The Compass!

Official Newsletter of the Great South Bay Amateur Radio Club, INC.

March 2025 | Volume 53 | #3

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Long Island's Friendliest Amateur Radio Club!

Great South Bay Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
Upcoming Meeting and Events Schedule
2025

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- **February 27th —** General Meeting
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- **March 27th —** General Meeting
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- **December 18th —** Annual Business Meeting and Elections

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

First, I would like to thank you all who came to our Winter Field Day. To the setup crew you all did a great job. To all our members who came and operated the station thank you as we know conditions were not the best. We did, however, make 832 QSOs. Our top operators were Lou NO2C for SSB, Owen NA2MM for CW and Steve KD2X for digital. We worked 791 USA Stations 30 from Canada 6 from France and 1 from each of the following Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Italy, Mexico, and Pakistan. We had 16 operators: NO2C, W2HCB, KD2X, KC2ZQO, KA2S, NA2MM, W2PW, WB2QGZ, KD2UZT, KD2QWM, N2TBH, N2RBP, N2NGE, KE3ELM, AF2SC, W2JPM, KC2KHT. Please see ***my other article in this issue of The Compass*** for more details and some pictures of Winter Field Day.

Please consider coming to more of our events. If you have not operated and would like to, come to our open houses and we will get you on the air. Anyone of us can show you how to use the logging software and how to operate the radio. No worries: Amateur radio can be lots of fun.

As we head into warmer weather, we need to set some work party dates for the tower job. We need to add the 6-meter element to the SteppIR beam, run the feed lines and control cable for the antenna and the rotor as well. We need to set up one of the radios, maybe the Flex or a 7600 -- whichever one works best -- with the antenna controller and test out the comminution between the radio and the controller. Hopefully we will have the club station on battery backup soon and get the other antenna up so we can run two stations.

As always, we are looking for presenters for our meetings so if you know of somebody you would like to give a presentation to the club let us know. Feeling lucky? We would like to bring back the 50/50 and also lucky Lincolns to put some more fun into our meetings.

As there is no movement for the Ten-Tec Corsair station, if you're interested, please let us know. If you can donate $150 to the club, it can be yours. Same goes for the Kenwood. Make a donation of $150 and that station can be yours. We really need a good home for these two stations. The Ten-Tec station does work. I personally tested it and made an SSB contact with a Wisconsin POTA operator. So, if you have some space for a classic radio setup, please this is a great deal.

Well, I decided to clean out my shack. It is amazing to find something you have been looking for or forgotten about. That's what happened: I found a great dual-band radio and now have it as part as my VHF/UHF station. I monitor the club simplex, the W2GSB VHF/UHF and the 220 for W2GSB. My Winlink station is always running as well. It sure is nice to have the space back to work on stuff without pushing anything out of the way.

Our meeting on March 27 will have a presentation, over Zoom, on kit-building by Joe KØNEB The presentation will start at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Please arrive early so we can start on time. We might have some door prizes.

We are still working on a newly updated website. I would like to thank you all who have been part of this process.

No matter what you do, please try new things such as modes, don't be closed-minded, the wonderful thing about being an amateur radio operator is to experience everything it has to offer.

— John Melfi, W2HCB

Using a Multimeter: Volts, Ohms and Amps

By Kevin, AB2ZI

A multimeter makes different measurements on or in circuits and components. To use one you need to understand the how and why of connecting to the DUT (device under test). This means understanding series and parallel circuits.

Voltage Measurements

Recall that in series circuits the current flow is the same through every component, while in parallel every component has the same voltage applied across it.

