybe three, i.e., Gota, 20 meter SSB/Digital/CW, 40/80 meters SSB/CW. There are only two of us who do CW so perhaps CW should go bye-bye. The separate digital station appeared to interfere with everyone. So it makes sense to combine digital together with something else (20 meter SSB ?) taking care to have maximum spacing on antennas from the 20 SSB tent.

I think most would agree that the Sequim Prairie Grange is preferable to the Fair Grounds (more room, better facilities), however, there is the cost factor ($250 vs 0) and the fact that it is out of the way therefore a detriment to #4 above.

So, time permitting, let's have an "after field day" discussion at the next club meeting and try and get a jump on the planning for Field Day 2009.

73, Chuck N7BV

Get Your License Here!

The next scheduled Technician, and a necessary General Class sessions will be held September 13/20/27 .

There will be an all level Exam session the afternoon of 27 September.

We are going to explore the possibility of a July/August exam only session.

Contact: Chuck Jones, 452-4672 or
Tom Newcomb 452-8228

Field Day Satellite Contact
Matt Lawson made 2 satellite contacts on field day, one on AO51 and the other on SO51. Listen to Matt on YouTube at http://ca.youtube.com/watch?v=75Sin_Gfh-U . The contact was noted on the front page of QRZ.com Listen in about 4:02 minutes and you will hear Matt full quieting into the bird. Look at some of the other YouTube field day presentations too. Some are very interesting.

We need articles for the QTC newsletter. This is after all your newsletter.

Tell us how you became interested in Ham Radio. What did you do over the summer (just like school) huh!

The more you submit the better our newsletter will be.

Thanks, the staff!

EXTRA EXTRA READ ALL ABOUT IT

The Extra class (Element 4) became effective July 1, 2008.

Puppy Pilots to land at this month's CCARC meeting July 9th, 2008, 7 pm!

Deb Cox, **Puppy Pilots Club** Leader under Guide Dogs for the Blind, and several other members of their club, will be joining us with their guide dogs-in-training for the July 9th CCARC mtg. They will be sharing with us information about their organization, club, puppy raising, and how you can help. Bring your questions.
Their presentation will be done after the group gets a tour of the PA Fire Station to get their dogs accustomed to the sounds, smells and sights of the firemen. This is part of their ongoing weekly group training sessions to help socialize their dogs to the outside world
If you know someone who is blind, please tell them about Guide Dogs, http://www.guidedogs.com.

2 METER NETS

CCARC :
Every Thursday 7:00 pm on the W7FEL Repeater.

ARES/RACES:
Every Tuesday except 1st Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm on W7FEL Repeater.

W7FEL Repeater: 146.76 MHz., offset down 600 KHz. with a tone of 100 Hz.

My "Triple-T" Free Standing J-pole
by David Hannon KE7TTT

Having just got my Tech license about a month ago, I wanted to experiment a bit with making a portable 2 meter antenna. I wanted to figure out a quick way to get a j-pole ladder antenna up in the air on a mast and yet be portable by passenger car to any location for field days, public service events, and emergencies for use with my HT. This would be my first attempt at "MacGyver-ing" something together.

I had a ladder wire roll-up 2M j-pole antenna made by Cris McBride KB7QXQ of Mesa, AZ. He makes them on a per request basis for around $12. Contact him at KB7QXQ@arrl.net if interested.

My first thought was to have the antenna up inside PVC pipe. Using a 1" pipe would allow the stiff wire ladder antenna to free stand inside, since it would not collapse down on itself.

My friend Barry Dove offered to help, since he owned a chop saw and other tools I needed for construction. After we hacked up one piece of PVC trying to fit the SO-239 inside of it, we was realized that there was not a good way to do that from inside a 1" piece of PVC pipe.

