

ALIGNMENT

The following alignment procedure requires the use of a calibrated Receiver capable of receiving 7.0 to 7.25 MHz, an RF Signal Generator, and a VTVM with an RF Probe. If a Signal Generator is not available, use an on-the-air signal. Figure 1-3 is a schematic of a simple RF Probe which you can make if one is not available. **CAUTION:** A cabinet shell must be installed on the bottom of the Transceiver before you start the following procedure.

Refer to Figure 1-2 in the Illustration Booklet for the following procedures.

HFO (Heterodyne Frequency Oscillator)

- () Connect the RF probe of the VTVM to test point TP1. This is the lead at the indicated end of resistor R94, a 68 k Ω (blue-gray-orange) resistor.
- () Turn the Transceiver on and press the 3.5 MHz pushbutton.

NOTE: You can reach the bottom slug in coils L17/L18 and L19/L21 by inserting the longer end of the alignment tool through the top slug; then on down to the bottom slug. Be careful when you do this so that you do not damage or turn the top slug.

- () Use the smaller alignment tool and adjust the bottom slug in coil L17/L18 to obtain a peak reading on the VTVM. Then turn the slug an additional 1/4 turn clockwise. The VTVM should read approximately 0.6 volts.
- () Press the 7.0 MHz pushbutton.
- () Adjust the top slug in coil L17/L18 to obtain a peak reading on the VTVM. Then turn the slug an additional 1/4 turn counterclockwise. The meter should read approximately 0.6 volts.
- () Press the 14.0 MHz pushbutton.
- () Adjust the bottom slug in coil L19/L21 to obtain a peak reading on the VTVM. Then turn the slug an additional 1/4 turn clockwise. The VTVM should read approximately 0.6 volts.
- () Press the 21.0 MHz pushbutton.
- () Adjust the top slug in coil L19/L21 to obtain a peak reading on the VTVM. The VTVM should read approximately 0.6 volts. Then turn the slug 1/4 turn counterclockwise.
- () Disconnect the VTVM from the Transceiver.