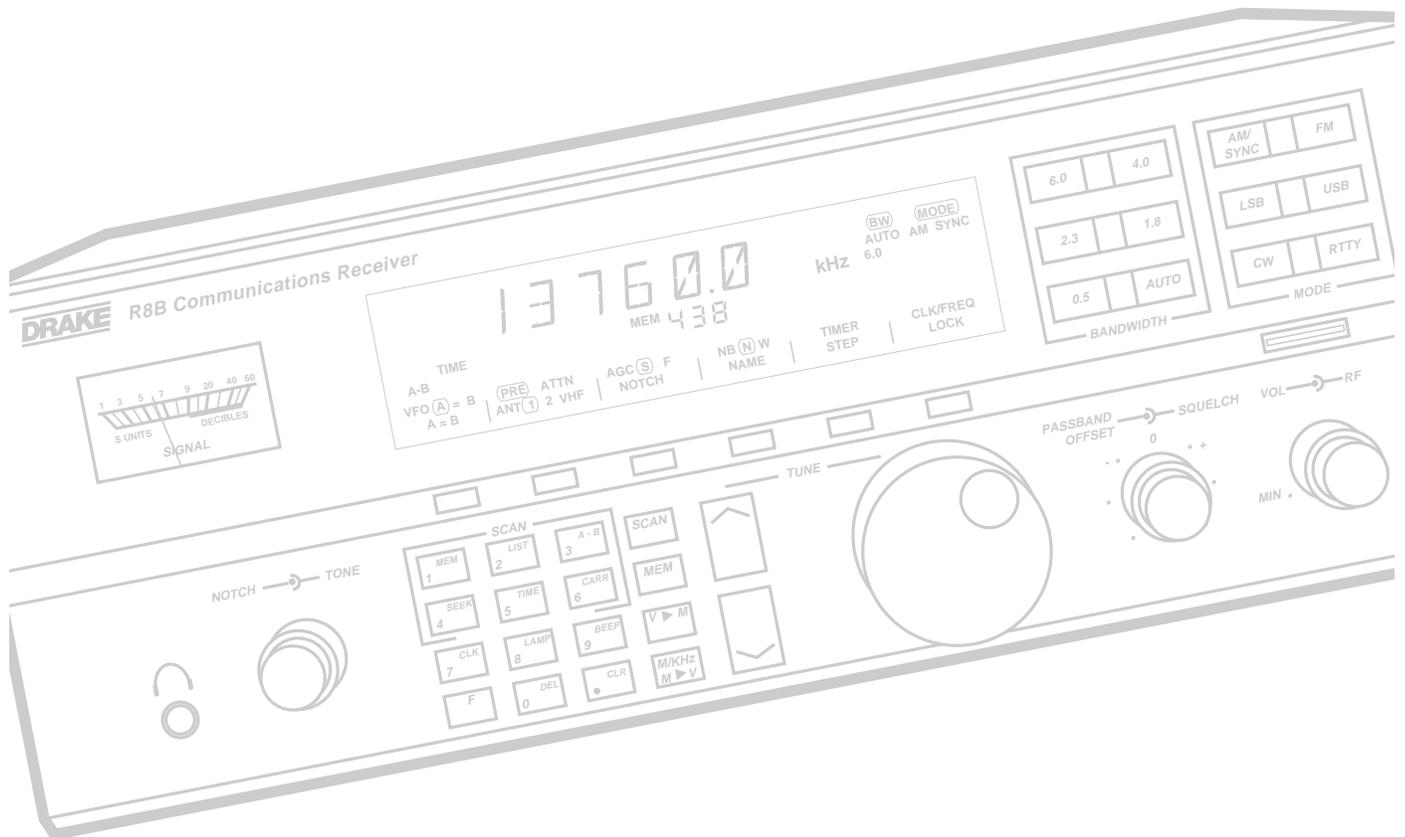




# R8B Communications Receiver

## Owner's Manual



# Declaration of Conformity

We, Manufacturer/Importer

(Full address)

**R. L. Drake Company**  
**230 Industrial Drive**  
**Franklin, Ohio 45005 United States of America**

declare that the product

(Description of the apparatus, system, installation to which it refers)

**R8B Communications Receiver**  
**1294**

is in conformity with

(reference to the specifications under which conformity is declared)  
in accordance with 89/336 EEC-EMC Directive

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EN 55011              | Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) high frequency equipment                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 61000-3-2* | Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical equipment "Harmonics"            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 55013   | Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of broadcast receivers and associated equipment                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 61000-3-3* | Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical equipment "Voltage fluctuations" |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EN 55014              | Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of household electrical appliances, portable tools and similar electrical apparatus | <input type="checkbox"/> EN 50081-1               | Generic emission standard   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EN 55015              | Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of fluorescent lamps and luminaries   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 50082-1    | Generic immunity standard   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EN 55020              | immunity from radio interference of broadcast receivers and associated equipment   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prEN 55024-2  | Electrostatic discharge requirements "ESD" (IEC 801-2)  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 55022   | Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prEN 55024-3  | Radiated, radio frequency electromagnetic field (IEC 801-3)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DIN V VDE 0855        | Cabled distribution systems; Equipment for receiving and/or distribution from sound and television signals   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pr EN 55024-4 | Electrical fast transient requirements "Burst" (IEC 801-4)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> part 10               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> prENV 50142              | Surge immunity requirements (IEC 801-5)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> part 12               |  | <input type="checkbox"/> ENV 50141                | Immunity to conducted disturbances induced by radio frequency fields above 9kHz (IEC 801-6)                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE marking |  | <input type="checkbox"/>                          |   |



\* Replacement of EN60555-2/-3

The manufacturer also declares the conformity of above mentioned product with the actual required safety standards in accordance with LVD 73/23 EEC.

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 60065 | Safety requirements for mains operated electronic and related apparatus for household and similar general use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN 60950 | Safety for information technology equipment including electrical business equipment |
|--|---|--|---|

**Manufacturer/Importer**

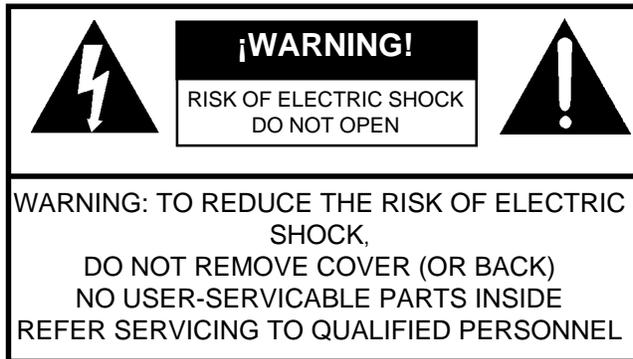
**DRAKE**®  
(Stamp)

Signature Ronald E. Wysong

Date: July 01, 1997

Name: Ronald E. Wysong

WARNING: TO PREVENT FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK DO NOT EXPOSE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE



An appliance and cart combination should be moved with care. Quick stops, excessive force and uneven surfaces may cause the appliance and cart combination to overturn.



The lightning flash with arrow head symbol, within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated "dangerous voltage" within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the appliance.

WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE. DO NOT OPEN THE CABINET, REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY.

CAUTION: TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT USE THE THREE WIRE CORD WITH AN EXTENSION CORD RECEPTACLE OR OTHER OUTLET UNLESS THE BLADES CAN BE FULLY INSERTED TO PREVENT BLADE EXPOSURE.

ATTENTION: POUR PREVENIR LES CHOCS ELECTRIQUES, NE PAS UTILISER CETTE FICHE POLARISEE AVEC UN PROLONGATEUR, UNE PRISE DE COURANT OU UNE AUTRE SORTIE DE COURANT, SAUF SI LES LAMES PEUVENT ETRE INSEREES A FOND SANS EN LAISSER AUCUNE PARTIE A DECOUVERT.

1. **Read Instructions**—All the safety and operating instructions should be read before the appliance is operated.
2. **Retain Instructions**—The safety and operating instructions should be retained for future reference.
3. **Heed Warnings**—All warnings on the appliance should be adhered to.
4. **Follow Instructions**—All operating and use instructions should be followed.
5. **Cleaning**—Unplug this appliance from the wall outlet before cleaning. Do not use liquid cleaners or aerosol cleansers. Use a damp cloth for cleaning.
6. **Do Not Use Attachments**—not recommended by the manufacturer or they may cause hazards.
7. **Water and Moisture**—Do not use this product near water—for example, near a bathtub, wash bowl, kitchen sink, laundry tub, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool—and the like.
8. **Accessories**—Do not place this product on an unstable cart, stand, tripod, bracket, or table. The product may fall, causing serious injury to a child or adult, and serious damage to the appliance.
9. **Ventilation**—This product should never be placed near or over a radiator or heat register. This product should not be placed in a built-in installation such as a bookcase or rack unless proper ventilation is provided or the manufacturer's instructions have been adhered to. Any slots or openings in the cabinet are provided for ventilation. To ensure reliable operation of the video product and to protect it from overheating, these openings must not be blocked or covered. The openings should never be blocked by placing the product on a bed, sofa, rug, or other similar surface.

**10. Grounding or Polarization**—This product is equipped with a 3-wire line cord receptacle. It is intended for use with a 3-wire properly grounded power socket. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the supplied line cord and plug.

**10A. Mise à la terre ou Polarisation**—Cet appareil est équipé avec un cordon d'alimentation à trois fils. Il est à brancher sur une prise ayant un connecteur à la terre. Assurez-vous que la connection à la terre ne manque pas.

**11. Power Sources**—This product should be operated only from the type of power source indicated on the marking label. If you are not sure of the type of power supplied to your home, consult your appliance dealer or local power company.

**12. Power-cord Protection**—Power-supply cords should be routed so they are not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed upon or against them. Pay particular attention to cords at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the appliance.

**13. Lightning**—For added protection for this product during a lightning storm, or when it is left unattended and unused for long periods of time, unplug it from the wall outlet.

**14. Power Lines**—An outside antenna system should not be located in the vicinity of overhead power lines, other electric light or power circuits, where it can fall into such power lines or circuits. When installing an outside antenna system, extreme care should be taken to keep from touching such power lines or circuits as contact with them may be fatal.

**15. Overloading**—Do not overload wall outlets and extension cords as this can result in a risk of fire or electric shock.

**16. Object and Liquid Entry**—Never push objects of any kind into this product through openings as they may touch dangerous voltage points or short-out parts that could result in a fire or electric shock. Never spill liquid of any kind on the product.

**17. Servicing**—Do not attempt to service this product yourself as opening or removing covers may expose you to dangerous voltage or other hazards. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

**18. Damage Requiring Service**—Unplug this product from the wall outlet and refer servicing to qualified service personnel under the following conditions:

- a. When the power-supply cord or plug is damaged.
- b. If liquid has been spilled, or objects have fallen into the product.
- c. If the product has been exposed to rain or water.
- d. If the product does not operate normally by following the operating instructions. Adjust only those controls that are covered by the operating instructions. An improper adjustment may result in damage and will often require extensive work by a qualified technician to restore the product to its normal operation.
- e. If the product has been dropped or the cabinet has been damaged.
- f. When the product exhibits a distinct change in performance—this indicates a need for service.

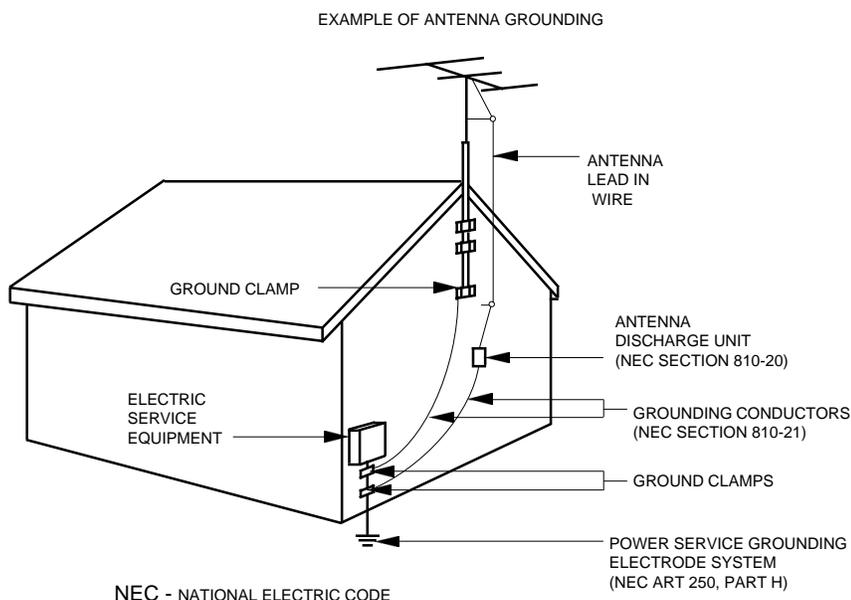
**19. Replacement Parts**—When replacement parts are required, be sure the service technician has used replacement parts specified by the manufacturer or have the same characteristics as the original parts. Unauthorized substitutes may result in fire, electric shock or other hazards.

**20. Safety Check**—Upon completion of any service or repairs to this product, ask the service technician to perform safety checks to determine that the product is in proper operating condition.

**21. Outdoor Antenna Grounding**—Before attempting to install this product, be sure the antenna or cable system is grounded so as to provide some protection against voltage surges and built-up static charges.

- a. Use No.10 AWG (5.3mm<sup>2</sup>) copper, No.8 AWG (8.4mm<sup>2</sup>) aluminum, No.17 AWG (1.0mm<sup>2</sup>) copper-clad steel or bronze wire or larger, as ground wire.
- b. Secure antenna lead-in and ground wires to house with stand-off insulators spaced from 4 feet (1.22m) to 6 feet (1.83m) apart.
- c. Mount antenna discharge unit as close as possible to where lead-in enters house.
- d. A driven rod may be used as the grounding electrode where other types of electrode systems do not exist. Refer to the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70-1990 for information.
- e. Use jumper wire not smaller than No.6 AWG (13.3mm<sup>2</sup>) copper or equivalent, when a separate antenna grounding electrode is used.

"INSTALL WIRING ACCORDING TO THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE"  
"EFFECTUER LE CABLAGE CONFORMEMENT AU CODE CANADIEN DE L' ELECTRICITE"

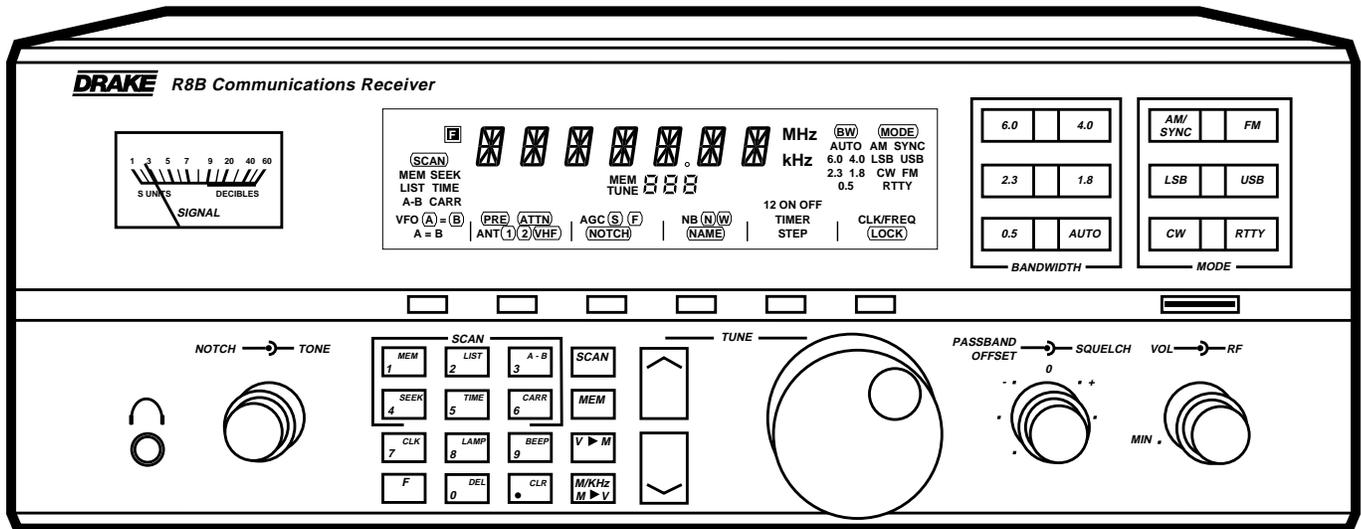


Thank you for purchasing a Drake R8B Communications Receiver. This receiver has been designed and manufactured to high quality standards, and will provide reliable operation for many years.

Please carefully read the Owner's Manual in order to take advantage of the many interesting features that will provide enjoyable listening to radio broadcasts around the world.

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The R8B communications receiver is a microprocessor controlled, synthesized, all mode, world band receiver with continuous coverage capability from 100 through 30,000 kHz. The receiver offers excellent sensitivity, selectivity, high dynamic range and offers features for the most demanding shortwave reception. Conveniently located front panel controls allow for rapid operator programming and ease of use. Operating mode and corresponding bandwidth are quickly selected by front panel buttons. The selectable AC input allows for operation around the world. In addition, a DC input is provided for mobile operation.

A High-Q, 8-pole, electronically switched IF filter provides a range of five commonly used bandwidths. These bandwidths are automatically selected by mode, however any bandwidth may be selected at the touch of a button.

The front panel liquid crystal display provides visual feedback to the operator of the current status of the receiver. The seven digit frequency display allows tuning resolution to 10 Hz accuracy.

In the AM mode, a selectable sideband synchronous detector (SYNCHRO) allows for enhanced reception by eliminating or reducing distortion due to fading signals and allowing the passband to be shifted toward one sideband, to reject interference, without causing audio distortion.

A PASSBAND OFFSET control also aids in reducing or eliminating interfering signals by electronically shifting the receiver's IF frequencies without disturbing the operating frequency. This action allows the operator to electronically move interfering signals out of the receiver's passband thus utilizing the high degree of selectivity provided by the High-Q, 8-pole IF filter.

Other built-in reception aids include selectable AGC speed, dual antenna inputs, noise blanker (NB), RF preamplifier for enhancing weak signals, RF attenuator for further improvement of strong signal handling capabilities, adjustable RF gain, NOTCH, TONE and SQUELCH controls.

Two independent, real time clocks provide a local and alternative time selection. Also provided is a two event timer.

A programmable memory area allows for 1000 independent receive memories. In addition, these memories are stored in a battery backed-up memory chip to ensure memory retention during power line failure. Any of these memories may be altered by the operator and re-stored. These memory channels may be accessed manually or by various scanning methods.

Finally, a built-in RS-232 compatible interface allows complete digital control of the receiver including memory and scanning functions.

