The Old Radio Shop Panasonic RF-4800 - Review

-Grant Manning-

At the end of this review is the block diagram, and technical specifications of this receiver. List price is \$4,60.00 from Panasonic dealers. This is high, as it is available elsewhere for less. This set has electronic digital turning readout on all but the FM band, MW, and a low shortwave band, (1 6-3Mhz).

After playing with the receiver quite a bit for a month now, I've sort of reached some opinions on it's performance across the bands.

The FM is quite poor. Poor sensitivity, poor image rejection, and cross-mod immunity. No digital tuning.

The AN is also a loss, with tons of spuriouses, and no digital on a $4^{\prime\prime}$ (lengthwise) dial. Loopstick antenna, and no provisions for a loop or shielded antenna input. Relatively insensitive, and broad as a barn door. While on the subject of selectivity, um, the specs say <u>plus</u> or <u>minus</u>, the best you get is 3Kn26-62b and 12~Kn26-62 db. It's worse than this, I'm quite sure. The AM, and all SW functions of IF amplification and frequency conversion are handled by one IC. There is, (unfortunately) so much leakage thru the chip, you can break the signal path and still have audio! Ditto on the 1.6-3Mhz segment of SW. Insensitive, no digital, easy to overload, broad, poor frequency calibration, etc.

On shortwave, it is sensitive as heck. Probably the most sensitive in the house. However, it overloads the easiest too, and will go into a cross-mod condition on R. Maldives. If the receiver is run with the RF gain cranked down to where the S meter sits around S9, the front end more or less operates in a same manner, and it's ok.

The dial and tuning system, (it has a fast-slow tuning knob), is great except that it has about O-1 Khz backlash. They provide a VFO offset to zero the receiver to the display on the front panel. I've found that once set, it need not be changed. The receivers' oscillators drift however, and my receiver exceeds their specifications of less than 500hz per ½ hour. It's around 5Khz per hour. So after you turn it on, you have to returne every so often to stay on frequency especially on marginal stations, where passband placement becomes important. The set is nice to operate, but the volume control is in the wrong spot, and it's the wrong size.

The beast is big! $18^{\mu} \times 112^{\mu} \times 7^{\mu}$. Weighs nothing, (12 lbs.), is black, has R-390 (chrome no less) handles, and NC-98 dials, with a digital display at the center top.

I tried to modify the biggest problem the beast has, namely, the lack of selectivity on SW. I can live with the cross-mod; (S meter freaks, will have to loarn that "lots" isn't necessarily "best" or be plagued with overload/resultant cross-mod.) The IC that <u>is</u> the IF, (plus two ceramic filters and a couple of interesting transformers), has so much leakage that I was unable to fit a mechanical filter to it, or so far anyway. A 3.8 filter would be just fine with this set.

Basically I like it. I wouldn't buy it for a main receiver, but as something nice looking for stand-by work and maybe some "easy" SwLing. On the 19, 31, and 49 meter bands, the wide filters, and quality speaker plus tone controls are great! Hi fi DX! However if you "turn it up", the audio distorts, and pilot lamps flicker from poor power upply regulation.

So, if you are in the market for a fancy entertainment portable, with direct readout on SW, go for it. If you want a <u>communications</u> type receiver, keep looking.

The RF 2800 was also tested at this time - initial results were better, considering the price, and this will be covered in a later article.



