TB SIG E17

WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL BULLETIN

JAPANESE RADIO SET

Model 94 Mark 6 Wireless Set

Mark 23 Type H Transmitter

WAR DEPARTMENT

25 OCTOBER 1944

RESTRICTED

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 25 October 1944.

TB SIG E17, Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6 Wireless Set Mark 23 Type H Transmitter, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

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WARNING!

THE JAPS OFTEN CONNECT BOOBY TRAPS TO ABANDONED RADIOS. TURNING A DIAL OR SWITCH MAY DETONATE THE EXPLOSIVE. DO NOT HANDLE OR EXAMINE THEIR EQUIPMENT UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CLEARED BY DESIGNATED PERSONNEL!

LOOK OUT!

DESTRUCTION NOTICE

DESTROY THIS SET COMPLETELY! THIS IS VITALLY IMPORTANT!

WHY --THIS IS THE ENEMY'S OWN EQUIPMENT! HE IS ALREADY FAMILIAR WITH ITS OPERATION. HE HAS ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF REPLACEMENT PARTS. DON'T LET THIS SET FALL INTO HIS HANDS!

WHEN--When ordered to do so by your commander.

HOW --1. Smash--Use sledges, axes, handaxes, pickaxes, hammers, crowbars, heavy tools, etc.

2. Cut --Use axes, handaxes, machetes, etc.

3. Burn --Use gasoline, kerosene, oil, flame throwers, incendiary grenades, etc.

4. Explosives--Use firearms, grenades, TNT, etc.

5. Disposal --Bury in slit trenches, fox holes, other holes. Throw in streams. Scatter.

USE ANYTHING IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR DESTRUCTION OF THIS EQUIPMENT.

WHAT--1. Smash--Tubes, capacitors, coils, keys, headsets, microphones, panels, frames, antenna mast sections, and other electrical parts.

2. Cut --All cables, wiring, and cords.

3. Burn --Diagrams, charts, instruction books, wire.

4. Bury or scatter--Any or all of the above pieces after destroying them.

DESTROY EVERYTHING!

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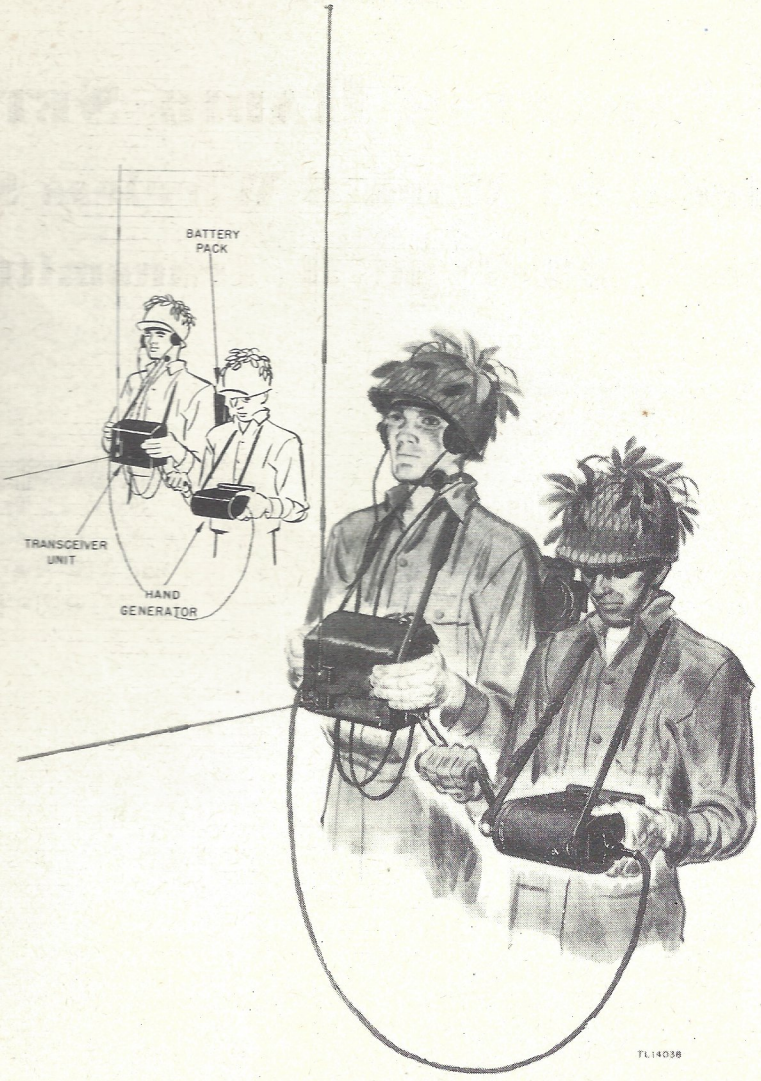


Frontispiece. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, portable operation by two men.

JAPANESE RADIO SET
Model 94 Mark 6 Wireless Set
Mark 23 Type H Transmitter

I. DESCRIPTION.

a. The Set. The Japanese radio set 機線無號六式四九[redacted]型[redacted]號二 (Model 94 Mark 6 Wireless Set, Mark 23 Type H Transmitter)* will hereafter be referred to as "the set" or "the transceiver." The nameplate of the set and its American equivalent are shown in figures 1a and 1b below. The transceiver

Figure 1a. Nameplate of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

* In this bulletin the Japanese characters are followed by their American military equivalents in parentheses.

MILITARY SECRET

MODEL 94 MARK 6 WIRELESS SET
SERIAL NO.
MARK 23 TYPE H TRANSMITTER
SERIAL NO. 8271
MANUFACTURED DECEMBER 1940
NIHON MUSEN DENSHIN DENWA
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
FACTORY NO. T 6830

TL 14080

Figure 1b. Nameplate translation of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

is used for both tone and voice communication by ground troops in forward areas, and can be used in nets with American amplitude-modulated radio sets within the frequency and distance range. The set is a lightweight and compact unit employing one tube which is incorporated into either the transmitting or receiving circuit as required. A metal case houses the transceiver unit, and a rubberized fabric or leather carrying case with strap (fig. 2) is provided for transporting the set during

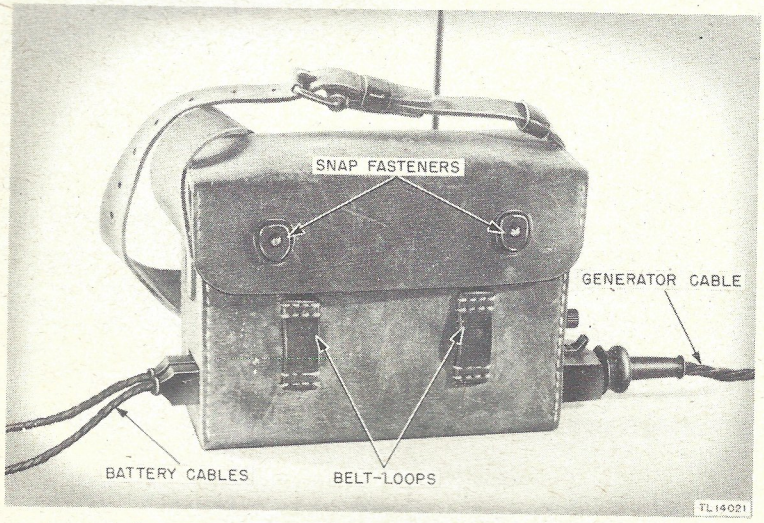


Figure 2. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, front view, in carrying case.

portable operation. A 3-volt single-button carbon-type throat microphone is used with a leather and elastic strap for fastening around the neck. The headphones are series-connected magnetic-type units of 2,000 ohms d-c resistance. Figure 3 shows the microphone and headphones with cording to plug 一號Ｊ型送受話器 (Mark 1 Type J microphone and headphone plug). The microphone and headphones together with the power

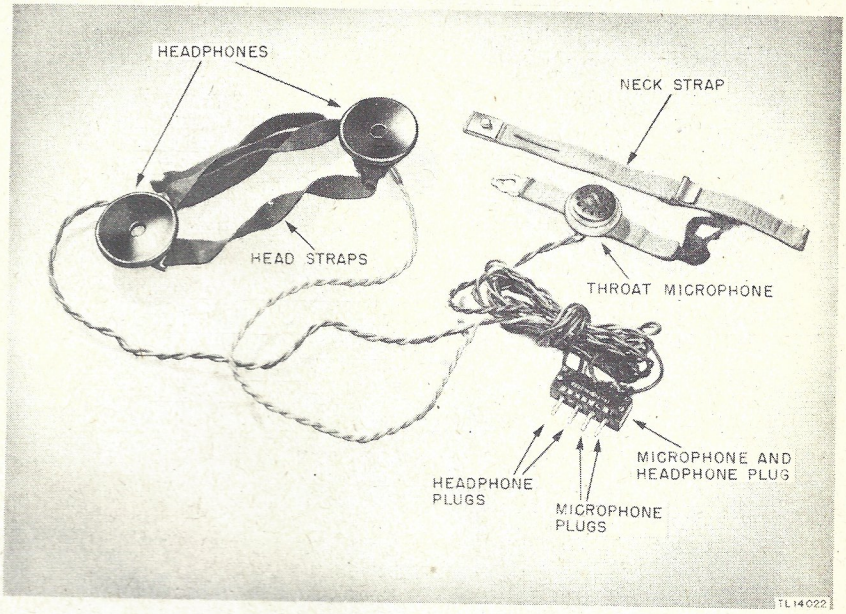


Figure 3. Headphones, throat microphone, connecting cords, and plug.

cables are carried in the accessories compartment of the battery pack carrying case (fig. 10). As a means of further identifying the various Japanese set control designations, three sets of identifying name tabs are provided which may be cut out and affixed to any Japanese set being used. These name tabs are shown in figures 27, 28, 29, and 29a. Views of the set with name tabs are shown in figures 15, 25, and 26.

b. Power Supply. Power is normally supplied to the transmitting circuit by a hand generator and to the receiving circuit by a battery pack. This method of supplying power requires two men for operation (frontispiece). When it is desired that the set be transported and operated by one man (fig. 4), a single battery pack is used to supply power to both the transmitting and receiving circuits. A third method of powering the set is by use of the hand generator only.