So borrowing an idea from John Moore K7NIA, who had taped one of these antennas onto the top half of a fishing rod blank, I followed suit, taping the j-pole to the outside of the upper section of 1" PVC pipe. This should allow the antenna to work as it was originally designed with no change in SWR, like there may have been with mounting it inside the PVC pipe.

We used heavier 1 1/4" Schedule 40 PVC for the 4-way base sleeve and legs. Each leg is about 3 feet long. It is sturdy and will sway quite a bit without tipping over.

So how did we make a 5-way center piece to hold our base legs and vertical 1" PVC together?

We "cobbled" one! See the pictures next page.

We took a 1 1/4" 4-way slip sleeve and drilled a hole dead center through it. We also drilled the same diameter hole in the center of a 1" end cap. We used some epoxy putty and a stainless steel carriage bolt, flat washer & nut to hold it together. (see side view)

We didn't think the end cap had enough depth to hold up approx 10 feet of 1" pvc securely so we cut the

bell end off of a 1" PVC length and glued the small diameter end down into the 1" end cap. We now have more depth for the vertical PVC to slip into. When you do this sure to put it straight in. Ours is a few degrees off, causing a little lean at the top of the vertical.

All pieces except the small collar and 5-way base assembly are slip fitted together so it comes apart. For transportation and storage, it all goes into a large yard umbrella carry bag.

Standing back and looking at it all put together I thought it was not bad for my first attempt at building something. Many thanks to Barry Dove.

For my "Revision B" Triple-T Freestanding 2 meter J-pole I think I will try to use 2" PVC and mount everything inside and see how that works. 2" should give enough room to mount the SO-239 properly through the wall of the PVC and use a collar nut to hold it in place. I think it would be cool to just have a PVC "stick" up in the air as an antenna.

From Rick Scairpon — WX7RIK

Check out www.freeheadset.org—they are giving away free cell phone earbud headsets:
What is FreeHeadset.org?
Since December of 2003 they've been running a worldwide wireless phone safety program that distributes free cell phone headsets in an effort to promote safe driving. So far they have given away over 200,000 headsets!

W7FEL Info

The Federal Way ARC, the co-channel user with us on 146.760 MHz., has filed for an increase in power from 25 to 100 watts ERP. Bill Johnson, CCARC Trustee, has been in communications with both the WWARA band coordinator and Federal Way. CCARC has a concern about this potential increase as there is already some degree of interference noted in east county. At some point there will be testing with Federal Way to determine whether the increase in power would be detrimental to our east Clallam County stations. There have been reports of on channel interference that is severe enough to block our signal from Striped Peak. There is a presumption that these signals are Federal Way but it has not been documented. Please document any detrimental interference on 146.760 MHz. and report it to Bill Johnson, K7WZ. Keep in mind the detrimental interference is not the same as nuisance interference. Detrimental interference will be when another on channel signal captures your receiver making communications with Striped Peak impossible. Nuisance interference will be background noise but not of enough strength to capture your receiver. Communications with Striped Peak, in this case, can continue.

Clallam County Amateur Radio Emergency Service (CCARES)

The Clallam County ARES is organized in two levels; as an affiliate of ARRL/ARES and as the recognized RACES organization by the Clallam County Division of Emergency Management. Membership in CCARES is open to all licensed Amateur Radio Operators that are residents of Clallam County, who first register with ARRL/ARES through the Emergency Coordinator. They are not required to attend training meetings and function as a second response unit in emergencies.

CCARES members in good standing may register in the RACES program with the Clallam County Division of Emergency Management (CCEM) and serve as a primary responder during emergencies. RACES members are the core of the organization and are expected to attend training meetings and participate in drills and other events.

Bill Drath, K7WWU, of Clallam Bay won the raffle held at Field Day and is now the proud owner of the Kenwood D710A VHF/UHF Transceiver. Two Kantronics KPC 3+ TNCs have been purchased from the proceeds of the raffle and will be installed at Diamond Point and Sequim Fire. Dan N7DWA

Clallam County ARES/RACES

Clallam County ARES/RACES is actively seeking new members and would like you to consider joining. This is a chance to prepare to be part of a solution during an emergency.

