

## RECEIVER SECTION

1. Set the MODE switch to either LSB or USB.
2. Turn the RF GAIN control to its fully clockwise position.
3. Turn the AF GAIN knob and allow the Transceiver to warm up.
4. Adjust the AF GAIN control clockwise until some receiver noise is heard.
5. Set the FILTER switch to SSB or CW, as appropriate.

If an extremely strong station overloads the receiver front end, leave the AF GAIN control set for comfortable listening; then adjust the receiver level with the RF GAIN control. This will keep the front end from overloading and masking weaker signals.

The S Meter will move with adjustment of the RF GAIN control, but will still read correctly with the RF GAIN set at less than maximum (if the received signal level is high

enough to register on the S Meter). For example, if the RF GAIN control is set for no-signal meter reading of S5, and the meter registers S9 with a signal, then the received signal is S9.

6. The Transceiver is now ready to receive. Turn the BAND switch to select the desired 500 kHz band segment. The frequency of the tuned signal is determined by adding together the settings of the BAND switch, and the circular dial.
7. Peak the DRIVER PRESELECTOR for maximum signal.
8. Set the FUNCTION switch to CAL. Rotate the MAIN TUNING dial (VFO) to the nearest 100 kHz point on the circular dial.
9. Adjust the MAIN TUNING dial until the calibrate signal is at zero beat. (To be sure that the correct calibrate signal is being used, check the DRIVER PRESELECTOR tuning. If the signal strength varies, you are tuned to the correct calibrator signal.)

## TRANSMITTER SECTION

**WARNING:** Portions of each band are for CW operation only. DO NOT operate the Transceiver with voice modulation in any portion of a CW subband. To do so (in the U.S.A.) will invite disciplinary action by the Federal Communications Commission.

Make SURE your dial calibration is correct, since it is possible for the circular dial to be 100 kHz off frequency. For example, your dial could read 14.3 MHz but your actual transmitting frequency could be 14.4 MHz, which is out of the amateur band. Checking with the built-in calibrator can insure that the circular dial is exactly on a 100 kHz point, but you cannot be sure which one it is on. Therefore, before transmitting, make sure you hear other amateur signals on both sides of your chosen frequency. If you do not, check your dial by turning the MAIN TUNING KNOB counterclockwise to the end of its travel. The circular dial should now be at the "500" end of its scale (refer to Detail 8-9B). If the calibration is correct for one band, it will be correct for the other bands.

### INITIAL TUNE UP

The 10 steps of this procedure must be performed for all modes of operation.

1. Set the BAND switch and Main Tuning dial for the desired frequency.
2. Place the METER switch in the PLATE position.
3. Turn the MIC/CW LEVEL control fully counterclockwise.
4. With the RF load connected to the ANTENNA jack, set the MODE switch to TUNE. The meter should read 50 mA (at the ▼ mark).

If the meter needle indicates other than 50 mA, perform the BIAS adjustment described on Page 123 under Transmitter Alignment.