

5-Band Communications Receiver



DX-200

**OWNER'S
MANUAL**

PLEASE READ BEFORE
USING THIS EQUIPMENT

REALISTIC®

CAT. NO.
20-205

CUSTOM MANUFACTURED FOR RADIO SHACK  A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

... It All Comes Realistic DX Let's Alive 200 C on Your Communications Receiver

Today's busy
ment and every
gramming is
London, Tokyo
Many fascinating
wave and short
ing vessel radio
rescue operations
Radio Amateur
wave frequencies
world.

The short wave
providing the
is activity of
the year.

The DX-200
— 400 kHz and
tude Modulation
and SSB (Single

The BAND
10 Short-wave
This enables
station you
you want to

The DX-200
cuits, 16 diodes
Your unit
models and
models.

For your own
of this unit
the back panel

airways are literally full
value. A good program
itted in English for
o, Paris, Rome, Berlin and
ing and important events
rt wave radio bands. You
ing news of his catch...
ions to aid a ship in distress.
urs, or "Hams" as they are
ies to communicate with

ave bands encompass many
sands of listeners with
these bands, day and night,

COMMUNICATIONS
kHz — 30 MHz. It
W (Continuous Wave
Band) signals.

REAR dial electronically
5 amateur ("Ham")
easily and accurately
g to (so you can find

uses 13 transistors (including
s, and 5 LEDs.
operates on 120 Volts AC,
20/240 Volts AC, 50 Hz

protection, we urge you to
the space provided. You
of the unit.

Serial Number

ver
of
Part
om
Mo
every d
ar the
Coast
the
ss.
d, const
other

ny inter
ing new
y day,

to receive
[better know

nds the
nds, and
the fre
quickly

ETs), 4
60 Hz for
Europ

ord the
the Ser

30
N-
TU
or
lect of
ion
and
bar
m
redo
te
nina
i-
m
D-
AN
o-
y
elf
just



SEM
FO

RECE

FRE

RECE

ANTE

SENS

(for
ratio

MAG

SELE

INTE

FRE

SIGN

rated ci
5 LED

conversi

0.40 M

1.6 MH

4.5 MH

13 MH

30 MH

SB, USB

or 50 o

g wire an

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

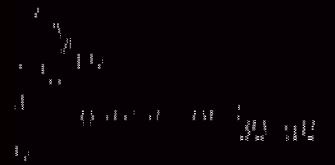
Hz

Hz

Hz

Hz

at 7 MHz



WAVE
WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

WAVE

A QUICK LOOK AT YOUR DX-200

The Front Panel

BFO PITCH — (Beat Frequency Oscillator) Use for adjusting CW (code) signal pitch or to achieve proper pitch of an SSB signal.

