

# Monthly Newsletter

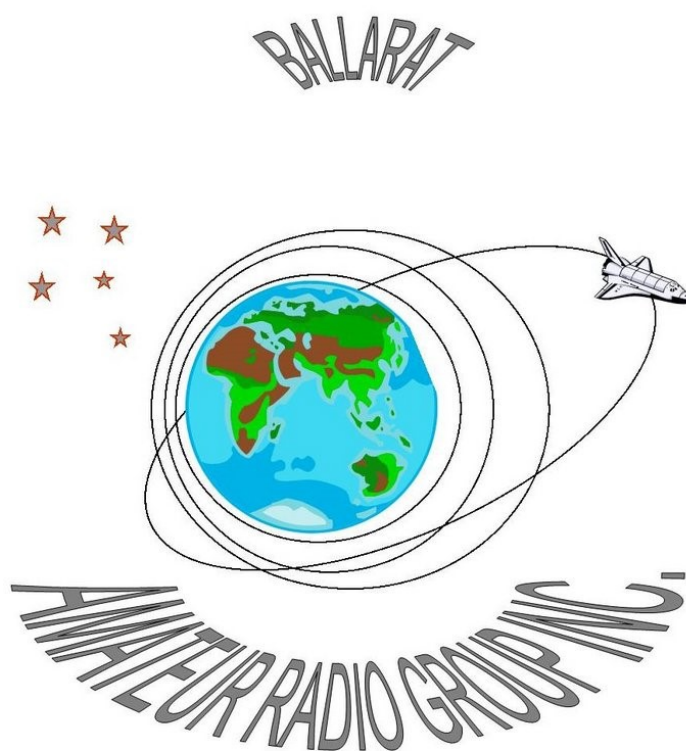
## Of The

### Ballarat Amateur Radio Group Inc. #6953T

Box 1261, Mail Centre, Ballarat, Victoria, 3356, Australia.

#### **Next Meeting:**


**Friday, 28th of March, 2014, 7.30 pm**




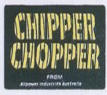




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I am looking to run a Foundation course/Exam late April.

If there's any readers that wants to contact me and nominate.

I have one name currently.

Craig Email at [VK3CMC@Bigpond.com](mailto:VK3CMC@Bigpond.com) or telephone 5342 2448

Thanks Craig, VK3KG

### **B.A.R.G Items for Loan.**

**Antenna Analyser MFJ269 HF-VHF-UHF**

**Antenna Analyser MFJ249 HF/VHF**

**UHF Antenna Analysyer**

**Antenna Analyser VHF. Autek.**

**Receiver Drake SSR-1.**

**Receiver FRG-7.**

**Transceiver TS-530.**

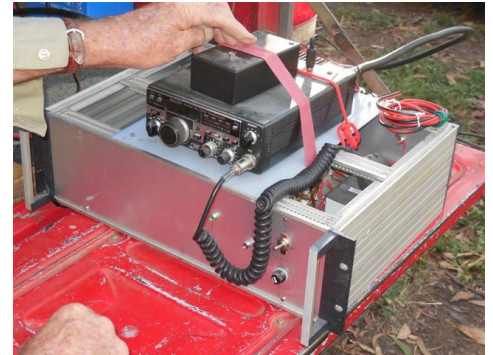
**Oscilloscope BWD 509.**

**Grid Dip Oscillator.**

**Safety Belt.**

**Antenna Gin Pole.**

On Monday 10 Mar [Labour day holiday] a number of Microwave enthusiasts took off to the hills about the state and set up on various upper frequency bands and attempted to communicate. The equipment used on the bands from 1296Mhzs upwards to 10 GHzs is usually home brew and construction of the antennas see's a wide range of configurations. These activities occur frequently and as well as testing out newly constructed it's a chance to stretch the distance boundaries or to even work new locations and grid squares. Some operators try and work across the borders into other states and stretch the distance records for newer bands.



On this Monday the Ballarat club was well represented as four went up to Mt Buninyong for a 8AM start and set up using 2M as liason [SSB] with 70cm, 1.296Ghz, 2.4GHz and 10GHzs. Ian VK3AXH had his 1296, 2400 and 10Ghz operating while John VK3AIG had his 70cm and 2.4Ghz setup. Although the morning started a bit chilly the weather held up and finished as a lovely day. The activities were observed by a number of different walkers as they traversed the tracks and road onto the mountain top.



Contacts were made on all bands back to Melbourne, Mt Gellibrand, Mt Leura and the Barrabool Hills. An attempt to work back to VK5 didn't succeed although other stations did work to Mt Gambier. Band conditions on the day didn't allow us to work to Mt Gambier. The main idea of these days is to encourage amateurs to assemble a field day station and then to test it from different points around the state.