Frequency Range	100-30,000 kHz	IP <sub>3</sub> - Intercept Point	+20 dBm @
Modes	AM, LSB, USB, CW, RTTY, FM	(preamp off)	100 kHz spacing
Sensitivity: SSB, CW (10dB S+N/N)	0.5 $\mu$ V nominal, 100-30,000 kHz (preamp off) Less than 0.25 $\mu$ V, 100-30,000 kHz (preamp on)		-20 dBm @ 5 kHz spacing
		1st IF	45 MHz
		2nd IF	50 kHz
		AGC	Threshold: 0.8 $\mu$ V Attack time: 1mS Release time: SLOW: 2 Sec FAST: 300mSec Nominal 6dB change in audio output for 100 dB input change above AGC threshold
Sensitivity: AM (10dB S+N/N, 1000 Hz, 30% mod)	1.5 $\mu$ V nominal, 100-30,000 kHz (preamp off) Less than 1.0 $\mu$ V, 100-30,000 kHz (preamp on)		
Sensitivity: FM (12 dB SINAD)	Less than 0.5 $\mu$ V, 100-30,000 kHz		
Frequency Stability	$\pm$ 5ppm, -10 <sup>0</sup> to 50 <sup>0</sup> C	Ant 1, Converter	50 Ohms unbalanced
Frequency Accuracy	Better than $\pm$ 100 Hz, -10 <sup>0</sup> to 50 <sup>0</sup> C	Ant 2	50 or 500 Ohms unbalanced
Selectivity: AM, LSB, USB, RTTY, CW	6 KHz @ -6 dB, less than 12 kHz @ -60 dB 4 KHz @ -6 dB, less than 8 kHz @ -60 dB 2.3 KHz @ -6 dB, less than 4.5 KHz @ -60 dB 1.8 KHz @ -6 dB, less than 3.6 KHz @ -60 dB 500 Hz @ -6 dB, less than 1.5 KHz @ -60 dB	Notch Filter Attenuation	AF type, 40 dB min. Depth (500-5000 Hz)
		External Speaker Output	2.5 W, 4 Ohms @ less than 5% distortion
		Line Outputs	300 mV, 4.7K Ohms
		AC Power Requirements	100/120/200/240 VAC, $\pm$ 10% 50 or 60 Hz, 40 Watts nominal
FM Only	12 KHz @ -6 dB, less than 25 KHz @ -60 dB	DC Power Requirements	11-16 VDC @ 2 A
Ultimate Selectivity	Greater than 95 dB	Operating Temperature	-10 <sup>0</sup> to +50 <sup>0</sup> Celsius
Image Rejection	Greater than 80 dB, 100-30,000 kHz	Weight	13 lbs. (5.9 Kg)
IF Rejection	Greater than 80 dB, 45 MHz Greater than 100 dB, 50 kHz	Size	Width 13 1/8" (33.4 cm) Height 5 1/4" (13.4 cm) including feet Depth 13" (33 cm), including front knobs and rear connectors
Dynamic Range	97 dB, 100-30,000 kHz @ 100 kHz spacing		

### ACCESSORIES

Accessories for the receiver include:

- 1) A VHF converter with frequency coverage of 35-55 MHz and 108-174 MHz.
- 2) A complementary styled MS8 external speaker.

**CAUTION: The optional VHF Converter accessory should be installed by a qualified service technician to prevent personal injury or damage to the equipment.**

**SAFETY/VOLTAGE SELECTION****WARNING!!!**

Please read before applying power

The receiver is normally shipped with the input line voltage selector switch set to 108-132 VAC for operation in the U.S. and Canada. If your operating voltage is different than this, please refer to FIGURE 1 below. The voltage select switch is located on the rear panel and must be set to the proper voltage range for your area. In addition, the proper mains fuse may need to be installed. The unit may be set to operate over the following voltage ranges: 90-110 VAC, 108-132 VAC, 180-220 VAC and 216-264 VAC. Most countries outside the U.S. and Canada use either 220 VAC or 240 VAC line voltage. Please be certain of the operating voltage before connecting to the mains source. The receiver will operate on either 50 Hz or 60 Hz line frequency.

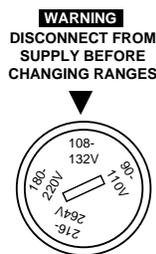
Note: The warranty does not cover damage as a result of improper voltage selection, or replacement of fuse with ratings other than those specified.

Antenna grounding is necessary if the unit is connected to an outdoor antenna. Grounding of the antenna system is required to protect against static build up and voltage surges. Refer to section 810-21 of the National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1990.

The power cord and antenna lead-in should be disconnected if the unit is not to be used for an extended period of time or if threatening weather containing damaging lightning is likely.

**FIGURE 1 VOLTAGE SELECTOR SWITCH SETTINGS**

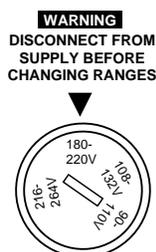
Setting for 108-132 VAC  
Fuse rating 400mA



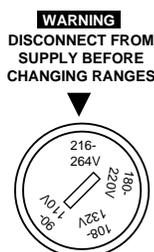
Setting for 90-110 VAC  
Fuse rating 400mA



Setting for 180-220 VAC  
Fuse rating 200mA



Setting for 216-264 VAC  
Fuse rating 200mA

**CAUTION**

In accordance with international safety standards, this instrument is equipped with a three-wire power cable receptacle. The unit is shipped with a detachable type three-wire power cable intended for nominal 115/127 VAC mains supply. When connected to an appropriate power line outlet, this cable grounds the instrument cabinet. For operation of this unit on nominal 220/240 VAC mains supply, use the proper power cable assembly approved by your local codes.

For use of this product outside the U. S. A. or Canada on supply voltages of 220 VAC or greater, the discharge resistor (4.7 Meg Ohm) connected from the neutral wire terminal of the AC input receptacle to the receiver chassis must be removed.

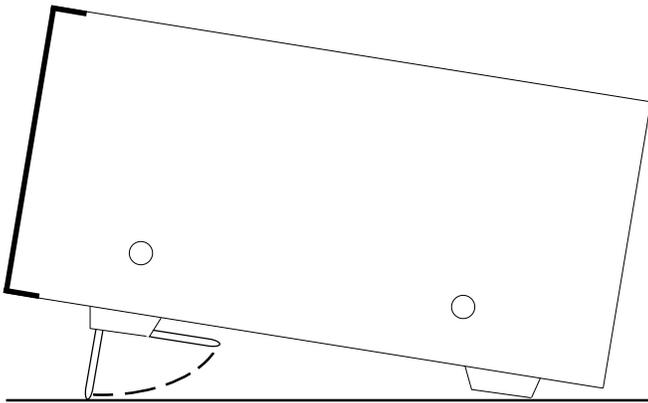
Refer modification to a qualified service technician.

**UNPACKING**

Carefully remove the receiver from the shipping carton and examine it for evidence of damage. If any damage is noted, immediately contact the transportation company responsible for delivery or return the unit to the dealer from whom it was purchased. Keep the shipping carton and all packing material for the transportation company to inspect. The original carton and packing material should be retained for repackaging should it be necessary to return the unit. Inspect the packing material for any accessories or printed material before storing the box. Locate the registration card, fill out, and immediately return to the R. L. Drake Company to insure registration and validation of warranty.

**LOCATION**

The location of the receiver is not critical so long as adequate clearance is provided to allow air circulation in and around the unit. Do not cover any ventilation slots in top cover or overheating may result. The ventilation slots also double as a speaker grill and any blockage may result in poor sound quality. For added operating convenience, the front bail may be flipped down to elevate the front of the unit. Refer to Figure 2



*Side View of Receiver*

**FIGURE 2 ADJUSTING FRONT BAIL**

**FIXED INSTALLATION**

After unpacking the unit and checking the voltage select switch for proper setting and correct fusing, connect antenna system to the appropriate antenna input. Connect AC cord to mains voltage. Connect ground system to ground screw on rear panel of radio. Connect any other external equipment at this time. Refer to Figure 3 for the diagram of a typical fixed installation.

**MOBILE INSTALLATION**

For use in a mobile environment, the receiver includes a fused external DC input connector. This connector is located on the rear panel. The receiver works well with a DC input voltage of 11-16 VDC. Typical automotive systems supply 13.8 VDC. Due to the relatively low current draw, the receiver may be powered from the vehicle's cigarette lighter socket. Connect DC power cord observing the correct polarity. An internal protection device will protect the receiver from reverse polarity hookup. Connect the mobile antenna(s) to appropriate antenna input(s). This will typically be a whip antenna with a coaxial cable thus permitting the cable to be run under floor mats, etc. Connect a grounding wire from the grounding screw on the rear panel to the vehicle's chassis. To further reduce current draw from the vehicle's battery system, it is recommended the LCD backlighting be turned off for extended listening periods.

**ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS**

The receiver incorporates internal switching to allow two separate antenna systems to be connected simultaneously. Refer to Figure 3. Ant 1 is a 50 Ohm, SO-239 coaxial input requiring a mating PL-259 connector. This input would typically be used as the primary antenna input. Antennas such as dipoles, trapped dipoles, verticals and beams will provide the best results. Ant 2 is a compression terminal type connection, providing a choice of high impedance (500 Ohms typical) or low impedance (50 Ohms typical). Antennas such as long wires or end fed Zepps will provide the best results. The best antenna will depend on the frequency range and time of day for the particular signal in question. Refer to publications such as the [ARRL Handbook](#) or [ARRL Antenna Manual](#) (available in most public libraries) for help on selection and/or construction of the antennas mentioned above.

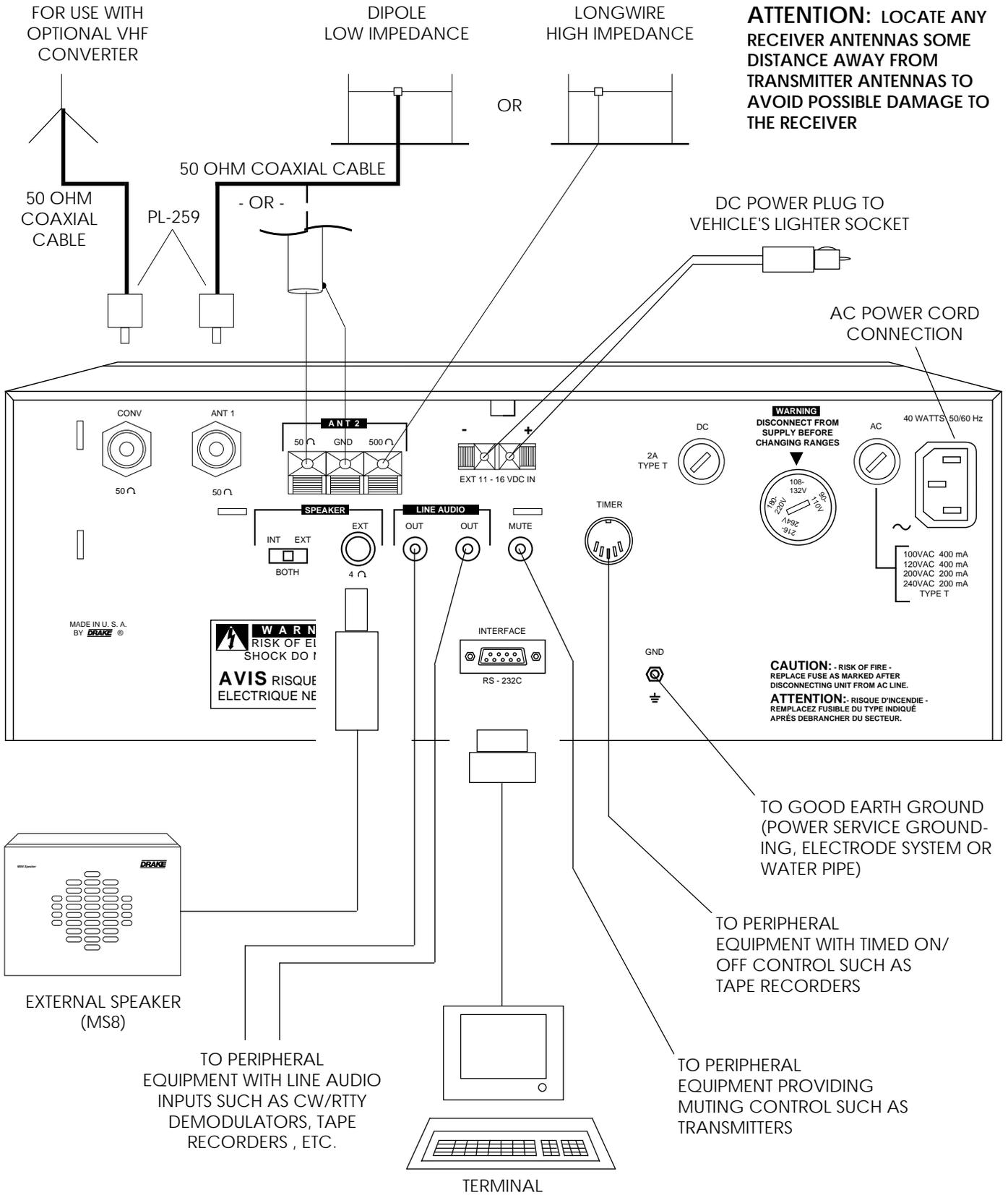


FIGURE 3 INSTALLATION DIAGRAM

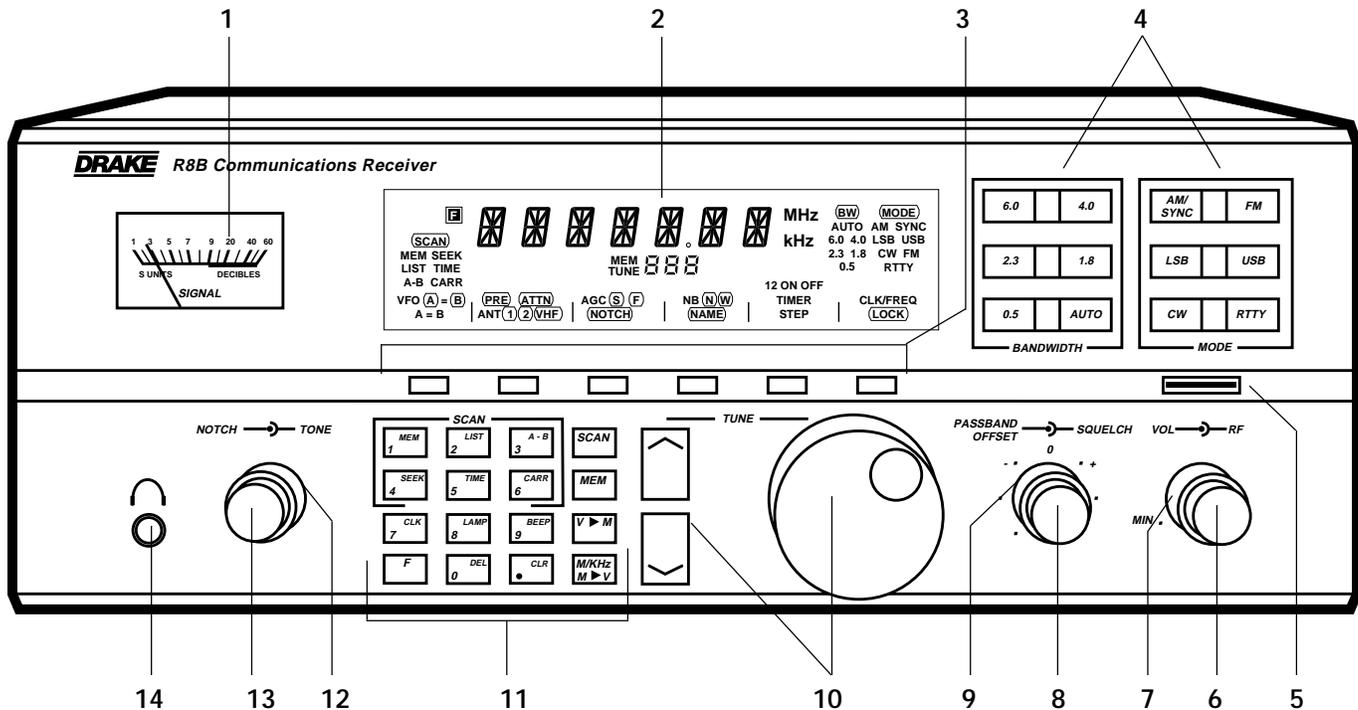


FIGURE 4 FRONT PANEL

**1) SIGNAL** - This meter indicates the relative signal level in S-units and dB above S9.

**2) Display** - The backlit, liquid crystal display provides the current status of the receiver such as frequency, mode, bandwidth, etc. Refer to the **FRONT PANEL DISPLAY** section of this manual for a full description.

**3) Function Buttons** - These (6) buttons control the various functions of the receiver which are indicated on the display directly above each button.

**4) MODE/BANDWIDTH Buttons** - The operating mode and bandwidth are directly entered with these front panel buttons. Press the AUTO button to permit automatic setting of bandwidth as mode is selected. Press the AM/SYNC button to enable the synchronous detector in AM mode. Press the **AM/SYNC** button to turn the synchronous detector off before selecting LSB or USB modes.

**5) POWER** - This button turns the receiver on or off. When unit is off, the clock will be displayed.

**6) VOLUME** - This control adjusts the receiver's audio speaker level. Turn clockwise to increase level or counterclockwise to decrease level.

**7) RF** - This control adjusts the gain of the receiver and is normally left in the fully clockwise position for maximum gain.

**8) PASSBAND OFFSET** - This control alters the position of the receiver's IF passband without disturbing the main tuning. Normally, this control should be set at the "0" or 12 o'clock position. This control is not active in FM mode.

**9) SQUELCH** - This control sets the signal level at which the audio is muted. For normal operation, this control is set fully counterclockwise.

**10) TUNING (VFO)** - The tuning wheel and the  and

 buttons are the primary tuning controls of the receiver. Clockwise rotation of the tuning wheel increases frequency and counterclockwise rotation decreases frequency. The tuning wheel also incorporates variable speed tuning. The faster the tuning wheel is rotated, the faster the tuning speed.

#### TUNING WHEEL STEPS

The receiver can be programmed to tune in three different resolutions (steps) with the corresponding display readout. The three choices are as follows:

- A) 1 kHz display readout (tuning in 1 kHz steps). Used for fairly rapid frequency search.
- B) 100 Hz display readout (tuning in 100 Hz steps). Used for tuning AM and FM signals.
- C) 10 Hz display readout (tuning in 10 Hz steps). Used for tuning SSB, CW, or data signals.

The step size may be programmed per mode. The receiver, as shipped from the factory, has step sizes programmed as shown in Table 1 below:

Mode	Tuning and Display Resolution (Hz)
LSB, USB, RTTY, CW	10
AM, FM	100

Table 1

To reset the receiver to the factory settings for STEP size, AGC setting, BANDWIDTH, etc.:

Press the POWER button to turn the receiver off. Press the CLR button and hold while pressing the POWER button to turn Power on. After three seconds, the receiver will reset.



The button increases and the button decreases the frequency by fixed steps with each depression as programmed. Pressing and holding either button will allow continuous stepping up or down as long as the button is depressed. The fixed steps are as follows:

Frequency Range	Step
100-540 kHz	5 kHz
540-1800 kHz	AM mode: 10 kHz (9 kHz if programmed) Other modes: 5 kHz
1800-30,000 kHz	5 kHz

To tune in 100 kHz steps, press the button. With the

displayed, press the / buttons, as desired, to tune in 100 kHz increments.

Note that, regardless of the / button step increments, the display always indicates the programmed tuning resolution (step) available by using the tuning wheel at any frequency.

11) Program Buttons -

(Scan) - Pressing this button starts a scan as defined by the scan indicators ( ) on the display.

Please refer to the **SCAN FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

(Memory) - Pressing this button in VFO mode switches the receiver to memory mode. Please refer to the **MEMORY FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

(VFO to Memory) - Pressing this button in VFO mode transfers the current status of the receiver, for example, frequency, mode, bandwidth, etc., into memory. Please refer to the **MEMORY FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

(MHz or kHz Frequency Readout or Memory to VFO) - Pressing the button followed by the button, changes the frequency readout to MHz or kHz as desired. Pressing this button in memory mode transfers the contents of the current memory location, i.e., frequency, mode, bandwidth, etc. to the selected VFO. Refer to the **MEMORY FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

(Function) - Pressing this button accesses secondary functions, printed in orange, on the numeric buttons 0-9 and switches the function line on the display above the 6 function buttons.

to - These buttons are normally used for direct numeric entries in VFO, memory, clock, and timer modes. Each button also has a secondary function printed in orange. These secondary functions are used as follows: Press , to for programming scan methods. Refer to the **SCAN FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

Press , to access the clock. Refer to the **CLOCK & TIMER FUNCTIONS** section of this manual for details.

Press , to adjust display and signal meter backlight intensity.

Press , to turn audible beep on or off. Refer to **BEEP TONES** page 12.

Press , to delete a program from a memory location. See **DELETING A MEMORY LOCATION** page 18.

(Decimal) - This button is used when entering a frequency directly with the numeric buttons. Also used in conjunction with the button to provide a Clear entry function. See **DIRECT FREQUENCY ENTRY** page 13.

12) **TONE** - This control is used to modify the tonal quality of the audio. Counterclockwise rotation increases bass response. Flat response occurs at the 12 o'clock setting.

13) **NOTCH** - This control is used to "tune" the notch frequency and is active when **(NOTCH)** is displayed. This control is not active in FM mode.

