MOBILE RADIO

DESCRIPTION AND MAINTENANCE

406—512 MHz, 75 WATT MASTR® II TRANSMITTER

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DESCRIPTION

75 Watt MASTR II transmitters are crystal controlled, phase modulated transmitters designed for one through eight frequency operation in the 406-512 MHz frequency band. The solid state transmitter utilizes both integrated circuits (ICs) and discrete components, and consists of the following assemblies:

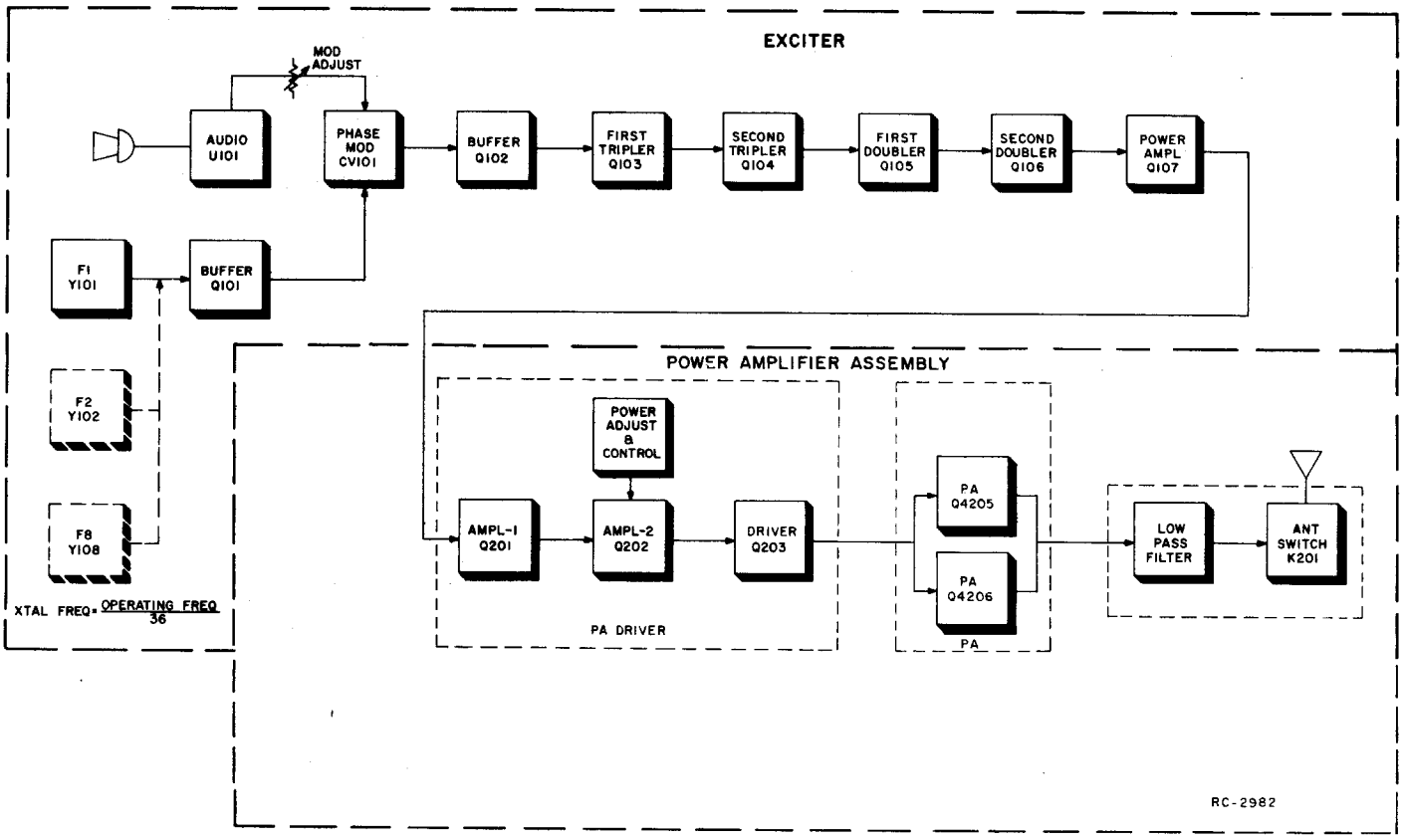


Figure 1 - Transmitter Block Diagram

- Exciter Board; with audio, modulator, amplifier and multiplier stages.

- Power Amplifier Assembly; with amplifier, driver, PA, power control, filter and antenna switch.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the 450-512 MHz MASTR II transmitter, showing the exciter board and Power Amplifier Assembly.

The Exciter contains up to eight Integrated Circuit Oscillator Modules (ICOMs), Audio IC, modulator, and multipliers to provide 200 milliwatts (minimum) of modulated RF power to the Power Amplifier Assembly.

The Power Amplifier Assembly includes a Power Amplifier Driver module with power control, a Power Amplifier module and a Low Pass Filter/Antenna Switch module. The combination of Power Amplifier Driver and Power Amplifier modules provide up to 75 Watts of output power adjusted by the power adjust circuitry.

MAINTENANCE

The PA assembly is insulated from vehicle ground to permit operation in positive or negative ground vehicles.

NOTE

In positive ground vehicles, A- is "hot" with respect to vehicle ground. Shorting the transmitter PA printed wiring board ground pattern to the radio case may cause one of the in-line fuses to blow.

MOBILE DISASSEMBLY

- To service the transmitter from the top:

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

- To service the transmitter 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 4).

  3. To gain access to the bottom of the exciter board, remove the six screws (A) holding the exciter board and its bottom cover to the module mounting frame, and remove the bottom cover.

NOTE

Be careful not to bend the three pins on the exciter board bottom cover during removal or installation of the cover.

