FX-50
FX-50E 50 WATT FM EXCITERS

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

## EQUIPMENT LOST OR DAMAGED IN TRANSIT.

When delivering the equipment to you, the truck driver or carrier's agent will present a receipt for your signature. Do not sign it until you have: 1) inspected the containers for visible signs of damage and 2) counted the containers and compared with the amount shown on the shipping papers. If a shortage or evidence of damage is noted, insist that notation to that effect be made on the shipping papers before you sign them.
Further, after receiving the equipment, unpack it and inspect thoroughly for concealed damage. If concealed damage is discovered, immediately notify the carrier, confirming the notification in writing, and secure an inspection report. This item should be unpacked and inspected for damage WITHIN 15 DAYS after receipt. Claims for loss or damage will not be honored without proper notification of inspection by the carrier.

## RF PRODUCT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - REPAIR SERVICE - REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Technical assistance is available from Broadcast Electronics by letter, prepaid telephone, fax, or E-mail. Equipment requiring repair or overhaul should be sent by common carrier, prepaid, insured, and well protected. If proper shipping materials are not available, contact the Customer Service Department for a shipping container. Do not the mail equipment. We can assume no liability for inbound damage, and necessary repairs become the obligation of the shipper. Prior arrangement is necessary. Contact the Customer Service Department for a Return Authorization.
Emergency and warranty replacement parts may be ordered from the following address. Be sure to include the equipment model number, serial number, part description, and part number. Non-emergency replacement parts may be ordered directly from the Broadcast Electronics stock room by fax at the number shown below.

## FACILITY CONTACTS -

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. - Quincy Facility
4100 N. 24th St. P.O. BOX 3606
Quincy, Illinois 62305
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Fax: (217) 224-9607
E-Mail: General - bdcast@bdcast.com
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RF PRODUCT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - REPAIR - EMERGENCY/WARRANTY REPLACEMENT PARTS -
Telephone: (217) 224-9600
E-Mail: rfservice@bdcast.com
Fax: (217) 224-9607
NON-EMERGENCY REPLACEMENT PARTS -
Fax: (217) 224-9609

## RETURN, REPAIR, AND EXCHANGES.

Do not return any merchandise without our written approval and Return Authorization. We will provide special shipping instructions and a code number that will assure proper handling and prompt issuance of credit. Please furnish complete details as to circumstances and reasons when requesting return of merchandise. All returned merchandise must be sent freight prepaid and properly insured by the customer.

## WARRANTY ADJUSTMENT.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. warranty is included in the Terms and Conditions of Sale. In the event of a warranty claim, replacement or repair parts will be supplied F.O.B. factory. At the discretion of Broadcast Electronics, the customer may be required to return the defective part or equipment to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. F.O.B. Quincy, Illinois. Warranty replacements of defective merchandise will be billed to your account. This billing will be cleared by a credit issued upon return of the defective item.

## PROPRIETARY NOTICE.

This document contains proprietary data of Broadcast Electronics, Inc. No disclosure, reproduction, or use of any part thereof may be made except by prior written permission.

## MODIFICATIONS.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. reserves the right to modify the design and specifications of the equipment in this manual without notice. Any modifications shall not adversely affect performance of the equipment so modified.

## SCOPE OF MANUAL

This manual comprises two sections providing the following information for the Broadcast Electronics FX-50/E FM Exciter.
A. PART I - Contains information relative to installation, operation, and maintenance of the overall exciter.
B. PART II - Contains detailed information for the following assemblies within the exciter and any optional equipment:

1. Power Supply/Control Circuit Board
2. Metering Circuit Board
3. Modulated Oscillator Assembly
4. AFC/PLL Circuit Board
5. RF Amplifier Assembly
6. Optional Synchronous FM Booster System

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4. AFC/PLL Circuit Board
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6. Optional Synchronous FM Booster System

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented by this section provides a general description of the FX-50/E FM Exciter features and lists equipment specifications.

## 1-3. RELATED PUBLICATIONS.

1-4. The following list of publications provides data for equipment and options associated with the FX-50/E FM Exciters.

PUBLICATION NUMBER
597-0008-004
597-9900

EQUIPMENT
FC-30 SCA Generator
LYNX FM Digital Stereo Generator

## 1-5. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-6. The FX-50/E exciters are available in several configurations. Refer to the following list for various exciter models, spare parts kits, and options available.

| MODEL | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FX-50 | 909-1051-225 | 3-50 Watt FM exciter, 120 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, solid-state with automatic power control and synthesized frequency control, rack mount. |
| FX-50 | 909-1051-325 | $3-50$ Watt FM exciter, $220 \mathrm{~V} / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, solid-state with automatic power control and synthesized frequency control, rack mount. |
| FX-50E | 909-1050-329 | $3-50$ Watt FM exciter, 240 V ac, 50 Hz , CE compliant. Solid-state with automatic power control and synthesized frequency control, rack mount. |
|  | 909-0124 | Optional Low-Pass Filter. |
|  | 909-0131 | Optional Master Synchronous FM Booster Circuit Board. |
|  | 909-0132 | Optional Slave Synchronous FM Booster Circuit Board. |
| ---- | 979-1053 | 100\% Spare Semiconductor Kit. |
|  | 979-1052 | Recommended Spare Semiconductor Kit. |
| ---- | 979-1051 | Spare Parts Kit. |
| ---- | 979-0152 | Remote Exciter Kit. |
|  | 959-0315 | Optional FM Notch Filter. |
| 1-7. | FX-50 AND FX-50E MODELS. |  |
| 1-8. | The FX-50 and the FX-50E FM exciters are nearly identical in contruction and features (refer to Figure 1-1). However, the FX-50E meets stringent CE standards for locations requiring CE certification. Both units contain identical control, metering, and RF ampifier circuitry. The units both exhibit excellent performance specifications. However, FX-50E models are equipped with: 1) additional input/output and ac line filtering, 2) a $25-\mathrm{pin} \mathrm{D}-$ type remote interface connector, and 3) only a single rear-panel composite audio input receptacle (unbalanced). |  |

## 1-9. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

1-10. The FX-50/E chassis is equipped with slide rails to allow easy access to all assemblies when the unit is extended from the rack. Removal and installation of assemblies within the exciter is facilitated by the semimodular mechanical construction. Each assembly is firmly mounted to the main chassis and electrically connected to the main wiring harness with plugs and jacks. Front-panel test receptacles allow measurements of the composite signal without removing the top-cover. On FX-50 units, input and output connections are routed to a rear-panel terminal strip and several BNC connectors. On FX-50E units, input and output connections are routed to a rear-panel $25-$ pin D-Type connector and several BNC connectors.


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597-1050-1
FIGURE 1-1. FX-50/E EXCITER

## 1-11. ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION.

1-12. The Broadcast Electronics FX-50/E exciters are solid-state wideband FM units providing a continuously variable RF output from 3 to 50 watts into a 50 Ohm load at any frequency within the 87 to 109 MHz FM broadcast band in 10 kHz increments. The FX-50/E accepts multiple wideband composite inputs from a stereo generator or SCA generator in addition to a 600 Ohm balanced monaural input. Typical performance exhibits extremely low distortion with THD and IMD less than $0.003 \%$ and a typical signal-to-noise ratio of 94 dB . A tapped dual primary power transformer and a voltage selector allows operation from a wide range of ac input potentials.

1-13. METERING. Exciter operating parameters are monitored by a front-panel digital LCD multimeter and an LED display. Multimeter functions are identified by large LED indicators which illuminate when a function switch is operated. The multimeter can also be operated as a high-impedance test meter for internal measurements. In addition, a color coded moving bar LED display is incorporated to indicate peak modulation percentage in increments of $5 \%$.

1-14. STATUS DISPLAYS. The FX-50/E exciters are designed with front-panel LEDs to indicate the status of three main exciter operating potentials, three preset limits, and operating frequency stabilization. Additional LEDs are incorporated on the AFC/PLL circuit board assembly to indicate the status of operating potentials and monitor reference oscillator and modulated oscillator circuit conditions.

1-15. AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY CONTROL. A temperature compensated reference oscillator and a dual-speed phase-locked-loop controlling the carrier frequency locks the frequency of the modulated oscillator to the precision reference frequency oscillator allowing prompt on-frequency operation of the exciter from a cold start. The FX-50/E will achieve frequency lock from a cold start in less than five seconds.

1-16. CONTROL CIRCUIT. The control circuitry provides automatic control of RF output to maintain a preset power output. In addition, the control circuitry eliminates adjustments after the initial setup, protects the RF output circuitry from excessive temperatures, high VSWR conditions, over-voltage conditions, and short circuit conditions.

1-17. RF AMPLIFIER. The RF amplifier is a broadbanded 3 to 50 watt amplifier covering the entire commercial FM broadcast band. Tuning of the amplifier is not required. An optional low-pass filter can be installed in the exciter to convert the exciter to a low power transmitter for connection to an antenna.

## 1-18. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

1-19. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical specifications and Table 1-2 for physical and environmental specifications of the FX-50/E FM Exciters.

TABLE 1-1. FX-50/E EXCITER SPECIFICATIONS
(Sheet 1 of 3)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC INPUT POWER REQUIREMENTS FX-50 | 97 to 133 V ac or 194 to 266 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 230 \mathrm{~W}$ Maximum. |
| FX-50E | 240 V ac Nominal, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, 230W Maximum. |
| RF OUTPUT IMPEDANCE | 50 Ohms. |
| POWER OUTPUT | 3 Watts to 50 Watts, Continuously Variable (BNC Connector) Open and Short Circuit Protected. |
| R.F. HARMONIC AND SPURIOUS SUPPRESSION (CONDUCTED) | Meets or exceeds all FCC, DOC, and CCIR standards. |
| FREQUENCY RANGE | 87 MHz to 109 MHz Digitally Programmable in 10 kHz Increments. |
| FREQUENCY STABILITY | $\pm 300 \mathrm{~Hz},+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. |
| MODULATION TYPE | Direct FM at the Carrier Frequency. |
| MODULATION CAPABILITY | $\pm 350 \mathrm{kHz}$. |
| MODULATION INDICATION | Peak Reading, Color Coded, LED Display with Baseband Over-Modulation Indicator. |
| ASYNCHRONOUS AM SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO | 80 dB Below Equivalent Reference Carrier with $100 \%$ Amplitude Modulation @ 400 Hz and $75 \mathrm{Mi}-$ crosecond Deemphasis (No FM Modulation Present). |

TABLE 1-2. FX-50/E EXCITER SPECIFICATIONS
(Sheet 2 of 3)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| SYNCHRONOUS AM SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO | 60 dB Below Equivalent Reference Carrier with $100 \%$ Amplitude Modulation @ 1 kHz (FM Modulation: $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz} @ 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ). |
| MULTIMETER | 5 Function LCD Plus Diagnostic Aid, $\pm 3 \%$ Accurate. |
| TEST METERING | Internal High Input Impedance Multimeter with Probe for Internal dc Measurements. |
| FRONT PANEL TEST CONNECTIONS | Composite Input and Composite Output. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUDIO/CONTROL CONNECTIONS } \\ & \text { FX-50 } \\ & \text { FX-50E } \end{aligned}$ | 16 Terminal Barrier Strip and 5 BNC Connectors. 25-Pin D-Type Connector and 4 BNC Connectors. |
| WIDEBAND COMPOSITE OPERATIONCOMPOSITE INPUTS |  |
| FX-50 FX-50E | 3 Total, Unbalanced (1) and Balanced (1) Plus Front Panel Test Provision (1) (BNC Connectors). 2 Total, Unbalanced (1) and Front Panel Test Provision (1) (BNC Connectors) |
| COMPOSITE INPUT IMPEDANCE |  |
| UNBALANCED | 10 k Ohm, Nominal, Resistive. |
| BALANCED | 10 k Ohm or 50 Ohm, Programmable Jumper Selected. |
| COMPOSITE INPUT LEVEL | 3.5 V p-p Nominal, for $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation. |
| COMPOSITE FM SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO | 90 dB Below $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation @ 400 Hz ( 93 dB Typical). Measured within a 20 Hz to 200 kHz Bandwidth with 75 Microsecond Deemphasis. 94 dB ( 96 dB Typical) with A weighting. |
| COMPOSITE HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE | $0.005 \%$ or Less ( $0.003 \%$ Typical) at 400 Hz . |
| COMPOSITE SMPTE INTERMODULATION DISTORTION | $0.005 \%$ or Less ( $0.003 \%$ Typical), $60 \mathrm{~Hz} / 7 \mathrm{kHz}$ 1:1 ratio. |
| COMPOSITE TRANSIENT IMD | $0.01 \%$ or Less (Square Wave/Sine Wave). |
| COMPOSITE AMPLITUDE RESPONSE | $\pm 0.025 \mathrm{~dB}, 30 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 53 kHz . |
| COMPOSITE PHASE RESPONSE | $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ from Linear Phase 30 Hz to 53 kHz . |

## TABLE 1-1. FX-50/E EXCITER SPECIFICATIONS

(Sheet 3 of 3)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| COMPOSITE GROUP DELAY VARIATION | $\pm 5$ Nanoseconds, 30 Hz to 100 kHz . |
| STEREOPHONIC SEPARATION | $52 \mathrm{~dB}, 30 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 15 kHz and $60 \mathrm{~dB}, 30 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 5 kHz (Measured using BE FS-30 Stereo Generator). |
| SCA INPUTS | 3 Total, Unbalanced BNC Connectors. |
| SCA INPUT IMPEDANCE | 100 k Ohm, Nominal, Resistive. |
| COMPOSITE CCIF INTER- <br> MODULATION DISTORTION | $0.005 \%$ or Less, $15 \mathrm{kHz} / 14 \mathrm{kHz}, 1: 1$ ratio. |
| SCA INPUT LEVEL | 3.5 V p-p Nominal for $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation. |
| SCA AMPLITUDE RESPONSE | $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}, 40 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 100 kHz . |
| MONAURAL OPERATION |  |
| AUDIO INPUT IMPEDANCE | 600 Ohms Balanced, Resistive, Adaptable to Other Impedances, 60 dB Common Mode Suppression. |
| AUDIO INPUT LEVEL | +10 dBm Nominal for $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation @ 400 Hz , Adaptable to Other Levels. |
| AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE | $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}, 30 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 15 kHz , Selectable Flat, 25 , 50 or 75 Microsecond Preemphasis. |
| HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE | $0.005 \%$ or Less at 400 Hz . |
| SMPTE INTERMODULATION DISTORTION | 0.005\% or Less, 60 Hz to $7 \mathrm{kHz}, 4: 1$ Ratio. |
| CCIF INTERMODULATION DISTORTION | 0.005\% or Less, $15 \mathrm{kHz} / 14 \mathrm{kHz}$ 1:1 Ratio. |
| TRANSIENT INTERMODULATION DISTORTION | $0.01 \%$ or Less (Square Wave/Sine Wave). |
| FM SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO | 90 dB Below $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation @ 400 Hz ( 93 dB Typical) Measured in a 20 Hz to 15 kHz Bandwidth with 75 Microsecond Deemphasis. 94 dB ( 96 dB Typical) with A weighting. |
| REGULATORY |  |
| FX-50E ONLY | Meets CE Specifications. |
| SAFETY |  |
| FX-50/FX-50E | Meets IEC 215 Specifications. |

TABLE 1-2. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :--- |
| PHYSICAL |  |
| WEIGHT: |  |
| PACKED | 46 Pounds $(20.8 \mathrm{~kg})$. |
| UNPACKED | 38 Pounds $(17.2 \mathrm{~kg})$. |
| DIMENSIONS: |  |
| HEIGHT | 5.25 Inches $(13.3 \mathrm{~cm})$. |
| WIDTH | 17.70 Inches $(44.9 \mathrm{~cm})$. |
| DEPTH | 19.00 Inches $(48.3 \mathrm{~cm})$. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL |  |
| AMBIENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE | $+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Operational to $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |
| HUMIDITY | $95 \%$ Maximum, Non-Condensing. |
| ALTITUDE | 0 to $15,000 \mathrm{Feet}(4572 \mathrm{~m})$ Above Sea Level.. |
|  |  |

# SECTION II INSTALLATION 

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for installation and preliminary checkout of the Broadcast Electronics FX-50/E FM Exciters.

## 2-3. UNPACKING.

2-4. The equipment becomes the property of the customer when the equipment is delivered to the carrier. Carefully unpack the exciter. Perform a visual inspection to determine that no apparent damage has been incurred during shipment. All shipping materials should be retained until it is determined that the unit has not been damaged. Claims for damaged equipment must be promptly filed with the carrier or the carrier may not accept the claim.

2-5. The contents of the shipment should be as indicated on the packing list. If the contents are incomplete, or if the unit is damaged electrically or mechanically, notify both the carrier and Broadcast Electronics, Inc.

2-6. INSTALLATION.
2-7. Each exciter is assembled, operated, tested, and inspected at the factory prior to shipment and is ready for installation when received. Prior to installation, this publication should be studied to obtain a thorough understanding of the operation, circuitry, nomenclature, and installation requirements. Installation is accomplished as follows: 1) Preliminary Installation, 2) Wiring, and 3) Exciter Checkout.

2-8. PRELIMINARY INSTALLATION.
2-9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS. Table 1-2 (SECTION I, GENERAL INFORMATION) provides physical and environmental conditions which should be considered prior to FX-50/E installation.

## ENSURE ALL RACK POWER IS DEENERGIZED BEFORE ATTEMPTING EXCITER INSTALLATION.

THE FX-50E CAN ONLY OPERATE FROM A 240V AC SUPPLY. THEREFORE, ENSURE THE LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR IS CONFIGURED TO 240V.

2-10. AC LINE VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING. The FX-50/E exciters are programmed for the appropriate line voltage when shipped from the factory. The FX-50E can only operate from a 240 V ac supply. Therefore, ensure the line voltage selector is configured to 240 V .
$2-11$. For FX-50 models, the unit can be operated from a 110 V or 220 V ac supply. Check the ac line voltage programming as follows:
$2-12$. Place the exciter on a work surface.
2-13. Remove any packing material from the outside of the exciter.

notes:



FIGURE 2-1. FX-50/E REAR-PANEL CONNECTIONS (SHEET 1 OF 2)


FIGURE 2-1. FX-50/E REAR-PANEL CONNECTIONS (SHEET 2 OF 2)

2-14. Refer to Figure 2-1 and ensure the appropriate primary ac line voltage is visible on the AC LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR circuit board ( $115 / 120 \mathrm{~V}$ or $230 / 240 \mathrm{~V}$ ). The following text presents the ac line voltage programming:

## LINE VOLTAGE

97-115V
$115-133 \mathrm{~V}$ 120V
194-230V 220V
$230-266 \mathrm{~V}$
240 V

2-15. If an alternate ac line voltage is required, remove the AC LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR circuit board with a small pair of needle nose pliers. Re-insert the circuit board so that the correct ac line voltage is visible when the circuit board is inserted into the receptacle.
2-16. Ensure the line fuse and spare fuse are both slow-blow types and rated at 3.0 amperes for the 100 to 120 volt range or 1.5 ampere for the 220 to 240 volt range.
2-17. PLACEMENT. The FX-50/E exciters may be installed in any convenient location in a 19 inch ( 48.3 cm ) rack within reach of signal and power cables. The exciter should not be installed directly above or below heat generating equipment, otherwise no special requirements need be observed.
$2-18$. SLIDE-RAIL INSTALLATION AND TRANSMITTER MOUNTING. The FX-50/E is designed to be mounted in a rack using slide rails. To install the slide rails, proceed as follows:
A. Locate the slide rail mounting brackets and the movable portion of each slide rail in the accessory kit.
B. Refer to Figure 7-6, SECTION VII, DRAWINGS and secure the slide rail mounting brackets to the respective side of the rack cabinet with the hardware supplied.

## CAUTION CAUTION

## ENSURE THE SLIDE RAILS ARE PARALLEL TO EACH OTHER AND LEVEL BEFORE DRILLING ANY HOLES TO MOUNT THE REAR OF THE SLIDE RAILS.

C. Secure the movable portion of the slide rail to the mounting brackets with the hardware supplied.
D. After the slide rails are mounted, lift the exciter onto the rails over the slide stops and push the exciter into the rack.
2-19. OPERATING FUNCTION PROGRAMMING. The FX-50/E exciters are equipped with several programmable operating functions. Refer to the following text and program the operating functions as desired.
2-20. Pull the exciter forward until the slide rail stops are encountered.
2-21. Loosen the eight turn-lock fasteners on the top of the exciter and remove the top cover.
$2-22$. Remove any packing material from the inside of the exciter.
2-23. Refer to Figure 2-2 and ensure AUTO-PWR-MAN switch S1 and NORM-EXT switch S2 on the power supply/control circuit board assembly are operated to AUTO and to NORM respectively.
2-24. POS-MUTE-NEG switch S3 on the power supply/control circuit board is provided to select the RF mute input logic polarity (refer to Figure 2-2). S3 must be in the POS position when the FX-50/E is operated with a Broadcast Electronics transmitter or as a standalone unit. Switch S3 is factory operated to the POS position prior to shipping.


FIGURE 2-2. FX-50/E COMPONENT LOCATION DIAGRAM

2-25. Refer to the final test data sheets shipped with the exciter and ensure the 3 SYNTHESIZER FREQUENCY SELECTION switches on the AFC/PLL assembly are correctly positioned.

2-26. Refer to Figure 2-2 and remove the two shipping screws which secure the modulated oscillator assembly to operate the shock mounts.

2-27. Replace the top cover on the exciter and secure the eight turn-lock fasteners on the top of the cover.

2-28. GAIN SELECTION. The gain of the balanced monophonic audio processing circuit on the AFC/PLL circuit board is selectable for input levels ranging from 0.0 dB to +10 dB . The FX- $50 / \mathrm{E}$ is shipped from the factory for an input level of +10 dB . If an alternate level is required, refer to Figure 2-3 and connect the appropriate resistor between terminals E1 and E2 as determined by the following information.

INPUT LEVEL
$+10 \mathrm{dBm}$
$+8 \mathrm{dBm}$
$+4 \mathrm{dBm}$
0.0 dBm

## RESISTOR VALUE

OMIT
39 k Ohm
10k Ohm
4.7 k Ohm

## 44 WARNING

## ENSURE ALL SYSTEM POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-29. WIRING.
2-30. RF OUTPUT. Refer to Figure 2-1 and connect a coaxial cable (located in the accessory kit) between the RF OUTPUT connector on the exciter rear-panel and a 50 Ohm RF load capable of dissipating the output of the exciter.


FIGURE 2-3. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD GAIN CONNECTIONS

## ensure the exciter case is connected to EARTH GROUND.

## WARNING

2-31. GROUND. Ensure a ground wire is connected from terminal 4 of the exciter rear-panel terminal board to earth ground.
2-32. REMOTE CONTROL. The FX-50/E exciters are designed for remote control operation (refer to Figure 2-1). The exciter will interface with almost any remote control unit or panel. The following text presents a description of the remote control and indicator functions.
2-33. Automatic Frequency Control Relay. An Automatic-Frequency-Control relay is provided to control equipment connected external to the unit. When the FX-50/E is installed as an exciter in a transmitter system, the relay is used for the connection of an interlock to disable the transmitter RF power supply. When the FX-50/E is operating as an independent unit, the relay can be used to control an external alarm. The relay contacts are rated at 125V @ . 5 Amps and are located at J2-1, J2-2, and J2-3 on FX-50 units and J1-1, J1-2, and J1-3 on FX-50E units. When the AFC circuit is locked, the relay is closed. When the AFC circuit unlocks, the relay will open.
$2-34$. Automatic Frequency Control Indicator. The automatic frequency control indicator provides a signal to indicate when the transmitter AFC circuit is locked. The AFC indicator is located at J2-5 on FX-50 units and J1-5 on FX-50E units. The indicator will be open when the AFC circuit is unlocked.
$2-35$. +20 Or Ext. The $+20 /$ EXT terminal functions as a +20 V supply or an analog RF control input port. When S2 on the power supply/control board is operated to NORM, the terminal operates as a +20 V supply. When S2 is operated to EXT, the terminal operates as an ana$\log \mathrm{RF}$ control input port. The control range is from $0-6 \mathrm{~V}$ dc. If desired, control the transmitter RF output power by: 1) constructing a remote power control circuit to output a specific DC voltage to select a transmitter power level, 2) operating switch S2 to EXT, and 3) connecting the remote power supply circuit to J2-6 on FX-50 units and J1-6 on FX-50E units.
2-36. RF Mute. The FX-50/E is equipped with an RF mute control input. Switch S3 on the power supply/control circuit board is provided to select the RF mute input logic polarity. When S 3 is operated to POS, a +0 V signal is required to mute the transmitter output. When S3 is operated to NEG, a greater than +5 V signal is required to mute the transmitter output. To mute the transmitter, proceed as follows:

1. Refer to Figure 2-1 and remove the jumper between J2-6 and J2-7 on FX-50 units and J1-6 and J1-7 on FX-50E units.
2. Operate switch S 3 on the power supply/control circuit board to POS.
3. Connect a normally closed switch between J2-6 and J2-7 on FX-50 units and J1-6 and J1-7 on FX-50E units.
2-37. Over-Temperature Indicator. Both the FX-50 and FX-50E are equipped with an overtemperature indicator. The indicator will output a HIGH ( +18 V dc) when the RF amplifier heat-sink temperature exceeds approximately $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Refer to Figure $2-1$ and connect the wiring to J2-8 on FX-50 units and J1-8 on FX-50E units.
2-38. Remote RF Power Metering. The FX-50/E units are equipped with remote reflected/forward power meter indications. The forward power meter indication will provide a 11.5 VDC signal at 50W. The reflected power meter indication will provide a 2.0 VDC signal at 4 W . Connect the remote metering to J2-9/J2-10 on FX-50 units and J1-9/J1-10 on FX-50E units.
2-39. Remote Power Control Option. A down remote power control option is provided at J2-12 on FX-50 units and J1-12 on FX-50E units. An up remote power control option is provided at J2-11 on FX-50 units and J1-11 on FX-50E units. The option will be available at a future date.

2-40. MONOPHONIC AUDIO CONNECTIONS. The FX-50/E units are equipped with a balanced 600 ohm monophonic audio input (refer to Figure 2-1). The input is designed to accept a +10 dBm signal at 600 Ohms . Connect audio to the transmitter as follows:

| AUDIO SIGNAL | $\boldsymbol{F X}-50$ | $\boldsymbol{F X}$-50E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| + | J2-13 | J1-14 |
| SHIELD | J2-14 | J1-15 |
| - | J2-15 | J1-16 |

2-41. CONNECTION OF COMPOSITE STEREO SIGNAL SOURCES. The FX-50 is equipped with one balanced and one unbalanced composite input on the rear-panel (COMPOSITE INPUT BAL and UNBAL). The FX-50E is equipped with a single unbalanced composite input (COMPOSITE INPUT UNBAL). These inputs are for the connection to a composite stereo source such as a stereo generator or composite STL receiver (refer to Figure 2-1). A front-panel COMPOSITE TEST IN connector functions in the same manner as the unbalanced composite input. A coaxial cable is provided in the accessory kit for the connections of a composite stereo or SCA signal to the transmitter.
$2-42$. Both the COMPOSITE INPUT UNBAL and BAL receptacles require a level of 3.5 V p-p (1.24 VRMS) to modulate the carrier at $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$. These jacks may be used entirely independent of each other and will accept frequencies of less than 1 Hz to 100 kHz . If these inputs are used, the output level on the composite source must be adjusted to obtain $100 \%$ peak modulation as indicated by the modulation display ( $145 \%$ range).

2-43. The BAL input is ac coupled at the input and equipped with common mode rejection circuitry. Therefore, the BAL input must be used if ground loops and hum are present between the exciter and composite source.

2-44. CONNECTION OF SCA SIGNAL SOURCES. SCA unbalanced input receptacles SUB-1, SUB-2, and SUB-3 are provided on the rear-panel. Each input is ac coupled and accepts frequencies from 40 kHz to 100 kHz . An input of 3.5 V P-P (1.24 VRMS) will modulate the FM carrier $10 \%$ at $\pm 7.5 \mathrm{kHz}$. A coaxial cable is provided in the accessory kit for the connections of a composite stereo or SCA signal to the transmitter.
$2-45$. If the unit is equipped with the FM synchronous booster system, rear-panel receptacle SUB-1 is used as the input/output connection for a reference frequency.

