



**INSTRUCTION
MANUAL
FV-401**

YAESU MUSEN CO., LTD.

TOKYO, JAPAN

FV-401 EXTERNAL VFO

G E N E R A L

Your FV-401 External VFO has been designed to provide versatile operation of the "F" Line Transceivers.

This unit eliminates the need for a separate receiver or transmitter in order to operate cross-band. For the contest operator, DX chaser, or Net Control Manager, the FV-401 becomes an indispensable adjunct to the station.

Selectable fixed crystal positions provide the Novice with legal operating facilities even during the beginning stages of joining the Ham community. To the Net Control Manager this feature assure exact net control frequency on any band.

Construction of the FV-401 reflects the mechanical rigidity required for long life and dependability. Instrument quality gears provide zero-backlash tuning and accurate frequency readout to less than 1 KHz. Circuit features such as FET oscillator and buffer stages combined with solid-state voltage regulation, guarantees excellent long term stability.

The FV-401 offers advantages to every operator whether Novice or Extra Class. We suggest that the following instructions be read thoroughly to attain maximum operator utilization of the FV-401.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The FV-401 is designed to cover the 80 through 10 meter amateur bands when operated with the FT-DX-400/500 with serial number higher than 313001, FT-DX-560/747 with serial number higher than 308001, and FT-DX-401/570/505 transceivers. The VFO uses a FET transistor 3SK22G as the VFO oscillator and 2SK-

19G as the first buffer, MK-10 as the crystal oscillator, silicon transistor 2SC372Y as the output amplifier and 2SC735Y as the amplifier stage. The silicon transistors 2SC372 and 2SC696 are used to provide voltage regulation. Both VFO and crystal oscillators operate between 8700 KHz and 9200 KHz. This unit may be operated from 6.3V AC or 12V DC power source.

The series-tuned Colpitts oscillator circuit (sometimes called Clapp circuit) is used to provide very low oscillator drift.

SSB switching (USB or LSB) in the transceiver is accomplished by changing carrier crystal frequency to either side of the filter center frequency (3180 KHz), thus the carrier is shifted approximately 3 KHz. This 3 KHz carrier shift is cancelled by shifting the VFO frequency an equal amount. Diode D401 connects TC-403 to the VFO tank circuit as determined by the setting of the transceiver mode switch. This circuit is inoperative when the FV-401 is operated with the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver.

The select switch (S1) selects either the VFO, or one of four crystals that may be installed in the FV-401. In VFO position, S1c connects VFO output to output amplifier stage and S1b supplies the DC voltage to VFO printed board PB-1056. DC

voltage to the crystal oscillator is disconnected. In all of the crystal positions, DC voltage to the crystal oscillator is supplied through S1b and the VFO circuit is disabled. The DC supply voltage to the VFO is supplied from the transceiver.

The operation switch S3 is located on the front panel and marked "NORMAL OPER" and "CROSS OPER". In the "NORMAL OPER", the DC voltage for the transceiver VFO is disconnected and FV-401 controls frequency for both receive and transmit independent of the transceiver VFO select switch.

In the "CROSS OPER", VFO select switch of the transceiver selects the VFO. In the "NOR" position of transceiver select switch, the internal VFO controls the frequency both transmit and receive. In the "RX EXT" position, FV-401 VFO controls receive frequency and the internal VFO controls transmit frequency. In the "TX EXT" position, FV-401 VFO controls transmit frequency and the internal VFO controls receive frequency.

This cross operation is possible for the model FT-DX-560/747 and FT-DX-401/570/505 transceivers. This operation is also possible for the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver with serial numbers 313001 or higher.

INSTALLATION

Power Requirements

When the FV-401 is operated together with the FT-DX-400/500, 560/747, 401/570/505, the power is supplied from the transceiver. 6.3V AC from the transceiver is rectified by D202, D201 voltage doubler rectifier circuit, and regulated by TR201 and TR202. DC 12V may also be used.

For the FT-DX-560/747 and FT-DX-401/570/505, 6.3 V AC is used for the pilot lamp, and rectified DC voltage is used for the output amplifier.

External Connection

Connect J1 output jack of FV-401 to J7 external VFO jack of the transceiver with coax cable supplied.

Connect J2 POWER socket of the FV-401 to J8 VFO POWER socket of the FT-DX-560/747, 401/570/505 transceiver with the power cable supplied without any modification.

Connect J2 POWER socket of the FV-401 to J5 ACC socket of the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver with the power cable modified as follows.

Power to the FV-401 is then supplied from the transceiver.

Modifications

In order to use the FV-401 with the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver, output circuit and the power cable of FV-401 should be modified as follows :

(1) Output circuit modification ;-

Solder the 180 uuf mica capacitor in parallel with the capacitor C1, 820 uuf, which is connected between the output jack (J1) and ground, as illustrated in the **Figure 1**.

(2) Power cable modification;-

Replace the 7-pin plug with 11-pin accessory plug of the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver as illustrated in the **Figure 2**.

(3) Power socket modification ; -

Connect between Pin 2 and Pin 6 of the Power socket (J2).

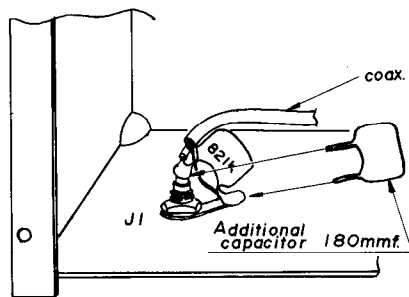


FIG. 1

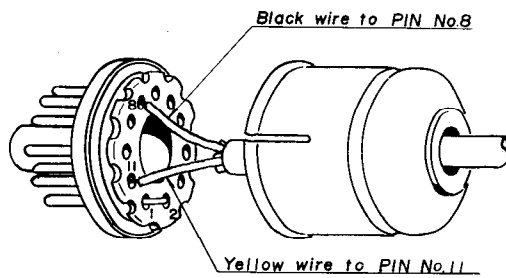


FIG. 2

TEST & ALIGNMENT

Equipment Required

1. FT-DX-400/500/560/747/401/570/505 Transceiver
2. Vacuum Tube-volt-ohm meter
3. Suitable alignment tools for capacitors

The VFO linearity has been aligned in the factory and it is not recommended to align the VFO linearity.

Temperature Compensating Adjustment

Since practically no heat is generated within the FV-401 cabinet, temperature compensation should not be necessary. In case of extreme ambient temperature change the temperature compensating capacitor may be adjusted to provide most adequate compensation.

Drift towards a lower dial reading with increasing temperature on 80 meters indicates insufficient compensation and compensating trimmer TC402 should be rotated clockwise to increase compensation. Drift towards a higher dial reading with increasing temperature indicates excessive compensation and TC402 should be rotated counter clockwise to decrease compensation.

Sideband Switching

For the operation with the FT-DX-560/747 or FT-DX-401/570/505 transceiver, set the FV-401 select switch to the VFO position and the operation to "NORMAL OPER" position. Set the mode switch on the transceiver to LSB and tune a calibrator marker at 3.8 MHz to zero beat with the FV-401 VFO. Change the mode switch to USB. The frequency obtained should be zero beat. If it is not, adjust TC403 for zero beat.

INTERCONNECTIONS

FT-DX-400/500

FT-DX-400/500		FV-401
VFO Socket	Coax	VFO Out (J1)
ACC Plug (11p)		Power Plug (J2)
Pin 8	E.	Pin 1
Pin 11	AC 6.3V	Pin 5
		Pin 7
) short

FT-DX-560/747/401/570/505

FT-DX-560/747 /401/570/505		FV-401
VFO Socket		VFO Out (J1)
VFO Power Plug (7p)		Power Plug (J2)
Pin 1	E.	Pin 1
Pin 2	DC 9V	Pin 2
Pin 3	DC 9V	Pin 3
Pin 4	DC 9V	Pin 4
Pin 5	AC 6.3V	Pin 5
		Pin 7
) short
Pin 6	DC 260V or 0V	Pin 8

OPERATION

The FV-401 External VFO dial presentation is identical to the transceiver. The main dial covers 500 KHz with 25 KHz readout. The tuning knob skirt provides 1 KHz readout. The dial on the skirt of the tuning knob may be adjusted to exact frequency by tuning to a known frequency, such as the 100 KHz marker crystal calibrator in the transceiver.

Turn the tuning knob for zero beat with the 100 KHz marker. Holding the tuning knob firmly to maintain zero beat, rotate the skirt until the zero mark corresponds with the indice mark. The dial will now agree with 100 KHz zero beat frequency.

Operation Switch

The operation switch controls, the operation of the FT-DX-560/747/401/570/505 transceivers and the FV-401 as follows :

FV-401 "NORMAL OPER" : In the "NORMAL OPER" position, select switch in the transceiver has no effect on the transceiver VFO. In this position the FV-401 controls both transmit and receive frequencies of the transceiver, i.e. the FV-401 takes the place of the internal VFO in the transceiver.

FV-401 "CROSS OPER" : In the "CROSS OPER" position, select switch in the transceiver recovers its function. In the "NOR" position, the transceiver acts as a transceiver with its built-in VFO. In the "TX EXT" position, the FV-401 VFO controls frequency in transmit and the transceiver VFO controls receive frequency. In the "RX EXT" position, the FV-401 VFO controls frequency in receive and the transceiver VFO controls frequency in transmit.

For the operation with the FT-DX-400/500 transceiver, the operation switch of the FV-401 is independent with the operating frequency. The VFO which determines operating frequency is selected by the SELECT switch of the transceiver.

VFO SELECT switch of the transceiver : In "INT" position, the transceiver works as a transceiver with its built-in VFO.

In "RX EXT" position, the FV-401 VFO controls receive frequency and transceiver VFO controls frequency in transmit.

In "TX EXT" position, the FV-401 VFO controls transmit frequency and transceiver VFO controls frequency in receive.

In the "EXT" position, the FV-401 VFO controls both transmit and receive frequencies.

Select Switch

In the VFO position, the FV-401 operates as a variable frequency oscillator. In the CH1, CH2, CH3 and CH4 positions, the FV-401 operates as a crystal controlled oscillator on one of four frequencies.

Crystals are inserted into sockets on the chassis of the FV-401 which correspond to the SELECT switch. No crystals are supplied with the FV-401.

CRYSTAL CONTROL OPERATION

The crystal holders accept standard HC-6/U type crystals. All crystal frequencies fall between 8700 KHz and 9200 KHz. To permit proper frequency adjustment for SSB operation, trimmer capacitor has been connected in parallel to each crystal. Adjustment of this trimmer will change the crystal frequency about 1 KHz.

The correct crystal frequency for any desired operating frequency, may be determined by the following formula :

$$F_x = (F_1 + F_c) - F_o$$

$F_x = (F_1 + F_c) - F_o$, where F_x is the crystal frequency, F_o is the desired operating frequency, and the constant $(F_1 + F_c)$ is taken from the table.

BAND	USB	LSB
	(F1 + Fc)	(F1 + Fc)
80	12698.5	12701.5
40	16198.5	16201.5
20	23198.5	23201.5
15	30198.5	30201.5
10A	37198.5	37201.5
10B	37698.5	37701.5
10C	38198.5	38201.5
10D	38698.5	38701.5

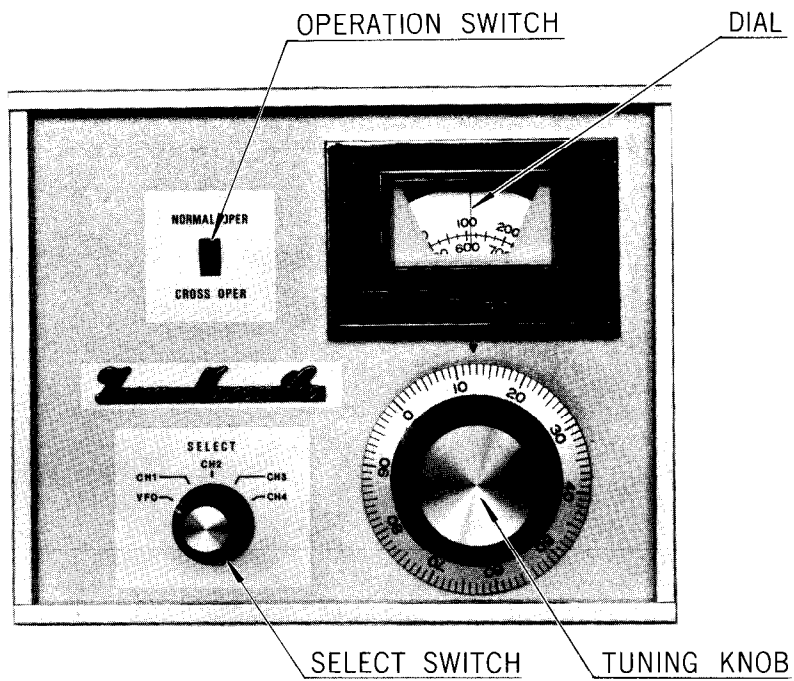
For Example :

Find the proper crystal for operation at 3900 KHz LSB on the 80 meter band.

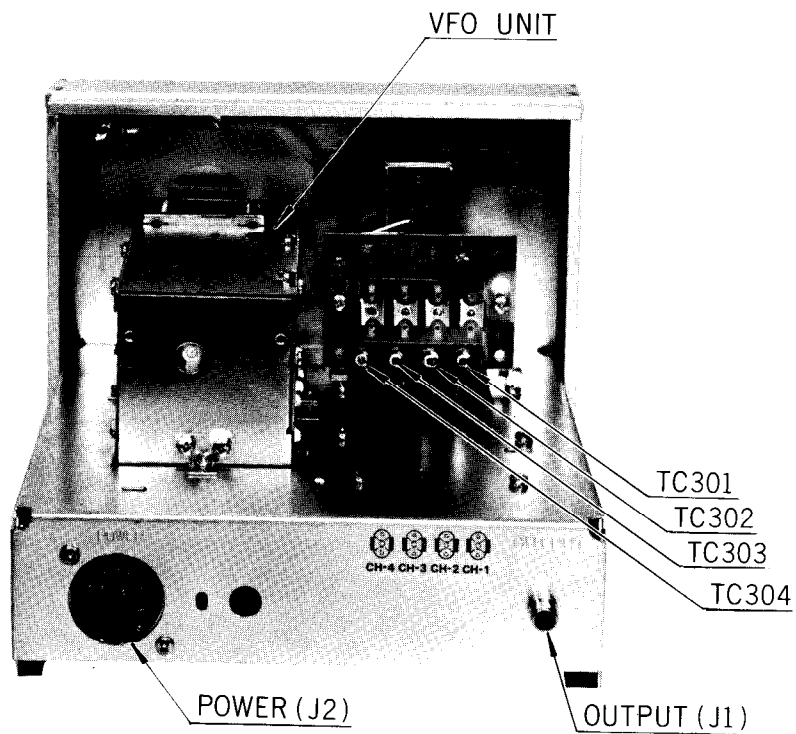
From the table find the constant (F1 + Fc) for LSB operation on this band. The constant is 12701.5, therefore ;

$$F_x = 12701.5 - 3900$$

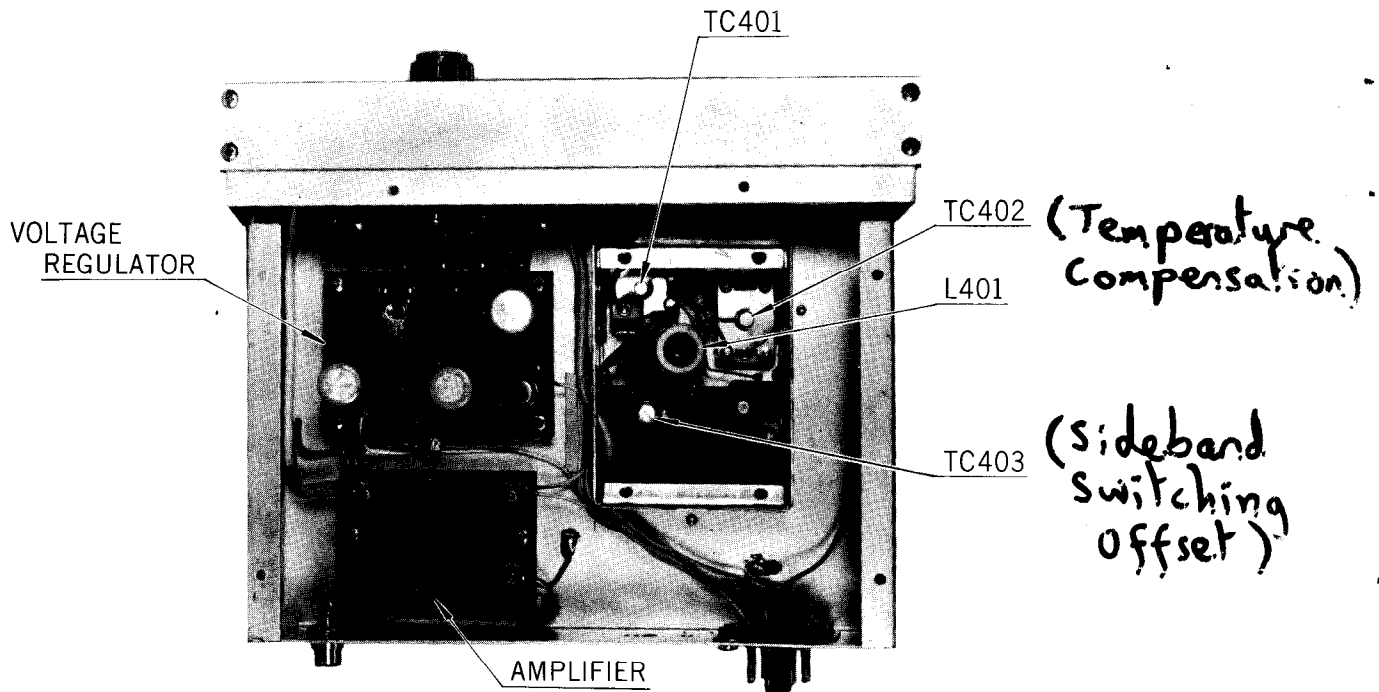
$$F_x = 8801.5 \text{ KHz}$$



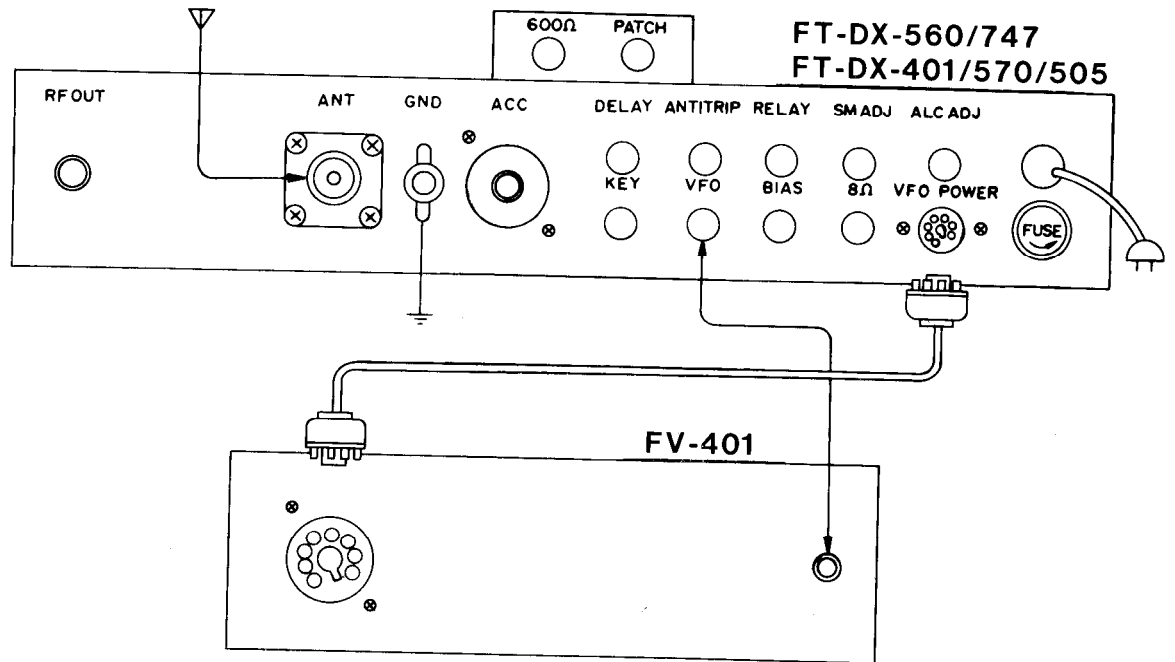
FRONT VIEW



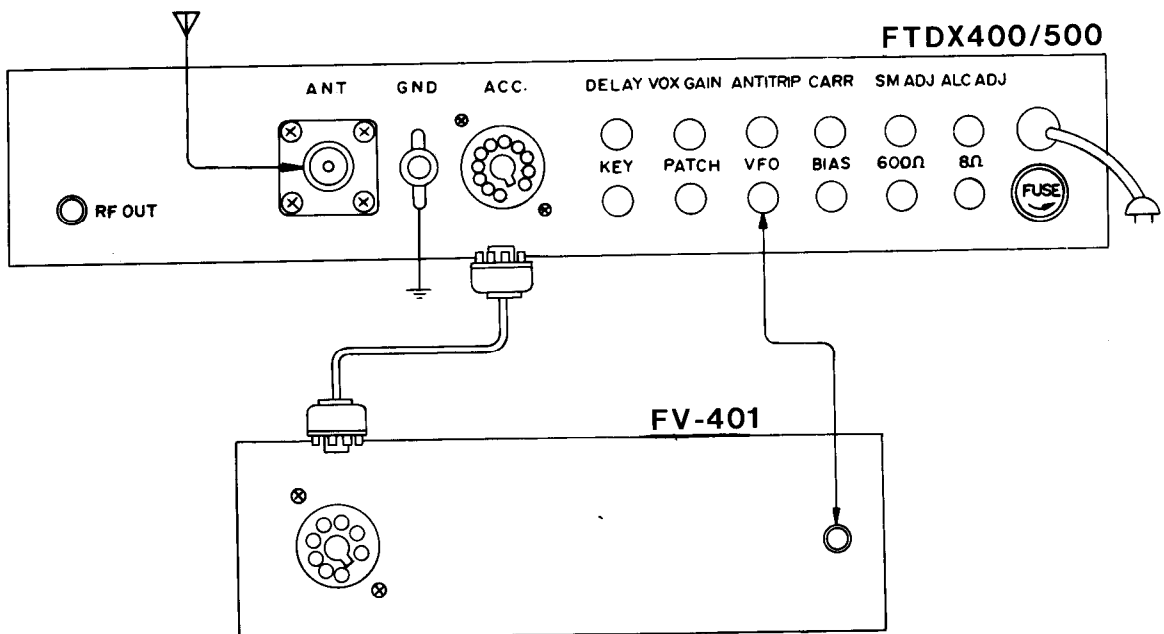
REAR VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



9090
8050

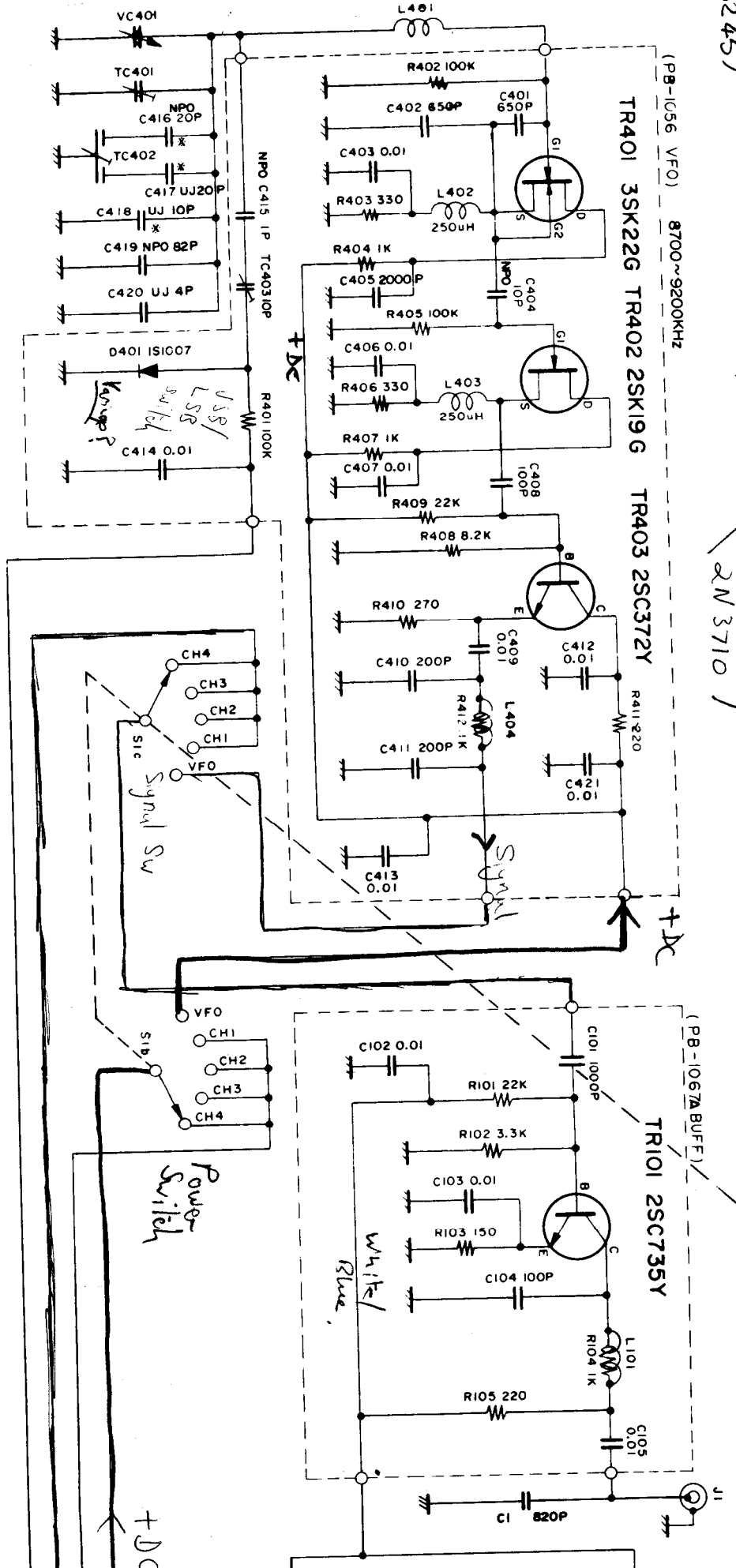


(3SK226)
BF256
2N5245

2SK196
BF256G
2N5245

(2SC372Y)
BC182L
2N3710

(2SC735Y)
BCW36
2N3704



Tuned Circuit

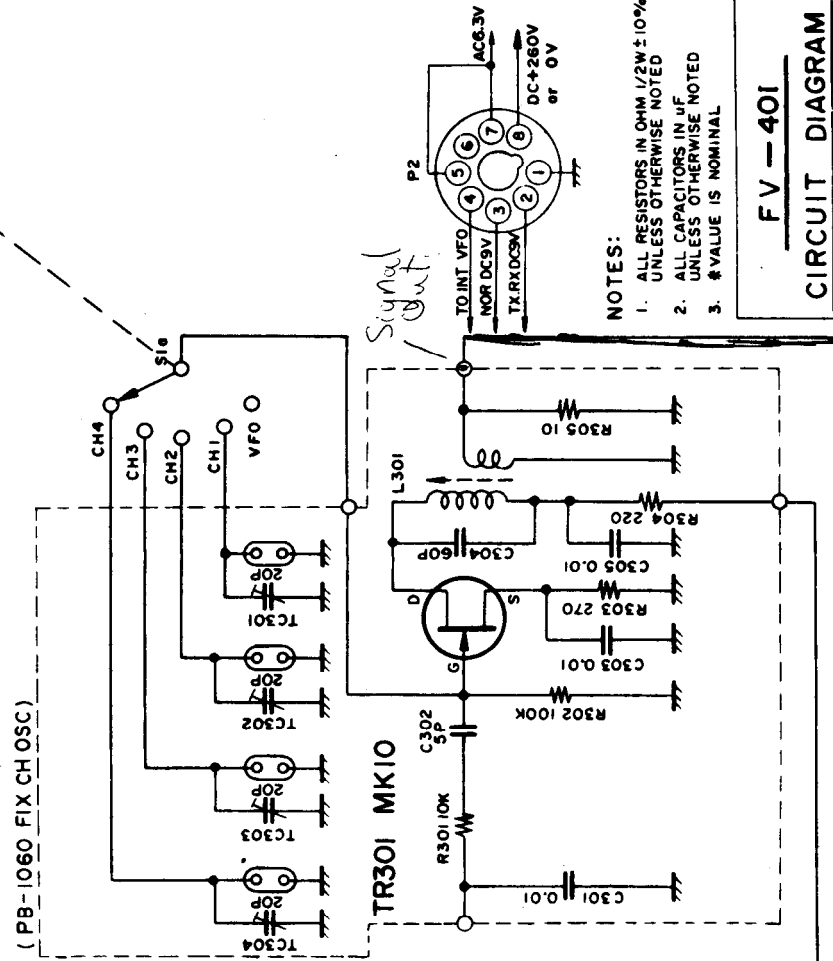
+DC

Signal

Power Switch

White/Blue

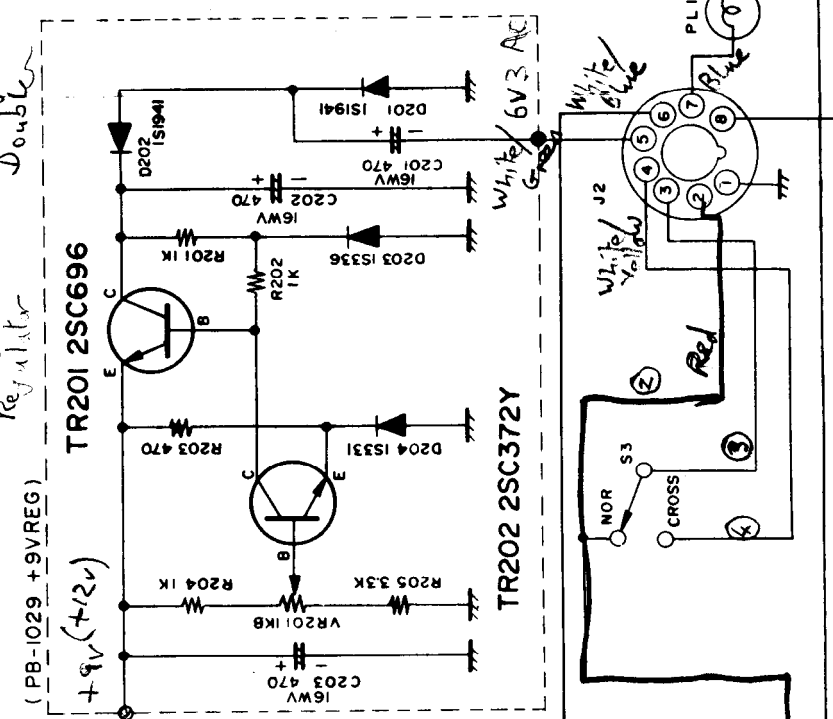
MK10
 RC264
 2N3819



- NOTES:
1. ALL RESISTORS IN OHM 1/2W ± 10%
 2. ALL CAPACITORS IN μF UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
 3. # VALUE IS NOMINAL

FV - 401
 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

2SC696
 2SV64
 2N4877



+DC

Signal
 / out

White
 Yellow
 Red
 Blue

White
 Yellow
 Red
 Blue

