Known Models: Pace 1000B, 1000M

	Both RX & TX "A"	Both RX & TX "B"	Both RX & TX "C"
Ch. 1 (26.965)	11.740	7.4225	7.8025
Ch. 2 (26.975)	"	7.4325	"
Ch. 3 (26.985)	"	7.4425	"
Ch. 4 (27.005)	"	7.4625	"

	Both RX & TX "A"	Both RX & TX "B"	Both RX & TX "C"
Ch.13 (27.115)	11.890	7.4225	7.8025
Ch.14 (27.125)	"	7.4325	"
Ch.15 (27.135)	"	7.4425	"
Ch.16 (27.155)	"	7.4625	"

Ch. 5 (27.015)	11.790	7.4225	7.8025
Ch. 6 (27.025)	"	7.4325	"
Ch. 7 (27.035)	"	7.4425	"
Ch. 8 (27.055)	"	7.4625	"

Ch.17 (27.165)	11.940	7.4225	7.8025
Ch.18 (27.175)	"	7.4325	"
Ch.19 (27.185)	"	7.4425	"
Ch.20 (27.205)	"	7.4625	"

Ch. 9 (27.065)	11.840	7.4225	7.8025
Ch.10 (27.075)	"	7.4325	"
Ch.11 (27.085)	"	7.4425	"
Ch.12 (27.105)	"	7.4625	"

Ch.21 (27.215)	11.990	7.4225	7.8025
Ch.22 (27.225)	"	7.4325	"
Ch.23 (27.255)	"	7.4625	"

Synthesis: ["A" + "B" + 7.8025 MHz] = on-channel carrier frequency (plus USB and LSB offsets)

Example: For Ch.1, 7.4225 MHz + 11.740 MHz + 7.8025 MHz = 26.965 MHz. The offsets for LSB and USB are accomplished by totally separate mixing paths in this chassis. Separate synthesizer outputs of 19 MHz for AM/LSB and 34 MHz for USB are used. This is a great improvement in unwanted sideband suppression and image rejection over that of a single synthesizer output stage. Made in the good old days when the cost of a few extra parts wasn't so critical! The RX is single-conversion though, with a 7.8 MHz IF.