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Established 1910



HAMMARLUND

Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc.

A Grinnell Scientific Corporation

Merc Hill, Madison County, North Carolina

52791-1

HXL-ONE LINEAR AMPLIFIER

Covering the 10, 15, 20, 40 and 75/80 meter Amateur Bands
rated at 1 Kilowatt DC input for CW operation, 1.5 Kw PEP SSB input,
and 500 Watts DC input on conventional AM or 600 Watts DC input on
Controlled Carrier AM and RTTY.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



ESTABLISHED 1910



Type HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier

THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
A General Scientific Corporation
Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina

INTRODUCTION

The Hammarlund type HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier is a ruggedly built high performance amplifier designed to match the Hammarlund HX-50 Transmitter. However, it may be used with other transmitters, excitors or transceivers of similar power rating.

The HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier is of the "grounded grid" type and is completely self-contained. It employs a pair of type 572A/B United Electronics Zero Bias Carbon Plate Triodes. The 572A/B tube has a plate dissipation rating of approximately three 811's and, therefore, a pair may be compared to six 811A's in parallel. The 572B tube, used in the later models of the amplifier, is an improved version of the type 572A. Both tubes carry substantially the same ratings. However, the 572B is somewhat easier to drive in grounded grid service.

The HXL-ONE contains its own high voltage supply, standby bias, control circuitry and metering arrangements. The control circuitry has been designed to allow the exciter unit to drive the antenna directly when the HXL-ONE switch is in the OFF position. Turning the power switch ON results in instantaneous boosted power whenever the exciter is in the "transmit" mode, whether it be by manual (MOX) voice or (VOX) operation.

General CharacteristicsElectrical

Filament: Double Thermion

Voltage

Current

Amplification Factor

671A

671B

Direct Inter-electrode Capacitance

Grid-Plate

Grid-Filament

Plate-Filament

Mechanical

Base: Medium Bolt Small 4-Pin (A4-12)

Length

Diameter

Cap

6.5 Volts

4.8 Amperes

275

330

5 pfd

9.9 pfd

0.5 pfd

6.50 max.

2.043 max.

C1-B

Linear RF Power Amplifier - Class BMaximum Ratings*

	671A		671B	
	CCS	SCAS	CCS	SCAS
DC Plate Voltage	2500	2530†	2500	2530 V
DC Plate Current	300	310	305	310 Ma
DC Grid Current	30	35	30	35 Ma
DC Plate Input	425	375	500	450 W
Plate Dissipation	140	300	140	270 W
Grid Dissipation	18	18	20	20 W

* Tentative

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range	10, 15, 20, 40 and 70/80 Meter Amateur Bands
Type of Circuitry	Grounded Grid Employing Triode Type
	672 A/B Carlen Plate High-Mu Triodes
Plate Power Input	1.6W DC for CW Operation
	1.5 KW PEP for SSB
	800 watts DC for AM
	600 watts DC for Controlled Carrier AM or RTTY
Power Gain	18 DB
RF Input Impedance	50 ohms, Nominal
RF Output Impedance	50 ohms
Power Requirements	Standby-130 watts, 110/120 or 220/230 volts, 50/60 cycles, AC
	Transmit-1500 watts, 110/120 or 220/230 volts, 50/60 cycles, AC
Size	17" wide, 2-1/2" deep, 8-1/8" high
Weight	90 lbs.

TUBE & SEMI-CONDUCTOR COMPLIMENT

2 671A/B Vacuum Tubes

2 672AA Diodes

1 6ER8A Diode

6 6CR13 Diodes

UNPACKING AND INSTALLATION

Inspecting

After unpacking the HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier, examine it closely for possible damage which may have occurred during transit. The tubes are shipped separately to insure that they do not become damaged. Should any signs of damage be apparent, file a claim immediately with the carrier stating the extent of damage. Carefully check all shipping labels and tags for any special instructions before removing or destroying them.