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Photos attached will show the setup used. Those present for the morning were Ian VK3AXH, John VK3AIG, Craig VK3KG and David VK3KQT and the group was on the mountain until the exercise closed about 1130 AM.

There was no testing of the 3.4Ghz band although currently Ian, John and Craig are completing their own 3.4Ghz transceivers and should be on air shortly. Nic VK3COW is also well advanced in getting his 3.4GHz station operational so there could be some new bursts of RF around Ballarat shortly. Ian VK3IDL has also started gear but the status is not yet known.

Maybe some one else in the club is interested in participating in the next UHF testing day then contact one of the above members.

73,

CRAIG, VK3KG

# John Moyle Field Day.

What a great roll up, lots to do and a dead line to meet. Our new Gazebo was up under Gordon's direction with his coding of parts etc. Generator deployed and then the antennas. Nic erected his 40m dipole and this attracted great interest with a light weight wire dipole and also some light and very flexible miniature coax which must have impressed our Qrp operators. It was a master piece to behold. I hope it inspired lots of thoughts for those contemplating our club field days.

With little time to spare we were up and away on both 40m and 20m. 40 m as one would expect was wall to wall signals whereas 20m was much more challenging!

The weather deteriorated with wind and rain proving a challenge until it was decided to call it a day. A special thanks to those who turned up to help set us up, operate or to just have a look to see what it is all about. Thanks to Nic VK3COW for the 40m dipole and his interesting items for "show & tell" in the club rooms, Gordon VK3FGC for purchasing the club gazebo and Harry VK3KGL for the log sheets. The fact that we set up near to the club's rooms meant that toilets, a cuppa when required and Nic's presentations all made it a very satisfying day.

On the down side whilst we made some 150 contacts our logs will not be submitted due to the large amount of time and effort which would be required. I do understand that the event attracts a large amount of work for the adjudicators with its checking and cross checking but perhaps this has got in the way of what should be a fun and simple event. I do hope that this event has kindled thought for your participation in our next club Field Day, remember, simple and most of all fun!

Bob VK3BNC. Field Days Co-ordinator.





Some of the activity at our John Moyle Field Day



# Fourty-one ways to sound like a LID

By: Rusty Bumpers, N4LID

## HOW TO SOUND LIKE A LID

In many areas I have noticed a tendency of people making a distinct effort to sound like a "LID" on the local repeater. Since this appears to be the new style in Amateur Radio, I thought I would present this incomplete guide to radio LID-dom. The following is what I call: "How to sound like a Lid in one easy lesson."

- 1) Use as many Q signals as possible. Yes, I know they were invented solely for CW and are totally inappropriate for two-meter FM, but they're fun and entertaining. They keep people guessing as to what you really meant. For example, "I'm going to QSY to the kitchen." Can you really change frequency to the kitchen? QSL used to mean "I am acknowledging receipt," but now it appears to mean "yes" or "OK." I guess I missed it when the ARRL changed the meaning.
- 2) Never laugh, when you can say "hi hi." No one will ever know you aren't a long time CW ragchewer if you don't tell them. They'll think you've been on since the days of Marconi.
- 3) Utilize an alternative vocabulary. Use words like "destinated" and "negatory." It's OK to make up your own words here. "Yeah Bill, I pheelbart zaphonix occasionally myself."
- 4) Always say "XX4XXX" (Insert your own call) "for I.D." As mentioned in Step One, anything that creates redundancy is always encouraged. That's why we have the Department of Redundancy Department. (Please note that you can follow your call with "for identification purposes" instead of "for I.D." While taking longer to say, it is worth more "LID points".
- 5) The better the copy on the repeater, the more you should use phonetics. Names should be especially used if they are short or common ones. I.E. "My name is Al... Alpha Lima" or "Jack.. Juliet Alpha Charlie Kilo." If at all possible use the less common HF phonetics "A4SM... America, Number Four, Sugar Mexico." And for maximum "LID points", make up unintelligible phonetics. "My name is Bob... Billibong Oregano Bumperpool."
- 6) Always give the calls of yourself and everyone who is (or has been) in the group, whether they are still there or not. While this has been unnecessary for years, it is still a great memory test. You may also use "and the group" if you are an "old timer" or just have a bad memory. Extra points for saying everyone's call and then clearing in a silly way - like "This is K2xxx, Chow, Chow."
- 7) Whenever possible, use the wrong terminology. It keeps people guessing. Use "modulation" when you mean "deviation", and vice-versa. And even if the amplifier you're using is a Class C type amp, and thus not biased for linear amplification, be sure to call it your "linear." Heck, refer to all FM-style amplifiers as "linears." You'll be king of the "wrong terminology" hill. Or better yet, refer to them as "lin-e-yars."
- 8) If someone asks for a break, always finish your turn, taking as long as possible before turning it over. Whenever possible, pass it around a few times first. This will discourage the breaker, and if it is an emergency, encourage him to switch to another repeater and not bother you.
- 9) Always ask involved questions of the person who is trying to sign out. Never let him get by with a yes or no answer. Make it a question that will take a long time to answer.
- 10) The less you know about a subject, the more you should speculate about it on the air. The amount of time spent on your speculations should be inversely proportional to your knowledge of the subject.
- 11) If someone on the repeater is causing interference, you should talk about that person at great length, making sure to comment on at least four out of six of the following: (1) His mental state; (2) His family; (3) His intelligence, or lack of same; (4) His sexual preference; (5) His relationship to small animals, his mother, or both; (6) His other methods of self entertainment.
- 12) If you hear two amateurs start a conversation on the repeater, wait until they are 20 seconds into their contact, and then break-in to use the patch. Make sure that it's only a simple routine phone call. It's also very important that you run