14) Headphone - This connector accepts a standard 1/4" diameter 2-circuit (monaural) or 3-circuit (stereo) phone plug. Audio is monaural in either case. All speaker outputs are automatically switched off when using headphones.

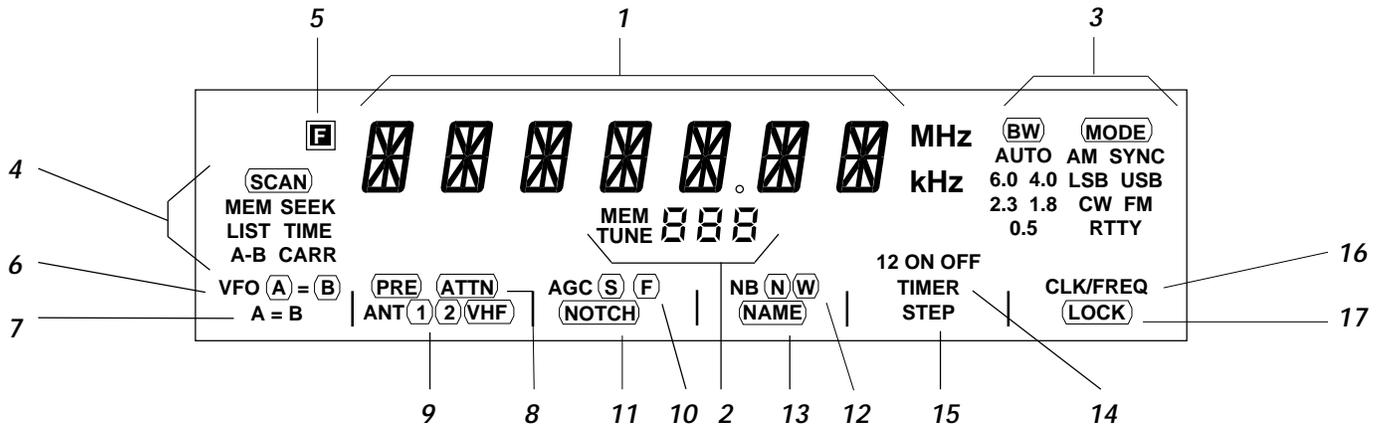
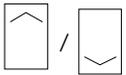


FIGURE 5 FRONT PANEL DISPLAY

**1) 7-Digit Alpha/Numeric Display Readout** - This display indicates frequency, in 'MHz' or 'kHz' as selected, of the current VFO or Memory channel. The readout will also display the channel name if assigned and selected in addition to various programming and error messages. For memory list scans, the two left-most digits display an Index number. In the clock mode, indicates either 'Local' or 'Universal' time in 24 hour format as selected. Time display is as follows: HH:MM:SS. In the Timer mode, indicates time in 24 hour format as follows: HH:MM, with no seconds indicated.

**2) MEM/TUNE** - This annunciator indicates the current memory location. 'MEM' will light when the receiver enters the Memory mode and all memory channel locations can be sequentially tuned by use of the 'TUNE



' buttons or Tuning wheel. With 'TUNE' displayed, use of the Tuning wheel will allow the user to tune away from the selected memory channel.

**3) BANDWIDTH/MODE Indicators** - The currently selected IF filter Bandwidth and mode of reception are indicated. For FM mode operation, only the mode (FM) is displayed. When 'AUTO' is illuminated, the appropriate bandwidth is automatically set for the corresponding selected mode.

**Note:** The AGC setting, tuning step size, display resolution and bandwidth are user programmable and stored per mode. The modes are:

AM - Amplitude Modulation

AM/SYNC - Amplitude Modulation (with Synchronous Detection)

AM SYNC, LSB, USB - Amplitude Modulation with Synchronous Detection of either the selected upper or lower sideband portion of an AM signal.

FM - Frequency Modulation

CW - Continuous Wave (Morse Code)

RTTY - Radio Teletype or data

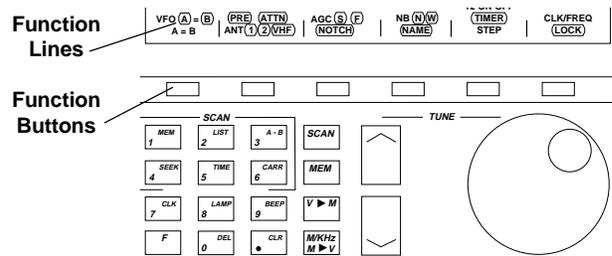
LSB - Lower Sideband

USB - Upper Sideband

**4) (SCAN)** - The annunciators under this heading indicate the current scan function programming. (SCAN) will light when the receiver enters the (SCAN) mode. Refer to the 'Scan Functions' section of this manual.

#### IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ

The function lines of the display, described in callouts 5) through 17) are activated by the unmarked function button located directly below the displayed function. The primary function line is the top most line. Pressing the  allows access to the alternate function line (lower line). Alternate function availability 'times out' after any front panel activity which alters the display.



**5)**  - This annunciator lights to indicate that the alternate function selection is enabled.

**6) VFO A/B** - This annunciator indicates the VFO in use. A box  appears around the active VFO.

**7) A=B** - An '=' sign appears between the 'A' and 'B' of the top function line to indicate that one of the VFO's has been set to the same frequency as the other. This function serves as a temporary 'scratchpad' memory of the first VFO frequency as the second VFO frequency is changed by tuning.

**8) PREamp/ATTenuator** - A box  appears around the appropriate legend when the Preamp or attenuator is activated.

**9) ANTenna 1/2/VHF** - A box  appears around the selected antenna input: 'ANT 1', 'ANT 2' or the 'VHF' ('CONV') connector at the rear panel of the receiver.

**NOTE:** VHF is only accessible when the accessory VHF Converter module is installed.

**10) AGC S/F** - A box  appears around the selected AGC setting. With no box illuminated, the AGC is Off. As the receiver is factory supplied, two choices are possible: **S** or **F**. Select either the Slow or Fast AGC setting for most all modes of operation. However, to add the 'Off' condition as a third selection: Press and hold the AGC function line button for three seconds. The choices for AGC setting will now be among three possible conditions: **(S)** , **(F)** or no box displayed (AGC Off).  
AGC is not displayed when the FM mode is selected.

**11) NOTCH** - A box  appears around this annunciator to indicate that the variable frequency audio notch control is active.

**12) Noise Blanker Narrow/Wide** - A box  appears around the selected noise blanking range, either Narrow or Wide. No box indicates that the noise blanker is not activated.

**13) NAME** - Whenever a box  appears around this annunciator, the receiver will display channel names if the tuned frequency is within  $\pm 1$  kHz of a stored memory channel frequency with a name assigned. It is important to note that, if a name is not assigned to a memory channel, only the frequency will be displayed for that channel when it is recalled even though **(NAME)** is illuminated.

When the frequency first enters the 1kHz window, the name will be displayed. It will remain until the frequency is tuned out of the window. If tuning is stopped inside the window (such as when the listener is interested in the signal) name display is reversed; when tuning resumes, the name will be replaced by the frequency to allow fine tuning of the tuned signal. The frequency will remain on the display until tuning is stopped for 2 seconds, then the name will return.

If, while fine tuning, the frequency goes outside the window, the display will revert to the original name and will be displayed as soon as the frequency enters the window.

**14) TIMER** - The number **1** or **2** will light to indicate which timer is selected. If one or both timers (Timer **1** and/or Timer **2**) is/are enabled, the **1** and/or **2** annunciator(s) will continue to be displayed after the receiver is turned off. The **ON** and **OFF** annunciators are displayed to indicate which respective time is being programmed.

**15) STEP** - When selected, permits setting of three different step sizes and corresponding display resolutions. Refer to 'FREQUENCY STEP SELECTION' on page 12.

**16) CLOCK/FREQUENCY** - Either the Time or Frequency can be displayed by pressing the function button below this annunciator.

**17) LOCK** - A box  appears around this annunciator to indicate that all front panel buttons and Tuning wheel entries are locked out.

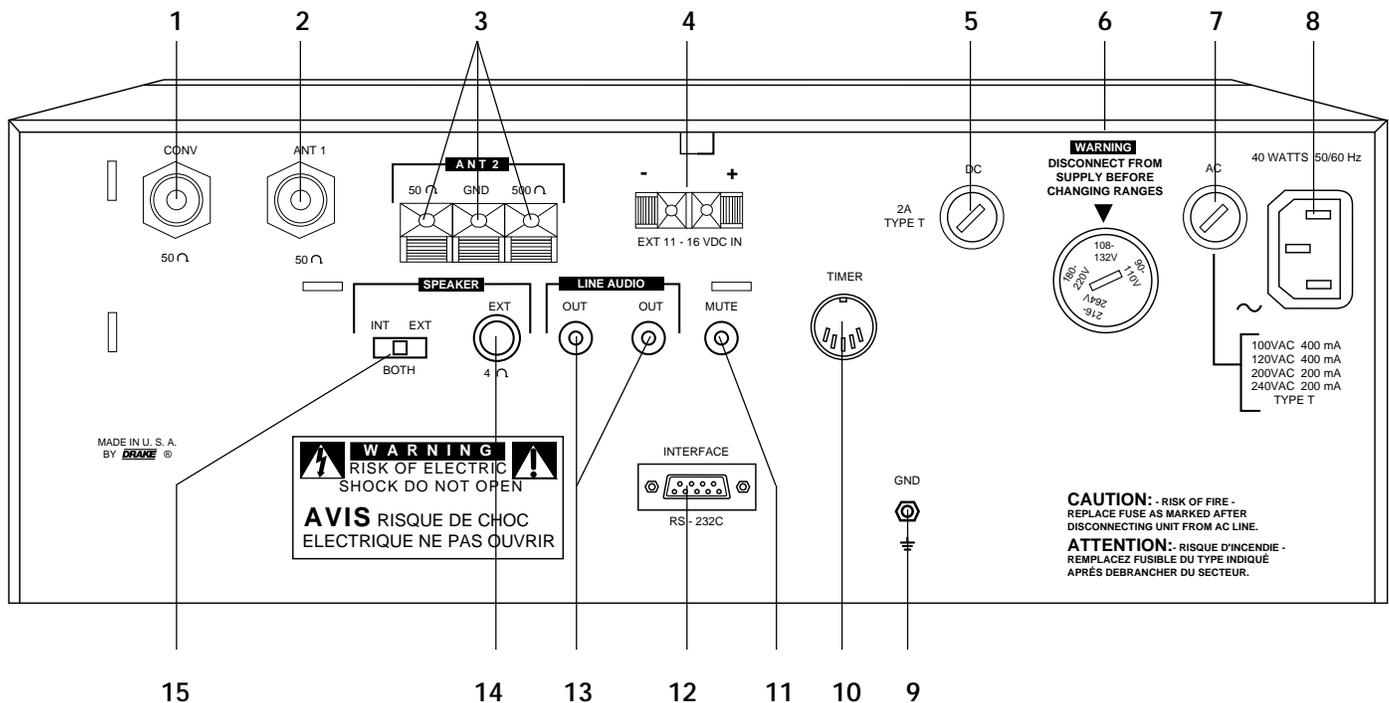


FIGURE 6 REAR PANEL

**1) CONV** - This connector is the antenna input to the optional VHF Converter. Attach a 50 OHMS nominal impedance coaxial feed line from the antenna. This connector accepts a standard PL-259 plug.

**2) ANT 1** - This connector is used when attaching receiving antennas with coaxial feed lines of 50 OHMS nominal impedance. Accepts a standard PL-259 plug.

**3) ANT 2** - This connector can be used to attach either a low impedance (50 OHMS nominal) or high impedance (500 Ohm nominal) antenna. The center clip is ground and its connection should be as short as possible.

**4) EXT 11-16 VDC IN** - This connector is used for powering the receiver from an external DC source such as a car battery. Observe proper polarity when attaching wires. This connector is internally protected from reverse polarity.

**5) DC Fuse** - This is a 2 ampere type T fuse. Replace with same type and rating.

**6) AC LINE Voltage Selector** - This switch is used to select the proper line voltage setting for your particular area. BE CERTAIN OF THE OPERATING VOLTAGE BEFORE CONNECTING THIS RECEIVER TO THE MAINS SOURCE. Also, the proper mains fuse and line cord may need to be installed. See items (7) and (8).

**7) Fuse** - Check for proper fusing prior to connecting this receiver to the mains source (see page 4). Fuse is 5x20 mm SLO-BLO®, T400 mA for nominal 115/127 VAC operation; T200 mA, 250V for nominal 220/240 VAC operation.

**8) Power Line Cord Receptacle** - This receptacle accepts a three-wire power cable. When the cable is connected to an appropriate power line outlet, the instrument is grounded.

This unit is shipped with a cord intended for nominal 115/127 VAC mains supply. For operation of this unit on nominal 220/240 VAC mains supply, use the proper cable assembly approved by your local codes.

**9) GND (Ground)** - The earth ground wire connected here should be as short as possible.

**10) TIMER** - This 5 pin din connector provides switching contacts for on/off control of an external device such as a cassette tape recorder. Refer to the **CLOCK & TIMER FUNCTIONS** section of this manual.

**11) MUTE** - The RCA connector provides a method of muting the receiver for use with a transmitter. Ground center pin to mute.

**12) Interface RS-232C** - This 9 pin DB-9 connector provides a standard RS-232C interface to a keyboard terminal. Refer to the **RS-232C INTERFACE** section of this manual.

**13) LINE AUDIO OUT** - Both RCA connectors provide a constant low level audio source independent of the setting of the volume control. They are designed to interface to tape recorders, CW/RTTY demodulators, amplifiers, etc.

**14) EXT (External Speaker)** - This connector accepts a standard 1/4" diameter, 2-circuit, (monaural) phone plug for connection of a 4-8 ohm external speaker.

**15) Speaker Switch (INT/BOTH/EXT)** - This 3 position switch allows selection of internal only, both internal and external, or external only speaker outputs.

**MUTE OPERATION OF THE R8B COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER**

When using this receiver with an external transmitter, it is often desirable to be able to externally mute the receiver during transmission. The receiver provides this external control by use of the "MUTE" connector located on the rear panel. Grounding the center pin of this connector forces the AGC circuitry to shut down all RF/IF stages, thus quieting or muting the receiver.

The mute line does not disconnect the antenna. Older Drake equipment required the mute line to be grounded for receive. This receiver requires ground to mute. When using the receiver with older Drake equipment, an external relay is recommended to operate the mute line. Sometimes this may be accomplished by using a spare set of relay contacts on the antenna switch-over relay.

If you are not operating a linear amplifier, you can use the vox relay contacts to provide control of the receiver muting. Simply connect the two pin jack or RCA phono socket of the AC-4, PS-75, PS-7, power supply to the mute jack on the R8B.

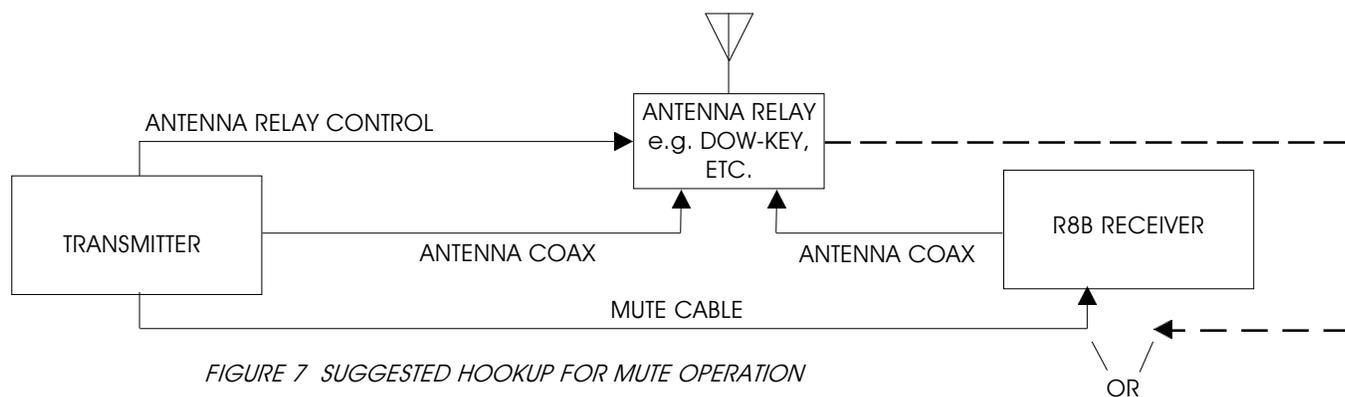


FIGURE 7 SUGGESTED HOOKUP FOR MUTE OPERATION

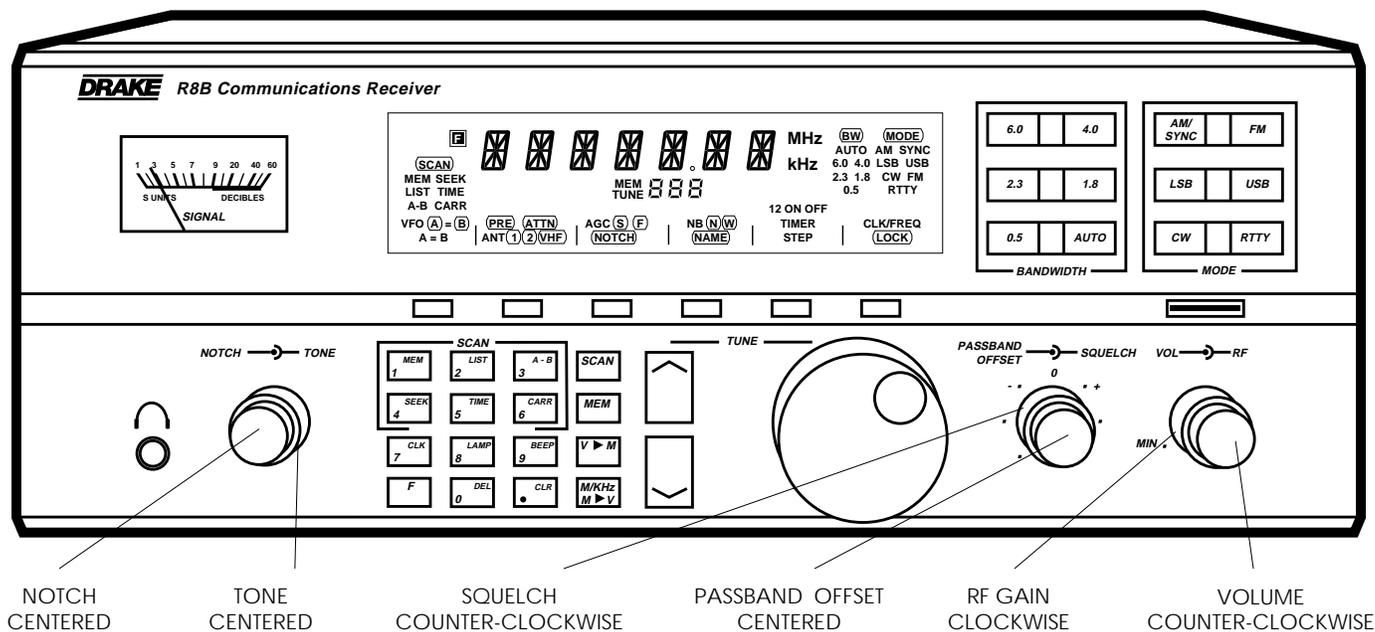


FIGURE 8

### GENERAL OPERATING INFORMATION

This receiver is easy to use. Please take a few moments to read through this section and familiarize yourself with general operating information.

### MICROPROCESSOR RESET

A power-up reset is activated each time the unit is connected to an AC or DC power source. This may be confirmed by the front panel display illuminating all annunciators for 3 seconds, followed by the clock display. If, for any reason, the receiver display or operation becomes confused or a 'PWRFAIL' message is displayed, unplug the receiver from the power source and reconnect. Normal operations of the receiver are halted in the 'PWRFAIL' mode. Note: Any programmed memory locations will NOT be lost under a power-up reset or under a 'PWRFAIL' mode due to the memory design of the receiver.

### BEEP TONES

The receiver responds to all button depressions with an audible beep. They are as follows:

- 1 short tone for any button depression.
- 1 long, high tone when programming in memory mode.
- 1 long, low tone for any illegal button depression.

