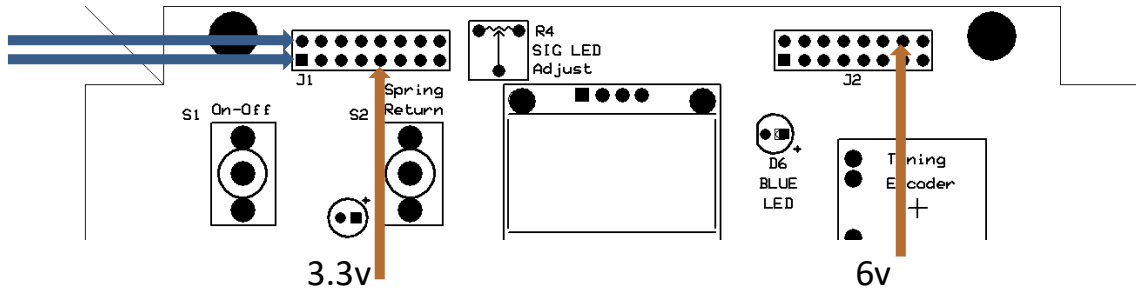


TR-25 Preliminary Checks and Tests

Before commencing with testing, you will need to understand the operating instructions for your TR-25 transceiver. The rotary controls and switches are pretty much self-explanatory. There are no hidden back menus, but the band switch does have a second function. While a quick upward flip and release of this switch changes operation from one band to the other, if the switch is flipped up and held for a few seconds, the current frequency will be stored in a semi-permanent memory. There is a separate memory for each band. Recall of this memory requires two quick successive upward clicks. The other part of this switch controls the RIT function. To engage the RIT function, a quick downward push and release of the toggle is needed. The orange RIT warning LED will come on, and the display will read out the RIT offset. Another quick downward toggle will dis-engage the RIT function. The knob to the right of the display is the tuning encoder. The frequency will change in 10 Hz, 100 Hz or 1 kHz steps. The tuning step resolution is selected by a momentary switch attached to the tuning control. Short pushes on the tuning knob will alternate between 10 and 100 Hz steps. A long press will enable 1 kHz tuning steps. The frequency readout on the display will show the tuning resolution with an underline bar under the digit selected. That's pretty much it.

There are a few ohmmeter checks that should be made. The 3.3 volt and the 6 volt power supplies as well as the 12 volt rail should be checked for shorts. Measurement points for these supplies are available on the top side of the upper board. See the diagram. The resistance to ground on any of these points should be more than 1000 ohms.



Note: The blue arrows points to the 12V pins and the orange arrows point to the 3.3V and 6V pins.

If all is well, the receiver will be tested first. Connect a speaker or headphone to the Phone jack, and a suitable antenna to BNC antenna connector. Do not connect a key or paddles yet. Turn the TX Power pot fully counterclockwise. Set the RF gain pot fully clockwise, and the volume control to about ¼ up. Connect a 10 to 12 volt power source able to supply up to 1.2 amps to the DC power input connector. Turn on the power switch, and observe the OLED display. It should come on right away, and after a few seconds the screen will show either 40 or 20 meter frequencies. The frequency should change as the tuning encoder is rotated, and you should hear signals or at least some band noise. Verify that the band switch allows both 40 and 20 meter operation. Verify that the RIT function is operational. Check the RF Gain and Volume controls. Once satisfied that the receiver is in working order, disconnect the antenna and connect a 10 watt 50 ohm dummy load and a wattmeter to the antenna BNC connector. The Blue LED Signal LED adjustment control, R4 on the upper board, should be adjusted for a faint glow with no signal present. Before attempting to transmit, you must first adjust the Final RF amplifier FET bias control R35 on the lower board. This will require that you can measure the DC current from the power supply with a resolution of a few milliamps. A Digital Multi-meter connected as an ammeter in series with the power supply is perfect. First, rotate the panel RF Power control fully counterclockwise. Also adjust the bias control R35 all the way counter-clockwise as viewed from the rear of the transceiver. Select the 40 meter band. Observe the current drain in receive mode. It should be less than 110 ma, typically about 95 ma. If you

have the optional optical encoder installed, note that the current draw will be about 5 or 6 ma more than with the standard encoder. Connect a key to the Key jack. With a dummy load connected to the BNC jack, close the key and observe the power supply current. It should increase from about 95ma to about 105 ma or so. The power meter should show no power at this point, and you may or may not hear the transmitter sidetone. With the key closed, slowly advance the bias pot R35 with a small screwdriver while observing the power supply current. The object is to adjust the bias control until the supply current just starts to increase. Set the control for an additional current of 4 or 5 milliamps, or to about 110 ma total. Do not set it higher as this does not appreciably increase the power output. If set too high, it does have a profound negative effect on the efficiency and heat stability of the final amplifier FET. With the bias pot set, disconnect the in-line current meter. You may now slowly increase the panel RF Power adjust control and observe the power output on the wattmeter, and the sidetone should be audible. You should see about 5 to 7 watts or more with the RF Power pot all the way up, depending on the supply voltage. RF power output on 20 meters will typically be a little less than on 40 meters.