

INSTALLATION

FIXED STATION

The Transceiver must be placed in a location with adequate ventilation because of the amount of heat given off by the tubes. Inadequate ventilation could cause considerable damage to the circuit components.

The power supply can be mounted in the SB-600 Speaker cabinet (if used) or in some other out-of-the-way place, since it is controlled by the FUNCTION switch of the Transceiver.

Because the Transceiver requires about 300 watts of power when transmitting, it should not be operated from an already heavily loaded AC outlet.

The Transceiver should be grounded to a ground rod or cold water pipe. Make the ground connection to the Transceiver at one of the side-band switch mounting screws.

A doublet antenna fed by RG-58 or RG-59 cable, or an inverted "Vee" type antenna fed with

coaxial cable will work very well with the Transceiver. Other types of antennas using high impedance end-feeding, off-center feeding, open wire lines, or 300 Ω twin lead, can be used if an antenna coupler is used between the antenna and Transceiver. The antenna used must provide a low SWR (standing wave ratio) to the Transceiver for successful operation. Lightning arrestors on the antenna are a must. The antenna should be disconnected and grounded, and the Transceiver should be taken off the air when a lightning storm is near. The FINAL TUNE knob should peak near the center third of rotation with a properly matched antenna. Connect an SWR bridge to the antenna and make sure the SWR is below 1.5 to 1. Power for operating the bridge may be obtained by carrier output in the TUNE position of the FUNCTION switch.

Use an 8 Ω speaker capable of handling one watt of audio power.

Two typical installations are shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2. Figure 4-1 shows a basic hookup suitable for either fixed station or mobile operation.

