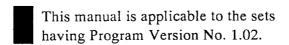
# FURUNO OPERATOR'S MANUAL

## SSB RADIOTELEPHONE

MODEL FS-1502





## ©FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

9-52, Ashihara-cho, Nishinomiya, Japan 662

Telephone: 0798-65-2111 Telefax: 0798-65-4200

All rights reserved. Printed in Japan

-Your Local Agent/Dealer

FIRST EDITION: FEB 1992 U: JUL.13,1998

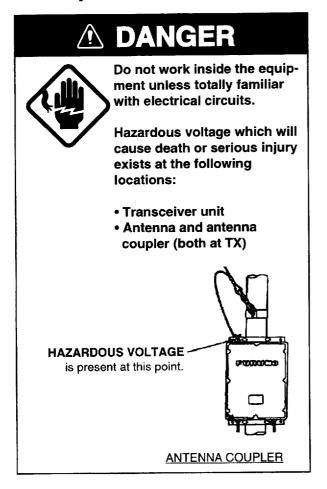
PUB. No. 0ME-55480 FS-1502

(TATA) FS-



# **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

#### For Operator



### **⚠ WARNING**



Do not open the cover of the equipment.

This equipment uses high voltage electricity which can shock, burn, or cause death. Only qualified personnel should work inside the equipment.

## Do not dissasemble or modify the equipment.

Fire, electrical shock or serious injury can result.

Immediately turn off the power at the ship's mains switchboard if water or foreign object falls into the equipment or the equipment is emitting smoke or fire

Continued use of the equipment can cause fire, electrical shock or serious injury.

#### **DANGER Label attached**

DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE 高圧危険

Name: High Voltage Label

Type: R-12135-D-1 Code No.: 390-100-011

#### For installer

#### **A** CAUTION

Do not place liquid-filled containers on the top of the equipment.

Fire or electrical shock can result if a liquid spills into the equipment.

Do not place heater near the equipment.

Heat can melt the power cord, which can result in fire or electrical shock.

Do not operate the unit with wet hands.

Electrical shock can result.

Use the correct fuse.

Use of the wrong fuse can cause fire or equipment damage.

## **⚠ WARNING**



Only qualified personnel should work inside the equipment.

This equipment uses high voltage electricity which can shock, burn, or cause death.

Turn off the power at the ship's mains switchboard before beginning the installation. Post a warning sign near the switchboard to ensure that the power will not be applied while the equipment is being installed.

Serious injury or death can result if the power is not turned off, or is applied while the equipment is being installed.

## **A** CAUTION



Ground the equipment.

Ungrounded equipment can give off or receive electromagnetic interference or cause electrical shock.

Confirm that the power supply voltage is compatible with the voltage rating of the equipment.

Connection to the wrong power supply can cause fire or equipment damage. The voltage rating appears on the label at the rear of the equipment.

## **Factory Setting and Local Regulations**

The FS-1502 is designed to meet the local regulations of various countries around the world.

However, there are differences in regulations between countries, mainly on class of emission, output power and legality of transmission frequency programming.

To make for easier identification within our company, we have divided the FS-1502 into three configurations: A, B and PH, in accordance with functions allowed in each country group.

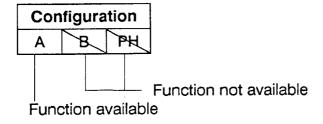
A sticker indicating the configuration is attached to rear panel immediately after the factory presetting is completed. This A, B and PH mark is only for our intra-company use and does not comprise part of the model number.

		Configuration				
	Α	В	PH			
Class of Emmission	J3E(USB/LSB)	J3E(USB)	J3E(USB)			
	НЗЕ	H3E on 2182kHz	H3E on 2182kHz			
	J3C	J3C				
	F1B, J2B					
Output Power	150W	150W	100W			
ITU channels	Yes	Yes	No			
Sweep scanning	Yes	No	No			

This manual describes all the functions incorporated in the FS-1502, however some functions may not be available depending on the configuration.

This availability of functions is expressed in this manual using the following table.

(Example of function availability)



# Before Installing or Operating the Equipment...

be sure to read all the safety, installation and operating information which follows.

# General Safety Information

"NOTICE", "CAUTION" and "WARNING" notices appear throughout this manual. It is the responsibility of the user of this equipment to read, understand and follow these notices. If you have any questions regarding these instructions, please contact a FURUNO agent or dealer.

# Installation and Operation Information

- The installation of this unit requires special technical skills. If the user has doubts about his or her technical ability we recommend that the unit be installed by a FURUNO representative or a licensed radiotelephone technician. Without a thorough installation, an SSB radiotelephone cannot work properly—if at all.
- Before operating the equipment, a proper license and call sign must be released for the radio station. The operator of the equipment must be familiar with the rules and regulations of radio communication before operating the equipment. Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
- This equipment can be operated only by a person holding a valid radio operator license or permit.
- Although the FS-1502 is capable of transmitting any frequency between 1.6 and 26.2 MHz, the station licensee is always responsible for the lawful and proper operation of his station.
- NOTICE: FURUNO Electric Company will assume no responsibility for any communication disturbance or inconvenience because of illegal transmission on an unauthorized frequency range.
  - The radio wave is public property and should be used in accordance with appropriate regulations. Do not transmit with too much power or when unnecessary.
  - It is unlawful to divulge what is overhead by radio or wire.
  - Because heat dissipates through the cabinet, it will become warm to the touch after a long transmission. Allow for sufficient air circulation around the unit and NEVER put anything on the top of the unit.
  - Your electrical system (battery) must be able to supply ample current if the transmitter is to be able to deliver full power to the antenna. Unless the current flow is available, the radio won't transmit effectively. Always make sure the battery is fully charged.
  - For reference, APPENDIX B discusses SSB operating principles and frequency selection method.

# **Table of Contents**

1	Operational	Overview 1-1
	Overview	Description of Controls 1-3
		Indications
		Basic Operation 1-5
		Turning the power on and off/adjusting speaker vol-
		ume
		Adjusting the backlighting
		Turning the loudspeaker on and off 1-5
		Turning the squelch on and off 1-6
		Selecting class of emission
		Selecting Frequency 1-7
		Manually entering a frequency (frequency mode) 1-7
		[A B] key 1-8
		User channel mode
		ITU channel mode 1-9
		Reception
		Adjusting rf gain
		Clarifying a receive signal
		Monitoring RX signal strength
		Transmission
		Tuning the antenna
		Reducing transmitter power
		Making a Call
		Semi-duplex channel
		Simplex channel
		Using the microphone
		Telex
		Emergency Communication
		Testing the two-tone alarm
		Scanning
		User channel mode
		ITU channel mode 1-10
		Frequency mode (frequency sweeping) 1-10
		System Settings 1-10
		Pamota Station Operation 1-2

2	Maintenance	Overview2-1Regular Maintenance2-2Replacement of Fuse2-3Cleaning2-4
3	Troubleshooting	Overview
4	Parts Location	Transceiver       4-1         Antenna Coupler       4-3
5	Installation	Overview         5-1           Installation Guidelines         5-2           Transceiver         5-2           Antenna coupler         5-2           Power cable length         5-3           Typical Installation         5-4           The Antenna         5-5           Long wire antenna         5-6           Whip antenna         5-7           Doublet antenna         5-8           Installation of Ground System         5-9           Ground for metallic hull         5-9           Ground for non-metallic hull         5-10           Ground for vehicles         5-12           Ground for land stations         5-12           Installation of Antenna Coupler         5-13           Mounting location         5-13           Mounting location         5-17           Ground         5-17           Ground         5-18           Installation of Transceiver         5-18           Mounting location         5-18           Installation of Transceiver         5-19           Mounting location         5-19           Flush mounting         5-20           Connections         5-21           Connection of System <td< th=""></td<>

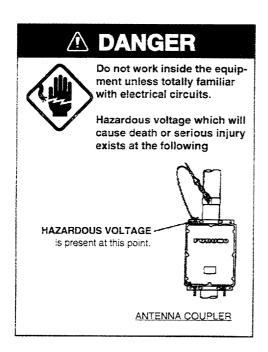
APPENDIX A Tables	User Channel Table	
	ITU TELEX Frequency Table	<b>A-</b> 8
APPENDIX B	Overview	
What is Marine SSB?	Radio Wave Propagation	
	Skip Angle	
•	Propagation Charts	
	Experience	B-4
Outline Drawings and Schematic Diagrams	List of Drawings and Schematic Diagrams Outline Drawings	D-1
	Schematic Diagrams	5-1

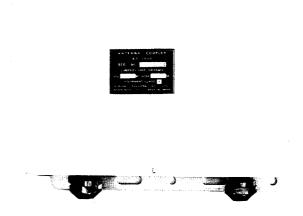
#### **DANGER** HIGH VOLTAGE 高圧危険

Name:

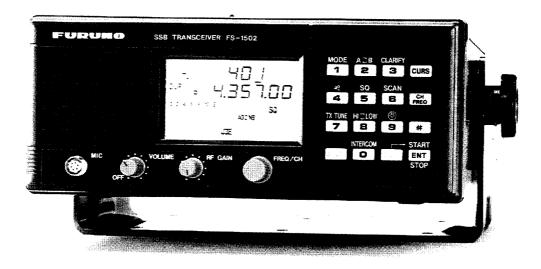
High Voltage Label R-12135-D-1

Type: Code No.: 390-100-011





AT-1502 Antenna coupler



FS-1502 Transceiver

#### Introduction

Congratulations on your choice of the FURUNO FS-1502 SSB Radiotelephone. We are confident you will see why the FURUNO name has become synonymous with quality and reliability.

For over 40 years FURUNO Electric Company has enjoyed an enviable reputation for quality and reliability throughout the world. This dedication to excellence is furthered by our extensive global network of agents and dealers.

While this unit is designed and constructed with much attention to operation and maintenance simplicity, familiarity with its functions and regular maintenance are important for good performance. Please carefully read and follow the recommended procedures set forth in this manual.

We would appreciate feedback from you, the end-user, about whether we are achieving our purposes.

Thank you for considering and purchasing FURUNO equipment.

#### **Features**

The FS-1502 SSB Radiotelephone is an all-purpose communications MF/HF transceiver especially designed for marine mobile communication. The fully synthesized transceiver has a frequency range of 1.6 to 26.2 MHz.

Entire operation is carried out with easy to use front panel controls. The large, backlit LCD shows complete operational status, including receive signal strength and transmitter output power.

The automatic Antenna Coupler AT-1502 automatically tunes a whip or wire antenna of 6 to 15 meters long.

The FS-1502 operates on 12 VDC power. For other power supplies

IF the supply voltage is	THEN you will need a		
24 or 32 VDC	converter.		
110 or 220 VAC	rectifier (with voltage regulator).		

- Transceiver constructed of rugged die cast aluminum. An integral heat sink ensures efficient heat dissipation.
- Non-volatile memory holds up to 64 user-programmed semiduplex channels along with class of emission.
- Automatic scanning for watch on selected frequencies.
- Large, backlit high contrast LCD shows all operational data.
- Frequency/channel selection may be made directly through the keyboard or by the FREQ/CH encoder.
- [2182] key provides instantaneous call up of distress/calling frequency (2182 kHz).
- Built-in two-tone alarm generator.
- Built-in noise blanker cancels random noise.
- Built-in squelch mutes the receiver when no voice or carrier is received. It can open by voice or signal strength, or both voice and signal strength.

## **Specifications**

#### **GENERAL**

**Communication System** 

Simplex or semi-duplex

**Frequency Range** 

1.6 to 26.2 MHz (transmit) 0.1 to 30 MHz (receive)

**Frequency Resolution** 

Transmit: 100 Hz Receive: 10 Hz

Class of Emission

J3E (LSB) J3E (USB)

H3E (AM compatible)

F1B, J2B (for NBDP terminal)

J<sub>3</sub>C

**Frequency Stability** 

 $\pm 10 \, \mathrm{Hz}$ 

**Number Of Channels** 

1) 64 semi-duplex or 128 simplex channels max.,

presettable

2) Factory preset ITU SSB, Telex, USA SSB

channels

3) 2182 kHz (single action)

**Ambient Temperature Range** 

 $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $+55^{\circ}$ C

**Relative Humidity** 

93% at 40°C

**Power Supply &** 

**Power Consumption** 

13.6 VDC: -/ + 15% (floating ground)

Receive: 1.5A

Transmit speech: 18 A Transmit (max.): 30 A

**Frequency Selection** 

Key or dial encoder

**Dimmer** 

Illumination for keyboard and LCD (four levels incl.

off)

Display

Channel number, frequency, class of emission, sta-

tus of controls, signal strength, transceiver output

level

I/O Connection

Standard: microphone, external antenna coupler,

external speaker

Option: 1) RS-232C port for connecting DP-5

**NBDP** Terminal

2) Current loop port for connecting RB-500 Remote Station/DB-500 Distributor

**Coating Color** 

Cabinet: 2.5GY 5/1.5 Newtone #5

Front panel: N-3.0

**Dimensions and Weight** 

100 mm x 250 mm x 300 mm, 5.8 kg

**RECEIVER** 

**Receiving System** 

Double-conversion superheterodyne

IF: 54.455 MHz and 455 kHz

Sensitivity

Input level at 50 ohms to produce SINAD 20 dB

J3E: 3 dB  $\mu$ V(1.4  $\mu$ V) H3E:  $16 \text{ dB } \mu \text{V} (6.3 \mu \text{V})$ 

Selectivity

2.4 kHz at -6 dB (J3E) 4.5 kHz at -60 dB (J3E)

**Spurious Response** 

Better than 70 dB

Intermodulation

Better than 80 dB

**Audio Output** 

3 W rated into internal speaker

5 W max. into external 4 ohm speaker

Other Features

RF Gain: Adjustable

Squelch: ON/OFF, Activated by voice/signal level

Dimmer: OFF/Low/Medium/High

Speaker: ON/OFF (Handset always alive)

AGC: always ON

Noise blanker: always ON

**TRANSMITTER** 

Output Impedance

50 ohms

**RF Output Power** 

J3E/H3E:

150 W pep or 100 W pep

F1B:

100 W

Tune:

10 W approx.

(greater than 70 W pep for 23 to 26.2 MHz)

**Power Reduction** 

60 - 70 W pep

**Controls** 

Output HI/LOW, test/send of two-tone alarm

generator, 2182kHz single action key

**ANTENNA COUPLER** 

**Tuning System** 

CPU controlled fully automatic tuning system

**Frequency Range** 

1.6 to 26.2 MHz

Input Impedance

50 ohms (viewed from transceiver)

**Antenna Required** 

6 to 15 m wire or whip

**Power Capability** 

150 W pep, 75 W continuous

**Tuning Power** 

10 W

**VSWR** 

Less than 1.5

**Tuning Time** 

Within 2 to 15 seconds

Within 0.5 seconds on pretuned bands

**Dummy Load** 

External (10 ohms  $+ 250 \, pF$ ), optional supply

**Power Requirement** 

15 VDC 0.6 A (supplied from transceiver)

Ambient Temperature

 $-30^{\circ}$ C to  $+70^{\circ}$ C at 95% relative humidity

Construction

Waterproof plastic cabinet, stainless steel mount

Color

White

**Dimensions and Weight** 

267 mm (W) x 390 mm (H) x 90 mm (D), 2.9 kg

approx.

#### **EQUIPMENT LIST**

#### **Complete Set**

No.	Name	Type	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Transceiver Unit	FS-1502		1	
2	Antenna Coupler	AT-1502	000-054-319	1	
3	Accessories	FP05-02000	000-055-200		for microphone
		FP05-02010	000-055-201	1 set	for handset
		FP05-02020	000-055-202		for noise-canceling microphone
		FP05-02100	000-055-205	1 set	for ant. coupler
4	Installation Materials	CP05-04400	000-054-318	1 set	for trans. unit
		CP05-02800	000-055-204	1 set	for ant. coupler
5	Spare Parts	SP05-02100	000-055-188	1 set	
6	Documentation	OM-E5548	000-802-884	1 set	

#### Option

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Rectifier	PR-270	000-113-349	1	
2	DC-DC Converter	PC-220	000-113-350	1	
3	External Speaker	HCB100D	000-113-352	1	
4	Doublet Antenna	E22	000-050-631	1 set	
5	Single Wire Antenna	E24	000-050-634	1 set	
6	Double-span Antenna	E25	000-050-635	1 set	
7	Whip Antenna Lead-in	E26	000-050-636	1 set	
8	Whip Antenna Feeder	E27	000-050-637	1 set	
9	Whip Antenna	FAW-6D	000-572-128		
10	Whip Antenna	FAW-6R2A	000-107-921	1	
11	Whip Antenna	FAW-6R2	000-572-108	1 set	
12	Whip Antenna	FAW-4B	000-572-123		
13	Coupler Installation Materials	OP05-12	005-923-680	1 set	U-bolts for fixing antenna coupler
14	REMOTE-A Kit	OP05-39	005-920-310	1	RS-232C, for DP-5, DSC-5
15	REMOTE-B Kit	OP05-40	005-920-320	1	Current loop, for RB-500/DB-500
16	CONTROL Kit	OP05-41	005-920-330	1	For BK connection
17	Crystal Filter	K00F04D	000-113-494	1	For Telex

#### Accessories for transceiver unit (FP05-02000; hand-microphone type)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Hanger	FP05-02001	005-922-690	1	
2	Tapping Screw	6 x 20 SUS304	000-800-414	6	
3	Knob Bolt	KG-B2 M8 x 20 SUS 304	000-800-601	2	
4	Flat Washer	M6 SUS304	000-864-129	6	
5	Hanger Washer	05-029-0132	100-087-911	2	
6	Knob Washer	05-029-0135	100-100-390	2	
7	Microphone	DM1620FZ1	000-112-622	1	

#### Accessories for transceiver unit (FP05-02010; handset type)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Hanger	FP05-02001	005-922-690	1	
2	Tapping Screw	6 x 20 SUS304	000-800-414	6	
3	Knob Bolt	KG-B2 M8 x 20 SUS 304	000-800-601	2	
4	Flat Washer	M6 SUS304	000-864-129	6	
5	Hanger Washer	05-029-0132	100-087-911	2	
6	Knob Washer	05-029-0135	100-100-390	2	
7	Handset Hanger	05-024-1001	100-095-691	2	
8	Stopper	05-024-1002	100-095-701	1	
9	Template	05-024-1003	100-095-711	1	
10	Tapping Screw	3 x 20 SUS304	000-801-662	6	
11	Handset	HS-6000FZ5	000-112-623	1	

#### Accessories for transceiver unit (FP05-02020; noise-canceling mic. type)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Hanger	FP05-02001	005-922-690	1	
2	Tapping Screw	6 x 20 SUS304	000-800-414	6	
3	Knob Bolt	KG-B2 M8 x 20 SUS 304	000-800-601	2	
4	Flat Washer	M6 SUS304	000-864-129	6	
5	Hanger Washer	05-029-0132	100-087-911	2	
6	Knob Washer	05-029-0135	100-100-390	2	
7	Noise-canceling Microphone	M112D4509910	000-113-344	1	

#### Accessories for antenna coupler (FP05-02100)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Pipe Seal	12W-R	000-113-354	1	

#### Installation Materials for transceiver unit (CP05-04400)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Power Cable		000-113-347	1	2m
2	Ground Wire	05S0479	000-113-348	1	2m

#### Installation Materials for antenna coupler (CP05-02800)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Tapping Screw	6 x 20 SUS304	000-800-414	4	
2	Flat Washer	M6 SUS304	000-864-129	4	
3	Ground Wire	05S0479	000-113-348	1	2m

#### Spare Parts for transceiver unit (SP05-02100)

No.	Name	Туре	Code No.	Qty	Remarks
1	Fuse	FGBO 30A	000-549-017	2	
		125 VAC			

# 1 OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

#### **Overview**

This chapter acquaints you with the basic operating procedure for your radiotelephone.

