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$\square$


FIGURE 1-1 ANTENNA FILTER UNIT

## INTRODUCTION

## l-1 Scope

This part of the manual describes Antenna Filter Assembly, RA6397 and provides instructions for maintenance, direct and general support. Instructions are provided for the operator and repairman for installation, preventive maintenance, and replacement of parts. Due to simplicity of the circuit's functioning, a short function description is included. Also included are instructions appropriate to the various categories of maintenance for testing, aligning and repairing equipment, and replacing maintenance parts.

1-2 Description and Use
a. Antenna Filter Assembly RA6397 is designed for use with radio receiver RA6217 where manual antenna tuning is either impractical or undesirable. The sub-paragraphs below, with reference to main assembly schematic (DWG. GO2057) provide a brief yet comprehensive circuit description.
b. The Antenna Filter Assembly consists of 21 separate filters (modules Al02 through Al22), 19 filters are approximately 1 MHz in bandwidth and cover the range $1-20 \mathrm{MHz}$. The remaining two filters (Al2lAl22) are each approximately 5 MHz in bandwidth and cover the range 20-30 MHz.
c. Input signals from the Antenna pass into JlO2, Wl02 through closed relay contacts, the selected Filter Modules (AlO2-Al22) and out WlOl, JlOl to the Receiver.
d. Relay contacts are normally open at the input and output of each module. The selected module relays close when the proper seiection control voltage is applied from the receiver to J201. Negative reference voltage is applied to one of pins $H$ through $T$. Even number relays Kl02-142 are inputs, and odd numbers KlOl-14l are outputs.
e. Diodes CR140 and odd numbers CRIOl-139 are induction suppressors that provide a current path when selection voltage is removed. CRI41-150 and even numbers CR102-138 insure activation of only the filter module selected.
f. Capacitors ClOl-106 are RF bypass filters.
g. Line filters C201, L201, C202 through C225, C226 are used to suppress noise that would enter on the control lines.
1-3. Technical Characteristics
Frequency range l-30MHz, in 1 MHz intervals to 20 MHz , and 5 MHz intervalsto 30 MHz
Input/Output Impedance 75 ohms nominal
Insertion loss (measured at center frequency..3dB nominal
Passband ripple. ..... $\pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ Nominal
Shape factor -3 dB to -30 dB . ..... 1:2 or better
Switching a. by reed relay at input/
output of each filter.b. by application of anegative 12-16 volts DCsupply voltage to one ofthree control lines ( $A, B$,or $C$ ) and a ground connec-tion to one of ten controllines ( H through T ). I., 0and Q are not used
Power required 12 volts DC, approximately 22 mA
Environmental conditions a. Operating: 0 to $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
b. Storage: 40 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Dimensions 19" side by 1 3/4" high by 16 " deep
Weight8 pounds approximately
1-4 Module Selection and Frequencies
The following is not supplied as part of the RA6397 but isrequired for operation:
a. Receiver RA6217
b. Selection Control voltages applied to J201 are selected by a thirty position switch on the Receiver: Selection logic is shown in Table l-1.

FILTER SELECTION LOGIC TABLE l-1

MHZ
J201 TERMINALS
FILTER MODULES

|  | A | B | C | H | J | K | L | M | N | P | R | S | T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al02 |
| 2 | - |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al03 |
| 3 | - |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al04 |
| 4 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | Al05 |
| 5 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | A106 |
| 6 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | Al07 |
| 7 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | Al08 |
| 8 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  | Al09 |
| 9 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ | Allo |
| 10 |  | - |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alll |
| 11 |  | - |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All2 |
| 12 |  | - |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All3 |
| 13 |  | - |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | All 4 |
| 14 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | All5 |
| 15 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | All6 |
| 16 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | All7 |
| 17 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  | All8 |
| 18 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | All9 |
| 19 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | Al20 |
| 20 |  |  | - | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al21 |
| 21 |  |  | - |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al21 |
| 22 |  |  | - |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al21 |
| 23 |  |  | - |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Al21 |
| 24 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | Al21 |
| 25 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  | 1222 |
| 26 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | Al22 |
| 27 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  | Al22 |
| 28 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | Al22 |
| 29 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ | Al22 |

Module selection logic key

| MHz (frequency) | Receiver dial reading <br> Terminal |
| :--- | :--- |
| pins J201 |  |
| Filter Modules | activated module |
| - | -DC volts applied |
| $\times$ | Ground applied |

C. Filter Modules Al02-Al22 are similar except that component value on respective modules differ according to the module's assigned frequency. Module circuits are designed for interactions that give flat passband response with 30 dB attenuation outside the passband. Filters C4, L3, andC3, L2 are tuned above and below the passband center to establish passband end limits. The input and output circuits are tuned to the mean center frequency of the passband. The input ( Cl , Ll) and output C5, C6, L4) circuit values on each module are matched to maintain an input/output impedance of 75 ohms. See fig. l-2 and Table l-2.


