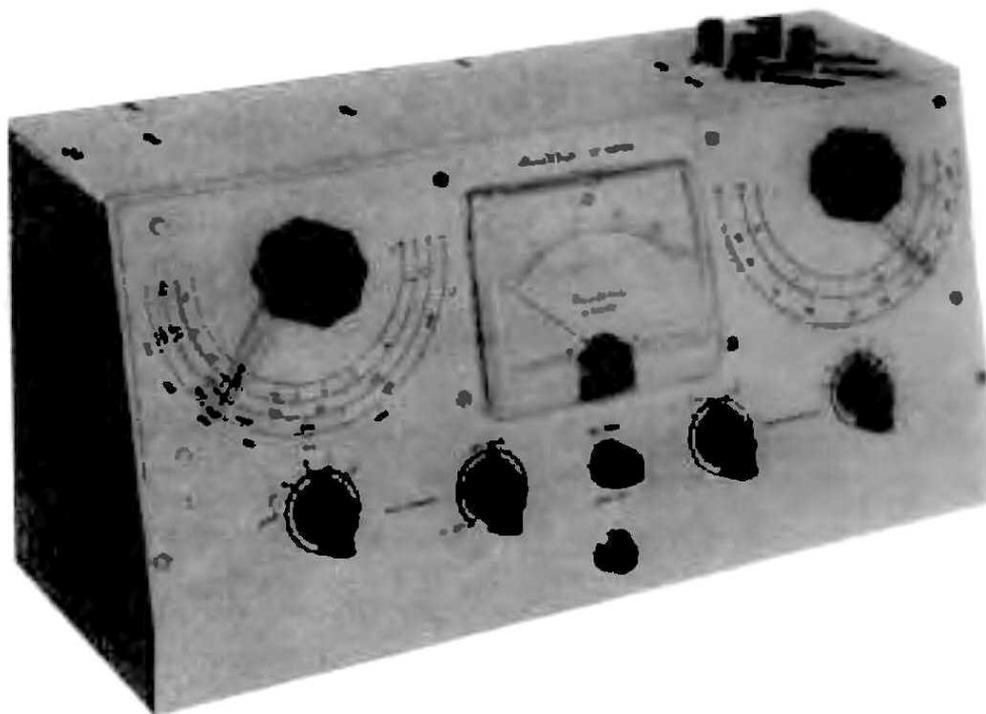


HEATHKIT

MODEL QM-1

Q-METER



SPECIFICATIONS

Power Requirements	115 volts AC 50/60 cycles 30 watts
Tube Complement	1 - 12AT7 Oscillator
.	1 - 6AL5 VTVM diode
.	1 - 12AU7 VTVM amplifier
.	1 - OD3/VR150 Regulator
.	1 - 6X5 Rectifier
Frequency Range	150 KC - 18 MC
Inductance Scale Range	1 micro H. - 10 milli H.
Actual Capacity Scale Range	40 MMF - 450 MMF
Effective Capacity Scale Range	40 MMF - 400 MMF
Vernier Capacity Scale Range	-.3 MMF - .43 MMF
"Q" Scale Range250 Full scale x1 or x2
Dimensions	8" high x 17" wide x 6" deep

ASSEMBLY AND OPERATION OF THE HEATHKIT MODEL QM-1 Q-METER

The Heathkit Q Meter is a device of particular value in work with resonant circuits within the frequency and capacity ranges of the instrument.

It enables the user to measure the performance of such circuits and their component parts at the operating frequency and thus makes it possible to predict their operation in actual use.

The instrument is designed for simplicity both in construction and operation. But despite its simplicity, it is capable of excellent performance if properly constructed and intelligently used. Care used in the assembly will reward the builder through years of reliable service. Maximum results will be obtained by following the information given in this manual. It is, therefore, suggested that you take a few minutes now and read the entire manual, or at least the parts pertaining to the assembly and testing before any work is started.

Large pictorial diagrams are furnished and should be attached above the work space for your convenience. These pictorials are duplicated in a smaller size in this manual. The large prints may be discarded after the instrument is completed, but the manual should be retained in your files for future reference.

Unpack the kit carefully and check each part against the parts list. In doing this, you will become acquainted with each part. Refer to the charts and other information on the inside covers of this manual to help you identify any parts about which there may be a question. Make sure that all parts have been removed from the packaging material before it is thrown out. If a shortage is found in checking the parts, please notify us promptly and return the inspection slip with your letter to us. Hardware items are counted by weight, and if a few are missing, please obtain them locally if at all possible.

Resistors and controls generally have a tolerance rating of plus or minus 20% unless otherwise stated in the parts list. Thus a 10,000 ohm resistor may test anywhere from 8,000 ohms to 12,000 ohms. The tolerance on condensers is frequently even greater. This Heathkit is designed to accommodate such variations.

Small changes in parts may be made by the Heath Company. Such changes will not adversely affect the operation of the instrument, and will only be made to insure a minimum delay in filling your order.