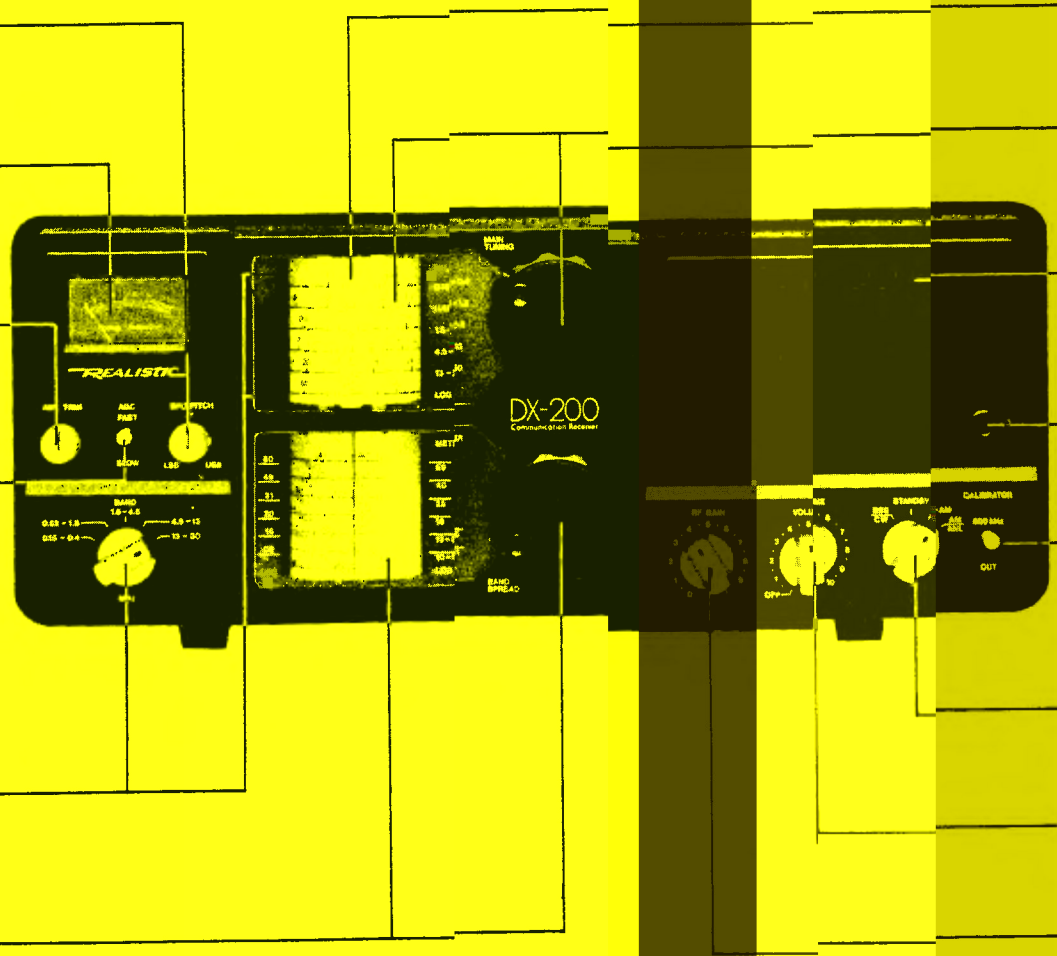
SIGNAL STRENGTH Meter — Shows relative strength of received signal.

ANTenna TRIMMER — Matches your antenna to the frequency band you're listening to.

AGC Switch — (Automatic Gain Control) Used to select the AGC rise time. Normally, leave it in SLOW. Use FAST for weak SSB signals.

BAND Selector & Indicator — Set to appropriate band.

BAND SPREAD Tuning & Dial — Provides fine tuning for any of the bands of operation.



Curtain
Tuning
Section

MAIN
Tuning
Indicator

Speaker
Adjustment

Volume
Control

Calibrator
Section

Mode
Selector

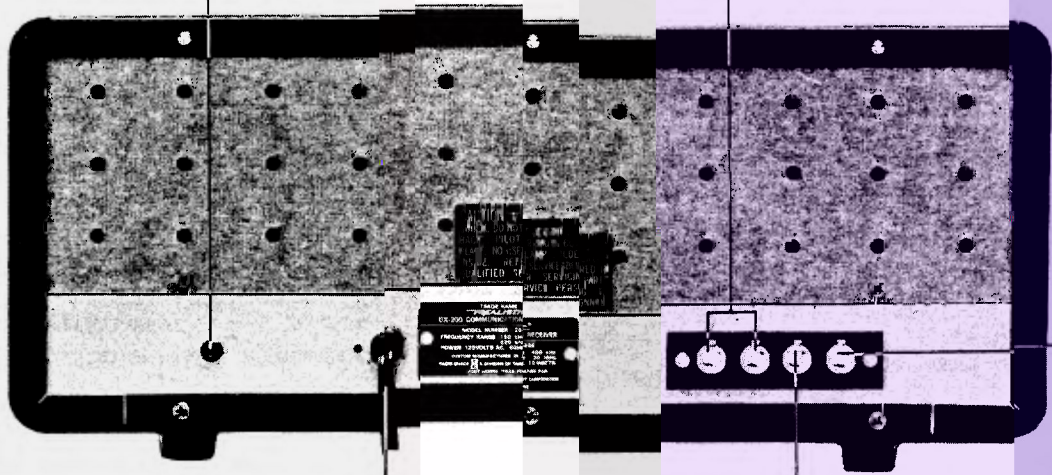
VOL
Tuning
Indicator

RF
Section
at

The Rear Panel

EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK — Connect an external speaker to this jack (automatically disconnects built-in speaker).

