



ELECRAFT® KPA500

500-WATT AMPLIFIER

OWNER'S MANUAL

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E740150

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WARNING

Dangerous Voltages Inside the KPA500

Before opening the KPA500 enclosure:

1. Turn off the KPA500 by tapping the front panel ON switch and wait until the fan stops. (The fan drains the power supply to a safe voltage.)
2. Place the rear panel rocker switch in off (O) position and disconnect mains power from the rear panel.

Key to Symbols Abbreviations and Text Styles

 **Important – read carefully**

 Operating tip

TEMP *Tap* switch function (labeled *above* a switch; press for less than 1/2 second)

PK HOLD *Hold* switch function (labeled *below* a switch; press for at least 1/2 sec. to activate)

LED Light Emitting Diode

LCD Liquid Crystal Display

CAUTION

Follow the instructions under a Caution to avoid damage to the equipment.

WARNING

Follow the instructions under a Warning to avoid serious personal injury.

Firmware updates and the Utility Program for the KPA500 are available as a free download from the Support section on the Elecraft website. For those who prefer firmware on media, go to the Elecraft website and search for "Non-Downloadable Firmware" for pricing and availability.

www.elecraft.com

Introduction

On behalf of our entire design team, we'd like to thank you for choosing the Elecraft KPA500 amplifier.

The KPA500 offers a unique combination of features. It's one of the smallest 500-W amplifiers available, yet it includes a built-in low-noise linear power supply based on a rugged toroidal transformer. It is capable of fully automatic operation, yet has an alphanumeric display and a full complement of front panel switches for precise manual control. A comprehensive remote-control command set is also included.

The KPA500 can be used with nearly any transceiver, thanks to its instantaneous RF-based band switching, advanced protection circuitry, adjustable ALC, and extensive parametric monitoring. It also has inputs that allow direct band switching from many popular transceivers. T/R is completely noise-free thanks to the use of PIN-diode switching.

Of course, the KPA500 is an ideal companion for the Elecraft K3 transceiver, both physically and electrically. The K3 can sense whether the amp is in standby or operate mode, then select the appropriate per-band power settings. This allows you to set up the K3 for "barefoot" operation at one power level on each band, then switch the amp to operate and set up optimal drive levels for full 500-W output. The K3/KPA500 combination is also capable of extremely fast break-in, especially when the K3 is placed in QRQ (high-speed CW) mode. The two are so well-integrated that you can use the per-band switches on the amplifier to change bands at the transceiver.

If you use the KPA500 with both the K3 transceiver and P3 panadapter – our new "K-Line" – you'll enjoy a high degree of operating convenience, along with world-class performance *and* the power to get the job done.

73,
Wayne, N6KR
Eric, WA6HHQ

Installation

Installation consists of the following:

- Installing fuses and setting the internal transformer taps according to the mains voltages used (page 5).
- Positioning the KPA500 to provide for proper cooling (page 9).
- Cabling the KPA500 to your other station equipment (page 10).

The KPA500 rear panel is shown in Figure 1. The connectors and controls are described following the figure.

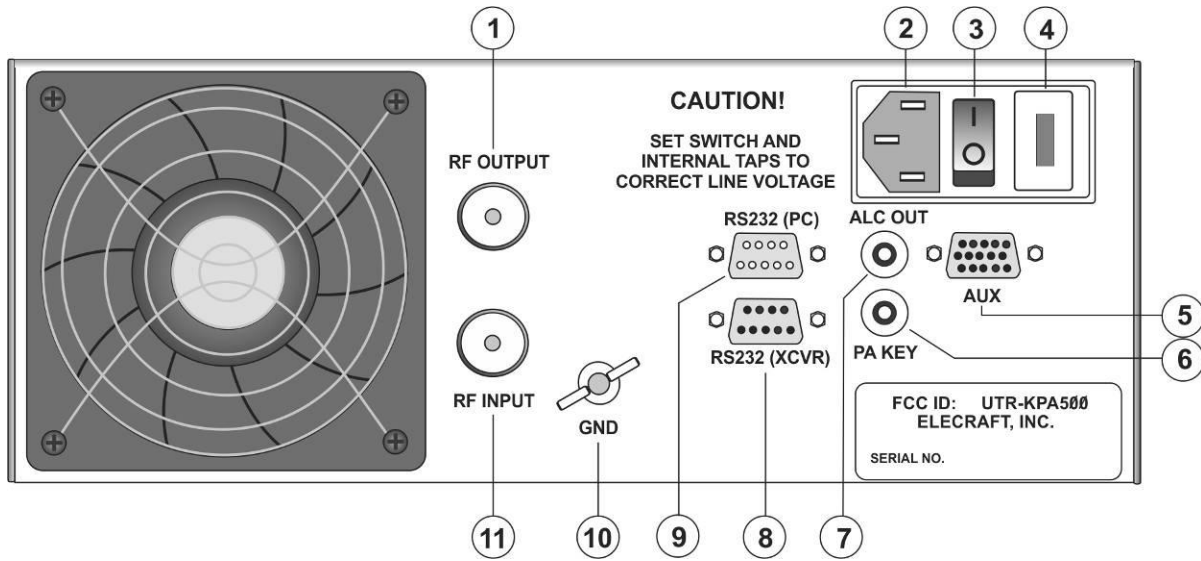


Figure 1. KPA500 Rear Panel

- ① SO-239 RF connector to your external antenna tuning unit (ATU), antenna or dummy load.
- ② Mains connector for the supplied power cord.
- ③ ON/OFF rocker switch that controls mains power to the KPA500.
- ④ Fuse block containing mains fuses. The correct fuses must be installed as described under *Mains Voltage Settings* on page 5.
- ⑤ AUX connector used for connecting the KPA500 to an Elecraft K3 transceiver using the optional KPAK3AUX cable or with customer supplied cables for enhanced operation with other transceivers (see *AUX Connector Interface* on page 44.)
- ⑥ RCA type connector for PA Key input from the driving transceiver.
- ⑦ RCA type connector for ALC to control the driving transmitter RF level. The output is negative-going from 0 VDC to -12VDC.
- ⑧ RS232 (XCVR) connects the KPA500 to other transceivers using a standard 9-pin serial cable. This connector cannot be used to update KPA500 firmware (see page 36 and 39).
- ⑨ RS232 (PC) connects the KPA500 to your personal computer with a standard 9-pin serial cable. Required for updating the KPA500 firmware, see page 39.
- ⑩ Station ground connection. A good station ground with short, direct leads connection each piece of equipment is important for consistent, reliable operation.
- ⑪ SO-239 RF connector to the driving transceiver.

Mains Voltage Settings

Your KPA500 is supplied with the power cable you ordered; either one using the 115VAC connector common in the USA or one for 230 VAC with a US (NEMA 6-15), European (Schuko) or Australasian (AS/NZS 3112 Type 1) connector.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect mains power to your KPA500 or attempt to turn it on before setting the fuse block switch and internal jumpers to match your supply voltage as described below; otherwise you may do extensive damage to your amplifier.

Fuse Block

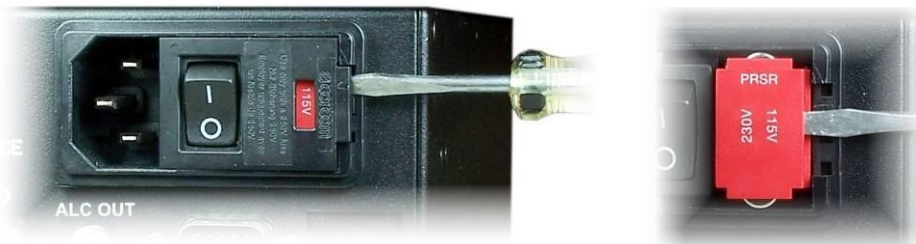
Check to ensure the fuse block ④ is set for either 115 VAC or 230 VAC to match your mains voltage. The current voltage setting is shown in the red window.



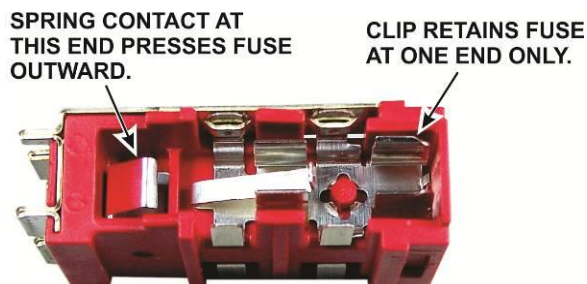
115V FOR 95V TO 125V MAINS
OR
230V FOR 190V TO 250V MAINS

If needed, change the fuse block setting as follows:

- Position the rocker switch to off (O) and disconnect the mains cord (if connected). Then open the door covering the fuse block and then carefully pry the red fuse block out of the holder as shown below:



- Install the proper fuses in the block. Use two 12A fuses for 115V or two 6A fuses for 230V. Use normal (fast-blow) size 3AG fuses. Both 12A and 6A fuses are supplied in marked envelopes with 115V power cables. 230V power cables are supplied with 6A fuses only. Note that the fuse block has a spring contact that presses one end of the fuse outward where it will rest against an electrical contact when the fuse block is reinstalled in the holder.



- Replace the fuse block so that the correct mains voltage appears in the window in the cover. The orientation of the fuse holder sets the proper connections to the power transformer for each mains voltage range. When replacing the fuse block in the holder squeeze the fuses against the spring contact so they will slide into the holder.

**SQUEEZE THE FUSES INTO THE BLOCK
SO THEY CLEAR THE EDGES OF THE FUSE HOLDER**



- Be sure the fuse block is fully seated in the holder as shown below before trying to close the door. You may feel a lot of resistance just before it is fully seated as the fuses reach the contacts inside the holder. That is normal.



NOT FULLY SEATED



FULLY SEATED

- Close the cover and be sure the fuse block is oriented correctly showing the proper mains voltage as shown below:

! BE SURE THE FUSE BLOCK IS ORIENTED SO THAT THE VOLTAGE CORRESPONDING TO THE MAINS VOLTAGE AND FUSES INSTALLED SHOWS THROUGH THE OPENING WHEN THE DOOR IS CLOSED:

115V FOR 95V TO 125V MAINS
230V FOR 190V TO 250V MAINS



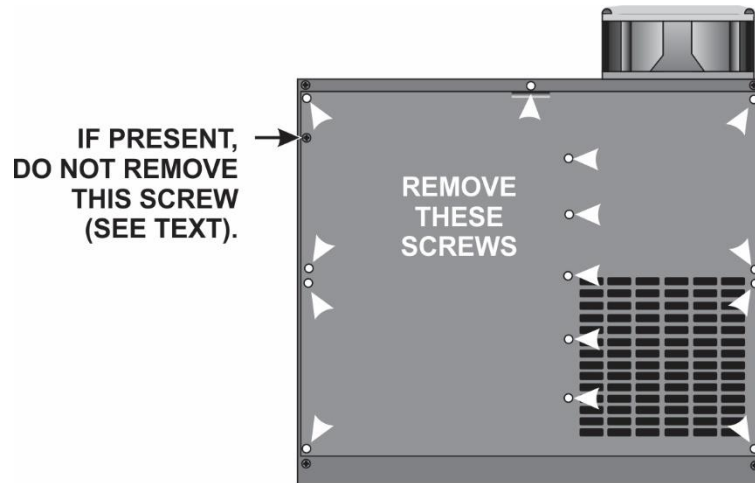
If you are setting up your factory-built KPA500 or completed kit, the transformer tap is already set for either 116 to 126 V or 231 to 250 V. Go to *Power Supply Voltage Test* on page 9 to determine whether you need to adjust the tap as described below. If you are reinstalling the amplifier in a new location and are unsure of the tap setting, open the top cover to verify that the correct tap is set before applying mains power.

Power Supply Transformer Tap

! WARNING

If the KPA500 has been previously turned on, tap the front panel **ON** switch to turn it on, and then tap it again to turn the unit off and wait for the fan to stop before removing mains power. This drains the power supply to a safe voltage. When the fan stops, remove mains power at the rear panel. (Units shipped from the factory are safe to open without turning them on first).

- Remove the 14 screws securing the KPA500 top cover as shown below. If present, do not remove the screw indicated. It is part of the interlock mechanism that removes the high voltage when the cover is opened. Later KPA500s have a different interlock design that does not require the screw.



- Three taps are provided via red, green and yellow wires. Choose the tap according to the actual mains voltage at the outlet you plan to use for the KPA500. If you cannot measure your mains voltage, use the yellow tap.

115V NOMINAL MAINS	TAP	230V NOMINAL MAINS
95V to 105V	GREEN	190V to 210V
106V to 115V	RED	211V to 230V
116V to 125V	YELLOW	231V to 250V



- Be sure to place the unused taps side-by-side on the terminals at the back panel as shown. Do not leave them floating loose inside the unit.
- Replace the top cover before proceeding. An interlock switch prevents operating the amplifier with the top cover removed. Until you complete the Power Supply Voltage Test on the next page, only install the corner screws to hold the cover and the interlock switch closed.

Power Supply Voltage Test

Test the power supply voltage output as follows:

⚠ The top cover must be in place on the KPA500 to activate the interlock switch before you can test the supply voltage output.

- Connect the mains supply cable to ② on the rear panel and plug the cable into the mains outlet.
- Position the rear-panel power switch ③ to On (I).
- Tap the front panel **ON** switch (⑪ on Figure 14). The LCD should light.
- Tap the **HV** switch (③ on Figure 14) and note the voltage displayed on the LCD. It must be between 65 and 85 volts. If it is outside of this range, immediately tap the **ON** switch to turn the KPA500 off, wait until the fan stops completely, and then position the rear panel power switch to off (O). The fan runs to discharge the power supply to a safe level. Do not disconnect mains power or position the rear panel rocker switch to off until the fan stops.
- Open the top cover and select a different transformer tap. If the voltage was too low, select a tap further up the list in the above table. If the voltage was too high, select a tap further down the table.

⚠ The red FAULT LED (⑦ on Figure 14) will light when you tap the **ON switch to protect your KPA500 if the power supply voltage is too far above the upper limit. Use a power transformer tap lower on the above table and retry the test.**

- After you have confirmed the correct transformer tap, be sure to replace all 14 screws in the top cover.

