

point L has approx. the supply voltage on it, the case of T1 is virtually at OV, the junction of D9 and C15 is at about 0.8V, and the junction of C14 and D10 is at negative potential.

d) Now earth point F — the current consumption should about halve.
Make the following checks:

i) Points I, J and K go to near supply potential, and the case of TR1 has about 8V present.

ii) Junction of C14/D10 is at about +10V, and that of D9/C15 is now negative.

iii) With an ohmmeter check that points G and H are at low resistance. Removing the short from point F should increase this resistance. Check also that pin 8 of IC2 is low on TX and high on receive.

This should ensure that the unit is functioning correctly. If things are not as they should be (the voltages may vary a little but the magnitudes and polarities should agree) then a step by step check through the logic is required. Look for gates that don't invert as they should do, and diodes that are inserted the wrong way round.

If you have dual beam scope, you should be able to see the delay

present between pins **3** of IC2a and pin 4 of IC1b, while keying point F.

THE QRP PA

This unit is built on one double sided PCB. Construction should be in

The PA board with heat sinks in position.

the following order.

1. Insert and solder all nine PCB connection pins.

2. Insert and solder all fixed resistors, earthing to the top foil where required.

