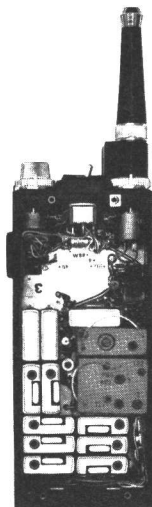


# **MASTR** *Personal Series*

**PROGRESS LINE**

**PE MODELS**

**SYSTEMS BOARD AND CASE ASSEMBLY 19D413548G14  
(8-FREQUENCY)**



## **SPECIFICATIONS \***

### MODEL NUMBERS

19D413548G14

30-50 MHz

### CONTROLS:

Volume ON-OFF Switch

Squelch Control

Eight-Frequency Selector Switch

PTT Switch

Tone Option Switch

Collapsible Antenna

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

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### 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

System Board A714 provides system interconnections between the transmitter, receiver, tone options, and operating controls in the 30 to 50 MHz, eight-frequency PE Models. The system board contains transmitter oscillator modules A4 through A11, Audio Amplifier Module A1, 5.4 Volt Regulator Module A2, Filter Module A3, optional Compressor Module A50, system relay K1 and audio and DC switching circuitry.

Jacks J702 and J703 are connected to the system board and provide contacts for an external antenna, speaker, and microphone. J702 provides contacts for the external antenna and speaker, and J703 provides contacts for an external microphone. Placing the radio into the vehicular charger automatically connects the jack contacts to the external circuitry. The radio is also connected to the external antenna when placed in the desk charger.

## CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

### AUDIO SWITCHING

Audio switching for the Speaker/Microphone LS1 is controlled by diode CR5 as shown in Figure 1.

Pressing PTT switch S701 forward biases diode CR5, permitting audio from LS1 to be applied to transmitter audio module A1.

Keying the external microphone permits audio to be applied directly to the transmitter audio module.

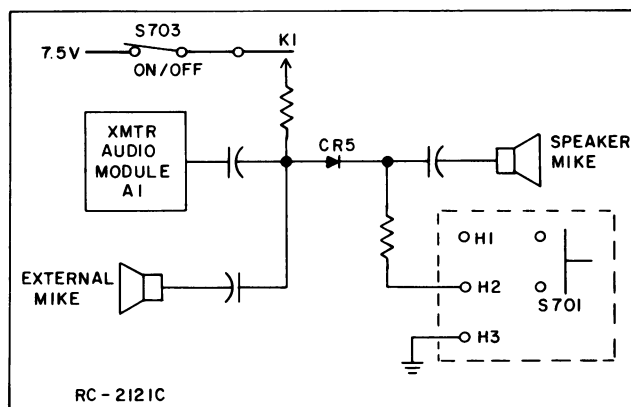


Figure 1 - Audio Switching Circuit

### DC SWITCHING

Operation of system relay K1 is controlled by diode CR2 (see Figure 2).

Pressing S701 forward biases CR2, completing the relay path to ground. This energizes relay K1, and switches the battery voltage to the transmitter audio and regulator modules. Energizing K1 also connects the transmitter output to the antenna.

### PTT SWITCH (A719)

Solid State PTT switch S701 forward biases diode CR2 to energize relay K1 and key the radio. When S701 is pressed PNP,

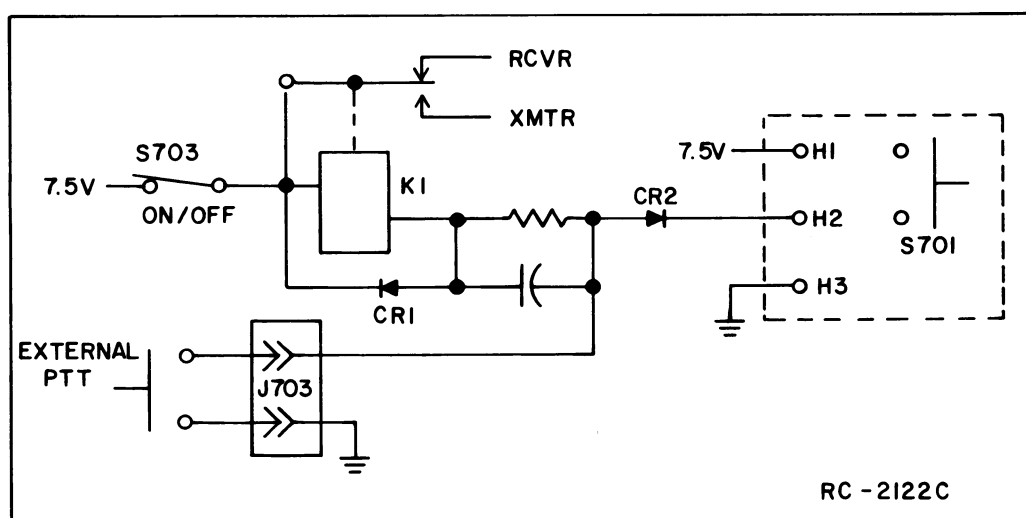


Figure 2 - DC Switching Circuit

transistor Q1 conducts. Transistor Q1 conducting applies a positive voltage to the base of NPN transistor Q2, causing Q2 to also conduct. Transistor Q2 conducting, provides a conduction path to ground for diode CR2. Relay K1 is energized and the radio is keyed.

