North Fulton
Amateur Radio League
NFARL eNEWS
November 2024
Over 43 Years Promoting
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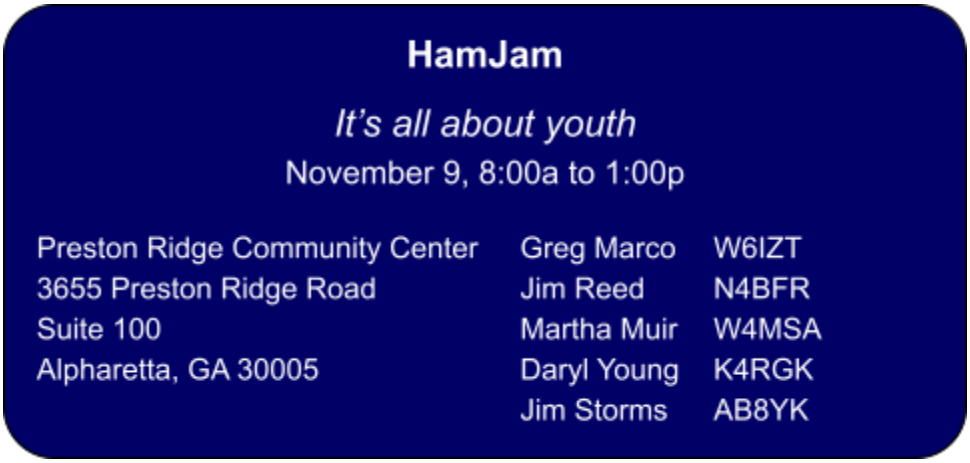
November 2024

HamJam

Join us for HamJam 2024, an inspiring annual event hosted by the North Fulton Amateur Radio League (NFARL)! This year marks our 15th anniversary and we're excited to welcome everyone to a day filled with engaging presentations, hands-on demonstrations, and the opportunity to support youth in amateur radio and STEM.

Thanks to our generous sponsors, admission is FREE, and all funds raised through raffle tickets go directly to the NFARL YESA (Youth Education, Scholarship, and Assistance) program.

This program provides scholarships, resources, and opportunities for young people to explore the world of amateur radio and STEM fields. The presentations kick off at 9:00 AM—don't miss out on this chance to learn, connect, and support a great cause! Raffle tickets are available now in the NFARL Mart.



HamJam.info

President's Corner

Mike Riley, KN4OAK

It is November 2024, and there are a couple of things I'd like to make sure we communicate to the membership. First of all, I'd like to bring to the membership's attention the 2024 Holiday Party. This year we will hold the party on Saturday evening, December 7, 2024. The event will take place at Preston Ridge Community Center. You'll be receiving details shortly, but in the meantime, please add the event to your calendar!

Secondly, I'd like to thank everyone who participated in the annual Club Officers election process. At our October 2024 club meeting, the Nominating Committee presented candidates. There were no additional candidates identified / presented at the meeting. The club membership in attendance agreed to a proposal from the floor to accept the candidates as presented by the Nominating Committee and affirm their election for the 2025 term in office.

The Club Officers elected for the 2025 term are:

President– Mike Riley KN4OAK
Vice-President– Lee Johnson N4WYE
Secretary– Martha Muir W4MSA
Treasurer– John Tramontanis N4TOL
Membership Chairman– Wes Lamboley W3WL

The Nominating Committee was unable to identify anyone to serve as a candidate for the Activities Chairman position. Additionally, no one was named from the meeting floor for this position. As a result, the Nominating Committee recommended that a review of the club Bylaws pertaining to the Activities Chairman position be undertaken, with the proposed objective to eliminate the Activities Chairman position and move the responsibilities under a subcommittee of rolling members selected and chaired by the Vice-President.

There are several factors supporting the Nominating Committee's proposal. The Activities Chairman and Vice-President roles have some common characteristics in regard to task and functional accountability and responsibilities. It makes sense to review these areas and simplify and or clarify the role descriptions to match current needs. Additionally, a broader level of membership participation in activity management and execution may be achieved through the engagement of more participants as members of the subcommittee. These factors will be explored during the next 60 days to either develop an appropriate revision to the Bylaws or recommend an appointment from the President for an Activities Chairman for the 2025 term, or hold a special election.

Presently the club Bylaws provide for a solution to the matter of an unfilled Activities Chairman role by providing for the appointment by the President if no one volunteers to serve as an elected officer. So, stay tuned for updates during November and December 2024.

73, Mike KN4OAK

Congratulations VE Candidates!

