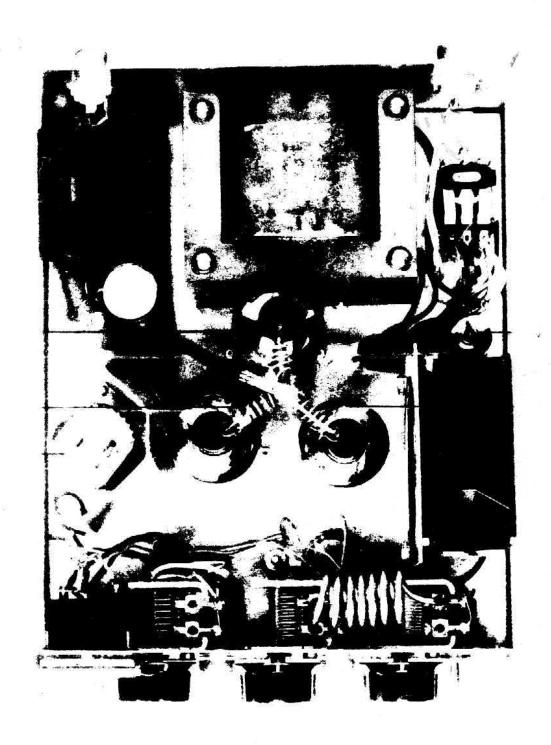
KRIS MACH 3 + 3



INSTALLATION AND TUNE UP

Same as Mach 3, except as follows:

Due to the increase in power, more attention must be paid to the tuning. Tuning for resonance or maximum must be done more exactly. At this power level (approximately 600 watts input), even a little off resonance or maximum meter and bulb indication can cause severe damage to the output tubes.

The more exact you are in tuning, the more you will lengthen the life of your amplifier.

The meter located on the front panel is a relative output meter and is used for tuning purposes only.

In some areas, line voltages are higher than 120 VAC. In such cases of high input voltage, the plate dissipation of the tubes will be far in excess of rated value. The result, shortened tube life, arcing tubes, blown fuses, blown diodes, blown filters, and in cases where units have been overfused, the power transformer itself can be blown out. Occasionally there will be no indication on the meter, but the red light will glow properly. Usually this is caused by a mismatch in the antenna system.

Do not attempt to operate under these mismatched conditions or severe damage to the unit will result, as the great amount of R. F. produced by the Kris 3+3 will have nowhere to go, except to circulate within the unit itself. The resultant heat rise will cause severe damage to all components.

Your Kris 3+3 Linear was bench-tested no less than three times at the factory to give approximately 220 watts output with as little as 3 watts input, depending on line voltages. Under no circumstances drive the linear with more than 5 or 6 watts. If this linear or any linear is over-driven, the results are usually shortened tube life, downward modulation, mushy or distorted audio. Use extreme caution when attempting service, as the voltages therein are lethal.

TUBE LAYOUT FOR KRIS MACH 3+3

V₃ V₂
6LQ6 6BQ5

V₁ V₄ V₅
6JG6 6LQ6

FRONT TOP VIEW

REMOVE TUBES FROM CARTON AND INSTALL IN UNIT

SERVICE HINTS FOR LINEARS

Do not attempt a "do it yourself" service job to your equipment without adequate knowledge, tools, test equipment, and experience. Consult your local service man, dealer, or write to Kris, Inc. for assistance.

Whenever service is attempted, be absolutely certain power supply is off and filter capacitors are completely discharged. Use extreme caution when high voltage is on.

There is no such thing as a "slight electrical shock" from power supplies such as these.

Amplifiers of this quality and power level deserve the best of treatment.

Toward this end it is therefore recommended that the operator familiarize himself with its operation.

A dummy load and a wattmeter is recommended to insure proper drive, (3 watts recommended) and proper loading.

Improper operation will ruin your linear amplifier quicker than anything else.

HINTS FOR SPOTTING PROBLEMS

1. In the event your unit blows fuses, do not over-fuse. Use only exact replacement.

Fuse blowing is usually caused by:

- A. High input AC Voltage (over 120 VAC)
- B. Amplifier improperly loaded.
- C. Short in power supply.
- D. Short in one or all output tubes.
- E. Short on B+ Circuit.
- 2. In the event your unit does not key at all or keys improperly . . . Above condition is usually caused by:
 - A. Keying relay not seating properly.
 - B. Not enough drive to unit.
 - C. Faulty 6BQ5 or faulty transistor.

Keying relay not seating properly is usually caused by rough handling in shipment. It is necessary to key unit rapidly several times to seat it again. Should rapid keying fail to reseat relay, it may be necessary to manually hold relay down in the make position, then key unit several times. (Use an insulated screw-driver.)

Tube failure represents about 95% of service problems. Premature tube failure is almost always caused by improper operation. (Amplifier not tuned to exact resonance.) If your output tubes show color (dull red) (cherry red) your unit is being driven too hard or is loaded too heavily.

Using the automobile analogy, while your car will go 120 MPH, it will live much longer at 60 MPH. Rather than drive a small amplifier too hard, purchase a larger amplifier and let it loaf along.

