

DESCRIPTION AND MAINTENANCE

138-174 MHz RECEIVER

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DESCRIPTION

MASTR® II, 138 to 174 megahertz receivers are single conversion, superheterodyne FM receivers designed for one- through eight-frequency operation. The solid state receiver utilizes integrated circuits (ICs), monolithic crystal filters and discrete components with each of the crystal filters located between gain stages to provide 100 dB selectivity and maximum protection from de-sensitization and intermodulation.

The receiver consists of the following modules:

- RF Assembly
- Mixer/IF (MIF)
- Oscillator/Multiplier (Osc/Mult)
- IF/Audio and Squelch (IFAS)
- Optional Ultra-High Sensitivity (UHS) Pre-Amplifier

Audio, supply voltages and control functions are connected to the system board through P903 on the Osc/Mult board, and P904 on the IFAS board. The regulated +10 Volts is used for all receiver stages except the audio PA stage which operates from the A+ system supply.

Centralized metering jack J601 on the IFAS board is provided for use with GE test Set 4EX3A11 or Test Kit 4EX8K12. The test set meters the oscillator, multiplier, IF Detector and IF amplifier stages. Speaker high and low are metered on the system board metering jack.

A block diagram of the complete receiver is shown in Figure 1.

Refer to the appropriate Maintenance Manual for complete details on each receiver module listed in the Table of Contents.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY • MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
WORLD HEADQUARTERS • LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24502 U.S.A.

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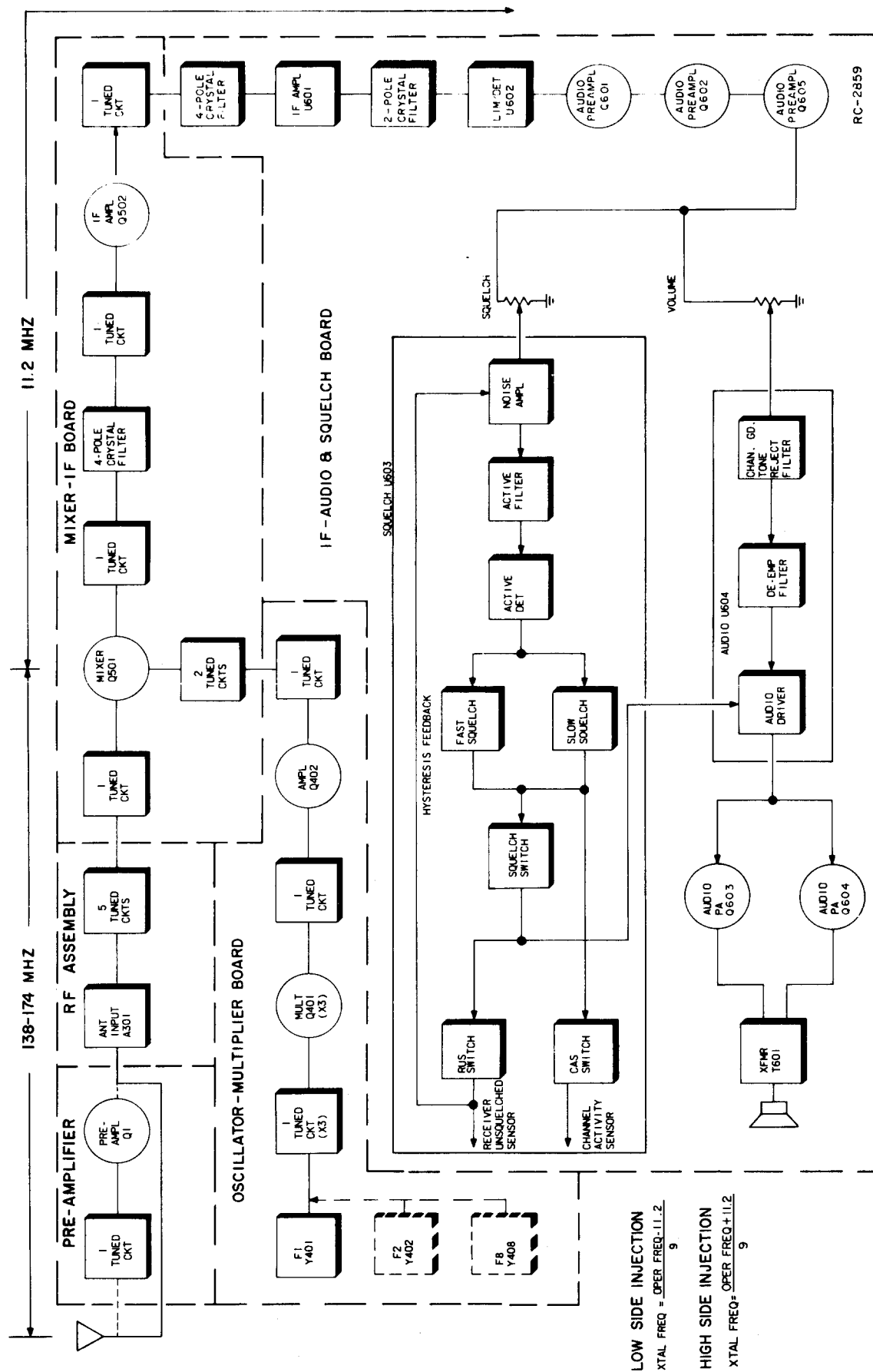


Figure 1 - Receiver Block Diagram

MAINTENANCE

DISASSEMBLY

To service the Receiver from the top (see Mechanical Parts Breakdown):

1. Pull the locking handle down, then pry up the top cover at the front notch and lift off the cover.

To service the Receiver from the bottom:

1. Pull the locking handle down and pull the radio out of the mounting frame.
2. Remove the top cover, then loosen the two bottom cover retaining screws and remove the bottom cover (see Figure 2).
3. To gain access to the bottom of the Osc/Mult and IFAS board, remove the six screws (A) holding the receiver bottom cover (see Figure 3).

To remove the OSC/Mult board from the radio:

1. Remove the six screws (A) holding the receiver bottom cover.
2. Remove the seven screws (E) holding the MIF bottom cover.
3. Remove the four screws (B) holding the board.
4. Press straight down on the plug-in Osc/Mult board from the top to avoid bending the pins when unplugging the board from the system board jack.

To remove the IFAS board from the radio:

1. Remove the six screws (A) holding the bottom cover, and the one screw (C) holding the board.

2. Remove the two screws (D) holding the audio PA heatsink to the right side rail.
3. Press straight down on the plug-in IFAS board from the top to avoid bending the pins when unplugging the board from the system board jack.