Wes Lamboley, W3WL

October 12, 2024 turned out to be a successful day for five candidates taking their Amateur Radio license exams. These five passed their test and received their license or upgrade!

Candidate	Call Sign	Test Passed
Stephen Pardue	KQ4TTT	General
Judy Smith		Technician
Scott Turner		Technician
Jackson Bailey		Technician
Eduardo Labra		Technician

Our thanks again, to the VE Team and to the North Fulton ARES Team for providing their support to the testing and licensing program. Once again, their expertise is recognized and appreciated!

Additionally, we're thankful that Slope's BBQ provided us with access to their restaurant to enable us to conduct the testing.

Please congratulate these hams when you meet them next!

73, Wes W3WL

The first installment, or Chapter 1, of the "Easy NanoVNA" was published in the NFARL eNEWS October 2024 issue and can be found here.

Now that your NanoVNA initial setup is complete for the 50kHz to 30MHz HF band, calibrated and measuring SWR, it is time for "Chapter 2" of the Easy NanoVNA.

We will now include each band (up to six) in your NanoVNA storage memory locations for you to recall and enable closer inspection and optimization of your antenna performance.

The setup sequence here will be much like the first setup for the 50kHz to 30MHz HF band.

This time you will be setting up each band plus some extra bandwidth. This is just in case your antenna SWR minimums don't fall in the band, you should be able to see it without having to reset the NanoVNA Stimulus parameters.

For instance, in setting up the 40 meter band, I recommend using 6 to 8MHz for the Stimulus settings and using the Minimum SWR Marker function. That way you will see the automatic marker indicating the low point of the SWR. My Stimulus frequency recommendations for each band are listed below, and they are a bit wider than band edges, since most of us start with a slightly longer wire and trim to optimize.

As I stated in Chapter 1, I use the NanoVNA H4 model, the most popular one, so these step sequences should match.

If you have calibrated the 50kHz to 30MHz HF band, you do not need to recalibrate.

If not, then you should calibrate for the 50kHz to 30MHz range before proceeding.

If you have completed the setup for the 50kHz to 30MHz range, then you should see the SWR measurement screen shown below when you power up your NanoVNA.

This is your starting point for setting up each band.

Here are the steps necessary to set up the screen traces, requisite parameters, the calibration sequence and save instructions for measuring the antenna SWR for each band. The only variable setting will be the individual Stimulus range for each band.

Providing that you have successfully completed initial Setup (50kHz to 30MHz) measuring SWR, all you need to do for each band is to specify the Stimulus frequencies and verify the Marker settings detailed below.

SWR graph/band

We will be setting the “Stimulus” frequencies for each HF band

(I suggest you select the bands you want, as there are only 6 memory storage locations)

- Power up the NanoVNA
- Tap screen to bring up the menu home screen showing “Display”
- Tap Stimulus, Start, enter 3M (for 80 Meters example)
- Tap screen to bring up the menu,
- Tap Stop, enter 5M
- Tap screen to access menu, and tap Back
- Tap Marker, Select Marker and Tap Marker 1 until it goes off and back on, tap Back
- Tap Search box under Select Marker until you see Search Minimum displayed, tap Back
- Tap Calibrate, Save and then Save 1 for you first band, Save 2 for the next and so on

Repeat these steps for all the bands you want to save in your configuration. Don’t forget that you only have 6 memory locations available to use. Remember that location 0 is reserved for the boot up SWR configuration displaying 50kHZ to 30MHz.

You can verify the entire setup by turning off the NanoVNA and turning on again.

- Tap screen to bring up the menu home screen showing “Display”
- Tap Recall to confirm your setup details in the selected memory locations
- Tap screen to bring up the menu, and you are now ready to measure!

Now that you have configured your NanoVNA to show SWR on power up and have the bands stored in memory locations that can be recalled, you are ready to go ahead and start measuring. There is no need to recalibrate unless you want to check the UHF or UHF frequencies.

Should you want to do that you can allocate a memory recall location for the VHF frequencies, then re-calibrate for something like 125 to 500MHz.

Recommended bands edges for the NanoVNA settings, leaving space for initial tuning.

- 160M 1.5 to 2.3MHz
- 80M 3 to 4.5
- 60M 5 to 6
- 40M 6 to 8

- 30M 9 to 11
- 17M 17 to 19
- 15M 20 to 22
- 12M 24 to 26
- 10M 28 to 30MHz

Calibration (Should you need to recalibrate - part of Chapter 1)

Once you select the Traces & Parameters, Stimulus Range of 50kHZ-30MHz and SWR you can calibrate.

