



# WESTERN RADIO SERVICES LTD.

VANCOUVER, CANADA

## WR-494

## RECEIVER MODULE

9R90A-0

### Specifications:

Power requirements 1W AF	13.6 VDC at 270 mA. typ.
Power requirements std. by	13.6 VDC at 95 mA. typ. (60 mA. speaker sw. opt.)
Frequency	406 to 512 MHz.
Sensitivity	0.30 uV for 12 dB SINAD
Selectivity EIA SINAD	75 dB at ±25 KHz.
Frequency stability	±0.0005%, -30 to +60 °C
Intermodulation EIA SINAD	65 dB
Spurious response	85 dB, (75 dB 470 to 512 MHz.)
Audio output	1 watt (8 ohms) at less than 5% THD
Audio response (low-level output)	±2 dB from 6dB/octave de-emphasis, 300 to 3000 Hz.
Hum and noise	-50 dB from 3 KHz. deviation at 1000 Hz.
Physical dimensions	260 mm x 60 mm x 108 mm

### Description:

The WR-494 receiver is a single-conversion frequency-modulation receiver contained in a plug-in module. Power, control and audio connections are made through a rear-mounted 15-pin connector. The R.F. input is fed through a separate coaxial connector. A front-panel 14-pin metering receptacle is provided for test and alignment using a model M90 Test Set.

### Functional Connections (by pin number):

1	+13.6V	+13.6 volt supply input.
2	+13.6V	+13.6 volt supply input.
3	SW +9.5V	+9.5V switched by the Line-Local channel selector switch, this output is used to enable line channel selection.

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Functional Connections (by pin number) (cont.):

4	SPEAKER	Speaker AF out.
5	COS	Receiver squelch output.
8	RX MUTE	Muting input. With +9.5V applied to this pin, the receiver will be muted.
11	VOL. CONT. HIGH	Low-level receiver audio output. This output is used by external facilities.
12	OSC 1	Channel 1 oscillator control.
13	OSC 2	Channel 2 oscillator control.
14	GND	Common ground.
15	GND	Common ground.

Circuit Description:

1. Converter

The RF amplifier, Q1, amplifies the input signal to overcome the loss of the five helical resonators L1,2,4-6 and the noise level of the mixer, Q2. The mixer is a base-injected bipolar transistor mixer which heterodynes the signal down to the 10.7 MHz. IF.

Q6 (Q7) is the oscillator for channel 1 (2). The crystals Y1 and Y2 are third-overtone at a frequency of (channel-10.7 MHz.)/9. The channel switch S1 is installed in two-channel models. This switch has three positions and is located on the front-panel. In the center position, external channel selection is enabled through pin 3 of P1.

2. IF Amplifier

Filter FL1 provides the prime selectivity of the receiver. IF Amplifier-1 (Q3) sets the IF noise figure. IF Amplifier-2 (Q4,5) further amplifies the 10.7 MHz. signal for application to the Limiter, U1.

FM demodulation is carried out with CR4,5 with R28 and C42 removing 10.7 MHz. components from the demodulator output. The IF amplifier stages are contained in shielded compartments to ensure stability and reduce unwanted pick-up of extraneous signals.

## Circuit Description (cont.):

### 3. Audio Amplifier

Audio Amplifier-1 (Q10,11) amplifies the low-level demodulator output for processing. C73,74 and CH11 form a 3 KHz. low-pass filter and R54, C75 form a de-emphasis network. Q12 is a buffer-amplifier whose output goes to the volume control, R59, as well as pin 11 of P1. After passing through the volume control, the signal is amplified by Audio Amplifier-2 (Q16,17). Q17 is the audio-driver. Q18,19 make up the final audio amplifier.

The speaker switch, S2, is an option which allows the reduction of stand by current drain by disabling the audio power stages when speaker operation is not required.

### 4. Squelch

The output of Audio Amplifier-1 is fed to a high-pass filter C79,81 and CH12 which removes voice-band components in the demodulator output. Q13 amplifies the remaining noise for detector Q14. The SQ-KEY control, R58, sets the gain of the noise amplifier and thus the unmuting SINAD.