STATION DISASSEMBLY

For a more complete mechanical parts breakdown refer to the station manual. To service the transmitter exciter from the front:

1. Turn the two latching knobs (A) counterclockwise to unlatch the Radio Panel Front Door. Refer to Figure 2.

2. Swing the Radio Panel Front Door down as shown.

3. Remove covers.

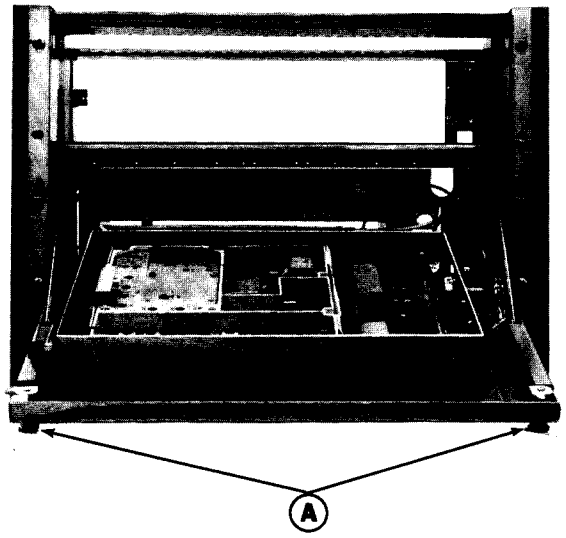


Figure 2 - Access to Exciter Front View

To service the transmitter Power Amplifier from the rear:

1. Remove the top two screws (B) on the Intermittent or Continuous Duty Power Amplifier. Refer to Figure 3.

2. Swing the Power Amplifier down as shown. Remove the top cover of the Power Amplifier.

NOTE

If the heatsink blower option is present, this blower must be removed before the Power Amplifier can be lowered.

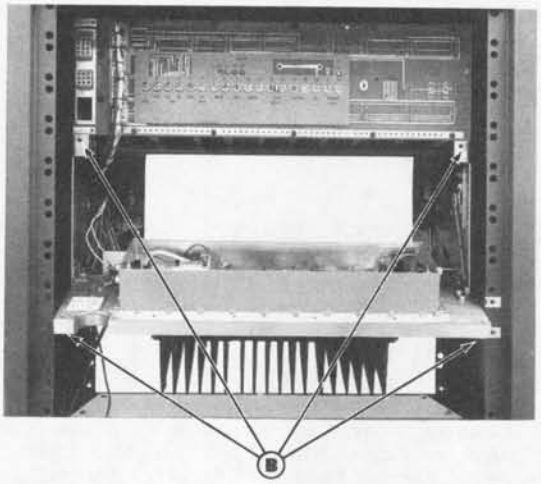


Figure 3 - Access to Power Amplifier Rear View

EXCITER DISASSEMBLY

- To remove the exciter board: (See Figure 4)

  1. Unplug the exciter/PA cable (B).
  2. Remove the six screws (A) holding the exciter board and its bottom cover to the module mounting frame.
  3. Press straight down in the plug-in exciter from the top to avoid bending the pins when unplugging the board from the system board jack.

PA DISASSEMBLY

- To remove the PA assembly (See Figure 4)

  1. Remove the PA top cover and unplug the exciter/PA cable (B), the antenna, receiver and PTT cables (C).
  2. Remove the four side-rail screws (D), and unsolder the power cables from the bottom of the PA assembly if desired.

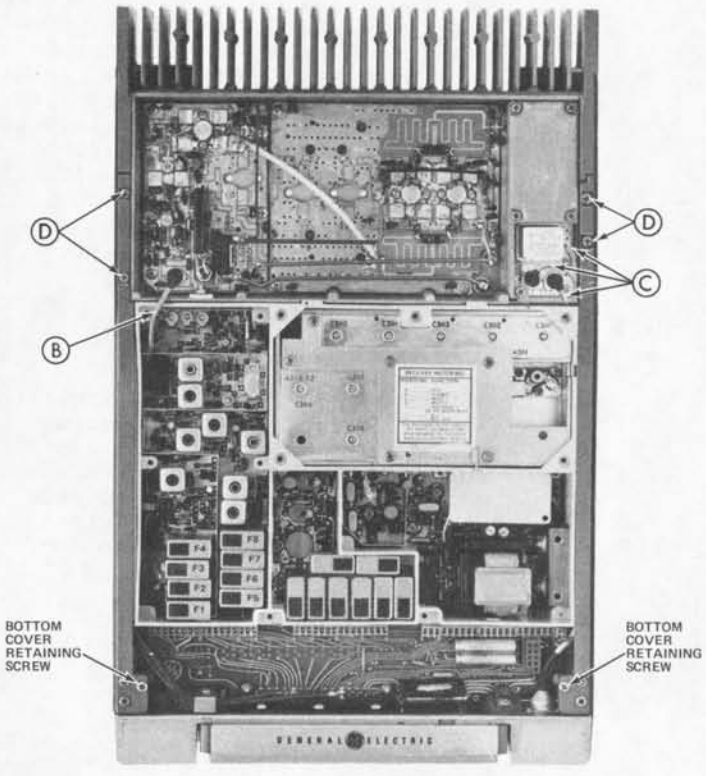
- To remove PA Driver module: (See PA Assembly Outline Diagram - LBI-30209)

  1. Remove the PA top cover and unplug the exciter/PA cable.
  2. Unsolder power feed cables W212 from E202, W214 from G211 and W215 from E201.
  3. Unsolder 50-ohm cable W219 from W204 and ground (A-).

NOTE

The center conductor of W219 must be soldered to W204 in the area indicated. The ground braid is soldered to ground on the 20 Watt module.

