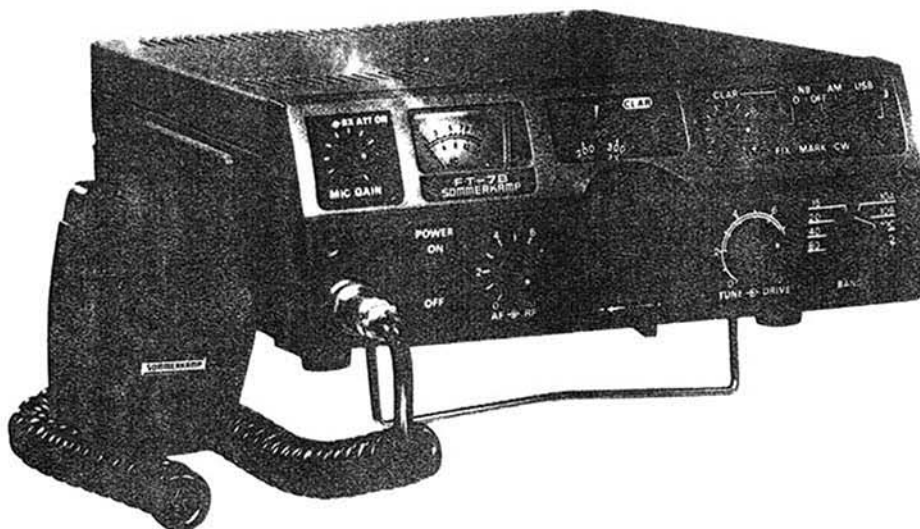


HF MOBILE TRANSCEIVER

FT-7B



GENERAL

The all-solid-state FT-7B mobile transceiver provides high performance on the 80 through 10 meter bands. The operator may select upper or lower sideband (USB, LSB), AM, or CW operation, and the compact package contains many features engineered for maximum convenience during mobile operation.

The TUNE control provides single-knob peaking of all transceiver circuits, thus eliminating inconvenient plate and load controls. Transmitter final amplifier input power is adjustable, up to a level of 100 watts. A high performance noise blanker minimizes impulse-type noise such as that found in mobile applications. Also built-in are a 100 kHz crystal calibrator and receiver offset tuning (clarifier). For CW operation, an audio peak filter plus semi-break-in with sidetone are provided.

The receiver front end utilizes MOS FET and Schottky diode circuitry for maximum sensitivity and immunity from overload.

The FT-7B operates directly from a 13.5 VDC power source. For base station operation, the FP-12 power supply may be used to provide the necessary voltage.

In order to derive the maximum satisfaction from your new FT-7B, we recommend that you read this instruction manual carefully, so as to understand fully the functions of the controls and switches.

The YC-7B outboard digital frequency display unit is an available option for your FT-7B, providing versatile digital readout of your operating frequency. The YC-7B may be situated on the dash board, steering column, or other convenient location, for maximum visibility and driving safety.

CW OPERATION

- (1) Plug the key line into the rear apron KEY jack. CAUTION: When using an electronic keyer, the operator should be sure that the keyer output transistor or relay is rated for the current and voltage present at the key jack. The key line is +8V at 300 μ A key down current.
- (2) Set the MODE switch to CW.
- (3) Automatic semi-break-in CW is utilized in the FT-7B. When the key is closed, the transmitter is automatically activated, and when the key is opened, the transceiver returns to the receive condition after a slight delay. The length of the delay may be varied by adjustment of VR₇₀₂.
- (4) In the key down condition, at maximum drive, the IC meter should read approximately "12," and it should read "0" while in the transmit mode, key up.
- (5) To ensure accurate keying, a sidetone monitor is built in. When the transmitter is keyed, the sidetone will be heard on the internal speaker or headphones. The sidetone volume level may be adjusted by varying VR₇₀₁.
- (6) When the keying speed is very slow, the keying relay in the transceiver may return to receive in the middle of a letter or word. If this is the case, it may be to the advantage of the operator to use the PTT switch to activate the transmitter.
- (7) An effective audio peak filter is included, for a significant reduction in signal-to-noise ratio. Adjustment of the audio filter center frequency is made by varying VR₂₆₀₁.

AM OPERATION

- (1) Set the MODE switch to AM, and press the microphone PTT switch.
- (2) Without modulating the transmitter, advance the DRIVE control until the meter reads "S3" on the S-meter scale.
- (3) Speak into the microphone in a normal voice, and advance the MIC GAIN control until a slight downward deflection of the meter is observed on voice peaks.

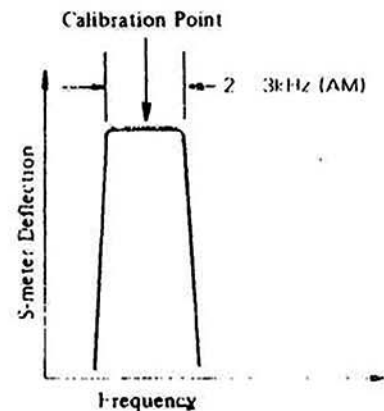
- (4) Do not readjust the DRIVE control to compensate for the downward deflection of the meter on voice peaks, or the ratings of the final transistors will be exceeded. Adjustment of the DRIVE level described in step (2) must be made with no speech input to the microphone.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

When using this transceiver on RTTY, please do not exceed the ratings described for AM operation. Failure to observe this precaution will result in destruction of the final transistors.

DIAL CALIBRATION

- (1) Set the NB/MARK switch to MARK and VFO/FIX switch to VFO position.
- (2) Set the main tuning dial to the 100 kHz position nearest the desired operating frequency.
- (3) Adjust the lever underneath the main tuning knob for zero beat against the marker signal. On AM, adjust the lever for a maximum S-meter reading.
- (4) On CW, adjust the dial for a frequency 800 Hz lower than the zero beat frequency. For example, set the analog display for 6999.2 kHz, then adjust for a zero beat on the marker signal, using the calibration lever. The CW frequency is shifted 800 Hz lower in frequency on transmit, and the frequency displayed will be the transmit carrier frequency.



SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

Frequency coverage:

80m	3.5 – 4.0 MHz
40m	7.0 – 7.5 MHz
20m	14.0 – 14.5 MHz
15m	21.0 – 21.5 MHz
10mA	28.0 – 28.5 MHz **
10mB	28.5 – 29.0 MHz
10mC	29.0 – 29.5 MHz **
10mD	29.5 – 29.9 MHz **

** 28.5 – 29.0 MHz crystal installed, other crystals available as options.

Power requirements:

13.5 VDC \pm 10% @ 10A transmit, 0.6A receive.

Dimensions:

230(W) x 80(H) x 320(D) mm including heat sink.

Weight:

5.5 kg.

TRANSMITTER

Emission:

SSB, CW, AM

Input power:

SSB, CW 100 watts DC, AM 25 watts DC.

Carrier suppression:

Better than 50 dB below rated output.

Unwanted sideband suppression:

Better than 50 dB @ 1000Hz.

Spurious emission:

Better than 40 dB.

Distortion products:

Better than -31 dB.

Transmitter frequency response:

350 – 2700 Hz (-6 dB)

Frequency stability:

Less than 300 Hz drift from a cold start, less than 100 Hz drift over a 30 minute period after warmup.

Antenna output impedance:

50 ohms nominal.

Microphone input impedance:

500 ohms nominal.

RECEIVER

Sensitivity:

0.25 μ V for S/N 10 dB.

Image rejection:

Better than 60 dB 80 – 15 meters.

Better than 50 dB 10 meters.

IF rejection:

Better than 50 dB.

Selectivity:

2.4 kHz (-6 dB), 4.0 kHz (-60 dB)

CW audio peak filter: 80 Hz (-6 dB), adjustable.

Audio output:

3 watts @ 10% THD

Audio output impedance:

4 ohms

SEMICONDUCTORS

Silicon transistors:

2SA628A	1
2SC372Y	16
2SC373	1
2SC535A	1
2SC735Y	1
2SC784R	1
2SC1000GR	2
2SC2099	2
2SC2395	1
2SC1589	1
2N4427	2
MPSA13	1
2SD235Y	1
2SD636Q	1

FET:

2SK19GR	9
2SK19Y	4
3SK40L1	1
3SK51-03	8
JF1033B	1
3SK59GR	1

IC:

F4024PC	1
MC1496G	1
MC1741	1
MC14011BCP	1
MC14016B	1
TA7063P	1
TA7205AP	1
μ PC14308	1

Schottky Diodes:

1SS16	4
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Germanium diodes:

1N60	5
1N270	4
1S1007	24

Silicon Diodes:

1S1555	43
10D1	4
10D10	3

Varactor diode:

1S2236	1
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Zener diodes:

WZ090	1
YZ033	1

Light emitting diode:

GD-4-203SRD	1
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ACCESSORIES

The following accessories are packaged along with your transceiver.

(1) POWER CORD

The red and black power cord is three meters long, and it comes equipped with a 6-prong connector at one end. In the cord there is a holder for the 15 amp fuse for the DC line. The red wire should be connected to the positive side of the vehicle battery, and the black lead is connected to the negative side of the battery. **DO NOT CONNECT THE POWER CABLE TO AN AC POWER SOURCE, OR PERMANENT DAMAGE WILL RESULT. WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER DAMAGE CAUSED BY DIRECT APPLICATION OF AC TO THE TRANSCEIVER.**

(2) MICROPHONE

The microphone connections are as follows: pin 1 is the COMMON connection; pin 2 is the MIC lead; pin 3 is the PTT (push to talk) connection.

(3) COAXIAL CONNECTOR

Standard M-type ("UHF") coax connector.

(4) MINIATURE PHONE PLUGS

Two miniature phone plugs are included for installation on (1) the headphone cable, and (2) the key lead.

(5) PLUG ADAPTER

When the key lead or headphones already have a 1/4" phone plug installed, this adapter allows the lead to be used without modification to a miniature plug.

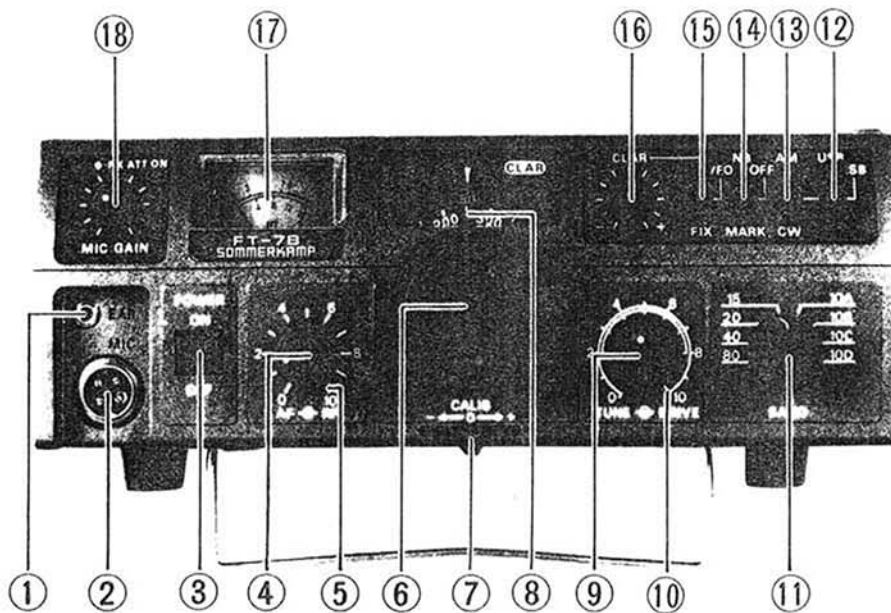
(6) MOBILE MOUNTING BRACKET

Universal bracket for quick mobile installation.

(7) EXTRA FUSE

An extra 15 amp fuse for the DC lead is included in the event that the original fuse blows. When replacing fuses, be absolutely certain to use a fuse of the proper rating. **OUR WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER DAMAGE CAUSED BY IMPROPER FUSE REPLACEMENT.**

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



(1) EAR

This jack accommodates a 4 – 8 ohm headphone through a miniature phone jack. When the headphone plug is inserted into this jack, the internal and external speakers are disconnected.

(2) MIC

A four-pin socket accommodates the mic plug for microphone and PTT (push-to-talk) input. Microphone impedance is 500 ohms (low impedance).

(3) POWER

This is the main ON/OFF switch for the transceiver.

(4) AF GAIN

The AF GAIN control varies the audio output level at the speaker and earphone jacks. Clockwise rotation increases the gain level.

(5) RF GAIN

The RF GAIN control varies the gain of the receiver IF and RF stages. Clockwise rotation increases the gain level.

(6) TUNING KNOB

This knob controls the VFO frequency. One revolution covers approximately 16 kHz of band-spread.

(7) CALIB

When the MARK switch is activated, the 100 kHz calibrator becomes operational, and the CALIB control allows zeroing of the calibrator signal with the tuning dial calibration mark.

(8) DIAL

The main tuning dial has numerical calibrations every 10 kHz, and marks every 1 kHz. The sub-dial is numerically calibrated every 100 kHz, with an additional mark every 50 kHz.

(9) TUNE

This control peaks all transceiver signal circuits for the frequency being used.

(10) DRIVE

This control is used to vary the power output from about 5 watts to maximum.

(11) BAND

The BAND switch selects the frequency band desired. Coverage of 80 through 10 meters is provided.

(12) SIDEBAND SELECTOR

When the MODE switch is in the SSB position, this switch selects between USB and LSB.

(13) MODE

This switch selects the desired mode: SSB, CW, or AM.

(14) NB/MARK

In the NB position, this switch activates the noise blanker. In the MARK position, the 100 kHz crystal calibrator is activated.

(15) CLAR/VFO/FIX

This switch determines the means of frequency control. In the VFO position, the main tuning dial controls the frequency. In the CLAR position, the main dial controls the operating frequency, but the clarifier will allow ± 2 kHz offset of the receive frequency. In the FIX position, an optional crystal may be used for control of the transceive frequency.

(16) CLARIFIER

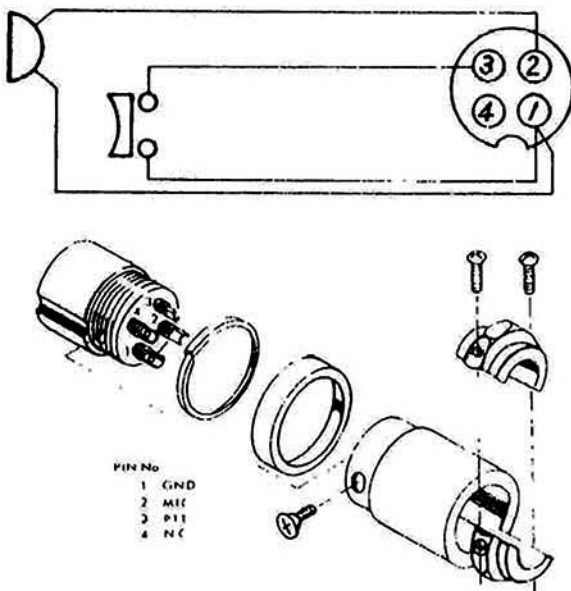
When switch (15) is placed in the CLAR position, this knob allows ± 2 kHz offset of the receive frequency.

(17) METER

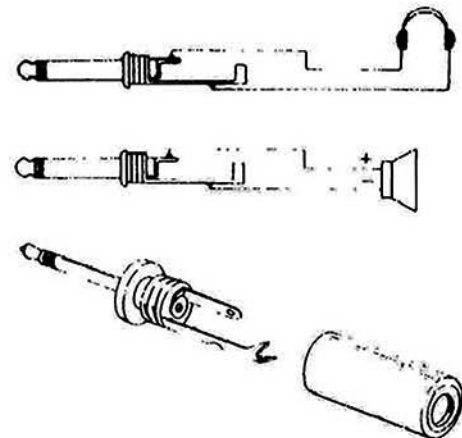
On receive, the meter functions as an S-meter. On transmit, the meter reads collector current for the final amplifier transistors on a scale of 0 - 16 amps.

(18) MIC GAIN/ATT

This is a push-push type switch. When the switch is pushed, a 20 dB attenuator will be placed in the receive line. Whether pushed or not, this switch controls the gain of the microphone amplifier stage. An LED indicates when the attenuator is in use.

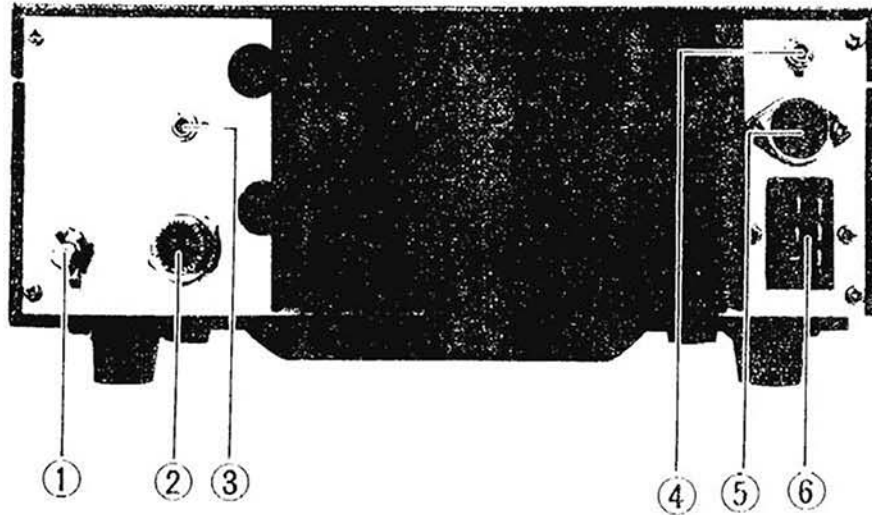


Mic plug connections



Headphone and external speaker connections

REAR APRON CONNECTIONS



(1) GND

Ground connection to car body or earth ground.

(2) ANT

Standard M-type ("UHF") female coax connector.

(3) KEY

For CW operation, the key plug is inserted here.

(4) EXT SP

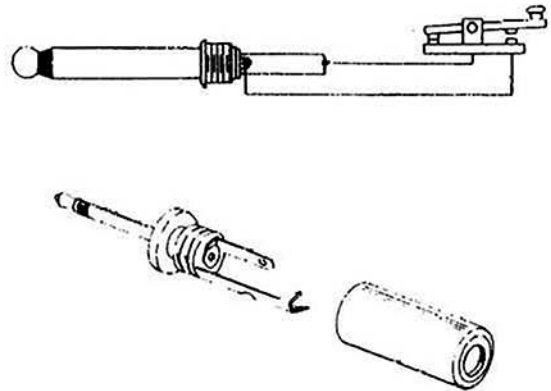
An external 4 ohm speaker may be connected to this jack. Insertion of a plug here automatically cuts off the internal speaker.

