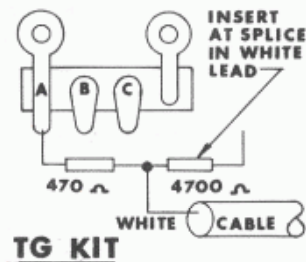
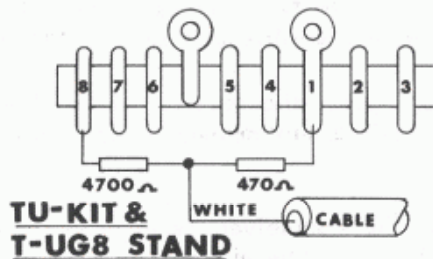


TG-KIT, TU-KIT, T-UG8 STAND

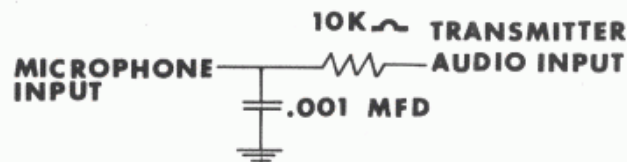
Special Instruction Notes

1. The combination of these amplifiers with high level microphones may result in critical gain setting. A "L" pad comprising two resistors results in much less critical adjustment.



Insert 4700 ohms in series with the WHITE cable lead. Shunt 470 ohms from WHITE cable lead to ground.

2. When wiring microphone cables and plugs to equipment, the color codes for the cable and for the equipment are not necessarily the same. Be careful to connect wires to the correct terminals.
3. Occasionally R.F. feedback presents problems. The solution is basically good installation.
 - a. Antenna Feedline standing wave ratio must be low.
 - b. Good grounding eliminates a "hot" transmitter chassis condition which can couple R.F. into unwanted places. On base stations multiple grounds with different length line to each ground is good practice.
 - c. In stubborn cases it may be necessary to alter microphone cable length to a non-resonant length. A coil cord in lieu of a straight cable can be a solution.
 - d. In extreme cases it has been found that installation of an R.F. filter in the transmitter at the audio input eliminates R.F. to audio input stage. This filter comprises a 10K ohm resistor in series and a .001 mfd. capacitor from the microphone input to ground.



(OVER)

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TG-KIT, TU-KIT, T-UG8 STAND
Special Instruction Notes Continued

4. Some transceivers (such as Messenger 124) have the microphone ground at a D.C. potential differing from the outer case. With a metal housed microphone there is a possibility of shorts to the outer case blowing fuses or damaging equipment. When using equipment of this type, write to the factory for instructions. Enclose a schematic and describe the problem.
5. Some transceivers are wired so that microphone input is also receiver audio. The microphone preamp (T-UG8 etc.) presents a short circuit to microphone output during receive mode.

If, when the microphone preamp is connected to the transceiver, receiver output drops to zero, cut the WHITE cable lead at the terminal inside the microphone base. Receiver volume will go to normal. Install a $\frac{1}{2}$ watt composition resistor in series with the WHITE lead where it was cut. Try several values to determine the smallest value resistor that can be inserted without appreciable effect on receiver performance. Install this resistor permanently.

6. On initial setup it is a good practice to turn gain completely down. After turning on the transmitter, slowly turn the gain up until desired modulation level is reached. This procedure aids in getting gain properly set without going through periods of excessive distortion and over-modulation.