

**TECHNICAL MANUAL**  
**TRP 8250 D SERIES**

***\* NOTE. The technical manual for the TRP 8400 series is based on the TRP 8250 D series manual, with all deviations described in the rear AMENDMENTS.***

All information contained in the manual including all drawings, specifications, data or other material, is the property of SKANDINAVISK TELEINDUSTRI SKANTI A/S, is disclosed in confidence for use only in operating and maintaining the equipment described herein, is subject to change without notice, is not to be copied and is not to be used or disclosed for any other purpose, without the written consent of SKANDINAVISK TELEINDUSTRI SKANTI A/S.

## CONTENTS

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 Distress operation on 2182 kHz .....	1-1
2. Introduction .....	2-1
2.1 Basic versions .....	2-3
3. Technical data .....	3-1
3.1 General .....	3-1
3.2 Receiver characteristics .....	3-1
3.3 Transmitter characteristics .....	3-4
3.4 Antenna Tuning Unit .....	3-5
3.5 Power requirements .....	3-5
3.6 Dimensions and weights .....	3-5

### OPERATION

4. Operation .....	4-1
4.1 Operating instructions .....	4-1
4.2 Description of operating controls .....	4-21

### INSTALLATION

5. Installation .....	5-1
5.1 Mounting the Control Unit .....	5-1
5.2 Mounting the Transceiver Unit .....	5-1
5.3 Mounting the Antenna Tuning Unit .....	5-1
5.4 Power Supply .....	5-2
5.5 Earth Connections .....	5-2
5.6 Antennas .....	5-3
5.7 Interconnection of Units .....	5-3
5.8 Connection of External Equipment .....	5-4
5.9 Final Installation Check .....	5-5
5.10 Remote frequency Control .....	5-6
5.11 Configuration Prom Programming .....	5-7

### TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

6. Technical Description .....	6-1
6.1 Control Unit .....	6-1
6.2 Transceiver Unit .....	6-1
6.3 Antenna Tuning Unit .....	6-1
6.4 AC Power Supply Unit .....	6-2
6.5 ALC and Protection system .....	6-2

### SERVICE

7. Preventive Maintenance .....	7-1
7.1 Realignment of Master Oscillator 612 613 614 .....	7-1
7.2 Realignment of Master Oscillator 615 616 ... ..	7-2
7.3 Replacement of Backup Battery .....	7-3
8. Trouble Shooting and Service .....	8-1
8.1 Malfunction .....	8-1
8.2 Replacement of FUSES .....	8-1
8.3 Manual tuning to 2182 kHz in case of failure in the ATU	8-2
8.4 Description of Self Test functions .....	8-3
8.5 Spare Parts list, TRP 8250 D Series .....	8-31

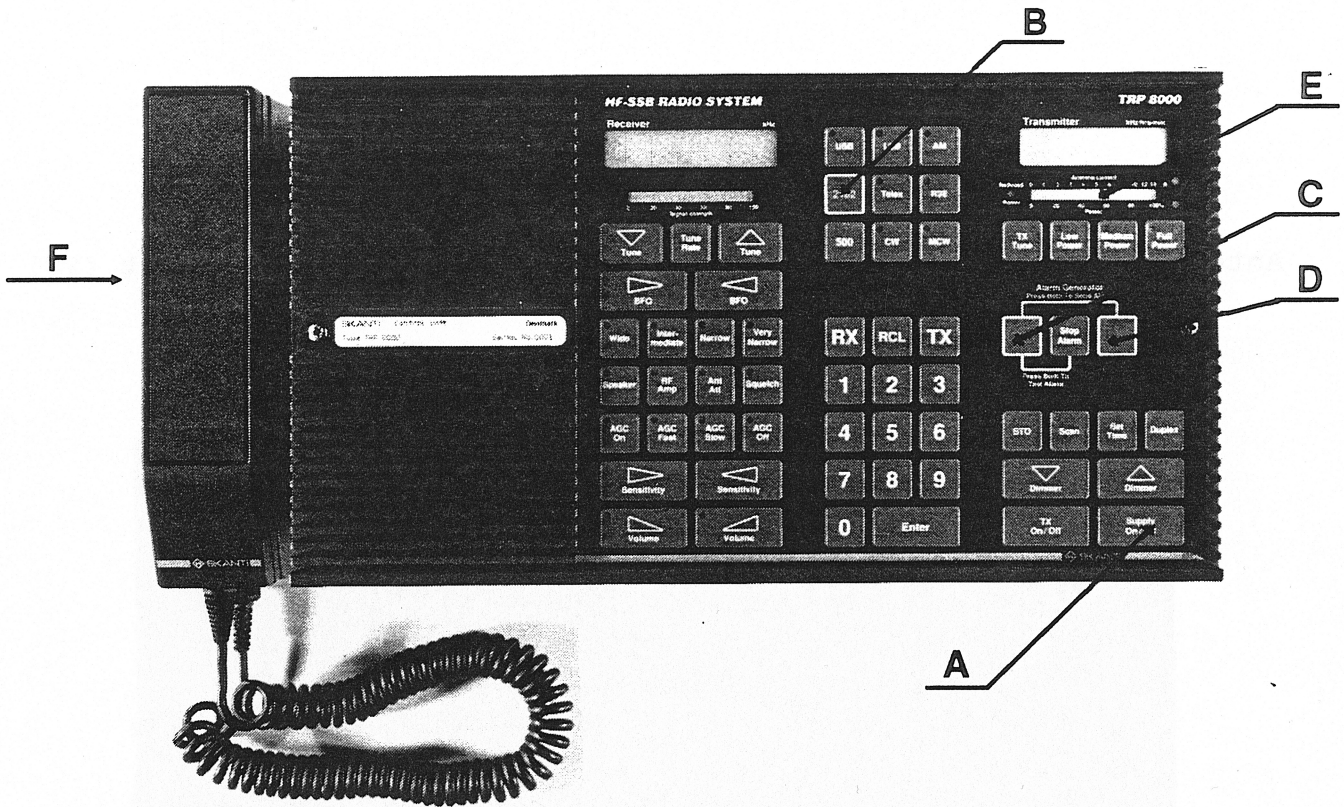
### DIAGRAMS

9. Circuit Description and Diagrams .....	9-1
9.1 Symbol Explanation .....	9-1
9.2 Abbreviations .....	9-2

### AMENDMENTS

10. SKANTI Service Agents .....	10-1
---------------------------------	------

## 1. DISTRESS OPERATION ON 2182 KHZ



### 1.1 Transmission of two-tone alarm signal

1. Press "Supply On/off" key (A) to turn equipment on.
2. Press "2182" key (B).
3. Press Alarm Generator keys (C) and (D) simultaneously.

Transmission starts immediately after the automatically initiated tuning sequence and the alarm signal is now transmitted for 45 seconds. The antenna current is displayed on the ANTENNA CURRENT meter (E) and the alarm signal is heard in the loudspeaker.

To repeat the alarm signal transmission just press the ALARM GENERATOR keys (C) and (D) again simultaneously.

An alarm signal transmission may be interrupted at any time by pressing the "Stop Alarm" key.

### 1.2 Transmission of distress message

When the alarm signal ceases press handset key (F), and transmit your distress message by speaking into the handset microphone with a clear and calm voice.

Release handset key and wait for reply.

Repeat the distress message at intervals until a reply is received.

Antenna Tuning Unit (ATU)

Transceiver Unit (TU)



Control Unit (CU)

Fig. 1.1

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The TRP 8250 D Series is general purpose HF SSB transmitting receiving equipment covering the frequency range 1.6 to 30MHz designed for marine as well as point-to-point applications.

The standard version offers duplex, simplex and semiduplex radiotelephone communication in the maritime mobile bands and is intended for installation in voluntarily or compulsorily fitted vessels.

A selection of optional facilities permits configuring equipment fulfilling various needs, including transmission and reception of LSB, J3E signals, transmission and reception of radiotelex, transmission and reception of CW and MCW morse telegraphy. The equipment is fully transistorized and extensive use is made of the latest microprocessor technology.

The TRP 8250 D consists of a Control Unit, a fully remote controlled Transceiver Unit and an automatic Antenna Tuning Unit. The units can be placed up to 100 m apart using standard 16 x 0.5 mm sq. screened cable. An AC Power Supply Unit is used when the equipment is supplied from AC MAINS.

The Control Unit contains all receiver and transmitter operating controls. It is fully push-button controlled by means of a rugged membrane keyboard, insensitive to dust and water. Separate LED-displays show receive and transmit frequencies, and two bargraph displays show receiver signal strength and transmitter output power respectively. When the transmitter is switched-off, time of day is displayed from a built-in realtime clock, which can also be used to switch on the equipment at a predetermined time.

The keyboard permits the operator to program up to 76 receive and transmit frequency pairs and to recall or scan the frequencies with a few key operations.

When the equipment is switched-off the real-time clock and the memory are supplied from a built-in lithium primary cell having a lifetime of several years. The non volatile memory also stores the current setting of the equipment when switching-off and restores it when switching-on again.

Where required by the authorities transmitter frequencies can be preprogrammed into a PROM having a capacity of 1017 frequencies. Transmitter keying can then only take place on the authorized frequencies. The keyboard permits recall of all the preprogrammed frequencies. The receiver can be tuned in 10 Hz, 100 Hz or 1 kHz steps at the choice of the operator. 5 W audio output is available to the built-in loudspeaker or to external speakers. A squelch circuit is optionally available.

The standard equipment contains the two-tone radiotelephone alarm signal generator and single key selection of 2182 kHz.

The Control Unit provides connection facilities for handset, headphones,

extension speaker, morse-key and telex-equipment. 600 ohms AF input and output terminals are provided with Line Transformers as optional extras.

The Control Unit is housed in a Noryl (PPO) cabinet suitable for tabletop or bulkhead mounting. The front panel can be tilted for convenient operation when the unit is mounted vertically as well as horizontally.

The Transceiver Unit contains all receiver and transmitter RF circuitry. The receiver signal path and the exciter signal path together with two identical fast switching synthesizers are contained in the front door of the unit. All frequencies are fully synthesized and derived from a Master Oscillator. The Master Oscillator is available in different stability versions. These boards are contained in screened compartments of the door of the unit. The door itself is made in moulded Noryl (PPO).

The fully protected solid state 250 W power amplifier is cooled by natural convection. It matches a 50 ohms antenna system but is normally used in connection with the Antenna Tuning Unit matching the transmitter to wire or whip antennas.

In the standard version the transmitter covers the marine bands between 1.6 and 30 MHz but PA-filters are available which in addition give coverage of the 500 kHz marine band or give continuous coverage of the frequency range 1.6 to 30 MHz.

A high efficiency switched mode power supply ensures optimum output power at low power consumption and covers a supply voltage range from 10.8 to 41.6 Volts. The nylon-coated steel cabinet can be tabletop or bulkhead mounted by means of rugged nylon-coated cast brackets.

The fast tuning, microprocessor controlled Antenna Tuning Unit is based on high voltage, high current HF reed-relays. It tunes automatically to all antennas between 7 and 30 meters length and requires no presetting at the installation. Tuning is performed in 0.2 to 1.5 sec.

An optionally available Antenna Relay Board contains a simplex relay system, a dummy load and a grounding relay connecting the antenna to ground when the equipment is switched-off. The simplex antenna relay system is fast enough to permit ARQ-telex on one antenna.

The ATU cabinet is made in Lexan (Polycarbonat).

The AC Power Supply Unit accepts nominal input voltages of 110/120/220/240 V, 50-60 Hz. A built-in switch permits manual switch-over to battery operation.

## 2.1 BASIC VERSIONS

- In common : 250 Watt P.E.P. Power Amplifier.  
Simplex/Semi-duplex/Full-duplex operation 1.6-30 MHz.
- TRP 8250 D : Marine SSB Radiotelephone.  
1017 preprogrammable frequencies in Marine Bands.
- TRP 8251 D : Marine SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection Marine Bands.
- TRP 8252 D : Marine SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection Marine Bands.  
CW and MCW facilities.
- TRP 8253 D : Marine SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection all bands.
- TRP 8254 D : General Purpose SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection all bands.
- TRP 8255 D : General Purpose SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection all bands.  
CW and MCW facilities.
- TRP 8256 D : General Purpose SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection all bands.  
As type TRP 8254 D, but simplified keyboard.
- TRP 8257 D : Marine SSB Radiotelephone.  
Free frequency selection all bands.  
CW and MCW facilities.





### 3. TECHNICAL DATA

Versions complying with the SOLAS 74 convention and the ITU Radio Regulations are available, meeting one or more of the specifications: CEPT, MPT, DOC and FTZ.

#### 3.1 GENERAL

Frequency Generation: True digital frequency synthesis.

Frequency Selection: By common keyboard.  
Single key selection of 2182 kHz.  
76 user-programmable frequency pairs.  
Scanning facilities (may be disabled).  
Remote control (optional).

Frequency Presentation: Separate LED displays for receive and transmit frequencies.

Frequency Stability: 1.5 ppm  
0.8 ppm (optional)  
0.4 ppm (optional)

Operating modes: Duplex, semiduplex and simplex.

USB: J3E upper sideband, suppressed carrier.  
R3E: Upper sideband, reduced carrier.  
AM: H3E upper sideband, full carrier.  
LSB: J3E lower sideband, suppressed carrier (optional).  
CW: A1A morse telegraphy.  
MCW: H2A modulated morse telegraphy  
TELEX: F1B with center audio frequency selectable between 1500 and 2500 Hz in 100 Hz steps (optional).

Operating Temperature Range: -20 deg. C to +55 deg. C

Full Performance Temperature Range: 0 deg. C to +40 deg. C

#### 3.2 RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS

Frequency Range: 100 kHz to 30 MHz  
(10 kHz to 100 kHz with reduced performance)

Frequency resolution: 100 Hz by numerical frequency keyboard entry. A search/fine tuning facility is provided with selectable increment steps of 10 Hz, 100 Hz or 1 kHz. In addition a user-programmed step size may be selected.

Antenna Impedance: Below 4 MHz: 10 ohm in series with 250 pF or 50 ohm (std.) internally selectable.  
4 MHz to 30 MHz: 50 ohm

Input Protection: 30 V RMS (EMF) for up to 15 min.

IF Selectivity: SSB: 350 Hz to 2.7 kHz

AM: +/- 2.7 kHz or  
+/- 4 kHz (optional)

CW/MCW:

Wide: +/- 2.7 kHz or  
+/- 4 kHz (optional)

Inter: +/- 1.2 kHz or  
+/- 2.7 kHz (optional)

Narrow: +/- 250 Hz or  
+/- 500 Hz (optional)

Very  
Narrow: As Telex or disabled

TELEX (optional):  
+/- 150 Hz or  
+/- 250 Hz or  
+/- 400 Hz or  
+/- 1200 Hz

Sensitivity: Max. antenna input for 10 dB SINAD, 50 ohm antenna.

SSB:  
1.6 - 30 MHz: 0.8 uV

AM:  
100 kHz - 400 kHz: 7 uV  
400 kHz - 30 MHz: 5 uV

CW (+/- 500 Hz):  
100 kHz - 30 MHz: 0.6 uV

When RF-AMP is selected, the sensitivity is increased by 6 dB.

Intermodulation:  
(out-of-band) 100 dB uV per signal more than 30 kHz offset from receiver frequency produces less than an equivalent input signal of 30 dB uV.

Third order intercept point: +22 dBm.

Cross modulation: Unwanted signal of 118 dB uV/30 % - 400 Hz more than 20 kHz offset from receiver frequency, produces cross modulation less than -30 dB relative to a wanted signal of 60 dB uV/SSB.

Duplex Operation: Less than -30 dB cross modulation for Transmitter/Receiver isolation greater than 30 dB and frequency offset more than 1.5 %.

Blocking: More than 80 dB to cause a 3 dB change in output power when wanted signal gives 20 dB SINAD, and the unwanted signal is offset by more than 20 kHz from the receiver frequency.

Image Rejection: Greater than 80 dB

IF Rejection: Greater than 90 dB

Spurious Response Rejection: Greater than 80 dB below 4 MHz  
Greater than 70 dB above 4 MHz

Internally generated spurious signals: Less than 5 dB SINAD (SSB)

Spurious Emission: Less than 25 pW/50 ohm at antenna connector.

RF-Amplifier: 0 dB or 10 dB

RF-Attenuator: 0 dB or 20 dB

Automatic Gain Control: Less than 5 dB change in output for 100 dB input signal variation from 20 dB sensitivity level (SSB).

BFO Range: +/- 3 kHz synthesized in 100 Hz steps

Line output: Internally adjustable up to +10 dBm/600 ohm.  
Balanced 600 ohms output (optional).

In-band  
Intermodulation: Less than -50 dB

Audio Output Power: 5 W in 8 ohm to internal and/or external loudspeaker.  
Audio Squelch (optional): Speech operated.

### 3.3 TRANSMITTER CHARACTERISTICS

Output Power: 250 W PEP +0/-1.4 dB from Transceiver Unit into 50 ohms.  
Power Reduction:  
Medium: approx. 60 W PEP  
Low: approx. 10 W PEP  
Single-tone max. Power:  
250 W PEP for keying duty-cycle less than 55% and modulation rates greater than 3 baud.  
3 dB power reduction when continuously keyed during 1 min. Automatic power recovery when muted during 2 min.

Transmitter  
Frequencies: TRP 8250 D:  
Up to 1017 programmable channels, freely distributed in the ranges:  
1606.5 to 4800 kHz  
6200 to 8950 kHz  
12230 to 17650 kHz  
18780 to 27100 kHz

TRP 8253 D/8254 D/8255 D/8257 D:  
Free or programmable frequency selection in the range:  
1606.5 kHz to 30 MHz.

Spurious Emissions: Less than -60 dB/PEP

Alarm Generator: A two-tone alarm generator is incorporated (TRP 8250 D/8253 D/8257 D).

Audio Input Level: Telex: 0 dBm +10/-16 dB  
Input impedance: 600 ohm

Aux: 0 dBm +10/-16 dB  
Input impedance: 600 ohm

Mic: 20 mV to 2.5 V internally adjustable.  
Input impedance: 100 kohm//6.8 nF.  
Recommended source impedance: Less than  
2.5 kohm.

### 3.4 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT

Frequency Range: 1.6 - 30 MHz  
Antenna Requirements: 7 - 30 m wire and/or whip.  
Antenna Tuning: Fully automatic  
Tuning time: 0.2 - 1.5 sec  
Input Impedance after  
tuning: 50 ohm. SWR  $\leq$  1.4

Manual setting possible for 2182 kHz

Power Handling  
Capability: 250 W PEP  
125 W Average

### 3.5 POWER REQUIREMENTS

Supply Voltage: 12-24-32 V DC (-10/+30%)  
(no presetting)  
Connection will not earth Supply Battery.  
110/120/220/240 V AC (optional external Power Supply  
Unit, type P 8250).

Power Consumption  
(approx.)

Receive only:	50 W
J3E unmodulated:	100 W
H3E unmodulated:	360 W
H3E alarm:	420 W
CW keyed:	640 W
M CW keyed:	420 W
ARQ-telex:	330 W

### 3.6 DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

Control Unit:

Width:	372 mm
Height:	87 mm
Depth:	203 mm
Weight	4 kg, approx.



## 4. OPERATION

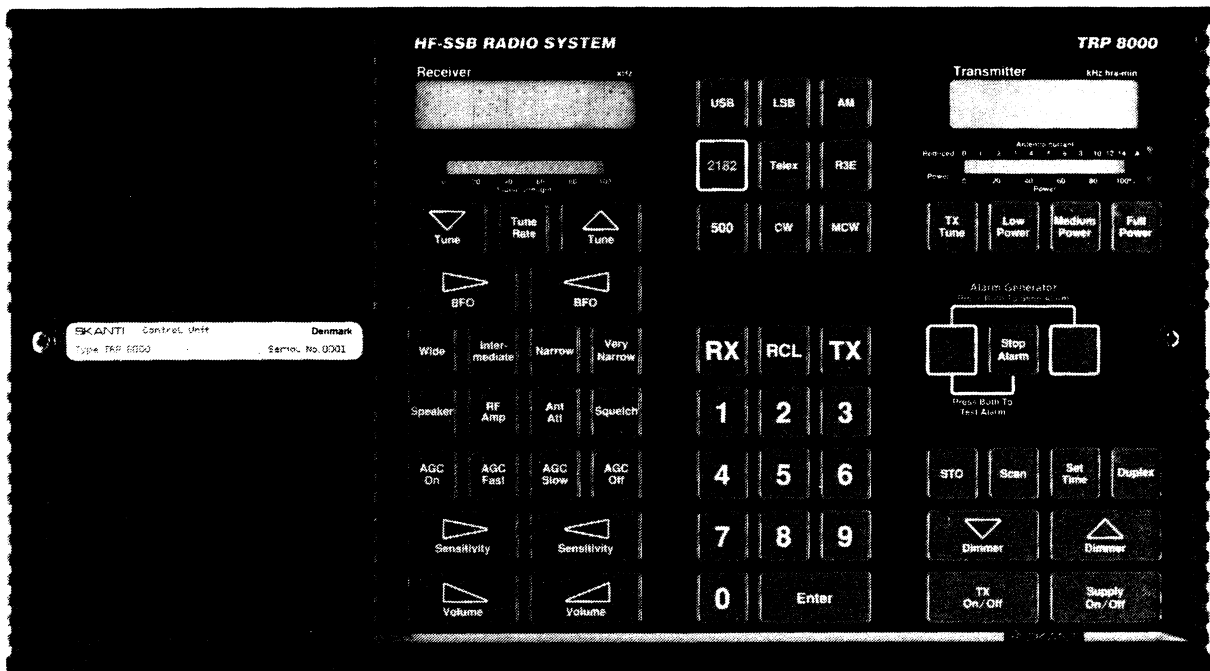
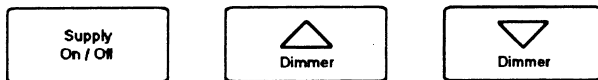


Fig. 4.1

The equipment is operated from the Control Unit (fig. 4.1) and is 100% keyboard controlled. For quick reference section 4.1 gives the operating instructions as pictures of keying sequences, followed by a short description of the action caused by each key. Parentheses around key-numbers indicates that the corresponding keys should only be pressed under the conditions described below. A description of all the keyboard operating controls is found in section 4.2.

### 4.1 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

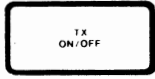
#### 4.1.1 SWITCH ON



- 1 Press "SUPPLY ON/OFF"  
The equipment will now enter the state it was in before being switched OFF, as indicated by the displays and annunciators.
- (2) Increase light intensity of displays and annunciators if too low.
- (3) Decrease light intensity of displays and annunciators if too high.



#### 4.1.2 TRANSMITTER ON



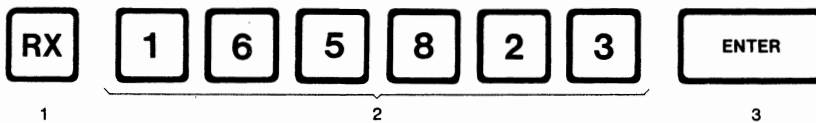
1

- 1 Press "TX ON/OFF" if the transmitter is OFF.  
The transmitter display will then show the transmitter frequency.

If the transmitter display is showing the time of day, as indicated by the flashing time cursor (3rd digit), the equipment is in the "Receive only" state with all transmitter functions switched OFF.

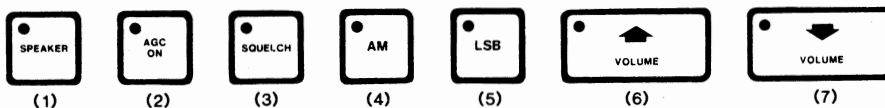
#### 4.1.3 RECEIVING

##### 4.1.3.1 A. CHANGE RECEIVER FREQUENCY (16582.3 kHz)



- 1 Press "RX"  
The receiver display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Enter desired frequency in the receiver display via the numeric keys. The last digit is always interpreted as the "100 Hz" digit.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
The decimal point stops flashing if the frequency is valid. The whole display starts flashing if the frequency is invalid.

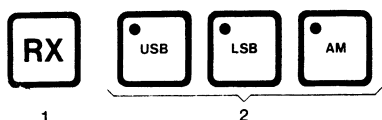
##### 4.1.3.2 B. SET RECEIVER (MODE)



- (1) Press "SPEAKER" if the loudspeaker is OFF.  
Annunciator indicates loudspeaker ON.
- (2) Press "AGC ON" if the AGC is OFF.  
Annunciator indicates AGC ON.
- (3) Press "SQUELCH" if the Squelch is OFF.  
Annunciator indicates Squelch ON.
- (4) Press "AM" if the received signal is an AM (A3E) signal.

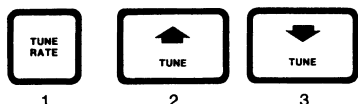
- (5) Press "USB" if the received signal is an SSB (J3E) signal.  
Annunciators indicate the mode selected.
- (6) Increase volume if sound level is too low.
- (7) Decrease volume if sound level is too high.

#### 4.1.3.3 C. SELECT SEPARATE RECEIVER MODE



- 1 Press "RX"  
The receiver display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "USB", "LSB" or "AM"  
If the TX-mode is either USB, LSB, AM, or R3E then the RX-mode is accepted and the receiver display restored. If the TX-mode is neither USB, LSB, AM nor R3E then nothing will happen until either a valid mode-key, a receiver frequency or "ENTER" is pressed.  
If the RX-mode is different from the TX-mode then the mode annunciators indicate the mode according to keyline. E.g. if the unit is not keyed then the RX-mode annunciator is turned ON constantly while the TX-mode annunciator is flashing very fast.

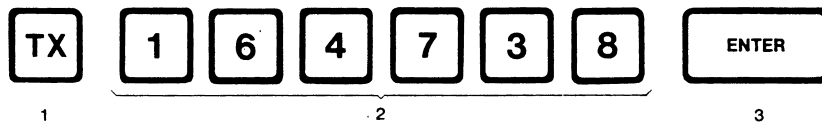
#### 4.1.3.4 D. RECEIVER TUNING



- 1 Press "TUNE RATE" to change frequency step.  
An annunciator below one of the three right hand digits of the receiver display indicates the frequency step selected. 10 Hz, 100 Hz and 1000 Hz steps are possible.
- 2 Increase receiver frequency in steps selected.
- 3 Decrease receiver frequency in steps selected.  
If "TUNE" is pressed shortly the receiver frequency is changed one step up or down. Holding "TUNE" pressed for more than 0.5 sec. changes the receiver frequency continuously up or down with 10 steps/sec.

#### 4.1.4 TRANSMITTING

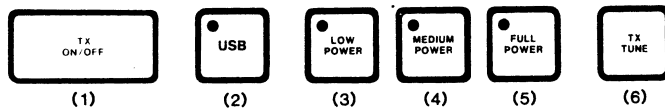
##### 4.1.4.1 A. CHANGE TRANSMITTING FREQUENCY (16473.8 kHz)



- 1 Press "TX"  
The transmitter display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Enter desired frequency in the transmitter display via the numeric keys.  
The last digit is always interpreted as the "100-Hz" digit.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If TX is ON then the decimal point stops flashing if both frequency and mode are valid, and the whole display starts flashing if frequency and/or mode is invalid.

If TX is OFF the transmitter display will show the time of day.

##### 4.1.4.2 B. SET TRANSMITTER (Mode-Power-Tune)



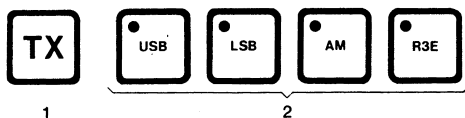
- (1) Press "TX ON/OFF" if the transmitter is OFF.  
The transmitter display will then show the transmitter frequency, flashing if frequency and/or mode is invalid.
- (2) Press "USB" to transmit an SSB (J3E) signal.  
Annunciators indicate the mode selected, and the transmitter display starts flashing if the mode is invalid.
- (3) Press "LOW POWER"
- (4) Press "MEDIUM POWER" according to desired power level.
- (5) Press "FULL POWER"

Annunciators indicate the power level selected. If the transmitter frequency has been changed the Antenna Tuning Unit will automatically tune its input impedance on the new frequency in less than 1.5 sec when the handset key is pressed, and you are then ready to transmit.

- (6) Press "TX TUNE" if the power meter annunciator starts flashing during transmission. This indicates that the Antenna Tuning Unit input SWR is greater than 1:3, and may happen if the antenna impedance has changed due

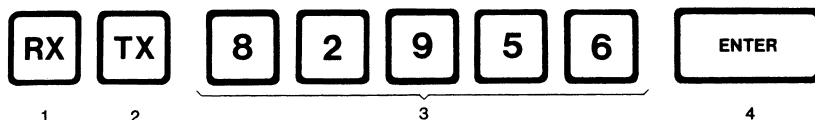
to external circumstances.

#### 4.1.4.3 C. SELECT SEPARATE TRANSMITTER MODE



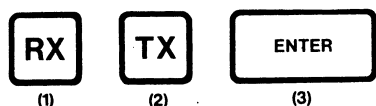
- 1 Press "TX"  
The transmitter display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "USB", "LSB", "AM" or "R3E"  
If the RX-mode is either USB, LSB, or AM then the TX-mode is accepted and the transmitter display restored. If the RX-mode is neither USB, LSB nor AM then nothing will happen until either a valid mode-key, a transmitter frequency or "ENTER" is pressed.  
If the TX-mode is different from the RX-mode then the mode annunciators indicate the mode according to keyline. E.g. if the unit is keyed then the TX-mode annunciator is turned ON constantly while the RX-mode annunciator is flashing very fast.

#### 4.1.5 FAST SET-UP FOR SIMPLEX OPERATION (8295.6 kHz)



- 1 Press "RX"
- 2 Press "TX"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked, and their decimal points start flashing.
- 3 Enter the desired frequency in the receiver and transmitter displays via the numeric keys.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
If frequency and mode are valid the decimal points stop flashing. Set receiver and transmitter as described previously.

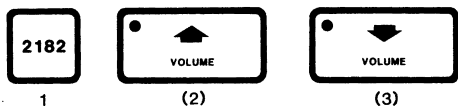
#### 4.1.6 COPYING RX FREQUENCY TO TX FOR SIMPLEX OPERATION



- 1 Press "RX"  
The receiver display will be blanked.

- 2 Press "TX"  
The transmitter display will be blanked.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
The receiver frequency will be copied to the transmitter display, and the 10 Hz digit on the receiver display will be cleared.

#### 4.1.7 FAST SET-UP FOR 2182 kHz



- 1 Press "2182"  
This instantly changes receiver and transmitter frequency to 2182 kHz, selects AM (H3E) mode, selects FULL POWER and enables transmitter function (TX ON). The loudspeaker and AGC are automatically switched ON and RF-AMP, ANT ATT and SQUELCH switched OFF. Antenna current is displayed when transmitting, unless PRESET bit 6 is set (see Second Functions).
- (2) Increase volume if sound level is too low.
- (3) Decrease volume if sound level is too high.  
Press handset key, wait a couple of seconds for the automatic tuning, and you are ready to transmit.

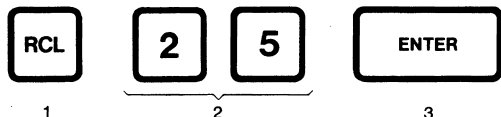
#### 4.1.8 STORING AND RECALLING FREQUENCY CHANNELS

##### 4.1.8.1 STORING RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY PAIRS AND MODE



- 1 Press "STO"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing. If "STO" is pressed by mistake, just press "ENTER" to escape store mode.
- 2 Enter the channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.  
Channels 0-75 are available.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is valid the receiver and transmitter displays show the stored frequency-pair. If the channel-number is invalid the receiver display starts flashing.

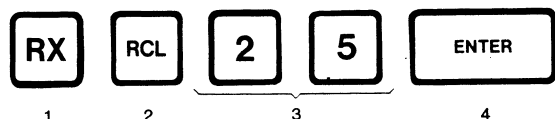
#### 4.1.8.2 RECALLING RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY PAIRS AND MODE



(Channel no. 25)

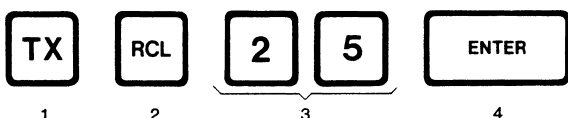
- 1 Press "RCL"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Enter the channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.  
Channels 0-75 are available.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is valid the receiver and transmitter displays show the recalled frequency-pair, an annunciator shows the recalled mode and the AGC is switched ON. If the channel-number is invalid the receiver display starts flashing.

#### 4.1.8.3 RECALLING RECEIVER FREQUENCY



- 1 Press "RX"  
The receiver display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "RCL"
- 3 Enter the channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.  
Channels 0-75 are available.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number or frequency is invalid the receiver display starts flashing. If both channel-number and frequency is valid the receiver display shows the recalled frequency.

#### 4.1.8.4 RECALLING TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY



- 1 Press "TX"  
The transmitter display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "RCL"

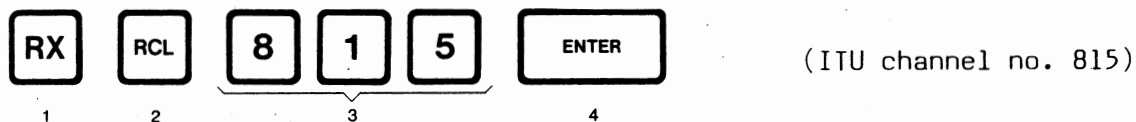
- 3 Enter the channel-number in the transmitter display via the numeric keys. Channels 0-75 are available.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number or frequency and/or mode is invalid the transmitter display starts flashing. If both channel-number, frequency and mode is valid the transmitter display shows the recalled frequency if TX is ON, and the time of day if TX is OFF.

#### 4.1.8.5 RECALLING ITU CHANNEL FREQUENCY PAIRS FROM PROM



- 1 Press "RCL"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Enter the channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is invalid the receiver display starts flashing. If the channel-number (according to mode) is valid the receiver display shows the ITU receiver frequency and the transmitter display shows the ITU transmitter frequency if TX is ON, and the time-of-day if TX is OFF.

#### 4.1.8.6 RECALLING ITU CHANNEL RECEIVER FREQUENCY FROM PROM



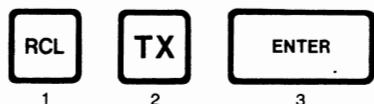
- 1 Press "RX"  
The receiver display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "RCL"
- 3 Enter the channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is invalid the receiver display starts flashing. If the channel-number (according to mode) is valid the receiver display shows the ITU receiver frequency.

#### 4.1.8.7 RECALLING ITU CHANNEL TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY FROM PROM



- 1 Press "TX".  
The transmitter display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing.
- 2 Press "RCL"
- 3 Enter the channel-number in the transmitter display via the numeric keys.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is invalid the transmitter display starts flashing.  
If the channel-number (according to mode) is valid the transmitter display shows the ITU transmitter frequency if TX is ON, and the time-of-day if TX is OFF.

#### 4.1.8.8 RECALLING TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY FROM PROM

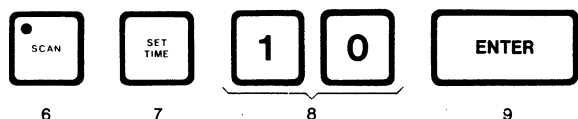
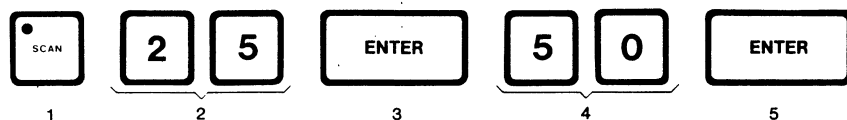


- 1 Press "RCL"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Press "TX"  
The receiver is reactivated and the first TX PROM frequency is shown in the transmitter display. Repeating "TX" will transfer the next TX PROM frequency to the transmitter display if the PROM location is programmed.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If TX is ON then the decimal point stops flashing if both frequency and mode are valid, and the whole display starts flashing if frequency and/or mode is invalid.  
  
If TX is OFF the transmitter display will show the time-of-day.



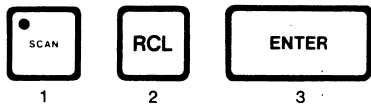
#### 4.1.9 SCANNING STORED RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER FREQUENCY PAIRS

##### 4.1.9.1 A. SET SCANNING PARAMETERS (Channel 25-50, time 1.0 sec.)



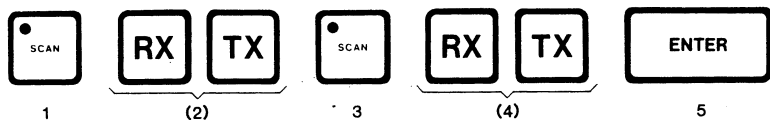
- 1 Press "SCAN"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Enter the start channel-number in the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is valid the receiver display is blanked. If not, it starts flashing and you must repeat steps 1, 2 and 3.
- 4 Enter the stop channel-number (greater than the start channel-number) in the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- 5 Press "ENTER"  
If the channel-number is valid the receiver and transmitter displays are reset to their initial states. If not, the receiver display starts flashing and you must press "SCAN", enter a valid stop channel-number and press "ENTER" again.
- 6 Press "SCAN"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 7 Press "SET TIME"
- 8 Enter the dwell time (0.1-9.9 sec.) in the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- 9 Press "ENTER"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are reset to their initial states.

#### 4.1.9.2 B. RECALL SCANNING PARAMETERS AND RESET SCAN POINTER



- 1 Press "SCAN"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Press "RCL"  
The start and stop channel-number are shown in the receiver display and the dwell time in the transmitter display. The scan pointer is reset to the start channel-number.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are reset to their initial states.

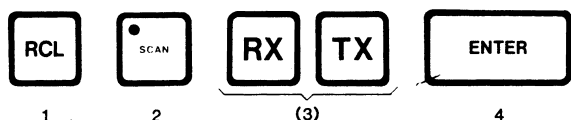
#### 4.1.9.3 C. START/STOP AUTOMATIC SCANNING



- 1 Press "SCAN"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points starts flashing.
- (2) Control external scan port. Press "RX" to open port. Press "TX" to close port. If the port is open the scan s/s signal can be used to start automatic scanning. The port is initially closed.
- 3 Press "SCAN"  
The scanning annunciator starts flashing indicating that the equipment is in automatic scanning mode. The receiver/ transmitter frequency pairs stored in each channel between start and stop will be shown in the receiver and transmitter displays for the dwell time set. This is repeated until "ENTER" is pressed. If the scanning parameters has been changed, some time may pass before the start channel frequencies appear in the displays.
- (4) Control external scan port. Press "RX" to open port. Press "TX" to close port. If the port is open the scan s/s signal can be used to stop automatic scanning. If neither keys are operated the port-state is as specified in (2).
- 5 Press "ENTER"  
The scanning annunciator stops flashing and the receiver and transmitter are set to the frequencies indicated by the displays.

Note: When OPTION bit 3 is set (see Second Functions), the squelch may be switched on to allow a special scanning in the phone modes (USB, LSB, AM, R3E). Each channel will be muted for 1.5 seconds to provide setting time to the squelch. After this period muting is handled by the squelch in the normal way. If the squelch mutes the signal for more than the dwell time programmed, the scanning will continue.

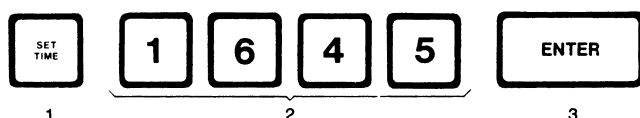
#### 4.1.9.4 D. MANUAL SCANNING



- 1 Press "RCL"  
The receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing.
- 2 Press "SCAN"  
The scanning annunciator is turned constantly ON indicating that the equipment is in manual scanning mode. The start or next channel-number frequency pair is recalled and shown in the receiver and transmitter displays until "SCAN" is repressed, which will recall the next pair.
- (3) Control external scan port. Press "RX" to open port. Press "TX" to close port. If the port is open the scan s/s signal can be used to step manual scanning to next frequency pair. The port is initially closed.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
Manual scan is terminated, leaving the displayed frequency pair unchanged.

#### 4.1.10 CLOCK FUNCTIONS

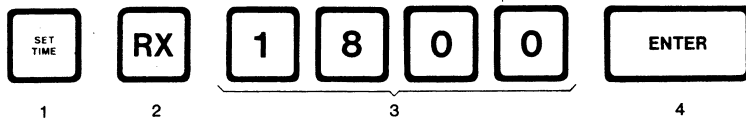
##### 4.1.10.1 SET TIME OF DAY (16 hrs. 45 min.)



- 1 Press "SET TIME"  
The transmitter display is blanked and the time cursor set (3rd digit).
- 2 Enter the time of day in the transmitter display via the numeric keys. The first two digits are interpreted as hours and the last two digits as minutes.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
The transmitter display shows the time of day if TX is OFF and the transmitter frequency if TX is ON. If you set time according to a time signal you must press "ENTER" exactly when the signal is given as this

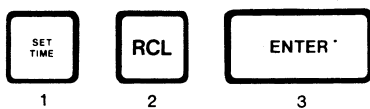
synchronizes the clock.

#### 4.1.10.2 SET WAKE-UP TIME (18 hrs. 00 min.)



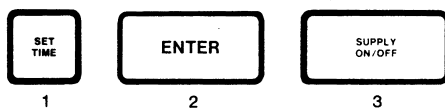
- 1 Press "SET TIME"  
The transmitter display is blanked and the time cursor set (3rd digit).
- 2 Press "RX"
- 3 Enter the wake-up time in the transmitter display via the numeric keys.  
The first two digits are interpreted as hours and the last two digits as minutes.
- 4 Press "ENTER"  
The transmitter display is reset to its initial state.

#### 4.1.10.3 RECALL WAKE-UP TIME



- 1 Press "SET TIME"  
The transmitter display is blanked and the time cursor set (3rd digit).
- 2 Press "RCL"  
The transmitter display shows wake-up time.
- 3 Press "ENTER"  
The transmitter display is reset to its initial state.

#### 4.1.10.4 START DORMANT STATE



- 1 Press "SET TIME"  
The transmitter display is blanked and the time cursor set (3rd digit).
- 2 Press "ENTER"  
The transmitter display is reset to its initial state.
- 3 Press "SUPPLY ON/OFF"

The equipment is switched OFF, and will automatically be switched ON again at wake-up time recalling the state it was in before being switched OFF.

#### 4.1.11 AUTOTELEX

To select AUTOTELEX mode just make sure that the last keying sequence has been terminated. In this state the CU responds to a frequency command from the ARQ unit by selecting TELEX mode and shifting to a special AUTOTELEX state which is identified by the flashing TELEX annunciator.

In AUTOTELEX mode the following keys are operative:



Switches speaker ON/OFF as described in section 4.2.



Terminates AUTOTELEX mode. The TELEX annunciator will stop flashing and normal CU operation resumed.



If OPTION bit 6 is set this key is disabled. Otherwise it functions exactly as the TELEX key (described above).

In some situations it is desirable to interrupt the ARQ scanning temporarily while making a phone call. In this case OPTION bit 5 should be set and TELEX mode selected manually prior to ARQ scanning. A phone call is then initiated by selecting the appropriate phone mode which will lock out the ARQ frequency commands, thus enabling manual frequency selection. When the phone call is completed the TELEX mode should be reselected to allow further ARQ scanning.

When the "2182" key is pressed, the Control Unit stops listening to the telex terminal until a new transmitter frequency different from 2182 is entered from the keyboard.

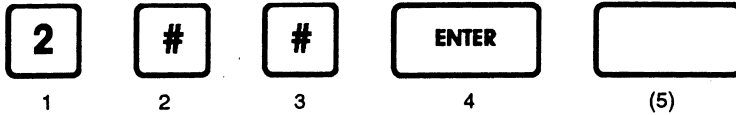
AUTOTELEX in MARITEX mode.

TRP 8250 D will protect against erroneous transmitting by not allowing continuous keying in more than 1/2 minute in MARITEX mode. Passed this time limit the transmitter will be switched OFF and the beeper activated until a key is pressed.

#### 4.1.12 SECOND FUNCTIONS

The second function level provides enhanced system control to the advanced user without sacrificing simplicity of the primary keypad functions. The level consists of 10 menus (pages) each containing a maximum of 10 functions (lines). Operation on this level will always be identified by the non-standard display symbol " ] " in the left or right most tab of at least one of the displays.

#### 4.1.12.1 SECOND FUNCTION SYNTAX



- 1 Press "2".  
The transmitter display is blanked and the decimal points start flashing. The receiver display shows "~~" to identify a non-standard display and "2". If "2" was pressed by mistake "ENTER" will terminate second function mode.
- 2 Press a number.  
The number is passed to the receiver display. This number identifies the second function page. If the number was pressed by mistake "ENTER" will terminate second function mode.
- 3 Press a number.  
The number is passed to the receiver display. This number identifies the second function line. If the number was pressed by mistake "2" will restart the second function mode.
- 4 Press "ENTER".  
If page and line numbers are not valid the receiver display starts flashing and the second function mode can be either restarted by pressing "2" or terminated by pressing "ENTER". If both page and line numbers are valid the respective second function is executed and if no further keys are required in the specific function the displays are restored to the state prior to second function execution.
- (5) Most second functions require additionally keys to be pressed. Typically "2" will restart second function mode and "ENTER" terminate it. Some second functions require confirmation via the "STO" key. This situation is indicated by a special warning display-flash shifting between "]]]]]]]]" and the entered number. Pressing "STO" will execute the function, "2" will restart the second function mode and any other key will terminate it.

Second functions requiring confirmation:

250: Clear RAM  
251: Reset system  
270-278: "OPTION" register  
280-287: Toggle "PRESET" register bit 0-7  
290-298: "GUARD" register

4.1.12.2 PAGE 0 (20#) Self test. For detailed information see self test description in chapter 8.

Executable lines:

- 200: Start automatic stepped self test.
- 201: Start manually stepped self test.
- 202: Start automatic stepped self test from an arbitrary test number.
- 203: Start manually stepped self test from an arbitrary test number.

4.1.12.3 PAGE 4 (24#)

Miscellaneous functions.

Executable lines:

- 241: Read accumulated on-time. The receiver display will show total operation time of the TRP 8250 S with 1 hour resolution. Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.
- 242: Read and program receiver tune step. The receiver display shows the present programmable tune step. A new tune step may be entered via the numeric keys.  
Tune steps between 100 Hz and 99 kHz are possible.  
Pressing "ENTER" will terminate second function.  
To use this additional tune step, OPTION bit 4 should be set to 1 (ref. second function 274).  
In this case the "TUNE RATE" key will introduce a fourth state indicated by all tune rate annunciators switched off.
- 243: Read single frequency formats in configuration PROM. The reading address is initialized to PROM address 0. The receiver display shows the programmed frequency if the RX bit = 1. The transmitter display shows the programmed frequency if the TX bit = 1.  
The mode annunciators show the programmed modulation(s). Pressing "DIMMER UP" will increase the reading address to the next higher located format if it is not the "LIMITER BYTE".  
Pressing "DIMMER DOWN" will decrease the reading address to the next lower located format if the present reading address is higher than PROM address 0.  
Keeping either "DIMMER" key pressed will advance the reading address automatically.  
Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.  
For further PROM format information refer to section 4.10.
- 244: Control BFO frequency. The receiver display shows the present BFO frequency. The transmitter display shows the stored BFO frequency selected on power-up. Pressing "STO" will store the present frequency. Pressing "RCL" will recall the stored frequency. Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

245: Read special system parameters in configuration PROM. The receiver display shows the PROM address in decimal initialized to top of PROM = 4095. The transmitter display shows the PROM data in decimal. Pressing "RCL" will change the displayed data to hexadecimal, useful when reading BCD. Since the display decoder is not designed for letters the following symbols are displayed for hexadecimals greater than 9:

A : C  
B : J  
C : U  
D : E  
E : E  
F : blank

Pressing "DIMMER DOWN" will show the next lower PROM address.  
Pressing "DIMMER UP" will show the next higher PROM address.  
Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

246: Read CU program release date and version. The receiver display shows release date (year/month/day). The transmitter display shows version number.  
Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

247: Read TU program release date and version. The receiver display shows release date (year/month/day). The transmitter display shows version number.  
Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

248: Adjust beeper sound level. A continuous control beeping is started. Pressing "VOLUME UP" will increase the sound level. Pressing "VOLUME DOWN" will decrease the sound level. Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function preserving the new beeper sound level.

249: Switch antenna OFF. The antenna and transmitter are switched OFF. The power annunciators are turned OFF to identify antenna OFF and transmitter display shows time of day to identify transmitter OFF. Finally second function is terminated. When "TX ON/OFF" is then pressed both antenna and transmitter are switched ON and power annunciators and transmitter display restored to normal.

4.1.12.4 PAGE 5 (25#) Miscellaneous functions. This page can not be entered when "GUARD" bit 7 is set (see second function page 9).

Executable lines:

250: Clear RAM. The function requires confirmation as described for the syntax key (5). All stored frequency pairs and modes, the "OPTION" register and "GUARD" register will be cleared (=0) and second function terminated.



251: Reset system. The function requires confirmation as described for the syntax key (5). 32 msec after releasing the "STO" key, both CU and TU processors are reset by running the power-up program.

#### 4.1.12.5 PAGE 7 (27#)

Controls an 8-bit "OPTION" register.

Executable lines:

270: Toggle "OPTION" bit 0  
271: - - - - 1  
272: - - - - 2  
273: - - - - 3  
274: - - - - 4  
275: - - - - 5  
276: - - - - 6  
277: - - - - 7  
278: Clear "OPTION" register  
279: Display "OPTION" register (bits 0-3 in transmitter display, bits 4-7 in receiver display).

All lines will display the resulting "OPTION" register.  
Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

"OPTION" bit functions:

BIT	LEVEL	FUNCTION
0	-	Reserved for future use
1	0	Normal
	1	Disable numeric display
2	0	Normal
	1	Disable mode display
3	0	Normal
	1	Enable special squelched scanning in "phone mode"
4	0	Normal
	1	Enable programmable receiver tune rate
5	0	Normal
	1	Enable phone call interrupts in AUTOTELEX mode
6	0	Normal
	1	Disable "ENTER" key during AUTOTELEX mode
7	0	Normal
	1	No time-display "cursor"

4.1.12.6 PAGE 8 (28#) Controls an 8 bit "PRESET" register intended for use in installation only. Special system parameters which are difficult to specify before installation can be changed on location by toggling the respective bit in this non-volatile register. To protect the "PRESET" register against erroneous changes Page 8 can not be entered when "GUARD" bit 7 is set. Toggling any bit requires confirmation as described for the syntax key (5). Further more "PRESET" is excluded from the CLEAR RAM function (250).

Executable lines:

280: Toggle "PRESET" bit 0  
281: - - - - 1  
282: - - - - 2  
283: - - - - 3  
284: - - - - 4  
285: - - - - 5  
286: - - - - 6  
287: - - - - 7  
289: Display "PRESET" register (bits 0-3 in transmitter display, bit 4-7 in receiver display).

All lines will display the resulting "PRESET" register. Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

"PRESET" bit functions:

BIT	LEVEL	FUNCTION
0	-	Reserved for future use
1	-	- - - -
2	-	- - - -
3	-	- - - -
4	0	Normal
	1	Enable "Key inhibit"
5	0	Normal
	1	Disable power display (ampere only)
6	0	Normal
	1	Disable ampere display (power only)
7	0	Normal
	1	Complement external scan transitions

4.1.12.7 PAGE 9 (29#) Controls an 8-bit "GUARD" register. This page can not be entered when "GUARD" bit 7 is set (see following explanation).

Executable lines:

290: Toggle "GUARD" bit 0  
291: - - - - 1  
292: - - - - 2  
293: - - - - 3  
294: - - - - 4  
295: - - - - 5  
296: - - - - 6  
297: - - - - 7  
298: Clear "GUARD" register.  
299: Display "GUARD" register (bits 0-3 in transmitter display, bit 4-7 in receiver display).

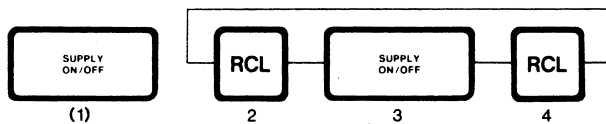
All lines will display the resulting "GUARD" register. Pressing "2" or "ENTER" will restart or terminate second function.

"GUARD" bit functions:

BIT	LEVEL	FUNCTION
0	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit direct entry of RX frequencies
1	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit "RX" key
2	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit direct entry of TX frequencies
3	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit "TX" key
4	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit store function
5	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit "STO" key
6	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit entry of scan parameters
7	0	Normal
	1	Inhibit certain second function pages

If programmed in the Configuration PROM (ref. section 5.12), either of the RX (bit 0 & 1) and TX (bit 2-3) GUARD bits set to 1 will cause the respective display to show channel numbers exclusively. If no channel number applies to the frequency then a "C" will be displayed (e.g. immediately after "SUPPLY ON").

Clear GUARD-bit 7 (PAGE GUARD)



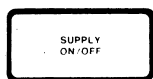
- (1) Switch supply OFF.
- 2 Press "RCL" and keep it.
- 3 Switch supply ON.
- 4 Keep "RCL" pressed until the beeper sounds.  
Guard-bit 7 is now cleared and all second function pages can be entered.

To prevent unauthorized use this syntax is not described in the User Manual.

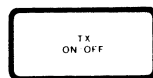
#### 4.1.12.8 SECOND FUNCTIONS SUMMARY

- 200: Start automatically stepped self test
- 201: Start manually stepped self test
- 202: Start automatic stepped self test from an arbitrary test number.
- 203: Start manually stepped self test from an arbitrary test number.
  
- 241: Read accumulated on-time
- 242: Read and program receiver tune step
- 243: Read single frequency formats
- 244: Control BFO frequency
- 245: Read special system parameters
- 246: Read CU release date and version
- 247: Read TU release date and version
- 248: Adjust beeper sound level
- 249: Turn OFF antenna
  
- 250: Clear RAM
- 251: Reset system
  
- 270-277: Toggle "OPTION" register bit 0-7
- 278: Clear "OPTION" register
- 279: Read "OPTION" register
  
- 280-287: Toggle "PRESET" register bit 0-7
- 289: Read "PRESET" register
  
- 290-296: Toggle "GUARD" register bit 0-6
- 297: Set "GUARD" register bit 7
- 298: Clear "GUARD" register
- 299: Read "GUARD" register

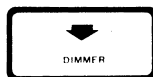
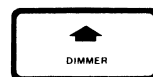
#### 4.2 DESCRIPTION OF OPERATING CONTROLS



Switches ON/OFF the equipment power supply. When switched ON the equipment enters the state it was in just before being switched OFF.



Switches ON/OFF the transmitter functions. The transmitter display shows the transmitter frequency when switched ON, and the time of day when switched OFF.



Increases and decreases the light intensity in the displays, meters and annunciators.



Storing of receiver/transmitter frequency pairs and mode. When "STO" is pressed the receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing, indicating that a channel number (0-75) must be entered in the receiver display via the numeric keys.



Setting/recalling scanning parameters and start/stop scanning of stored receiver/transmitter frequency pairs. The annunciator is flashing in automatic scanning mode and turned constantly ON in manual scanning mode. (for details see section 4.1)



Setting time of day, setting/recalling wake-up time, starting dormant state and setting dwell time in scanning. (for details see section 4.1)



Switches ON/OFF duplex operation of the equipment. Annunciator ON indicates that duplex operation is selected. When duplex is ON, the receiver is constantly active, even when keying the transmitter. If transmitter and receiver frequencies are 20 kHz or less apart, the transmitter display and duplex annunciator are flashing.



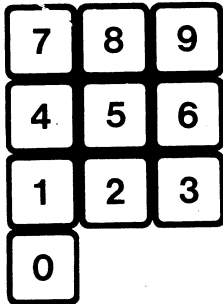
- a) Primary function: Change of receiver frequency. When "RX" is pressed the receiver display is blanked and its decimal point starts flashing, indicating that a new receiver frequency must be entered into the display via the numeric keys.
- b) Secondary function: Setting of wake-up time, when "RX" is pressed immediately after "SET TIME". Opening of the external scan port (see section 4.1)



- a) Primary function: Change of transmitter frequency. When "TX" is pressed the transmitter display is blanked and its decimal points starts flashing, indicating that a new transmitter frequency must be entered into the display via the numeric keys.
- b) Secondary function: Recalling of transmitter frequency from PROM. Closing of the external scan control port (see section 4.1)



- a) Primary function: Recalling stored receiver/ transmitter frequencies. When "RCL" is pressed the receiver and transmitter displays are blanked and their decimal points start flashing, indicating that a channel-number (0-75) must be entered into the receiver display via the numeric keys.
- b) Secondary function: Recalling wake-up time, when "RCL" is pressed immediately after "SET TIME" and recalling scanning parameters when "RCL" is pressed immediately after "SCAN" (see section 4.1)



Numeric keys

- a) Primary functions:  
Entering of receiver/transmitter frequencies and channel numbers.
- b) Secondary functions:  
Setting scanning parameters, time of day, wake up time and sound level of beeper.  
Refer to section 4.1 for further details.



Terminating keyboard operation. "ENTER" must be pressed to terminate all keyboard operations initiated by the "RX", "TX", "STO", "RCL", "SCAN", "SET TIME" or numeric keys. Generally the displays will then be reset to their initial states if the operating parameters are valid. An exception is the self test mode ( see section 7.4)



Adjustment of receiver AF-amplifier gain. (Sound level of internal speaker, handset phone and headphone). Pressing one of the keys turns on the corresponding annunciator, which is turned off again when the key is released or when minimum or maximum sound level is reached.



Adjustment of receiver IF-amplifier gain when the AGC is switched OFF.



Switches ON/OFF the AGC (Automatic Gain Control). The annunciators indicate whether the AGC is ON or OFF. When the AGC is ON the receiver IF-amplifier gain is automatically adjusted and manual control disabled. When the AGC is switched OFF the receiver IF-amplifier gain is maintained on the level it had just before the AGC was switched OFF and manual control via the "SENSITIVITY" keys is enabled. When selecting a new receiver frequency the AGC should always be ON, to ensure that a suitable start level of IF-amplifier gain is set before the AGC is switched OFF for manual adjustment.



Selects AGC time constant, that is the rate at which gain is regulated. Annunciators indicate whether "AGC SLOW" or "AGC FAST" is selected. "AGC SLOW" is automatically selected when switching to the modes SSB, R3E or MCW. "AGC FAST" is automatically selected when switching to the modes AM, TELEX or CW. The settings selected by the system are assumed to give the best reception in the modes concerned but under special circumstances a better reception might be obtained by pressing "AGC FAST" if "AGC SLOW" were selected and vice versa. In the AM and the TELEX-mode only "AGC FAST" is possible.



Switches ON/OFF internal and external loudspeaker. Annunciator ON indicates loudspeaker(s) ON. If headphones are connected via the socket on the rear of the Control Unit, the internal loudspeaker is always switched OFF.



Increases receiver gain 10 dB by activating the RF-amplifier stage. Annunciator ON indicates RF-amplifier ON. The RF-amplifier may be used when the received signal is weak.



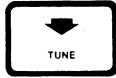
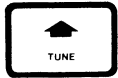
Decreases receiver gain 20 dB by inserting the antenna input attenuator. Annunciator ON indicates attenuator ON. The antenna attenuator may be used if the received signal is disturbed by strong out-of-band signals.



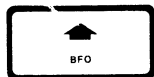
Switches ON/OFF Squelch function. Annunciator ON indicates Squelch ON. If the Squelch is ON a speech signal with a signal to noise ratio greater than a certain value is required to pass the signal through the receiver AF-amplifier. The Squelch is used to eliminate noise when there is no speech signal on the receiver frequency. The Squelch Board is optional. When not installed, pressing the key causes no action.



Selects frequency step in receiver tuning. An annunciator below one of the three right hand digits of the receiver display indicates the frequency step selected. 10 Hz, 100 Hz and 1000 Hz steps are possible.



Tuning of receiver frequency up or down in frequency steps selected by the "TUNE RATE" key (see section 4.1)



Adjustment of the BFO frequency down and up in CW mode. Receiver display shows BFO frequency when either of the keys are pressed.



Selects respective IF filters in CW and MCW mode. Annunciator ON indicates selected filter.



Selecting transmission of J3E and reception of J3E and R3E signals in USB (Upper Side Band). Annunciator ON indicates USB-mode selected.



Selecting transmission of J3E and reception of J3E and R3E signals in LSB (Lower Side Band). Annunciator ON indicates LSB-mode selected. If transmission of LSB is illegal and transmitter is ON, the transmitter display is flashing and transmitter function disabled.



Selecting transmission of H3E (Upper Side Band) and reception of H3E and A3E signals. Annunciator ON indicates AM mode selected. If transmission of H3E is illegal and transmitter is ON, the transmitter display is flashing and transmitter function disabled.



Selecting transmission of R3E and reception of R3E and J3E signals (Upper Side Band). Annunciator ON indicates R3E mode selected.





Selecting transmission and reception of Telex in F1B mode. Annunciator ON indicates Telex mode selected. The Telex function is optional.



Fast set up for 2182 kHz. Pressing this key will instantly change receiver and transmitter frequency to 2182 kHz, select AM (H3E) mode, select FULL POWER, and enable transmitter function (TX ON). The loudspeaker(s) and AGC are automatically switched ON and RF-AMP, ANT ATT and SQUELCH switched OFF. Antenna current is displayed when transmitting.



Fast set-up for 500 kHz. Pressing this key will instantly change receiver frequency to 500 kHz and select MCW (H2A) mode. The loudspeaker(s) and AGC are automatically switched ON and RFAMP, ANT ATT and SQUELCH switched OFF. IF FILTER keys are enabled and the intermediate type filter automatically selected.



Selecting transmission and reception of A1A morse telegraphy signals. Annunciator ON indicates CW-mode selected. If transmission of A1A is illegal and transmission is ON, the transmitter display is flashing and transmitter function disabled. IF FILTER keys are enabled and the intermediate type filter automatically selected. BFO is enabled and AGC is switched ON.



Selecting transmission and reception of H2A modulated morse telegraphy signals. Annunciator ON indicates MCW-mode selected. If transmission of H2A is illegal and transmission is ON, the transmitter display is flashing and transmitter disabled. IF FILTER keys are enabled and the intermediate type filter automatically selected. AGC is switched ON.



Activating Antenna Tuner. Pressing this key will start the automatic tuning procedure in the ATU (Antenna Tuning Unit). Tuning is performed in less than 1.5 sec. Pressing the handset key for the first time after changing transmitter frequency will also start the tuning procedure, and it is therefore not necessary to press "TX TUNE" in this case. "TX TUNE" is normally used when the frequency has been unchanged for some time and the antenna impedance has changed due to external circumstances (see section 4.1).



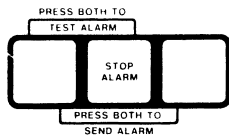
Selecting low transmitter output power (approx. 10 W PEP). Annunciator ON indicates LOW POWER selected.



Selecting medium transmitter output power (approx. 60 W PEP). Annunciator ON indicates MEDIUM POWER selected.



Selecting full transmitter output power (approx. 250 W PEP). Annunciator ON indicates FULL POWER selected.



Testing and transmitting the two-tone alarm signal. Press "STOP ALARM" and the left key simultaneously and keep pressed to test alarm. The alarm signal is heard in the loudspeaker, and transmitter keying is disabled. If the Dummy Load option is installed the alarm generator and the transmitter is tested on the built-in dummy load of the Antenna Tuning Unit. The Antenna Current Meter indicates current into the dummy load. The Output Power and Antenna Current annunciators are flashing to show that the transmitter is in the test mode. Test on dummy load cannot be performed on 2182 kHz.

Press the left and right keys simultaneously to send alarm. The alarm signal is heard in the loudspeaker and transmitted for 45 sec. on the selected frequency if the transmitter is ON. The alarm signal may be interrupted by pressing "STOP ALARM".

**4.2.1 Transmitter Display** In its initial state the transmitter display shows the transmitter frequency in kHz if TX is ON or the time of day in hours and minutes if TX is OFF. Time of day is indicated by a flashing time cursor (3rd digit). A steady time cursor indicates that entering or recalling of time has not yet been terminated. A flashing decimal point indicates that entering, storing or recalling of a transmitter frequency has not yet been terminated. Flashing digits indicate that the transmitter frequency and/or mode is unauthorized, i.e. the frequency is outside the specified range and/or not contained in the frequency PROM. The transmitter cannot be keyed if the transmitter display is flashing.

**4.2.2 Receiver Display** In its initial state the receiver display shows the receiver frequency in kHz. A flashing decimal point indicates that entering, storing or recalling of a receiver frequency or channel-number has not yet been terminated. Flashing digits indicate that the frequency or channel-number is outside the specified range.

4.2.3 Signal Strength meter Gives a relative indication of the signal strength in the received signal.

4.2.4 Output power/Antenna current meter Measures the antenna current during transmission on 2182 kHz and 500 kHz, as indicated by the antenna current annunciator. Gives a relative indication of the transmitter output power during transmission on other frequencies by measuring the output peak voltage/current, as indicated by the output power annunciator. A flashing meter indicates a fault in the Transceiver Unit - Antenna Tuning Unit communication.

4.2.5 Output power annunciator Also serves as a mismatch indicator on all frequencies. If the input SWR of the Antenna Tuning Unit exceeds 1:3 the output power annunciator starts flashing, indicating that tuning is required.

4.2.6 Reduced power annunciator If the temperature of the Power Amplifier heatsink and/or the Antenna Tuning Unit exceeds their maximum levels, the output power is reduced by 5 dB which is indicated by the reduced power annunciator. This may occur due to extreme environmental and/or working conditions.

## 5. INSTALLATION

Correct installation of the equipment is important for maximum performance and reliability. Antennas and earth connections must be installed with the greatest care using corrosion resistant materials. Cable routing shall be made so the cables are protected from physical damage. Cable bends especially on coaxial cables may not be sharp and a sufficient number of clips or straps should be used for securing the cables. Before installing the equipment make sure that the Configuration PROM is properly programmed, see section 5.12.

### 5.1 Mounting the Control Unit

The Control Unit can be tabletop or bulkhead mounted. Fig. 5.1 shows overall dimensions and a drilling plan for the necessary holes. The unit is bolted through two holes on the bottom part of the cabinet. The unit must be opened when bolting. Loosen the two front panel screws and lift off the front panel. The front panel is hinged to the bottom part by means of two flexible straps. To enable cable entry from either side of the unit, the bottom part of the cabinet may be turned 180 degrees relative to the front panel. To alter the position, open the unit and loosen the screws of the hinges in the bottom part of the cabinet and release the hinges. Turn the front panel and fix the hinges in the opposite side of the cabinet bottom. Be careful not to damage any components or to drop any conducting objects onto the printed circuit boards of the unit. The front panel can be tilted for convenient operation. To adjust the angle loosen the two front panel screws and open the unit. Move the two stop pins in each side of the unit to the appropriate holes and refit the front panel.

### 5.2 Mounting the Transceiver Unit

The Transceiver Unit may be mounted up to 100 metres from the Control Unit using a screened 16 x 0.5 mm sq. multiwire cable for interconnection. The unit should be installed in a dry place and consideration should be given to accessibility for servicing. The brackets supplied allow for bulkhead or bench mounting. Fig. 5.2 shows mounting details. It is important to provide plenty of airspace below and above the unit, for adequate air circulation through the heatsink at the back of the unit.

### 5.3 Mounting the Antenna Tuning Unit

The Antenna Tuning Unit may be mounted up to 100 metres from the Transceiver Unit using RG-213/U (RG-8A/U) coaxial cable and a screened 16 x 0.5 mm sq. multiwire cable for interconnection. The unit should be installed near the antenna feed point. Fig. 5.3 shows mounting details.

## 5.4 Power Supply

The TRP 8250 D operates at voltages between 10.6 and 41.6 VDC and is to be powered from a 12, 24 or 32 volt battery or from a separate AC Power Supply Unit. The supply leads are connected to the Transceiver Unit through the cable entry at the rear of the cabinet.

The supply terminal strip is adapted for screened power supply cable as required by some administrations. The screen of the cable is connected to the center terminal. The terminal strip may be removed from the chassis for easier access.

Attention should be paid to CCIR Rec. 218-1 which recommends that cables in the vicinity of the receiving antennas or the radio receiving room, and cables within the radio room, are screened by enclosing them in metal conduits, unless the cables themselves are effectively screened.

The earth connection of the equipment will not cause the battery to be earthed. Maximum permissible peak voltage between the battery terminals and earth is 100 V.

Note that fuses must be provided in the supply leads. Installation diagram fig. 5.3 shows the necessary cable cross sections and external fuse ratings.

## 5.5 Earth Connections

### 5.5.1 Antenna Tuning Unit

As the earth connection of a transmitter is part of the total antenna system, it is of the utmost importance that the earth connection to the Antenna Tuning Unit is constructed to have the lowest possible RF-impedance. Losses in the earth connection will result in a decrease in radiated power which means that the range of the transmitter will be reduced.

In steel ships a 100 x 0.5 mm copper strap as short as possible is connected between the earth terminal at the bottom of the Antenna Tuning Unit and two 1/2" or M12 bolts welded to the superstructure.

Vessels constructed of non-conducting materials must be equipped with a copper earth plate having a minimum area of 1 square metre mounted below the water line. From a copper earth bolt hard soldered to the earth plate a 100 x 0.5 mm copper strap is run, preferably uninterrupted to the earth terminal at the bottom of the Antenna Tuning Unit.

Should it be necessary to break the copper strap, for example to pass through a deck, two 1/2" or M12 bolts should be used for this feed through.

The copper strap may not be passed through iron pipes and should be kept at minimum distance of 0.5 m from iron parts of some extent. If this minimum distance cannot be kept the copper strap must be effectively connected to these parts using a strap having the same dimensions.

On wooden ships having a superstructure of metal, this superstructure should also be effectively connected to the copper strap by using stainless steel bolts and preferably pieces of stainless steel strips between the metal parts.

### 5.5.2 Other Units

All other units must be grounded separately to the ships metal in the shortest possible way. The Control Unit is connected to ground from the ground frame at the cable entries using a 2.5 mm sq. wire. In the Transceiver Unit a ground strap is connected to the ground terminal at the cable entry. On vessels with no metallic superstructure the ground connection at the Control Unit and the Transceiver Unit may be omitted.

## 5.6 Antennas

The standard equipment is used with separate transmitting and receiving antennas. If, however, the Antenna Tuning Unit is fitted with the optional Antenna Relay Board 641 a common antenna may be used for transmission and reception. The antennas should be erected well in the clear, away from any objects whose influence on the antenna may vary, such as derricks etc. Insulators should be of the best type having low leakage even when wet. Stays, wires, steel masts etc. should be either effectively earthed or insulated. The receiving antenna should be kept as far as possible from electrical equipment in order to minimize noise. Electrical installation such as cable braiding (screens) and instruments in the vicinity of the receiving antenna should be earthed effectively, and the instruments in question should be fitted with noise-interference suppression devices, effective in the range 0.1 MHz to 30 MHz.

**5.6.1 Transmitter Antenna** The Antenna Tuning Unit will tune on any frequency in the range 1.6 to 30 MHz to wire and/or whip antennas of 7 to 30 metres total length. A long antenna is preferable with regard to radiated power. The antenna is terminated at the insulator at the top of the Antenna Tuning Unit. The insulator must be relieved from mechanical stress by using max. 1 metre flexible wire between the insulator and a support.

**5.6.2 Receiver Antenna** Length: 7-30 m. The antenna feed-in should be coaxial cable. The receiver antenna terminal is a UHF-connector (PL 259 type) located in the Transceiver Unit. If a long cable is used an impedance matching transformer should be inserted at the antenna end of the feeder. In one antenna installations using the optional Antenna Relay Board 641 this transformer is built-in.

## 5.7 Interconnection of Units

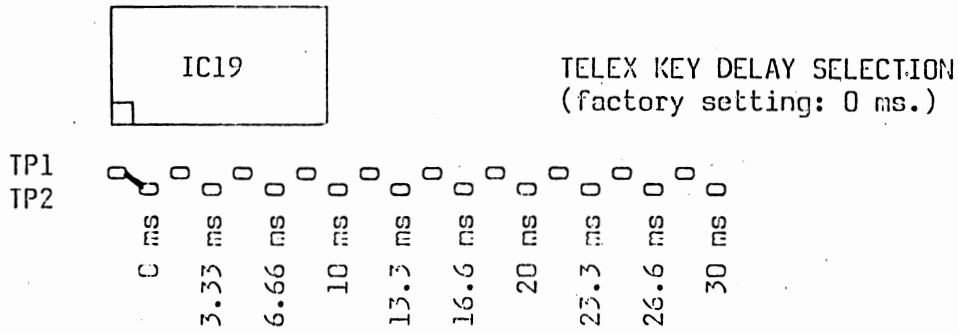
**5.7.1 Control Unit-to-Transceiver Unit connections** The units are interconnected by a length of 16 x 0.5 mm sq. screened multiwire cable (max. 100 metres). In order to connect the cable to the Control Unit the front panel is removed. The cable is entered through the threaded cable entry and the wires are then connected to the terminal strip marked 601-TS2 Transceiver Unit. NOTE: Wire ends should be fitted with cable end sleeves before mounting. The screen is connected to the ground frame at the cable entry. To connect the cable to the Transceiver Unit the front must be opened. The cable is entered through the cable entry at the back of the unit and the wires are connected to the terminal strip marked 620-TS3 Control Unit. The screen must be connected to the chassis bracket. For connections see installation diagram fig. 5.3.

5.7.2 Transceiver Unit-to-Antenna Tuning Unit connections The units are interconnected by an RG-213/U (RG-8A/U) coaxial cable and a 16 x 0.5 mm sq. screened multiwire cable (max. 100 metres). In one-antenna installations using the optional Antenna Relay Board 641 an additional RG-213/U coaxial cable is used. The coaxial cables are terminated in UHF-connectors (PL 259 type). The sockets in the Transceiver Unit may be removed from the chassis for easier access. The multiwire cable is mounted in the same way in the Transceiver Unit as the cable from the Control Unit. The wires are connected to the terminal strip marked 620-TS1 Antenna Tuning Unit, see fig. 5.3. NOTE: If the TRP 8250 D is not operated with an ATU 8250 Antenna Tuning Unit a strap must be placed between terminal no. 6 (TUNE) and terminal no. 7 (TPR) of 620-TS1. A missing strap will cause the Power Meter display to flash 11 sec. after a TUNE sequence has been initiated. The cables enter the Antenna Tuning Unit through the threaded cable entries at the bottom of the unit. The wires must be connected as shown in fig. 5.3. The screen of the multiwire cable must be connected to the receptacle at the grounding tab next to the terminal strip. NOTE: Wire ends of the multiwire cable should be fitted with cable end sleeves before mounting. In installations with long earth straps to the Antenna Tuning Unit, high RF voltages may be present on the ATU ground terminal. To avoid this voltage being coupled to the Transceiver Unit the interconnection cables must be run from the Transceiver Unit to the point where the copper strap from the Antenna Tuning Unit is connected to earth. From this point the cables must follow the copper strap to the Antenna Tuning Unit. The cables should be placed upon the center of the copper strap to ensure good coupling. The part of the cable-run between earth and the Transceiver Unit must not be run in parallel with the earth strap within a distance of at least 1 metre.

## 5.8 Connection of External Equipment

Auxiliary terminals in the Control Unit and the Transceiver Unit allows various external equipment to be connected to the TRP 8250 D. In tables 5.2 and 5.5 terminal assignments are listed for the Control Unit and the Transceiver Unit respectively. Screened cable should be used with the screen connected to ground frame or chassis.

5.8.1 Timing of TELEX KEY signal The transmitter pre-keying time should be approx. 7 ms. not less. Telex modems with programmable pre-keying time must be programmed to this value. In case of telex modems with a fixed pre-keying time longer than 7 ms. a time delay may be introduced by the TELEX KEY DELAY circuit on PCB 601 in the Control Unit. The leading edge of the TELEX KEY signal may be delayed by up to 30 ms. in steps of 3.33 ms. by moving a strap to the appropriate position.

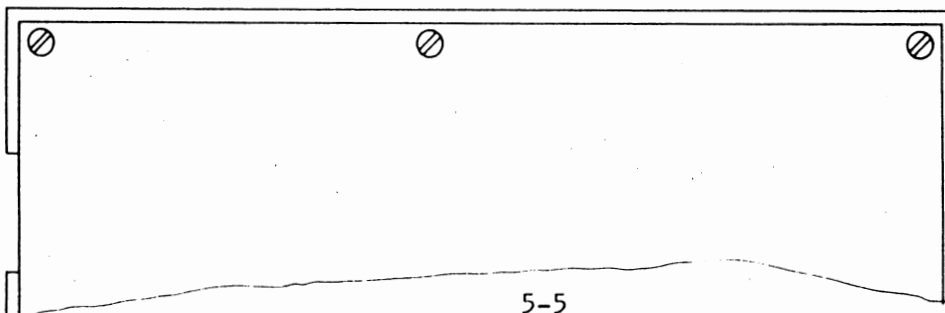
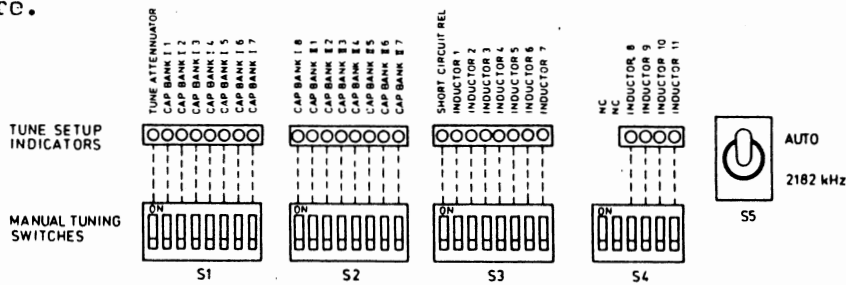


Telex modem pre-keying time minus selected telex key delay time must be equal to 7 ms. or more.

### 5.9 Final Installation Check

5.9.1 For operation of the equipment please refer to chapter 3. Note that an appropriate programmed Configuration PROM must be installed in the Control Unit, see section 5.12. The Antenna Tuning Unit will tune automatically to the transmitter antenna when the equipment is keyed or the TUNE button is pressed. The standing wave ratio (SWR) at the input of the tuning unit is automatically measured after the tuning sequence. If the SWR exceeds approx. 3 the Power Annunciator on the Control Unit will flash, indicating that correct tuning has not been obtained. In this case, investigate the antenna installation and control that the antenna length is within the boundaries.

5.9.2 2182 kHz Manual Tune Set-up To enable manual tuning on 2182 kHz the Manual Tuning Switches in the Antenna Tuning Unit must be preset on the final antenna installation. Remove the cover of the Antenna Tuning Unit and follow below procedure.





Control that all Manual Switches are in position off. With the switch AUTO/2182 kHz (S5) in position "AUTO", a normal tuning procedure is performed on 2182 kHz. The Manual Tuning Switches are then switched "ON", as indicated by light in the Tune Set-up Indicators. Ensure that the transmitter is not keyed. Check correct setting of the Manual Tuning Switches by switching S5 to position 2182 kHz and simultaneously control that none of the Tune Set-up Indicators change. If any of the indicators change, repeat the procedure. When S5 is switched back to "AUTO" the Tune Set-up will be reset.

### 5.10 Remote Frequency Control

TRP 8250 D is equipped with a serial interface for remote telex operation. That is, the receiver and/or transmitter frequencies may be remote controlled whereas telex mode will be automatically selected. The remote control terminals are the 601-TS1 Auxiliary Terminals no. 1 to 4, see Table 5.2. The interface, when used, has to be enabled by the appropriate Configuration PROM programming, see section 5.12. PROM addr. FEDh/4077d AUTOTELEX.

The interface circuit conforms electrically to the EIA standard RS-232C using the following:

Baud rate	:	2400 bps
Parity	:	Odd
Word length	:	8 bits
Start bits	:	1
Stop bits	:	1

#### DATA FORMAT

Address word: This word, when transmitted to TRP 8250 D, initiates the command cycle. To identify the address word bits 6 and 7 shall both be set to 1. Thus, any other word types used will have to be less than C0h/192d.

Reserved addresses:  
C2h/194d : Receiver  
C3h/195d : Transmitter  
FFh/255d : Broadcast

Command word: The word immediately following the address word contains the command.

Reserved commands:  
00h/0d : Reset.  
The TRP 8250 D will run the power-up sequence.  
14h/20d : Frequency input.  
The next 4 words will be interpreted as a frequency.

Frequency words: After a frequency command 4 words are used to specify the frequency in packed BCD:

1. 10 MHz 1 MHz
2. 100 kHz 10 kHz
3. 1 kHz 100 Hz
4. 10 Hz 0

Status word: After having received the frequency command and all four frequency words, the TRP 8250 D transmits a status word having the following format:

Bit

7 : Interface error. When set to 1 this bit identifies either a parity, framing, overrun or data format error. The command cycle must be repeated.

6 : Always 0.

5 : Busy. When set to 1 this bit identifies that the TRP 8250 D is not ready. The command cycle must be repeated.

0-4 : Address echo. This field contains the five LSB's of the received address word.