Positioning the Amplifier

Provide at least 2 inches (5 cm) clearance behind the fan and a 1 inch (2.5 cm) above the amplifier for normal cooling air flow.

A clearance above the amplifier of less than 1 inch may be used when the amplifier is not subjected to high-duty-cycle operation at full power (e.g. digital modes such as RTTY and PSK or contesting.) Higher duty-cycle modes will cause the amplifier temperature to increase, resulting in higher speed cooling fan operation. For those cases we recommend maintaining at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) clearance for cooling air above the amplifier.

Connections to the Amplifier

⚠ Always turn the amplifier off using the rear panel switch (③ in Figure 1) before attaching or removing cables.

The KPA500 may be used with the Elecraft K3s, K3, K2 or any HF/6 meter transmitter that has a PA Key output meeting the requirements shown under Note 4 below. The driving transceiver must provide up to 40 watts of RF for full output and the output power must be adjustable as described under *Transmitting* on page 35.

The optional KPAK3AUX cable enables closer integration with the K3s or K3 by sharing band information with the KPA500 (see Figure 3). The KPAK3AUX cable provides all the operational features described under Operation, including coordinated band-switching (page 34).

The KPAK3AUX cable includes the PA Key line. If you need access to this line so that other equipment can control the amplifier, you can install the Key Line interrupter supplied with your KPAK3AUX cable set and use a separate Key Line as shown in Figure 4.

Connections to the Elecraft KPA500 and KAT500 Automatic Tuner are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

⚠ You must use the Key Line Interrupter when using a separate key line with the KPAK3AUX cable set. Otherwise any external equipment inserted into the key line will not inhibit the amplifier.

You can make cables for use with other transceivers to enable closer integration with the KPA500. For details of those cables and the KPAK3AUX cable set see *AUX Connector Interface* on page 44.

NOTES

1. Connect your station ground to the GND thumbscrew (⑩). A good station ground is important for safety and to minimize local radio frequency interference (RFI).
2. Attach the RF INPUT (⑪) to the output of your driving transceiver or transmitter using a 50 ohm coaxial cable with a PL-259 male connector on the KPA500 end.
3. Attach the RF OUTPUT (①) to a suitable load with an SWR of less than 1.5:1. A dummy load is strongly recommended for initial testing.
4. The driving transmitter must ground the PA KEY line circuit during transmit while sinking up to 1 mA. If the transmitter Key Output is not a contact closure or equivalent, it must be at a level between +4 and +16 VDC during receive. (Compatible with all known transmitters. No key line buffer required.)

Basic Cabling, K3s / K3

Refer to Figure 2. The Main Power and PA Key cables are supplied with the KPA500.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors.
- ② KUSB cable (supplied with the KPA500). Used for firmware updates.
- ③ Male phono-to-phono cable (provided with the KPA500).

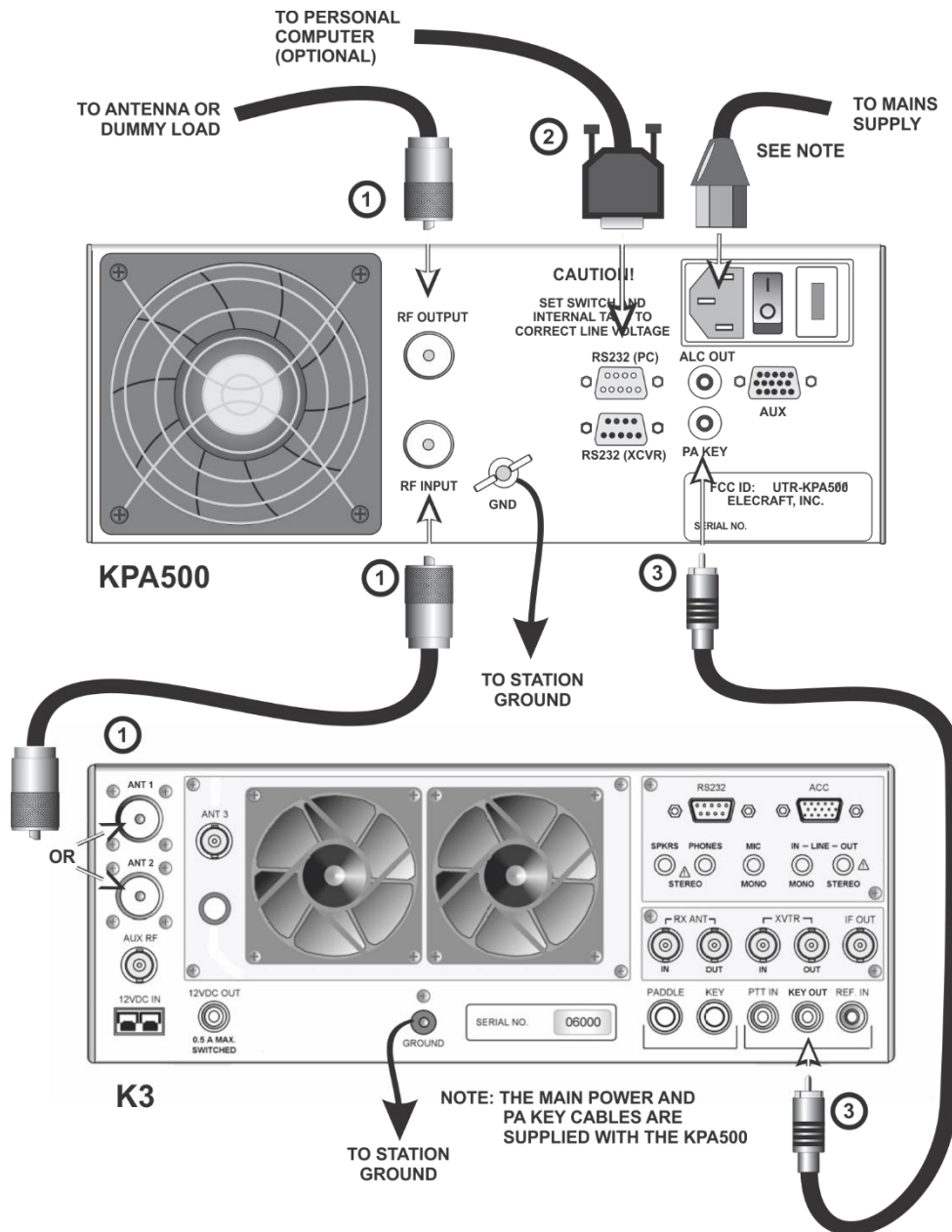


Figure 2. Basic Cabling Diagram for K3s and K3

Enhanced Cabling, K3s / K3

Refer to Figure 3. The Main Power and PA Key cables are supplied with the KPA500.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors.
- ② KUSB cable (supplied with the KPA500). Used for firmware updates.
- ③ KPAK3AUX cable. Do not use a standard VGA cable, the pin connections are different.

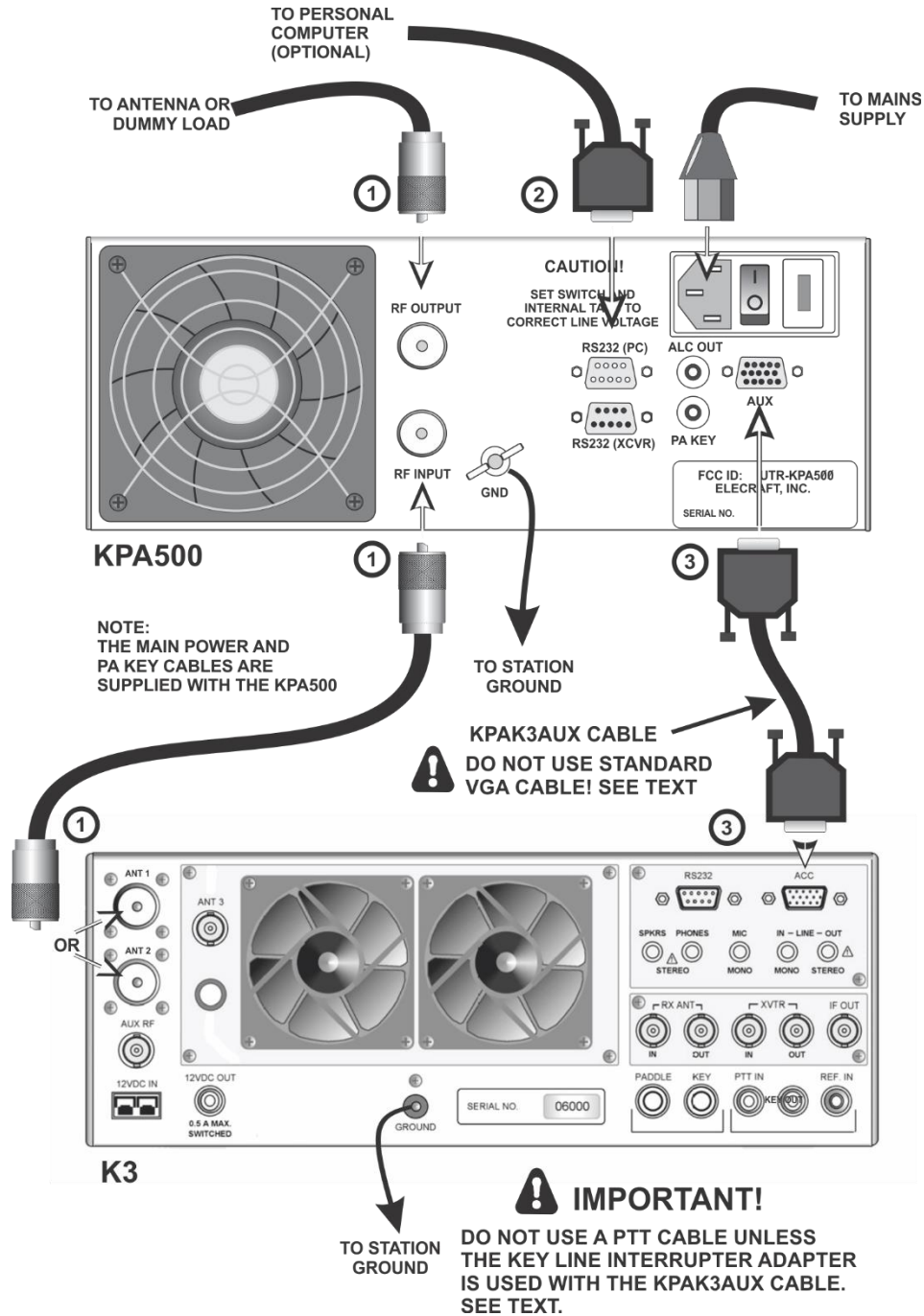


Figure 3. K3 Enhanced Cabling Using KPAK3AUX Cable

Enhanced Cabling, K3s / K3 with the Optional KPAK3AUX Cable and Separate Key Line

Refer to Figure 4. The Main Power and PA Key cables are supplied with the KPA500.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors.
- ② KUSB cable (provided with the KPA500). Used for firmware updates and computer control.
- ③ KPAK3AUX cable. Do not use a standard VGA cable, the pin connections are different.
- ④ Key Line Interrupter.
- ⑤ Male phono-to-phono cable (provided with the KPA500).

⚠ You must use the Key Line Interrupter when using a separate key line with the KPAK3AUX cable set. Otherwise any external equipment inserted into the key line will not inhibit the amplifier.

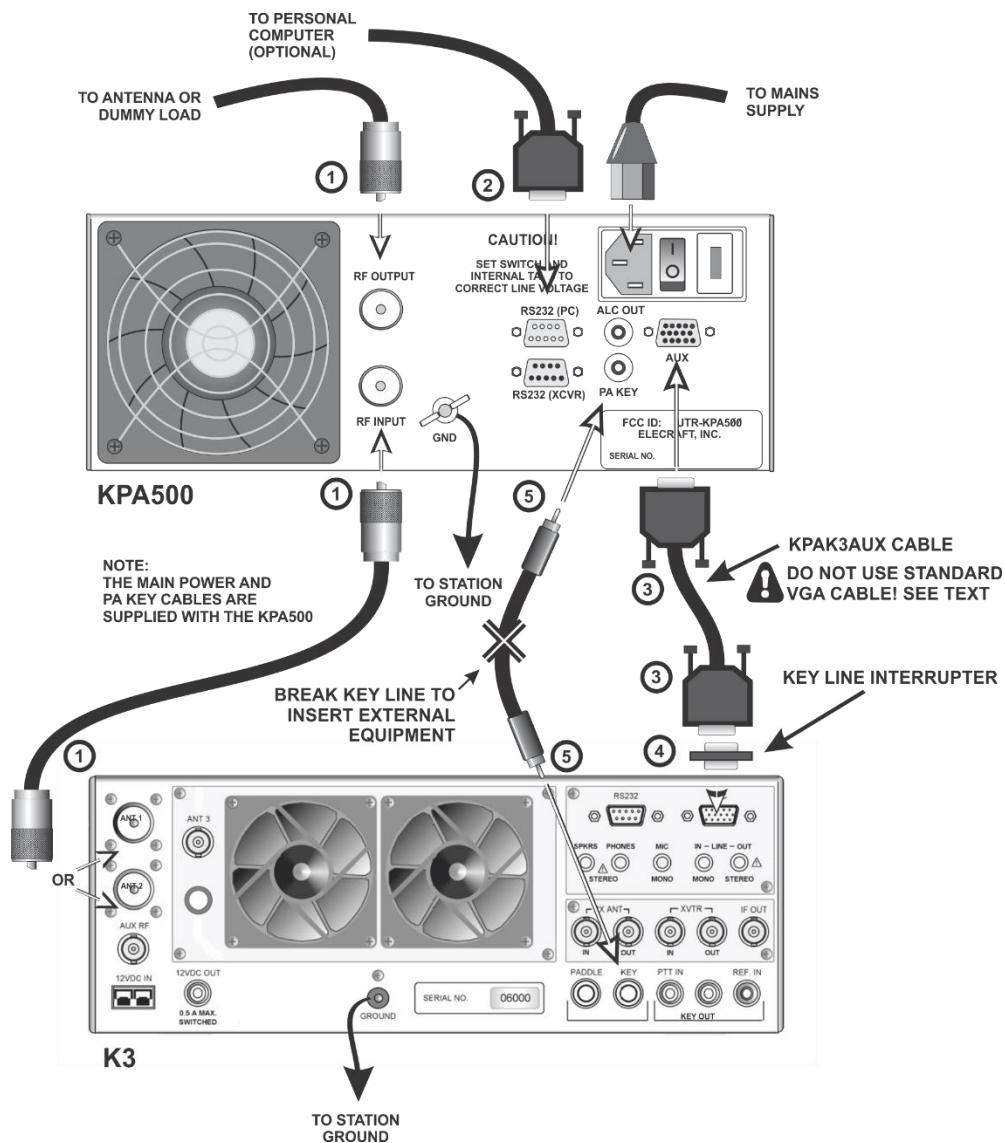


Figure 4. K3 Enhanced Cabling Using KPAK3AUX Cable and Separate Key Line

Enhanced Cabling, K3s / K3, KPA500 and KAT500

Refer to Figure 5. The Main Power cable is supplied with the KPA500.

