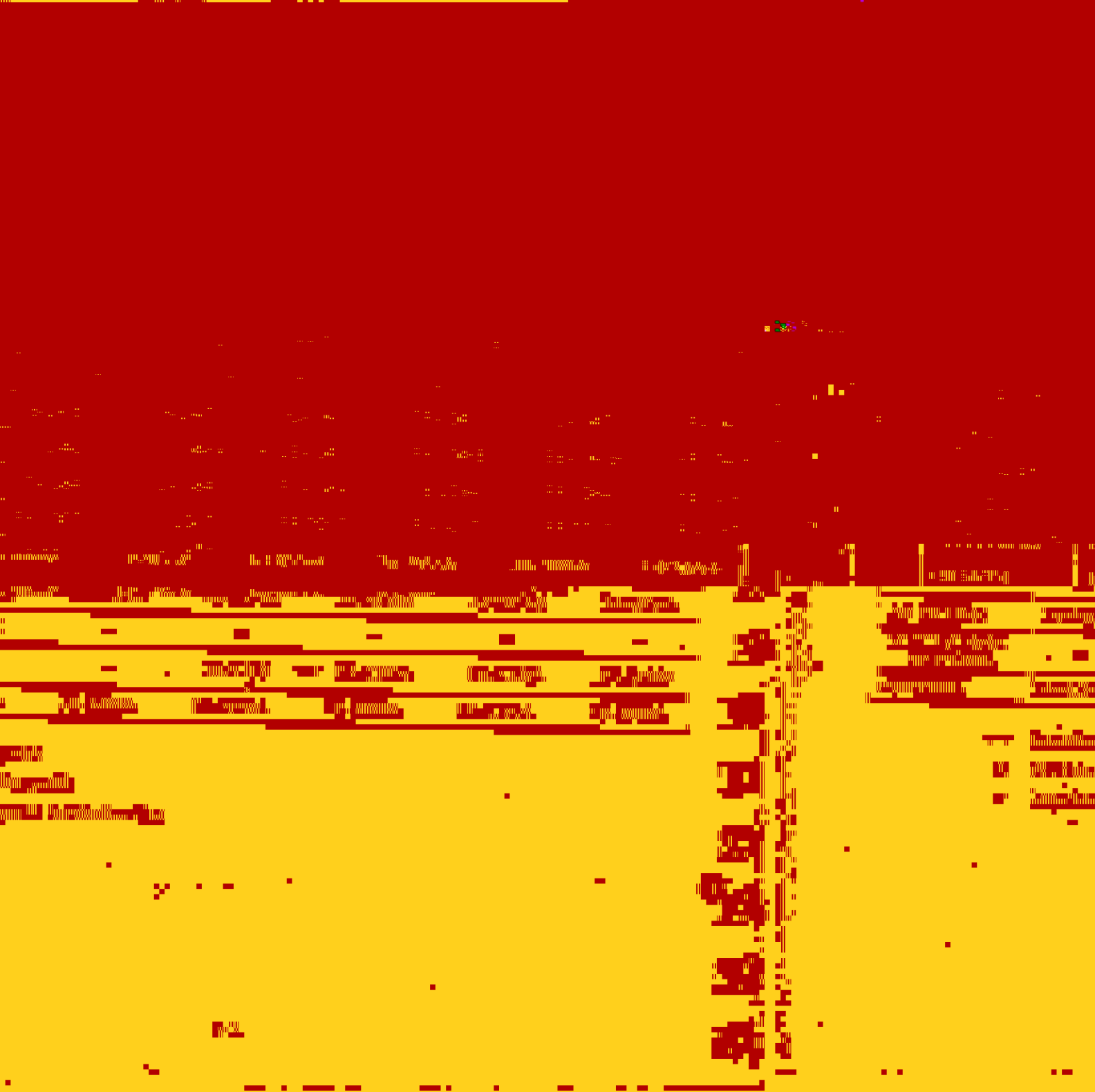
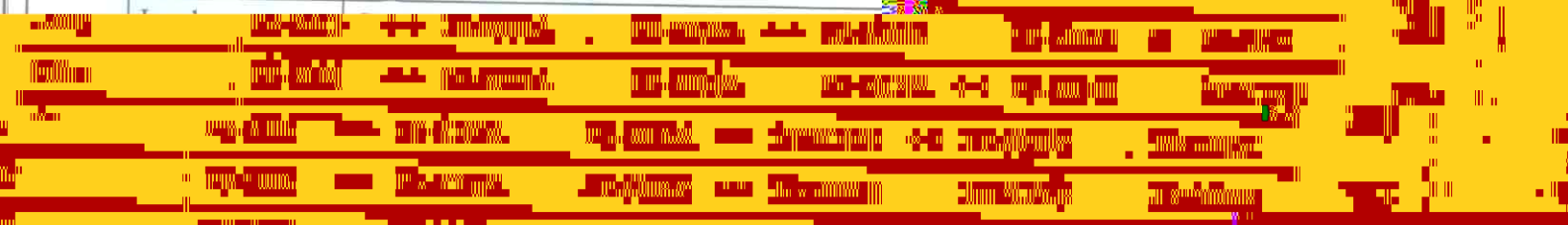


UNIT COMPLEMENT

		...Rendel (Serifanisludhoer)				
Unit	1 (01xxxx)	2 (02xxxx)	3 (03xxxx)	4 (04xxxx)	5 (05xxxx)	6 & up (06xxxx)
RF	PB-2002	↔ PB-2002A	PB-2002A ↔	PB-2002B	PB-2002B X	PB-2158



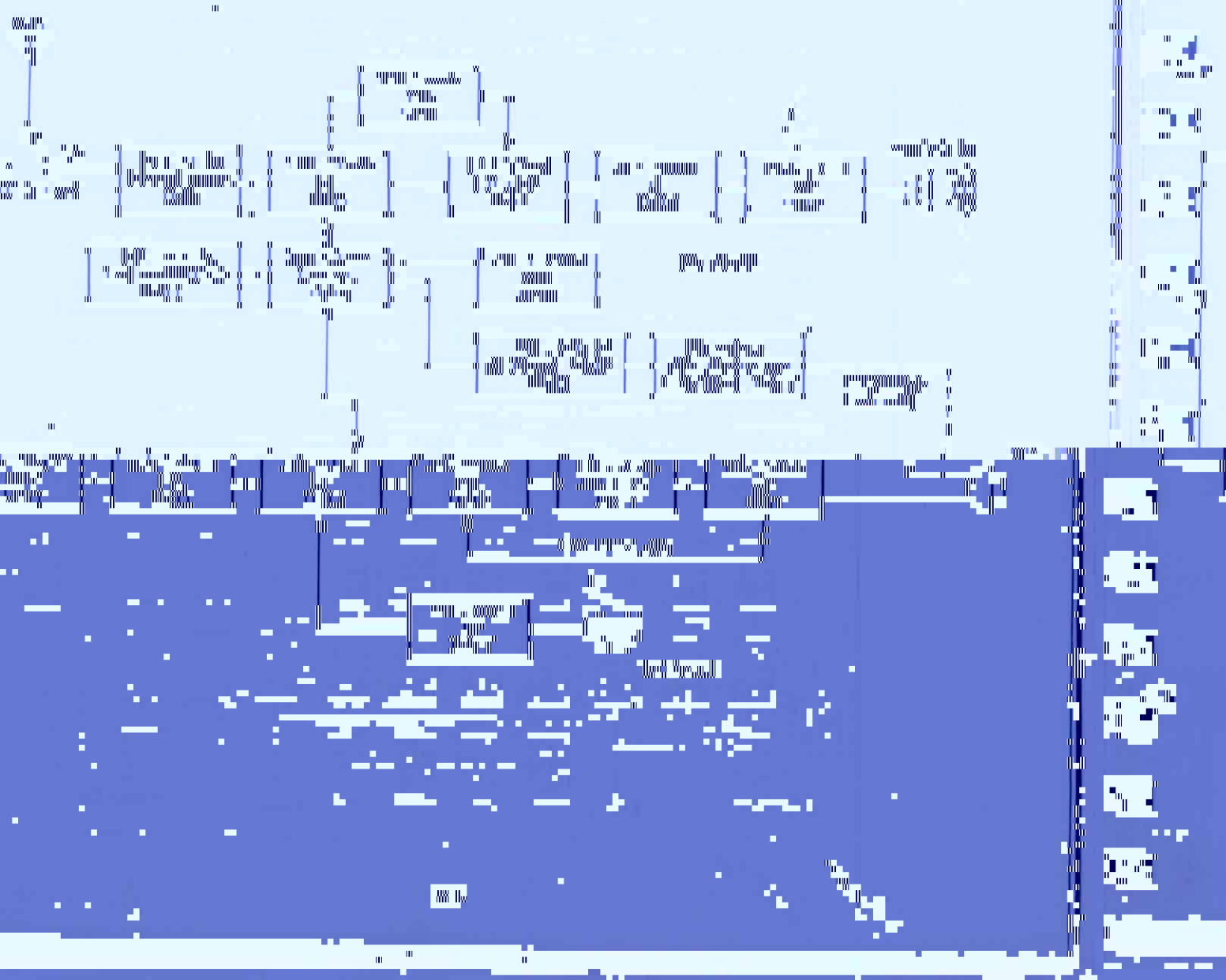
SIGNAL TRACING IN THE FT-107M

Because the signal path may change considerably when the mode is changed, we have included augmented block diagrams on page 2-4 through 2-8, in order to assist you in understanding the function of the FT-107M.

