

'receiver' cable only as if it is inadvertently connected in the common aerial cable or transmitter cable then the pre-amplifier will be irrepairably damaged when the transceiver is switched to transmit. The aerial side of the cable is connected to the track under C1 and C2 and the receiver side soldered to the track under C5 and C6. It is essential that both screens of the coaxial cables are connected to the earth pads next to the capacitors. Connect a supply (less than 17V) to the pad under R4.

ALIGNMENT

Pre-set the cores of L1 and L2 so that they are flush with the top of their formers. The pre-amplifier should work at switch on and all that is required is to adjust L2 on a weak signal for maximum quieting or maximum S meter reading and then carefully adjust L1 for best signal to noise on a noisy signal.

Right: Stopband characteristics, x axis 100MHz/ division, y axis 10dB/ division Left: Bandpass characteristic, x axis 1MHz/ division, y axis 2dB/ division This may not necessarily agree with maximum S meter reading as minimum noise figure does not always correspond to maximum gain. The alignment should preferably be done at around 145MHz. The spectrum analyser photographs show that the bandwidth is sufficient to cover the whole band. If the pre-amplifier doesn't work then check for solder splashes, dry joints etc. The voltages at various points of the circuit are shown on the circuit diagram.





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