Q15 is a buffer for the detector output. Q15 is used to gate on Q17, the audio-driver. The output of Q15 is also connected to pin 5 of P1 where it is available for external circuits that utilize a carrier-operated switch or COS. CR9,13 will mute the receiver and disable the channel oscillator when +9.5 V is applied to pin 8 of P1, RX MUTE. This connection is used for simplex operation.

### 5. Power Supply

U2 generates the +9.5 volt supply which powers all circuits except the final audio amplifier. This amplifier is powered directly from the 13.6 volt input.

## Adjustments:

### 1. Equipment

The following test equipment and tools are recommended for performing the various adjustments.

-RF signal generator	-127 dBm to -27 dBm
-AF distortion analyser	1000 Hz. 8 ohm term.
-power supply	11 to 16 VDC at 0.5 A.
-IF marker generator	10.7 MHz. crystal control
-test set	WR M90 Test Set
-tuning tools	insulated
-screw drivers	slot and phillips head

Adjustments (cont.):

2. Alignment

Set the power supply voltage to 13.6 volts. Connect the power supply and RF signal generator to the receiver module at P1 and J1 respectively. Connect the speaker output, pin 4 of P1, to the AF distortion analyser. Plug the Test Set into the front-panel connector and follow the instructions of Table 1 :- Receiver Alignment.

Table 1 :- Receiver Alignment

Test Point	Test Set Range uA	Typical Reading uA	Align	Set to
1	50	20	L16	Note 1
2	100	55	L17	max.
3	50	12 Note 2	C2,3,5,8, 9,13,64  L8-11	max.  Note 3
4	50	0	L12,13	Note 4

Note 1. Tune to a peak then decrease to 80% of the peak by increasing the inductance of L16. The final reading of the test point should be about 20 uA.

Note 2. 12 uA reading is for 20 uV at J1 after alignment.

Note 3. -Before tuning L8-13, the crystal Y1 (Y2) must be set on frequency.

-Set the RF generator exactly on frequency and to a level that does not saturate the IF.

-Couple the IF marker to the IF for a beat note.

