MODEL A-3B

$$
\mathrm{A}-3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{MM}-1 / 76
$$

## RADIO RECEIVER WITH SPECTRUM DISPLAY

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THIS EQUIPMENT CONTAINS INTERNAL VOLTAGE WHICH MAY BE HAZZARDOUS. MAINTENANCE AND INSPE CTION SHOULD ONLY BE PE RFORMED BY QUALIFIED TE CHNICAL PERSONNEL UTILIZING PROPER SA FEGUARDS. RE FER TO THE WARNING LABEL SHOWN BELOW:


PS $10,11 \& 12$ CASE

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Title
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B1/C1 Basic Unit (High Freq. Receiver)
TA3-1 Tuner ( " ". " )
TA3-2 Tuner
TA3-3 Tuner
TA3-4 Túner TA3-5 Tuner TA3-6 Tuner TA3-7 Tuner TA3-8 Tuner SB1 Switch Board ( B2 Basic Unit (Low Freq. Receiver) C2 Swept Converter (" " " ) TA3-03B Tuner ( " " " ) Vert. Amp. and Sawtooth Sweep Gen. S3 Monitor Horz, Amp. S3 Monitor
High Voltage Divider S3 Monitor PS10 AC Power Supply
High Voltage Converter S3 Monitor

Drawing No.
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SWD 4023 B
SWD 4024 B
SWD 4025 B
SWD 4026 B
SWD 4027 B
SWD 4028 C
SWD 4046 C
SWD 4047 C
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## PART ONE: , GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## 1.1

### 1.3 COMPONENTS AND THEIR FUNCTION:

1.3.1 High Frequency Receiver: This receiver provides signal reception from . 3 to 1600 MHz and processes the signal through amplification, filtering,
detection-to-Audio and signal meter read-out. This unit also provides outputs for double detect and visual displ ays as per Paragraph 1.2.2 to 1.2.5. This unit consists of eight (8) tuning heads, 23.5 MHz IF amplifier with selectable filters, $111 / 23.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ converter, AM, and FM detectors, BFO, audio amplifier and signal strength meter. It does not contain a power source.
1.3.2 Low Frequency Receiver: This receiver provides signal reception from 2 to 300 KHz and processes the signal through amplification, filtering, detection-to-audio and signal meter read-out. This unit also provides for double detection and visual displays as per Paragraphs 1.2.2 to 1.2.5. The unit consists of one tuning head, 455 KHz IF amplifier with selectable filters, AM and FM detectors, BFO, audio amplifier, signal meter and $23.5 / .455 \mathrm{MHz}$ voltage tunable converter for panadapter mode. This unit does not contain a power source.
1.3.3 Battery Pack: Two battery packs are provided containing easily replaceable batteries. These packs are capable of providing power to any one or all of the two receivers and visual display unit.
1.3.4 AC Power Supply: This unit supplies any one or all of the two receivers and visual display unit from a $115 \mathrm{~V} \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 30 \mathrm{~V} 50$ to 60 Hertz AC line. The AC power supply also contains the power line antenna circuit.
1.3.5 Accessories: Accessories include antennas, cables, carrying case, manuals, tools, attenuators, etc.
1.3.6 Visual Display Unit: The visual display unit provides CRT read-out, associated horizontal, vertical and power conversion circuitry needed to process receiver output for frequency spectrum and video display. In addition, the unit provides ramp generator output with appropriate bias voltage to drive voltage tunable oscillators in the receiver sections.

### 1.4 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

1.4.1 Case: All components are carried in a $12^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ case except for the maintainence manual.

### 1.4.2 Weight: Weight is less than 32 pounds with batteries.

1.4.3 Configuration: All units are operable in the case with all controls, jacks, dials and read-outs in the horizontal plane except the visual display unit which is in the lid of the case with a vertical plane panel. The display screen image appears in this vertical plane. Interconneeting cables are used to facilitate various modes of operation.
1.4.4 All controls and connectors are clearly and permanently marked. Each tuning head is marked indicating frequency range.
1.4.5 IF output frequencies are marked near IF output BNC connectors.
1.4.6 The gain control positions are graduated to indicate position.
1.4.7 All receiver and visual display unit markings are exposed when units are stored in the attache' case with the lid open.
1.4.8 The battery pack schematic diagram, together with substitution battery types and voltages, are displayed on the battery pack.
1.4.9 All screws are locked with break-away adhesive (such as Loctite). This, however, does not preclude the removal of same for equipment repair.

## PART TWO: DESCRIPTION OF ACCESSORIES

### 2.1 ACCESSORIES

The following accessories are provided.
Item
Quantity
2.1.1 Earphone with cord ..... 1
2.1.2 Whip Antenna ..... 1
2.1.3 Bow Tie Antenna with extenders ..... 1
2.1.4 Ferrite Rod Antenna \#1 (2 - 300 KHz ) ..... 1
2.1.5 Ferrite Rod Antenna \#2 (: $3-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) ..... 1
2.1.6 Long Wire Antenna ..... 1
2.1.7 Blocking Capacitor ..... 1
2.1.8 20 dB Attenuator Pad ..... 2
2.1.9 BNC Male/Male adapter ..... 1
2.1.10 BNC Female/Female adapter ..... 1
2.1.11 European Power plug adapter \#1 ..... 1
2.1.12 European Power plug adapter \#2 ..... 1
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2.1.15 Power Cable ..... 1
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2.1.19 Tool, Phillips Screwdriver ..... 1
2.1.20 Allen wrench ..... 1
2.1.21 Spline Key ..... 1
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## PART THREE: ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS RECEIVER MODE

### 3.1 Radio Frequency Coverage:

2 KHz to 1600 MHz
3.2 AM Sensitivity:

| RF | IF BW | Max. Input | For Output of |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{KHz}-80 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 200 Hz | $1.5 \mathrm{uv}(\mathrm{CW})$ | $25 \%$ S Meter <br> Deflection |
|  |  |  | 10 dB of $\frac{\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N}}{}$ |
| $80 \mathrm{KHz}-300 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 2 KHz | $1.5 \mathrm{uv}^{*}$ | $"$ |
| $.3-130 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 20 KHz | $1.5 \mathrm{uv}^{*}$ | $"$ |
| $130-400 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 20 KHz | $2.0 \mathrm{uv}^{*}$ | $"$ |
| $400-800 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 90 KHz | $2.5 \mathrm{uv}^{*}$ | $"$ |
| $800-1600 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 90 KHz | $3.5 \mathrm{uv}^{*}$ | $"$ |

* Input signal $30 \%$ amplitude modulated with 1000 Hz signal.


### 3.3 FM Quieting:

| RF | IF BW | 20 dB of Audio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output Quieting |  |  |

3.4 IF Bandwidths Selectable:

| RF | Bandwidth At -6 dB Points |
| :--- | :---: |
| $2-5 \mathrm{KHz}$ | .2 KHz |
| $5-15 \mathrm{KHz}$ | .2 and 2 KHz |
| $15-300 \mathrm{KHz}$ | $.2,2$, and 10 KHz |
| $.3-1 \mathrm{MHz}^{*}$ | 2 and 20 KHz |
| $1-10 \mathrm{MHz}^{*}$ | 2,20, and 90 KHz |
| $10-1600 \mathrm{MHz}^{*}$ | $2,20,90$, and 1000 KHz |
| * These RF ranges also have .2 and 10 KHz available by using converter |  |
| located in the LF Receiver although usability is limited by L. O. stability. |  |
| It should further be noted that full IF bandwidths may not be realized at all |  |
| RF's because of narrow RF selectivity. |  |

### 3.5 Bandwidth Slope Factor:

The slope factor; bandwidth at 50 dB point divided by bandwidth at 6 dB point, is 2.6:1 or less, except in 1 MHz position.

## 3. 6 Spurious Response Rejection:

All spurious response rejections, including IF and Image, and internally generated signals, are as follows:

| RF | Minimum Rejection |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2-300 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 50 dB |
| $.3-12 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 80 dB |
| $12-130 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 50 dB |
| $130-1600 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 40 dB |

Note: Rejection levels are measured to an RF level reference of 3 uv or less.

### 3.7 Eocal Oscillator Radiation:

Local oscillatior voltage level measured at the antenna terminal is less than -60 DBM for RF of 2 KHz to 130 MHz and less than -50 DBM for RF of 130 to 1200.

## 3. 8 Antenna Input Impedance:

50 ohms nominal.

### 3.9 FM Detection:

FM discriminators are provided for all frequencies from 5 KHz to 1600 MHz , however, in the 200 Hz bandwidth position of the low frequency receiver and the 2 KHz bandwidth position of the high frequency receiver, the discriminators may not be usable.

### 3.10 BFO:

A crystal controlled BFO is provided in the HF receiver which also acts as a center marker for the panadapter mode. A tunable BFO is provided for the LF receiver.

### 3.11 Audio Output:

Audio output level is 6.5 mw minimum undistorted output into a 1000 ohm load. Harmonic distortion is less than 3\%. For this measurement, the input is a 30 uv signal, $30 \%$ amplitude modulated by 1 KHz . Receiver is set in AM, with manual IF gain set for red line on "S" meter (LO S-meter range) and AF gain set for rated output ( 6.5 mw ). This specification does not apply to the 200 Hz IF bandwidth position.
3.12 Dial:

Dials are direct reading and have an accuracy of plus or minus $1.5 \%$ or $1 / 8$ inch dial displacement whichever is greater. Tuning controls have good positive control with a
maximum of 45 degrees of mechanical backlash.

### 3.13 IF Output:

Undetected IF output is provided at a bandwidth of 20 KHz minimum for an RF center frequency of 20 KHz to 3 MHz , a bandwidth of 90 KHz minimum for an RF center frequency of 3 to 40 MHz , and a bandwidth of 2 MHz minimum for an RF center frequency of 40 to 1600 MHz . Bandwidths are measured at the 6 dB points. Level is 25 uv for 2 uv input signal.

Post Detection Output:
One-at-a-time detected IF, AM and FM outputs are provided. (FM detection subject to exceptions as noted in Paragraph 3.9).

### 3.15 Signal Strength Meter:

A signal strength meter indicating relative field strength of all incoming signals, modulated or unmodulated, is provided with low and high level switch. Also, the meter is used to indicate battery and power supply conditions. A redline is positioned on the meter to indicate the battery or AC power supply cutoff point.

### 3.16 Battery Supply:

Battery packs are supplied which will operate all units for 25 hours or more. They operate one receiver for over 100 hours. Batteries are held in containers separate from the rest of the receivers to insure against leakage, corrosion, and shorting damage. The equipment is so designed that the connecting power cable must be removed when case lid is closed to prevent accidental "on" operation while stored. When using the visual display unit with receivers, use both battery packs to greatly extend operating time. This is important and is required to operate panadapter system for over 25 hours.

### 3.17 AC Power Supply:

An AC power supply for use in lieu of the batteries is supplied with input of $115 \mathrm{~V} \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 30 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and provides power for all circuits. The AC power supply is isolated from the AC power mains to eliminate any possible shock hazard to user. A power line to antenna input matching circuit is located in the AC supply thereby using the same power cord and plug. A BNC jack is located on the panel for cable connection to the tuners.

### 3.18 Oscillation:

The receiver system will not self-oscillate at any dial frequency setting of any head regardless of input or output loads.

### 3.19 CW Desensitization:

Tests for CW desensitization are made according to the procedure outlined in Mil-STD-449C, Procedure 5.3.11. The resulting curve has the following shape factor or better between the 12 dB and 30 dB points:

RF range 2 KHz to 5 KHz , less than 3:1 frequency slope, with 12 dB points less than $10 \%$ of test frequency.

RF range 5 KHz to 1 MHz , less than 3:1 frequency slope, with 12 dB points less than $5 \%$ of the test frequency:

RF range of 1 to 1600 MHz , less than 6:1 frequency slope, with 12 dB points less than $1 \%$ of the test frequency.

Temperature Range:
All components operate from 30 to 122 degrees $F$ except for the battery cells provided. The operating temperatures of the cells provided are 50 to 122 degrees F .
3.21 Bandspread and/or Fine Tuning:

Bandspread is provided for all RF frequencies. Bandspread range is equal to or more than $0.2 \%$ of the RF frequency from 2 KHz to 420 MHz and $.02 \%$ from 420 MHz to 1600 MHz .

## PART FOUR: ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS-VISUAL DISPLAY MODES

### 4.1 Dispersion and Calibration:

### 4.1.1 Panadapter Mode:

Panadapter mode dispersion is as follows: RF. 3 to $12 \mathrm{MHz}, 3$ selectable dispersions between 2 KHz and 80 KHz . RF 12 MHz to $1600 \mathrm{MHz}, 6$ selectable dispersions from 2 KHz to 5 MHz . Dispersion in panadapter mode is calibrated and so marked on the dispersion switch control. At some RF frequencies, dispersion may be limited by RF selectivity.

### 4.1.2 Tuner Sweep Mode:

RF 2 to 300 KHz , a maximum of at least 200 KHz dispersion provided. RF .3 to 1600 MHz , an uncalibrated tuner sweep mode is supplied.

### 4.2 Frequency Linearity:

$\pm 8 \%$ of dispersion width, applicable in panadapter mode only.

### 4.3 Resolution:

Panadapter mode analyzer bandwidths are $200 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{KHz}$, and 10 KHz . Selectable.

### 4.4 Sweep Rate Calibration:

Sweep rates are provided from $1 / 10 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $2 \mathrm{us} / \mathrm{cm}$ continuously adjustable by overlapping switched ranges and vernier adjust control. Sweep rate versus control setting calibration is so marked on display unit panel.

## 4. 5 Sweep Time Linearity:

The sweep time vs. the display spot displacement at calibrated rate positions is within $\pm 8 \%$ of that predicted on the basis of a linear sweep.

## 4. 6 Audio Limitation in Spectrum Mode:

Simultaneous audio and visual outputs are not provided when operating in the "Tuner Scanning" mode.

### 4.7 Screen Size:

Display screen is $1^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ rectangular.

## 4. 8 Signal Gain Control:

Manual signal gain control is provided with 50 dB range.
4. 9 Sensitivity:

Minimum detectable visual output is equal to or less than minimum detectable audio signal output.
4.10 Dynamic Range:

Signal display unit in panadapter mode is able to display incoming signals of 30 dB level differential simultaneously at maximum resolution.

### 4.11 Spurious Response:

The display is free of signals other than those received at the antenna terminal up to input signal levels of 10 mv .
4.12 Video Bandwidth:

Bandwidth of vertical display amplifier is approximately 1 Hz to 1.8 MHz at 3 dB points.
4.13 Phosphor:

P1 phosphor is used.
4. 14 Tuner Sweep Mode:

Circuitry is provided to enable user to spectrum display signals employing either one of the receivers and the signal display unit in the tuner scanning mode. (See Paragraph 4.6 for audio limitation in this mode).
4.15 Scope Mode:

The visual display unit is capable of use as a utility oscilloscope with specifications cited in Paragraph 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4. 8, 4.12 and 4.13. Vertical gain is $2 \mathrm{mv} / \mathrm{cm}$. Synchronizing control is provided with external/internal switch and jack. Z axis input is also provided.

