

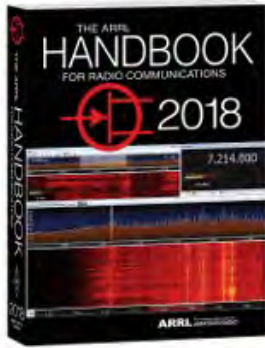


December 11th Edition

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Handbook Give Away



Hey Gang,

Just wanted to keep you updated on the Christmas Drawing coming up. Like last month we will have 2 drawings since it will be Christmas and New Year's! What a way to celebrate this wonderful time of the year. Like what we did for Thanksgiving We'll be giving away more than just the Handbook too, but I won't let the cat out of the bag as to just what else we will be giving!



So, make sure that you visit the Ohio Section website often - <http://arrloho.org> and keep a watching for the big RED arrow on the main page of the website. You can't win if you don't enter!

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One Question Questionnaire

Hey Gang...

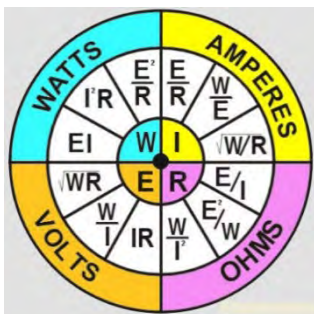
There's another NEW – one question – questionnaire on the Ohio Section Website! <http://arrloho.org> I'm wasn't to surprised to see that about 62% do carry one HT with you to hamfests, but what did amaze me was that we had 1.5% that say that they carry 5 or more HT's. WOW!!! Anyway, it's all in fun and I hope that you are enjoying answering these "ONE QUESTION" questionnaires.



Now... Since we are on a roll with having some fun at this, let's see how you answer this next one. **"Do You Make A Christmas List?"**

The survey will only take 2 seconds for you to answer it, and you can see how your answer stacks up with others instantly. If you haven't done it yet, please do. I really want to hear from you. Hey.. If you've got a question that you'd like to see on our questionnaire, please send it to me!

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Ohms Law Teaser

There are two wires: one carrying 10 volts and 2000 amp current and another carrying 1000 volt and 20 amp current. When a person touches these wires, in which case would that person get more of a shock? Which would be more deadly?

Try working this out using what you learned about Ohms Law. If you can't figure it out the answer is on [page 11](#).

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Project – Build An AM Radio
(from Phillip, wb8tcb@hamarc.net)

Now here's a really interesting project for your club to do over these cold wintery months. Get them to build an AM radio from a kit. Yes, that's right, get them building, soldering and learning how things actually go together and work after they have assembled it.

The Hamilton Amateur Radio Club in southern Ohio just did this, so it's a proven idea and they had a blast with it. Here's the story. Bob, KE8VU spotted an inexpensive \$6.00 kit on the internet to build a small AM radio and told Phillip, WB8TCB who then mentioned the kit-building idea at a monthly meeting. A few members and non-members signed up for the kit-building project and Phillip ordered the kits, planned two separate build sessions, and printed handouts and information for everyone for the two sessions.

On Thursday, November 30th the first kit-building session for the radio was conducted and then on Wednesday, December 6th a second session was conducted for a second group of participants.



As you can see, everyone had a blast doing this and even the youngsters got into the project! Want more information on how they did this? I'm sure Philip will be happy to share that with you. Send him an email!

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Ohio ARES VHF Simplex Contest

January 13 – 10AM through 4PM EDT



The purpose of our annual simplex activity is to improve our station and antenna capabilities, and to test our coverage areas on simplex frequencies. These may be very important in times of emergency, when repeaters have failed and simplex is the only method of emergency communication. We are NOT giving any consideration for backup power- this exercise is aimed at testing antennas and determining coverage areas.