#### **Contents**

Description of Controls1-3
Indications1-4
Basic Operation
Turning the power on and off/adjusting speaker volume 1-5
Adjusting the dimmer1-5
Turning the loudspeaker on and off
Turning the squelch on and off1-6
Selecting class of emission1-6
Selecting Frequency1-7
Manually entering a frequency (frequency mode)1-7
[A B] key1-8
User channel mode1-8
ITU channel mode1-9
Reception1-12
Adjusting rf gain
Clarifying a receive signal1-12
Monitoring RX signal strength
Transmission1-13
Tuning the antenna1-13
Monitoring transceiver output power1-13
Reducing transmitter power1-14
Making a Call
Semi-duplex channel1-14
Simplex channel1-14
Using the microphone1-14
Telex1-14
Emergency Communication1-15
Testing the two-tone alarm1-15
Scanning
User channel mode1-16
ITU channel mode1-16
Frequency mode (frequency sweeping)1-16
System Settings1-18
Remote Station Operation

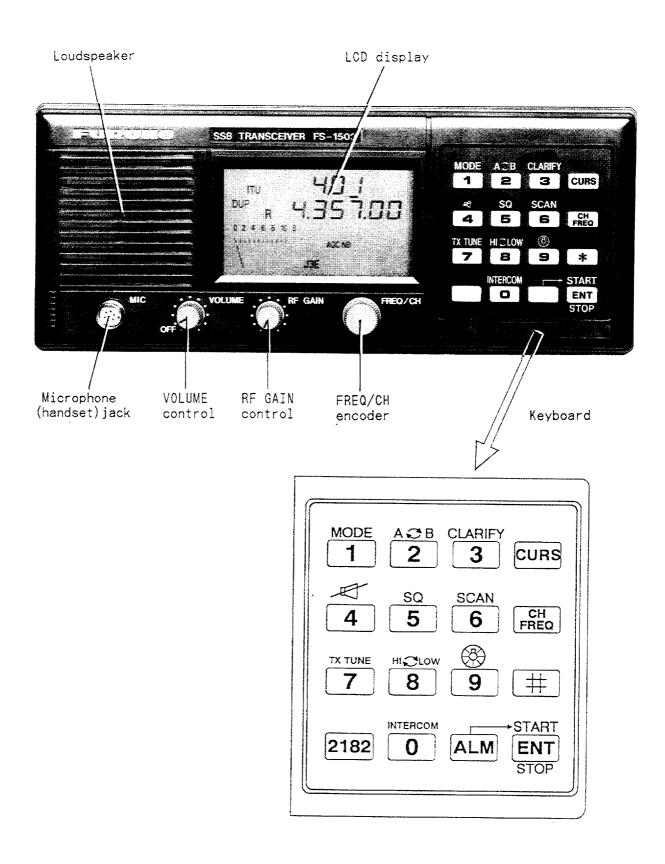


Figure 1-1 Transceiver front panel

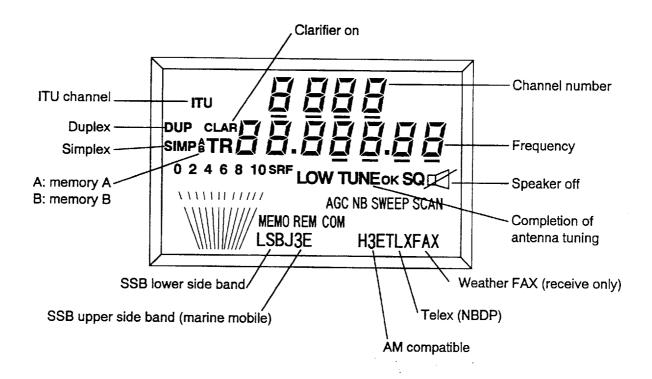
## **Description of Controls**

Table 1-1 Description of controls

Control	Function
VOLUME	Turns the power on and off and adjusts speaker volume.
RF GAIN	Adjusts rf amplifier gain.
FREQ/CH	Changes frequency and selects channel number.
MODE	Selects a class of emission.
АВ	Selects memory A (RX frequency) and memory B (TX frequency) on simplex channel. For semi-duplex channel, it enables watch on your TX frequency.
	NOTE: This key functions only in the User Channel and ITU Channel Modes.
CLARIFY	Adjusts RX frequency in channel mode. The factory-set rate of change is $\pm 150$ Hz in 10 Hz steps. (For AM the width is fixed at $\pm 5$ kHz, 100 Hz steps.)
CURS	Controls cursor for data input.
	Turns the internal or external speaker on and off. The speaker mark appears on the display when the speaker is off.
SQ	Turns the squelch function on and off. "SQ" appears on the display when the squelch is on.
SCAN	Turns the scan function on and off. "SCAN" appears on the display when the scan function is on.
CH FREQ	Selects frequency mode.
TX TUNE	Tunes the antenna coupler. "TUNE" appears during tuning, and "OK" appears after tuning is successfully completed.
HI LOW	Alternately selects high and low output power.
₩	Adjusts backlighting of keyboard and LCD.
*	Enables entry of numeric data.
2182	Selects 2182 kHz.
INTERCOM	Calls remote station. Press this key, enter station no. and then press [ENT].
ALM	Tests the two-tone alarm signal. To transmit the alarm, press this key and [ENT] together.
ENT	Terminates data entry.
1-0 keys	Enter numeric data. Press the [#] key then enter numeric data.

#### **Indications**

The LCD provides various marks and indications which show operational status. The figure below shows the location and meaning of each mark and indication.



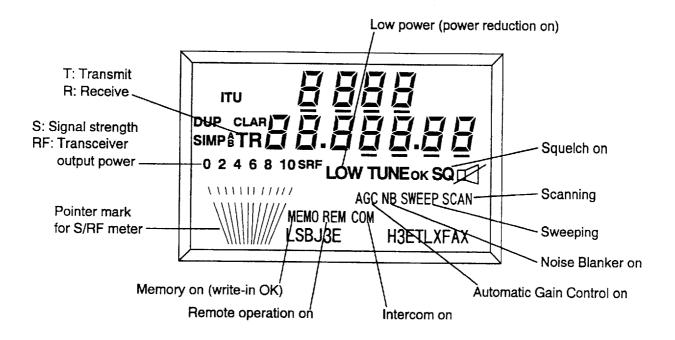


Figure 1-2 Indications

#### **Basic Operation**

#### Introduction

The FS-1502 is designed for intuitive operation. If you change a setting, the associated reaction appears on the LCD almost immediately.

Take a look at the front panel. It mostly consists of an LCD panel which shows operational status and a 16-key keyboard.

Most keys have two functions, main and numeric data entry. To enter numeric data, press [#], enter data and then press [ENT].

The transceiver contains a beeper which sounds in the following conditions.

IF	THEN	Remarks
a key input sequence is completed successfully	a short beep sounds.	
invalid data is entered	three beeps sound.	The data is rejected and previous data is restored.
the antenna coupler cannot tune the antenna	five beeps sound.	"TUNE OK," meaning successful completion of tuning, does not appear.

# Turning the power on and off/ adjusting speaker volume

To turn on the power, turn the VOLUME control clockwise until you hear a click. Further clockwise rotation adjusts speaker volume. To turn off the power, turn the control fully counterclockwise until you hear the click.

- NOTE 1: If it is within 3 days of the last power application, the unit starts up with the last-used frequency. Otherwise, 2182 kHz is automatically called.
- NOTE 2: When the supply voltage is higher than 17 VDC, the protector trips and the transceiver will be turned off automatically. If this happens, first switch off the set and check whether the battery charger is operating or not, then check transceiver input voltage. If the battery charger is working and the voltage is 12 to 15 V, the unit may be turned on again.

# Adjusting the backlighting

The dimmer key (9) adjusts the backlighting for the LCD and the keyboard. Each time the key is pressed the backlighting changes in the sequence of high, medium, low and off.

# Turning the loudspeaker on and off

When you are using a handset and therefore do not require the internal or external speaker, you can turn it off by pressing the speaker key (4). The speaker mark appears on the display when the speaker is off.

#### Turning the squelch on and off

The squelch mutes the audio output in the absence of an incoming signal. When radio noise is too jarring during stand-by condition, it may be muted by activating the squelch. Press [SQ] to turn on or off the squelch. "SQ" appears when the squelch is on.

# emission

Selecting class of The [MODE] key selects class of emission. Each time the key is pressed the class of emission changes in one of the sequences shown below. The selected class of emission appears on the bottom line on the LCD.

> Configuration A: LSB, J3E (USB), H3E, TLX, FAX, LSB...

Configuration B: J3E (USB), H3E, FAX, J3E...

Configuration PH: J3E (USB), H3E, J3E...

Table 1-2 explains then meaning of each class of emission.

Table 1-2 Class of emission modes

Class of Emission	Meaning	Main Use	Power
LSB	SSB, Lower Side Band	Land Mobile	150 W
J3E (USB)	SSB, Upper Side Band	Marine Mobile, General	150 W or 100W
Н3Е	SSB with full carrier	Communication over 2182 kHz	37.5 W (carrier)
TLX	Frequency Shift Keying	Radioteletype (NBDP)	150 W (for ARQ)
FAX	Facsimile	Weather Facsimile	_

- NOTE 1: Select "USB" for voice communication on marine mobile operation.
- NOTE 2: When [2182] is pressed, class of emission is selected as follows:

Configuration A: J3E (USB). To change to H3E, press [MODE] to display "H3E".

Configuration B, PH: H3E only.

■ **NOTE 3:** Reception only for weather facsimile.

#### **Selecting Frequency**

• Note that user channel programming should be done by an authorized Furuno agent or dealer.

#### **Configuration A**

You can select a TX or RX frequency one of three ways:

- Frequency Mode (direct keyboard input)
- User Channel Mode
- ITU Channel Mode

Press [CH/FREQ] to select a mode. Each time the key is pressed the mode changes in the sequence of:

User Channel, Frequency Mode (for fine tuning of user channel), ITU Channel, Frequency Mode (for fine tuning of ITU channel)

#### **Configuration B**

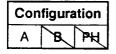
You can select User Channel or ITU Channel mode. Press [CH/FREQ] to select a mode. Each time the key is pressed the mode changes in the sequence of User Channel, ITU Channel.

#### **Configuration PH**

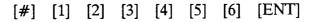
User Channel mode only.

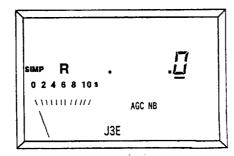
# Manually entering a frequency (frequency mode)

This mode is primarily used for programming user channels. Any frequency between 1.6 MHz and 26.2 MHz (resolution of 10 Hz = 0.01 kHz) can be manually entered through the keyboard.



To enter 12345.6 kHz, for example, place the cursor under the 10ths place (if it is not already there) by pressing [CH/FREQ] key. Then, press





- NOTE 1: If an invalid frequency is entered, three beeps sound, informing you of unacceptable key entry. The frequency is rejected and the last-used frequency is restored.
- **NOTE 2:** The frequency mode is inoperative on semi-duplex communications.

#### Fine tuning frequency by FREQ/CH encoder

The last four digits of a frequency (x10 Hz, x100 Hz, x1 kHz and x10 kHz) may be raised or lowered by operating the FREQ/CH encoder. Press [CURS] to place the cursor on the digit desired; then operate the FREQ/CH encoder.

If frequency change by this method is too slow, enter a new frequency through the keyboard.

#### [A B] key

The [A B] key, when pressed in the ITU or user channel modes, alternately selects frequencies stored on memory banks A and B. The selected memory bank is denoted by "A" or "B" on the first line of the LCD.

For example, assume that you have preprogrammed into channel 1 KMI Radio, Dixon, CA: SHIPS RX freq. 4357.0 (memory A), SHIPS TX freq. 4065.0 (memory B), semi-duplex.

Select channel 1 and before initiating your call, verify that the station is neither transmitting nor receiving, by pressing [A B] as many times as necessary. After confirming that the line is unoccupied, go back to the memory A-stored frequency and initiate your call.

# User channel mode

This mode recalls user channels saved to memory A and memory B by an authorized Furuno agent or dealer. For duplex channels, memory A stores SHIPS RX and memory B, SHIPS TX. There is no protocol for storing simplex channels.

You can select memory A or B by pressing [A B].

Table 1-3 Simplex and semi-duplex freq. selection by the [A B] key

Display on LCD	Frequency to be recalled;		
Display on BCD	RX	TX	
SIMP A	A memory		
SIMP B	B memory		
DUP	A memory	B memory	
SIMP B	B memory *	B memory	

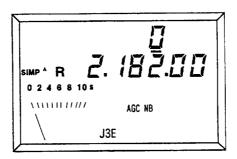
<sup>\*</sup> Enables watch on your TX frequency.

The FS-1502 can store up to 64 user channels (1 to 64). You can recall a user channel by entering the channel number through the keyboard or by operating the FREQ/CH encoder.

In this mode the display shows channel number, memory (A or B), communication format and class of emission.

#### Recall by FREQ/CH encoder

- 1. Place the cursor under the channel number location by pressing [CH/FREQ].
- 2. Turn the FREQ/CH encoder to display desired channel number.

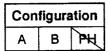


#### Recall by keyboard input

To call up channel 3, for example, press [CH/FREQ] key to place the cursor under the channel number location and then press [#] [3] [ENT].

■ NOTE: If a channel having no frequency assigned to it is input, the set will reject the input and restore the last-used channel.

# ITU channel mode



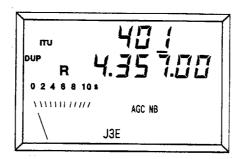
All standard and USA ITU marine channels are stored in the memory of this unit, and you can select either through the system settings. (More on system settings later.) Like recalling a user channel, a ITU channel can be called up through the keyboard or by operating the FREQ/CH encoder.

In this mode the display shows band number, channel number, type of channel (DUP or SIMP), communication status (TX or RX) and "TTU".

■ NOTE: After selecting a channel, you can confirm if the transmission channel is occupied or not by pressing [A B]. ("SIMP-B" appears.)

#### Recall by FREQ/CH encoder

- 1. Press [CH/FREQ] key to display "ITU" and "ITU channel number" on the LCD.
- 2. Rotate the FREQ/CH encoder to display desired channel.
- 3. If you need to change the band number, operate the [CURS] key and the FREQ/CH encoder.



#### Recall by keyboard input

To call up channel 401, for example, press [CH/FREQ] key to display "ITU" and "ITU channel number" and then press [#] [4] [0] [1] [ENT].

Table 1-4 ITU channel selection by the [A B] key

Display on the LCD	Frequency to be read out from memory;			
	Receive	Transmit		
DUP	A	В		
SIMP B	B*	В		

<sup>\*</sup> Enables watch on your TX frequency.

This page intentionally left blank.

#### Reception

#### Introduction

To receive a signal, in most cases, all that is required is to select an RX frequency.

# Adjusting rf gain

In normal use the RF GAIN control is set for maximum rf gain. If the audio of a transmitting station is unclear or there is noise mixed with other signals, however, adjust rf gain to only pick up wanted signal.

# Clarifying a receive signal

If reception is unclear, try to clarify the signal as follows.

- 1. Press [CLARIFY]. (The cursor, which was located under the channel number, automatically moves under the 10 Hz digit.)
- 2. Turn the FREQ/CH encoder to change (fine tune) the frequency. (In the Frequency Mode, simply turn the FREQ/CH encoder to fine tune a frequency.)
- 3. To return the cursor to the channel number, press [CLARIFY] again.
- NOTE: The clarify width can be set, by an authorized FURUNO service technician, for  $\pm 100$  Hz or  $\pm 150$  Hz (factory setting:  $\pm 150$  Hz) on system setting menu 9927. Note however that the width is fixed at  $\pm 5$  kHz on the AM.

# Monitoring RX signal strength

During reception the pointer indicates relative signal strength.

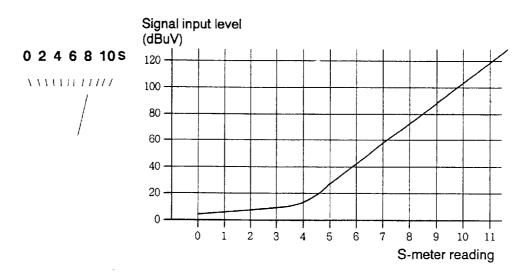


Figure 1-3 Signal strength and display

■ NOTE: The AGC and noise blanker are, in the factory setting, always on.

#### **Transmission**



# Tuning the antenna

Only when antenna impedance and transmitter impedance match can the transmitter (housed in transceiver) deliver full power to the antenna. Because antenna impedance changes each time a channel is changed it must retuned by the antenna coupler to the same impedance as the transmitter (50 ohms). The antenna coupler is tuned automatically when one of the following is pressed:

- PTT switch on the microphone (handset)
- [TX TUNE] on the front panel

After one of the above is pressed;

- "TUNE" appears on the display.
- Tuning should be completed within 2 to 15 seconds for a newly used frequency or less than 0.5 seconds for a memorized frequency. (A built-in memory remembers coil and capacitor settings for a frequency band for about one week.)
- When the tuning process is successfully completed "OK" appears.
- NOTE: Because it takes a mere 0.5 seconds to tune a memorized frequency, it is a good idea before beginning transmission to wait for a short period after "OK" appears, to verify that the channel is unoccupied.

# Monitoring transceiver output power

During transmission the pointer deflects according to transceiver output power.

LSB
J3E (USB)

O 2 4 6 8 10 RF
H3E

O 2 4 6 8 10 RF

The pointer deflects slightly when the PTT switch is pressed, and deflects rightward with voice level.

TLX

**NAME 1777** 

0 2 4 6 8 10 RF When transmitting traffic the pointer positions stably. It returns to the left between intervals in the message.

■ NOTE: The LCD shows "RF" but does not mean "antenna current". The LCD displays transceiver output power. For this reason the meter does not deflect with antenna length or frequency.

#### Reducing transmitter power

To conserve electricity, reduce transmitter power. This can be done when using the transceiver in a harbor, near the shore or close to communication partner (other ship), since you are probably close enough to the receiving station to make the call in reduced power. Each pressing of [HI LOW] selects high or low output power. "LOW" appears on the display when low output power is selected.

#### Making a Call

#### Semi-duplex channel

- 1. Verify that the channel you want to call is not busy, by pressing [A B].
- 2. If line is clear, return to channel A ("DUP" appears on the display) and begin your call.

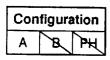
#### Simplex channel

Since the same frequency is used for both transmitting and receiving, simply check whether the channel is unoccupied before initiating a call. "TX" appears on the second line of the display while transmitting.

#### Using the microphone

Hold the microphone close to your mouth, press the PTT switch and speak clearly.

#### Telex



For Telex operation (optional REMOTE-A kit required), select both frequency and "TLX" class of emission. The frequency displayed on the LCD is the assigned frequency.

■ **NOTE:** To fine tune receive Telex signal, use the [CLARIFY] key.

#### **Emergency Communication**

#### Introduction

In case of distress or emergency, transmit the two-tone alarm to alert a 2182 kHz watch receiver's attention, then call for help on 2182 kHz. Complete distress call procedure is provided in APPENDIX A.

#### **Procedure**

- 1. Press [2182]. 2182 kHz and class of emission J3E (Configuration A) or H3E (Configuration B, PH) are automatically selected. To communicate over H3E for configuration A, press [MODE] to display "H3E".
- 2. To send an emergency call, press [ALM] and [ENT] in order. The call sounds from the speaker and ceases automatically after 45 seconds. The alarm may be cancelled at any time by pressing [ENT].
- 3. When the alarm signal stops, press the PTT switch and transmit your message with a clear and calm voice. Release the PTT switch and wait for a reply. Repeat the distress message at regular intervals until a reply is received.

# Testing the two-tone alarm

The two-tone alarm should be tested regularly for proper operation. Press [ALM] to test the alarm. The alarm should sound for 45 seconds then stop. To cease testing at any time press [ENT].

#### Scanning

#### Introduction

In scanning, the receiver scans user channels, ITU channels or a user-selected frequency. When a signal above a preset strength is detected, the receiver stops scanning momentarily. To stop scanning, press [ENT] or the PTT switch. This function is useful for fleet vessel communication and receiving general communication frequencies while maintaining watch on distress and emergency frequencies.