## PART FIVE: THEORY

## 5.1

## INTRODUCTION:

The component parts of the A-3B Receiver System are shown in the block diagram of Figure 11-1. The A-3B consists of five (5) basic units: High Frequency Receiver, Low Frequency Receiver, Visual Display Unit, Battery Pack and AC Power Supply.

### 5.2 HIGH FREQUENCY RECEIVER: ( $30100 \cdot 3-1600 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

The High Frequency Receiver is shown schematically in Drawing SWD-4048-D, Figure 11.2. The bandswitch selects the tuner operating in the frequency range to be covered and applies DC power to the tuner while simultaneously completing the RF connection between the tuner output and the converter for Tuners 4, 6, 7 and 8, or the IF Amplifier in the case of Tuners 1, 2, 3, and 5. Refer to drawing SWD-4056C, Figure 11.11 for details of the bandswitch.

### 5.2.1 $\quad 111 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 23.5 MHz Converter

The converter mixes the 111 MHz signal with a local oscillator signal from the 87.5 MHz crystal controlled oscillator. A band stop filter consisting of L7 and C52 is tuned to 151 MHz to prevent the local oscillator of tuner TA3-4 from entering the converter. A two stage amplifier tuned to 111 MHz supplies approximately 6 dB gain and the output of the second stage is coupled to the balance mixer. The 23.5 MHz signal passes through a low pass output filter to remove any residual 87.5 MHz signal from the local oscillator. Since Tuners 1, 2, 3 and 5 have outputs at 23.5 MHz , the preceeding is not necessary when they are in use. J110 and P110 furnish the interconnection with the bandswitch.

### 5.2.2 Bandwidth Determination

Bandwidth is determined by the selection of either the $2 \mathrm{KHz}, 20 \mathrm{KHz}$ or 90 KHz crystal filter by means of the panel mounted four position switch. A fourth position allows straight through operation with a bandwidth of 1 MHz .

### 5.2.3 $\quad 23.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ IF Amplifier

The IF amplifier consists of transistors Q1 through Q5. Q1 utilizes a 3N140 insulated gate field effect transistor with AGC applied to gate \#2. The following four (4) IF stages use 3N128 IGFETS. The interstage transformers are tunable and have a bandwidth greater than 1 MHz .

### 5.2.4 AM Detector

AM detection is accomplished by CR4 and CR5. The detected audio is fed through S 7 to the audio amplifier. The AGC tap furnishes AGC voltage to the first IF amplifier and the RF stages in Tuners 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### 5.2.5 FM Detector

Q6 and Q7 serve as limiters for the signal. Two discriminators are employed. CR6 and CR7 form a wide band discriminator having a bandwidth of approximately 350 KHz while a crystal discriminator having a bandwidth of 90 KHz is used for narrow bandwidth FM signals. The discriminator to be used is selected with panel switch S 6 .

### 5.2.6 Signal Strength Meter

The S Meter gives a signal strength indication for both AM and FM signals. Maximum S Meter excursion may be controlled by the $S$ Meter sensitivity switch S-3. The S Meter also serves to test the condition of the PS-10 AC Power Supply or the BP-5 battery pack by placing a load (R30) on the voltage terminals of the Power Supply and observing the current drawn through the S Meter. CR3 provides protection in the event the wrong polarity is applied to the input voltage jack, J15.

### 5.2.7 Audio Amplifier

A two stage audio amplifier consisting of Q8 and Q9 furnishes a minimum of 6.5 mw undistorted output through jack J16. The output impedance is 1000 ohms. Audio output volume is adjustable by panel control R31.

### 5.2.8 Sweep Amplifier

The sweep amplifier receives a sweeping voltage through J21 from the Visual Display Unit. Q10 is also used as an isolation amplifier to prevent the loading of the sweep generator. After amplification, the sweep voltage is applied to the local oscillator of the Tuner in use through J113. This will be covered more completely in Section 5.5 concerning the Visual Display Unit.

### 5.3 HIGH FREQUENCY TUNERS:

| TA3-1 | .3 to 1 MHz |
| :--- | ---: |
| TA3-2 | 1 to 3.5 MHz |
| TA3-3 | 3.5 to 12 MHz |
| TA3-4 | 12 to 43 MHz |
| TA3-5 | 43 to 130 MHz |
| TA3-6 | 130 to 420 MHz |
| TA3-7 | 420 to 800 MHz |
| TA3-8 | 800 to 1600 MHz |

The tuner to be used is selected by the bandswitch S8 located on the front panel of the High Frequency Receiver. The appropriate antenna must be connected to the tuner in use. Power is applied to each tuner through the
bandswitch. Only one tuner may be used at a time since the unused local oscillators are disabled to prevent interference to the band being surveyed. Provision is made for external tuners to be used provided they have an I. F. of 111 MHz .

Bandspreading may be accomplished electrically by means of a potentiometer mounted on the front panel. Tuning variation of approximately $0.2 \%$ may be had by means of the bandspread control.

### 5.3.1 Tuner TA3-1 (.3-1 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD-4023-B, Figure 11.3. Q1 is a dual gate EGFET which serves as an RF amplifier for the signals within the tuning range of tuner T1. Both the input and output are tunable and tracked with the local oscillator by sections of C26. Gate \#2 is used to apply AGC or manual gain control to the amplifier. T2 couples the RF signal to the balanced mixer.

The local oscillator furnishes a signal voltage to the balanced mixer which tunes over the frequency range of 23.8 MHz to 24.5 MHz . This frequency can be adjusted over a small range by the bandspread voltage introduced at the base of Q2 and controlled by the bandspread control mounted on the front panel. Sweeping voltage which is used to electronically sweep the local oscillator for scanning with the Visual Display Unit when used in the Tuner Sweep Mode is also injected at the base of Q2. The 23.5 MHz output of the balanced mixer is applied to the first IF amplifier through P-101.

### 5.3.2 Tuner TA3-2 ( $1-3.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

Refer to drawing SWD 4024B, Figure 11.4. The circuit description of the TA $3 \sim 2$ is similar to that of the TA3-1 except that an active mixer using an IGFET is utilized. The local oscillator tunes a frequency range of 24.5 to 27 MHz . The IF output frequency is 23.5 MHz .

### 5.3.3 Tuner TA3-3 (3.5-12 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD 4025B, Figure 11.5. The circuit description of the TA3-3 follows that of the TA3-2 except that the local oscillator tuning range is 27 to 35.5 MHz .

### 5.3.4 Tuner TA3-4 ( $12-43 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

Refer to drawing SWD 4026B, Figure 11.6 for circuit functions. The local oscillator tunes 123 to 154 MHz . The IF output frequency is 111 MHz to prevent the RF amplifier from tuning through the IF frequency which would occur if the IF were 23.5 MHz . The output of the TA3-4 is applied to the 111 MHz IF amplifier.

### 5.3.5 Tuner TA3-5 (43-130 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD 4027B, Figure 11.9. The local oscillator tunes from 66.5 to 153.5 MHz . An IF frequency of 23.5 MHz is used to avoid tuning the RF through the 111 MHz intermediate frequency. There is no provision for AGC in the TA3-5. The Mixer is an IGFET (Q2).

## 5. 3. 6 Tuner TA3-6 (130-420 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD 4028C, Figure 11.8. The TA3-6 Tuner covers the frequency range of 130 to 420 MHz in two bands of 130 to 230 MHz and 230 to 420 MHz . SWI switches the intermediate frequency signal output and the 15 V collector voltage between the two local oscillators and the two RF amplifiers. SW2 switches the RF signal and the bandspread/tuner sweep signal voltage to the oscillator section which is being used.

In each band the RF is selected by 3 tank circuits. An RF amplifier is located between the first and second RF tank circuits in each case to improve sensitivity and local oscillator-to-antenna isolation. A common I. F. amplifier ( 111 MHz ) is provided for added gain.

The local oscillators tune the frequency range of 241 to 341 MHz and 341 to 531 MHz . The unused oscillator is made inoperative by SW1 removing the collector bias. Each band has its own balanced mixer. The intermediate frequency is 111 MHz .

### 5.3.7 Tuner TA3-7 (420-800 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD 4046C, Figure 11.9. The local oscillator tunes $531-911 \mathrm{MHz}$. Q2 is an RF amplifier which is tuned by a section of Variable Capacitor, C5. A balanced mixer BM1 is used. A 111 MHz IF amplifier is included in the tuner section.

### 5.3.8 Tuner TA3-8 (800-1600 MHz)

Refer to drawing SWD 4047, Figure 11.10. There is no RF amplification in the TA3-8 Tuner. To provide sufficient isolation of the LO signal from the antenna, a four stage tunable filter is used. The oscillator, Q1-M tunes 455.5 to 855.5 MHz. The mixer consists of DM1, a Schottky Barrier diode, R5 and the coupling loop in parallel with R5. The Mixer diode also serves as a frequency doubler and therefore the local oscillator signal seen by the mixer tunes from 911 to 1711 MHz . R5 is necessary to dampen resonances due to the inductance of the coupling loop and the capacitance of the mixer diodes. A 111 MHz IF preamplifier is included in the TA3-8 Tuner.

### 5.4 LOW FREQUENCY RECEIVER (30200):

The low Frequency Receiver (LFR) tunes the frequency range from 2 to 300 KHz . It also provides double detection and visual displays when used in conjunction with the High Frequency Receiver and the visual display unit. The LFR is shown schematically in drawing SWD 4031B, Figure 11.12.

The LFR will be broken down into three basic units; The TA3-03B tuner and converter, the swept converter and the basic low frequency unit (B2).

### 5.4.1 TA3-03B Tuner $(2-300 \mathrm{KHz})$

Refer to SWD-4073B, Figure 11.14. A low pass filter \#5037A is used to prevent large out of band signals from entering the tuner. D1 and D2 are protective diodes to prevent burn-out of the broadband amplifier, Q1.

Q2 is an emitter follower used to match the 50 ohm input impedance of the balanced mixer, MX-1.

Q3, the local oscillator, is electrically tuned by varicaps D4 and D5 which are controlled by a ten turn pot, R10. This is the tuning control. The low end of the frequency range is determined by R9, the high end by R11 and the mid range setting by L2. The local oscillator tunes 457 to 755 KHz .

Q4 is a source follower used to match the low input impedance of the balanced mixer. The IF frequency is 455 KHz .

### 5.4.2 Swept Converter

Refer to drawing SWD 4033-4035C, Figure 11.13. The signal from the High Frequency Receiver enters through a low pass filter having a cutoff frequency of 26 MHz . Q3 serves as a 23.5 MHz amplifier having a bandwidth of 5 MHz .

The swept converter uses a local oscillator range of 31.7 to 36.7 MHz and can be electronically swept by varicap CR4 when used with the Visual Display Unit. The oscillator drives and IGFET (Q5) which serves as a 23.5 MHz buffer amplifier with a bandwidth of 5 MHz .

The 31.7 to 36.7 MHz local oscillator signal is mixed in Q6 with the 21 to 26 MHz signal from the 23.5 MHz amplifier, Q3, to generate a 10.7 MHz IF. This signal is used to provide information for the Visual Display Unit when operated in the panadapter mode in conjunction with the High Frequency Receiver.

The swept 10.7 MHz IF goes through a crystal filter centered on 10.7 MHz which has a bandwidth of 15 KHz . A crystal controlled local oscillator (Q2) furnishes a 10.245 MHz signal to a mixer (Q1) to obtain a 455 KHz signal
which is routed to the T-03B/converter input selection switch of the LFR.

### 5.4.3 Basic Low Frequency Unit (B-2)

Refer to drawing SWD 4031B, Figure 11.12.

### 5.4.3.1 455 KHz Amplifier, Emitter Follower and Bandpass Filter.

The input to the B-2 may be selected with a front panel switch (T-03B converter) to be either from the TA3-03B Tuner and converter, or from the 23.5 MHz to 455 KHz swept converter. This switch also applies 18 volts to the appropriate unit to be used. The selected signal is amplified by Q1 which has AGC applied to Gate \#2. Q2 is an emitter follower which provides an impedance match to one of the bandpass filters which can be selected by switch S14. Bandwidths of . 2, 2 or 10 KHz are available.

### 5.4.3.2 455 Amplifier String, AM Detector and S Meter

Q3, Q4 and Q5 furnish three stages of 455 KHz amplification. AM detection is accomplished by CR5 and CR6. AGC voltage is tapped off at this point (TP4). The S Meter signal is also derived here. The S meter may also be used to monitor the condition of the PS-10 AC Power Supply or the BP-7 battery pack by placing a load (R35) on the voltage terminals of the power supply and observing the current drawn through the S meter.

### 5.4.3.3 Video Detector

The AM Video Detector consists of CR7 and CR8. This furnished video output through J22 to the Visual Display Unit.

### 5.4.3.4 FM Limiter and Detector

Q6 is a limiter which feeds the discriminator consisting of the T-4 network and CR11 and CR12. The output of either the FM discriminator or the AM detector is selected by S-16 and routed to the audio amplifier.

### 5.4.3.5 Audio Amplifier

The audio Amplifier consists of Q7 and Q8. The audio gain is controlled by R50. The audio output is available at J20 which has an output level greater than 6.5 mw and an output impedance of 1000 ohms .

### 5.4.3.6 455 KHz Beat Frequency Oscillator

Q9 is a 455 KHz oscillator which furnishes a beat signal. The output is tuned by $\mathrm{T}-3$ and coupled to the 455 KHz amplifiers by stray radiation. The pitch of the beat note may be varied by adjusting R65 which appears on the front panel. R65 also contains a switch to turn the BFO on and off.

### 5.5 VISUAL DISPLAY UNIT (S-3)

Reference to drawings SWD 4038-C, Figure 11.15 and SWD 4039-C, Figure 11.16 shows the schematic diagrams for the visual Display Unit (VDU). The anode voltage of 1200 volts DC is generated by a DC to DC converter housed in a hermatically sealed metal housing. The converter also furnishes 200 volts DC to the vertical deflection plates of the CRT. Filament voltage for the CRT is taken from a third winding on the DC to DC converter.

### 5.5.1 Sawtooth Sweep Generator

Refer to drawing SWD $4038-\mathrm{C}$, Figure 11.15 for the schematic of the VDU sawtooth sweep generator. Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 make up a sawtooth generator whose frequency is determined by SW-23 with a fine frequency control R2. The output of Q4 is fed to the horizontal printed circuit board. The sweep frequency can be varied between 1 Hz and 66 KHz with these controls.

Provision is made for use of external sync. Q5 and Q6 form a sync amplifier. A minimum of 1.5 volts must be supplied from the external sync source.

### 5.5.2 Vertical Amplifier

Refer to drawing SWD 4038-C, Figure 11.15. The position of the display switch S17 determines whether the vertical deflection plates are used directly or receive an amplified signal through the vertical amplifier. The vertical amplifier consists of three stages (Q21, Q22 and Q23), driving a push-pull output amplifier consisting of Q24 and Q25. Gain is controlled by R21 in the base circuit of the first stage (Q21). Vertical centering on the CRT screen is accomplished by adjusting R44 on the control panel. A 6 mv peak signal is necessary for full vertical deflection.