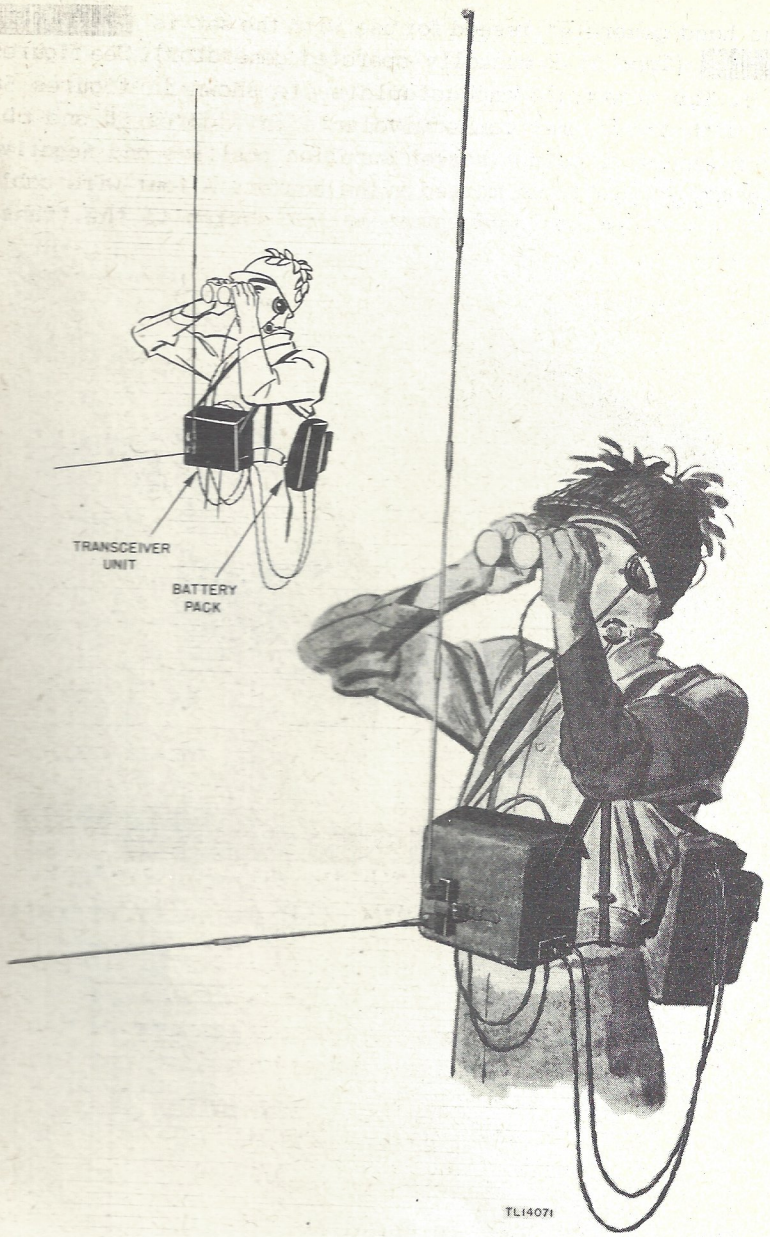


Figure 4. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, portable operation by one man.

(1) The hand generator issued for use with the set is 二一號F型手廻発電機 (Type 21-F manually operated generator). See figures 7 and 8. The nameplate and dataplate are shown in figures 5a and 6a with their American equivalents in figures 5b and 6b. The four-connector output socket supplies positive and negative 3 volts and 135 volts as marked on the socket. A four-wire cable is used in cording the generator output socket to the trans-

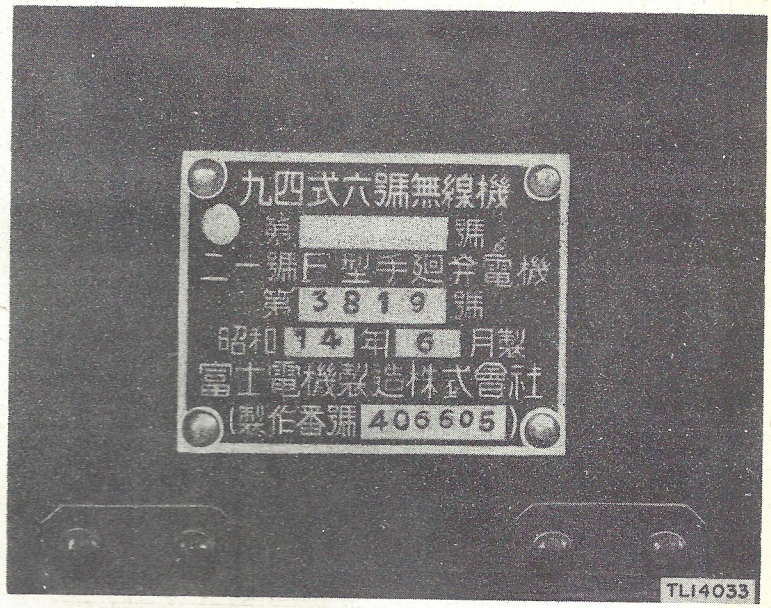


Figure 5a. Nameplate of Type 21-F manually operated generator.

MODEL 94 MARK 6 WIRELESS SET
SERIAL NO.
TYPE 21-F MANUALLY OPERATED
GENERATOR
SERIAL NO. 3819
(DATE OF MANUFACTURE)
(MANUFACTURER'S NAME)
FACTORY NO. 406605

TL 14081

Figure 5b. Nameplate translation of Type 21-F manually operated generator.

ceiver unit. The hand generator is carried for portable operation by means of a leather strap, and two retractable base plates on the bottom of the generator (figs. 7 and 8) may be drawn out and used to mount the generator on a supporting stand. A single folding-type crank for turning the generator is secured to the drive gear and ratchet assembly shaft by a steel pin.

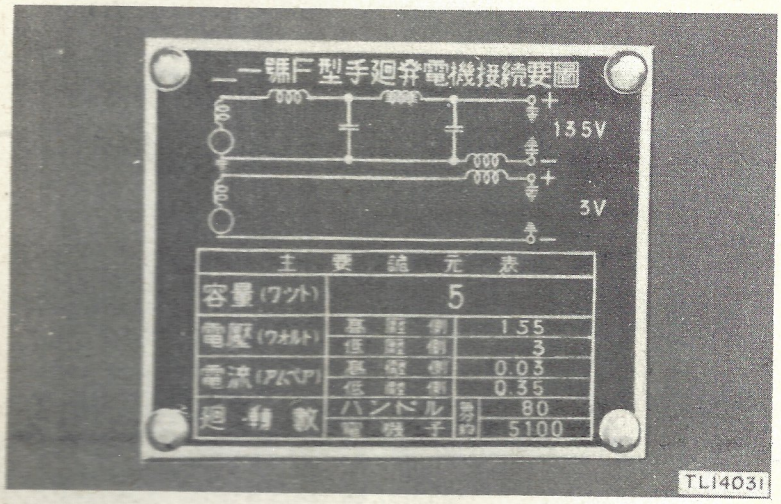


Figure 6a. Dataplate of Type 21-F manually operated generator.

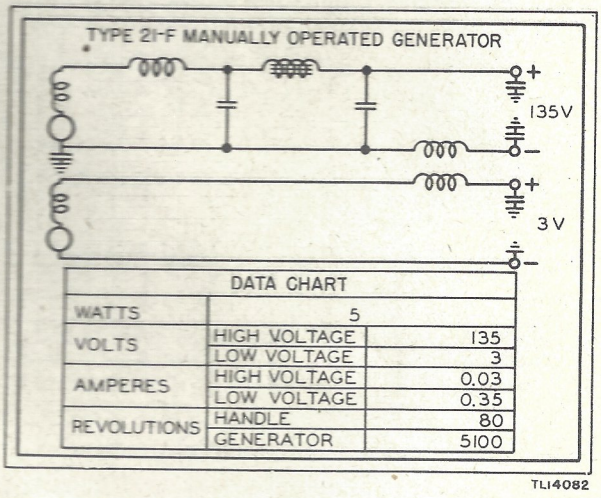


Figure 6b. Dataplate translation of Type 21-F manually operated generator.

The armature is geared to the driving crank through the gear assembly in a ratio of 5,100 to 80. In order to obtain constant speed, a small flywheel is attached to one end of the armature shaft. There is no other provision for maintaining a constant voltage, either by voltage regulator or by meter.