All RACES members will be required to pass the FEMA/NIMS training IS-100 and IS-700. These courses are free and have been mandated by Homeland Security. They are available on-line at http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/is/.

Dan Abbott, N7DWA, EC Clallam County

CLALLAM COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Minutes of the General Meeting June 11, 2008

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 P.M. by club president, Chuck, N7BV.

The Pledge of Allegiance was given.

Introductions were made around.

Business was deferred to the end of the meeting, and Bob AC7RK introduced the speaker Ward Silver N0AX who gave his presentation "Antennas 101."

At 2045 a break was taken and raffle tickets were sold.

Club business was then conducted:
There was a call for volunteers to help with food preparation and service at Field day.
Clallam County, Sequim, and Port Angeles are issuing proclamations for Field day, recognizing the contributions of Ham Radio.
There will be an interview on KONP, with the oldest and youngest Club members being represented.
There was discussion about the Club's insurance.
Bill K7WZ announced that all may operate on any frequency as long as the control operator is present, and that W7FEL is the only call sign to be used at Field Day.
It was announced that the ARRL needs funds to support the BPL challenge.
Chuck N7BV announced that there will be a VE exam July 19th or 26th.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary made a presentation and indicated a desire to affiliate for emergency communications.

The raffle drawing was held, and then it was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Motion passed and meeting adjourned at 2105.

Many thanks to Paul W6IAM for taking minutes at the meeting, and to Bill W7WEC for his supplemental notes.
Their efforts were merged for publication by Rich N7NCN.

Amateur Radio KIDS DAY 2008 June 21

Stations W7DTG and W7RJW had 3 kids participating in ARRL's Kids Day 2008.
Jon Winters, 13 yr old son of W7RJW (Becky), Kayla Gallauher, 11 yr old daughter of W7DTG (Theron), and Aaron Coffel,10 yr old son of KE7RFO (John) made contacts in California, Canada and Washington State Saturday June 21st during a scheduled, world wide event to introduce children to the wonderful world of Amateur radio. Many thanks to some of the more experienced local hams for responding to our kids' CQ. You all made their day. They were very excited. It was a positive learning experience for all.

Kayla

Jon

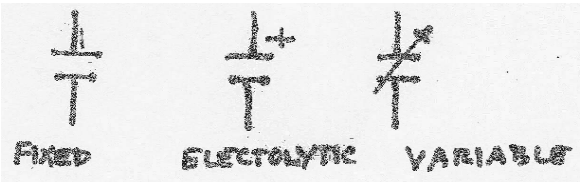
Aaron

Electronic Fundamentals (Unit-5)

Capacitance

Sometime around 1745, Peter Van Musschenbroek lined the inside and outside of a beer glass with gold foil and created the first known capacitor. He was professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Leyden and his invention became known the world over as the *Leyden jar,* -- forerunner of the modern **capacitor** or **condenser,** as it is sometimes called. Originally, it was used as a storage device for an electric charge but with the invention of radio, it took on more sophisticated roles.

In its simplest form**,** the capacitor consists of metallic plates separated by an insulating material **(dielectric).** The plates can be fixed or movable. If they are movable, the dielectric is usually air or mica. If the plates are fixed, the dielectric can be most anything from oil to paper. There is also a sub-category of fixed capacitors called **electrolytic capacitors** because they include an electrolyte paste with the dielectric and they are electrically polarized like a battery. The schematic symbols for capacitors look like this:



(Fig-1)

The **Farad** is the standard unit of capacitance but it is too large for use in practical electronic circuits. The most common units of measurement are:

microfarad	**(μf)**	**1,000th of a Farad,**
nanofarad	**(nf)**	**10,000th of a farad**
picofarad	**(pf)**	**1,000,000th of a Farad**

