MOBILE RADIO

DESCRIPTION AND MAINTENANCE

138—174 MHz, 65-WATT TRANSMITTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION

MASTR™ II transmitters are crystal-controlled, phase modulated transmitters designed for one through eight-frequency operation in the 138 to 174 megahertz band. The solid state transmitter utilizes both integrated circuits (ICs) and discrete components, and consists of following assemblies:

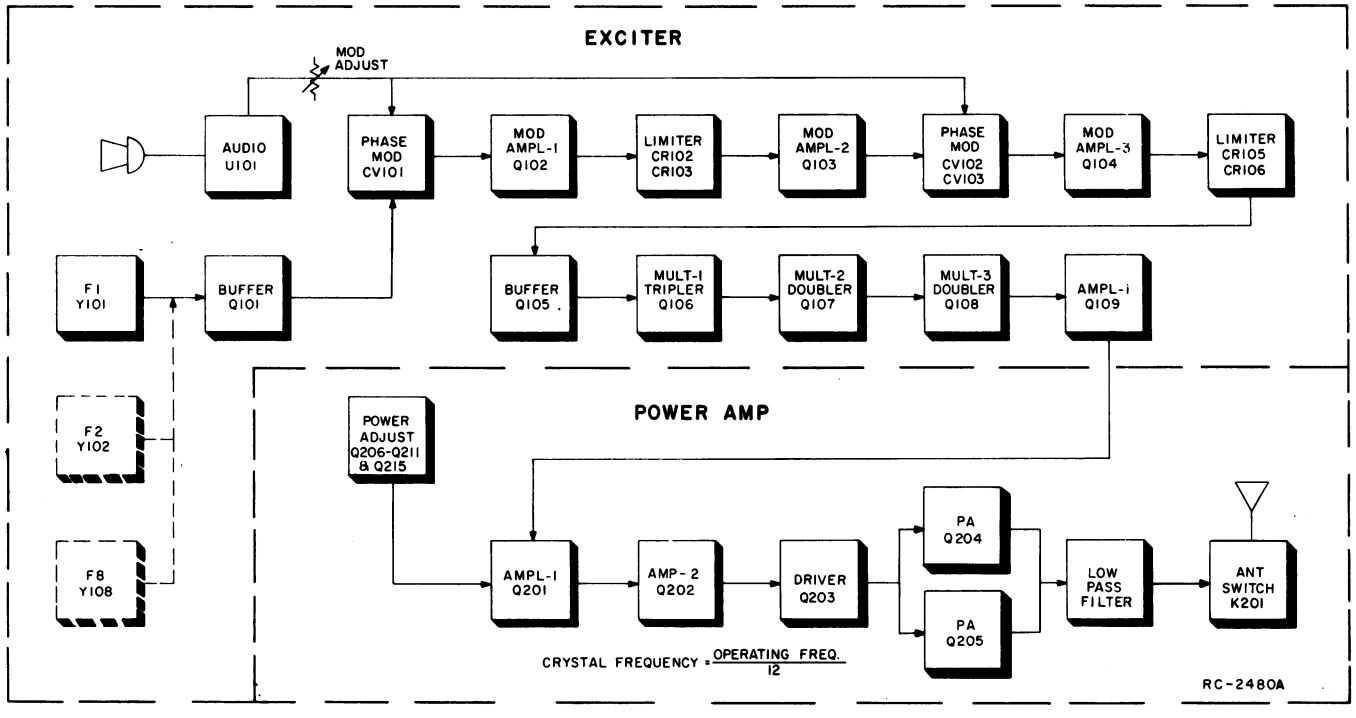


Figure 1 - Transmitter Block Diagram

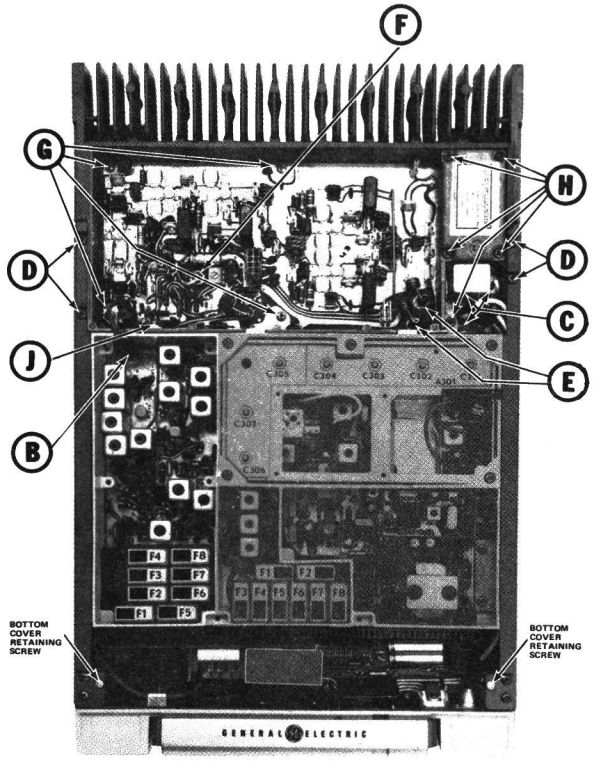


Figure 2 - Disassembly Procedure Top View

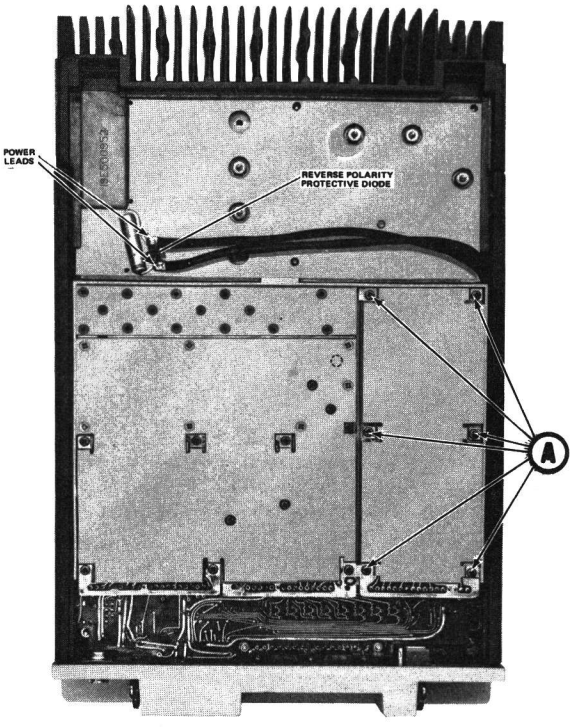


Figure 3 - Disassembly Procedure Bottom View

- Exciter Board; with audio, modulator, amplifier and multiplier stages.
- Power Amplifier Assembly; with amplifiers, driver, PA, power control, filter and antenna switch.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the 138-174 MHz MASTR II transmitter, showing the Exciter board and Power Amplifier Assembly.

The exciter uses nine transistors and one integrated circuit to drive the PA assembly. The exciter can be equipped with up to eight Integrated Circuit Oscillator Modules (ICOMs). The ICOM crystal frequency ranges from approximately 11.5 to 14.5 megahertz, and the crystal frequency is multiplied 12 times.

The PA assembly uses five RF power transistors to provide 65 watts output. Seven transistors are used in the power control circuit.

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 top 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 2).
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 (see Figure 3).