Bands

All bands from 50 MHz up

We anticipate primary activity to occur on the 2-meter band. We recommend the following frequencies:

- 50 MHz – Standard simplex calling frequencies
- 146.52 – Only after making sure you will not be interfering with existing conversation
146.46 through 146.49
- UHF and above - Standard simplex calling frequencies

Modes

- ALL MODES are acceptable- it's your choice
- Digital- using any mode generally accepted by NBEMS/ARES in fldigi. (Default = Mt63 2K)

Entry Categories

- FIXED: Any fixed station can operate. Single or Multiple Operators, no restrictions.
- FIXED EOC: Any station using equipment and antennas permanently installed at an EOC. An EOC is recognized under the same provisions as a Field Day category "F".
- PORTABLE: Any station established under portable conditions in a temporary location.
- ROVER: Any mobile operator may join as a "Rover". A rover vehicle may transport only one station using a single call sign. It may be in motion or stopped.
 - Rover vehicles must transport all the equipment, power supplies, and antennas used at each operating site. Rovers MUST sign "rover" on Phone and /R on CW and digital modes after their call sign.

Exchange

The exchange will include your station callsign and your county. In the case of stations outside Ohio, please include your state.

- If you are operating from an EOC, please include that in your exchange. (+5 for them)
- If you are an ARES official (AEC and above) Identify yourself as such. (+5 for them)
- You are encouraged to announce your station details if you wish, so that other stations can judge the performance of their equipment. This is NOT a part of the required exchange.

Scoring

No duplicate contacts per band / per mode. Rover/mobiles can be contacted one time in each county.

QSO Points

- Each contact is worth 1 point.
- Each contact with an EOC station is an additional 5 points per QSO. That would score as 6 points.
- Each contact with an AEC or above is +5 points. That would score as 6 points.

Multipliers

- Multiply your QSO points (calculated above) by the total number of counties you've reached.
- Make sure you include your own county.
- Rover/mobile station DOUBLE the number of counties you've contacted.
- Rover/mobile add 25 to your final score.
- EOC stations add 50 to your final score.
- Portable stations add 100 points to your final score.

All entrants, regardless of category, are permitted to use spotting assistance or nets including but not limited to DX-alerting nets, internet chat rooms, APRS and other packet, reverse beacon networks and repeaters to identify stations available for contacts and to announce (self-spot) their availability for contacts.

Announcements shall be limited to call sign, location, band or frequency. These methods of spotting assistance may also be used to coordinate antenna peaking prior to initiation of the contact and to explain contest rules, such as the exchange required, for those who need clarification.

Scores should be emailed to contest@k8es.org before **February 15**.

Ohio ARES Simplex VHF contest, January 12, 2018.

My station call: _____ Number of hours operated _____

QSO Points (Include all bands, all +5 points) _____

Multiply QSO points above by total counties worked _____

EOC Operation: Add 50 points _____

Portable Operation: Add 100 points _____

TOTAL SCORE QSO pts X Counties = (+50 +100) _____

Submitted by: _____

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Fun Things To Do & Hamfest Too

(from various newsletters and sources)



SANTA NET

For the 12th consecutive year, the 3916 Nets will be staging **The Santa Net on 3.916 MHz**. Good girls and boys will be able to talk to Santa Claus, via amateur radio, nightly at 7:30 PM (Central) starting **Friday, November 24, 2017**. **The Santa Net will run nightly at 7:30 PM Central through Christmas Eve, December 24, 2017.**

Youngsters can talk to "Santa at The North Pole" via strategically placed relay stations who are responsible for relaying in the voice of Santa. With this amount of territory to cover, The Santa Net requires the efforts of a number of relay stations. Our relay stations do a super job and really enjoy bringing the spirit of Christmas to the amateur radio airwaves."

Pre-net check-ins are welcome each night starting at 7:15 PM central or on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/3916santanel/> Third party rules and regulations apply.

