



LDG Z-100Plus 100-Watt Automatic Tuner



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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Jumpstart, or “Real hams don’t read manuals!”	3
Specifications	4
An Important Word About Power Levels	4
Important Safety Warning	4
Getting to know your Z-100Plus	5
<i>Front Panel</i>	5
<i>Rear Panel</i>	6
Installation	6
Operation	7
<i>Basic Tuning Operation</i>	7
<i>Toggle Bypass Mode:</i>	8
<i>Initiate a Memory Tune Cycle:</i>	9
<i>Force a Full Tune Cycle:</i>	10
<i>Status Indicators</i>	11
Application Information	11
<i>Mobile Operation</i>	11
<i>MARS/CAP Coverage</i>	12
<i>Optional Internal Battery Installation</i>	12
<i>Icom Interfacing</i>	12
<i>Yaesu Interfacing</i>	13
Theory of Operation	13
The LDG Z-100Plus	15
A Word About Tuning Etiquette	16
Care and Maintenance	16
Technical Support	16
Two-Year Transferrable Warranty	16
Out Of Warranty Service	16
Product Feedback	17

INTRODUCTION

LDG pioneered the automatic, wide-range switched-L tuner in 1995. From its laboratories in St. Leonard, Maryland, LDG continues to define the state of the art in this field with innovative automatic tuners and related products for every amateur need.

Congratulations on selecting the Z-100Plus 100-watt automatic tuner. The Z-100Plus provides semi-automatic antenna tuning across the entire HF spectrum plus 6 meters, at power levels up to 125 watts. It will tune dipoles, verticals, Yagis, or virtually any coax-fed antenna. It will match an amazing range of antennas and impedances, far greater than some other tuners you may have considered, including the built-in tuners on many radios.

The Z-100Plus may be optionally powered by internal batteries, eliminating the need for an additional power cable to use the Z-100Plus. Latching relays are used, so the Z-100Plus consumes no power when not tuning, so batteries only need to be replaced once per year or less.

JUMPSTART, OR “REAL HAMS DON’T READ MANUALS!”

Ok, but at least read this one section before operating the Z-100Plus:

Turn off power to your radio.

Connect the antenna jack on the transceiver to the “TX” jack on the Z-100Plus, using the supplied 50 ohm coax cable jumper.

Connect a 50 ohm coax antenna feedline to the “ANT” jack on the Z-100Plus.

Power up the transceiver and select the desired operating frequency.

Select AM, FM, CW, or PKT mode, and then key down to transmit a carrier¹.

Push and hold the **TUNE** button on the front of the Z-100Plus for one second (until the **Tuning** LED comes on), then release.

Wait for the tuning cycle to end (red LED goes out, 1 - 6 seconds) and then un-key.

Restore the transceiver to the desired operating mode.

You’re ready to transmit!

¹ You can tune while transmitting up to 125 watts if your transceiver has a “roll-back” circuit to protect it from high SWR. If it does not have a roll-back circuit, limit power when tuning to 10 watts.

SPECIFICATIONS

0.1 to 125 watts SSB, CW, and digital modes.

Latching relays for ultra low power operation.

2,000 memories for instantaneous frequency and band changing.

7 to 18 Volts DC, 100 mA. Virtually zero current when not tuning.

Optionally internal battery powered, 7-18VDC

1.8 to 54.0 MHz continuous frequency coverage. Frequency for memory storage is determined by internal frequency counter.

Tunes 6 to 800 ohm loads (16 to 150 on 6M), 16 to 3200 ohms with optional 4:1 Balun.

For Dipoles, Verticals, Vees, Beams or any Coax Fed Antenna.

Optional external Balun allows tuning of random length, long wire or ladder line fed antennas.

Dimensions: 5"L x 5"W x 1.5"H.

Weight: 1.0 pounds

Includes 1 foot Icom and Yaesu 857/897 interface cable and 1 foot coaxial cable jumper.

AN IMPORTANT WORD ABOUT POWER LEVELS

The Z-100Plus is rated at 125 watts maximum power input *at most*. Many ham transmitters and transceivers, and virtually all amplifiers, output well over 125 watts. Power levels that significantly exceed specifications will definitely damage or destroy your Z-100Plus. If your tuner fails during overload, it could also damage your transmitter or transceiver. Be sure to observe the specified power limitations.

