# MODEL SW-717 Shortwave Receiver

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ASSEMBLY MANUAL







Capyright ⊕ 1971 Heath Company .M. right- resence!

595-1293-04

Assembly and Operation of the



SHORTWAVE RECEIVER MODEL SW-717

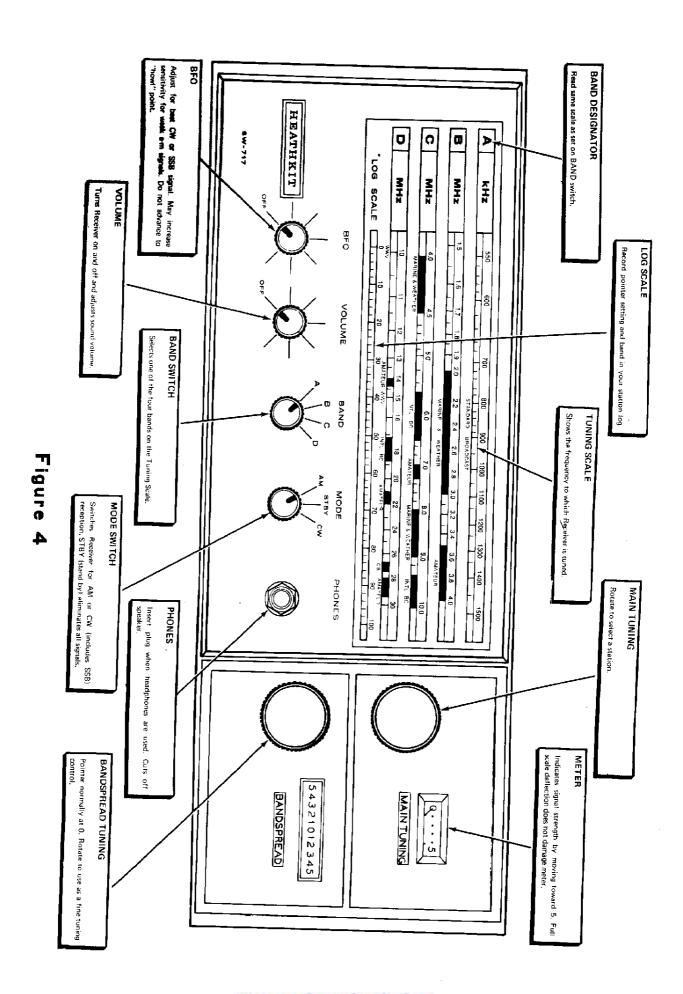
## INTRODUCTION

The Heathkit Model SW-717 Shortwave Receiver is designed to receive both the standard broadcast and the short wave bands. The receiver tunes from 550 kHz to 30 MHz in four overlapping bands.

The Receiver features electrical bandspread for all four bands, a relative signal strength meter, a BFO control, an automatic noise limiter, and a headphone jack. There is also a built-in rod antenna for the broadcast band and provisions for connecting an external antenna for shortwave reception. Solid-state circuitry is used throughout. Most of the components are mounted on a printed circuit board both for ease of assembly and for reliability. The built-in power supply is transformer operated from either 120 Vac or 240 Vac and uses four silicon diodes in a full-wave bridge circuit.

Refer to the "Kit Builders Guide" for complete information on unpacking, parts identification, tools, wiring, soldering, and step-by-step assembly procedures.

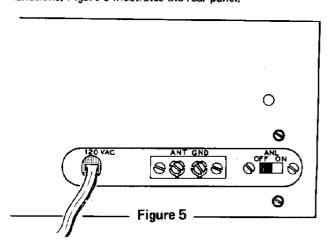
HEATHKIT"



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## **OPERATION**

Before attempting to use the Receiver, carefully read the explanation of each control. Figure 4 (fold-out from Page 52) illustrates the front panel and describes the control functions. Figure 5 illustrates the rear panel.