### REPEATING OSCILLATOR MODULES

Both the transmitter and receiver can be adapted to repeat the use of the same frequency without the use of additional Oscillator Modules. The Oscillator Module is replaced by a diode, allowing the frequency selector switch to have the same

frequency on one or more switch positions even though only one Oscillator Module is used for each of the repeated channels. A typical diagram with repeated Oscillator Modules is shown in Figure 3.

Complete instructions for multi-frequency modifications are contained in the Multi-Frequency Modification Diagram (see Table of Contents).

For radios equipped with Channel Guard, Type 90 Encoders/Decoders or Type 99 Decoders, repeating Oscillator Modules also permits switching or disabling tones on the same RF frequency with the multi-frequency switch. Also, the tone and RF frequency can be changed at the same time.

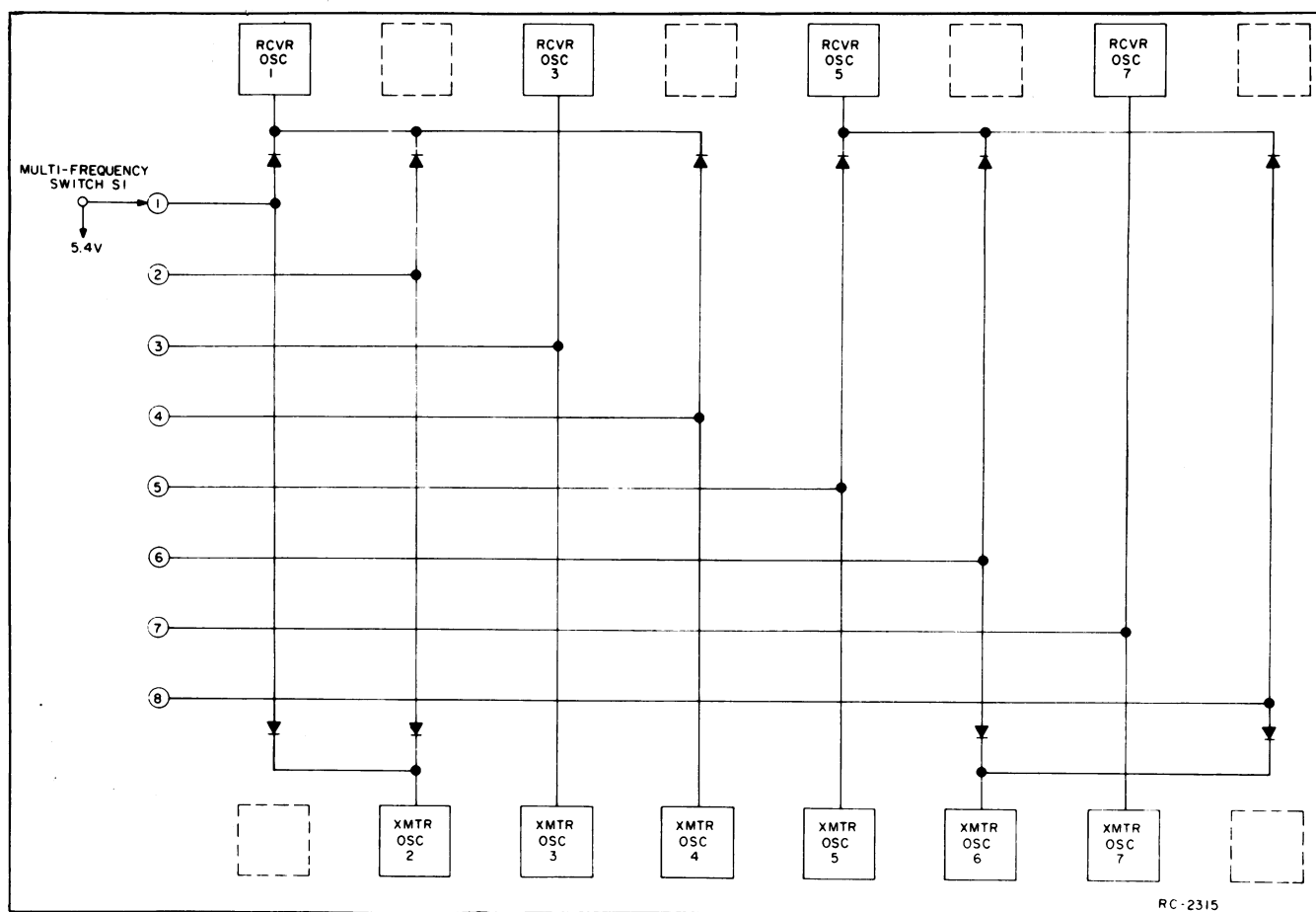


Figure 3 - Repeating Oscillator Modules

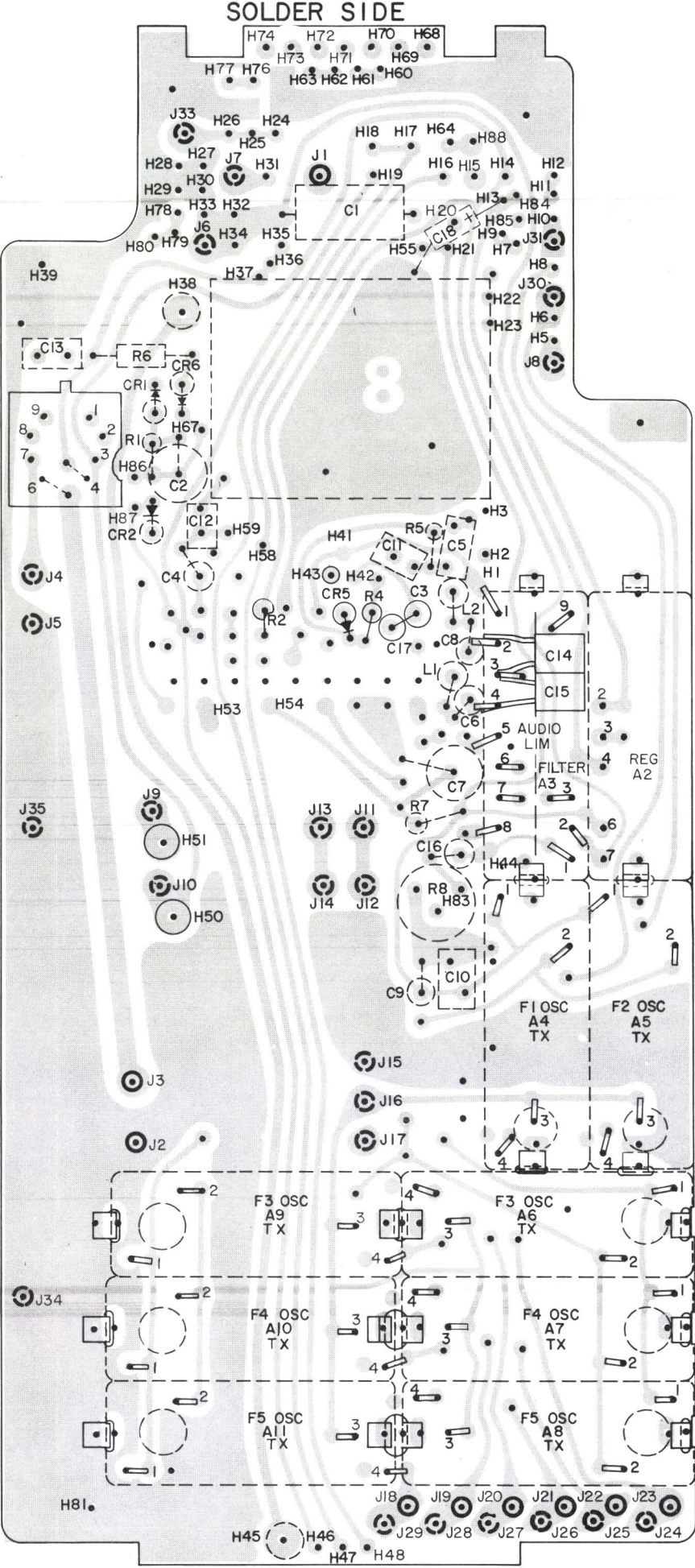
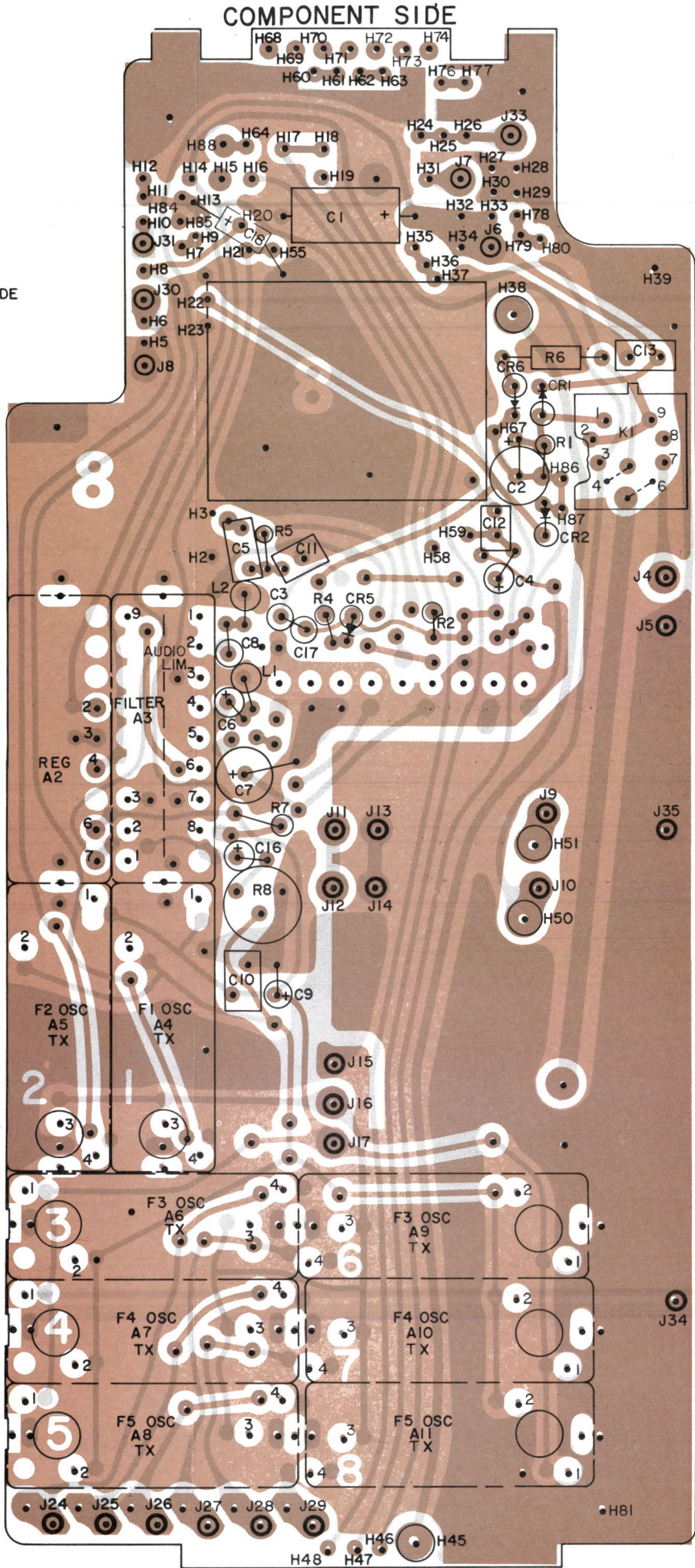


