SERVICE SECTION

440-470 MHz PSX-200 & PSX-SE SERIES TWO-WAY RADIO (WIDEBAND - SYNTHESIZED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION

The Service Section contains disassembly procedures, procedures for replacing PA transistors, Integrated Circuits (IC's) and chip components and related drawings. Also included are alignment procedures and option modifications and troubleshooting information (See Table of Contents).

INITIAL ADJUSTMENT

After the radio has been installed (as described in the Installation Manual), the following adjustments should be made by an authorized electronics technician.

TRANSMITTER ADJUSTMENT

The transmitter is factory preset and requires no adjustment. However, the antenna length should be adjusted for optimum VSWR. Next, measure the frequency and modulation and record these measurements for future reference. For the complete transmitter adjustment, refer to the Alignment Procedure (See Table of Contents).

RECEIVER ADJUSTMENT

No initial adjustments to the receiver are required.

CHANNEL GUARD DISABLE

All radios are capable of operating with tone Channel Guard under software control. Channel Guard can be selectively disabled (encode or decode) on a per channel basis by reprogramming the EEPROM as desired. If Channel Guard is not to be used it can be disabled, in total, by connecting a jumper between J910-9 and ground.

DIGITAL CHANNEL GUARD (PSX-SE ONLY)

The PSX-SF Series radios are capable of operating with Digital Channel Guard under software control. Channel Guard can be selectively disabled (encode or decode) on a per channel basis by reprogramming the EEPROM as desired. If Channel Guard is not to be used it can be disabled, in total, by connecting a jumper between J910-9 and ground.

Depending on system applications, the polarity of the digital code may need to be reversed. The polarity of the encode and decode functions can be reversed by reprogramming the EEPROM. The polarity of the decode function can be reversed by jumper connection. Refer to the Installation Diagram and Schematic Diagram for instructions.

RF-INSTALLATION

If the mobile combination is moved to a different vehicle, always check the battery polarity. The Phoenix-PSX-200, SF radios can be used only in vehicles with 12-volt negative ground.

OPTION MODIFICATIONS

Modifications to the synthesizer/ interconnect board are required to maintain compatability with tone, public address, and other options. These modification involve the addition or deletion of wires ("W" on the Schematic Diagram). Refer to the Installation and Schematic Diagrams for modification data, especially if the option is installed in the field.

MAINTENANCE

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

To insure high operating efficiency and to prevent mechanical and electrical failures from interrupting system operations, routine checks should be made of all mechanical and electrical parts at regular intervals. This preventive maintenance should include the checks as listed in the table of Maintenance Checks.

MAINTENANCE CHECKS	INTERVAL	
	6 Months	As Required
CONNECTIONS - Ground connections and connections to the voltage source should be periodically checked for tightness. Loose or poor connections to the power source will cause excessive voltage drops and faulty operation. When ground connections are not made directly to the battery, the connection from the battery to vehicle chassis must be checked for low impedance. A high impedance may cause excessive voltage drops and alternator noise problems.	X	
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM - Check the voltage regulator and alternator or generator periodically to keep the electrical system within safe and economical operating limits. Overvoltage is indicated when the battery loses water rapidly. Usage of 1 or 2 ounces of water per cell per week is acceptable for batteries in continuous operation. A weak battery will often cause excessive noise or faulty operation.		X
MECHANICAL INSPECTION - Since mobile units are subject to constant shock and vibration, check for loose plugs, nuts, screws and parts to make sure that nothing is working loose. Be sure that all screws are properly torqued.	X	
ANTENNA - The antenna, antenna base and all contacts should be kept clean and free from dirt or corrosion. If the antennas or its base should become coated or poorly grounded, loss of radiation and a weak signal will result.	X	
ALIGNMENT - The transmitter and receiver meter readings should be checked periodically, and the alignment "touched up" when necessary. Refer to applicable Alignment Procedure and troubleshooting sheet for typical voltage readings.		X
FREQUENCY CHECK - Check transmitter frequency and deviation. Normally, these checks are made when the unit is first put into operation, after the first six months and once a year thereafter.		X

NOTE

Since synthesized radios are inherently subject to microphonics, it is extremely important to tighten all mounting screws properly.

DISASSEMBLY

- To service the transmitter/receiver (Tx-Rx) board, loosen the two screws securing the bottom cover at the rear of the radio. Then slide the cover out from under the edge of the front control panel and lift off.
- To service the synthesizer/interconnect board, loosen the two screws securing the top cover at the rear of the radio and slide the cover out from the edge of the front control panel and lift off.
- To remove the Tx-Rx board:
  1. Remove the top and bottom covers.
  2. Remove the four screws securing the front panel to the "H" frame, disconnect the speaker cable, and remove the front panel.
  3. Remove the eight screws securing the RF shield. See Figure 1.
  4. Remove the antenna connector by removing two retaining screws and unsoldering the center connector.
  5. Remove the two screws securing PA transistor Q203.
  6. Turn the radio over and remove the hex nut and washer from the stud of driver transistor Q202. (Note the location of the copper spacer when replacing the hardware.)
  7. Remove the 9 screws securing the Tx-Rx board and carefully lift up the board off of the interconnections pins. (Note the location of the copper spacer under Q202 when replacing the hardware.
- To remove the synthesizer/interconnect board:
  1. Remove the top cover.
  2. Remove the four screws in the front control panel, disconnect the speaker cable, and remove panel. See Figure 2.
  3. Remove display board, if present, and then remove the 9 retaining screws securing the synthesizer shield. Remove shield.
  4. Remove the 16 screws securing the board and carefully lift the board up to disconnect the interconnection pins.

NOTE

When replacing the component boards be sure all retaining screws are replaced and torqued to specifications.

DRIVER AND 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, exercise caution since the dust may be hazardous if inhaled. Use care in replacing transistors of this type.

To replace PA RF transistors Q202 and Q203:

1. Remove the transistor mounting hardware for Q202, turn the radio over and remove the hex nut and washer from the stud.
2. Unsolder one lead at a time with a 50 watt soldering iron. Use a scribe or X-acto® knife to hold the lead away from the printed circuit board until the solder cools.
3. Lift out the transistor, and remove the old solder from the printed circuit board with a vacuum de-soldering tool. 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.

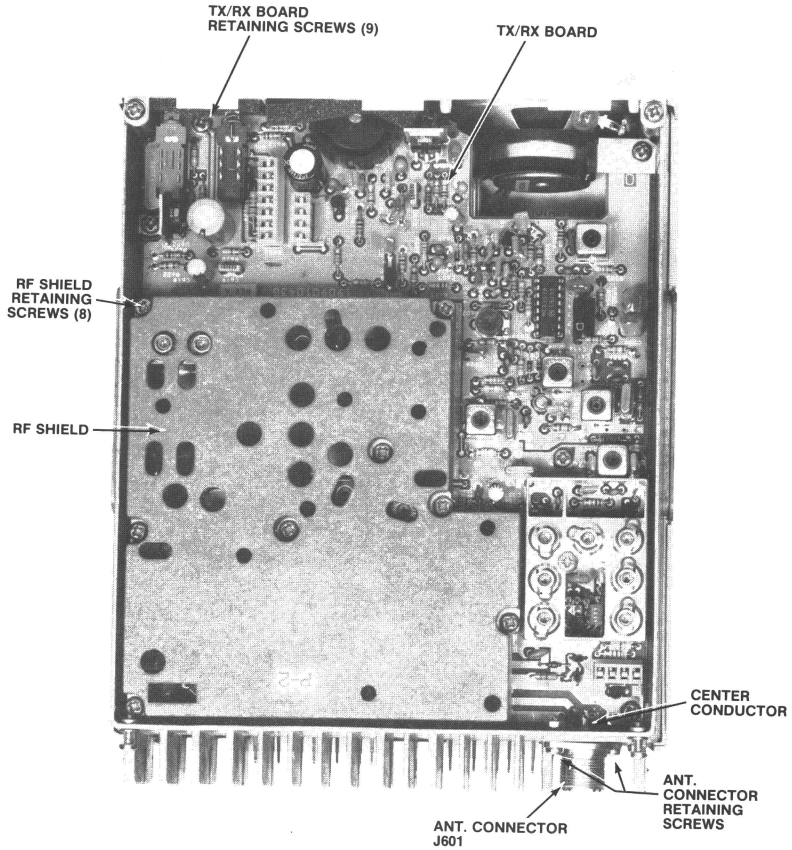

Figure 1 - Typical Transmit/Receive Board Removal

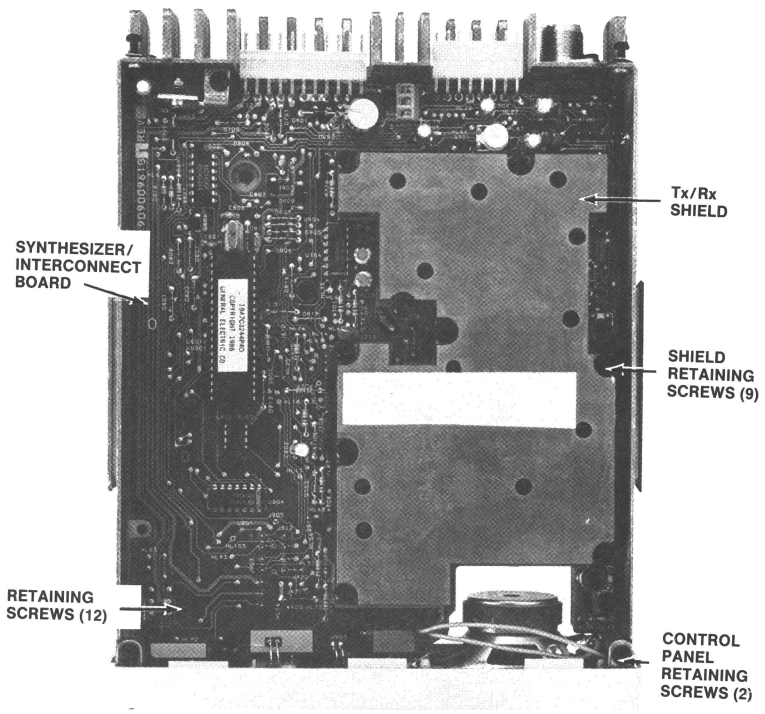

Figure 2 - Typical Synthesizer/Interconnect Board Removal

4. Trim the new transistor leads (if required) to the lead length of the removed transistor. The letter "C" on the top of the transistor also indicates the collector (see Figure 3 for transistor lead identification).

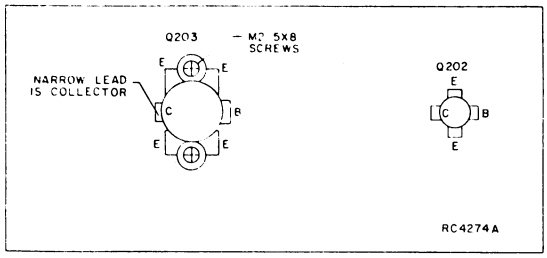

Figure 3 - Q202 and Q203 Lead Identification

5. Apply a coat of silicon grease between the mounting surface of Q202 or Q203, being careful not to lose the spacer washer on Q202. Place the transistor in the mounting hole. Align the leads as shown on the Outline Diagram. Then hold the body of the transistor and replace the transistor mounting hardware, using a moderate torque of 0.5 Newton meters (Nom) .61 or 4.5 inch pounds for M2.5 screw size and 1.0 Nom (9 inch pounds) for the hex screw post. A torque wrench must be used for this adjustment since transistor damage can result if too little or too much torque is used.

6. 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.

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.

REPLACING CHIP COMPONENTS

Replacement of chip capacitors should always be done with a temperature-controlled soldering iron, using a controlled temperature of 700°F (371°C). However, do NOT touch black metal film of the resistors or the ceramic body of capacitors with the soldering iron.

NOTE

The metalized end terminations of the parts may be touched with the soldering iron without causing damage.

To Remove Chip Components

1. Grip the component with tweezers or needle nose pliers.

2. Alternately heat each end of the chip in rapid succession until solder flows, and then remove and discard the chip.

3. Remove excess solder with a vacuum solder extractor or Solder-wick®.

4. Carefully remove the epoxy adhesive and excess flux to prevent damage to the printed board.

To Replace Chip Components

1. Using as little solder as possible, "tin" one end of the component and one of the pads on the printed wiring board.

2. Place the "tinned" end of the component on the "tinned" pad on the board and simultaneously touch the component and the pad with a well "tinned" soldering iron while pressing the component down on the board.

3. Place the "tinned" soldering iron on the other end of the component and the pad simultaneously. Apply solder to the top of the end of the component until the solder starts to flow. Use as little solder as possible while getting a good joint.

4. After the component has cooled, remove all flux from the component and printed wiring board area with alcohol.

REMOVING IC's

Removing IC's (and all other soldered-in components) can be easily accomplished by using a vacuum de-soldering tool to remove the solder.