- Tap screen to access the menu home screen
    - may have to tap Back to get on the home screen (with word “Display” at top)
- Tap Calibrate, Tap Reset, Tap Calibrate
- Connect the Open test termination
- Tap Open
- Remove Open, Connect the Short
- Tap Short
- Remove Short, Connect the Load
- Tap Load
- Tap Done
- Tap Save0

Calibration is done

Any other NanoVNA questions that you might like to see included in the future?

73, Lee N4WYE

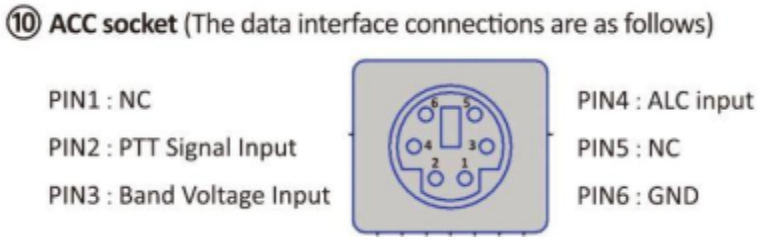
Integrating Hermes Lite 2 and XPA125b Amplifier

Roy, KQ4OYM

Recently, I bought the Hermes Lite 2 – an impressive little SDR (software-defined radio) with only 5 watts of output power. To boost its performance, I decided to connect it to my Xiegu XPA125b, a 100-watt linear amplifier I already owned. However, achieving this integration required a few additional components and modifications.

Since the XPA125b amplifier has a basic data interface – providing PTT (push-to-talk), automatic band selection, and ALC (automatic level control) – I ordered the Hermes IO board to link everything up. Although the amplifier doesn't support remote control of front-panel functions, connecting it with the Hermes Lite 2 for PTT and band selection proved feasible. Here's how I tackled the setup.

Step 1: Building the Cable



The first thing I discovered is that pin 1 is in fact connected and has 13v. PTT pin 2 was reading around 9v, band pin 3 was reading 0v, and ALC pin 4 was reading around 4v.

I could not find any documentation on how to connect the ALC back to the Hermes, so I left that pin alone.

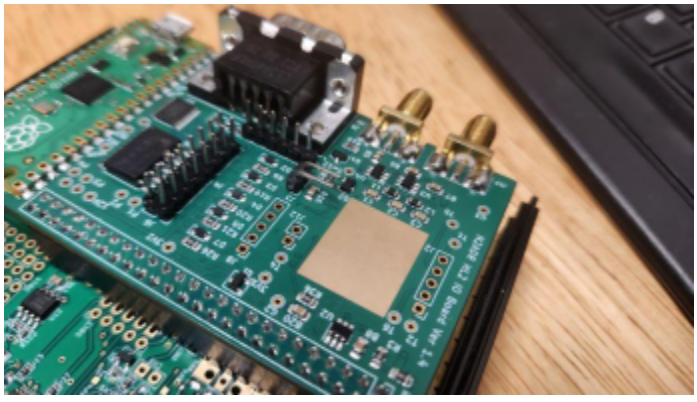
To keep things neat, I aimed for a simple, clutter-free connection between the XPA and Hermes. The XPA uses a 6-pin mini-DIN connector, while the Hermes IO board has a DB9 serial connector. My advice? Use a male-to-male mini-DIN cable, cutting it in half to work with. Soldering to the DB9 is much easier than directly soldering a mini-DIN, which tends to melt at low temperatures.

Match each pin from the XPA to the corresponding one on the Hermes jumper header: pin 1 to pin 1, pin 2 to pin 2, and so on. Double-checking the pin orientation is crucial here, as the connectors can be tricky to align.

Step 2: Soldering Headers on the IO Board

Adding jumper headers to the IO board simplified the connections significantly. I soldered headers to the J6, J4, and J7 pins. Here's the setup:

- **J6 and J4**: Provide 3.3V and 5V outputs from the Raspberry Pi Pico.
- **J7**: Used for connecting the DB9 pins.



With the soldering done, the board was ready to work its magic.

Step 3: Customizing the Software

The Hermes IO board is powered by a Raspberry Pi Pico microcontroller, which can be programmed with existing software libraries. To control the PTT automatically, I needed to detect when the Hermes Lite 2 started transmitting and close the XPA's PTT pin to ground.