IMPORTANT SAFETY WARNING

Never install antennas or transmission lines over or near power lines. You can be seriously injured or killed if any part of the antenna, support or transmission line touches a power line. Always follow this antenna safety rule: the distance to the nearest power line should be at least twice the length of the longest antenna, transmission line or support dimension.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR Z-100PLUS

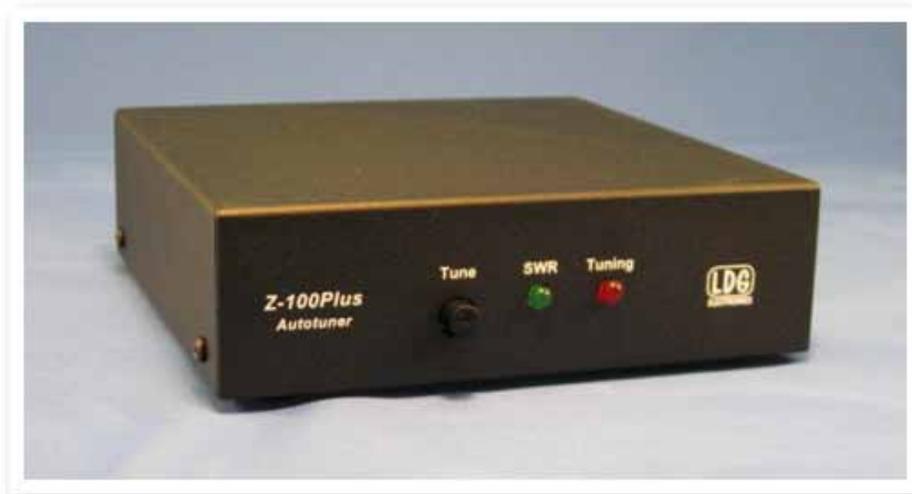
Your Z-100Plus is a quality, precision instrument that will give you many years of outstanding service; take a few minutes to get to know it.

Tuning is performed when the **Tune** button is pushed on the front of the Z-100Plus and held for one second. The tuner can be placed in bypass mode by pressing the **Tune** button momentarily.

Although a DC coax jack is supplied on the rear of the Z-100Plus, the Z-100Plus may also be powered directly from internal AA or 9V batteries (not supplied); no separate power supply is needed. The Z-100Plus automatically powers up at the start of a tuning cycle, and goes into an ultra low-power sleep mode when tuning is complete. The latching relays hold the tuned configuration indefinitely, even when DC power is completely removed. Tuning memories are stored in FLASH memory. The internal batteries should last for approximately one year under normal operating circumstances; longer or shorter depending upon how frequently tuning is performed.

The Z-100Plus has 2,000 frequency memories. When tuning on or near a previously tuned frequency, the Z-100Plus uses “Memory Tune” to recall the previous tuning parameters in a fraction of a second. If no memorized settings are available, the tuner runs a full tuning cycle, storing the parameters for memory recall on subsequent tuning cycles on that frequency. In this manner, the Z-100Plus “learns” as it is used, adapting to the bands and frequencies as it goes.

Front Panel



On the front panel there is one pushbutton and two LED indicator lights.

Tune Button: Initiates either a memory tune or a full tune, and also toggles the tuner between “active” and “bypass” modes.

SWR LED: Lights steady green at the end of a tuning cycle to indicate a good match has been found.

Tuning LED: Lights during tuning operation, will also blink error codes if a good tuning match is not found.

Rear Panel



The rear panel of the Z-100Plus features five connectors.

Antenna connector: Connect the 50-ohm coax antenna feedline to this standard SO-239 connector.

GND connector (wing nut): Connect to antenna system ground.

Transmitter connector: Connect the 50-ohm coax jumper cable from this standard SO-239 connector to the ANT jack on the back of the transceiver.

Power jack: 2.5x5.5mm DC coaxial jack. Connect to 7 to 18VDC, center positive.

Radio Interface jack: Connects via a control cable to a compatible transceiver.

INSTALLATION

The Z-100Plus tuner is designed for indoor operation only; it is not water resistant. If you use it outdoors (Field Day, for example), you must protect it from the rain. The Z-100Plus is designed for use with coax-fed antennas. If use with longwires or ladder-line-fed antennas is desired, an external balun is required. The LDG RBA-4:1 or RBA-1:1 is ideal, depending on the antenna and transmission line used.

Always turn your radio off before plugging or unplugging anything. The radio may be damaged if cables are connected or disconnected while the power is on.

Connect the HF antenna jack on the transceiver to the **Transmitter** jack on the back of the Z-100Plus, using the supplied coax jumper cable, or a similar 50 ohm coax cable rated 125 watts or greater.

The Z-100Plus can interface directly with several popular transceivers. For Icom radios, it will enable their “Tune” button to start a tuning cycle and provide power to the tuner.

For Icom radios that are AH-3 or AH-4 compatible, connect the white Molex connector into the radio’s tuner port. The power and radio plugs then connect to the tuner. The tuning process can start by either pressing the tune button on the tuner or the radio.