Read the note on soldering on the inside back cover. Use only good quality rosin core radio type solder. Pastes or acids, while making soldering even easier, do not result in a joint satisfactory for radio work. Their cleaning action is based on a corroding effect, even if they are called "non-corrosive." They are very difficult to remove completely after the joint is made, and even a minute quantity left behind combines with moisture in the air to form a highly corrosive and conductive product. Thus weeks or months later the continued corrosion may "eat up" the wire or the joint causing failure through open circuits, or the conduction through the growing deposit may cause sufficient leakage to prevent proper operation.

NOTE: All guarantees are voided and we will not repair or service instruments in which acid core solder or pastes are used. (When in doubt about solder, it is recommended that a new roll plainly marked "Rosin Core Radio Solder" be purchased.)

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

If the instrument fails to perform as outlined in the foregoing section, proceed as follows:

1. Read the next section entitled "Principles of Operation." A thorough understanding of the circuits used may reveal the cause for difficulties.
2. Check the voltages at the tube sockets and compare them with representative readings tabulated below. Substantial deviation from the tabulated values would point to a particular portion of the circuit. Further investigation of that portion may reveal the cause.

VOLTAGE TABLE					
	6X5	OD3	12AT7	12AU7	6AL5
1	NC	T 1-4	0-80	70-90	0
2	0	60-80 NEG	0-5 NEG	0-1.5 NEG	0-1.5 NEG
3	200-220 AC	Line Jumper	0	4-5	0
4	NC	NC	0	0	4-6 AC
5	200-220 AC	70-90	0	0	0
6	T 140-160	NC	120-150	70-90	0
7	5-7 AC	Line Jumper	0	0-1.5 NEG	0-1.5 NEG
8	180-210	T 140-160	1-3	4-5	
9			5-7 AC	5-7 AC	
NC means NO CONNECTION T means used as tiepoint					

3. Have a friend check over the wiring. Wiring errors, consistently overlooked by the constructor, may be readily evident to another person.
4. Write to the Heath Company, referring to this instrument as the QM-1 "Q" meter, and describe the difficulty encountered. Include all information that may be helpful in locating the cause, such as voltage readings for instance, and we will attempt to advise you by return mail.
5. Should inspection reveal the necessity for replacement of a component, write to the Heath Company immediately. The following information should be supplied in all cases:
 - A. Thoroughly identify the part in question by using the part number and description found in the manual parts list.
 - B. Identify the type and model number of kit in which it is used.
 - C. Mention the order number and date of purchase.
 - D. Describe the nature of defect or reason for requesting replacement.

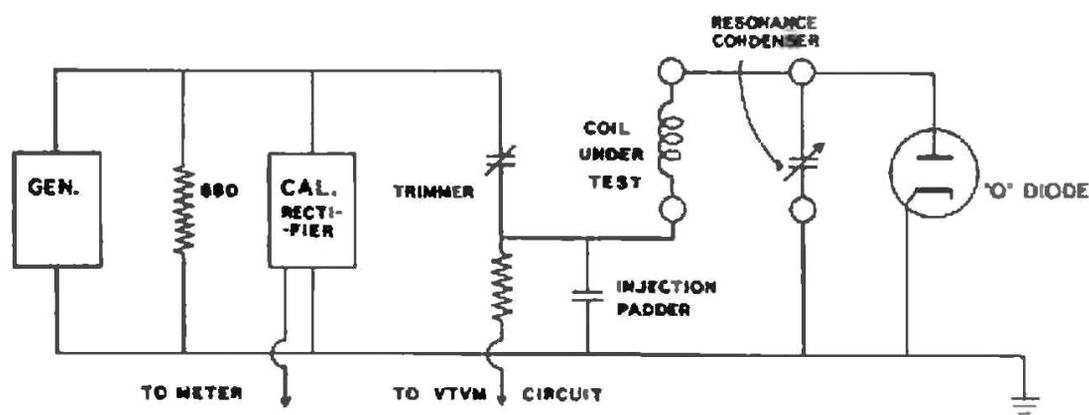
PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The Heathkit Q meter operates on the principle of resonance. To obtain this resonance two conditions must be satisfied: 1. There must be a circuit capable of resonance and 2. There must be a signal to which the circuit can resonate. The signal is obtained from the generator section, and the resonant circuit comprises the Resonance condenser, the injection padder condenser and the coil under test.

To indicate resonance, a VTVM circuit is connected across the Resonance condenser. If the current flow from the generator through the injection padder is obtained from a constant current source, the voltage at resonance developed across the coil under test will be directly proportional to the Q of the circuit. Because the injection padder is much larger than the resonance condenser, practically all of the voltage across the coil appears also across the resonance condenser, where it is measured by the VTVM.

When external capacities are connected in parallel with the resonating condenser this may no longer be true and the indicated circuit Q may be much less than the actual circuit Q. (If the external capacity and the resonating condenser total 5000 MMF, the indicated Q will be half the actual Q.)