(2) A battery pack is normally required for operation of the transceiver receiving circuit. The Japanese battery pack shown in figure 9 is made up of six 22-1/2-volt batteries in series for the 135-volt supply and two 1.5-volt series-connected batteries for the 3-volt supply. The batteries are encased in

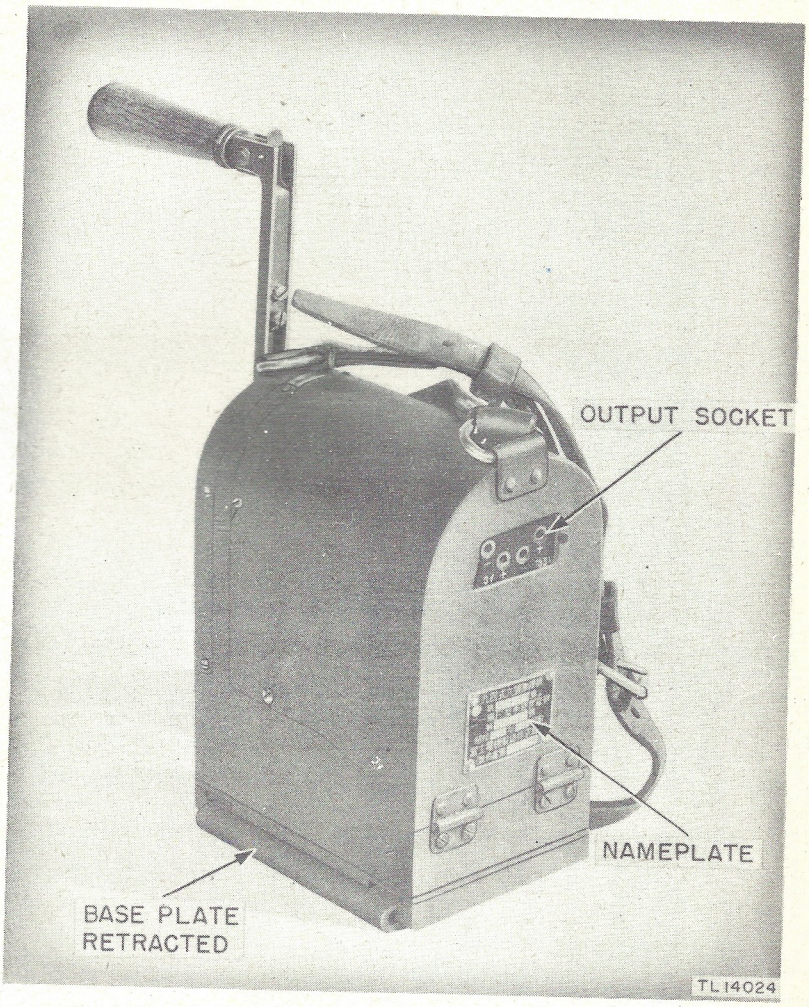


Figure 7. Type 21-F manually operated generator, rear view.

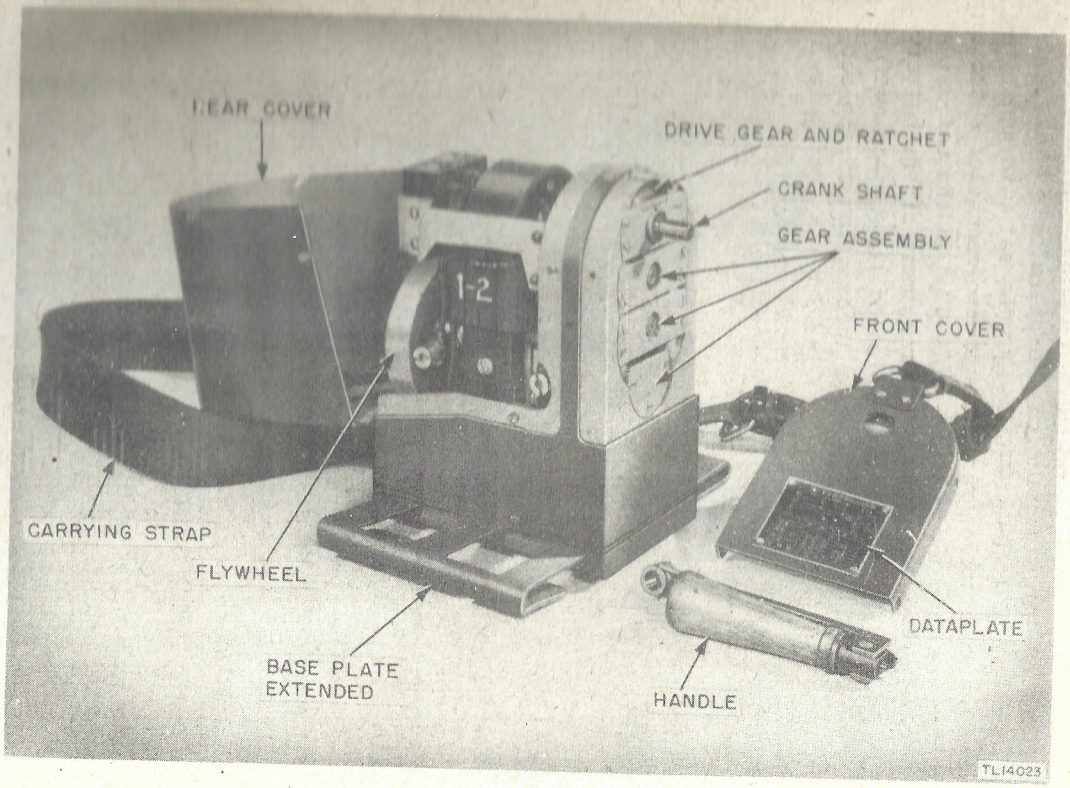


Figure 8. Type 21-F manually operated generator, left front view, covers removed.

a lightweight metal case. Fiber insulation covers the interior of the case where splices between batteries and the cables are made. The battery pack is fitted into a leather carrying case (fig. 10) designed for strapping on the operator's back. The plate and filament voltages are corded to the set with separate two-wire cables. The cables terminate in two-connector sockets which are plugged into the battery cable plug in the set, side by side. Refer to figure 2. The pin arrangement of the battery cable plug prevents incorrect insertion of the two-connector sockets. See paragraph 3 for detailed information on the substitution of American type batteries for Japanese batteries.

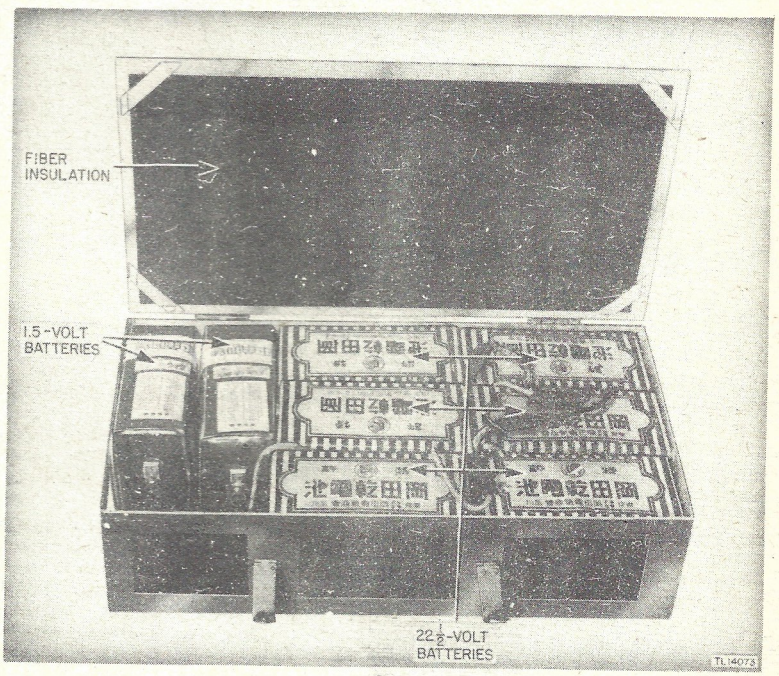


Figure 9. Japanese battery pack in metal case, cover open.

(3) To use the hand generator only for the total power requirements of the set, further modification in cording to the set from the generator will be necessary. Internal switches in the filament and high-voltage circuits from the generator cable socket are actuated by insertion of the generator cable plug and must be bypassed to allow operation of the set from the hand generator only.

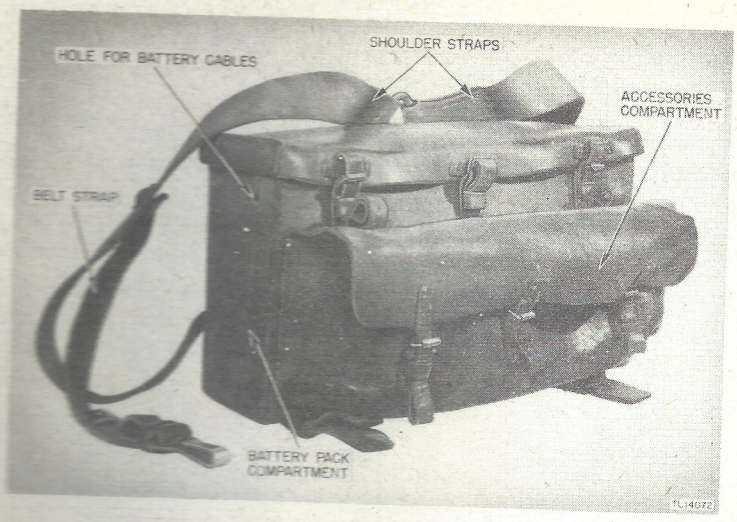


Figure 10. Carrying case for Japanese battery pack and accessories.

2. PERFORMANCE DATA.

The table below lists the performance data of the transceiver.