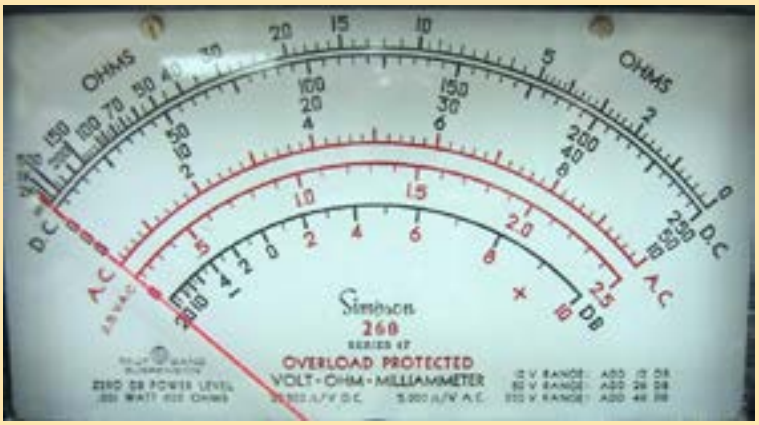
We will use an analog meter movement to explain what's going on inside of the meter.

Meter movements have a maximum current that results in a full scale deflection. By putting resistors in series with the meter we are able to control how much current gets to the movement to ensure we don't damage it.

You can see this on multimeter specifications listed as "ohms per volt." The ohms per volt rating is referring to the individual ranges on the meter, usually 0 to 10, 0 to 50, 0 to 250 etc.

Using a typical Simpson 260 analog meter we see it says 20,000 Ohms per volt. If we were going to measure, let's say, a 120 volt source, we'd use the 250 volt range. In this range we have 20k ohms per volt times 250 volts equals 5 megahoms. The 5 megaohms will result in 50 microamps of current at 250 volts. Our 120 volt source would therefore cause 24 microamps flowing.

When we wish to measure voltage we make our connection in parallel (remember: the same voltage

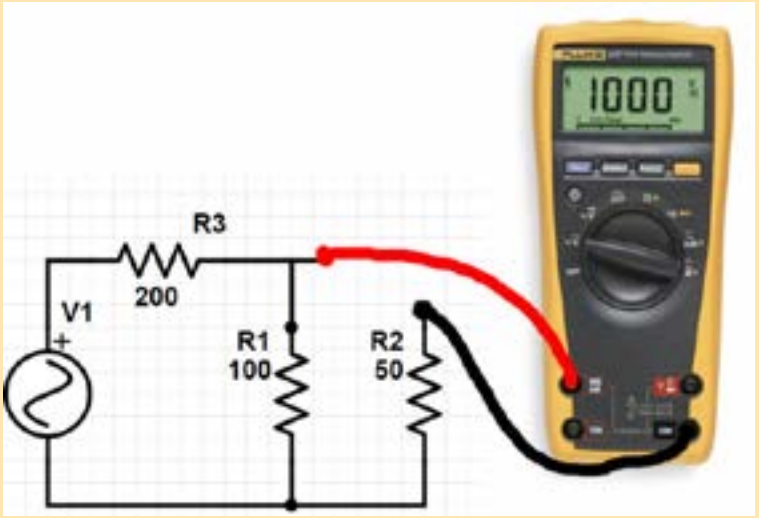


is across all components connected in parallel). Because the meter has a very high resistance only a small amount of current is drawn away from the circuit to make the measurement. If we connected a small resistance we would change the total circuit resistance, downward, resulting in the circuit experiencing 'loading' and more current flow. We want to affect the circuit as little as possible.

In voltage mode a meter is a big (very big) resistor.

Measuring Current:

To measure current in a circuit, or through specific components in a circuit, recall that current is the same through all components connected together in series. So to measure current the meter has to be inserted into the circuit in series.



Here we wish to measure the current in the leg of the circuit containing R2. To do this we open the circuit and insert the meter in series.

The meter in this mode looks like a very small resistor to the circuit and makes a series circuit of R2 and the R_{meter} (the internal meter resistance). If R_{meter} is 0.25 ohms (a quarter of an ohm), then that leg is now 50.25 ohms total but because they are separate resistances they are a voltage divider. If the current through R2 was 50 milliamps before the measurement, then R2

had a voltage across it of 2.5 volts. The addition of the meter increases that legs total resistance from 50 to 50.25 ohms. Doing the math that means current in that leg is now 49.75 mA which results in a voltage of 2.49 volts across the 50 ohm resistor and 0.012 volts across the meter. The meter calculates the current using Ohms law internally.

