Known Models: Robyn T-123

	RX & TX "A"	RX & TX "B"	TX Only "C"	RX Only "D"
Ch. 1 (26.965)	37.600	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch. 2 (26.975)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch. 3 (26.985)	"	4.615	"	"
Ch. 4 (27.005)	"	4.595	"	"
Ch. 5 (27.015)	37.650	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch. 6 (27.025)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch. 7 (27.035)	"	4.615	"	"
Ch. 8 (27.055)	"	4.595	"	"
Ch. 9 (27.065)	37.700	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch.10 (27.075)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch.11 (27.085)	"	4.615	"	"
Ch.12 (27.105)	"	4.595	"	"

	RX & TX "A"	RX & TX "B"	TX Only "C"	RX Only "D"
Ch.13 (27.115)	37.750	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch.14 (27.125)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch.15 (27.135)	"	4.615	"	"
Ch.16 (27.155)	"	4.595	"	"
Ch.17 (27.165)	37.800	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch.18 (27.175)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch.19 (27.185)	"	4.615	"	"
Ch.20 (27.205)	"	4.595	"	"
Ch.21 (27.215)	37.850	4.635	6.000	5.545
Ch.22 (27.225)	"	4.625	"	"
Ch.23 (27.255)	"	4.595	"	"

Synthesis: "A" – "B" – "C" = direct TX carrier frequency
"A" – "B" – "D" = RX frequency (TX freq. + 455 KHz)

Example: For Ch.1, [37.600 MHz – 4.635 MHz – 6.000 MHz] = 26.965 MHz; the correct TX carrier frequency. For RX, [37.600 MHz – 4.635 MHz – 5.545 MHz] = 27.420 MHz, which is exactly 455 KHz difference from the TX signal. 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.