the autopatch for the full three minutes. This way, once the two re-establish contact, they won't even remember what they were talking about.

13) You hear someone on the repeater giving directions to a visiting amateur. Even if the directions are good, make sure you break-in with your own "alternate route but better way to get there" version. This is most effective if several other Lid trainees join in, each with a different route. By the time the amateur wanting directions unscrambles all the street names whizzing around in his head, he should have mobiled out of range of the repeater. This keeps you from having to stick around and help the guy get back out of town later.

14) Use the repeater for an hour or two at a time, preventing others from using it. Better yet, do it on a daily basis. Your quest is to make people so sick of hearing your voice every time they turn on their radio, they'll move to another frequency. This way you'll lighten the load on the repeater, leaving even more time for you to talk on it.

15) See just how much mobile flutter you can generate by operating at handheld power levels too far from the repeater. Engage people in conversations when you know they won't be able to copy half of what you're saying. Even when they say you are uncopiable, continue to string them along by making further transmissions. See just how frustrated you can make the other amateur before he finally signs off in disgust.

16) Give out wacky radio advice. When a newcomer's signal is weak into the repeater, tell him he can correct the problem by adjusting the volume and squelch knobs on his radio. Or tell people they're full quieting except for the white noise on their signal. Or....well, you get the idea.

17) Use lots of radio jargon. After all, it makes you feel important using words average people don't say. Who cares if it makes you sound like you just fell off of Channel 19 on the Citizen's Band? Use phrases such as "Roger on that," "10-4," "I'm on the side," "You're making the trip," and "Negatory on that."

18) Use excessive microphone gain. See just how loud you can make your audio. Make sure the audio gain is so high that other amateurs can hear any bugs crawling on your floor. If mobile, make sure the wind noise is loud enough that others have to strain to pick your words out from all the racket.

19) Be as verbose as possible. Never say "yes" when you can say "He acquiesced in the affirmative by saying 'yes'." (No kidding, I actually heard that one.)

20) Start every transmission with the word "Roger" or "QSL." Sure, you don't need to acknowledge that you received the other transmission in full. After all, you would simply ask for a repeat if you missed something. But consider it your gift to the other amateur to give him solace every few seconds that his transmissions are being received.

21) When looking for a contact on a repeater, always say you're "listening" or "monitoring" multiple times. I've always found that at least a half dozen times or so is good. Repeating your multiple "listening" IDs every 10 to 15 seconds is even better. Those people who didn't want to talk to you will eventually call you, hoping you'll go away after you have finally made a contact.

22) Give out repeater FM signal reports using the HF SSB R-S system ("You're 5 by 9 here"). Sure it's considered improper for FM operation and you may even confuse some people, but don't let that spoil your fun!

23) Always use a repeater, even if you can work the other station easily on simplex -- especially if you can make the contact on simplex. The coverage of the repeater you use should be inversely proportional to your distance from the other station.

24) If you and the other station are both within a mile or two of the repeater you are using, you should always give a signal report. ("I'm sitting under the repeater and I know you can see it from there, but you're full quieting into the repeater. How about me?")

25) In the same vein as the previous step, when monitoring a repeater, you should always give signal reports as if the repeater didn't exist. ("Yep, I'm right under the repeater. You've got a whopping signal. You're S-9 plus 60. That must be a great rig.")