CAUTION

The high voltage of the HXL-ONE Amplifier is approximately 1000 volts. Therefore, extreme caution should be exercised at all times. The unit should not be powered unless its cabinet is firmly isolated and the chassis of the amplifier is connected to a good ground.

Tubes

To install the tubes, it is necessary to remove the enclosure from the amplifier. This is accomplished by removing the hex head screws at the rear of the cabinet and withdrawing the panel and chassis.

BEFORE TOUCHING ANY HIGH VOLTAGE CIRCUITRY IT IS SUGGESTED

THAT THE PLATE CAPS FOR THE TUBES BE GROUNDED WITH A SCREWDRIVER WHICH HAS A WELL INSULATED HANDLE JUST TO

BE SURE THAT THE HIGH VOLTAGE FILTER CAPACITORS ARE NOT HOLDING A CHARGE. The tubes should then be carefully inserted in their sockets and the plate caps clamped into place. Either 6Y4 or 6Y5 tubes may be employed. It is important to note, however, it is

necessary to use identical types for proper operation. That is, two 6Y4's or two 6Y5's. Failure to do this will result in one tube handling more than its share of the load. After inserting the tubes, the cabinet should be put back on the unit before any attempt is made to apply power.

Note: If a soft rubber mat or padding material is used and the panel of the amplifier is placed face down on same, it will be found that the enclosure is more easily installed.

Power Source Requirements

The HXL-ONE is designed to be operated from a standard 115/120 volt, 50/60 cycle AC supply or, by making internal changes, from a 220/230 volt, 50/60 cycle AC supply. Due to the power requirements of this equipment, it should be definitely ascertained that the source is capable of supplying 15 amperes of AC power for 115/120 volt operation or 7.5 amperes for 220/230 volt operation.

As normally shipped from the factory, the amplifier is wired to be plugged into a standard 115/120 volt receptacle. For 220/230 volt operation it will be necessary to remove the unit from the case and re-connect the filament and plate power transformer primaries as called for on the schematic. Do not change the wiring of the fan motor. The motor is designed to operate from a 115 volt source only. With the primaries of the filament transformer wired for 230 volts, each one will have a drop of 115 Volts across it. The power to operate the fan motor is negligible, and the imbalance between the windings due to the motor load across one of them may be disregarded. In addition, for 220/230 volt operation, the power plug should be changed to the type used at the particular location and the third lead which is ground should be firmly connected to the chassis of the HXL-ONE before power is applied to the unit. Also, when changing from 115 to 220 volts (or vice versa) be sure to install the proper fuses. The fuse values are shown on Fig. 1.

Connection to Antenna and Exciter Unit

The HXL-ONE should be located reasonably close to the exciter unit. In a typical all-enclosed station, the receiver is normally placed in the center with the exciter to the right or left hand side as convenient to the individual operator with the HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier on the other side. The antenna that formerly went to the exciter should now go to the RF OUTPUT of the HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier (See Fig. 1). For excitors having a built-in antenna relay, such as the EX-50, a short length of coaxial cable should be used to connect the output of the exciter to the input of the linear amplifier. In those installations where a separate antenna relay is used, the HXL-ONE Linear Amplifier should be connected between the transmit terminal of the antenna relay and the exciter unit. With this mode of operation the receiver associated with the exciter should be wired for blocking tone muting.

Note: If this muting feature is not available in the exciter, refer to the Instruction Manual of the appropriate equipment to determine what receiver muting circuitry should be employed when the exciter is used with a linear amplifier.

Figure 1 shows a view of the rear of the HXL-ONE chassis and indicates the connections from the unit to the exciter and the control contacts. The control connections from various excitors are indicated in Table 1. When making connections to transmitters other than type EX-50, it may be necessary to observe polarity with respect to ground. Terminal 2 of terminal board TB 101 of the HXL-ONE (marked RELAY in Fig. 1) is grounded, and in some transmitter excitors, the spare

contacts may have the common or wavy arm of the relay grounded. In this instance it will be necessary to observe proper polarity of connection (ground to ground, and hot to hot).