There are about as many marking schemes for capacitors as there are capacitor types and sizes. One common scheme follows the resistor color code with color bands representing **pf**. Another system in current use uses three printed numbers to indicate capacitance in **pf**. **I**n this system, the first two numbers are read directly and the third is a multiplier

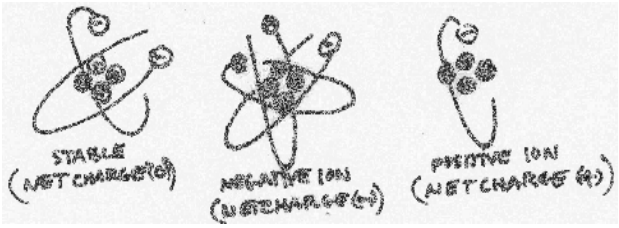
None = X0
1= X10
2=X100
3=X1000
4=x10,000

For instance, a capacitor marked **103** would be read **1,0, and a multiplier of three 0s**.= **10,000 pf** . A capacitor marked **681** would be read as **680 pf** and so forth.

If you are servicing or restoring an old radio, you will find wax-impregnated tubular capacitors marked directly in microfarads, e.g. .0001, .001. .01, .1 and so forth. You'll also find silver-mica capacitors marked with color dots, similar to the resistor color code.

Because capacitors react differently to direct and alternating current, it's worth taking a look at the physics involved in order to understand why they behave the way they do. Every atom of material contains a nucleus of **protons** and **neutrons.** The protons are positively charged particles. Neutrons have no charge. Clouds of **electrons** orbit the nucleus like planets

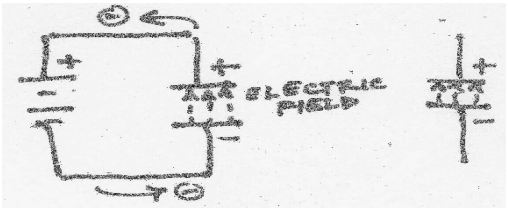
in a solar system. If the number of electrons equals the number of protons, the charges cancel each other and the atom is stable. If the atom has more electrons in orbit than it has protons in the nucleus, its net charge is *negative.* The atom is said to be a **negative ion**. If there are fewer electrons than protons, the atom is positively charged -- a **positive ion**.



(Fig-2)

If the bond between the nucleus and the orbiting electrons is strong, electrons cannot be easily dislodged from their orbits so no current can flow. Materials with this characteristic are called **insulators**, or **dielectrics.** If the bonds are weak, electrons can be dislodged to move about freely. These materials are called **conductors**.

If we connect a capacitor across a battery, a momentary **charging current** will flow. Electrons will leave one plate of the capacitor and flow to the positive terminal of the battery, leaving the plate positively ionized. At the same time, electrons will leave the negative terminal of the battery and flow to the other capacitor plate, leaving it negatively ionized. At this point, current flow stops. Once charged, ***the capacitor blocks further flow of direct current***. The charged capacitor plates put a stress on the dielectric between them --The positively ionized plate attracts electrons in the dielectric and the negatively ionized plate repels them. The atomic bonds in the dielectric are too strong to allow current to flow, but electrons in the dielectric are pulled to higher orbits, creating an **electric field** between the plates. When the battery is disconnected from the capacitor, the electric field remains. Depending on the dielectric material and "leakage" through the surrounding air, the capacitor can retain a charge indefinitely.