(5) EXT DISPLAY

For connection of the optional YC-7B outboard digital display unit.

(6) POWER

The power cord is connected at this point.



Key plug connections

INSTALLATION

MOBILE INSTALLATION

For mobile service, the FT-7B should be installed where the controls, indicators, and microphone are easily visible and accessible for operation. The unit may be installed in any position without loss of performance. Suitable locations are under the dash, atop the transmission tunnel, etc. A universal mounting bracket is supplied with the transceiver for this purpose. Install the FT-7B as follows:

1. Use the universal mounting bracket as a template to locate the mounting holes. Use a 3/16" diameter drill for these holes, and allow clearance for the transceiver, its controls, and all connecting cables. Secure the mounting bracket with the screws, washers, and nuts supplied, as shown in the drawing.
2. Install the transceiver on the mounting bracket, using four screws (two on each side). The angle of the transceiver with respect to the bracket may be varied by changing mounting holes.
3. The microphone hanger may be affixed to any convenient place for access to the microphone.
4. The supplied power cable must not be connected to the vehicle cigarette lighter receptacle, but should be routed directly to the vehicle battery. The RED power lead should be connected to the POSITIVE battery terminal, and the BLACK lead should be connected to the NEGATIVE terminal. If it is necessary to extend the power lead over a considerable distance, use #16 AWG

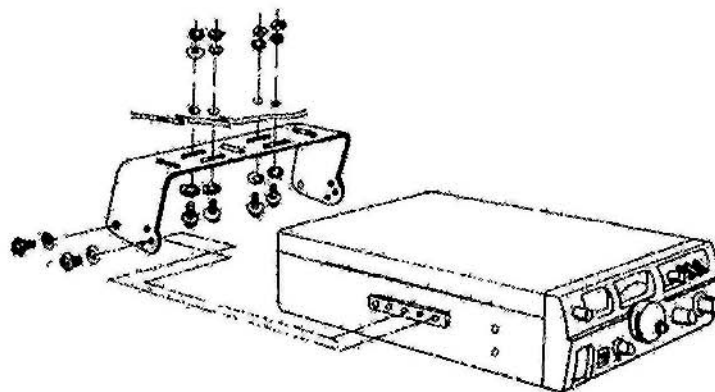
insulated copper wire, and do not extend the leads further than necessary (to avoid excessive voltage drop).

CAUTION

BEFORE CONNECTING THE POWER CABLE TO THE TRANSCEIVER, CHECK THE BATTERY VOLTAGE WITH THE ENGINE RUNNING (BATTERY CHARGING). IF THE VOLTAGE EXCEEDS 15 VOLTS DC, THE REGULATOR SHOULD BE ADJUSTED SO THAT THE HIGHEST CHARGING RATE DOES NOT EXCEED 15 VOLTS. BE CERTAIN TO OBSERVE PROPER POLARITY WHEN MAKING BATTERY CONNECTIONS. REVERSED POLARITY WILL NOT DAMAGE YOUR FT-7B, BECAUSE OF THE PROTECTIVE CIRCUITRY INCORPORATED IN DESIGN, BUT THE TRANSCEIVER WILL NOT OPERATE UNDER THIS CONDITION.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD AC POWER EVER BE CONNECTED TO THE POWER CABLE.

5. Connect the power cable to the POWER receptacle on the rear panel.
6. Connect a 50 ohm feedline to the rear panel ANT receptacle.
7. An external 4 ohm speaker may be connected to the SP receptacle on the rear panel. The internal speaker will be disconnected when a plug is inserted into this jack.



BASE STATION INSTALLATION

As a base station, the FT-7B requires a power supply capable of providing 13.8 VDC at 10 amperes. The FP-12, FP-301, and FP-301D AC power supplies will provide the necessary power.

ANTENNA CONSIDERATIONS

For full transmitter output power, the antenna system must present a resistive impedance of very close to 50 ohms. The protective circuitry for the final transistors will automatically reduce the transistor collector current and, hence, the power output, if a high SWR condition exists. If the SWR cannot be held below 1.5 : 1 with respect to 50 ohms, an antenna coupler such as the FC-301 or the FC-901 should be used to secure a 50 ohm load impedance.

When the SWR is 1 : 1, 100% output power is produced. With a 1.5 : 1 SWR, 80% output power is produced. At 2 : 1 SWR, the power is reduced to 50%, and at 3 : 1 SWR, the output is 20% of the full rated power.

The Yaesu RS-series of mobile antennas is designed for use with the FT-7B. See your Yaesu dealer for details.

- RSL3.5
 - RSI 7A
 - RSL 14
 - RSL 21
 - RSI 28
- ★ RSE-2



★ RSM-2

OPERATION

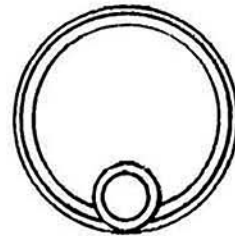
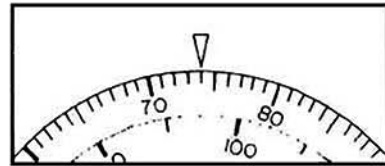
Before attempting operation of your new FT-7B, please read the following sections dealing with operation carefully. While operation of the FT-7B is extremely straightforward, the operator may be unfamiliar with the functions of some of the controls, and improper adjustment thereof may produce reduced transceiver performance.

ADVANCE PREPARATION

- (1) Confirm that power connections have been made correctly. The red power lead should be connected to the positive battery terminal, and the black lead should be connected to the negative terminal.
- (2) The supplied microphone, or any quality low-impedance (500 - 600 ohm) microphone, may be connected to the microphone jack on the front panel.
- (3) For CW operation, a key may be inserted via the rear panel KEY jack.
- (4) When initial tune-up is attempted, it is very desirable to use a dummy load of 50 ohms impedance, so as to prevent any confusion caused by SWR on the antenna feedline (and possible power output reduction). When an antenna is connected to the rear panel receptacle, it should be pre-tuned to 50 ohms with a separate transmitter, to avoid similarly confusing results.

MAIN TUNING DIAL FREQUENCY READOUT

- (1) Coarse frequency determination is made by referring to the lower of the two analog dials. This dial has numerical calibrations every 100 kHz, and a calibration mark every 50 kHz. The upper dial, used for precise frequency determination, has numerical calibrations every 10 kHz, with resolution marks every kHz.
- (2) Frequency readout on all bands is determined by adding the frequency on the main dial to the frequency of the lower band edge. For 40m, 20m, 15m, and 10m segments A and C, the band edge starts at 000 (for example, 7000 kHz on 40m). On 80m, as well as 10m segments B and D, the lower band edge begins with 500 (for example, 28500 kHz on 10m B). Thus, a reading of 074 on the main tuning dial will represent 3574 kHz, 7074 kHz, 14074 kHz, 21074 kHz, 28074 kHz, 28574 kHz, 29074 kHz, or 29574 kHz, depending on the position of the BAND switch.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

With the POWER switch in the OFF position, connect the power cord to the 6-pin power receptacle on the back panel of the transceiver.

- (1) Preset the controls as follows:

MODE:	Desired mode
NB/MARK:	OFF
VFO/FIX/CLAR:	VFO
DIAL:	Desired frequency
TUNE:	12 o'clock position
BAND:	Desired band
AF GAIN:	Fully counterclockwise
RF GAIN:	Fully clockwise
ATT:	OFF
- (2) Flip the FT-7B POWER switch to ON. If using the AC power supply, flip the FP-12 power switch to ON. The FT-7B dial light should be illuminated with the power on.
- (3) Adjust the AF GAIN control for a comfortable listening level.
- (4) Vary the TUNE control for maximum receiver background noise.
- (5) Rotate the main tuning dial to the desired frequency.
- (6) The VFO/FIX CLAR switch may be placed in the CLAR position to allow offset of ± 2 kHz for the receive frequency, without changing the transmit frequency.
- (7) The NB/MARK control may be placed in the NB position to minimize impulse-type noise, such as that encountered in mobile situations.
- (8) The ATT switch may be depressed to attenuate the incoming signal by 20 dB. Another press of the ATT switch will remove the attenuator from the line.

TUNE-UP

- (1) Activate the MARK switch, and rotate the main dial to the 100 kHz point nearest the desired operating frequency.
- (2) Watch the S-meter while tuned to the marker signal. Carefully adjust the TUNE control for a maximum S-meter indication. The transceiver circuits are now peaked for the frequency in use.
- (3) Set the main dial for precise alignment with the 100 kHz calibration mark. Adjust the lever beneath the main tuning dial for a zero beat of the marker signal.
- (4) An alternative method of peaking the transceiver is as follows. Rotate the DRIVE control fully counter-clockwise, and place the MODE switch in the AM position. Press the microphone PTT switch, and advance the DRIVE control until a slight meter deflection is observed. Rotate the TUNE control for a maximum meter deflection. If the meter deflection exceeds 4 on the IC scale, reduce the setting of the DRIVE control.

SSB OPERATION

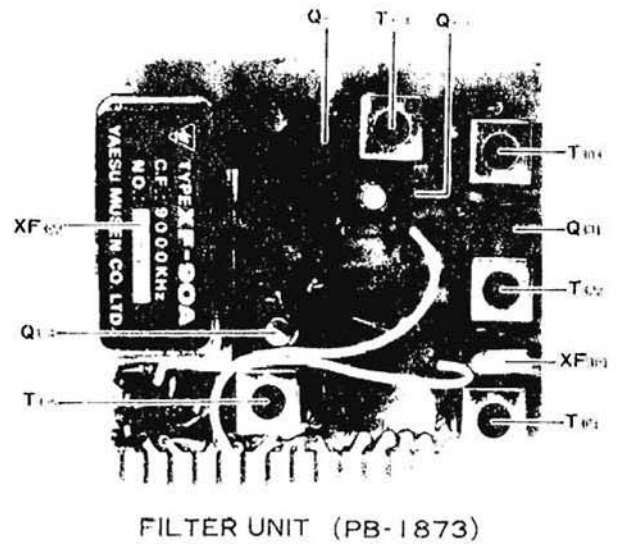
- (1) Following the initial tune-up procedure, place the MODE switch in the SSB position, and place the SIDEBAND SELECTOR in the USB position (20, 15, and 10 meters) or the LSB position (40 and 80 meters), as appropriate for the band in use.
- (2) Rotate the DRIVE control fully clockwise.
- (3) Press the microphone PTT switch, and speak into the microphone in a normal voice. While speaking a long syllable, such as the number "four," advance the MIC GAIN control to the point where the meter deflection does not increase with further advancement of the control. Do not exceed this point, as excessive mic gain will only waste power in distortion products, thus reducing intelligibility.

- (d) Remove the dummy load from the antenna receptacle and connect a signal generator to the antenna receptacle. While receiving, zero the signal generator output to the frequency to be adjusted (3750, 7250, etc.) and adjust the transformer cores below for maximum deflection of the S-meter:

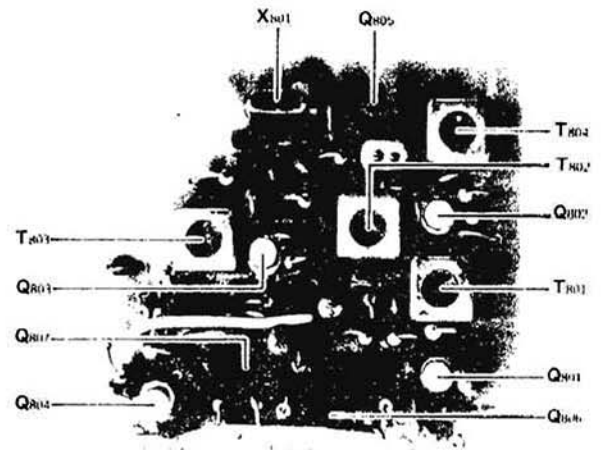
BAND	CORE ADJUSTMENT
80	T ₁₉₂₁
40	T ₁₉₂₂
20	T ₁₉₂₃
15	T ₁₉₂₄
10	T ₁₉₂₅

- (e) Other coils:

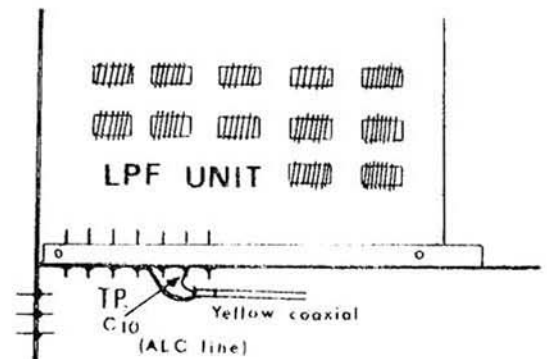
UNIT	COIL	PROCEDURE
FILTER	T ₃₀₁ - T ₃₀₄	Peak to 9MHz on receive
	T ₃₀₅	Peak to 9MHz on transmit
IF	T ₄₀₁ , T ₄₀₂	Peak to 9MHz on receive
MOD/DEM	T ₅₀₁	Peak to 9MHz on transmit
NB	T ₈₀₁	Peak to 9MHz on receive, NB ON
	T ₈₀₂ , T ₈₀₃	Peak to 455 kHz on receive, NB ON
	T ₈₀₄	Peak to 8545 kHz on receive, NB ON



FILTER UNIT (PB-1873)

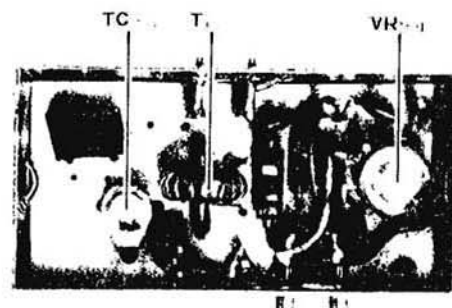


NB UNIT (PB-1627)



ALC UNIT (PB-1881)

- (a) Connect a 50 ohm dummy load/wattmeter to the antenna receptacle. Set VR₁₅₀₁ to the fully clockwise position. Set the BAND switch to 10B, set the MODE switch to LSB, and peak the TUNE control for maximum background noise. Apply a 1 kHz 6 mV tone to the microphone jack, and advance the MIC GAIN control until a power output of 40 watts is achieved.
- (b) Connect the VTVM, set to a DC 1.5 volt scale, to TP (thru capacitor C₁₀). Adjust TC₁₅₀₁ for a minimum VTVM indication while transmitting.



ALC UNIT (PB-1881)

FIX (CRYSTAL CONTROLLED) OPERATION

Fixed channel operation is possible by using crystals installed in the FIX UNIT. The VFO/FIX switch must be placed in the FIX position. There is only one crystal controlled channel available per band with the FT-7B. Crystals are optional.

Crystals used in the FT-7B must meet the specifications shown in Fig. 2, and they are available through your Yaesu dealer. Crystal frequencies must fall between 5500 – 5000 kHz. Frequency calculation is made from the formula

$$F_x = F_1 - F_0,$$

where F_x is the crystal frequency, F_0 is the desired operating frequency, and F_1 is a constant derived from Fig. 1.

For example, let us say that it is desired to operate on 7199 kHz LSB. Referring to Fig. 1, we see that for 40-meter LSB, F_1 is 12501.5. Subtract F_0 (7199 kHz) from F_1 (12501.5) to equal 5302.5 kHz (F_x). For example, let us say it is desired to operate on 21420 kHz USB. From Fig. 1, F_1 is 26498.5; subtract 21420 from 26498.5 to equal F_x of 5078.5 kHz.

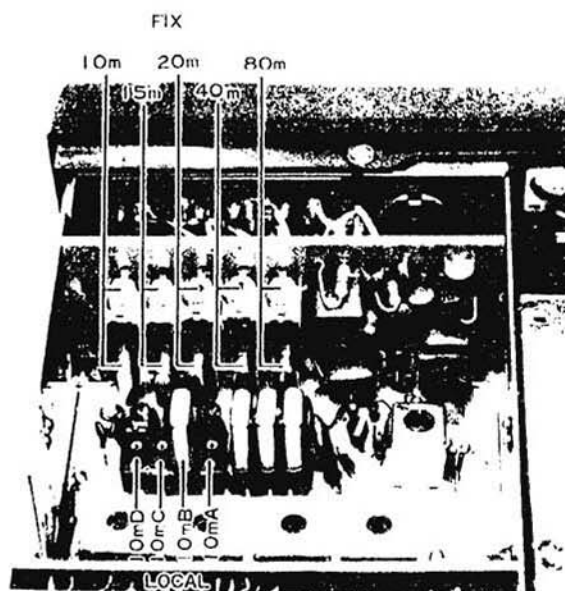
Inspection of the values of F_1 in Fig. 1 will reveal that the 7199 kHz crystal for LSB will work on 14199 kHz, 21199 kHz, etc. Of course, LSB is not normally used on these bands. If the operator switches to USB, the operating frequency (in this case 7199, 14199, etc.) will be moved 3 kHz down to 7196, 14196, etc. If the move is made from LSB to CW, the frequency moves down 800 Hz (to 7198.2, 14198.2, etc.) except on 80 meters, where the shift is 1.2 kHz down.

MODE BAND	USB	LSB	CW
80m	8998.5	9001.5	8999.3
40m	12498.5	12501.5	12500.7
20m	19498.5	19501.5	19500.7
15m	26498.5	26501.5	26500.7
10mA	33498.5	33501.5	33500.7
10mB	33998.5	34001.5	34000.7
10mC	34498.5	34501.5	34500.7
10mD	34998.5	35001.5	35000.7

F_1
Figure 1 (kHz)

Type	HC-25/U
Load Capacitance	30pF
Series Resistance	25 Ohms or less
Static Capacitance	7pF or less
Drive Level	5mW

Figure 2



FIX and LOCAL CRYSTAL INSTALL

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The FT-7B utilizes plug-in circuit modules, providing efficient use of space, as well as ease of servicing. The transceiver is all solid state, and the receiver and transmitter operate in a single-conversion configuration, with a 9 MHz intermediate frequency. A premix heterodyne technique is used, providing spurious-free operation on both transmit and receive.