TABLE I
RELAY CONNECTIONS FOR VARIOUS EXCITERS
TO HXL-ONE

Connect Relay of HXL-ONE to:

Exciter	Jack or Other	Terminal
HX-50	214-501	8 and 7
HX-500	J-11	1 and 2
KWM-1	J-9	10 and 10

KW1-2	J-3	Ant. Relay and GND
22-5	Phone Jack	Ant. Relay and GND
TR-3	J-5	8 and 5
WT-30	90-8	5 and 12 or 2 and 3
HCE-1	Exc. Relay	1 and 2
2W-148	Ant. Relay	T and C
Galaxy	24	Phone Jack
20-157	27	10 and 11
20-160	27	10 and 11

Note: Be sure to connect the Ground Terminal (40) of the HXL-ONE to the Ground Terminal of the EXCITER.

HXL-ONE LINEAR AMP

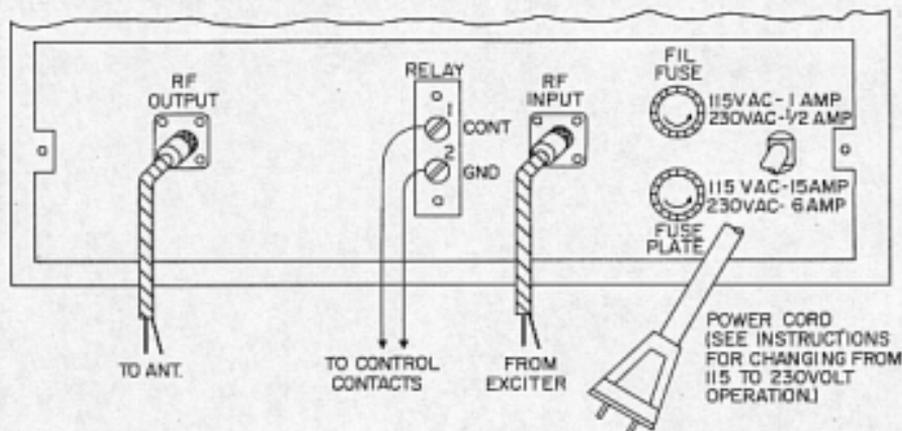


FIGURE 1
HXL-ONE CONNECTION POINTS
AT REAR OF CHASSIS

Front Panel Controls and Meter Functions

Operating and tuning the KXL-ONE is accomplished entirely from the front panel. The various controls and meter functions are outlined below.

POWER ON/OFF SWITCH - This switch applies power to the primaries of the filament and plate transformers of the amplifier. **RF MODE** - This control is used to set the amplifier in the desired band.

TUNE - This control is used for tuning the amplifier plate circuit to resonance.

BALANCE - This control is only effective with the meter switch in the LBI position. It is used to set the meter to zero for checking amplifier linearity.

PERCENTAGE LOAD - This control provides a means for adjusting the amplifier output.

METER - The reading of the meter is in accordance with the settings of this control as follows:

PL MA - indicates the plate current drawn by the tubes.

PL RV - indicates the plate voltage.

Note: Plate voltage times plate current in amperes (500 ma = 0.5 amperes) equals DC plate power input. The relationship between the 500 suppressed carrier peak power and CW or single tone operation is roughly two times. This applies to the condition where loading or suppressing devices are not used in the circuitry of the audio or RF sections of the transmitter/ exciter.

RF VOLTS - indicates relative output voltage appearing across the output terminals of the unit.

LIN - measures the change in input signal to the change in output signal for checking linearity of the amplifier. It does not check the linearity of the exciter unit, nor does it indicate flat-topping.