ANTENNA — Connect 1/2" (12.7mm) long wire to impedance.



POWER CORD — Plug into a standard AC outlet.

MUTE — Used for receiver Mode Select.

GROUND — Wire between electrical components.

If you are interested in putting up an antenna for a specific frequency, you can use the following formula to determine the length required:

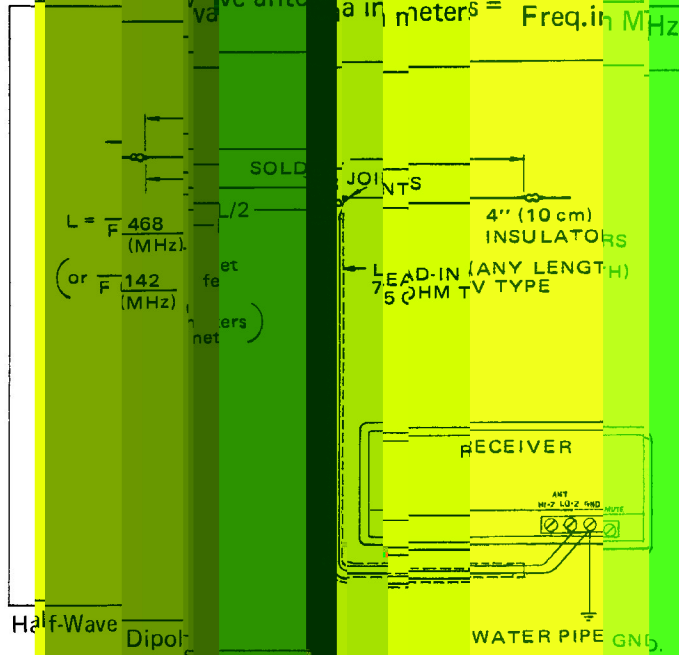
Length of 1/2-wave antenna in feet =

Length of 1/2-wave antenna in meters =

Formula to determine the 1/2-wave length

$$\text{feet} = \frac{468}{\text{Freq. in MHz}} = 26.5'$$

$$\text{meters} = \frac{142}{\text{Freq. in MHz}}$$



For lots more information on RADIO AMATEUR antennas, obtain a copy of THE

Also, for lightning static discharge protection, this will protect your house.

obtain a copy of THE RADIO AMATEUR

strongly urge you to use a Radio Shack store has lightning rods and may even install them.

To insure the best results for this: Connect the ground lead to a cold water pipe (not hot water) and make a good ground connection.

NC says connect a Ground wire to a heavy gauge wire or a metal cold water pipe (not hot water) driven into the ground and make a good ground connection.

For example, if you are specifically interested in the frequency in that range, you would need a 1/2-wave antenna.

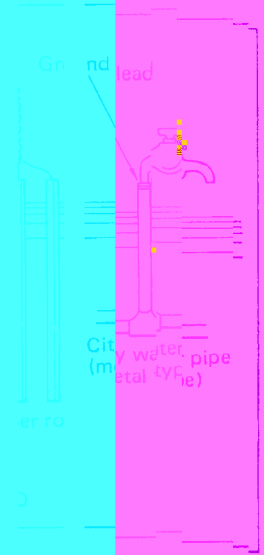
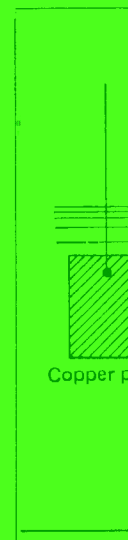
$$\text{1/2-wave antenna} = \frac{468}{15.35} = 30.5 \text{ feet}$$

So, you would need a dipole antenna 30 1/2 feet long to get the best reception in the 19-meter band. A dipole antenna is half of the total length.

