

of your plug type.

**CAUTION:** The amplifier will be damaged if the green wire is connected to the 220 VAC terminal. Make sure that the green is connected to the neutral terminal.

**ANTENNA COAX** - Use only RG-8/U coax (or better) to connect the amplifier to the antenna or dummy load. A PL-259 (UHF type) coax connector is included in the accessory kit. Prepare the cable and connector as described in Figure 1 below. The PL-259 mates with the coax jack marked OUTPUT on the rear panel of the amplifier. The 5K Classic uses an N type connector which is supplied in the accessory kit.

**CAUTION:** Never operate the amplifier unless it connected to an antenna or a dummy load capable of handling the output of the unit. You will damage the equipment if you operate it without a load or into a load with an SWR greater than 2:1 (a reflected power more than 10% of the forward power). Measure the antenna's SWR with an SWR meter, using only the exciter output, before operating the amplifier. With the amplifier in the off position, the exciter output will pass through the amplifier directly to the antenna.

**DRIVE CABLE** - The RG-58/U drive cable supplied in the accessory kit connects to the INPUT connector on the rear panel of the amplifier. This connector is a BNC type coax connector. The UHF connector on the other end of the cable must be connected to the RF output connector of the exciter. An adapter may be required if the exciter does not have a matching connector.

**ALC (Automatic Level Control) CABLE** - Plug the gray ALC cable into the ALC OUT phono socket on the rear panel of the amplifier and into the ALC feedback connection on the exciter. If the exciter does not have provision for feedback of ALC voltage from the amplifier, no connection is necessary.

**RELAY CABLE** - The gray relay control cable must be plugged into the phono plug marked RELAY on the back panel of the amplifier. This cable conducts the keying signal from the exciter to switch the amplifier to the transmit condition and must be connected to the socket or connector marked antenna relay (or its equivalent) on the exciter. The exciter needs to supply only a shorting relay contact (closed to ground during transmit) to key the amp.

**CAUTION:** Never apply any voltage to the relay jack of the amplifier! Your amplifier has a built-in power supply which provides the necessary voltage.

Most modern transmitters or transceivers make easy provision for a relay control connection. If the connection is not obvious to you, examine the operating manual of the exciter to find an available unused relay contact that is normally closed during transmit.

Some modern transceivers use diode switching rather than relay switching. Henry amplifiers use 12 VDC (or 26 VDC) relay control voltage, any resistance across the relay control line may keep the amplifier from keying. If your exciter will not key the amplifier, you should check the resistance