

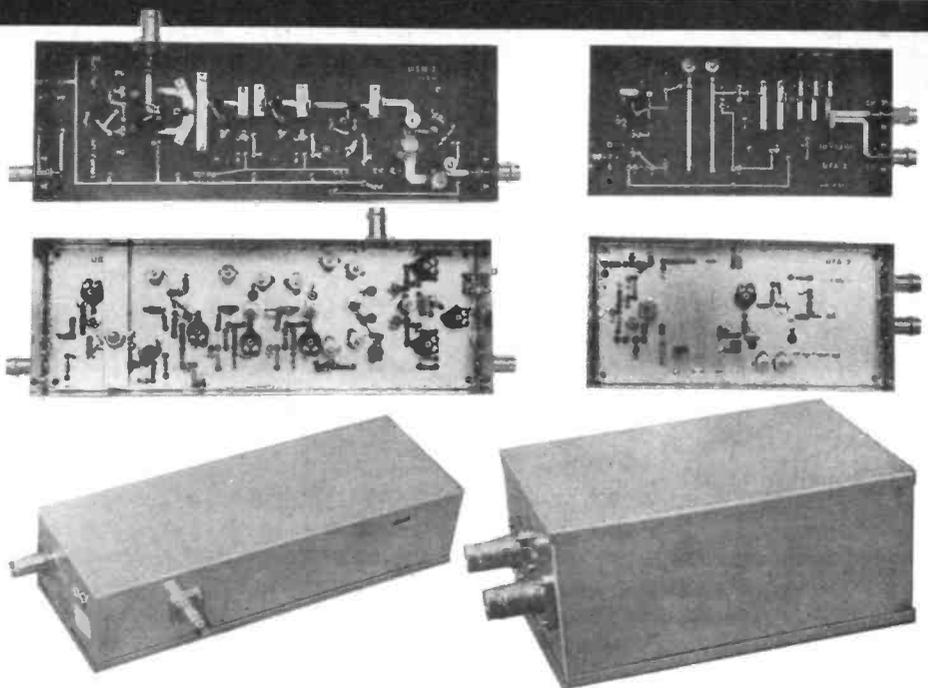
technical feat. Note — it is not good enough to use just a piece of wire earthing the lines, a piece of copper foil, or emitter offcut must be used.

No problems for a while and a lot of components have been fitted. Here we go again: "The diodes at T5 and T6 are contacted thermicly (sic) to the transistor for cabinets with heat-conducting paste". What it actually means is that the diodes lie across the top of the transistor in thermal contact with it! Yet another prize one. "The coil L2 of enamel copper wire is pressed between the middle windings of L1, to reach an as high as possible coupling degree". Shove L2 into the middle of L1 as far as possible!

PCB completed and checked. This is the largest kit, having about 110 components to fit. The BNC sockets must be fitted to the case sections before the two halves are soldered together. PCB is fitted in case and soldered all round.

Construction is straightforward once you understand what they are talking about! It is not at all easy to solder between the two lp8 trapezoid capacitors at the bases of T1 and T2. As with the USL 2 Linear, they are very close together. In the base bias circuit of T5 there are two diodes in series, both of which have to be in thermal contact with T5, and this is not easy to achieve. The series regulator, type 78L05 which feeds collector volts to T1 and T2 is incorrectly orientated per the German layout diagram but has been shown correctly in biro.

Setting-up procedure is given



but has yet to be studied closely — it looks frightening! Good grief, these assembly instructions are actually in English. Obviously translated by a different person. At least these instructions explain that, where the strip lines are earthed thru' the PCB, it should be done using copper foil or offcut of RF power transistor tab and not to use single piece of wire. They state that "this point must be a low inductance."

Great, no slots to be cut, both already done. Board completed without any problems. BNC sockets fitted and case assembled. PCB fitted in case. This would appear to be the easiest unit to construct. Coils,

capacitors, and chokes supplied for three alternative IF's — 144MHz, 62.25MHz (obviously a German VHF TV channel,) or 28MHz.

Setting up instructions given but not yet attempted.

UFA 2 (Oscillator/Multiplier)

I don't believe it, these instructions are also in English! Ah well, don't talk too soon, more slots to be cut. At least they are consistent with this board: "... should be connected through to the earth plane by forming a thin slot from the two holes in the PCB ... again the end of the stripline must be slotted ..." All eight slots to be cut!

Out to buy two (one spare!) 1mm drills. (one spare!) Thinks, must remember Frank owes me some money for these.

Thank goodness that's the last of the slots to be cut. Will cut back the earth plane later so that the chip capacitors don't short out. First soldering recommended is to earth those striplines which require earthing. Have used the remainder of the offcuts of the RF power transistors on kit USL 2 (just as well I hadn't cleaned the bench off).

What I have just said, out loud, is not reproducible in print. Oh dear, I've broken a 1n chip capacitor! At least now I shall never complain about kits having extra components. There was one spare on the USM 2 — it's difficult to know