■ NOTE: Dwell time and scan stop level can be selected on system setting numbers 9917 and 9918, respectively.

**Dwell time** is the amount of time in seconds which the receiver stops on a channel to confirm the absence or presence of a signal. The time is selectable among 1 to 9 seconds.

Scan stop level is the minimum receive signal strength which this radio will pick up.

## User channel mode

Follow the procedure below to start scanning a user channel group. (Note that user channel programming should be done by an authorized Furuno agent or dealer.)

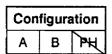
1. Turn the FREQ/CH encoder to select the scan group which you want to scan. See the table below.

Table 1-5 Scan group number and channel numbers

Scan Group Number	Channel Number and Scanning Range		
1	1 to 8		
2	9 to 16		
3	17 to 24		
4	25 to 32		
5	33 to 40		
6	41 to 48		
7	49 to 56		
8	57 to 64		

- 2. Select memory A frequency or memory B frequency by pressing [A B].
- 3. Press [SCAN] to commence scanning. "SCAN" appears on the display.
- 4. To stop scanning, press [ENT] or the PTT switch. "SCAN" is erased from the LCD.

# ITU channel mode



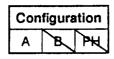
1. Enter channel number by keyboard input or by operating the [FREQ/CH] encoder. To enter international channel 401 by keyboard, for example, press

[#] [4] [0] [1] [ENT]

- 2. Select memory A frequency or memory B frequency by pressing [AB].
- 3. Press [SCAN] to commence scanning. "SCAN" appears on the display.
- 4. To stop scanning, press [ENT] or the PTT switch on the microphone. "SCAN" is erased from the LCD.

# Frequency mode (frequency sweeping)

The receiver sweeps the frequency set at the moment [SCAN] is pressed, depending on sweep interval, sweep step and scan stop level settings.



To start frequency sweeping;

1. Enter a frequency and press [SCAN]. "SWEEP" appears on the LCD.

- 2. To stop sweeping, press [ENT] or the PTT switch. "SWEEP" is erased from the LCD.
- NOTE: Sweep width is the frequency width to sweep on both sides of the selected frequency.

**Sweep step frequency** is the frequency interval at which the receiver scans the sweep width.

# Selected Frequency Sweep Step (default: 1 kHz) Sweep Width (default: 100 kHz)

Figure 1-4 How frequency sweeping works

#### **System Setting**

#### Introduction

The system settings determine the operating mode of the FS-1502. Your FURUNO dealer can assist you with the presetting of this radio, depending on your needs and expected use of the equipment.

The table below lists the possible settings and factory setting for each system setting.

Table 1-6 System settings

CH	Function	Setting				Factory Setting
No.		0	1	2	3	7
9917	Scan Stop Signal Level	SQ level 1-10 of S-meter reading			3	
9918	Scan Stop Time	0-99 seconds				2
9919	Sweep Width	10 Hz – 30 MHz			100 k	
9920	Sweep Step Frequency		10 Hz – 30 MHz			1 k
9922	AGC	Off	On	Mode		1
9923	Squelch Activation	Voice	Level	AND	OR	3
9924	Squelch Level	0-10 for level			5	
9925	TLX RX Bandwidth	Wide	Narrow			0
9926	Meter Indication	Ant Curr	RF Pwr			1
9928	Squelch Decay Time	500 – 4000 ms				1000
9929	Squelch Activating Frequency	500 – 2000 Hz			1000	
9930	TX High Power Level	0-255			0	
9931	TX Low Power Level				5	
9933	Tune Power Level				100	

■ NOTE 1: "Marine" means any frequency in the ranges below. You can call (through the keyboard) any user channel or ITU channel in the those ranges.

"Marine free" means any ITU channel, user channel or marine frequency, selectable through the keyboard.

Marine band frequencies (frequency in kHz)

1606.5 <b>-</b> 4438	18780 <b>—</b> 18900
6200 - 6525	19680 - 19800
8100-8815	22000 — 22855
12230 - 13200	25070 - 25210
16360 - 17410	26100 <b>–</b> 26175

■ NOTE 2: Squelch activation is the condition which opens the squelch.

**Voice:** The squelch opens by frequencies less than 1000 Hz (factory setting). The squelch activating frequency can be changed between 500 – 2000 Hz on system setting channel no. 9929.

**Level:** The squelch opens depending on signal strength. The factory setting is 5. You can change the level between 0-10 on system setting channel no. 9924.

And: The squelch opens depending on both voice and signal strength.

**Or:** The squelch opens by either voice or signal strength.

■ NOTE 3: Antenna Coupler AT-1502 does not have an antenna current detection circuit. If display of antenna current is required, use Antenna Coupler AT-1500. Be sure to set system setting 9926 for "0".

#### Procedure

Follow the procedure below to select system settings.

- 1. While pressing and holding down [#] turn on the power. Release [#] when "MEMO" appears on the display.
- 2. Turn the FREQ/CH encoder to select desired channel number.
- 3. Press [#].
- 4. Enter desired setting with the numeric keys.
- 5. Press [ENT].
- 6. Repeat steps 2 to 5 for another setting.
- **NOTICE:** FURUNO Electric Company will assume no responsibility for the inconvenience or disturbance to communications due to inadequate or unlawful presetting of this equipment.

## **Remote Station Operation**

Introduction

By the [INTERCOM] key you can communicate with a remote

station (optional Remote Station RB-500 required).

**Priority** 

The remote station has first priority when a remote station is

connected.

Note that when 2182kHz is selected by the [2182] key of the

FS-1502, first priority is changed to the FS-1502.

For further details refer to the operator's manual for the RB-500.

# 2 MAINTENANCE

Overview	This chapter provides the information necessary for the main tenance of this unit.
	■ <b>CAUTION:</b> Before beginning any maintenance procedure, be sure to turn off the power.
Contents	Regular Maintenance
	Cleaning

## **Regular Maintenance**

### Introduction

This radio is designed and manufactured to provide years of trouble-free performance. Without regular maintenance, however, no machine can perform its intended functions. A regular maintenance program should be established and should at least include the items listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Regular maintenance

Item	Check Point	Remedy/Remarks
Whip antenna	Check for physical damage, corrosion and water leakage.	Replace damaged parts.
Wire antenna	Check that antenna is properly spanned and separated sufficiently apart from metal structures.	• If necessary, re-span antenna.
Insulators	Check for salt water accumulation on insulators.	<ul> <li>Replace damaged insulators. Remove salt water deposits with fresh water.</li> </ul>
	Check that connection at lead-in insulator is tight and rust-free.	<ul> <li>Remove rust, then tighten bolt and lock nut. Cover metallic surface with sealing com- pound.</li> </ul>
Antenna coupler	<ul> <li>Check contact at</li> <li>* antenna terminal</li> <li>* ground connection</li> <li>* coaxial cable</li> <li>* composite cable (terminal board).</li> </ul>	Tighten loosened connections.
	<ul> <li>Check that coupler lid and cable glands are firmly secured.</li> <li>Check for physical damage, corrosion and salt water deposits.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fasten lid firmly and evenly to prevent water leakage.</li> <li>Replace if damaged.</li> </ul>
Transceiver	<ul> <li>Check contact at</li> <li>* antenna terminal</li> <li>* ground connection</li> <li>* power cable</li> <li>* composite cable.</li> </ul>	Tighten loosened connections; remove foreign material from connectors.
	<ul> <li>Confirm that there are no objects on the top of the cabinet.</li> </ul>	Remove objects to prevent overheating.
	<ul> <li>Check air vents for foreign materials.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Blocked air vent may cause overheating.</li> </ul>

(continued on next page)

Item ·	Check Point	Remedy/Remarks
Power supply	• Check that supply voltage is within the rated range.	• If not within the range, call for service. Low voltage may cause erratic operation.
Power cable	Check for loosened or corroded connection at power terminals.	Clean and tighten.
Battery	<ul> <li>Check that the battery is fully charged.</li> </ul>	If discharged, charge.
Feeder (coax cable, control cable)	Check for physical damage.	Replace if damaged.
PCB connection	Check that jumper cables between boards are firmly connected.	• Reconnect loosened connectors.
Microphone	• Check that microphone connector is firmly fastened.	Fasten if loosened.

### Replacement of Fuse

The power cable contains two 30 A fuses which protect the transceiver from overvoltage/reverse polarity of the ship's mains or internal fault of the equipment.

If a fuse blows, find the cause of the problem before replacing it. If it blows again after replacement, call for service.



Use the correct fuse.

Use of the wrong fuse can cause fire or equipment damage.

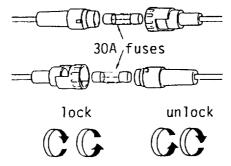


Figure 2-1 Replacement of fuse

## Cleaning

The transceiver and the antenna coupler must be kept dry at all times. Wipe of dirt, dust and moisture with a soft, dry cloth. For stubborn dirt, use water-diluted mild detergent on a soft cloth. NEVER USE PLASTIC SOLVENTS FOR CLEANING. THEY MAY REMOVE PAINT AND MARKINGS.

If the transceiver will not be used for a long period, cover it.

# 3 TROUBLESHOOTING

Overview	This chapter provides simple troubleshooting procedures which the user can do.
Contents	Troubleshooting List

## **Troubleshooting List**

### Introduction

The troubleshooting list (below) gives common symptoms of equipment malfunction and the means to restore normal operation. If you cannot restore normal operation, please do not check inside any unit. Any repair is best left to a licensed radiotelephone technician. Improper handling or adjustment may cause more serious damage.

Table 3-1 Troubleshooting list

IF	THEN	ACTION
you can't turn on the power	the mains switchboard may be off.	Turn on the mains switch.
	the battery may have discharged, or poor contact at terminals.	Recharge battery and tighten terminal connections.
	check fuse on rectifier.	If blown, replace.
frequency appears but no lamps light	dimmer key may be off.	Operate dimmer key.
power is on but no sound from speaker	speaker key may be off.	Turn on the speaker key.
	volume may be too low.	Adjust VOLUME control.
	squelch may be on.	Press the squelch key if "SQ" appears on the display.
you can't clarify SSB signal	wrong class of emission may be in use. (For example, receiving SSB signal in H3E mode.)	Select class of emission same as that of incoming signal.
	frequency may have detuned.	If USER or ITU channel receive mode, press [CLARIFY] then fine tune frequency by FREQ/CH encoder.
you can't transmit the two-tone alarm	remember that you must press [ALM] and [ENT] together to transmit the alarm.	

(continued on next page)

IF	THEN	ACTION
you can't send or receive Telex	RS-232C Board (fixed on TX/RX Board) required for Telex communication.	
antenna coupler can't tune antenna	antenna may be disconnected or shorted to ground.  antenna is out of tunable length.  poor coupler ground.  breaker in coupler has tripped.	Check antenna connections.  Recommended length is 6-15 m.  Check coupler ground.  Check mains voltage and polarity. If they are normal, reset breaker.
	connection cable has loosened or is disconnected.	Check cable.

### **Self Test**

#### Introduction

Both the transceiver and the antenna coupler contain a self test facility which can check them for proper operation.

### **Transceiver**

The LCD and keyboard can be checked for proper operation by following the procedure below.

### LCD

While pressing and holding down [ENT], turn on the transceiver. All LCD segments should appear.

### Keyboard

- 1. Press a key. The corresponding hexadecimal of the key pressed appears on the first line of the display for two seconds. In addition, the program version no. appears on the second line of the display.
- 2. All LCD segments turn on again.
- 3. Repeat step 1 to test other keys.
- 4. You may escape from the self test at any time by turning off the transceiver.

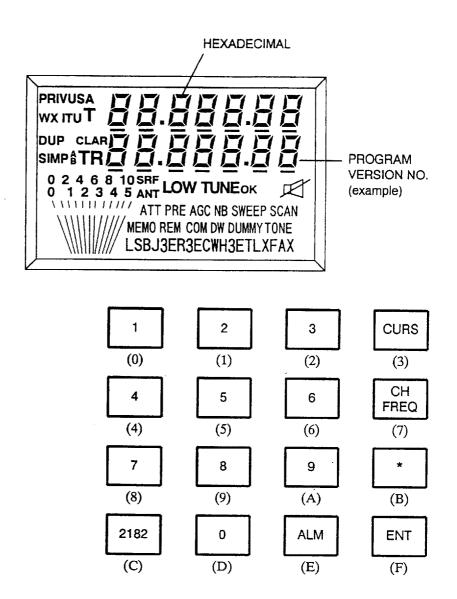


Figure 3-2 Appearance of display during key test, and keys and their corresponding hexadecimals (in parentheses)

### Antenna coupler

The relays which select capacitor and coil can be checked for proper operation by following the procedure below.

- 1. Open the antenna coupler cover.
- 2. Open the shield cover inside the coupler.
- 3. Locate DIP switch S2 and turn No.2 on.
- 4. Press the TUNE switch in the antenna coupler.
- 5. The 20 LEDs (CR33 TO CR52) should light one by one 1 second each. LED and corresponding relay are as follows.

CR33→K3	CR38→K8	CR43→K14	CR48→K19
CR34→K4	CR39→K9	CR44→K15	CR49→K20
CR35→K5	CR40→K10	CR45→K16	CR50→K21
CR36→K6	CR41→K11	CR46→K17	CR51→K13
CR37→K7	CR42→K12	CR47→K18	CR 52→K22

- 6. Turn off No.2 of DIP switch S2.
- 7. Close the covers.

# 4 PARTS LOCATION

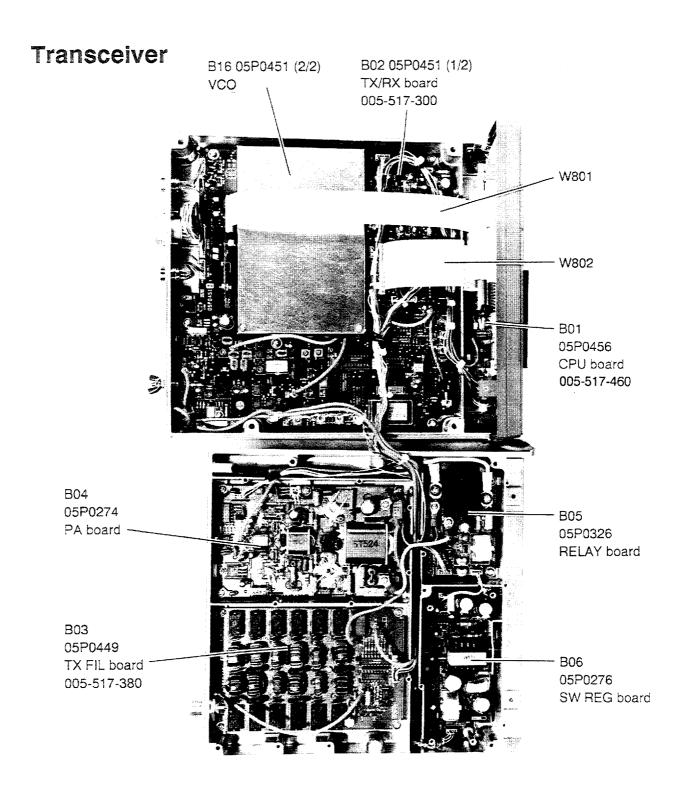


Figure 4-1 Transceiver unit, cover opened

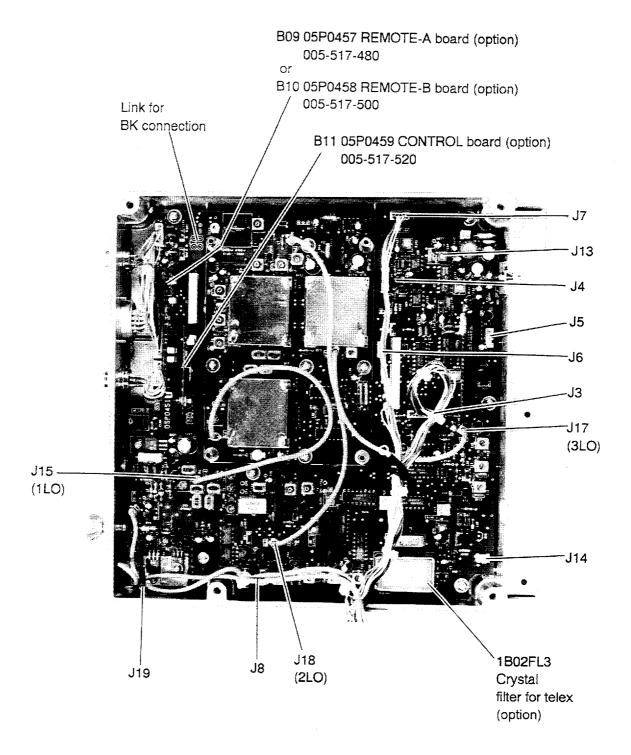
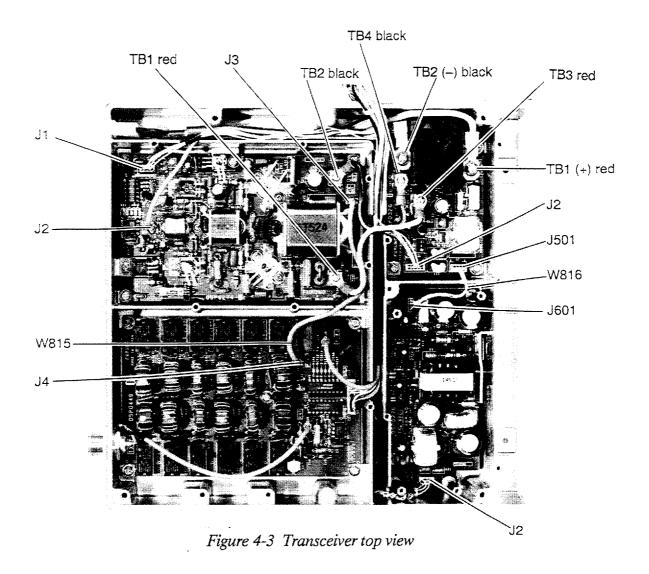


Figure 4-2 Transceiver, bottom view (TX/RX board)



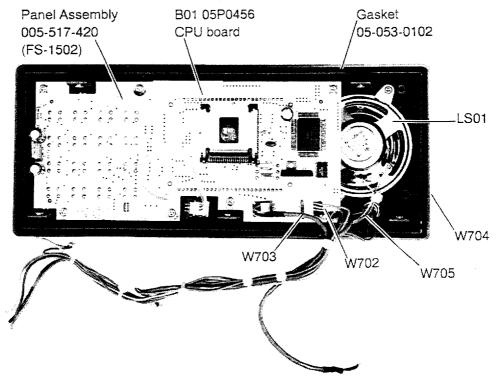


Figure 4-4 Transceiver, front panel, rear view

## **Antenna Coupler**

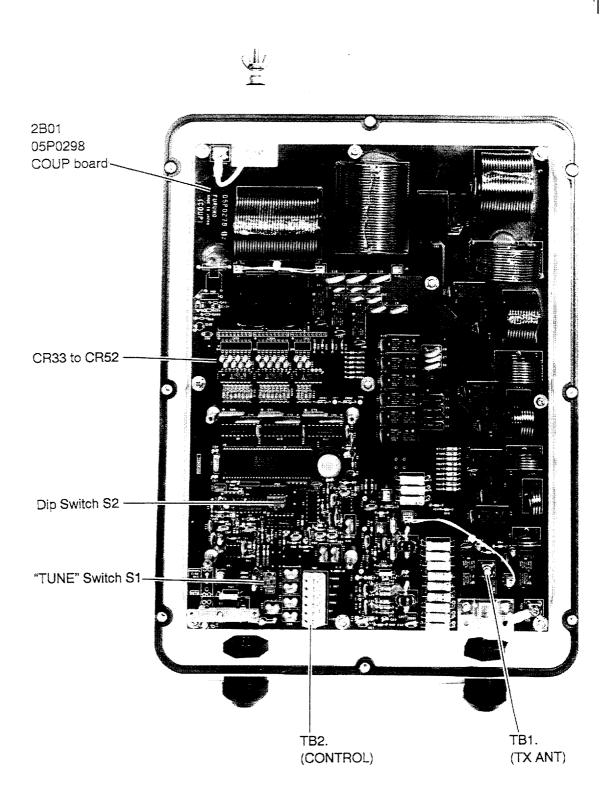


Figure 4-5 Antenna coupler 1502, cover removed, top view

# 5 INSTALLATION

### Overview

This chapter provides the procedures necessary for the installation of this unit. Installation mainly consists of

- siting and mounting the transceiver and antenna coupler
- running interconnection cables between transceiver and coupler
- connecting a power cable to the power source
- erecting a suitable antenna and ground system
- checking the installation

### **Contents**

Installation Guidelines	. 5-2
Transceiver	
Antenna coupler	
Power cable length	
Typical Installation	. 5-4
The Antenna	
Long wire antenna	
Whip antenna	. 5-7
Doublet antenna	. 5-8
Installation of Ground System	
Ground for metallic hull	
Ground for non-metallic hull	
Ground for vehicles	
Ground for land stations	. 5-12
Installation of Antenna Coupler	
Mounting location	. 5-13
Mounting	. 5-15
Anti-moisture measure	. 5-17
Ground	. 5-17
Connections	. 5-18
Installation of Transceiver	. 5-19
Mounting location	. 5-19
Hanger mounting	. 5-19
Flush mounting	. 5-20
Connections	. 5-21
Connection of System	. 5-23
Installation of Optional Equipment	. 5-25
Telex terminal (NBDP terminal)	. 5-25
DSC terminal	. 5-28
Remote station RB-500	. 5-29
BK (Break-in) connection	. 5-30
Crystal filter	. 5-33
Installation Checks	. 5-34

### Installation Guidelines

#### Introduction

Before beginning the installation, please read the following guidelines.