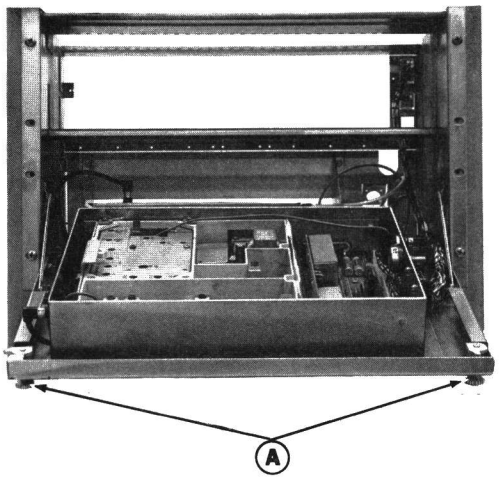


Figure 4 - Access to Exciter
Front View

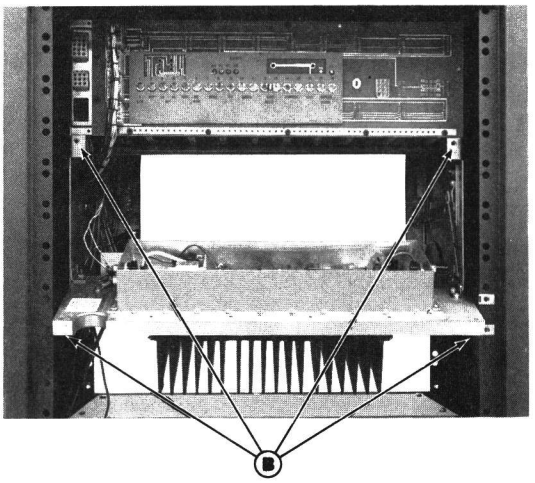


Figure 5 - Access to Power Amplifier
Rear View

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 4.
2. Swing the Radio Panel Front Door down as shown.
3. Remove covers.

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 5.
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.

EXCITER DISASSEMBLY

To remove the exciter board from the radio:

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 on the plug-in exciter from the top to avoid bending the pins when unplugging the board from the system board jack.

POWER AMPLIFIER DISASSEMBLY

To remove the PA assembly:

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 the PA board:

1. Remove the PA top cover and unplug the exciter/PA cable (B).
2. Unsolder the two feedthrough coils (E) and the thermistor leads (F).
3. Remove the PA transistor hold-down nuts and spring washers on the bottom of the PA assembly.
4. Remove the four PA board mounting screws (G), the five screws in the filter casting (H), and the retaining screw in Q215 (J), and lift the board out.

PA TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

WARNING

The stud mounted 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.

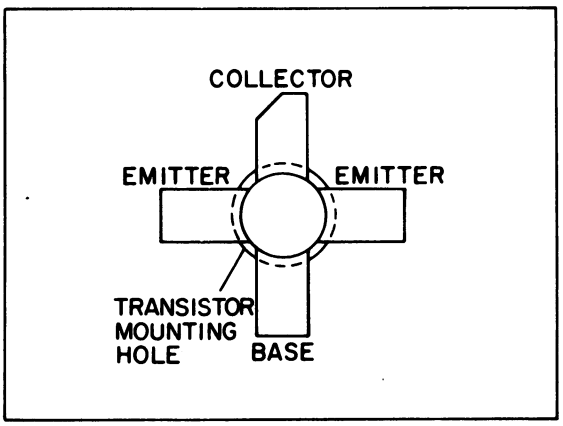


Figure 6 - Lead Identification

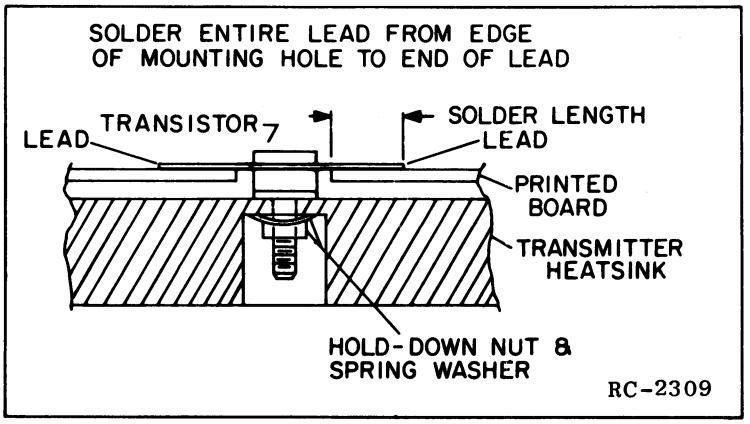


Figure 7 - Lead Forming

To replace the PA RF transistors:

1. Unsolder one lead at a time with a 50-Watt soldering iron. Use a scribe to hold the lead away from the printed circuit board until the solder cools.

2. Turn the transmitter 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 heat-sink with an 11/32-inch nut-driver for Q201, Q202 and Q203. Lift out the transistor, and remove 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.