RECEIVER

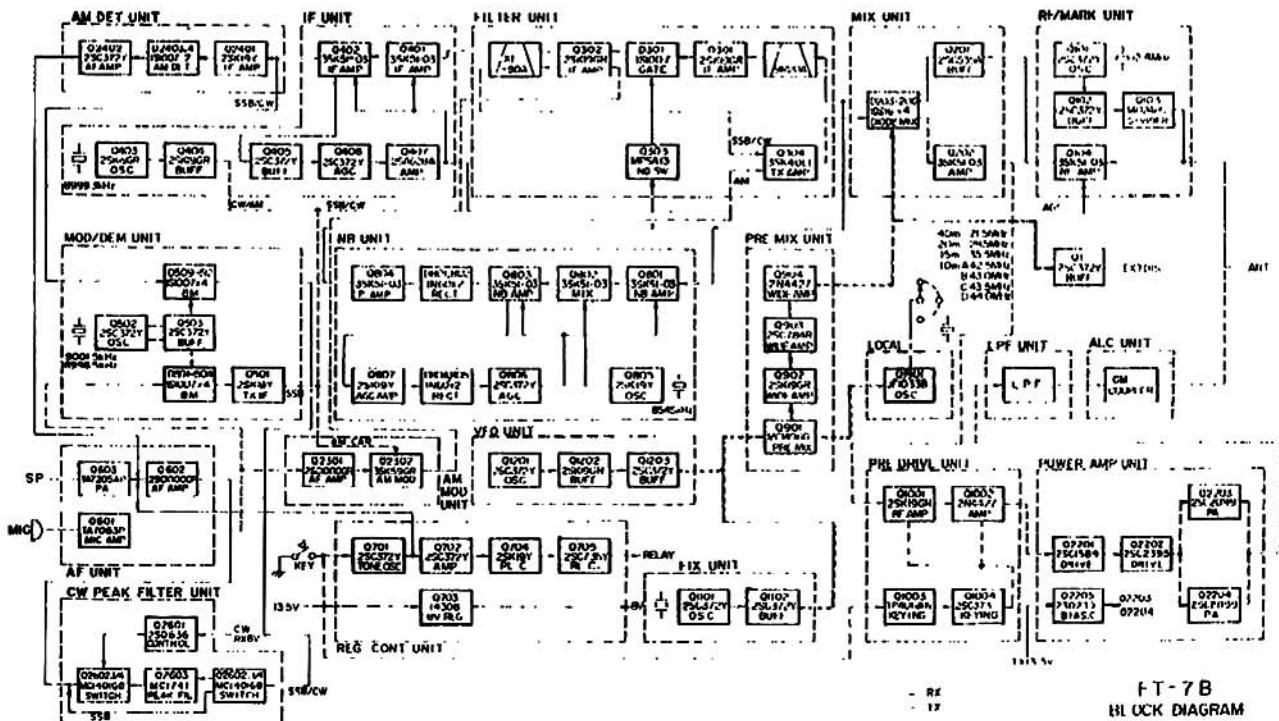
The signal from the antenna is fed through a low-pass filter consisting of L_{2701} , C_{2701} , and C_{2702} , is switched through RL_{11} , and is fed to the RF ATT UNIT (PB-1883). Here, 20 dB of attenuation may be placed in the antenna line by activating the front panel attenuator switch, which places $R_{2101} - R_{2103}$ in the incoming signal path. The signal then passes through a tuning circuit consisting of $T_{1921} - T_{1925}$ and VC_{1901} , and is delivered to pin 9 of the RF/MARK UNIT (PB-1884).

The signal is applied to gate 1 of the RF amplifier, Q_{104} (3SK51-03), a dual-gate MOS FET. AGC (Automatic Gain Control) voltage is applied to gate 2 of Q_{104} to control the gain of this stage, thus preventing overload in succeeding stages. The amplified signal is then fed through the passband

tuning circuit to the MIX UNIT (PB-1631). Buffer amplifier Q_{201} (2SC535A) is used to accomplish impedance matching between the RF amplifier and the diode mixer. The incoming signal is mixed by the diode mixer, consisting of $D_{203} - D_{206}$ (1S116), with the signal from the premix circuit. Schottky barrier diodes are used to secure high dynamic range with low noise characteristics.

The mixer produces a 9 MHz IF at the output of T_{201} . The IF signal is fed through a low pass filter consisting of L_{201} , C_{201} , and C_{202} , passed through diode switch D_{201} , and delivered to the FILTER UNIT (PB-1873). The IF signal is passed through a monolithic filter, XF_{301} , and is amplified by IF amplifiers Q_{301} and Q_{302} (2SK19GR). Noise blanker diode D_{301} (1S1007) is controlled by Q_{303} (MPSA13) to eliminate noise pulses.

The output from Q_{302} passes through a 6-pole crystal filter and diode switch D_{303} (1N60), and is fed to the IF UNIT (PB-1625). The IF signal is further amplified by Q_{401} and Q_{402} (both 3SK51-03). On SSB and CW, the amplified signal is fed to the ring demodulator, $D_{509} - D_{512}$ (1S1007); also fed to the ring demodulator is the carrier signal from buffer amplifier Q_{503} (2SC372Y).



An AM signal is amplified by Q₂₄₀₁ (2SK19GR), detected by AM detector D₂₄₀₃ - D₂₄₀₄ (1S1007), and the resulting audio signal is amplified by Q₂₄₀₂ (2SC372Y) and delivered to the AF UNIT.

When the MODE switch is placed in the CW position, Q₂₆₀₁ (2SD636) causes Q₂₆₀₂ (MC14016B) to switch a highly selective audio peak filter into the circuit. Q₂₆₀₄ (MC1741) and associated shaping circuitry provide a bandwidth of approximately 80 Hz at 6 dB down, thus improving dramatically the system signal-to-noise ratio. VR₂₆₀₁ provides adjustment of the center frequency of the audio filter. The signal is then passed to the AF UNIT.

On SSB and CW, the audio signal from the ring demodulator or audio filter, respectively, is amplified by Q₆₀₂ (2SC1000GR) and Q₆₀₃ (TA7205AP), to deliver 3 watts of audio output to the speaker. On AM, the output from the AM DET UNIT is fed directly to Q₆₀₃ for amplification.

A portion of the 9 MHz IF signal is fed to pin 2 of the NB UNIT. When the NB/MARK switch is placed in the NB (noise blanker) position, the signal is amplified by Q₈₀₁ (3SK51-03) and fed to the gate of noise blanker mixer Q₈₀₂ (3SK51-03), where an 8545 kHz signal generated by Q₈₀₅ (2SK19Y) is mixed with the incoming IF signal, producing a 455 kHz noise blanker IF. This IF signal is then amplified by Q₈₀₃ (3SK51-03).

When a carrier or noise-free modulated signal is received, the 455 kHz signal is rectified by D₈₀₁ and D₈₀₂ (1N60), and the voltage is used to charge C₈₁₃. There is no discharge loop for C₈₁₃; therefore, a signal which exceeds the charged voltage established by the reference voltage on C₈₁₃ will not pass through D₈₀₁ and D₈₀₂. Accordingly, there will be no voltage drop across R₈₁₉, and Q₈₀₄ (3SK51-03) will conduct as the gate voltage approaches zero, causing the drain to drop.

The drain of Q₈₀₄ is connected directly to the base of noise gate controller Q₃₀₃ (MPSA13), located on the FILTER UNIT. The voltage drop of the drain will turn off Q₃₀₃, causing a forward bias to D₃₀₁. As D₃₀₁ conducts, the signal will pass through the circuit.

When impulse noise is received which exceeds the charged reference voltage on C₈₁₃, D₈₀₁ and D₈₀₂ will permit negative-going pulses to turn off Q₈₀₄. Thus, Q₃₀₃ will conduct, and D₃₀₁ will be biased to block the signal passage.

The signal amplified by Q₈₀₇ (2SK19GR) is rectified by D₈₀₄ and D₈₀₅ (1N60). The rectified DC voltage is amplified by DC amplifier Q₈₀₆ (2SC372Y) and fed to the gates of Q₈₀₁ and Q₈₀₃ to control the gain of these stages.

The crystal controlled marker generator, Q₁₀₁ (2SC372Y), located on the RF/MARK UNIT, generates a fundamental 12.8 MHz signal. The 12.8 MHz signal is fed through buffer amplifier Q₁₀₇ (2SC372Y) to frequency divider Q₁₀₃ (F4024PC), which produces a 100 kHz marker signal. The 100 kHz marker signal is fed through pin 4 and pin 9 to the receiver front end.

TRANSMITTER

Speech input from the microphone jack J₇ is fed through the MIC GAIN control VR₃ to pin 2 of the AF UNIT for SSB. The speech signal is amplified by Q₆₀₁ (TA7063P) and fed to the ring modulator, D₅₀₁ - D₅₀₄ (1S1007) in the MOD/DEM UNIT. The signal modulates the carrier signal delivered from Q₅₀₃, and the resulting 9 MHz double sideband signal is amplified by Q₅₀₁ (2SK19Y) and fed through diode switch D₅₀₅ (1S1555) to the FILTER UNIT.

The signal is amplified by a buffer, Q₃₀₂ (2SK19GR), and fed to crystal filter XF₃₀₇, where the unwanted sideband is rejected. The 9 MHz SSB signal is then fed through diode switch D₃₀₃ - D₃₀₄ (1S1007) to Q₃₀₄ (3SK40L1), and the amplified signal is fed to pin 4 of the MIX UNIT. The 9 MHz SSB signal is heterodyned to the desired RF frequency by injection of the local signal supplied from the PREMIX UNIT.

The RF output from the diode mixer is amplified by Q₂₀₂ (3SK51-03) and fed through diode switch D₂₀₈ (1S1555) and bandpass transformers T₁₉₀₆ - T₁₉₁₅ to the PRE DRIVE UNIT. The bandpass transformers are used on both transmit and receive to provide extremely high selectivity.

In the AM mode, the speech signal is amplified by Q₂₃₀₁ (2SC1000GR) and fed to the AM modulator, Q₂₃₀₂ (3SK59GR), where the speech signal modulates the 8999.3 MHz carrier signal generated by Q₄₀₃ (2SK19GR) and delivered from Q₄₀₄ (2SK19GR). The modulated signal is delivered to Q₃₀₄, and from there its path is identical to that of the SSB signal.

In the CW mode, the carrier signal from Q₄₀₄ passes through XF₃₀₂ and is fed to Q₃₀₄. The tone oscillator, Q₇₀₁ (2SC373), operates when the MODE switch is in the CW position. It consists of a phase shift oscillator operating at approximately 800 Hz. The tone output is activated by the keying circuit, and is coupled to Q₇₀₂ (2SC372Y) for semi-break-in CW operation. The relay delay hold time is adjusted by VR₇₀₂.

The emitter voltage of Q₁₀₀₁ and Q₁₀₀₂ is controlled by keying switch transistor Q₁₀₀₄ (2SC373). A flip-flop circuit utilizing Q₁₀₀₃ (MC14011B) is employed to secure a perfectly-shaped waveform for CW transmission, free of clicks at any keying speed.

The RF signal on all modes is amplified by Q₁₀₀₁ (2SK19GR) and Q₁₀₀₂ (2N4427), and delivered to the POWER AMP UNIT. The signal is amplified by drivers Q₂₂₀₁ (2SC1589) and Q₂₂₀₂ (2SC2395), and the resulting output drives the push-pull power amplifier, consisting of Q₂₂₀₃ and Q₂₂₀₄ (2SC2099), producing a nominal power output of 50 watts. The RF signal passes through the low-pass filter, as well as the CM coupler, and is delivered through antenna relay RL₁ to the antenna. Q₂₂₀₅ (2SD235), as well as diodes D₂₂₀₃ - D₂₂₀₄ (10D10), provide bias compensation and thermal runaway protection for the final transistors.

T₁₅₀₁ detects the forward and reflected waves of the transmit signal. The forward wave is rectified by D₁₅₀₂ (1S1555), and the reflected wave by D₁₅₀₁ (1S1007), to generate ALC voltage. The ALC threshold level of the forward wave is set by VR₁₅₀₁.

When there is an excessive amount of reflected power, the reflected wave is rectified by D₁₅₀₁, producing minus voltage on the ALC line. The ALC voltage reduces the gain of Q₃₀₄ to prevent overloading or distortion.

COMMON CIRCUITS

The carrier oscillator Q₅₀₂ (2SC372Y) is followed by buffer amplifier Q₅₀₃ (2SC372Y). Oscillation is at either 8998.5 kHz (40 - 10 meters LSB, 80 meters USB) via X₅₀₁, or 9001.5 kHz (40 - 10 meters USB, 80 meters LSB) via X₅₀₂, depending on the mode of operation. Crystal selection is made by diode switches D₅₀₇ and D₅₀₈ (1S1555). The carrier is then fed through relay RL₅₀₁ to the ring modulator/demodulator.

The LSB crystal is used for CW reception on all bands. For CW transmission, the oscillator in the IF UNIT oscillates with X₄₀₁.

A modified Colpitts type oscillator is used to generate a 5.0 - 5.5 MHz signal to produce a stable 500 kHz tuning range. The frequency is varied by VC₁₂₀₁, which is geared to a precision-built dial tuning mechanism.

Varactor diode D₁₂₀₁ (1S2236) is in series with C₁₂₀₇, and the combination is in parallel with VC₁₂₀₁. By activating the clarifier switch, the clarifier control shifts the receiver ± 3 kHz.

The VFO output signal is fed through amplifier/buffer stages Q₁₂₀₂ (2SK19GR) and Q₁₂₀₃ (2SC372Y), the low-pass filter, and diode switch D₁₂₀₂ (1S1555) to the PREMIX UNIT.

In addition to normal VFO operation, one crystal controlled channel per band may be used. Crystal oscillator Q₁₁₀₁ (2SC372Y) is followed by buffer amplifier Q₁₁₀₂ (2SC372Y), and its output is fed through the low-pass filter and diode switch D₁₉₀₁ (1S1555) to the PREMIX UNIT. Trimmer capacitors TC₁₁₀₁ - TC₁₁₀₅ are used for fine adjustment of the crystal frequency.

Crystal oscillator Q₁₉₀₁ (JF-1033) produces a heterodyne signal selected by the band switch. The signal is fed to the double balanced mixer Q₉₀₁ (MC1496G) in the PREMIX UNIT, where the signal is mixed with the VFO signal. The output from the mixer is fed through bandpass transformers T₁₉₀₂ - T₁₉₀₅, to the broadband amplifier Q₉₀₂ (2SK19GR), Q₉₀₃ (2SC784R), and Q₉₀₄ (2N4427). The premix output signal is then applied to the diode mixer in the MIX UNIT.

A portion of the premix signal is fed through buffer Q₁ (2SC372Y) to the EXT DIS jack, for use with the optional YC-7B digital frequency display unit.

MAINTENANCE AND ALIGNMENT

GENERAL

This transceiver has been carefully aligned and tested at the factory prior to shipment. The reliability of the solid state devices used in the FT-7B should provide years of trouble-free service if the equipment is not abused and the proper routine maintenance is carried out.

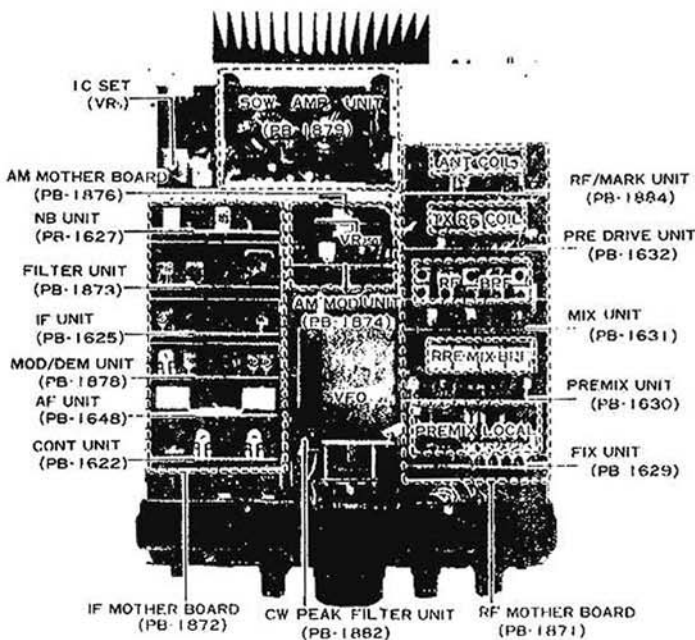
Do not attempt to align the transmitter without having a proper dummy load or antenna connected to the transceiver. We highly recommend off-the-air testing using a dummy load as a courtesy to other operators.

The following alignment procedure requires certain test equipment such as an RF signal generator, an audio oscillator, a sweep generator, an oscilloscope, and a VTVM. Without proper test equipment, do not attempt to adjust cores or potentiometers.

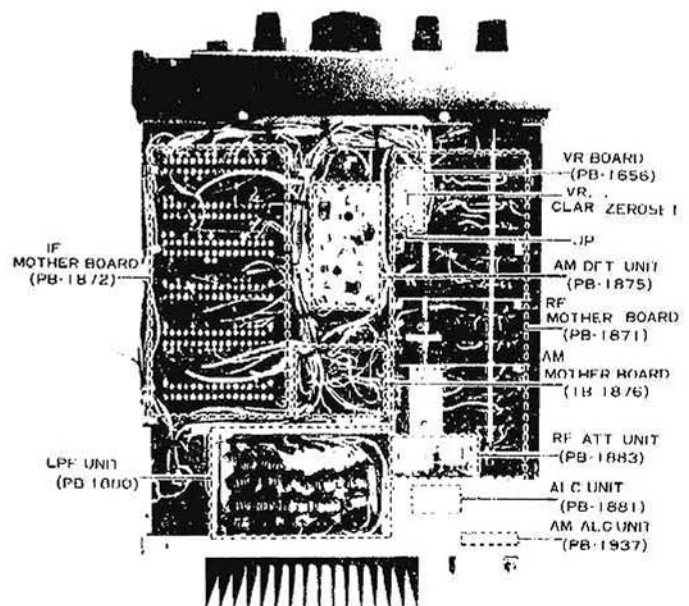
CONTROL UNIT (PB-1622)

- (1) CW relay delay adjustment (VR₇₀₂):
 - (a) Connect a dummy load or matched antenna to the ANT connector. Connect a key to the KEY jack, and place the MODE switch in the CW position.
 - (b) When the key is closed and then opened again, it will be observed that there is a delay between the instant the transceiver returns to "receive." The length of the delay may be varied by adjustment of VR₇₀₂, in order to provide the proper delay for the keying speed used and/or the preferences of the individual operator.

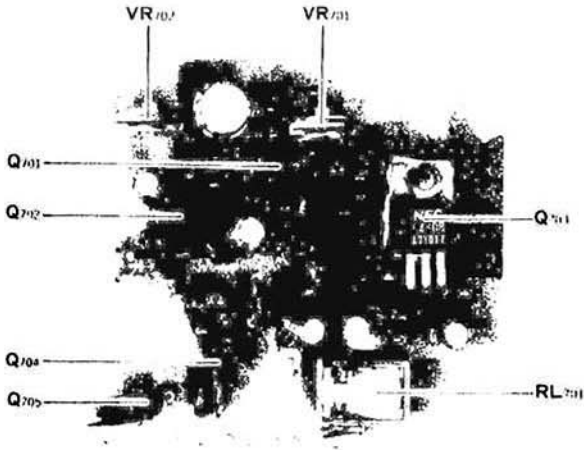
- (2) Sidetone level adjustment (VR₇₀₁):
 - (a) The level of the CW sidetone may be adjusted by varying VR₇₀₁ while the key is closed.



TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



CONTROL UNIT (PB-1622)

MOD/DEM UNIT (PB-1878)

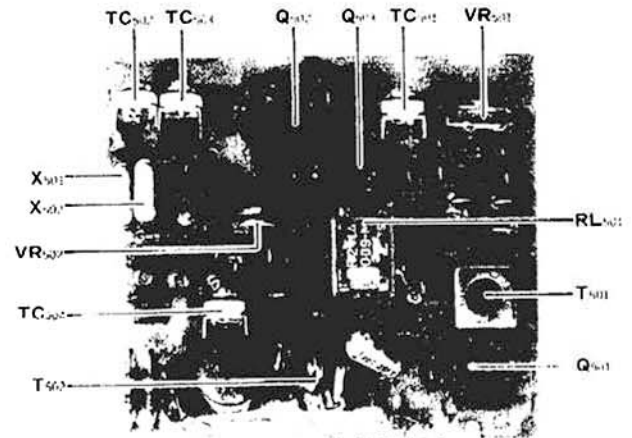
- (1) SSB carrier point (TC₅₀₂, TC₅₀₃):
- (a) Settings: BAND 20
 DIAL 14.25 MHz
 MODE CW
 Peak the TUNE control to secure maximum output.
- (b) Place the MODE switch in the USB position. Connect the output of an audio oscillator to the microphone input. Set the frequency to 1 kHz and transmit on USB. Adjust the MIC GAIN control for 40 watts RF output to the dummy load.
- (c) Shift the audio frequency to 300 Hz without changing the audio output level or MIC GAIN control.
- (d) Switch between USB and LSB while adjusting TC₅₀₂ for USB and TC₅₀₃ for LSB to obtain 10 watts output on each sideband.
 (Note: For the 80 meter band, TC₅₀₂ will adjust LSB and TC₅₀₃ will adjust USB, but the alignment here is taking place on 20 meters.)
- (e) Return to the receive mode. Switch the MODE selector back and forth between USB and LSB. The tone quality of the background noise on the two sideband modes should sound alike.

(2) CARRIER BALANCE (TX):

- (a) Settings: BAND 20
 DIAL 14.25 MHz
 MODE USB
 No input to the mike jack.
- (b) Connect a dummy load to the antenna receptacle and the RF probe of a VTVM to the antenna receptacle, J₁. Adjust TC₅₀₁ and VR₅₀₁ alternately to minimize the VTVM reading.
- (c) If no VTVM is available, use a monitor receiver and adjust TC₅₀₁ and VR₅₀₁ for the minimum S meter reading.

(3) CARRIER BALANCE (RX):

- (a) Peak the TUNE control for maximum background noise, then reduce the RF GAIN control until an S-meter reading of 5 is achieved.
- (b) Adjust TC₅₀₄ and VR₅₀₂ for a minimum S-meter reading.
- (c) Switch between USB and LSB, and confirm that the background noise does not change in pitch.



MOD/DEM UNIT (PB-1878)

IF UNIT (PB-1625)

- (1) CW carrier level adjustment (TC₄₀₁):
 - (a) Connect the RF probe of a VTVM to pin 2 of the IF UNIT, (PB-1625). With the MODE switch in the CW position and the key closed, adjust TC₄₀₁ for a reading of 75 mV \pm 10 mV.
- (2) S-meter calibration (VR₄₀₁):
 - (a) Place the band switch on 20 meters, set the VFO to 250, and the MODE switch to USB. Connect a signal generator to the antenna receptacle, and set the generator frequency to the receiver frequency.
 - (b) Adjust the signal generator output to 87 dB. Adjust VR₄₀₁ for full scale S-meter deflection.



IF UNIT (PB-1625)

40m	X ₁₉₀₁	21.5MHz	HC 25/U
20m	X ₁₉₀₂	28.5MHz	HC-25/U
15m	X ₁₉₀₃	35.5MHz	HC 25/U
10mA	X ₁₉₀₄	42.5MHz	HC 25/U
10mB	X ₁₉₀₅	43.0MHz	HC-25/U
10mC	X ₁₉₀₆	43.5MHz	HC 25/U
10mD	X ₁₉₀₇	44.0MHz	HC 25/U

LOCAL UNIT

- (1) Local oscillator level adjustment
 - (a) Connect the RF probe of a VTVM to TP₁₉₀₁. Place a 44 MHz crystal in the socket for the 10mD band. Place the BAND switch in the 10D position, and adjust the core of T₁₉₀₁ for a reading of 50 mV on the VTVM.
 - (b) Place a 43 MHz crystal in the socket for the 10mB band. Place the BAND switch in the 10B position. Adjust TC₁₉₀₅ for a reading of 50 mV on the VTVM.
 - (c) Place a 42.5 MHz crystal in the 10A socket. Place the BAND switch in the 10A position, and adjust TC₁₉₀₄ for a 50 mV reading on the VTVM.
 - (d) Place a 43.5 MHz crystal in the 10C socket. Place the BAND switch in the 10C position, and adjust TC₁₉₀₆ for a 50 mV reading on the VTVM.
 - (e) Switch to the 15 meter band. Adjust TC₁₉₀₃ for a reading of 50 mV on the VTVM.
 - (f) Switch to the 20 meter band. Adjust TC₁₉₀₂ for a reading of 50 mV on the VTVM.
 - (g) Switch to the 40 meter band. Adjust TC₁₉₀₁ for a reading of 50 mV on the VTVM.
- (2) Premix bandpass filter adjustment (T₁₉₀₂ - T₁₉₀₅):

The adjustment of the bandpass filters is critical with respect to spurious response. A sweep generator and a scope are required for proper alignment.

 - (a) Locate PB-1656, which can be found on the bottom side of the RF mother board (see photo on page 16.)
Locate JP on PB-1656. For this alignment, remove the solder on the shorting device, breaking the connection.
 - (b) Connect the output of a sweep generator to TP₁₉₀₁ and the RF probe of a scope to TP₁₉₀₂. Monitor the wave patterns on the scope by offsetting the balancing potentiometer VR₉₀₁ on the PREMIX unit.
 - (c) Set the VFO/FIX switch to FIX to disconnect the VFO from the circuit. Apply 30 dB sweep output to TP₁₉₀₁. Set the BAND switch to 40m

- (d) Adjust the bandpass filter transformer cores as follows, so that the passband characteristics become as flat as possible within the passband range specified, and maximum attenuation out of range.

BAND	PASSBAND	CORE ADJUSTMENT
40	16.0 - 16.5 MHz	T ₁₉₀₂
20	23.0 - 23.5 MHz	T ₁₉₀₃
15	30.0 - 30.5 MHz	T ₁₉₀₄
10	37.0 - 37.5 MHz	T ₁₉₀₅

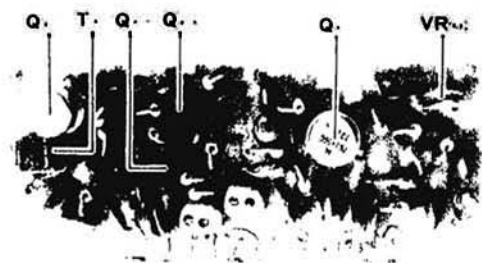
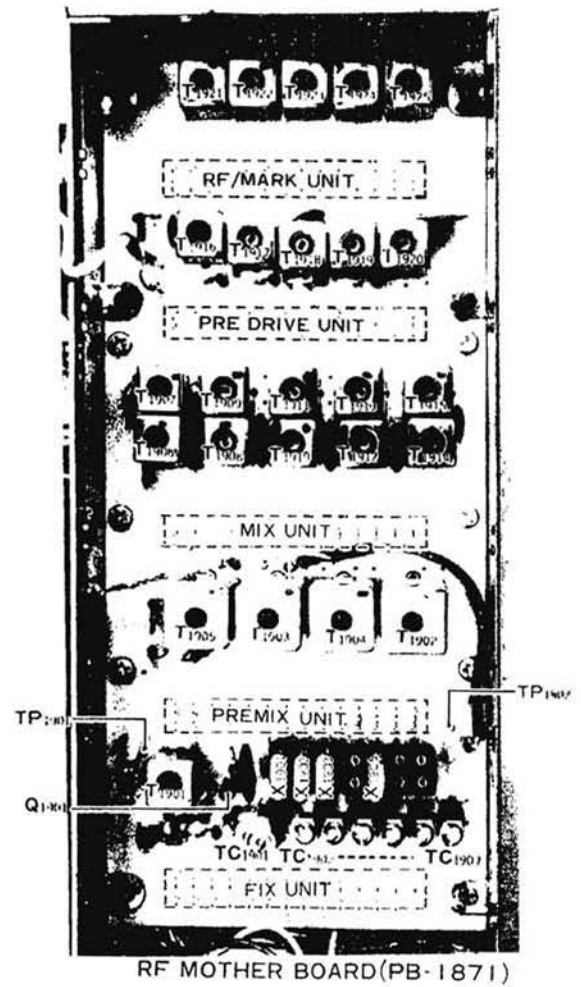
- (c) Replace the solder bridge on shorting device JP on PB-1656.

PREMIX UNIT (PB-1630)

- (1) Premix balance (VR₉₀₁):
Connect the RF probe of a VTVM to TP₁₉₀₂. Place the VFO/FIX switch in the FIX position. Adjust VR₉₀₁ for a minimum reading on the VTVM.
- (2) Transmit/receiver frequency bandpass filter adjustment (T₁₉₀₆ - T₁₉₁₅):
 - (a) Connect the output of the sweep generator to the antenna receptacle, and the scope input to the emitter of Q₂₀₁ on the MIX unit. Remove the IF unit, and cut off the AGC voltage. Connect a jumper between pin 10 and pin 11 of the RF unit, and connect a 100 Ohm resistor between pin 8 and pin 9 of the RF unit to reduce the input Q of the circuit.
 - (b) Adjust the transformer cores as follows, to secure the most flat response possible over the passband indicated:

80m Band	3.5MHz - 4.0MHz	(T ₁₉₀₆ , T ₁₉₀₇)
40m Band	7.0MHz - 7.5MHz	(T ₁₉₀₈ , T ₁₉₀₉)
20m Band	14.0MHz - 14.5MHz	(T ₁₉₁₀ , T ₁₉₁₁)
15m Band	21.0MHz - 21.5MHz	(T ₁₉₁₂ , T ₁₉₁₃)
10m Band	28.0MHz - 30.0MHz	(T ₁₉₁₄ , T ₁₉₁₅)

- (c) After making the necessary adjustments, return the circuitry to its original condition: remove the 100 Ohm resistor and jumper from the RF unit, restore the AGC voltage, and replace the IF unit.



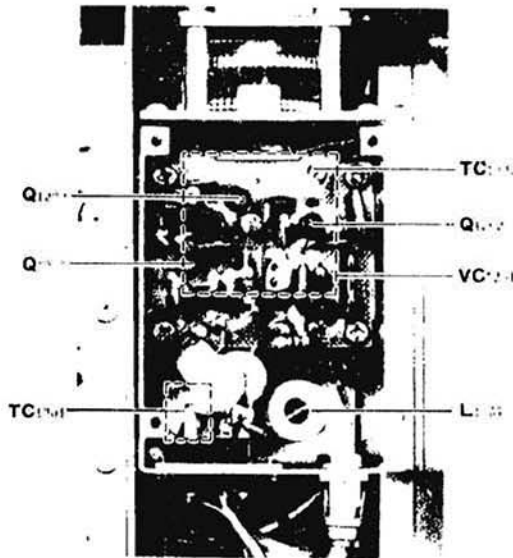
PREMIX UNIT (PB-1630)

(3) VFO unit (PB-1440B-3400):

Skilled technique is required as well as advanced knowledge to align the VFO unit. It is, therefore, recommended that all VFO work be referred to qualified personnel should a case develop where a repair is needed on the VFO unit.

TC₁₂₀₁: Band setting trimmer capacitor.

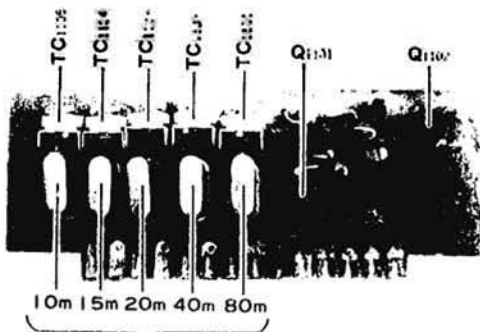
TC₁₂₀₇: A split-type trimmer capacitor for output level adjustment.



VFO COMPARTMENT

(4) FIX unit (PB-1629)

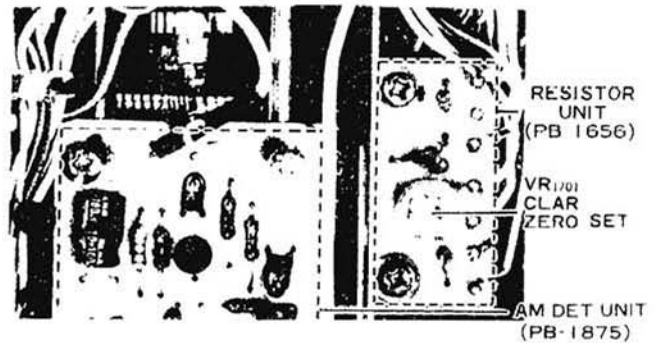
It is possible to use one crystal controlled channel per band with the FT-7B. The crystal should be inserted in the socket appropriate for the band to be used, and TC₁₁₀₁, TC₁₁₀₂, TC₁₁₀₃, TC₁₁₀₄, and TC₁₁₀₅ provide fine frequency tuning for the 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meter bands, respectively.



(OPTION)
FIX UNIT (PB-1629)

(5) Clarifier zero setting (VR₁₇₀₁):

- (a) Tune the transceiver to the marker or a signal generator on any band.
- (b) Set the CLAR control to the 12 o'clock position. Turn on the CLAR switch, and tune the main dial for a zero beat to the marker or signal generator.
- (c) Now turn the CLAR switch to VFO, and if the tone of the marker or signal generator is changed (away from zero beat) secure zero beat by adjusting VR₁₇₀₁.



(6) RF tracking (T₁₉₁₆ - T₁₉₂₅):

- (a) Connect a dummy load or matched antenna to the antenna receptacle on the rear panel. Set the transceiver controls as follows:

MODE CW

DIAL 250

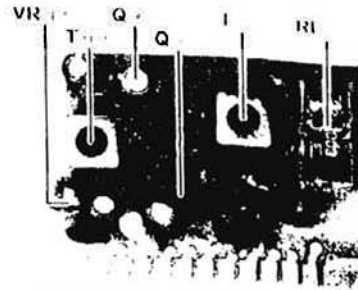
TUNE 4.5 (80m, 40m)

5 (20m, 15m, 10m)

- (b) Set the band switch to 80. While transmitting, adjust T₁₉₁₆ for maximum power output into the dummy load.
- (c) Repeat this procedure on each band, adjusting the transformers appropriate for the bands selected:

BAND	CORE ADJUSTMENT
40	T ₁₉₁₇
20	T ₁₉₁₈
15	T ₁₉₁₉
10	T ₁₉₂₀

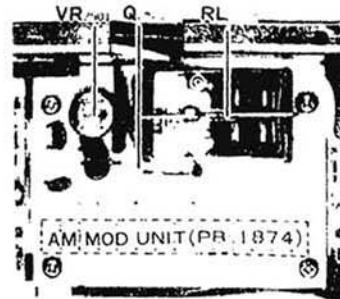
- (c) Peak transceiver for maximum output on 80 meters, CW mode. While transmitting, slowly rotate VR₁₅₀₁ until the power output just starts to fall; the power output should be 50 - 55 watts. Do not make this adjustment with other than a 50 ohm dummy load; a high SWR condition on the transmission line will cause an improper setting of VR₁₅₀₁.



AM MOD UNIT (PB-1874)

AM MOD UNIT (PB-1874)

- (1) For proper adjustment of the carrier and modulation levels, set VR₂₅₀₁ fully clockwise (no ALC action). Transmit on AM in the 10B band, and set VR₂₃₀₁ for a power output of 15 watts into a dummy load.
- (2) Apply a 1 kHz, 6 mV audio signal to the mic jack. Connect an oscilloscope to the antenna jack and the dummy load, for monitoring of the output a waveform. For proper operation, a setting of between 5 and 8 should produce 100% modulation of the waveform.



AM MOTHER BOARD (PB-1876)

AM ALC UNIT (PB-1937)

The AM ALC UNIT is located on the AM Mother Board.

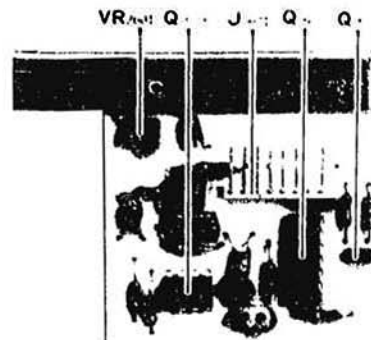
- (1) While transmitting into a dummy load on AM, with on modulation applied, adjust VR₂₅₀₁ for a power output of 12.5 watts. This adjustment must be made after the adjustment of VR₂₃₀₁ described above.



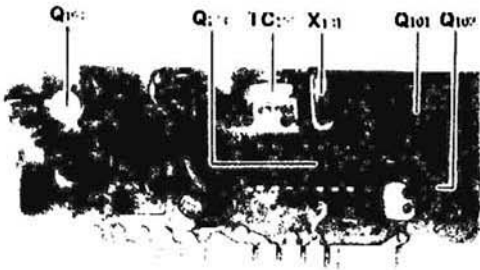
AM ALC UNIT (PB-1937)

CW PEAK FILTER (PB-1882)

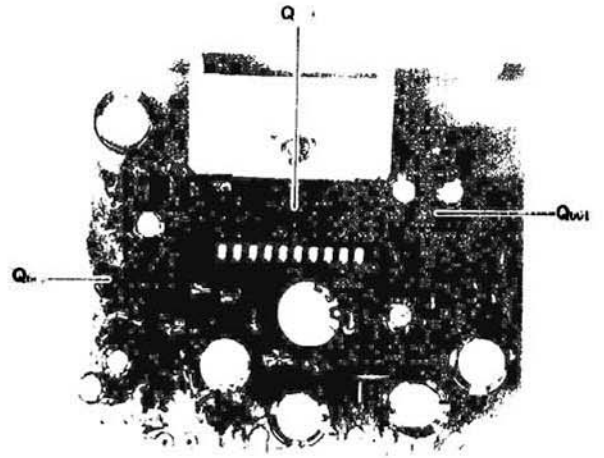
- (1) Tune the receiver to the marker signal on 20 meters, LSB mode. Tune for a beat note of 800 Hz.
- (2) Place the MODE switch in the CW position. Adjust VR₂₆₀₁ for maximum audio output on the marker signal.