TABLE 1-2. MODULE COMPONENT VALUES
(Ref. Figure 1-2)


All capacitors are fixed mica, values in $\mathrm{pf}, 2$ percent
$\qquad$
!
E
$r \quad t$
 E $\qquad$
P
[
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$


ANTENNA FIL＇TER MODULE，SCHEMATIC FIGURE 1－2

## Courtesy of http://BlackRadios.terryo.org

T.O. 31R2-2URR62-2


7-71/(7-72 Blank)

## Courtesy of http://BlackRadios.terryo.org



## INSTALLATION

### 2.1. Unpacking and Checking Equipment

Unpacking the equipment, a careful examination should be made for any signs of damage. Mounting holes are provided in the front panel for mounting the unit either in a standard 19 " rack or suitable cabinet. Adequate ventilation must be provided to prevent the operating temperature exceeding $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All power and RF connections are on the rear panel of the equipment.
2.2. Mounting Requirements

The RA6397 is normally used as part of a system. Instruction for installing the antenna filter unit for fixed and mobile use are listed in $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ below.
a. Fixed Installation: To install the antenna filter unit in a standard rack, remove one of the blank panels from the rack or cabinet and install the antenna filter unit. Secure the front panel of antenna filter unit to the rack or cabinet with bolts removed from the blank panel. Insert bolts in the elongated holes along vertical edges of antenna filter unit front panel, and secure bolts in place.
b. Mobile Installation: When antenna filter unit is installed in a cabinet or rack for mobile operation, the cabinet must be securely bolted to vehicle body. Allow enough room for access to back panel connections and for removal of antenna filter unit for servicing.
2-3. Cable Connections
General: Cable connections that are necessary for normal use of the antenna filter unit are listed in (A) through (C) below. All connectors are mounted on the rear panel.
(A) Antenna input:

Connect cable plug from antenna to antenna input Jack (J-102).
(B) Antenna output:

Connect signal cable from receiver to antenna filter unit (J-101).
(C) 20 position connector assembly:

Mate selection control cable connector (P-201) with receiver mate (J-3401).
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3-1. Scope of Operator's Maintenance
The following is a list of maintenance duties normally performed by the operator of RA6397. These procedures do not require special tools or equipment.
a. Preventive maintenance (para 3-2)
b. Cleaning (para 3-3)
c. Operator's preventive maintenance checks and services (para 3-4)

3-2 Preventive Maintenance

The Antenna Filter Unit normally requires cleaning and visual checks (for burnt or corroded components) to ensure an indefinite servicelife. This low maintenance requirement is primarily due to the absence of moving parts and the use of extremely low voltages. There are no external controls therefore alignment becomes necessary only when parts are replaced. Periodic checks should be made to ensure that selection of the correct Filter Module and proper outputs are available. Chapter 4 outlines test procedures to check proper input and outputs; table l-l illustrates the correct filter selection sequences.

## 3-3. Cleaning

a. Remove dust and other loose dirt from the exterior surface and front panel with clean cloth. Dampen cloth with water and mild soap to make cleaning more effective.
b. Remove grease, fungus, and ground-in dirt with a cloth dampened (not wet) with cleaning compound.
c. Remove dust and other dirt from plugs and sockets with a soft bristle brush.

WARNING - Prolonged breathing of cleaning compound is dangerous; make certain that adequate ventilation is provided. Cleaning compound is flammable; do not use near a flame. Avoid contact with skin; wash off any that spills on the skin.

| Sequence No. | Item to be inspected | Procedures | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Exterior surface | Cléan antenna filter unit panel, and cables | Para 3-3 |
| 2 | Mounting | Tighten loose nuts or bolts. Replace missing hardware as required. |  |
| 3 | Intercabling and connectors | Check all interconnecting cables and connectors for cracks and breaks | Para 2-3 |

CHAPTER 4

## TEST AND ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

4-1
General
Under normal conditions, the Antenna filter Unit RA6397 will maintain the factory alignment over a long period of time, consequently, any other causes of trouble should be eliminated before realignment is undertaken. If realignment becomes necessary only minor adjustments should be necessary.

