# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL RPL-4

REMOTE PICKUP LINK

(450-470 MHz)



Tx #30831 & Rx #32258

@ 455.750 MHz & 455.800 MHz



# MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93017

#### INSTRUCTION MANUAL



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REMOTE PICKUP LINK
(450-470 MHz)

MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. Santa Barbara Research Park 111 Castilian Drive Goleta, California 93017

> Revised March 1980

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#### INSTRUCTION MANUAL

#### MODEL RPL-4

## REMOTE PICKUP LINK

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Model RPL-4 Remote Pickup Link was designed to provide a high-quality program link between the broadcast studio and an outside or remote broadcast location. Operating in the 450-470 MHz band, the RPL-4 System is designed for two-channel operation with the second set of crystals optionally available.

The RPL-4 consists of a Transmitter and a Receiver. The Transmitter was designed to operate continuously from 120/240 VAC, 50-60 Hz and from 13.5 VDC negative ground, and it is supplied with an AC power cord and a DC cable connector.

The Transmitter has been compactly and ruggedly designed to facilitate its use in mobile or fixed portable service. All input and output connectors are conveniently located near the front panel of the Transmitter for operator convenience. Easy access is afforded to all circuitry due to the modular design of the system.

Metering of important parameters is provided on the RPL-4 Transmitter. For monitoring audio levels, a PEAK AUDIO position is provided. Metering is also provided for relative FORWARD POWER, relative REFLECTED POWER, relative I.P.A DRIVE, actual FINAL CURRENT, and POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE.

For applications requiring higher RF output, the Moseley Associates Model AMP-4 may be used in conjunction with the RPL-4 Transmitter. The Model AMP-4 provides a 5 dB power gain. With a 10-watt input, the AMP-4 will yield 32 watts of RF output. This amplifier is not recommended in aeronautical service. This follows the policy of limiting airborne transmitter power output to 18 watts.

The Receiver requires only 1-3/4 inches of vertical rack space. To assist the operator in optimizing antenna orientation for remote pickup broadcasts, a front-panel signal-strength meter continuously monitors the received signal. Selectors are provided to select the desired frequency channel either from the front panel or from a remote location.

#### SPECIFICATIONS II.

#### Overall System

Audio Response

Distortion

Signal-to-noise ratio

Frequency Range

±1.5 dB, 30-10,000 Hz

Less than 1.3%, 30-10,000 Hz

55 dB below 100% modulation (60 dB typical)

450-470 MHz, Two Frequency operation within 2 MHz spacing. set of crystals supplied with link.

# Transmitter

RF Output

13 watts maximum, 10 watts minimum into 50Ω load. Output connector Type BNC female.

VSWR Protection

Withstands infinite VSWR at all phase angles.

Deviation

RPL-4A 5 kHz (7.5 kHz max audio) for 100% modulation. RPL-4B 10 kHz (15 kHz max audio as applicable) optional for 100% modulation.

Frequency Stability

±0.00025% (-30°C to 50°C)

RPL-4A Frequency Group No. 2

Group No. 2 Channels are: (MHz)

450.0875		455.0875
450.1125	54	455.1125
		455,1875
450.1875		
450.2125		455.2125
450.2875		455.2875
450.3125		455.3125
450.5125		
450.3875		455.3875
450.4125		455.4125
450.4875		455.4875
		455.5125
450.5125		
450.5875		455.5875
450.6125		455.6125

RPL-4B Frequency Group N1, R and S

Group No. 1 Channels are: (MHz)

450.050	455.050
450.150	455.150
450.250	455.250

455.350 450.350 455.450 450.450 455.550 450.550

Group R Channels are: (MHz)

450.650	455.650
450.700	455.700
	455.750
450.750	455.800
450.800	
450.850	455.850

Group S Channels are: (MHz)

> 455.925 450.925

-30°C to 50°C Operating Temperature Range

3 independent channels (two micro-Audio Inputs

phone and one line).

50,000Ω bridging, unbalanced Audio Input Impedances Line

 $50-150\Omega$ , balanced, floating Microphone

-15 dBm to +10 dBm from 600Ω source Audio Input Levels Line

-60 dBm to -40 dBm Microphone

Control Range greater than 25 dB, Audio Peak Limiter

attack time 1 ms, release time 700

Peak Audio, Forward RF Power, Re-Metering

flected RF Power, Final Amp.

Current, I.P.A. RF Drive, and Power

Supply Voltage

Utility output with adjustable gain Audio Monitoring

for feeding headphones or other

audio amplifiers.

120/240 VAC, ±15%, 50-60 Hz, 45 Power Requirements AC watts maximum 13.5 VDC, filtered, negative DC ground, 2.5A maximum; 15 VDC maximum, 12 VDC minimum. 4" (10.2 cm) high, 14.5" (36.8 cm) Size wide, 11" (27.9 cm) deep 16 pounds net (7.2 kg. net) Weight Receiver 1.5 microvolt maximum for 20 dB Sensitivity quieting, 10 microvolts maximum for 40 dB SNR. Selectivity -6 dB @ ±22 kHz 5 kHz Deviation -60 dB @ ±42 kHz -6 dB @ ±44 kHz 10 kHz Deviation -60 dB @ ±75 kHz 65 dB below -40 dBm reference All Spurious Responses ±0.0005% (-20°C to 50°C) Frequency Stability 50Ω unbalanced, input connector RF Input Type N female +10 dBm @ 100% modulation, 600Ω Audio Output balanced Automatic and adjustable, elec-Squelch tronic. Carrier-operated relay output (Form C contacts) optionally available.

Operating Temperature Range

Power Requirements

-30°C to 50°C

120/240 VAC, ±15%, 50-60 Hz, 10 watts

Size

1-3/4 inches high, 19 inches wide, 10 inches deep (4.5 cm x 48 cm x 25 cm)

Weight

10 pounds net (4.5 kg. net)

#### III. UNPACKING

The RPL-4 Transmitter and Receiver should be unpacked and carefully inspected for concealed damage due to shipping. Retain all boxes and packing material in the event a claim is to be filed against the carrier for damages.

#### NOTE

Do not attempt any tuning at this time. Field Adjustment Procedures are outlined on pages 12 and 13 of this manual.

#### IV. INITIAL CHECK-OUT PROCEDURE

In order to check out the equipment, it will be necessary to connect a  $50\Omega$  RF termination with a dissipation rating in excess of 15 watts to the BNC connector on the rear of the Transmitter. Check to see that the Transmit Function selector is in the STANDBY position and that the POWER AUDIO switch is not depressed. Connect the line cord to a source of 120 VAC, 50-60~Hz. Note: For 240 VAC, 50-60~Hz operation, refer to drawing 91C6667 for information on rewiring the primary of transformer T101.

Once the Transmitter has been properly terminated, depress the push button marked POWER AUDIO. This applies power to the audio section, multiplier/driver, and the RF power amplifier. Note, however, there will not be any RF output at this time. Place the Metering Selector in the FORWARD POWER position and select the proper Transmit Function. Either FREQ 1 or FREQ 2 may be selected if the optional set of crystals for dual frequency operation has been installed. If the system is set up for single frequency operation, FREQ 1 will be used.

Once the proper Transmit Function has been depressed, there should be an indication on the front-panel meter which is a reading of relative forward power. It would be advisable to check the actual power output with a wattmeter to become familiar with the relative

meter readings in relation to their actual values. The wattmeter should read between 10 and 15 watts. The metering functions of REFLECTED POWER and I.P.A. DRIVE are also relative values while PEAK AUDIO, FINAL CURRENT, and POWER SUPPLY (Vcc) are actual readings. The lower scale on the meter is used for two readings; FINAL CURRENT (0-2.5 amps) and Vcc (0-25 VDC). PEAK AUDIO in dB is read on the upper scale.

Actual values may be compared with the final test values which are located at the end of the text of this manual. Variations of 20% may be expected.

Once it has been established that the Transmitter is operating properly, place the Receiver nearby and connect it to the 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz source. Note that the RPL-4 Receiver does not have a power switch. The L.E.D. indicator located on the front panel will illuminate when the Receiver is connected to the power source. For 240 VAC, 50-60 Hz operation, see drawing 91C6670. A small piece of wire should be inserted into the Type N connector located on the rear of the chassis to minimize multipath effects. The  $600\Omega$  balanced output of the Receiver should be connected to a monitor amplifier or suitable test equipment. If specific audio measurements are to be made, the Receiver output should be terminated with a  $560\Omega$  resistor.

To verify the operation of the RPL-4 System, apply a +10 dBm signal at 700 Hz to the Line Input of the Transmitter. Adjust the Line Input Control until the meter on the Transmitter reads 0 dB with the Metering Selector in the PEAK AUDIO position. If the Receiver is terminated properly, a +10 dBm signal should be present at the output.

The microphone inputs may be tested at this time. These inputs have an impedance of  $50-150\Omega$ .

#### V. INSTALLATION

#### A. Transmitter

The Transmitter may be operated from AC and DC power sources. As received from the factory, the RPL-4 is wired for both 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz, and 13.5 VDC operation. Never connect both AC and DC inputs at the same time. If it is desired to operate the Transmitter from 240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, it will be necessary to rewire the primary of transformer T101 as shown in drawing 91C6667. If the RPL-4 Transmitter is to be operated from 13.5 VDC, connect the DC source using the cable connector provided. The cable connector is keyed so that

it can be connected only one way; however, care should be taken when connecting the DC power cable to the cable connector to insure proper polarity. See drawing 91C6667 for proper connection. Diode protection has been provided within the regulator, and in the event the polarity is accidentally reversed, the Transmitter will blow the DC fuse.

#### CAUTION

Do not connect the RPL-4 Transmitter to a DC source greater than 15 VDC as damage to the unit may result.

When the Transmitter is to be used in a fixed location, care should be taken to provide adequate ventilation. If the Transmitter is used for mobile operation, it may be desirable to fabricate a mounting bracket. Due to the wide variety of applications and vehicles, no mounting bracket is supplied or available. The same considerations regarding air circulation still apply in mobile operation.

#### B. Receiver

The Receiver operates from 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz. If it is desired to operate from 240 VAC, it will be necessary to rewire the primary of the power transformer; see drawing 91C6670 for details.

If remote selection of the frequency channel is desired, use the appropriate barrier terminals on the rear of the chassis. A SPDT contact configuration is required for this function. The program output of the Receiver is available from the same barrier strip.

# C. Antenna and Transmission Line

Transmission line considerations will determine to some extent the placement of the Transmitter and Receiver. Lengthy transmission lines will introduce unwanted amounts of attenuation. Therefore, it is always good practice to place both the Transmitter and Receiver as close to the antenna as possible. If a long length of transmission line is required, use the lowest loss line practical.

There are many possible antenna configurations which will work satisfactorily with the RPL-4, and the choice should be determined by the application and service of the equipment. The internal metering of the RPL-4 may be used to help match the antenna to the

transmitter. Observe the reflected power by placing the Metering Selector in the REFLECTED POWER position. Tune the antenna for minimum indication on the meter, consistent with maximum forward power. It should not be necessary to adjust the Transmitter as it has been factory aligned for operation into a  $50\Omega$  load. When installing the antennas, make sure that both the transmitting and receiving antennas are polarized in the same plane.

#### VI. OPERATION

#### A. Transmitter

To place the 'RPL-4 Transmitter into operation, check to see that the POWER AUDIO switch is not depressed and that the Transmit Function is in STANDBY. Connect the AC power cord to a source of 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz, or connect a DC source of 13.5 VDC, negative ground, to the DC power plug located on the rear of the chassis. Never connect both AC and DC inputs at the same time. Due to the wide variety of mobile installations, no DC power cable is provided. However, a connector is provided to allow for the fabrication of a suitable power cable. When fabricating this cable, be certain to observe the correct polarity, and select the proper wire size to avoid excessive voltage drop.