For Yaesu FT-897 and 857, use the Y-ACC cable and plug the red end marked “Radio” into the radio’s ACC port. Connect the black end marked “Tuner” into the tuner’s interface jack. The radio does not supply power to the tuner. The tune button on the tuner is used for starting the tuning process.

If you are not using an Icom interface cable for powering the tuner, connect the Z-100Plus to a source of DC power capable of providing 7 – 18 volts DC at 300 mA, using the provided coaxial connector (center positive). You can use two standard 9-volt alkaline transistor radio batteries connected in series (this is very handy for portable operation). If your radio is powered by 12 VDC, you most likely can use the same power supply for the Z-100Plus.

Grounding the Z-100Plus tuner will enhance its performance and safety. LDG recommends that you connect your tuner to a suitable ground; a common ground rod connected to buried radials is preferred, but a single ground rod, a cold water pipe, or the screw that holds the cover on an AC outlet can provide a serviceable ground. LDG strongly recommends the use of a properly installed, high quality lightning arrestor on all antenna cables.

OPERATION

Basic Tuning Operation

The Z-100Plus is operated from the front panel **TUNE** button on the Z-100Plus itself². Two types of tuning cycles are available; a memory tuning cycle and a full tuning cycle.

The **memory tuning cycle** attempts to tune quickly based on having previously tuned on the present frequency selection. If the tuner previously was successful in tuning on the currently selected frequency, the settings for that match will be loaded into the tuner relays, and checked to see that an acceptable SWR match is found.

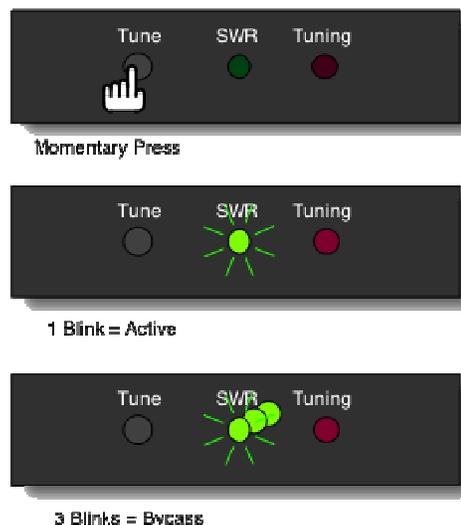
A **full tuning cycle** “starts from scratch” and begins a fixed tuning sequence where the Z-100Plus rapidly tries varying combinations of inductance and capacitance values, and then zeroes-in on the best match possible. When the tuning cycle is complete, if an acceptable match was found, the inductance and capacitance settings are saved in a memory associated with the selected frequency, so that they may be recalled quickly in the future via a memory tuning cycle.

In this manner, the Z-100Plus “learns”; the longer you use it, the more closely it adapts itself to the bands and frequencies used. Most users will probably use memory tuning most of the time; it takes advantage of any saved tuning settings, but automatically defaults to a full tuning cycle if no stored data is available.

In both cases, at the end of the tuning cycle, the carrier is held for 1.5 seconds after tuning is complete, so that the final SWR may be read on the transceiver’s internal SWR meter or another inline SWR meter, and the front panel LEDs will indicate the status of the tuning cycle. The tuner may also be placed in “bypass” mode where it is electrically removed from the antenna system.

Toggle Bypass Mode:

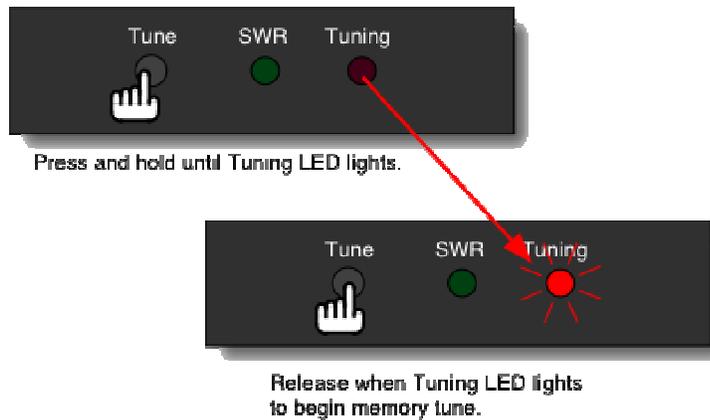
To toggle between bypassed and active mode, press the front panel Tune button on the Z-100Plus momentarily. The SWR LED will flash three to indicate that the tuner is in bypass mode. Press the front panel Tune button momentarily again to recall the previous tuner settings. The Tuning LED will flash once to indicate that the tuner is active. This function may be useful if you wish to compare antenna performance with and without the benefit of the tuner’s matching network.