2-46. When using an SCA input, the output level of the source must be adjusted to obtain the desired peak modulation as indicated by the modulation display ( $14.5 \%$ range). Each input is also compatible with any SCA generator using a dc coupled input for the transmission of data.

2-47. SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER OPTION. The transmitter can be equipped with a synchronous FM booster system option. The option consists of a: 1) master configuration and 2) slave configuration. The FM booster system configures a slave booster to be locked to the frequency of the master booster. Typically, the master/slave booster options are installed at the factory. If the synchronous FM booster option is to be installed in the field, installation and operating information is provided in the SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER SYSTEM section of this manual. Refer to the SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER SYSTEM section of this manual and perform the installation procedures as required.

2-48. Refer to Figure 2-1 and connect the external signal inputs and remote control wiring as required. A second coaxial cable is provided to connect an SCA or composite input to the exciter.

## 2-49. EXCITER CHECKOUT.

2-50. Before proceeding, check the following:
A. Ensure all connections are secure.
B. Ensure primary power is properly programmed.
C. Ensure the chassis ground connection is secure.
D. Ensure all signal inputs are secure.
E. Ensure the RF output is properly connected.
F. Ensure all external cabling is properly dressed and secured.


## CAUTION CAUTION

## THE PRIMARY AC POWER USED MUST BE THE SAME AS DISPLAYED ON THE AC LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR CIRCUIT BOARD.

2-51. Connect the exciter to an appropriate power source with the power cord provided. The following events will occur.
A. The fan will begin to operate.
B. The $+20 \mathrm{~V},-20 \mathrm{~V}$, and +5 V status indicators will illuminate. After approximately 5 seconds, the LOCK status indicator will illuminate.
C. The multimeter WATTS and FWD indicators will illuminate.
D. The multimeter will indicate approximately 5 watts.
$2-52$. Depress the multimeter AFC switch.
A. The multimeter VOLTS and AFC indicators will illuminate.
B. The multimeter will indicate a potential within the range of +2.0 volts to +9.0 volts, dependent upon carrier frequency. Refer to the final test data sheets for the correct voltage indication.

2-53. Depress the multimeter PAV switch.
A. The multimeter VOLTS and PAV indicators will illuminate.
B. The multimeter will indicate a potential within the range of +5.0 volts to +7.0 volts (assuming an RF output power of 5 Watts).

2-54. Depress the multimeter PAI switch.
A. The multimeter AMPS and PAI indicators will illuminate.
B. The multimeter will indicate approximately 1.0 amperes (assuming an RF output power of 5 Watts).

2-55. Depress the multimeter FWD switch.
A. Extend the exciter forward on the slide rails to expose the R.F. POWER OUTPUT ADJ. control access hole in the left side of the top cover.
B. Using an insulated adjustment tool, adjust the exciter output power to the level required by the transmitter.

## $4 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & \text { W WARNING }\end{aligned}$

DISCONNECT EXCITER PRIMARY POWER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
$2-56$. Disconnect ac primary power from the exciter.
2-57. Disconnect the RF load and connect the exciter output to the transmitter RF input connector.

2-58. LOW-PASS FILTER INSTALLATION.
2-59. The FX-50/E can be equipped with an optional low-pass filter to allow the unit to operate as a low power transmitter. The optional low-pass filter is installed as follows.

2-60. Remove the exciter top-panel. Refer to Figure 2-4 and secure the low-pass filter to the inside rear-panel with the hardware supplied.

2-61. Remove the coaxial cable from the RF OUTPUT receptacle and connect to filter input receptacle J1. Connect the short coaxial cable (supplied) between filter receptacle J2 and the RF OUTPUT receptacle. When installation is complete, replace the exciter top-panel.


FIGURE 2-4. LOW-PASS FILTER INSTALLATION
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## 2-62. REMOTE EXCITER CONNECTIONS.

2-63. The following text provides information required to connect a remote FX-50/E exciter to a tube-type B/T series FM transmitter. The exciter interface cable is stored in the transmitter cabinet for shipment. Refer to Table 2-1 and connect the cable to the exciter rear-panel as described.

TABLE 2-1. REMOTE FX-50/E EXCITER CONNECTIONS

| WIRE | $\boldsymbol{F X}-50$ | $\boldsymbol{F X}-50 \boldsymbol{E}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 283 | J2-4 | J1-4 |
| 244 | J2-5 | J1-5 |
| 245 |  | J2-7 |
| 246 | J2-8 | J1-7 |
| 247 |  | J2-9 |
| 248 | J2-10 | J1-9 |

# SECTION III <br> OPERATION 

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the FX-50/E FM Exciters and provides standard operating procedures.

## 3-3. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.

3-4. Refer to Figure 3-1 for the location of all controls and indicators associated with normal operation of the FX-50/E Exciters. The function of each control or indicator is described in Table 3-1.

3-5. OPERATION.

NOTE
NOTE

## THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE EXCITER IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

## 3-6. TURN ON.

3-7. Primary power will be applied to the FX-50/E when the transmitter filament supply is energized. Operate the transmitter filament power to ON. The following events will occur:
A. The flushing fan will operate.
B. The $+20 \mathrm{~V},-20 \mathrm{~V}$, and +5 V operating voltage status indicators will immediately illuminate.
C. After a delay of approximately 5 seconds, the LOCK indicator will illuminate to indicate operating frequency stabilization.
D. The multimeter will be operated to the forward power function and indicate a previously adjusted RF output level.

3-8. Observe the modulation indicator to ensure programming is applied to the exciter.
3-9. Operate the multimeter forward switch to illuminate the FWD indicator and record the multimeter output power indication $\qquad$ _.

3-10. Operate the multimeter reflected switch to illuminate the RFL indicator and record the multimeter reflected power indication $\qquad$ .

3-11. The exciter forward and reflected power indications may be converted to a VSWR ratio using Table $3-2$. To use the table, divide the multimeter reflected power indication by the multimeter forward power indication. Locate the quotient in the POWER RATIO column. The VSWR is listed across from the POWER RATIO entry.

3-12. TURN OFF.
$3-13$. If the exciter primary circuit is connected to the transmitter filament supply, the exciter will deenergize when the transmitter is turned off. The FX-50/E exciter does not require constant primary power.

Table 3-1. FX-50/E CONTROL AND INDICATORS
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITEM } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RF Power Output Level Control | Adjusts exciter RF output level. CW adjustment increases output level. |
| 2 | $+\mathbf{2 0 V}$ Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the presence of the +20 volt operating potential. |
| 3 | -20V Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the presence of the -20 volt operating potential. |
| 4 | $+5 V$ Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the presence of the +5 volt operating potential. |
| 5 | LOCK Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the operating frequency is stabilized. |
| 6 | RF Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate an RF amplifier malfunction. |
| 7 | VSWR Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate reflected power exceeds 5.5 watts. |
| 8 | TEMP Status <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the RF amplifier heat-sink temperature exceeds a preset limit. |
| 9 | Multimeter LCD Display | Indicates units of voltage, power, or current as selected by the multimeter switches. |
| 10 | RFL Multimeter <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the reflected power multimeter function is selected. |
| 11 | FWD Multimeter Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the forward power multimeter function is selected. |
| 12 | Forward <br> Multimeter Switch | Selects the forward power multimeter function when depressed. |
| 13 | Reflected Multimeter Switch | Selects the reflected power multimeter function when depressed. |
| 14 | PA Voltage Multimeter Switch | Selects the PA voltage multimeter function when depressed. |
| 15 | PA Current <br> Multimeter Switch | Selects the PA current multimeter function when depressed. |
| 16 | Automatic <br> Frequency Control <br> Multimeter Switch | Selects the AFC voltage multimeter function when depressed. |
| 17 | AFC Multimeter Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the AFC multimeter function is selected. |

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Table 3-1. FX-50/E CONTROL AND INDICATORS
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| ITEM NO. | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | PAI Multimeter Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the PA current multimeter function is selected. |
| 19 | PAV Multimeter <br> Indicator | Illuminates to indicate the PA voltage multimeter function is selected. |
| 20 | Amps Multimeter Unit Indicator | Illuminates when the multimeter indicates units of current. |
| 21 | Volts Multimeter Unit Indicator | Illuminates when the multimeter indicates units of voltage. |
| 22 | Watts Multimeter Unit Indicator | Illuminates when the multimeter indicates units of power. |
| 23 | Modulation Indicator | Indicates peak composite baseband modulation level. Scale is calibrated for $100 \%$ at $\pm 75 \mathrm{kHz}$ deviation. |
| 24 | X10 Scale Indicator | Illuminates when modulation display input level is multiplied by 10 . |

TABLE 3-2. POWER/VSWR CONVERSION

| Reflected Power in Watts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Forward Power in Watts |  |
| 0.000 | $1.0: 1$ |
| 0.002 | $1.1: 1$ |
| 0.008 | $1.2: 1$ |
| 0.017 | $1.3: 1$ |
| 0.028 | $1.4: 1$ |
| 0.040 | $1.5: 1$ |
| 0.053 | $1.6: 1$ |
| 0.074 | $1.75: 1$ |
| 0.111 | $2.0: 1$ |
| 0.183 | $2.5: 1$ |
| 0.250 | $3.0: 1$ |
| 0.360 | $4.0: 1$ |
|  |  |



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FIGURE 1. FX-50/E CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

## SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section presents overall theory of operation for the FX-50/E FM Exciters.
4-3. For the purpose of definition, the FX-50/E Exciter is divided into functional subassemblies in the following text. A detailed description of each subassembly is presented in Part II of this manual. A block diagram of the FX-50/E FM Exciter is presented in Figure 4-1.
4-4. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.
4-5. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUITS.
4-6. The power supply/control circuit board contains the exciter power supply and control circuitry. The proceeding text will describe the power supply circuitry followed by the control circuitry.

4-7. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT. Primary ac power to the exciter is applied through a voltage selector and line filter module. This device provides overload protection for the entire exciter and allows selection of a wide range of ac input potentials. On FX-50E models, the ac power is routed through an additional ac line filter to meet CE ac line related specifications.

4-8. All dc circuitry in the exciter operates from an unregulated potential of +30 V dc and three pre-regulated potentials of +20 volts, -20 volts and +5 volts. All supplies are full-wave rectified, filtered, and electronically regulated to assure stable equipment operation.
4-9. The +20 volt, -20 volt, and +5 volt supplies are low-current circuits which are protected from over-voltage, over-current, reverse-voltage, and short-circuit conditions. These potentials are distributed throughout the exciter to various subassemblies and re-regulated to lower voltages on each circuit board. Front-panel LEDs provide status indication of the +20 volt, -20 volt, and +5 volt operating potentials.

4-10. The filtered +20 volt supply associated with the $R F$ amplifier is regulated by the control circuitry in response to preset level controls and feedback loops. This supply contains over-voltage, over-current, reverse-voltage, short-circuit, and over-temperature circuitry to protect the exciter sub-assemblies.

4-11. CONTROL CIRCUIT. The control circuitry regulates operation of the RF amplifier within preset limits dependent upon several parameters such as forward RF power output, reflected power, RF amplifier heat sink temperature, dc current, dc supply voltage, an external mute control potential, and an external RF power adjust potential. The control circuit assembly also contains amplifiers for the forward and reflected power directional couplers, over temperature circuitry, and the VSWR circuitry.
4-12. The control circuit compares the sum of the forward and reflected powers to a reference for automatic control of power output. If the reflected power becomes excessive, the power output will be reduced by the amount required to maintain safe operation of the RF output transistor. If excessive VSWR exists, a front-panel VSWR indicator will illuminate.

4-13. In addition, the control circuit monitors the total RF amplifier assembly heat sink temperature and limits RF output accordingly. This assures operation at safe transistor temperatures under the worst case conditions of high VSWR, high ambient temperatures, or failure of the cooling fan. If an over-temperature condition exists, a front-panel TEMP indicator will illuminate.

4-14. Automatic protection of the RF devices from excessive voltage is provided by an MOV and crowbar circuit, and short circuit protection is provided by foldback current limiting and a fuse. If an over-current condition exists, a front-panel $\mathbf{R F}$ indicator will illuminate.
4-15. REMOTE CONTROL/STATUS INTERFACING AND RFI FILTER NETWORK.
4-16. Remote control and status interfacing is accomplished by: 1) an interface circuit board on FX-50 models and 2) a 25-pin D-Type connector on the RFI filter circuit board for FX-50E models. The RFI filter circuit board prevents interference from signals of 500 kHz and above by filtering and bypassing the audio, control, and status input and output circuits. Transient protection for the signals is provided by transorbs. The front-panel COMPOSITE TEST IN and COMPOSITE TEST OUT circuits are not routed through this circuit board.

## 4-17. METERING CIRCUIT.

4-18. Metering of important exciter operating parameters is provided by a digital multimeter. Five steady-state parameters are selected by front-panel switches and displayed on a liquid crystal display (LCD). Additional circuitry on the metering circuit board converts the multimeter into a high-impedance test instrument for internal voltage measurements.

4-19. A digitally controlled moving-bar LED display constantly monitors the ac composite signal applied to the modulated oscillator. Indication of short transient peaks exceeding 100\% modulation is provided by a one-shot multivibrator connected to the $100 \%$ digital display segment. Accuracy to $5 \%$ on signals from dc to a one-cycle burst of a 100 kHz tone is provided by a high-speed peak detector. An automatic scaling circuit provides expansion of the meter scale from $145 \%$ to $14.5 \%$ to measure SCA and pilot injection signal levels.

4-20. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT.
4-21. The AFC/PLL circuit synthesizes the exciter carrier frequency and maintains the phase and frequency of the carrier. The frequency synthesizer and comparator circuit provides 2000 synthesized frequencies within the commercial FM broadcast band in 10 kHz increments.
$4-22$. Carrier sampled at the output of the modulated oscillator is returned to the AFC/PLL circuit as feedback. This feedback is divided and compared to a scaled-down reference frequency within a programmable frequency synthesizer and comparator logic circuit to develop a correction signal.

4-23. During normal operation, the AFC/PLL circuit constantly modifies the correction signal applied to the modulated oscillator to maintain the stability of the carrier. If the carrier is off frequency, the AFC/PLL circuit will mute the RF output and deenergize the AFC relay until the carrier is locked in phase and frequency to the reference oscillator. A dual-speed loop filter provides rapid stabilization of the carrier and allows modulation from 1 Hz to 100 kHz . When frequency stabilization is attained, a front-panel status indicator will illuminate.

4-24. As a secondary function, the assembly accepts all audio inputs, corrects the audio, and sums the corrected audio with AFC tuning bias which linearizes the modulation and adjusts the carrier frequency of the modulated oscillator.
4-25. MODULATED OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT.
4-26. The modulated oscillator circuit generates the final carrier frequency, frequency modulates the carrier, and amplifies the modulated RF carrier to a level sufficient to drive the RF amplifier. Additional circuitry interfaced with the AFC/PLL circuit maintains the RF carrier center frequency as part of a phase-locked-loop.



## 4-27. RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY.

4-28. The RF amplifier assembly consists of three stages of amplification designed to increase the 2 milliwatt RF input signal from the modulated oscillator to an adjustable RF power level of 3 to 50 watts as required to drive an associated transmitter.

4-29. The first stage employs a broadband thick-film hybrid amplifier which provides a saturated output of approximately one watt to the input of the driver stage. The driver provides 8 watts of RF to the power amplifier which outputs an adjustable RF level of 3 to 50 watts.

4-30. A microstrip directional coupler on the RF amplifier printed circuit board supplies information to the exciter control circuitry to automatically maintain RF power output and provide protection during high VSWR operating conditions.

4-31. The RF amplifier transistors are mounted on a large heat sink positioned in the direct air flow from a cooling fan. Heat sink temperature is monitored by the control circuitry. If an over-temperature condition exists, the control circuit will automatically reduce RF power to maintain safe operation of the RF devices.
$4-32$. The broadband characteristics of the amplifier eliminates the necessity for adjustments for any frequency within the FM band, assures that the exciter output is transparent to the signal generated by the modulated oscillator, and enhances amplifier stability under varying load conditions.

# SECTION V <br> MAINTENANCE 

5-1. INTRODUCTION.
5-2. This section provides general maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures, and troubleshooting information for the FX-50/E FM Exciters.
5-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.
WARNING
THE EXCITER CONTAINS GUARDS FOR HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT AT THE AC LINE SELECTOR AND HIGH CURRENTS ON THE TERMINALS OF THE POWER SUPPLY FILTER CAPACITOR AND POWER TRANSISTORS MOUNTED ON THE RF AMPLIFIER HEAT SINK ASSEMBLY. NEVER OPERATE THE EXCITER WITHOUT THE GUARDS.

WARNING

WARNING
USE THE INSULATED TUNING TOOL PROVIDED FOR ANY ADJUSTMENTS AND DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WHEN POWER IS ENERGIZED.

5-4. Low voltages are used throughout the exciter circuitry; however, maintenance with power energized is always considered hazardous and caution should be observed. It is possible to receive minor RF burns from the high impedance points of the RF power amplifier with the exciter top-panel removed.

WARNING
ENSURE ALL PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE ATTEMPTING EQUIP-
WARNING MENT MAINTENANCE.

## 5-5. FIRST LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-6. First level maintenance consists of precautionary procedures applied to equipment to prevent future failures. These procedures are performed on a regular basis and the results recorded in a performance log.

5-7. Periodically, the exciter chassis and fan filter should be cleaned of accumulated dust using a brush and vacuum cleaner. Check for overheated components, tighten loose hardware, and lubricate mechanical surfaces (such as the slide rails) as required. Check performance levels by utilizing the multimeter functions and status indicators provided.

## 5-8. SECOND LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-9. Second level maintenance consists of procedures required to restore the FX-50/E to operation after a fault has occurred.

5-10. The maintenance philosophy of the FX-50/E FM Exciters consists of problem isolation to a specific assembly. Subsequent troubleshooting is provided by each applicable assembly publication in Part II of this manual to isolate specific components. If desired, the entire assembly may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.

5－11．ADJUSTMENTS．
5－12．Adjustment procedures for all controls on all circuit boards are provided by each applicable assembly publication in Part II of this manual．

5－13．TROUBLESHOOTING．
5－14．Most troubleshooting consists of visual checks．The various exciter indicators（meters， LED＇s，and fuses）should be observed to isolate the malfunction to a specific area as listed below．Typical meter indications are presented in Table 5－1 and exciter power demand re－ quirements are listed in Table 5－2．

A．Exciter Input
B．Power Supply Circuit
C．Metering Circuit
D．Modulated Oscillator Circuit
E．AFC／PLL Circuit
F．RF Amplifier
G．Control Circuit
H．Exciter Output
5－15．DC VOLTMETER．The FX－50／E is equipped with a high impedance voltmeter which can be employed to measure internal dc potentials．To convert the front－panel multimeter to a dc test instrument，refer to Figure 5－1 and the following procedure．
5－16．Procedure．To convert the multimeter to a test instrument，proceed as follows：
A．Extend the exciter forward and remove the top－cover．

## 出 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DO NOT TOUCH ANY FEED THROUGH CAPACITORS OR COMPONENTS ON THE RF AMPLIFIER MODULE WITH POWER APPLIED．

B．Operate the test switch／indicator on the metering circuit board assembly to illuminate the switch／indicator．All multimeter function indicators will ex－ tinguish and the LCD display will indicate zero volts．

C．To restore normal operation of the meter，depress any front－panel multimeter function switch．Replace the top－cover．
$5-17$ ．Once the trouble is isolated，refer to the applicable section discussing the theory of opera－ tion and providing troubleshooting for the respective assembly to assist in problem resolu－ tion．All internal components may be accessed through a removable top cover（refer to Fig－ ure $5-1$ ）．

TABLE 5-1. TYPICAL METER INDICATIONS

|  | MULTIMETER SWITCH POSITION | MULTIMETER INDICATION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TEST |  |  |  |  |
| +20 V |  | $\begin{aligned} & +19 \text { to }+21 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \\ & -19 \text { to }-21 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \\ & +4.8 \text { to }+5.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| -20 V |  |  |  |  |
| +5 V |  |  |  |  |
| AFC |  | +2.0 to +9.0 V dc , dependent upon RF carrier frequency |  |  |
| PAV | RF |  |  |  |
|  | POWER | 88.1 MHz | 98.1 MHz | 108.1 MHz |
|  | 5 Watts | +5.5 V dc | +6.0 V dc | +5.7 V dc |
|  | 10 Watts | +7.8 V dc | +8.9 V dc | +8.5 V dc |
|  | 20 Watts | +10.7 V dc | +12.1 V dc | +11.8 V dc |
|  | 30 Watts | +13.4 V dc | +15.0 V dc | +14.8 V dc |
|  | 50 Watts | +18.9 V dc | +20.3 V dc | +20.6 V dc |
| PAI | $\begin{gathered} \text { RF } \\ \text { POWER } \end{gathered}$ | 88.1 MHz | 98.1 MHz | 108.1 MHz |
|  | 5 Watts | 1.10 Ampere | 0.97 Ampere | 1.00 Ampere |
|  | 10 Watts | 1.59 Ampere | 1.40 Ampere | 1.39 Ampere |
|  | 20 Watts | 2.20 Ampere | 1.92 Ampere | 1.88 Ampere |
|  | 30 Watts | 2.77 Ampere | 2.40 Ampere | 2.34 Ampere |
|  | 50 Watts | 3.87 Ampere | 3.30 Ampere | 3.27 Ampere |
| FWD |  | 3 to 50 Watts |  |  |
| RFL |  | Less than 2 Watts |  |  |

TABLE 5-2. AC POWER REQUIREMENTS

| RF POWER OUTPUT MIDBAND | AC INPUT | POWER <br> REQUIREMENTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 50 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 50 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 30 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 10 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ | 230 V ac 230 V ac 230 V ac 230 V ac 115 V ac 115 V ac 115 V ac 115 V ac | 0.70 Ampere 0.60 Ampere 0.55 Ampere 0.50 Ampere 1.40 Ampere 1.20 Ampere 1.10 Ampere 1.00 Ampere |



## WARNING BERYLLIUM OXIDE CERAMICS (BeO) - AVOID BREATHING DUST OR FUMES.

WARNING
$44 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & 7 \downarrow \text { WARNING }\end{aligned}$

> THE WHITE CASE MATERIAL OF THE FX-50/E RF AMPLIFIER TRANSISTORS IS MADE OF BeO CERAMIC MATERIAL. DO NOT PERFORM ANY OPERATION ON ANY BeO CERAMIC WHICH MIGHT PRODUCE DUST OR FUMES, SUCH AS GRINDING, GRIT BLASTING, OR ACID CLEANING. BERYLLIUM OXIDE DUST OR FUMES ARE HIGHLY TOXIC AND BREATHING THEM CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH. BeO CERAMICS MUST BE DISPOSED OF ONLY IN A MANNER PRESCRIBED BY THE DEVICE MANUFACTURER. USE CARE IN REPLACING TRANSISTORS OF THIS TYPE.

5-18. COMPONENT REPLACEMENT. The circuit boards used in the FX-50/E exciers are dou-ble-sided boards with plated-through holes. Because of the plated-through holes, solder fills the holes by capillary action. These conditions require that defective components be removed carefully to avoid damage to the board.
5-19. On all circuit boards, the adhesion between the copper trace and the circuit board fails at almost the same temperature as solder melts. A circuit board trace can be destroyed by excessive heat or lateral movement during soldering. Use of a small iron with steady pressure is required for circuit board repairs.
5-20. To remove a soldered component from a circuit board, cut the leads from the body of the defective component while the device is still soldered to the board. Grip each component lead with long nose pliers. Touch the soldering iron to the lead at the solder connection on the circuit side of the board. When the solder begins to melt, push the lead through the back side of the board and cut off the clinched end of the lead. Each lead may now be heated independently and pulled out of each hole. The holes may be cleared of solder by carefully re-heating with a low wattage iron and removing the residual solder with a soldering vacuum tool.

5-21. Install the new component and apply solder from the circuit side of the board. If no damage has been incurred to the plated-through holes, soldering of the component side will not be required.

MOST SOLVENTS WHICH WILL REMOVE ROSIN FLUX ARE VOLATILE AND TOXIC BY THEIR NATURE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA, AWAY FROM FLAME, INCLUDING CIGARETTES AND HOT SOLDERING IRONS.

WARNING
OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURERS CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

5-22. After soldering, remove residual flux with a suitable solvent. Rubbing alcohol is highly diluted and is not effective.

5-23. The board should be checked to ensure the flux has been removed. Rosin flux is not normally corrosive; however, the flux will absorb enough moisture in time to become conductive and cause problems.

5-24. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. Special care should be exercised with integrated circuits. Each integrated circuit must be installed by matching the integrated circuit notch with the notch on the socket. Do not attempt to remove an integrated circuit from a socket with your fingers. Use an integrated circuit puller to lightly pry the component from the socket.
$5-25$. EXCITER PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT.
$5-26$. If the exciter is removed from service to be shipped to another location, ensure the following steps are accomplished prior to shipping:
A. Secure the modulated oscillator assembly in place with two 6-32 X $3 / 4$ inch $(1.27 \mathrm{~cm})$ screws in the tapped holes provided.
B. Ensure the top-cover is secured to the exciter.
C. Pack the exciter in a carton, allowing 2 inches ( 5.08 cm ) minimum of packing material all around the exciter.
D. Provide adequate insurance coverage.

5-27. EXCITER FREQUENCY CHANGE.
5-28. If modification of the exciter frequency is required, perform the following procedures in sequence as listed.
A. FREQUENCY SELECTION procedure in the AFC/PLL section of this manual.
B. MODULATION CALIBRATION procedure in the AFC/PLL section of this manual.
C. MODULATION CORRECTION procedure in the AFC/PLL section of this manual.
D. FWD CAL (R5) AND RFL CAL (R9) procedure in the POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL section of this manual.

## SECTION VI <br> PARTS LIST

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the Broadcast Electronics FX-50/E FM Exciter. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

6-3. Parts associated with modular assemblies are listed in Part II of this manual.