## 5. 5.3 Horizontal Amplifier

The horizontal amplifier receives a sawtooth voltage from the sawtooth generator shown on drawing SWD 4038-C, Figure 11.15. Sweep gain is provided by the horizontal output amplifier (Q10 and Q11). Sweep gain may be adjusted by R59 in the emitter circuit of Q10. Horizontal centering is controlled by R57 which balances the DC between the horizontal
deflection plates.
Q7, Q8 and Q9 form an isolation amplifier for the sawtooth sweep voltage. Peak amplitude of the sweep voltage is determined by the divider network associated with Switch S22-B (sweep width control).

The sweep output appears at J-27 and is used to furnish sweep voltage to the local oscillators of the low frequency and high frequency receivers for visual display purposes.

The four potentiometers (R47, R48, R49 and R50), are used to adjust the DC bias level on the sweep voltage. It is necessary to have equal average voltage for all sweep widths to provide symmetrical horizontal displays on the CRT.

## 5. 6 POWER SUPPLY PS-10

Refer to drawing SWD 4074B, Figure 11.18 for a schematic of the PS-10. The PS-10 furnishes highly regulated 18 volts DC at 300 ma for powering all $\mathrm{A}-3 \mathrm{~B}$ components from commercial power mains. There is no on-off switch on the PS-10.

Input voltages of $115 \mathrm{~V} \pm 20 \mathrm{~V}$ or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 30 \mathrm{~V}, 50$ or 60 Hertz may be selected by a panel switch. A $\frac{1}{4}$ ampere fuse is used as protection on the primary side of the transformer.

The power supply uses a full wave bridge rectifier. D2 is a Zener diode voltage regulator. Q1 and Q3 form a Darlington series regulator, integrated circuit IC-1 and Q2 form a feedback regulator. The output voltage is controlled by $R 4$.

The power line antenna is built into the PS-10 for use when the power lines must be scanned. The BNC output connector is located on the top panel of the PS-10.

## 5. 7 BATTERY PACK ASSEMBLY (BP-7)

Refer to drawing 30460 C , Figure 11.19 for diagrammatic information. Fourteen (14) cells in series furnish 18 volts for all of the equipment in the A-3 Receiver System.

Lifetime of the batteries will vary with the type used. Minimum operating life is 25 hours with all units operating. The BP-7 will operate one receiver for over 100 hours.

CAUTION: DUE TO THE HIGH ENERGY STORAGE CAPABILITY OF MERCURY BATTERIES, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT EXPOSED TERMINALS ON THE BP-7 DO NOT CONTACT CONDUCTIVE OBJECTS.

Preferced batteries are Mallory RM12-R or equivalent. For low temperature operation, an Alkiline battery will give improved operation and dependability.

## PART SIX: OPERATING PROCEDURE

6. 0 Operation of Receiver Mode (Refer to fig. 10-1)

### 6.1 Low Frequency Receiver:

6.1.1 Select either battery or AC power supply. Select either the interconnecting harness connected as per paragraph 6.3.2 and fig. 10.1; or the 2 connector power cable attached between AC supply or battery pack and LFR. There are no power ON/OFF switches therefore the cable applies power directly. If using AC power supply, set input line voltage switch to voltage range of AC line. If line voltage is unknown, set to high voltage position, hold "Battery Test" switch of receiver to "Test" position. If meter reads below red line, switch input line voltage switch to lower range. If using battery pack, hold battery test switch in "Test" position. It should read above red line. If not, replace batteries or use other battery pack. Operating time will be extended by connecting the battery packs in parallel rather than using them sequentially. To use packs in parallel, connect adjacent power plugs of interconnecting harness to the two battery packs.
6.1.2 Select antenna (with Low Frequency unit use Ferrite Antenna as marked, long wire, power line (located on power supply panel) or other accessory probe. CAUTION: POWER LINE VOLTAGES ARE DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND SOME PROBES DO NOT PROVIDE ISOLATION. Connect antenna to BNC input or tuning section. Connect phones to phone jack.
6.1.3 Control settings: Set converter/T0-3 switch to "T-03". Set no Sweep/Sweep switch to "no Sweep". Set AGC/Manual switch to "AGC". Turn BFO Control to "OFF". Set bandwidth switch to 2 KHz . Set meter Level switch to "LOW". Turn Audio Gain Control up until noise is heard in earphones. Turn tuning knob until signal desired is heard and indicates on meter. Read frequency on direct reading dial. Adjust AM/FM, Bandwidth, Low/High, AGC/Manual and IF Gain Controls as required. If desired turn BFO Control on and adjust pitch by turning clockwise or counterclockwise. Note that below an RF frequency of 15 KHz , the 10 KHz bandwidth position should not be used. If used, the bandpass response will include the local oscillator thereby overloading the IF amplifier and blocking the receiver. The same may occur if the 2 KHz position is used below 5 KHz RF. Figure 10-1 shows the power hook-up and location of controls.

### 6.2 Operation of high Frequency Receiver:

6.2.1 Connect cable and adjust and test power supplies with High Frequency Receiver as in Paragraph 6.1.1.
detached and the power supply or battery pack and the monitor used as a complete oscilloscope.
6.8.2 Vertical Amp. Operation: Set Sweep Rate Switch to the approximate repetition rate of signal to be displayed. Set synchronizing Internal/External switch to internal unless horizontal sweep rate is to be controlled by external signal in which case feed synchronizing signal to external synchronizing jack and switch the internal/external switch to external. Attach input signal cable to input jack. Note that monitor does not have signal attenuators except for the gain control. However, 50 ohm BNC/BNC calibrated attenuators found in the A-3 accessories may be used. Set Sweep Gain, Sweep Centering, Intensity, Focus, and Signal Center controls for best display. Advance signal gain control for desired vertical display height. With synchronizing control at minimum, set sweep rate so that the pattern is as steady as possible. Then advance synchronizing control until signal locks on. Synchronizing control operates level of either internal or external synchronizing dependent on the synchronize switch position.
6.8.3 TV Display Operation: Set Sweep Rate, Sweep Vernier, Synchronizing Switch and Synchronizing Control as in Paragraph 6.8.2 for external synchronizing of horizontal signal. Attach vertical signal to signal input jack and set Amp/Pan switch and signal gain control for vertical signal deflection. Video signal is fed to the $Z$ axis jack. Adjustments are then made as follows: Sweep Rate and Synchronizing Control for "Horizontal Hold". Signal Gain, Signal Centering, Sweep Gain and Sweep Center for proper picture centering and proportion. Intensity for proper "brightness" and full cut off so that the unbiased AC video signal will swing beam current towards cutoff and maximum without distortion. Z axis signal level, controlled by external equipment sets "contrast". Vertical sweep rate and synchronizing controlled by external equipment sets "vertical hold".

It is possible to use the A-3 high frequency receiver as the signal receiver for television type signals, the output appearing at the detected output jack. Video information may be limited by the one MHz maximum bandwidth of the receiver. Five (5) MHz bandwidth may be taken at low level at the IF output jack. However, this signal must be further amplified and detected. For video display, external equipment must also have a vertical sweep generator, synchronizing, vertical hold and video amplification. An attachment for this purpose (TV-1) is available.
6.2.2 Select RF band to be used and adjust band switch accordingly. Frequencies covered by each band are indicated next to tuner dial window. (Note that Tuner No. 6 has two bands. Use push-pull switch on tuner panel to choose band. Antenna connector is common). Next, select antenna, Ferrite loops, long wire, power line pickup, or whip may be used effectively up to 3 MHz . (The Ferrite Loop so marked is good to 30 MHz ). Above 30 MHz , the whip antenna may conveniently be used. A "bow tie" type antenna is also provided for frequencies from 600 to 1600 MHz . Extend telescoping mast and place large end in socket hole provided in battery pack top. Then mount bow tie antenna on mast with block provided. Attach BNC cable between bow tie connector and tuner to be used. Entire antenna, mast and battery pack assembly may be remotely deployed from carrying case. Since the bow tie antenna is directional, it may be necessary to rotate it for maximum signal strength. The frequency range of this antenna may be extended down to 100 MHz by fully extending the four rods provided. This does not cause the 600 to 1600 MHz performance to suffer.
6.2.3 Adjust settings of receiver in same manner as described in Paragraph 6.1.3 for the low frequency receiver except that there is no "No Sweep/Sweep" switch to set. Again, as with the low frequency receiver, the bandwidth setting must always be set to a bandwidth frequency of $1 / 10$ or less than the RF frequencies. Therefore, do not use the 1 MHz bandwidth below an RF of 10 MHz . There is an additional switch on the High Frequency Receiver marked FM wide/narrow. The purpose of this switch is to provide a narrow, crystal type discriminator with peak separation of 90 KHz for use when the IF bandwidth switch is in the 90 or 20 KHz position. Use "Wide" FM position of switch for 1 MHz IF bandwidth. Figure 10-1 shows the power supply hook-up and location of the controls.

### 6.3 Panadapter Mode:

The purpose of the panadapter mode is to visually display all signals within a certain RF band, the center of which is determined by the tuner frequency setting. The sweepwidth displayed (dispersion), and the resolution of adjacent signals, are adjustable. Many important features of incoming signals may be determined and analyzed by proper adjustment of the receiver in the panadapter mode. Some of these are side band determination type of modulation, frequency spacing of signals and relative signal levels. The panadapter mode is also an aid in signal searching. The details of signal analysis will not be covered in this Manual since they are common to the trade. It will suffice here to cover the operational procedure to achieve the desired displays.
6.3.1 Theory: The panadapter mode utilizes the low frequency receiver section and the visual display unit together in what is commonly known as a "Panadapter". This panadapter is then attached to the high frequency receiver and scans or "looks at" signals appearing at the high frequency receiver IF output. The scan width or "dispersion" capability of this combination unit is 0 to 5 MHz adjustable. Therefore its maximum Sweep frequency coverage is 21 to 26 MHz ( 5 MHz about the high frequency receiver IF center frequency of $23.5 \mathrm{MHz})$. Following the signal through the system, the incoming antenna signal is converted by the tuner used to 23.5 MHz . At this point it branches off to the low frequency receiver converter input and the high frequency IF with its filters. The high frequency receiver unit further processes the signal to audio and meter read out as a straight receiver. All controls of the high frequency receiver are used as described in Paragraph 2.2 to 2.2.3. The local oscillator of the converter of the low frequency receiver is driven through the 5 MHz scan range by a sawtooth signal from the Visual Monitor. It therefore scans and converts to 10.7 MHz and then to 455 KHz , all signals on a time sharing basis within the 21 to 26 MHz band. These signals are then processed by the 455 KHz IF amplifier with its. 2,2 and 10 KHz filters (which now control the resolution) and detectors. The signal is then fed to the monitor and displayed as a frequency verses amplitude plot.

To conveniently use the S-3 Monitor, remove pad in case lid above monitor. Next, rest monitor with power connector down and facing out on lower edge of open attache' case lid. Align Velcro hook and eye latching tape disks found on underside of S-3 and in the lid and press firmly together. Raise mirror to convenient angle and make cable hook ups as needed. To repack S-3, close mirror, and remove by pulling top out first. Pack all accessories in large pocket and place lower pad provided on top of accessories. Then place monitor, panel up in pocket on top of lower pad and replace upper monitor pad in lid. Make sure that interconnecting harness section between S-3 and LFR is clear of case hindge as lid is closed. ALWAYS REPLACE MONITOR AND PADS FOR HAND CARRYING AND SHIPPING. DO NOT LEAVE MONITOR MOÚNTED ON CASE LID.
6.3.2 Cable Hook-up (Refer to Figure 10-1):

Attach interconnecting harness as follows:
A) S-3 POWER IN.
B) S-3 SWEEP OUT
C) S-3 PAN IN.
D) S-3 SIGNAL IN.
E) HFR DETECT OUT.
F) HFR IF OUT. Either WIDE or 90 KHz (see instructions)
G) HFR POWER IN.
H) LFR POWER IN.
P) LFR SWPIN.
J) LFR PAN out.
K) T03 Antenna input.
L) LFR CONVERTER IN.
M) PS-10 18 V OUT or BP-7 18 V OUT
N) No connection or (BP-7 18 volts out if PS-10 not used)

This harness may be left connected except for battery pack connection when unit is stored with lid closed. The harness provides'all connections except antenna and earphone for Receiver Mode, Panadapter Mode, T03 Tuner Scanning Mode, Double Detect Mode, and Video Mode. Remote Tuner Mode, Oscilloscope Mode, and HFR Tuner Scanning Mode require special hook ups.

Note that there are two (2) 23.5 MHz IF output jacks. The right hand output is used in bands 1,2 and 3 limiting the dispersion to 90 KHz and eliminating spurious responses due to the tuner local oscillator being in the 21 to 26 MHz region. Use the left hand outlet for tuners 4 through 8 allowing up to 5 MHz dispersion. Select tuner and antenna as in Paragraph 6.2.2. Use ear phones on high frequency receiver only. When using the visual display unit with receivers, use both battery packs to greatly extend operating time. This is important and is required to operate panadapter system for over 25 hours. Disconnect BOTH battery packs when using AC supply and when unit is not in use.
6.3.3 Adjustments Low Frequency Receiver: Converter/T0 0 3 switch to "Converter". No Sweep/Sweep switch to "Sweep". Bandwidth switch to 10 KHz resolution for wide dispersion and 2 KHz or 200 Hz for narrow dispersion. Audio frequency gain off (counter clockwise). S meter level switch to "High". $\mathrm{AM} / \mathrm{FM}$ switch to AM. BFO off.
6.3.4 Adjustments, High Frequency Receiver: Same as Paragraphs 6.2 to 6.2.3.
6.3.5 Adjustment Visual Display Unit: Sweep rate switch next to slowest position. Swing mirror hood to "UP" position for reflected image. Amplifier switch tp PAN position. Sweep frequency vernier to speed where flicker just appears. Sweep gain control and Sweep centering control until baseline is wide enough and centered to align between outside lines at edge of screen. Sweep width control: 6 KHz per division for Bands 1, 2 and 3; and maximum for other bands. Focus and intensity for best display. The tracking of the centering of the sweep width positions is factory set however adjustments may be required from time to time as unit ages or if different LFR is used. To check alignment turn tuner select switch to 8 . Use no antenna on tuner. Set sweep width switch to $500 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$ (Max CCW). Turn BFO of HFR to "ON" position and LFR Bandwidth position to 2 KHz . Also place connector "F" of harness on "wide" IF output of HFR. A signal should appear on screen. If not, place extra BNC cable between "Det out" HFR and "Converter IN" of LFR and turn LFR IF gain down to show single distinct spike on screen.

