USER MANUAL

SERIES 1260 VXI SWITCHING CARDS

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RACAL INSTRUMENTS

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Before undertaking any troubleshooting, maintenance or exploratory procedure, read carefully the **WARNINGS** and **CAUTION** notices.

This equipment contains voltage hazardous to human life and safety, and is capable of inflicting personal injury.

If this instrument is to be powered from the AC line (mains) through an autotransformer, ensure the common connector is connected to the neutral (earth pole) of the power supply.

Before operating the unit, ensure the conductor (green wire) is connected to the ground (earth) conductor of the power outlet. Do not use a two-conductor extension cord or a three-prong/two-prong adapter. This will defeat the protective feature of the third conductor in the power cord.

Maintenance and calibration procedures sometimes call for operation of the unit with power applied and protective covers removed. Read the procedures and heed warnings to avoid "live" circuit points.

Before operating this instrument:

- 1. Ensure the instrument is configured to operate on the voltage at the power source. See Installation Section.
- 2. Ensure the proper fuse is in place for the power source to operate.
- 3. Ensure all other devices connected to or in proximity to this instrument are properly grounded or connected to the protective third-wire earth ground.

If the instrument:

- fails to operate satisfactorily
- shows visible damage
- has been stored under unfavorable conditions
- has sustained stress

Do not operate until performance is checked by qualified personnel.

Racal Instruments

EC Declaration of Conformity

We	
4 0	cal Instruments Inc. Goodyear Street Ine, CA 92718
declare ur	nder sole responsibility that the
Opt-01 1260-	Series Smart Control Module, P/N 401901-005
conforms	to the following Product Specifications:
Safety:	EN61010-1:1993+A2:1995
EMC:	EN61326:1997+A1:1998
Suppleme	entary Information:
ins [:] witi	e above specifications are met when the product is talled in a Racal Instruments certified mainframe h faceplates installed over all unused slots, as plicable
of t	e product herewith complies with the requirements the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and the EMC ective 89/336/EEC (modified by 93/68/EEC).
Irvine, CA	a, May 9, 2002 <u>Kaw Klensn 5/</u> 9/02 Engineering Director

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Chapter 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This manual provides the information necessary to install one or more of the Racal Instruments 1260 Series switching modules in a VXIbus compatible chassis, and to operate the switching modules correctly.

General Information The 1260 switching modules are a range of C size, VXIbus compatible switching modules that provide switching for microwave, RF, audio, high voltage, high current, low level and video applications. The modules are configured as matrices, multiplexers, switching trees, SPDTs and DPDTs. Refer to Figure 1-1 which shows a 1260 Switch Module in a VXIbus chassis.

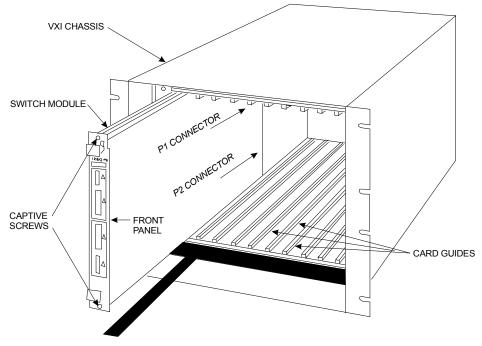


Figure 1-1, 1260 Series Switch Module

The switching modules are installed in a VXIbus compatible chassis in a <u>continuous</u> set of adjacent chassis slots. One of the modules to be fitted to the chassis must be designated the system Master, and must be fitted with Option 01. All other modules are slaved to the master. Refer to Figure 1-2 which shows the smart card and slaves.

The module fitted with Option 01 <u>must</u> be fitted in the leftmost chassis slot that is to contain a switching module. If only one module is to be fitted to the chassis, several jumper wires <u>must</u> be removed from, or DIP switches opened on, the switching module. If more than one module is to be fitted to the chassis, these jumpers <u>must</u> be removed from (or the DIP switches opened) the module in the <u>rightmost</u> chassis position containing a switching module.

NOTE

If you are using seven or more 1260 series modules, you must add a termination jumper to the module on the far right See Chapter 2.

Two separate addresses are required in the use of a 1260 switching system. The first is the VXIbus specification defined logical address used by the chassis Resource Manager and the second, the card address, is an address used by the 1260 Master to control the cards slaved to it. The card address is used in the device dependant commands used to control the switching modules. The logical address is set by a DIP switch on the 1260-01 Smart Card, and the card addresses are set by a DIP switch on the switching module PCB.

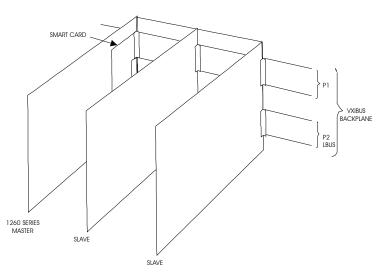


Figure 1-2, 1260 Series Smart Card and Slaves

Options

Option 01 The Option 01 Smart Card (Master) is required for use in all 1260 switching systems. This option acts as the switching system master, and all other switching modules are slaved to it. It turns any number of modules into a message-based VXIbus switching system.

The smart card is addressed over the VXIbus, and all other modules resident in the VXIbus chassis are controlled by this card. Option 01 uses the local bus on the VXI P2 connector to provide scanning, delay and exclude capabilities.

The built-in-test features in the smart card include confidence checking which monitors the state of each relay. It monitors a spare set of contacts or sensing coil current to ensure the switching system configuration is as programmed.

Refer to Section 2 for software installation procedures for the 1260-01, and to Section 3 for the software command set used to control the switching modules. The sections on individual modules describe the device specific installation and programming for each module.

