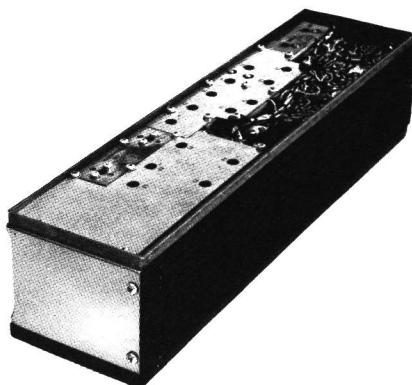


MASTR

Progress Line

**66-88 MC RECEIVER MODELS 4ER40A16-27
(WITH CHANNEL GUARD)**



SPECIFICATIONS *

FCC Filing Designation

Frequency Range

Audio Output

Sensitivity

12-db SINAD (EIA Method)
20-db Quieting Method

Selectivity

EIA Two-Signal Method
20-db Quieting Method

Spurious Response

Frequency Stability

Modulation Acceptance

Squelch Sensitivity

Critical Squelch
Maximum Squelch

Intermodulation (EIA)

Maximum Frequency Separation

Frequency Response

ER-40-A

66-88 MC

2 watts at less than 10% distortion
(using Speaker Model 4EZ16A10)

0.25 μ v
0.4 μ v

-85 db (adjacent channel, 30 KC channels)
-100 db at ± 15 KC

-100 db

$\pm 0.0005\%$

± 6 KC (narrow-band)

0.15 μ v
Greater than 20 db quieting (less than 2 μ v)

-60 db

0.4%

+1 and -8 db of a standard 6-db per octave
de-emphasis curve from 300 to 3000 cps
(1000-cps reference)

These specifications are intended primarily for the use of the serviceman. Refer to the appropriate Specification Sheet for the complete specifications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SPECIFICATIONS	i
DESCRIPTION	1
CIRCUIT ANALYSIS	1
RF Amplifier	1
1st Oscillator and Multiplier	1
Multiplier Selectivity Assembly	3
1st Mixer and Crystal Filter	3
2nd Oscillator, 2nd Mixer and 1st IF Amplifier	3
2nd IF Amplifiers and Limiters	3
Discriminator	3
1st Audio Amplifier	4
Audio Amplifiers	4
Squelch	4
Channel Guard	5
MAINTENANCE	6
Disassembly	6
Alignment Procedure	9
Test Procedures	10
Audio Power Output and Distortion	10
Usable Sensitivity (12-db SINAD)	10
Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth	10
Receiver Troubleshooting	11
OUTLINE DIAGRAM	12
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	13
PARTS LIST	14 & 15
PRODUCTION CHANGES	16

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Block Diagram	2
Figure 2	Removing Top Cover	7
Figure 3	Removing Bottom Cover	7

WARNING

No one should be permitted to handle any portion of the equipment that is supplied with high voltage; or to connect any external apparatus to the units while the units are supplied with power. **KEEP AWAY FROM LIVE CIRCUITS.**

DESCRIPTION

General Electric MASTR Progress Line Receiver Type ER-40-A is a double-conversion, superheterodyne FM receiver designed for operation on the 66-88 megacycle band.

The receiver is of single-unit construction and is completely housed in an aluminum casting for maximum shielding and rigidity. The top compartment of the casting contains the RF, oscillator, converter, high IF and 1st low IF amplifier stages. The bottom portion of the casting contains the audio squelch board and the optional Channel Guard board.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

The MASTR Progress Line Receiver is completely transistorized using a total of 18 silicon transistors. Input leads to the receiver are individually filtered by the 20-pin feed-through by-pass connector J443.

A regulated +10 volts is used for all receiver stages except the audio PA stage which operates from the 12-volt system supply.

Centralized metering jack J442 is provided for use with General Electric Test Set, Model 4EX3A10, for ease of alignment and servicing. The Test Set meters the oscillator, multiplier, and limiter stages as well as the discriminator, audio PA, voice coil and regulated 10 volts.

RF AMPLIFIER (A343)

RF Amplifier (A343) consists of two high-Q helical resonators and an RF amplifier stage (Q1). The RF signal from the antenna is coupled by RF cable W441 to a tap on L347/L349. The tap is positioned to insure the proper impedance match to the antenna. RF energy is coupled through the two coils by an opening in the shield wall to the base of RF Amplifier Q1. The coils are tuned to the incoming frequency by air trimmer capacitors C343 and C344. The output of Q1 is coupled through three tuned circuits to the base of the first mixer.

1ST OSCILLATOR AND MULTIPLIER (A358-A363)

The receiver 1st oscillator operates in a transistorized Colpitts oscillator circuit. The oscillator crystal operates in a fundamental mode at a frequency of approximately 15 to 20 megacycles. The crystal is cut to provide temperature compensation at the high end of the temperature range and is thermistor compensated at low temperatures. This provides $\pm 0.0005\%$ frequency stability as soon as the receiver is energized -- without the warm-up time required by crystal ovens or warmers.



In single-frequency receivers, a jumper from P304 to C363 connects the regulated 10 volts to the crystal circuit, which forward biases diode CRL. Forward biasing the diode reduces its impedance, so that the crystal frequency is applied to the base of oscillator transistor Q1. Feedback for the oscillator is developed across C21/C22. The oscillator output is fed through C24 to the base of the 1st multiplier (Q2).

The output of the 1st multiplier (quadrupler Q2) is transformer-coupled (T5/T6) to multiplier selectivity assembly A366/A367. The 1st multiplier tank is tuned to four times the crystal frequency.

2

MULTIPLIER SELECTIVITY ASSEMBLY (A366/A367)

Following the 1st multiplier tank (T5/T6) are three additional tuned circuits (A366/A367-L1, -L2 and -L3). Capacitor C10/C11 coupled the multiplier selectivity output to the base of the first mixer.

1ST MIXER (A368) AND CRYSTAL FILTER (A346)

The RF signal from the RF Amplifier and the injection voltage from the 1st multiplier are applied to the base of 1st mixer A368-Q1. The mixer collector tank (L1 and C3) is tuned to 5.3 megacycles and provides impedance matching to the high IF filter.

The highly selective, two-stage crystal filter (FL5 and FL6) following the 1st mixer provides the major selectivity for the receiver. The output of the filter is fed through impedance matching transformer A347-T1 to the base of the 2nd mixer.

2ND OSCILLATOR, 2ND MIXER AND 1ST IF AMPLIFIER (A347)

The 2nd oscillator A347-Q2 operates in a Colpitts oscillator circuit, with feedback supplied through C2. Crystal Y1 maintains the oscillator frequency at 4845 KC. The low-side injection voltage is fed to the base of the 2nd mixer.

The Hi-IF signal from the filter is fed to the base of 2nd mixer Q1 with the 2nd oscillator output. The 455 KC 2nd mixer output is fed to three tuned low IF circuits (L1, L2, L3). L1, L2 and L3 are required for shaping the nose of the IF waveform and provide some additional selectivity.

Capacitor C14 couples the low IF signal to the base of the 1st low IF amplifier, A347-Q3. The output of Q3 is RC coupled to the base of the 2nd IF amplifier.

2ND IF AMPLIFIERS AND LIMITERS (A349)

Following A347-Q3 are two additional RC coupled low IF amplifiers (A349-Q1 and -Q2). The 2nd IF amplifier stage is metered at J442-2 through metering network C8, CR1 and R12.

After the IF amplifiers are three RC coupled limiter stages (A349-Q3, -Q4 and -Q5). The 1st limiter is metered at J442-3 through metering network C13, CR2, R18 and C15.

DISCRIMINATOR (A349)

The receiver utilizes a Foster-Seely type discriminator. The output of the 3rd limiter is connected to a tap on the primary tuned circuit of discriminator T1. This allows the discriminator to operate at a higher level. Diodes CR5 and CR6 rectify the 455 KC IF signals to recover the audio. The stage is metered at J442-10 through metering network R27 and C22.

1ST AUDIO AMPLIFIER (A349)

The output of the discriminator is fed to the 1st audio amplifier (Q6). This stage operates as an emitter follower to match the impedance of the discriminator to the noise amplifier stage and VOLUME control. Q6 also provides some power gain.

AUDIO AMPLIFIERS

When audio is present in the incoming signal, it is taken off the emitter of Q6 and connected to the VOLUME control through A349-J9. The VOLUME control arm connects to A349-J8 which feeds the audio signal to the base of the 2nd audio amplifier, Q9. C34, C36, C37 and L4 make up the de-emphasis network. The collector current of Q9 should be adjusted to 650 milliamps by potentiometer R47 as indicated by a reading of 0.65 volts at metering jack J442-1. This adjustment should be made with the VOLUME control fully counterclockwise. Thermistor RT1 keeps the output current constant over wide variations in temperature after R47 has been set.

Following Q9 is a Darlington circuit, which consists of compound-connected transistors Q10 and Q341. The Darlington circuit provides a higher input impedance than is normally encountered in transistor amplifiers. Also, this circuit has a more linear operation, with less distortion at maximum power output.

The output of the amplifier stage is coupled by audio transformer T341 to the loudspeaker. Audio high and low are present at the centralized metering jack (J442). When the General Electric Test Set is connected to J442, these leads are connected to the black and green jacks for sensitivity, frequency response, distortion, power output and other measurements.

SQUELCH

Noise from audio amplifier Q6 is used to operate the squelch circuit. When no carrier is present in the receiver, noise is coupled to the base of noise amplifier Q7. The gain of the noise amplifier is determined by the SQUELCH control, which varies the bias on the base of Q7.

The noise amplifier output is fed through a high-pass filter (C30 and L1) which attenuates frequencies below 3 KC. Thermistor RT2 keeps the critical squelch constant over wide variations in temperature.