NOTE

Refer to Figure 4 for receiver module location.

To remove the MIF board from the radio:

1. Remove the seven screws (E) holding the MIF bottom cover.
2. Remove the four screws (F) holding the MIF top cover.
3. Remove the two screws (G) and the Connector (H), and carefully push down on the top of the board to avoid damaging the feedthrough capacitors.

To remove the optional UHS pre-amplifier board:

1. Remove the seven screws (E) holding the MIF bottom cover, and the four screws (F) holding the MIF top cover.
2. Disconnect the two connectors and 10-Volt lead (J).
3. Remove the two screws on the bottom side of the board, and lift out the board.

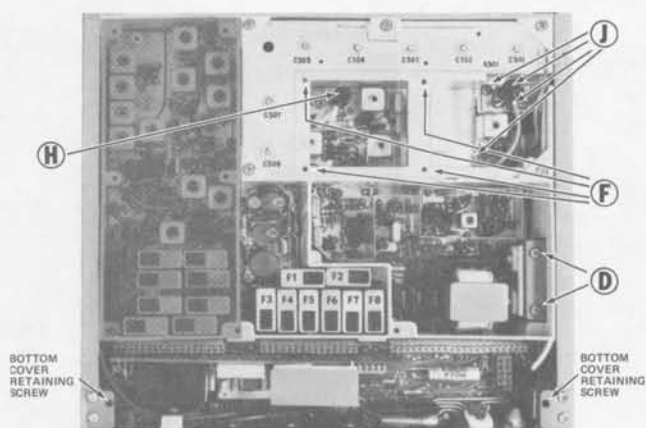


Figure 2 Disassembly Procedure (Top View)

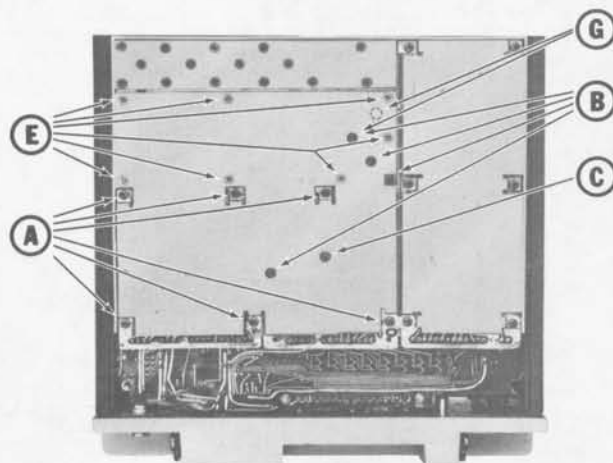
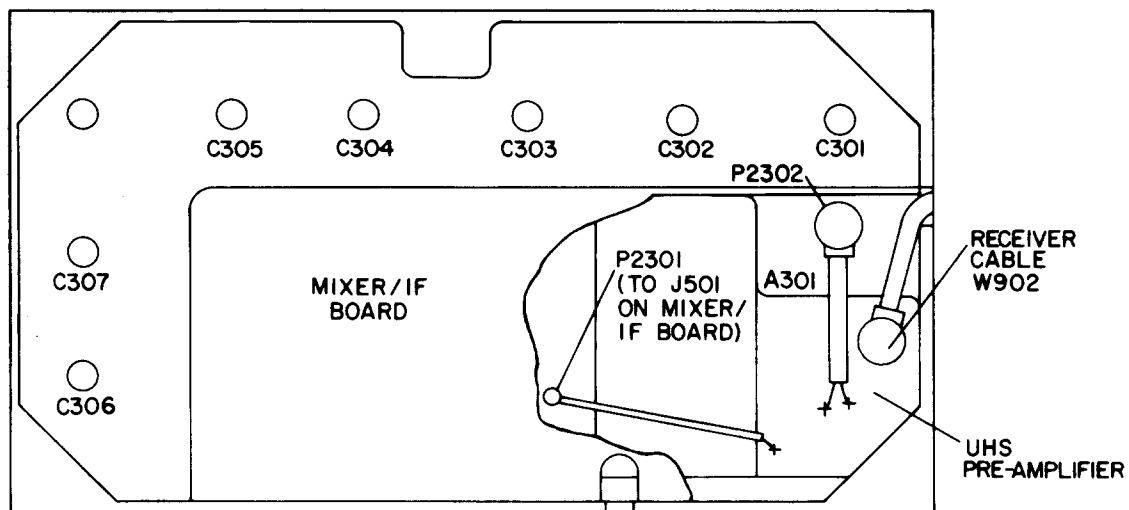
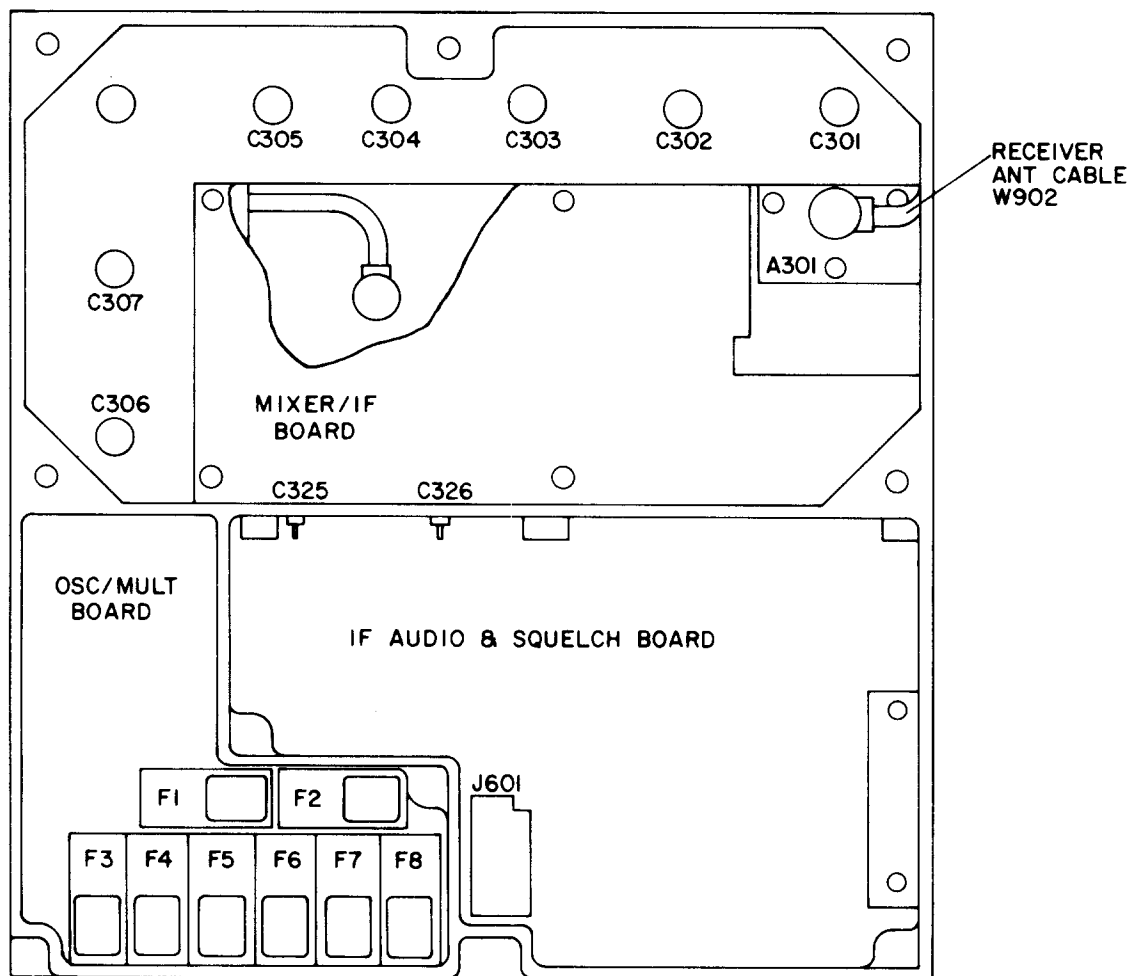