OUTLINE DIAGRAM

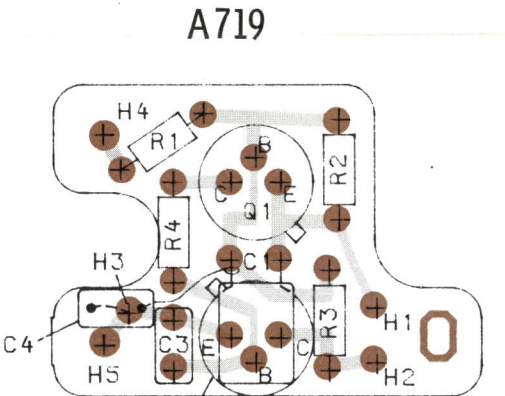
30—50 MHz SYSTEM BOARD

(19D416966, Sh. 2, Rev. 8)  
(19D416966, Sh. 3, Rev. 8)

(19D423011, Rev. 4)



(19D416966, Sh. 2, Rev. 8)



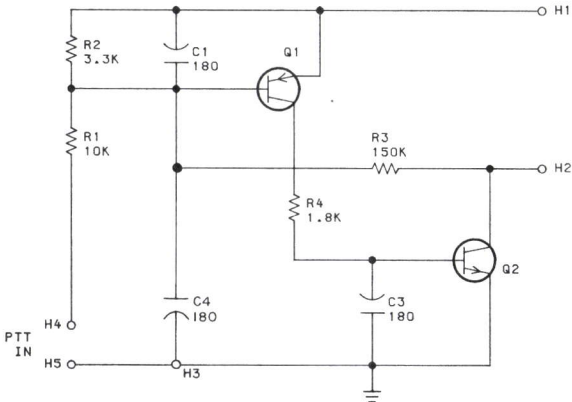
(19B233083, Rev. 2)  
(19B232585, Sh. 1, Rev. 0)  
(19B232585, Sh. 2, Rev. 0)

LEAD IDENTIFICATION  
FOR Q1 AND Q2



IN-LINE TRIANGULAR  
TOP VIEW

NOTE: LEAD ARRANGEMENT, AND NOT  
CASE SHAPE, IS DETERMINING  
FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION.