To remove an IC, heat each lead separately on the solder side and remove the old solder with the de-soldering tool.

TEST AND TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

Maintenance of the radio is facilitated by use of the Troubleshooting Procedures and servicing techniques unique to this radio. The Troubleshooting Procedure is designed to lead you rapidly to the defective component or circuit. Typical voltage readings are provided on the Schematic Diagram for reference when troubleshooting.

Troubleshooting Procedures are provided for most major problems that might arise in the Transmitter/Receiver section of the radio. A microcomputer diagnostics section is provided for troubleshooting the microcomputer circuits.

SERVICE HINT

Since the radio will be inoperative with a defective microcomputer, it may be wise to run through the diagnostics as a first step when trouble shooting the radio.

SERVICING TECHNIQUES

The high density plug-in design of the modular radio lends itself well to rapid isolation of malfunctions in the voltage and signal paths. A majority of the signals and voltages pass through the connectors on the synthesizer/interconnect board.

To isolate a signal or voltage path to determine loading effects, locate short circuits, etc. carefully insert an insulator (plastic wand, toothpick) between the appropriate pins of the related Molex connector to create an open circuit. Signals paths that may be isolated include: Volume SQ HI, filtered volume squelch HI, PTT, Rx MUTE, and SPKR HI.

SERVICE TIPS

When servicing the microcomputer/synthesizer circuitry it is sometimes desirable to force the microcomputer into specific operating modes. Following are some tips that allow you to initiate these modes.

Microcomputer

- To force the microcomputer to continually try to reload the synthesizer. This mode will enable you to check the serial data, clock, advance change pulse and enable signals to the synthesizer. Enter this mode by grounding the lock detect line into the microcomputer at U801-6.
- To stop the microcomputer from running, disable the watchdog timer by shorting the collector and emitter of Q803 and grounding the single step line at U801-5.

When servicing the Channel Guard circuitry, remember that the MONITOR switch bypasses the Channel Guard filter. Therefore, if the MONITOR pushbutton is pressed while receiving a signal that has a Channel Guard tone present, the tone will be audible in the speaker.

Microphonics

Synthesized radios tend to be sensitive to shock and vibration, creating microphonics. The construction of the PSX-200 radios with its die cast frame, two cast shields, and multiple board mounting screws, provide a high degree of immunity. Note, when removing the front cap, either printed circuit board or shields, the location and position of all mounting hardware including rubber padding and bracket (if included).

When servicing the radio be sure that no solder build-up has occured on the chassis or shield, or seating plane. The seating plane is formed by the webbing and bases that are cast in the chassis.

To assure a high degree of resistance to microphonics and trouble free operation be sure to replace exactly, all hardware removed. Be sure that all mounting screws are properly torqued and shields in place. Refer to Mechanical Layout Diagram.

NOTE

Loose or rubbing parts, especially in the VCO and front cap area are particularly sensitive and can cause microphonics. Again be certain all hardware is properly installed and torqued.

Test Points

Test points for the receiver section are available for alignment purposes and to monitor the 1st receiver injection at TP401 and the 2nd IF at TP501.

Eight test points are provided at critical circuit locations to monitor operation.

They are as follows:

TRANSMITTER		RECEIVER
TP101	(Synthesizer/Interconnect Bd.) VCO Range	
TP101	TRIPLER (Q102 Tx/Rx Bd.) Collector Voltage	TP351 Tripler Input - Q352
TP102	AMPL 2 Collector Voltage	
TP202	AMPL 2 (Q103, Tx/Rx Bd.) Collector Voltage	TP401 Receiver 1st oscillator injection
TP201	Pre Driver (Q201 Tx/Rx Bd.) Collector Voltage	TP501 455 kHz IF

CAUTION

Before bench testing the 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 (13.8 VDC for loads of 0 to 6 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 may be usable when operated in parallel with a 12 Volt automotive storage battery.

CAUTION

The CMOS Integrated Circuit devices used in this equipment can be destroyed by static discharges. Before handling one of these devices, the serviceman should discharge himself by touching the case of a bench test instrument that has a 3-prong power cord connected to an outlet with a known good earth ground. When soldering or desoldering a CMOS device, the soldering iron should also have a 3-prong power cord connected to an outlet with a known good earth ground. A battery-operated soldering iron may be used in place of the regular soldering iron.

MICROCOMPUTER DIAGNOSTICS

The microcomputer contains self diagnostic programming which aids in troubleshooting. Since the radio cannot function with a defective microcomputer the self diagnostic tests include internal and input/output tests to verify the proper operation of the computer. The internal tests include a ROM test to make sure the proper program is in the chip and a RAM test to check the transfer of data to and from all memory locations. The input/output tests include a test which grounds one pin at a time on Port 1 and the data bus and a test which mirrors the inputs PTT, A/B switch, channel select switch, and Channel Guard disable onto the data bus. The following tests verify operation of the ports and data bus, in addition to checking the input/output instructions of the microcomputer.

Test Equipment Required

- 13.8 VDC supply, 500 mA (unless being tested in radio)
- DC Voltmeter (Data Tech 30L on equivalent)
- Oscilloscope (Tektronix 404 or equivalent)

Test Procedure

NOTE

This procedure assumes the synthesizer/interconnect board is being tested in the radio. Alternate procedures for bench test are shown in parenthesis ( ).

1. Connect oscilloscopes to J903-7 and ground.
2. Enter the self diagnostic mode as follows:
   - Turn the radio OFF.
   - Key microphone while on hook. (Ground J911-2)
   - Press channel (Mode) select button or Ground J911-7 at the rear of radio.
   - Turn radio on. (Apply 13.8 VDC to J912-1).

ROM AND RAM Tests

Once power is supplied to the board the microcomputer will jump to the self diagnostic test and immediately begin execution of the ROM and RAM tests. Upon completion of the ROM and RAM test (less than a second) the data bus, or alert tone will indicate if the test has passed.

	D3	D2	D1	D0	ALERT TONE
ROM TEST FAILED	0	0	0	0	NONE
ROM TEST PASSED RAM TEST FAILED	0	0	0	1	NONE
ROM TEST PASSED RAM TEST PASSED	0	0	1	0	1 kHz

If the tests have passed a 1 kHz tone will be heard on the speaker and displayed on the oscilloscope. If no alert tone is present then either the ROM or RAM test has failed. The data bus can be monitored at U801-12 thru 19. An analysis of the test run is provided in the table above.

NOTE

If any of the above tests fail, the microprocessor function is not working properly. Do not replace microprocessor before checking all other possibilities. (The microprocessor is very reliable.) Check associated circuitry for shorted printed wire runs and defective components.

Input/Output Port Test

If the ROM and RAM tests run successfully, release the PTT and channel select switches. (Remove ground from J911-2 and 7). The alert tone should no longer be displayed on the scope or heard on the speaker.

NOTE

The next test will ground one line at a time on Port 1 and the data bus and is step through by operating the PTT switch (Grounding and ungrounding J911-2, hereafter referred to as S1).

1. Press and release the PTT switch (S1). Port 1 (U801-27 thru 34) and data bus lines will all go high.
2. Repeat Step 1. P1-7 (U801-34) and D7 (U801-19) will go low. All other outputs should be high (greater than VDC 0.5).
3. Repeat Step 1. P1-6 (U801-33) and D6 (U801-18) will go low. All other outputs should be high.
4. Repeat Step 1. P1-5 (U801-32) and D5 (U801-17) will go low. All other outputs should be high.

5. Repeat Step 1. P1-4 (U801-31) and D4 (U801-16) will go low. All other outputs should be high.

6. Repeat Step 1. P1-3 (U801-30) and D3 (U801-15) will indicate 7. All other outputs should be high.

7. Repeat Step 1. P1-2 (U801-29) and D2 (U801-14) will go low. All other outputs should be high.

8. Repeat Step 1. P1-1 (U801-28) D1 (U801-13) will go low. All other outputs should be high. Note P1-1 remains high because this output switches the radio into the transmit mode when grounded. Thus this output is bypassed so that the radio will never go into the transmit mode during self test.

9. Repeat Step 1. P1-0 (U801-27) and D0 (U801-12) will go low. All other outputs should be high. (Receiver unmutes).

10. Repeat Step 1. Port 1 outputs (U801-27-34) will all be set high.

NOTE

At this point the program advances to mirror the outputs PTT, Channel Guard disable, Mode A/B switch onto the data bus D7, D5, D4, and D6, respectively. The lower nibble of the data bus will remain low.

11. Press the PTT switch (Ground J911-2) D7 (U801-19) should go low.

12. Release the PTT switch (Unground J911-2) D7 (U801-19) should go high.

13. Press Mode A/B switch (Ground U801-37). D6 (U801-18) should go low.

14. Release Mode A/B switch (Unground U801-37). D6 (U801-18) should go high.

15. Ground CG Disable J910-9. D4 (U801-16) should go low.

16. Remove ground from J910-9. D4 (U801-16) should go high.

NOTE

If any of the above tests fail, the microprocessor function is not working properly. Do not replace microprocessor before checking all other possibilities. (The microprocessor is very reliable). Check associated circuitry for shorted printed wire runs and defective components.

To exit the Diagnostic routine turn the radio off and then back on.

EXCITER VOLTAGE READINGS

Voltage Readings are typical readings measured with a 20,000 ohms-per-volt VOM. An RF choke (10 microhenrys) is used in series with the hot meter lead to avoid detuning RF circuits.

TRANSISTOR	TRANSMITTER KEYED	TRANSMITTER UNKEYED
Q201-E	0 V	0 V
-B	.45 V	.2 V
-C	8.2 V	7.3 V
Q202-E	0 V	0 V
-B	0 V	0 V
-C	13.8 V	13.2 V
Q203-E	0 V	0 V
-B	0 V	0 V
-C	13.8 V	13.2 V
Q204-E	6.8 V	6.2 V
-B	7.3 V	6.8 V
-C	8.5 V	8.5 V
Q101-E	0.0 V	0.25 V
-B	0.0 V	0.75 V
-C	0.0 V	5.5 V
Q102-E	0.0 V	0.0 V
-B	0.0 V	1.0 V
-C	8.5 V	7.0 V
Q103-E	0.0 V	0 V
-B	0.0 V	.75 V
-C	8.5 V	6.6 V
D201-A	0.0 V	1.7 V
-C	0.0 V	0.8 V
D202-A	0 V	0.8 V
-C	0 V	0 V

ERICSSON

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Mountain View Road • Lynchburg, Virginia 24502

Printed in U.S.A.

TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE

SYMPTOM	PROCEDURE
No 13.8 V Supply	Check power connections and continuity of supply leads. Check ON/OFF switch. Check radio for shorts. Check fuse in power line.
Low 13.8 V Supply	Check for low or uncharged battery possibly with bad cell in vehicle. Check radio for shorts or high resistance at A+ paths.
No 8.5 V Regulated Supply	Check 13.8 V supply at pin 1 of regulator U602. If 8.5 V is low, check for short on output of U602.
No Audio Output	1. Receiver may be squelched • Rotate R607 (SQ. Pot.) fully counterclockwise to unsquelch the receiver. • Measure DC voltage on pin 2 of U601 (audio amp.). If this voltage is greater than .8 volts, the audio is being squelched. Check Q603 and Rx Mute voltage at P912-4. This input voltage should be approximately 6.2 volts to unsquelch the audio. Note operation of S602 (Monitor switch) opens the input to Q603 which should always result in Q603 being biased off; thereby insuring that U601 is unsquelched. 2. No audio input to U601 • Check for audio at P903-7 (Filtered Volume/SQ. High). • Check for audio at P903-3 (VOL./SQ. Hi). If audio is present at either of these points but does not reach pin 1 of U601 (audio amp.), check for loss of signal in Channel Guard reject filter on synthesizer/interconnect board or through monitor switch (S602) and volume pot (R617). Check for open in VOL.CONT./DE-EMPHASIS CIRCUITS. Check DC voltages around U601 according to schematic.
Low Audio	Check supply voltage at pin 5 of U602. Verify correct audio levels at: P903-3 300 mV +100 -50 mV P903-7 270 mV +100 -50 mV U602 pin 1 37.5 ±10 mV at maximum volume (NOTE: 1 kHz modulation at ±3 kHz deviation) If audio levels are low, tune L501 for maximum level. If low level at pin 1 of U601, check for defective components, shorts or opens, between U601 and volume control.
Distorted Audio Output	Apply a strong RF signal with standard test modulation and measure audio distortion into an 4 ohm dummy load. Distortion should be less than 5% at 3.46 VRMS audio output. Check for 13.8 V at pin 5 of U601. Check DC voltages around U601 per schematic. Tune L501 slightly to note any improvement. Tune L410, L409 and L408 slightly and note any improvement. (It may be detuned). Check frequency of 2nd oscillator at U501-2 with high impedance counter. Should be 29.945 MHz ±200 Hz. If no improvement, check for defective filters (Z401, Z402, and Z501).