VERY IMPORTANT! Always make measurements starting with the highest scale to prevent damage to the meter. In the case of current measurements most meters have a separate probe jack for a 10 ampere scale. Start with that first in case there's a problem with the circuit and there's more current than you suspect. Usually you will only blow the current measurement fuse(s), but be aware that they are not typical 'get'em at Home Depot fuses. You'll need to order them from a supplier.

Resistance Measurements

Resistance is futile! Actually resistance is voltage divide by current, but you knew that already… I hope!

So you bought some resistors off of some Chinese parts supplier and want to check them to see how close to their actual value they are, and to see if they are within the stated tolerance. So you get out your trusty multimeter and set it to the resistance mode. What's going on?

First rule. There must be NO power on the component or circuit. You will damage the meter and possibly the batteries as well.

Inside most meters there are two batteries: a 1.5v and a 9v. This is for analog multimeters; digital meters may have more several AA or AAA batteries, refer to your manual for details). The batteries provide voltage which is applied across the resistor to be measured. In the lower ranges the 1.5 volt battery is used while on the higher scales the 9 volt battery is switched in. This is something to keep in mind when measuring sensitive components like transistors and diodes which may be damaged by the 9 volts.

Anyway, the meter supplies a voltage which produces a current flow relative to the resistor being measured and that current determines resistance.

Note: on an analog meter the normal procedure for making a resistance measurement is as follows:

- Make sure the power is off. If you're measuring looses components this is not a problem.
- Start with a higher scale than you think you'll need. If you start too low the meter movement can slam against the stop and be damage.
- Zero the meter. This is something that you don't have to do with a digital meter.
  a. Begin by selecting the range you think the resistor is going to fall in.
  b. Short the leads together and adjust the zero knob for full scale deflection (full scale is a dead short, this is why the resistance scale is backwards on the meter face).
  c. Connect the leads across the resistor to be measured and read its value.

Digital meters are self calibrating and usually auto ranging as well so no such calibrating is necessary. If your digital meter displays something like OL (overload) it means it is not auto ranging and you'll have to increase the range on the meter.

Fortunately for us, meters have come a long way from the old Bakelite blocks we had to carry around. Now you can get a good and accurate meter for under $40. Some are less than $10 on Amazon and you can often get a free one at Harbor Freight. This is just a brief introduction, if you have more questions see me in class…

It's a Wrap: Winter Field Day 2025

Here is our club secretary, Steve KD2X, making sure all the radios and logging software are working correctly so we don't run into any issues while operating.

Club members Chris KD2QM and Charlie K2ONA setting the BuddiHEX guy lines

Club vice president Stu AF2SC running the BuddiHEX feedline

It is truly a team effort to set up everything.

Here is Dan N2FUK setting the end-fed dipoles to the mast.

Brian N2NGE, Pres W2PW, and Owen NA2MM calling CQ. In the rear is Jeff KC2ZQO watching the server log, making sure all is good.

Above is Jeff KC2ZQO, Ken KD2UZT and our club secretary Steve KD2X off to the races calling "CQ CQ CQ W2GSB Winter Field Day," waiting for replies.

Winter Field Day W2GSB 3M NLI 981 17 multipliers. Final score of 16,677

Our club vice president Stu AF2SC fixed the typo on our Winter Field Day sign. Chris KD2QWM took the picture of the repaired typo. All good now. Thank goodness John W2HCB had a king-size Sharpie with him.

We just love our BuddiHEX. It works great. What a game changer!

Flying the Winter Field Day flag. By the way, the Winter Field Dy crew liked our pictures so maybe we will see them on their website.

Here is Lou NO2C "CQ CQ CQ Lake Babylon" then vice president Stu AF2SC and director Bill WB2QGZ calling "CQ CQ CQ Winter Field Day." Look at the smile on Bill WB2QGZ! He must have made a QSO after those desperate CQ calls: 10 meters opened up to western Texas finally.

Lou NO2C is trying to clear up an off-frequency station. Director Walter KA2S works a small pileup. Speaking of pileups, they came in sporadically but were a ton of fun when they happened.

Our simplified setup: two end-fed antennas and the BuddiHEX. We can pull up anywhere and be on the HF bands pretty fast.

