

Schematic diagram of central IF processing unit. The notch filter is shown, but construction is on a separate PCB

side and those pins on top which don't have clearance around them (pin 4 on the 741 and pins 3,4,5,7,10,11 and 12 on the 380N). Don't use sockets for these ICs.

3) Starting near one of the ICs, insert and solder all the resistors, working outwards around the board. This helps to locate the correct positions as you go along and is easier than starting at R1. All the horizontal mounting resistors have 10mm spacing where both leads go through the PCB (just bend the leads over gently at the ends). Where one end of the resistor is earthed (marked with a cross) to the top foil, bend one end only and cut the other to about 4mm in length before soldering in the position indicated.

In the case of R5 the earthy lead is soldered to both the top and underside of the PCB.

Vertical mounting resistors just have one lead bent down against the body before inserting, and a small horizontal piece formed where they are earthed. Make sure the circular part of the resistor on the drawing corresponds to the body position.

4) Insert and solder the three preset resistors — note RV3 has one lead soldered to the top foil.

5) Insert and solder VC1/2. Bend the two leads which are on opposite sides of the body so that they are parallel to the PCB before soldering.

6) Insert C18, solder, and then all the 8 IF transformers plus T4. Each is marked with its code — sometimes the letter part of the code may be different — as long as the number part is the same, then they are OK. Make sure all the transformers are hard against the PCB, solder the under side pins *including* the two mounting lugs, then (you'll need a hot iron) solder one side of the can to the top foil one each transformer where indicated by a cross. If you tip the PCB at an angle so that the solder flows against the can and the