Connect all audio equipment that is to be used in conjunction with the RPL-4 to the Transmitter. The two Microphone Inputs are located on the right side of the chassis, while the Line input and Utility Output jacks are located on the left side. Connect the RF transmission line to the antenna and to the BNC connector located on the rear of the chassis.

Power is applied to the audio section, multiplier/driver, and RF power amplifier by depressing the push button labeled POWER AUDIO. However, this does not place the Transmitter in a radiating condition. To place the Transmitter on the air once the POWER AUDIO push button has been depressed, simply select the proper Transmit Function.

Either FREQ 1 or FREQ 2 may be selected if the system has been equipped with the optional set of crystals for dual frequency operation. FREQ 1 will be used if the system is not equipped with the optional crystals.

Relative forward power, as well as other metering functions, may be observed by selecting the appropriate position on the Metering Selector.

With the POWER AUDIO push button depressed and the Transmit Function in STANDBY, the audio mixer section of the Transmitter may be used for other applications, or this condition may be used to preset audio levels before placing the Transmitter in a radiating condition.

#### B. Receiver

The operation of the RPL-4 Receiver is very simple since there are only three controls for the operator's use; the receiver frequency selectors labeled FREQ 1 and FREQ 2, and REMOTE SELECT. The frequency selectors are used to determine on which channel the Receiver will operate. The REMOTE SELECT is used when it is desired to select the Receiver frequency channel from a remote location. Barrier terminals have been provided on the rear of the chassis for this function. An SPDT contact configuration is required.

A relative signal strength meter has been incorporated into the Receiver to assist in the setup of the RPL-4 System. Also incorporated in the Receiver is a provision for an optional carrier-operated relay which may be used for external control purposes.

#### VII. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

#### A. Transmitter

The transmitter is comprised of five major subassemblies: power supply, VCXO, multiplier/driver, RF power amplifier, and audio section.

# Power Supply

The power supply regulator exhibits an exceptionally low forward voltage drop so that it cannot only regulate the rectified filtered AC input, but also the unregulated 12-15 VDC input for extremely stable RPL-4 operation. Q102 biases and temperature compensates Q104, the current clamping transistor. Q103 is a current driver for the series pass transistor Q101, CR101, CR102, and CR103 set a bias on the voltage regulator IC101. See drawings 91B6908 and 20A2576.

#### Two-Channel VCXO

In order to generate a stable signal at the output frequency in the 450-470 MHz band and at the same time frequency-modulate the carrier, a VCXO (voltage-controlled crystal oscillator) is used. Q1, L1, C10, C11, and Y1 comprise the basic 4 MHz oscillator. Frequency multiplication of 108 times following the oscillator produces the desired output frequency. To produce frequency modulation (refer to drawing 91C7164), two diodes, CR1 and CR2 which change capacity as a function of voltage, are employed in the oscillator circuitry. Temperature compensation is achieved by application of DC bias to the modulator diodes. Thermistors (temperature variable resistors) R10 and R12 and a resistor network, (R15, R9, R11, R13, R14, and R18), provide the necessary corrective bias for operation over the specified temperature range.

The Channel 1 VCXO, Q1, output drives emitter follower Q2 which isolates the oscillator circuitry from loading. Q5 is used as an OR amplifier and passes the 4 MHz signal from whichever crystal oscillator is operating. Q6 is a current amplifier with an RF output of approximately 0 dBm into 50 ohms. In Channel 2 operation, transistors Q3 and Q4 operate in the same manner as Q1 and Q2.

In order to limit the RF bandwidth with high frequency audio a three section audio low pass filter, Ul, limits the upper audio which can be transmitted. The RPL-4A is limited to 7.5 kHz and the RPL-4B is limited to 15 kHz.

# Multiplier/Driver

Transistor Ql is a frequency tripler followed by another tripler, Q2, operating with output frequencies at 12.5 to 13.5 and 37.5 to 40 MHz respectively. Tuned circuits (L2, C4, C8), (L3, C10, C11), (L4, C13, C14), (L10, C16), (L5, C5, C17) and (C6, C19, L6) are employed to remove undesired frequency components appearing because of frequency multiplication. CR3, C45, C46, C44, L1, R21, R22, and R23 are part of a phase modulator and are not used in the RPL-4 series of transmitter. Tripler Q3 multiplies the signal to 112.5-120 MHz with (L7, C23, C31) and (C25, C40, L8) passing only the desired signal to Q4. This transistor is used to double the signal to 225-240 MHz with (L9, C28), (L17, C41) and (C29, Z2) used to remove all unwanted signals. Q5, an amplifier with the output

at 225-240 MHz, and filter (L13, C55, C32, Z5), amplify and filter the signal before it is doubled in the final transistor Q6. The filter (L15, C34), (L11, C38) and (L12, C39) is triple-tuned to the desired output, reducing all unwanted signals to at least 50 dB lower than the 100 MW nominal 450-470 MHz desired signal. See drawings 91C6900 and 20A2549.

## RF Power Amplifier

The RF power amplifier is located at the rear of the chassis. The schematic and component layout can be seen in drawings 91B6864 and 20A2549.

The approximately 100 milliwatts of RF power developed in the Multiplier/Driver subassembly is applied to the Power Amplifier subassembly where Q701, Q702 and Q703 amplify the 450-470 MHz signal to power level of 10 watts nominal into 50 ohms. C702, C701, C703, L701, Z701, and R701 filter and match the 50 ohm input signal to the base of Q701. C706, C707, L702, Z703, and R709 match and filter the RF signal from the output of Q701 to the input of Q702. C710, C711, R702, and Z705 match the output of Q702 to the input The output of Q703, the final output transistor, is of Q703. matched to the antenna output with a complex matching network formed by L704, L705, L706, L707, C727, C715, C716, C717 and C718. This highly selective multisection filter attenuates all unwanted signals to at least 60 dB below the main signal. A dualdirectional coupler samples the relative forward and reflected RF powers which are indicated on the front-panel meter. The overall amplifier efficiency is on the order of 50 percent.

# Audio Section

The audio printed circuit board is located directly behind the front panel. Schematic and component layout can be seen in drawings 91C6584 and 20A2356. The audio sections consists of three major subsections; mixer, limiter amplifier, and peak audio limiter.

There are three inputs available; two  $50-150\Omega$  balanced, floating microphone inputs, and one  $50,000\Omega$  bridging, unbalanced line input. These inputs are combined electronically by an active mixer, IC2. The output of the active mixer is applied to the limiter amplifier, IC3. IC3 supplies audio to the utility amplifier and the phase inverter which, in turn, feeds the meter driver and peak detector.

The peak audio limiter is composed of a solid-state optical attenuator, limiter amplifier IC3, phase inverter IC5, peak detector IC7, and buffer amplifier IC8. This limiter has an attack time of 1 millisecond and a release time of 700 milliseconds with a typical control range greater than 25 dB.

The utility amplifier output is an unbalanced  $600\Omega$  with an output of 0 dBm, which can be used to drive a monitor amplifier, headphones, tape recorder, or telephone line.

Adjustments are provided for Modulation Level (R35), Utility Level (R27), Meter Calibration (R47), Meter Zero Adjust (R66), and Meter Acceleration (R51). It is not recommended that the Meter Acceleration be adjusted in the field as it has been pre-adjusted at the factory for optimum response and should require no further adjustment.

Pre-emphasis is standard on the RPL-4. However, if it is desired to operate the system without pre-emphasis, refer to drawings 91C6584 and 20A2356 for information on pre-emphasis components.

#### B. Receiver

The RPL-4 Receiver is a superheterodyne, dual-conversion type Receiver employing 30 MHz and 10.7 MHz I.F. frequencies. The Receiver is composed of nine subassemblies; preselector, preamplifier, balanced mixer/I.F., two-channel local oscillator, 30 MHz-10.7 MHz converter, crystal bandpass filter, FM demodulator, audio processor and power supply. The schematic for the Receiver can be seen in drawing 91C6670. (See Figure 2 for subassembly lay-The received signal is applied to the three-section helical preselector which is followed by a low-noise preamplifier. Local oscillator injection and the incoming signal are applied to a double balanced mixer which is followed by a 30 MHz bandpass filter and amplifier. This resulting signal is then applied to the second converter which converts the 30 MHz signal down to 10.7 MHz. output of this converter is passed through a 10.7 MHz crystal bandpass filter and applied to the FM demodulator. The FM demodulator is of the ratio type, and included in the demodulator is a high gain RF amplifier limiter IC. The output of the demodulator is then applied to the audio processor where it undergoes amplification and filtering before reaching the  $600\Omega$  balanced output of the receiver.

The receiver employs a variable electronic squelch. The squelch level is adjusted by R6 on the audio processor board.

The output of the Receiver may be adjusted from its nominal  $+10~\mathrm{dBm}$  output at 100% modulation  $\pm 3~\mathrm{dBm}$  by R26 on the audio processor board. Also, provisions are included on the audio processor board to allow for the addition of an attenuator pad to provide an output other than the nominal  $+10~\mathrm{dBm}$ .

De-emphasis is standard on the RPL-4 Receiver. If it is desired to run the system flat, refer to drawing 91C6595 and 20A2367 for information on de-emphasis components.

#### VIII. FIELD ADJUSTMENTS

#### A. Transmitter

Complete tuning of the Transmitter in the field is not recommended. However, slight frequency adjustments may be accomplished by adjusting L2 for Channel 1 and L7 for Channel 2.

#### B. Receiver

In normal operation there will be little or no need to adjust the Receiver in the field. However, C101, C102 and C103 on the preselector may be adjusted to improve Receiver sensitivity. Trimmer capacitors are provided within the two-channel local oscillator to allow for adjustment of the oscillator frequency. Capacitor C103 adjusts the Channel 1 frequency, and C111 adjusts the Channel 2 frequency.

#### IX. SERVICING

If it should become necessary to troubleshoot the RPL-4 System, complete schematics and component layout diagrams have been provided and are located at the rear of this manual. All test point voltages are shown on the schematics to aid in localizing any problem. Because of its modular design, the RPL-4 should be relatively simple to troubleshoot should it become necessary.

If factory assistance is needed, please note all pertinent voltages, attempts made in trying to locate the trouble, and any other information that may be helpful in diagnosing the problem. Contact Moseley Associates, Inc. at any time regarding any problem encountered with the RPL-4. Direct any inquiries on the operation of the RPL-4 to our Customer Service Department.

When it is felt that additional output from the RPL-4 Transmitter is desired for extended coverage or other requirements, the Model AMP-4 RF Power Amplifier may be used in conjunction with the RPL-4 Transmitter. This amplifier provides a nominal 5 dB power gain, and with a 10-watt input will produce an output near 35 watts. Installation of the AMP-4 is straightforward. Consideration should be given to placement of the amplifier so air can circulate freely by the heat sink. Further, wiring for the DC supply voltage to the AMP-4 should be of sufficient size to provide up to 6 amperes of current without an appreciable voltage Voltage requirements are 13.5 VDC, negative ground. It is suggested that wire of equivalent size be used for ground return to a common point. In a vehicle, do no rely on the body as a ground return. No control of the AMP-4 is required since only negligible current is drawn only with the presence of RF input. It should be noted that the AMP-4 is Type Accepted for use with the RPL-4A & B only, although it will work with other equipment.

# MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

# TEST DATA

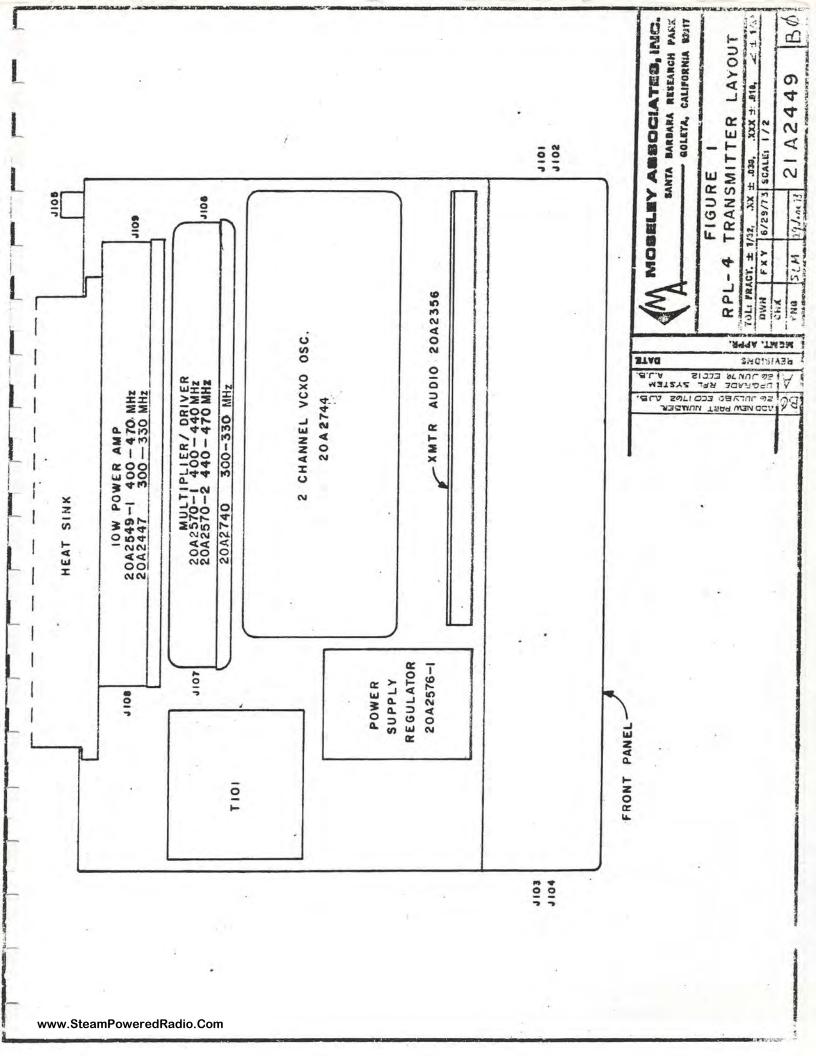
# MODEL RPL-4

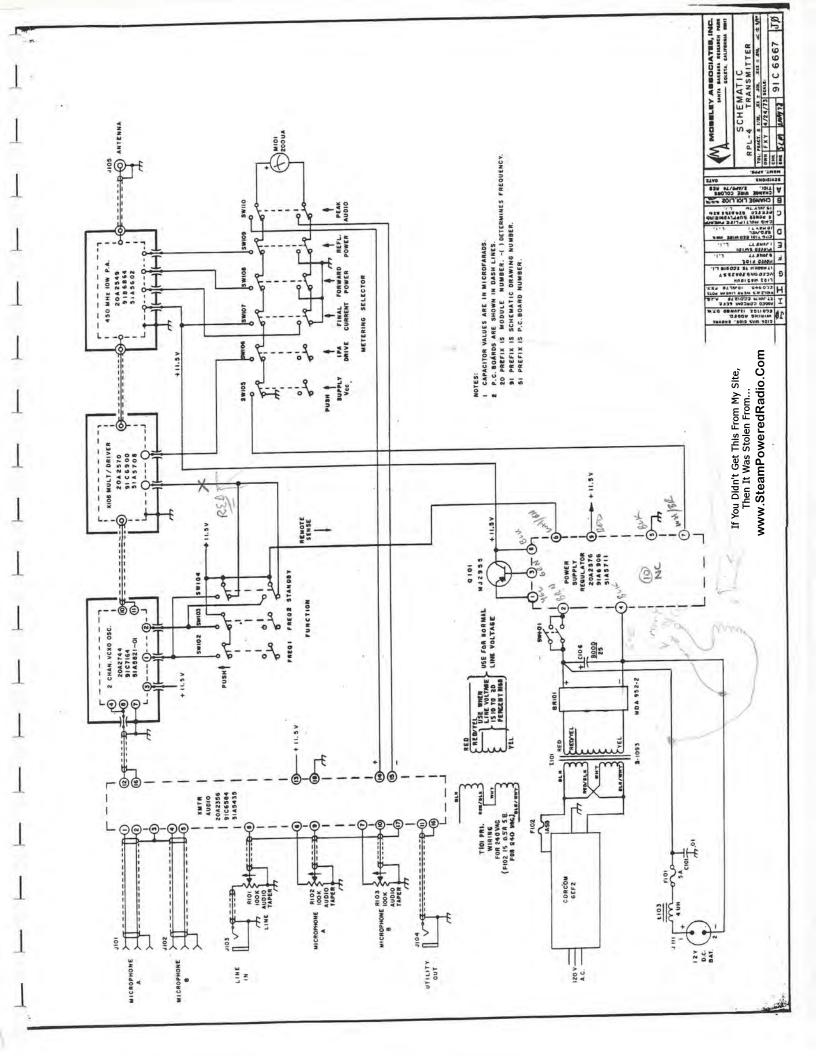
# 450 MHz

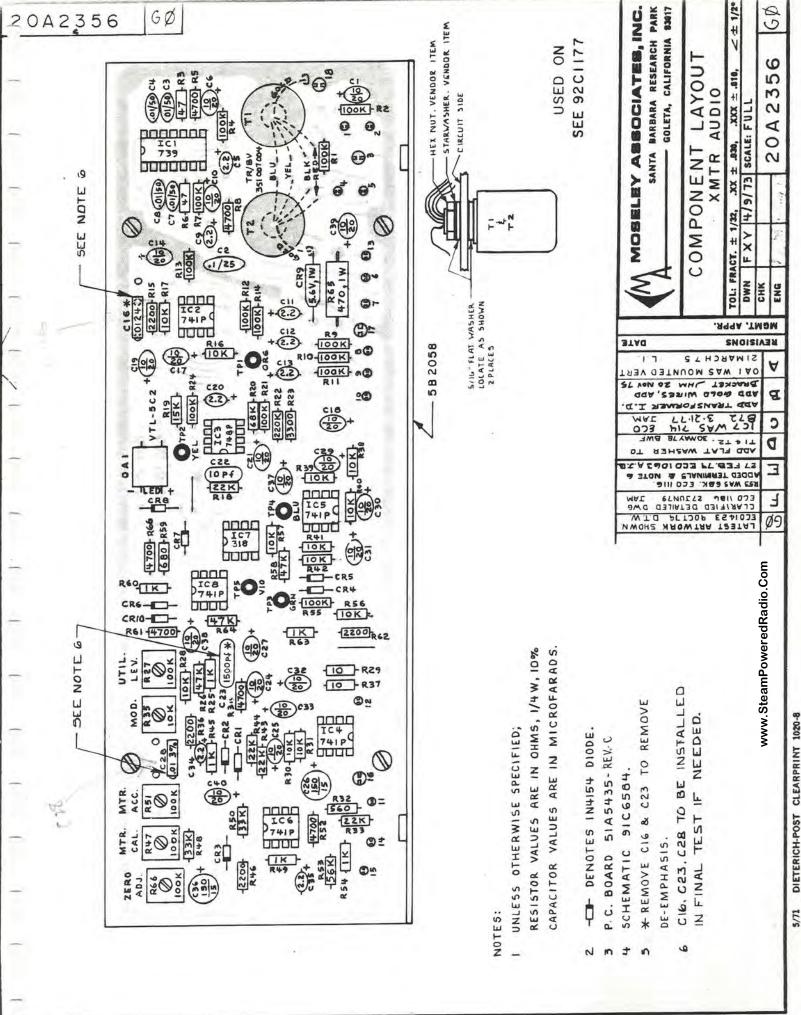
F.O. No.11-6051 Tester_Conrad	Tx Serial N Rx Serial N Frequency_ 2nd Freq	70. 32258 455.750 M	Hz
Transmitter Meter Readings  Vcc IPA Drive Final Current 2 amp max Forward Power Reflected Power Audio set for 100% Measured Tx Power (watts)  Toch Table 11.5 A D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	μ Volts S		Strength
Transmitter Deviation Control Set for -15 dBm input = 100% Modula Deviation	#z 70 lation 700 lation 3,000 7,000 10,000 10,000 15,000  VDC VCXO card Received Received For	% •36/.20 •23/.25 •56/.58 •49/.53 •15/.20 •17/.18	dB -10.0/-10. -10.0/-10. -10.2/-10. -9.9/-9. -9.5/-9. -10.8/-10.

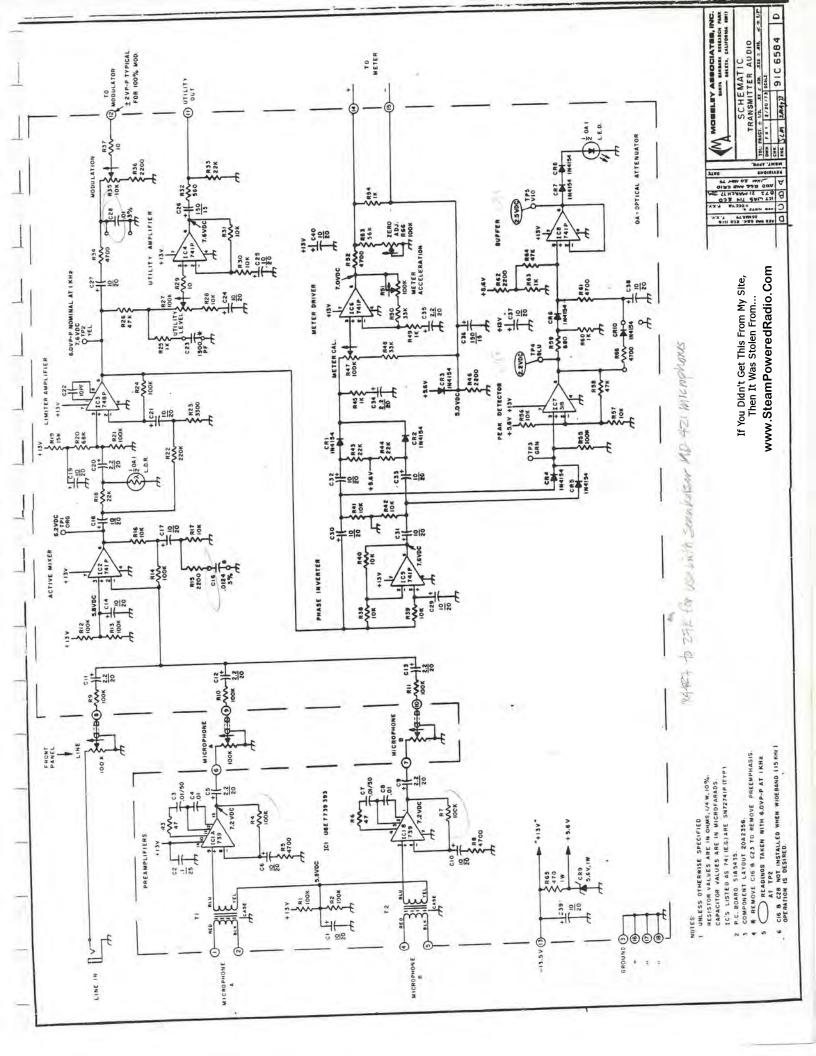
	Transmitter	Test Point Read	ings		
Test	Points			Mult/Driver	
VCXO 1	VDC	VCXO 2	VDC		VDC
Brown 1.35 Red 6.47 Orange 2.92	1.75 nominal 6.5 nominal 3.1 nominal	Yellow 1.36 Green 5.97 Orange 2.87	1.75 - 6.5 - 3.1	Brown 3.01  Red 0.29  Orange 0.94  Yellow 0.70  Green 0.66  Blue 0.54	2.50 0.30 0.85 1.00 0.60 0.40
Rev. 12/7/78				Dide	0.10