Now turn sweep width control to $.3 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{div}$ (Max CW). Center this signal on screen by adjusting centering control of LFR. Now switch step by step counter clockwise through each Sweep Width position. The signal caused by the BFO should remain within $1 / 8$ inch of center. If signal does not remain on center, remove plate above sweep width control and adjust trimmer with small screw driver to center signal on switch position which is off center. Maximum CCW of sweep width position is controlled by trimmer 1-C, next clockwise is controlled by trimmer 2 and so forth. If all positions heed adjustment, set centering control LFR to its mechanical center. Then proceed to center each position with trimmers in the following order $1,6,5,4,3,2$. If it is impossible to center it this see alignment instructions for S-3 and C-2 under part seven of this manual.
6.3.6 VDU Operation: As the operator tunes the signals with the tuner knob, incoming signals will be displayed on the CRT screen showing frequency position and amplitude. If magnification of certain areas is desired, tune area to screen center then back down on sweep width control. It may be required to recenter with the low frequency receiver centering control. When area of interest has been magnified, set low frequency bandwidth switch for next lower BW. This will further increase resolution and further magnification is possible. If difficulty is encountered in determining proper center at narrow dispersion so that visual signal on center is the same as that heard in phones, proceed as follows: With sweep width set at wide dispersion, turn high frequency BFO on. Back off sweep width control to narrow dispersion position. Adjust center frequency control to place this response at screen center. Now, with BFO off, tune to any RF signals. Centered visual signals should be the same as the audio output signals.

### 6.4 Tuner Scanning Mode:

(Refer to Figure 10-1) The purpose of the tuner scanning mode is to provide visual scanned displays of signals on the $\mathrm{T} 0-3 \mathrm{~B}$ Tuner range ( $2-300 \mathrm{KHz}$ ) not available in panadapter mode and to provide visual scanned displays of the high frequency receiver without use of low frequency unit.
6.4.1 Cable Hook-up Low Frequency Receiver is provided by the interconnecting harness (Refer to Figure 10-1).
6.4.2 Control Settings, LFR Tuner Scanning Mode: Set converter/T03 Switch to "T-03". Set No Sweep/Sweep switch to "Sweep". Set AGC/Manual switch to "AGC". Set BFO control to "OFF". Set Bandwidth switch to " 2 KHz ". Set meter Level switch to "HIGH'. Set Audio Gain Control to Minimum. Set Visual Display Unit as in Paragraph 6.3.5 except set sweep width control to Maximum.
6.4.3 Operation of LFR Tuner Scanning Mode: Turn tuning knob through band to search. Signals will appear on screen as they are received. Maximum sweep width in this band ( $2-300 \mathrm{KHz}$ ) is 250 KHz . T0-3B Tuner Sweep widths are listed at the sweep width control of the S-3. Note that if the T0-3 tuned frequency is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the total sweep width the $\mathrm{S}-3$. scan will include the IF response. To set the display for zero frequency on the left side of the screen, remove $\mathrm{T} 0-3$ antenna connection, set sweep width as desired and tune T-03 so that IF response (spike on base line) just shows on left end of base line. When using 200 Hz position, use very slow sweep speed for best resolution. Magnification of desired area of spectrum is accomplished as in Paragraph 6.3.6. It should be noted that in the "Tuner Scanning Mode" audio output cannot be used since the tuner local oscillator is being scanned through a range of frequencies thereby producing audio output of signals on a time sharing basis making them unintelligible. If audio output is desired, tune signal in by scanning and centering on screen, then switch to "NO Sweep" position. Signal tuned in should now be heard on phones. If not perfectly centered, retune control slightly. Besides being an aid in searching and analyzing signals, the tuner scanning mode can be used in alignment of the receiver IF amplifiers and AM and FM detectors since the curves presented are frequency verses amplitude plots of the amplifier/detector response curves. The alignment procedure will be covered in the Alignment Section.
6.4.4 Cable Hook-up of High Frequency Receiver: Use interconnecting harness as per paragraph 6.3.2 and Figure 10-1 except disconnect BNC "B" and connect spare one foot BNC Cable from S-3 "Sweep Out" and HFR "SWP. IN".
6.4.5 Control Settings, HFR Tuner Scanning Mode: Set controls as Paragraph 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 "Receiver Mode" and set visual display unit as per Paragraph 6.3.5 except AMP/PAN Switch to "AMP". As in the panadapter mode, care must be used in selection of sweep width and bandwidth. The "Sig Gain" Control will adjust the signal gain of the S-3. Again, as with the low frequency receiver, the audio output will be unintelligible unless sweep is minimum or removed. This is accomplished by rotating sweep width control to minimum or disconnecting sweep cable. Also, as in the low frequency receiver tuner scanning mode, this mode may be used for receiver alignment. An advantage of using the high frequency receiver tuner scanning mode over the panadapter mode is that the bandwidths of 20,90 and 1000 KHz are available which show up better as a larger percentage of the scanned frequency on the visual monitor. The markings on the Sweep Width Control on the visual monitor do not apply to the tuner scanning mode. Also, non-linearities may occur in frequency verses displacement in this mode.

## 6. 5 Double Detect Mode:

(Refer to fig. 10-1) The purpose of this mode is to detect the modulation existing on a sub-carrier of a radio signal.
6. 5. 1 Such a signal is produced by modulating the main carrier frequency with a fixed frequency usually above the audio spectrum. The type of modulation producing this sub-carrier may be AM, FM or other. The sub-carrier will appear as fixed side bands on the visual display unit, either in the panadapter or tuner scanning modes. They appear as equally spaced pips, one on each side of the carrier and lower in level than the carrier dependent on the percent modulation. Some transmitting systems use suppressed carrier or single side bands in which case only one pip will appear next to the carrier.

Resolutions as low as 2 KHz may be necessary to resolve the side bands as they may be very close ( 5 KHz ) to the main carrier. Normal single demodulation, when centered on the main carrier, will provide at the detected output the sub-carrier with its modulation still undetected. Also at this point will be the detected modulation of the main carrier. The sub-carrier will be present only if the bandwidth of the receiver and detector is wide enough to accept the displacement of the sub-carrier. For instance, a carrier having a 100 KHz sub-carrier produces upper and lower sidebands 200 KHz apart. A receiver bandwidth of 200 KHz and detector bandwidth of 100 KHz is necessary to extract the energy in both side bands. The sub-carrier modulation is then detected by using a second receiver tuned to the sub-carrier frequency. The input of the second receiver is connected to the detected output of the first receiver.
6.5.2 Cable Hook-up, Double Detect Mode is provided by the interconnecting harness (Figure 10-1).
6.5.3 Control Setting: Set high frequency receiver controls as in "Receiver Mode" (Paragraph 6.2.2 and 6.2.3). The high frequency receiver bandwidth must be set wide enough to encompass the side bands desired. Use 1 MHz position if possible. Set low frequency receiver controls as in "Receiver Mode" (Paragraph 6.1.2 and 6.1.3).
6.5.4 Operation of Double Detect Mode: First, tune in signal having subcarrier on high frequency receiver. (Such signals may be determined first by using the panadapter mode or the tuner scanning mode and observing side band carriers on display screen. After tuning the signal for the best audio output and highest " S " meter reading of high frequency receiver, then tune low frequency receiver through entire range for best low frequency "S" meter reading. Once sub-carrier is received on low frequency receiver, try all combinations of AM/FM detection on both high and low frequency receivers for best audio output of low frequency receiver. (Sub-carrier may be an FM modulation of the main carrier. This sub-carrier may then be AM modulated. The types of modulation used may be determined by observing the display in the panadapter or tuner scanning mode). The visual display unit may be used in the double detect mode as a searching aid to locate the sub-carrier existing once the main signal has been tuned in by the high frequency receiver. Proceed as in the "Tuner Scanning Mode Low Frequency Receiver" Paragraphs 6.4.1
to 6.4.3). Once sub-carrier is located, switch No Sweep/Sweep switch back to 'No Sweep" to monitor modulation by earphones. A convenient method of spectrum scanning and modulation analyzing is to conneet and set controls of system for panadapter mode as per Paragraph 6.3. Also set and adjust T03 tuner scanning mode for 0 to 200 KHz display. Place T03/converter switch of low frequency receiver to converter position and tune high frequency receiver tuner as per panadapter mode. When side bands or other modulation appears on screen center signal on screen and switch T03/converter switch of low frequency receiver to T03. Modulation components from 0 to 200 KHz will then be displayed.

## 6. 6 Video Mode:

(Refer to Figure $10-1$ ). In the video mode, the detected output of the receiver is displayed on the visual monitor in an amplitude verses time base display. Also, undetected IF signals of low frequency receiver ( 455 KHz ) may be displayed.
6.6.1 Cable Hook-up Video Mode is provided by the interconnecting harness (Figure 10-1).
6.6.2 Control Setting: Set receiver controls as in "Receiver Mode" (Section 6.1 or 6.2 ). Set visual monitor controls as follows:

Sweep Rate Switch: To time base desired.
Sweep Rate Vernier Control: To time base desired. Synchronizing Control: Adjust to synchronizing signal. Sweep Gain Control: Set for base line width to end marks on gradicule.

## Sweep Width Control: Not used.

Sweep Center Control: Center base line.
Signal Gain Control: Adjust to desired "OnScreen" amplitude of signal. Amplifier/Pan switch to Amp. for HFR use, and Pan for LFR use. Signal Center Control: Center base line in vertical direction. Intensity and Focus Control: For best display.
6.6.3 Operation: Tune signal in as in "Receiver Mode" (Section 2.1 and 2.2). Observe detected output on visual display unit. Adjust time base controls and synchronizing control for desired display. Audio output may be used simultaneously.
6. 7 Remote Tuner Operation: The purpose of the remote tuner operation is to allow the tuner and its antenna to be physically placed for best signal reception in such a manner that would be impossible or inconvenient while mounted in the receiver. Also, remote tuner operation allows servicing, alignment and test of tuners.
6. 7. 1 To remove the tuner, first remove the 4-40 binder head panel screws located on the perimeter of the tuner sub panel. There may be two, three or four screws depending on which tuner is being removed. Do not remove the two binder head screws near the dial window or the knob. Connect a BNC terminated cable to the antenna connector and using this as a handle, pull tuner straight out. Side to side and back to front movement may be necessary to help tuner bottom connector release. CAUTION: Handle tuner with care when out of receiver as some wiring and the gear and dial mechanism are exposed. Special care should be exercised to avoid touching the dial or dial spools. Connect remote cable connector with handle to socket at bottom of opening left in receiver. Connect other end of cable to plug at bottom of tuner. Follow color dot for proper indixing of cable connectors to receiver frame and tuner. Now proceed with any of the operational modes described in this Manual.

## 6. 8 Oscilloscope Mode:

The purpose of the "oscilloscope mode" is to utilize the features of the visual display unit for utility oscilloscope functions such as field repair of electronic equipment, monitoring of signal wave shapes, rough frequency measurements, special visual displays such as video signals, and any other utility oscilloscope use. It is especially useful where portability and battery operations are imperative. Check specifications under Part Four, Paragraph 4.4, 4.5, 4. 7, 4. 8, $4.13,4.14$ and 4.16 for oscilloscope mode specifications.
6.8.1 Power, Connection: Attach power cable between monitor and either the PS-10 power supply or the BP-7 battery pack. To check conditions of battery or line voltage, connect branch of power cable to either low or high frequency receiver and proceed as per Paragraph 6.1.1. The receiver may then be

PART SEVEN: REPAIR AND ALIGNMENT OF COMPONENT PARTS

### 7.1 SCOPE

Due to the extreme complexity, miniature size and frequency range of the A3 Receiving System, repairs should be limited to those persons who are familiar with equipment of this type. Except for emergency cases, it will consume less time to return the system and/or component to F. G. Mason Engineering for repair or replacement. Special care must be taken in examining any of the tuners as placement of components and routing of wiring will affect the performance. THIS IS IMPORTANT!

To remove the tuner, first remove the 4-40 binder head panel screws located on the perimeter of the tuner sub panel. There may be two, three or four screws depending on which tuner is being removed. Do not remove the two binder head screws near the dial window or the knob. Connect a BNC terminated cable to the antenna connector and using this as a handle, pull tuner straight out, side to side and back to front movement may be necessary to help tuner bottom connector release. CAUTION: Handle tuner with care when out of receiver as some wiring and the gear and dial mechanism are exposed. Special care should be exercised to avoid touching the dial or dial spools. Connect remote cable connector with handle to socket at bottom of opening left in receiver. Connect other end of cable to plug at bottom of tuner.

## TA3-2 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

17. Adjust trimmer on $\mathbf{C - 2 6}$ for maximum output.
18. Rotate tuning knob to frequency noted in Step 13 and tune signal for maximum output. If frequency is not the frequency noted in Step 13, retune L5 oscillator coil until frequency is correct.
19. Repeat steps 13 through 18.
20. Tune tuner and aignal to approximately center of tuning range and adjust T3-IF coil for maximum output.
21. Put bees wax or " $Q$ " dope on all adjustments.
22. Test bandspread and sweep. (Use S3 monitor).
23. Check low, mid and high points in band for sensitivity and image rejection. Sensitivity at $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}=10 \mathrm{~dB}$ should be better than 1.5 microvolts. Image rejection should be 80 dB minimum.

## TA3-3 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Remove the TA3-3 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect as shown below:


Refer to drawings PWD-4025-C, 30118-B and SWD-4025-C for location of test points and components.

Use B1 in 20 KHz bandwidth position.
Adjust bandspread for center of range.
3. Turn tuner knob to maximum counterclockwise.
4. Tune signal generator to 3.5 MHz with 10 microvolt output and apply power to the system.
5. Adjust L5 oscillator coil for maximum output on scope.
6. Turn tuner knob maximum clockwise and tune signal generator to 12.1 MHz .
7. Adjust trimmer on $\mathbf{C 2 7}$ for maxdmum output. Repeat steps 3 through 7 to be certain the frequencies are still correct.
8. Turn tuner knob maximum counterclockwise and signal generator to 3.5 MHz .
9. Adjust cores in T1 and T2 for maximum output on scope.
10. Rotate tuning knob maximum clockwise and signal generator to 12.1 MHz .
11. Adjust C18 and C19 for maximum output.
12. Rotate tuning knob 6 turns clockwise from extreme counterclockwise position and tune signal generator to 6.25 MHz .
13. Adjust L5 oscillator coil for maximum output and retune signal generator until best signal to noise is obtained. Note frequency.
14. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CCW position and tune signal generator to 3.5 MHz .
15. Adjust C21 for maximum output.

## TA3-3 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

16. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CW position and tune signal generator to 12.1 MHz .
17. Adjust trimmer on C 27 for maximum output.
18. Rotate tuning knob to frequency noted in Step 13 and tune signal for maximum output. If frequency is not the frequency noted in Step 13, retune L5 oscillator coil until frequency is correct.
19. Repeat steps 13 through 18.
20. Tune tuner and signal to approximately center of tuning range and adjust T3-IF coil for maximum output. Tune signal generator to 23.5 MHz , high output level. Adjust coil L7 for minimum output.
21. Put bees wax or " $Q$ " dope on all adjustments.
22. Test bandspread and sweep. (Use S3 monitor).
23. Check low, mid and high points in band for sensitivity and image rejection. Sensitivity at $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}=10 \mathrm{~dB}$ should be better than 2 microvolts. Image rejection should be 80 dB minimum.