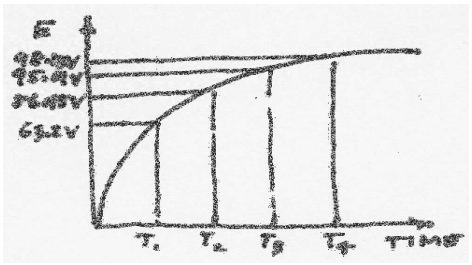
(Fig-3)

When the plates are shorted together, excess electrons flow from the negatively charged plate to the positively charged plate and the electric field between them collapses, restoring equilibrium,

By placing a resistor in series with a capacitor, we can control the rate of charge and discharge. When voltage is applied to the circuit, charging current is limited by the resistance. As the charge builds, the current decreases, slowing down the rate of charge. ***In a capacitive circuit, current leads voltage.***

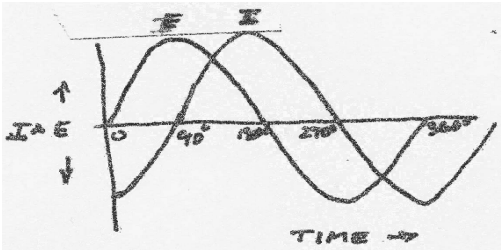
(Fig-4)

The time it takes for the capacitor to charge to 63.2 percent of the supply voltage is called **one time constant.** It can be determined by multiplying the value of the capacitor in farads with the value of the resistor in Ohms. For instance a capacitor of **0.1 microfarad** in series with a resistor of **300,000 Ohms** would have a time constant of **.03 second**. It would take three hundredths of a second for the capacitor to reach 63.2% of full charge. It will take another .03 seconds to accumulate 63.2% of the remainder, and so forth. Since the current is reduced exponentially with time, the charge on the capacitor never quite reaches 100% of the source voltage but the difference is too small to worry about. Let's take an example. If we apply 100 volts to the capacitor, it will charge to 63.2 V during the first time constant. It still has another 36.8V to go before reaching full charge. During the 2nd time constant, it charges to 63.2% of the remaining 36.8 V for a total accumulated charge of 86.45 V. During the 3rd time constant, it will charge to 63.2% of the remainder for a total of 95.01V and so on . and on…and on!.



(Fig-5)

When AC is applied to a capacitor, things get a bit more complicated. As the applied voltage rises to peak value, the capacitor charges just as it does with DC. But the charging current **leads the voltage by 90°.** Then, as the AC reverses direction, the capacitor discharges to follow it and reverses its charge as the voltage peaks in the negative direction.



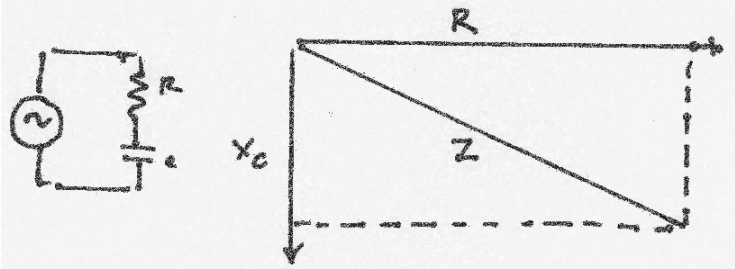
(Fig-6)

No current has actually passed *through* the capacitor because of the dielectric between the plates but, because the capacitor is continually reversing its charge, it behaves as if it did. As far as we are concerned, **a *capacitor will pass alternating current.*** How a capacitor reacts to AC is dependent on *the value of the capacitor, the amount of applied voltage and the frequency of the applied voltage*. The effect is called **capacitive reactance.**

Even though the capacitor seems to pass alternating current, it tries to oppose it. The ratio of voltage across the capacitor and the charging current is the capacitive reactance **(X_C),** and can be expressed as $X_C = 1 / (2\pi FC)$ where X_C is capacitive reactance in ohms, **F** equals frequency in cycles per second, and **C** equals capacitance in farads. Notice that X_C is *inversely proportional* to both frequency and capacitance. **The smaller the capacitive reactance, the greater the current flow.**