Here's the basic code I used:

```
is_rx = gpio_get(GPIO13_EXTTR);// true for receive, false for transmit
if (current_is_rx != is_rx) {
        current_is_rx = is_rx;
        // Update TX state on GPIO10_Out5
        if (current_is_rx) {
                gpio_put(GPIO10_Out5, 0);
        } else {
                gpio_put(GPIO10_Out5, 1);
        }
}
```

Next, I configured the automatic band selection. I set J4 pin 8, a PWM pin, with the correct voltage for the XPA to adjust the band automatically. Here's the code for that:

```
// Poll for a changed Tx frequency. The new_tx_fcode is set in the I2C handler.
if (current_tx_fcode != new_tx_fcode) {
        current_tx_fcode = new_tx_fcode;
        tx_band = fcode2band(current_tx_fcode); // Convert the frequency code to a band code.
        xiegu_band_volts(tx_band); // Put the band voltage on J4 pin 8.
}
```

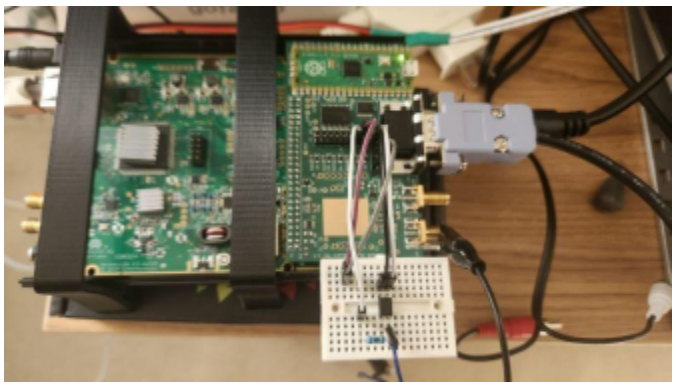
Both `fcode2band` and `xiegu_band_volts` functions already exist in the library.

You can find the full code example in my fork in GitHub, as the original author is not accepting pull requests..

Step 4: Creating a Prototype

With the cable complete, headers soldered, and software updated, I was ready to test the setup. For band selection, I connected J4 pin 8 to DB9 pin 3. For the PTT, I used an optocoupler to provide safe switching:

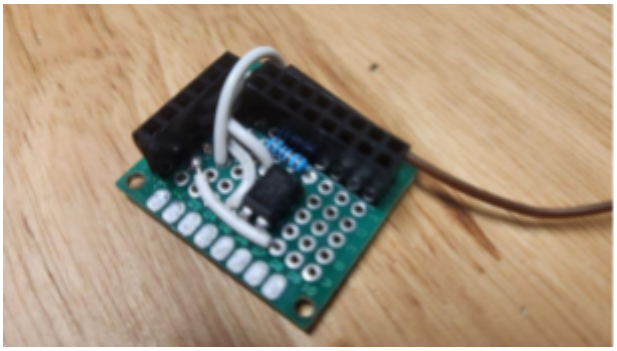
- **J4 pin 5**: Drives the optocoupler's anode, with a 1k ohm resistor in between.
- **DB9 pin 2**: Connected to the collector.
- **DB9 pin 6 (ground)**: Connected to the emitter.



Remarkably, the prototype worked on the first try.

Step 5: Building a Small Proto-board

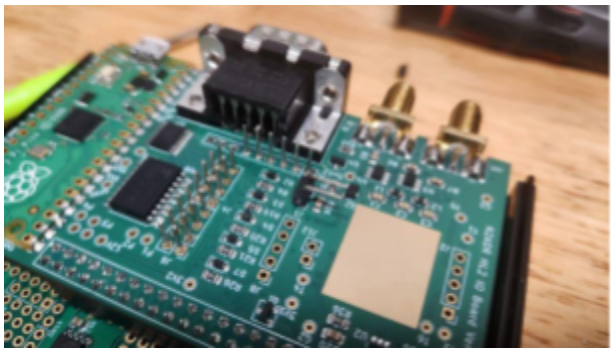
To keep the wiring clean and modular, I created a small proto-board that could be easily added or removed. Since I couldn't find any clear ground pins on the IO board's jumpers, I added a ground header connected to J3, typically used for an extra cooling fan.



That leaves just one dangling wire….

Final Assembly

The Hermes IO board had one last surprise – clearance within the case was tighter than expected, preventing me from closing the lid. My solution was to remove the bottom spacers from the header pins and clip about 2mm from the pins themselves, giving just enough space to close the lid. I added a layer of Kapton tape to prevent any possible shorts.



This project turned out great, and now I can use the Hermes Lite 2 with the XPA125b seamlessly without constantly adjusting bands. Tuning is still a manual process, but overall, the integration works smoothly.