## TA3-4 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Remove the TA3-4 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the pan head screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect as shown below:


Refer to drawings PWD 4026C, 30119B and SWD 4026B for location of test points and components.
3. Remove cover from RF assembly.
4. Rotate tuner knob to maximum counterclockwise position and adjust signal generator frequency to 11.7 MHz and output level to approximately 20 microvolts.
5. Adjust core in coil T3. Then adjust cores in coils T1 and T2 for maximum output on oscilloscope.
6. Turn tuner knob to maximum clockwise position and adjust signal generator frequency to 44 MHz .
7. Adjust trimmer capacitors $\mathbf{C} 26, \mathrm{C} 18$ and C 19 for maximum output.
8. Turn tuning knob exactly 5 turns.
9. Adjust signal generator frequency to 20 MHz and adjust core in T 3 for maximum output.
10. Rotate tuner knob to maximum counterclockwise position and adjust signal generator frequency to 11.7 MHz .
11. Adjust capacitor $\mathbf{C} 21$ for maximum output.
12. Rotate tuner knob to maximum clockwise position and adjust signal generator frequency to 44 MHz .
13. Adjust capacitor C26A for maximum output.
14. Repeat steps 8 thru 13 until sensitivity is 1.5 uv for $\frac{\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{N}}=10 \mathrm{~dB}$.
15. Tune tuner to approximately the center of the tuning range and adjust signal generator frequency to 111 MHz with high level output.
16. Replace cover on RF assembly.
17. Adjust coil L7 for minimum output.
18. Measure image rejection at a few points in the band. It should be as follows: RF Frequency of 12 to 20 MHz , image rejection 80 dB RF Frequency of 20 to 43 MHz , image rejection 50 dB
19. Measure IF rejection in approximately the center of the tuning range. Rejection should be 80 dB .

## TA3-5 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Remove the TA3-5 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect as shown:


Kefer to drawings PWD-30133-B, SWD-4027-B, PWD-4027-C and 30130-C for location of adjustments and components. Use $\mathrm{B}-1$ in 90 KHz bandwidth, AM, Manual, and IF gain full clockwise: Adjust bandspread control to center. Track tuner with covers installed and tuner powered by remote cable.
3. Turn tuner knob to maximum CCW position. (Low end)
4. Tune signal generator to 41.5 MHz with 100 uv output ( $30 \%$ modulation 1000 Hz ) and apply power to system.
5. Adjust L-1. Turn spacing and core to 41.5 MHz or to match the dial. Cement $\mathrm{L}-1$ coil, $\mathrm{L}-1 \& \mathrm{~T}-1$ core $\& \mathrm{Q}-1 \& \mathrm{Q}-2$.
6. Tune tuner \& Generator to 46 MHz .
7. Adjust $\mathrm{T}-2, \mathrm{~L}-5, \mathrm{~L}-4$ \& $\mathrm{L}-3$ for maximum output.
8. Tune Tuner to maximum clockwise position (High End).
9. Adjust oscillator trimmers $\mathrm{C}-3-\mathrm{A}$ and $\mathrm{C}-3-\mathrm{D}$ so RF frequency will be 137 MHz or match the dial.
10. Tune tuner and generator to 110 MHz .
11. Adjust C16-A, C-16-D, C17-A and C17-D for maximum output.
12. Retune generator and tuner to low end and recheck sensitivity ( 1.5 uv for 10 dB $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N}$ or less) at $43,60,80$ and 130 MHz . (NOTE: Some compromise between the tracking adjustment frequencies of $46 \& 130 \mathrm{MHz}$ may be necessary).
13. Check the operation of the tuner in the swept mode \& check operation of bandspread control.Image and IF rejection should be checked at 43,60 and 130 MHz . It must be better than 50 dB .
14. Secure screws for $\mathrm{T}-2, \mathrm{~L}-5, \mathrm{~L}-4$ and $\mathrm{L}-3$ with a dot of paint.

## T'A3-6 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

## NOTE: IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALIGNMENT OF THIS TUNER BE CONDUCTED BY THE MANUFACTURER AT HIS FACILITY SINCE SEALED COVERS MUST BE REMOVED AND SPECIAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES APPLIED.

1. Remove the TA3-6 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect tuner, receiver, and test equipment as shown below:
UHF
SIGNAL
GENERATOR $\rightarrow$ TUNER \(\underset{\substack{REMOTTE <br>
TUNER <br>

CABLE}}{ }\)| $\left.\begin{array}{c}A-3 \\ \text { RECEIVER } \\ \text { (HFR) }\end{array}\right)$ |
| :---: |

Refer to drawings SWD $4028-\mathrm{C}$ and $30135-$ D for location of adjustments and components. Place the controls of the High Frequency Receiver in the side IF bandwidth ( 1 MHz ), AM, Manual IF gain max, and adjust the audio gain for convenient readout on scope (some receiver noise should be seen on the scope). Use the remote tuner cable to allow accessibility to the tuner tracking adjustments. Covers, designated on the tuner assembly drawing $30135-\mathrm{D}$ as numbers 78 and 79 , must be removed for alignment. To remove soldered covers, start at corner, melting solder with iron while prying cover up with screwdriver or knife. Continue to run around cover in the same manner, until cover is removed. These covers are usually damaged by removal and should be replaced with new ones when remounted.
3. ALIGNMENT OF BAND 6A ( $130-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
3.1 Adjust L-1 for minimum output with 111 MHz input.
3.2 Turn tuning knob to maximum counterclockwise position. Set bandswitch to $130-230 \mathrm{MHz}$.
3.3 Set signal generator for 500 uv level and 1000 Hz AM modulation $30 \%$, and search for receiver output response.
3.4 Adjust the spacing of the turns of L7 (oscillator portion of bottom section) until response frequency is between 128 and 130 MHz or matches dial if dial has been callibrated. Use needle nose pliers or small screwdriver to perform the adjustments being careful not to break the stator from the ceramic support.
3.5 Adjust L8 and L9 in the same manner for maximum output response.
3.6 Rotate tuning knob to the maximum clockwise position.
3. 7 At high signal generator level search for response about the $220-270 \mathrm{MHz}$ area.
3. 8 Bend the capacity tab associated with the C18 tuning capacitor (located below and perpendicular to the C18 stator) until the response frequency occurs between $235-245 \mathrm{MHz}$ or matches the dial if the dial has been calibrated.
3.9 Bend the corresponding tabs of C19 and C20 for maximum output.
3.10 Rotate tuning knob CCW until first (smallest) segment of adjustable rotor blades are meshed with the stator.
3.11 Find the RF location by searching downward with the signal generator at high level. It should be between 215 and 235.
3.12 With the signal generator frequency set at the tuner RF frequency, adjust the first segments on capacitors C19 and C20 only as required for maximum output. If the segments have to be adjusted inwardly, adjust each side evenly so that segments do not approach stator too closely.
3.13 Repeat steps $3.10,3.11$ and 3.12 for each blade segment. Note that the higher frequency segments affect the positions of the lower frequency segments, but the reverse is not true due to the meshing sequence. It is imperative, therefore, to start at the top frequency and work down.
4. ALIGNMENT OF BAND 6B ( $230-420 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
4. 1 Turn tuning knob to the maximum CCW position. Set tuner bandswitch to the $230-420 \mathrm{MHz}$ position.
4.2 Repeat steps 3.3 to $3.5^{\prime}$ only this time set L4, L5, and L6 for maximum output at a frequency between 228 and 230 MHz .
4.3 Repeat steps 3.6 to 3.13 only this time set tabs of C15, C16, and C17 for maximum output at 420 to 430 MHz .
5. Place re-tinned cover seals marked 78 upper and 78 lower on Drawing No. 30135-D on tuner as shown, and solder in place. These covers must be completely soldersealed to the edges of the tuner walls and the internal dividers to assure oscillator radiation suppression requirements.
6. Starting at the high frequency end of the bands, retrim blade segments of each band if necessary to compensate for cover capacity.
7. Solder final covers number 79 upper and 79 lower in place.
8. Recheck sensitivity of both bands according to instructions of paragraph 8.2 of the Receiver Testing Section.

NOTE: IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALIGNMENT OF THIS TUNER BE CONDUCTED BY THE MANUFACTURER AT HIS FACILITY SINCE SEALED COVERS MUST BE REMOVED AND SPECIAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES APPLIED.

1. Remove the TA3-7 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect tuner, receiver and test equipment as shown below:


Refer to drawings SWD 4046-C, 30140-D, and PWD 4029-B for location of adjustments and components. Position the controls of the High Frequency Receiver in the wide IF bandwidth position ( 1 MHz ), AM, Manual IF gain Max, and adjust the audio gain for convenient readout level on scope. (Some receiver noise should be seen on the scope.) Use remote tuner cable to allow accessibility to the tuner tracking adjustments. Cover, designated on the tuner assembly drawing $30140-$ D with numbers $25,26,27$, and 28 , must be removed for alignment. To remove soldered covers, start at the corner, melting solder with iron while prying up cover with screwdriver or knife. Continue around the cover in the same manner until cover is removed. These covers are usually damaged when removed and should be replaced with new ones.
3. Turn tuning knob to maximum CCW position.
4. Set signal generator for 500 uv level and search frequency for receiver output response. Use $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ AM modulation.
5. If frequency of tuner is above 420 MHz , bend endmost segment of rotor blade of C9M towards stator to lower frequency (tool must be removed to test frequency). If frequency is below 400 MHz , bend blade segment away from stator until frequency falls between 400 and 420 MHz or matches the dial, if dial has been previously calibrated. Be careful not to break stator loose from the ceramic support when prying blade segments.
6. Open or close spacing between turns of L2 and L4 with needle nose pliers or small screwdriver until maximum receiver output is obtained. This is a coarse adjustment and need not be precise. Again, be careful not to apply undue force on the stator support. As sensitivity increases, reduce signal generator gain.

## B-1 ALIGNMENT

1. The B-1 section of the High Frequency Receiver includes those portions from the Bandswitch output through the audio and video outputs. Refer to SWD 4048D for the circuit schematic. Remove the B1/C1 from the main chassis by removing all screws from the bottom plate. This will expose the 4 wire cable and 3 coax cables connected to the B1/C1. Carefully remove these. Remove the 4 screws at the edge of the $\mathrm{B} 1 / \mathrm{C} 1$ front panel face. The $\mathrm{B} 1 / \mathrm{C} 1$ may now be pulled from the main frame through the top. Remove the 4 binder head screws which fasten the top plate to the B1. Remove this plate to expose the alignment coils.
2. With all transistors in their sockets, and battery test shows normal, check voltage at points C18, C19, C20, C21, C22. This should be +18 volts.
3. If voltages are corrects, set controls as follows:

| IF Gain | Full CW |
| :--- | :--- |
| AGC-Man | Man |
| AM-FM | AM |
| FM-Nar. Wide | Wide |
| BFO | Off |
| AF Gain | Full CW |
| Meter Hi-Lo | Lo |
| Bandwidth | 1 MHz |

Place plug in "Audio Out" jack. Connect audio "Out" to "Y" input on oscilloscope, shunt with 1 K resistor. Also, connect VTVM across audio "out".
Apply a 23.5 MHz signal to J11. (IF OUT-WIDE) Remove Q1
Apply power to receiver at jack J15 (POWER IN)
4. Noise should not appear on the oscilloscope. Using a high level signal and tuning through $23.5 \mathrm{MHz}, 1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ modulation, a 1000 Hz signal should appear on the scope. At this point tune each coil slug for maximum signal, lowering the input signal as you tune the slug to 23.5 MHz . Switch to FM, increase signal input and adjust the FM coil slugs of T6 and T7 for maximum response. Switch to AM.
5. With signal on scope in AM Mode, turn BFO switch to "on". Tune signal generator through 23.5 MHz - there should be a beat note at 23.5 MHz if the BFO is working. This "beat" may be used as a marker later in the alignment procedure. Switch BFO to "off". With signal on scope, test AF gain control for operation. Then test manual gain control for operation. "S" meter should operate with change in manual gain. Test meter "Hi-Lo" switch. When "S" meter reads full.scale in "Lo", the "Hi" position should be approximately 20.

## TA3-7 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

7. Adjust L-21 for maximum output. This IF pre-amplifier coil tunes broadly.
8. Next, turn tuning knob CW to maximum position.
9. Search with signal generator at high output level from 750 to 900 MHz until output is located.
10. Bend the capacity adjust tab associated with the C9M capacitor (located below and perpendicular to the C9M stator blades) until output occurs between 815 and 835 MHz or matches the dial. To insure that the local oscillator is tracked on the high side, check for the image between 1037 and, 1057 MHz . A very high signal generator level will be necessary to locate the image.
11. Bend corresponding capacity adjust tabs of C5M and C6M for maximum output.
12. Rotate knob CCW until first (smallest) segment of adjustable rotor blades are meshed with stators.
13. Find RF frequency location by searching downward with signal generator set at high level. It should be between 790 and 810 .
14. With signal generator frequency set at the tuner RF frequency, adjust these first segments on C6M and C5M only as required for maximum output. If segments have to be adjusted inwardly, adjust each side evenly so that segments do not approach the stator too closely.
15. Repeat steps 12,13 and 14 for each balde segment. Note that the higher frequency segment positions affect the lower frequency segments, but the reverse is not true due to the meshing sequence. It is imperative, therefore, to start at the top frequency and work down.
16. Place new pre-tinned cover seals marked 27 and 25 on drawing $30140-\mathrm{D}$ on tuner as shown and solder in place. These covers must be completely solder-sealed to all wall edges and internal dividers to assure oscillator radiation suppression requirements.
17. Starting at the high frequency end of the band, retrim blade segments if necessary to compensate for cover capacity.
18. Solder final covers 26 and 28 into place.
19. Recheck tuner sensitivity at 5 places across the band according to paragraph 8.2 of the Receiver Testing Section.

## TA3-8 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

## NOTE: IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALIGNMENT OF THIS TUNER BE CONDUCTED BY THE MANUFACTURER AT HIS FACILITY SINCE SEALED COVERS MUST BE REMOVED AND SPECIAL TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES APPLIED.

1. Remove the TA3-8 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect tuner, receiver and test equipment as shown below:


Refer to drawings SWD 4047-C, 30150-D, and PWD 4029-B for location of adjustments and components. Place the controls of the High Frequency Receiver in the wide IF bandwidth position ( 1 MHz ), AM, Manual IF gain Max, and adjust the audio gain for convenient readout level on scope (some receiver noise should be seen on the scope). Use remote tuner cable to allow accessibility to the tuner tracking adjustments, Covers, designated on the tuner assembly drawing 30150-D with number $25,26,27$, and 28 , must be removed for alignment. To remove soldered covers, start at the corner, melting solder with iron while prying up cover with screwdriver or knife. Continue around the cover in the same manner until cover is removed. These covers are usually damaged when removed and should be replaced with new ones.
3. Turn tuning knob to maximum CCW position.
4. Set signal generator for 500 uv level and search frequency for receiver output response. Use $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ AM modulation.
5. If frequency of tuner is above 800 MHz , bend endmost segment of rotor blade of C5M towards stator to lower frequency (tool must be removed to test frequency). If frequency is below 780 MHz , bend blade segment away from stator until frequency falls between 780 and 800 MHz or matches the dial, if dial has been previously calibrated. Be careful not to break stator loose from the ceramic support when prying blade segments.
6. Adjust L-21 for maximum output. This IF pre-amplifier coil tunes broadly.
7. Turn tuning knob CW to maximum position.