- 26) On repeaters with courtesy tones, you should always say "over." Courtesy tones are designed to let everyone know when you have unkeyed, but don't let that stop you. Say "over," "back to you," or "go ahead." It serves no useful purpose, but don't worry -- it's still fun.
- 27) Think up interesting and bizarre things to do to tie-up the repeater. The goal here is not to facilitate communications, but to entertain all the scanner listeners out there. Do something original. Try to hum CTCSS (PL) tones. Sing pager tones. You're getting the idea.
- 28) Use the repeater's autopatch for frivolous routine calls. While pulling into the neighborhood, call home to let them know you'll be there in two minutes. Or call your spouse to complain about the bad day you had at work. After all, the club has "measured rate" service on their phone line, so they get charged for each autopatch call. Your endeavor is to make so many patches in a year that you cost the club at least \$20 in phone bills. That way you'll feel you got your money's worth for your dues.
- 29) Never say "My name is....". It makes you sound human. If at all possible, use one of the following phrases: A) "The personal here is...." B) "The handle here is...." Normally, handles are for suitcases, but it's OK to use them anyway. Don't forget, this has worked just fine for Cbers for years. The best retort I ever heard: "My handle is pink, my name is..."
- 30) Use "73" and "88" incorrectly. Both are already considered plural, but add a "s" to the end anyway. Say "best of 73's" or "88's". Who cares if it means "best regards" and "love and kisses." Better yet, say "seventy thirds"! Or be funny and say "seventy turds." Or talk like a 1960s Cber and sign off with "Threeeeeeees to ya!". (By the way, 70 thirds equals about 23.3, the average Cbers IQ.)
- 31) Make people think you have a split personality by referring to yourself in the plural sense. When you're in conversation and are alone at your radio, always say "We're" or "We've" instead of "I'm" or "I've" (i.e. "we've been doing this...", "we're doing that...", "we're clear"). Everyone knows you're by yourself, but when they ask you who is with you, make up somebody important like Arnold Schwarzenegger or Bill Clinton.
- 32) Always attempt to use the higher functions of the repeater before you have read the directions. Nothing will work, but you'll have great fun and get lots of people to give you advice.
- 33) Test repeater functions repeatedly (that's why they call it a repeater). Test your signal strength from the same location several times every day. Concentrate on testing the things that really matter, like the number of time the repeater has been keyed-up. That stuff is fun to track. Test the outside temperature, or the transmitter heat sink temperature as often as possible. The farther the temperature goes from the norms, the more often you should test it. Also, if you get a pager set to the repeater's output frequency, as soon as you receive it set it off every 30 seconds or so until the battery runs down. Better yet, interrupt conversations to test it.
- 34) If the repeater is off the air for service, complain about the fact that it was off the air as soon as it's turned back on. Act as though your entire day has been ruined because that one repeater wasn't available when you wanted to use it. Even though you have never donated a penny to help out with the upkeep of it, and despite the fact that you have all 42 local repeaters programmed into your mobile radio.
- 35) Find ways to get around the "no business" rule on autopatches. Your plan is to try and fool the repeater control operators. Invent code words your secretary at work will understand to disguise any business talk so it sounds like personal chatter. Or get to be friends with the local Domino's Pizza manager. Make it so that when you call him on the patch and ask him to bring over the "floppy disk" you need to your house, he shows-up 30 minutes later with a piping hot large pepperoni and sausage pie. The possibilities are endless....
- 36) Always make sure you try to communicate with only a handheld and a rubber duck antenna. Also, make sure you work through a repeater that you can hear very well, but it cannot hear you. This will put out a kind of "LID mating call": "Well, Joe, I can hear the repeater just fine here. I wonder why it can't hear me?" You will score maximum LID points if you are mobile, and with the radio lying in the passenger seat.
- 37) If an annoying station is bothering you, make sure your other "LID" buddies have a "coded" frequency list. Even though "CODES" are strictly forbidden on Amateur Radio, it's really neat to practice "James Bond" tactics.



38) Always use the National Calling Frequency for general conversations. The more uninteresting, the longer you should use it. Extra points are awarded if you have recently move from an adjacent frequency for no reason. Make sure when DX is "rolling" in on 52.525 that you hang out there and talk to your friends five miles down the road about the good old CB days!

39) Make sure that if you have a personal problem with someone, you should voice your opinion in a public forum, especially a net. Make sure you give their name, call, and any other identifying remarks. For maximum points, make sure the person in question is not on the repeater, or not available.

40) Make sure you say the first few words of each transmission twice, especially if it is the same thing each time. Like "roger, roger" or "fine business, fine business". I cannot stress enough about encouraging redundancy.

41) If you hear a conversation on a local repeater, break in and ask how each station is receiving you. Of course they will only see the signal of the repeater you are using, but it's that magic moment when you can find a fellow "LID", and get the report. Extra points are awarded if you are using a base station, and the repeater is less than five air miles from you.

These easy steps should put you well on your way to "LID-Hood". I hope these helpful hints will save you some time in your quest to sound like the perfect "LID". I should also note that these steps can also apply to simplex operation, but nobody really cares because that pawn-shop HTX-202 isn't going to get out too far with just a rubber duck.

73,

Rusty Bumpers, N4LID

P.S. "Rusty Bumpers" is a pen name. He maintains anonymity so he can sit peacefully at club meetings and avoid the wrath (and breath) of the uninformed.