

SPECIFICATIONS

CONSTRUCTION HINTS

OUTPUT FREQUENCIES

3.5-4 MC
7.0-7.3 MC
14.0-14.35 MC
21.0-21.45 MC
28.0-29.7 MC
50.0-54.0 MC

POWER INPUT TO FINAL

150 Watts nominal on 80-10 meters
100 Watts on 6 meters

FREQUENCY CONTROL

Crystal or VFO

OUTPUT CIRCUIT

Pi-Network, 40-600 ohms, coax output connector.

VFO DRIFT

Only 200 cycles from 10 to 30 minutes

ACCESSORY OUTPUTS

700 V DC at 50 MA
6.3 VAC at 1 amp

TUBES

- 12BY7 Variable Frequency Oscillator (VFO)
- 6CL6 Crystal Oscillator
- 7189 Buffer/Multiplier
- 12AX7 Speech Amplifier
- 6DR7 Modulator
- OA2 Voltage Regulator
- 2-6146 RF Output Amplifiers

MODULATION

Controlled carrier, screen modulation.

TVI REDUCTION

The transmitter is fully shielded by its cabinet, thus assuring minimum harmonic radiation. Filtering and bypassing of AC and keying leads is provided, and generous bypassing of the meter and heater circuits is included.

MICROPHONE INPUT

Accepts crystal microphone on front panel.

CW KEYING

Key jack accepts standard 2 connector $\frac{1}{4}$ " plug.

TYPES OF EMISSION

AM-Amplitude Modulation
CW-Continuous Wave

POWER SOURCE

105-125 Volts, 60 cycles, AC

POWER CONSUMPTION

Standby: 180 watts.
AM: 280 watts.
CW: 350 watts.

UNPACKING

☐ If you are not familiar with electronic parts, we suggest that you check each part against the parts list in the rear of the manual. If you are unable to identify some of the parts, find their pictures on the wiring illustrations or on the parts identification photo. As you check off the parts, assort them so they are readily available. You may find it advantageous to sort the hardware (screws, nuts, lockwashers, etc.) into suitable containers. This step will acquaint you with the various parts and thus simplify building.

HELPFUL CONSTRUCTION HINTS

This book uses some symbols for the value of the parts. "G" means ohm, "K" means one thousand ohms, "meg" means one million ohms, μf means microfarad, and $\mu\mu f$ means micromicrofarad. Capacitor markings may be μf or MF for microfarad; $\mu\mu f$ or MMF for micromicrofarad.

Several types of wire are supplied. It is important to use the wire called for in the building step.

Insulated solid and stranded wire, identified by color, has been cut to length and prestripped for your convenience. Use only the color given in the step.

The construction of this kit will require the use of a soldering iron, rated at about 100 watts, a pair of long-nose pliers, a pair of diagonal cutters, and a screwdriver.

Follow the step-by-step instructions exactly. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO WIRE THIS KIT FROM THE PICTORIALS OR SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM ALONE because a definite wiring sequence must be followed. Occasionally, several parts are mounted with the same hardware, so BE SURE TO READ THE ENTIRE STEP. Check off each step after you have completed it.

To make a good mechanical connection, simply insert the end of the lead through the hole in the terminal; wrap the lead around the terminal and cut off the excess wire. Clamp the connection with your long-nose pliers.

Flexible tubing is used to cover bare wire or leads where there is a chance they may touch other bare wires or the chassis. BARE WIRES AND BARE LEADS NOT CONNECTED TO THE SAME TERMINAL MUST NOT ACCIDENTALLY TOUCH EACH OTHER OR THE CHASSIS.