- ② Two wire power cable with a female 2.1 mm coaxial connector. Connect to 11 to 15 VDC, white striped lead to positive.
- ③ Computer interface cable. Not required, but used for controlling, customizing KAT500 operation or updating firmware.
- ④ E850463 Aux interface cables with male and female connectors. Do not use common VGA cables; they are not wired correctly for this use.

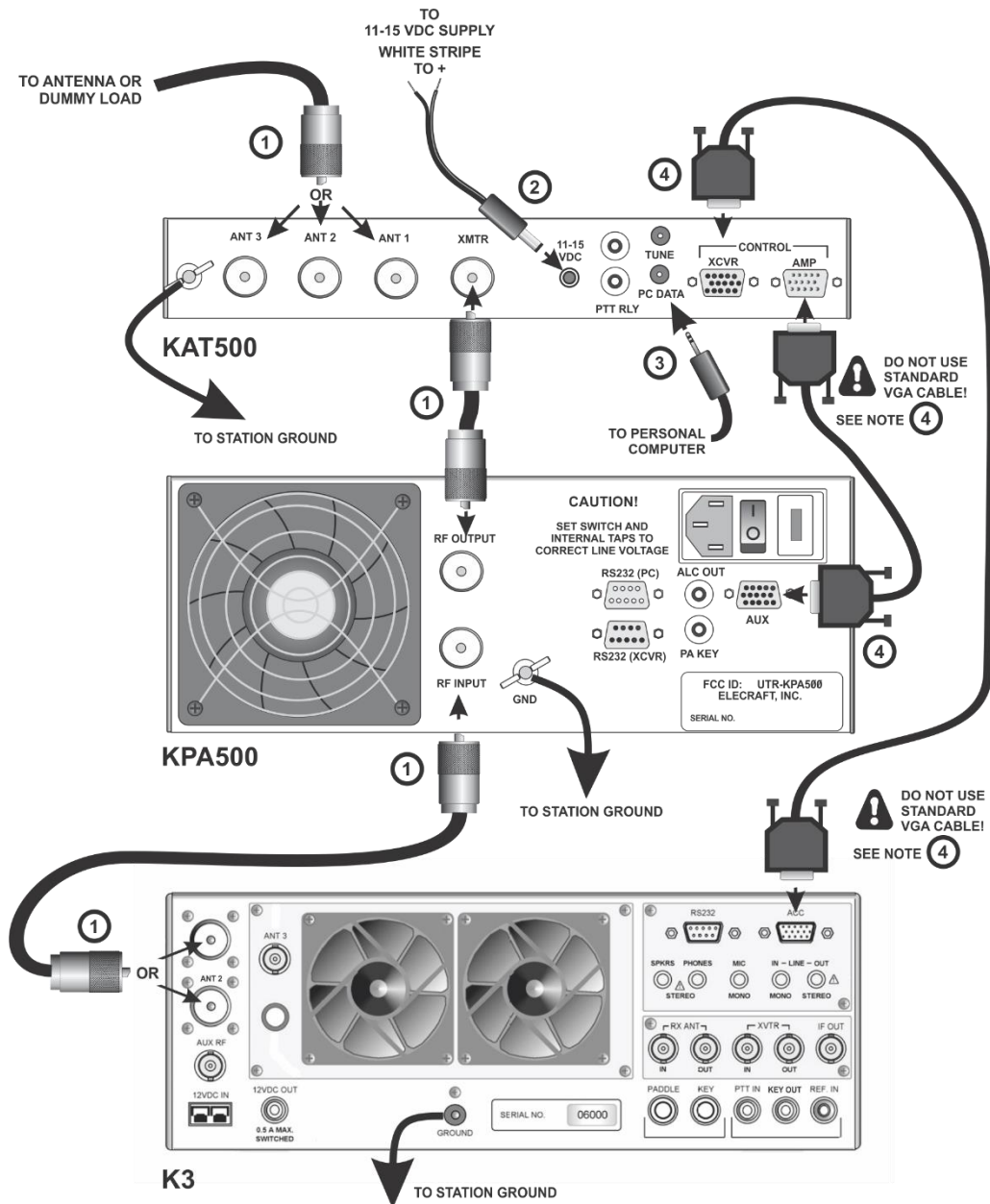



Figure 5. Enhanced Cabling for the Elecraft KPA500, K3s / K3 and KAT500 Using E850463 Aux Interface Cables

Enhanced Cabling, K3s / K3, KPA500 and KAT500, Separate Key Line

Refer to Figure 6. The Main Power cable and Key Line cables are supplied with the KPA500.

- ② Two wire power cable with a female 2.1 mm coaxial connector. Connect to 11 to 15 VDC, white striped lead to positive.
- ③ Computer interface cable. Not required, but used for controlling, customizing KAT500 operation or updating firmware.
- ④ E850463 Aux interface cables with male and female connectors. Do not use common VGA cables; they are not wired correctly for this use.
- ⑤ Key Line Cables. Consist of a center wire and shield cable and connects to the Elecraft equipment using RCA phono male connectors. The K3s transceiver grounds the Key line to enable the KPA500 amplifier. If you have an external device that must control the key line, you may insert it in either place indicated with the  using connectors that match the external device.

If you need additional cables, you can make your own or order additional cables from Elecraft (part number E100416). The Elecraft cables use RG59 coaxial cable for optimum shielding against incidental RF pickup.

IMPORTANT

When using a separate Key Line cable, you must:

1. **Interrupt the key line in the E850463 Aux cable as described in note ⑥ below.**
2. **Use a separate key line cable between the transceiver and between the KAT500 and between the KAT500 and the amplifier. You cannot use an E850463 Aux cable in one location and a separate key line cable in the other.**

⑥ Key Line Interrupter. The E850463 Aux Cable includes the key line that enables the tuner or amplifier during normal transmission. This circuit must be broken when using an external key line cable or the key line in the E850463 Aux cable will bypass the external equipment cable and will not inhibit the amplifier.

If you purchased the Elecraft KPAK3AUX cable set, the included Key Line Interrupter “opens” the key line so the E850463 cable does not have to be modified.

If you purchased only the E850463 Aux cables, you can order a key line interrupter separately. Order E850462 from parts@elecraft.com

If using a homemade cable, cut the circuit at pin 10 (see *Elecraft KPAK3AUX K3 Cable*, page 45).

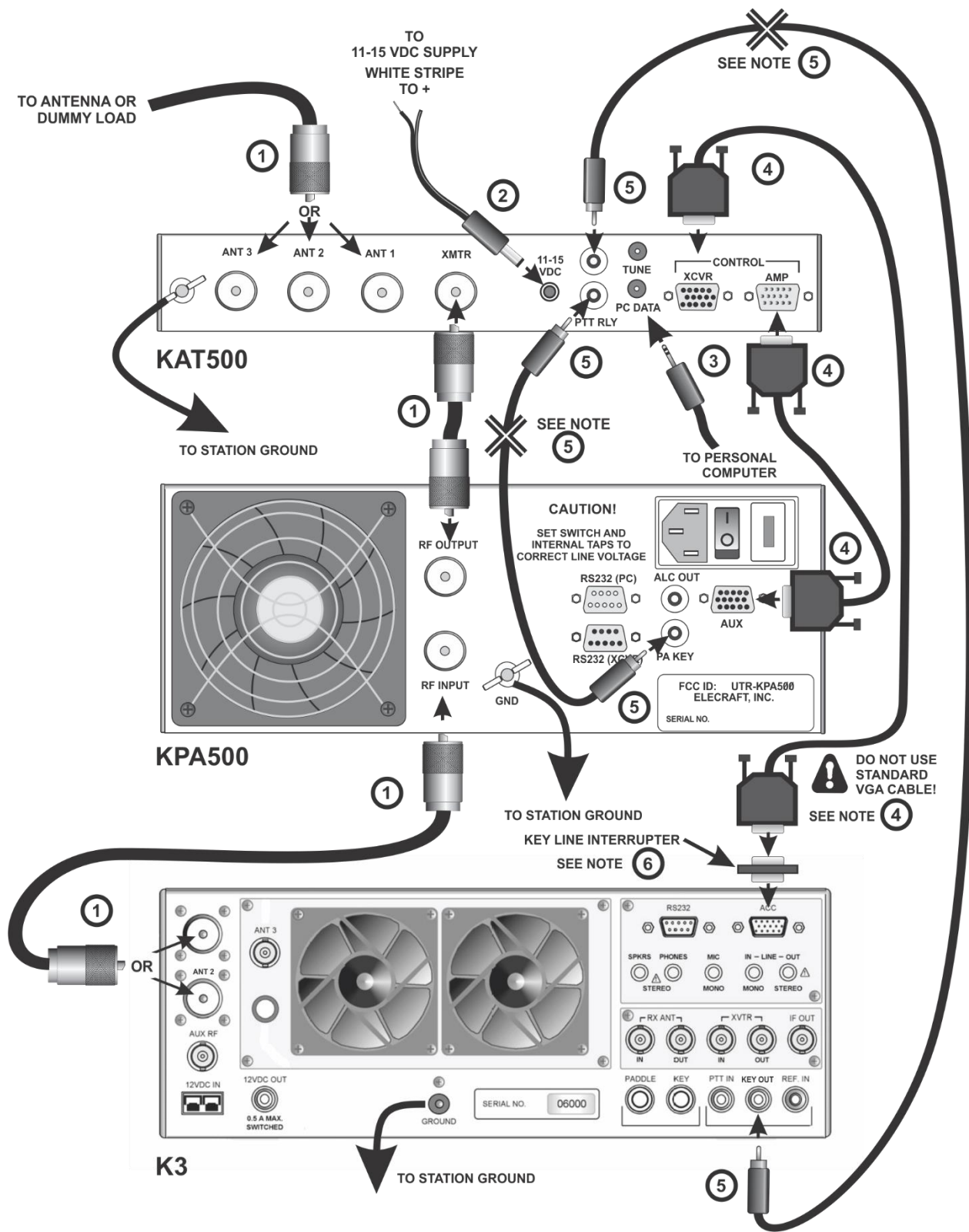


Figure 6. Enhanced Cabling for the Elecraft KPA500, K3s / K3 and KAT500 Using E850463 Aux Interface Cables and Separate Key Line

Connecting the KPA500 and KAT500 to Other Transceivers

Transceivers without a band or frequency interface can be connected to the KPA500 and KAT500 as shown in Figure 12 and Figure 13.

Flex 6000-Series Transceivers

Cabling

Refer to Figure 7. Four interface cables are required:

- 1) Male phono-to-phono cable (provided with the KAT500) ②
- 2) Male phono-to-phono cable (provided with the KPA500) ③
- 3) Elecraft KXUSB cable ④
- 4) Elecraft KUSB cable and null modem adapter ⑤

Elecraft provides an optional cable package, CBL-FLEX-PWRCMBO, that includes the necessary cables. For transmit keying, the phono-to-phono plug cables provided with the KPA500 and KAT500 connect between the transceiver's keying output jack, the PTT RLY jacks on the KAT500 and the KEY IN jack on the KPA500.


Flex uses different names for this keying output jack, depending upon the radio.

Table 1. Flex Radio Keying Connector Names

FLEX MODEL	KEYING OUTPUT CONNECTOR
6300	TX
6400/6500(M)	TX1, TX2, TX3
6700/6800(M)	Out1, Out2, Out3

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors. Be sure your transceiver is configured to deliver power to the antenna output that connects to the KPA500. The KAT500 allows up to three antenna connections, selected from the front panel.
- ② KAT500 PTT RLY phono jack to KPA500 PA KEY phono jack.
- ③ KAT500 PTT RLY phono jack to Flex Keying Output connector. If you are installing a KPA500 alone without a KAT500, then the phono cable connects the Flex Keying Output to the KPA500 PA KEY phono jack.
- ④ KAT500 PC DATA 3.5mm TRS jack to Flex USB port.
- ⑤ KPA500 RS232 (XCVR) port to null modem adapter, then to Flex USB port.

SmartSDR Settings

 *Note: SmartSDR version 2.1 or higher is required.*

Using SmartSDR, configure the Flex port that is created by plugging in the USB cable.

Select Settings → USB Cables and confirm the two new CAT cables are recognized. Select the first of these new CAT cables and then click on Edit. Confirm you have the following values:

- 1) Name: New CAT Cable
- 2) Cable Type: CAT
- 3) Source: TX Slice
- 4) Auto-Report: Enabled

Click on Advanced (the down arrow) to expand the dialog window and display the baud rate:

- Speed: 38400
- All others: Leave at their defaults (8 bits, no parity, one stop)

Repeat these steps for the second new CAT cable.

Test operation by changing bands on the transceiver. The KPA500 should quickly follow and change bands. As you tune your transceiver, the KAT500 will follow and automatically select the correct ATU tuning solution, even before transmitting.

If the amplifier does not follow the radio, make sure that the KUSB and KXUSB are recognized by the Flex transceiver. All cables must be fully plugged into all units and confirm the baud rate is set to the same value on both the transceiver and the KPA500.