### GETTING STARTED

1. Please refer to FIGURE 8 and adjust controls as shown.
2. Press the  (power) button.
3. Press **VFO** button to select **VFO A**.
4. Press  button followed by the **ANT** button to select desired antenna input.
5. Press one of the **MODE** buttons to select the desired mode of reception. Press the **AUTO** (bandwidth) button for automatic bandwidth selection with mode change or press one of the **BANDWIDTH** buttons to select the desired IF Bandwidth.

### AUTO MODE, and the Default BANDWIDTH/STEP/AGC Settings

If the AUTO mode is selected, the default Bandwidth, Step and AGC setting are automatically recalled when the mode is changed. These defaults are user programmable. To set the default, turn AUTO off (press the AUTO button until AUTO is extinguished in the display area). Set the Bandwidth, Step and AGC as desired for the defaults. Press and hold the corresponding MODE button for which the defaults are being set. A memory beep will indicate that the defaults have been stored. Repeat the above procedure for all modes that are to be programmed. Once the defaults are programmed, and the AUTO mode is selected, changing modes will recall the user programmed BANDWIDTH, STEP and AGC settings.

6. Check that '**SPEAKER**' switch on rear panel is on desired setting.
7. Adjust **VOLUME (VOL)** control for desired level. Adjust **SQUELCH** control fully counterclockwise. Adjust **RF GAIN** control fully clockwise.

Press the  button followed by  to set frequency entry units.

8. Press the **CLK/FREQ** button as required, to display frequency. Use the numeric keypad to enter frequency,

in MHz or kHz, as indicated, directly or use the  or  tuning buttons to rapidly tune near a frequency, then fine tune with the tuning knob.

### FREQUENCY STEP SELECTION

#### TUNING WHEEL STEPS

The receiver can be programmed to tune in three different resolutions (steps) with the corresponding display readout.

The three choices are as follows:

- A) 1 kHz display readout (tuning in 1 kHz steps).  
Used for fairly rapid frequency search.
- B) 100 Hz display readout (tuning in 100 Hz steps).  
Used for tuning AM and FM signals.
- C) 10 Hz display readout (tuning in 10 Hz steps).  
Used for tuning SSB, CW, or data signals.

The step size may be programmed per mode. The receiver, as shipped from the factory, has step sizes programmed as shown in Table 2 below:

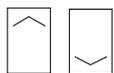
Mode	Tuning and Display Resolution (Hz)
LSB, USB, RTTY, CW	10
AM, FM	100

Table 2

To change the step, press the button followed by the STEP function line button.

To reset the receiver to the factory settings for STEP size, AGC setting, BANDWIDTH, etc.:

Press the POWER button to turn the receiver off. Press the button and hold while pressing the POWER button to turn Power on. After three seconds, the receiver will reset. The tuning wheel incorporates variable rate tuning. The faster the tuning wheel is rotated, the greater the frequency change per tuning wheel revolution.



#### BUTTON STEPS

The button increases and the button decreases the frequency by fixed steps with each depression as programmed. Pressing and holding either button will allow continuous stepping up or down as long as the button is depressed. The fixed steps are as follows:

Frequency Range	Step
100-540 kHz	5 kHz
540-1800 kHz	AM mode: 10 kHz (9 kHz if programmed) Other modes: 5 kHz
1800-30,000 kHz	5 kHz

To tune in 100 kHz steps, press the button. With the

displayed, press the / buttons, as desired,

to tune in 100 kHz increments. Note that, regardless of the

/ button step increments, the display always

indicates the programmed tuning resolution (step) available by using the tuning wheel at any frequency.

#### DUAL VFO's

##### A) VFO A/VFO B

Two VFOs (A and B) are provided on the receiver. Selection is made with the VFO function key. Each VFO can be set to any frequency and act as a temporary memory channel.

For example, suppose you want WWV at 10 MHz in VFO B while using VFO A to tune other frequencies.

Press: **VFO** to select **B**

Press: **AM** mode button

Press: - WWV is now stored in **VFO B**.

Press: **VFO** to select **A**

Tune other frequencies with **VFO A**. To recall WWV, press **VFO** function button. **NOTE:** See 'DIRECT FREQUENCY ENTRY' section below for explanation of second entry.

##### B) A=B

This function is used to transfer the frequency of the active VFO into the inactive VFO. This is handy if you are tuning and would like to temporarily hold a certain frequency as you continue tuning. For example, suppose you are tuning in VFO B and come across a station at 4.5 MHz you would like to occasionally check.

Press: , then **A=B**. Equal (=) symbol now appears between **VFO A = B**.

Continue tuning and recall station at 4.5 MHz anytime by pressing the **VFO** button.

#### DIRECT FREQUENCY ENTRY

Direct keyboard entry of a frequency is possible using numeric buttons **0-9** and decimal allowing for rapid frequency change. Pressing the button sequence , will cancel any frequency or memory channel number entry in progress and return the setting to its previous state.

NOTE: With the optional VHF Converter installed, entering a three digit frequency (in MHz) is possible after first selecting **(VHF)** antenna.

Press: **VFO** to select **VFO A** or **VFO B**

#### TO ENTER FREQUENCY IN MHz:

Press: , to select 'MHz' display mode if required.

Enter frequency in MHz beginning with the most significant digit. You do not need to enter leading or trailing zeros.

##### Examples:

1) 1.410 MHz - Press:

2) 29.660 MHz - Press:

The second depression of the decimal button acts as an 'Enter' and causes immediate response to the entered digits. If you forget to press the decimal button a second time, the receiver will automatically do so for you, but with a slight delay.

3) 700 kHz (= .70 MHz) - Press: . After 3 second pause, frequency will be entered.

#### TO ENTER FREQUENCY IN kHz:

Press: , to select 'kHz' display mode if not already selected. Enter frequency in kHz beginning with the most significant digit, followed by a double depression of the button. Example:

1) 700 kHz - Press:

Frequency will be immediately displayed. Attempting to enter a frequency outside of the tuning range of the receiver will cause the word **ERROR** to be displayed along with the error beep to be heard. The receiver will then return to the last displayed frequency.

### FRONT PANEL LOCK (UNLOCK)

First be sure the receiver is in the **VFO** mode, ( **MEM** or **SCAN** not displayed). All button entries, display settings and the large tuning knob can be locked if desired.

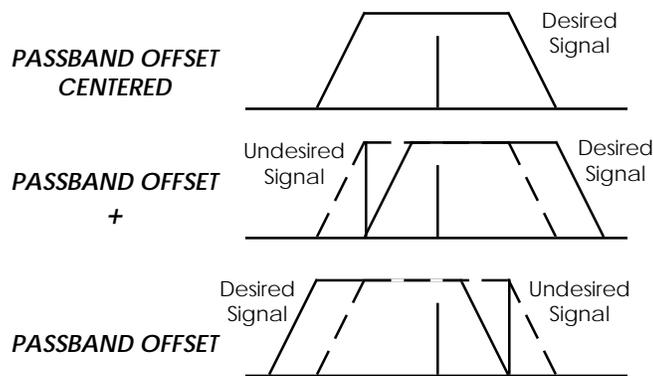
Press  **F** **LOCK** to lock front panel. All analog control knob functions, except tuning, will still remain operable.

Press  **F** **LOCK** to unlock front panel if previously locked.

### PASSBAND OFFSET OPERATION

When the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control is centered, the receiver will properly position its IF passband with mode change. Occasionally, an interfering signal will appear above or below the desired signal. Rotating the **PASSBAND OFFSET** "+" or "-" will reduce or eliminate this interfering signal by electronically shifting the receiver's IF passband. Refer to **FIGURE 9**. This shifting of the IF passband also alters the audio quality. For example, if you are receiving a signal in USB and rotate the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control "-", the audio will become low pitched. Conversely if the control is rotated to the "+" position, the audio will become high pitched. The results are reversed in LSB; rotated "+" the audio becomes low pitched, rotated "-" the audio becomes high pitched.

In AM, the **PASSBAND OFFSET** can enhance audio quality. For example, with the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control at the normal 12 o'clock position and the 6 kHz IF filter selected, the maximum audio response will begin to roll off at 3 kHz. If the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control is moved to one side or the other, audio response exceeding 5 kHz is obtainable thus enhancing fidelity. Try both offset directions to determine which side of the signal is least subject to any possible adjacent signal interference. The **PASSBAND OFFSET** control is also coupled to the synchronous detector (SYNCHRO) allowing the passband to be altered while the detector is in use.



**FIGURE 9 PASSBAND OFFSET Operation**

### NOTCH OPERATION

Audio notch will nullify signals from 500 Hz at the counter-clockwise setting of the control to 5kHz at the clockwise setting. Adjust control to nullify an undesired signal.

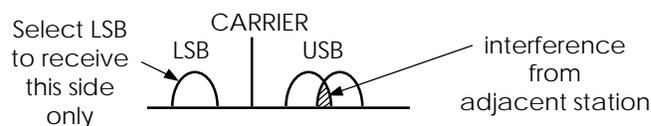
### AM SYNCHRONOUS DETECTOR OPERATION

For general tuning and listening, the normal AM detector is best. It allows normal AM reception while providing the capability to offset the IF passband without causing distortion. If the received signal is experiencing severe fading as is common on many SW and BC bands, the synchronous

detector should be engaged. Make sure the main tuning is set to within 1 kHz of the station's transmitting frequency. Adjust the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control and change bandwidth as required to minimize any interference. Press **AM/SYNC** to activate the synchronous detector. The word **SYNC** is displayed following **AM** to indicate the synchronous detector is selected and locked. **SYNC** will flash to indicate that the detector is acquiring lock. This detector provides a very powerful aid in reducing the severe audio distortion that can occur during the time period when the carrier of the received AM signal is cancelled or reduced by propagation effects.

When the synchronous detector has been activated, moving the main tuning will automatically switch the receiver out of synchronous detection while the synchronous detector re-acquires lock. The 'SYNC' annunciator will flash briefly until lock is achieved. Also, moving the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control while the synchronous detector is engaged, will cause the receiver to momentarily switch out of synchronous detection while the synchronous detector re-acquires lock. The 'SYNC' annunciator will flash briefly until lock is achieved.

The detector also permits selectable tuning to either the upper or lower sideband portion of an AM signal. Since most all AM (LW, MW and SW) broadcasting generally uses double-sideband transmission, detection of either of the two sidebands results in full reception of the transmitted information. The selectable sideband tuning and detection not only aids reception by permitting tuning to the stronger or less distorted sideband, but also permits rejection of the sideband nearer to the interfering signal(s). For Example:



The synchronous detector will lock to the strongest signal that is within the IF passband when it is activated. Most of the time, the strongest signal will be the carrier of the desired signal. First, be sure the main tuning is set to within 1 kHz of the desired station's transmitting frequency. Press the  **AM/SYNC** button to activate synchronous operation. If adjacent channel interference or any other undesired signal is sufficiently strong, the synchronous detector may lock to it instead. In that case, press the  **AM/SYNC** button to turn the synchronous detector off and repeat the tuning process. For severe cases of fading, set the audio bandwidth to 4 kHz. If interference is present, press the **LSB** or **USB** button, with the **AM SYNC** active, to select the sideband with the least interference. If the interference is sufficiently severe to prevent reception, select a narrower IF bandwidth and retune to the desired signal. After reception is obtained, select a wider bandwidth and/or alternate sideband if desired. When **AM/SYNC** has been activated, moving the main tuning knob will cause the **SYNC** circuit to momentarily disengage (indicated by 'SYNC' flashing), then back on again when tuning has stopped. **AM SYNC** will not operate properly on intermittent transmissions such as those encountered on CB radio bands, for example. For those types of transmissions, use the **AM** mode. Press the  **AM/SYNC** button to turn the synchronous detector off before selecting **LSB** or **USB** modes.

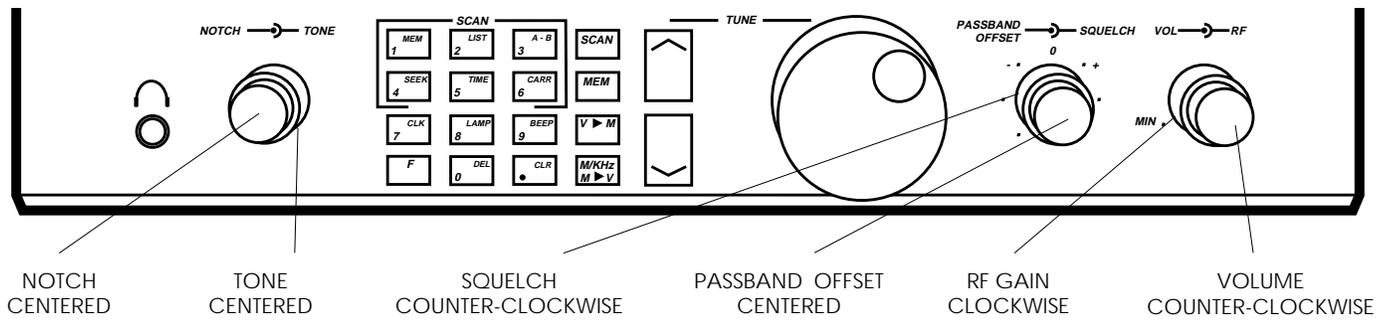


FIGURE 10

### RF FUNCTION (ATTENUATOR/PREAMP)

Occasionally, a received signal may be very strong such as from a local broadcast station. When this happens, distortion could degrade the signal's quality. To help combat this, the **ATTN** should be selected. It provides 10 dB of loss to the incoming signal, thereby allowing the receiver to function normally. Also, when trying to listen to a weak station in the presence of an undesired stronger station, selecting the attenuator will lower the received level of both. This action could make it possible, however, to receive the desired station. The attenuator is available for use across the entire tuning range of the receiver, except for the ranges covered by the optional VHF Converter module.

Another RF function available is a preamplifier (**PRE**) which provides an additional 10 dB of gain to the received signal. This can be useful on the higher shortwave frequencies when trying to receive a weak signal perhaps at the noise level. Use caution when using the preamp as it could amplify an adjacent signal causing distortion on the desired signal. The preamplifier is not selected for frequency ranges covered by the optional VHF Converter module.

For general tuning, operate the receiver with both the **PREAMPLIFIER** and **ATTENUATOR** off.

To enable or disable the **PREAMPLIFIER** or **ATTENUATOR**: Press the function line button below the displayed **PRE** **ATTN** annunciators. The selected function is indicated by a displayed box  around the function. Conversely, no box indicates that the function is not selected.

### NOISE BLANKER

The **NOISE BLANKER** **NB** provides two settings which will reduce or eliminate much noise interference encountered. The **(N)** (or narrow) setting is for short duration, high impulse noise such as automotive ignition noise. The **(W)** (or wide) setting is to reduce longer duration impulses. Unfortunately, there exists no blanker capable of eliminating all possible noise either atmospheric or man-made. Another side effect of the **NOISE BLANKER** use is on AM signals. Occasionally, if a strong AM signal is tuned in and the **NOISE BLANKER** is engaged, blanking can occur on modulation peaks causing a popping or breaking up of the audio. If this is noticed, be sure the **NOISE BLANKER** is off.

### CW OPERATION

For general tuning in **CW** mode, the 1.8 kHz bandwidth is recommended since the 0.5 kHz bandwidth is very narrow. When the desired signal is found, tune the receiver until an approximately 800 Hz audio note is heard, then select the 0.5 kHz filter. If interference is present, the passband offset can be employed to reduce or eliminate the interfering signal.

### RTTY OPERATION

In **RTTY** mode, the receiver selects the user programmed bandwidth (1.8 kHz recommended) filter and positions it for the 2125 Hz mark and 2975 Hz space high tone group. When receiving other shifts such as 425 Hz or 170 Hz, the **PASSBAND OFFSET** may need to be adjusted to pass both tones equally. Additionally, the selected IF bandwidth should not be smaller than the shift of the received signal. Therefore, the 0.5 kHz bandwidth filter can not be used when receiving a 850 Hz shift **RTTY** signal but could be selected for a 425 Hz or 170 Hz shift **RTTY** signal.

### SSB OPERATION

Tuning in a single sideband (SSB) signal can be somewhat frustrating for the first time listener. With the 'AUTO' bandwidth selected in either of the receiver's SSB modes, LSB (lower sideband) or USB (upper sideband), the receiver will select the 2.3 kHz bandwidth, 10 Hz tuning steps and Slow AGC setting.

If the default 'AUTO' settings have been programmed by the user, then those particular settings are recalled. Generally, LSB is used below 10 MHz and USB is used above 10 MHz.

First, be sure the **PASSBAND OFFSET** control is centered. When initially tuning in the desired station, tune slowly. If the station is unintelligible, try the other sideband again tuning slowly. A station tuned in on the wrong sideband is totally unreadable but a station mistuned on the right sideband may sound like "Donald Duck". Further tuning will result in a more normal voice sound. Once the station is tuned in, the **PASSBAND OFFSET** can be used to alter the audio response of the received SSB signal. Refer to **PASSBAND OFFSET OPERATION** for details. Additionally, if adjacent stations are causing interference, the 1.8 kHz bandwidth filter may be selected in conjunction with the **PASSBAND OFFSET** to further reduce or eliminate interfering signals.

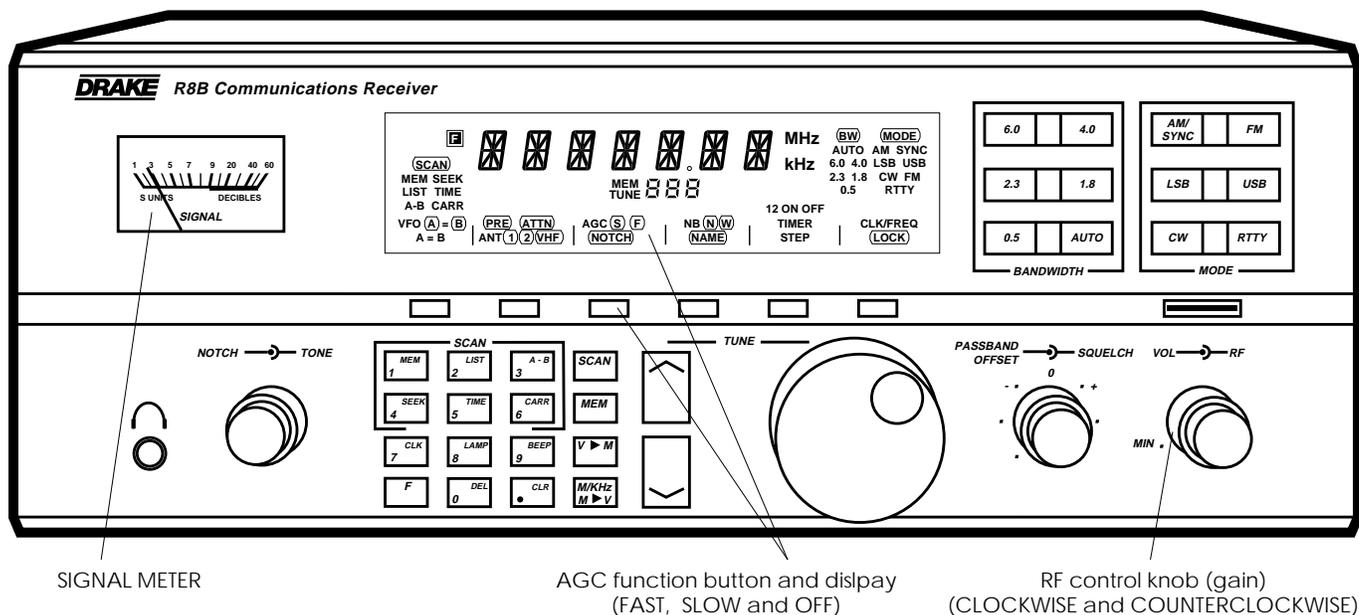


FIGURE 11

### FM OPERATION

Frequency modulation (FM) is perhaps the easiest mode to use on the receiver. When the FM mode is selected, the receiver defaults to PRE only. No AGC or BANDWIDTH settings are used in FM mode. In fact, attempting to activate these buttons will result in an error beep. Additionally, NB, NOTCH, PASSBAND OFFSET, and RF GAIN controls are not used.