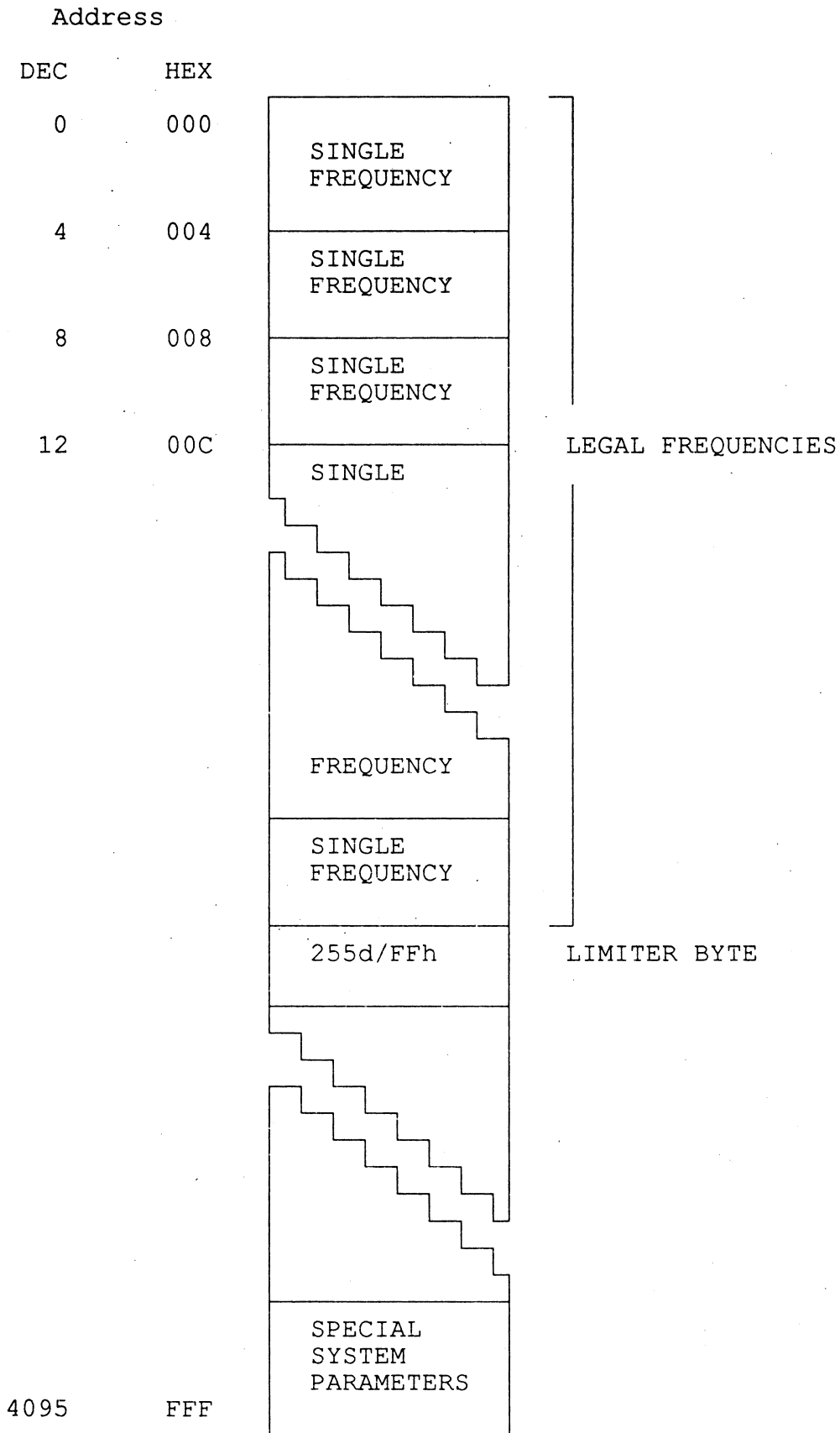
## 5.11 Configuration PROM Programming

The Configuration Prom contains 4 kbytes in which legal frequencies, frequency bands and special system parameters can be programmed for customizing the equipment. Legal frequencies and frequency bands are stacked in the lower part of the Prom together with legal modulation beginning at Prom address 0 and progressing upward in 4 byte steps until a limiter byte containing the data 255d/FFh are located. Special system parameters are stacked in the higher part of the Prom beginning at Prom address 4095d/FFFh progressing downward.

### 5.11.1 APPLICABLE PROMS

TEXAS:	TMS2532JL
	TMS25L32JL
HITACHI:	HN462532
	HN462532G
	HN462532G-2

5.11.2 CONFIGURATION PROM MAP



### 5.11.3 SINGLE FREQUENCY FORMAT

		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
ADDR	n	TX	RX	ITU	ITU-BAND	BCD x 10 MHz			
	n + 1	BCD x 1 MHz				BCD x 100 kHz			
	n + 2	BCD x 10 kHz				BCD x 1 kHz			
	n + 3	BCD x 100 Hz				MODULATION			

#### 5.11.3.1 MODULATION HEXADECIMAL

0 : J3E  
 1 : R3E  
 2 : H3E  
 3 : A1A  
 4 : H2A  
 5 : F1B  
 6 : LSB  
 7 : J3E & R3E  
 8 : reserved for future use  
 9 : reserved for future use  
 A : reserved for future use  
 B : reserved for future use  
 C : reserved for future use  
 D : reserved for future use  
 E : reserved for future use  
 F : don't care

#### 5.11.3.2 RX AND TX BITS

0 : Frequency and modulation do not apply to RX or TX respectively.  
 1 : Frequency and modulation apply to RX or TX respectively.  
 Both bits may be programmed in the same array.

#### 5.11.3.3 ITU BIT

0 : ITU channel apply to programmed frequency in accordance with selected channel-number.  
 1 : ITU channel do not apply to programmed frequency.

#### 5.11.3.4 ITU BAND-BIT

0 : The programmed frequency is within the band specified by the short-number.  
 1 : The programmed frequency is 1 MHz above the band specified by the shortnumber.

### 5.11.3.5 ITU CHANNELS

When programming a "LEGAL FREQUENCY" table consisting of the ITU channel frequencies and/or other frequencies to be selected by the "RECALL ITU - - -" syntaxes, it is necessary to consider the search-algorithm used. This algorithm initiates the search at PROM addr. 0 and progresses until either the "LIMITER BYTE" (255d/FFh) or the desired "SINGLE FREQUENCY" is found. The "RECALL ITU FREQUENCY PAIRS FROM PROM" syntax utilizes 2 separate searches to obtain the pair.

Having entered "RX"-"RCL"-"8"-"1"-"5"-"ENTER" the desired frequency is found as the 15th "SINGLE FREQUENCY" in the 8 MHz band (if ITU BAND-BIT = 0) having the RX-BIT = 1, ITU-BIT = 0 and the modulation nibble validating the present receiver mode.

### 5.11.4 FREQUENCY BAND FORMAT

The single frequency format may be used in pairs to form a frequency band format as shown below. This format is used to additionally limit the transmitter frequency range. When programmed, transmission outside this band is not possible. More than one band may be programmed. Please note that the bit- and modulation nibbles must be 0.

	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
ADDR n	always 0				BCD x 10 MHz				lower frequency
n + 1	BCD x 1 MHz				BCD x 100 kHz				
n + 2	BCD x 10 kHz				BCD x 1 kHz				
n + 3	BCD x 100 Hz				always 0				
n + 4	always 0				BCD x 10 MHz				upper frequency
n + 5	BCD x 1 MHz				BCD x 100 kHz				
n + 6	BCD x 10 kHz				BCD x 1 kHz				
n + 7	BCD x 100 Hz				always 0				

### 5.11.5 SPECIAL SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ADDR	DATA	DESCRIPTION
4095d/FFFh		<b>Telex audio center frequency</b> Display of assigned frequency
	21d/15h :	1500 Hz
	22d/16h :	1600 Hz
	:	:
	:	:
	37d/25h :	2500 Hz

**4095d/FFh****Display of carrier frequency**

149d/95h : 1500 Hz  
 150d/96h : 1600 Hz  
 :  
 :  
 :  
 153d/99h : 1900 Hz  
 160d/A0h : 2000 Hz  
 :  
 :  
 :  
 165d/A5h : 2500 Hz

When assigned frequency display is used, an input at the programmed audio center frequency will be transmitted at the displayed frequency. When carrier frequency display is used, an input at the programmed audio center frequency will be used as an USB signal at the displayed frequency + the audio center frequency.

Any other data are defaulted to 23d/17h

**4094d/FFh****Transmitter frequency status**

165d/A5h : Free transmitter frequencies  
 255d/FFh : Only transmitter frequencies contained in lower part of the Prom  
 Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4093d/FFDh****Dummy load during alarm test**

0d/00h : Enable dummy load incl. 2182 kHz  
 180d/B4h : Enable dummy load excl. 2182 kHz  
 255d/FFh : Disable dummy load  
 Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4092d/FFCh****Morse**

4d/04h : Enable 500, CW, MCW, FILTER and BFO keys.  
 Disable transmitter in MCW mode above 1605 kHz.  
 195d/C3h : Disable 500, CW, MCW, FILTER and BFO keys  
 255d/FFh : Enable - - - - -  
 Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4091d/FFBh****AGC and Sensitivity**

195d/C3h : Disable AGC and Sensitivity keys  
 255d/FFh : Enable - - - - -  
 Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4090d/FFAh****RF Amplifier and Antenna Attenuator**

195d/C3h : Disable RF-AMP and ANT-ATT keys  
 255d/FFh : Enable - - - - -  
 Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4089d/FF9h**                    **Alarm**  
195d/C3h : Disable 500, 2182 and ALARM keys  
0d/00h : Enable 500,2182 and ALARM keys plus  
          continuous alarm  
255d/FFh : Enable 500, 2182 and ALARM keys  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4088d/FF8h**                    **R3E**  
195d/C3h : Disable R3E key  
255d/FFh : Enable - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4087d/FF7h**                    **LSB**  
195d/C3h : Disable LSB key  
255d/FFh : Enable - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4086d/FF6h**                    **SCAN**  
210d/D2h : Enable SCAN key  
255d/FFh : Disable - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4085d/FF5h**                    **Fast AGC & Slow AGC**  
210d/D2h : Enable AGC-SLOW and AGC-FAST keys  
255d/FFh : Disable - - - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4084d/FF4h**                    **LSB Transmitting**  
6d/06h : Enable transmitter in LSB mode  
255d/FFh : Disable - - - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4083d/FF3h**                    **H3E Transmitting**  
2d/02h : enable transmitter in H3E mode  
255d/FFh : disable - - - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4082d/FF2h**                    **VERY NARROW FILTER**  
195d/C3h : Disable VERY-NARROW key  
255d/FFh : Enable - - - -  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4081d/FF1h**                    **Antenna in TX-Off-State**  
180d/B4h : Antenna disconnected  
255d/FFh : Antenna connected  
          Any other data are defaulted to  
          255d/FFh

**4080d/FF0h**                    **Distress mode**  
                   0d/00h : Select J3E when "2182" is pressed  
                   255d/FFh : Select H3E when "2182" is pressed  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh

**4079d/FEFh**                    **Numeric keyboard type**  
                   32d/20h : CCITT. Top left key = "1"  
                   255d/FFh : Standard. Top right key = "9"  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh

**4078d/FEEh**                    **Alarm Band.**  
                   22d/16h : Disable alarm below 1605 kHz.  
                   255d/FFh : Enable alarm in all bands.  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh.

**4077d/FEDh**                    **Autotelex**  
                   82d/52h : Enable Autotelex interface.  
                   210d/D2h : Enable Maritex interface.  
                   255d/FFh : Disable telex interface.  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh

**4076d/FECh**                    **Receiver frequency status**  
                   32d/20h : Only receiver frequencies contained in  
                                   lower part of the Prom  
                   255d/FFh : Free receiver frequencies  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh

**4075d/FEBh**                    **Frequency Display**  
                   195d/C3h : Disable frequency display. Only channel  
                                   numbers can be entered and displayed  
                                   except using special procedure.  
                   255d/FFh : Enable frequency display  
                                   Any other data are defaulted to  
                                   255d/FFh

**4074d/FEAh**                    **Maximum output power**  
                   255d/FFh : Full output power range  
                           BCD : Programming a packed BCD number will  
                                   limit the maximum output power to 10  
                                   times the programmed value  
                           Ex:     Data             Output power  
                                   16d/10h         100 W  
                                   24d/18h         180 W

Any non-BCD data or BCD-data outside  
 the range 10 - 25 are defaulted to  
 255d/FFh



**4073d/FE9h**

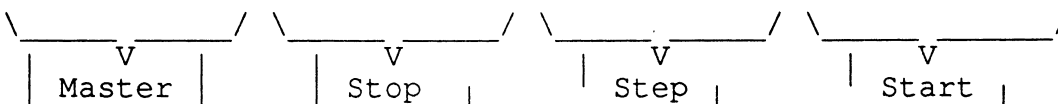
**Reduced output power between 1.6 and 4 MHz**

- 117d/75h : Output power reduced to 150 W when the transmitter frequency is between 1.6 and 4 MHz
- 255d/FFh : No output power reduction  
Any other data are defaulted to 255d/FFh

**4072d/FE8h**

**External scan control**

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
dis-able	RX/TX keys	dis-able	tran-sition	dis-able	tran-sition	dis-able	tran-sition



> Disable:                      Transition: <—  
 0 = enable                      0 = high to lo  
 1 = disable                      1 = low to high

> RX/TX keys:  
 0 = enable use of  
     RX key to enable external scan and  
     TX key to disable external scan  
 1 = disable use of keys to control  
     external scan

> 0 = enable use of external scan  
 1 = disable external scan and neglect D6 - D0

Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Signal level	Remarks
1	TX REM	Input	RS-232C	Remote Control Serial Data.
2	GND	-		
3	RX REM	Output	RS-232C	Remote Control Serial Data.
4	GND	-		
5	2182 SEL	Output	74LS00	High when 2182 is selected.
6	GND	-		
7	SCAN S/S	Input	0/12 V	Start/Stop of scanning (user programmable).
8	GND	-		
9	TELEX KEY	Input	0/12 V	Keyes Tx in TELEX mode when LOW.
10	GND	-		
11	AUX KEY	Input	0/12 V	Keyes Tx in USB, LSB, AM or R3E modes when LOW.
12	GND	-		
13	TELEX IN	Input	-16 to +10 dBm	600 ohms audio input. Open in TELEX mode. *
14	GND	-		
15	AUX IN	Input	-16 to +10 dBm	600 ohms audio input. Open in USB, LSB, AM or R3E modes when AUX KEY is LOW. *
16	GND	-		
17	LINE OUT	Output	-10 to +10 dBm	600 ohms audio output. Internally adjustable. *
18	GND	-		
19	SPEAKER -	Output	0 to 5 W	Load impedance 8 ohms.
20	SPEAKER +	-	-	
21	KEY INHIBIT	Input	0/12 V	Inhibit keying when LOW. **
22	GND	-		
23	OPTIONAL IN	Input	0/12 V	Reserved for future use.
24	GND	-		

\* An optional Line Transformer Board 603 is available providing balanced input/output.

\*\* KEY INHIBIT input is applicable only when Preset bit 4 = "1", see second function 284.

601-TS1 AUXILIARY TERMINALS, CONTROL UNIT  
Table 5.2

HANDSET SOCKET:

Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Signal level	Remarks
1	MIC	Input	50 mV - 1 V	Internally adjustable +/-8 dB. 500 ohms, Controlled by VOLUME. Supply for MIC. Amplifier. Keyes Tx in USB, LSB, AM or R3E when LOW.
2	GND	-		
3	EARPIECE	Output	0 - 10 mW	
4	+ 12 V	Output	+ 12 V	
5	HANDSET KEY	Input	0/12 V	

HEADPHONE SOCKET:

Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Signal level	Remarks
1	-	Output	0 TO 10-160 mW	Mono or stereo headphones may be used. 8 ohm - 5 kohm Built-in speaker is disconnected when jack is inserted
2	-			
3	- LS			

MORSE KEY SOCKET:

Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Signal level	Remarks
1	MORSE KEY	Input	0/12 V	Keyes Tx in CW or MCW when LOW
2	GND	-		

EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS, CONTROL UNIT

Table 5.3

Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Remarks
1	+	Input	Supply from 12/24/32 V battery or P 8250
2	GND	-	Screen
3	-	Input	Supply from 12/24/32 V battery or P 8250

TS 1 SUPPLY TERMINALS, TRANSCEIVER UNIT

Table 5.4

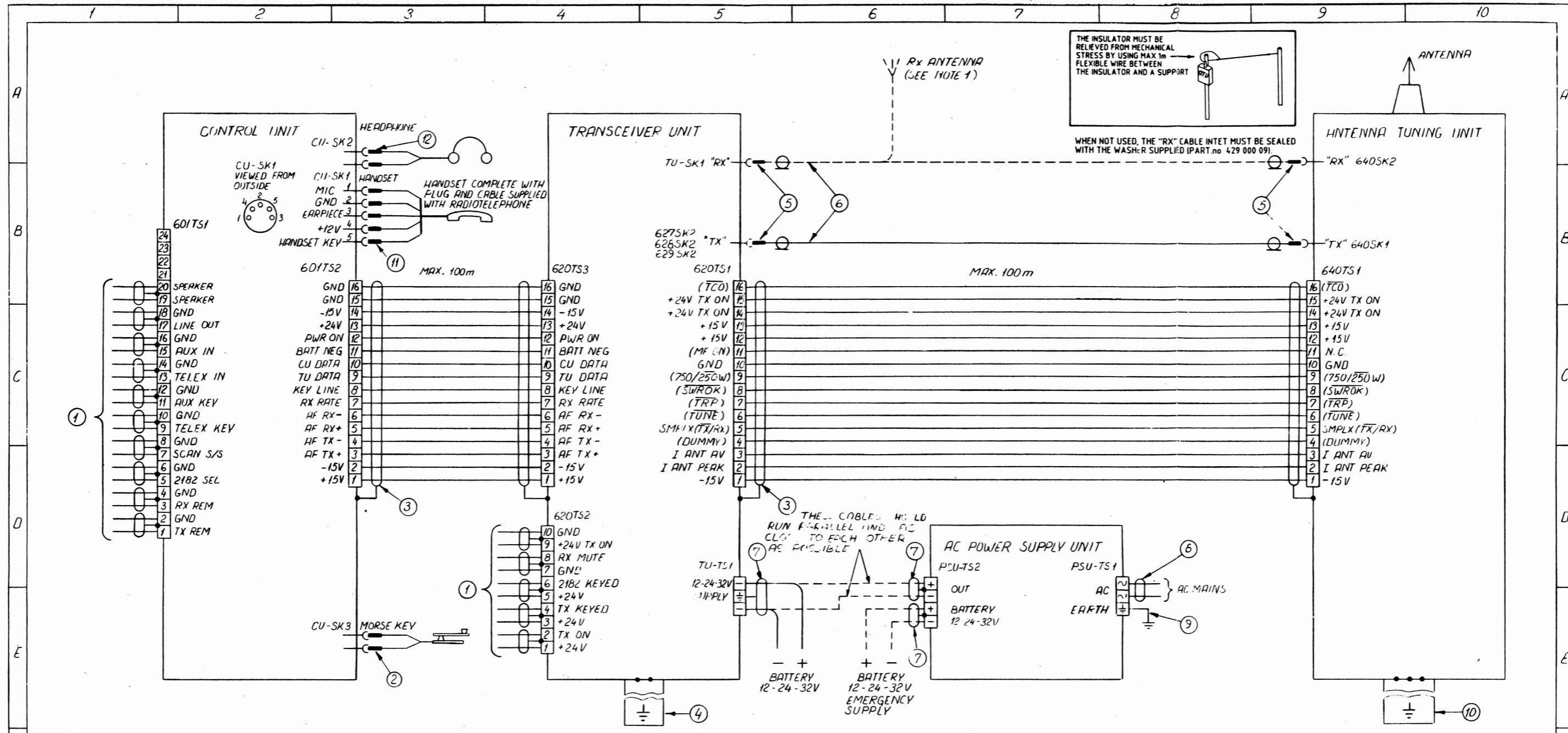
Terminal No.	Designation	Direction	Max. Current	Remarks
1	+ 24 V	Output	Note 1	+ 24 V available when equipment is ON.
2	TX ON	Output	250 mA	Open collector, low when TX on.
3	+ 24 V	Output	Note 1	+ 24 V available when equipment is ON.
4	TX KEYED	Output	250 mA	Open collector, low when TX KEYED.
5	+ 24 V	Output	Note 1	+ 24 V available when equipment is ON.
6	2182 KEYED	Output	250 mA	Open collector, low when TX KEYED on 2182 kHz.
7	GND	-		
8	RX MUTE	Input	0/12 V.	Rx is muted when connected to GND.
9	+ 24 V	Output	Note 1	+ 24 V available when TX is ON.
10	GND	-		

Note 1: Max. total current 1000 mA

620 TS 2 AUXILIARY TERMINALS, TRANSCEIVER UNIT

Table 5.5





POS	CONNECTORS AND CABLE TYPES
1	SCREENED CABLE 2 × 0.25mm - 2 × 1.5 mm Sq *
2	2-POLE JACK PLUG Ø 6.35
3	SCREENED MULTIWIRED CABLE 16 × 0.5mm Sq
4	COPPER STRAP 50 × 0.5mm
5	CONNECTOR TYPE PL 259
6	COAXIAL CABLE TYPE RG-213/U OR RG-8A/U
7	SCREENED CABLE (SEE NOTE 3)
8	CABLE (SEE NOTE 2)
9	WIRE 1 × 2.5mm Sq
10	COPPER STRAP 100 × 0.5 mm
11	5-POLE CONNECTOR (DIN 41524)
12	2 OR 3-POLE JACK PLUG Ø 6.35

\*MULTIWIRED CABLE MAY BE USED IF CONVENIENT

**NOTE 1**

THE EQUIPMENT MAY BE USED WITH SEPARATE TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING ANTENNAS. IF, HOWEVER, THE ANTENNA TUNING UNIT IS FITTED WITH THE OPTIONAL ANTENNA RELAY BOARD 641 A COMMON ANTENNA MAY BE USED FOR TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION.

**NOTE 2**

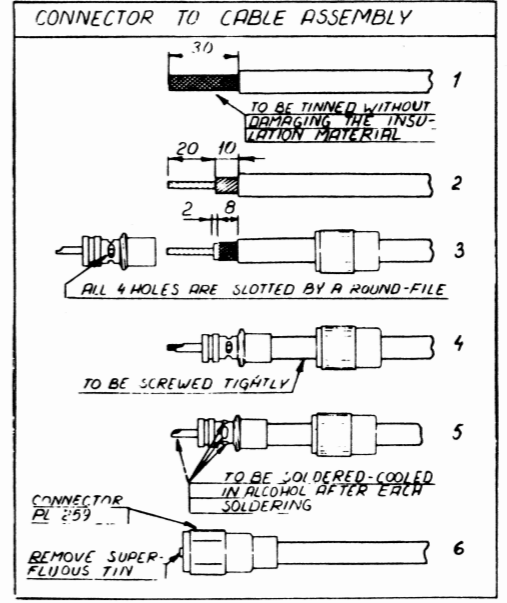
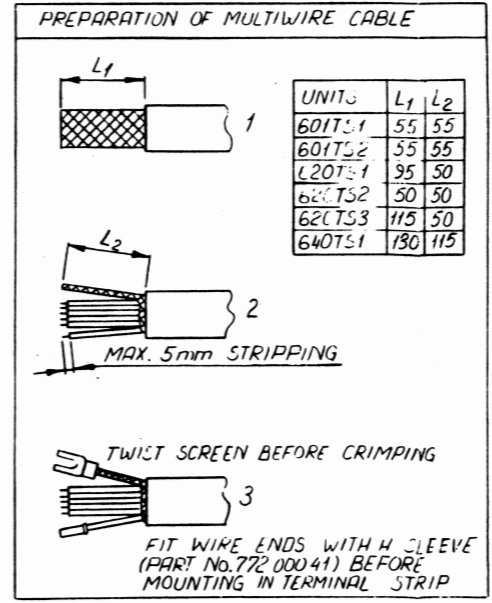
AC-MAINS	CONDUCTOR AREA	EXTERNAL FUSES
110 - 120V	2 × 1.5mm Sq	20A
220 - 240V	2 × 1.5mm Sq	15A

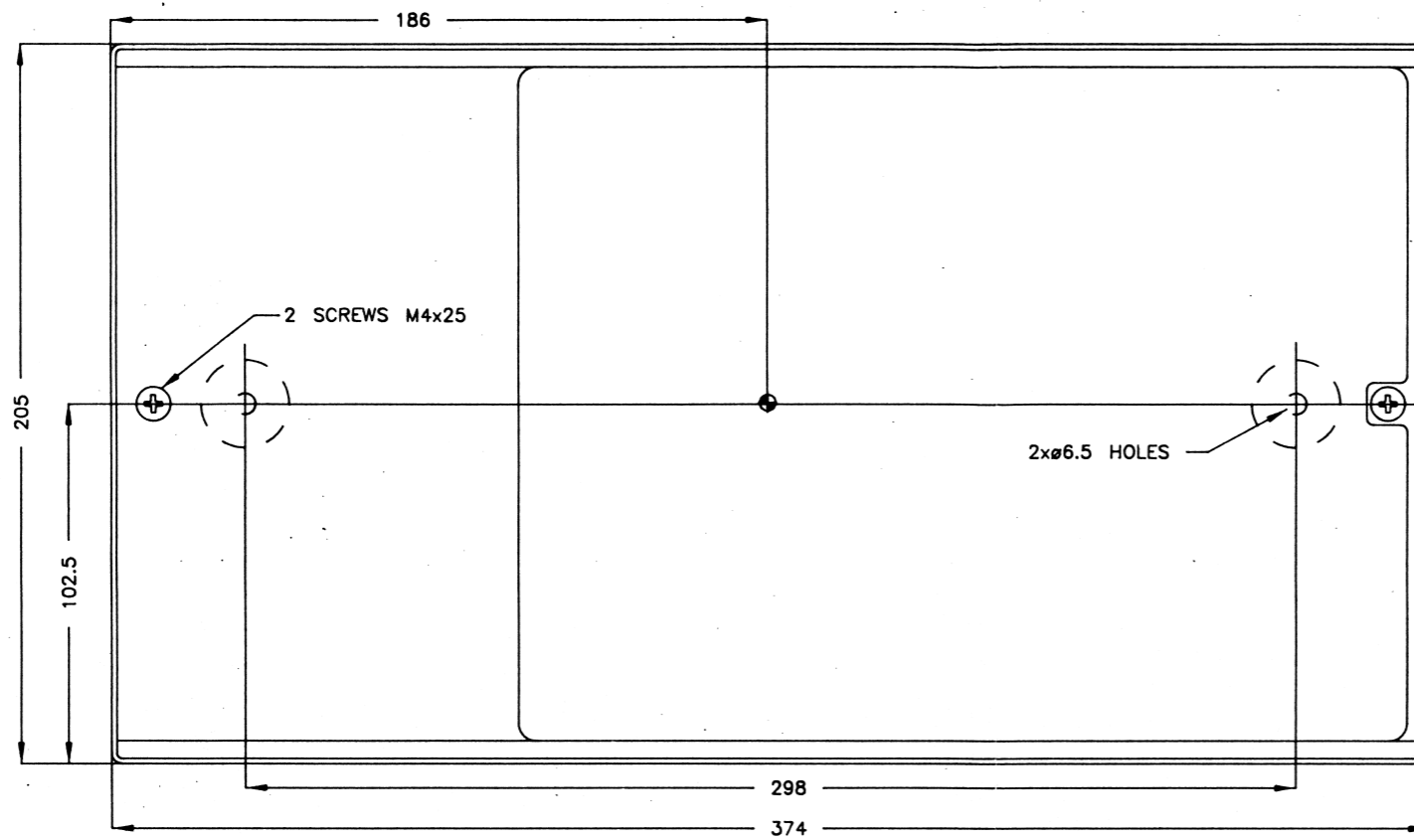
SEE DIAGRAM OF P8250 FOR SUPPLY VOLTAGE SETTING

**NOTE 3**

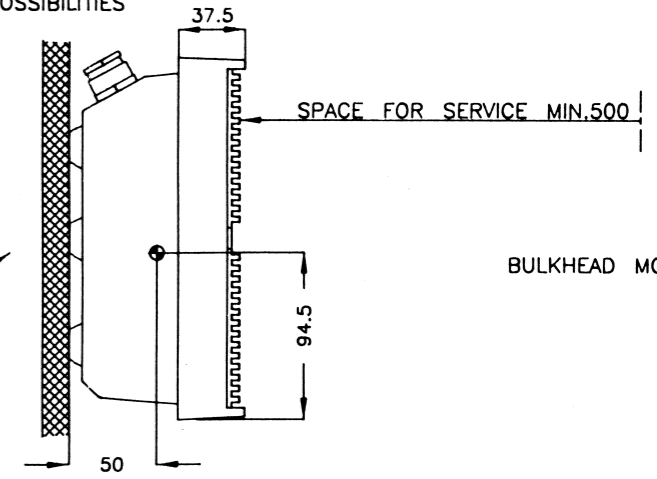
BATTERY VOLTAGE	MAX. CABLE LENGTH TO BATTERY	RECOMMENDED CONDUCTOR AREA	EXTERNAL FUSES
12V	2.5m 4.0m	2 × 16 mm Sq 2 × 25 mm Sq *	100A
24V	7.2m 12.0m 19.6m	2 × 6 mm Sq 2 × 10 mm Sq 2 × 16 mm Sq	50A
32V	12.0m 21.0m 34.0m	2 × 6 mm Sq 2 × 10 mm Sq 2 × 16 mm Sq	40A

\* USE PIN TERMINAL ADAPTER (PART NO. 343 428 1X)

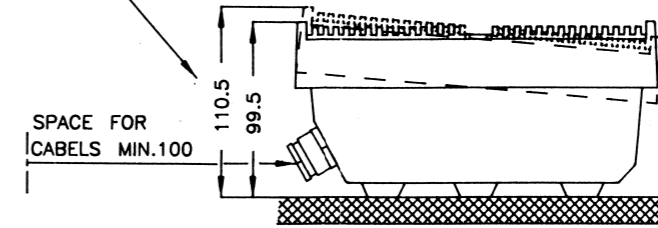




MOUNTING POSSIBILITIES

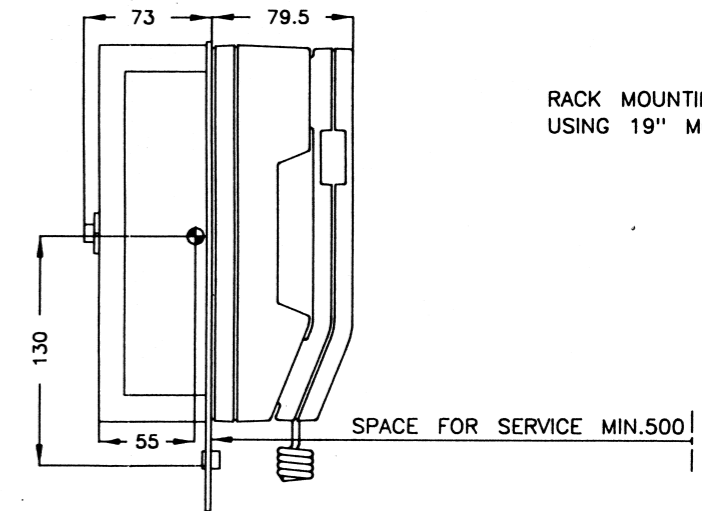
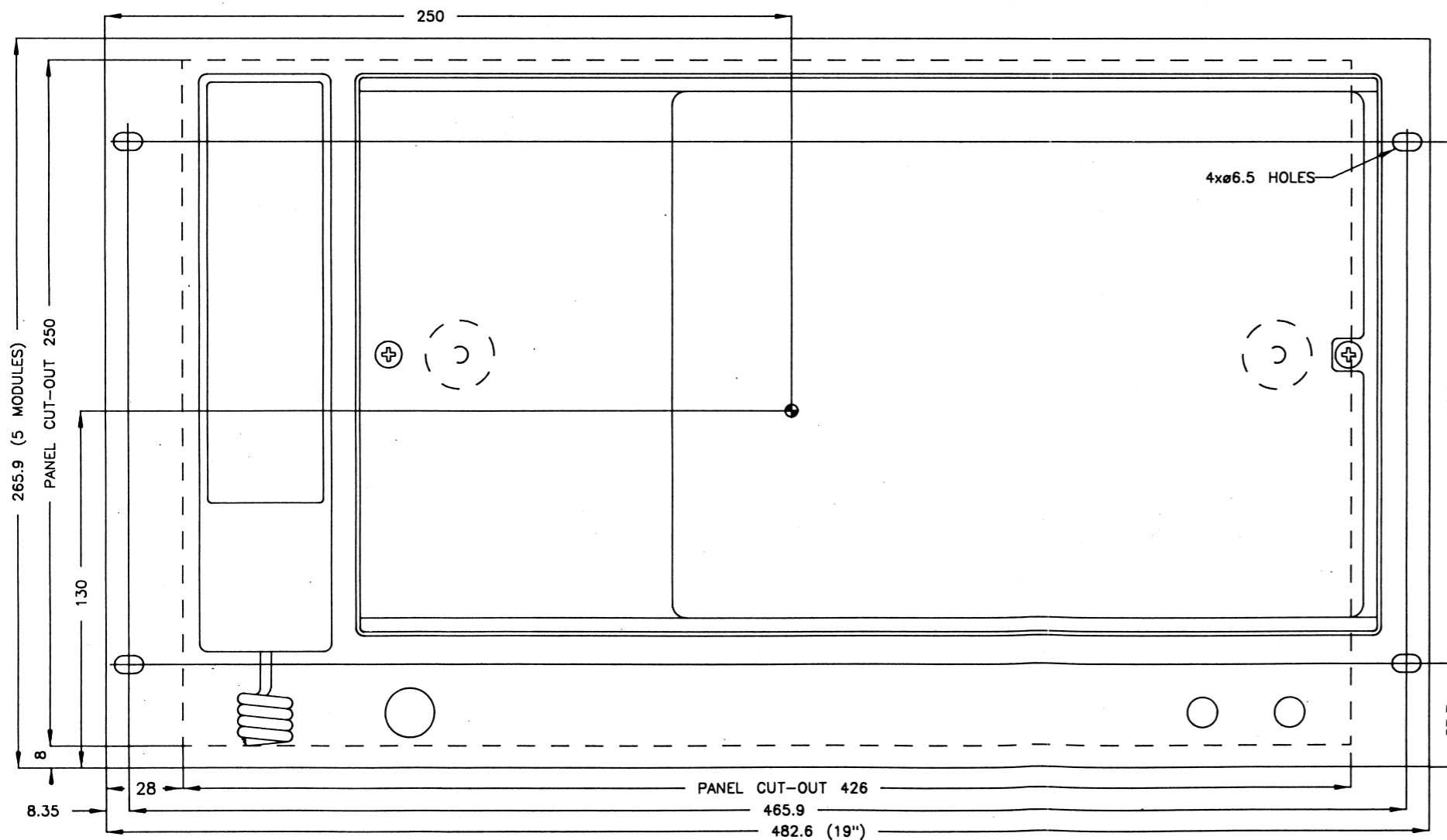


BULKHEAD MOUNTING

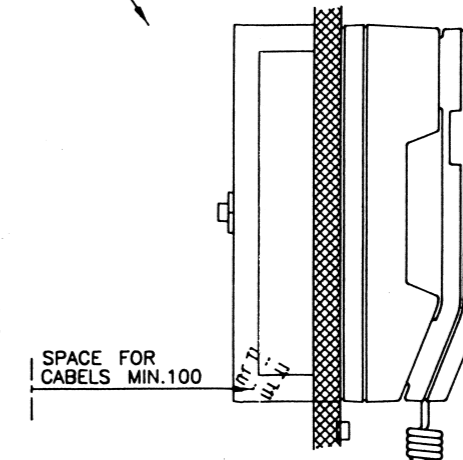


TABLETOP MOUNTING

DRILLING PLAN AND CUT-OUT FOR 19" MOUNTING FRAME



RACK MOUNTING USING 19" MOUNTING



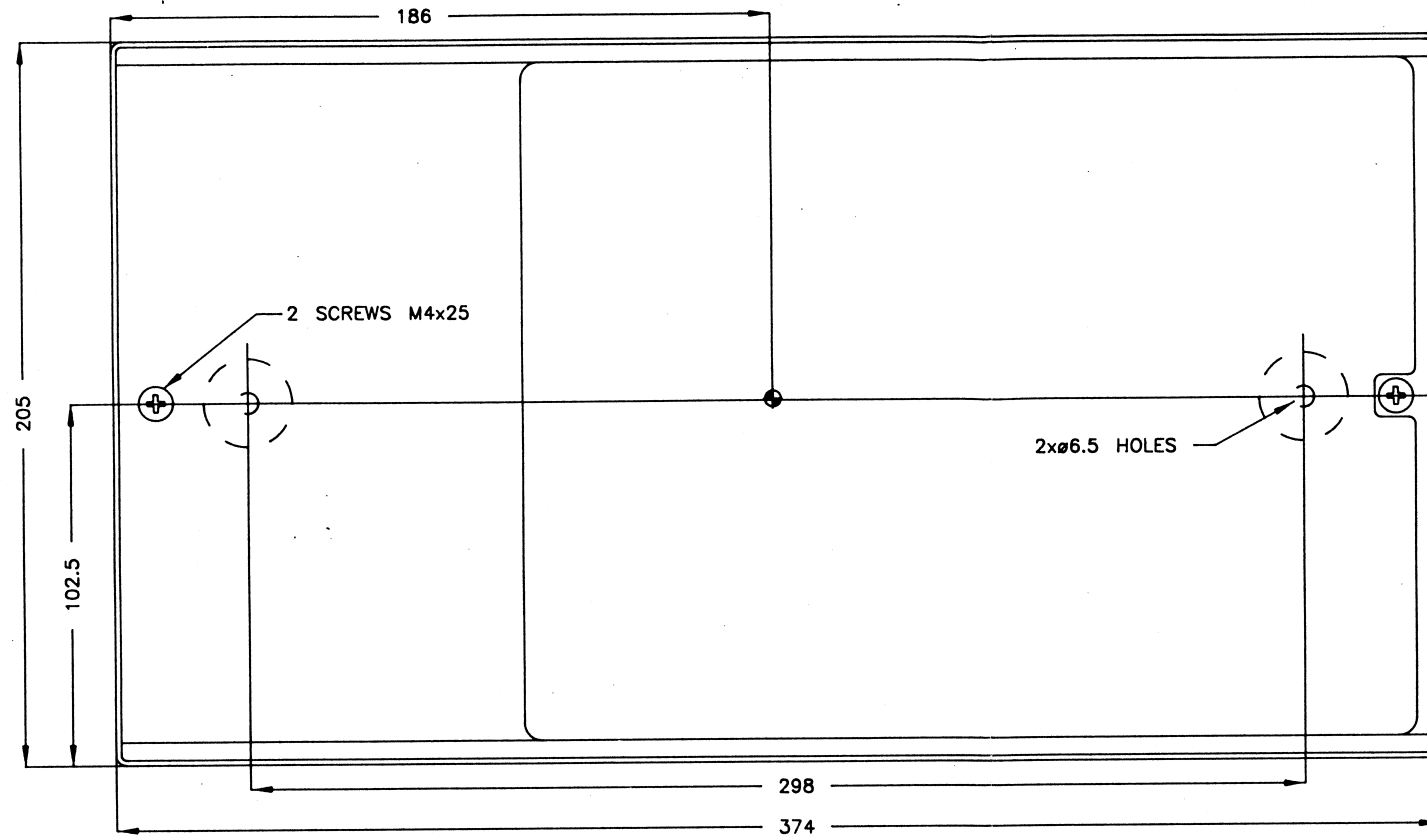
PANEL MOUNTING USING 19" MOUNTING FRAME

TYPE	APPROX WEIGHT:
CONTROL UNIT 8000	4.0 Kg.
19" MOUNTING FRAME 108 600 00	1.0 Kg

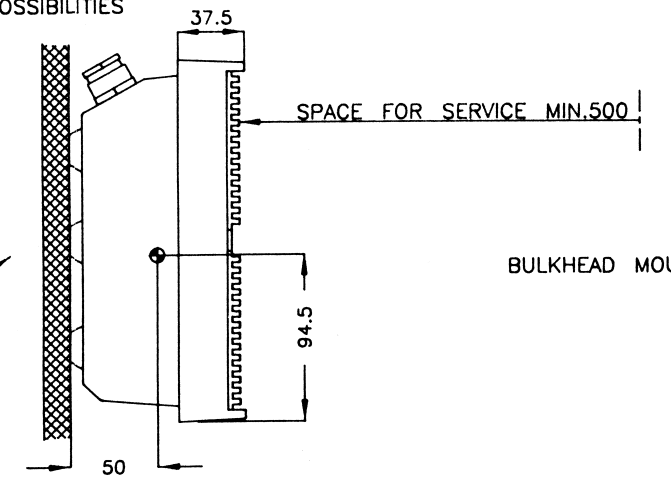
DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM  
TOLERANCE ±1  
● CENTRE OF GRAVITY

MOUNTING OF CONTROL UNIT 8000

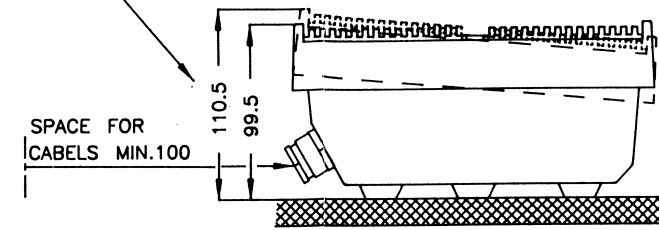
DRILLING PLAN FOR CONTROL UNIT 8000



MOUNTING POSSIBILITIES

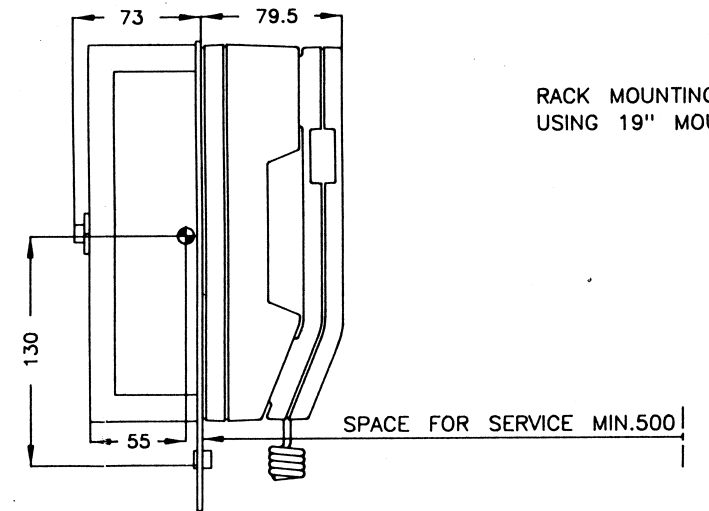
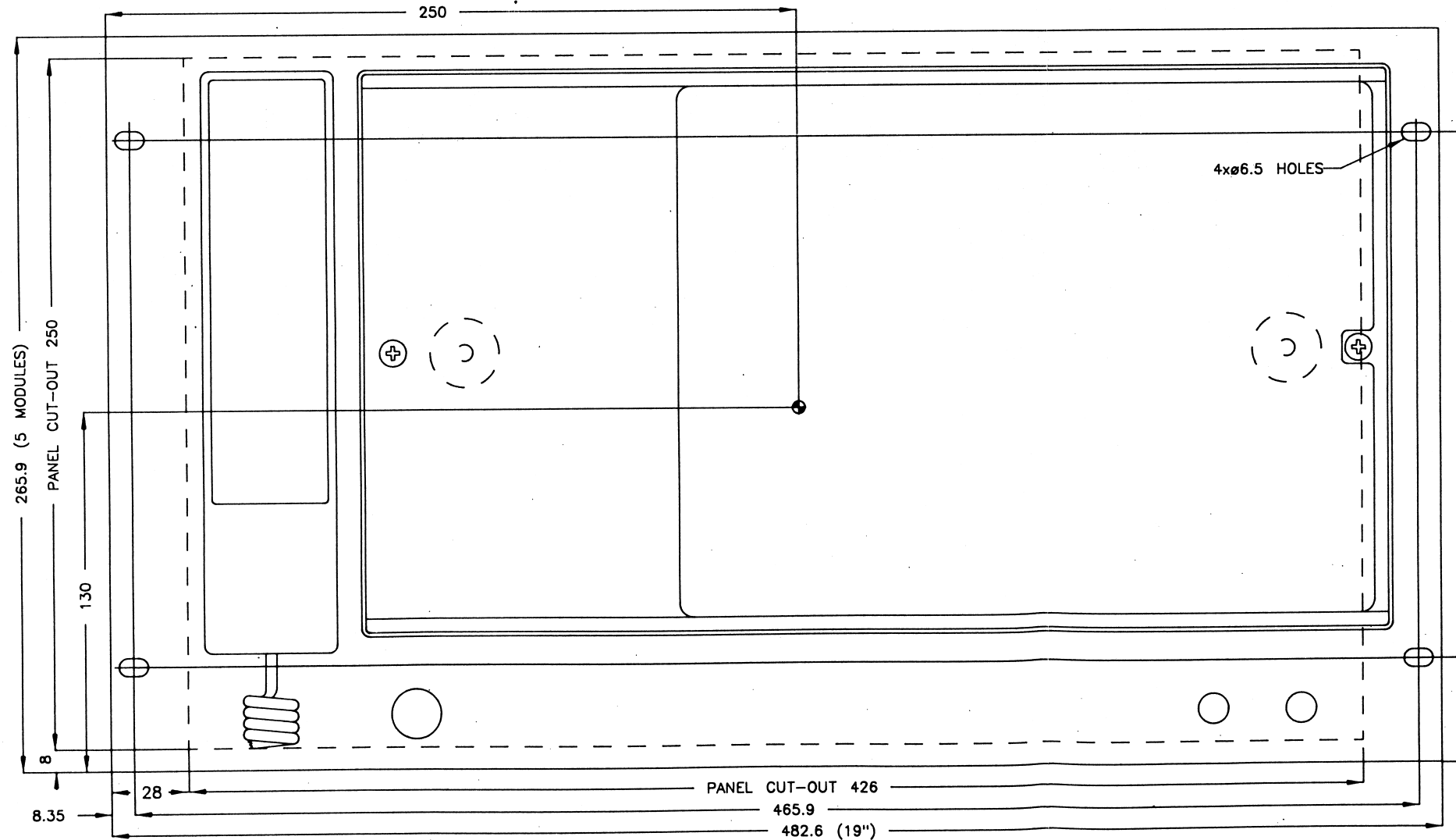


BULKHEAD MOUNTING

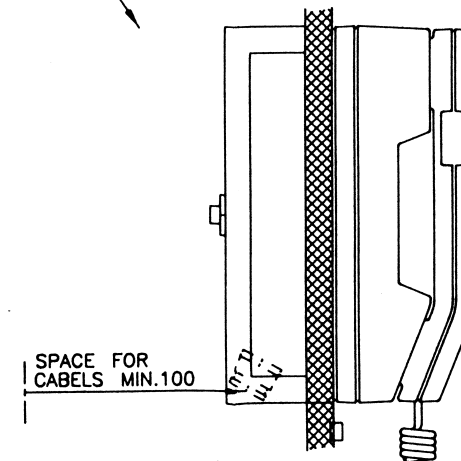


TABLETOP MOUNTING

DRILLING PLAN AND CUT-OUT FOR 19" MOUNTING FRAME



RACK MOUNTING USING 19" MOUNTING



PANEL MOUNTING USING 19" MOUNTING FRAME

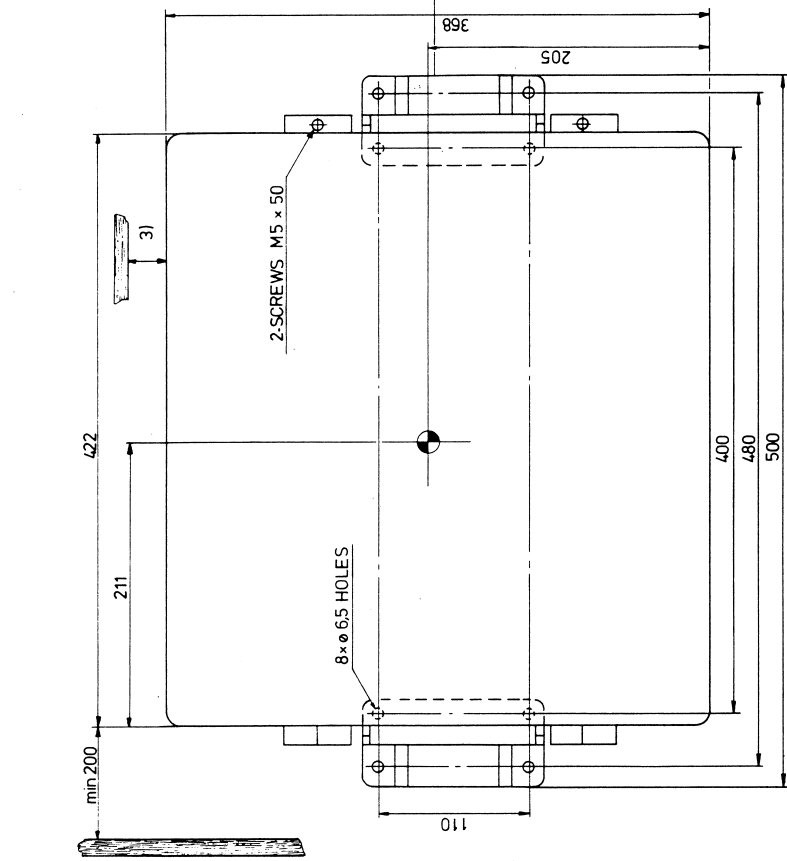
TYPE	APPROX WEIGHT:
CONTROL UNIT 8000	4.0 Kg.
19" MOUNTING FRAME 108 600 00	1.0 Kg

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM  
TOLERANCE ±1  
● CENTRE OF GRAVITY

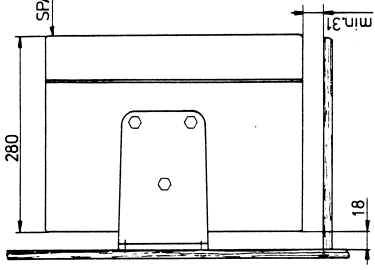
MOUNTING OF CONTROL UNIT 8000



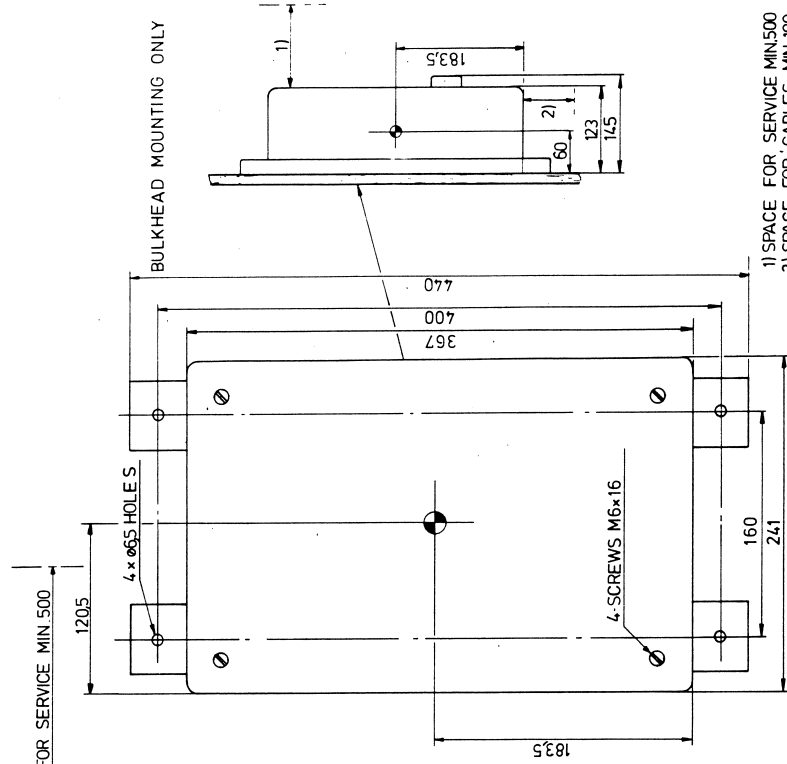
DRILLING PLAN FOR TRANSCEIVER UNIT 8250 S/D



BULKHEAD MOUNTING



DRILLING PLAN FOR AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT 8250

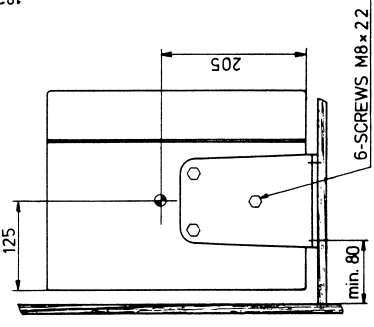


- 1) SPACE FOR SERVICE MIN.500
- 2) SPACE FOR CABLES MIN.100
- 3) SPACE FOR AIR MIN.100

TYPE	APPR. WEIGHT:
TRANSCEIVER UNIT 8250 S	260 Kg.
TRANSCEIVER UNIT 8250 D	284 Kg.
AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT 8250	170 Kg.

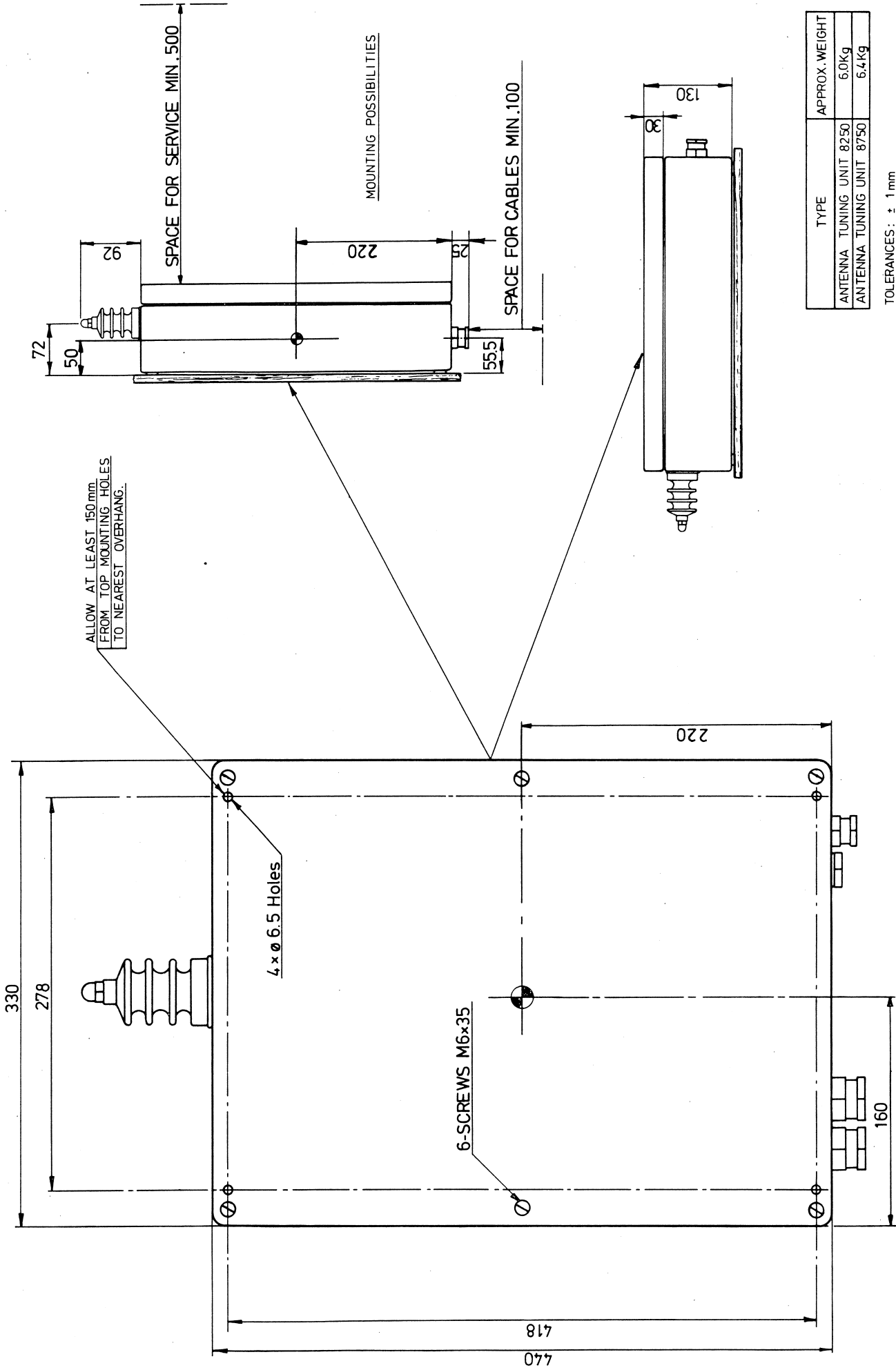
DIMENSIONS IN mm  
TOLERANCES: ± 1mm  
● CENTRE OF GRAVITY

TABLETOP MOUNTING



MOUNTING OF TRANSCEIVER UNIT 8250 S/D AND AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT 8250





TYPE	APPROX. WEIGHT
ANTENNA TUNING UNIT 8250	6.0Kg
ANTENNA TUNING UNIT 8750	6.4Kg

TOLERANCES: ± 1 mm  
 DIMENSIONS IN mm  
 ◉ CENTRE OF GRAVITY

MOUNTING OF ANTENNA TUNING UNIT 8250/8750



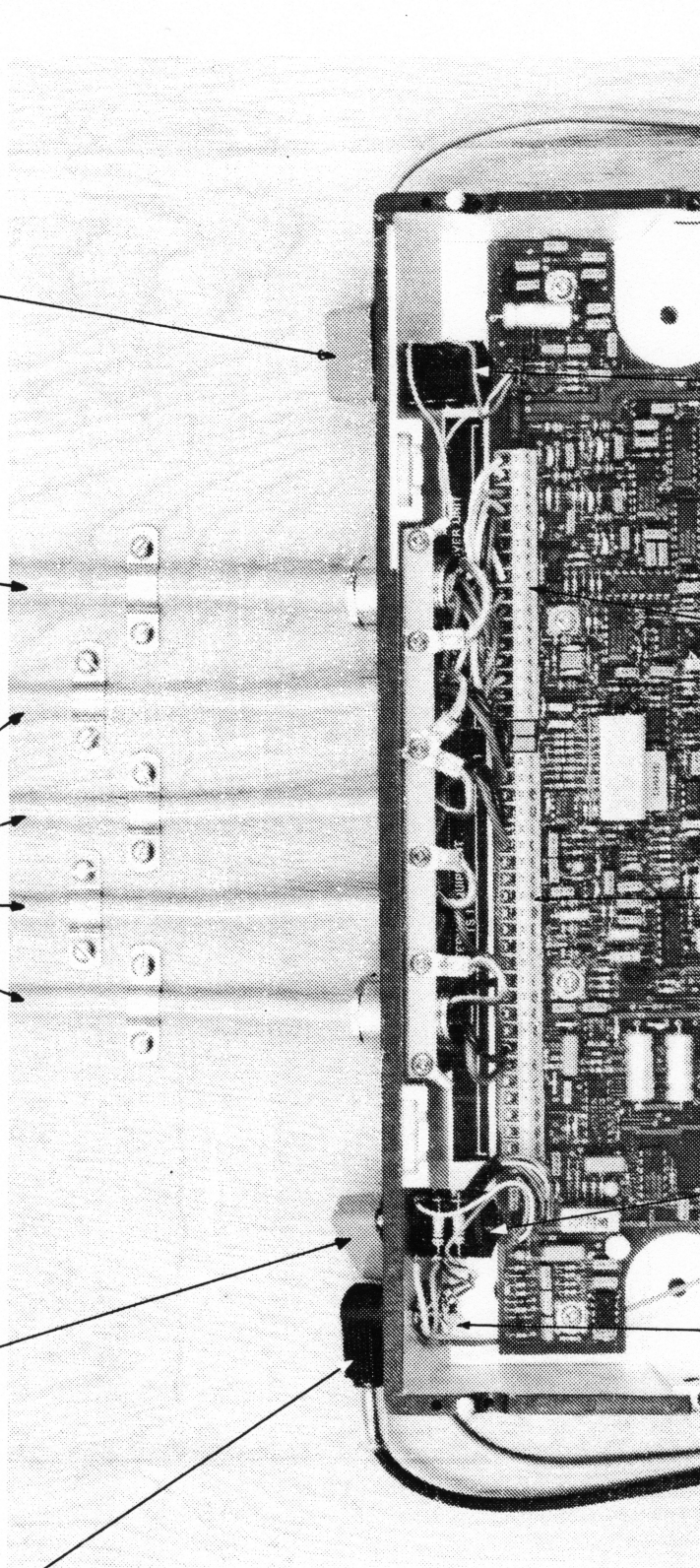
"HANDSET"  
5-POLE CONNECTOR

SCREENED CABLES  
2 x 0.25 - 2 x 1.5mm Sq

"MORSE KEY"  
2-POLE JACK PLUG

"HEADPHONE"  
2 OR 3 POLE JACK PLUG

SCREENED MULTIWIRED  
CABLE 16 x 0.5mm Sq



CU-SK1

CU-SK2

60TS1

60TS2

CU-SK3

INSTALLATION WIRING OF CONTROL UNIT 8000



SCREENED MULTIWIRE CABLES  
16 x 0.5mm Sq

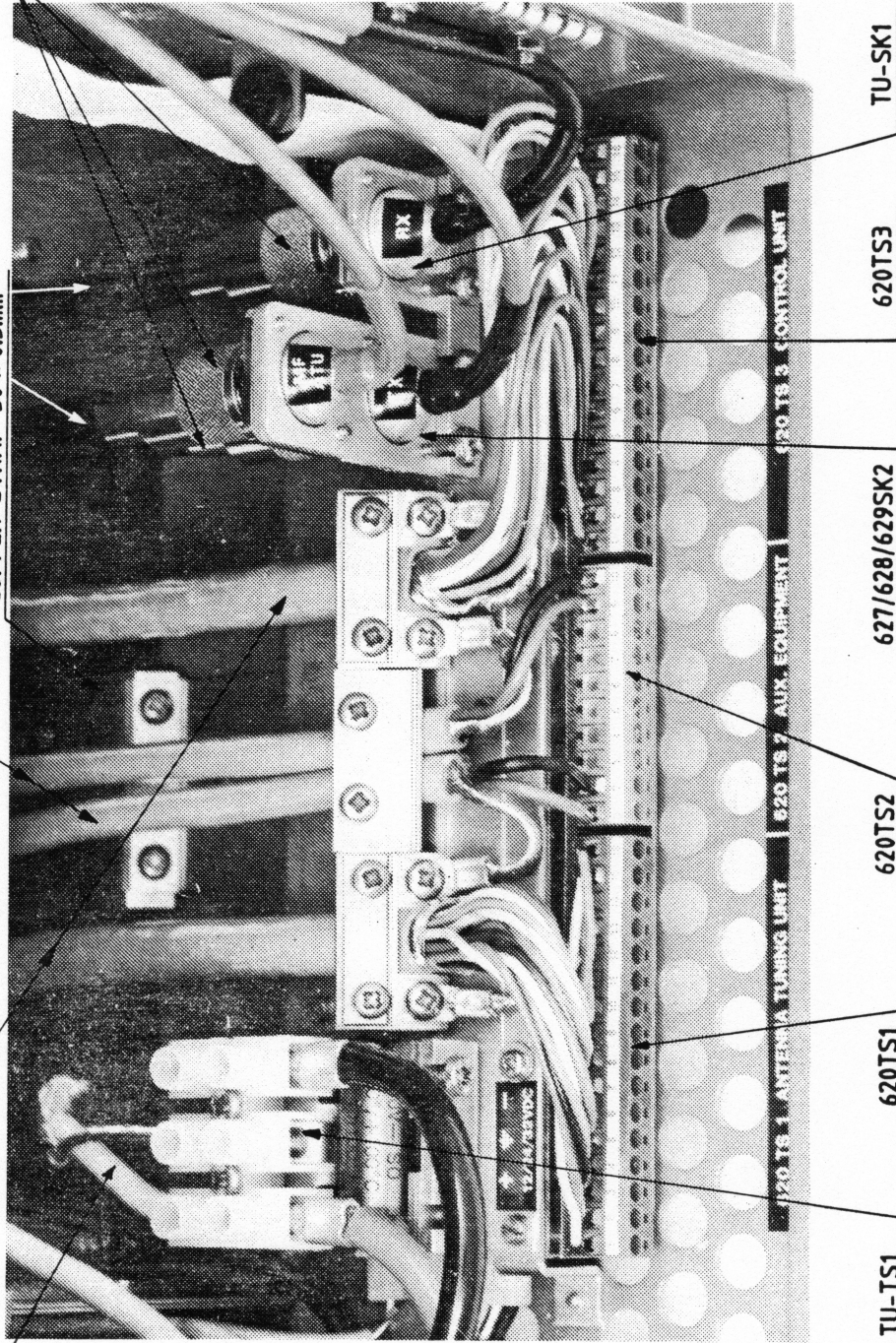
SCREENED CABLES  
2 x 0.25 - 2 x 1.5mm Sq

COAXIAL CABLE RG - 213/U

SCREENED CABLE

COPPER STRAP 50 x 0.5mm

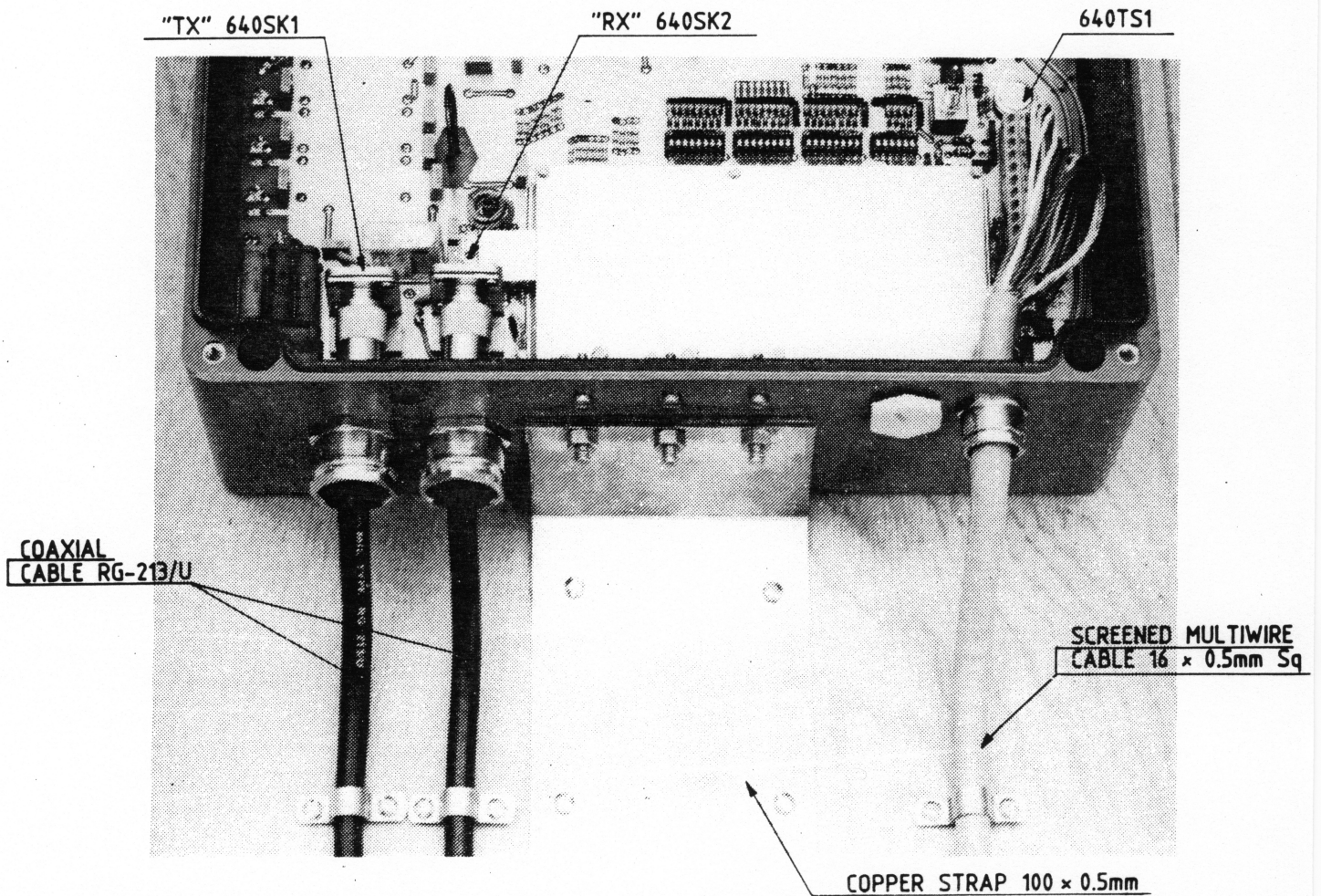
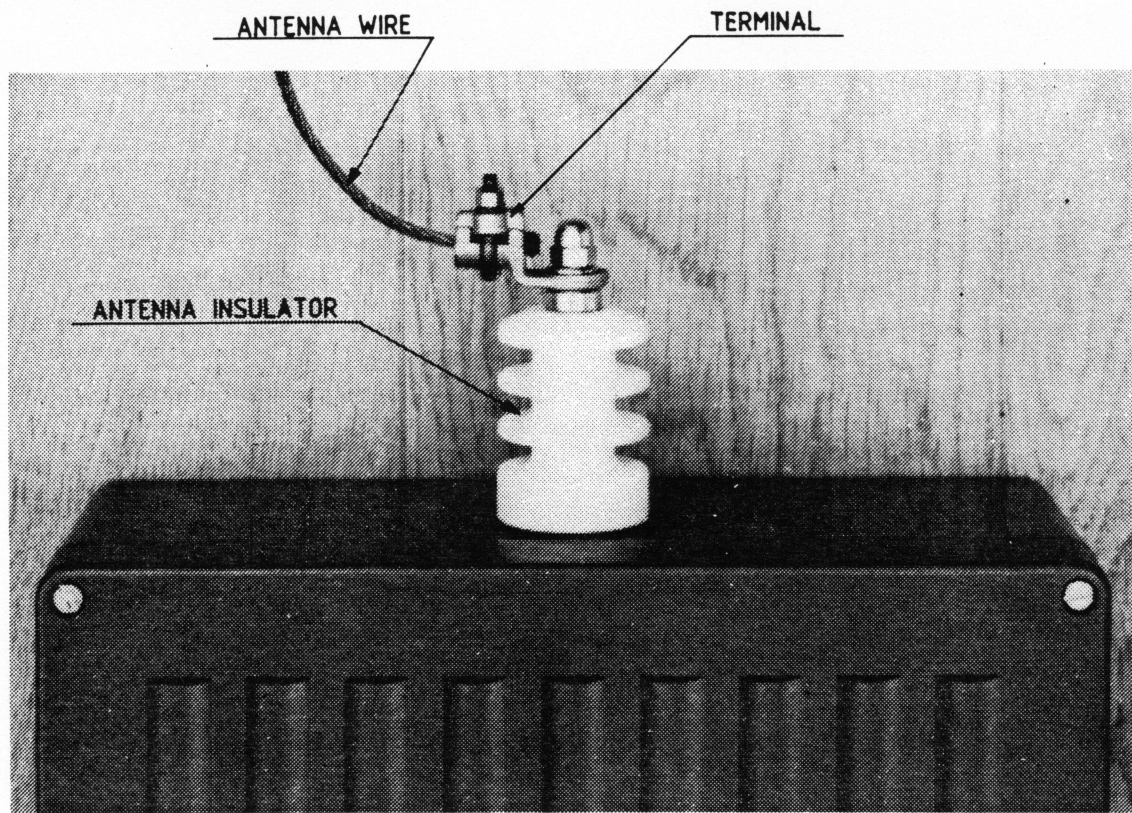
CONNECTOR PL 259



INSTALLATION WIRING OF TRANSCIVER UNIT 8250





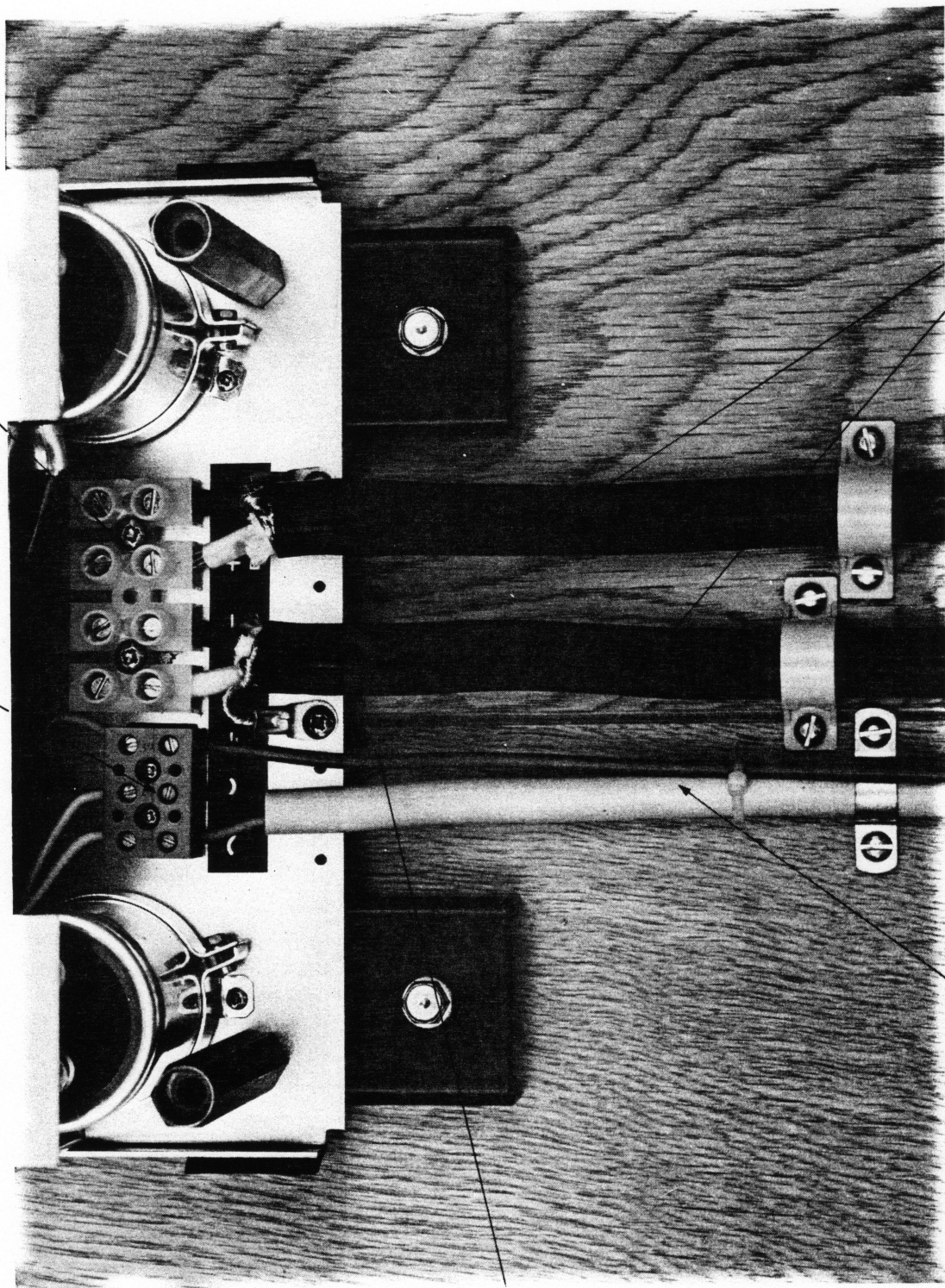


INSTALLATION WIRING OF ANTENNA TUNING UNIT 8250



PSU-TS2

PSU-TS1



WIRE 1 x 2.5mm Sq

CABLE

SCREENED CABLES

**INSTALLATION WIRING OF AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT 8250**



## 6. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### 6.1 Control Unit

The Control Unit contains a loudspeaker, two printed circuit boards, Control Board 600 and Audio Processing Board 601 and a membrane keyboard. In addition an optional Squelch Board 602 and an optional Line Transformer Board 603 may be installed. It furthermore contains connections for handset, headphones, extension speaker, morse-key and telex-equipment. The Block Diagram of the Control Unit illustrates the functions of each circuit board while the Interconnection Diagram shows the interconnections between the boards (see chapter 8 for diagrams). The Control Unit is housed in a Noryl (PPO) cabinet suitable for tabletop or bulkhead mounting. The front panel can be tilted for convenient operation when the unit is mounted vertically as well as horizontally.

### 6.2 Transceiver Unit

The Rx/Tx Assembly of the Transceiver Unit contains the Receiver Signal Path 618, the Exciter Signal Path 619, a Master Oscillator 612 (or 613, 614) and two Synthesizer Boards 611, one controlling the receiver the other controlling the exciter. These boards are located in the lower door of the unit. The cabinet itself contains a Switched Mode Power Supply which converts the battery voltage to a stabilized 48 V voltage supplying the Power Amplifier and the Voltage Converter Board 621. The Voltage Converter produces various supply voltages necessary in the equipment and provides galvanic isolation from the battery. Supply voltages, signal and control voltages are distributed via the Interconnection Board 620 to external units and to the Transceiver Control Board 624 which performs the central control of the Transceiver Unit. The exciter output signal from the Rx/Tx Assembly is routed to the Power Amplifier Board 626 the output from which is filtered by the harmonic filters on P.A. Filters 627 (or 628, 629).

### 6.3 Antenna Tuning Unit

The ATU consists of a Tuning Network, a Measuring System and a Microprocessor Part. During the tune sequence a 6 dB Attenuator is switched in to keep the load of the Power Amplifier at approx. 50 ohms. The MPU will set up the Tuning Network to give the best obtainable SWR, on basis of the measuring system. The Tuning Network comprises Capacitor Bank I, Capacitor Bank II and an Inductor Bank. With these it is possible to form either an L or a pi matching network. The capacitor Banks and the Inductor Bank are built up by binary related capacitors respectively binary related coils. The setting of the Capacitors and Coils is accomplished by relays.

## 6.4 AC Power Supply Unit

The P 8250 is a combined AC/DC Power Supply especially developed for powering the TRP 8250 Series. The input power for P 8250 is AC, and the output is an unregulated 32 V DC voltage. Where a battery is required as a reserve source of electrical energy to the radiotelephone equipment, it can be connected via the P 8250 power supply. By means of the switch on the front panel it is possible to select between AC or Battery operation.

## 6.5 ALC and Protection system

**6.5.1 Automatic Level Control (ALC)** The Transceiver Unit has an advanced microprocessor controlled automatic level system, which ensures that the optimum power is delivered to the Antenna Tuning Unit. The Tune Sequence, which is initiated either by pressing TUNE on the Control Unit front panel or by keying the transmitter after a frequency change has been carried out, is terminated by a CW pulse of full power with a duration of 70 ms. The signal level at the output of the Transceiver Unit is measured by means of a voltage and current peak-detector placed at the output of the P.A. Filter Assembly 627, 628 or 629. The detector voltage (9.0 V at 250 W output power) is applied to the Transceiver Control Board 624, PL3-9 (FILPEAK), and compared with the output voltage (8.62 V) of the "SETPOINT REGISTER" in IC42-3,2. The error signal ALC is fed to the Exciter Signal Path 619, PL1-12 driving a voltage controlled attenuator placed in the exciter signal path. Finally the ALC voltage is compared in IC42-5,6 with a ramp voltage generated by the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" and the corresponding DAC (IC24). When the two voltages equals, the ramp is stopped and switch IC44-10,11 is closed. The ALC voltage is now constant generated by the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" and thereby the gain of the Transmitter Signal Path is independent of the modulating signal. When MEDIUM POWER is selected, the ALC voltage generated by the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" is increased by 0.93 V. In LOW POWER a 14 dB attenuator placed on the Power Amplifier Assembly 626 controlled by PAATT is activated and the ALC voltage is equal to the Full Power preset value.