² If a compatible Icom transceiver is connected via the interface cable, the tuner may be operated from the “tuner” button on the Icom radio, also.

Initiate a Memory Tune Cycle:

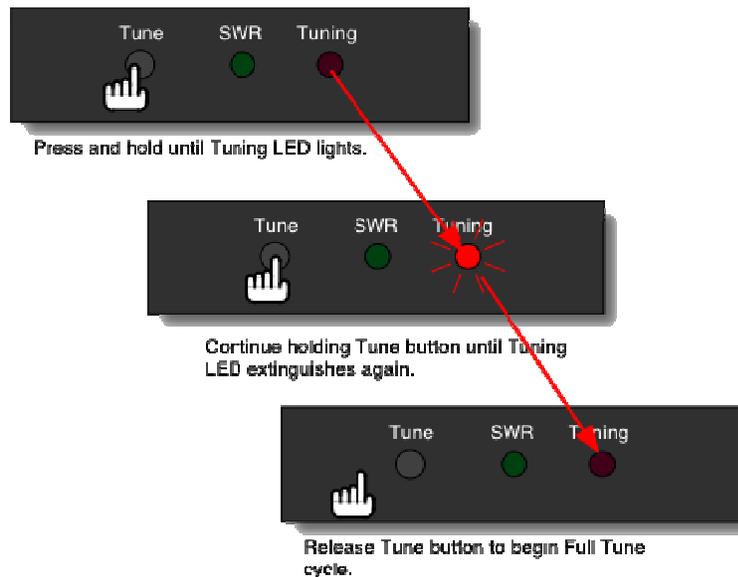
To initiate a memory tuning cycle, key the transmitter, then press and hold the Tuning button on the front of the Z-100Plus until the Tuning LED lights up, then release. A memory tuning cycle will begin.



Force a Full Tune Cycle:

Sometimes, if you are transmitting on a previously tuned frequency, performing a memory recall tune will find a stored match that is acceptable, but is not as optimal as could be. This could be the case if you recently made modifications to your antenna, for example. In this case, forcing a full tune will cause the Z-100Plus to seek a better match than the match already stored in memory for this frequency.

To force a full tuning cycle, key the transmitter, then press and hold the **Tune** button on the front panel of the Z-100Plus until the **Tuning LED** lights up, and keep holding until the **Tuning LED** goes out again. Release the **Tune** button once the **Tuning LED** goes out. A full tuning cycle will begin.



Status Indicators

The **SWR LED** and **Tuning LED** are both used to indicate both operating modes, tuning status, and error codes. The following table lists the LED status codes and their meaning.

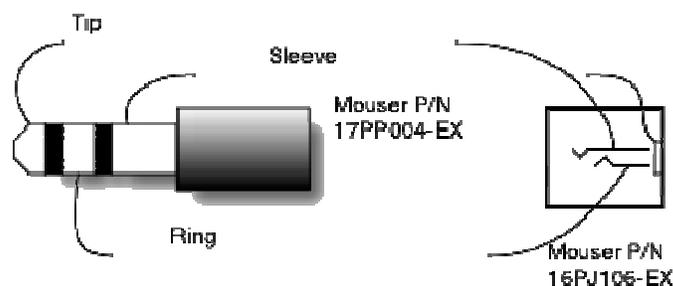
LED Indication	Meaning
Tuning LED on.	Tuner is tuning.
Tuning LED goes out, SWR LED comes on solid.	Tuner has completed a tuning cycle; a good SWR match was found.
Tuning LED goes out, SWR LED blinks 5 times.	Tuning cycle is complete; tuning match is between 1.5 and 3.0 SWR.
Tuning LED goes out, no SWR LED.	Tuning cycle is complete; tuning match is greater than 3.0:1 SWR.
Tuning LED blinks 4 times.	Tuning cycle failed, RF was lost in the middle of the tune.
Tuning LED blinks 5 times.	Tuning cycle failed, no RF was detected.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mobile Operation

The Z-100Plus is perfectly suited to mobile operation. It can be installed under the dashboard along with the transceiver, or mounted remotely. The only requirement is that the tuner remains dry.

The supplied radio interface cable is 14 inches long. If it is desired that the Z-100Plus is positioned farther from the transceiver than this cable length allows, a custom cable will need to be constructed. This can be accomplished in two ways: Cut the supplied cable and solder a jumper wire between all the connections, or purchase new connectors and cable to construct a custom-length interface cable from scratch. The connectors are standard 1/8" stereo plugs, available from most electronic supply catalogs, such as Mouser Electronics. The female jack is Mouser part



number 16PJ106-EX, and the male plug is Mouser part number 17PP004-EX.