73, Roy KQ4OYM

The Other Side Of 0600 hours GMT

Terry Joyner, W4YBV

About three weeks ago I was diagnosed with (Temporal Arteritis) that can make you go blind, cause Diabetes and other diseases . You can look this one up for more info. It is rare.

The treatment for this ailment is a very high dosage of Steroids for weeks. So no sleep for me! Just up all night cooking and eating everything in sight.

Breakfast is cooked by 2:30 a.m. Tuesday morning I was climbing the walls looking for something different to pass the time with. I had turned my FT450 on but the bands were dead. I decided to try 20 meters one more time around 05:45 GMT.

I was surprised to have a great QSO with (2) Ukraine stations at the same time.

US1VQ - Kvartyuk Vasily (address withheld) and UY2VM - Victor Kholin (address withheld) due to the war. On 14.267, our signal reports were 5x7 both ways with no QRM.

At about 06:13 hours I gave OK2RZ- Jiri Kral a call in the Czech Republic on 14.247 with a signal report of 5x8 both ways with no QRM.

At about 06:36 hours I answered a CQ from IVOMZH - Marco Virzi in Italy and gave him a signal report 5x8 with no QRM .

At about 06:50 I gave a call to SP4LVQ - Wojciech "Voytek/Tom". Tomorowicz was on 14.225 in Poland with signal reports of 5x9 both ways with no QRM.

Well, I guess you know what I am going to be doing for the next few weeks, not sleeping, eating and hamming all night long on 20 meters. Just for a short time I thought I was back in the sixties.

73, Terry Joyner W4YBV

Another sign of the times

Wes Lamboley, W3WL

This story is strange. Terry Joyner - W4YBV - told me about a "scam" he was hit with. I do not know if scam is the proper word; maybe it is "swat", please do let me know if you know which is the proper name!

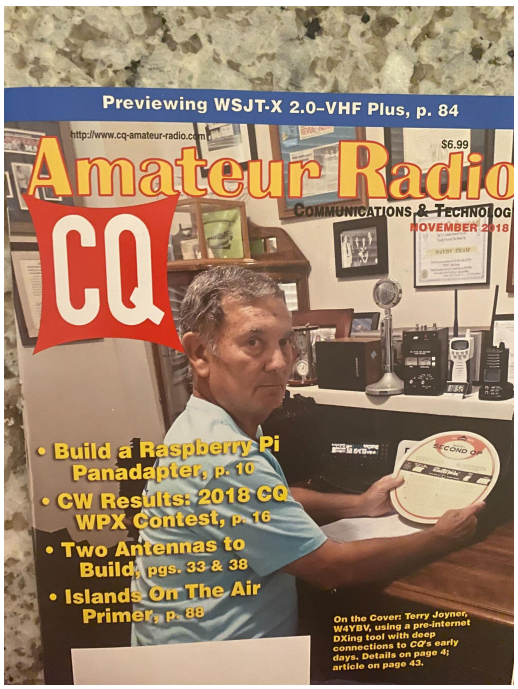
Terry was busy minding his own business as he does, and suddenly people started contacting him wanting to buy his station equipment. Apparently someone had spotted a photograph of his station with details of Terry on Facebook and promptly created an ad for his equipment, complete with prices, condition, contact information and the like. Terry started getting questions about wanting to buy the gear via email and was totally surprised!

The emails continued for about two weeks and Terry answered all the inquiries; no money ever changed hands to his knowledge, but the "swat" was an aggravation. The ad has since been taken down.

I am wondering if anyone else has been a victim or have heard of such an incident involving us hams. It would be easy to do with all the info about us on QRZ, but why?

Strange indeed!

73, Wes Lamboley W3WL



Read more about Terry in the November 2018 edition of CQ magazine (p43 and p54). If you can't find your November 2018 edition of CQ, then you can access a digital version from the CQ Archives at https://hamcall.net/cqcgi/?res=l

Fun fact: “SOS” origin and anniversary

Dave Bisciotti, KO4USA

On November 3, 1906, the International Radiotelegraph Conference in Berlin made a landmark decision for global safety: adopting the “SOS” distress signal as the standard call for help. The simple yet unmistakable sequence of “· · · – – – · · ·” became universal, allowing ships and emergency responders to communicate with unprecedented clarity. This momentous decision marked a turning point in emergency communication and remains one of today’s most recognized signals. Here’s what makes this historic decision so impactful.