#### **CONTROLS**

VOLUME - Turns the Receiver on or off and controls the sound from the speaker or headphones.

BFO - Required for the reception of CW or SSB (single sideband) signals. Turn the control clockwise until the signals are received as desired.

MODE - Selects AM, STBY, or CW (including SSB) modes of reception. In the AM position the AVC voltage is on; in the CW position the AVC voltage is off. In the STBY position the Receiver is kept warmed up and ready for instant use but it is kept muted.

BAND - Selects one of four bands: A, B, C, or D.

MAIN TUNING - Tunes the Receiver to the desired station.

BANDSPREAD - Provides fine tuning for the MAIN TUNING capacitor to help separate the incoming signals from each other when they are near the same frequency. This capacitor is normally left in the "0" position as its position affects the main dial calibration.

#### **AM OPERATION**

The BFO control should be in the fully counterclockwise position. Turn the MODE switch to AM and advance the VOLUME control for sufficient volume. Set the BAND switch to the desired band and tune in a station with the MAIN TUNING control.

Turn the BANDSPREAD control until the desired station is clearest.

When listening to weak stations, slowly adjust the BFO control for the loudest and clearest reception.

#### **CW-SSB OPERATION**

Turn the BFO control 3/4 turn clockwise. Turn the MODE switch to CW and set the BAND switch to one of the shortwave bands, B, C, or D.

With the MAIN TUNING control, tune in a CW station. Adjust the BFO control as follows: Turn the control fully clockwise and then slowly counterclockwise until the clearest tone is produced. The frequency of this tone may be varied either with the MAIN TUNING or the BANDSPREAD capacitor. Some experimentation will be necessary to find the best position for the BFO control.



When tuning SSB signals, tune to the SSB station and then alternate between the BANDSPREAD and BFO controls for the clearest reception.

#### **AUTOMATIC NOISE LIMITER (ANL)**

If you experience impulse type noise, such as automobile ignition radiations, move the (ANL) switch on the rear panel to ON.

#### LOCATION

If the Receiver is used on band A (which uses the built-in antenna) in a house which has aluminum siding, or in a steel

framed building, you may find the signals attenuated to some degree. Placing the Receiver near a window in the direction from which reception is desired may improve reception.

#### **TUNING SCALE**

A scale for each of the four bands appears on the front panel as shown in Figure 4. Each scale is calibrated in frequency. Scale A frequencies are in kilohertz (thousands of cycles per second). The other three scales are calibrated in megahertz (millions of cycles per second). A "log scale" is also provided for convenience in recording the pointer setting of stations for future reference.

#### RECEPTION GUIDE

B 2.0 MHz All day Marine and Weather B 3.5 MHz All day Local (Amateur) C 6 MHz Evening Latin America and Europe C 7 MHz Evening Europe C 7 MHz Late afternoon, Evening Europe C 7 MHz Morning United States (Amateur) C 9 MHz Morning Asia and Australia C 9 MHz Afternoon Europe and Africa C 9 MHz Evening Europe and Latin America D 11 MHz Morning Asia and Australia D 11 MHz Evening Latin America D 11 MHz Evening Latin America D 14 MHz Late morning, Afternoon United States, Foreign, (Amateur) D 15 MHz Late morning, Afternoon Europe and North America D 15 MHz Evening North and Latin America D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe Latin America D United States
C 6 MHz Evening Latin America and Europe C 7 MHz Evening Europe C 7 MHz Late afternoon, Evening Europe C 7 MHz Morning United States (Amateur) C 9 MHz Morning Asia and Australia C 9 MHz Afternoon Europe and Africa C 9 MHz Evening Europe and Latin America D 11 MHz Morning Asia and Australia D 11 MHz Evening Latin America D 14 MHz Late morning, Afternoon United States, Foreign, (Amateur) D 15 MHz Late morning, Afternoon Europe and North America D 15 MHz Evening North and Latin America D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz All day United States
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Afternoon United States, Foreign, (Amateur)  D 15 MHz Late morning, Afternoon Europe and North America  D 15 MHz Evening North and Latin America  D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz All day United States
D 15 MHz Late morning, Afternoon Europe and North America D 15 MHz Evening North and Latin America D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz All day United States
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D 15 MHz Evening North and Latin America D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz All day United States
D 17 MHz Afternoon Europe 17 MHz All day United States
17 MHz All day United States
7 17 111/12
<b>.</b>
17 MHz Evening South America
D 20 MHz Afternoon Europe
20 MHz All day United States
20 MHz Evening South America
D 27 MHz All day Local (Citizen's Band)
D 28 MHz Morning Europe
28 MHz All day Central America, United States (Amateur),
Evening Asia