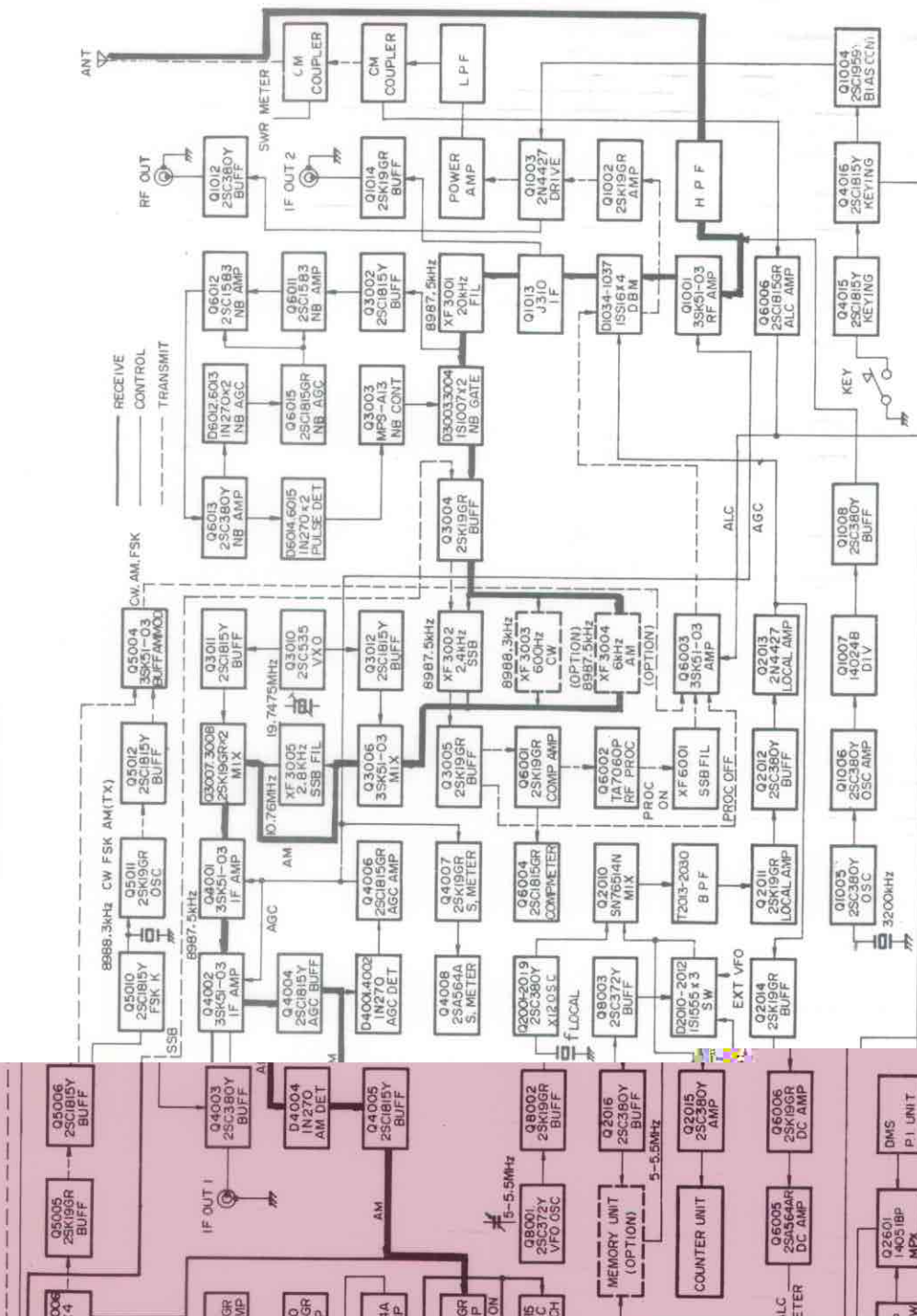
Below you will find a board-to-board block dia-

gram showing the internal calibrator (Marker) is an extremely useful signal for preliminary fault localization. In a properly functioning FT-107M, the S-meter should read approximately S9 + 20 dB. Minor variations from this number are not unusual, but a blown RF amplifier FET will cause the S-meter to read S9 + 10 dB or less.

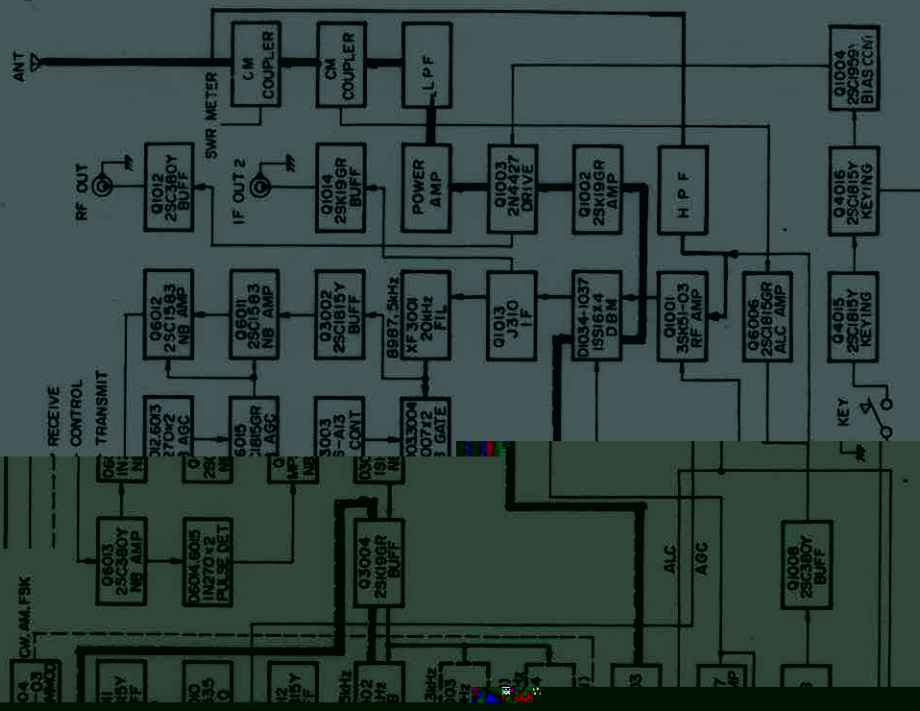
The following information is provided to assist you in understanding the function of the internal calibrator (Marker) in the FT-107M. The internal calibrator (Marker) is a signal source that is used for testing and troubleshooting the receiver. It is located on the RF board and is connected to the RF input of the receiver. The internal calibrator (Marker) is used to test the RF amplifier, mixer, and detector stages of the receiver. It is also used to test the S-meter and the audio amplifier stages of the receiver.