Most FM transmissions are above 29 MHz and are generally amateur radio in nature. A very active frequency, when conditions permit, is 29.660 MHz.

Peculiar to FM transmissions is the fact that a stronger signal on the same frequency or close to the same frequency will completely cover up a weaker signal. Also, there are no controls to help reduce or eliminate an interfering signal. This is not a fault of the receiver but of the FM mode of transmission. However, to help in eliminating the background hiss, the SQUELCH control may be used to quiet the receiver during periods of no signal.

### Gain and AGC OPERATION

In a basic sense, gain means amplification. **AGC** is an abbreviation for Automatic Gain Control. Thus, **AGC** helps tune in weak signals by conveniently amplifying them automatically. When a strong signal is tuned in, the **AGC** automatically reduces the amplification since it is not needed. This also prevents overloading the receiver and minimizes distortion. When factory supplied, **AGC** can be selected to operate S(LOW) or F(FAST). The **SLOW AGC** setting is used for reception of slowly changing signal levels such as SSB signals. The **FAST AGC** setting allows more rapid automatic receiver gain adjustment to fast changing signal levels such as AM signals. The user can select an off position, if desired. To select this feature, press and hold the **AGC** function button until a memory confirmation beep is heard. The **AGC** button will now permit SLOW, FAST or OFF settings.

The OFF condition is indicated by the display not showing a  around S or F. To remove the OFF selection option, repeat the press-and-hold sequence. If the **AGC** is turned off, the receiver gain must be manually set by using the **RF** (gain) control knob to produce distortion free reception.

### HOW AGC, RF GAIN AND THE SIGNAL METER WORK TOGETHER

The **AGC** function button, **RF** Gain control knob and the **SIGNAL METER** work together in the same circuit in three basic ways.

- 1) Fully Automatic Gain Control - Selecting either the **S(LOW)** or **F(FAST)** **AGC** setting and full clockwise **RF** Gain setting makes the gain (amplification) control fully automatic. No other gain adjustments are required. Using the **AGC** is the most convenient way to operate the receiver and is recommended for almost all receiving conditions. The Signal Meter needle automatically fluctuates with the strength of the signal received. A weak signal is indicated by the signal meter needle moving to the left (for example -3). A strong signal is indicated by the signal meter needle moving to the right (for example -40).
- 2) Manual Gain Control With AGC On (Slow or Fast) - The maximum gain level can be reduced manually, as desired, by using the **RF** control knob. Turning the **RF** control knob counterclockwise will reduce the gain, causing the signal meter needle to move upscale. With the gain reduced manually, there will be less background noise when no signal is present, but signals stronger than the S-meter setting will be received normally.
- 3) Manual Gain Control With AGC Off - With the **AGC** off, the **RF** Gain control must be rotated counterclockwise until the gain is reduced to the point where no signal distortion occurs. This mode of operation is seldom used.

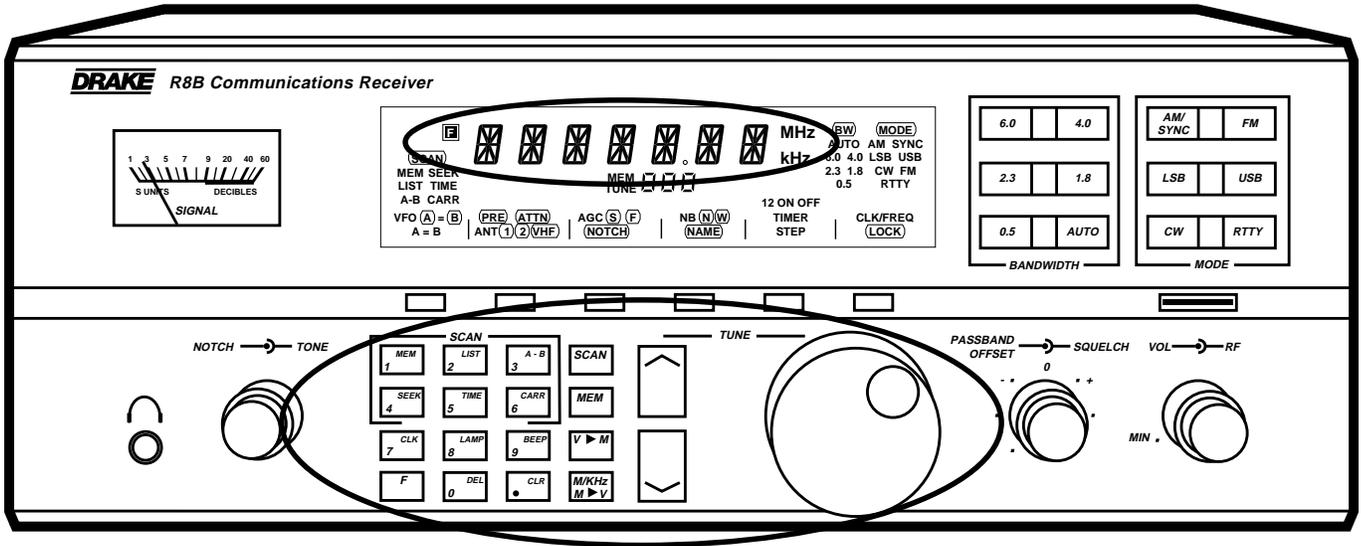


FIGURE 12

**MEMORY FUNCTIONS**

The receiver contains 1000 programmable memory channels that can be used to store and recall commonly monitored frequencies. These 1000 channels are divided into blocks of 10, ie, 00-09, 10-19, 20-29, etc. This allows convenient grouping of frequencies. As an example, 00-09 could be broadcast stations, 10-19 could be time stations such as CHU and WWV, frequencies for listening at different times of day, etc. **The receiver is preprogrammed (at the factory) with (20) useful frequencies and corresponding mode in memory channels 00-19.** With memory channels programmed, you can use the various scan functions to automatically monitor desired memory frequencies. The following may be stored in any memory channel:

- 1) Frequency
- 2) Mode
- 3) Bandwidth
- 4) AGC setting
- 5) PRE or ATTN setting
- 6) Antenna
- 7) Notch ON/OFF
- 8) Noise blanker setting
- 9) Synchronous detector ON/OFF
- 10) NAME

**PREPROGRAMMED MEMORY CHANNELS LIST**

<u>MEMORY CHANNEL</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>MODE</u>
MEM 00	530	AM BCB	AM
MEM 01	2300	120M	AM
MEM 02	3200	90M	AM
MEM 03	3900	75M	AM
MEM 04	4750	60M	AM
MEM 05	5800	49M	AM
MEM 06	7100	41M	AM
MEM 07	9500	31M	AM
MEM 08	11600	25M	AM
MEM 09	13570	22M	AM
MEM 10	15100	19M	AM
MEM 11	17480	16M	AM
MEM 12	21450	13M	AM
MEM 13	25600	11M	AM
MEM 14	5000	WWV	AM
MEM 15	10000	WWV	AM
MEM 16	15000	WWV	AM
MEM 17	20000	WWV	AM
MEM 18	7335	CHU	AM
MEM 19	14670	CHU	AM

All above are stored as **VFO A, ANT 1, PREAMPLIFIER** Off, **AGC S** and **BW** as selected by the particular mode.

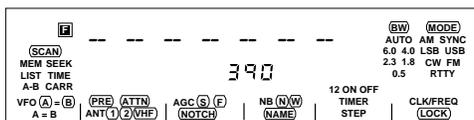
**MEMORY CHANNEL PROGRAMMING**

First be sure the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM**, **MEM TUNE** or **SCAN** not displayed).

**A)** Select the desired frequency, mode, bandwidth, etc.

**B)** Press:  and within three seconds, enter a three digit memory number from 000 to 999. A confirmation beep is heard.

**C)** Receiver will switch to **NAME** mode. The receiver is now ready to accept a 7-digit name for this particular memory channel as indicated by the blinking **NAME** annunciator.

**Name Assignment**

If you do not want to store a name with this memory channel, press the  button.

To assign a name to this memory channel, turn the Tuning wheel slowly to select the desired character or blank

space at each flashing digit location. Press the 

button to scroll right. Press the  button to scroll left.

After entering all desired name information, press  to store the information and return the receiver to the **VFO** mode. The stored name and assigned memory channel number will be displayed.

**RECALLING A MEMORY CHANNEL**

First, be sure that the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM**, **MEM TUNE** or **SCAN** not displayed). There are two basic methods for selecting a memory channel. The **MEM TUNE** method permits frequency tuning after recalling a memory channel by turning the Tuning wheel. Additional programmed memory channels are conveniently recalled

by pressing the  or  buttons or by directly entering

the three digit memory number. The **MEM** method, does not permit frequency retuning, but does permit convenient selection of programmed memory channels by

turning the Tuning wheel, pressing the   buttons, or

by directly entering the three digit memory number.

**A) MEM TUNE**

First, be sure that the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM**, **MEM TUNE** or **SCAN** not displayed). Press the  button. **MEM TUNE** should be displayed. If not, press the  button and hold to switch to **MEM TUNE**. A confirmation

beep will be heard. Press the   buttons or directly

enter the desired three digit memory number.

Normal **VFO** operation will resume and the **MEM TUNE** indicator will extinguish if the Tuning wheel is turned. To recall the original memory settings, press the  button.

To save any altered settings, press the  button, and within three seconds, enter the three digit memory number.

**B) MEM**

First be sure that the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM**, **MEM TUNE** or **SCAN** not displayed). Press and hold the  button until a confirmation beep is heard and the **MEM** annunciator is displayed. Select the desired memory

channel by turning the Tuning wheel, pressing the 

 buttons, or directly entering the three digit memory

number. To retune the frequency, press the  button and the receiver will return to **VFO** mode. Contents of the memory channel are not lost. Alternately, to return to the **VFO** mode, press the **VFO** function line button. The receiver returns to the **VFO** mode and restores the last used frequency before  was pressed.

**DELETING A MEMORY CHANNEL**

**A)** Press  and select desired memory channel with

the   buttons, or by direct entry of a three digit memory channel. If recalling an unprogrammed channel with direct entry, an error beep is heard and **Error** is displayed.

**B)** Press ,  and hold until a short, high pitched beep is heard. Display will show a new memory channel number.

**C)** Press  or **VFO** to return to **VFO** mode.

**ERASE ALL MEMORY CHANNELS**

With power off, Press  and hold while turning power on. Hold  for 3 seconds until a confirmation beep is heard and the display shows a single '-' in the Memory Number display.

**LOCKING A MEMORY CHANNEL**

First be sure the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM** or **SCAN** not displayed).

**A)** Press  and select desired memory channel with

the   buttons, or by direct entry of a three digit memory channel. If recalling an unprogrammed channel with direct entry, an error beep is heard and **Error** is displayed.

**B)** To lock memory channel: Press  **LOCK**. A confirmation beep will be heard and **MEM** will now flash.

To unlock a locked memory channel: Press  **LOCK**. A confirmation beep will be heard and **MEM** will stop flashing.

**C)** Press  or **VFO** to return to **VFO** mode.

**SCAN FUNCTIONS**

The receiver provides nine distinct scan functions which are programmed with keys **1-6** on the numeric keypad and indicated in the scan status area of the display.

Keys **1-3** are considered *modes*.

- 1 - **MEM** Scans all unlocked memory locations.
- 2 - **LIST** Scans all unlocked memory locations within a user selected group or groups of channels.
- 3 - **A-B** Scans from frequency **A** to frequency **B**.

Keys **4-6** are considered *methods*.

- 4 - **SEEK** Stops scan at first carrier detected.
- 5 - **TIME** Stops at detected carrier for five seconds, then resumes scan.
- 6 - **CARR** Stops at detected carrier until carrier drops for five seconds, then resumes scan.

A scan program therefore consists of any combination of a mode and method. For example, scanning **A** to **B** and stopping at a detected carrier five seconds, then resuming would be programmed with:

**F** **3** **F** **5** and display would indicate

**A-B and TIME**

Table 3 charts the nine (9) scan functions.

Scan methods cannot be changed while the receiver is scanning. The STEP size, however, can be changed while the receiver is scanning. Press the **F** button followed by the STEP function line button. The PREAMPLIFIER and/or ATTENUATOR setting is unchanged from the setting prior to starting the scan, but may be changed while the receiver is scanning. Press the **F** button followed by the PReamp/ATTEN function line button. The clock display can be accessed while the receiver is in the scan mode, but only after the receiver stops on a station. All other functions are locked out until scan functions are terminated.

Pressing the   buttons during scan will reverse the scan direction. When starting a scan, the direction is always the same as the last time a scan was ended.

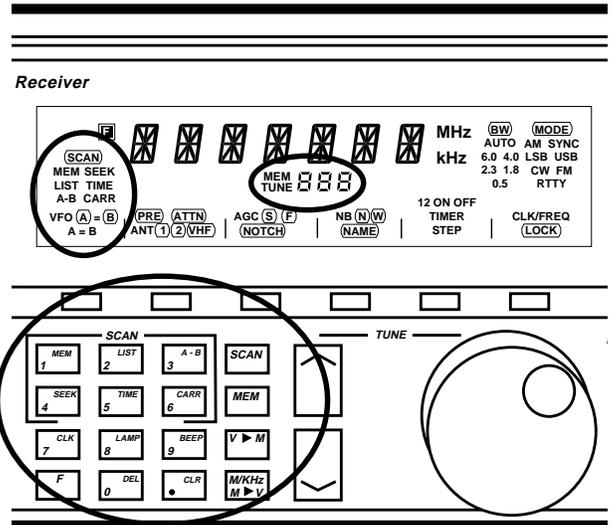


FIGURE 13

**SCAN MEMORY**

To scan all unlocked memory channels from 000 to 999:

Press: **F**, **MEM**; selects memory scan;  
Result: **MEM** lights in status area.

Select method: **SEEK** **F**, **SEEK** **4** or **TIME** **F**, **TIME** **5**  
or **CARRIER** **F**, **CARR** **6**  
Result: **SEEK**, **TIME**, or **CARR** lights in status area.  
Adjust squelch to quiet receiver audio.

Press: **SCAN**; **SCAN** flashes in status area and **MEM SCAN** is displayed when the scan is activated.

Scan direction may be reversed with the   buttons.

Scanning can be stopped or restarted with repeated depressions of the **SCAN** button. When scan action is stopped, the receiver remains in MEMORY mode. Press **VFO** to return to last **VFO** frequency before entering the **SCAN** mode or **M/KHz** to load contents of indicated memory channel into indicated **VFO**.

MODE \ METHOD		Scan All Unlocked Memory Channels	Scan All Unlocked Memory Channels of User-Selected Lists	Scan From A to B
		<b>1</b> MEM	<b>2</b> LIST	<b>3</b> A-B
<b>4</b> SEEK	Stop at First Carrier detected	(F) (1) (F) (4)	(F) (2) (F) (4)	(F) (3) (F) (4)
<b>5</b> TIME	Pause at Detected Carrier 5 Seconds Then Resume SCAN.	(F) (1) (F) (5)	(F) (2) (F) (5)	(F) (3) (F) (5)
<b>6</b> CARR	Pause at Detected Carrier until Carrier Drops for 5 Seconds, Then Resume SCAN.	(F) (1) (F) (6)	(F) (2) (F) (6)	(F) (3) (F) (6)

Table 3 Scan Functions

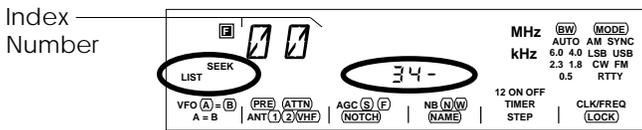
### SCAN MEMORY LIST BLOCK

The memory channels 000 to 999 are partitioned into 100 LISTS (blocks), with each block having ten memory channels (total of 1000 channels). See Table 4.

#### A) Single list scan

Press:  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{2}$  **LIST** selects list scan;

Result: **LIST** flashes in status area prompting a List Number entry, 00 - 99. Enter the desired List Number. For example, to scan 340 to 349, press  $\boxed{3}$   $\boxed{A-B}$ ,  $\boxed{4}$  **SEEK** for List Number 34.



List Number	Memory Channel	List Number	Memory Channel
00	000 - 009	26	260 - 269
05	050 - 059	31	310 - 319
10	100 - 109	37	370 - 379
15	150 - 159	42	420 - 429
20	200 - 209	99	990 - 999

Table 4 Examples of Memory Channel Blocks

Note that a two-digit Index Number also lights in the upper left-hand numeric digits of the display. The index number is useful to catalog multiple lists for scanning.

The index number can be scrolled by pressing the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$

or  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  button, but a single list scan is accomplished only by entering the desired List Number.

Select method: **SEEK**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{4}$  **SEEK** or **TIME**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{5}$  **TIME**  
or **CARRIER**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{6}$  **CARR**

Result: **SEEK**, **TIME**, or **CARR** lights in status area. Adjust squelch to quiet receiver audio.

Press:  $\boxed{SCAN}$ ; **SCAN** lights in status area when scan is activated and display will indicate MEM SCAN until scanning detects a carrier on a scanned channel. Upon carrier

detection, the **SCAN** will flash. Pressing the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$  or  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  buttons during scan will reverse the scan direction. Scanning can be stopped or re-started with repeated depressions of the  $\boxed{SCAN}$  button. When scan action is stopped, the receiver will be in MEMORY mode. Press **VFO** to return to last VFO frequency before entering scan or  $\boxed{M/KHZ}$  to load contents of indicated memory channel into indicated VFO.

#### B) Multiple LIST scan

Press:  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{2}$  **LIST** selects list scan.

Result: **LIST** flashes in the status area and the memory channel number will display the first List number in the current setup. An Index number will also light in the

upper left-hand numeric digits of the display. The two-digit Index number (00-99) serves to catalog multiple List

number entries. Press the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$  or  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  button to scroll to successive Index numbers. At first, the List number will be - - -, indicating that no list has been entered. Enter the first List number as two digits, 00 through 99, corresponding to a block of ten memory channels. To enter

another list number, press the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$  (or  $\boxed{\downarrow}$ ) button (Index number changes), followed by the second list number. Repeat the process to enter all desired List numbers.

For example, to scan memory channels 340 to 349, 400 to 409, and 000 to 009,

press  $\boxed{3}$   $\boxed{A-B}$ ,  $\boxed{4}$  **SEEK**,  $\boxed{\uparrow}$ ,  $\boxed{4}$  **SEEK**,  $\boxed{0}$  **DEL**,  $\boxed{\uparrow}$ ,  $\boxed{0}$  **DEL**,  $\boxed{0}$  **DEL**.

To review the current setup, press the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$  or  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  button.

Attempting to scan an empty list will result in an error tone and request for a new value. To clear a single entry, press  $\boxed{CLR}$ . To clear multiple Lists, press  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{CLR}$ .

Select method: **SEEK**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{4}$  **SEEK** or **TIME**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{5}$  **TIME**  
or **CARRIER**  $\boxed{F}$ ,  $\boxed{6}$  **CARR**

Result: **SEEK**, **TIME**, or **CARR** lights in status area. Adjust squelch to quiet receiver audio.

Press:  $\boxed{SCAN}$ ; **SCAN** flashes in status area when scan is activated, and display will indicate **MEM SCAN** until scanning detects a carrier on a scanned channel.

Pressing the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$ ,  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  button during scan will reverse the scan direction. Scanning can be stopped or re-started with repeated depressions of the  $\boxed{SCAN}$  button. When scan action is stopped, the receiver remains in MEMORY mode. Press **VFO** to return to the last VFO frequency before entering scan or  $\boxed{M/KHZ}$  to load contents of indicated memory channel into indicated VFO.

#### LOCKING A MEMORY CHANNEL

First be sure the receiver is in the **VFO** mode (**MEM** or **SCAN** not displayed).

A) Press  $\boxed{MEM}$  and select desired memory channel with

the  $\boxed{\uparrow}$ ,  $\boxed{\downarrow}$  buttons, or by direct entry of a two digit memory channel. If recalling an unprogrammed channel with direct entry, an error beep is heard and **Error** is displayed.

B) To lock memory channel: Press  $\boxed{F}$  **LOCK**. A confirmation beep will be heard and **MEM** will now flash.

