capacity). L4 controls the oscillator frequency and should be adjusted for the correct output frequency.

If the oscillators tend to self-oscillate, resistors Rx and Ry should be added, using the highest values which will cure the problem — too low a value will reduce the drive to the PA chain.

On transmit, the only adjustment needed is to the delay of the RF sensing circuit, and VR1 should be set to give a comfortable delay when talking normally.

Power Inputs

A note of caution which equally applies to the 20/15/10m version. Most rigs have a means of reducing power down to 1 watt or so, and this is the preferred sort of level for driving the attenuator. However, not all rigs reduce power in all modes when this option is selected. The FT-480R is a case in point, and does not reduce power on SSB. This will result in considerable overdriving of the balanced mixer, and consequential splattering.

So, check that your output power DOES reduce when you select low power. Also rigs give more output power than their specifications would indicate, so an

Rx	22k (mounted underside across L4)
Ry	10k or lower (see text-mounted underside L5, see text)
VR1	47 or 100k preset, vertical mounting

CAPACITORS

C1,4,31*,32*,36*,38*,39-*,40*, 41-49	1n0 ceramic
C2	8p2
C3	10u/16v min tant
C5,6,7,8,10,12,13,14,16,-17,18,20,21,22,23	10n ceramic
C9,15,19,24	2.2u/16v min tant
C25,27	820p polystyrene
C26,52,54	1n5 polystyrene
C28,30	470p polystyrene in parallel
C33*	27p ceramic
C34*,35*	22p ceramic
C37*	6p8
C50,51	220p ceramic
C52	3n3 polystyrene
Cx*	2p2 ceramic
TC1*,2*	2 to 22 or 36pF trimmers
VC1	dual 450/500pF max air spaced

CHOKES

RFC1	4u7 or 10uH axial type
RFC2,3,4,-6*,7	5 turns 0.25mm of Cu wire through ferrite bead.
RFC5	10uH TOKO type 7BA or BS