Tri State Amateur Radio Association, in conjunction with Huntington Museum of Radio and Technology Presents "Get On The Air With Santa"

December 16th, 10AM to 4PM at the Museum
1640 Florence Ave • Huntington, WV 25701
Snacks • Crafts • Music Vintage Video Games
Talk to Santa on Amateur Radio
Tune in to the W8VA Repeater @ 148.78

Call 740-5580-3778 for more information.
Oh yeah, there will be a special appearance by Mrs. Clause as well

Santa Claus Net



The Mahoning Valley Amateur Radio Association, in conjunction with Akron Children's Hospital, Boardman Campus will be having the annual Santa Claus Net Thursday **December 21, 2017 at 7:00 PM on 146.745**. For those who are new, MVARA members take 2-meter radios into Akron Children's Hospital and let the kids talk to Santa over the air. We need operators for this event but you must register with the Hospital. Please contact me and I will put you in touch with the Hospital contact person. We would love to have you, your children, grandchildren, neighbors or anybody that wants to talk to Santa also check-in.

Seneca Amateur Radio Club Classes



Amateur Radio Technician License Class 2018, a free training course with the only cost being materials and test fee. The Seneca Radio Club (W8ID) is presenting the course which will be held at the Public Safety Building at the Seneca County Fairgrounds.

The start date is **January 10, 2018** from 6:30pm to 9:30pm and will meet one night each week for 12 weeks. An application for the course can be found on the W8ID website at www.W8ID.org.

Rookie Roundup
Sunday, December 17, 2017, using CW

Rookie Roundup is a contest aimed at Amateurs licensed for three years or less. This six-hour event is held three times per year (April, August and December). Rookies can contact anybody, while "Old Timers" make contact with only Rookies. Mentoring is a big part of this event!

NEW RULES - MORE ROOKIES!

- You can be a Rookie if you were first licensed in 2017, 2016 or 2015 - send the year you were first licensed in the exchange.
- Starting in April, if you were licensed before 2015 you can also be a Rookie if you made your first Amateur Radio contact during 2017, 2016 or 2015 or if you haven't made any contacts on the contest mode (SSB, CW, or RTTY) before the Rookie Roundup contest, send the current year (2017) in your exchange - either of these reasons qualify you as a Rookie for just one year.
- Rookies will attempt to make as many contacts as possible during this 6-hour event. Rookies work everyone - and non-Rookies work only Rookies.

Run for the Bacon QRP Contest
0200Z-0400Z, Dec 18 using CW

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10m
Max power: 5 watts
Exchange: RST + (state/province/country) + (Member No./power)
Work stations: Once per band
Upload log at: <http://qrptest.com/pigrun/autolog.php>
You can find the rules at: <http://qrptest.com/pigrun/>

Hamfests

01/14/2018 | SCARF's 22nd Annual Hamfest
Location: Nelsonville, OH
Sponsor: Sunday Creek Amateur Radio Federation
Website: <http://www.qrz.com/db/kc8aav>

01/28/2018 | Tusco ARC Hamfest, Electronics & Computer Show
Location: Strasburg, OH
Sponsor: Tusco Amateur Radio Club
Website: <http://tuscoarc.org>



For a complete listing of Hamfest around Ohio go to: <http://arrl-ohio.org/hamfests.html>

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Ohio ARES Tier I Membership Certificate

Hey Gang,

I've gotten a lot questions from all of you about our Tiered system and those that have completed your 4 NIMS courses (IS 100, 200, 700 & 800), is there a certificate for getting these courses in and completed and entered into our statewide

database. I now can say **YES**, there is. Go to <http://arrl-ohio.org/SEC/Tier-I-Form.html> and fill in your name and call sign and I'll email you back a really neat looking certificate that shows you are an Ohio ARES TIER I member. It's frameable and, since it will come to you electronically, if you have a smartphone you can download it into your smartphone and keep it with you wherever you go.



Now I do want to tell you all that this is for the **Tier I membership only**. Your application for the certificate will be checked against the statewide database. I hope that this will help entice all of you Tier II members to get those courses completed and the certificates to me and to your Emergency Coordinator.