#### **Transceiver**

The transceiver should be located on the bridge, in the cabin or other suitable place where it is readily accessible and reasonably protected from water spray. Although the transceiver is splashproof, it is not designed to be used outside the cabin, directly exposed to the environment. Water (or even coffee spills!) will most assuredly damage the sensitive components inside. You should leave sufficient space at the rear of the unit to allow a service technician to get to the connectors for maintenance and servicing.

Although the LCD is quite legible in bright sunlight, keep the transceiver out of direct sunlight or at least shaded because of the heat that can build up inside the unit. It is also important to provide ventilation space behind and above the transceiver for sufficient air circulation.

The transceiver is housed in a aluminum die cast cabinet which affords excellent shielding against onboard noise. For better performance, however, keep the unit away from pulse generating equipment, computer-controlled equipment or motor-operated equipment (such as radar, echo sounder, gyrocompass, loran, satellite navigator and other navigation equipment).

# Antenna coupler

The antenna coupler can be installed indoors or outdoors. For outdoor installation, be sure to select a place where it will not be exposed to salt water spray. Salt water on the antenna insulator may cause unstable operation of the coupler and may result in transmission power loss.

■ **NOTICE:** FURUNO Electric Company will assume no responsibility for the damage caused by the exposure to salt or fresh water spray.

# Shock and vibration

The units of the FS-1502 are built to withstand possible shocks and vibrations normally experienced onboard a vessel. However, excessive and continued shock and vibration can shorten the life of the equipment. Where necessary, appropriate shock absorption measures should be taken.

# Power cable length

The length of the supplied power cable is 2 meters. If extension is required, determine the proper gauge of cable to use by consulting the table below. When determining cable length, leave just enough "service loop" in the cable to allow a service technician to relocate the set without having to disconnect connectors on the rear panel. This will permit him to make adjustments on a "working" set.

This equipment requires ample current (peak 30 A at the peak of voice) to deliver full power to the antenna. Use a battery having a capacity of 130 AH or more. Keep battery terminals clean; a small amount of corrosion can markedly reduce transmission power. A liberal coat of anti-corrosion compound for battery terminals will keep the terminals corrosion-free.

Table 5-1 Power cable selection guide

Cable Length	Conductor	AWG#	British SW
(m)	Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )		Gauge
10	8 mm <sup>2</sup>	#8	#10
15	12 mm <sup>2</sup>	#6	#10
20	16 mm <sup>2</sup>	#5	#6

## **Typical Installation**

The figure below shows a typical installation using a long wire antenna.

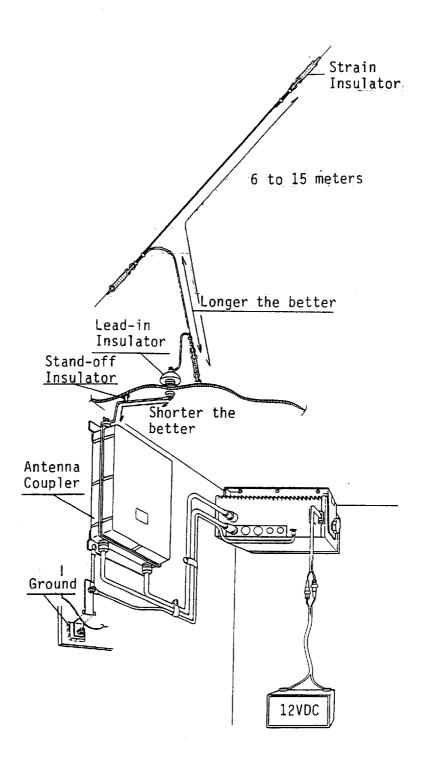


Figure 5-1 Typical installation using long wire antenna

### The Antenna

#### Introduction

The antenna plays the most important role in radio communication. If it cannot receive or transmit effectively because of improper installation, even the most sophisticated transceiver will be rendered useless.

There are various types of SSB antennas. The most commonly used are a long wire and a whip. (A doublet antenna is often used for land installations.) Whatever antenna is to be used, the antenna coupler can tune a long wire or whip whose total length is 6 to 15 meters (19.6 to 49.2 feet). Although a longer antenna is preferable when the radio is operated only on low frequencies, use this size of antenna to ensure stable automatic tuning on all bands.

A long wire antenna is inexpensive and in general provides better performance than a whip antenna, provided the vertical part is long enough.

A whip antenna is easier than a long wire antenna to install and provides good overall coverage of most SSB frequencies. In fact, if you don't plan to venture more than 500 miles from shore and the ground system is excellent, a simple 7m (23 feet) whip antenna will probably suffice. A whip is installed as high as possible (though height is not so critical as with VHF since SSB is frequency dependent, not range dependent), away from any nearby objects.

■ **WARNING:** Touching a transmitting SSB antenna can cause severe burn or shock.

# Long wire antenna

### Ship station

On ship stations, the long wire antenna is spanned between supporting structures. The length of the horizontal wire should be between 7 and 15 meters. And the length of the vertical wire should be no less than 5 meters, the longer the better transmission. Figure 5-2 shows a typical long wire antenna installation on a fishing boat.

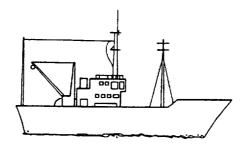


Figure 5-2 Typical long wire antenna installation on fishing boat

### Sailboat

On sailboats, the long wire antenna is mounted on the backstay using special high-voltage insulators. Make sure the selected location is sufficiently apart from any metal riggings which might cause detuning. If a wire topping lift is used with an insulated backstay, special care must be taken to ensure the topping lift does not get caught in the backstay since the antenna may be shorted to ground—damaging the transmitter.

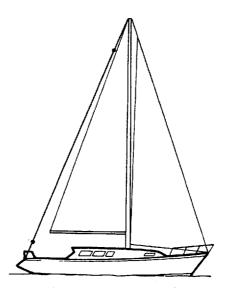


Figure 5-3 Typical long wire antenna installation on sailboat

### Whip antenna

### Fishing boat/sailboat

For whip antenna installation on a fishing boat or sailboat, the mounting location must be chosen carefully so as not to interfere with vessel operation. In case of a sailboat, locate the antenna away from the spinnaker, jib and of course the boom. Stay especially clear of the backstay. The taffrail is a good location in the event of dismasting, since the antenna won't be carried away. The best location, however, is atop the mast, the higher the better for effective communication. It is always a good idea to keep spare wire or an emergency antenna onboard in case of an emergency.

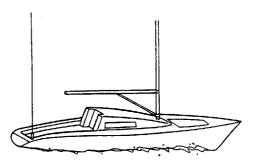


Figure 5-4 Typical whip antenna installation on sailboat

### Power boats

On power boats, selection of a mounting location for a whip antenna is much easier, since there is no mast or deck fixture to worry about. A whip antenna can be installed almost anywhere, again the higher the better. If your boat has a flybridge, install it there. If not, install it atop the cabin. Make sure the mounting location is sufficiently apart from any nearby objects which might affect communication.

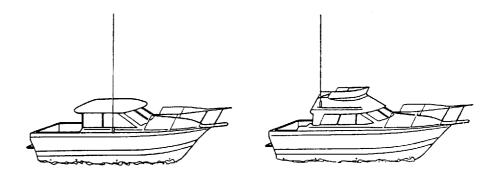


Figure 5-5 Whip antenna installation on power boats

#### Vehicles

For vehicles, the whip antenna should be a 2.5 to 3 meters plain whip antenna (local supply). Install it on the bumper or a support arm bolted or welded to the vehicle's chassis. The antenna coupler should be installed as near as possible to the base of the whip antenna.

Ensure the mounting place is strong enough to support the antenna under conditions of continued vehicle movement. DO NOT install the antenna near the engine because of engine noise. If the engine is computer controlled, ensure that the transmitting wave does not interfere with the control system for engine control.

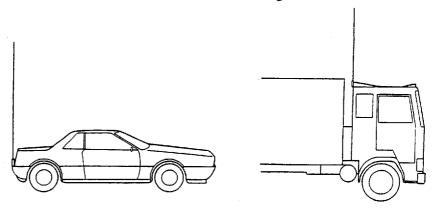


Figure 5-6 Whip antenna installation on vehicles

### Doublet antenna

If the unit is to be operated as a land station, and you don't need many frequencies, then you can use a doublet antenna. (In this case, the antenna coupler is not necessary.) This antenna is simple to extend and very effective, but note that the number of antennas must be equal to the number of working frequencies used. For this reason the use of a doublet antenna may not be practical if you're going to set up for multi-frequency operation, since many antennas will be required and switching among them may be troublesome when a frequency is changed.

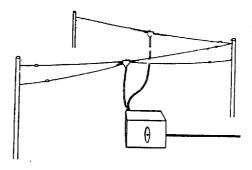


Figure 5-7 Typical land station wire antenna installation

### Installation of Ground System

#### Introduction

A good antenna can work well only when it is connected to an efficient rf ground. Without a good ground system, the full potential of this radio cannot be realized.

■ WARNING: Lack of ground connection or a long ground lead may allow the antenna coupler fixture to reach a high rf voltage with respect to ground, resulting in a safety hazard.

# Ground for metallic hull

Providing a good ground for a metallic hull is quite simple, since the structure itself makes a good ground. A simple yet reliable method is;

- 1. Drill a hole through the mounting location.
- 2. Sand the mounting location clean.
- 3. Weld (or bolt) bolt to the mounting location. If the antenna coupler is fitted to a metallic mast and the ship's hull is metallic, the grounding bolt may be brazed there.
- NOTE: The length of the supplied ground wire is 2 m; however, for better performance, we recommend that its length be no more than a few inches. If a longer length is necessary use a copper strap instead.

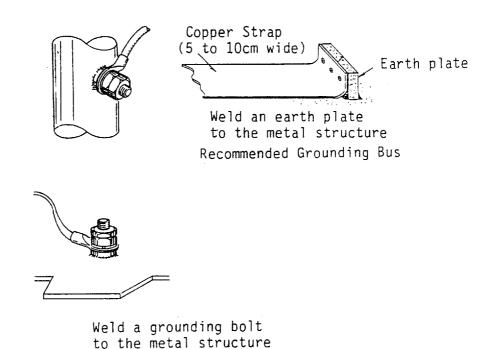


Figure 5-8 Recommended ground for metallic hull

### Ground for nonmetallic hull

Providing a good ground system for a wood or fiberglass hull is more difficult because of their poor electrical conductivity. There are two methods for establishing a ground system:

- Laminating bronze mesh screen into the inside of the hull.
- Bonding together almost everything metal with wide thin-gauge copper strap.

Which method should be used depends on the construction, size and design of the boat. In some cases both methods may be required.

For some boat owners, the former method may have been done for you since some boats have bronze mesh built into their hulls. The bronze mesh screen makes a non-metallic hull perform as if it were metallic.

A large area of bronze mesh can be laminated into the hull and connected to the ground terminal on the coupler. Bronze windowscreen works quite well and is readily available. Use a minimum of 100 square feet. Bond the screen to the inside of the hull and solder all connections. Gather a large section of the screen and fix it to the ground terminal on the antenna coupler. The screen should be painted, varnished or enameled to protect it from weather.

In many cases bronze screening alone can provide an efficient ground if an adequate amount can be laid and it interacts well with the radio. If the ground is poor, however, additional grounding with copper straps is necessary.

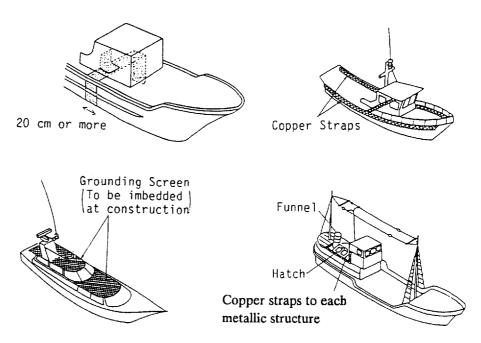


Figure 5-9 Recommended ground for non-metallic hulls

Anything metal—engines, keel, handrail, fuel and water tanks, pumps, etc.—should be tightly bonded together with 3 to 4 inch wide thin-gauge copper strap. The amount of copper strap to be used depends on the size of the boat, however a minimum of 9 square feet is recommended. Wide strips of copper strap run fore and aft and bonded to the rest of the bonding system are generally necessary as well. Make joints to straps by soldering. Tin all surfaces before soldering and check for signs of a "dry joint" afterwards.

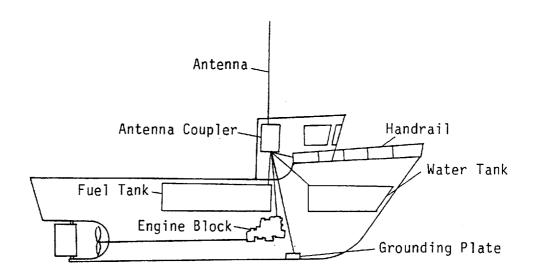


Figure 5-10 Recommended ground for ship's metallic structures

# Ground for vehicles

For land vehicles ground the antenna coupler and the transceiver to the chassis. The ground lead should be less than 1 meter long. Remove paint at grounding points to provide good contact. Securely connect the ground terminal of the coupler to the grounding points with heavy wire.

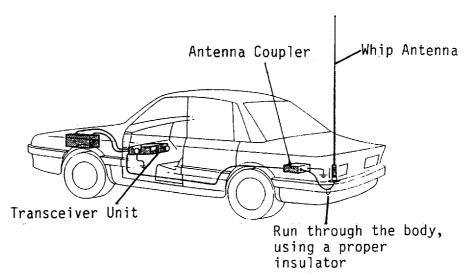


Figure 5-11 Recommended ground for vehicles

# Ground for land stations

For most doublet antenna installations, a ground system is not required because of the working principle of the antenna. However, be sure to ground the transceiver unit for protection against lightning.

### **Installation of Antenna Coupler**

# Mounting location

The antenna coupler is installed between the antenna and the transceiver, and tunes the antenna to the transmitter.

The splashproof construction of the antenna coupler permits installation either indoors or outdoors. When selecting a location, keep in mind the following points, in addition to those outlined at the beginning of this chapter.

- All wires from the coupler to the antenna radiate radio energy.
   Keep wires as short as possible and routed away from any grounded conductors such as lifelines, mast shrouds, or fittings.
- For optimum radio energy, locate the coupler close to the antenna base and as near to the ground as possible.
- Although the unit is splashproof, it is not designed to take a continual soaking. If necessary, cover the top and sides with a wooden housing or by sealing any opening in the top or sides with silicone sealant.
- Select a place where the unit can be easily maintained, but where it will not interfere with crew or passengers.

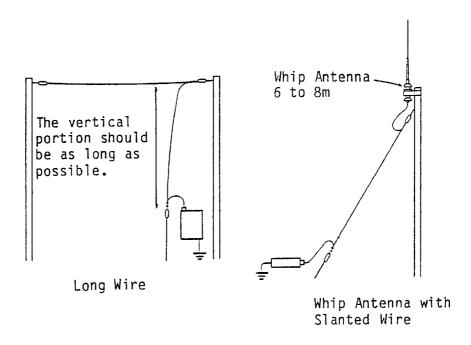
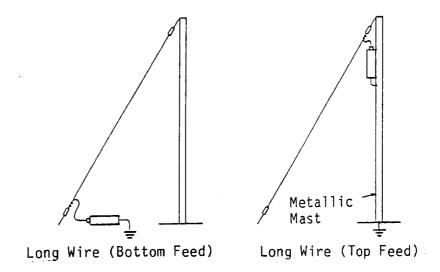


Figure 5-12 Installation of antenna and antenna coupler (1)



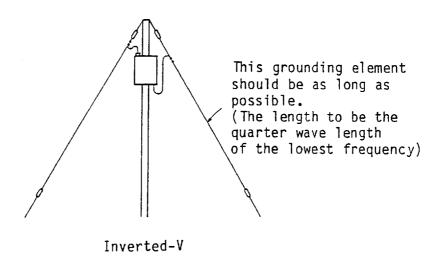


Figure 5-13 Installation of antenna and antenna coupler (2)

### Mounting

The antenna coupler can be fixed to the floor, bulkhead, on the ceiling or mast. For mounting on the bulkhead, floor or ceiling, fix the coupler with either tapping screws or M6 bolts and nuts. For mounting on the mast, use two U-bolts (optional supply).

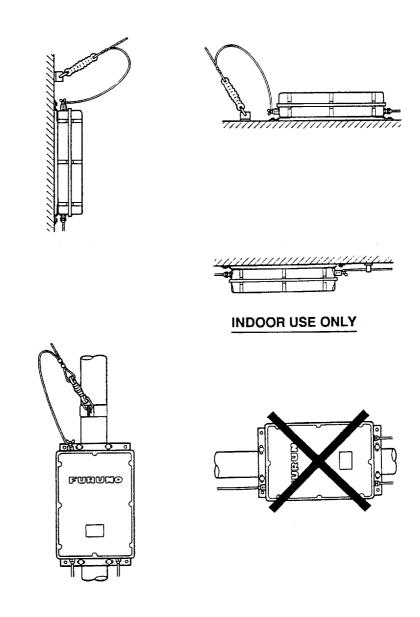


Figure 5-14 Typical antenna coupler installations

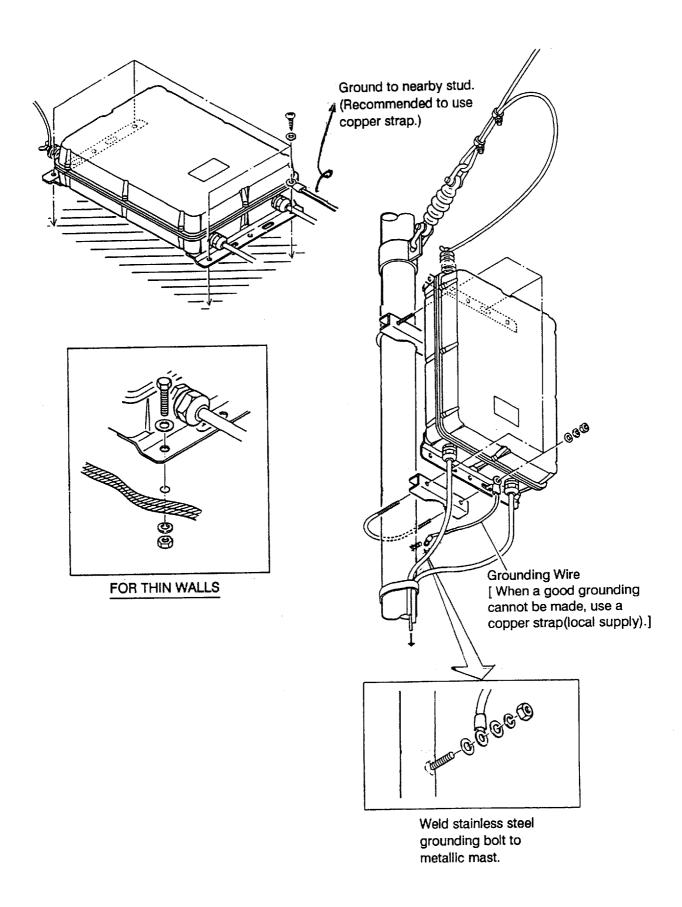


Figure 5-15 Installing the antenna coupler

# Anti-moisture measure

Ventilation must be provided to prevent moisture from being drawn into the enclosure during atmospheric pressure changes and to allow trapped humid air to escape. Two vent holes are provided on the unit (see Figure 5-16), one at the rear and one at the bottom, and bottom vent hole B should be mounted a vent tube at factory. The vent tube should be mounted according to the installation direction. If the coupler is installed horizontally, remove screw A and mount the vent tube removed from vent hole B to vent hole A. The screw is remounted to vent hole B. These measures should be done before mounting the unit.

