Known Models: Browning Eaglette, Eaglette 2
Kris Victor (416-123), Victor II (416-124)
Pace 223, 2300, 2300A (late production version), 2376A, 2376B, CB76, DX2300B, TA2300/B

	Both RX & TX "A"	RX Only "B"	TX Only "C"
Ch. 1 (26.965)	34.971	8.461	8.006
Ch. 2 (26.975)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch. 3 (26.985)	"	8.441	7.986
Ch. 4 (27.005)	"	8.421	7.966
Ch. 5 (27.015)	35.021	8.461	8.006
Ch. 6 (27.025)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch. 7 (27.035)	"	8.441	7.986
Ch. 8 (27.055)	"	8.421	7.966
Ch. 9 (27.065)	35.071	8.461	8.006
Ch.10 (27.075)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch.11 (27.085)	"	8.441	7.986
Ch.12 (27.105)	"	8.421	7.966
Ch.13 (27.115)	35.121	8.461	8.006
Ch.14 (27.125)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch.15 (27.135)	"	8.441	7.986
Ch.16 (27.155)	"	8.421	7.966
Ch.17 (27.165)	35.171	8.461	8.006
Ch.18 (27.175)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch.19 (27.185)	"	8.441	7.986
Ch.20 (27.205)	"	8.421	7.966
Ch.21 (27.215)	35.221	8.461	8.006
Ch.22 (27.225)	"	8.451	7.996
Ch.23 (27.255)	"	8.421	7.966

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

Example: For Ch.1, 34.971 MHz - 8.006 MHz = 26.965 MHz, the on-channel TX frequency. During RX, the 8.461 MHz crystal is used, which is exactly 455 KHz higher than 8.066 MHz. This produces the second IF for the receiver. This particular scheme has no fixed high IF, since it must pass a *band* of frequencies from 8.421 to 8.461 MHz; only the 455 KHz second IF is constant.