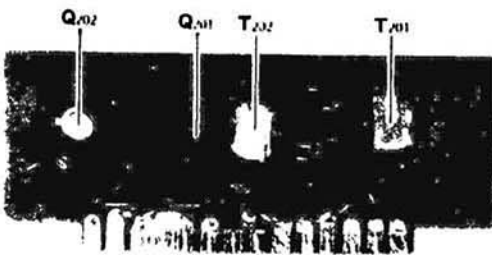
CW PEAK FILTER UNIT (PB-1882)



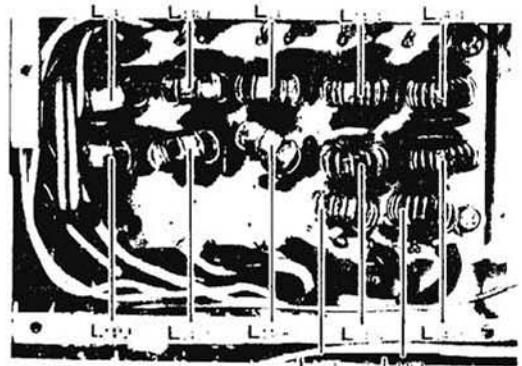
RF/MARK UNIT (PB-1884)



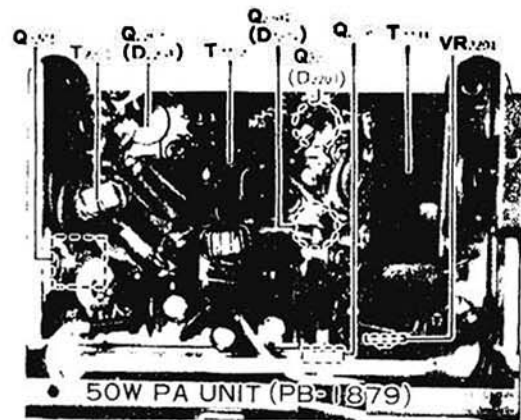
AF UNIT (PB-1648)



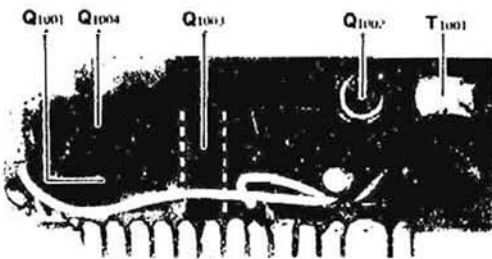
MIX UNIT (PB-1631)



LPF UNIT (PB-1880)



50W PA UNIT (PB-1879)



PREDRIVE UNIT (PB-1632)



AM DET UNIT (PB-1875)

R323	40143331	Carbon Film 1/4 VJ	330Ω	R430	40143561	Carbon Film 1/4 VJ	560Ω
R308	40143561	" " " "	560Ω	R423	40143102	" " " "	1KΩ
	40143821	" " " "	820Ω	R429	40143182	" " " "	1.8KΩ
R306, 310, 313, 314, 315	40143102	" " " "	1KΩ	R425, 433	40143222	" " " "	2.2KΩ
R312, 316, 322	40143122	" " " "	1.2KΩ	R421, 426, 427, 428	40143103	" " " "	10KΩ
R302	40143332	" " " "	3.3KΩ	R403	40143223	" " " "	22KΩ
	40143822	" " " "	8.2KΩ	R410	41143223	" " " "	22KΩ
R311	40143103	" " " "	10KΩ	R401, 402, 408, 409	40143563	" " " "	56KΩ
R307	40143153	" " " "	15KΩ	R405, 412, 419, 424	40143104	" " " "	100KΩ
	40143333	" " " "	33KΩ	R411	40143124	" " " "	120KΩ
	40143393	" " " "	39KΩ	R404	41143124	" " " "	120KΩ
R319	40143104	" " " TJ	100KΩ				
	40143225	" " " VJ	2.2MΩ				
		CAPACITOR				POTENTIOMETER	
C312	33824510	Dipped Mica 50WV	51PF	VR401	49917501	VRK 11	500ΩB
C310	30820102	Ceramic	0.001μF			CAPACITOR	
C301-303, 306-309, 311, 313, 316-320	30820103	"	0.01μF	C401	31820330	Ceramic 50WV 33pF (CH)	
		"		C407	31820101	" " 100PF(CH)	
		"		C404, 405, 408-410, 414, 418, 421-423, 426, 428, 432, 433, 434	30820103	" " 0.01μF	
C324	30820104	"	0.1μF	C402, 403, 406, 412, 429-431	30820473	" " 0.047μF	
C304	36526334	Tantalum	0.33μF	C419	33824100	Dipped Mica 50WV 10PF	
C325	36526474	"	0.47μF	C411	33824120	" " " 12PF	
C321, 322	36226106	"	10μF	C415	33824330	" " " 33PF	
C305	34220106	Electrolytic 16WV	10μF	C425	33824470	" " " 47PF	
		INDUCTOR		C420	33824101	" " " 100PF	
L301-304	53020001	Micro Inductor FL5H102J	1mH	C417	33824121	" " " 120PF	
		TRANSFORMER		C416	33824271	" " " 270PF	
T301, 303, 305	55003234		#220275	C427	36226225	Tantalum 16WV 2.2μF	
T304	55003235		#220276	C424	36226475	" " " 4.7μF	
T302	54141710	R12-4171	#220141		34826476	Electrolytic 50WV 47μF	
		IF UNIT					
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description					
PB-1625D	60416254	Printed Circuit Board					
	016254AZ	PCB with Components		TC401	39000007	TRIMMER CAPACITOR ECV1ZW 20x40 20PF	
		FET & TRANSISTOR					
Q403, 404	28900195	FET	2SK19GR	L401	53010002	INDUCTOR Micro Inductor 22μH	
Q401, 402	23800513	"	3SK51-03	L404, 405	53010003	" " 250μH	
Q407	22106281	Transistor	2SA628A	L402, 403	53020001	" " FL5H-102J 1mH	
Q405, 406	22303724	"	2SC372Y			TRANSFORMER	
		DIODE		T401	54141700	R12-4170	#220140
D401-403	21015550	Silicon Diode	1S1555	T402	54141710	R12 4171	#220141
D404	21010070	Germanium	1S1007				
		CRYSTAL				MOD/DEM UNIT	
X401	71800107	HC-18/U	8999.3KHz	Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description	
		RESISTOR		PB-1878A	60418781 018781AZ	Printed Circuit Board PCB with Components	
R415	41143479	Carbon Film 1/4 TJ	4.7Ω			FET & TRANSISTOR	
R435	41143100	" " " "	10Ω	Q501	22800194	FET	2SK19Y
R432	40143820	" " " VJ	82Ω	Q502, 503	22303724	Transistor	2SC372Y
R407, 414, 436	40143101	" " " "	100Ω				
R416, 418, 436	41143101	" " " "	100Ω				
R420	40143151	" " " "	150Ω				
R406, 413	40143221	" " " "	220Ω				
R417	40143331	" " " "	330Ω				
R422	40143471	" " " "	470Ω				

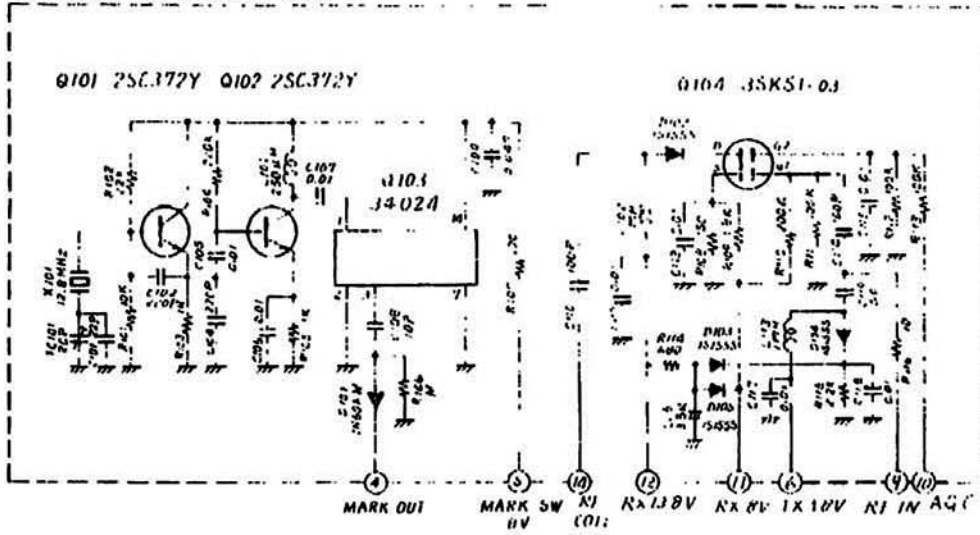
		IC, FET & TRANSISTOR				FET & TRANSISTOR	
Q703	26000023	IC	μ PC14308	Q805	22800194	FET	2SK19Y
Q704	22800194	FET	2SK19Y	Q807	22800195	FET	2SK19GR
Q701, 702	22303724	Transistor	2SC372Y	Q801-804	23800513	"	3SK51-03
Q705	22307354	"	2SC735Y	Q806	22303724	Transistor	2SC372Y
		DIODE				DIODE	
D702-704	21015550	Silicon Diode	1S1555	D801-804	21090115	Germanium	1N60
D701	21010070	Germanium	1S1007			CRYSTAL	
		RESISTOR		X801	71800093	HC-18/U	8545kHz
R713	40143101	Carbon Film $\frac{1}{4}$ VJ	100 Ω	R817	4014J100	Carbon Film $\frac{1}{4}$ W VJ	10 Ω
R716	40143681	" " " "	680 Ω	R806, 811, 816, 824	4014J101	" " " "	100 Ω
R706, 711	40143102	" " " "	1K Ω	R804, 815, 823	40143151	" " " "	150 Ω
R710	40143222	" " " "	2.2K Ω	R810	40143331	" " " "	330 Ω
R705	40143392	" " " "	3.9K Ω	R826, 828, 814	40143102	" " " "	1K Ω
R701, 702, 708	40143472	" " " "	4.7K Ω	R805	40143562	" " " "	5.6K Ω
R703	40143562	" " " "	5.6K Ω	R830	40143682	" " " "	6.8K Ω
R717	40143103	" " " "	10K Ω	R818, 820	40143103	" " " "	10K Ω
R709	40143153	" " " "	15K Ω	R827	40143183	" " " "	18K Ω
R704	40143223	" " " "	22K Ω	R821	40143223	" " " "	22K Ω
R707	40143473	" " " "	47K Ω	R808	40143333	" " " "	33K Ω
R712	40143104	" " " "	100K Ω		40143823	" " " "	82K Ω
R714	42143475	Carbon Composition $\frac{1}{4}$ GK	4.7M Ω	R801-803, 809, 812, 813, 822	40143104	" " " "	100K Ω
				R819, 829	40143334	" " " "	330K Ω
		THERMISTOR				CAPACITOR	
TH701	29090001	SDT-250		C821	31820170	Ceramic 50WV CH12PF	
		POTENTIOMETER		C813	31820240	" " " "	24PF
VR701	49912103	V10K 8-1-2	10K Ω B	C823	31820510	" " " "	51PF
VR702	49912205	V10K " "	2M Ω B	C801, 806, 807, 824	31820101	" " " "	100PF
		CAPACITOR		C810	31820271	" " " "	270PF
C706, 707, 709, 716	30820103	Ceramic 50WV	0.01 μ F	C802-804, 808, 809, 812, 814, 815, 819, 820, 822, 825, 827	30820103	" " " "	0.01 μ F
C717	30820473	" " " "	0.047 μ F	C811	30820473	" " " "	0.047 μ F
C713, 715	36825103	Mylar Film " "	0.01 μ F	C816	33824470	Dipped Mica " "	47PF
C701-703	36825223	" " " "	0.022 μ F	C818	33824121	" " " "	120PF
C710	34526684	Tantalum 35WV	0.68 μ F	C817	33824271	" " " "	270PF
C714	34220105	Electrolytic 16WV	1 μ F	C826	36226106	Tantalum 16WV	10 μ F
C708, 712	34220106	" " " "	10 μ F	C805	36825473	Mylar 50WV	0.047 μ F
C711	34220107	" " " "	100 μ F			INDUCTOR	
C705	34220225	" " " "	2.2 μ F	L802	53010002	Micro Inductor	22 μ H
C704	32440475	" " " "	4.7 μ F	L801, 803	53020001	" " " "	F1.5H-1021 1 μ H
		RELAY				TRANSFORMER	
RL701	70000031	BR211AD012M	DC12V	T802, 803	54140970	R12-4097	#220101
		HEAT SINK		T801, 804	54141700	R12-4170	#220140
	0019512	D 001951A					
NB UNIT							
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description					
PB-1627D	60416274	Printed Circuit Board					
	016274AZ	PCB with Components					

PREMIX UNIT			Q1002	22390006	Transistor	2N4427
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description				
PB2044	60470440 020440AE	Printed Circuit Board PCB with Components				
					DIODE	
			D1001	21015550	Silicon Diode	1S1555
			D1002	21090034	Zener "	WZ090
		IC, FET & TRANSISTOR				
Q901	25000101	IC MC1496G				
Q902	22800195	FET 2SK19GR				
Q903	22307842	Transistor 2SC784R				
Q904	22390006	" 2N4427				
		RESISTOR				
R921	40143100	Carbon Film 1/4 VJ 10Ω	R1005, 1009	40143100	Carbon Film 1/4 VJ	10Ω
R905	40143560	" " " " 56Ω	R1010	40143151	" " " " "	150Ω
R922	40143151	" " " " 150Ω	R1011	41143221	" " 1/2 TJ	220Ω
R917	40143221	" " " " 220Ω	R1003	40143391	" " 1/4 VJ	390Ω
R914	40143681	" " " " 680Ω	R1007	40143102	" " " " "	1KΩ
R901-903, 911, 919, 920	40143102	" " " " 1KΩ	R1008	40143182	" " " " "	1.8KΩ
R908	40143122	" " " " 1.2KΩ	R1004	40143222	" " " " "	2.2KΩ
R907	40143182	" " " " 1.8KΩ	R1001	40143332	" " " " "	3.3KΩ
R909, 918	40143222	" " " " 2.2KΩ	R1012, 1014	40143103	" " " " "	10KΩ
R916	40143472	" " " " 4.7KΩ	R1013	40143333	" " " " "	33KΩ
R904, 906, 910	40143103	" " " " 10KΩ	R1015	40143473	" " " " "	47KΩ
R913	40143153	" " " " 15KΩ	R1002	40143104	" " " " "	100KΩ
R915	40143223	" " " " 22KΩ	R1006	42184101	Carbon Composition 1.8 GK	100Ω
R912	40143273	" " " " 27KΩ				
		POTENTIOMETER				
VR901	49917103	V8K 1-1 10KΩB				
		CAPACITOR				
C901-908, 911-914, 917, 918	30820103	Ceramic 50WV 0.01μF	C1004	31820101	Ceramic 50WV CH	100PF
C915	30820473	" " " " 0.047μF	C1002, 1008	30820102	" " "	0.001μF
C909, 910	31820101	" " " CH 100PF	C1001, 1003, 1007, 1013, 1014	30820103	" " "	0.01μF
C916	33824241	Dipped Mica " 240PF	C1005, 1009, 1010	30820473	" " "	0.047μF
		INDUCTOR	C1006	33824241	Dipped Mica "	240PF
L902, 903	53010003	Micro Inductor 250μH		36226105	Tantalum 16WV	1μF
L901, 904	53020001	" " FL5H-102J 1mH	C1012	36226334	" " "	0.33μF
		TRANSFORMER	C1011	34220226	Electrolytic "	22μF
T901	55003231	" #220269				
		FERRATE BEADS				
FB901	56000024	4A-R1 3x3x1H	L1001	53020001	INDUCTOR Micro Inductor FL5H-102J	1mH
					TRANSFORMER	#220210
			T1001	55003176		
					FERRATE BEADS	
			FB1001, 1002	56000024	4A R1 3x3-1H	
PRE DRIVE UNIT			FIX UNIT			
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description	Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description	
PB-1632C	60416323 016323AZ	Printed Circuit Board PCB with Components	PB-1629C	60416293 016293AZ	Printed Circuit Board PCB with Components	
					TRANSISTOR	
Q1003	25000114	IC MC14011BCP	Q1101, 1102	22303724	Transistor	2SC372Y
Q1001	22800195	FET 2SK19GR				
Q1004	22303730	Transistor 2SC373			RESISTOR	
					Carbon Film 1/4 VJ	100Ω
			R1105, 1106	40143101	" " " " "	1KΩ
			R1103	40143102	" " " " "	10KΩ
			R1101	40143103	" " " " "	22KΩ
			R1104	40143223	" " " " "	33KΩ
			R1102	40143333	" " " " "	