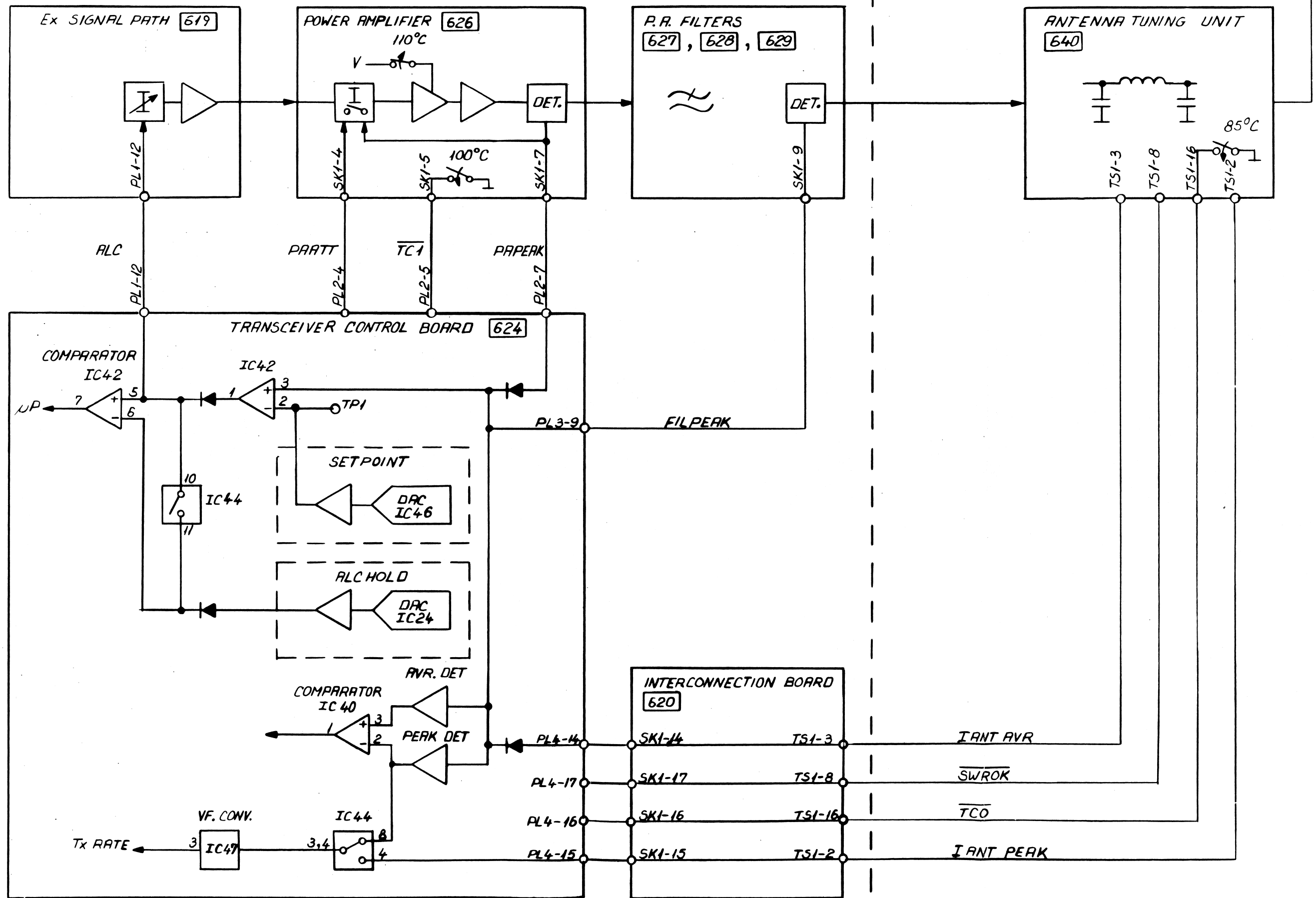
### 6.5.2 Protection Circuits

**6.5.2.1 Power Amplifier Protection** The Power Amplifier Protection can be divided into two main groups, SWR protection and thermal protection. The SWR protection contains a reflected power and output voltage detector placed at the output of the Power Amplifier Assembly 626. The output of the detector (PAPEAK) is connected to the Transceiver Control Board 624, PL2-7 and is OR'ed together with the FILPEAK voltage from the P.A. Filter Assembly 627, 628 or 629. Now, if the SWR at the output of the Power Amplifier Assembly 626 increases during a transmission an error voltage is generated at IC42-1 exceeding the voltage generated by the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" thereby increasing the ALC voltage and reducing the output power within 1 ms to a permissible level. The output of the reflected power and output voltage detector is also used to make an independent local protection of the Power Amplifier by activating the 14 dB attenuator if the detector voltage exceeds 10 V. This ensures fully protection of the Power Amplifier if the ALC loop should be faulty or disconnected. To reset the attenuator it is necessary to turn off

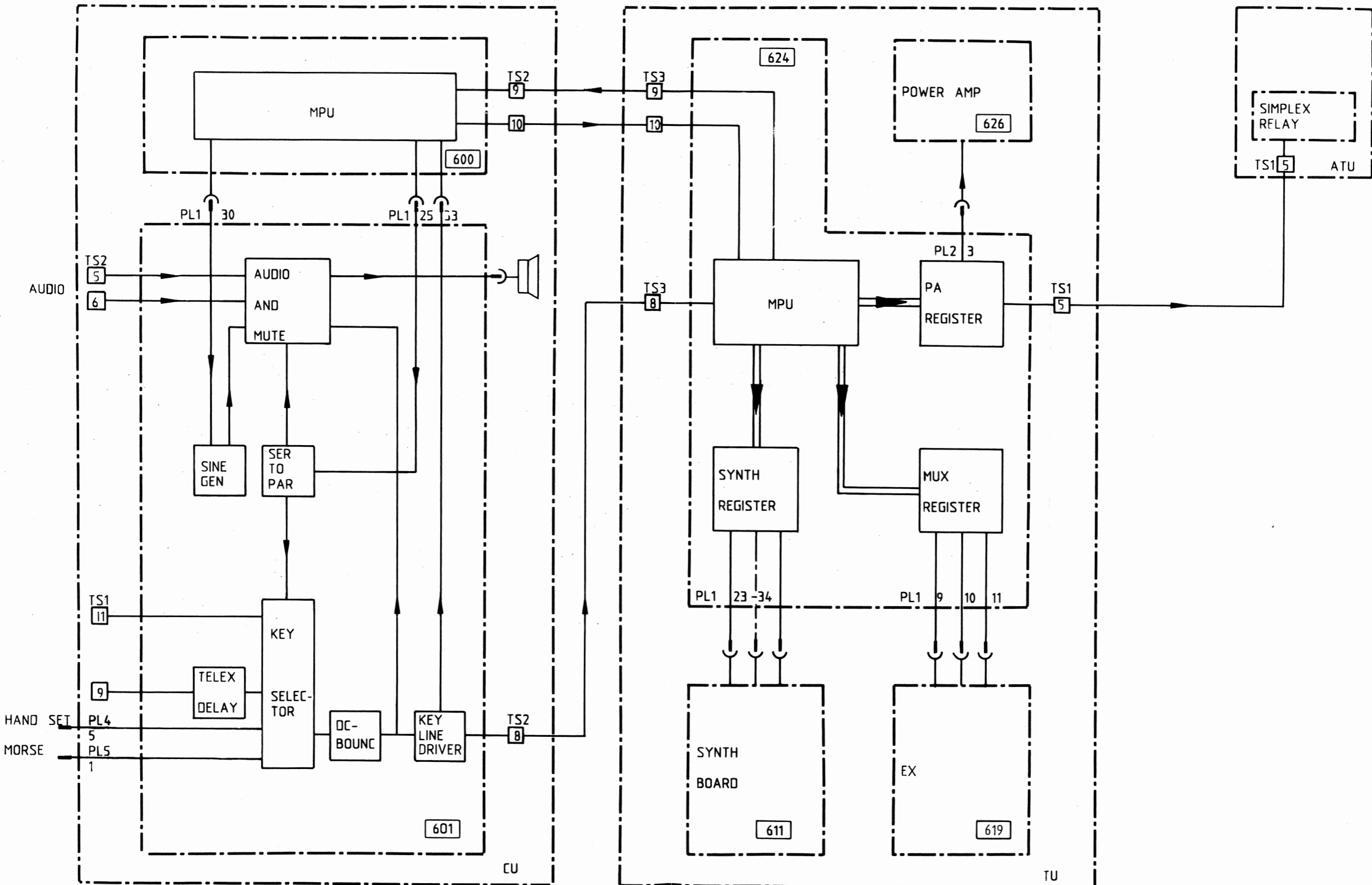
the main power of the Transceiver in a few seconds. The thermal protection consists of two thermostiches mounted on the heatsink of the Power Amplifier Assembly and an average/peak power detector. One thermostich is activated if the heatsink temperature exceeds 100 deg. C. Thereby logical signal TC1 fed to the Transceiver Control Board 624 , PL2-5 goes low and the output power is reduced by 5 dB. This is carried out by changing the reference voltage from the "SETPOINT REGISTER" to 4.36 V and increasing the voltage from the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" by 0.82 V relative to the Full Power preset value. The other thermostich is activated if the temperature of the heatsink exceeds 110 deg. C. In this case the supply voltage to the preamplifier is cut off. The average power and the peak power are compared in IC41-3,2. If, in a Full Power transmission, the average power exceeds the peak power minus 3 dB, the logical signal at IC41-1 goes high. If this condition has been present during one minute, e.g. by transmitting CW with continuous key-down or broadcast mode telex, the output power will be reduced by 3 dB (SETPOINT voltage 5.71 V, ALCHOLD voltage increased by 0.54 V relative to Full Power preset value). The power will recover to Full Power level when the transmitter has been muted during two minutes. To enable Full Power ARQ Telex Transmission the system accepts keying dutycycles less than 50 % and modulation rates greater than 3 baud without power reduction.

6.5.2.2 ATU Protection To protect the Antenna Tuning Unit against excess current, for instance if the antenna is shortcircuited , an average current detector is provided. The output of the detector IANTAVR is connected to the Transceiver Control Board 624 , PL4-14 and is OR'ed together with the FILPEAK voltage from the P.A. Filter Assembly 627 , 628 or 629 . Now, if the average current exceeds 6 A during a transmission an error voltage is generated at IC42-1 exceeding the voltage generated by the "ALCHOLD REGISTER" thereby increasing the ALC voltage and reducing the output power and thereby the average current. If the SWR at the input of the Antenna Tuning Unit exceeds 1:3 logical signal SWROK goes high and Power Display Annunciator on Control Unit front panel starts flashing informing the operator that a better antenna match might be obtained by carrying out a new Tune Sequence. To prevent overheating of the Antenna Tuning Unit a temperature sensor is incorporated. If the internal temperature of the Antenna Tuning Unit exceeds 85 deg. C, logical signal TCO goes low and the output power is reduced by 5 dB. (SETPOINT voltage 4.36 V, ALCHOLD voltage increased by 0.82 V relative to Full Power preset value).

6.5.2.3 Reduced Power-Indication In case of 5 dB reduced power condition due to thermal protection the annunciator "Reduced Power" on the Control Unit front panel is lit. The annunciator "Reduced Power" will also turn on if the average power, in a full power transmission, exceeds the peak power minus 3 dB during one minute. In this condition the power is reduced by 3 dB.









2.3 Note if the TCXO is marked with a frequency offset.

2.4 Connect all sockets again.

2.5 Measure the temperature close to the Master Oscillator and take the necessary arrangements to keep it between 20 and 30 deg. Celsius. Be sure that thermal equilibrium has taken place before adjustment.

### 3. Realignment of Master Oscillator:

3.1 Disconnect the socket from PL2 on the Exciter Signal Path 619 carrying the injection signal to the 1st. mixer. Connect the frequency counter to the socket.

3.2 Key-in USB mode and a receiver frequency of 26.68000 MHz on the Control Unit.

3.3 Adjust R1 until the counter reads  $f = 71.680000$  MHz  $\pm 1$  Hz. If the TCXO is marked with a frequency offset, multiply the offset by 7 and add to the frequency stated above. For example:

Frequency offset +2 Hz

Add  $7 * 2 = 14$  Hz

Adjust to  $f = 71.680014$  MHz  $\pm 1$  Hz

3.4 Replace all covers and sockets again.

### 7.2 Realignment of Master Oscillator 615, 616

The Master Oscillator frequency should be checked at least once a year. The Master Oscillator determines the exact transmit and receive frequencies of the equipment. The oscillator tends to age very slowly with time, typically with the highest drift rate the first year. The check should be performed by a qualified technician with the necessary test equipment at his disposal.

#### 1. Measuring Equipment:

Frequency Counter: Frequency range  $> 100$  MHz

Input impedance = 50 ohm

Sensitivity at least  $> 0.2$  Vrms

Accuracy better than 0.005ppm

#### 2. Preparations:

2.1 Switch on the power at least one hour before adjustment.

2.2 Remove the front shielding cover of the RX/EX Assembly.

- 2.3 Open the front door of the Transceiver Unit and locate Master Oscillator 615/616. Disconnect all socket from the shielding cover of the Master Oscillator. Do not remove the two sockets mounted directly on the PCB in front of the cover.
- 2.4 Remove the shielding cover of the Master Oscillator by unscrewing the 4 screws.
- 2.5 Connect all sockets again.
- 2.6 The ambient temperature should be within 10 to 30 deg. Celsius. Do not adjust the Master Oscillator shortly after long keying sequences of the transmitter. Be sure that thermal equilibrium has taken place before adjustment.

### 3. Realignment of Master Oscillator:

- 3.1 Disconnect the socket from PL2 on the RX/EX Signal Path 610 carrying the injection signal to 1st. mixer. Connect the frequency counter to the socket.
- 3.2 Key-in USB mode and a receiver frequency of 25.0000 MHz on the Control Unit.
- 3.3 Locate the Master Oscillator adjustment hole in the top end of metal box mounted in the middle of the PCB 615/616. Use a small screwdriver to gently adjust the frequency.
- 3.4 Adjust the frequency as close as possible to 70.000 000 MHz.

Adjustment tolerance:

Master Oscillator 615: +/- 3Hz  
Master Oscillator 616: +/- 1Hz

- 3.5 Replace all sockets and both covers again.

### 7.3 Replacement of backup battery

The lithium backup battery should be changed within four years after its installation in the equipment. The expiration date is marked on the battery. If the time is exceeded the battery voltage may become too low which causes the real-time clock to default to 00:00 and the contents of the user programmable memory to get lost when the equipment is switched OFF. The battery is located in the Control Unit on Control Board 600 and should be changed by a qualified technician.

**NOTE!** A replacement of the backup battery will leave the system set-up, defined in the second function "pages", in a random and undefined state, and the equipment may not have the same features as prior to the battery replacement. After replacing the backup battery, the second function GUARD-bit and the OPTION-register must be cleared, and the second function pages should be re-entered, as described in the "SECOND FUNCTION SYNTAX" part of this technical manual.



## 8. TROUBLE SHOOTING AND SERVICE

### 8.1 Malfunction

If the equipment is not functioning correctly a check should be made that it is being operated properly, see chapter 4.

### 8.2 Replacement of FUSES

The Transceiver Unit contains two replaceable fuses located at the front of the Switched Mode Power Supply. The fuses become accessible when the front door is opened. Spare fuses are placed on the Switched Mode Power Supply.

The AC Power Supply Unit contains a fuse located at the front of the unit. Spare fuses are located behind the cover.

Fuse ratings are given in table 8.1 below. Fuses with marked ratings within 5 percent of the ratings must be used. Note that fast or slow blowing fuses must be used as specified.

Location	Fuse Rating	Function	Symptom if fuse is blown
Transceiver Unit	4 A fast	+48 V to Voltage Converter	Equipment dead, but Main Relay operates when Supply switch is activated. Voltage-indicator lamp in Switched Mode Power Supply is lit when power is on.
	15 A fast	48 V to Power Amplifier	No RF output power
AC Power Supply Unit	110/120 V: 12.5 A slow  220/240 V: 6.3 A slow	Mains input	No light in DC OUTPUT LAIP with mains switch position MAINS ON

Table 8.1

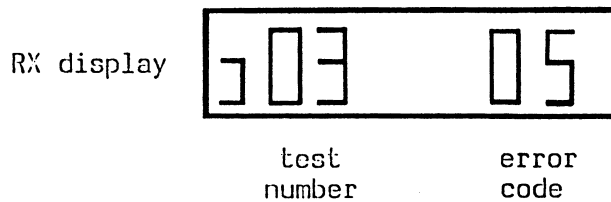
### 8.3 MANUALLY TUNING TO 2182 kHz IN CASE OF FAILURE IN THE ATU

How to manually tune the Antenna Tuning Unit to 2182 kHz in case of failure in the automatic tuning system:

1. Switch SUPPLY OFF on Control Unit.
2. Remove cover from Antenna Tuning Unit.
3. Locate AUTO/2182 kHz toggle switch and switch it to 2182 kHz (downwards).
4. Refit the cover.
5. The radiotelephone is now ready for operation on 2182 kHz only.

### 8.4 DESCRIPTION OF SELF TEST FUNCTIONS

Self test can be done in two different modes, auto mode and step mode. Auto mode is intended for a quick verification of all functions, it will execute all tests in sequence and stop if a malfunction is detected. Step mode is intended for service purposes, it allows step by step testing and gives the operator the possibility to make measurements during the tests and to repeat tests. Thus it can be used as a built-in signal generator for many purposes. The results of the tests are displayed on the RX display at the Control Unit. The result consists of a test number, indicating which test has been performed, and an error code indicating if the test was OK. Please note that the transmitter must be turned ON before executing the self test, otherwise the synthesizer, exciter and transmitter tests will fail. Various tests will refer to Receiver Synthesizer and Exciter Synthesizer respectively. Both Synthesizers are of the PCD [611] type. The Receiver Synthesizer is located at the outer side of the Transceiver Unit door, the Exciter Synthesizer is located at the inner side of the door.



The error codes are to be interpreted as follows:

Error code	Meaning
00	The test has passed.
01	A malfunction has been detected, refer to specific test description for precise information.
02	
-	
-	
97	Communication error The test failed due to communication error between CU and TU.
98	
99	The test can not be executed due to missing options (special IF filters etc.)

8.4.1 EXECUTION OF SELF TEST IN AUTO MODE The self test is executed by pressing:



The test will take several seconds, during which various sounds may be heard.



The test will stop when all tests have been executed, or the first time an error is detected. When the test stops, a test number and an error-code will be displayed. If the error-code is 00 no faults has been detected. If the error-code is different from 00, an error has been detected, refer to description of specific tests for information on the fault and for appropriate actions. The test result will be displayed for 10 seconds, thereafter the Transceiver will return to normal operation.

#### 8.4.2 EXECUTION OF SELF TEST FROM AN ARBITRARY TEST NUMBER (AUTO MODE)



The test number is entered via the numeric keys into the receiver display. Pressing "ENTER" will start self test from the specified test number if possible. Pressing other keys than "ENTER" or numerics will resume normal operation as will pressing an invalid test number. Execution of the self test will progress as described in above passage.

8.4.3 EXECUTION OF SELF TEST IN STEP MODE The self test is executed by pressing:



The test will start by executing test number 1 and displaying the test number and the error code. The test setup will remain until the operator presses "DIMMER UP", then it will proceed to the next test. The last test can be repeated by pressing "DIMMER DOWN". If the operator presses any key but "DIMMER UP" or "DIMMER DOWN", the Transceiver will return to normal operation. The Transceiver will return to normal operation when the last test has been executed.

#### 8.4.4 EXECUTION OF SELF TEST FROM AN ARBITRARY TEST NUMBER (STEP MODE)



The test number is entered via the numeric keys into the receiver display. Pressing "ENTER" will start self test from the specified test number if possible. Pressing other keys than "ENTER" or numerics will resume normal operation as will pressing an invalid test number. Execution of the self test will progress as described in above passage.

#### 8.4.5 TEST 1

Test 1 will test Audio Processing Board 601, reception signal path. Microprocessor tone generator is set to no tone, AF switch is set to microprocessor tone generator, and speaker is set ON. AF AMP is checked for silence. The test is OK if CHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. CHECK 1 was "0" Possible cause: Fault on <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board or cable connecting <u>600</u> and <u>601</u>

#### 8.4.6 TEST 2

Test 2 will test Audio Processing Board 601, reception signal path. Microprocessor tone generator is set to 800 Hz, AF switch is set to microprocessor tone generator, and speaker is set ON. AF AMP is checked for tone. The test is OK if CHECK 1 = "0"  
A clear tone is heard during the test.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. Check 1 was "1" Possible cause: Fault on <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board or cable connecting <u>600</u> and <u>601</u> or loudspeaker shortcircuited

#### 8.4.7 TEST 3

Test 3 will test Audio Processing Board 601, transmission signal path. The input selector is grounded, the compressor is checked for silence. The execution of this test takes 5 seconds. The test is OK if CHECK 2 = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK

01 Error. CHECK 2 was "1"  
Possible cause:  
Fault on 601 Audio Processing Board  
or 600 Control Board  
or cable connecting 600 and 601

#### 8.4.8 TEST 4

Test 4 will test Audio Processing Board 601, transmission signal path. The microprocessor tone generator is set to 800 Hz, input selector is set to microprocessor tone, the compressor is checked for compression. The test is OK if CHECK 2 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK.

01 Error. CHECK 2 was "0"  
Possible cause:  
Fault on 601 Audio Processing Board  
or 600 Control Board  
or cable connecting 600 and 601

#### 8.4.9 TEST 5

Display test.

This test will turn all displays, annunciators and bargraph's ON for 10 seconds.

The microprocessor can not test the displays, the operator must inspect the displays visually.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK, the microprocessor can not detect any faults in this test

If some displays, annunciators or bar-graph's do not turn ON, exchange or repair 600 Control Board.

#### 8.4.10 TEST 6

Test 6 will test Master Oscillator and reference dividers on board 612, 613 or 614.

Test 6 will test that N.O.CHECK = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK

01 Error. N.O.CHECK was "0"  
Fault on:  
[612], [613] or [614] Master Oscillator  
or cable connecting [611] and [612]  
or [611] Synthesizer Board  
or cable connecting [611] and [624]  
or [624] Transceiver Control Board

98 Error, no response from TU  
Fault on:  
[624] Transceiver Control Board

### 3.4.11 TEST 7

Test 7 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
It will set all synthesizers mid range and test for lock.  
Both 1.LO's are set to 50 MHz range = 45-52.5 MHz  
Both 2.LO's are set to 43.6 MHz  
Both 3.LO's are set to 1.4 MHz  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [611] and [624]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.12 TEST 8

Test 8 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
It will bring 1.LO's out of lock to check that they can be controlled by the microprocessor.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "0" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "1" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "1" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "1" and SYNCHECK 1 was "1" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [624] and [611]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.13 TEST 9

Test 9 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
It will set 1.LO's to 45 MHz to check if they can lock.  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board

- 02 Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624] or  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board
- 03 Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624]
- 98 Error, no response from TU  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.14 TEST 10

Test 10 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
 It will set 1.LO's to 52.5 MHz, using the 45-52.5 MHz band, to check if they  
 can lock.  
 The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [611] and [624]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.15 TEST 11

Test 11 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611.

It will set 1.LO's to 52.5 MHz, using the 52.5-60 MHz band, to check if they can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u>
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.16 TEST 12

Test 12 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611.

It will set 1.LO to 60 MHz, using the 52.5-60 MHz band, to check if they can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

- 02 Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624] or  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board
- 03 Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624]
- 98 Error, no response from TU  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 0.4.17 TEST 13

Test 13 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
 It will set 1.LO's to 60 MHz, using the 60-67.5 MHz band, to check if they  
 can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| Error code | Meaning   |
| 00         | The test was OK   |
| 01         | Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0"<br>Fault on:<br>[611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or<br>cable connecting [611] and [624] or<br>[624] Transceiver Control Board |
| 02         | Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"<br>Fault on:<br>[611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or<br>cable connecting [611] and [624] or<br>[624] Transceiver Control Board  |
| 03         | Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and<br>SYNCHECK 1 was "0"<br>Fault on:<br>[624] Transceiver Control Board or<br>cable connecting [611] and [624]              |
| 98         | Error, no response from TU<br>Fault on:<br>[624] Transceiver Control Board  |



#### 8.4.18 TEST 14

Test 14 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611 .

It will set 1.LO's to 67.5 MHz, using the 60-67.5 MHz band, to check if they can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u>
90	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.19 TEST 15

Test 15 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611 .

It will set 1.LO's to 67.5 MHz, using the 67.5-75 MHz band, to check if they can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

02 Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624] or  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

03 Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624]

98 Error, no response from TU  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.20 TEST 16

Test 16 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
 It will set L.O's to 75 MHz, using the 67.5-75 MHz band, to check if they  
 can lock.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [611] and [624]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.21 TEST 17

Test 17 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611.  
It will set 2.LO's to 43.597 MHz to check if they can lock.  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u>
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.22 TEST 18

Test 18 will test both Synthesizer Boards 611.  
It will set 2.LO's to 43.603 MHz to check if they can lock.  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: <u>611</u> Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

02 Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624] or  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

03 Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624]

98 Error, no response from TU  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.23 TEST 19

Test 19 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
 It will set 3.LO's out of lock to check if they can be controlled by the  
 microprocessor.

The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "0"  
 SYNCHECK 1 = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "1" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "1" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "1" and SYNCHECK 1 was "1" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [624] and [611]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.24 TEST 20

Test 20 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
It will set 3.LO's to 1.3955 MHz to check if they can lock.  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
03	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and SYNCHECK 1 was "0" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [611] and [624]
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.25 TEST 21

Test 20 will test both Synthesizer Boards [611].  
It will set 3.LO's to 1.403 MHz to check if they can lock.  
The test is OK if SYNCHECK 0 = "1" and  
SYNCHECK 1 = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" Fault on: [611] Receiver Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [611] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board

- 02 Error. SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624] or  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board
- 03 Error. SYNCHECK 0 was "0" and  
 SYNCHECK 1 was "0"  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board or  
 cable connecting [611] and [624]
- 98 Error, no response from TU  
 Fault on:  
 [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.26 TEST 22

Test 22 will test Exciter Signal Path [619].  
 It will set [619] to J3E reception and test that EX OUT CHECK and EX AF CHECK is  
 LOW, this will prove that the signal path is controlled by the microprocessor.  
 The test is OK if EX AF CHECK = "0"  
 and EX OUT CHECK = "0"

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Error code | Meaning  |
| 00         | The test was OK  |
| 01         | Error, EX AF CHECK was "1"<br>Fault on:<br>[619] Exciter Signal Path<br>or cable connecting [619] and [624]<br>or [624] Transceiver Control Board  |
| 02         | Error, EX OUT CHECK was "1"<br>Fault on:<br>[619] Exciter Signal Path<br>or cable connecting [619] and [624]<br>or [624] Transceiver Control Board |
| 98         | Error, no response from TU<br>Fault on:<br>[624] Transceiver Control Board   |

#### 8.4.27 TEST 23

Test 23 will test Exciter Signal Path [619].  
 It will set [619] to A1 (CW) transmission and test EX OUT CHECK, this will prove  
 that the transmission signal path is OK for A1 mode. The frequency is 14.250  
 MHz.  
 The test is OK if EX OUT CHECK = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, EX OUT CHECK was "0", Exciter generates no RF. Fault on: [619] Exciter Signal Path or cable connecting [619] and [611] or [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [619] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.28 TEST 24

Test 24 will test Exciter Signal Path [619].  
It will set [619] to J3E (USB) transmission and test EX OUT CHECK and EX AF CHECK, this will prove that the signal path is OK for J3E mode, the CU will generate a 919 Hz tone to modulate the exciter. The carrier frequency is 14.250 MHz.

The test is OK if EX AF CHECK and EX OUT CHECK is "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, EX AF CHECK was "0" no AF modulation is detected Fault on: cable connecting CU and TU or [601] Audio Processing Board or [619] Exciter Signal Path or cable connecting [619] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
02	Error, EX OUT CHECK was "0" no RF is generated on [619] Fault on: [619] Exciter Signal Path or cable connecting [619] and [611] or [611] Exciter Synthesizer Board or cable connecting [619] and [624] or [624] Transceiver Control Board
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board

#### 0.4.29 TEST 25

Test 25 will test Receiver Signal Path 618.

It will set 618 to J3E (USB) reception and set the synthesizer to make a 1 kHz beat frequency, AGC voltage and AF signal level will be tested by the CU unit. The synthesizer frequencies are: 1.LO = 45.0 MHz, 2.LO = 43.601 MHz, 3.LO = 1.4 MHz.

A clear 1 kHz tone will be heard during this test.

The test is OK if RX RATE ( 624 ) < 9.1 kHz  
and CHECK 0 ( 601 ) = "0"  
and CHECK 1 ( 601 ) = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "1" no AF signal on <u>601</u> Audio processing Board Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "1" no AF signal on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
99	The test can not be executed because either: filter X5 is not installed or this is not a standard version
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board



#### 8.4.30 TEST 26

Test 26 will test Receiver Signal Path 618.

It will set 618 to H3E (AM) reception and set the synthesizer to generate an unmodulated carrier. The CU will test AGC voltage and that no AF signal is detected.

The synthesizer frequencies are: 1.LO = 45 MHz, 2.LO = 43.6 MHz, 3.LO = 1.4 MHz

The test is OK if RX RATE ( 624 ) < 9.1 kHz

and CHECK 0 ( 601 ) = "1"

and CHECK 1 ( 601 ) = "1"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK.
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "0" AF was detected on <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "0" AF was detected on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board
99	The test can not be executed because this is a special version

### 0.4.31 TEST 27

Test 27 will test Receiver Signal Path 610.

It will set 610 to telex reception and set the synthesizer to generate a 1500 Hz tone. The CU will check AGC voltage and AF signal.

The synthesizer frequencies are: 1.LO = 45.0005 MHz, 2.LO = 43.002 MHz and 3.LO = 1.4 MHz.

The test is OK if RX RATE ( 624 ) < 9.1 kHz

and CHECK 0 ( 601 ) = "0"

and CHECK 1 ( 601 ) = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>610</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>610</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "1" no AF signal on <u>601</u> Audio processing Board Fault on: <u>610</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>610</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "1" no AF signal on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
99	The test can not be executed because either filter X4 is not installed or this is not a standard version
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.32 TEST 28

Test 28 will test Receiver Signal Path 618.

It will set 618 to CW reception and set the synthesizer to generate a 1 kHz tone. The CU will check AGC voltage and AF signals. A clear 1 kHz tone will be heard during this test.

The synthesizer frequencies are: 1.LO = 45 MHz, 2.LO = 43.601 MHz, 3.LO = 1.4 MHz.

The test is OK if  $\text{RX RATE (624)} < 9.1 \text{ kHz}$   
and  $\text{CHECK 0 (601)} = "0"$   
and  $\text{CHECK 1 (601)} = "1"$

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "1" no AF signal on <u>601</u> Audio processing Board Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "1" no AF signal on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
99	The test can not be executed because either filter X2 is not installed or this is a special version.
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

### 3.4.33 TEST 29

Test 29 will test Receiver Signal Path 618.

It will set 618 to CW reception, narrow bandwidth, and set the synthesizer to generate a 1 kHz tone. The CU will check AGC voltage and AF signals. A clear 1 kHz tone will be heard during this test.

The synthesizer frequencies are 1.LO = 45 MHz, 2.LO = 43.6 MHz, 3.LO = 1.4 MHz.

The test is OK if RX RATE (624) < 9.1 kHz

and CHECK 0 (601) = "0"

and CHECK 1 (601) = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "1" no AF signal on <u>601</u> Audio processing Board Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "1" no AF signal on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
99	The test can not be executed because either filter X3 is not installed or X3 has a center frequency of 1.3985 MHz or this is a special version
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.34 TEST 30

Test 30 will test Receiver Signal Path 618.

It will set 618 to CW reception, narrow bandwidth, and set the synthesizer to generate a 1.5 kHz tone. The CU will check AGC voltage and AF signals. A clear 1.5 kHz tone will be heard during the test.

The synthesizer frequencies are: 1.LO = 45.0005 MHz, 2. LO = 43.602 MHz, 3.LO = 1.4 MHz.

The test is OK if RX RATE ( 624 ) < 9.1 kHz  
and CHECK 0 ( 601 ) = "0"  
and CHECK 1 ( 601 ) = "0"

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, RX RATE > 9.1 kHz AGC voltage is too low Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>600</u> Control Board
02	Error, CHECK 0 was "1" no AF signal on <u>601</u> Audio processing Board Fault on: <u>618</u> Receiver Signal Path or cable connecting <u>618</u> and <u>611</u> or cable connecting <u>611</u> and <u>624</u> or cable connecting CU and TU or <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board or <u>600</u> Control Board
03	Error, CHECK 1 was "1" no AF signal on loudspeaker Fault on: <u>601</u> Audio Processing Board
99	The test can not be executed because filter X3 is not installed or has a center frequency of 1.4 MHz or this is a special version
98	Error, no response from TU Fault on: <u>624</u> Transceiver Control Board

#### 8.4.35 TEST 31

Test 31 is a listening test at 2.0 MHz. The purpose of this test is not to test anything. The operator should listen to this frequency before proceeding with the transmitter tests. The transmitter tests will transmit at this frequency, therefore the operator must listen to ensure that this frequency is not occupied by others. If the frequency is free proceed to next test by pressing "DIMMER UP". If the frequency is occupied, wait until it becomes free or abort the test by pressing any key but "DIMMER UP" or "DIMMER DOWN".  
NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

Error code	Meaning
00	Is always returned

#### 8.4.34 TEST 32

Test 32 will test Power Amplifiers [626], P.A. Filters and Antenna Tuning Unit. It will transmit at 2 MHz CW mode and test that ALCHECK is OK, SWROK is OK, Power is OK and that IANT (antenna current) is OK. The 1.6-2.3 MHz filter is used in this test.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if ALCHECK = "1"

and SWROK ( [640] ) = "0"

and Power = 90 %

and IANT = 1A

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, ALCHECK was "0" Fault on: [624] Transceiver Control Board or cable connecting [624] and [626] or [626] Power Amplifier
02	Power was < 90 % Fault on: [626] Power Amplifier or [627], [628], [629] P.A. Filters or cable connecting [619] and [626] or cable connecting [626] and [627] [628] [629] or antenna too short for full power on 2 MHz
03	Error, SWROK was "1" SWR was > 3 Fault on: [640] Antenna Tuning Unit or antenna

04 Error, IANT was < 1 A  
Fault on:  
[640] Antenna Tuning Unit or antenna

#### 8.4.37 TEST 33

Test 33 will test PA-filters [627], [628] or [629].  
It will select the 2.31-3.33 MHz filter and transmit at 2 MHz.  
NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.  
The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was < 90 % Fault on: [627], [628], [629] PA-filters

#### 8.4.38 TEST 34

Test 34 will test PA-filters [627], [628], [629].  
It will select the 3.3-4.8 MHz filters at continuous coverage transceiver, and transmit at 2 MHz. Marine bands transceivers can not execute this test.  
NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.  
The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was < 90 % Fault on: [629] PA-filters
99	This is a marine bands transceiver, this unit can not execute the test

#### 8.4.39 TEST 35

Test 35 will test PA-filters [627], [628], [629].  
It will select the 4.8-6.9 MHz filter for continuous coverage transceivers or the 3.3-4.8 MHz filter for marine bands transceivers.  
NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.  
The test was OK if Power > 90 %

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was < 90 % Fault on: [627], [628], [629] PA-filters

#### 8.4.40 TEST 36

Test 36 will test PA-filters 627, 628, 629.

It will select the 6.9-10 MHz filter for continuous coverage transceivers or the 6.2-8.45 MHz filter for marine bands transceivers. It will transmit at 2 MHz.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was > 90 % Fault on: <u>627</u> , <u>628</u> , <u>629</u> PA-filters

#### 8.4.41 TEST 37

Test 37 will test PA-filters 627, 628, 629.

It will select the 10-14.4 MHz filter for continuous coverage transceivers or the 12-17 MHz filter for marine bands transceivers. It will transmit at 2 MHz.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was > 90 % Fault on: <u>627</u> , <u>628</u> , <u>629</u> PA-filters

#### 8.4.42 TEST 38

Test 38 will test PA-filters 627, 628, 629.

It will select the 14-20 MHz filters at continuous coverage transceiver, and transmit at 2 MHz. Marine bands transceivers can not execute this test.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was < 90 % Fault on: <u>629</u> PA-filters
99	This is a marine bands transceiver, this unit can not execute the test



#### 8.4.43 TEST 39

Test 39 will test PA-filters 627, 628, 629.

It will select the 20-30 MHz filter for continuous coverage transceivers or the 14-27 MHz filter for marine bands transceivers. It will transmit at 2 MHz.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was > 90 % Fault on: <u>627</u> , <u>628</u> , <u>629</u> PA-filters

#### 8.4.44 TEST 40

Test 40 is a listening test at 491 kHz. The purpose of this test is not to test anything, but the operator should listen at this frequency before proceeding to the transmitter test. Test 41 will transmit at this frequency, therefore the operator must listen to ensure that this frequency is not occupied by others.

If the frequency is free proceed to test 41 by pressing "DIMMER UP".

If the frequency is occupied, wait until it becomes free, or abort the test by pressing any key but "DIMMER UP" or "DIMMER DOWN".

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

Error code	Meaning
00	The listening test is executing
99	This transceiver is not a marine bands version with 400-525 kHz filter, this test can not be executed

#### 8.4.45 TEST 41

Test 41 will test PA-filters 628.

It will select 400-525 kHz filter and transmit at 491 kHz.

NOTE: This test can be executed in step mode only.

The test is OK if Power > 90 %.

Error code	Meaning
00	The test was OK
01	Error, Power was < 90 % Fault on: <u>628</u> PA-filters

99

This is not a marine bands version with  
400-525 kHz filter, the test can not be  
executed

8.4.46 LIST OF TESTS

TEST#	TESTS	REMARKS
01	Audio Processing Board 601	receiver signal path
02	Audio Processing Board 601	receiver signal path
03	Audio Processing Board 601	transmitter signal path
04	Audio Processing Board 601	transmitter signal path
05	Display test	
06	Master Oscillator 612	
07	Synthesizers 611	all synthesizers mid range
08	Synthesizers 611	1.LO out of lock
09	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 45 MHz 45-52.5 MHz range
10	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 52.5 MHz 45-52.5 MHz range
11	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 52.5 MHz 52.5-60 MHz range
12	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 60 MHz 52.5-60 MHz range
13	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 60 MHz 60-67.5 MHz range
14	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 67.5 MHz 60-67.5 MHz range
15	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 67.5 MHz 67.5-75 MHz range
16	Synthesizers 611	1.LO = 75 MHz 67.5-75 MHz range
17	Synthesizers 611	2.LO = 43.597 MHz
18	Synthesizers 611	2.LO = 43.603 MHz
19	Synthesizers 611	3.LO out of lock
20	Synthesizers 611	3.LO = 1.3955 MHz
21	Synthesizers 611	3.LO = 1.403 MHz
22	Exciter Signal Path 619	no signal
23	Exciter Signal Path 619	A1 mode
24	Exciter Signal Path 619	J3E mode
25	Receiver Signal Path 618	J3E mode
26	Receiver Signal Path 618	AM mode
27	Receiver Signal Path 618	F1B mode
28	Receiver Signal Path 618	CW inter
29	Receiver Signal Path 618	CW narrow
30	Receiver Signal Path 618	CW narrow
31	Listening test (2 MHz)	Marine-band Continuous
32	PA-filters, ATU	1.6-2.3 MHz 1.6-2.3 MHz
33	PA-filters	2.3-3.3 MHz 2.3-3.3 MHz
34	- -	- - 3.3-4.8 MHz
35	- -	3.3-4.8 MHz 4.8-6.9 MHz
36	- -	6.2-8.9 MHz 6.9-10 MHz
37	- -	12-17 MHz 10-14 MHz
38	- -	- - 14-20 MHz
39	- -	19-27 MHz 20-30 MHz
40	Listening test (491 kHz)	
41	PA-filters	400-525 kHz

### 3.5 SPARE PARTS LIST, TRP 8250 D SERIES

#### CONTROL UNIT:

[600] Control Board (configuration Prom not included) (specify program version when ordering)	107 560 01
[601] Audio Processing	107 560 11
[602] Squelch Board (optional)	107 560 21
[603] Line Transformer Board (optional)	107 560 31
Membrane Keyboard (excl. graphics overlay)	343 590 5X
Loudspeaker	860 600 00
Lithium back-up battery	890 000 02

#### HANDSET:

[450] Microphone Amplifier	107 445 01
Handset complete, incl. Microphone Amplifier	107 400 60

#### TRANSCEIVER UNIT:

[611] Synthesizer Board	107 561 11
[612] Master Oscillator, 1.5 ppm	107 561 21
[613] Master Oscillator, 0.8 ppm (optional)	107 561 31
[614] Master Oscillator, 0.4 ppm (optional)	107 561 41
[618] Receiver Signal Path incl. filters	107 561 81
[619] Exciter Signal Path	107 561 91
40 Lead Flat Ribbon Cable	373 590 21
2 Lead Cable	106 600 50
Coaxial Cable	106 600 00
Coaxial Cable	106 600 10
Coaxial Cable	106 600 30
Coaxial Cable	106 600 40
Coaxial Cable	106 602 90
[620] Interconnection Board	107 562 01
Voltage Converter Assembly	107 600 90
Switched Mode Power Supply	107 600 20
[624] Transceiver Control Board (specify program version when ordering)	107 562 41
Power Amplifier Assembly	107 600 10
Power Amplifier Assembly, FCC	107 603 40
P.A. Filter Assembly, Marine Bands (TRP 8250 D/8251 D/8252 D) (without PCB [624] and cover)	107 601 70
P.A. Filter Assembly, Continuous Coverage (TRP 8253 D/8254 D/8255 D), (without PCB [624] and cover)	107 601 90
P.A. Filter Assembly, Marine Bands incl. 500 kHz (optional)	107 601 80
[630] 50 ohm Antenna Relay (optional)	107 563 01

#### ANTENNA TUNING UNIT:

[640] ATU Board	107 564 01
[641] Antenna Relay Board	107 564 11

AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT:

Transformer

383 597 31

Electrolytic capacitor 10000 uF/63 V

652 910 51

Lamp 24 V

754 000 04

Diode PH70

831 007 00

<b>CONTROL UNIT</b>	<b>1</b>
<hr/>	
PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD	2
<hr/>	
PCB 601 AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD	3
<hr/>	
PCB 602 SQUELCH BOARD	4
<hr/>	
PCB 603 LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD	5
<hr/>	
<b>TRANSCEIVER UNIT</b>	<b>6</b>
<hr/>	
PCB 611 SYNTHESIZER BOARD	7
<hr/>	
PCB 612 / 613 / 614 / 615 / 616 MASTER OSCILLATOR AND PCB 699 TCXO HEATER BOARD	8
<hr/>	
PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD	9
<hr/>	
PCB 619 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD	10
<hr/>	
PCB 620 INTERCONNECTION BOARD	11
<hr/>	
PCB 621 VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD	12
<hr/>	
SMPS AND PCB'S 622 CONTROL BOARD AND 623 DRIVER BOARD	13
<hr/>	
PCB 624 TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD	14
<hr/>	
PCB 626 / 631 POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD	15
<hr/>	
PCB 627 / 628 P.A. FILTERS, MARINE BANDS	16
<hr/>	
PCB 629 P.A. FILTERS, CONTINUOUS COVERAGE	17
<hr/>	
PCB 630 50 OHMS ANTENNA RELAY BOARD	18
<hr/>	
PCB 695 CONNECTOR BOARD	19
<hr/>	
<b>ANTENNA TUNING UNIT</b>	<b>20</b>
<hr/>	
PCB 640 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT BOARD AND 641 ANTENNA RELAY BOARD	21
<hr/>	
PCB 644 50 OHMS ATU RELAY BOARD	22
<hr/>	
<b>AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT P 8250</b>	<b>23</b>
<hr/>	
<b>HANDSET / HOLDER ASSEMBLY</b>	<b>24</b>
<hr/>	
PCB 707 AF AMPLIFIER AND PCB 709 T-CONNECTION	25
<hr/>	

## 9. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION AND DIAGRAMS

### 9.1 Symbol Explanation

9.1.1 Arrows A black arrow on a line indicates in which direction an AC signal flows. A white arrow on a line indicates in which direction the information of a DC signal flows. An exception from this rule is the supply lines and their connections, which are always indicated by a supply voltage level or its associated label.

9.1.2 Logic circuits A small circle at an external input means that the specific input is active LOW, i.e. it produces the desired function, in conjunction with other inputs if its voltage is the lower of the two logic levels in the system, otherwise the specific input is HIGH. A clock input is indicated by an open triangle. A small circle at a clock input means that the outputs change on the HIGH to LOW clock transition. A small circle at an output indicates that when the function designated is true, the output is LOW. Inputs and outputs are labelled with mnemonic letters as described in table 9.1.

9.1.3 Logic Functions Logic functions are labelled with mnemonic letters in brackets. An active LOW function is given a bar over the label.

9.1.4 Voltages Typical DC voltages are indicated on the circuit diagrams next to the points to which they refer and are marked with a "V". Typical logic levels are indicated in brackets (LOW/HIGH) on the circuit diagrams next to the point to which they refer and are marked with a "V". Typical AC voltages are likewise indicated on the circuit diagrams. They are marked with "Vpp" or "mVpp" and values are in RMS unless otherwise stated.

## 9.2 ABBREVIATIONS

A	= ampere, amperes
B	= battery, motor
C	= capacitor
Car.	= carbon
Cer.	= ceramic
CR	= thyristor
D	= diode
F	= farad, fan
FS	= fuse
H	= henry
IC	= integrated circuit
k	= kilo or $10^3$
L	= inductor
LED	= light emitting diode
LS	= loudspeaker
lin.	= linear
log.	= logarithmic
m	= milli or $10^{-3}$
M	= mega or $10^6$
ME	= instrument
MF	= metal film
Mi	= mica
MO	= metallic oxide
MP	= metallized paper
u	= micro or $10^{-6}$
n	= nano or $10^{-9}$
NPO	= temp. coefficient 0
N150	= temp. coefficient -150
NTC	= neg. temp. coefficient
p	= pico or $10^{-12}$
PL	= connector (plug or cable with plug)
Polyes.	= polyester
Polyst.	= polystyrene
Pot.	= potentiometer
PTC	= pos. temp. coefficient
Q	= transistor
R	= resistor
RL	= relay
SK	= connector (socket or cable with socket)
SL	= lamp
Sol. al.	= solid aluminium
SW	= switch
T	= transformer
Tan.	= tantalum electrolytic capacitor
V	= working voltage DC or volts
Vac.	= working voltage AC
Var.	= variable
Varicap	= variable capacitance diode
V1	= valve



Vpp = peak to peak voltage  
VR = neon lamp  
ww = wire wound  
W = watt, watts  
W.alum. = wet aluminium electrolytic  
X = crystal, crystal osc. or crystal filter

Table 9.1

Label	Short for	Meaning
A	Trig Input	triggers one-shot on falling edge
Ax	Address	selects a memory location (data word) or a multiplexer input
B	Trig Input	triggers one-shot on rising edge
B/D	Binary /Decimal	selects counting mode (modulus 16 or 10)
BI	Blank Input	deactivates BCD-to-7 segment decoder (blanks connected display)
CxY	Control Signal	programmable bidirectional hand-shake signal to/from peripheral
CEP, CET	Clock Enable	enables clock signal to counter
CP	Clock Pulse	edge activated input for updating synchronous circuit
CSx	Chip Select	selects a memory or peripheral circuit (bus slave)
Dx	Data	input to D flip-flop and register or bidirectional information path for bus connected device
E	Enable Input	enables clock signal
EO	Enable Output	activates output(s) from combinatorical circuit
EQ	Enable Output	activates output(s) from sequential circuit
HLT	Halt	suspends MPU activity and releases busses
IxY	Input Data	input for combinatorical circuit
IRQy	Interrupt Request	wired-OR flag from peripheral to MPU indicating interrupt detected
J, K	Data	input to J-K flip-flop
Kx	Mode Select	selects counting mode for programmable counter
LE	Latch Enable	updates latching register
LT	Lamp Test	activates all outputs on BCD-to-7 segment decoder
MR	Master Reset	input for initializing MPU or clearing programmable registers in peripheral circuit
MRDY	Memory Ready	hand-shake flag to MPU indicating new bus cycle may be started

Table 9.1 continued

NI <sub>I</sub>	Non-maskable Interrupt Output	flag to MPU, which cannot be masked softwarewise indicating interrupt detected output from combinatorical circuit
P <sub>x</sub> Y	Data (bidirectional)	input to programmable counter or programmable bidirectional signal to/from peripheral
PE	Parallel Enable	loads P <sub>x</sub> data into programmable counter
Q <sub>x</sub>	Output	output from sequential circuit
R	Reset	forces flip-flop(s) to LOW state
RBI	Ripple Blank Input	deactivates BCD-to-7 segment decoder (blanks connected display) if data correspond to leading zero, when decoders are cascaded
RS <sub>x</sub>	Register Select	addresses programmable registers in peripheral circuit
S	Set	forces flip-flop(s) to HIGH state
S <sub>y</sub>	Select Data	selects data path through multiplexer
SYNC	Synchronize	issued from bus master (MPU) to synchronize data transfer
TC	Terminate Count	output from counter indicating new cycle started (corresponds to carry or borrow depending on counting direction)
U/D	Up/Down	selects counting direction
VIA	Valid Memory Address	issued from bus master (MPU) to indicate stable address bus
WI	Write Input	input to bus slave to make it accept data from master
WQ	Write Output	output from master (MPU) when it is a data source

(1) "x" is a numerical index (zero origin indexing) corresponding to bit position

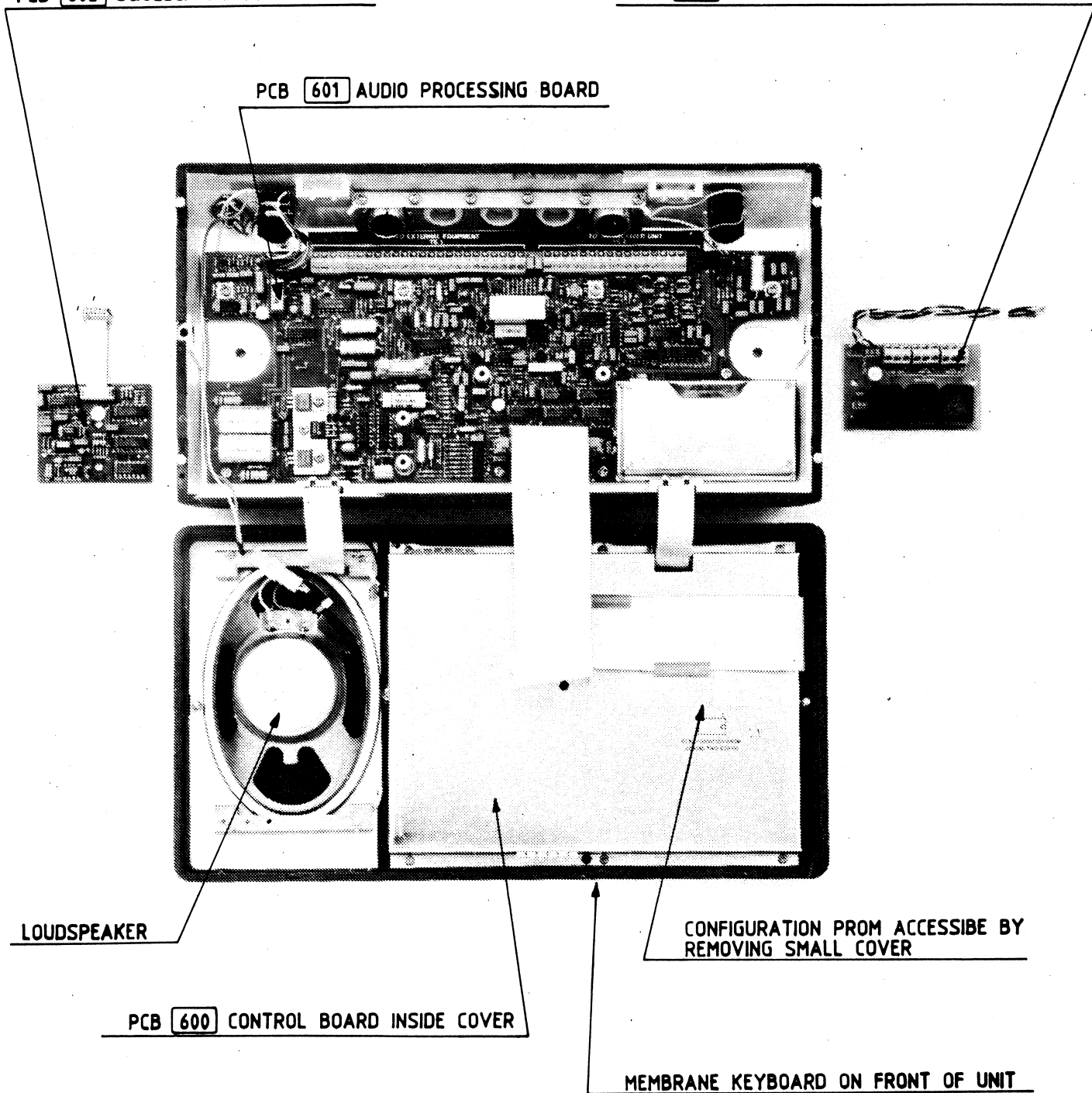
(2) "y" is an alphabetical index used for multiple ports



PCB 602 SQUELCH BOARD . OPTIONAL

PCB 603 LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD . OPTIONAL

PCB 601 AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD



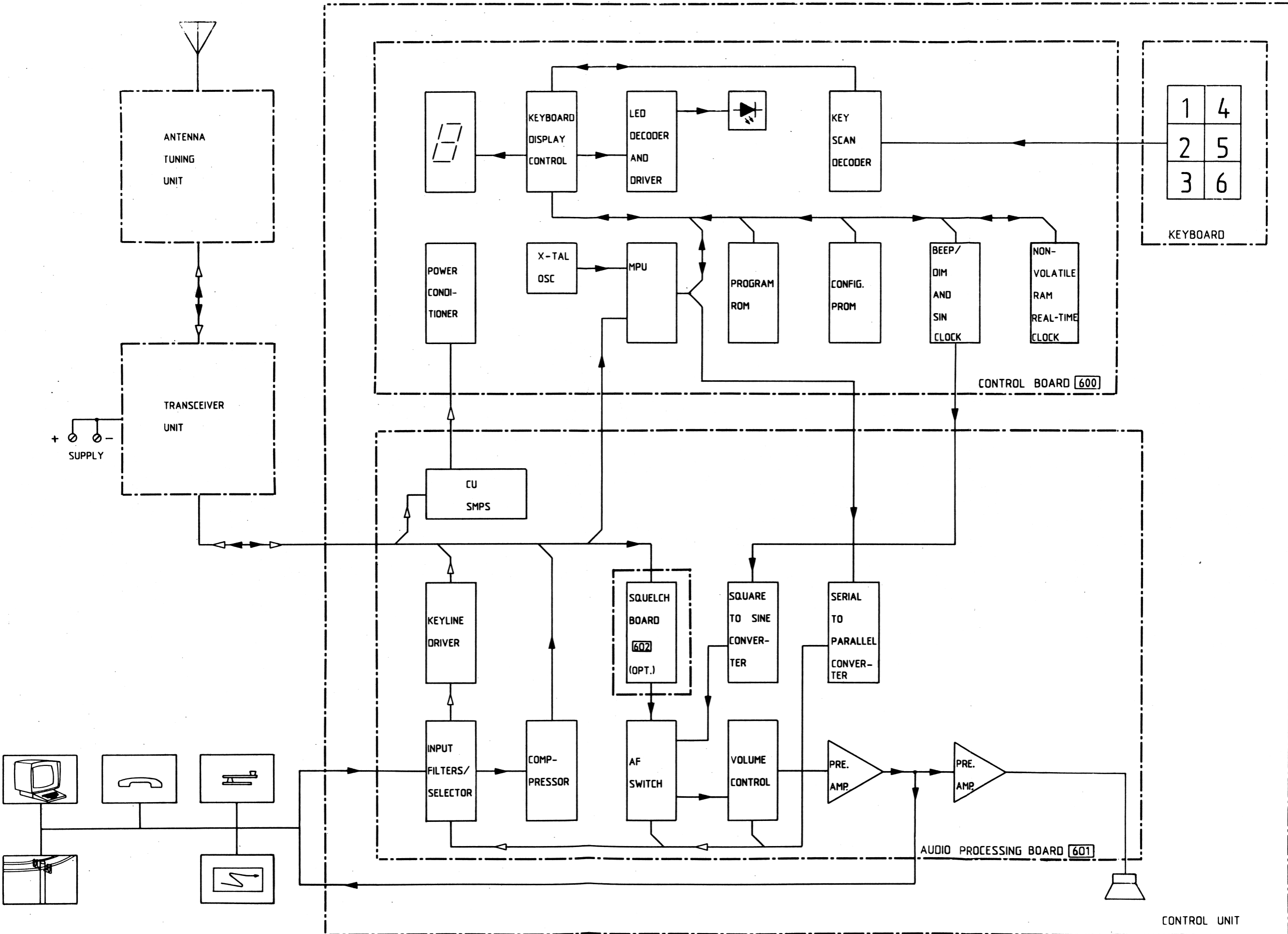
LOUDSPEAKER

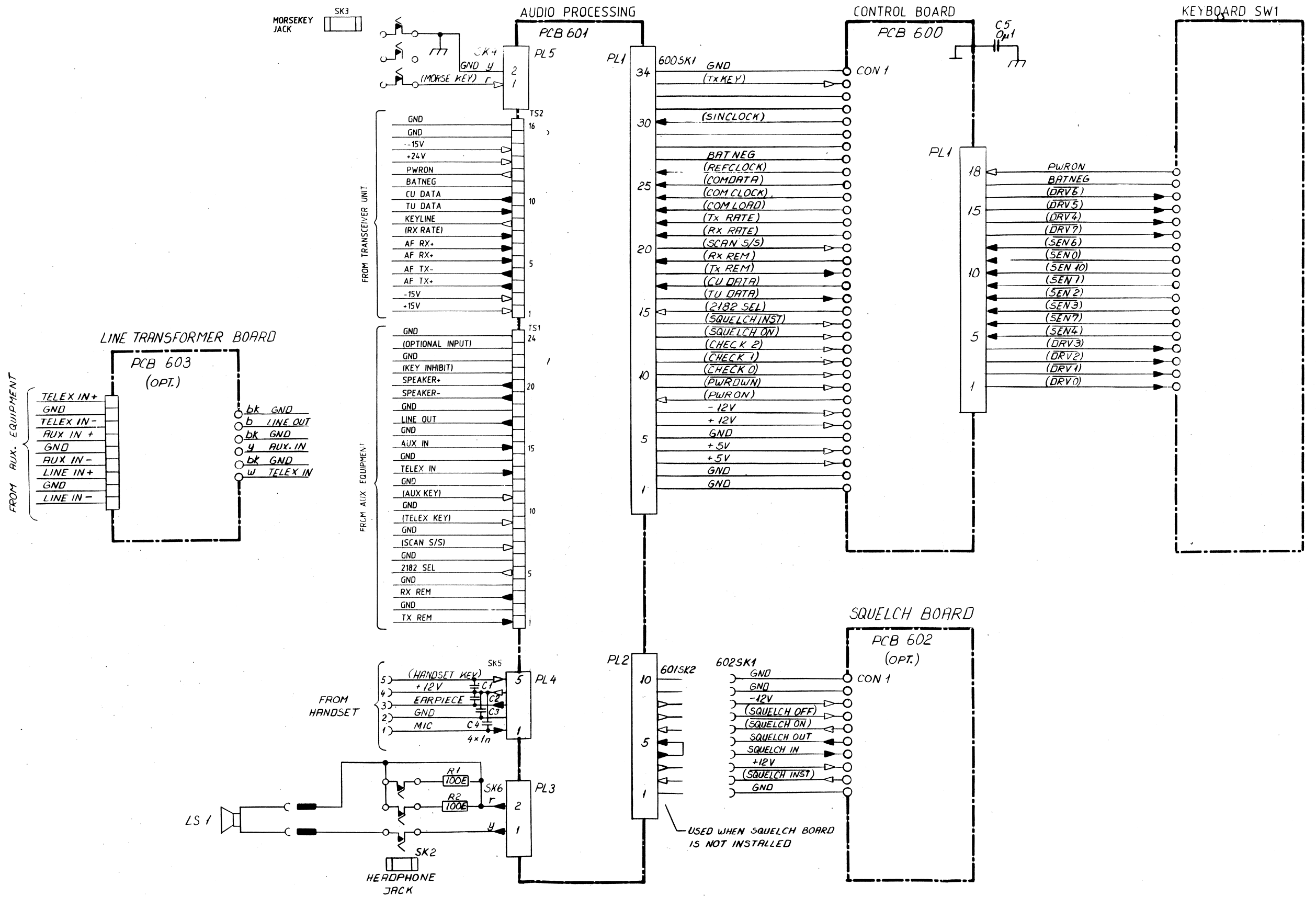
CONFIGURATION PROM ACCESSIBLE BY  
REMOVING SMALL COVER

PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD INSIDE COVER

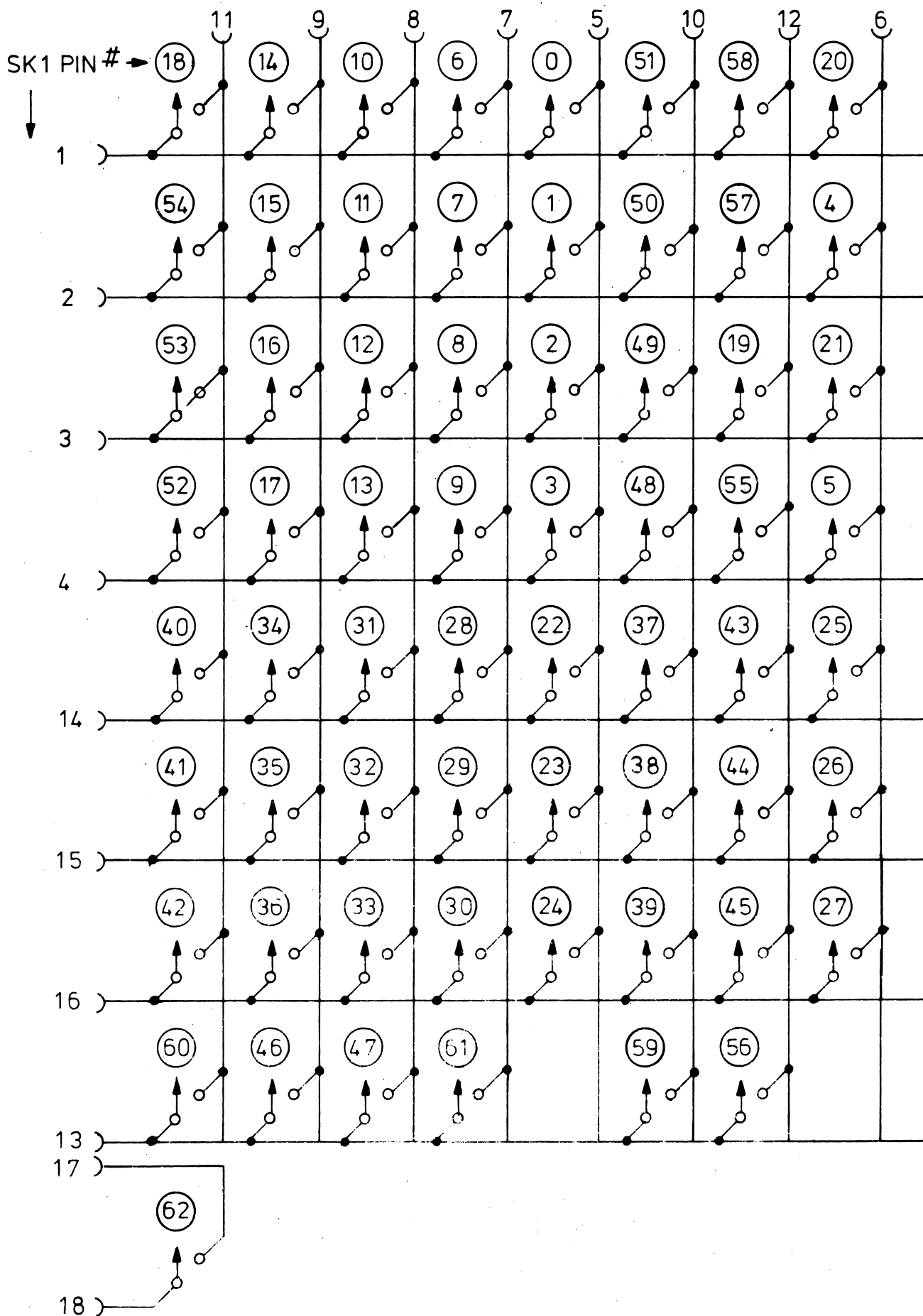
MEMBRANE KEYBOARD ON FRONT OF UNIT

CONTROL UNIT 8000 DISASSEMBLE





TO RCB 600 PL 1





PARTS LIST FOR CONTROL UNIT

Control Unit complete					108 600 00
PCB 600 Control Board					107 560 02
PCB 601 Audio Processing Board					107 560 11
PCB 602 Squelch Board					107 560 21
PCB 603 Line Transformer Board					107 560 31
Keyboard					343 590 53
R1,2	100 ohm	5%	1/2W	Car.	502 210 00
C5	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 510 00
LS1	Loudspeaker	15 ohm			860 000 09
SK2,3	Jack socket				750 000 46
SK5	5-pole socket incl. cable				106 603 20

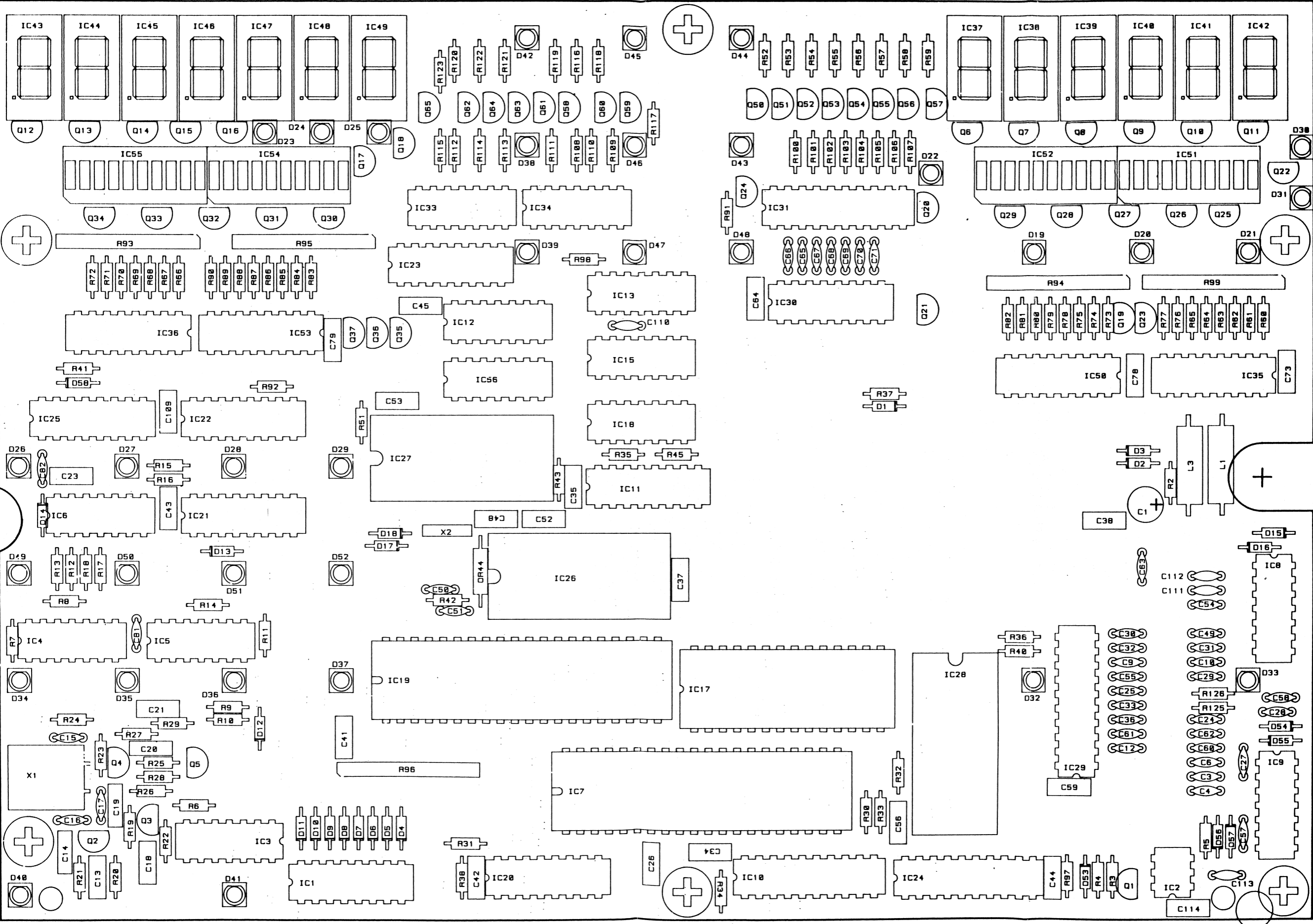
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD

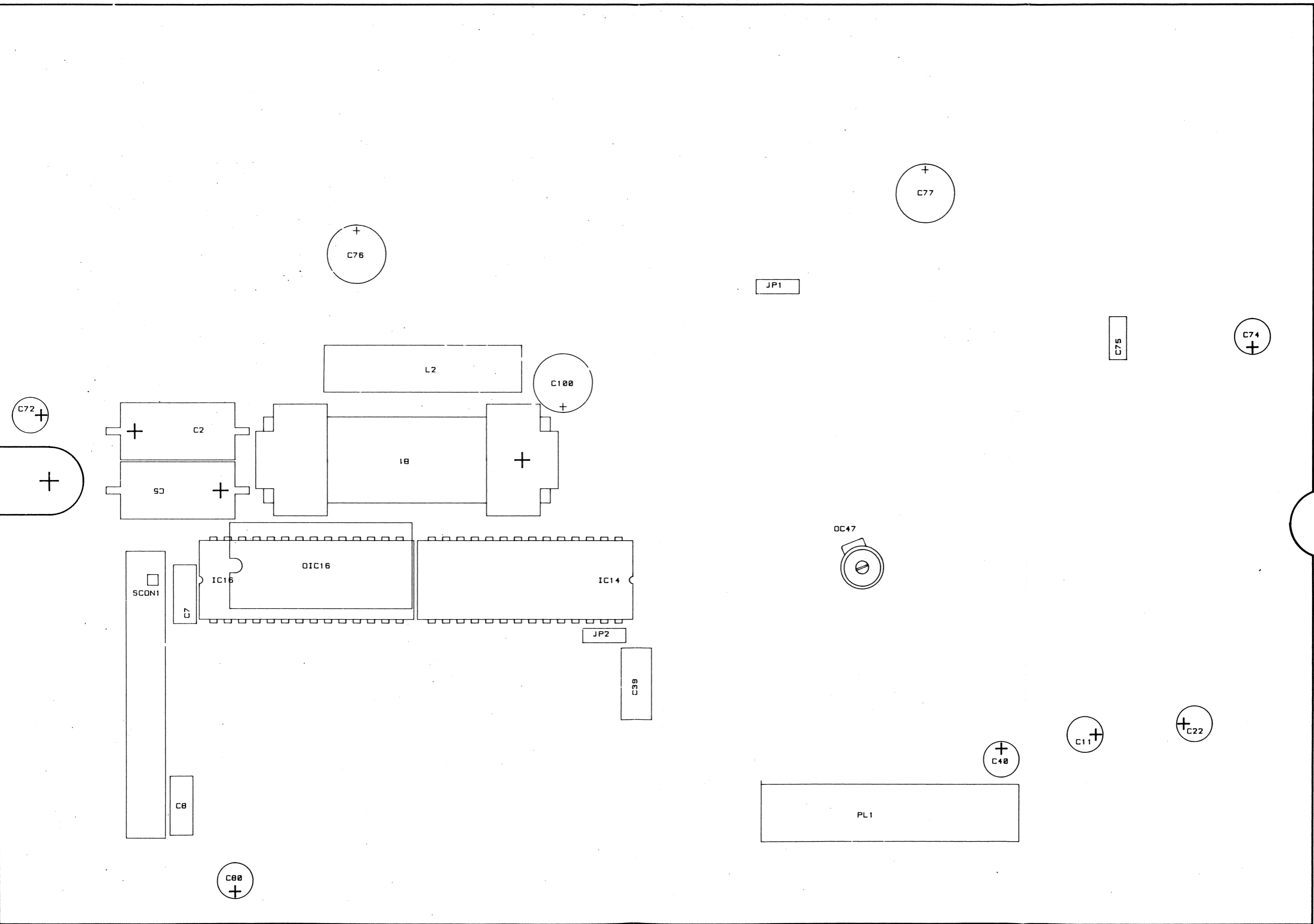
The primary functions of this module are to support the man/machine interface via keyboard and displays, control Audio Processing 601 and communicate with Transceiver Control Board 624 as a master by transmitting commands and receiving acknowledge and status messages in ASCII code according to a fixed protocol. This is accomplished through an embedded computer consisting of a microprocessor ("MPU") with the following onchip facilities: 8 bits CPU, 128 bytes RAM used as buffer area and for saving internal variables, 2 ports of which one handles the transfer of a 16 bits packet to 601 controlling loudspeaker volume, selection of keying and audio signals using the signals (COMDATA), (COMCLOCK) and (COMLOAD), while the other is connected to a serial, asynchronous interface used for communicating at 300 baud via "RS 232C INTERFACE" with 624 using the signals (TUDATA) and (CUDATA), and finally a 16 bits timer used for generating 64 Hz real-time interrupts to switch the microprocessor from back to foreground processing simultaneously measuring the period of the telemetry signals received from 624 representing signal strength and output power (i. e. (RXRATE) and (TXRATE) respectively) through "RATE MULTIPLEXER". The processor is clocked by a signal coming from "4 MHz XTAL OSCILLATOR" and is initialized by "MASTER CLEAR" combined with "MODE SWITCH". Due to "ADDRESS LATCH" being connected to the multiplexed 8 bits wide data/address bus a full 16 bits wide address bus is available for the "MAP DECODER" to select between the connected memories and peripherals, which are the following: "PROGRAM ROM" (up to 16 kbytes of object code in EPROM), "CONFIGURATION PROM" (up to 4 kbytes in EPROM containing a list of up to 1017 permitted TX frequencies and status code for enabled options of the equipment), "NON-VOLATILE RAM" (1 knibbles used for saving up to 76 RX/TX frequency pairs with corresponding modes and the present status of the equipment) powered by a lithium battery during power-off condition together with "REAL TIME CLOCK" which controlled by a 32.768 kHz crystal implements the watch function. By programming the latter it is possible to switch on the entire equipment automatically using the "OPTO COUPLER" to generate the galvanically isolated signal PWRON, which activates SMPS Control 622.

Another peripheral circuit is the "KEYBOARD DISPLAY CONTROLLER", which constantly scans the membrane keyboard (organized as an 8x8 matrix) through "KEY SCAN DECODER" using the signals (DRV0--7) and (SENO--7), while it simultaneously refreshes the entire display at a rate of 588 Hz (duty cycle 1/16) by utilizing "LED DECODER/LED DRIVER" and "DISPLAY DIGIT DECODER/DISPLAY DIGIT DRIVER" for multiplexing the annunciators and seven segment displays respectively. The segments are driven from "DISPLAY SEGMENT DRIVER" and "DISPLAY SEGMENT DECODER" (performing the conversion from BCD-code). The displays may be dimmed through the last peripheral, "BEEP DIM REGISTER", by pulse width modulation via "PWM COUNTER". "BEEP DIM REGISTER" is also capable of controlling "PROGRAMMABLE DIVIDER" generating the signal SINCLOCK used by 601 to synthesize sinusoidal signals for modulation purposes and "beeping" (acoustic feedback to the operator signaling a key closure). In order to permit remote control, another "RS 232C INTERFACE" is available connected to a serial, asynchronous interface implemented by "ACIA". Both serial interfaces

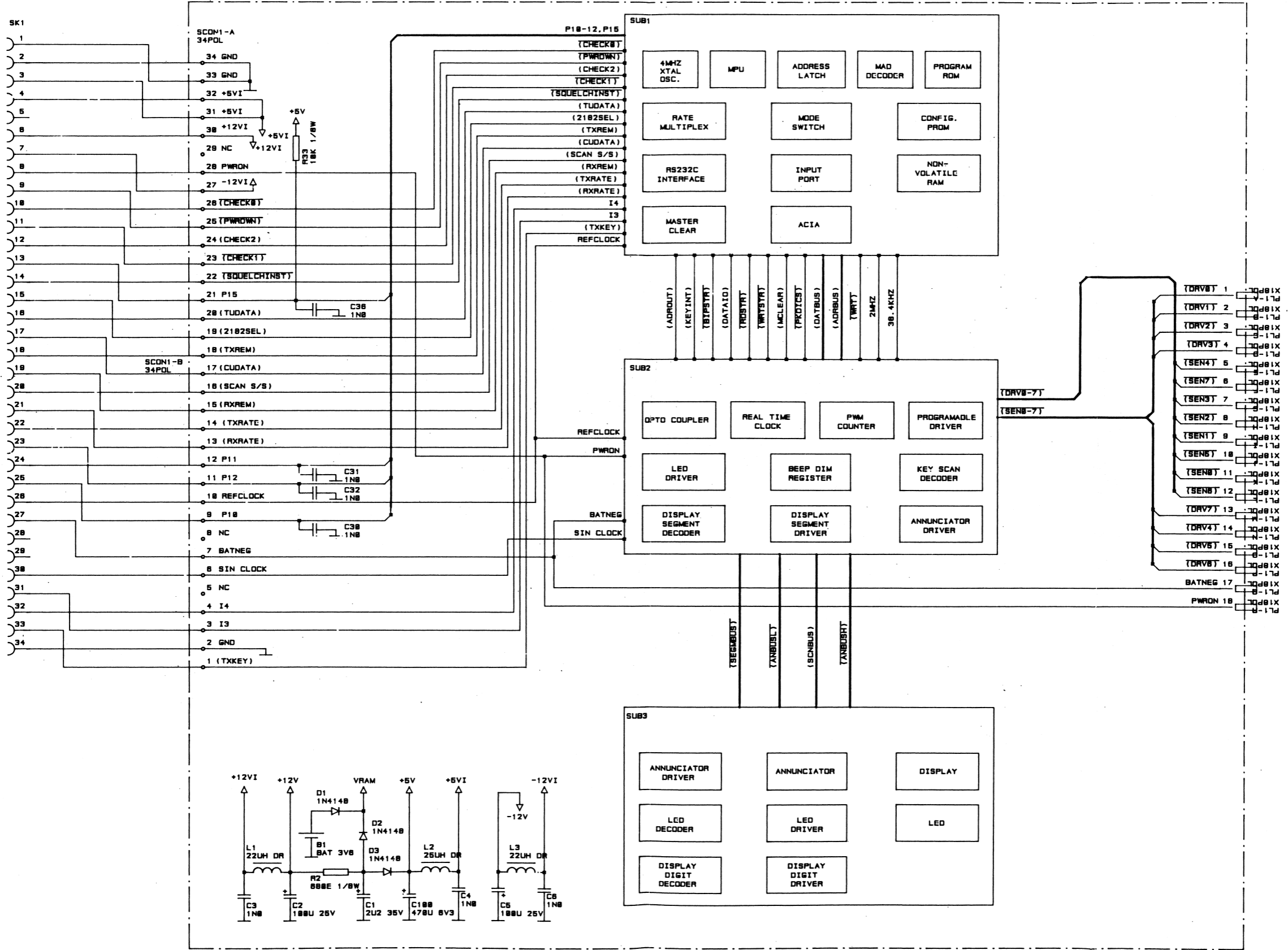
are clocked by "BAUD RATE DIVIDER", which is fed by a 1 MHz clock from "MPU".  
Baud rate may be set to 300 or 2400 bits/s selectable by jumper setting.



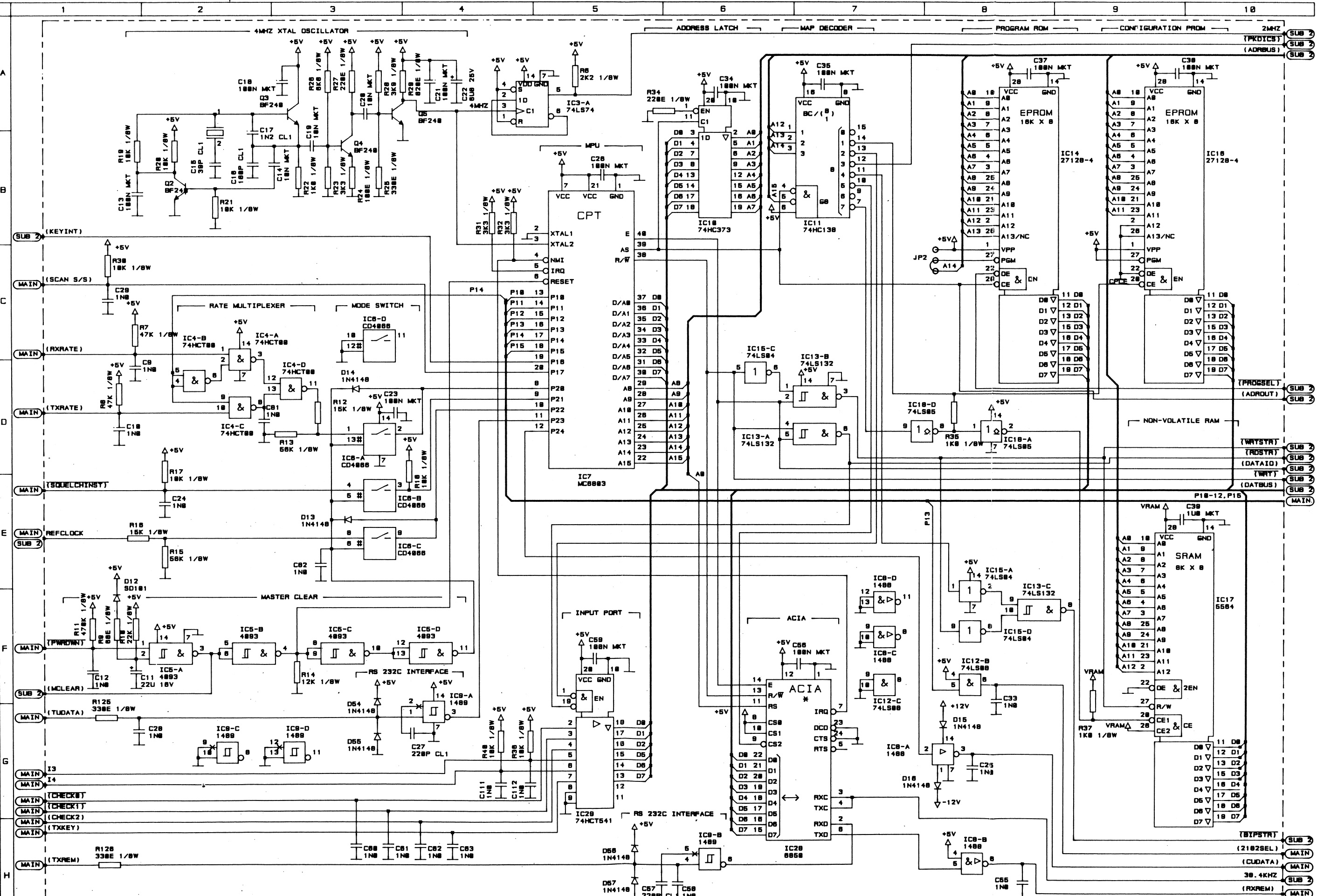
**CONTROL BOARD 600  
VERSION B2  
VIEWED FROM TOP SIDE**



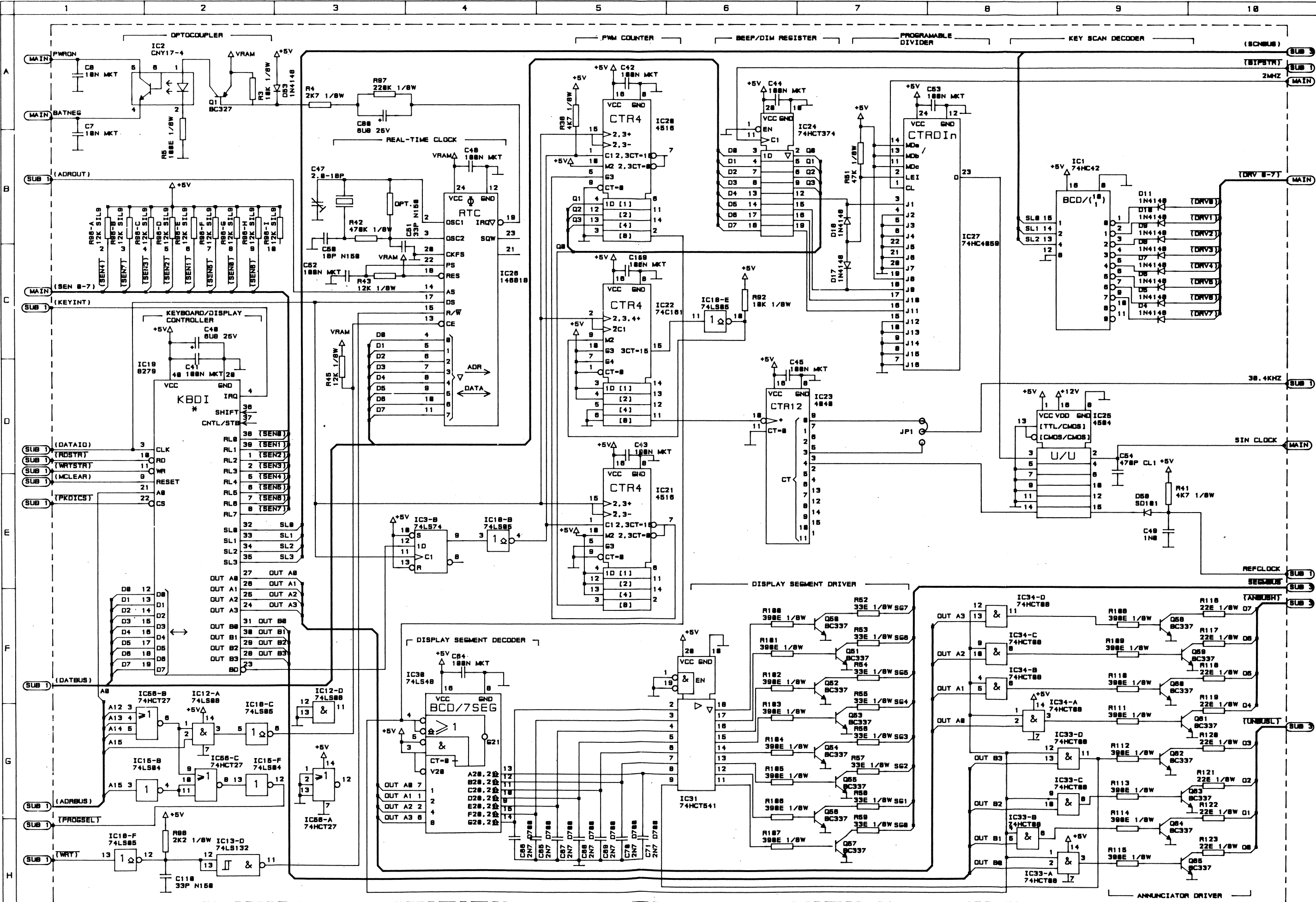
CONTROL BOARD 600  
 VERSION B2  
 VIEWED FROM BOTTOM SIDE



PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD  
VERSION B2 MAIN DIAGRAM

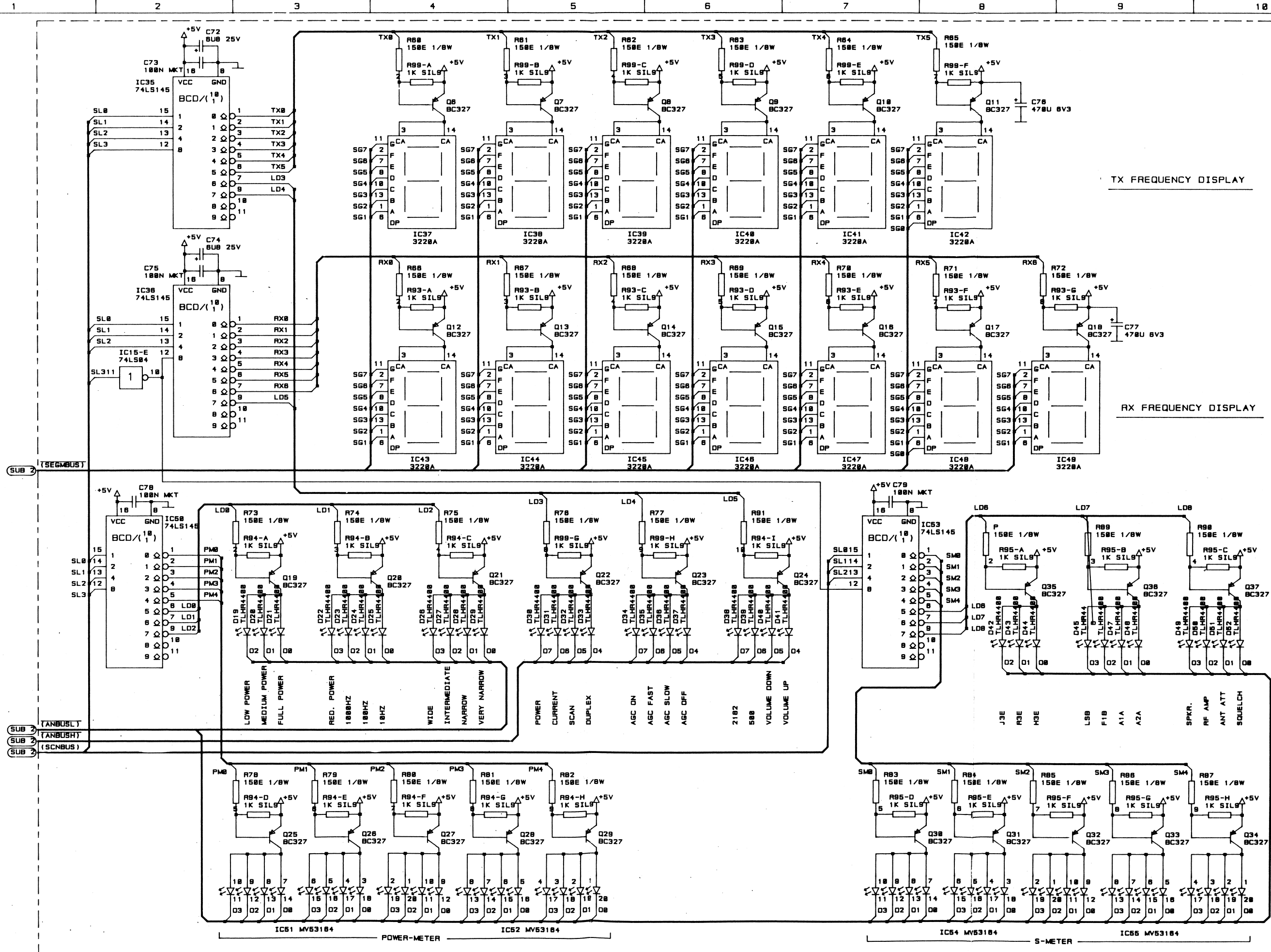


PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD  
VERSION B2 SUBDIAGRAM 1 OF 3



PCB 600 CONTROL BOARD  
 VERSION B2 SUB DIAGRAM 2 OF 3





TEST POINTS FOR 600 CU CONTROL BOARD.