Tune-up Procedure

- 1) Switch the KXL-ONE Linear Amplifier power switch in the OFF position, turn the exciter unit to its normal power output.

CAUTION A dummy load (such as the Heath CX-100) should be used while tuning up any transmitter. This is especially true of a high power linear amplifier and is extremely important, particularly during the time when the operator is becoming familiar with the operation of the new piece of equipment. ALWAYS TUNE

UP INTO A DUMMY ANTENNA SO AS TO MINIMIZE INTERFERENCE ON THE AIR.

- 2) Then cover the RF drive control on the exciter unit.

Note: This exciter has no RF drive control or the RF drive control is ineffective as 500, reduce the exciter input to the exciter.

- 3) Set the BAND control for the desired band and the TUNE control in the approximate position for the band in use.

- 4) Set the LOAD control at the fully clockwise direction (minimum loading).

- 5) Push the KXL-ONE Switch to ON, and apply enough RF drive from the exciter so as to produce about 125 milliamperes of plate current (meter switch must be in PL-MA position). Quickly rotate the TUNE control for a dip in plate current.

- 6) Bring the RF drive control of the exciter up to the normal level and check the TUNE control for maximum dip in plate current.

Note: The normal level of the drive control is that level which produces sufficient output to drive the linear amplifier at its rated power input. In most cases it will be necessary to operate with the drive control below maximum output of the exciter.

- 7) Turn the KXL-ONE LOAD control in a counter-clockwise direction which will produce an increase in plate current. By continually retuning the TUNE control for a dip in plate current as the load is increased, a position of the LOAD control should be found which produces maximum RF output. With sufficient drive the amplifier may be loaded to 500 milliamperes plate current for CW and 500 operation. For AM the loading should be 175 milliamperes. For RTTY the plate current should be 100 milliamperes.

Note: Always finish the tune-up process by checking for dip with TUNE control.

For best linearity the loading of the amplifier should be increased just beyond the point of maximum power output. Proper loading of the amplifier occurs when the power output drops approximately 2% from the maximum and when the loading is on the over-coupled side.

- 8) Set the meter for checking the linearity of the amplifier by turning the meter switch to the LBI position. With the KXL-ONE operating in the SW mode, adjust the BALANCE control for a "0" meter reading. Under single sideband operation, the movement of the meter should remain virtually constant during modulation. Any appreciable downward deflection indicates non-linear operation and should be avoided.

General

The HGL-DRE operates as a grounded grid. Class B RF linear amplifier. In addition to the RF and meter circuitry, the power supply is an antenna changeover relay are included within a single enclosure. A schematic diagram of the amplifier as included at the rear of this manual and should be referred to in connection with the following description.

Input Circuit

A broadband input circuit which initiates a tapped inductor wound input coil L101A, couples the RF drive from an antenna to the cathode of the amplifier tubes V101 and V102. This circuit is connected through switch S100 which is mechanically coupled to the BAND switch S102. It automatically selects the proper tap on L101A to which the input is connected for best drive efficiency.

A sampling circuit consisting of R104, R105, C103 and CR #102 supplies a DC voltage, proportional to the applied RF from the antenna, to the metering circuit. The DC thus obtained is used to check the linearity of the amplifier as is explained in a subsequent paragraph.

Bias Circuit

The bias circuit, CR #103 and C #103 performs two functions. First, it is a source of voltage employed to operate the antenna transfer relay K101, and second, it supplies a small negative DC voltage to the grids of the 621A/B tubes during standby. Although the tubes are high mu zero bias triodes, the application of a small bias reduces the standby plate current to a very low value and eliminates the "shot noise" generated by the electron flow of the amplifier from getting into the associated receiver.