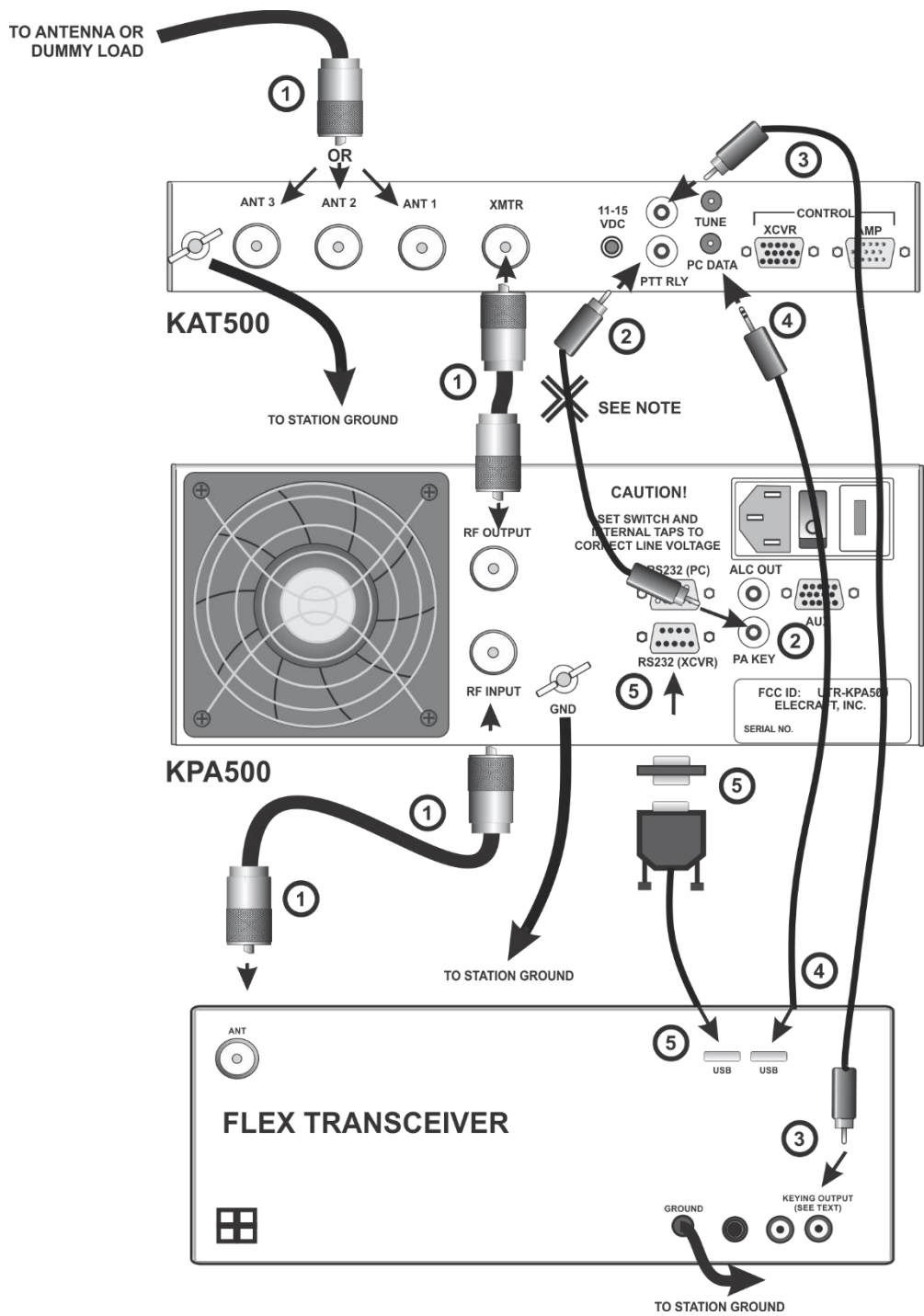


Figure 7. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KAT500, KPA500 and Flex 6000-Series Transceiver

Icom Transceivers

Icom transceivers output the key line signal either from a rear panel phono jack (larger radios) or a 13-Pin DIN connector (most mobile transceivers). The phono cable included with your KPA500 may be used for the large transceivers and the optional CBL-ICOMKEY may be used for the small transceivers.

Additionally, most Icom transceivers have a “BAND Voltage” output that specifies its operating band (or an adjacent band in the case of the 10, 18, and 24 MHz bands). This BAND voltage may be routed to Pin 6 of the KPA500 AUX connector as shown in Table 2. This cable is not presently available from Elecraft. The Interface Cable includes the Key Line (provides ground on transmit, sometimes called the PTT line) which controls the KPA500, enabling it for normal transmission and inhibiting it when necessary. Opening the Key Line anywhere between the transceiver and the KPA500 will inhibit the amplifier.

Cabling


Refer to Table 2 and Figure 8.

Table 2. Icom Key and BAND Voltage Cable Wiring

7-PIN DIN CONNECTOR TO ICOM TRANSCEIVER	13-PIN DIN CONNECTOR TO ICOM TRANSCEIVER	SIGNAL	AUX CONNECTOR TO KPA500
Pin 1	Pin 1	8V REF	Pin 1
Pin 2	Pin 2	Ground	Pin 5
Pin 3	Pin 3	SEND	Pin 10
Pin 4	Pin 5	BAND V	Pin 6
Icom Key Line Only Cable Wiring			
7-Pin DIN CONNECTOR TO ICOM TRANSCEIVER	13-Pin DIN CONNECTOR TO ICOM TRANSCEIVER	SIGNAL	PHONO CONNECTOR TO KPA500
Pin 3	Pin 3	HSEND	Tip
Pin 2	Pin 2	Ground	Shell

NOTES:

The DIN connector varies with the model of Icom transceiver. See your owner’s manual for the specific connector required.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors. Be sure your transceiver is configured to deliver power to the antenna output that connects to the KAT500.
- ② DC power to the KAT500.
- ③ Key Line Cables. The key line between the KPA500 and the KAT500 consists of a two conductor (center wire and shield) cable and connects to the Elecraft equipment using phono type male connectors.
- ④ External Device Controlling the Key Line. If you have an external device that must control the key line, you may insert it series with the key line an either place indicated with the  using the appropriate connectors to match the external device.

⑤ Computer Interface Cable. Not required but used for controlling the KAT500 from a personal computer, customizing the KAT500's operation or for updating firmware (see *Firmware Updates*, page 39).

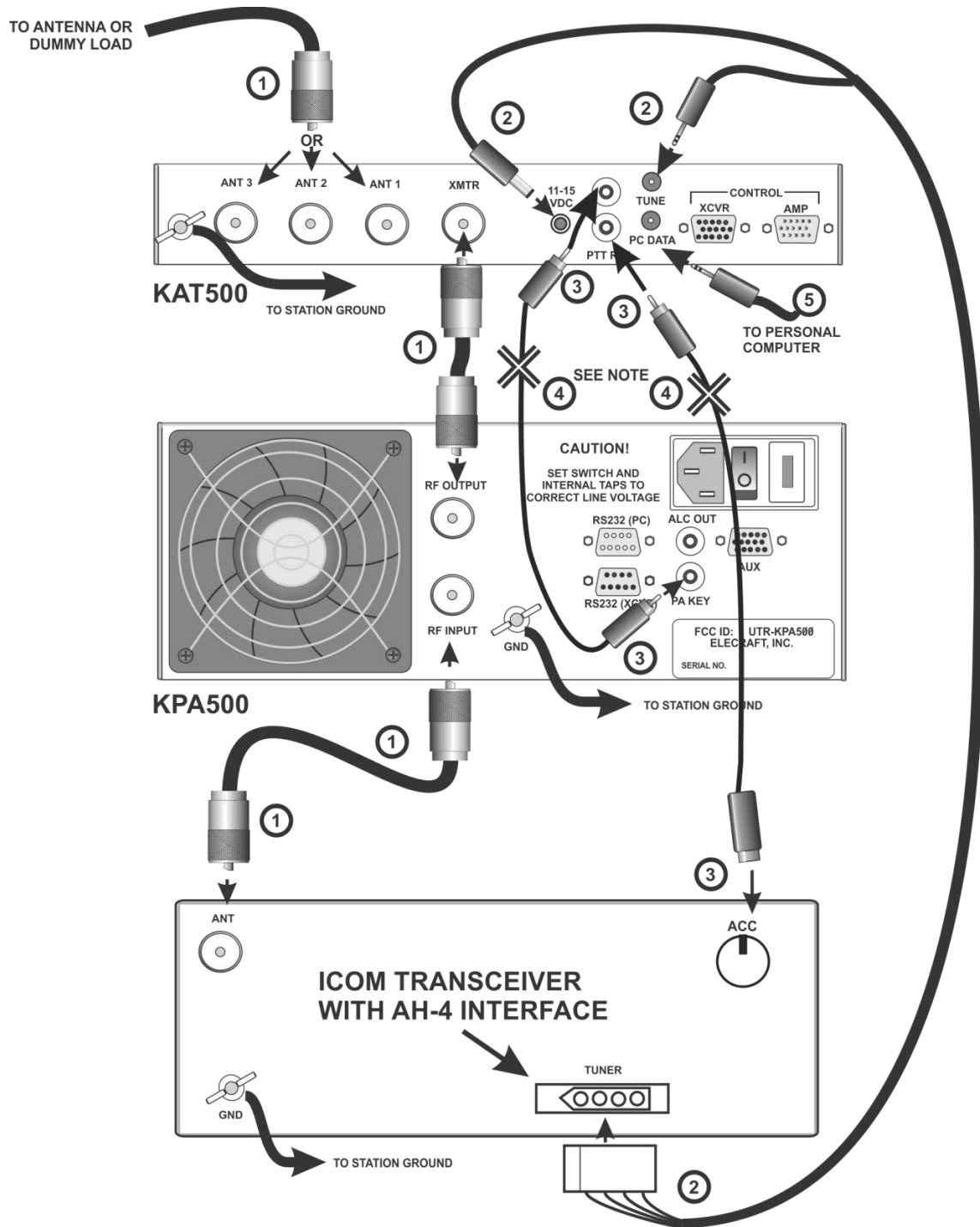


Figure 8. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KAT500, KPA500 and Icom Transceiver with AH-4 Tuner Interface

Kenwood Transceivers with USB Interface

The Elecraft KAT500 tuner and KPA500 amplifier easily interfaces with Kenwood transceivers featuring serial protocol, providing “Enhanced Mode” functionality that informs the tuner and amplifier of frequency changes as soon as they are made by the transceiver.

Recent Kenwood HF radios have both a USBus and DE9 serial ports, while older radios do not have the USBus port. Frequency information is transferred using the Elecraft CBL-KENSER500 cable.

Cabling

Refer to Figure 9. When connecting the Kenwood transceiver to the KAT500 only:

- 1) Elecraft CBL-KENKEY ③
- 2) Elecraft CBL-KENSER500 cable ④

When connecting the Kenwood transceiver to both KAT500 and the KPA500:

- 1) Male phono-to-phono cable (provided with the KAT500) ②
- 2) Elecraft CBL-KENKEY ③
- 3) Elecraft CBL-KENSER500 ④

In either case, the Kenwood radio must be configured to supply data to the KAT500 and/or KPA500.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors. Be sure your transceiver is configured to deliver power to the antenna output that connects to the KPA500.
- ② KAT500 PTT RLY phono jack to KPA500 PA KEY phono jack.
- ③ KAT500 PTT RLY phono jack to Kenwood REMOTE jack using the CBL-KENKEY cable.
- ④ KAT500 PC DATA 3.5mm TRS jack to Kenwood SERIAL DE-9 connector using the CBL-KENSER500 cable.
- ④ CBL-KENSER500 cable DE-9 connector to KPA500 RS232 (XCVR) DE-9 connector.

Table 3. CBL-KENSER500 Kenwood Data and Control Interface Cable Wiring

DE-9F TO KENWOOD TRANSCEIVER	DE9F TO ELECRRAFT KPA500	3.5MM TRS TO ELECRRAFT KAT500
2	2	Tip
3	3	N/C
5	5	Sleeve
7*		
8*		

*Pins 7 and 8 are connected together

Transceiver Menu Settings

Referring to the transceiver’s operating manual, open the transceiver’s menu. Menu item numbers shown are for the TS-590. Other radios have similar menu items but different numbers.

Access the serial port setup menu items and confirm the following:

Table 4. Kenwood Transceiver Menu Settings

TS-590 MENU ITEM	SETTING	DESCRIPTION
59 HF LINEAr control enable	2	Enable Amplifier key line, HF
60 50MHZ Llinear control enable	2	Enable Amplifier key line, 6m
64 TRANSFER split function	ON	
65 COPYSPLit frequency	ON	
67 COM PORT baud rate	38400	

Exit the menu and power cycle the radio to lock in the changes.

KAT500 Configuration

The KAT500 does not require any configuration changes.

KPA500 Configuration

- 1) Turn the KPA500 on and access its menu by holding MENU.
- 2) Using the down-arrow key to the right of the display, scroll to RADIO.
- 3) Hold the EDIT button and use the down arrow to select “SERIAL”.
- 4) Tap CURRENT to exit the edit mode.
- 5) Tap the down arrow until RS232 XCVR appears.
- 6) Hold EDIT and select 38400 bps.
- 7) Press MENU again to exit EDIT.
- 8) Now scroll down to SER POLL.
- 9) Hold the EDIT button and use the up arrow to select “ON”.
- 10) Tap HV then hold MENU to exit the KPA500 menu.

Test operation by changing bands on the transceiver. The KPA500 should quickly follow and change bands. As you tune your transceiver, the KAT500 will follow and automatically select the correct ATU tuning solution, even before transmitting.

If the amplifier does not follow the radio, make sure all cables are fully plugged in on all three units, and then confirm the baud rate is set to the same value on both the transceiver and the KPA500.