By making the injection current a constant of a particular value, the voltage developed across the coil will be a direct indication of the Q of the circuit.



To insure a constant injection current, the output from the generator is metered to give a constant voltage. This voltage is applied to a small trimmer condenser in series with the large injection padder. The current depends practically only on the setting of the trimmer condenser and the padder current is constant. Adjustment of the trimmer during calibration correlates the meter readings of the Calibrate and VTVM sections. The relationship is independent of frequency and thus this calibration at one frequency will hold for all others.

Any losses in the resonant circuit will be reflected in a lower Q reading. In general, the losses in the coil are much greater than the losses in the other circuit elements. Thus the Q of the circuit is the Q of the coil for all practical purposes. However, for conditions involving very high Q coils and low capacity settings of the resonating condenser, this may not hold fully true, and the losses in the resonating condenser and the stray capacity reduce the indicated circuit Q below the Q of the coil itself. The effective value of the resonating condenser is used in the tests involving resonance with a coil, and is equal to the capacity of the resonating condenser in series with the injection padder.

The total capacity between the C terminals is the sum of the capacity of the resonating condenser and the stray capacities in the wiring. This value is used in capacity measurements using the substitution method.

APPLICATIONS

The Heathkit Q Meter is an instrument that enables the technician to simulate conditions actually encountered in practical circuits, and measure the performance of the coil or condenser by itself. Such measurements are made at the operating frequency actually encountered in the practical circuits.

Thus, during the design of a broadcast receiver for instance, a loop antenna may be checked for frequency coverage and for loss of Q because of the proximity of the chassis. Various types of loop antennas may be compared by noting the Q indicated. The distributed capacity of the loop may readily be determined. The effective capacity of a tuning condenser, as well as the minimum capacity may be readily determined by substitution.

The following procedures may be used as a guide until sufficient familiarity with the instrument and its characteristics are obtained.

To measure inductance of a coil:

Set the CAL-Q switch to CAL.

Connect the coil to the L terminals.

Set the generator section to the appropriate frequency (250 kc, 790 kc, 2.5 mc or 7.9 mc) and adjust the level to X1.

Set the CAL-Q switch to Q.

Adjust the resonating condenser for maximum indication on the meter.

Read the inductance on the L scale and place the decimal point properly by referring to the inductance-frequency tabulation.

To measure the Q of a coil:

Set the CAL-Q switch to CAL.

Connect the coil to the L terminals.

Set the generator section to the desired frequency, and adjust the level to X1.

Set the CAL-Q switch to Q.

Adjust the resonating condenser accurately for maximum indication on the meter.

Read the Q value on the meter.

(If the meter reads off scale, switch to CAL. and adjust level to X2. Switch to Q and double the indicated value.)

To measure the distributed capacity of a coil:

Set the CAL-Q switch to CAL.

Connect the coil to the L terminals.

Set the resonating condenser to a convenient small value such as 100 MMF (C_E scale).

Note this value as C_A .

Set the CAL-Q switch to Q and adjust the generator section to give a maximum indication.

Note the generator frequency.

Set the generator to a new frequency equal to half the old frequency.

Switch to CAL and check the level.

Switch back to Q and adjust the resonating condenser to give a maximum indication.

Note the value on the C_E scale and call this value C_B .

The distributed capacity is readily calculated from

$$C_D = \frac{C_B - 4C_A}{3}$$

Note: While this method is not completely accurate, it will suffice in most cases. The accuracy may be increased by repeating the measurement with different values of C_A and averaging the results.

To measure a capacity of 425 MMF or less:

Set the CAL-Q switch to CAL.

Connect a test coil to the L terminals.

Connect the unknown condenser to the C terminals.

Set the resonating condenser to a small value (50 MMF for instance). Note this value as C_A .

Switch to Q and adjust the generator section for maximum indication.

Switch to CAL and remove the unknown condenser.

Switch to Q and adjust the resonating condenser for maximum indication.

Note the reading on the C_T scale as C_B .

The unknown capacity is readily calculated from

$$C_X = C_B - C_A.$$

Note: For very small capacities, the vernier dial may be used instead of the main dial.

To measure a capacity larger than 425 MMF:

Set CAL-Q switch to CAL.

Connect a test coil of known inductance to the L terminals.

Connect the unknown condenser to the C terminals.

Switch to Q and adjust the generator for maximum reading.

Note the capacity on the C_T scale as C_A .

Note the generator frequency as f .

