# FA-2 <br> AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER 

## 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.

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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
Telephone: (217) 224-9600
Fax: (217) 224-9607
E-Mail: General - bdcast@bdcast.com
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RF PRODUCT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - REPAIR - EMERGENCY/WARRANTY REPLACEMENT PARTS -
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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.

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## 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH

## SECTION I

1-1
1-3
1-8
1-10

## SECTION II

2-1
2-3
2-6
2-8
2-10
2-12
2-13
2-16
2-17
2-20
2-23
2-27
2-28
2-31
2-36
2-37
2-39
SECTION III
3-1
3-3
3-5
3-7
3-9
3-11
3-15
3-17
3-19
3-21
3-23

## SECTION IV

4-1
4-3
4-10
4-14
4-15
4-17
4-19
4-21
4-23
4-24
4-28
4-30

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction ..... 1-1
Equipment Description ..... 1-1
Options and Accessories ..... 1-2
Equipment Specifications ..... 1-2
INSTALLATION
Introduction ..... 2-1
Unpacking ..... 2-1
Installation ..... 2-1
Preliminary Installation ..... 2-1
Circuit Board Programming Check ..... 2-1
Remote Control Logic Programming ..... 2-1
Placement ..... 2-3
Wiring ..... 2-3
Transmitter Interfacing ..... 2-3
Dummy Load Protection ..... 2-3
Transmitter Output Switching Control ..... 2-8
Remote Control Connections ..... 2-8
Power Supply Connections ..... 2-8
Initial Checkout ..... 2-10
Installation Adjustments ..... 2-14
Power Failure Threshold Adjustments ..... 2-14
Power Failure Delay Adjustment ..... 2-15
OPERATION
Introduction ..... 3-1
Controls and Indicators ..... 3-1
Operation ..... 3-1
Initial Transmitter Turn-On ..... 3-1
Selecting and Enabling The On-Air Transmitter ..... 3-1
Enabling The Automatic Switching Mode ..... 3-4
Manual Switching ..... 3-4
Power Failure Detection Circuit ..... 3-5
Transmitter Turn-Off ..... 3-5
External Alarm Reset ..... 3-5
Remote Operation ..... 3-5
THEORY OF OPERATION
Introduction ..... 4-1
General Description ..... 4-1
Functional Description ..... 4-1
Automatic Enable ..... 4-1
Threshold Detector Circuit ..... 4-2
Output Power Failure Circuit ..... 4-2
Alarm Circuit ..... 4-2
Automatic Monitor Circuit ..... 4-2
Mode Control Circuit ..... 4-2
Switch Comparator Circuit ..... 4-2
Transmitter Control Circuit ..... 4-8
Remote/Local Status Circuit ..... 4-8

PARAGRAPH
4-31
4-32
4-33
4-37
4-38
SECTION V
5-1
5-3
5-5
5-7
5-9
5-11
5-13
5-14
5-16
5-19
5-25
SECTION VI
6-1
SECTION VII
7-1

Remote Input Circuit
PAGE NO.

Remote Off
4-8
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rem } & 4-8\end{array}$
Alarm Reset Circuit 4-8
Power Preset Circuit 4-9
Power Supply Circuit 4-9
MAINTENANCE
Introduction $5-1$
Safety Considerations $\quad 5-1$
First Level Maintenance $\quad 5-1$
General 5-1
Electrical 5-1
Second Level Maintenance $\quad 5-1$
Electrical Adjustments $\quad 5-1$
Power Supply Adjustment 5-1
Troubleshooting 5-2
Component Replacement 5-4
Integrated Circuits 5-4
PARTS LISTS
Introduction 6-1
DRAWINGS
Introduction $\quad 7-1$

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.
$1-1$
$2-1$
$3-1$
$6-1$

FA-2 Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Specifications

## PAGE NO.

1-2
FA-2 Rear-Panel Terminal Connections
2-9
FA-2 Controls and Indicators 3-3
Replaceable Parts Lists
6-1

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE NO.

## DESCRIPTION

1-1 FA-2 Automatic Transmitter Output Switch Controlle

## PAGE NO.

1-2 FA-2 Output Switch Controller Application 1-3
2-1 FA-2 Circuit Board Programming 2-2
2-2 FA-2 Transmitter Controller Wiring 2-4
2-3 Main/Alternate Interlock Protection System 2-6
2-4 FA-2 Rear-Panel Terminal Connections 2-11
2-5 Coaxial Switch Status Wiring 2-12
2-6 Coaxial Switch Wiring 2-13
2-7 FA-2 Power Supply Connections 2-14
2-8 Location of R4, R5, R38 and J6 2-15
3-1 FA-2 Controls and Indicators 3-2
4-1 FA-2 Automatic Control Circuitry Block Diagram 4-3
4-2 FA-2 Simplified Schematic Diagram 4-5
5-1 Power Supply Adjustment 5-2
5-2 Troubleshooting Tree. No Automatic Switching Operation 5-3

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented in this section provides a general description of the FA-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller and lists equipment specifications.

## 1-3. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The Broadcast Electronics FA-2 transmitter output switch controller is specifically designed to automatically transfer the antenna to an alternate transmitter in a main/alternate transmitter system (refer to Figure 1-1). The FA-2 features adjustable switching threshold and delay circuitry, external alarm, remote control and status indication circuitry, and front-panel switch/indicators to indicate the on-air transmitter. In addition, the FA- 2 is designed to operate with the alternate transmitter filaments in the energized or deenergized condition (refer to Figure 1-2).


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FIGURE 1-1. FA-2 AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER
1-5. Figure 1-2 presents a typical main/alternate transmitter system installation. The normal RF output power of on-air transmitter $A$ is connected to the antenna through the coaxial output switch. Alternate transmitter B is connected to the dummy load. The FA-2 RF sample circuits will monitor the on-air transmitter output for a failure condition.

1-6. If a fault occurs in the on-air transmitter which exceeds a preset threshold level and delay period, the FA-2 will automatically initiate the following transfer sequence.
A. Transmitter A high voltage will be deenergized.
B. If connected, an external alarm will be activated.
C. The coaxial switch will operate to connect transmitter B to the antenna and transmitter A to the dummy load.
D. The automatic switching circuitry will be disabled.
E. When the coaxial switch is correctly positioned, transmitter B high voltage will be energized for on-air operation.