Frequency range:

Transmitting or receiving.....24 to 47 mc in 3 overlapping bands

Band I.....24 to 31 mc

Band II.....28 to 37 mc

Band III.....34 to 47 mc

Can communicate with.....Radio Set SCR-194

Types of signals emitted.....tone, voice

Types of signals which can be received..tone, voice

Type of modulation.....amplitude

Method of modulation.....plate

Preset frequencies.....none

2. PERFORMANCE DATA (contd).

Sidetone in set.....available on tone and voice

Antenna type.....rod, jointed, 55 inches long, and a 26-inch jointed rod counterpoise

Distance range:

Voice.....approximately 1.5 miles

Tone.....approximately 2.3 miles

Tuning dial graduation.....0 to 100

Type of transmitter.....ultra-audion oscillator

Type of receiver.....superregenerative

Number of tubes.....1

Type of tube		Receiving function	Transmitting function
UZ30MC*	Triode 1...	detector	oscillator
(Japanese twin triode)	Triode 2...	a-f amplifier	modulator and tone oscillator

Power output.....500 milliwatts

Power supply.....hand generator or battery pack

Power requirements: (using Tube JAN-19 tube)

	Transmitter	Receiver
Filament	2 v 242 ma	2 v 227 ma
Plates	135 v 38 ma	135 v 7 ma

***NOTE:** American type Tube JAN-19 has characteristics similar to the UZ30MC and is directly interchangeable with it.

3. BATTERY SUBSTITUTION.

If the proper Japanese batteries are available, they may be used for all connections where a battery pack is specified. However, since a supply of Japanese batteries may not always be obtainable, carding diagrams shown in connection with the installation of the set may also be used for equivalent Signal Corps types. The expected life of substitute American batteries is given in the table below. Other batteries which will supply 3 volts for the filament and 135 volts for the plate may be used. The batteries listed will give reasonable life for a continuous filament drain of 250 milliamperes and a continuous plate drain of 40 milliamperes. The foregoing values represent maximum drain values and would not in all probability be realized in actual operation. Intermittent operation of the set will greatly increase the life of the batteries.

FILAMENT SUPPLY

Battery type	Number used	Connection	Delivered voltage	Life (hours)
BA-23	4	Series-parallel	3	300
	6	Series-parallel	3	400
BA-32	1	(see battery)	3	50
BA-35	2	Series	3	90
	4	Series-parallel	3	225
BA-45	2	Series	3	90
	4	Series-parallel	3	225
BA-45A	8	Series-parallel	3	225
	12	Series-parallel	3	400

PLATE SUPPLY

Battery type	Number used	Connection	Delivered voltage	Life (hours)
BA-32	1	(see battery)	144	20
BA-36	3	Series	135	20
BA-2	6	Series	135	9
BA-33	2	Parallel	135	40
BA-8	6	Series	135	37

4. INSTALLATION.

a. General. The set is primarily intended to be used as a portable set operated by two men. The transceiver unit and battery pack are slung to the operator by carrying straps, and the generator is carried by the second man as shown in the frontispiece. When a battery pack is used to provide the power supply, one man can carry and operate the entire set (fig. 4). If American type batteries are used to make up the battery pack, it may be necessary to discard the Japanese carrying case because of size limitations. If so, carry the battery pack in a musette bag or similar type of case. Two leather belt-loops on the front of the transceiver unit carrying case (fig. 2) enable the operator to strap the set close to his body and prevent excessive movement during portable operation. For operation of the set as a fixed installation, the transceiver unit is placed on a firm supporting structure and the hand generator, if used, is mounted on a supporting stand by means of the base plates.

b. Antenna. A disassembled view of the antenna, counterpoise, and antenna connector plug is shown in figure 11. Assemble the folded sections of the antenna and counterpoise. Clamp the spade end of the antenna to the 空 (antenna) terminal of the antenna connector plug. Clamp the spade end of the counterpoise to the 対地 (counterpoise) terminal of the antenna connector plug. See figure 12. The wingnut terminals are grooved in four relative positions

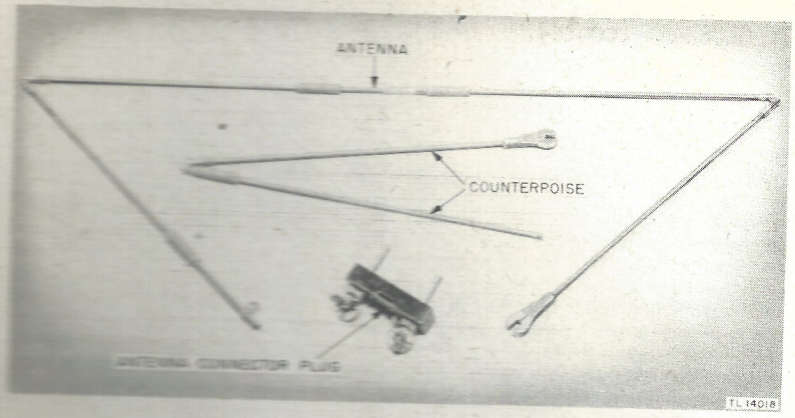


Figure 11. Antenna, counterpoise, and antenna connector plug, disassembled.

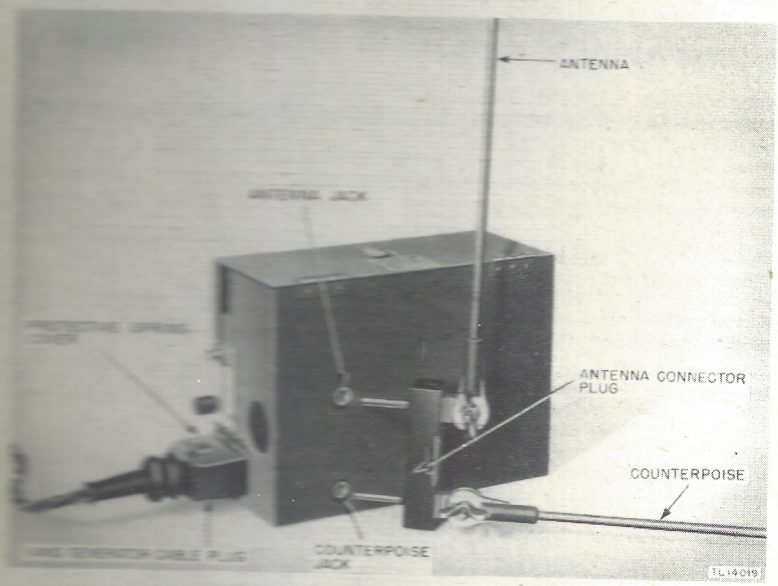


Figure 12. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, rear view, installation of generator cable plug and antenna connector plug.

to provide positive clamping action on the spade ends of the antenna and counterpoise rods. Each spade end has a single ridge on the rear surface which must be fitted into a groove on the wingnut terminals. Install the antenna in a vertical position with the counterpoise either vertical or horizontal. Plug the antenna and counterpoise assembly into the transceiver and strap to the carrying case through the connector plug, as shown in figure 13.

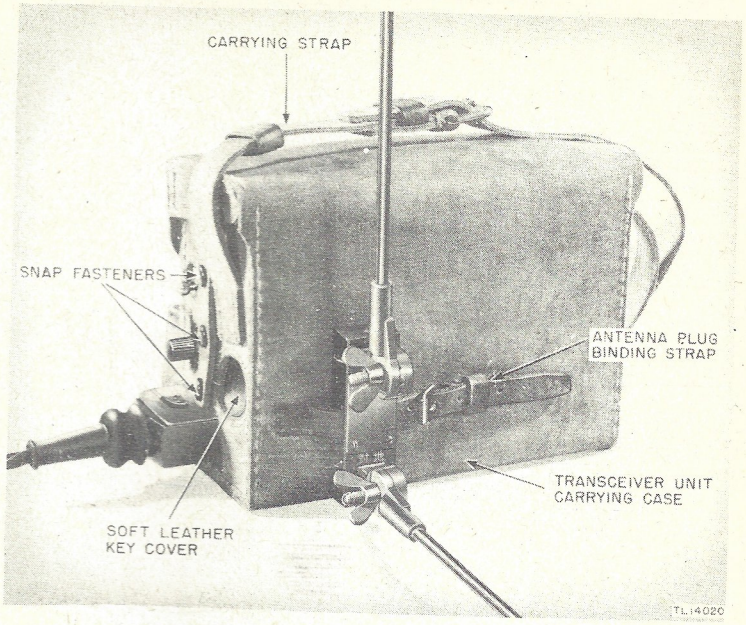


Figure 13. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, rear view, in carrying case.

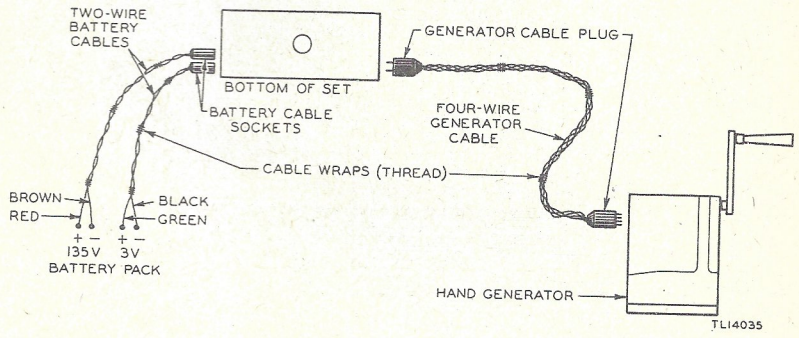


Figure 14. Cording diagram for power supply of hand generator and battery pack.

c. Power Supply. (1) For operation of the set with hand generator and battery pack, connect power supply cording as shown in figure 14. Open the protective metal flap covering the generator cable socket in the set (fig. 12) and insert the generator cable plug. Plug the other end of the generator cable into the generator. Plug the two battery pack cable sockets into the battery pack cable plug. This