Using the inductance of the test coil as L , calculate the resonating capacity C_B from

$$C_B = \frac{1}{6.28^2 f^2 L}$$

This value C_B is made up of three parts: C_A in parallel with the unknown capacity C_X and and the two in series with the 5000 MMF injection padder. The unknown is calculated from

$$C_X = \frac{5000 C_B}{5000 - C_B} - C_A$$

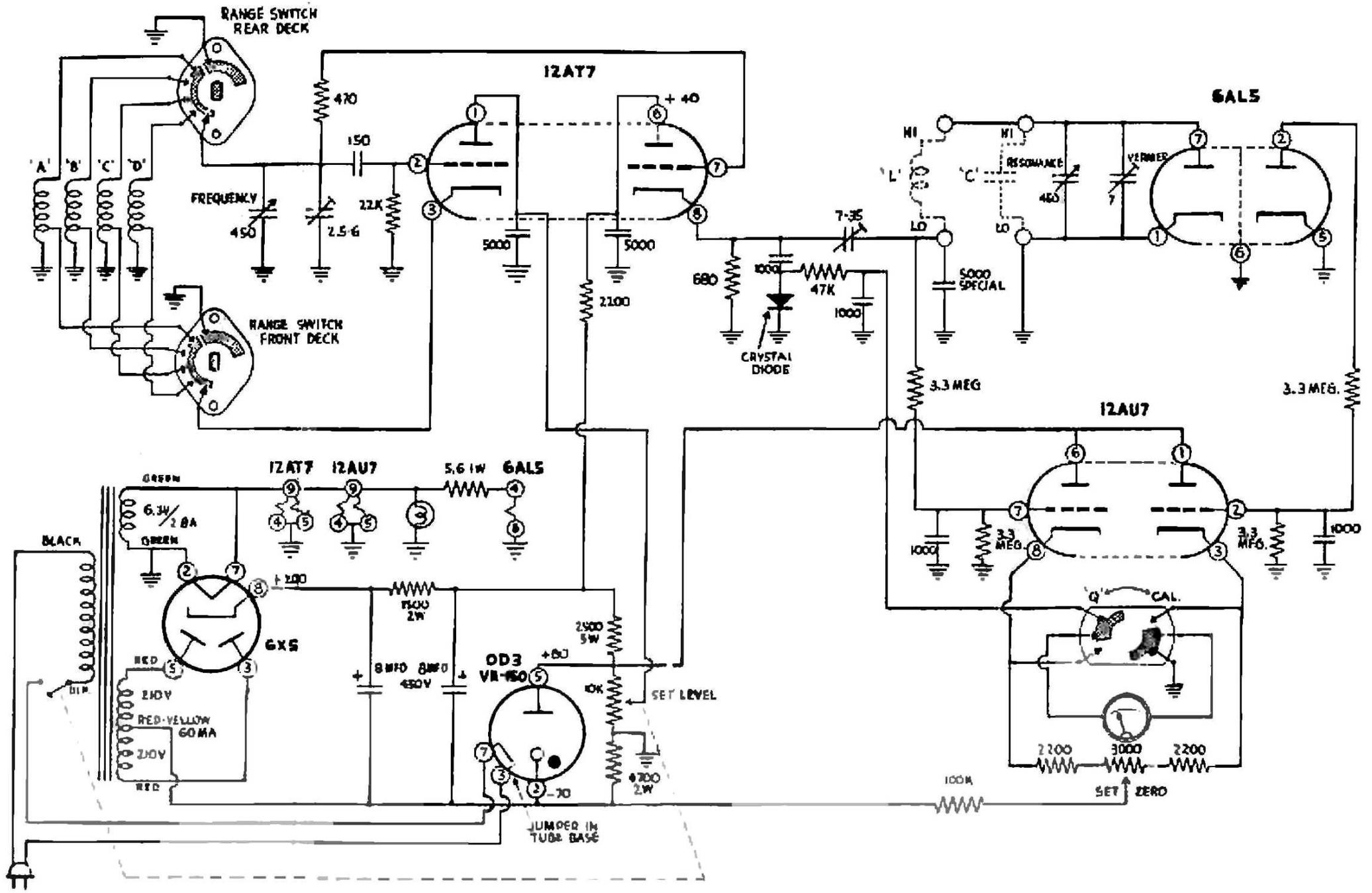
SERVICE

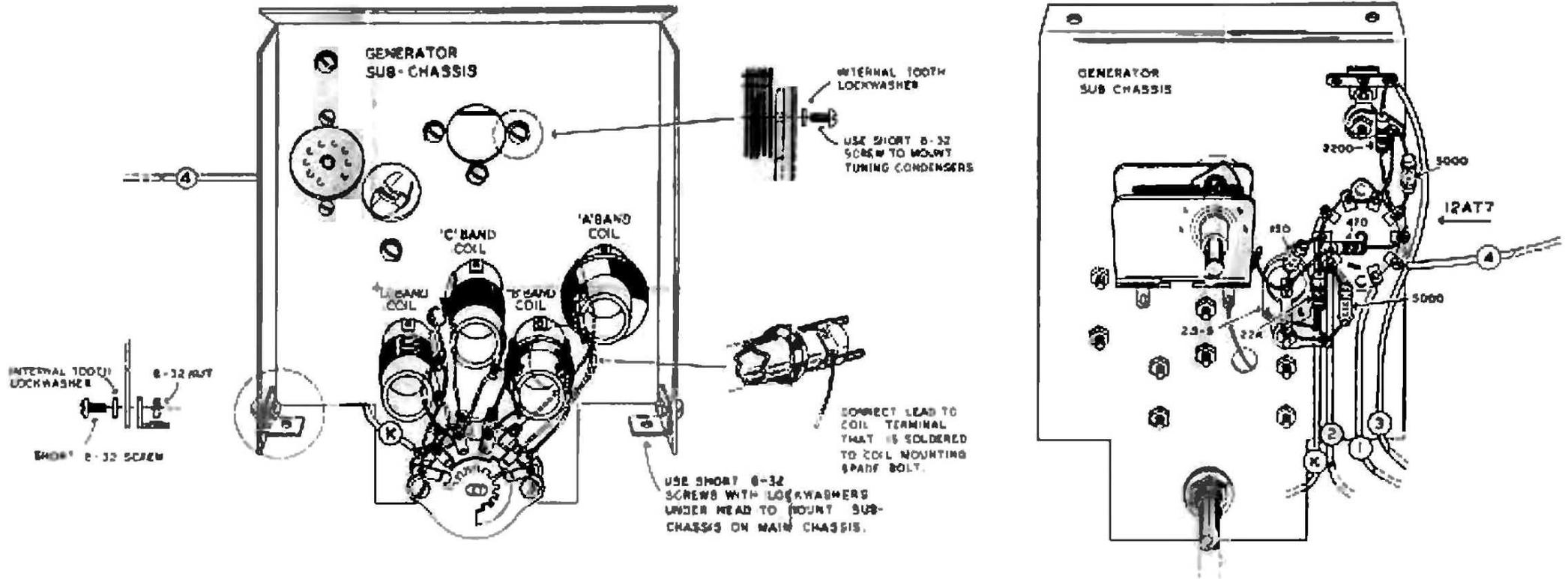
In event continued operational difficulties of the completed instrument are experienced, may we remind you that the facilities of the Heath Company Service Department are at your disposal. Your instrument may be returned for inspection and repair for a service charge of \$5.00 plus the cost of any additional material that may be required. THIS SERVICE POLICY APPLIES ONLY TO COMPLETED INSTRUMENTS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS AS STATED IN THE MANUAL. Instruments that are not completed or instruments that are modified will not be accepted for repair. Instruments showing evidence of acid core solder or paste fluxes will be returned NOT repaired.