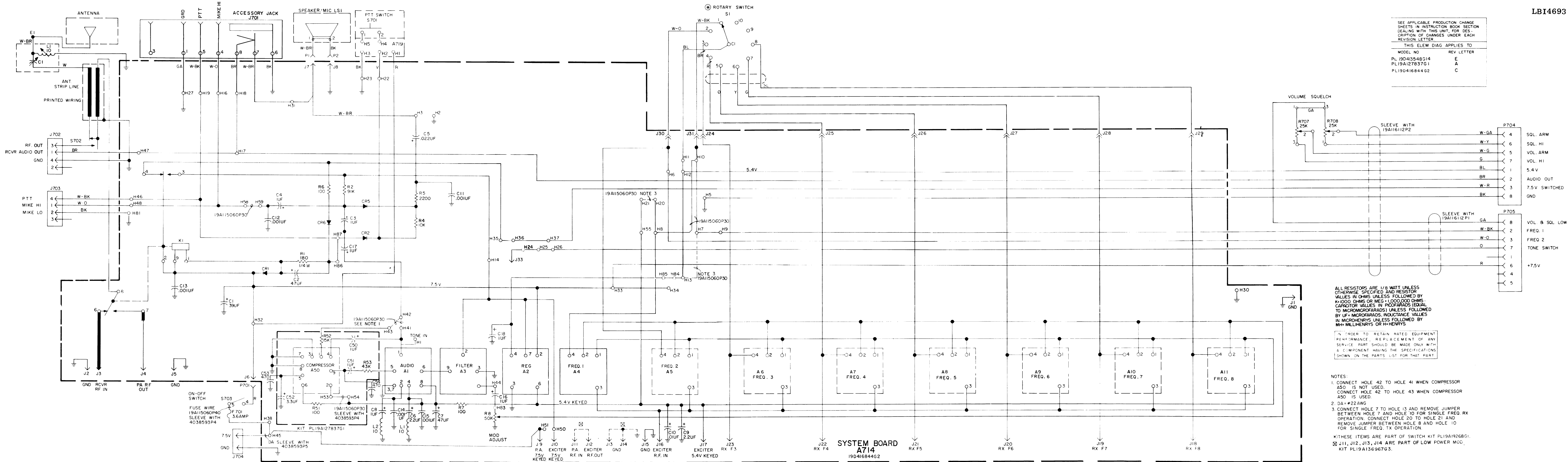
(19B232770, Rev. 3)

SEE APPLICABLE PRODUCTION CHANGE  
SHEETS IN INSTRUCTION BOOK SECTION  
DEALING WITH THIS UNIT, FOR DES-  
CRPTION OF CHANGES UNDER EACH  
REVISION LETTER.

THIS ELEM DIAG APPLIES TO  
MODEL NO. REV LETTER  
PL19B232386G1 A

ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/8 WATT UNLESS  
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND RESISTOR  
VALUES IN OHMS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY  
K-1000 OHMS OR MEG-1,000,000 OHMS.  
CAPACITOR VALUES IN PICOFARADS (EQUAL  
TO MICROMICROFARADS) UNLESS FOLLOWED  
BY UF-MICROFARADS. INDUCTANCE VALUES  
IN MICROHENRYS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY  
MH-MILLIHENRYS OR H-HENRYS.





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

30—50 MHz SYSTEM BOARD



MULTI-FREQUENCY MODIFICATIONS

(19D416567, Sh. 3, Rev. 3 & Sh. 4, Rev. 2)

The multi-frequency modifications include instructions for adjusting the stop post on multi-frequency switch S1, for adding oscillator modules, for repeating frequencies, and repeating oscillator modules.

1- STOP POST ADJUSTMENT

CAUTION

Due to the small size of the stop posts, be very careful when making adjustments to avoid losing the stops.

- Remove the multi-frequency switch as directed in the Disassembly Procedure (Refer to LBI-4640)
- Turn the shaft fully counterclockwise as viewed from the knob end.
- Unscrew the panel seal to gain access to the stop post (see Figure 1).
- Install the stop post in the appropriate hole as shown in the following chart.