1-7. The FA-2 output switch controller is available in one configuration as follows:

## MODEL <br> DESCRIPTION

FA-2 909-0200-004
Transmitter output switch controller with power supply for a main/alternate transmitter system, rack mount, 120 or 240 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
1-8. OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES.
1-9. The following is a list of the available options for the FA-2 output switch controller.

PART NUMBER
961-0003 Optional slide rail kit with mounting hardware.

1-10. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
1-11. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical, physical, and environmental specifications of the FA-2 output switch controller.

TABLE 1-1. FA-2 ELECTRICAL, PHYSICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| ELECTRICAL <br> POWER REQUIRMENTS <br> REMOTE INPUTS <br> REMOTE OUTPUTS <br> POWER FAILURE THRESHOLD <br> LEVEL <br> PHYSICAL <br> SIZE: <br> WIDTH <br> DEPTH <br> HEIGHT <br> WEIGHT (PACKED) <br> ENVIRONMENTAL <br> AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE <br> MAXIMUM HUMIDITY <br> MAXIMUM ALTITUDE | 120 or 240 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. <br> Switch or Relay Contact Closure. <br> Negative or Positive Logic. <br> $25 \%$ to $75 \%$ of Total Output Power, Adjustable. <br> 19 Inches ( 48.26 cm ). <br> 15.625 Inches ( 39.68 cm ). <br> 3.5 Inches ( 8.89 cm ). <br> 16 Pounds (7.3 Kg). <br> $+14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. <br> $95 \%$, Non-condencing. <br> 10,000 Feet Above Sea Level (3048 Meters). |



# SECTION II <br> INSTALLATION 

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for the installation and preliminary checkout of the Broadcast Electronics FA-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller.

## 2-3. UNPACKING.

2-4. The equipment becomes the property of the customer when the equipment is delivered to the carrier. Carefully unpack the transmitter output switch controller. 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.

> Each FA-2 output switch controller is 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) placement, 3) wiring, 4) power supply connections, 5) initial checkout and 6) installation adjustments.
$2-8$. PRELIMINARY INSTALLATION.

WARNING ENSURE ALL FA-2 PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-9. Refer to the following information and perform the preliminary installation procedures. The procedures will require the unit be placed on a work surface with the top-panel removed. After completion of the procedures, replace the unit top-panel.
2-10. CIRCUIT BOARD PROGRAMMING CHECK. The FA-2 automatic output switch controller circuit boards are factory programmed during final test. To assure the circuit board jumpers have not become dislodged or changed during shipment, refer to Figure 2-1 and check the position of each jumper. Programmable jumpers J3, J4, J5, J7, J8, and J12 must be installed in position 2-3.

2-11. Programmable jumper J11 must be removed when an FM-1A/B or FM-1.5A/B transmitter is operated with the filaments in the deenergized condition during a transfer operation. Refer to Figure 2-1 and program J11 as required.
2-12. REMOTE CONTROL LOGIC PROGRAMMING. The FA-2 is equipped with programmable remote status logic. The circuitry provides either positive or negative logic for remote status indications. Positive Logic provides +15 Volts when active. Negative Logic provides a ground when active. The status lines are open when off. Refer to Figure 2-1 and program the circuitry for positive or negative logic as required.


FIGURE 2-1. FA-2 CIRCUIT BOARD PROGRAMMING

## 2-13. PLACEMENT.

2-14. The FA-2 requires 3.5 inches ( 8.9 cm ) of a 19 inch cabinet and may be mounted in any convenient location within reach of signal and power cables. An additional one inch of rack space above and below the unit should be provided for adequate cooling. The unit should not be mounted directly above or below heat-generating equipment, otherwise no special requirements need be observed.

2-15. The FA-2 external power supply requires a 20 inch square area for installation. The supply may be mounted in any convenient location within reach of an appropriate power source and the FA-2 rear-panel.

2-16. WIRING.
2-17. TRANSMITTER INTERFACING. Connect the FA-2 transmitter output switch controller to the transmitters as follows.

## 虫 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT ALL TRANSMITTER PRIMARY POWER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-18. Disconnect all transmitter primary power.
2-19. Refer to Figure 2-2 and connect the FA-2 to the transmitter A and transmitter B remote interface circuit boards as shown for Broadcast Electronics B-Series and T-Series FM transmitters. Connections for Broadcast Electronics C-Series solid-state FM transmitters are presented in the FM-1C/FM-500C and FM-3C/FM-2C main/alternate system wiring diagrams. The diagrams are located in SECTION VII, DRAWINGS.

2-20. DUMMY LOAD PROTECTION. To provide dummy load protection, connect the wiring to the coaxial switch as follows.

DISCONNECT ALL TRANSMITTER PRIMARY POWER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING

2-21. Disconnect all transmitter primary power.
2-22. Refer to Figure 2-3 and connect the transmitter A and transmitter B interlock system, the remote control device, and the dummy load to the coaxial switch as shown for Broadcast Electronics B-Series and T-Series FM transmitters. Connections for Broadcast Electronics C-Series solid-state FM transmitters are presented in the FM-1C/FM-500C and FM-3C/FM-2C main/alternate system wiring diagrams. The diagrams are located in SECTION VII, DRAWINGS. The connections will vary depending upon the type of main/alternate transmitter system installation.


FA-2 CINNECTIR JI
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FM T-SERIES TRANSMITTERS
FIGURE 2-2. FA-2 TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER WIRING
(SHEET 1 OF 2)




2-23. TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCHING CONTROL. The FA-2 transmitter output switching control connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strips TB1 and TB2. The unit is designed to provide multiple control and status connections to meet any system requirement. Table 2-1 and Figure 2-4 present a functional description of the connection terminals. Refer to Table 2-1 and Figure 2-4 and interface the FA-2 to the output switch and the B-Series or T-Series FM transmitter. Connections for Broadcast Electronics C-Series solid-state FM transmitters are presented in the FM-1C/FM-500C and FM-3C/FM-2C main/alternate system wiring diagrams. The diagrams are located in SECTION VII, DRAWINGS. The connections will vary depending upon the type of main/alternate transmitter system installation.

2-24. Coaxial Switch Status. The FA-2 coaxial switch status connections are provided on rearpanel barrier strip TB2 (refer to Figure 2-5). TB2-9 provides +12V dc logic potential for the position 1 and position 2 status contacts on the coaxial switch. Connect the status contacts to the FA-2 switch status terminals as indicated.