## 4-2 Test Equipment Required

The test equipments required to align and test the Filter Unit are listed in the chart below.

| EQUIPMENT | COMMON NAME |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hewlett Packard HPl20B | Oscilloscope |
| Telonic SM2000 | Sweep Generator |
| Jerrold Model 5100 (or equal) | Log. Amplifier |
| 75 ohm Matching Pad | 75 ohm Matching Pad |
| 22 ohm Matching Pad | 22 ohm Matching Pad |
| 4-3 Control Set Up |  |

a. Sweep Generator
(1) Power Switch --On
(2) RF Attenuators to OdB
(3) Marknj: -- ]-MIt
(4) Sweek $\because$ correspond with C.R.C.
(5) RF Function - sweep, sweep rate - to line
(6) Monit.or - RF 1

# Courtesy of http://BlackRadios.terryo.org 

b. Oscilloscope
(l) Power Switch - On
(2) Horizontal -- Vernier to $l$ volt/cm
(3) Vertical -- Vernier to lOmv/cm
c. Logarithmic Amplifier
(1) Expand -- OFF
(2) Meter - ON - set to midscale
(3) Range - Linear
d. Receiver, RA6217E (Rl555)
(1) Power - ON
(2) Set receiver to required frequency

4-4. Test Procedure
To perform test procedure, set equipment up as shown in fig. 4-1.
(1) Connect Receiver to Filter Unit J201.
(2) Connect 75 ohm matching pad to Rf 1 output on sweep generator.
(3) Connect 75 ohm co-axial cable from 75 ohm matching pad to JlO2 on Filter Unit.
(4) Connect 22 ohm matching resistor on Log. Amp. input.
(5) Connect 75 ohm co-axial cable from 22 ohm matching resistor on Log. Amp. to Filter Unit JlOl.
(6) Connect 75 ohm cable from video output on Log. Amp. to marker adder input on sweep generator.
(7) Connect marker adder output jack of sweep generator to vertical input of oscilloscope.
(8) Connect horizontal output from sweep generator to horizontal input of oscilloscope.
(9) Set Receiver to $1-\mathrm{MHz}$.
(10) Switch 1 MHz marker on sweep generator to On, adjust sweep generator variable marker to 1.5 MHz . A trace should be apparent on scope with markers every l-MHz. Adjust marker level output for a convenient level.
(ll) Adjust sweep control in conjunction with sweep width so the $1-\mathrm{MHz}, 1.5 \mathrm{MHz}$, and 2 MHz markers occupy approxi-
$\qquad$ 11 I II II $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ I I

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FIG.4-I TEST BLOCK DIAGRAM


FIGURE 4-2 ANTENNA FILTER ALIGNiMENT PARTS LOCATION
mately one-third of the face of the oscilloscope centered at 1.5 MHz .
(12) Adjust the amplitude control of Log. Amp. for convenient level of deflection on oscilloscope.
4-5. Alignment Procedures
(1) Adjust coils Ll and L4 for maximum at center frequency.
(2) Adjust coil L2 for maximum at lower pass-band frequency.
(3) Adjust coil L3 for maximum at upper pass-band frequency.
(4) Using vertical gain control, adjust trace for ten lines of deflection on oscilloscope. Check attenuator setting on sweep generator. Also check where minimum point of passband occurs on oscilloscope. Increasing the attenuator in ldB steps, set maximum point of passband at minimum point previously noted. The difference in attenuator readings is the ripple of filter. This value shall be less than 2.5 dB within the filter passband.
(5) Adjust level of attenuator so that trace occupies 7 lines of scope deflection. Check attenuator setting of sweep generator. Disconnect cable from antenna input Jl02 on Filter Unit and connect to 22 ohm resistor at log. amplifier. Increase attenuator in $d B$ steps until trace returns to reference ( 7 lines of oscilloscope deflection). The difference in attenuator 3 readings is the insertion loss of the filter. This value shall be less than 4.5 dB for frequencies below 15 MHz and 3 dB above 20 MHz . For frequencies between 15 and 20 MHz shall be less than 6 dB .
4-6. Measurement of 30 dB Bandwidth
(1) Connect equipment as shown in Figure 4-1.
(2) Set output of sweep generator for 10 lines of deflection with Log amplifier on 30 dB Log. range.
(3) Increase attenuation 30 dB and note level displayed on oscilloscope.
(4) Return attenuator to original setting.
(5) Tune variable marker to level noted in step (3) on both sides of trace and note frequency. Difference in frequency is 30 dB B.W. The bandwidth shall be less than 2.7 MHz in the $1-20 \mathrm{MHz}$ range and 12.0 MHz in the $20-3 \dot{6} \mathrm{MHz}$ range.