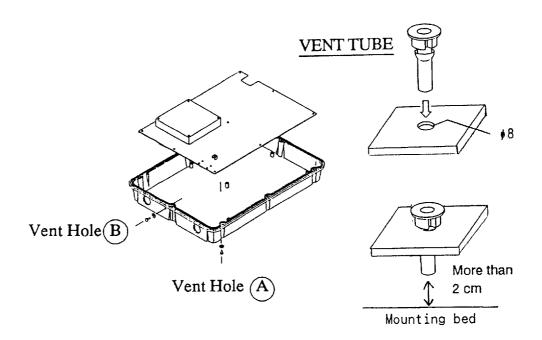


Figure 5-16 Location of vent holes and vent tube

### ■ **NOTE:** How to fix vent tube.

- 1. Dismount the p.c. board.
- 2. Insert the vent tube from inside of the coupler.
- 3. Mount the p.c. board.
- 4. Before fixing the coupler, confirm that the space between mounting bed of antenna coupler and the tip of the tube is at least 2 cm. If not, water may leak into the coupler.

#### Ground

Connect the ground wire to the EARTH terminal (stainless steel fixture) on the antenna coupler. If the distance to the earth location is more than a few inches make the connection with a copper strap instead of the ground wire.

THE NEED FOR PROPER GROUND CANNOT BE OVER-STRESSED; EVEN THE MOST EXPENSIVE ANTENNA WILL NOT WORK WITHOUT A PROPER GROUND.

#### Connections

The antenna is connected to the antenna terminal on the antenna coupler. For long wire antennas, connect a lead-in wire between the strain insulator and the antenna terminal to relieve the strain insulator of mechanical stress. A whip antenna should be connected to the coupler with up to one foot of heavy wire. In either case, ensure the lead-in wire is kept well away from any nearby objects.

When the antenna coupler is installed inside, keep the length of the lead-in wire as short as possible and run it through a high quality lead-in insulator (see Figure 5-18).

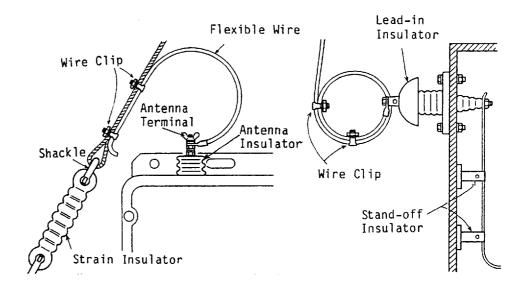


Figure 5-17 Connection of antenna Figure 5-18 Antenna feed-thru terminal using a lead-in insulator

■ WARNING: High rf voltage which can shock or burn may exist at the antenna and lead-in wire of some antennas. Excellent rf insulation from the antenna must be maintained and an appropriate warning sign posted wherever anyone may accidentally contact with the antenna wire or lead-in insulator.

## **Installation of Transceiver**

# Mounting location

The hanger (supplied) permits installation on the overhead, a bulkhead, or on a tabletop. A flush mounting kit is optionally available for mounting the unit in a panel. Mounting dimensions of this unit appear in the outline drawing on the next page.

When selecting a mounting location;

- Make sure the selected location is strong enough to support the unit under the conditions of continued vibration and shock normally encountered on the boat.
- Where necessary, reinforce the mounting location by lining block or doubling plate.
- Locate the unit where it is easily accessible and does not interfere with personnel or operation of other equipment; for example, ship's wheel.
- For hanger mounting, be sure to leave enough space around the sides and rear of the unit so a service technician can access the connectors for maintenance.

### Hanger mounting

To mount the transceiver using the hanger;

- 1. Using the hanger as a template, mark hole locations.
- 2. Fix the hanger with self-tapping screws (supplied). (If extra support is required, drill six pilot holes and use bolts, nuts and washers instead of the tapping screws.)
- 3. Set the transceiver to the hanger and fix it with the washers and knobs.

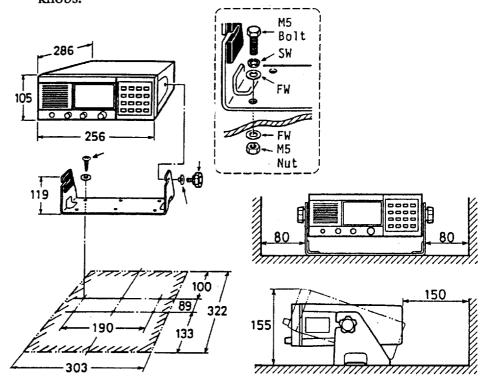


Figure 5-19 Installing transceiver

Figure 5-20 Service clearance

### Flush Mounting

For fixing, observe the following mounting guidelines.

- The mounting location should be strong enough to support the weight of the unit. If necessary, fix the unit to a suitable doubling plate.
- Select a place where the LCD can be easily viewed, keeping in mind that the LCD viewing angle is as shown in Figure 5-21.

This method does not require any additional kit. However, the mounting dimensions must be accurate since the hanger also is installed.

Prepare a cutout in the mounting location as shown in Figure 5-21.

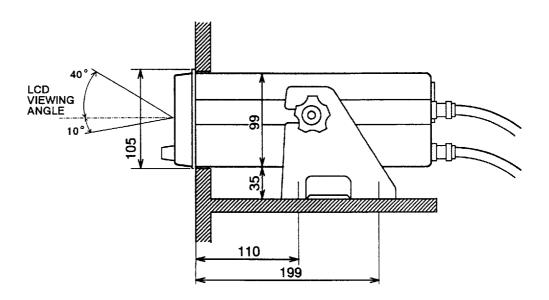


Figure 5-21 Mounting dimensions for semi-flush mount

■ NOTE: The flush mount kit for the FS-1500 Series SSB and FM-7000 VHF Radiotelephone cannot be used for this model.

### Connections

The table below describes the connectors on the transceiver. For complete wiring information see pages D-3 and S-1.

Table 5-2 Description of connectors

Connector	Function	Pin No. & Description (see NOTE 1)		
MIC (front panel)	Connects microphone.	1. 0V 2. PTT 3. MIC(+) 4. MIC(-) 5. PHONE 6. +15V	Connected to ground. Gets transceiver ready to transmit. Path for microphone. Same as above. Audio freq. output for handset. Not used.	
ANT	Connects antenna.			
13.6 VDC	Connects power supply.	1. RED(+) 2. RED(+) 3. BLK(-) 4. BLK(-)		
SPKR	Connects external speaker.			
GND	Connects ground wire.			
CONTROL (option)	Connects BK (Break-in) con- trol line.	1. GND 2. ALARM OUT(H) 3. ALARM OUT(C) 4. TX KEYED 5. RX MUTE 6. BK12/24V(+) 7. BK12/24V(-)	Transmit Data. For crypto device. Same as above. Gets 0V during transmission. Receiver muted while this line is 0V. BK relay drive power supply (12V). Same as above.	
REMOTE (option)	Connects telex terminal/ remote station/ distributor/ DSC terminal.	1.TXD-H 2. TXD-C 3. RXD-H 4. RXD-C 5. F-GND 6. +15V 7. NC 8. NC 9. S-GND 10. LINE OUT-H 11. LINE OUT-C 12. LINE IN-H 13. LINE IN-C 14. TX KEYED 15. RX MUTE 16. NC	Transmit Data. Same as above. Receive Data. Same as above. Grounded to chassis. + 15V for remote station. No connection. Same as above. Grounded to 0V line. 0 dB/600 ohms audio output. Same as above. 0 dB/600 ohms audio input. Same as above. Gets transceiver ready to transmit. Receiver muted while this line is 0V. No connection.	
COUPLER	Connects antenna coupler.	1. +15V(RED) 2. 0V(BLK) 3. TUNE(ORG) 4. BUSY(YEL) 5. IANT(GRN) 6. THRU(BLU)	+ 15 V for antenna coupler.  Return line of + 15V.  Signal to start tuning.  Signal to indicate tuning in process.  Not used.  Bypassing the coupler.  ("Bypass" is made when coupler cannot be tuned.)	

- **NOTE 1:** *Pin number read from solder side of plug.*
- NOTE 2: If a resonant antenna like a doublet antenna is used without an antenna coupler, set system setting 9911 for "I" (prohibited).

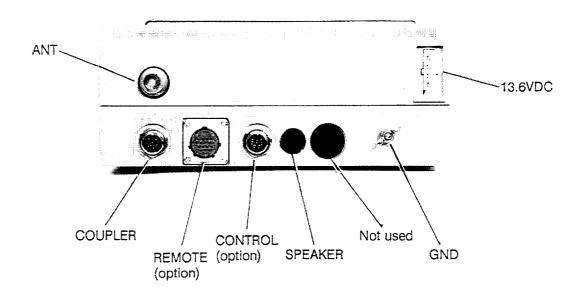


Figure 5-22 Rear view of transceiver

### **Connection of System**

A control cable and 50 ohm coaxial cable connect the transceiver with the antenna coupler. A 10 meter control cable is supplied, however length is not critical; longer cables are optionally supplied. Note that not only the supplied cable but any other cable that satisfies the specifications listed in the table in APPENDIX A may be used. The length of cables should be determined considering future maintenance. Connect wires to the clipper terminal in the antenna coupler with the terminal opener, contained inside the coupler. For wiring connection inside the coupler see the next page.

#### To prevent noise interference;

- Separate 450 mm or more from the cables of pulse generating equipment (for example, radar, echo sounder) and SCR controlled equipment.
- Separate 50 mm or more from other general power cables; for example, cables of electric lights.

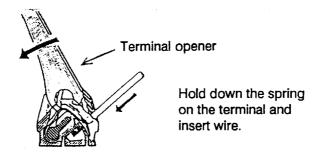
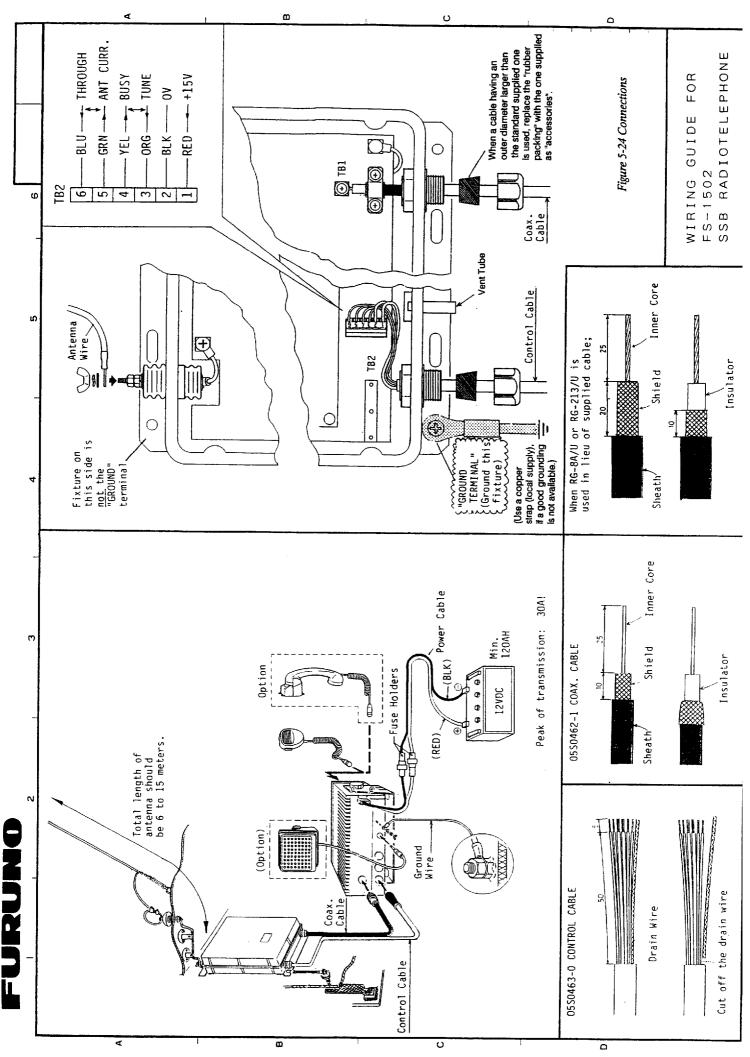


Figure 5-23 Using the terminal opener



### **Installation of Optional Equipment**

# Telex terminal (NBDP terminal)

For better radiotelex communication performance we recommend the FURUNO DP-5 NBDP (Narrow Band Direct Printing) Terminal. The DP-5 offers remote control operation by the FS-1502, providing ease of operation. Further, its advanced TX-RX switching circuitry gives you up to 7,500 km communication range in the ARO mode.

The figure below shows how to connect the FS-1502 to the DP-5.

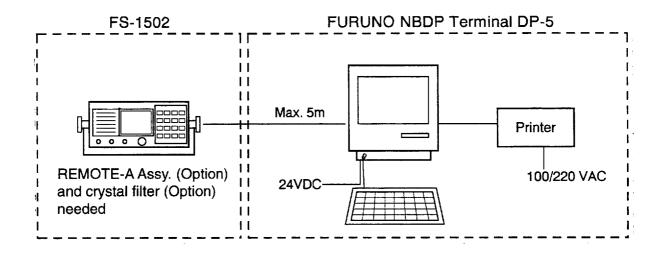


Figure 5-25 How to connect the FS-1502 to the DP-5

■ NOTE: Early models of the FURUNO FS-1500 series SSB radiotelephone are compatible with the "T-BUS" communication system used by the Thrane-Thrane Model 1600 Telex Terminal system. The FS-1502, however, is not.

Technically speaking, any make of Telex terminal could be connected. However, the FS-1502 communicates by RS-232C level format, using FURUNO's unique MIF data. Thus we recommend the DP-5 since it shares the same data communication system with the FS-1502.

#### Required parts

To connect the FS-1502 to the DP-5 you will need the REMOTE-A Assy. (Type, OP05-39; Code No. 005-920-310), which consists of

Table 5-1 REMOTE Assembly

Name	Type	Code No.	Figure
REMOTE-A Board (RS-232C Board)	05P0457	005-517-480	
Connector Assy.	05S0845	000-125-318	The state of the s

#### Installation of REMOTE-A assy.

- 1. Remove the transceiver cover.
- 2. Disconnect connectors on the TX/RX Board and then dismount the board.
- 3. Solder the REMOTE-A Board to U22 on the TX/RX Board as shown in Figure 5-26.
- NOTE: If the TX/RX Board no. is 05P0455-1, cut off the far left-hand side pin (anti-mismount pin) on the REMOTE-A Board.

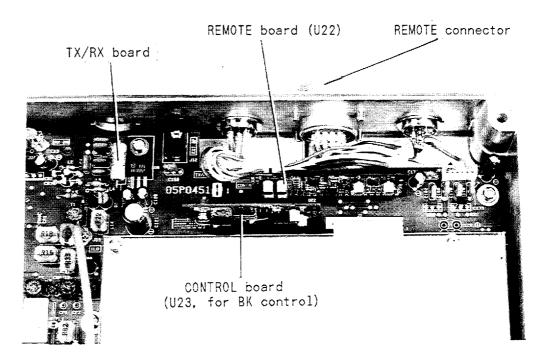


Figure 5-26 REMOTE board on TX/RX board

- 4. Peel off the seal covering the REMOTE connector at the rear of the transceiver; and then fix the connector assembly to the connector.
- 5. Mount the TX/RX Board.
- 6. Reconnect the connectors of the TX/RX Board.
- 7. Connect the REMOTE connector to J11 on the TX/RX Board.
- 8. Reinstall the cover.

#### Connection of the DP-5

The DP-5 optionally supplies a connection cable (13 pair, length: 1, 3, 5 m) with (or without) connectors.

For the cable with no connectors, attach the SRCN connector supplied with the FS-1502.

And for the cable with connector, cut off the D-sub connector (cable end marked with "B") and attach the SRCN connector.

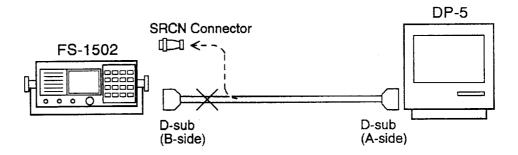


Figure 5-27 Connection of DP-5

For further details about the DP-5, refer to the operator's manual.

#### **DSC** terminal

To maintain communication protocol between the FS-1502 and DSC Terminal, use the FURUNO DSC-5 DSC Terminal.

#### Connection

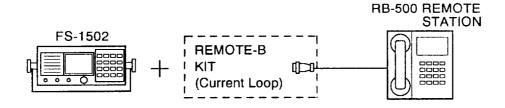
If the DSC-5 alone is to be installed, install it the same as the Telex terminal.

For installation of both the DSC-5 and DP-5 install the REMOTE-B (current loop) kit, and connect them to the FS-1502 via the FURUNO DB-500 Distributor.

# Remote station RB-500

For installation of single remote station simply connect it to the FS-1502 with the connector assembly. In the case of multiple remote stations plus NBDP terminal and DSC terminal (maximum four units total) install the REMOTE-B kit and connect these units to the FS-1502 via the DB-500.

■ **NOTE**: The DB-500 requires 10.8 to 31.2 VDC power.



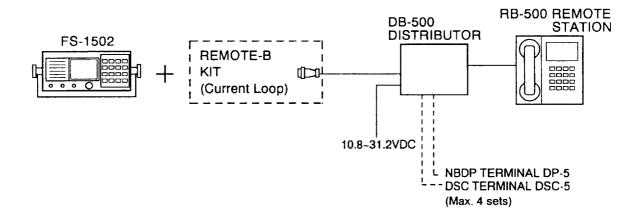


Figure 5-28 Connection of remote station

#### Parts required

To connect the FS-1502 to the DB-500/RB-500 you will need the REMOTE-B Assy. (Type, OP05-40; Code No., 005-920-320), which consists of

Name	Туре	Code No.	Figure
REMOTE-B Board (current loop)	05P0458	005-517-500	
Connector Assy.	05S0845	000-125-318	Construction of persons of persons of the persons o

#### Installation of REMOTE-B assy.

The procedure for installation of the REMOTE-B Board is similar to that for the REMOTE-A Board. See page 5-28.

■ NOTE: For TX/RX Board no.05P0455-1, cut off the far left-hand side pin (anti-mismount pin) on the REMOTE-B Board.

#### Connection of the RB-500 and DB-500

Connect the RB-500 and DB-500 to the FS-1502 with a 10 pair cable (optional supply). A SRCN type connector comes with the FS-1502; make the connection at the FS-1502 with that connector.

Connection at the RB-500 (and DB-500) is done at the terminal board. For wiring inside those units, refer to the interconnection diagram on page D-3.