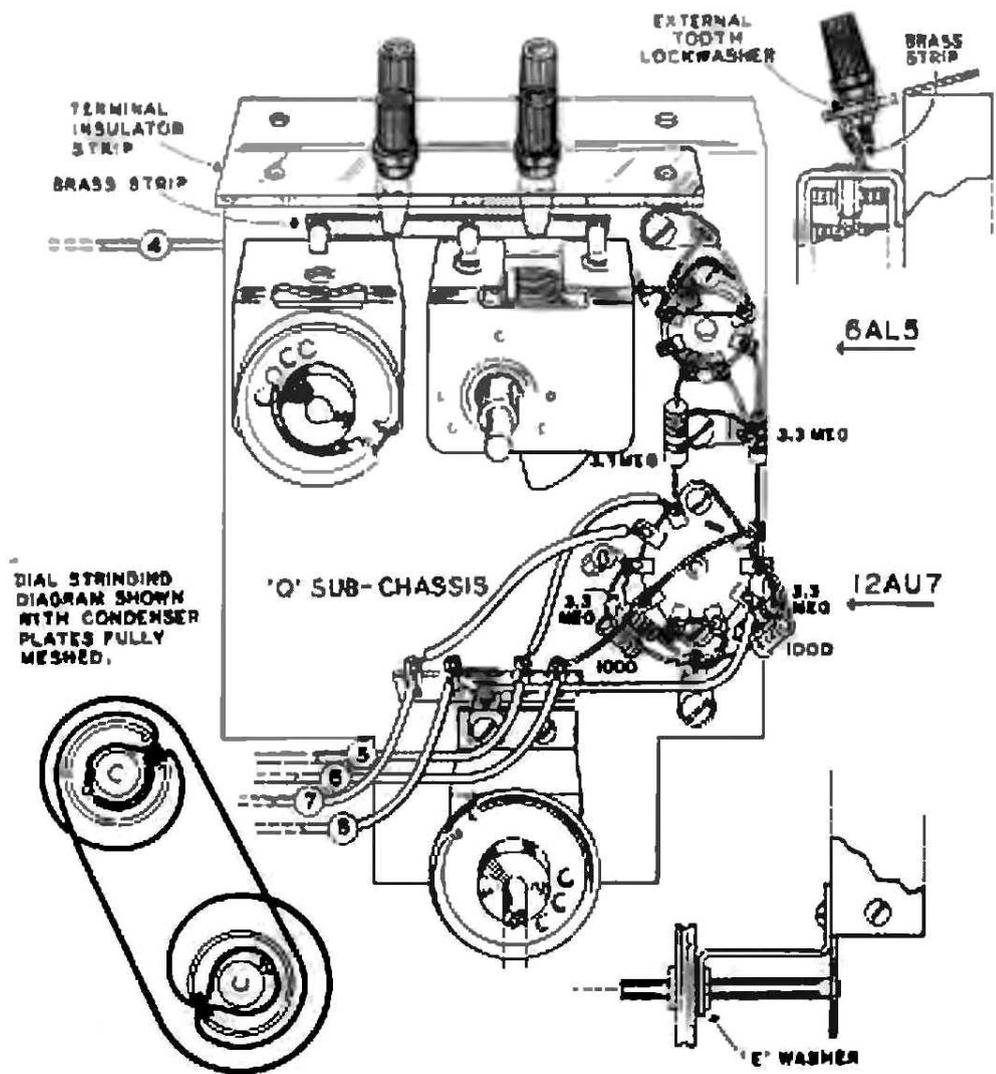
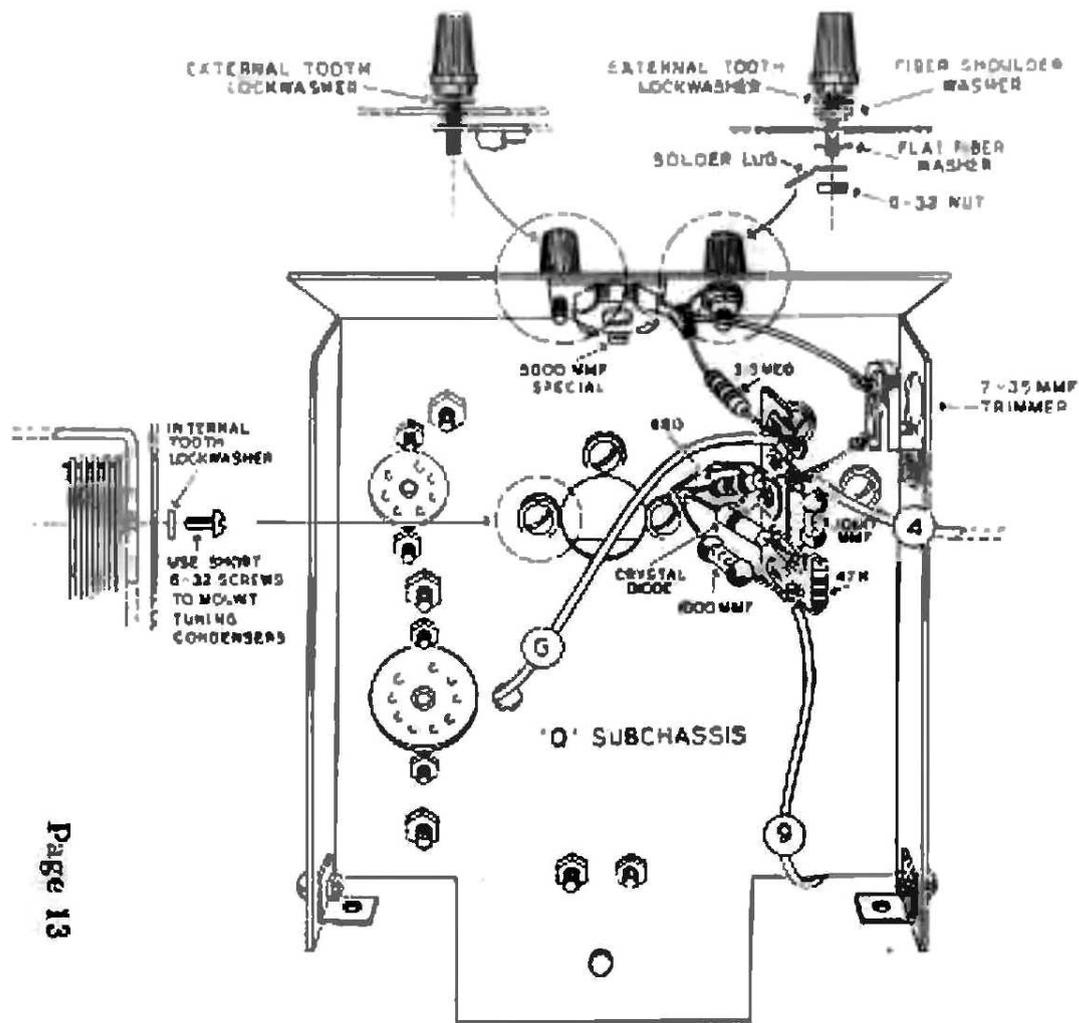
The Heath Company is willing to offer its utmost cooperation to assist you in obtaining the proper operation of your instrument and therefore the factory repair service is available for a period of one year from the date of purchase.

