

WARRANTY POLICY

MIDLAND International Corporation warrants each new **MIDLAND** product to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of 90 days after delivery to the ultimate user and will replace or repair the product, at our option, at no charge should it become defective and which our examination shall disclose to be defective and under warranty.

This warranty shall not apply to any **MIDLAND** product which has been subject to misuse, neglect, accident, incorrect wiring not of our own installation, or to use in violation of instructions furnished by us, nor extended to units which have been repaired or altered outside of our factory.

This warranty does not cover carrying cases, earphones, batteries, antennas, broken or cracked cabinets, or any other accessory used in connection with this product.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied and no representative or person is authorized to assume for us any other liability in connection with the sale of our products.

Sales receipt must accompany product to validate date of purchase.

MIDLAND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
1909 Vernon Street
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Courtesy KU3E

MIDLAND
INTERNATIONAL®

FOUR BAND AM/SHORT WAVE COMMUNICATION RECEIVER

MODEL 11-500



OWNER'S GUIDE

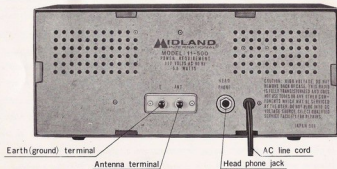
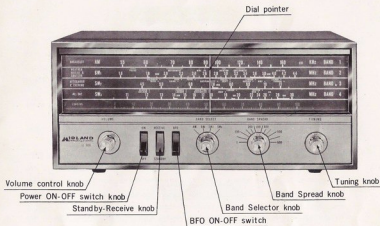
INTRODUCTION

Your Midland model 11-500 is a solid state receiver, which provides you with both standard broadcast (AM) and complete short-wave coverage from 2 to 30 megacycles, including such services as planes, ship-to-shore, amateurs, time signals and international broadcasts.

International broadcasting offers the most varied entertainment of all of the short-wave services. Many governments operate powerful short-wave transmitters to keep the countries of the world informed of world activities. Many regions, in fact, conduct much of their daily broadcasting on short-wave instead of the standard broadcast band.

In addition to worldwide short-wave reception, your model 11-500 receiver provides AM standard broadcast reception. This receiver is equipped with a B.F.O. (beat frequency oscillator) to provide for reception of Morse Code (CW), and a band spread control to separate stations on crowded portions of the short-wave bands.

The receiver circuitry is fully transistorized, containing nine transistors and three diodes, for sensitive long-distance reception, instant operation, and years of trouble-free service.



OPERATION

To receive standard broadcast (AM) and short-wave stations:

1. Plug the receiver line cord into a 117 volt, 50-60 Hz AC outlet.
2. If you are in an area where an external antenna is necessary, install and connect the antenna to the rear of the chassis. (Refer to antenna installation instructions on page 4 of this manual.)
3. Turn the receiver on and adjust the VOLUME approximately one-quarter way clockwise.
4. Set the BAND SELECTOR to the desired band.
5. Adjust the TUNING control to the desired station, and readjust the VOLUME control to a pleasing listening level.
6. While operating this receiver on the AM broadcast band and while receiving AM voice or music stations on the short-wave bands, the B.F.O. switch should be in the OFF position to avoid a whistle which may otherwise accompany the received signal.
7. To receive CW signals, those signals in Morse Code which are not tone modulated and seem to be an interrupted series of rushing sounds, turn the B.F.O. switch to ON and rotate the BAND SPREAD control slowly in either direction for the desired pitch.

VARIATION IN SHORT WAVE RECEPTION

Short-wave reception is subject to a number of effects not common to broadcast band AM reception, whose causes, for the most part, are beyond the control of your receiver. One such cause is the condition of the upper atmosphere as affected by solar disturbances. These disturbances can change the atmosphere to help make a signal come in loud and clear at one time, or reduce its strength and clarity, or even block it out completely, at another time. Another cause is the change in the condition of the atmosphere, which occurs daily during the transition between day and night. All frequencies are not affected in the same manner by this change, that is, the 19-meter band is heard best during the morning and afternoon hours, while the 25 and 31-meter bands are heard in the afternoon and early evening. The 40-meter band is heard best in the late afternoon and evening. There is also a more gradual change which occurs from month to month throughout the year. Very helpful, in this regard, are the short-wave forecasts published in various electronics hobby magazines.

COVERAGE

The 11-500 receiver has four individual bands: A standard broadcast band covering 550 KHz to 1600 KHz, plus three short-wave bands which provide continuous coverage from 2 to 30 MHz and include the international broadcast bands on 49, 31, 25 and 19 meters.

AM - Standard AM broadcast station reception (540 - 1600 KHz).

SW1 - Spans 2.0 to 5.0 MHz range. Reception of stations operating in this range is best in late afternoon and evening.

SW2 - Covers 4.8 to 11.5 MHz range. Reception of stations within this range is best in the afternoon and evening.

SW3 - Cover 11.0 to 30.0 MHz range. Reception is best in morning and afternoon.

ANTENNAS

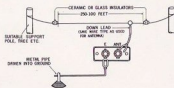
The model 11-500 receiver is provided with a self-contained ferrite core antenna for the AM band (broadcast), a telescoping antenna for the short-wave bands.

OUTSIDE ANTENNA

All short-wave receivers need an antenna. A better antenna will receive signals that are weak and far away. Chances are you'll do very well with the antennas provided.

More elaborate antennas generally are built either to operate on one frequency, or to perform with effective results over a wide band of frequencies.

Because most listeners want results on all short-wave frequencies covered by their receiver, a suitable antenna for general coverage is illustrated.



This antenna will produce the best reception when it is mounted high and clear away from power lines, trees, and surrounding objects.

Listeners desiring specific design information on more specialized antennas are referred to the "A.R.R.L. Antenna Book" published by the American Radio Relay League.