  4. Unsolder thermistor (RT201) leads.
  5. Remove Q215 retaining screw, nut and washer from heat sink assembly.



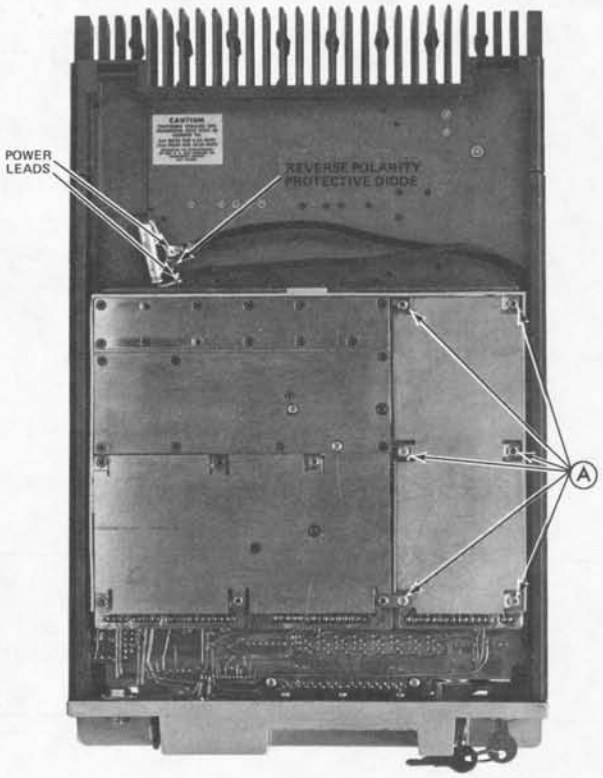


Figure 4 - Disassembly Procedure

6. Remove Q202 transistor hold-down nut and spring washer on the bottom of the PA assembly.

7. Remove Q203 transistor mounting screws, and nuts and washers on bottom of the PA assembly.

8. Remove the five PA driver board mounting screws, and lift the board out.

- To remove PA module: (See PA Assembly Outline Diagram - LBI-30209)

1. Remove PA top cover.

2. Unsolder power feed cables W212 from E4201 and W213 from G4211.

CAUTION

Extreme care must be taken to prevent damage to the printed circuit runs on the teflon boards of the PA module and the Low Pass Filter module when removing 50-ohm cable W219 and strap W216.

3. Carefully unsolder and remove 50-ohm cable W219 from W4205 and ground (A-).

NOTE

The center conductor of W219 must be soldered to W4205 in the area indicated. The ground braid is soldered to ground (A-) on the 75 Watt module.

4. Carefully unsolder and remove W216 between the PA module and the Low Pass Filter module.

5. Remove Q4205 and Q4206 transistor mounting screws (2 each), and nuts and washers on bottom of the PA assembly.

6. Remove the seven PA board mounting screws, and lift the board out.

- To remove Low Pass Filter/Antenna Switch module:

1. Remove the PA top cover.

2. Remove antenna and receiver plugs, and disconnect PTT cables.

CAUTION

Extreme care must be taken to prevent damage to the teflon boards of the PA module and the Low Pass Filter module when removing W216.

3. Carefully unsolder and remove W216 between the PA module and the Low Pass Filter module.

4. Remove the eight mounting screws, lift off the filter casting, and lift the board out.

PA TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

WARNING

The RF Power Transistors used in the transmitter contain Beryllium Oxide, a TOXIC substance. If the ceramic or other encapsulation is opened, crushed, broken or abraded, the dust may be hazardous if inhaled. Use care in replacing transistors of this type.

- To remove PA RF transistor Q202:

1. With a 50-Watt soldering iron and a de-soldering tool such as a SOLDA-PULLT®, remove the excess solder from the transistor leads. Use a scribe or X-acto® knife to hold the leads away from the printed circuit board until the solder cools.

2. Turn the PA assembly over.

3. Hold the body of the transistor to prevent it from turning. Remove the transistor hold-down nut and spring washer through the hole in the heatsink with an 11/32-inch nut-driver for Q202. Lift out the transistor, and remove the old solder from the printed circuit board with a de-soldering tool such as a SOLDA-PULLT®. Special care should be taken to prevent damage to the printed circuit board runs because part of the matching network is included in the base and collector runs. Do not misalign the copper spacer located between the transistor body and the heatsink.

- To remove RF PA transistors Q203, Q4205 and Q4206 (Flange Type):

1. With a 50-Watt soldering iron and a de-soldering tool such as a SOLDA-PULLT®, remove the excess solder from the leads. Use a scribe or X-acto® knife to hold the leads away from the printed circuit board until the solder cools.