Figure 3 Disassembly Procedure (Bottom View)

RECEIVER WITH UHS PRE-AMPLIFIER



STANDARD RECEIVER



RC-2843

COMPLETE RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- GE Test Set Models 4EX3A11, 4EX8K12, or 20,000 ohms-per-Volt multimeter with a 1-Volt scale.
- An 11.2 MHz signal source (GE Test Set Model 4EX9A10). Also a 138-174 MHz signal source (Measurements 803) with a one-inch piece of insulated wire no larger than .045 inch diameter connected to generator probe.
- A VTVM.
- Distortion Analyzer.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Connect the black plug from the Test Set to receiver metering jack J601, and the red plug to system board metering jack J905. Set the range selector switch to the Test 1 (or 1-Volt) position on the 4EX8K12.
- For multi-frequency receivers with a frequency spacing up to 0.450 MHz for frequency range of 138-155 MHz, or 0.500 MHz for frequency range of 150.8-174 MHz, align the receiver on the channel nearest center frequency.
For multi-frequency receivers with a frequency spacing exceeding the above but no greater than .900 MHz for frequency range of 138-155 MHz, or 1.00 MHz for frequency range of 150.8-174 MHz, align the receiver using a center frequency tune-up ICOM. These limits can be extended to 1.60 MHz, and 1.80 MHz respectively, with 3 dB degradation in standard receiver specifications.
- With the Test Set in Position J, check for regulated +10 Volts. With multimeter, measure from J905-3 to J905-9.
- If using multimeter, connect the negative lead to J601-9 (A-).
- Disable the Channel Guard.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

METERING POSITION			TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
STEP	GE TEST Set	Multimeter - at J601-9			
FM DETECTOR					
1.	A (FM DET)	Pin 2	L603	0.38 Volt	With no signal applied, adjust L603 for a meter reading of approximately 0.38 Volt.
OSCILLATOR-MULTIPLIER					
2.	C (MULT-1)	Pin 3	C406	Maximum	Re-connect the Test Set metering plug to J601. Tune C406 for maximum meter reading.
3.			C411, C416, C306, C307	See Procedure	Preset C411 and C416 to a position similar to C406. Next, preset C306 and C307 fully counterclockwise (minimum capacity).
4.	D (MULT-2)	Pin 4	C411, C416, C406	See Procedure	Tune C411 and C416 for maximum meter reading. Next, retune C406, C411 and C416 for maximum meter reading, then, carefully dip C306 and tune C307 for maximum meter reading. Do NOT readjust C306 and C307.
RF SELECTIVITY					
5.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C502	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal in the hole adjacent to C305 and tune C502 for maximum meter reading.
6.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C305	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal in the hole adjacent to C304, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C305 for maximum meter reading.
7.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C304	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal in the hole adjacent to C303, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C304 for maximum meter reading.
8.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C303	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal in the hole adjacent to C302, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C303 for maximum meter reading.
9.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C302 and C301	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C302 and C301 for maximum meter reading.
10.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C502, C301 thru C305 (and T2301 if present)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C502 and C301 through C305 for maximum meter reading. In receivers with the UHS preamplifier, also tune T2301 for maximum meter reading.
11.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C502, C301 thru C307 (and T2301 if present)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack and slightly tune C301 through C305 (and T2301 if present) and C502 for best quieting sensitivity. C306 and C307 may also be tuned slightly (not to exceed 1/4 turn).
12.			L603, R608	See Procedure	Remove the Test Set metering plug from J601. Apply a 1000 microvolt signal with 1 kHz modulation and 3.0 kHz deviation to the antenna jack. Tune L603 for maximum voltage at 1.0 kHz and adjust R608 for 1 Volt RMS measured with a VTVM at P904-11 (VOL-50 Hz) and P904-17 (A-).

MIXER & IF

The mixer and IF circuits have been aligned at the factory and will normally require no further adjustment. If adjustment is necessary, use the procedure outlined in Step 14.

NOTE
Refer to DATAFILE BULLETIN 1000-6 (IF Alignment of Two-Way Radio FM Receivers) for helpful suggestions on how to determine when IF Alignment is required.

13.			L505, L520, L501 and C521		Connect scope, signal generator, and probe as shown in Figure 5. Set signal generator level for 3 to 5 μ V and modulate with 10 kHz at 20 Hz. With probe between P904-4 (or J601-1) and A-, tune L505, L520, L521 and C521, for double trace as shown on scope pattern.
14.				See Procedure	Check to see that modulation acceptance bandwidth is greater than 26.5 kHz.
SQUELCH ADJUST					
15.			R622		Squelch adjust control R622 (if present) is preset at the factory. If further adjustment is required, adjust R622 on the IFAS board for best squelch operation. NOTE: Maximum squelch decreases with increasing resistance.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

138-174 MHz MASTR II RECEIVER

Issue 3

5

ICOM FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

First, check the frequency to determine if any adjustment is required. The frequency measurement requires equipment with an absolute accuracy which is 5 to 10 times better than the tolerance to be maintained. When performing frequency measurement, the entire radio should be as near as possible to an ambient temperature of 26.5°C (79.8°F).