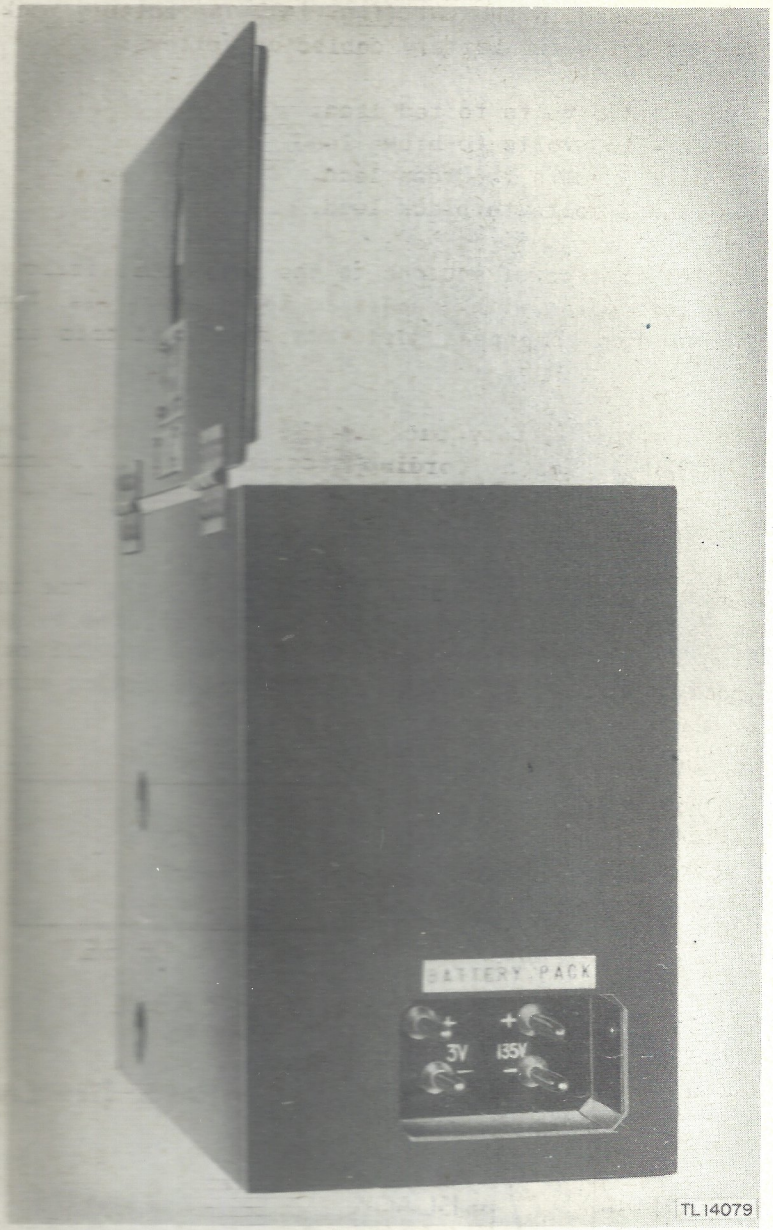


Figure 15. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6 left rear view showing battery cable plug.

plug is recessed in the set (fig. 15). The battery pack is connected to the two battery cables as follows:

1. + 135 volts to red lead.
2. - 135 volts to brown lead.
3. + 3 volts to green lead.
4. - 3 volts to black lead.

All cables from power sources to the set should follow the above color coding with respect to voltage sources. Damage to the set and component parts may result if this is not done.

(2) To use the battery pack as the only source of power for the set, refer to cording diagram (fig. 16). Connect the battery pack to the battery cables as described in sub-paragraph (1) above.

(3) When the hand generator is used to supply the total power requirements for operation of the set, the original cording must be modified as shown in figure 17. Splice the two battery cables to the generator cable, taking care to splice only those wires of identical color.

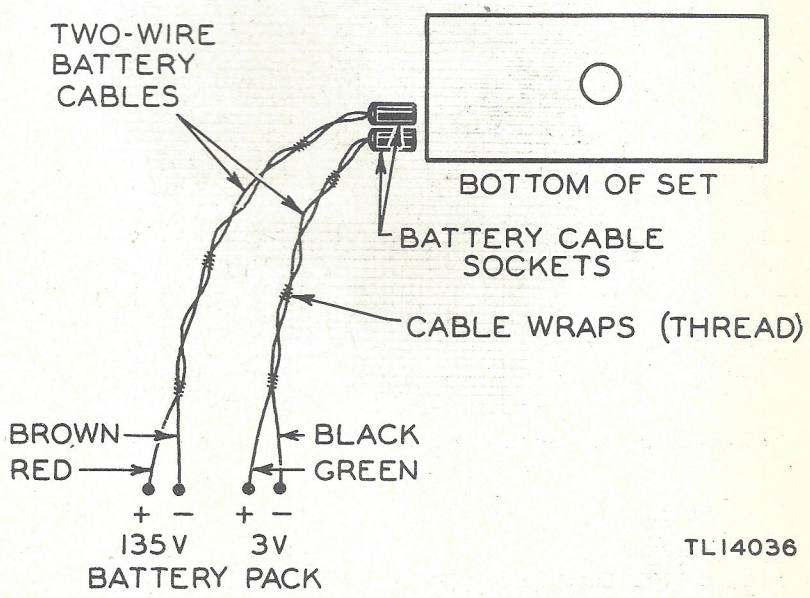


Figure 16. Cording diagram for power supply of battery pack only.

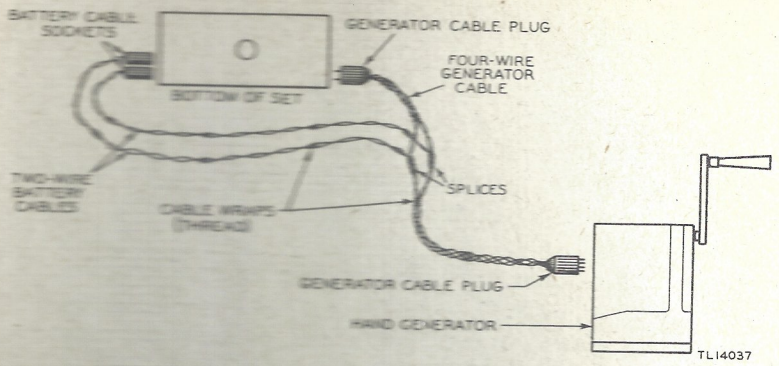


Figure 17. Cording diagram for power supply of hand generator only.

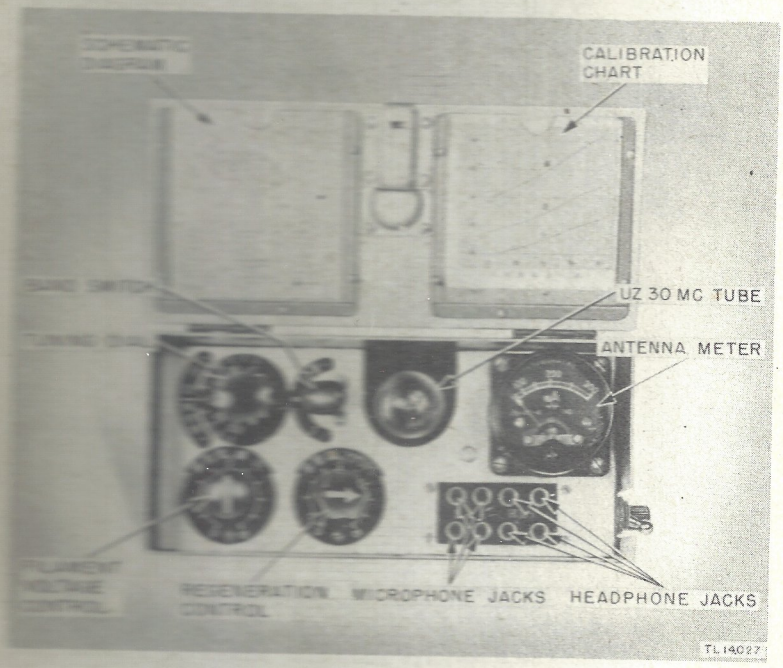


Figure 18. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, top view, cover open.

d. Headphones and Microphone. Refer to figures 3 and 18. Plug the 一號J型送受話器 (Mark 1 Type J microphone and headphone plug) into either one of the two sets of 器話送器話受 (microphone and headphone jacks) in the set. These jacks are located below the antenna meter on the set.

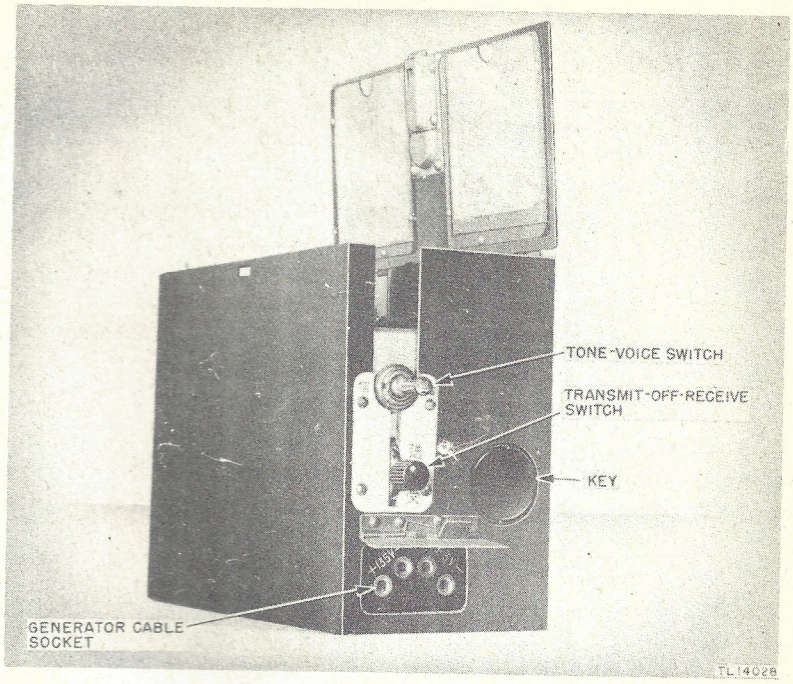


Figure 19. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, right front view, operation controls and generator cable socket.

5. OPERATION.

a. General. After the set is installed, it is prepared for operation as follows (see figures 18 and 19 for location of controls):

(1) Refer to the calibration chart on the inside top of the transceiver unit and determine the band in which the desired frequency is located.

(2) Set the band switch to band on which the desired frequency appears.