4-7. Measurement of Ultimate Attenuation
(1) Set equipment up as shown in Fig. 4-1, adjust attenuator on sweep generator for 10 lines of deflection.
(2) Set Log. amplifier on 30 dB Log. range, note maximum point of rebound on trace.
(3) Increase attenuator until trace falls to reference noted in Step (2). The difference in attenuator settings from Steps (l) and (3) plus insertion loss previously measured is the ultimate attenuation of the filter. This attenuation should be greater than 30 dB .

CHAPTER 5

## SHIPMENT AND LIMITED STORAGE

5－1 Introduction
This chapter contains information and procedures for pre－ paration of the Antenna Filter Unit，for shipment and limited storage． Included in this chapter is the packing diagram．（Fig．5－1）

5－2 Shipment
a．Position and tape corrugated blocks at the corners of the Antenna Filter Unit．
b．Coil and tape the electrical cord to the rear of the panel unit．
c．Insert and seal unit in dust cover．
d．Place rubberized cushions in rear of inner corrugated carton．
e．Insert and seal unit in corrugated carton．
f．Place rubberized cushion in bottom of outer corrugated carton．
g．$\quad$ Place unit container in outer corrugated carton．
h．Insert rubberized cushion spacers around corrugated carton．
i．Seal outer corrugated carton．

## 5－3 Limited Storage

a．Follow procedure outlined in paragraph 5－2，Steps a． through 3.


# Courtesy of http://BlackRadios.terryo.org 

CHAPTER 6
PARTS LIST
(Ref. Sch. GO 2057)
Ckt Description Value Tol \% Rating Mfr. Part No. and/o:
Ref. $\quad$ Mil Type Desig.

Main Chassis Assembly
Rlol Resistor, carbon lK $10 \%$ RC20GFl02K

ClO1 Capacitor, Ceramic . 001 uf $10 \%$ Centralab, CE-10:
thru
Cl06
Klol
thru Relay, Reed
K142
CR1O1
thru Diode
CR150
JlO1
J102
Connector, coax, UG-593A/U, WlOl
J201
Same as Jlol
Connector, 20-pin
Dunco MRR-1A
RCI 51802

A-101 Line Filter Assembly

C-201
thru C-226

L-201 thru L-213

Al02
thru
Al22
Wl01 Cable Assy, RF, 75-ohm
Wl02 Cable Assy, RF, 75-ohm
Filter Board Assembly

Allen Bradley
500 VDC FAS5C-102W
RCI 26402

680 mA Miller \#9220.20
RCI 43011
RCI, A01822
thru
RCI, A01842

D10580-45
D10580-44

Twenty-one filter modules (Al02 through Al22) have the same configuration. Only component values change, thus a single breakdown is provided for these modules with a table showing individual component values. All capacitors are CMO types and the inductors are manufactured by Nytronics under VIV part numbers. (Ref. Figure l-2)

| Ckt. <br> Ref. | Description | Value | Tol \% | Rating | Mfr. Part No. and/ or Mil Type Desig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al02 | Filter Board Ass | bly (l-2 | $\mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s})$ |  | RCI, A01822 |
| Cl | Capacitor, Mica | 1300 pf | 2\% | 300 V | CMO 6Fl32G03 RCI 22132 |
| C 2 | Capacitor, Mica | 910 pf | 2\% | 300 V | CMO 6F911G03 RCI 22122 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Mica | 390 pf | 2\% | 300 V | CMO 5F391G03 RCI 22105 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Mica | 75 pf | 2\% | 300 V | $\begin{array}{r} \text { CMO 5E750G03 } \\ \text { RCI } 22125 \end{array}$ |
| C5 | Capacitor, Mica | 910 pf | 2\% | 300 V | CMO 6F911G03 RCI 22122 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Mica | 1300 pf | 2\% | 300 V | CMO 6Fl32G03 RCI 22132 |
| LI | Inductor | 22 uH |  |  | Nytronics VIV RCI 47015 |
| L2 | Inductor | 120 uH |  |  | Nytronics VIV RCI 47038 |
| L3 | Inductor | 33 uH |  |  | Nytronics VIV RCI 47016 |
| L4 | Inductor | 22 uH |  |  | Nytronics VIV RCI 47015 |