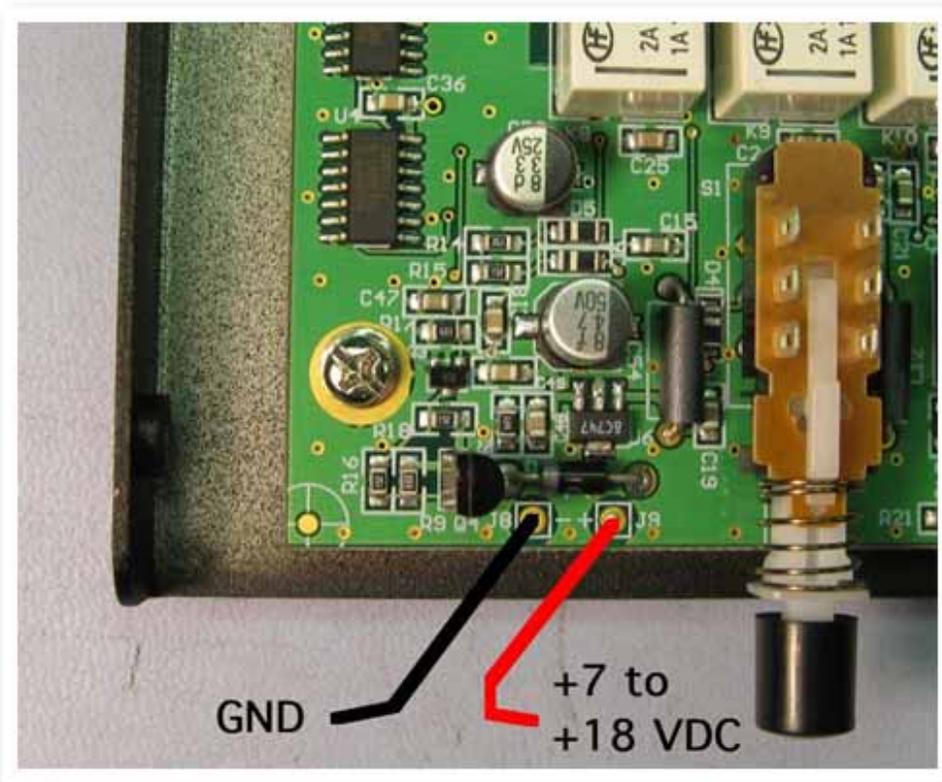
MARS/CAP Coverage

The Z-100Plus provides continuous tuning coverage over its specified range; not just in the ham bands. This makes it useful for MARS or CAP operation, or any other legal HF operation.

Optional Internal Battery Installation

The Z-100Plus is designed to allow the user to install his own internal battery pack. The internal battery must be between 7 and 18V DC. A single 9V battery or a 6 or 8-cell AA or AAA battery holder with batteries installed.

In order to install an internal battery supply, the lid of the Z-100Plus must be removed by first removing the four screws on the side of the case. Connection of the battery pack to the Z-100Plus is made via the two battery solder pads at J8 and J9. J8 is the negative terminal, and J9 is the positive terminal.



Solder a pair of 20AWG or smaller wires to the solder pads at J8 and J9, being careful to observe the polarity of the connections. The battery pack should be secured to prevent it from moving around inside the case. For many installations, simply fastening the battery pack to the top of the relays with double sided tape is sufficient. Care should be taken not to splash solder onto the circuit board, nor to leave any loose objects inside the case when re-assembling the tuner.

Icom Interfacing

When interfacing the Z-100Plus with AH-3 and AH-4 compatible Icom radios (IC-706, IC-7000, for example), the Z-100Plus may be operated from the radio's **TUNER/CALL** button. Push the **TUNER/CALL** button momentarily to toggle the bypass of the Z-100Plus. Push and hold the **TUNER/CALL** button for 2 seconds to initiate a memory tuning cycle. Note that the **TUNER** button on the Icom IC-756 Pro series transceivers will not activate the Z-100Plus, but pushing **TUNE** on the Z-100Plus will still automatically activate the carrier on the IC-756 Pro when using the Icom interface cable. When using the IC-718, choose AH-4 from the tuner menu.

Yaesu Interfacing

When interfacing the Z-100Plus with an FT-857 or FT-897 using the Y-ACC cable, the **Tune** button on the Z-100Plus is used to initiate a tune. The Z-100Plus will automatically key the radio at the current power level during a tuning cycle and un-key when the tuning cycle is complete.