Club director Pres W2PW and Owen NA2MM: Our CW operators doing their thing on the overnight. The night shift can be very rewarding if you are a night owl. The night shift is between midnight and 0700. Keeping the stations on the air for the whole 24 hours makes all the difference. The clock in the trailer was on local time in 24-hour format.

Club secretary Steve KD2X working 10 meters,

checking the log stats. Nevermind the hot sauce: That was for the brisket and pulled pork chili.

“CQ CQ CQ Whiskey Two Got Some Breakfast” was the call that emerged from secretary Steve KD2X which got director Bill WB2QGZ, Owen NA2MM and me laughing pretty hard, but that CQ call resulted in a small pileup for him.

This picture says it all: WB2QGZ Gosh, what a horrible callsign! The loneliest CQ calls from this position for a while on Sunday morning by one of club directors Bill WB2QGZ. By the way, I also had some pretty funny CQ calls myself.

This was Bill’s CQ CQ CQ spot for a few hours. Doesn’t he look thrilled?

"CQ CQ CQ, oh where oh where has everyone gone? CQ CQ CQ, I can't be the only operator on 10 meters, can I? Anyone out there? I'm so lonely, I'm so lonely I can cry." Director Bill WB2QGZ'S long CQ calls were hysterical without a doubt! Several calls -- nothing -- then western Texas came back, followed by a lot of Texas stations. It was mini pileup. He was thrilled and smiling again.

Winter Field day was a great success for us as we were set up quickly and at the end, we were packed up pretty quickly in under two hours. I want to thank you all who helped, from prepping the trailer weeks before to setup, operating and tear-down. Thank you one and all!

We are hoping for a very large turnout for the rest of events for 2025 and beyond. Our goal is to be able to have many operators and lots of members at each event to have a ton of fun. Winter Field Day is good practice for the ARRL June Field Day which is the weekend of June 28th through the 29th 2025. We will need a lot of members present.

In preparation, we would like someone to do an educational demonstration on a topic. It could be a solar battery demonstration or anything else you can think of that you have experience with. Please email John W2HCB at radiorights@gmail.com if you have an idea.

Why do we do these events like Winter Field Day and special events? We practice to be ready for the worst possible situations. The more we deploy for events enables us to be ready when called upon during an actual emergency.

Total Contacts by Operator:

Operator	Total	%
NO2C	249	30
W2HCB	160	19
KD2X	117	14
KC2ZQO	94	11
KA2S	42	5
NA2MM	37	4
W2PW	25	3
WB2QGZ	22	3
KD2UZT	20	2
KD2QWM	18	2
N2TBH	15	2
N2RBP	10	1
N2NGE	8	1
KD2LEN	4	0
AF2SC	4	0
W2JPM	4	0
KC2KHT	3	0

Total Contacts by Continent:

Continent	Total	%
NA	823	99
EU	7	1
AS	1	0
OC	1	0

Total = 4

Total Contacts by CQ Zone:

CQ Zone	Total	%
04	407	49
05	390	47
03	24	3
14	6	1
06	1	0
07	1	0
15	1	0
21	1	0
28	1	0

Continued on page 10...

Winter Field Day: continued from page 9

Total Contacts by Country:

Country	Total	%
USA	791	95
Canada	30	4
France	6	1
Brunei Darussalam	1	0
Costa Rica	1	0
Italy	1	0
Mexico	1	0
Pakistan	1	0

Total = 8

Total Contacts by Band and Mode:

Band	CW	Phone	Dig	Total	%
80	11	40	15	66	8
40	85	106	31	222	27
20	1	324	1	326	39
15	0	135	0	135	16
10	0	71	5	76	9
2	0	6	0	6	1
70	0	1	0	1	0
Total	97	683	52	832	100

Great job by one and all conditions were not the best, but you all hung in there thank you all very much. Our next Special event is Marconi Day April 26th. Make sure to put that on your calendar and smart devices, so we don't forget. The Air Power Museum in honor of Rosie the Riveter is May 17th.

Rember this is your club, and participation is key to your club's success at whatever we do.

Looking forward to working with a bunch of you at the St. Patrick's Day parade and seeing you at the general meeting on March 27th where there will be a presentation on kit building.