1 12V


2 5V

3 5V @ POWER ON  
3V @ POWER OFF

4 -12V

5 4MHz  5V  
0V

6 1MHz, 50% d.c.  5V  
0V

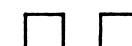
7 1MHz 25% d.c.  5V  
0V

8 -11V (passive state)


9 -12V (passive state when connected to TU)

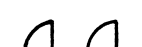
10 -11V (passive state)

11 5V (passive state)

12 8192 Hz 50% d.c.  5V  
0V

13 38462 Hz 50% d.c.  5V  
0V

14 2404 Hz 50% d.c.  4V  
0V

15 2 MHz 50% d.c.  9V  
0V



## PARTS LIST FOR CONTROL BOARD 600 VERSION B2

## PARTS LIST FOR CONTROL BOARD 600 VERSION B2

D20	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC15	74LS04	850 740 41
D21	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC16	27128-4 (unprogrammed)	852 712 84
D22	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC17	5564	850 556 40
D23	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC18	74LS05	850 740 51
D24	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC19	8279-5	850 827 90
D25	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC20	CNY17-4	825 000 01
D26	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC21	CD4516BC	850 451 60
D27	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC22	CD4516BC	850 451 60
D28	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC23	74C161	857 416 11
D29	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC24	CD4040BC	850 404 00
D30	1N4148	830 414 80	IC25	74HCT374	857 437 42
D31	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC26	4504	850 450 40
D32	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC27	146818	851 468 18
D33	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC28	74HC4059	857 440 59
D34	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC29	6850	850 685 00
D35	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC30	74HCT541	857 454 10
D36	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC31	74LS74	850 747 40
D37	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC32	74LS48	850 744 81
D38	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC33	74HCT541	857 454 10
D39	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC34	ULN2803	850 280 30
D40	1N4148	830 414 80	IC35	74HCT08	850 740 82
D41	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC36	74HCT08	857 414 50
D42	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC37	74LS145	857 414 50
D43	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC38	74LS145	824 000 02
D44	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC39	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D45	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC40	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D46	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC41	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D47	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC42	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D48	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC43	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D49	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC44	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D50	1N4148	830 414 80	IC45	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D51	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC46	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D52	LED (RED)	823 000 00	IC47	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D53	1N4148	830 414 80	IC48	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D54	1N4148	830 414 80	IC49	DISPLAY (RED)	824 000 02
D55	1N4148	830 414 80	IC50	4093BC	850 409 30
D56	1N4148	830 414 80	IC51	74LS145	857 414 50
D57	1N4148	830 414 80	IC52	BAR-GRAPH (RED)	824 000 01
D58	SD101C	830 010 10	IC53	BAR-GRAPH (RED)	824 000 01
D6	1N4148	830 414 80	IC54	74LS145	857 414 50
D7	1N4148	830 414 80	IC55	BAR-GRAPH (RED)	824 000 01
D8	1N4148	830 414 80	IC56	BAR-GRAPH (RED)	824 000 01
D9	1N4148	830 414 80	IC6	74HCT27	850 742 71
IC1	74HC42	850 744 21	IC7	CD4066BC	850 406 60
IC10	74HC373	857 437 31	IC8	6803	850 680 30
IC11	74H138	857 413 81	IC9	1488P	850 148 80
IC12	74LS08	850 740 80		1489P	850 148 90
IC13	74LS132	857 413 21	JPI	consisting of PLUG and SOCKET	750 000 45
IC14	TMS27256-45 (XX denotes program version number)	383 65X X1			750 000 31

## PARTS LIST FOR CONTROL BOARD 600 VERSION B2

## PARTS LIST FOR CONTROL BOARD 600 VERSION B2

JP2	consisting of PLUG and SOCKET	750 000 45 750 000 31	Q61 Q62 Q63 Q64 Q65 Q7 Q8 Q9	BC337-40 BC337-40 BC337-40 BC337-40 BC327 BC327 BC327	840 033 70 840 033 70 840 033 70 840 033 70 840 033 70 840 032 70 840 032 70		
L1	22 uH	740 122 00	R10	22 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 422 00
L2	25 uH	740 125 00	R100	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
L3	22 uH	740 122 00	R101	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
PL1	18 Pol.	751 001 25	R102	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q1	BC327	840 032 70	R103	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q10	BC327	840 032 70	R104	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q11	BC327	840 032 70	R105	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q12	BC327	840 032 70	R106	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q13	BC327	840 032 70	R107	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q14	BC327	840 032 70	R108	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q15	BC327	840 032 70	R109	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q16	BC327	840 032 70	R11	470 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 547 00
Q17	BC327	840 032 70	R110	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q18	BC327	840 032 70	R111	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q19	BC327	840 032 70	R112	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q20	BF240	840 024 00	R113	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q21	BC327	840 032 70	R114	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q22	BC327	840 032 70	R115	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 239 00
Q23	BC327	840 032 70	R116	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q24	BC327	840 032 70	R117	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q25	BC327	840 032 70	R118	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q26	BC327	840 032 70	R119	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q27	BC327	840 032 70	R12	15 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 415 00
Q28	BC327	840 032 70	R120	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q29	BC327	840 032 70	R121	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q3	BF240	840 024 00	R122	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 122 00
Q30	BC327	840 032 70	R123	330 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 233 00
Q31	BC327	840 032 70	R125	330 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 233 00
Q32	BC327	840 032 70	R13	56 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 456 00
Q33	BC327	840 032 70	R14	12 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 412 00
Q34	BC327	840 032 70	R15	56 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 456 00
Q35	BC327	840 032 70	R16	15 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 415 00
Q36	BC327	840 032 70	R17	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 410 00
Q37	BC327	840 032 70	R18	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 410 00
Q4	BF240	840 024 00	R19	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 410 00
Q5	BF240	840 024 00	R2	680 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 268 00
Q50	BC337-40	840 033 70	R20	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 410 00
Q51	BC337-40	840 033 70	R21	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 410 00
Q52	BC337-40	840 033 70	R22	1 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 310 00
Q53	BC337-40	840 033 70	R23	3.3 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 333 00
Q54	BC337-40	840 033 70	R24	100 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 210 00
Q55	BC337-40	840 033 70	R25	330 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 233 00
Q56	BC337-40	840 033 70	R26	6.8 kohm	5%	1/8W	500 368 00
Q57	BC337-40	840 033 70	R27	220 ohm	5%	1/8W	500 222 00
Q58	BC337-40	840 033 70					
Q59	BC337-40	840 033 70					
Q6	BC327	840 032 70					
Q60	BC337-40	840 033 70					



## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 601 AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD

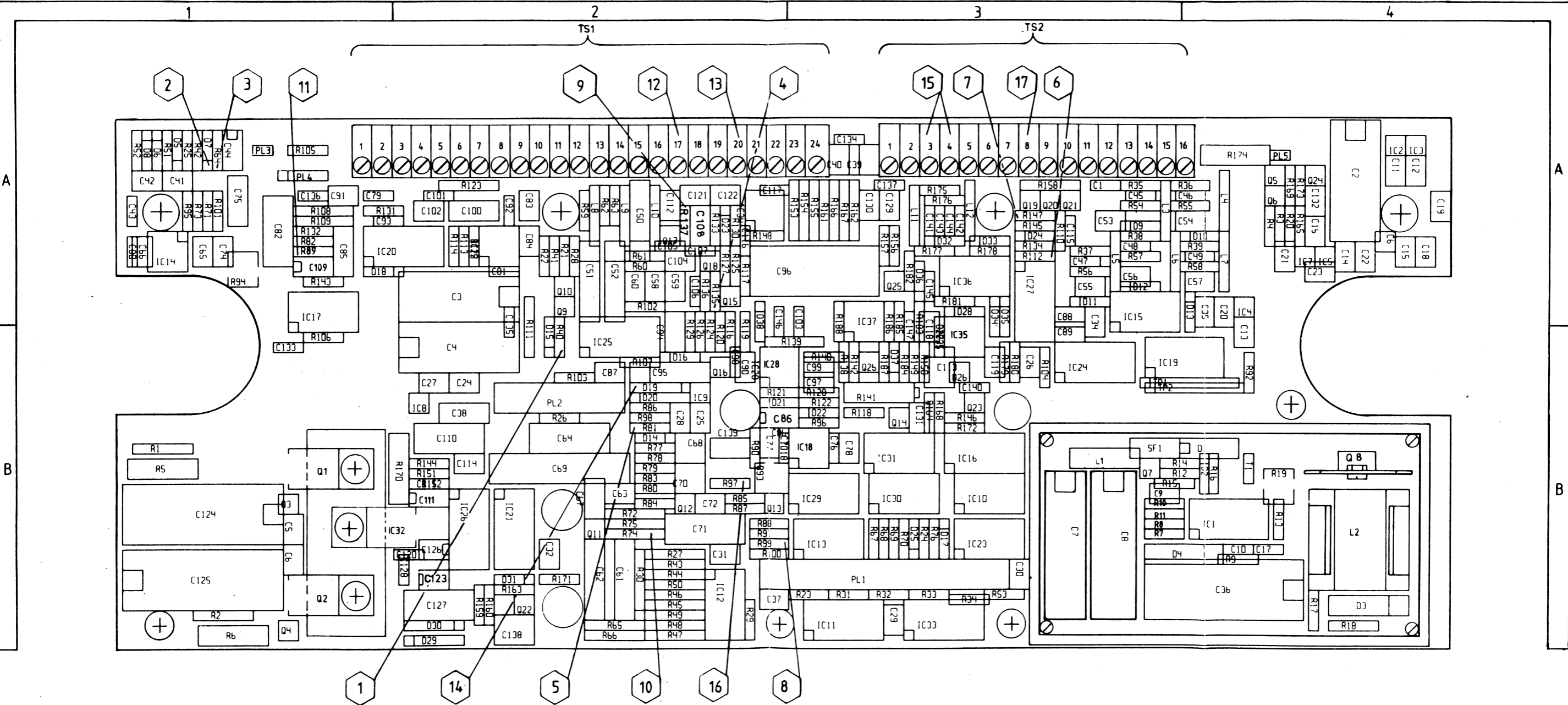
All power supply regulation in the Control Unit is performed on this board. Voltages of +24 V, -15 V, +15 V, -15 V are supplied from the Transceiver Unit. The +15 V and one -15 V line are current limited to approximately 0.7 A before supplying the audio power amplifier in order not to disturb the function of the equipment in case of irregularities on the loudspeaker lines. For the same reason the current from the loudspeaker is returned in these -15 V wires and not via the "GND" wire. All other circuits are supplied from the +24 V and the second -15 V voltage. To obtain the necessary regulation and isolation between the circuits, these voltages are stabilized in several small 0.1 A regulators, supplying +/-12 V and +6 V for receiver AF-circuits, +/-12 V and +6 V for transmitter AF-circuits and +/-12 V for the digital circuits. +5 V to the Control Board 600 is derived from +24 V by means of a switching regulator, capable of delivering 2 A. All functions on 601 are controlled by the microprocessor on 600 through a 3 wire serial interface. The 5V microprocessor signals are level-shifted to the 12 V logical level used on 601 and converted to a 16-bit parallel code. 3 bits control the key selector and the input selector. Before the signals enter the selectors, they pass through the filters, where they are filtered, limited and shaped (keysignals only). The microphone signal further passes through the microphone amplifier where the gain can be set from 0 to 15 dB by means of a potentiometer. A delay circuit makes it possible to delay the positive edge of the telex key signal from 0 to 30 ms in steps of 3.33 ms. The negative edge remains unaffected. Accuracy of the delay time will be within one period of the reference clock signal from the microprocessor (0.42 ms). The selectors are controlled as follows:

Mode	Keyselector	Inputselector
AM/R3E	Handset/aux.	Mic./aux.
USB/LSB		
CW	Morse	off
MCW	Morse	Sinetone
TELEX	Telex	Telex
ALARM SEND	Constant keyed	Sinetone
ALARM TEST	off	Sinetone

In the AM/SSB modes a keying signal from the handset will open the microphone input, and a signal from the aux. key input will open the aux. input. If both keying inputs are activated, the analog signals will be mixed. The sinetone to the input selector is derived from a clocksignal produced by the microprocessor on 600. The squarewave is converted in the square-to-sine converter circuit to a sinewave with a frequency 16 times lower than the clock frequency. The sinetone frequency is 919 Hz in MCW mode and 1300 Hz/2200 Hz in the alarm-modes. From the input selector the signal is led to the compressor circuit, where it is levelled to a 0 dBm (0.775 V RMS) balanced signal before transmission to the Transceiver Unit. A check detector circuit informs the control board 600 when the input signal is compressed (in the -3 dBm -0 dBm range). From the key selector the signal is led to the debounce circuit, which will cancel any bounce on the edges of the keying signal within

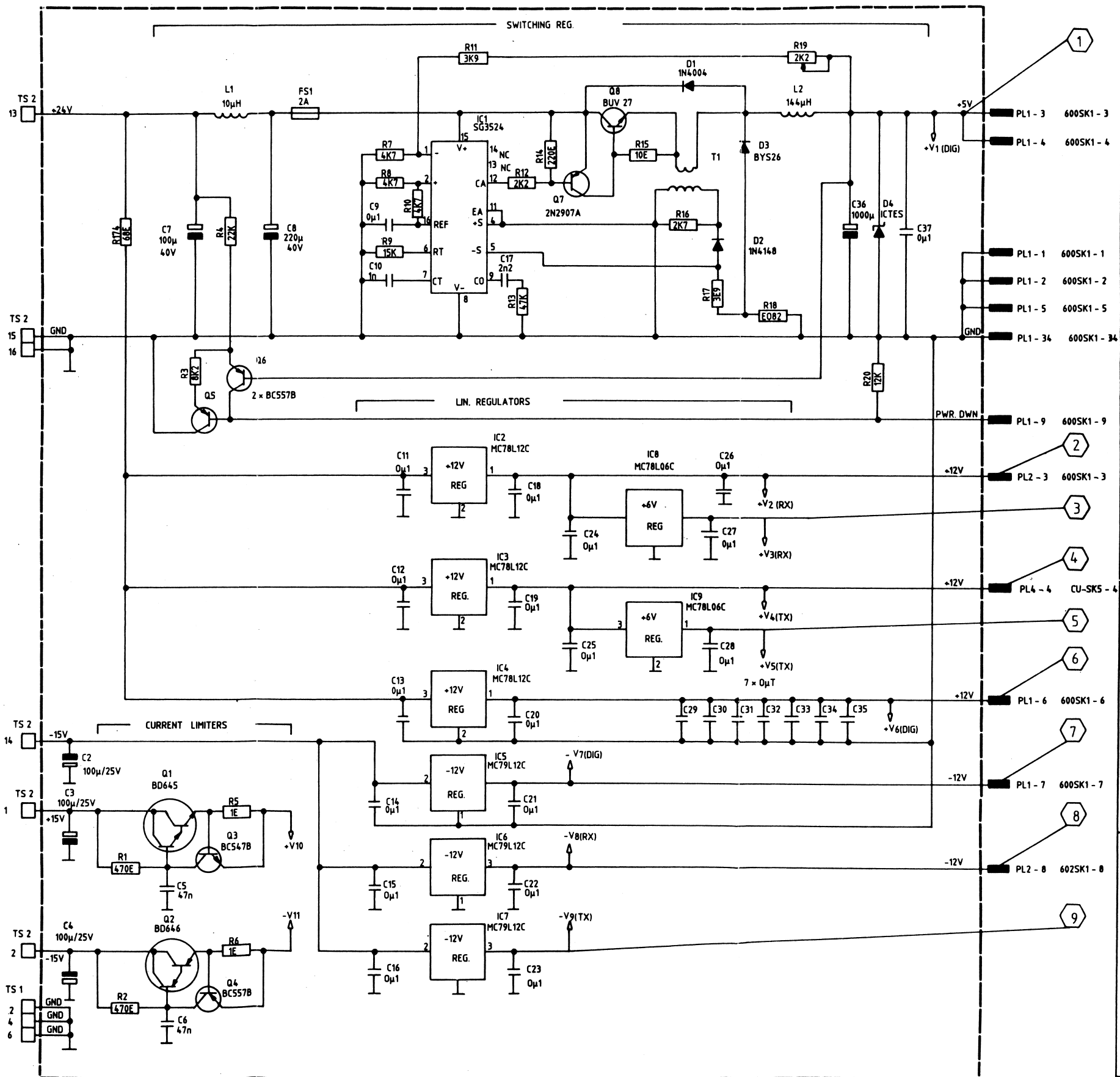
approximately 10 ms from first level-shift. The signal is separated from the keyline to the Transceiver Unit by a class B driver stage. The signal is also transmitted to the control board [600]. The keyline also carries a frequency modulated signal from the Transceiver Unit to the Control Unit with information about the transmitter RF output power. The RX-RATE line carries a similar signal representing signal strength. These signals are amplified in two equal amplifiers before they continue to the control board [600]. The RX signal path on [601] starts with a check-detector, which registers if the balanced lines from the Transceiver Unit carries a signal greater than approx. 0.5 V RMS (nominal line level is 0.775 V RMS). The input amplifier converts the differential signal to a single signal of the same level before it is fed to the Squelch Board [602] if provided. When it returns from [602] (or from the bypass socket in PL2) it enters the AF-switch. Here it is possible to select either the RX signal or the sidetone from the shaping circuit. Both shaping and AF-switch is controlled by the AF-output selector which combines RX/TX mode and keyline to obtain correct switch-timing (e.g. a 45 ms break-in time in CW and MCW modes). The clock reference is the same as for the telex key delay circuit. From the AF-switch the signal enters volume control and line amplifier. The line output signal can be adjusted from 0 to approx. 2.4 V RMS (+10 dBm) by means of a potentiometer. The volume control is build around an 8-bit digital-to-analog converter followed by a 20 dB attenuator in order to control the audio volume by the control board processor. The RX signal path further consists of a preamplifier, which also drives the earpiece, a speaker on/off switch and the audio power amplifier. The signal to the loudspeaker is monitored by a check-detector.

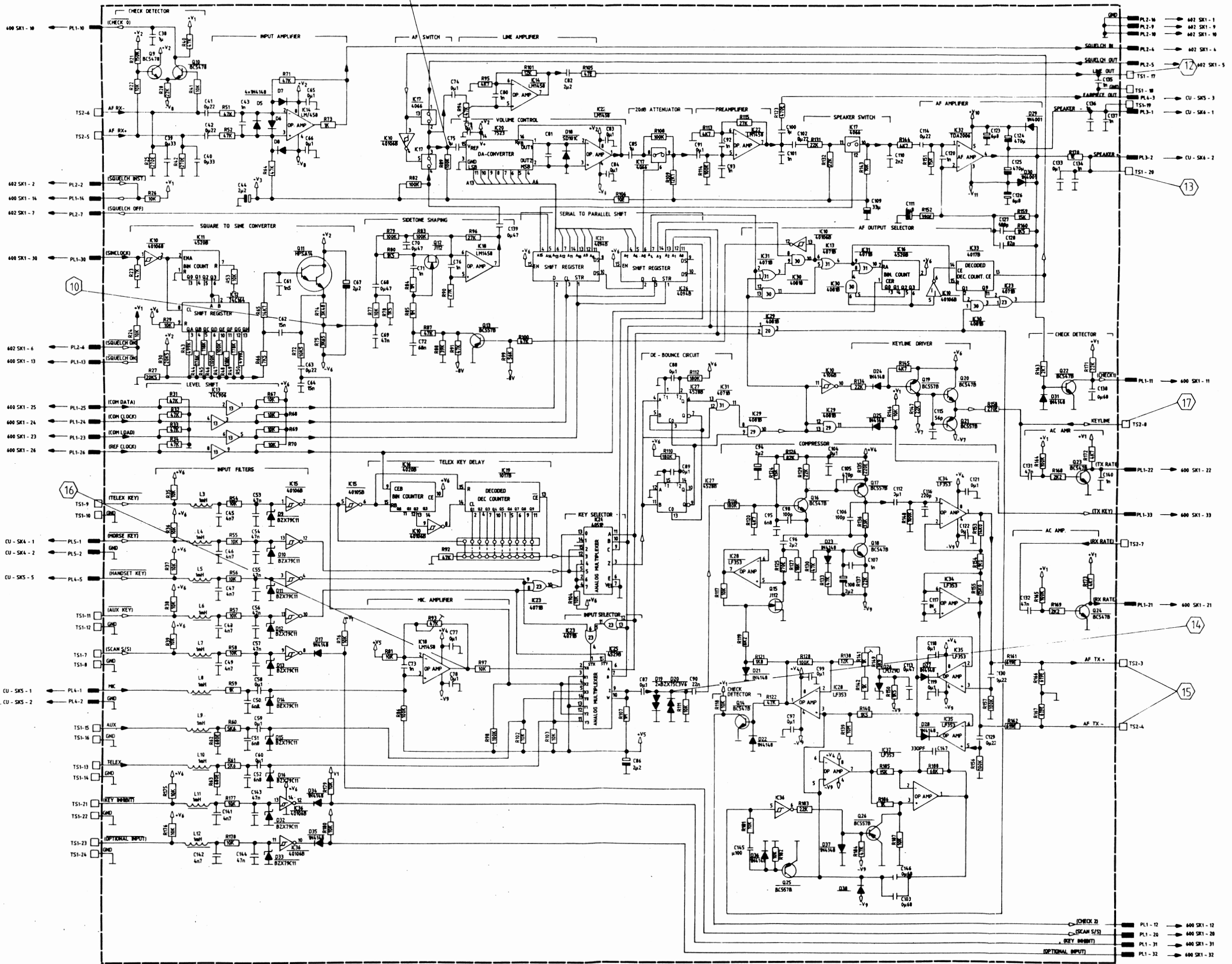




PCB 601 VERSION 4A  
 AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE







- 400 SK1 - 10 → PL1-10
- 400 SK1 - 2 → PL2-2
- 400 SK1 - 14 → PL1-14
- 400 SK1 - 7 → PL2-7
- 400 SK1 - 30 → PL1-30
- 400 SK1 - 6 → PL2-4
- 400 SK1 - 13 → PL1-13
- 400 SK1 - 25 → PL1-25
- 400 SK1 - 24 → PL1-24
- 400 SK1 - 23 → PL1-23
- 400 SK1 - 26 → PL1-26
- CU - SK4 - 1 → PL1-1
- CU - SK4 - 2 → PL1-2
- CU - SK5 - 5 → PL1-5
- CU - SK5 - 1 → PL1-1
- CU - SK5 - 2 → PL1-2
- TS1-9 → TS1-9
- TS1-10 → GND
- TS1-11 → TS1-11
- TS1-12 → GND
- TS1-7 → TS1-7
- TS1-8 → GND
- CU - SK5 - 1 → PL1-1
- CU - SK5 - 2 → PL1-2
- TS1-15 → TS1-15
- TS1-16 → GND
- TS1-13 → TS1-13
- TS1-14 → GND
- TS1-21 → TS1-21
- TS1-22 → GND
- TS1-23 → TS1-23
- TS1-24 → GND

- PL2-16 → 402 SK1 - 1
- PL2-9 → 402 SK1 - 9
- PL2-10 → 402 SK1 - 10
- SQUELCH IN → PL2-4 → 402 SK1 - 4
- SQUELCH OUT → PL2-5 → 402 SK1 - 5
- LINE OUT → TS1-17
- FAIRPLAY OUT → TS1-18
- CU - SK5 - 3 → PL1-3
- TS1-19 → CU - SK4 - 1
- PL3-2 → CU - SK4 - 2
- PL1-11 → 400 SK1 - 11
- TS2-8 → KEYLINE
- PL1-22 → 400 SK1 - 22
- PL1-33 → 400 SK1 - 33
- TS2-7 → AC AMP.
- PL1-21 → 400 SK1 - 21
- TS2-3 → AF TX +
- TS2-4 → AF TX -
- PL1-12 → 400 SK1 - 12
- PL1-20 → 400 SK1 - 20
- PL1-31 → 400 SK1 - 31
- PL1-32 → 400 SK1 - 32

PCB 601 AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD  
VERSION 4A SUBDIAGRAM 2 OF 2

TEST POINTS FOR PCB [601] AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD

① + 5V DC

⑥ +12V DC

② +12V DC

⑦ -12V DC

③ +6 V DC


⑧ -12V DV


④ +12V DC


⑨ -12V DC


⑤ +6 V DC

In self test # 2 following is measured:


⑩  1.8Vpp 800Hz

⑪  2.2Vpp 800Hz

⑫  4.5Vpp 800Hz

⑬  22Vpp 800Hz

In self test # 4 following is measured:

⑭  1.8Vpp 800Hz

⑮  1Vpp 800Hz

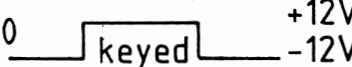
The two signals must be in phase opposition.

SSB check

SSB-mode is selected. Key-in a TX frequency (the signal route between exciter and transmitter may be removed), talk into the microphone and check the signal in:

⑯ ca. 1-5Vpp

⑮ ca. 1Vpp

⑰  +12V  
-12V

CW check

check that the morse key can activate the keyline ⑰ as above.

MCW check

⑮ 1Vpp shaped when keyed from morse key.

## PARTS LIST FOR AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD 601 VERSION 4A

## PARTS LIST FOR AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD 601 VERSION 4A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 601		107 560 11		
IC1	SG3524	850 352 40		
IC2-4	UH78L12AC	850 781 21	12V	
IC5-7	LM79L12C	850 791 21	12V	
IC8-9	UH78L06C	850 780 61	6V	
IC10,15,36	CD40106B	854 010 60		
IC11,16	CD4520B	850 452 00		
IC12	74C164	857 416 40		
IC13	74C906	857 490 60		
IC14,18,22	MC1458N	850 145 81		
IC17	CD4066BC	850 406 60		
IC19,33	4017B	850 401 70		
IC20	AD7523JN	850 752 30		
IC21,26	4094B	850 409 40		
IC23,31	4071B	850 407 10		
IC24	4051B	850 405 10		
IC25	4529B	850 452 90		
IC27	4528B	850 452 80		
IC28,34,37	LF353	850 035 30		
IC29-30	4081B	850 408 10		
IC32	TDA2006H	850 200 60		
IC35	LF353	850 035 31		
Q1	BD645	842 064 50		
Q2	BD646	842 064 60		
Q3,9-10,14,16, 18,20,22-24	BC547B	840 054 70		
Q4-6,13,17,19,21, 25,26	BC557B	840 055 70		
Q7	2N2907A	840 290 70		
Q8	BUV27	842 002 70		
Q11	MPSA14	840 001 40		
Q12,15	J112	843 011 20		
D1	10D4	831 010 40		
D2,5-8,17,21-25, 27-28,31,34-38	1N4148	830 414 80		
D3	BYS26	831 002 60		
D4	ICTE-5	839 000 51		
D9-16,32-33	BZX79C11	832 791 10		
D18	SD101C	830 010 10		
D19-20	BZX75C3V6	832 753 60		
D26	LM329DZ	830 032 90		
D29-30	10D05	831 100 51		
R1-2			470 kohm	5%
R3,119			8.2 kohm	5%
R4,28,129,131, 132,134,137,147, 171,183			22 kohm	5%
R5-6,170			1 ohm	5%
R7-8,10,95,113,120, 144-145,172-173			4.7 kohm	5%
R9,124,151,159,185			15 kohm	1%
R11,149			3.9 kohm	5%
R12,168-169			2.2 kohm	5%
R13,23,31-34,40, 51-52,64,71,87, 91-92,100,122, 130,133,184			47 kohm	5%
R14,135			220 ohm	5%
R15,106			10 ohm	5%
R16,163			2.7 kohm	5%
R17			3.9 ohm	5%
R18			0.082 ohm	
R19			2.2 kohm	
R20,120,138			12 kohm	5%
R21			150 kohm	5%
R22,24,26,29, 35-39,41,53-58, 67-70,76-77,81, 97,102-104,117-118, 143,146,175-182, 187			10 kohm	5%
R25,42,125			270 ohm	5%
R27,30			20.5 kohm	1%
R43,50			499 kohm	1%
R44,49			178 kohm	1%
R45,48			118 kohm	1%
R46-47,108			100 kohm	1%
R59,73,142,186			1 kohm	5%
R60-61			5.6 kohm	5%
R62-63			680 ohm	5%
R65			14.7 kohm	1%
R66			7.5 kohm	1%
R72			10.5 kohm	1%
R74			3.48 kohm	1%
R75			3.65 kohm	1%
			10 kohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			10 kohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			10 kohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			10 kohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%
			3.48 kohm	1%
			3.65 kohm	1%
			270 ohm	5%
			20.5 kohm	1%
			499 kohm	1%
			178 kohm	1%
			118 kohm	1%
			100 kohm	1%
			1 kohm	5%
			5.6 kohm	5%
			680 ohm	5%
			14.7 kohm	1%
			7.5 kohm	1%
			10.5 kohm	1%

## PARTS LIST FOR AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD 601 VERSION 4A

## PARTS LIST FOR AUDIO PROCESSING BOARD 601 VERSION 4A

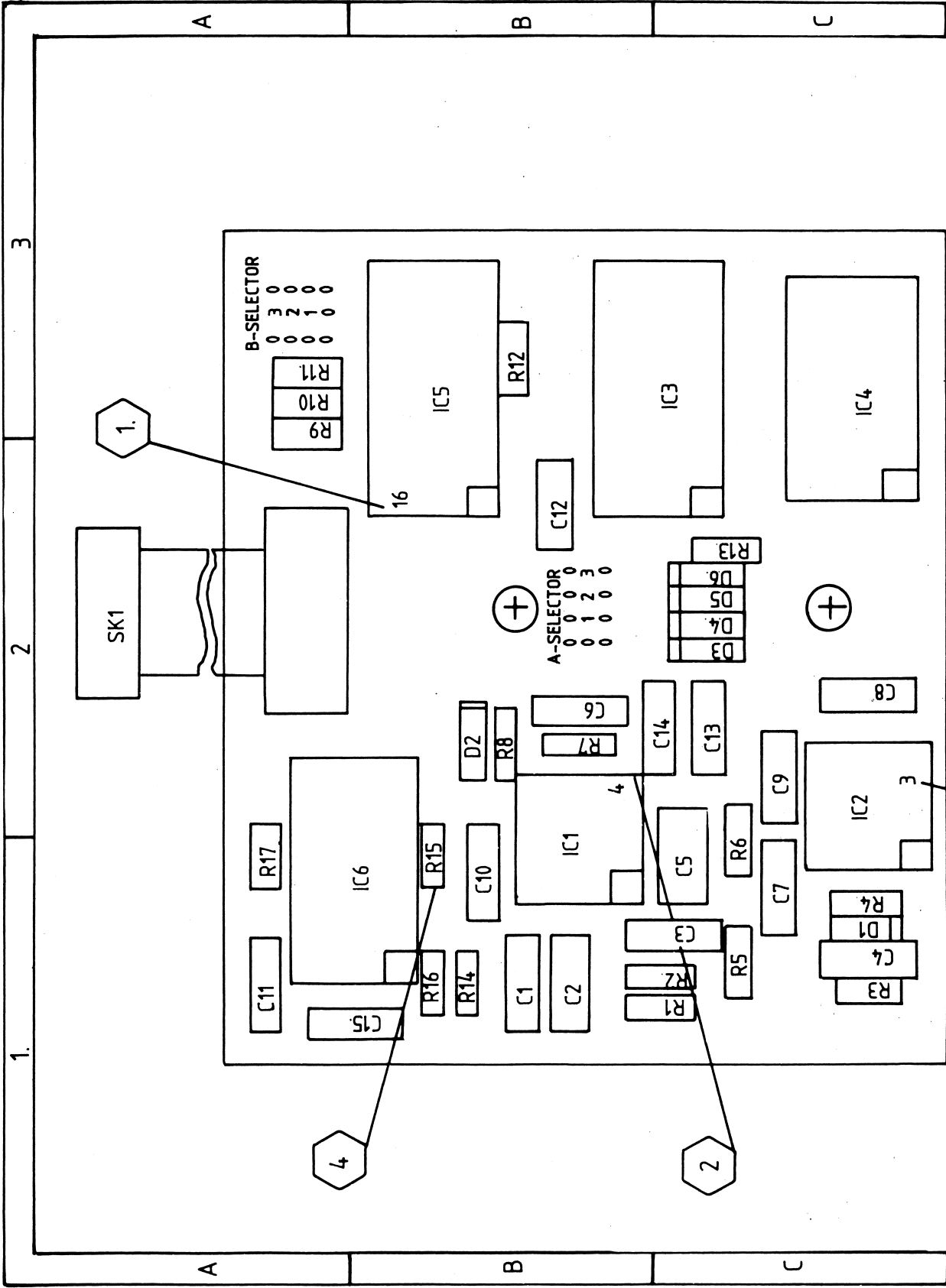
R78, 80, 140, 150, 160	1.5 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 315 00	C17	2.2 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 322 00
R79, 82-83, 86, 89, 98, 114, 128, 148, 156-157, 164-165	100 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 510 00	C36	1000 uF		16V	W.alum.	651 910 00
R84-85, 107	1 Mohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 610 01	C38, 75, 85, 100	1 uF	10%	63V	Polyst.	622 610 02
R88	39 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 439 00	C39-40	0.33 uF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 533 01
R90, 96, 115	27 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 427 01	C41-42, 63, 102, 114, 129-130	0.22 uF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 522 01
R93-94	47 kohm	5%	1/8W	Pot.	583 447 01	C44, 67, 86, 94, 108	2.2 uF		35V	Tan.	652 622 01
R99	56 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 456 00	C45-49, 141-142	4.7 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 347 02
R105	47 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 147 00	C50-52, 95	6.8 nF	1%	63V	Polyst.	612 368 00
R109	12.1 kohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 412 10	C61	1.5 nF	1%	160V	Polyst.	613 315 01
R110, 112, 116	180 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 518 00	C62, 64	15 nF	1%	63V	Polyst.	612 415 00
R111	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 510 00	C68, 70, 113, 139	0.47 uF	10%	63V	Polyst.	622 547 01
R121	1.8 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 318 00	C69	47 nF	1%	160V	Polyst.	613 447 00
R123	470 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	500 247 00	C71	1 nF	1%	125V	Polyst.	613 310 02
R126	82 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 482 00	C72	68 nF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 468 00
R127	18 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 418 00	C82	2.2 uF	10%	63V	Polyst.	622 622 00
R136	33 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 433 00	C90	22 nF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 422 00
R139	10 Mohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 710 00	C96	2.2 uF	20%	250V	Polyst.	624 622 02
R141	1 kohm	5%	1/8W	Pot.	581 310 00	C98, 106	100 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 210 00
R152	390 ohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 239 00	C103, 146	0.68 uF	10%	63V	Polyst.	622 568 02
R153	14.0 kohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 310 00	C105	470 pF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 247 00
R155	15.0 kohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 247 00	C109	33 uF	10%	10V	Tan.	651 733 00
R158	270 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 227 00	C110	2.2 nF	1%	125V	Polyst.	613 322 00
R161-162, 166-167	619 ohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 468 00	C111	6.8 uF	20%	25V	Tan.	652 668 00
R174	68 ohm	5%	1.6W	MF	500 468 00	C115	56 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 156 00
R188	68 kohm	1%	1/8W	MF	500 468 00	C116	220 pF	10%	25V	Cer.	602 222 00
C1, 10, 43, 73, 76, 80, 81, 92-93, 101, 107, 117, 120, 134-137, 140	1 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 310 02	C123, 126	6.8 uF	1%	25V	Sol.al.	652 688 01
C2-4	100 uF	20%	25V	W.alum.	652 810 00	C124-125	470 uF	1%	40V	Tan.	652 847 00
C5-6, 53-57, 131-132, 143, 144	47 nF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 447 01	C127	680 pF	2%	250V	Polyst.	614 268 00
C7	100 uF	-10+50%	40V	W.alum.	651 810 04	C128	82 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 182 00
C8	220 uF	-10+50%	40V	W.alum.	651 822 02	C147	330 pF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 233 00
C9, 11-16, 18-35, 37, 58-60, 65-66, 74, 77-79, 83-84, 87-89, 91, 97, 99, 104, 112, 118-119, 121-122, 133, 145	0.1 uF	20%	63V	Polyst.	622 510 00	L1	10 uH				740 110 00
						L2	144 uH				383 576 7X
						L3-12	1 mH	5%			740 310 03
						T1	TRANSFORMER				103 576 81
						TS1	TERMINAL STRIP			10 pcs	770 000 19
						FS1	2A/125V				720 320 02
						PL1	34 POL HEADER				756 034 01
						PL2	10 POL HEADER				756 010 02
						PL3, 5	5 POL				751 001 42
						PL4	2 POL				751 001 41

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 602 SQUELCH BOARD

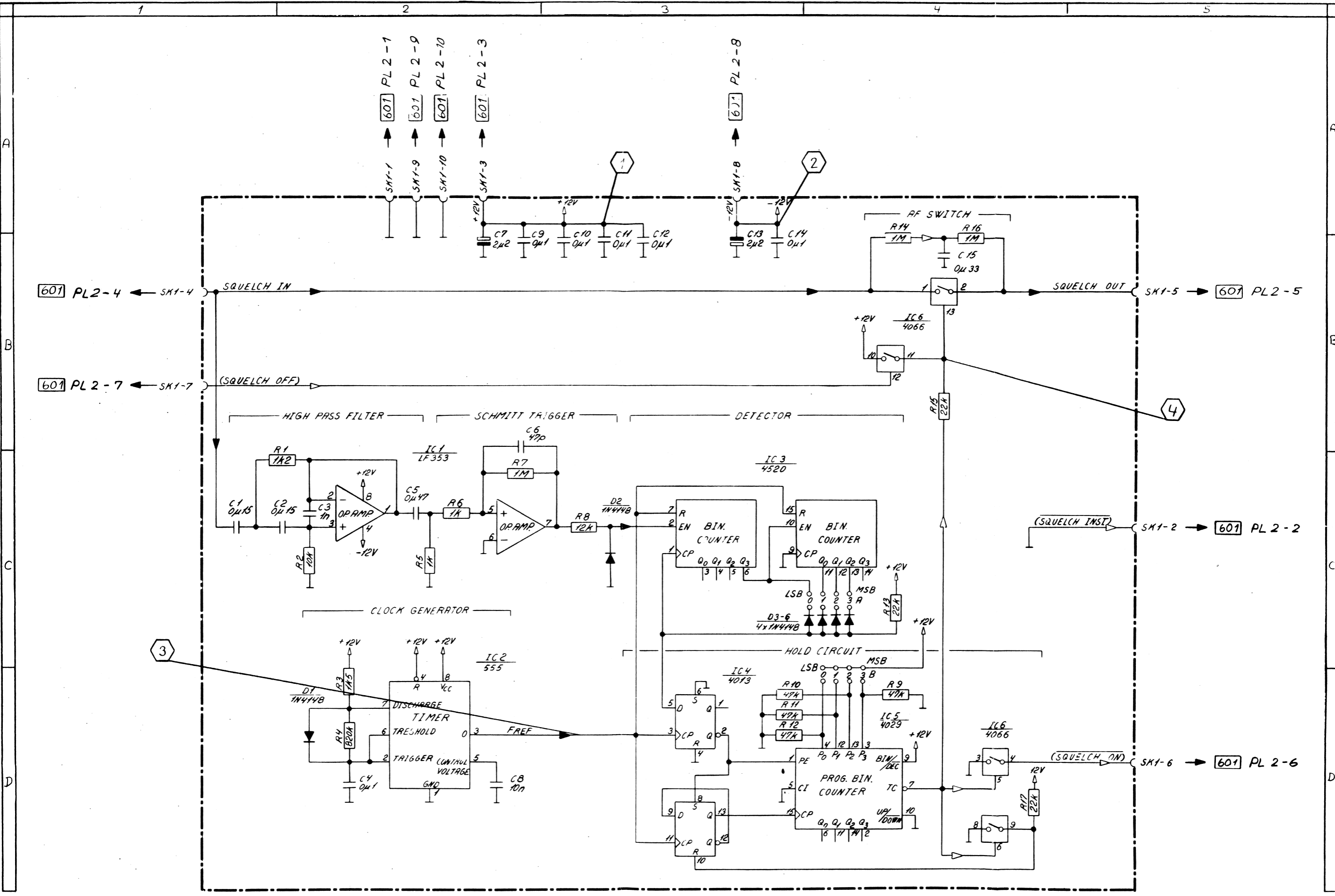
The Squelch Circuit is operating exclusively on the received AF signal knowing its spectral distribution with and without the presence of speech. The AF signal is fed to the AF switch, which carries out the squelch function by turning on and off the AF signal. The AF signal is also fed to the input of the High Pass Filter which prevents hum and low frequency noise from disturbing the Detector. The high pass filter output signal is converted into a squarewave by the Schmitt Trigger, and the resulting signal is led to the input of the Detector. The Clock Generator produces a reference frequency for both Detector and Hold Circuit. In the presence of speech the mean frequency of the AF signal is lowered and becomes smaller than the detector frequency limit set by the reference frequency and the A-selector. This causes the Detector via the Hold Circuit to turn on the AF signal. When speech ceases the AF signal consists of noise only which increases the mean frequency above the detector frequency limit. The detector now triggers the Hold Circuit, which turns off the AF signal after a certain hold time, set by the reference frequency and the B-selector.





PCB 602 VERSION 1A  
 SQUELCH BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

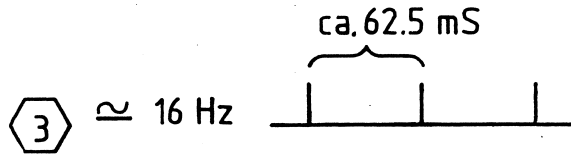
993 560 2X COMP



# TEST POINTS FOR 602 SQUELCH BOARD

① + 12V

② - 12V



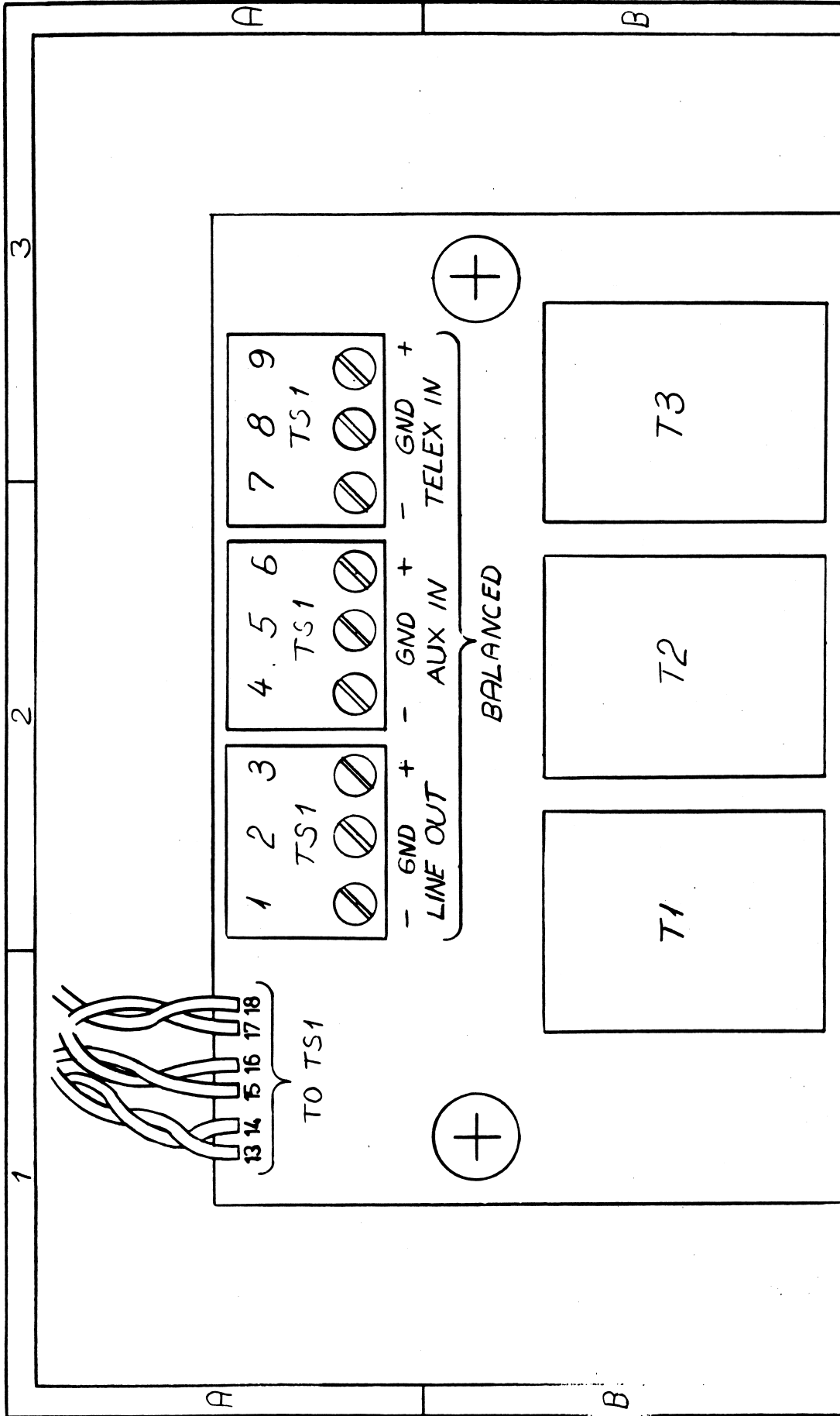
④ + 12V WHEN SQUELCH OFF



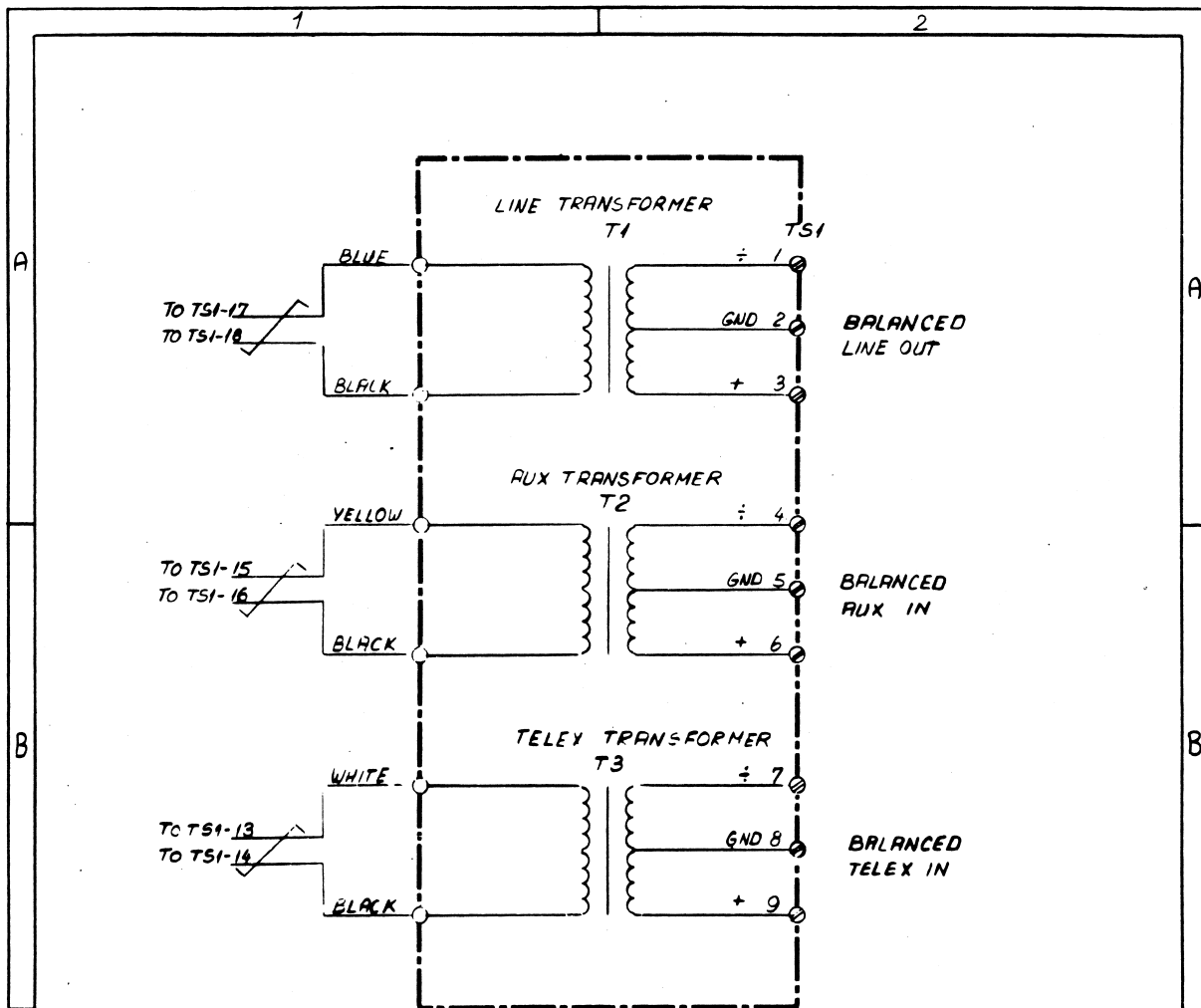
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 603 LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD

The Line Transformer Board is an optional available board which, when installed, is housed in the Control Unit and connected to 601-SK1. The Line Transformer Board, consisting of 3 transformers, converts the signals LINE OUT, AUX IN and TELEX IN to 600 ohms balanced lines, which enables external balanced peripherals to be connected to the equipment.



PCB 603 VERSION 1A.  
 LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



993 560 3X MAIN

PCB 603 LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD  
VERSION 1A. MAIN DIAGRAM.

PARTS LIST FOR LINE TRANSFORMER BOARD 603 VERSION 1A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 603	107 560 31
TS1	770 000 30
T1-3	802 000 00

TERMINAL STRIP

TRANSFORMER TD3293



EXCITER SIGNAL PATH INSIDE COVER

RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH INSIDE FRONT COVER

PCB 624 TRANCEIVER CONTROL BOARD INSIDE COVER

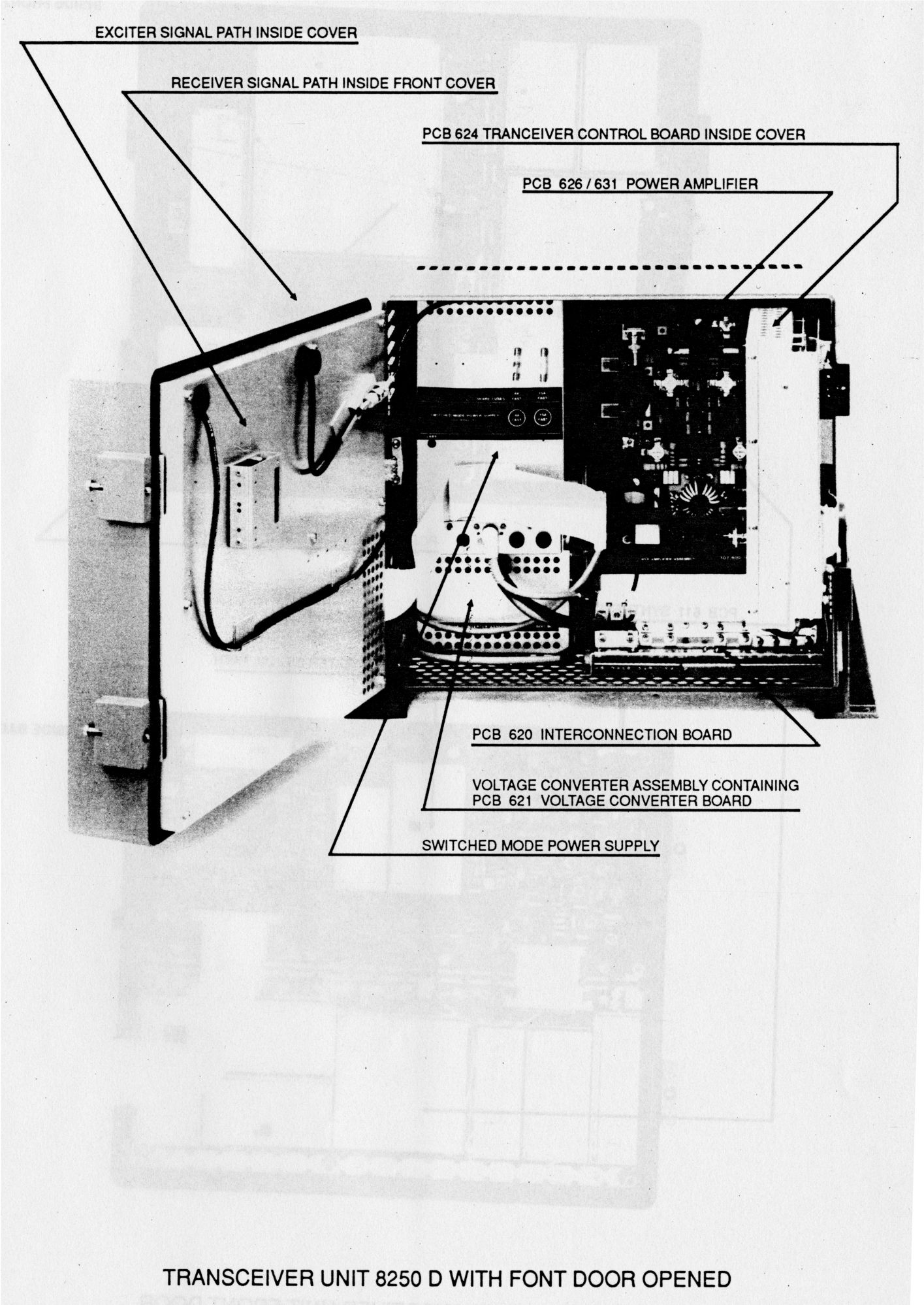
PCB 626 / 631 POWER AMPLIFIER

PCB 620 INTERCONNECTION BOARD

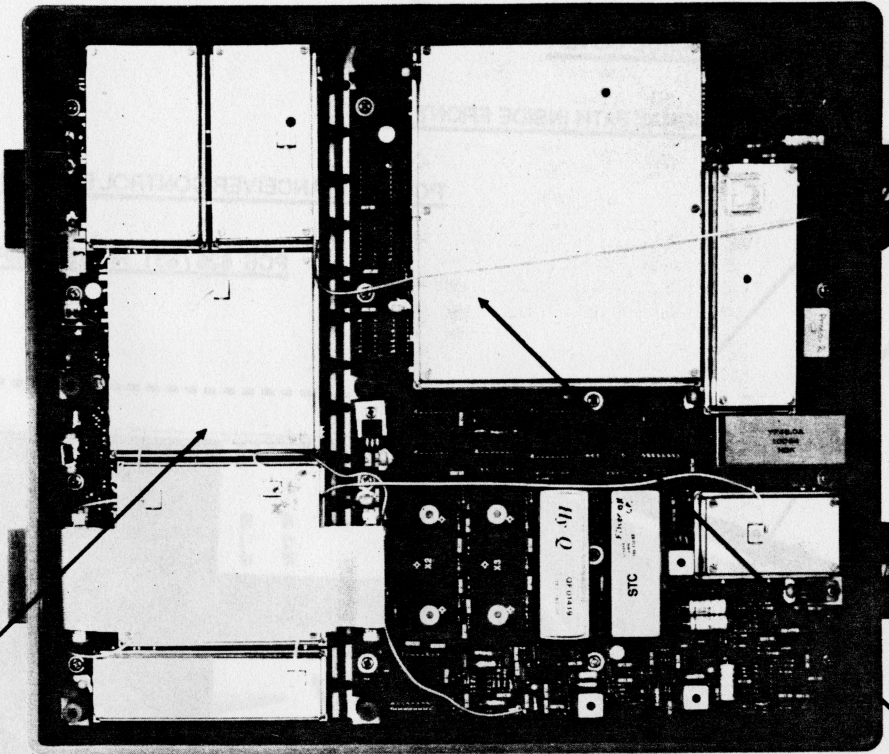
VOLTAGE CONVERTER ASSEMBLY CONTAINING  
PCB 621 VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD

SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY

TRANSCEIVER UNIT 8250 D WITH FRONT DOOR OPENED



INSIDE FRONT COVER

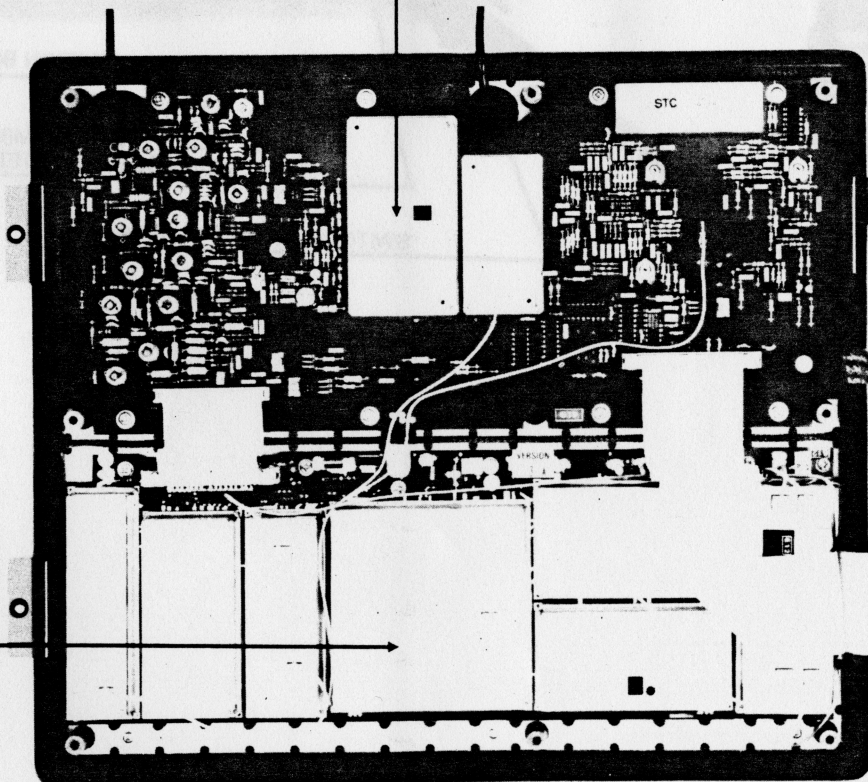


PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH

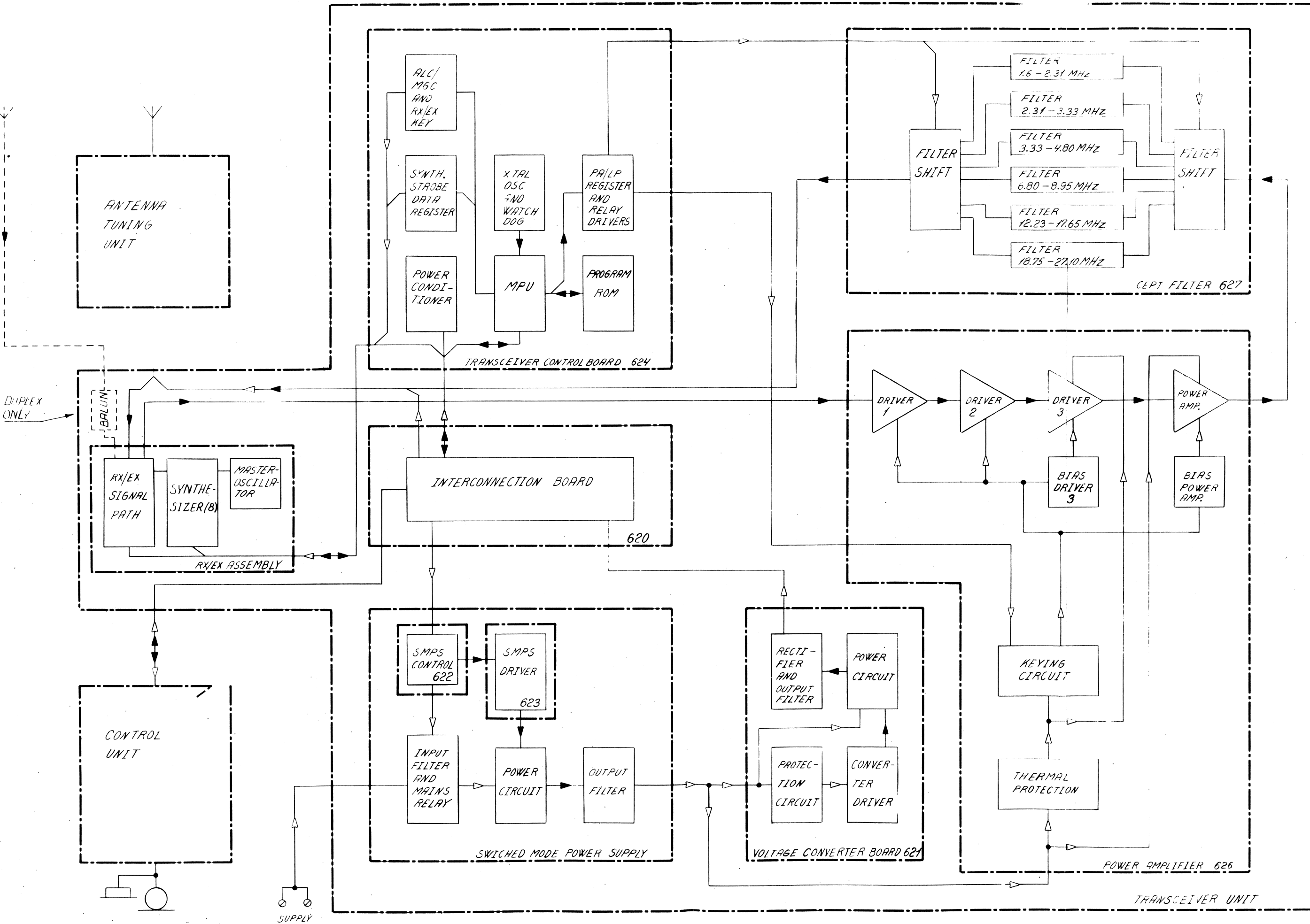
PCB 611 SYNTHESIZER BOARDS

PCB 619 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH

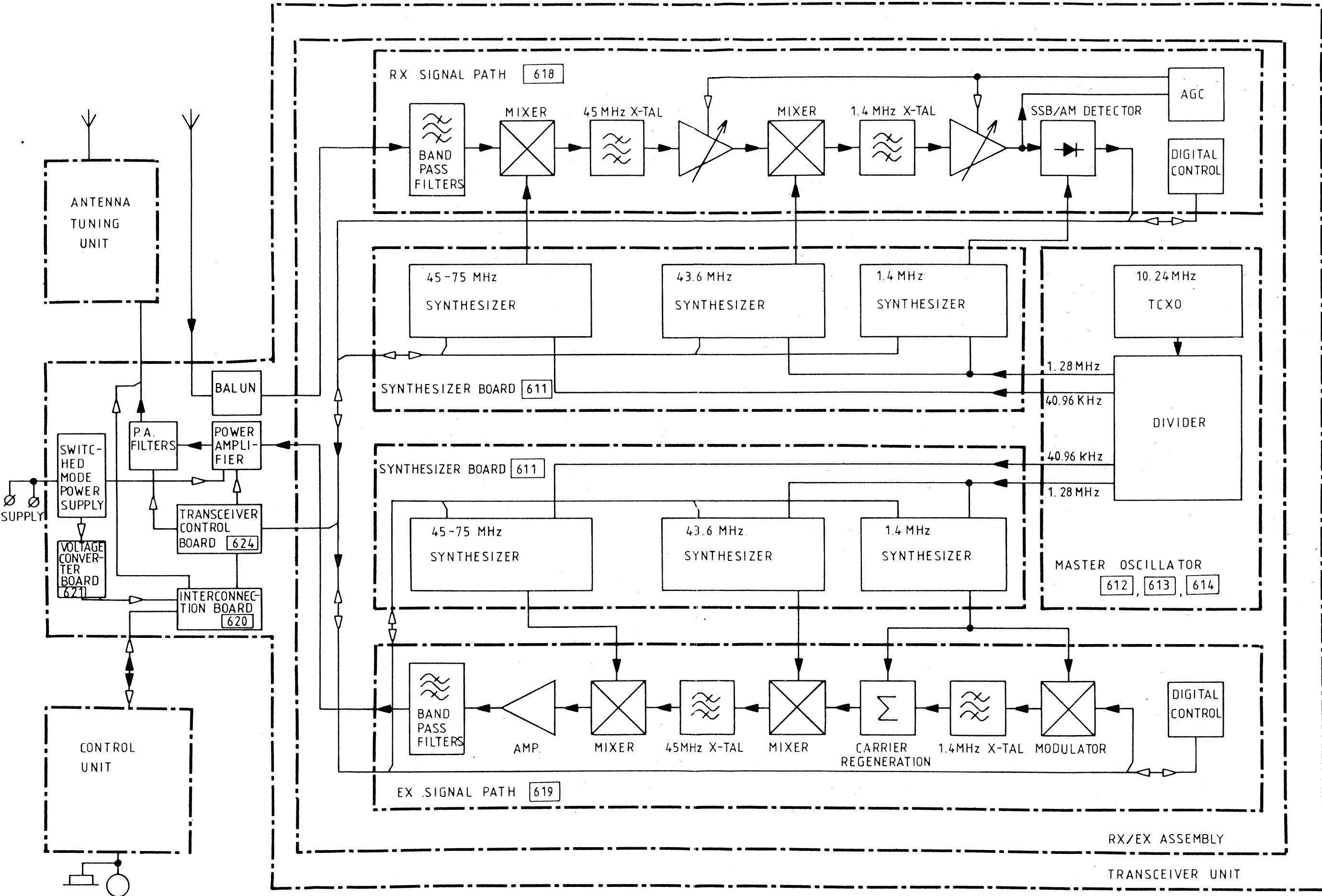
INSIDE BACK COVER



INTERIOR OF TRANSCEIVER UNIT FRONT DOOR

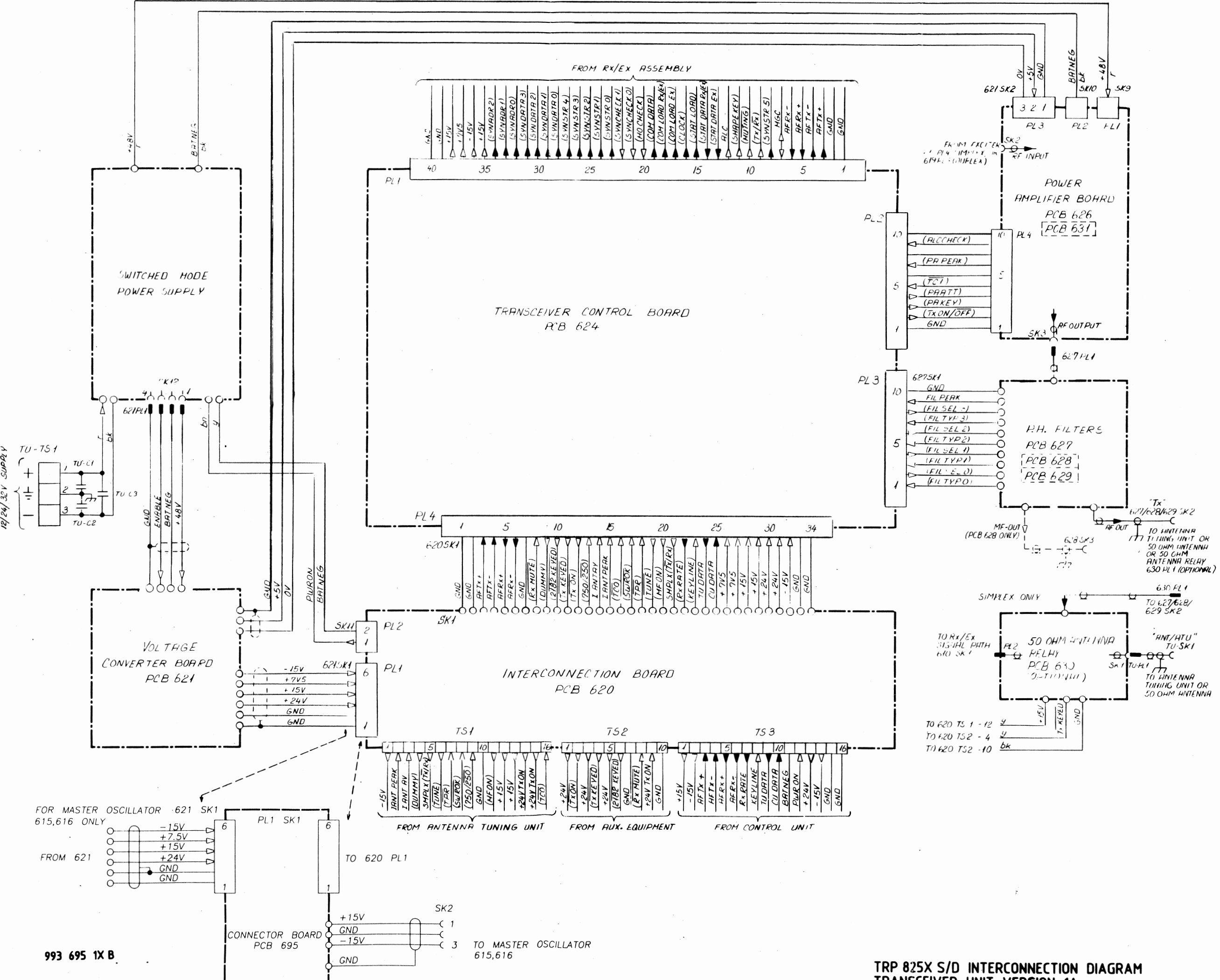


TRP 825X S/D BLOCK DIAGRAM, TRANSCEIVER UNIT VERSION 1A.



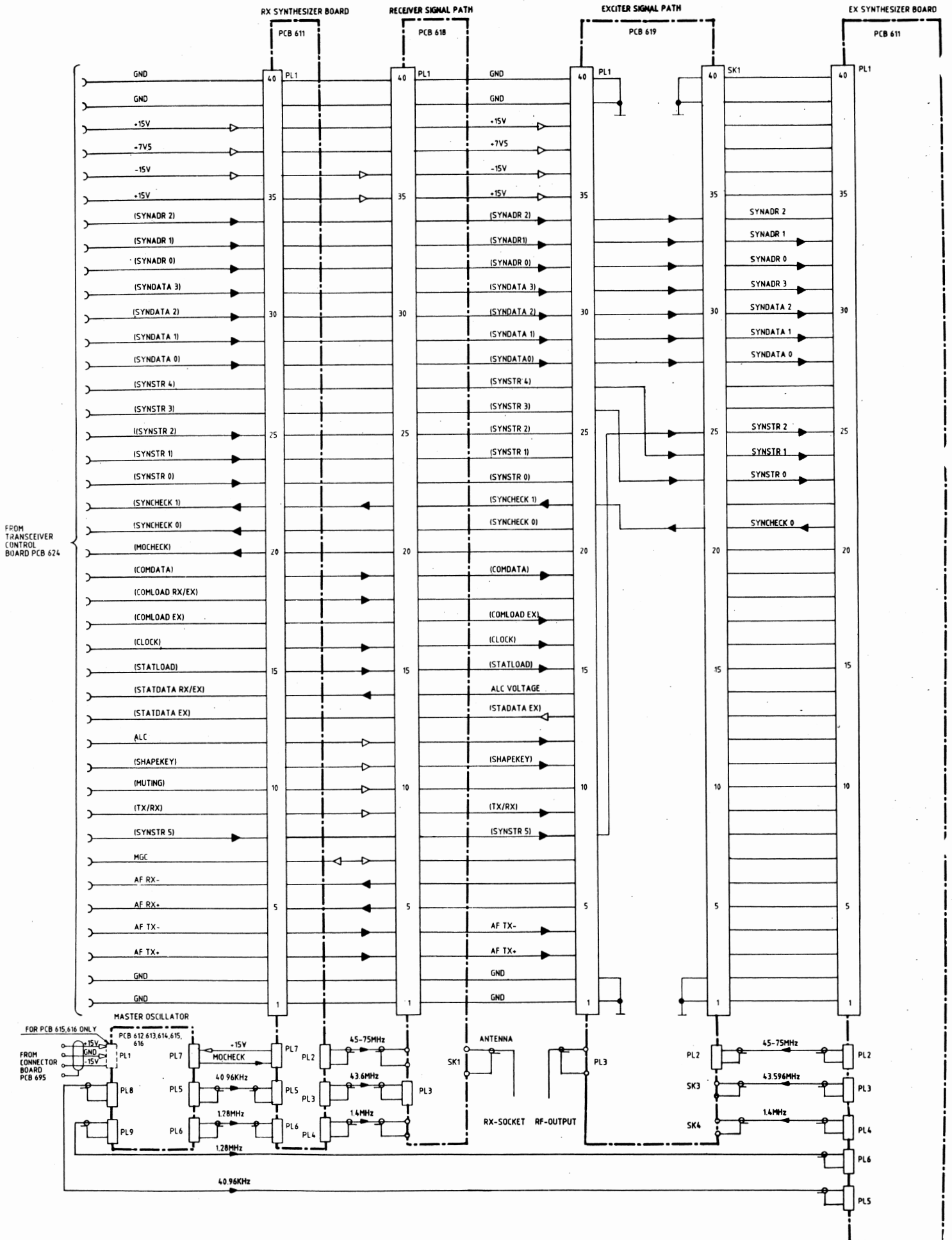
RX/EX ASSEMBLY  
 TRANSCIEVER UNIT

TRP 8XXX D BLOCK DIAGRAM,  
 RX/EX ASSEMBLY, VERSION 1A



993 695 1X B

TRP 825X S/D INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM  
TRANSCEIVER UNIT VERSION 1A



INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM  
TRANSCEIVER UNIT, Rx/Ex ASSEMBLY DUPLEX VERSION

PARTS LIST FOR TRANSCEIVER UNIT

PARTS LIST FOR TRANSCEIVER UNIT, RX/EX ASSEMBLY

Part Description	Quantity	Part Number	Part Description	Quantity	Part Number
Transceiver Unit complete		108 600 10	RX/EX Assembly complete		107 605 00
RX/EX Assembly		107 605 00	PCB 611 Synthesizer Board	2 pcs.	107 561 11
PCB 620 Interconnection Board		107 562 01	PCB 612 Master Oscillator		107 561 21
PCB 624 Transceiver Control Board		107 562 42	PCB 618 Receiver Signal Path		107 561 81
Power Amplifier Assembly		107 600 10	PCB 619 Exciter Signal Path		107 561 91
Switched Mode Power Supply SMPS		107 600 20	Ribbon cable 40-lead		373 638 23
Voltage Converter Assembly		107 600 90	Coax cable 2+3 LO reference		106 600 30
Flat ribbon cable for Power Amplifier Assembly		373 571 63	Coax cable 1.10 reference		106 600 40
TU-C1,2	6.8 uF	10%	Cable for synthesizer		106 600 50
TU-C3	10 uF	10%	Coax cable		106 606 10
TU-SK1	UHF-socket and cable		Coax cable		106 606 20
TU-TS1	Terminal strip 3-pole		Coax cable		106 606 30
			Coax cable		106 606 50

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB [611] SYNTHESIZER BOARD

#### 45-75 MHz Synthesizer

The 45-75 MHz Synthesizer is of the Fractional-N type and has a frequency resolution of 10 Hz. The 40.96 kHz reference frequency derived from the Master Oscillator [612] is fed to both Phase Comparator and Phase/Frequency Comparator. Likewise the output signal of the Loop Divider is fed to both comparators. When the loop is locked the Phase/Frequency Comparator is turned off and there exists no difference in frequency, but a definite and time varying phase difference between the reference signal and the Loop Divider output signal. The Phase Comparator compares the phase of the two signals and if it differs from the steady state value, the Phase Comparator will produce a correction signal, which via the Loop Filter corrects the frequency and phase of the VCO until the steady state phase difference is reestablished. If the phase difference exceeds the limits of the Phase Comparator, for example during change of the synthesizer output frequency, the Phase/Frequency Comparator is automatically turned on. It will override the Phase Comparator by producing a correction signal which via the Loop Filter will alter the frequency and phase of the VCO until the difference between the reference signal and the Loop Divider output signal is well inside the working limits of the Phase Comparator. After a short amount of time the Phase/Frequency Comparator is turned off and the Phase Comparator takes over again ending up with the steady state locked condition. The Loop Filter is capable of changing parameters when required by means of four diodes. When the loop is locked the diodes are turned off, and in this condition the Loop Filter is designed to prevent noise modulation of the VCO and to give the loop a good dynamic response. During a major change in the synthesizer output frequency the diodes are turned on, and in this case the Loop Filter is designed to give the loop a fast dynamic response. The VCO covers a frequency range of 45-75 MHz which is divided in 4 bands. The bands are selected by the microprocessor on the Transceiver Control Board [624]. The amplitude stabilized output signal of the VCO is split between two buffer amplifiers. One for the output signal of the synthesizer, which is led to the 1st mixer on the Rx/Ex Signal Path [610], the other buffer amplifier drives the input of the Loop Divider. The Transceiver Control Board determines the output frequency of the synthesizer by loading the corresponding division ratio into the Loop Divider and the Binary Accumulator. The integer part of the division ratio is stored in the Loop Divider and the fractional part is fed to the one input of the Binary Accumulator. The 12-bit Binary Accumulator enables 10 Hz resolution of the synthesizer output frequency. The output of the Binary Accumulator is fed back to one of its own inputs and in that way added to the fractional division ratio fed to the other input. The sum is transferred to the output of the Binary Accumulator when it receives an Accumulator Clock Signal. This happens in every period of the loop divider output frequency. When the sum exceeds the maximum capacity (4095) of the Binary Accumulator, it produces an Accumulator Carry Signal, and the remainder of the contents is kept for the next addition. The carry signal increases the division ratio of the Loop Divider by one. The loop will respond to this increase by producing an output frequency



corresponding to the fractional division ratio. The time varying phase difference between the reference signal and the loop divider output signal, caused by the said increase in the division ratio, is a function of the fractional division ratio. This function is derived from the output of the Binary Accumulator and converted into a current by the DA-Converter. The current is fed to the Phase Comparator where it cancels the signal produced by the time varying phase difference and thus preventing modulation of the VCO. The frequency information, loaded by the microprocessor on the Transceiver Control Board [624], is fed to the Ramp Current Generator, resulting in a current directly proportional to the output frequency of the synthesizer. As the Ramp Current controls the gain of the Phase Comparator, the dynamic response of the loop is held constant over the entire frequency range of the synthesizer. If the said cancellation of the time varying phase difference isn't complete, the Ramp Current Correction circuit measures the error at the Phase Comparator output and automatically adjusts the Ramp Current Generator until cancellation is obtained. Two signals derived from the Phase Comparator and the Phase/Frequency Comparator are combined in a check circuit with the check signals from the 43.6 MHz and 1.4 MHz Synthesizer resulting in a final check signal led to the Transceiver Control Board.

