

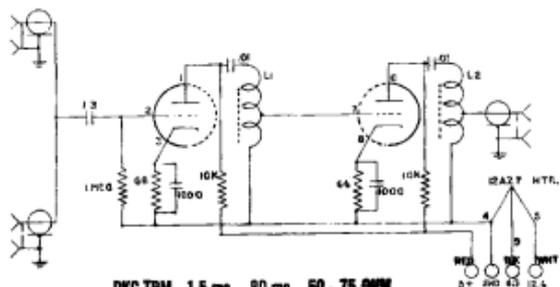
## HELPFUL HINTS ON INSTALLING YOUR ELECTRONIC SWITCH

- When installing your antenna switch, it should be close couple to your transmitter. This will overcome, either wholly or partially, the SWR which might have been brought about through the use of a cable connection from the transmitter RF out-put connector to the switch. In any event, the SWR should be kept to a minimum to prevent overloading of receiver during transmission. Our DKF-2 double male connector will facilitate this coupling.
- If you are using a low-pass filter, this should be mounted between the antenna and any other equipment you might have in the transmission line. The harmonic of the clipping action of the switch is apparent in a few installations and is a cause for TVI which can be stopped at the low-pass filter.
- By the very nature of the electronic antenna switch the higher the power of the transmitter used the better the blocking action due to negative voltage being applied to the grid of the 12AZ7 or 6AH6 tube.



THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNESOTA

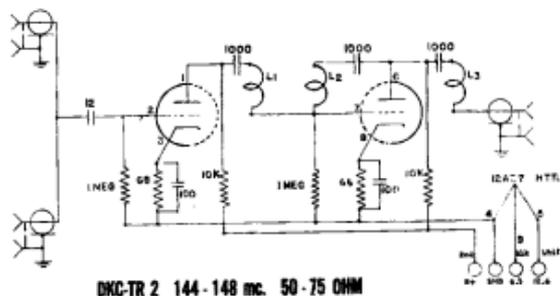
### DOW-KEY DKC TRM



DKC-TRM 1.5 mc. - 80 mc. 50 - 75 OHM

7/15/58

### DOW-KEY DKC TR2



DKC-TR 2 144-148 mc. 50-75 OHM

7/15/58

The DKC-TRM is an electronic antenna switch which can replace the coax relay. Its advantage is an instantaneous switching and a must in SSB. The unit is rated at 1 KW on both SSB and AM. It is designed to operate from 1.5 through 80mc in 50-75 ohm applications.

The DKC-TR2 has the same characteristics as the DKC-TRM, but is designed for operation from 144 through 148mc. For special applications, the DKC-TR2 will show above unity gain from 120mc through .170mc, but was primarily designed for the 144-148mc band.

Both models have excellent receiver isolation, instantaneous response and operate on 6 or 12 volt A.C. or D.C. heater voltage. This makes them interchangeable in a mobile or fixed station operation.

If the SWR is kept to a minimum and installation instructions are followed, the user will find these antenna switches satisfactory in any transmitter-receiver combination. The unit will be as TVI proof as the power source from which the heater voltage and B+ is taken. We recommend the power be taken from the transmitter where possible. The components are all contained within an aluminum casting for maximum shielding.

### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

#### FOR MOBILE DKC-TRM and DKC-TR2.

1. Connect TRM or TR2 electronic antenna switches close to transmitter. We suggest that you use our DKF-2 double-male connector for this purpose in order to prevent resonant stubs which might result in excessive SWR. Connect antenna or transmitter, interchangeably, to either opposing short connectors of switch.
2. Connect shielded power cable to accessory terminal on transmitter as this should be your best TVI proof power source and which will have 125 to 150 V B+ and 6.3 or 12.6 heater voltage.

Connect wires as follows:

Red Cable—125 to 150 V B+ @ 8.2 ma. *to clean*  
 Black Cable—6.3 V A.C. or D.C. @ .45 amps. *clock*  
 White Cable—12.6 V A.C. or D.C. @ .225 amp. *shield*  
 Shield—Common return ground.

Special Note:

When feeding black wire with 6.3 V be certain to solder white wire to shield. When feeding 12.6 volts to white wire, tape the unused exposed end of black wire.

3. Connect the receiver to the end connector (long) of the switch body. This connector houses the receiver matching transformer. Here, the cable length is not critical.