Geochron Gay Line Clock

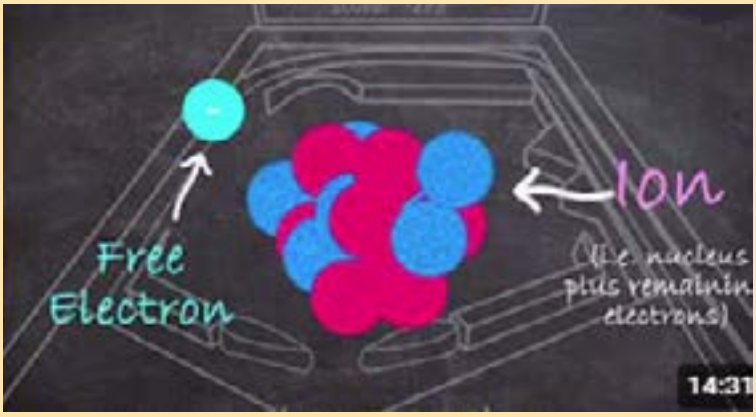
By John Melfi, W2HCB

A live gray line map in one's shack is a dream come true. It means being able to work the gray line to snag some rare DX. I still remember what Woody K2UU told me several years ago. He showed me his station and the beautiful Geochron mechanical clock on the wall. He said that if you're serious about working DX, you have to be able to work the gray line. So here's my experience with the Geochron clock. I got one of the Atlas 4K units several years ago. It was working fine till one day recently: I tried to download more features and the unit freaked out. I emailed their support team and got a reply in a matter of minutes. I explained to Jessie what had happened. He then remoted into it and tried in vain to get it going again. Well, no luck. So they emailed me a pre-paid shipping label and I shipped it back. They then offered me a really good deal on the new upgraded Atlas and extended my global pass for two more years at no extra cost. I shipped the old Atlas back on a Monday and just three days later, the new one arrived.

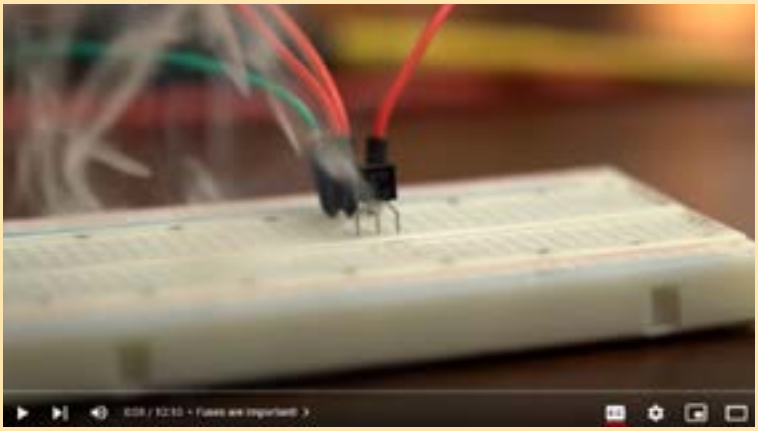
I must say dealing with companies that know the importance of customer service is a wonderful experience.

Just recently while cleaning out my shack, I found all my radio programming cables and discs, but some were missing the serial numbers needed for installation. I called RT systems. They emailed all my information in five minutes and thanked me for being a customer. It's shame other businesses are not like those two.

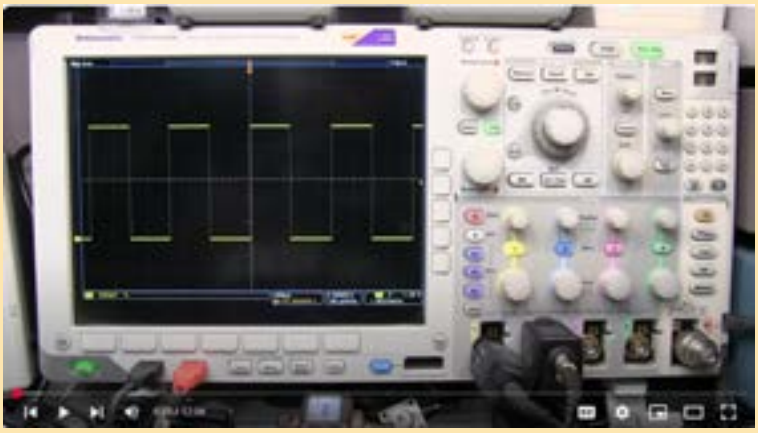
AB2ZI's YouTube Pics



What Are Electrons REALLY Doing In A Wire? Quantum Physics and High School Myths



The Best Protection for your Circuit is NOT a Fuse!.....but a Resettable Fuse? EB#54