International Short Wave signals (15.1 to 15.45 MHz). Pick a frequency such as 15.35 MHz. Using the formula:

$$\text{feet} = \frac{468}{15.35} = 30.5$$

an antenna 30 1/2 (9.3 m) long to get the best reception in the 19-meter band. (See the Installation Diagram above.)



Before operation, check that the power cord is properly connected. After connecting your DX-200 to a standard AC outlet, of course, the power switch is in the "off" position. Since you're probably not using the DX-200 as a portable, you probably won't need to set the MAIN TUNING dial to the "Broadcast" position. If you wish, you can use the MAIN TUNING dial to set the frequency to a standard broadcast frequency, such as 1500 kHz.

1. Turn the MAIN TUNING dial to the frequency you wish to receive.
2. Set the BAND Selector to the appropriate band.
3. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Narrow" position.
4. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Wide" position.
5. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Wide" position.
6. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Wide" position.
7. Adjust the MAIN TUNING dial to the frequency you wish to receive.
8. Adjust the MAIN TUNING dial to the frequency you wish to receive.
9. If necessary, use the MAIN TUNING dial to set the frequency to a standard broadcast frequency, such as 1500 kHz.

Tuning

- Once you've become familiar with the DX-200, you'll find it easy to tune to a standard broadcast frequency. The MAIN TUNING dial is marked in kHz, and the BAND Selector is marked in MHz. The BAND SPREAD Switch is marked "Narrow" and "Wide". The MAIN TUNING dial is marked in kHz, and the BAND Selector is marked in MHz. The BAND SPREAD Switch is marked "Narrow" and "Wide".
1. Set the BAND Selector to the appropriate band.
 2. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Narrow" position.
 3. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Wide" position.
 4. Set the BAND SPREAD Switch to the "Wide" position.

SPECIAL OPERATING NOTES

Sho...
 er...
 you...
 MA...
 Th...
 (See...
 The...
 The...
 poi...
 The...
 mea...
 acti...
 rela...
 tion...
 SSB...
 stati...
 whic...
 The...
 ry t...
 part...
 ante...
 ceiv...
 som...
 mak...
 the...
 a ma...
 Ope...
 the...
 (10)...

Wave...
 listening...
 of course...
 member...
 possibly...
 instructi...
 NG Dial...
 s are cali...
 on of the...
 BAND...
 SPREAD...
 Dial...
 the MAIN...
 TUNING...
 dial scale...
 used to...
 cali...
 bration...
 point...
 SLOW...
 position...
 This...
 has a...
 slow...
 re...
 als...
 whic...
 have...
 des...
 a fast...
 reacti...
 on...
 (if...
 the...
 posit...
 ion),...
 also...
 for...
 the...
 posit...
 ion...
 the R...
 eceiver...
 circuit...
 has...
 its...
 own...
 only...
 have...
 one...
 match...
 the...
 R...
 ANT...
 TRIM...
 Any...
 time...
 you...
 tun...
 ing...
 overall...
 sensit...
 ivity...
 of...
 at...
 maxim...
 use...
 RF...
 GAIN...
 to...

redu...
 stro...
 and...
 prof...
 whe...
 The...
 reco...
 use...
 tion...
 the...
 AM...
 LSB...
 inter...
 You...
 posi...
 tion...
 When...
 cont...
 tuning...
 code...
 or...
 SSB...
 thro...
 be...
 won...
 (USB...
 Tuning...
 slow...
 norma...
 sound...
 patie...
 nce...
 and...
 If...
 you...
 pitch...
 of...
 tone...
 whic...
 h...
 best...
 suits...
 If...
 you...
 have...
 a...
 very...
 a...
 low...
 AM...
 sign...
 al...
 s...