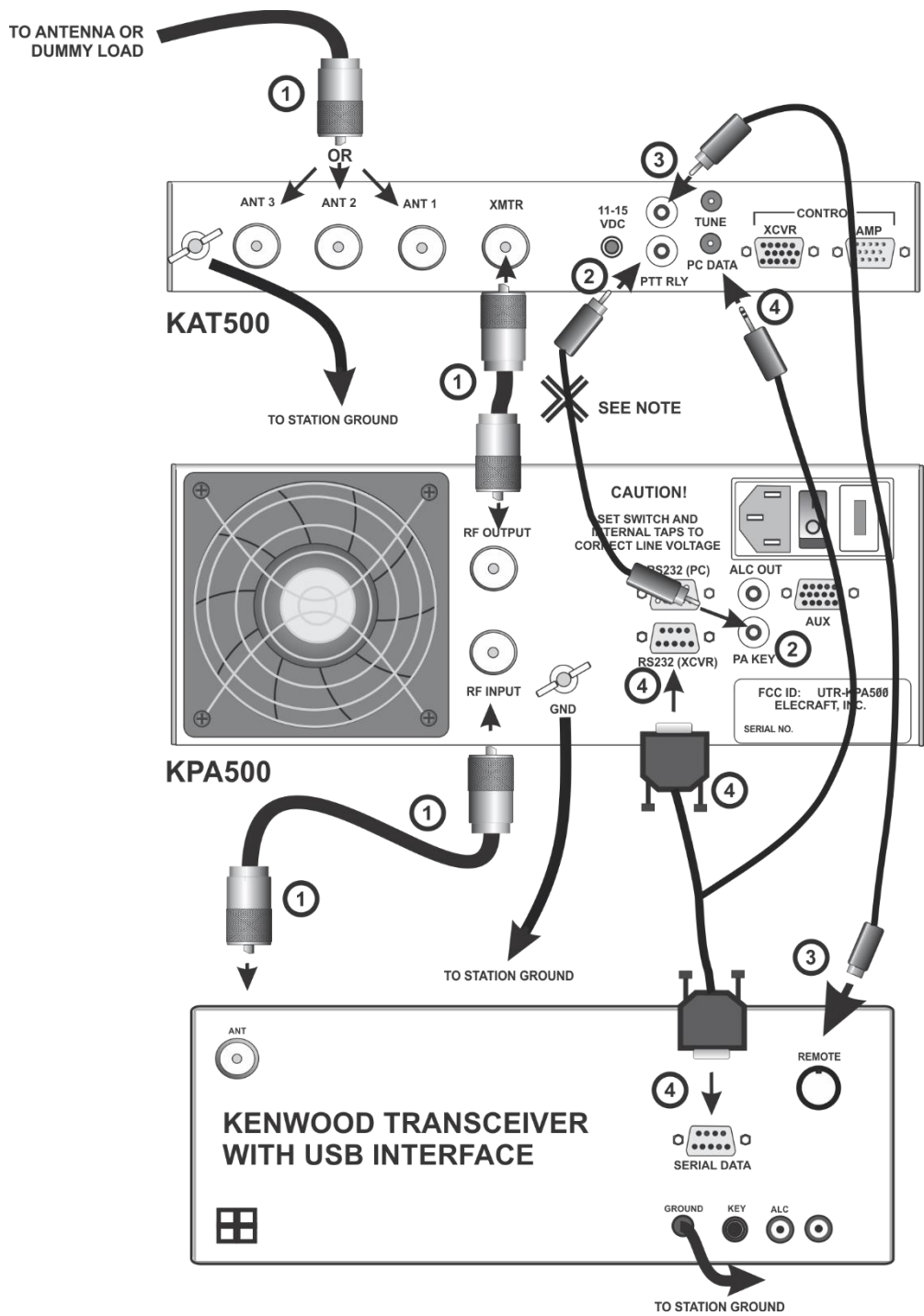


Figure 9. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KAT500, KPA500 and Kenwood Transceiver with USB Interface

Yaesu Transceivers with BCD Band Data

The Elecraft KAT500 and KPA500 easily interface with radios featuring BCD (binary coded decimal) band data protocol. Elecraft offers cables that take advantage of the BCD band data to select the proper operating band before the first transmission is made.

Yaesu radios have several connector configurations.

Large radios are usually equipped with a KEY OUT phono jack and a standard DIN connector for BCD band data.

Small Yaesu radios usually do not have a phono jack but use MiniDIN connectors for interfacing. It is important to know that the MiniDIN connectors differ in function and pin-out depending on model, so make sure to obtain the appropriate cable as shown in Table 5.

The DIN connectors include a KEY OUT function, so RCA phono cables are not required.

Table 5. Elecraft Cables for Yaesu Transceivers

TRANSCEIVER	CONNECTOR NAME/TYPE	ELECRAFT CABLE
Large Desktop (FT1000, FT5000, FT9000, etc.)	BAND DATA, 8-Pin DIN	CBL-YAE-BANDKEY
FT-450, FT-950, FT-1200	TUNER or LINEAR, 10-Pin MiniDIN	CBL-YAE-BKDIN10
FT-857, FT-891, FT-897, FT-991	TUN/LIN, 8-Pin MiniDIN	CBL-YAE-BKMINI
FT-817, FT-818*	ACC, 8-Pin MiniDIN*	CBL-YAESUKEY*
FTDX-3000	LINEAR, DA-15	CBL-YAE-BKDA15

*FT-817, FT-818 do not supply BCD band data, CBL-YAESUKEY is used only for the KEY OUT function.

Table 6. CBL-YAE-BKDA15 Yaesu Data and Control Interface Cable Wiring

DIN/MiniDIN/DA15M TO YAESU TRANSCEIVER*	DE15M TO ELECRAFT KPA500	FUNCTION
1	N/C	N/C
2	10	Key IN (PTT)
3	5	GND
4	13	Band 0 In
5	3	Band 1 In
6	9	Band 2 In
7	14	Band 3 In
8	12	GND
Any additional pin	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15	N/C

*Note: All connectors used by Yaesu use the same numbering for each function. For example, Pin 1 is not used, Pin 2 is PTT, Pin 3 is ground, etc.

Cabling

Two different interface systems are possible.

Keying-Only

Refer to Figure 10. For “keying only,” the transceiver KEY OUT signal enables the tuner and amplifier for transmit mode.

For large Yaesu radios with KEY OUT phono jacks, connect a phono cable between the radio and the KAT500 PTT RLY jack and a second cable to the KPA500. If you do not have a KAT500, the phono cable plugs directly into the KPA500’s PA KEY jack.

Small radios equipped with a MiniDIN connector do not require a phono cable. (The DIN connector includes a KEY OUT function.) Connect the Elecraft CBL-YAESUKEY between the radio MiniDIN connector and the PTT RLY phono jack on the KAT500. For stations without the KAT500, the phono plug is inserted directly into the KPA500 PA KEY jack.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors. Be sure your transceiver is configured to deliver power to the antenna output that connects to the KPA500.
- ② Connect a phono cable from the KAT500 PTT RLY jack to the KPA500 PA KEY phono jack. If an external accessory must control the amplifier key line, insert the connection here.
- ③ For large Yaesu radios: Connect a phono cable between the radio KEY OUT jack and the KAT500 PTT RLY jack. Connect a phono cable from the KAT500 PTT RLY jack to the KPA500 PA KEY phono jack.
- ③ For small Yaesu radios with MiniDIN connectors: Connect the Elecraft CBL-YAESUKEY MiniDIN end to the radio and insert the phono plug into the KAT500 PTT RLY jack. Connect a phono cable from the KAT500 PTT RLY jack to the KPA500 PA KEY phono jack.

Transceiver Menu Settings

No KPA500 or KAT500 configuration is needed for keying-only cable operation.

Test functionality by placing the KPA500 into OPER mode and transmitting with the transceiver.

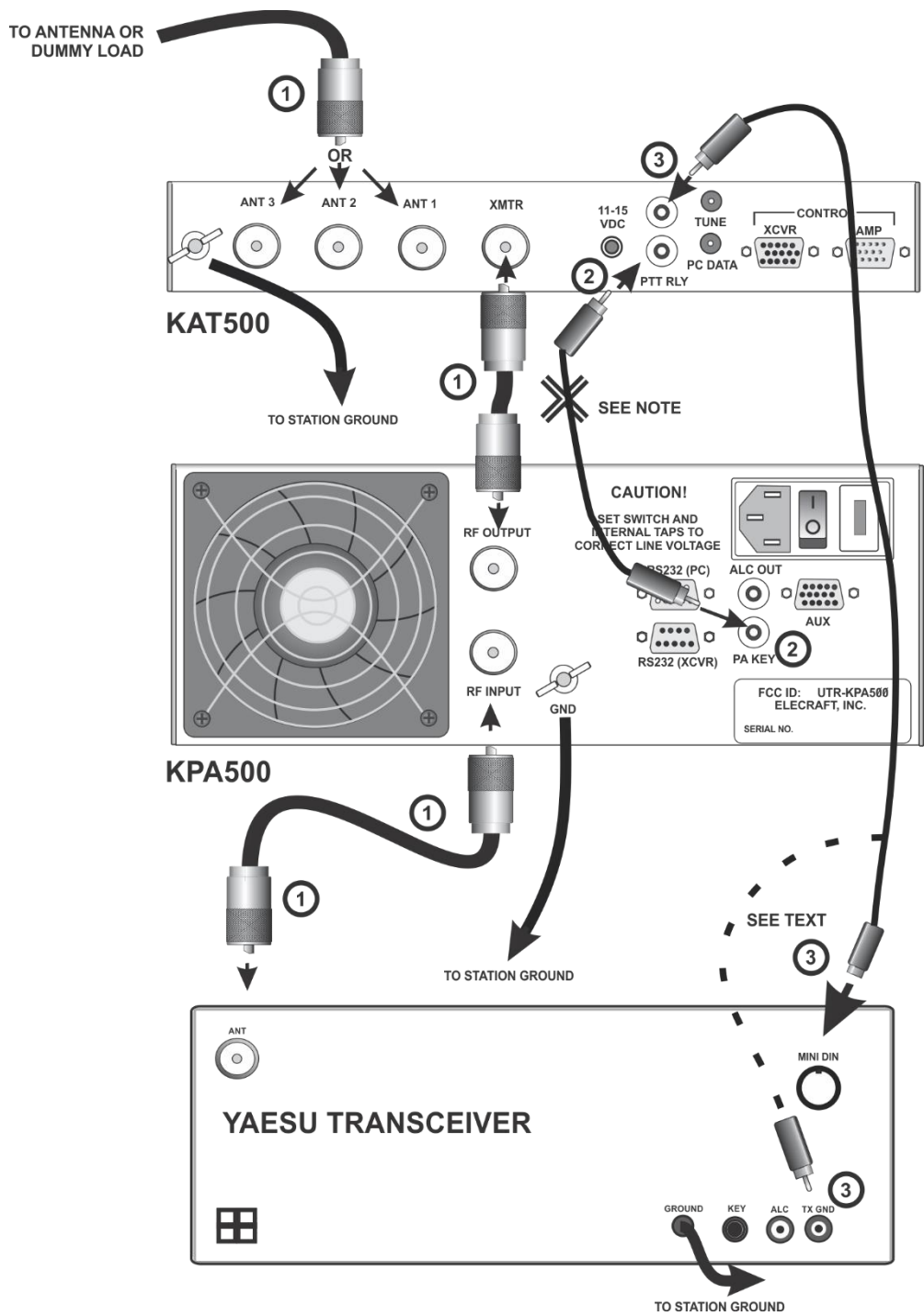


Figure 10. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KAT500, KPA500 and Yaesu Transceiver for Keying-Only

Enhanced Operation

Refer to Figure 11. Enabling the transceiver to command the KAT500 and KPA500 to change bands and prepare the amplifier before RF is applied requires an optional band data cable. Select the appropriate cable from Table 5.

The FT-817 and FT-818 do not supply BCD band data, so frequency control is not possible from these transceivers.

Large Yaesu radios feature an 8-pin DIN jack labeled “BAND DATA.” Operating band information and amplifier keying are provided here, so a separate key line via a phono cable is not needed.

Connect the appropriate Elecraft accessory cable to the DIN jack on the radio and the XCVR CONTROL DE15 jack on the KAT500.

Connect an E850463 AUX cable between the AMP CONTROL DE15 and the AUX DE15 jack on the KPA500. If your station does not include a KAT500, the accessory cable plugs directly into the KPA500 AUX DE15 jack. Note that the phono cable is not required for keying when the E850463 is used.

- ① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors. Be sure your transceiver is configured to deliver power to the antenna output that connects to the KPA500.
- ② KAT500 XCVR CONTROL DE15 connector to Yaesu BCD interface.
- ③ KAT500 AMP CONTROL connector to KPA500 AUX connector.

Transceiver Menu Settings

Large Yaesu radios do not require menu configuration.

On some of the small transceivers, specifically the FT-857 and FT-897, the MiniDIN jack may be programmed for multiple functions. Refer to the transceiver manual to set the MiniDIN jack to the “LINEAR” mode to enable either or both KAT500 and KPA500 operation.

- 1) KPA500 Menu Settings
- 2) Turn the KPA500 on and access its menu by holding MENU.
- 3) Using the down-arrow key to the right of the display, scroll to RADIO.
- 4) Hold the EDIT button and use the down arrow to select “BCD”.
- 5) Tap CURRENT to exit the edit mode.
- 6) Tap HV then hold MENU to exit the KPA500 menu.

No configuration is necessary for the KAT500.

Test operation by changing bands on the transceiver. The KAT500 will automatically select the antenna jack and last frequency segment used in that band. The KPA500 amplifier should instantaneously follow, changing bands before transmitting.

If the amplifier does not follow the radio, make sure all cable connectors are fully seated and confirm the radio band data jack is configured in “LINEAR” mode.