2-25. Coaxial Switch Command. The FA-2 coaxial switch command connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strip TB1 (refer to Figure 2-6). Coaxial switches require an ac or dc motor control power source. Refer to the coaxial switch instruction manual to determine the proper power source for the motor control. Connect the appropriate motor control power source and status contacts to the FA-2 switch command terminals as indicated.

2-26. Coaxial Switch Applications. Refer to Figure 7-6 in SECTION VII, DRAWINGS for typical applications of FA-2 and coaxial switch interfacing. Connections will vary depending on the requirements of the main/alternate transmitter system installation.

2-27. REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTIONS. Remote control connections are provided on the FA-2 rear-panel terminal strips. Refer to the FA-2 remote control wiring diagram, SECTION VII, DRAWINGS and Table 2-1 and connect the remote circuitry to the rear-panel terminals as required.

2-28. POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS.
$2-29$. The FA-2 power supply operates from a 120 V or 240 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ power source. The supply is shipped from the factory to operate from a 120 V ac power source. If the supply is to be operated from a 220 V ac power source, proceed as follows:

## ENSURE NO PRIMARY POWER IS CONNECTED TO THE UNIT BEFORE PROCEEDING.

A. Refer to the information on the FA-2 power supply rear-panel and install jumpers on the transformer terminal strip as indicated.
B. Remove the fuse from the power supply.
C. Refer to the information on the FA-2 power supply rear-panel and install a fuse rated for the power supply input potential.


TABLE 2-1. FA-2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Coaxial switch SW1, SW2, and SW3 position P1 and position P2 control connections. | Internal relay circuitry provides a contact closure to activate switch operation. SW1-P1, SW1-P2, SW2-P1, and SW2-P2 are not used. |
| 2 | ALARM control connections. | Internal relay circuitry provides a contact closure to activate external visual or aural alarm. |
| 3 | Coaxial switch COM connections. | Common connections for coaxial switches SW1, SW2, and SW3 (SW1 and SW2 are not used). |
| 4 | PRESET PWR A and PRESET PWR B control connections. | Not used. |
| 5 | +15V IN and GND power supply connections. | Connections for the power supply. |
| 6 | Coaxial switch SW1, SW2, and SW3 position 1 and position 2 status connections. | Continuous contact to positive voltage from coaxial switch required to indicate switch position status (SW1-1, SW1-2 and SW2-1, SW2-2 are not used). |
| 7 | A+B LD OFF remote control connection | Momentary contact to positive voltage disables both transmitters and the automatic switching circuitry. |
| 8 | B AIR remote control connection | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter B for on-air operation. |
| 9 | A AIR remote control connection | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter A for on-air operation. |
| 10 | A+B AIR ON remote control connection | Momentary contact to positive voltage enables the selected transmitter for on-air operation and the automatic switching circuitry (if enabled). |
| 11 | +12 V OUT <br> connection | Provides approximately +12 volts dc for remote control switch circuitry and coaxial switch position logic. |
| 12 | AUT MOD remote status connection | Indicates the status of the automatic switching circuitry. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate enabled status. |

TABLE 2-1. FA-2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | R-C OFF IND <br> remote status connection | Indicates the status of the remote control. Programmable internal circuitry provides positive or negative logic to indicate disabled status. |
| 14 | A+B LD remote status connection | NOT USED. |
| 15 | A AIR remote status connection | Indicates transmitter A is configured for on-air operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |
| 16 | B AIR remote status connection | Indicates transmitter B is configured for on-air operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |
| 17 | A+B AIR remote status connection | NOT USED. |

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

## ENSURE NO PRIMARY POWER IS CONNECTED TO THE UNIT BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-30. The FA-2 modular power supply unit requires connections to: 1) the FA-2 unit rear-panel and 2) the power source. Refer to Figure 2-7 and connect the power supply wiring to the FA-2 rear-panel terminal strip as shown. Once the power supply is connected to the FA-2 unit, connect the power supply line cord to the appropriate power source.

2-31. INITIAL CHECKOUT.
2-32. Perform an initial checkout of the main/alternate system as follows:

WARNING
ENSURE ALL SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Ensure all system primary power is disconnected and operate all system circuit breakers to the OFF position.
B. Ensure primary power to the center control cabinet is properly connected and secured.


FIGURE 2-4. FA-2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS


FIGURE 2-5. COAXIAL SWITCH STATUS WIRING



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FIGURE 2-7. FA-2 POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS
C. Ensure all ground connections are secure.
D. Ensure the center cabinet ground strap is properly connected to the transmitter ground strap.
E. Ensure all RF connections are secure.
F. Ensure all connections on transmitter A and transmitter B remote interface panel terminals are secure.
G. Remove any extra hardware and wire lying within the center control cabinet.
H. Replace all rear doors and panels on the system cabinets.
I. Operate the front-panel AUTO and RMTE CNTL OFF switch/indicators to the OUT position.

2-33. Apply primary power to the system.
2-34. Operate all system circuit breakers to the ON position.
2-35. An FA-2 front-panel mode selection switch/indicator will illuminate to indicate which transmitter is configured for on-air operation.

## 2-36. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS.

2-37. POWER FAILURE THRESHOLD ADJUSTMENTS. Potentiometers R4 and R5 located on the front panel (refer to Figure 2-8) adjust the power failure limit for transmitters A and B. R4 and R5 are individually adjusted for the desired transmitter power failure level. The power failure threshold controls are adjusted as follows.


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FIGURE 2-8. LOCATION OF R4, R5, R38, AND J6

2-38. Procedure. To adjust the transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4, proceed as follows:
A. Apply power to the main/alternate transmitter system.
B. Operate the FA-2 AUTO switch/indicator to the out position (manual mode).
C. Refer to Figure 2-8 and operate transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4 fully clockwise.
D. Depress the transmitter A HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator. The transmitter will be operational after the filament warm-up delay.

E Operate the transmitter to the desired power failure level.
F. Refer to Figure 2-8 and adjust transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4 until the transmitter A indicator just extinguishes.
G. Terminate transmitter A operation.
H. Repeat the procedure for transmitter B. Adjust the threshold level using transmitter B threshold level control R5 and the transmitter B threshold indicator (refer to Figure 2-8).

2-39. POWER FAILURE DELAY ADJUSTMENT. Potentiometer R38 on the logic circuit board adjusts the time delay between the detection of a power failure and the initiation of a transfer operation. The power failure delay control is adjusted as follows.

