

DESCRIPTION

The R.L. DRAKE models DA100042, DA100032, DA8642, DA8632, DA7543, and DA7533, are broadband distribution amplifiers designed for indoor use in both residential and commercial buildings where RF signal distribution in the frequency range of 49 to 1000 MHz is required. Each model provides a very low distortion signal for a cable TV “drop”, the output of an SMATV headend, or a small CATV headend. The amps are suitable for both analog and digital - ATSC or QAM, amplification. The Gain and Slope controls both have a range of 10 dB minimum and operate between the preamp hybrid and the output hybrid to maintain a low noise figure over a wide range of gain and slope settings. Double-sided, plated through hole, glass epoxy, printed circuit boards, and SMT are used for low losses and maximum reliability.

All models include a 20 dB gain integrated active return path amplifier, and can provide a nominal unity gain passive return or no return path by selection with internal jumpers.

Input and output test connectors are provided for convenient monitoring of the signal path. The amplifier circuitry is designed for maximum stability, low distortion, low noise figure, and is protected in a rugged aluminum housing.

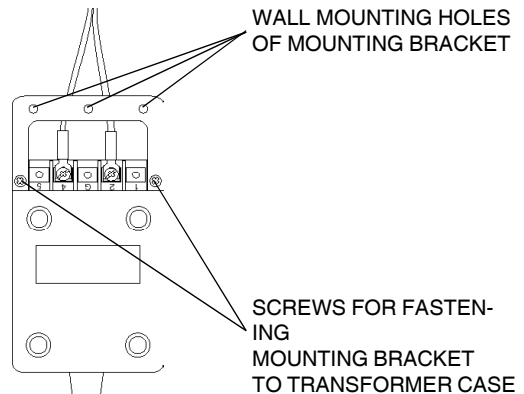
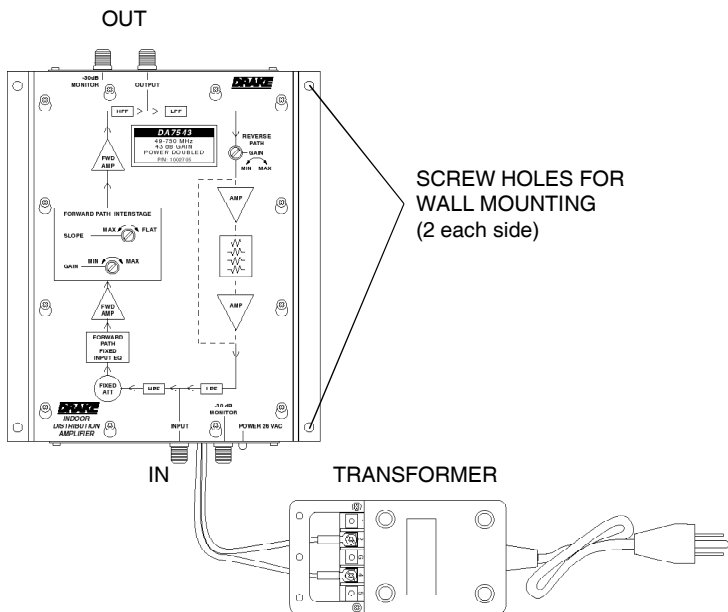
The unit operates from a nominal 26 VAC provided by the supplied 120 VAC, 60 Hz input AC Adapter.

Input equalizer and fixed attenuator options are available.

INSTALLATION

- 1) Unpack the distribution amplifier and AC adapter.
- 2) Mount the amplifier in the desired location, using the four mounting screw holes on the sides of the amplifier. Vertical mounting on a wall with the output end up is recommended for best ventilation and the coolest operation.

- 4) If the power transformer is to be wall mounted, install the included bracket as shown. Then mount transformer to the wall.



- 3) Route the power cable as needed to the power transformer. The cable can be pushed between fins of the heat sink on the bottom of the amplifier. Connect the power cable to the screw terminals on the power transformer.

- 5) Connect input and output cables to the amplifier.
- 6) Plug the power transformer line cord into a 120 VAC/60 Hz power source.
- 7) Preset slope control fully clockwise.
- 8) While monitoring the output levels at the Output -30 dB test port, adjust the Gain control for desired output at the high end of the band. Then monitor the lowest channel and adjust slope control to equalize this channel to the desired level (usually equal to but not higher than the high end of the band). Since there can be a slight interaction between the gain settings, it is advised to repeat this step a few times to ensure the desired levels are attained.