Noise from the high-pass filter is rectified by CR3 and CR4, and the negative DC output of the noise rectifiers is fed to the base of DC amplifier Q8.

DC amplifier Q8 acts as a squelch switch. A negative output from the noise rectifiers cuts off the DC amplifier. When cut off, the collector is at the +10 volt supply potential. This positive voltage is fed to the base of Q9, a PNP transistor, cutting it off. Since audio stages Q9, Q10 and Q341 are DC coupled, Q10 and Q341 are cut off also.

The positive voltage from the collector circuit of the DC amplifier is used as feedback through R33 to the base of noise amplifier Q7, causing it to conduct more heavily. This feedback helps to sharply cut off Q8, providing sharp, rapid switching action.

When the receiver is quieted by a signal, noise voltage from the noise rectifiers is reduced and the DC amplifier conducts. While conducting, the collector potential of Q8 is negative and negative feedback to the base of noise amplifier Q7 causes it to conduct less.

This negative voltage is applied to the base of PNP transistor Q9 and causes it to conduct. Now, all the audio stages are turned on and sound is heard at the loudspeaker.

With the receiver squelched, the final audio amplifiers are cut off; and the receiver drain is less than 50 millamps in 12-volt systems.

It should be noted that a hysteresis effect was designed into the squelch circuit and, as a result, the squelch does not operate in the same manner as other conventional squelch circuits. The circuit is designed so that a weak signal will open the squelch. The signal may be reduced by 3 to 5 db without the squelch closing. This limits squelch "flutter" or "picket-fence" operation.

CHANNEL GUARD (A350/A351)

General Electric Channel Guard Decoder is designed to eliminate all calls that are not tone coded for the Channel Guard frequency. As long as the CHANNEL GUARD-OFF switch on the control unit is left in the CHANNEL GUARD position, all signals are locked out except those from transmitters that are continuously tone coded for positive identification by the receiver.

Placing the CHANNEL GUARD-OFF switch in the OFF position instantly disables the Channel Guard operation so that all calls on the channel can be heard. When the hookswitch option is used, lifting the microphone from its hanger disables the Channel Guard Circuit.

Operation

Audio, tone and noise is picked up in the emitter circuit of Audio Amplifier A349-Q6 and is fed through A349-J9 to the VOLUME control and then to a high-pass filter (C20, C21, C22, C23 and L1) on the Channel Guard board through A349-J8, decoupling resistor R61 and A349-J12. The high-pass filter removes the tone from the audio signal, and the audio is then fed through A349-J13 to the base of Audio Amplifier A349-Q9.

To operate the Channel Guard Decoder, audio, tone and noise is picked up in the emitter circuit of A349-Q6 and is fed through A349-J18 to the base of the first low-pass filter stage (Q1) through a 250-cps band pass filter consisting of R1, R2, R3, C1, C2 and C3. Following Q1 is a second low-pass filter stage, Q2. The filter output is amplified by Q3 and coupled to the push-pull driver stage (Q4 and Q5) through T1.

Q4 and Q5 drive the reed decoder, FL341. Noise amplifier Q6 picks up and amplifies any high frequency (in the 5 KC range) and feeds it back to the driver stage to decrease the sensitivity of the reed and prevent noise pulsing.

FL341 is resonant at the correct tone frequency and the reed contacts open and close at the tone frequency. When the CHANNEL GUARD-OFF switch is in the CHANNEL GUARD position, the opening and closing of the reed contacts charges capacitor C19, which applies a limited current to the base of DC Amplifier A349-Q8. The receiver noise squelch circuit continues to operate normally until a carrier quiets the receiver.

Placing the CHANNEL GUARD-OFF switch in the OFF position (or removing the microphone from its hanger in hookswitch options) opens the circuit to A350/A351-J5, which forward biases diode CR3. This causes current to flow in the circuit, bypassing the decoder reed (FL341). However, the receiver noise squelch circuit will operate until a carrier is received.

NOTE

If the Two-Way Radio is mounted on its side, rotate the decoder reed 90° in its mounting bracket so that the label showing the G-E Drawing and Part Number is facing the receiver heat sink. No change is required if the unit is mounted vertically. See Figure 3 for the location of the decoder reed and channel guard board.

MAINTENANCE

DISASSEMBLY

To service the receiver from the top --

1. Pull locking handle down and pull radio about one inch out of mounting frame.
2. Pry up cover at rear of receiver.
3. Slide cover back and lift off.

To service the receiver from the bottom --

1. Pull locking handle down and pull radio out of mounting frame.
2. Remove the screws in bottom cover and pry up cover at back of receiver.
3. Slide cover back and lift off.

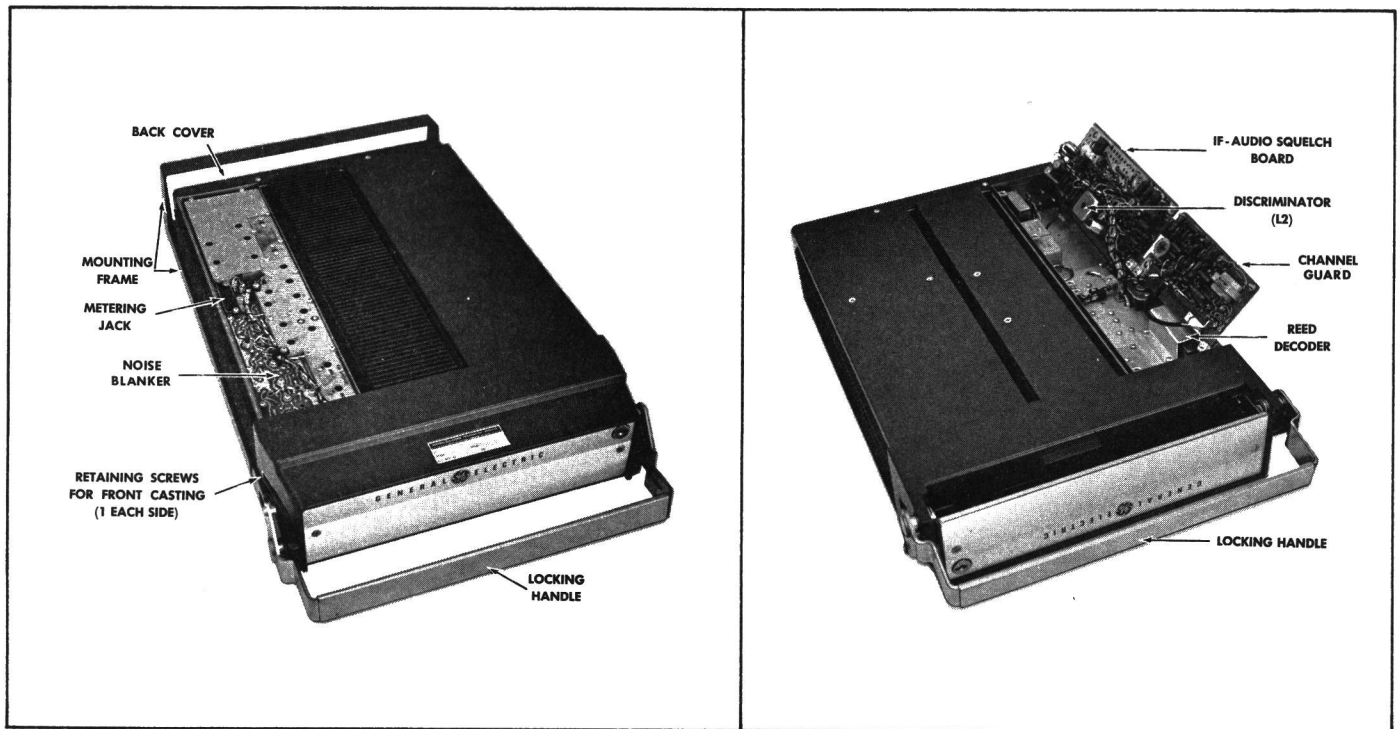


Figure 2 - Top Cover Removed

Figure 3 - Bottom Cover Removed

To remove the receiver from the system frame:

1. Loosen the two Phillips-head retaining screws in front casting (see Figure 2), and pull casting away from system frame.
2. Remove the four screws in the back cover.
3. Remove the two screws holding the receiver at each end of the system frame.
4. Disconnect the antenna jack and the 20-pin connector from the front of the receiver, and slide the unit out of the system frame.