SYMPTOM	PROCEDURE
No or Incorrect Detector Output	Check audio level at P903-3, Vol/Sq Hi. Should be 300 mV (+100, -50 mV) under standard test conditions. Tune L501 and note improvement, if any. Check for shorts or opens around L501 circuitry. Check DC bias levels around U501 and Q601 under high RF input level (1 mV or more) per schematic. Check limiter output at pin 7 of U501 with scope; should be square wave at 455 kHz at .4 V P-P.
No 2nd Oscillator Activity	Substitute a known good crystal for Y501. Check voltages on U501 pins 1 and 2.
Radio Permanently Squelched	1. Squelch Circuit Apply an on channel RF signal of 1 mV with standard modulation. Measure the AC audio level at VOL/SQ HI (P903-3). The level should be 300 mV rms (+100, -50 mV). If this level is not met, follow the detector troubleshooting procedure. If the audio level is correct, measure the DC level at $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ (P912-4). The reading should be 0 V. Remove the RF signal from the receiver input and the reading should change to 7.5 VDC. If both measurements are correct, the squelch circuit is working and the audio switch circuit should be checked next. If not, measure the bias voltages on U501 pin 10-14. With no RF input signal, the voltage on pin 12 of U501 should vary as R607 is varied (see schematic). If not, check the noise detector diode D601 and its associated circuitry (C606, C607, C621, R608 and R609) and the noise filter circuitry (R604-R606 and C603-C605). Otherwise, U501 is probably defective and should be replaced. 2. Audio Switch Circuit Apply an on channel RF signal of 1 mV and standard modulation. Depress MONITOR switch (S602) momentarily. If audio is heard from the speaker, the audio switch and audio amplifier are working and the problem is on the systems interconnect board. (Check the operation of the Channel Guard, audio gate, and microprocessor sections on the systems interconnect board.) If audio is not heard from the speaker, measure the voltages on Q603 and on pins 2 and 4 of U501. Remove the RF signal from the receiver input and measure these voltages for the squelched condition (see schematic). If the voltages are correct, follow the procedure for "No Audio Output".
Radio Won't Squelch	1. Squelch Circuit Without a signal applied to the receiver input, ground $\overline{\text{RX MUTE}}$ (P903-4). If the receiver does not squelch, follow the audio switch circuit troubleshooting procedure. If the receiver does squelch, remove the ground from $\overline{\text{RX MUTE}}$ and turn R607 (SQUELCH ADJ) maximum clockwise. If the receiver now squelches, R607 was misadjusted. If the receiver remains unsquelched apply an on channel RF signal of 1 mV and standard modulation. Measure the AC audio level at VOL/SQ HI (P903-3). The level should be 300 mV rms (+100, -50 mV). If this level is not met, follow the detector troubleshooting procedure. If the audio level is correct measure the DC level at CAS (P912-4). The reading should be 0 V. Remove the RF signal from the receiver input and the reading should change to 7.5 VDC. If both measurements are correct, check the operation of the microprocessor section on the systems interconnect board. If the $\overline{\text{CAS}}$ readings don't change, measure the bias voltages on U501 pins 10-14. With no RF input signal, the voltage on pin 12 of U501 should vary as R607 is varied (see schematic). If not, check the noise detector diode D601 and its associated circuitry (Q607, C606, C607, C621, R608 and R609) and the noise filter circuitry (R604-R606 and C603-C605). Otherwise, U501 is probably defective and should be replaced. 2. Audio Switch Circuit Ground $\overline{\text{RX MUTE}}$ (P903-4) and measure the voltages at Q603 and pins 2 and 4 of U601 for the squelched condition (see schematic).

SYMPTOM	PROCEDURE
Poor or No Sensitivity	Verify that proper injection power is present and at the correct frequency, (f_c +21.4 MHz). This can be done by a high impedance probe from the junction of C406 and C407 to ground. The power seen should be approximately 10 dBm. If OK, then use a 50 ohm probe with a signal generator to inject signal into various portions of the radio to isolate the bad section. Set the generator with standard modulation to the level and frequency indicated on the large service schematic and probe those points starting with IC (U501) and moving forward to the antenna jack. In some cases parts must be adjusted for best sensitivity while probing. This is indicated on the schematic. Once the faulty stage is isolated, measure bias voltages.
No or Low Injection Power	Monitor the L.O. input with a high impedance probe at J351, synthesizer input. This level should be approximately +10 dBm at the injection frequency. Check the bias levels on Q301 with a DC volt meter.
Frequency Won't Adjust Properly	Check reference oscillator frequency at U101-2 and set to 13.2 MHz. Check VCO control line voltage at TP101 for 6.5 volts using a high impedance probe. Select the highest frequency in the radio and tone L104 for 6.5 volts.
No Transmit 8.5 V	Check the switching transistor Q604.
Radio Won't go into Transmit Mode	Check Q604. If OK, check pin 4 P901. There should be no voltage between pin 4 and ground when PTT is depressed.
Low or No Transmit Power	Check the voltage at TP101. When PTT is depressed, the DC voltage should decrease by about 1 volt. If not, then check J151. Make sure the feed thru pin from Interconnect board is making good contact with J151. If everything is OK, then check voltage at TP102. When keyed this voltage should be approximately 6.5 volts. If not refer to the Transmitter Alignment Procedure and tune L102, L105 and L106.
Oscillator Frequency Will Not Adjust Properly	Check circuitry associated with reference osillator Q101. Verify part values and check crystal Y101 and L101. Oscillator frequency should adjust to 13.2 MHz.
No Transmitter Deviation	Check audio processor U301 and its associated circuitry. If OK, check Q301 and audio levels at output of pots R320 and R316. If OK, check C122 and C101.

PROM TEST PROGRAMS

In all PSX-200 radios the EEPROM will come from the factory with test frequencies programmed. However, the radio will require reprogramming throughout the alignment procedure should alignment be required.

TABLE 1 TEST PROM PROGRAMMING

FREQUENCY SPLIT	SET	CHAN	TX FREQ	RX FREQ	CG TX/RX	CCT
440-470 MHz	1	1A	461.025	469.950	---	---
		1B	450.025	450.075	71.9	---
	2	1A	469.900	460.975	---	---
		1B	450.025	450.075	---	---

NOTE

The radio is factory tuned and should not require adjustment. If alignment is required, the radio will require reprogramming more then once during the alignment procedure.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

NOTE

Refer to photographs to locate CONTROLS, TEST POINTS and CRYSTALS.

All adjustments are made with the transmitter keyed. Unkey the transmitter between steps to avoid over-heating.

1. Check P903-2 for 8.5 volts ±.15 volt before any alignment is attempted. Also check currents and 5 volt regulation (5.0 VDC ±0.2 VDC at less than 200 milliamps).

2. Set up test equipment as shown in Figure 4.

3. Program the RADIO, through the connector on the back, with the first set of frequencies in the test PROM (high end of split).

4. Preset cores in helical casting (front end) as follows:

   L105 - Set core top level with the top of the helical casting, then screw in 1-1/2 turns.

   L106 - Set core top level with the top of helical casting, then screw in 2 full turns.

5. Adjust R320, R212 and R724 fully counterclockwise.

6. Set power adjust control R205 to maximum (fully clockwise).

VCO CONTROL VOLTAGE

1. Select frequency 1A and go to receive.

2. Tune L201 (reference oscillator) for a maximum level on a scope connected at U101, Pin 3.

3. Monitor J101 on the synthesizer/interconnect board and adjust L102, also on the synthesizer/interconnect board, for 7.0 volts.

   If L102 can not be tuned for 7.0 volts, tune L102 as close to 7.0 volts as possible. The voltage at J101 should never be more than 7.0 volts.

FREQUENCY AND MODULATION ADJUSTMENT

Test Equipment Required

1. Audio Oscillator
2. Deviation Monitor
3. AC Voltmeter
4. Wattmeter, 50 ohms, 50 Watt
5. Frequency Counter

FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

1. Select frequency 1A and go to transmit.

2. With no audio input, tune L201 for frequency 1 ±100 Hz.

NOTE

All TX channels must be tuned to the proper frequency according to the TX Alignment Procedure before the Modulation Level Adjustment Procedure is performed.

MODULATION LEVEL ADJUSTMENT

NOTE

DO NOT remove microphone from the optional hookswitch (if present) when making this adjustment. DAMAGE to equipment will result.

The CG encode circuit can be easily disabled to allow transmitter distortion and modulation checks (without removing covers) by temporarily connecting a jumper from J910-11 (A+) to J910-9 (CG DISABLE lead).

MOD ADJUST control R320 has been adjusted to the proper setting before shipment and normally does not require readjustment. This setting permits approximately 75% modulation for the average-voice level.

NOTE

The Channel Guard modulation level adjustment should be checked each time the tone frequency is changed.

MODULATION ADJUSTMENT WITH TONE CHANNEL GUARD

1. Select frequency 1A and go to transmit.

2. Connect the audio oscillator and the AC voltmeter across audio input terminals J911-4 (Hi) and J911-3 (Lo) on the synthesizer/interconnect board.

3. Adjust the audio oscillator for 1 volt RMS at 1000 Hz.

4. Connect the RF Wattmeter to the antenna jack.

5. Adjust R320 for 4.5 KHz deviation (3.75 KHz when Channel Guard is used). Select Frequency 1B and adjust R320 so that Frequency 1B deviation does not exceed the deviation specified.

6. Set R724 for 0.75 KHz deviation.

7. Select Channel 1A.

8. Adjust the audio oscillator for a sufficient signal level at 300 Hz to obtain 2 KHz deviation. At the same level, set the oscillator for 10 KHz and set R212 to obtain 2 KHz deviation.

NOTE

If the deviation reading plus (+) or minus (-) differs more than 0.5 KHz, recheck Step 1 as shown in the Transmitter Alignment Chart.

MODULATION ADJUSTMENT WITH DIGITAL CHANNEL GUARD (PSX-SE ONLY)

1. Connect the audio oscillator and the AC voltmeter across audio input terminals J911-4 (Hi) and J911-3 (Lo) on the synthesizer/interconnect board.

2. Adjust the audio oscillator for 1 volt RMS at 1000 Hz.

3. Connect RF Wattmeter to antenna jack.

4. Set CG Mod adjust R724 and R316 fully counterclockwise.

5. Adjust R320 for 4.5 kHz deviation (3.75 kHz when Channel Guard is used). Step through all transmit channels and adjust R320 such that no channel exceeds the deviation specified.

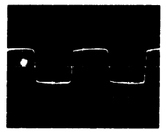
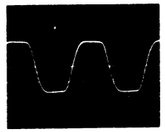
6. Remove audio oscillator from J911 and using a 100 uf capacitor (+ end toward radio) couple a 300 Hz signal to J301 and adjust input level to obtain 1.5 kHz deviation. Keeping input level constant, adjust frequency for 10 Hz. Adjust R316 for 1.5 kHz deviation.

7. Remove signal from J301. Select frequency programmed for Digital Channel Guard. If available, select a center frequency.