MASTR II ICOMs should be reset only when the measured frequency error exceeds the following limits:

- ± 0.5 PPM, when the radio is at 26.5°C (79.8°F).
- ± 2 PPM at any other temperature within the range -5°C to +55°C (+23°F to +131°F).
- The specification limit (± 2 PPM or ± 5 PPM) at any temperature within the ranges -40°C to -5°C (-40°F to +23°F) or +55°C to +70°C (+131°F to 158°F).

If frequency adjustment is required, lift up the cover on the top of the ICOM to expose the adjustment trimmer. Depending upon the type of frequency measuring equipment that is available, any of the following procedures may be used:

A. DIRECT MEASUREMENT IN THE INJECTION CHAIN

- WITH A FREQUENCY COUNTER. "Count" the frequency at the junction of C416 and L403 on the Oscillator/Multiplier Board. The frequency measured at this point is 9 times the ICOM frequency. NOTE: The output from the ICOM itself is not sufficiently sinusoidal for reliable operation with most frequency counters.
- WITH A COMMUNICATION MONITOR (for example: Cushman Model CE-3). "Monitor" frequency at the junction of C416 and L403 on the Oscillator/Multiplier Board. The frequency monitored at this point is 9 times the ICOM frequency. NOTE: This frequency will not always fall within an available measuring range of all monitors at all receiver operating frequencies.
- STANDARD "ON FREQUENCY" SIGNAL AT THE RECEIVER INPUT (Generated from a COMMUNICATION MONITOR, for example: Cushman Model CE-3).
 - WITH A FREQUENCY COUNTER. "Count" the developed IF frequency at the tap of Z502-E2 on the IFAS board. The deviation from the nominal IF frequency (11.2 MHz) in Hz is compared to the receiver operating frequency (also in Hz) to calculate error in PPM.
 - WITH AN 11.2 MHz IF FREQUENCY STANDARD (for example: General Electric Model 4EX9A10). Loosely couple the IF frequency standard to the IF signal path to create a heterodyne with the developed IF frequency. The resultant "beat frequency" can be monitored by either of the following methods:

NOTE

To set ICOM frequency using "beat frequency" method, the temperature should be at 26.5°C (79.8°F). If the temperature is not 26.5°C, then offset the "ON FREQUENCY" signal (at the receivers input), as a function of actual temperature, by the frequency ERROR FACTOR (in PPM) shown in Figure 6.

- Audible "beat frequency" from the receiver speaker (this requires careful frequency adjustment of the frequency standard).
- Observe "beat frequency" at P904-4 with an Oscilloscope.
- With GE TEST SET (Meter Position B) connected to J601 on the IFAS Board, visually observe the "beat frequency" indicated by meter movement.

The frequency of the "beat" is the frequency error, related to the IF frequency. This deviation, in Hz, is compared to the receiver operating frequency, also in Hz, to calculate the error in PPM.

NOTE

The FM Detector output (meter position A of the test set) has a DC voltage of +0.35 to 0.5 Volt with an on-frequency signal or under no-signal conditions and is provided for routine test and measurement only. The resolution of this reading (approximately .025 V per kHz as read on a GE Test Set in meter position A, or 0.1 V per kHz as measured with a VTVM at P904.3 or J601-2 on the IFAS board) is inadequate for oscillator frequency setting.

If the radio is at an ambient temperature of 26.5°C (79.8°F) set the oscillator for the correct mixer frequency (ICOM FREQ. X 9).

If the radio is not at an ambient temperature of 26.5°C, setting errors can be minimized as follows:

- To hold setting error to ± 0.6 PPM (which is considered reasonable for 5 PPM ICOMS):

- Maintain the radio at 26.5°C ($\pm 5^\circ$ C) and set the oscillator to required mixer injection frequency, or
- Maintain the radio at 26.5°C ($\pm 10^\circ$ C) and offset the oscillator, as a function of actual temperature, by the frequency error factor shown in Figure 6.

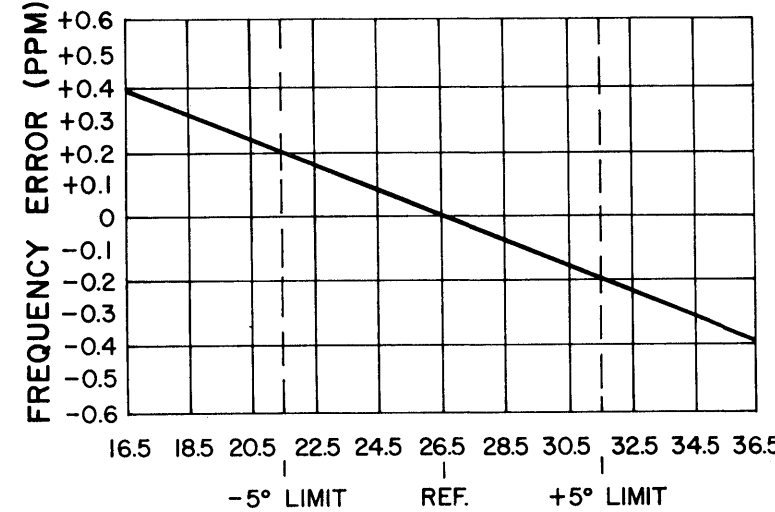
- To hold setting error to ± 0.35 PPM (which is considered reasonable for 2 PPM ICOMS): Maintain the unit at 26.5°C ($\pm 5^\circ$ C) and offset the oscillator, as a function of actual temperature, by the frequency error factor shown in Figure 6.

For example: Assume the ambient temperature of the radio is 18.5°C (65.4°F). At that temperature, the curve shows a correction factor of 0.3 PPM. (At 138 MHz, 1 PPM is 138 Hz. At 174 MHz, 1 PPM is 174 Hz).

With a mixer injection frequency of 150 MHz, adjust the oscillator for a corrected mixer injection frequency 45 Hz (0.3 X 150 Hz) higher. If a negative correction factor is obtained (at temperatures above 26.5°C), set the oscillator for the indicated PPM lower than the calculated mixer injection frequency.

DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

61.8 65.4 69.0 72.6 76.6 79.8 83.4 87.0 90.6 94.2 97.8



DEGREES CENTIGRADE

RC-2453

Figure 6 - Frequency Characteristics Vs. Temperature

FRONT END ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT

- GE Test Set Models 4EX3A11, 4EX8K12, or 20,000 ohms-per-Volt multimeter with a 1-Volt scale.
- A 138-174 MHz signal source.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Connect black plug from Test Set to Receiver Centralized Metering Jack J601, and red plug to system board metering jack J905. Set range selector switch to the Test 1 position (or 1-Volt position on 4EX8K12).
- For multi-frequency receivers with a frequency spacing up to 0.450 MHz for frequency range of 138-155 MHz, or 0.500 MHz for frequency range of 150.8-174 MHz, align the receiver on the channel nearest center frequency.
For multi-frequency receivers with a frequency spacing exceeding the above but no greater than .900 MHz for frequency range of 138-155 MHz, or 1.00 MHz for frequency range of 150.8-174 MHz, align the receiver using a center frequency tune-up ICOM. These limits can be extended to 1.60 MHz, and 1.80 MHz respectively, with 3 dB degradation in standard receiver specifications.
- With Test Set in Position J, check for regulated +10 Volts. If using multimeter, measure between J905-3 (+) and J905-9 (-).
- If using multimeter, connect the negative lead to J601-9 (A-).
- Disable Channel Guard.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

STEP	METERING POSITION		TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
	GE Test Set	Multimeter - at J601-9			
OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER					
1.	C (MULT-1)	Pin 3	C406	Maximum	Tune C406 for maximum meter reading.
2.			C411, C416, C306, C307	See Procedure	Preset C411 and C416 to a position similar to C406. Next, preset C306 and C307 fully counterclockwise (minimum capacity).
3.	D (MULT-2)	Pin 4	C411, C416, C406	See Procedure	Tune C411 and C416 for maximum meter reading. Next, retune C406, C411 and C416 for maximum meter reading, then, carefully dip C306 and Tune C307 for maximum meter reading. Do NOT readjust C306 and C307.
RF SELECTIVITY					
4.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C502, C301 thru C305 (and T2301 if present)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack, keeping the signal below saturation. Then tune C502 and C301 through C305 for maximum meter reading. In receivers with the UHS preamplifier, also tune T2301 for maximum meter reading.
5.	B (IF AMP)	Pin 1	C502, C301 thru C307 (and T2301 if present)	Maximum	Apply an on-frequency signal to the antenna jack and slightly tune C502, C301 through C305 (and T2301 if present) for best quieting sensitivity. C306 and C307 also may be tuned slightly (not to exceed 1/4 turn).

NOTE 1: Appendix A of DATAFILE Bulletin 1000-6 contains instructions for building a sweep modulator.

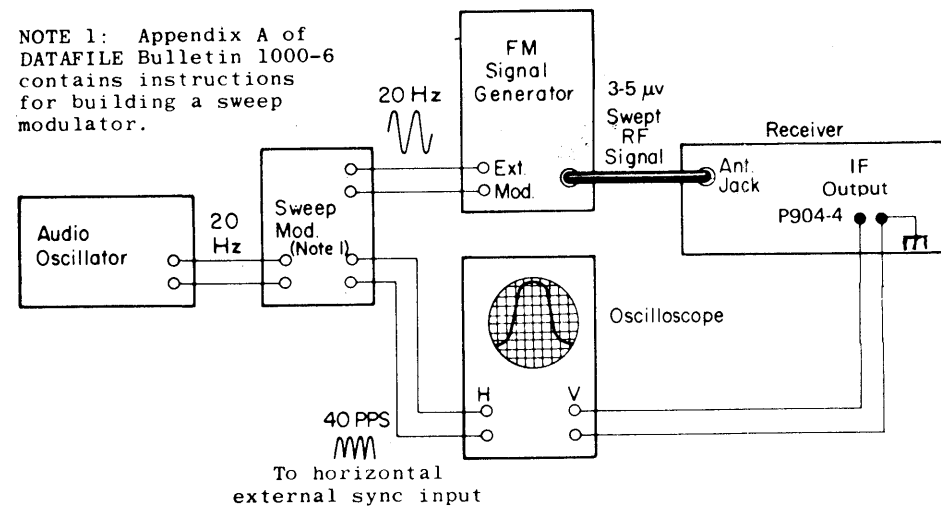


Figure 5 - Test Setup for 20-Hz Double-Trace Sweep Alignment

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

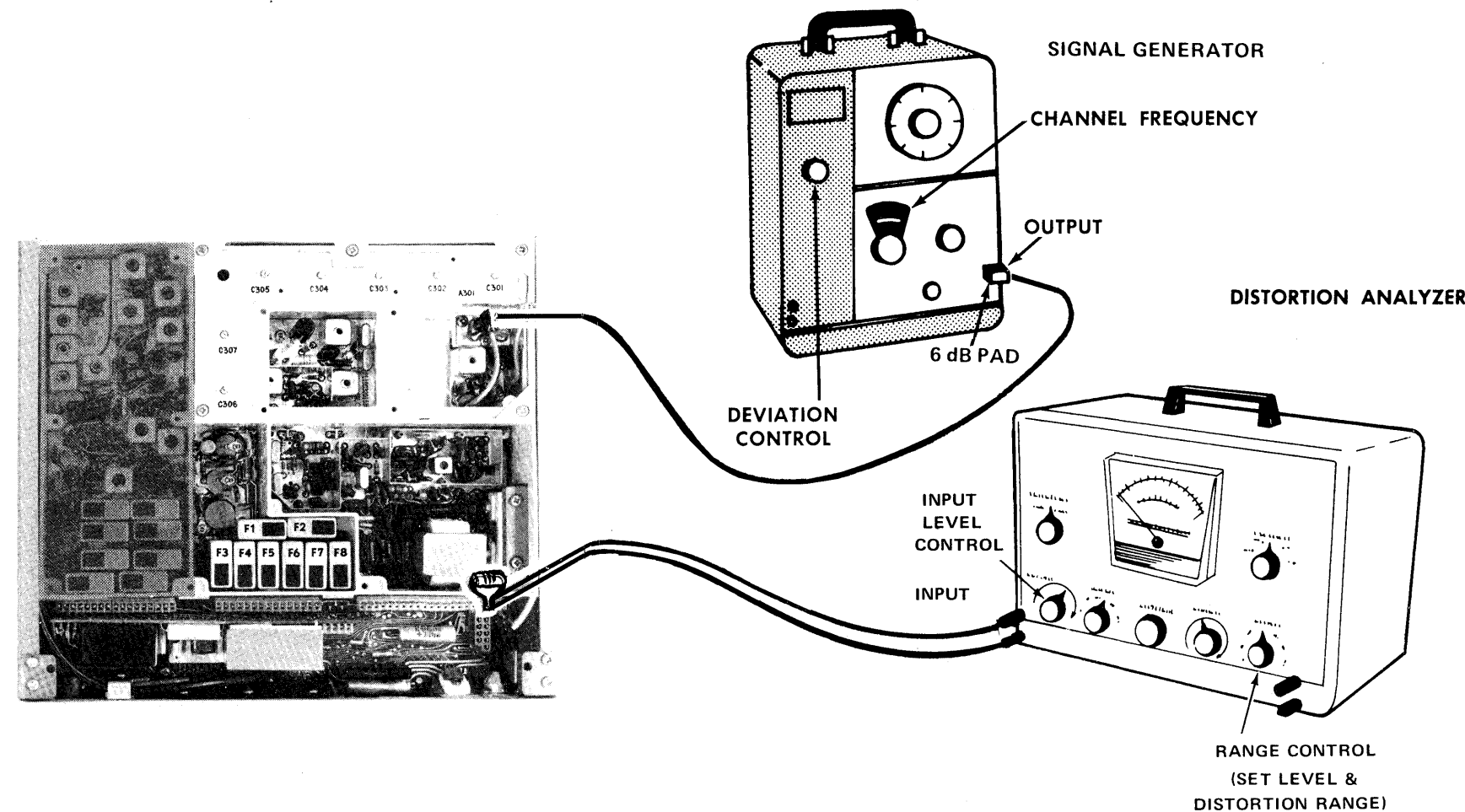
the defective stage is pin-pointed, refer to the "Service Check" listed to correct the problem. Additional corrective measures are included in the Troubleshooting Procedure. Before starting with the Receiver Test Procedures, be sure the receiver is tuned and aligned to the proper operating frequency.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