In the real world, there is always some resistance, no matter how small, so we must combine the resistive and reactive components to get the effective AC resistance or **impedance** (**Z**)

of the circuit. The formula for this is
$Z = \sqrt{(R^2+X_c^2)}$ where Z is impedance in ohms, R is resistance in ohms, and X_c is capacitive reactance in ohms. This may seem confusing but it's really not as bad as it looks. All three parameters are forms of resistance so they are all measured in ohms (Ω). It's easier to visualize this by plotting the currents as vectors. For instance, a typical circuit might look like this, where AC is applied to a capacitor in series with some resistance, :



(Fig-7)

The circuit resistance is plotted in a horizontal direction as one side of a right triangle. Capacitive reactance is plotted as another side of the triangle. The resulting circuit impedance is the hypotenuse of the triangle and can be calculated using the common formula for the hypotenuse of a right triangle,
$C^2 = A^2 + B^2$. But substituting the proper values for .A, B, and C.

$$Z^2 = R^2 + X_c^2, \quad Z = \sqrt{(R^2 + X_c^2)}$$

. Capacitors can be placed in series or in parallel, much like resistors, except the effect is reversed. Capacitors in parallel add in value and capacitors in series subtract. The formula for capacitors in parallel is

$$C_{result} = (C1+C2+C3, \text{ etc})$$

So, if we were to place two **.1 microfarad** and one **.25 microfarad** capacitors in parallel, we would get **$C_{result} = (.1+.1+.25)$, $C_{result} = .35$ microfarads (μf)**
The voltage rating for the combined network of parallel capacitors, is limited to the lowest rated capacitor in the network.

The formula for capacitors in series is **$1/C_{result} = (1/C1 + 1/C2 + 1/C3, \text{ etc.})$** This is because the effective area of the plates decreases and the overall thickness of the dielectric increases, yielding a resultant capacitance value that is less than that of the smallest capacitor in the string. Let's put our three capacitors in series and see what happens.

$$1/C_{result} = (1/.1+1/.1+1/.25), \quad 1/C_{result} = (10+10+4), \quad 1/C_{result} = 24,$$
$$C_{result} = 1/24, \quad C_{result} = .04\mu f.$$

The voltage rating for capacitors in series is equal to the sum of their individual voltage ratings. This can be useful in power supply design where voltages often exceed the ratings of available capacitors.

In this unit, we introduced the capacitor and described its behavior with regard to applied DC and AC. In the next unit, we'll look at inductance.

Terms to remember

Capacitor	**Blocks DC; passes AC**
Charging current	**Leads voltage by 90°**
Dielectric	**Insulator**
Farad	**Unit of capacitance (f)**
nf	**Nanofarad**
μf	**Microfarad**
Pf	**Picofarad**
Time constant	**The time it takes for a capacitor to reach 63.2% of charge**
X_C	**Capacitive reactance in ohms (Ω)**
Z	**Impedance in ohms (Ω)**

Paul Honore' W6IAM

5 Things You Never Knew Your Cell Phone Could Do

For all the folks with cell phones. (This should be printed and kept in your car, purse, and wallet. Good information to have with you.)
There are a few things that can be done in times of grave
emergencies. Your mobile phone can actually be a life saver or an emergency tool for survival. Check out the things that you can do with it:

FIRST
Emergency

The Emergency Number worldwide for Mobile is 112. If you find Yourself out of the coverage area of your mobile network and there is an Emergency, dial 112 and the mobile will search any existing network to Establish the emergency number for you, and interestingly, this number 112 can be dialed even if the keypad is locked. Try it out.

SECOND
Have you locked your keys in the car?

Does your car have remote keyless entry? This may come in handy someday. Good reason to own a cell phone: If you lock your keys In the car and the spare keys are at home, call someone at home on their cell phone from your cell phone. Hold your cell phone about a foot From your car door and have the person at your home press the unlock button, holding it near the mobile phone on their end. Your car will unlock. Saves someone from having to drive your keys to you. Distance is no object. You could be hundreds of miles away, and if you can reach someone who has the other 'remote' for your car, you can unlock the doors (or the trunk).