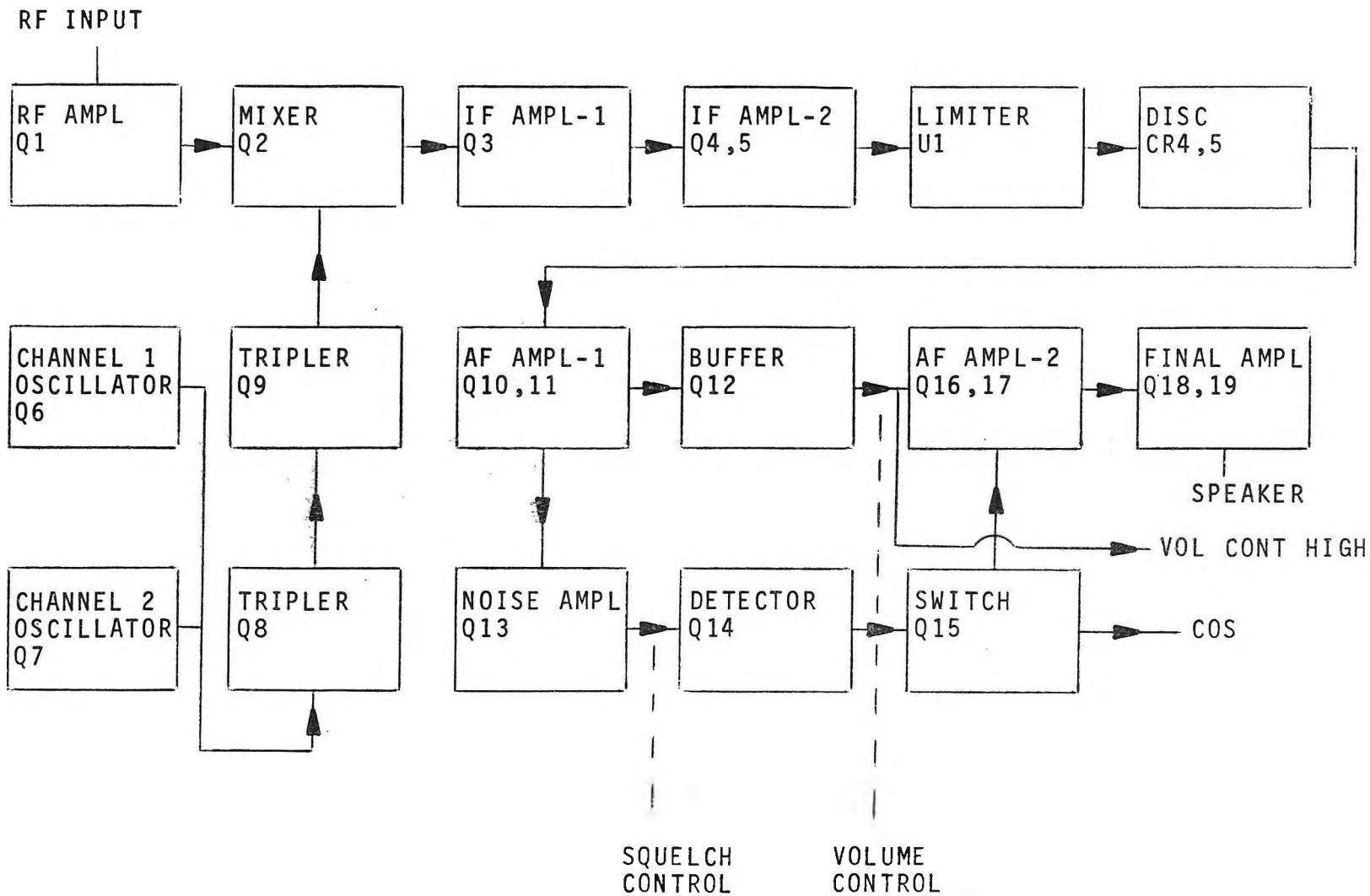
-Set C44 (C51) to mid range, set coarse L14 (L15) and fine C44 (C51) controls for zero beat.

Note, later tuning of L16 pulls frequency slightly.

