

Cedar Rapids Division | Collins Radio Company, Cedar Rapids, lowa

## KWM-2 and KWM-2A <br> Transceivers

## Collins Amateur Equipment Guarantee

The Collins Amateur Equipment described herein is sold under the following guarantee:

Collins agrees to repair or replace, without charge, any equipment, parts, or accessories which are defective as to workmanship or materials and which are returned to Collins at its factory or its designated Service Agency, transportation prepaired, provided:
(a) Buyer presents properly executed Warranty Verification Certificate.
(b) Notice of the claimed defect is given Collins or an authorized Service Agency, or an authorized Distributor, in writing, within 180 days from the date of purchase and goods are returned in accordance with Collins instructions.
(c) Equipment, accessories, tubes, and batteries not manufactured by Collins or from Collins designs are subject to only such adjustments as Collins may obtain from the supplier thereof.
(d) Any failure due to use of equipment for purposes other than those contemplated in normal amateur operations or in violation of Collins applicable Instruction Book shall not be deemed a defect within the meaning of these provisions.

This Warranty is void with respect to equipment which is altered, modified or repaired by other than Collins or Collins Authorized Service Agencies. However, alteration or modification in accordance with Collins Service Bulletins shall not affect this Warranty.

Collins reserves the right to make any change in design or to make additions to, or improvements in, Collins products without imposing any obligations upon Collins to install them in previously manufactured Collins products.

No other warranties, expressed or implied, shall be applicable to said equipment, and the foregoing shall constitute the Buyer's sole right and remedy under the agreements contained in these paragraphs. In no event shall Collins have any liability for consequential damages, or for loss, damage or expense directly or indirectly arising from the use of the products, or any inability to use them either separately or in combination with other equipment or materials or from any other cause.

NOTICE: With each equipment or set of equipments purchased, the distributor should furnish a Warranty Verification Certificate. It is necessary that this certificate accompany the equipment when it is returned for warranty repairs. Be sure that you get it from your distributor.

## Warranty Repairs

On the opposite page are listed the Service Agencies authorized to perform warranty repair on Collins Amateur Equipments.

If you should wish to return material or equipment direct to Collins under the guarantee, you should notify Collins, giving full particulars including the details listed below, insofar as applicable. If the item is thought to be defective, such notice must give full information as to nature of defect and identification (including part number if possible) of part considered defective. Upon receipt of such notice, Collins will promptly advise you respecting the return. Failure to secure our advice prior to the forwarding of the goods or failure to provide full particulars may cause unnecessary delay in handling of your returned merchandise.

ADDRESS:
Collins Radio Company Amateur Product Office Cedar Rapids, Iowa

## INFORMATION NEEDED:

(A) Type number, name and serial number of equipment
(B) Date of delivery of equipment
(C) Date placed in service
(D) Number of hours of service
(E) Nature of trouble
(F) Cause of trouble if known
(G) Name of distributor from whom the equipment was purchased.
Equipment returned to the Service Agency or Collins for warranty repair must be accompanied with the Warranty Verification Certificate.

## Out-of-warranty Repair, Modifications, Addition of Accessories, Alignment, etc.:

For information on service of this type write to the address shown below. If you wish to return your equipment for repairs, etc., without prior correspondence, be sure to include the following information attached to the equipment inside the packing carton:
(1) Complete instructions detailing work to be performed.
(2) Your return address.
(3) Method of shipment by which the equipment should be returned.
(4) Special instructions.

DIRECT YOUR CORRESPÓNDENCE TO:
Collins Radio Company
Service Repair Department
Third Street Building
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HOW TO ORDER REPLACEMENT PARTS:
When ordering replacement parts, you should direct your order to one of the listed Collins distributors.

Please furnish the following information insofar as applicable:
INFORMATION NEEDED:
(A) Quantity required
(B) Collins part number (9 or 10 digit number) and description
(C) Item or symbol number obtained from parts list or schematic
(D) Collins type number, name and serial number of principal equipment
(E) Unit subassembly number (where applicable)

NOTE: See Distributor List.

ALABAMA
Ack Radio Supply Company
3101 4th Avenue South
Birmingham 5
Phone: FAirfax 2-0588
Rep: E. C. Alkerson
SEE ALSO: Atlanta, Georgia
*Beddow Engineering Services
2424 Tenth Avenue South
Birmingham
Phone: ALpine 1-7582
Rep: Dr. C. P. Beddow
ALASKA
Yukon Radio Supply, Inc.
(P.O. Box 406)

645 I Street
Anchorage
Rep: A. E. peterson

## ARIZONA

Elliott Electronies, Inc.
418 N .4 th Avenue
Tucson
Phone: MAin 4-2473
Rep: Jerry Flewelling
**Southwest Electronic Devices
(P.O. Box 3647)

140 S. 2nd Street
Phoenix
Phone: ALpine 2-1743
Rep; Herman A. Middleton

## ARKANSAS

Lavender Radio \& TV Supply Co., Inc.
(P.O. Box 1168 )

522 E. 4th Street
Texarkana
Phone: 2-4195
Rep: Joe M. Lavender
Moory's Wholesale Radio \& Appliance Co.
12th \& Jetferson
DeWitt
Phone: WHitney 6-2820
Rep: Ed Moory

## CALIFORNIA

Amrad Supply, Inc.
999 Howard Ave.
Burlingame
Phone: Dlamond 2-5757
Rep: Dan Rodriquez
*Communication Receiver Service
5016 Maplewood
Los Angeles 4
Phone: HOllywood 2-2429
Rep: Charles C. Messman
Elmar Electronics
140 11th Street at Madison
OakIand 7
Phone: TE 4-3311 (TWX-OA73)
Rep: Elvin Feige/M, L. Chirone
**Henry Radio, Inc.
(P.O. Box 64398)

11240 W . Olympic Blvd
Los Angeles 64
Phone: GRanite 7-670
Rep: Ted Henry
Quement Industrial Electronics
(P.O. Box 527)

161 San Fernando
San Jose
Phone: CYpress 4-0464
Rep: Frank Quement
Radio Products Sales, Inc.
1501 S. Hill Stree
Los Angeles 15
Phone: RIchmond 8-1271
Rep: Ken Rausin
Valley Electronic Supply Co.
1302 W. Magnolia Bivd.
Burbank
Phone: Vlctoria 9-3944
Rep: Frank Eckert/Bud Rand
Western Radio \& TV Supply Co.
(P.O. Box 1728)
(P15 Boll
San Diego 1
Phone; BElmont 9-0361
Rep: A. W. Prather/Art Slewart

5/1/61
*SERVICE AGENCY ONLY
**ALSO AUTHORIZED SERVICE AGENCY

COLORADO
Radio Products Sales Co.
1237-16th St,
Denver 2
Phone: CHerry 4-6591
Rep: Walter Nettles/Willard Wright
CONNECTICUT
Corky's of Hartford, Inc.
203 Ann Street
Hartford
Phone: JAckson 7-1881
Rep: Edward C. Gedney
Radio Shack Corp. of Connecticut
230 Crown Street
New Haven 10
Phone: SPruce 7-6871
Rep: E. G. Alberino
SEE ALSO: Boston, Massachusetts
*Huntress Electronics
93 Talcott Road
West Hartford 10
Phone: ADams 6-0990
Rep: Bob Resconsin
DELAWARE
Whlard S. Wilson, Inc.
403-405 Delaware Avenue
Wilmington 1
Phone: OLympla 5-4321
Rep; Willard S. Wilson
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Electronic Wholesalers, Inc
345 Sherman Ave. N.W.
Washington 1
Phone: HUdson 3-5200
Rep: Ray Avey
FLORIDA
**Amateur Radio Center, Inc.
2805-7 N.E. 2nd Avenue
Miami
Phone: FRanklin $4=4101$
Rep; Wiley Gilkison
**Broad Radio
7231 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 10
Phone: 72314
Rep: Morton S. Broad
**Electronic Wholesalers, Inc.
61 N.E. 9th Street
Miami 32
Phone: FRanklin 7-2511
Rep: Frank Gantz
Electronic Wholesalers, Inc.
1301 Hibiscus Boulevard
Melbourne
Phone: PArkway 3-1441
Rep: Frank Gantz
Grice Electronics, Inc.
(P.O. Box 1911)

300 E . Wright St.
Pensacola
Phone: HEmlock 3-4616
Rep: F. G, Grice, Jr.
**Kinkade Radio Supply, Inc.
1719 Grand Central Avenue
Tampa
Phone: 8-6043
Rep: E. T. Kinkade
GEORGIA
Ack Radio Supply Co.
331 Luckie St. N.W.
Atlanta 13
Phone: JA 4-8477
Rep: T, E. Alkerson
Spectalty Distributing Co., Inc.
763 Juniper St. N.E.
Atlanta 8
Phone: TRinity 3-2521
Rep: J. E. Eaton
HAWAII
**Honolulu Electronics
819 Keeaumoku Stree
Honolulu 14
Phone: 995-466
Rep: Thomas Teruya

ILLINOIS
Allied Radio Corp,
100 N. Western Avenue
Chicago 80
Phone: HAymarket 1-6800
Rep: Jack Schneider/Hal Eisenberg
Klaus Radio \& Electric Company
403 E. Lake St.
Peoria
Phone: RH 8-3401
Rep: Clifford Morris
Newark Electronics Corporation
223 W. Madison Street
Chicago 6
Phone: STate 2-2944
Rep: Les Wilkins/A. L. Poncher
INDIANA
Brown Electronics, Inc.
1032 Broadway
Fort Wayne
Phone: ANthony 3382
Rep: A. A, Brown
Graham Electronics Supply, Inc.
$122 S . S e n a t e ~ S t . ~$
Indlanapolis 4
Phone: MElrose $4-8487$
Rep: Dick Seigel/H. H. Thompson/

Rep: Dick Seigel/H. H. Thompson/

Radio Distributing Co., Inc.
(P.O. Box 1499)

1212 High St.
South Bend 15
Phone: ATlantic 8-4665
Rep: William A. Davidson

## IOWA

Bob and Jack's, Inc.
4507 Forest Avenue
Des Moines 11
Phone: BLackburn 5-0873
Rep: Robert M. Evans/Jack Landis
Radio Trade Supply Co.
1224 Grand Avenue
Des Moines 0
Phone: ATlantic 8-7237
Rep: Leo Vince Davis
World Radio Laboratories, Inc.
3415-27 W, Broadway
Councll Bluffs
Phone: 32-81851
Rep: Alan McMillaw/Leo Meyerson/
C. H. Williams

## KANSAS

The Overton Electric Co., Inc.
522 Jackson Street
Topeka
Phone: CEntral 3-1367
Rep: S. D. Thacher
KENTUCKY
Radio-Electronic Equipment Co
(P.O. Box 1212)

480 Skain Avenue
Lexington
Phone: 3-1577
Rep: A. A, Abraham

## LOUISIANA

**Radio Parts, Inc.
807 Howard Avenue
New Orleans 12
Phone: JAckson 2-0217
Rep: Irvine J. Levi
MASSACHUSETTS
DeMambro Radio Supply, Inc.
1095 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15
Phone: ALgonquin 4-9000
Rep: Frank DeMambro
Graham Radio, Inc.
505 Maln Street
Reading
Rep: Robert T. Graham, Sr.
Radio Shack Corp.
730 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 17
Phone: REgency 4-1000
Rep: A, E, Coe
*Two-Way Radio Engineers, Inc.
109-115 Ward Street
Boston
Rep: Sherman M. Wolf
MICHIGAN
Communication Service Company
201 South Lincoln
Charlotte
Phone: 1770-W
Rep: Bart Rypstra
M. N. Duffy \& Co.

2040 Grand River Avenue W.
Detroit 26
Phone: WOodward 3-2270
Rep: M. N. Duffy/Bill Mains
Purchase Radio Supply
327 E . Hoover Avenue
Ann Arbor
Phone: NOrmandy 8-8696
8-8262
Rep: Roy J. Purchase
Warren Radio Company
1710 South Westnedge
Kalamazoo
Phone: FIreside 2-5720
2-7127
Rep: Frank Smith
MINNESOTA
Lew Bonn Company
1211 LaSalle Avenue
Minneapolis 3
Phone: FEderal 9-6351
Rep: Bob Woodrow/Don Gies/Joe Hotch
** Electronic Center, Inc,
107 3rd Avenue N.
Minneapolis 1
Phone: FEderal 8-8678
Rep: Ward Jensen
MISSISSIPPI
Swan Distributing Company, Inc.
(P.O. Box 2698)

342 N. Gallatin St.
Jackson
Phone: FLeetwood 2-5516
Rep: Leo A. Swan, Jr.
MISSOURI
Walter Ashe Radio Company
1125 Pine Street
St. Louis 1
Phone: CHestnut 1-1125
Rep: Joe Novak/Bill Dubord
Burstein-Applebee Co.
1012-1014 McGee Street
Kansas City 6
Phone: BAltimore 1-1155
Rep: R. H. Friesz/Bill Tagan
Henry Radio Company
211 North Main
Butler
Phone: ORchard 9-3127
Rep: Bob Henry/Helen DeArmond

## MONTANA

Electric City Radio Supply
2815 - 10th Avenue South
Great Falls
Phone: GL 2-6236
Rep: Frank Anderson

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Evans Radio
(P.O. Box 312)

Bow Junction, Route 3A
Concord
Phone: CApital 5-3358
Rep: Roger Britton
NEW JERSEY
Federated Purchaser, Inc.
1021 U. S. Rt. 22
Mountainside
Phone: ADams 2-8200
Rep: Hal Thom
Hudson Radio \& Television Corp.
of New Jersey
35 WIlliams Street
Newark 2
Phone: MArket 4-5154
Rep: Joseph Prestia
*Warner Engineering Co., Inc.
239 Lorraine Ave
Upper Montclair
Phone: Ploneer 6-7900
Rep: Charles K. Atwaler
NEW MEXICO
*Simms Commundcations, Inc.
1220 Morelia
Santa Fe
Phone: YUeca 2-9502
Rep: Preston W, Simms
NEW YORK

```
Adirondack Radio Supply
Adirondack R
(P.O. Box 88)
(P.O. Box 88)
185-191 W. Main St.
Amsterdam
Phone: Vlctor 2-8350
Rep: Ward Hinkle
```

Ft. Orange Radio Distributing Co., Inc.
904-16 Broadway
Albany 7
Phone: HEmlock 6-8411
Rep: Harry Miller
Genessee Radio \& Parts Co., Inc.
2550 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 16
Phone: DE 9661
Rep: Martin Feigenboum
Harrison Radio Corporation
225 Greenwich Street
New York 7
Phone: BArclay 7-7777
Rep: W. E, Harrisom/Ben Snyder
Harvey Radto, Inc.
103 W. 43 rd Street
New York 18
Phone: JUdson 2-2500
Rep: Havvey Sampson/George Zarrin
NORTH CAROLINA
Dalton-Hege Radio Supply Co., Inc.
938 Burke Street
Winston-Salem
Phone: PArk 5-8711
Rep: Wayhe Yelverton
**Freck Radio \& Supply Co.
38 Biltmore Avenue
Asheville
Phone: ALpine 3-3631
Rep: T. T. Freck
OHIO
Custom Electronics, Inc.
1918 South Brown Street
Dayton 9
Phone: BAldwin 3-3157
Rep: Richard Sauer/Jim Shupe

Pioneer Electronic Supply Co.
2103 E. 21 st Street
Cleveland 15
Phone: SUperior 1-5277
Rep: J. Fred Ohman/Herb Farr
Selectronic Supplies, Inc
3185 Bellevue Road
Toledo 6
Phone: GReenwood 4-5477
Rep; Glen Eversole
Steinberg's Inc.
633 Walnut Street
Cincinnati 2
Phone: CFierry $1-1880$
Rep: Jule Burnell
**Universal Service
114 N, Third Street
Columbus 15
Phone: CApital 4 -2335
Rep: Francis R. Gibb
OKLAHOMA
General Electronics, Inc.
1032 Classen Blva.
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma Cily
Phone: FO 5-1.448
Rep: Fred F. Zelinger
Radio, Inc.
1000 South Main Streat
Tulsa 19
Phone: Gibson 7-9124
Rep: E. R. Durham.
OREGON
Portland Radio Supply Co.
1234 S.W, Stark Street
portland 5
Phone: CApitol 8-8647
Rep: C, B. Lucas
PENNSYLVANIA
Cameradio Company
1121 Penn Avenue
Pittsburg 22
Phone: EXpress 1-4000
Rep: Harry Kaplin
Radio Electric Service Company
of Pa., Inc,
N.W. cor. 75th \& Arch Sts

Philadelphia 6
Phone: WAlnut 5-5840
Phone: WAlnut 5-5840
Rep: Edward Miller
RHODE ISLAND
W, H. Edwards Company, Inc.
116 Hartford Avenue
Providence 9
Phone: GAspee 1-6158
Rep: Sal Infantolino

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Burghardt Radio Suppiy
(P.0. Box 746)

1475 Pine Street
Abilene
Phone: ORchard 2-9501
Rep; R. L. Howard
621 4th Street
Watertown
Watertown
Phone: TUrner 6-5749
Rep: Stan Burghardl

## TENNESSEE

Electra Distributing Company
1914 West End Avenue
Nashville 4
Phone: ALpine 5-8444
Rep: Richard B. Harris.
W. \& W. Distributing Company
(P.O. Box 436)

644-646 Madison Avenue
Memphis
Phone: JAckson 7-4628
Rep; Mrs. S. D. Woolen, Jr.
TEXAS
Amateur Electronics, Inc.
2802 Ross Avenue
Dallas
Phone: RIverside 8-9198
Rep: Walter L. Jackson
**Busacker Electronic Equipment
Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 13204)

1216 W, Clay Street
Houston 19
Phone: JAckson 6-2578
Rep: Garth L. Johnson
Central Electronics
4117 Maple Avenue
Dallas
Phone: LAkeside 6-8675
Rep: Red Walden
*Communications Service, Inc.
3209 Canton Street
Dallas 26
Phone: RIverside 7-1852
Rep: Cecil A. While, Jr.
Crabtree's Wholesale Electronics
2608 Ross Avenue
Dallas
Phone: Riverside 8-5361
Rep: R. B. Bryan/Russell Manshtp
Electronic Equipment \& Engineering Co.
(P.O. Box 3687)