4. Trim the new transistor leads (if required) to the lead length of the removed transistor. Cut the collector lead at a 45° angle for future identification (see Figure 6). The letter "C" on the top of the transistor also indicates the collector.

5. Applying a coating of silicon grease around the transistor mounting surface, and place the transistor in the mounting hole. Align the leads as shown in the Outline Diagram. Then hold the body of the transistor and replace the holding-down nut and spring-washer, using moderate torque (8 inch-pounds). A torque wrench must be used for this adjustment since transistor damage can result if too little or too much torque is used.

6. Make sure that the transistor leads are formed as shown in Figure 7 so that the leads can be soldered to the printed circuit pattern, starting from the inner edge of the mounting hole.

7. 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. Use care not to use excessive heat that causes the printed wire board runs to lift up from the board. Check for shorts and solder bridges 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.

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 (GE Model 4EX6A10)
2. A frequency modulation monitor
3. An output meter or a VTVM
4. GE Test Set Models 4EX3A11 or 4EX8K12

MOBILE PROCEDURE

1. Connect the audio oscillator and the meter across audio input terminals J10 (Green-Hi) and J11 (Black-Lo) on GE Test Set, or 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-kilohertz 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 rear metering plug. Set the Pre-amp 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 voltage and PA current, and using the following formula:

$$P_i = \text{PA voltage} \times \text{PA current}$$

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 8+ 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 (30 amperes full scale).

Example:

P_i = 12.6 Volts x 10.0 amperes = 126 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 -40°C to -5°C (-40°F to +23°F) and +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 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 8.

B. To hold 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 8.

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 an operating frequency of 150 MHz, set the oscillator for a reading of 45 Hz (0.3 x 150 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.

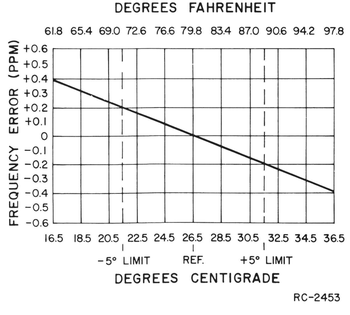
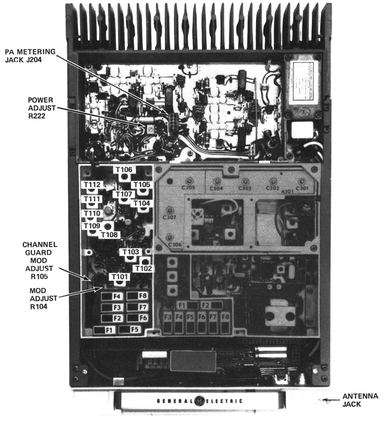


Figure 8 - Frequency Characteristics Vs. Temperature



TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. GE Test Set Model 4EX3A11 or Test Kit 4EX8K12.
2. A 50-ohm wattmeter connected to antenna jack J203.
3. A frequency counter.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Place ICOMs on Exciter Board (crystal frequency = operating frequency ÷ 12).
2. For a large change in frequency or a badly mis-aligned transmitter, pre-set the slugs in T104 and T105 to the bottom of the coil form. Pre-set all of the other slugs to the top of the coil form.
3. For multi-frequency transmitters with a frequency spacing less than .000 MHz for frequencies between 136-155 MHz or less than 1.00 MHz for frequencies between 150.8-174 MHz tune the transmitter on the lowest frequency. For multi-frequency transmitters with a frequency spacing up to 1.8 MHz for frequencies between 136-155 MHz or 2.0 MHz for frequencies between 150.8-174 MHz, tune the transmitter using a center frequency tune-up ICOM. These limits can be extended to 2.75 MHz and 3.0 MHz respectively with 1 dB degradation in power output.
4. 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 10 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.