2. Turn the PA assembly over.

3. Hold the nuts on the bottom of the heatsink with an 3/16-inch

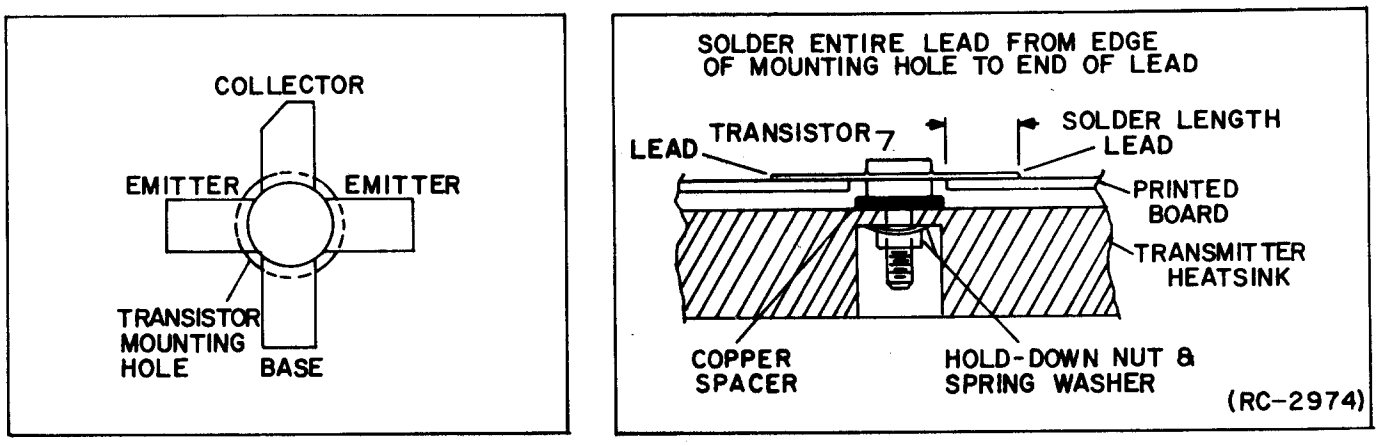


Figure 5 - Q202 Lead Identification and Mounting

nut-driver and remove the two retaining screws. Lift out the transistor, and remove the old solder from the printed circuit board with a de-soldering tool such as a SOLDA PULLT®. Special care should be taken to prevent damage to the printed circuit board runs because part of the matching network is included in the base and collector runs.

- To replace RF PA transistors:

1. Trim the new transistor leads (if required) to the lead length of the removed transistor. Cut the collector lead of Q202 at a 45° angle for future identification (See Figure 5). The collector lead of Q203, Q4205 and Q4206 is identified by the smaller center lead (See Figure 6). The letter "C" on top of each transistor also identifies the collector.

2. Apply a coat of silicon grease around the transistor mounting surface Q202, Q203, Q4205 and Q4206. Be sure the copper spacer for Q202 is properly aligned on the heat sink and place the transistor in the mounting hole. Align the leads as shown on the Outline Diagram (PA Assembly - LBI-30209). Then hold the body of the transistor and replace the hold-down nut and spring-washer (Q202) or the two retaining screws Q203, Q4205 and Q4206 using moderate torque, 8 inch-pounds for Q202 or 6 inch-pounds for Q203, Q4205 and Q4206. A torque wrench must be used for this adjustment since transistor damage can result if too little or too much torque is used.

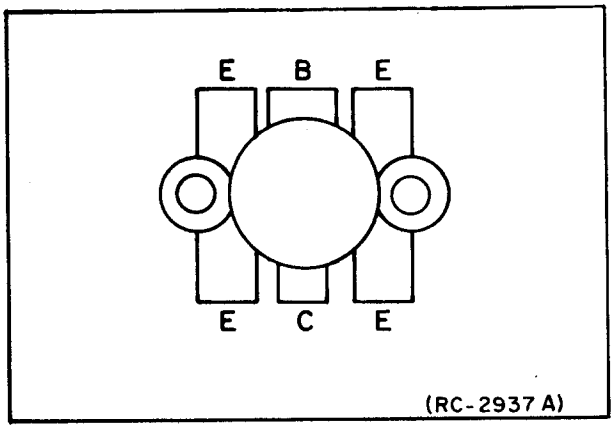


Figure 6 - Q203, Q4205 and Q4206 LEAD IDENTIFICATION

3. Solder the leads to the printed circuit pattern. Start at the inner edge of mounting hole and solder the remaining length of transistor lead to the board. Do not use excessive heat which causes the printed wire runs to lift up from the board. Check for shorts and solder bridges with an ohmmeter before applying power.

CAUTION

Failure to solder the transistor leads as directed may result in the generation of RF loops that could damage the transistor or may cause low power output.

TROUBLESHOOTING

A Troubleshooting Procedure, including QUICK CHECKS, permits rapid fault location in the exciter and power amplifier.

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MODULATION LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

The MOD ADJUST (R104) was adjusted to the proper setting before shipment and should not normally require readjustment. This setting permits approximately 75% modulation for the average voice level. The audio peaks which would cause overmodulation are clipped by the modulation limiter. The limiter, in conjunction with the de-emphasis network, instantaneously limits the slope of the audio wave to the modulator, thereby preventing overmodulation while preserving intelligibility.

TEST EQUIPMENT

1. An audio oscillator
2. A frequency modulation monitor
3. A Voltmeter
4. GE Test Set Model 4EX3A11 or 4EX8K12

MOBILE PROCEDURE

1. Connect the audio oscillator and the meter across audio input terminals J10 (Green-H1) and J11 (Black-Lo) on GE Test Set, and connect red Test Set plug to the system red metering plug. If not using GE Test Set, connect audio oscillator and meter across P902-6 (Mike High) through a 0.5 microfarad (or larger) DC blocking capacitor, and P902-5 (Mike-Low) on the System Board.
2. Adjust the audio oscillator for 1-Volt RMS at 1000 Hz.
3. For transmitters without Channel Guard, set MOD ADJUST R104 for a 4.5-kHz swing with the deviation polarity which gives the highest reading as indicated on the frequency modulation monitor.
4. For transmitters with Channel Guard, set Channel Guard MOD ADJUST R105 for zero tone deviation. Next, with the 1-Volt signal at 1000 Hz applied, set MOD ADJUST R104 for 3.75 kHz deviation. Then remove the signal from the audio oscillator and set Channel Guard MOD ADJUST R105 for 0.75 kHz tone deviation.
5. For multi-frequency transmitters, set the deviation as described in Steps 3 or 4 on the channel producing the largest amount of deviation.

STATION PROCEDURE

1. Connect the audio oscillator and the meter across audio input terminals J10 (Green - Hi) and J11 (Black - Lo) on GE Test Set, and connect red Test Set plug to the System red metering plug. Set the Pre-emp level as outlined in the Combination Manual.
2. Set the audio generator frequency to 1 kHz.
   A. In all station combinations except Local Control Intermittent Duty combinations, set the audio generator output to 30 millivolts RMS.
   B. In Local Control Intermittent Duty station combinations, set the audio generator output to 1.0 volt RMS.
3. For transmitters without Channel Guard, set MOD ADJUST R104 for a 4.5 kHz swing with the deviation polarity which gives the highest reading as indicated on the frequency modulation monitor.
4. For transmitters with Channel Guard, set Channel Guard MOD ADJUST R105 for zero tone deviation. Next, with the audio set as in Step 2, set MOD ADJUST R104 for 3.75 kHz deviation. Then remove the signal from the audio oscillator and set Channel Guard MOD ADJUST R105 for 0.75 kHz tone deviation.
5. For multi-frequency transmitters, set the deviation as described in Steps 3 or 4 on the channel producing the largest amount of deviation.