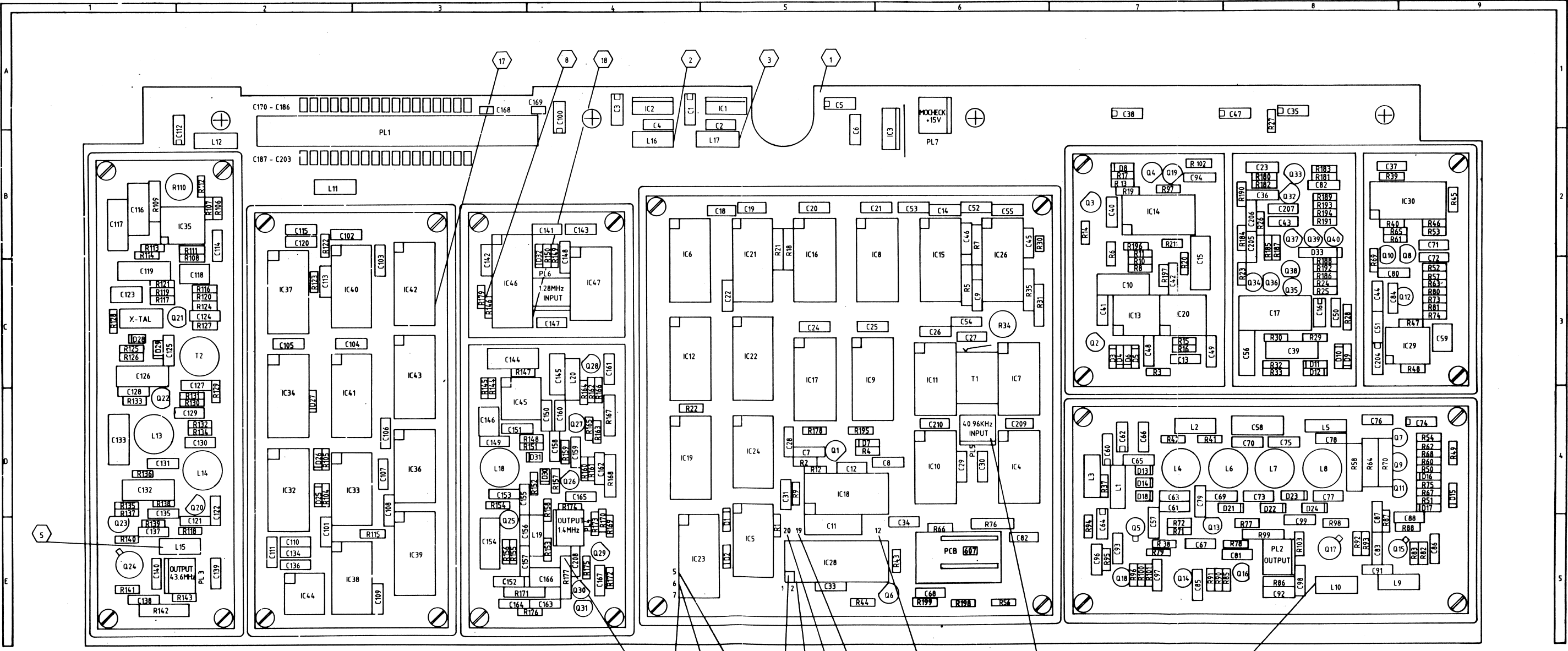
#### 43.6 MHz Synthesizer

The synthesizer used is of the fractional-N type, which refers to the fact that the smallest step in output frequency is not equal to the reference frequency but a fractional part of this. From the Master Oscillator [612] a 1.28 MHz signal is led to the Reference Divider which divides the signal by 10 having a 128 kHz reference frequency at the input of the Phase/Frequency Comparator. The 128 kHz reference frequency and the output frequency of the Loop Divider are compared in the Phase/Frequency Comparator. When the loop is locked there exists no difference in frequency but a definite and time varying phase difference between the two signals. If the loop is out of lock the Phase/Frequency Comparator will produce a correction voltage which will alter the frequency and phase of the VCXO until the loop is back in the locked condition. The Loop Filter is designed to give the loop a good dynamic response and to stop noise modulation of the VCXO. The VCXO covers a frequency range of 14.53333 MHz +1.333 kHz/-1 kHz. The output signal of the VCXO is fed to the Tripler where the frequency is multiplied by 3, resulting in a synthesizer frequency of 43.6 MHz + 4 kHz - 3 kHz. The signal from the Tripler is amplified in the Buffer Amplifier and the level-stabilized output signal is led to the 2nd Mixer on the Rx/Ex Signal Path [610]. Another signal derived from the Buffer Amplifier is fed to the input of the Loop Divider. A 7-bit Binary Accumulator is incorporated in order to obtain a fractional division ratio in the loop, giving a 1 kHz step capability of the synthesizer output frequency. By loading the fractional division ratio into the input of the Binary Accumulator, the microprocessor on Transceiver Control Board determines the output frequency of the synthesizer. The other input of the Binary Accumulator is connected to its output. The two inputs are added and the sum is transferred to the output when the Binary Accumulator is clocked. The clock input is connected to the output of the Loop Divider. When the sum exceeds the maximum capacity (127) of the Binary Accumulator it produces an Accumulator Carry Signal which increases the ratio of the Loop Divider by one,

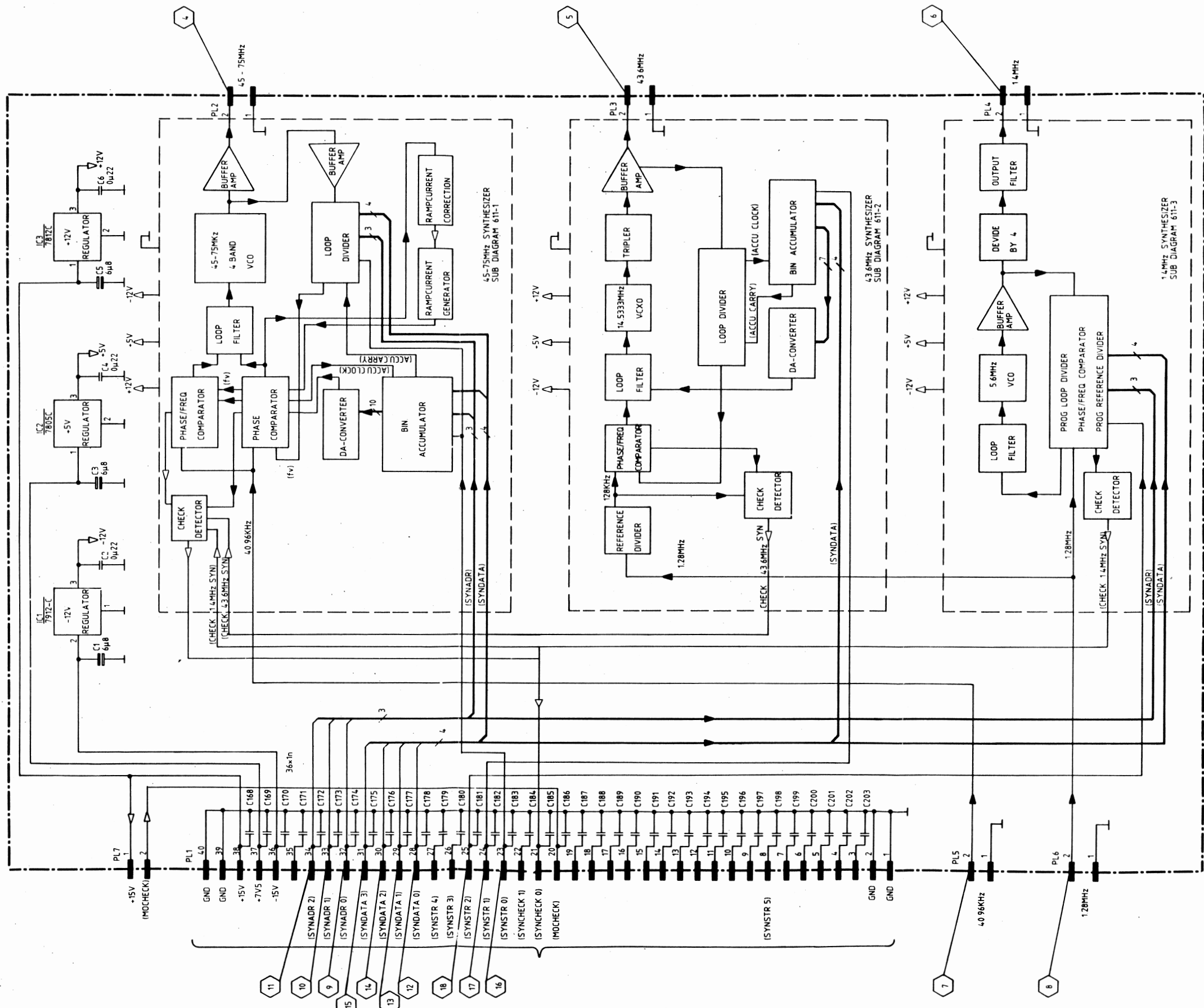
and the remainder of the accumulator contents is kept for the next addition. The loop responds to this increase by producing an output frequency corresponding to the fractional division ratio. As a result of the variation in the division ratio, the phase difference between the reference frequency and the output frequency of the Loop Divider will be varying and a function of the fractional division ratio. This function is derived from the output of the Binary Accumulator and converted into a voltage by the DA-converter. The output signal of the Phase/Frequency Comparator caused by time varying phase difference is canceled at the input of the Loop Filter by the output voltage of the DA-converter, and thus preventing modulation of the VCXO. The 128 kHz reference frequency and a signal derived from Phase/Frequency Comparator are combined in the Check Detector to give information of the synthesizer lock status.

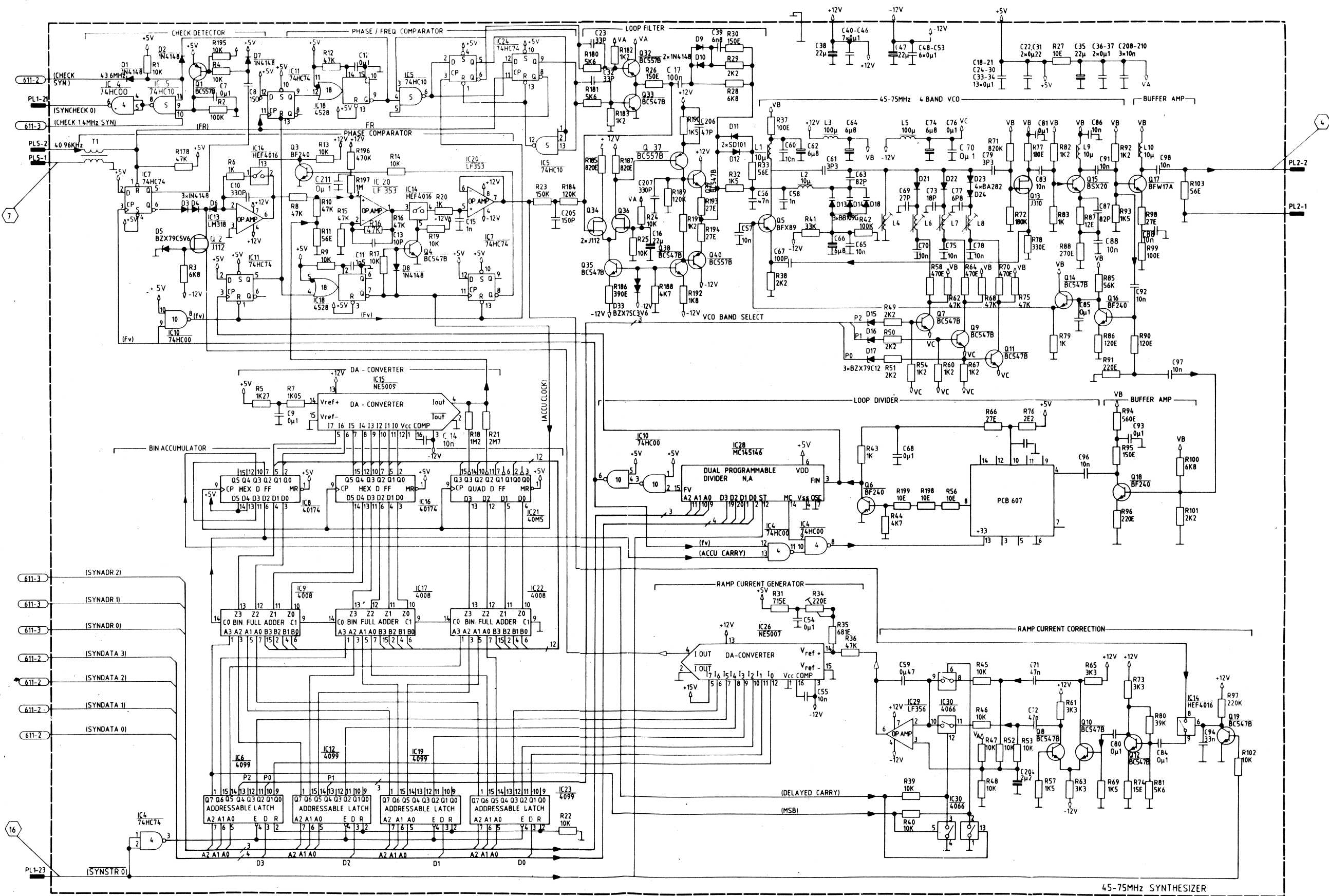
#### 1.4 MHz Synthesizer

The synthesizer consists of a Loop Filter, a 5.6 MHz VCO, a Buffer Amplifier and a single integrated circuit which contains both Reference Divider, Loop Divider and Phase/Frequency Comparator. The division ratio of the Reference Divider and the Loop Divider are controlled by the microprocessor on the Transceiver Control Board [624]. A 1.28 MHz signal from the Master Oscillator [612] is fed to the input of the Reference Divider and divided by 3200, thus obtaining a reference frequency of 400 Hz as well as a frequency step size of 400 Hz for the synthesizer loop. The reference frequency and the Loop Divider output frequency are compared in the Phase/Frequency Comparator. In the locked condition there exists no difference between the two signals neither in frequency nor in phase. If a difference occurs, say during a change of the synthesizer output frequency, the Phase/Frequency Comparator will produce a correction voltage which will correct the frequency and phase of the VCO until the locked condition is obtained again. The Loop Filter is designed to give the loop a proper dynamic response and to prevent noise from modulating the VCO. The 5.6 MHz VCO covers the frequency range from 5.582 MHz to 5.612 MHz. The output signal of the VCO is amplified in the Buffer Amplifier and then split into two, one for the input of the Loop Divider and one for the Divide-by-4 circuit. The output frequency range of the Divide-by-4 circuit is 1.4 MHz + 3 kHz/4.5 kHz and the frequency step size is 100 Hz. The output signal of the Divide-by-4 circuit is fed to the Output Filter where the harmonics of the signal are reduced and the exact output level is set. The output signal is led to the 3rd Mixer on the Rx/Ex Signal Path [610]. A check detector is incorporated to indicate the lock status of the synthesizer.

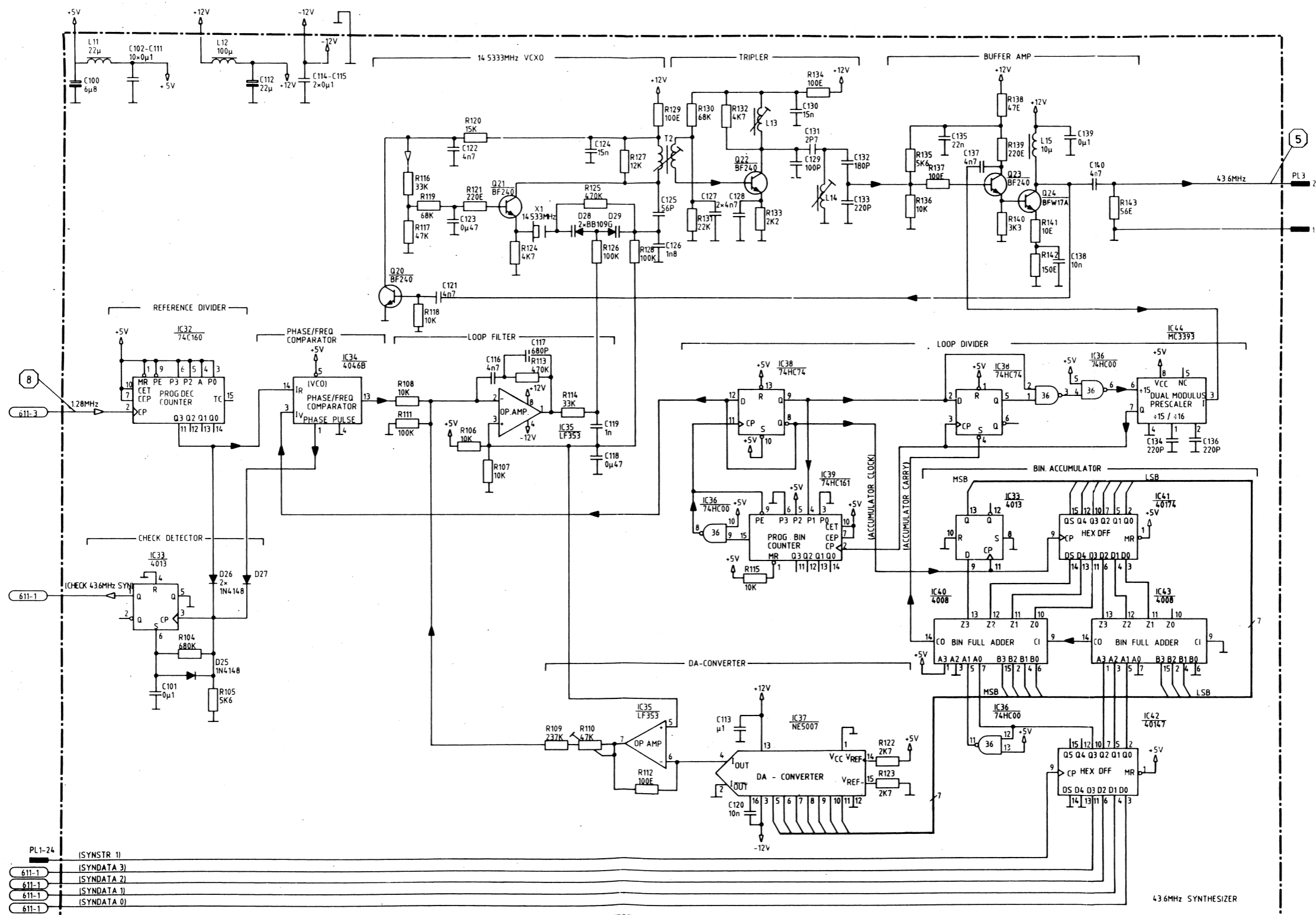


PCB [611] VERSION A5  
 SYNTHESIZER BOARD  
 VIWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



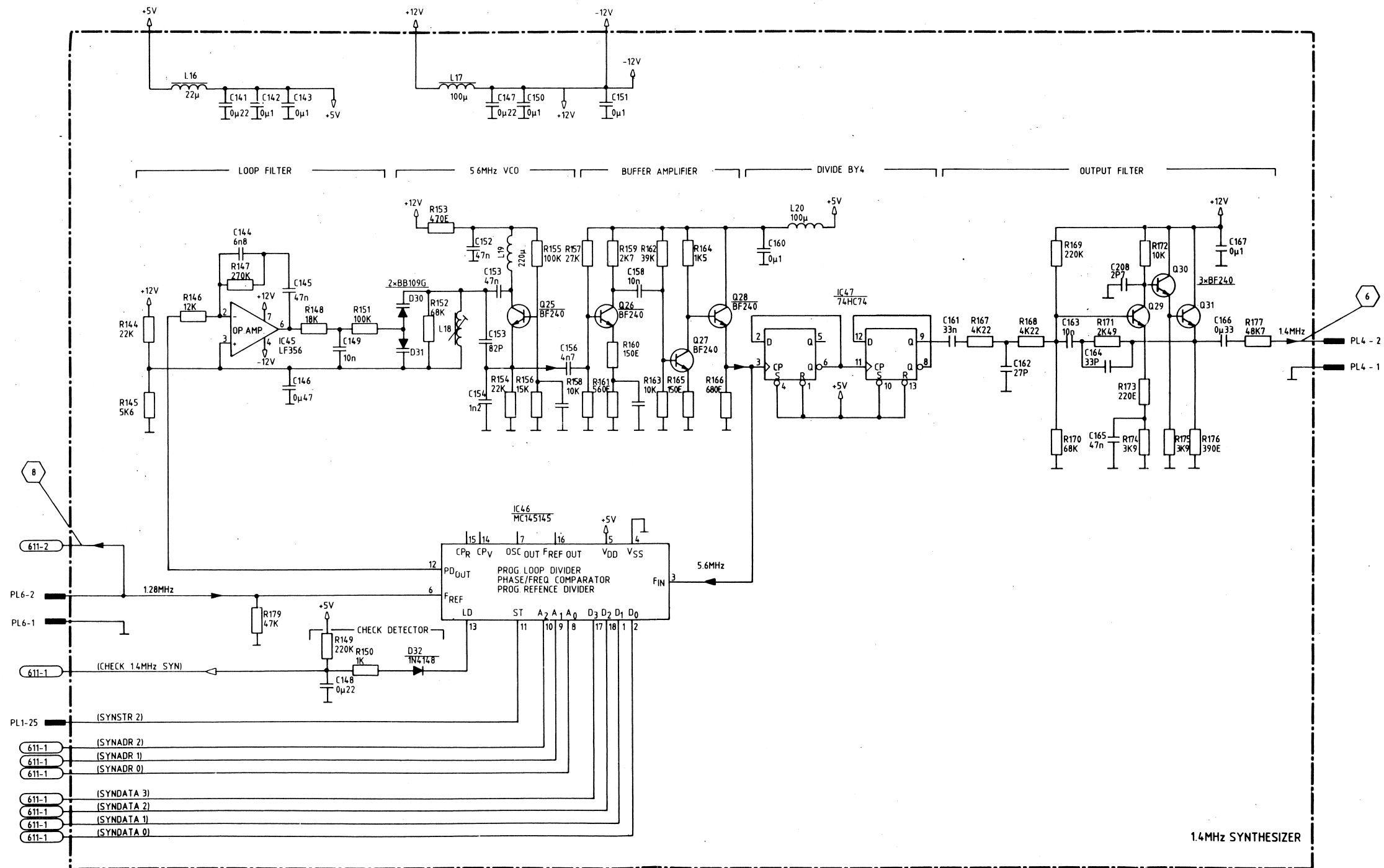


PCB 611 SYNTHESIZER BOARD  
VERSION A5 SUBDIAGRAM 1 OF 3



- PL1-24 (SYNSTR 1)
- 611-1 (SYNDATA 3)
- 611-1 (SYNDATA 2)
- 611-1 (SYNDATA 1)
- 611-1 (SYNDATA 0)

43.6MHz SYNTHESIZER



1.4MHz SYNTHESIZER

# TESTPOINTS FOR 611 SYNTHESIZER BOARD

1 -12V DC

2 +5V DC

3 +12V DC

4 OUTPUT 1.LO. 45-75Mhz synthesizer 1,5Vpp

SELF TEST #	F OUT
9	45 Mhz
10	52,5Mhz
11	52,5Mhz
12	60 Mhz

SELF TEST #	F OUT
13	60 Mhz
14	67,5 Mhz
15	67,5 Mhz
16	75 Mhz

5 OUTPUT 2.LO. 43.6Mhz SYNTHESIZER  
 SELF TEST # 17 F OUT=43.597 Mhz 2 Vpp  
 SELF TEST # 18 F OUT =43.603Mhz 2 Vpp

6 OUTPUT 3.LO. 14Mhz SYNTHESIZER  
 SELF TEST # 20 F OUT=1.3955 Mhz 650 mVpp  
 SELF TEST# 21 F OUT=1.403 Mhz 650 mVpp

7 40,96 KHz FROM MASTER OSCILLATOR

8 1.28 Mhz 5Vpp FROM MASTER OSCILLATOR

9 SYNADR 0 (IC 23 PIN 5)

10 SYNADR 1 (IC 23 PIN 6)

11 SYNADR 2 (IC 23 PIN 7)

12 SYNDATA 0 (IC 28 PIN 2)

13 SYNDATA 1 (IC 28 PIN 1)

14 SYNDATA 2 (IC 28 PIN 20)

15 SYNDATA 3 (IC 28 PIN 19)

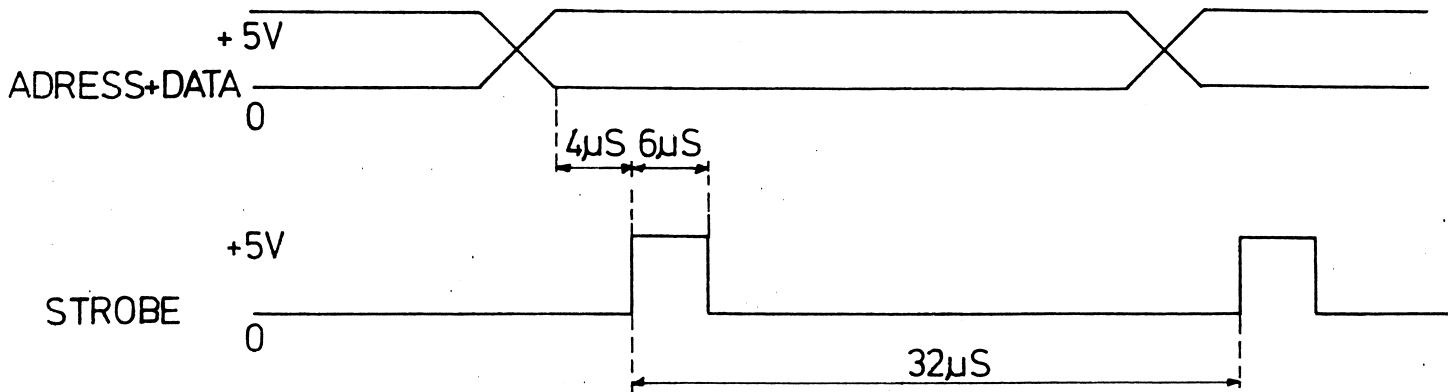
16 SYNSTR 0 (IC 28 PIN 12)

17 SYNSTR 1 (IC 42 PIN 9)

18 SYNSTR 2 (IC 46 PIN 11)



# TIMING DIAGRAM



The strobe pulse is generated at each update of the frequency. eg. the self test's # 9 to 21. or by repeating the test by pressing "DIM-MER DOWN".

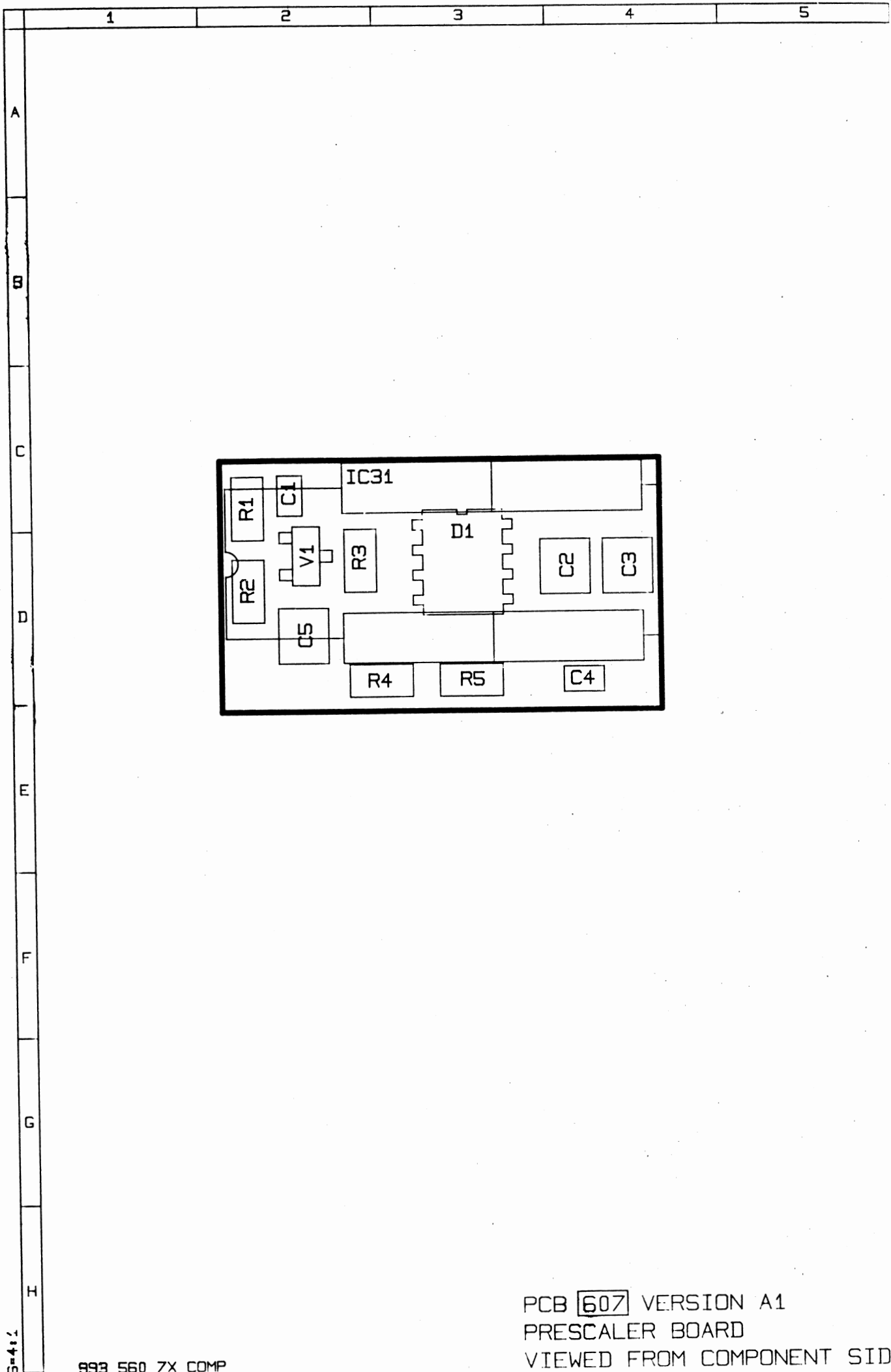
Printed Circuit Board Complete 611	107 561 11	DI-4,6-10, 25-27,32	1N4148	830 414 80
PCB	107 560 71	D5	BZX79C5V6	832 795 61
IC1	850 791 20	D11,12	SD101C	830 010 10
IC2	850 780 50	D13,14,18, 28-31	BB109	833 010 90
IC3	850 781 20	D15-17	BZX79C12	832 791 21
IC4,10,36	850 740 04	D21-24	BA282	830 028 20
IC5	850 741 03	D33	BZX75C3V6	832 753 60
IC6,12,19,23	850 409 90	X1	14.5333MHZ	383 570 71
IC7,11,24,38, 47	850 747 42	R1,4,9,13,14, 17,19,22,24,25, 39,40,45-48, 52-53,102,106-108, 115,118,136,158,163, 172,195	10 kohm	500 410 01
IC8,16,41,42	854 017 40	R2,42,111,126,128, 100 kohm		500 510 00
IC9,17,22,40, 43	850 400 80	R3,28,100	6.8 kohm	500 368 00
IC13	850 031 80	R5	1.27 kohm	511 312 70
IC14	850 401 60	R6,20,43,79,83, 150	1 kohm	500 310 00
IC15	850 500 90	R7	1.05 kohm	511 310 50
IC18	850 452 80	R8,10,12,15,16, 36,62,68,75, 117,178,179	47 kohm	500 447 00
IC20,35	850 035 30	R11,33,103,143	56 ohm	500 156 00
IC21	854 017 50	R18	1.2 Mohm	501 612 00
IC26,37	850 500 70	R21	2.7 Mohm	501 627 00
IC28	851 451 46	R23	150 kohm	500 515 00
IC29,45	850 035 60	R26,30,95,160,165	150 ohm	500 215 00
IC30	850 406 60	R27,56,141, 198,199	10 ohm	500 110 01
IC32	857 416 01	R29,38,49,50-51, 101,133	2.2 kohm	500 322 00
IC33	850 401 30	R31	715 ohm	511 271 50
IC34	850 404 60			
IC39	857 416 10			
IC44	850 339 30			
IC46	851 451 45			
Q1,32,37,40	840 055 70			
Q2	843 011 20			
Q3,6,16,18, 20-23,25-31	840 024 00			
Q4,7-12,14,19, 33,35,38,39	840 054 70			
Q5	840 089 00			
Q13	840 031 03			
Q15	840 002 00			
Q17,24	840 001 70			
Q34,36	843 011 21			
BFX89				
J310				
BSX20				
BFW17A				
J112 MATCHED				

## PARTS LIST FOR SYNTHESIZER BOARD 611 VERSION 5A

## PARTS LIST FOR SYNTHESIZER BOARD 611 VERSION 5A

R32,57,69,93, 164,190	1.5 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 315 00	R44,124,132,188	4.7 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 347 00
R34	220 ohm			Pot.		R127,146	12 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 412 00
R35	681 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	583 222 00	R131,144,154	22 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 422 00
R37,112,129,134, 137	100 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF	511 268 10	R138	47 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 147 00
R41,114,116	33 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 210 00	R142	150 ohm	5%	1/2W	Car.	502 215 00
R185,187	820 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R147	270 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 527 00
R54,60,67,82, 92,182,183,191	1.2 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R148	18 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 418 00
R153	470 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R157	27 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 427 00
R58,64,70	470 ohm	5%	1/2W	Car.		R94,161	560 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 256 00
R61,63,65,73, 140,175	3.3 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 333 00	R167,168	4.22 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 342 20
R66,98,193,194	27 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R171	2.49 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 234 90
R71	820 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R174	3.9 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 339 00
R72	180 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R176,186	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 239 00
R74	15 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.		R177	48.7 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 148 70
R76	2.2 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R184,189	120 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 512 00
R77	180 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R192	1.8 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 318 00
R78	330 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		R197	1 Mohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 610 00
R80,162	39 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C1,3,5	6.8 uF	-20+50%	25V	Sol.al.	652 668 01
R81,105,135,145, 180,181	5.6 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 356 00	C2,4,6,22,31, 141,147,148	0.22 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 522 01
R85	56 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C7,9,12,18-21, 24-30,33,34, 36-37,40-46, 48-54,68,76, 80-82,84-85, 93,101-111,113-115, 139,142-143, 150-151,160,167,211	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 510 00
R86,90	120 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C8,205	150 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 215 00
R87	12 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C10	330 pF	1%	125V	Microsp.	613 233 00
R88	270 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C11	1.5 nF	1%	500V	Microsp.	613 315 00
R91,96,121,139, 173	220 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 222 00	C14,55,57,60, 65,70,75,78,83, 86,88,91,92,96, 99,120,138,157, 159,163,208-210	10 nF	-20+50%	100V	Cer.	602 410 01
R166	680 ohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C13	10 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 110 00
R97,149,169	220 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF		C15,58,119	1 nF	1%	125V	Microsp.	613 310 00
R99	100 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.		C16,35,38,47, 112	22 uF	20%	25V	Tan.	652 722 00
R104	680 kohm	5%	1/4W	MF		C17	100 nF	10%	250V	MKP	624 510 02
R109	237 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF		C23,32,164	33 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 133 01
R110	47 kohm	5%	1/8W	Pot.							
R113,125,196	470 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF							
R119,130,170,152	68 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF							
R120,156	15 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF							
R122-123,159	2.7 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF							

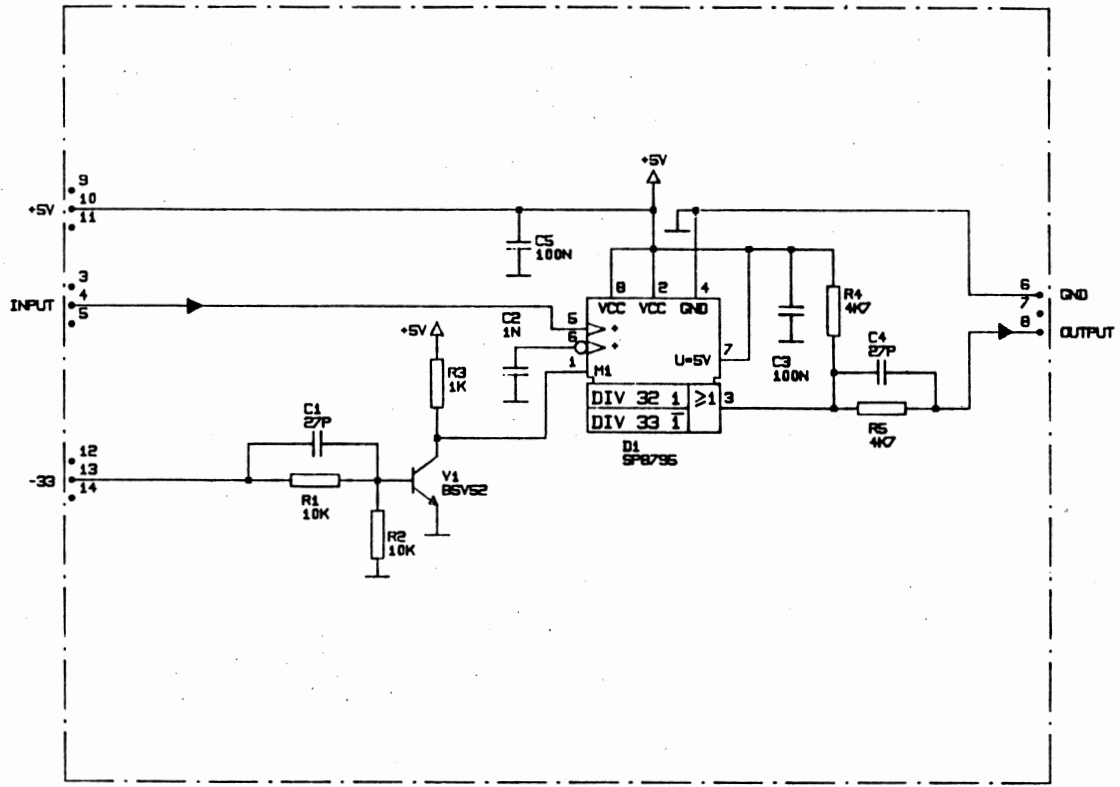




PCB **607** VERSION A1  
 PRESCALER BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

1 2 3 4 5

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H



REPLACEMENT FOR IC31 SAA1059

PARTS LIST FOR PRESCALER BOARD 607 VERSION A1

C1	CAP	CER	27P	2%	50V	NP0	0805	67005900	
C2	CAP	CER	1.0NF	2%	50V	NP0	1210	67003200	
C3	CAP	SMD	100NF	10%		X7R	1210	67101100	
C4	CAP	CER	27P	2%	50V	NP0	0805	67005900	
C5	CAP	SMD	100NF	10%		X7R	1210	67101100	
D1	COUNTER	SP8795							85990400
R1	RES	SMD	10K	5%	0.25W		1206	57002800	
R2	RES	SMD	10K	5%	0.25W		1206	57002800	
R3	RES	SMD	1K0	5%	0.25W		1206	57001800	
R4	RES	SMD	4K7	5%	0.25W		1206	57002400	
R5	RES	SMD	4K7	5%	0.25W		1206	57002400	
V1	TRANS	BSV52		NPN	20V		SOT23	84720600	

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 612/613/614 MASTER OSCILLATOR

The three Master Oscillators all consist of the same circuits but have different frequency stabilities determined by the 10.24 MHz Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO) used. The output signal of the TCXO is split between two reference dividers. One for the 45-75 MHz Synthesizer and one for the 43.6 and 1.4 MHz Synthesizers. The Reference Divider, 45-75 MHz Synthesizer, divides the 10.24 MHz TCXO signal by 250 having a 40.96 kHz reference frequency at two outputs.

The Reference Divider, 43.6 and 1.4 MHz Synthesizer, divides the 10.24 MHz TCXO signal by 8, obtaining a 1.28 MHz signal fed to two outputs. The output signals of the divider are fed to the Check Detector to detect the presence of both. The resulting check signal MO-Check is via the Synthesizer Board 611 fed to the Transceiver Control Board 624.

For Master Oscillator 613 a heater (TCXO Heater 699 ) is incorporated in order to keep the TCXO ambient temperature above 0 deg. Celcius.

### PCB 615/616 MASTER OSCILLATOR

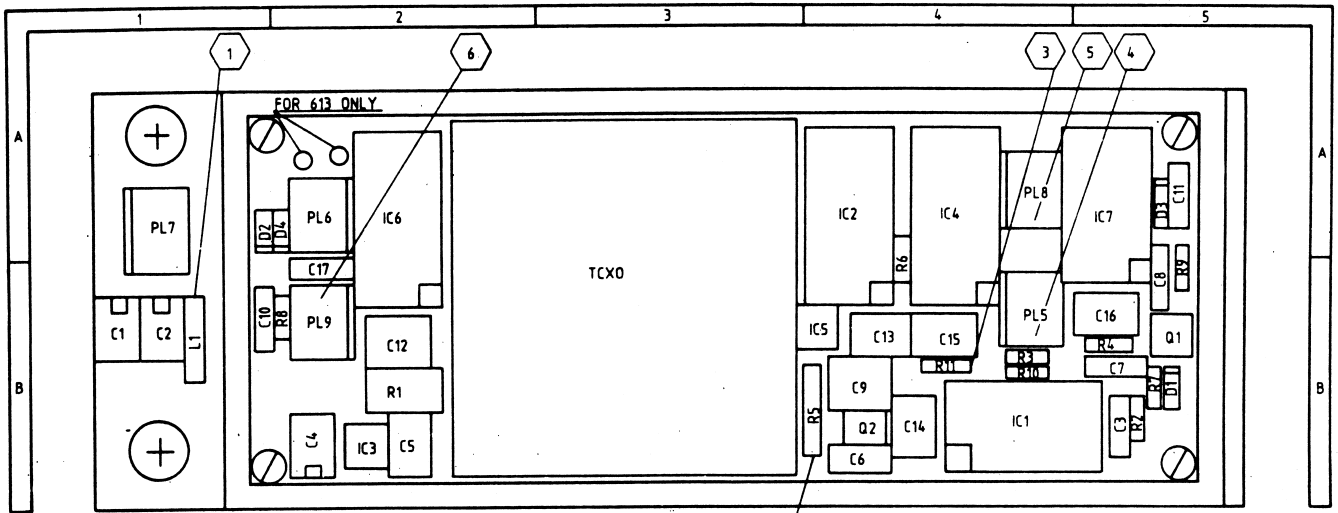
Master Oscillator 615 and 616 produces enhanced frequency stabilities of +/-0.35ppm and +/-0.1ppm respectively. A highly stable oven controlled crystal oscillator (PCB 608 or PCB 609) is mounted in a shielding box on top of the Master Oscillator board. On Master Oscillator 615, PCB 608 is mounted and on 616, PCB 609 is mounted, giving the higher stability. The crystal oscillators produces a temperature stable 20.480000MHz signal giving a total frequency stability of less than either 10Hz or 3Hz for the Transceiver.

The oscillator signal is led to PCB 615/616 where it is divided by 2. This 10.24MHz signal is split between to divider chains dividing with 250 and 8 resulting in two reference frequencies of 40.96kHz and 1.28MHz respectively.

The 40.96kHz signal is led to PL5 and PL8 and is used as a reference frequency for the 45 to 75MHz synthesizer. Likewise the 1.28MHz signal is led to PL6 and PL9 and is used as reference frequencies for the 43.6MHz and the 1.4MHz synthesizer.

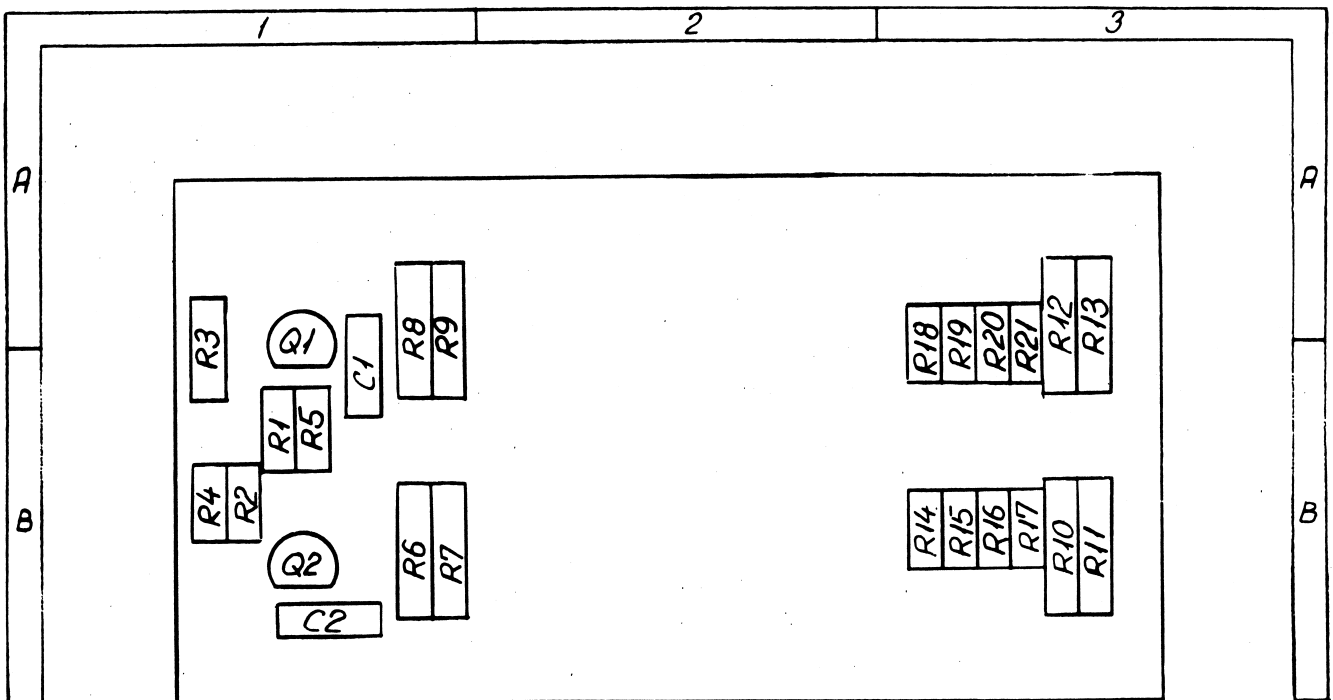
The output signals of the two divider chains are monitored and combined in a check detector, producing a check signal (MO-Check ) which via Synthesizer Board 611 is led to the Transceiver Control Board 624. The check signal is used during self-test.





993 561 2X COMP  
 993 561 3X COMP  
 993 561 4X COMP

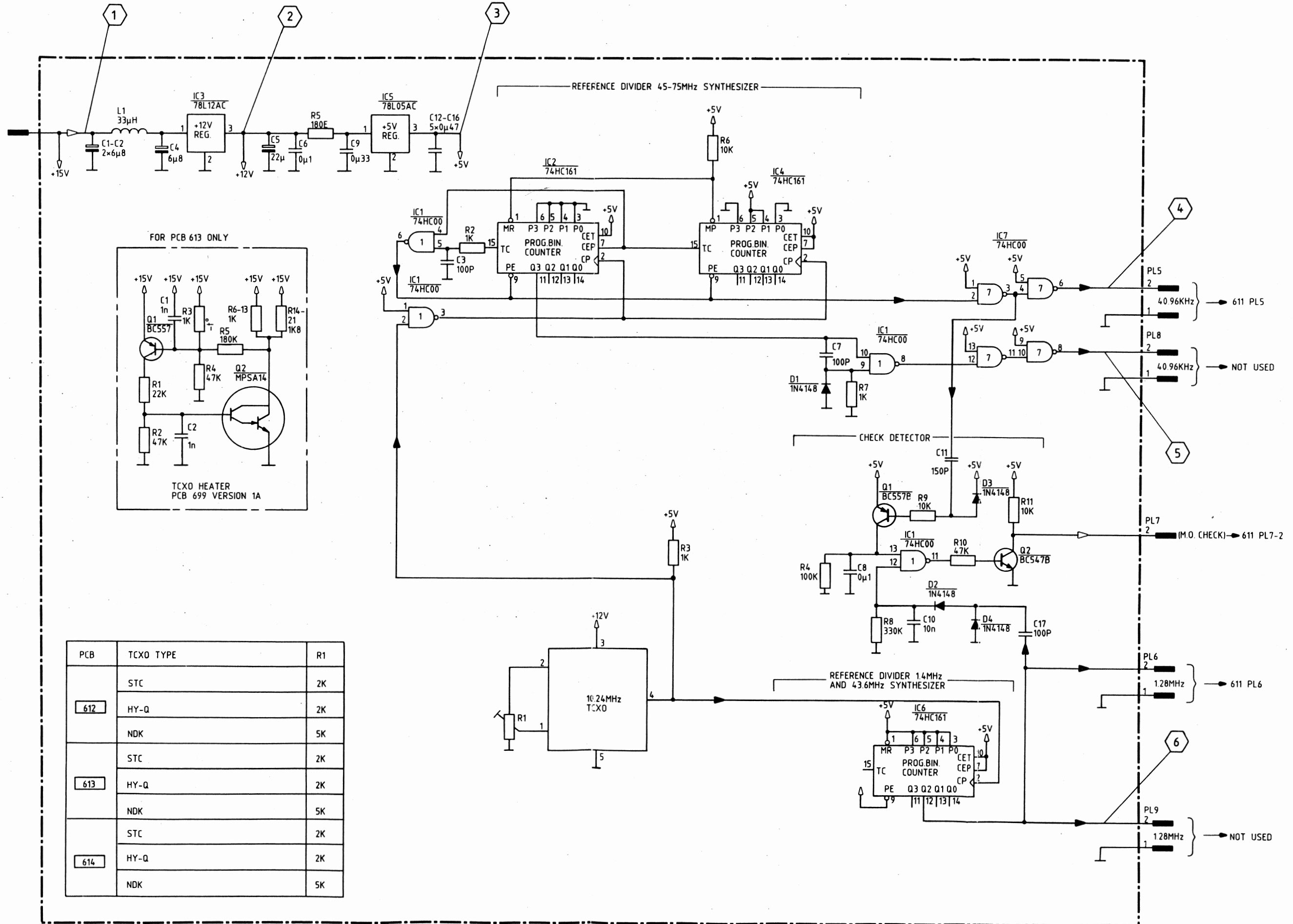
PCB 612 613 614 VERSION 3A  
 MASTER OSCILLATOR BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



993 569 9X COMP

PCB 699 VERSION 1A  
 ASSEMBLY DRAWING

611 PL7 - 1



993 561 2X MAIN  
 993 561 3X MAIN  
 993 561 4X MAIN  
 993 569 9X MAIN

PCB 612 613 614 MASTER OSCILLATOR  
 VERSION 3A MAIN DIAGRAM

PARTS LIST FOR MASTER OSCILLATOR BOARD 612 VERSION 3A

PARTS LIST FOR MASTER OSCILLATOR BOARD 613 VERSION 3A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 612		107 561 21	Printed Circuit Board Complete 613		107 561 31
IC1,7	MC74HC00N	850 740 04	IC1,7	MC74HC00N	850 740 04
IC2,4,6	MC74HC161N	857 416 10	IC2,4,6	MC74HC161N	857 416 10
IC3	LM78L12ACP	850 741 20	IC3	LM78L12ACP	850 741 20
IC5	LM78L05ACP	850 780 52	IC5	LM78L05ACP	850 780 52
Q1	BC557B	840 055 70	Q1	BC557B	840 055 70
Q2	BC547B	840 054 70	Q2	BC547B	840 054 70
D1-4	1N4148	830 414 80	D1-4	1N4148	830 414 80
R2-3,7	1 kohm	500 310 00	R2-3,7	1 kohm	500 310 00
R4	100 kohm	500 510 00	R4	100 kohm	500 510 00
R5	180 ohm	501 218 00	R5	180 ohm	501 218 00
R6,9,11	10 kohm	500 410 00	R6,9,11	10 kohm	500 410 00
R8	330 kohm	500 533 00	R8	330 kohm	500 533 00
R10	47 kohm	500 447 00	R10	47 kohm	500 447 00
C1,2,4	6.8 uF	652 668 01	C1,2,4	6.8 uF	652 668 01
C3,7,17	100 pF	602 210 00	C3,7,17	100 pF	602 210 00
C5	22 uF	652 722 00	C5	22 uF	652 722 00
C6,8	0.1 uF	622 510 00	C6,8	0.1 uF	622 510 00
C9	0.33 uF	622 533 01	C9	0.33 uF	622 533 01
C10	10 nF	602 410 01	C10	10 nF	602 410 01
C11	150 pF	602 215 00	C11	150 pF	602 215 00
C12-16	0.47 uF	622 457 01	C12-16	0.47 uF	622 457 01
L1	33 uH	740 133 01	L1	33 uH	740 133 01
TCXO	10.24 MHz	383 570 11	TCXO	10.24 MHz	383 570 21
PL5,6,8,9	2 POL	750 001 45	TCXO HEATER PCB 699		107 569 91
PL7	2 POL	750 001 46	PL5,6,8,9	2 POL	750 001 45
			PL7	2 POL	750 001 46

PARTS LIST FOR MASTER OSCILLATOR BOARD 614 VERSION 3A

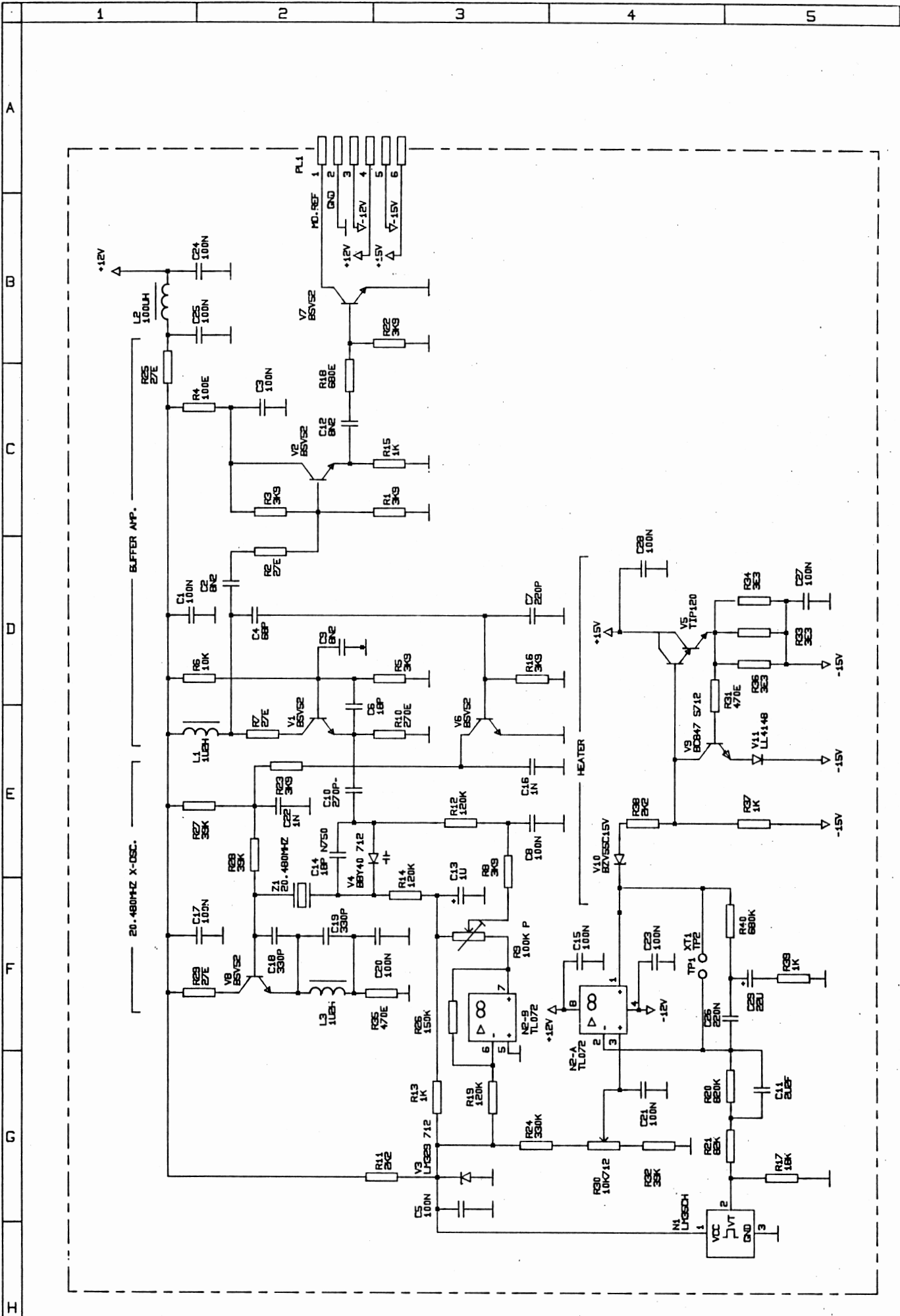
PARTS LIST FOR TCXO HEATER PCB 699 VERSION 1A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 614		Printed Circuit Board Complete 699	
Part No.	Description	Part No.	Description
IC1,7	MC74HC00N	Q1	BC557B
IC2,4,6	MC74HC161N	Q2	MPSA14
IC3	LM78L12ACP	R1	22 kohm
IC5	LM78L05ACP	R2,4	47 kohm
Q1	BC557B	R3	1 kohm
Q2	BC547B	R5	180 kohm
D1-4	1N4148	R6-13	1 kohm
R2-3,7	1 kohm	R14-21	1.8 kohm
R4	100 kohm	C1-2	1 nF
R5	180 ohm		10%
R6,9,11	10 kohm		100V
R8	330 kohm		100V
R10	47 kohm		100V
C1,2,4	6.8 uF		100V
C3,7,17	100 pF		100V
C5	22 uF		100V
C6,8	0.1 uF		100V
C9	0.33 uF		100V
C10	10 nF		100V
C11	150 pF		100V
C12-16	0.47 uF		100V
L1	33 uH		100V
TCXO (0.4 ppm)	10.24 MHz		100V
PL5,6,8,9	2 POL		100V
PL7	2 POL		100V

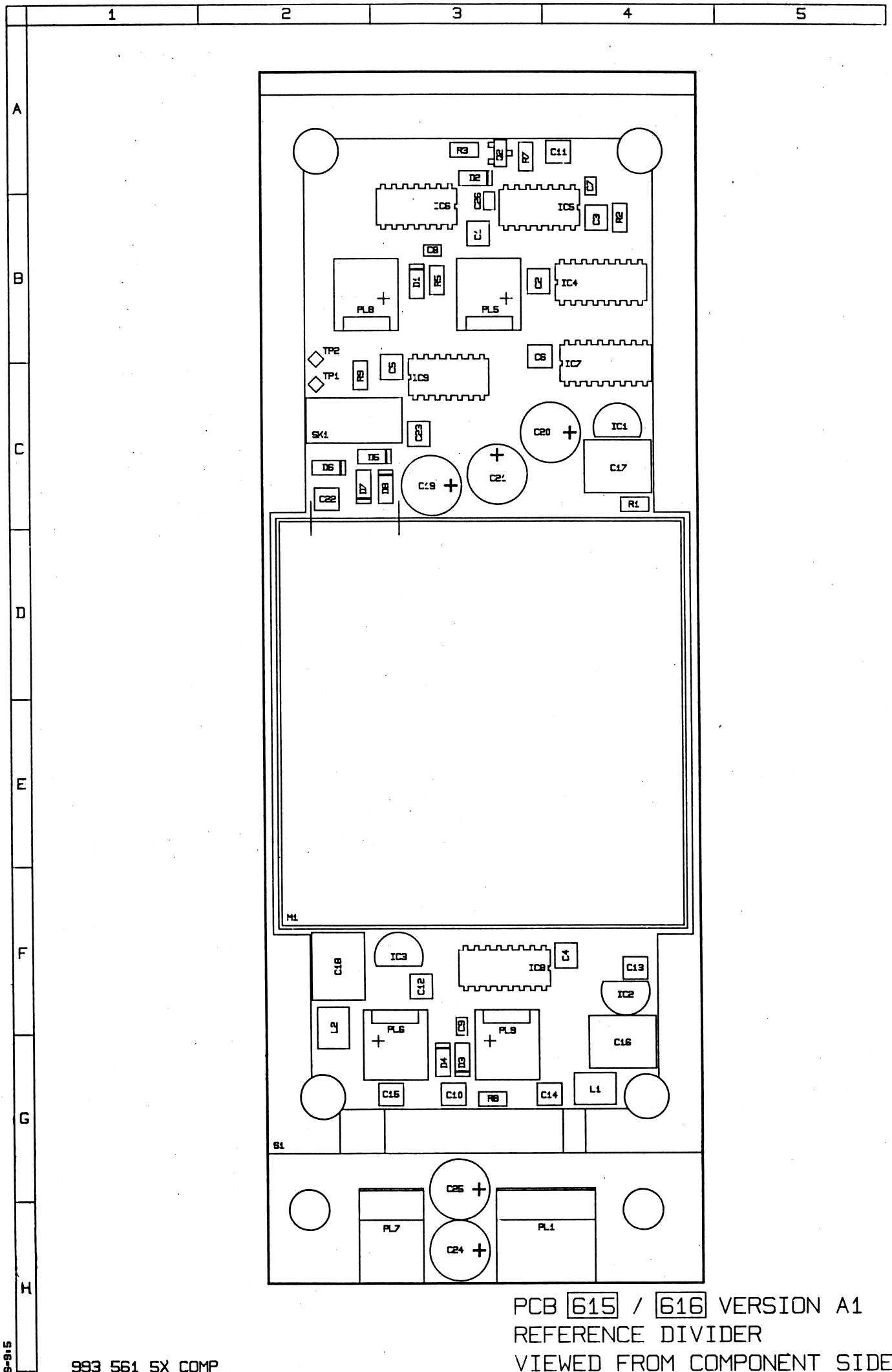
Printed Circuit Board Complete 614		Printed Circuit Board Complete 699	
Part No.	Description	Part No.	Description
850 740 04	MC74HC00N	Q1	BC557B
857 416 10	MC74HC161N	Q2	MPSA14
850 741 20	LM78L12ACP	R1	22 kohm
850 780 52	LM78L05ACP	R2,4	47 kohm
840 055 70	BC557B	R3	1 kohm
840 054 70	BC547B	R5	180 kohm
830 414 80	1N4148	R6-13	1 kohm
500 310 00	1 kohm	R14-21	1.8 kohm
500 510 00	100 kohm	C1-2	1 nF
501 218 00	180 ohm		10%
500 410 00	10 kohm		100V
500 533 00	330 kohm		100V
500 447 00	47 kohm		100V
652 668 01	6.8 uF		100V
602 210 00	100 pF		100V
652 722 00	22 uF		100V
622 510 00	0.1 uF		100V
622 533 01	0.33 uF		100V
602 410 01	10 nF		100V
602 215 00	150 pF		100V
622 457 01	0.47 uF		100V
740 133 01	33 uH		100V
383 570 31	10.24 MHz		100V
750 001 45	2 POL		100V
750 001 46	2 POL		100V

107 569 91  
840 055 70  
840 001 40  
500 422 00  
500 447 00  
591 310 00  
500 518 00  
501 310 00  
500 318 00  
602 310 02



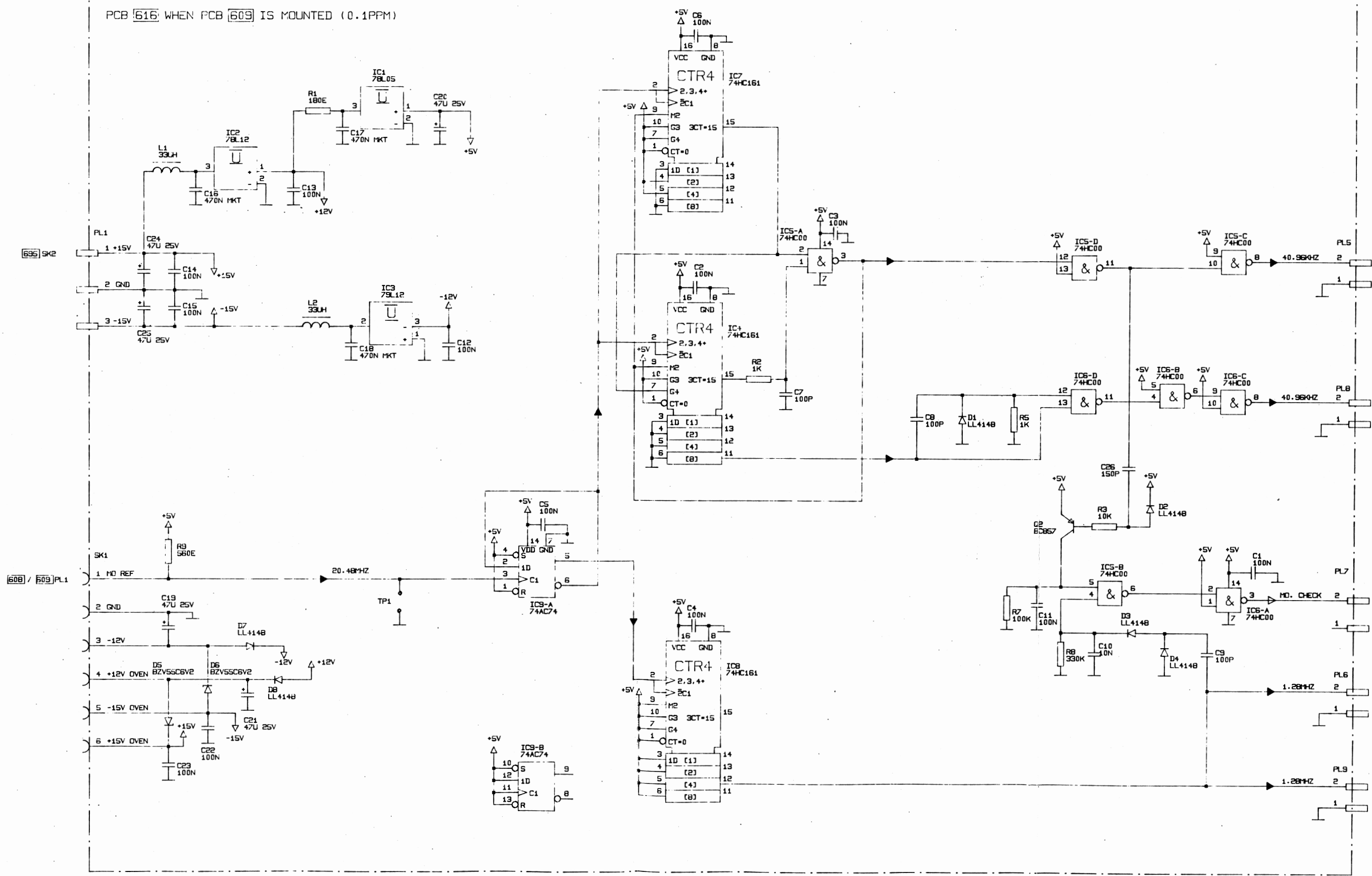


PCB 608 / 609 MASTER OSCILLATOR  
VERSION A1 DIAGRAM



PCB 615 / 616 VERSION A1  
 REFERENCE DIVIDER  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

PCB 615 WHEN PCB 608 IS MOUNTED (0.35PPM)  
PCB 616 WHEN PCB 609 IS MOUNTED (0.1PPM)



PCB 615 / 616 REFERENCE DIVIDER  
VERSION A1 DIAGRAM



## PARTS LIST FOR PCB 608 / 609 MASTER OSCILLATOR

PCB 608	10761300	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD COMPLETE	13
C1	67101100	CAP SMD 1210 100NF 10% X7R	1
C3			
C5			
C8			
C15			
C17			
C20			
C21			
C23			
C24			
C25			
C27			
C28			
C10	67008200	CAP SMD 1210 270P 2% NPO	1
C11	62262201	WIMA 2.2UF	1
C13	67700100	TANTAL B 1.0UF	1
C14	602xxxx	CERAMIC CAPACITOR 18PF CL1	1
C16	67003200	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	2
C22			
C18	67006800	CAP SMD 0805 330P NPO	2
C19			
C2	67007100	CAP SMD 1210 8.2NF 2%	3
C9			
C12			
C26	67102000	CAP SMD 7.3X6 220NF	1
C29	67700800	TANTAL D 22UF 16V SMD	1
C4	67006600	CAP SMD 0805 68PF	1
C6	67004000	CAP SMD 0805 18PF	1
C7	67006400	CAP SMD 0805 220P NPO	1
L1	74100200	SMD CHOKE-B 1.2UH 10%	2
L3			
L2	74101600	SMD CHOKE-B 100UH 10%	1
N1	85000350	SENSOR LM35CH	1
N2	85810400	IC LF353 2XOPAM/JFET SO8	1
PL1	37378501	RIBBON CABLE PCB712/PCB713	1
R1	57002300	SMD RESISTOR 3K9 5%	7
R3			
R5			
R8			
R16			
R22			
R23			
R10	57001400	SMD RESISTOR 270E 5%	1

## PARTS LIST FOR PCB 608 / 609 MASTER OSCILLATOR

R11	57002000	SMD RESISTOR 2K2 5%	2
R38			
R12	57004200	SMD RESISTOR 120K 5%	3
R14			
R19			
R13	57001800	SMD RESISTOR 1K0 5%	4
R15			
R37			
R39			
R17	57003000	SMD RESISTOR 18K 5%	1
R18	57007300	SMD RESISTOR 680E 5%	1
R2	57000400	SMD RESISTOR 27E 5%	4
R7			
R25			
R29			
R20	57005900	SMD RESISTOR 820K 5%	1
R21	57003800	SMD RESISTOR 82K 5%	1
R24	57004400	SMD RESISTOR 330K 5%	1
R26	57003900	SMD RESISTOR 150K 5%	1
R27	57003400	SMD RESISTOR 39K 5%	3
R28			
R32			
R30	57300100	POTENTIOMETER SMD 10K	1
R31	57001500	SMD RESISTOR 470E 5%	2
R35			
R33	57006700	SMD RESISTOR 3E3 5%	3
R34			
R36			
R4	57001000	SMD RESISTOR 100E 5%	1
R40	57007600	SMD RESISTOR 680K 5%	1
R6	57002800	SMD RESISTOR 10K 5%	1
R9	58251000	MULTITURN 100K	1
V1	84720600	TRANS BSV52 NPN 20V SOT23	3
V6			
V8			
V10	83730500	DIODE SOD80 BZV55C15V ZENER	1
V11	83710000	DIODE LL4148 GEN-PUR SOD80	1
V2	84720600	TRANS BSV52 NPN 20V SOT23	2
V7			
V3	83003290	ZENERDIODE LM329	1
V4	83750100	CAP. DIODE BBY40	1
V5	84201200	DARLINGTON TRANSISTOR TIP120	1
V9	84720000	TRANSISTOR BC847	1
Z1	38373551	CRYSTAL SPEC.20.48000MHZ	1

## PARTS LIST FOR PCB 615 / 616 REFERENCE DIVIDER

## PARTS LIST FOR PCB 615 / 616 REFERENCE DIVIDER

PCB 615	10756151	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD COMPLETE	13	PL1	75100177	3POL PLUG W.FRICT LOCK	1
C1	67101100	CAP SMD 1210 100NF 10% X7R	13	PL5	75000145	2POL MOLEX PCB CON.	4
C2				PL6			
C3				PL8			
C4				PL9			
C5				PL7	75000146	2POL MOLEX W.FRICTION LOCK	1
C6				Q2	84710000	TRANS SOT23 BC857B 45V	1
C11				R1	57005400	SMD RESISTOR 180E 5%	1
C12				R2	57001800	SMD RESISTOR 1K0 5%	2
C13				R5			
C14				R3	57002800	SMD RESISTOR 10K 5%	1
C15				R7	57004100	SMD RESISTOR 100K 5%	1
C22				R8	57004400	SMD RESISTOR 330K 5%	1
C23				R9	57001600	SMD RESISTOR 560E 5%	1
C10	67102200	CAP SMD 1210 10NF 10%	1	SK1	75100162	6 POL MICRO MATCH	1
C16	62254701	MKT FILM CAPACITOR 470NF	3				
C17							
C18							
C19	65274702	CAPACITOR 47U 25V	5				
C20							
C21							
C24							
C25							
C26	67004900	CAP SMD 0805 150PF	1				
C7	67005500	CAP SMD 0805 100PF	3				
C8							
C9							
D1	83710000	DIODE LL4148 GEN-PUR SOD80	6				
D2							
D3							
D4							
D7							
D8							
D5	83730800	DIODE SOD80 BZV55C6V2 ZENER	2				
D6							
IC1	85078052	IC LM78L05 VOLTREG	1				
IC2	85078121	IC LM78L12 VOLTREG	1				
IC3	85079121	IC LM79L12 VOLTREG	1				
IC4	85980700	COUNTER, 4-BIT 74HC161T	3				
IC7							
IC8							
IC5	85980000	QUAD 2-INPUT NAND 74HC00T	2				
IC6							
IC9	85984200	DUAL D-TYPE FLIP-FLOP 74AC74	1				
L1	74103400	SMD CHOKE-B 33UH 10%	2				
L2							

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

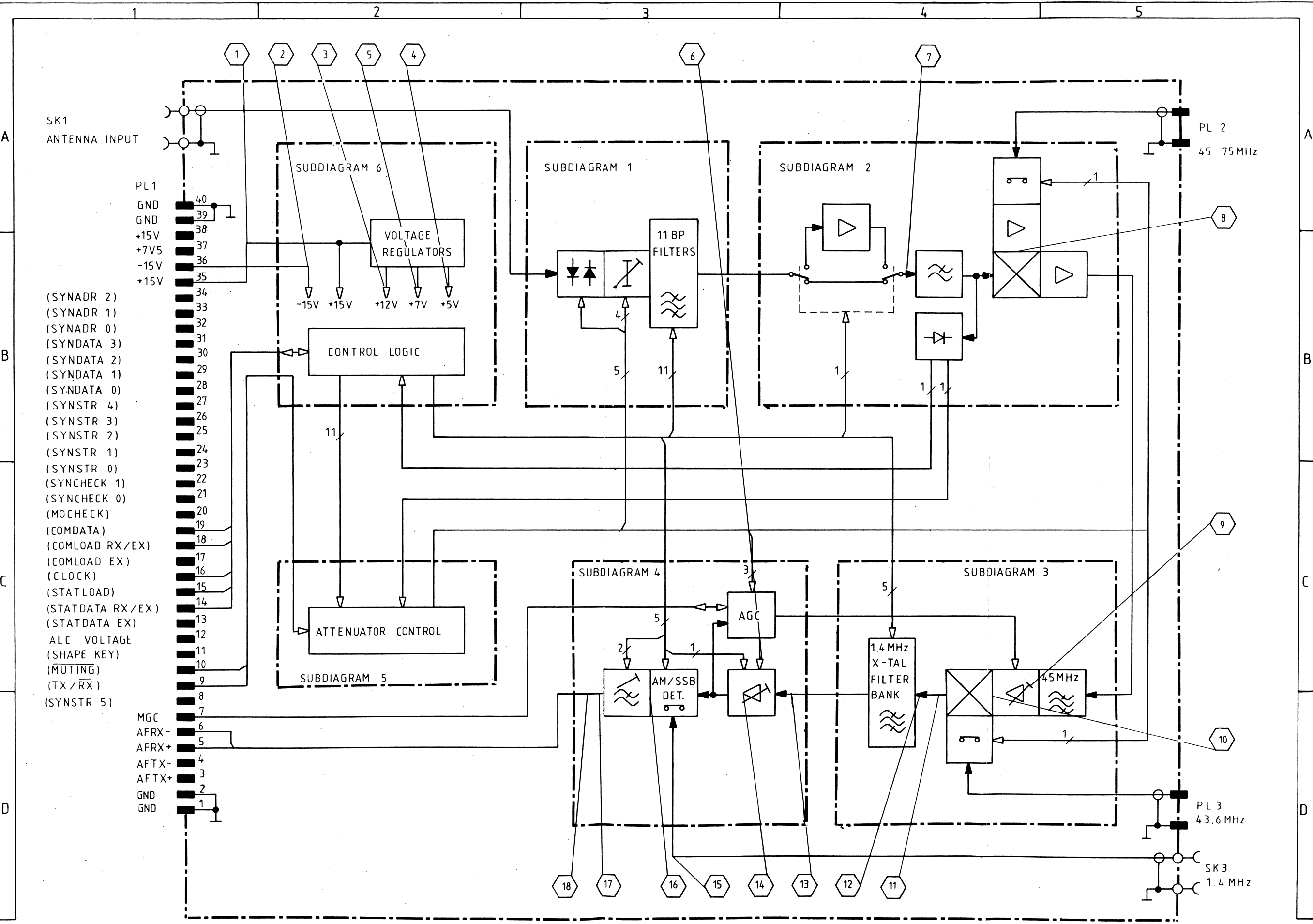
### PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH

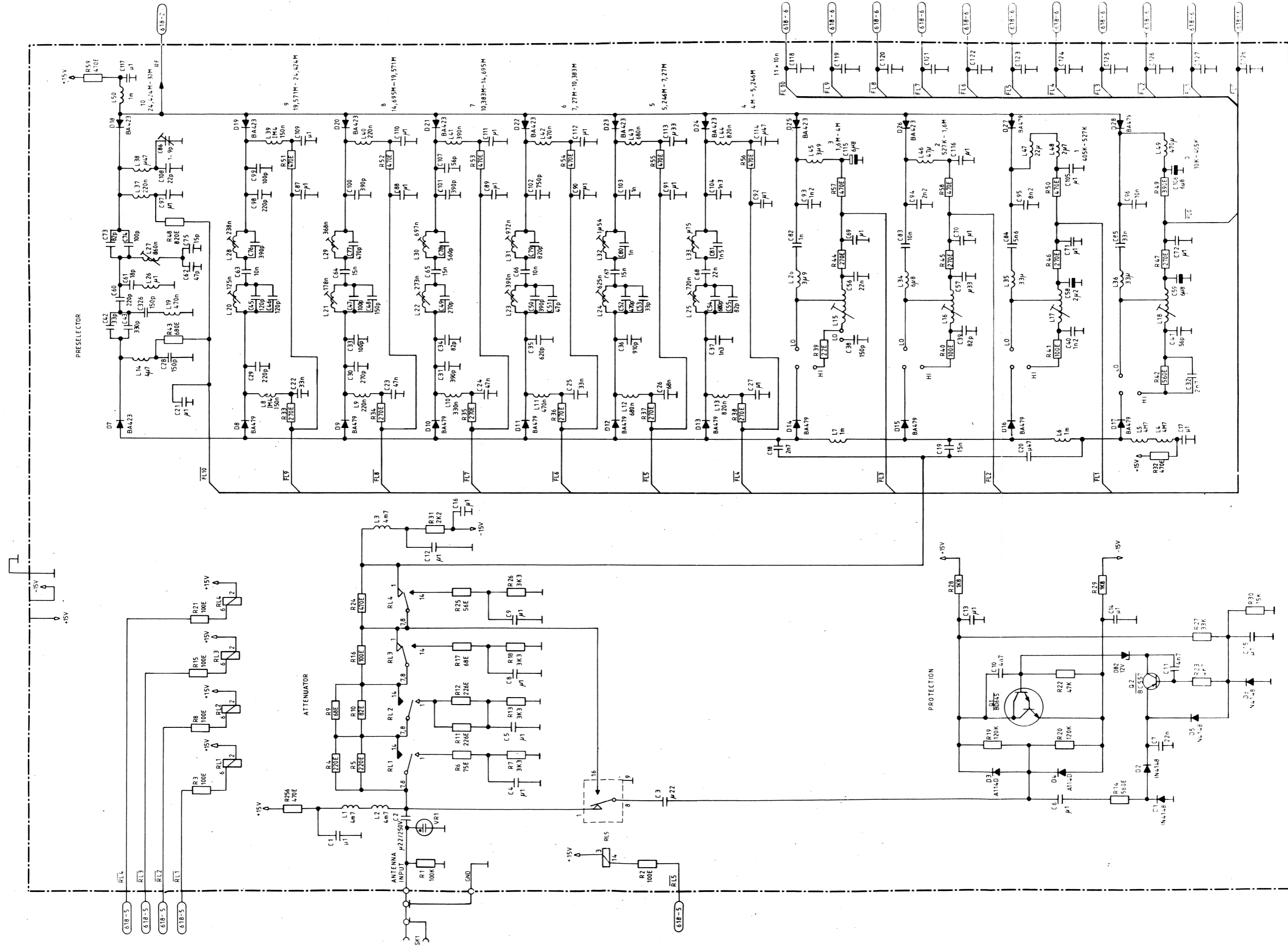
The antenna RF signal is led through coax connector SK1 to the protection circuit, which protects the receiver against excessive RF voltages and static electricity discharges, appearing on the antenna. Through the switchable attenuator the RF signal is led to the preselector consisting of eleven fixed-tuned bandpass filters. The bandpass filters covers the frequency bands 10-405 kHz, 405-527 kHz, 527-1600 kHz, 1.6-4 MHz, 4-5.246 MHz, 5.246-7.27 MHz, 7.27-10.383 MHz, 10.383-14.695 MHz, 14.695-19.571 MHz, 19.571-24.424 MHz, 24.424-30 MHz. A change in receiver frequency will be followed by automatic selection from among the bandpass filters. The automatic selection is controlled from the Transceiver Control Board 624 via the serial data bus. The RF signal goes via the switchable RF amplifier to the high level double balanced Schottky diodes mixer, where it is mixed with the 45-75 MHz synthesizer signal from the Synthesizer Board 611 to generate the first intermediate frequency signal of 45 MHz. Before the signal is applied to the first mixer, the signal level is detected by the broadband detector. The 45 MHz IF signal is amplified in the grounded gate JFET amplifier and then filtered in the 45 MHz double sideband crystal filter, determining the overall AM selectivity. Before being fed to the 2nd mixer, the IF signal is passing through the MOSFET amplifier which has a variable gain controlled by the delayed AGC voltage. The 2nd mixer converts the 45 MHz IF signal to the 1.4 MHz IF signal by mixing with a 43.6 MHz synthesizer signal from the Synthesizer Board 611. After amplification in the grounded gate JFET amplifier, the 1.4 MHz signal is fed to the Information filter bank. Depending on the version (i.e. crystal filter options) and the selected mode, the 1.4 MHz signal is routed through one of the filters X2, X3, X4, X5 or the wide filter, controlled by the Transceiver Control Board 624 via the serial data bus. The now filtered 1.4 MHz signal is amplified in the 1.4 MHz amplifier strip IC4, Q14 and Q15. The voltage gain of the amplifier strip is controlled partly by the AGC voltage applied to IC4 and partly by the control line "IF-GAIN", which, when in logical high condition, increases the gain of Q14 with approx. 8 dB. From the IF strip the signal is fed to the Signal Detector IC6. The integrated circuit of the Signal Detector contains a balanced mixer and a high gain limiting amplifier. The IF signal is applied to the one input port of the mixer. In the modes H3E and H2A, the IF signal is also fed to the amplified input. This signal is amplified and clipped to constant amplitude and internally connected to the other input port of the mixer where it is mixed with the modulated signal. The difference frequency contains the wanted AF signal. In other modes but H3E and H2A a 1.4 MHz signal, derived from the Synthesizer Board 611, is applied to the amplifier input. The unbalanced AF signal is filtered and converted to a balanced signal before it is fed to the flat cable connector PL1.