FT-107M AM MODE RX

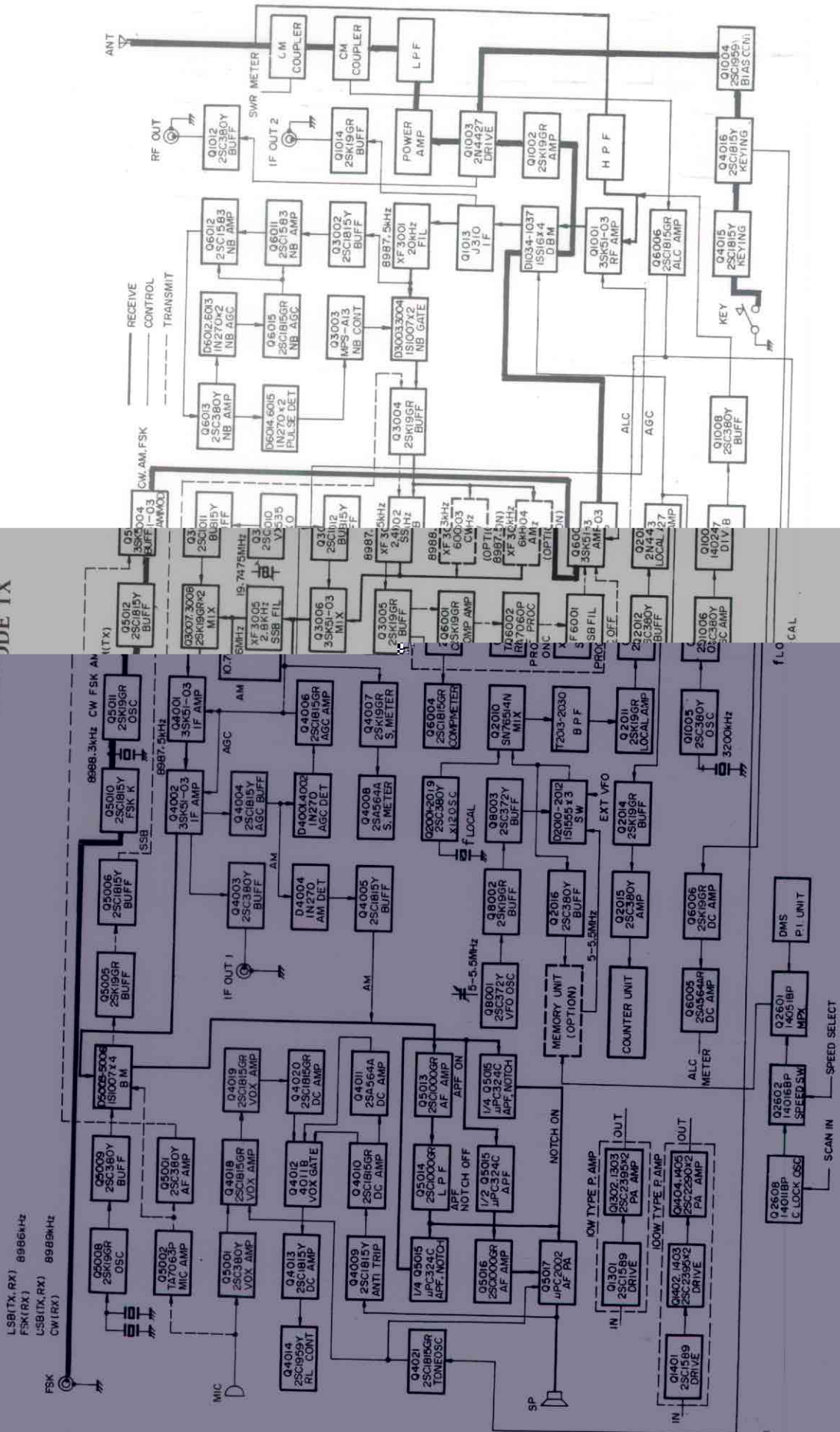


SPEED SELECT

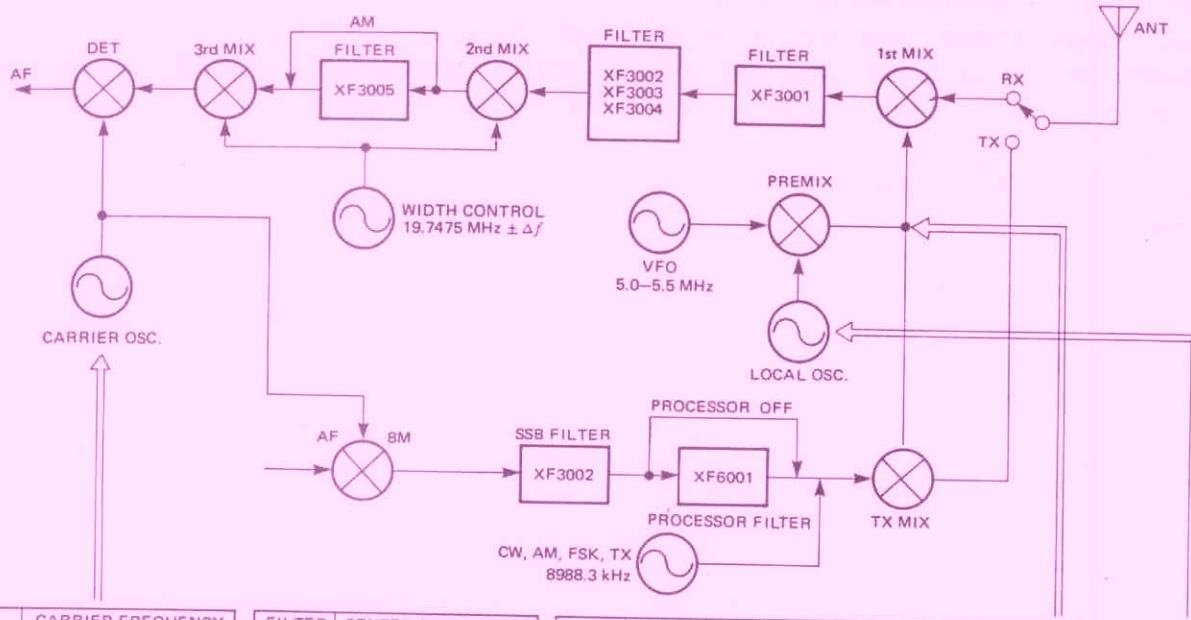


Q1001 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1002 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1003 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1004 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1005 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1006 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1007 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1008 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1009 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1010 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1011 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1012 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1013 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1014 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1015 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1016 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1017 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1018 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1019 250K15GR NB AMP
Q1020 250K15GR NB AMP

FT-107M CW FSK MODE TX



FREQUENCY RELATIONSHIPS



MODE	CARRIER FREQUENCY	
	RX kHz	TX kHz
LSB	8986	8986
USB	8989	8989
CW	8989	-
FSK	8986	-

FILTER	CENTER FREQUENCY
XF3001	8987.5 kHz
XF3002	8987.5 kHz
XF3003	8988.3 kHz
XF3004	8987.5 kHz
XF3005	10.7 MHz
XF6001	8987.5 kHz

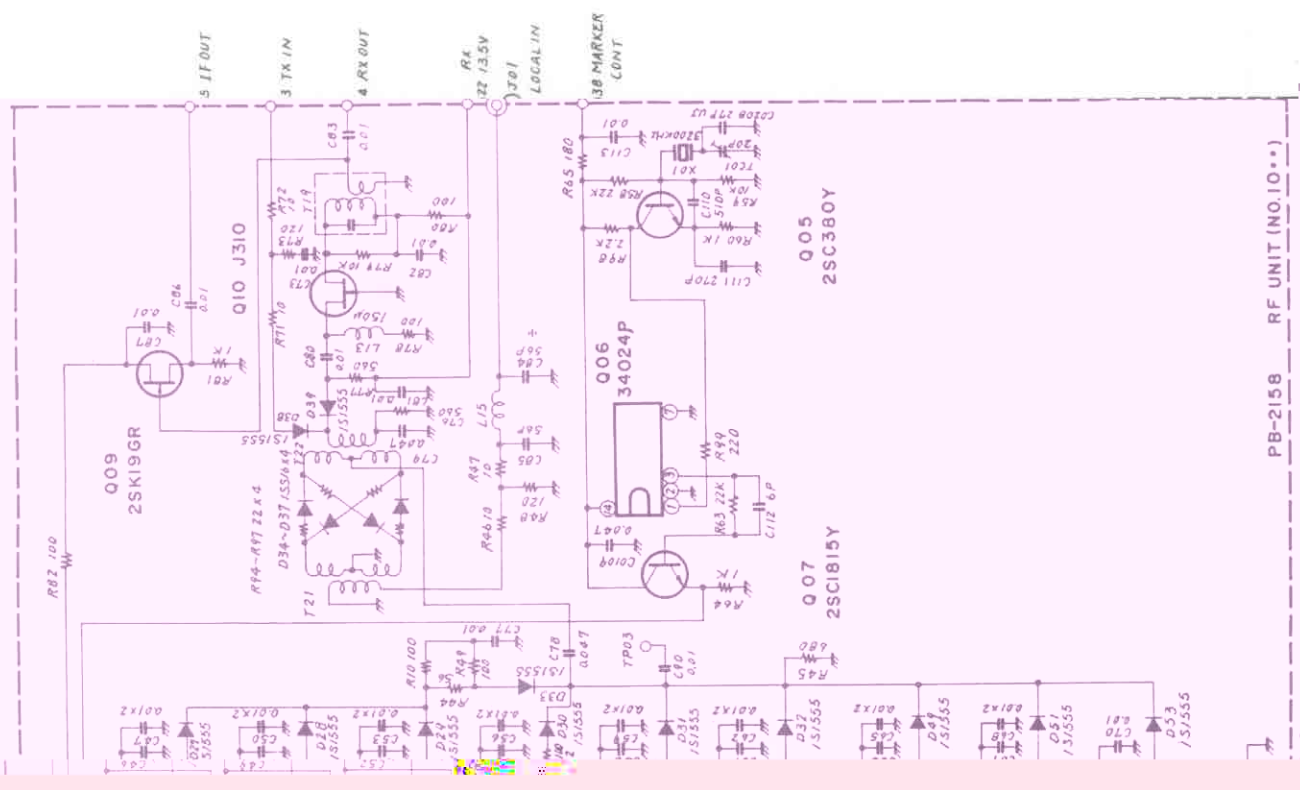
BAND	PREMIX OUT FREQUENCY MHz	LOCAL OSC. FREQUENCY MHz	BAND	PREMIX OUT FREQUENCY MHz	LOCAL OSC. FREQUENCY MHz
160 m	10.4875-10.9875	15.9845	15 m	29.9875-30.4875	35.4875
80 m	12.4875-12.9875	17.9845	*12 m	33.4875-33.9875	38.9875
40 m	15.9875-16.4875	21.4845	10 m A	36.9875-37.4875	42.4875
*30 m	18.9875-19.4875	24.4875	10 m B	37.4875-37.9875	42.9875
20 m	22.9875-23.4875	28.4875	10 m C	37.9875-38.4875	43.4875
*17 m	26.9875-27.4875	32.4875	10 m D	38.4875-38.9875	43.9875

* After Proc. 6

CRYSTAL DATA FT-107M

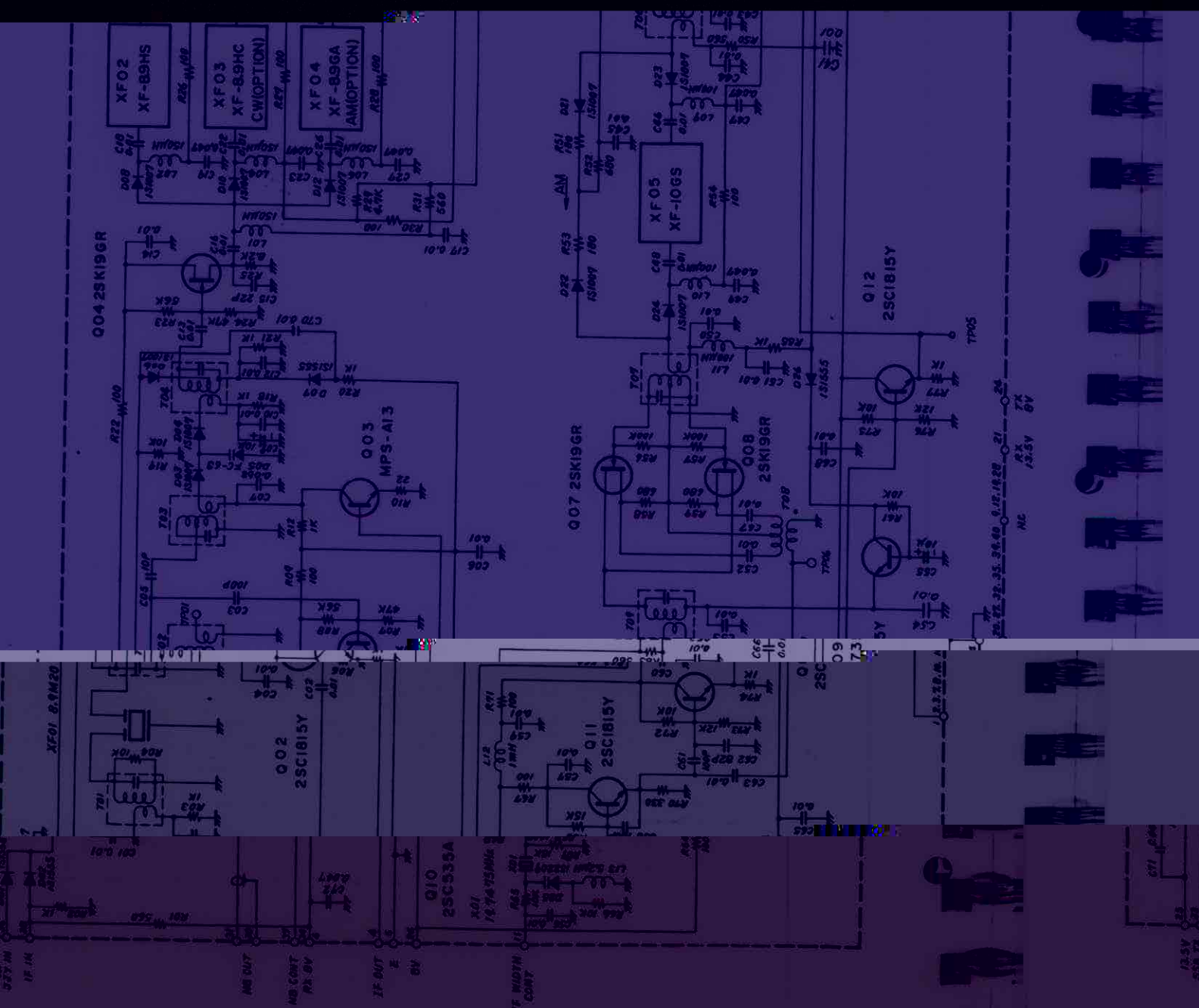
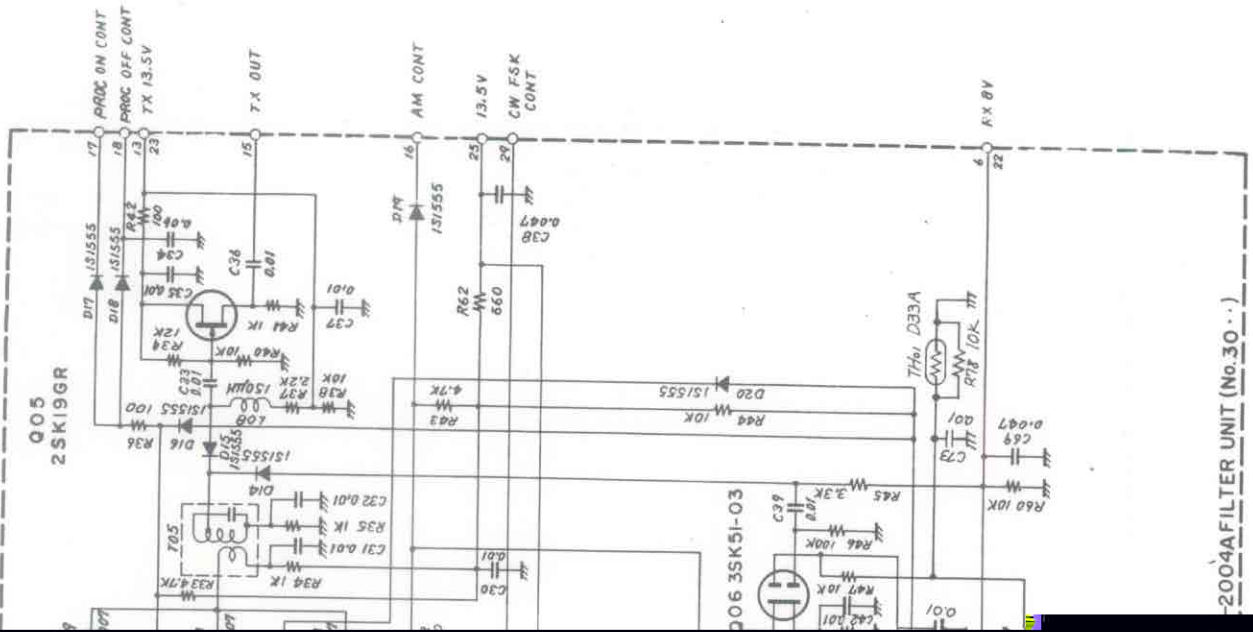
UNIT	FUNCTION	HOLDER	FREQUENCY (kHz)	MODE	LOAD C (pF)	EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE (ohms)	DRIVE LEVEL (mV)
LOCAL	160m	UC18/U	10504.5	3rd overtone	20	80	2
	80m	"	17984.5	"	"	60	"
	40m	"	21484.5	"	"	45	"
	30m	"	24487.5	"	"	40	"
	20m	"	28487.5	"	"	40	"
	17m	"	32487.5	"	"	40	"
	15m	"	35487.5	"	"	40	"
	12m	"	38987.5	"	"	40	"
	10m(A)	"	42487.5	"	"	40	"
	10m(B)	"	42987.5	"	"	40	"
	10m(C)	"	43487.5	"	"	40	"
	10m(D)	"	43987.5	"	"	40	"
	WWV	"	19487.5	"	"	50	"
AF	LSB	"	8986.0	Fundamental	30	35	10
	USB	"	8989.0	"	"	"	"
	CW, AM, FSK	"	8988.3	"	"	"	"
FILTER	Width	"	*19747.5	Fundamental	35	15	2
DMS	Marker	"	20480.0	Fundamental	18.5	20	2
RF	Marker	HC-6/W	3200.0	Fundamental	23	50	5
LI COUNTER	Clock	HC-18/U	6553.125	Fundamental	30	30	2