2-40. Procedure. To adjust power failure delay control R38, proceed as follows:
WARNING
DISCONNECT THE MAIN/ALTERNATE TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
A. Disconnect power from the main/alternate transmitter system.
B. Remove the FA-2 top-panel.
C. Refer to Figure 2-8 and program P6 for the required delay range.
D. Apply primary power to the system and operate the desired transmitter for normal power output.
E. Operate the FA-2 in the automatic mode and deenergize the on-air transmitter high voltage.
F. Refer to Figure 2-8 and adjust R38 until the required delay duration is attained. Repeat steps $D$ through $F$ if required.
G. Replace the FA-2 top-panel and all access panels.

# SECTION III <br> OPERATION 

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the FA-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller 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 FA-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller. The function of each control or indicator is described in Table 3-1.

3-5. OPERATION.

## NOTE <br> NOTE

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE FA-2 IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

3-6. The FA-2 switch controller is the primary control center for a main/alternate transmitter system. Use the FA-2 to energize, de-energize, and switch the main/alternate system transmitters.

3-7. INITIAL TRANSMITTER TURN-ON.
3-8. The main/alternate transmitter system may be configured as an energized stand-by or deenergized stand-by system. An energized stand-by system is when the filament circuit of the alternate transmitter is energized prior to a switching sequence. A de-energized system is when the filament circuit of the alternate transmitter is not energized prior to a switching sequence. To initially turn-on the transmitter system, proceed as follows:
A. Apply primary power to the system.

The front-panel A AIR B LOAD switch/indicator or B AIR A LOAD switch/ indicator will be illuminated to indicate which transmitter is configured for on-air operation.
B. For energized stand-by systems only, locally or remotely energize the transmitter A and B filament circuitry. Allow the PA tubes to attain operating temperature.

## 3-9. SELECTING AND ENABLING THE ON-AIR TRANSMITTER.

3-10. To select the desired transmitter for on-air operation, proceed as follows:
A. If the illuminated mode selection switch/indicator (A AIR B LOAD or B AIR A LOAD) indicates the desired transmitter, depress the front-panel TRANS ON switch. The following events will occur:

1. The selected transmitter will energize.


FIGURE 3-1. FA-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

TABLE 3-1. FA-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Transmitter A Indicator | Indicates transmitter A output power level is normal when illuminated. |
| 2 | Transmitter B Indicator | Indicates transmitter B output power level is normal when illuminated. |
| 3 | AUTO ON Switch/ <br> Indicator | SWITCH: Enables or disables the internal automatic switching circuitry. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates the automatic switching mode is enabled when illuminated. |
| 4 | REMOTE CONTROL <br> OFF Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Enables or disables remote control operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates remote operation is disabled when illuminated. |
| 5 | TRANS ON Switch | Energizes the transmitter configured for on-air operation. The transmitter configured for dummy load operation will not be energized. |
| 6 | A AIR B LOAD Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Configures transmitter A for on-air operation and transmitter B for dummy load operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates transmitter A is configured for on-air operation and transmitter B for dummy load operation when illuminated. |
| 7 | B AIR A LOAD <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Configures transmitter B for on-air operation and transmitter A for dummy load operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates transmitter B is configured for on-air operation and transmitter A for dummy load operation when illuminated. |
| 8 | TRANS OFF Switch | Deenergizes both transmitter A and transmitter B. |
| 9 | Transmitter B Output Power Failure Threshold Control | Adjusts the output power threshold at which the control circuitry will recognize a transmitter B failure. |
| 10 | Transmitter A Output Power Failure Threshold Control | Adjusts the output power threshold at which the control circuitry will recognize a transmitter A failure. |

2. After a short duration to allow the transmitter to attain normal output power, the appropriate front-panel threshold indicator will illuminate to indicate normal output power.
B. If the extinguished mode selection switch/indicator (A AIR B LOAD or B AIR A LOAD) is the desired transmitter, select and enable the transmitter as follows:
3. Depress either the A AIR B LOAD or B AIR A LOAD switch/indicator to configure the desired transmitter for on-air operation.
4. Depress the TRANS ON switch.

The following events will occur:

1. The selected mode switch/indicator will illuminate.
2. After a short duration to allow the coaxial outputswitch to transfer, the selected transmitter will energize. The appropriate front-panel threshold indicator will illuminate to indicate normal output power.

## 3-11. ENABLING THE AUTOMATIC SWITCHING MODE.

3-12. The automatic switching mode is enabled as follows:

1. Operate the AUTO switch/indicator to the IN position.
2. Depress the TRANS ON switch.

The AUTO switch/indicator will illuminate to indicate the automatic switching mode is enabled after a short delay to allow the on-air transmitter output power to increase above the power failure threshold.

3-13. In the event of an on-air transmitter failure and an automatic switching sequence, the automatic switching mode will be disabled. The AUTO switch/indicator will extinguish to indicate the automatic switching mode is disabled. To re-enable the automatic switching mode once the failed transmitter has been repaired, depress the front-panel TRANS ON switch. The AUTO switch/indicator will illuminate to indicate the automatic switching mode is enabled.

3-14. To disable the automatic switching mode, proceed as follows:

1. Operate the AUTO switch/indicator to the OUT position.

The AUTO switch/indicator will extinguish to indicate the automatic switching mode is disabled.

## 3-15. MANUAL SWITCHING.

3-16. To manually operate the FA-2 switch controller to connect the alternate transmitter to the antenna, depress either the A AIR B LOAD or B AIR A LOAD switch/indicators. The FA-2 will respond as follows:
A. If the on-air transmitter is energized when the manual switching operation is initiated, the FA-2 will: 1) de-energize the on-air transmitter, 2) perform the switching sequence, and 3) energize the selected on-air transmitter.
B. If the on-air transmitter is de-energized when the manual switching operation is initiated, the FA-2 will only perform the switching sequence.

## 3-17. POWER FAILURE DETECTION CIRCUIT.

3-18. The power failure detection circuitry is enabled when the TRANS ON switch is depressed. The circuit will monitor the on-air transmitter output power. If the output power decreases below the power failure threshold, the external alarm circuit will be energized to indicate a transmitter failure. The power failure detection circuit is disabled when the TRANS OFF switch is depressed.

## 3-19. TRANSMITTER TURN-OFF.

3-20. To turn-off the on-air transmitter, depress the front-panel TRANS OFF switch. The following events will occur:
A. The on-air transmitter high voltage will de-energize.
B. The appropriate front-panel threshold indicator will extinguish.
C. The FA-2 will retain the final system mode configuration.