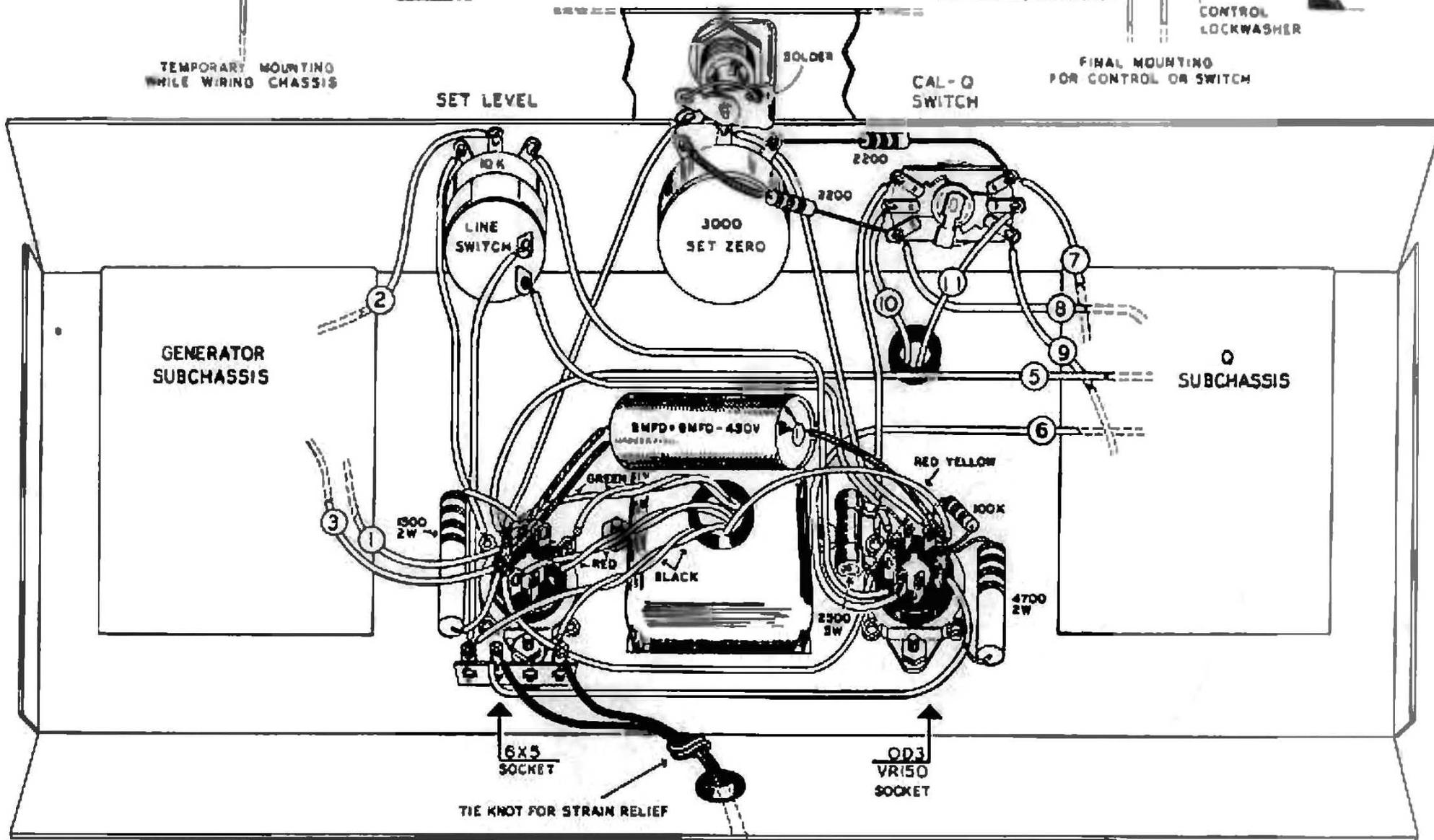
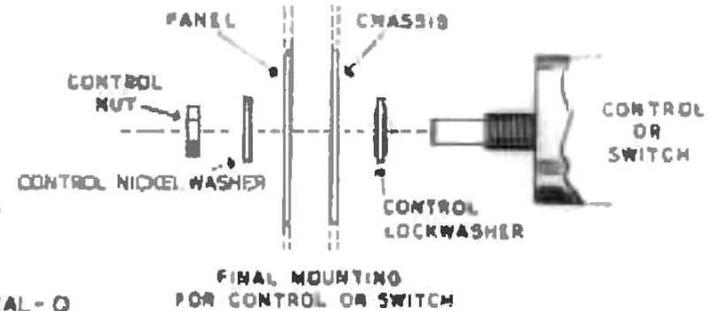
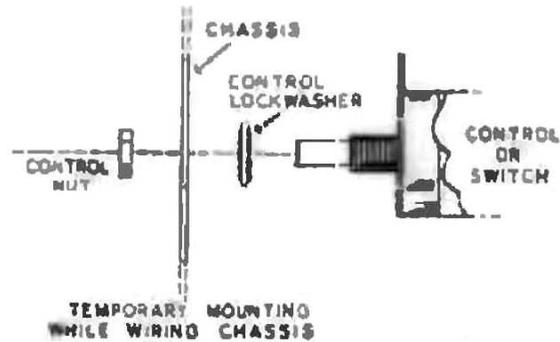
NOTE: Before returning this unit, be sure that all parts are securely mounted. Attach a tag to the instrument, giving name, address and trouble experienced. Pack in a rugged container, preferably wood, using at least three inches of shredded newspaper or excelsior on all sides. Do not ship in the original kit carton as this carton is not considered adequate for safe shipment of the completed instrument. Ship by prepaid express, if possible. Return shipment will be made by express collect. Note that a carrier cannot be held liable for damages in transit if PACKING IN HIS OPINION is insufficient.

