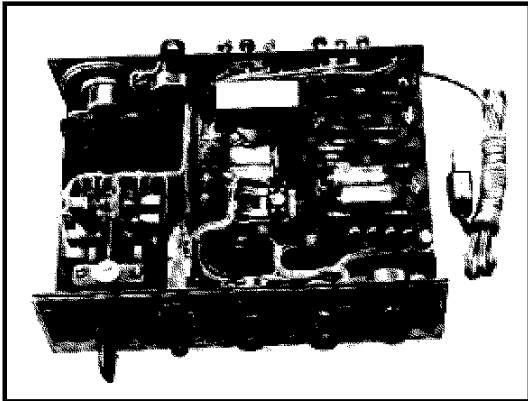
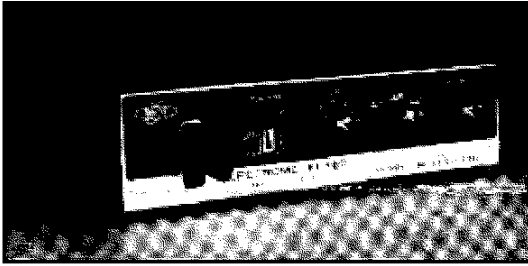


Fully Automatic Electronic Keyer, Model DA-1

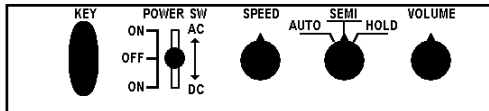
This electronic keyer, incorporating four diodes combined with seven transistors, permits the automatic transmission of the dots and dashes of Morse codes. Operations are very accurate and speedy. The features of the keyer are as follows:



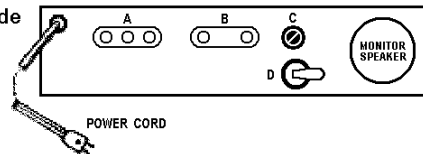
- (1) It allows the transmission of the final dash with a fixed length by means of a delay circuit, thus being operated very easily.
- (2) Since an oscillator is built into the equipment as a monitor, transmission sounds may be audible through either a loudspeaker or an earphone.
- (3) Fully automatic, semi-automatic keying and closing are possible with a changer.
- (4) Any coding speed may be obtained with the speed changer.
- (5) Small-sized and light-weighted, it is easy to carry.
- (6) It is operated either on AC 220 V or DC 12 V.
- (7) The capacity of the contact is 15 A.
- (8) It is operatable simply by inserting it into the jack of the conventional ordinary key, without changing the circuit of the radio equipment.


Operating Instructions for Model DA-1 Automatic Key

Front Side



Rear Side



Purpose	Naplate	Remarks
1. On-off of power	POWER SW	When this switch is placed at OFF, the power is off, independently of AC or DC. [ON, AC → AC 230V, 50c/s [ON, DC → DC 6V and DC 12V. (ref. instruction No. 5)
2. Communication speed	SPEED	The signal speed can be adjusted between 350 to 850 dots or between 165 to 330 dashes. The speed can be varied on a continuous basis in conjunction with the communication speed change-over switch. (ref. instruction No. 8)
3. Keying	AUTO SEMI HOLD	Acts as an automatic key. Acts as a semi-automatic key. The keying circuit is short-circuit.
4. Volume control	VOLUME	Used for controlling volume of the monitor.
5. Supplying DC power	A	When the key is operated on DC, place the POWER SW at OFF, and connect the DC power to terminal as shown in the following figure. Because the 6V is a bias current, the key can be used sufficiently by an extremely small capacity dry cell. 
6. Connecting keying circuit	B	To be connected to the keying circuit of the transmitter, etc.
7. Sub-adjustment of codes	C	Through this sub-adjustment codes become longer in length and shorter in space. When not using a measuring instrument, do not adjust this.
8. Change-over of communication speed	D	When it is thrown down to the right side the speed becomes faster, when thrown down to the left side the speed becomes slower. It is interlocked with the SPEED adjustment.

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