Since we have well over 600 members that are Tier I, I'm sure that there will be a big rush to get your certificate. Please be patient, I'll make sure that you get your certificate, but it may take a couple of days to get through the rush. Also, like most of our forms that you fill out, you will get a copy of the form emailed back to you as a receipt that it did get into the system, so **PLEASE** make sure that you type your email correctly so that it won't go to cyberspace!

Oh, just one more thing, I know that we set 625 as the next goal, and we are getting real close to that mark. So, if you haven't given me your certificates yet, you could be that person that receives the ARRL ARES Vest!!

Are you sure that you are on the list? Make sure, here's the link to the listing:

<http://arrl-ohio.org/SEC/special/ICS%20Complete%20by%20County%20and%20Name.pdf>

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When Are Power Strips A Fire Hazard?

Juggling the seemingly endless myriad of accessories, appliances and tools that have become commonplace in modern homes can sure be a hassle. Many homeowners find themselves routinely swapping plugs, or using devices like a power strip. While these can suffice in many situations, and offer a (relatively) effective solution, many make the mistake of relying on a power strip too much.



Here are some DO's and DON'Ts for their use

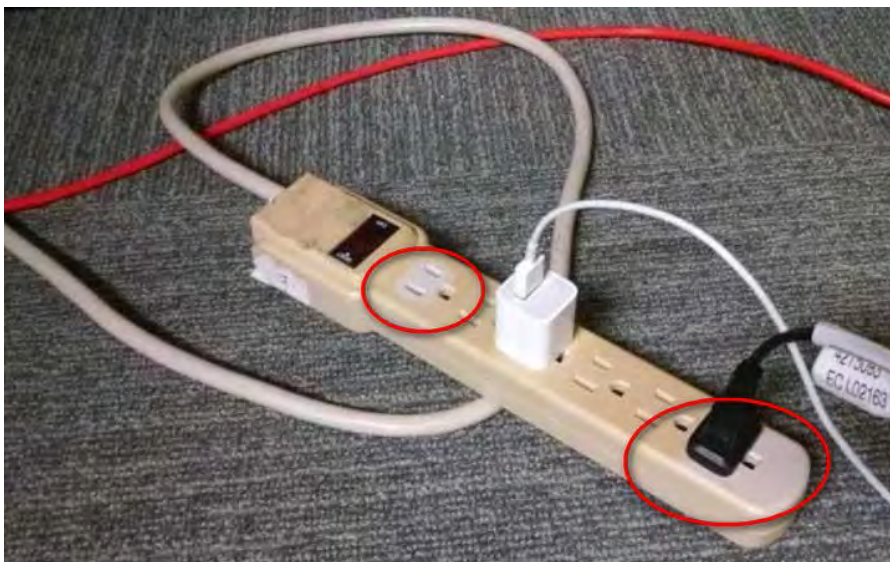
Do. Only use light-load appliances on power strips. This can include computers, lamps, clocks, etc. and not space heaters, irons or hair dryers

Do. Ensure that you purchase power strips with an internal circuit breaker. This is a very important safety measure that is designed to prevent property loss and risks of fire! It will protect you from overloads when you try to use it with high current appliances

Do. Use power strips sparingly. They aren't designed to maintain a load for extended periods of time, and can overheat quickly if used too frequently. Look for any melting of the plastic strip or discoloration as these are tell tale signs that they are overheating

Don't. Ever plug a power strip into another power strip (colloquially referred to as 'daisy chaining'). Doing this is a great way to short out appliances, or drastically increase the risk of an electrical mishap.

Don't. Use power strips in moist or potentially moist areas. No kitchens, no utility rooms, and definitely no basements. Now I know that all of us most likely use these in our basements. I'm guilty of this as well. It's really hard not to when you have a bunch of low current devices, like my computer speakers, wireless telephone and chargers for my cellphone and hand-held radios require so many outlets.