PA POWER INPUT

For FCC purposes, the PA power input can be determined by measuring the PA supply voltage and PA current, and using the following formula:

P_I = PA voltage x PA current

where:

P_I is the power input in Watts,

PA voltage is measured with Test Set Model 4EX3A11 in Position G on the 15-Volt range (read as 15 Volts full scale), and with the polarity switch in the (-) position. With Test Set Model 4EX8K12, use the B+ position and the 1-Volt range (read as 15 Volts full scale), with the HIGH SENSITIVITY button pressed and the polarity switch in the (-) position.

PA current is measured with the Test Set in Position G in the Test 1 position, and with the HIGH SENSITIVITY button pressed (20 amperes full scale).

Example:

P_I = 12 volts x 12 amperes = 156 watts

ICOM FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

First, check the frequency to determine if any adjustment is required. The frequency should be set with a frequency meter or counter with an absolute accuracy that is 5 to 10 times better than the tolerance to be maintained, and with the entire radio as near as possible to an ambient temperature of 26.5°C (79.8°F).

MASTR II ICOMs should be reset only when the frequency shows deviation in excess of the following limits:

A. ±0.5 PPM, when the radio is at 26.5°C (79.8°F).

B. ±2 PPM at any other temperature within the range of -5°C to +55°C (+23°F to +131°F).

C. The specification limit (±2 PPM or ±5 PPM) at any temperature within the ranges of -30°C to -5°C (-40°F to +23°F) or +55°C to +70°C (+131°F to +158°F).

If an adjustment is required, pry up the cover on the top of the ICOM to expose the trimmer, and use one of the following procedures:

If the radio is at an ambient temperature of 26.5°C (79.8°F), set the oscillator for the correct operating frequency.

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

A. To hold the setting error to ±0.6 PPM (which is considered reasonable for 5 PPM ICOMS):
   1. Maintain the radio at 26.5°C (±5°C) and set the oscillator to desired frequency, or -
   2. Maintain the radio at 26.5°C (±10°C) and offset the oscillator, as a function of actual temperature, by the amount shown in Figure 5.

B. To hold the setting error to ±0.35 PPM (which is considered reasonable for 2 PPM ICOMs): Maintain unit at 26.5°C (±5°C) and offset the oscillator as a function of actual temperature, by the amount shown in Figure 7.

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 406 MHz, 1 PPM is 406 Hz. At 512 MHz, 1 PPM is 512 Hz).

With an operating frequency of 450 MHz, set the oscillator for a reading of 135 Hz (0.3 x 450 Hz) higher than the licensed operating frequency. If a negative correction factor is obtained (at temperatures above 26.5°C), set the oscillator for the indicated PPM lower than the licensed operating frequency.

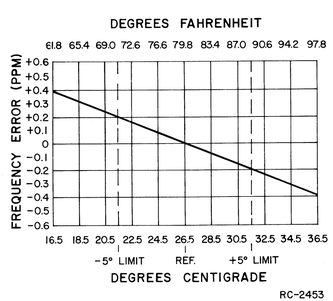
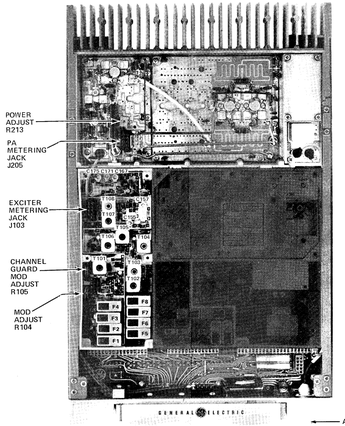


Figure 7 - Frequency Characterisitics Vs. Temperature



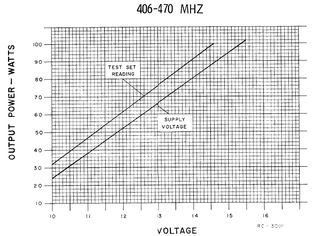


Figure 8 - Power Output Setting Chart

TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. GE Test Set Model 4EX3A11 or Test Kit 4EX8K12.
2. A 50-ohm wattmeter connected to antenna jack J906.
3. A frequency counter.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Place ICOMs on Exciter Board (crystal frequency - operating frequency ÷ 36).
2. For a large change in frequency or a badly mis-aligned transmitter, preset all slugs to the top of the coil form.
3. Set output impedance matching capacitor C175 to 1/3 mesh.
4. Set all other air variable capacitors to minimum capacity (not meshed).

NOTE

The tuning frequency for multi-frequency transmitters is determined by the operating frequency and the frequency spread between transmitters. Refer to the table below for maximum frequency spread.

5. For multi-frequency transmitters with a frequency spread less than that specified in column (1) tune the transmitters to the lowest frequency. For a frequency spread exceeding the limits specified in column (1) tune the transmitters using a center frequency tune up crystal module or ICOM as required. The maximum frequency spread can be extended to the limits specified in column (3) with 1 dB degradation.

Multi-Frequency Transmitter Tuning

Transmitter Frequency Range	MAXIMUM FREQUENCY SPREAD		
	(1) Without center tuning	(2) With center tuning	(3) With center tuning (1 dB degradation)
406 - 470 MHz	2.75 MHz	5.50 MHz	9.00 MHz
470 - 494 MHz	2.90 MHz	5.80 MHz	9.50 MHz
494 - 512 MHz	3.00 MHz	6.00 MHz	9.75 MHz

6. Connect the red plug on the GE Test Set to the System Board metering jack, and the black plug to the Exciter metering jack. Set the polarity to +, and set the range to the Test 1 position (1-Volt position for 4EX8K12) for all adjustments.