To unlock a locked memory channel: Press  $\boxed{F}$  **LOCK**. A confirmation beep will be heard and **MEM** will stop flashing.

C) Press  $\boxed{M/KHZ}$  or **VFO** to return to **VFO** mode.

**SCAN A - B**

An A-B scan allows continuous tuning of frequencies between two programmed limits. Table 4 charts the tuning step size and display resolution for the various modes. In scan and with 'F' displayed, press the 'STEP' function button to select scanning resolution and its corresponding display resolution. With 'Step 1' scanning resolution enabled, if the selected scan range includes the AM broadcast band, the receiver automatically switches to a 10 kHz step size (9 kHz programmable) within the AM broadcast band.

To perform an **A - B** scan, press , .  
 Result: **A - B** flashes and the frequency display changes to show one of the current scan frequency endpoints. To change this endpoint, enter a new frequency. To set the second endpoint, press the or button. The display now shows the other frequency endpoint. Enter a new frequency, if desired. To review the endpoints, press the or buttons.

Select method: **SEEK** or **TIME**   
 or **CARRIER**

Result: **SEEK**, **TIME**, or **CARR** lights in status area.

Select desired mode, bandwidth (BW), antenna, etc.

Adjust squelch to quiet receiver audio.

Press ; **(SCAN)** flashes in status area when scan is activated.

To adjust step rate: Press **STEP** and step size will change as per table 5.

Display will indicate scanned frequency. Scanning can be stopped or restarted with repeated depressions of the button. When scan action is stopped, the receiver will be in the **VFO** mode.

To program a 9 kHz step rate for overseas broadcast band reception-

Press **POWER** to turn receiver off  
 Hold **TIMER/STEP** function button  
 Press **POWER** to turn receiver on

9 kHz step in broadcast band is now programmed. This setting is saved even if power is removed from the receiver. To change back to 10 kHz, repeat above steps.

Mode	Scanning Resolution (Hz)			Display Resolution (Hz)		
	Default	Step 1	Step 2	Default	Step 1	Step 2
USB, LSB, CW, RTTY, AM, FM	1K	5K	100	1K	1K	100
In the AM Broadcast Band	1K	10K* (5K elsewhere)	100	1K	1K	100

(\*or 9kHz if programmed)

Table 5 Scan Tuning Resolution

**Important Notes About Scanning**

To avoid impaired scanning action, it is recommended not to intermix HF with VHF channels, which imposes rapid switching on the antenna select relay.

In all scanning modes the setting of the SQUELCH control is important for proper scanning action. Due to atmospheric noises alone, using a squelch control in the HF spectrum is, at best, a compromise. A more exact method of SQUELCH setting is provided here.

First, be sure the SQUELCH control is counterclockwise. Next, adjust the RF gain control slowly counterclockwise until the S METER reads the signal level desired to trip the squelch circuit. For example, if you want only signals S-7 or stronger to break the SQUELCH, rotate the RF GAIN control until the S-METER is reading S-7. Next, leaving the RF GAIN control alone, advance the SQUELCH control clockwise until the receiver audio just quiets. Finally, advance the RF GAIN fully clockwise. The receiver is now ready for accurate scanning.

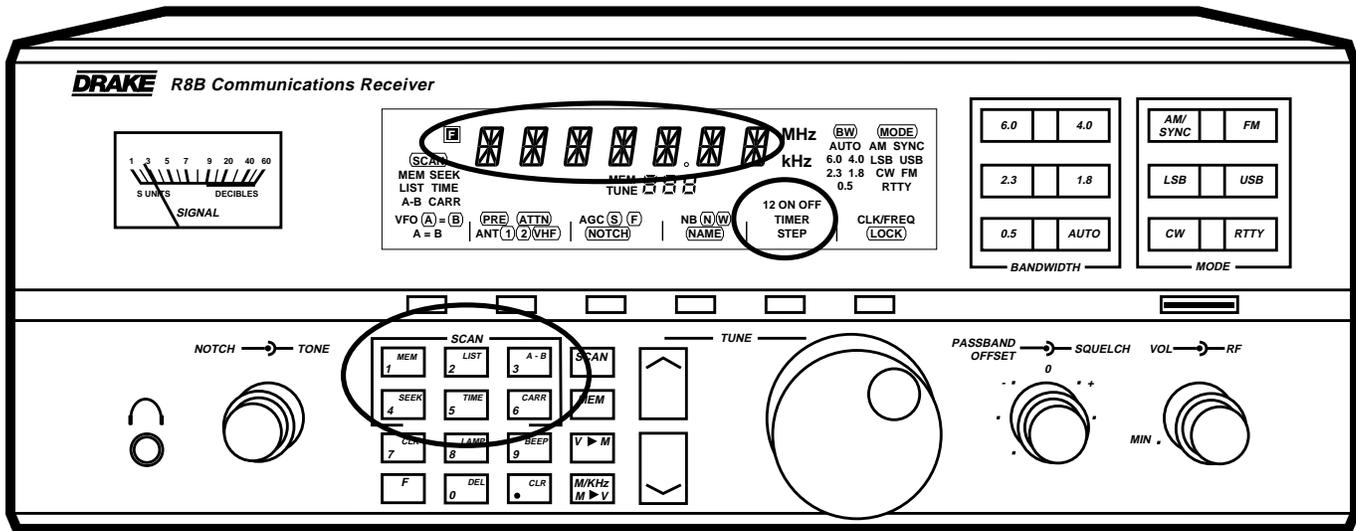


FIGURE 14

### TIME DISPLAY

The receiver incorporates dual time clocks allowing two 24 hour clocks to be set and maintained. During loss of AC power, clock operation is maintained for a period of approximately 30 minutes. The two-event timer functions are also derived from the last displayed clock, therefore the clocks must be set first for proper TIMER operation. TIMER Settings are maintained through a power loss.

Pressing the **CLK/FREQ** function button will toggle the display between the time of the current clock and the operating frequency. Press the **F** button followed by the **CLK** button to toggle between the two clocks, **L** and **U**. Normally the clock accompanied by the **L** on the display will be set with the local time, while the alternate clock will be set to display GMT (UTC) time. The receiver will display the selected clock when the **POWER** is turned off.

### SETTING THE 24 HOUR CLOCKS

Select local (**L**) or alternate time clock by pressing the **F** button followed by the **CLK** button.

With the **F** displayed, press and hold the **CLK** button for three seconds until the colons begin flashing rapidly. If the **L** is illuminated, you are setting the local clock.

With **U** displayed, you are setting the alternate clock. Either clock can be set first. Time is entered in a 24 hour format.

Enter the time in 'HH:MM:SS', with the 'colons' understood.

If an erroneous entry is made, simply enter the correct time again. The incorrect entry will scroll off the display.

Press the **F** button to start the clock when the actual time value agrees with the entered time.

Example for Local Clock Set:

With either frequency or time displayed, suppose it is desired to set **13:01:00** -

Press the **F** button, then press and hold the **CLK** button until the colons flash rapidly.

Press the following sequence of numeric buttons:

<b>MEM</b> 1	<b>A-B</b> 3	<b>DEL</b> 0
00:00:01 <sup>L</sup>	00:00:13 <sup>L</sup>	00:01:30 <sup>L</sup>
<b>MEM</b> 1	<b>DEL</b> 0	<b>DEL</b> 0
00:13:01 <sup>L</sup>	01:30:10 <sup>L</sup>	13:01:00 <sup>L</sup>

When the actual time is 13:01:00, Press the **F** button. The clock is now started.

### TIMER OPERATION

Two programmable event timers allow the receiver to turn ON or OFF at preset times. The timers may be used separately or together and may recall a currently displayed frequency, memory channel or a combination of both. In addition, programming only an OFF time provides a Sleep timer; programming only an ON time provides a Wake timer. **Note that the timers, when activated, respond to the last displayed clock.**

Programming the timers is a two step process. Step one is to set the ON and OFF times. Step two is to assign a frequency or memory channel to a timer. This assignment occurs when the desired timer is actually enabled.

### SETTING TIMER ON/OFF TIMES

Press and hold the **TIMER** function button for approximately 2 seconds until the **ON** annunciator flashes. The **ON** Time will also be indicated in the frequency portion of the display (same readout format as the clock) as well as the number **1** or **2** displayed to the left of the **ON** annunciator. The number **1** or **2** indicates which one of the two event timers you are programming.

Press the desired numeric buttons to enter a new **ON** time. Enter the time in 'HH:MM' and in 24 hour format. Press the **[F]** button followed by the **[CLR]** button to remove the 'On Time' to use the timer as a Sleep timer. For a Wake timer, program an 'On Time' and remove the 'OFF' time.

To set the **OFF** time, Press the **TIMER** function button again to display **OFF** time. Press the desired numeric buttons to enter a new **OFF** time. Enter the time in 'HH:MM' and in 24 hour format.

Press the **[F]** button followed by the **[CLR]** button to remove the **OFF** time, if desired.

Press the **TIMER** function button again to enter **TIMER 2 ON** time.

Press the **TIMER** function button again to enter **TIMER 2 OFF** time.

Finally, press the **TIMER** function button to save the settings and switch the display to normal readout values.

**ENABLING/DISABLING TIMER OPERATION**

Press the **TIMER** function button. A '1' or '2' or '-' will be displayed. After two seconds with no entry, the display reverts back to frequency or time readout. Timer '1' can be disabled/enabled by pressing the numeric digit **[1 MEM]** on the keypad while the timer enable display is showing. Timer 2 can be disabled/enabled by pressing the numeric digit **[2 LIST]** on the keypad while the timer enable display is showing.

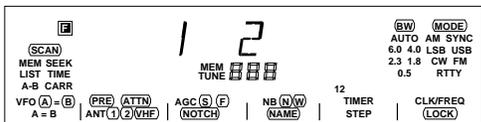
Prior to enabling either or both timers, consider one of two possible cases for each timer:  
eg.) - To Enable **TIMER 1** —

1) '-' is displayed: Press the **[1 MEM]** button to display 1.

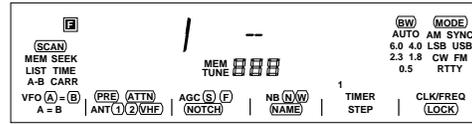
2) '1 -' is displayed: Press the **[1 MEM]** button **twice** to again display 1.

Setting a - for either timer **DISABLES** the respective timer.

Timers 1 and 2 Enabled



Timer 1 Enabled; Timer 2 Disabled



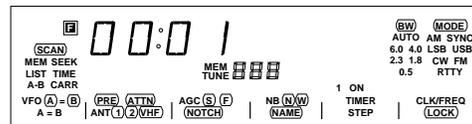
If either one or both the timer 1 or timer 2 are enabled, the 1 or 2 annunciator will continue to be displayed after the receiver is turned off. **Be certain to leave the volume setting at the desired level.** The receiver will automatically turn on and off as programmed. If both timers are disabled, the timer programming in either or both timers is retained, but no **TIMER** action will take place until one or both are enabled.

**1) Example for Setting Timer '1'**

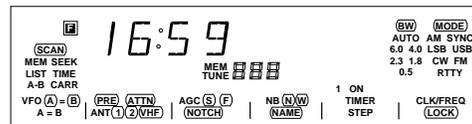
With frequency displayed, suppose it is desired to set Timer 1 for a local ON Time: '16:59'  
OFF Time: '18:01'

Action:

Press and hold the **TIMER** function button until the **1 ON** annunciator flashes.

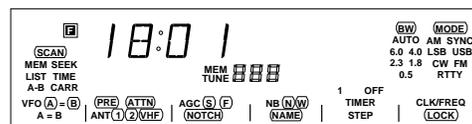


Press the sequence: **[1 MEM]**, **[6 CARR]**, **[5 TIME]**, **[9 BEEP]**

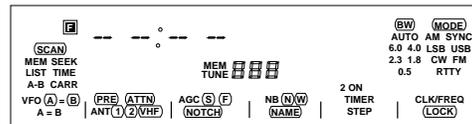


Press the **TIMER** function button.

Press the sequence: **[1 MEM]**, **[8 LAMP]**, **[0 DEL]**, **[1 MEM]**



Press the **TIMER** function



If it is desired to set 'Timer 2', use the same procedure as that for 'Timer 1', otherwise, press the **TIMER** function button twice to exit setting Timer operation and return to normal frequency display.

It is important to note that the timer is enabled only when the timer is deliberately changed from a - to 1, or - to 2. Even if the 1 or 2 is already displayed, the timer is not enabled unless the - to 1 or 2 transition occurs.

## 2) Example for Setting Events on Two Different Memory Channels:

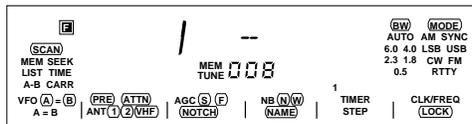
eg.) PROGRAMMING MEM 008 in Timer 1;  
MEM 029 in Timer 2:

With frequency displayed,

Press **MEM** followed with the numeric button sequence:

**0 DEL**, **0 DEL**, **LAMP**.

Press the timer function button followed within 2 seconds by depression(s) of the **MEM** button until the 1 is displayed with **MEM 008** indicated. Even if the 1 is already displayed, the timer is not enabled unless the '-' to 1 transition occurs.



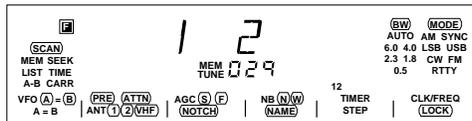
After 3 seconds, the display reverts to the frequency readout.

With frequency displayed,

Press **MEM** followed with the button sequence: **0 DEL**,

**2 LIST**, **9 BEEP**

Press the timer function button followed within 2 seconds by depression(s) of the **2 LIST** button until the 2 is displayed with **MEM 029** indicated. Even if the 2 is already displayed, the timer is not enabled unless the '-' to 2 transition occurs.



After 3 seconds, the display reverts to the frequency readout.

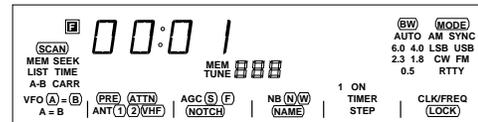
To set a timer without recalling a specific memory channel, exit the memory mode before enabling the timer. In this case, the receiver maintains its current settings. Refer to 'ENABLING/DISABLING TIMER OPERATION' to enable or disable either of the two timers.

## 3) Example for Setting Overlapping Events:

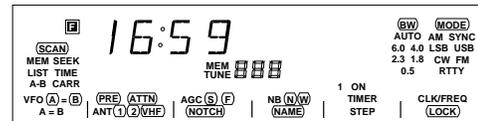
With frequency displayed, suppose it is desired to record a one hour program on one frequency with a beginning time of '16:59' and an ending time of '18:00'; and a second program on the same frequency with a beginning time of '18:00' and an ending time of '19:01'.

Action:

Press and hold the **TIMER** function button until the 1 **ON** annunciator flashes.

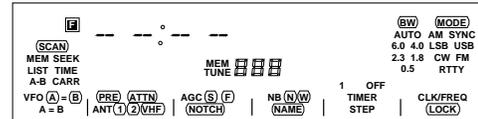


Press the sequence: **MEM**, **CARR**, **5 TIME**, **9 BEEP**

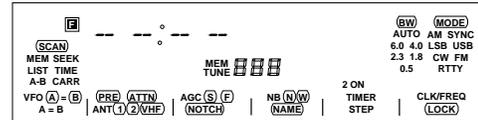


Press the **TIMER** function button.

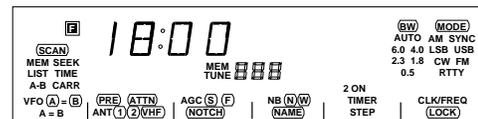
Press the **TIMER** function button (enters no OFF Time for timer 1)



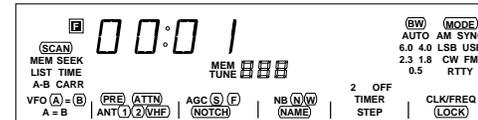
Press the **TIMER** function button



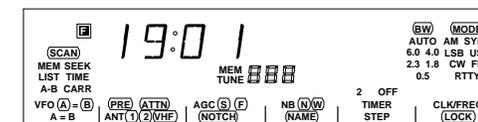
Press the sequence: **MEM**, **LAMP**, **0 DEL**, **0 DEL**



Press the **TIMER** function button



Press the button sequence: **MEM**, **9 BEEP**, **0 DEL**, **MEM**



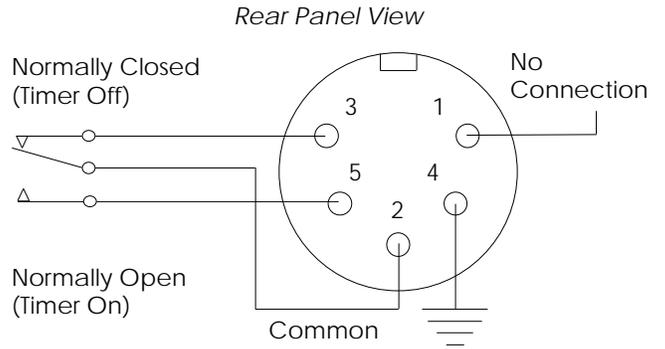
Press the **TIMER** function button for normal frequency display.

**TIMER CONNECTOR INTERFACE**

A standard 5 pin DIN connector located on the rear panel provides the connections for unattended, programmed Timer control of cassette recorders, RTTY or FAX demodulators, etc. Please refer to **Figure 15** for a pin by pin description of this connector.

**WARNING!!!**

**DO NOT USE TIMER CONNECTIONS TO SWITCH STANDARD 120 VAC LINE OPERATED EQUIPMENT DIRECTLY. MAXIMUM RATINGS OF TIMER CONNECTIONS ARE 30 VDC AT 1 AMPERE. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO SWITCH THE 120 VAC LINE UNDER TIMER CONTROL, IT WILL REQUIRE THE ADDITION OF AN EXTERNAL RELAY WITH THE PROPER CONTACT RATING THAT IS DRIVEN FROM THE RECEIVER'S TIMER CONNECTOR.**

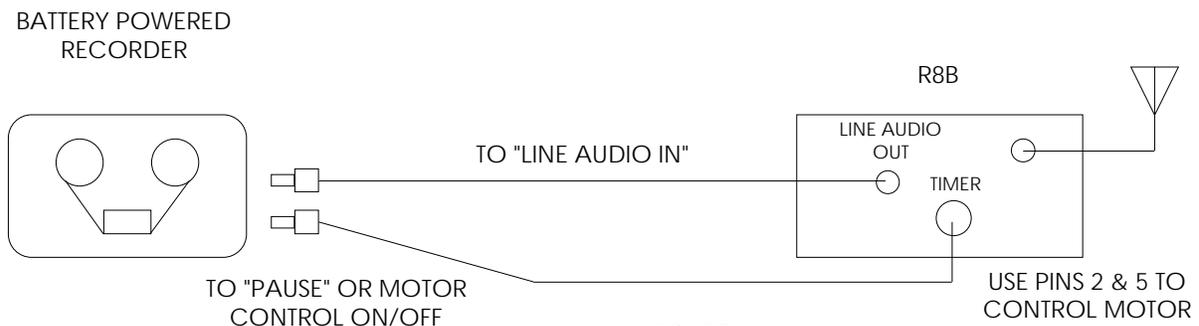


**Figure 15** Timer Connections  
Contacts shown with **TIMER OFF**

- Pin 1: No Connection.
- Pin 2: Timer Relay Common Connection. This connection switches between Pins 3 and 5 depending on the state of **Timer 1** or **2**.
- Pin 3: Timer Relay Normally Closed Connection. Connected to relay Common when **Timer 1** or **2** is OFF.
- Pin 4: Chassis Ground Connection.
- Pin 5: Timer Relay Normally Open Connection. Connected to relay Common when **Timer 1** or **2** is ON.

As mentioned above, a common usage of the internal timer relay is to control a tape recorder to provide automatic, unattended recordings of received programs. By programming **Timer 1** or **2** On/Off times into the receiver, the recorder will be turned On at the **Timer ON** time, record the program, and then turn off at the **Timer OFF** time.

A typical connection diagram is shown in **FIGURE 16**.