Output Circuit

The plate or output circuit is tuned by a T₁ network consisting of C106, L103, L104 and C108. In addition C107 and C108 are automatically switched in on the lower frequency bands. Variable capacitor C106 resonates the plate tank circuit and is adjusted by operating the TUNE control on the front panel. The three-way capacitor C108 is varied by operating the LOAD control. Its function is to attain a match between the output of the amplifier and the impedance presented by the antenna load and its feed system. To attain the best efficiency of operation, the SWR of the antenna system should be no greater than 2:1.

A sampling circuit (R107, R108, C109, CR101 and R106) associated with the amplifier output has two functions. When the meter switch is in the RF VOLTS position, a portion of the RF at the output termination

is rectified and indicates the RF voltage at the output of the amplifier. The voltage as indicated, however, is only approximate to within 50% and will vary with frequency. If the impedance at this point is known the power output may be calculated roughly by using the formula E^2/Z where E is the indicated voltage and Z is the impedance.

Linearity Circuit

The second function of the output sampling circuit is to check the linearity of the amplifier. It is not designed to replace the more elaborate and preferred means of checking linearity with an oscilloscope or similar type modulation checker which employs oscilloscope techniques. An instrument such as the Heath Monitor Scope is highly recommended as a permanent station accessory. With the meter switch in the L2V position, the voltage from the input circuit is followed by an equal voltage from the output circuit. A balance between the two is obtained by means of variable resistor R105 marked BALANCE. As long as the ratio of the two voltages remains constant the meter indications will be zero. However, if by increasing the input power there is no longer an increase of output power the meter will be caused to swing away from zero, indicating that saturation has been reached. During modulation a slight wiggle of the meter may be noted. This is normal and is due to a slight non-linearity of the tube characteristic. Violent swings of the meter should be avoided. It must be pointed out that the linearity circuit will not indicate flat-topping of the exciter.

Antenna Relay

The double pole-double throw antenna relay is wired to prevent the antenna to bypass the amplifier during periods that the amplifier is OFF or during periods that the relay is not actuated by an external device.

Power Supply

Both the filament and plate transformers have dual primaries which are connected in parallel for 115 Volt operation and in series for 230 Volt operation. The plate supply employs a voltage doubler circuit in which CR104 thru CR106 are silicon rectifiers and C105 thru C102 are filter capacitors. To minimize the current drawn by the bleeder from the metering circuit, the bleeder resistor R103 is not directly connected to ground.

The plate milliamperes drawn by the tubes is a function of the current thru a one ohm resistor R105. When the tubes draw 500 milliamperes, 1/2 volt appears across the resistor and the meter multiplier resistor R100 in conjunction with internal resistance of the meter acts as a voltmeter but is calibrated in milliamperes.

Trouble Shooting

Most troubles, should they occur, can be readily located by the average amateur radio operator. Refer to the schematic drawing on the back of the manual and Figures 4 and 5 which are top and bottom views of the chassis and indicate the location of the principal components. A

parts list is contained in Section 5. This gives component values and designated part numbers. Should difficulty be experienced with the equipment please write the Radio Shack Manufacturing Company for advice or to arrange for factory service.