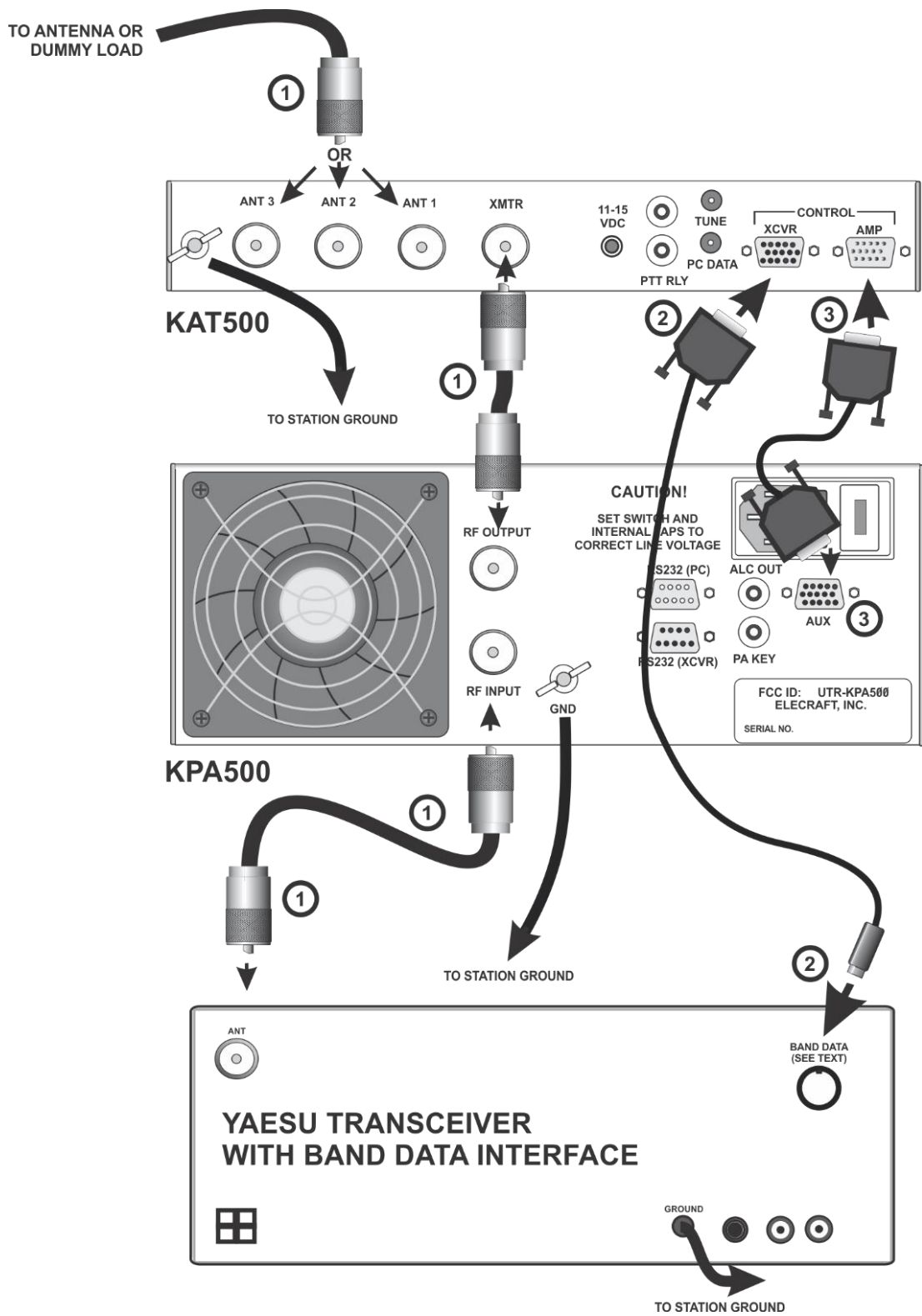



Figure 11. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KAT500, KPA500 and Yaesu Transceiver with Band Data DIN Connector

Other Transceivers Without Band or Frequency Interface

Transceivers without a band or frequency interface can be connected to the KPA500 and KAT500. The basic cabling requirements are shown in Figure 12 and Figure 13. Frequency counters determine which band or band segment is in use and the KPA500 & KAT500 automatically follow.

① 50-ohm coaxial RF cables with PL-259 connectors.

② Key Line Cable. The Key Line controls the amplifier, enabling it for normal transmission and inhibiting it when necessary. You'll need to equip your cables with whatever connector types are used on the transceiver.

If you have an external device that must control the Key Line, you may insert it series in either place indicated with the  using the appropriate connectors.

③ Two Wire Power Cable (KAT500 Only). Connect the female 2.1 mm coaxial connector to an 11 to 15 VDC power supply with the white striped lead to the positive terminal.

④ Computer Interface Cable (KAT500 Only). Not required but used for controlling the KAT500 from a personal computer, customizing the KAT500 operation or for updating firmware. See the "Utility Program" section in the *KAT500 Owner's Manual*.

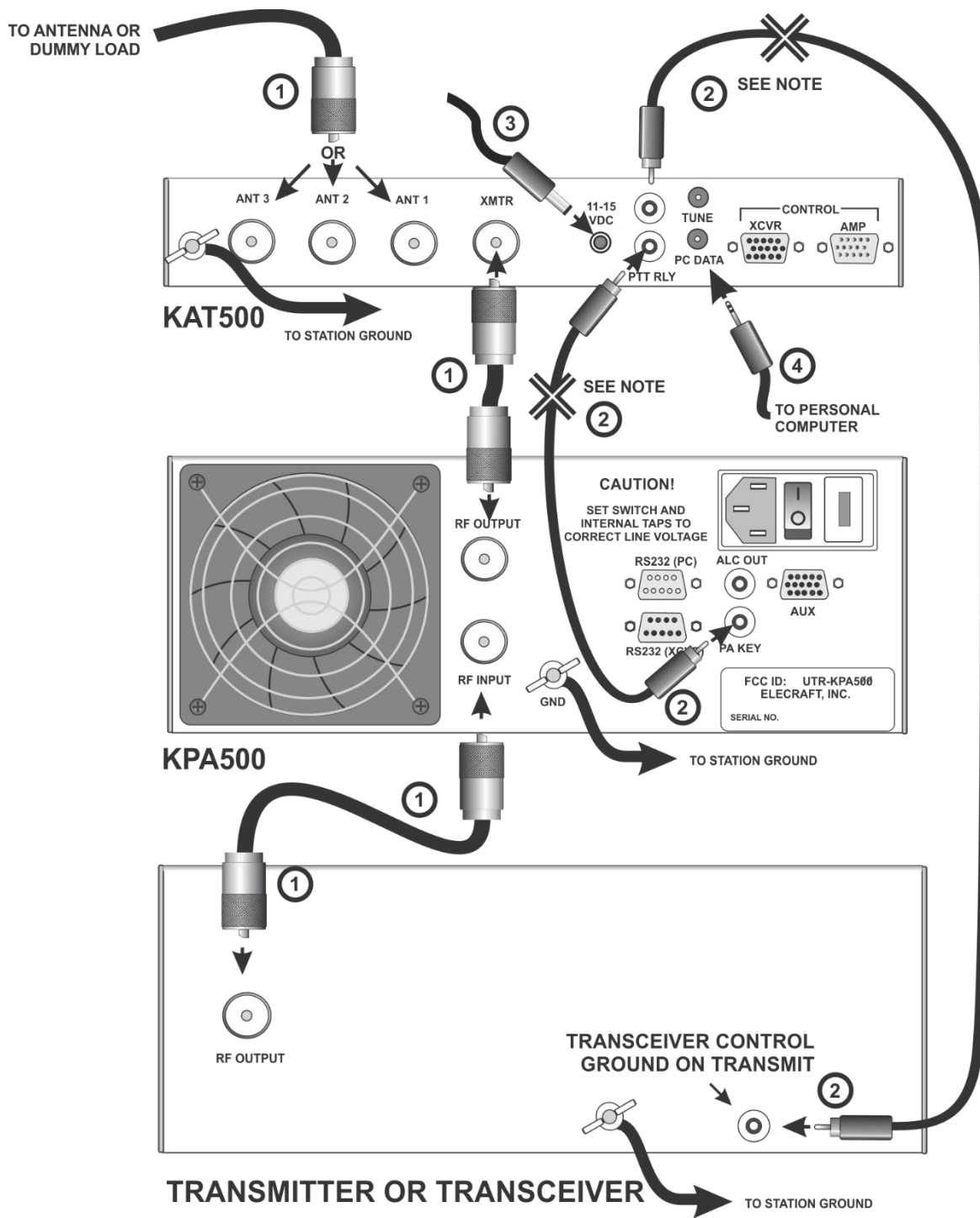


Figure 12. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KPA500 and KAT500 with Non-Elecraft Transceiver.

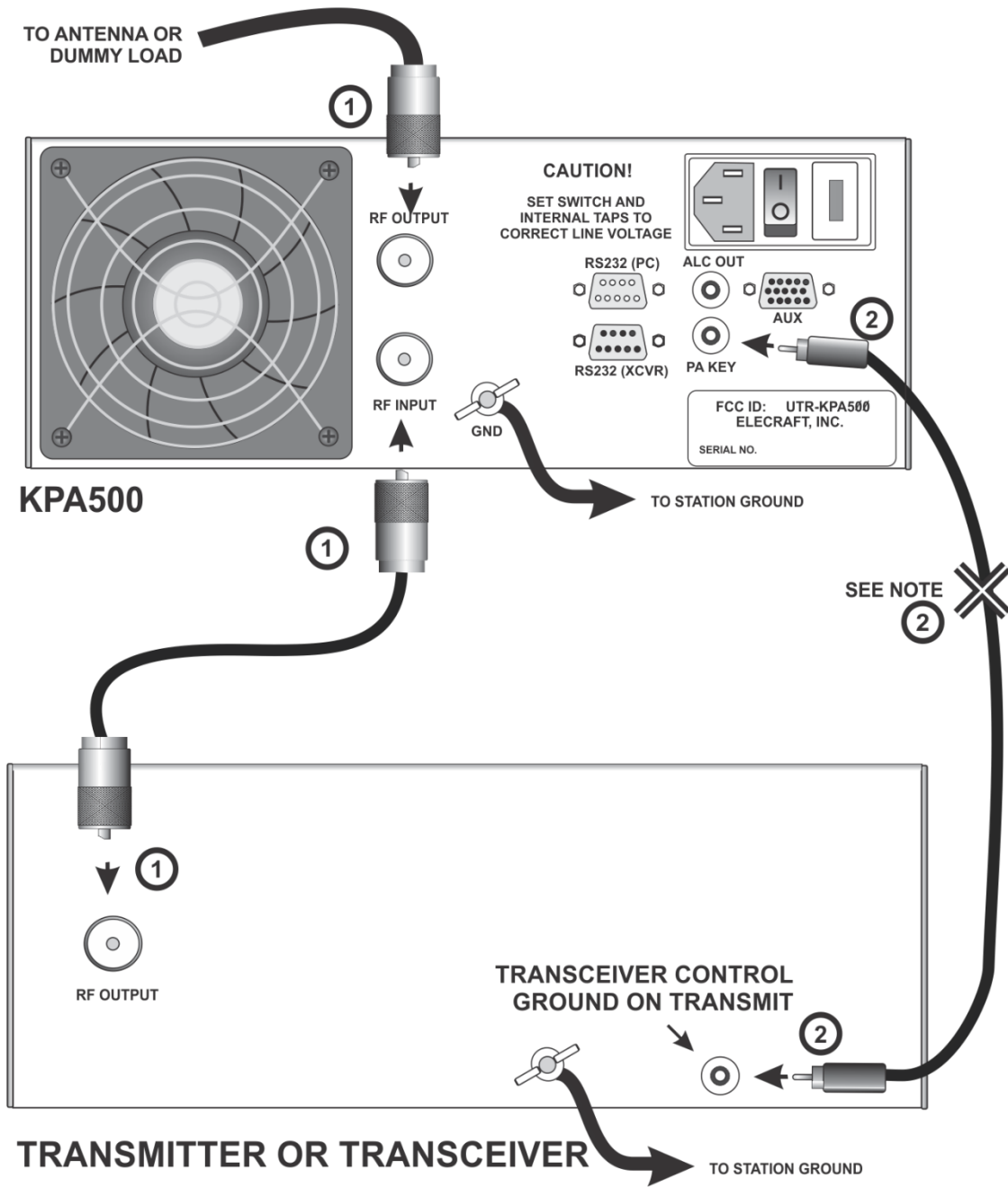


Figure 13. Cabling Diagram: Elecraft KPA500 with Non-Elecraft Transceiver.


Operation

IMPORTANT

1. When the KPA500 is turned off using the front-panel switch, part of the control circuitry remains on as long as mains power is applied and the rear panel power switch is on. (The rear panel switch is ③ in Figure 1). Keeping the control circuitry energized allows the KPA500 to be turned on and off remotely as well as from the front-panel switch. Although the amount of power consumed in this state is low, you may notice the left rear corner of the cabinet is slightly warm. If you do not need to control the KPA500 remotely and would prefer to save the small amount of power required to power the control circuitry, either switch the rear panel power switch off or provide an external mains power switch. Be sure to switch the KPA500 off using the front panel switch first and wait for the fans to stop before switching it off at the rear panel or with an external switch.
2. It is normal to hear hum from the power transformer. The hum level will increase with the power level. During heavy use, you may hear audible clicking sounds, particularly as amplifier components cool after transmitting. This is normal. It does not indicate that the amplifier is being overly stressed.

Power On

1. Ensure a suitable 50 ohm load is attached to the RF OUTPUT connector on the rear panel, Figure 1, ①. A dummy load is recommended for initial tests.
2. Enable the power supply by pressing the rear panel rocker switch, ③, to the On (I) position.