These reception conditions prevail in the spring and fall of the year. They are also subject to varying atmospheric conditions, sun spot activities, and to some extent, weather conditions. In the winter, reception generally will be best on the lower frequency bands. In summer, reception will be better on higher frequency bands.

## SPECIFICATIONS

550 kHz to 1500 kHz.

Band C . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 MHz to 10 MHz.

Headphone Jack . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Low impedance headphones or an

external speaker.

Controls . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . VOLUME, with on-off switch.

MODE (a-m, Standby and CW).

BFO.

MAIN TUNING.

BANDSPREAD TUNING.

ANL (on-off).

2N3393: audio preamplifier.

2N5232A: i-f amplifier, agc amplifier.

2N5308: i-f amplifier. MPF 105: oscillator.

MPSU05: final audio amplifier. MPSU55: final audio amplifier.

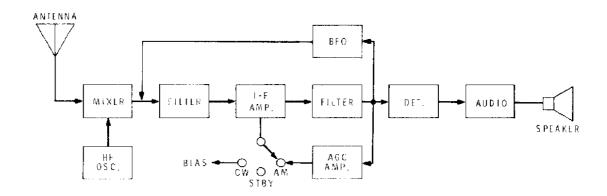
X29A829: audio driver.

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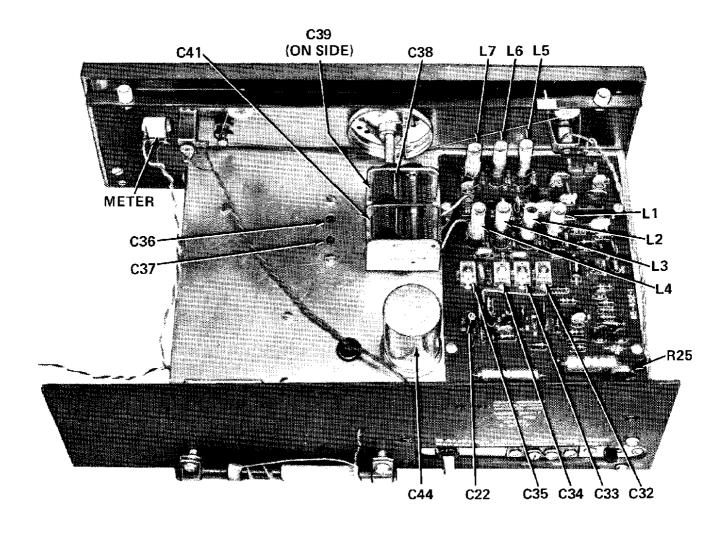
Power Requirements ,	8 Watts.
Dimensions ,	14-1/2" wide, 5-3/4" high, 10" deep.
Weight	7 lbs.

