

Operating controls

To properly operate a transceiver, you need to know how to use the controls. Perhaps the most important transmitter control is microphone gain. If a transmitter is operated with the microphone gain set too high, the output signal might become distorted. (T4B01)

You also need to know how to set the operating frequency of your transceiver. The keypad or VFO knob can be used to enter the operating frequency on a modern transceiver. (T4B02) A way to enable quick access to a favorite frequency on your transceiver is to store the frequency in a memory channel. (T4B04)

A common receiver control on VHF/UHF transceivers is the squelch control. The purpose of the squelch control on a transceiver is to mute receiver output noise when no signal is being received. (T4B03) If the squelch is set too high, then you may not be able to hear low-level signals.

Another common setting on VHF/UHF transceivers is the offset frequency. This is especially important when operating repeaters. The common meaning of the term “repeater offset” is the difference between repeater transmit and receive frequency. (T4B11)

A common receiver control on HF transceivers is the RIT control. The term “RIT” is abbreviation for “Receiver Incremental Tuning.” (T4B07) The receiver RIT or clarifiers are controls that could be used if the voice pitch of a single-sideband signal seems too high or low. (T4B06)

Another common control on a receiver is the automatic gain control, or AGC. Its function is to keep received audio relatively constant. (T4B12) This is important because HF signal strengths can vary widely, and that can cause audio levels to vary widely as well.

HF transceivers are often equipped with a variety of different filters. The advantage of having multiple receive bandwidth choices on a multimode transceiver is that it permits noise or interference reduction by selecting a bandwidth matching the mode. (T4B08) For example, 2400 Hz is an appropriate receive filter to select in order to minimize noise and interference for SSB reception. (T4B09) 500 Hz is an appropriate receive filter to select in order to minimize noise and interference for CW reception. (T4B10)

A common transmitter control is push-to-talk, or PTT. The push to talk function is the function which switches between receive and transmit. (T7A07) Most of the time PTT refers to an actual switch on the microphone that an operator must push to begin transmitting, but it also refers to the name of a signal line on a transceiver’s accessory socket that can be used to automatically switch a transceiver into transmit mode.

QUESTION POOL: (12)

T4B01	T4B02	T4B04	T4B03	T4B11	T4B07
T4B06	T4B12	T4B08	T4B09	T4B10	T7A07