 **Switches with a legend above and below the pushbutton have two functions. Tap (press briefly) to activate the function labeled above a switch. Hold to activate the function labeled below the switch. In the text, tap functions are shown like this: TEMP. An example of a hold function is PK HOLD.**

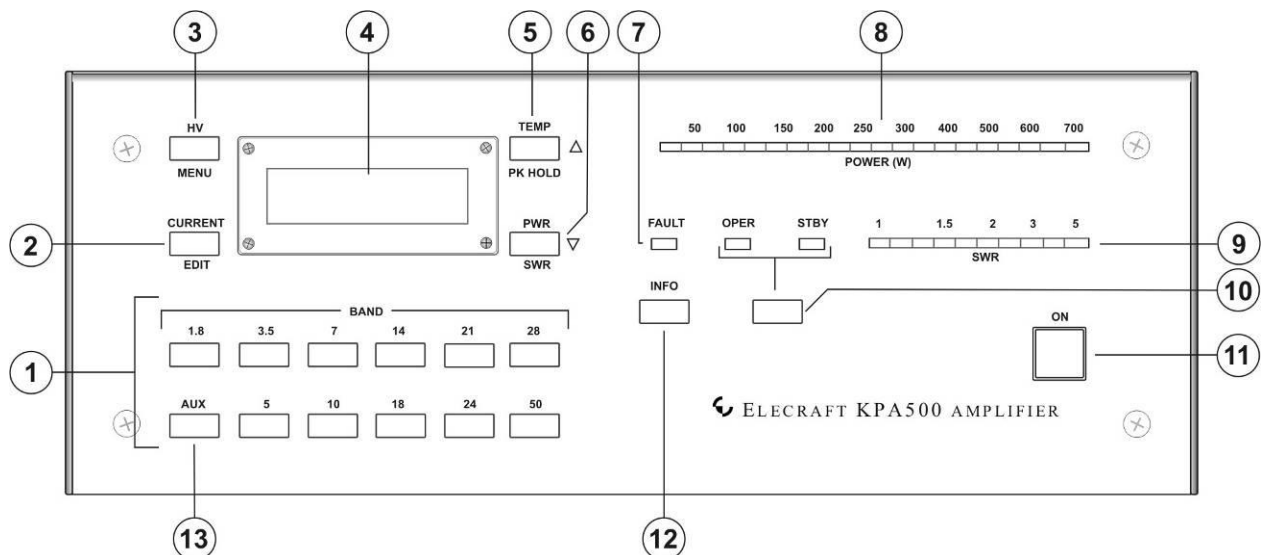


Figure 14. KPA500 Front Panel

3. Tap the **ON** switch ⑪. The LCD ④ and STBY LED should light. When you tap the **ON** switch again to turn the amplifier off you will hear the fan run. This is done to bleed off the 60V power supply voltage. The fan stops when the voltage reaches a safe level so, if you are preparing to open the KPA500 cabinet for any reason, be sure to allow the fan to run until it stops before switching off power with the rear panel rocker switch or unplugging the KPA500 from mains power.

⚠ If at any time the **FAULT LED** ⑦ lights, refer to *Fault Conditions*, page 37.

Band Switching

Automatic Band Switching: The KPA500 automatically measures the frequency of the RF drive and selects the proper band. The PA KEY input must be connected to the driving transmitter.

Manual Band Switching: Tap any of the front-panel BAND switches to select that band.

Coordinated K3 and KPA500 Band Switching: When the optional AUX cable (page 44) is connected between the KPA500 and the K3:

- The KPA500 will follow the band selected on a K3 transceiver.
- Tapping a BAND switch on the KPA500 will cause the K3 to change bands accordingly.

Enhanced Mode Band Switching: Band switching control in which the KPA500 follows the transceiver band selection without transmitting is available with other popular transceivers with the appropriate interconnection cable. However, the control is one-way. The KPA500 cannot command the transceiver to change bands.

⚠ The automatic band selection function is active whenever the PA KEY is low (transmit mode) and the transmitter is delivering RF drive to the KPA500. The automatic band selection function overrides band selection made by any other means to protect the KPA500 from damage by wrong-band operation.

Transmitting

The POWER (W) and standing wave ratio (SWR) bargraphs are functional when the amplifier is in standby (STBY). Twenty-five watts from the driving transceiver will illuminate the first POWER LED. You may run up to 200 watts through the KPA500 in STBY.

1. Tap the operate/standby (OPER/STBY) switch **⑩** and confirm that the STBY LED goes out and the OPER LED lights.
2. Apply a few watts of RF drive and note that the POWER (W) **⑧** bargraph illuminates to indicate the RF output power. Never exceed 40 watts of drive to the KPA500 in OPER mode. The KPA500 will not amplify without the PA KEY signal. Note that an asterisk will appear on the left side of the LCD display confirming that a valid PA KEY signal is being received from the driving transceiver. If an underscore appears instead of the asterisk, amplifier operation is being inhibited (See the *INHIBIT* menu entry on page 38).

NOTE

If you apply RF drive at a frequency below 1.6 MHz, between 26 MHz and 28 MHz, or above 54 MHz, *INVALID* will appear on the LCD and the KPA500 will not amplify.

3. Increase the drive power and confirm that the SWR bargraph **⑨** indicates less than 1.5 while the output indicated by the POWER (W) LEDs increases. For ease in reading the critical SWR levels, the SWR LEDs are green from 1 to 1.5. The 1.5 to 2.1 SWR LEDs are yellow and the LEDs for SWRs above 2.1 are red. Up to 40 watts of drive may be required to produce the full 500 watts output from the KPA500. It is normal to hear hum from the power transformer. The hum level will increase with the power level. During heavy use, you may hear audible clicking sounds, particularly as amplifier components cool after transmitting. This is normal. It does not indicate that the amplifier is being overly stressed.

NOTE

The KPA500 operates to full specifications when the HV under full load is between 60V and 85V as shown on the LCD (Tap HV to display the voltage under CW “key down” conditions at full power). The maximum voltage is set using transformer taps as described on page 7.

The KPA500 will operate with reduced performance at voltages as low as 40V. When the voltage is less than 60V the maximum output power may be less than 500W and distortion products will increase.

The KPA500 will fault and automatically switch off-line if the supply voltage exceeds 90V to protect the power supply components. If your AC (Mains) line regulation is poor, such that your supply voltage is 85V or so in standby but sags below 60V during full power output, you may need to reduce the input drive to limit the power output to less than 500 watts.

4. When driving the KPA500 with an Elecraft K3, use the K3’s per-band power control to set the amplifier output just below the desired peak output on each band. Do not rely on ALC to control the power output (see *Using ALC*, page 36). At the K3, set *CONFIG:POWER SET* to Per Band. See *Per-Band Power Control* in your K3 Owner’s manual for further details.

⚠ If you use the AUX cable interface between the K3 and KPA500 (page 44), the KPA500 will send the OPER/STBY status to the K3. You can then set two per-band power levels at the K3: one to drive the KPA500 when it is in OPER mode and another for pass-through transmitting when the KPA500 is in STBY. The K3 will automatically furnish your preset power levels as you switch the KPA500 between OPER and STBY.

Using ALC

Automatic Level Control (ALC) is a useful safety mechanism, but never use ALC as the principle power control. Doing so causes many of the unwanted transmit dynamics you often hear on the air including excessive intermodulation distortion (IMD) and clicks. Instead, set your transmitter power output correctly as described under *Transmitting* (page 35) and adjust the ALC so it does not affect output power in normal operation. To do this, drive the KPA500 to the desired output. Adjust *ALC THR* in the menu (page 38) until power just starts to drop and then set *ALC THR* above this setting so it does not affect the output power in normal operation.

The Elecraft K3 ALC intentionally has a slow attack and much slower decay to avoid adding more distortion or dynamics problems than necessary. However, not all of the negative effects of ALC action can be avoided. It is still best to set the ALC threshold and then adjust the drive to avoid ALC action in normal operation.

Monitoring

KPA500 operation is monitored by the LEDs ⑦, ⑧ and ⑨ and reported in text on the LCD.

LEDs

The SWR of the load and the output power are displayed on LED bar graphs. The bar graphs are color-coded: green for normal operating range, yellow for marginal levels and red for excessive levels. Excessive levels may trigger a fault and shut the KPA500 off (see *Fault Conditions* below). An LED ⑦ lights if a fault condition occurs. Also two LEDs ⑩ indicate whether the amplifier is in standby (STBY) or operating (OPER) mode.

LCD

Normally the LCD displays the band currently selected. The four switches around the LCD select other information to be displayed on the screen and the behavior of the LEDs. Note that these switches have both tap and hold functions (page 2). Repeat the tap or hold action to return the LCD to the band display.

- **HV** ③ displays the PA voltage on the LCD. Must be between 65 and 85 V when the KPA500 is in STBY.
- **CURRENT** ② displays the PA current on the LCD. Must never exceed 20 A.
- **TEMP** ⑤ displays the heat sink temperature on the LCD. Must be less than 90C.
- **PWR** ⑥ displays the output power numerically on the LCD. Must not exceed 650 W.
- **MENU** ③ displays the menu system (see page 38).
- **EDIT** ② enables editing menu parameters (see page 38).
- **PK HOLD** ⑤ toggles the peak power output display on the bar graph. When enabled, the LED corresponding to the peak power output remains lighted for one second.
- **SWR** ⑥ displays the load SWR numerically on the LCD.

Remote Operation

The KPA500 can be controlled remotely using a personal computer connected to the RS232 port. A basic remote operating capability is built into the KPA500 Utility program (see page 39). KPA500 Remote is a full featured program available for free from the Elecraft web site. For those who may wish to develop their own software, a Command Reference Manual is available on the Elecraft web site. (www.elecraft.com).

Fault Conditions

The FAULT indicator ⑦ lights and the speaker sounds to indicate a fault condition has occurred. To avoid unnecessarily interrupting amplification because of moderately abnormal conditions, there are two levels of faults that may occur, attenuator faults and hard faults.

Attenuator Faults

Relatively minor faults such as excessive reflected power cause an internal 3dB attenuator to be switched into the RF path that reduces the output to protect the KPA500. When an attenuator fault occurs, the FAULT LED blinks and the cause is displayed on the LCD for about 1 second. The KPA500 tests the condition at intervals and will return to normal operation automatically after the cause of the fault is removed. The interval between tests is set with the *ATTEN REL* menu (page 38). If the fault persists over time or if it is severe enough, a hard fault will occur.

Unauthorized Frequency (INVALID) Fault

If you try to transmit on an unauthorized frequency the KPA500 will automatically switch to STBY and *INVALID* will be displayed on the LCD until RF drive is removed.

Hard Faults

Hard faults are those that require switching the KPA500 to STBY to protect it, such as conditions of extremely high reflected power or high drive power, or because a critical component such as a power supply has failed. When a Hard Fault occurs, the cause of the fault is displayed on the LCD. When the condition has been corrected, tap the OP/STBY switch to return the KPA500 to normal operation, or tap the **INFO** switch to return the KPA500 to STBY mode.

LCD DISPLAY	FAULT	FAULT TYPE	FAULT NO. ¹
<i>GAIN ERR</i>	Excessive overall amplifier gain.	Hard	15
<i>HI CURR</i>	Excessive power amplifier current. ²	Attenuator→Hard	2
<i>HI TEMP</i>	Power amplifier temperature over limit. ²	Hard	4
<i>PWRIN HI</i>	Excessive driving power.	Attenuator→Hard	6
<i>PA DISS</i>	Power amplifiers are dissipating excessive power. ²	Hard	11
<i>POUT HI</i>	Excessive power output.	Attenuator→Hard	12
<i>REFL HI</i>	Excessive reflected power (high SWR).	Attenuator→Hard	9
<i>60V HIGH</i>	60 volt supply over limit (see <i>Positioning the Amplifier</i> , page 9).	Hard	8
<i>60V FAIL</i>	60 volt supply failure. Requires cycling KPA500 mains power after it is corrected. ³	Hard	13
<i>270V ERR</i>	270 volt supply failure. Requires cycling KPA500 mains power after it is corrected. ³	Hard	14
N/A	Communication failure between KPA500 and K3.	N/A	0

NOTES:

1. When the KPA500 is used with the Elecraft K3 transceiver, and the optional K3 interface cable (see *Elecraft KPAK3AUX K3 Cable* page 45) is used to connect the K3 to the KPA500, these numbers will be displayed on the K3's LCD briefly if a **hard** fault occurs.
2. These faults are commonly caused by excessive power output or excessive reflected power.
3. An open KPA500 top cover interlock switch will cause this fault.

Menu

Holding **MENU** ③ enables the menu function to allow the following parameters to be set. With the menu function enabled, the MENU, EDIT and switches next to the Δ and ∇ symbols all respond to a simple tap. Use them to scroll through the menu items. Tap **EDIT** and then the Δ and ∇ switches to select the parameter and tap **MENU** again to save the parameter. Tap **MENU** to exit the menu.

To reset all the parameters to the default value, press and hold the **EDIT** switch while tapping the **ON** switch to turn the KPA500 on.

MENU ENTRY	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
<i>ALC THR</i>	210	ALC Threshold Adjustment: 0 to 210 . See <i>Using ALC</i> on page 36.
<i>ATTN REL</i>	3	Attenuator Release Time: 1.4 – 5 seconds.
<i>BAND CHG</i>	NOR	NOR : OPER/STBY status the same after band change. STBY : Switches amp to standby after band change.
<i>DEMO</i>	NOR	Factory Use Only.
<i>FAN CTL</i>	NOR	Sets minimum fan speed. NOR : fan is off when not needed. 1 to 6 : selects various minimum speeds. Fan speed increases automatically as needed for cooling.
<i>FW REV</i>		Displays firmware revision.
<i>INHIB IN</i>	<i>DISABLE</i>	ENABLE allows the amplifier operation to be inhibited (won't amplify) when a logic low is applied to pin 11 of the AUX Connector (see page 44). When amplification is inhibited, an underscore instead of the asterisk appears on the left end of the LCD display.
<i>LCD ADJ</i>	30	LCD Contrast Adjustment.
<i>LCD BRT</i>	6	LCD Backlight Brightness. Use DAY in bright sunlight. 2 to 8 for indoor lighting.
<i>LED BRT</i>	6	LED Brightness.
<i>PWR ADJ</i>	100	Per-Band Wattmeter Calibration, range 80 to 120 . These are percentages of the measured value. See <i>Wattmeter Calibration Procedure</i> on page 40.
<i>PWR ON</i>	STBY	STBY : Amp is in standby mode when first turned on. OPER : Amp is in operate mode when first turned on.
<i>RADIO</i>	K3	Specifies driving transceiver interface: K3 : Allows use of Auxbus interface which allows the KPA500 band switches to change bands on the K3; sends KPA500 mode to the K3 so the K3 can automatically select correct drive power when the KPA500 is in OPER (see page 35); reports KPA500 faults to K3. BCD : Signals provided by Yaesu transceivers. ANALOG : Signals provided by Icom transceivers. Note that Icom transceivers do not identify WARC bands, but KPA500 frequency sensing will switch the KPA500 to the correct band upon transmit. SERIAL : Kenwood/Elecraft compatible interface using RS232X port. If transceiver is in split mode, the transmit frequency will select proper band at KPA500.
<i>RS232 P</i>	38400	PC Serial Port Speed: 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 bps
<i>RS232 X</i>	4800	Transceiver Serial Port Speed: 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 bps. Set <i>RADIO</i> to SERIAL.
<i>SER NUM</i>		Displays the unit serial number.
<i>SER POLL</i>	N/A	ON : Enables KPA500 polling of the transceiver for frequency band via RS232X port (e.g. for Kenwood/Elecraft compatible interface). Note: <i>RADIO</i> menu entry must be set to SERIAL. OFF : Other device (PC, etc.) polls transceiver for frequency band. N/A : RADIO menu not set to SERIAL.
<i>SPEAKER</i>	ON	Speaker (fault annunciator) ON or OFF .
<i>TR TIME</i>	0	QSK Delay Time: 0 to 50 ms; Slows T/R release time for transceivers with poor transmit timing characteristics.