3-21. EXTERNAL ALARM RESET.
$3-22$. The FA-2 external alarm circuit can be reset locally or remotely. To reset the alarm circuit, depress one of the following front-panel or remote switch/indicators.
A. TRANS ON
B. A AIR B LOAD
C. B AIR A LOAD
D. TRANS OFF

3-23. REMOTE OPERATION.
3-24. Remote main/alternate transmitter system operation is accomplished through the FA-2 rear-panel transmitter on, transmitter A air, transmitter B air, and transmitter off remote connections. To operate the system remotely, follow the procedures as described for local operation.

## SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the Broadcast Electronics FA-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller.
4-3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.
4-4. The FA-2 is designed to automatically transfer the antenna to an alternate transmitter in the event a fault occurs in the on-air transmitter. Figure 4-1 presents a block diagram of the FA-2 automatic control circuitry. Refer to Figure 4-1 and the following description of the automatic control circuitry.
4-5. The FA-2 detector circuit provides an RF presence signal which is derived from the RF sample voltage of on-air transmitter A. This signal is routed to the command control logic, and automatic monitoring and delay logic circuits. The automatic monitoring and delay logic will detect the loss of the RF presence signal when transmitter A fails.
4-6. With the loss of the RF presence signal, the following two events will occur. 1) The command control logic will generate instructions to deenergize the transmitter A high voltage, and 2) the automatic monitoring and delay logic will generate and route a transfer request to the mode control logic.
4-7. The mode control logic provides mode information to the switch comparator logic. The comparator logic will generate and route a transfer command to the command control logic.
4-8. The command control logic will generate and route instructions to the coaxial switch. The coaxial switch will transfer the antenna to the output of transmitter B and provide switch position status information to the switch comparator logic. When the switch position status and mode information are compared, the comparator will terminate the transfer command to the command control logic.
4-9. With the absence of the transfer command, the command control logic will generate instructions to energize transmitter B high voltage for on-air operation. To facilitate maintenance, the output of transmitter A is connected to the dummy load.
4-10. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.
4-11. A simplified schematic of the FA-2 is presented in Figure 4-2. Refer to the simplified schematic as required for the following functional equipment description.
4-12. When applicable, the text will describe the operation of the transmitter A and transmitter $B$ threshold detector and automatic monitor circuits. The detection and automatic monitor circuits for transmitters A and B are identical; therefore, only the transmitter A circuit will be discussed.
4-13. The following information is presented with transmitter A operating at a normal output power level into the antenna (A AIR/B LOAD). The text describes the automatic process of switching transmitter B into the antenna and transmitter A into the load (B AIR/A LOAD) when a fault occurs in transmitter A.
4-14. AUTOMATIC ENABLE. Automatic enable gate U26A provides automatic mode switching when an RF output power failure is detected. When the front-panel AUTO ON switch/indicator is depressed, a HIGH is applied to U26A and ANDed with HIGHs from AND gate U30C and J7 pin 2. U26A will output a HIGH to automatic control gate U27A. A HIGH is also applied to inverter U31A which outputs a LOW to the front-panel AUTO MODE indicator and optical isolator U36. U36 outputs a HIGH to illuminate an external indicator.

4-15. THRESHOLD DETECTOR CIRCUIT. The threshold detector circuit monitors a sample voltage from transmitter A. The sample voltage is routed to comparator U1B through buffer U1A. When the sample voltage decreases below a preset threshold level established by potentiometer R4, U1B will generate a LOW to inverters U7A/U8A. U7A/U8A will apply a HIGH to threshold indicator DS1, motor drive inhibit gate U25C, and NAND gate U9A.

4-16. With a HIGH from mode control relay K2, U9A will output a LOW to U9D and U12A. A HIGH from U9B is also applied to the input of U12A and U9C. The output of U12A will apply a HIGH to transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.

4-17. OUTPUT POWER FAILURE CIRCUIT. The RF output power failure circuit provides a delay before a mode change is initiated after a fault is detected. Integrated circuits U12A, U12B, U12C, and U12D operate as an exclusive OR gate. Latch relay K1A is operated to enable the power failure circuit. With the LOW from U9A, exclusive OR gate U12 will output a HIGH to RF failure delay timer U20 through potentiometer R38.

4-18. If the duration of the fault exceeds the delay determined by R38 and C14/C15, U20 will apply a HIGH through inverter U22A to automatic control gate U27A and alarm latch U28. With the HIGH from U20 and a HIGH from U26A, U27A will output a HIGH to U9C and U9D.

4-19. ALARM CIRCUIT. The alarm circuit provides an external indication of an RF output power failure. With a HIGH from U22A, alarm latch U28 will output a LOW to inverter U32E. U32E will output a HIGH to U31B which will output a LOW to energize alarm relay K4. The HIGH from U32E is also applied to transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.

4-20. Alarm latch U28 also applies a LOW to AND gate U30C. U30C will output a LOW to U26A which disables the automatic enable gate.

4-21. AUTOMATIC MONITOR CIRCUIT. The automatic monitor circuit generates a switching command automatically. With both inputs HIGH, U9C will output a LOW to mode command one shot U10A. U10A will output a HIGH which is inverted LOW by U7D and applied to transistor switch Q6.

4-22. With a LOW from U7D, transistor switch Q6 outputs a HIGH through diodes D16 and D18 to relays K2 and K3 which operate to the B AIR/A LOAD position. The control logic for the appropriate mode change is established and routed to switch direction relay K7 which deenergizes. The control logic is also routed to the control decoder logic, the status decoder logic, and the switch comparator circuit.

4-23. MODE CONTROL CIRCUIT. The mode control circuit generates the various logic control signals for mode switching. The control logic signals are determined by the position of mode control latch relays K2 and K3 which operate as flip-flops. The HIGH and LOW logic signals (and inverted signals through U8C and U8E) from the relays are input to the combined detector logic. The combined detector logic processes the information to provide the logic control signals.

4-24. SWITCH COMPARATOR CIRCUIT. The switch comparator circuit generates the control logic which terminates the high voltage of both transmitters until the coaxial switch is correctly positioned. Only the logic from coaxial switch SW3 is input to the switch position comparator logic through inverter U19 and the optical isolator network. With the signals from the mode control circuit, the switch comparator logic will output a LOW to inverter U22D which applies a HIGH to U27B and transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.