NO. OF FRQ'S	MOVE ADJUSTMENT STOP TO:
2	H2
3	H3
4	H4
5	H5
6	H6
7	H7
8	H8

- Replace the panel seal with the side marked "Bottom" against surface "Z".
- Re-install the Multifrequency Switch.

2- ADDING OSCILLATOR MODULES

- After completing the stop post adjustment, connect the leads from multi-frequency switch S1 as shown in the following chart (see Figure 3 for connection points). Tape back all unused leads.

CONNECTION CHART			
FROM	TO	WIRE COLOR	S1 POSITION
S1-C1	H11 (solder)	BL	
S1-1	J31	W-BK	1
S1-2	J30	W-O	2
S1-3	J24	B	3
S1-4	J25	R	4
S1-5	J26	O	5
S1-6	J27	Y	6
S1-7	J28	G	7
S1-8	J29	BL	8

- Place the oscillator module(s) in the proper holes (see Figure 3). Then bend over tabs on the can and solder to the adjacent pads (see Figure 2).

- Bend the leads of the oscillator module as shown in Figure 2 (or appropriate Outline Diagram) and solder to the adjacent pads.
- For two or more transmitter frequencies and one receiver frequency, remove the jumper from H7 to H10 and add a sleeved jumper (#26 AWG) from H7 to H13 on the Systems Board.
- For two or more receiver frequencies and one transmitter frequency, remove the jumper from H8 to H10 and add a sleeved jumper (#26 AWG) from H20 and H21 on the Systems Board.

3- REPEATING FREQUENCIES

For repeating both transmitter and receiver frequencies without adding additional oscillator modules, add a sleeved jumper (#26 AWG) between the frequencies to be repeated. For example, if transmitter and receiver channels 1 and 5 are to be repeated, add the jumper from S1-1 to S1-5.

4- REPEATING OSCILLATOR MODULES

To repeat frequencies for the transmitter only or the receiver only, diodes can be used in place of oscillator modules.

- Set the stop on S1 and install the oscillator modules whose frequencies are not to be repeated as directed in Section I and II.
- Install the oscillator(s) whose frequencies are to be repeated as directed above except solder the Number 4 pin to the "E" pad instead of the "P" pad (see Figure 2).
- For every channel that a frequency is being repeated, assemble a diode (5494922P1) in the space normally intended for the oscillator module by putting the anode lead in the Number 4 hole, bending it over and soldering to the "P" pad. The cathode lead will be terminated later.
- For each different frequency that is repeated, an additional diode (5494922P1) is to be assembled in respective channel closest to the oscillator module being repeated. Assemble the diode in the Number 3 hole, anode lead down and sleeved, and connect to the associated "E" pad. Then run the jumper from this pad to the "P" pad of related oscillator module.

The cathode end of the diodes should be connected together using mid air connections. Make the connection and run the wire down the side of the diode along the component side of the board to the next diode, and so on until all the diode's cathodes are connected together. Route these wires to give the shortest connections. Now connect a lead to the cathode of the diode that is closest to the repeated oscillator module and run this lead down the side of the diode and through any empty hole or slot to the solder side of the board, and connect the lead to the "E" pad of the oscillator module. Next sleeve the diodes as shown in Figure 4.

Example: Channel 3 and 4 to be same as Channel 1. } Tx  
Channel 5 and 6 to be same as Channel 2. }

- Assemble the oscillator module in Channels 1 and 2 as normal except connect the Number 4 lead to the "E" pad instead of "P" pad.
- Assemble (1) diode in the Number 4 hole, anode lead down, in each of Channels 3, 4, 5, & 6 and solder to "P" pads.
- Since two frequencies are being repeated, two additional diodes will be required, one in the Number 3 hole of Channel 3 and the other in the Number 3 hole of Channel 5. Sleeve, bend, and solder leads to the "E" pad. Connect jumper between the "E" pad of the Number 3 Channel and "P" pad of oscillator module Number 1. Connect a jumper between the "E" pad of Number 5 Channel and "P" pad of oscillator module Number 2.
- Connect the top lead (cathode) of diodes (3) in Channel 3 and 4 to each other by soldering jumper wire to leads, dressing the wire down the side of the diodes and along the board. Connect a jumper from the top of diode in the Number 1 hole of Channel 3 to the "E" pad of oscillator module Number 1. Run the wire down through the board using any available hole or slot to the solder side. Connect the jumper from the diode in Channel Number 5 to oscillator module Number 2 in the same manner.