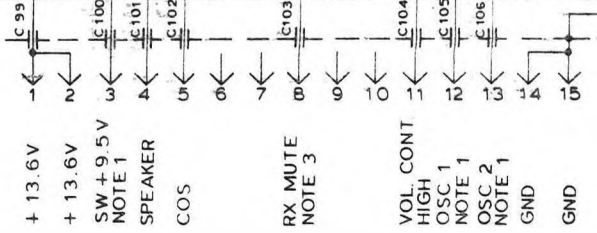
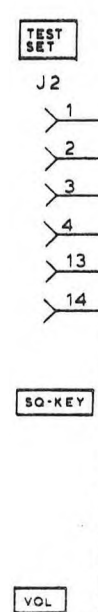
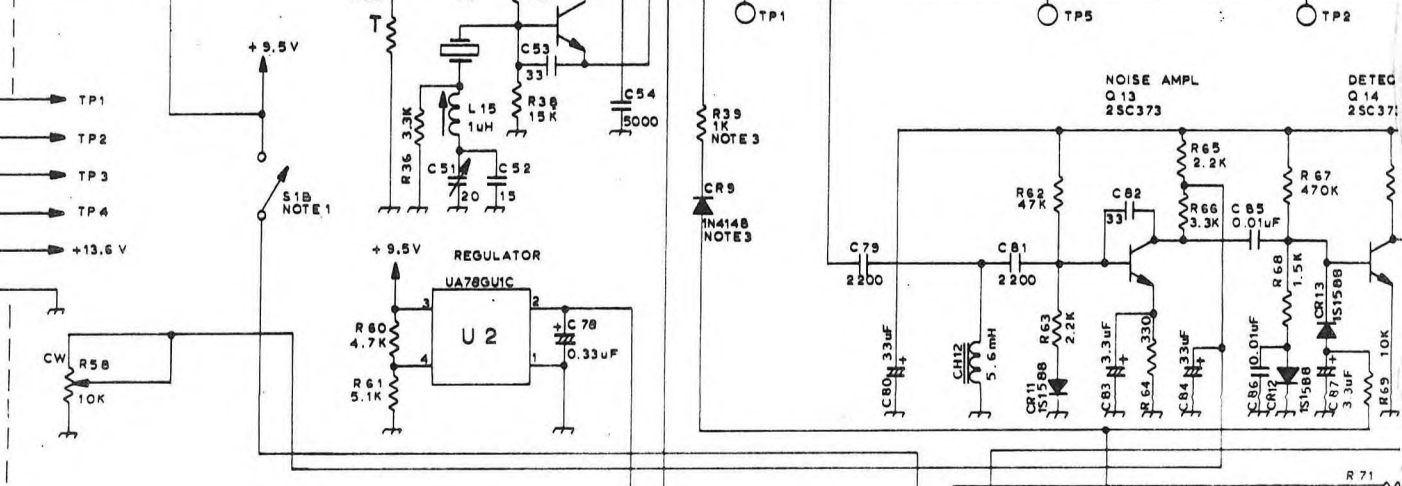
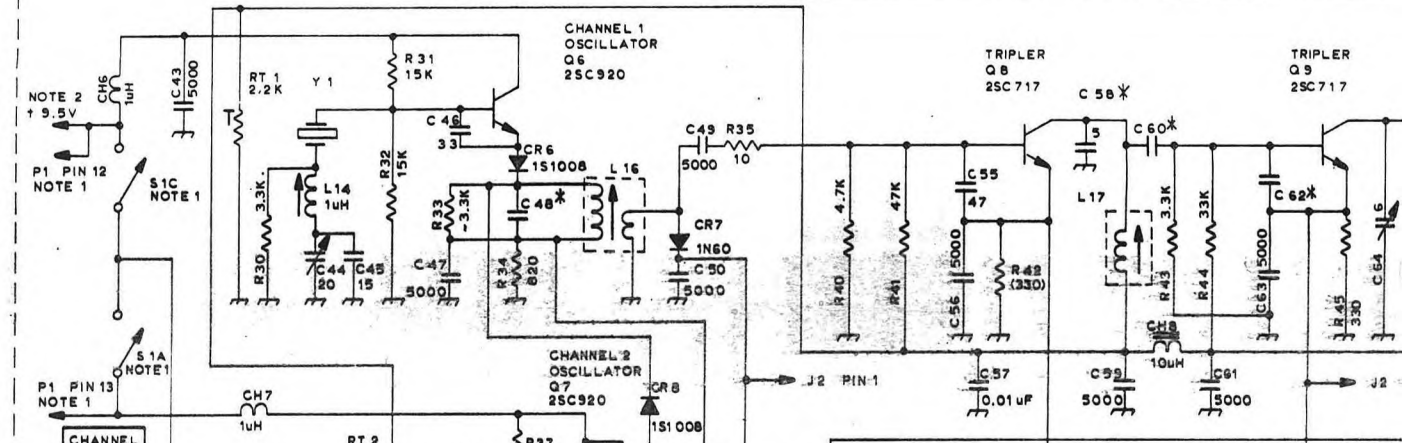