FRONT END ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

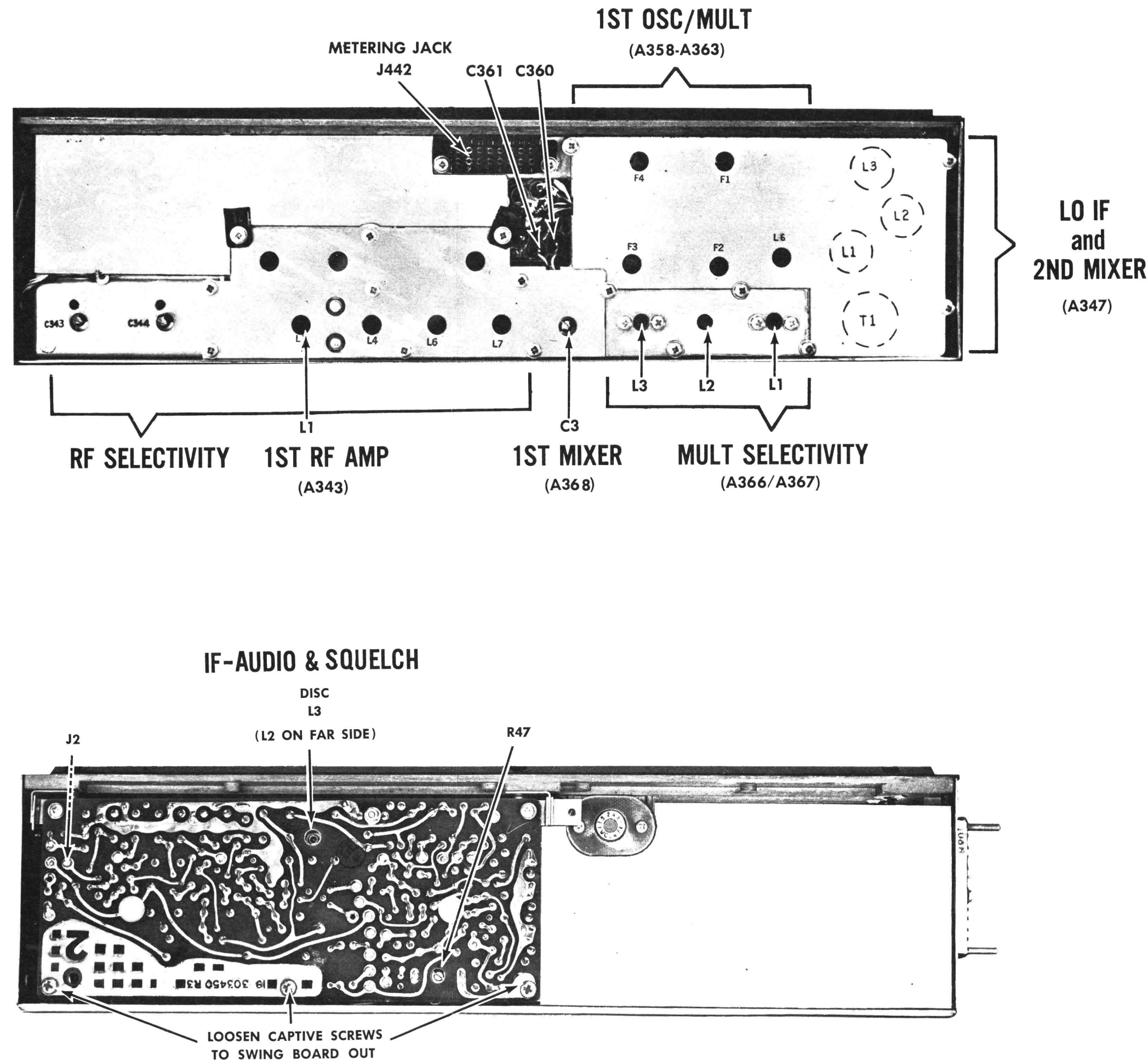
1. G-E Test Set Model 4EX3A10, station Meter Switching Panel or 20,000 ohms-per-volt Multimeter with a 1-volt scale.
2. A 455 KC and 66-88 MC signal source. Connect a one-inch piece of insulated wire no larger than .065-inch diameter to generator output probe.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Connect Test Set Model 4EX3A10 to Receiver Centralized Metering Jack J442 and set meter sensitivity switch to the TEST 1 position.
2. With VOLUME control fully counterclockwise and Test Set in Position G, adjust R47 on IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board for a reading of 0.65 volts. If using Multimeter, connect leads to J442-1 (AUDIO PA) and J442-8 (System Negative).
3. With Test Set in Position J, check for regulated +10 volts. If using Multimeter, measure from C360 to C361.
4. If using Multimeter, connect the positive lead to J442-16 (Ground).

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

METERING POSITION					
STEP	4EX3A10	MULTIMETER - at J442	TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER					
1.	D (MULT-1)	Pin 4	L6 (on 1st OSC/MULT and L1, L2, & L3 (on MULT SELECTIV- ITY)	See Pro- cedure	Tune L6 on 1st OSC/MULT and L1 on MULT SELEC- TIVITY for maximum meter reading. Next tune L2 for minimum meter reading. Then tune L3 for a maximum meter reading. Change voltage scale if necessary.
RF AMPLIFIER & SELECTIVITY					
2.	A (DISC)	Pin 10		Zero	Apply an on-frequency signal adjacent to L7. Adjust the signal generator for discriminator zero.
3.	B (2nd IF Amp)	Pin 2	L1 (1st RF Amp), L4, L6, L7, C343 and C344 (RF SELECTIV- ITY)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to antenna jack, keeping below saturation. Tune L1, L4, L6, L7, C343 and C344 for maximum meter reading.
4.	"	"	L6 (1st OSC/MULT) and L1, L2, and L3 (MULT SELECTIVITY)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal as above, keeping below saturation. Tune L6 on 1st OSC/MULT and L1, L2 and L3 on MULT SELECTIVITY for maximum meter reading.
FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT					
5.	A (DISC)	Pin 10	C9 on 1st OSC (C10, C11 or C12 for multifrequency)	Zero	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack. Tune C9 for zero discriminator reading. In multi-frequency units, tune C10, C11 or C12 as required.



COMPLETE RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. G-E Test Set Model 4EX3A10, station Meter Switching Panel or 20,000 ohms-per volt Multimeter with a 1-volt scale.
2. A 455 KC and 66-88 MC signal source. Connect a one-inch piece of insulated wire no larger than .065-inch diameter to generator output probe.
3. Two 33,000-ohm resistors for tuning low IF coils.*

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Connect Test Set Model 4EX3A10 to Receiver Centralized Metering Jack J442 and set meter sensitivity switch to the TEST 1 position.
2. Set crystal trimmer C9 to mid-capacity. In multi-frequency receivers, set C10, C11 or C12 to mid-capacity as required. Where the maximum frequency spacing is less than 200 KC, align the unit on channel F1. If the frequency spacing is greater than 200 KC, align the receiver on the center frequency.
3. With VOLUME control fully counterclockwise and Test Set in Position G, adjust R47 on IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board for a reading of 0.65 volts. If using Multimeter, connect leads to J442-1 (AUDIO PA) and J442-8 (System Negative).
4. With Test Set in Position J, check for regulated +10 volts. If using Multimeter, measure from C360 to C361.
5. If using Multimeter, connect the positive lead to J442-16 (Ground).

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

METERING POSITION		TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE	
STEP	4EX3A10 Multimeter - at J442				
DISCRIMINATOR					
1.	A (DISC)	Pin 10	L3 (Bottom slug on IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board)	Zero	Apply a 455-KC signal to J2 on IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board and adjust L3 (disc secondary) for zero meter reading.
2.	A (DISC)	Pin 10	L2 (top) and L3 (bottom slug on IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board)	1.7 volts (2.1 v. maximum)	Loosen screws and swing IF-AUDIO & SQUELCH board open. Turn G-E Test Set to the TEST 3 position. Alternately apply a 445-KC and 465-KC signal while adjusting L2 and L3 for readings of at least 1.7 volts, but not more than 2.1 volts. Both readings must be within 0.1 volt.
3.	D (MULT-1)	Pin 4	L6 (on 1st OSC/MULT) and L1, L2, L3 (on MULT SELECTIVITY)	See Procedure	Tune L6 on 1st OSC/MULT and L1 on MULT SELECTIVITY for maximum meter reading. Next tune L2 for minimum meter reading. Then tune L3 for maximum meter reading. Change voltage scale if necessary.
RF AMPLIFIER & SELECTIVITY					
4.	A (DISC)	Pin 10		Zero	Apply an on-frequency signal adjacent to L7. Adjust the signal generator for discriminator zero.
5.	B (2nd IF AMP)	Pin 2	L7, L6 and L4 (RF SELECTIVITY)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal and tune for maximum meter reading as shown below, keeping signal below saturation. Apply Signal Generator Probe To: <div>L6 L7 L4 L1</div> <div>Tune: L7 L6 L4</div>
6.	"	"	C343, C344 and L1 (1st RF AMP)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack. Tune C341, C342 and L1 for maximum meter reading, keeping signal below saturation.
7.	"	"	L1 (1st RF AMP), L4, L6, L7, C343 and C344 (RF SELECTIVITY)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal as above, keeping below saturation. Tune L1, L4, L6, L7, C343 and C344 for maximum meter reading.
8.	"	"	L6 (1st OSC/MULT) and L1, L2 and L3 (MULT SELECTIVITY)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal as above, keeping below saturation. Tune L6 (on 1st OSC/MULT) and L1, L2 and L3 (on MULT SELECTIVITY) for maximum meter reading.
9.	"	"	C3 (1st MIXER)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal as above, and tune C3 for maximum meter reading, keeping signal below saturation.
LO IF & 2ND MIXER*					
10.	B (2nd IF AMP)	Pin 2	T1 (2nd MIXER)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal as above, and tune T1 for maximum meter reading, keeping signal below saturation.
11.	"	"	L1, L2 and L3 (LO IF)	Maximum	With one end of the 33,000-ohm resistors to ground, load and peak as follows: Load L2 at point B—Peak L1 and L3. Load L1 and L3 at Points A and C—Peak L2.
FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT					
12.	A (DISC)	Pin 10	C9 on 1st OSC (C10, C11 or C12 for multi-frequency)	Zero	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack. Tune C9 for zero discriminator reading. In multi-frequency units, tune C10, C11 or C12 as required.