using...
 the...
 SSB...
 mode...
 you...
 will...
 switch...
 Mc...
 ide...
 with...
 the...
 setting...
 to...
 AM...
 The...
 Mode...
 Switch...
 determin...
 s...
 the...
 standard...
 broad...
 cast...
 To...
 help...
 you...
 decide...
 whe...
 ther...
 to...
 use...
 USB...
 (upper...
 side...
 band...
 or...
 use...
 the...
 AM...
 /ANL...
 (Auto...
 matic...
 Noise...
 Limite...
 r)...
 drop...
 slight...
 ly...
 this...
 is...
 nor...
 mal...
 ND...
 SPREAD...
 tuning...
 is...
 i...
 will...
 be...
 e...
 you...
 tun...
 ing...
 will...
 only...
 it...
 be...
 the...
 SSB...
 mode...
 BAND...
 SP...
 REAR...
 reading...
 Now...
 the...
 voice...
 sound...
 will...
 have...
 a...
 low...
 glutter...
 as...
 take...
 If...
 you...
 are...
 list...
 en...
 ing...
 to...
 a...
 Mo...
 s...
 you...
 de...
 signal...
 adjust...
 BFO...
 PITCH...
 for...
 the...
 If...
 you...
 tune...
 thro...
 u...
 gh...
 AM...
 sign...
 al...
 s...

The following chart shows you the Ham bands (For receiving) until you're able to clarify

METERS	REQ	UNC
80	3.5 to 4.0	1
40	7.0 to 7.3	1
20	14.0 to 14.35	1
15	21.0 to 21.45	1
10	28.0 to 29.7	1

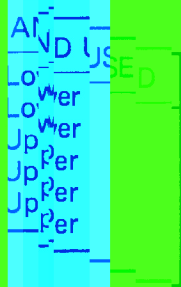
The standby mode is and Ham ty is always incor by circuits "on" be Receiv. L (to main's v while to but disable the by the maintain maxim ins (itting.) Th pos the audic. How im frequen cy st or for many however, don't leav

The [>>-200 also require this al, provides for rear terming, the Receiver ity when oper can be to GND w must be disabl the activat ed by will disable the nitter). remote switc

A pair of headphones is necessary for easier to hear is necessary f headp ly sugg to hear and und erstar some phones, g ohn consider purc Dial e good choices. impedan se ty

Wave scanning is a simple technique Bands. Recept imple technique you w ding to the tion conditions cert, you'n't al ways the of day, time To sig n bands, will be the same stat ing: d you in findi "dead" and oth ing the best frequ

de of operation, try both with USB



ali ty con n, unil you leave all the this is often useg the a Receiver on the st distu, beg the STA NDBV

m radio opera. (while trans. the MUTE screw muting function via the available via the

. They make it ant stations. We on, hunications, ha ck store has

g of the Short ref it bands and activity. Thus, ac, some times with activity.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The beyond Some

IMP

You sign dist do num zine too.

Add ceiv learn great obta

Each abso to k

FREQUENCY

Your Communications Reference Handbook defines the terms and units used in radio communications. It is one of the most useful books you should have.

First, Megahertz. This is used to call a frequency of 1,000,000 cycles per second.

Second, Kilohertz. This is used to call a frequency of 1,000 cycles per second.

Third, Meter. The term refers to the wavelength of the wave. Short wave stations (in meters), rather than frequencies, are used.

The relationship of these units is as follows: 1 MHz (milli) = 1,000 kHz. To go the other way, 1 kHz is 1,000 Hz.

To convert MHz to meters: $Meters = \frac{300}{MHz}$

Example: What is the wavelength of 7.1 MHz? $\frac{300}{7.1} = 42.25$

To convert meters to MHz: $MHz = \frac{300}{meters}$

Example: What is the frequency of 19.5 meters? $\frac{300}{19.5} = 15.38$

Hz (Hertz) — as you know these terms and units.

How should you call a frequency to the other side of the globe?

cycles-per-second (Hz) — million.

A Kilohertz is nearly 1,000 Hertz.

Wave List of the International Radio Band.

Thus, a station operating at 7.1 MHz has a wavelength of 42.25 meters.

Thus, a station operating at 15.38 MHz has a wavelength of 19.5 meters.

Thus, a station operating at 19.5 meters has a frequency of 15.38 MHz.

Thus, a station operating at 15.38 MHz has a wavelength of 19.5 meters.

Thus, a station operating at 19.5 meters has a frequency of 15.38 MHz.

