

OTHER CIRCUITS

Some circuits work for both transmitting and receiving and are described as follows:

PLL CIRCUIT: VFO unit PB-1465
 FIX unit PB-1453
 LOCAL unit PB-1454
 PLL unit PB-1455

The FT-221R utilizes a phase lock loop system for the heterodyne oscillator providing a stable signal varying from 133.3 through 137.3 MHz to cover the entire 2 meter band.

VFO UNIT (PB-1465)

The VFO module board is installed in the VFO chassis. The VFO (variable frequency oscillator) Q₁₃₀₁, 2SC372Y, generates an 8,000 to 8,500 kHz signal and produces a 500 kHz main tuning dial range. Frequency drift is minimized through the use of a temperature compensation circuit utilizing a differential trimmer capacitor. The signal is fed through the amplifier buffer stage Q₁₃₀₂, 2SK19GR, and Q₁₃₀₃, 2SC372Y, to pin 11 of the FIX oscillator board. The buffer amplifier provides isolation and amplification of the VFO signal.

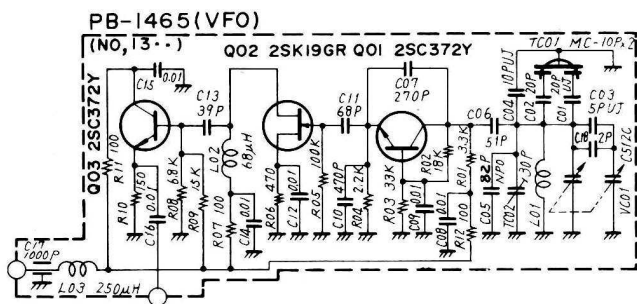


Figure 18

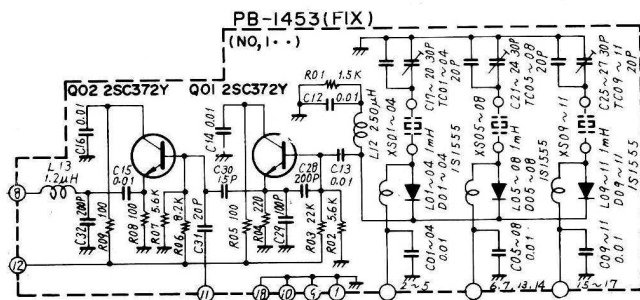


Figure 19

FIX UNIT (PB-1453)

In addition to normal VFO operation, 11 crystals may be selected for crystal controlled operation with the selector switch located on the front panel of the transceiver.

The FIX channel crystal oscillator Q₁₀₁, 2SC372Y, oscillates at the frequency of the crystal selected by the diode switch D₁₀₁ through D₁₁₁, 1S1555. The output is fed from pin 8 through the buffer amplifier Q₁₀₂, 2SC372Y, to the PLL unit.

The signal from the VFO also passes through this buffer stage to the PLL unit.

The crystal frequency falls between 8,000 and 8,500 kHz and is determined as follows.

$$f_x = f_0 - f_1$$

where f_1 is given in Table 1 on page 12 and f_0 is the operating frequency.

LOCAL UNIT (PB-1454)

This oscillator generates a heterodyne signal which is used to convert the VCO (voltage controlled oscillator) signal to an 8,000 to 8,500 kHz signal, which is used for the comparison of the phase with that of the reference (VFO) signal.

The crystal controlled oscillator Q₂₀₁, 2SC372Y, oscillates at the fundamental frequency of the crystal. A varactor diode D₂₂₆, 1SV50, connected to the base of Q₂₀₁, is used as a clarifier to shift the oscillator frequency for receiver off-set tuning.

The output from the oscillator is fed to the frequency multiplier stage, Q₂₀₂ and Q₂₀₃, 2SC784R, producing the ninth harmonic at its output. The crystal is selected by the diode switch connected to the band switch. The relation between the frequency and band is shown on Table 2. The multiplied signal is then fed from pin 3 to the PLL unit.

For repeater operation, a fundamental crystal at 14.1333 MHz, X210, is used to generate a heterodyne signal of 127.2 MHz which is 600 kHz higher than the normal heterodyne signal when the band switch is set to the 146.5 MHz segment and X211 (fundamental frequency 14.3222 MHz) is used to generate 128.3 MHz signal which is 600

kHz higher than the normal heterodyne signal when the band switch is set to the 147.0 segment.

A relay, RL₁₀₀₁ in the tone burst unit is used to select the above crystals with the Repeater switch, S₈, in the ON position. When the Normal-Reverse switch, S₉, is set to the NOR position, the relay selects the repeater crystal on transmit that shifts the transmitting frequency down 600 kHz in the 146.5 MHz segment and shifts up 600 kHz in the 147.0 MHz band. The main VFO tuning dial indicates the received frequency.

With S₉ in the REV position, the relay selects the repeater crystal on receive that shifts the receiver frequency down 600 kHz in the 146.5 MHz segment and shifts up 600 kHz in the 147.0 MHz segment. The main tuning dial now indicates the transmitted frequency.

BAND	Crystal No.	Crystal Frequency MHz	Local Frequency MHz
144.0	X ₂₀₁	13.9222	125.3
144.5	X ₂₀₂	13.9777	125.8
145.0	X ₂₀₃	14.0333	126.3
145.5	X ₂₀₄	14.0888	126.8
146.0	X ₂₀₅	14.1444	127.3
146.5	X ₂₀₆	14.2000	127.8
	X ₂₁₀	*14.1333	127.2
147.0	X ₂₀₇	14.2555	128.3
	X ₂₁₁	*14.3222	128.9
147.5	X ₂₀₈	14.3111	128.8

*Repeater for US Model.

Table 2

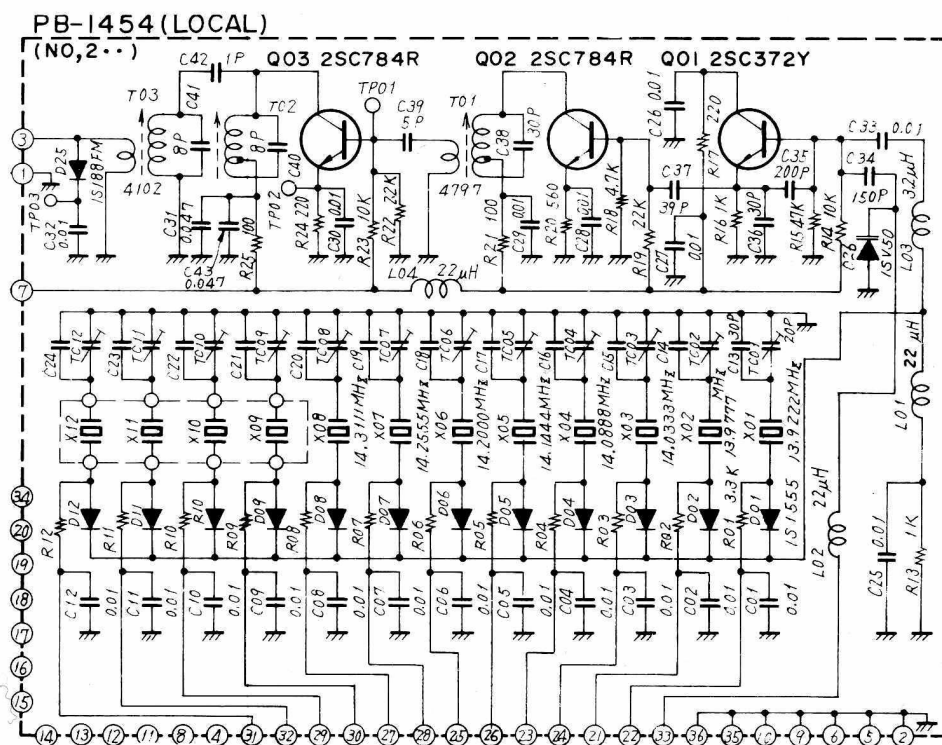


Figure 20

PLL UNIT (PB-1455)

This unit generates a heterodyne signal for the transmitter and receiver mixer in conjunction with the Phase Lock oscillator.

A voltage controlled oscillator Q_{305} , 2SK19GR, generates a signal between 133.3 MHz and 137.3 MHz which is determined by L_{301} , TC_{301} , C_{324} , D_{305} and D_{306} . The varactor diode, D_{305} , changes the frequency by the DC voltage which is delivered from the phase detector amplifier Q_{301} , 2SK19GR. The varactor diode, D_{306} , is used to shift the oscillating frequency in accordance with the band switch setting for a stable lock of the VCO. The output from the VCO, Q_{305} , is fed through a two stage buffer amplifier Q_{306} , 2SK19GR, Q_{307} , 2SC784R, to the mixers, Q_{405} in receive, Q_{501} and Q_{502} in transmit.

A portion of the output from Q_{306} is amplified through the buffer amplifier Q_{304} , 2SC372Y, and is fed to the mixer Q_{303} , 2SC372Y, where the signal from local oscillator unit is converted into a 8,000 to 8,500 kHz comparison signal.

This comparison signal is amplified by the amplifier Q_{302} , $\mu A703HC$ and fed to the phase detector circuit consisting of diodes, D_{303} and D_{304} , 1S-1007.

The phase detector compares the phase of the comparison signal with that of the reference signal which is fed through pin 17 from the FIX unit (VFO or FIX crystal signal), and any phase difference is converted into an error correcting voltage. This error voltage is amplified by Q_{301} , 2SK19GR, and fed to the varactor diode D_{305} , 1S1550, which changes the output signal phase to track the input.

The programmable unijunction transistor D_{301} , N13T1, generates a sawtooth wave when the VCO is unlocked. The sawtooth wave is used to lock the VCO. A portion of it is fed to the inverter Q_{308} , and rectified by Q_{310} 1S1555.

The rectified voltage causes Q_{309} , 2SC372Y, to conduct and its emitter voltage is used to conduct Q_{607} in the AF unit thus shorting the audio input to quiet the receiver when the PLL is unlocked.

In transmit, this voltage controls Q_{507} in the EXCITER unit causing Q_{506} cut off to disable the exciter stages. Thus, the transmitter and receiver stop functioning when the VCO is unlocked. With this voltage, a multivibrator Q_{308} , TP4011AN, produces a blanking pulse which controls the pilot lamp driver Q_{310} , MPSA13, causing the pilot lamp to flicker indicating VCO unlock.

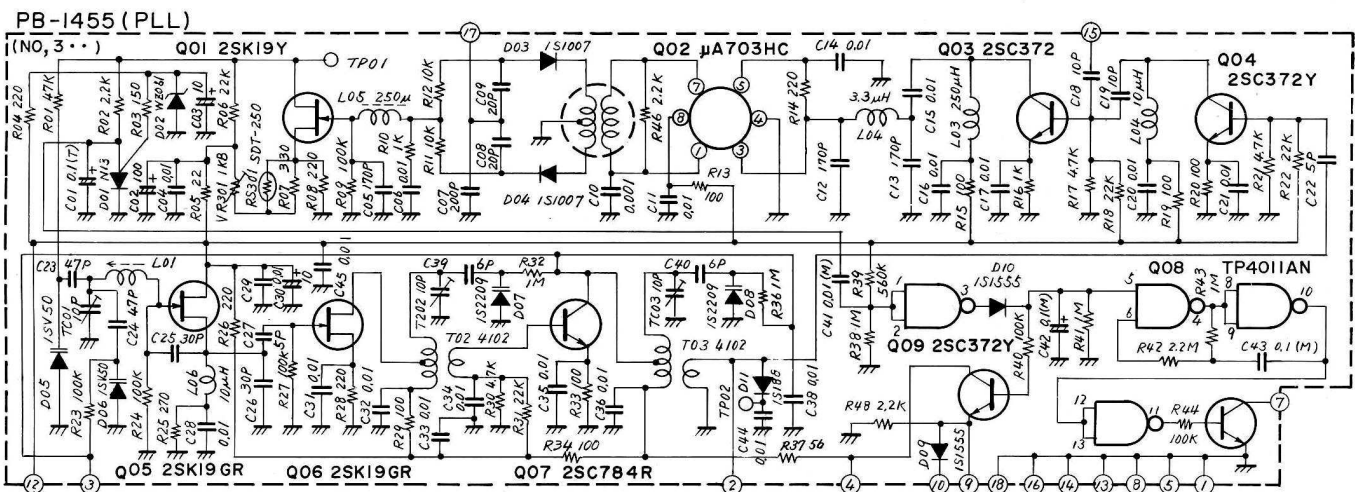


Figure 21

MARKER UNIT (PB-1459)

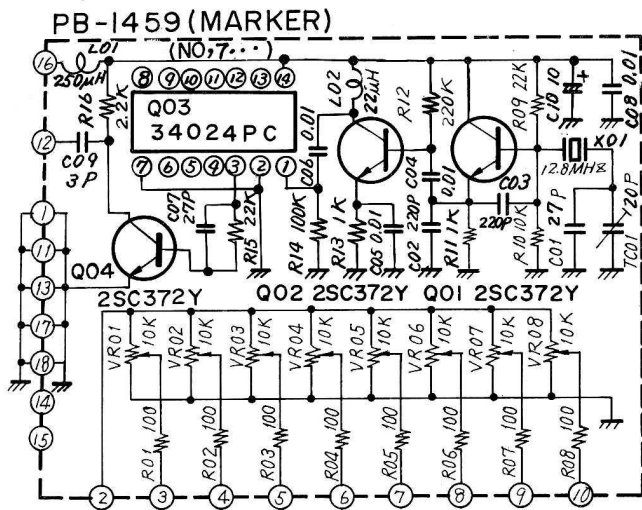


Figure 22

The crystal marker generator Q_{701} , 2SC372Y, generates a 12.8 MHz signal, and its output is fed through the buffer amplifier Q_{702} , 2SC372Y, to the frequency divider Q_{703} , 34024PC, where the 12.8 MHz signal generates a 100 kHz marker signal. The marker signal is fed through a buffer amplifier Q_{704} , 2SC372Y to the RX RF unit. When the marker switch is ON, the antenna relay is activated to disconnect the antenna.

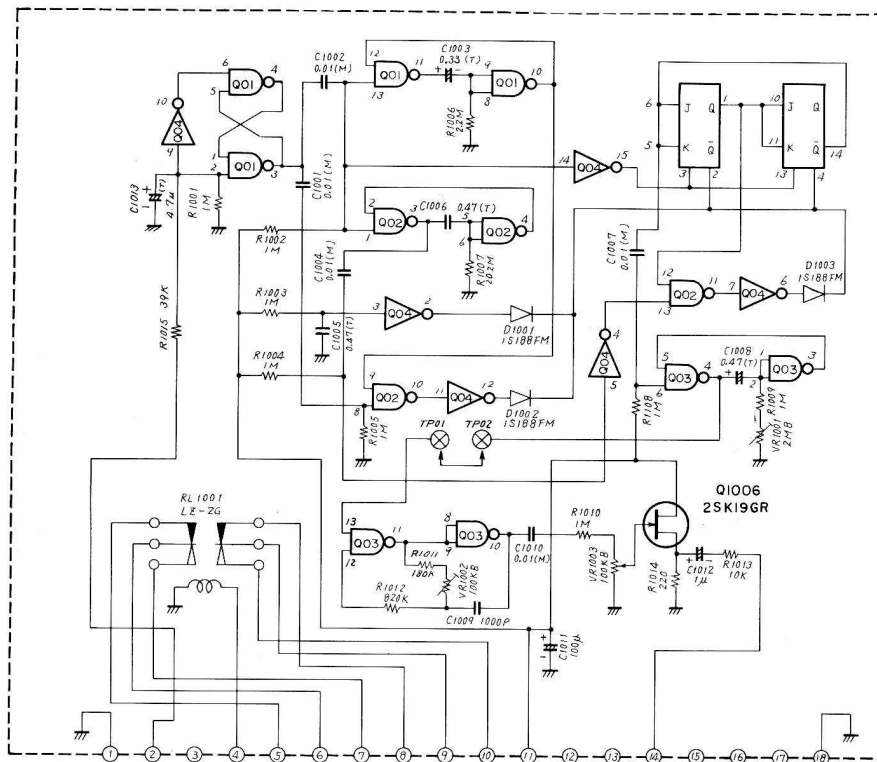
Potentiometers VR_1 through VR_8 are installed in this board. These potentiometers are set to change the tuning frequency of the VCO and the exciter tuning circuits.

TONE BURST UNIT (PB-1461)

The tone burst signal is automatically transmitted in the following manner. When the PTT switch of the microphone is pressed momentarily before a normal transmission, the rapid voltage change in the PTT circuit causes a pulse to be fed to the tone burst control circuit consisting of Q_{1001} , Q_{1002} , Q_{1003} , TP4011AN, and Q_{1004} , TP4049AN, thus activating the tone burst oscillator Q_{1003} , TP4011AN.

Normal push-to-talk operation does not produce a pulse to activate the tone burst oscillator.

The tone frequency may be adjusted to any frequency between 1000 to 2000 Hz with VR_{1002} and the tone burst duration may be adjusted with VR_{1001} . The tone signal output level may be adjusted with VR_{1003} . The output from the tone burst oscillator is fed through the buffer Q_{1006} , 2SK19GR, to pin 29 in the MIC AMP unit.



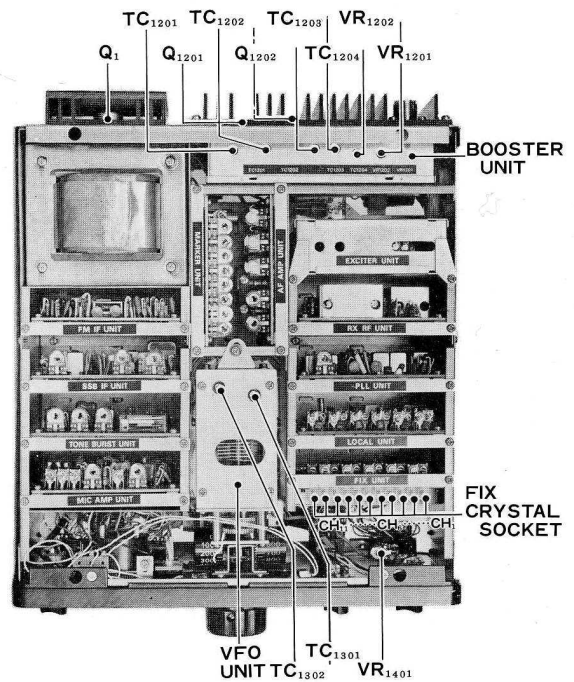
POWER SUPPLY & REGULATOR UNIT (PB-1469)

The power supply has been designed to operate from 100/110/117/200/220 or 234 volts AC 50/60 Hz, or 12 volts DC, negative ground. Inserting the appropriate power plug into the rear panel receptacle makes the necessary connections to operate the supply in either mode, AC or DC.

For AC operation, the DC voltage is supplied from the bridge connected rectifier unit D₁₅₀, M4B-5, which is connected to a 20 volt, 3.5 amps secondary winding of the power transformer. The DC voltage is regulated at 13.5 volts by the voltage regulator circuit consisting of Q₁₅₀₁, 2SD313D, and Q₁, 2SD114.

Since such circuits as the VFO, local oscillator PLL circuit, require an extremely stabilized voltage, the 13.5 volts DC voltage is further stabilized at 8 volts by the voltage regulator Q₁₅₀₃, 2SC735Y, Q₁₅₀₄, 2SD313D, and Q₁₅₀₅, 2SC372Y.