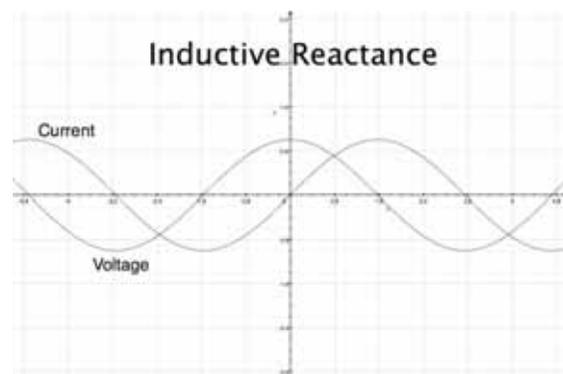
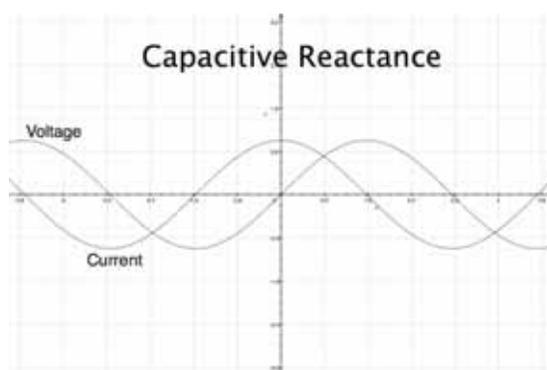
THEORY OF OPERATION

Some basic ideas about impedance

The theory underlying antennas and transmission lines is fairly complex, and in fact employs a mathematical notation called “complex numbers” that have “real” and “imaginary” parts. It is beyond the scope of this manual to present a tutorial on this subject³, but a little background will help in understanding what the Z-100Plus is doing, and how it does it.

In simple DC circuits, the wire resists current flow, converting some of it into heat. The relationship between voltage, current, and resistance is described by the elegant and well-known “Ohm’s Law”, named for Georg Simon Ohm of Germany, who first discovered the principle in 1826. In RF circuits, an analogous but more complicated relationship exists.

RF circuits also resist the flow of electricity. However, the presence of capacitive and inductive elements causes the voltage to lead or lag the current, respectively. In RF circuits, this resistance to the flow of electricity is called “impedance”, and can include all three elements: resistive, capacitive, and inductive.



The output circuit of a transmitter consists of inductors and capacitors, usually in a series/parallel configuration called a “pi network”. The transmission line can be thought of as a long string of capacitors and inductors in series/parallel, and the antenna is a kind of resonant

³ For a very complete treatment of this subject, see any edition of the ARRL Handbook for Radio Communications (previously the Handbook for Radio Amateurs).

circuit. At any given RF frequency, each of these can exhibit resistance, and impedance in the form of capacitive or inductive “reactance”.

Transmitters, transmission lines, antennas, and impedance

The output circuits of a transmitter, the transmission line, and the antenna, all have a characteristic impedance. For reasons beyond the scope of this document, the standard impedance is nominally 50 ohms resistive, with zero capacitive and zero inductive components. When all three parts of the system have the same impedance, the system is said to be “matched”, and maximum transfer of power from the transmitter to the antenna occurs. While the transmitter output circuit and transmission line are of fixed, carefully designed impedance, the antenna presents 50-ohm, non-reactive load only at its natural resonant frequencies. At other frequencies, it will exhibit capacitive or inductive reactance, causing it to have an impedance other than 50 ohms.

When the impedance of the antenna is different from that of the transmitter and transmission line, a “mismatch” is said to exist. In this case, some of the RF energy from the transmitter is reflected from the antenna back down the transmission line and into the transmitter. If this reflected energy is strong enough, it can damage the transmitter’s output circuits.

The ratio of transmitted to reflected energy is called the “standing wave ratio”, or SWR. An SWR of 1 (sometimes written 1:1) indicates a perfect match. As more energy is reflected, the SWR increases to 2, 3, or higher. As a general rule, modern solid state transmitters must operate with an SWR of 2 or less. Tube exciters are somewhat more tolerant of high SWR. If a 50 ohm antenna is resonant at the operating frequency, it will show an SWR close to 1. However, this is usually not the case; operators often need to transmit at frequencies other than resonance, resulting in a reactive antenna and a higher SWR.

$$SWR = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{R}{F}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{R}{F}}}$$
 F = Forward power
 R = Reflected power
 SWR is measured using a device called an “SWR bridge”, inserted in the transmission line between the transmitter and the antenna. This circuit measures forward and reflected power from which SWR may be calculated (some meters calculate SWR for you). More advanced units can measure forward and reflected power simultaneously, and show these values and SWR at the same time.