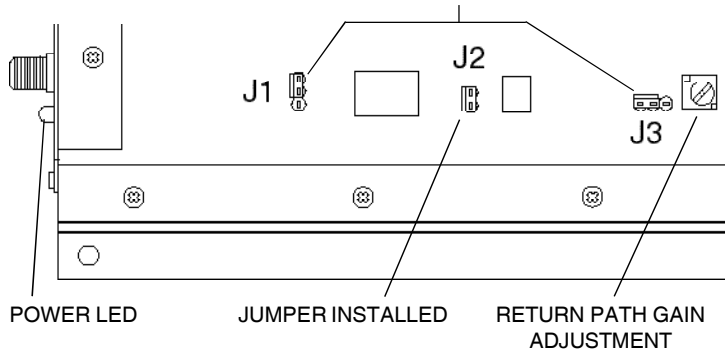
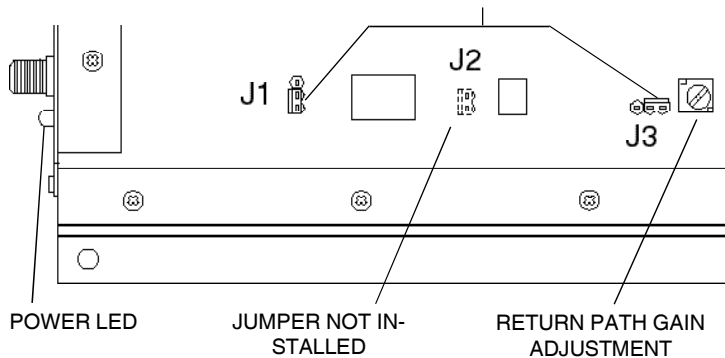
NOTE: The -30 dB input and output test ports can be used to monitor input and output levels. These are only accurate when the load is connected to the amplifier output and power is on.

RETURN PATH PROGRAMMING

There are three internal jumpers to be set. J1, J2, and J3. J1 and J3 program the signal path for the return path. If the return amplifier is desired (20 dB gain), select the active return setting. This is the factory default. If a unity gain return path is desired, select the passive return settings. If no return path is desired, remove both J1 and J3. Jumper J2 is used to enable DC power to the return amplifier. When selecting the active return, Jumper J2 must be installed. If using the passive return or no return, remove Jumper J2.

INTERNAL JUMPER SETTINGS -**1) Unplug amp from the AC power source.**

2) Remove top cover by loosening (but not removing) the 12 top cover screws. Slide the top cover so the screws will slip through the larger screw hole openings, then remove top cover.

A) JUMPER SETTINGS FOR ACTIVE RETURN PATH (Factory Setting)**B) JUMPER SETTINGS FOR PASSIVE RETURN PATH****C) REMOVE ALL THREE JUMPERS FOR NO RETURN**

A WORD CONCERNING INPUT LEVELS

It is important to keep the input level to the amplifier within an optimum range. If the level is too high, higher nonlinear distortion will result and if the level becomes too low, C/N might be less than desired. As a general rule, stay within the guidelines below. This chart assumes a fully loaded analog channel complement. Higher levels may be used if the channel loading is less. Also, if the system is populated with around 70 analog channels and another 70 or 80 QAM channels that are at least 6 dB lower than the analogs, then the levels of the analogs can be higher. Also, if the signals entering the distribution amp are sloped, then the highest frequency channels can be set to higher output levels that shown below for a 'flat' input.