- Distortion Analyzer similar to: Heath IM-12
- Signal Generator similar to: Measurements 803
- 6-dB attenuation pad, and 8.0-ohm, 15-Watt resistor

PRELIMINARY ADJUSTMENTS

1. Connect the test equipment to the receiver as shown for all steps of the receiver Test Procedure.
2. Turn the SQUELCH control fully clockwise for all steps of the Test Procedure.
3. Turn on all of the equipment and let it warm up for 20 minutes.



STEP 1 AUDIO POWER OUTPUT AND DISTORTION

TEST PROCEDURE

Measure Audio Power Output as follows:

- A. Apply a 1,000-microvolt, on-frequency test signal modulated by 1,000 hertz with ± 3.0 kHz deviation to antenna jack A301-J1.
- B. With 15-Watt Speaker (Mobile)
5-Watt (Station):

Disconnect speaker lead pin from Systems Plug P701-11 (on rear of Control Unit).

Connect an 8.0-ohm, 15-Watt load resistor from P904-19 to P904-18 or from P701-4 to P701-17 (SPEAKER Hi) on the System Plug. Connect the Distortion Analyzer input across the resistor as shown.

OR

With Handset:

Lift the handset off of the hookswitch. Connect the Distortion Analyzer input from P904-19 to P904-18.

- C. Adjust the VOLUME control for 12-Watt (5-Watt Station) output 9.8 VRMS (Mobile) or 6.3 VRMS (Station) using the Distortion Analyzer as a VTVM.
- D. Make distortion measurements according to manufacturer's instructions. Reading should be less than 3%. If the receiver sensitivity is to be measured, leave all controls and equipment as they are.

SERVICE CHECK

If the distortion is more than 3%, or maximum audio output is less than 12.0 Watts, make the following checks:

- E. Battery and regulator voltage---low voltage will cause distortion. (Refer to Receiver Schematic Diagram for voltages.)
- F. Audio Gain (refer to Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure).
- G. FM Detector Alignment (refer to Receiver Alignment).

STEP 2 USABLE SENSITIVITY (12-dB SINAD)

If STEP 1 checks out properly, measure the receiver sensitivity as follows:

- A. Apply a 1000-microvolt, on-frequency signal modulated by 1000 Hz with 3.0-kHz deviation to A301-J1.
- B. Place the RANGE switch on the Distortion Analyzer in the 200 to 2000-Hz distortion range position (1000-Hz filter in the circuit). Tune the filter for minimum reading or null on the lowest possible scale (100%, 30%, etc.)
- C. Place the RANGE switch to the SET LEVEL position (filter out of the circuit) and adjust the input LEVEL control for a +2 dB reading on a mid range (30%).
- D. While reducing the signal generator output, switch the RANGE control from SET LEVEL to the distortion range until a 12-dB difference (+2 dB to -10 dB) is obtained between the SET LEVEL and distortion range positions (filter out and filter in).
- E. The 12-dB difference (Signal plus Noise and Distortion to noise plus distortion ratio) is the "usable" sensitivity level. The sensitivity should be less than rated 12 dB SINAD specifications with an audio output of at least 6.0 Watts (6.9 Volts RMS across the 8.0-ohm receiver load using the Distortion Analyzer as a VTVM).
- F. Leave all controls as they are and all equipment connected if the Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth test is to be performed.

SERVICE CHECK

If the sensitivity level is more than rated 12 dB SINAD, check the alignment of the RF stages as directed in the Alignment Procedure, and make the gain measurements as shown on the Troubleshooting Procedure.

STEP 3 MODULATION ACCEPTANCE BANDWIDTH (IF BANDWIDTH)

If STEPS 1 and 2 check out properly, measure the bandwidth as follows:

- A. Set the Signal Generator output for twice the microvolt reading obtained in the 12-dB SINAD measurement.
- B. Set the RANGE control on the Distortion Analyzer in the SET LEVEL position (1000-Hz filter out of the circuit), and adjust the input LEVEL control for a +2 dB reading on the 30% range.
- C. While increasing the deviation of the Signal Generator, switch the RANGE control from SET LEVEL to distortion range until a 12-dB difference is obtained between the SET LEVEL and distortion range readings (from +2 dB to -10 dB).
- D. The deviation control reading for the 12-dB difference is the Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth of the receiver. It should be more than ± 7 kHz.

SERVICE CHECK

If the Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth test does not indicate the proper width, make gain measurements as shown on the Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure.

STEP 1 - QUICK CHECKS

TEST SET CHECKS

These checks are typical voltage readings measured with GE Test Set Model 4EX3A11 in the Test 1 position, or Model 4EX8K12 in the 1-Volt position.