# BK (Break-in) connection

BK connection is necessary when the FS-1502 is installed together with a HF receiver or transceiver. The BK relay (circuit) functions to mute the receiver when it and the FS-1502 are operated together. With no BK connection, the receiver may generate unwanted noise or its front end may be damaged by strong signals when the radio is transmitted.

#### Parts required

To install the BK, you will need the CONTROL Assy. (Type, OP05-41; Code No. 005-920-330), which consists of

#### Table CONTROL Assy.

Name	Туре	Code No.	Figure
CONTROL Board	05P0459	005-517-520	
Connector Assy.	05S0846-0	000-125-319	
Gasket	05-029-0122-2	100-878-420	0
Washer	16.2x22.0x0.5 SUS 304	000-801-849	0

#### Connection of floating ground radiotelephone (FS-5000, etc.)

Make the connection between the FS-1502 and FS-5000 with a connection cable of 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> or larger (3C cable, or equivalent), as shown in Figure 5-29.

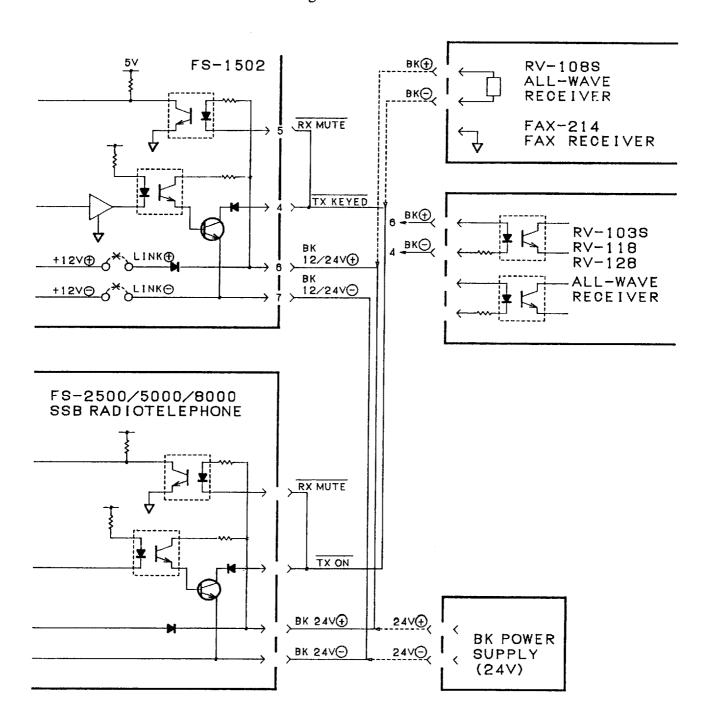


Figure 5-29 Connection of floating ground radiotelephone

Because the FS-5000 operates from 24 V and the FS-1502 from 12 V, the BK relay control voltage must be 24 V. This is done by removing the link wire on the +12 V and -12 V lines on the FS-1502.

#### Connection of all-wave receiver or FAX

Make the connection between the FS-1502 and the all-wave receiver or FAX with a connection cable of 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> or larger (2C cable, or equivalent), as shown in Figure 5-29.

For 12 V all-wave receiver, connect a link wire on both the + 12 V and -12 V lines on the FS-1502 to apply voltage to the relay on the all-wave receiver. In the case of 24 V, disconnect the link wire and add an external power supply.

#### Connection of negative ground receiver

Figure 5-30 shows how to connect a negative ground receiver.

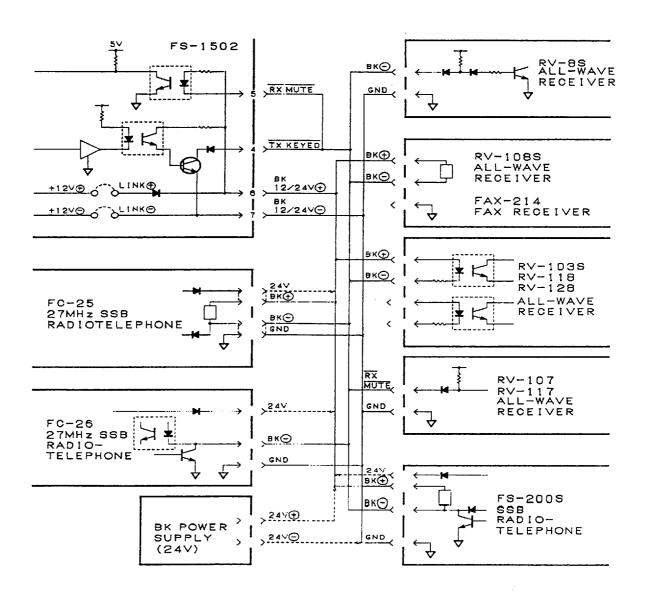


Figure 5-30 Connection of negative ground receivers

■ NOTE: Connecting the FS-1502 with a negative ground receiver (the negative power line is connected to ground) connects the negative power line of the FS-1502 to ground.

#### Installation of CONTROL assy.

- 1. Fix the CONTROL connector assembly to the CONTROL connector; connect the assembly to J10 on the TX/RX Board.
- 2. Solder the CONTROL Board to U23 on the TX/RX Board.
- NOTE: For TX/RX Board no. 05P0455-1, remove the first three left-hand side pins on the CONTROL Board.

#### Crystal filter

A narrow band-pass crystal filter (0.3 kHz) provides low-noise Telex communication.

#### Parts required

Name	Туре	Code No.	Figure
Crystal filter	K00F04D	000-113-494	

#### **Procedure**

- 1. Dismount the TX/RX Board.
- 2. Solder the crystal filter to FL3 on the TX/RX Board as shown in Figure 5-31.

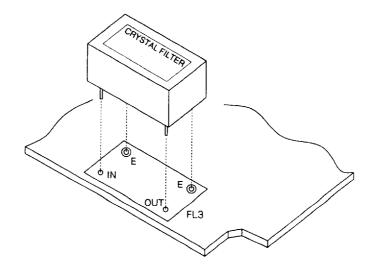


Figure 5-31 How to install the crystal filter

- 3. Remount the TX/RX Board.
- 4. Set system setting 9925 for NARROW.

#### Installation Checks

#### Introduction

After completing the installation, check the FS-1502 and all units connected to it for proper connection and operation.

#### Visual check

Before turning on the radiotelephone, visually check it as follows.

#### Antenna

- 1) Are fixing bolts, wire clips, shackles securely tightened?
- 2) Are the antenna and/or coaxial lead-in waterproofed?
- 3) Is the antenna wire securely connected to the coupler?
- 4) Make sure no mechanical stress is applied to the antenna at the connection with the coupler.

#### Antenna coupler

- 1) Is the unit perfectly grounded?
- 2) Is the length of the ground wire as short as possible?
- 3) Is the vent hole open?
- 4) Is the vent tube installed (outdoors installation)?
- 5) Are all wirings correctly made?

#### **Transceiver**

- 1) Is the unit grounded with the supplied ground wire? Length of the wire is as short as possible?
- 2) Are all wirings correctly made?
- 3) Are all connectors securely tightened?

#### Rectifier (if installed)

Is the voltage of the rectifier unit and the ship's mains the same?

#### Optional equipment

- 1) Is the unit grounded?
- 2) Are all wirings between the unit and the FS-1502 correctly made?
- 3) Are all connectors securely tightened?

# Supply voltage check

Make sure the power switch on the transceiver is off; then check that the supply voltage is  $13.6 \text{ VDC} \pm 15\%$ .

# Performance check

If no problems were found in the preceding sections, then turn on the transceiver and check performance.

#### Receiver

- 1. Turn on the speaker.
- 2. Turn off the squelch.
- 3. Check that all the bands can be received clearly.

If signal strength is too low or there is too much noise then return to "Visual check" and recheck. Double check the antenna and ground. If there is no trouble, proceed to the next step.

#### **Transmitter**

On each band, confirm that the antenna is automatically tuned when [TX TUNE] or the PTT switch is pressed. ("OK" appears when tuning is completed successfully.)

Automatic tuning of the antenna should take no longer than 15 seconds. If you find a channel which takes more than 15 seconds to tune, recheck antenna length.

#### Antenna coupler

Check antenna coupler performance by doing the antenna coupler self test, described on page 3-4.

#### Noise

Noise generated on board or by electrical storms can severely degrade communication. Storm-generated static, unfortunately, is impossible to suppress or eliminate. Radio traffic on lower frequency bands is sometimes completely blocked out in certain areas.

Man-made noise, however, can often be suppressed by a marine electronics technician, using special noise filtering and shielding techniques. In most cases the source of electrical noise is the ignition system, although generators, alternators, winches, pumps, radar and echosounder can interfere with radio communication as well.

Turn on electrical equipment one by one to check for interference to the FS-1502.

Because no two boats are built or equipped exactly alike, there is no one general noise suppressing technique that can be applied to all cases. If electrical noise interferes with SSB operation, consult a marine electronics technician.

### **APPENDIX A Tables**

Overview	This appendix contains user channel tables, sp trol cable and distress calling procedure.	ecifications of con
Contents	User Channel Table	A-2
	Specifications of Control Cable	A-4
	Distress Calling Procedure	
•	USA SSB Frequency Table	
	ITU SSB Frequency Table	
	ITU TELEX Frequency Table	
	* *	

# **User Channel Table**

Group No. (scan)	CH No.	Memory A	Memory B	Tick for	Purpose/Remarks
		(T/R for SIMP RX for DUP)	(T/R for SIMP TX for DUP)	SIMP	
	1				
	2				
	3				
1	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
	9				
	10				
	11				
2	12				
	13				
	14				
	15				
	16				
	17				
	18				
-	19				
3	20				
	21				
	22				
	23				
	24				
	25				
	26				
	27				
4	28				
	29				
ĺ	30				
	31				
	32				-

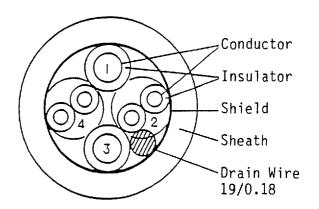
Group No. (scan)	CH No.	Memory A	Memory B	Tick	Purpose/Remarks
		(T/R for SIMP RX for DUP)	(T/R for SIMP TX for DUP)	for SIMP	
	33				
	34				
	35				
5	36				
	37				
	38				
	39				
	40				
	41				
	42				
	43				
6	44				
	45				
	46				
	47				
	48				
	49				
	50				
	51				
7	52				
	53				
	54				
	55				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	56				
	57				
	58				
Ī	59				
8	60				
Ī	61				
Ţ	62				
Ī	63				
Ţ	64				

# **Specifications of Control Cable**

		2 Pairs	2 Cores
Conductor	Nominal section area	0.18	0.5
	Construction	7/0.18	20/0.18
	Outer diameter	0.54	1.0
Insulator	Thickness	0.25	0.5
	Outer diameter	1.05	2.0
	Material	PV	/C
	Color	See colo	or table.
Twist	Direction	CCW (pair)	_
	Pitch	25	60
	Outer diameter	. 2.1	4.85
Shield	Construction	Aluminum lan plus drain wire	<b>A</b> .
Sheath	Thickness	0.	7
	Finished diameter	6.	5
	Material	PV	/C
	Color	White	e-gray

<sup>\*</sup> All dimensions in millimeters.

No.	Co	Size	
1	RE	0.5	
2	ORG	YEL	0.18
3	BI	K	0.5
4	GRN	BLU	0.18



# **Distress Calling Procedure**

### < FURUNO FS-1502 SSB Radiotelephone >

Photocopy this	procedure.	fill it in	and.	post it	near	vour i	radiotele	phone.
	F ,	J	,			,	***********	process.

1, 1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1. Turn on the power switch.
2. Press [2182].
3. Press [ALM] and [ENT] together.
4. Wait until the two-tone alarm stops. (About 45 seconds.)
5. Press PTT switch and send the distress message.
6. Speaking SLOWLY – CLEARLY – CALMLY;
• Say: "MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY".
• Say: "This is,,,,,,,,,,,
your boat's name your boat's name your boat's name
your call sign
your can sign
G 113 5 4 7 7 7 4 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
• Say: "MAYDAY". your boat's name
your boat's name
• TELL WHERE YOU ARE. (What navigational aids or landmarks are near?)
• STATE THE NATURE OF YOUR DISTRESS.
<ul> <li>GIVE NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN ABOARD, AND CONDITIONS OF ANY INJURED.</li> </ul>
• ESTIMATE PRESENT SEAWORTHINESS OF YOUR BOAT.
BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR BOAT:
State Registration No.; Length FEET; FEET; Draft
State Registration No. Length Draft
HIIII. TOM. MACTO DOMED
Type Color HULL; TRIM; MASTS; POWER Number HP
Type color Number
<u> </u>
Construction Material
A. (1.1. )
Anything else you think will help rescuers to find you.
<ul> <li>Say: I WILL BE LISTENING ON 2182 kHz".</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>End message by saying: "This isOVER".</li> </ul>
• End message by saying: "This isOVER".  your boat's name and call sign
7. Release PTT switch and listen: Someone should answer. Listen to his instructions. IF NO ONE ANSWERS, REPEAT CALL BEGINNING AT STEP 6.

	∢		ω			Ų	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Ω		
USA Remarks Distress Channels	17U SSB Duplex Channels								Simplex Channels	Mississippi River Channels	Alaska Radio Channels	
SSBU	26143 26143 26151 26151 26154	6616							25115			
X X X X	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	00000000000000000000000000000000000000							5115			
6 7 25 26 No.	22222	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000				-			2561 2 2562 2			<del> </del>
N D R X	25696 2702 2703 2703	14-08080808	44446666666666666666666666666666666666	222222	22222	22222	222277	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	22152 22163 22163 22163	211		
MH1.	22222	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	0000000000	222222	222222	22222	22222	21	22159 22162 22163	717		
No. 22	000000	20000000000000000000000000000000000000		200000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	10000000 10000000	22222	2 2	2222 2226 2263 2263 2263	2		
MH: BAND 22 WH: BAN TX RX No. 1X	0.00000	100708000000000000000000000000000000000						-	18840 18843			
	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	20000000000000000000000000000000000000							18840 18843			
)   61   8   9   9   9   9   9   9   9   9   9	00000		-l l						1861 1862			
# # AND   RX   0   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   16420   164	444000	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	400000	000000	<b>⇔</b> ⇔⇔	16528 16531 16531	16543		
6 MH 2 BAN TX TX 16420	000000	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	666666666666666666666666666666666666666		*******************	66446	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000 4400	16528 16531 16534	16543 16546		
30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 ×	ကြောမာမာမာမ		<b>  COCCOCC</b>	999999	90000	60000	1641 1642 1642 1644 1644	999	1661 1662 1663	1671		
22 22	000000	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	222888244	44222	01177	~ ~		•	12333 12336 12336	12362 12365		
3 No TX 1200 12290 1	0000000	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	2022222222	222222		233			12353 12356 12359	12362		
12 No. 1200	1201 1202 1203 1204 1204 1205	12222222222222222222222222222222222222	2221111 22221111 2222211111 222211111	122222222222222222222222222222222222222	12332	1236 1237			1261 1262 1263	1271		
8 2 9 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		# C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	8887191 889094	2 40 2 40 2 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3 40 3	8713			8294 8297	8201 8213 8725 8737		
MHz BAND TX 8291	22002	888888 88222 88222 88223 8733 141	44442222	222222	00000	8113 8128			8294 8297	8201 8213 8725 8737		
No. 8	000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		101000000	رب <del>دن</del> دن	88 33 4 3 4			861 862	~000000		
4D RX 6215	6 6 5 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22							6224 6227 6230 6516	6209 6212 6510 6513		
MHI BAND TX 6215	6200 6203 6203 6209 6212	22						THE PERSON NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	6224 6227 6330 6316	6 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		
800 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-00							000 000 003 003	17000		
10 RX 3023 4125 5680	200000	24444444444444444444444444444444444444	44444444 000	4440						4063 4089 4116 4408	4366 4369 4396 4402 4420	2 4 2
MHx BAN TX 3023 4125 5680	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4137 4140 4143 4060					4 1 4 1 4	4065 4089 4116 4408	4 4 3 6 6 4 4 4 2 3 6 6 6 4 4 2 2 2 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4.2
300 300 500	4 4 4 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	44444 24444 2444 2444 2444 2444 2444 2	2444 222 220 220 24 24 24 24						2444 	4 4 4 4 4 6	

ITUSSB 1991/10 ဖ 22 MH 2 °Z ITU SSB FREQUENCY TABLE FOR FURUNO SSB RADIOTELEPHONES No. TX BAND 16 MHz BAND 1600 1 TX 8 2 9 1 MH: BAND TX 8291 8 N 8. 

