

Assembling the Transverter KIT

There is no strict instruction how to build this transverter in the enclosure. Most of my customers are choosing their own design depending of their needs. But I can give you some tips.

1. To read the descriptions of the transverter and attenuator boards. There you find a pinouts of the boards and their circuit diagrams. Closely take your attention on the description of the attenuator board. There you find its circuit diagram with the connection lines to the transverter board.
2. **The aluminum enclosure is used as the electrical ground of the transverter so it must have a good conduction overall. To get maximum conductivity between the boards and case to use the emory cloth to carefully scrape out an anodizing covering of the enclosure around the holes you drilled on it and on the points of electrical connections.**
3. Usually we place both the transverter and attenuator boards on the bottom cover of the enclosure. I recommend do it the same way.
4. You got already pre-drilled panels and their stickers. The front panel is the one with the big hole for the power switch in it. To stick the stickers on its places on the panels. Then to cut the holes in there.
5. Mount all connectors on the back wall and the power switch and both leds on the front wall.
6. This transverter board is not getting too hot unless you use it in digital modes with 100% transmitting circle. So the additional heatsink isn't necessary. This aluminum enclosure would serve it as the heatsink.
7. Carefully mount the transverter board especially the output transistor. To use a little heatsink compound between the output device and cover of the enclosure you mounting the transverter board on. To check the ground connection of the output transistor, the transverter board and the enclosure.
8. Connect the red LED in chain with an additional resistor 1.6 k to the +12V supply line and the ground. The green LED of the PTT control connect to the Additional PTT LED contacts on the attenuator board.
9. Connect all wires and cables according to the pinouts of the boards and circuit diagram in the attenuator board description. Make all RF connection using the coax cable. I recommend to use the RG316 coax cable for RF interconnections which is small and flexible. All shields of the RF coax cables connect to the ground. To use as short coax cables as you can.
10. Do not overdrive the transverter by your base radio and it would work good and have a clear output signal.

If you have any questions you can email me and ask them.

Web Store: <http://transverters-store.com/>

E-mail: ut5jcw@usa.com

Skype: **ut5jcw**