

23cm Transverter Kit



USL 2 Linear Amp

Good Grief, what the heck have I let myself in for? Not my exact thoughts, but that will suffice.

"At first the three transistors are to be inserted from the backside ... done as follows:

"Sign the collector connection (chamfered flap) on the transistor cabinet by a white point."

What the hell are they talking about?

"The collector and basis flaps ... they have to be cut with scissors.

"The emitter leads should lie planely on the grounded surface ... is now slipped on provisionally and then screwed."

Did this really come from Germany, or was it Sweden?

"... for guaranteeing a plane resting ... they will break, if the nuts are screwed!" You wait 'til I see Frank the editor of Ham Radio today. He didn't tell me this was soft porn.

Transistors fitted without too much trouble.

"The small trapezoid capacitors are bushed through the punched out slots..." Which slots? There's only one. I see... the guy got tired, only cut one and left the other for me to cut. How do I cut a slot 1mm wide by about 5mm long? Drill small holes and join them up. Haven't got a

Keith Smith G3TLB builds a 23cm transverter kit and describes the heartache in his inimitable style

1mm drill. Tried Jack (6KTS), he hasn't got one. Tried Frank (4LDJ). He has. Slot cut at Frank's. When fitting trapezoid (small leadless) capacitors, make sure it is not shorted out on ground plane side of PCB.

NOTE (added later) — Although not shown on this instruction sheet the following is shown on the UEM2 instructions:

"Note some of the track will have to be removed with a small file to prevent a short across the capacitor."

Don't like fitting the trapezoid caps on the track side. They are coupling caps fitted vertically on the PCB between two pieces of track.

What the hell does Dr1, Dr2, etc mean?

Looks at circuit and circuit notes. Dr1, Dr2, Dr3 = 0.15uH (Neosid).

Ah, they are chokes.

Dr4, Dr5, Dr6 = 1 Wdg 0.8mm ϕ Cu Ag über 3mm Dorn.

Can only assume 'Dorn' means diameter, so shall wind these small coils accordingly. Although the wire is supplied, there is only just enough.

"The RF leading connection of the trimming capacitors is shortened up to the ceramical bead and is soldered then as short as possible with the printed line".

Who did the translation? "the signatures of the transistors are directions to the PCB."

Completed board. Now to solder the two halves of the case together. The BNC input and output sockets must be fitted before soldering case together. Case is made of quite thin tinplate and easy to solder, although you wouldn't think so when reading the instructions.

"Before being inserted into the white iron cabinet."

Fitting PCB into box entails soldering input and output line PC to centre pins of BNC sockets, then soldering the earth plane side of board to the box all around edge. It is a fiddle fitting the two bias supply transistors, T5 and T6. There is a ferrite bead on each lead of the transistor which tended to fall off while trying to feed the leads through the holes in the PCB. The mounting hole in the transistor then lines up with the hole in the mica washer and one in the case side.