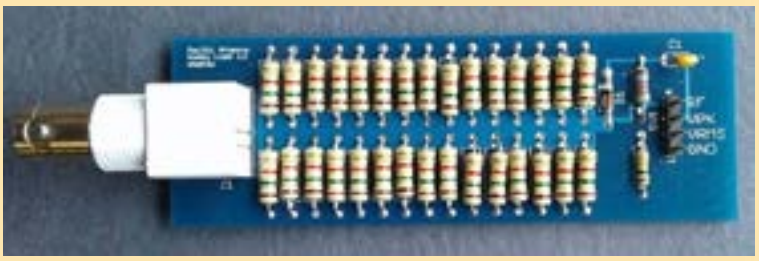
#394: Oscilloscope Best Practices - some of the most common issues and tips

Kits for Beginners to Kit Building

By Kevin, AB2ZI

These are two of the kits I've built in the past when the club was doing regular kit building. I recommend them because they are complete, *cheap*, and teach the necessary skills needed to assemble electronic kits successfully.

#1. QRP Dummy Load ($15):



- Compact design using through hole parts
- Assembled with common soldering tools and techniques
- A great first time kit to learn or develop soldering skills
- Provides direct RF voltage, Peak and RMS values of the RF voltage.
- Measures RF Power from 0.1 to 15 Watts using an inexpensive digital Multimeter
- Covers DC to 50MHz

#2. 40dB Step RF Micro Attenuator ($10)

- Provides attenuation of input signals by up to 40dB in 4 steps of 10dB.
- A great first time kit to learn soldering and assembly.
- Great for hidden transmitter foxhunting to control received signal strength.
- Generate low level signals from sources including signal generators, oscillators and transmitters.
- Can be used with a signal source to check S meter and receiver response.
- Handles 0.5W continuous and up to 2W for intermittent signals.
- Bidirectional, either end can be an input or output.
- Usable from DC to over 200MHz.
- Size: 1.3 x3.8 inches. (33 x 95mm)

— 73 and Happy Kit Building... dit dit.

A Tool for Stripping Coated Wires for Transformers

By John Smale, K2IZ

I am glad to see we have a speaker for kit building for the March meeting. Hopefully this will stir up some interest again. Twelve years ago we were doing kit building and our Saturday open houses were filled with people building a transceiver kit. We probably bit off more than we could chew with this kit but thanks to AB2ZI, we learned quite a bit about building kits. I remember going to the Radio Shack in West Babylon to buy an anti-static mat for soldering and the clerk commented that I got the last one he had in stock and he had more on back order.

Most of the soldering is just a matter of having the iron set to the correct temperature; depending on what you are building, most of the components will either be "through the board" or "surface mount" soldering. Both require a fair amount of skill but again, depending on what you are building there will come the time when you will need to wind toroid coils and then solder them on the circuit board.

Winding the coils is easy to learn. Doing it takes a bit of concentration but the fun part comes when you have to solder them to the circuit board. The wire used to wind the coil is coated with enamel. This allows the wires to touch on the coil form but not short out as if they were just bare copper.

There are several methods as to how to get the enamel coating off the wire to expose the bare copper. They all apparently work but sometimes, no matter how hard you try, you might not have done a complete job and after soldering the coil to the board the value of the inductor might not be as it should be.

I happened across an article on kit building and the author said he had used a certain tool with great success for getting the enamel off the wires. I did a Google search and found them on Amazon. The price varies from time to time but they are rated as "Amazon Choice" for coated wire stripping.

They are made by Knipex. Click the following images to find them on the Amazon site.