TABLE 6-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST INDEX

| TABLE | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6-2$ | FX-50 FINAL ASSEMBLY | $909-1051-225$, | $6-2$ |
|  |  | -325 |  |
| $6-3$ | FX-50E FINAL ASSEMBLY | $909-1050-329$ | $6-3$ |
| $6-4$ | FX-50 RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0455$ | $6-3$ |
| $6-5$ | FX-50E RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0445-309$ | $6-4$ |
| $6-6$ | EXCITER INTERFACE CIRCUIT BOARD | $919-0190$ | $6-5$ |
| $6-7$ | AC LINE FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD | $919-0446$ | $6-5$ |
| $6-8$ | ASSEMBLY, FUSE HOLDER | $959-0447-001$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-9$ | HARNESS ASSEMBLY | $949-0149$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-10$ | ACCESSORY PARTS KIT | $957-0003$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-11$ | BNC ACCESS CABLE ASSEMBLY | $947-0020$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-12$ | OPTIONAL LOW-PASS FILTER | $909-0124$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-13$ | RF LOW-PASS FILTER ASSEMBLY | $955-0051$ | $6-7$ |
| $6-14$ | FX-50/E EXCITER REMOTE KIT | $979-0152$ | $6-7$ |

TABLE 6-2. FX-50 FINAL ASSEMBLY - 909-1051-225, 909-1051-325

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| D1 | Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier, MDA3502, Silicon, 200 V, <br> 35 Amperes | $230-3502$ | 1 |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F1,SPARE | Fuse, 3AG, 3 Amperes, 125V, Slow-Blow |  |  |
| ---- | AC Line Cord, N.E.M.A. 3-Wire North American Plug | $334-0300$ | 2 |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F1,SPARE | Fuse, 3AG, 1.5 Ampere, Slow-Blow |  |  |
| --- | AC Line Cord, CEE 7/7 3-Wire European Plug | $334-0150$ | 2 |
|  |  | $682-0003$ | 1 |
| J19 | Receptacle, BNC | $417-0017$ | 1 |
| T1 | Transformer, Power | $376-0050$ | 1 |

Primary: $117 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac} \pm 10 \%, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Secondary: 1) 22.5 V DC @ 0.18 Ampere,
2) 8.94 V DC @ 0.15 Ampere,
3) 24.86 V DC @ 5.5 Amperes
---- Fan, $115 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 18 \mathrm{~W}, 120 \mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{min}, 3100 \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{min}, \quad 380-4600$ 4.5 inch ( 11.43 cm )
$\begin{array}{llll}---- & \text { Fan Filter } & 380-5502 & 1 \\ ---- & \text { Fused Power Connector/Voltage Selector/EMI Filter, 120/240V } & 360-6504 & 1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}---- & \text { Fan Filter } & 380-5502 & 1 \\ ---- & \text { Fused Power Connector/Voltage Selector/EMI Filter, 120/240V } & 360-6504 & 1\end{array}$

- Fuse

Fuse Clip, Littlefuse
---- Fuse Clip (Test Probe Holder)
---- Receptacle, BNC
415-10102
---- Pins, Connector
---- Ferrite Bead
415-10111

417-0016
417-00534

Top Cover Retainer
Stud (Front Turn-lock)
360-0003

Stud (Rear Turn-lock)
420-0019
Retainer
Receptacle
---- Capacitor, Electrolytic, 22,000 uF, 50V
---- Metal Oxide Varistor, V350LA15A, 250V ac RMS, 15 Joules
RF Amplifier Assembly
$420-0015 \quad 4$
$\begin{array}{ll}420-0015 & 4 \\ 420-0021 & 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}420-0021 & 8 \\ 420-0022 & 8\end{array}$
027-22001
----
---- Modulated Oscillator Assembly
---- Modulated Oscillator Assembly
140-00081

959-0204
959-0203
---- RFI Filter Circuit Board Assembly
---- AFC/PLL Circuit Board Assembly
---- Metering Circuit Board Assembly
---- Power Supply/Control Circuit Board Assembly
---- Interface Circuit Board Assembly
919-0445
---- Assembly, Fuse Holder
919-0104
---- $\quad$ Harness Assembly
$\begin{array}{ll}\text {---- } & \text { Harness Assembly } \\ \text {---- } & \text { Accessory Parts Kit }\end{array}$
919-0108
1
919-0107 1
919-0190 1
959-0447-001 1

TABLE 6-3. FX-50E FINAL ASSEMBLY - 909-1050-329
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| D1 | Full-Wave Bridge Rectifier, MDA3502, Silicon, 200 V, <br> 35 Amperes | $230-3502$ | 1 |
| F1,SPARE | Fuse, 3AG, 1.5 Ampere, Slow-Blow | $334-0150$ | 2 |

TABLE 6-3. FX-50E FINAL ASSEMBLY - 909-1050-329
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| --- | AC Line Cord, CEE 7/7 3-Wire European Plug | 682-0003 | 1 |
| J19 | Receptacle, BNC | 417-0017 | 1 |
| T1 | Transformer, Power | 376-0050 | 1 |
|  | Primary: $117 \mathrm{~V} / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ ac $\pm 10 \%, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Secondary: 1) 22.5V DC @ 0.18 Ampere, <br> 2) 8.94 V DC @ 0.15 Ampere, <br> 3) 24.86 V DC @ 5.5 Amperes |  |  |
| ---- | Fan, $115 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 18 \mathrm{~W}, 120 \mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{min}, 3100 \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{min}$, 4.5 inch ( 11.43 cm ) | 380-4600 | 1 |
| ---- | Fan Filter | 380-5502 | 1 |
| ---- | Fused Power Connector/Voltage Selector/EMI Filter, 120/240V | 360-6504 | 1 |
| ---- | Fuse Clip, Littlefuse | 415-1010 | 2 |
| ---- | Fuse Clip (Test Probe Holder) | 415-1011 | 1 |
| ---- | Receptacle, BNC | 417-0016 | 2 |
| ---- | Pins, Connector | 417-0053 | 4 |
| -- | Ferrite Bead | 360-0003 | 2 |
| ---- | Top Cover Retainer |  |  |
|  | Stud (Front Turn-lock) | 420-0019 | 4 |
|  | Stud (Rear Turn-lock) | 420-0015 | 4 |
|  | Retainer | 420-0021 | 8 |
|  | Receptacle | 420-0022 | 8 |
| ---- | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 22,000 uF, 50V | 027-2200 | 1 |
| ---- | Metal Oxide Varistor, V350LA15A, 250V ac RMS, 15 Joules | 140-0008 | 1 |
| - | RF Amplifier Assembly | 959-0204 | 1 |
| ---- | Modulated Oscillator Assembly | 959-0203 | 1 |
| ---- | RFI Filter Circuit Board Assembly | 919-0445-309 | 1 |
| ---- | AC Line Filter Circuit Board Assembly | 919-0446 | 1 |
| - | AFC/PLL Circuit Board Assembly | 919-0104 | 1 |
| ---- | Metering Circuit Board Assembly | 919-0108 | 1 |
| ---- | Power Supply/Control Circuit Board Assembly | 919-0107 | 1 |
| -- | Assembly, Fuse Holder | 959-0447-001 | 1 |
| ---- | Harness Assembly | 949-0149 | 1 |
| --- | Accessory Parts Kit | 957-0003 | 1 |

TABLE 6-4. FX-50 RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0445 (Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C301 thru } \\ & \text { C303 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C304 thru } \\ & \text { C311 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 8 |
| C312, C313 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.0022 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 031-2033 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C316, C318, } \\ & \text { C320, C322 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Silvered Mica, $100 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-1022 | 4 |
| FL301 thru FL311 | Filter, EMI Suppession, 10,000 pF, 3-Pin | 411-0001 | 11 |
| FL313 | Filter, EMI Suppession, 1000 pF , 3-Pin | 047-1035 | 1 |
| FL314 <br> thru FL318 | Filter, EMI Suppession, 10,000 pF, 3-Pin | 411-0001 | 5 |
| R301 | Resistor, 240 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-2423 | 1 |

TABLE 6-4. FX-50 RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0445
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R302 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R303 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R304, R305 | Resistor, $8.25 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-8254 | 2 |
| R306, R307 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 2 |
| R308 | Resistor, $604 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-6031 | 1 |
| R309 | Resistor, $240 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-2423 | 1 |
| R310, R311 | Resistor, 51.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-5112 | 2 |
| D301 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D302 thru } \\ & \text { D305 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 27 \mathrm{~V}$ | 201-0027 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D306 thru } \\ & \text { D309 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ | 201-0040 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D311 thru } \\ & \text { D316 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ | 201-0012 | 6 |
| K301 | Relay, SPDT, 12VDC, Dual-In-Line Package | 270-0065 | 1 |
| P308, P309 | Switch, Jumper Programmable | 340-0004 | 2 |
| L303 | Inductor, 1.0 mH | 364-4662 | 1 |
| L305 | Inductor, 1.0 mH | 364-4662 | 1 |
| J1 | Connector, D-Type, 25-Pin, Female, PCB Mount | 417-2502 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { J301 thru } \\ & \text { J305 } \end{aligned}$ | Receptacle, BNC, PCB Mount, Metal | 417-0039-MTL | 5 |
| J306 | Receptacle, 12-Pin | 417-1276 | 1 |
| J307 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 1 |
| J308, J309 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin | 417-0003 | 2 |
| ---- | Shield, PCB, RFI Filter Circuit Board | 519-0445-002 | 1 |
| ---- | Blank RFI Filter Circuit Board | 519-0445-001 | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. FX-50E RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0445-309 (Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C301 thru } \\ & \text { C303 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 3 |
| C304 thru C311 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 8 |
| C312, C313 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.0022 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 031-2033 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C316, C318, } \\ & \text { C320, C322 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Silvered Mica, $100 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-1022 | 4 |
| FL301 thru FL311 | Filter, EMI Suppession, 10,000 pF, 3-Pin | 411-0001 | 11 |
| FL313 | Filter, EMI Suppession, 1000 pF, 3-Pin | 047-1035 | 1 |
| FL314 <br> thru FL318 | Filter, EMI Suppession, $10,000 \mathrm{pF}, 3$-Pin | 411-0001 | 5 |
| R301 | Resistor, 240 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 2 W | 130-2423 | 1 |
| R302 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R303 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. FX-50E RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0445-309
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R304, R305 | Resistor, 8.25 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |  |
| R306, R307 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $103-8254$ | 2 |
| R308 | Resistor, 604 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1041$ | 2 |
| R309 | Resistor, 240 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-6031$ | 1 |
| R310, R311 | Resistor, 51.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $130-2423$ | 1 |
| D301 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | $103-5112$ | 2 |
| D302 thru | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 27 \mathrm{~V}$ | $203-4005$ | 1 |
| D305 |  | $201-0027$ | 4 |
| D306 thru | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| D309 |  | $201-0040$ | 4 |
| D311 thru | Diode, Zener Voltage Suppressor, $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ | $201-0012$ | 6 |
| D316 |  |  |  |
| K301 | Relay, SPDT, 12VDC, Dual-In-Line Package | $270-0065$ | 1 |
| P308, P309 | Switch, Jumper Programmable | $340-0004$ | 2 |
| L303 | Inductor, 1.0 mH | $364-4662$ | 1 |
| L305 | Inductor, 1.0 mH | $364-4662$ | 1 |
| J1 | Connector, D-Type, 25-Pin, Female, PI Filter, PCB Mount | $417-2502-F I L$ | 1 |
| J301 thru | Receptacle, BNC, PCB Mount, Metal | $417-0039-M T L$ | 4 |
| J304 |  |  | $417-1276$ |

TABLE 6-6. EXCITER INTERFACE CIRCUIT BOARD - 919-0190

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J1 | Receptacle, 25-Pin D-Type, Male | $417-2503$ | 1 |
| J2 | Barrier Strip, 16 Position, PCB Mount | $412-1600$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-7. AC LINE FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD - 919-0446

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F1 | Filter, AC Line, EMC, 250V, 6.3 Ampere | $339-7818$ | 1 |
| J1, J2 | Connector, 4-Pin Male, MR | $418-0255$ | 2 |
| --- | Blank AC Line Filter Circuit Board | $519-0446$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-8. ASSEMBLY, FUSE HOLDER - 959-0447-001

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Fuse, MDL-1, 1 Ampere, 250 Volt |  |  |
| F1, F2 | Fuse, 12 Ampere, 250 Volt, Slo-Blow, 3AB | $330-0101$ | 2 |
| F3 | Connector, 6-Pin, MR | $330-1200$ | 1 |
| --- | Pins, Connector | $418-0006$ | 1 |
| --- | $417-0036$ | 6 |  |

TABLE 6-9. HARNESS ASSEMBLY - 949-0149

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P1 | Plug, Housing, 16 Contact | $417-0123$ |  |
| P2 | Socket, Housing, 10-Pin | $417-0148$ | 1 |
| P10 | Connector Plug, 9-Pin | $417-0059$ | 1 |
| P11 | Connector, Housing, 15-Pin | $417-2379$ | 1 |
| P12,P13 | Plug, Housing, 14-Pin | $417-1401$ | 1 |
| P14 | Plug, Housing, 20-Pin | $417-0122$ | 2 |
| P15 | Receptacle, 20-Pin | $417-0176$ | 1 |
| P20 | Connector, Housing, 2-Pin | $418-0701$ | 1 |
| P306 | Plug, Connector Housing, 12-Pin | $418-1271$ | 1 |
| P307 | Plug, Housing, 20-Pin | $417-0122$ | 1 |
| --- | Pins, Connector | $417-0053$ | 1 |
| ---- | Contact, Crimp Type | $417-8766$ | 49 |
| --- | Plug, BNC, Dual Crimp | $418-0034$ | 72 |
|  |  |  | 4 |

TABLE 6-10. ACCESSORY PARTS KIT - 957-0003

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| --- | Fuse, 3AG, 125V @ 3 Amperes, Slow-Blow | $334-0300$ | 1 |
| --- | AC Line Cord, N.E.M.A. 3-Wire North American Plug | $682-0001$ | 1 |
| --- | BNC Access Cable Assembly | $947-0020$ | 2 |

TABLE 6-11. BNC ACCESS CABLE ASSEMBLY - 947-0020

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ---- | Connector, BNC, Crimp Type, RG58U Cable | $417-0094$ | 2 |
| --- | Cable, Shielded, 50 Ohm, RG-58/CU | $682-0050$ | 2.5 |

TABLE 6-12. OPTIONAL LOW-PASS FILTER - 909-0124

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ---- | RF Low-Pass Filter Assembly | $955-0051$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-13. RF LOW-PASS FILTER ASSEMBLY - 955-0051

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | Capacitor, Mica Compression, $27 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ dc | 046-0027 | 1 |
| C2 | Capacitor, Ceramic Trimmer, $2-8 \mathrm{pF}, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ dc, Non-Polarized | 096-0008 | 1 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Mica Compression, $45 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ dc | 046-0045 | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Mica Compression, $7 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ dc | 046-0007 | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Ceramic Trimmer, 2-8 pF, 350V dc, Non-Polarized | 096-0008 | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Mica Compression, $22 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ dc | 046-0022 | 1 |
| J1,J2 | Receptacle, BNC | 417-0203 | 2 |
| L1 | Coil, Airwound <br> 7 Turns of No. 18 AWG Wire, 0.20 inches ID ( 0.51 cm ), 0.42 inches long ( 1.1 cm ) | 601-0018 | 1 |
| L2 | Coil, Airwound 6 Turns of No. 18 AWG Wire, 0.20 inches ID ( 0.51 cm ), 0.42 inches long ( 1.1 cm ) | 601-0018 | 1 |
| P1,P2 | Plug, BNC, Dual Crimp | 418-0034 | 2 |
| ---- | Blank Circuit Board | 517-0036 | 1 |

TABLE 6-14. FX-50/E EXCITER REMOTE KIT - 979-0152

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ---- | Barrier Strip, 7 Terminals | $412-0007$ | 1 |
| ---- | Cable, Remote Exciter Assembly, FM Transmitters | $949-0184$ | 1 |

## SECTION VII DRAWINGS

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section provides assembly drawings, schematic diagrams, and wire lists as indexed below for the FX-50 FM Exciter.

FIGURE
7-1
7-2
7-3
7-4
7-5
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7-7
7-8
7-9
7-10
7-11

TABLE
7-1

TITLE
FX-50 OVERALL SCHEMATIC
FX-50E OVERALL SCHEMATIC
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD
ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM, RFI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, AC LINE FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD
ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM, AC LINE FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, INTERFACE CIRCUIT BOARD
ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM, INTERFACE CIRCUIT BOARD
ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM, OPTIONAL RF LOW-PASS FILTER
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OPTIONAL RF LOW-PASS FILTER
EXCITER FRONT RAIL MOUNTING APPLICATIONS

TITLE
FX-50/E WIRING HARNESS LIST (4 Sheets)

## NUMBER

SD909-1051-225/-325
SD909-1050-329
SB919-0445/-309
AB919-0445/-309
SB919-0446
AB919-0446
SB919-0190
AB919-0190
597-1050-6
597-1050-66
597-1050-8

NUMBER
949-0147






F 1







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597-1050-6
FIGURE 7-9. OPTIONAL RF LOW-PASS FILTER ASSEMBLY - B955-0051

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ELECTRONICS INC


FIGURE 7-10. RF LOW-PASS FILTER SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM - A909-0036


FIGURE 7-11. EXCITER FRONT RAIL MOUNTING APPLICATIONS
597-1050-8

TABLE 7-1. FX-50/E WIRING HARNESS LIST
(Sheet 1 of 4)

| WIRE NO. | FROM | TO | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { THRU } \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | NOT USED |  |  |
| BLK | LINE FILTER (C) | TRANSFORMER | AC INPUT |
| BRN | LINE FILTER (A) | TRANSFORMER | AC INPUT |
| BLK/ WHT | LINE FILTER (E) | TRANSFORMER | AC INPUT |
| BLU | LINE FILTER (D) | TRANSFORMER | AC INPUT |
| BLU/ WHT | LINE FILTER (F) | TRANSFORMER | AC INPUT |
| GRY | MDA2502 AC IN | TRANSFORMER | 23 VAC |
| GRY | MDA2502 AC IN | TRANSFORMER | 23 VAC |
| RED | PS/CONTROL P10-2 | TRANSFORMER | 21 VAC |
| RED | PS/CONTROL P10-1 | TRANSFORMER | 21 VAC |
| ORN | PS/CONTROL P10-4 | TRANSFORMER | 9 VAC |
| ORN | PS/CONTROL P10-5 | TRANSFORMER | 9 VAC |
| 13 | LINE FILTER (C) | FAN | FAN AC |
| 14 | LINE FILTER (E) | FAN | FAN AC |
| 15 | LINE FILTER GND | CHASSIS | GROUND |
| 16 | MDA2502 (+) | 22,000 uF CAP (+) | B+ UNREGULATED |
| 17 | MDA2502 (-) | 22,000 uF CAP (-) | GROUND |
| 18 | 22,000 uF CAP (-) | CHASSIS | GROUND |
| 19 | PS/CONTROL P10-7 | 22,000 uF CAP (+) | B+ UNREGULATED |
| 20 | PS/CONTROL P10-8 | 22,000 uF CAP (-) | GROUND |
| 21 | PS/CONTROL P10-3 | RF AMP P15-17 | B+ UNREGULATED LM338 INPUT |
| 22 | PS/CONTROL P10-6 | RF AMP P15-18 | LM338 ADJUST |
| 23 | PS/CONTROL P10-9 | RF AMP P15-19 | LM338 OUTPUT +20V REGULATED |
| 24 | PS/CONTROL P13-1 | AFC/PLL P2-10 | +5 VOLT SUPPLY |

TABLE 7-1. FX-50/E WIRING HARNESS LIST
(Sheet 2 of 4 )

| WIRE NO. | FROM | TO | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | PS/CONTROL P13-2 | METERING P14-15 | +5 VOLT INDICATOR |
| 26 | PS/CONTROL P13-4 | AFC/PLL P2-9 | -20 VOLT SUPPLY |
| 27 | PS/CONTROL P13-5 | METERING P14-16 | -20 VOLT SUPPLY |
| 28 | PS/CONTROL P13-7 | AFC/PLL P2-8 | +20 VOLT SUPPLY |
| 29 | PS/CONTROL P13-8 | METERING P14-17 | +20 VOLT SUPPLY |
| 30 | PS/CONTROL P13-9 | RFI FILTER C20 | +20 VOLT RELAY CONTROL |
| 31 | PS/CONTROL P13-11 | METERING P14-7 | GROUND |
| 32 | PS/CONTROL P13-13 | METERING P14-19 | B+ UNREGULATED LM317 INPUT |
| 33 | PS/CONTROL P11-1 | RF AMP P15-1 | MJ3000 Q2 EMITTER |
| 34 | PS/CONTROL P11-2 | RF AMP P15-2 | FWD DIRECTIONAL COUPLER |
| 35 | PS/CONTROL P11-3 | RF AMP P15-3 | DIRECTIONAL COUPLER RETURN |
| 36 | PS/CONTROL P11-4 | RF AMP P15-4 | MJ3000 Q1 EMITTER |
| 37 | PS/CONTROL P11-5 | RF AMP P15-5 | RFL DIRECTIONAL COUPLER |
| 38 | PS/CONTROL P11-6 | RF AMP P15-6 | LM335 ADJUST |
| 39 | PS/CONTROL P11-7 | RF AMP P15-7 | MJ3000 Q1 COLLECTOR |
| 40 | PS/CONTROL P11-8 | RF AMP P15-8 | LM335 CATHODE |
| 41 | PS/CONTROL P11-9 | RF AMP P15-9 | LM335 ANODE |
| 42 | PS/CONTROL P11-10 | RF AMP P15-10 | MJ3000 Q2 COLLECTOR |
| 43 | PS/CONTROL P11-11 | RF AMP P15-11 | MJ3000 Q1 BASE CONTROL |
| 44 | PS/CONTROL P11-12 | RF AMP P15-12 | MJ3000 Q2 BASE CONTROL |
| 45 | PS/CONTROL P11-13 | RF AMP P15-13 | GROUND |
| 46 | PS/CONTROL P11-14 | RF AMP P15-14 | FINAL AMP VOLTAGE SUPPLY |
| 47 | RF AMP C1 | LM338 OUTPUT | +20V TO RF DRIVER |
| 48 | NOT USED |  |  |

TABLE 7-1. FX-50/E WIRING HARNESS LIST

| (Sheet 3 of 4) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WIRE NO. | FROM | TO | FUNCTION |
| 49 | PS/CONTROL P12-1 | METERING P14-5 | FWD POWER METER INPUT |
| 50 | PS/CONTROL P12-2 | RFI C14 | REMOTE FWD POWER OUTPUT |
| 51 | PS/CONTROL P12-3 | RFI C13 | REMOTE RFL POWER OUTPUT |
| 52 | PS/CONTROL P12-4 | METERING P14-4 | RFL POWER METER INPUT |
| 53 | PS/CONTROL P12-5 | METERING P14-2 | VSWR INDICATOR |
| 54 | PS/CONTROL P12-6 | RFI C15 | REMOTE OVER TEMP OUTPUT |
| 55 | PS/CONTROL P12-7 | METERING P14-1 | TEMPERATURE INDICATOR |
| 56 | PS/CONTROL P12-8 | RFI C17 | +20V/EXTERNAL |
| 57 | PS/CONTROL P12-9 | METERING P14-9 | INDICATOR GROUND |
| 58 | PS/CONTROL P12-10 | RFI C16 | RF MUTE CONTROL |
| 59 | PS/CONTROL P12-11 | RFI C19 | AFC LOCK (RELAY CONTROL) |
| 60 | PS/CONTROL P12-12 | METERING P14-18 | PA CURRENT METER INPUT |
| 61 | PS/CONTROL P12-13 | METERING P14-14 | PA VOLTAGE METER INPUT |
| 62 | PS/CONTROL P12-14 | METERING P14-3 | RF INDICATOR |
| 63 | AFC/PLL P2-1 | METERING P14-20 | COMPOSITE AUDIO |
| 64 | AFC/PLL P2-2 | METERING P14-13 | AFC VOLTAGE |
| 65 | AFC/PLL P2-3 | METERING P14-11 | LOCK INDICATOR |
| 66 | AFC/PLL P2-4 | METERING P14-12 | INDICATOR GROUND |
| 67 | AFC/PLL P2-5 | RFI C19 | AFC LOCK (RELAY CONTROL) |
| 68 | AFC/PLL P2-6 | RFI C18 | REMOTE AFC LOCK |
| 69 | MOD OSC | CHASSIS | GROUND |
| 70 | MOD OSC | CHASSIS | GROUND |
| 71 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AFC/PLL P1-1 RED } \\ \text { P1-2 BLK } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFI C2 } \\ & \text { RFI C1 } \end{aligned}$ | BAL COMPOSITE INPUT + <br> BAL COMPOSITE INPUT - |
| 72 | AFC/PLL P1-3 BLK P1-4 RED | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { RFI C3 } \\ \text { RFI C4 } \end{array}$ | UNBAL COMPOSITE INPUT GND UNBAL COMPOSITE INPUT + |

TABLE 7-1. FX-50/E WIRING HARNESS LIST
(Sheet 4 of 4)

| WIRE NO. | FROM | то | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AFC/PLL P1-5 RED } \\ \text { P1-6 BLK } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFI C12 } \\ & \text { RFI C11 } \end{aligned}$ | BAL MONOPHONIC INPUT + BAL MONOPHONIC INPUT - |
| 74 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AFC/PLL P1-7 BLK } \\ \text { P1-8 RED } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFI C5 } \\ & \text { RFI C6 } \end{aligned}$ | SUB 1 INPUT GROUND <br> SUB 1 INPUT + |
| 75 | AFC/PLL P1-9 RED P1-10 BLK | RFI C8 <br> RFI C7 | SUB 2 INPUT + SUB 2 GROUND |
| 76 | AFC/PLL P1-11 BLK P1-12 RED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFI C9 } \\ & \text { RFI C10 } \end{aligned}$ | SUB 3 GROUND <br> SUB 3 INPUT + |
| 77 | $\begin{gathered} \text { AFC/PLL P1-13 SHIELD } \\ \text { P1-14 CTR } \end{gathered}$ | FRONT PANEL BNC | COMPOSITE TEST INPUT + |
| 78 | AFC/PLL P1-15 CTR P1-16 SHIELD | FRONT PANEL BNC | COMPOSITE TEST OUTPUT + |
| 79 | AFC/PLL P8-5 CTR P8-3 SHIELD | MOD OSC C19 | +20V |
| 80 | AFC/PLL P8-1 CTR <br> P8-2 SHIELD | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MOD OSC C21 } \\ \text { C20 } \end{array}$ | AFC VOLTAGE AFC GROUND |

## APPENDIX A MANUFACTURERS DATA

## A-1. INTRODUCTION.

A-2. This appendix lists technical data applicable to the operation and maintenance of the FX-50 FM Exciter. Information contained in this section is listed in the following order:

1. Integrated Circuit pin identification diagrams.

NOTE
TUP VIEW SHCWN FIR ALL DEVICES
LINLESS $\square$ THERWISE NUTED.


597-1050-28A


## TL072/LF353N

BI-FET GPERATIUNAL AMPLIFIER


MC14013B/MC4013
DபAL-D FLIP-FLDP

TLO74CN/LF347N
QUAD INPUT JFET GPERATIDNAL
AMPLIFIER


597-1050-28C


ILC7136
A/D [DNVERTER AND DISPLAY DRIVER


597-1050-28D

## FE0502



| PIN ND. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEGMENT | BP | N/C | N/C | N/C | E1 | D1 | C1 | dp1 | E2 | 02 | [2 | dp2 | E3 | 03 | [3 | dp3 | E4 | 04 | ᄃ4 | B4 |
| PIN ND. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| SEGMENT | A4 | F4 | G4 | B3 | A3 | F3 | G3 | L | B2 | A2 | F2 | G2 | N/C | B1 | A1 | F1 | G1 | N/C | N/C | BP |



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597-1050-28E

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## SECTION V

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## SECTION I <br> GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to the operation of the power supply/control circuit board.

1-3. DESCRIPTION.
1-4. The control circuitry on the power supply/control circuit board regulates the operation of the RF amplifier within preset limits depending on the forward power output, reflected power output, PA voltage and current, and RF amplifier assembly temperature. The circuit board is designed with over temperature, over voltage, and short circuit protection circuits, and a VSWR foldback circuit.
$1-5$. The power supply circuitry provides regulated dc potentials of $+20 \mathrm{~V},-20 \mathrm{~V}$, and +5 V required by all the exciter circuit boards. An unregulated +30 V dc potential is also provided by the power supply. Each power supply is full-wave rectified, filtered, and electronically regulated to assure stable equipment operation.

## 1-6. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

1-7. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical characteristics relative to the power supply/control circuit board.

TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS


## SECTION II REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides removal and installation procedures for the power supply/control circuit board.

2-3. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION PROCEDURES.

## 2-4. REMOVAL PROCEDURE.

2-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. A number 2 Phillips screwdriver with a 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade is required to remove the power supply/control circuit board from the exciter chassis.

2-6. PROCEDURE. To remove the power supply/control circuit board, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover. Disconnect P10 and P11 from the circuit board.
C. Observe the orientation of P12 and P13 and disconnect from the circuit board.
D. Remove the screw near J11 securing the circuit board to the chassis.
E. With slight pressure, pull the circuit board from the mounting stud at each corner.

2-7. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.
$2-8$. To install the power supply/control circuit board after repairs have been completed, proceed as follows:

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Follow the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in reverse order.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the exciter power supply/control circuit board.

## 3-3. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

3-4. The power supply/control circuit board will be described as follows: 1) the control circuitry, and 2) the power supply circuitry.

## 3-5. CONTROL CIRCUITRY.

3-6. The control circuitry consists of five circuits. Figure 3-1 presents a simplified schematic of the control circuits on the power supply/control circuit board. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for a description of the following circuits.
A. RF Mute Circuit
B. Forward/Reflected Amplifier Circuits
C. Temperature Sense Circuit
D. Open Fuse Detector Circuit
E. Power Control Circuit

3-7. RF MUTE CIRCUIT. The RF mute circuit automatically inhibits exciter RF output if the AFC circuit is unlocked or if the transmitter is not ready to accept RF drive. This circuit consists of logic input switch S3, inverters Q3 and Q4, RF mute driver U3B, and mute switch Q2.
$3-8$. With S3 in the positive logic input position, U3B will output a HIGH to the base of Q2 when a LOW from a transmitter is applied to the inverting input of U3B through Q3 and Q4. This HIGH biases Q2 ON which applies a LOW to voltage regulator U4 compensation input to disable the RF. A HIGH from the AFC circuit (unlocked condition) applied to U3B non-inverting input will also inhibit the RF.

