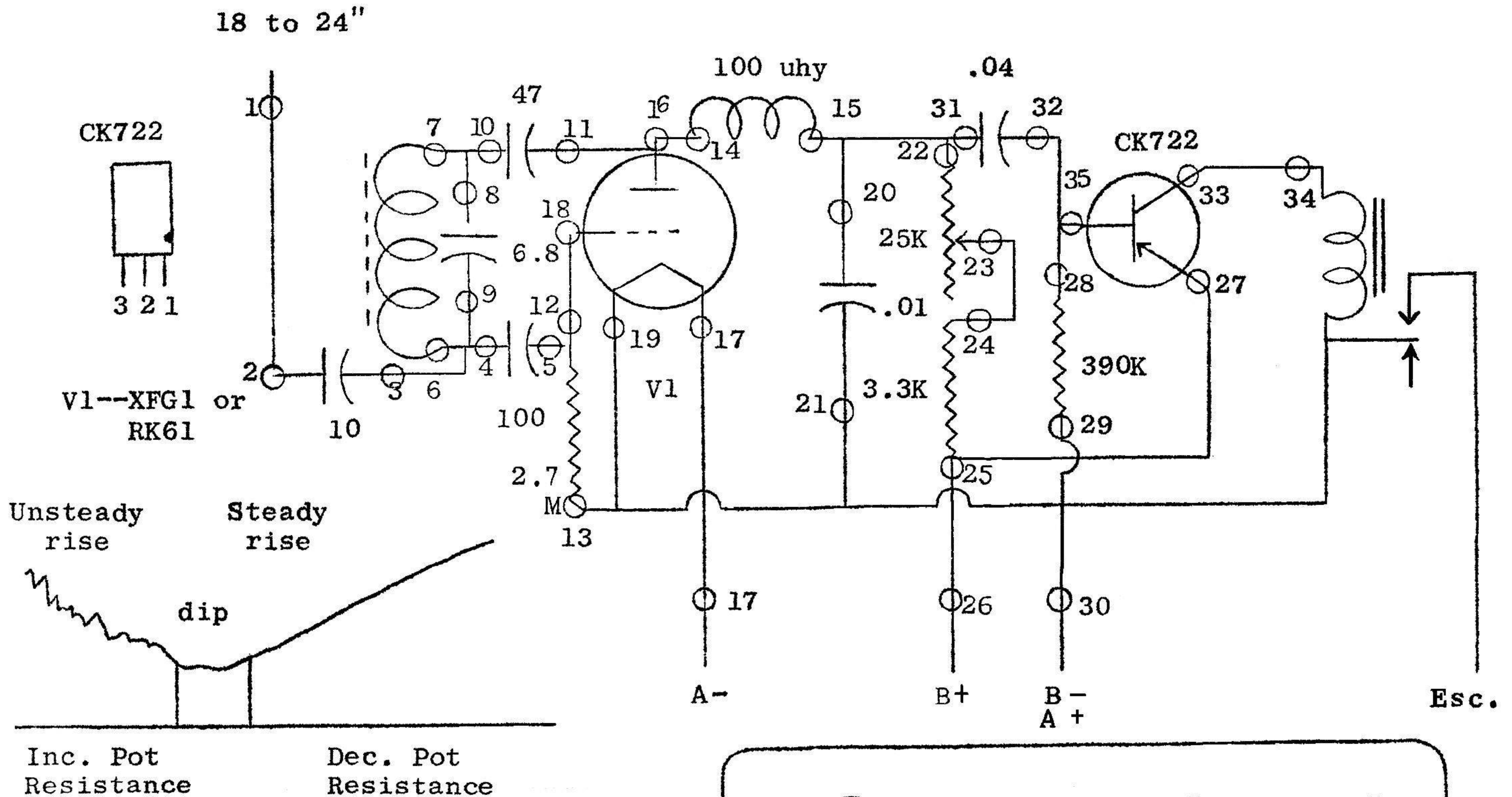


PC7 GAZISTOR RECEIVER W. E. BLISS

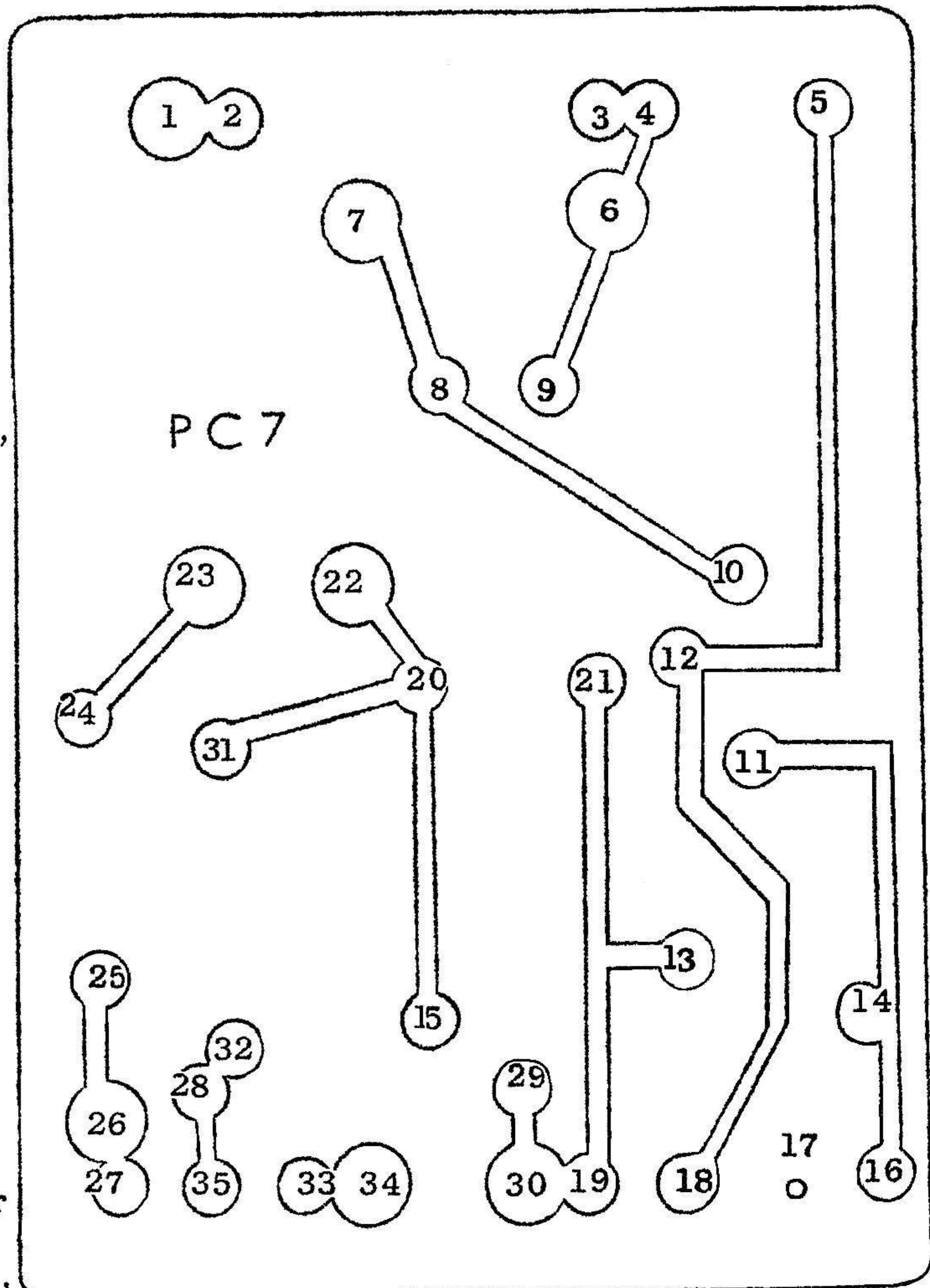
27 1/4 MC.



As you receive your PC7, all components have been mounted on the board, to facilitate wiring. You will need to mount the pot in the cover of the lid, and the Gem relay on the SIDE of the cover of the lid. Larger relay may be used, and it will need to be wired into the circuit on the outside of the box. Some builders will mount the relay on the outside of the box on the lid, and shockmount both receiver and relay by cementing to 1/2" thick foam rubber.

Use a light weight soldering iron and the solder provided. You may use the diagrams on this page as a check list to make sure no solder joints are missed. Bend up component lead and make solder connection and then cut off the excess. When making connection at an eyelet, make sure solder is also run from eyelet to copper. Solder flea clips to copper. Also solder coil wire to the coil lugs for good electrical connection.

When all components have been soldered in place, the pot and relay may be mounted in the plastic box and wiring them in completed. Make pot connection to eyelets 22 and 23. Relay connects to 26 and 30. The following color code is recommended for hookup: AB- to eyelet 30--black, A- to flea clip 17, brown, B+ to eyelet 26.--red, escapement from normally open relay point--white.