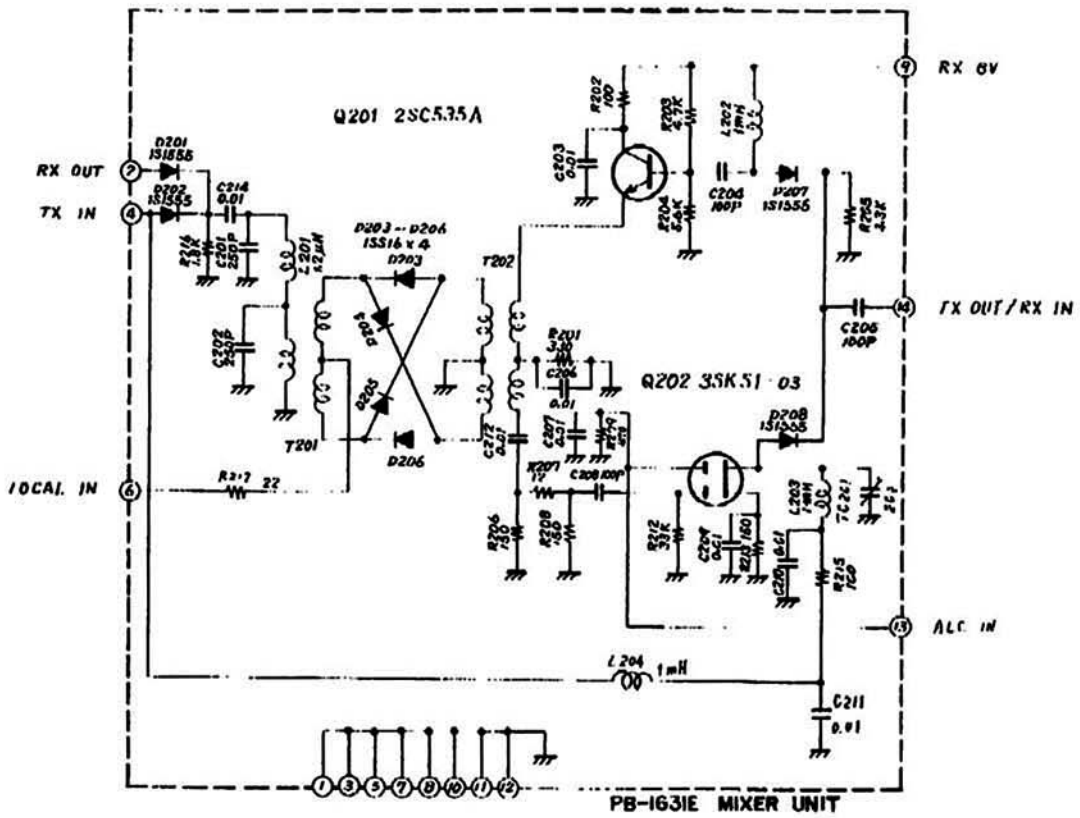
L2201	55003342	INDUCTOR	RFC	#220392	L2303	53020024	INDUCTOR	Micro Inductor FL-5H-271J	
L2202	55003343	"	"	#220393	L2301, 2302, 2304	53020001	"	"	270μH
L2203	55003344	"	"	#220394			"	"	FL-5H102J
L2204	55003345	"	"	#220395			"	"	1mH
T2201	55003346	TRANSFORMER		#220396	T2301, 2302	54141700	TRANSFORMER	R12 4170	#220140
T2202	55003348			#220468	RL2301	70000034	RELAY	BR211A1009-M	9V
T2203	55003347			#220397					
	90000000		Lighthouse Terminal						
	91100008		Wrapping Terminal						
AM MOD UNIT					AM DET UNIT				
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description			Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description		
PB-1874A	60418741	Printed Circuit Board			PB-1875A	60418751	Printed Circuit Board		
	018741AZ	PCB with Components				018751AZ	PCB with Components		
		FET & TRANSISTOR					FET & TRANSISTOR		
Q2302	23800595	FET	3SK59GR		Q2401	22800194	FET	2SK19Y	
Q2301	22310005	Transistor	2SC1000GR		Q2402	22303724	Transistor	2SC372Y	
		DIODE					DIODE		
D2301-2306	21015550	Silicon	1S1555		D2401, 2402	21010070	Germanium	1S1007	
		RESISTOR					RESISTOR		
R2314	40143101	Carbon Film	1/4W VJ	100Ω	R2402	40143470	Carbon Film	1/4W VJ	47Ω
R2304, 2307, 2308	40143102	"	"	1KΩ	R2406	40143101	"	"	100Ω
R2306, 2313	40143222	"	"	2.2KΩ	R2403	40143471	"	"	470Ω
R2305	40143332	"	"	3.3KΩ	R2409	40143102	"	"	1KΩ
R2301	40143103	"	"	10KΩ	R2405, 2411	40143222	"	"	2.2KΩ
R2303	40143333	"	"	33KΩ	R2410	40143332	"	"	3.3KΩ
R2311	40143393	"	"	39KΩ	R2407	40143472	"	"	4.7KΩ
R2309	40143473	"	"	47KΩ	R2404	40143562	"	"	5.6KΩ
R2302, 2310	40143823	"	"	82KΩ	R2408	40143223	"	"	22KΩ
R2312	40143104	"	"	100KΩ	R2401	40143473	"	"	47KΩ
		POTENTIOMETER					CAPACITOR		
VR2301		V8K-1-1		5KΩB	C2402-2404, 2410	30820103	Ceramic	50WV	0.01μF
		CAPACITOR			C2405	33824120	Dipped Mica	"	12PF
C2303, 2306, 2307, 2309, 2312, 2314-2316	30820103	Ceramic	50WV	0.01μF	C2401	33824101	"	"	100PF
C2308	33824020	Dipped Mica	"	2PF	C2407	36825472	Mylar	"	0.0047μF
C2313	33824101	"	"	100PF	C2406	36825103	"	"	0.01μF
C2305	36825472	Mylar	"	0.0047μF	C2408, 2412	36226105	Tantalum	16WV	1μF
C2304	36825473	"	"	0.017μF	C2409	36226475	"	"	4.7μF
C2301	34220105	Electrolytic	16WV	1μF	C2411	34120107	Electrolytic	10WV RE	100μF
C2302	34220225	"	"	2.2μF					
C2310	34220226	"	"	22μF					
C2311	34220336	"	"	33μF					
AM MOTHER BOARD					AM MOTHER BOARD				
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description			Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description		
PB-1876A	60418761	Printed Circuit Board			PB-1876A	60418761	Printed Circuit Board		
	018761AZ	PCB with Components				018761AZ	PCB with Components		
		TRANSISTOR					TRANSISTOR		
					Q2501	22303724			2SC372Y

D2501	21015550	DIODE Silicon 1S1555	1.2601	5.3010003	INDUCTOR Micro Inductor 250 μ H
TH2501	29090006	THERMISTOR D-33A	1.2601	67070007	MINI CONNECTOR S049-07A
R2501	40143392	RESISTOR Carbon Film 1/4W VJ 3.9K Ω	AMALC UNIT		
R2503	40143103	" " " " 10K Ω	Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description
R2502	40143105	" " " " 1M Ω	PB-1937	60419370	Printed Circuit Board
R2504	42143682	" Composition 1/2W GK 6.8K Ω		019370A7	PCB with Components
VR2501	49905103	POTENTIOMETER SR-19R 10K Ω B	D2701, 2702	21010070	DIODE Germanium 1S1007
C2502, 2503	30820103	CAPACITOR Ceramic 50WV 0.01 μ F	R2701	41143392	RESISTOR Carbon Film 1/4W TJ 3.9K Ω
C2501	30820473	" " " " 0.047 μ F	R2702	41143682	" " " " 6.8K Ω
C2504		Tantalum 16WV 10 μ F	CAPACITOR		
RI.2501	70000013	RELAY AE-3244	C2706	30820103	Ceramic 50WV 0.01 μ F
RLS2501	69000011	RELAY SOCKET AE-3845	C2703	33824100	Dipped Micro " 10PF
	91100010	DIGI-KLIP	C2702	33834700	" " 500WV 70PF
			C2701	33834800	" " " " 80PF
			C2704	33824331	" " 50WV 330PF
			C2705	36825472	Mylar " 0.0047 μ F
			C2707	36226106	Tantalum 16WV 10 μ F
CW PEAK FILTER UNIT			1.2701	55003341	INDUCTOR #220583
Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description			
PB-1882	60418820	Printed Circuit Board			
	018820A7	PCB with Components		91100008	Wrapping Terminal
Q2602	25000176	IC & TRANSISTOR IC MC14016B	ACCESSORIES		
Q2603	25000202	IC MC1741	Symbol Number	Parts No.	Description
Q2601	22406363	Transistor 2SD636Q		77000008	Microphone Assembly YE-7A with Microphone Hanger Screws
R2605	40143820	RESISTOR Carbon Film 1/4W VJ 82 Ω		67040001	Microphone Plug FM-144P
R2601	40143682	" " " " 6.8K Ω		96000036	Power Cord Assembly #240081A
R2607-2609	40143103	" " " " 10K Ω		68060012	Power Plug QMS P6FK
R2604	40143473	" " " " 47K Ω		69030002	Fuse Holder SN 1101
R2610	40143104	" " " " 100K Ω		73000006	Fuse 15A
R2602	40143124	" " " " 120K Ω		73000006	Spare Fuse 15A
VR2601	49800119	POTENTIOMETER PN822H 202V 2K Ω B		80037871	Mobile Bracket with Screw
C2605, 2607	30820103	CAPACITOR Ceramic 50WV 0.01 μ F		67020005	Coaxial Plug PL-259
C2602, 2603	36825223	Mylar " 0.022 μ F		67020003	Phone Plug P-2240
C2601, 2606	36226105	Tantalum 16WV 1 μ F		67030002	Plug Adaptor PD-101
C2604	36226106	" " " " 10 μ F			

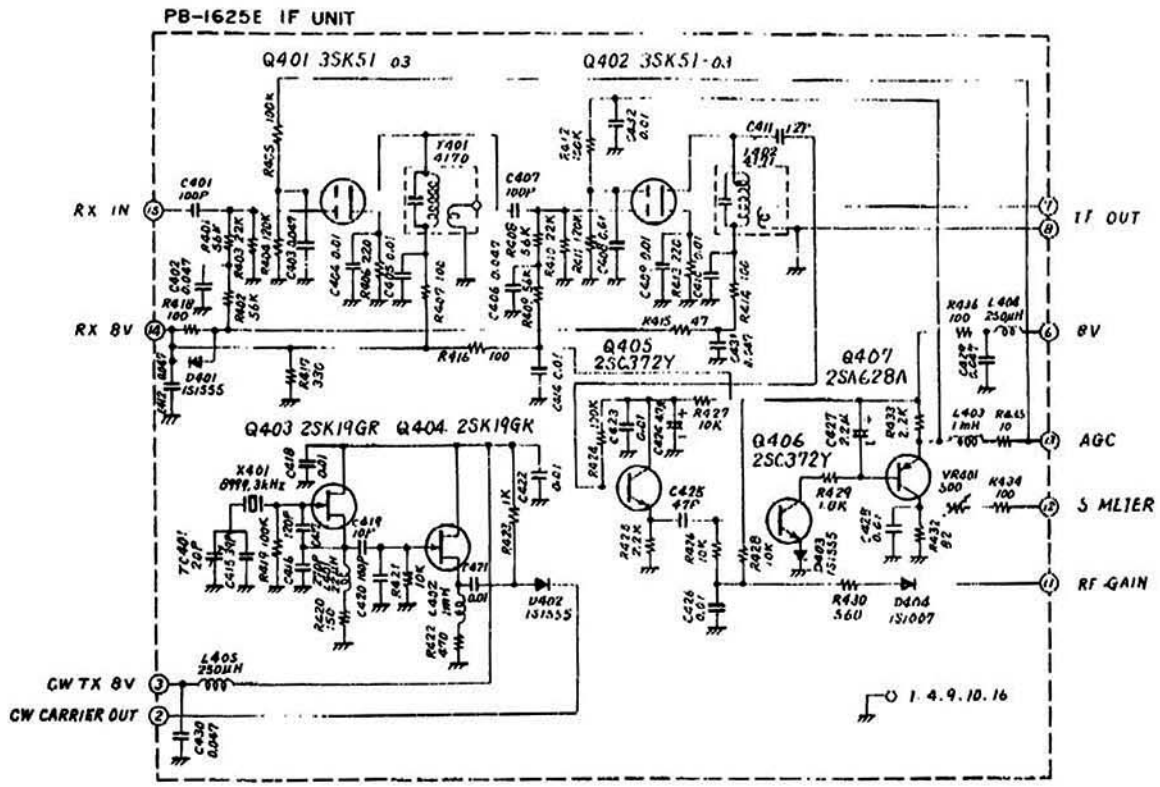
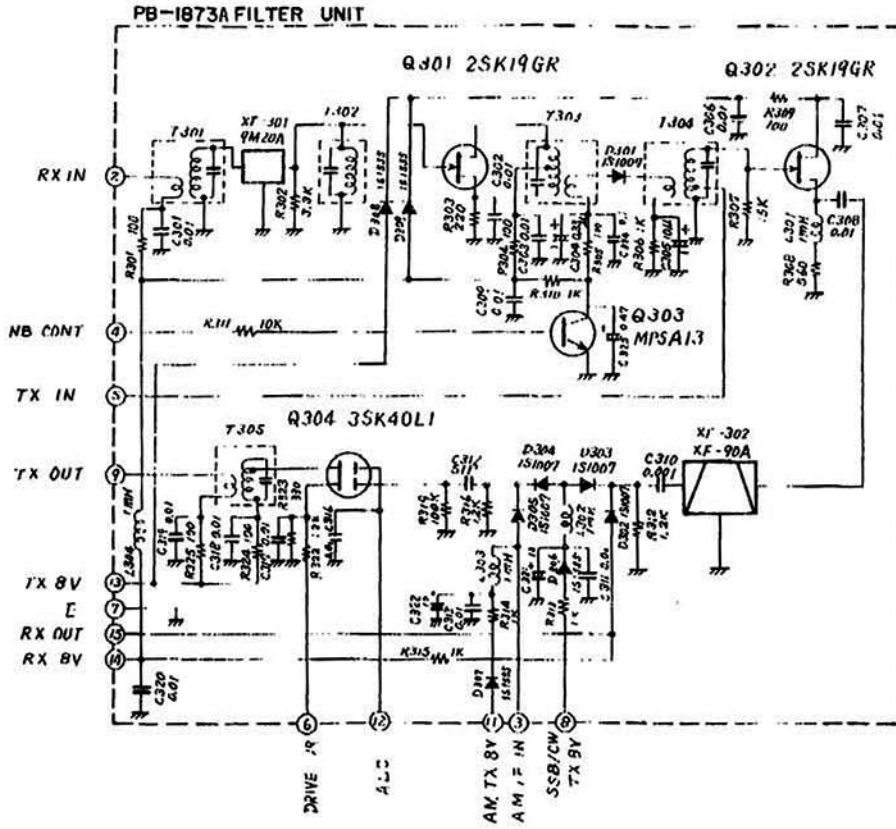
PB-1884B RF/MARKER UNIT

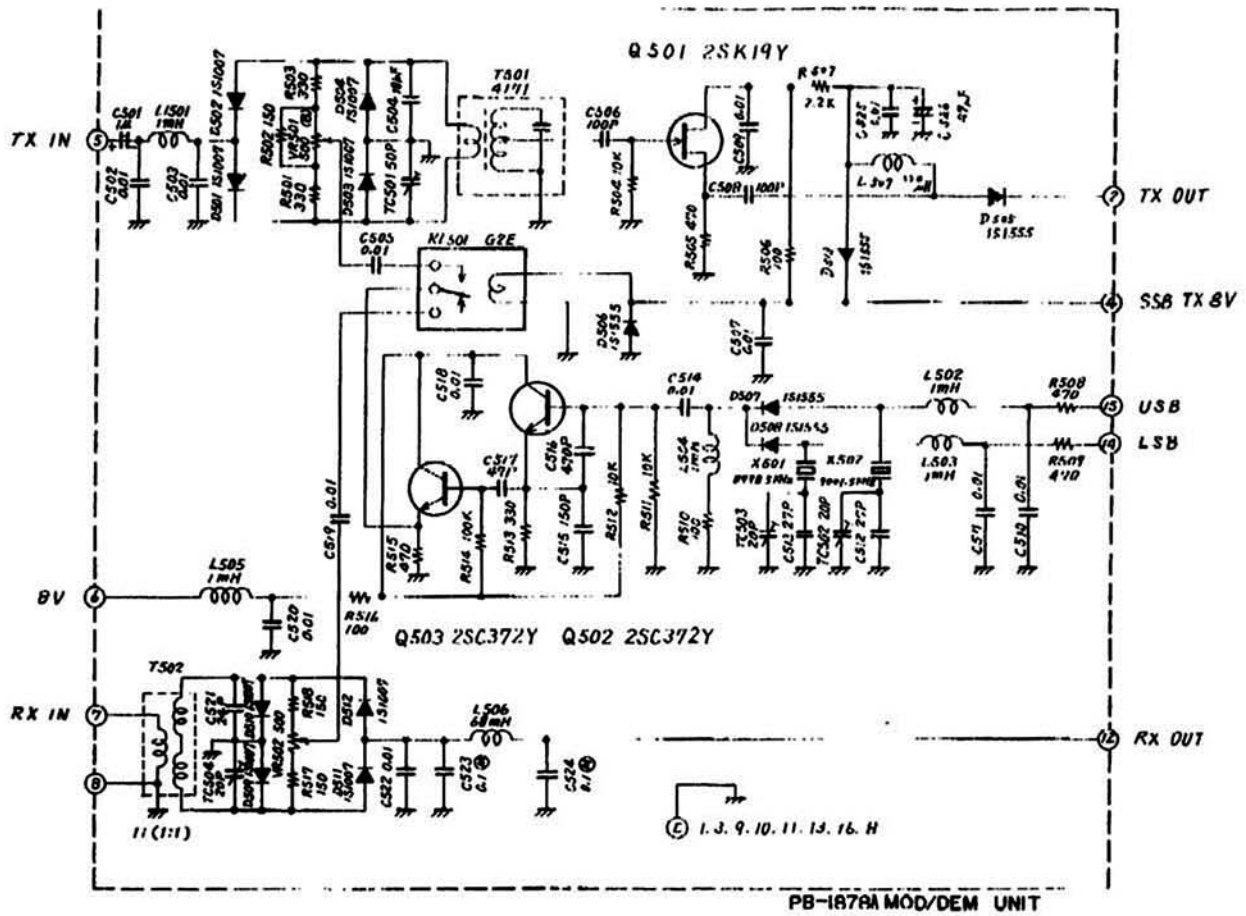


RF/MARKER UNIT(PB-1884B)