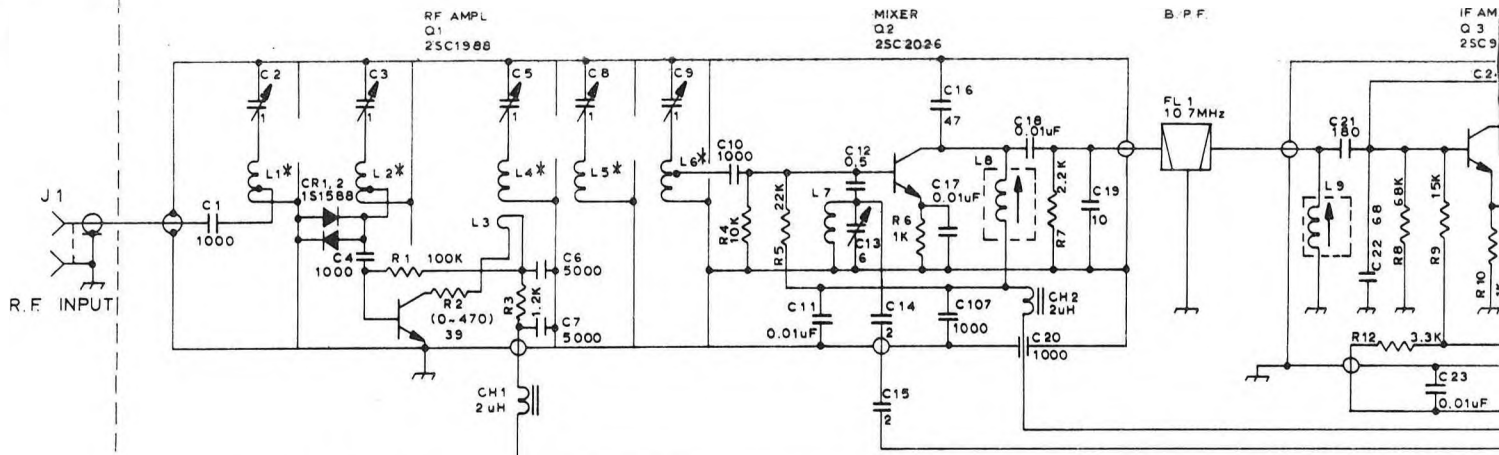
Note 4. -Set the volume for 1 Vrms at the speaker for a 1 mV, 3 KHz. deviation 1 KHz. tone signal at J1.