4-25. High Voltage Off. U27B will output a HIGH to inverter U31F which applies a LOW to optical isolator U41. U41 outputs a HIGH to both transmitters which terminates the high voltage. The HIGH from U27B is also applied to motor drive inhibit gate U25C.
4-26. With HIGHs from U7A/U8A and U7B/U8B indicating the absence of RF output power from the transmitters and a HIGH from U27B, U25C will output a HIGH to AND gate U30A and timers U29 and U11B (U29 will not respond at this time). U11B will output a HIGH to U30A which applies a HIGH to inverter U33A. U33A applies a LOW to K5 to enable the motor drive relay.
4-27. When coaxial switch SW3 is correctly positioned, the switch comparator logic will output a HIGH to inverter U22D which applies a LOW to U27B. U27B outputs a LOW to U25C which applies a LOW to timer U29. U29 will generate a HIGH to NAND gate U30D/U32C. A HIGH from relay K1B/R47 is also routed to the input of U30D/U32C through jumper P12. With this HIGH and the HIGH from U29, NAND gate U30D/U32C will output a LOW to transmitter control gate U21D.

4-28. TRANSMITTER CONTROL CIRCUIT. The transmitter control circuit provides commands to the transmitters. A LOW from latch relay K1 is applied to inverter U7E which outputs a HIGH to U21D. The HIGH from U7E and LOW from U30D/U32C are NANDed by U21D which outputs a HIGH to enable the control decoder logic.

4-29. With the mode control logic and the HIGH from U21D, the control decoder logic will output a HIGH to inverter U31D. U31D applies a LOW through steering diodes D40 and D42 to optical isolators U38 and U39. Finally, U38 and U39 output HIGHs which energizes the transmitter B high voltage and terminates the transmitter A filaments.
4-30. REMOTE/LOCAL STATUS CIRCUIT. The remote/local status circuit provides mode information to the front-panel and external indicators. When the mode control logic is applied to status decoder logic U34, a HIGH is output to inverter U33E. U33E outputs a LOW to illuminate front-panel switch/indicator B AIR/A LOAD. A LOW is also applied to optical isolator U43 which outputs a HIGH to an external indicator.
4-31. REMOTE INPUT CIRCUIT. The remote input circuit provides external control of the FA-2 output switch controller. When a remote mode switch is depressed, a HIGH is input to the optical isolator network. The optical isolator network outputs a LOW to transistor switch Q1, Q2, Q3, or Q4 which applies a HIGH to the appropriate mode control input circuit and alarm reset circuit.
4-32. REMOTE OFF. When the front-panel REMOTE CONTROL OFF switch/indicator is illuminated, the ground potential at the input of the optical isolator network is removed which disables the remote input circuit.

4-33. ALARM RESET CIRCUIT. The alarm reset circuit reactivates the alarm and automatic switching circuitry. This circuit consists of inverter U32D, transfer timer U47, and transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.

4-34. With the HIGH from U32E, OR gate U24C/U24D will output a HIGH to enable transfer timer U47. When a front-panel or remote control switch is depressed, a HIGH is input to inverter U32D through diode D3, D4, D5, or D6. U32D applies a LOW to U47 which generates a momentary HIGH to U32F and U28.
$4-35$. With the momentary HIGH from U47, alarm latch U28 will output a HIGH through inverters U32E and U31B to deenergize alarm relay K4. The HIGH from U28 is also applied to U30C. The momentary HIGH from U47 is also applied to inverter U32F which applies a LOW to DS1. DS1 will illuminate to indicate the transfer timer is energized. The LOW from U32F is also applied to U30C which will output a LOW to disable automatic enable gate U26A.

4-36. The duration of the HIGH from U47 is determined by the position of programmable jumper P11. When the output or U47 returns to a logic LOW, a HIGH is applied to U30C through inverter U32F. U30C will output a HIGH to automatic enable gate U26A which activates the automatic switching circuitry.

4-37. POWER PRESET CIRCUIT. Integrated circuits U30B, U31G, U32A, U32B, and transistor Q7 operate as a preset power circuit. Whenever power is applied to the FA-2, the preset circuit will initialize the logic circuitry to a preset format.

4-38. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT. An external +15 V dc power source is routed to all integrated logic circuits. Integrated circuit U35 operates as a voltage regulator circuit to produce a regulated +12 V dc supply for the remote source voltage.

# SECTION V <br> MAINTENANCE 

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides general maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures, troubleshooting information, and component replacement procedures for the Broadcast Electronics FA-2 transmitter output switch controller.

5-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.
5-4. Low voltages are used throughout the FA-2 logic control and relay circuit boards. Maintenance with power on is always considered hazardous and caution should be observed. Good judgment, care, and common sense must be practiced to prevent accidents. The procedures contained in this section should be performed only by experienced and trained personnel.

## 5-5. FIRST LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-6. First level maintenance consists of precautionary procedures applied to the equipment to prevent future failures. The procedures are performed on a regular basis and the results recorded in a performance log. SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER BEFORE ATTEMPTING WARNING ANY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.

## 5-7. GENERAL.

5-8. Periodically remove abrasions from the FA-2 chassis with a cloth moistened with a mild household cleaner. Remove dust from the chassis exterior with a brush and vacuum cleaner as required.

## 5-9. ELECTRICAL.

5-10. The FA-2 circuit boards should be periodically cleaned of accumulated dust using a soft brush and vacuum cleaner. Check the circuit boards for improperly seated semiconductors and components damaged by overheating.

## 5-11. SECOND LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-12. The second level maintenance consists of procedures required to restore an FA-2 to operation after a fault has occurred. The procedures are divided into electrical adjustment, troubleshooting, and component replacement procedures.

5-13. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
5-14. POWER SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT. Potentiometer R8 located on the power supply circuit board (refer to Figure 5-1) adjusts the power supply voltage. The power supply voltage is adjusted as follows.


FIGURE 5-1. POWER SUPPLY ADJUSTMENT
5-15. Procedure. To adjust R8, proceed as follows:

## 4 WARNING DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO THE FA-2 BEFORE PROCEEDING. <br> WARNING

A. Disconnect the primary power to the FA-2.
B. Connect a voltmeter between the +15 V and ground terminals on the FA-2.
C. Apply power to the unit.
D. With an insulated tool, adjust V. ADJ R8 on the power supply until the meter indicates +15 V .
E. Disconnect the primary power to the FA-2 and remove all test equipment.

## 5-16. TROUBLESHOOTING.

5-17. The troubleshooting philosophy for the FA-2 output switch controller consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Figure 5-2 which presents the FA-2 troubleshooting information.