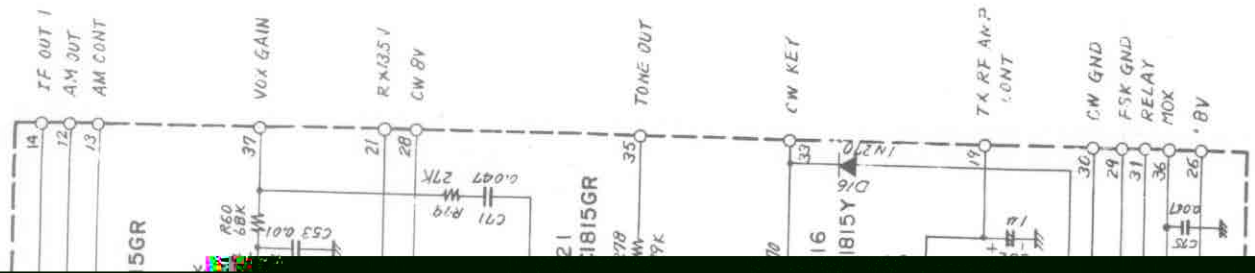
* XCO FREQUENCY: 19743-19753 kHz
Determined by circuit

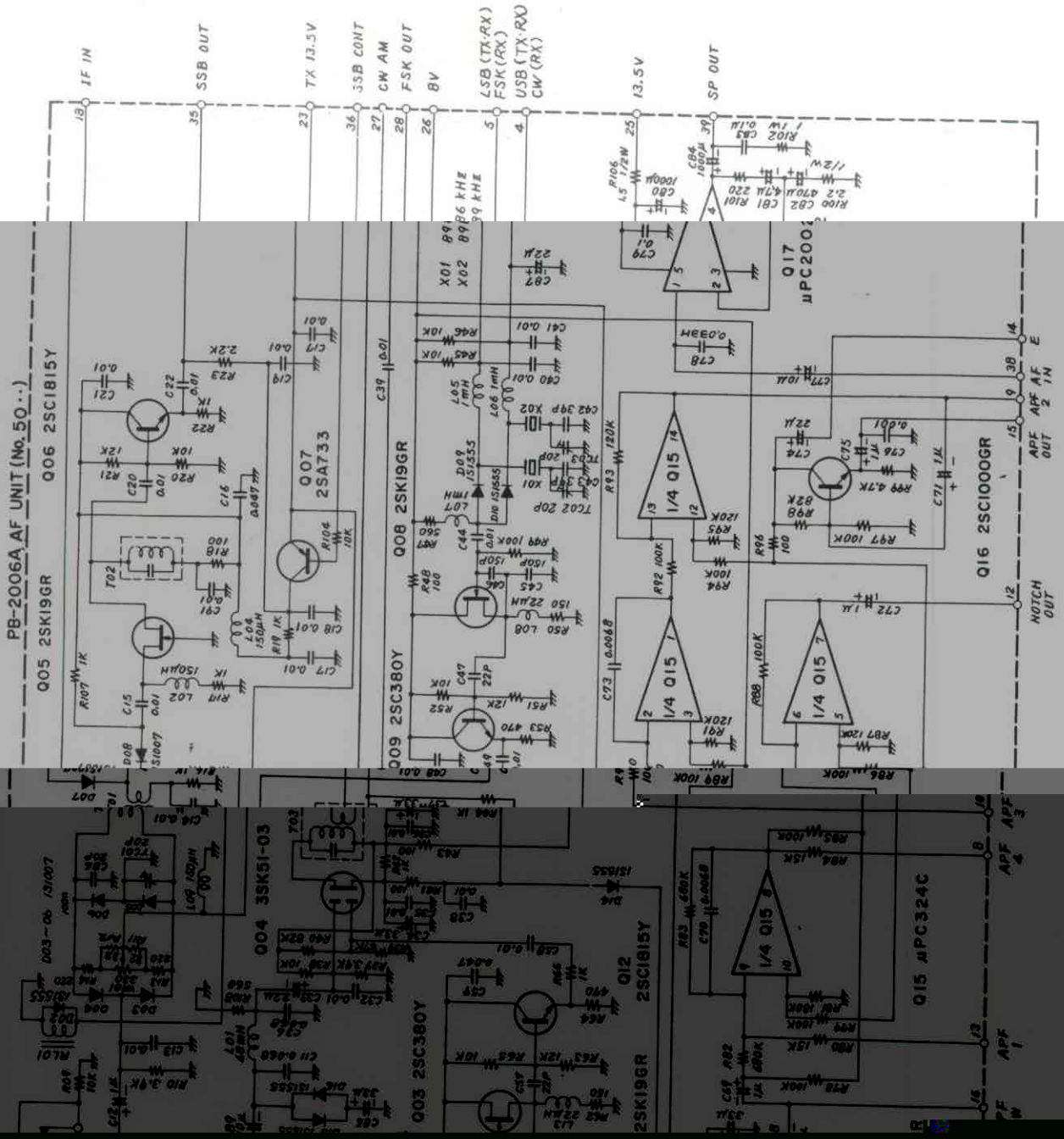


PB-2158 RF UNIT (NO.10**)

14 27
14 31 40







AF UNIT (PB-2006)

The incoming SSB/CW/FSK IF signal is fed through diode switch D₅₀₀₇ (1S1007), and delivered to the ring demodulator, consisting of D₅₀₀₃–D₅₀₀₆ (1S1007), which demodulates the IF signal into audio using the carrier signal delivered from Q₅₀₀₉ (2SC380Y).

The carrier oscillator, Q₅₀₀₈ (2SK19GR), oscillates at 8986 kHz for LSB and FSK, and at 8989 kHz for USB and CW. Diode D₅₀₀₉ (1S1555) conducts to activate X₅₀₀₁ for LSB/FSK, while D₅₀₁₀ (1S1555) conducts to activate X₅₀₀₂ for USB/CW. The carrier signal from Q₅₀₀₈ is amplified by Q₅₀₀₉ for delivery to the ring demodulator.

The audio output from the ring is amplified by Q₅₀₁₆ and Q₅₀₁₇ (2SC1000GR), and delivered through the APF/NOTCH switch and AF GAIN control VR_{2a} to the audio output amplifier, Q₅₀₁₇ (μ PC 2002H), which delivers 3 watts of audio output to the speaker. The AF gain control VR_{2a} provides for adjustment of the center frequency of the audio peak and notch filters.