	FWD Power (watts)									
REV	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
2	1.92	1.70	1.58	1.50	1.45	1.41	1.38	1.35	1.33	
4	2.62	2.15	1.92	1.79	1.70	1.63	1.58	1.53	1.50	
6	3.42	2.62	2.26	2.06	1.92	1.83	1.75	1.70	1.65	
8	4.44	3.14	2.62	2.33	2.15	2.02	1.92	1.85	1.79	
10	5.83	3.73	3.00	2.62	2.38	2.22	2.09	2.00	1.92	
12	7.87	4.44	3.42	2.92	2.62	2.41	2.26	2.15	2.06	
14	11.24	5.31	3.90	3.25	2.87	2.62	2.44	2.30	2.20	
16	17.94	6.42	4.44	3.60	3.14	2.83	2.62	2.46	2.33	
18	37.97	7.87	5.08	4.00	3.42	3.06	2.80	2.62	2.47	
20		9.90	5.83	4.44	3.73	3.30	3.00	2.78	2.62	
22		12.92	6.74	4.94	4.07	3.55	3.21	2.96	2.77	
24		17.94	7.87	5.51	4.44	3.83	3.42	3.14	2.92	
26		27.96	9.32	6.17	4.85	4.12	3.65	3.32	3.08	
28		57.98	11.24	6.95	5.31	4.44	3.90	3.52	3.25	
30			13.93	7.87	5.83	4.79	4.16	3.73	3.42	
32			17.94	9.00	6.42	5.18	4.44	3.95	3.60	
34			24.83	10.40	7.09	5.60	4.75	4.19	3.80	
36			37.97	12.20	7.87	6.07	5.08	4.44	4.00	
38			77.99	14.60	8.80	6.60	5.44	4.71	4.21	
40				17.94	9.90	7.19	5.83	5.00	4.44	
42				22.96	11.24	7.87	6.26	5.31	4.68	
44				31.30	12.92	8.65	6.74	5.65	4.94	
46				47.98	15.08	9.56	7.27	6.02	5.22	
48				97.99	17.94	10.63	7.87	6.42	5.51	
50					21.85	11.92	8.55	6.85	5.83	

An antenna tuner is a device used to cancel out the effects of antenna reactance. Tuners add capacitance to cancel out inductive reactance in the antenna, and vice versa. Simple tuners use variable capacitors and inductors; the operator adjusts them by hand while observing reflected power on the SWR meter until a minimum SWR is reached. The LDG Electronics Z-100Plus automates this

process.

No tuner will fix a bad antenna. If the antenna is far from resonance, the inefficiencies inherent in such operation are inescapable; it's simple physics. Much of the transmitted power may be dissipated in the tuner as heat, never reaching the antenna at all. A tuner simply "fools" the transmitter into behaving as though the antenna is resonant, avoiding any damage that might otherwise be caused by high reflected power. For best performance, the antenna used should always be as close to resonance as is practical.

THE LDG Z-100PLUS

In 1995, LDG Electronics pioneered a new type of automatic antenna tuner. The LDG design uses banks of fixed capacitors and inductors, switched in and out of the circuit by relays under microprocessor control. An additional relay switches between high and low impedance ranges. A built-in SWR sensor provides feedback; the microprocessor searches the capacitor and inductor banks, seeking the lowest possible SWR. The tuner is a "Switched L" network, consisting of series inductors and parallel capacitors. LDG chose the L network for its minimum number of parts and its ability to tune unbalanced loads, such as coax-fed dipoles, verticals, Yagis, and, in fact, virtually any coax-fed antenna.

The series inductors are switched in and out of the circuit, and the parallel capacitors are switched to ground under microprocessor control. The high/low impedance relay switches the capacitor bank either to the transmitter side of the inductor bank, or to the antenna side. This allows the Z-100Plus to handle loads that are either greater than or less than 50 ohms. All relays are sized to carry 125 watts continuously.

The SWR sensor is a variation of the Bruene circuit. This SWR measuring technique is used in most dual-meter and direct-reading SWR meters. Slight modifications were made to the circuit to provide voltages instead of currents for the analog-to-digital converters that provide signals proportional to the forward and reflected power levels. The single-lead primary through the center of the sensor transformer provides RF current sampling. Diodes rectify the sample and provide a DC voltage proportional to RF power. These two voltages are read by the ADCs in the microprocessor, and are used to compute SWR in real time.

The relays are powered by the 12VDC input provided by the DC coax jack or the optional internal batteries. The relays are a latching type, and so they consume no current when not actively switching. Although the microprocessor's oscillator runs at 8 MHz, which allows the main tuning routine to execute in only a few milliseconds, the relays require several milliseconds of settling time for every combination of inductors and capacitors. Thus, it may take several seconds before all relay combinations are exhausted, in the case of a difficult tune.