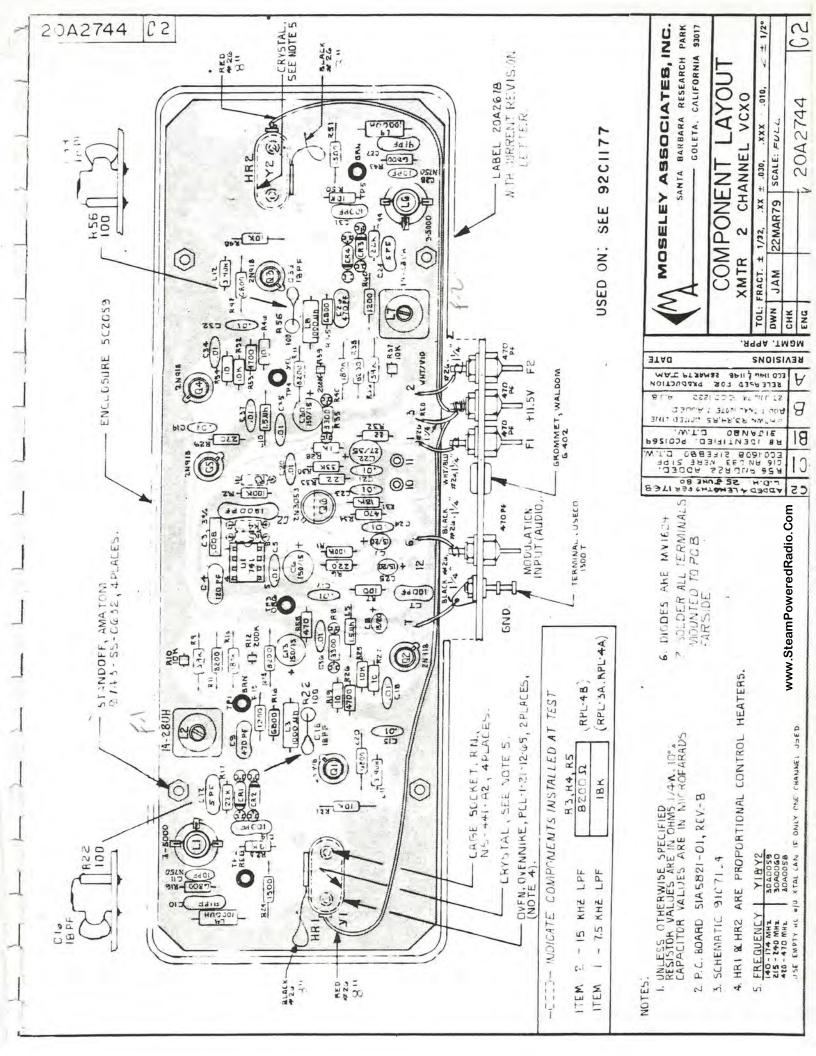
mlc

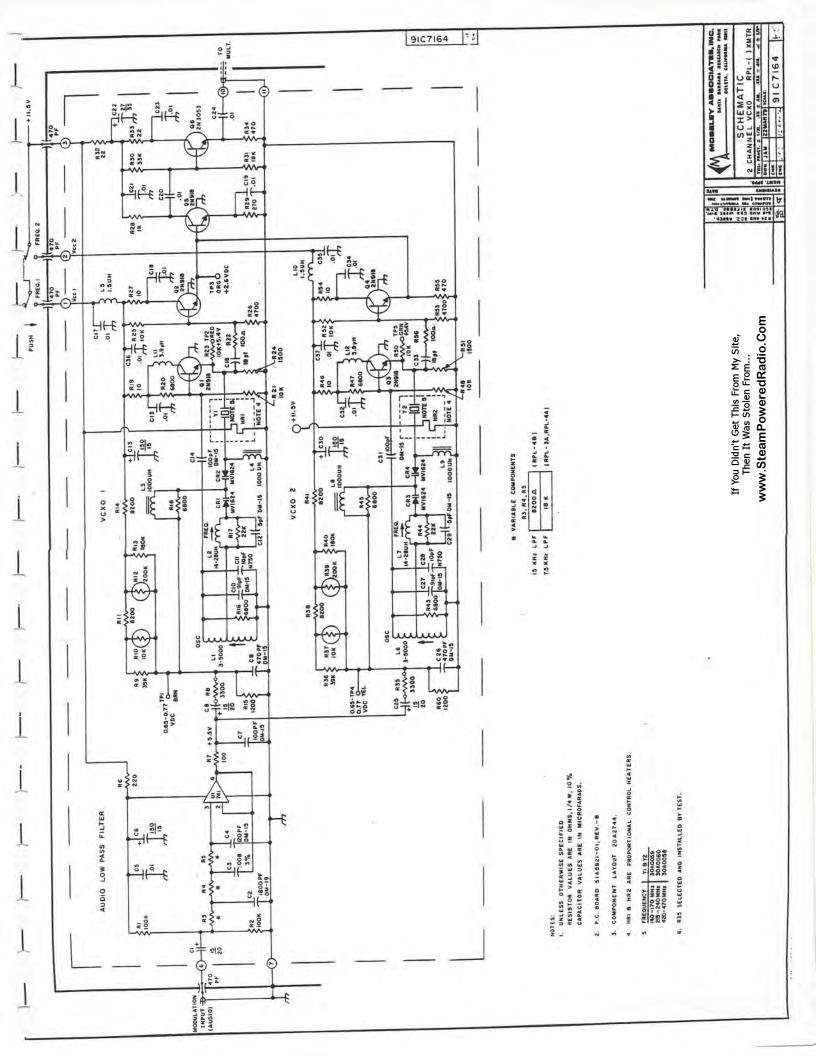


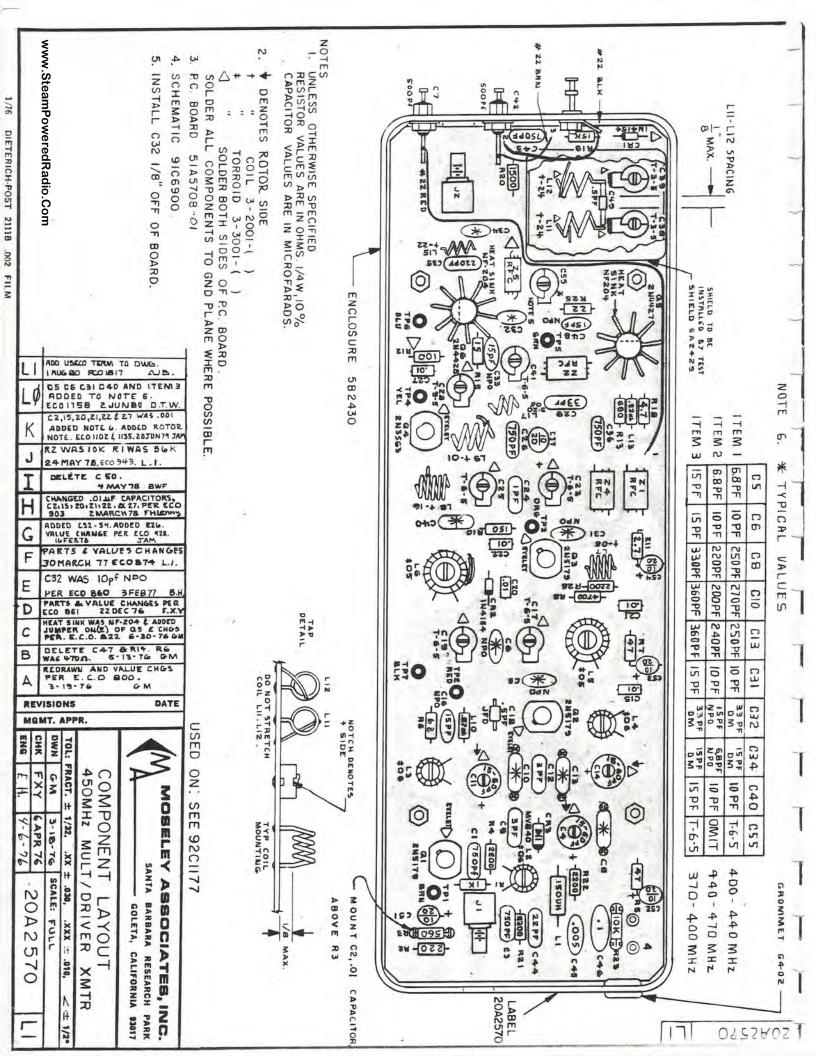


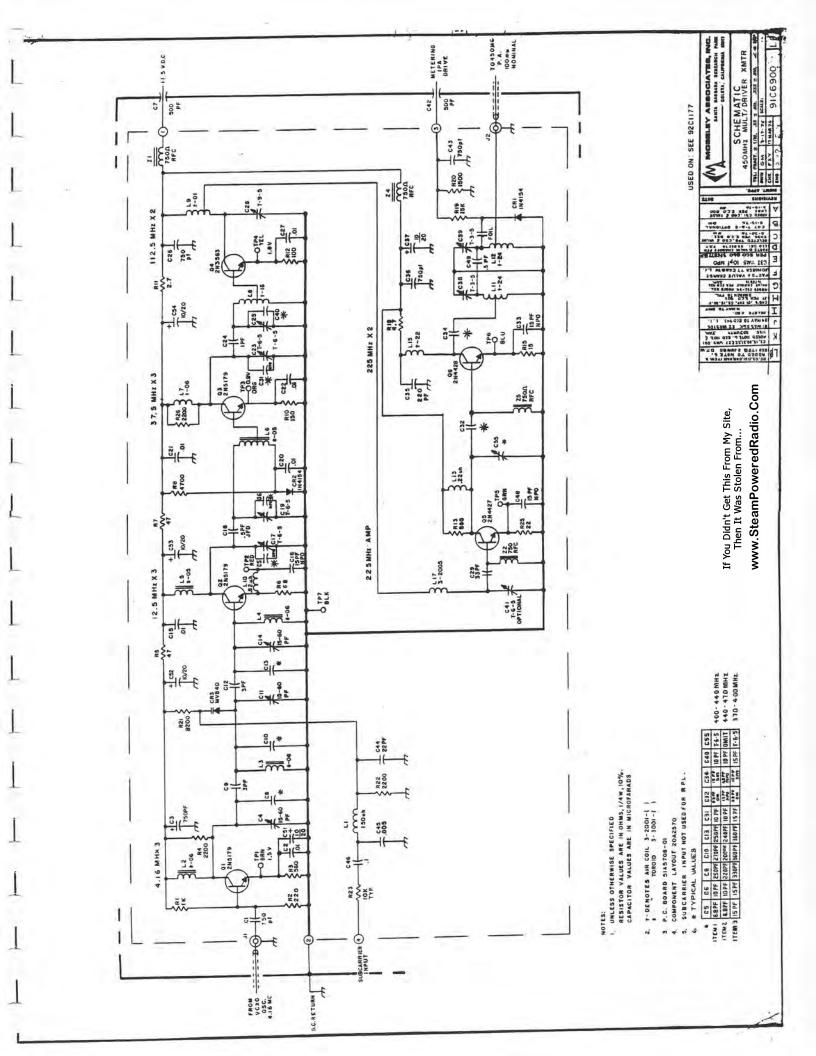


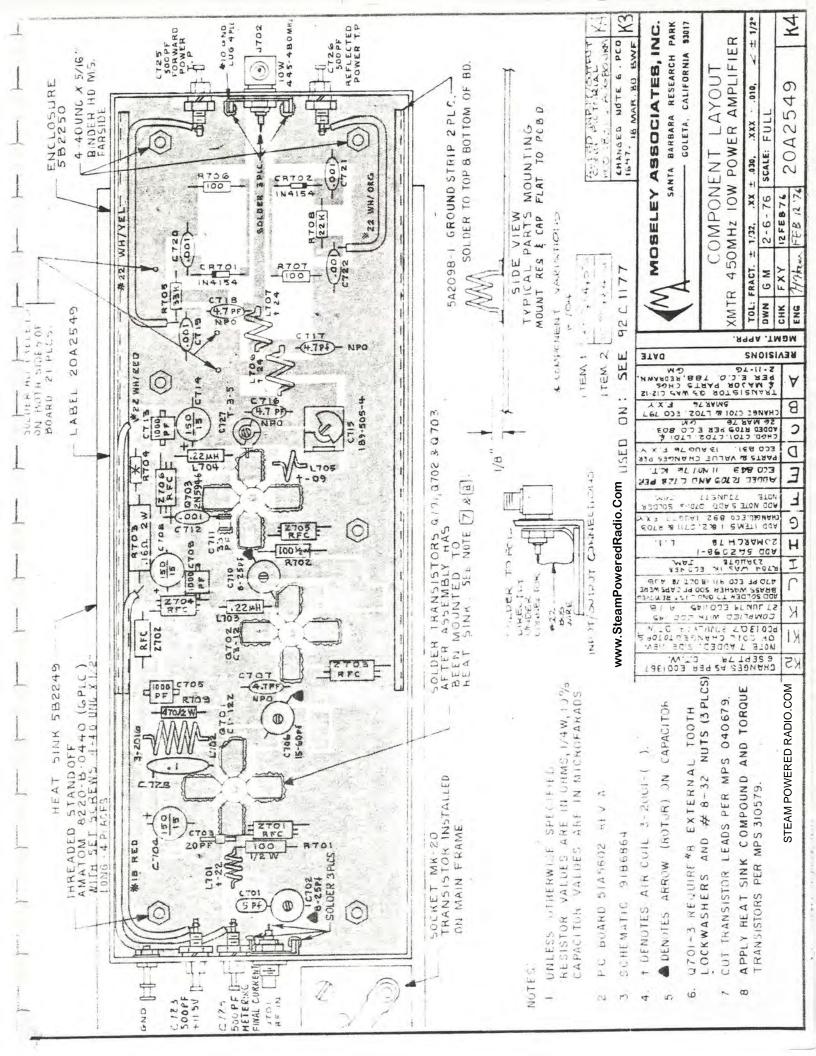


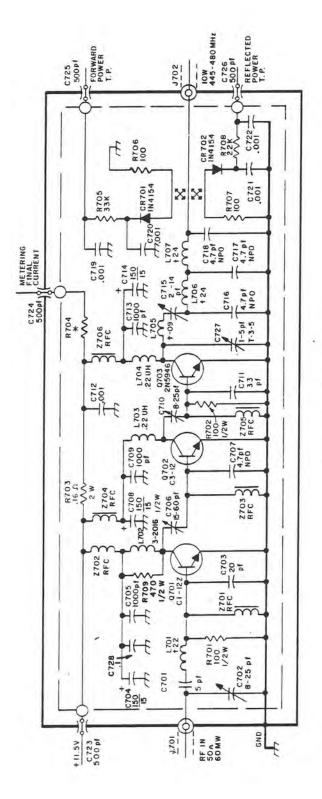












UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4W, 10%.
CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS. NOTES

\* COMPONENT VARIATIONS

R704

1300,1/4 W,5% 1500, 1/4 W

ITEM 2 ITEM I

2. PC BOARD 51A5602.

3. COMPONENT LAYOUT 20A2549

4. + DENOTES AIR COIL 3-2001-( ).

www.SteamPoweredRadio.Com

. har . A. A. . . . . h.

trace a Line to

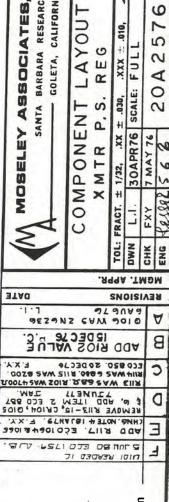
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PINTED ON DISTERICH-POST GLEARPHINT 1929-8

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REMOVE RIOT, INSTALL (3.1V, IW ZENER) AS IN SIDE INSTALL SIDE VIEW (960 MHz) N SPIOS SIV, IW POOR ITEM ITEM GRN. 0 -LABEL 20A2576 00 RIO8-3300-R102 WI 001 RIIO TOO2 CRIO2 E 1200 - [ NIO50 0 WH LER 3216 W4/8R BLA

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RIO7

I. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ALL RESISTOR IN MICROFARADS VALUES ARE IN OHMS 1/4 W, 10 % CAPACITOR VALUES ARE

- 51 A 5 7 1 1 P. C. BOARD
- 9186908 SCHEMATIC
- SELECTED VALUE, TYPICAL 470 OHM DENOTES

SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA \$3017 MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. .XXX ± .010, LAY REG SCALE: FUL **3TAO** 

92C1177

: SEE

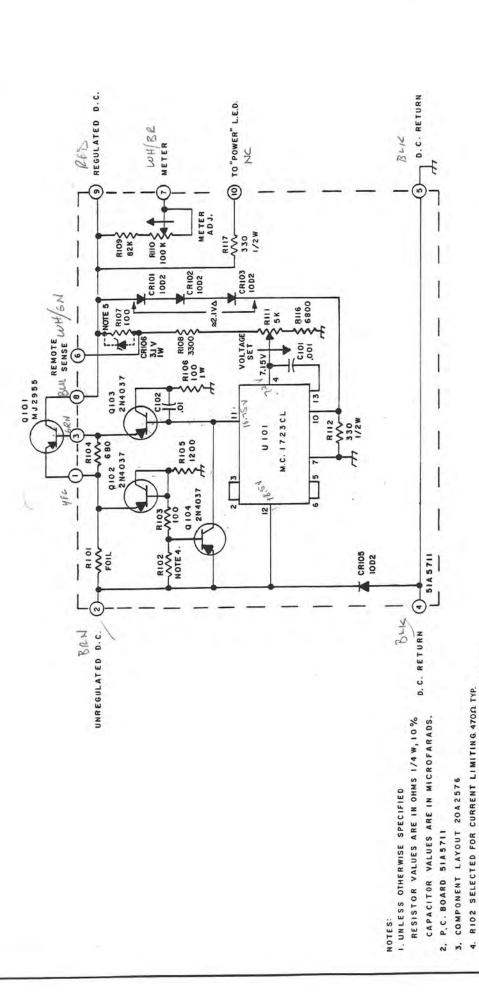
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USED

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NOTES \* S. m 4



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EDE TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

< = 1/2.

± 1/32, XX ± .030, XXX ± .010, XMTR P.S. REG SCHEMATIC

BAPR76 SCALE: NONE

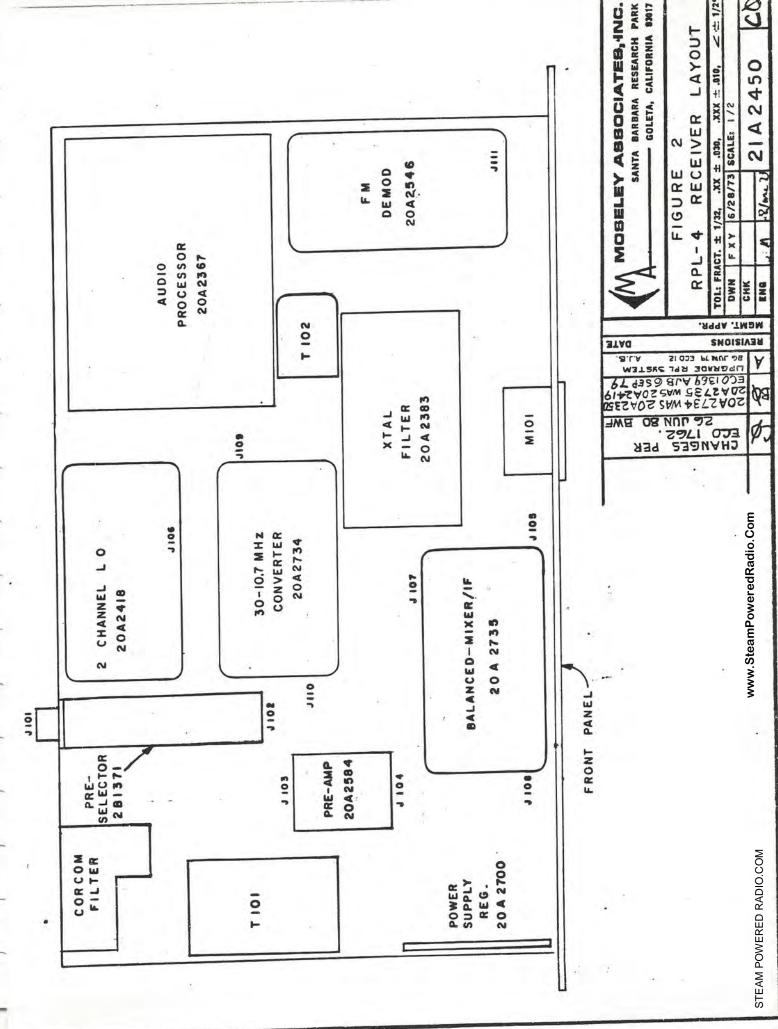
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MOBELEY ABBOCIATES, INC.

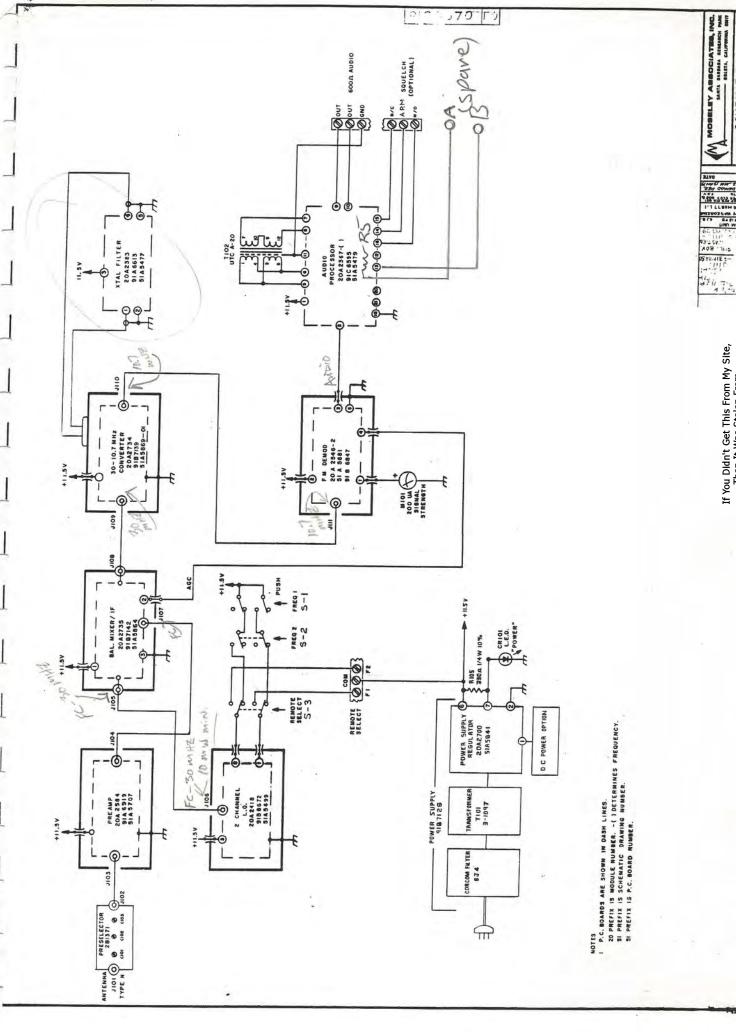
SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 83017

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FOR 960MHz RIO7 IS REPLACED BY CRID6 3.1V, IW ZENER DIODE