## TA3-8 A LIGNMENT PROCEDURE

8. Search with signal generator at high output level from 1500 to 1700 MHz until output is located.
9. Bend the capacity adjust tab associated with the C5M capacitor (located below and perpendicular to the C5M stator blades) until output occurs between 1620 and 1640 MHz or matches the dial if the dial has been previously calibrated. To insure that the local oscillator is tracked on the high side, check for the image between 1842 and 1862 MHz . A very high signal generator level will be necessary to locate the image.
10. Bend corresponding capacity adjust tabs of $\mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{M}$, and C 4 M for maximum output.
11. Rotate knob CCW until first (smallest) segment of adjustable rotor blades are meshed with stators.
12. Find RF frequency location by searching downward with signal generator set at high level. It should be between 1585 and 1605 .
13. With signal generator frequency set at the tuner RF frequency, adjust the first segments on C1M, C2M, and C4M only as required for maximum output. If segments have to be adjusted inwardly, adjust each side evenly so that segments do not approach the stator too closely.
14. Repeat steps 10,11 , and 12 for each balde segment. Note that the higher frequency segment positions affect the lower frequency segments, but the reverse is not true due to the meshing sequence. It is imperitive, therefore, to start at the top frequency and work down.
15. Place new pre-tinned cover seals marked 27 and 25 on drawing 30150-D on tuner as shown and solder in place. These covers must be completely solder sealed to all wall edges and internal dividers to assure oscillator radiation suppression requirements.
16. Starting at the high frequency end of the band, retrim blade segments, if necessary, to compensate for cover capacity.
17. Solder final covers 26 and 28 into place.
18. Recheck tuner sensitivity at 5 places across the band according to paragraph 8.2 of the Receiver Testing Section.

## B-2 ALIGNMENT

1. The B-2 section of the Low Frequency Receiver includes those portions from the T03/converter switch to the audio and visual outputs. Refer to drawings SWD 4031 B, PWD 4032C, PWD 30215D, 5831B and PWD 4031D.
2. To remove the B-2 from its case:
(a) Remove the 3 flathead screws from bottom of case.
(b) Remove the 9 binder head screws along the side of the case.
(c) Remove the B-2 from the case. Note that the T03 tuner is removed with the B-2. Care should be taken not to damage the T03 printed circuit plug. Unplug the T03 tuner and carefully lay aside.
3. Plug a VTVM into the audio output jack. Connect a 455 KHz signal generator to the B-2 through pin A of the chassis T03 plug of the B-2. The ground connection for the signal should be put on pin B.
4. Set the controls as follows:
(a) AM/FM Switch S16 in AM position.
(b) Sweep/no SWP in NO SWP position.
(c) AF gain R50 in mid position.
(d) Conv. ?T03 switch S13 in T03 position.
(e) AGC/Man switch S12 in Man position.
(f) IF Gain R37 Full CW (Max gain) position.
(g) BFO, S9-R65 Full CCW in off position.
(h) Meter SW S11 in Lo position.
(i) Bandwidth switch S 14 in 2 KHz position (centerposition).
5. Apply power by connecting power supply to J23 and measure load current. It should be 20-30 ma.
6. Place meter switch S10 in test position - meter should indicate at or above red line. This indicates that the power supply voltage is correct.
7. Adjust signal generator frequency while bandwidth is in 200 Hz position. Adjust Capacitor C6 and Transformer T1 for Maximum reading on "S" meter to peak the gain of IF Amplifier. 10-50 uv input should give full scale deflection on "S" meter in 2 KHz bandwidth position.
8. Align BFO. Set the signal generator to 455 KHz . Place BFO control S9-R65 in center position. Set input signal to 455 KHz unmodulated with a level of 5 uv. Using an earphone at audio output, a tone should be heard. Tune coil $\mathrm{T}-3$ until zero beat is obtained and seal core of coil with Q dope. The tone should increase when R65 is moved in either direction. Place BFO switch S9 in off position.
9. Align FM discriminator. Connect equipment as shown in Block Diagram. Remove Q4 and apply signal at Pin 3 of Q4 transistor socket.
10. Place AM/FM switch in FM position.
11. Place bandwidth switch S 14 in 10 KHz position.
12. Tune sweep generator for display on scope and adjust sweep width and sweep rate for best display.
13. Adjust the pink core of T 4 for maximum output. Adjust the blue core of T 4 for "S" curve crossover at 455 KHz . Peak to peak separation of "S" curve should be 20 KHz . Put Q4 back into socket. Disconnect all connections. Replace the unit in case. If C2 is not aligned, do that before putting this unit into box as the C2 is on the same chassis as the B2.


## C2 ALIGNMENT

1. The C2 consists of that portion of the Low Frequency Receiver which includes the 26 MHz low pass filter, 23.5 MHz to 10.7 MHz converter and 10.7 MHz to 455 KHz converter. Refer to drawings SWD 4033 C , PWD 4033 C , SWD 4035 C and PWD 4035C.
2. To remove the B-2 from its case:
(a) Remove the 3 flathead screws from bottom of case.
(b) Remove the 9 binder head screws along the side of the case.
(c) Remove the B-2 from the case. Note that the TO3 tuner is removed with the $\mathrm{B}-2$. Care should be taken not to damage the TO3 printed circuit plug. Unplug the TO3 tuner and carefully lay aside. The C2 section is the cast aluminum chassis holding the TO3 socket.
3. Connect a 23.5 MHz signal generator to the $\mathrm{B}-2$ through J 17 (converter in). Set the level to approximately 100 uv.
4. Set the controls as follows:
(a) AM/FM Switch S16 in AM position.
(b) Sweep/no SWP in NO SWP position.
(c) AF gain R50 in mid position.
(d) Conv./TO3 switch S 13 in Conv. position.
(e) AGC/Man switch S12 in Man position.
(f) Meter switch S11 in Lo Position.
(g) IF Gain Control R37: position so that S meter reads half scale.
(h) BFO, S9-R65 Full CCW in off position.
(i) Bandwidth switch S 14 in 2 KHz position (Center position).
(j) Sig cent control R13 in mid position.
5. Apply power by connecting power supply to J23 and measure load current. It should be 20-30 ma.
6. Place meter switch S 10 in test position - meter should indicate at or above red line. This indicates that the power supply voltage is correct.
7. Use the $S$ meter as an indicator. It will be necessary to decrease the IF gain control as the various stages are aligned to bring the $S$ meter back to a half scale reading.
8. Referring to SWD 4033, tune L-2, the output coil associated with Q4(2N364634.2 MHz swept local oscillator) until the S meter indicates a maximum.
9. Tune T1, the output transformer of Q6

- the 10.7 MHz output stage)
until a maximum is reached on the S meter.

10. Tune C29, the output capacitor of Q8 - The 10.245 MHz local oscillator) until a maximum is reached on the S meter.

## C2 ALIGNMENT

11. Tune $\mathrm{T}-2$, the output transformer of Q 7 - the 10.7 MHz to 455 KHz mixer) until a maximum is reached on the S meter.
12. Alignment of the $C 2$ is complete. Replace the $B 2 / C 2$ chassis in its case.

## TA3-03B ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. The TA3-03B tuner may be removed from the case by removing the 3 binder head screws on the side of the low frequency receiver case. The TA3-03B tuner may now be pulled through the top of the LFR case. When making the following adjustments refer to drawings PWD 4021C and SWD 4021B.
2. Connect tuner to low frequency receiver using remote cable. Set controls on low frequency unit in following positions.

| AM/FM Sw. | - | AM Pos. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No SW/Sweep | - | Swp. pos. |
| AF Gain | - | CCW Pos. |
| Converter/TO3 | - | T03 Pos. |
| IF Gain | - | CW Pos. |
| BW | - | $20 \mathrm{KHz} \mathrm{Pos}$. |
| BFO | - | Off |
| "S" Meter Hi/Lo | - | LOW |
| AGC/Man. | - | Man. Pos. |
| Sig. Cent. | - | Cent. of Rotation |

Note: The signal center control on LFR is used to set 23.5 MHz center only. It has no effect on TA3-03B tuner.
3. Connect LFR to S-3 with coaxial cable "Sweep in" to "Sweep out" and "Pan out" to "Pan in". Set controls on $\mathrm{S}-3$ in following positions:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { SWP Width } & - & 25 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div} . \\
\text { Sweep Time/Div } & - & 20-100 \mathrm{~ms} \\
\text { Sweep Vern. } & - & \text { Center } \\
\text { Syn } & - & \text { CW } \\
\text { INT/EXT SYNC } & - & \text { INT } \\
\text { AMP/PAN } & - & \text { PAN }
\end{array}
$$

4. Connect signal generator to tuner antenna connector using BNC Cable.
5. Rotate tuning knob clockwise dial reading of 300 KHz and set signal generator to $300 \mathrm{KHz}, 10$ microvolt output level.
6. Set R11 for 0.8 volt at terminal " 2 " of the 10 -turn pot.
7. Adjust L2 to bring signal to center of the screen. Change BW switch at LFR to .2 KHz position and progressively change SWP WIDTH switch to .25 KHz position, trim L-2 to exact center. After that, leave LFR BW and S-3 swp width as is, and proceed to " 8 ".
8. Rotate the tuning knob to 2 KHz and set signal generator to 2 KHz .
9. Adjust R9 until the signal is at the center of the $S-3$ screen. Notice that at the right hand edge there is an 455 IF peak. Move the signal generator to 2.5 KHz . The signal should move two divisions to the left and the IF remains stationary. If it moves to the right, the R9 setting is wrong, and you are seeing the image of 2 KHz . Turn R9 counterclockwise to bring the right signal in.
10. Repeat procedure " $5 \& 6$ ". See that the voltage at Terminal " 2 " is still 0.8 volt. Reset it, if necessary, and repeat 7 to 9 .
11. If 10 is $o . k$. reduce the signal generator output level to 1 uv. The signal should be visible on the screen to indicate that the sensitivity of the tuner is up to standard.

## VISUAL DISPLAY UNIT S-3 ALIGNMENT

1. All of the following controls referred to are located on the outside control panel and appear as recessed screwdriver adjustments. The trimpots numbered R20, R27, R29, R47, R48 and R50 may be exposed by removing the 2 binder head screws holding the $2^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cover on the face of the VDU front panel. These trimpots control the sweep output circuit. Note that the R numbers and SWP width position numbers appear on either side of the screwdriver adjustments.
2. Set S-23 (SWP RATE) to the $135-700$ us position, set R2 (SWP VERN.) to full counterclockwise. Set S-22 (SWP WIDTH) to $.3 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{DIV}$. and connect power supply. Adjust R20 to obtain 7.9 volts de at J-27 (SWEEP OUT). Use a VTVM at J-27 to measure voltage.
3. Turn S-22 to 500 KHz /DIV position. Adjust the saw-tooth output to 1.2 volt RMS (saw-tooth p-p 4 volts) with R-27. Adjust R29 to obtain 7.9 volts average dc output. After the de adjustment, see that the saw-tooth output is still 1.2 volt RMS. If not, readjust to that value with R27 and adjust R29 for de value again.
4. Turn S-22 to $120 \mathrm{KHz} /$ DIV position and adjust R47 to obtain exactly the same dc output voltage as before.
5. Repeat procedure 4 for the 30,6 and $1 \mathrm{KHz} /$ DIV positions and adjust R48, R49 and R50 respectively for 7.9 V DC.
6. Connect equipment as shown in block diagram.


AM. FM Sw. - AM
Swp. No Swp. Sw. - No Swp.
Bandwidth Sw. - .2 KHz
T03/Conv. Sw. - Converter
AGC/MAN Sw. - Man
Hi/Low Sw. - Lo
IF Gain - Max. CW
BFO
Sig. Cent. - Center of Range.

## B-1 ALIGNMENT

6. At this time, it is safe to assume that most of the B-1 circuits are functional. Apply power. Switch and controls should be the same as Step \#3. Because the IF coils are tuned to peak at 23.5 MHz , the system may have too much gain and tend to oscillate. The "S" meter will peg if the B1oscillates; Turn down the manual gain control. Load the input with a 50 pad. This should allow you to read the " S " meter. You are ready for stagger tuning.
7. This step requires the following equipment:

Sweep Generator Eico (369)
Oscilloscope
Connect sweep "Demod In" to detect out J14 (see
drawing SWD 4048D).
Connect "RF Out" cable to J11, use 50 ohm pad.
Connect scope cable to scope. Switch scope to "Ext-Horz".
Tune marker to 23.5 MHz .
Tune sweep to 23.5 MHz .
Set RF level to "High".
Apply power to B-1.
Adjust controls on sweep generator and scope until you get a picture of the IF response of the $\mathrm{B}-1$. Adjust $\mathrm{T} 1, \mathrm{~T} 2, \mathrm{~T} 3, \mathrm{~T} 4$, and T 5 until you have the following picture:


Adjust system until you achieve 1 MHz bandwidth at 6 dB points on response curve. This is done by stagger tuning, ie, T1 is tuned a little below 23.5, T2 is tuned a little above 23.5 etc., so that the net result is as pictured. The marker may be checked by switching to BFO - the BFO should superimpose the marker if the marker is correct. The BFO is crystal controlled.
Switch AM-FM switch to FM, Nar-Wide to Wide. Remove Q5, inject signal from sweep generator through a . 01 capacitor into pin 1 of Q5 socket. Adjust T6 for maximum amplitude, then adjust T7 for FM crossover. You should get a presentation as below:


S-3

| SWP. VERN. | - | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SWP. RATE | - | 20100 us |
| SYNC. | - | 0 |
| INT./EXT. Syne Sw. - | INT. |  |
| AMP/PAN Sw. | - | PAN |
| Swp. Width Sw. | $-\quad .3 \mathrm{KHz} /$ Div. |  |

8. Using S-3 graticule for calibration, adjust Swp. Gain and Cent. for full scale ( 10 divisions on graticule).
9. Tune generator to peak signal on S-meter.
10. Switch B2-C2 sweep select switch to Sweep and adjust R20 on S-3 until swept signal is centered on S-3. Switch S-22 (Swp. Width) to $500 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. and B2-C2 bandwidth switch to 2 KHz . Adjust R-29 to center swept signal. Repeat for R-47 and R-48 switching S-22 (Swp. width) to corresponding sweep width positions. Switch $\mathrm{B} 2-\mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{BW}$ switch back to .2 KHz and repeat procedure for R-49 and R-50.
11. Return S-22 to $500 \mathrm{KHz} /$ Div. Tune signal generator until swept signal is positioned at extreme line on $S-3$ graticule and note frequency on generator. Repeat for opposite end of S-3 graticule. Difference between two ends should be 5 MHz .
12. If sweep width is less than 5 MHz , adjust $\mathrm{R}-27 \mathrm{CW}$ increasing P. P. sawtooth output at J-27 above 4 v and readjust $\mathrm{R}-29$ for center at 23.5 MHz . Continue this procedure until 5 MHz sweep width is obtained.
13. If Sweep width is more than 5 MHz the opposite adjustments to step 12 are necessary.