(3) Set 器電蓄調同 (tuning dial) to calibration setting corresponding to the desired frequency. The numbers on the dial correspond with those on the bottom of the chart and the frequencies in megacycles appear on the left side of the chart. In order to obtain a dial setting for a specific frequency, read that frequency on the chart and move across to the right until that frequency line intersects a cali-

bration curve. Then drop directly down to read the proper dial setting for that frequency.

EXAMPLE: To find the dial setting for 40 megacycles, read horizontally from 40 on the left side of the chart until an intersection is made with a calibration curve. Drop down at this point and the dial setting will read 52 on Band III. (Each set is calibrated individually. The dial readings given in the example may not apply to every set.)

(4) Turn the 調抵抗摘心 (filament voltage control) knob, to the position where the pointer is completely turned to the left. It should point to **0** on the dial.

(5) Place the 送断受 (transmit-off-receive) switch to the 受 (receive) or down position.

(6) Slowly turn the 調抵抗摘心 (filament voltage control) knob to the right until the tube filament glows a dull red. With a filament supply of 3-volts, the proper dial setting of the knob will be near **5**.

b. Transmitting. (1) Place the 送断受 (transmit-off-receive) switch to the 送 (transmit) or up position.

(2) To transmit voice, place the 信一話 (tone-voice) switch to the 話 (voice) or right position.

(3) To transmit tone, place the 信一話 (tone-voice) switch to the 信 (tone) or left position, and key. When the set is encased for portable operation, a soft leather disk covers the key (fig. 16).

(4) The antenna meter indicates antenna current.

(5) Monitor the transmission by the sidetone in the headphones.

c. Receiving. (1) Place the 送断受 (transmit-off-receive) switch to the 受 (receive) or down position.

(2) Adjust the 調整調シイダイアル (regeneration control) for maximum sensitivity while listening to the signal in the headphones.

(3) The antenna meter should register, indicating typical radiation from the superregenerative detector.

d. Off. To remove the set from operation, place the 送断受 (transmit-off-receive) switch to the 断 (off) or middle position. If the set is to be dismantled, turn the 器抗抵線心 (filament voltage control) to the left or 0 dial position.

6. MAINTENANCE.

a. General. Detailed maintenance instructions are not included in this bulletin. The following checks and operating precautions should be observed when the set fails to operate:

(1) Check all cords, plugs, and switches to make sure they are in good order and in proper positions.

(2) If a battery pack is used for any part of the power requirements of the set, check and replace component batteries if necessary.

(3) Replace the tube. For this operation see subparagraph **b** below.

b. Chassis Removal. For a visual check of the transceiver unit and to replace the tube, remove the chassis of the set from the metal case. A 1-inch diameter hole is located in the bottom of the metal case. Since the set has no retaining screws or bolts to hold it in the case, the set may be removed by pushing on the chassis through the bottom hole in the case. The tube may then be removed and replacement made.

c. Tubes. Tube JAN-19 is the only American tube which is directly interchangeable with the Japanese tube UZ3OMC. Other twin triodes such as the Tube JAN-1J6G have characteristics similar to Tube JAN-19 and may be used providing their bases are removed, and tubes mounted in the UZ3OMC base or Tube JAN-19 base. Care should be taken when making tube replacements in the set if a tube other than the Japanese type is used. Difficulty may be found in fitting American tube bases into Japanese sockets.

d. Schematic Diagrams. Three schematic diagrams are shown in figures 20, 21, and 22.

These diagrams indicate circuit connections of the set as an entire unit. They also indicate when the 送[illegible]受 (transmit-off-receive) switch is thrown to either the 送 (transmit) or 受 (receive) position. As shown in figures 23 and 24, each part of the set is numbered and these numbers appear on the schematic diagrams.

e. Parts List. See the appendix for a list of parts by number, function, value, and rating.

f. Detailed Maintenance. If the simple procedures outlined above do not make the set operate, send it back to a signal depot. The components may be used to repair other sets. WE CAN USE THE JAPANESE PARTS TO REPAIR OUR OWN AS WELL AS JAPANESE SETS.

7. GLOSSARY.

The Japanese terms on the set and their American military equivalent are presented below. For a more complete listing of Japanese communication terms and their American military equivalent, refer to TM 30-485.

JAPANESE	AMERICAN
[illegible]九機信通型H號[illegible]	Model 94 Mark 6 Wireless Set, Mark 23 Type H Transmitter
[illegible]J型送受話器	Mark 1 Type J microphone and headphone plug
[illegible]F型手廻發電機	Type 21-F manually operated generator
[illegible]送受話器[illegible]	microphone and headphone jacks
[illegible]電調諧[illegible]	tuning dial
[illegible]抵抗調整[illegible]	filament voltage control
送[illegible]受	transmit-off-receive

7. GLOSSARY (contd).

JAPANESE	AMERICAN
送	transmit
断	off
受	receive
信　話	tone-voice
信	tone
話	voice
器整調ンイダリテヘ	regeneration control
密秘事軍	military secret
空	antenna
對地	counterpoise

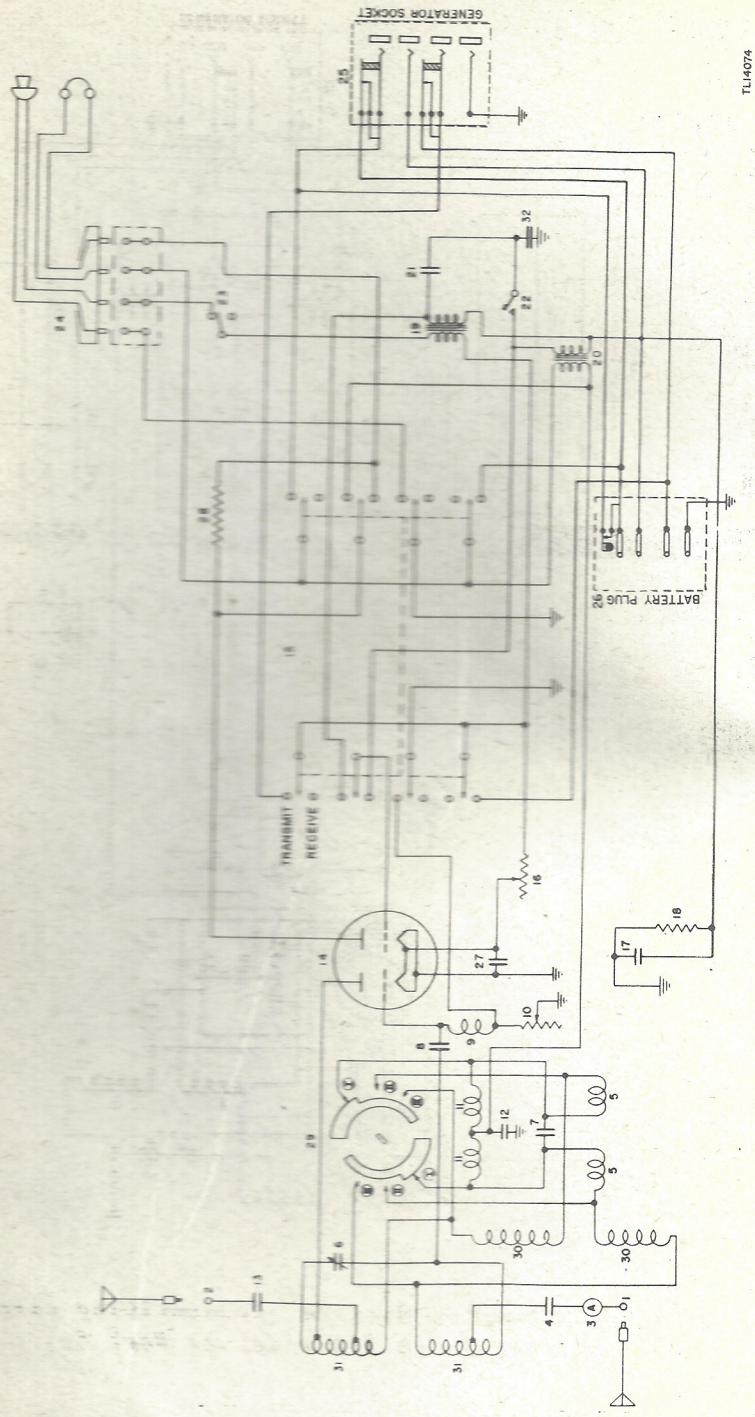


Figure 20. Schematic diagram, Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