Regarding mushy or distorted audio . . .

Above condition usually caused by

- A. Unit being overdriven.
- B. Improper loading (antenna system not 50 ohms)
- C. Downward modulation (too much drive and improper tune up.) (It is usually better to have too little drive than too much.)
- D. Audio bed from driver unit. (A linear will exactly reproduce only what it sees coming in.)

It is very much to your advantage to provide some method (a wattmeter either borrowed or purchased) to measure the drive to your amplifier.

Due to the hi power of the Kris Mach 3 and Mach 3+3, antennaes with loading cails should not be used.

We thank you for your patronage and hope these suggestions will prove helpful.

Please do not hesitate to write or call us for assistance, if needed.

Cordially,

KRIS INC.

Cedarburg, Wisconsin

PARTS LIST FOR MACH 3+3

| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION | | PART NO. | QUANTITY |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| R7 | Res 100K 1/2-20 | | 1011043 | 2 |
| R9 R10 R11 | Res 330-1-20 | | 1013313 | 3 |
| R1 | Res 82K 1/2-10 | | 1018232 | T |
| R3 . | Res 1K 2-20 | | 1031923 | · 16 |
| R4 R5 R6 | Res 100K-2-20 | | 1031043 | 3 |
| R2 | Res 550-2-10 | | 1035612 | 17 |
| C1 C2 C4 C11 C12 C17 | Cop .001MFD-3K | | 1201001 | 6 |
| 29 C10 | Cop 10MFD 450V | | 1202001 | 2 |
| 26 C7 C8 | Cop 30MFD-500V | | 1202002 | 3 |
| | | | 1203003 | ĭ |
| 25 | Cap 10MFD-50V | | | i |
| 214 | Var Cap V2393 | | 1301001 | |
| C3 C13 | Vor Cop V2394 | | 1301002 | 2 |
| C15 C16 C18 | Trimmer 453 | | 1302001 | 3 |
| 51 | XFMR 93-P-11 | | 1402004 | 1 |
| RFC 4 6 8 | Choke 100UH | | 1500002 | 3 |
| RFC 2 | Choke 3.6UH | | 1500003 | 1 |
| RFC 1 | Choke 192UH | | 1500004 | l |
| RFC 3 | Choke 8.3UH | | 1500005 | 1 |
| 06 | Diode 1N3064 | | 1800008 | 1 |
| 012345 | Diode 1500PIV-1A | IN 4007 Two ca | 1800005 | 1 |
| LI | Relay 3PDT 115V | | 1900003 | 1 |
| | Meter 0-500 | | 2100001 | .1 |
| 1 | Fuseholder | | 2202001 | 1 |
| | Fuse 10 Amp | | 2301003 | 1 |
| L2 | Pilot Lite Red | | 240 1003 | 1 |
| L1 | Pilot Lite Green | | 2401004 | |
| '.B. 1-2 | Bulb BB 6-8V | | 2501001 | 2 |
| .B.1-2 5W1 | Switch SPST | | 2600001 | ī |
| 5W2 | Switch DPDT | | 2600002 | |
| | | | 2801001 | i i |
| rs, L-9 | Tube Socket | | 280 100 2 | |
| S, S-9 | Tube Socket | | | |
| C | Coax Conn w/nut | | 2808001 | 2 |
| | Term Strip 3PT | | 2805001 | 3 |
| | Term Strip 4PT | | 2805002 | |
| | Tube 6JG6A | | 2900002 | |
| | Tube 6BQ5 | | 2900003 | |
| | Tube 6LQ6 | | 2900004 | -3 |
| | P.C. Board | | 3100001 | 1 |
| | Chassis AC | | 3400006 | |
| | Back Plate AC | | 3400009 | The state of the s |
| | Tube Shield AC | | 3400010 | |
| | Fan Bracket | | 3400019 | 1 |
| | Bottom Wrapper AC | | 3400028 | |
| | Top Wrapper AC | | 3400029 | 1 |
| | Fr. Ponel 3+3 | | 3500005 | 1 |
| PAGE 1 | Antenno Decal | | 3500007 | 1 |
| | XMTR Decal | | 3500008 | 1 |
| | Serial No. Decal | | 3500009 | . 21 |
| | Grommet 1/4 in. 1D | - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 9102001 | 4 |
| | Grammet 3/8 in. ID | 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - | 9192003 | |
| and the second s | Cord 18-2x6 | | 9103001 | |
| | | | 9104001 | 3 |
| | Knob 16531L | 3.5 | 보기 가는 사람들이 가장하는 그 하기 되었다. | |
| | Tube Cap | | 9105002 | 3 |
| | Tube Cop Insert | | 9105003 | |
| | Stand olf 6/32-1 | # May 1 _ 100 1 | 9106002 | 2. |
| | MTG Feet | | 9107001 | Sec. 4 |
| | Salder Lag 46 | | 9109801 | . 3 |
| | Fan | | 9112001 | . 1 |
| | | 그는 그들은 이번 사람들은 사람들이 없는 아버지께 없는 나를 하였다. | | |