3-9. FORWARD/REFLECTED AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS. The forward/reflected amplifier circuits provide information from the directional couplers to the power control circuit and the metering circuit board. The forward amplifier circuit consists of meter amplifier U1A, FWD CAL control R5, diode D1, and AUTO/MAN switch S1. The reflected amplifier circuit consists of meter amplifier U1B, RFL CAL control R9, diodes D1 and D2, and VSWR indicator driver U2A.

3-10. Forward Amplifier. Output from the forward directional coupler is applied to the non-inverting input of U1A which operates as a voltage follower with the gain determined by potentiometer R5. The output of U1A is routed to: 1) the metering circuit board for display, 2) a rear-panel barrier strip for remote metering, 3) diode D1, and 4) the inverting input of voltage regulator U4 through S1.

3-11. Reflected Amplifier. Output from the reflected directional coupler is applied to the non-inverting input of U1B which operates as a voltage follower with the gain determined by potentiometer R9. The output of U1B is routed to: 1) diodes D1 and D2, 2) the metering circuit board for display, and 3 ) the rear-panel barrier strip for remote metering.

$3-12$. Output from U1B is also routed to the inverting input of voltage regulator U4 through S1 and D1, and the non-inverting input of U2A which operates as a comparator circuit. If the reflected power level at U2A non-inverting input exceeds the reference potential at the inverting input, U2A will output a HIGH to illuminate VSWR indicator DS7.

3-13. TEMPERATURE SENSE CIRCUIT. The temperature sense circuit provides automatic RF power reduction if the RF amplifier assembly temperature exceeds a preset level. This circuit consists of temperature sensor U401, TEMP CAL control R25, over temperature comparator U3A, TEMP TRIP control R27, diode D3, temperature indicator driver U2B, and TEMP indicator DS8.

3-14. The output of U401 on the RF amplifier regulator assembly is calibrated by R25 and applied to the inverting input of U3A. As the temperature increases, the output level of U1 increases. If this potential exceeds a threshold level established by R27, the output of U3A will be reduced and applied to the non-inverting input of U4 through D3. U4 will reduce the RF power output to stabilize the temperature.
$3-15$. The output of U3A is also routed to the inverting input of U2B which operates as a comparator circuit. If this level decreases below the reference potential at U2B, U2B will output a HIGH to illuminate TEMP indicator DS8. This HIGH is also routed to the rearpanel barrier strip.
3-16. OPEN FUSE DETECTOR CIRCUIT. This circuit provides a visual indication of an RF amplifier malfunction. If the PA transistor current is excessive, fuse F1 will open to bias transistor switch Q5 ON which outputs a HIGH to illuminate RF indicator DS6. In addition, Q5 applies a HIGH to mute switch Q2 to enable the mute circuit.
3-17. POWER CONTROL CIRCUIT. The power control circuit provides automatic power control, over voltage protection, and short circuit protection for the RF power transistor. This circuit consists of voltage regulator U4, PWR SET control R52, NORM/EXT switch S2, diodes D5, D6, and D7, resistors R47, R48, and R62/R63, and pass transistors Q401 and Q402.

3-18. Pass Transistors. Parallel pass transistors Q401 and Q402 operate as an emitter follower circuit. Voltage regulation is provided by a control voltage from U4. The regulated voltage at the emitter is routed to the PA transistor through meter resistors R62/R63. Zener diode D5 will limit the control voltage to 27 volts if voltage regulator U4 fails.
3-19. Further protection is provided by a crowbar circuit consisting of zener diode D6 and SCR D7. If Q401 and/or Q402 short circuits and the output voltage exceeds 27 V , D6 will apply gate voltage to D7 which conducts to open fuse F1.

3-20. Voltages sampled across meter resistors R62/R63 are routed to the metering circuit board for display. These potentials are also applied to the current limit (CL) and current sense (CS) inputs of U4 to automatically control the PA current.

3-21. Power Set Control Operation. With NORM/EXT switch S2 in the normal position: 1) +20 V is routed to the rear-panel barrier strip, and 2) PWR SET control R52 is connected between the VREF output and non-inverting input of U4. As R52 is adjusted, U4 output will increase or decrease the PA output power.
3-22. With the NORM/EXT switch in the external position, a reference voltage can be applied to PWR SET control R52 through the rear-panel external power level control connection to control power externally.

3-23. Automatic Power Control Operation. With AUTO/MAN switch S1 in the automatic position, the outputs of U1A and U1B are connected to the inverting input of regulator U4. Resistors R47 and R48 establish the gain for U4. The forward voltage sample from U1A will increase or decrease the output of regulator U4 to maintain constant RF output power.

3-24. Proportional VSWR foldback is provided by diode D1. If the reflected voltage sample at U1B output exceeds the output of U1A, reflected power will be added to the forward power input of U4 through D1. U4 will reduce the RF output power until VSWR is normal.

3-25. With the AUTO/MAN switch in the manual position, only the reflected voltage sample at U1B is connected to the input of U4 through D2 to provide proportional VSWR foldback. In addition, resistor R47 is shunted to decrease the gain of U4.

3-26. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITRY.
3-27. Figure 3-2 presents a simplified schematic of the power supply components on the power supply/control circuit board and exciter chassis. Refer to Figure 3-2 as required for the following description of the exciter power supply.
$3-28$. Primary power is applied to the FX-50/E through an RFI filter and ac receptacle module. On FX-50E models, the ac line routed through an additional ac line filter. This filter allows the FX-50E to meet CE ac line specifications. Power from the receptacle is routed to the flushing fan and the primary of power transformer T1 to provide 9.0 volt, 22.5 volt, and 25.0 volt ac potentials at the secondaries. Fuses F1, F2, and F3 protect transformer T1 in the event of a short circuit in a secondary winding.

3-29. $\quad+5$ VOLT SUPPLY. The 9.0 volt ac potential is routed to a full-wave rectifier and filter network and applied to voltage regulator U5. Resistors R75 and R76 adjust the output of U5 for a regulated +5 volt dc potential. The supply is applied to the AFC/PLL circuit board and metering circuit board.
$3-30$. $\mathbf{- 2 0}$ VOLT SUPPLY. The 22.5 volt ac potential is routed to a full-wave rectifier and filter network and applied to voltage regulator U6. Resistors R77 and R78 adjust the output of U6 for a regulated -20 volt dc potential. The supply is applied to the AFC/PLL circuit board and metering circuit board.
$3-31$. $\quad \mathbf{2 0}$ VOLT SUPPLY. The 25.0 volt ac potential is routed to a full-wave rectifier and filter network and applied to voltage regulator U402 on the RF amplifier regulator assembly. Resistor R79 and diode D20 adjust the output of U1 for a regulated +20 volt dc potential. The +20 volt potential is distributed to the AFC/PLL circuit board, metering circuit board, and power supply/control circuit board.
$3-32$. In addition, the power supply provides a +30 volt unregulated potential for input to pass transistors Q1 and Q2 on the RF amplifier assembly.



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FIGURE 3-2. POWER SUPPLY SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
597-1050-11

# SECTION IV <br> MAINTENANCE 

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures and troubleshooting information for the power supply/control circuit board.

4-3. MAINTENANCE.

## 4-4. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.

4-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following tools and equipment are required for electrical adjustment procedures.
A. Insulated adjustment tool, shipped with the exciter (P/N 407-0083).
B. Non-inductive, 100 watt, 50 Ohm test load.
C. Adapter, BNC jack-to-jack N plug, for test load (P/N 417-3288).
D. Adapter, BNC jack-to-jack N plug, for test load (P/N 417-3841).
E. Coaxial Accessory Cable, BNC connectors, shipped with exciter (P/N 949-0017-2).
F. Calibrated 50 Ohm in-line wattmeter.
G. Digital voltmeter, Fluke 75 or equivalent.
H. Temperature probe, Fluke 80T-150 or equivalent.

4-6. FWD CAL (R5) AND RFL CAL (R9). FWD CAL control R5 and RFL CAL control R9 on the power supply/control circuit board must be adjusted in proper sequence. Potentiometers R5 and R9 are adjusted as follows.

4-7. Procedure. To adjust controls R5 and R9, proceed as follows:
A. Apply primary power and record the front-panel FWD meter indication
$\qquad$ .

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING
B. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
C. Connect a 100 watt, 50 Ohm test load and in-line wattmeter to the rear-panel RF OUTPUT receptacle.
D. Remove the top-cover. Refer to Figure 4-1 and operate AUTO-PWR-MAN switch S1 to the MAN position.
E. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.


FIGURE 4-1. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD CONTROLS

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
F. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust PWR SET control R52 for a 40 watt output power indication on the external meter.
G. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust FWD CAL control R5 for 40 watts as indicated on the front-panel FWD meter.
H. Remove the external wattmeter. Refer to Figure 4-2 and connect two 100 watt, 50 Ohm test loads (in parallel) to the RF OUTPUT receptacle as shown.
I. Depress the FWD meter function switch and record the meter indication
$\qquad$ .

## 能 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
J. Depress the RFL meter function switch. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust RFL CAL control R9 until the meter indicates $11 \%$ of the value recorded in step I.
K. Repeat steps I and $J$ as required until the $11 \%$ rate is established.


FIGURE 4-2. PARALLEL LOAD CONNECTION
L. Connect the normal load to the exciter and depress the front-panel FWD meter function switch. DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
M. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust PWR SET control R52 until the meter indicates the value recorded in step A.

## 虫 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
N. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
O. Disconnect all test equipment, and replace the top-cover.

4-8. TEMP CAL (R25). TEMP CAL control R25 on the power supply/control circuit board calibrates the output voltage of temperature sensor U1 on the RF amplifier assembly in relation to temperature. Potentiometer R25 is adjusted as follows.
4-9. Procedure. To adjust TEMP CAL control R25, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Remove the top-cover and attach a temperature probe to the RF amplifier heatsink assembly near U1.
C. Connect the probe to a voltmeter and record the temperature indication (TI)
$\qquad$
D. Using the following equation and information from step C, calculate and record the voltage (V) $\qquad$ _.

$$
\mathrm{V}=\frac{\mathrm{TI}+273}{100}
$$

E. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect a voltmeter between TP1 and TP6 (ground).
F. Apply primary power to the exciter.

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
G. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust TEMP CAL control R25 until the voltmeter indicates the value recorded in step D.

$$
\text { EXAMPLE: } \frac{25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+273}{100}=\frac{298}{100}=2.98 \mathrm{~V}
$$

H. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
I. Remove the test equipment and replace the top-cover.

4-10. TEMP TRIP (R27). TEMP TRIP control R27 on the power supply/control circuit board adjusts the threshold of the over temperature circuit. Potentiometer R27 is adjusted as follows.
4-11. Procedure. To adjust control R27, proceed as follows:

## 虫 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Remove the top-cover. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect a voltmeter between TP2 and TP6 (ground).
C. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
D. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust R27 until the voltmeter indicates +3.65 V dc.

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
E. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
F. Remove the test equipment and replace the top-cover.

## 4-12. TROUBLESHOOTING.

4-13. The troubleshooting philosophy for the power supply/control circuit board consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Figure 4-3 which presents troubleshooting information.

WARNING DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPOWARNING

CAUTION INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMCAUTION PONENTS AND CIRCUIT TRACES MAY DAMAGE THE POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD.

4-14. After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to facilitate in problem resolution. The defective circuitry may be repaired locally or the circuit board may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.


FIGURE 4-3. NO PA VOLTAGE TO THE RF AMPLIFIER

## SECTION V DRAWINGS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the power supply/control circuit board.

FIGURE
5-1

5-2 POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

NUMBER
SB919-0107/-001

AC919-0107/-001



## SECTION VI REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides replacement parts lists for the FX-50/E power supply/control circuit board as indexed below. Chassis mounted components of the power supply are listed as parts of the exciter basic assembly located in PART I of this manual.

TABLE
6-1

TITLE
POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY

TABLE 6-1. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0107
(Sheet 1 of 4)

| REF. DES. |  | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| C1,C2 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 2 |
| C3,C4 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, $10 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{kV}$, Non-Polarized | $001-1014$ | 2 |
| C5 THRU C7 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 3 |
| C8,C10 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $031-1043$ | 2 |
| C11 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-1064$ | 1 |
| C12 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | $030-1033$ | 1 |
| C13 | Capacitor, Mica, $50 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $040-5013$ | 1 |
| C14 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C15 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ | $014-1084$ | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C17 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C18,C19 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 2 |
| C20 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | $030-1033$ | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-1064$ | 1 |
| C24 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1000 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $014-1094$ | 1 |
| C25 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C26,C27 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 2 |
| C28 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C29 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1000 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $014-1094$ | 1 |
| C30 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C31,C32 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 1 |
| C33 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 2 |
| C34 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $22 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |  |
| C35,C36 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-2274$ | 1 |
| C37 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 2 |
| D1 THRU D4 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, $75 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.3$ Amperes | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| D5 | Diode, 1N4750A, Zener, $27 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{Watt}$ | $203-4148$ | 4 |
| D6 | Diode, 1N4751A, Zener, $30 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{Watt}$ | $200-0027$ | 1 |
|  | $200-4751$ | 1 |  |

TABLE 6-1. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0107
(Sheet 2 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D7 | Silicon Controlled Rectifier, 2N6505, 100V @ 25 Amperes | 237-0007 | 1 |
| D8,D11 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D12 THRU } \\ & \text { D17 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 6 |
| D18 | Diode, MR502, Silicon, 200V @ 3 Amperes | 202-0502 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D19 THRU } \\ & \text { D26 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 8 |
| D27 | Diode, Zener, 1N4744A, 15V, 1W | 200-0015 | 1 |
| D28 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 1 |
| D29,D30 | Diode, Zener, 1N4728, 3.3V $\pm 10 \%$, 1 Watt | 201-4728 | 2 |
| D31 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 1 |
| E1 thru E8 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-0025 | 8 |
| F1 | Fuse, GBB-8, 8 Amperes, Fast-Blow | 330-0802 | 1 |
| J10 | Connector, 9-Pin | 418-0900 | 1 |
| J11 | Connector, 15-Pin | 417-0169 | 1 |
| J12,J13 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 2 |
| J22 | Receptacle, Male, 3-Pin In-Line | 417-0003 | 1 |
| J23 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 1 |
| MOV1 | Metal Oxide Varistor, V47ZA1, 47V | 140-0018 | 1 |
| P22 | Switch, Jumper Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 1 |
| Q2 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 1 |
| Q3 | Transistor, 2N3906, PNP, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 210-3906 | 1 |
| Q4 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 1 |
| Q5 | Transistor, 2N3906, PNP, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 210-3906 | 1 |
| R1,R2 | Resistor, $1.8 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1841 | 2 |
| R3 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R4 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R5 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-2044 | 1 |
| R6 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1062 | 1 |
| R8 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R9 | Potentiometer, $5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 20 \%$, $3 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 178-5044 | 1 |
| R10 | Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1504 | 1 |
| R11 | Resistor, $1.82 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1841 | 1 |
| R12 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, $5.11 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5141 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, 12.1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1215 | 1 |
| R15 | Resistor, 15 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1551 | 1 |
| R16 | Resistor, $3.92 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3943 | 1 |
| R17 | Resistor, $6.19 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-6194 | 1 |
| R18 | Resistor, 3.92 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3924 | 1 |
| R19 | Resistor, $6.19 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-6194 | 1 |
| R20 | Resistor, 6.81 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-6814 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, $15 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1551 | 1 |
| R23 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, 15 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1551 | 1 |
| R25 | Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%$ 1/2W | 178-1054 | 1 |
| R26 | Resistor, 47.5 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R27 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-2044 | 1 |
| R28 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R29 | Resistor, $3.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3324 | 1 |
| R30 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0107
(Sheet 3 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R31 | Resistor, $150 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1561 | 1 |
| R32,R33 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 2 |
| R34 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R35 | Resistor, $33.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3325 | 1 |
| R36 | Resistor, $1.82 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1841 | 1 |
| R37 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R38 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R39 | Resistor, $2.21 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2241 | 1 |
| R40 | Resistor, $33.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3325 | 1 |
| R41 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R42,R43 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 2 |
| R44,R45 | Resistor, 1 Meg Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1007 | 2 |
| R46 | Resistor, $634 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-6346 | 1 |
| R47 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R48 | Resistor, $33.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3325 | 1 |
| R49 | Resistor, $5.11 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5141 | 1 |
| R50 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R52 | Potentiometer, $5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-5046 | 1 |
| R53 | Resistor, 681 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-6813 | 1 |
| R54 | Resistor, 22.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2212 | 1 |
| R55 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R56 | Resistor, $220 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-2233 | 1 |
| R57 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-4755 | 1 |
| R59 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R60 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R61 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R62,R63 | Resistor, 0.2 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{W}$ | 132-2003 | 2 |
| R64 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1013 | 1 |
| R65 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R70,R71 | Resistor, 0.2 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 5 \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{W}$ | 132-2003 | 2 |
| R72 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1031 | 1 |
| R73 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R74 | Resistor, 1.5 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 10W, W/W | 132-0114 | 1 |
| R75 | Resistor, 365 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3631 | 1 |
| R76 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R77 | Resistor, $1.82 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1841 | 1 |
| R78 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R79 | Resistor, $1.82 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1841 | 1 |
| R80,R81 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 2 |
| R82 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1261 | 1 |
| R83,R84,R85 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4755 | 3 |
| R86 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1261 | 1 |
| R87 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |
| S1 THRU S3 | Switch, Slide, DPDT, Circuit Board Mount, $0.5 \mathrm{~A}, 115 \mathrm{~V}$ ac or dc | 345-0863 | 3 |
| TP1 THRU TP8 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 8 |
| U1 THRU U3 | Integrated Circuit, LM358N, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-0358 | 3 |
| U4 | Voltage Regulator, UA723, 14-Pin DIP | 227-0723 | 1 |
| U5 | Integrated Circuit, LM317T, Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator, 1.2 V to $37 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5$ Ampere, TO-220 Case | 227-0317 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. POWER SUPPLY/CONTROL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0107
(Sheet 4 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U6 | Integrated Circuit, LM337T, Adjustable Negative Voltage <br> Regulator, 1.2V to 37V, 1.5 Ampere, TO-220 Case | $227-0337$ | 1 |
| XF1, XF2 | Fuse Clips, AGC | $415-2068$ | 2 |
| XU1 THRU | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | $417-0804$ | 3 |
| XU3 | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | $417-1404$ | 1 |
| XU4 | Fuse Cover | $407-0141$ | 1 |
| ---- | Blank Power Supply/Control Circuit Board | $519-0107-001$ | 1 |

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## SECTION I <br> GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to operation of the exciter metering circuit board.

## 1-3. DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The metering circuit board is equipped with LED status indicators for the +5 volt, +20 volt, - 20 volt, TEMP, VSWR, RF, and LOCK operating parameters. Modulation percentage from $5 \%$ to $145 \%$ is indicated by a color coded moving bar LED display with an automatic ranging amplifier to convert the meter full scale indication to $14.5 \%$.

1-5. The metering circuit board also includes a multimeter circuit with an LCD display for measuring five steady-state operating parameters. In addition, the multimeter can be converted into a high-impedance dc voltmeter for troubleshooting purposes.

## 1-6. INTERNAL VOLTMETER CHARACTERISTICS.

1-7. The internal voltmeter input impedance is 1.5 Meg Ohms. The meter is capable of measuring dc potentials from 0 to $\pm 45$ volts.

## SECTION II REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides removal and installation procedures for the FX-50/E metering circuit board assembly.

2-3. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION PROCEDURES.

## 2-4. REMOVAL PROCEDURE

2-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following equipment is required to remove the metering circuit board assembly.
A. Flat tip screwdriver, 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade with $1 / 4$ inch tip.
B. Number 2 Phillips screwdriver, 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade.
C. Number 1 Phillips screwdriver, 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade.

2-6. PROCEDURE. The removal of the metering circuit board assembly requires the exciter be placed on a suitable work surface. To remove the metering circuit board assembly, refer to Figure 2-1 and proceed as follows:

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power from the exciter.
B. Remove the FX-50 top-cover and disconnect P14 from the metering circuit board.
C. Remove the two front-panel mounting screws on each side of the chassis.
D. Remove the four front-panel mounting screws on the underside of the chassis and lower the front-panel.
E. Remove the five screws securing the shield to the circuit board assembly.
F. Remove the five stand-offs and one screw securing the circuit board assembly to the front-panel.
G. Lift the circuit board assembly from the front-panel by applying light pressure on the multimeter function switches.

2-7. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.
2-8. To install the metering circuit board assembly after repairs have been completed, proceed as follows:



FIGURE 2-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION DIAGRAM

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power from the exciter.
B. Follow the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in reverse order.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the FX-50/E metering circuit board.

## 3-3. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

3-4. The metering circuit board contains four circuits. A simplified schematic diagram of the metering circuit board is presented in Figure 3-1. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for a description of the following circuits.
A. Status Indicator Circuits
B. Multimeter Circuit
C. Modulation Display Circuit
D. Voltage Regulator Circuits

## 3-5. STATUS INDICATOR CIRCUITS.

3-6. The metering circuit board contains seven LEDs to provide exciter status indications. DS2 through DS4 will illuminate to indicate the presence of $+20 \mathrm{~V},-20 \mathrm{~V}$, and +5 V primary operating potentials. DS5 through DS8 will illuminate to indicate frequency lock, RF amplifier malfunction, excessive VSWR, and excessive RF amplifier temperature.
3-7. MULTIMETER CIRCUIT.
3-8. The multimeter circuit and LCD display provides a visual indication of five exciter steady state operating parameters. Meter function switches S1 through S6 are routed directly to the input of meter function encoder U9. When a function switch is depressed, a momentary HIGH is input to U9.
3-9. U9 will generate a three digit BCD code to the input of meter function latch U10 and a HIGH to one shot U8A. U8A outputs a momentary LOW to the clock input of U10 which latches the information and routes the BCD code to the input of meter function/input switch decoder U11.

3-10. U11 will decode the information and output logic HIGHs to operate the appropriate input switch(es) for the selected meter function. These HIGHs are also routed to indicator decoder/driver U12 and the decimal point locator logic. U12 outputs a LOW to illuminate a function indicator and appropriate unit of measure indicator (Watts, Amps, or Volts).

3-11. FWD/RFL METER OPERATION. When the forward or reflected power meter function is selected, input switches U6A and U3A or U3B will operate and route a sample voltage to the input of amplifier U4A. This sample voltage is non-linear. However, U4A output is maintained linear by a resistor/diode linearization network in combination with feedback resistor R16.
$3-12$. The linear output of U4A is routed through input switch U6A to A/D converter/display driver U7. U7 converts the analog voltage to digital information by activating the appropriate display segment control lines to DS12. LCD meter display DS12 will indicate a value as numerical characters.

3-13. A/D converter/display driver U7 also routes information to a decimal point locator logic circuit consisting of U13B, U13C, and U13D. With information from U11 and U7, this circuit will position the decimal point within the displayed value.
$3-14$. Test point TP2 is employed to determine the condition of the LCD display. When +5 volts is applied to TP2, U7 will activate all segment control lines which illuminates all DS12 display segments.
3-15. Meter calibration control R56 is provided to adjust the multimeter for an accurate indication in the test meter mode of operation.

3-16. PAV METER OPERATION. When the PA voltage function is selected, input switch U6B will operate and route a sample voltage to the input of A/D converter/display driver U7.
3-17. PAI METER OPERATION. The PAI meter circuit utilizes two voltage-to-current converter circuits. The first consists of integrated circuit U5B, current amplifier Q2, resistors R6, R7, and meter shunt R62/R63 (located on the power/supply control circuit board).
$3-18$. When PA current flows, a voltage is developed across R62/R63 and routed to the input of U5B through R6. The output of U5B is routed to amplifier Q2 which applies feedback to the inverting input of U5B to maintain circuit stabilization. The amplified current through Q2 will develop a voltage across $R 7$ in proportion to the collector current for application to a second converter.
3-19. The second converter consists of integrated circuit U5A, current amplifier Q3, resistors R8, R47, and input switch U6C. The operation of this circuit is similar to the previous circuit with the following exception. The voltage developed across Q3 collector resistor R47 is routed to the A/D converter/display driver through input switch U6C.
$3-20$. AFC METER OPERATION. When the AFC voltage meter function is selected, input switch U6D will operate and route a sample voltage to the input of A/D converter/display driver U7.
3-21. TEST METER OPERATION. When the test meter function is selected, input switch U3C will operate and route test probe potentials to the input of U7 through buffer U4B.
3-22. METER FUNCTION PRESET CIRCUIT. A meter function preset circuit consisting of resistor R61, capacitor C32, transistor switch Q4, and one shot U8B automatically selects the forward power meter function when exciter primary power is applied. Q4 will output a LOW to U8B as C32 charges through R61. U8B outputs a momentary HIGH to forward power meter function switch S1 and the input of meter function encoder U9.
3-23. MODULATION DISPLAY CIRCUIT.
3-24. The modulation display circuit and moving bar LED display provides a visual indication of the modulation percentage. A sample of the audio signal is input to gain switch amplifier U1B and automatic ranging amplifier U1C. Gain switch Q7 is normally closed for high levels of audio signal.
$3-25$. With Q7 closed, U1C operates as an inverting unity gain amplifier. The output of U1C is applied to a precision rectifier and meter ballistics circuit. This circuit consists of integrated circuit U2, diodes D3 and D4, and transistor Q1 and associated components.
3-26. The positive excursions of the signal at the output of U2A are applied to buffer U2B through diode D3. The negative excursions are applied to buffer U2C through diode D4. The output of U2B and U2C are routed to U2D which differentially amplifies the full-wave rectified signal.
3-27. The output of U2D is applied to current amplifier Q1 which transfers the positive charge on capacitor C12 to C13 through resistor R36 and diode D24. The rate at which the charge is transferred is determined by R36. C13 discharges through R37 at a slower rate to provide the display with a gradual decay time and a rapid rise time.


3-28. The signal at capacitor C13 is routed to display drivers U19, U20, and U21 through buffer U1D and $100 \%$ calibration control R41. Each display driver contains a resistive ladder network and comparator circuits which sequentially activate output lines in direct proportion to the input voltage. Integrated circuit U17, resistors R91, R93, and R95 provide a reference voltage for the display drivers.

3-29. The output lines of the display drivers are connected to LED displays DS9, DS10, and DS11 which illuminate when the lines are activated. An output line from U20 is routed to one shot U18 which generates a one second pulse to illuminate the $100 \%$ LED.

3-30. AUTOMATIC RANGING CIRCUIT OPERATION. The automatic ranging circuit provides expanded scale meter indication for low level modulation signals. During low level signal conditions, the output of gain switch amplifier U1A insufficiently charges capacitor C4 through diode D1.

3-31. This minimal charge on C 4 is applied to gain switch comparator U1B which outputs a positive voltage to bias gain switch Q7 OFF and illuminate indicator DS11. With Q7 OFF (open), expanded scale calibration control R28 operates as a feedback resistor for automatic ranging amplifier U1C. This converts the circuit into an inverting amplifier with a gain of 10.

3-32. VOLTAGE REGULATOR CIRCUITS.
3-33. The metering circuit board contains four voltage regulator circuits which convert the FX-50/E primary operating voltages to potentials required for circuit board operation. All regulators are equipped with overload protection, thermal overload protection, and current limiting circuits.

3-34. Voltage regulator circuit U15 converts a -20 volt potential into a -15 volt source. This -15 volts is also applied to the input of regulator circuit U 16 which provides a -5 volt potential. Voltage regulator circuit U14 converts a +20 volt potential into a +15 volt source. Finally, voltage regulator circuit U22 converts the +30 volt unregulated voltage $(B+)$ to provide a +24 volt potential.

# SECTION IV MAINTENANCE 

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures and troubleshooting information for the metering circuit board assembly.
4-3. MAINTENANCE.

## 4-4. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.

4-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following tools and equipment are required for electrical adjustment procedures.
A. Insulated adjustment tool, shipped with the exciter ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N} 407-0083$ ).
B. Digital voltmeter, Fluke 75 or equivalent.
C. Low distortion audio generator.
D. Calibrated oscilloscope.