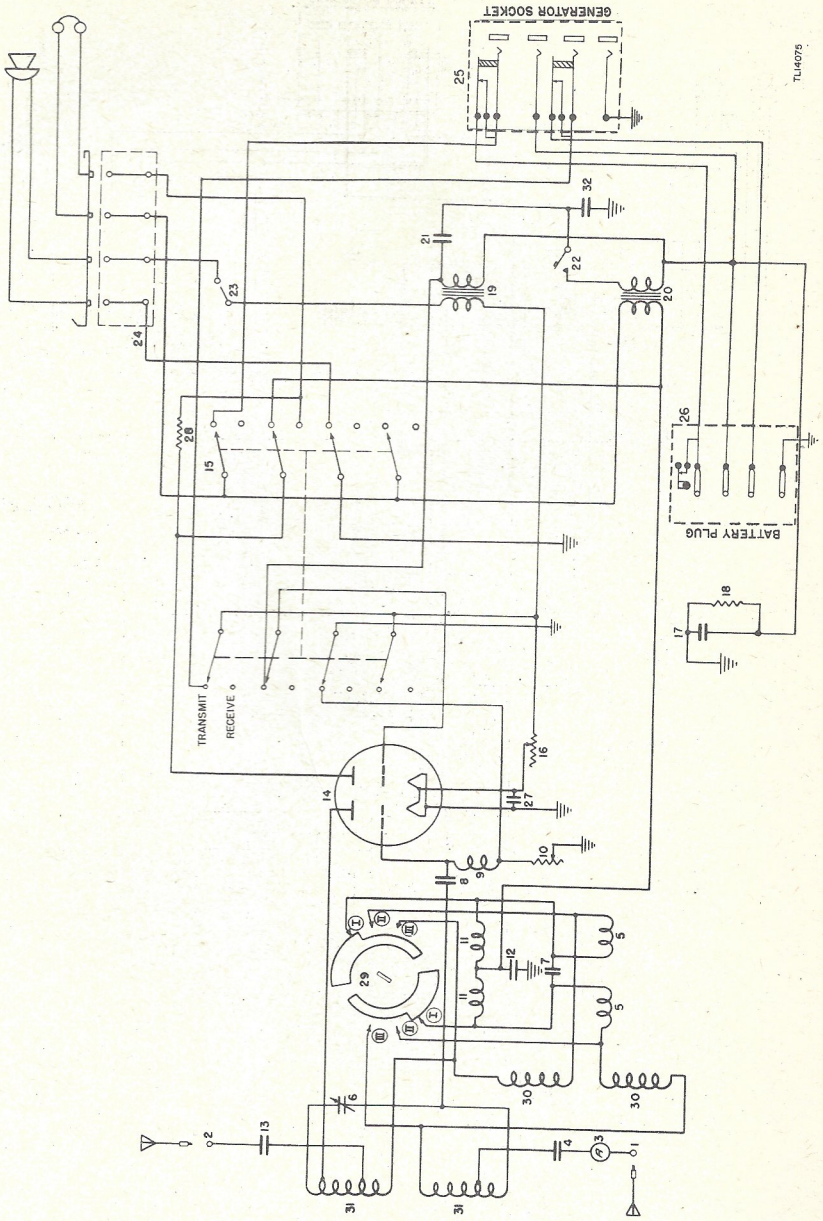


Figure 21. Schematic diagram, transmitting circuit, Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

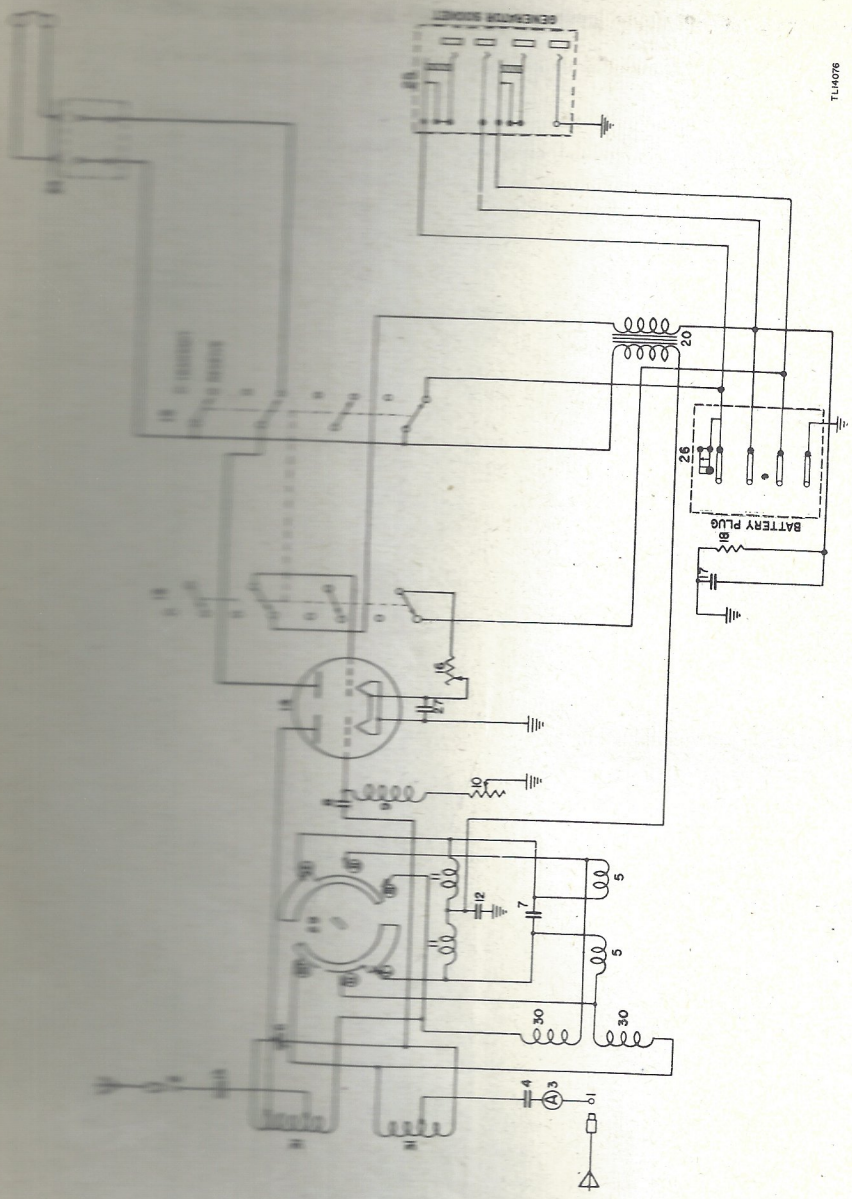


Figure 22. Schematic diagram, receiving circuit, Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

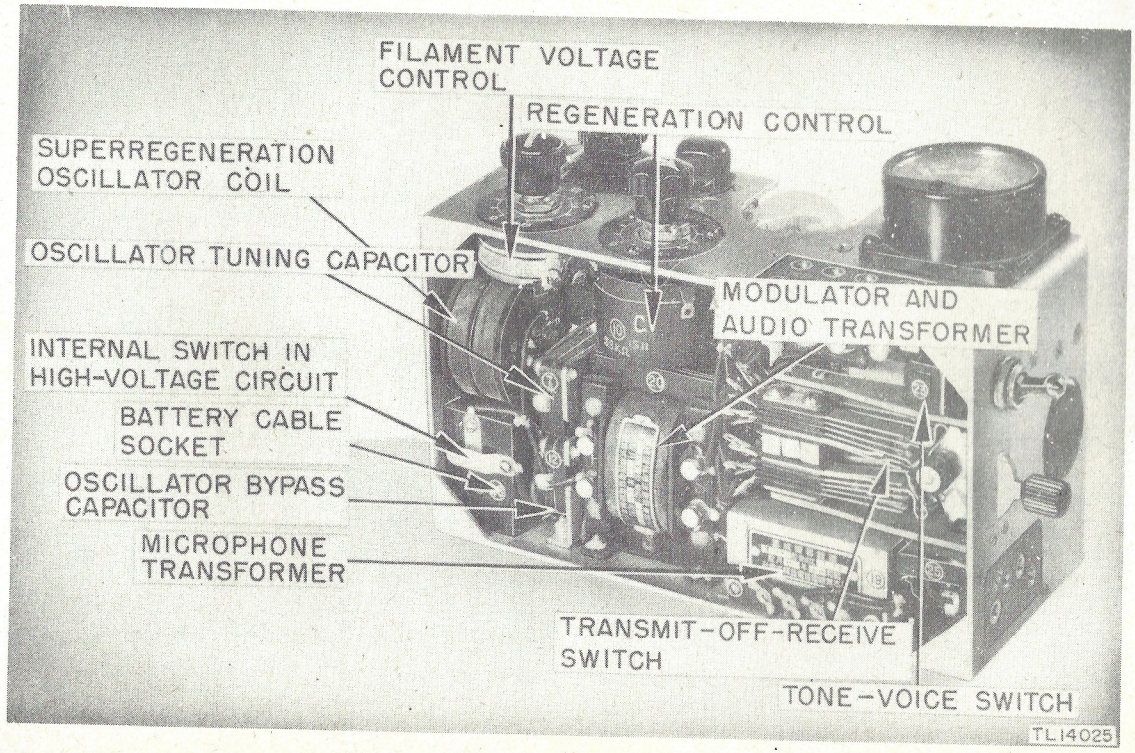


Figure 23. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, front view of chassis.

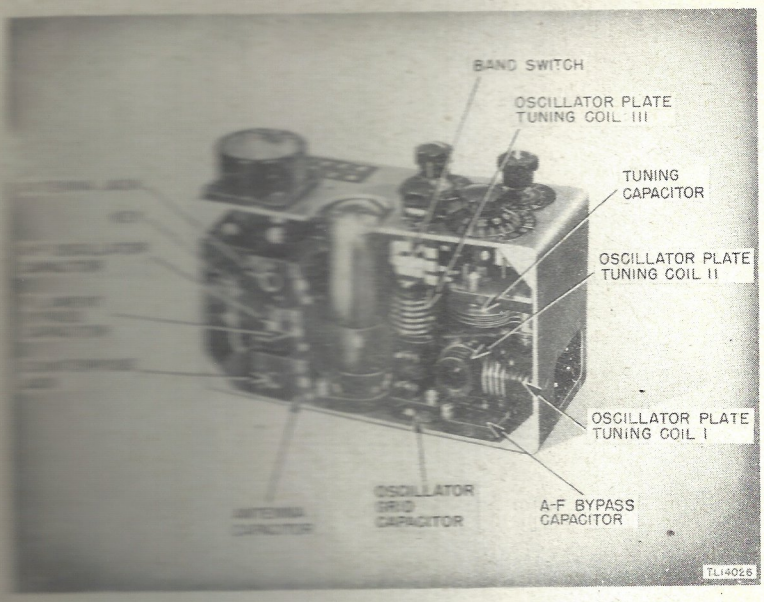


Figure 24. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, rear view of chassis.

