

2. ALIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING

Any repairs or adjustment should be made under the supervision of a qualified radio-telephone technician.

2-1. VCO

2-1-1. Power Supply Voltage

The power supply voltage should be set for 6.0 Vdc.

2-1-1. VCO Adjustment

- A. Connect high impedance voltmeter between R390 and C390
- B. Adjust L331 for 2.0V.

2-2. TRANSMITTER

2-2-1. Power Supply Voltage

The power supply voltage should be set for 6.0 V DC measured at the radio during transmit. Periodically check the supply voltage during the alignment procedure.

2-2-2. Frequency Setting

- A. Connect a frequency counter or Communications Service Monitor to the antenna connector through an RF power attenuates (5 watt minimum rating, 20 dB minimum attenuation).
- B. Depress the PTT switch.
- C. Adjust the TCXO such that output frequency is equal to the channel. Frequency with a maximum error of ± 300 Hz.
- D. Adjust CT300 for ± 300 Hz.
- E. Release the PTT switch.

2-2-3. Output Power Alignment

- A. Set the power supply voltage for 6.0 V DC.
- B. Connect a communications Service Monitor or a wattmeter and dummy load to the antenna connector.
- C. Depress the PTT switch.
- D. Adjust RV650 To be convinced for 1.6 watt output power with a maximum error of ± 0.2 watt.
- E. Release the PTT switch.

2-2-4. Deviation Adjustment

- A. Connect an audio generator to the microphone jack JIG. The audio frequency should be set at 1 KHz
- B. Connect an FM deviation meter or communication Service Monitor to the antenna connector Through an RF power attenuates (5 watt minimum rating, 20 dB minimum attenuates). Set the monitor to read peak deviation.
- C. Depress the PTT switch.
- D. Adjust the audio generator level 100 mV rms.
- E. Adjust RV200 for 2.3 KHz maximum deviation.
- F. Release the PTT switch.