4-6. METER CALIBRATE CONTROL (R56). Potentiometer R56 on the metering circuit board adjusts the multimeter circuitry for an accurate indication in the test meter mode. To adjust R56, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows.

4-7. Procedure. To adjust meter calibration control R56, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the top-cover. Connect an external voltmeter and exciter test probe to test point TP1 $(+5 \mathrm{~V})$.
C. Apply exciter primary power and operate the test switch/indicator on the metering circuit board to illuminate the switch/indicator.

WARNING
DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
D. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R56 until the front-panel and external meter indications are equal.

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
E. Disconnect the power to the exciter, remove the test equipment, replace the test probe in the clip provided, and replace the top-cover.


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597-1050-14
FIGURE 4-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD CONTROLS AND TEST POINTS

4-8. DISPLAY CALIBRATE (R41) AND X10 CALIBRATE (R28) CONTROLS. Display calibrate control R41 and X10 calibrate control R28 on the metering circuit board must be adjusted in proper sequence. R41 and R28 are adjusted as follows.

4-9. Procedure. To adjust R41 and R28, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:
A. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the front-panel COMPOSITE IN connector.
B. Connect an oscilloscope to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT connector.
C. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at 6 volts peak-to-peak (2.12V RMS) as indicated on the oscilloscope.

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
D. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R41 fully counterclockwise, then clockwise until the $100 \%$ modulation indicator just illuminates.
E. Adjust the audio generator for 0.6 V peak-to-peak ( 0.212 V RMS). The front-panel X10 indicator will illuminate.

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
F. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R28 fully counterclockwise, then clockwise until the $100 \%$ modulation indicator just illuminates.
G. Remove all test equipment and replace the top-cover.

4-10. TROUBLESHOOTING.
4-11. The troubleshooting philosophy for the metering circuit board consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Table 4-1 which presents troubleshooting information for the metering circuit board.

WARNING
WARNING
DISCONNECT THE POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPONENTS.

## CAUTION <br> CAUTION

## INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS AND CIRCUIT TRACES MAY DAMAGE THE METERING CIRCUIT BOARD.

After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to facilitate in problem resolution. The defective circuitry may be repaired locally or the circuit board may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.

TABLE 4-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD TROUBLESHOOTING
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| SYMPTOM | DEFECT/REMEDY |
| :---: | :---: |
| NO MODULATION AND MULTIMETER DISPLAY | 1. Check the +15 V regulator circuit U14. <br> 2. Check the -15 V regulator circuit U15. <br> 3. Check the -5 V regulator circuit U16. |
| NO MODULATION DISPLAY | 1. Check the +24 V regulator circuit U22. <br> 2. Check integrated circuit U1C. <br> 3. Check integrated circuit U2 and associated components. <br> 4. Check transistor Q1 and associated components. |
| NO 100\% MODULATION INDICATOR | 1. Check integrated circuit U18. <br> 2. Check transistors Q5 and Q6. |

# TABLE 4-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD TROUBLESHOOTING 

## (Sheet 2 of 2)

| SYMPTOM | DEFECT/REMEDY |
| :---: | :---: |
| ENTIRE MODULATION DISPLAY IS ILLUMINATED | 1. Check +7.5 V reference voltage circuit U17. |
| NO X10 METER INDICATOR | 1. Check X10 indicator DS1. |
| NO EXPANDED SCALE METER OPERATION | 1. Check FET switch Q7 and associated components. |
| NO X10 METER INDICATOR AND EXPANDED SCALE METER OPERATION | 1. Check integrated circuit U1A/U1B and associated components. |
| NO 5\% TO 50\% METER INDICATORS | 1. Check display DS10. |
|  | 2. Check display driver U20. |
| NO MULTIMETER FUNCTION SWITCH OPERATION | 1. Check integrated circuit U8A. |
|  | 2. Check integrated circuit U9. |
|  | 3. Check integrated circuit U10. |
|  | 4. Check integrated circuit U11. |
| NO PAV MULTIMETER FUNCTION | 1. Check PAV switch S3. |
|  | 2. Check input switch U6B. |
| NO FWD POWER FUNCTION SELECTED WHEN PRIMARY POWER IS APPLIED | 1. Check integrated circuit U8B. |
|  | 2. Check transistor Q4 and associated components. |
| NO MULTIMETER FUNCTION AND UNIT MEASURE INDICATORS | 1. Check integrated circuit U12. |
| NO FWD POWER METER INDICATION | 1. Check input switch U3A. |
| NO FWD AND RFL POWER METER INDICATION | 1. Check input switch U6A. |
|  | 2. Check integrated circuit U4A and associated components. |
| NO LCD DISPLAY | 1. Check integrated circuit U7. |
|  | 2. Check display DS12. |

## SECTION V DRAWINGS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the metering circuit board assembly.

FIGURE
5-1

5-2

5-3

TITLE
METERING CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

METERING CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENT LOCATOR

NUMBER
SD919-0108/ -001

AD919-0108/ -001

597-1050-71




| REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | C6 | C49 | C5 | DS8 | B4 | R24 | C6 | R71 | C1 | S6 | C1 |  |  |  |  |
| C2 | C6 | C50 | B5-B6 | DS9 | B7-B8 | R25 | C6 | R72 | B3 | TP1 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C3 | C6 | C51 | B6 | DS10 | B7 | R26 | C7 | R73 | B3 | 7P2 | C3-C4 |  |  |  |  |
| C4 | C6 | C52 | C5 | DS11 | B6-B7 | R27 | C7 | R74 | B3 | TP3 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C6 | C7 | C53 | C6 | DS12 | B2-C2, | R28 | C7 | R75 | C5 | TP4 | C6 |  |  |  |  |
| C7 | C5 | C54 | B3-B4 |  | B3-C3, | R29 | C7 | R76 | C5 | TP5 | C8 |  |  |  |  |
| C8 | C7 | C55 | B4 |  | B4-C4 | R30 | C7 | R77 | C5 | U1 | C6 |  |  |  |  |
| C9 | C7 | C56 | B6 | DS13 | C2 | R31 | C7-C8 | R78 | B6 | U2 | C7 |  |  |  |  |
| C10 | C7 | C57 | C6 | DS14 | C2 | R32 | C7-C8 | R79 | B6 | U3 | B4 |  |  |  |  |
| C11 | C7 | C58 | B7 | DS15 | B2 | R33 | C7-C8 | R80 | C6 | U4 | B6 |  |  |  |  |
| C12 | C8 | C59 | B8 | DS16 | B2 | R34 | C8 | R81 | C6 | U5 | C5 |  |  |  |  |
| C13 | C6 | C60 | C8 | DS17 | B2 | R35 | C7-C8 | R82 | B4 | U6 | B5 |  |  |  |  |
| C14 | C6 | C61 | B7 | DS18 | B3 | R36 | C7 | R83 | B3 | U7 | B4-B5, |  |  |  |  |
| C15 | B4 | C62 | B8 | DS19 | B3 | R37 | C6 | R84 | B8 |  | C4-C5 |  |  |  |  |
| C16 | B5 | C63 | B8-C8 | DS20 | B3 | R38 | C6 | R85 | B8 | U8 | C1-C2 |  |  |  |  |
| C17 | B6 | D1 | C6 | E1 | B6 | R39 | C6 | R86 | B8 | U9 | $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| C18 | B6 | D2 | C7 | J14 | C4-C5 | R40 | C8 | R87 | B8 | U10 | B1-B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C19 | B5 | D3 | C7 | Q1 | C8 | R41 | C8 | R88 | B6 | 411 | B1-B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C20 | C5 | D4 | C7 | Q2 | C5 | R42 | C8 | R89 | B6 | U12 | B1-B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C21 | C5 | D5 | B6 | Q3 | C5 | R43 | B6 | R90 | B6-C6 | U13 | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| C22 | C5 | D6 | B6 | Q4 | C2 | R44 | B6 | R91 | B6-C6 | U14 | B6-C6 |  |  |  |  |
| C23 | B6 | D7 | B6 | Q5 | B8 | R45 | B5 | R92 | C7 | U15 | C5-C6 |  |  |  |  |
| C24 | C4 | D8 | B4 | Q6 | B8 | R46 | B5 | R93 | C7 | U16 | B3-84 |  |  |  |  |
| C25 | C4 | D9 | B4 | Q7 | C7 | R47 | B5 | R94 | C8 | U17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C26 | C4 | D10 | C5 | R1 | C4 | R48 | B5 | R95 | C7 | U18 | B7-B8 |  |  |  |  |
| C27 | C4 | D11 | B5 | R2 | C4 | R49 | B5 | R96 | B8 | U19 | B6-C6 |  |  |  |  |
| C28 | C4 | D12 | B5 | R3 | C4 | R50 | B6 | R97 | B7-B8 | U20 | B7-C7 |  |  |  |  |
| C29 | C4 | D13 | B5 | R4 | C4 | R51 | B6 | R98 | B6 | U21 | B7-C7 |  |  |  |  |
| C30 | B4 | D14 | B5 | R5 | B6 | R52 | B5 | R99 | B6 | U22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C31 | C2 | D15 | C2 | R6 | C5 | R53 | B4 | R100 | B6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C32 | C2 | D16 | C2 | R7 | B5 | R54 | B4 | R101 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C33 | C2 | D17 | C4 | R8 | B5 | R55 | C4 | R102 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C34 | C2 | D18 | B5-B6 | R9 | B6 | R56 | C4 | R103 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C35 | C2 | D19 | B5 | R10 | B6 | R57 | C4 | R104 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C36 | C2 | D20 | B5 | R11 | B5 | R58 | C4 | R105 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C37 | C1 | D21 | C5 | R12 | B5 | R59 | C4 | R106 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C38 | B1 | D22 | B7 | R13 | B5 | R60 | C4 | R107 | B7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C39 | B1 | D23 | C8 | R14 | B5 | R61 | C2 | R108 | B8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C40 | B1 | D24 | C7 | R15 | B5 | R62 | C2 | R109 | B8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C41 | C1 | D25 | C5 | R16 | B6 | R63 | C1 | R110 | B1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C42 | C1 | DS1 | B8 | R17 | C6 | R64 | C2 | R111 | C7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C43 | C2 | DS2 | B6 | R18 | C6 | R65 | C2 | R112 | C5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C44 | B2 | DS3 | B5-B6 | R19 | C6 | R66 | C1 | S1 | C1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C45 | B2 | DS4 | B5 | R20 | C6 | R67 | B1 | S2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C46 | C5 | DS5 | B5 | R21 | C6 | R68 | B1 | S3 | B1-C1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C47 | C4 | DS6 | B4-B5 | R22 | C6 | R69 | B1 | S4 | B1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C48 | C4-C5 | DS7 | B4 | R23 | C6 | R70 | C1 | S5 | B1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FIGURE 5-3. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENT LOCATORS
597-1050-71

## SECTION VI <br> REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the metering circuit board assembly. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

| TABLE | TITLE | NUMBER | PAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $6-1$ | METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0108$ | 16 |

TABLE 6-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0108
(Sheet 1 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| C2,C3,C4 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $020-1085$ | 1 |
| C6,C7 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 3 |
| C8 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{NPO}$ | $042-3922$ | 2 |
| C9,C10 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $001-5004$ | 1 |
| C11 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{NPO}$ | $003-1054$ | 2 |
| C12 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $001-5004$ | 1 |
| C13 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C14 | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $031-1043$ | 1 |
| C15 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3312$ | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C17,C18,C19 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C20 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 3 |
| C21,C22 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 2 |
| C24 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C25 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C26 | Capacitor, Mica, $50 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C27,C28 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $040-5013$ | 1 |
| C29 | Capacitor, Mylar Film, $0.047 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 2 |
| C30,C31 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $030-4743$ | 1 |
| C32,C33 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 2 |
| C34 THRU | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 2 |
| C45 |  | $003-1054$ | 12 |
| C46 THRU | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 4 |
| C49 |  |  | $003-1054$ |
| C50 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C51 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 1 |  |

TABLE 6-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0108
(Sheet 2 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C52 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C53 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C54 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C55 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C56,C57 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C58 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C59 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $22 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 024-2274 | 1 |
| C60 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C61 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C62 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C63 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| D1,D2 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 2 |
| D3,D4 | Diode, HP5082-2800, High Voltage, Schottky Barrier Type, $70 \mathrm{~V}, 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 201-2800 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D5 THRU } \\ & \text { D13 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 9 |
| D14 | Diode, Zener, 1N4733A, 5.1V $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 200-4733 | 1 |
| D15,D16,D17 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 3 |
| D18,D19 | Diode, Zener, 1N4742A, 12V $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 200-4742 | 2 |
| D20,D21 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 2 |
| D22 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 1 |
| D23 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| D24 | Diode, HP5082-2800, High Voltage, Schottky Barrier Type, $70 \mathrm{~V}, 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 201-2800 | 1 |
| D25 | Diode, Zener, 1N5363, 30V $\pm 10 \%$, 5 W | 200-5363 | 1 |
| DS1 | LED, Red, MV57173, Light Intensity G | 320-0017 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS2 THRU } \\ & \text { DS5 } \end{aligned}$ | LED, Green, MV54173, Light Intensity I | 320-0016 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS6 THRU } \\ & \text { DS8 } \end{aligned}$ | LED, Red, MV57173, Light Intensity G | 320-0017 | 3 |
| DS9,DS10 | LED, Green, MV54164, High Efficiency 10-Segment Bar Graph Array | 320-4164 | 2 |
| DS11 | LED, Red, MV57164, High Efficiency 10-Segment Bar Graph Array | 320-7164 | 1 |
| DS12 | LCD Display, 4-Digit | 320-0021 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS13 THRU } \\ & \text { DS17 } \end{aligned}$ | LED, Red, MV57173, Light Intensity G | 320-0017 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS18 THRU } \\ & \text { DS20 } \end{aligned}$ | LED, Green, MV54173, Light Intensity I | 320-0016 | 3 |
| E1 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 1 |
| J14 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 1 |
| Q1,Q2 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q3 THRU } \\ & \text { Q5 } \end{aligned}$ | Transistor, 2N3906, PNP, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 210-3906 | 3 |
| Q6 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 1 |
| Q7 | Field Effect Transistor, J271, P-Channel JFET, TO-92 Case | 210-0271 | 1 |
| R1 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, $5.36 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5364 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R4 | Resistor, $5.36 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5364 | 1 |
| R5 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R6, R7, R8 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4993 | 3 |
| R9 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0108
(Sheet 3 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R10 | Resistor, $499 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4996 | 1 |
| R11 | Resistor, 536 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-5363 | 1 |
| R12 | Resistor, $1.91 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1914 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 715 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-7132 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, $11.0 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1105 | 1 |
| R15 | Resistor, $1.27 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1274 | 1 |
| R16 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R17 | Resistor, $9.31 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-9314 | 1 |
| R18 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R19 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R20 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, $22 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2283 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, 26.7 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R23 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, $301 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3061 | 1 |
| R25 | Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1504 | 1 |
| R26 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1083 | 1 |
| R27 | Resistor, 82.5 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-8255 | 1 |
| R28 | Potentiometer, $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-2054 | 1 |
| R29 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R30 | Resistor, 8.2 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-8254 | 1 |
| R31 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor Network, $10-10 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm 0.5\% Resistors, 0.7 W Total Dissipation, 16-Pin DIP | 226-0392 | 1 |
| R33,R34 | Resistor, 10 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 2 |
| R35 | Resistor, $5.11 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-5141 | 1 |
| R36 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R37 | Resistor, $22 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2283 | 1 |
| R38 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R39 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R40 | Resistor, $2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2041 | 1 |
| R41 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-2044 | 1 |
| R42 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R43 | Resistor, $4.75 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4741 | 1 |
| R44 | Resistor, 845 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-8453 | 1 |
| R45 | Resistor, $27.4 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2751 | 1 |
| R46 | Resistor, $845 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-8453 | 1 |
| R47 | Resistor, 1.5 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1504 | 1 |
| R48 | Resistor, 16.9 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1695 | 1 |
| R49 | Resistor, $845 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-8453 | 1 |
| R50 | Resistor, $8.45 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-8454 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, 845 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-8453 | 1 |
| R52 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R53 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R54 | Resistor, 1 Meg Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R55 | Resistor, $30 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3051 | 1 |
| R56 | Potentiometer, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-1054 | 1 |

BROADCAST

TABLE 6-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0108
(Sheet 4 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R57 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R58 | Resistor, 182 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1826 | 1 |
| R59 | Resistor, 1.8 Meg Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1873 | 1 |
| R60 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R61,R62 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 2 |
| R63 | Resistor, 267 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2673 | 1 |
| R64,R65 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R66 THRU } \\ & \text { R71 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 6 |
| R72,R73,R74 | Resistor, $619 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-6193 | 3 |
| R75,R76 | Resistor, $200 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2003 | 2 |
| R77 | Resistor, $51.1 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-5112 | 1 |
| R78 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R79 | Resistor, $1.33 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1331 | 1 |
| R80 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R81 | Resistor, $1.33 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1331 | 1 |
| R82 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R83 | Resistor, 365 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3631 | 1 |
| R84 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R85 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R86 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R87 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R88 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R89 | Resistor, $604 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-6031 | 1 |
| R90 | Resistor, $1.21 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1214 | 1 |
| R91 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4993 | 1 |
| R92 | Resistor, $1.21 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1214 | 1 |
| R93 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4993 | 1 |
| R94 | Resistor, $1.21 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1214 | 1 |
| R95 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4993 | 1 |
| R96 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R97 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R98 THRU } \\ & \text { R107 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 10 |
| R108 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R109 | Resistor, $2.26 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2264 | 1 |
| R110 | Resistor, $118 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1111 | 1 |
| R111 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R112 | Resistor, $51.1 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-5112 | 1 |
| S1 THRU S6 | Switch, Push, Illuminated, S120601H1, <br> Contacts: SPST, N.O., 24 V ac at 125 mA Nominal | 340-0107 | 6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TP1 THRU } \\ & \text { TP6 } \end{aligned}$ | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 6 |
| U1,U2 | Integrated Circuit, TLO74CN, Quad JFET-Input Operational Amplifier, 14-Pin DIP | 221-0074 | 2 |
| U3 | Integrated Circuit, CD4066BE, Quad Bilateral Switch, CMOS, 14 -Pin DIP | 225-0004 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. METERING CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0108
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| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U4,U5 | Integrated Circuit, RC4227GNB, Monolithic Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-4227 | 2 |
| U6 | Integrated Circuit, CD4066BE, Quad Bilateral Switch, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0004 | 1 |
| U7 | Integrated Circuit, ICL7136CPL, 3 1/2 Digit LCD A/D Converter, CMOS IC, 40-Pin DIP | 220-7136 | 1 |
| U8 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4538 | 1 |
| U9 | Integrated Circuit, MC14532B, 8-Bit Priority Encoder, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4532 | 1 |
| U10 | Integrated Circuit, MC14076B, Quad D-Type Register with Three State Outputs, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4076 | 1 |
| U11 | Integrated Circuit, MC14028BCP, BCD-to-Decimal Decoder, CMOS | 228-4028 | 1 |
| U12 | Integrated Circuit, ULN2004, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U13 | Integrated Circuit, MC14070B, Quad Exclusive OR Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4071 | 1 |
| U14 | Integrated Circuit, LM317T, Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator, 1.2 V to $37 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5$ Ampere, TO-220 Case | 227-0317 | 1 |
| U15, U16 | Integrated Circuit, LM337T, Adjustable Negative Voltage Regulator, 1.2 V to $37 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5$ Ampere, TO-220 Case | 227-0337 | 2 |
| U17 | Integrated Circuit, LM317LZ, Adjustable Positive Voltage Regulator, 1.2 to $37 \mathrm{~V} @ 0.1$ Ampere, TO-92 Case | 220-0317 | 1 |
| U18 | Integrated Circuit, NE555N, Timer, 8-Pin DIP | 229-0555 | 1 |
| U19,U20,U21 | Integrated Circuit, LM3914N, Dot/Bar Display Driver, 18-Pin DIP | 229-3914 | 3 |
| XR32 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU1 THRU } \\ & \text { XU3 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 3 |
| XU4,XU5 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 2 |
| XU6 | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 1 |
| XU7 | Socket, 40-Pin DIP | 417-4005 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU8 THRU } \\ & \text { XU12 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 5 |
| XU13 | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 1 |
| XU18 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU19 THRU } \\ & \text { XU21 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 18-Pin DIP | 417-1804 | 3 |
| -- | Socket, 20-Pin In-line | 417-0172 | 2 |
| ---- | Blank, Metering Circuit Board | 519-0108 | 1 |

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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# SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION 

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to the operation of the modulated oscillator assembly.

## 1-3. DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The modulated oscillator assembly produces the carrier frequency, frequency modulates the carrier, and amplifies the modulated RF carrier to a level sufficient to drive the RF amplifier assembly. Additional circuitry is interfaced to the AFC/PLL circuit board which operates as a phase-locked loop to maintain the RF carrier center frequency.

1-5. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
1-6. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical characteristics relative to the modulated oscillator assembly.

TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| SIGNAL INPUTS |  |
| MODULATION AND AFC VOLTAGE | 35 mV p-p Nominal with 2.0 V to 9.0 V dc |
| Dependent on the RF Center Frequency. |  |
| SIGNAL OUTPUTS |  |
| RF | 1 mW at 50 Ohms. |
| AFC SAMPLE | 1 mW at 50 Ohms. |

## SECTION II REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides removal and installation procedures for the modulated oscillator assembly.

## 2-3. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION PROCEDURES.

2-4. REMOVAL PROCEDURE.
2-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. A number 2 Phillips screwdriver with a 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade is required to remove the modulated oscillator assembly from the exciter chassis.

2-6. PROCEDURE. To remove the modulated oscillator assembly, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EX-
WARNING

## CITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover. Disconnect P8 from the AFC/PLL circuit board.
C. Disconnect RF sample connector P6 and RF output connector P9 from the rear of the modulated oscillator assembly.
D. Remove the four screws securing the modulated oscillator assembly to the steel mounting plate. Remove the ground straps.

2-7. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.
2-8. To install the modulated oscillator assembly after repairs have been completed, proceed as follows:

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Follow the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in reverse order.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the exciter modulated oscillator assembly.

## 3-3. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

## 3-4. MECHANICAL ASSEMBLY.

3-5. The modulated oscillator circuit board is enclosed in a cast aluminum housing which is secured to a heavy steel plate. Mechanical vibrations are reduced by a foam rubber pad between the steel plate and the chassis. The increased mass of the assembly also lowers the mechanical resonance below the frequency of vibrations from external sources.

3-6. In addition, a foam rubber pad attached to the inside top-cover restricts movement of circuit board components to reduce mechanically introduced noise modulation and increase the frequency stability of the oscillator.

## 3-7. ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION.

3-8. Figure 3-1 presents a simplified schematic diagram of the modulated oscillator circuit board. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for a description of the following circuits.
A. Modulator/Oscillator
B. Buffers and Output Amplifier
C. Power Supply

3-9. MODULATOR/OSCILLATOR. The oscillator section is a modified Colpits configuration consisting of transistor Q2, inductors L3 and L2, capacitors C1 and C2, and varactor diodes D1 through D8. C2 provides positive feedback to sustain oscillation. Tuning is accomplished by the 2 V to 9 V (dependent upon the carrier frequency) potential applied to the varactor diodes from the AFC/PLL circuit board through L1/L6.

3-10. Varactor diodes D1 through D8 also operate as a linear FM modulator. The modulation voltage applied to the diodes through L1/L6 varies the capacitance across the oscillator tank circuit to provide direct FM modulation. Capacitor C3 prevents ground loops between the AFC/PLL circuit board ground and modulated oscillator assembly ground. The oscillator output amplitude is maintained at a constant level by limit diode D9/D10/D11.

3-11. BUFFERS AND OUTPUT AMPLIFIER. Three RF stages provide isolation between the oscillator and output load, harmonic suppression, and a low output impedance.
3-12. The modulated RF at Q2 is coupled to the base of buffer/amplifier Q3 through capacitor C8. The output of Q3 is applied to buffer/amplifier Q4 through C11. The output of Q4 is applied to the base of output amplifier Q5 through a low-pass filter consisting of C15, C16, and L5. The output of Q5 is routed through C18 to resistors R23 and R24 which establish a 50 Ohm output impedance.

3-13. Two identical signals are output from the modulated oscillator assembly. The signal at R24 provides drive to the RF amplifier and the signal at R23 provides a frequency sample to the AFC/PLL circuit board.


FIGURE 3-1. MODULATED OSCILLATOR SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

3-14. POWER SUPPLY. +20 V dc is applied to the transistors on the modulated oscillator circuit board through transistor Q1. Q1 operates as a capacitance multiplier for dc filter capacitor C4.

## SECTION IV MAINTENANCE

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides maintenance and troubleshooting information for the exciter modulated oscillator assembly.

4-3. MAINTENANCE.
4-4. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
4-5. The modulated oscillator assembly contains no controls which require adjustment or calibration.

4-6. TROUBLESHOOTING.
4-7. Field servicing the modulated oscillator assembly is not recommended. Therefore, if difficulties are encountered and the modulated oscillator is suspected as faulty, return the assembly to Broadcast Electronics Inc. for repair or replacement.

## SECTION V DRAWINGS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below the the modulated oscillator assembly.

| FIGURE | TITLE | NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-1 | MODULATED OSCILLATOR SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM | SC959-0203 |
| 5-2 | MODULATED OSCILLATOR ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM | AB959-0203 |
| 5-3. | MODULATED OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT BOARD | AB919-0106 |
|  | ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM |  |





## SECTION VI REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the modulated oscillator assembly. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

| TABLE | TITLE | NUMBER | PAGE |
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TABLE 6-1. MODULATED OSCILLATOR ASSEMBLY - 959-0203

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| C21 | Capacitor, Ceramic Feed-Thru, $100 \mathrm{pF} \pm 20 \%, 250 \mathrm{~V}$ | $008-1020$ | 1 |
| C22 | Capacitor, Ceramic Chip, $470 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $009-4723$ | 1 |
| L7 | Ferrite Choke, 180 MHz, 2.5 Turns, Single Section | $364-0002$ | 1 |
| J6,J9 | RF Receptacle, BNC | $417-0016$ | 2 |
| ---- | Ferrite Bead, 0.291 Dia | $360-0003$ | 3 |
| ---- | Assembly, Modulated Oscillator Circuit Board | $919-0106$ | 1 |
| --- | Cable Assembly, Modulated Oscillator | $949-1050$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-2. MODULATED OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT BOARD - 919-0106
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| C1 | Capacitor, Mica, $12 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3312$ | 1 |
| C2 | Capacitor, Ceramic Chip, $470 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ | $040-1213$ | 1 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $009-4723$ | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-3922$ | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C7 | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3312$ | 1 |
| C8 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C9 THRU C14 | $001-5004$ | 6 |  |
| C15 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ NPO | $000-3302$ | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, $3.3 \mathrm{pF}, 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 1 |
| C17,C18 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2 |  |
| C19,C20 | Capacitor, Ceramic Feed-Thru, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 2 |  |
| D1 | Diode, Varactor, KV3201, $2-11 \mathrm{pF}$ Range, 50 V dc Maximum | $205-3201$ | 2 |
| D2 THRU D4 | Reverse Voltage, DO-34 Case |  | 1 |
|  | Diode, MV209, Voltage Variable Capacitance, 26 pF to 32 pF | $205-0109$ | 3 |

TABLE 6-1. MODULATED OSCILLATOR ASSEMBLY - 959-0106
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D5 | Diode, Varactor, KV3201, 2-11 pF Range, 50V dc Maximum Reverse Voltage, DO-34 Case | 205-3201 | 1 |
| D6 THRU D8 | Diode, MV209, Voltage Variable Capacitance, 26 pF to 32 pF Range, 30V dc Maximum Reverse Voltage | 205-0109 | 3 |
| D9 THRU D11 | Diode, HP5082-2800, High Voltage, Schottky Barrier Type, $70 \mathrm{~V}, 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 201-2800 | 3 |
| D12 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| E1 THRU E6 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 6 |
| L1 | RF Choke, $3.3 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%$, 0.85 Ohms DC Resistance, 380 mA Maximum | 360-3300 | 1 |
| L2 | Coaxial Cable Sections: <br> 50 Ohm rigid coaxial cable matching section | 610-0026 | 1 |
| L3 | RF Choke, $3.3 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 0.85 \mathrm{Ohms}$ DC Resistance, 380 mA Maximum | 360-3300 | 1 |
| L4,L5 | RF Choke, $0.47 \mathrm{uH}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | 364-0047 | 2 |
| L6 | RF Choke, $3.3 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%$, 0.85 Ohms DC Resistance, 380 mA Maximum | 360-3300 | 1 |
| Q1 | Transistor, MPS-A06, NPN, TO-92 Case | 211-0006 | 1 |
| Q2,Q3 | Field Effect Transistor, J3100, RF, N-Channel, TO-92 Case | 212-0310 | 2 |
| Q4,Q5 | Transistor, 2N5109, RF, NPN, TO-92 Case | 211-5109 | 2 |
| R1 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, $3.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3324 | 1 |
| R4 | Resistor, 221 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2213 | 1 |
| R5 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R6 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1.4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1031 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R8 | Resistor, $267 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-2673 | 1 |
| R9 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R10 | Resistor, 453 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-4561 | 1 |
| R11 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R12 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1031 | 1 |
| R13,R14 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 2 |
| R15 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R16 | Resistor, $2.74 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2744 | 1 |
| R17,R18,R19 | Resistor, $221 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-2213 | 3 |
| R20 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1021 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, $221 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-2213 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, $118 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1111 | 1 |
| R23,R24 | Resistor, 51.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5112 | 2 |
| --- | Blank Modulated Oscillator Circuit Board | 519-0106 | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. CABLE ASSEMBLY, MODULATED OSCILLATOR - 949-1050

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| P8 | Connector, Housing, 5-Pin In-line | $417-0165$ | 1 |
| ---- | Pins, Crimp Type | $417-8766$ | 4 |

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# SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION 

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to the operation of the automatic frequency control/phase-locked-loop (AFC/PLL) circuit board.