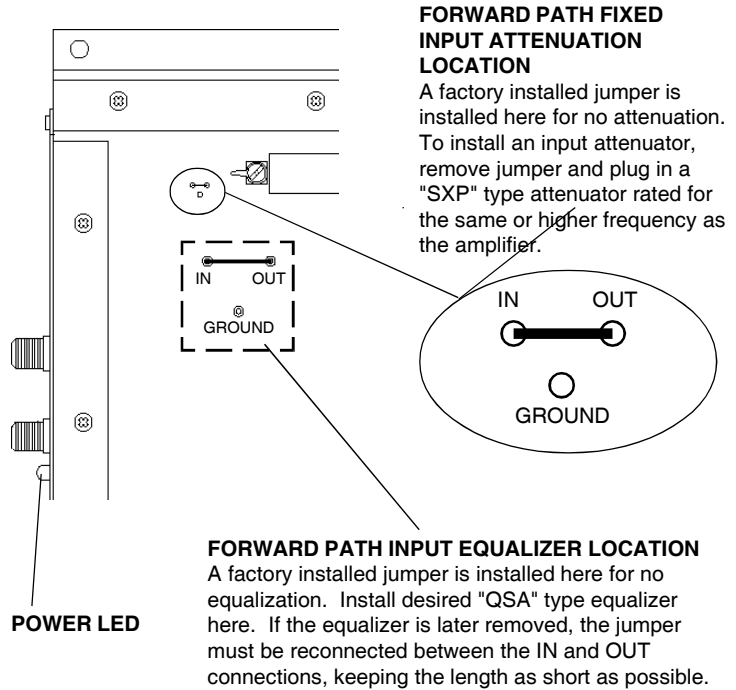
In general, install a fixed input attenuator if required to set the highest frequency channels in the input to within the optimum range. Then set the amplifier gain to achieve the desired output level, not to exceed the maximum output level listed in the chart below. Then, if the low frequency channels are above the optimum input level range, a fixed input equalizer can be installed to drop the low frequency channels to within this range. Use the slope control to make fine adjustments.

NEL MODEL LOADING	OPTIMUM INPUT LEVEL FOR LOWEST DISTORTION	MAX INPUT WITHOUT INPUT ATTENUATOR	MAX OUTPUT ADJUST GAIN CONTROL TO MAINTAIN	CHAN-
DA7533	+10 to +15 dBmV	+18 dBmV	+44 dBmV	110 CH
DA7543	0 to +5 dBmV	+10 dBmV	+44 dBmV	110 CH
DA8632	+7 to +12 dBmV	+16 dBmV	+40 dBmV	129 CH
DA8642	-2 to +5 dBmV	+7 dBmV	+40 dBmV	129 CH
DA100032	+6 to +10 dBmV	+12 dBmV	+38 dBmV	150 CH
DA100042	-2 to + 5 dBmV	+ 7 dBmV	+38 dBmV	150 CH

If the input level is within the optimum input level window, distortion will be at or below that which is specified. If a higher input level is supplied, add a fixed input attenuator equal to the number of dB needed to reduce the level to be within the optimum input range.

INSTALLING FORWARD PATH INPUT ATTENUATOR

If input levels are enough to cause a high distortion level in the input amplifier, a fixed input attenuator may be added. Remove top cover. Choose an SXP type attenuator of the value required, and install at the location indicated below. Remove the 0 dB wire jumper to allow insertion of the attenuator. Carefully replace the top cover being sure that the spacer mounted to the cover does not unseat the just installed attenuator. The spacer should be directly over the attenuator when the cover is positioned correctly. Tightens cover screws after positioning.



INSTALLING AN INPUT EQUALIZER

Follow the same basic procedure as described above for the input attenuator except that the equalizer is installed at the equalizer location shown above.

NOTE ABOUT COVER REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

This note only applies if the input attenuator has been installed. There is a spacer mounted to the inside of the top cover that will be located directly above the input attenuator. When removing or replacing the cover, be sure that all of the cover screws are loosened several turns before moving the cover. Be sure the attenuator is seated fully in its socket before reinstalling the cover, and carefully place the cover in position with the spacer directly over the attenuator, before retightening the screws.

SPECIFICATIONS COMMON TO ALL MODELS

Forward Gain Adjustment Range: 10 dB minimum.
 Slope Control Adjustment (54 MHz): 10 dB minimum.
 Input/Output Impedances: 75 Ohms.
 Input and Output Monitor Ports: -30 dB.
 Fixed Input Attenuator: Plug-in (SXP type) available.
 Fixed Input Equalizer: Plug-in (QSA type) available.
 Hum Modulation: -70 dB.
 Frequency Coverage (return path): 5 to 36 MHz.
 Active Return Path Gain: 20 dB minimum.
 Return Path Input Attenuator: 0 to 10 dB adjustable.
 RF Shielding: Leakage complies with FCC Part 76.
 Power Requirement: 26 VAC from supplied transformer with six foot amp-to-transformer cable.

Operating Temperature Range: - 20 deg. to + 60 deg. C.
 Power Transformer: Supplied transformer has 120 VAC/ 60 Hz \pm 10% input requirement at 35 W. Output is 26.3 VAC with screw terminals for attaching power cable from amplifier. Supplied 120 VAC 3-wire line cord is six feet long.
 Size: 10.25" (26 cm) L x 7.25" (18.4 cm) W x 2.75" (7 cm) D.
 Weight: 6 lbs. 12 oz. (3.1 Kg), including AC adapter.

ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR SPECIFIC MODELS

	DA7533	DA7543	DA8632	DA8642	DA100032	DA100042
Frequency Coverage (fwd path):	49 to 750 MHz.	49 to 750 MHz.	49 to 860 MHz.	49 to 860 MHz.	49 to 1000 MHz	49 to 1000 MHz
Forward Gain:	33 dB.	43 dB.	32 dB.	42 dB.	32 dB	42 dB
Noise Figure:	7 dB maximum.	6.5 dB maximum.	7.5 dB maximum.	7 dB maximum.	8 dB maximum	7 dB max.
Return Loss, Input & Output:	14 dB.	14 dB.	12 dB.	12 dB.	12 dB	12 dB
Channel Loading:	110 CH.	110 CH.	129 CH.	129 CH	150 CH	150 CH
Output Level (maximum per channel for distortions listed below):	+44 dBmV.	+44 dBmV.	+40 dBmV.	+40 dBmV	+38dBmV	+38 dBmV
Input Level (maximum without using fixed input attenuator):	+18 dBmV.	+10 dBmV.	+16 dBmV.	+7 dBmV.	+12 dBmV	+7 dBmV
Optimum Input Level Range:	+10 dBmV to +15 dBmV.	+0 dBmV to +5 dBmV.	+7 dBmV to +12 dBmV.	-2 dBmV to + 5 dBmV.	+6 dBmV to +10 dBmV	-2 dBmV to +5 dBmV
<i>Nonlinear Distortions-</i>						
Composite Triple Beat:	- 58 dB.	- 58 dB.	- 60 dB.	- 60 dB.	-62 dB	-62 dB
Composite Second Order:	- 58 dB.	- 58 dB.	- 58 dB.	- 58 dB.	-60 dB	-60 dB
Cross-modulation:	- 62 dB.	- 62 dB.	- 64 dB.	- 64 dB.	-66 dB	-66 dB

Output levels listed above are for all analog and flat channel loading. Output levels could be significantly higher when some channels are QAM, 6 dB below analog, and when slope is applied.

THREE YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

R.L. DRAKE LLC warrants to the original purchaser this product shall be free from defects in material or workmanship for three (3) years from the date of original purchase. During the warranty period R.L. DRAKE LLC or an authorized Drake service facility will provide, free of charge, both parts and labor necessary to correct defects in material and workmanship. At its option, R.L. DRAKE LLC may replace a defective unit.

To obtain such warranty service, the original purchaser must:

- (1) Retain invoice or original proof of purchase to establish the start of the warranty period.
- (2) Notify R.L. DRAKE LLC or the nearest authorized service facility, as soon as possible after discovery of a possible defect, of:
 - (a) the model and serial number,
 - (b) the identity of the seller and the approximate date of purchase; and
 - (c) A detailed description of the problem, including details on the electrical connection to associated equipment and the list of such equipment.
- (3) Deliver the product to R.L. DRAKE LLC or the nearest authorized service facility, or ship the same in its original container or equivalent, fully insured and shipping charges prepaid.

Correct maintenance, repair, and use are necessary to obtain proper performance from this product. Therefore carefully read the Instruction Manual. This warranty does not apply to any defect that R.L. DRAKE LLC determines is due to:

- (a) Improper maintenance or repair, including the installation of parts or accessories that do not conform to the quality and specifications of the original parts.
- (b) Misuse, abuse, neglect or improper installation.
- (c) Accidental or intentional damage.

- All implied warranties, if any, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, terminate three (3) years from the date of the original purchase.

- The foregoing constitutes R.L. DRAKE LLC'S entire obligation with respect to this product, and the original purchaser shall have no other remedy and no claim for incidental or consequential damages, losses or expenses. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or do not allow the exclusions or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation and exclusion may not apply to you.

- This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. This warranty shall be construed under the laws of Ohio.

DRAKE MODELS DA100032, DA100042, DA7533, DA7543, DA8632, and DA8642

These amplifiers are very versatile in regard to reverse (return) path options.

If no return path is desired, remove jumpers J1, J2, and J3. These may be stored inside the amplifier by plugging them into just a single pin of the headers so that the one pin holds the jumper mechanically but no electrical connection is made to other pins.

If a passive return path is required with or without attenuation, set jumpers J1 and J3 to the passive return path settings. Leave jumper J2 disconnected. The REVERSE PATH GAIN adjustable attenuator may be used to set up to approximately 12 dB of attenuation in this path, if needed. At maximum gain setting, the insertion loss of the passive return will be nominally 1 dB. The programmable reverse attenuator jumpers have no effect when using the passive return path.