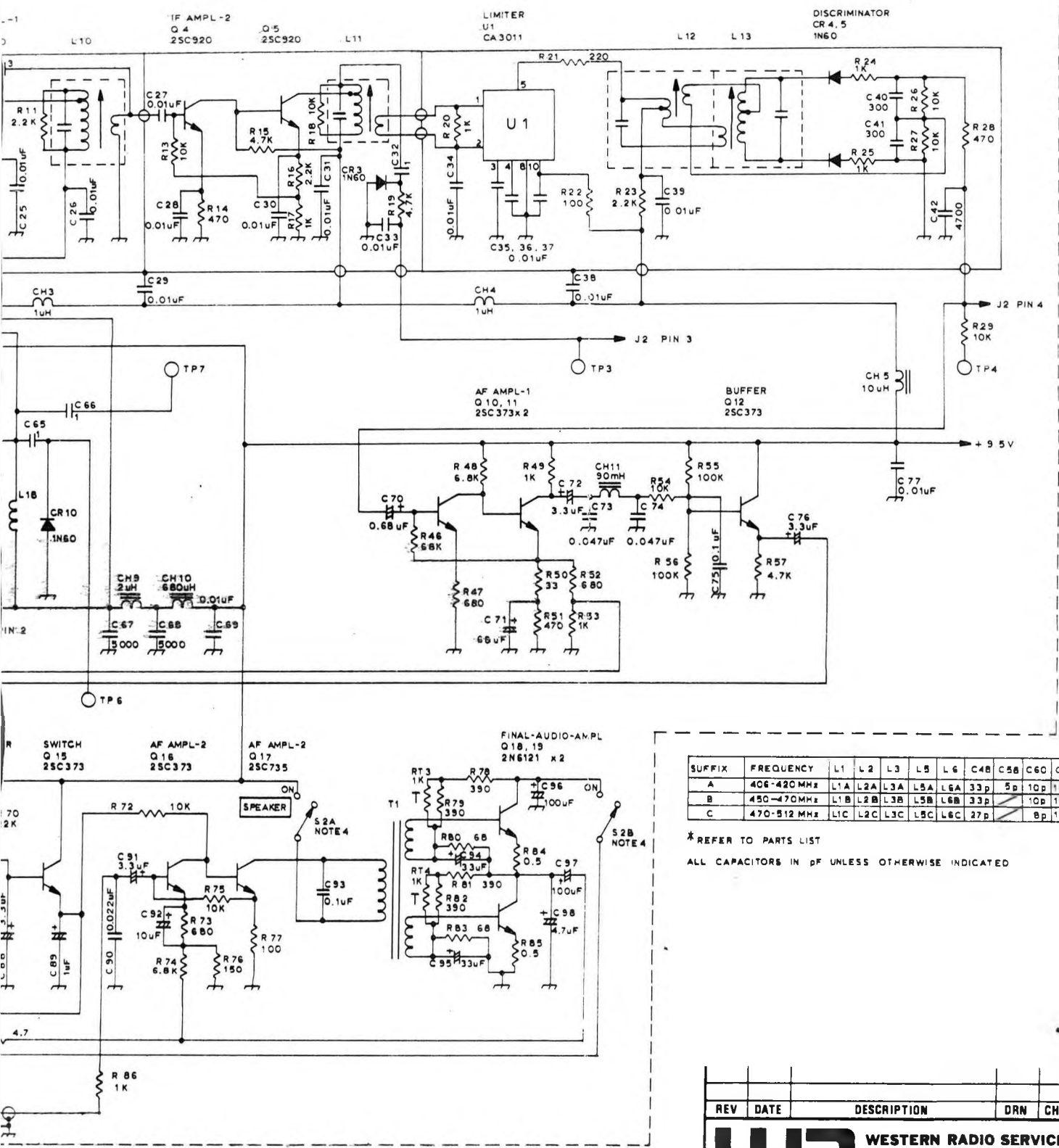
-Tune L12 for a peak at the speaker output.