THIRD
Hidden Battery Power

Imagine your cell battery is very low. To activate, press the keys *3370#. Your cell phone will restart with this reserve and the instrument will show a 50% increase in battery. This reserve will get charged when you charge your cell phone next time.

FOURTH
How to disable a STOLEN mobile phone?

To check your Mobile phone's serial number, key in the following Digits on your phone:*#06#. A 15-digit code will appear on the screen. This number is unique to your handset. Write it down and keep it somewhere safe.
If your phone gets stolen, you can phone your service provider and give them this code. They will then be able to block your handset so even if the thief changes the SIM card, your phone will be totally useless. You probably won't get your phone back, but at least you know that whoever stole it can't use/sell it either. If everybody does this, there would be no point in people stealing mobile phones.

FIFTH
Free Directory Service for Cells

Cell phone companies are charging us $1.00 to $1.75 or more for 411 information calls when they don't have to. Most of us do not carry a telephone directory in our vehicle, which makes this situation even more of a problem. When you need to use the 411 information option, simply dial:(800)FREE411, or (800) 373-3411 without incurring any charge at all. Program this into your cell phone now.

This is the kind of information people don't mind receiving, so pass it on to your family and friends.

Bruce W7DNA

Subject: International Lighthouse and Lightship Weekend (ILLW) Event
Date: Fri, 6 Jun 2008 18:42:32 -0700

INTERNATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE / LIGHTSHIP WEEKEND

This highly popular annual amateur radio event (not a contest) will be held over the weekend of 16-17 August 2008. There were 380 lights on the air from 48 countries last year. All you need to know about the event is contained on the official web site at http://illw.net
Originating in 1999, the event is organized and managed by the Ayr Amateur Radio Group in Scotland since the passing of the founder of the weekend, Mike Dalrymple,GM4SUC, in December 2005.

To register for the event go to the web site at http://illw.net and complete the online entry form so you can be listed on the entrants page. Any questions about the event can be sent to Kevin, VK2CE, the ILLW Webmaster and Coordinator via the web site email facility.

Publishing this notice in your club bulletin or sharing it with your club members would be most appreciated.

Kevin, VK2CE
ILLW Webmaster and Coordinator
http://illw.net/

7/5/08 —— I don't see The New Dungeness Light as and entrant???….mby

ELECTRONIC FUNDAMENTALS
AND KIT BUILDING CLASS

Recently Paul Honore, W6IAM conducted an excellent introductory electronic theory class. Each of the 3 classes were about 6 hours long and held on Saturdays. Paul has prepared an excellent class outline in notebook form, about 100 pages long packed with explanations and diagrams. The notebook is available for each student to copy at their expense, there are NO additional costs or expenses for the class. Paul said he would conduct the classes for members once a year. I would like to propose a series of 3 or 4 "hands on" assembly project classes for this winter as a follow up to Paul's class. We would ALL buy the same electronics kit and assemble them in class at my facility in Carlsborg. I suggest the 21-063 DC Power Supply for $8.95 from OMNITRONE ELECTRONICS (www.omnitronelectronics.net/phpstore/html/21-063-DC-Power-Supply-Kit.html) After all the kits are assembled we would discuss and demonstrate each part of the kit in detail in a classroom environment. I suggest a power supply kit because this is very basic and where it all starts. The first class session would focus only on basic soldering techniques to prepare the student for building the project during the following sessions. I will provide the soldering stations and all the test equipment needed at no cost. I am open for suggestions. If you are interested please give me a call and I will start the organizational ball rolling.
73' JOHAN, KO6I

Thursday Night Club Net

Congratulations to the following hams who checked into the Net every week during the month of June:
Here's the list of those checking in 100% in June
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Congratulations to the following for 100% checkins during June. Good job!