8.71 DISTERICH BOST CIEARDRINT 1020.8

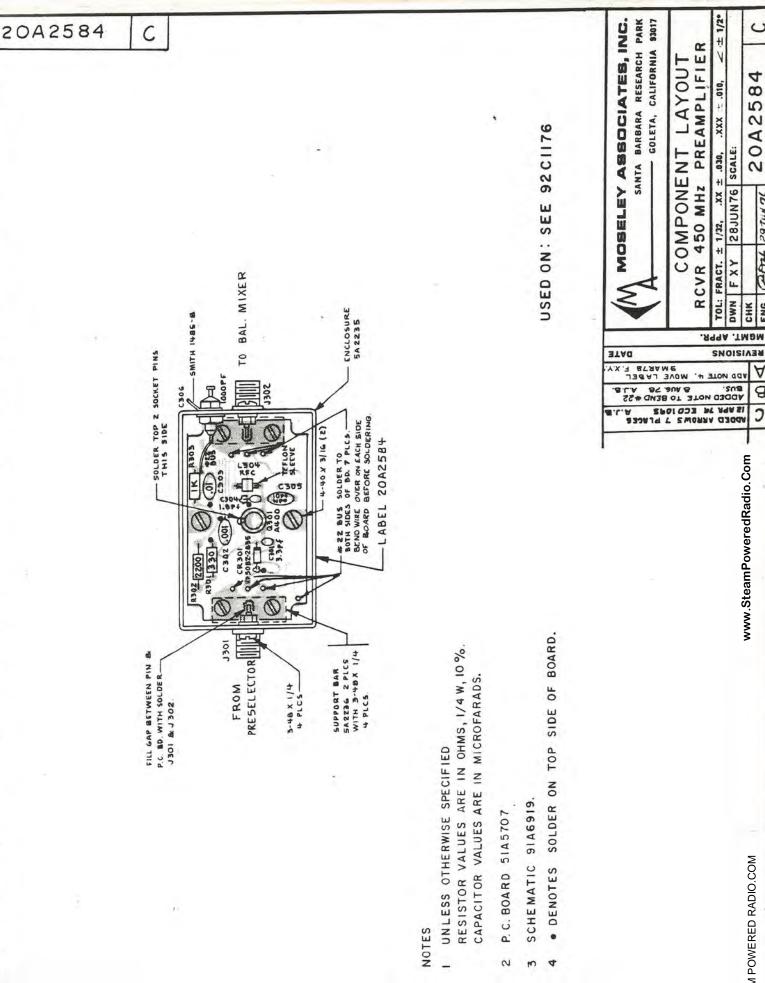


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10th FAX 5/23/73 seas.

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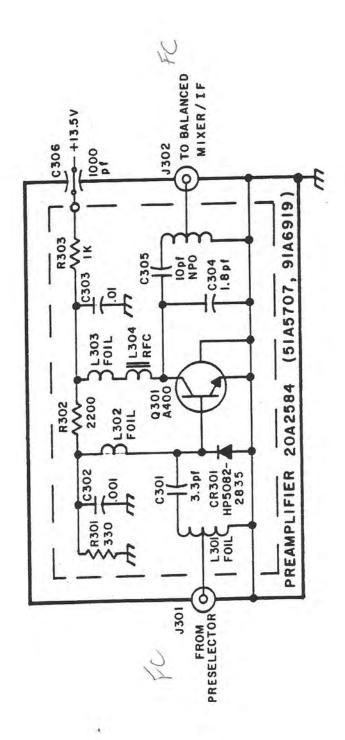
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28JUN76 SCALE:

FXY

DWN CHK ENG



NOTES:

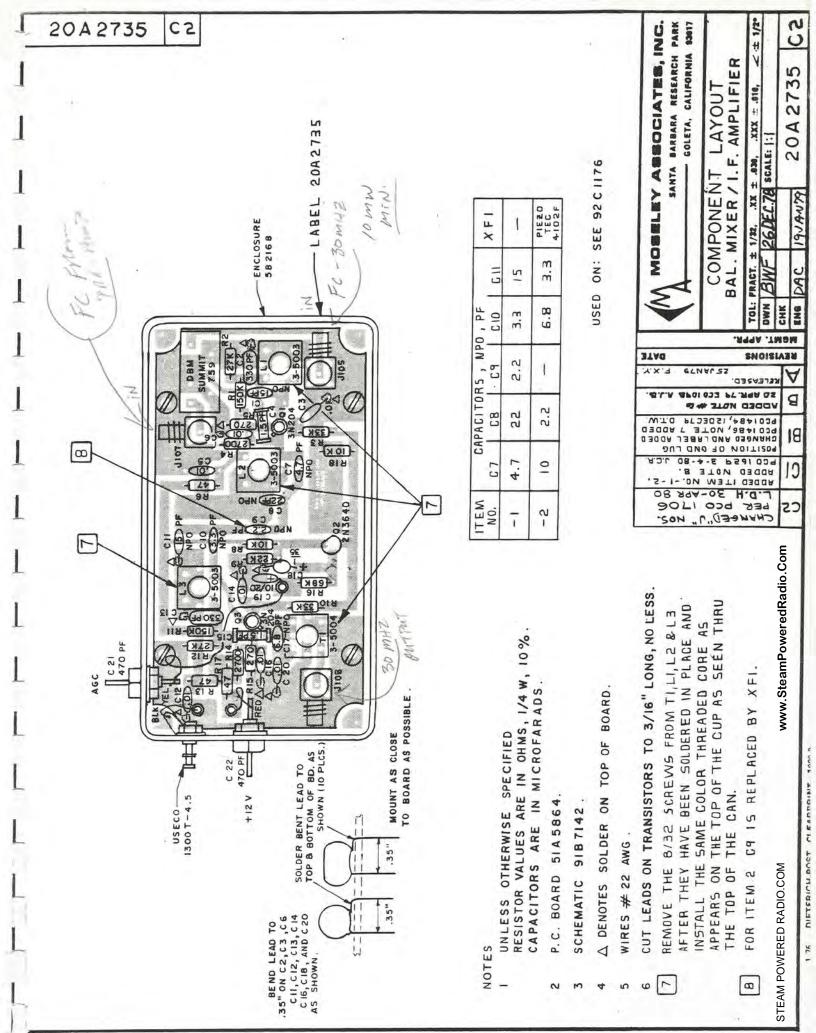
- RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4 W, 10%. CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
- P.C. BOARD SIASTOT.
- COMPONENT LAYOUT 20A2584.

