OPERATION

NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR AND A STATION LICENSE BEFORE PLACING THE TRANSMITTER SECTION OF THE TRANSCEIVER ON THE AIR. INFORMATION ABOUT LICENSING AND AMATEUR FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IS AVAILABLE FROM PUBLICATIONS OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OR THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, 225 West Main Street, Newington, Connecticut 06111.

Operation of the Transceiver has been simplified as much as possible to permit rapid adjustment by the operator. Once the initial settings have been made, it should not be necessary to readjust most of the controls. Read the following information carefully. Good operating techniques will provide good clean signals and long trouble-free life of the Transceiver.

CAUTION: Be sure a 50 to 75 Ω nonreactive load is connected to the ANTENNA jack before operating the Transceiver. This load can be an antenna, a dummy load, or a properly adjusted linear amplifier. (See the "Installation" section of the Manual on Page 131).

READING THE METER

Figure 1-18 illustrates the meter face. The figures 0 to 9 under the left half of the arc are read as "S units," and the figures above the right half of the arc are read as "decibels over S9." The ▼ mark is the point to which the cathode current is adjusted.

The ALC (automatic level control) position of the meter switch results in "S Meter" action during reception, and indicates the relative ALC voltage during transmission. No S Meter action can be secured with the meter switch in the REL PWR or PLATE positions.

The REL PWR position causes the meter to read an uncalibrated amount of rectified output power. This position is useful for determining the tuning conditions for maximum output power.

The PLATE position of the switch causes the meter to read cathode current to the final stages. There are six numbers on the S Meter (in additon to 0). When reading cathode current, each number represents 50 milliamperes. Thus:

Scale Number	Milliamperes of Cathode Current
0	0
3	50
6	100
9	150
20	200
40	250
60	300

READING THE DIAL

The tuning dial is calibrated in divisions from 0 to 500. Each represents 5 kHz. The dial reading (in kHz) is added to the Band switch setting (in MHz) to determine the frequency to which the Transceiver is tuned. For example:

Band switch	14. MHz
Dial reading	235 kHz
Frequency	14.235 MHz