

# **FT-757GX OPERATING MANUAL**

[Use your Browser Back button to return to Manuals page](#)

**YAESU MUSEN CO., LTD.**

C.P.O. BOX 1500

TOKYO, JAPAN

# FT-757GX HF ALL MODE COMPUTER AIDED TRANSCEIVER



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The FT-757GX incorporates the finest features of the latest developments in Amateur transceiver design, with the most recent advances in microprocessor technology and computer-aided manufacturing techniques, to provide full performance all mode operation as standard on all HF amateur bands, as well as continuous general coverage reception from 0.5 to 30 MHz.

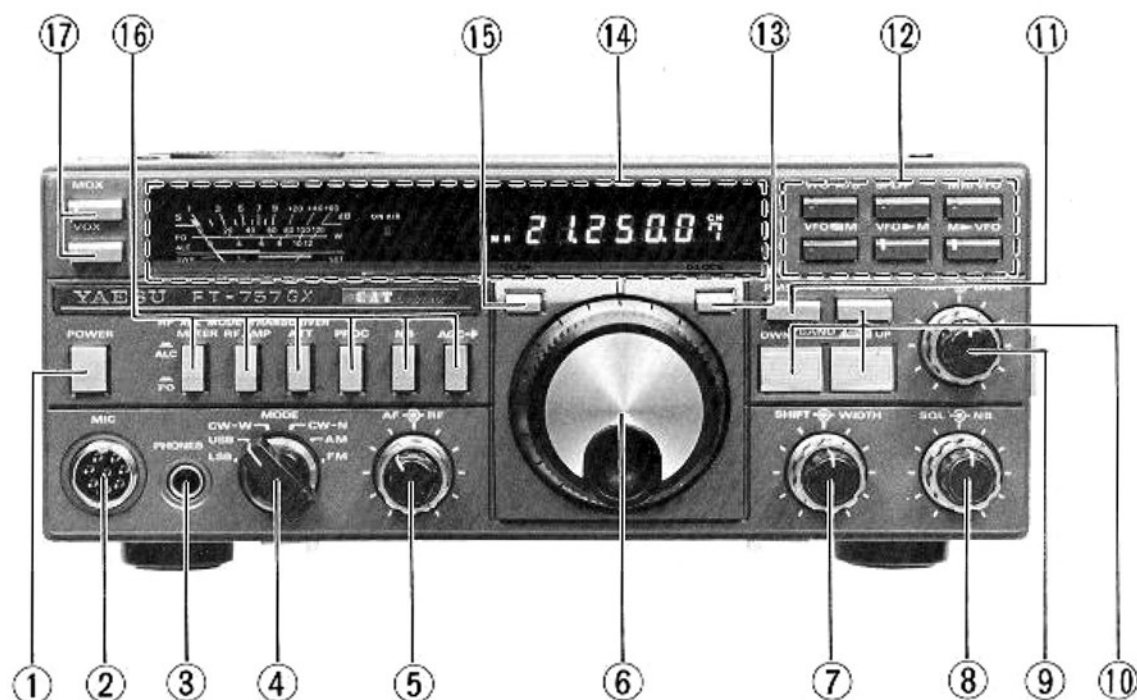
Yaesu's famous IF Shift/Width passband control system allows the operator an almost infinite variety of selectivity settings for minimizing interference during SSB, CW and ECSS reception of AM signals. Wideband AM and narrowband CW filters are also included – as standard accessories. A switchable RF amplifier and 20 dB attenuator are provided to optimize sensitivity and dynamic range under any conditions, while the noise blanker has its own AGC adjustable from the front panel, from narrow (ignition-type) to wide (woodpecker) blanking pulse widths.

The diecast top half of the FT-757GX provides a glimpse of the revolutionary engineering concepts behind the unique transmitter design, which utilizes a new Duct Flow Cooling system to force air throughout the entire transceiver. The thermodynamic efficiency of this system makes the FT-757GX by far the smallest transceiver of its kind, yet easily capable of full power (100 W output nominal) RTTY and FM transmission when used with an appropriate heavy duty power supply.

The FT-757GX offers full break-in QSK CW operation plus Yaesu's new custom-designed iambic electronic keyer with dot memory using a 4-bit microprocessor built in, as a standard feature. When operating split-frequency QSK, the FT-757GX provides an automatic momentary check of the transmitting frequency before jumping to the receive frequency, so the operator can watch both frequencies for activity at the same time.

[Use your Browser Back button to return to Manuals page](#)

## FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



### ① POWER

This is the main on/off switch for the transceiver. Frequency data stored in the memories and VFOs is not affected by this switch, or by whether power is supplied to the transceiver or not, since this data is retained in RAM by the internal lithium battery when the backup system is activated.

### ② MICPHONE

This 8-pin connector accepts the microphone plug. When a scanning microphone is used, such as the MD-1B8 desk microphone or the MH-1B8 hand microphone, the scanning buttons on the microphone can be used to scan the transceiver operating frequency in 10Hz steps, slow or fast. Pin connection details are provided on page 21. Microphone impedance should be 500-600 ohms.

### ③ PHONES

Standard monaural or stereo headphones with 4-16 ohms impedance may be connected to this jack. Stereo headphones with a 3-conductor plug will reproduce the audio in both ears, as with monaural headphones with a 2-conductor plug. Inserting a plug into this jack disables the internal speaker, or external speaker, if connected.

### ④ MODE

This selector determines the operating mode of the transceiver. The CW-W (wide) position activates an internal AF filter, while the IF filter is the same as for SSB. The CW-N (narrow) position activates the 600 Hz narrow IF filter for further enhanced selectivity. The USB (upper sideband) position is for SSB operation generally above 10 MHz, and LSB (lower sideband) is for SSB operation below 10 MHz and normal RTTY operation.

### ⑤ AF-RF

The inner AF control adjusts the level of the audio gain of the receiver. Rotate this control clockwise to increase the volume.

The outer RF gain control adjusts the gain of the RF and IF amplifiers via the AGC line during reception. This control is normally set to the fully clockwise position for maximum receiver sensitivity and optimum amplifier linearity. When the RF gain control is rotated counterclockwise from its maximum position the S-meter minimum deflection point will move up the scale. The peak deflection for a given signal will remain the same as long as it is greater than the point of minimum deflection set by this control, but the receiver will

[Use your Browser Back button to return to Manuals page](#)