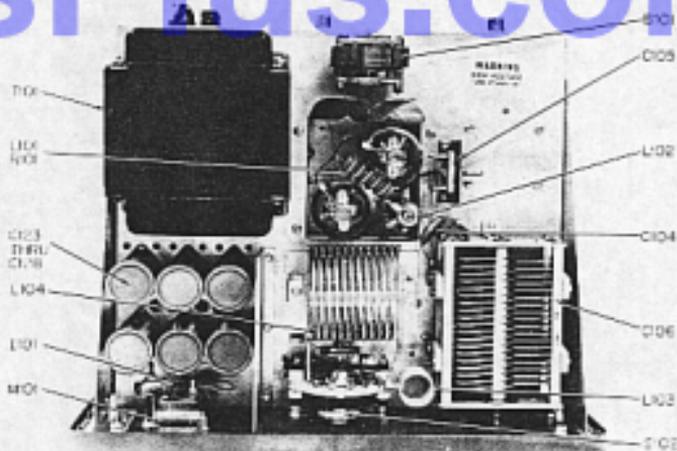


Fig. 4 - Top View of Chassis

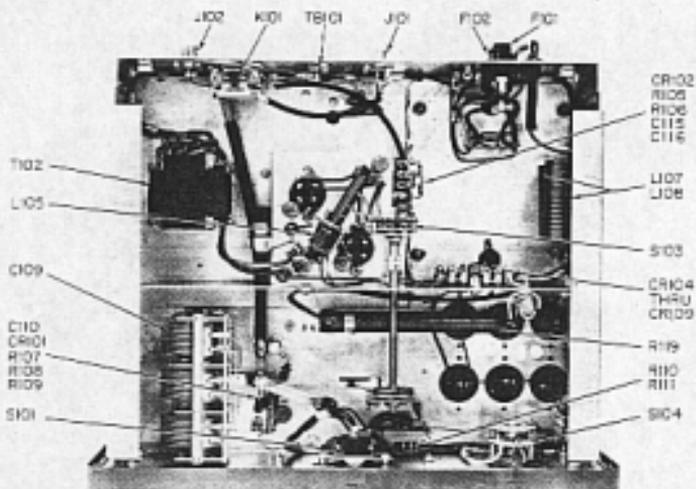


Fig. 5 - Bottom View of Chassis

The article entitled "How To Use Your Linear" which appeared in QST for November 1962, should be referred to for background and theory of operation of linear amplifiers.

100 VOLT operation is recommended for best performance, particularly at the maximum plate power inputs, as the reduced primary impedance results in lower voltage drops in house wiring, thereby providing improved regulation of the high voltage circuitry.

It may be necessary to slightly re-tune the exciter for maximum drive to the amplifier on the various bands. When switching to straight through reduced power operation, the exciter unit should normally not require any re-tuning.

When modulating the 10XL-ONE in SSB service, the plate current swing should be between 300 and 400 milliamperes on voice peaks.

On the 17 and 19 meter bands, maximum loading may not occur at the fully clockwise position of the loading control. The correct setting is counter-clockwise from that position which produces minimum loading.

Do not decrease the loading of the amplifier to reduce plate power input. The amplifier must be loaded for maximum output limitation with maximum output. The drive to the exciter should be reduced if less plate power input to the amplifier is desired. This will assure maximum linearity.

While the loading and tuning adjustments may be used to reduce a small impedance difference between the amplifier and the antenna system, it is highly desirable to have the standing wave ratio of the antenna system as low as possible to provide best performance. With an approximate SWR the tuning indications will vary widely from those marked on the front panel.

7. PARTS LIST - HXL-ONE

<u>SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>HAMMARLUND PART NO.</u>
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B101	MOTOR	
	Motor, 115 V-60 Cycles, AC	3510-02-00002

CAPACITORS

C101, C102, C113	Fixed, Ceramic disk, .005 mfd + 20%, 500 V	1509-01-01020
C103, C104	Fixed, Ceramic disk, .0022 mfd, + 20%, 6000V	1509-02-01034
C105	Variable, Neutralizing, 2-10 mmf	9411-03-31108
C106	Variable, Tuning Included in L103	9412-90-11030
C107, C108	Fixed, Mica, 820 mmf ± 10%, 500V	1519-02-02002
C109	Variable, Loading	9010-03-00005
C110	Trimmer, N750, 8-50 mmf, 350V	1513-01-00002
C111, C112, C116, C117, C119, C120, C121, C122	Fixed Ceramic disk, .01 mfd GMV, 500V	1509-02-01033
C114	Fixed Ceramic disk, .1 mfd +80-20%, 100V	1509-01-01018
C115	Fixed, Dur Mica DM-15 4 mmf ± 5 mmf 500V	1519-02-00025
C118	Electrolytic 250 mfd 25V	1515-02-01008
C123, C124, C125, C126, C127, C128	Electrolytic 100 mfd 450V	1515-01-00001