For DC operation, the positive voltage is connected to pin 3 and the negative voltage to pin 4, of the power receptacle, J₁. To protect the circuits from any reverse connection of the DC voltage, D₁, DS130YD, conducts heavily in the reverse polarity connection to blow the line fuse in the DC cord. It is placed between pin 3 and ground on J₁.



TOP VIEW

Figure 25

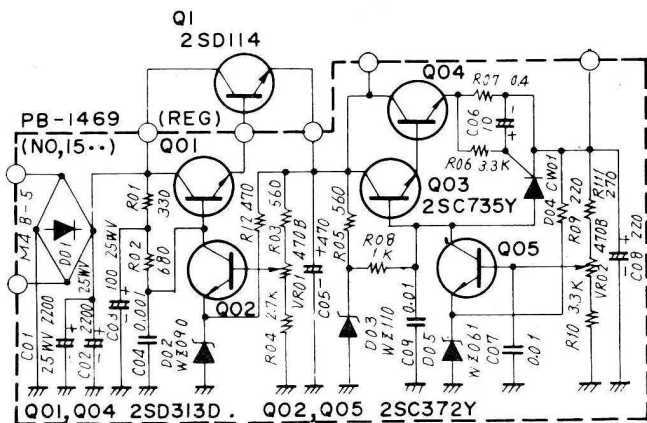
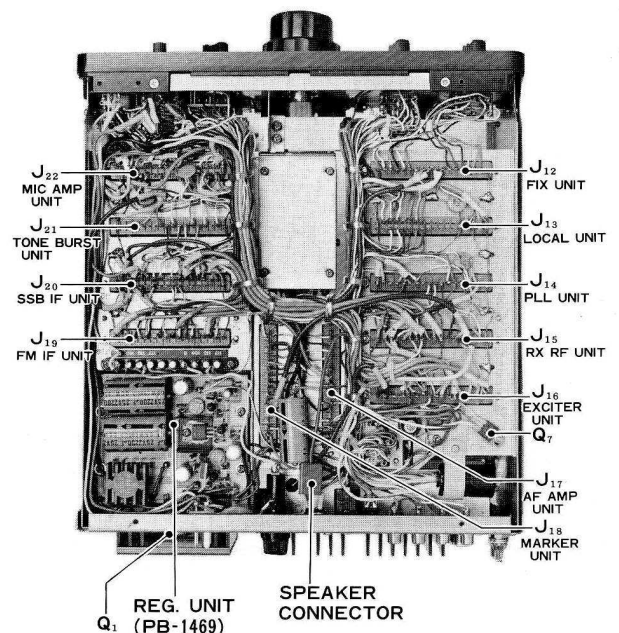


Figure 24



BOTTOM VIEW

Figure 26

MAINTENANCE & ALIGNMENT

GENERAL

Your model FT-221R transceiver has been carefully aligned and tested at factory prior to shipment. The reliability of the solid-state devices used in the FT-221R should provide years of trouble free service if the transceiver is not abused and normal, routine maintenance is carried out.

The following precautions should be observed to prevent damage to the transceiver:

- (1) Do not interchange the AC and DC power cords.
- (2) Do not apply any AC voltage other than the voltage determined by the transformer wiring.
- (3) Do not exceed 14 volts DC, at the POWER receptacle, on DC operation. When operating mobile, check the battery voltage under the load (transmitter "keyed" in FM mode) with the engine running fast enough so the ammeter shows a "charge". In addition, do not operate the FT-221R if the supply voltage is below 12 volts DC.
- (4) Avoid direct exposure to sunshine or water.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance should be limited to keeping the transceiver clean, and periodic performance checks of the transmitter RF power output and the receiver sensitivity.

Cleaning:

When the transceiver has been used in dusty or sandy areas, the interior should be periodically cleaned. A vacuum-cleaner, or low pressure air source should be used, while any accumulated dirt may be removed with a soft brush. Check that the interior is thoroughly dry before replacing the case and/or operating the equipment. Wipe the exterior with a damp cloth whenever required.

PERFORMANCE CHECKS

Make all performance checks at 13.5 volts DC (under load) or AC with the appropriate voltage as determined by the transformer wiring.

Check the transmitter output as follows:

- (a) Connect a suitable 50 ohm dummy load/RF wattmeter to the ANT receptacle.
- (b) Set the MODE switch to FM and key the transmitter while observing the power output. The power should be approximately 10 watts, and the S-meter should read between 6 and 8.
- (c) Set the MODE switch to SSB and key the transmitter. Speak normally into the microphone. The output meter should show 3 to 5 watts mean value.

Check the receiver sensitivity as follows:

- (a) Connect an AC VTVM to the SP receptacle, set the MODE switch to FM and set the SQUELCH control fully counter-clockwise.
- (b) Connect the RF output of a precision, VHF signal generator to the ANT receptacle and with no signal input note the VTVM reading. Adjust the VOLUME control and VTVM range, as required, to obtain an approximate full scale reading. (DO NOT change the VOLUME control setting after this adjustment is made.)
- (c) Set the signal generator to the receiving frequency of the transceiver and adjust the output amplitude of the signal generator until the VTVM reads 1/10th (20 dB decrease) of the reading in step (b). The signal generator output voltage at this point is the 20 dB quieting sensitivity, and should be approximately $0.3\mu\text{V}$.
- (d) Set the MODE switch to SSB position and connect the AC VTVM to the speaker output. Apply an unmodulated, $0.5\mu\text{V}$ signal, from the standard signal generator and tune the transceiver for a maximum VTVM reading.
- (e) Set the RF GAIN control to the fully clockwise position and adjust the AF GAIN control for a 450 mV VTVM reading.
- (f) Reduce the signal generator output and read the VTVM reading. The VTVM reading should be less than 45 mV for a 10 dB S/N ratio.

If the above performance checks indicate a need for realignment it is recommended that the transceiver be returned to the dealer for alignment. The alignment procedures require special test equipment and techniques not normally available to the average owner. Attempts to realign the tuned

circuits without proper test equipment will result in degraded performance of the transceiver.

ALIGNMENT

SOME OF THE FOLLOWING ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES REQUIRE SPECIAL TEST EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES AND SHOULD ONLY BE DONE BY AN EXPERT TECHNICIAN.

AF AMP UNIT

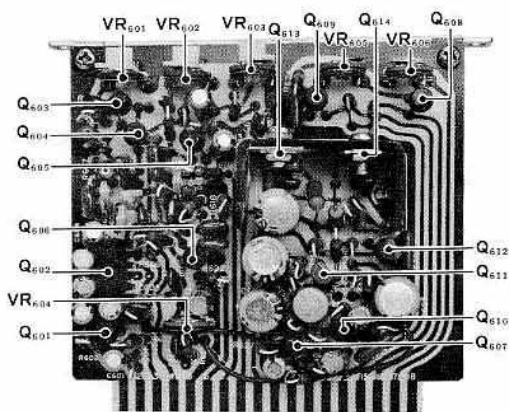


Figure 27

(1) CW Break-In

Adjust VR_{601} , DELAY control, for a suitable release time.

(2) CW Sidetone Level

Adjust VR_{604} for a suitable side tone level.

(3) Relay Sensitivity & Antitrip

Set the controls as follows:

VR_{602} RELAY Fully CCW
 MIC GAIN Fully CCW
 VOX GAIN PTT
 MODE LSB or USB

Slowly rotate the RELAY control, VR_{602} , until the relay activates, then return the control carefully counter clockwise until the relay releases. This release point is the proper setting for the RELAY sensitivity control. Set the MIC GAIN control to the 2 o'clock position and the VOX control on the front panel to the 12 o'clock position. Speaking normally into the microphone, make sure that your voice activates the relay. Tune in a signal and adjust the AF GAIN on the front panel to a comfortable listening level. Set the ANTITRIP

control, VR_{603} , to the minimum point that will prevent the speaker output from tripping the VOX. Adjust the DELAY control, VR_{601} , for a suitable relay release time.

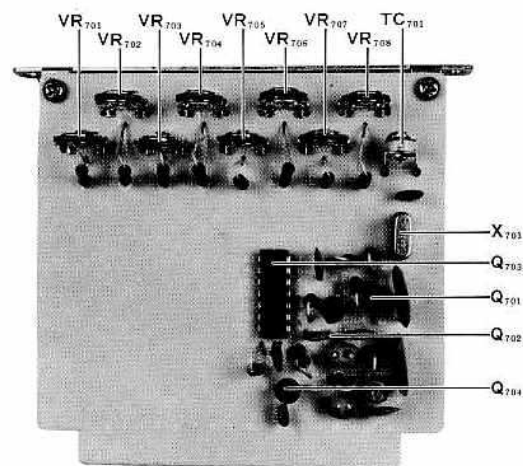
(4) Discriminator Meter Center

Set the controls as follows:

CHANNEL . . . VFO
 MODE FM
 DISC OFF (down position)
 RF GAIN . . . Fully CW
 MARKER . . . ON (up position)

Tune the transceiver for maximum S-meter reading at a marker signal. This maximum reading has a 3 kHz width and the VFO should be set to the center of the signal. Turn the DISC switch on and adjust the center potentiometer, VR_{605} , until the meter indicates mid point on the scale. Check that the meter moves equally toward both ends when the VFO frequency is shifted equally up or down. Shift the VFO frequency 10 kHz lower than the zero center meter indication, and adjust the DISC potentiometer, VR_{606} , until the meter indicates 2.

MARKER UNIT



MARKER UNIT (PB-1459)

Figure 28

(1) Frequency Adjustment

Connect a frequency counter, through a 100 PF capacitor, to the collector of Q_{702} , 2SC372Y. Adjust TC_{701} to set the crystal frequency to 12.8MHz.

When the counter is not available, use another H.F. receiver and calibrate the 100kHz signal against WWV or JJY.

(2) Voltage Adjustment for the Varicap Tuning Circuit

Measure the voltage at pins 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 with a VTVM connected between the pins and ground.

Adjust the appropriate potentiometer, VR₇₀₁ to VR₇₀₈, for following pin voltages:

Pin No.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adjust. VR No.	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708
Volt. DC. V.	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5

Table 3

SSB IF UNIT

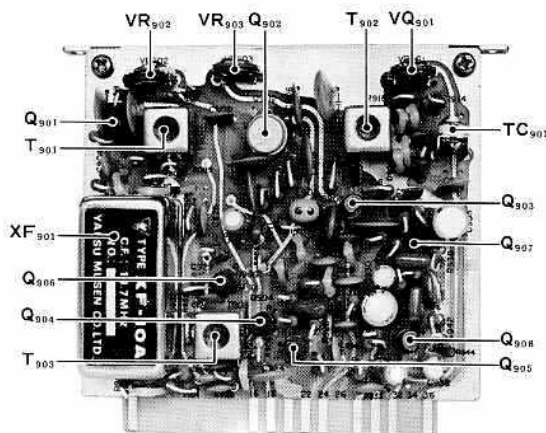


Figure 29

(1) S Meter Setting

Disconnect the antenna from the coax receptacle. Set the MODE switch to the AM mode. Set the RF GAIN control on the front panel to the fully clockwise position. Adjust VR₉₁₃ (ZERO) until the meter indicates zero. Then set the RF GAIN control to the fully counter clockwise position. Adjust VR₉₀₂ (FULL SCALE) until the meter indicates full scale. Repeat above procedures until the meter indicates zero and full scale with above mentioned RF GAIN settings.

(2) Carrier Balance (SSB Receive)

Disconnect the antenna.

Set the MODE switch to either the LSB or USB modes, and the RF GAIN control fully counter clockwise. Adjust VR₉₀₁ and TC₉₀₁ (CARRIER BALANCE) alternately until the S-meter indicates full scale. Change the MODE switch to CW position and check if the S-meter indicates exactly full scale.

MIC AMP UNIT

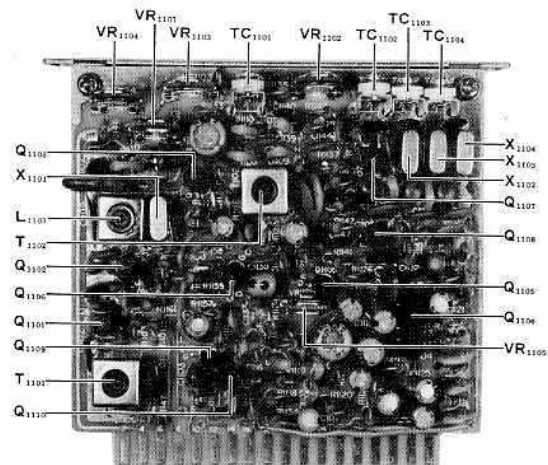


Figure 30

(1) SSB Carrier Frequency

Connect a dummy load, such as the YAESU YP-150, to the antenna receptacle and the output of an audio oscillator to the microphone input. Set the MODE switch to an SSB mode. Apply 1 kHz audio signal to the microphone input and adjust the MIC GAIN control or the output level from the audio oscillator for 10 watts RF output on the dummy load. Change the audio frequency to 350 Hz, and adjust TC₁₁₀₂ for LSB and TC₁₁₀₃ for USB to obtain 2.5 watts output. Check if the power output decreases to 2.5 watts when the audio frequency is moved to approximately 2600 Hz.

(2) AM and CW Carrier Frequency

Tune the transceiver in the USB mode and monitor the transmitted USB signal for the most natural voice quality while using another receiver. Change the mode of the transceiver to AM (with the monitor receiver in the USB mode), and adjust TC₁₁₀₄ for a zero beat against a carrier signal.

(3) Carrier Balance (SSB Transmit)

Connect a dummy load to the antenna receptacle and the RF probe of a VTVM to the inner conductor of coax cable at the antenna receptacle. Set the MODE switch to the LSB mode. Set the MIC GAIN control to the fully CCW position. Set the VOX switch to MOX position. Adjust VR₁₁₀₂ and TC₁₁₀₁ (CARRIER BALANCE) alternately to minimize the VTVM reading.

Repeat this procedure until a minimum reading is obtained equally for both side bands.

(4) CW Carrier Level

Set the CW level control, VR₁₁₀₅, to the point where the output power starts to saturate.

FIX UNIT

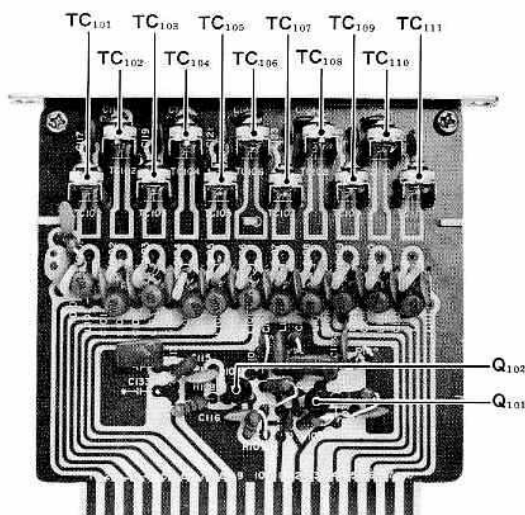


Figure 31

The crystal frequency may be precisely adjusted with TC₁₀₁ to TC₁₁₁ for on-frequency crystal controlled operation.

LOCAL UNIT

Set the MODE switch to USB, the BAND switch to 144.0, the CHANNEL switch to VFO, the MARK switch to OFF and the RPT switch to the OFF position. Connect a frequency counter to TP₂₀₁ and adjust the oscillator frequency to 41.7666 MHz with TC₂₀₁. Set the MARK switch to the ON position and zero beat against the marker signal at 144.0 MHz on the VFO tuning

dial. Set the BAND switch to 144.5 MHz and adjust TC₂₀₂ to zero beat, then adjust TC₂₀₃ for 145.0 MHz, TC₂₀₄ for 145.5 MHz, TC₂₀₅ for 146.0 MHz, TC₂₀₆ for 146.5 MHz, TC₂₀₇ for 147.0 MHz and TC₂₀₈ for 147.5 MHz for a zero beat against the marker signal.

For the U.S. model, set the RPT switch to REV, the AUX/600 kHz switch to 600 kHz and the BAND switch to 146.5. Adjust TC₂₁₀ for zero beat. Change the BAND switch to 147.0 and adjust TC₂₁₁ for zero beat. For the European model, set the BAND switch to 145.0 and adjust TC₂₁₀ for zero beat. During the above repeater frequency adjustment, the VFO dial is set to the zero beat obtained in the preceding adjustment.

For the frequency split other than 600 kHz, the crystal calculated by the formula in page 12 is installed in X₂₀₉ socket for 146.5 MHz band and in X₂₁₂ socket for 147.0 MHz band. Set the AUX/600 kHz switch to AUX position.

For the split frequency in 100 kHz order, such as 800, 900 or 1000 kHz, use the internal marker signal to calibrate as described in 600 kHz procedures. Adjust TC₂₀₉ for zero beat on 146.5 MHz band and TC₂₁₂ on 147.0 MHz band.

When the split frequency is not in 100 kHz order, such as 850 kHz or 940 kHz, the internal marker signal can not be used. In such a case, connect a precise frequency counter between TP₂₀₁ and ground and adjust TC₂₀₉ or TC₂₁₂ for exact frequency which is 3rd harmonics of the crystal frequency given from the formula. For example, the counter frequency should be 42.31666 MHz for 850 kHz split on 146.5 MHz band, as the crystal frequency is $(127.8 - 0.85) \div 9 = 14.1055$ MHz.

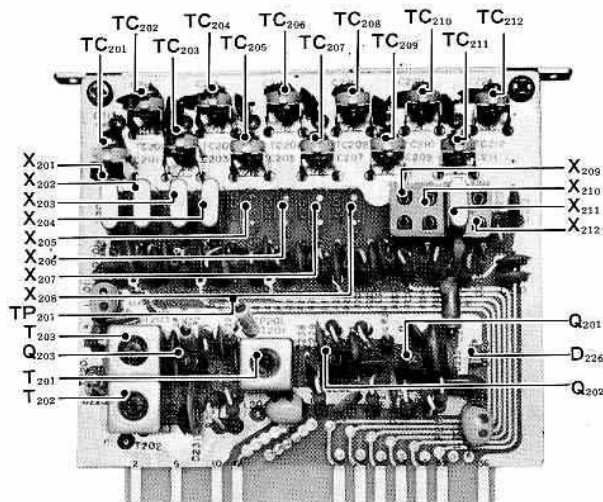


Figure 32

PLL UNIT

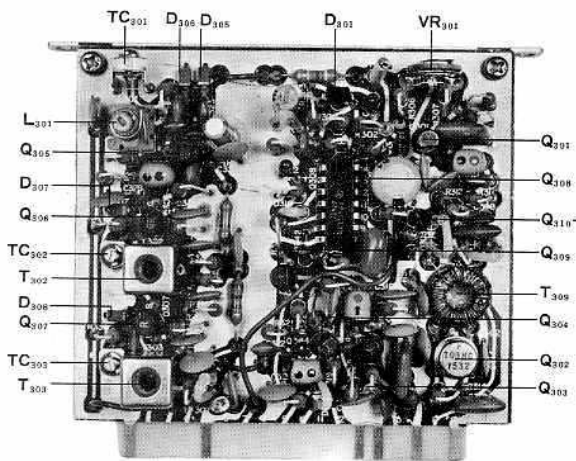


Figure 33

This unit does not require any adjustment unless major components are changed, and, as such, requires precise measuring equipment for alignment. When the PLL circuit is unlocked, the pilot lamps start flickering. Adjust VR₃₀₁ until the circuit locks and the pilot lamps stop flickering. Check that the circuit locks at all segments and entire VFO range.