Over the years, I've done a lot of wire work with different types of wires. When I started with Western Electric back in 1968, I was part of the group that did the wiring for the first E911 for NYC. It took me a few very painful months to build up a ridge of calluses on the outside edge of my left index finger. Yes, I'm left handed. I've been retired 15 years now and that ridge of calluses is gone – plus with the arthritis in my hands, I have to watch how I do any type of wiring and stripping work. I've tried these strippers on enamel wire that is used for toroid winding and they do the job.

My Power Supply Went Dead

By John Melfi, W2HCB

My power supply – my 50-amp Astron - gave up after 19 years of faithful service. I put a small switching supply in its place till I got around to repairing it. Since I had time to clean up my shack, I had space to put it on the bench, get out the diagram and troubleshoot it.

Well, I found three bad power transistors and a bad capacitor. I searched all over locally; a work friend of mine knew someone with a huge stock of parts. He had the 2N37716, BM11338 and the capacitor.

I took the ride to meet up with him at a storage facility. It was lined with shelves and draw units from Radio Shack. He was thrilled that my work buddy gave me his number. I had a picture of what I needed, and he dove into the packed storage unit and emerged with all nine of the power transistors and the capacitor I needed. I asked him what he wanted for them. The answer shocked me: He didn't want a dime. I insisted on paying him, but my work buddy told him about the time when I rescued him in the Bronx when his truck broke down at 0200. He said that he owed me; I forgot all about that night. I still gave the guy $20.

When I got back home, I went to work. After installing all the parts, I load tested the power supply for six hours.

All good: 13.36 volts and a constant 35-amp load. No ripples in the pattern on the scope. Since I did all that work, I decided to upgrade my power supply wiring, so I ran 4-gauge wire from my 50-amp supply to the EZ-Gate 80. Then I installed a shunt on the negative side and installed a 50-amp meter. I then upgraded the wiring to the two fuse panels while I had the 4-gauge wire out.

In the picture above, you can see the three meters I installed. Below, you can see the shunts for amperage meters. You can also see the 4-gauge wiring that I ran. So far, so good: All works really well now.

I had to replace all those power transistors and the capacitor as well.

All of our emergency communications personnel should have a robust backup solution for their stations.

Announcing the 2025 Young Ladies Radio League Scholarships

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Media Contact: Diane Ortiz ***VicePresident@ylrl.net***.

February 13, 2025 — The Young Ladies Radio League (YLRL) has announced the Memorial Scholarship program for 2025. The scholarship program is aimed at women Amateur Radio Operators studying radio, communications, electronics or Amateur Radio related arts and sciences.

The Young Ladies Radio League (YLRL) is an international non-profit organization of women Amateur Radio enthusiasts. It was founded in 1939 and is the longest running YL club in the world. The YLRL is sponsoring three memorial scholarships for 2025:

The Ethel Smith K4LMB Memorial Scholarship—$2,500 award

The Mary Lou Brown NM7N Memorial Scholarship—$2,500 award

The Martha “Marte” Wessel K0EPE Memorial Scholarship—$1,500 award

The YLRL believes that education in the fields or radio, communications, electronics and Amateur Related arts and sciences will play an important role in shaping the world’s future. Through these Memorial Scholarship, YLRL hopes to encourage female students to learn more about Amateur Radio.

“YLRL is committed to investing in women in Amateur Radio, and we believe that every act of volunteerism through Amateur Radio — even a small one — helps turn the world into a better place,” said Vicki Zumwalt, President of YLRL. “We hope that our scholarships will not only encourage students to learn more about science, technology, engineering but also inspire them to take pride in being an Amateur Radio operator and to encourage others to do so as well.”

To qualify, students must be female, have an Amateur Radio License, meet the requirements listed on the YLRL.net website and apply using the online application. Applications are due by April 30, 2025. Winners will be announced in July 2025.

