

SECTION 5 - OPERATION

5-1 - PREPARATORY: (a) Connect proper power supply as detailed in Sections 3-4, 3-5, 3-6 and 3-8.

(b) If already neutralized, proceed with the following steps. As received from the factory, the transmitter is neutralized. If the 6DQ6B tubes have been replaced or, if the neutralization capacitor setting has been changed, neutralize as described in Section 5-2.

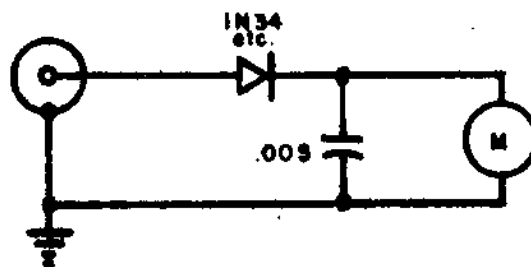
(c) With transmitter neutralized, connect suitable antenna (see 3-11) to RF output jack. We recommend RG-58/U, RG-8/U or RG-14/U coaxial cable. RG-58/U is the least expensive, RG-14/U has the least losses and RG-8/U is the most commonly accepted for ham useage.

(d) For AM or SB operation, connect a suitable microphone to the mic. jack. That is the smaller-diameter jack on the rear panel. (See 3-11)

(e) For CW operation, plug a suitable key (see 3-9) into the key jack, the larger-diameter of the two jacks on the rear panel.

(f) Turn on filament switch by rotating Mic. control clockwise until it clicks. The "OFF" position is all the way counter-clockwise.

5-2 - NEUTRALIZING: Under normal conditions, neutralizing the transmitter should be necessary only when replacing the 6DQ6B tubes or if the setting of the neutralizing condenser has been changed from the factory setting. Necessary equipment consists of a sensitive RF indicator, such as a grid dip meter or an RF voltmeter. A simple rectifier crystal diode can be used with any standard VOM or VTVM, as sketched below.



The steps involved in neutralizing, after removing transmitter from cabinet, are as follows:

(a) With power OFF, unsolder the jumper from terminal strip 1, lug 1 to terminal strip 1, lug 2. This is the terminal strip closest to the power socket.