Fun Facts:

Simple and Clear: The “SOS” pattern is easy to recognize and difficult to misinterpret, even in challenging conditions. The sequence of repeating three dots, three dashes, and three dots is quick to transmit and unmistakable in its meaning.

Why “SOS”? Contrary to popular belief, “SOS” doesn’t stand for anything specific. It was chosen because it was distinct and easily transmittable in Morse code. However, many have interpreted it as “Save Our Souls” or “Save Our Ship” over time.

Immediate Impact: The adoption of the SOS signal was not just a landmark decision but also an urgent one. Ships and rescue crews worldwide recognized its importance almost instantly, making it a life-saving tool, notably used during the Titanic disaster in 1912.

Lasting Legacy: While technology has advanced with digital communications and GPS, the SOS signal’s enduring significance is undeniable. It is still recognized and used worldwide in certain emergencies as a call for help, and it is likely to continue in use for many decades to come.

73, Dave Bisciotti KO4USA

Unlocking the Tree-Lock Problem

I've spent countless hours trying to improve wire antenna longevity. Many of those hours were spent experimenting, others were spent researching things like the strength of Copperweld wire and Dacron support rope. As my ideas have matured I've adopted a goal of 20 years of useful life for tree-supported wire antennas. A few of my wire antennas have stayed up that long, but most have fallen short.

This month's column is not, however, about keeping wire antennas up. It's about getting them down. Using Google Earth I see trees I recognize at my former QTHs, going all the way back to when I was first licensed in 1961. If those are, in fact, the same trees, then there is still wire in them. It's likely antenna wire remains in trees everywhere I have ever lived, since age 13. I'm not proud of that, but short of hiring a professional tree climber, I never knew how to get down what I'd put up.

I am the Johnny Appleseed of antenna wire. Unlike apple trees however, antenna wire doesn't bear fruit to the next owner nor is it viewed favorably by those outside our hobby.

Figure 1. A bicycle left in a tree crotch. The attaching limb is long gone, the bicycle will remain forever.

After 63 years of this I still don't have a comprehensive solution to retrieving wire stranded in trees. Once wrapped around branches or grown-over and captured in the “crotch” formed where limbs come together (arborist's term: “branch attachment”), wire and/or support lines can be, for all practical purposes, impossible to remove. Figure 1 shows a bicycle left in the crotch of a tree for a decade or two. The bike is irretrievably captured. The same thing happens to antenna wire and support ropes.

If you are new to tree-supported wire antennas there is something important to know: it's okay to use antenna wire as a support line, but antenna wire should never run through the crotch of a

tree. Support line turning the corner through a tree crotch should be rope, not wire. At the contact point there is often a sharp radius and there is, of course, a lot of sawing back and forth. Metal fatigue and abrasion begin the moment you run wire around a tree limb. The result is early failure.

Copperweld wire is a particularly poor choice to run through a tree crotch. If metal fatigue doesn't cause a failure first, the copper plating will eventually wear away exposing the steel core. Rust then takes over and failure follows quickly. When my station was in Maryland I had the good fortune to have room for a full-size 160-meter sloping dipole. I used Copperweld as a support line and that antenna fell within a week. Undaunted, I put it back up and once again it fell in a week. The Copperweld failed at the tree crotch due to metal fatigue, both times. That was a lesson learned the hard way.

How long it takes for a support line to become locked into a tree depends on several factors, but it is a question of when, not if. In my experience southern pine, being evergreen and fast growing, is among the worst tree species when it comes to locking lines. I avoid pine trees if I can. Meanwhile, nearly any tree can capture nearly anything, including a bicycle, given enough time.

Figure 2. 1/4" PEX tubing before painting, in position in the crotch of a tree (at ground level – just for illustration).

A potential solution, or at least a mitigation to the problem is to add a sleeve made of semi-rigid tubing to support ropes where they cross through a tree crotch. This idea was suggested to me by David Wall, NA4AE and he was kind enough to give me a five foot length of 1/4" PEX tubing to try it out. Thanks David! The concept is simple. The tubing will eventually be captured – likely forever – but the line running through it will be free to move and retrieve in the future. The result will look something like Figure 2.

Figure 3. A nut has been added to the support line to pull the tubing up. (The tubing hasn't been uncoiled or painted – just for illustration).

Figure 3 shows PEX tubing with 1/8" low-stretch black Dacron line (my support line of choice) running through it. Note a nut has been added to the line. Installing the tubing is straightforward. Once the line is up and in place, slide the tubing over one end at the ground and haul it up and into place using a nut or knot to hold the tubing to the line. When the tubing is centered in the tree crotch, you can grab both ends and give a downward yank to set the tubing in place. You can then slide enough line back through the tubing to retrieve the nut or the knot.