## 1-3. DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The AFC/PLL circuit board: 1) synthesizes and maintains the desired carrier frequency to a high degree of precision, and 2) processes the audio for modulation.
1-5. A sample of the modulated oscillator output frequency is compared to a precision reference frequency in a comparator circuit which generates a correction voltage. This correction voltage is applied to the modulated oscillator to maintain the stability of the carrier frequency. If the carrier is off frequency (as when power is applied), the AFC/PLL circuitry will mute the RF output until the carrier is locked in-phase with the reference frequency. A dual speed PLL filter ensures rapid stabilization of the carrier frequency.
1-6. In addition, the AFC/PLL circuit board accepts, sums, and precorrects audio input signals to provide a linear response when applied to the modulated oscillator.
1-7. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
1-8. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical characteristics relative to the AFC/PLL circuit board.
TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATIONS |
| :--- | :--- |
| INPUTS: |  |
| RF SAMPLE | 1 mW at 50 Ohms. |
| BALANCED AUDIO | +10 dBm at 600 Ohm for $100 \%$ Modulation. |
| COMPOSITE AUDIO | $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{p-p} \mathrm{(1.24V} \mathrm{RMS)} \mathrm{for} 100 \%$ Modulation. |
| SCA AUDIO | $3.5 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{p-p} \mathrm{(1.24V} \mathrm{RMS)} \mathrm{for} 10 \%$ Injection. |
| OUTPUTS: |  |
| MODULATION | $35 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{p-p} \mathrm{Nominal} \mathrm{for}+,/-75 \mathrm{kHz}$ Deviation. |
| AFC | +2.0 V dc to +9.0 V dc, Dependent Upon RF Center |
| Frequency. |  |
| AFC (Metering) | +2.0 V dc to +9.0 V dc, Dependent Upon RF Center |
| Frequency. |  |
| AFC INTERLOCK | Open Collector Output. |
| EXTERNAL LOCK INDICATOR | Open Collector Output. |
| COMPOSITE AUDIO (Metering) | $6.0 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{p-p} \mathrm{at} 1 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm. |
| COMPOSITE TEST | $6.0 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{p-p} \mathrm{at} 1 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm. |

# SECTION II REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION 

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides removal and installation procedures for the AFC/PLL circuit board assembly.

2-3. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION PROCEDURES.

## 2-4. REMOVAL PROCEDURE.

2-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. A number 2 Phillips screwdriver with a 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade is required to remove the $\mathrm{AFC} / \mathrm{PLL}$ circuit board assembly from the exciter chassis.

2-6. PROCEDURE. The removal of the AFC/PLL circuit board assembly requires the unit be placed on a suitable work surface. To remove the circuit board, proceed as follows:

## $4 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & \text { W WARNING }\end{aligned}$

## DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover. Disconnect J1, J2, and J8 from the AFC/PLL circuit board.
C. Disconnect RF sample BNC connector P6 from the output of the modulated oscillator assembly.
D. Remove the four screws securing the AFC/PLL cover to the circuit board. Remove the cover and the ground straps.
E. Remove the four screws securing the AFC/PLL circuit board to the exciter chassis and remove the circuit board.

2-7. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.
2-8. To install the AFC/PLL circuit board assembly after repairs have been completed, proceed as follows:

DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
B. Follow the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in reverse order.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

$3-2$. This section presents the theory of operation for the exciter AFC/PLL circuit board.

## 3-3. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

3-4. The AFC/PLL circuit board contains nine circuits. Figure 3-1 presents a simplified schematic of the AFC/PLL circuit board. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for a description of the following circuits.
A. Reference Divider Circuit
B. Reference Oscillator Activity Monitor
C. RF Sample Divider Circuit
D. Comparator Circuit
E. Loop Filter Control Circuit
F. VCO Activity Monitor
G. Audio Processing Circuits
H. Pre-modulation Control Circuit
I. Voltage Regulator Circuits

## $3-5$. REFERENCE DIVIDER CIRCUIT.

3-6. This divider circuit provides an accurate and stable reference frequency for input to a comparator circuit. A 10 MHz signal from crystal oscillator Y 1 is input to divide-by-five counter U1B to produce 2 MHz . These two frequencies are available at TP1 through programmable jumper J3.
$3-7$. The 2 MHz signal from U1B is input to divide-by-two counter U1A to produce 1 MHz . Logic circuits U2, U3, and U4A further divide the 1 MHz signal by 250 to provide 4 kHz to one shot U5. The 4 kHz signal at the QA output of U5 is applied to programmable frequency synthesizer and comparator U9.

3-8. REFERENCE OSCILLATOR ACTIVITY MONITOR.
3-9. This circuit provides a visual indication of the reference divider circuit output. When the 4 kHz signal is present, the QB output of U5 will go HIGH which biases LED driver transistor Q1 ON to illuminate indicator DS2.

3-10. RF SAMPLE DIVIDER CIRCUIT.
3-11. This divider circuit provides an RF sample frequency for input to the comparator circuit. An RF sample from the modulated oscillator is input to transformer T1 to reduce ground loop interference. The output of T1 is coupled to a low-pass filter consisting of capacitors $\mathrm{C} 15, \mathrm{C} 16$, and inductor L 3 which eliminates any harmonics.

3-12. The sinusoidal output signal from the low-pass filter is applied to the input of counter U8. U 8 will divide the sample frequency by 20 and output a digital signal to U9.

## 3-13. COMPARATOR CIRCUIT.

3-14. This circuit compares the signals from both the reference divider and RF sample divider circuits and generates an error signal when a difference exists. Logic circuit U9 is a programmable frequency synthesizer and comparator which will internally divide the 4 kHz signal at the OSC input to provide a frequency of 500 Hz .
$3-15$. When binary switches $\mathrm{S} 1, \mathrm{~S} 2$, and S 3 are preset for the appropriate carrier frequency, U9 will divide the RF sample signal at the F input to provide 500 Hz at the FV output which is applied to one shot U12. If an error exists, output FV will vary above or below 500 Hz . This signal and the 500 Hz from the reference division are internally compared for phase and frequency variations.
$3-16$. When the carrier frequency and reference frequency are equal and in phase, the PD output of U9 will be steady state at approximately +2.5 volts. If the carrier leads or is greater than the reference frequency, the output will pulse LOW. If the carrier lags or is less than the reference frequency, the output will pulse HIGH. These output pulses will vary in width directly in proportion to the degree of phase error. The pulses are applied to U11B.

3-17. Normally, the LD output of U9 will be a logic HIGH for a locked condition. If an unlocked condition exists, the output will pulse LOW. This output is applied to the D input of lock/ unlock sensor U4B. With the signal from the FV output of U9, the QA output of one shot U 12 will provide a clock pulse to U4B which leads or lags the signal at the D input depending on the phase error direction.

3-18. LOOP FILTER CONTROL CIRCUIT.
3-19. The loop filter control circuit increases/decreases the voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) center frequency to maintain accuracy. U10B biases integrator/amplifier U11B at 2.5 V to provide a voltage gain of 11 for any differential voltage within the range of the bias. The output of U11B is applied to the metering circuit board for display.
$3-20$. ACTIVE FILTER. The output of U11B is also applied to an active third-order 5 Hz low-pass filter consisting of capacitors C29 through C31, resistors R25 through R27, and loop filter buffer U11A. The filter removes the reference frequency component to provide a dc automatic frequency control (AFC) voltage to the modulated oscillator through resistor R31.

3-21. LOCK DRIVER. The output of lock/unlock sensor U4B normally applies a HIGH through resistor R39 to lock driver U13A for a locked-loop condition. U13A is activated by a slow charge/rapid discharge circuit consisting of resistors R39, R40, diode D2, and capacitor C42.

3-22. As long as the output of U4B is HIGH, the potential on C42 will maintain U13A output HIGH. This HIGH will: 1) illuminate front-panel LOCK indicator DS5, 2) bias transistor switch Q3/Q4 ON to remove the RF inhibit from the rear-panel terminal strip, and 3) enable the AFC relay.
$3-23$. If an unlock condition exists, the output of U4B will go LOW which rapidly discharges C42 through D2 and R40 and applies a LOW to U13A. When this occurs, the output of U13A will go LOW to extinguish the lock indicator, disable the AFC relay, inhibit the RF, and activate a dual rate loop driver.

3-24. DUAL RATE LOOP DRIVER. The LOW output from U13A is routed to a dual rate control network consisting of R42, R43, C44, and D3. This circuit is identical in operation to the slow charge/rapid discharge circuit previously described. The circuit forces the output of U13B HIGH which enables light dependent resistors LDR1, LDR2, and LDR3 in the active filter circuit to increase loop lock response.


3-25. LOOP LOCK RESPONSE. Increased loop lock response is accomplished by LDR1, LDR2, and LDR3. When enabled during an unlocked condition, LDR1 will shunt the 5 Hz lowpass filter and route the output from U11B directly to U11A. LDR2 will shunt resistor R31 to rapidly charge capacitor C35 through resistor R34. Modulation coupling capacitor C37 will be rapidly charged through LDR3.
3-26. LOCK UP. When the operating frequency and phase output of the modulated oscillator are sufficiently adjusted by the AFC control voltage, the output of U4B will return HIGH which changes the output state of U13A and U13B. The duration between the unlock and lock conditions is less than 5 seconds.
$3-27$. VCO ACTIVITY MONITOR.
3-28. This circuit indirectly provides a visual indication of output from the RF sample divider circuit via the FV output of U9. When the 500 Hz signal is present, the QB output of U12 will go HIGH which biases LED driver transistor Q2 ON to illuminate indicator DS3. If any component within the RF sample divider circuit or modulated oscillator circuit fails, indicator DS3 will extinguish and the QB output of U12 will issue a reset pulse to U4B which inhibits the RF.
3-29. AUDIO PROCESSING CIRCUITS.
3-30. BALANCED INPUTS. A balanced composite audio input circuit and a balanced monophonic audio input circuit are provided by the FX-50 exciter. Audio for the composite circuit is input through a rear-panel BNC connector. Audio for the monophonic circuit is input through rear-panel barrier strip TB1.
3-31. Composite Circuit. When programmable jumper J4 is installed, resistor R74 is connected across the input circuit to convert the impedance from 10 k Ohms to 50 Ohms. Audio from the rear-panel is ac coupled to balanced input amplifiers U14A and U14B through capacitors C49/C50 and C52/C53. Diodes D8 through D11 limit the audio input level.
$3-32$. The outputs of U14A and U14B are routed to differential amplifier U15A. The output of U15A is routed to summing amplifier U10A through balanced composite level control R81.
3-33. Monophonic Circuit. Audio from the rear-panel is ac coupled through capacitors in the RFI assembly to balanced input amplifiers U16A and U16B. Diodes D12 through D15 operate to limit the audio input level. Pre-emphasis is selected by programmable jumpers J5A and J5B which connect capacitor(s) C62 and/or C63 into the circuit through resistor R37.
$3-34$. The outputs of U16A and U16B are routed to differential amplifier U15B. The voltage gain for U15B is selected by a gain select network consisting of resistor pack R96 and a resistor connected between tie points E1 and E2. The output of U15B is routed to summing amplifier U10A through balanced monophonic level control R91.

3-35. UNBALANCED INPUTS. Subcarrier audio from rear-panel connectors SUB1, SUB2, and SUB3 and audio from front-panel composite test connector are input to U10A through summing resistors R64 through R67. Audio from the rear-panel unbalanced composite connector is also input to U10A through unbalanced composite level control R69.
$3-36$. PREMODULATION CONTROL CIRCUIT.
3-37. Audio signals from the balanced and unbalanced input circuits are summed at the input of summing amplifier U10A. The output of U10A is routed to the front-panel composite test connector, the metering circuit board, and a precorrection network through modulation correction control R63.
3-38. The audio precorrection network consisting of resistors R53 through R62 and diodes D4 through D7 adjusts the base band signal to compensate for varactor non-linearity in the modulated oscillator. The output of this network is routed to the modulated oscillator through coupling capacitor C37 and modulation calibration control R52.

## 3-39. VOLTAGE REGULATOR CIRCUITS.

3-40. The AFC/PLL circuit board contains three voltage regulator circuits. +15 volts is applied to regulator circuit U6 to provide a $+5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{B}$ operating potential at the output. +20 volts is applied to regulator circuit U17 to provide an output potential of +15 V to the circuit board and indicator DS4. - 20 volts is applied to regulator circuit U18 to provide an output potential of -15 V to the circuit board and indicator DS5.

3-41. In addition, +5 volts is applied to a filter circuit consisting of capacitors C12, C13, and inductor L1. The output illuminates indicator DS1 and provides a $+5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ operating potential.

# SECTION IV MAINTENANCE 

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures, and troubleshooting information for the exciter AFC/PLL circuit board.

4-3. MAINTENANCE.
4-4. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
4-5. Figure 4-1 presents the AFC/PLL circuit board controls and indicators with the cover removed. The following electrical adjustment procedures do not require the cover to be removed.

4-6. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following tools and equipment are required for electrical adjustment procedures.
A. Insulated adjustment tool, shipped with the exciter ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N} 407-0038$ ).
B. Digital voltmeter, Fluke 75 or equivalent.
C. Low distortion audio generator and distortion analyzer, Sound Technology 1710A or equivalent.
D. Calibrated oscilloscope.
E. High linearity FM demodulator, Belar FMM-2 or equivalent.
F. 20 dB power attenuator, Bird 8343-200 or equivalent.
G. Calibrated frequency counter, HP-5315B or equivalent.

4-7. BAL MONO (R91). The BAL MONO level control on the AFC/PLL circuit board adjusts the output level of the balanced monophonic amplifier circuit. BAL MONO control R91 is adjusted as follows.

4-8. Procedure. To adjust BAL MONO control R91, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the AUDIO INPUT terminals on rear-panel barrier strip TB1.
C. Connect a digital voltmeter to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT receptacle.


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FIGURE 4-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

## 4 WARNING

## DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.

D. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
E. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at $+10 \mathrm{dBm}(2.45 \mathrm{~V}$ RMS) output.
F. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R91 until the voltmeter indicates 2.12 V RMS.
G. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the top-cover.

4-9. BAL COMP (R81). The BAL COMP level control on the AFC/PLL circuit board adjusts the output level of the balanced composite amplifier circuit. BAL COMP control R81 is adjusted as follows.

4-10. Procedure. To adjust BAL COMP control R81, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:

WARNING DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the rear-panel BAL COMPOSITE INPUT receptacle.
C. Connect a digital voltmeter to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT receptacle.

DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
D. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
E. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at 1.24 V RMS output.
F. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R81 until the voltmeter indicates 2.12 V RMS.
G. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the top-cover.
4-11. UNBAL COMP (R69). The UNBAL COMP level control on the AFC/PLL circuit board adjusts the output level of the unbalanced composite amplifier circuit. UNBAL COMP control R69 is adjusted as follows.
4-12. Procedure. To adjust UNBAL COMP control R69, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the rear-panel UNBAL COMPOSITE INPUT receptacle.
C. Connect a digital voltmeter to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT receptacle.

WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
D. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
E. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at 1.24 V RMS output.
F. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R69 until the voltmeter indicates 2.12 V RMS.
G. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the topcover.

4-13. MODULATION CORRECTION (R63). The MODULATION CORRECTION control on the AFC/PLL circuit board corrects the audio signal prior to application to the modulated oscillator assembly. MODULATION CORRECTION control R63 is adjusted as follows.
4-14. Procedure. To adjust MODULATION CORRECTION control R63, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the front-panel COMPOSITE IN receptacle. Connect a digital voltmeter to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT receptacle.
C. Connect an FM demodulator to the exciter RF OUTPUT receptacle through a 20 dB attenuator and a distortion analyzer to the output of the demodulator.

WARNING
DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
WARNING
D. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
E. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at 2.12 V RMS output as indicated on the voltmeter.
F. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R63 for minimum THD as indicated on the distortion analyzer.
G. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the topcover.
4-15. MODULATION CALIBRATION (R52). The MODULATION CALIBRATION control on the AFC/PLL circuit board adjusts the exciter percentage of modulation. MODULATION CALIBRATION control R52 is adjusted as follows.
4-16. Procedure. To adjust MODULATION CALIBRATION control R52, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:
A. Perform the BAL MONO (R91), BAL COMP (R81), and the UNBAL COMP (R69) adjustment procedures.

WARNING DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
B. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
C. Remove the top-cover and connect an audio generator to the front-panel COMPOSITE IN receptacle. Connect a digital voltmeter to the front-panel COMPOSITE OUT receptacle.
D. Connect an FM demodulator to the exciter RF OUTPUT receptacle through a 20 dB attenuator.
E. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
F. Adjust the audio generator for 400 Hz at 2.12 V RMS output as indicated on the voltmeter.
G. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust R52 for $100 \%$ modulation as indicated on the modulation monitor.
H. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the topcover.

4-17. REF OSC FREQ TRIM. The REF OSC FREQ TRIM control on the AFC/PLL circuit board adjusts the reference frequency. The REF OSC FREQ TRIM control is adjusted as follows.

4-18. Procedure. To adjust the REF OSC FREQ TRIM control, refer to Figure $4-1$ as required and proceed as follows:

## 43 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover and connect a frequency counter to TP1 on the $\mathrm{AFC} /$ PLL circuit board.
C. Apply primary power and operate the exciter.
D. With an insulated adjustment tool, adjust the REF OSC FREQ TRIM control until the frequency counter indicates $10 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or $2 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~Hz}$ depending on programmable jumper J3.
E. Disconnect the primary power, remove all test equipment, and replace the topcover.

4-19. FREQUENCY SELECTION. The exciter carrier frequency is established by programmable frequency synthesizer switches S1, S2, and S3 on the AFC/PLL circuit board assembly (refer to Figure 4-2). The position of each switch corresponds to a weighted binary number (refer to Table 4-1).

4-20. Table 4-1 lists standard carrier frequencies and corresponding switch binary codes for domestic and European operation. A " 1 " in the code represents a switch in the ON position and a " 0 " represents a switch in the OFF position. S1, S2, and S3 are programmed as follows.


## FIGURE 4-2. FREQUENCY SELECTION

4-21. Procedure. To change the exciter carrier frequency, proceed as follows.

## 4 WARNING

## DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover. Refer to Table 4-1 and select the desired frequency and corresponding binary code.
C. Refer to Figure 4-2 and program four-segment switches S1, S2, and S3 for the desired frequency.
D. Replace the top-cover and return the exciter to service.

4-22. LOW-PASS FILTER. An optional low-pass filter can be installed on the FX-50/E exciter rear-panel for stand-alone operation. Due to critical tuning parameters, field adjustment is not recommended. If adjustment is necessary, contact Broadcast Electronics field service for assistance.

4-23. PRE-EMPHASIS SELECTION. Programmable jumpers P5A and P5B on the AFC/PLL circuit board establish the exciter pre-emphasis. The exciter is normally shipped with $75 \mathrm{mi}-$ crosecond pre-emphasis. If required, an alternate pre-emphasis can be selected as follows.

4-24. Procedure. To select an alternate pre-emphasis, refer to Figure 4-1 as required and proceed as follows:

| ODMESTI[ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ELRGPEAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FREDUENCY | SWITCH | SWITCH | SWITCH | FREDUENCY | SWITCH | SWITCH | SWITCH | FREDUENCY | SWITCH | SWITCH | SWITCH | FREDUENCY | SWITCH | SWITCH | SWITCH |
| IN | S1 | S2 | S3 | IN | S1 | S2 | S3 | IN | S1 | S2 | S3 | IN | S1 | S2 | S3 |
| MHZ | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | MHZ | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | MHZ | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 | MHZ | 1234 | 1234 | 1234 |
| 87.1 | 1101 | 1111 | 1001 | 98.1 | 1001 | 1010 | 1101 | 87.2 | 1101 | 1110 | 111 | 98.2 | 1001 | 1010 | 0011 |
| 87.3 | 1101 | 1110 | 0101 | 98.3 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 87.4 | 1101 | 1101 | 10011 | 98.4 | 1001 | 1000 |  |
| 87.5 | 1101 | 1101 | 0001 | 98.5 | 1001 | 1000 | O101 | 87.6 | 1101 | 1100 |  | 98.6 | 1001 |  |  |
| 87.7 | 1101 | 1011 | 1101 | 98.7 | 1001 |  | 0001 | 87.8 | 1101 | 1011 |  | 98.8 | 1001 | 01110 |  |
| 87.9 | 11 1 11 | 1010 | 1001 | 98.9 | 1001 |  | 11 1 11 | 88.0 | 1101 | 1001 |  | 99.0 | 1001 | 01101 |  |
| 88.1 | 1101 | 1001 | 0101 | 99.1 | 1001 | $\begin{array}{llll}01 & 0 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 1001 | 88.2 | 1101 | 1000 | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 99.2 | 1001 |  |  |
| 88.3 |  | 1000 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 99.3 | 1001 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 88.4 | 1101 |  |  | 99.4 | 1001 | 0010 |  |
| 88.5 | 1101 1101 | 0110 | 1101 | 99.5 | 1001 | 0010 | 0 0 101 | 88.6 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 99.6 | 1001 | 0001 |  |
| 88.7 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 0 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 0101 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 0 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 99.7 <br> 9.7 | 1001 | 0000 | 1101 | 88.8 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | 99.8 | 1001 | 0000 |  |
| 88.9 |  | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllll}0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 99.9 | 1000 1000 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 89.0 89.2 |  | $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllllllll}0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 100.0 100.2 | 1000 1000 |  |  |
| 89.3 | 1101 | 0001 | 1101 | 100.3 | 1000 | 1101 | 1 0 10101 | 89.4 | 1101 1101 | 0001 |  | 100.4 | 1000 | 1100 | 1 0 1111 |
| 89.5 | 1101 | 0000 | 1001 | 100.5 | 1000 | 1011 | 1101 | 89.6 | 1100 | 1111 | 1111 | 100.6 | 1000 | 1011 | 0011 |
| 89.7 | 1100 | 1111 | 0101 | 100.7 | 1000 | 1010 | 1001 | 89.8 | 1100 | 1110 |  | 100.8 | 1000 | 1001 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 89.9 | 1100 | 1110 | 0001 | 100.9 | 1000 | 1001 | 0101 | 90.0 | 1100 | 1101 | 0111 | 101.0 | 1000 | 1000 | 1011 |
| 90.1 | 1100 | 1100 | 1101 | 101.1 | 1000 | 1000 | 0001 | 90.2 | 1100 | 1100 | 0011 | 101.2 | 1000 | 0111 | 0111 |
| 90.3 | 1100 | 1011 | 1001 | 101.3 | 1000 | 0110 | 1101 | 90.4 | 1100 | 1010 | 1111 | 101.4 | 1000 | 0110 | 0011 |
| 90.5 | 1100 | 1010 |  | 101.5 | 1000 |  | 1001 | 90.6 | 1100 | 1001 | 10011 | 101.6 | 1000 | 0100 | 1111 |
| 90.7 | 1100 | 1001 | 0001 | 101.7 | 1000 | 0100 | 0101 | 90.8 | 1100 | 1000 |  | 101.8 | 1000 | 0011 | 1011 |
| 90.9 | 1100 | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 1101 | 101.9 | 1000 | 0011 | 0001 | 91.0 | 1100 |  | 00011 | 102.0 | 1000 | 0010 |  |
| 91.1 | 1100 | 0110 | 1001 | 102.1 | 1000 | 0001 | 1101 | 91.2 | 1100 | 0101 | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 102.2 | 1000 | 0001 | 0011 |
| 91.3 | 1100 | 0101 | 0101 | 102.3 | 1000 | 0000 | 1001 | 91.4 | 1100 | 0100 | 1011 | 102.4 | 0111 | 1111 | 1111 |
| 91.5 | 1100 | 0100 | 0001 | 102.5 | 0111 | 1111 | 0101 | 91.6 | 1100 | 0011 | 0111 | 102.6 | 0111 | 1110 | 1011 |
| 91.7 | 1100 | 0010 | 1101 | 102.7 | 0111 | 1110 | 0001 | 91.8 | 1100 | 0010 | 0011 | 102.8 | 0111 | 1101 | 0111 |
| 91.9 | 1100 | 0001 | 1001 | 102.9 | 0111 | 1100 | 1101 | 92.0 | 1100 | 0000 |  | 103.0 | 01111 | 1100 | 0011 |
| 92.1 | 1100 | 0000 | 0101 | 103.1 | 0111 | 1011 | 1001 | 92.2 | 1011 | 1111 | 1011 | 103.2 | 0111 | 1010 | 1111 |
| 92.3 | 1011 | 1111 | 0001 | 103.3 |  | 1010 | 0101 | 92.4 | 1011 | 1110 | 01011 | 103.4 | 01111 | 1001 | 1011 |
| 92.5 | 1011 | 1101 | 1101 | 103.5 |  | 1001 | 0001 | 92.6 | 1011 | 1101 | 0011 | 103.6 | 0111 | 1000 | 0111 |
| 92.7 | 1011 | 1100 | 1001 | 103.7 | $\begin{array}{llllllll}0 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 101 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 92.8 | 1011 |  |  | 103.8 |  |  | 0011 |
| 92.9 | 1011 | 1011 | 0101 | 103.9 |  | 0110 | 1001 | 93.0 | 1011 | 1010 | 10011 | 104.0 | 01111 | 0101 |  |
| 93.1 | 1011 | 1010 | 0001 | 104.1 |  | 0101 | 01 0 11 | 93.2 | 1011 | 1001 |  | 104.2 |  | 0100 |  |
| 93.3 | 1011 | 1000 | 1101 | 104.3 |  | 0100 | 0001 | 93.4 | 1011 | 1000 | 0011 | 104.4 | 01111 | 00111 |  |
| 93.5 | 1011 | 0111 | 1001 | 104.5 | 0111 | 0010 | 1101 | 93.6 | 1011 | 0110 | 1111 | 104.6 | 0111 | 0010 | 0011 |
| 93.7 | 1011 | 0110 | 0101 | 104.7 | 0111 | 0001 | 1001 | 93.8 | 1011 | 0101 | 1011 | 104.8 | 0111 | 0000 | 1111 |
| 93.9 | 1011 | 0101 | 0001 | 104.9 | 0111 | 0000 | 0101 | 94.0 | 1011 | 0100 | 0111 | 105.0 | 0110 | 1111 | 1011 |
| 94.1 | 1011 | 0011 | 1101 | 105.1 | 0110 |  | 0001 | 94.2 | 1011 | 0011 | 0011 | 105.2 | 0110 | 1110 | 0111 |
| 94.3 | 1011 | 0010 | 1001 | 105.3 | 0110 | 1101 | 1101 | 94.4 | 1011 | 0001 | 1111 | 105.4 | 0110 | 1101 | 0011 |
| 94.5 | 1011 | 0001 | 0101 | 105.5 | 0110 | 1100 | 1001 | 94.6 | 1011 | 0000 | 1011 | 105.6 | 0110 | 1011 | 1111 |
| 94.7 | 1011 | 0000 | 0001 | 105.7 | 0110 | 1011 | O101 | 94.8 | 1010 | 1111 | 0111 | 105.8 | 0110 | 1010 | 1011 |
| 94.9 | 1010 | 1110 | 1101 | 105.9 | 0110 | 1010 | 0001 | 95.0 | 1010 | 1110 | 0011 | 105.0 | 0110 | 1001 | 0 0 111 |
| 95.1 | 1010 | 1101 | 1001 | 106.1 | 0110 | 1000 | 1101 | 95.2 | 1010 | 1100 | 1111 | 106.2 | 0110 | 1000 | 0011 |
| 95.3 | 1010 | 1100 | 0101 | 106.3 | 0110 |  | 1001 | 95.4 | 1010 | 1011 |  | 106.4 | 0110 | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 95.5 | 1010 | 1011 | 0001 | 106.5 | 0110 | 0110 | 0101 | 95.6 | 1010 | 1010 |  | 106.6 | 0110 | 0101 | 1011 |
| 95.7 | 1010 | 1001 | 1101 | 106.7 | 01100 | 0101 | 00011 | 95.8 | 1010 | 1001 | 00011 | 106.8 | 01100 | 0100 |  |
| 95.9 | 1010 | 1000 | 1001 | 106.9 | 0110 | 0011 | 1101 | 96.0 | 1010 | 0111 | 1111 | 107.0 | 0110 | 0011 | 0011 |
| 96.1 | 1010 | 0111 | 0101 | 107.1 | 0110 | 0010 | 1001 | 96.2 | 1010 | 0110 | 1011 | 107.2 | 0110 | 0001 | 1111 |
| 96.3 | 1010 | 0110 | 0001 | 107.3 | 0110 | 0001 | 0101 | 96.4 | 1010 | 0101 | 0111 | 107.4 | 0110 | 0000 | 1011 |
| 96.5 | 1010 | 0100 | 1101 | 107.5 | 0110 | 0000 | 1 0 0001 | 96.6 | 1010 | 0100 | O 0111 | 107.6 | 0101 | 1111 | 0111 |
| 96.7 | 1010 | 0011 | 1001 | 107.7 | 0101 | 1110 | 1101 | 96.8 | 1010 | 0010 | 1111 | 107.8 | 0101 | 1110 | 0011 |
| 96.9 | 1010 | 0010 | 0101 | 107.9 | 0101 | 1101 | 1001 | 97.0 | 1010 | 0001 | 1011 | 108.0 | 0101 | 1100 | 1111 |
| 97.1 | 1010 | 0001 | 0001 | 108.1 | 0101 | 1100 | 0101 | 97.2 | 1010 | 0000 | 0111 | 108.2 | 0101 | 1011 | 1011 |
| 97.3 | 1001 | 1111 | 1101 | 108.3 | 0101 | 1011 | 0001 | 97.4 | 1001 | 1111 | 0011 | 108.4 | 0101 | 1010 | 0111 |
| 97.5 | 1001 | 1110 | 1001 | 108.5 | 0101 | 1001 | 1101 | 97.6 | 1001 | 1101 | 1111 | 108.6 | 0101 | 1001 | 0011 |
| 97.7 | 1001 | 1101 | 0101 | 108.7 | 0101 | 1000 | 1001 | 97.8 | 1001 | 1100 | 1011 | 108.8 | 0101 | 0111 | 1111 |
| 97.9 | 1001 | 1100 | 1 0 001 | 108.9 | 0 0 101 | 1 0 111 | 1101 | 98.0 | 1001 | 1011 | 0111 | 109.0 | 0101 | 0110 | 1011 |

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TABLE 4-1. FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER PROGRAMMING

## 43 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

 DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the exciter top-panel.
C. Refer to the following information and program P5A and P5B as required.