NOTE: With the Test Set connected to the PA metering jack, the voltage reading at position "F" with the HIGH SENSITIVITY button pressed may be converted to driver collector current by reading the current as 25 amperes full scale. The voltage reading at position "G" with the HIGH SENSITIVITY button pressed may be converted to PA collector current by reading the current as 30 amperes full scale.

7. All adjustments are made with the transmitter keyed. Unkey the transmitter between steps to avoid unnecessary heating.

NOTE

When the need for minor adjustments to the transmitter are indicated, perform steps 13 through 17 for a quick transmitter tune-up.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

STEP	METER POSITION	TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
				NOTE: When aligning transmitter, proceed as instructed below. DO NOT retune a previously tuned control unless specifically directed to do so.
1.	B (MULT-1)	T101, T102 & T103	See Procedure	Tune T101 for maximum meter reading. Then tune T102 for a dip (small) in meter reading and tune T103 for maximum meter reading.
2.	C (MULT-2)	T104 and T105	See Procedure	Tune T104 for maximum meter reading, then tune T105 for a dip in meter reading.
3.	D (MULT-3)	T106 and T107	See Procedure	Tune T106 for maximum meter reading and then tune T107 for a dip in meter reading.
4.	F (MULT-4)	T108 and C155	See Procedure	Tune T108 for maximum meter reading and then tune C155 for a dip in meter reading.
5.	G (AMPL-1)	C157 and C167	See Procedure	Tune C157 for maximum meter reading, and then tune C167 for a dip in meter reading.
6.	D (AMPL-1)	C171 and C175	Maximum	Move black Test Set plug to PA metering jack and tune C171 and then C175 for maximum meter reading.
7.	B (MULT-1)	T101	Maximum	Move black Test Set plug to exciter metering jack and tune T101 for maximum meter reading.
8.	C (MULT-2)	T102, T103 & T104	Maximum	In order, tune T102, T103 and T104 for maximum meter reading.
9.	D (MULT-3)	T105 and T106	Maximum	Tune T105 and then T106 for maximum meter reading.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE (Cont'd)

STEP	METER POSITION	TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
10.	F (MULT-4)	T107 and T108	Maximum	Tune T107 and then T108 for maximum meter reading.
11.	D (AMPL-1)	C155 and C157	Maximum	Move black Test Set plug to PA metering jack and tune C155 and then C157 for maximum meter reading.
12.	D (AMPL-1)	C167, C171 & C175	Maximum	In order, tune C167, C171 and C175 for maximum meter reading.
13.	B (MULT-1)	T101	Maximum	NOTE: A quick transmitter tune-up procedure is provided in steps 13 through 18. Move black Test Set plug to exciter metering jack and tune T101 for maximum meter reading.
14.	C (MULT-2)	T102, T103 and T104	Maximum	Alternately tune T102, T103 and T104 for maximum meter reading.
15.	D (MULT-3)	T105 and T106	Maximum	Alternately tune T105 and T106 for maximum meter reading.
16.	F (MULT-4)	T107 and T108	Maximum	Alternately tune T107 and T108 for maximum meter reading.
17.	D (AMPL-1)	C155 and C157	Maximum	Move black Test Set plug to PA metering jack and alternately tune C155 and C157 for maximum meter reading. For optimum operation repeat Steps 13 through 16.
18.	D (AMPL-1)	C167, C171 and C175	Maximum	Alternately tune C155, C171 and C175 for maximum meter reading.
19		R213		With the battery voltage at 13.6 Volts or the PA collector voltage at 13.0 Volts, set Power Adjust potentiometer R213 on the PA driver board for the desired power output from 20 Watts to specified power output. If the battery voltage is not at 13.6 Volts or the collector voltage at 13.0 Volts and full rated output is desired, set R213 for the output power according to the battery voltage or collector voltage shown in Figure 9, 9 or 10. NOTE: The PA collector voltage is measured as described in the PA POWER INPUT section.

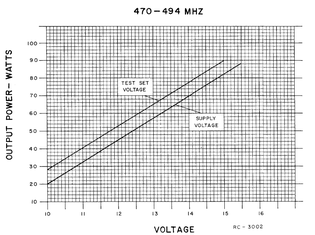


Figure 9 - Power Output Setting Chart

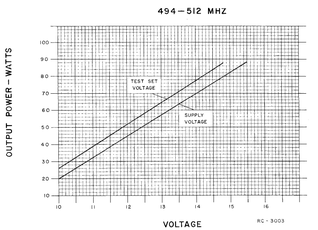


Figure 10 - Power Output Setting Chart

TEST PROCEDURES

These Test Procedures are designed to assist you in servicing a transmitter that is operating--but not properly. Problems encountered could be low power output, tone and voice deviation, defective audio sensitivity, and modulator adjust control set too high. Once a defect is pin-pointed, refer to the "Service Check" and the additional corrective measures included in the Transmitter Troubleshooting Procedure. Before starting with the Transmitter Test Procedures, be sure the transmitter is tuned and aligned to the proper operating frequency.

CAUTION

Before bench testing the MASTR II Mobile Radio, be sure of the output voltage characteristics of your bench power supply.

To protect the transmitter power output transistors from possible instant destruction, the following input voltages must not be exceeded:

Transmitter unkeyed: 20 Volts
Transmitter keyed (50 ohm resistive load): 18 Volts
Transmitter keyed (no load or non-resistive load): 15.5 Volts

These voltages are specified at the normal vehicle battery terminals of the radio and take the voltage drop of standard cables into account. The voltage limits shown for a non-optimum load is for "worst case" conditions. For antenna mismatches likely to be encountered in practice, the actual limit will approach the 18 Volt figure.