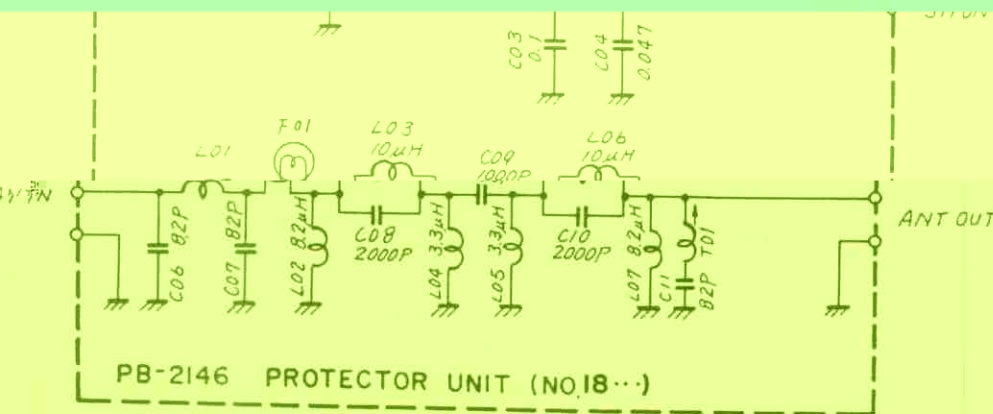
Operational amplifier Q₅₀₁₅ (μ PC324C) is placed in the audio circuit by the APF/NOTCH switch on the front panel. For APF operation, a selective active filter is formed by two sections of Q₅₀₁₅, and the output is amplified by Q₅₀₁₆ (2SC1000GR) prior to delivery to Q₅₀₁₇. Two sections of Q₅₀₁₅ are also used for the high-Q notch filter. VR_{2a} provides for adjustment of the center frequency of the audio peak and notch filters.

In the AM mode, the output from buffer Q₄₀₀₅ is fed to the base of Q₅₀₁₃ for amplification, in the same way as the signals on the other modes.

PROTECTOR UNIT (PB-2146)

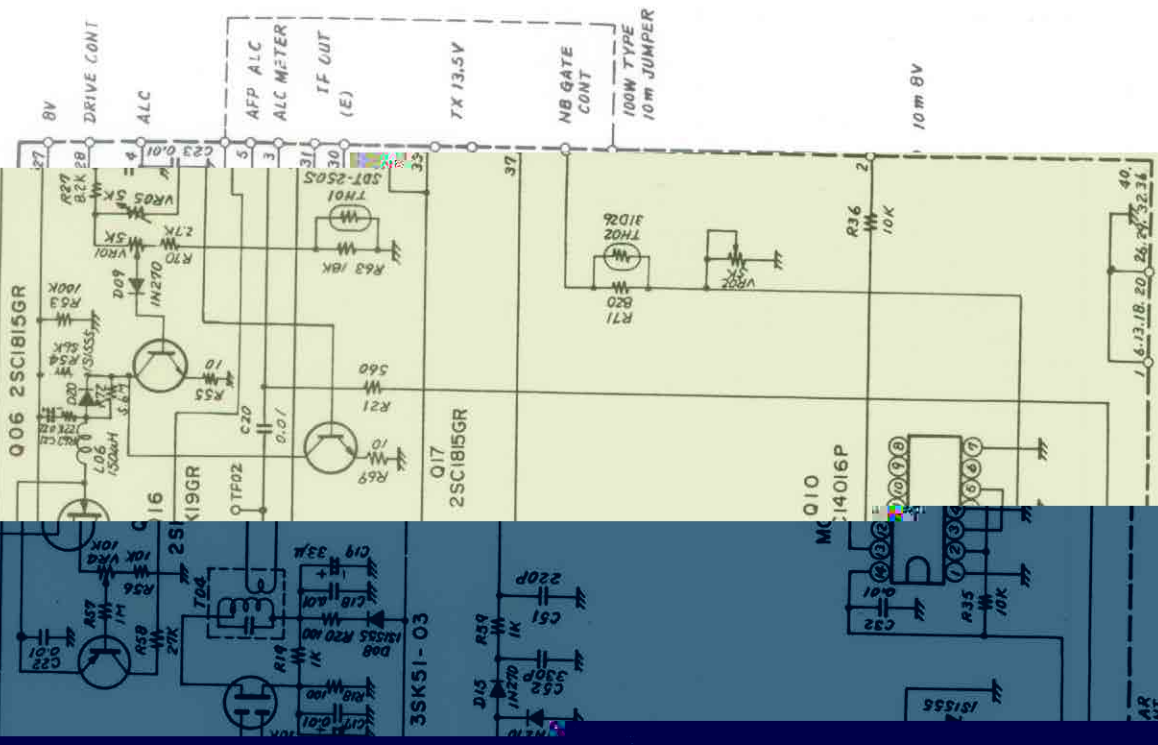
The incoming RF signal is fed to a 1.7 MHz high-pass filter through a lamp fuse which protects the RF amplifier and mixer against extremely strong signals. This signal is then fed to the RF Unit.

If an **RF AGC**

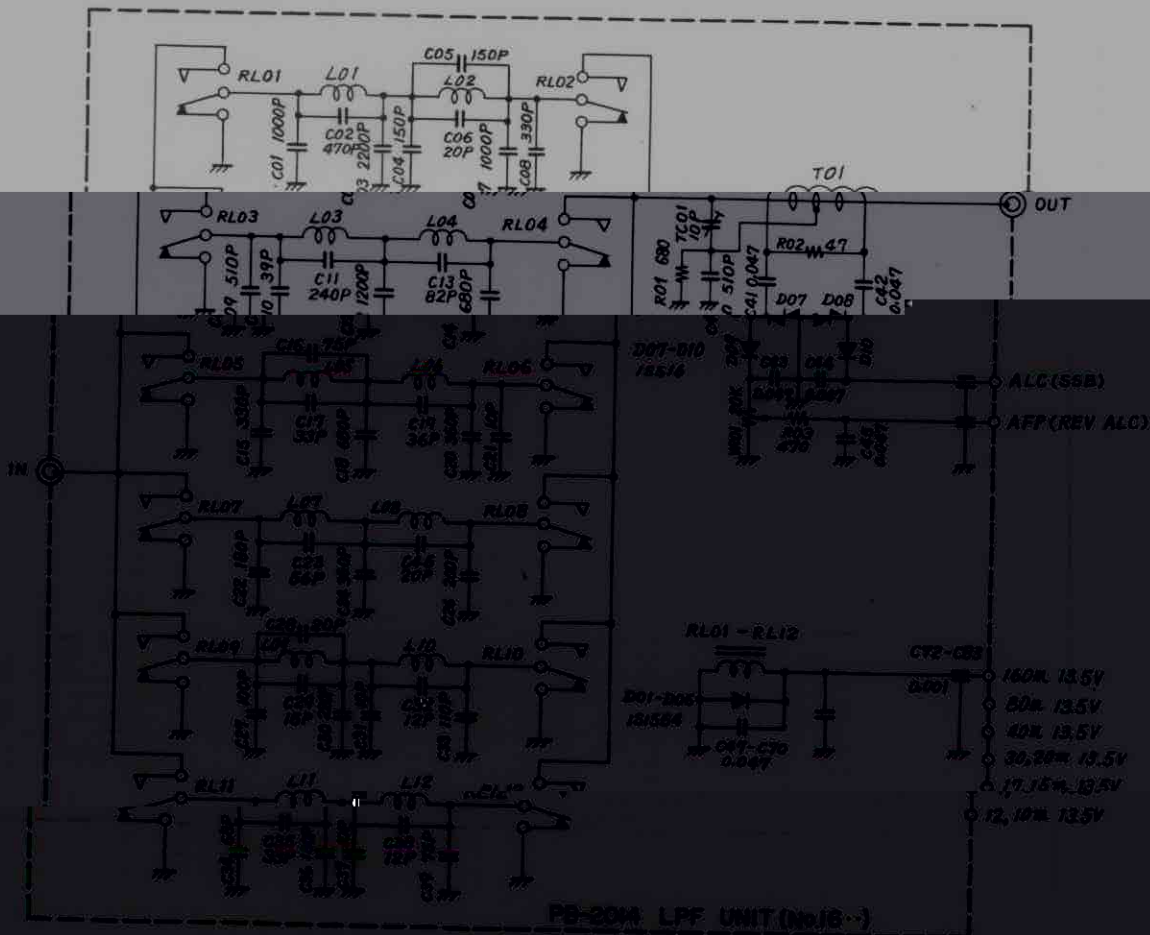
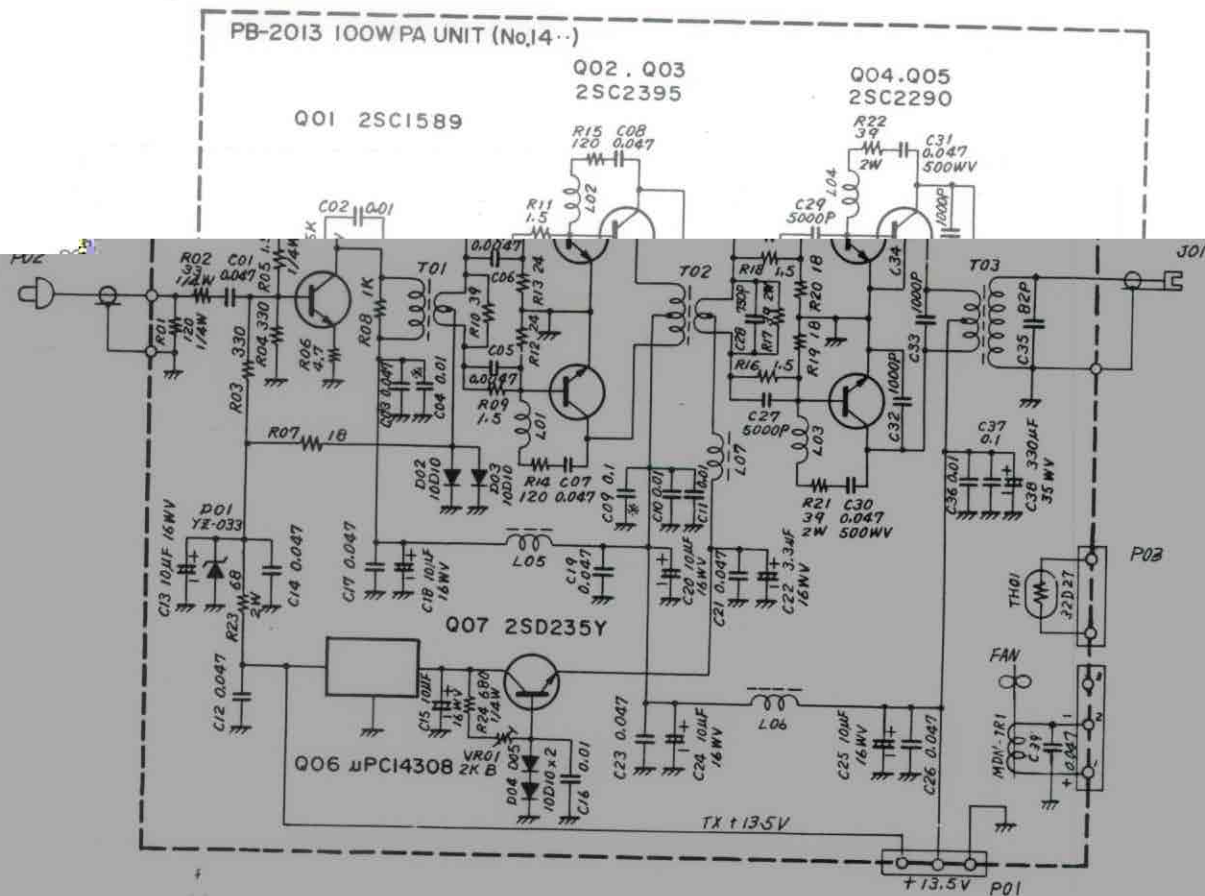


P8-2007
NB UNIT (No. 60...)