Firmware Updates

From time to time updated and improved firmware may become available for the KPA500.


To update firmware you will need:

The KPA Utility Program available free from Elecraft at www.elecraft.com

Updated firmware may be obtained in several ways.

1. Click on Firmware tab and then the Click on Copy Firmware Files from Elecraft to download the latest production released firmware or,
2. Download the new file from the Elecraft website and place it in a local folder, then click on Browse... to locate the folder on your computer. This is the best way to access the latest or Beta firmware available from Elecraft.
3. For those who prefer firmware on media, go to the Elecraft website and search for "Non-Downloadable Firmware" for pricing and availability.
4. If you don't have a computer, you can send your KPA500 to Elecraft to be upgraded. See Customer Service, page 42.

Connect the KUSB interface cable supplied with your KPA500 between the RS232 (PC) port on the KPA500 and a USB port on your personal computer.

 Use the RS232 (PC) port. Do not connect the cable to the RS232 (XCVR) port. Your PC must be connected directly to the RS232/PC port. You cannot 'daisy chain' the KPA500 with the K3 through the RS232 XCVR port.

Launch the KPA Utility program.

To install new firmware in your KPA500, click on the utility Send Firmware to the KPA500 button to start the transfer. Follow any on-screen instructions. During download the LCD will display *MCU LOAD* and the STBY LED will flash rapidly. The KPA500 will return to its normal power on state when the transfer is completed.

Be sure to check the notes supplied with the new firmware. They may include changes that affect the instructions in this manual.

Checking your Firmware Revision

Use the MENU entry *FW Rev* to determine your firmware revision.

Wattmeter Calibration Procedure

The KPA500 wattmeter is factory-calibrated. However, if you have a wattmeter that you feel is more accurate, you can adjust the KPA500 wattmeter to match its readings as follows. The calibration is done per-band so you can make adjustments for individual bands without affecting the others.

In addition to your wattmeter, you will need a good dummy load capable of handling 500 watts.

- Connect your wattmeter to the KPA500 RF Output using short, direct 50 ohm coaxial cable.
- Connect your dummy load to the wattmeter.
- Select the band that you wish to calibrate.
- Tap **PWR** on the KPA500 to display the RF power output on the LCD.
- Transmit briefly at 500 watts output into the external wattmeter and dummy load and compare the reading on the external wattmeter with the KPA500 wattmeter.
- If you wish to adjust the power displayed on the KPA500 LCD and LEDs, hold **MENU** and tap switches next to the \triangle and ∇ symbols until PWR ADJ is displayed on the LCD.
- Hold **EDIT**. A number between 80 and 120 will be displayed on the LCD.
- If the power displayed on the KPA500 wattmeter needs to be higher, tap the \triangle switch. If the power displayed on the KPA500 needs to be lower, tap the ∇ switch. The number displayed indicates the percentage change in the power reading. For example, changing 100 to 110 will result in a 10% increase in the power indicated.
- Tap **MENU** twice to exit the menu. The current band will be displayed on the LCD.
- Tap **PWR** on the KPA500 to display the RF power output on the LCD.
- Transmit again and compare the readings on the KPA500 and your external wattmeter. Repeat the procedure as needed until you are satisfied with the readings.

Specifications

Frequency Range	All Amateur Bands from 1.8 to 29.7 MHz and 50 to 54 MHz
Supply Voltage and Current	100 to 125 VAC or 200 to 250 VAC, 50/60 Hz, approx. 1000 VA
Weight	26 lbs (11.8 kilograms)
Size	Enclosure only, 4.0 x 10.8 x 10.0 in., HWD (10.2 x 27.4 x 25.4 cm). With projections, 4.4 x 10.8 x 11.8 in. (11.2 x 28.4 x 30.0 cm). The projections are the bottom feet and the fan and cable connectors on the rear. When installing, allow an additional 2" (5.1 cm) behind the fan and above the top cover for unrestricted air flow.
Power Output	500 watts PEP CW/SSB/Data
Duty Cycle at 500 Watts	10 minutes key down / 5 minutes standby
Drive Power	30 to 40 watts for 500 watts output
Input VSWR	Less than 1.5:1
ALC Out	Negative-going, adjustable
Metering	Power Output, SWR (bargraph and on the LCD display), supply voltage and current, temperature, frequency band
PA Current	20 A maximum
PA Voltage	60 VDC, nominal
Heat Sink Temperature	90°C, maximum
Key In	+5V maximum, open circuit on receive, closed to ground on transmit (1 mA max.)
Efficiency	Approximately 50%

Customer Service and Support

Technical Assistance

You can send e-mail to k3support@elecraft.com and we will respond quickly – typically the same day Monday through Friday. If you need replacement parts, send an e-mail to parts@elecraft.com. Telephone assistance is available from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Pacific time (weekdays only) at 831-763-4211. Please use e-mail rather than calling when possible since this gives us a written record of the details of your problem and allows us to handle a larger number of requests each day.

Repair / Alignment Service

If necessary, you may return your Elecraft product to us for repair or alignment. (Note: We offer unlimited email and phone support, so please try that route first as we can usually help you find the problem quickly.)

IMPORTANT: You must contact Elecraft before mailing your product to obtain authorization for the return, what address to ship it to and current information on repair fees and turnaround times. (Frequently we can determine the cause of your problem and save you the trouble of shipping it back to us.) Our repair location is different from our factory location. We will give you the address to ship your kit to at the time of repair authorization. *Packages shipped without authorization will incur an additional shipping charge for reshipment to our repair depot.*

Elecraft 1-Year Limited Warranty

This warranty is effective as of the date of first consumer purchase (or if shipped from the factory, the date the product is shipped to the customer). It covers both our kits and fully assembled products. For kits, before requesting warranty service, you should fully complete the assembly, carefully following all instructions in the manual.

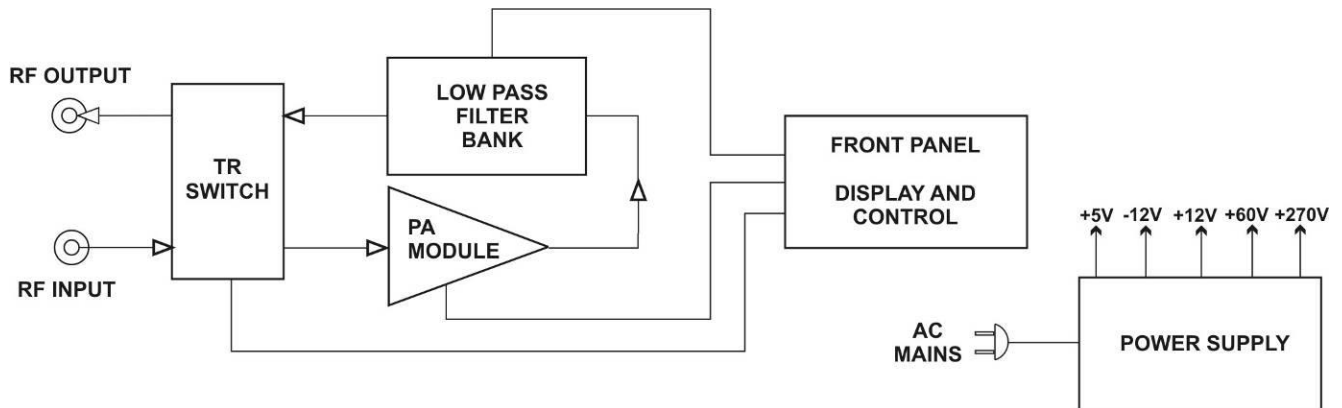
Who is covered: This warranty covers the original owner of the Elecraft product as disclosed to Elecraft at the time of order. Elecraft products transferred by the purchaser to a third party, either by sale, gift, or other method, who is not disclosed to Elecraft at the time of original order, are not covered by this warranty. If the Elecraft product is being bought indirectly for a third party, the third party's name and address must be provided at time of order to ensure warranty coverage.

What is covered: During the first year after date of purchase, Elecraft will replace defective or missing parts free of charge (post-paid). We will also correct any malfunction to kits or assembled units caused by defective parts and materials. Purchaser pays inbound shipping to us for warranty repair; we pay shipping to return the repaired equipment to you by UPS ground service or equivalent to the continental USA and Canada. For Alaska, Hawaii, and other destinations outside the U.S. and Canada, actual return shipping cost is paid by the owner.

What is not covered: This warranty does not cover correction of kit assembly errors. It also does not cover misalignment; repair of damage caused by misuse, negligence, or builder modifications; or any performance malfunctions involving non-Elecraft accessory equipment. The use of acid-core solder, water-soluble flux solder, or any corrosive or conductive flux or solvent will void this warranty in its entirety. Also not covered is reimbursement for loss of use, inconvenience, customer assembly or alignment time, or cost of unauthorized service.

Limitation of incidental or consequential damages: This warranty does not extend to non-Elecraft equipment or components used in conjunction with our products. Any such repair or replacement is the responsibility of the customer. Elecraft will not be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages, including but not limited to any loss of business or profits.

Theory of Operation



When the KPA500 is in operating (OPER) mode, RF is routed by the transmit-receive (TR) switch to the power amplifier (PA) module where it is amplified by a pair of VRF2933 FETs.

The PA module output is routed to the low pass filter (LPF) bank input. The LPF bank provides filters for each frequency band. The frequency of the incoming signal is monitored, and the appropriate filter is automatically switched into the signal path. The filter also may be selected by band data provided by the transceiver or by front panel switches on the KPA500. However, the automatic selection based on the incoming signal frequency overrides either of those inputs to ensure the correct bandpass filter is always in the signal path.

The output of the LPF bank is routed to the RF output via the TR switch.

During receive or when the KPA500 is in Standby (STBY), the TR switch routes the RF input directly to the RF output, bypassing both the PA module and the low pass filter bank.

The MCU in the display and control module monitors and makes critical measurements of several operating conditions including two levels of fault conditions that automatically alter the operation of the KPA500 (see page 37).

AUX Connector Interface

⚠ Do not attach a common VGA cable to the AUX connector.

The AUX connector provides an optional interface that more closely integrates the KPA500 with the driving transceiver. Below are the signals available at the AUX connector.

Refer to the *RADIO* entry in the menu (page 38) to enable communications via the AUX connector.

KPA500 AUX Connector Pinout (DE-15 Male)

SIGNAL NAME	PIN	DIRECTION	NOTES
Band VRef (Icom)	1	In	Reference for Icom input – connect to 8V
AuxBus I/O	2	Out	K3 Only
Band1 In	3	In	BCD Band Input – Bit 1*
NC	4		
GND	5		
Band V (Icom)	6	In	Uses Icom standard band voltages
Alarm Out	7	Out	Drives low for fault input Not used by K3. Must not be connected to K3.
Power On/Off	8	In	Pulse low to turn KPA on or off – do not hold low!
Band2 In	9	In	BCD Band Input – Bit 2*
Key	10	In	Low enables amplification. Internally pulled up to +5V. Sources 1 mA when pulled to ground. Diode isolated from the PA KEY RCA jack.
Inhibit#	11	In	Low inhibits amplifier operation
GND	12		
Band0 In	13	In	BCD Band Input – Bit 0*
Band3 In	14	In	BCD Band Input – Bit 3*
ALC	15	Out	ALC output to transceiver

* See page 46 for the BCD band codes used.

Details of Aux Connector wiring cables for popular transceivers are provided in previous section.

Elecraft KPAK3AUX K3 Cable

This is available direct from Elecraft (page 42): order KPAK3AUX. For the complete set:

- KPAK3AUX Cable, 59.5" (1.5 m) long. May be ordered separately. Order E850463.
- 15 pin Y cable that allows access to the K3 Aux port for other devices. May be ordered separately. Order E980190.
- 15 pin male-female Key Line Interrupter.

KPAK3AUX cable wiring. Pins not shown have no connection.

KPA500 AUX CONN. PIN	K3 AUX CONN. PIN	SIGNAL
2	2	AUXBUS
3	3	BAND 1
5	5	GND
9	9	BAND 2
10	10	PTT (See Note)
11	11	Inhibit
12	12	GND
13	13	BAND0
14	14	BAND3
15	15	ALC (Optional, see page 36)

Notes:

1. If you have devices that need access to the PTT line (e.g. some ATUs, SteppIR controllers, etc.), use the key line interrupter supplied with your KPAK3AUX cable set. The interrupter breaks the pin 10 line so you can use the separate PA Key cable (see Figure 4 on page 13).
2. Pin 4 is not used but the wire is included in the KPAK3AUX cable.

BCD Interface

The following are the band codes used by the KPA500:

BAND (METERS)	BIT 3 (PIN 14)	BIT 2 (PIN 9)	BIT 1 (PIN 3)	BIT 0 (PIN 13)
60m	0	0	0	0
160m	0	0	0	1
80m	0	0	1	0
40m	0	0	1	1
30m	0	1	0	0
20m	0	1	0	1
17m	0	1	1	0
15m	0	1		1
12m	1	0	0	0
10m	1	0	0	1
6m	1	0	1	0