MOBILE RADIO

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
DC REMOTE CONTROL BOARD 19C330118G2
(CENTURY II OPTIONS 2620, 2621)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION

The General Electric Century II Station Options 2620 and 2621 provide Local/DC Remote Control to the station. A DC Remote Control Board is used to interface with a remote control console. The board provides remote single-frequency transmit and Channel Guard monitor functions. Two current levels may be applied to the telephone line at the remote control console: +6 mA and -2.5 mA. These control currents are provided by the General Electric MASTR® Controller or DESKON II. For functions provided by the TCC or DESKON units (6 mA for Channel Guard and 15 mA for transmit control), jumper changes are required on the control board.

The DC Remote Control Board is a printed wire board mounted to a sheet-metal plate. The plate has standoffs and press-in nuts are used to mount the plate to the Power Supply chassis. All connections to the Power Supply and the radio are made through a cable from the control board and the cable leads are terminated with spade lugs. These cable leads connect to a terminal board mounted on the Power Supply Assembly. Option 2621 is required for modifying the radio in remote applications.

Table 1 - Control Current and Function

FUNCTION	Control Current in Milliamperes		
	-2.5	+6	0
1 Freq. Transmit 1 Freq. Receive		Transmit	Receive
1 Freq. Transmit 1 Freq. Receive CG Monitor	Receive with CG Disable	Transmit	Receive with CG

TELEPHONE LINE CHARACTERISTICS

The key link in a remote control installation is the telephone pair between the Controller and the base station. To obtain the most satisfactory service over this link, some general knowledge of the capabilities of such lines is required.

A telephone pair is simply a pair of wires, normally ranging from AWG #19 to AWG #26 in size. These wires, furnished by the local telephone company, pass through overhead cables, underground cables, through junction points, and switchboards. To the user, however, they may be considered a simple pair of wires. Equipment that is designed to operate with such a pair should have nominal impedance of 600 ohms. A telephone pair will normally have a maximum length of about 12 miles before amplification is added by the telephone company to make up for line losses. There is an inherent loss in any telephone line installation due to the series inductance and resistance and the shunt capacitance of the wires.

This loss is a direct function of the length of the line, and varies with the wire size used. As an example, with AWG #19 wire, a distance of six miles may be covered before one-half the input voltage of a 1,000 Hz tone is lost. With AWG #26 wire, only two and one-quarter miles may be covered before one-half the input voltage is lost. Line losses as high as 30 dB can be tolerated in operating the transmitter from the Remote but such high losses should be avoided whenever possible. Although the telephone pair is fairly well balanced, some noise will be induced into the line, especially if an unshielded run has to be made in a flourescent-lighted building.

TELEPHONE LINE CHARACTERISTICS

The DC resistance of any telephone pair will affect the control circuits between the Controller and the base station. Current regulators incorporated in the Remote Control minimize these variations after initial adjustment. The Remote operates with a total control line loop resistance as great as 11,000 ohms. There is a possibility however, that stray currents, due to leakage, noise, faults, earth currents, etc., may cause faulty operation.

Three types of telephone line connections are commonly used. Before choosing one of these types, consider the cost and performance of each, as one type may be available at a much lower rate. Also, some telephone companies offer no choice. The following chart contains information to assist in selecting the control method and type of telephone line to be used in DC control applications. Refer to Figure 1.

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES
1.	One metallic pair: for both audio and control voltages with control voltage from line to line	Economical; dependable where earth currents may be large; slight keying clicks will be heard in paralleled Remote Control Units. In most applications, preferred over Method No. 2.
2.	One metallic pair: for both audio and control voltages with control voltages from line to ground.	Economical; earth ground currents may result in interference with control functions; keying click minimized. Good earth to ground required at station and all control points.
3.	Two telephone pairs; one for audio voltage and one for control voltage (metallic pair).	Provides best performance; keying clicks will not be heard. Requires 2 pair.

TELEPHONE LINE CONNECTIONS

The station is normally shipped with jumpers connected on the Remote Control Board as described in Method 1. If Method 2 or 3 is to be used, connect the jumpers as shown in the following chart.

CONTROL METHOD	TELEPHONE LINE CONNECTIONS	JUMPER CONNECTIONS
1	Connect telephone lines to TB1-4 and -5.	
2	Connect telephone lines to TB1-4 and -5. Connect good earth ground to TB1-1.	
3	Connect audio telephone lines to TB1-4 and -5 and control lines to TB1-1 and -2.	See Notes 1 and 2 on Schematic Diagram