RX RF UNIT

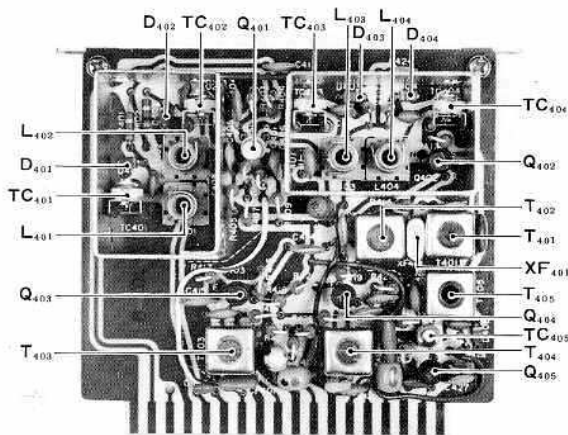


Figure 34

Set the BAND switch to 144.0, the CHANNEL switch to VFO, the RF GAIN control fully clockwise and the MODE switch to the USB mode. Tune the VFO to a signal (144.20 MHz, 10dB) from a signal generator connected to the antenna receptacle. Peak TC₄₀₁, TC₄₀₂, TC₄₀₃ and TC₄₀₄ for a maximum S-meter reading. In areas that use the high side of the band, 146 to 148 MHz, it is recommended to perform above procedures on 146.20 MHz.

EXCITER UNIT/BOOSTER UNIT

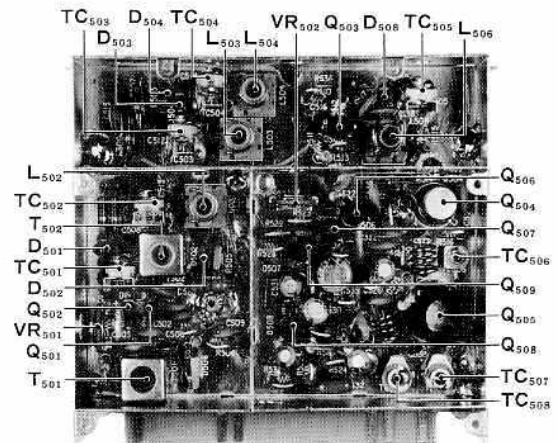


Figure 35

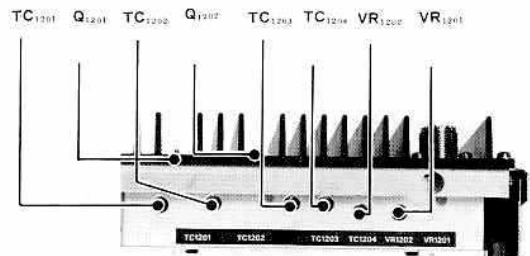


Figure 36

(1) Power Output

It is recommended that an insulated wand be used for the alignment of the booster unit. Connect a dummy load to the antenna receptacle. Set the BAND switch to 145.0, the CHANNEL switch to VFO and the MODE switch to FM. Set the VFO to 145.0 MHz. Set the VOX control to the MOX position. Peak TC₅₀₁ through TC₅₀₈ and TC₁₂₀₁ through TC₁₂₀₄ for maximum power output.

Change the frequency to 144.1 MHz and repeat above procedures for maximum power output. Change the frequency to 147.9 MHz and repeat above procedures for maximum power output.

Repeat the procedures alternately on 144.1 MHz, 145.0 MHz and 147.9 MHz until unity power output is obtained over 144 to 148 MHz.

(2) PO Meter Set

The PO (Power Output) meter indicates relative power output. After the completion of the above power output alignment, set the meter control, VR₁₂₀₂, to the point where the meter indicates 80% of full scale.

(3) AM Carrier Level

Set the MODE switch to the AM position. Adjust VR₅₀₂, in the EXCITER UNIT, for 2.5 watts unmodulated carrier output on the dummy load.

(4) ALC Threshold

Connect the output from a two-tone signal generator to the microphone input and dummy load to the antenna receptacle. Set the BAND switch to 145.0, the CHANNEL switch to VFO, the MODE to USB and the MIC GAIN to the 12 o'clock position. Set the VOX GAIN control to the MOX position. Apply a 1 kHz single tone signal at first and adjust the signal generator output until the power meter shows 2.5 watts. Then apply a 1.5 kHz single tone signal and adjust its output for 2.5 watts output. Then leave the output levels of both tones at the set level and apply a 1 kHz/1500 kHz, two tone signal, of the above set level. Adjust VR₁₂₀₁ until the power meter indicates 3 watts.

SQUELCH THRESHOLD

Disconnect the antenna. Set the BAND switch to 144.0, the CHANNEL switch to VFO, the RF GAIN to the fully CW position, the MODE switch to FM and SQUELCH control to the 9 o'clock position. Adjust VR₁₄₀₁ to the point where the receiver is just silenced. Do not go beyond this threshold point or the SQUELCH control on the front panel will not function properly.

FM DEVIATION ADJUSTMENT

Connect a dummy load and an FM deviation meter to the antenna receptacle and audio signal from an audio oscillator to the microphone input. Set the MODE switch to FM mode, MIC GAIN control to an 11 o'clock position, and a VOX control to MOX position. Set VR₁₁₀₁ to a fully clockwise position and VR₁₁₀₄ to the centre of its range.

Apply a 1 kHz 3mV audio signal to the microphone input. Observe wave form in the oscilloscope pattern which is connected to the frequency deviation meter. Adjust VR₁₁₀₄ until sine wave is obtained in the scope pattern.

Connect a frequency counter to Pin 3 of MIC AMP UNIT (J22) and disconnect audio signal input to the microphone. Adjust L₁₁₀₁ until oscillating frequency becomes exactly 10.7 MHz. Connect again the audio signal to the microphone input. Adjust MIC GAIN control for ± 5 kHz deviation with sine wave pattern in the scope. If sine wave pattern is not obtained, repeat above procedures. Increase audio signal input level to 8mV and adjust VR₁₁₀₁ for ± 5 kHz deviation.

TONE BURST UNIT

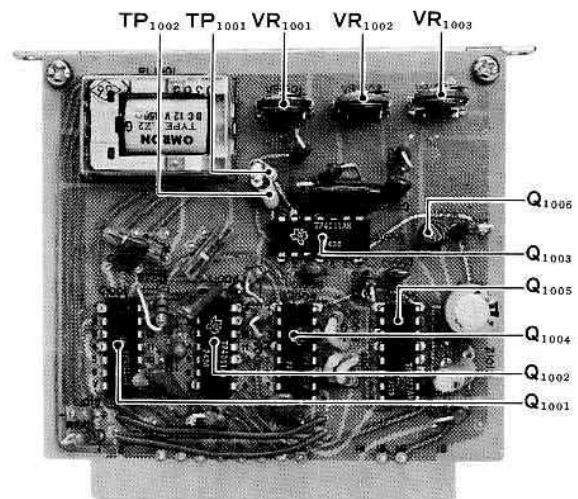


Figure 37

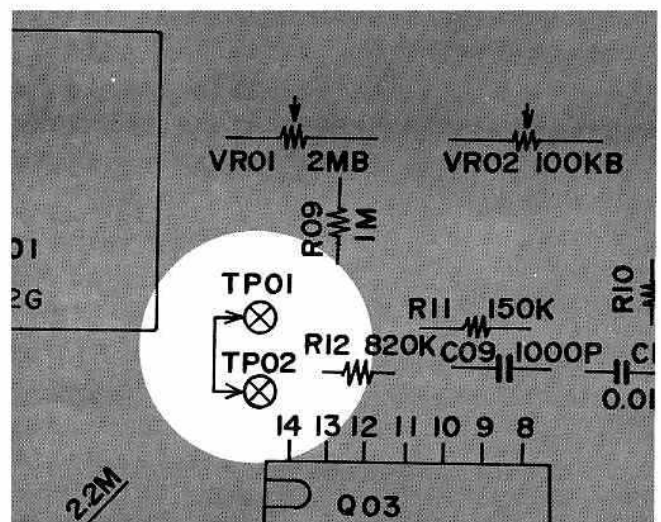


Figure 38

The adjustment of this unit should be done after the above FM deviation alignment has been completed. Set the controls, switches and the deviation meter as described in the deviation adjustment. Remove the tone burst unit from the chassis and disconnect the connection of the two test points as illustrated in order to obtain a continuous tone signal during the alignment. Insert the unit into its socket.

Set the MIC GAIN control to the 2 o'clock position and the VOX GAIN control to the MOX position. Measure the burst tone signal frequency at the deviation meter output. Adjust VR₁₀₀₂ to the desired frequency. Adjust VR₁₀₀₃ for ±3.5 kHz deviation.

Set the VOX GAIN control to the PTT position and remove the unit from its socket. Reconnect the disconnected test points and reinstall it into its socket.

The burst signal is automatically transmitted when the PTT switch on the microphone is keyed twice as, i.e., key 0.5 second, receive 0.5 second and then transmit. The deviation of the burst signal is preset at the factory to approximately 0.5 second. It may be adjusted with VR₁₀₀₁. A clockwise rotation produces a longer deviation.

REGULATOR UNIT

Use an AC supply for this alignment. Connect a VTVM DC probe to the 13.5 volt line of the power supply unit. Adjust VR₁₅₀ for a 13.5 volt VTVM reading. Connect the VTVM to the 8 volt line and adjust VR₁₅₀₂ for a 8 volt VTVM reading.

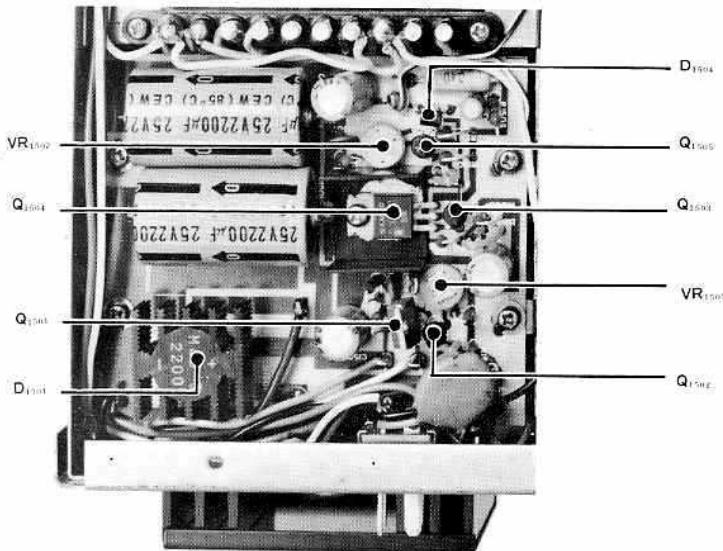


Figure 39

FM IF UNIT

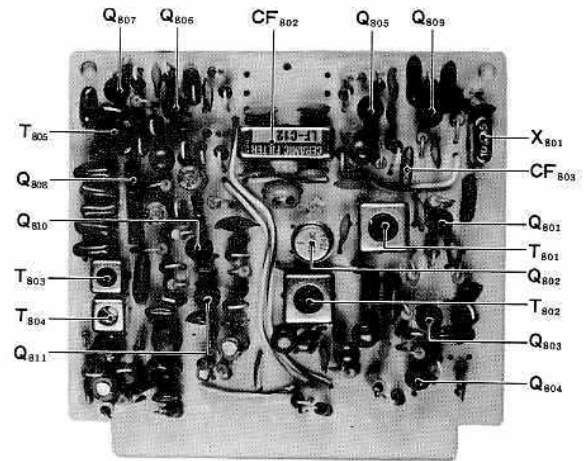
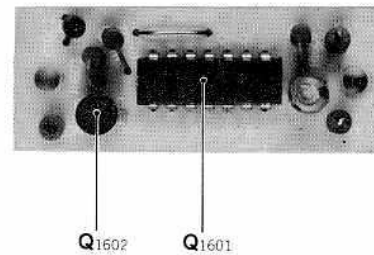


Figure 40



KEYING UNIT (PB-1568)

Figure 41

CONNECTOR RESISTANCE CHART

UNIT PIN	FIX	LOCAL	PLL	RX RF	EXCITER	AF AMP	MARKER	FM IF	SSB IF	TONE BURST	MIC AMP
	J ₁₂	J ₁₃	J ₁₄	J ₁₅	J ₁₆	J ₁₇	J ₁₈	J ₁₉	J ₂₀	J ₂₁	J ₂₂
1	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
2	∞	E	O	2.6K	250	0	53*	5.5K	E	1.7K	E
3	∞	O	2.3K	—	250	53*	2.4K	E	3.5K	—	6K
4	∞	—	53*	E	O	74*	2.5K	500	—	450	3.2K
5	∞	E	E	O	6K	—	2.5K	10	700	53	300
6	∞	E	45*	∞	E	∞	3K	1K	—	53	E
7	∞	53	160*	O	E	0	3K	300	250	∞	E
8	∞	—	E	E	2.4K	0	3K	1.6K	—	2.4K	O
9	E	E	2K	0	2K	40*	2.7K	E	53*	2.4K	12K
10	E	E	160*	E	2.6K	E	2.3K	2.5K	—	∞	700
11	∞	—	—	53*	2.6K	—	E	E	E	350	E
12	53*	—	53*	E	100K	1.6K	∞	—	—	—	E
13	∞	—	E	2.4K	1.1K	850	E	53*	700K	—	E
14	∞	—	E	3.5K	E	1K	—	3.3K	—	850	700K
15	∞	—	O	3.3K	E	2.1K	—	100K	250	—	250
16	∞	—	—	E	E	1.5K	2.4K	E	500	—	250
17	∞	—	∞	0	∞	5.5K	E	0	2.6K	—	E
18	E	—	E	E	E	E	E	E	46*	E	E
19		—							—		E
20		—							—		650
21		∞							300		53*
22		54*							—		500
23		—							400		E
24		—							400		E
25		—							∞		9K
26		—							—		O
27		—							53*		9K
28		—							500		∞
29		—							4.5K		850
30		—							E		2.2K
31		—							E		∞
32		—							500		5K
33		17K							1.9K		∞
34		—							E		1K
35		E							E		E
36		E							E		E

Switch, Knob Position

POWER...OFF MODE...FM BAND...144.0 CHANNEL...VFO RF GAIN...MAX VOX GAIN...PTT

AF GAIN }
MIC GAIN } ...CENTER
SQUELCH }

FUNCTION SW...OFF

Measured with 20KΩ/V

Values are in OHMS

VOLTAGE CHART

FIX Unit

	E	B	C		E	B	C
Q101	0.9	1.4	7.7	Q102	2.2	2.9	5.8

LOCAL Unit

	E	B	C		E	B	C		E	B	C
Q201	2.4	2.5	7.6	Q202	1.1	1.3	7.9	Q203	0.9	1.4	7.6

PLL Unit

	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q301	1.6	0	4.5	Q305	0.9	0	5.4	Q309	0	0	8.0
Q303	0.9	1.4	8.0	Q306	1.0	0	5.9	Q310	0	0.7	1.3
Q304	0.5	1.1	7.5	Q307	0.5	0.8	7.2				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Q302	7.2	—	1.5	E	1.5	—	7.2	7.5						
Q308	4.9	4.9	0.2	8.0	0	1.9	E	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	0	0	8.0

RX RF Unit

	E (S)		B (G)		C (D)		G ₂			E (S)		B (G)		C (D)	
	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T		R	T	R	T	R	T
Q401	1.5	0	1.6	0	8.0	0.1	3.9	0	Q404	0.7	0	1.4	0	7.9	0.1
Q402	1.6	1.1	0	0	7.9	0.1			Q405	1.0	0	0	0	7.7	0
Q403	1.2	0	1.8	0	7.8	0.1									

EXCITER Unit (on Transmit)

	LSB.USB.CW			AM.FM				LSB.USB.CW			AM.FM				LSB.USB.CW			AM.FM		
	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q501	1.3	0	12.1	1.4	0	11.8	Q504	0.4	1.2	10.1	0.4	1.2	10.0	Q507	0	0	13.3	0	0	13.3
Q502	1.3	0	12.1	1.4	0	11.7	Q505	0	0.7	13.4	0	0.7	13.4	Q508	1.1	1.8	5.4	1.1	1.8	5.4
Q503	1.2	1.9	12.0	1.2	1.9	11.9	Q506	12.5	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.3	13.5	Q509	4.9	5.5	13.5	4.9	5.5	13.5

Receive.....0V

AF AMP Unit

	LSB.USB.CW AM			FM				LSB.USB.CW AM			FM				LSB.USB.CW AM			FM		
	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q601	0.4	1.0	7.0	0.4	1.0	7.0	Q607	0	0	0.6	0	0	0.6	Q612	13.5	12.9	7.5	13.5	12.9	7.5
Q603	0.4	0	0.6	0.4	0	0.6	Q608	0	0	0	1.9 [*]	0	5.7 [*]	Q613	6.8	7.4	13.5	6.8	7.4	13.5
Q604	0	0.6	12.9	0	0.6	12.9	Q609	0	0	0	2.6 [*]	0	6.3 [*]	Q614	6.8	6.2	0	6.8	6.2	0
Q605	0.4	1.0	5.8	0.4	1.0	5.8	Q610	0	0.6	3.8	0	0.6	3.8							
Q606	2.9	1.0	8.0	2.9	1.0	8.0	Q611	8.5	9.1	12.9	8.5	9.1	12.9							

★FM Transmit……0V

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q602	4.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	0	0.5	0.7	1.1	8.0

MARKER Unit (Marker Switch……ON)

	E	B	C		E	B	C		E	B	C
Q701	1.8	2.4	8.0	Q702	2.1	3.7	7.7	Q704	E	0.6	0.9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Q703	1.8	E	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	E	0	4.0	0	3.7	3.0	0	0.8

FM Unit

	LSB.USB.CW AM			FM				LSB.USB.CW AM			FM				LSB.USB.CW AM			FM		
	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q801	1.8	2.5	7.7	1.8	2.5	7.7	Q805	0	0	0	1.3 [*]	0.7 [*]	7.2 [*]	Q809	0	0	0	0.6 [*]	1.3 [*]	7.0 [*]
Q803	0	1.9	5.1	0	1.9	5.1	Q806	0	0	0	1.4 [*]	2.1 [*]	2.5 [*]							
Q804	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	Q807	0	0	0	0.7 [*]	1.4 [*]	7.0 [*]							

★FM Transmit……0V

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q802	T · R	7.0	—	1.5	0	1.5	—	7.0	7.5
Q808	FM · R	1.8	1.8	6.8	0	5.5	1.8	1.8	
	T · R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

SSB IF Unit

	E(S)		B(G)		C(D)			E(S)		B(G)		C(D)			E(S)		B(G)		C(D)	
	R	T	R	T	R	T		R	T	R	T	R	T		R	T	R	T	R	T
Q901	0.7	0	0.7	0	7.3	0	Q905	0	0	0.7	0	7.2	0	Q908	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	5.8	5.8
Q903	1.1	0	0	0	7.8	0	Q906	0	0.6	0	0	0	7.0							
Q904	0.7	0	0.7	0	7.3	0	Q907	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.8							

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q902	R	0	1.2	0	1.8	5.5	7.6	7.3	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TONE BURST Unit

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Q1001	R	0	0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0	8.0	0	8.0	7.2	8.0
	T	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	8.0	7.2	8.0		
Q1002	R · T	7.2	8.0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	0	8.0		
Q1003	R · T	0	0	8.0	0	8.0	7.3	0	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	7.2	0	8.0		
Q1004	R	8.0	0	7.2	0	7.3	0	8.0	0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0	7.2	0	8.0
	T	8.0	0	7.2	0	7.3	0	8.0	0	8.0	0	8.0	0	0	7.3	0	8.0
Q1005	R · T	0	8.0	0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	8.0