PRE-EMPHASIS
75 us
50 us
25 us

P5A
Install Remove
Install

P5B
Install
Install Remove
D. Replace the exciter top-panel.

4-25. TROUBLESHOOTING.
4-26. The troubleshooting philosophy for the AFC/PLL circuit board consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Figures 4-3 and 4-4 which present troubleshooting information.

## 出 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

CAUTION
CAUTION

## DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPONENTS.

INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS AND CIRCUIT TRACES MAY DAMAGE THE AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD.

4-27. After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to assist in problem resolution. The defective circuitry may be repaired locally or the circuit board may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.


1. BINARY SWITCHES S1, S2, AND
2. THE MIDLLATED OSCILATDR CIRCUIT CIMPLETES TEE LIOP AND THEREFIRE
IS CINSDERD IN THE TRDBLESHIOTING INFDRMATIGN.



FIGURE 4-3. NO RF OUTPUT-LOCK IS EXTINGUISHED
元


FIGURE 4-4. NO MODULATION, LOCK INDICATOR ILLUMINATED

## SECTION V DRAWINGS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the AFC/PLL circuit board.

FIGURE
5-1
5-2 AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM
5-3 AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENT LOCATOR

NUMBER
SD919-0104

AD919-0104
597-1050-70


BE] erobacast inc

| REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE | REF | ZONE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | C1 | C41 | C2 | DS2 | B1 | R15 | B2 | R55 | B3 | R95 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C2 | C2 | C42 | C2 | DS3 | $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2$ | R16 | B2 | R56 | B3 | R96 | A2 |  |  |  |  |
| C3 | C1 | C43 | C2 | DS4 | C2 | R17 | B2 | R57 | B3 | $\mathrm{R97}$ | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C4 | C1-C2 | C44 | C2 | DS5 | C2 | R18 | B2 | R58 | B3 | R 98 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C5 | C1 | C45 | A3 | E1 | A2 | R19 | B2 | R59 | B3 | R 99 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C6 | C1 | C46 | A3 | E2 | A2 | R20 | A1 | R60 | B3 | R100 | C3 |  |  |  |  |
| C7 | B1 | C47 | B3-A3 | J1 | B3-A3 | R21 | A1 | R61 | B3 | R103 | A3 |  |  |  |  |
| C8 | B1 | C48 | A3 | J2 | C3 | R22 | B2 | R62 | B3 | 51 | B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C9 | B1 | C49 | A3 | J3 | C2 | R23 | B2 | R63 | B2 | S2 | B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C10 | B1 | C50 | A3 | J4 | A3 | R24 | C2 | R64 | A3 | 53 | B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C11 | B1 | C51 | A3 | J5 | A2 | R25 | C2 | R65 | A3 | 11 | A1 |  |  |  |  |
| C12 | C2 | C52 | A3 | J8 | C3 | R26 | C2 | R66 | B3 | TP1 | C2 |  |  |  |  |
| C13 | C2 | C53 | A3 | L1 | C2 | R27 | C2 | R67 | B3 | TP2 | A3 |  |  |  |  |
| C14 | C2 | C54 | A3 | L2 | A1 | R28 | C2 | R68 | A3 | TP3 | B1 |  |  |  |  |
| C15 | A1 | C55 | A3 | L3 | A1 | R29 | C2 | R69 | A3-B3 | TP4 | C2 |  |  |  |  |
| C16 | A1 | C56 | A2-A3 | LDR1 | C2 | R30 | C2 | R70 | A3 | U1 | C1 |  |  |  |  |
| C17 | A1 | C57 | A2-A3 | LDR2 | B2-B3 | R31 | B3 | R71 | A3 | U2 | C1 |  |  |  |  |
| C18 | A1 | C58 | A2 | LDR3 | B3 | R32 | B3 | R72 | A3 | U3 | B1 |  |  |  |  |
| C19 | A1 | C59 | B2 | P3 | C2 | R33 | B3 | R73 | A2 | U4 | B1 |  |  |  |  |
| C20 | A1-B1 | C60 | B2 | P4 | A3 | R334 | C3 | R74 | A3 | U5 | B1 |  |  |  |  |
| C21 | A1 | D1 | C2-C3 | P5A | A2 | R35 | C2 | R75 | A3 | U6 | A2 |  |  |  |  |
| C22 | B2 | D2 | C2 | P5B | A2 | R36 | C2 | R76 | A3 | U8 | A1 |  |  |  |  |
| C23 | B2 | D3 | C2 | Q1 | B1 | R37 | C1-C2 | R77 | A3 | 49 | B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C24 | A2 | D4 | B3 | Q2 | C1 | R38 | C1 | R78 R79 | A3 | 410 | B2 |  |  |  |  |
| C25 | A1-B1 | D5 | B3 | Q3 | C3 | R39 | C2 | R79 | A3 | U11 | C2 |  |  |  |  |
| C26 | B2 | D6 | B3 | Q4 | C3 | R40 | C2 | R80 | A2 | 412 | C2 |  |  |  |  |
| C27 | B2 | D7 | B3 | R1 | C1 | R41 | C2 | R81 | B2-A2 | 013 | ${ }^{\text {C2 }}$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| C28 | C2 | D8 | A3 | R2 | C1 | $\mathrm{R}^{2} 2$ | C2 | $\mathrm{R}^{88}{ }^{2}$ | B2 | 114 | A2-A3 |  |  |  |  |
| C29 | C2 | D9 | A3 | R3 | C1 | R43 | C2 | R83 | B2 | U15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C30 | C2-C3 | D10 | A3 | R4 | C1 | R44 | C2 | R84 | B3 | 016 | A2 |  |  |  |  |
| C31 | C2-C3 | D11 | A3 | R5 | C2 | R45 | C2 | R85 | C3 A2 | 117 418 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C32 | C3 | D12 | A2 | R6 | C1 C2 | R46 <br> R 47 | C2 C3 | R86 |  | $\mathrm{Ul}_{\mathrm{Y} 1} 1$ | C3 $C 1$ |  |  |  |  |
| C33 C34 c | ${ }^{\text {C2 }}$ C3-83 | D13 | A2 | R7 | C2 A1 | R47 R48 | C3 C3 | R87 R88 | A2 | Y1 | C1 |  |  |  |  |
| C35 | B3-C3 | D15 | A2 | R9 | A1 | R49 | C2 | R89 | A2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C36 | C3 | D16 | C3 | R10 | A1 | R50 | B3-C3 | R90 | A2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C37 | B3 | D17 | C3 | R11 | B1 | R51 | C3 | R91 | B2-A2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C38 | B3 | D18 | C3 | R12 | B1 | R52 | B3 | $\mathrm{R92}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C39 | C2 | 019 | C3 | R13 R14 | B1 B1 | R53 R54 | B3 B3 | R93 <br> R 94 | C3 C3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C40 | C2 | DS1 | C2 | R14 | B1 | R54 | B3 | R94 | C3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FIGURE 5-3. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENT LOCATORS

## SECTION VI REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the AFC/PLL circuit board.
Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

TABLE
6-1
6-2

TITLE
AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY
CABLE HARNESS, AFC/PLL ASSEMBLY

NUMBER
919-0104
919-0104

PAGE
21
25

TABLE 6-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0104 (Sheet 1 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C2 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C5 THRU C8 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 4 |
| C9 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-1043 | 1 |
| C10 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C11 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-1043 | 1 |
| C12,C13 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C14 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C15,C16 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 500 V , NPO | 001-5004 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C17 THRU } \\ & \text { C20 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 4 |
| C21 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C22,C23 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 35V | 023-1084 | 2 |
| C24 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C25 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C26 | Capacitor, Mylar Film, 0.022 uF $\pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-2243 | 1 |
| C27 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C28 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $4.7 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 024-4764 | 1 |
| C29 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 024-1064 | 1 |
| C30 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 3.3 uF, 50V, Non-Polarized | 024-3364 | 1 |
| C31 | Capacitor, Mylar, 0.1 uF $\pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-1053 | 1 |
| C32,C33 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C34 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.22 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-2253 | 1 |
| C35 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 4700 uF, 16V | 020-4793 | 1 |
| C36 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C37 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V | 024-3374 | 1 |
| C38 | Capacitor, Mylar, 0.22 uF $\pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-2253 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0104
(Sheet 2 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C39 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C40 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-1043 | 1 |
| C41 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C42 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C43 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C44 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.47 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 038-4753 | 1 |
| C45,C46,C47 | Capacitor, Mica, $240 \mathrm{pF}, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-2422 | 3 |
| C48 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.22 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 030-2253 | 1 |
| C49,C50 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 2 |
| C51 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C52,C53 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 2 |
| C54 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.22 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 030-2253 | 1 |
| C55 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C56,C57 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 500 V , NPO | 001-5004 | 2 |
| C58 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C59 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 3.3 pF, 1000V | 000-3302 | 1 |
| C60,C61 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C62 | Capacitor, Mica, $2500 \mathrm{pF} \pm 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-2531 | 1 |
| C63 | Capacitor, Mica, $5000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 1 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-5031 | 1 |
| C64 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C65 | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 500 V | 042-3312 | 1 |
| C66 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C67 | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3312 | 1 |
| C68 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C69 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 35V | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C70 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C71 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C72,C73 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D1 THRU } \\ & \text { D7 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 7 |
| D16 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| D17 | Diode, Zener, 1N4739A, 9.1V $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 200-0009 | 1 |
| D18 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| D19 | Diode, Zener, 1N4739A, 9.1V $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 200-0009 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS1 THRU } \\ & \text { DS5 } \end{aligned}$ | Indicator, LED, Green, 521-9175, 3V @ 40 mA Maximum | 323-9224 | 5 |
| E1,E2 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 2 |
| J1, J2, | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 2 |
| J3 | Receptacle, Male, 2-Pin In-Line | 417-4004 | 1 |
| J4 | Receptacle, Male, 3-Pin In-Line | 417-0003 | 1 |
| J5, J8 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | 417-0200 | 2 |
| L1,L2 | RF Choke, $2.2 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%$, 0.4 Ohms DC Resistance, 550 mA Maximum | 360-2200 | 2 |
| L3 | RF Choke, $0.47 \mathrm{uH}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | 364-0047 | 1 |
| LDR1 THRU | Optical Isolator, VTL5C2, LDR/LED Type | 323-7345 | 3 |
| LDR3 | On Resistance: 500 Ohms Off Resistance: 1 Meg Ohm Cell Voltage: 200V Maximum Cell Current: 10 to 40 mA |  |  |
| P3,P4 | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 2 |
| P5A,P5B | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 2 |
| Q1 THRU Q4 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 4 |
| R1 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1023 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, 330 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3333 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0104

## (Sheet 3 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R3 | Resistor, $51 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5123 | 1 |
| R4,R5 | Resistor, $3.3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3343 | 2 |
| R6 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, 270 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2733 | 1 |
| R8 | Resistor, 330 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3333 | 1 |
| R9 | Resistor, 39 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3953 | 1 |
| R10 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R11 | Resistor, $12 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1253 | 1 |
| R12 | Resistor, 51 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5153 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, 270 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2733 | 1 |
| R15,R16 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 2 |
| R17,R18 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1063 | 2 |
| R19 | Resistor, 560 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-5663 | 1 |
| R20 | Resistor, $365 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3631 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1033 | 1 |
| R23 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R25,R26,R27 | Resistor, 15 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1553 | 3 |
| R28 | Resistor, $1.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1543 | 1 |
| R29,R30 | Resistor, $4.99 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-5041 | 2 |
| R31 | Resistor, 47 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-4753 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor, 120 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1233 | 1 |
| R33 | Resistor, 220 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2233 | 1 |
| R34 | Resistor, $27 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2723 | 1 |
| R35 | Resistor, $82 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-8253 | 1 |
| R36 | Resistor, 51 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5153 | 1 |
| R37 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R38 | Resistor, 270 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2733 | 1 |
| R39 | Resistor, 390 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3963 | 1 |
| R40 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R41 | Resistor, $5.6 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5643 | 1 |
| R42 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R43 | Resistor, 4.7 Meg Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-4773 | 1 |
| R44 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R45 | Resistor, 470 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-4733 | 1 |
| R46,R47,R48 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 3 |
| R49 | Resistor, $510 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-5133 | 1 |
| R50 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, 15 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1553 | 1 |
| R52 | Potentiometer, $50 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-5054 | 1 |
| R53 | Resistor, 430 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-4363 | 1 |
| R54 | Resistor, $6.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-6243 | 1 |
| R55 | Resistor, $750 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-7533 | 1 |
| R56 | Resistor, 820 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-8263 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0104
(Sheet 4 of 5)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R57 | Resistor, $300 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3033 | 1 |
| R58 | Resistor, $750 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-7563 | 1 |
| R59 | Resistor, $180 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1833 | 1 |
| R60 | Resistor, $620 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-6263 | 1 |
| R61 | Resistor, 470 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-4733 | 1 |
| R62 | Resistor, 6.2 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-6243 | 1 |
| R63 | Potentiometer, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 175-1034 | 1 |
| R64,R65,R66 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 3 |
| R67 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R68 | Resistor, 7.5 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-7543 | 1 |
| R69 | Potentiometer, $5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-5044 | 1 |
| R70,R71,R72 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1073 | 3 |
| R73 | Resistor Network, $10-10 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm 0.5\% Resistors, 0.7 W Total Dissipation, 16-Pin DIP | 226-0392 | 1 |
| R74 | Resistor, $51 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5123 | 1 |
| R75,R76 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 2 |
| R77,R78,R79 | Resistor, 1 Meg Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1073 | 3 |
| R80 | Resistor, 7.5 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-7543 | 1 |
| R81 | Potentiometer, $5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-5044 | 1 |
| R82 | Resistor, 17.4 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1745 | 1 |
| R83 | Resistor, $3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3043 | 1 |
| R84,R85 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1043 | 2 |
| R86 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1073 | 1 |
| R87 | Resistor, $620 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-6233 | 1 |
| R88 | Resistor, $4.99 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5041 | 1 |
| R89 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1073 | 1 |
| R90 | Resistor, $4.99 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-5041 | 1 |
| R91 | Potentiometer, $5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-5044 | 1 |
| R92 | Resistor, $18 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1853 | 1 |
| R93,R94 | Resistor, 270 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2733 | 2 |
| R95 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R96 | Resistor Network, $10-10 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm $0.5 \%$ Resistors, 0.7 W Total Dissipation, 16-Pin DIP | 226-0392 | 1 |
| R97 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R98 | Resistor, $1.33 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1331 | 1 |
| R99 | Resistor, $121 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R100 | Resistor, $1.33 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1331 | 1 |
| R103 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1053 | 1 |
| S1 THRU S3 | Switch, SPST, 4 Position, 8-Pin DIP | 340-0002 | 3 |
| T1 | Wideband RF Transformer, 0.2 to 350 MHz , Impedance Ratio 4:1 Primary Impedance: $50 / 75 \mathrm{Ohms}$ Secondary Impedance: 200/300 Ohms | 370-0002 | 1 |
| TP1 | Jack, Test, Red, Circuit Board Mount | 417-0004 | 1 |
| TP2,TP3,TP4 | Terminal, Turret, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 3 |
| U1 | Integrated Circuit, SN74LS90N, Negative edge-triggered, Divide-by-10 Counter, 14-Pin DIP | 228-0290 | 1 |
| U2 | Integrated Circuit, MC14040B, CMOS MSI, 12-Bit Binary Counter, 16-Pin DIP | 220-4040 | 1 |
| U3 | Integrated Circuit, MC14073B, Triple 3-Input AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4073 | 1 |
| U4 | Integrated Circuit, MC14013BCP, Dual D-Type Flip-Flop, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4013 | 1 |

TABLE 6-1. AFC/PLL CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0104
(Sheet 5 of 5)

| REF. DES. |  | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| U5 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable <br> Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | $228-4538$ | 1 |
| U6 | Integrated Circuit, LM317LZ, Adjustable Positive Voltage <br> Regulator, 1.2 to 37V @ 0.1 Ampere, TO-92 Case <br> Integrated Circuit, SP8658, Prescaler, Divide-by-twenty <br> Counter, 8-Pin DIP | $220-0317$ | 1 |
| U8 | Integrated Circuit, MC145151P, Parallel Input, PLL Frequency <br> Synthesizer, CMOS, 28-Pin DIP | $220-8658$ | $220-5151$ |

TABLE 6-2. CABLE HARNESS, AFC/PLL ASSEMBLY - 949-1050-001

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| P6 | Plug, BNC, Dual Crimp | $418-0034$ | 1 |

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## DESCRIPTION

Electrical Characteristics
RF Amplifier Circuit Board Assembly
Heat Sensor Circuit Board Assembly
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DESCRIPTION
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## PAGE NO.

# SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION 

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to the operation of the RF amplifier assembly.

## 1-3. DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The RF amplifier assembly consists of three stages of amplification to increase the lowlevel RF input signal from the modulated oscillator to an adjustable level of 3 to 50 watts as required to drive an associated transmitter. Directional coupler sensing lines on the circuit board provide both forward and reflected power outputs for monitoring and control of amplifier operation.

## 1-5. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

1-6. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical specifications of the RF amplifier assembly.
TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATIONS |
| :--- | :--- |
| SIGNAL LEVELS: |  |
| RF AMPLIFIER | 0.0 dBm at 50 Ohms. |
| INPUT | 3 to 50 Watts RF at 50 Ohms (adjustable). |
| OUTPUT | 2.2 V dc at 50 Watts RF Output. |
| DIRECTIONAL COUPLER OUTPUT | Less than 1 V dc at 50 Watts RF Output at <br> FORWARD <br> REFLECTED |

## SECTION II REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section provides removal and installation procedures for the RF amplifier assembly.
2-3. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION PROCEDURES.
2-4. REMOVAL PROCEDURE.
2-5. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. A number 2 Phillips screwdriver with a 4 inch ( 10.16 cm ) blade is required to remove the RF amplifier assembly from the exciter chassis.

2-6. PROCEDURE. The removal of the RF amplifier assembly requires the exciter be placed on a suitable work surface. To remove the RF amplifier assembly, proceed as follows:

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EX-
WARNING

## CITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

A. Disconnect the primary power from the exciter.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover and disconnect J15 from P15 of the RF amplifier power/control cable.
C. Disconnect BNC connector P18 from J18 on the rear of the RF amplifier assembly.
D. Disconnect BNC connector P17 from J17 on the front of the RF amplifier assembly.
E. Remove the six screws from the underside which secure the assembly to the chassis.
F. Remove the RF amplifier assembly from the exciter chassis.

## 2-7. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE.

2-8. To install the RF amplifier assembly after repairs have been completed, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the primary power from the exciter.
B. Follow the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in reverse order.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the exciter RF amplifier assembly.

## $3-3 . \quad$ RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION.

3-4. The RF amplifier assembly consists of: 1) two series-pass voltage regulator transistors, 2) a +20 V regulator circuit, 3) a temperature sensing circuit, and 4) an RF amplifier circuit board. All wiring to and from the assembly is routed through plugs and jacks to facilitate maintenance. An exhaust fan is installed on the exciter rear-panel to maintain proper operating temperature.

## 3-5. RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD DESCRIPTION.

3-6. The RF amplifier circuit board contains a three-stage FM broadband amplifier with a maximum output power of 50 watts. Output levels from 3 to 50 watts are attained by adjusting the power transistor control voltage. Due to the broadband characteristics, tuning of the amplifier is not required.

3-7. In addition, the RF amplifier circuit board contains forward and reflected power directional couplers and an input mute circuit. The directional coupler outputs and operating potentials are routed from the circuit board through the chassis with feed-through capacitors to prevent RF interference.

3-8. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.
3-9. A simplified schematic diagram of the RF amplifier circuit board is presented in Figure $3-1$. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for a description of the following circuits.
A. RF amplifier circuit.
B. Directional coupler circuits.
C. Input mute circuit.

3-10. RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT. The RF amplifier circuit consists of an input amplifier, a driver amplifier, a power amplifier, and associated components. Interstage impedance matching networks are designed with microstrips to provide maximum broadband frequency stabilization.

3-11. Input Amplifier. The input amplifier consists of thick-film hybrid amplifier U2, and resistor pad R6 and R7. A 1 milliwatt RF input signal from the modulated oscillator is input to U2. This stage provides approximately 1 watt of output power across R6 and R7 to the following stage.
3-12. Input amplifier U2 operates from a dc potential of +20 volts which is routed through input mute transistor Q5. Inductor L1 and capacitors C11 and C12 provide power supply isolation.

3-13. Driver Amplifier. The driver amplifier consists of transistor Q3, an impedance matching network, resistor R8, and inductor L3. The matching network converts the 50 Ohm output of U2 to the low input impedance required by Q3. This stage provides approximately 8 watts of output power to the following stage. L3 provides a dc return path for Q3 and R8 ensures stable amplifier operation.


FIGURE 3-1. RF AMPLIFIER SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

3-14. Driver amplifier Q3 operates from a dc potential of +20 volts. Inductors L4 and L5, and capacitors C19, C22, and C23 provide power supply isolation.

3-15. Power Amplifier. The power amplifier consists of power transistor Q4, an impedance matching network, resistor R10, and PA bias control R17. The matching network converts the output impedance of Q3 to the low input impedance required by Q4. R10 provides isolation from the bias network and R17 establishes the quiescent drain current for Q4. This stage provides 50 watts of output power to the associated transmitter.

3-16. The drain of Q4 connects to an impedance matching network which operates as: 1) a broadband impedance step-up transformer to establish an output impedance of 50 Ohms , and 2) a second harmonic notch filter. Capacitor C36 functions as a dc blocking capacitor.

3-17. Power amplifier Q4 operates from an adjustable dc potential of +3 to +24 volts. The adjustable potential is preset by circuitry on the power supply/control circuit board and is automatically maintained by feedback from the forward directional coupler. Inductors L7 and L8, and capacitors C28 through C31 provide power supply isolation.

3-18. DIRECTIONAL COUPLER CIRCUITS. The directional couplers provide two dc signals obtained by rectifying a sample of the RF output signal. Due to the polarity of the samples, one signal will represent the forward output signal and the other will represent the reflected.

3-19. Forward Directional Coupler. The forward voltage sample is obtained from a microstrip on the circuit board near the output line. This signal is rectified and filtered by diode D1, capacitors C38 and C39, and resistor R15. Capacitor C37 establishes the broadband characteristics of the circuit.

3-20. Reflected Directional Coupler. The reflected voltage sample is obtained from a microstrip on the circuit board near the output line. This signal is rectified and filtered by diode D2, capacitors C40 and C41, and resistor R13. Capacitor C41 establishes the broadband characteristics of the circuit. The directivity of the circuit is adjusted by null control R12.

3-21. INPUT MUTE CIRCUIT. The input mute circuit consists of transistors Q5 and Q6. During normal operation, +20 volts is routed to input amplifier U2 through Q5. When the exciter is muted, the final +V supply is terminated. The loss of this potential will bias Q6 OFF and disable Q5 which terminates the +20 volts to U2.

# SECTION IV <br> MAINTENANCE 

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures, and troubleshooting information for the RF amplifier assembly.

4-3. MAINTENANCE.
4-4. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
4-5. Although the following controls are not located on the RF amplifier assembly, the controls effect the operation of the RF amplifier. The adjustment procedure for each control is presented in the power supply/control circuit board section of this manual.
A. TEMP TRIP (R27)
B. TEMP CAL (R25)
C. FWD CAL (R5)
D. RFL CAL (R9)

4-6. REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. The following tools and equipment are required for electrical adjustment procedures.
A. Insulated adjustment tool, shipped with the exciter (P/N 407-0038).
B. Non-inductive, 100 watt, 50 Ohm test load.
C. Adapter, BNC jack to type N plug for test load (P/N 417-3288).
D. Adapter, type N jack-to-jack for test load (P/N 417-3841).
E. Coaxial accessory cable, BNC connectors, shipped with exciter (P/N 947-0017-2).

4-7. RFL NULL (R12). The RFL NULL control on the RF amplifier circuit board adjusts the directivity of the reflected power directional coupler. Potentiometer R12 is adjusted as follows.