*NOTE — The low IF coils have been aligned at the factory and will normally require no further adjustment. If alignment is necessary refer to the RECEIVER OUTLINE DIAGRAM for location of resistor loading points A, B and C.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

66—88 MHZ MASTR RECEIVER
MODELS 4ER40A16-27

TEST PROCEDURES

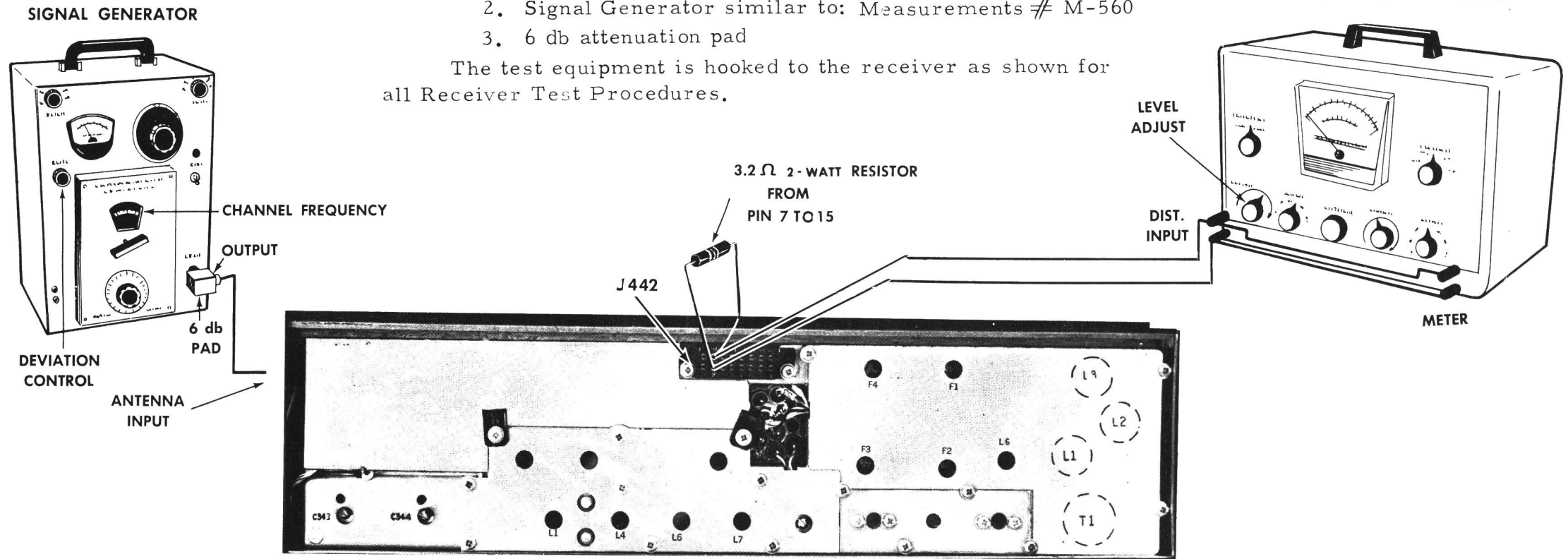
These Test Procedures are designed to help you to service a receiver that is operating--but not properly. The problems encountered could be low power, poor sensitivity, distortion, limiter not operating properly, and low gain. By following the sequence of test steps starting with Step 1, the defect can be quickly localized. Once the defective stage is pin-pointed, refer to the "Service Check" listed to correct the problem. Additional corrective measures are included in the Troubleshooting Procedure. Before starting with the Receiver Test Procedures, be sure the receiver is tuned and aligned to the proper operating frequency.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

for test hookup shown:

- 1. Distortion Analyzer similar to: Heath # 1M-12
- 2. Signal Generator similar to: Measurements # M-560
- 3. 6 db attenuation pad

The test equipment is hooked to the receiver as shown for all Receiver Test Procedures.



COMPONENT TOP VIEW

COMPONENT BOARD WIRING VIEW

STEP 1

AUDIO POWER OUTPUT AND DISTORTION

TEST PROCEDURE

Measure Audio Power Output as follows:

- 1. Connect a 1,000-microvolt test signal modulated by 1,000 cycles \pm 3.3 KC deviation to the antenna jack J441.
- 2. Two-Watt Speaker: When speaker is used, disconnect speaker lead pin from J701-2 (on rear of Control Unit). Hook up a 3.2-ohm load resistor from J442-15 to J442-7

OR

Handset:

When handset is used, lift handset off of hookswitch.

- 3. Two-Watt Speaker:

Connect Distortion Analyzer input across the 3.2-ohm resistor as shown

OR

Handset:

Connect Distortion Analyzer input from J442-15 to J442-7.

- 4. Two-watt speaker--set volume control for two-watt output (2.53 VRMS):

VOLTMETER SCALE ON DISTORTION ANALYZER

2-WATT

2.53 V

- 5. Make distortion measurements according to manufacturer's instructions. Reading should be less than 10% (5% is typical).

SERVICE CHECK

If the distortion is more than 10%, or maximum audio output is less than two watts (for two-watt speaker), make the following checks:

- 1. Battery and regulator voltage--low voltage will cause distortion. (Refer to Receiver Schematic Diagram for voltages.)
- 2. Audio Bias Adjust (R47)--should be adjusted for 0.65 volts. (Refer to Receiver Alignment on reverse side of page).
- 3. Audio Gain (Refer to Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure).
- 4. Discriminator Alignment (Refer to Receiver Alignment on reverse side of page).

STEP 2

USABLE SENSITIVITY (12 db SINAD)

TEST PROCEDURE

Measure sensitivity of the receiver modulated at the standard test modulation as follows:

- 1. Be sure Test Step 1 checks out properly.
- 2. Reduce the Signal Generator output from setting in Test Step 1.
- 3. Adjust Distortion Analyzer LEVEL control for a +2 db reading.
- 4. Set CONTROL from LEVEL to DISTORTION reading. Repeat Steps 1, 2 and 3 until difference in reading is 12 db (+2 db to -10 db).
- 5. The 12-db difference (Signal plus Noise and Distortion to noise plus distortion ratio) is the "usable" sensitivity level. Reading should be less than 0.35 microvolts with audio output at least one watt (1.83 volts RMS across the 3.2-ohm receiver load).

SERVICE CHECK

If the sensitivity level is more than 0.35 microvolts, make the following checks:

- 1. Alignment of RF stages (Refer to RF Alignment in Receiver Alignment on reverse side of page.)
- 2. Gain measurements as shown on the Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure.

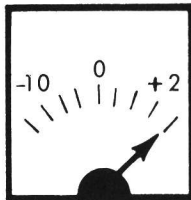
STEP 3

MODULATION ACCEPTANCE BANDWIDTH (IF BANDWIDTH)

TEST PROCEDURE

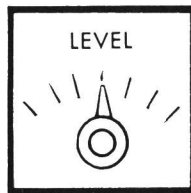
- 1. Be sure Test Steps 1 and 2 check out properly.
- 2. Set Signal Generator output for twice the microvolt reading obtained in Test Step 2 - 4.
- 3. Increase Signal Generator frequency deviation.
- 4. Adjust LEVEL Control for +2 db.

DB SCALE ON DISTORTION ANALYZER



- 5. Set CONTROL from LEVEL to DISTORTION reading. Repeat Steps 3, 4 and 5 until difference between readings becomes 12 db (from +2 db to -10 db).

LEVEL DISTORTION ON DISTORTION ANALYZER



- 6. Deviation control reading for the 12-db difference is the Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth of the receiver. It should be more than \pm 6 KC (but less than \pm 9 KC).

STEP 1 - QUICK CHECKS

SYMPTOM	PROCEDURE
NO SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Check power connections and continuity of supply leads, and check fuse in power supply. If fuse is blown, check receiver for short circuits.
NO REGULATED 10 VOLTS	Check the 12-volt supply. Then check regulator circuit (See Troubleshooting Procedure for Power Supply).
LOW 2ND LIM READING	Check supply voltages and then check oscillator reading at J442-4 as shown in STEP 2. Make SIMPLIFIED VTVM GAIN CHECKS from 2nd Mixer through 2nd Limiter stages as shown in STEP 2.
LOW OSCILLATOR READING	Check alignment of Oscillator (Refer to Front End Alignment Procedure). Check voltage and resistance reading of 1st Oscillator/Multiplier Q1/Q2. Check crystal Y1.
LOW RECEIVER SENSITIVITY	Check Front End Alignment (Refer to Receiver Alignment Procedure). Check antenna connections, cable and relay. Check voltage and resistance readings of RF Amp and 1st and 2nd Mixers. Make SIMPLIFIED GAIN CHECKS (STEP 2).
LOW AUDIO	Check Audio PA (Q341) output current at J442-1. If reading is low-- a. Refer to Receiver Alignment Procedure for BIAS ADJ. b. Check Q341. Check unsquelched voltage readings in Audio section (Refer to Receiver Schematic Diagram). Check voltage and resistance readings on Channel Guard receiver.
IMPROPER SQUELCH OPERATION	Check voltage and resistance readings of Squelch circuit (Refer to Receiver Schematic Diagram).
DISCRIMINATOR IDLING TOO FAR OFF ZERO	See if discriminator zero is on 455 kHz.

STEP 3 - VOLTAGE RATIO READINGS

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

- RF VOLT METER (SIMILIAR TO BOONTON MODEL 91-CA OR MILLIVAC TYPE MV-18 C.
- SIGNAL ON RECEIVER FREQUENCY (BELOW SATURATION). CORRECT FREQUENCY CAN BE DETERMINED BY ZEROING THE DISCRIMINATOR. USE 1,000 HERTZ SIGNAL WITH 3.3 kHz (NB) or 10 kHz (WB) DEVIATION FOR AUDIO STAGE.

PROCEDURE:

- APPLY PROBE TO INPUT OF STAGE (FOR EXAMPLE, BASE OF RF AMP). PEAK RESONANT CIRCUIT OF STAGE BEING MEASURED AND TAKE VOLTAGE READING (E₁).
- MOVE PROBE TO INPUT OF FOLLOWING STAGE (1ST MIXER*). REPEAK FIRST RESONANT CIRCUIT THEN PEAK CIRCUIT BEING MEASURED AND TAKE READING (E₂).
- CONVERT READINGS BY MEANS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMULA.

$$\text{VOLTAGE RATIO} = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$$

- * NOTE: ON 1ST MIXER, REMOVE CRYSTAL BEFORE MEASURING BASE VOLTAGE. REPLACE CRYSTAL TO MEASURE COLLECTOR VOLTAGE. ON 2ND MIXER, INCREASE SIGNAL INPUT TO APPROX. 0.3 V TO OVERRIDE INJECTION VOLTAGE.