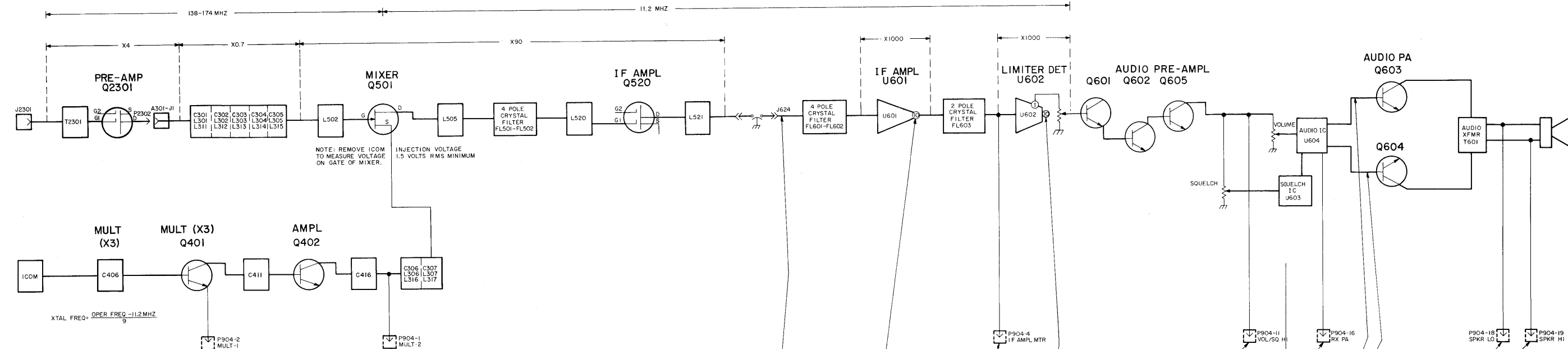
Metering Position	Reading With No Signal In	Reading with Unmodulated Input
A (FM DET)	Approximately 0.38 VDC	8 Microvolts (w/o Pre-Amp) 2 Microvolts (w. Pre-Amp)
B (IF Amp)		0.1 VDC
C (Mult-1)	0.45 VDC	
D (Mult-2)	0.1 VDC	
J (Reg. +10 Volts at System Metering jack)	+10 VDC	

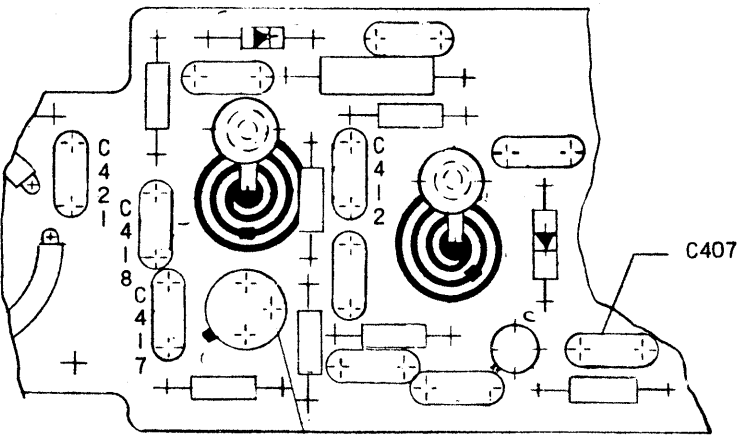
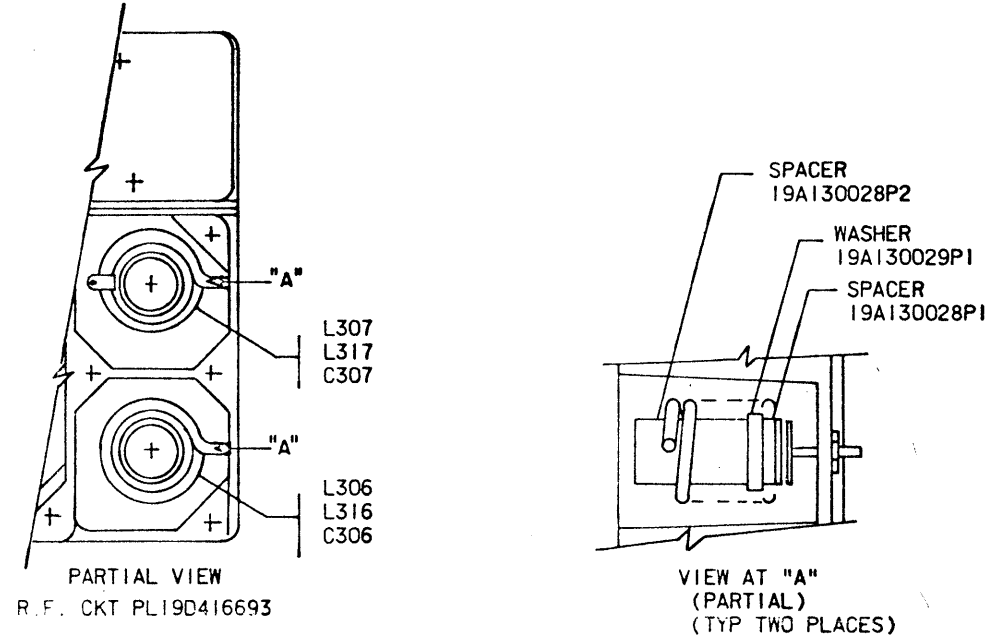
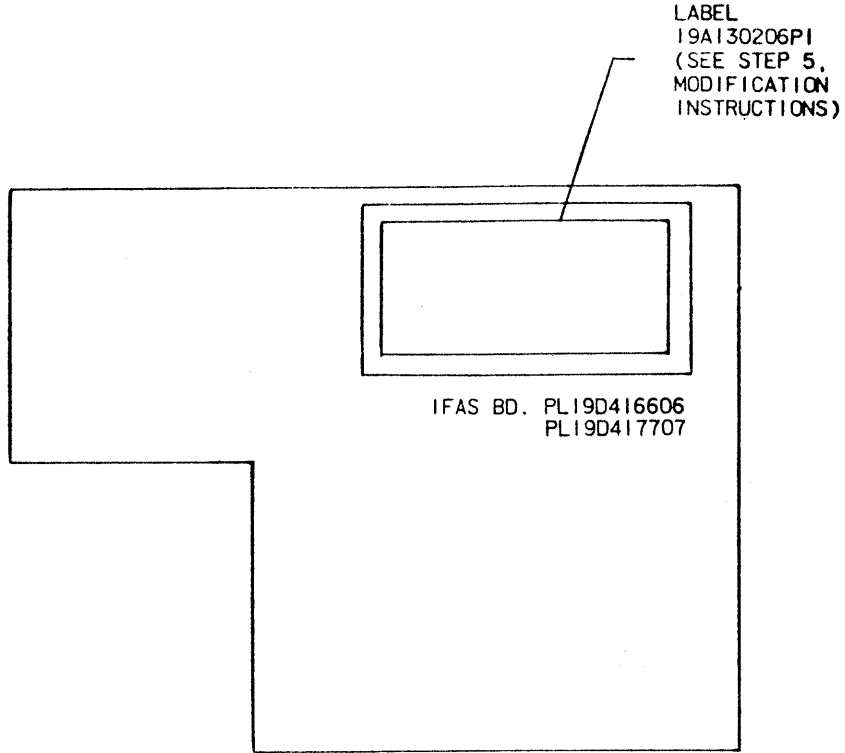
SYMPTOM CHECKS