	S	G	D
Q1006	0.9	0	8.0

BOOSTER Unit (on Transmit)

	LSB.USB.CW			AM			FM				LSB.USB.CW			AM			FM		
	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q1201	0	0.7	12.3	0	0.6	3.6	0	0.6	11.7	Q1202	0	0.7	13.5	0	0.4	13.3	0	0.2	13.1

Receive.....0V

VFO Unit

	E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)		E(S)	B(G)	C(D)
Q1301	2.1	2.7	4.4	Q1302	1.6	0	7.6	Q1303	1.6	2.1	6.9

MIC AMP Unit

	LSB. USB						CW						AM						FM					
	E(S)		B(G)		C(D)		E(S)		B(G)		C(D)		E(S)		B(G)		C(D)		E(S)		B(G)		C(D)	
	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T
Q1101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	2.6	0	8.0	0	1.9	0	2.6	0	7.8	0	2.2	0	2.6	0	7.8
Q1102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	2.2	0	7.2
Q1103	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	3.9	3.9
Q1105	0	2.2	0	0	0	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q1106	0	0.7	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q1107	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	6.8	6.8	3.0	4.9	3.4	3.4	6.8	8.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	6.8	6.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.4	6.8	6.8
Q1108	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	6.8	6.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	6.8	6.8	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	6.9	6.8	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	6.9	6.9
Q1109	1.3	1.3	0	0	6.9	6.9	1.3	1.3	0	0	6.9	6.9	1.3	1.3	0	0	6.9	6.9	1.3	1.3	0	0	6.9	6.9
Q1110	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.9

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q1104	R	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	0	0	0	0.7	6.2
	T	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	0	0.5	3.3	1.2	6.9

REG Unit

	E	B	C		E	B	C		E	B	C
Q1501	14.1	14.6	22.6	Q1503	8.7	9.3	13.5	Q1505	6.1	6.7	9.3
Q1502	9.0	9.7	14.6	Q1504	8.0	13.5	8.7	Q ₁	13.5	14.1	22.5

AM Mod(Q7)

	E		B		C	
	R	T	R	T	R	T
USB USB CW	0	12.3	0	12.9	0	13.5
AM	0	3.6	0	4.2	0	13.4
FM	0	11.7	0	12.3	0	13.2

PARTS LIST

MAIN CHASSIS			6, 7	SLE-12251
PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			8	SLE-14201
1471 (A~Z)	LED BOARD		9	SLE-14301
1552 (A~Z)	SWITCH BOARD		J	JACK
Q TRANSISTOR			1	QMS-AB4M
1		2SD114	2	CS-250
7		2SD313D	3	SG-7615
D DIODE			4	SG-8050
1	Si	DS-130-YD	5	FM-144J
6~10	Si	10D-1	6	XG-8018
11	LED	GD-4	7~10	CN-7017J
12	"	RD-4	11	SO-239
13	"	TLR-108	12, 14~19, 21	3305-018-011
R RESISTOR			13, 20, 22	1150-036-009
CARBON COMPOSITION			25	CN-1463
16	1/4W	10KΩ	24	SI-8503
15	1/4W	100KΩ	P PLUG	
19	1/2W	10Ω	24	SI-8501
17	1/2W	56Ω		
18	1/2W	100Ω	F FUSE	
14,	1/2W	220Ω	1	2A 100V~117V
13, 21	1/2W	470Ω		1A 200V~234V
23	1/2W	5.6KΩ		
11	1/2W	22KΩ	FS FUSE HOLDER	
12	1/2W	27KΩ	1	SN-1001 #2
VR POTENTIOMETER				
4	EWK-DOAS 15023	500ΩB/500ΩC	PL PILOT LAMP	
5	VM13A-5M3121	5KA	1~3	14V 40mA
8	EVH-BOAS-15A53	5KA		
6	VM20A	5KB		
7	VM11A5M	10KA	FIX UNIT	
3	EVH-BOAS-15B54	50KB	PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	
10	EVH-BOAS-15B53	5KB	1453 (A~Z) FIX OSC CIRCUIT	
9	EVL-SOAA-00B54	50KB	1500 (A~Z) CRYSTAL BOARD	
C CAPACITOR				
DIPPED MICA			Q TRANSISTOR	
16, 17, 18	50WV	100PF	101, 102	2SC372Y
22	50WV	300PF		
CERAMIC DISC			D DIODE	
14, 28~32	50WV	0.001μF	101~111	Si 1S1555
13, 33~35	50WV	0.01μF		
11, 12, 15, 19~21, 23, 27	50WV	0.047μF	X CRYSTAL	
24~26	500WV	0.01μF	101~111	HC-25/U (OPTION)
1, 2	1.4KV	0.0047μF		
ELECTROLYTIC			XS CRYSTAL SOCKET	
10	16WV	2200μF	101~111	S2-101P
PT POWER TRANSFORMER				
1		52-36	R RESISTOR	
CH CHOKE COIL			CARBON FILM	
1		SN-8S-500	105, 108, 109	1/4W 100Ω
L INDUCTOR			104	1/4W 220Ω
1	RFC	250μH	101	1/4W 1.5KΩ
M METER			102, 107, 110	1/4W 5.6KΩ
1		SP-38A	106	1/4W 8.2KΩ
			103	1/4W 22KΩ
SP SPEAKER			C CAPACITOR	
1		SA-70H	DIPPED MICA	
RL RELAY			130	50WV 15PF
1		AE-3171	131	50WV 20PF
			117~127	50WV 30PF
RLS RELAY SOCKET			129	50WV 100PF
1		AE-3860	128, 132	50WV 200PF
S SWITCH			CERAMIC DISC	
1		ESR-E22CR15D	101~116	50WV 0.01μF
2		ESR-448R15A		
3		ESR-485R15A	TC TRIMMER CAPACITOR	
4		SP-2022	101~111	ECV-1ZW 20×40 20PF
5		SLE-12301	L INDUCTOR	

101~111	EL0610-102K	1mH	PLL UNIT		
112	EL0610-251K	250 μ H	PB	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD	
113	FL-3H 1R2M	1.2 μ H	1455 (A~Z)	PLL CIRCUIT	
			Q	IC FET & TRANSISTOR	
LOCAL UNIT			302	IC	μ A703HC
PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			308	"	TP4011AN
1454 (A~Z) LOCAL OSC CIRCUIT			301	FET	2SK19Y
			305, 306	"	2SK19GR
Q TRANSISTOR			303, 304, 309	Tr	2SC372Y
201		2SC372Y	307	"	2SC784R
202, 203		2SC784R	310	"	MPSA13
			D	DIODE	
D DIODE			301	PUT	N13T1
201~212	Si	1S1555	309, 310	Si	1S1555
225	Ge	1S188FM	311	Ge	1S188FM
226	Varactor	1SV50	303, 304	"	1S1007
			302	Zener	WZ061
X CRYSTAL			305, 306	Varactor	1SV50
201	HC-18/U	13.92222MHz	307, 308	Varactor	1S2209
202	"	13.97777MHz	R RESISTOR		
203	"	14.03333MHz	CARBON FILM		
204	"	14.08888MHz	305	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	22 Ω
205	"	14.14444MHz	337	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	56 Ω
206	"	14.20000MHz	313,315,319,320,329,333,334	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100 Ω
207	"	14.25555MHz	303	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	150 Ω
208	"	14.31111MHz	304, 308, 314, 326, 328	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	220 Ω
210 (Repeater)	HC-25/U	★(14.13333MHz)	325	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	270 Ω
211 (Repeater)	"	★(14.32222MHz)	307	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	330 Ω
★US Model★★EuropeanModel★(14.02222MHz)			310, 316,	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1K Ω
XS CRYSTAL SOCKET			302, 345, 346	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω
201	S-14		317, 321, 330	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	4.7K Ω
			311, 312	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10K Ω
R RESISTOR			306, 318, 322, 331	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	22K Ω
CARBON FILM			301	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	47K Ω
221, 225	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100 Ω	309,323,324,327,340,344	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100K Ω
217, 224	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	220 Ω	339	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	560K Ω
220	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	560 Ω	332, 336, 338, 341, 343	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1M Ω
213, 216, 226	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1K Ω	CARBON COMPOSITION		
222	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω	342	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2M Ω
201~212	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.3K Ω	RS THERMISTOR		
215, 218	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	4.7K Ω	301	SDT-250	
214, 223	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10K Ω	VR POTENTIOMETER		
219	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	22K Ω	301	KVL-SOAA-00B13	
			1KB		
C CAPACITOR			C CAPACITOR		
DIPPED MICA			DIPPED MICA		
242	50WV	1PF	322, 327	50WV	5PF
239	50WV	5PF	339, 340	50WV	6PF
240, 241	50WV	8PF	318, 319	50WV	10PF
213~224, 236, 238	50WV	30PF	308, 309	50WV	20PF
237	50WV	39PF	325, 326	50WV	30PF
234	50WV	150PF	323, 324	50WV	47PF
235	50WV	200PF	305, 312, 313	50WV	170PF
CERAMIC DISC			307	50WV	200PF
201~212, 225~230, 232, 233	50WV	0.01 μ F	CERAMIC DISC		
231, 243	50WV	0.047 μ F	304,306,310,311,314~317	50WV	0.01 μ F
			320,321,328,329,331~336,344,345,338		
TC TRIMMER CAPACITOR			MYLAR		
201~212	ECV-1ZW 20 \times 40	20PF	341	50WV	0.01 μ F
			343	50WV	0.1 μ F
L INDUCTOR			TANTALUM		
203	#221026	3.2 μ H	301, 342	35WV	0.1 μ F
202, 204, 201	EL0610-220K	22 μ H	ELECTROLYTIC		
			303, 330	16WV	10 μ F
			302	16WV	100 μ F
T TRANSFORMER					
201	R-12	#4797			
202, 203	R-12	#4102			