Application link: ***https://YLRL.net/Scholarships***

ARES/ RACES Information

Div. 1—Town of Babylon ARES/RACES
Net: 146.685/R, Mondays 8:15 PM
EC/RO: John Melfi, W2HCB, (631) 669-6321

Div. 2—Town of Huntington ARES/ RACES
Net: 147.210 MHz +600/ PL 136.5, Mondays 7:00 PM
EC/RO Steven W. Hines, N2PQJ, ***Huntingtonnyaresraces.org/***

Div. 3—Town of Islip ARES/RACES
Mondays 8:30 PM
Net: K2IRG 147.345 +600/PL 100.0
EC/RO: Philip Jacobs, W2UV, 631-838-2500

Div. 4—Town of Smithtown ARES/ RACES
Net: 145.430 MHz, PL136.5, Mondays 7:30 PM
EC/RO: Rich Johnston, KC2TON, 631-872-4039

Div. 5—Town of Brookhaven ARES/ RACES
EC/RO: Ed Wilson, N2XDD, 631-484-8826

Div. 6—Riverhead ARES/RACES
EC/RO: Steve Casko, W2SFC, 917-701-3919

Div. 7—Southampton ARES/RACES
EC/RO: Removed & Currently Vacant

Div. 8—Southold ARES/RACES
EC: Don Fisher, N2QHV, 631-765-2757
RO: Charles Burnham, K2GLP, 516-779-4983

Div. 9—East Hampton ARES/RACES
EC/RO: Eddie Schnell, WZ2Y, 864-973-9250

Div. 10—Shelter Island ARES/RACES
EC/RO: Vacant
(Neal Raymond, N2QZA, SK)

Suffolk County ARES/RACES Net:

Mon 2100 Local, 145.330/R (136. 5PL)

Alt. Frequency—146.820 (136.5 PL)

New York State RACES Net (HF)

2025 VE Sessions

- ~~January 25th~~
- February 22nd
- March 29th
- April 26th
- May 31st
- June 21st
- July 26th
- August 30th
- September 27th
- October 25th
- November 29th
- December 27th

All sessions are at the Town of Babylon EOC at 10 a.m., located in the basement in the rear of town hall. Please bring photo ID, a copy and your original amateur radio license (if you have one) and any CSCEs you may have. Nonprogrammable calculators are allowed. The exam fee is $15 payable by cash or a check made out to "ARRL VEC."

IMPORTANT!

If you do NOT already have an FCC FRN (Federal Registration Number) you MUST Visit the FCC Universal Licensing page to register for an FRN to use on the paperwork.

Club Name Badges

Club name badges are available from ***The Sign Man*** (***thesignman.com***) of Baton Rouge, LA.

The badges which are 1-3/4 in. x 3 in. If you visit The Sign Man's webpage you can order the badges by using a drop down selection on the orders page and clicking on:

"Great South Bay ARC, NY"

GSBARC Repeaters

146.685 W2GSB -shift 110.9 Hz Encode - 127.3 or CSQ decode

146.685 -shift 127.3 Encode/ Decode (south — receiver site linked to 146.685)

438.475 - shift 136.5 Hz Encode/ Decode

223.860 W2GSB -shift 110.9 PL Enc/ Dec w/ECHOLINK

223.860 -shift 156.7 PL Enc/Dec Local use

440.850 W2GSB + shift 110.9 PL ***Encode, 127.3 PL Decode (NEW)***

446.775 KB2UR -shift 110.9 PL Enc/Dec Fusion Steerable

927.3125 W2YMM -shift D606 Enc/ Dec

440.250 W2TOB/B + shift DSTAR REF020A Babylon

147.255 W2TOB/C + shift DSTAR Steerable

445.725 W2TOB -shift 110.9 PL Enc/Dec *Note: No Longer DSTAR*

Echolink W2GSB-R
AllStar ACESS NODE 465710 affiliated repeater

KB2UQK 449.23750 - SHIFT 114.8 ENCODE / DECODE

Portable Event Repeater (Trailer):
KB2UR 446.3875 - 110.9 Enc/Dec W2GSB TRP

Club Apparel

Want a shirt, jacket, hat, sweatshirt or T-shirt with a Great South Bay club logo?

We use ***VIKING*** *(previously Mr. Shirt)* located at 80 East Montauk Hwy. in Lindenhurst. We now have a group order page.

Click Here to Place an Order

Now you can get color matched backgrounds on your logo too. Check them out...