

Setting up Assembled Transverter WITHOUT Attenuator Board

This package contains our assembled and ready to use Transverter, circuit diagram and instructions, but it does not include the attenuator board. While it can simply be connected to your HF transceiver and will be ready to go, there are some important tips on how to do this correctly without damaging your new Transverter.

TO NOTE PLEASE !!!

Since the Transverter does NOT contain the Attenuator Board, it MUST be driven by LOW LEVEL POWER (1 to 10 mW) at an IF FREQUENCY of 28 MHz. You should utilize the TRANSVERTER LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CONNECTOR of your HF transceiver.

CAUTION: Power other than Low Level Power will instantly damage the Transverter – EVEN a 1/2 Watt !

1. Carefully read the description of the Transverter board included in this package. There you find a pinout of the board and its circuit diagram.
2. **The Transverter Board is initially set to use the same connector for both RX and TX. You can use SEPARATE RX and TX lines for the IF (28 MHz) connections to your radio. A description of how to do this is in documentation included in this package.**
3. Before connecting the Transverter to your HF transceiver VERIFY the TRANSVERTER OUTPUT of your HF transceiver at 28 MHz is between 1-10 mW. **No more than 50mW!**
4. Use good quality coax cable to connect the **TRANSVERTER OUTPUT** connector of your HF transceiver to the "**COMMON IF (RX/LX)**" connector on the back panel of the Transverter.
5. Check the manual of your HF transceiver to find the PTT output pin or PTT connector. This might be labeled ACC, PTT, Output, Remote or some other description. Some radios may have PTT setting in the menu. **DO NOT USE** or connect the Transverter to your radio unless you find the PTT connector and check to ensure it is working properly. Placing your HF transceiver in transmit mode (TX) should ground the PTT line. You **MUST** check to make sure this is occurring!
6. Connect the PTT connector of your HF transceiver to the "**PTT**" connector on the back panel of the Transverter. Utilize 2-conductor wire for the PTT line and the ground wire – both must be connected.
7. Check that the "POWER" switch on the front panel of the Transverter is in the OFF position. Connect the Transverter to your power supply using a power cord included with the Transverter. The power connector is on the back panel of the Transverter. The RED wire is +12V and the black wire is ground.

8. Connect your VHF antenna to the "**VHF ANT**" connector on the back panel of the Transverter.
9. Turn on the Transverter using the switch on the front panel. The **+12V LED** should light. You should hear an increase of noise from your HF transceiver anywhere between about 6-10 dB. This means the RX stages are working well. Try to find a station transmitting somewhere on the band.
10. Switching your HF transceiver to TX (transmit) activates the Transverter in TX mode. The **PTT LED** on the front panel should light, meaning the Transverter is in the TX mode. You can use any mode your HF Transceiver is capable of - such as SSB, CW, AM, FM or digital.
11. Continuing to transmit, you will discover that the Transverter gets warm. This is normal as the case also acts as a heat sink.
12. You can marginally adjust output power of the Transverter by adjusting output power of your HF transceiver, but the best way to adjust power is to open the Transverter box and adjust the OUTPUT pot on the Transverter board.
13. **Do not overdrive the Transverter with your HF transceiver. Your signal will not sound good and you will not have a clear output signal.**

If you have any questions you can e-mail me and ask them.

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