CERAMIC DISC			810,830,831,837,838,841	50WV	0.01 μ F	
704~706,708	50WV	0.01 μ F	828,829	50WV	0.02 μ F	
			811,817,818,820~825	50WV	0.047 μ F	
ELECTROLYTIC			STYROL			
710	16WV	10 μ F	826	50WV	330PF	
			827	50WV	1000PF	
TC	TRIMMER CAPACITOR		TANTALUM			
701	ECV-1ZW	20 \times 40	20PF	839,840	25WV	1 μ F
			ELECTROLYTIC			
L	INDUCTOR		849,850	16WV	1 μ F	
702	RFC	22 μ H	832,842	16WV	4.7 μ F	
701	RFC	250 μ H				
FM IF UNIT			L INDUCTOR			
PB	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD		804	EL0610-251K	250 μ H	
1463 (A~Z)	FM IF CIRCUIT		801~803,806,807	EL0610-102K	1mH	
			805	EL0610-202K	2mH	
Q	IC FET & TRANSISTOR		T TRANSFORMER			
802	IC	μ A703HC	801,802	R-12	4074	
808	"	TA7061AP	803		4861D	
803	FET	2SK19GR	804		4861E	
801,804~807,809~811		2SC372Y	805		3004	
D	DIODE					
801,802,807~810	Si	1S1555				
803~806	Ge	1S188FM				
			SSB IF UNIT			
X	CRYSTAL		PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			
801	HC-18/U	10.245MHz	1462 (A~Z) SSB IF CIRCUIT			
CF	CERAMIC FILTER		Q IC FET & TRANSISTOR			
802	CFM	455F	902	IC	TA7045M	
803	10.7MF-BR		903,906	FET	2SK19GR	
			904,905		2SC373	
			901		2SC784R	
			907,908		2SC1000GR	
R	RESISTOR		D DIODE			
CARBON			901~903,912,913	Si	1S1555	
804,805,826	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100 Ω	910	Ge	1S188FM	
825,827,837	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	220 Ω	904~907,909	G.B	1S1007	
824	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	470 Ω	911	Zener	WZ110	
803,833,842	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	560 Ω	914	Si	1S1941	
808,816,819,828,829,836,846,847	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1K Ω	XF CRYSTAL FILTER			
809	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1.5K Ω	901	XF-10A		
839,840	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω	R RESISTOR			
811,813,814,821,843,849~856	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.3K Ω	CARBON FILM			
801,830,831,835,844	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	4.7K Ω	909,912,914,915,919,	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100 Ω	
822,838	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	5.6K Ω	932,933,939,940			
802	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10K Ω	926,928	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	270 Ω	
815,845	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	15K Ω	917,944,922	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	470 Ω	
823,834,841	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	22K Ω	901,902,927	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	560 Ω	
820,832	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	47K Ω	934,938,946,947,905	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1K Ω	
848	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	56K Ω	911,913,921			
806,807,810	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100K Ω	908,910,918,930,945,924	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω	
			925	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.7K Ω	
RS	THERMISTOR		903,904,942	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.3K Ω	
801	SDT-250		929	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.9K Ω	
C	CAPACITOR		935,936	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	4.7K Ω	
DIPPED MICA			906	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	6.8K Ω	
812	50WV	15PF	941	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	10K Ω	
806,807	50WV	30PF	920,943	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	22K Ω	
833	50WV	40PF	907	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	27K Ω	
809,835,843	50WV	100PF	937	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	56K Ω	
801	50WV	200PF	916,931	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100K Ω	
834	50WV	300PF	923	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	470K Ω	
CERAMIC DISC						
844	50WV	0.001 μ F				
802~805,808,813,815,816,819,836,845~848	50WV	0.01 μ F	RS THERMISTOR			
MYLAR			901	SDT-250		

CERAMIC DISC			C CAPACITOR		
1159	50WV	3PF	DIPPED MICA		
1133	50WV	10PF	1216	50WV	2PF
1158	50WV	15PF	1217, 1223	50WV	5PF
1146	50WV	22PF	1201	50WV	10PF
1140, 1154~1156	50WV	33PF(CH)	1224	50WV	12PF
1126~1128, 1143	50WV	220PF	1227	50WV	15PF
1136	50WV	0.001 μ F	1213~1215	50WV	20PF
1101, 1102, 1104, 1134	50WV	0.01 μ F	1205	50WV	33PF
1135, 1138, 1139, 1141, 1142			1212	50WV	39PF
1144, 1145, 1149~1153			1211	50WV	68PF
1109	50WV	0.047 μ F	1206	50WV	100PF
MYLAR			CERAMIC DISC		
1116		0.0033 μ F	1202, 1204, 1208, 1210	50WV	0.001 μ F
1103		0.0047 μ F	1218~1220	50WV	0.01 μ F
1115, 1122, 1130, 1132		0.022 μ F	MYLAR		
ELECTROLYTIC			1221	50WV	0.001 μ F
1117, 1129, 1131	16WV	1 μ F	TANTALUM		
1114, 1118, 1119, 1121	16WV	10 μ F	1222	35WV	0.1 μ F
1123~1125, 1137			ELECTROLYTIC		
1120	16WV	22 μ F	1203, 1207, 1209	16WV	10 μ F
1112, 1113	16WV	47 μ F	TC TRIMMER CAPACITOR		
TANTALUM			1201	ECV-1ZW 50 \times 40	50PF
1111	35WV	0.1 μ F	1202~1204	TSN-P-100DS	20PF
TC TRIMMER CAPACITOR			L INDUCTOR		
1102~1104	ECV-1ZW 20 \times 40	20PF	1201, 1207	# 221019	
1101	ECV-1ZW 50 \times 40	50PF	1204, 1206, 1208, 1209	# 221020	
L INDUCTOR			1211, 1212	# 221021	
1101	# 221024		1202, 1203	# 221022	
1107	RFC	10 μ H	1205	# 221037	
1108~1111	RFC	1mH	1210	EL0610-220K	22 μ H
T TRANSFORMER			RL RELAY		
1101	R12-4074		1201	LZ-2G DC12	450 Ω
1102	R12-4073		VFO UNIT		
BOOSTER UNIT			PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD		
PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			1465 (A~Z) VFO CIRCUIT		
1470 (A~Z) BOOSTER CIRCUIT			Q FET & TRANSISTOR		
Q TRANSISTOR			1302	FET	2SK19GR
1201	2N5590		1301, 1303		2SC372Y
1202	2N5591		R RESISTOR		
D DIODE			CARBON FILM		
1201, 1202	Si	10D-1	1307, 1311, 1312	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100 Ω
1203, 1205~1208		1S1555	1310	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	150 Ω
1204	Ge	1S188FM	1306	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	470 Ω
1209	Zener	1N4740	1304	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω
R RESISTOR			1301	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.3K Ω
CARBON COMPOSITION			1308	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	6.8K Ω
1204	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	10 Ω	1309	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	15K Ω
1201	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	22 Ω	1302	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	18K Ω
1203	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	56 Ω	1303	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	33K Ω
1205	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	100 Ω	1305	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	100K Ω
1202	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	330 Ω	C CAPACITOR		
1206	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	100K Ω	DIPPED MICA		
1207	$\frac{1}{2}$ W	1M Ω	1318	50WV	2PF
VR POTENTIOMETER			1302	50WV	20PF
1201	EVL-SOAA-00B14	10KB	1313	50WV	39PF
1202	EVL-SOAA-00B54	50KB	1306	50WV	51PF
			1311	50WV	68PF
			1307	50WV	270PF
			1310	50WV	470PF

CERAMIC DISC			VR POTENTIOMETER
1308, 1309, 1312, 1314~1316	50WV	0.01 μ F	1501, 1502 SR-19R 470 Ω B
CERAMIC TC			C CAPACITOR
1303	500WV	5PF UJ	CERAMIC DISC
1304	500WV	10PF UJ	1504 50WV 0.001 μ F
1301	500WV	20PF UJ	1507, 50WV 0.01 μ F
1305	500WV	82PF NPO	MYLAR
CERAMIC FEED THRU			1509 50WV 0.01 μ F
1317	ECK-LIH102PE	1000PF	ELECTROLYTIC
VC VARIABLE CAPACITOR			1506 16WV 10 μ F
1301	C521		1503 16WV 100 μ F
TC TRIMMER CAPACITOR			1508 16WV 220 μ F
1301	MC10P \times 2		1505 16WV 470 μ F
1302	KC-30P		1501, 1502 25WV 2200 μ F
L INDUCTOR			KEYING UNIT
1301	# 221025A		PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD
1302	EL0610-680K	68 μ H	1568 (A~Z)
1303	EL0610-251K	250 μ H	Q IC & TRANSISTOR
REG UNIT			1601 IC TP4011AN
PB PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD			1602 Tr 2SC372Y
1469 (A~Z)	REG CIRCUIT BOARD		R RESISTOR
Q TRANSISTOR			1601, 1603 $\frac{1}{4}$ W 1K Ω
1502, 1505	2SC372Y		1602 $\frac{1}{4}$ W 47K Ω
1503	2SC735Y		C CAPACITOR
1501, 1504	2SD313D(2SD2350, Y)		TANTALUM
D DIODE			1602 35WV 0.33 μ F
1501	Si Bridge	M4B-5	ELECTROLYTIC
1505	Zener	WZ-061	1601 16WV 10 μ F
1502		WZ-090	
1503		WZ-110	
1504	Thyristor	CW-01B	
R RESISTOR			
CARBON FILM			
1509	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	220 Ω	
1511	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	270 Ω	
1501	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	330 Ω	
1512	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	470 Ω	
1505	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	560 Ω	
1502	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	680 Ω	
1503	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	820 Ω	
1508	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	1K Ω	
1504	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.7K Ω	
1510	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	2.2K Ω	
1506	$\frac{1}{4}$ W	3.3K Ω	
WIRE WOUND			
1507	1 W	0.4 Ω	