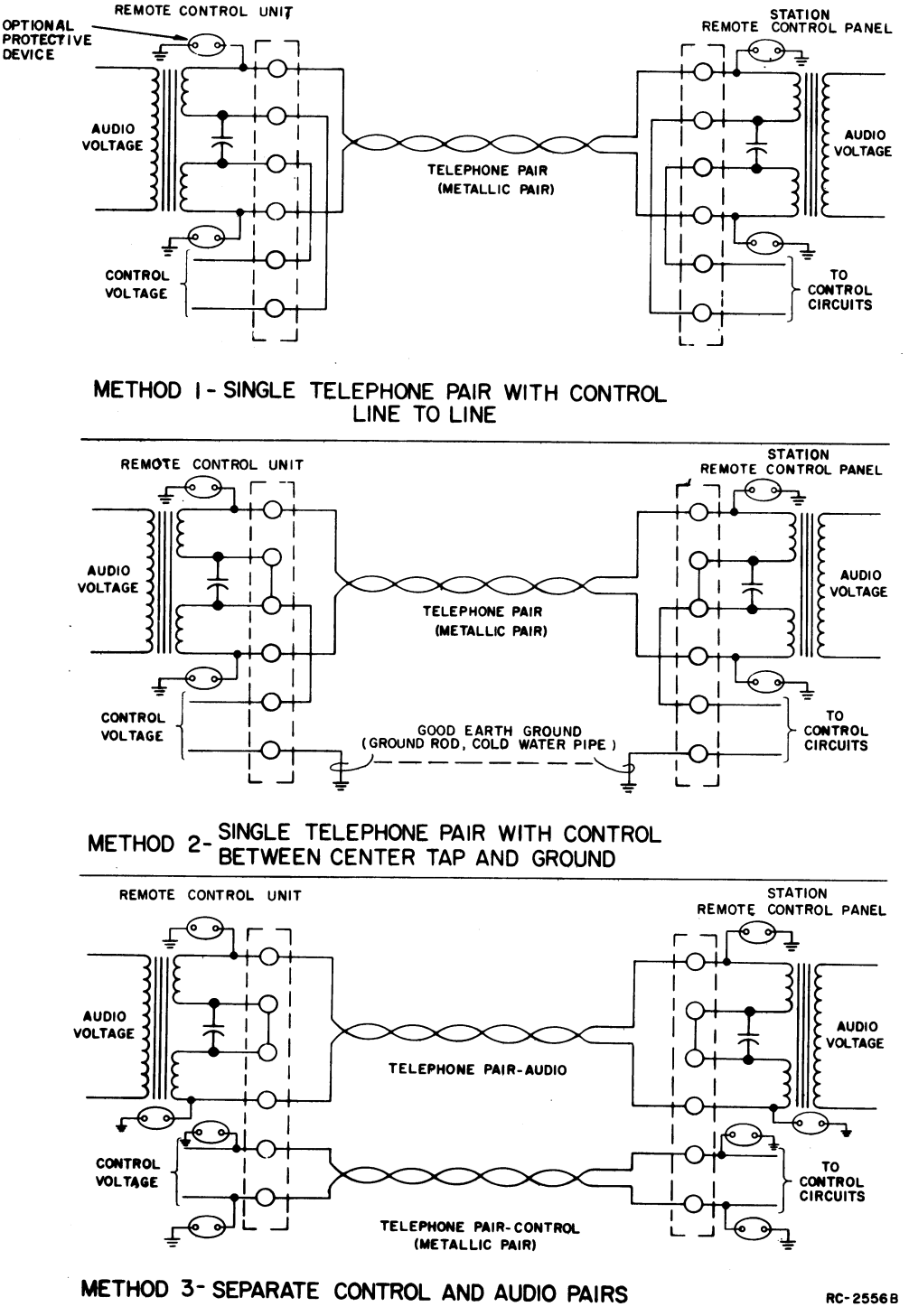

Figure 1 - Telephone Line Connections

Proper Grounding Practices (Method 2)

The telephone company specifies that their customer's equipment signal ground should be made using the proper connection to a ground electrode such as a metallic cold water pipe. The ground connection should be made with a single No. 14 AWG or larger copper conductor. The conductor should be short, straight and a continuous piece of wire. Attention should be given to providing the lowest possible resistance at the connection at each end of the ground wire.

When option line surge protection devices are provided in the customer equipment, it is imperative that the good earth ground be used. If the telephone company also provides protective devices, the customer provided device earth ground connections should be located close to the telephone company earth ground connections but should not use the same ground clamp that the telephone company uses.

If a good earth ground as described above cannot be obtained, Method 2 should not be used. Also, the addition of surge protective devices are of little value without the proper earth ground.

REMOTE CONTROL ADJUSTMENTS

When the station is equipped with a DC Remote Control board, REMOTE TX MOD LEVEL and REC LINE LEVEL controls must be adjusted before placing the station in operation.

A. REMOTE TX MOD LEVEL

1. Feed a 1000 Hertz tone at the required level into a microphone jack on the remote control console. Adjust the remote control console line output control for 2.7 Volts RMS as measured across the audio pair at the remote control console.

2. Key the station transmitter from the remote control console and adjust the REMOTE TX MOD LEVEL Control R34 on the DC Remote Control Board for 4.5 kHz system deviation as measured at the station transmitter.

B. REC LINE LEVEL

1. Connect a signal generator to the station receiver. Adjust the generator to the receiver frequency, modulated at 3 kHz deviation by a 1000 Hertz tone. Disable Channel Guard if present.

2. Adjust the REC LINE LEVEL control R24 on the DC Remote Control Board for a reading of 2.7 Volts RMS as measured at the station audio pairs (TB1-4 and -5.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

Single Frequency Transmit and Receive

The DC Remote Control Board contains two optocouplers (Q11 and Q12) used for current control and line isolation. Each coupler contains a Light Emitting Diode (LED) serving as a light source and a light-sensitive phototransistor serving as a light detector. The light source and detector are both housed in a single package, sealed from outside light. When a DC current of the correct polarity to forward bias the LED is applied to the input of the optocoupler, the LED conducts and emits light. This light is detected by a phototransistor, turning it on and coupling the input signal to the output of the optocoupler.

When zero current is present on the control pair, the LED in Q11 and Q12 is turned off. The phototransistor is not conducting, holding Q14 off. This is the receive mode of the control circuit. Applying +6 mA to the control pair will result in the voltage at the base of Q8 being clamped to 6 VDC. The voltage at the emitter of Q8 rises to 0.6 VDC above the base and the transistor is turned off, allowing the LED in Q11 to conduct. The phototransistor detects the light and turns on. The high at the emitter of the phototransistor turns on Q14-C. Conduction of Q14-C turns on emitter-follower Q14-D which, in turn, operates Q10. Conduction of Q10 applies ground to the PTT terminal TB802-6 on the Power Supply to key the station transmitter.

Audio Control

Audio circuits provided on the Remote Control Board include a high-pass filter, audio amplifier, a de-emphasis network and a line driver for feeding the receive audio to the telephone lines. A modulation amplifier and level control are provided for controlling the line audio feed to the transmitter modulator. Audio and RUS switches are included for switching the transmit and receive audio paths.

Audio from the station receiver is coupled to audio amplifier AR1 and de-emphasis network C23 and R65. The

de-emphasis network provides a 6 dB/octave rolloff. The signal is coupled to the CG Notch Filter which is composed of Q1, Q2 and associated circuitry. Negative feedback for the Notch Filter is connected from the collector of Q2 to the junction of C7 and R8. The Notch Filter output is applied to a 300 Hz High-Pass Filter consisting of Q3 and Q4. Negative feedback is developed across R16.

The output of the filter is coupled to audio amplifier Q5. The REC LINE LEVEL control R24 is connected in the emitter circuit of Q5 and allows feeding the audio to the line amplifier at the proper level.

The audio is coupled to the LINE AMPLIFIER by means of C14. Q6 and Q7 amplify the signal and pass the audio to the line transformer T1. Q13-A and Q13-B serve as audio switches controlled by the Receiver Unsquelched sensor (RUS) circuit. As long as the RUS switch Q13-E is turned off (receiver squelched), CR1 and CR2 are forward biased, allowing Q13-A and Q13-B to conduct. Conduction of Q13-A and Q13-B grounds the audio path, preventing the received audio from passing to the line. When the receiver is unsquelched the RUS lead goes high. This turns Q13-E on, turning off Q13-A and Q13-B. The audio is not allowed to pass to the line amplifier. VR1 is provided for line surge protection.

Audio from the remote control unit applied to the telephone pair is coupled to the input of the transmit audio amplifier Q13-C. The proper audio level for the transmitter modulator is adjusted by TX MOD LEVEL control R34.

Transistor Q13-D is controlled by the transmit PTT circuit. If Q14-D is conducting (the control circuit in the transmit mode), the base of Q13-D is high, allowing the transmit audio to pass to TB802-7 (TX AUDIO HI). When Q14-D is turned off (receive mode), Q13-D is held off and prevents the transmit audio from passing to the transmitter modulator.

Channel Guard Monitor

When the Channel Guard disable control current (-2.5 mA) is applied to the control pair, Q8 is allowed to conduct but Q9 is turned off. Thus optocoupler Q12 is operated and optocoupler Q11 is turned off. The high at the emitter of the Q12 phototransistor is connected to the base of Q14-B, turning the transistor on. Conduction of Q14-B operates Q14-E, applying ground to the CG MONITOR lead P802-5. With Channel Guard disabled, the station receiver now operates only on noise squelch so that all transmissions on the receiver frequency will be heard.

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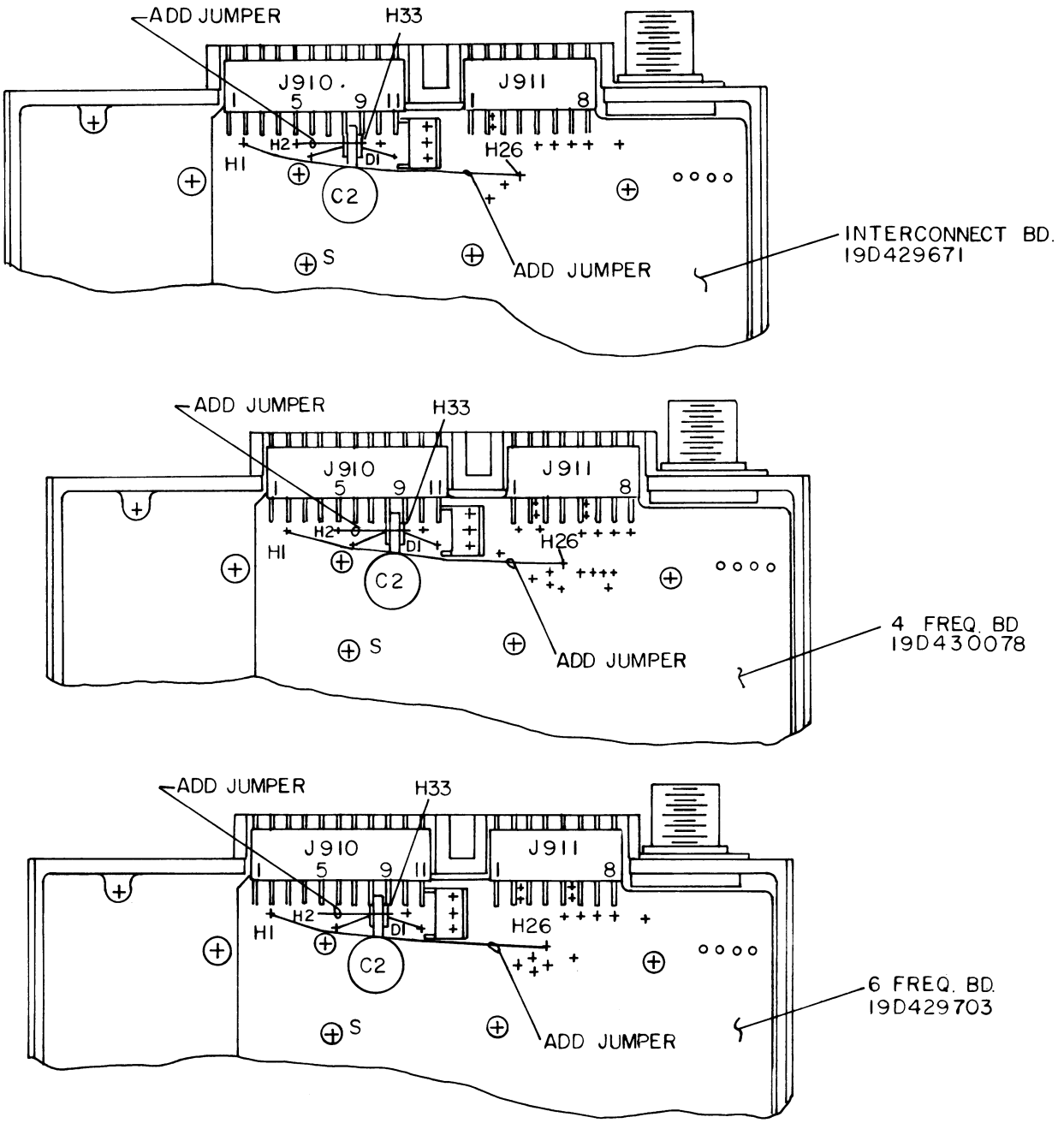
RADIO MODIFICATION (OPTION 2621)

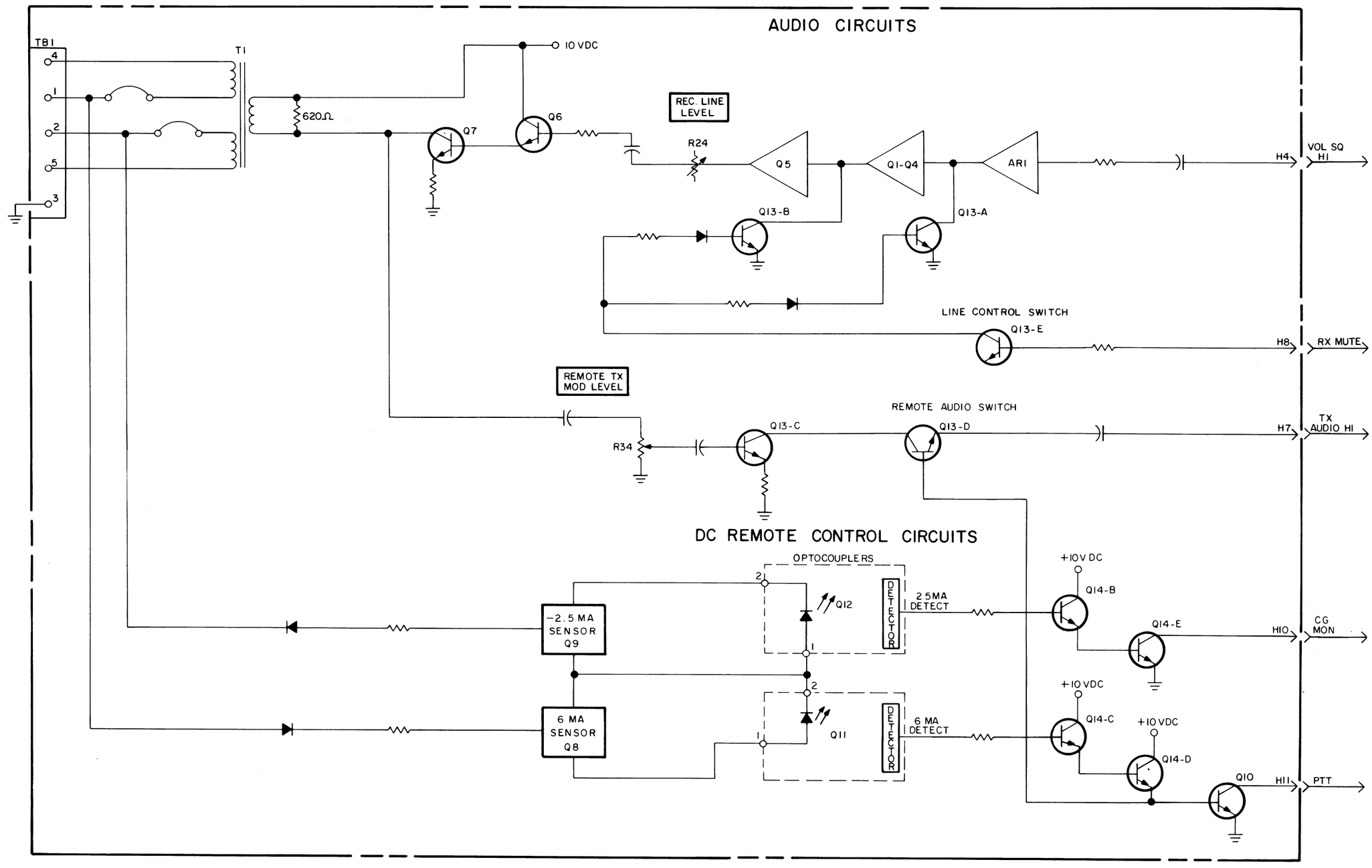
1. ADD JUMPER WIRE (SN22-W) ON INTERCONNECT/MULTI FREQ. BOARD FROM H1 TO H26.
2. ADD JUMPER WIRE (DA SLEEVED) ON INTERCONNECT/ MULTI FREQ. BOARD FROM H2 TO H33.



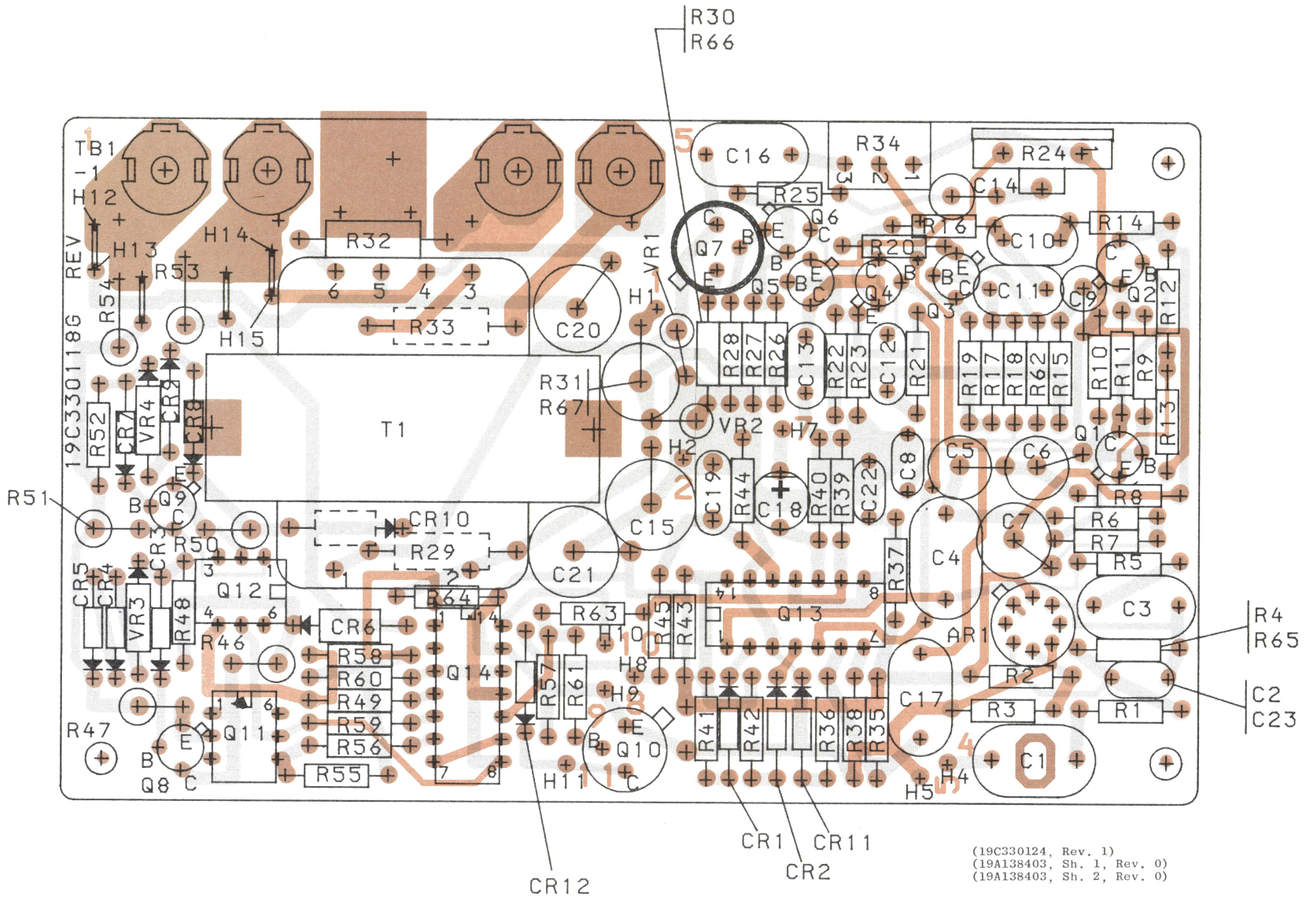
TOP VIEW RC-3815

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

RADIO MODIFICATION (OPTION 2621)

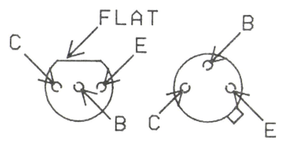

AUDIO CIRCUITS
TB1
4
1
2
5
3
T1
620Ω
10 VDC
Q7
Q6
REC. LINE LEVEL
R24
Q5
Q1-Q4
AR1
H4
VOL SQ HI
Q13-B
Q13-A
LINE CONTROL SWITCH
Q13-E
H8
RX MUTE
REMOTE TX MOD LEVEL
R34
Q13-C
REMOTE AUDIO SWITCH
Q13-D
H7
TX AUDIO HI
DC REMOTE CONTROL CIRCUITS
OPTOCOUPLERS
-2.5 MA SENSOR Q9
6 MA SENSOR Q8
Q12
Q11
DETECTOR
2.5MA DETECT
6 MA DETECT
+10V DC
Q14-B
Q14-E
H10
CG MON
+10 VDC
Q14-C
+10 VDC
Q14-D
Q10
H11
PTT

RC-3814



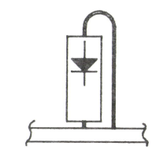
(19C330124, Rev. 1)
(19A138403, Sh. 1, Rev. 0)
(19A138403, Sh. 2, Rev. 0)

LEAD IDENTIFICATION
FOR Q1 THRU Q10

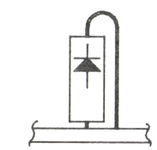


TOP VIEW

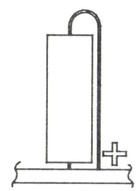
NOTE: LEAD ARRANGEMENT, AND NOT CASE SHAPE, IS DETERMINING FACTOR FOR LEAD IDENTIFICATION.



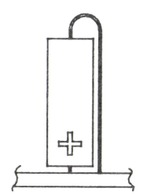
MOUNTING FOR VR1



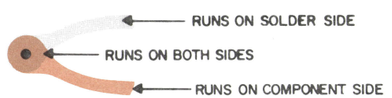
MOUNTING FOR VR2



MOUNTING FOR C15, & C21

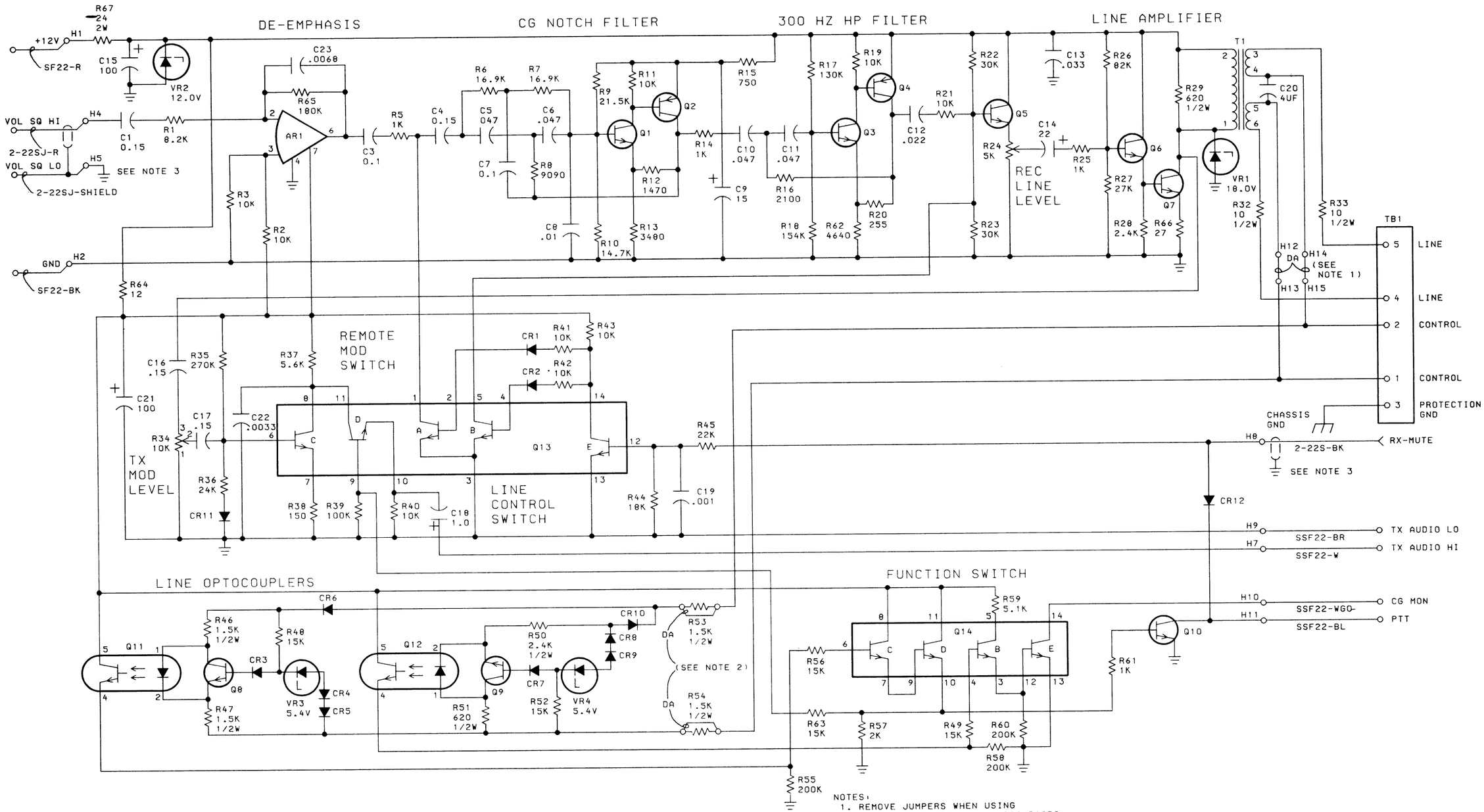


MOUNTING FOR C9 & C14



OUTLINE DIAGRAM

DC REMOTE CONTROL BOARD
19C330118G2



ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/4 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND RESISTOR VALUES IN OHMS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY K-1000 OHMS OR MEG-1,000,000 OHMS. CAPACITOR VALUES IN PICOFARADS (EQUAL TO MICROMICROFARADS) UNLESS FOLLOWED BY UF-MICROFARADS. INDUCTANCE VALUES IN MICROHENRYS UNLESS FOLLOWED BY MH-MILLIHENRYS OR H-HENRYS.

MODEL NO	REV LETTER
PL19C330118G2	

(19D430327, Rev. 1)

NOTES:
1. REMOVE JUMPERS WHEN USING SEPERATE CONTROL AND AUDIO PAIRS.
2. REMOVE JUMPERS WHEN USING DESKON, T.C.C., OR OTHER VOLTAGE SOURCE CONTROL UNIT OR USING SEPERATE CONTROL AND AUDIO PAIRS.
3. H8-BK AND H4-R WIRES SHIELDED BY SAME SHIELD CONNECTED TO H5.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

DC REMOTE CONTROL BOARD 19C330118G2

PARTS LIST

CENTURY II DC REMOTE CONTROL BOARD
19C330118G2
ISSUE 1

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
AR1	19A116297P2	Integrated circuit, Linear: with TO99 Package, operational amplifier.
		- - - - - - - - - - CAPACITORS - - - - - - - - - -
C1	19A116080P108	Polyester: 0.15 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C3	19A116080P7	Polyester: 0.1 µf ±20%, 50 VDCW.
C4	19A116080P8	Polyester: 0.15 µf ±20%, 50 VDCW.
C5 and C6	19C300075P47001G	Polyester: 47,000 pf ±2%, 100 VDCW; sim to GE Type 61F.
C7	19C300075P10002G	Polyester: 100,000 pf ±2%, 100 VDCW; sim to GE Type 61F.
C8	19A116080P101	Polyester: 0.01 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C9	5496267P14	Tantalum: 15 µf ±20%, 20 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C10 and C11	19A116080P205	Polyester: 0.047 µf ±5%, 50 VDCW.
C12	19A116080P103	Polyester: 0.022 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C13	19A116080P4	Polyester: 0.033 µf ±20%, 50 VDCW.
C14	5496267P10	Tantalum: 22 µf ±20%, 15 VDCW; sim to Sprague Type 150D.
C15	19A115680P7	Electrolytic: 100 µf +150% -10%, 15 VDCW; sim to Mallory Type TTX.
C16 and C17	19A116080P108	Polyester: 0.15 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C18	19A134202P14	Tantalum: 1 µf ±20%, 35 VDCW.
C19	5494481P111	Ceramic disc: 1000 pf ±20%, 1000 VDCW; sim to RMC Type JF Discap.
C20	19A134549P4	Electrolytic, non polarized: 4 µf +50% -10%, 150 VDC; sim to Sprague 30D.
C21	19A115680P7	Electrolytic: 100 µf +150% -10%, 15 VDCW; sim to Mallory Type TTX.
C22	19A116080P114	Polyester: 0.0033 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
C23	19A116080P116	Polyester: 0.0068 µf ±10%, 50 VDCW.
		- - - - - - - - DIODES AND RECTIFIERS - - - - - -
CR1 thru CR5	19A115250P1	Silicon, fast recovery, 225 mA, 50 PIV.
CR6	4037822P2	Silicon, 1000 mA, 600 PIV.
CR7 thru CR9	19A115250P1	Silicon, fast recovery, 225 mA, 50 PIV.
CR10	4037822P2	Silicon, 1000 mA, 600 PIV.
CR11 and CR12	19A115250P1	Silicon, fast recovery, 225 mA, 50 PIV.
		- - - - - - - - - - TRANSISTORS - - - - - - - - - -
Q1	19A116774P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N5210.
Q2	19A115852P1	Silicon, PNP; sim to Type 2N3906.
Q3	19A116774P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N5210.
Q4	19A115852P1	Silicon, PNP; sim to Type 2N3906.
Q5 and Q6	19A116774P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N5210.
Q7	19A115300P4	Silicon, NPN.
Q8 and Q9	19A115910P1	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N3904.
Q10	19A115300P2	Silicon, NPN; sim to Type 2N3053.
Q11 and Q12	19A116908P1	Optoelectronic coupler: Dual In Line 6 Pin Mini Dip Package; sim to TI TLL112.
Q13 and Q14	19A116623P1	Silicon, NPN (5 Transistor Array): 300 MW per transistor, 750 MW per package.
		- - - - - - - - - - RESISTORS - - - - - - - - - -
R1	3R152P822J	Composition: 8.2K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R2 and R3	3R152P103J	Composition: 10K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R5	3R152P102J	Composition: 1K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R6 and R7	19C314256P21692	Metal film: 16.9K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R8	19C314256P29091	Metal film: 9.09K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R9	19C314256P22152	Metal film: 21.5K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R10	19C314256P21472	Metal film: 14.7K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R11	3R152P103J	Composition: 10K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R12	19C314256P21471	Metal film: 1.47K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R13	19C314256P23481	Metal film: 3.48K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R14	19C314256P21001	Metal film: 1K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R15	3R152P751J	Composition: 750 ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R16	19C314256P22101	Metal film: 2.10K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R17	19C314256P21303	Metal film: 130K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R18	19C314256P21543	Metal film: 154K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R19	3R152P103J	Composition: 10K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R20	19C314256P22550	Metal film: 255 ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R21	3R152P103J	Composition: 10K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R22 and R23	3R152P303J	Composition: 30K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R24	19B209358P105	Variable, carbon film: approx 200 to 5K ohms ±20%, 0.25 w; sim to CTS Type X-201.
R25	3R152P102J	Composition: 1K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R26	3R152P823J	Composition: 82K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R27	3R152P273J	Composition: 27K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R28	3R152P242J	Composition: 2.4K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R29	3R77P621J	Composition: 620 ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R32 and R33	3R77P100K	Composition: 10 ohms ±5%, 1/2 w.
R34	19A116559P222	Variable, cermet: 10K ohms ±10%, 0.25 w; sim to CTS Series 360.
R35	3R152P274J	Composition: 270K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R36	3R152P243J	Composition: 24K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R37	3R152P562J	Composition: 5.6K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R38	3R152P151J	Composition: 150 ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R39	3R152P104J	Composition: 100K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R40 thru R43	3R152P103J	Composition: 10K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R44	3R152P183J	Composition: 18K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R45	3R152P223J	Composition: 22K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R46 and R47	3R77P152J	Composition: 1.5K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R48 and R49	3R152P153J	Composition: 15K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R50	3R77P242J	Composition: 2.4K ohms ±5%, 1/2 w.
R51	3R77P621J	Composition: 620 ohms ±5%, 1/2 w.
R52	3R152P153J	Composition: 15K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R53 and R54	3R77P152J	Composition: 1.5K ohms ±5%, 1/2 w.
R55	3R152P204J	Composition: 200K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R56	3R152P153J	Composition: 15K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R57	3R152P202J	Composition: 2K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R58	3R152P204J	Composition: 200K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R59	3R152P512J	Composition: 5.1K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R60	3R152P204J	Composition: 200K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R61	3R152P102J	Composition: 1K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R62	19C314256P24641	Metal film: 4.6K ohms ±1%, 1/4 w.
R63	3R152P153J	Composition: 15K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R64	3R152P120J	Composition: 12 ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R65	3R152P184J	Composition: 180K ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R66	3R152P270J	Composition: 27 ohms ±5%, 1/4 w.
R67	3R79P240J	Composition: 24 ohms ±5%, 2 w.
		- - - - - - - - - - TRANSFORMERS - - - - - - - - -
T1	19A134368P1	Audio freq: 300-6000 Hz, +0.7 dB, -0.5 dB, Power: 12 dBm, max DC, 45 ma, combined, Pri: 600 ohms, Secondary 1&2: 600 ohms, split.
		- - - - - - - - TERMINAL BOARDS - - - - - - - -
TB1	19A116667P3	Nut, plate; sim to Malco XO-2879. (Quantity 4).
		- - - - - - - - VOLTAGE REGULATORS - - - - - - - -
VR1	19A116325P6	Zener: 5 w, 20 v.
VR2	19A116325P4	Zener: 5 w, 12 v.
VR3 and VR4	4036887P5	Zener: 500 mW, 5.4 v. nom.
		- - - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - - -
	4036555P1	Insulator, washer: nylon. (Used with Q7 & Q10).
	19B209260P103	Terminal, solderless; sim to AMP 60495-1. (Wire terminations from H1, H4, H7-H11).
	19B209260P102	Terminal, solderless; sim to AMP 40763. (Wire terminations from H2 & H5).
	19B232509G1	Support. (Mounts DC Remote Control Board).
	19A121252P1	Heat sink. (Used with Q7).

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

PARTS LIST

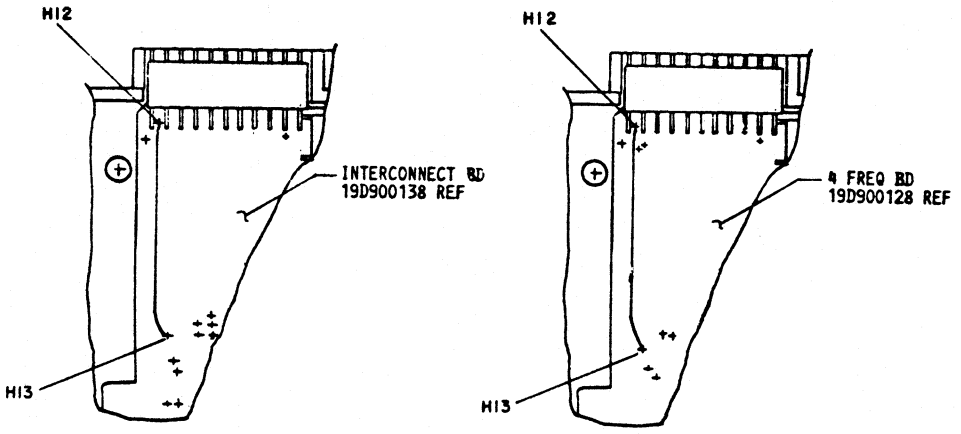
REMOTE CONTROL INSTALLATION KIT
19A142545G1

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
	4029851P13	Clip, loop. (Secures cable to 3 way connector 19B233220G1).
	N80P13008C6	Machine screw: No. 6-32 x 1/2. (Secures clip loop).
	N402P37C6	Flatwasher, steel: No. 6. (Secures clip loop).
	N404P13C6	Lockwasher, internal tooth: No. 6. (Secures clip loop).
	7141225P3	Hex nut: No. 6-32. (Secures clip loop).
	N84P9003C6	Machine screw: No. 4-40 x 3/16. (Secures Local Remote Control Board).
		INTERCONNECT CABLE ASSEMBLY 19C328932G1
	19A116781P6	Contact, electrical: sim to Molex 08-50-0108. (Quantity 7- Used with 19A116659P20 shell).
	19A116659P20	Shell. (Used with 19A116781P6 contacts).
	19B209260P103	Terminal, solderless: sim to AMP 60495-1. (Quantity 6).
	19B209260P102	Terminal, solderless: sim to AMP 40763. (Quantity 1).
		INTERFACE CONNECTOR 19B233220G1
	19A116659P20	Shell. (Used with 19A116781P6 contacts).
	19A116781P6	Contact, electrical: sim to Molex 08-50-0108. (Quantity 7- Used with 19A116659P20 shell).
	19C328929P1	Shell. (Used with 19A116659P52 contact).
	19A116659P52	Connector, printed wiring: 8 contacts; sim to Molex 09-65-1081. (Quantity 2- Used with 19C328929P1 shell).

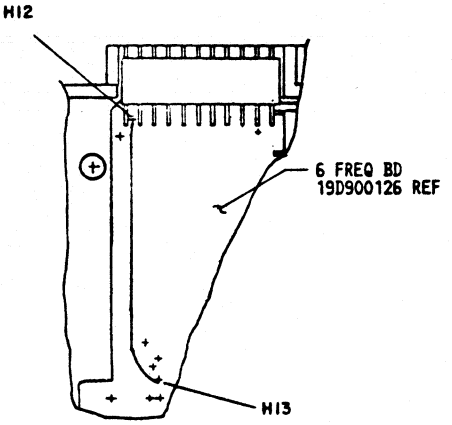
*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

ADDENDUM TO LBI30800

The Modification Instructions for DC REMOTE Operation M5CY01 is shown below:



TOP VIEW



DC REMOTE MODIFICATION

NOTES:
1. ADD JUMPER WIRE ON INTERCONNECT/ MULTI-FREQ FROM H12 TO H13

(19D432543, Sh. 3, Rev. 0)

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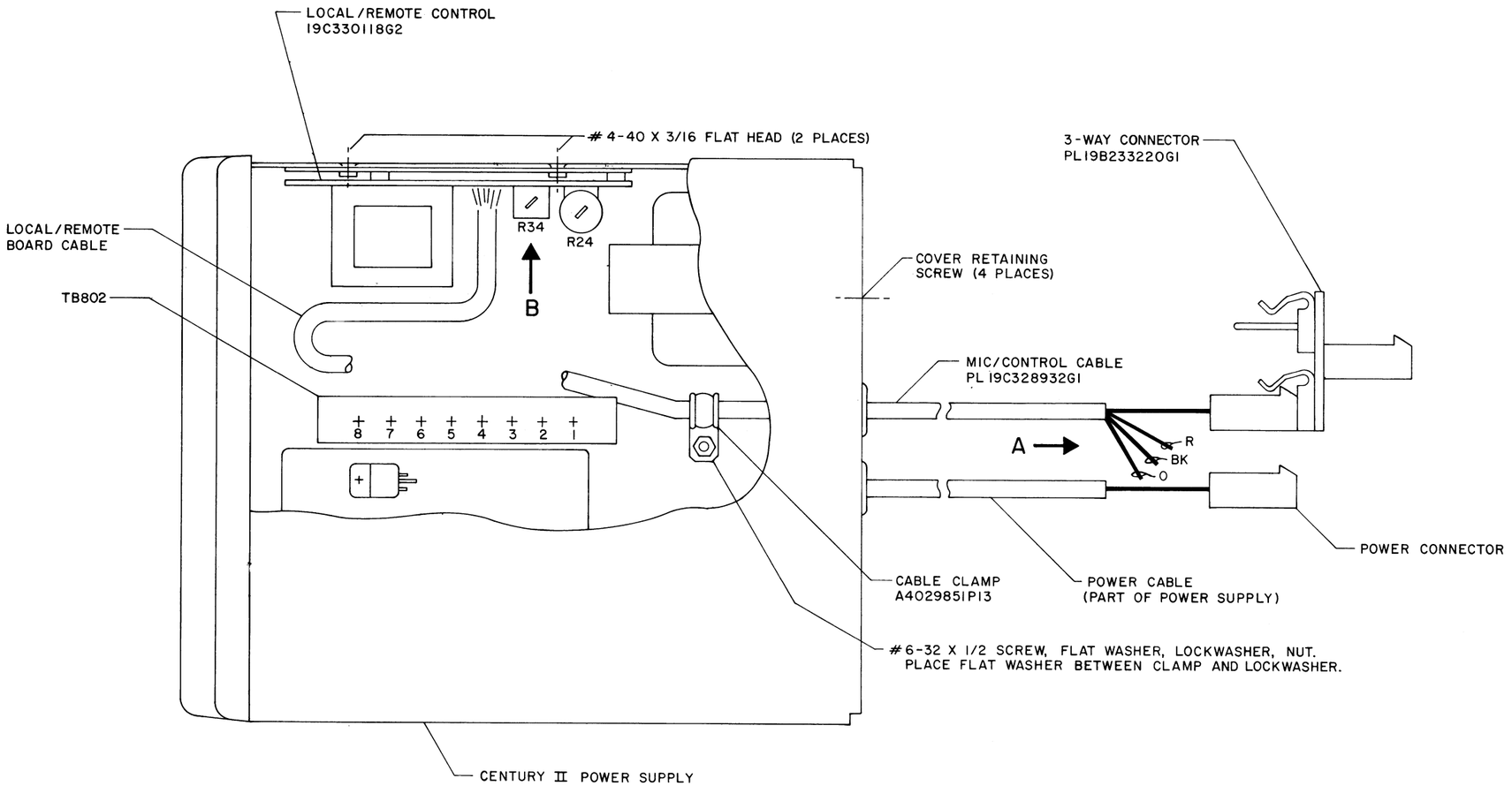


INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. REMOVE COVER RETAINING SCREWS (4 PLACES) AT REAR OF UNIT AND REMOVE COVER.