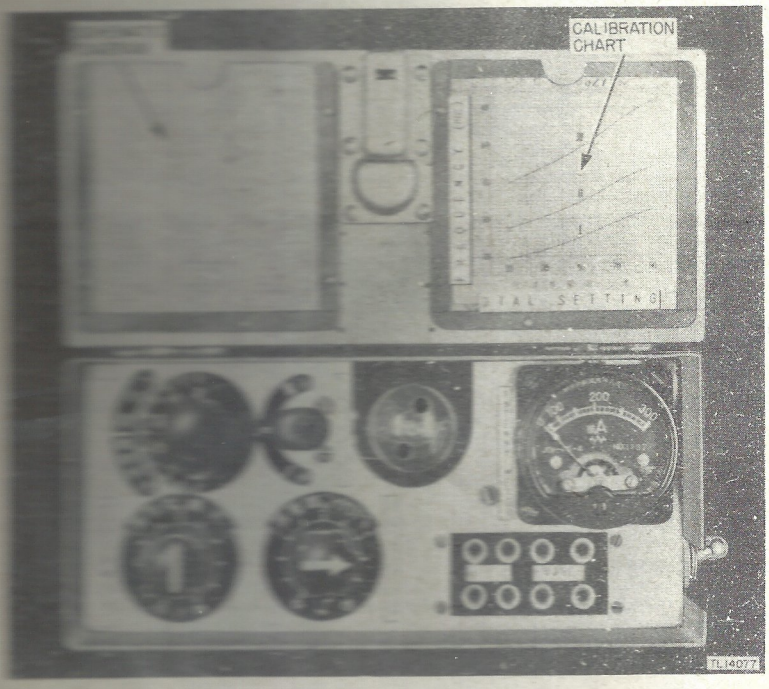


Figure 25. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, top view, cover open, with name tabs.

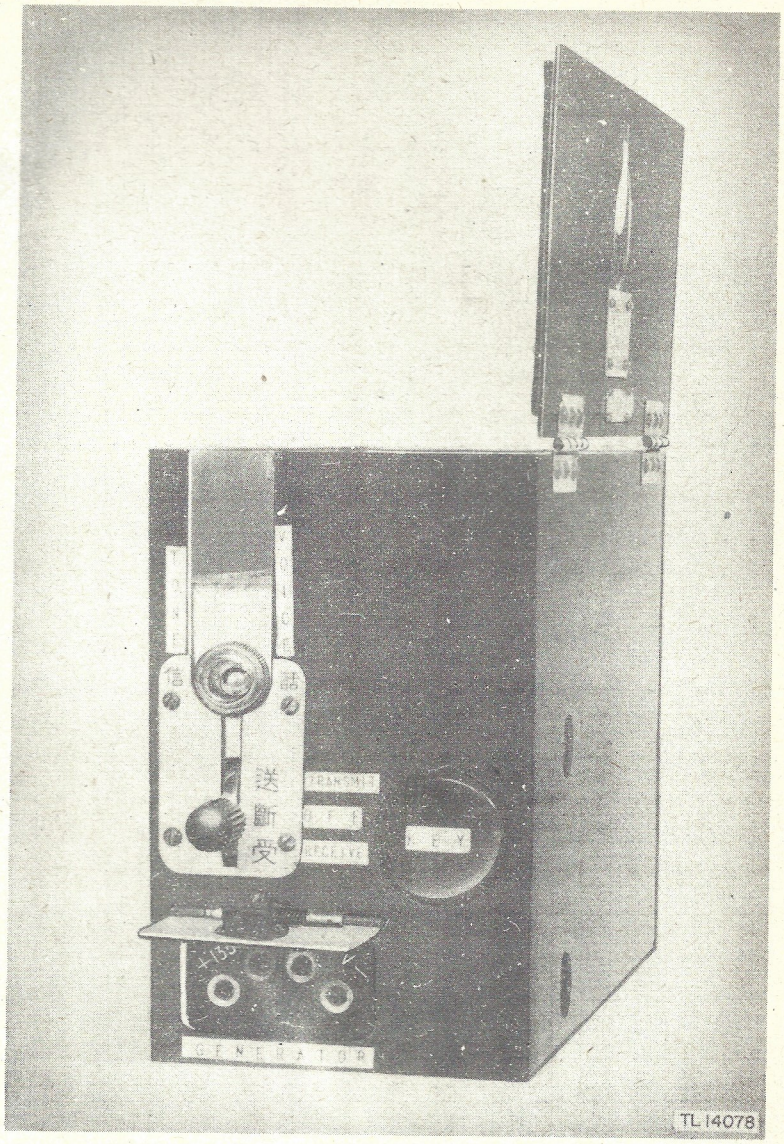


Figure 26. Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6, right end view, with name tabs.

APPENDIX

PARTS LIST

Part No.	Part and Function	Value and Rating
2	Jack, antenna connection	
3	Jack, counterpoise connection	
5	Meter, antenna current	0-0.3 amperes
6	Capacitor, antenna	450 cm* or 495 mmf; 1500 v dc
7	Coil, oscillator plate tuning "L"	
8	Capacitor, oscillator plate tuning	
9	Capacitor, superregenerative oscillator tuning	750 cm* or 825 mmf; 1500 v dc
10	Capacitor, oscillator control grid	450 cm* or 495 mmf; 1500 v dc
11	Choke, oscillator control grid	
12	Regeneration control	23 K ohms (23,000 ohms)
13	Coil, superregeneration oscillator	
14	Capacitor, oscillator plate bypass	1800 cm* or 1980 mmf; 1500 v dc
15	Capacitor, antenna	450 cm* or 495 mmf; 1500 v dc
16	Tube (socket) 6J3DC twin triode	

Part No.	Part and Function	Value and Rating
15	Switch, transmit-off-receive	
16	Rheostat, filament	10 ohms
17	Capacitor, modulator and a-f amplifier control grid resistor bypass	450,000 cm* or .495 mf; 1000 v dc
18	Resistor, modulator and a-f amplifier control grid	250 ohms
19	Transformer, microphone	Ratio 1:20
20	Transformer, modulator and a-f amplifier	Ratio 1:2
21	Capacitor, a-f oscillator	4500 cm* or 4950 mmf; 1500 v dc
22	Key	
23	Switch, microphone button current (tone-voice)	
24	Jacks, microphone and headphone	
25	Socket, generator	
26	Plug, battery	
27	Capacitor, filament by-pass	4500 cm* or 4950 mmf; 1500 v dc
28	Resistor, sidetone	50 K ohms (50,000 ohms)
29	Switch, band selector	
30	Coil, oscillator plate tuning "II"	

Part No.	Part and Function	Value and Rating
[illegible]	Coil, oscillator plate tuning "III"	
[illegible]	Capacitor, modulator, c-f amplifier transformer bypass	450 cm* or 495 mmf; 1500 v dc

The value "cm" applied to Japanese capacitors, for conversion purposes is as follows: 1 cm = 1.1 mmf. This is a Japanese unit of capacitance.

TRANSMIT
RECEIVE
OFF
KEY
MIC
PHONES
GENERATOR
BATTERY PACK
FREQUENCY (mc)
DIAL SETTING

TUNING
ANTENNA METER
REGENERATION
BAND SWITCH
FILAMENT
TONE
VOICE

TRANSMIT
RECEIVE
OFF
KEY
MIC
PHONES
GENERATOR
BATTERY PACK
FREQUENCY (mc)
DIAL SETTING

TUNING
ANTENNA METER
REGENERATION
BAND SWITCH
FILAMENT
TONE
VOICE

TRANSMIT
RECEIVE
OFF
KEY
MIC
PHONES
GENERATOR
BATTERY PACK
FREQUENCY (mc)
DIAL SETTING

TUNING
ANTENNA METER
REGENERATION
BAND SWITCH
FILAMENT
TONE
VOICE

TL14034

Figure 27. Name tabs for installation and operation of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6. These may be cut out and affixed to the set.

MODEL 94 MARK 6 WIRELESS SET

MARK 23 TYPE H TRANSMITTER

TYPE 21-F MANUALLY OPERATED GENERATOR

MODEL 94 MARK 6 WIRELESS SET

MARK 23 TYPE H TRANSMITTER

TYPE 21-F MANUALLY OPERATED GENERATOR

MODEL 94 MARK 6 WIRELESS SET

MARK 23 TYPE H TRANSMITTER

TYPE 21-F MANUALLY OPERATED GENERATOR

TL-13515

Figure 28. Name tabs for installation and operation of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

These may be cut out and affixed to the set.

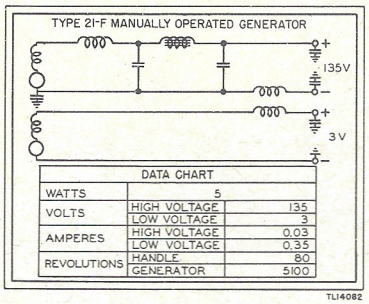
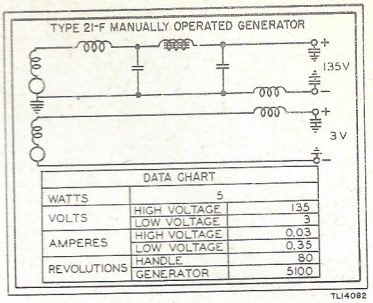


Figure 29. Dataplate tab for installation and operation of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

These may be cut out and affixed to the set.



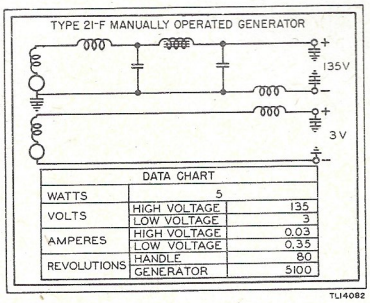


Figure 29a. Dataplate tabs for installation and operation of Japanese Radio Set Model 94 Mark 6.

These may be cut out and affixed to the set.