**FIGURE 16**

This receiver has several special features that are referred to in the main body of this owner's manual but may require additional explanation.

**FUNCTION LINE INVERT**

As described on page 8 of this manual, the six function buttons, located below the display area of the receiver, activate a primary or secondary function if the **F** annunciator is displayed or not. The user can define either of two function lines as primary functions. To continuously access the alternate function line without incurring the time out action, Press the **F** button and hold for 3 seconds until a confirmation beep is heard. The **F** annunciator will remain lit indicating that the alternate function line is now continuously active.

To summarize, pressing the **F** button allows access to the alternate function line for the short duration. Alternate function availability times out after any front panel inactivity. Pressing the **F** button and holding it for 3 seconds acts as a Shift Lock on the function lines.

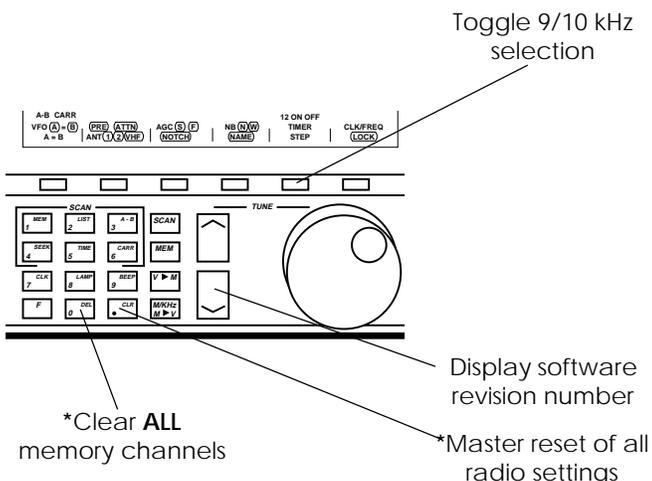
**SETTING POWER OFF (ON) LAMP BRIGHTNESS**

To set the brightness of the display when the power is turned off, press the **F** button followed by the **LAMP** button until the desired brightness is selected. Continue to hold down the **LAMP** button and turn power off. This action will store the Off state brightness. Turn power on and press the button sequence **F**, **LAMP** to set the power On state brightness. Now the lamp will automatically change to the desired brightness for power on and power off states. This can be used to dim or blackout the display when power is off, without changing the lamp state during use of the radio.

**POWER ON BUTTON FUNCTIONS**

Press the button shown while turning power on to perform the indicated function.

\* Indicates hold for two seconds.



**10 kHz/9 kHz SCAN**

If a selected scan range includes the 540-1800 kHz broadcast band, the receiver automatically switches to a 10kHz step size while the receiver scans the broadcast band if the 'Step 1' (5kHz) scanning resolution is enabled. The 10 kHz step size is practical for tuning the U.S. and Canadian broadcast bands. The step size can be changed to 9 kHz for the 540 - 1800 kHz broadcast band to permit practical tuning of European broadcast stations. To select the alternate step size:

With the **POWER OFF**

Press the **TIMER/STEP** function button and hold while pressing the **POWER** button.

If the step size was 10 kHz prior to performing the above procedure, then the 9 kHz step size is now programmed. To change back to 10 kHz, repeat the same procedure.

**DELETE ALL MEMORY LOCATIONS**

If it is desired to delete **ALL** programmed memory locations, perform the following procedure:

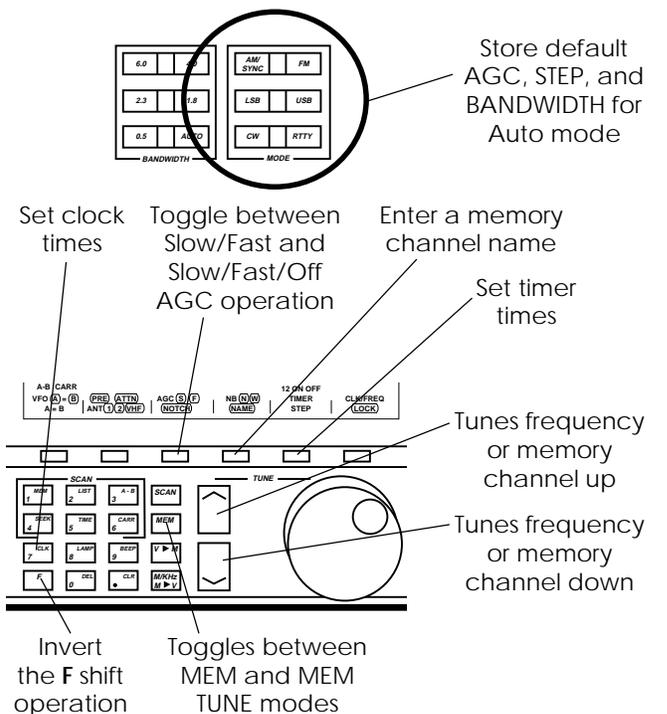
With **POWER OFF**,

Press the **DEL** button and hold while pressing the **POWER** button.

Hold the **DEL** button until a double 'beep' is heard to indicate that ALL memory locations have been cleared.

**HELD BUTTON FUNCTIONS**

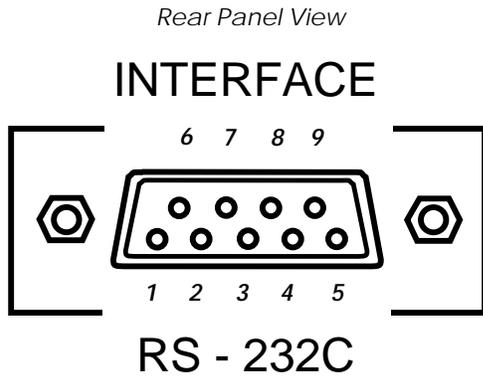
Hold the indicated button for two seconds to perform the function shown.



The receiver rear panel provides a common DB-9 connector which conforms to the RS-232C serial data communications standard with the receiver configured as DCE. This connector may be attached to a personal computer running a terminal emulation program such as PROCOMM PLUS™, Hyperterm (operates under Windows™ 95) or BITCOM™. Standard BASIC terminal programs will also permit receiver operation.

The interface provides complete control and programming capability of the receiver. Only the analog controls such as volume, RF gain, etc. are not controllable. The receiver front panel buttons and tuning wheel are normally operable when the receiver is under computer control. The buttons and tuning wheel can be locked out, if desired, either by pressing the button sequence:  F, LOCK function line button or by use of the 'LO' computer command.

Please refer to **FIGURE 17** for interface connector pin out.



Pin	Signal Description
1	Scan Feedback; +5 Volts = Receiver Unsquelched
2	Rx DATA
3	Tx DATA
4	No Connection
5	Ground
6	DSR
7	No Connection
8	CTS
9	Ground

**FIGURE 17 RS-232C Interface Connections**

PROCOMM PLUS™ is registered to:  
 Quarterdeck Corporation  
 P.O. Box 18049  
 Clearwater, Florida 34620

BITCOM™ is registered to BIT Software, Inc.  
 830 Hillview Court, Suite 160  
 Milpitas, CA 95035

**NOTE:**

The following additional items apply when using the RS-232C Interface capability of the receiver:

**WARNING:**

**SHIELDED INTERFACE CABLES MUST BE USED WITH THIS RECEIVER FOR FCC COMPLIANCE TO LIMITS FOR A CLASS B DIGITAL DEVICE.**

When interfacing the receiver to a computer utilizing a 25 pin male connector for the RS-232C serial port, the following wiring convention should be followed:

Receiver DB9 Connector	Computer DB25 Connector
1	8
2	3
3	2
4	20
5	7
6	6
7	4
8	5
9	22

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

## Index to Commands (listed by function group, then in alphabetical order of function)

FUNCTION	COMMAND GROUP	RESPONSE
<b>1. Basic Radio Controls</b>		
AGC Setting (Fast, Slow, Off)	AF, AS, AO	CR AND LF
Antenna selection (1, 2, VHF Converter)	A1, A2, AC	CR AND LF
Bandwidth selection (0.5, 1.8, 2.3, 4.0, 6.0 kHz)	W0, W1, W2, W4, W6	CR AND LF
Frequency entry	F[nnn.nnnnn],F[nnnnn.nn] or F[nnnnnnn]	CR AND LF
Mode selection M1=USB; with SYNC on, M1=AM SYNC USB M2=LSB; with SYNC on, M2=AM SYNC LSB M3=RTTY M4=CW M5=FM M6=AM; with SYNC on, M6=AM SYNC	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6	CR AND LF
Noise blanker setting (Off, Narrow, Wide)	BF, BN, BW	CR AND LF
Notch setting (Off, On)	NF, NO	CR AND LF
Power On/Off (5)	PO, PF	CR AND LF
Quick Set (7)	Qdddddd	CR AND LF
RF gain setting (Preamp, Atten., No Preamp or Atten.)	G+, G-, G0	CR AND LF
Step size selection (2) ST0=10 Hz steps (with Scan Not active) ST1=100 Hz steps ST2=1 kHz steps ST3=10 kHz steps (with Scan active) ST=Cycles between 100 Hz, 1 kHz and 5 kHz with Scan active Cycles between 10 Hz, 100 Hz and 1 kHz with Scan <b>NOT</b> active	ST0, ST1, ST2, ST3, or ST	CR AND LF
Synchronous detector setting (2) (AM mode - SYNC Off, On)	SF, SO	CR AND LF
Tune Up (2)	U	NONE
Tune Down (2)	D	NONE
VFO selection (VFO A, VFO B)	VA, VB	CR AND LF
VFO A = VFO B	A E B	CR AND LF
<b>2. Memory Management</b>		
Block Read (7)	BR sss, eee	S S
Block Store (7) (Permits large transfer of information)	BS sss ← ddddddd	CR AND LF
Erase All Memory Channels	EA[Y]	CR, LF or NONE
Erase Channel (nnn=000 through 999)	EC[nnn]	CR AND LF
Mem Tune Control (Off, On)	CTF, CTO	CR AND LF
Name Channel	NCccccccc	CR AND LF
Name Mode Control (Active, Inactive)	NA, NI	CR AND LF
Recall Channel (nnn=000 through 999)	C[nnn]	CR AND LF
Store (Program) Channel (nnn=000 through 999)	PR ← [nnn]	CR AND LF
<b>3. Information Retrieval</b>		
Identify Receiver (5)	ID	R8B.n CR LF
Output Control (8) (On, Off)	OO, OF	CR AND LF
Report (9)	RA, RC, RF, RM, RN, RSS, RSL	Scan Report
Report the Scan List (9) RA - report Channel, Frequency, Mode, Name, and Signal Strength RC - report Channel RF - report Frequency RM - report Mode RN - Report Name RSS - report Signal Strength RSL - report Scan List	(Combinations of these report commands may be made. For example, 'RFN' will report both Frequency and Name. If an 'R' is included, a repeat of the report will occur approximately every 5 seconds or at every scan change, such as 'RFR'.	Scan Report
<b>4. Scan Functions</b>		
Scan Method (2) MEM, LIST, A-B)	S1, S2, S3	CR AND LF
Scan Mode (2) (SEEK, TIME, CARRIER)	S4, S5, S6	CR AND LF
Start/Stop Scan (2) (Toggles, Scan On, Scan Off)	SC, SCO, SCF	CR AND LF
Scan [Transfers the current VFO (A or B) to the A - B scan limits]	SA, SB	CR AND LF
Scan List [Allows entry of lists to scan -any 20 of a possible 100 lists ('00' - '99' - any undefined entries are cleared)]	SL XX, XX, XX, ... ←	CR AND LF
<b>5. Clock &amp; Timer Functions</b>		
Timer Disable	TD[1,2]	
Timer Enable	TE[1,2]	CR AND LF
Timer Relay Control (Off, On)	TF, TO	CR AND LF
Activate/Deactivate Relay on Squelch Break	TSO, TSF	CR AND LF
Local Time Report,[Entry]	TL[hmmss]	CR AND LF
UTC Time Report,[Entry]	TU[hmmss]	CR AND LF
Timer Time Report,[Entry] T1O hhmm - Timer 1 on (time) entry T1F hhmm - Timer 1 off (time) entry T2O hhmm - Timer 2 on (time) entry T2F hhmm - Timer 2 off (time) entry	T[1,2][O, F][hhmm]	CR AND LF TR LF
<b>6. Miscellaneous</b>		
Lock Front Panel	LF, LO	CR AND LF
Load Defaults	LD[Y]	CR AND LF
Set AM BCB Step size (9 kHz, 10 kHz)	SSE, SSU	CR AND LF
Select MHz/kHz	SM, SK	CR AND LF
Select Frequency Display Mode	FR	CR AND LF
Select Time Display Mode	TI	CR AND LF
Select Display Brightness	LB	CR AND LF

← =  
Enter key

← =  
Enter key

← =  
Enter key

**NOTES:**

- (1) All commands terminated by carriage return CR, except U and D. Commands 'Cx' and 'Fxxxxxx' require an optional Carriage Return as follows:
- If 'Cx' is followed by a Carriage Return, response is immediate.
  - If 'Cxxx' is entered, response is immediate (but note that no Carriage Return was required in this case).
- (2) These commands may be used during scanning. Others are locked out.
- (3) A null entry (carriage return by itself) results in a LF response. Invalid commands result in a 'Not recognized' response.

- (4) Format: RS-232C levels at rear panel connector. 9600 baud, half Duplex 1 start bit, 8 data, 1 stop bit, no parity. Data is ASCII encoded.
- (5) These commands allowed even if power is turned off (see PO/PF). Others are locked out.
- (6) Backspace can be used to correct typing error before hitting return.
- (7) Commands Intended for use in computer control use hexadecimal data.
- (8) Causes a report from the receiver whenever any receiver setting is changed.
- (9) Report types may be entered in any combination for customized reports.

Transfers to and from a PC to an R8B can be made using a terminal program capable of Raw ASCII data transfer, such as PROCOMM PLUS™ 2.0 for DOS. A Raw ASCII transfer does not modify the data during the transfer in any way.

**PROCOMM PLUS™**

The following example explains how to accomplish a file transfer to and from an R8B using Procomm Plus™ Version 2.0:

**Setup**

- Procomm must be configured for direct connection at 9600 baud using 8 data bits, 1 strip bit and no parity.
- Go to the **Terminal Options** setup screen.
  - Software flow control (**XON/XOFF**) should be off.
  - Hardware flow control (**RTS/CTS**) should be on.
  - Terminal emulation should be set to **ANSI**.
  - ANSI 7 or 8 bit commands set to **8 bit**.
- Go to the **General Options** setup screen.
  - Set **Transmit pacing** to 0 milliseconds.
- Go to the **Protocol Options** menu and select **ASCII protocol options**.
  - Then set **Character pacing** to 0 milliseconds.
  - Set **Line pacing** to 0 seconds.
  - Set **Pace Character** to 0.
  - Set **strip 8th bit** to no.
- Make certain that the R8B squelch is open (Squelch control fully CCW).

**To Transfer Memory Channels from an R8B to a PC file:**

- Press the **PC Page Down** button. From the resulting menu, select **"Raw ASCII"**.
- This action will result in a dialog box requesting a file name. Type in the desired **path** and **file name**, and press **"Enter"**.
- Type **BRxxx,yyy** where xxx is the number of the lowest channel to be transferred and yyy is the number of the highest.
- Press **Enter**. This will start the transfer.
- When the transfer is complete, press **Esc** to save the file.

**To Transfer Memory Channels from a PC file to R8B memory:**

- Type **BSxxx** where xxx is the lowest channel number where you want the channels to be stored.
- This will result in **"—DMA—"** being displayed on the R8B front panel.
- Press the **Page Up** button on the PC. From the resulting screen, select **"Raw ASCII"**. From the resulting ASCII Upload dialog box, type in the path and name of the file.
- Then press **Enter**. This will start the transfer.
- When the file transfer is complete, there can be as much as 1.5 minutes delay before **"—DMA—"** disappears from the R8B front panel display.

**Setting Strings used in Quick Set, Block Store, and Block Read commands:**

Some commands work with 'setting strings'. These allow fast and direct setting or reading of certain radio information. They are intended for use within a computer program only. All operations using these can be done manually with other commands using much less cryptic formats. Note that invalid settings will be overridden in most cases without warning.

Since these commands use hexadecimal data in the command strings, it is important that the host terminal use an RS232 receiver program that does not attempt to translate control characters into their respective actions. For example, some programs intended for modem communications translate a data byte received as hex 08 into the destructive backspace action. Such programs usually supply option settings to select whether control characters are translated or not. Translation of data into control actions will result in unpredictable results, since some of the setting information will be lost or changed.

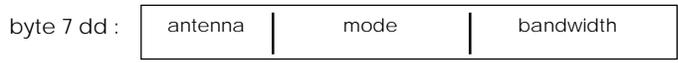
A setting string consists of from 7 to 14 bytes formatted as follows: dd nn nn nn nn dd dd [c[c[c[c[c[c]]]]]]

where dd = a hexadecimal data byte, format described below  
 nn = two digits 0-9  
 c = any ASCII character value, in the R8B character set

The format for each of the bytes is:



bytes 2-5: frequency in 'little-endian' form. These are the digits of the frequency in decimal form but in reverse order pairs. For example, a frequency of 123.45670 MHz would be entered as 70 56 34 12. The MHz decimal is always fixed between the nibbles of byte number 4.



bytes 8-14 : These bytes are optional and contain the name for the accompanying data. This is intended for use with high speed memory store and recall functions. Names can be less than 7 characters without filling the string out to 7. When doing block store operations, a hexadecimal 7F can be used to terminate names shorter than 7 characters, eliminating the need to send unneeded bytes. For example, if the radio is doing a block store of channels 20 through 30, and channel 21 is named 'NAME' while 22 is unnamed, the data strings sent for each of those would be:

ch 21 data: 00 70 56 34 12 00 00 'N' 'A' 'M' 'E' 07F<sub>H</sub>  
 ch 22 data: 00 25 12 94 02 00 00 07F<sub>H</sub>

Thus, instead of sending 28 bytes for these two channels, only 20 are required to convey all the information.

Similarly, a 7F can be used to indicate a blank channel in a string.

In the above example, if channel 22 were blank, the string for channel 22 could be sent as simply: ch 22 data: 07F<sub>H</sub>

This reduces the data for a blank channel from 8 meaningless bytes to only 1. Data sent in a block store must be terminated with a hex value of 7D.

Data for various fields listed above:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Noise Blanker (2 bits): 00 OFF<br>01 NARROW<br>11 WIDE<br><br>AGC (2 bits): 00 OFF<br>10 FAST<br>11 SLOW<br><br>Antenna (2 bits): 00 ANT 1<br>01 VHF CONV<br>10 ANT 2 | Mode (3 bits): 000 LSB<br>001 USB<br>010 RTTY<br>011 CW<br>100 FM<br>101 AM<br><br>Bandwidth (3 bits): 000 0.5 KHz<br>001 1.8 KHz<br>010 2.3 KHz<br>011 4.0 KHz<br>100 6.0 KHz |
|---|--|

**Table 6**

**RESPONSE TO THE RM AND RMR COMMANDS:**

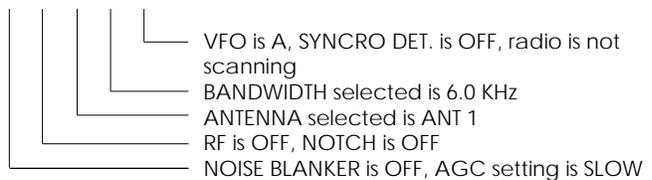
ASCII CHARACTER DISPLAYED ON SCREEN	FIRST CHARACTER		SECOND CHARACTER		THIRD CHARACTER		FOURTH CHARACTER	FIFTH CHARACTER				ASCII
	NOISE BLANKER	AGC	RF	NOTCH FILTER	ANT	MODE	BANDWIDTH	VFO	SYNCR DET.	SCANNING	MHz/kHz	
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	1		.5 KHz	B	OFF	NO	K	0
1	-	-	OFF	OFF	1		1.8			NO	M	1
2	OFF	FAST	OFF	ON	1		2.3			YES	K	2
3	OFF	SLOW	OFF	ON	-		4.0			YES	M	3
4	NARROW	OFF	ATTEN	OFF	CONV		6.0			NO	K	4
5	-	-	ATTEN	OFF	CONV		-			NO	M	5
6	NARROW	FAST	ATTEN	ON	CONV		-			YES	K	6
7	NARROW	SLOW	ATTEN	ON	-		-			YES	M	7
8	-	-	PREAMP	OFF	2		0.5	A	OFF	NO	K	8
9	-	-	PREAMP	OFF	2		1.8			NO	M	9
:	-	-	PREAMP	ON	2		2.3			YES	K	:
;	-	-	PREAMP	ON	-		4.0			YES	M	;
<	WIDE	OFF	-	-	-		6.0			NO	K	<
=	-	-	-	-	-		-			NO	M	=
>	WIDE	FAST	-	-	-		-			YES	K	>
?	WIDE	SLOW	-	-	-		-			YES	M	?