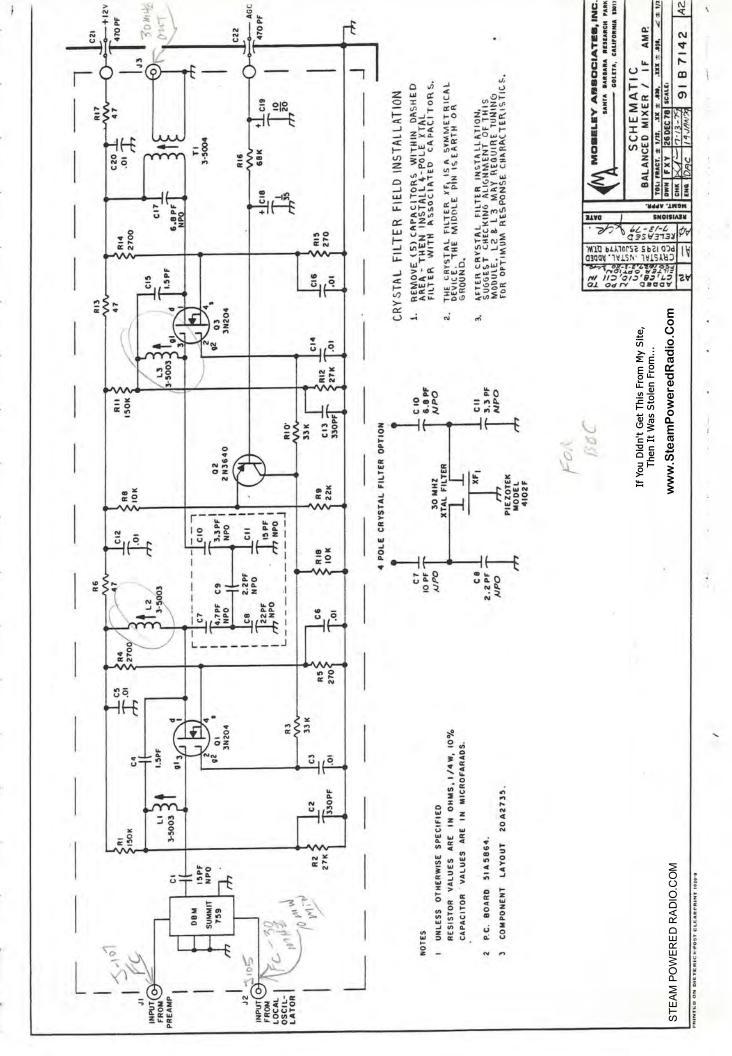
TTA0		<b>\</b>	ž.	SELEY	MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA PROTE	BOCIATES, INC. JARDARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 19917
	7		RCVR		SCHEMATIC 450 MHZ PREAMPLIFIER	IFIER
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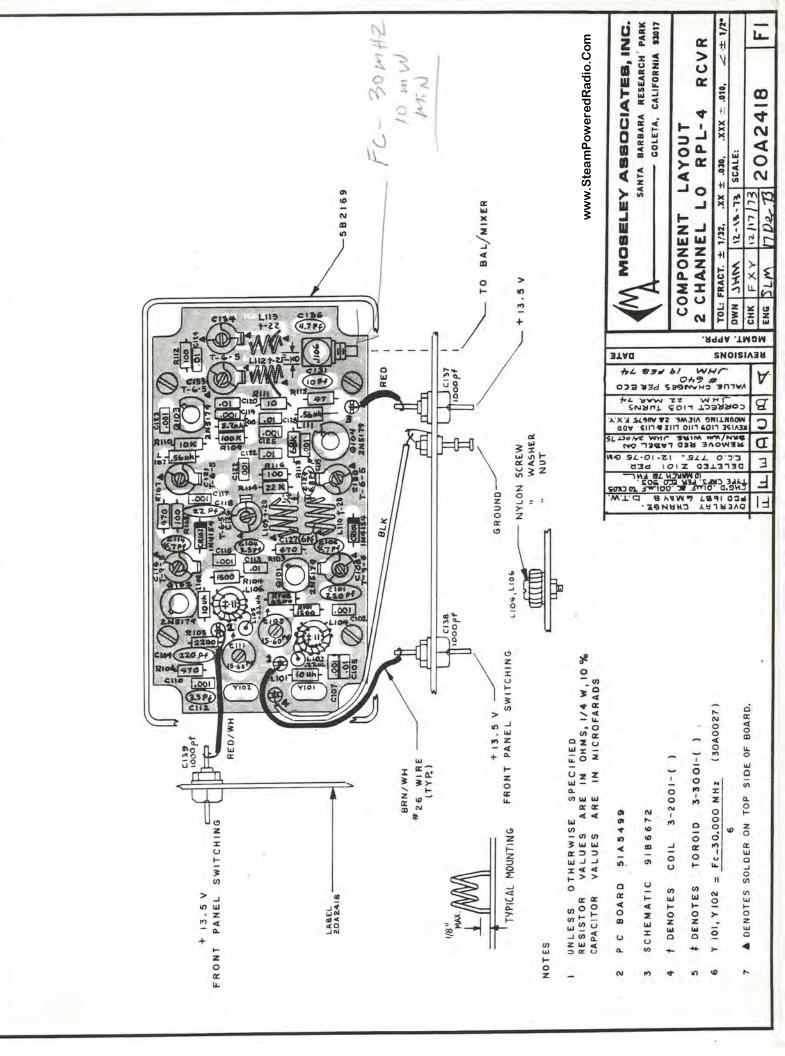
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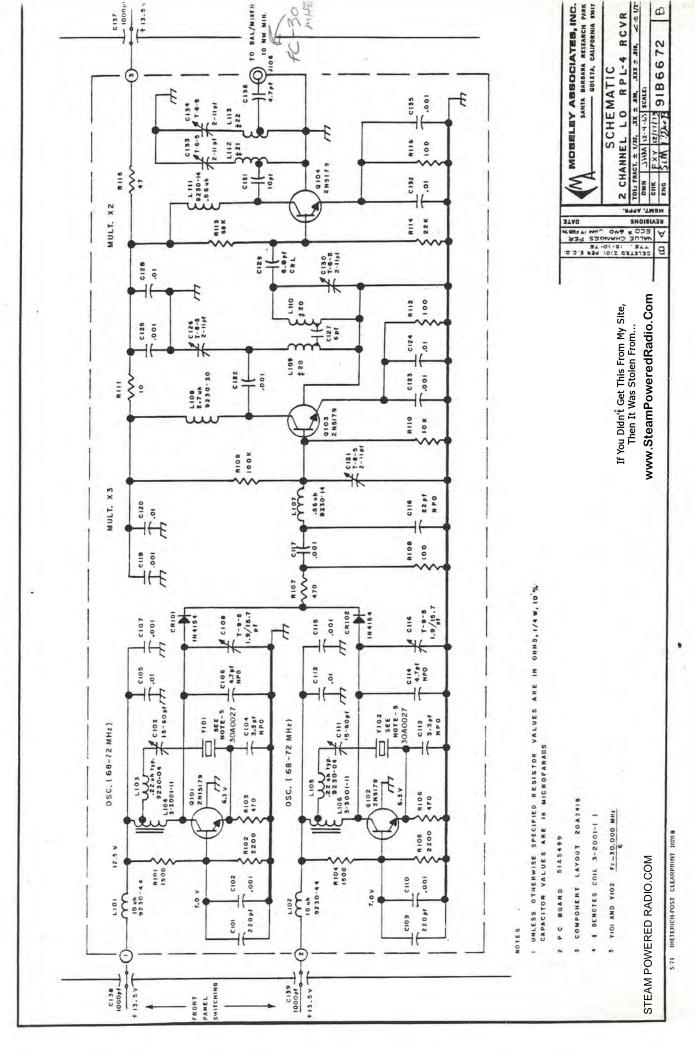
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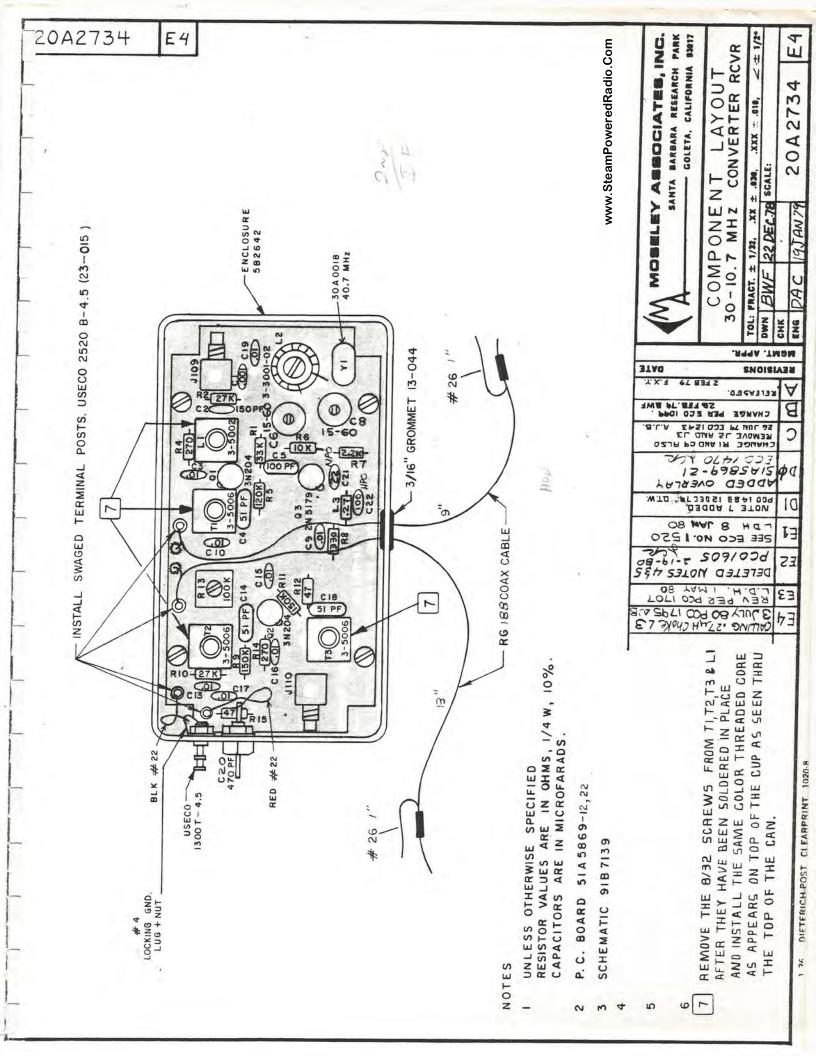
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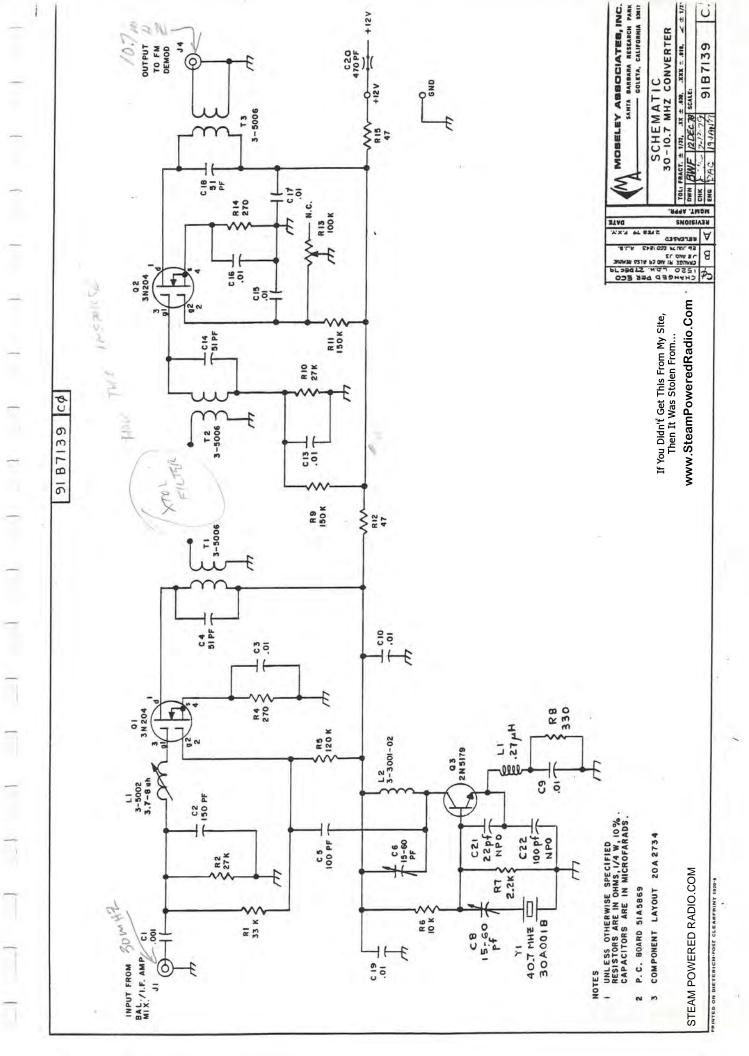




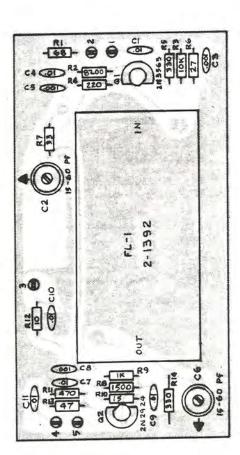








DO THESE TO HAVE



PCL-IOI RCVR RPL-4 " USED ON

I UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4 W, 10%
CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS.

NOTES

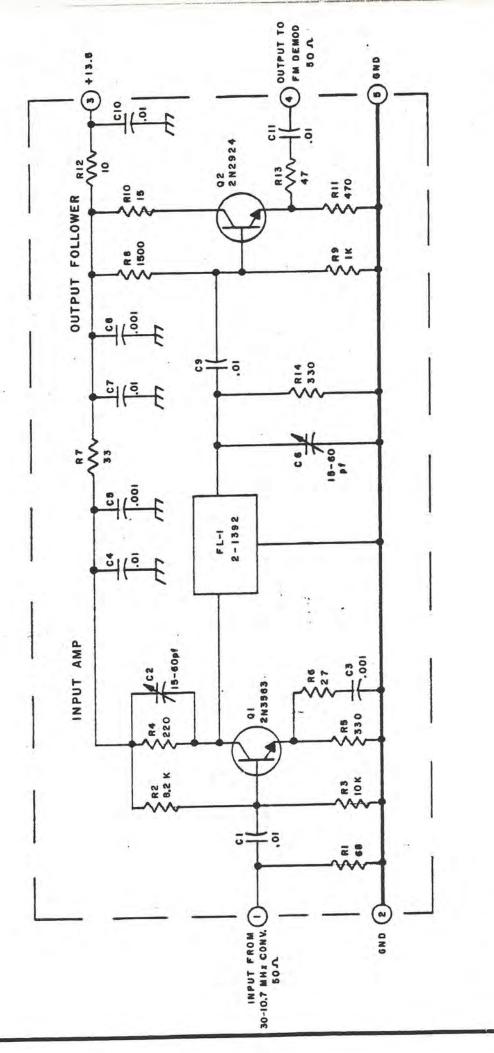
Z. P.C. BOARD SIAS477

3 SCHEMATIC 91A6613

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	N 1.	02	1-1: -7:	2-3	SE	015	D	VN REB	9-24-73	SCALE: FULL	
www.SteamPoweredRadio.Com	30			9 0	1	_	E W	IK FXY	9/27/73	ZOZOVOC	L
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USED ON:

SEE 92 C1176

RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/4 W, 10 %. CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED MOTES:

P.C. BOARD SIASATT.

COMPONENT LAYOUT 20A2383.