Routine transmitter tests should be performed at EIA Standard Test Voltages (13.6 VDC for loads of 6 to 16 amperes: 13.4 VDC for loads of 16 to 36 amperes). Input voltages must not exceed the limits shown, even for transient peaks of short duration.

Many commonly used bench power supplies cannot meet these requirements for load regulation and transient voltage suppression. Bench supplies which employ "brute force" regulation and filtering (such as Lapp Model 73) may be usable when operated in parallel with a 12-Volt automotive storage battery.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

for test hookup as shown:

1. Wattmeter similar to:
   Bird # 43
   Jones # 711N
2. VTVM similar to:
   Triplett # 850
   Heath # IM-21
3. Audio Generator similar to:
   GE Model 4EX6A10
4. Deviation Meter (with a .75 kHz scale) similar to:
   Measurements # 720
5. Multimeter similar to:
   GE TEST SET MODEL 4EX3A11,
   MODEL 4EX8K12 or
   20,000 ohms-per-Volt voltmeter

POWER MEASUREMENT

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Connect transmitter output from the antenna jack to the wattmeter through a 50-ohm coaxial cable. Make sure the wattmeter is terminated into a 50-ohm load.
2. Key the transmitter and check the wattmeter for the desired power output.

SERVICE CHECK

Check the setting of the Power Adjust Control (R213).

Refer to the QUICK CHECKS on the Transmitter Troubleshooting Procedure.

VOICE DEVIATION, SYMMETRY AND AUDIO SENSITIVITY

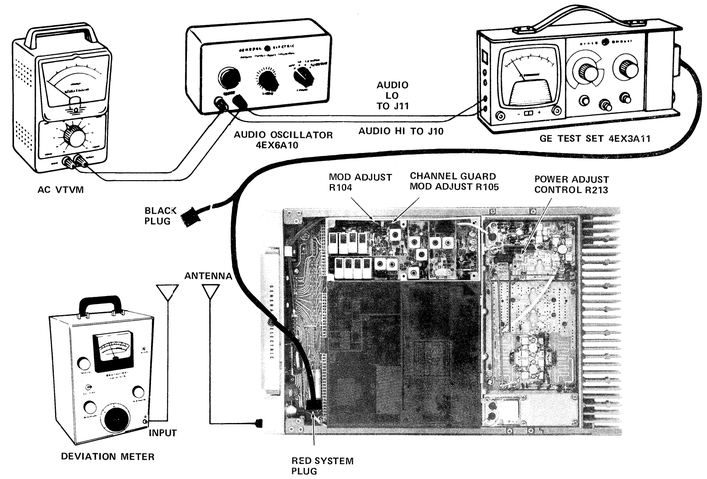
TEST PROCEDURE

1. Connect the test equipment to the transmitter as shown.
2. In radios with Channel Guard, set Channel Guard Mod Adjust R105 for zero tone deviation.
3. In Mobile and Local Control Intermittent Duty Station combinations only, set the audio generator output to 1.0 volt RMS and the frequency to 1 kHz.

   In all other Station combinations, set the audio generator output to 30 millivolts RMS and the frequency to 1 kHz.
4. Key the transmitter and adjust Deviation Meter to carrier frequency.
5. Deviation reading should be ±4.5 kHz in radios without Channel Guard, and ±3.75 kHz in radios with Channel Guard.
6. If necessary, adjust MOD ADJUST control R104 for the proper deviation on plus (+) or minus (-) deviation, whichever is greater.

NOTES: -- MASTR II transmitters are adjusted for 4.5 kHz deviation at the factory. The factory adjustment will prevent the transmitter from deviating more than 5.0 kHz under the worst conditions of frequency, voltage and temperature.

7. If the deviation reading plus (+) or minus (-) differs by more than 0.5 kHz, recheck Steps 1 and 2 as shown in the Transmitter Alignment Chart.
8. Check Audio Sensitivity by reducing generator output until deviation falls to 3.0 kHz for radios without Channel Guard, or 2.25 kHz for radios with Channel Guard. Voltage should be LESS than 120 millivolts. If not, refer to the Transmitter Troubleshooting Procedure.



TONE DEVIATION WITH CHANNEL GUARD

TEST PROCEDURE

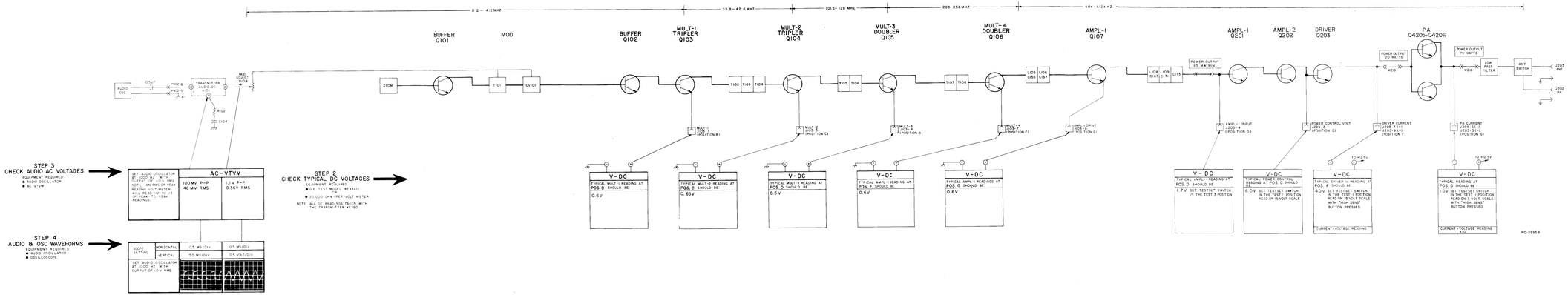
1. Set up the Deviation Meter and monitor the output of the transmitter.
2. Remove the 1000 Hz signal from the audio generator.
3. Key the transmitter and check for 0.75 kHz deviation. If the reading is low or high, adjust Channel Guard MOD ADJUST R105 for a reading of 0.75 kHz.