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

STEP	METER POSITION	TUNING CONTROL	METER READING	PROCEDURE
1.	A (MOD-1)	T101	Maximum	Tune T101 for maximum meter reading on the lowest frequency.
2.	B (MOD-2)	T102 & T103	Maximum	Tune T102 and then T103 for the maximum meter reading on the lowest frequency.
3.	C (MULT-1)	T104	Minimum	Tune T104 for a dip in meter reading.
4.	D (MULT-2)	T105, T104 & T106	See Procedure	Tune T105 for maximum meter reading and re-adjust T104 for maximum meter reading. Then tune T106 for a dip in meter reading.
5.	F (MULT-3)	T107, T106, T108 & T109	See Procedure	Tune T107 for maximum meter reading and re-adjust T106 for maximum meter reading. Then tune T108 for a dip in meter reading and T109 for maximum meter reading.
6.	G (AMPL-1)	T110, T108 & T109	Maximum	Tune T110 for maximum meter reading, and then re-adjust T108 and T109 for maximum meter reading.
7.	A (AMPL-1 DRIVE on PA)	T1111 & T112	Maximum	Move the black metering plug to the Power Amplifier metering jack and tune T111 and then T112 for maximum meter reading.
8.	G (AMPL-1)	T108, T109 & T110	Maximum	Move the black metering plug back to the exciter metering jack and re-adjust T108, T109 and T110 for maximum meter reading.
9.	D (AMPL-1 DRIVE on PA)	T111 & T112	Maximum	Move the black metering plug back to the Power Amplifier metering jack and re-adjust T111 and T112 for maximum meter reading.
10.		R222		With the battery voltage at 13.6 Volts or the PA collector voltage at 13.0 Volts, set Power Adjust potentiometer R222 on the PA board for the desired power output (from 10 to 35 Watts). If the battery voltage is not at 13.6 Volts or the collector voltage at 13.0 Volts and full rated output is desired (35 Watts at 13.6 Volts), set R222 for the output power according to the battery voltage or collector voltage shown in Figure 9. NOTE The PA collector voltage is measured as described in the PA POWER INPUT section.
11.	D (MULT-2)	T105	See Procedure	Move the black metering plug to the exciter metering jack and re-adjust T105 for equal drive on the highest and lowest frequency.
12.	G (AMPL-1)	T110 & T108	Maximum	Re-adjust T110 and then T108 for maximum meter reading on the lowest frequency.

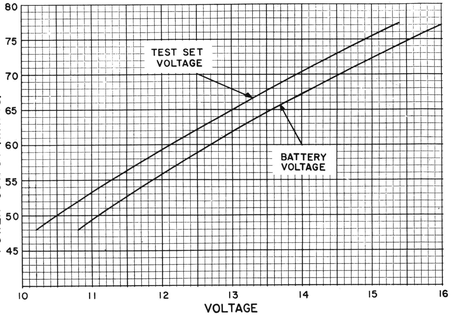


Figure 9 - Power Output Setting Chart

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): 14.5 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 limit 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 18 Volts.

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 (R222).

Refer to the QUICK CHECKS on the Transmitter Troubleshooting Procedure.

VOICE DEVIATION, SYMMETRY AND AUDIO SENSITIVITY

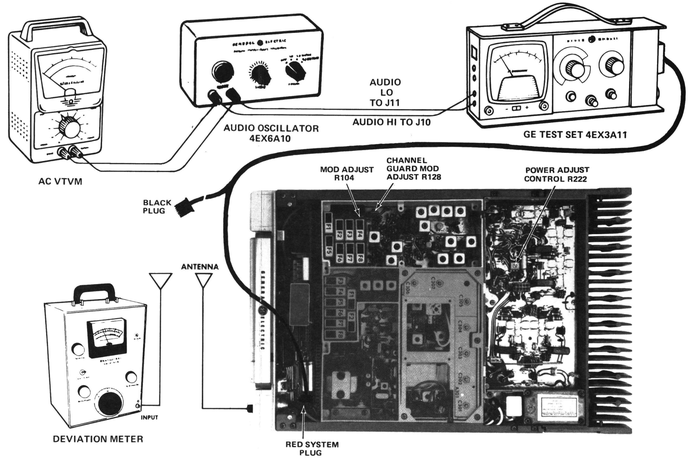
TEST PROCEDURE

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.



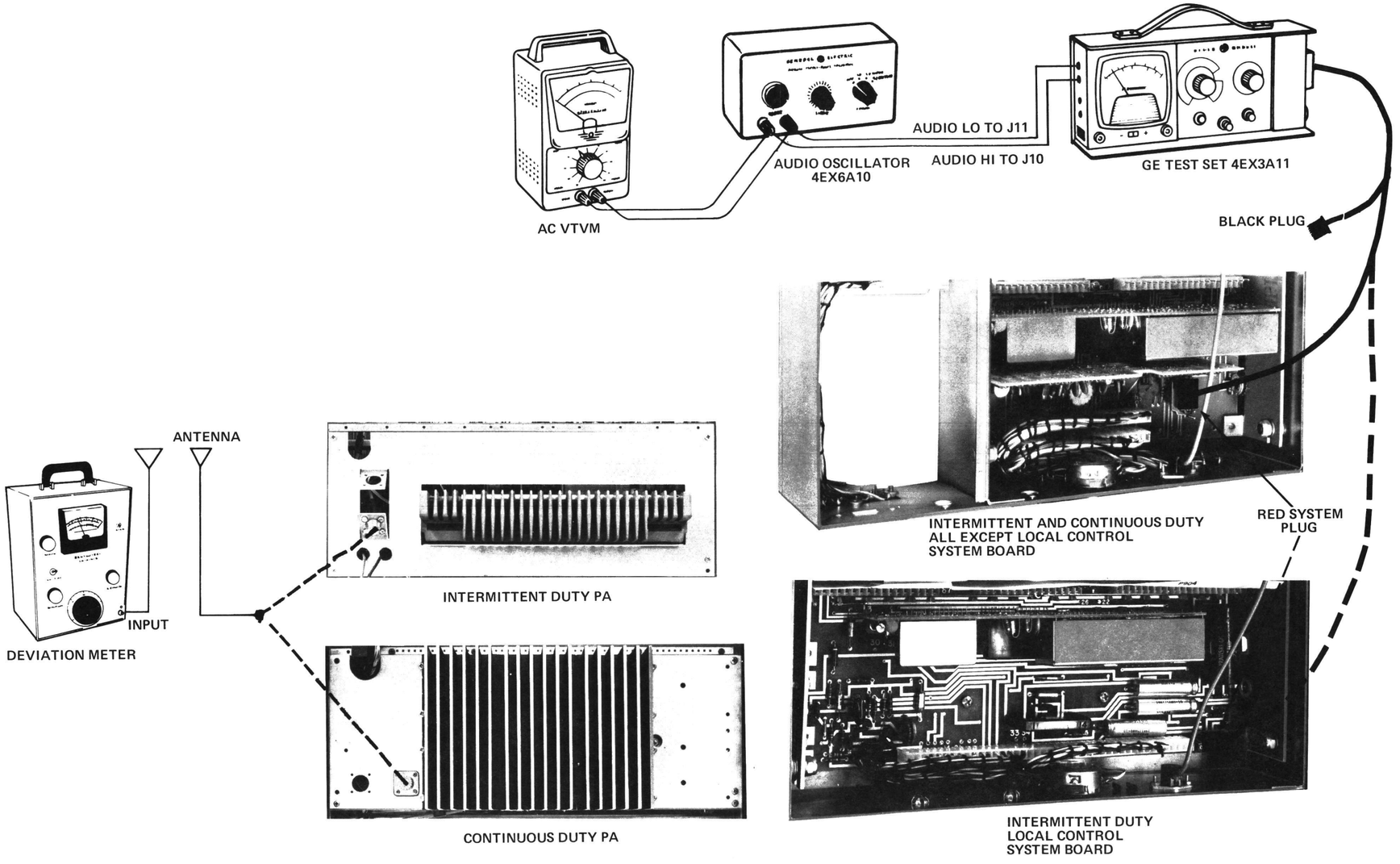
TONE DEVIATION WITH CHANNEL GUARD

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.

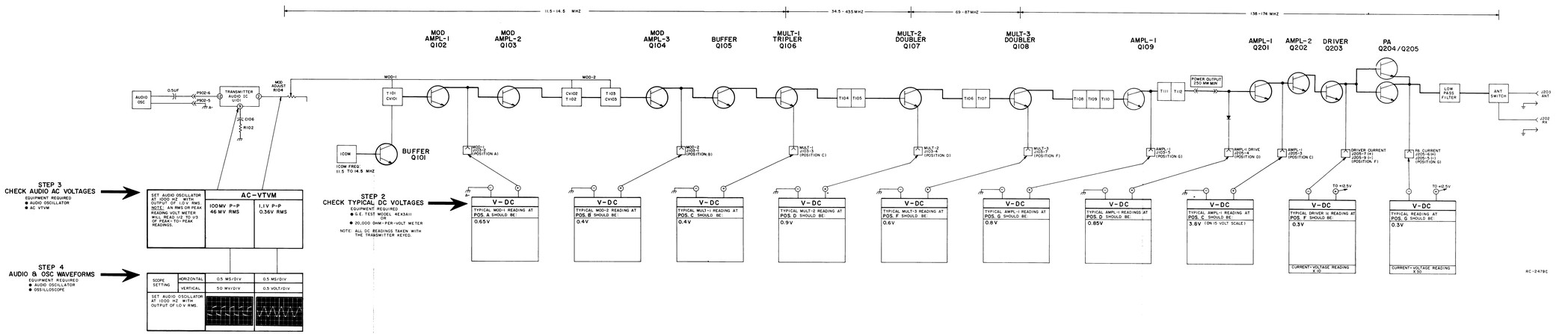
NOTES:

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


AC VTVM
AUDIO OSCILLATOR
4EX6A10
AUDIO LO TO J11
AUDIO HI TO J10
GE TEST SET 4EX3A11
BLACK PLUG
INTERMITTENT AND CONTINUOUS DUTY
ALL EXCEPT LOCAL CONTROL
SYSTEM BOARD
RED SYSTEM
PLUG
ANTENNA
INPUT
DEVIATION METER
INTERMITTENT DUTY PA
CONTINUOUS DUTY PA
INTERMITTENT DUTY
LOCAL CONTROL
SYSTEM BOARD

STEP I - QUICK CHECKS

METER POSITION GE TEST SET	PROBABLE DEFECTIVE STAGE		
	HIGH METER READING	LOW METER READING	ZERO METER READING
EXCITER			
A (MOD-1	Q102, 10-Volt Regulator	Q102, CV101, T101, 10-Volt regulator	ICOM, Q101, Q102, CR101, 10-Volt regulator or Channel Selector switch ground.
B (MOD-2)	Q104, 10-Volt regulator	Q103, T102, T103, CV102, CV103, Q104	Q103, T102, CV102, T103, CV103, CR104, Q104
C (MULT-1	Q105, Q106 T104	Q105, Q106	Q105, Q106, T104
D (MULT-2)	Q107, T106	T104, T105, Q107	T104, T105, Q107, T106
F (MULT-3)	Q108, T108	T106, T107, Q108	T106, T107, Q108, T108
"G (AMPL-1)	Q109, C157,	T108, T109 T110, Q109	T108, T109, T110, Q109, L106
POWER AMPLIFIER			
"D" (AMPL-1 DRIVE)		Low Output from Exciter	No output from Exciter, CR201
"C" (AMPL-1 POWER CONTROL VOLTAGE)	Q215	Q215	No Exciter output, Q215, Q206, CR201
"F" (DRIVER CURRENT)	Q203	Q203, Low Output from Q201, Q202	Q203, Q202, Q201. Check Pos. D & C
"G" (PA CURRENT)	Q204, Q205	Q201, Q202, Q203, Q204, Q205	Q205, Q204, Q203, Q202, Q201, Q215



TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE

138—174 MHz, 65-WATT TRANSMITTER

ORDERING SERVICE PARTS

Each component appearing on the schematic diagram is identified by a symbol number to simplify locating it in the parts list. Each component is listed by symbol number, followed by its description and GE Part Number.

Service parts may be obtained from Authorized GE Communication Equipment Service Stations or through any GE Radio Communication Equipment Sales Office. When ordering a part, be sure to give:

1. GE Part Number for component
2. Description of part
3. Model number of equipment
4. Revision letter stamped on unit

These instructions do not purport to cover all details or variations in equipment nor to provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation, operation or maintenance.

Should further information be desired, or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, contact the nearest Radio Communication Equipment Sales Office of the General Electric Company.

MOBILE RADIO DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY • LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24502

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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