## PS-10 ALIGNMENT

1. CHECK THE $1 / 4$ AMP FUSE:
2. Refer to drawings SWD 4074B, PWD 4074D, and $30410-$ D for the schematic diagrams for the AC power supply.
3. Remove the 2 pan head screws on lower side of the power supply.
4. Remove the 2 small pan head screws top of the case.
5. The circuit board with transformer may now be pulled from the case.
6. Switch power on.
7. Measure voltage across C1. It should be $23 \pm 2$ volts.
8. Measure voltage across C3. It should be $20 \pm 1$ volts. Measure output voltage across the output terminal and adjust it to 18 volts by R4.
9. Switch power off.
10. Connect 60 ohms ( 10 W ) resistor across output terminals of PWD-4074B. One of the receivers may be used as a load in which case the S meter will be the indicator.
11. Switch power on again and measure the output voltage of PS-10. It should be $18 \pm .2$ volts.
12. Connect a VTVM to the output terminals of PS-10. The ripple voltage should not be more than 1 mv .
13. Disconnect the circuit. Test is completed.
14. Return the circuit boards and transformer to the case and tighten screws.
15. There are no adjustments on the BP-7 Battery Pack.
16. To replace batteries, remove the 3 flat head screws on the cover containing the printed instructions. Remove the cover.
17. Remove the old batteries by inverting the battery pack.
18. Replace the batteries as marked on the cover observing the battery polarities. The following batteries or their equivalent are suggested for use:

| RM $-12 R$ | E91 |
| :--- | :--- |
| N46 | 915 |

5. Check Battery Polarities.
6. Replace cover by fastening the lid with the 3 flat head screws.
7. Check voltage using the meter on either receiver in battery test position.

## B-1 ALIGNMENT

The FM Nar. position has no adjustment. It is a crystal discriminator. Switch back to AM mode; remove sweep generator connections; turn off sweep. Set switches and controls as indicated in Step \#3. Inject signal of 23.5 MHz at 10 uv into J11. The "S" meter should read full scale in the 1 MHz position for $8-10$ uv. Tune through 23.5 MHz to check bandwidth.
8. Crystal Filter Check: Turn bandwidth to 2 KHz position. Tune signal generator for maximum reading on " S " meter. Switch through all po sitions of the bandwidth switch. "S" meter readings should remain between 6 and full scale.

## C-1 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. The $\mathrm{C}-1$ is the 111 MHz to 23.5 MHz converter located on the chassis of the A3 High Frequency Receiver. Refer to SWD 4048D for the schematic diagram. Remove the HFR from the main chassis by removing all the screws from the bottom plate. This will expose the 4 wire cable and 3 coax cables connected to the HFR. Carefully remove these. Remove the 4 screws at the edge of the HFR front panel face. The HFR may now be pulled from the main frame through the top. Remove the 17 binder head screws which hold the bottom plate of the HFR. Remove the bottom plate.
2. Connect equipment as shown in block diagram below:


Connect diode detector shown above by referring to drawing PWD 30106X sheet 2 and performing the following steps:
(A) Disconnect wire from coil L-12 center tap at balanced mixer.
(B) Connect diode to lead disconnected from coil L12. Connect 47 K resistor to ground terminal on balanced mixer.
(C) Connect shielded cable from diode to scope.
3. Connect a jumper between pin A and Pin D on J113.
4. Tune sweep generator to 111 MHz with output attenuator set for maximum output. Set sweep width on 10 MHz .
5. Adjust transformers L8, L11, L9, and L12 until the following waveform is obtained:


Adjust L6 for maximum amplitude. It will be necessary to reduce sweep generator output level as these adjustments are made.

## C-1 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

6. This completes alignment. Remove diode and 47 K resistor and reconnect coil lead to balanced mixer. Replace rear cover. Remove jumper from J113. Return B1/C1 chassis to case.
7. Remove the TA3-1 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
8. Connect as shown below:


Refer to drawings PWD 4023C and 30116B and SWD 4023B for the location of test points and components. Use the B1 in the 20 KHz bandwidth position. Adjust the bandspread control for mid-range.
3. Turn tuner knob to maximum CCW.
4. Tune signal generator to 300 KHz with 100 microvolt output and apply power to the system. Use $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30$ per cent modulation.
5. Adjust the oscillator transformer T3 for maximum output on scope.
6. Turn tuner knob to maximum CW and tune signal generator to 1.1 MHz .
7. Adjust trimmer on C26 for maximum output. Repeat steps 3 through 7 to be certain the frequencies are still correct.
8. Turn tuner knob maximum CC'W and signal generator to 300 KHz .
9. Adjust cores in T1 and T2 for maximum output on scope.
10. Rotate tuning knob maximum clockwise and signal generator to 1.1 MHz .
11. Adjust C18 and C19 for maximum output.
12. Rotate tuning knob 3 turns clockwise from extreme counterclockwise position and tune signal generator to 400 KHz .
13. Adjust T3 oscillator transformer for maximum output and retune signal generator until best signal to noise is obtained. Note frequency.
14. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CCW position and tune signal generator to 300 KHz .

## TA3-1 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

15. Adjust $\mathbf{C} 21$ for maximum output.
16. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CW position and tune signal generator to 1.1 MHz .
17. Adjust trimmer on $\mathrm{C}-26$ for maximum output.
18. Rotate tuning knob to frequency noted in step 13 and tune signal for maximum output. If frequency is not the frequency noted in Step 13, retune T3 oscillator transformer until frequency is correct.
19. Repeat steps 13 through 18.
20. Put 'Q' dope on all adjustments.
21. Test bandspread and sweep. (Use S3 monitor).
22. Check low mid and high points in band for sensitivity and image rejection. Sensitivity at $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}=10 \mathrm{~dB}$ should be better than 1.5 microvolts. Image rejection should be 80 dB minimum.

## TA3-2 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

1. Remove the TA3-2 tuner from the HFR chassis by removing the screws at the edge of the tuner face.
2. Connect as shown below:


Refer to drawings PWD-4024-C, 30117-B and SWD 4024-C for location of test points and components.

Use B1 in 20 KHz bandwidth position.
Bandspread adjusted for center of range.
3. Turn tuner knob to maximum counterclockwise.
4. Tune signal generator to 1 MHz with 10 microvolt output and apply power to the system.
5. Adjust L.5 oscillator coil for maximum output on scope.
6. Turn tuner knob maximum clockwise and tune signal generator to 3.6 MHz .
7. Adjust trimmer on C 26 for maximum output. Repeat steps 3 through 7 to be certain the frequencies are still correct.
8. Turn tuner knob maximum counterclockwise and signal generator to 1 MHz .
9. Adjust cores in T1 and T2 for maximum output on scope.
10. Rotate tuning knob maximum clockwise and signal generator to 3.6 MHz .
11. Adjust C18 and C19 for maximum output.
12. Rotate tuning knob 6 turns clockwise from extreme counterclockwise position and tune signal generator to 2 MHz (mid point).
13. Adjust L5 oscillator coil for maximum output and retune signal generator until best signal to noise is obtained. Note frequency.
14. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CCW position and tune signal generator to 1 MHz .
15. Adjust C21 for maximum output.
16. Rotate tuning knob to extreme CW position and tune signal generator to 3.6 MHz .

## PART EIGHT: OPERATIONAL TESTS, RECEIVER MODES

8.0 This section provides the depot Repair and Inspection personnel with a procedural guide to assure that the equipment is functioning properly before sending it into the field for use. Data sheets A thru D of PART FOURTEEN may be used as sample forms to record this data. In most tests go / no go records suffice. Actual measured levels may be desirable when tracing malfunctions.

### 8.1 AM SENSITIVITY AND DIAL ACCURACY

(Reference MIL-STD-449 C, Paragraphs 3.18, 5.3.2, 5.3.3 and 5.3.4. Note however, that with the A-3 specifications, $25 \%$ meter deflection or 10 dB of $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}$ is the required standard signal rather than 6 dB of $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}$.) Sensitivity tests are taken at three points in each band - the lower and upper ends of the dial and one middle point. These points assure that the unit is properly functioning across the required RF range. Dial accuracy data is also taken with sensitivity tests.

## TEST SETUP:

Refer to Figure 13.1. The equipment required is:

1. Signal Generators covering a frequency range of 80 KHz to 2 GHz . The output level and frequency must be calibrated. These generators must have $30 \% 1000$ cycle amplitude modulation. Also 2 to 80 KHz signal generator with calibrated level output, no modulation required.
2. AC VTVM with frequency response to 5 MHz and maximum voltage range of at least 10 volts. Scales should also be calibrated in decibels.
3. 1000 ohm resistor.
4. 50 ohm matching pads.
5. Connecting cables.

Connect equipment as shown in Figure 13.1. (Use counters for more accurate dial calibration as in Figure 13.2 if desired.) Set LF Receiver as per instructions in section 6.1 except connect signal generator and output meter with 1000 ohm resistor instead of antenna and ear phone. Also set bandswitch to 200 Hz and audio gain to minimum. Set generator to 2 KHz at 1.5 microvolt level by setting attenuator strip and generator level control. Center "signal center" control. Adjust TA3-03 Tuner until S meter peaks on signal. S meter should deflect at least $25 \%$ with meter switch on low signal position. If deflection is $o . k$., check appropriate box on test sheet. If dial is within $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ of
proper position also check appropriate box under "dials" on test sheet. Next, set Receiver to 100 KHz RF and 2 KHz bandwidth and audio gain for about . 1 volts of noise on VTVM output meter with no input signal. Then set generator to 100 KHz RF with $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ modulation at 1.5 microvolts level all wing for pads and peak output meter response by tuning tuner. Now remove modulation from carrier and read output level. Output level should drop 10 dB or more. If so check appropriate box as o.k. Dial position should be within the limits shown on the data sheet and appropriately checked. Proceed in the same manner for all test frequencies from 100 KHz to 1600 MHz . Be sure to set proper receiver bandwidth for each RF frequency as required by specification Paragraph 3.2 and as shown on test data sheet. Also set generator level as shown on test data sheet. Fine tune control should be centered. Some signal generators above 1200 MHz have no built in AM modulation, therefore external modulation must be applied and calibrated. Another method is to cross calibrate the internal square wave on pulse modulation with the next lower signal generator having AM modulation in the RF overlap region. The factor thus found may be used to correct for square wave or pulse modulation throughout the upper band. It may be useful to display the output wave shape when using sine wave modulation to check for distortion or stray signals. All sensitivity tests should be done in a screen room and with shielded cables to avoid stray pickup. Receiver should be in maximum IF gain condition when making these measurements.

### 8.2 FM QUIETING:

(Reference MIL-STD-449 C, Paragraph 3.18, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, and 5.3.4)

## TEST SETUP:

Same as for AM sensitivity, Paragraph 8.1 Figure 13.1. Set LF receiver controls as in Paragraph 6.1 except AM/FM switch to FM. When testing the HF receiver the AM/FM switch should be in FM and FM Wide/Nar should be in Nar position. For FM, use generator with no modulation. Start at 100 KHz , since at the 2 KHz point the FM in inoperable. Set generator at 100 KHz and tune in receiver for maximum S meter deflection. Detune signal generator and set audio gain and VTVM output meter for . 1 volts of receiver noise. Set generator level at 3 microvolts allowing for pads. Then tune in signal generator for maximum drop in output meter reading. The drop in output meter reading should be 20 dB or more than the original reading. Fine readjustment of signal frequency may be necessary to peak signal quieting. Proceed in the same manner for all test point frequencies on data sheet taking note to adjust the receiver bandwidths as shown and signal generator levels as shown.

Data Sheet B is set up for tests that require one reading of each test in each band. It is therefore expeditious to set each tuner at the RF frequency shown on the test data sheet and then perform each test across all tuners before going to the next test. Again, specification requirements are shown.

At each test frequency using setup 13.2, measure plus and minus frequency extreme of bandspread control. Using 2 KHz IF bandwidth, set bandspread control to C. W. extreme and peak S meter by adjusting signal generator frequency. Repeat for the C.C. W. extreme and record the difference of the two frequencies. Several peaks may occur within the band pass of the IF. To avoid confusion always use lowest frequency peak. If tuning range of Fine tune control is in excess of minimum requirement, it is only necessary to check the appropriate box on data sheet.

### 8.4 IF REJECTION:

With tuner set at frequency shown (Sheet B), set signal generator at IF frequency shown and with level set at the DBM value shown. Allow for Pads. ( $-50 \mathrm{DBM}=$ -30 DBM on signal generator +20 dB fixed Pad) (Use 1000 Hz AM modulation at $30 \%$ ). Peak output signal by tuning generator slightly. If less than 10 dB $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{N}$ is shown by output meter, check appropriate box as o.k. In many cases, no output will occur indicating that the rejection level is much better than required. (The IF and Image DBM levels were calculated from the specification by changing the UV sensitivity specification level of the receiver at the $R F$ frequency, to its equivalent in DBM and subtracting the dB rejection specification. This means that if the sensitivity is better than minimum specification and the test for rejection is made and found o. k. as indicated above, then the rejection is better than specified. If not, then an absolute reading must be taken by comparing the dB levels of the tuned RF signal and the spurious response for the same output level. )

### 8.5 IMAGE REJECTION:

Proceed in the same manner as taking IF rejections only use image frequencies instead of IF frequencies.
8. 6 Local Oscillator Radiation;

To measure the local oscillator voltage level at the antenna terminal, connect the antenna terminal of the receiver under test to the antenna input terminal of a second receiver. Tune the second receiver to the local oscillator frequency of the first receiver. The local oscillator frequency is found by
adding the RF (dial reading) to the first IF frequency. IF frequencies for the individual turners are: TO3, $455 \mathrm{KHz} ; \mathrm{T} 1 / \mathrm{T} 3,23.5 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{T} 4,111 \mathrm{MHz}$; T5 $23.5 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{T} 6 / \mathrm{T} 8111 \mathrm{MHz}$. Note the "S" meter reading of the second receiver. Then calibrate this level by substituting a signal generator for the first receiver, setting the generator frequency and level to indicate the same "S" meter reading. This level is then the voltage level of the local oscillator at the antenna terminal.

### 8.7 IF BANDWIDTHS:

Use test setup as per Figure 13.2. Since most counters require a high input signal level, be sure that generator frequency does not shift when increasing output to read the counter. If possible, couple counter in so as to read at all times without signal generator level changes. This is the purpose of coupling the counter in before attenuation to receiver level of signal. The A3 receiver requires measurement of bandwidth by unmodulated CW signal with S meter read out rather than modulated wave with audio readout. This is because some bandwidths are too narrow to pass the 1000 Hz modulation side bands, and the ceramic and crystal filters distort audio modulation when measuring slopes. L. F. R. Bandwidths are measured with input at 60 KHz through the T03 Tuner. The 2 KHz and 20 KHz Bandwirths of the HFR are measured at 600 KHz RF input (T1). The 90 KHz and 1 MHz bandwidths are measured at 23.5 MHz at the "Wide IF Output" Jack, with Tuner Select Switch on "Ext" position.

## PROCEDU RE:

Set ge nerator to test frequency. Set receiver to test frequency. Set AGC/ MAN
switch to Man. AM/FM switch to AM. MAN Gain to maximum. S meter switch to Lo. Fine tune receiver to center the signal in band pass response. Set attenuators and signal generator level so that $S$ meter reads on Red line. Proper settings should allow counter to operate at the same time. Set bandwidth switch to test BW. Increase signal level by removing 10 dB attenuation from attenuator strip. Tune generator far below center frequency then approach tuning point until S meter reads original red line point. Note counter reading. Now turn generator frequency way above counter frequency. Then slowly lower frequency until meter climbs to red line and read the counter. If difference of these two readings is within the limits shown, mark as o.k. Repeat the above procedure for all frequencies and bandwidths required.

## 8. 8 SWEEP WDTH:

The panadapter mode dispersion is a measure of the spectrum width visable under the test conditions in the panadapter mode. Since dispersion is basically a function of the low frequency receiver and visual display unit circuitry, it varies only slightly at different RF frequencies due to RF bandwidth limitation. RF test frequencies are chosen for ease of measurement.

## TEST SETUP:

Set up panadapter mode in accordance with Paragraph 6.3 of the Operation Procedure. Set high frequency receiver to test frequency and connect the corresponding signal generator to the tuner antenna connector. Set signal generator to test frequency at 10 uv level. Set sweep width position of VDU to the $500 \mathrm{KHz} /$ DIV position. Use minimum useable bandwidth of LFR and best sweep rate consistent with a visable high resolution pip on the display screen. Move PIP to extreme left side of screen by adjusting signal generator frequency and note frequency. Then move PIP to extreme right side of screen in the same manner and note frequency. The frequency difference is the total dispersion for these test conditions. If within the specified limit (Sheet C) mark as o.k. Repeat the above procedure for all sweep width positions. Note that some PIP amplitude changes may occur across the sereen due to RF bandpass limitations.

Set LFR controls for T03 sweep as per Paragraph 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 and proceed to measure sweep width for T03 operation (Sheet C).

For centering check for both T03 and HFR, set signal in center at minimum sweep width. Signal should remain on screen at next to minimum Sweep Width position and within $\ddagger$ one screen division at all other positions. Use RF and BW positions shown on Sheet C.

### 8.9 SWEE P RATE

Connect Sweep out jack of S-3 to frequency counter. Set sweep width control to maximum sweep width, full CCW. Set sweep rate to full CW position (highest sweep rate). Set Sweep Vernier full CW position (highest vernier rate). Counter should read a higher frequency than the upper frequency requirement shown for that position. Upper and lower frequency requirements are shown on Sheet C of test data as calculated from time base ranges shown on S-3 monitor. These ranges indicate the minimum coverage of that particular switch position. In all cases these ranges should be exceeded. In each switch position test for meeting or exceeding upper and lower frequency requirements and check appropriate box.

### 8.10 S3 VERTICAL SENSITIVITY

The rest of the receiver checkout tests are taken under one set of conditions only and are go/no go type tests. They cover controls and jacks not previously used for other tests.

Set visual display unit up as per Paragraph 6.8 of the Operating Instructions. For vertical amplifier tests, set controls as per Paragraph 6.8.2, maximum vertical gain, attach signal generator to signal input jack and set for 1000 Hz CW, 50 or 600 ohm impedance or less. Adjust level of generator until one large division of vertical deflection is displayed. Signal generator level should be less than 1 millivolts. Check item off if o.k.

### 8.11 SIGNAL GAIN CONTROL

Next, adjust signal gain control to minimum and reset signal generator level for one division of vertical deflection. The differential between the first and second signal generator level reading. should be 50 dB or greater. Check item off if o.k.

### 8.12 VIDEO BANDWIDTH

With same set up as above, set vertical gain control to maximum. Set generator to 1000 Hz and level to produce two main vertical divisions deflection on screen. Then increase generator level by 3 dB and adjust frequency to 1 Hz . Original or greater deflection should be observed. At same generator level ( 3 dB above 1000 Hz setting) move frequency to 1.8 MHz . Deflection should be greater or the same as at 1000 Hz .

### 8.13 Z AXIS SENSITIVITY

For Z axis sensitivity, set intensity control halfway between maximum bright and cutoff. Then insert a 1000 Hz square wave signal into Z axis jack and
adjust signal generator level until full brightness and cutoff occurs. Peak to peak voltage of square wave required as Z axis sensitivity should be 40 volts P. P. or less.

### 8.14 BRIGHTNESS CONTROL

Brightness control should provide full beam cut off at full CCW.

### 8.15 FOCUS CONTROL

With sweep rate switch in " 0 " position, focus control should adjust focus of dot to blurred image on both sides of sharp focus.

### 8.16 SWEEP CENTERING CONTROL

Sweep Centering Control should adjust base line to either side of center.

### 8.17 SIGNAL CENTERING CONTROL

In "amp" position of Amp/PAN Switch signal centering control should adjust base line from center screen vertically to bottom graticule base line or more.

### 8.18 SYNC CONTROL

With S3 controls set for vertical amplifier use and sync switch in internal position, and sync control center position, insert 1000 Hz sine wave in signal in jack. Adjust signal input level and sweep rate so that sine wave display is slightly out of synchronization. Now adjust sync control until sine wave is synchronized on screen.

### 8.19 EXTERNAL SYNC JACK

Now switch 'INT/EXT SYNC"' switch to ext. Sine wave should now be out of sync. until external sync signal is applied by connecting the signal input and the external sync jacks together with the signal generator. A higher level of generator output may be required to operate the external sync.

## 8. 20 SWEEP GAIN CONTROL:

Sweep gain control should adjust the base line length to less than or more than 10 divisions.

### 8.21 LFR HI-LOW METER S WTCH

With LFR set for T03 receiver operation, 10 KHz BW, insert 100 KHz signal in T03 antenna and tune and level with generator for full deflection of S meter with S meter switch in LOW position. Then switch meter to Hi position. Meter reading should drop to approximately 2.

## 8. 22 LFR IF GAIN CONTROL

With same set up as 8.21 , and AGC/Man switch set in manual position, manual gain maximum, set signal generator level for full meter deflection with meter switch in Hi position. Now turn IF gain control to minimum position and S meter should read at or near zero in lo meter switch position.
8. 23 LFR AGC TEST JACK

With same set up as above set AGC/Man switch in AGC position and attach high impedance V. T. V. M. between AGC test jack and ground. With no signal input to tuner DC voltmeter should read between +4.2 and +5.2 volts. With . 1 volt level signal input DC voltmeter should read less than 3.0 volts.

### 8.24 LFR DETECT.OUT JACK

With same test set up as above, insert 10 uv, $1000 \mathrm{~Hz} 30 \%$ AM modulation at 100 KHz RF to T03 antenna with receiver in AM, 10 KHz bandwidth position. Attach an oscilloscope vertical input to the Detect out jack. The 1000 Hz modulation wave should appear on scope.
8.25 LFR AUDIO OUTPUT

With same setting as above, measure audio output voltage at audio output jack with AF gain maximum. 5 uv input $1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, 30 \%$ modulated AM, should produce a minimum 2.5 volts out across a 1000 ohm resistor, with manual IF gain set for 8 on S meter low switch position.
8. 26 LFR IF OUT JACK

Switch LFR controls to NO SWP and CONV. Attach signal generator at converter input and set to 23.5 MHz , no modulation and 30 uv signal level. Attach oscilloscope to IF output jack. A 455 MHz (approximately) signal should appear on oscilloscope.

## LFR BFO TEST

With same set up as above ( 100 KHz RF , No modulation, 10 uv level input 10 KHz BW ) and with earphones attached, turn BFO on. Beat frequency tone should be heard and be able to be reduced to zero beat with BFO control on RF tuning.

### 8.28 HFR HI-LOW METER SWITCH

Proceed in the same manner as 8.21 for the HFR Meter Switch test, only use 100 MHz input (T5) and 90 KHz in this and the following HFR tests.

## 8. 29 HFR IF GAIN CONTROL

Proceed with same test as was done on LFR Paragraph 8.22.
8. 30 HFR AGC TEST JACK

Proceed with same test as was done on LFR, Paragraph 8.23.
8. 31 HFR DETECT OUTPUT AND SWP JACK

Connect cables and adjust switches and controls for tuner sweep mode as per Paragraph 6.4.4 and 6.4 .5 of the operating instructions. Set sweep width switch of S-3 to maximum setting. Set HFRIF BW to 90 KHz and AM/FM switch to AM. Check tuner sweep operation by locating signal response of signal generator (attached to T 5 input and set at 100 MHz approximately. No modulation, 10 uv input level at center of screen. Signal response curve should occupy less than 2 divisions of the base line.

## HFR AUDIO OUTPUT

Proceed with same test as was done on LFR, Paragraph 8.25.
8. 33 HFR BFO TEST

Proceed with same test as was done on LFR, Paragraph 8.27.
8. 34 BP7 BATTERY PACK TEST

Connect one battery pack at a time to receiver system with all circuits on and press momentary battery test switch on either HFR or LFR. Meter should read red line or above if batteries are fresh. Then connect both packs and repeat test to check interconnecting cable terminals.
8.35 A CCESSORY CHECK

Check accessories for complete list and condition.










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RECOMMENDED "T" PAD: MEASUREMENTS MODEL \# M-501 (6 DB LOSS)


RECOMMENDED TUNABLE FILTER MANUFACTURERS:
KHRONHITE, TELONIC, RADIO FREQUENCY LABORA TORIES.
SEE FIGURE 13.1 FOR OTHER RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT.



A3 DATA SHEET 14-A



### 8.7 IF BANDWDTH

LFR. 2 KHz IF, 60 KHz RF , between 180 and 250 Hz
LFR 2 KHz IF, 60 KHz RF , between 1.8 and 3.5 KHz
LFR 10 KHz IF, 60 KHz RF , between 9 and 13 KHz
HFR, $2 \mathrm{KHz}, 600 \mathrm{KHz} \mathrm{RF}$, between 1.8 and 3.5 KHz
HFR, $20 \mathrm{KHz}, 600 \mathrm{KHz} \mathrm{RF}$, between 18 and 24 KHz
$\mathrm{HFR}, 90 \mathrm{KHz}$, IF output wide jack, between 70 and 120 KHz
HFR, 1 MHz , IF output wide jack, between 1 and 2 MHz


## 8. 8 SWEEP WIDTH PANADAPTER MODE

|  | SWEEP WIDTH TEST |  |  | CENTERING TEST |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SWEEP WIDTH POSITION | RF TEST FREQ. | SWEEP WDTH LIMITS | $\begin{gathered} \text { SWEEP } \\ \text { WIDTH } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RF TEST } \\ & \text { FREQ. } \end{aligned}$ | BW | CENTERED |
| $500 \mathrm{KHz} /$ Div. | 50 MHz | $450-550 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $120 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. | 50 MHz | $100-140 \mathrm{KHz} /$ Div. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $30 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. | 50 MHz | 25-35 KHz/Div. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $6 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. | 600 KHz | 5-7 KHz/Div. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $1 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. | 600 KHz | . $5-1.5 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $3 \mathrm{KHz} /$ Div. | 600 KHz | . $2-.5 \mathrm{KHz} / \mathrm{Div}$. |  | 50 MHz | 2 KHz |  |

8.8 (Cont.) SWEEPWDTH T-03 MODE

| 8.8 (Cont.) SWEEPWDTH T-03 MODE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $25 \mathrm{Kc} /$ Div. | 100 KHz | $20-30 \mathrm{KHz}$ |  | 100 KHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $6.5 \mathrm{Kc} /$ Div. | 100 KHz | $5.0-7.5 \mathrm{KHz}$ |  | 100 KHz | 2 KHz |  |
| $2 \mathrm{Kc} /$ Div. | 100 KHz | $1.0-2.5 \mathrm{KHz}$ |  | 100 KHz | 2 KHz |  |
| .350 Kc ,'Div. | 100 KHz | $250-450 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | 100 KHz | .2 KHz |  |
| $.090 \mathrm{Kc} /$ Div. | 100 KHz | $\therefore 50-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | 100 KHz | .2 KHz |  |

8.9 SWEEP RATE
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { SWEEP RATE } \\ \text { POSITION }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { FREQUENCY } \\ \text { REQUIREMENTS }\end{array} & \text { FREQUENCY } \\ \hline 1.5 / 6 \text { us } & 66.6 & 16.6 \mathrm{KHz}\end{array}\right]$

## CHECK LIST

8. 

|  | ITEM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | S3 | VERT SENS (1 MV/DIV) |
| 11 | S3 | SIG GAIN CONTROL ( 50 dB ) |
| 12 | S3 | SIG BW ( $1 \mathrm{~Hz}-1.8 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| 13 | S3 | Z AXIS SENS (40 V PP) |
| 14 | S3 | BRIGHTNESS CONTROL |
| 15 | S3 | FOCUS CONTROL |
| 16 | S3 | SWP. CENTERING CONTROL |
| 17 | S3 | SIG. CENTERING CONTROL |
| 18 | S3 | SYNC CONTROL |
| 19 | S3 | EXT SYNC INPUT JACK |
| 20 | S3 | SWP GAIN CONTROL |
| 21 | LFR | HI-LOW METER SWTCH |
| 22 | LFR | IF GAIN CONTROL |
| 23 | LFR |  |
| 24 | LFR | DET OUT JACK |
| 25 | LFR | AUDIO OUTPUT (2.5 V out/ 5 uv in) |
| 26 | LFR | IF OUT JACK |
| 27 | LFR | BFO |
| 28 | HFR | HI-LOW METER SWTCH |
| 29 | HFR | IF GAIN CONTROL |
| 30 | HFR | AGC TEST JACK( $+4.2 / 5.2 \mathrm{~V}$ No sig, $>+3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ at .1 V sig) |
| 31 | HFR | DET. OUT AND SWP JACK |
| 32 | HFR | AUDIO OUT (2.5 V out/ 5 uv in) |
| 33 | HFR | BFO |
| 34 | BP-7 | ONE \& TWO OPERATE |
| 35 | ACCE | CHECK OUT |


| Quantity |  | Quantity |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 |  | Earphone with cord |
| 1 | Whip Antenna | 1 |
| 1 | Bow Tie Antenna with extenders | 1 |
| 1. | Ferrite Rod Antenna \#1 $(2-300 \mathrm{KHz})$ | 1 |
| 1 | Ferrite Rod Antenna \#2 $(.3-30 \mathrm{MHz})$ | 1 |
| 1 | Long Wire Antenna | 1 |
| 1 | Blocking Capacitor | 1 |
| 2 | 20 dB Attenuator Pad | 1 |
| 1 | BNC Male/Male adapter | 1 |
| 1 | BNC Female/Female adapter | 1 |
| 1 | European Power plug adapter \#1 | 1 |
| 1 | European Power plug adapter \#2 | 2 |
| 1 | Five foot BNC cable | 1 |
| 1 | One foot BNC cable | 1 |
| 1 | Power Cable | 1 |
| 1 | 2 to 3 wire ac adapter |  |
|  |  |  |

Item
Remote Tuner Cable Manual
Tool, common screwdriver
Tool, Phillips Screwdriver
Allen wrench
Spline Key
Attache Case
Attache Case insert \#1 Lower Attache Case insert \#2 Lid, large Attache Case insert \#3 Lid, small Attache Case insert \#4 (S3 Pads) Interconnecting harness
Spinner knob
Antenna Mast