-Tune L13 for a reading of 0 uA at test point 4.



WR-494 Receiver Module Block Diagram



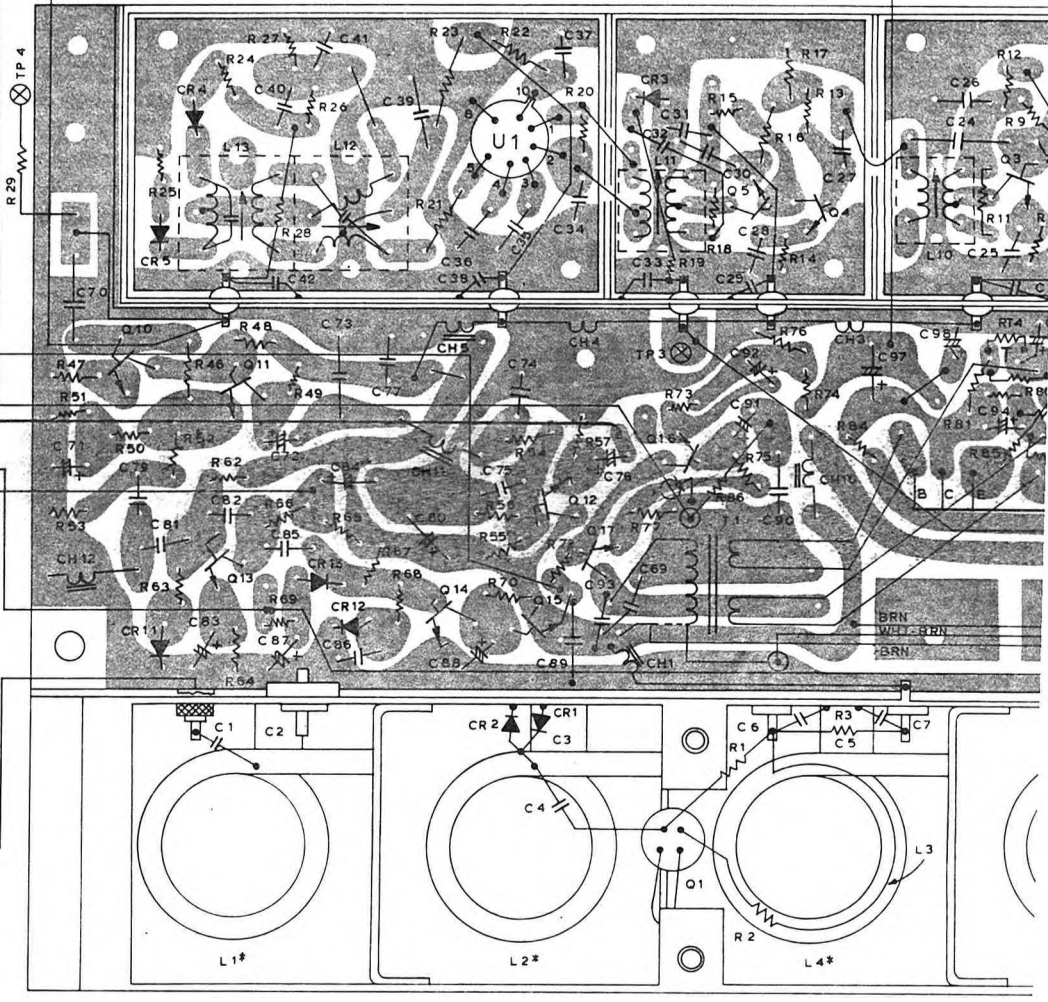
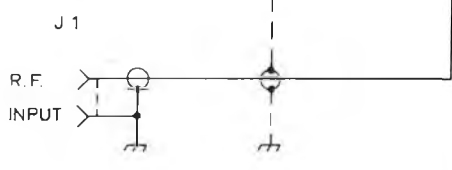
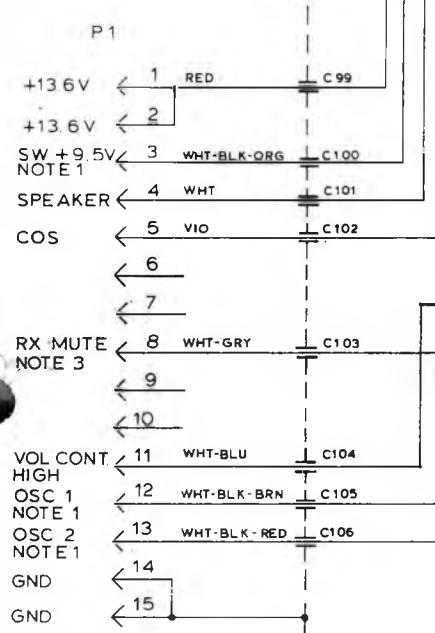


- NOTE 1: CONNECTION FOR TWO-CHANNEL RECEIVER
- NOTE 2: CONNECTION FOR SINGLE-CHANNEL RECEIVER
- NOTE 3: USED FOR SIMPLEX STATION
- NOTE 4: SPEAKER ON-OFF SWITCH USED FOR LOW STANDBY DRAIN APPLICATIONS