BAND	ă		26101.5			26103.5		26105 0		26106.0	26106.5	26107.0	26107.5	26108.5		6109.	25110.0	و ان	6111.	.:	6112.	26113.5	6114.	6114.	26115.0	6116.	26116.5	6117.	6118		26119.0		26120.5	25193.0		25194.5		25195.5	25136.0	25197.0	25197.5	25198.0	25199.0	
5/26 MHz B	ř	25173.		25174.	25175.	2 5	25176	25177	-	25178.	25178.			25180.	25181.	25181.		25183.	25183.	25184.		25185.	25186.	25186.	_	25188.	25188	25188.	25190.0	25190.	25191.		25192.			25194.	25195.	25195.	25196.	2519	5197.	25198.0	25199.	2519
2.	No.	12	5 25002	1 1/1	2	0 25006	46		.~	5 25011	.,.	51067	5 25015	25016	25017	25018	25019	5 25021	0 25022	5 25023	25024	0 25026	5 25027		5 25029 0 25030	1	21	25033	2503	2503	5 25037	2503	2504	5 25041	7 6	2504	2504	504		2504	~	5 25051	2505	3 5
BAND	RX											70077	22383.	22384.	22384.	22385.	22385.	22386.	22387.	22387.	22388.		22389.				2392.	2382	2393.	22394.	22394.	22395.	-		-			-	22399.	2240	7		22402.	, ,
22 MHz B.	ΤX	2284.	22285.U	2286.	2286.	22287.0	2288	2288.	1	2289.	22290.0	.0877	22291.5		22292.5	2293.					22296.0				22299.0		_		22301.5		22302.5		2304.	22304.5		2306.	.,,	22307.0	22308 0	22308.5	2309.	22309.5	231	22311
	Ne.	22001	22002	22004	22005	22006	22008	22	22010			1077		<del> </del>				$\vdash$				Ť				_	5 22032			5 22036	5 22037		5 22040	22041	22043	5 22044		0 22046			_	5 22051		_
BAND	RX	681.	9 6	682.	9683.	19683.5	9684.	9685.	19685. 5	9686.	19686.5	19597.5	9688.	19688.5	19689.0	18689.5	19690.5	19691.0	19691.5	692.	19692.5	693.	694.	go o	T	696.	9696			9698.		9700.		19701.(	19701.						8895.	18895.		
9 MHz	TX	18870.5	8871.	8872.	\$872.	18873.0	8874.	8874.	1	887	18876.0	18877 0	18877.5	18878.0	887	2 5	18880.0	18880.5	881.	8881.	18882.0	.1 .	8883.	18884.0	8885.	885.	18886.0	8887	8887.	8888.	18888.5	,		18890.5		2	2	18893.0	3.4	•	5	 	18896.5	
18/1	No.	18001							18010			1001	18015	18016			18020	18021	18022	18023	18024	18026	18027	18028	18030	18031	18032	18634	18035	18036	18037	18039	18040	18041	18043	18044	18045	18046	18048	18049	18050	18051	18053	7 2 2 2 2
- 1	RX		٠	<u></u>	5803	16810.5	: .:		انــ	6812.	16812.5		· -	<u>.</u>			16816. 5				16695.0			16820.0		16821.5					16824.5			16826.5				16829.0	6830.	6830.	16831.0	16831.5		
MHZ BAND	ΤX	683.5	6684.5		راني.	5686.0	: ~:	-	انم	9	மை	. 2000	6690.	6691.	6691.		ž E	5	₹.	<u> </u>	16695.0	و ا	9	~ :	- 20	88	6699.0	. 0	90	6701.0	6701.5	6702.5	670	16703.5	16704.5	6705.	6705.	16706.0	6707.	6707.	6708.	16708.5		6710
2	No.	16001		6004 1	6005 1	16006   1	-	_	긔		16012 1	1 2 10 11	* 10		_	-		<del>-</del>				+				⊢		6034	-	16036	16037	16039	-+				+					16051		_
- 1	RX	12579.5	580.	2581.0	581.	2582.0	583.	200	584.	2584.5		.007	2586.	12587.0			12588.0	Ι.			12591.0				12594.0		12595.0		1		12587.5	598.	599	28.00		601.	2601.	602. 503	2603.	12603.5	909	12504.5 12505.0	605.	909
MHZ BAND	TX	477.0	478.	∞.	ᇷ	2479.5	:	481.	_:	2 .		- u	. 0	<u>.</u>		. i	2485.5	1	Ċ,	∞ •		نداد	ö	2490.5	: .:	, i		·	; ÷i	4,			اف	∵ ~		œ.	وأع		ġ	<u> </u>		2502.0	E	503
12	No.	10			7	12006 17			寸		12012	7 -		12016 1		0 0		드	12021	_	12024 1	17	-								12037 1	-	12040 1		2042	_	7	12046 1			12050 1		12053 1	12054
2	#X	376.5	7.5	418.0	418.5	8419.0	420.0	420.5	421.0	421.5		707.0	423.5	424.0	424.5	9.625	8426.0	426.5	427.0	42.7.5		0	 	8430.0	. 0	1.5	8432.0		433.5	434.D	8434.5	435.5	436.	8397.5	397.	398.	ای	8399.0			401.0		8402.5	. 0
MHZ BAND	-	_		0.		379.0	. 0	ın	-		- u		. 25	0.	o c	<b>-</b>		8386.5	387.0	8387.5	8388.0	389.0	389.5	390.0		<u>ي</u>	8392.0	, ,	8393.5	394.0	394.5		396.0	396.5	8397.5		8398. 5	8399.0	8400.0	8400.5	8401.0	8401.5	8402.5	2 2 2 2 2
╗	-	8001 8	4 m	•	ω,	8006 8		~	_	_	8012 8		, 00	8016 8			8020	_			8024 8	-	~			_				_	8037		+		8043 8		4					8051		
-	2	3 14	315	316.	315	317			- 4	62 68 . 0	63.70	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6321.0		0.225	6.7759			6324.5	-	6325.5	6326.5		6327.5			6329.5		6300.5		6301.5		-1	6304.0			6305.5	6306.0	6307.0	6307.5	6308.0	6308.5	6309.5	6310 0
MHZ BAND				.s	0	6265.5 6	م.	-	2	٥,				ıo e				0	<u>د</u>	-	۰.	╄			6282.5				. 2				0.	6304 0		٠.		6306.0	. 0	- LO (	6308.0	٥ ٥		310 0
4	-	6001 62			-	6006   62 6007   62			-		6012 62	6014 675	6015 62					<u> </u>				╄						_			5037 63		4		6043 63		4				-	6051 6:		- 42
+	-	210.5	211.5	2.0	212.5	213.0	0.0	7.	5.0	2.5		. u	7.0	ເດເ	- u		- LO	0	<u>س</u>	<u> </u>	4204.5	- LO	0	<u>ه</u>		T.O.	0 "	,								•					+			
BAND		*		-	4	4 4	- 4	4	_							·				_		25	0		ى ت د	0.			_				_				-				+			
4 MHz	L					4006 417					4012 417			4016 418				<u> </u> _		<u> </u>	4024 4204.	026 4205.				4	4032   420	r 									-				-			
L	Š	=		. <del>-</del>	4	₹ ₹		4	4	4:	4 4	7	4	4	4 -	<del>-</del>	* *	4	₹	7	₹ ₹	4	4	4 -	r ¥	4	4 4	r 												-	-	_		_

<u></u>
22431.0 22431.5 22432.0 22432.5 22433.0
339.5 340.0 341.0
22111 22 22111 22 22112 22 22113 22 22114 22
16861.5 16862.0 16862.0 16862.5 16863.0
744.
16111 16112 16113 16114 16115
12634.0 12634.5 12635.0 12635.5 12636.0
12532.0 12532.5 12533.0 12533.5 12533.5
12111 12112 12113 12114 12115
<u> </u>
19691 6 19699 6 16110 16249 9 16861 9

								].	-		
22434.0 22434.5 22435.0 22435.5				22352.0 22352.5 22353.0 22353.5 22354.0	22354.5 22355.0 22355.5 22356.0 22356.5	22357.0 22357.0 22358.0 22358.5	22359.5 22350.0 22350.5 22351.0 22351.5	2362.0 2362.5 2363.0 2363.5 2364.0	22364.5 22365.0 22365.5 22366.0 22366.5	2367.0 2367.5 2368.0 2368.5 2368.5	22369.5 22370.0 22370.5 22371.0
22222	10 0 10 0 10	0,00,00	0 0 0 0	0100100	5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22222	55	00000	00000	20202
22342. 22342. 22343. 22343. 22344.	22344. 22345. 22345. 22346.	22347. 22347. 22348. 22348.	22349. 22350. 22350. 22351. 22351.	22352. 22352. 22353. 22353. 22354.	22354. 22355. 22355. 22356.	22357.0° 22357.5 22358.0 22358.5 22359.0	22359. 22360. 22360. 22361. 22361.	22362. 22362. 22363. 22363.	22365. 22365. 22365. 22366.	22367. 22367. 22368. 22368. 22369.	22359. 22370. 22370. 22371.
1						1	22151 22152 22153 22153 22154 22155				22171 22172 22173 22174
00000		11111111	22422	44444		22222	22222		44444	1111111	3222
6864.0 6864.5 6865.0 6865.0		6869.5 6870.0 6870.5 6871.0		6874.5	6877.0 6877.0 6877.5 6878.0	6879.5 6879.5 6880.0 6880.5 6881.0		6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	66887.0	16889.0 16889.5 16890.0 16890.5	16892.0 16892.0 16892.5 16893.0 16893.5
			1000							2 10 10 10 10	
16746.0 16746.5 16747.0 16747.5 16748.0	16749.0 16749.0 16749.5 16750.0	16751.5 16752.0 16752.5 16753.0	16754.0 16754.5 16755.0 16755.5	16756 16757 16757 16758	16759 16759 16750 16760	16761. 16761. 16762. 16762. 16762.	16764. 16764. 16764. 16765.	16766.5 16767.0 16767.0 16768.0	16769. 16770. 16770.	16772. 16772. 16772. 16773.	677 677 677 677
16116 16117 16118 16119 16120	16122 16123 16123 16124 16125	16127 16128 16129 16130	16132 16133 16134 16135	16138 16138 16139 16140	16142 16142 16143 16144 16145	16146 16147 16148 16149 16150	615 615 615 615	16157 16158 16158 16159 16160	616	16167 16168 16169 16170	16172 16173 16174 16174
<del> </del>	- 10 00 00 0										12567.5 12568.0 12568.5 12568.5
i											
12534.5 12535.0 12535.5 12536.0 12536.5	25337. 2538. 2538. 2538.	2540.0 2540.0 2541.0 2541.0	2542. 2543. 2543. 2544. 2544.	, ro ro ro ro ro	~ r~ eo eo onio		2557.0 2557.5 2558.0 2558.0 2558.5	ㅁㅁㅁㅋㅋ이	~~~~	* 10 10 10 10 1	2567.5 2568.0 2568.0 2568.5 2569.0
12116 12117 12118 12118 12119 12120			i			<del>-</del>	<del></del>				
12222	12222	12222	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	22222	22222	72222	22222		1222		

Γ		_		_			_				<del></del>			7				<del>-</del>			_				_				ī			_				<del>T -</del>					
																																									_
		-		+			+							-							-				+				-		-	-				-					_
0 15 0		90.		-		<del>-</del>	-				<u></u>			-				-			-				-				_			-				_			+		_
22372.	100	3167 6	4 N																																						
2372.0																																									
22176 2 22177 2 22178 2	~ ~	120	1 77	-			$\dagger$							-				-		-												1				ļ			1		_
7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22	22	22	+			+							<u> </u>			•								<u>                                     </u>			_	<u> </u>			1							1		_
				_			_			_								-							-							1	<u></u>						+		
																																							-		
						- · · · · · ·	+			Ì			-					-							T																_
94.0	95.5	96.5	16897.5 16898.0	99.0	2.0	200	01.5	05.0	85.0	85.5	86.0	87.0	22.5	88.5	0.0	2.00	90.2	91.0	37.5	92.5	93.0	23.5	794.5	95.0	796.0	796.5	797.0	0.86.	798.5	200	300.0	300.5	16801.5	802.0	802.5	803.5	804.0	6903.0	904	:	_
																																							<u> </u>	·	
16776.	16777	16778	16779.5	16780	16781	16782	16783	16784	16785	16785	16786	16787	16787	16788	16789	15/03	16790	16791	16791	16792	16793	16793	16794	16795	16796	16796	16797	16798	16798	16799	16800	16800	16801	16802	16802	16803	16804	16805	16805		
16176 16177 16178	16179	16181	16183	16185	16187	16189	16191	16192	16193	16195	16196	16198	16199	16201	16202	16203	16205	16206	16207	16209	16210	16211	16213	16214	16216	16217	16218	16220	16221	16223	16224	16225	16227	16228	16230	16231	16232	16234	16236		
2570.0 2570.5	2571.0	2572.0	12573.0 12573.5	2574.0	2575.0	2576.0	2577.0	2657.0	2657.5																																
0 C 10	0 5	0 4	573.0	0 5	0 4		-	Les e	5									-							-													•	+		_
121	12	12	122	12	2 2	12:	12	12	12 22												$\downarrow$											+							-		_
12 CZ	22	2 00	12183	20	20	1 67 6	710	~~	$\sim$								<u> </u>				1				-							1				_			-		_
							<del> </del>		- :																																
				-			-			-				_							-				_							+									_
···-		<u></u>		-						+				<u>                                      </u>							+											1							<u> </u>		
																					1							_				_							_		
				-						+				-											<del> </del>											-					_
							1		·	1				<del>                                     </del>							1				-																_
					·		-			+							_				+				_	_		1						.,					-		
	-																																					-			
		<u> </u>		_!										1											<u></u>				_	_		•				-			•	-	_

# APPENDIX B What is Marine SSB?

#### **Overview**

Marine SSB (Single Side Band) is a long-range communication system which makes use of MF (medium frequency) and HF (high frequency) radio waves. With an SSB radio, you have the capability of making a call to almost anywhere on Earth at any time.

Telephone companies and private operators located throughout the world maintain round-the-clock radio watches on designated frequencies to patch your call into commercial telephone systems. In the United States American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) operate three high-frequency shore stations to facilitate high seas ship-to-shore traffic.

The United States Coast Guard provides two valuable services to SSB users

- 24-hour watch on several frequencies to render assistance to vessels in distress
- regular weather broadcasts ("Broadcast to Mariners")

Of course, you can communicate with any other SSB-equipped vessel as well.

While making an SSB radiotelephone call may appear to be as easy as making an ordinary telephone call, in reality however it is not. Radio waves (frequency) must be selected according to the time of day, season of the year, etc. Knowing what frequency to select is the most important factor in learning how to use your SSB effectively.

### **Radio Wave Propagation**

HF radio waves transmitted from the transmitting antenna to the receiving antenna bounce off the ionosphere, an upper part of the Earth's atmosphere. The ionosphere, composed of several layers of electrically charged air particles, known as ions, is created from ultraviolet radiation. Its base is at about 40-50 miles and it extends to about 300 miles. The height and ion density of these layers depends on the time of day, season of the year, ultraviolet radiation level, etc. It is the condition of the ionosphere which determines

the effectiveness of radio wave propagation in the marine SSB spectrum.

A transmitted HF radio wave strikes the ionosphere and, if conditions are right, is received at its desired destination somewhere on the surface of the Earth. Because the radio wave "skips" (see Figure B-1) off the ionosphere it can travel great distances. In ideal conditions, a wave reflected returns to the Earth, is reflected upward from the ground, travels again to the ionosphere, and reflects to Earth again. This cycle can be repeated several times, leading to very long-range communication. While these "skips" make global contact possible, they also create "skip zones," areas where marginal signals exist. A skip zone is usually located about 50-750 miles from the transmitting station, depending on the frequency used.

Ionospheric density, created from ultraviolet radiation, determines how well a radio wave will reflect off the ionosphere. If the ionosphere is too dense, it will absorb low frequency waves. Highest density occurs between the early morning and peaks shortly after noon. If, on the other hand, the ionosphere is not highly ionized, high frequencies may not be reflected and make a beeline to outer space. Ionospheric density decreases sharply after dark.

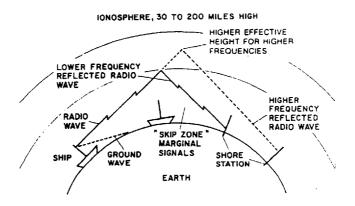


Figure B-1 Simplified skywave skip propagation

### Frequency Selection

Sunlight increases ionospheric density during daylight hours. Since lower frequencies such as 2 and 4 MHz tend to get absorbed in the lower layers when ionospheric activity is high, the 8, 12 or 16 MHz should be used for long-range communication. The lower frequencies will suffice for short-range communication.

During nighttime, when ionospheric activity is low, the 4 and 8 MHz frequency bands should provide sufficient long-range communication. The higher frequencies are all but shut down because of decreased ionospheric activity.

The table below shows the bands of the Marine SSB spectrum (except 2 MHz) and their expected communication range.

Table B-1 SSB bands and ranges

Band	Range
4 MHz	20-250 miles during the day 300-700 miles from dawn to mid morning
8 MHz	200-1000 miles during the day, 300-2000 miles at night
16 MHz	6,000 miles possible during the day and sometimes into the late evening
22 MHz	almost "closed down" during periods of low sunspot activity; 8000 miles possible otherwise

Words can never tell a story quite as well as an illustration. Figure B-2 shows the most probable frequency to use as a function of the distance between stations and local time of the most easterly location. (The easterly station is picked as a reference since it is the one closer in time to the sunset.)

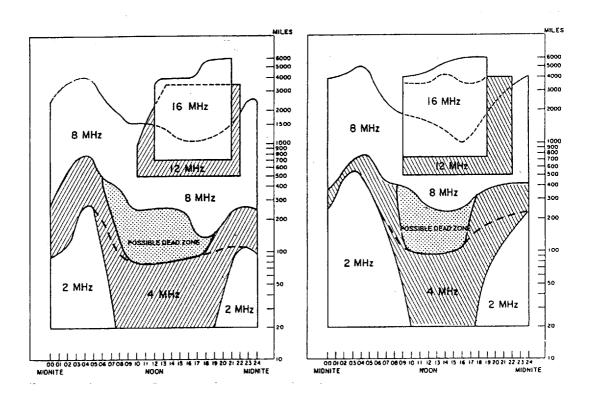


Figure B-2 Most probable frequency band for use in spring/summer and fall/winter

### Skip Angle

The skip angle is the amount the wave bends when it strikes the ionosphere. The angle and frequency are directly related to one another; the higher the frequency the greater the skip angle. Therefore, select a higher frequency when long range-communication is the objective. If, however, the skip angle is too great, communication is not possible to stations in the area skipped by the radio wave. In this case, select a lower frequency since they skip shorter distances.

### **Propagation Charts**

Propagation charts, available from a wide variety of organizations, help you predict the best channels.

The United States Coast Guard includes propagation charts in its monthly publication "Amver Bulletin." Four Pacific charts and four Atlantic charts are provided, each of which designates the appropriate frequencies for one quarter of the day.

It must remembered that these charts are approximations; use them wisely.

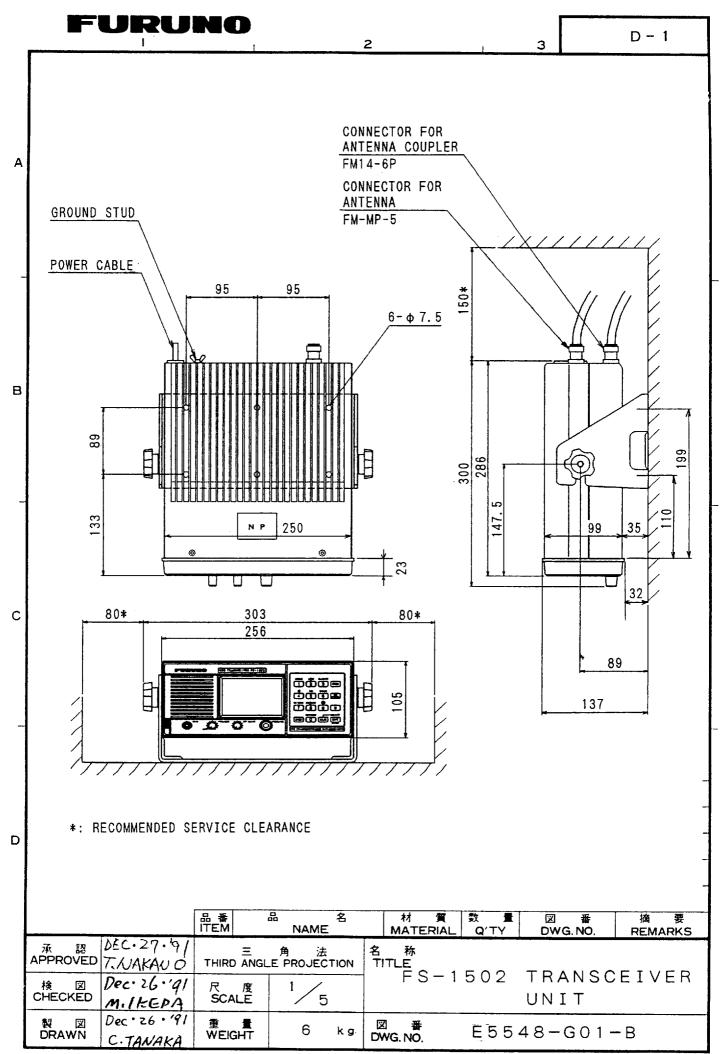
As mentioned earlier, the AT&T operate three high-frequency stations. The antennas of each station point in a particular ocean area. The Antenna Coverage Charts show what areas are covered by each station. The charts are available by writing: AT&T Long Lines Headquarters, 201 Littleton Road, Morris Plains, NJ, 07950.