NOTES:

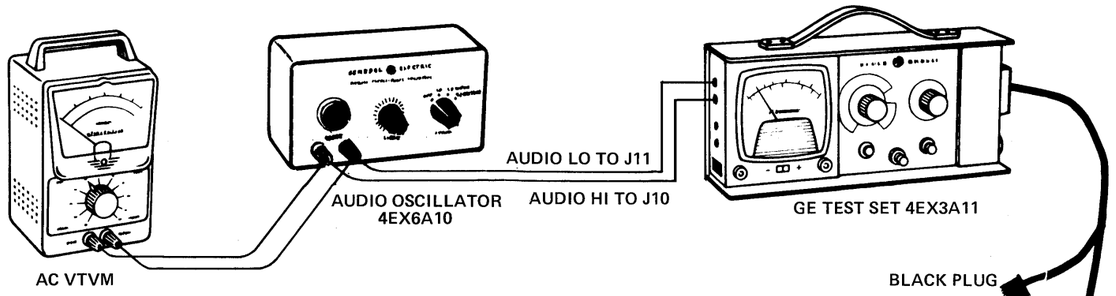
1. On units supplied with Channel Guard, the Phase Modulator Tuning should be adjusted carefully to insure proper performance. (Refer to Step 1 in the Transmitter Alignment Chart).
2. The Tone Deviation Test Procedures should be repeated every time the Tone Frequency is changed.

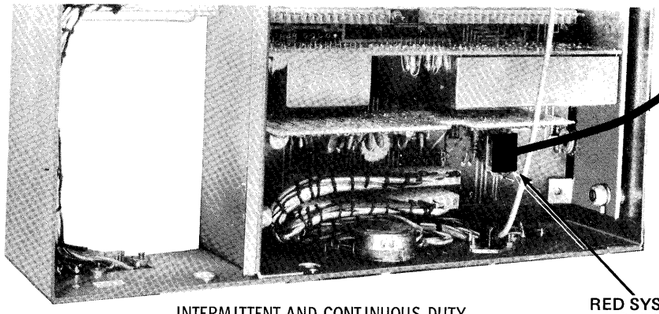
STEP 1 - QUICK CHECKS

METER POSITION GE TEST SET	PROBABLE DEFECTIVE STAGE		
	HIGH METER READING	LOW METER READING	ZERO METER READING
EXCITER			
B (MULT-1)	Q102, Q103, T102	Q102, Q103, T102	Q102, Q103, T102
C (MULT-2)	Q104, T105	T102, T103, Q104, T104	T102, T104, Q104, T105, T103
D (MULT-3)	Q105, T107	T105, T106, Q105	T105, T106, Q105, T107
F (MULT-4)	Q106, C155	Q106, T107, T108	Q106, T107, T108 L104
G (AMPL-1)	Q107, L113	Q107, C115 - C157	Q107, C155 - 157 L107
POWER AMPLIFIER			
C (Power Control)		Q215, R213, YR201, YR202, U201, Q202	Q215, R213, YR201, YR202, U201
"D" (AMPL-1 INPUT)		Low Output Exciter, CR201	No Output Exciter, CR201, C205 Shorted Input
"E" (DRIVER CURRENT)	Q203, T203	Q203, Low Output Q202	Q203, No Input from Q202 Check Pos. C & D
"G" (PA CURRENT)	Q4205, Q4206	Low Drive	No Drive Q4205, Q4206

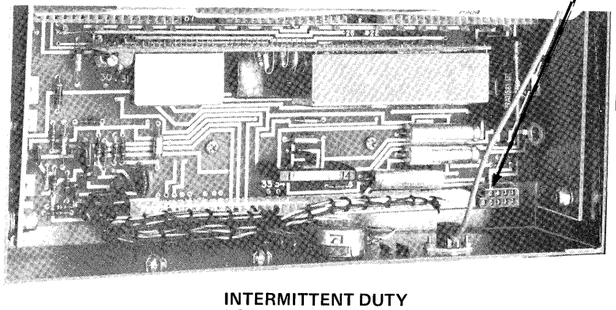


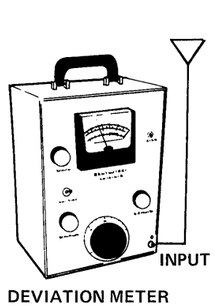
STATION METERING




INTERMITTENT AND CONTINUOUS DUTY
(ALL EXCEPT INTERMITTENT DUTY
LOCAL CONTROL) SYSTEM BOARD

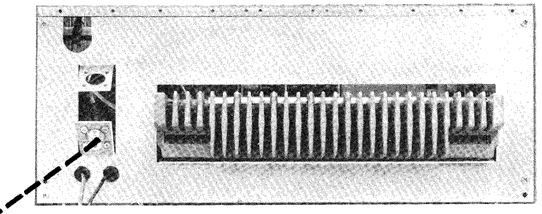
RED SYSTEM
PLUG

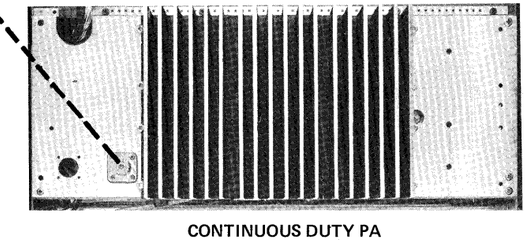

INTERMITTENT DUTY
LOCAL CONTROL
SYSTEM BOARD



DEVIATION METER

ANTENNA


INTERMITTENT DUTY PA


CONTINUOUS DUTY PA