From the IF strip the signal is also fed to the AGC Detector consisting of two transistors in the integrated array IC23. The signal, which is now rectified to a DC voltage, is applied to the AGC Timing Circuit. The AGC voltage from the AGC Timing Circuit controls the overall gain of the receiver. The AGC voltage is also fed to the Transceiver Control Board 624, where it is used in

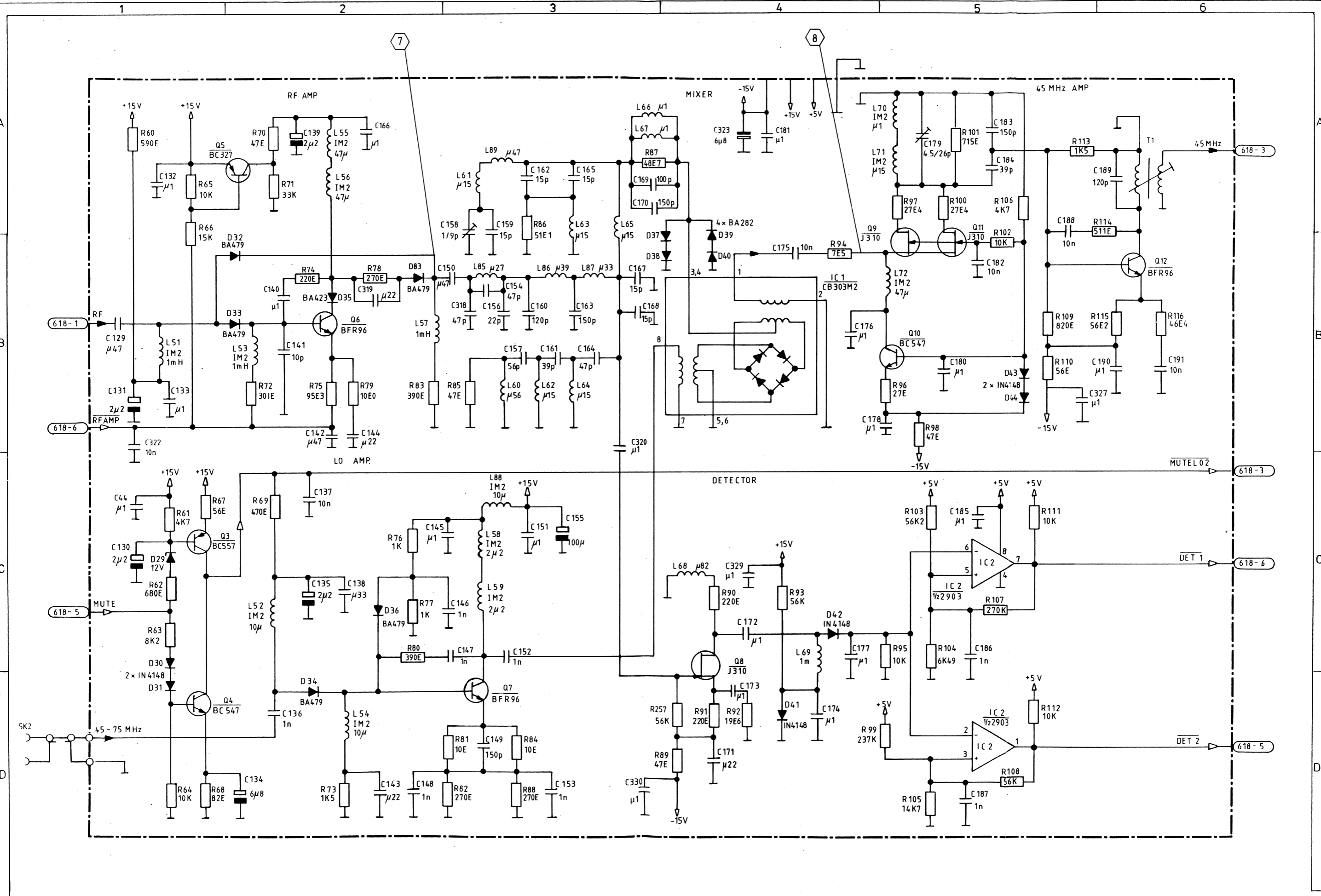
self test routines and, by means of a voltage to frequency converter, fed to the Control Unit controlling the signal strength meter on the front panel. When manual gain control (MGC) is selected the Transceiver Control Board 624 generates a DC voltage which is fed to the receiver signal path instead of the AGC voltage. Subdiagram 5 shows the control circuits for the board and Subdiagram 6 shows the interface circuits to the serial data busses.





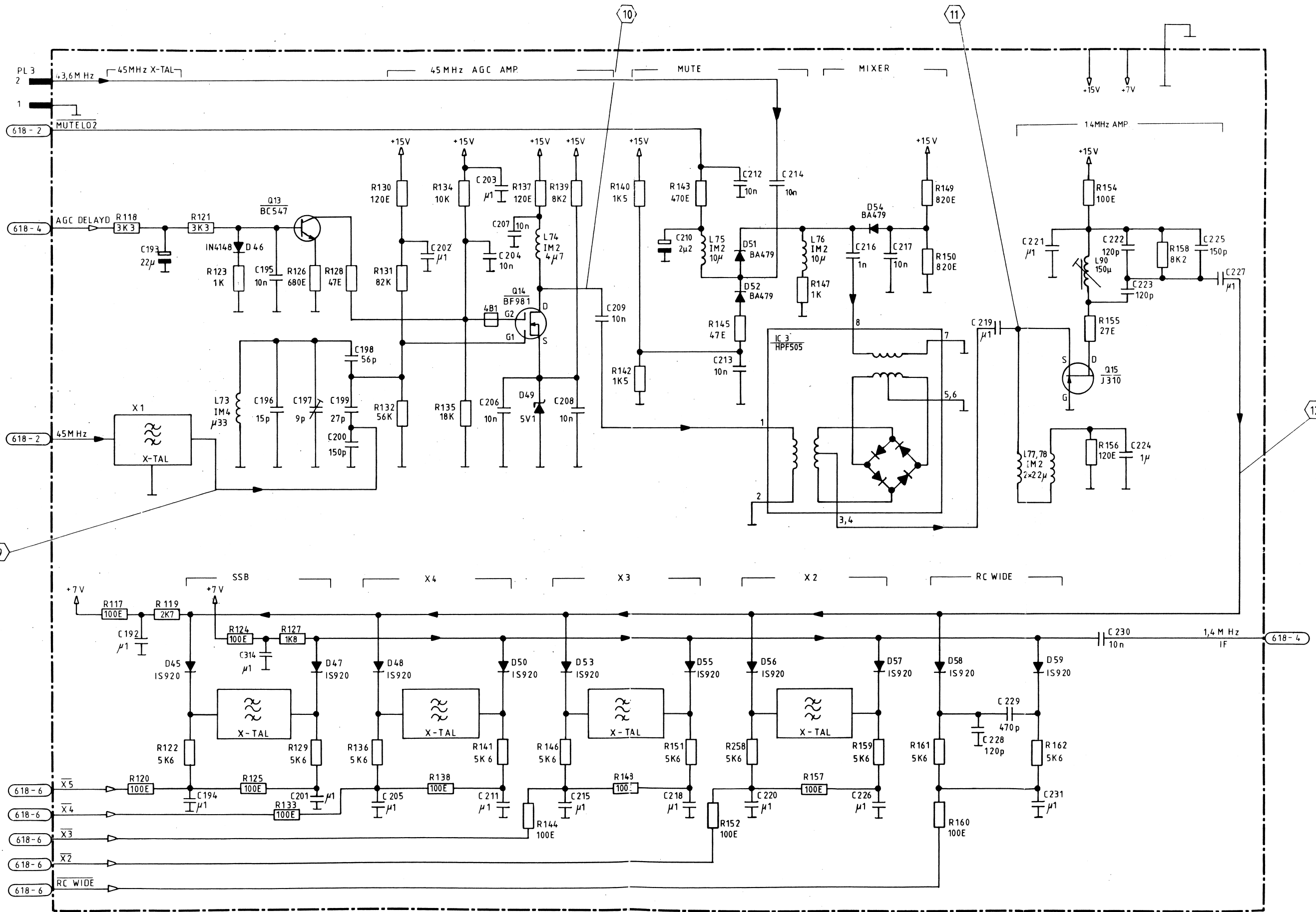


PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 1 OF 6

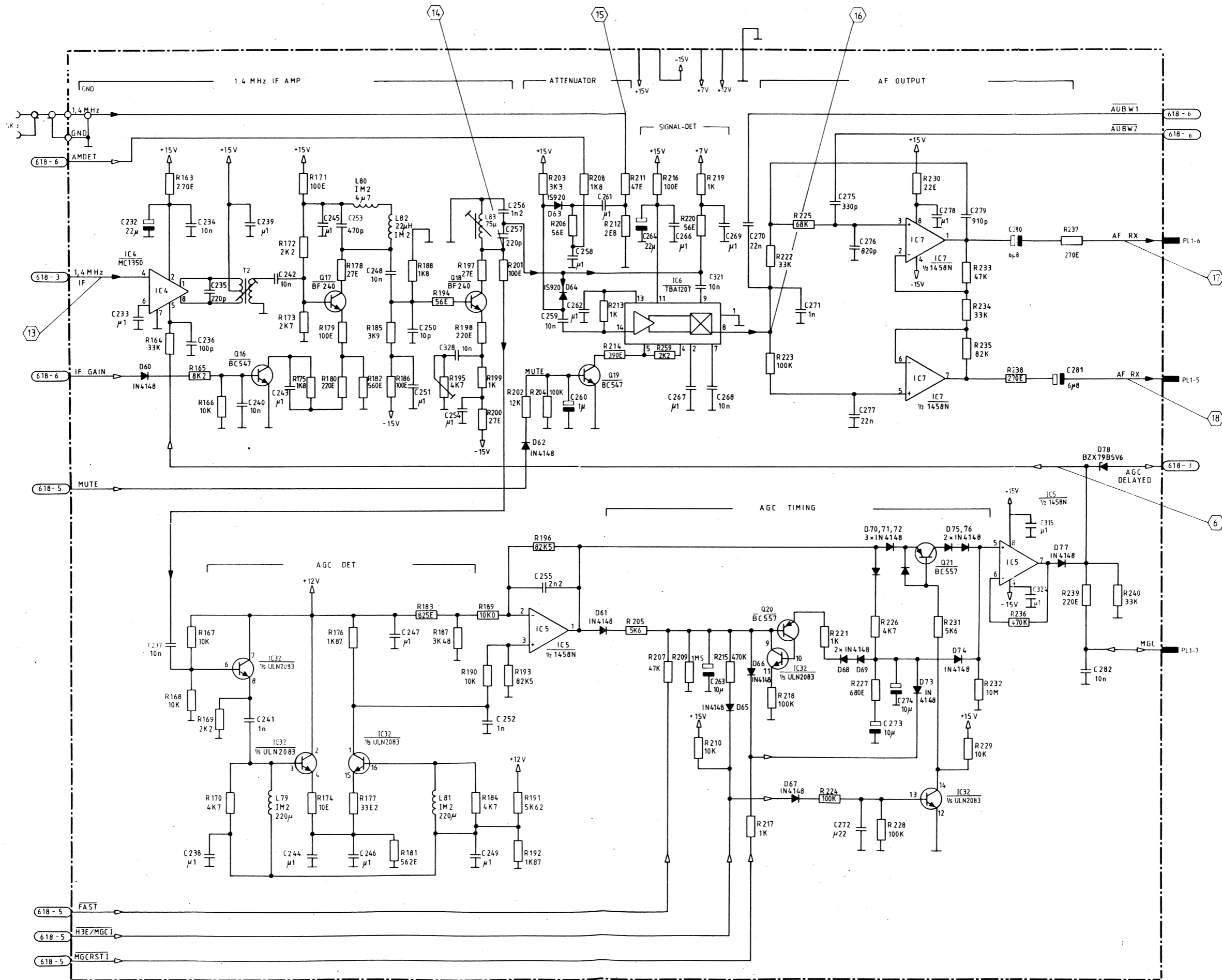


PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 2 OF 6

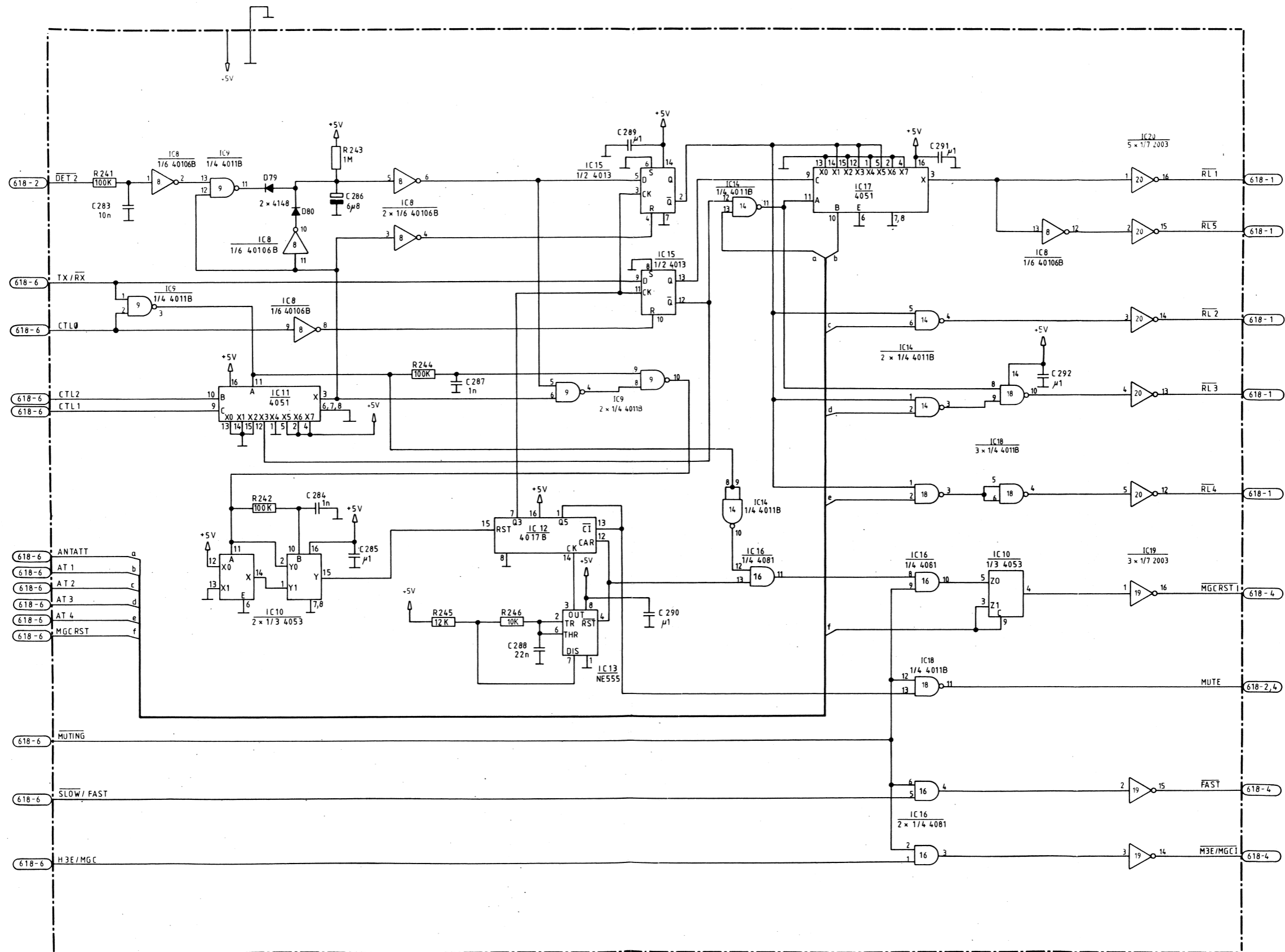




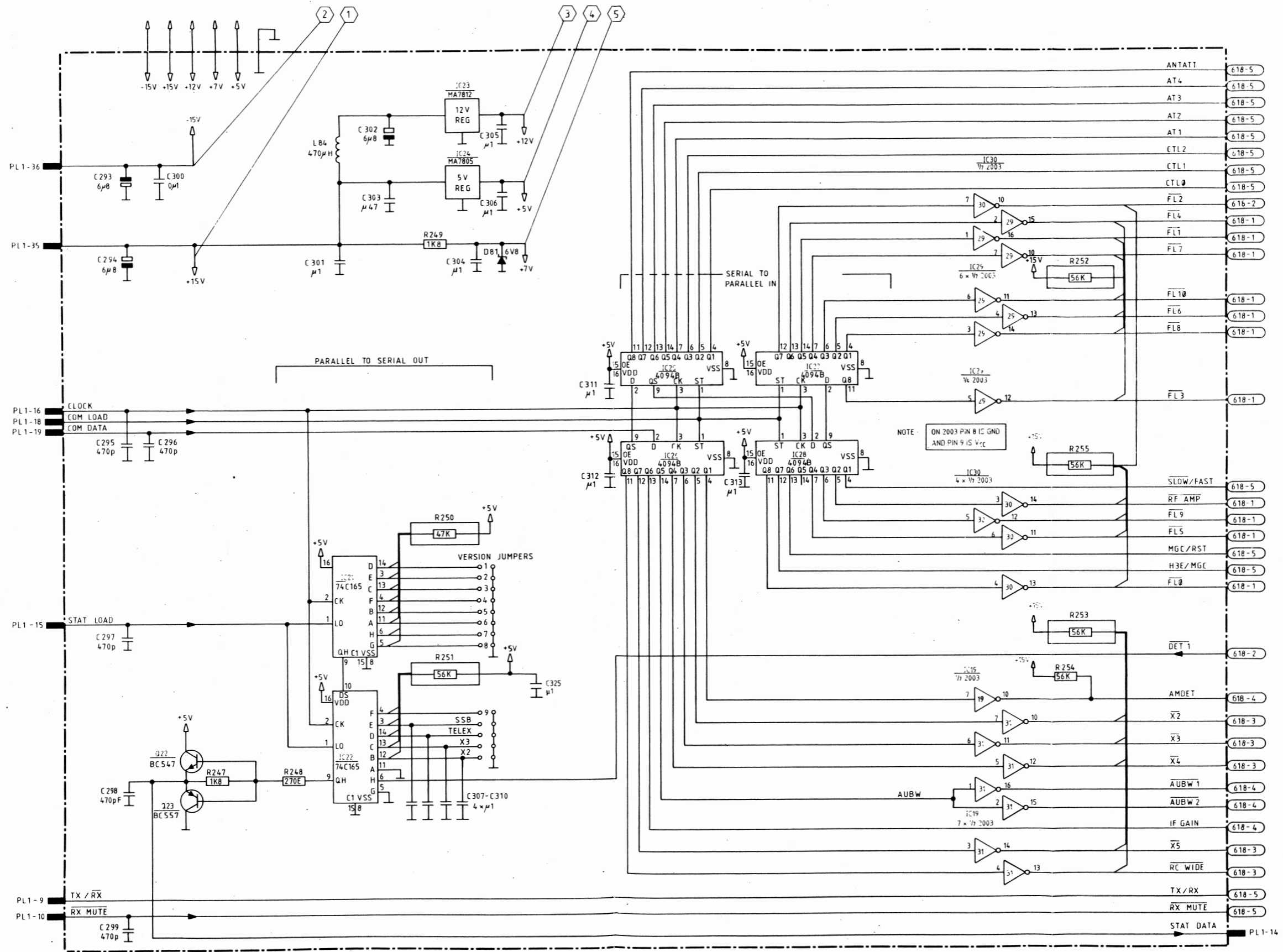
PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 3 OF 6



PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 4 OF 6



PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 5 OF 6



PCB 618 RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION A7 SUBDIAGRAM 6 OF 6

TEST POINTS FOR PCB **618** RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH.

① + 15V DC

② - 15V DC

③ + 12V DC

④ + 5V DC

⑤ + 6.8V DC

⑥ SELF TEST # 22 7V  
 ——— " ——— 23-24 2.9V  
 ——— " ——— 25-30 9.8V

⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ONLY FOR USE WITH SIGNAL GENERATOR

⑫ SELF TEST # 25 50mV<sub>pp</sub>  
 ——— " ——— 26-30 40mV<sub>pp</sub>

⑬ SELF TEST # 25-30 30mV<sub>pp</sub>

⑭ SELF TEST # 25-30 450mV<sub>pp</sub> SINEWAVE 1.4 MHz

⑮ SELF TEST # 22-30 650mV<sub>pp</sub> ——— " ——— 1.4 MHz

⑯ ⑰ SELF TEST # 25 1.7V<sub>pp</sub> - 1 kHz

NOTE: KEEP GROUND CORD ON PROBE AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE..

PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

Printed Circuit Board Complete 618		107 561 81							
IC1	CB303M2	Balanced mixer	850 030 30						
IC2	LM2903		850 290 30						
IC3	HPF505	Balanced mixer	850 000 11						
IC4	MC1350		850 135 00						
IC5,7	MC1458N		850 145 80						
IC6	TBA 120 T		850 012 01						
IC8	CD40106B		850 010 60						
IC9,14,18	4011B		850 401 10						
IC10	CD4053B		850 405 30						
IC11,17	CD4051B		850 405 10						
IC12	4017B		850 401 70						
IC13	NE555		850 055 50						
IC15	4013B		850 401 30						
IC16	4081B		850 408 10						
IC19,20,29,30,31	2003A		850 200 30						
IC21,22	74C165		850 416 50						
IC23	MA7812		850 781 20						
IC24	MA7805		850 780 50						
IC25,26,27,28	4094B		850 409 40						
IC32	ULN2083A		850 208 30						
Q1	BC327		840 032 70						
Q2,17,18,20,22	BC557B		840 055 70						
Q3,9,11,16,18,19	BC547B		840 054 70						
Q4,5,10	BFR96		840 009 60						
Q6,13	J310		840 031 03						
Q7	J310	2 pcs. matched	840 031 02						
Q12	BF981		843 098 10						
Q14,15	BF240		840 024 00						
Q21	BD645		842 064 50						
D1,2,5,6,30,31, 41-44,46,60-62, 65-77,79,80	1N4148		830 414 80						
D3,4	388A	114A	830 011 40						
D7,18-26,35	BA423		830 042 30						
D8-17,27-28,32-34, 36,51,52,54,83	BA479		833 047 90						
D29	BZX79C12		832 791 21						
D37-40	BA282		830 028 20						
D45,47,48,50,53, 55-59,63,64	1S920		830 192 00						
D49	BZX79B5V1		832 795 11						
D78	BZX79B5V6		832 795 60						
D81	BZX79C6V8								832 796 80
VR1	NEON LAMP								722 000 00
X1	45 HHZ	Filter 2.7 kHz							383 571 01
X2	LSB Filter	1.4 MHz 1 kohm							385 112 03
RL1-4	Relay	12V DIL							780 000 25
RL5	Relay	12V DR-12V							780 000 38
R1,204,218,223, 224,228,241,242, 244	100 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 510 00
R2,3,8,15,21,40, 41,117,120,124- 125,133,138,144, 148,152,154,157, 160,171,179,186, 201,216	100 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 210 00
R4,5	220 ohm	5%	1.5W	MO					544 222 00
R6	75 ohm	5%	5W	MO					547 175 00
R7,13,18,26, 118,121,203	3.3 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 333 00
R9	68 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.					501 168 00
R10	82 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.					501 182 00
R11,12	226 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF					511 222 60
R14,42,182	560 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 256 00
R16	100 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF					511 210 00
R17	68 ohm	5%	1.5W	MO					544 168 00
R19,20	120 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 512 00
R22,207,233	47 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 447 00
R23,61,106,170, 184,236	4.7 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 347 00
R24,32,50-59	470 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.					501 247 00
R25	56 ohm	5%	1.5W	MO					544 156 00
R27,71,164,222, 234,240	33 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 433 00
R28,29,127,175, 188,208,247,249	1.8 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 318 00
R30,66	15 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.					500 415 00
R31	2.2 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.					501 322 00

PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

R33-38,44-47, 78	270 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 227 00	R96,155,178,197, 200	27 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 127 00
R39,230	22 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 122 00	R97,100	27.4 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 127 40
R43,62	680 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 268 00	R99	237 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 523 70
R48	820 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 282 00	R101	715 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 271 50
R49,83	390 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 239 00	R103	56.2 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 456 20
R60	590 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 259 00	R104	6.49 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 364 90
R64,65,95,102, 111,112,134, 166-168,210,229, 246	10 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 410 00	R105	14.7 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 414 70
R119,173	2.7 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 327 00	R107	270 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 527 00
R63,139,158,165	8.2 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 382 00	R109,149,150	820 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 282 00
R67,194,206,220	56 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 156 00	R110	56 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 156 00
R68	82 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 182 00	R114	511 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 251 10
R69,143,215,236	470 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 547 00	R115	56.2 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 156 20
R70	47 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 147 00	R116	46.4 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 146 40
R72	301 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 230 10	R122,129,136,141, 146,151,159,161, 162,205,231,258	5.6 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 356 00
R73,113,140,142	1.5 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 315 00	R126,227	680 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 268 00
R74,90,91,180, 198,239	220 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 222 00	R130,137,156	120 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 212 00
R75	90.3 ohm	1%	1/8W	MF	511 195 30	R131,235	82 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 482 00
R76,77,123,147, 199,213,217,219, 221	1 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 310 00	R135	18 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 418 00
R79,174	10 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 110 00	R163,237,238,248	270 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 227 00
R80,214	390 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 239 00	R169,172,259	2.2 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 322 00
R81,84	10 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 110 01	R176,192	1.87 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 318 70
R82,88	270 ohm	5%	1/2W	Car.	502 227 00	R177	33.2 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 133 20
R85,89,98, 128,145,211	47 ohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 147 00	R181	562 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 256 20
R86	51.1 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 151 10	R183	825 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 282 50
R87	48.7 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 148 70	R185	3.9 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 339 00
R92	19.6 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 119 60	R187	3.48 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 334 80
R93,108,132, 254,257	56 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 456 00	R191	5.62 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 356 20
R94	7.5 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 075 00	R193,196	82.5 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 482 50
						R195	4.7 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	582 347 00
						R202,245	12 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 412 00
						R209	1.5 Mohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 615 00
						R189,190	10 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 410 00
						R225	68 kohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 468 00
						R232	10 Mohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 710 00
						R243	1 Mohm	5%	1/8W	Car.	500 610 00
						R250	9x47 kohm	5%	1/8W	Sil.	530 000 07
						R251-253,255	7x56 kohm			Sil.	530 000 13

## PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

## PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

C1, 4-6, 8, 9, 12-17, 21, 27, 44, 69-72, 87-92, 97, 105, 109-112, 116, 117, 132, 133, 140, 145, 151, 166, 172- 174, 176-178, 180, 185, 190, 192, 194, 201-203, 205, 211, 215, 218-221, 224, 226, 227, 231, 233, 238, 239, 243-247, 249, 251, 254, 258, 261, 262, 266, 267, 269, 278, 285, 289- 292, 300, 301, 304- 315, 320, 324, 325, 327, 329, 330	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 510 00	C35 C36, 279 C37, 104 C40, 93, 256 C41, 107, 157, 198 C42, 53 C43, 275	620 pF 910 pF 1.3 nF 1.2 nF 56 pF 33 pF 330 pF	1% 1% 1% 1% 2% 2% 1%	250V 500V 160V 500V 63V 63V 500V	Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. N150 N150 Polyst.	614 262 00 615 291 00 613 313 00 615 312 00 602 156 00 602 133 01 615 233 00
C2, 3	0.22 uF	10%	250V	Polyes.	624 522 01	C45, 46, 160, 189, 222, 223, 228	120 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 212 00
C7, 56, 68, 181, 270, 277, 288	22 nF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 422 00	C49, 52, 77, 229, 253	470 pF	1%	630V	Polyst.	615 247 00
C10, 11 C18 C19, 64, 65, 67	4.7 nF 2.7 nF 15 nF	10% 20%	63V 63V	Cer. Cer. Polyes.	602 347 02 602 327 00 622 415 01	C51, 62, 154, 164, 318	47 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 147 00
C20, 114, 129, 142, 150, 303	0.47 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 547 01	C57, 113, 138	0.33 uF	20%	63V	Polyes.	622 533 01
C22, 25, 63, 85 C23, 24 C26	33 nF 47 nF 68 nF	20% 10% 20%	63V 63V 63V	Polyes. Polyes. Polyes.	622 433 00 622 447 00 622 468 00	C58, 130, 131, 135, 139, 210	2.2 uF	1%	25V	Sol. al.	652 622 03
C28, 38, 149, 163, 170, 183, 200, 225, 326	150 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 215 00	C59, 106, 115, 134, 280, 281, 286	6.8 uF	20%	25V	Tan.	652 668 00
C29, 98, 235, 257 C30, 60	220 pF 270 pF	1% 1%	500V 500V	Polyst. Polyst.	615 222 00 615 227 00	C61	18 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 118 00
C31, 50, 76, 100, 101	390 pF	1%	500V	Polyst.	615 239 00	C66, 83, 96, 118-128, 137, 175, 182, 188, 191, 195, 204, 206-209, 212, 213, 214, 217, 230, 234, 237, 240, 242, 248, 259, 268, 282, 284, 321, 322, 328	10 nF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 410 01
C32 C33, 47, 48, 74, 99, 169, 236	2.7 nF 100 pF	1% 2%	125V 63V	Polyst. N150	613 327 00 602 210 00	C75, 159, 162, 165, 167, 168, 196	15 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 115 00
C34, 39, 55, 73	82 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 182 00	C78 C79, 276 C80, 82, 103 C81 C84 C94, 255 C95 C102 C108, 156	560 pF 820 pF 1 nF 1.5 nF 5.6 nF 2.2 nF 8.2 nF 750 pF 22 pF	1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 1% 2%	500V 500V 500V 500V 125V 125V 500V 63V	Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. Polyst. N150	615 256 00 615 282 00 615 310 01 615 315 00 613 356 00 613 322 00 613 382 00 615 275 00 602 122 00



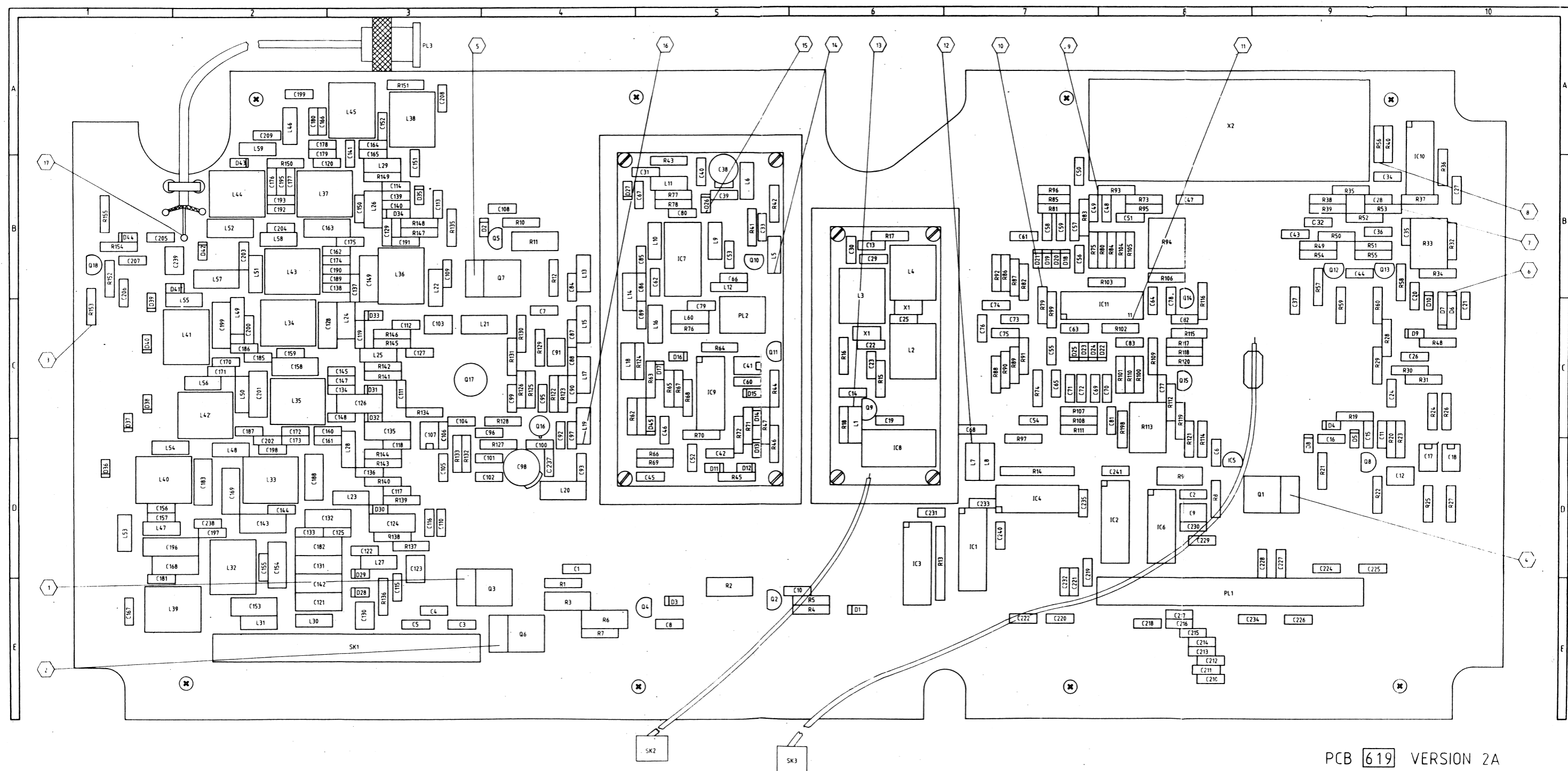
PARTS LIST FOR RECEIVER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 618 VERSION A7

C136,146,147, 148,152,153,186, 187,216,241,252, 271,283,287	1 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 310 02
C141,250	10 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 110 00
C143,144,171, 272,319	0.22 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 522 01
C155	100 uF		25V	Sol. al.	652 810 00
C158,314	2-9 pF		100V	Var.	683 009 00
C161,184	39 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 139 01
C179	4.5-26 pF			Var.	683 126 00
C193,232,264	22 uF		16V	Tan.	651 722 01
C199	27 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 127 00
C260	1 uF		35V	Tan.	652 610 01
C263,273,274	10 uF		63V	Sol. al.	652 710 02
C293,294,302,323	6.8 uF		25V	Sol. al.	652 668 01
C295-299	470 pF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 247 00
L1-5	4.7 mH	5%	RF Choke		740 347 00
L6,7,50,51,53, 57,69	1000 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 310 04
L8,39	0.15 uH	20%	RF Choke	IM4	740 001 51
L9,37,40	0.22 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 002 21
L10,87	0.33 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 003 30
L11,19,38	0.47 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 004 70
L12,43	0.68 uH	10%	RF Choke	IR2	740 006 81
L13,44,68	0.82 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 008 20
L14,74,80	4.7 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 047 02
L26,66,67,70	0.1 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 001 00
L34	6.8 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 068 01
L35,36	33 uH		RF Choke		740 133 01
L41,86	0.39 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 003 90
L45	3.9 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 039 00
L46,55,56,72	47 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 147 03
L47,77,78,82	22 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 122 02
L48	2.7 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 027 00
L49	470 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 247 02
L52,54,75,76,88	10 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 110 04
L58,59	2.2 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 022 02
L60	0.56 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 005 60
L61-65,71	0.15 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 001 50
L73	0.33 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM4	740 003 31
L79,81	220 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 222 02
L84	470 uH	5%	RF Choke		740 247 01
L85	0.27 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 002 71

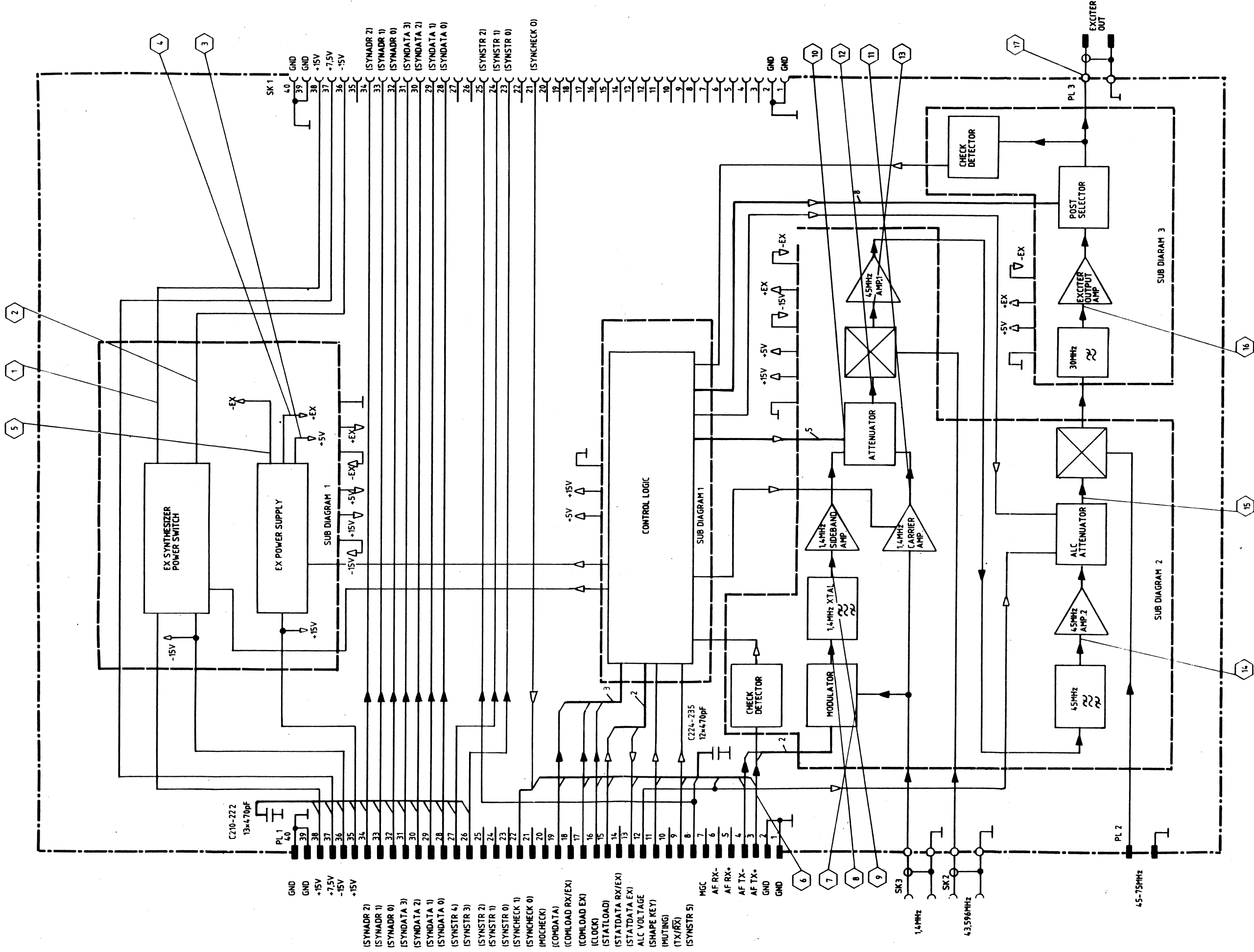
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

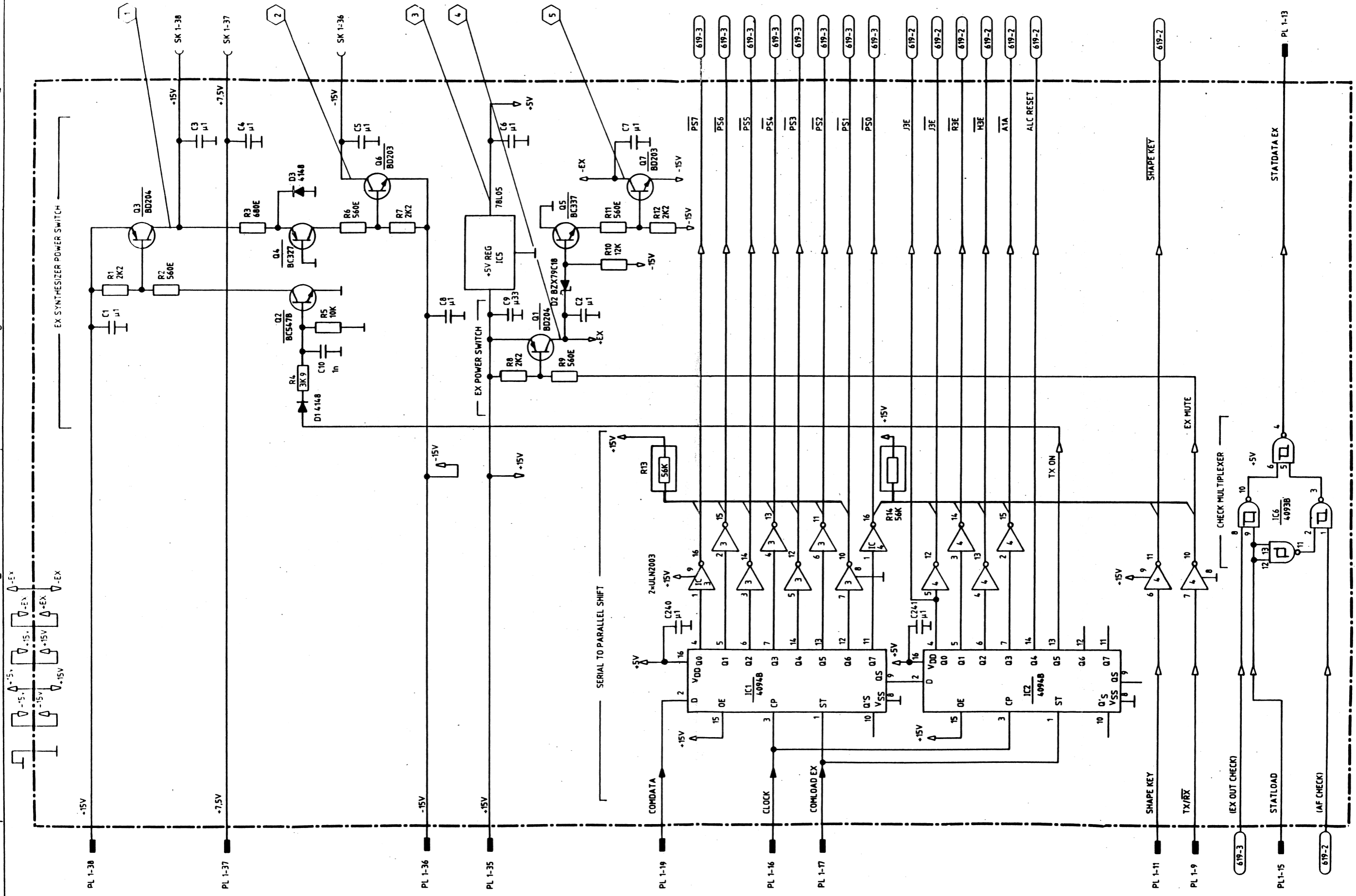
### PCB 619 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH

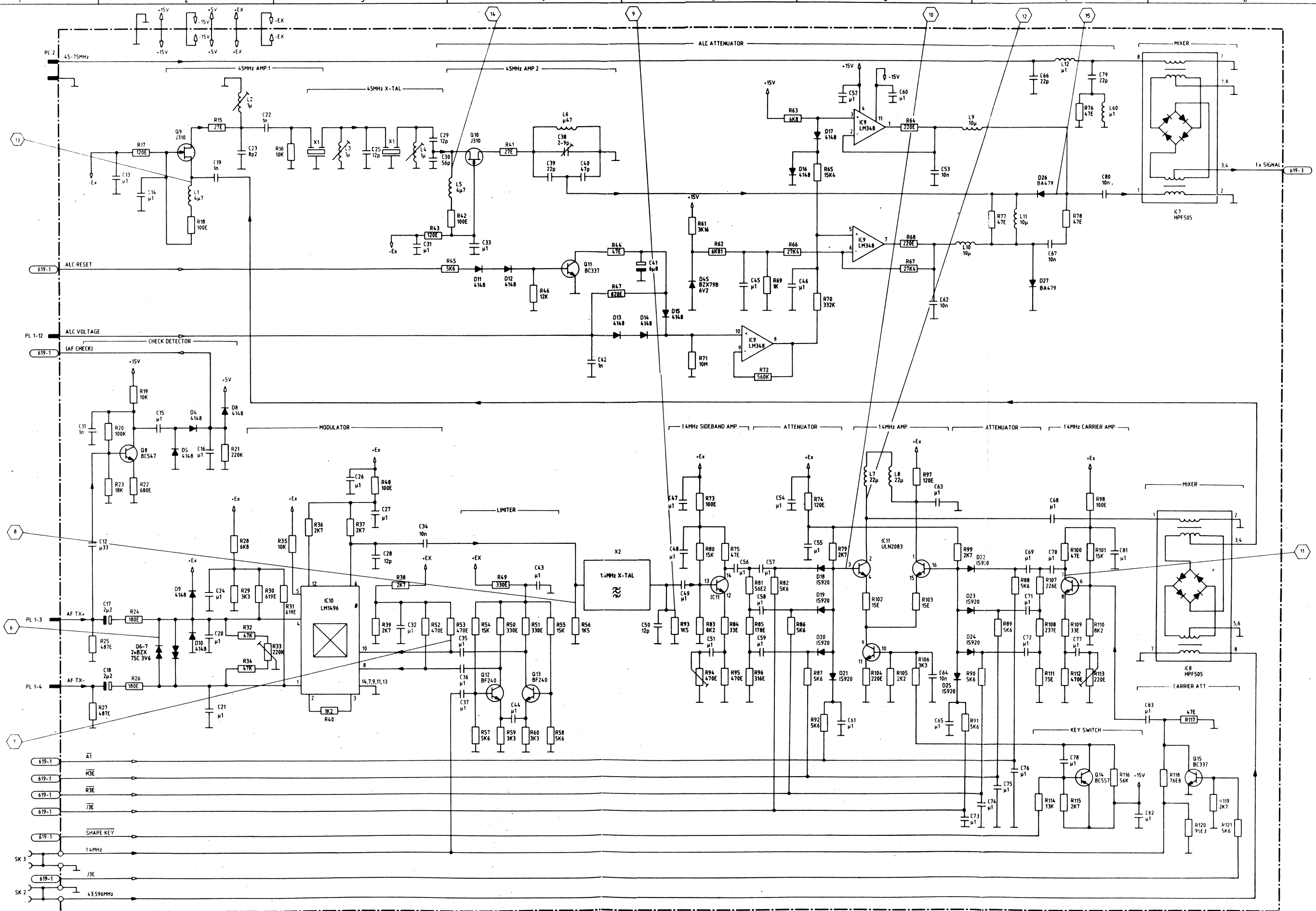
The exciter converts the AF signal to a RF signal of the right frequency, level and modulation. The frequency conversion is controlled by the exciter Synthesizer Board 611. The balanced AF signal with a level of 0 dBm/600 ohm from Audio Processing Board 601 is led to the double balanced mixer IC10. The 1.4 MHz LO signal from the Synthesizer Board 611 is amplified in the limiter and applied to the mixer producing a 1.4 MHz double sideband suppressed carrier output signal which is filtered in the 1.4 MHz lower sideband crystal filter. The 1.4 MHz LO signal amplified in the 1.4 MHz Carrier Amp. and the output signal of the crystal filter amplified in the 1.4 MHz Sideband Amp. are adjusted by two attenuators and combined in the common 1.4 MHz Amp. The setting of the attenuators depends on the selected operation mode and is controlled by the Transceiver Control Board 624 via the serial-to-parallel converter IC1 and IC2. In this way the peak-to-peak voltage of the combined signal is held independent of the operation mode. The combined 1.4 MHz signal is applied to a passive double balanced mixer where it is mixed with a 43.596 MHz signal from the Synthesizer Board 611 producing a IF frequency of 44.996 MHz. The IF signal is amplified in the 45 MHz Amp. 1, filtered in the 45 MHz monolithic crystal filter and further amplification takes place in 45 MHz Amp. 2. The IF signal is then led to the ALC attenuator which is the amplitude controlling element of the ALC system. The attenuation is controlled by a DC voltage generated by the Transceiver Control Board 624. The attenuated IF signal is mixed with a 45-75 MHz signal from the Synthesizer Board 611 in a passive double balanced mixer to form the final RF signal at the actual transmitting frequency. The RF signal is led through a 30 MHz lowpass filter and applied to the Exciter Output Amp. Finally the RF signal is filtered in the Post Selector which consists of one lowpass-, six bandpass- and one highpass filter. The filter selection is carried out by the Transceiver Control Board 624 via the serial-to-parallel converter. The output signal of the exciter is applied to the Power Amplifier. For use in the self test routines two check detectors are incorporated. One at the AF input and one at the RF output. The check detectors confirm the presence of the AF- and the RF signal.



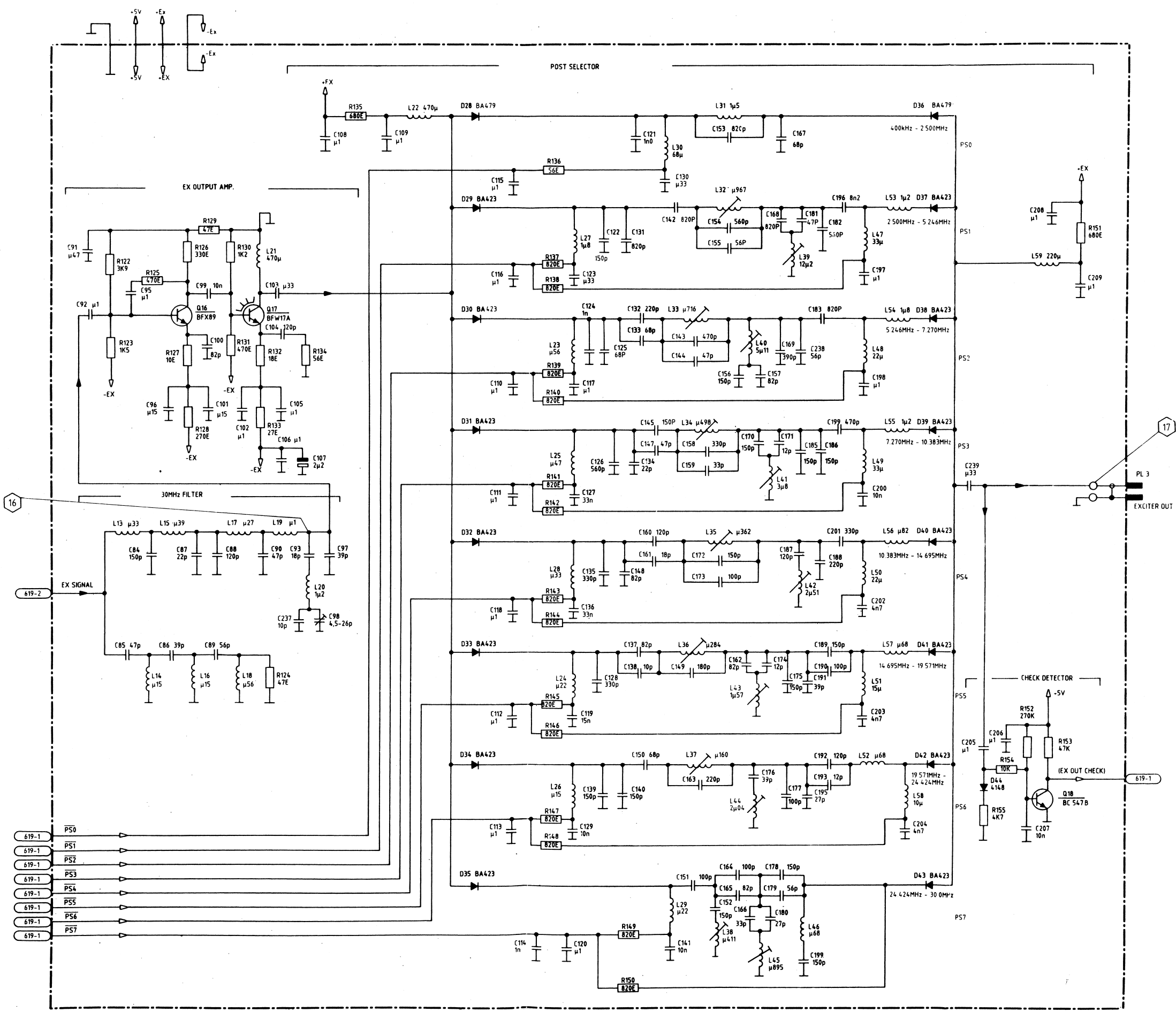
PCB 619 VERSION 2A  
 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE







PCB 619 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION 2A SUBDIAGRAM 2 OF 3



PCB 619 EXCITER SIGNAL PATH  
VERSION 2A. SUBDIAGRAM 3 OF 3

## PARTS LIST FOR EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 619 VERSION 2A

## PARTS LIST FOR EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 619 VERSION 2A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 619		107 561 91						
IC1,2	4094B	850 409 40						
IC3,4	ULN2003	850 200 30						
IC5	78L05ACP	850 780 52						
IC6	4093B	850 409 30						
IC7,8	HPF505	850 000 11						
IC9	LM348	850 034 80						
IC10	LM1496	850 149 60						
IC11	ULN2083	850 208 30						
Q1,3	BD204	842 020 40						
Q2,8,18	BC547B	840 054 70						
Q4	BC327	840 032 70						
Q5,11,15	BC337	840 033 70						
Q6,7	BD203	842 020 30						
Q9,10	J310	840 031 03						
Q12,13	BF240	840 024 00						
Q14	BC557B	840 055 70						
Q16	BFX89	840 089 00						
Q17	BFW17A	840 001 70						
D1,3-5,8-17,44	1N4148	830 414 80						
D2	BZX79C18V	832 791 80						
D6,7	BZX75C3V6	832 753 60						
D18-25	1S920	830 192 00						
D26-28,36	BA479	833 047 90						
D29-35,37-43	BA423	830 042 30						
D45	BZX79B6V2	832 796 20						
X1	45 MHz	Filter 45N20B (Matched)	810 452 00					
X2	1.4 MHz	LSB Filter	385 112 03					
R1,7,8,12,105	2.2 kohm		501 322 00					
R2,6,9,11	560 ohm		502 256 00					
R3	680 ohm		502 268 00					
R4,122	3.9 kohm		501 339 00					
R5,16,19,35,154	10 kohm		501 410 00					
R10,46	12 kohm		501 412 00					
R13,14	56 kohm		530 000 13					
R15,41,133	27 ohm		501 127 00					
R17,43,74,97	120 ohm		501 212 00					
R18,42,48,73,98	100 ohm		501 210 00					
R20	100 kohm		501 510 00					
R21	220 kohm		501 522 00					
R22,135,151	680 ohm		501 268 00					
R23	18 kohm		501 418 00					
R24,26	180 ohm		501 218 00					
R25,27	487 ohm		511 248 70					
R28,63	6.8 kohm		501 368 00					
R29,59,60,106	3.3 kohm							
R30,31	619 ohm							
R32,34,153	47 kohm							
R33	220 kohm							
R36-39,79,99,115,119	2.7 kohm							
R40,130	1.2 kohm							
R44,75-78,100,117,124,129	47 ohm							
R45,57,58,82,86-92,121	5.6 kohm							
R47,137-150	820 ohm							
R49-51,126	330 ohm							
R52,53,95,112,125,131	470 ohm							
R54,55,80,101	15 kohm							
R56,93,123	1.5 kohm							
R61	3.16 kohm							
R62	6.81 kohm							
R64,68,104	220 ohm							
R65	15.4 kohm							
R66,67	27.4 kohm							
R69	1 kohm							
R70	332 kohm							
R71	10 Mohm							
R72	560 kohm							
R81	56.2 ohm							
R83,110	8.2 kohm							
R84,109	33 ohm							
R85	178 ohm							
R94	470 ohm							
R96	316 ohm							
R102,103	15 ohm							
R107	226 ohm							
R108	237 ohm							
R111	75 ohm							
R113	220 ohm							
R114	33 kohm							
R116	56 kohm							
R118	76.8 ohm							
R120	95.3 ohm							
R127	10 ohm							
R128	270 ohm							
R132	18 ohm							



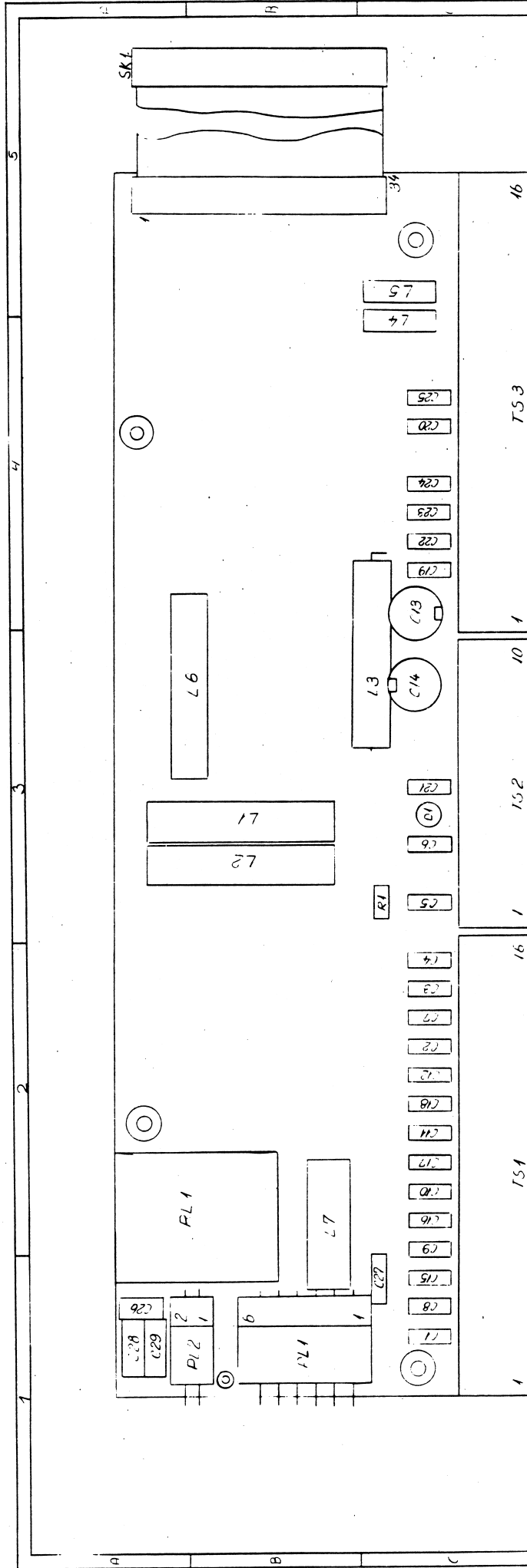
## PARTS LIST FOR EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 619 VERSION 2A

## PARTS LIST FOR EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 619 VERSION 2A

R134, 136	56 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 156 00	C88, 104, 160,	120 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 212 00
R152	270 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 527 00	187, 192					
R155	4.7 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 347 00						
C1-8, 13-16, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 31-33, 35-37, 43-49, 51, 52, 54-61, 63, 65, 68-78, 81-83, 92, 95, 102, 105-106, 108-118, 120, 197, 198, 205, 206, 208, 209, 240, 241	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyses.	622 510 00		0.47 uF 18 pF 0.15 uF 4.5-26 pF	10% 2% 10%	63V 63V 63V	Polyses. N150 Polyses. Var.	622 547 01 602 118 00 622 515 00 683 126 00
C9, 12, 103, 123, 130, 239	0.33 uF	20%	63V	Polyses.	622 533 01		2.2 uF 15 nF 1 nF	1% 1% 1%	25V 160V 500V	Sol.al. Polyst. Polyst.	652 622 03 613 415 00 615 310 01
C10, 11, 22, 42 C17, 18 C23	1 nF 2.2 uF 8.2 pF	10% +-0.25	63V 35V 63V	Cer. Tan. N150	602 310 02 652 622 01 602 082 00		68 pF 560 pF 33 nF 330 pF	2% 1% 10% 1%	500V 500V 63V 500V	N150 Polyst. Polyst. Polyst.	602 168 00 615 256 00 622 433 00 615 233 00
C25, 28, 29, 50, 171, 174, 193	12 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 112 00		820 pF	1%	500V	Polyst.	615 282 00
C30, 89, 155, 179, 238	56 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 156 00		220 pF 10 pF 470 pF 180 pF	1% 2% 1% 1%	500V 63V 500V 500V	Polyst. N150 Polyst. Polyst.	615 222 00 602 110 00 615 247 00 615 218 00
C34, 53, 62, 67, 80, 99	10 nF	-20+50%		Cer.	602 410 01		100 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 210 00
C38	2-9 pF		100V	Var.	683 009 00		33 pF 390 pF	2% 1%	63V 500V	N150 Polyst.	602 133 01 615 239 00
C39, 66, 79, 87, 134	22 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 122 00		27 pF 8.2 nF 4.7 nF 470 pF	2% 1% 10% 10%	63V 160V 100V 63V	N150 Polyst. Cer. Cer.	602 127 00 613 382 00 602 347 02 602 247 00
C40, 85, 90, 144, 147, 181	47 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 147 00		4.7 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 047 02
C41	6.8 uF		25V	Tan.	652 668 00		1 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	103 636 61
C64, 129, 141, 200, 207	10 nF	10%	63V	Polyses.	622 410 01		0.47 uH 22 uH 10 uH 0.1 uH	10% 10% 10% 10%	RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke	IM2 IM2 IM2 IM2	740 004 70 740 122 02 740 110 04 740 001 00
C84, 122, 139-140, 145, 152, 156, 170, 172, 175, 178, 185, 186, 189, 199	150 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 215 00		0.33 uH 0.15 uH 0.39 uH 0.27 uH 0.56 uH 1.2 uH 470 uH	10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%	RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke RF Choke	IM2 IM2 IM2 IM2 IM2 IM4 IM4	740 003 30 740 001 50 740 003 90 740 002 70 740 005 60 740 012 00 740 247 01
C86, 97, 176, 191	39 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 139 01		470 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 247 02

PARTS LIST FOR EXCITER SIGNAL PATH BOARD 619 VERSION 2A

L23	0.56 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 005 61
L24,29	0.22 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 002 23
L25	0.47 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 004 71
L26	0.15 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 001 52
L27,54	1.8 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 018 01
L28	0.33 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 003 32
L30	68 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 168 02
L31	1.5 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 015 00
L32	0.967 uH				103 636 7X
L33	0.716 uH				103 636 9X
L34	0.498 uH				103 637 1X
L35	0.362 uH				103 637 3X
L36	0.284 uH				103 637 5X
L37	0.16 uH				103 637 7X
L38	0.411 uH				103 637 9X
L39	12.2 uH				103 636 8X
L40	5.11 uH				103 637 0X
L41	3.8 uH				103 637 2X
L42	2.51 uH				103 637 4X
L43	1.57 uH				103 637 6X
L44	2.04 uH				103 637 8X
L45	0.895 uH				103 638 0X
L46,52,57	0.68 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 006 82
L47,49	33 uH				740 133 01
L51	15 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 115 00
L53,55	1.2 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 012 02
L56	0.82 uH	5%	RF Choke	IM2	740 008 21
L59	220 uH	10%	RF Choke	IM2	740 222 02
PL1	40-pole plug				756 040 04
PL2	2-pole connector				750 001 45
PL3	Coax cable				373 638 32
SK1	Flat ribbon cable				373 638 52
SK2	Coax cable				106 606 70
SK3	Coax cable				106 606 60

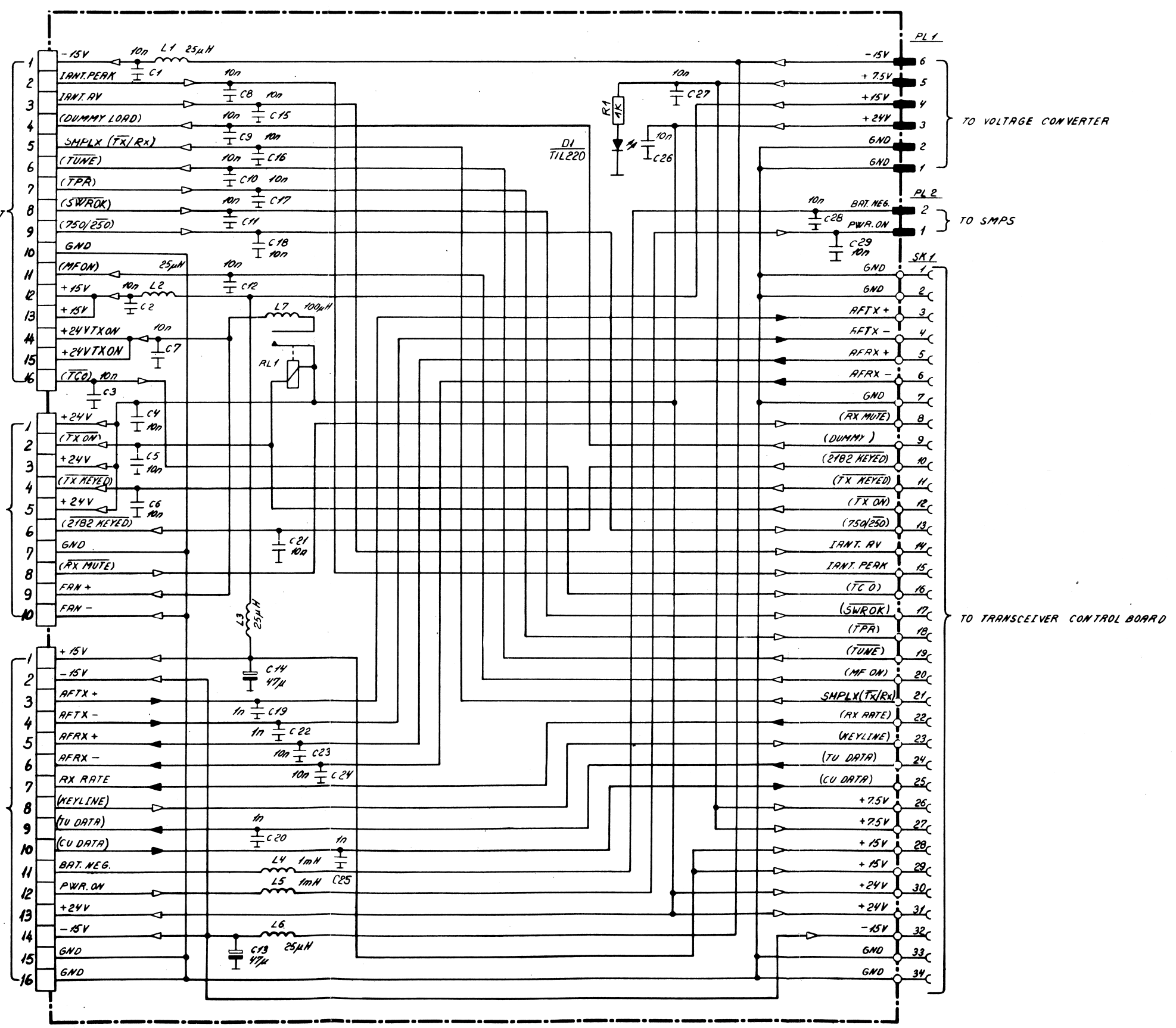


PCB 620 VERSION 2A  
INTERCONNECTION BOARD  
VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

620 TS1  
TO AUTOMATIC TUNING UNIT

620 TS2  
TO AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

620 TS3  
TO CONTROL UNIT



PCB 620 INTERCONNECTION BOARD  
VERSION 2A MAIN DIAGRAM

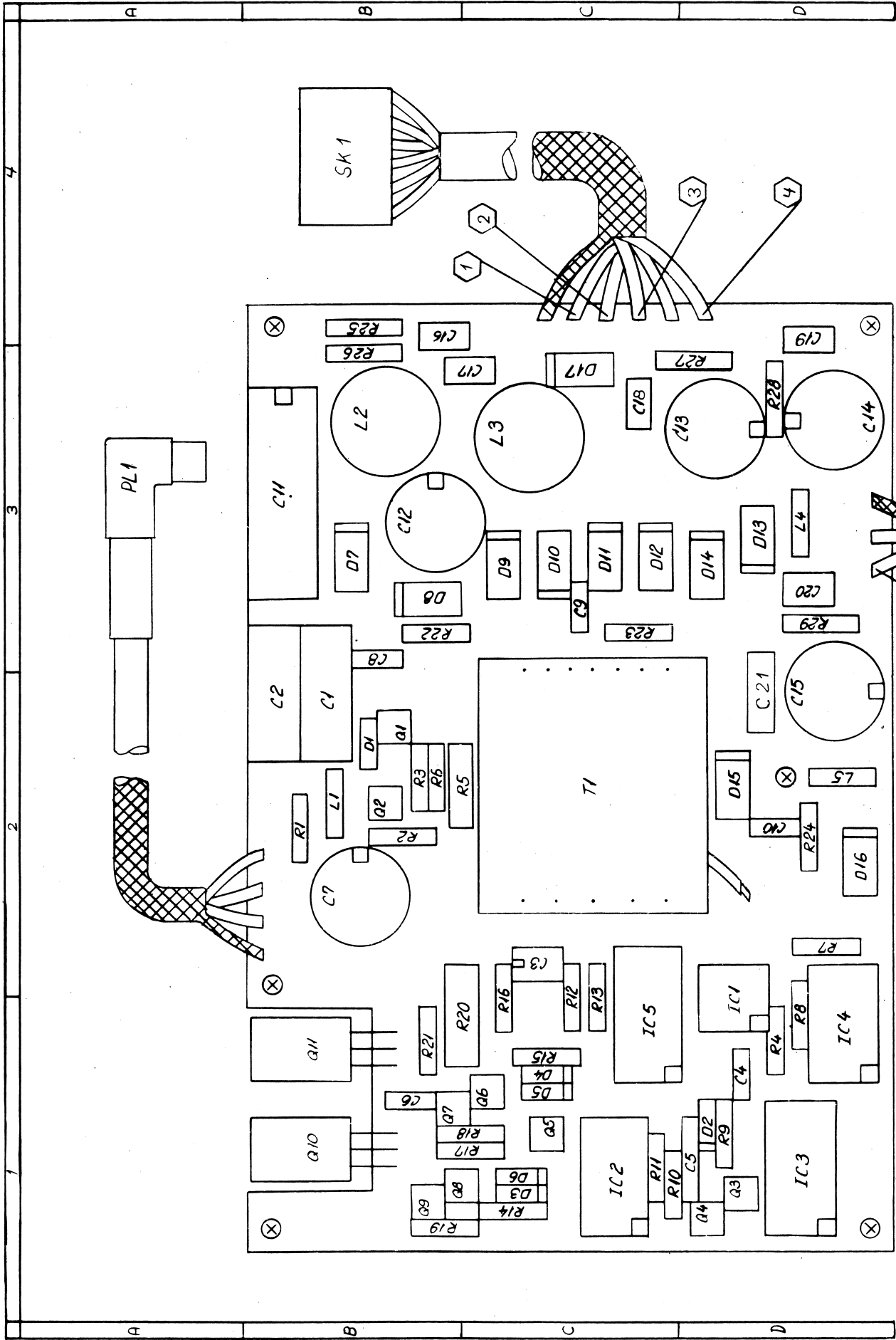
PARTS LIST FOR INTERCONNECTION BOARD 620 VERSION 2A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 620		107 562 01
D1	TIL220	823 000 02
R1	1 kohm 5% 1/4W Car.	501 310 00
RL1		780 000 17
C1-12,15-18,21, 23,24,26,27	10 nF 10% 63V Polyes.	622 410 01
C19,20,22,25	1 nF 10% 63V Cer.	602 310 02
C13,14	47 uF +50-10% 25V W.alum.	652 747 01
C28,29	10 nF 10% 250V Polyes.	624 410 01
L1-3,6	25 uH	740 125 00
L4,5	1 mH	
L7	100 uH	740 210 03
SK1		373 587 11
PL1		751 001 34
PL2		751 001 03
FS1,3		770 000 31
FS2		770 000 32

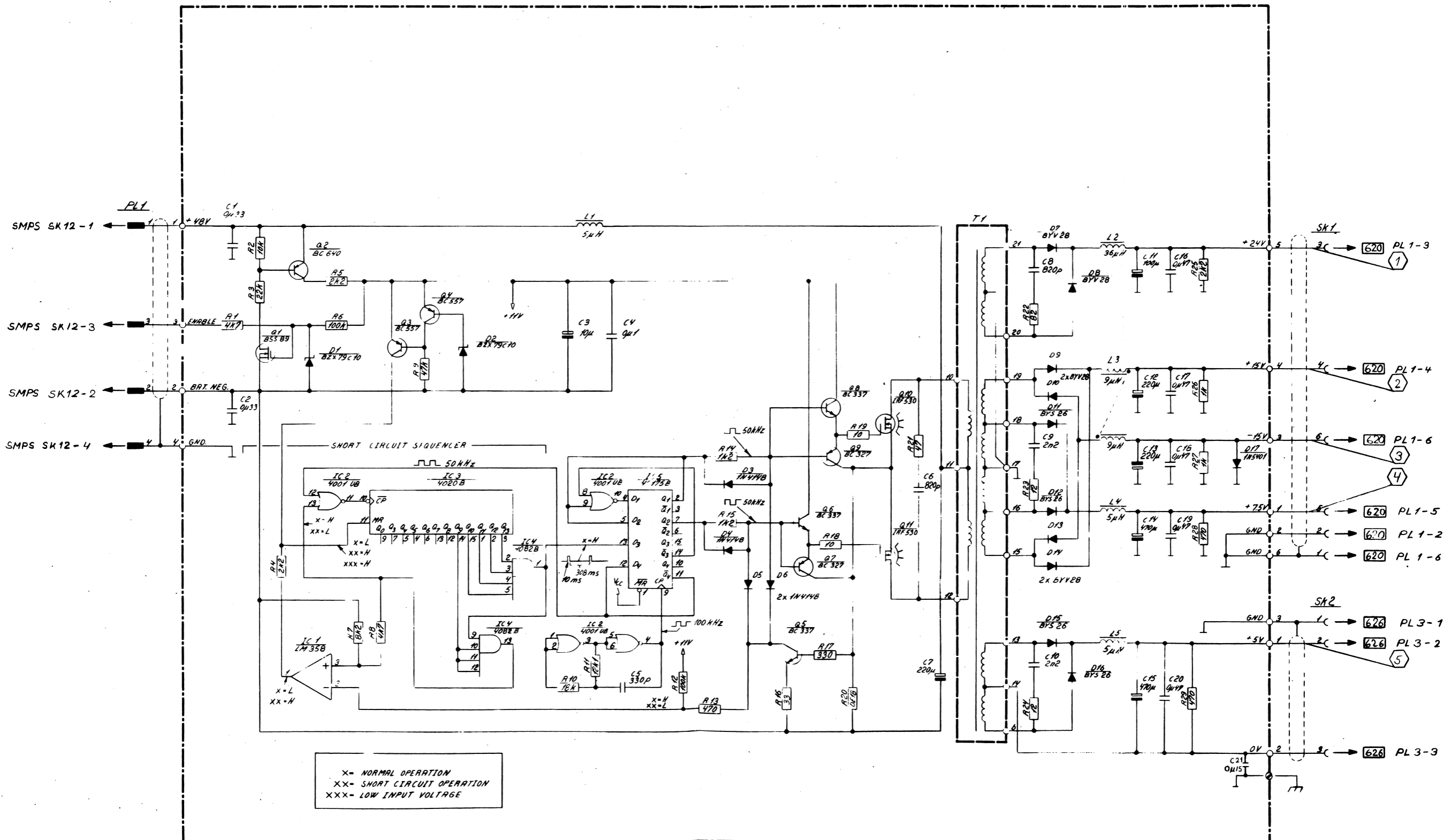
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 621 VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD

The voltage converter is a push-pull converter with isolation. There is no stabilisation, it only converts the stabilized 40 V voltage from the Switched Mode Power Supply. The converter frequency is controlled by IC2 and IC5. The converter starts when the enable input is high. The output is protected by a Short Circuit Sequencer. During a shortcircuit the gate voltage of Q10 and Q11 is controlled by Q5 so that the current through Q10 and Q11 is limited to approx. 3 A and sensed by R20. A sequence network, consisting of IC1, IC2, IC3 and IC4 is sensing the gate voltage of Q10 and Q11. If the voltage is low, the converter is shut-off for 300 msec. and then restarted as the shortcircuit sequencer is disabled for 10 msec. by IC4, thus allowing the converter to work for 10 msec. charging the output capacitors. In case of no shortcircuit the gate voltage of Q10 and Q11 will be high and the converter will continue to work. In case of a shortcircuit the gate voltage of Q10 and Q11 will remain low and the sequence network shut off the converter for 300 msec. etc. This means that the loss in Q10 and Q11 will be reduced by a duty factor 1:30. At the same time the current in the output circuit will be reduced and the wiring thereby protected.



PCB 627 VERSION 2A  
 VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



X - NORMAL OPERATION  
 XX - SHORT CIRCUIT OPERATION  
 XXX - LOW INPUT VOLTAGE

PCB 621 VOLTAGE CONVERTER  
VERSION 2A MAIN DIAGRAM



## PARTS LIST FOR VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD 621 VERSION 2A

## PARTS LIST FOR VOLTAGE CONVERTER BOARD 621 VERSION 2A

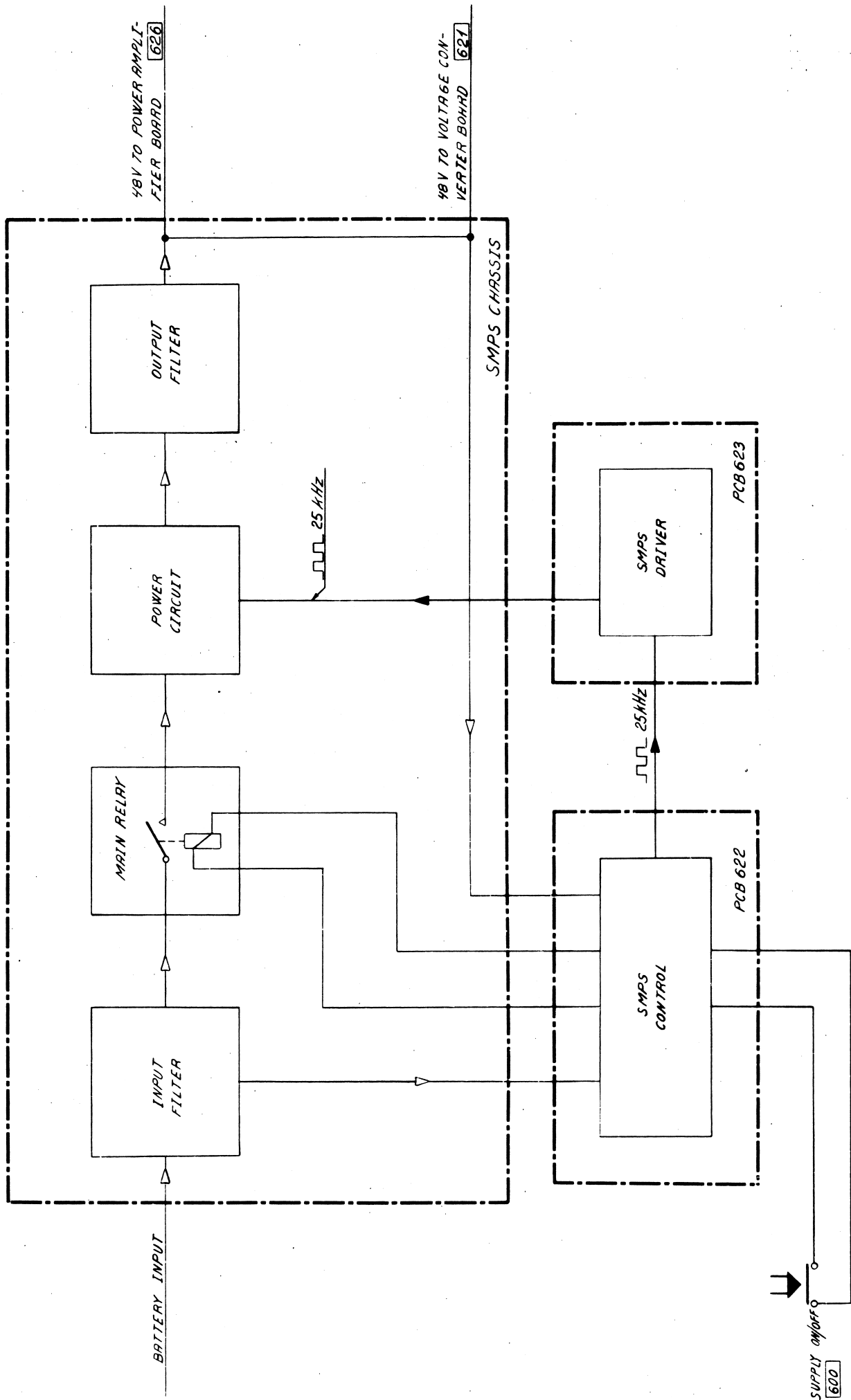
Printed Circuit Board Complete 621		107 562 11			C9,10	2.2 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 322 00
IC1	LM358				C11	100 uF	-10+50%	40V	W.alum.	652 810 01
IC2	4001UB	850 035 80			C14,15	470 uF	-10+50%	40V	W.alum.	652 847 01
IC3	4020B	850 400 11			C16-20	0.47 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 547 01
IC4	4082B	850 408 20			C21	0.15 uF				623 515 01
IC5	40175	854 017 50			L1,4,5	5 uH				373 574 4X
Q1	BSS89	843 008 90			L2	36 uH				103 574 51
Q2	BC640	840 064 00			L3	9 uH				103 574 61
Q3,4	BC557	840 055 70			T1					383 604 61
Q5,6,8	BC337	840 033 70			PL1					106 601 80
Q7,9	BC327	840 032 70								
Q10,11	IRF530	843 053 00								
D1,2	BZX79C10	832 791 00								
D3-6	1N4148	830 414 80								
D7-10,13,14	BYV28	831 002 80								
D11,12,15,16	BYS26	831 002 60								
D17	1N5401	831 540 10								
R1,8	4.7 kohm	501 347 00	1/4W	Car.						
R2	10 kohm	501 410 00	1/4W	Car.						
R3	22 kohm	501 422 00	1/4W	Car.						
R4	2.2 kohm	501 322 00	1/4W	Car.						
R5	2.2 kohm	544 322 00	1.6W	MF						
R6,12	100 kohm	501 510 00	1/4W	Car.						
R7	8.2 kohm	501 382 00	1/4W	Car.						
R9	47 kohm	501 447 00	1/4W	Car.						
R10	18 kohm	501 418 00	1/4W	Car.						
R11	12.1kohm	511 412 10	1/4W	MF						
R13	470 ohm	501 247 00	1/4W	Car.						
R14,15	1.2 kohm	501 312 00	1/4W	Car.						
R16	33 ohm	501 133 00	1/4W	Car.						
R17	330 ohm	501 233 00	1/4W	Car.						
R18,19	10 ohm	501 110 00	1/4W	Car.						
R20	0.18 ohm	526 001 80	3W	ww						
R21	47 ohm	501 147 00	1/4W	Car.						
R22	82 ohm	501 182 00	1/4W	Car.						
R23,24	12 ohm	501 112 00	1/4W	Car.						
R25	2.2 kohm	512 322 00	1/2W	MF						
R26,27	1 kohm	512 310 00	1/2W	MF						
R28,29	470 ohm	512 247 00	1/2W	MF						
C1,2	0.33 uF	624 533 00	250V	Polyes.						
C3	10 uF	651 710 01	16V	Sol.al.						
C4	0.1 uF	622 510 00	63V	Polyes.						
C5	330 pF	615 233 00	500V	MicroP.						
C6,8	820 pF	602 282 00	63V	Cer.						
C7,12,13	220 uF	652 822 02	-10+50%	W.alum.						
					SK1					106 601 60
					SK2					106 601 70

MOLEX SOCKET 6 POL.  
MOLEX SOCKET 3 POL.