Y ASS	MATI (	£ .030,	SCALE		9
MOBELEY	SCHEN FILTER	32, XX	6/25/73		11 Sept 1
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K ± .839, .XXX ± .818,

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INTERFACE

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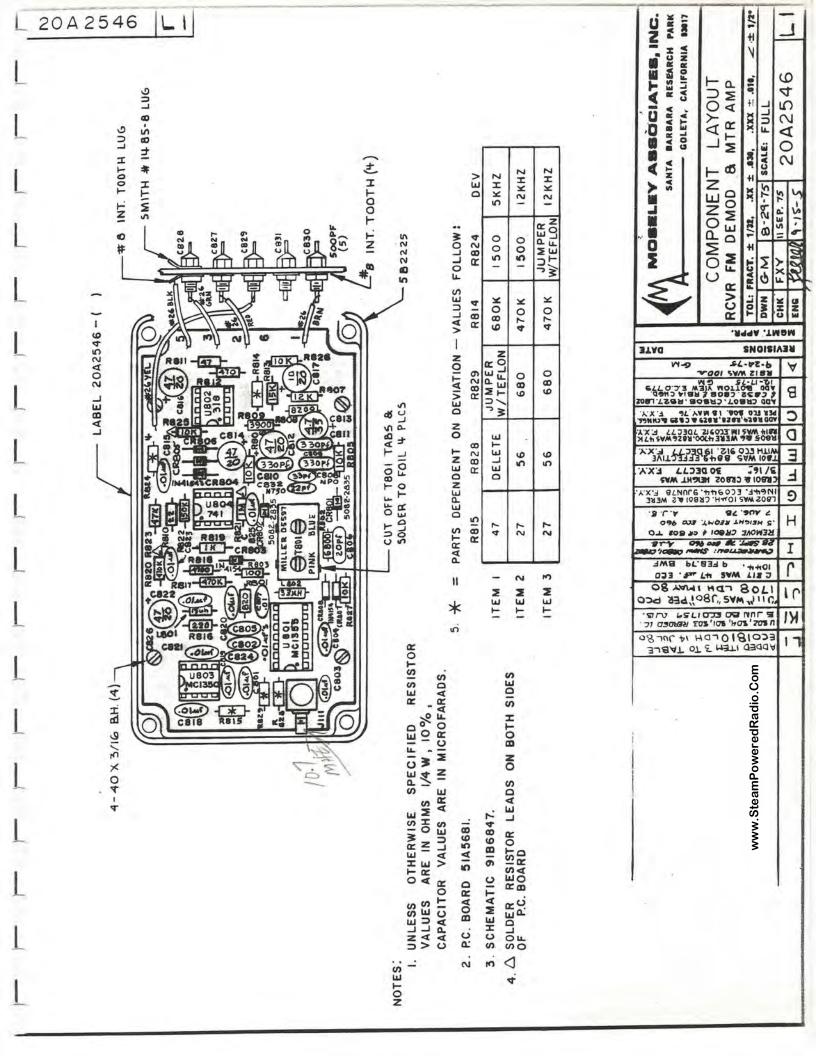
BANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK

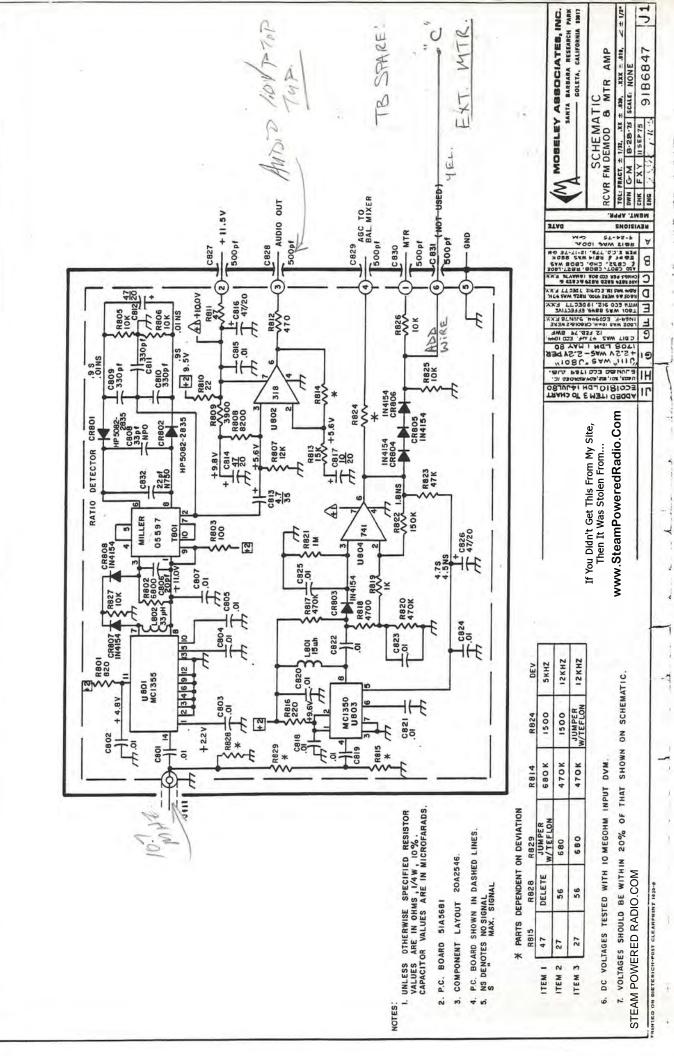
Y ASSOCIATES, INC.

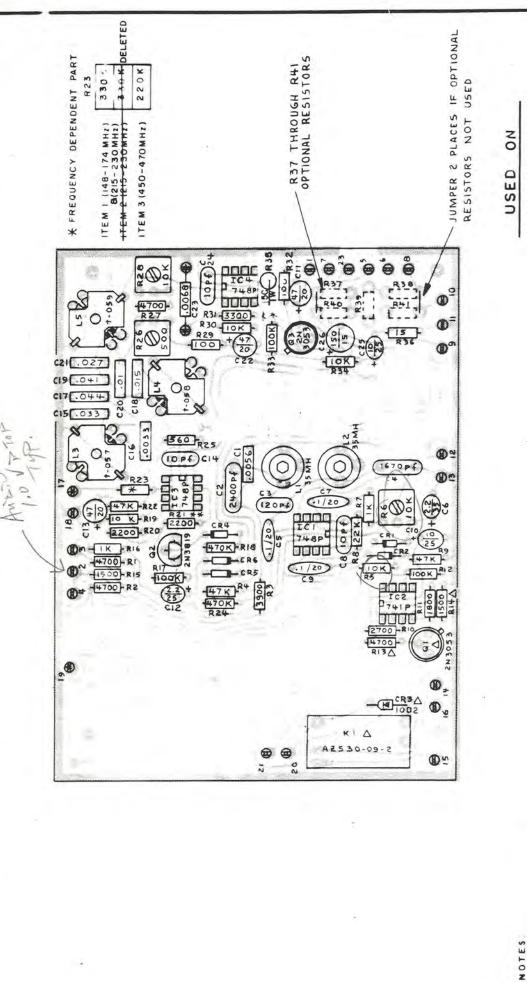
- GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 83017

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OHMS, 1/4 W , 10 % IN MICROFARADS

ARE IN ARE

VALUES

VALUES 51A5848

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 83817

LAYOU

MOBELEY ASSOCIA	OMPONENT LA	PROCESSOR RCV	T. ± 1/32, .XX ± .030, .XXX ±	FXY 5/7/73 SCALE: FULL		CM Roune & 20 A Z
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C + 1/2

XXX ± .010, RCVR

A 2367

REMOVE C23 TO REMOVE DEEMPHASIS. A OPTIONAL SQUELCH RELAY PARTS.

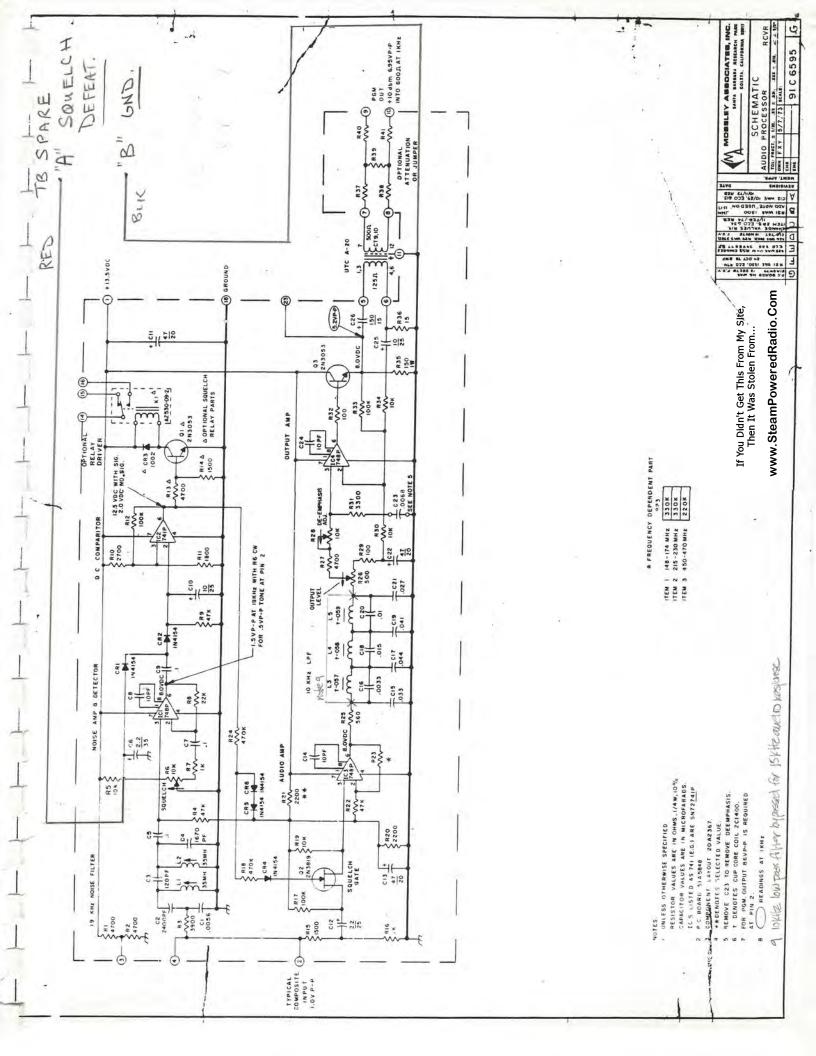
+- DENOTES CUP CORE COIL 201400.

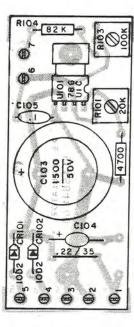
\* \* DENOTES SELECTED VALUE - DENOTES IN4154 DIODE.

SCHEMATIC 91C6595.

P. C. BOARD CAPACITOR

DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 1020-8 5/71





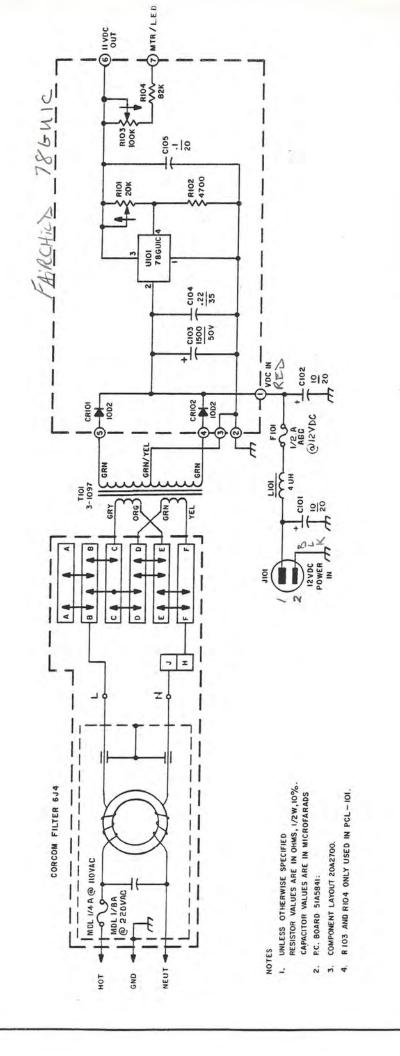
NOTES

- I. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
  RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS, 1/2W, 10%.
  CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS.
  - 2. P.C. BOARD 51A5841.
- 3. SCHEMATIC 91B7126.

USED ON: SEE 92C1176

	CYB EX	TAG		W M	SELEY	MOSELEY ASSOCIATES, INC. SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARK GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93017	EARCH PARK	
	1 DE S2 K S2 210 COW COW 0101 W 0 A I	-		00	COMPONENT	IT LAYOUT		
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www SteamPoweredBadio Com	200	ols TI	DWN	JAM	5SEPT78	8 SCALE: FULL		
www.oteann oweredragio.com		C N	CHK	FXY	265EP78	0000000		
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RCVR SANTA BARBARA RESEARCH PARI GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 8301 TOL: FRACT. ± 1/22, .XX ± .839, .XXX ± .816, DWN JAN | SEPT78 | SCALE: 9187126 SCHEMATIC P. S. REGULATOR 2000 A 2018 C 2000 A 2018 FUSE WOODS C 2018 B

MOSELEY ABBOCIATES, INC

BTAG

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