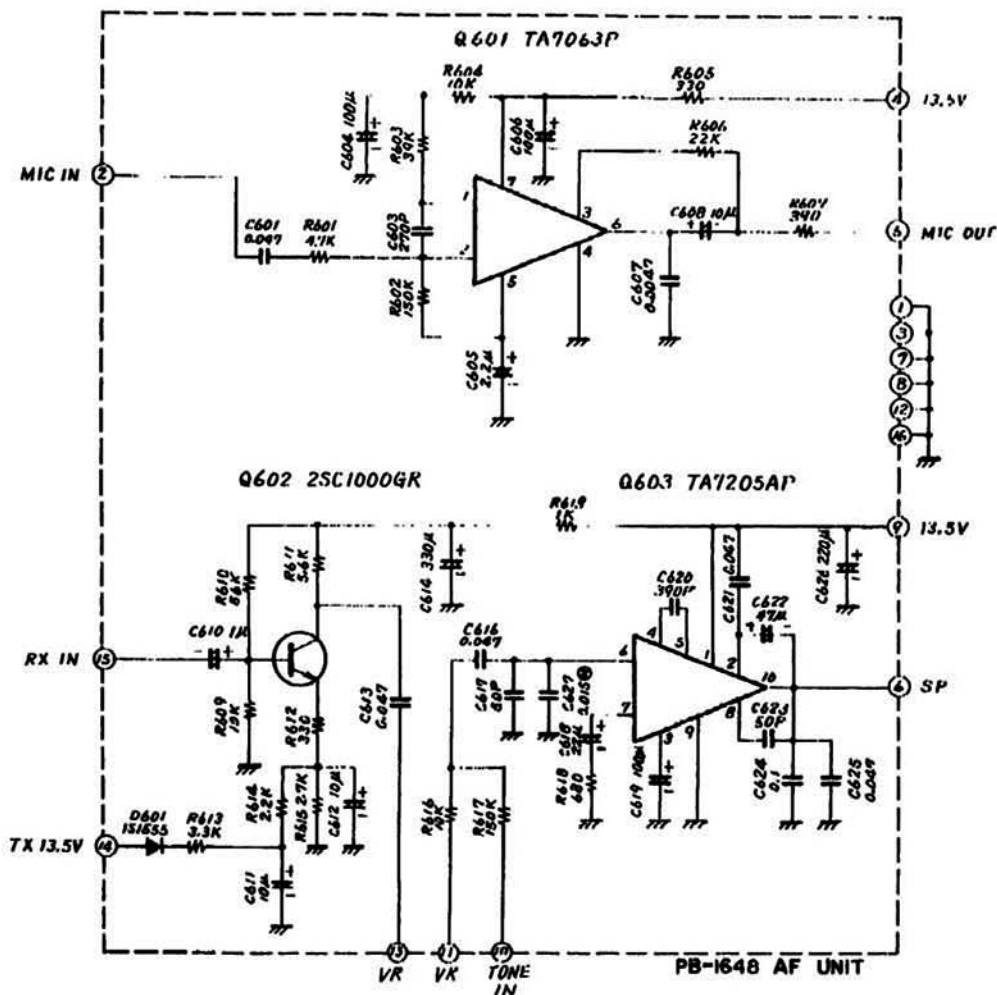


MIXER UNIT(PB-1631E)

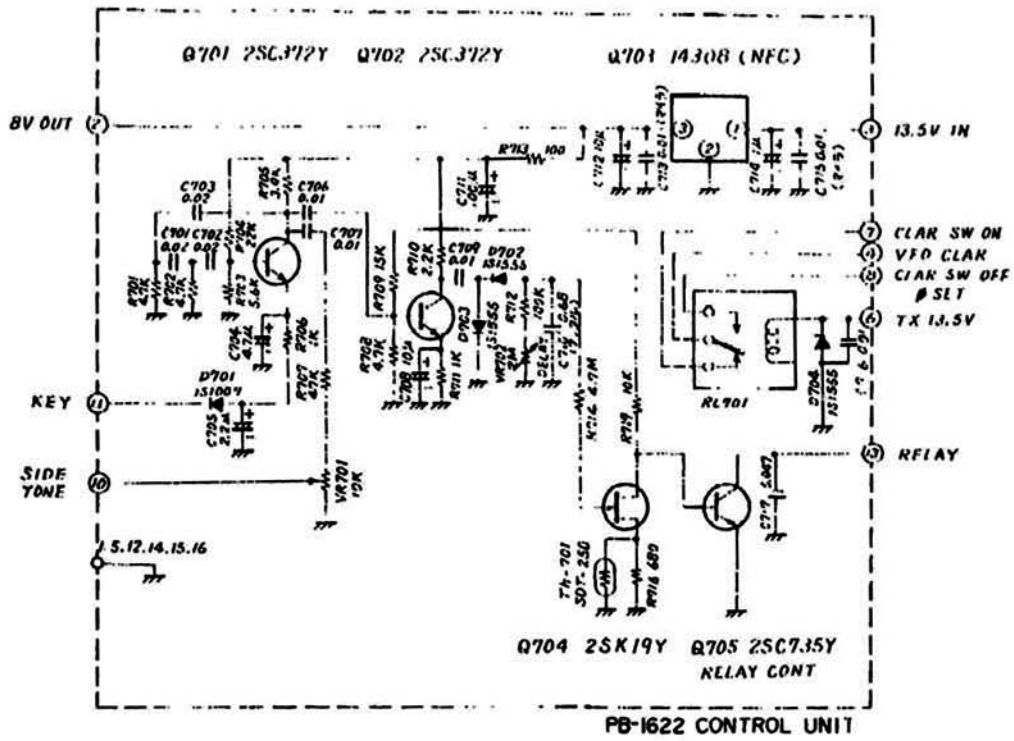




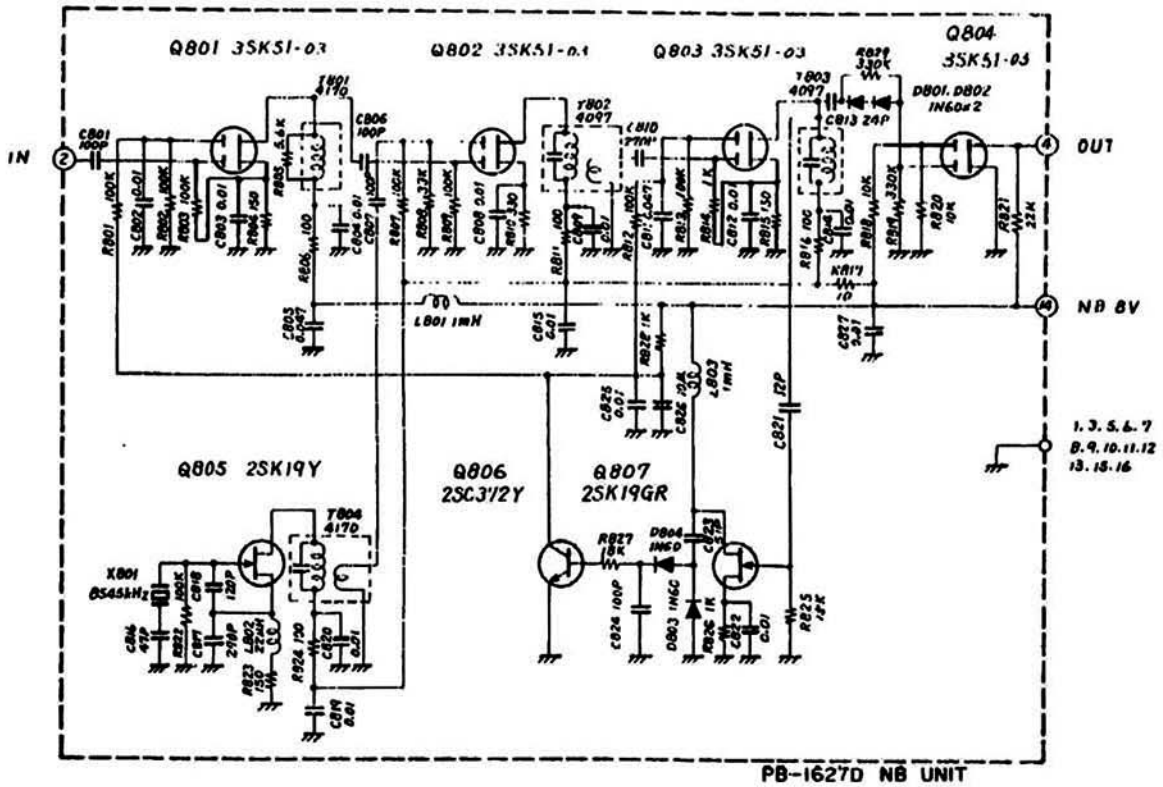
MOD/DEM UNIT (PB-1878A)



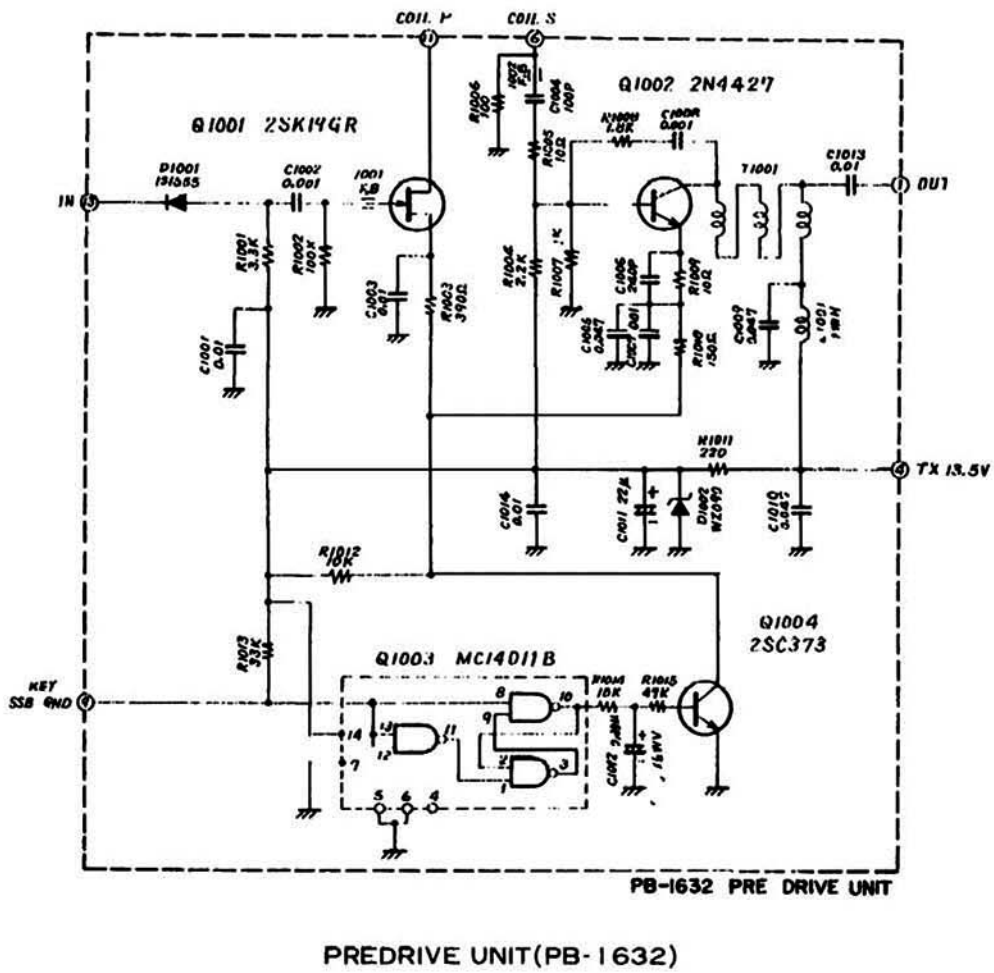
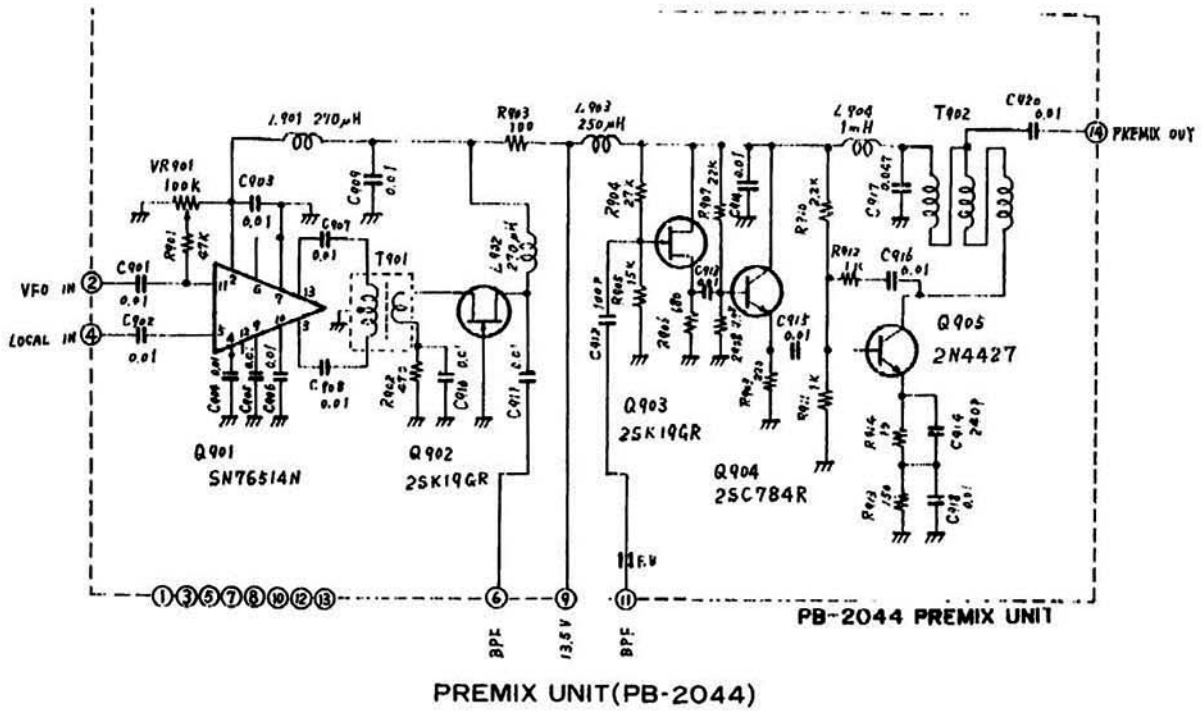
AF UNIT (PB-1648)

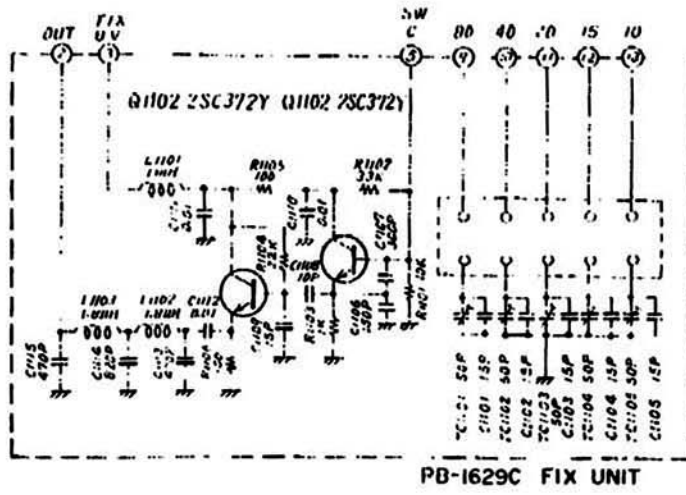


CONTROL UNIT (PB-1622)



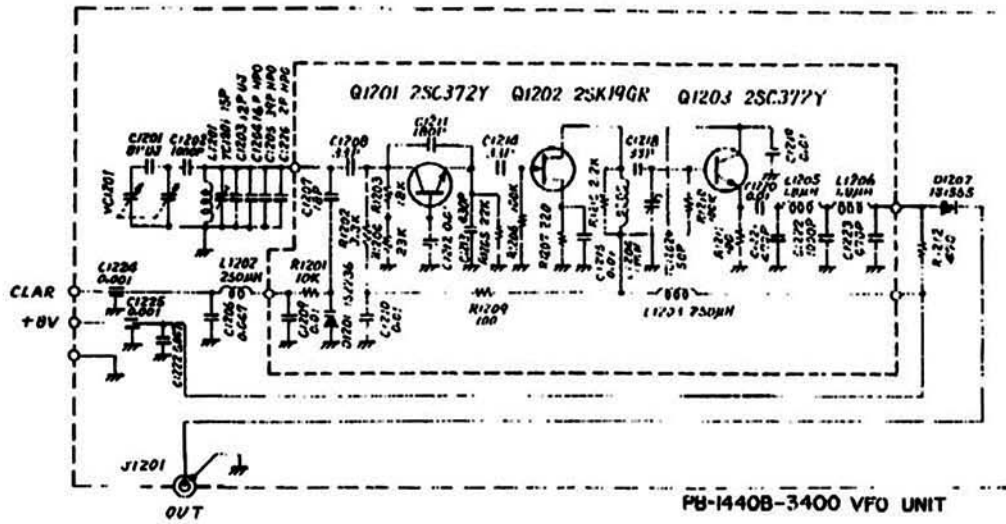
NB UNIT (PB-1627D)





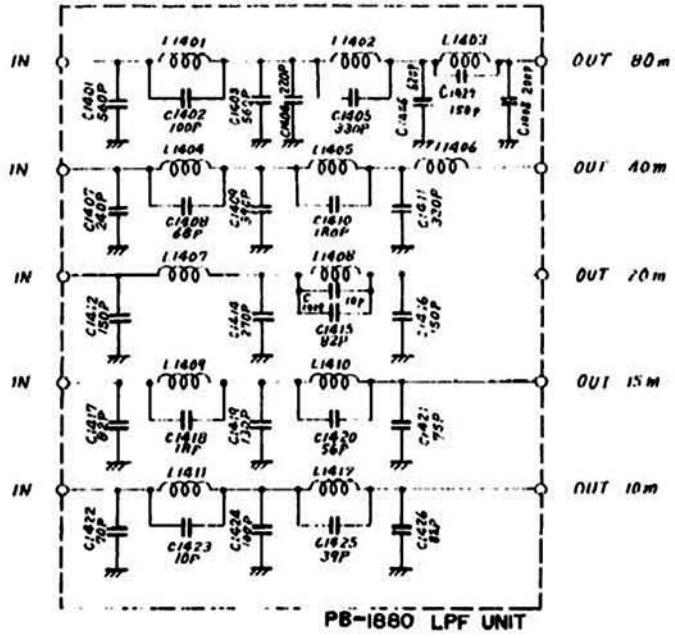
PB-1629C FIX UNIT

FIX UNIT(PB-1629)