When gain must be added to the reverse path, set jumpers J1, J2, and J3 to the active return path settings. This revision of the Drake DA series of distribution amplifiers now provides a programmable reverse step attenuator that is programmable in steps of 2 dB between 2 dB and 30 dB. This attenuator is located electrically after the first stage of gain in the active reverse path amplifier. This allows a low noise figure and excellent carrier to noise ratio to be maintained even at low reverse gain settings. The use of this attenuator will be equivalent to using fixed output attenuators in other commonly used amplifiers. Fine adjustment of the reverse path gain can be accomplished using the variable REVERSE PATH GAIN adjustment.

Set the gain using a combination of the programmable reverse path step attenuator and the variable reverse path gain input attenuator. Maximum reverse path gain is nominally 22 dB.

For reverse input signal levels around 15 dBmV or below, program most of the needed attenuation using the programmable 2 dB step attenuator and then fine tune the final dB or two using the variable reverse path gain adjustment. If input levels are above 20 dBmV, it is desirable to obtain as much of the needed attenuation as possible, up to 10 dB, with the variable attenuator and then use the step attenuator to obtain the rest.

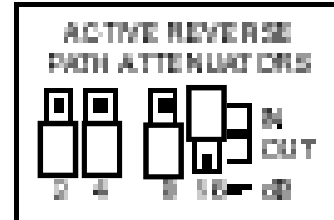
PROGRAMMABLE REVERSE STEP ATTENUATOR SETTINGS

There are four internal jumpers used to set the programmable reverse attenuation. Each jumper controls an attenuator. The four attenuator values are 2 dB, 4 dB, 8 dB, and 16 dB. The total attenuation is the sum of any attenuators that have jumpers set to the 'IN' setting. When a jumper is set to the 'OUT' setting, that attenuator is out of the circuit and is effectively set to 0 dB. With all four programmable attenuators OUT and the REVERSE PATH GAIN, variable input attenuator set to maximum gain, the active reverse path gain is nominally 22 dB.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

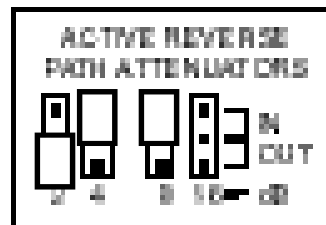
Assume that a particular installation requires a reverse path gain of 5 dB. Subtracting 5 from the nominal gain of 22 dB gives a result of 17 dB attenuation required to reduce the reverse path gain to 5 dB. To reduce the reverse path gain by 17 dB, move the 16 dB programmable attenuator jumper to the IN position. Then adjust the REVERSE PATH GAIN adjustment counterclockwise to obtain the additional 1 dB of attenuation.



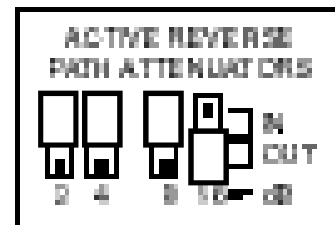
(Jumper at the "16 dB" "IN" position)

EXAMPLE 2

Assume that an installation requires 15 dB of gain reduction in the reverse path amplifier to achieve a gain of 7 dB. The step attenuator can be programmed for 12 dB (setting the 8 dB and 4 dB jumpers both to 'IN') or to 14 dB (setting the 8 dB, 4 dB, and 2 dB jumpers all to 'IN') and then adjusting the variable REVERSE PATH GAIN control to reduce the gain the additional 1 or 3 dB. The idea here is that one should set the step attenuator slightly less than the attenuation needed so that there can always be some fine adjustment of the variable gain control.



(Jumpers at the "4 dB" and "8 dB" "IN" positions)



(Jumpers at the "2 dB", "4 dB", and "8 dB" "IN" positions)

SUMMARY

If reverse input levels are low, in the 0 dBmV area, use as little attenuation at the reverse path gain input attenuator as possible. This will maintain the best possible C/N ratio by keeping the reverse path amplifier noise figure low. Obtain most gain reduction of the reverse path amp by using the step attenuator. On the other hand, if reverse input levels are high, say around 20 dBmV, you can safely dial in 10 dB to 12 dB of attenuation with the input gain adjustment without degrading the C/N. This will keep distortion products low. Obtain the rest of the attenuation with the step attenuator.