WB8BVK Paul	AC7RK Bob
KE7EZS Leah	KE7DRT Nita
W7DTG Theron	K7NIA John
K7VQF Ray	WX7RIK Rik
N7BV Chuck	W7RJW Becky

73, John K7NIA
Net Control Coordinator

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FOR SALE OR TRADE

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I am looking for work on weekends and after school (2:30). I can be reached at (360)452-6614 or ke7lka@yahoo.com
Thanks, Jody

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2m/440 dual band J-pole antenna. Excellent antenna and price $20. Similar to http://arrow-antenna.com/j-pole.html Made by KN7R. Proceeds to ARES.
Chuck, N7BV or Burt, KN7R

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WB0NAI Lue needs tower climber call 452-2045

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FROM OUR TREASURER:

As of July 6th, 2008:
First Federal Savings & Loan of Port Angeles
Balance is: $ 3,031.19
Outstanding Cheques: - 33.60
Current Book Balance: $ 2,997.59
CD at WestSound Bank (6-month, 2.50% APY): + 1,025.04
CD at WestSound Bank (18-Month, 5.13% APY): + 3,000.00
Total Cash Assets: $ 7,022.63

David R. McCoy,
KE7JEJ -.- . --... .--- . .---
CC-ARC Treasurer

July Birthdays:

Lyman, Nita	KE7DRT	Jul-03
Coffel, John	KE7RFO	Jul-05
Newcomb, Shirley	KC7ZQA	Jul-05
Hannon, David	KE7TTT	Jul-10
Van Nimwegen, Johan	KO6I	Jul-19
Benadum, Paul	WB8BVK	Jul-23
Benadum, Leah	KE7EZS	Aug-03
Fontaine, Ralph	AF7DX	Aug-04

YL's Birthdays:
Kagan, Onida (& Jerry P.) W6JGC Jul-19
Dawson, Maureen (& Al) W7YLV Jul-31

Happy Birthday!

YL LUNCHEON

July 11th Michael's
117 1st St. PA

Time: 11:30 a.m.

***Find us on the web* at www.olyham.com**
Check it out. Lots of information about ham radio in Clallam County!

2008 - CCARC Ladies Luncheon Schedule
Reservations are made for 11:30 – 2nd Friday of each month

July – Michaels – 117 – 1st St. – Port Angeles
August – Tarcisios – 609 W. Washington – Sequim
September – Sergios – 205 E. 8th – Port Angeles
October – Fortune Star – 145 E.Washington - Sequim
November – Chestnut Cottage – 929 E. Front – Port Angeles
December – Paradise – 703 S. Sequim Ave. - Sequim

Description	Time/Date	Location	Contact
Clallam County ARES/RACES meeting	7 pm, first Tue of every month	Clallam County Courthouse EOC, 223 E. 4th St., PA	Chuck Jones N7BV 360-452-4672
Clallam County Amateur Radio Club general meeting	7 pm, second Wed of every month	Port Angeles Fire Station 5th & Laurel Streets, PA	Tom Newcomb KE7XX 360-452-8228
Clallam County Amateur Radio Club social breakfast	8 am, first Sat of every month	Joshua's Restaurant Hwy. 101 & Del Guzzi Dr.	Tom Newcomb KE7XX 360-452-8228
Clallam Country Amateur Radio Club YL social lunch	11:45 am 2d Fri of every month	Rotates - announced on Thursday night Net	

CLUB OFFICERS For 2008

President: Chuck Jones N7BV 360-452-4672 n7bv@yahoo.com

Vice President: Bob Sampson K6MBY 360-582-9116 k6mby@olypen.com

Secretary: Rich Golding N7NCN 360-683-9309 n7ncn@myfam.com

Treasurer: David McCoy, KE7JEJ 360-461-5470 mccoy.d.r@olypen.com

Chairman of the Board: Tom Newcomb 360-452-8228 ke7xx@arrl.net

Board Member: Bob Kennedy AC7RK 360-457-6177 ark@twavecable.com

Board Member: Bill Carter W7WEC 360-681-4375 bcarter@olypen.com