



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

For the beginning Amateur operator or new short wave listener, we suggest that these instructions be followed closely. The extra care used in tuning will be well rewarded by bringing in many distant (DX) stations. The section on the best time for shortwave listening will also be very helpful.

CONTROL SETTINGS FOR STANDARD BROADCAST RECEPTION

STANDBY-MVC-AVC-CAL AVC

BFO OFF

BAND A

MAIN TUNING Turn dial to desired station. (Band-spread dial must be turned all the way to the right.)

BANDSPREAD: Not needed for local stations. Use for fine tuning for DX (distant) reception.

ANTENNA CONTROL: Adjust for strongest signal.

VOLUME: Adjust for desired volume.

CONTROL SETTINGS FOR SHORT WAVE LISTENING

Set controls same as for standard broadcasts above, except:

PHONE RECEPTION

BAND: Switch to B, C, D or E depending on frequency of station wanted.

BANDSPREAD: Set to SET MAIN TUNING.

MAIN TUNING: Turn dial to desired station. For Amateur phone reception, set the MAIN TUNING dial at the index mark for the desired Amateur band (80M-40M-20M-15M-10M-6M). Then tune in stations on the calibrated BANDSPREAD scale.

6-METER RECEPTION: Set the BANDSWITCH to band E. Set the MAIN TUNING dial to the 6-meter mark on band D. Tune in stations on the calibrated BANDSPREAD scale.

CW (CODE) RECEPTION

BFO ON

BAND Set to desired band

VOLUME full

STANDBY-MVC-AVC-CAL MVC (must always be in this position for CW reception)

MAIN TUNING: Set the MAIN TUNING dial at the index mark for the desired Amateur band.

BANDSPREAD: Slowly turn the BANDSPREAD dial until the desired station is heard.

BFO: Adjust the BFO control for the most pleasing note.

AMATEUR FREQUENCIES

| BAND SETTING | AMATEUR BAND | FREQUENCY RANGE |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| B | 80M | 3.5 - 4.0mc |
| C | 40M | 7.0 - 7.3mc |
| C | 20M | 14.0 - 14.35mc |
| D | 15M | 21.0 - 21.45mc |
| D | 10M | 28 - 29.7mc |
| E | 6M | 50 - 54mc |

SINGLE SIDEBAND RECEPTION

MAIN TUNING: To index mark for desired Amateur band.

BANDSPREAD: Precedence has established the use of SSB transmitters in certain sections of each Amateur band. At the present time, these are:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 80 meter band | high frequency end |
| 40 meter band | high and low freq. ends |
| 20 meter band | high frequency end |
| 15 meter band | high frequency end |
| 10 meter band | around 28.65mc |
| 6 meter band | low frequency end |

A standard AM transmitted signal consists of an RF carrier and two sidebands, which results from the modulation of the RF carrier. A SSB signal is characterized by the suppression of the carrier and one of the side bands. Thus the transmitted signal consists of one sideband only. It is fast becoming an increasingly popular method of transmission because it occupies less space in the radio spectrum and because there