The Shortwave Adventure

AMATEUR by private Hams transmitter over station on any 160-80-

SINGLE amateur of signal (Amplifier) 200 all "product" received **SPREAD**

SHIP a telebusiness between

AIRCRAFT planes communication this service

MILITARY communication vehicles through

MARITIME pleasure cruises on

IN FOCUS

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE BROADCASTING
International broadcasting offers the most powerful short wave services you will find (transmitters of America) to the world (countries). Many countries also broadcast in many regions of the world. In fact, many regions of the world have daily broadcast in short wave broadcast band".

STANDARD TIME SIGNALS
United States Bureau of Standards broadcasts voice as well as time signals. Frequency and power affect radio reception. 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 25.0. The Canadian Government broadcasts both English and French.

NOTES ON OPERATION

This section will help you operate each band. It can be helpful and you will find it helpful. Receivers available in the United States will receive signals from the United States and other countries. (CW marine radio stations). If you are in the right, you may be able to hear these signals.

.52 - 1.6 MHz
Countries around the world broadcast local radio stations. You don't need to tell your receiver about these stations.

International Short Wave Broadcasting offers the most powerful short wave services you will find (transmitters of America) to the world (countries). Many countries also broadcast in many regions of the world. In fact, many regions of the world have daily broadcast in short wave broadcast band".

STANDARD TIME SIGNALS
United States Bureau of Standards broadcasts voice as well as time signals. Frequency and power affect radio reception. 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 25.0. The Canadian Government broadcasts both English and French.

NOTES ON OPERATION
This section will help you operate each band. It can be helpful and you will find it helpful. Receivers available in the United States will receive signals from the United States and other countries. (CW marine radio stations). If you are in the right, you may be able to hear these signals.

ASIAN
The 4.5 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 4.5 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

EUROPEAN
The 5.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 5.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

CHINA
The 7.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 7.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

AFRICAN
The 10.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 10.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

1.8 - 4.5 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 1.8 - 4.5 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

4.5 - 7.0 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 4.5 - 7.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

7.0 - 10.0 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 7.0 - 10.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

10.0 - 15.0 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 10.0 - 15.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

15.0 - 20.0 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 15.0 - 20.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

20.0 - 25.0 MHz
This band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs. The 20.0 - 25.0 MHz band is used for short wave broadcasting. It is a very busy band. Many countries broadcast in this band. You will find many interesting programs.

International Short Wave Broadcasting offers the most powerful short wave services you will find (transmitters of America) to the world (countries). Many countries also broadcast in many regions of the world. In fact, many regions of the world have daily broadcast in short wave broadcast band".

The 41 services, Ham radio Short Wa

The 31 a very goo

You can first two another.

13 - 30 signals a 4 short The sun The pea was abo reception is n

The 19 provides noted du

The 16 During reception

The 13 a 26.1 MHz bands. R

The Ham always b that. DX meters (t tive; oth

There is through

band 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
I MAY right into it, but I don't
turn (and wonder if there's a
line with 20 dB more power
throughout the band.

MOTORcycle 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
I just look at the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, and I see a lot of
activity.

I think standard 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
WV/- band and the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

10.1 - 10.2 MHz
I think the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.
I think the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

international 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
ent of 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
10.1 - 10.2 MHz

international 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
of 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
10.1 - 10.2 MHz

note: 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
initial 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
may be 10.1 - 10.2 MHz

I don't very much
du with 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
the top of the band
21.40 MHz
they are 10.1 - 10.2 MHz

activity in the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

The 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.
I think the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

THE 10.1 - 10.2 MHz BAND

The 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.
I think the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

The 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.
I think the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

The 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band is the same as the 10.1 - 10.2 MHz
band, but I don't know for sure.

Advertisement for a radio store. The text is mostly illegible due to heavy digital noise and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like "RADIO" and "SALE" are faintly visible.

A signal that can be transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

At the time of the signal, the signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

1. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

2. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

1. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

2. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

1. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.

OK, 8

2. The signal is a pulse that is transmitted through a medium without the need for a physical carrier wave.



MORSE CODE AND RADIO TERMS

Familiar Short Wave
AF Gain Control - same as AF volume control.
AM (Amplitude Modulation) - the amplitude of the signal is varied at an audio rate.
ANL (Automatic Noise Limiter) - reduces impulse noises (if on, static, crashes, etc.).
ANT - Antenna
AVC (Automatic Volume Control) - controls the gain of radio frequency amplifying circuits automatically (i.e. reduces gain on strong signals).
BF (Beat Frequency Oscillator) - provides a special signal so that CW (code) can be heard.
CQ - a general call - amateurs to establish contact. Caller will talk to anyone who answers. Can also be used specifically (CQ/DX, when calling DX stations, or CQ Chicago, when calling stations in Chicago).
CW (Continuous Wave) - modulated signal wherein intelligence is transmitted by interrupting signal to produce dashes (code).

Radio Terms

DX - distant
FM (Frequency Modulation) - the transmission is varied at an audio rate.
QRM - interference
QRN - interference
QRX - interference
QSL - acknowledgment
QSO - contact
QSY - change
RF Gain - frequency gain sensitivity amplifier.
RST - readability (refers to quality of signals).
SSB - Single Side Band - upper side band.
SWL - short wave
73's - best love
88's - love
XYL - wife
YL - young lady

Associated Public Safety Signals List (Police, Fire, etc.)
 10-0 Caution
 10-1 Unable copy - change location

Communications Office

[This section contains a dense grid of small, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

INTER

Letter

Phen

di-

dah-

dah-

dah-

dit-

di-

dah-

di-

dah-

dah-

dah-

dah-

dah-

li-di-

The

Inter

the

Ame

night

Colu

CON

the

scale

For

peric

static

worl

RNA

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

t

olov

M

n

can

All

bi

sa

pl

be

o

a

fac

CITY	COUNTRY	CALL	Freq	PROGRAM TIME HEARD
Sofia	Bulgaria		9.516	
Jerusalem	Israel		9.516	
Peking	China		9.520	
Copenhagen	Denmark		9.525	
Havana	Cuba	OZL	9.535	
Lagos	Nigeria		9.540	
Berne	Switzerland		9.550	
Wellington	New Zealand		9.550	
Prague	Czechoslovakia	ZL2	9.550	
St. George	Windward Islands	WIBS	9.560	
Bucharest's	Romania		9.570	
Roma	Italy	RAI	9.575	
Montreal	Canada	CBC	9.585	
Lourenco	Mozambique	CR7	9.585	
Marque	Sweden	B1	9.590	
Stockholm	Argentina	Radi	9.590	
Buenos Aires	Dominican Republic	LRA	9.595	
Cuidad	China	Radi	9.595	
Peking	U.S.S.R.	Radi	9.595	
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	Radi	9.595	
Barbados	U.S.S.R.	Radi	9.595	
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	Radi	9.595	
Cairo	Egypt	2NX	9.595	
Bangkok	Thailand	Radi	9.595	
Karachi	Pakistan	Radi	9.595	
Stockholm	Sweden	HSK	9.595	
New Delhi	India	Radi	9.595	
Melbourne	Australia	Radi	9.595	
Hilversum	Holland	VLA	9.595	
St. George	Windward Islands		9.595	
Rabat	Morocco		9.595	

COUN

atic

ana

don

ustr

S.S

ign

atan

hilip

ongc

nga

china

an

pan

nlar

gnac

ber

iw

ago

ed

sel

ylc

lan

aw

estr

and

S.A

est

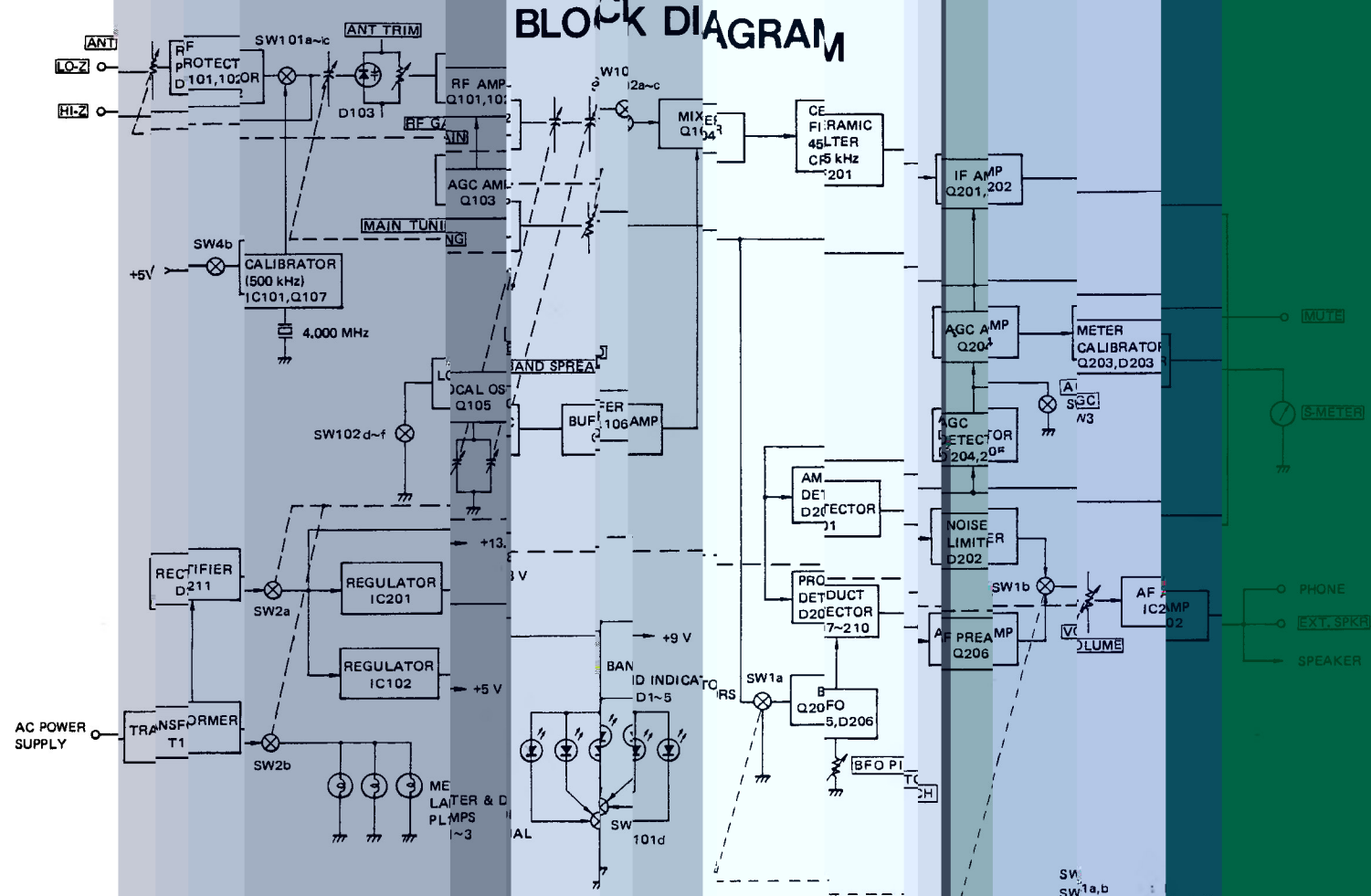
ern

uth

S.A

rtu

BLOCK DIAGRAM



- SW1a,b : Mode Selector
- SW2a,b : Power Switch
- SW3 : AGC Switch
- SW4a,b : CALIBRATOR Switch
- SW101a~f : BAND Selector

RADIO SHACK
 A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION
 U.S.A. : FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
 CANADA : BARRIE, ONTARIO L4M 1Q2
 AUSTRALIA : TANDY CORPORATION
 280-316 VICTORIA ROAD, RYDALMERE, N.S.W. 2116
 BELGIUM : ARC INDUSTRIEL DE NANNINGE, 5140 NANNINGE
 U.K. : BILSBURY, WIMBORNE ROAD, WIMBORNE, DORSET, BH21 3JN