8. Adjust R724 for 0.75 kHz deviation.

AUDIO AC VOLTAGES

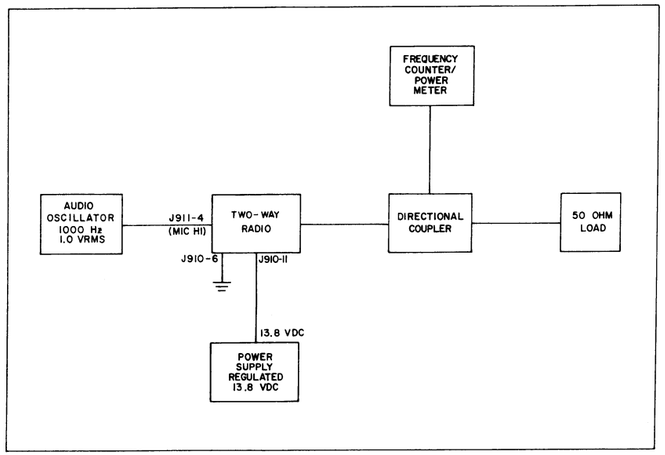
1. Connect audio oscillator output across J911-4 (Mic Hi) and J911-3 (Mic Lo)

		U301-7	U301-1 (+)
SCOPE SETTING	HORIZONTAL	200 U SEC/DIV	200 U SEC/DIV
	VERTICAL	2 VOLTS/DIV	0.5 VOLTS/DIV
SET AUDIO OSCILLATOR AT 1000 Hz WITH OUTPUT OF 1.0 VRMS. R155 ADJUSTED FOR 3.75 kHz DEVIATION. NOTE: AN RMS OR PEAK READING VOLT METER WILL READ 1/2 TO 1/3 OF PEAK-TO-PEAK READINGS			

AUDIO SENSITIVITY

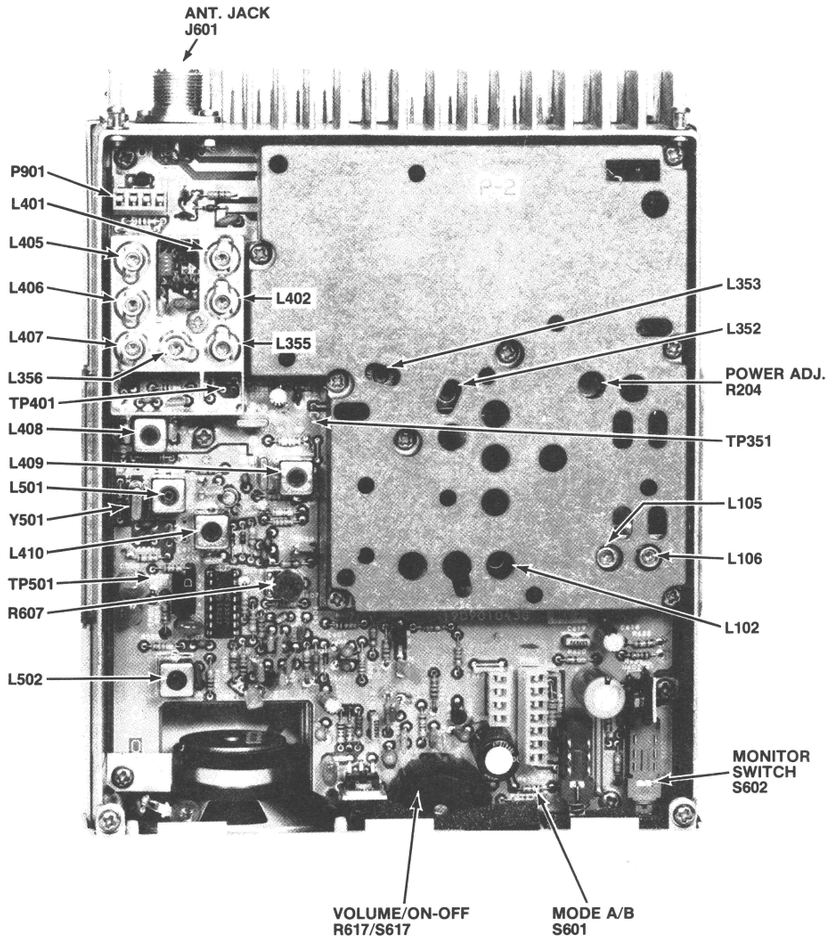
1. Connect audio oscillator output across J911-4 (Mic Hi) and J911-3 (Mic Lo). Adjust output for 1000 Hz at 1.0 VRMS.

2. Reduce generator output until deviation falls to 2.25 kHz. Voltage should be less than 1000 millivolts.

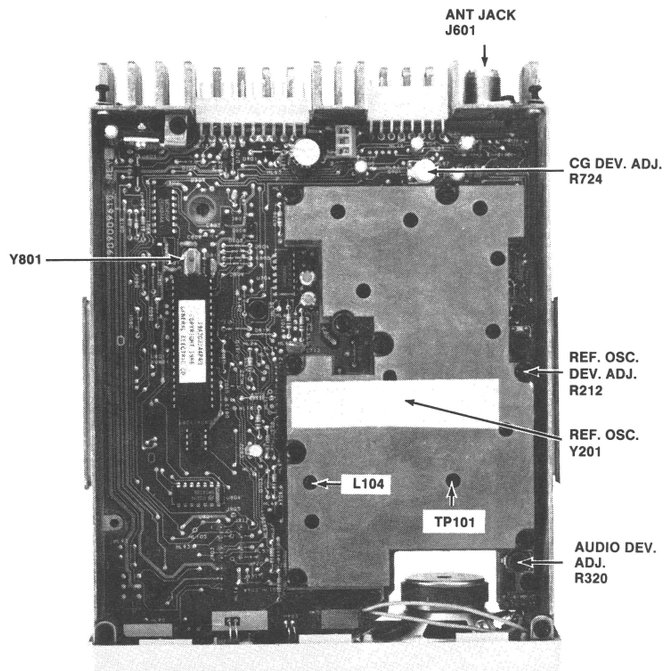


TEST EQUIPMENT SET-UP

TRANSMIT/RECEIVER BOARD



SYNTHESIZER/INTERCONNECT BOARD



TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

NOTE

The transmitter has been aligned at the factory and requires no re-alignment. The following procedure is provided for use when a field replacement of the Tx/Rx board is necessary.

Test Equipment

1. 50-ohm Wattmeter
2. 50-ohm Load
3. Voltmeter (20,000 ohms-per-volt)
4. 13.8 V Regulated Power Supply
5. Audio Signal Generator
6. Frequency Counter
7. Tuning Tool 19B800716P2

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE (Transmitter/Receiver Board)

STEP	MONITOR	TUNING CONTROLS	ADJUST FOR:	REMARKS
1.	TP101	L102	Minimum	Select Center Frequency (Channel 1A).
2.	TP201	L105	Minimum	Reprogram radio to 2nd set of channels. Select highest frequency (Channel 1A).
3.	TP201	L106	Minimum	Select lowest frequency (Channel 1B).
				NOTE Repeat steps 1-3 until no further change in core setting of L102, L105 and L106 occurs.
4.	Ant. Jack J601	R204	25 Watts Output Power	If output power exceeds 25 watts, adjust to 25 watts. Check all channels. RF output power should between 22 and 25 watts.

RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

Receiver Alignment Procedures are given in two parts: FRONT END Alignment and Receive Audio Adjustment. The Front End Alignment Procedure allows the radio to be retuned to operate on any 20 MHz segment of the operating band split. An alternative to the Front End Alignment Procedure is provided when repairing the radio i.e. replacing a tunable coil. The Receiver Audio Adjustment Procedure adjusts the audio section of the radio. These procedures may be performed independent of each other.

RECEIVE AUDIO ADJUSTMENTS

NOTE

The RF Section must be working properly before making any adjustments in the Audio Section.

PRELIMINARY CHECKS

1. Connect 13.8 VDC to J910-11(+) and J910-6(-).
2. Set MONITOR switch to "out" position.
3. Turn radio on. Verify 8.5 VDC ±0.15 VDC at P903-2. If not within tolerance check color code of U602. Change R621 if necessary.
4. Select desired channel.
5. Disable Channel Guard by removing microphone from the optional Channel Guard hookswitch (if present), or by connecting ground to J910-9.
6. Disconnect internal speaker from J904 on synthesizer/interconnect board. Terminate either J910-3 or J904 with a 4 ohm, 5 Watt resistor.

NOTE

Refer to photographs to locate CONTROLS, and TEST POINTS.

Test Equipment Required

1. RF Signal Generator (403-512 MHz)
2. AC Voltmeter
3. Power Supply, 13.8 V Regulated
4. Frequency Counter
5. 4 ohm, 5 watt resistor
6. Tuning Tool 19B800716P2

2nd RECEIVER OSCILLATOR

1. Using a frequency counter monitor TP501. Set L501 for a frequency of 455 kHz ±50 Hz.

QUADRATURE DETECTOR

1. Apply a 1000 Hz modulated tone to the carrier generator. Set deviation to 3 kHz. Set carrier level to -50 dBm. Monitor audio level at P903-3 using an AC voltmeter (1-volt scale). Peak L502.

AUDIO OUTPUT

1. Adjust VOLUME control R617 for a level of 3.46 VRMS on AC voltmeter. (3 watts) Use test set up as described above.

FIXED SQUELCH ADJUSTMENT

1. Disable Channel Guard, if present, (ground J910-9). Set squelch control R607 full CCW.
2. Connect a signal genertor to antenna jack J601 and adjust for a nominal 8 dB SINAD signal.
3. Adjust squelch control R607 to maximum squelch. Receiver must be muted.
4. Adjust squelch control R607 slowly until receiver unmutes.
5. Check that the squelch opens at an input signal level corresponding to 8 dB SINAD (±1 dB).
6. Remove ground from J910-9 or re-enable Channel Guard.

RECEIVER FRONT END ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Re-alignment of the receiver front end allows the user to operate on any 20 MHz segment of the operating frequency band split. Using the center frequency method requires the use of speciality programmed EPROMS. The EPROMS must be programmed for the two band edges and the center frequency of the frequency segment the radio is operating on. Detuning one coil in each filter allows the Receiver Front End to be center tuned. Band edge performance is optimized by switching to the band end frequencies and balancing the response.

One group of the transmitter/receive board is used to cover the operating frequency range of 440-470 MHz. Component board 19D901043G2 operates over the frequency range of 440-470 MHz.

NOTE

The PSX-200/PSX-SE wideband-synthesized radio has been sweep aligned at the factory to demanding specifications using a complex test procedure and test set up.

Should it become necessary to replace a tunable coil or helical resonator it is recommended that the core position in the removed coil be noted and that the core in the replacement coil be positioned to a like position.

Following this procedure should return the radio to service with little or no compromise in bandwidth. Check radio specifications on all operating channels. If necessary retune the radio as directed in the procedure below.

TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (or equivalent)

1. UHF Signal Generator (403-512 MHz)
2. AC Voltmeter (High Impedance)
3. DC Voltmeter (20,000 ohms/volt)
4. Detuning Tool A4032795P1 (banana plug)
5. General Electric or pre-programmed EE PROM Universal Radio Programmer TQ2310

PRELIMINARY CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. Connect 13.8 VDC to J910-11 (+) and J910-6 (-).
2. Set MONITOR switch to "out" position.
3. Turn radio on. Verify 8.5 VDC +0.15 VDC at P930-2. If not within tolerance check color code of U602. Change R621 if necessary.
4. Preset L401, L402, L405-407, L355 and L356 as follows:

   Low end of split - 2 turns down from top of coil.

   High end of split - top of coil.

   Center segments - 1 turn down from top.
5. Preset L352 and L353 2 turns down from the top of coil.
6. Program the test EEPROM for the two band end frequencies and the center frequency of desired operating frequency range using the General Electric TQ2310 Universal Radio Programmer.

NOTE

Reprogramming will be required throughout the procedure.

If the Universal Radio Programmer is not available, the EEPROMS may be ordered from General Electric Service Parts, Lynchburg, Virginia 24502. Be sure to provide complete combination number and specify desired frequencies and channels. Part number is: 19A703751G1. The part number for a blank PROM is: 19A703072P2.

NOTE

Refer to photographs to locate CONTROLS, and TEST POINTS.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

STEP	MONITOR	TUNING CONTROL	ADJUST FOR	REMARKS
1.	TP501		Less than 50 mVAC	Connect RF Generator to antenna jack and set to center frequency corresponding to EE PROM center frequency. Adjust output level for 25-50 mVAC at TP501. Maintain this level throughout Alignment Procedure when monitoring TP501.
		L.O FILTER INITIAL ALIGNMENT		
2.	TP351 (DC Meter)	L352, L353	Negative Peak	Tune L352 and L353 for maximum negative voltage at TP351.
3.	TP401 (DC Meter)	L355, L356	Peak	Tune L355 and L356 for a positive peak.
		45 MHz ALIGNMENT		
4.	TP501 (AC Meter)	L408-L410	Peak	Set RF Generator to center frequency corresponding to EE PROM center frequency. Preset L408-L410 to top of coil form. Peak L408, L409, L410 in sequence. Reduce output level of generator as necessary to prevent limiting level at TP501. This should be less than 50 millivolts AC. Do not retouch (retune) any of these coils. If it becomes necessary to retune, repeat this entire step.
		L.O. FILTER FINAL ALIGNMENT		
5.	TP351 (DC Meter)	L353	Negative Voltage	Set RF generator to center frequency corresponding to EE PROM center frequency. Detune L353 to obtain the minimum negative voltage.
6.	TP351	L353, L352	Peak	Peak L352 and then L353.
7.	TP351	L353, L352	Balance Response	**NOTE** The purpose of Step 7 is to balance the frequency response curve for the segment tuned by equalizing the voltages on the band edges. When these voltages are equal the total response will be satisfactory. Alternately select band edge frequencies noting the voltage at TP351. Slightly adjust L353 for equal voltage readings at both band edges.
8.	TP501	L356	Peak	Remove the core in L355 and replace with the detuning tool (banana plug). Set RF Generator to center frequency corresponding to EE PROM frequency. Tune L356 for peak indication.
9.	TP401	L355	Peak	Remove test core from L355 and replace it with original core. Peak L355.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE (Con't.)

STEP	MONITOR	TUNING CONTROL	ADJUST FOR	REMARKS
10.	TP401	L355	Balance	Alternately select the band edge frequencies and slightly adjust L355 to equalize the voltage readings at the band edges.
		PRE-SELECTOR ALIGNMENT		
11.	TP501	L402	Peak	Remove the core in L401 and replace with the detuning tool. Set the generator to the center frequency corresponding to EE PROM center frequency and peak L402.
12.	TP501	L401	Peak	Remove detuning tool from L401 and replace it with original core. Peak L401.
13.	TP501	L405, L407	Peak	Remove the core in L406 and replace it with the detuning tool. Peak L405 and L407.
14.	TP501	L406	Peak	Remove the detuning tool from L406 and replace it with the original core. Peak L406.
15.	TP501	L406	Balance	Alternately select the band edge frequencies, each time setting the RF Generator to the center frequency corresponding to EE PROM center frequency and slightly adjust L406 to obtain maximum but equal voltages at the band edges.

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
- Signal Generator
- 6 dB attenuation pad, and 4.0 ohm, 5 Watt resistor

PRELIMINARY ADJUSTMENTS

NOTE

These procedures are written around the Heathkit Distortion Analyzer. If a Distortion Analyzer other than the Heath IM-12 is used, measure the sensitivity and modulation acceptance bandwidth in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

1. Disable the squelch by adjusting squelch control R607.

NOTE

Be sure to reset the squelch control after completing the Test Procedures.

STEP 1

AUDIO POWER OUTPUT AND DISTORTION

TEST PROCEDURE

Measure Audio Power Output as follows:

A. Apply a 1000 microvolt, on-frequency test signal modulated by 1,000 hertz with ±3.0 kHz deviation to antenna jack J601.

B. With 3 Watt Speaker

Disconnect speaker J904.

Connect a 4.0 ohm, 5 Watt load resistor across J904-1 & 2.

Connect the Distortion Analyzer input across the resistor as shown.

C. Adjust the VOLUME control for 3 Watt output 3.46 VRMS using the Distortion Analyzer as a voltmeter.

D. Make distortion measurements according to manufacturer's instructions. Reading should be less than 5%. If the receiver sensitivity is to be measured, leave all controls and equipment as they are.

SERVICE CHECK

If the distortion is more than 5%, or maximum audio output is less than 3 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 J601.

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. Set signal generator output to 0.4 µV. Switch the RANGE control from SET LEVEL to the distortion range. Readjust Distortion Analyzer SET LEVEL as required 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 1.5 Watts (0.56 Volts RMS across the 4.0 ohm receiver load using the Distortion Analyzer as a Voltmeter).

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.

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.

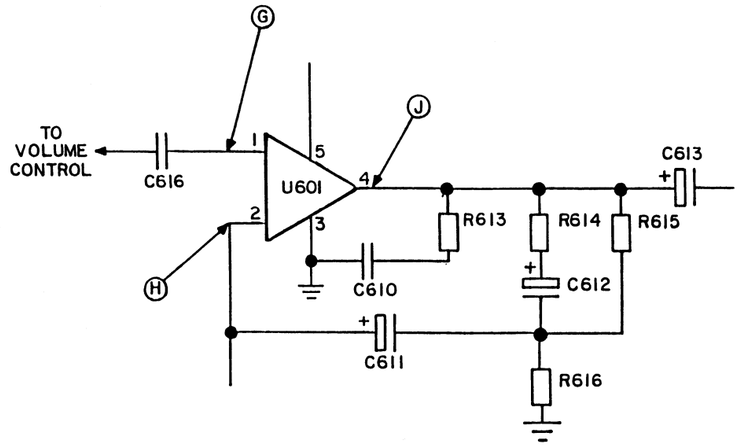
B. Set the RANGE control on the Distortion Analyzer in the SET LEVEL position (1000 Hz filter out of the circuit), and adjust the input LEVEL control for a +2 dB reading on the 30% range.

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

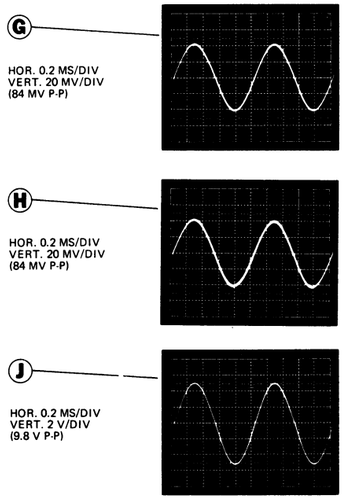
If the Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth test does not indicate the proper width, refer to the Receiver Troubleshooting Procedure.

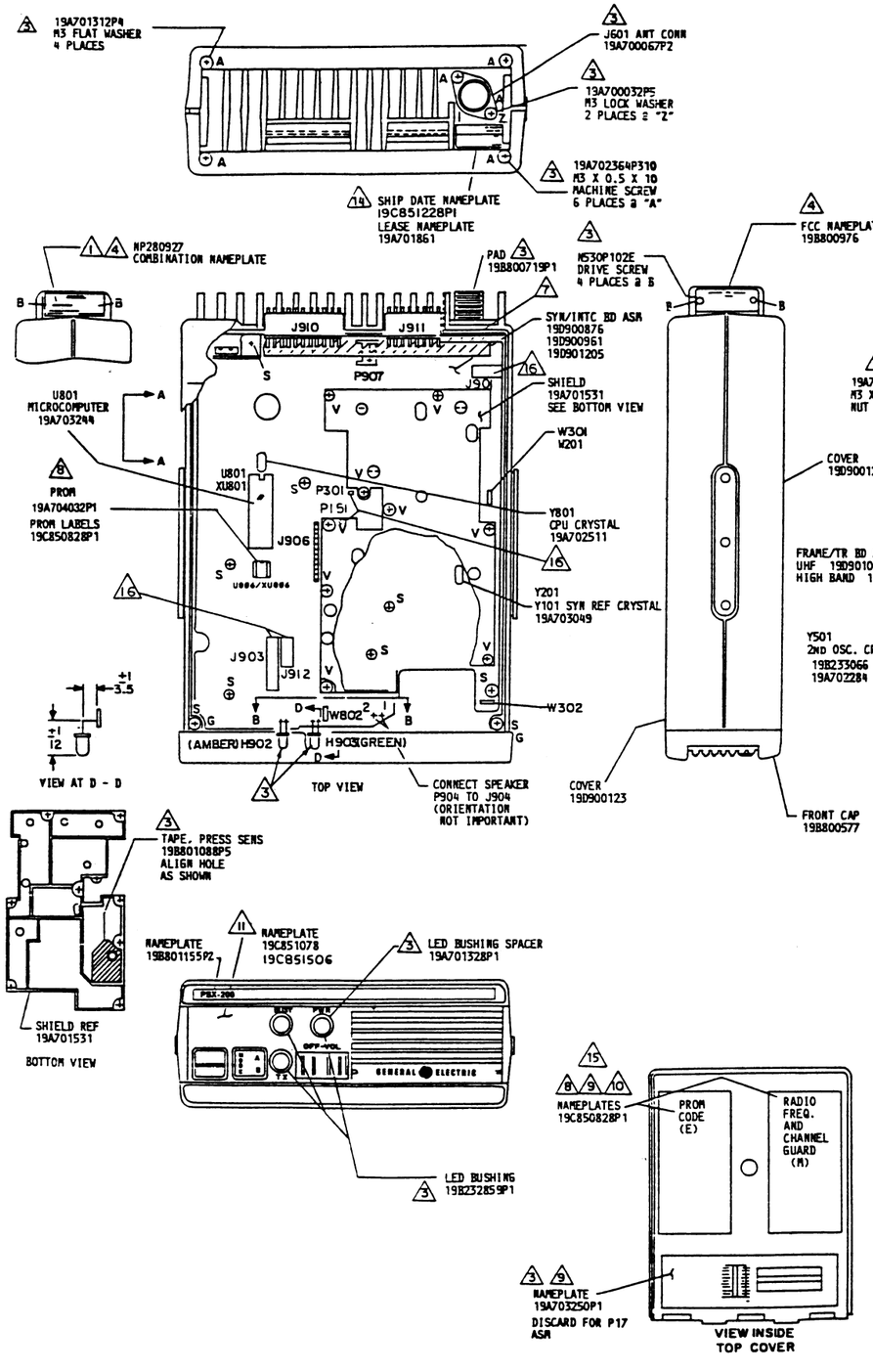


AUDIO CIRCUIT CHECKS

PRELIMINARY STEPS

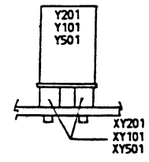
1. Apply 1000 uv on frequency signal with 1000 Hz modulation and 3 kHz deviation to antenna jack J601.
2. Monitor pushbutton "IN".
3. Output set for 3-Watts (3.46 VRMS) into 4 ohm load.
4. Use 1 megohm probe.





CPU ALTERNATE CRYSTAL

REMOVE Y801 (19A702511163) AND REPLACE WITH NEW Y801 SUPPLIED. RETURN 19A7025163 TO STOCK.



WHEN ALTERNATE SYNTHESIZER CRYSTAL (OPTION "F", VALUE "S") IS ORDERED INSTALL CRYSTAL (19A703049G5, 13.8 MHz) IN XY101 AND RETURN THE CRYSTAL (19A703049G1, 13.2 MHz) TO STOCK.

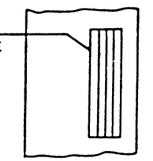
WHEN ALTERNATE 2ND OSCILLATOR CRYSTAL (OPTION "F", VALUE "T") IS ORDERED. INSTALL CRYSTAL (19A702284G2 (NB), OR 6A (UHF)) IN XY501 AND RETURN THE CRYSTAL (19A702284G1 OR G3) TO STOCK.

2.5 PPM (19D901205 SYN ONLY)
FOR 2.5 PPM OPERATION REMOVE Y201 (19A703049G1, 13.2 MHz) AND REPLACE WITH CRYSTAL 19A703049G7.

UHF MODIFICATION

REMOVE THE FOLLOWING JUMPERS ON SYNTHESIZER BD DENOTED BY X:

JUMPER	19D900961	19D901205
W201		X
W301	X	
W302	X	X
W802	X	

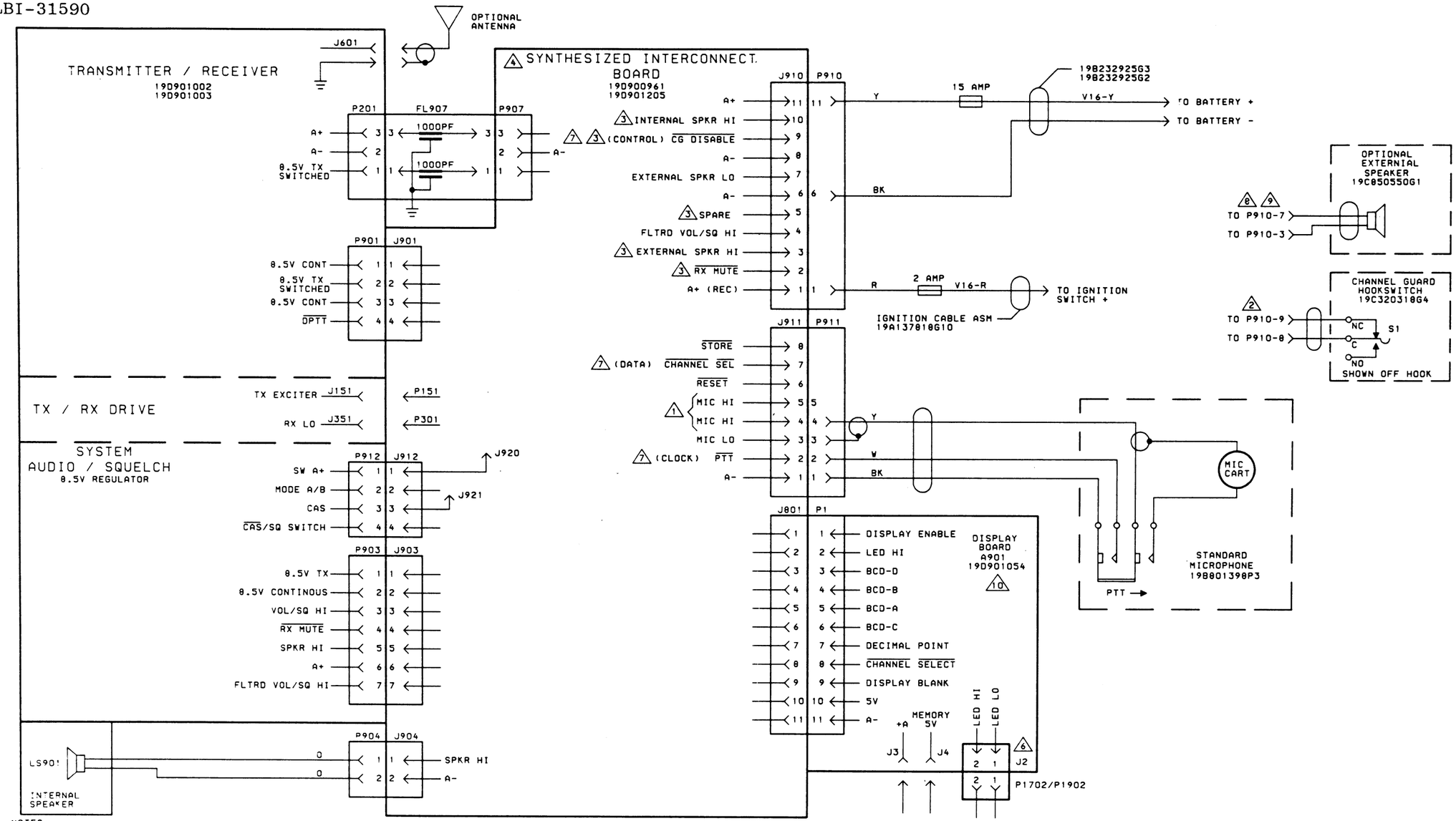


NOTES:

1. MARK AND APPLY PER 19A122529.
2. SOLDER ANT CONNECTOR ONE PLACE @ "D"
3. PART OF KIT PL19A701522.
4. BEND NAMEPLATE SLIGHTLY TO ACCOUNT FOR TAPER IN CASTING.
5. DIP ENDS OF THD FORMING SCREWS INTO LUBRICANT 19A115204P1 BEFORE INSTALLING IN CASTING.
6. FREQUENCY SELECT BUTTON MUST BE CAREFULLY ALIGNED WITH FRONTCAP FOR PROPER OPERATION.
7. APPLY 19A134084P2 TAPE (3) TO BOTH ENDS OF 19B800719 PAD.
8. PART OF 19A703396, 19A703751, OR 19A704258
9. CENTER LABELS APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN
10. REMOVE SPRUE FROM COVER IF NECESSARY BEFORE INSTALLING NAMEPLATES.
11. FIT NAMEPLATE PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BACKING - TRIM IF NECESSARY FOR PROPER FIT - THEN REMOVE PROTECTIVE BACKING AND APPLY NAMEPLATE.

13. OMIT ONE SCREW AT J2 WHEN USED WITH 19D901052P6, P7, P8 OR P9.
14. WHEN CALLED FOR, MOUNT LEASE NAMEPLATE WHERE SHIP DATE NAMEPLATE NORMALLY MOUNTS. MOUNT SHIP DATE NAMEPLATE ON BACK SIDE OF OUTERMOST FIN ADJACENT TO ANTENNA CONNECTOR J601.
15. FOR MORE THAN ONE MODE, ATTACH ADDITIONAL LABELS TO PRODUCTION TAG.
16. LUBRICATE J901, J903, J912, P151 & P301 PER PROCESS PGA-EA122 WITH 19A704532P1.

MECHANICAL LAYOUT



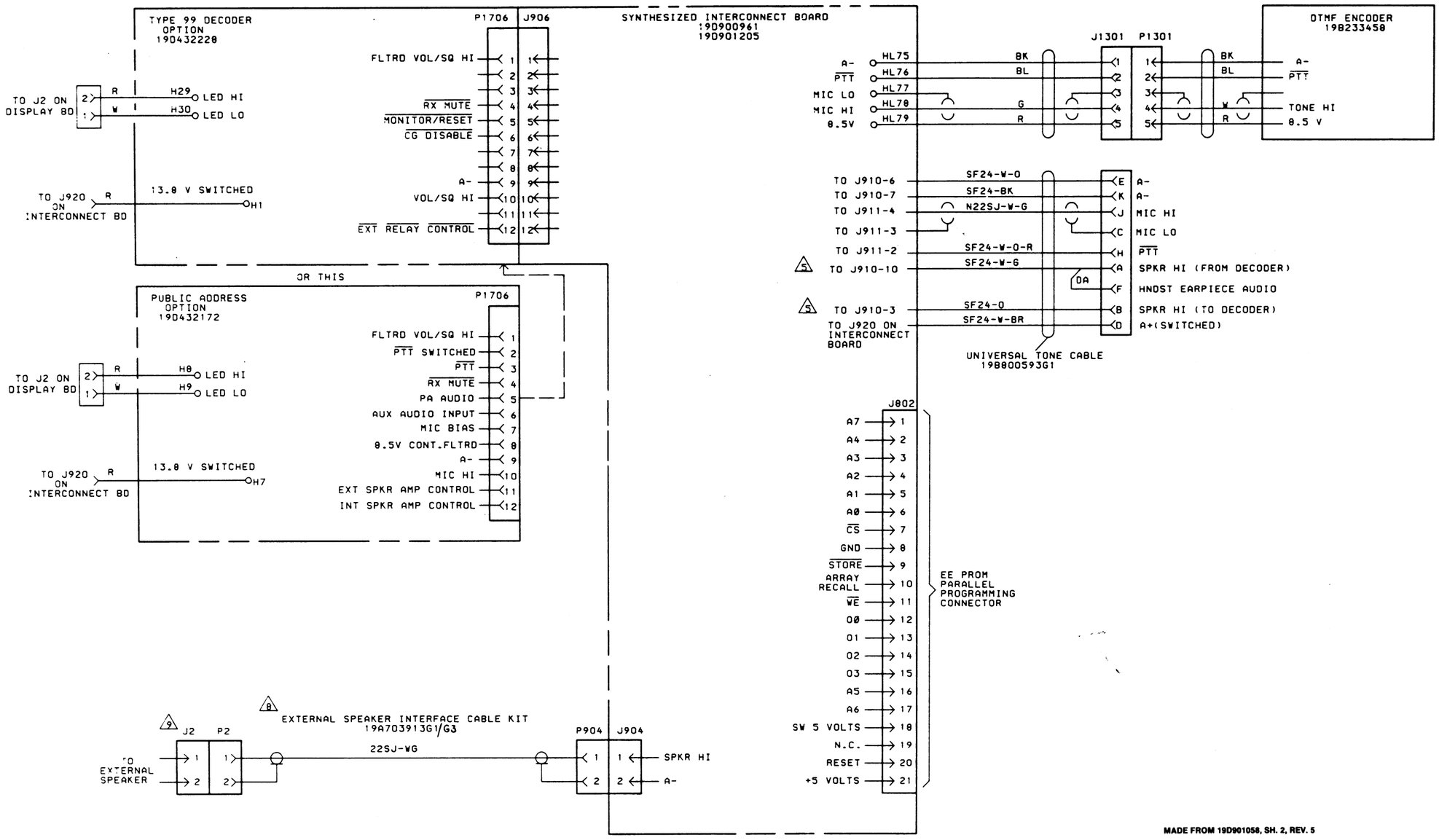
NOTES:

1. J911-5 USED IN PSX200.
2. FOR T99 DECODER OPTION, CONNECT TO P910-5 (MONITOR/RESET).
3. FUNCTIONS AT J910 ARE DIFFERENT FOR VARIOUS OPTIONS. REFER TO THE SYNTHESIZED INTERCONNECT WIRING DIAGRAM FOR THESE FUNCTIONS.FOR PHOENIX GE MARC V,J910-5 IS EXT ALARM FUNCTION.
4. SEE SHEET 2 FOR OPTION INTERFACE.
   SEE SHEET 3 FOR 16 FREQ/SCAN DISPLAY BOARD INTERFACE.
   SEE SHEET 4 FOR 16 FREQ/SCAN WITH MODE EXPANDER.
   SEE SHEET 5 FOR GE MARC V INTERNATIONAL OPTION INTERFACE.
5. WHEN THE UNIVERSAL TONE CABLE IS USED WITH PA OPTION, CONNECT THE WHITE-GREEN WIRE TO H6 AND THE ORANGE WIRE TO H11 ON THE SYNTHESIZED INTERCONNECT BOARD. SEE SHEET 2.
6. J2 USED WHEN T99, OR PUBLIC ADDRESS ARE USED. R911 MUST BE REMOVED ON THE INTERCONNECT BOARD AND R8 MUST BE REMOVED ON THE DISPLAY BOARD A901, REMOVE JUMPERS HL20 TO HL21, HL22 TO HL23 ON SCAN DISPLAY BD A902 & A903.
7. PIN DEFINITIONS SHOWN IN BRACKETS APPLY WHEN LOADING THE EEPROM.
8. EXTERNAL SPEAKER INTERFACE CABLE IS REQUIRED WHEN DTMF ENCODER OR 16 FREQ/SCAN OPTIONS ARE USED WITH PUBLIC ADDRESS OPTION. SEE SHEET 2.
9. J2 AND CONTACTS ARE PART OF EXTERNAL SPEAKER MOD KIT 19A703913G2. SEE SHEET 2.
10. DIFFERENT DISPLAY USED WITH GE MARC V INTERNATIONAL.SEE SHEET 5.

MADE FROM 19D901058, SH. 1, REV. 6

SYSTEM INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

440-470 MHz WIDEBAND PSX-200

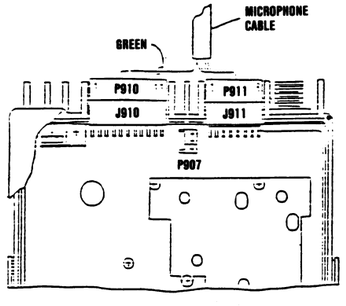


MADE FROM 19D901058, SH. 2, REV. 5

INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM

TYPE 99 TONE, PUBLIC ADDRESS, DTMF ENCODER

DESK MICROPHONE WITH OR WITHOUT TYPE 99 DECODER

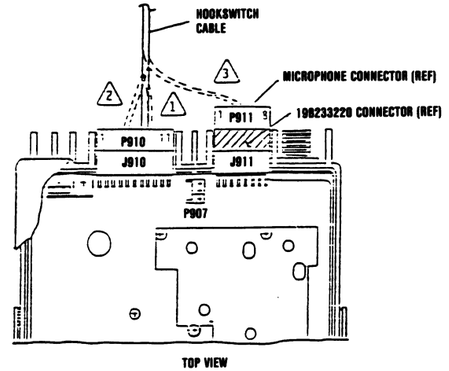


TOP VIEW

(3) DESK MICROPHONE WITH OR WITHOUT TYPE 99 DECODER

NOTES:
1. FOR USE WITHOUT TYPE 99 DECODER, MOVE GREEN WIRE FROM P911-5 TO P910-9
2. FOR USE WITH TYPE 99 DECODER, MOVE GREEN WIRE FROM P911-5 TO P910-5

HOOKSWITCH APPLICATION



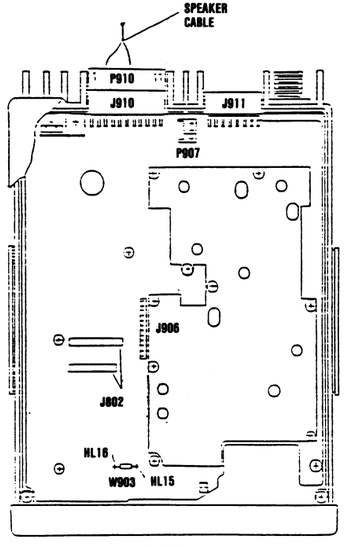
TOP VIEW

(4) HOOKSWITCH APPLICATION

NOTES:

1. CONNECT HOOKSWITCH TO P910-8 AND P910-9.
2. CONNECT HOOKSWITCH TO P910-5 AND P910-8 FOR TYPE 99 DECODER.
3. CONNECT HOOKSWITCH TO P910-8 AND P911-5 FOR DC REMOTE.

EXTERNAL SPEAKER APPLICATION



TOP VIEW

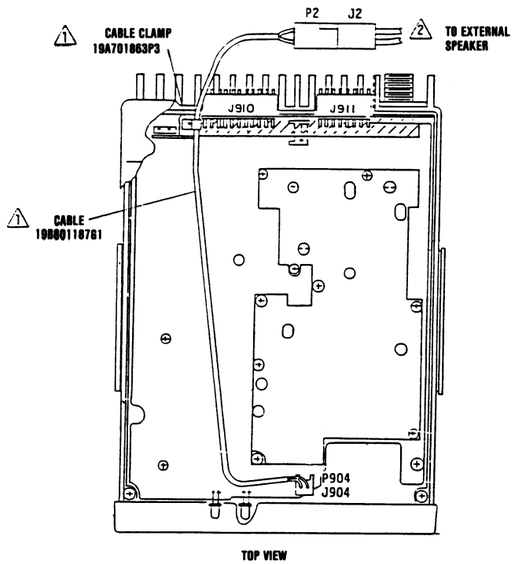
(5) EXTERNAL SPEAKER APPLICATION

NOTES:

1. CONNECT SPEAKER LEADS TO P910-3 AND P910-7. TO DISCONNECT INTERNAL SPEAKER (FIELD ONLY) REMOVE W903 BETWEEN H15 & H16.
2. FOR EXTERNAL SPEAKER WITH THE AC POWER SUPPLY, REMOVE JUMPER IN POWER CABLE BETWEEN P910-3 & P910-10 AND CONNECT PER NOTE 1.

EXTERNAL SPEAKER ADAPTER

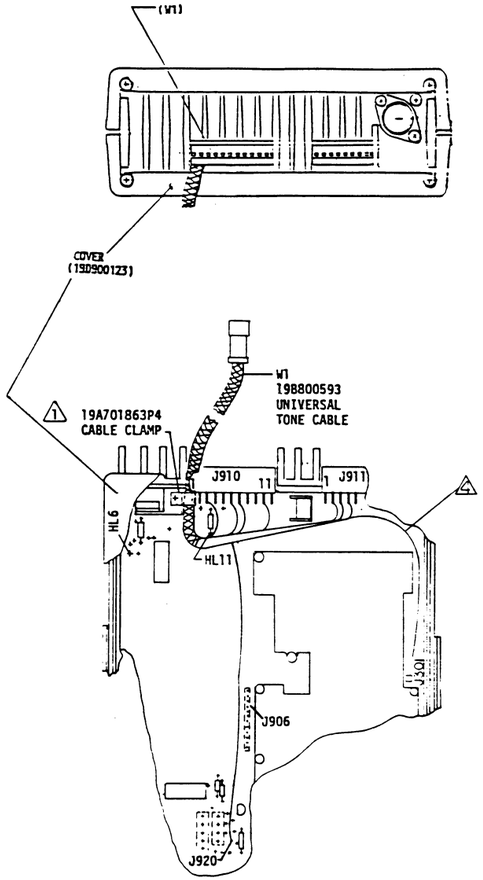
1. PART OF CABLE KIT 19A70391361.
2. J2 AND TWO CONTACTS ARE PART OF CONNECTOR KIT 19A70391362 FOR FIELD MODIFICATION OF EXTERNAL SPEAKER TO CONVERT TO P2.



TOP VIEW

MADE FROM 19D901052, SH. 1A, REV. 8 AND SH. 2, REV. 4

INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



TOP VIEW

TONE CABLE TO RADIO CONNECTION CHART

FROM	TO	WIRE COLOR	NOTES
W1 △4	J910-3	O	SOLDER
W1	J910-6	Y-O	SOLDER
W1	J910-7	BK	SOLDER
W1 △4	J910-10	Y-G	SOLDER
W1	J911-2	Y-O-R	SOLDER
W1	J911-3	SHIELD	SOLDER
W1 △4	J911-9	W-G(SHIELDED)	SOLDER
W1	J920	W-BR	SOLDER

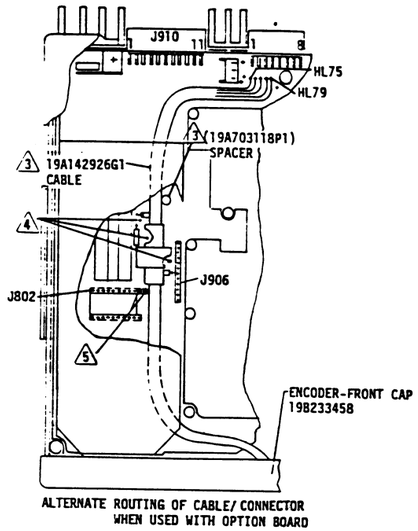
(12) UNIVERSAL TONE CABLE
NOTES:

△1 PART OF CABLE KIT 19B800593

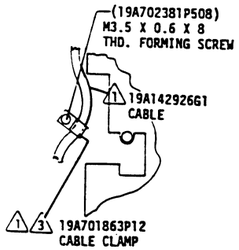
2 . DISCARD RUBBER CHANNEL SUPPLIED IN KIT

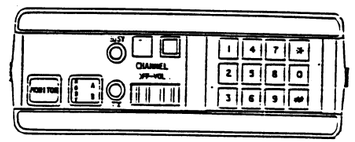
△3 WHEN THE TONE CABLE IS USED WITH THE PUBLIC ADDRESS OPTION (P10), CONNECT ORANGE WIRE TO HL 11 AND THE WHITE-GREEN WIRE TO HL6

△4 WHEN THE UNIVERSAL TONE CABLE IS USED WITH EXTERNAL CHANNEL GUARD ENCODE OPTION, REMOVE W-G (SHIELDED) CONDUCTOR FROM J911-4 AND CONNECT A 5 IN. PIECE OF #22 AWG WIRE BETWEEN THE END OF THE W-G (SHIELDED) CONDUCTOR AND J301. SLEEVE THE IN-LINE SOLDER JOINT TO PREVENT SHORTS.



ALTERNATE ROUTING OF CABLE/ CONNECTOR WHEN USED WITH OPTION BOARD





OTMF ENCODER CONNECTION CHART

WIRE COLOR	CONNECT TO	NOTES
BK	HL75	SOLDER
BL	HL76	SOLDER
SHIELD	HL77	SOLDER
G	HL78	SOLDER
R	HL79	SOLDER

(13) OTMF ENCODER
NOTES:

△1 PART OF PL19B233458.

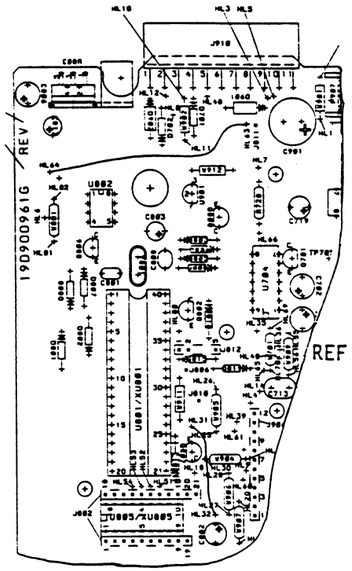
△3 SPOT TIE CABLE TO SPACER. DISCARD CABLE CLAMP WHEN SPACER IS USED.

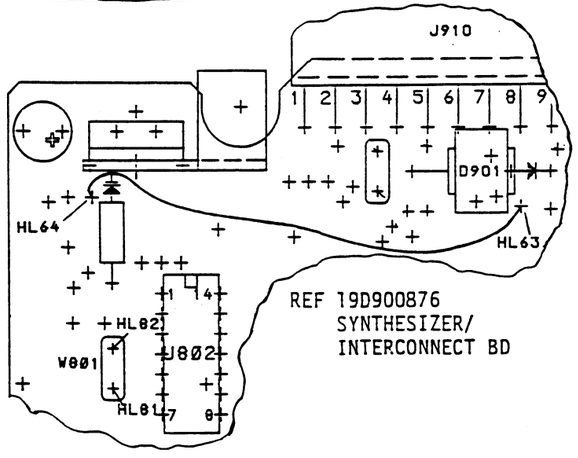
△4 CUT OFF JACKS J806, J810, J902 TO 2.5MM (0.1 INCH) AS REQUIRED FOR CONNECTOR FIT BETWEEN OPTION BOARD AND SYNTHESIZER BOARD.

△5 SLEEVE J802-20 & 21 TO PREVENT SHORT TO DTMF CABLE CONNECTOR.

MADE FROM 19D901052, SH. 5, REV. 4

INSTALLATION DIAGRAM

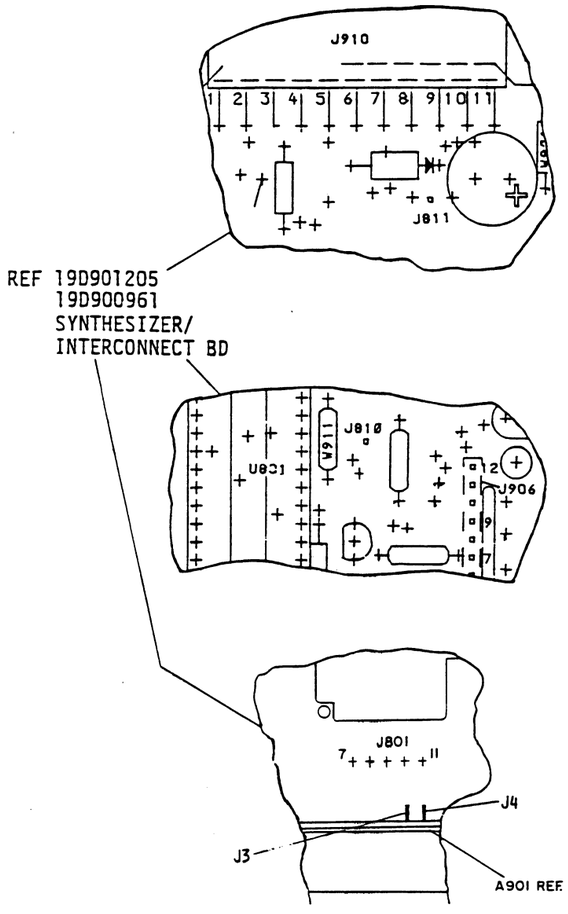




(16) CHANNEL MEMORY (200 MA MAX CONTINUOUS BATTERY DRAIN) USED WITH UV ERASABLE MICRO U801, 19A703134 ONLY.

NOTES:

1. ADD JUMPER SN22-W FROM HL63 TO HL64.
2. REMOVE JUMPER (W801) FROM HL81 TO HL82.
3. REMOVE W911
4. ADD JUMPER BETWEEN HL31 AND HL32

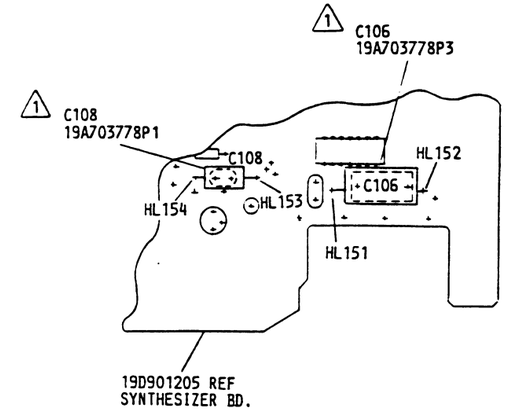


FIELD NOTE
FOR SYNTHESIZER/INTERCONNECT BDS WITHOUT U901.

(15) CHANNEL MEMORY (15 MA CONTINUOUS BATTERY DRAIN APPLIED ONLY WITH MASK VERSION OF U801 [NOT 19A703134])

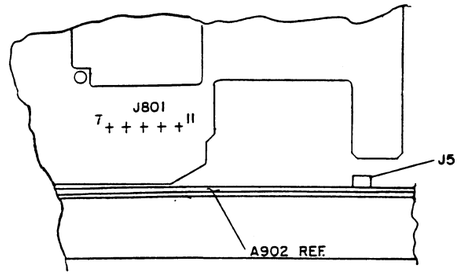
NOTES:

1. ADD JUMPER SN22-W FROM A901-J4 TO J810.
   ADD JUMPER SN22-W FROM A901-J3 TO J811.
2. REMOVE W911.



(19) SCAN MODIFICATION

1. REMOVE C106 AND C108 AND REPLACE WITH PARTS SUPPLIED IN MOD KIT 19A703922G1.



MADE FROM 19D901052, Sh. 6, Rev. 8

PARTS LIST

3 x 5 INCH SPEAKER
19C850550G1 DASH MOUNT - 4 OHM
19C850550G2 WINDOW MOUNT - 4 OHM
19C850550G3 DASH MOUNT - 8 OHM
19C850550G4 WINDOW MOUNT - 8 OHM
ISSUE 5

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		- - - - - - - - - - LOUDSPEAKERS - - - - - - - - -
LS1	19A702080P3	Permanent magnent: 3 x 5 inch, 4 ohms ±10% imp at 400 Hz, 18 w.
LS2	19A702080P4	Permanent magnent: 3 x 5 inch, 8 ohms ±10% imp at 400 Hz, 18 w.
		- - - - - - - - - - - CABLES - - - - - - - - - - -
W1	19A129414G1	2 conductor cable: approx 5 feet long, includes (2) 19A116781P5 contacts.
W2	19B226189G1	Window mount: approx. 17 inches retracted, 84 inches extended. (Includes 2 19A116781P5 contacts).
		BREAKAWAY MOUNTING KIT 19A129461G1
	19C320022P1	Retaining bracket. (With locking jaws).
	19B219578G1	Safety Release Disc. (Mates with mounting surface).
	N187P16010B6	Machine screw, hexhead, slotted: No. 10-32 x 5/8. (Quantity 1 - Used with safety release disc with retaining bracket).
	N130P1612B6	Tap screw, thd. forming: No. 10-16 x 3/4. (Quantity 3 - Used without safety release disc & retaining bracket).
	N130P1624B6	Tap screw, thd. forming: No. 10-16 x 1-1/2. (Quantity 3 - Used without safety release disc & retaining bracket - for extra thick carpet).
	N402AP9B6	Flatwasher: No. 10. (Used with 10-16 thread forming screws).
		DASH MOUNT KIT FOR WINDOW MOUNT SPEAKER OPTION 19A130023G1 & G2
	19B226192G1	Housing. (G1 only).
	19B226190P1	Backing plate.
	19B226185P1	Clip bracket.
	N193P1408B6	Tap screw, phillips head: No. 8-18 x 1/2. (Secures backing plate to mounting surface).
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - -
	19B800534G1	Housing. (DASH MOUNT).
	19B800534G2	Housing. (WINDOW MOUNT).
	19C850549P1	Grille.
	19A702464P3	Strain relief. (Used with W1 window mount cable at housing).
	19A701354P2	Nameplate. (GENERAL ELECTRIC).
	19C320016P1	Mounting bracket. (Secures speaker assembly to mounting surface).
	19A701631P516	Machine screw: No. 10-32 x 5/16. (Secures speaker housing to mounting support).
	19A701312P7	Lockwasher: No. 10. (Secures speaker housing to mounting support).
	19A700033P10	Lockwasher, external tooth: No. 10. (Secures speaker housing to mounting support).
	19A116986P112	Screw, thread forming, assembled washer: Phillips POZIDRIV®, HI-LO thread, No. 7-19 x 3/4. (Secures grille to housing).

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

PARTS LIST

LBI31249H

PHOENIX S, SX, PSX-200 AND PSX-SE
ASSOCIATED PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
	19B801032P1	Nameplate. (PHOENIX SX).
	19B801032P2	Nameplate. (PHOENIX S).
	19B801155P8	Nameplate. (PSX-200).
	19C851500P3	Nameplate. (PSX-SE).
	19C851078P1	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P2	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P3	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P4	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P5	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P6	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-BUSY-TX).
	19C851078P7	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-BUSY-TX).
	19C851078P8	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P9	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-PA-TX) (PSX-200).
	19C851078P10	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P11	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-BUSY-TX).
	19C851078P12	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P13	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P14	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-BUSY-TX).
	19C851078P15	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P16	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-CALL-TX).
	19C851078P17	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P18	Faceplate. (CHANNEL, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P19	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851078P20	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-PA-TX).
	19C851506P8	Faceplate. (PWR, OFF-VOL-BUSY-TX) (PSX-SE).
	19A701530G3	Transmit/Receive Shield.
	19A701531G1	Frequency Synthesizer, Audio Processor Shield.
	19D900123P2	Cover (Top or Bottom). (PSX-200).
	19D900123P6	Cover (Top or Bottom). (PSX-SE).
	19B800716P2	Tuning Tool.
	19B800593G1	Universal Tone Cable. (Encode or Decode).
		- - - - - - - - - - MICROPHONES - - - - - - - - -
	19B801398P3	Microphone.
	19C850857P2	Microphone: Transistorized. (Electret cartridge); sim to PRIMO DM-1532 with EM-96 cartridge). (Phoenix Style).
	7141414G2	Microphone mounting kit.
		TRANSISTORIZED MICROPHONE 19D900141G5
	19B800741P3	Microphone: Transistorized. (Electret cartridge); sim to PRIMO EM-60.
	19A116659P20	Connector; sim to Molex 09-50-3081.
	19A116781P6	Contact, electrical: wire range No. 22-26 AWG; sim to Molex 08-50-0108.
	NP280909P1	Nameplate. (GENERAL ELECTRIC).

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		RUGGEDIZED MICROPHONE 19B233577P1 BLACK 19B233577P2 PEBBLE
	RP117	Transistorized cartridge.
	RP128	Switch assembly.
	RP261	Switch button. (Black).
	RP277	Switch button. (Pebble).
	RP262	Case set. (Black).
	RP275	Case set. (Pebble).
	RP263	Cable Assembly. (Includes connector shell 19A116659P20 and 4 contacts 19A116781P6)
	RP276	Chassis Assembly, inner module.
		DESK MICROPHONE (CHANNEL GUARD) 19B209694P1)
	RP119	Switch Kit. (Includes switch, transmit and monitor pushbuttons, locking spring, retainer and spring, and two thread forming screws)
	19A116659P20	Cable Connector Shell; sim to Molex 09-50-3081.
	19A116781P6	Contact, Electrical: wire range No. 22-26 AWG; sim to Molex 08-50-0108. (Quantity 5 - used with 19A116659P20 connector shell).
	NP270713	Faceplate. (General Electric).
		INTERCONNECT CABLE 19D4417126G1
		- - - - - - - - - - - JACKS - - - - - - - - - - -
J1 and J2	7489183P7	Plug: 9 contacts rated at 7.5 amps max; sim to Winchester M9P-LS-H19CS.
		- - - - - - - - - - - PLUGS - - - - - - - - - - -
P1	7489183P10	Plug: 9 contacts rated at 7.5 amps max; sim to Winchester M9P-LS-H19C.
		FUSED LEAD ASSEMBLY 19A137818G10
	1R16P5	Fuse, quick blowing: 2 amp at 250 v; sim to littelfuse 312002 or Bussmann AGC-2.
	19A115776P6	Fuseholder: sim to Bussmann 9835.
	19A115776P5	Fuse housing cap.
	19A115776P7	Spring: sim to Bussmann 1A1853. (Located in fuse housing).
	19A115776P8	Contact: sim to Littlefuse 904-88. (crimped on wire inside fuse housing and cap.
	19A116781P3	Contact, Electrical: wire range No. 16-20 AWG; sim to Molex 08-50-0105. (Located on the end of lead).
	19B209260P21	Terminal, Solderless: wire range No. 16-20 AWG, sim to AMP 42752-2.
		POWER CABLE 19B232295G3
		- - - - - - - - - - - PLUGS - - - - - - - - - - -
P910		Connector. Includes:
	19A116659P143	Shell.
	19A116781P5	Contact, Electrical: wire range No. 18-24 AWG; sim to Molex 08-50-0106.
		FUSED LEAD ASSEMBLY 19A137818G11 (Part of Power Cable 19B232925G3)
	7484390P3	Cartridge, quick blowing: 15 amp at 250 v; sim to Bussmann ABC15.
	19A115776P5	Fuse housing cap.
	19A115776P7	Spring: sim to Bussmann 1A1853. (Located in fuse housing).
	19A115776P8	Contact: sim to Littlefuse 904-88. (crimped on wire inside fuse housing and cap.

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		FRONT CAP ASSEMBLY 19B800577G7, G10, G15
		SPEAKERS
LS901	19A703265P2	Loudspeaker, Permanent Magnet: 4 ohm imp., 4 watts
		MISCELLANEOUS
	4034221P1	Nut, push-on: sim to Tinnerman C1617-010-67.
	19D900129P2	Cap, Front. (PSX 200).
	19D900129P5	Cap, Front. (Phoenix S, SX).
	19D901725P1	Cap, Front. (PSX-SE).
	19D900177P2	Grille.
		Connector. (Used with LS901). Includes:
	19A700041P28	Shell.
	19A700041P26	Contact. (Quantity 2).
		FREQUENCY KIT 19A701522G9
		- - - - - - - - - - - - LEDS - - - - - - - - - -
H902	19A134354P9	Optoelectronic: yellow; sim to Hew. Packard HLMP4719.
H903	19A134354P3	Diode, optoelectronic: Green; sim to Hew. Packard 5082-4955.
		- - - - - - - - - - - - JACKS - - - - - - - - - -
J601B	19A700067P2	Connector, receptacle; sim to Amphenol 83-876-1002.
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - -
	19A702381P520	Screw, thd. form: TORX Drive, No. M3-0.6 x 20.
	19A702364P310	Machine screw, TORX Drive: No. M3-0.5 x 10.
	19A701328P1	Spacer.
	19B232859P1	Bushing.
	19A702381P508	Screw, thd. form: No. 3.5-0.6 x 8.
	N530P102E	Drive screw: No. 00 x 1/8.
	19A701312P4	Flatwasher: 3.2 ID.
	19A700032P5	Lockwasher, internal tooth: No. 3MM.
	19B800719P1	Dust pad.
	19A705113P1	Spring, ground.
	19A703250P1	Label
	19B801088P4	Tape, Pressure sensitive
	19A700034P4	Nut, hex: No. M3 x 0.5MM.
	19A703694P1	Washer.
	19A705244P3	Clip Spring Tension.
	N402P7B6	Flatwasher, narrow: No. 6.
		DASH MOUNTING HARDWARE KIT 19A138051G6
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - -
	19A705406P408	Machine bolt, hexagon: M4-0.7.
	19J706152P9	Retaining strap; sim to Dennison BAR-LOK 08471.
	4036835P11	Strain relief.
	19A700032P7	Lockwasher, internal tooth: M4.
	19B209260P21	Terminal, solderless: wire range No. 16-14; sim to AMP 42752-2.
	N130P1610B6	Screw, thread forming: #10 x 5/8.
	N130P1624B6	Screw, thread forming: #10 x 1 1/2.
	5490407P6	Rubber grommet.
	19C850638G3	Mounting Bracket.

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		FRONT CAP ENCODER 19B233458G4
		MISCELLANEOUS
	19A142673P1	Support, left.
	19A116773P606	Tap screw, phillips, POZIDRIV: No. 5-20 x 3/8.
	19A142672P1	Support, right.
	19A142920G1	Encoder, modified (DTMF).
	19D430583P13	Faceplate.
	19A142926G1	Interconnect Cable
	19A701863P12	Clip loop.
	19B233457G4	Front cap.
		EXTERNAL SPEAKER KIT 19A703913G1, CABLE KIT 19A703913G2, CONNECTOR KIT
		- - - - - - - - - - - - JACKS - - - - - - - - - -
		Connector Kit Includes:
J2	19B209288P14	Shell.
	19B209288P30	Contact, electrical: male; sim to Molex 02-09-2141.
		- - - - - - - - - - - - PLUGS - - - - - - - - - -
	19B801187G1	Cable Kit Includes:
P2	19B209288P12	Shell.
P904	19A700041P28	Shell.
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - -
	7134854P4	Wire stranded.
	19A700041P26	Contact: sim to Molex 08-50-0113.
	19B209288P29	Contact, electrical: wire size No. 22-30 AWG; sim to Molex 02-09-1141.
	19A701863P3	Cable clip.

PARTS LIST

MIKE HANGER/HOOKSWITCH
19C320318G4
ISSUE 3

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		- - - - - - - - - - SWITCHES - - - - - - - - - -
S2	19A116676P1	Sensitive: SPDT, 5 amps at 24 VDC or 5 amps at 250 VRMS; sim to Microswitch 111SM1-T2.
		- - - - - - - - - - CABLES - - - - - - - - - -
W1	19A129414G1	2 conductor cable: approx 5 feet long, includes (2) 19A116781P5 contacts.
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - -
	19B219694P1	Base plate.
	19B219698G5	Housing.
	19A702464P2	Strain relief. (W1).
	N193P1410B6	Tap screw, phillips head: No. 8-18 x 5/8. (Secures assembly to mounting surface).
		ASSOCIATED PARTS MIKE KIT 7141414G2
	4031457P1	Support.
	4031458P1	Spring.
	N193P1408C6	Tap screw, phillips head: No. 8-18 x 1/2.
	19A116773P105	Tap screw, phillips POZIDRIV®: No. 7-19 x 5/16.

*COMPONENTS ADDED, DELETED OR CHANGED BY PRODUCTION CHANGES

PARTS LIST

EXTERNAL ALARM RELAY
19B226025G4
ISSUE 4

SYMBOL	GE PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
		- - - - - - - DIODES AND RECTIFIERS - - - - - - -
CR1701	T324ADP1051	Rectifier, silicon; general purpose.
		- - - - - - - - - - RELAYS - - - - - - - - - -
K1701	7486515P2	Armature, enclosed: 12 VDC nominal, 85 to 90 ohms coil res, 1 form A contact rated at 15 amps.
		FUSED LEAD 19B226454G1
	1R16P3	Quick blowing: 1 amp at 250 v; sim to Littelfuse 312001 or Bussmann AGC-1.
	19A115776P6	Fuseholder: sim to Bussmann 9835.
	19A115776P5	Knob assembly: sim to Bussmann 9953 1/2.
	19A115776P7	Spring: sim to Bussmann 1A1853.
	19A115776P8	Contact: sim to Littelfuse 904-88. (Crimped on wires inside holder).
		WIRE ASSEMBLY 19A129937G2
	19B209260P12	Terminal, solderless: wire range No. 22-16; sim to AMP41310.
	19A116781P3	Contact, electrical: wire range No. 16-20 AWG; sim to Molex 08-50-0105.
		- - - - - - - - - MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - - -
	N80P13005C6	Machine screw: No. 6-32 x 5/16. (Secures relay to support).
	N404P13C6	Lockwasher, internal tooth: No. 6. (Secures relay to support).
	N402P37B6	Flatwasher: No. 6. (Secures relay to support).
	N80P15005C6	Machine screw, phillips head: No. 8-32 x 5/16. (Secures wire to relay terminals).
	19A129833P1	Support. (K1701).
	N130P1608B6	Tap screw: No. 10-16 x 1/2. (Secures relay support).
	7491823P7	Solderless terminal.
	7491823P8	Solderless terminal.
	4029484P2	Contact, electrical.

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