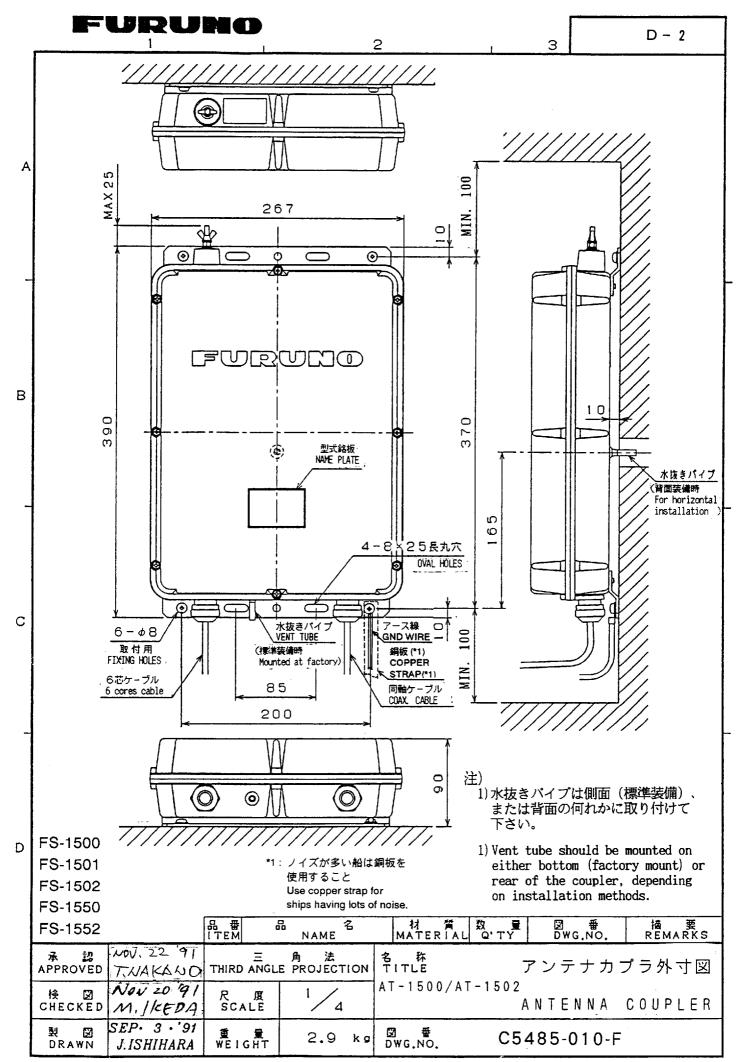
### **Experience**

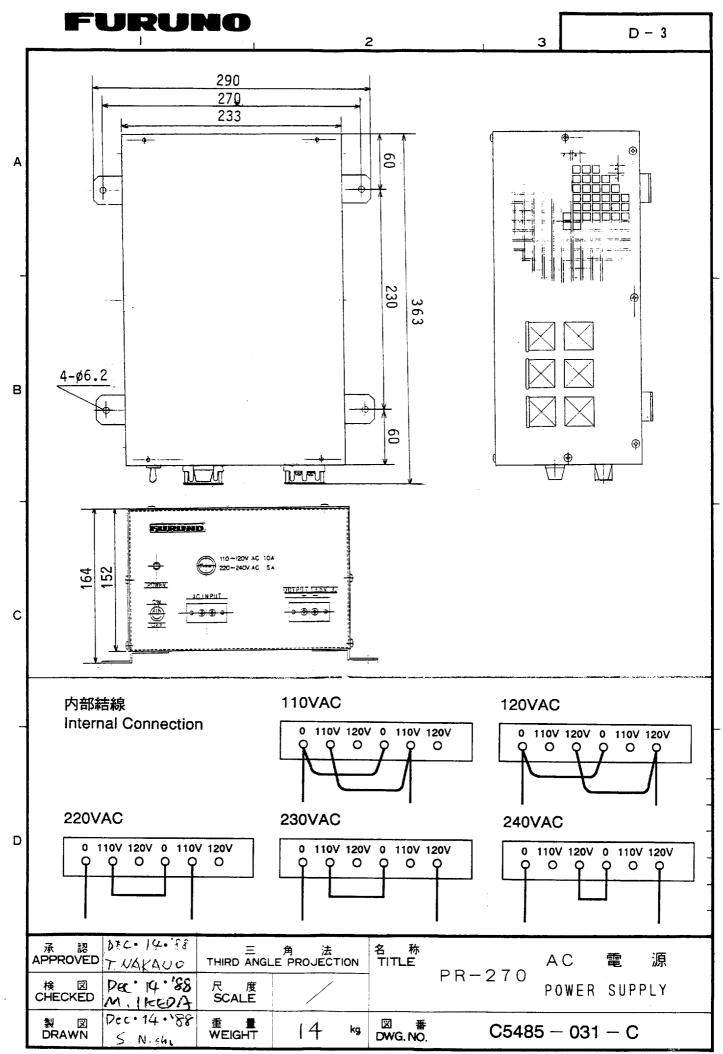
The expression "experience is the best teacher" can be applied to SSB frequency (channel) selection. Experience can be gained only through listening. Leave your radio on while underway and make a note of time, band, quality of reception, etc. of each signal received. Get to know and anticipate what the various marine bands do at different times of the day and night and in different seasons.

### List of Drawings and Schematic Diagrams

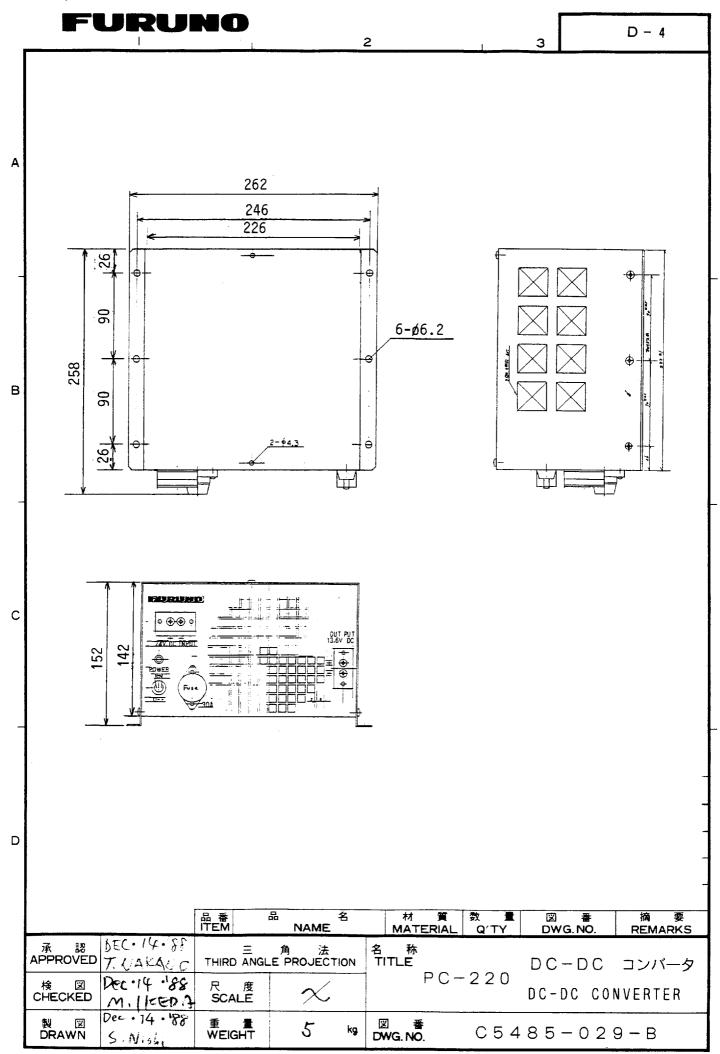
No.	Name	Block No.	Туре	Dwg. No.	Page
1	Transceiver Unit Outline		FS-1502	E5548-G01	<b>D-</b> 1
2	Antenna Coupler Outline		AT-1500/AT-1502	C5485-010	D-2
3	Power Supply Outline		PR-270	C5485-031	D-3
4	DC-DC Converter Outline		PC-220	C5485-029	D-4
5	SSB Radiotelephone Interconnection		FS-1502	C5548-C03	<b>S-</b> 1
6	SSB Radiotelephone Interconnection		FS-1502	C5548-C01	S-2
7	Interconnection		FS-1502 + DB-500	C5548-C02	S-3
8	Examples of BK Connection			E5037-K01	S-4
9	Examples of BK Connection			E5037-K02	S-5
10	Block Diagram			C5548-B01	S-6
11	Transceiver, General			E5548-K04	S-7
12	ntenna Coupler		05P0278B	E5548-K05	S-8
13	AC Power Supply		PR-270	C5485-032	<b>S-</b> 9
14	DC-DC Converter		PC-220	C5485-030	S-10



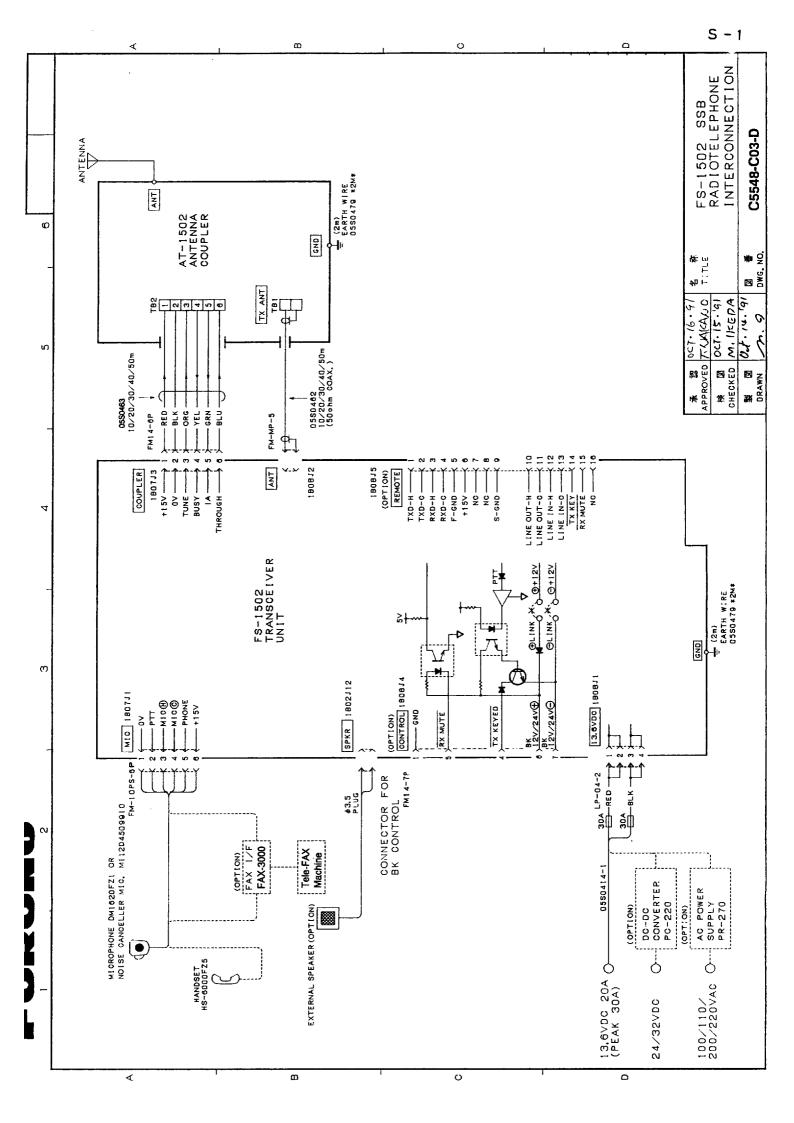




FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.



FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.



4

œ

O

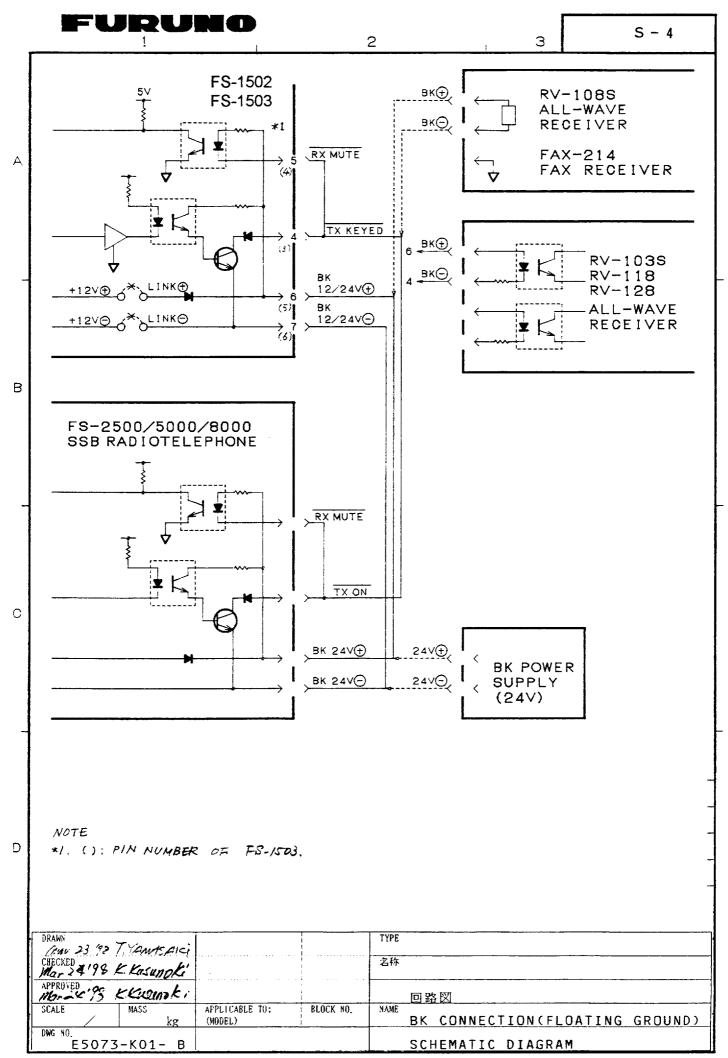
FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

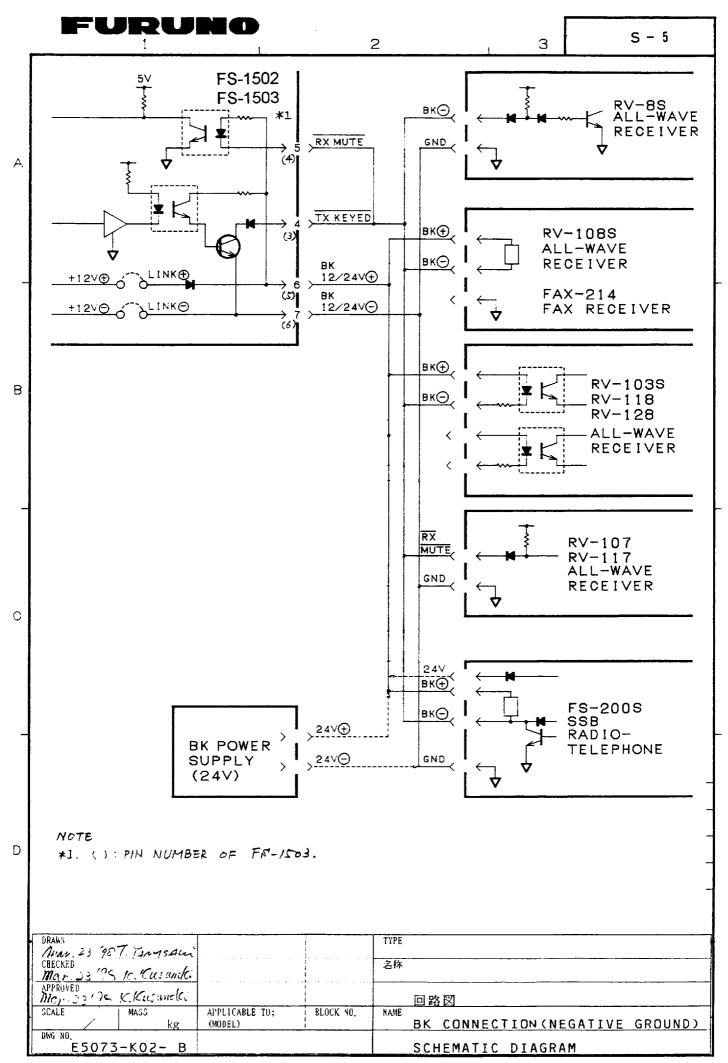
В

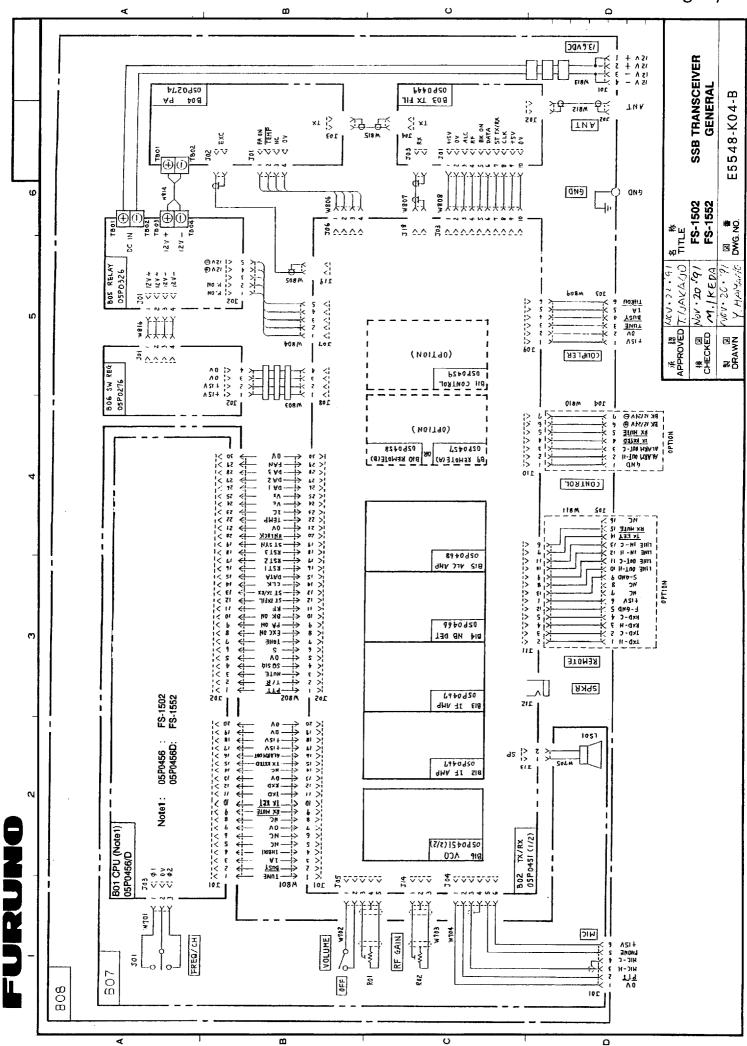
⋖

С

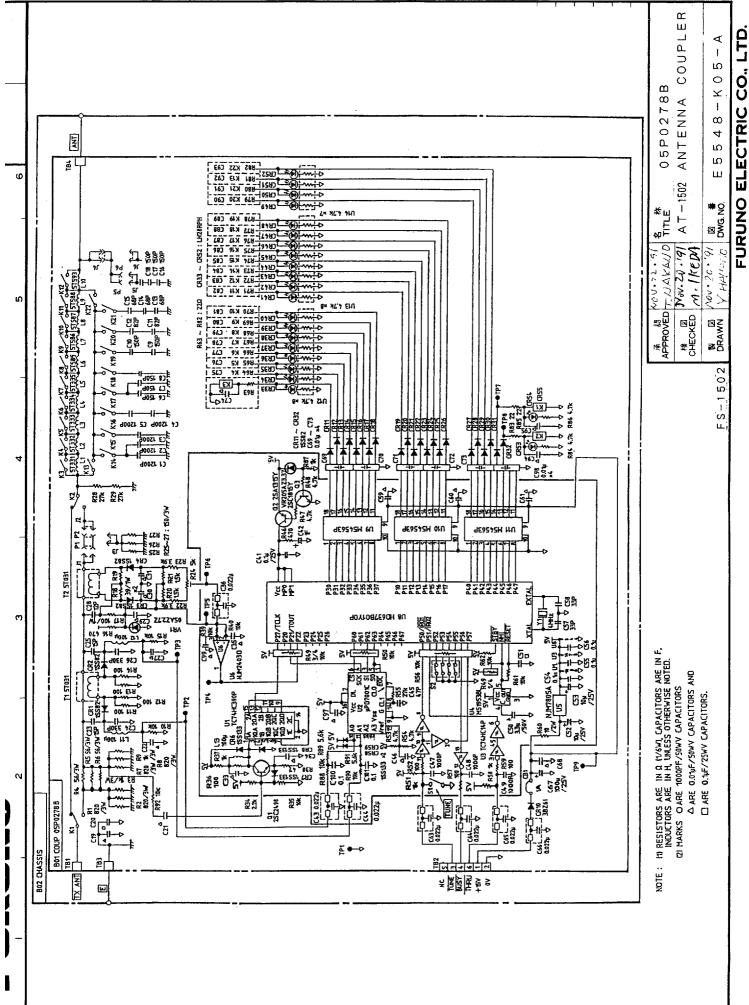
D











ပ

٥

8

 $\mathbf{m}$ 

O