DIODES

CR101, CR102	Germanium Diode 1N34A (RF Indicator)	4823-02-00001
CR103	Silicon Diode CER69A (Bias & Relay)	4804-02-00002
CR104, CR105, CR106, CR107, CR108, CR109	Silicon Diode CER73 (High Voltage)	4808-02-00002

7. PARTS LIST - HXL-ONE

<u>SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>HAMMARLUND PART NO.</u>
FUSES		
F101	Fuse, ABC, 15 Amp. for 115V operation (plate)	5134-02-00206
F102	Fuse, SLO-BLO, 3AG, 1 Amp. for 115 V operation	5134-02-00002
F101	Fuse, ABC, 6 Amp. for 230V operation (plate)	5134-02-00207
F102	Fuse, SLO-BLO, 3AG, 1/2 Amp. for 115 230 V operation	5134-02-00006
LAMP		
I 101	Lamp Incandescent #47	3901-01-00001
CONNECTORS		
J101	Connector, RF Input Receptacle	2111-01-00001
J102	Connector, RF Output Receptacle	2111-01-00001
RELAY		
K101	Relay, Antenna	4531-02-00001
COILS		
L101	Parasitic RF Inductor Assembly (with plate caps)	9010-03-00011
L102	RF Choke, 96 Millihenries	1804-02-00053
L103	Inductance Coil, Included in C106	See C106
L104	Inductor, PA Plate Tank	1805-02-00060
L105	Coil Assembly. Includes L105A and L105B	9010-03-00002
L105A	Coil, Bifilar Included in L105	See L105
L105B	Coil, Neutralizing Included in L105	See L105
L107	RF Choke	1805-02-00120
L108	RF Choke	1805-02-00120
L109	RF Choke, 2.5 Millihenries	1802-01-00001

7. PARTS LIST - HXL-ONE

SCHEMATIC DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	HAMMARLUND PART NO.
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M101	METER Meter (Special)	2902-02-00001
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RESISTORS

R101	5 ohms, 10W., $\pm 10\%$	See L101
R102, R103	47 ohms, 1W., $\pm 10\%$	4704-01-00616
R104	10K, 1/2W., $\pm 10\%$	4703-01-00344
R105	18K, 1/2W., $\pm 10\%$	4703-01-00335
R106	15K, 1/2W., $\pm 10\%$	4703-01-00346
R107	22K, 2W., $\pm 10\%$	4705-01-00348
R108	820 ohms, 1/2W., $\pm 10\%$	4703-01-00331
R109	10K, 1/2W., $\pm 10\%$	4703-01-00344
R110, R111	1.3 megohms, 2W., $\pm 5\%$	4705-02-01122
R112, R113, R114, R115, R116, R117	470K, 1W., $\pm 10\%$	4704-01-00664
R118	1 ohm, 5W., $\pm 10\%$	4713-01-00002
R119	75K, 100W., Wirewound	4715-02-00101
R120	820 ohm, 1/2W., $\pm 5\%$	4703-02-00445
R121	Variable, 10K, $\pm 30\%$, Balance	4735-02-01013

SWITCHES

S101	Switch, Power	5111-02-00001
S102	Switch, 5 Pos., Band Selector	5106-02-00004
S103	Switch, RF Input Matching	5106-02-00002
S104	Switch, 4 Pos., Meter Function	5107-02-00005

TRANSFORMERS

T101	Power Transformer	5601-02-00001
T103	Filament Transformer	5602-02-00001

VACUUM TUBES

V101, V102	Electron, 572A/B	5731-02-00001
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MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

DESCRIPTION

PART NO.