SYMPTOM	PROCEDURE
NO SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Check power connections and continuity of supply leads, and check fuse. If fuse is blown, check receiver for short circuits.
NO REGULATED 10-VOLTS	Check the 12-Volt supply. Then check 10-Volt regulator circuit. (See Troubleshooting Procedure for 10-Volt Regulator).
LOW IF READING	- Check supply voltages and then check oscillator readings at P904-1 & -2 as shown in STEP 2. - Make SIMPLIFIED GAIN CHECKS from Mixer through Limiter Detector stages as shown in STEP 2.
LOW OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER READINGS	Check alignment of Oscillator/Multiplier. (Refer to Front End Alignment Procedure).
LOW RECEIVER SENSITIVITY	- Check voltage readings of Oscillator/Multiplier (Q401, Q402). - Check Front End Alignment. (Refer to Receiver Alignment Procedure). - Check antenna connections, cable and antenna switch. - Check Oscillator injection voltage. - Check voltage readings of Mixer and IF Amp. - Make SIMPLIFIED GAIN CHECKS (STEP 2).
IMPROPER SQUELCH OPERATION	- Check voltages on Schematic Diagram. - Make gain and waveform checks with noise. - Make gain and waveform checks with 6 kHz signal. - Check discrete components in the squelch circuit. - Replace IC circuit U603.
LOW OR DISTORTED AUDIO	- Check voltages on Schematic Diagram. - Make gain and waveform checks. - Check receiver and alignment and FM Detector output. - Check Q601 thru Q605 and other discrete components. - Replace IC circuit U604.

STEP 4-VOLTAGE RATIO READINGS

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:
1. RF VOLTMETER
2. SIGNAL ON RECEIVER FREQUENCY (BELOW SATURATION). USED 1000 HERTZ SIGNAL WITH 3.0 KHZ DEVIATION.
PROCEDURE:
1. APPLY PROBE TO INPUT OF STAGE (FOR EXAMPLE, SOURCE OF RF AMP). PEAK RESONANT CIRCUIT OF STAGE BEING MEASURED AND TAKE VOLTAGE READING (E1).
2. MOVE PROBE TO INPUT OF FOLLOWING STAGE (MIXER). REPEAT FIRST RESONANT CIRCUIT THEN PEAK CIRCUIT BEING MEASURED AND TAKE READING (E2).
3. CONVERT READINGS BY MEANS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMULA.
VOLTAGE RATIO = $\frac{E2}{E1}$
4. CHECK RESULTS WITH TYPICAL VOLTAGE RATIOS SHOWN ON DIAGRAM.





PARTIAL VIEW
OSC/MULT BD. PL19D423241

MODIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

HIGH SIDE FREQUENCY INJECTION KIT
WITH OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER BOARD 19D423241

MODIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGH BAND HIGH SIDE INJECTION APPLYING 19A130045G1 OR G2 KIT.

- ON OSC/MULT BD'S 19D423241G1 & G3 (LOW SPLIT) REMOVE C412 & C417, REPLACE C407 WITH C2311 (12pf, NPO), REPLACE C418 WITH C2312 (3pf, NPO), AND REPLACE C421 WITH C2313 (5pf, NPO). DISCARD C2301 THRU C2306(G1) AND C2314(G1, G2).
ON OSC/MULT BD'S 19D423241G2 & G4 (HIGH SPLIT) REMOVE C407, C412, AND C417, REPLACE C418 WITH C2312 (3pf, NPO), AND REPLACE C421 (SPACE) WITH C2314 (4pf, NPO). DISCARD C2301 THRU C2306(G1) AND C2311, C2313(G1,G2).
SOLDER ALL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS. C2301 THRU C2314 ARE PART OF MOD KIT 19A130045G1, C2311 THRU C2314 ONLY—G2.
- MODIFY RF. CKT ASM PL19D416693 BY ADDING 19A130028P1 SPACER, 19A130029P1 WASHER, AND 19A130028P2 SPACER AS SHOWN TO L306 & L307 (LOW SPLIT) OR L316, & L317 (HIGH SPLIT). SLIDE SPACERS, & WASHER ON CERAMIC POST FROM TOP IN ORDER SHOWN. THESE ITEMS ARE PART OF MOD KIT PL19A130045G1 AND G2.
- IN APPLICATION OF THIS KIT THE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY MUST BE CHANGED PER THE FOLLOWING FORMULA:
$$F_x = \frac{F_o + 11.2}{9}$$
- MARK ALL OSC/MULT. BD'S (19D423241) WITH A BLUE COLOR DOT IN THE AREA OF THE PL DRAWING NO. PER 19A115740P1.
MARK ALL RECEIVER CASTINGS WITH A BLUE COLOR DOT IN THE AREA OF THE PL DRAWING NO. PER 19A115740P1.
- APPLY LABEL (19A130206P1) TO DISCRIMINATOR COVER ON IFAS BD.
- TEST AND ALIGN PER NORMAL PROCEDURE WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTION:
PRE-ADJUST C411 AND C416 TO MINIMUM CAPACITY, THEN TUNE IN SLOWLY.

ADDENDUM No. 1 To LBI-30109J
(PC67)

This addendum adds changes to the alignment instructions in Description and Maintenance Manual LBI-30109 (138-174 MHz. Receiver) applicable to MASTR ② II stations equipped with VOICE GUARD ②.

On Page 5, Alignment Procedure, Step 12 should read as follows:

...adjust R608 for 1* volt RMS measured with a VTVM at P904-11 (VOL/SQ HI) and P904-17 (A-). *If station is equipped with VOICE GUARD set for 0.7 volt RMS.

On Page 7, TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE, STEP 2 - SIMPLIFIED GAIN CHECKS, measurement under P904-11, Vol/Sq Hi should read as follows:

VOLTMETER READING SHOULD BE APPROX 1.0* VAC. *0.7 VOLT RMS WITH VOICE GUARD.