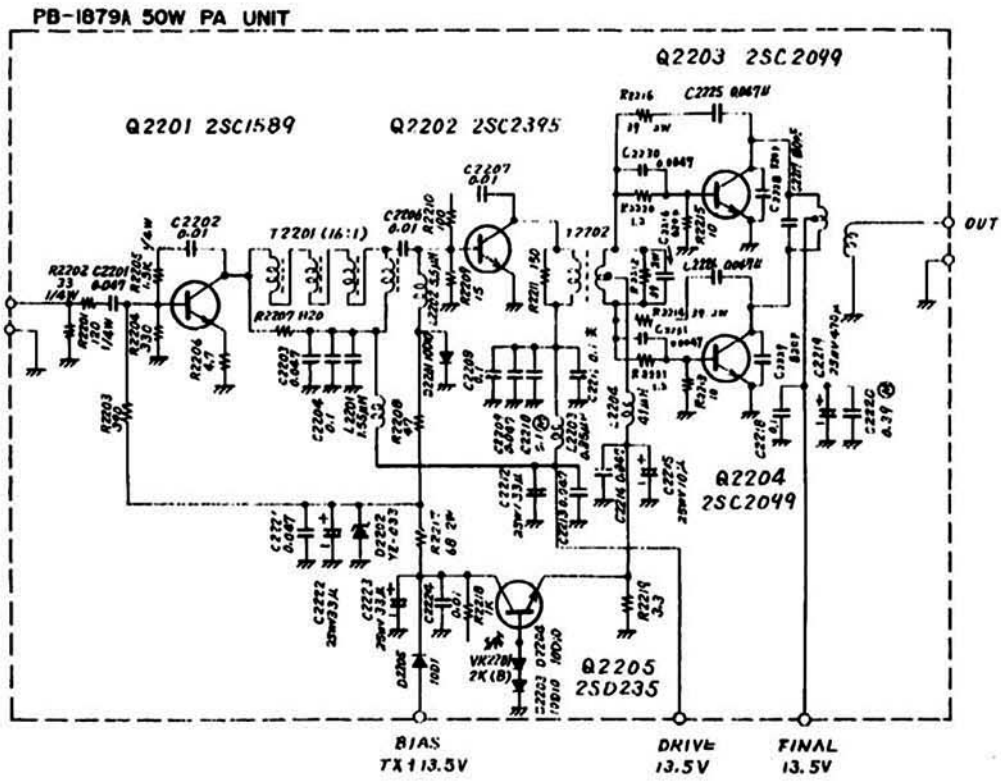


PB-1440B-3400 VFO UNIT

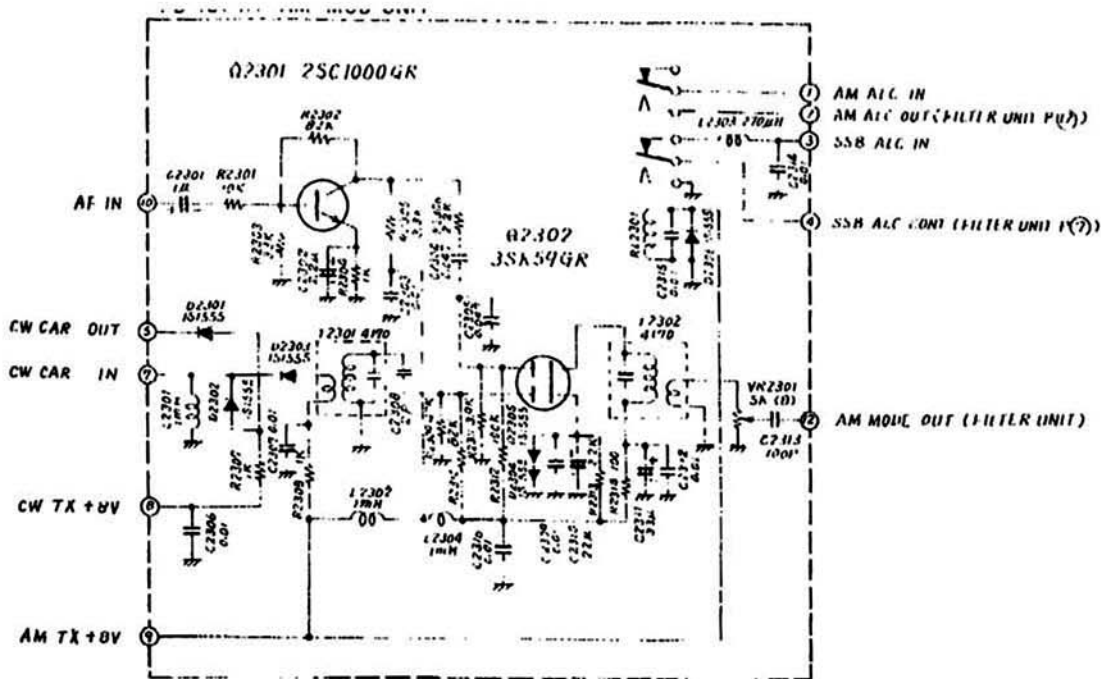
VFO UNIT(PB-1440B-3400)



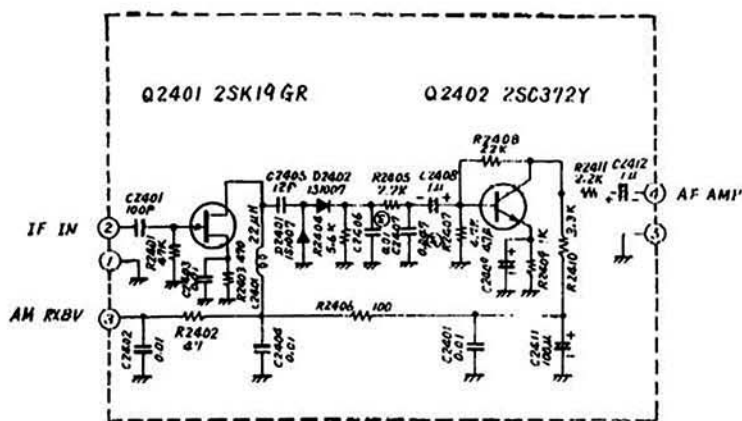
LPF UNIT(PB-1880)



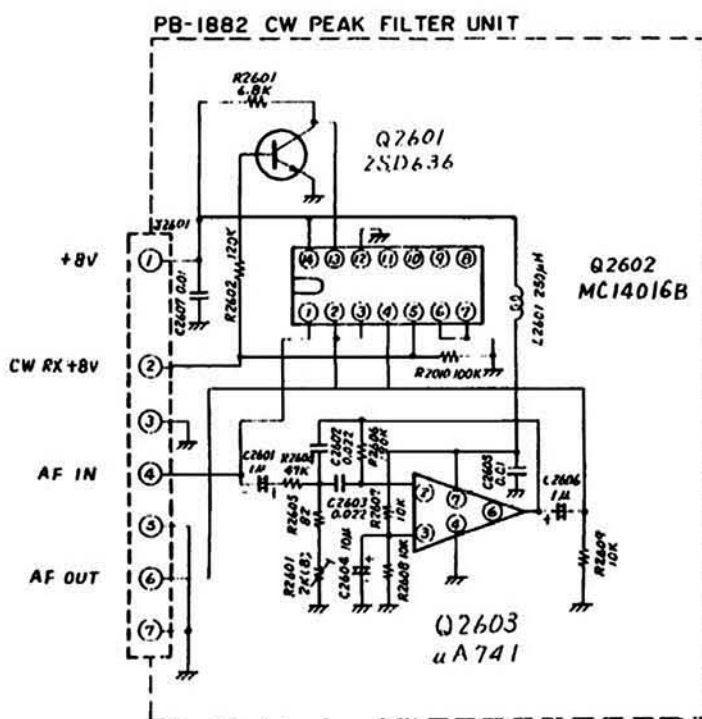
50W PA UNIT(PB-1879A)



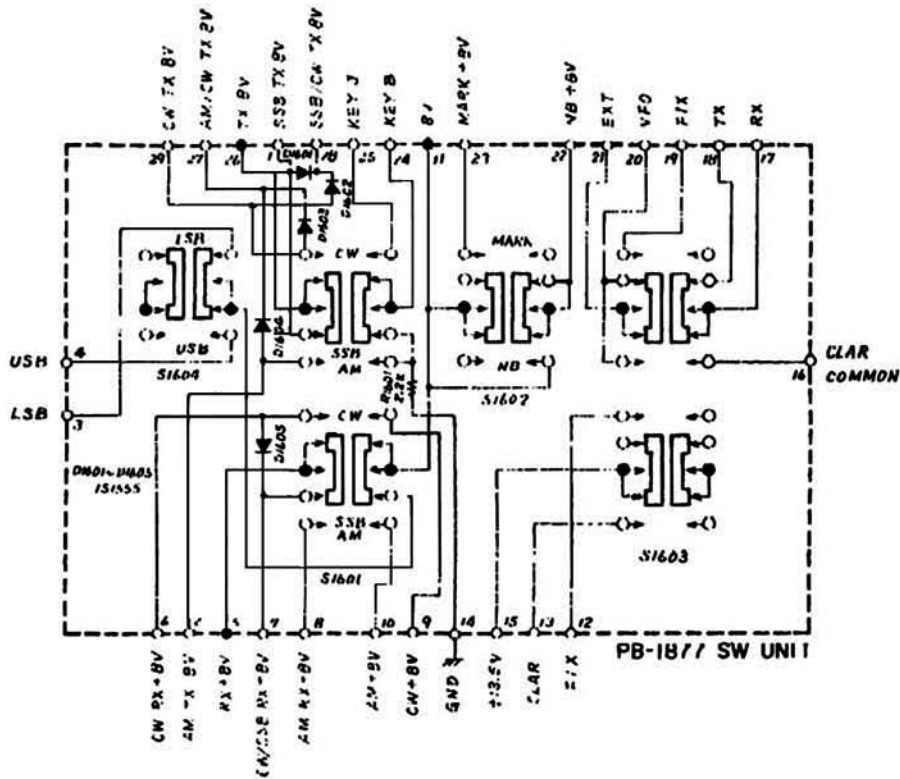
AM MOD UNIT(PB-1874)



AM DET UNIT(PB-1875)

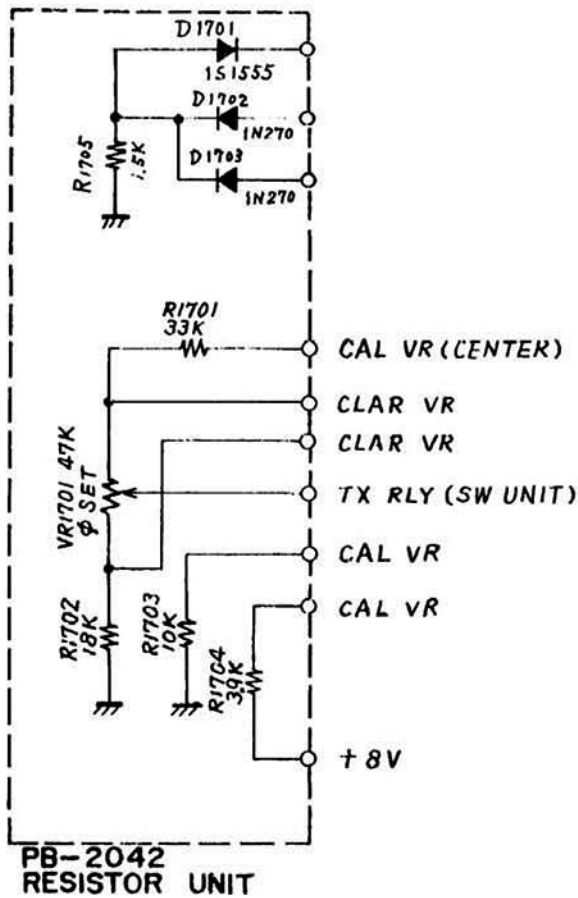


CW PEAK FILTER UNIT(PB-1882)

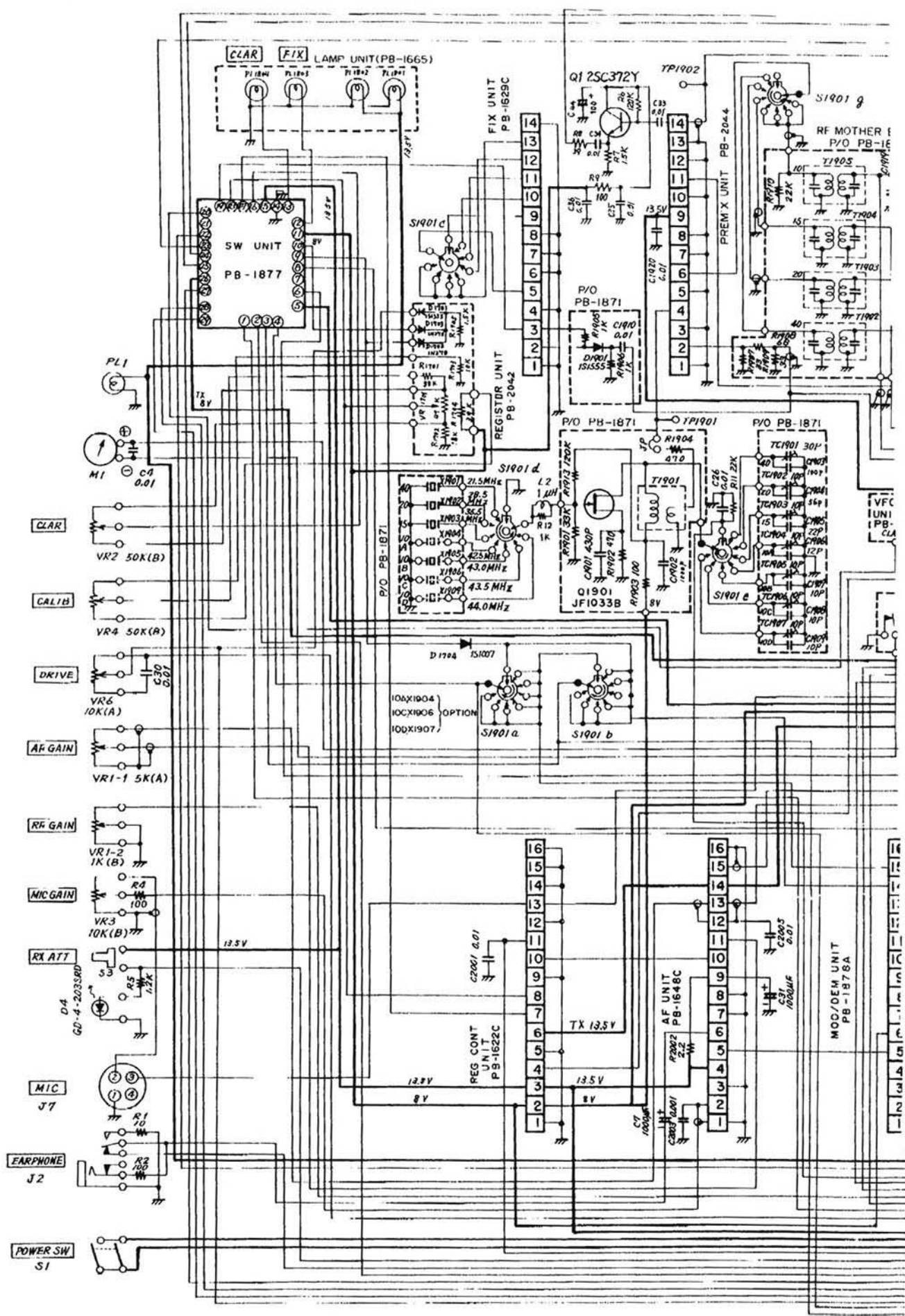


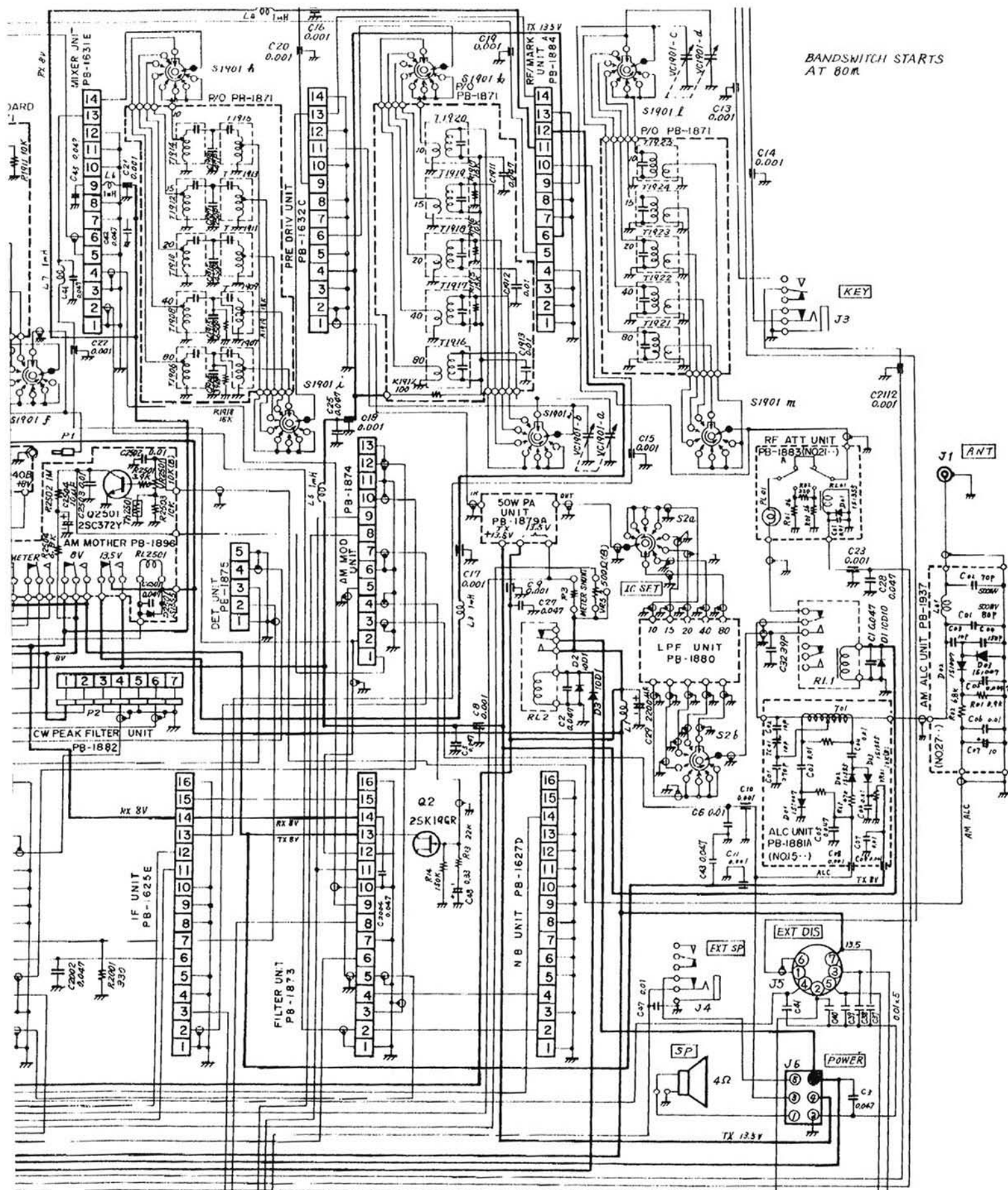
S1601	MOIII SW	AM · SSB · CW
S1602	NH SW	NB OFF MARK
S1603	VFO SW	CLAR VFO FIX
S1604	LSH-USH SW	USB LSB

SW UNIT(PB-1877)



PB-2042
RESISTOR UNIT





BANDSWITCH STARTS AT 80M

- NOTES
- 1 ALL RESISTORS IN Ω $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\pm 10\%$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
 - 2 ALL CAPACITORS IN μ F 50WV UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

FT-7B
CONNECTION DIAGRAM