29A564AR

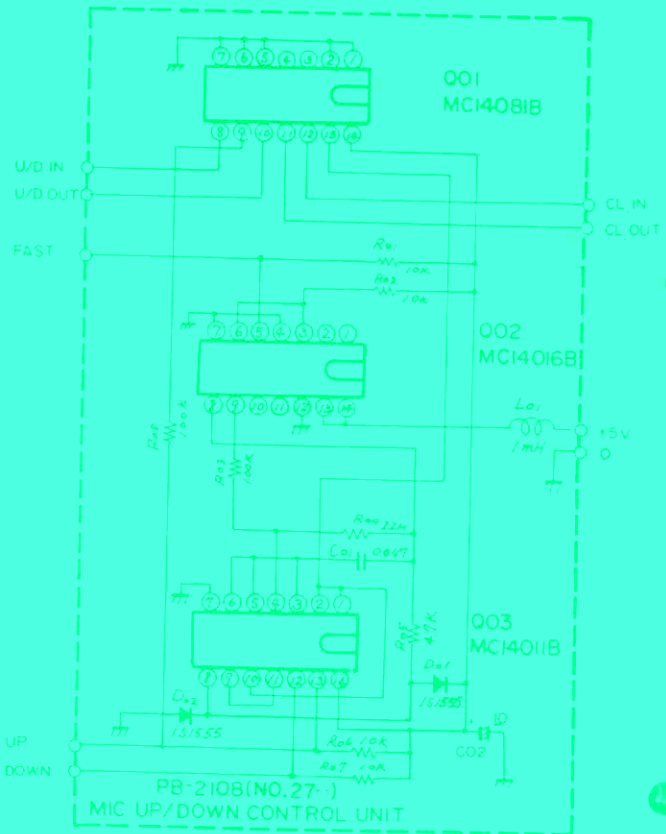
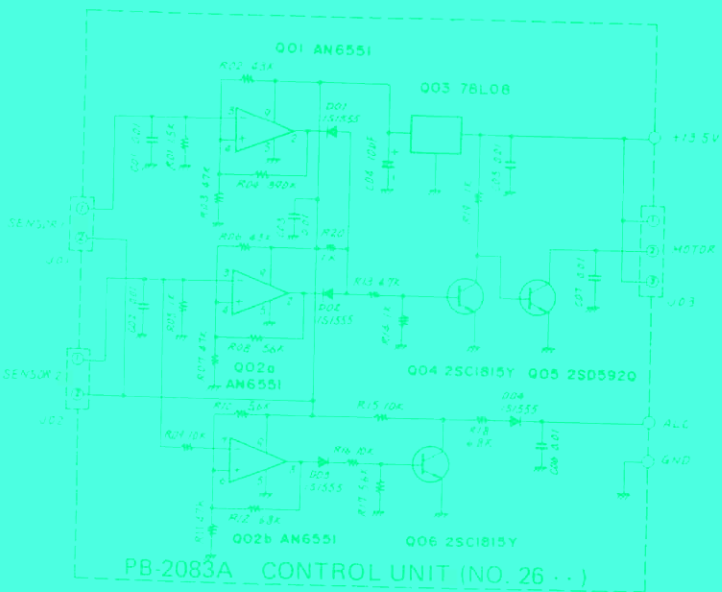
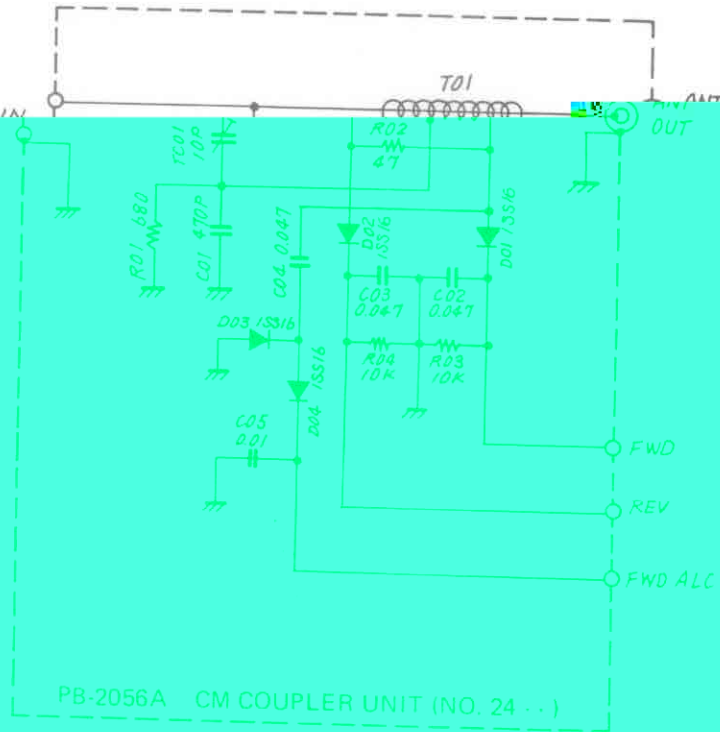


AR UNIT

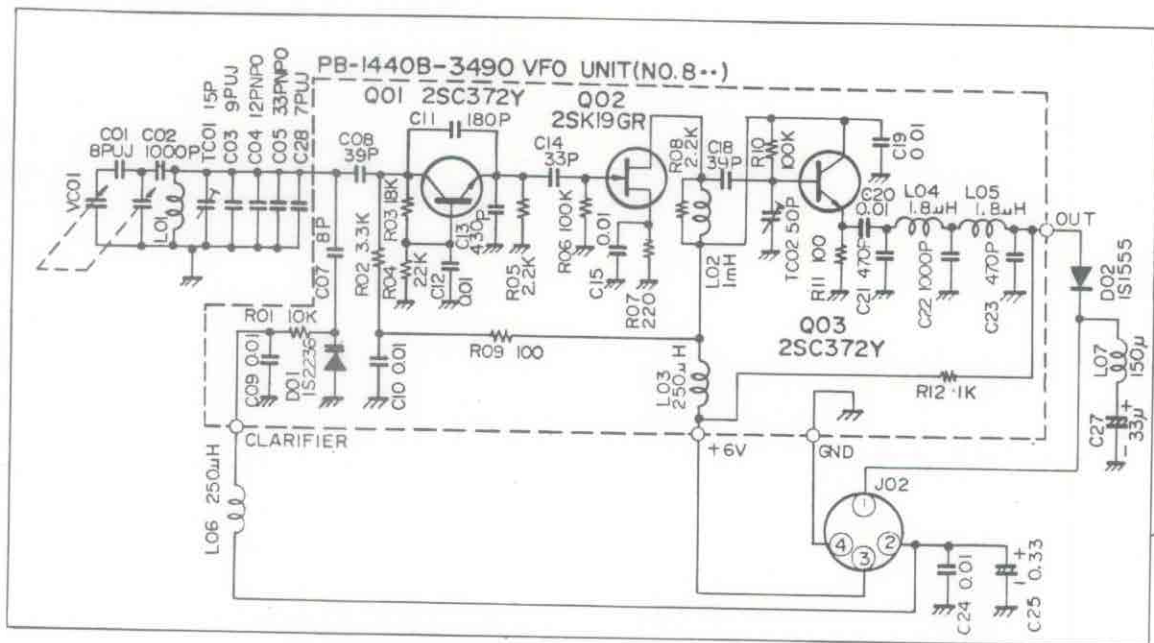


CM COUPLER UNIT (PB-2056)

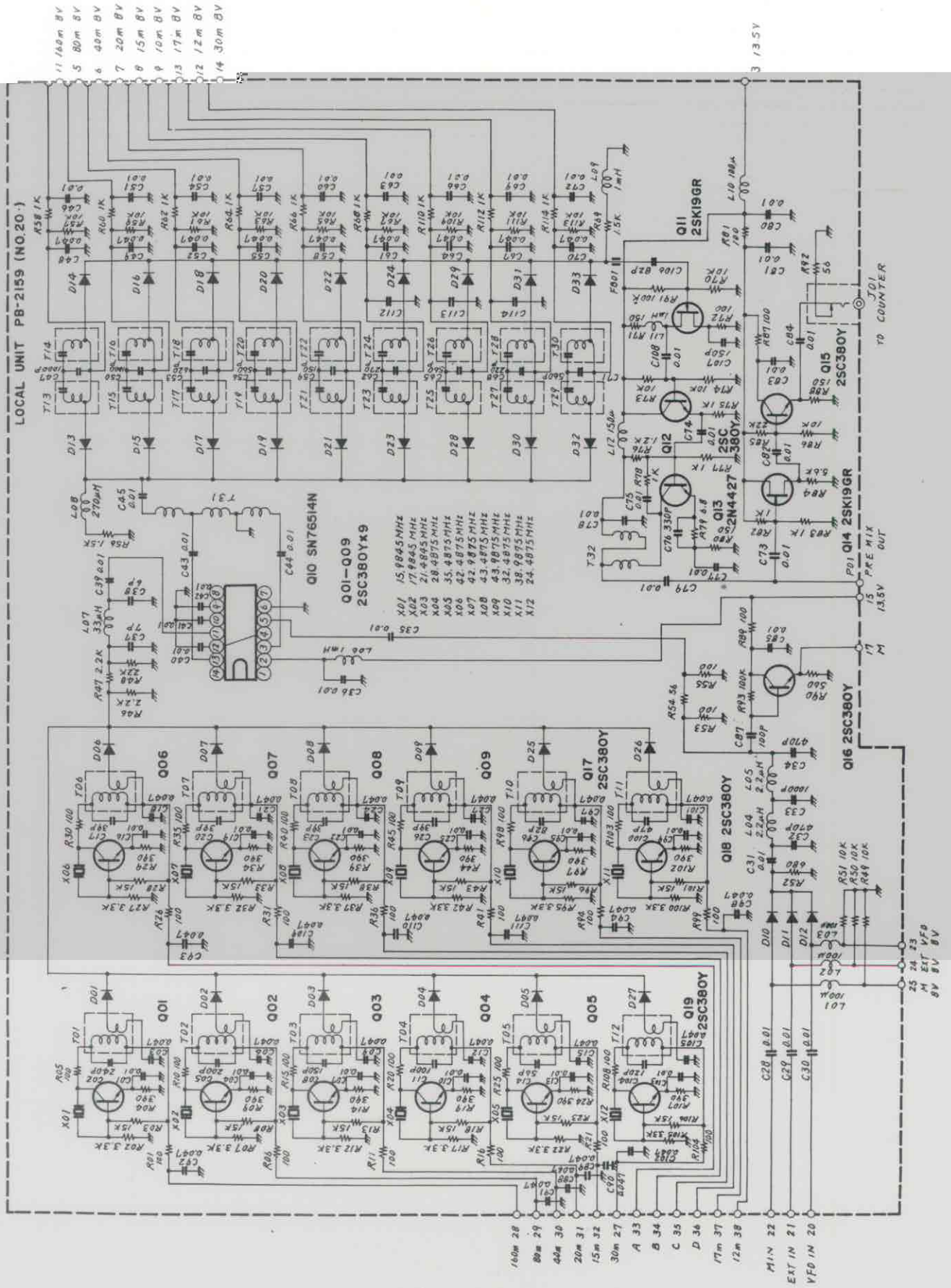
The output from the LPF Unit is fed to the CM COUPLER Unit, where a directional coupler provides for relative forward and reverse power indication on the front panel meter.



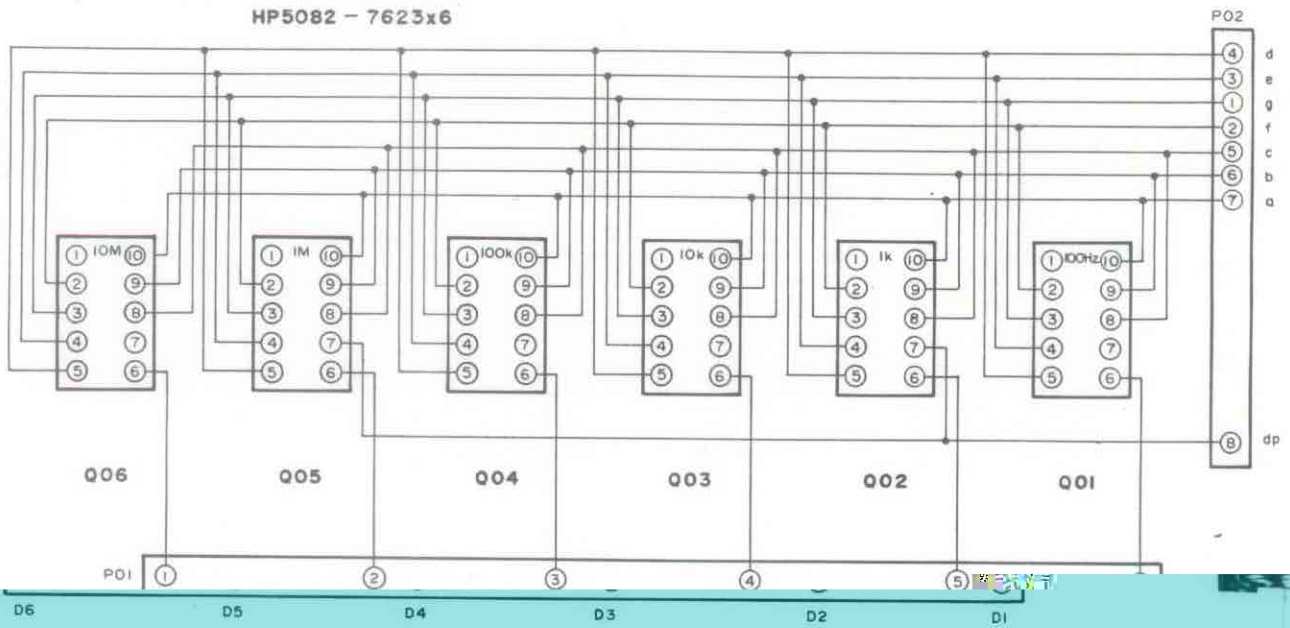
TECHNICAL NOTES



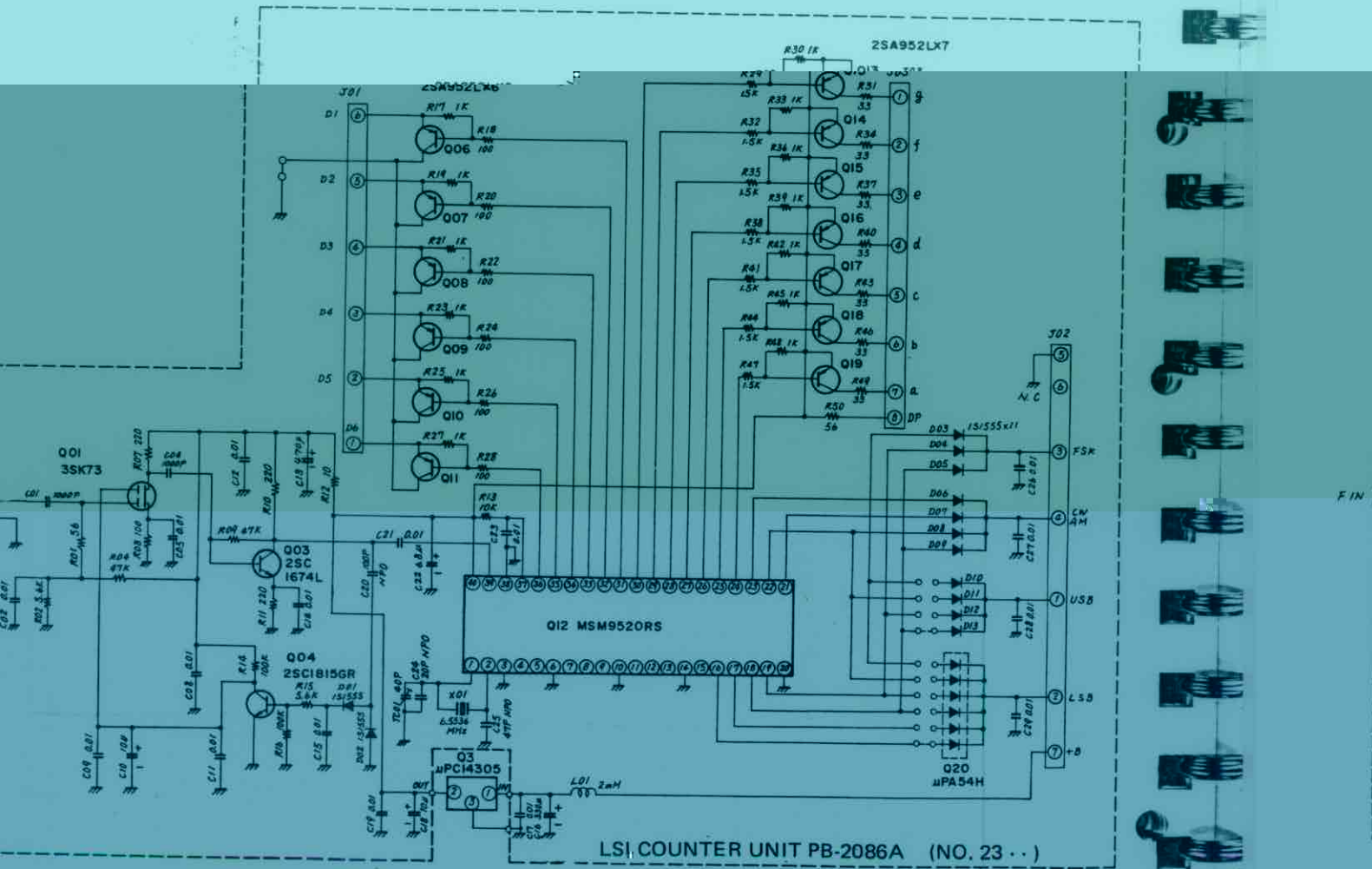
BAND	CRYSTAL	XCO Frequency	PREMIX OUT Frequency
160m	X ₂₀₀₁	15.9845MHz	10.4875~10.9875MHz
80m	X ₂₀₀₂	17.9845MHz	12.4875~12.9875MHz
40m	X ₂₀₀₃	21.4845MHz	15.9875~16.4875MHz
30m	X ₂₀₁₂	24.4875MHz	18.9875~19.4875MHz
20m	X ₂₀₀₄	28.4875MHz	22.9875~23.4875MHz



HP5082 - 7623x6



DISPLAY UNIT PB-2087 (NO.22...)



LSI COUNTER UNIT PB-2086A (NO. 23...)

COUNTER UNIT (PB-2086A/PB-2087)

The local oscillator signal is applied to Large-Scale Integrated Circuit (LSI) chip for display on the front panel digital display.

The premix signal from the LOCAL Unit is applied to the F IN terminal and amplified by Q₂₃₀₁ (3SK73). The amplified signal is further amplified by Q₂₃₀₃ (2SC1674) and delivered to the LSI counter chip, Q₂₃₂₁ (MSM9520RS). A portion of the output from Q₂₃₀₃ is amplified by Q₂₃₀₄ (2SC1815Y) and fed to gate 2 of Q₂₃₀₁ and Q₂₃₀₂, controlling the gain of those amplifiers.

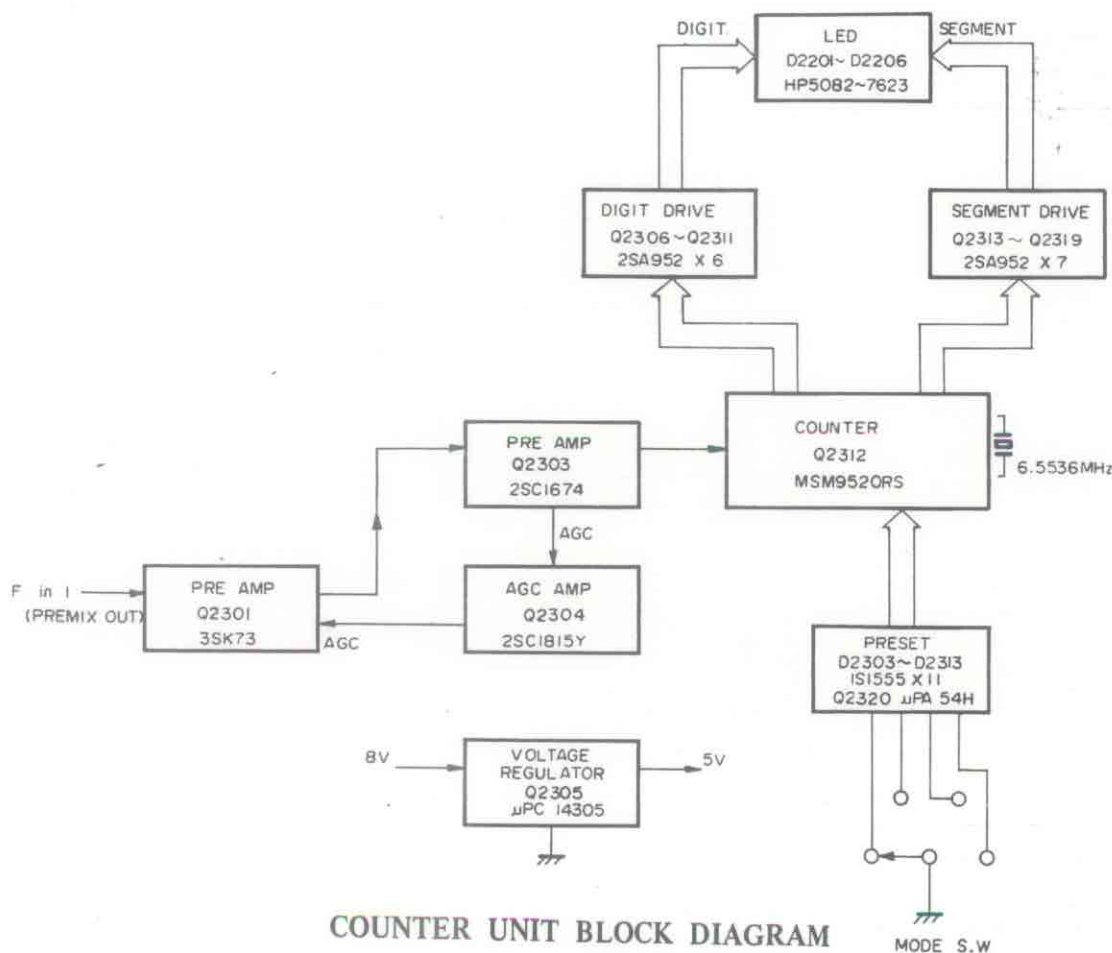
The output from the LSI is fed to the display. The output from pins 24 through 30 is delivered to segment drivers Q₂₃₁₃–Q₂₃₁₉ (2SA952L) and digit drivers Q₂₃₀₆–Q₂₃₁₁ (2SA952L) through a dynamic drive configuration. Display is performed by D₂₂₀₁–D₂₂₀₆ (HP5082-7623), seven-segment light-emitting diodes.

POWER SUPPLY

When the optional FP-107 AC Power Supply is installed, it will provide the required 13.5 VDC at 20 amps for the FT-107M. AC input voltages of 100/110/117/200/220/234 volts at 50/60 Hz may be used.

The output from the power transformer is rectified by a full-wave bridge rectifier. The rectified voltage is stabilized by a voltage regulator, consisting of Q₁ (2N5685) and Q₂₀₂ (2SA1012), while current limiting is provided by Q₂₀₁ (2SK19BL). The comparator function of the voltage regulator is performed by Q₂₀₃ (2SA950).

The input 13.5 VDC line from the FP-107 (or the external DC power line) is used for the PA Unit, the meter lamp, and for relay switching. RL₁ provides relay switching for the TX 13.5V and RX 13.5 V lines.

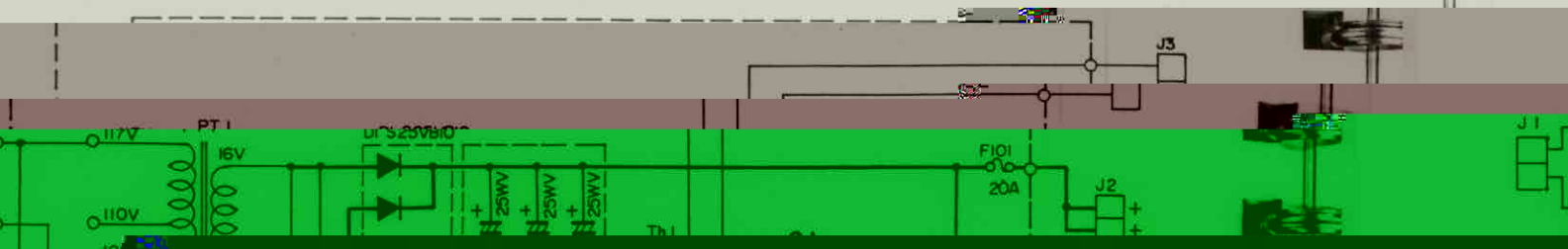


COUNTER UNIT BLOCK DIAGRAM

TECHNICAL NOTES

The 13.5 volt line is stabilized at 8 volts by Q₁ (μ PC14308), for use in the transistor circuits. The 8 volt line is further stabilized by Q₂ (μ PC-14308) for the VFO circuitry, which requires a highly stable power source.

Transistor switches Q₆₀₀₇/Q₆₀₀₈ (2SC1959Y), located on the NB Unit, provide switched 8 volts for the transmit and receive circuits.

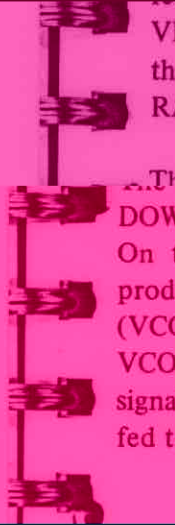


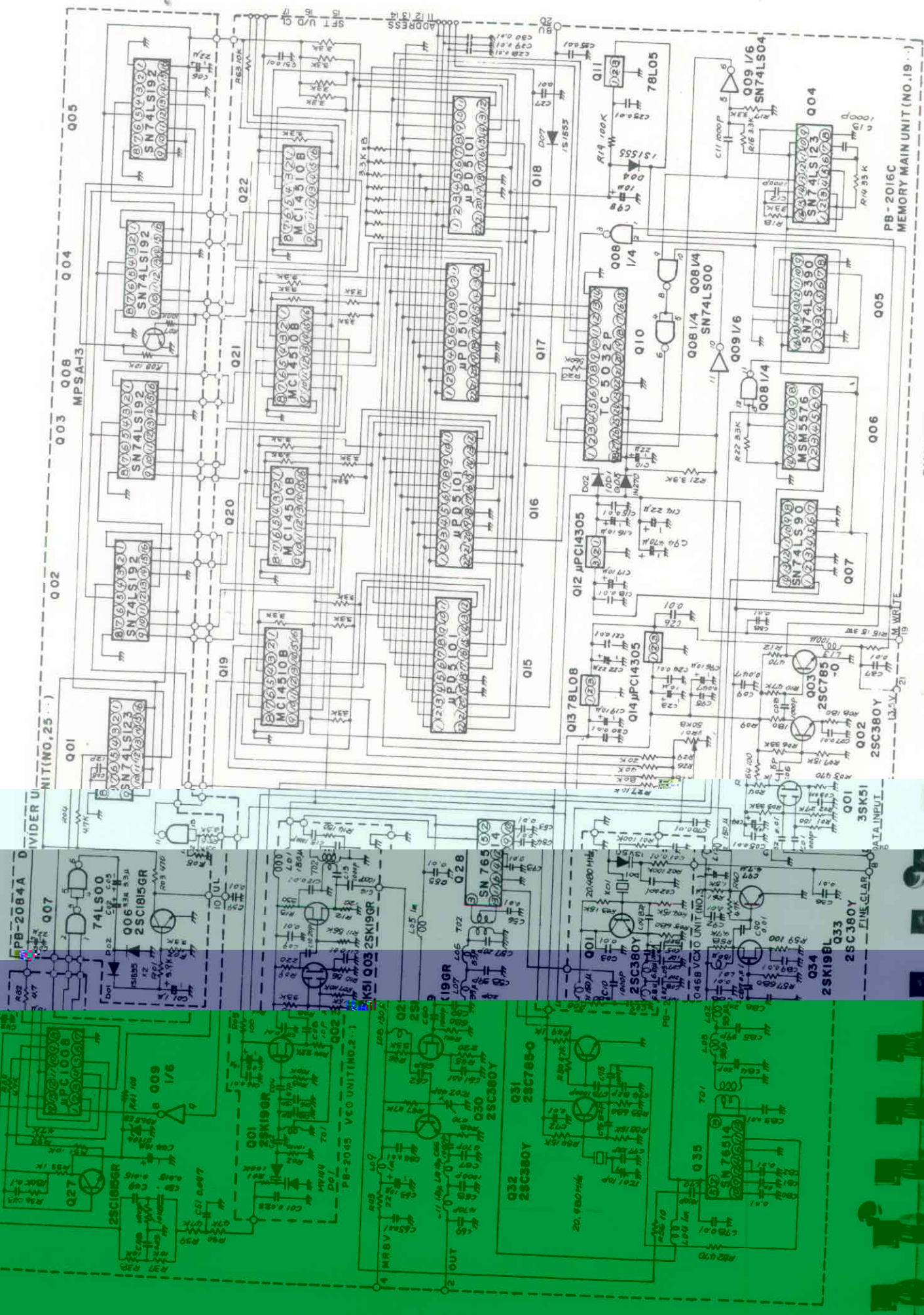
to a high decade counter, which counts the VFO frequency. The digitally encoded output from the decade counter is delivered to the memory RAM for storage.

The output from the RAM is fed through an UP/DOWN counter to preset the programmable divider. In the DMS Unit, a 25.48–25.98 MHz signal is received from the Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO). This signal is fed to a mixer, where the signal is mixed with a 20.48 MHz reference signal, producing a 5.0–5.5 MHz signal, which is fed to the programmable divider.

The 25.48–25.98 MHz signal is mixed with a $20.48 \pm \Delta f$ signal, resulting in a 5.0–5.5 MHz signal which is fed to the PLL (instead of the VFO signal). During memory fine tuning or clarifier operation (using the memory), the frequency of the 20.48 MHz voltage controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO) is varied, changing the 5.0–5.5 MHz output signal slightly in frequency.

During memory shift operation, the output pulses from the photo-interrupter circuitry are applied to the UP/DOWN so as to preset the programmable divider, thereby shifting the output from the memory RAM so as to provide the desired shifting the memory.





DMS UNIT CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

PB-2016C MEMORY MAIN UNIT (NO.19...)