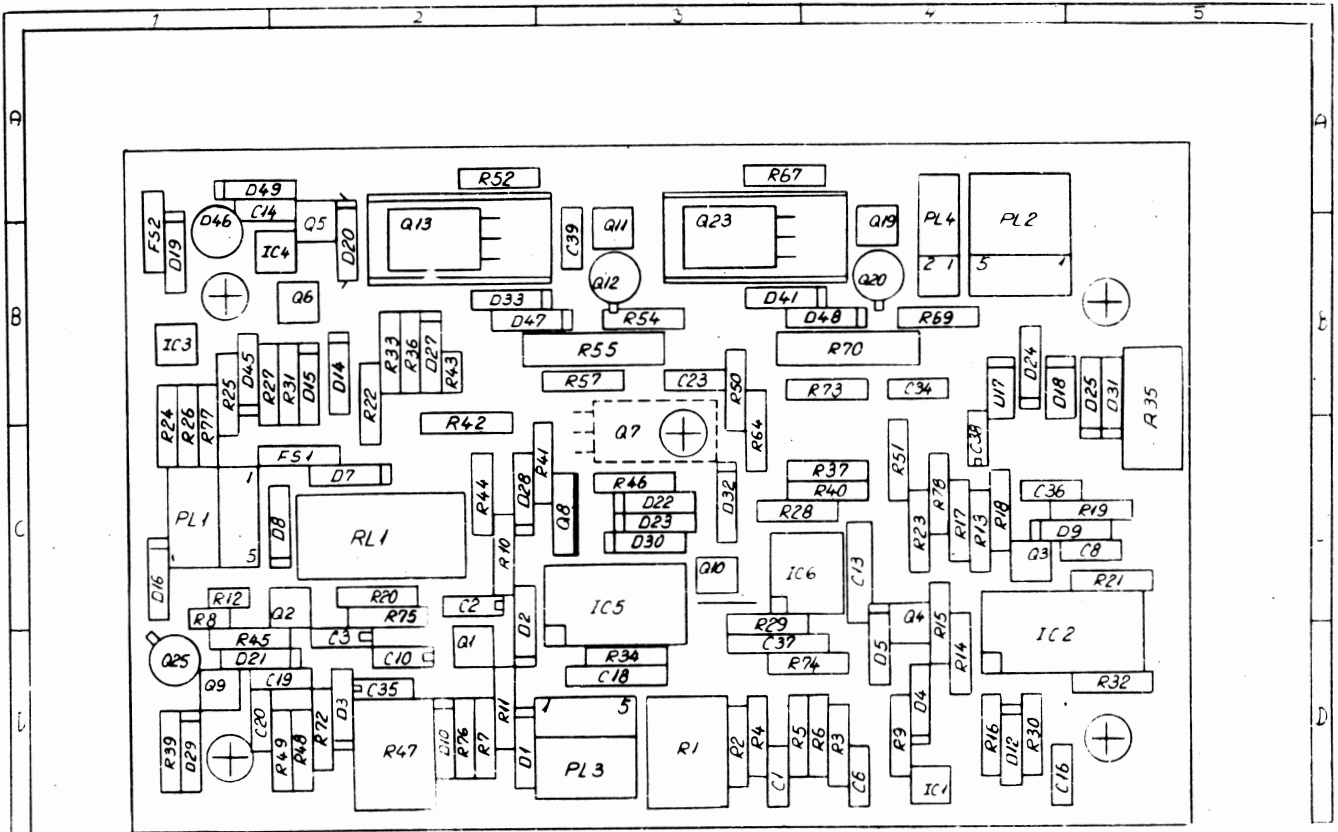
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY

The DC-power, deriving from the battery, first has to pass an input filter and then a relay switch controlled by the overvoltage and reverse polarity protection circuit, before it is allowed to flow to the converter circuit. The converter is a boost-converter combined with a push-pull converter allowing the converter to handle duty cycles higher than fifty percent. The converter does not provide galvanic isolation. The regulating loop has been designed in order to keep the output voltage from the converter fairly stable independent of battery voltage variations and different loading conditions on the output. This is done by regulating the duty cycles of the pulses, deriving from a 25 kHz oscillator, IC6 before they are forming the driving signal for the converter driver. The duty cycle regulation is located on board 622 and consists of IC1, IC2, IC6, Q3 and Q4. D12 ensures that the duty cycle does not rise to more than ninety percent. The total current in the converter is measured by means of T2, T3 and is used for the current limiting circuit located on board 622. The output is also equipped with an overvoltage protection circuit Q9 and Q25 on board 622. The mains relay switch is activated by a bistable circuit Q1, Q2, RL1 and is protected from "Welding" by IC3. IC4 prevents the main relay from being closed when the input voltage rises to more than 42 V. These components are located on board 622.

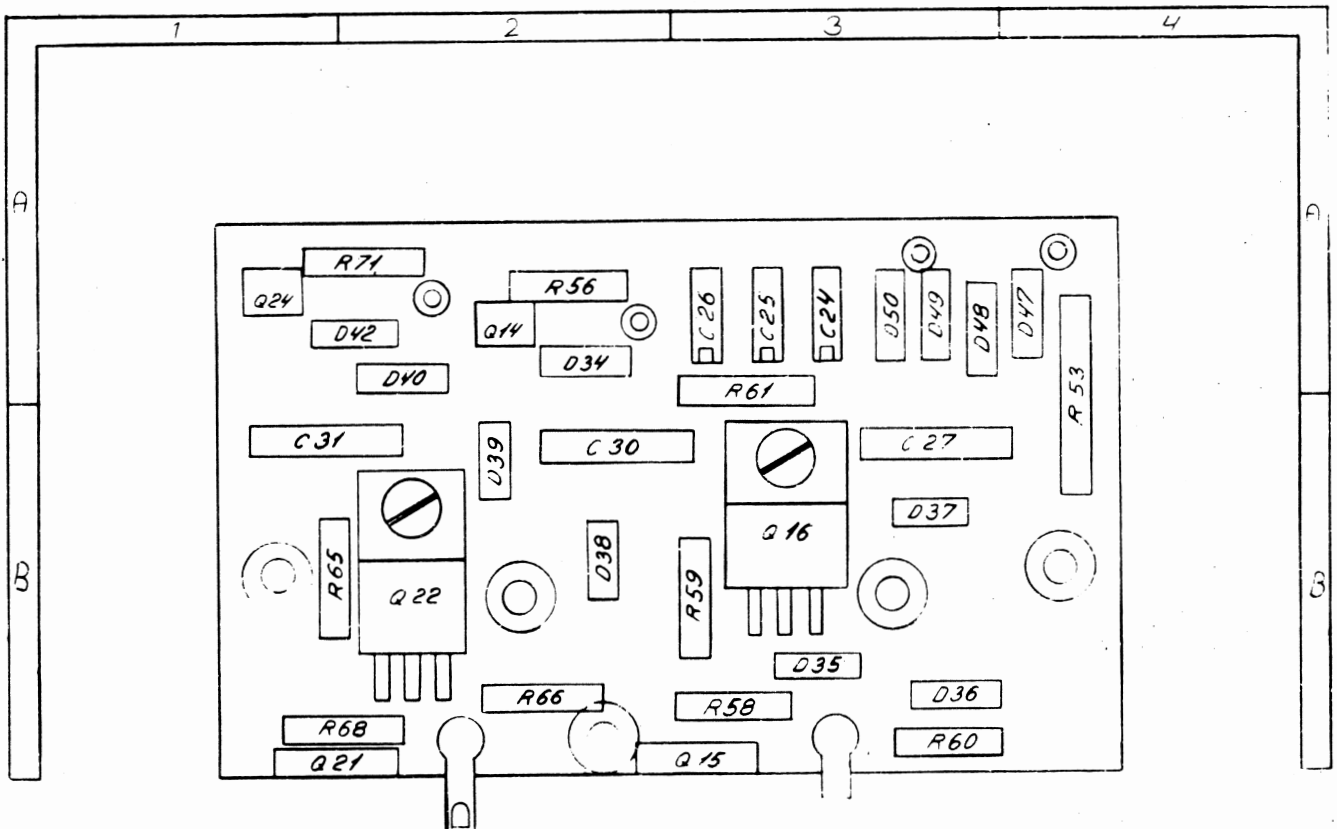


BLOCK DIAGRAM, SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY

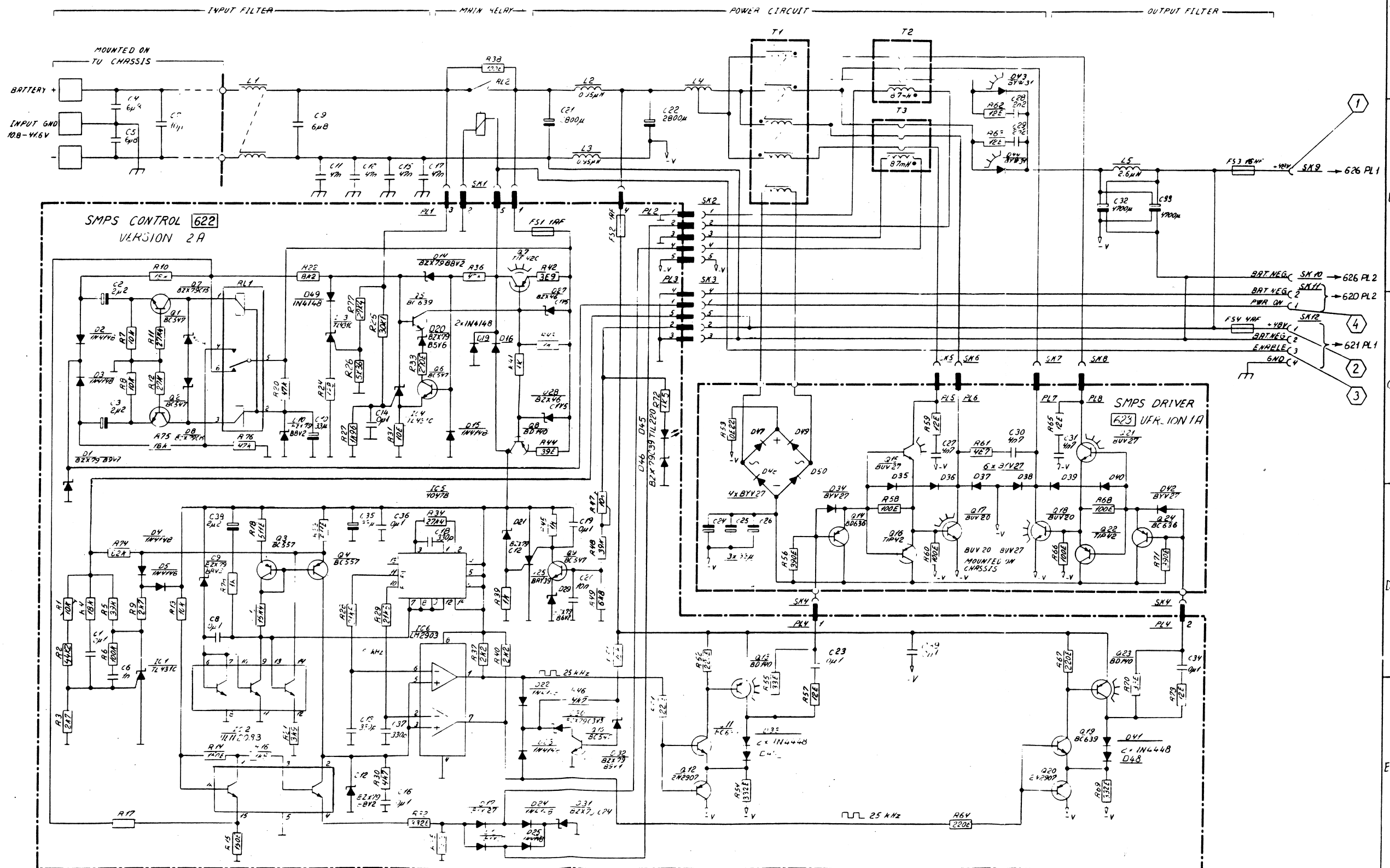


PCB 622 VERSION 2A  
 SMPS CONTROL BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

493 562 2X COMP



PCB 623 VERSION 1A  
 SMPS DRIVER BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY  
VERSION 2A MAIN DIAGRAM

## TEST POINTS FOR SMPS 8250.

All measurements are performed relative to BAT.NEG. e.g. 626 SK10.

- ① +48V (626 SK9 , red socket).
- ② +48V (SMPS-SK12-1 , Din-socket).
- ③ ENABLE +12V (SMPS-SK12-3).
- ④ PWR ON Measured on 620 SK11  
(Interconnection Board).  
9V normally.  
0.5V when activated.

PARTS LIST FOR SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLY SMPS VERSION 2A

PARTS LIST FOR SMPS CONTROL BOARD 622 VERSION 2A

Part No.	Description	Quantity	Part No.	Description	Quantity
Q15,Q21	BUV27	840 002 70	IC1,3,4	TL 431C	107 562 21
Q17,Q18	BUV20	840 002 01	IC2	ULN2083	850 043 10
D43,44	BYW31	831 311 50	IC5	CD4047B	850 208 30
RL2		780 000 33	IC6	LM2903	850 404 70
R38	100 ohm	528 210 00	Q1,2,6,9,10	8C5478	840 054 70
R62,63	12 ohm	512 112 00	Q3,4	8C5578	840 055 70
C4,5	6.8 uF	623 668 01	Q5,11,19	8C639	840 063 90
C7	10 uF	622 710 00	Q7	TIP42C	842 004 21
C9	6.8 uF	622 668 01	Q8,13,23	8D140	841 014 00
C21,22	2800 uF	652 928 00	Q12,20	2N2907A	840 290 70
C11,12,15,17	47 nF	624 447 00	Q25	8RY39	844 003 90
C28,29	2.2 nF	614 322 00	D1,32	BZX7989V1	832 799 10
C32,33	4700 uF	652 947 03	D2-5,15,16,19,22, 23-25,49	1N4148	830 414 80
L1		732 000 39	D7,8	BZX79C15	832 791 50
L2,3	0.95 uH	103 575 01	D9,10,12,14	BZX7988V2	832 798 20
L4	Transformter	373 584 81	D17,18	BYV27	831 272 00
L5	2.6 uH	103 575 21	D20	BZX7985V6	832 796 20
T1	Transformter	383 584 71	D21	BZX79C12	832 791 20
T2,3	8.7 mH	103 574 91	D27,28	BZX46C1V5	832 461 50
FS3	16 AF	720 416 01	D29	BZX7986V2	832 796 20
FS4	4 AF	720 340 00	D30	BZX79C3V3	832 793 30
			D31	BZX79C24	832 792 40
			D33,41,47,48	1N4448	830 444 80
			D45	TIL 220	823 000 02
			D46	BZX79C39	832 793 90
			RL1		780 000 34
			R1,47	10 kohm	Pot.
			R2	44.2 kohm	MF
			R3,9	2.7 kohm	1/4W
			R4,10,75	18 kohm	5%
			R5,48	39 kohm	5%
			R6	100 kohm	5%
			R7,13	10 kohm	5%
			R8	10 kohm	5%
			R11,17	27 kohm	5%
			R12	27 kohm	5%
			R14 15	150 ohm	5%
			R16,24	1.8 kohm	5%

PARTS LIST FOR SMPS CONTROL BOARD 622 VERSION 2A

R18,23	511 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 251 10
R19	15.4kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 415 40
R20,36,76	47 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 447 00
R21	3.9 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 339 00
R22	8.2 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 382 00
R25	30.1kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 430 10
R26	5.36 kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 353 60
R27	1.96kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 319 60
R28,29	21.5kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 421 50
R30,46	4.7 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 347 00
R31	10 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 110 00
R32	332 ohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 233 20
R33	270 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 227 00
R34,77	27.4kohm	1%	1/4W	MF	511 427 40
R35	0.18 ohm	2%	3W	ww	526 001 80
R37,40	2.2 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 322 00
R39,41,45,78	1 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 310 00
R42	3.9 ohm	5%	1/2W	MF	512 039 00
R43	1 kohm	5%	1/8W	MF	500 310 00
R44	39 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 139 00
R49	6.8 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 368 00
R50	15 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 415 00
R51,52,64,67	220 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 222 00
R54,69	330 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 233 00
R55,70	33 ohm	5%	4W	ww	526 133 01
R57,73	12 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 112 00
R72	1.5 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 315 00
R74	82 kohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 482 00
C1,8,16,36,14,19, 23,34,39	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyses.	622 510 00
C6	1 nF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 310 02
C13,18,37	330 pF	1%	63V	MicroP.	615 233 00
C10,35	33 uF	20%	10V	Sol.al.	651 733 00
C20	10 nF +50/-20%		63V	Cer.	602 410 02
C2,3	2.2 uF	20%	25V	Sol.al.	652 622 04
C38	2.2 uF	20%	35V	Tan.	650 622 01
FS1,2	1A	SUPER	FAST		720 310 02
PL1-3					751 001 31
PL4					751 001 32

PARTS LIST FOR SMPS DRIVER BOARD 623 VERSION 1A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 623					107 562 31
Q14,24	8C636				840 063 60
Q16,22	TIP42A				842 004 20
D27,35-40,42, 47-50	8YV27-150				831 271 50
R53	0.22 ohm	10%	1W	ww	523 002 20
R56,71	390 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 239 00
R59,65	12 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 112 00
R58,60,66,68	100 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 210 00
R61	4.7 ohm	5%	1W	MF	544 047 00
C24-26	33 uF	20%	10V	Sol.al.	651 733 01
C27,30,31	4.7 nF	20%	400V	Polycar.	625 347 00



## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

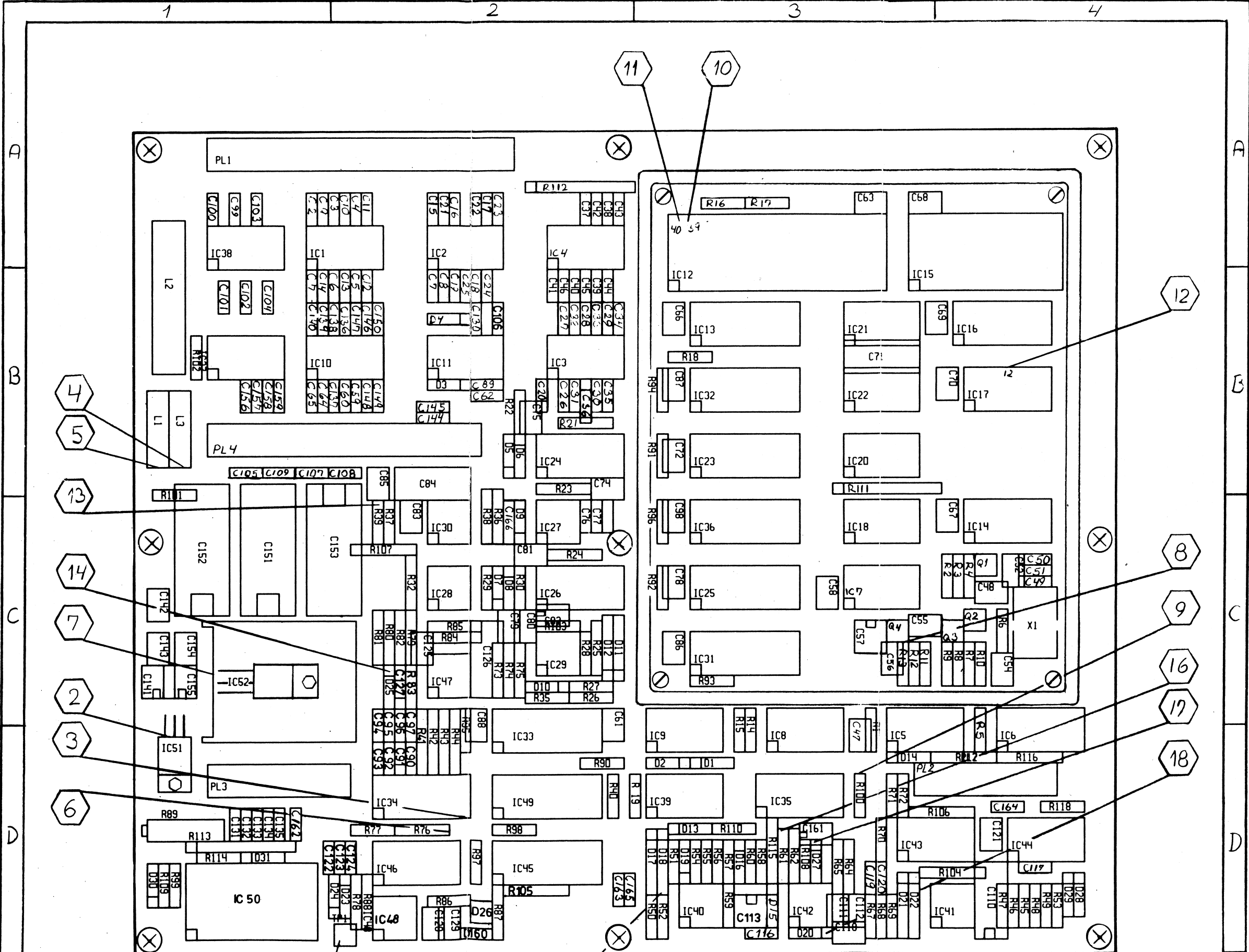
### PCB [624] TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD

This module implements the following functions: Communication with Control Board [600] as a slave by receiving and executing command messages in order to control Receiver Signal Path [618], Exciter Signal Path [619], Synthesizer Board's [611] (one for the receiver and one for the exciter), P.A. Filters and Antenna Tuning Unit Board [660], and by transmitting acknowledge and status messages back to [600]. To achieve this, a structure similar to that described in the section concerning [600] is used: The "MPU" communicates with its counterpart on [600] using (TUDATA) and (CUDATA) via "RS 232C INTERFACE". Status of [618] (i.e. crystal filters installed) is read as a 16 bits packet using the signals (STAT DATA RX/EX), (CLOCK) and (STAT LOAD), while commands are transferred from [624] in the form of a 32 bits packet using (COMDATA), (CLOCK) and (COM LOAD RX/EX). This processor is also clocked by a "4 MHz XTAL OSCILLATOR" and is initialized by a "WATCHDOG" capable of automatically restarting a stalled program, which does not issue a 32 Hz trigger signal combined with "MODE SWITCH". "ADDRESS LATCH" and "MAP DECODER" operate in the same manner as on [600], "PROGRAM ROM" holds 16 kbytes in EPROM, while "SCAN BUFFER RAM" (1 knibbles) is used for holding the programmed scanning channels.

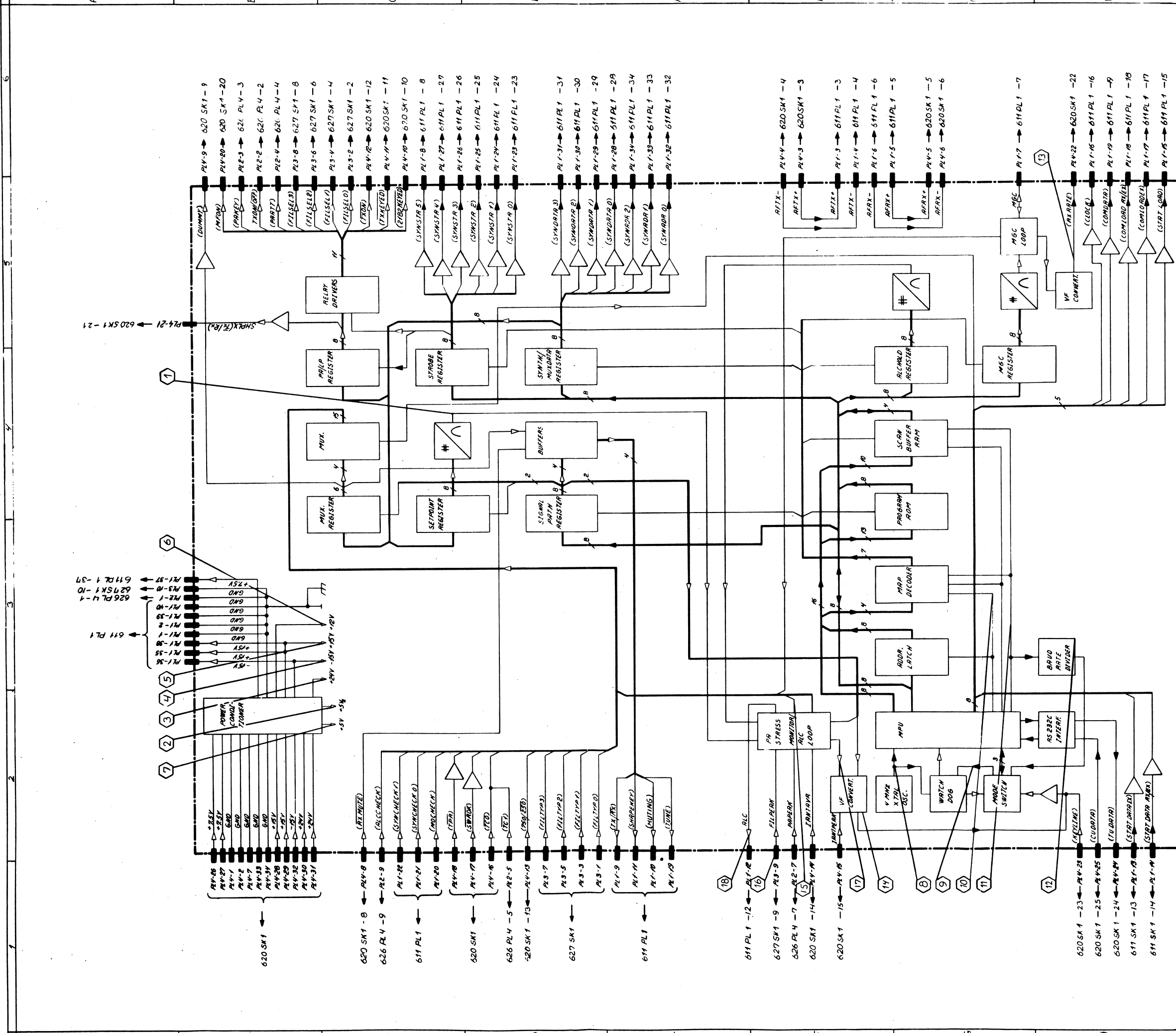
The frequency synthesizers on [611] are controlled via multiplexed data (SYNDATA 0--3) and address busses (SYNADR 0--2) using (SYNSTRO 0--5), whereas the corresponding switching between transceiving states on [618] and [619] is done by proper sequencing of the signals (TX/RX), (SHAPEKEY) and (MUTING) triggered by transitions of the signal (KEYLINE) originating from Audio Processing Board [601]. (KEYLINE) is also modulated by "VF CONVERTER" to carry a telemetry signal representing output power back to [600] via [601]. Two analog loops are located on this board. The most simple is associated with the receiving state of [618] through "MGC REGISTER" and the corresponding DAC driving "MGC LOOP" connected to another "VF CONVERTER" generating a new telemetry signal representing received signal strength (RXRATE). The other loop ("PA STRESS MONITOR/ALC LOOP") stabilizes the output in the transmitting state by comparing the output of the "SETPOINT REGISTER" and the corresponding DAC with the signals FILPEAK, PAPEAK and IANTAVR in order to generate the error signal ALC used for driving an electronically controlled attenuator placed in the transmitter signal path. If the signal (PA OK), derived from [654] Power Splitter, is high during transmission in full power, it means that one or more of the power amplifiers is faulty. In this (SET POINT) is decreased by 0.8 dB to prevent overload of the remaining power amplifiers.

Finally, another signal controlled from the processor is generated using "ALCHOLD REGISTER" and the corresponding DAC to make the gain of the transmitter signal path independent of the modulating signal. To increase the number of peripherals on this board beyond the capacity of "MAP DECODER" indirect addressing is introduced by using "SYNTHESIZER/MUXDATA REGISTER" not only for driving the synthesizers but also as a local bus feeding the following registers: "PA/LP REGISTER" (controls the relays switching the P.A. Filters depending on the TX frequency via "RELAY DRIVERS" and the power to Power Amplifier Board [626]), "MULTIPLEXER REGISTER" (controls a 16-to-1

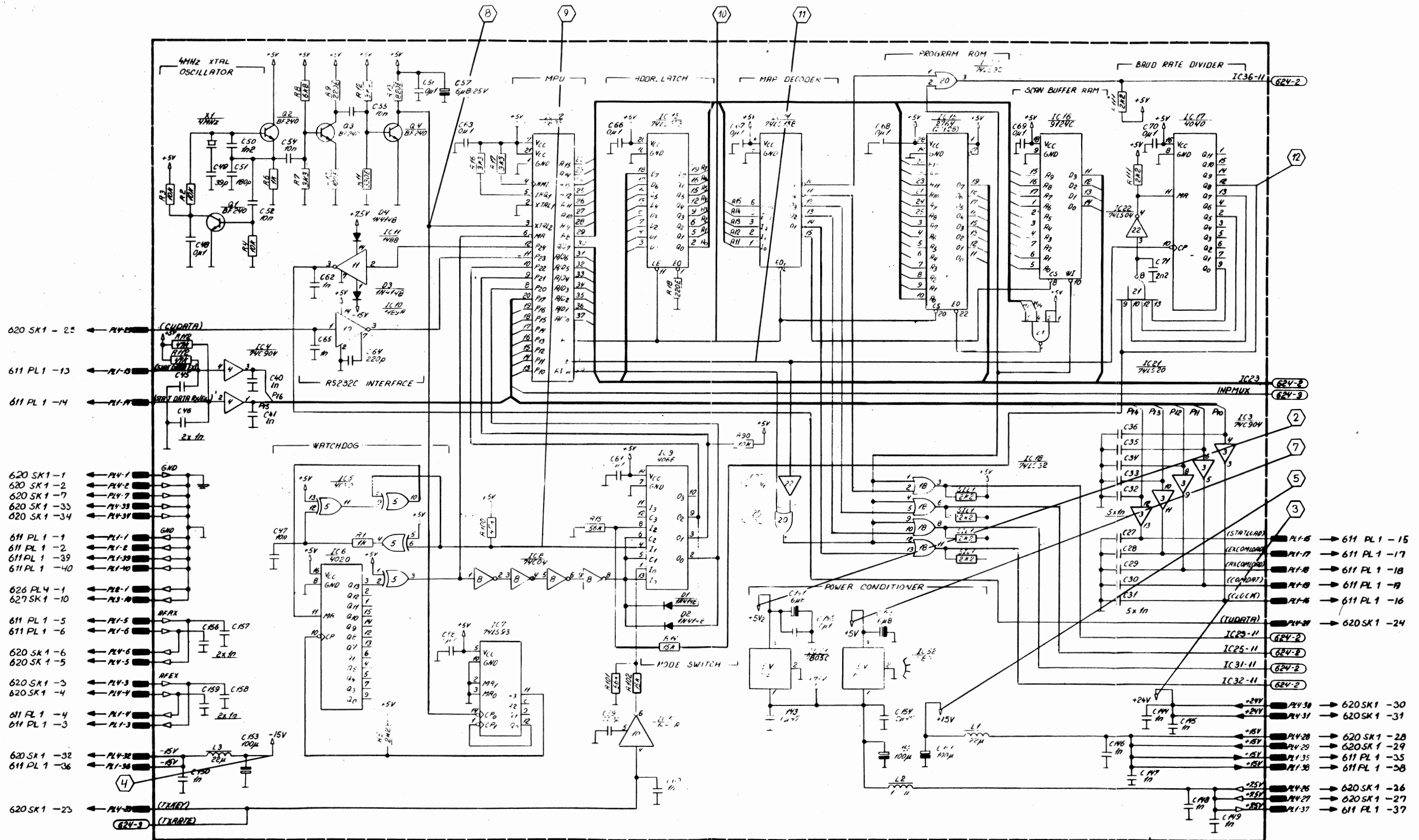
multiplexer "MUX" used for monitoring diagnostic and status signals) and "SETPOINT REGISTER" (already mentioned). Directly driven from the databus are "STROBE REGISTER" (strokes the synthesizer as described earlier) and "SIGNAL PATH REGISTER", which via "BUFFERS" controls the keying signals mentioned before. The handshake protocol with the processor located on 660 uses the signals ( $\overline{\text{TUNE}}$ ) and ( $\overline{\text{TPR}}$ ). The status of [660] is constantly monitored via ( $\overline{\text{SWROK}}$ ) and ( $\overline{\text{TCO}}$ ) and any changes detected are signalled to [600] using appropriately coded messages. In the same way [626] is monitored via (TC1) and "PA STRESS MONITOR/ALC LOOP". The signals (FILTYP 0--3) and (750/250) from P.A. Filters and [660] are used for identifying purposes by the "MPU".



PCB 624 VERSION 6A  
 TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



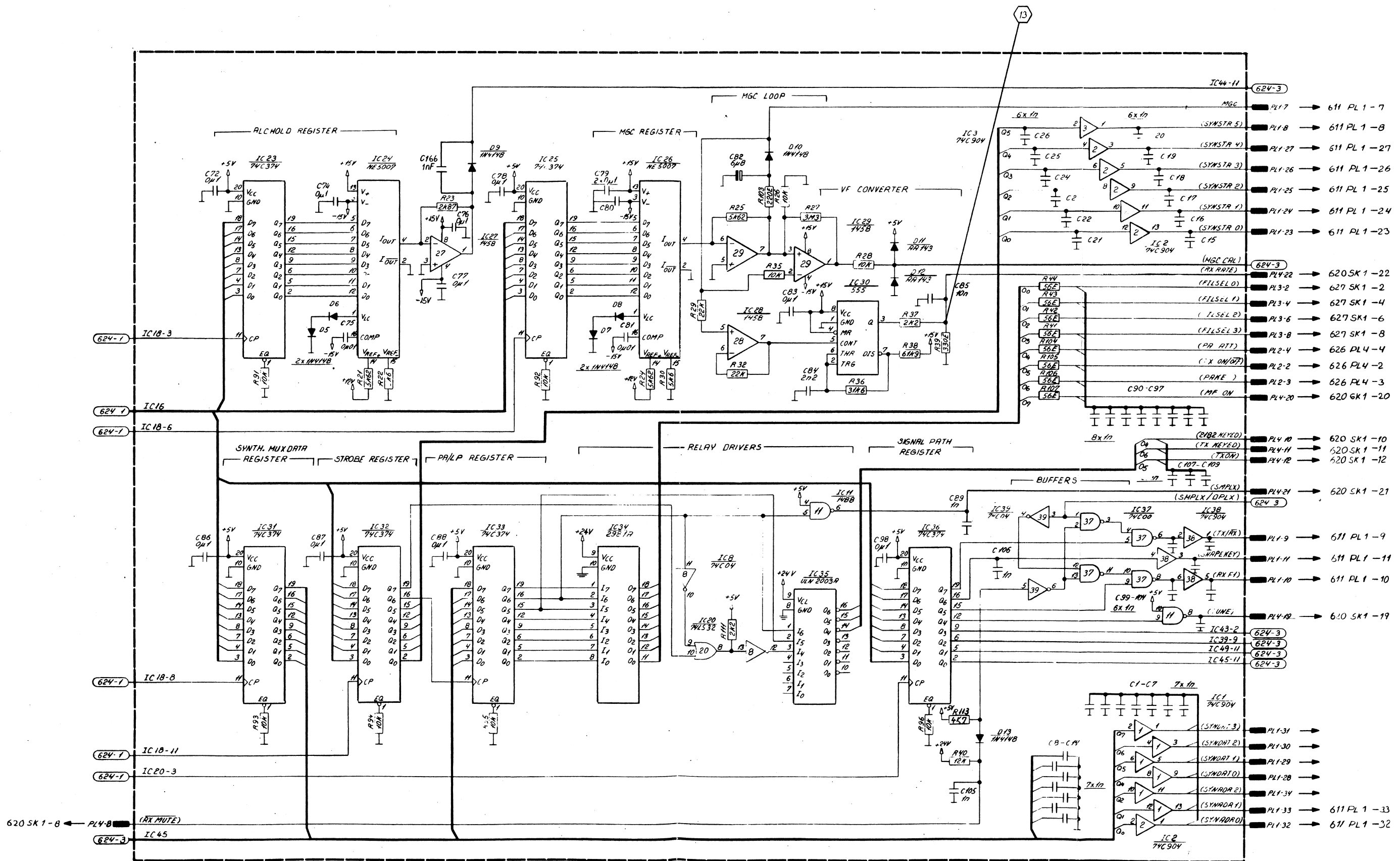
PCB 624 TRANSCIVER CONTROL BOARD  
 VERSION 6 A. MAIN DIAGRAM



- 620 SK1 - 25 ← PL4-25 (TXDATA)
- 611 PL1 -13 ← PL1-13 (TXDATA)
- 611 PL1 -14 ← PL1-14 (TXDATA)
- 620 SK1 -1 ← PL4-1
- 620 SK1 -2 ← PL4-2
- 620 SK1 -7 ← PL4-7
- 620 SK1 -33 ← PL4-33
- 620 SK1 -34 ← PL4-34
- 611 PL1 -1 ← PL1-1
- 611 PL1 -2 ← PL1-2
- 611 PL1 -39 ← PL1-39
- 611 PL1 -40 ← PL1-40
- 626 PL4 -1 ← PL4-1
- 627 SK1 -10 ← PL4-10
- 611 PL1 -5 ← PL1-5
- 611 PL1 -6 ← PL1-6
- 620 SK1 -6 ← PL4-6
- 620 SK1 -5 ← PL4-5
- 620 SK1 -3 ← PL4-3
- 620 SK1 -4 ← PL4-4
- 611 PL1 -4 ← PL1-4
- 611 PL1 -3 ← PL1-3
- 620 SK1 -32 ← PL4-32
- 611 PL1 -36 ← PL1-36
- 620 SK1 -23 ← PL4-23 (TXRXE)

- IC23 ← 624-2 INPMUX
- IC3 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC9 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC12 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC15 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC16 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC17 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC21 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC22 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC23 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC24 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC25 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC31 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC32 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC33 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC34 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC35 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC36 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC37 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC38 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC39 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC40 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC41 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC42 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC43 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC44 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC45 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC46 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC47 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC48 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC49 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC50 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC51 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC52 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC53 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC54 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC55 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC56 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC57 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC58 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC59 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC60 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC61 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC62 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC63 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC64 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC65 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC66 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC67 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC68 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC69 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC70 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC71 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC72 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC73 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC74 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC75 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC76 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC77 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC78 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC79 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC80 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC81 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC82 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC83 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC84 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC85 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC86 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC87 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC88 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC89 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC90 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC91 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC92 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC93 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC94 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC95 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC96 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC97 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC98 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC99 ← 624-2 INTC904
- IC100 ← 624-2 INTC904

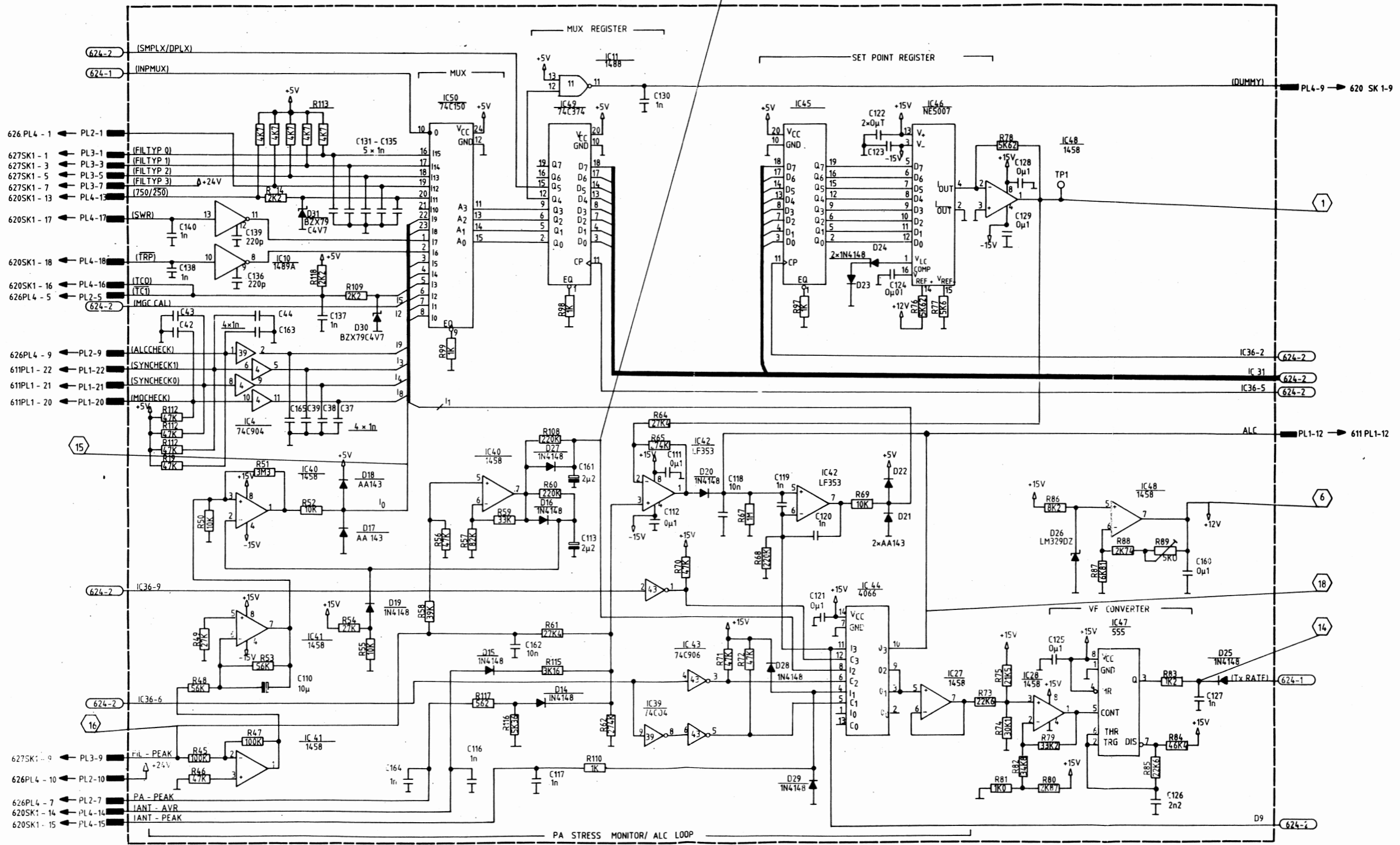
PCB 624 TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD  
VERSION 6A. SUBDIAGRAM 1 OF 3



620 SK 1-8 ← PL4-8 (RX MUTE)  
 624-3 IC 45

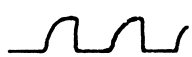






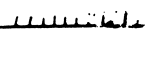
- IC44-11 (624-3) → PL1-7 → 611 PL 1-7
- (SYNSTR 5) → PL1-8 → 611 PL 1-8
- (SYNSTR 4) → PL1-27 → 611 PL 1-27
- (SYNSTR 3) → PL1-26 → 611 PL 1-26
- (SYNSTR 2) → PL1-25 → 611 PL 1-25
- (SYNSTR 1) → PL1-24 → 611 PL 1-24
- (SYNSTR 0) → PL1-23 → 611 PL 1-23
- (MGC CAL) → PL4-22 → 620 SK 1-22
- (RX MUTE) → PL3-2 → 627 SK 1-2
- (FILSEL 0) → PL3-4 → 627 SK 1-4
- (FILSEL 1) → PL3-6 → 627 SK 1-6
- (FILSEL 2) → PL3-8 → 627 SK 1-8
- (PR ATT) → PL2-4 → 626 PL4-4
- (TX ON/OFF) → PL2-2 → 626 PL4-2
- (PANE) → PL2-3 → 626 PL4-3
- (MF ON) → PL4-20 → 620 GK 1-20
- (B1B2 MUXED) → PL4-10 → 620 SK 1-10
- (TX KEYED) → PL4-11 → 620 SK 1-11
- (TX ON) → PL4-12 → 620 SK 1-12
- (SMPLX) → PL4-21 → 620 SK 1-21
- (SMPLX/DPLX) → PL4-19 → 620 SK 1-19
- (TX/RX) → PL1-9 → 611 PL 1-9
- (SMPLX/ENY) → PL1-11 → 611 PL 1-11
- (RX/FI) → PL1-10 → 611 PL 1-10
- (LINE) → PL4-18 → 620 SK 1-18
- IC43-2 (624-3)
- IC39-9 (624-3)
- IC49-11 (624-3)
- IC45-11 (624-3)
- (SYNDR 3) → PL1-31 → 611 PL 1-31
- (SYNDR 2) → PL1-30 → 611 PL 1-30
- (SYNDR 1) → PL1-29 → 611 PL 1-29
- (SYNDR 0) → PL1-28 → 611 PL 1-28
- (SYNDR 1) → PL1-34 → 611 PL 1-34
- (SYNDR 0) → PL1-33 → 611 PL 1-33
- (SYNDR 0) → PL1-32 → 611 PL 1-32

PCB 624 TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD  
 VERSION 6A. SUBDIAGRAM 2 OF 3



PCB 624 TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD  
VERSION 6A. SUBDIAGRAM 3 OF 3.

TEST POINTS FOR 624 TU CONTROL BOARD

<p>① +8.62V (IN NORMAL CONDITION)</p> <p>② +5V</p> <p>③ +24V</p> <p>④ -15V</p> <p>⑤ +15V</p> <p>⑥ +12V</p> <p>⑦ +5V</p> <p>⑧ 4Mhz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑨ 32hz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑩ 1Mhz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑪ 1Mhz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑫ 2400hz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑬ 13.3Khz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+2V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑭ 10.5Khz <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+15V 0V</span> </p> <p>⑮ NORMALLY 0V</p> <p>⑯ 9V dc      WHEN 250W OUTPUT</p> <p>⑰ 6.5V dc      WHEN 250W OUTPUT</p> <p>⑱ 3-6V dc <span style="margin-left: 20px;">+5V 0V</span>       DEPENDING ON OUTPUT SIGNAL</p>	<p>+5.71V WITH - 3.2dB REDUCED POWER (IF ⑮ HAS BEEN "HIGH" MORE THAN ONE MIN.)</p> <p>+4.36 WITH - 5.25dB REDUCED POWER (IF THE INTERNAL TEMPERATURE OF THE ATU EXCEEDS 85°)</p> <p>(NO SIGNAL RECEIVED)</p> <p>(NO KEYING)</p> <p>IF IN A FULL POWER TRANSMISSION THE AVERAGE POWER EXCEEDS THE PEAK POWER MINUS 3dB IT CHANGES TO +5V THIS CAN BE TESTED BY WHISTLING IN THE MICROPHONE DURING TRANSMISSION.</p>
---	--





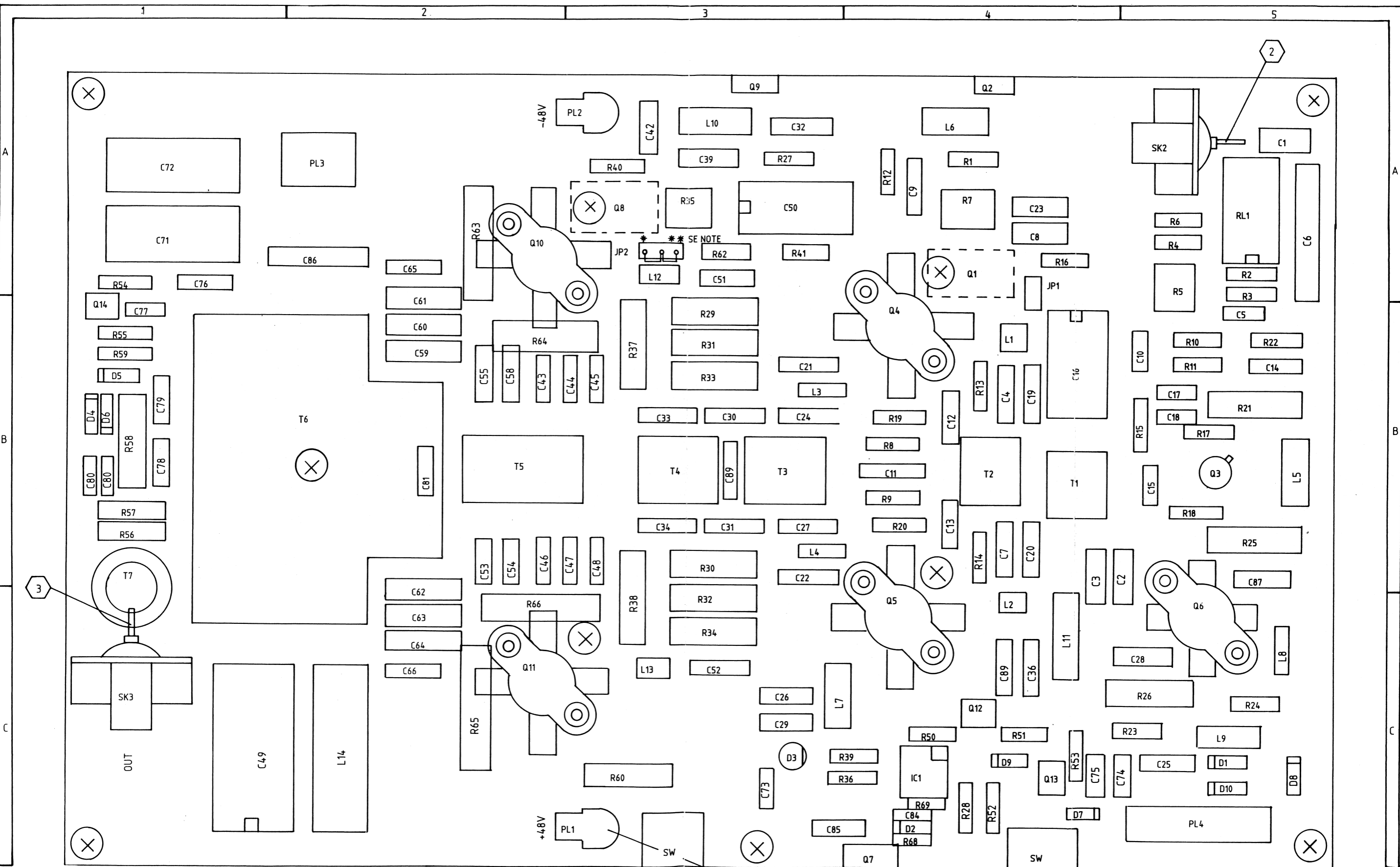
PARTS LIST FOR TRANSCEIVER CONTROL BOARD 624 VERSION 6A

C1-46, 60, 62, 65, 89, 90-97, 99-109, 116, 117, 119, 120, 127, 130-135, 137, 138, 140, 144-150, 156-159, 163, 164-166	1 nF	10%	100V	Cer.	603 310 02
C47, 52, 54, 55, 75, 81, 85, 118, 124	10 nF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 410 01
C48, 56, 58, 61, 63, 66-70, 72, 74, 76-80, 83, 86-88, 98, 111, 112, 121-123, 125, 128, 129, 142, 160	0.1 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 510 00
C49	39 pF	2%	63V	N150	602 139 01
C50	1.2 nF	10%	100V	Cer.	602 312 00
C51	180 pF	10%	63V	Cer.	602 218 00
C57, 82, 141, 155	6.8 uF	20%	25V	Sol.al.	652 668 01
C59, 64, 136, 139	220 pF	10%	100V	Cer.	603 222 00
C71, 84, 126	2.2 nF	1%	125V	Polyst.	613 322 00
C110	10 uF	+50-10%	16V	W.alum.	651 710 01
C113, 161	2.2 uF	20%	35V	Tantal	652 622 01
C143, 154	0.47 uF	10%	63V	Polyes.	622 547 01
C151-153	100 uF	20%	25V	W.alum.	652 810 00
C162	10 nF	-20+50%	100V	Cer.	602 410 01
L1, L3	22 uH				740 122 00
L2	100 uH				740 210 06
PL1	40 Pol.				756 040 04
PL2, 3	10 Pol.				756 010 02
PL4	34 Pol.				756 034 01

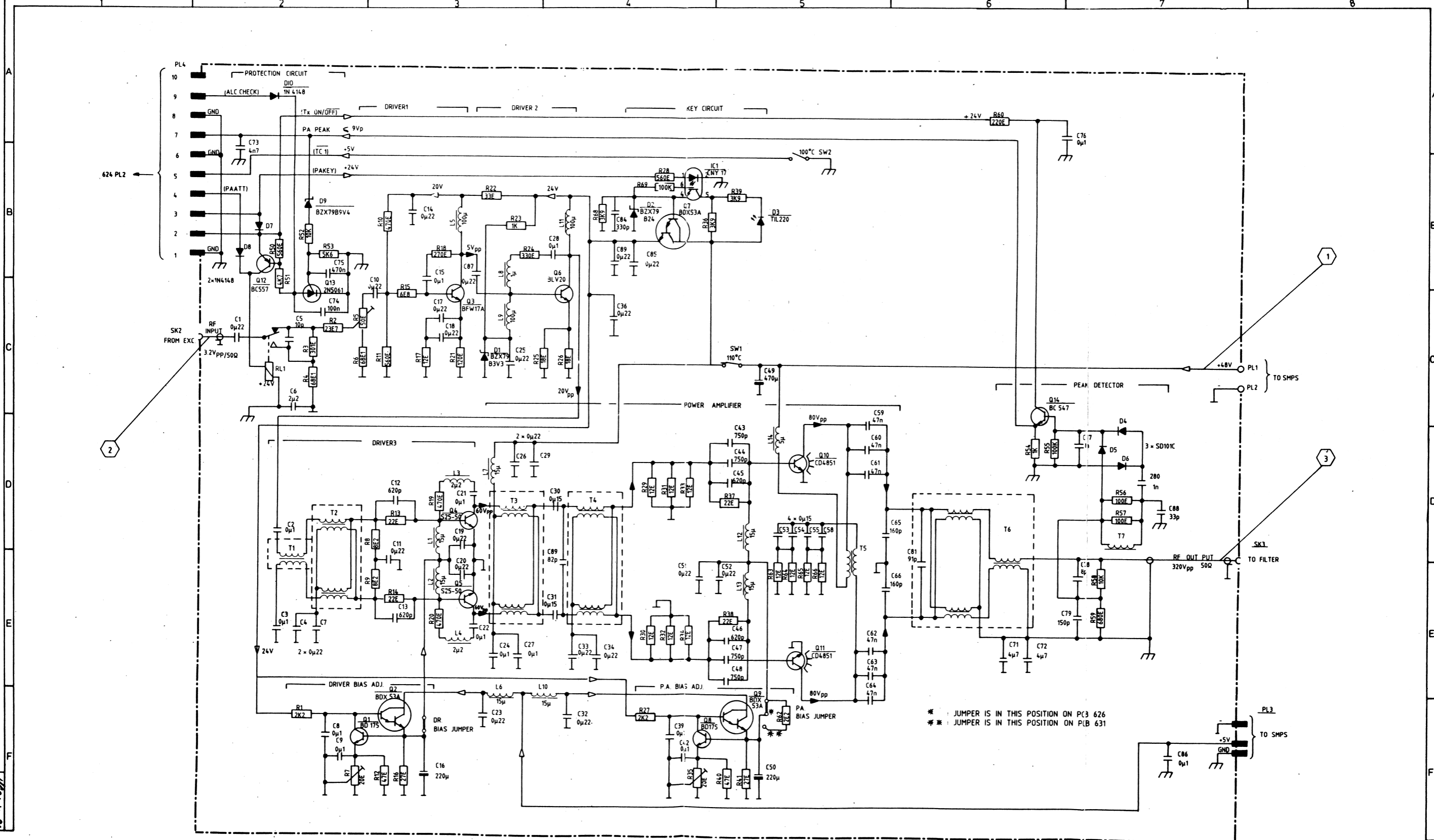
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB [626] / [631] POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD

The Power Amplifier contains four active stages and has a total power gain of approx. 42 dB. The RF signal from the Exciter passes through the input-attenuator, where the gain may be adjusted within a 3 dB range, and where the gain is reduced by 14 dB when "Low Power" is activated or if a fault should occur in the ALC-loop. The signal is then amplified approx. 23 dB in the Class-A Driver stages 1 and 2 and approx. 12.5 dB in the Class-AB push-pull Driver stage 3, before being fed into the final Power Amplifier stage, which also works in Class-AB push-pull, with a gain of approx. 12.5 dB and the capability of delivering 250 W into a 50 ohm load. The DC output from the peak-detector, which monitors the reflected power and output voltage, is connected to the ALC-circuit on the microprocessor-board and to the input-attenuator via the protection-circuit. The input-power is then reduced via the ALC-loop if the reflected power from the load exceeds approx. 25 W during mismatch conditions. The Bias stabilizer circuits provide adjustable stabilized bias voltages from the 5 V source and supplies the bases of the Class-AB amplifier stages, so that the quiescent currents may be adjusted. The key-circuits give a 24 V stabilized voltage from the 48 V source, which supplies Driver 1 and 2 and enables the bias circuits whenever "Key" is activated. Thermoswitch SW2 will close and reduce the input power if the heatsink temperature exceeds 100 deg. C and thermoswitch SW1 will open and remove the supply voltage from Drivers 1, 2 and 3 if the heatsink temperature exceeds 110 deg. C.



NOTE: \* JUMPER IS IN THIS POSITION ON PCB 626  
 \* \* 631



\* JUMPER IS IN THIS POSITION ON PCB 626  
 \*\* JUMPER IS IN THIS POSITION ON PCB 631

TEST POINTS FOR PCB 626 631 POWER AMPLIFIER.

① 48 VDC - measured at PL1 relative to PL2.

In self test # 32 a signal of 4sec. duration appears, during which following test points can be tested:

Input:

②  $\approx$  2Vpp          2MHz

Output:

③  $\approx$  300Vpp          2MHz



PARTS LIST FOR POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 626 VERSION 6A

T3	103 573 91
T4	103 574 01
T5	103 574 11
T6	103 574 24
T7	103 574 31
SW1	769 000 02
SW2	769 000 01

Thermoswitch 110 C  
Thermoswitch 100 C





PARTS LIST FOR POWER AMPLIFIER BOARD 631 VERSION 6A

T4	103 574 01
T5	103 574 11
T6	103 574 22
T7	103 574 31
SW1	Thermoswitch 110 C
SW2	Thermoswitch 100 C
	769 000 02
	769 000 01

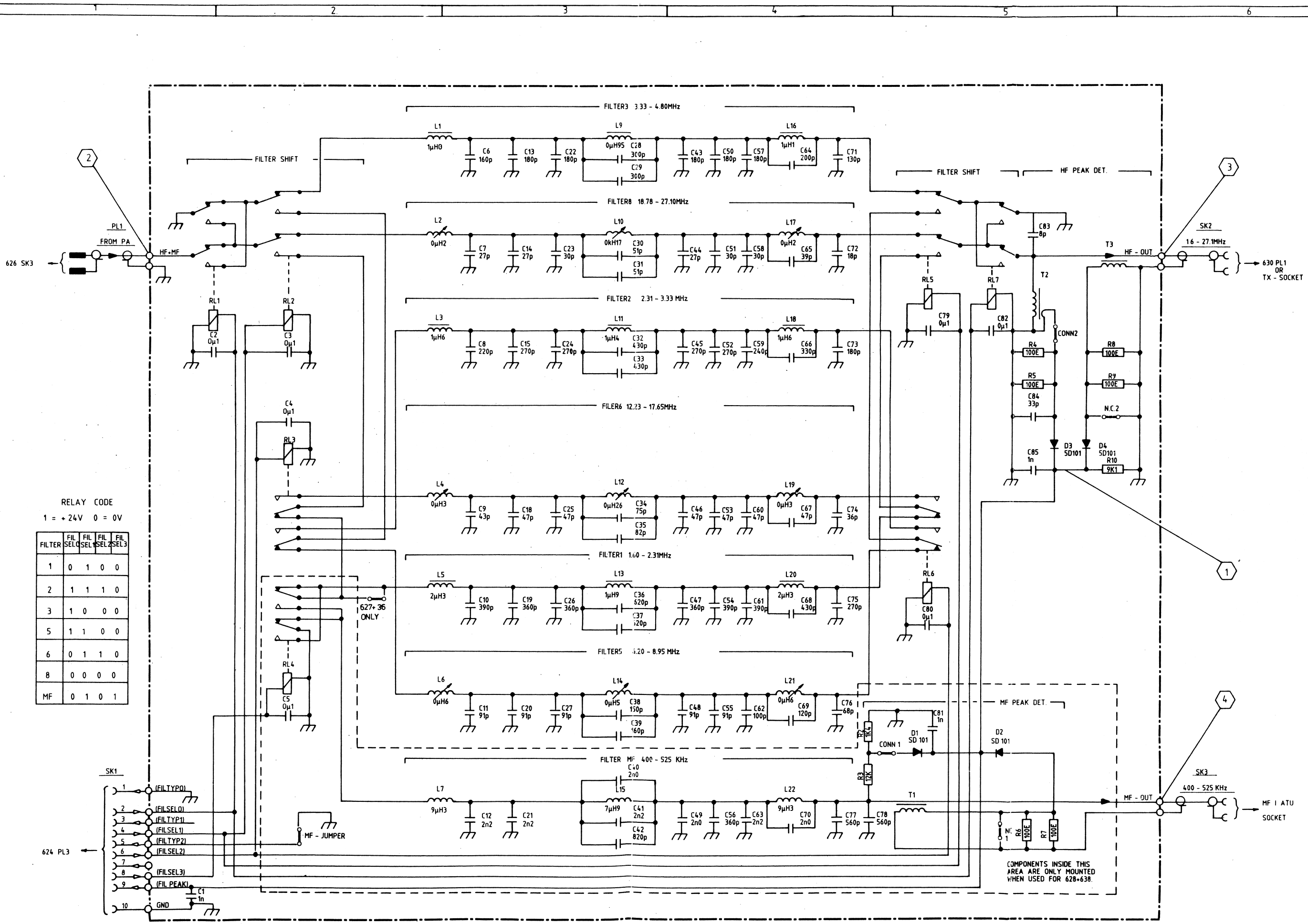
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

PCB **627** / **628** P.A. FILTERS, Marine Bands

The filter bank contains 6 lowpass filters covering the maritime bands in the frequency range 1.6-27.5 MHz, as shown in the table below.

Filter no.	Passband MHz	Stopband MHz	Relays			
			A	B	C	
1	1.60- 2.31	3.19	0	1	0	
2	2.31- 3.33	4.61	1	1	1	0 = off
3	3.33- 4.80	6.64	1	0	0	1 = on
5	6.20- 8.95	12.40	1	1	0	
6	12.23-17.65	24.40	0	1	1	
8	18.78-27.10	37.45	0	0	0	

All filters are 5th order elliptic LP-filters (cauer-filters) with a series coil giving an inductive input impedance on the harmonics. When loaded with 50 ohms the input SWR is less than 1:1.1 and the insertion loss less than 0.2 dB in the passbands. In the stopbands the attenuation is better than 25 dB. The filters are inserted by a system of dual-pole dual-throw Relays controlled from the Transceiver Control Board **624** as shown in the table. Other types of filter banks are available, and the microprocessor selects the corresponding switch pattern by sensing the type code information on 4 lines of the connector cable. If the cable is disconnected filter no. 8 is chosen, so that transmission is possible on all frequencies in case of fault in the switching system. The DC voltage from the output peak-detector, which monitors voltage and current in the load, is connected to the ALC-circuit on the Transceiver Control Board **624**. This voltage is used for automatic adjustment of output power and should be 9.0 V for an output of 250 W into 50 ohms.



RELAY CODE

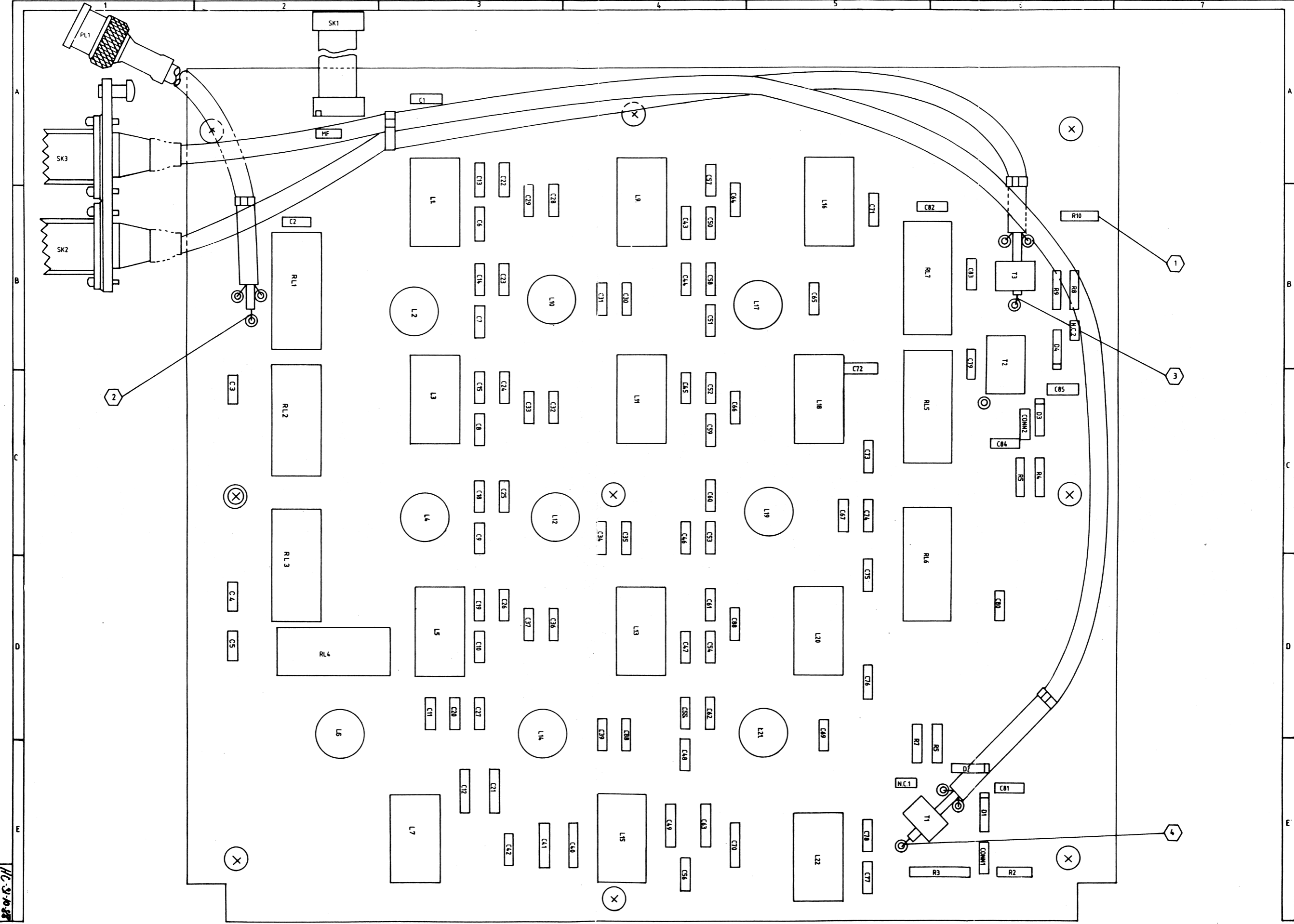
1 = +24V 0 = 0V

FILTER	FIL SEL0	FIL SEL1	FIL SEL2	FIL SEL3
1	0	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	0
3	1	0	0	0
5	1	1	0	0
6	0	1	1	0
8	0	0	0	0
MF	0	1	0	1

COMPONENTS INSIDE THIS AREA ARE ONLY MOUNTED WHEN USED FOR 628-638.

PCB 627 628 636 638  
P.A. FILTERS BOARD MARINE BANDS  
VERSION 1A. MAIN DIAGRAM.

993 562 7X MAIN  
993 562 8X MAIN  
993 563 6X MAIN  
993 563 8X MAIN



HC-9-10-85

993 562 7X COMP  
 993 562 8X COMP  
 993 563 6X COMP  
 993 563 8X COMP

PCB 627 628 630 638 VERSION 1A  
 P.A. FILTERS BOARD MARINE BANDS  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

PARTS LIST FOR P.A.FILTER MARINE BANDS. BOARD 628 VERSION 1A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 628	107 562 81
D1,2,3,4	830 010 10
RL1-7	780 000 32
R2	511 314 00
R3	513 412 10
R4,5,6,7,8,9	512 210 00
R10	511 390 90
C1,81,85	602 310 03
C2-5,79-82	622 510 00
C6,39	645 216 01
C7,14,44	645 127 00
C8	645 222 02
C9	645 143 00
C10,54,61	645 239 01
C11,20,27,48,55	645 191 00
C12,21,41,63	645 322 00
C13,22,43,50,57,73	645 218 02
C15,24,45,52,75	645 227 02
C18,25,46,53,60,67	645 147 00
C19,26,47,56	645 236 01
C23,51,58	645 130 00
C28,29	645 230 01
C30,31	645 151 00
C32,33	645 243 00
C34	645 175 00
C35	645 182 00
C36,37	645 262 01
C38	645 215 00
C40,49,70	645 320 00
C42	644 282 01
C59	645 224 02
C62	645 210 01
C64	645 220 01
C65	645 139 00
C66	645 233 01
C68	645 243 00
C69	645 212 00
C71	645 213 01
C72	645 118 00
C74	645 136 00
C76	645 168 00
C77,78	644 256 01
C83	645 080 00
C84	602 133 02
L1	373 572 1X

PARTS LIST FOR P.A.FILTER MARINE BANDS. BOARD 628 VERSION 1A

L2	0.0 uH	103 575 41
L3,18	1.6 uH	373 572 2X
L4,17	0.3 uH	103 575 51
L5,20	2.3 uH	373 573 2X
L6,14	0.5 uH	103 576 11
L7,22	9.3 uH	373 573 6X
L9	0.95 uH	373 572 2X
L10	0.17 uH	103 575 61
L11	1.4 uH	373 572 6X
L12	0.26 uH	103 575 71
L13	1.9 uH	373 572 9X
L15	7.9 uH	103 573 51
L16	1.1 uH	373 572 4X
L17	0.2 uH	103 575 51
L19	0.3 uH	103 575 91
L21	0.6 uH	103 576 21
T1,3		
T2		
PL1	BNC	373 605 6X
SK1	RIBBON CABLE 10 POL.	373 602 71
SK2,3	S0239	750 000 29



TEST POINTS FOR PCB **627** **628** P.A. FILTERS.

---

Self test #

33  
35  
36  
37  
39  
41

**628** ONLY)

1

9VDC

—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—

2

~ 320Vpp

—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—

3

~ 320Vpp

—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—



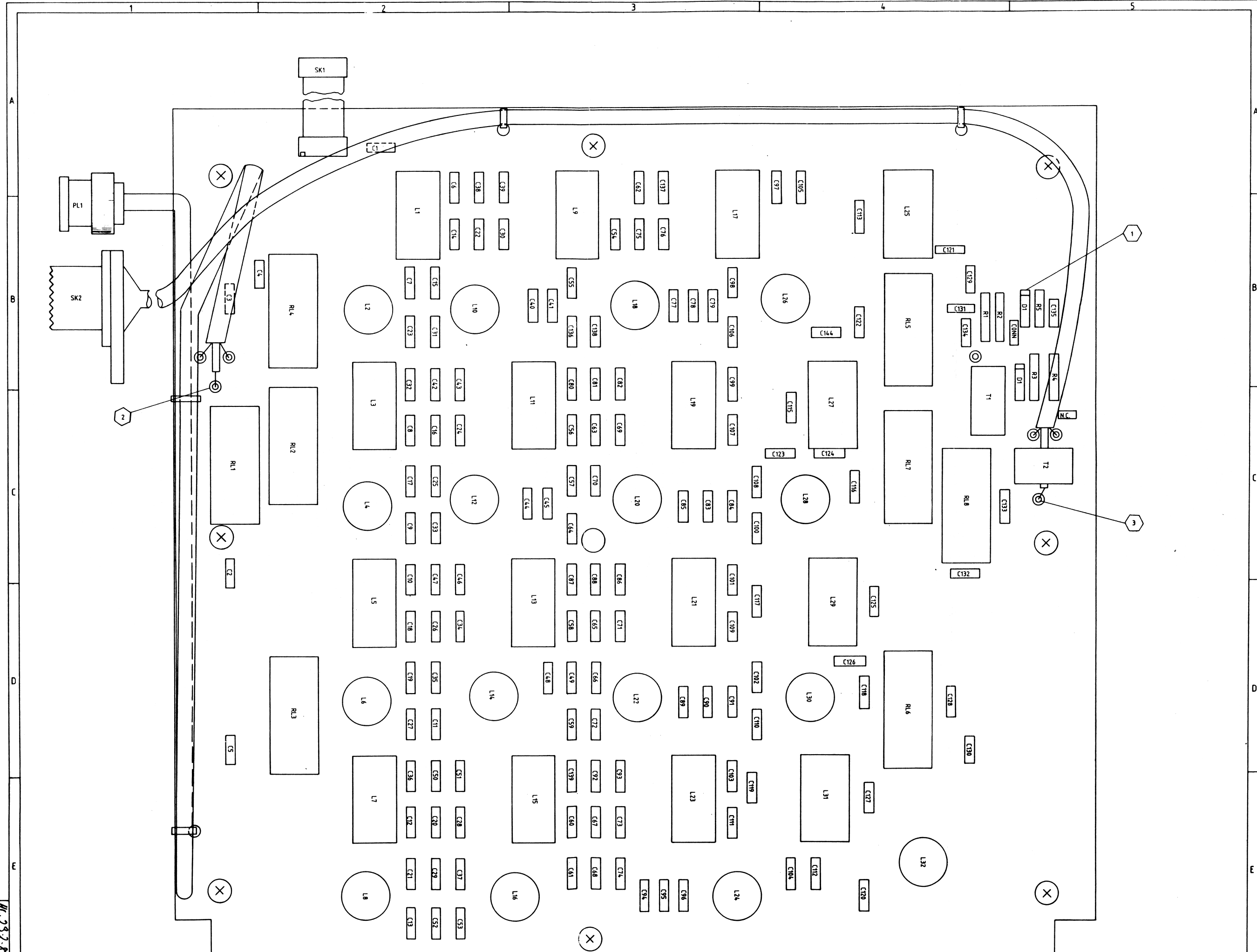
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 629 P.A. FILTERS, Continuous Coverage

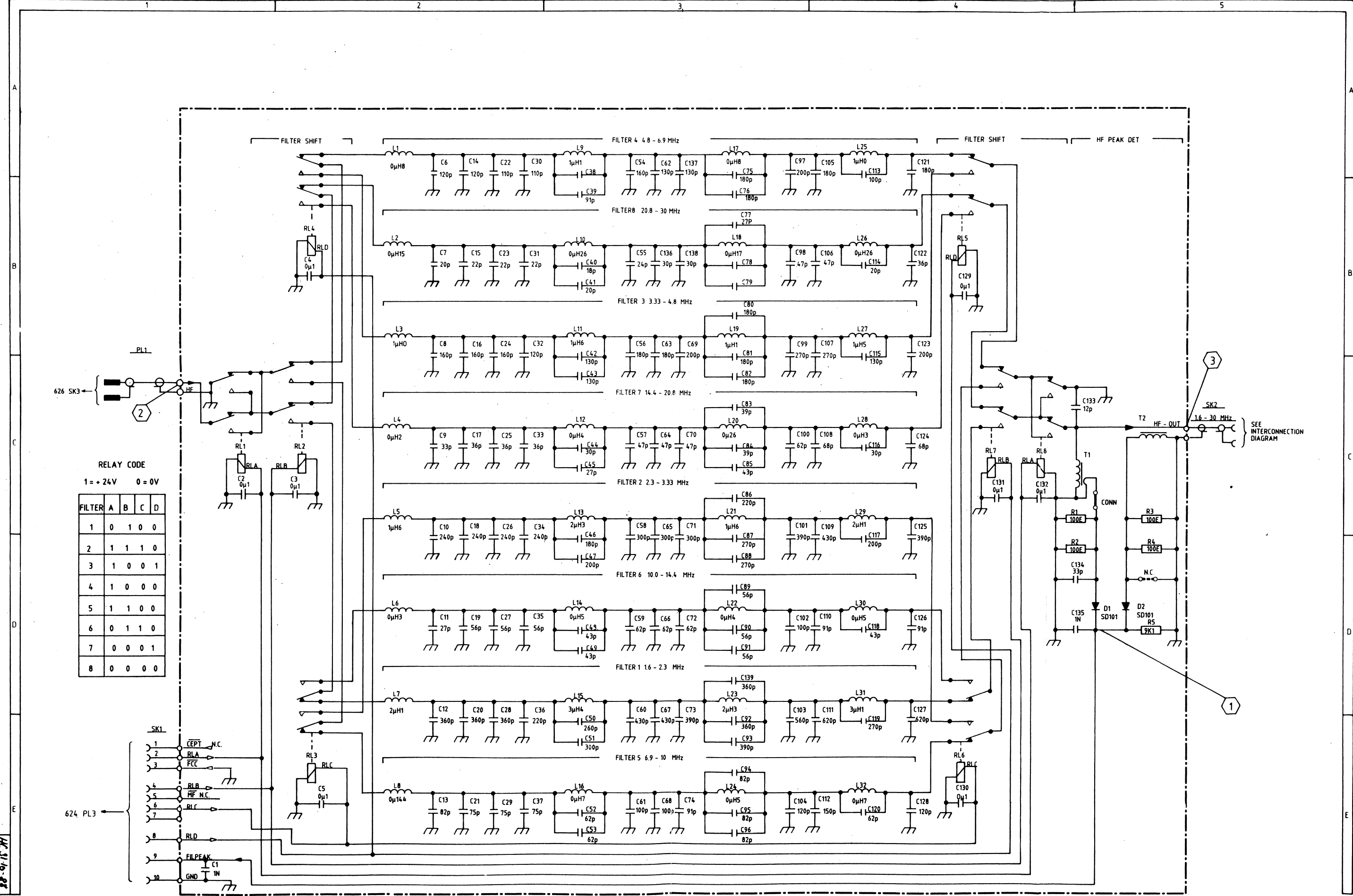
The filter bank contains 8 lowpass filters covering the frequency range 1.6-30.0 MHz, as shown in the table below.

Filter no.	Passband MHz	Stopband MHz	Relays				
			A	B	C	D	
1	1.60- 2.31	3.19	0	1	0	0	
2	2.31- 3.33	4.61	1	1	1	0	
3	3.33- 4.80	6.64	1	0	0	1	0 = off
4	4.80- 6.93	9.58	1	0	0	0	1 = on
5	6.93-10.00	13.85	1	1	0	0	
6	10.00-14.42	19.95	0	1	1	0	
7	14.42-20.80	28.80	0	0	0	1	
8	20.80-30.00	41.00	0	0	0	0	

All filters are 7th order elliptic LP-filters (cauer-filters) with a series coil giving an inductive input impedance on the harmonics. When loaded with 50 ohms the input SWR is less than 1:1.12 and the insertion loss less than 0.25 dB in the passbands. In the stopbands the attenuation is better than 47 dB. The filters are inserted by a system of dual pole dual throw relays controlled from the Transceiver Control Board 624 as shown in the table. Type-code information is given via 4 lines of the connector cable. The DC voltage from the output peak-detector, which monitors voltage and current in the load, is connected to the ALC-circuit on the Transceiver Control Board 624. This voltage is used for automatic adjustment of output power and should be 9.0 V for an output of 250 W into 50 ohms.



11.237.89



RELAY CODE  
1 = +24V 0 = 0V

FILTER	A	B	C	D
1	0	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	0
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	0
5	1	1	0	0
6	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0

PCB 629 637 P.A. FILTERS BOARD CONTINUOUS COVERAGE  
VERSION 1A MAIN DIAGRAM

TEST POINTS FOR PCB 629 P.A. FILTERS.