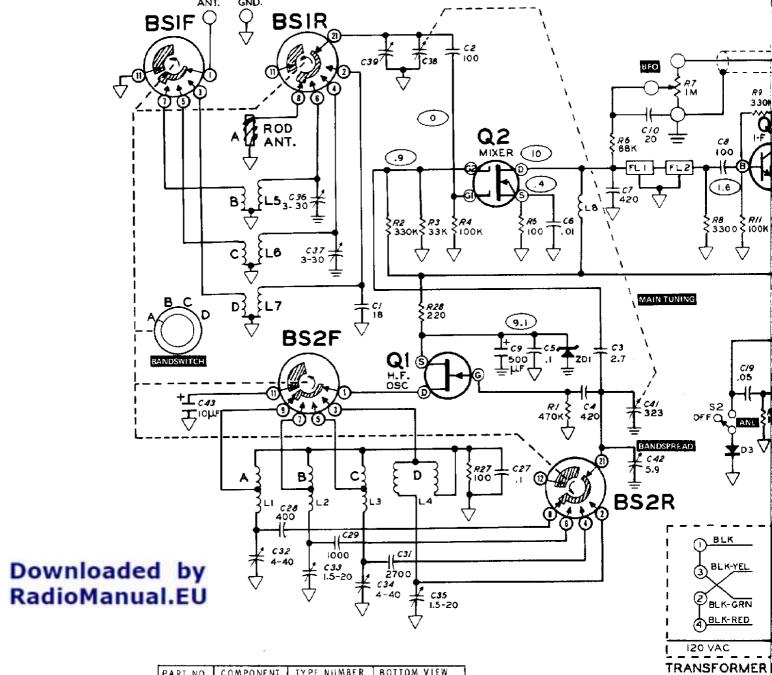
The Heath Company reserves the right to discontinue products and to change specifications at any time without incurring any obligation to incorporate new features in products previously sold.



### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

# **CHASSIS PHOTOGRAPHS**

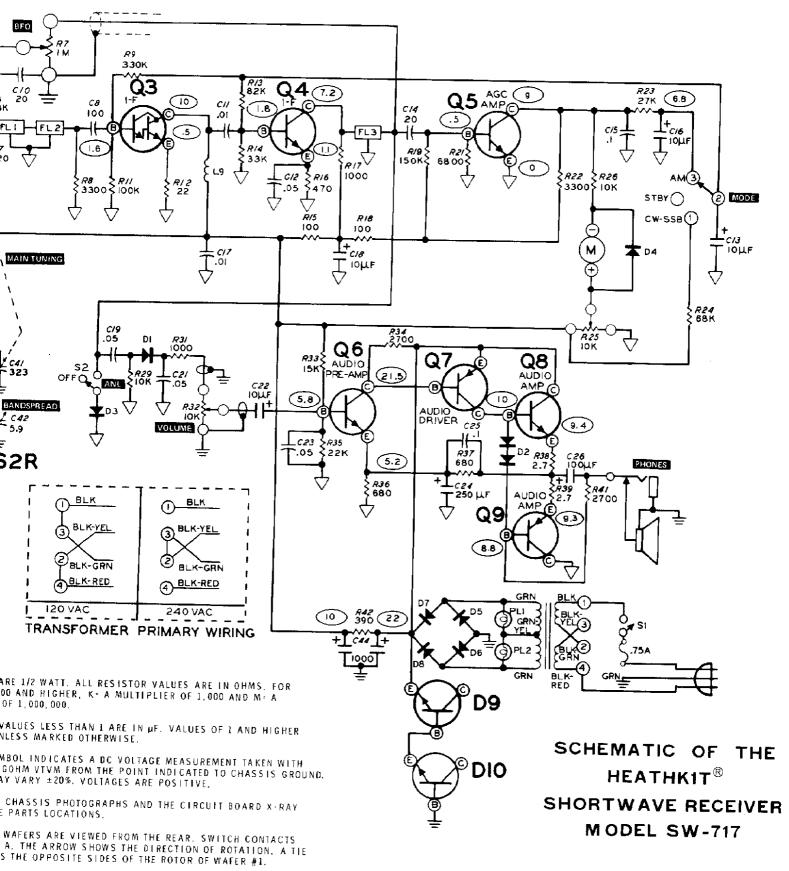




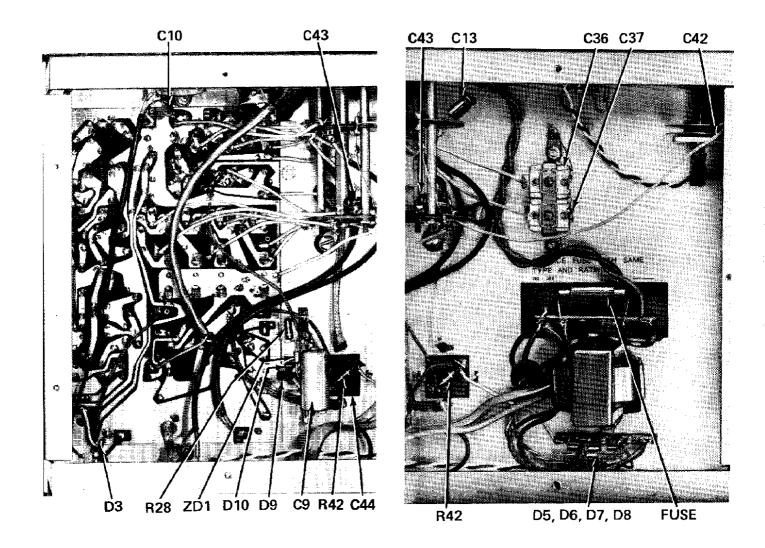
PART NO.	COMPONENT	TYPE NUMBER	BOTTOM VIEW
417-169	Ql	MPF 105	S D G
417-240	Q2	40673	S 0 0 G 2
417-222 417-91 417-118 417-201	Q3 Q4,Q5 Q6,D9,D10 Q7	2N 53 08 2N 523 2A 2N 33 93 X29A 829	© O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
417-224 417-225	Q 8 Q 9	M PS U 05 M PS U 55	(0 0 0 E B C
56-26	D1, D3, D4	1 N 1 9 1	
56-61	D2	STB-620	}
57-65	D5, D6, D7, D8	1N4002	
56-19	ZD1	ZENER, 9.1V, 25MA, 1W	j

#### NOTES:

- RESISTORS ARE 1/2 WATT. ALL RESIST VALUES 10,000 AND HIGHER, K- A MUS MULTIPLIER OF 1,000,000.
- 2. CAPACITOR VALUES LESS THAN 1 ARE ARE IN PF UNLESS MARKED OTHERWIS
- 3. THIS SYMBOL INDICATES A DC VO AN 11 MEGOHM VIVM FROM THE PO VOLTAGES MAY VARY ±20%. VOLTAGES
- 4. REFER TO THE CHASSIS PHOTOGRAPHS: VIEW FOR THE PARTS LOCATIONS.
- BANDSWITCH WAFERS ARE VIEWED FRO ARE ON BAND A. THE ARROW SHOWS TO PIN CONNECTS THE OPPOSITE SIDES OF
- CONNECTIONS FOR THE POWER TRANSFI IN THE BOXED INSET DRAWING.



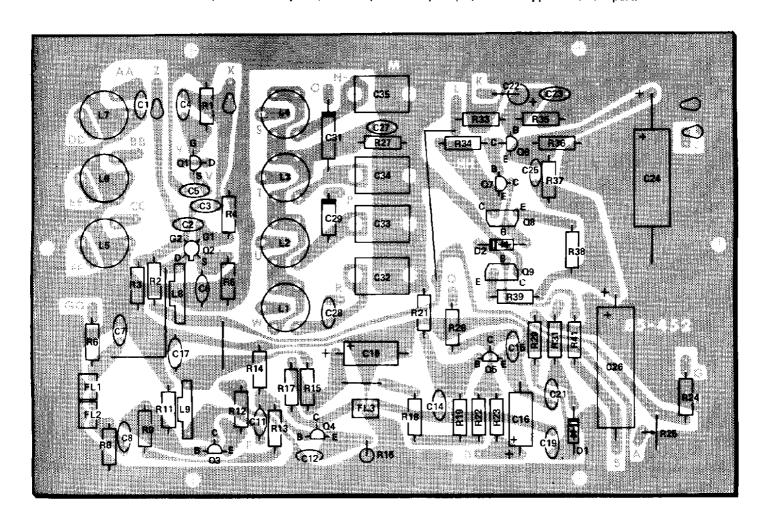
FOR THE POWER TRANSFORMER PRIMARY WIRES ARE SHOWN INSET DRAWING.