Fan	2604-02-00002
Knob 2" Diameter (Tune & Band)	2430-02-00087
Knob 3/4" Diameter (Balance)	2430-01-00082
Knob 1-1/2" Diameter (Meter & Load)	2430-02-00085
Spring (String Drive, Band Selector)	2537-01-00004
Band Selector Drive Cord Assembly	9010-03-00012
Mounting Screws, Steel (Cabinet to Chassis)	2838-54-10120
Washer, flat steel (Cabinet to Chassis)	2898-64-11005
Fuse Holder and Cap	5136-01-00001
Instruction Book	52791-1

THE HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

Standard Warranty

The Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc., warrants this equipment to be free from defects in workmanship and materials under normal and proper use and service for the uses and purposes for which it is designed, and agrees to repair or replace, without charge, all parts thereof showing such defects which are returned for inspection to the Company's factory, transportation prepaid, within a period of 90 days from date of delivery, provided such inspection discloses to the satisfaction of the Company that the defects are as claimed, and provided also, that the equipment has not been altered, repaired, subjected to misuse, negligence or accident, or damaged by lightning, excessive current or otherwise, or had its serial number or any part thereof altered, defaced, or removed. Tubes shall be deemed to be covered by the manufacturer's standard warranty applicable hereto, and such items shall be and are hereby excluded from the provisions of this warranty. Pilot lamps and fuses are not guaranteed for length of service.

Except as herein specifically provided, no warranty, express or implied, other than that of title, shall apply to any equipment sold hereunder. In no event shall the Company be liable for damages by reason of the failure of the equipment to function properly or for any consequential damages.

This Warranty is valid for the original owner of the equipment, and is contingent upon receipt of the Warranty Registration Card by the Company. No equipment shall be returned to the factory for repairs under warranty unless written authorization is obtained by the Company, and the equipment is shipped prepaid by the owner. The Company maintains Authorized Service Stations, names and locations of which will be sent upon request of the owner.

Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina



WARNING

ELECTRICAL OR MECHANICAL SERVICING OF THIS EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED ONLY BY QUALIFIED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED FOR SUCH WORK. OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT INVOLVES THE USE OF VOLTAGES WHICH MAY BE DANGEROUS TO LIFE.

FIRST AID IN CASE OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

1. PROTECT YOURSELF with dry insulating material.
2. BREAK THE CIRCUIT by opening the power switch or by pulling the victim free of the live conductor. DON'T TOUCH THE VICTIM WITH YOUR BARE HANDS until the circuit is broken.
3. START ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IMMEDIATELY, SECONDS COUNT. Do not wait to look for help, to loosen clothing, to warm the victim, or to apply stimulants.



4. LAY VICTIM ON HIS STOMACH, preferably with head downhill.
5. CHECK MOUTH FOR OBSTRUCTIONS, remove foreign objects, pull tongue forward.
6. PLACE VICTIM'S FOREHEAD on his crossed hands, face down.
7. KNEEL AT VICTIM'S HEAD on either knee. See (A)
8. PLACE HANDS, fingers spread with thumbs about two inches apart, heels of hands below line connecting armpits. See (A)
9. WITH ELBOWS STRAIGHT, ROCK FORWARD slowly until arms are vertical. See (B)
Do not apply more than 35 pounds pressure.
10. ROCK BACK SLOWLY to release pressure.
11. GRASP VICTIM'S ARMS just above elbows and continue backward. See (C)
12. LIFT ARMS until tension is felt. See (D)
13. LOWER ARMS to complete the cycle.
14. AFTER TWO SECONDS, START AGAIN with step 6.
15. REPEAT THE CYCLE 12 to 15 times per minute.
16. WHILE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IS CONTINUED, HAVE SOMEONE ELSE:
(a) Loosen the victim's clothing. (b) Summon medical aid.
(c) Keep the victim warm.
17. DON'T GIVE UP. Continue without interruption until the victim is breathing without help or is certainly dead.
Four hours or more may be required.
18. REMAIN IN POSITION after victim revives. Be ready to resume artificial respiration if necessary.
19. DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS WHILE VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS.