Known Models: Midland 13-870D, 13-872

	Both RX & TX "A"	RX Only "B"	TX Only "C"
Ch. 1 (26.965)	37.600	11.090	10.635
Ch. 2 (26.975)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch. 3 (26.985)	"	11.070	10.615
Ch. 4 (27.005)	"	11.050	10.595
Ch. 5 (27.015)	37.650	11.090	10.635
Ch. 6 (27.025)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch. 7 (27.035)	"	11.070	10.615
Ch. 8 (27.055)	"	11.050	10.595
Ch. 9 (27.065)	37.700	11.090	10.635
Ch.10 (27.075)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch.11 (27.085)	"	11.070	10.615
Ch.12 (27.105)	"	11.050	10.595

	Both RX & TX "A"	RX Only "B"	TX Only "C"
Ch.13 (27.115)	37.750	11.090	10.635
Ch.14 (27.125)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch.15 (27.135)	"	11.070	10.615
Ch.16 (27.155)	"	11.050	10.595
Ch.17 (27.165)	37.800	11.090	10.635
Ch.18 (27.175)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch.19 (27.185)	"	11.070	10.615
Ch.20 (27.205)	"	11.050	10.595
Ch.21 (27.215)	37.850	11.090	10.635
Ch.22 (27.225)	"	11.080	10.625
Ch.23 (27.255)	"	11.050	10.595

Synthesis: "A" - "C" = direct TX carrier frequency;
"A" - "B" = RX frequency (offset lower by 455 KHz)

Example: For Ch.1, 37.600 MHz - 10.635 MHz = 26.965 MHz, the on-channel TX frequency. During RX, the 11.090 MHz crystal is used, which is exactly 455 KHz higher than 10.635 MHz. This generates the second or low I.F. of 455 KHz common to most CBs. Notice that while this scheme is dual-conversion, there's no fixed high I.F. since it must pass a 40 KHz *band* of frequencies. Therefore no sharp single-frequency I.F. filter is possible at the high I.F. and receiver selectivity is not as good as in other mixing methods that use fixed frequencies at both I.F. stages.

Compliments of:
CBC INTERNATIONAL · P.O. BOX 30655 · TUCSON AZ 85751 U.S.A.
TEL/FAX: 888-I-FIX-CBs (1-888-434-9227), (520) 298-7980 · Internet: www.cbcintl.com · Email: info@cbcintl.com