# CIRCUIT BOARD X-RAY VIEW

NOTE: To determine the value of one of these parts, proceed as follows:

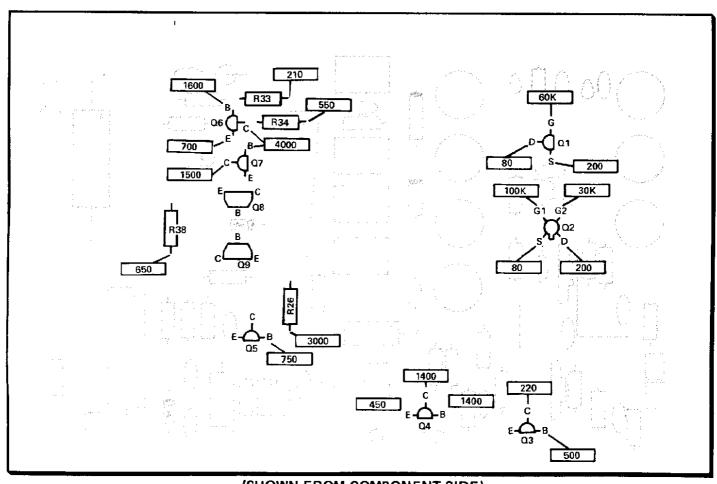
- 1. Note the identification number of the part (R-number, C-number, etc.).
- 2. Locate the same identification number (next to the part) on the Schematic. The "Description" of the part (for example: 22 k $\Omega$ , .05  $\mu$ F) will also appear near the part.



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# **RESISTANCE CHART**



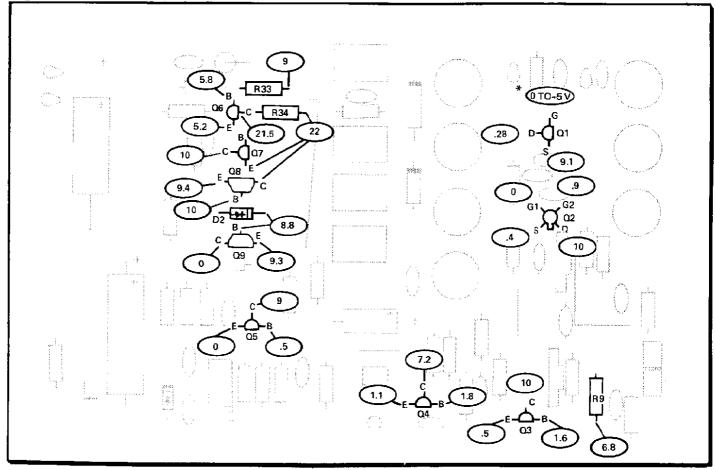
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ALL RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS (K=1000)

CONTROL POSITIONS
VOLUME OFF
BAND ANY
MODE ANY
BFO ANY



#### **VOLTAGE CHART**



#### (SHOWN FROM COMPONENT SIDE)

**SWITCHES** 

OFF-VOL-ON: 11 O'CLOCK

BAND-A

AM-STBY-SSB: AM

BFO: OFF

TUNE TO A SPOT WITH NO STATION

\* VOLTAGE DEPENDS ON BAND AND DIAL POSITION

Voltages measured to chassis with a voltmeter having an 11 megohm input impedance. Voltages may vary 20%.