805 South Staples Street
Corpus Christl
Phone: TULp 3-9271
Rep: R. N. Douglas
Hargis-Austin, Inc.
(P.O. Box 716)

410 Baylor Street
Austin
Phone: GReenwood 8-8618
Rep: Mrs. Paul Hargis/Joe Fooshe

McNicol, Inc.
811 N. Estrella Street
El Paso
Phone: LO 5-3992
Reb; C. C. McNicol

Modern Electronics Co.
(P.O. Box 1361)

2000 Broadway
San Antonio 6
Phone: CApitol 7-7388
Rep: H. O, KLumb
Raclo \& Televtsion Parts Co.
1828 N. Saint Mary's St.
San Antonio 12
Phone: CApltol 7-7503
Rep: Don FitzSimon

## WASHINGTON

**C \& G Radio Electronics Co.
2502-6 Jefferson Avenue
Tacoma 2
Phone: BRoadway 2-3181
Rep: Lloyd Norberg/Cliff Osborme
C \& G Radio Electronics Co.
2221-3xd Ave.
Seattle 1
Phone: MAin 4-4355
Rep: L. R. Norberg
Northwest Electronics Distributors
E. 730 First Avenue

Spokane 3
Phone: KE 4-2644
Rep: J. P. McGoldrick
Pringle Radio Wholesale Company
2101 Colby
Everett
phone: ALptne 2-6303
Rep: M. U. Baker

## WISCONSIN

Harris Radio Comporation
289 N. Main Stree
Fond du Lac
Fhone: WAlnut 2-4670
Rep: Harris E. Sterman/Terry Sterman
Amateur Electronic Supply
3832 West Lisbon Avenue
Milwaukee 8
Phone: WEst 3-3262
Rep: Terry Sterman/Steve Polyandy
Satterfield Electronics, Inc.
1900 S. Park Street
Madison 5
Phone: ALpine 7-4801
Rep: A, W. Satterfield/W, E. Uhall
Don Wentland
ALABAMA
*Beddow Engineering Services
2424 Tenth Avenue South
Birmingham
Phone: ALpine 1-7582
Rep; Dr. C. P. Beddow

ARIZONA
**Southwest Electronic Devices
(P.O. Box 3647)
140 S. 2nd Street
Phoenix
Phone: ALpine 2-1743
Rep: Herman A. Miadleton

CALIFORNA
*Communication Recelver Service
5016 Maplewood
Los Angeles 4
Phone: Hollywood 2-2429
Rep: Charles C. Messman
*\#enry Radio, Inc.
(P.0. Box 64398)
11240 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles 64
Phone: GRanite 7-6701
Rep: Ted Henry

CONNECTICUT
*Huntress Electronics 93 Talcott Road West Harttord 10
Phone: ADams 6-0990
Rep: Bob Resconsin
FLORIDA
**Amateur Radio Center, Inc.
2805-7 N.E. 2nd Avenue
Miami
Mhone: FRanklin 4-410
Rep: Wiley Gilkison
**Broad Radio
7231 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 10
Phone: 72314
Rep: Morton S. Broad
**Electronic Wholesalers, Inc.
61 N.E. 9 th Street
61 N.E. $9 t$
Miaml 32
Phone: FRanklin 7-2511
Phone: FRanklin 7-2
Rep: Frank Gantz
**Kinkade Radio Supply, Inc.
1719 Grand Central Avenue
Tampa
Phone: 8-6043
Rep: E, T, Kinvade

HAWAII
**Honolulu Electronics 819 Keeaumoku Street Fonolulu 14
Phone: 998-466
Rep: Thomas Teruya
LOUISIANA
**Radio Parts, Inc.
807 Howard Avenue
New Orleans 12
Phone: JAckson 2-0217
Rep: Irvine J. Levi
MASSACHUSETTS
*Two-Way Radio Engineers, Inc.
109-115 Ward Street
Boston
Boston
ReD: Sherman $M$. Wolf
MICHIGAN
*Communication Service Company
201 South Lincoin
Charlotte
Phone: $1770-\mathrm{w}$
Rep: Bart Rypstra
MINNESOTA
*中Electronic Center, Inc
107 3rd Avenue N.
Minneapolis 1
Phone: FEderal 8-8678
Rep: Ward Jensen

NEW HAMPSKIRE
** Evans Radio
(P.O. Box 312)

Bow Junction, Route 3A
Concord
Phone CApital 5-3358
Rep: Roger Britton

NEW JERSEY
*Warner Engineering Co., Inc.
239 Lorraine Ave.
Upper Montclatr
Phone: Ploneer 6-7900
Rep: Charles K. Alwater
NEW MEXICO
*Simms Communications, Inc.
1220 Morelita
Santa Fe
Phone: YUcca 2-9502
Phonei Yocca 2-9502

NORTH CAROLINA
**Frack Radio \& Supply Co
38 Blitmore Avenue
Asheville
Phone: A.Lpine 3-3631
Rep: T. T. Freck

1 *

OHIO
**Universal Service
$\$ 14 \mathrm{~N}$. Third Street
Columbus 15
Phone: CApitol 1-2335
Rep: Francis R. Gibb
TEXAS
**Busacker Electronic Equipment
Company, Inc.
(P.O. Box 13204)

1216 W. Clay Street
Houston 19
Phone: JAckson 6-2578
Rep: Garibl L. Johnson
*Communications Service, Inc.
3209 Canton Street
Dallas 26
Phone: Rlverside 7-1852
Rep: Cecil A. While, Jr.
**Howard Radio Company
1475 Pine Street
Abllene
Phone: ORchard 2-9501
Rep: R. L. Howard
WASHINGTON
** C \& G Radio Electronics Co.
2502-6 Jefferson Avenue
Tacoma 2
Phone: ARoadway 2-3181

- Rep: Lloyd Norberg/Cliff Osborne

Rep: Francis R. Gibo

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TV,

## KWM-2 and KWM-2A <br> Transceivers

(C) Collins Radio Company 1961, 1962

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## SECTION I <br> INSTALLATION

### 1.1 UNPACKING.

Carefully lift the transceiver out of the packing material. Examine for visible damage. If transceiver has been damaged in shipment, save box and packing material, and notify the transportation company. Fill out and mail the equipment registration card. Check that all tubes and crystals are properly seated in sockets. Check tuning controls and switches for
freedom of action. Remove shipping blocks from 516F-2 Power Supply: plug in tubes.

### 1.2 MOUNTING AND CABLING.

### 1.2.1 GENERAL.

For fixed station installation, refer to figure 1-1 or $1-3$. For mobile installation, refer to figure 1-4. Traveling station interconnections are shown in figure 1-2.


Figure 1-2. Traveling Station Interconnections with 30L-1



Figure 1-4. Mobile Station Interconnections

### 1.2.2 FIXED STATION INSTALLATION.

Connect associated equipment to the KWM-2 or KWM-2A as shown in figure 1-1 or 1-3. Connection at J25 may be used for automatic antenna changeover if desired. Switch S13 places a ground connection to the various pins of J25 to operate antenna changeover relays.

A low-impedance phone patch, such as the 189A-2, may be used by making the following change in the KWM-2/2A. Disconnect the two brown-white wires
from pin $F$ of terminal board E 60 (refer to figure $7-3$ ). Using an ohmmeter, determine which of the two wires is connected to PHONE PATCH jack J11. Connect this wire to pin 7 of V1. Resolder the other brown-white wire as originally connected.

### 1.2.3 MOBILE INSTALLATION.

a. Select a location in the car to install the transceiver. Allow clearance on all sides to assure adequate ventilation. If vox operation is desired, leave enough space above the transceiver to allow opening

## SECTION I

Installation
the top cover for adjustment of VOX and ANTI-VOX gain controls, S-meter zero, etc. If 351D-2 Mobile Mount is to be used, drill holes andfasten the adapter bracket to transmission hump with self-tapping screws. Attach the mount to the bracket. Swing the cantilever supports forward. Install the side slides in KWM-2/2A according to 351D-2 Mobile Mount Installation Instructions. Remove the plastic dust covers from the 351D-2 plugs, and store them in the recesses of the mount. Slide the transceiver onto the mount and push back until the mount plugs have entered the transceiver sockets. Tighten the wing nuts on the sides of the transceiver. See 351D-2 Instruction Sheet for mobile mount installation.
b. Select location in car for mounting MP-1 Power Supply. This location must be as clean and dry as possible. Location in luggage compartment, under seat, or on passenger side of fire wall is satisfactory. Mounting in the engine compartment is not recommended.
c. Determine necessary length of power cable (Furnished with 351D-2 Mobile Mount) to connect the MP-1 to the KWM-2/2A, and cut to required length. Connect power supply, speaker, and microphone as shown in figure 1-4. If automatic antenna changeover is desired, connect relay coil ground returns to J25.


Before making connections to the automobile electrical system, make sure the primary circuits in the MP-1 are connected for proper ground polarity. Correct connections for either positive or negative ground systems are shown in figure 1-4.

The 440E-1 Power Cable may be used to connect the power supply to the transceiver when the 351D-2 is not used. See table 5-2 for ordering information.
d. If operation is to be in boat or plane having a 115 -volt, 400 -cps power supply, use 516F-2 Power Supply with C1 ( 0.05 uf ) removed from across L1 in the filter circuit. If the operation is to be in boat or plane having 24 -volt d-c power, modify the $516 \mathrm{~F}-2$ as above and use a dc-to-400 cps inverter capable of at least 475-watt load.
e. No mobile speaker is supplied. If desired, the speaker leads may be connected in parallel with the car radio voice coil terminals. If the car radio has
a transistor output stage, connect the terminals of the car speaker as shown in figure 1-4. Break voice coil lead, and install a switch for transfer of speaker from car radio to $\mathrm{KWM}-2 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$. If installation is in boat or plane, use any good four-ohm speaker and mount as desired.
f. For suppression of noise encountered in mobile operation, the following suggestions may be helpful:
(1) Use resistor-type spark plugs.
(2) Install coaxial bypass capacitors at ignition coil, generator, and voltage-regulator leads. Use bracket-mounted coaxial capacitors in the battery and generator leads to the voltage regulator and a 0.005 -uf (or smaller) disc ceramic or mica capacitor from the field lead to ground. DO NOT use larger than 0.005 -uf capacitor here unless a four-ohm resistor is placed in series with it.
(3) If capacitor bypasses are not satisfactory, remove them, and use chokes in series with the leads from field and armature terminals of generator. Place these chokes as close to the voltage regulator as possible.
(4) For the field lead choke, wind 12 turns of no. 18 wire on a $1 / 4$-inch diameter powdered-iron core. For the armature lead, wind 12 turns of no. 14 or larger wire on $1 / 4$-inch diameter powdered-iron core.
(5) Ground the rear end of the exhaust pipe to the car body with copper braid, using a radiator hose clamp to secure the braid to the tailpipe. General information concerning noise suppression is available in current handbooks.

### 1.3 INITIAL CHECKS. (Refer to figure 2-1.)

Set MIC GAIN control (4) full counterclockwise until the switch clicks. Set OFF-ON-NB-CAL switch (1) to ON. Set meter switch (B) to PLATE, and EMISSION switch (2) to LOCK. The transceiver is in receive condition during warmup, so the meter will read full scale until filaments have come to temperature. This is normal S-meter action. When the S-meter falls back to zero, the circuits will have switched to transmit condition, and the meter will indicate PA plate current. Read the no-signal PA plate current. It should be approximately 40 ma . If plate current is other than 40 ma , adjust BIAS ADJUST potentiometer on top rear of power supply chassis to set plate current to 40 ma . If the transceiver is to be used with a linear amplifier, set bias to produce $50-\mathrm{ma}$ idling plate current.

## SECTION II OPERATION

### 2.1 RECEIVER TUNING.

a. Refer to figure 2-1. Set function switch (1) to ON. This is the switch labeled OFF-ON-NB-CAL.
b. Set EMISSION switch (2) to desired sideband (USB or LSB position). Set BAND switch (3) to desired band. If KWM-2A, set crystal board selector (12) so desired set of bands appears in window.
c. Set the MIC GAIN control (4) full counter clockwise. Set R.F. GAIN control (10) full clockwise.
d. Set VOX GAIN control (under top cover) full counterclockwise.
e. Set ANTI-VOX GAIN control (under top cover) full counterclockwise.
f. Adjust the A.F. GAIN control (5) until some receiver noise is heard in speaker.
g. Adjust the EXCITER TUNING control (6) to white portion of scale indicating the desired band. Rock this control slightly to peak the receiver noise output. The transceiver is now ready to receive and the selected $200-\mathrm{kc}$ band may be tuned with the tuning control. Dial frequency can be determined by adding the dial reading to the BAND switch (3) setting.
h. Turn function switch to CAL position. Tune dial to nearest $100-\mathrm{kc}$ point $(0,100$, or 200 ), and decrease R.F. GAIN control (10) as necessary for comfortable listening level. Adjust tuning until the calibrate signal is zero beat. When the calibrate signal is zero beat in the receiver, set the hairline on the $100-\mathrm{kc}$ mark with the zero set knob. Set function switch (1) to ON and tune dial to the desired portion of the $200-\mathrm{kc}$ band selected. If checking calibrate circuit against WWV is desired, see section IV, paragraph 4.5.2.3.

## WARNING

During amateur operation, DO NOT operate transmit circuits while the transceiver is tuned to receive outside the amateur band in use. The transmit frequency is always locked to the receive frequency. Return tuning to within the band before transmitting.


Figure 2-1. Operating Controls



Figure 2-2. Logging Scale Calibration Curves

### 2.2 TRANSMITTER TUNING.

### 2.2.1 GENERAL.

a. Set up for receive function as in paragraph 2.1.
b. Set EMISSION switch (2) to TUNE position.
c. Set P.A. TUNING control (7) to white portion of dial indicating the desired band (for amateur operation). If the transceiver is being operated outside amateur bands, ignore the amateur band markings on the dial scale, and set the control according to the logging scale charts of figure 2-2.
d. Set meter switch (8) to PLATE position.
e. Advance the MIC GAIN control (4) full clockwise, and rock the EXCITER TUNING control (6) until maximum plate current is obtained.
f. IMMEDLATELY dip the plate current with the P.A. TUNING control (7).
g. Return the MIC GAIN control (4) to full counterclockwise position.
h. Set meter switch (8) to GRID position.
i. Advance MIC GAIN control (4) until grid current is obtained.
j. Rock the EXCITER TUNING control (6) to obtain a peak in grid current indication.
k . Turn MIC GAIN off.

1. Set EMISSION switch to LOCK position.
m. Advance MIC GAIN to provide a grid current reading of approximately $1 / 3$ scale.
n. Set meter switch to PLATE position.
o. Alternately dip plate current with P.A. TUNING control, and adjust loading with INCR LOAD control until plate current is 230 ma at the dip. When operating the transceiver with a linear amplifier, load to only 200 ma .
p. Set EMISSION switch to desired operating position.


If transceiver frequency is changed by any great amount, be sure to redip the power amplifier plate current and check the loading. This will be most important on the 80 - and 40 -meter bands. Some operating experience will indicate the amount of frequency excursion possible without readjustment.

### 2.2.2 SINGLE-SIDEBAND OPERATION.

a. Set up receiver operation and transmitter operation completely as in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2.1.
b. Close-talk into the microphone, increasing VOX GAIN control setting until vox relay just operates. For vox operation, it is desirable to close-talk the microphone to prevent background noises from tripping the KWM-2/2A into transmit function.
c. Set meter switch (8) to ALC position. Increase setting of MIC GAIN control (4) to obtain 56 average reading on voice.
d. Leave MIC GAIN control (4) as set in step c above. Leave microphone in normal operating position. Set
function switch to CAL position, tune in calibrate signal, and adjust A. F. GAIN control (5) for comfortable listening level.
e. Adjust the tuning control for approximately $1000-$ cps beat note. If the vox relay trips, increase ANTIVOX GAIN setting to minimum point necessary to prevent speaker output from tripping vox. It may be necessary to increase VOX GAIN setting slightly after this antivox gain adjustment in order to compensate for the antivox gain.

## NOTE

> Do not use more vox gain or more antivox gain then necessary to control vox operation. If vox circuits transfer between words, increase the release time constant by turning VOX TIME CONSTANT control (under top cover) clockwise. If less release time is desired, turn the control counterclockwise.
f. Set function switch to ON position. The KWM-2/2A is now ready for transmit operation in SSB service. Speaking into the microphone transfers from receive function to transmit function through the vox circuit action. If the receiver is tuned to a different frequency, the transmitter is tuned to the new receiver frequency.
g. After changing frequency on the lower bands (below 10 mc ), set EMISSION switch (2) to LOCK position and make the following checks:
(1) Set meter switch (8) to GRID position.
(2) Rock EXCITER TUNING control (6) slightly to check that PA grid drive is peaked.
(3) Set meter switch (8) to PLATE, and check dip in PA plate current with P.A. TUNING control (7).
(4) Set EMISSION switch back to the desired operating position.

### 2.2.3 CW OPERATION.

a. Set the function switch to ON.
b. Set up receiver and transmitter operation completely as in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2.1.
c. Depress key and adjust A.F. GAIN control (5) for comfortable monitoring level.
d. Hold key down, and increase VOX GAIN control setting until the vox relay operates. If itis desired to change the release time constant, adjust the VOX TIME CONSTANT potentiometer, R43. Clockwise rotation of this control increases the release time. This control is located on a bracket under the top cover, behind the meter.
e. Set meter switch (8) to ALC position. While sending a series of dots, adjust MIC GAIN control (4) for S2 meter indication of alc.
f. When receiving, leave the A.F. GAIN control (5) set for comfortable monitoring level, and adjust the receive level with the R.F. GAIN control (10). When the KWM-2/2A is receiving, the received signal is indicated in S-units. The S-meter will read correctly with the R.F. GAIN (10) at less than maximum setting,
provided the received signal level is high enough to actuate the S -meter. For example, if the R.F. GAIN control (10) is set for no-signal reading of S8 and reads S 9 with signal, the received signal is S 9 .

## NOTE

The CW output signal frequency is 1500 cps higher than the dial reading.

### 2.2.4 MOBILE OPERATION.

Vox and antivox circuits will operate in mobile operation, but push-to-talk operation is recommended, since high-level background noises will produce undesirable vox switchover. Set VOX GAIN and ANTI-VOX GAIN controls full counterclockwise before installation. If vox operation is desired, leave clearance in installation so top cover can be opened. For mobile operation, load the power amplifier to 210 -ma plate current.

### 2.3 OPERATION OUTSIDE AMATEUR BANDS.

### 2.3.1 SELECTION OF CRYSTALS.

The crystals supplied provide for complete coverage of all amateur bands except the 10 -meter band for which only one crystal is furnished (for 28.5 to 28.7 mc ). Two extra sockets are provided for additional crystals in the 10 -meter band. Figure $2-3$ shows crystal socket locations. Select these crystals as follows:
a. If the lower edge of the desired $200-\mathrm{kc}$ band is 11.8 mc or less, the required frequency is equal to the lower edge of the desired band plus 3.155 mc . As an


Figure 2-3. Crystal Socket Locations
example, if the desired band is 4.0 to $4.2 \mathrm{mc}, 4.0 \mathrm{mc}$ plus 3.155 mc equals 7.155 mc .
b. If lower edge of desired $200-\mathrm{kc}$ band is 12.00 mc or higher, the required crystal frequency is half the sum of the lower edge of desired band and 3.155 mc . As an example, if the desired band is 14.4 to 14.6 mc :

$$
\frac{14.4+3.155}{2}=8.7775 \mathrm{mc} .
$$

The plate circuit of the oscillator is tuned to twice the crystal frequency when required injectionfrequencies are this high.


Avoid transmitter operation between 5.0 and 6.5 mc . In this range, the second harmonic of the variable i-f frequency is nearly the same as desired frequency. In transmit function, some of this energy will pass through the tuned circuits and become spurious emission.
c. Plug substitute or extra crystals into the appropriate socket on the mounting board according to bandswitch position and total coverage columns in table 2-1. The example cited in step babove calls for placement of the crystal in one of the sockets marked C. If two additional 10 -meter crystals are used, they must be plugged into the sockets marked E. Table 2-1 lists crystal socket designations, switch positions (BAND), crystal frequencies furnished, and frequency range limitations. For extra coverage crystals available, see section VI, Parts List.

The KWM-2A is equipped with an extra crystal mounting board and a front-panel switch to allow selection of either board. The crystal mounting board for extra-band operation is located on the top of the chassis. If amateur band operation is not needed, extra-band crystals may be substituted in the crystal mounting board under the chassis. BE SURE the crystals are plugged into appropriate sockets according to information of table 2-1 and figure 2-3. The transmitter can be operated at other frequencies outside the specified amateur bands or at other 10meter frequencies by plugging the proper crystals into the mounting boards.

Mark the desired lower band edge information on the white card in the band-switch windows. Make sure this information is marked in the appropriate switch positions.

### 2.3.2 ADJUSTMENT OF TUNED CIRCUITS.

For operation outside amateur bands, disregard amateur band markings on EXCITER TUNING and P.A. TUNING scales and use logging scales. Figure 2-2 shows logging scale calibration curves. Operation
at frequencies outside the amateur bands will result in slightly decreased receiver sensitivity and transmitter PA grid drive, unless the tuned circuits of the transceiver are retuned to peak their responses in the desired portions of the high-frequency spectrum. For moderate excursions from the amateur bands the decrease in performance is minor, and realignment of the r-f circuits is usually not necessary unless optimum performance is desired.) Adjustment of the trimmer capacitors only will normally be sufficient to peak the response outside the amateur bands. Figure 4-1 shows the location of these adjustments. The letter portions of the capacitor designations correspond to the frequency ranges listed in the total coverage column of table 2-1. For example, the Etrimmers are normally peaked on 10 meters, but may be reset to favor another portion of band $E$ which covers 22.0 to 30.0 mc .

At the extremities of some bands the PA loading may be either too heavy or too light. This condition can be corrected by the following procedure:
a. Remove the top cover from the PA compartment.

## WARNING

Dangerous voltages are present with power on. Be sure that all power is disconnected before working in this compartment.
b. Temporarily disconnect the existing wire from the rear stator terminal of the two-gang loading capacitor.
c. Connect a jumper wire between front and rear stator terminals, and replace the compartment cover.

## NOTE

The $50 \Omega$ mark on the loading control will no longer be correct after this modification is made.

TABLE 2-1. CRYSTAL FREQUENCIES AND OFERATING BANDS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { BAND-SWITCH } \\ \text { POSITION } \end{gathered}$ | FREQUENCY BAND | CRYSTAL SUPPLIED | CRYSTAL SOCKET CONNECTED | TOTAL COVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A-3.4 | $3.4-3.6 \mathrm{mc}$ | 6.555 mc - | 1A |  |
| 2A-3.6 | 3.6 - 3.8 mc | 6.755 mc | 2A | A $3.4=5.0 \mathrm{mc}$ |
| 3A-3.8 | $3.8-4.0 \mathrm{mc}$ | 6.955 mc | 3A |  |
| 1B-7.0 | $7.0-7.2 \mathrm{mc}$ | 10.155 mc | 1B | B $6.5-9.5 \mathrm{mc}$ |
| 2B-7.2 | $7.2-7.4 \mathrm{mc}$ | 10.355 mc | 2B | B $6.5=9.5 \mathrm{mc}$ |
| 1C-14.0 | 14.0-14.2 mc | 8.5775 mc | 1 C |  |
| 2C-14.2 | 14.2-14.4 mc | 8.6775 mc | 2 C | C 9.5-15.0 mc |
| 3C-14.8 | 14.8-15.0 mc | 8.9775 mc | 3 C |  |
| 1D - 21.0 | 21.0-21.2 mc | 12.0775 mc | 1D |  |
| 2D - 21.2 | 21.2 - 21.4 mc | 12.1775 mc | 2D | D 15.0-22.0 mc |
| $3 \mathrm{D}-21.4$ | 21.4-21.6 mc | 12.2775 mc | 3D |  |
| 1E-28A | $28.5-28.7 \mathrm{mc}$ | 15.8275 mc | 1E |  |
| 2E-28B | As selected | Not furnished | 2 E | E 22.0-30.0 mc |
| 3E-28C | As selected | Not furnished | 3 E |  |



Figure 3-1. KWM-2 and KWM-2A Block Diagram




# SECTION III PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION 

### 3.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM.

Refer to figure 3-1. The KWM-2/2A is an SSB or CW transceiver operating in the range between 3.4 and 30.0 mc . It consists of a double-conversion receiver and a double-conversion exciter-transmitter. The transmitter and receiver circuits use common oscillators, common mechanical filter, and common r-f amplifier. The transmitter low-frequency i-f and the receiver low-frequency i-f is 455 kc . The highfrequency i-f for both is 2.955 to 3.155 mc . This is a band-pass i-f which accommodates the full $200-\mathrm{kc}$ bandwidth. Figure 7-1 is a schematic diagram of the KWM-2/2A, and figure 7-2 is a schematic diagram of the 516F-2 Power Supply.

### 3.2 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS.

### 3.2.1 A-F CIRCUITS.

Microphone or phone-patch input is connected to the grid of the first audio amplifier, V1A, amplified, and coupled to the grid of the second audio amplifier, V11B. Output from V11B is coupled to the grid of cathode follower V3A through the MIC GAIN control, R8. Output from the cathode follower is fed to the resistive balance point of the balanced modulator. In TUNE, LOCK, and CW positions of the EMISSION switch, output from the tone oscillator, V2B, is fed to the grid of the second audio amplifier. Amplifier tone oscillator signal is taken from the plate of V11B to the grid of the vox amplifier to activate the vox circuits in CW operation. This signal is also fed to the grid of the first receiver a-f amplifier, V16A, for CW monitoring.

### 3.2.2 BALANCED MODULATOR AND LOWFREQUENCY I-F CIRCUITS.

Audio output from the cathode of V3A and the bfo voltage are fed to the wiper of the carrier balance potentiometer, R15. Both upper and lower sideband outputs from the balanced modulator are coupled through i-f transformer $T 1$ to the grid of the i-f amplifier, V4A. Output from the i-f amplifier is fed to the mechanical filter, FL1. The pass band of FL1 is centered at 455 kc . This passes either upper or lower sideband, depending upon the sideband polarity selected when the EMISSION switch connects bfo crystal Y16 or Y17. The single-sideband output of FL1 is connected to the grids of the first transmitter mixer in push pull.

### 3.2.3 BALANCED MIXERS.

The $455-\mathrm{kc}$ single-sideband signal is fed to the first balanced mixer grids in push-pull. The plates of the mixer are connected in push-pull, and vfo signal is fed to the two grids in parallel. The mixer cancels the vfo signal energy and translates the $455-\mathrm{kc}$
single-sideband signal to a $2.955-$ to $3.155-\mathrm{mc}$ singlesideband signal. The coupling network between the first and second mixers is broadbanded to provide a uniform response. The transmit frequency is determined within the pass band by the vfo frequency. The band-pass i-f signal is fed to one of the grids of the second balanced mixer, and the high-frequency injection signal energy from crystal oscillator V13A is fed to the signal input cathode and to the other grid. This arrangement cancels the high-frequency injection signal energy within the mixer and translates the band-pass i-f signal to desired operating band.

### 3.2.4 R-F AND ALC CIRCUITS.

The slug-tuned circuits coupling V6 to V7, V7 to V8, and V8 to the power amplifier are ganged to the EXCITER TUNING control. The signal is amplified by the r-f amplifier, V7, and the driver, V8, to drive the power amplifier, V9 and V10. Output from the parallel power amplifiers is tuned by a pinetwork and fed to the antenna through contacts of transmit-receive relay K3. Negative r-f feedback from the PA plate circuit to the driver cathode circuit reduces distortion in the output signal. Both the driver and PA stages are neutralized to ensure stability. When r-f driving voltage to the PA becomes great enough that positive peaks drive the PA grids positive, the grids begin to draw current and the signal is detected. This produces an audio envelope. The audio is rectified by the alc rectifier, V17A, which is connected to produce a negative d-c voltage. The voltage is filtered by C159, C160, R118, and R119, which also determine time constant, and used to control the gain of V4A and V7. This system allows a nigh average level of modulation without driving the PA tubes well into the grid current region which would result in increased distortion.

### 3.3 RECEIVER CIRCUITS.

### 3.3.1 R-F CIRCUITS.

Signal input from the antenna is connected through relay contacts to the tuned input circuit, T3. The signal is applied from T3 to the grid of the receivertransmitter r-f amplifier, V7. Amplified signal from V7 is. applied from the tuned circuit consisting of L10 and band switch selected capacitors to the grid of the receiver first mixer, V13B.

### 3.3.2 RECEIVER MIXERS.

The input r-f signal is fed to the grid of V13B, and the high-frequency oscillator injection signal is fed to the cathode of V13B. The difference product of the first mixer is applied from the plate of the tube to variable i-f transformer T2. Output of T2 in the
range of 2.955 to 3.155 megacycles is applied to the grid of the second receiver mixer, V17B, across parallel-tuned trap circuit $Z 5$. This trap circuit minimizes a spurious response which would otherwise result from harmonics of the high-frequency crystal oscillator. When signal input is applied to the grid of V17B and vfo injection signal is applied to the cathode of V17B, the $455-\mathrm{kc}$ difference product is fed from V17B plate to mechanical filter FL1.

### 3.3.3 I-F CIRCUITS

The output from FL1 is applied to the grid of the first $i-f$ amplifier, V1B. The i-f signal is amplified by V1B and V3B and applied through T5 to avc rectifier V15A and the grid of product detector V15B. Beatfrequency oscillator signal is applied to the cathode of V15B, and the product of mixing is the detected audio signal. Output of the avc rectifier circuit is applied to the two receiver i-f amplifiers and through contacts of relay K4 to the receiver-transmitter r-f amplifier. This avc voltage controls the gain of the receiver and prevents overloading.

### 3.3.4 A-F CIRCUITS.

Output from the product detector is applied through the A.F. GAIN control, R92, to the grid of the first a-f amplifier, V16A. Amplified audio output of V16A is coupled to the grid of the a-f output amplifier, V16B, which produces the power to operate speaker, headphones, or phone patch.

### 3.4 OSCILLATORS.

The transceiver contains five oscillators. They are the tone oscillator, the beat-frequency oscillator, the variable-frequency oscillator, the high-frequency crystal oscillator, and the crystal calibrator.

### 3.4.1 TONE OSCILLATOR.

The tone oscillator operates when the EMISSION switch is in LOCK, TUNE, or CW position. It is a phaseshift oscillator operating at approximately 1500 cps . Its output is fed to the transmitter audio circuits for tuneup signal and to the balanced modulator to produce a carrier frequency 1500 cps removed from the dial reading. This signal allows carrier to be applied to the power amplifier grids for CW or tuneup. Some of the output from the tone oscillator is applied to the receiver audio circuits for sidetone monitoring in CW operation.

### 3.4.2 BEAT-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.

The bfo is crystal controlled at either 453.650 or 456.350 kilocycles, depending upon whether Y16 or Y17 is selected by EMISSION switch section S9H. The unused crystal is shorted out by this switch section. These crystal frequencies are matched to the pass band of the mechanical filter, FL1, so that the carrier frequency is placed approximately 20 db down on the skirts of the filter response. This $20-\mathrm{db}$
carrier attenuation is in addition to the $30-\mathrm{db}$ suppression provided by the balanced modulator.

### 3.4.3 VARIABLE-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.

The vfo uses fixed capacitance and variable inductance to tune the range of 2.5 to 2.7 mc . The series combination of capacitor C308 and diode CR301 is connected in parallel with capacitor C303. The diode switches C308 into or out of the circuit, depending upon the polarity of a bias voltage impressed across the diode junction. When USB emission is selected, the bias is positive and C308 is switched into the circuit. The capacitor then is adjusted to shift the vfo frequency by an amount equal to the frequency separation of bfo crystals Y16 and Y17. This allows the selection of either sideband without upsetting tuning or dial calibration.

### 3.4.4 HIGH-FREQUENCY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR.

The high-frequency crystal oscillator, V13A, is crystal controlled by one of 14 crystals selected by BAND switch S2. Output from the high-frequency crystal oscillator is fed to the transmitter second mixer and to the crystal oscillator cathode follower. The cathode follower provides isolation and impedance match between the crystal oscillator and the receiver first mixer cathode. The output frequency of this oscillator is always 3.155 mc higher than the lower edge of the desired band. This high-frequency injection signal is the crystal fundamental frequency for all desired signals below 12 megacycles, but for operating frequencies higher than 12 mc , the crystal frequency is doubled in the plate circuit of the oscillator. Instructions for calculating crystal frequencies for the desired bands are given in section II.

### 3.4.5 CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR.

The $100-\mathrm{kc}$ crystal calibrator, V12A, is the pentode section of a type 6U8A tube. Its output is coupled to the antenna coil, T3. The calibrator may be trimmed to zero beat with WWV by adjustment of capacitor C76.

### 3.5 VOX AND ANTIVOX CIRCUITS.

Audio output voltage from the second microphone amplifier, V11B, is coupled to the VOX GAIN control, R39. A portion of this voltage is amplified by vox amplifier V14B and fed to vox rectifier which is one of the diodes of V14. The positive d-c output of the vox rectifier is applied to the grid of vox relay amplifier V4B, causing it to conduct current and actuate the vox relay, K2. Contacts of K2 switch the receiver antenna lead, the other relay coils, and the -70 -volt d-c muting and bias voltage. Relays K3 and K4 switch the metering circuits from receive to transmit, the low plate voltages from receive to transmit tubes, and the avc and alc leads.

The antivox circuit provides a threshold voltage to prevent loudspeaker output (picked up by the microphone circuits) from tripping the KWM-2/2A into
transmit function. Some of the receiver output audio voltage is connected through C235 to the ANTI-VOX GAIN control, R45. Signal from the slider of this potentiometer is rectified by the antivox rectifier, which is the other diode of V14. Negative d-c output voltage from the antivox rectifier, connected to the grid of V4B, provides the necessary antivox threshold. ANTI-VOX GAIN control R45 adjusts the value of
the antivox voltage threshold so that loudspeaker output will not produce enough positive d-c output from the vox rectifier to exceed the negative d-c output from the antivox rectifier and cause V4B to actuate K2. However, speech energy into the microphone will cause the positive vox voltage to overcome the negative antivox voltage and produce the desired action of K2.


Figure 4-1. Location of Adjustments

# SECTION IV SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS 

### 4.1 GENERAL.

Included in this section are signal tracing procedures, alignment and neutralization procedures, and voltage and resistance measurements. If any soldered parts are removed or replaced at terminals to which diodes CR1, CR2, CR3, or CR4 are connected, be sure to attach an alligator clip to the diode lead. This acts as a heat sink to protect the diode.

To remove the transceiver chassis from the cabinet, lift the lid and remove the two Phillips-head screws
located between the lid fasteners. Remove the four feet and the screw located midway between the rear feet. From the rear, push the chassis forward until the front panel protrudes from the cabinet about an inch. Grasping the front panel at the edges, carefully slide the chassis out of the cabinet.

### 4.2 TRANSMITTER SIGNAL TRACING.

Table 4-1 lists appropriate signal generator connection points and normal signal levels. Figure 4-1 shows

TABLE 4-1. TRANSMITTER SIGNAL LEVELS

| SIGNAL GENERATOR <br> CONNECTION POINT | BAND-SWITCH <br> POSITION | SIGNAL GENERATOR <br> FREQUENCY | SIGNAL GENERATOR <br> OUTPUT VOLTAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V8-2 (grid) | 3.8 | 3.9 mc | 0.5 volt |
|  | 7.2 | 7.3 mc | 0.41 volt |
|  | 14.2 | 14.3 mc | 0.5 volt |
|  | 21.4 | 21.5 mc | 0.2 volt |
| V7-1 (grid) | 28 A | 0.75 volt |  |
|  | 3.8 | 3.9 mc | 40,000 microvolts |
|  | 7.2 | 7.3 mc | 22,000 microvolts |
|  | 14.2 | 14.3 mc | 43,000 microvolts |
|  | 21.4 | 21.5 mc | 30,000 microvolts |
|  | 28 A | 28.6 mc | 32,000 microvolts |
| V6-2 (grid) | $28 \mathrm{~B}, 28 \mathrm{C}$ | According to |  |
| V5-2 (grid) |  | crystal used |  |
| V4A-6 (grid) | 14.2 | 3.055 mc | 32,000 microvolts |
|  | 14.2 | 455 kc | 62,000 microvolts |
|  | 14.2 |  | 12,000 microvolts |
|  |  |  |  |

For following, disconnect signal generator, remove J16 short, set EMISSION switch to TUNE, and adjust MIC GAIN for grid current threshold. Measure with a-c vtvm or calibrated oscilloscope.

| V3A-7 (cathode) | Any | $* 1500 \mathrm{cps}$ | 0.014 volt |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| V3A-9 (grid) | Any | $* 1500 \mathrm{cps}$ | 0.06 volt |
| V11B-9 (grid) | Any | $* 1500 \mathrm{cps}$ | 2.8 volts |

For following, turn EMISSION switch to USB, and connect audio oscillator to J11 through a 40-db pad. Set MIC GAIN fully clockwise, and adjust audio oscillator output for PA grid current threshold. Measure input at oscillator output with a-c vtvm.

| V1A-9 (grid) or | Any | 1500 cps |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J11 PHONE PATCH |  | 35 millivolts through <br> a $40-\mathrm{db}$ pad |

For following, short J16 to ground; peak EXCITER TUNING for each band; and measure at test point with vtvm.
V6-3

V5-2 or 7
Wiper of R15
3.6
7.0
14.0
21.2
38.5
Vfo set at 100
Any
1.0 to 1.8 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
1.0 to 1.4 volts
*Frequency of internal tone oscillator.
location of adjustments. Before making measurements, set EMISSION switch to USB, and disable the power amplifier by disconnecting the jumper between J5 and J6 and removing the high-voltage rectifier tube from its socket. Set meter switch to GRID. Peak EXCITER TUNING and turn VOX GAIN control full counterclockwise. Short PTT jack J16 to ground to key the KWM-2/2A to transmit. Connect signal generator output to points indicated in table 4-1, and adjust signal generator output attenuator until PA grid current just begins to show on the meter. Attenuator reading is signal voltage necessary at that point. Voltages given in the table are nominal and may vary $\pm 20 \%$. Be careful, each time, to set signal generator to frequency shown in the table. Oscillator output voltage may be measured with a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

### 4.3 RECEIVER SIGNAL TRACING.

Table 4-2 lists significant test points and normal signal levels. Figure $4-1$ shows location of test points and adjustments. All r-f andi-f measurements were made by connecting a vacuum-tube voltmeter to the avc bus and increasing signal generator output until the avc threshold is reached. The avc threshold voltage is the point at which the d-c vtvm indication just changes with increased signal level. The receiver was tuned to 14.1 mc for these measurements and test signal injected at indicated test points. Signal voltage values are taken from signal generator output attenuator. All values are nominal and may vary $\pm 20 \%$ without degrading performance.

### 4.4 VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

Table 4-3 lists voltage and resistance of all tube sockets of the KWM-2/2A except that of the vfo tube, V301. DO NOT OPEN the oscillator can. Refer to figure 7-3 for location of tube sockets. Measurements were made under the following conditions:
a. All measurements with vtvm and with all tubes in sockets. Unless otherwise noted in table, all measurements made with R.F. GAIN at maximum, A.F. GAIN at minimum, EMISSION switch in USB position, BAND switch in 14.2 position, vfo dial at 100 , OFF-ON-NB-CAL switch in ON position. All voltages on transmitter tubes are taken with PTT jack J16 shorted to ground and MIC GAIN control full counterclockwise, but not far enough to close S14.
b. Resistances of less than 0.9 ohm listed as zero.
c. Voltage measurements made with the tube under test operating normally, J16 shorted to ground, no audio input to transmitter, no transmitter power output.
d. Resistance measurements made with power supply plug removed from J13.
e. All measurements made from tube sockets pin to ground.
f. When two voltages are given for same tube pin, the first is for receive condition and the second for transmit condition.

## WARNING

Do not attempt any measurements of power amplifier plate voltage without special highvoltage test probe. Voltage here is 800 volts d-c. Do not make any other voltage or resistance measurements on KWM-2/2A with high voltage applied. Remove high-voltage rectifier from socket in power supply.

### 4.5 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES.

### 4.5.1 TRANSMITTER CIRCUITS ALIGNMENT.

If only touch-up alignment is necessary, and if the transmitter develops enough drive to provide any

TABLE 4-2. RECEIVER SIGNAL LEVELS

| TEST POINT | FREQUENCY | VOLTAGE | TEST POINT | FREQUENCY | VOLTAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V15B-8 V15B-9 | 455 kc | 1.1 volts <br> 1.4 volts* | V13B-8 | High-frequency oscillator injection signal ( 17.155 mc ) | 1.8 to 3.0 volts* |
| V3B-6 | 455 kc | 8000 microvolts | V13B-9 | 14.1 mc | 55 microvolts |
| V1B-6 | 455 kc | 220 microvolts | V7-1 | 14.1 mc | 6.5 microvolts |
| V17B-9 | 2.5-2.7 mc | 0.6 volt* | J2 (RCVR ANT) | 14.1 mc | 2.3 microvolts |
| V17B-8 | 3.055 mc | 180 microvolts | or |  |  |
| *Oscillator injection voltage, measured with r-f vacuum-tube voltmeter. |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 4-3. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

| TUBE | PIN NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PLATE } \\ & \text { CAP } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| V1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 290 /-4^{* *} \\ & 9 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 /-3.8^{* *} \\ & 34 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $2.6$ <br> 10 to 1 K | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{6} .3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $-1.4 /-18$ <br> 4.7 meg | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 33 / 30 \\ 80 \mathrm{~K} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 /-0.35 \\ & 1 \mathrm{meg} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 / 255 \\ & 9 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.5^{* * *} \\ & 650 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150^{* * *} \\ & 110 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 140*** <br> 58 K | $4.2^{* * *}$ <br> $\infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 / 105 \\ & 6.5 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 / 105 \\ & 52 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 /-4^{* *} \\ & 14 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 /-3.4^{* *} \\ & 39 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 / 0 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{6} .3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $-1.4 /-18$ <br> 4.7 meg | $\begin{aligned} & .15 / 7^{* *} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 / 210 \\ & 10 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | 0 <br> 0 to 250 K |  |
| V4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $-0.3 / 260$ <br> 8 K | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 95 \\ & 23 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 / 0.7 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $-1.0 /-1.0$ <br> 1.5 meg | $\begin{aligned} & 18 / 0 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $290 / 90$ <br> 21K | $0 /-0.7$ |  |
| V5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohmms } \end{aligned}$ | $290 / 250$ <br> 9K | $\begin{aligned} & -55 /-0.05 \\ & 480 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 2.1 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $285 / 245$ 9 K | $\begin{aligned} & -55 /-0.05 \\ & 480 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 2.2 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{6} .3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $0.3 / 220$ <br> 10K | $\begin{aligned} & -2.0 / 0 \\ & 98 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 1.9 \\ & 225 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 6.3 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.3 / 220 \\ & 10 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} -1.9 / 0 \\ 98 \mathrm{~K} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 / 1.9 \\ & 220 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 /-1.5 \\ & 3.6 \mathrm{meg} \end{aligned}$ | 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 250/230 <br> 10K | 108/100 27 K | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| V8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 4 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -55 / 0 \\ & 15 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 / 145 \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 300/285 <br> 8.3K | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 / 145 \\ & 30 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -55 / 0 \\ & 15 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 0.02 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 / 240 \\ & 7.8 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $0$ $2$ | $\begin{aligned} & -55 \\ & 27 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 0.02 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 6.3 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\infty$ |
| V10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 0 / 0.02 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & -0.4 / 240 \\ & 7.8 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} -55 \\ 27 K \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 / 0.02 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 6.3 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $0$ $0$ |  | $\infty$ |
| V11 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $96 / 86$ <br> 55K | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-5.3 /-4.7 \\ & 95 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 / 65 \\ & 230 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 195/185 <br> 17 K | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 1.8 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 480 \mathrm{~K} \end{array}$ |  |
| V12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $285 /-4 * *$ <br> 9 K | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.1 /-0.4 \\ & 1 \mathrm{meg} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 /-4^{* *} \\ & 120 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 300/-4** } \\ & 240 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 32 / 0.7 \\ 1 \mathrm{meg} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 / 1.2 \\ & 6.8 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 /-9 \\ & 55 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 / 250 \\ & 20 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10 /-9 \\ & 1 \mathrm{meg} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 / 200 \\ & 51 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 300/285 <br> 8K | $10$ $0$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 1.8 / 0 \\ 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $200 \mathrm{~K}$ |  |
| V14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} -0.5 \\ \infty \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0 \text { to } 500 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $1.8 / 2.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.1 \\ & 270 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 / 72 \\ & 120 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $-0.1$ <br> 0 to 250 K | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 / 0.6 \\ & 330 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} -1.8 /-19 \\ 3.4 \mathrm{meg} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 / 2.5 \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 / 2.5 \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $-1.8 /-19$ <br> 3.4 meg | $\begin{aligned} & 130 / 180 \\ & 43 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} -0.4 /-58 \\ 1 \mathrm{meg} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 / 0 \\ & 820 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V16 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { D-C V } \\ \text { A-C V } \\ \text { Ohms } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 2.8 \\ & 5.6 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 / 1.5 \\ & 2.3 \mathrm{meg} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 / 88 \\ & 220 \mathrm{~K} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 / 2.0 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | 0 <br> 470K | $\begin{aligned} & 110 / 105 \\ & 22 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 / 180 \\ & 10 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-C V } \\ & \text { A-C V } \\ & \text { Ohms } \end{aligned}$ | -0.8 $\infty$ | 2.65/2.4 <br> 2300* | $\begin{aligned} & -0.8 \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l} 0 \\ 6.3 \\ 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 /-1.6 \\ & 2.3 \mathrm{meg} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 /-4^{* *} \\ & 8.5 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 /-58 \\ & 100 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 / 0.2 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |

*Selected in final test.
**Receive $\mathrm{B}+$ line may vary from -0.2 to -10 volts in transmit function.
***EMISSION switch in TUNE position.
grid current indication, touch-up alignment of capacitive trimmers is satisfactory. If the rear slug, L14, must be adjusted to provide adequate grid current on the $14-\mathrm{mc}$ band (see paragraph 4.5.1.4, step h), it will be necessary to realign the capacitor trimmers for the $14-\mathrm{mc}, 21-\mathrm{mc}$, and $28-\mathrm{mc}$ bands as in paragraph 4.5.1.4.
4.5.1.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED. A signal generator, a vacuum-tube voltmeter, a general coverage communications receiver, and a 100 -watt, 50 -ohm dummy load are required for complete alignment and neutralization.

### 4.5.1.2 455-KC I-F ALIGNMENT. (Refer to figure 4-1 for location of adjustments.)

a. Disconnect the high voltage ( 800 volts) from the transmitter by removing the high-voltage rectifier tube from the power supply.
b. Disable the screen circuit of the PA tubes by unsoldering one end of the jumper between the PA DISABLE jacks, J5 and J6.
c. Connect an r-f vtvm from pin 2 of V5 to ground.
d. Set EMISSION switch to TUNE. Turn MIC GAIN off.
e. Any voltage reading on the vtvm is due to carrier. Adjust carrier balance potentiometer R15 for minimum vtvm indication.
f. Set MIC GAIN to full on.
g. Start with the bottom slug nearly out and peak primary and secondary of Tl for peak vtvm reading.

## NOTE

The bottom slug may be adjusted to produce two peaks. Set to the peak which occurs with the slug nearest the bottom of the can.
h. Adjust filter input trimmer C54 for peak vtvm reading. Disconnect vtvm.
i. Plug in high-voltage rectifier and restore PA screen voltage.

### 4.5.1.3 BAND-PASS I-F ALIGNMENT.

a. Turn on KWM-2/2A. Set EMISSION switch to TUNE. Tune and load KWM-2/2A into a dummy load at 14.3 mc . Switch meter to GRID position.
b. Make a swamping tool by connecting a 1000 -ohm resistor and a 0.01 -uf capacitor in series and connecting clips to their free pigtails. Connect the swamping tool across terminal 3 (secondary winding) of T2 to ground. This terminal is connected to the T2 end of coupling capacitor C25.
c. Keep grid current to approximately midscale or lower by adjusting MIC GAIN control, and peak the primary of T2 with tuning tool such as Walsco 2543. The primary slug for T 2 is at the bottom of the can. Use grid current as peak indication.
d. Remove the swamping tool from the secondary of T 2 , and connect it across the primary of T 2 (between pins 1 and 6 of the first mixer, V5). Peak the secondary of T2 (slug at top of shield can). Remove the swamping tool.
e. Retune and reload at 14.255 mc . Without swamping any of the tuned circuits, peak L4 for grid current indication.

### 4.5.1.4 R-F CIRCUITS ALIGNMENT.

a. Adjust all ceramic trimmer capacitors including the three below the chassis to $1 / 2$-maximum capacitance, except as follows: DO NOT change the setting of CARRIER BAL capacitor, and set 3.8 -mc trimmers C70, C37, C109, and C130 to $2 / 3$-maximum capacitance. Maximum capacitance of these trimmers occurs when the large, square notch is aligned toward a point midway between the two mounting screws. One-half capacitance occurs with the notch pointed directly at the front or rear of the unit. Two-thirds capacitance occurs with the notch turned off the halfpoint toward the mounting screws. Refer to figure 4-2.
b. Connect the KWM-2/2A output to a 50 -ohm dummy load. Set the dial to 100 , BAND switch to 3.6 , and EXCITER TUNING control to 2.1 on the logging (lower) scale. Set meter switch to GRID and EMISSION switch to LOCK.


MINIMUM CAPACITANCE MAXIMUM CAPACITANCE

Figure 4-2. Ceramic Trimmer Capacitors

Keep MIC GAIN setting low to protect PA. Check frequently to be sure the PA is resonated.
c. Adjust MIC GAIN control for approximately 1/4scale grid current. Tune and load the PA into the dummy load.
d. Adjust all slugs, except the rear one, for maximum grid current. Reduce MIC GAIN setting as necessary to keep the grid current indication below $1 / 4$ scale. Make no adjustment to the rear slug, L14, at this time. Return MIC GAIN control to minimum setting.

## NOTE

If slugs must be turned more than two turns in either direction, the unit has troubles other than alignment. Trouble-shoot the unit.
e. Set dial to 150 , BAND switch to 7.0 , and EXCITER TUNING to 3.6 on the logging (lower) scale.
f. Adjust MIC GAIN for $1 / 4$-scale grid current. Tune and load the PA into the dummy load. Adjust the $7-\mathrm{mc}$ trimmers for peak grid current, keeping grid current below $1 / 4$ scale with MIC GAIN control. Return MIC GAIN to minimum position.
g. Set BAND switch to 14.0 , dial to 150 , and EXCITER TUNING to 6.1 on logging (lower) scale. Adjust MIC GAIN for $1 / 4$-scale grid current. Tune and load PA into dummy load.
h. Tune the rear slug, L14, for maximum grid current, keeping the current at $1 / 4$ scale or less with the MIC GAIN control.
i. Adjust all $14-\mathrm{mc}$ trimmers for peak grid current, keeping current below $1 / 4$ scale with MIC GAIN control. Return MIC GAIN control to minimum setting.
j. Set BAND switch to 21.2 , dial to 100 , and EXCITER TUNING to 7.6 on logging (lower) scale. Set grid current to $1 / 4$ scale, and tune and load the PA into the dummy load.
k. Adjust all $21-\mathrm{mc}$ trimmers for peak grid current, keeping grid current at $1 / 4$ scale or less with the MIC GAIN control. Return the MIC GAIN control to minimum setting.

1. Set BAND switch to 28A, dial to 100, and EXCITER TUNING to 9.0 on the logging (lower) scale. Set grid current to $1 / 4$ scale with MIC GAIN control and tune and load the PA into dummy load.
m. Adjust all $28-\mathrm{mc}$ trimmers for maximum grid current, keeping grid current at $1 / 4$ scale with the MIC GAIN control. Return MIC GAIN to minimum position.

### 4.5.1.5 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT.

a. This procedure is a refinement which peaks the oscillator plate circuits in the center of the $200-\mathrm{kc}$ tuning range. Turn the tuning dial to 100 .
b. Set BAND switch to 28A. Adjust EXCITER TUNING control for a peak on the PA grid current meter. Set EMISSION switch to TUNE. Increase MIC GAIN setting, if necessary, to obtaingrid current indication.
c. Repeak the ( E ) 28 trimmer in the crystal oscillator plate circuit.
d. Set the BAND switch to 21.2, and adjust EXCITER TUNING control for peak in grid current.
e. Repeak the (D) 21 trimmer in the oscillator plate circuit.
f. Repeat this procedure with BAND switch settings of $14.0,7.0$, and 3.6 , adjusting the crystal oscillator plate circuit trimmers, (C) 14 , (B) 7.0 , and (A)3.8 respectively.

### 4.5.1.6 PA NEUTRALIZING.

a. Disable PA plate and screen circuits as in paragraph 4.5.1.2., steps a and b.
b. Connect a 50 -ohm, noninductive, 100-watt dummy load to OUTPUT jack J1.
c. Connect vtvm probe across dummy load.
d. Set BAND switch to 28A, and meter switch to GRID. Set EMISSION switch to LOCK and dial to 100. e. Advance MIC GAIN setting full clockwise. Adjust EXCITER TUNING and P.A. TUNING for maximum $r-f$ voltage indication on the vtvm. This level may be less than 0.5 volt.
f. From the bottom of the chassis, adjust the PA neutralizing capacitor, C184, for a dip in the vtvm indication. This voltage is PA plate feedthrough.
g. Remove the r-f probe connection from across the load.

### 4.5.1.7 DRIVER NEUTRALIZING.

a. Connect the high-voltage plate supply to the PA tubes by replacing the rectifier tube. Connect the jumper between J5 and J6 (PA DISABLE) jacks to energize PA screen grids.
b. Remove the filament voltage to the driver tube, V8, by unsoldering L29 from C241. See figure 6-3. If an old 6CL6 tube, having no short circuits, is available, clip off its filament pins and substitute it for V8.
c. Connect the r-f probe of the vtvm across the dummy load at J1. Connect a piece of insulated wire to the r-f probe tip and wrap two turns around the ungrounded end of the dummy load. Ground the probe case to the common ground.
d. Set the BAND switch to 14.0 , EMISSION switch to LOCK, and meter switch to PLATE.
e. Adjust the bias control in the power supply for $40-\mathrm{ma}$ no-signal PA plate current. It will be necessary to have the EMISSION switch in LSB or USB position and MIC GAIN full counterclockwise for this adjustment. Reset EMISSION switch to LOCK position. Set meter switch to PLATE position.
f. Increase MIC GAIN setting, and adjust EXCITER TUNING and P.A. TUNING controls for maximum voltage across the 50 -ohm dummy load. This level will be less than 0.3 volt.
g. Adjust the driver neutralizing capacitor, C117, for a voltage dip. This capacitor is located on the
shield partition closest to the shield can. Refer to figure 6-3.
h. Restore V8 to normal operation.

### 4.5.1.8 FEEDBACK NEUTRALIZING.

a. Set BAND switch to 28A position, EMISSION switch to TUNE, and meter switch to PLATE position. b. Adjust EXCITER TUNING control for a peak in PA plate current.
c. Dip the PA plate current with the P.A. TUNING control.
d. Switch to LOCK and repeat steps $b$ and $c$.
e. Adjust the feedback neutralizing capacitor, C120 (on driver-PA shield below chassis and farthest from shield cans), until PA plate current dip and grid current dip coincide. Readjust the MIC GAIN as necessary to hold PA grid current at about half scale during this adjustment.
f. Set BAND switch to 21.2 , peak EXCITER TUNING control, and dip PA plate current with P.A. TUNING control.
g. Check that PA plate current dip and grid current dip occur at same setting of P.A. TUNING control.
h. Repeat this check on bands 14.2, 7.0, and 3.6.

### 4.5.1.9 VFO SIDEBAND FREQUENCY-SHIFT ADJUSTMENT.

a. Set BAND switch to 3.6 position. Set EXCITER TUNING to approximately 1.9 on logging scale. Set EMISSION switch to LSB, and set OFF-ON-NB-CAL switch to CAL position. Tune dial near 100 until calibrate signal is zero beat, and do not touch for following procedure.
b. Switch to USB; adjust C308 (on vfo) to zero beat.

### 4.5.1.10 CARRIER BALANCE ADJUSTMENT.

a. Set BAND switch to 3.8. Set dial to 100. Connect a 50 -ohm, 100 -watt, dummy load to transmitter output jack J1. Tune and load the transmitter.
b. Set EMISSION switch to LSB position. Turn MIC GAIN control full counterclockwise until the switch clicks.
c. Connect an r-f vtvm across the dummy load and set it to its lowest scale.
d. Key to transmit by shorting PTT jack J16 to ground. If vtvm indication is 0.2 volt or more, adjust CARRIER BAL potentiometer R15 and trimmer C9 until the vtvm indication is less than 0.2 volt. These adjustments interact, so adjust first one and then the other until neither produces any further decrease in vtvm indication.
e. If vtvm indication is still more than 0.2 volt, check first mixer balance as in paragraph 4.5.1.11. $f$. If a vtvm is not available, use a communications receiver with S-meter. Couple the receiver loosely to the dummy load. Do this by connecting a short piece of insulated hook-up wire to the receiver input terminals. Set up the KWM-2/2A as in steps a and b. Move the receiver antenna wire closer to the dummy load until the S-meter indicates near full scale. Proceed as in steps $b$ and $d$, adjusting R15 and C9
for carrier null. This method will provide adequate nulling of carrier but does not allowaccurate determination of actual carrier suppression below maximum signal output.
g. Switch EMISSION switch to USB and check that the carrier is at null. If USB null differs appreciably from LSB null, rebalance on USB and recheck null on LSB. Repeat until carrier null is approximately the same on both sidebands.

### 4.5.1.11 FIRST MIXER BALANCE ADJUSTMENT.

a. Tune and load the transmitter into dummy load at 14.1 mc . Loosely couple a general coverage communications receiver to the transmitter output. Tune the communications receiver back and forth across 14.555 mc until the signal is heard.
b. Adjust the mixer balance potentiometer, R24, and the trimmer, C21, for minimum output. These adjustments interact, so adjust first one and then the other until neither produces further decrease in output.

### 4.5.1.12 ALC ZERO ADJUSTMENT.

a. Turn MIC GAIN full counterclockwise until switch clicks.
b. Set meter switch to ALC position.
c. Short PTT jack to ground.
d. Check alc bias at ALC jack with d-c vtvm. If this bias exceeds -1.8 volts $\pm 20 \%$, replace V17 to bring this voltage into correct limits. Adjust ALC ZERO potentiometer R30 (top of chassis near R45) until meter indicates zero.

### 4.5.1.13 PA LOADING TRIMMER ADJUSTMENTS.

These trimmer capacitors are adjusted to provide the required total output capacity for matching 50ohm antenna loads on the amateur bands with the INCR LOAD control set at the $50 \Omega$ mark. Normally, they will not need readjustment, since, when the PA is properly loaded, the tuning is relatively broad. If it is determined that adjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:
a. Refer to figure 7-3 for location of the loading trimmers. The relay cover must be removed to obtain access.
b. Connect a 50 -ohm nonreactive dummy load to the transceiver RF OUT jack.
c. Set INCR LOAD control to $50 \Omega$ mark.
d. Tune up at 21.3 mc , and set EMISSION switch to lock.
e. Set MIC GAIN to the point which begins to produce PA grid current. This is gridcurrent threshold.
f. Adjust C155 until PA draws 230 -ma plate current at the dip.
g. Tune up at 28.6 mc and check plate current. If not 230 ma , readjust C155 for best compromise between 21.3 and 28.6 mc .
h. Tune up at 14.150 mc , and set MIC GAIN as in step e.
i. Adjust C152 as in step f .
j. Tune up at 7.150 mc , and set MIC GAIN as in step e.
k. Adjust C153 as in step f.

1. Tune up at 3.700 mc , and set MIC GAIN as in step e.
m. Adjust C154 as in step f.
n . Turn off equipment and replace relay cover.

### 4.5.2 RECEIVER CIRCUITS ALIGNMENT.

If the transmitter circuits are aligned first, the r-f amplifier tuned circuits, the high-frequency crystal oscillator tuned circuits, the vfo sideband frequencyshift adjustment, and the band-pass i-f transformer alignment will already be completed for the receiver alignment. The only alignment remaining for the receiver circuits are the i-f alignment, the r-f gain adjustment, the S -meter zero adjustment, and crystal calibrator trimmer adjustment.

### 4.5.2.1 455-KILOCYCLE I-F ALIGNMENT.

a. Remove vfo tube V301 from socket.
b. Set EMISSION switch to USB.
c. Connect signal generator to pin 8 of V17B, and increase signal generator output until S-meter shows slight indication (S3). Rock the signal generator frequency to center the signal at the approximate center of the filter pass band.

## NOTE

If a vtvm is available, it may be connected to ave bus and used as alignment peak indicator.
d. Adjust the slugs of L9 and T5 for peak indication on the S-meter. Reduce signal generator output as necessary to keep S-meter indication low. Repeak L9 and T5 as in any standard alignment procedure.
e. Replace vfo tube.

### 4.5.2.2 R-F GAIN AND S-METER ZERO ADJUSTMENTS.

a. Set receiver to middle of favorite operating band, and peak EXCITER TUNING control for maximum output. Set R.F. GAIN control (front panel) to maximum clockwise position. Tune calibrated signal generator to same frequency as receiver, and set A.F. GAIN control to maximum counterclockwise position.
b. Short RCVR ANT. jack J2 to ground; adjust SMETER ZERO potentiometer R121 so S-meter reads zero.
c. Remove short from J2, and apply 2.5 microvolts from calibrated signal generator with a 47-ohm, noninductive resistor in parallel. Adjust RCVR GAIN ADJUST R132 until S-meter just kicks off zero (1/2 S-unit or less).
d. Repeat step b.

### 4.5.2.3 CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR ADJUSTMENT.

a. Tune WWV to zero beat at 15.0 mc at a time when station WWV is not transmitting a tone.
b. Turn the function switch to CAL position. Adjust CAL ADJUST trimmer C76 for zero beat of calibration signal.
4.5.2.4 VFO DIAL CALIBRATION. Calibrate the dial at 100. If, after calibrating the dial at 100 , zero beat with the calibrate signal does not occur at 0 and $200 \pm 1 \mathrm{kc}$ on the dial, there is end point spread. If there is no end point spread, but the hairline is not vertical when the dial is calibrated, a mechanical adjustment only is required. Refer to step $h$ in the following procedure. To correct for end point spread, make the following adjustments:
a. Set OFF-ON-NB-CAL switch to CAL position, and tune in the calibrate signal for zero beat near 200 on the dial (on any band).
b. With ZERO SET knob, set hairline to 200.
c. Tune calibrate signal to zero beat at the 0 end of the dial. Note the difference in kilocycles between the hairline and dial 0 (example: -1.5 kc ).
d. Without moving the hairline, set the dial to the opposite side of 0 by an amount equal to the error noted above (example: +1.5 kc ).
e. Adjust L302 for zero beat. The slug-tuned inductor, L302, is accessible at the top of the vfo can.
f. With ZERO SET knob, move the hairline to dial 0 .
g. Tune the calibrate signal to zero beat at the 200 end of the dial. If zero beat does not occur at exactly 200 , repeat steps $b$ through $e$.
$h$. If, after adjustment of end points, the hairline is not vertical in the window, loosen the setscrews on the dial hub and move the dial with respect to the oscillator shaft so that zero beat occurs with the end points ( 0 and 200) set at center.
i. After these adjustments of the vfo calibration, make the vfo sideband frequency shift adjustment according to paragraph 4.5.1.9.
4.6 DIAL CORD REPLACEMENT. (Refer to figure 4-3.)

### 4.6.1 BAND SWITCH CORD.

a. Place BAND switch in position 2A. Remove all power from KWM-2/2A, and remove the PA compartment cover. Short the PA plates to ground with a screwdriver blade. Check to see that the movable contacts of both S7 and S8 are at positions 13 and 14. This may be determined by counting clockwise on the wafer from the X-mark, looking at the wafer on the side marked with the $X$, and beginning with the first position clockwise from the $\mathbf{X}$-mark as 1. Count all positions, including the holes in the empty spaces where no lugs are mounted.
b. Use a knife blade or small screwdriver and pry open the tab far enough to release the old cord. This tab is located on the inner face of the pulley. Remove the broken or defective cord from the band-switch pulleys near the front panel; one is located above the chassis and the other below the chassis. Loosen the idler pulley so it will not be in the way during restringing.
c. Replace the old cord with three feet of new cord, Collins part number 432-1009-00. When ordering dial cord, be sure to state the desired length in feet.

## SECTION IV

## Service Instructions

d. String the cord according to the appropriate part of figure 4-3. Make sure the cord turns do not overlap on the pulleys. Pull the cord tight and tie to the tab. Mash the tab down to clamp the cord securely. Tighten the idler to bring the cord to tension.
e. Check again that the switch sections $\mathrm{S7}$ and S 8 are positioned properly according to the instructions of step a. If they are not, loosen the shaft coupler and turn the switch shaft to bring the contacts to proper position. Tighten the shaft coupler.
f. Apply a little airplane cement on the dial cord knots to help keep them tight. After the cement is dry, trim the loose end back NO CLOSER than one-half inch from the knot.

### 4.6.2 LOADING CAPACITOR CORD.

a. Place INCR LOAD control at 10 on the logging scale. This positions the INCR LOAD control horizontally and points it at the meter. Remove all power from the KWM-2/2A, and remove the PA compartment top cover. Short the PA plate caps to ground with a screwdriver blade. Check that the loading capacitor is fully meshed. If not, position the capacitor plates manually so they are fully meshed.
b. Use a knife or small screwdriver and pry the tab open far enough to release old cord. Remove broken or defective dial cord from loading capacitor pulleys.
c. Replace the old cord with two feet of new cord, Collins part number 432-1009-00. When ordering dial cord, be sure to state the desired length in feet.
d. String the cord according to the appropriate part of figure 4-3. Make sure the cord turns do not overlap on the pulleys. Pull the cord tight and tie to the tab. Mash the tab down to clamp the cord securely. e. Check to see that the INCR LOAD control is at 10 on the logging scale, and that the loading capacitor is fully meshed. If not, loosen the shaft coupler, mesh capacitor plates manually, and retighten the coupler.
f. Apply a little airplane cement on the knots in the dial cords to help hold them tight. After the cement is dry, trim the loose ends back NO CLOSER than onehalf inch from the knot.

### 4.7 RELAY MAINTENANCE.

Gradual accumulations of dust, lint, or oxidation may cause the contacts of relays to become high-resistance connections and degrade switching functions. If this happens, clean the contacts. Refer to figure 7-3 for relay contact arrangement. Clean the contacts with a contact cleaning tool which may be obtained from P.K. Neuses, Inc., Arlington Heights, Illinois, and Number 3-316. Be careful not to bend any of the contact springs. Observe the contacts in a dental mirror and press the armature down with thumb or finger. Check that all normally closed contacts have opened before any of the normally open contacts close. If this is not the case, the relay may have to be replaced. If the contact cleaning tool mentioned above cannot be obtained easily, a passable job may be done with a rough paper soaked in carbon tetrachloride. DO NOT use files, emery paper, or abrasives.


Figure 4-3. Dial Cord Stringing Diagram

## SECTION V SPECIFICATIONS

### 5.1 KWM-2 AND KWM-2A TRANSCEIVERS.

The KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transceivers are capable of covering any frequency within the ranges of 3.4 to 5.0 mc and 6.5 to 30.0 mc . With crystals furnished, they cover the entire amateur bands of $80,40,20$, and 15 meters, the 28.5- to $28.7-\mathrm{mc}$ portion of the ten-meter band, and WWV at 15.0 mc . The KWM-2 is equipped with 14 crystal sockets which are selectable from the front panel and provide 14 operating bands, each 200 kilocycles wide. The KWM-2A differs only in regard to the number of crystal sockets furnished, the method of switching crystals, and slight electrical and mechanical differences related to crystal switching. It is equipped with an extra crystal-mounting board which doubles the number of selectable crystal sockets. Crystals for added coverage may be plugged into spare sockets in either transceiver, or crystals for other bands may be substituted for those furnished.

### 5.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION.

Either transceiver requires a 110 -volt, 50 - to 60 -cycle-per-second, a-c power source and a power supply, such as the $516 \mathrm{~F}-2$, for fixed-station operation. It consumes approximately 235 watts of power from the line in receive function and approximately 475 watts in transmit function. The transceiver may be operated mobile by using a power supply, such as the MP-1 for 12 -volt d-c operation or a 516E-2 for 24 - to 28 -volt operation. In mobile operation the transceiver requires 800 volts d-c at approximately 175 ma ; a bias supply adjustable between -60 and -80 volts; and 6, 12, or 24 volts d-c filament supply at $11.0,5.5$, or 2.75 amperes respectively. Any highimpedance crystal or dynamic microphone may be used. A 4 -ohm speaker is required. The antenna and feed system must present a 50 -ohm load with swr not exceeding 2.0 to 1 .

### 5.3 SPECIFICATIONS.

Frequency range . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3.4 to 30.0 megacycles. With crystals furnished, bands are

80 meters -3.4 to $3.6 \mathrm{mc}, 3.6$ to 3.8 mc , and 3.8 to 4.0 mc .

40 meters - 7.0 to 7.2 mc and 7.2 to 7.4 mc .

20 meters - 14.0 to $14.2 \mathrm{mc}, 14.2$ to 14.4 mc and 14.8 to 15.0 mc (WWV).

15 meters - 21.0 to $21.2 \mathrm{mc}, 21.2$ to 21.4 mc , and 21.4 to 21.6 mc .

10 meters - 28.5 to 28.7 mc .

Mode . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Single sideband (either sideband selectable) or CW.

Type of service . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . SSB-continuous; CW-50\% duty cycle.

Power consumption from a-c line . . . . . . . 235 watts in receive function 475 watts in transmit function.

Plaţe power input . . . . . . . . . . . 175 watts PEP on SSB, 160 watts on CW.


### 5.4 TUBE AND SEMICONDUCTOR COMPLEMENT.

TABLE 5-1. TUBES AND SEMICONDUCTORS

| SYMBOL | FUNCTION | TYPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V1A | First microphone amplifier | 6AZ8 |
| V1B | First receiver i-f amplifier | 6AZ8 |
| V2A | Vfo cathode follower | 6U8A |
| V2B | Tone oscillator | 6U8A |
| V3A | Microphone amplifier cathode follower | 6AZ8 |
| V3B | Receiver second i-f amplifier | 6AZ8 |
| V4A | Transmitter i-f amplifier | 6AZ8 |
| V4B | Vox relay amplifier | 6AZ8 |
| V5 | First transmitter mixer | 12AT7 |
| V6 | Second transmitter mixer | 12AT7 |
| V7 | Receiver-transmitter r-f amplifier | 6DC6 |
| V8 | Transmitter driver | 6CL6 |
| V9 | Transmitter power amplifier | 6146 |
| V10 | Transmitter power amplifier | 6146 |
| V11A | Beat-frequency oscillator | 6U8A |
| V11B | Second microphone amplifier | 6U8A |


| SYMBOL | FUNCTION | TYPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V12A | Crystal calibrator | 6U8A |
| V12B | Crystal oscillator cathode follower | 6U8A |
| V13A | High-frequency crystal oscillator | 6U8A |
| V13B | Receiver first mixer | 6U8A |
| V14A | Vox rectifier (one diode), antivox rectifier (other diode) | 6BN8 |
| V14B | Vox amplifier | 6BN8 |
| V15A | Avc rectifier (both diodes) | 6BN8 |
| V15B | Product detector | 6BN8 |
| V16A | Receiver first a-f amplifier | 6EB8 |
| V16B | Receiver a-f output amplifier | 6EB8 |
| V17A | Alc rectifier (both diodes) | 6BN8 |
| V17B | Receiver second mixer | 6BN8 |
| V301 | Variable-frequency oscillator | 6AU6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR1- } \\ & \text { CR4 } \end{aligned}$ | Balanced modulator | 1N34A |
| CR5 | Receiver r -f trimming | HC7001 |
| CR6 | Calibrator harmonic generator | 1N34A |
| CR7 | Screen voltage gate | 1N1490 |

### 5.5 AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES.

TABLE 5-2. AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES

| ITEM | FUNCTION | COLLINS PART NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 136B-2 Noise Blanker | Eliminates noise pulses when the noise components present on the antenna have energy distribution in the $40-\mathrm{mc}$ portion of the spectrum and when the noise pulses have a repetition rate not in excess of 100,000 pulses per second. | 522-1661-00 |
| 312B-3 Speaker | Station speaker. | 522-1166-00 |
| 312B-4 Station Control | Speaker, phone patch, directional wattmeter, and station control switches. | 522-1167-00 |
| 399C-1 External VFO | Speaker, extra 70K-2 vfo, and vfo control switches for operating transmitter and/or receiver in different portions of $200-\mathrm{kc}$ band. | 522-1597-00 |
| 312B-5 Station Control | Combination of features and functions of $312 \mathrm{~B}-4$ and $399 \mathrm{C}-1$ accessories. | 522-1668-00 |
| 351E-4 Mounting Plate | Mount on table or bench. | 522-1482-003 |
| 351D-2 Mobile Mount | Mount for mobile operation | 522-1726-00 |
| 516F-1 A-C Power Supply* | A-c power supply. | 522-0847-00 |
| 516F-2 A-C Power Supply | A-c power supply. | 522-1170-00 |
| MP-1 D-C Power Supply | Mobile power supply for 12 - to 14 -volt source. | 597-0380-00 |
| 516E-2 D-C Power Supply | Mobile power supply for 24 - to 28-volt source. | 522-0846-00 |
| 302C-3 Directional Wattmeter | Measure forward and reflected power. | 522-1696-00 |
| 440E-1 Cable | Mobile power connections. | 522-2051-00 |

*Use with special cable adapter, Collins part number 543-8791-00.

# SECTION VI PARTS LIST 

KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transcelvers

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | KWM-2 TRANSCEIVER KWM-2A TRANSCEIVER | $\begin{aligned} & 522-1611-00 \\ & 522-1792-00 \end{aligned}$ |
| C1, C17, C48, C56, C216, C224, C260, C269 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: $0.02 .4 f,+100 \%$ $-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 913-2142-00 |
| C2 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 220 uwf, $\pm 10 \%, 500$ $v$ dc | 912-2841-00 |
| C3, C4, C24, C96, C100, C103, C127, C256 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: } 4700 \mathrm{uuf},+100 \% \\ & -20 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdc} \end{aligned}$ | 913-3012-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C5, C82, C228, } \\ & \text { C230, C241 } \end{aligned}$ | CAP ACITOR, CERAMIC: 1000 uuf, $+80 \%$ $-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 913-1292-00 |
| C6, C160 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: $0.47 \mathrm{uf},+80 \%$ $-20 \%, 25 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 913-3804-00 |
| C7, C8, C18, C19, C20, C28, C29, C43, C71, C75, C80, C89, C92, C104, C107, C108, C122, C126, C139, C146, C156, C158, C169, C188, C193, C195, C196, C201, C212, C222, C229, C232, C235, C252, C262, C263 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 10,000 uuf, $+100 \%$ $-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 913-3013-00 |
| C9, C21, C36, C76, C116, C134, C136 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, CERAMIC: 5 uUf $\mathrm{min}, 25$ uuf max; 350 v dc | 917-1073-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 10 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2754-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 12 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{vvdc}$ | 912-2757-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 15 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2760-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 20 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2786-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 22 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2789-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 27 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2775-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 33 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 812-2781-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACTTOR, MIC A: 38 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2787-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 43 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2790-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 47 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 912-2793-00 |
| *C10 | C APACITOR, MICA: 51 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2796-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 56 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500$ v dc | 912-2799-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 62 uff $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 912-2802-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 68 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{vde}$ | 912-2804-00 |
| *C10 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 75 uuf $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2808-00 |
| C11, C15, C23, C27, C40, C41, C44, C45, C59, C61, C62, C72, C83, C91, C124, C186, C187, C219, C220, C226, C234, C265 C12 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 1000 uuf, $+100 \%$ $-20 \%, 500$ v dc | 913-3009-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C12/13, C85/86, } \\ & \text { C132/147, } \\ & \text { C161/162, } \\ & \text { C163/164, } \\ & \text { C165/166, } \\ & \text { C167/190, } \\ & \text { C181/182, } \\ & \text { C191/192, } \\ & \text { C194/20, } \\ & \text { C197/200, } \\ & \text { C198/199, } \\ & \text { C203/204, } \\ & \text { C205/206, } \\ & \text { C207/208, } \\ & \text { C209/210, } \\ & \text { C236/237, } \\ & \text { C242/243, } \\ & \text { C244/245, } \\ & \text { C246/247, } \\ & \text { C250/251 } \end{aligned}$ | CAPACITOR, CERAMYC: dual type, 0.01 uf, GMV, 500 v de per section | 913-3829-00 |
| C14, C55 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 100 uff, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2816-00 |
| C16, C135 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 33 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2781-00 |
| C22, C35 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 22 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 912-2788-00 |
| C25. C26 | CAPACITOR, TUBULAR, CERAMIC: 6 uuf, $\pm 1 / 2$ uuf, 500 v dc | 916-0122-00 |
| *Selected in manuf | facture. |  |


| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C30, C31, C94 | CAPACITOR,'MICA: 10 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2754-00 |
| C32, C34, C37, | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, CERAMIC: 8 to | 917-1075-00 |
| C63, C65, C67, | 50 uuf, 350 v dc |  |
| C68, C70, C109, |  |  |
| C113, C115, |  |  |
| C120, C129, |  |  |
| C130, C184 |  |  |
| C33, C133 | CAPACITOR, MICA: $130 \mathrm{uuf}, \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2825-00 |
| C38 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 360 uuf, $\pm 2 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2854-00 |
| C39, C117 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, CERAMIC: 1.5 to 7 uuf, 350 vdc | 917-1071-00 |
| C42 | NOT USED |  |
| C46. C49. C90, | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: $0.1 \mathrm{uf},+80 \%$ | 913-3152-00 |
| C157, C211, C221, C227, | $-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{v} \text { dc }$ |  |
| C238 |  |  |
| C47 | CAPACITOR, PAPER: $0.047 \mathrm{uf}, \pm 10 \%$. 400 vdew | 931-0295-00 |
| $\mathrm{C} 50, \mathrm{C} 51, \mathrm{C} 52$ C105 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 470 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2864-00 |
| C53 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 15 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500$ v dc | 912-2760-00 |
| C54, C57 | NOT USED |  |
| C58 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 27 uuf, p/o Z5 |  |
| C60 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 20 uff, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2766-00 |
| C64 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 120 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdew | 912-2823-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C69, C121, C131, } \\ & \text { C } 217, \text { C218 } \end{aligned}$ | CAPACITOR, MICA: 220 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2840-00 |
| C73, C81 | NOT USED |  |
| C74 | CAPACITOR, MICA: $47 \mathrm{uuf}, \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc}$ | 912-2792-00 |
| C76, C111 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, CERAMYC: 3 uuf $\min , 12$ uuf max, 350 v dc | 917-1072-00 |
| C77, C 88 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 510 uff, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 912-2867-00 |
| C79 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 3 uuf, $\pm 1 / 2$, 500 v de | 916-0145-00 |
| C84, C101, C159, | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 0.1 uf, $-30 \%$ | 913-3794-00 |
| C225, C231, C253. | $+80 \%, 75 \mathrm{v}$ dc |  |
| C268, C273 |  |  |
| C87, C261 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 100 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 912-2817-00 |
| C93 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 0.05 uf, GMV, 100 v dc | 913-3679-00 |
| C95 | NOT USED |  |
| C97, C266 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 27 uUf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc (C266 used in KWM-2 only) | 912-2775-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C98, C99, C214, } \\ & \text { C215, C223 } \end{aligned}$ | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 470 uuf $+100 \%$ $-20 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 913-3007-00 |
| C102 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 100 uf, $-10 \%+75 \%, 6 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc}$ | 183-1782-00 |
| C106 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 30 uf, 20 uf, 15 uf; each $-10 \%+40 \%, 350 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 183-1702-00 |
| C110 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 360 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2855-00 |
| C112 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 240 uuf, $\pm 2 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2842-00 |
| C114 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 56 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2799-00 |
| C118, C138 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 1.0 uuf, $\pm 1 / 4$ uff, 500 y de | 916-0070-00 |
| C119 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 2 uuf, $\pm 1 / 2,500$ v dc | 916-0076-00 |
| C123, C137 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: Feedthrough type, 1000 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ de | 913-4061-00 |
| C125 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 330 uti, $\pm 2 \%, 500 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc}$ | 912-2851-00 |
| C128 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 51 uuf, $\pm 10 \%, 500 \mathrm{v}$ dc | 912-2796-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C140 thru C145, } \\ & \text { C248, C249 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: } 500 \text { uuf, }=10 \% \text {, } \\ & 500 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc} \end{aligned}$ | 913-0998-00 |
| C148, C149, | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: $0.001 \mathrm{uf},+100 \%$ | 913-3537-00 |
| C168 | -20\%, 2000 vdc |  |
| C150 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, ALR: plate meshing type, 12.0 uuf min . to 250.0 uuf max, 1000 v rms | 920-0136-00 |
| C151 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, AIR: dual section, 13.5 uuf min to 452.3 uuf max ea section, 360 v ac, 60 cps min breakdown | 920-0138-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C152, C153, } \\ & \text { C154 } \end{aligned}$ | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, MICA: 100 uuf to 500 uuf, 1000 v dc | 918-0006-00 |
| C155 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, MICA: 15 uuf to 120 uff, 1000 vdc | 918-0005-00 |
| C171 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 510 uuf (p/o T1) |  |
| C172 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 240 uuf ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{o} \mathrm{T2}$ ) |  |
| C173 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 240 uff (p/o T2) |  |
| C174 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 130 uff (p/o T2) |  |
| C175 | CAPACITOR. MICA: 180 uuf (p/o L4) |  |
| C176 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 510 uuf (p/o L4) |  |


| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS PART NO. | ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C177 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 180 uff (p/o L9) |  |  |  |  |
| C178 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 510 uuf (p/o T5) |  | L | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound, 22 turns \# 28 AWG wire | 543-8123-002 |
| C179 | CAPACITOR, MCA: 510 uuf ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{o} \mathrm{T5}$ ) |  | L14 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer | 543-8028-002 |
| C180, C183 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 10 uuf, $\pm 10 \%$, | 913-0972-00 |  | wound, 12 turns, \#28 AWG wire |  |
|  | 5000 v dc |  | L15 | COIL: 2 turns of \#18 wire ( $/ 0 \mathrm{Z} 1$ ) |  |
| C185, C189, C213, C233, C239, 240 | NOT USED |  | L16 | COIL: 2 turns of \#18 wire (p/o Z2) |  |
| $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{C} 233, \mathrm{C} 239, \mathrm{C} 240 \\ \mathrm{C} 254, \mathrm{C} 264 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | L17 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single laye | 543-8024-00 |
| C254, C264 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 4 uf, $-10 \%,+100 \%, 350 \mathrm{vdc}$ | 183-1783-00 | L18 | wound, 220 turns of no. 32 AWG wire COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: $6-1 / 2$ tu |  |
| C255 C 257 | NOT USED ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 6-1/2 turns single layer wound, "14 AWG copper wire | 544-9701-00 |
| C257 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 12 uuf $\pm 10 \%$, 500 v dc | 912-2757-00 | L19 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 32 turns no. | 506-7848-002 |
| C259 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 8 uf, $-15 \%$ $+100 \%$, 25 vdc | 183-1167-00 |  | 18 AWG wire, each turn tapped |  |
| C267 | CAPACTTOR, MICA: 5 uuf, $\pm 10 \%$, 500 vdcw | 912-2751-00 | $L$ | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound, 33 uh inductance, 2 ohms dc | 240-0170-00 |
| C272 ${ }_{\text {CR1, }}$ | CAPACITOR, MICA: 10 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 912-2753-00 | L21 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 4 sections; | 240-2100-00 |
| CR1, CR2, CR CR4, CR6 | SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, DIODE: type 1N34A | 353-0103-00 |  | $2.5 \mathrm{mh}, 35$ to 50 ohms, 0.125 amps |  |
| CR5 | SILICON CAPACITOR: $8-88$ uuf, +130 volts max, Hughes type HC7001 | 922-6002-00 | L234, L28, L32 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound, 22 uh, $0.30 \mathrm{ohm}, 1800 \mathrm{ma}$ NOT USED | 240-0186-00 |
| CR7 | SILICON RECTIFIER: type 1N1490 | 353-1659-00 | L26, L35 | COIL, RAD | 240-014 |
| DS1, DS2 | LAMP, INCANDESCENT: $6.3 \mathrm{\nabla}, 0.15 \mathrm{amp} ;$ type 47 | 262-3240-00 |  | wound; 10.0 uh, 0.60 ohm, 740 ma current rating |  |
| E1 thru E5 | CORE, ADJUSTABLE TUNING: ceramic; 0.5 to $32 \mathrm{mc} ; 1-1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. 1 g core body, threaded stud type; $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. 1 g | 288-2509-00 | L27 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound; tinned no. 21 or 22 AWG; 2.70 uh, 1.20 ohms resistance, 500 ma | 240-0069-00 |
| E6, E7 | SHELL, ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR: below surface mtg; steel, cadmium pl, $2-1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. by 1.172 in , by 0.781 in . overall | 372-1761-00 | L29 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 20 turns $\# 26$ AWG copper wire, single layer wound; powdered iron core; 0.200 in . dia by $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 544-9700-00 |
| E8 | CLIP, CRYSTAL: beryllium copper; 0.009 | 504-8229-001 |  | lg wire lead terminals |  |
|  | in. thk; $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. w by 0.383 in . lg by $15 / 64$ in. h; 0.120 in . dia mtg hole |  | L30, L34 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 20 turns \#18 wire, powdered iron core | 544-9699-00 |
| E9, E10, E13 | SHIELD, ELECTRON TUBE: $\theta$ pin | 541-6554-003 | L36, L37 | COIL: 4 turns \#20 (p/o Z6, z7) |  |
|  | medium cylindrical with flared end; |  |  | VOLTMETER: panel type, dc type, | 458-0491-00 |
|  | top; brass; 0.95 in . by 1.065 in ; incl beryllium copper insert |  | O1 thru 06 | KNOB ASSEMBLY: pointer, push-on type, | 543-8039-00 |
| E11 | SHIELD, ELECTRON TUBE: 7 pin medium; brass; incl copper insert and | 541-6551-003 |  | black phenolic, approx $1-1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. dia, $3 / 4$ in. $h$ incl spring |  |
|  | hold-down spring |  | O7 | KNOB ASSEMBLY: fluted, 8 flutes push- | 543-8041-00 |
| E12 | SHIELD, ELECTRON TUBE: $\theta$ pin large, brass, incl copper insert and hold-down spring | 541-6555-003 |  | on type, pin mtg, black phenolic, 2.078 in . dia by 0.859 in . h; incl disc, spring and skirt |  |
| E14, E15, E16, | RF COIL SLUG ASSEMBLY, FERRITE: | 288-2509-00 | 08 |  | 543-8044-00 |
| E17, E18 | $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. dia by $2-3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. overall, incl screw, support wire and slug, for tuning |  |  | on type, pin mtg, black phenolic, spring, pointer and dise incl |  |
|  | screw, support wire and slug, for tuning T3, T4, L10, 工13, and L14 |  | 09 | KNOB ASSEMBLY: Iluted, 5 flutes pushon type pin mtg, black phenolic, spring, | 543-8044-00 |
| FLl | FILTER, BAND PASS; mechanical, 455.0 kc center frequency; $2,125 \mathrm{kc}$ at $6 \mathrm{db}, 5.3$ | 526-9337-00 |  | on type, pin mtg, black phenolic, spring, pointer and disc incl |  |
|  | kc at 60 db , terminal impedance, 17,000 ohms, resonating capacity 130 uuf nominal |  | P1 thru P12, P16 P18 thru P23, | PLUG: phono-type (not furnished) | 361-0062-00 |
| J1, J28 | JACK: phono-type, ceramic insulation | 360-0088-00 | ${ }_{\text {P26, }}{ }^{\text {P27 }}$ |  |  |
| J2 thru J12. J16, J18 thru | JACK: phono-type, plastic insulation | 360-0148-00 | P13 | POWER CONNECTOR: 11 female contacts, cable mounting (p/o power supply) | 372-1952-00 |
| J23, J26, J27 |  |  | P14 | PLUG, HEADPHONE: not furnished | 361-0018-00 |
| J13 | POWER CONNECTOR: 11 pin male, chassis mounting | 372-1950-00 | P15 | PLUG, MICROPHONE: 3 circuit, equivalent to type PJ-068 (not furnished) | 361-0001-00 |
| J14 | JACK, HEADPHONE: auxiliary contacts, 1 make, 1 break | 360-0169-00 | P17 | JUMPER PLUG: molded, $\theta$ pin miniature, male contacts | 372-1819-00 |
| J15 | JACK, MICROPHONE: 3 circuit, accepts PJ-068 plug | 358-1050-00 | P24 | CONNECTOR, NB POWER: 9 pin miniature, male contacts (not furnished) | 372-1822-00 |
| J17, J24 | SOCKET: 9 pin miniature, tube-type | 220-1054-00 | P25 | CONNECTOR: 8 female contacts (not furnished) | 372-1953-00 |
| J25 | CONNECTOR: 9 pin male, chassis mounting | 372-1951-00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R1, R91, R138, } \\ & \text { R139, R145 } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 47,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0809-00 |
|  | NOT USED |  | $\begin{aligned} & R 139, R 145 \\ & R 2, R 11, R 13, \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w RESISTOR, COMPOSTTION: 1 megohm, |  |
| K2 | RELAY, ARMATURE: $4 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{dt}, 14,000 \mathrm{ohm}$ coll | 970-1940-00 | $\begin{aligned} & R 2, ~ R 11, R 13, \\ & \text { R63, R74, R78, } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 1 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0857-00 |
| к3 | RELAY, ARMATURE: antenna switching. dpdt, 10,000 ohm coll | 970-1914-00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R93, R171, R181, } \\ & \text { R183 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| K4 | RELAY, ARMATURE: $4 p$ dt and dpdt contacts, 10,000 ohm coil | 970-1941-00 | R3 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 180 ohms , $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1321-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L} 1, \mathrm{~L} 3, \mathrm{~L} 7, \\ & \mathrm{~L} 31, \mathrm{~L} 33 \end{aligned}$ | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 3 pi universal wound; unshielded; 2.0 mh | 240-0084-00 | R4, R37 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 68,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1429-00 |
|  | universal wound; unshielded; 2.0 mh $\pm 10 \%$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R5, R26, R98, } \\ & \text { R136 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 745-0845-00 |
| L2 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: universal pil wound; 6 pies; 10 uh nom inductance | 240-0199-00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R136 } \\ & \text { R6, R12, R57, } \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ <br> RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 1000 ohms, | 745-1352-00 |
| L4 | COIL, ASSEMBLY INTERMEDLATE FREQUENCY: 3.055 mc center freq; 220 kc band pass at 3 db , attenuation 35 db min from 2.5 mc to 2.7 | 278-0293-00 | R58, R64, R77, <br> R102, R117, <br> R129, R135, <br> R149, R159, <br> R169 | $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { L5, L6, L11, } \\ \text { L22, L24, L25 } \end{array}$ | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: 3 universal wound pl sections, 75 turns ea; no. 36 AWG copper wire; powdered iron coll form; 220 uh inductance, 1 amp | 240-0037-00 | R7, R50, R76, R80, R123, R125, R145 R8, S14 | RESUTOR, COMPOSITION: 47,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ <br> RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: | $745-1422-00$ $376-7404-00$ |
| ${ }_{\text {L18 }}^{\text {L1 }}$ | COIL: 4 turns of ${ }^{26}$ wire ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{o} \mathrm{24}$ ) |  | R8, S14 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 500,000 ohms, $\pm 30 \%$; $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-7404-00 |
| L10 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound; 13 turns no. 28 AWG wire | 546-7833-00 | R9, R28, R168 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 56 ohms, | 745-0704-00 |
| L12 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: universal wound; $4 \mathrm{pi}, 2.0 \mathrm{mh}$ inductance | 240-0134-00 | R14, R16 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 270 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0728-00 |


| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R15, R24, R30 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 250 ohms. $\pm 20 \%, 0.2 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-4621-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R17, R27, R31, } \\ & \text { R34, R59, R60, } \\ & \text { R62, R170 } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: $100,000 \mathrm{ohms}$, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0821-00 |
| R18 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 47,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1$ w | 745-3422-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R19, R21, R101, } \\ & \text { R162, R175 } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 47 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1296-00 |
| R20, R47 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 68,000 ohms. $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-5729-00 |
| R22, R174 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 56 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1300-00 |
| R23, R25 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 120 ohms. $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1314-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 29, \mathrm{R} 36, \mathrm{R} 38, \\ & \mathrm{R} 158 \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 220 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1324-00 |
| R32, R104, R167 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 100 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 w$ | 745-1310-00 |
| R33 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 33,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w | 745-3415-00 |
| R35, R49, R67, R71, R127, R130, R154. | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.10 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1436-00 |
| R39, R45 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSTTION: 500,000 ohms, $\pm 30 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-7202-00 |
| R40 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 100,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-3436-00 |
| R41 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 330 ohms. $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1331-00 |
| R42, R48 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 8.2 megohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0890-00 |
| R43 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 10 megohms, $\pm 40 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-7206-00 |
| R44 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.27 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1454-00 |
| R46, R115 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 2200 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1366-00 |
| R51, R52 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.39 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0842-00 |
| R53 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 27,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0800-00 |
| R54, R65 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 1 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1478-00 |
| R55, R66, R96 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.22 meqohm. $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1450-00 |
| R56, R95 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 5600 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1384-00 |
| R61, R106 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 150 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1317-00 |
| R68 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 15,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1401-00 |
| R69 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 15,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-3401-00 |
| R70, R105 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 22,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5708-00 |
| R72 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 6800 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 4 w | 745-9732-00 |
| R73 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 15,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5701-00 |
| R75 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 10 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1268-00 |
| R79, R120, R141 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: $39,000 \mathrm{hms}$, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1419-00 |
| R81 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 5600 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w | 745-3384-00 |
| R82 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 4700 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0773-00 |
| R83, R128 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 3.3 megohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 1/4 w | 745-0875-00 |
| R84 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 10,000 chms $, \pm 30 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-7402-00 |
| R85, R179 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 12,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1398-00 |
| R86 | RESISTOR, WIRE WOUND: 2500 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 7 \mathrm{w}$ | 710-9000-00 |
| R87 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 6800 ohms , $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1387-00 |
| R88, R126 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 820 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1349-00 |
| R89 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 180K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1447-00 |
| R90 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 27,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1412-00 |
| R92 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 500,000 ohms, $\pm 30 \%$, $1 / 4$ w | 376-7405-00 |
| R94 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 2.2 megohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0869-00 |


| ITEM | DESCRIFTION | COLLINS PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R97, R182 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 68 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1303-00 |
| R99 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 12,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5698-00 |
| R100 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 10 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-3268-00 |
| R103 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 10,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0785-00 |
| R107 | RESISTOR: 47 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}$ (p/o Z1) |  |
| R108 | RESISTOR: 47 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w (p/o Z2) |  |
| R109 thru R114 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITYON: 12 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1272-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R116, R133, } \\ & \text { R178 } \end{aligned}$ | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 18,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1405-00 |
| R118, R184 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.68 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0851-00 |
| R119 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 1.5 megohms, 1/4 w | 745-0863-00 |
| R121 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: $100,000 \mathrm{ohms}, \pm 20 \%, 0.2 \mathrm{w}$ | 376-4622-00 |
| R122 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 47 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5722-00 |
| R124, R151 | RESISTOR. COMPOSITION: 3900 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0070-00 |
| R131 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 33,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-5715-00 |
| R132 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 1000 ohms, $\pm 28 \%$, 0.2 w | 376-4623-00 |
| R134, R160 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.12 megoh́m, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1440-00 |
| R137 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: $82,000 \mathrm{ohms}$, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1433-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 2700 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0764-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 12 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 4$ w | 745-0788-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 15 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0791-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 18 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0794-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 22 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0797-00 |
| *R140 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 27 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-0800-00 |
| R142 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 10,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2$ w | 745-5694-00 |
| R143 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 2200 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-3366-00 |
| R144 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 3300 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1$ w | 745-3373-00 |
| R146 | RESISTOR, WIRE WOUND: 15,000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 7$ w | 710-9001-00 |
| R148 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 820 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5649-00 |
| R150 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 180 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0722-00 |
| R152 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 5600 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0776-00 |
| R153 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 6800 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5687-00 |
| R155, R156 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 1.5 megohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1485-00 |
| R157 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 68 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 1 w | 745-3303-00 |
| *R161 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: $5600 \pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1384-00 |
| *R161 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 6800 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1387-00 |
| *R161 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 8200 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1391-00 |
| *R161 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 10 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1394-00 |
| *R161 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 12 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1398-00 |
| R1163 | RESISTOR, WIRE WOUND: 6000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 5 w | 710-9118-00 |
| R164, R165 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: $470 \mathrm{~K}, \pm 10 \%$, 1/2 w | 745-1464-00 |
| R166 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 680 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1345-00 |
| R167 | NOT USED |  |
| R172 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 82 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4$ w | 745-0710-00 |
| R173 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 22 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-5582-00 |
| R176 | RESISTOR,COMPOSITION: 4700 ohms, $110 \%, 1 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-3380-00 |
| R177 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 27,000 ohms, $\star 10 \%, 2 w$ | 745-5712-00 |

KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transceivers

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R180 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: } 150 \mathrm{~K} \pm 10 \% \text {, } \\ & 1 / 2 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | 745-1443-00 |
| R185 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 56 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{w}(\mathrm{p} / 0 \mathrm{Z4})$ |  |
| R186, R187 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 47 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{oz} \mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{z7}$ ) |  |
| R188 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 470 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2$ w | 745-1338-00 |
| S1 | NOT USED |  |
| S2 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 circuit, 14 positions | 269-2023-00 |
| S3, S4, S5 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 pole, 14 positions | 269-2048-00 |
| S6 | SWITCH SECTION, ROTARY: 2 circuits, 14 positions | 269-1983-00 |
| S7 | SWITCH SECTION, ROTARY: 1 circuit, 14 positions | 269-1981-00 |
| S8 | SWITCH SECTION, ROTARY: 1 circuit, 14 positions | 269-1982-00 |
| S9 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 4 sections, 8 pole, 5 positions | 259-1076-00 |
| S10 | NOT USED |  |
| S11 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 section, 1 pole, 4 positions | 259-1075-00 |
| 512 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 section, 2 pole, 3 positions | 259-1014-00 |
| S13 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 section, 1 pole, 14 positions | 259-1081-00 |
| 814 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 circuit, 14 positions (Used in KWM-2A only) | 269-2023-00 |
| S15 | SWITCH, ROTARY: 1 circuit, 2 positions (Used in KWM-2A only) | 259-0980-00 |
| TI | TRANSFORMER, INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 440 to 470 ke frequency range | 278-0696-00 |
| T2 | TRANSFORMER, INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: 3.055 me center frequency; 220 kc band pass at 3 db | 278-0293-00 |
| T3 | TRANSFORMER, RADIO FREQUENCY: 3 turns \#28 AWG wire, single layer wound, 18 turns \#26 AWG wire, single layer wound | 544-9715-002 |
| T4 | TRANSFORMER, RADIO FREQUENCY: 12 turns \#28 AWG wire | 546-7945-003 |
| T5 | TRANSFORMER, INTERMEDIATE PREQUENCY: 440 kc to 470 kc frequency range | 278-0281-00 |
| T8 | TRANSFORMER, AUDIO FREQUENCY: 8000 ohms primary; 500 ohms secondary $\mathrm{w} / 4$ ohm tap; primary 35 ma de , secondary 0 dc | 677-0368-00 |
| V1, V3, V4 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6AZ8 | 255-0333-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { V2, V11, V12, } \\ & \text { V13 } \end{aligned}$ | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6U8A | 255-0328-00 |
| V5, V6 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 12AT7 | 255-0205-00 |
| V7 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6DC6 | 255-0226-00 |
| V8 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6CL6 | 255-0216-00 |
| V9, V10 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6146 | 255-0101-00 |
| V14, V15, V17 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6BN8 | 255-0335-00 |
| V16 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6EB8 | 255-0336-00 |
| XDSI | LAMP HOLDER: miniature; bayonet; clip mounting | 262-1210-00 |
| XV1 thru XV4 | SOCKET, ELECTRON TUBE: noval type; | 220-1054-00 |
| XV12 thru XV17 | molded construction; low loss composition |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XV5, XV6, XV8, } \\ & \text { XV11 } \end{aligned}$ | SOCKET, ELECTRON TUBE: 9 pin miniature; brass and copper w/plastic insulation | 220-1103-00 |
| XV? | SOCKET, ELECTRON TUBE: 7 pin miniature; tube socket; molded construction. plastic | 220-1111-00 |
| XV9, XV10 | SOCKET, ELECTRON TUBE: 8 female contacts | 220-1155-00 |
| XYı | SOCKET, CRYSTAL: accommodates 14 crystals; silver plated copper contacts; phenolic body, $21 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. by $2-15 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. by 2-1/16 in. | 544-2825-002 |
| XY2 | SOCKET, CRYSTAL: 2 contact positions, 0.486 in . c to c | 292-0082-00 |
| Y1 | CRYSTAL: 6.555 mc frequency | 290-9009-00 |
| Y2 | CRYSTAL: 8.755 mc frequency | 290-9010-00 |
| Y3 | CRYSTAL: 6.955 mc frequency | 290-9011-00 |
| Y4 | CRYSTAL: 10.155 mc frequency | 290-9027-00 |
| Y5 | CRYSTAL: 10.355 mc frequency | 290-9028-00 |
| Y6 | CRYSTAL: 8.5775 mc frequency | 290-9062-00 |
| Y7 | CRYSTAL: 8.6775 mc frequency | 290-9063-00 |
| Y8 | CRYSTAL: 8.9775 mc frequency | 290-9066-00 |
| Y9 | CRYSTAL: 12.0775 mc frequency | 290-9097-00 |
| Y10 | CRYSTAL: 12.1775 mc frequency | 290-9098-00 |
| Y 11 | CRYSTAL: 12.2775 mc frequency | 290-9099-00 |
| Y12 | CRYSTAL: 15.8275 mc frequency | 290-9201-00 |
| Y13 | NOT SUPPLIED |  |
| Y 14 | NOT SUPPLIED |  |


| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y15 | CRYSTAL: 100.000 kc | 289-1424-00 |
| Y16 | CRYSTAL: 453.650 kc | 290-8705-00 |
| Y17 | CRYSTAL: 456.350 kc | 290-8706-00 |
| Y18 | NOT USED |  |
| Y19 thru Y 31 | NOT SUPPLIED |  |
| Z1, z2 | SUPPRESSOR, PARASITIC: 2 turns \#18 AWG copper wire, 47 ohms, 2 w resistor | 540-5641-00 |
| Z3 | NOT USED |  |
| 24 | SUPPRESSOR, PARASITIC: 4 turns \#26 AWG copper wire; 56 ohms, 10 w resistor | 544-9698-00 |
| Z5 | TRAP, RADIO FREQUENCY: 9 to 11.5 mc tuning range; incl 27 uuf capacitor | 278-0538-00 |
| 26, 27 | SUPPRESSOR, PARASITIC: 4 turns \#20 wire; 47 ohms, $1 / 2$ w resistor | 548-8217-00 |
| 70K-2 OSCILLATOR |  | 522-1093-00 |
|  | $70 \mathrm{~K}-2$ Oscillator consists of the following. This equipment should be returned to Collins Radio Company for repair. |  |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdcw | 913-0053-00 |
| *C301 | CAP ACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uuf $, \pm 5 \%, 500$ vdew | 913-0054-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vacw | 913-0055-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 Uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdcw | 913-0056-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uUf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vacw | 913-0057-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 Uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdcw | 913-0058-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uUf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdew | 913-0232-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uuf, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdew | 913-0233-00 |
| *C301 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 20 uff, $\pm 5 \%, 500$ vdew | 913-0234-00 |
| C302 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 1000 uuf, $\pm 2 \%$, 500 vdcw | 912-1737-00 |
| C303 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 3000 uut $, \pm 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 912-1748-00 |
| C304 | CAPACITOR, MICA: 200 uuf, $\pm 2 \%, 500$ vdcw | 912-0514-00 |
| \#С305 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 100 uuf, $\pm 2 \%, 500$ vdew | 913-0074-00 |
| \#C305 | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: 100 uff, $\pm 2 \%, 500$ vdew | 013-0246-00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C306, C307, } \\ & \text { C309, } 310 \end{aligned}$ | CAPACITOR, CERAMIC: $0.02 \mathrm{uf},+60 \%$ $-40 \%, 250$ vdew | 913-2097-00 |
| C308 | CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, CERAMIC: 5 uuf min to 3.55 uf max, 350 vdew | 917-1073-00 |
| CR301 | SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, DIODE: germanium; 1N34A | 353-0103-00 |
| L301 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: special | 240-0652-00 |
| L302 | TRIMMER ASSEMBLY: special | 543-7323-00 |
| L303 | INDUCTOR, TUNING: special | 543-7333-003 |
| L304 | COIL, RADIO FREQUENCY: single layer wound, magnet wire, 3.30 uh | 240-0695-00 |
| R301, R303 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 0.10 megohm, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-1436-00 |
| R302 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 82,000 ohms, $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 w$ | 745-1432-00 |
| T301 | TRANSFORMER, RADIO FREQUENCY: special | 240-0665-00 |
| V301 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 6AU6 | 255-0202-00 |
|  | 516F-2 POWER SUPPLY | 522-1170-00 |
| c1 | CAPACITOR, PAPER: $0.05 \mathrm{uf}, \pm 10 \%$, 1000 vdcw | 961-4646-00 |
| C2, C3, C4 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 30 Uf, $-10 \%+40 \%, 400 \mathrm{vdew}$ | 183-1771-00 |
| C5A, C5B | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: dual section. $15 u f,-10 \%+40 \%, 400$ v: 39 uf, $-10 \%+40 \%$. 400 v | 183-1781-00 |
| C6 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 10 uf, $-15 \%+50 \%, 250$ vdew | 183-1046-00 |
| C7 | CAPACITOR, ELECTROLYTIC: 10 uf, $-10 \%+100 \%, 150 \mathrm{vdcw}$ | 183-1040-00 |
| CR1 | RECTIFIER: type 1N1490 | 353-1659-00 |
| F1 | FUSE. CARTRIDGE: $4 \mathrm{amps}, 125 \mathrm{v}$, glass enclosed, 4 spares furnished | 264-0217-00 |
| L1, L2 | REACTOR: 2 coils, 8.0 henrys, 150 madc , 200 hms resistance, ea reactor | 668-0300-00 |

[^0]KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transceivers

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L3 | REACTOR: 1 coil, 0.92 henry, 180 ma dc, 25 ohms resistance | 668-0322-00 |
| P1 | CONNECTOR, RECEPTACLE, ELECTRICAL: 11 female socket contacts, Amphenol 78-S11T or Cinch 13786; mates w/ Amphenol p/n 86CP11T Collins Radio p/n 372-1757-00 Shell for mating connector | 372-1952-00 |
| P2 | ADAPTER, CONNECTOR: adapts 3 contact male plug to a 2 contact female receptacle | 368-0110-00 |
| R1, R2, R3 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 270 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5754-00 |
| R4, R5 | $\text { RESISTOR, WIREWOUND: } 25 \mathrm{~K} \text { ohms, } \pm 5 \% \text {, }$ $11 w$ | 710-0080-00 |
| R6 | RESISTOR, WIREWOUND: 24 K ohms, $\pm 5 \%$. 25 w | 710-0374-00 |
| R7 | NOT USED | 745-1310-00 |


| ITEM | DESCRIPTION | COLLINS <br> PART NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R88 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 4700 ohms, $\pm 10 \% .2 \mathrm{w}$ | 745-5680-00 |
| $R 9$ | RESISTOR, VARIABLE, WIREWOUND: 2500 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2$ w | 750-0522-00 |
| R10 | RESISTOR, COMPOSITION: 5600 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 w | 745-5684-00 |
| T1 | TRANSFORMER, POWER: pri $115 \vee 50,30$ cps, sec. $6.35 .0 \mathrm{v}, 5.0 \mathrm{v}, 275 \mathrm{v}$ et and tapped at $115 \mathrm{~V}, 800 \mathrm{v}$ ct | 662-0434-00 |
| V1 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 5R4GYA | 257-0142-00 |
| V2 | ELECTRON TUBE: type 5U4GB | 257-0109-00 |
| XF1 | FUSEHOLDER: extractor post type, 125 v , 5 amp , accommodates 3 AG cartridge fuse | 265-1002-00 |
| XV1, XV2 | SOCKET, ELECTRON TUBE: 8 contact, octal, phenolic insulation | 220-1155-00 |


| GENERAL COVERAGE CRYSTALS AVAILABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRYSTAL FREQUENCY (kc) | FOR | OPERATING FREQUENCY (mc) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PART } \\ \text { NUMBER } \end{gathered}$ | CRYSTAL FREQUENCY (ke) | FOR | OPERATING FREQUENCY (mc) | PART NUMBER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CRYSTAL } \\ & \text { FREOUENCY } \\ & \text { (kc) } \end{aligned}$ | FOR | OPERATING FREQUENCY (me) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PART } \\ & \text { NUMBER } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6555.000 |  | 3.4-3.6 | 290-9009-00 | 8577.500 |  | 14.0-14.2 | 290-9062-00 | 12977.500 |  | 22.8-23.0 | 290-9106-00 |
| 6755.000 |  | 3.6-3.8 | 290-9010-00 | 8652.500 |  | 14.15-14.35 | 290-9180-00 | 13077.500 |  | 23.0-23.2 | 290-9107-00 |
| 6955.000 |  | 3.8-4.0 | 290-9011-00 | 8677.500 |  | 14.2-14.4 | 290-9063-00 | 13177.500 |  | 23. 2-23.4 | 290-9108-00 |
| 7155.000 |  | 4.0-4.2 | 290-9012-00 | 8777.500 |  | 14.4-14.6 | 290-9064-00 | 13277.500 |  | 23. 4-23.6 | 290-9109-00 |
| 7355.000 |  | 4. 2-4.4 | 290-9013-00 | 8877.500 |  | 14.6-14.8 | 290-9065-00 | 13377.500 |  | 23.6-23.8 | 290-9110-00 |
| 7555.000 |  | 4. 4-4.6 | 290-9014-00 | 8977. 500 |  | 14.8-15.0 | 290-9066-00 | 13477.500 |  | 23. 8-24.0 | 290-9111-00 |
| 7755.000 |  | 4. 6-4.8 | 290-9015-00 | 9077.500 |  | 15.0-15.2 | 290-9067-00 | 13577.500 |  | 24.0-24.2 | 290-9112-00 |
| 7955.000 |  | 4.8-5.0 | 290-9016-00 | 9177.500 |  | 15. 2-15.4 | 290-9068-00 | 13677.500 |  | 24. 2-24.4 | 290-9113-00 |
| 9755.000 |  | 6.6-6.8 | 290-9025-00 | 9277.500 |  | 15.4-15.6 | 290-9069-00 | 13777.500 |  | 24.4-24.6 | 290-9114-00 |
| 9955.000 |  | 6.8-7.0 | 290-9026-00 | 9377.500 |  | 15.6-15.8 | 290-9070-00 | 13877.500 |  | 24.6-24.8 | 290-9115-00 |
| 10155.000 |  | 7.0-7.2 | 290-9027-00 | 9477.500 |  | 15.8-16.0 | 290-9071-00 | 13977.500 |  | 24.8-25.0 | 290-9116-00 |
| 10355.000 |  | 7. 2-7.4 | 290-9028-00 | 9577.500 |  | 16.0-16.2 | 290-9072-00 | 14077.500 |  | 25.0-25.2 | 290-9117-00 |
| 10555.000 |  | 7.4-7.6 | 290-9029-00 | 9677.500 |  | 16.2-16.4 | 290-9073-00 | 14177.500 |  | 25.2-25.4 | 290-9118-00 |
| 10755.000 |  | 7. 6-7.8 | 290-9030-00 | 9777.500 |  | 16.4-16.6 | 290-9074-00 | 14277.500 |  | 25.4-25.6 | 290-9119-00 |
| 10955.000 |  | 7.8-8.0 | 290-9031-00 | 9877.500 |  | 16.6-16.8 | 290-9075-00 | 14377.500 |  | 25.6-25.8 | 290-9120-00 |
| 11155.000 |  | 8.0-8.2 | 290-9032-00 | 9977.500 |  | 16.8-17.0 | 290-9076-00 | 14477.500 |  | 25. 8-26.0 | 290-9121-00 |
| 11355.000 |  | 8. 2-8. 4 | 290-9033-00 | 10077.500 |  | 17.0-17.2 | 290-9077-00 | 14577.500 |  | 26.0-26.2 | 290-9122-00 |
| 11555.000 |  | 8. 4-8.6 | 290-9034-00 | 10177.500 |  | 17.2-17.4 | 290-9078-00 | 14677. 500 |  | 26. 2-26.4 | 290-9123-00 |
| 11755.000 |  | 8. 6-8.8 | 290-9035-00 | 10277.500 |  | 17.4-17.6 | 290-9079-00 | 14777.500 |  | 26. 4-26.6 | 290-9124-00 |
| 11955.000 |  | 8. 8-9.0 | 290-9036-00 | 10377. 500 |  | 17.6-17.8 | 290-9080-00 | 14877. 500 |  | 26.6-26.8 | 290-9125-00 |
| 12155.000 |  | 9.0-9.2 | 290-9037-00 | 10477. 500 |  | 17. 8-18.0 | 290-9081-00 | 14977.500 |  | 26.8-27.0 | 290-9126-00 |
| 12355.000 |  | 9.2-9.4 | 290-9038-00 | 10577.500 |  | 18.0-18.2 | 290-9082-00 | 15077.500 |  | 27.0-27.2 | 290-9127-00 |
| 12555.000 |  | 9.4-9.6 | 290-9039-00 | 10677.500 |  | 18. 2-18.4 | 290-9083-00 | 15177.500 |  | 27. 2-27.4 | 290-9128-00 |
| 12755.000 |  | 9.6-9.8 | 290-9040-00 | 10777.500 |  | 18. 4-18.6 | 290-9084-00 | 15277.500 |  | 27.4-27.6 | 290-9129-00 |
| 12955.000 |  | $9.8-10.0$ | 290-9041-00 | 10877.500 |  | 18.6-18.8 | 290-9085-00 | 15377.500 |  | 27.6-27.8 | 290-9130-00 |
| 13155.000 |  | 10.0-10.2 | 290-9042-00 | 10977.500 |  | 18.8-19.0 | 290-9086-00 | 15477.500 |  | 27. 8-28.0 | 290-9131-00 |
| 13355.000 |  | 10.2-10.4 | 290-9043-00 | 11077.500 |  | 19.0-19.2 | 290-9087-00 | 15527.500 |  | 27.9-28.1 | 290-9142-00 |
| 13555.000 |  | 10.4-10.6 | 290-9044-00 | 11177.500 |  | 19.2-19.4 | 290-9088-00 | 15577.500 |  | 28.0-28.2 | 290-9132-00 |
| 13755.000 |  | 10.6-10.8 | 290-9045-00 | 11277.500 |  | 19.4-19.6 | 290-9089-00 | 15627.500 |  | 28.1-28.3 | 290-9143-00 |
| 13955.000 |  | 10.8-11.0 | 290-9046-00 | 11377.500 |  | 19.6-19.8 | 290-9090-00 | 15677.500 |  | 28. 2-28.4 | 290-9133-00 |
| 14155.000 |  | 11.0-11.2 | 290-9047-00 | 11477.500 |  | 19.8-20.0 | 290-9091-00 | 15727.500 |  | 28.3-28.5 | 290-9144-00 |
| 14355.000 |  | 11.2-11.4 | 290-9048-00 | 11577.500 |  | 20.0-20.2 | 290-9092-00 | 15777.500 |  | 28.4-28.6 | 290-9134-00 |
| 14555.000 |  | 11.4-11.6 | 290-9049-00 | 11677.500 |  | 20. 2-20.4 | 290-9093-00 | 15827.500 |  | 28.5-28.7 | 290-9201-00 |
| 14755.000 |  | 11. 6 -11.8 | 290-9050-00 | 11777. 500 |  | 20.4-20.6 | 290-9094-00 | 15877.500 |  | 28.6-28.8 | 290-9135-00 |
| 14955.000 |  | 11.8-12.0 | 290-9051-00 | 11877.500 |  | 20.6-20.8 | 290-9095-00 | 15927.500 |  | 28.7-28.9 | 290-9145-00 |
| 7577.500 |  | 12.0-12.2 | 290-9052-00 | 11977. 500 |  | 20.8-21.0 | 290-9096-00 | 15977.500* |  | 28.8-29.0 | 290-9136-00 |
| 7677.500 |  | 12.2-12.4 | 290-9053-00 | 12077. 500 |  | 21.0-21.2 | 290-9097-00 | 16027.500 |  | 28.9-29.1 | 290-9146-00 |
| 7777.500 |  | 12.4-12.6 | 290-9054-00 | 12177.500 |  | 21. 2-21.4 | 290-9098-00 | 16077.500 |  | 29.0-29.2 | 290-9137-00 |
| 7877.500 |  | 12.6-12.8 | 290-9055-00 | 12277. 500 |  | 21.4-21.6 | 290-9099-00 | 16127.500 |  | 29.1-29.3 | 290-9147-00 |
| 7977.500 |  | 12.8-13.0 | 290-9056-00 | 12377.500 |  | 21. 6-21. 8 | 290-9100-00 | 16177.500 |  | 29. 2-29.4 | 290-9138-00 |
| 8077.500 |  | 13.0-13.2 | 290-9057-00 | 12477.500 |  | 21. 8-22.0 | 290-9101-00 | 16227.500 |  | 29.3-29.5 | 290-9148-00 |
| 8177.500 |  | 13.2-13.4 | 290-9058-00 | 12577.500 |  | 22.0-22.2 | 290-9102-00 | 16277.500 |  | 29.4-29.6 | 290-9139-00 |
| 8277.500 |  | 13.4-13.6 | 290-9059-00 | 12677.500 |  | 22. 2-22.4 | 290-9103-00 | 16327.500 |  | 29. 5-29.7 | 290-9149-00 |
| 8377.500 |  | 13.6-13.8 | 290-9060-00 | 12777.500 |  | 22.4-22.6 | 290-9104-00 | 16377.500 |  | 29.6-29.8 | 290-9140-00 |
| 8477.500 |  | 13.8-14.0 | 290-9061-00 | 12877.500 |  | 22.6-22.8 | 290-9105-00 | 16477.500 |  | 29.8-30.0 | 290-9141-00 |



Figure 6-1. Top View, Parts Identification


Figure 6-2. Bottom Right View, Parts Identification


Figure 6-3. PA Grid Compartment, Bottom View, Parts Identification


Figure 6-4. Bottom View, Parts Identification
.







Figure 7-1. KWM

# SECTION VII <br> ILLUSTRATIONS 



Figure 7-1. KWM-2 and KWM-2A Transceivers, Schematic Diagram


Figure 7-2. 516F-2 Power Supply, Schematic Diagram



Figure 7-3. KWM-2 and KWM-2A, Location of Chassis-Mounted Components, Bottom View

## Electrical Wire Code

EXAMPLES:
UNSHIELDED WIRE, POLYVINYL, NO. 22 AWG, WHITE WITH A RED TRACER

| DA 92 | $\frac{D}{\text { UNSHIELDED WIRE, POLYVINYL, NO. } 22 \text { AWG, WHITE WITH A RED TRACER }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| DAS 9123 | SHIELDED WIRE (SINGLE) POLYVINYL, NO. 22 $\frac{D}{\text { Type of Wire }} \quad \frac{A}{\text { Size of Wire }}$ | AWG, WHITE $\frac{S}{\text { Shielded }}$ | DY WITH BROWN, RED $\frac{9}{\text { Color of Body }}$ | AND ORANGE TRACERS $\frac{123}{\text { Color of Tracers }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DASJ (9) (92) | SHIELDED AND JACKETED WIRE (MULTIPLE), $\frac{D}{\text { Type of Wire }} \quad \frac{A}{\text { Size of Wire }}$ | POLYVINYL, $\frac{\text { SJ }}{\substack{\text { Shielded and } \\ \text { Jacketed }}}$ | 22 AWG, WHITE AND $\frac{(9)}{\text { First Conductor }}$ | WHITE WITH RED TRACER $\frac{(92)}{\text { Second Conductor }}$ |

UNSHIELDED WIRE, IRRADIATED POLYOLEFIN, NO, 22 AWG, WHITE WITH BLACK TRACER
A2A $91 \quad \frac{\text { A2 }}{\text { Type of Wire }} \quad \frac{\mathrm{A}}{\text { Size of Wire }} \quad \frac{1}{\text { Color of Body }}$

| CODE | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | Cotton Braid Over Plastic |
| A2 | Irradiated Modified Polyolefin, (300 Volts) |
| A3 | Irradiated Modified Polyoleín, ( 600 V olts) |
| A4 | Irradiated Modified Polyolefin, (1000 Volts) |
| A5 | Irradiated Modified Polyolefin, (3000 Volts) |
| B | Busswire, Round Tinned |
| C | Polyvinyl Chloride, MIL-W-16878, Type B (600 Volts) (No. 20-18-16) |
| D | Polyvinyl Chloride, MIL-W-16878, Type B (600 Volts) (No. 22-26-28) |
| E | Vinyl, MIL-W-5086, Type I ( 600 Volts) |
| E2 | Vinyl, MIL-W-5086, Type II ( 600 Volts) (No. 22-12) Note 1 |
| E3 | Vinyl, MIL-W-5086, Type II (600 Volts) (No. 0000-10) Note 2 |
| E4 | Vinyl, MIL-W-5086, Type III (600 Volts) (No, 12-22) Note 3 |
| E5 | Vinyl, MIL-W-5086, Type III (600 Volts) (No. 0000-10) Note 4 |
| G |  |
| H | Kel-F (Monochlorotrifluoroethylene) |
| I | Not Available |
| J |  |
| K | Neon Sign Cable ( 15,000 Volts) |
| L | Silicone, MIL-W-16878, Type FF (600 Volts) |
| L2 | Silicone, MIL-W-16878, Type FFW (1000 Volts) |
| L3 | Silicone, Non-MIL (5000 Volts) |
| L4 | Silicone, Non-MIL (10,000 Volts) |
| L5 | Silicone, Non-MIL (15,000 Volts) |
| M |  |
| N | Single Conductor Stranded (Non-Rubber) |
| 0 | Not Available |
| P | Single Conductor Stranded (Rubber Covered) |
| Q |  |
| R | Polyvinyl Chloride, MIL-W-16878, Type C (1000 Volts) |
| S | Not Available |
| T | Teflon (TFE), MIL-W-16878, Type E (600 Volts) Stranded |
| U | Not Available |
| V | Polyvinyl Chloride, MIL-W-16878, Type D (3000 Volts) |
| W | Teflon (TFE), MIL-W-16878, Type EE (1000 Volts) |
| X | Teflon (TFE), MIL-W-16878, Type ET (250 Volts) |
| X2 | Teflon (FEP), MIL-W-16878, Type K (600 Volts) |
| X3 | Teflon (FEP), MIL-W-16878, Type KT (250 Volts) |
| X4 | Teflon (TFE), Non-MIL (3000 Volts) |
| Y | Telephone Type, Polyvinyl |
| Y1 | Teflon (TFE), Non-MIL; Solid Conductor |
| Z | Telephone Type, Braided Yarn |


| SIZE OF WIRE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CODE | SIZE |
| A <br> B <br> C <br> D <br> E <br> F <br> G <br> H <br> J <br> K <br> L <br> M <br> N p <br> $P$ <br> Q <br> R <br> T <br> V <br> w <br> X <br> Y <br> Z | No, 22 AWG <br> No. 20 <br> No. 18 <br> No. 16 <br> No. 14 <br> No. 12 <br> No. 10 <br> No. 8 <br> No. 6 <br> No. 4 <br> No. 2 <br> No. 1 <br> No. 0 <br> No. 00 <br> No, 000 <br> No. 0000 <br> No. 28 <br> No. 26 <br> No. 24 <br> No. 19 <br> No. 30 |

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|}\hline \text { COVERING } \\ \text { OF WIRE }\end{array}\right]$

| COLOR CODE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CODE | TYPE |
|  | Black <br> Brown <br> Red <br> Orange <br> Yellow <br> Green <br> Blue <br> Violet <br> Gray (Slate) <br> White <br> Clear <br> Tan <br> Pink <br> Maroon <br> Light Green <br> Light Blue |

Note 1 - Extruded nylon over fiber glass braid.
Note 2 - Braided, lacquered nylon over fiber glass braid.
Note 3 - Extruded nylon over secondary vinyl over fiber glass over primary vinyl.
Note 4 - Lacquered extruded nylon over secondary vinyl over fiber glass over primary vinyl.

$$
0
$$


[^0]:    *Chosen per operational requirement
    $\neq$ Selected in final test.