Don't. Continue to use a power strip if it feels hot. That isn't supposed to happen! And, be observant, look for any distortion of plastic or discoloration.

Never. Cover, staple, tack or nail a power strip to anything. Covering can smother the strip, and provide ample flammable material in the event of failure, and stapling can harm the cords, making room for dangerous situations.

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Final.. Final..

Hey Gang,

Wow, do you realize that it's just exactly 2 weeks to the day that it will be Christmas! And, it's only 3 weeks until it's a New Year! I can't believe that 2017 is almost over already.

This past week was a really busy one for me. I attended the 2 day EMAO Winter Conference. I got to meet one on one with many of the EMA Directors in a less formal, and a much more relaxed atmosphere than in their offices, and I took advantage of that for sure. I also got to attend several club parties / meetings as well!

Hey Gang.. Do you know someone that's not getting these Newsletters? Please, forward a copy of this Newsletter over to

them and have them "[Opt-In](#)" to start receiving them. Heck, just have them send me an email n8sy@n8sy.com and I'll get them added to the Ohio Section Emailing list. I urge all of you to make sure that everyone, regardless of whether they are a League member or not, gets signed up to receive these Newsletters. You can always "[Opt-Out](#)" at any time if you feel this is not what you were expecting.

Got questions, concerns or would just like to sit and chat awhile? Heck, I'll even buy the coffee!! Give me a call at (419) 512-4445 or email me at: n8sy@n8sy.com



73, for now, I will catch you on down the log for sure.

Scott, N8SY...

-sk-

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Answer from the riddle on page 2



No real shock from the 10 Volt line no matter what the current. You see 10 Volts is really too low to drive any dangerous current into your body. Even though 2000 amps may be flowing in the wire, it will stay in the wire and not endanger you. The European low voltage directives - among the strictest safety rules, state that below 50V it is safe from danger of electrocution.

Let's break this down just a tad bit more. In this 10 Volt 2000 Amp case, the primary path to ground is 0.05 ohms. Given the skin resistance of between 50,000 and 250,000 ohms, the secondary path through the body would get somewhere between 40 and 200 microamps, which is not even enough to be detectible.

Now the 1000 Volt line is quite dangerous even at currents much, much less than 20Amp. Some current will be diverted into your body by the high voltage. It depends on how the current flows in your body, but currents in the range of .001 to .010 Amp can shock and or kill.

It's not the 20 Amps flowing that's dangerous, but the availability of a few milliamps into your body resistance that is dangerous. 1000 volts will be able to drive more than that amount of current into what they call the body resistance model.

Let's break this down so that you can better see why this would kill you. In the 1000 Volt 20 Amp case, the primary path to ground is 50 ohms, and so again with a skin resistance of 50,000 to 250,000 we get a secondary path through the body with a current of around 0.4 to 2.0 amps. This is well over the asystole level of 0.2 A, and so the individual will likely suffer immediate cardiac asystole and will die unless immediately resuscitated.

Fortunately, the voltage here is high enough that "cardiac clamping" is likely and so the person's chances for successful resuscitation are fairly good, and the overall power level (400 to 2000 watts) is probably low enough that our poor sap probably won't die of his burns.

The numbers are slightly higher if the source is constant-voltage instead of constant-current, but overall the results don't change much.

There are always those people who jump up and down and say "But I read that AMPS kills" and the answer to that is that they misinterpreted the information. Amps safely in a wire won't kill, but Amps diverted through your heart muscle will kill you at some point. However, in the question posed, the wire carrying 1000 amps only has 10 Volts behind it. It must be driving a very low resistance load (about .01 ohms, a virtual short) but in any case, 10 Volts cannot get much current to flow through your body, and muscles as your body resistance, is much too high for that.

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PostScript is produced as a weekly supplement to the Ohio Section Journal (OSJ). I sincerely hope that you have enjoyed this edition of PostScript, and will encourage your friends to join with you in receiving the latest news and information about the Ohio Section, and from around the world!