Figure 4. The PEX tubing bins at my local Lowes.

A word is in order about PEX tubing. It was new to me when NA4AE kindly gave me a piece. It turns out PEX (cross-linked polyethylene) has become a favored alternative to PVC and/or copper pipe for domestic plumbing. It's much easier to work with than copper and it is, of course, much less expensive. PEX tubing is readily available too. Figure 4 shows the PEX tubing bins at my local Lowes. A five foot section of 1/4" tubing is $2.48. It seems to be just what we hams need and at a ham-friendly price. Unfortunately, PEX has some significant problems both for domestic plumbing and for use as a tree-crotch sleeve.

A full treatment of the pros and cons of PEX is beyond the scope of this article. Should you wish to know more about it, there is an excellent Wikipedia entry for PEX. PEX tubing is approved in some, but not all jurisdictions for domestic water supply. The more I've learned about PEX the more I'm convinced I'd avoid having it for plumbing in my house. That is, of course, just my personal opinion. Two things about PEX argue against using it outdoors in trees. First, it is not UV-tolerant and second, rodents enjoy chewing on it.

Data on PEX's lack of UV tolerance is based on its use in plumbing. I can only speculate what that means with respect to ham radio applications. Native PEX is intolerant to chlorine and chlorine is in nearly every municipal water supply. PEX manufacturers “solved” that problem by adding an anti-oxidant to PEX. While the anti-oxidant allows PEX to tolerate chlorine, it's the antioxidant additive that can't stand up to UV. In the crotch of a tree we don't need the antioxidant property, so PEX may be fine as a tree crotch sleeve. Or, maybe not.

Just how attractive the stuff is to critters is another concern I can only speculate about. I sprayed several coats of flat black paint onto the PEX I have in the crotch of a tree out back just before I put it up. Hopefully the paint will slow any deleterious effects from the sun – if there are any – and deter the local squirrel population from treating it as a tasty snack.

Will a PEX sleeve locked into the crotch of a tree last 20 years? I don't know. What happens to it when it “fails?” I don't know that either. This does seem like a great idea, but only time will tell. A PEX sleeve has to be better than no sleeve.

I have looked for an alternative to PEX tubing and haven't found anything suitable. An important property of PEX tubing is that while it bends easily, it tends not to kink. The wall is thick and very strong. While a tree crotch will eventually trap the tubing, I doubt it will crush it.

Irrigation tubing – the kind that comes in small sizes and is used for drip irrigation in gardens and greenhouses looks promising, but it has its own drawbacks. On the plus side, irrigation tubing comes in useful sizes, is inexpensive, is black or dark green and is designed to be outdoors in UV light. Also, rodents don't like it. Unfortunately, small irrigation tubing will kink at a tight radius and the ID is very rough. The ID of some 1/4” irrigation tubing I tested was so rough I couldn't pull 1/8” Dacron line through five feet of it.

In addition to having my new EFHW antenna support-line running through PEX tubing at a tree crotch, I've taped two 5-foot sections of 1/4” PEX tubing to the back fence as an experiment. One is painted flat black, the other is unpainted. How long will it take before UV exposure causes something bad to happen? How long will it be before the squirrels attack? I'll let you know.

73, Hal N4GG

New info for Technicians and Generals and a refresher for Extra Class Licensees!

E2D01: Which of the following digital modes is designed for meteor scatter communications?

A. WSPR
B. MSK144
C. Hellschreiber
D. APRS

See answer on the last page!

The new Amateur Extra-class license examination question pool, effective from July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2028, has been released and is available at the National Conference of Volunteer Coordinators (NCVEC) website.

Note the new Technician class license examination question pool is effective July 1, 2022.

Ian NV4C and his team hold license test sessions on the second Saturday of each month.

