Known Models: Lafayette HB-23A, Micro 23, Telsat 150, Telsat 924 Pearce-Simpson Tiger 23

	Both RX & TX "A"	RX Only "B"	TX Only "C"	_		Both RX & TX "A"	RX Only "B"	TX Only "C"
Ch. 1 (26.965)	38.275	11.765	11.310		Ch.13 (27.115)	38.375	11.715	11.260
Ch. 2 (26.975)	38.285	"	"		Ch.14 (27.125)	38.385	"	"
Ch. 3 (26.985)	38.295	"	"		Ch.15 (27.135)	38.395	"	"
Ch. 4 (27.005)	38.315	"	"		Ch.16 (27.155)	38.415	"	"
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Ch. 5 (27.015)	38.275	11.715	11.260		Ch.17 (27.165)	38.475	11.765	11.310
Ch. 6 (27.025)	38.285	"	"		Ch.18 (27.175)	38.485	"	"
Ch. 7 (27.035)	38.295	"	"		Ch.19 (27.185)	38.495	"	"
Ch. 8 (27.055)	38.315	"	"		Ch.20 (27.205)	38.515	"	"
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Ch. 9 (27.065)	38.375	11.765	11.310		Ch.21 (27.215)	38.475	11.715	11.260
Ch.10 (27.075)	38.385	"	"	1	Ch.22 (27.225)	38.485	"	"
Ch.11 (27.085)	38.395	"	"		Ch.23 (27.255)	38.515	"	"
Ch.12 (27.105)	38.415	"	"					

Synthesis: A" - "C" = direct on-channel TX frequency;

A" - "B" = RX frequency (offset lower by 455 KHz)

Example: For Ch.1, 38.275 MHz - 11.310 MHz = 26.965 MHz, the on-channel TX frequency. During RX, the 11.765 MHz crystal is used, which is exactly 455 KHz higher than 11.310 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; only the 455 KHz second IF is constant.