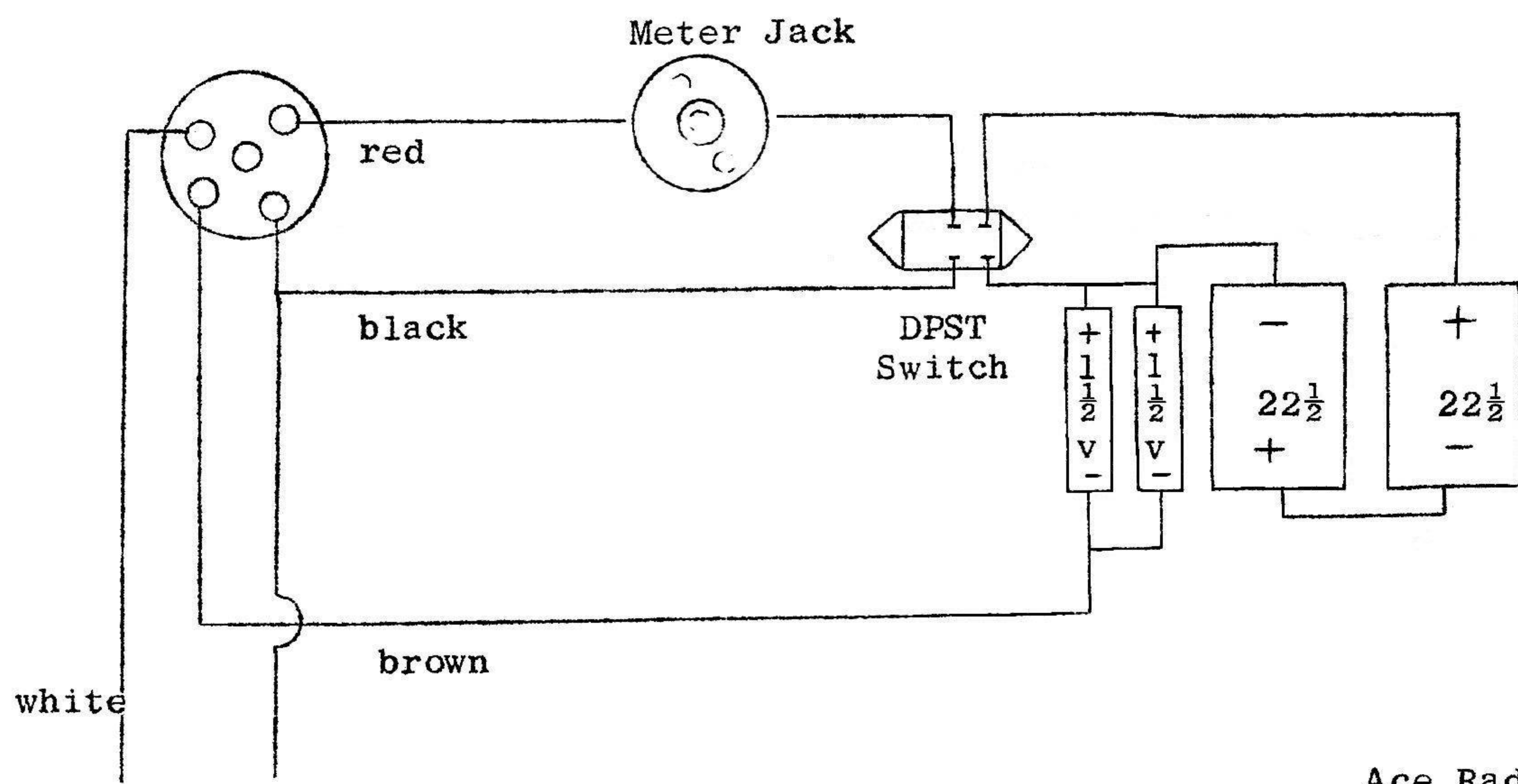
Check the soldered side of the board. If there are sharp edges left, they may be filed off, but gently. Use black scotch friction tape on the base where tube and transistor are to be mounted. Tube and transistor are held in place with Walter's Goo or similar cement in final installation.

Insert V1--this may be XFG1 or RK61 and hook up as shown in schematic for test. Make sure red dot side is toward flea clip at 16. This has been marked red to help you. Put 0-5 milliammeter in MJ and turn on filament switch. Vary 25K pot till the meter indicates about .5 ma, then turn on transmitter and adjust slug until the meter drops to .1 ma or less. If you can get this current drop as the transmitter is keyed, it is time to put in transistor in its clips--always turn switch OFF before plugging transistor in or out.

Since individual transistors vary a good bit, it is impossible to predict exact results, but upon turning on the switch you should get a meter reading of from 1 to 3 ma. Adjust the pot for the lowest reading--it should be from .8 to 1 ma. Upon keying transmitter this should increase to 3 to 5 ma, depending on the particular CK722 in use. If you can't cut idling current (no signal) to 115 ma, the next step is to increase the 390K to 270K; it was found necessary to go up to 820K in one case. Of course, if you increase size of resistor, a check of signal on current should be made to note to what value the current jumps. If the idling current is within the range mentioned, and you want to get a greater current increase with signal, you can reduce the 390K a bit.

You can get a better idea of the action of the pot by referring to the graph; the upper line represents meter reading, with the point marked dip at about .8 ma. As you go toward higher resistance, the meter reading will increase very unsteadily, but toward lower resistance you will get a smooth increase. Best pot setting is just beyond dip toward steady current side.

Be sure to install a DPST switch; unless both B plus and B minus are opened, there will be a steady transistor current which will run the batteries down.



To actuating device
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Note: With some of the new RK61's it will be necessary to change the tank condensor from 6.8 to 10 mmf. if high enough idle can not be obtained when tuned in.