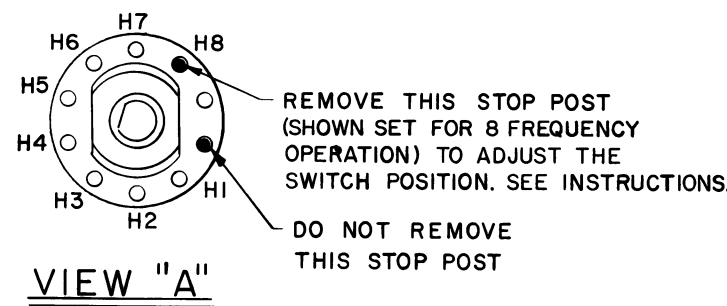
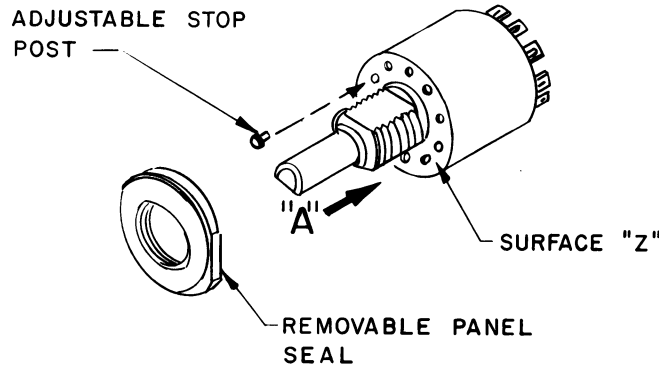
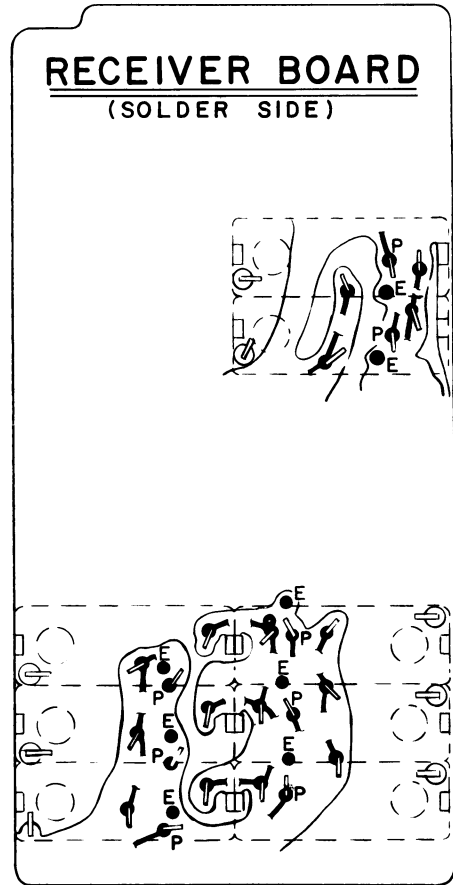
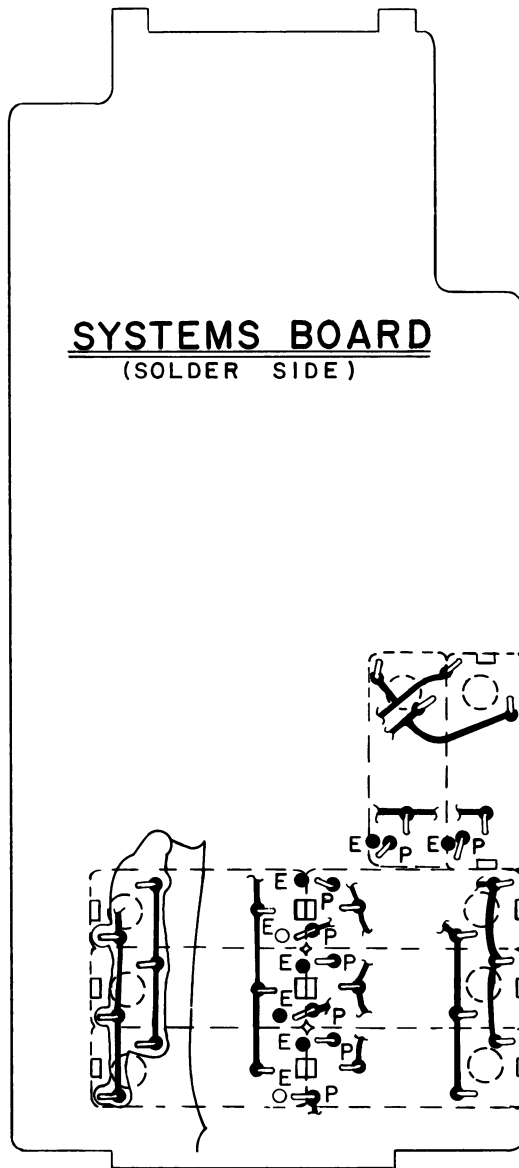


Figure 1 - Stop Post Adjustment



(19D416567, Sh. 4, Rev. 2)

Figure 2 - Oscillator Module and Diode Installation

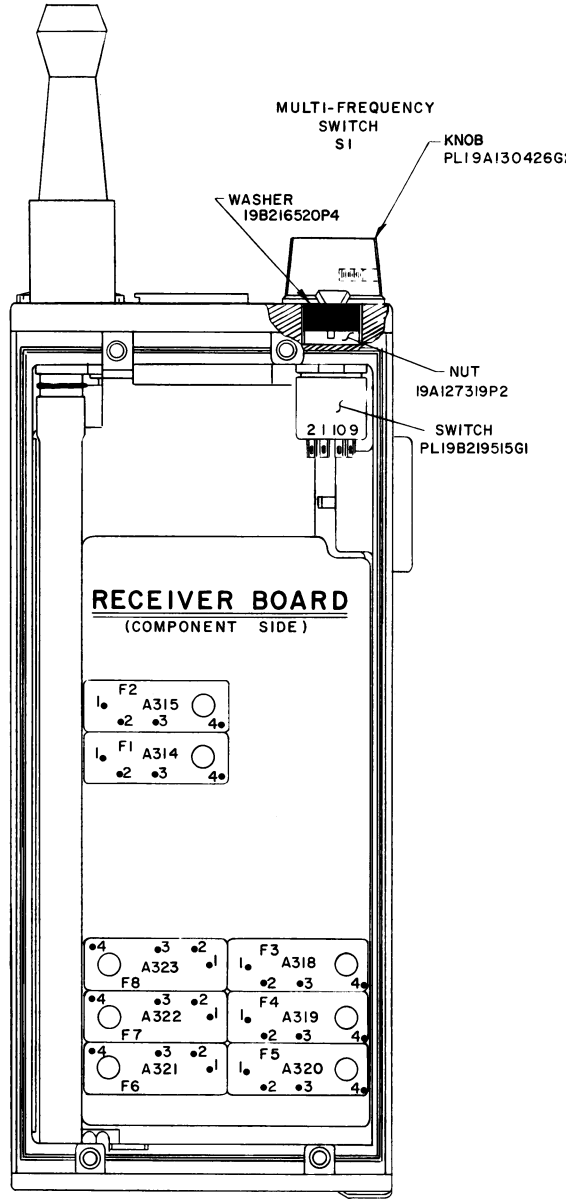
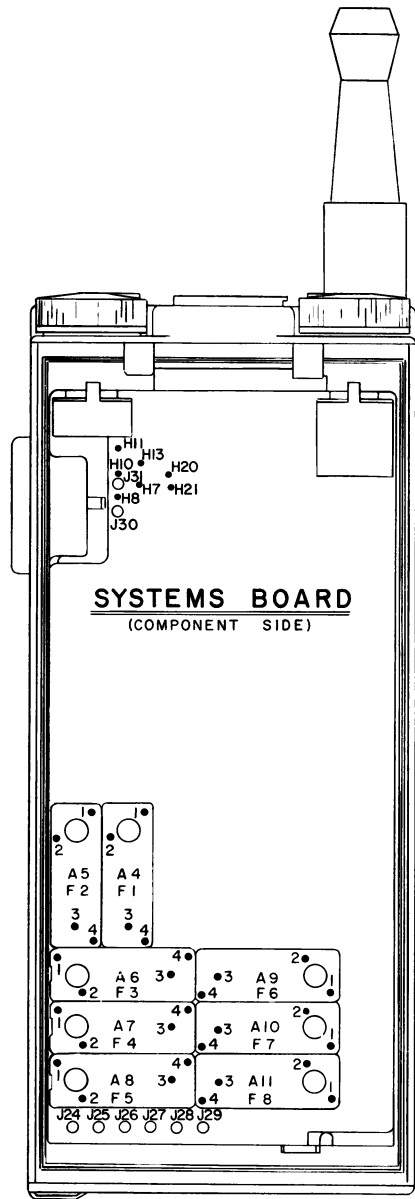


Figure 3 - Oscillator Mounting Positions & S1 Connection Points

(19D416567, Sh. 3, Rev. 3)

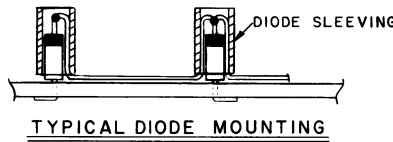


Figure 4 - Typical Diode Mounting

MULTI-FREQUENCY MODIFICATIONS