FIGURE 5-2. TROUBLESHOOTING TREE, NO AUTOMATIC SWITCHING OPERATION


WARNING
WARNING

CAUTION
CAUTION

DISCONNECT THE POWER SOURCE FROM THE FA-2 BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPONENTS.

## INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS OR CIRCUIT BOARDS WITH TEST EQUIPMENT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE OUTPUT SWITCHER.

5-18. 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 component may be repaired locally or the entire device may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.
5-19. COMPONENT REPLACEMENT.
$5-20$. 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 soldering iron with steady pressure is required for circuit board repairs.
5-21. 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 a component lead with needle-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 by careful reheating with a low wattage iron and removing solder with a soldering vacuum tool.
5-22. 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 of the board will not be required.

WARNING<br>WARNING

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

WARNING

## OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURES CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

WARNING
5-23. After soldering, remove residual flux with a suitable solvent. Rubbing alcohol is highly diluted and is not effective.
5-24. The board should be checked to ensure the flux has been completely removed. Rosin flux is not normally corrosive; however, in time the flux will absorb enough moisture to become conductive and create problems.
5-25. 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 pry the component from the socket.

## SECTION VI PARTS LISTS

## 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 FA-2 output switch controller. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

TABLE 6-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LISTS

| TABLE NO. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6-2$ | FA-2 OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER FINAL | $909-0200-004$ | 2 |
|  | ASSEMBLY |  |  |
| $6-3$ | FA-2 REMOTE POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY | $959-0188$ | 2 |
| $6-4$ | FA-2 FINAL ASSEMBLY PARTS KIT | $959-0279$ | 2 |
| $6-5$ | FA-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0193-001$ | 2 |
| $6-6$ | FA-2 RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-094$ | 5 |
| $6-7$ | FA-2 CABLE ASSEMBLY | $949-0132$ | 6 |
| $6-8$ | LED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0193-002$ | 6 |

TABLE 6-2. FA-2 OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER FINAL ASSEMBLY - 909-0200-004

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| --- | Instruction Manual | $597-0107-004$ | 1 |
| ---- | Remote Power Supply Assembly | $959-0188$ | 1 |
| ---- | Final Assembly Parts Kit | $959-0279$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. FA-2 REMOTE POWER SUPPLY ASSEMBLY, 117V 50/60 Hz - 959-0188

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| F1 | Fuse, AGC, 1/2A, 250V, Slow-Blow | $334-0050$ |  |
| ---- | Fuse Holder | $415-0004$ | 1 |
| --- | Power Supply, 15V, 1.5 Ampere | $540-0002$ | 1 |
| ---- | Power Cord, N.E.M.A. 3-Wire North American Plug | $681-1723$ | 1 |
| ---- | Connector, 25-Pin | $417-0251$ | 1 |
| ---- | Pin, Connector | $418-0048$ | 25 |

TABLE 6-4. FA-2 FINAL ASSEMBLY PARTS KIT - 959-0279

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DS3 THRU | Lamp, No. 73, 14V, 0.08A, T-1 3/4 Bulb, Wedge Base | $320-0007$ | 6 |
| DS8 |  |  |  |
| L1,L2 | Ferrite Shield, Impedance: $58-108 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $360-0058$ | 2 |
| S1,S2 | Switch, Square Illuminated Pushbutton, SPDT, Panel Mount, | $340-0067$ | 2 |
| S3 THRU S6 | 0.1A @ 125V dc |  |  |
| Switch, Push, Rectangular, Momentary Contact, Illuminated, |  |  |  |
| TB1,TB2 | SPDT, 0.1A @ 125V dc | $340-0071$ | 4 |
| --- | Barrier Strip, 20 Terminals | $412-0020$ | 2 |
| --- | Switchbutton, Micro, White, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0048$ | 2 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Red, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0068$ | 1 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Green, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0069$ | 1 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Yellow, Square, Incandescent Display | $340-0070$ | 2 |
| --- | FA-2 Logic Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0193-001$ | 1 |
| ---- | FA-2 Relay Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0094$ | 1 |
| ---- | FA-2 Cable Assembly | $949-0132$ | 1 |
| ---- | Remote Power Supply Assembly | $959-0188$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. FA-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 1 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| C1,C2 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 2 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C7 THRU | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 7 |
| C13 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $3.3 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $020-3363$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. FA-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 2 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C15 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 470 uF, 50 V | 024-4783 | 1 |
| C18 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C19 THRU } \\ & \text { C21 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 3 |
| C22 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 1 uF, 50V | 024-1064 | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 10 uF, 35V | 023-1076 | 1 |
| C24,C25 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 35V | 023-1084 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C26 THRU } \\ & \text { C44 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%$, 50 V | 003-1054 | 19 |
| C45,C46 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $33 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | 024-3335 | 2 |
| D1 THRU D51 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 400V @ 30 uA | 203-4005 | 51 |
| D52 | Diode, Zener, 1N4740A, 10V, 1W | 200-4740 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { D53 THRU } \\ & \text { D58 } \end{aligned}$ | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 400V @ 30 uA | 203-4005 | 6 |
| DS1 | Indicator, LED, Red, 521-9212, 1.7V @ 50 mA Maximum | 323-9217 | 1 |
| J1 | Connector, Header, 26-Pin Dual In-line | 417-2600 | 1 |
| J2 | Connector, 25-Pin D Type | 418-2500 | 1 |
| J3 THRU J8 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin In-Line | 417-0003 | 6 |
| J9,J10 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 2 |
| J11 | Connector, Header, 2-Pin In-line | 417-4004 | 1 |
| J12 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin In-line | 417-0003 | 1 |
| K1 THRU K3 | Relay, Coil: 12 V dc Contact: DPDT, 120V ac @ 1 Ampere | 270-0058 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { P3 THRU P8, } \\ & \text { P11,P12 } \end{aligned}$ | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 8 |
| Q1 THRU Q7 | Transistor, 2N3906, PNP, Silicon, 40V, TO-92 Case | 210-3906 | 7 |
| R1 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, $34.8 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3485 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R4,R5 | Potentiometer, $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 178-2054 | 2 |
| R6 | Resistor, $4.75 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4741 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R8,R9 | Resistor, $30 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1W | 120-3023 | 2 |
| R12 | Resistor, 499 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4996 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, $499 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4996 | 1 |
| R15,R16 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/2W | 110-1043 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R17 THRU } \\ & \text { R20 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R21 THRU } \\ & \text { R24 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 4 |
| R25 | Resistor, 20 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2023 | 1 |
| R26 | Resistor, $560 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-5633 | 1 |
| R27 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R33 | Resistor, $2.43 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2434 | 1 |
| R34 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R35,R36 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 2 |