**Table 7**

THIRD CHARACTER	FOURTH CHARACTER	
0, 4, OR 8	0, 1, 2, 3, OR 4	8, 9, :, ;, OR <
1, 5, OR 9	LSB	USB
2, 6, OR :	RTTY	CW
	FM	AM

**EXAMPLE:** You type - RM (ENTER) and the radio response on your screen is:

3 0 2 < 8 FROM TABLE



And using characters 3&4, from Table 7:



- 1) AC Input** - Alternating Current power source available at wall outlet sockets.
- 2) AM** - Amplitude Modulated signals in which the information or intelligence being transmitted changes the instantaneous amplitude of the transmitted carrier. Not to be confused with the AM Broadcast Band (frequencies of 540 to 1610 kHz).
- 3) AGC** - Automatic Gain Control which is employed in receivers to adjust the amount of gain in the receiver's circuitry to prevent distortion and maintain a nearly constant audio volume level over wide variations in received signal strength.
- 4) Attenuation** - Loss, as applied in the text of this manual, added prior to the input stages of the receiver to reduce the level of very strong signals that may occur on certain bands, in certain locations, at certain times or a combination of all three factors. Each 10 dB (decibel) step reduces the power of the received signal by a factor of ten.
- 5) CW** - Continuous Wave transmission signals. Actually, the signal is keyed on and off at precise intervals to convey information. Morse code is the most common CW signal.
- 6) DC Input** - Direct Current power source such as is available from batteries or regulated power supplies. Lead acid storage batteries, such as employed in cars and boats, have a 12-14 volt DC output which is the proper operating voltage for the receiver's DC input. Another requirement of the battery is its AMP-HR rating. To determine the number of hours of operation before battery recharging is required, divide the AMP-HR rating of the battery by (2 AMPS) the current requirement of the receiver.
- 7) Dynamic Range** - Ability of the receiver to faithfully reproduce high quality audio over a wide range of signal strength conditions - from very weak signals to very strong signals.
- 8) Frequency** - Rate of reoccurrence in hertz or cycles/second of electromagnetic wave or carrier.
- 9) FM** - Frequency Modulated signals in which the information or intelligence being transmitted changes the instantaneous frequency of the transmitter carrier. Not to be confused with the FM Broadcast Band (frequencies of 88 to 108 MHz).
- 10) High Q, Electronically Switched Filter** - A multi bandwidth filter with high adjacent channel attenuation switched electronically.
- 11) GMT** - Greenwich Mean Time.
- 12) LCD - Liquid-crystal display** - composed of two parallel glass plates with conductive coatings sandwiching a liquid-crystal compound between them. The compound becomes opaque and reflective when subjected to an electric field. LCD displays are used as information displays on many types of electronic equipment.
- 13) LSB** - Lower Side Band, the mirror image of the USB containing all of the modulation information of amplitude modulation in one half the bandwidth. The lower half, excluding the carrier, of an AM signal.
- 14) Notch** - A response producing attenuation of signals over a narrow range of frequencies.
- 15) Passband Offset** - A frequency conversion technique which skews the desired channel off center of the detection filters allowing low or high frequency components to be selectively attenuated.
- 16) Passive Double Balanced Mixer** - A frequency conversion device requiring a locally generated oscillator (LO) to operate. An incoming RF signal is shifted relative to the LO producing an intermediate or IF frequency.
- 17) RF** - Radio frequency
- 18) RS232** - Electronics Industries Association standard physical-level interface between DTE (terminal) and DCE (modem).
- 19) RTTY** - Radio Teletype communications.
- 20) Squelch** - A user controlled adjustment which mutes the audio output below a certain signal strength.
- 21) Synchronous Detector** - An amplitude modulation detector which utilizes a replica of the original transmitted carrier signal to improve the reception of weak signals.
- 22) Synthesized** - Capable of generating a large number of different output frequencies, all related to a single, highly stable reference source.
- 23) Up Conversion** - A frequency conversion technique that translates an incoming RF signal to a higher frequency.
- 24) USB** - Upper side band, the mirror image of the LSB containing all of the modulation information of amplitude modulation in one half the band width. The upper half, excluding the carrier, of an AM signal.
- 25) UTC** - Universal Time Coordinated.
- 26) VFO** - Variable frequency oscillator
- 27) VHF** - Very High Frequency band extends from approximately 30MHz to 300 MHz.

**SUGGESTED REFERENCES****1) *Passport to World Band Radio***

Published by:  
International Broadcasting Services, Ltd.  
P. O. Box 300  
Penn's Park, Pennsylvania 18943

**2) *World Radio TV Handbook***

Volume 37  
Published by:  
Billboard Publications Inc.  
1515 Broadway  
New York, NY 10036

**3) *The ARRL Antenna Book***

Published by:  
The American Radio Relay League  
Newington, CT USA 06111  
Copyright © 1988 by The American Radio Relay League  
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 55-8966

**4) *The ARRL Handbook***

Published by:  
The American Radio Relay League  
Newington, CT USA 06111  
Copyright © 1989 by The American Radio Relay League  
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 41-3345

**5) *Radio Interference - How to Find it and Cure it***

Published by:  
The American Radio Relay League  
Newington, CT 06111  
U. S. A.

Select VFO (page 13)	Press <b>VFO</b> function button until desired VFO is enclosed in box.
Adjust Frequency (page 13)	Select <b>VFO</b> function button. Use numeric keypad,   , or tuning wheel.
Preamp or Attenuator (page 15)	Press <b>PRE ATTN</b> function button until a box encloses <b>PRE</b> or <b>ATTN</b> .
Select AGC (page 9, 16)	Press <b>AGC</b> function button until desired AGC action is enclosed in box.
Activate Noise Blanker (page 9, 15)	Press <b>NB</b> function button until desired noise blanker mode is displayed.
Select Bandwidth (page 6)	Press <b>BANDWIDTH</b> buttons to select appropriate filter.
Select Mode (page 6)	Press <b>MODE</b> buttons to select appropriate mode.
Select Synchro (page 6, 14)	Press the <b>AM/SYNC</b> button to activate or deactivate the Synchronous detector. With <b>SYNC</b> displayed, press the <b>LSB</b> or <b>USB</b> button for selectable sideband synchronous detection. Press the <b>AM/SYNC</b> button to return to AM synchronous detection. Press the <b>AM/SYNC</b> button to turn the synchronous detector off before selecting LSB or USB modes.
Set TIMER On/Off times (page 22, 23, 24)	Press and hold <b>TIMER</b> function button until <b>ON</b> annunciator turns on and flashes. Use keypad to enter On time for Timer 1. Press <b>TIMER</b> function button again. Use keypad to enter Off time for Timer 1. Press <b>TIMER</b> function button again. Use keypad to enter ON time for Timer 2. Press <b>TIMER</b> function button again. Use keypad to enter Off time for Timer 2. Press <b>TIMER</b> function button again to exit set mode.
Activate TIMER (page 23)	Press <b>TIMER</b> function button, enter <b>1</b> and/or <b>2</b> .
Select CLOCK/FREQUENCY Display (page 6, 9)	Press <b>CLK/FREQ</b> function button to display time or frequency readout.

Most front panel pushbuttons perform two functions. The second function requires that the  button be pressed first, and then the desired 2nd function button pressed within 3 seconds. The symbol   indicates that button is to be pressed within 3 seconds.

Set VFO A=VFO B (page 8)	Press   press <b>VFO</b> function button until display shows <b>VFO A = B</b> .
Select Antenna (page 8, 12)	Press  , <b>ANT</b> function button until desired antenna is enclosed in box. Note: <b>VHF</b> is only accessible if the optional VHF converter module is installed.
Activate NAME (page 9, 18)	Press   press <b>NAME</b> function button until a box encloses <b>NAME</b> .
Activate Notch (page 9)	Press   press <b>NOTCH</b> function button, use <b>NOTCH</b> control to adjust for desired results.
Adjust Step Size (page 6, 9, 13)	Press   press <b>STEP</b> function button. Frequency display will adjust accordingly.
Lock Controls (page 9, 14)	Press   press <b>LOCK</b> function button. Must be in VFO mode. Pushbuttons and tuning wheel are inactive.
Set Time (page 22)	Press   press  (hold until colon flashes). Use keypad to enter either <b>L</b> (local) or <b>U</b> (alternate) time in <b>HH:MM:SS</b> format. Press  to start clock.
Display Time (page 22)	Press   press  (press  again within 3 seconds to display alternate time). Press <b>CLK/FREQ</b> function button to display current selected time.

Dim Lamp (7,26)

Press **F** 3 → press **LAMP** Press until dial lighting is at desired level.

Disable Beep (7)

Press **F** 3 → press **BEEP** to enable or disable beep.**MEMORY FUNCTIONS**

Program Memory Channel (page 18)

Select VFO & mode, adjust frequency & bandwidth.  
 Press **V►M** (MEM will flash), 3 → use keypad to enter 3 digit memory channel number. Use the Tuning Wheel to enter character at each location for NAME. Press **▲** to advance cursor and press **▼** to backspace. Press **V►M** to exit.

Recall Memory Channel (page 18)

Press **MEM** use keypad to enter channel number, or use **▲** **▼** or the tuning wheel.

Recall Memory Tune Channel (page 18)

Press **MEM** (hold until MEM TUNE is displayed). Use keypad or **▲** **▼**. Use tuning wheel to change frequency.

Move Memory to VFO (page 18)

Press **M/KHz** **M►V**. Will move memory contents to last used VFO.

Lock Memory Channel (page 18)

Select memory channel to be locked, **F** 3 → press **LOCK**.

Delete Memory Channel (page 18)

Select memory channel to be deleted. Press **F** 3 → press **DEL** (hold until 2nd beep).

**SCAN MODES**

All SCAN modes require selecting one of three SCAN METHODS. Select desired SCAN MODE and then select 'SEEK', 'TIME' or 'CARRIER'.

Scan Memory (page 19)

Press **F** 3 → press **MEM** then select method,  
 Press **F** 3 → press **SEEK** or press **F** 3 → press **TIME** or  
 Press **F** 3 → press **CARR**. Press **SCAN**.

Scan List (page 20)

Press **F** 3 → press **LIST**, enter two-digit List number.  
 Press **F** 3 → press **SEEK** or press **F** 3 → press **TIME** or  
 Press **F** 3 → press **CARR** to select method. Press **SCAN**.

Scan Multiple Lists (page 20)

Press **F** 3 → press **LIST**, enter List number, **▲** to enter additional number, **▲** or **▼** to review list. Select method. Press **SCAN**.

Scan A - B (page 21)

Press **F** 3 → press **SEEK** or press **F** 3 → press **TIME** or  
 Press **F** 3 → press **CARR** or press **SCAN**.  
 Press **F** 3 → press **A-B**, Enter one endpoint frequency.  
 Press **▲** or **▼**, Enter second endpoint frequency.  
 Press **SCAN**.

**Other Controls Used in Scan Mode.**

Passband Offset

Adjust for optimum reception.

Squelch/RF

Set squelch counterclockwise. Adjust RF (gain) counterclockwise until S-meter indicates desired signal level to trip squelch. Advance the Squelch control clockwise until the audio just quiets. Advance the RF (gain) fully clockwise.

**TROUBLESHOOTING**

<i>Symptom</i>	<i>Probable Cause</i>	<i>Corrective Action</i>
No front panel display or lights when power is depressed	A) Power connection B) Blown supply fuse	A) Check power supply cables B) Check fuse C) Contact service
Scrambled front panel display when power is depressed	A) Microprocessor malfunction	A) Unplug from power source and re-connect to reset microprocessor
No signals heard when antenna is connected or sensitivity low	A) Squelch enabled B) Incorrect antenna input selected C) RF <b>ATTN</b> enabled D) RF gain improperly set	A) Turn squelch counterclockwise B) Select correct antenna input C) Turn off RF <b>ATTN</b> D) Turn RF gain clockwise
S meter indication, but remains constant	A) RF gain improperly set	A) Turn RF gain clockwise
S meter indication, but no sound heard	A) Improper mode selected B) External speaker selected C) Squelch enabled	A) Check mode selection B) Check external speaker switch on rear panel
SSB signals have excessively high or low frequency response	A) PASSBAND OFFSET improperly set	A) Center PASSBAND OFFSET control
No front panel operation i.e. tuning, frequency entry, etc.	A) Lock enabled	A) Press <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> "LOCK" to unlock front panel
Timer does not operate	A) Timer not properly set B) Alternate clock selected	A) Program timer ON/OFF times
Direct frequency entry will not work	A) Alternate button functions enabled i.e.) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> is displayed	A) Press <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> for confirmation beep and <input type="checkbox"/> <b>F</b> annunciator not displayed

**Special Display Messages**

"PWRLOSS" or "PWRLOSS" (power lost) indicates that power has been disrupted to the receiver and the clocks have lost their time settings. There is no problem with the receiver, and it may be operated as normal. To extinguish this message, simply reset the clocks.

"PWRFAIL" (Power Fail) indicates that the power supplied to the receiver does not meet the specified requirements. This could be caused by an improperly selected AC line voltage, low AC line voltage (brown out), or low DC voltage. Normal operations of the receiver are halted in the "PWRFAIL" mode. To return to normal operation, disconnect the receiver from the power source. Make sure the proper AC Voltage range is selected from the rear panel switch, then reconnect the power.

Continued "PWRFAIL" messages under a known good power source could indicate receiver power supply problems. Should this occur, contact the Service Department.

"UNLOCKD" (unlocked) indicates that the synthesizer of the phased locked loop circuit is not locking to the proper frequency. If this should occur with the receiver, contact the Service Department with details on what operations are affected.

**SERVICE INFORMATION**

You may contact R. L. DRAKE Service Department for additional information or assistance by calling (513) 746-6990, Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. EST, except on holidays.

You may also contact the R. L. DRAKE Service Department by E-mail at the following address:  
 service@rldrake.com  
 or by Telefax:  
 +1 (513) 743-4576.

Should you want to return your unit for service, package the receiver carefully using the original carton or other suitable container.

Write your return address clearly on the shipping carton and on an enclosed cover letter describing the service required, symptoms or problems. Also include your daytime telephone number and a copy of your proof of purchase.

The receiver will be serviced under the terms of the R. L. DRAKE COMPANY Limited Warranty and returned to you.

**IF YOU NEED TO CALL FOR HELP**

Call our Customer Service/Technical Support line at (513) 746-6990 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, weekdays. Please have the unit's serial number available. We will also need to know the specifics of any other equipment connected to the unit.

When calling, please have the unit up and running, near the phone if possible. Our technician(s) will likely ask certain questions to aid in diagnosis of the problem. Also, have a voltmeter handy, if possible.

R. L. DRAKE also provides technical assistance by e-mail: bill\_frost@rldrake.com  
 or by Telefax: +1 (513)-743-4576.

Many of the products that are sent to us for repair are in perfect working order when we receive them. For these units, there is a standard checkout fee that you will be charged. Please perform whatever steps are applicable from the installation sections of the Owner's Manual before calling or writing—this could save unnecessary phone charges. Please do not return the unit without contacting R. L. Drake first: it is preferred to help troubleshoot the problem over the phone (or by mail) first, saving you both time and money.

Inside the carton, enclose a note with your name, address, daytime phone number, and a description of the unit's problem.

The unit must be sent to the following address:

Service Department  
 R. L. DRAKE COMPANY  
 230 Industrial Drive  
 Franklin, Ohio 45005 U.S.A.

Be sure to include your street address which will be needed for UPS return. UPS Surface (Brown Label) takes 7-10 days to reach us depending on your location, Blue takes 2-3 days.

Red is an overnight service and is expensive. Send the unit in a way that it can be traced if we can't verify receipt of shipment. We suggest UPS or insured postal shipment.

If the unit is still under the original owner's warranty, R. L. DRAKE will pay the cost of the return shipment to you. Our return shipping policy is that we will return it UPS Brown if received Brown or by US Mail, it will be returned Blue if received Blue or Red—or it will be returned however you prefer if you furnish the return cost for the method you select.

If the unit is out of warranty, it will be returned by UPS Brown label COD unless:

- 1) It was received UPS Blue/Red, in which case it will be returned UPS Blue/Red COD;
- 2) You designate billing to American ExPress, VISA, MasterCard or Discover card;
- 3) You prepay the service charges with a personal check, or
- 4) You specify some other method of return.

When calling, the technician can estimate the repair charges for you over the phone. This is another good reason to call before sending a unit in for repair. Typically, equipment is repaired in five to ten working days after it arrives at R. L. DRAKE if we have all the facts. If we must call you, it may take longer. R. L. DRAKE is not responsible for damage caused by lightning, nonprofessional alterations, "acts of God", shipping damage, poor storage/handling, etc. R. L. DRAKE will make note of any shipping damage upon receipt.

Should your warranty card not be on file at R. L. DRAKE, you will need to send proof of purchase to receive warranty service. Typically, a copy of the invoice from an R. L. DRAKE dealer will suffice. The warranty is for the original owner only and is not transferable.

## One Year Limited Warranty

R.L.DRAKE COMPANY warrants to the original purchaser this product shall be free from defects in material or workmanship for one (1) year from the date of original purchase.

During the warranty period the R.L.DRAKE COMPANY or an authorized Drake service facility will provide, free of charge, both parts and labor necessary to correct defects in material and workmanship. At its option, R. L. DRAKE COMPANY may replace a defective unit.

To obtain such warranty service, the original purchaser must:

- (1) Complete and send in the Warranty Registration Card within 10 days of purchase.
- (2) Notify the R.L.DRAKE COMPANY or the nearest authorized service facility, as soon as possible after discovery of a possible defect, of:
  - (a) the model and serial number,
  - (b) the identity of the seller and the approximate date of purchase; and
  - (c) A detailed description of the problem, including details on the electrical connection to associated equipment and the list of such equipment.
- (3) Deliver the product to the R.L.DRAKE COMPANY or the nearest authorized service facility, or ship the same in its original container or equivalent, fully insured and shipping charges prepaid.

Correct maintenance, repair, and use are important to obtain proper performance from this product. Therefore carefully read the Instruction Manual. This warranty does not apply to any defect that R.L.DRAKE COMPANY determines is due to:

- (1) Improper maintenance or repair, including the installation of parts or accessories that do not conform to the quality and specifications of the original parts.
- (2) Misuse, abuse, neglect or improper installation.
- (3) Accidental or intentional damage.

All implied warranties, if any, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, terminate one (1) year from the date of the original purchase.

The foregoing constitutes R.L.DRAKE COMPANY'S entire obligation with respect to this product, and the original purchaser shall have no other remedy and no claim for incidental or consequential damages, losses or expenses. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts or do not allow the exclusions or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation and exclusion may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal right and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. This warranty shall be construed under the laws of Ohio.

### For service information contact:

**Service Department**  
**R.L. DRAKE COMPANY**  
**230 Industrial Drive**  
**Franklin, Ohio 45005 U.S.A.**

**Customer Service Center Phone:** +1 (513) 746-6990  
**TELEFAX:** +1 (513) 743-4576  
**WORLD WIDE WEB SITE:** <http://www.rldrake.com>



**R. L. Drake Company**  
230 Industrial Drive  
Franklin, Ohio 45005 U.S.A.  
**Customer Service and Parts Telephone:**  
+1 (513) 746-6990  
**Telefax:**  
+1 (513) 743-4576  
**World Wide Web Site:**  
<http://www.rldrake.com>