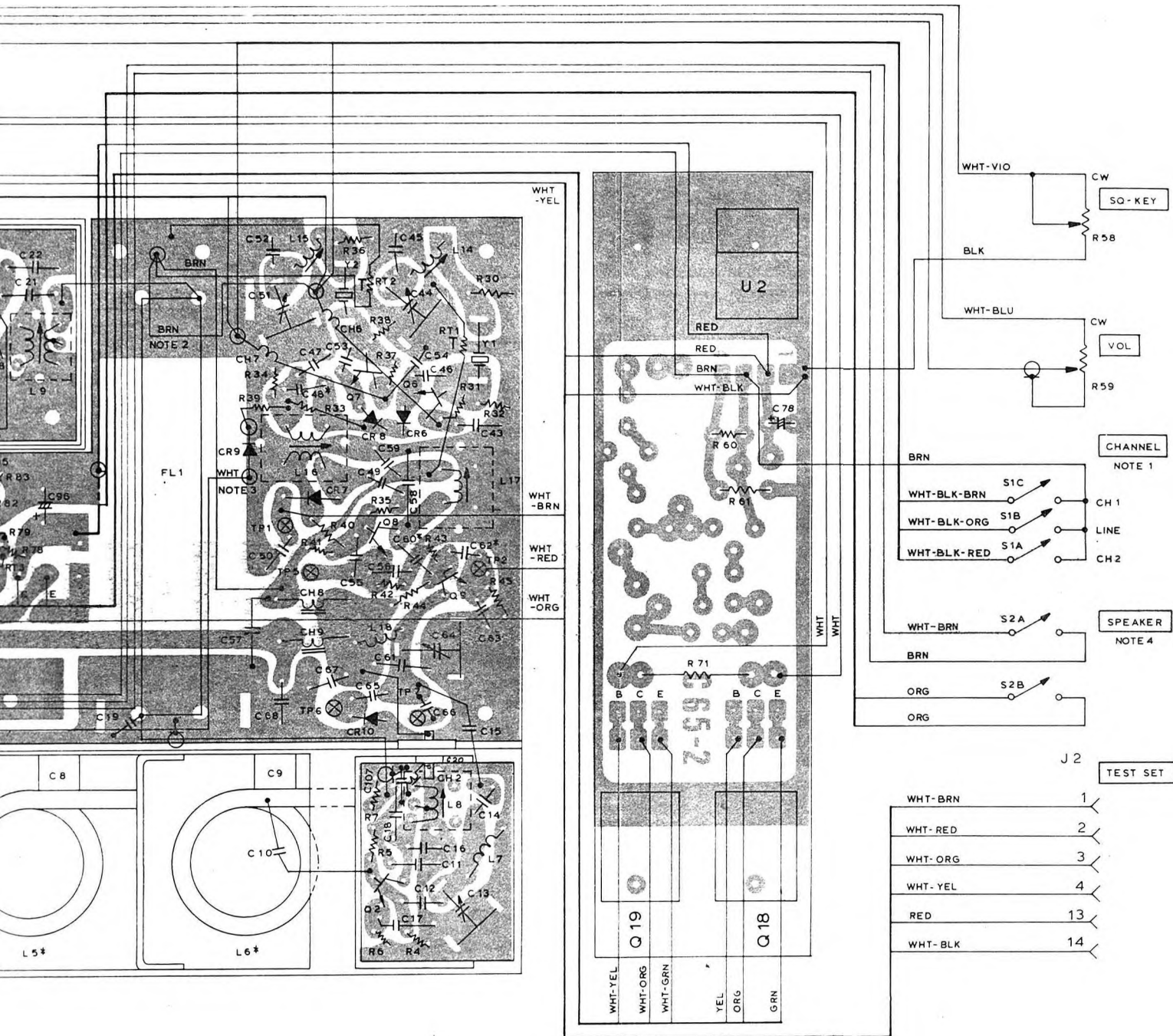
SUFFIX	FREQUENCY	L1	L2	L3	L5	L6	C4B	C5B	C6C	C62
A	406-420MHz	L1A	L2A	L3A	L5A	L6A	33p	5p	10p	15p
B	450-470MHz	L1B	L2B	L3B	L5B	L6B	33p		10p	15p
C	470-512MHz	L1C	L2C	L3C	L5C	L6C	27p			8p, 18p

\* REFER TO PARTS LIST  
 ALL CAPACITORS IN pF UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHKD	APPVD
<b>WESTERN RADIO SERVICES LTD.</b> VANCOUVER B.C., CANADA					
<b>TITLE: WR-494 RECEIVER MODULE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM</b>					
DRAWN T.J.		DATE FEB 28, 1978		DRAWING NUMBER	
CHECKED PC		SCALE		65-34	
APPROVED					







- NOTE 1 CONNECTION FOR TWO-CHANNEL RECEIVER
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHKD	APPVD

**WR WESTERN RADIO SERVICES LTD.**  
VANCOUVER B.C., CANADA

TITLE: WR-494 RECEIVER MODULE  
WIRING AND ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

DRAWN T. #	DATE NOV. 30, 1977	DRAWING NUMBER
CHECKED <i>PC</i>	SCALE	65-61
APPROVED		