DUMMY LOADS

If 100Ω resistors were used in the P-2, the unit will work on 72Ω coaxial cable and the dummy load should be 72Ω. If 160Ω resistors were used in the P-2, 52Ω coaxial cable and dummy load should be used.

A dummy load may be made of 2 watt carbon (not wire-wound) resistors with short leads, soldered in parallel to a coaxial connector to give the proper wattage and impedance. A light bulb is *NOT* recommended for use as a dummy load.

It may be necessary to use the TUNE position on your transmitter if the wattage of the dummy load is too low. If further reduction of power output is necessary, series parallel combinations of resistors and light-bulbs may be used to dissipate the power BETWEEN THE TRANSMITTER AND THE P-2 INPUT. Reduction of power is necessary only on initial adjustment when a dummy load is used. In operation the P-2 can be left connected with no power reduction.

TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

TROUBLE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SERVICE PROCEDURE
No reading in either switch position	Open circuit	Check continuity between J-1 and J-2. Check soldering of metal rod to J-1 and J-2.
	Sensitivity control set too low	Check setting of control.
	Defective meter	Unsolder the black lead from S-1. Check continuity from terminal 1 of the switch to ground. The reading should vary with the setting of the sensitivity control. If not the meter is defective.
Meter reads forward in the reverse position and reverse in the forward	Switch wired incorrectly	Check switch wiring. Check cable connections to pick-up unit.
	Pick-up unit connections reversed	Check to see that J-1 is connected to the transmitter and J-2 to the antenna.