The tuning routine uses an algorithm to minimize the number of tuner adjustments. The routine first de-energizes the high/low impedance relay if necessary, and then individually steps through the inductors to find a coarse match. With the best inductor selected, the tuner then steps through the individual capacitors to find the best coarse match. If no match is found, the routine repeats the coarse tuning with the high/low impedance relay energized. The routine then fine tunes the inductors and capacitors.

The microprocessor runs a fine tune routine just after the tuner finds a match of 1.5:1 or less. This fine tune routine now tries to adjust the SWR as low as possible (not just to 1.5); it takes

about half a second to run.

A WORD ABOUT TUNING ETIQUETTE

Be sure to use a vacant frequency when tuning. With today's crowded ham bands, this is often difficult. However, causing interference to other hams should be avoided as much as possible. The Z-100Plus's very short tuning cycle, as little as a fraction of a second, minimizes the impact of tuning transmissions.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The Z-100Plus tuner is essentially maintenance-free. Power limits in this manual should be strictly adhered to. The outer case may be cleaned as needed with a soft cloth slightly dampened with household cleaning solution. As with any modern electronic device, the Z-100Plus can be damaged by temperature extremes, water, impact, or static discharge. LDG strongly recommends the use of a good quality, properly installed lightning arrestor in the antenna lead.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The LDG Customer Support Center staff is ready to answer your product question by telephone and over the Internet. We know that you will enjoy your product even more knowing LDG is ready to answer your questions as the need arises.

Visit the Support Center at: <http://support.ldgelectronics.com>

Our website links you to the on-line Customer Support Center where you can send us a question, do your own research in the LDG Product Knowledge Books, and read through lists of frequently asked product questions. LDG regularly updates on-line information so the best on-line support information is available all day and every day.

The LDG website provides links to product manuals, just in case you lose this one! When you are thinking about the purchase of other LDG products our website also has complete product specifications and photographs you can use to help make your purchase decision. Don't forget the links to all of the quality LDG Dealers also ready to help you make that purchase decision.

TWO-YEAR TRANSFERRABLE WARRANTY

Your product is warranted against manufacturer defects in parts and labor for two full years from the date of purchase. This two-year warranty is also transferable. When you sell or give away your LDG product, give the new owner a copy of the original sales receipt and the two-year warranty transfers to the new owner.

There is no need to complete a warranty card or to register an LDG product. Your product purchase receipt establishes eligibility for warranty service, so save the receipt. Send a photocopy of the receipt with the product whenever you send your product to LDG for repair. Products sent to LDG without a receipt are considered requests for out-of-warranty repair.

LDG does not warranty against product damage or abuse. This means that a product failure, as determined by LDG, to be caused by the customer or by other natural calamity (e.g. lightning) is not covered under the two-year warranty. Damage can be caused by failure to heed the product's published limitations and specifications or by not following good Amateur practice.

OUT OF WARRANTY SERVICE

Any time a product fails after the warranty, LDG wants to help you get it fixed. Send the product to us for repair and we will determine what needs to be done. Based on your prior instruction, we will either contact you with an estimate or fix it and contact you with a request to pay any repair charges. Please contact LDG if you have any questions before you send us an out-of-warranty product for repair.

RETURNING YOUR PRODUCT FOR SERVICE

Returning a product to LDG is easy. We do not require a return merchandise authorization. Visit the Customer Support Center and download the LDG Product Repair Form. On the Repair Form tell the LDG technicians exactly what happened or didn't happen and why you believe the product needs servicing. The technician attempts to duplicate the problem(s) you had based on how well you describe it so take the time to be accurate and complete.

Ask your shipper for a tracking number or a delivery verification receipt. This way you know the product arrived safely at LDG. Be sure to give us your email address so our shipper can alert you online when your product is en-route back to you. We regret that we are not able to provide periodic updates on the status of repairs. Please be assured that our staff makes every effort to complete repairs ahead of our published wait time. Your patience is appreciated.

Repairs can take six to eight weeks, but are usually faster than this. The most recent information on returning products for service is found at the LDG Customer Support Center.

Ship your carefully packaged repair with the Repair Form to:

LDG Electronics, Inc.

Attn: Repair Department

1445 Parran Rd

St. Leonard, MD 20685

PRODUCT FEEDBACK

We encourage product feedback! Tell us what you really think of your LDG product. In a card, letter, or email (preferred) tell us how you used the product and how well it worked in your application. Send along a photo, schematic or drawing to illustrate your narrative. We like to share your comments with our staff, our dealers, and other customers at the LDG website.

<http://www.ldgelectronics.com/>

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