

ADDENDUM FOR LPA 2-45 LINEAR POWER AMPLIFIER

Perform the following steps to mount the pc board and transistors before the construction procedures on the printed instruction sheets.

- a. Refer to component location diagram. Set heatsink flat on bench, and set #10 nuts over the six screw holes.
- b. Carefully set the pc board over nuts. Secure board with six 6-32 thread cutting screws, being careful not to move nuts below board. Align pc board over transistor and diode holes before tightening screws.
- c. Carefully open the package of heatsink compound with sealers. Use a toothpick or small piece of wire to apply a small amount of compound to the shoulder of the stud mount transistor where it contacts the heatsink.
- d. Set the stud mount transistor in location Q1, and orient the notched collector lead to the right as shown. Secure transistor with #8 lockwasher, solder lug, and 8-32 nut. Orient solder lug next to diode hole. Do not overtighten nut; tighten only to the point of being snug. Hold transistor leads with fingers to prevent rotation. If leads still rotate, you are probably applying too much torque. Note: Since heatsink compound is used, it is unnecessary to use a lot of torque; excessive torque can break stud or leads.
- e. Apply heatsink compound to flange type transistor and set in position Q2. Note that the collector lead is narrower than the base lead. The collector lead should be facing the right hand side. Secure transistor with two 4-40 screws. On the lower screw, install #4 lockwasher and 4-40 nut. On upper screw, install solder lug and 4-40 nut. Orient solder lug next to diode hole.

Following is some additional information on components used in the kit.

1. The stud-mount transistor may be part #SD-1014 or PT8837 or 2N6081.
2. The flange-mount transistor may be part #SD1428 or JO4045.
3. The 120 ohm 2W resistors may also be 100, 110, or 130 ohms, depending on availability.
4. Disc capacitors may be marked with two significant figures and a multiplier, much the same as resistors are marked. A letter may appear, but disregard it, since it represents tolerance, not value. Examples of some capacitor values are as follows: 101=100 pF, 221=220 pF, 102=.001 uF (1000 pF), 103=.01 uF, and 104=0.1 uF.