TABLE 6-5. FA-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 3 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R37 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R38 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-2074 | 1 |
| R39 THRU | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 6 |
| R44 |  |  |  |
| R46 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R47 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R48,R49 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 2 |
| R50 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R52 | Resistor, $560 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/2W | 110-5633 | 1 |
| R53 | Resistor, $20 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2023 | 1 |
| R54 | Resistor, 30 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 120-3023 | 1 |
| R55 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R56 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R57 THRU } \\ & \text { R59 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 30 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1W | 120-3023 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R60 THRU } \\ & \text { R63 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 20 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 100-2023 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R64 THRU } \\ & \text { R67 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 560 Ohm $\pm 5 \%$, 1/2W | 110-5633 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R68 THRU } \\ & \text { R77 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 10 |
| R78 | Resistor, $332 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3323 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R79 THRU } \\ & \text { R81 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R82 THRU } \\ & \text { R84 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 3 |
| R85 | Resistor, $76.8 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-7685 | 1 |
| R86 | Resistor, $383 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3836 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R87 THRU } \\ & \text { R91 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1031 | 5 |
| U1, U2 | Integrated Circuit, LM358N, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-0358 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U3 THRU } \\ & \text { U6 } \end{aligned}$ | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo Transistor/Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 4 |
| U7 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U8 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U9 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| U10, U 11 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4538 | 2 |
| U12 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U13 THRU } \\ & \text { U18 } \end{aligned}$ | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo Transistor/Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 6 |
| U19 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |

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TABLE 6-5. FA-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 4 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U20 | Integrated Circuit, NE555V, Timer, 8-Pin DIP | 229-0555 | 1 |
| U21 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS, 14 -Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| U22 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U23,U24 | Integrated Circuit, CD4071B, OR Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0005 | 2 |
| U25,U26 | Integrated Circuit, MC14073B, Tripple 3-Input AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4073 | 2 |
| U27 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U28 | Integrated Circuit, MC14013BCP, Dual Type D Flip-Flop, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4013 | 1 |
| U29 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4538 | 1 |
| U30 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U31 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U32 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U33 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U34 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U35 | Integrated Circuit, LM78L12CZ, Three-Terminal Positive 12V Regulator, TO-92 Case | 220-7812 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U36 THRU } \\ & \text { U46 } \end{aligned}$ | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo Transistor/Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 11 |
| U47 | Integrated Circuit, NE555V, Timer, 8-Pin DIP | 229-0555 | 1 |
| ---- | Socket, 6-Pin DIP | 417-0600 | 21 |
| ---- | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 4 |
| ---- | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 15 |
| -- | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 9 |
| -- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0193-001 | 1 |

TABLE 6-6. FA-2 RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0094
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C1 THRU } \\ & \text { C50 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 50 |
| D1 THRU D4 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 4 |
| D5,D6 | Diode, MR502, Silicon, 200V @ 3 Amperes | 202-0502 | 2 |
| J100,J101 | Connector, Header, 13-Pin Dual In-line | 417-2600 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { J102 THRU } \\ & \text { J104 } \end{aligned}$ | Receptacle, 12-Pin | 417-1276 | 3 |
| J110 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| K4 THRU K7 | Relay, Coil: 12 V dc, 160 Ohms Contact: 4PDT, 5A @ 240V ac | 270-0053 | 4 |
| L1 THRU | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 430 \mathrm{~mA}$, DC Resistance: 0.55 Ohms , 0.43 Amperes Maximum, Resonant at 115 MHz | 360-0022 | 15 |

TABLE 6-6. FA-2 RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0094
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| R1 THRU | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1041$ | 4 |
| R4 |  |  |  |
| R6 THRU | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1041$ | 6 |
| R11 | $270-0055$ | 4 |  |
| XK4 THRU | Socket, Relay | $519-0094$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-7. FA-2 CABLE ASSEMBLY - 949-0132

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| J1 | Connector, Female, 25-Pin D-Type | $417-0129$ |  |
| P1 | Plug, Ribbon Cable, Dual 13 Contact | $418-2600$ | 1 |
| P2 | Plug, 25-Pin, D-Type | $418-3219$ | 1 |
| P9 | Plug, 16-Pin DIP | $417-1605$ | 1 |
| P100,P101 | Plug, Ribbon Cable, Dual 13 Contact | $418-2600$ | 2 |
| P102 THRU | Connector, Housing, 12-Pin | $418-1271$ | 3 |
| P104 |  |  |  |
| P110 | Plug, 16-Pin DIP | $417-1605$ | 1 |
| P201 | Connector, Housing, 5-Pin In-Line | $417-0165$ | 1 |
| ---- | Socket, MR Amp Type | $417-0053$ | 34 |
| --- | Pins, Crimp Type | $417-8766$ | 4 |

TABLE 6-8. FA-2 LED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-002

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| DS201, | Indicator, LED, Red, $521-9212,1.7 \mathrm{~V} @ 50 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | $323-9217$ | 2 |
| DS202 | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | $417-0200$ | 1 |
| ---- | Blank Circuit Board | $519-0193-002$ | 1 |

## SECTION VII DRAWINGS

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the Broadcast Electronics FA-2 transmitter output switch controller.

FIGURE
7-1

7-2
7-3
7-4
7-5

7-6

7-7
7-8
7-9

## TITLE

FA-2/FO-2 OVERALL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

FA-2 ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM
RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM
LOGIC OUTPUT SWITCHER SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

LOGIC OUTPUT SWITCHER ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

FA-2 AND COAXIAL SWITCH INTERFACING
FA-2 REMOTE CONTROL WIRING DIAGRAM
OVERALL WIRING DIAGRAM, FM-1C1/FM-500C1 MAIN/ALTERNATE TRANSMITTER SYSTEM

NUMBER
SD909-0117, 909-0200
AD909-0200-004
SC919-0094
AD919-0094
SD919-0193-001

AC919-0193-001
/-002
597-0107-16
597-0107-17
SB909-2111-205/
909-2501-205

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| Tosemer ¢ecmuluas | 2 |  |
| Stan |  | $\frac{\text { amat }}{\text { EA2 }}$ |




519-0094






FIGURE 7-8. FA-2 REMOTE CONTROL WIRING DIAGRAM

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