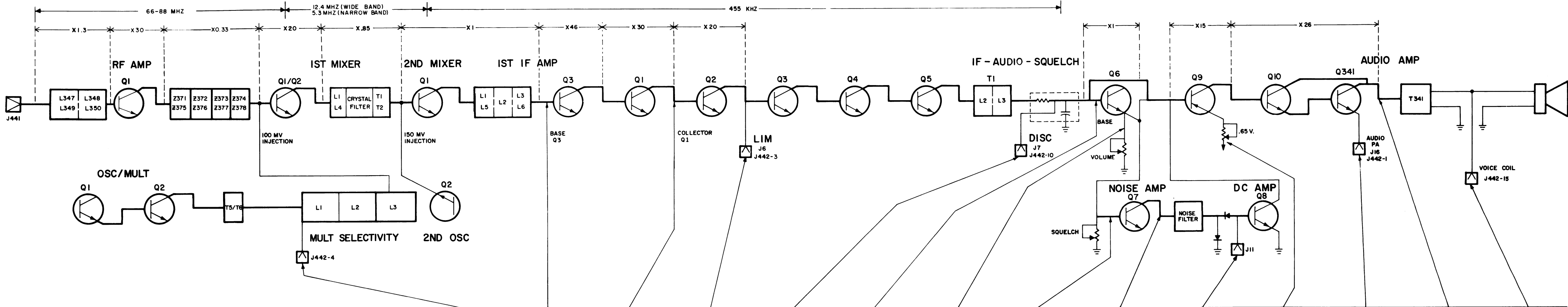
STEP 2 - SIMPLIFIED VTVM GAIN CHECKS

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

- VTVM-AC & DC
- SIGNAL GENERATOR (MEASUREMENTS M560 EQUIV.)

PRELIMINARY STEPS:

- SET VOLUME CONTROL FULLY CLOCKWISE.
- SET SQUELCH CONTROL FULLY COUNTERCLOCKWISE.
- RECEIVER SHOULD BE PROPERLY ALIGNED.
- CONNECT SIGNAL GENERATOR TO ANTENNA JACK.
- VTVM CONNECTS BETWEEN GROUND AND POINTS INDICATED BY ARROWS.



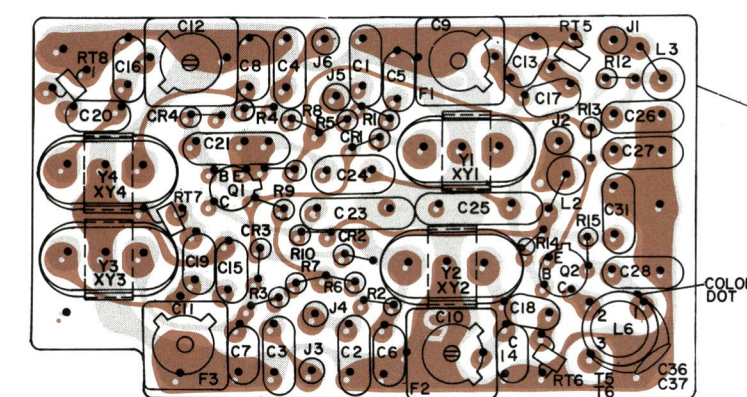
SIGNAL GENERATOR INPUT. MAINTAIN SETTING AT DISCRIMINATOR ZERO		UNMODULATED	UNMODULATED	10 MICROVOLT UNMODULATED	STANDARD SIGNAL - (1000 MICROVOLTS AT RCVR FREQ MOD BY 1KHZ AT 3.3KHZ (NB) OR 10 KHZ (WB) DEV.	STANDARD SIGNAL	STANDARD SIGNAL	STANDARD SIGNAL	STANDARD SIGNAL	NO SIGNAL	NO SIGNAL	NO SIGNAL	STANDARD SIGNAL	STANDARD SIGNAL
PROCEDURE		INCREASE SIGNAL GENERATOR OUTPUT FROM ZERO UNTIL VTVM READING DECREASES BY 5% DC	INCREASE SIGNAL GENERATOR OUTPUT FROM ZERO UNTIL VTVM READING DECREASES TO MINIMUM DC								VOLUME CONTROL IN FULL COUNTER-CLOCKWISE POSITION			ADJUST VOLUME CONTROL FOR RATED 2 WATT OUTPUT ACROSS 3.2 OHM LOAD
READING	1.7 VDC	GENERATOR OUTPUT SHOULD BE APPROX. 1 MICROVOLTS	GENERATOR OUTPUT SHOULD BE APPROX. 300 MICROVOLTS	2 VDC	0.1 VAC	0.5 VAC	0.5 VAC	0.07 VAC	2.5 VAC	2.0 VDC	ADJUST FOR 0.65VDC WITH VTVM ON J442-1 AND J442-8	0.65 VDC	7.0 VAC	2.53 VAC

RC-1217B

TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE
66-88 MHz MASTR RECEIVER
MODELS 4ER40A16-27
(WITH CHANNEL GUARD)

1ST OSCILLATOR BOARD

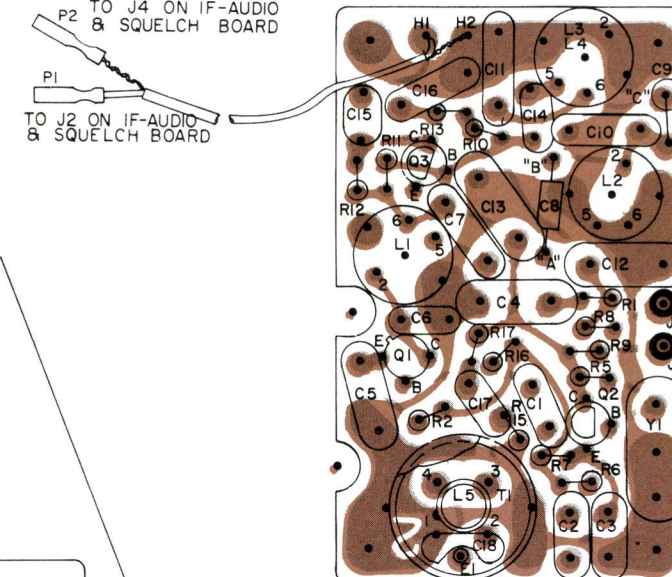
66-77MHZ 77- 88 MHZ
A358 -1 FREQ - A359
A360 -2 FREQ - A361
A362 -3 FREQ - A362



(19B204412, Sh. 1, Rev. 5)
(19B204412, Sh. 2, Rev. 5)

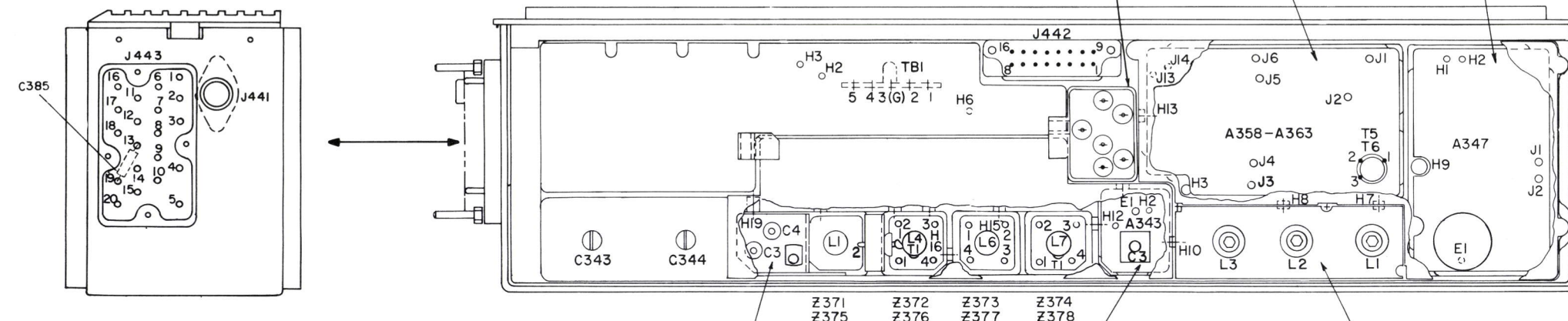
2ND MIXER

A34



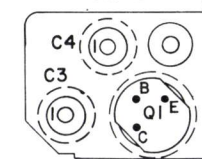
(19B204436, Sh. 1, Rev. 2)
(19B204436, Sh. 2, Rev. 2)