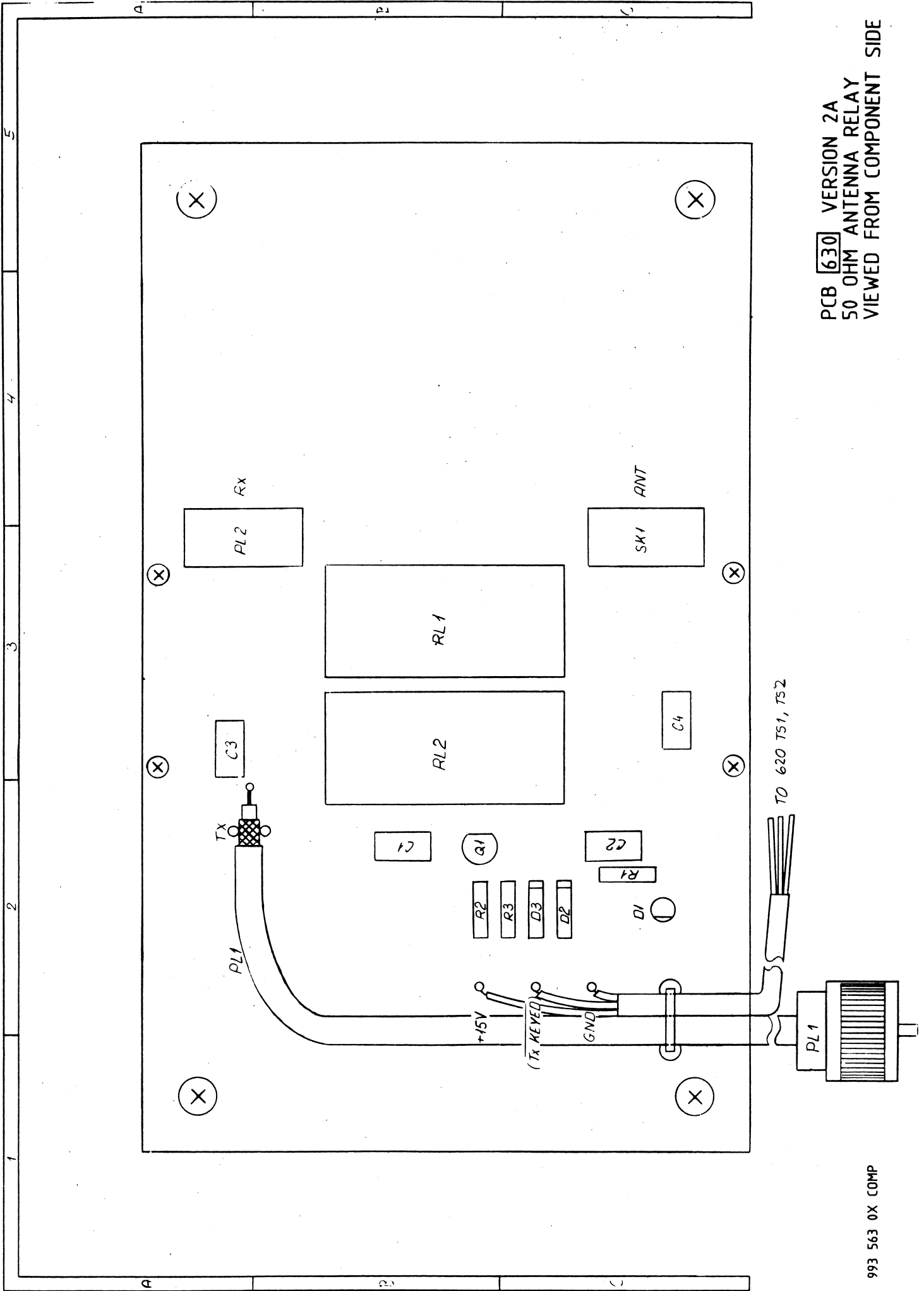
Self test #	1	2	3
33	9VDC	~ 320Vpp	~ 320Vpp
34	—	—	—
35	—	—	—
36	—	—	—
37	—	—	—
38	—	—	—
39	—	—	—



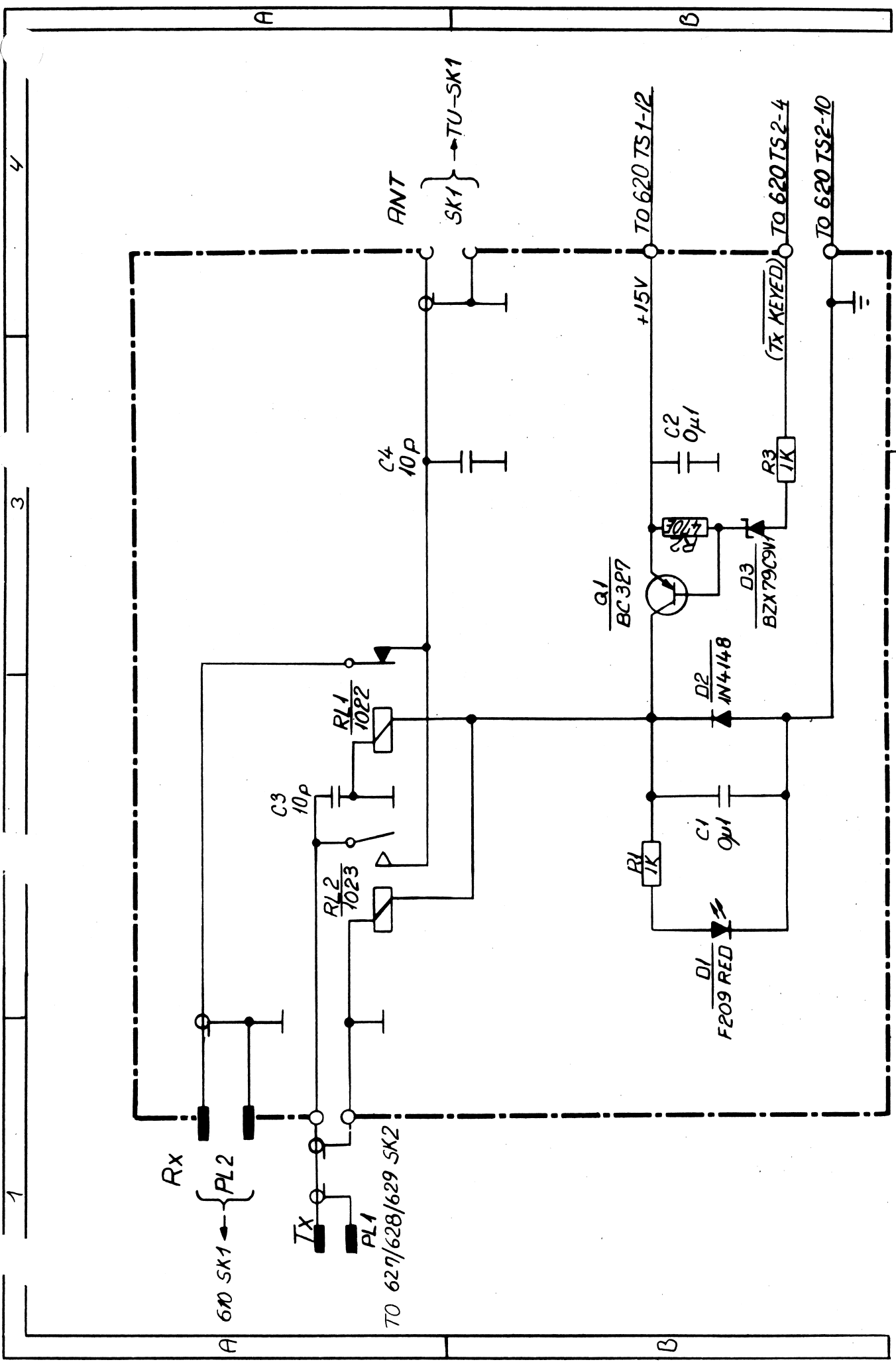
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 630 50 OHMS ANTENNA RELAY

When the TRP 8250 S is used without the Antenna Tuning Unit, a 50 ohms Antenna Relay Board can be incorporated in the TRP 8250S. The Antenna Relay is a fast switching Simplex Relay (<5 msec) permitting ARQ-telex on one 50 ohms antenna. The Relay is controlled from 620 TS1 normally used to control the Antenna Tuning Unit.



PCB 630 VERSION 2A  
 50 OHM ANTENNA RELAY  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

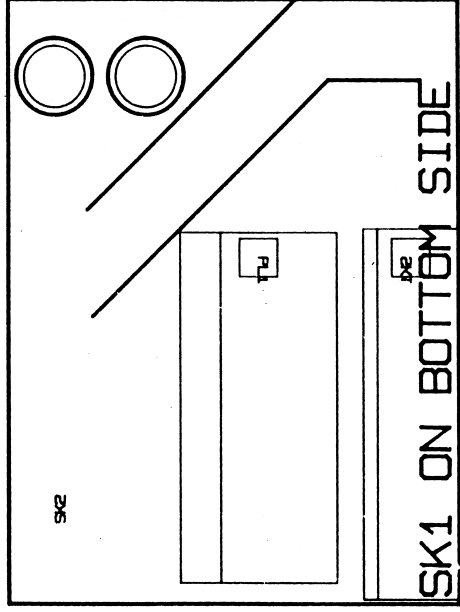


PCB 630 50 OHM ANTENNA RELAY  
VERSION 2A. MAIN DIAGRAM



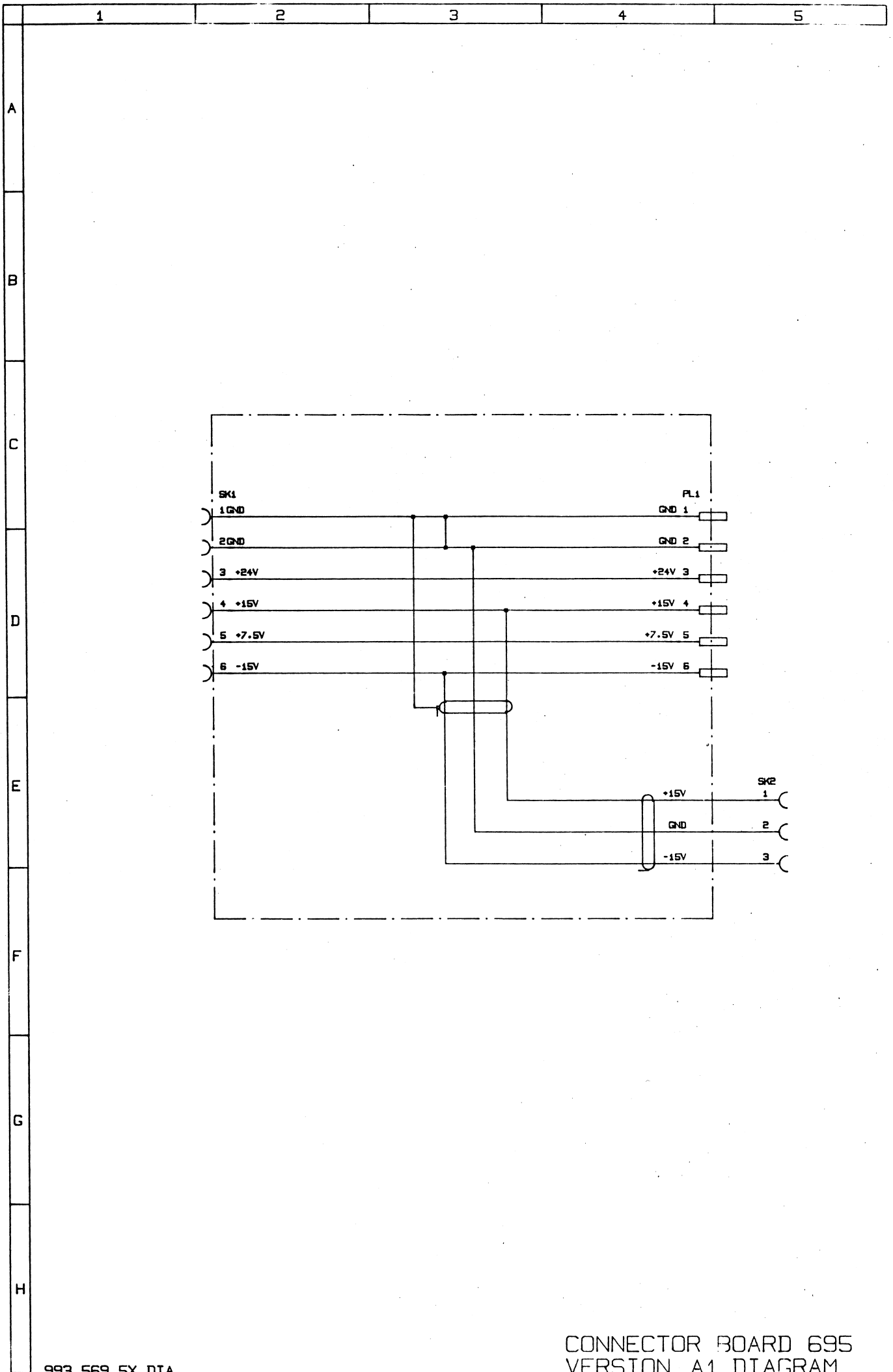
PARTS LIST FOR 50 OHM ANTENNA RELAY BOARD 630 VERSION 2A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 630		107 563 00
Q1	8C327	840 032 70
D1	LED F209 RED	823 000 00
D2	1N4148	830 414 80
D3	BZX79C9V1	832 799 11
RL1	1022	373 590 01
RL2	1023	373 589 81
R1,3	1 kohm 5%	502 310 00
R2	470 ohm 5%	501 247 00
C1-2	0.1 uF 10%	623 510 01
C3	10 pF +-1/2pF	645 110 00
C4	12 pF +-1/2pF	645 112 00
PL1	PLUG COAXCABLE	373 607 6X
PL2	PLUG BNC FLANGE	750 000 51
SK1	BNC 290/U	750 000 10



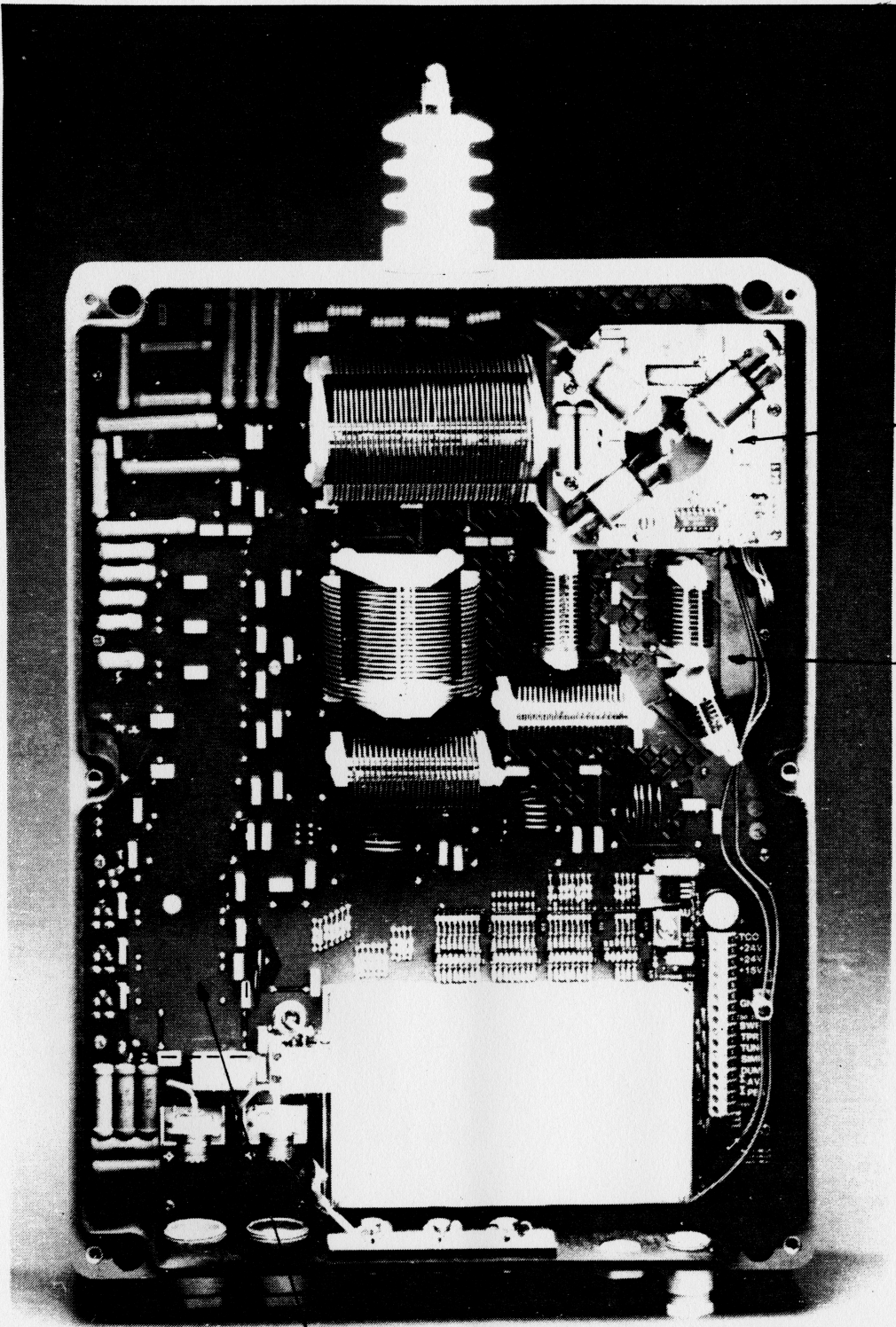
CONNECTOR BOARD 695  
VERSION A1  
VIEWED FROM TOP SIDE

993 569 5X COMP



PARTS LIST FOR CONNECTOR BOARD 695 ISSUE A1

PL1	6 WAY CONNECTOR, MALE	751 001 78
SK1	6 WAY CONNECTOR, FEMALE	751 001 79
SK2	CABLE WITH 3 WAY CONNECTOR, FEMALE	106 604 50

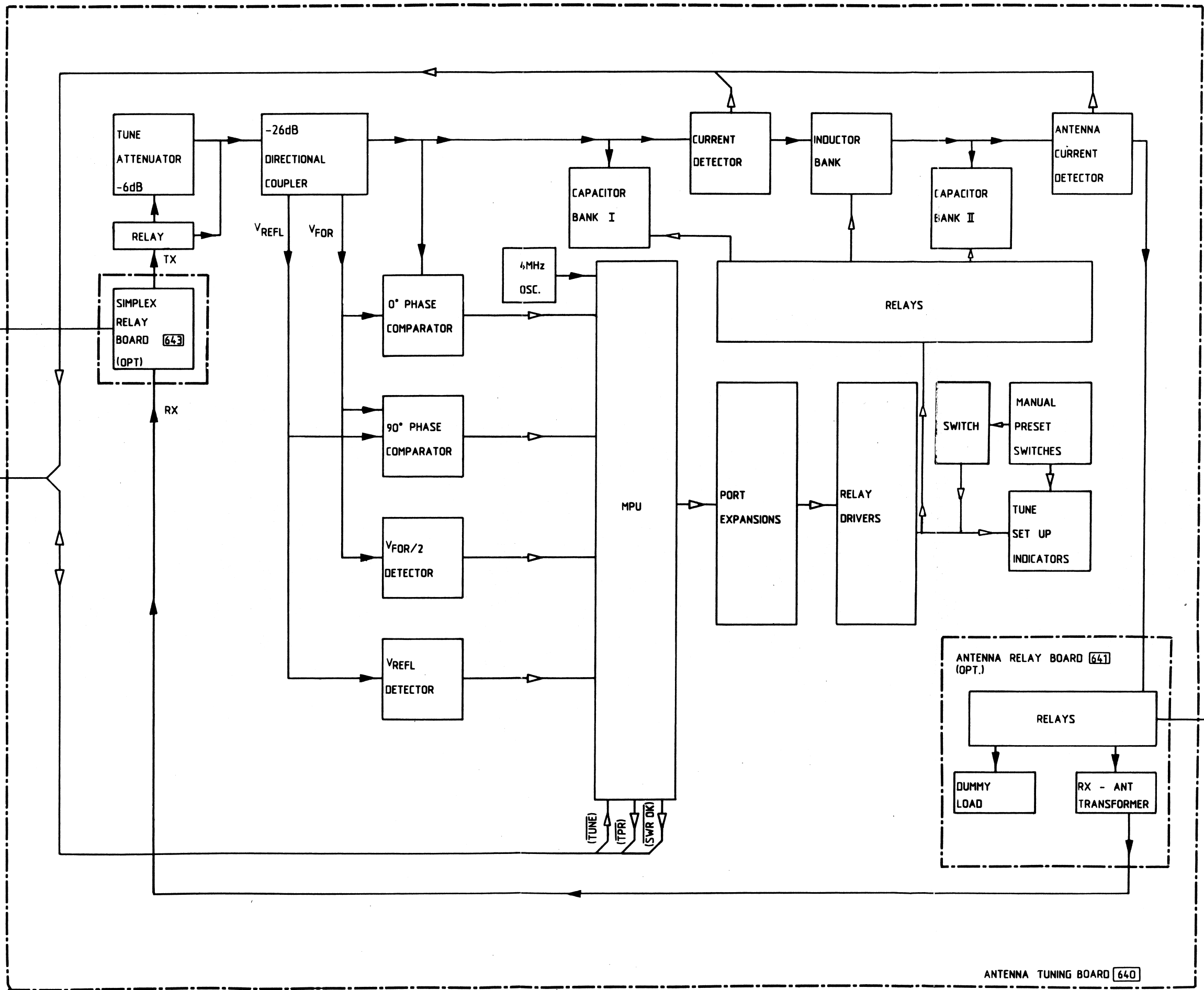


PCB 641 Antenna  
Relay Board

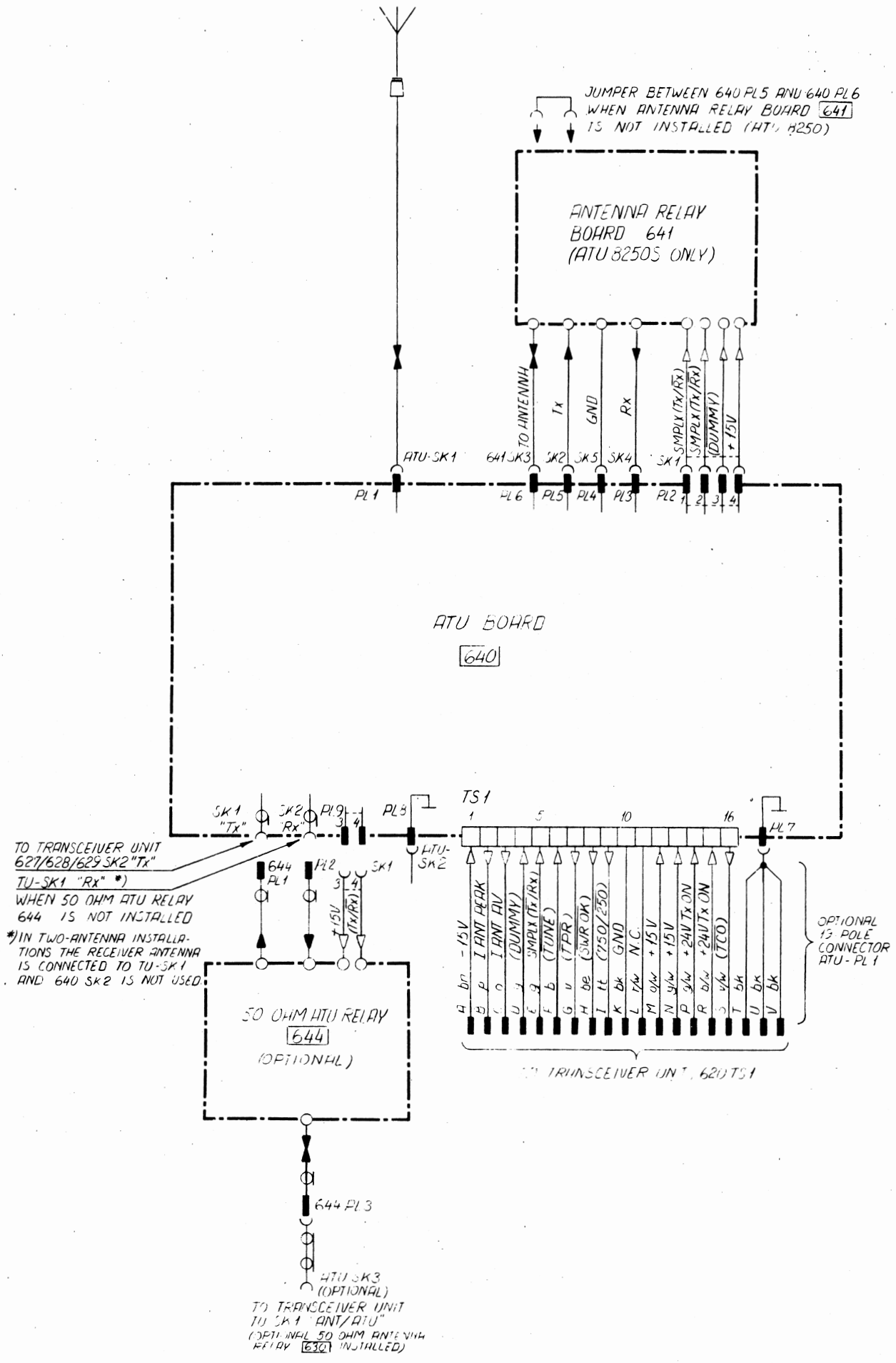
PCB 640  
ATU Board

PCB 644 50 OHM ATU Relay

Antenna Tuning Unit 8250



TRP 8250 S BLOCK DIAGRAM, ANTENNA TUNING UNIT VERSION 1A.



INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM  
 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT  
 ATU 8250/8250 S VERSION 1A.

PARTS LIST FOR ANTENNA TUNING UNIT

Antenna Tuning Unit complete	108 600 20
PCB 640 ATU Board	107 564 01
PCB 641 Antenna Relay Board	107 564 11
PCB 644 50 ohm ATU Relay	107 564 41



## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### PCB 640 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT BOARD

The ATU consists of a Tuning Network, a Measuring System and a Microprocessor Part. During the tune sequence a 6 dB Attenuator is switched in to keep the load of the Power Amplifier at approx. 50 ohms. The MPU will set up the Tuning Network to give the best obtainable SWR, on basis of the measuring system. The Tuning Network comprises Capacitor Bank I, Capacitor Bank II and an Inductor Bank. With these it is possible to form either an L or a pi matching network. The capacitor Banks and the Inductor Bank are built up by binary related capacitors respectively binary related coils. The setting of the Capacitors and Coils is accomplished by relays. In the measuring system a Directional Coupler extracts information about forward and reflected RF-voltages. A 0 deg. Phase-comparator detects the phase difference between line and forward voltages, and the result is fed to the MPU via an Amplifier. A 90 deg. Phase-comparator detects the phase difference between forward and reflected voltages and the output is fed to the MPU via an Amplifier. Two detectors rectify forward and reflected voltages, and feed them to the MPU to calculate the SWR. The MPU choses the setting of the tuning network, on basis of the detector inputs. The output ports from the MPU are lead to the Port Expansions and Relay Drivers to control the Relays. The ATU is fitted with manual tuning switches for the 2182 kHz manual tune set-up (see chapter 5).

#### 6.3.2

When a TUNE pulse is received from the Transceiver Unit the first steps are:

- to inhibit keying.
- to insert the 6 dB attenuator.
- to measure and store the reference voltages of the detectors.
- to send a Tune Power Request to the Transceiver Unit.

The next steps are:

- to reset the tuning set-up, i.e. all capacitors disconnected and all coils shortcircuited and bypassed. The bypass relay is incorporated to lower the inductance.
- to measure the antenna impedance.

Measuring of the antenna impedance involves the two phase-detectors. On basis of the detector outputs the MPU will define the antenna impedance to be in one of four possible impedance areas. From the 90 deg. phase-detector the MPU determines if the impedance  $Z$  is less or greater than 50 ohms, and from the 0 deg. phase-detector the MPU determines if the antenna is either inductive or capacitive. The four possible impedance areas and corresponding detector input voltages to the MPU are listed below. The detector voltages refer to  $V_{ref}$  which is for both detectors half the supply voltage, i.e. 2.5 V.

1. Inductive or purely resistive:      0 deg. detector  $\leq V_{ref}$

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $ Z  < 50$ ohms:                  | 90 deg. detector $> V_{ref}$    |
| 2. Capacitive:                    | 0 deg. detector $> V_{ref}$     |
| $ Z  < 50$ ohms:                  | 90 deg. detector $> V_{ref}$    |
| 3. Capacitive:                    | 0 deg. detector $> V_{ref}$     |
| $ Z  \geq 50$ ohms:               | 90 deg. detector $\leq V_{ref}$ |
| 4. Inductive or purely resistive: | 0 deg. detector $\leq V_{ref}$  |
| $ Z  \geq 50$ ohms:               | 90 deg. detector $\leq V_{ref}$ |

Having located the antenna impedance to be in Area 1 the tuning procedure is:

to increase the capacitance in Capacitor Bank I until the impedance is purely resistive (0 deg. detector  $\approx V_{ref}$ ).  
to measure the admittance.

The admittance  $Y$  is separated in two areas.

1.  $Y > 0.02$  mho: 90 deg. detector  $> V_{ref}$
2.  $Y \leq 0.02$  mho: 90 deg. detector  $\leq V_{ref}$

For  $Y > 0.02$  mho: Tuning procedure A is used:

Capacitor Bank I is reset. By increasing the inductance in the Inductor Bank the impedance is transformed to lie as close as possible to Impedance Area 4 but with the impedance still being in Area 1. Then the capacitance in Capacitor Bank I is increased until Area 4 is reached, i.e. 90 deg. detector  $\leq V_{ref}$ , and then the inductance is decreased until Impedance Area 1 is reached again. This increasing of capacitance and decreasing of inductance continues until the output from the 0 deg. detector  $> V_{ref}$ . The antenna impedance is then transformed within one bit of resolution to constitute a pure resistance of 50 ohms, seen from the Power Amplifier.

The MPU finally calculates the SWR for the two nearest settings, chooses the best, and the tuning is completed.

For  $Y \leq 0.02$  mho: Tuning Procedure B is used:

Capacitor Bank I is reset, and by means of Capacitor Bank II the impedance is transformed to Impedance Area 2, i.e. 0 deg. detector  $> V_{ref}$  and 90 deg. detector  $> V_{ref}$ .

To optimize the efficiency, the MPU calculates the reflection coefficient  $p$  ( $V_{reflected}$  divided by  $V_{forward}$ ).

If  $\rho < 0.66$ , the Tuning Procedure A is used to complete the tuning. The

capacitance of Capacitor Bank II is retained.

If  $\rho \geq 0.66$ , the inductance of the Inductor Bank is increased until Impedance Area 3 is reached. Then the capacitance of Capacitor Bank II is decreased until Impedance Area 2 is reached again and so forth until  $\rho < 0.66$ . Now the Inductor Bank will be reset and Tuning Procedure A will take over and finalize the tuning.

If the antenna impedance is located to be in Area 2, Tuning Procedure A is chosen.

If the antenna impedance is located to be in Area 3 the first steps are:

- to increase the inductance of the Inductor Bank until the impedance is purely resistive (0 deg. detector  $\simeq V_{ref}$ ).
- to measure the admittance  $Y$ .
- to reset the Inductor Bank.

For  $Y > 0.02$  mho: Tuning Procedure A is used.

For  $Y \leq 0.02$  mho: Tuning Procedure B is used.

If the antenna impedance is located to be in Area 4, Tuning Procedure B is used.

When the tuning is completed, Tune Power Request is inhibited, the Tune Attenuator bypassed and the ATU is ready for transmitting.

There are a few circuits incorporated in the ATU, not directly related to the tuning procedure.

A current transformer at the antenna output terminal is used for measuring the antenna current. The transformed current is rectified, amplified and used as signal for the Antenna Current Display in the Control Unit.

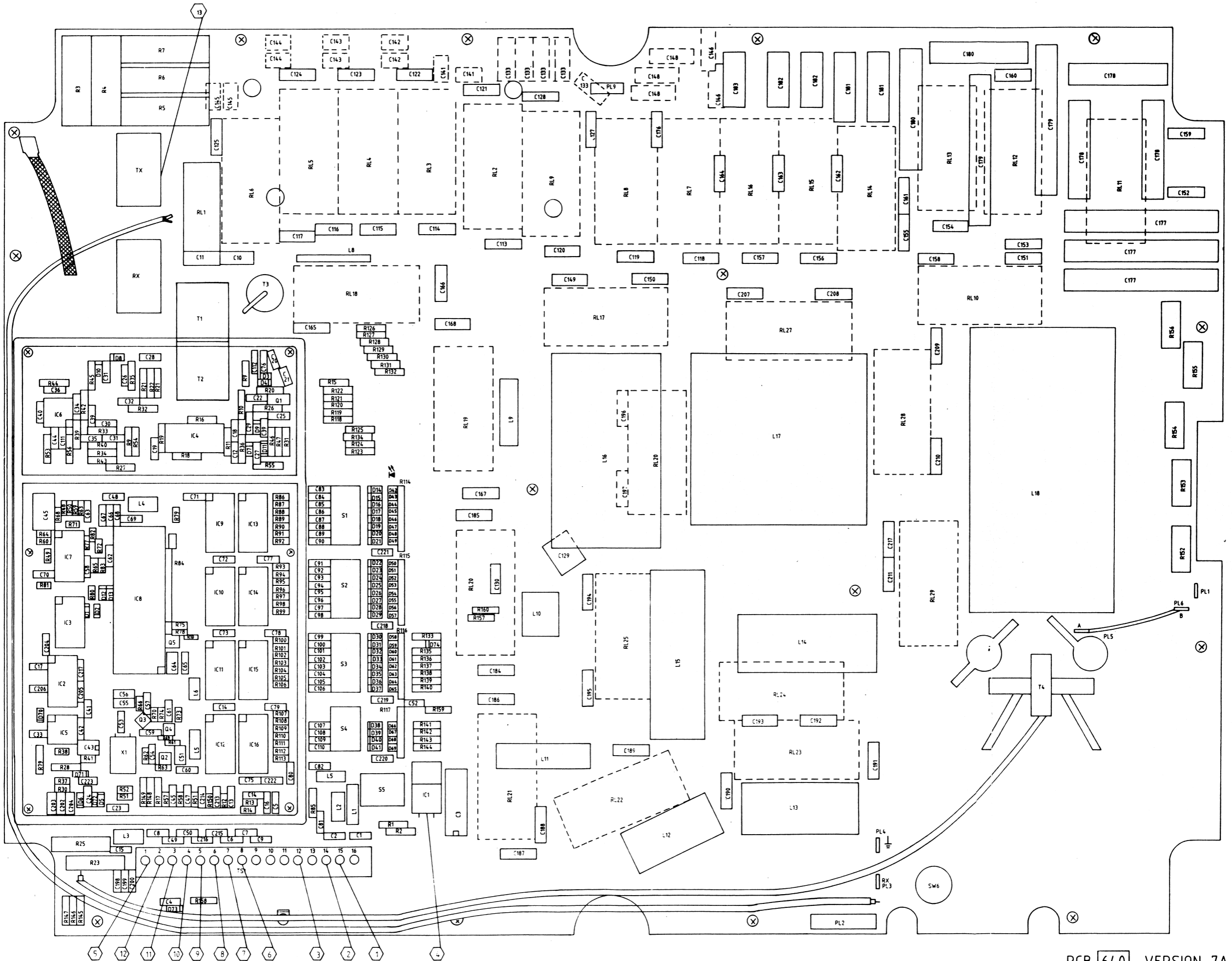
To prevent overload of the relays a current sensing transformer is incorporated. The output from the current transformer is rectified and fed to an amplifier. The output from this is led to the ALC circuit in the Transceiver Unit to decrease the output power if the maximum permissible current is exceeded.

To prevent overheating of the Antenna Tuning Unit a temperature sensor is incorporated which at excessive temperatures commands the Transceiver Unit to reduce the output power by 5 dB.

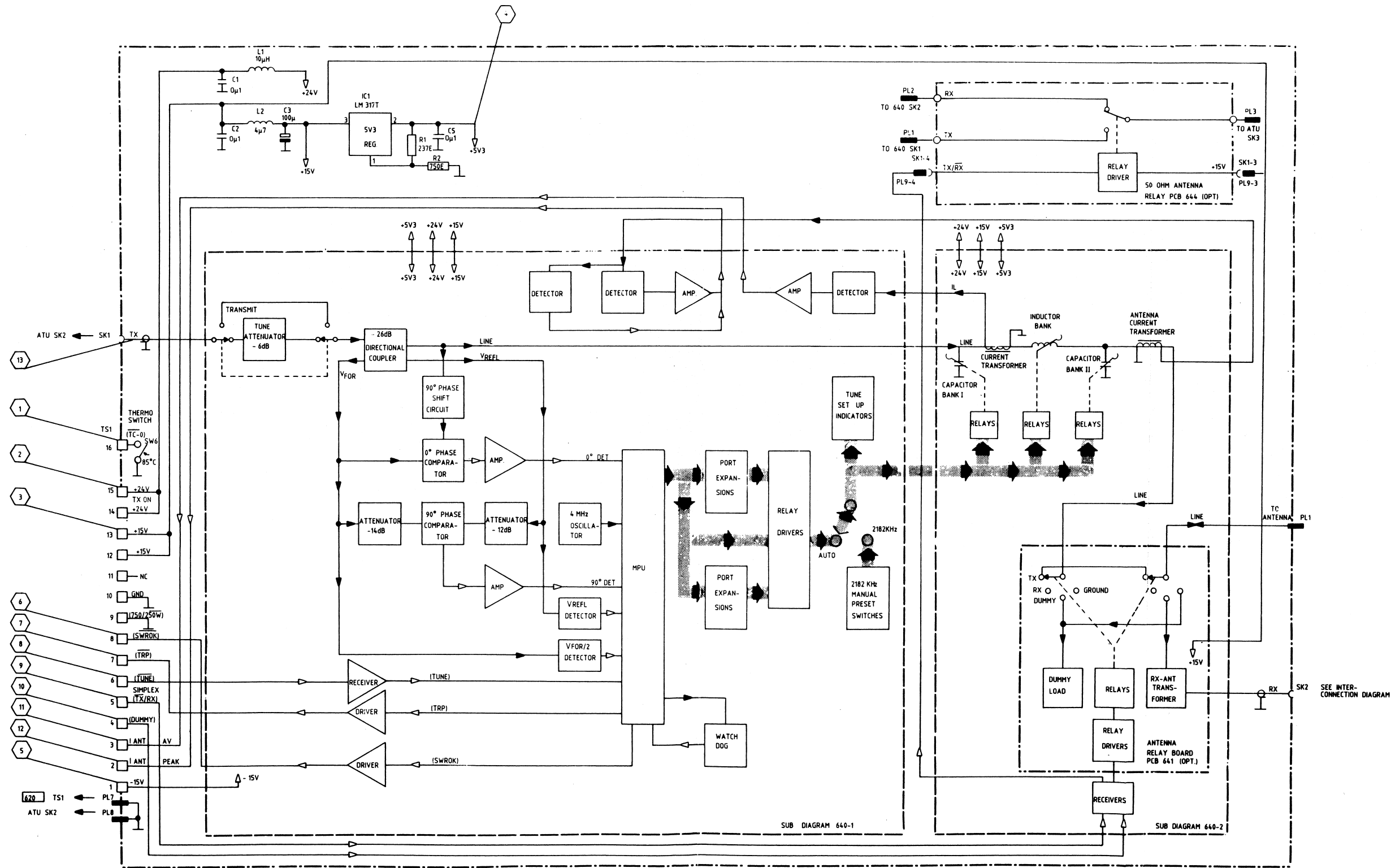
The MPU constantly monitors the SWR at the input of the tuner and if it exceeds approximately 3 the Power Display Annunciator in the Control Unit starts to flash.

As an option an Antenna Relay Board 641 can be incorporated in the Antenna Tuning Unit.

The Antenna Relay is a fast switching Simplex relay permitting ARQ-telex on one antenna. It also contains a dummy-load and acts as grounding relay, connecting the antenna to ground when the equipment is switched off.



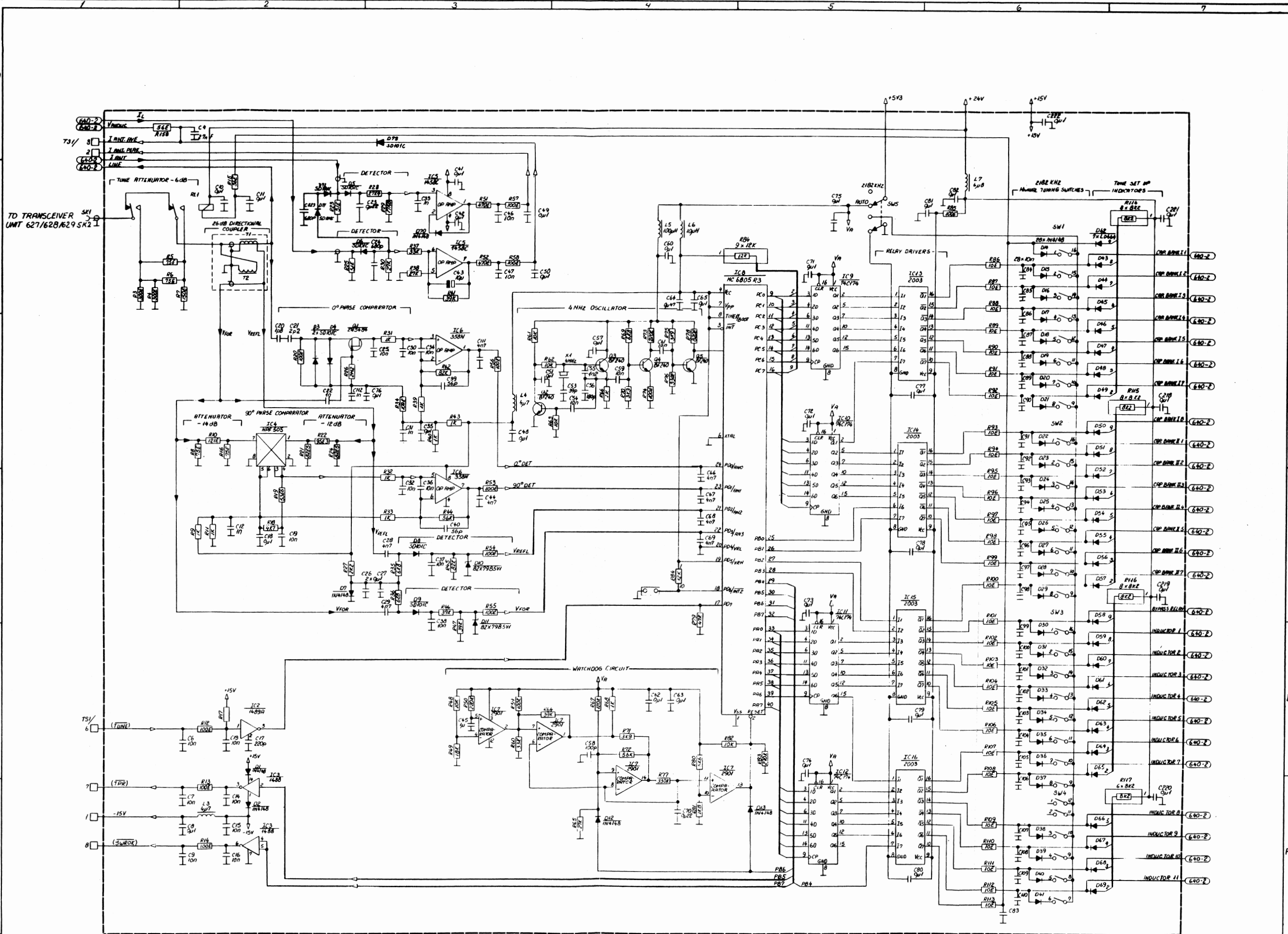
PCB 640 VERSION 7A  
 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



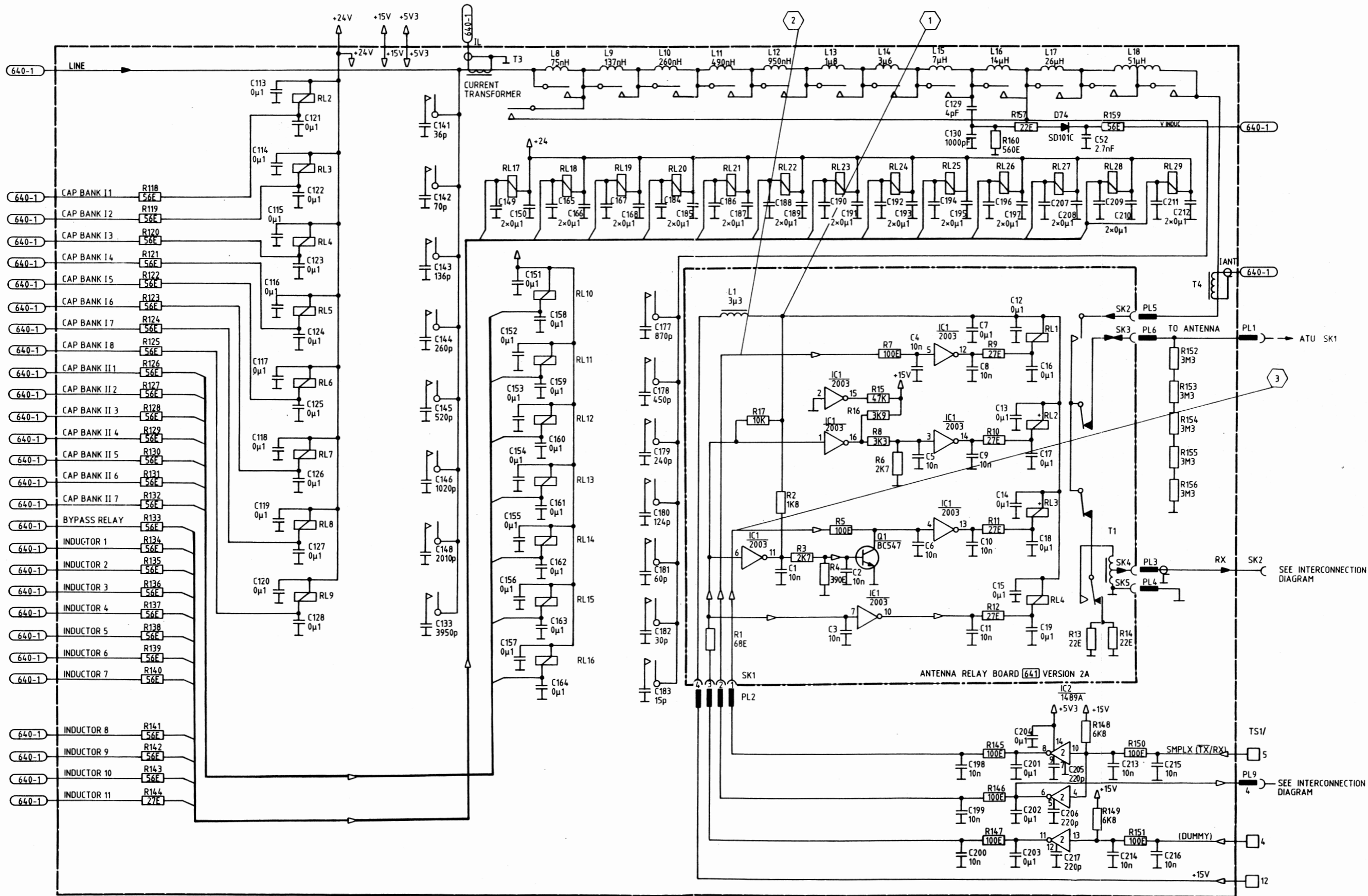
SUB DIAGRAM 640-1

SUB DIAGRAM 640-2

SEE INTER-CONNECTION DIAGRAM



PCB 640 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT  
VERSION 7A SUBDIAGRAM 1 OF 2



PCB 640 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT  
VERSION 7A SUBDIAGRAM 2 OF 2



TEST POINTS FOR ATU 8250 PCB 640

1 5V

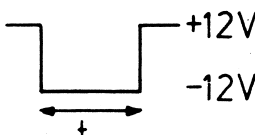
2 24V

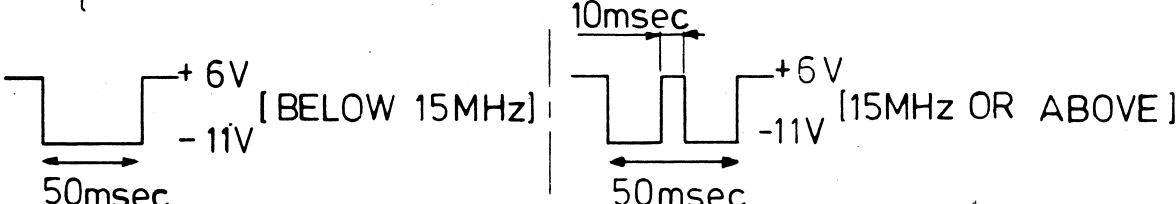
3 15V

4 5,3V

5 -15V

6 -12V ~ SWR < 3, +12V ~ SWR > 3

7  t: EQUAL TO TUNING TIME ACTIVATE "TX TUNE" TO REPEAT

8  [BELOW 15MHz] | [15MHz OR ABOVE]  
50msec | 10msec | 50msec  
ACTIVATE "TX TUNE" TO REPEAT

9 RX=5,5V TX-KEYED=-7,5V

10 -10V WHEN "TEST ALARM" AND IF DUMMY LOAD ENABLE +6V DURING TEST.

11 0,1V

12 0 V

13 320Vpp ~ 250W<sub>pep</sub> INTO 50 OHMS

TEST POINTS FOR 641 ANTENNA RELAY BOARD.

1 +15V

2 3 RX = 0.1V TX = 4.0V

## PARTS LIST FOR ANTENNA TUNING UNIT BOARD 640 VERSION 7A

## PARTS LIST FOR ANTENNA TUNING UNIT BOARD 640 VERSION 7A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 640	107 564 01		100 ohm	5%	1/4W	Car.	501 210 00
IC1	LM317T	5V3					
IC2	1489P		850 031 70				
IC3	1488P		850 148 90				
IC4	HPF505		850 000 11				
IC5	MC1458C		850 145 80				
IC6	LM358N		850 035 80				
IC7	LM2901		850 290 10				
IC8	MC68705R3CS (programmed)		856 805 31				
IC9-12	74C174		857 417 40				
IC13-16	2003A		850 200 30				
Q1	2N5484		840 548 40				
Q2-5	BF240		840 024 00				
D1,2,7,12-41,70	1N4148		830 414 80				
D3-6,8,9,71-74	SD101C		830 010 10				
D10,11	BZX79B5V1		832 795 11				
D42-69	LD464		823 000 06				
X1	4MHZ	CRYSTAL	812 000 00				
RL1	24V		780 000 37				
RL2-9,18-20	REED RELAY 500V		373 588 51				
RL10-17,25-26	REED RELAY 5KV		373 588 41				
RL21-24	REED RELAY 2.5KV		373 588 61				
RL27-29	REED RELAY 10KV		373 588 71				
R1	237 ohm	1%	511 223 70				
R2	750 ohm	1%	511 275 00				
R3,4	300 ohm	5%	547 230 00				
R5,6	75 ohm	5%	547 175 00				
R7	150 ohm	5%	547 215 00				
R8,16	75 ohm	1%	511 175 00				
R9,11,31-33,39,40,43	1 kohm	5%	501 310 00				
R10	121 ohm	1%	511 212 10				
R12-14,57,58,74,150,151	100 ohm	5%	500 210 00				
R15,118-143,158,159	56 ohm	5%	501 156 00				
R17,35,36,148,149	6.8 kohm	5%	501 368 00				
R18	4.7 kohm	5%	501 347 00				
R19	53.6 ohm	1%	511 153 60				
R20,34,53-56,85,145-147							
R21,24							
R22							
R23,25							
R26							
R27							
R28							
R29							
R30,38,65							
R37,60							
R41							
R42,45							
R44							
R46,47							
R48,61-63,82							
R49							
R50							
R51,52							
R59							
R64							
R66,68							
R67							
R69							
R70							
R71,75							
R72							
R73							
R76							
R77							
R78							
R79							
R80							
R81							
R83							
R84							
R86-113							
R114-116							
R117							
R144							
R152-156							
R157							
R160							
C1,2,5,8,18,26,27,35,41,42,48,51,57,60,62,63,65,71-82,201-204,218-222							



PARTS LIST FOR ANTENNA TUNING UNIT BOARD 640 VERSION 7A

PL2	8 POL. MOLEX	751 000 98
PL7,8	SPADE	750 000 21
PL9	4 POL. MOLEX	751 001 50
TS1	TERMINAL STRIP	770 000 19

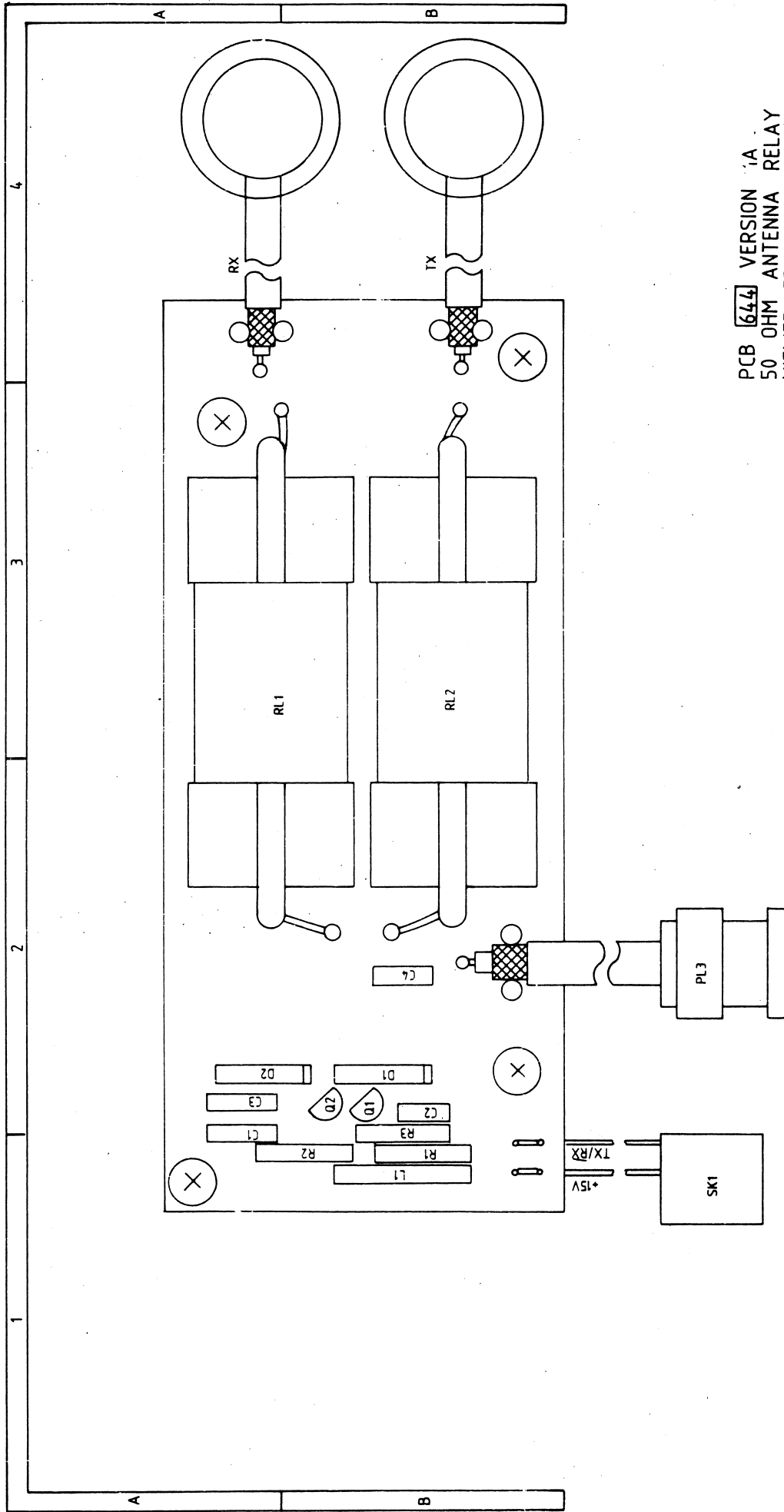
PARTS LIST FOR ANTENNA RELAY BOARD 641 VERSION 2A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 641		107 564 11
IC1	2003	850 200 30
Q1	BC547	850 054 70
RL1	REED RELAY	373 589 81
RL2	REED RELAY	373 590 01
RL3	REED RELAY	373 590 0X
RL4	RELAY	780 000 35
R1	68 ohm	501 168 00
R5,7	100 ohm	501 210 00
R2	1.8 kohm	501 318 00
R3,6	2.7 kohm	501 327 00
R4	390 ohm	501 239 00
R8	3.3 kohm	501 333 00
R9-12	27 ohm	501 127 00
R13,14	22 ohm	547 122 00
R15	47 kohm	501 447 00
R16	3.9 kohm	501 339 00
R17	10 kohm	501 410 00
C1-6,8-11	10 nF	602 410 02
C7,12-19	0.1 uF	623 510 01
L1	3.3 uH	740 033 02
T1		103 580 21
SK1		106 602 70
SK2-5		106 602 80

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

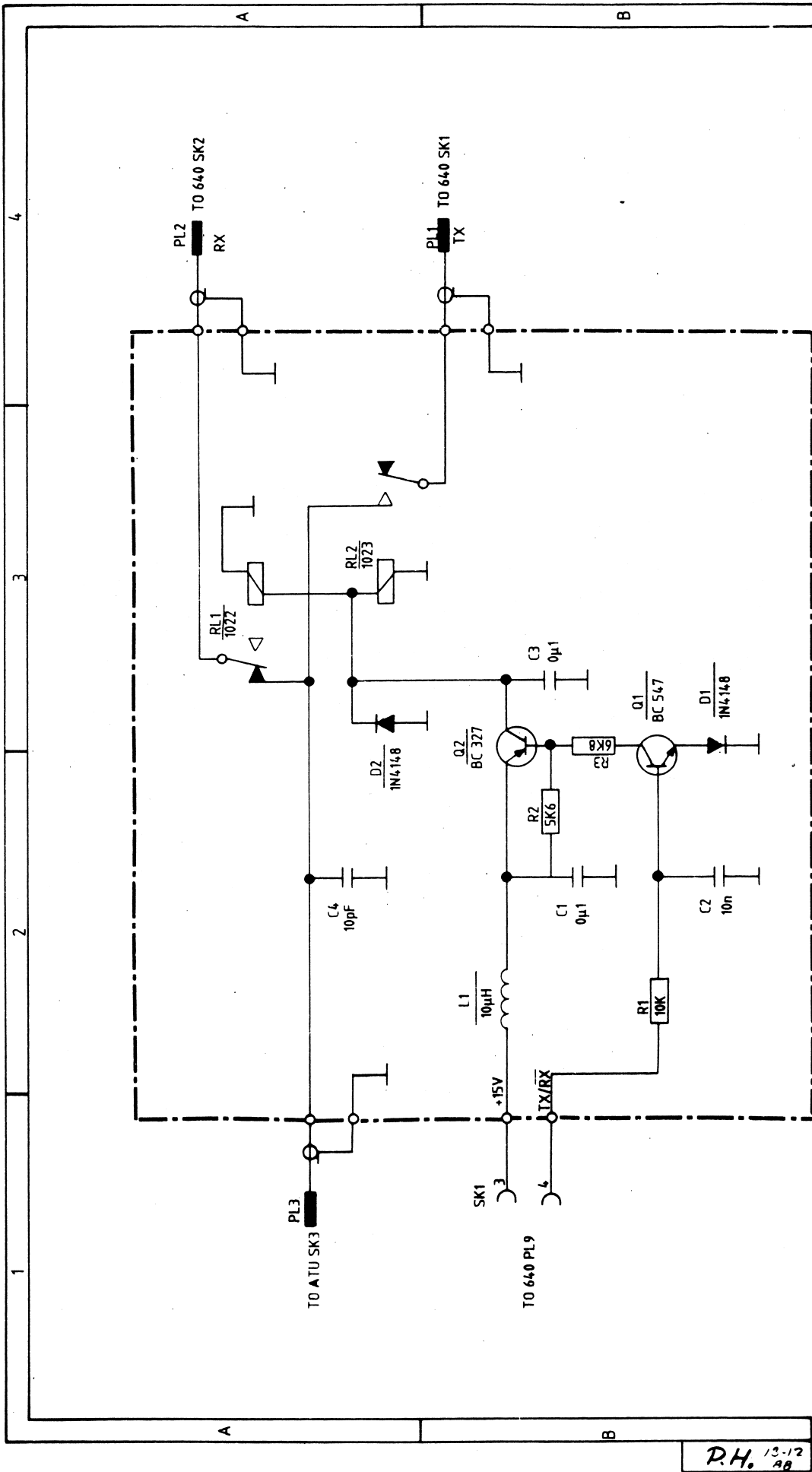
### 50 OHM ATU RELAY [644]

The ATU RELAY is a fast switching simplex relay ( < 5 msec) which in combination with [630] requires only one coax cable to be connected between the TU and the ATU. The RELAY board is mounted inside the ATU and is controlled by PCB [640] .



PCB 644 VERSION 1A  
 50 OHM ANTENNA RELAY  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE



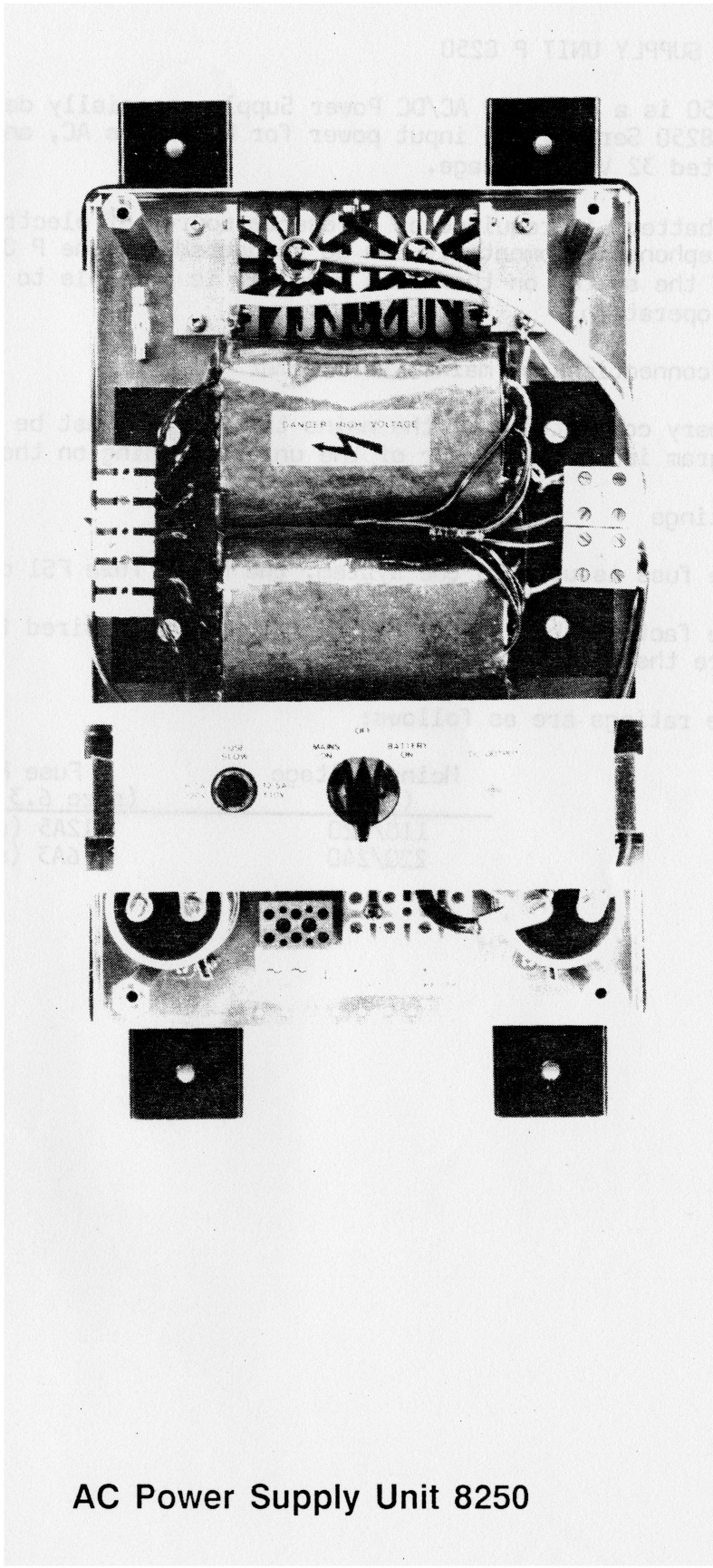


PCB 644 50 OHM ANTENNA RELAY  
VERSION 1A MAIN DIAGRAM SIDE

P.H. 13-12  
AB

PARTS LIST FOR 50 OHM ATU RELAY BOARD 644 VERSION 1A

Printed Circuit Board Complete 644		107 564 41
Q1	BC547B	840 054 70
Q2	BC327	840 032 70
D1,2	1N4148	830 414 80
RL1	RELAY 1022	373 590 0X
RL2	RELAY 1023	373 589 8X
R1	10 kohm 5%	501 410 00
R2	5.6 kohm 5%	501 356 00
R3	6.8 kohm 5%	501 368 00
C1,3	0.1 uF 10% 100V	623 510 01
C2	10 nF -20+50% 100V	602 410 01
C4	10 pF +-1/2pf 500V	645 110 00
L1	10 uH 1582/25	740 110 00
PL1,2	PLUG COAXCABLE	373 617 8X
PL3	PLUG COAXCABLE	373 617 9X
SK1	SOCKET 2-WIRE CABLE	106 605 50



AC Power Supply Unit 8250

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

### AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT P 8250

The P 8250 is a combined AC/DC Power Supply especially developed for powering the TRP 8250 Series. The input power for P 8250 is AC, and the output is an unregulated 32 V DC voltage.

Where a battery is required as a reserve source of electrical energy to the radiotelephone equipment, it can be connected via the P 8250 power supply. By means of the switch on the front panel it is possible to select between AC or Battery operation.

#### Primary connections of mains transformer

The primary connections of the mains transformer must be wired according to the diagram inside the cover of the unit depending on the mains voltage.

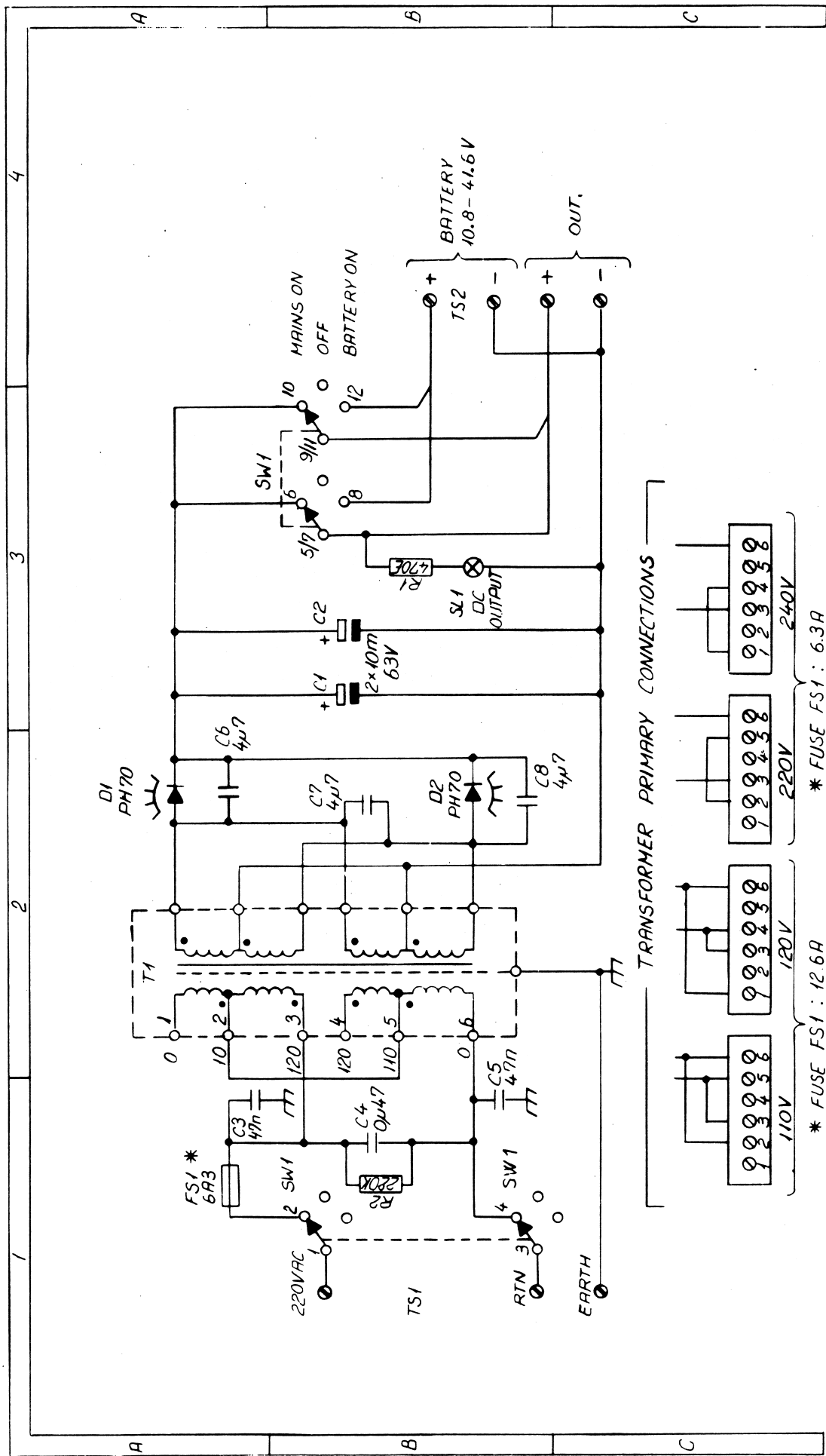
#### Fuse ratings

Only one fuse is used in the system, the Mains fuse FS1 on the front panel.

From the factory the P 8250 is normally delivered wired for 220 VAC, and therefore the fuse mounted is a 6A3 slow type.

The fuse ratings are as follows:

Mains voltage (volt)	Fuse FS 1 (size 6.3 X 32 mm)
110/120	12A5 (slow)
220/240	6A3 (slow)

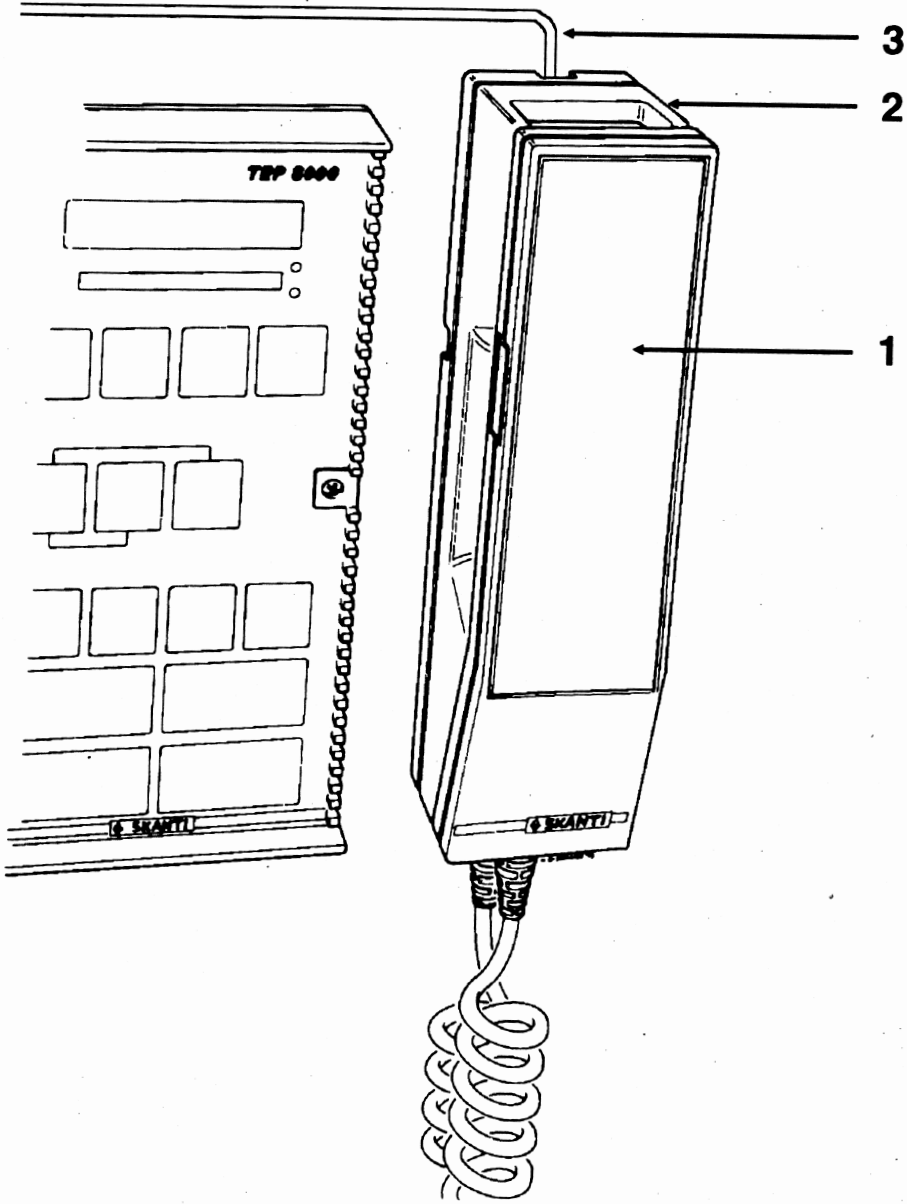


P 8250 AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT  
VERSION 2A.

PARTS LIST FOR AC POWER SUPPLY UNIT VERSION 2A

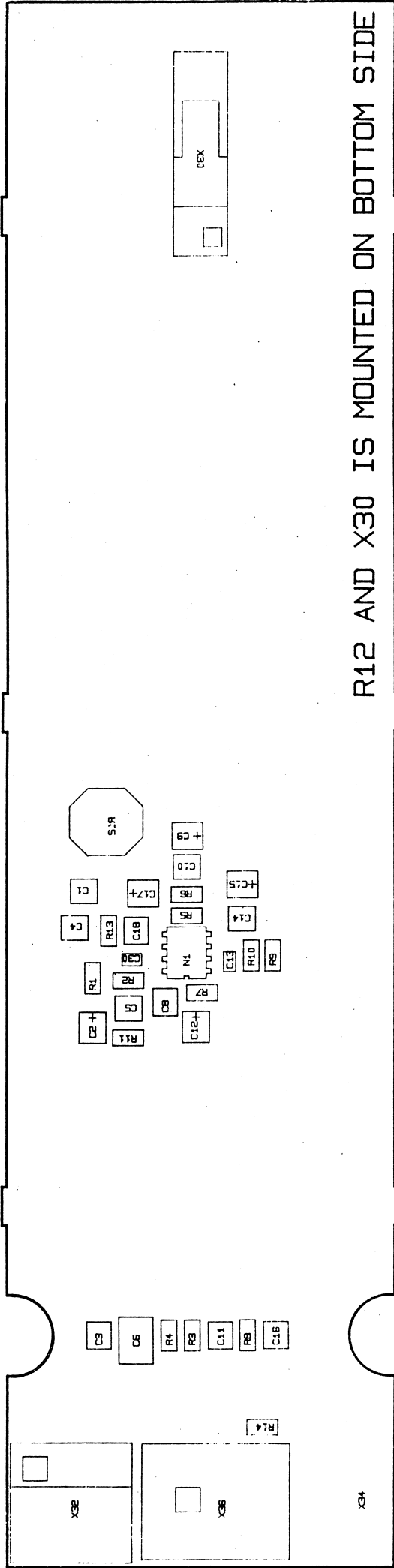
D1,2	PH70					831 007 00
R1	470 ohm	5%	2W	Carbon		503 247 00
R2	220Kohm	5%	1W	Carbon		504 522 00
C1,2	10 mF		63V			652 910 51
C3,5	47 nF	10%	630V	Polyes.		626 447 01
C4	470 nF	10%	630V	Polyes.		626 547 01
C6,7,8	4.7 uF	10%	100V	Polyes.		623 647 00
SL1	LAMP					754 000 04
T1	TRANSFORMER					383 597 31
SW1	SWITCH					760 000 00
TS1	TERMINAL STRIP					770 000 14
TS2	TERMINAL STRIP					770 000 24
FS1	FUSE 6.3 AMP. SLOW BLOW					720 363 02

# CU 8000 HANDSET



## PARTS LIST FOR HANDSET ASSEMBLY CU 8000

1.	Handset	107 800 00
2.	Handset holder	107 503 90
3.	CU - Handset holder interconnection cable	106 601 40

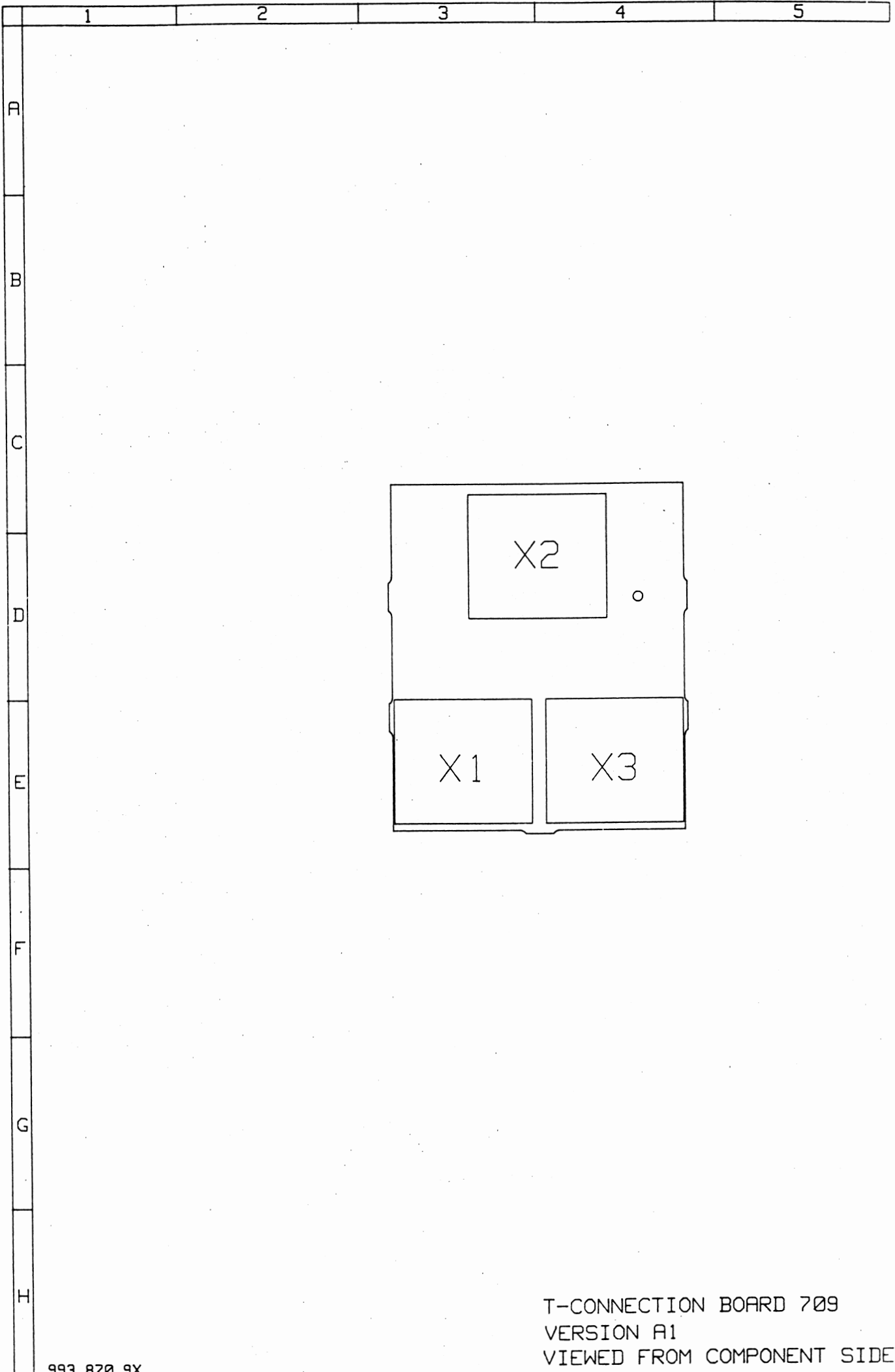


R12 AND X30 IS MOUNTED ON BOTTOM SIDE

AF AMPLIFIER BODRD 707  
VERSION A4  
VIEWED FROM TOP SIDE







010709 29-4-91

993 870 9X

T-CONNECTION BOARD 709  
 VERSION A1  
 VIEWED FROM COMPONENT SIDE

## PARTS LIST FOR PCB 707 ISSUE 4A

## PARTS LIST FOR T-CONNECTION BOARD 709 ISSUE A1

Printed Circuit Board Complete		107 870 71	Printed Circuit Board Complete		107 870 91
C1	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00	K1	6-pole DIN-connector female	751 001 59
C2	TANTAL B 1.0UF	677 001 00	K2	6-pole DIN-connector female	751 001 59
C3	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00	K3	6-pole DIN-connector female	751 001 59
C4	CAP SMD 1210 100NF 10% X7	671 011 00	X1	Ground wire	373 535 71
C5	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00			
C6	CAP SMD 7.3X6 470NF	671 018 00			
C8	CAP SMD 1210 100NF 10% X7	671 011 00			
C9	TANTAL B 1.0UF	677 001 00			
C10	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00			
C11	CAP SMD 1210 12NF 10% X7R	671 037 00			
C12	TANTAL B 1.0UF	677 001 00			
C13	CAP SMD 0805 100PF	670 055 00			
C14	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00			
C15	TANTAL B 1.0UF	677 001 00			
C16	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00			
C17	TANTAL B 1.0UF	677 001 00			
C18	CAP SMD 1210 1.0NF 2%	670 032 00			
C30	CAP SMD 0805 10P NPO	670 044 00			
N1	AMPLIFIER LM1458 SO8	858 105 00			
R1	SMD RESISTOR 5K6 5%	570 025 00			
R2	SMD RESISTOR 2.7K 5%	570 021 00			
R3	SMD RESISTOR 10E 5%	570 048 00			
R4	SMD RESISTOR 470E 5%	570 015 00			
R5	SMD RESISTOR 100K 5%	570 041 00			
R6	SMD RESISTOR 27K 5%	570 032 00			
R7	SMD RESISTOR 22K 5%	570 031 00			
R8	SMD RESISTOR 22K 5%	570 031 00			
R9	SMD RESISTOR 18K 5%	570 030 00			
R10	SMD RESISTOR 150K 5%	570 039 00			
R11	SMD RESISTOR 12K 5%	570 029 00			
R12	POTENTIOMETER 100K 20%	583 510 00			
R13	SMD RESISTOR 15K 5%	570 046 00			
R14	SMD RESISTOR 470E 5%	570 015 00			
X30A	2 WAY CONNECTOR, MOLEX	750 010 64			
X32	4 WAY CONNECTOR, MOLEX	751 001 68			
X34	SPRING-CABLE FOR PCB707	373 532 75			
X36	5 WAY CONNECTOR, ZIF GRIP	756 005 00			