

(meter shows no reading when switch is in MOD position while talking), check mike cord and plug, remove the microphone plug. With MIC GAIN full on, touch center connection of mike jack with finger. If meter then reads, audio system is operating, and microphone or cord may be faulty.

If the above checks indicate the unit is internally faulty, remove the unit from the cabinet as detailed below, and pro-

ceed as indicated in the following paragraphs.

BEFORE STARTING DETAILED TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE, CHECK ALL TUBES AND TUBE FILAMENTS IN A TUBE TESTER, OR BY SUBSTITUTION WITH KNOWN GOOD TUBES. DO NOT RELY COMPLETELY ON TUBE TESTER RESULTS, BUT REPLACE SUSPICIOUS TUBES WITH KNOWN GOOD TUBES AND RECHECK PERFORMANCE. OVER 90% OF EQUIPMENT FAILURES ARE THE RESULT OF FAULTY TUBES.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF THE TRANSCEIVER CHASSIS AND PANEL ASSEMBLY

To remove the transceiver chassis from the cabinet, perform the following steps:

1. Remove the two #10 screws from the rear of the cabinet. These screws are located on either side of the back panel near the base.
2. Remove connectors from the rear panel (mike and antenna). Remove the low-pass filter plug from the antenna jack. Remove the power-line plug from the AC outlet.
3. Grasp the main body of the cabinet firmly with one arm. Push on antenna jack and/or the microphone connector with the thumb until the cabinet works free of the main panel-and-chassis assembly. A great deal of pressure on the connectors is required to free the cabinet, as a pressure-contact surface exists around the mating lips of the cabinet and panel.

CAUTION

Be extremely careful not to damage the MIC GAIN control shaft (black knurled shaft) as the cabinet is withdrawn.

4. When the cabinet and panel are initially separated, withdraw the cabinet carefully, feeding the AC line cord through the clearance hole as the cabinet is removed.
5. To replace cabinet, reverse steps 1 through 4 above.

NOTE

If transmitter VFO tube V1 is replaced, use tube from same manufacturer as in equipment when shipped from the factory. Tubes from some manufacturers cause the VFO output signal to be frequency-modulated or amplitude-modulated during transmitter operation.