TOP VIEW



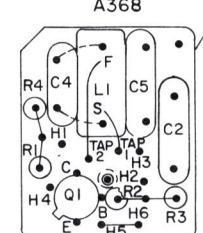
1ST RF AMP
A343

A3



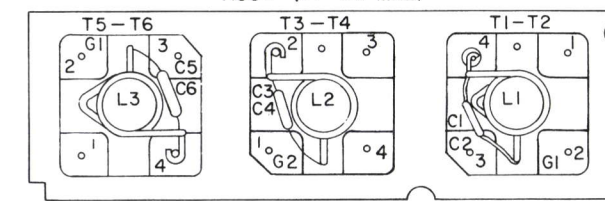
1ST MIXER

151



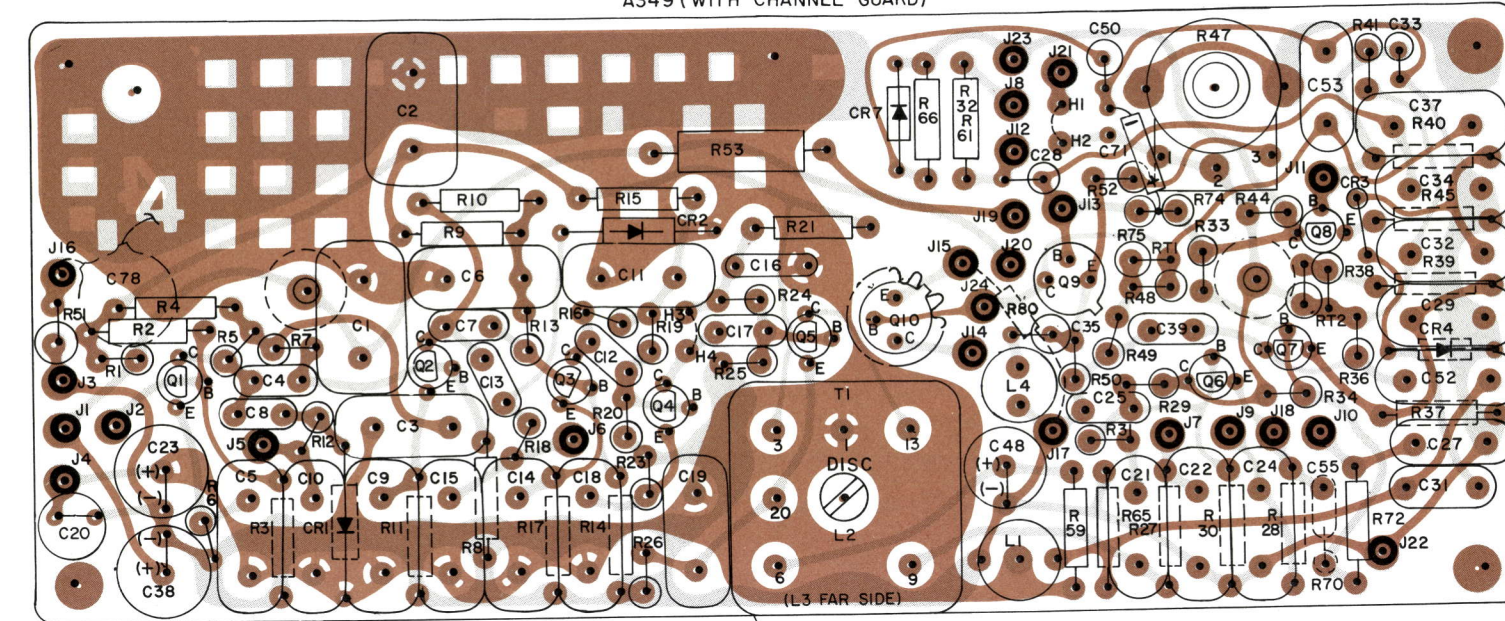
MULTIPLIER-SELECTIVITY

A366 (66-77 MHZ)
A367 (77-88 MHZ)



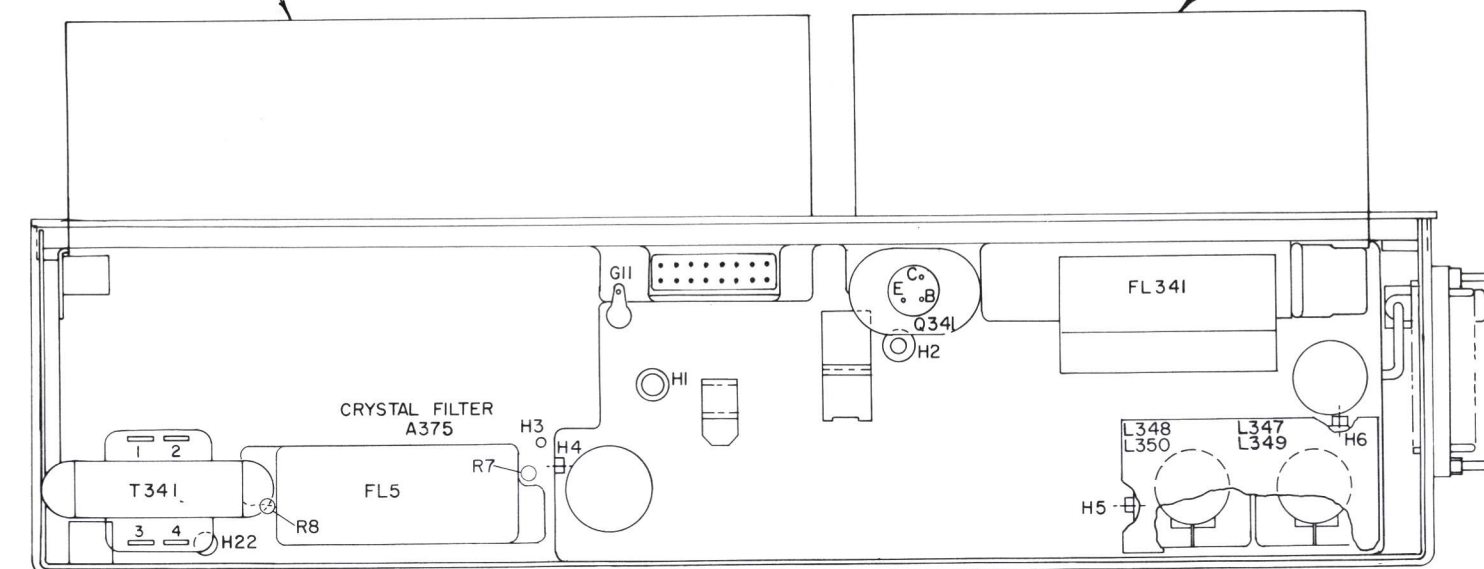
IF - AUDIO & SQUELCH BOARD

A348 (WITHOUT CHANNEL GUARD)
A349 (WITH CHANNEL GUARD)



(19C303451, Sh. 1, Rev. 4
(19C303451, Sh. 2, Rev. 4

BOTTOM VIEW



TRANSISTOR	EMITTER		BASE		COLLECTOR	
	-	+	-	+	-	+
A358/363-01	1K	1K	10K	2.8K	100Ω	100Ω
A358/363-02	70K	150Ω	1K	160Ω		
A368-01	2.7K	2.7K	7.5K	3.8K	1.6K	1.6K
A343-01	300Ω	500Ω	1.5K	4K	350Ω	400Ω
A347-01	3.8K	3.8K	8.5K	2.9K	200Ω	200Ω
A347-02	2.7K	6.8K	5.5K	2.7K		
A347-03	2.2K	2.3K	2.3K	2.8	2.7K	3.2K
A348/349-01	2.1K	2K	13.5K	4.1K	4.1K	5.2K
"	02	2.1K	2K	13.5K	4.1K	4.1K
"	03	2.1K	2K	13.5K	4.1K	4.1K
"	04	2.1K	2K	13.5K	4.1K	5.2K
"	05	1.0K	1.0K	7K	2.8K	3.5K
"	06	3.2K	2MEG	360	2.5K	0
"	07	1.7K	1.7K	11.0K	4.0K	7.0K
"	08	180Ω	180Ω	100Ω	2.8K	110Ω
"	09	2.2K	2.2K	4.1K	4.5K	2.3K
"	10	40Ω	35Ω	2.3K	20Ω	36Ω
A348/349-030	1Ω	1Ω	40Ω	35Ω	40Ω	36Ω

*READINGS MAY VARY DUE TO DIFFERENCES
IN TRANSISTORS.

TRANSISTOR	EMITTER		BASE		COLLECTOR	
	—	+	—	+	—	+
Q1	56Ω	56Ω	8.3K	145Ω	6.5K	8.3K
Q2	270Ω	56Ω	8K	500Ω	5K	5.5K
Q3	1K	1K	75K	3K	1K	1K
Q4	0	0	14K	45Ω	1K	1K
Q5	0	0	14K	45Ω	1K	1K
Q6	20Ω	20Ω	4.5K	85Ω	2K	2K

RESISTANCE READINGS

ALL READINGS ARE TYPICAL READINGS MEASURED WITH A 20,000 OHM-PER-VOLT METER, AND WITH CONTROL CABLE DISCONNECTED (OR IN STATIONS, PLUG TO J443 DISCONNECTED). READINGS ARE MADE WITH A SHORTING JUMPER CONNECTED FROM C311-1 (+12V) TO C312-1 (-12), AND ARE MEASURED FROM TRANSISTOR PINS TO C311-1, +OR - SIGNS SHOW METER LEAD TO C311-1.