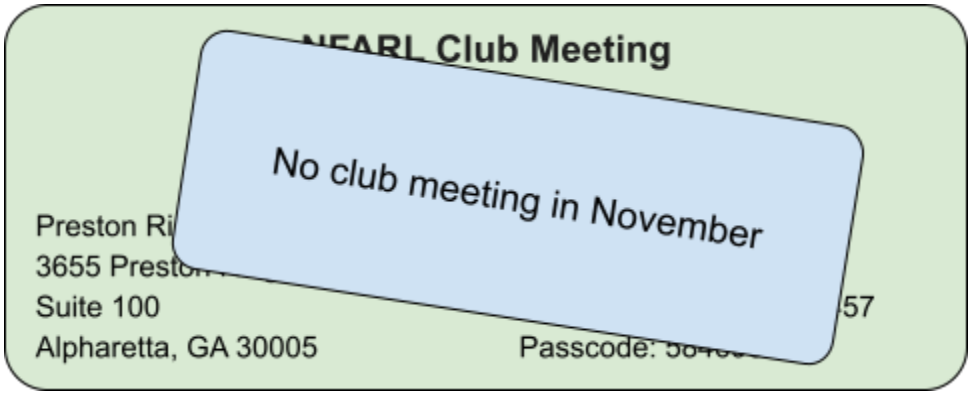
For more information including upcoming test dates, click here.

Contest Corner

These are some contests and events scheduled to occur in the near future.

Contest	Time & Date
ARRL EME Contest	0000Z, Nov 16 to 2359Z, Nov 17
ARRL Sweepstakes Contest, SSB	2100Z, Nov 16 to 0300Z, Nov 18
Homebrew and Oldtime Equipment Party	1300-1500Z, Nov 17 (40m) and 1500-1700Z, Nov 17 (80m)
NAQCC CW Sprint	0130Z-0330Z, Nov 21
CQ Worldwide DX Contest, CW	0000Z, Nov 23 to 2400Z, Nov 24
QRP ARCI Topband Sprint	0000Z-0300Z, Dec 5
ARRL 160-Meter Contest	2200Z, Dec 6 to 1600Z, Dec 8
FT Roundup	1800Z, Dec 7 to 2359Z, Dec 8
QRP ARCI Holiday Spirits Sprint	2000Z-2300Z, Dec 8
4 States QRP Group Second Sunday Sprint	0100Z-0300Z, Dec 9
NAQCC CW Sprint	0130Z-0330Z, Dec 11
ARRL 10-Meter Contest	0000Z, Dec 14 to 2400Z, Dec 15
TRC Digi Contest	0600Z, Dec 14 to 1800Z, Dec 15
ARI 40/80 Contest	1300Z, Dec 14 to 1300Z, Dec 15
International Naval Contest	1600Z, Dec 14 to 1559Z, Dec 15
NAQCC CW Sprint	0130Z-0330Z, Dec 18
NTC QSO Party	1900Z-2000Z, Dec 19
AGB-Party Contest	1600Z-1700Z, Dec 20
OK DX RTTY Contest	0000Z-2400Z, Dec 21
ARRL Rookie Roundup, CW	1800Z-2359Z, Dec 22

NFARL Upcoming Events and Dates



NFARES net

Every Sunday 8:30 PM

NFARL Repeater
147.06 (+) PL100
All hams welcome

Tech Talk

Every Monday 8:30 PM

NFARL Repeater
145.47 (+) PL100
NFARL Discord

Hungry Hams

Every Wednesday 11:15 AM

SLOPE'S BBQ ROSWELL

34 East Crossville Road
Roswell, GA 30075

CW CHAT

Every Wednesday 8:00 PM

Zoom link

YL Net

Every Thursday 8:00 PM

NFARL Repeater
147.06 (+) PL100

Executive Team Meeting

November 26 7:00 PM

Zoom
Groups.io

NFARES Meeting

November 12, 7:30 PM

The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints
500 Norcross St.
Roswell, GA 30075
Zoom link

VE Testing

Second Saturday 8:30 AM

Slope's BBQ
34 East Crossville Road
Roswell, GA 30075
Registration required

FUN Net (digital)

1st & 3rd Thursday 8:00 PM

NFARL Repeaters
147.06/443.15 (+) PL100
Echo-Link N4SBD-R
Node: 522043

NFARL Contact Us

Role	Name	Call sign	Email
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Vice President	Steve Randall	KO4VW	vicepresident@nfarl.org
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North Fulton Amateur Radio League
P.O. Box 1741
Roswell, GA 30077

nfarl.org

eNEWS can be located online at: https://nfarl.org/enews-index

Club Repeaters

Frequency	P.L. Tone	Location	Notes
145.470 (-)	100 Hz	Morgan Falls	EchoLink Node 560686 NF4GA-R
147.060 (+)	100 Hz	Roswell Water Tower	Primary ARES Repeater
443.150 (+)	100 Hz	Roswell Water Tower	
444.475 (+)	100 Hz	Morgan Falls	

Club Call signs: NF4GA and K4JJ

Extra Extra answer: **B (question E2D01)**

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