4-8. Procedure. To adjust reflected power null control R12, proceed as follows:
WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Remove the exciter top-cover and the access hole plug at the top and rear of the RF amplifier assembly (refer to Figure 4-1).
C. Connect a 100 watt non-inductive test load to the exciter rear-panel RF OUTPUT receptacle.
D. Apply primary power and operate the exciter for 50 watts as indicated on the frontpanel meter.
E. Depress the front-panel RFL meter function switch.

## 4 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

MAINTENANCE WITH POWER APPLIED IS ALWAYS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS AND THEREFORE CAUTION SHOULD BE OBSERVED. DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENTS WITHIN THE EXCITER WHEN POWER IS APPLIED.

## 出

WARNING
WARNING
USE AN INSULATED TOOL FOR ADJUSTMENT.
F. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust R12 for minimum reflected power as indicated on the front-panel meter.

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
G. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
H. Remove all test equipment and replace the access hole plug and exciter top-cover.

4-9. PA BIAS (R17). PA BIAS control R17 on the RF amplifier circuit board adjusts the PA quiescent current. Potentiometer R17 is adjusted as follows.

4-10. Procedure. To adjust PA bias control R17, proceed as follows:

## DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EX-

 CITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.A. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
B. Refer to the REMOVAL PROCEDURE in SECTION II, REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION and remove the RF amplifier assembly from the exciter chassis.
C. Refer to Figure 4-1 and remove the 10 screws securing the RF amplifier assembly to the mounting bracket/shield.
D. Refer to Figure 4-1 and position the RF amplifier assembly in the chassis as shown.
E. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect J15 to P15 of the RF amplifier assembly power/ control cable.
F. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect P18 to J18 on the rear of the RF amplifier assembly.
G. Connect a 100 watt non-inductive test load to the exciter rear-panel RF OUTPUT receptacle.
H. Apply primary power to the exciter and record the forward power meter indication


## 43 <br> WARNING

WARNING MAINTENANCE WITH POWER APPLIED IS ALWAYS CON-SIDERED HAZARDOUS AND THEREFORE CAUTION SHOULD BE OBSERVED. DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENTS WITHIN THE EXCITER WHEN POWER IS APPLIED.

WARNING
USE AN INSULATED TOOL FOR ADJUSTMENT.
WARNING
I. Remove RF drive by disconnecting P17 from the RF amplifier.
J. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust PWR SET control R52 on the power supply/control circuit board fully clockwise.
K. Depress front-panel PAI meter function switch.
L. Refer to Figure $4-1$ and adjust R17 for 300 milliamps ( 0.30 ) as indicated on the front-panel meter.
M. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect P17 to the RF amplifier.
N. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust PWR SET control R52 until the meter indicates the value recorded in step H .

4 WARNING

## DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BE-

 FORE PROCEEDING.O. Disconnect primary power to the exciter.
P. Remove all test equipment and replace the RF amplifier assembly mounting bracket/shield.
Q. Refer to the INSTALLATION PROCEDURE in SECTION II, REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION and install the RF amplifier assembly in the exciter chassis.
4-11. TROUBLESHOOTING.
4-12. The troubleshooting philosophy for the RF amplifier assembly consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Figure 4-2 which presents troubleshooting information for the RF amplifier assembly.

WARNING DISCONNECT THE POWER FROM THE EXCITER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPO-
WARNING

## CAUTION <br> CAUTION

 NENTS.INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS AND CIRCUIT TRACES MAY DAMAGE THE RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY.

4-13. After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to facilitate in problem resolution. The defective circuitry may be repaired locally or the circuit board may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.


## SECTION V DRAWINGS

5-1. INTRODUCTION.
5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the RF amplifier assembly.

| FIGURE | TITLE | NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5-1 | RF AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM | AD959-0204 |
| 5-2 | RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD | SD919-0105-001 |
|  | SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM |  |
| 5-3 | RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM | AC919-0105-001 |
| 5-4 | RF AMPLIFIER REGULATOR CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM | SB919-0410-004 |
| 5-5 | AMPLIFIER INPUT/RFI FILTER/REGULATOR CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $\begin{array}{r} \text { AC919-0410-001/ } \\ -003 / \\ -004 \end{array}$ |


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|  |  |  |  | X-50/ME-40 | 40 saue $1: 1$ |  |







## SECTION VI REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the RF amplifier assembly. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

| TABLE | TITLE | NUMBER | PAGE |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $6-1$ | RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $959-0204$ | 14 |
| $6-2$ | WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLY | $949-0144$ | 14 |
| $6-3$ | RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0105-001$ | 15 |
| $6-4$ | RF AMPLIFIER REGULATOR CIRCUIT BOARD | $919-0410-004$ | 16 |

TABLE 6-1. RF AMPLIFIER MODULE ASSEMBLY - 959-0204

REF. DES.
DESCRIPTION
PART NO. QTY.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C1 THRU C4 | Capacitor, Ceramic Feed-Thru, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 20 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | $008-1033$ | 4 |
| C32 | Capacitor, Mica, $150 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | $046-0005$ | 1 |
| C33 | Capacitor, Mica, 33 pF $\pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | $040-3312$ | 1 |
| Q1,Q2 | Transistor, MJ3000, Silicon, NPN Darlington, TO-3 Case | $219-3000$ | 2 |
| Q3 | Transistor, 2N6198, RF Power | $213-6198$ | 1 |
| Q4 | Transistor, DU2860U, DMOS, 60W | $210-2860$ | 1 |
| R19 | Resistor, 330 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $130-3333$ | 1 |
| U1 | Integrated Circuit, LM338K, Adjustable Voltage Regulator, | $227-0339$ | 1 |
| U2 | 5 Amperes |  |  |
| Z1 thru Z9 | Integrated Circuit, MHW1342, RF Extender Amplifier | $229-2830$ | 1 |
| Z24 thru Z29 | Ferrite Bead | $360-0003$ | 15 |
| ---- | Fuse Clip, Littlefuse | $415-1010$ | 4 |
| ---- | Fuse, GBB-8, Buss, Fast Acting, 8A, 250V | $330-0802$ | 1 |
| ---- | Adjustment Tool, extended and recessed flat blades | $407-0186$ | 1 |
| ---- | Insulator, Transistor Mounting, TO-3 Case | $418-0010$ | 1 |
| ---- | Wire Harness Assembly | $949-0144$ | 1 |
| ---- | RF Amplifier Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0105-001$ | 1 |
| ---- | RF Amplifier Regulator Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0410-004$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-2. WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLY - 949-0144

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Connector, Housing, 20-Pin In-line | $417-0175$ |  |
| J15 | Connector, Housing, 6-Pin | $418-0670$ | 1 |
| P16 | Pins, Connector | $417-0036$ | 1 |
| ---- | Pins, Connector | $417-0053$ | 5 |
| ---- | Plug, BNC, Dual Crimp | $418-0034$ | 2 |

TABLE 6-3. RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0105-001

## (Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C8,C9,C11, } \\ & \text { C12 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 4 |
| C13 | Capacitor, Mica, $68 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-6813 | 1 |
| C14,C15 | Capacitor, Mica, $200 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-2000 | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Mica, $150 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0005 | 1 |
| C17,C18 | Capacitor, Mica, $80 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0003 | 2 |
| C19 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C20 | Capacitor, Mica, $47 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0004 | 1 |
| C21 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C22 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.47 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 038-4753 | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V | 024-3374 | 1 |
| C24 | Capacitor, Mica, $150 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0005 | 1 |
| C25 | Capacitor, Mica, $200 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-2000 | 1 |
| C26 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 1 |
| C28,C29 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 2 |
| C30 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.47 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 038-4753 | 1 |
| C31 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 33 uF, 35V | 024-3374 | 1 |
| C34 | Capacitor, Mica, $47 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0004 | 1 |
| C35 | Capacitor, Mica, $33 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-3312 | 1 |
| C36 | Capacitor, Mica, $200 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-2000 | 1 |
| C37 | Capacitor, Mica, $50 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-5013 | 1 |
| C38,C39,C40 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 3 |
| C41 | Capacitor, Mica, $50 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-5013 | 1 |
| C42 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C43 | Capacitor, Ceramic Chip, $68 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 009-6813 | 1 |
| D1,D2 | Diode, HP5082-2800, High Voltage, Schottky Barrier Type, $70 \mathrm{~V}, 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 201-2800 | 2 |
| F1 | Fuse, 3AG, 2 Amperes | 330-0200 | 1 |
| J16 | Receptacle, 6-Pin | 417-0677 | 1 |
| L1 | Ferrite Choke, 180 MHz , 2.5 Turns, Single Section | 364-0002 | 1 |
| L2 | RF Choke, $0.051 \mathrm{uH}, 1000 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | 364-0051 | 1 |
| L3 | Molded RF Choke, $10 \mathrm{uH} \pm 20 \%$, DC Resistance 0.9 Ohms, Q=55 at 7.9 mHz , Maximum Current 445 mA | 364-0010 | 1 |
| L4 | Ferrite Choke, 180 MHz , 2.5 Turns, Single Section | 364-0002 | 1 |
| L5 | Choke, 18 GA Enameled Wire | 640-1800 | 1 |
| L6 | RF Choke, $0.032 \mathrm{uH}, 1000 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | 364-0032 | 1 |
| L7 | Ferrite Core, Toroid, 5961001101 | 360-0010 | 1 |
| L8 | Choke, 18 GA Enameled Wire | 640-1800 | 1 |
| Q5 | Transistor, TIP32A, 2N6125, Silicon, PNP, TO-220 AB Case | 218-0032 | 1 |
| Q6 | Transistor, 2N3904, NPN, Silicon, TO-92 Case | 211-3904 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, $4.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4324 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R4 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R5 | Resistor, 2 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2041 | 1 |
| R6 | Resistor, $36 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-3623 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, 51.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5112 | 1 |
| R8 | Resistor, 22.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-2212 | 1 |
| R9 | Resistor, $22 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-2223 | 1 |
| R10 | Resistor, 47 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-4723 | 1 |
| R11 | Resistor, 22 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-2223 | 1 |
| R12 | Potentiometer, $200 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-2034 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1031 | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. RF AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0105-001
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R15 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1051$ |  |
| R16 | Resistor, $7.5 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $103-7541$ | 1 |
| R17 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $177-2045$ | 1 |
| R18 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $103-4993$ | 1 |
| R20 | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1031$ | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, 22.1 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $103-2212$ | 1 |
| XU2 | Socket | $417-5022$ | 1 |
| ---- | Fuse Clip, Littlefuse | $415-2068$ | 1 |
| ---- | Blank RF Amplifier Circuit Board | $519-0105$ | 2 |

TABLE 6-4. RF AMPLIFIER REGULATOR BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0410-004

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C401 THRU | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $042-3922$ | 3 |
| C403 |  |  |  |
| C404 THRU | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | $030-1053$ | 4 |
| C407 |  |  |  |
| FB401 THRU | Ferrite Bead | $360-0001$ | 13 |
| FB413 | Connector, Housing, 15-Pin | $417-0169$ | $100-1231$ |
| J401 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $229-0335$ | 1 |
| R401 | Integrated Circuit, LM335Z, Precision Temperature Sensor, | $417-0299$ | 1 |
| U401 | TO-92 Case | 3 |  |
| XQ401, XQ402 Socket, Transistor, TO-3, PCB Mount | $601-0022$ | 1 |  |
| XU402 | Fuseable Link, 22 AWG | $519-0410-004$ | 1 |
| ---- | Blank RF Amplifier Regulator Circuit Board |  |  |

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## DESCRIPTION

Slave FM Booster Simpified Schematic
Master FM Booster Simplified Schematic
Slave/Master Circuit Board Controls

## PAGE NO.

# SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION 

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. This section provides general information and specifications relative to operation of the optional synchronous FM booster system.

## 1-3. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The synchronous FM booster system is designed to provide precise and reliable frequency locking of one or more slave FX-50/E exciters to a master FX-50/E exciter. The system features a plug-in circuit board installed in the master exciter which generates a reference signal. This signal is transmitted to a similar circuit board installed in the slave exciter at the booster site to synchronize a 10 MHz voltage controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO).

1-5. If transmission of the reference signal is interrupted or lost, a clamping circuit on the slave circuit board will operate to stabilize the 10 MHz VCXO. The slave exciter will continue to operate reliably and well within the assigned frequency range.

1-6. SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS.
1-7. The optional synchronous FM booster circuit boards may be ordered in the following configurations:

MODEL NO. PART NUMBER
FX-50/E
909-0131

FX-50/E
909-0132

## DESCRIPTION

Master synchronous FM booster circuit board for the FX-50/E exciter, factory installed.

Slave synchronous FM booster circuit board for the FX-50/E exciter, factory installed.

## 1-8. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

1-9. Refer to Table 1-1 for synchronous FM booster system electrical specifications.

TABLE 1-1. SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS


## SECTION II INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for installation of the Broadcast Electronics synchronous FM booster system.

2-3. INSTALLATION.
2-4. This procedure is specifically for field installation kits. To install the master or slave circuit board, refer to the following information and sheet 2 of assembly drawing AC909-0131 in SECTION VI, DRAWINGS, as required.

## 4 WARNING

## DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-5. Disconnect the primary power to the exciter.
2-6. Remove the exciter top-cover. Disconnect J1, J2, and J8 from the AFC/PLL assembly.
2-7. Remove the four screws securing the AFC/PLL assembly cover to the circuit board. Remove the cover and ground strap.

2-8. Secure two card guides to the AFC/PLL assembly cover using the hardware provided.
2-9. Install two ribbon cable press clips on the side of the AFC/PLL assembly cover.
2-10. Remove and discard intergrated circuit U1 from the AFC/PLL circuit board.
2-11. Align pin 1 of the ribbon cable connector with pin 1 of socket XU1 and insert into the socket.
$2-12$. Install the AFC/PLL assembly cover and ground strap with the hardware provided.
2-13. Install the booster circuit board into J1 on the AFC/PLL assembly.
2-14. Route the ribbon cable through the two press clips and connect to J 10 on the booster circuit board.
$2-15$. Connect P1 to J1 on the booster circuit board.
2-16. Connect P8 to J8, and P2 to J2 on the AFC/PLL assembly.
2-17. A partially assembled three conductor cable with 5 position connector P12 will interconnect between the power supply/control circuit board and the booster circuit board. The termination of wires 81,82 , and 83 of this cable assembly is as follows.
A. Remove P13 from J13 on the power supply/control circuit board.
B. Insert wire NO. 81 into P13 pin 6.
C. Insert wire NO. 82 into P13 pin 12.
D. Insert wire NO. 83 into P13 pin 3. ELECTRONICS INE

2-18. Connect P13 to J13 on the power supply/control circuit board.
2-19. Connect P12 to J12 on the booster circuit board. Replace the exciter top-cover.
2-20. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS.
2-21. OUTPUT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT (R26). Potentiometer R26 on the slave circuit board is adjusted fully clockwise. R26 on the master circuit board adjusts the output level from -10 to 0 dBM . To adjust R26 on the master circuit board, proceed as follows.

WARNING DISCONNECT THE PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING

2-22. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
2-23. Remove the top-cover and connect a 600 Ohm load and oscilloscope to the FX-50 rearpanel SUB-1 connector.

2-24. Apply primary power to the exciter.

## 虫 <br> WARNING DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENT WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED. <br> WARNING

2-25. Refer to Figure 4-1 in SECTION IV, MAINTENANCE, and adjust R26 for the level required by the transmission equipment.
$2-26$. Remove the test equipment and replace the top-cover.

## SECTION III THEORY OF OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the Broadcast Electronics optional synchronous FM booster system.

## 3-3. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.

3-4. The synchronous FM booster system consists of: 1) a master circuit board which generates a reference frequency, and 2) a slave circuit board which locks to the reference frequency. The master and slave circuit boards are plug-in modules which interface with the AFC/ PLL circuit board in the FX-50 exciter.

## 3-5. SLAVE CIRCUIT BOARD.

3-6. Figure 3-1 presents a simplified schematic of the slave synchronous FM booster circuit board. Refer to Figure 3-1 as required for the following functional description.
3-7. A reference frequency is routed to input amplifier U7 from the exciter rear-panel SUB-1 connector through programmable jumpers J3 and J4. After amplification, the output of U7 is input to a band-pass filter to remove any low frequency components. The output of the band-pass filter is applied to amplifier U8 through level control R26.

3-8. The sinusoidal output of U8 is applied to U1 which will convert the signal to a square wave for application to phase comparator U2. When this signal and a signal from one shot U6B are compared, a correction voltage is generated and applied to a reference filter network.
$3-9$. The reference filter network consisting of U3A and U3B removes the reference frequency component from the signal to provide a dc correction voltage to 10 MHz voltage controlled crystal oscillator Y1. The output of Y1 varies in response to the correction voltage and is applied to divide-by-ten counter U4 through programmable jumper J5.

3-10. The output of U4 provides a 1 MHz signal to the AFC/PLL circuit board and to programmable counter U5. Depending on the position of programmable jumper J11, U5 will divide 1 MHz by 8,10 , or 11 . The output of U5 is applied to phase comparator U2 through one shot U6B which operates as a pulse stretcher. Duty cycle control R20 adjusts the width of the pulse.
3-11. PROTECTION CIRCUITRY. Resistors R34 and R35 operate as a voltage divider network. If phase comparator U2 fails, a clamping voltage of approximately +1.7 volts will be applied to U3A through diode D2 to maintain the output range of the VCXO within acceptable limits.
3-12. If loss of reference frequency occurs, the output pulse of phase comparator U2 will exhibit a $50 \%$ duty cycle. This will generate +2.5 volts to maintain the output frequency of the VCXO at a constant 10 MHz .
3-13. MASTER CIRCUIT BOARD.
3-14. Figure 3-2 presents a simplified schematic of the master synchronous FM booster circuit board. Refer to Figure 3-2 as required for the following functional description.

3-15. The 10 MHz reference frequency from the AFC/PLL circuit board is applied to divide-byten counter U4 through programmable jumper J5. The output of U 4 provides a 1 MHz signal to programmable counter U5 and the AFC/PLL circuit board. Depending on the position of programmable jumper J11, U5 will divide the 1 MHz signal to provide a frequency of $125 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$, or 90.909 kHz to U6B.


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FIGURE 3-1. SLAVE FM BOOSTER SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC


FIGURE 3-2. MASTER FM BOOSTER SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

3-16. One shot U6B and potentiometer R20 operate as a pulse stretcher to provide an output pulse with a $50 \%$ duty cycle. This pulse is applied to input amplifier U7 through programmable jumper J4. Finally, the output of U7 is applied to amplifier U8 through a bandpass filter and level control R26.
$3-17$. The function of the band-pass filter is to remove harmonics and convert the signal to a sinewave. The reference frequency at the output of U8 is available for application to RF communications equipment for transmission to a booster site.

# SECTION IV MAINTENANCE 

4－1．INTRODUCTION．
4－2．This section provides maintenance information，electrical adjustment procedures，and troubleshooting information for the synchronous FM booster circuit boards．

4－3．MAINTENANCE．
4－4．ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS．
$4-5$ ．REQUIRED EQUIPMENT．The following tools and equipment are required for electrical adjustment procedures．

A．Insulated adjustment tool，shipped with the exciter（P／N 407－0083）．
B．Calibrated oscilloscope．
C．Frequency counter．
4－6．DUTY CYCLE ADJUSTMENT（R20）．Potentiometer R20 on the slave or master circuit board adjusts the duty cycle of the reference signal．Control R20 is adjusted as follows．
4－7．Procedure．To adjust duty cycle control R20，proceed as follows：

## WARNING <br> WARNING

 DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BE－ FORE PROCEEDING．A．Disconnect the exciter primary power．
B．Remove the exciter top－cover．Refer to Figure 4－1 and connect an oscilloscope between TP2 and ground．
C．Apply primary power to the exciter．

## 出 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENTS WITHIN THE EX－ CITER WITH POWER APPLIED．

D．Refer to Figure 4－1 and adjust R20 for a $50 \%$ duty cycle as indicated on the oscillo－ scope．

## WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BE－ FORE PROCEEDING．

E．Disconnect the exciter primary power．
F．Remove the test equipment and replace the top－cover．
4－8．LOW PASS FILTER（L1，L2，L3）．Inductors L1，L2，and L3 on the slave or master circuit board adjust the sensitivity of the low－pass filter network．Inductors L1，L2，and L3 are adjusted as follows． ELECTRONICS INE


FIGURE 4-1. SLAVE/MASTER CIRCUIT BOARD CONTROLS

4-9. Procedure. To adjust L1, L2, and L3, proceed as follows:
A. Perform steps A through E of the DUTY CYCLE ADJUSTMENT procedure.
B. Refer to Figure 4-1 and operate programmable jumpers J 3 and J 4 to position 2-3.
C. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust output level control R26 to midrange position.
D. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect an oscilloscope to exciter rear-panel SUB-1 receptacle.
E. Apply primary power to the exciter.
$4 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & \downarrow \square\end{aligned}$

## DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENTS WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.

F. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust L1, L2, and L3 for a maximum indication on the oscilloscope. Repeat if necessary.
G. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
H. If the unit under test is a slave circuit board, adjust R26 fully clockwise. If the unit under test is a master, refer to the OUTPUT LEVEL ADJUSTMENT procedure in SECTION II, INSTALLATION.
I. Remove the test equipment, restore programmable jumpers J3 and J4 to the original position, and replace the top-cover.

4-10. VCXO ADJUSTMENT. Due to frequency drift of crystals with age, it is recommended the VCXO frequency on the slave circuit board be periodically checked and adjusted if required. The VCXO frequency is adjusted as follows.
4-11. Procedure. To adjust the VCXO, proceed as follows:
A. Perform the DUTY CYCLE ADJUSTMENT procedure.

## 4 WARNING

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
B. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
C. Remove the top-cover. Refer to Figure 4-1 and connect a frequency counter between TP1 and ground.
D. Remove the reference input from the rear-panel SUB-1 input connector.
E. Apply primary power to the exciter.

## 4 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DO NOT TOUCH ANY COMPONENTS WITHIN THE EXCITER WITH POWER APPLIED.
F. Refer to Figure 4-1 and adjust the 10 MHz VCXO adjust control for 10 MHz $+/-5 \mathrm{~Hz}$ as indicated on the frequency counter.

WARNING
DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE EXCITER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
G. Disconnect the exciter primary power.
H. Remove the test equipment, replace the top-cover, and connect the reference input to the rear-panel SUB-1 receptacle.

4-12. REFERENCE FREQUENCY SELECTION. The removal or installation of capacitors C25, C26, and C29 selects alternate reference frequencies. If an alternate frequency is desired, refer to Figure 4-1 and the following information and install the required combination of capacitors.

## REFERENCE FREQUENCY

125 kHz
100 kHz
90.909 kHz

Removed Removed Removed
Installed Installed Removed
Installed Installed Installed

## SECTION V DRAWINGS

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the synchronous FM booster circuit boards.

FIGURE
5-1

5-2

TITLE
NUMBER
FX-50/E BOOSTER OPTION CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC SD909-0131




## SECTION VI REPLACEMENT PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the synchronous FM booster circuit boards. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

TABLE
6-1

TITLE
SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER CIRCUIT BOARDS

NUMBER
909-0131/
-0132

TABLE 6-1. SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLIES -909-0131, 909-0132 (Sheet 1 of 3)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C2 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 50V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-1043 | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 50V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Polyester, $0.0022 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 031-2033 | 1 |
| C7 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C8 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.047 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-4743 | 1 |
| C9 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.022 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 200V | 031-2243 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C11 THRU } \\ & \text { C14 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 4 |
| C15 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C16,C17 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C18 | Capacitor, Mica, $620 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 300 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-6223 | 1 |
| C19,C20,C21 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 3 |
| C22 | Capacitor, Mica, $22 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-2213 | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| C24 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.01 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 031-1043 | 1 |
| C27 | Capacitor, Mica, $180 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 042-1822 | 1 |
| C28 | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.047 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-4743 | 1 |
| C30,C31 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C32 | Capacitor, Mica, $22 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$ | 040-2213 | 1 |
| C33,C34,C35 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 3 |
| C36 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C37,C38 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 2 |
| C39 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 023-1084 | 1 |
| D1 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 1 |
| D2 | Diode, 1N4148, Silicon, 75V @ 0.3 Amperes | 203-4148 | 1 |

## TABLE 6-1. SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLIES 909-0131, 909-0132 (Sheet 2 of 3)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-line | 417-0200 | 1 |
| J2 | Receptacle, 16-Pin In-line | 417-0187 | 1 |
| J3,J4,J5 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin In-line | 417-0003 | 3 |
| J10 | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 1 |
| J11,J12 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-line | 417-0200 | 2 |
| L1 | Shielded Adjustable Coil, 147-430 uH, 121 mA Maximum, 16.32 Ohms DC Resistance | 360-0035 | 1 |
| L2 | Shielded Adjustable Coil, $120 \mathrm{uH}, 55 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum, 78.92 Ohms DC Resistance | 360-0071 | 1 |
| L3 | Shielded Adjustable Coil, 26-71 uH, 185 mA Maximum, 6.97 Ohms DC Resistance | 360-0062 | 1 |
| L4 | RF Choke, $3.3 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 380 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum, 0.85 Ohms DC Resistance | 360-3300 | 1 |
| P3,P4,P5 | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 3 |
| P6 THRU P9 | Receptacle, Single Pin | 417-0071-001 | 4 |
| P11A,P11B | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 2 |
| P12 | Connector, Housing, 5-Pin In-line | 417-0165 | 1 |
| R1 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1063 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R4 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1063 | 1 |
| R5 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1073 | 1 |
| R6 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1033 | 1 |
| R8 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1063 | 1 |
| R9,R10 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 2 |
| R11 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R12 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1023 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 330 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3333 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, $3.3 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-3343 | 1 |
| R15 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R16,R17,R18 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 3 |
| R19 | Resistor, 5.1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-5143 | 1 |
| R20 | Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-1054 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1063 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R23 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, 499 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4993 | 1 |
| R25 | Resistor, $1.10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1104 | 1 |
| R26 | Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-1054 | 1 |
| R27 | Resistor, 680 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-6833 | 1 |
| R28 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 1 |
| R29 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1053 | 1 |
| R30 | Resistor, 604 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-6031 | 1 |
| R31 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1063 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor, 121 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1231 | 1 |
| R33 | Resistor, 365 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3631 | 1 |
| R34 | Resistor, 1.8 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1843 | 1 |
| R35,R36 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1043 | 2 |

TABLE 6-1. SYNCHRONOUS FM BOOSTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLIES -909-0131, 909-0132 (Sheet 3 of 3)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R37 | Resistor, 3.3 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-3343 | 1 |
| TP1 THRU TP5 | Turret Terminal, Double Shoulder | 413-1597 | 5 |
| U1 | Integrated Circuit, TL311P, JFET-Input Differential Comparator, 8-Pin DIP | 220-0311 | 1 |
| U2 | Integrated Circuit, CD4046BE, Phase-Locked Loop, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 225-0012 | 1 |
| U3 | Integrated Circuit, LM358N, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8 -Pin DIP | 221-0358 | 1 |
| U4 | Integrated Circuit, SN74LS90N, Negative edge-triggered, Divide-by-10 Counter, 14-Pin DIP | 228-0290 | 1 |
| U5 | Integrated Circuit, 74LS191N, Synchronous Binary Counter, TTL Type, 14-Pin DIP | 228-0191 | 1 |
| U6 | Integrated Circuit, MC14528BCP, Dual Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 224-4528 | 1 |
| U7,U8 | Integrated Circuit, LM318P, Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-0318 | 2 |
| U9 | Integrated Circuit, LM337T, Adjustable Negative Voltage Regulator, 1.2 V to $37 \mathrm{~V}, 1.5$ Ampere, TO-220 Case | 227-0337 | 1 |
| XU1 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 1 |
| XU2 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| XU3 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 1 |
| XU4 | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 1 |
| XU5,XU6 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 2 |
| XU7,XU8 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 2 |
| - | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1402 | 2 |
| ---- | Pins, Crimp Type | 417-8766 | 7 |
| -- | Card Guide, 3 Inch | 407-0084 | 2 |
| ---- | Blank FX-50 Booster Circuit Board | 517-0072 | 1 |

## ADDITIONAL PARTS FOR ASSEMBLY - 909-0132

Y1
Oscillator, Crystal, VCXO, $10 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 20$ PPM, $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \quad 390-0023$
Output: TTL Compatible