Prices are subject to change without notice. The Heath Company reserves the right to change the design of this instrument without incurring liability for equipment previously supplied.

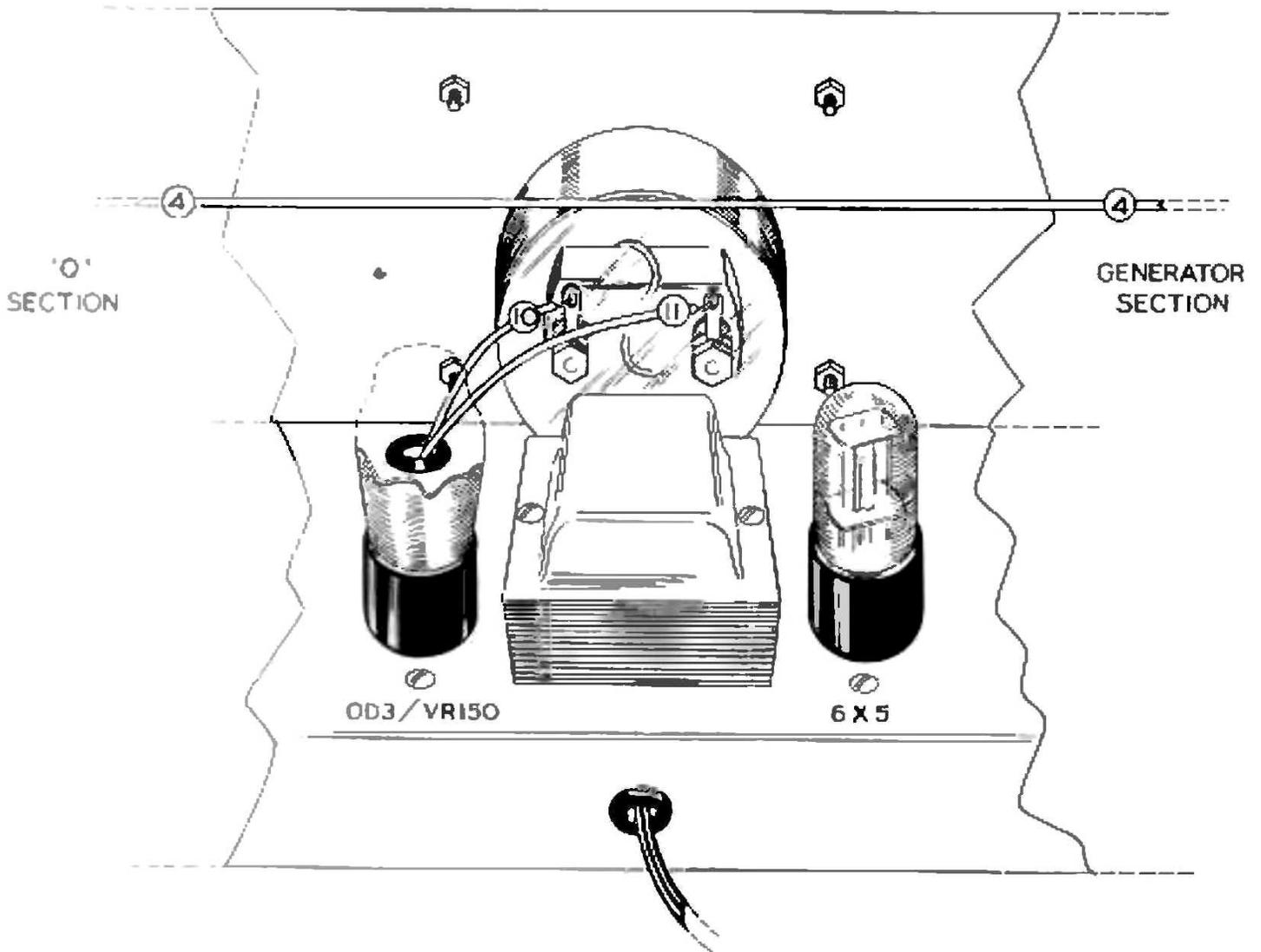








NOTE: TRANSFORMER PRIMARY LEADS MAY BE EITHER BLACK AND BLACK OR BLACK-RED AND BLACK.



**WIRING OF EXPORT TYPE
110/220 VOLT POWER
TRANSFORMERS**

These transformers have a dual primary for use on either 110 Volts or 220 Volts. Wire as shown.