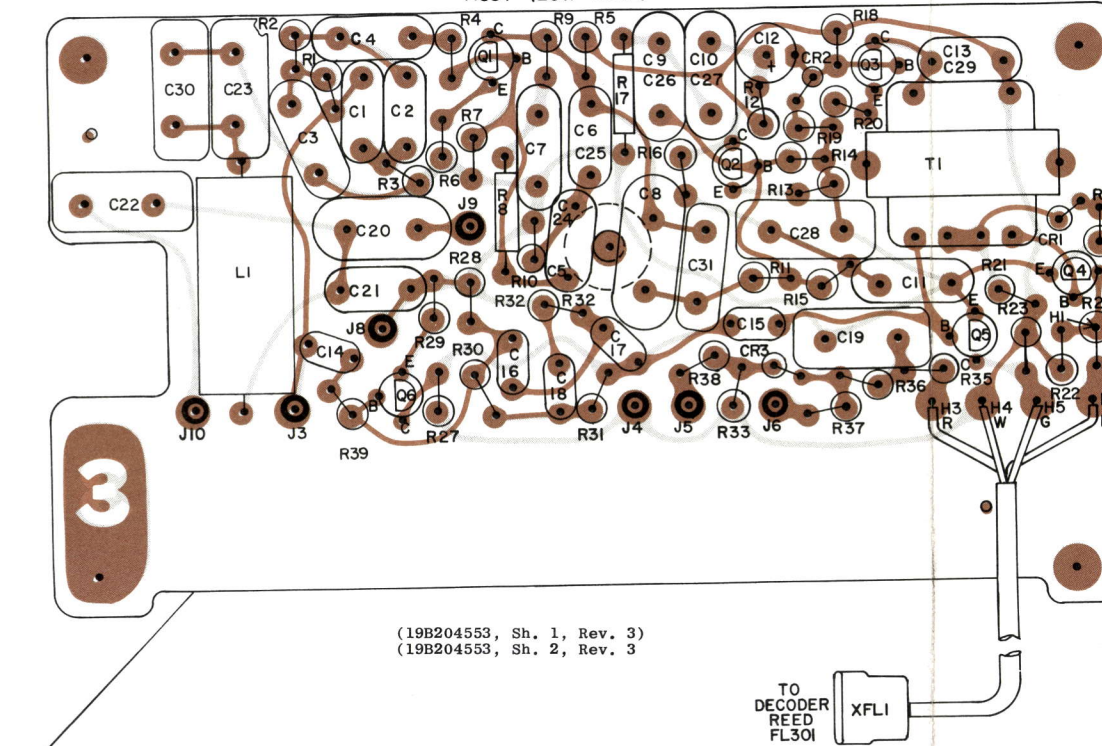
CAUTION

ALWAYS REMOVE THE SHORTING JUMPER AFTER MAKING RESISTANCE READINGS. APPLYING POWER WITH THE SHORTING JUMPER CONNECTED MAY DAMAGE THE UNIT

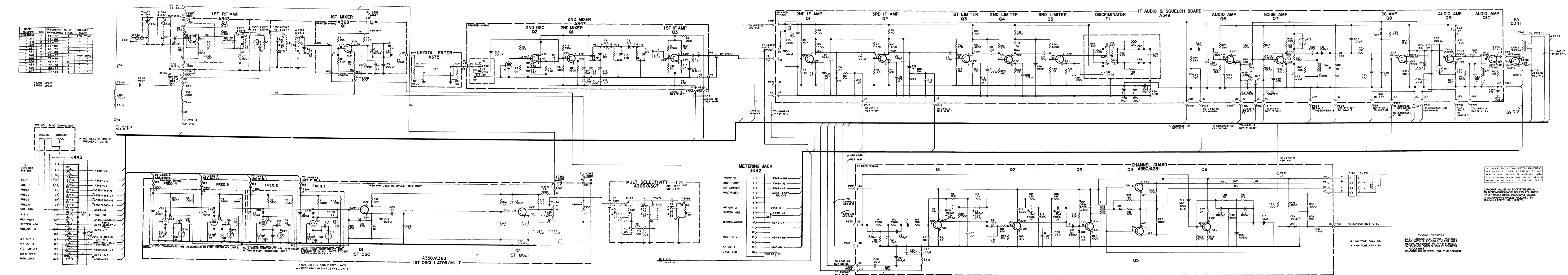
FOR READINGS OF:	USE SCALE:
1-100 Ω	X 1
100-1K Ω	X 10
1K-50K Ω	X 1,000
50K Ω	X 100,000

CHANNEL GUARD

A350 (HI TONE)
A351 (LOW TONE)



(19B204553, Sh. 1, Rev. 3
(19B204553, Sh. 2, Rev. 3



PARTS LIST

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
A343	LBI-3637B 66-88 MHz RECEIVER WITH CHANNEL GUARD MODELS 4ER40A16 - 4ER40A27 19E500809G61-G72	
	C3 and C4	5493382P7
	C5	5494481P12
	C6	7484398P4
	C7*	7484398P4
	C8*	5491601P130
	C11	4038642P1
	Q1	19A115342P1
	R5	3R152P273K
	R6	3R152P103K
A346*	R7	3R152P102K
	R8*	3R152P471K
	R9*	3R152P302K
	QX1	5490277P5
	FL5 and FL6	19C304094G4
	R1	3R152P432K
	R2	3R152P102K
	A347	
	C1	5490008P9
	C2 and C3	5490008P35
A347	C4*	19A116080P7
		5491189P108

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
C5*	19A116080P4	Polyester: 0.033 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW. Deleted by REV J.
C6	5491189P103	In REV E and earlier: Polyester: 0.033 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
	5496219P47	Ceramic disc: 22 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef 0 PPM.
C7*	5496219P369	Ceramic disc: 180 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -150 PPM.
C8*	5496219P566	In REV E: Ceramic disc: 130 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -330 PPM.
	5496219P666	In REV D and earlier: Ceramic disc: 130 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -470 PPM.
C8* and C9*	5491601P140	Phenolic: 3.6 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW.
C10* and C11*	5491601P28	In REV E and earlier: Phenolic: 2.7 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW.
	5496219P369	Ceramic disc: 180 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -150 PPM.
C12* and C13*	5496219P566	Ceramic disc: 130 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -330 PPM.
	5496219P666	In REV D and earlier: Ceramic disc: 130 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -470 PPM.
C14* and C15*	19A116080P7	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
	5491189P106	In REV E and earlier: Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C16*	19A116080P1	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
	5491189P104	In REV E and earlier: Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C17	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C26*	19A116080P1	Polyester: 0.01 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW. Added by REV J.
E1	4038104P1	Lug: solder dipped brass.
J1 and J2	4033513P4	Contact, electrical: sim to Bead Chain L93-3.
L1*	19A115711P4	Transformer, freq: 455 KHz; sim to Automatic Mfg EX12673.
	19C303464G1	In REV E and earlier: Coil. Includes: Tuning slug.
L2*	19A115711P3	Transformer, freq: 455 KHz; sim to Automatic Mfg EX12672.
	19C303464G2	In REV E and earlier: Coil. Includes: Tuning slug.
L3*	19A115711P5	Transformer, freq: 455 KHz; sim to Automatic Mfg EX12674.
	19C303464G3	In REV E and earlier: Coil. Includes: Tuning slug.

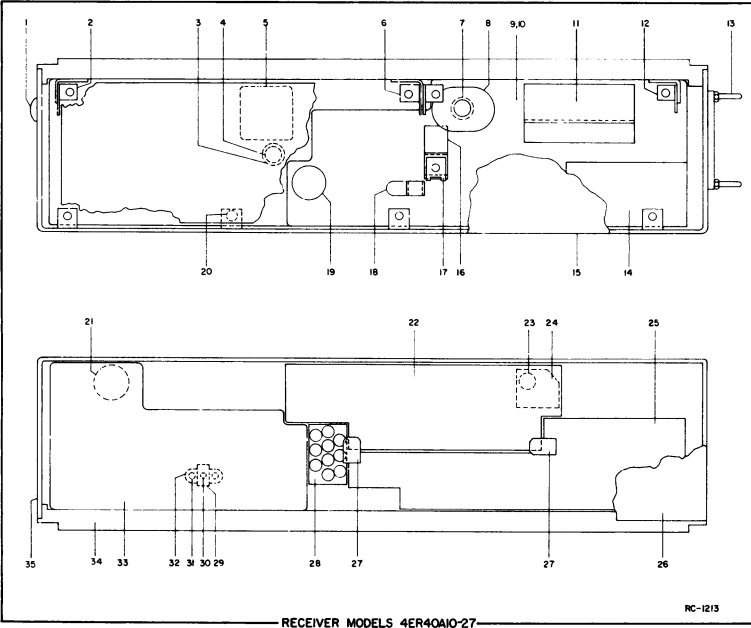
SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
L4*		(Part of T1). Added by REV F.
L5*		(Part of T1). Deleted by REV F.
P1	4029840P2	----- PLUGS ----- Contact, electrical: sim to Amp 42827-2.
P2	4029840P1	Contact, electrical: sim to Amp 41854.
Q1	19A115245P1	----- TRANSISTORS ----- Silicon, NPN.
Q2	19A115889P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
Q3	19A115123P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
R1	3R152P152K	----- RESISTORS ----- Composition: 1500 ohms \pm 10%, 1/4 w.
R2	3R152P392K	Composition: 3900 ohms \pm 10%, 1/4 w.
R5 and R6	3R152P103K	Composition: 10,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/4 w.
R7	3R152P512J	Composition: 5100 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R8 and R9	3R152P201J	Composition: 200 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R10	3R152P302J	Composition: 3000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R11	3R152P622J	Composition: 6200 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R12	3R152P302J	Composition: 3000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R13	3R152P202J	Composition: 2000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R15*	3R152P153K	Composition: 15,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/4 w. Deleted by REV K.
R16	3R152P104K	Composition: 0.1 μ megohm \pm 10%, 1/4 w.
R17	3R152P394K	Composition: 0.39 megohm \pm 10%, 1/4 w.
T1		----- TRANSFORMERS ----- COIL ASSEMBLY 19B20441G1
C18	19C301540P261	Ceramic disc: 82 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -80 PPM.
Y1	19A110192P3	----- MISCELLANEOUS ----- Tuning slug.
A349		----- CRYSTALS ----- Quartz: freq 4845 KHz \pm 100 Hz at 25°C, temp range -30° to +75°C.
		IF/AUDIO ASSEMBLY 19D402327G4
C1	19A115028P116	----- CAPACITORS ----- Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C2	19A116080P9	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C3	19A115028P111	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C4	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C5	19A115028P109	Polyester: 0.022 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C6	19A115028P111	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C7	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C8	5496219P717	Ceramic disc: 47 pf \pm 10%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -750 PPM.
C9	19A115028P109	Polyester: .022 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C10	19A115028P111	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C11	19A115028P111	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C12	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 10%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
C13	5496219P717	Ceramic disc: 47 pf \pm 10%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -750 PPM.
C14	19A115028P109	Polyester: 0.022 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C15	19A115028P114	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C16	5496219P421	Ceramic disc: 100 pf \pm 10%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -220 PPM.
C17	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 10%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C18 and C19	19A115028P109	Polyester: 0.022 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C20*	19A115680P103	Electrolytic: 20 μ f +150% -10%, 25 VDCW; sim to Mallory Type TT.
5496267P14		In 4ER40A16-21 of REV N and earlier: In 4ER40A22-27 of REV P and earlier: sim to Sprague D25379.
C21	19A116080P9	Tantalum: 15 μ f \pm 20%, 20 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C22	19A115028P107	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C23	5491000P1	Electrolytic: 30 μ f +75% -10%, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague D25379.
C24	19A115028P107	Polyester: 0.01 μ f \pm 20%, 200 VDCW.
C25	5494481P112	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf \pm 10%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C27	19A116080P7	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C29	19A116080P9	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C31	19A116080P5	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C32	19A116080P9	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C33	5496267P28	Tantalum: 0.47 μ f \pm 20%, 35 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C34	19A116080P9	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C35	5496267P6	Tantalum: 33 μ f \pm 20%, 10 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C37	19A115028P305	Polyester: 0.0068 μ f \pm 10%, 200 VDCW.
C38	19A115680P107	Electrolytic: 100 μ f +150% -10%, 15 VDCW; sim to Mallory Type TT.
C39	5490008P143	Silver mica: 470 pf \pm 10%, 300 VDCW; sim to Electro Motive Type DM-15.
C48	5495670P9	Electrolytic: 35 μ f +75% -10%, 15 VDCW; sim to Sprague 30D.
C50	5496267P14	Tantalum: 15 μ f \pm 20%, 20 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C52	4029003P16	Silver mica: 2200 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW; sim to Electro Motive Type DM-20.
C53	19A115028P315	Polyester: 0.15 μ f \pm 10%, 200 VDCW.
C55	19A116080P1	Polyester: 0.01 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
C71*	5496267P28	Tantalum: 0.47 μ f \pm 20%, 35 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D. Added by REV E.
C78*	5494481P114	Ceramic disc: 2000 pf \pm 10%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
CR1 and CR2	4038056P1	----- DIODES AND RECTIFIERS ----- Germanium.
CR3 and CR4	19A115250P1	----- INDUCTORS ----- Silicon.
CR7	19A115250P1	Silicon.
J1 thru J24	4033513P4	----- JACKS AND RECEPTACLES ----- Contact, electrical: sim to Bead Chain L93-3.
L1	4031476G1	----- INDUCTORS ----- Choke. Includes: Tuning slug.
	7773023P25	

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
L4	5491736P6	Choke: 3.5 mh \pm 10%, 2.5 ohms DC res max; sim to Aladdin 33-491.
Q1 thru Q3	19A115123P1	----- TRANSISTORS ----- Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
Q4 and Q5*	19A115552P1	Silicon, NPN.
Q6	19A115123P1	In REV D and earlier: Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
Q7	19A115123P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
Q8	19A115123P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N2712.
Q9	19A115247P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N1024.
Q10	19A115300P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N3053.
R1	3R7P330K	----- RESISTORS ----- Composition: 33 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R2	3R7P473K	Composition: 47,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R3	3R7P183J	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R4	3R7P101K	Composition: 100 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R5	3R7P472K	Composition: 4700 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R6	3R7P202J	Composition: 2000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R7	3R7P473K	Composition: 47,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R8	3R7P183J	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R9	3R7P101K	Composition: 100 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R10	3R7P472K	Composition: 4700 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R11	3R7P202J	Composition: 2000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R12	3R7P103K	Composition: 10,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R13	3R7P473K	Composition: 47,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R14	3R7P183J	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R15	3R7P101K	Composition: 100 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R16	3R7P472K	Composition: 4700 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R17	3R7P202J	Composition: 2000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R18	3R7P103K	Composition: 10,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R19	3R7P473K	Composition: 47,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R20	3R7P183J	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R21	3R7P472K	Composition: 4700 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R23	3R7P202J	Composition: 2000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R24	3R7P682K	Composition: 6800 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R25	3R7P183J	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R26	3R7P102J	Composition: 1000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R27	3R7P683K	Composition: 68,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R28	3R7P222J	Composition: 2200 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R29 and R30	3R7P753J	Composition: 75,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R31	3R7P512J	Composition: 5100 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R33	3R7P104K	Composition: 0.10 megohm \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R34	3R7P113J	Composition: 11,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R36	3R7P153K	Composition: 15,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R37	3R7P222J	Composition: 2200 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R38	3R7P751J	Composition: 750 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R39	3R7P562J	Composition: 5600 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R40	3R7P113J	Composition: 11,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R44	3R7P153K	Composition: 15,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
R45	3R7P7181K	Composition: 180 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R46*	3R7P333K	Composition: 33,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w. Deleted by REV E.
R47	19B209115P1	Variable, carbon film: 5000 ohms \pm 20%, 0.15 w; sim to CTS Type UPE-70.
R48	3R7P222J	Composition: 2200 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R49	3R7P821K	Composition: 820 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R50	3R7P392K	Composition: 3900 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R51	19B209022P15	Wirewound, phen: 1 ohm \pm 5%, 2 w; sim to IRC Type BWH.
R52	3R7P152K	Composition: 1500 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R53	19A116278P444	Metal film: 0.28 megohm \pm 2%, 1/2 w.
R59	3R7P512J	Composition: 5100 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R61	3R7P222K	Composition: 2200 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R65	3R7P123K	Composition: 12,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R66	3R7P223K	Composition: 22,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w.
R70	3R7P471J	Composition: 470 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R72	3R7P332J	Composition: 3300 ohms \pm 5%, 1/2 w.
R74*	3R7P153K	Composition: 15,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w. Added by REV E.
R75*	3R7P183K	Composition: 18,000 ohms \pm 10%, 1/2 w. Added by REV E.
R80*	3R152P511J	Composition: 510 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w. Added by REV G.
RT1	19B209143P2	----- THERMISTORS ----- Rod: axial leads, 4000 ohms \pm 10% res, 1 w max; sim to Globar Type 789F-12.
RT2	19B209143P3	Rod: 850 ohms \pm 10% res, 1 w max; sim to Globar Type 789F.
T1		----- TRANSFORMERS ----- DISCRIMINATOR ASSEMBLY 19C303612G1
C41 and C42	19B209196P1	----- CAPACITORS ----- Ceramic disc: 280 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW, temp coef -115 \pm 30 PPM.
C45	7489162P43	Silver mica: 470 pf \pm 5%, 300 VDCW; sim to Electro Motive Type DM-15.
C46	7489162P35	Silver mica: 220 pf \pm 5%, 500 VDCW; sim to Electro Motive Type DM-15.
C47	19A116080P5	Polyester: 0.047 μ f \pm 20%, 50 VDCW.
CR5 and CR6	19A115250P1	----- DIODES AND RECTIFIERS ----- Silicon.
L2 and L3	19A121532G1	----- INDUCTORS ----- Coil. Includes tuning slug 7160519P1.
R56	3R152P331J	Composition: 330 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
R57 and R58	3R152P473J	Composition: 47,000 ohms \pm 5%, 1/4 w.
A350 and A351		CHANNEL GUARD A350 19C303550G1 (4ER40A16-21) A351 19C303550G2 (4ER40A22-27)
C1 and C2	19A116080P106	----- CAPACITORS ----- Polyester: 0.068 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C3	19A116080P108	Polyester: 0.15 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
C4	19A116080P107	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C5 and C6	19A116080P106	Polyester: 0.068 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C7	19A116080P107	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C8*	19A116080P109	Polyester: 0.22 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
	5491459P109	In REV G and earlier: Polyester: 0.33 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C9 and C10	19A116080P108	Polyester: 0.15 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C11*	19A116080P107	Polyester: 0.1 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
	5491459P109	In REV G and earlier: Polyester: 0.33 μ f \pm 10%, 50 VDCW.
C12	5495670P14	Electrolytic: 5 μ f +75% -10%, 25 VDCW; sim to Sprague 30D.
C13	19A116080P106	Polyester: 0.068 μ f <



PRODUCTION CHANGES

Changes in the equipment to improve performance or to simplify circuits are identified by a "Revision Letter", which is stamped after the model number of the unit. The revision stamped on the unit includes all previous revisions. Refer to the Parts List for descriptions of parts affected by these revisions.

REV. A - To incorporate improved transistor and transformer; changed Q341 and T341. To simplify alignment; changed R1 on Multiplier Selectivity Board A366/A367. On single frequency units deleted CR1, R5 and added R19 on 1st Oscillator/Multiplier Board A358/A363.

REV. B - To eliminate feedback with receiver cabling. Added C385.

REV. C - To improve impedance matching to Crystal Filter. Deleted A346 and added A375.

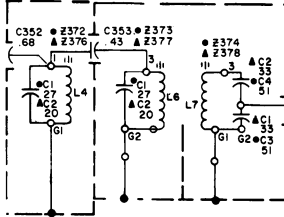
Changed C10 and C11 on A366/A367.

Changed C1 and L1 and deleted C2 on Z374.

Changed C3 and L7 and deleted C4 on Z378.

Added C5 to Z374/Z378.

Schematic Diagram was:



REV. D - To allow for variations in audio response. Changed C21 on A350/A351.

REV. E - To improve temperature compensation. Changed C7, C10 and C11 on A347.

To reduce variations in discriminator output.

Changed Q4 and Q5 on A349.

To reduce audio rumble. Deleted R46 and added C71 on A349.

Schematic Diagram was:

