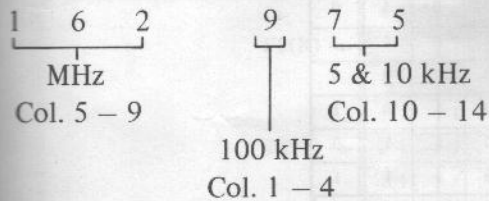


CHANNEL FREQUENCY PROGRAMMING* FOR 5 kHz/STEP MODEL

Note: Simplex channels are fully programmed by installing diodes in the Transmit Row of the Diode Matrix only. The Receive Row is not used for simplex channels. Those diodes in Column T (nearest the edge of the circuit board) enable the Transmit function. If you intend to install a channel for Receive only you must install the jumpers as described in the simplex channel programming step and install the diode Row in the Transmit section of the Matrix, cutting the diode in the Column T position to disable Transmit. Be careful not to cut this diode when programming the channel frequency, unless you intend to disable transmit on that channel.

1. Separate the desired channel frequency into 5 and 10 kHz, 100 kHz, and MHz segments as follows:



Matrix Columns 1** through 4 are used to program the 100 kHz digit.

Matrix Columns 5 through 9 program the MHz digits.

Matrix Columns 10 through 14 program the 5 and 10 kHz digits.

* For RCC (Radio Common Carrier) operation, install the jumpers and cut the diodes as shown in Figure 2-2 BAND E. Then program the channel frequencies according to Figure 2-6 on page 2-16.

** Notice that Column position 1 in the array is not the edge position, but second from the edge, since the T Column position is the first diode at the edge.

2. Referring to Table 2-1 and the Example Tables, program the 5 and 10 kHz digits of your channel frequency by removing the diodes in Column positions 10 through 14 corresponding with the 0s shown on the Line for your frequency.

For example, using the above frequency of 162.975 MHz, the 5 and 10 kHz digits are 75 (0.075 MHz). Now referring to Table 2-1, the 75 kHz line indicates that the diodes in Column positions 11 and 13 must be cut.

3. Program the 100 kHz digit in the same manner from the data in Table 2-3, cutting the appropriate diodes in Columns 1 through 4. Thus for the above frequency, the 100 kHz digit is 9, and from Table 2-3 we see that the diodes in Column positions 2 and 3 must be cut.

4. To program the MHz digits repeat the same procedure as with the other digits, this time referring to Table 2-2. Note that this Table is divided into sections A, B, C, D and E corresponding with the BAND selected by the jumpers installed during Band Programming. For our example of 162.975 MHz, the MHz digits are 162, and in the Table we see that this frequency is in Section C, corresponding with the BAND programmed via the jumpers in an earlier example. We also see from the Table that the diodes in Column