| | | PRODUCT | SERVICE | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Shoul Panas rized | d your l ionic Se Panaso | Panasonic product ever r rvicenter listed in the end nic dealer for detailed in | require service, refer to an A closed Directory, or consult yo structions. | uthorized our autho- | | |
| SERIA | L NUM | BER: Located on the b | ack of the unit. | 1 | | |
| | | SPE | CIFICATIONS | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Power Source: | AC 120V. 60 Hz | | | 8W2 | S/N 10 dB 1.3.4V | |
| | DC 12V; eight 1.5V batteries | | | | S/N 26 dB 8.02V | |
| | (Panasonic UM+1 of equivalent), or | | | SW3 | S/N TO de O 8/V | |
| | any er | ternal 12V DC source | | | S/N 26 00 5.0,4V | |
| | (such as a car or boat ballery | | | 3114 | S/N 10 08 1.2/V | |
| Power Consumption | 10W | in a car-battery adaptor) | | SWE | S/N 10 dB 1 2.V | |
| Receivable Sinnal Types | FM A | M CW and SSB | | 0 | S/N 26 dB 7 0V | |
| Frequency Range: | FM | 88-10H MHz | | SWE | \$/N 10 dB 1.2 V | |
| rrequency nange. | MW | 525-1605 kHz (571-187m) | | | S/N 26 dB 7 0 v | |
| | SWI | 1.6-3.0 MHz (187-100m) | | SW7 | S/N 10 dB 1.3 V | |
| | SW2 | 3.0-7.0 MHz (100-42.9m) | | | S/N 26 dB 8.0.1V | |
| | SW3 | 7.0-11.0 MHz (42 9-27 3m) | | SW8 | S/N 10 dB 1.34V | |
| | SW4 | 11.0-15.0 MHz (27.3-20.0m) | | | S/N 26 dB 8.0.1V | |
| | SW5 | 15.0-19.0 MHz (20.0-15.8m) | Image Ratio: | FM | 30 dB (98 MHz) | |
| | SW6 | 19.0-23.0 MHz (15.8-14.7m) | | MW | 40 dB (1000 kHz) | |
| | SW7 | 23.0-27.0 MHz (14.7-11.1m) | | SW1 | 30 dB (2.3 MHz) | |
| | SW8 | 27.0-31.0 MHz (11.1-9.7m) | | SW2 | 65 dB (5 MHz) | |
| Reception Method: | FM Su | perheterodyne | | SW3 | 60 dB (9 MHz) | |
| | MW/SW1 Superhelerodyng | | | SW4 | 55 dB (13 MHz) | |
| | SW2-& Double-Superhelerodyne | | | 8W5 | 50 dB (17 MHz) | |
| | (variat | (variable oscillated frequency | | | 45 dB (21 MHz) | |
| | up-converting premiting system) | | | SW7 | 35 dB (25 MHz) | |
| Intermediate Frequency: | FM 10.7 MHz | | | SW8 | 35 dB (29 MHz) | |
| | MW/SW1 455 HH2 | | | (SW2- | (SW2-8 is 1st IF image ratio.) | |
| | Swo_s 111 IF 2 Lilly Selectivity: | | | FM ± 200 kHz (35 dB). | | |
| | | 2nd IF 455 kHz | | * | 400 kHz (70 dB) | |
| Frequency Display | SW2-8 | (3.0-31.0 MHz) | | AM W | IDE ± 2.5 kHz (-6 dB). | |
| // | 7-segment red LED | | | | ± 15 kHz (- 60 dB) | |
| | 5 digits | | | N | ARROW ± 1.7 kHz (-6 dB). | |
| | Easy reading to three decimals in | | | | ±6 kHz (-60 dB) | |
| | MHz (t | elow 1 kHz to the closest | Frequency Stability | Thirty | minutes after power-on. | |
| | round number) | | (SW2-8) | fluctua | fluctuation is less than 500 Hz. | |
| Antenna : | FM | External antenna | Input Jacks: | AUX | mini-type 20mV, 300kg | |
| | | (750) | Output Jacks: | REC C | UT mini-type 400mV, 4kg | |
| | MW | Built-in ferrite-core | | EP/EX | T. SP 4 - 80 | |
| | | antenna and | SW2-8 Tuning Control | Fest/S | low Ratio 12:1 | |
| | | external antenna (75n) | | Retard | fation Ratio1:9.5 (Fast) | |
| | 8W1 | External antenna | | | 1:114 (Slow) | |
| | | (750) | Semiconductors : | 5 IC's. | 3 FET's, 34 Transistors | |
| | 5W2-8 | External antenna | Power Output: | RMS | 2.0W | |
| | | (750), or M-type coaxial- | Speaker | 10 cm | . 40 | |
| | | cable anionna (75:1) | Dimensions: | 482(W | x 200(H) x 354(D)mm | |
| Sensitivity | FM | 1 dB down limiter 1 6-W | Weight: | 8 kg (| without batteries) | |
| | | 5 05 00wn Inniter 1.6/w | | | | |
| | | S/H 20 00 3/W | | | | |

S/N 26 dB 400/rV/m S/N 10 dB 1.0/rV S/N 26 dB 6.0/rV

SW1

Specifications subject to change without notice.