2. POSITION THE LOCAL/REMOTE CONTROL BOARD ASSEMBLY ON THE CHASSIS AS SHOWN AND FASTEN WITH TWO (2) 4-40 X 3/16 FLAT HEAD SCREWS SUPPLIED.

3. ROUTE MIC/CONTROL CABLE THRU REAR OF CHASSIS AND SECURE TO CHASSIS WITH CABLE CLAMP, SCREW, WASHER, LOCKWASHER AND NUT AS SHOWN. SPADE TERMINAL END OF CABLE TO EXTEND INTO TB802 AREA.

4. CONNECT LOCAL/REMOTE BOARD CABLE TO TB802 AS FOLLOWS:

CONNECT:	R	WIRE TO TERMINAL 1
	BK	WIRE TO TERMINAL 2
	SHIELD	WIRE TO TERMINAL 2
	R(SHIELDED)	TO TERMINAL 3*
	BK(SHIELDED)	TO TERMINAL 4*
	WGO	WIRE TO TERMINAL 5*
	BL	WIRE TO TERMINAL 6*
	BR	WIRE TO TERMINAL 7*
	W	WIRE TO TERMINAL 8*

*ADDITIONAL CONNECTION TO THIS TERMINAL PER INST. 5.

5. CONNECT MIC/CONTROL CABLE TO TB802 AS FOLLOWS:

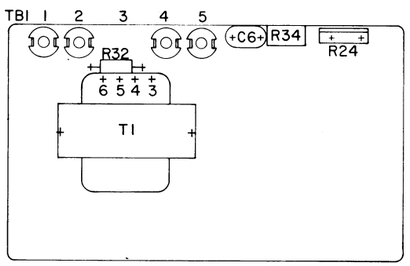
CONNECT:	R	WIRE TO TERMINAL 3
	BK	WIRE TO TERMINAL 4
	O & G	WIRES TO TERMINAL 5
	BL	WIRE TO TERMINAL 6
	BR	WIRE TO TERMINAL 7
	W	WIRE TO TERMINAL 8

6. CONNECT MIC/CONTROL CABLE TO POWER CONNECTOR AS FOLLOWS:

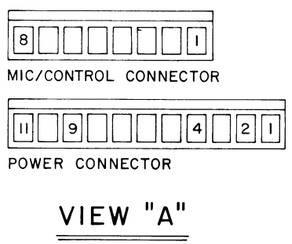
ASSEMBLE:	BK	WIRE INTO POSITION 2 IN CONNECTOR BODY.
	R	WIRE INTO POSITION 4 IN CONNECTOR BODY.
	O	WIRE INTO POSITION 9 IN CONNECTOR BODY.

7. ASSEMBLE 3-WAY CONNECTOR TO MIC/CONTROL CONNECTOR AS SHOWN.

8. REASSEMBLE COVER.



VIEW "B"



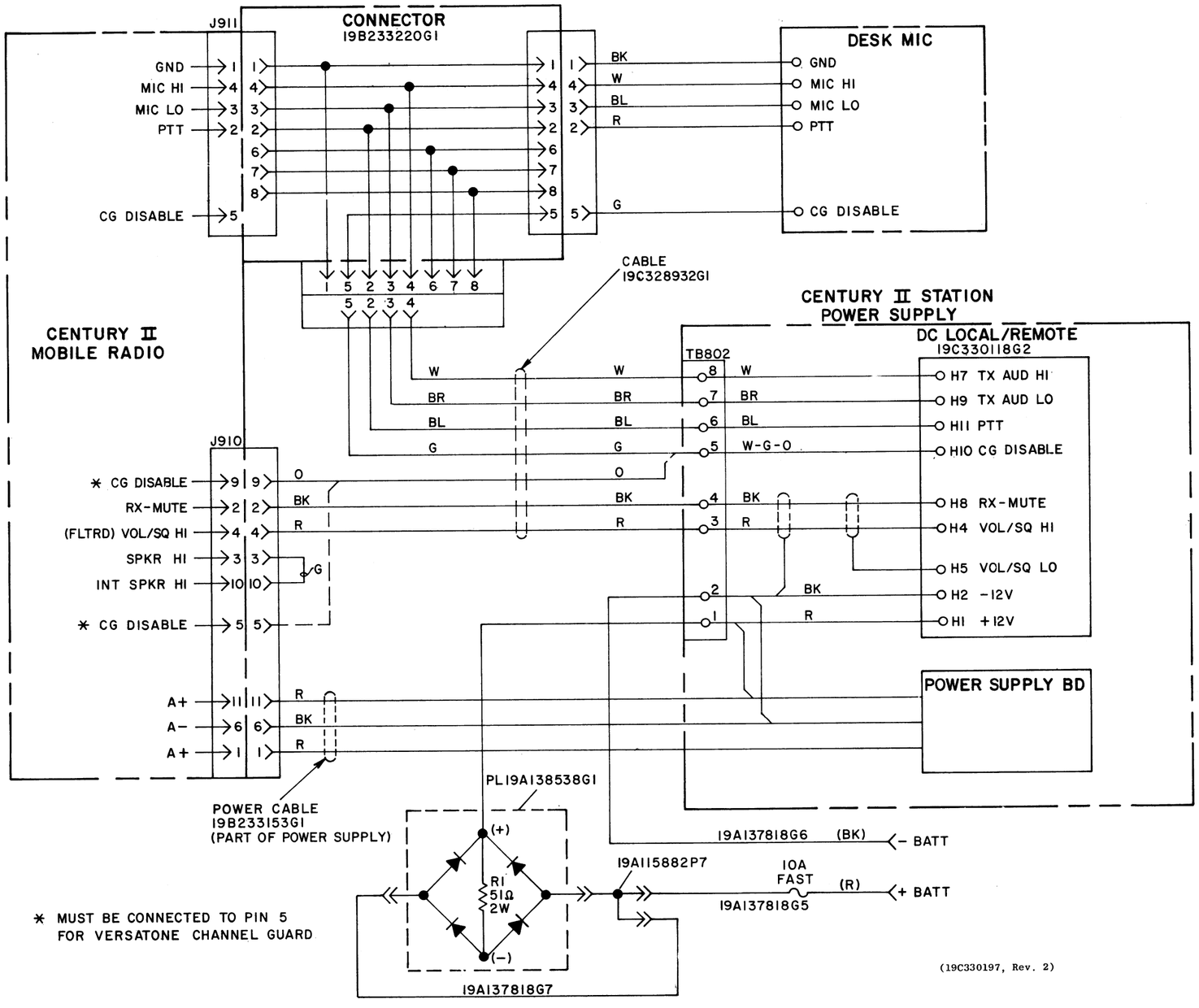
VIEW "A"

(19D430450, Rev. 1)

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

DC LOCAL/REMOTE (OPTION 2620)

Issue 1



INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

DC LOCAL/REMOTE WITH DESK MICROPHONE
OPTION 2620