

Training; We suggest

1 Self training using the RSGB course book

(rsgb.org/shop). This is an excellent guide, updated as changes occur; and/or

2 The online essexham.co.uk modules.

However you choose, we urge you to attend our meetings for their bare bones to be fleshed out on a one to one basis by members eager to encourage and guide you through difficulties.

We aim to give you some understanding, as well as get you through the exam.

Training includes:

Introduction to amateur radio

Licence conditions

Technical basics (Uses simple maths

eg. $12 \div 6 = 2$)

Transmitters and receivers

Antennas (aerials) and feeders

Propagation (How and where signals travel)

Preventing interference

Operating, and use of repeaters

Safety

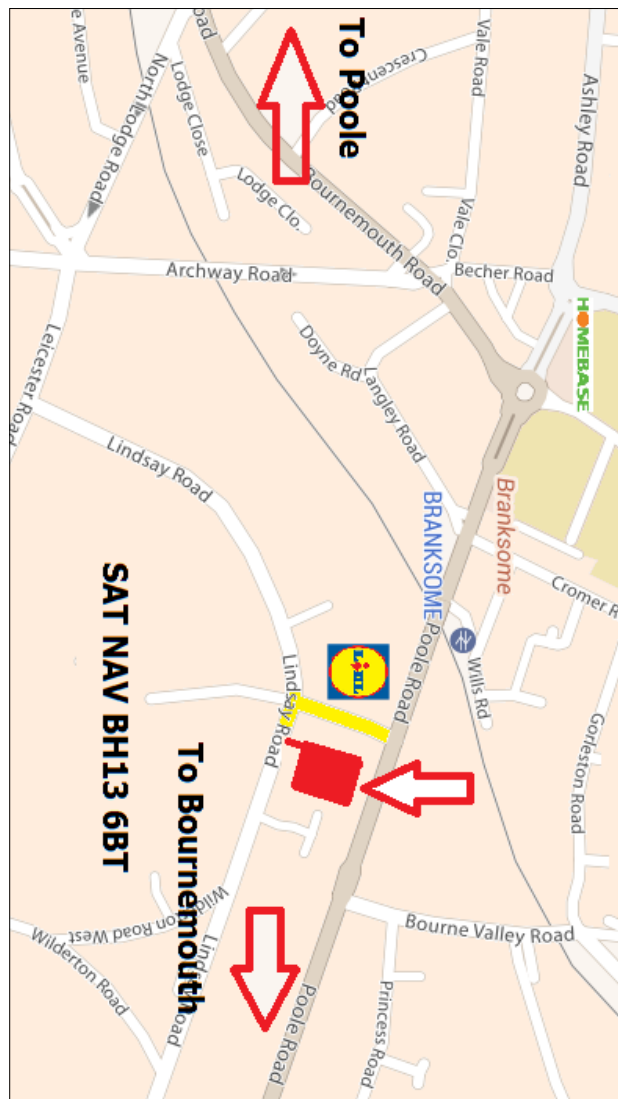
We also provide some practical experience

The exam is multiple choice and can be taken online when you are ready.

Please consult us about training for the intermediate and full licences.

Email us at info@g4prs.org.uk

Our website is g4prs.org.uk



Please come and meet us (or if visiting here, a club nearer to you). You will be very welcome and we shall be delighted to explain and demonstrate. PRS members have a wide range of backgrounds and a remarkable range of skills.

Poole Radio Society



About us:

Poole Radio Society is a group of radio amateurs which has been established over 45 years. We meet 7.30pm on Thursdays at St Aldhelms Church Hall, Branksome. (See map)

The first meeting of each month is the main one; normally with a talk or demonstration concerning some aspect of amateur radio, usually live but sometimes by video link. Other meetings are very informal, with groups involved in discussion, transmission to other amateurs, assisting licence trainees, construction, planning, etc.

Other activities include:

Days in the field, or radio picnics, when we operate low power outdoors using batteries or solar cells. Aerials are temporary with improvised supports and contacts achieved can be remarkable!

Demonstration stations, We usually operate two or three times a year in places of interest to the public, often using a callsign issued specially.

Contests: There are many contests both national and international, based on making as many contacts as possible using a variety of rules. We do it more for fun than some of the very competitive clubs.



Nets and slow morse: Some members have weekly chats on the two metre band, others use video link and may include short technical talks from u-tube. And when required, an experienced operator will send morse slowly for those learning and then increase speed for the improvers.

About amateur radio:

Amateur here meaning 'for enjoyment'. We use equipment which can be simple but amazingly effective, and not necessarily expensive, to contact others all around the world. We do not 'broadcast' and only contact other licensed amateurs, and we avoid discussing religion or politics. Every amateur has a unique callsign and activities range from 'nets' (local groups or groups with interests or backgrounds in common) to serious research.. At present in Britain there are 26 amateur bands, ranging from very long wave to microwaves almost where radio waves change to infra red light.

Many transmission modes available: speech, morse (which you do NOT have to learn), television, a growing selection of data modes etc.

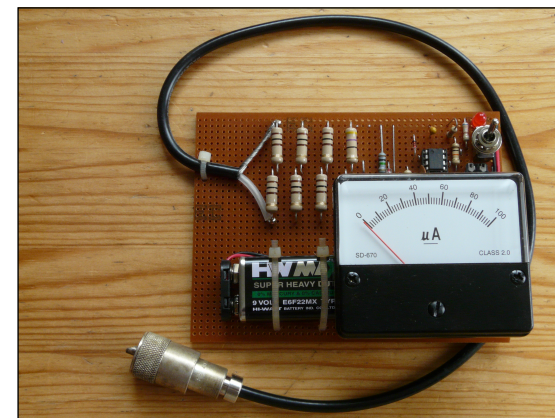
Repeaters, satellites and internet links enable very basic stations to reach into the UK, Europe and the world. Over the years 150 amateur radio satellites have been launched with 18 still operating. Many astronauts are licensed and can operate from the international space station.

Computers link easily with present day equipment; They store log details, calculate the performance of a new aerial design, speed the formal confirmation of contacts, etc etc.

Emergencies: Though seldom mentioned on TV amateurs are often very quick to provide efficient communications after earthquakes, tsunamis, floods etc.

Antennas (aerials) invite endless experiment. There are hundreds of different types suited to different locations, bands and purposes.

Home construction is encouraged. It is a



unique and very satisfying aspect of amateur radio; with most of us using a mixture of home and commercially built equipment.

Getting a licence. You don't need a licence to listen to radio amateurs and it is a good way to get familiar with procedures and callsigns. To transmit you must have one of the three levels of licence. These are issued by OFCOM on behalf of the government and each licence holder has a unique callsign, identifying them worldwide.

The foundation licence is the entry to amateur radio for almost all, enabling you to experience and experiment. It is a straightforward beginning to taking part in the innumerable aspects of amateur radio.