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Chapter 2 INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction	This section describes the unpacking and inspection, reshipment, installation and environmental requirements of the 1260 Series switching modules.
Unpacking and Inspection	Prior to unpacking the switching module, check the exterior of the shipping carton for any signs of damage. All irregularities should be noted on the shipping bill. Remove the instrument from the carton, preserving the factory packaging as much as possible. Inspect the switching module for any defect or damage. Immediately notify the carrier if any damage is apparent. Before use, have qualified personnel perform a safety check.
Reshipment Instructions	Use the original packaging when returning the switching module to Racal Instruments for calibration or servicing. The shipping carton and packaging will provide the necessary support for safe reshipment. If the original packaging is unavailable, wrap the switching module in plastic sheeting and use plastic spray foam to surround and protect the instrument. Reship in the original or a new shipping carton.
Option 01 Installation	To install Option 01 to a 1260 switching module, carry out the following procedure. Remove the module top and bottom covers. Remove the jumper board (Racal Instruments P/N 401951) fitted to connector J4 on the switching module. Note the 1260-40 has jumpers installed in the J4 connector that must be removed. Remove the jumper board (Racal Instruments P/N 401951) fitted to connector J3 on the switching module.
	J4, and press the 1260-01 and the module firmly together to mate

the P3 and P4 connectors, taking care not to bend or damage any pins on the mating connectors. Refer to Figures 2-2 and 2-3 for the location of J3 and J4. Secure the 1260-01 card to the module with the fasteners provided at the three standoff positions on the 1260-01.

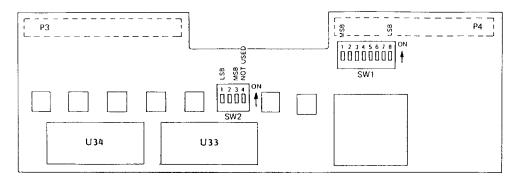


Figure 2-1, 1260-01 Smart Card

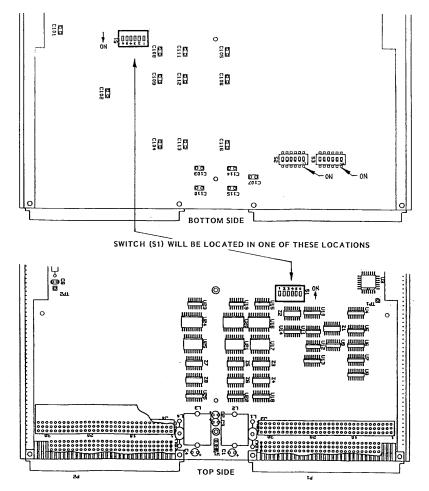


Figure 2-2, Switching Module Connector and Switch Location

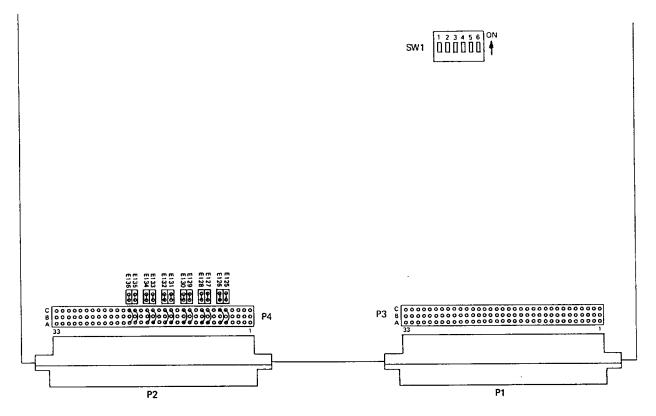


Figure 2-3, 1260-40 Switch, Connector and Jumper Location

The 1260 Master is fitted with the VXIbus defined SYSFAIL LED. To install the LED, connect the cable supplied to the 3-pin plug in the Option 01 PCB. The cable and plug are configured to achieve correct operation either way the cable is connected at the end. The LED is inserted into the hole marked FAIL at the top of the module front panel from the outside of the module so the LED pins point into the module. The cable supplied is fitted with a 2-pin connector at the LED end, and is polarized to ensure correct installation.

Proceed to Subsection 2.5 to set the interrupt level and logical address of the Option 01.

Interrupt Level and Logical Address Setting (1260-01 -Equipped Modules Only) If not previously done, remove the module's top cover. To set the 1260-01 logical address, set switch SW1 on the 1260-01 board to the binary equivalent of the logical address selected. For SW1, a switch in the OFF position corresponds to binary 1, and the ON position corresponds to binary 0. Switch 1 on SW1 corresponds to the most significant digit, and switch 8 corresponds to the least significant digit. Logical addresses in the range 0 to 255 are permitted. Refer to Figure 2-1 for the location of SW1.

NOTE

The 1260-01 logical address is set to 15 by Racal Instruments before shipment.

All switching modules resident in a VXIbus chassis must have unique addresses. Incorrect operation of the system will result if two or more modules are set to the same module address.

To set the 1260-01 interrupt level, set switches 1, 2 and 3 on SW2 on the 1260-01 board to the binary equivalent of the interrupt level selected. For SW2, a switch in the OFF position corresponds to binary 1, and the ON position corresponds to binary 0. Switch 1 on SW2 corresponds to the least significant bit, and switch 3 corresponds to the most significant bit. Interrupt levels in the range 0 to 7 are permitted. Switch 4 is not used. Refer to Figure 2-1 for the location of SW2.

NOTE

The 1260-01 interrupt level is set to 2 by Racal Instruments before shipment.

Replace the module covers. Replacement is the reverse of the removal procedure.

NOTE

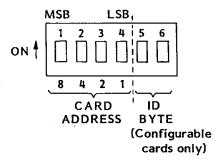
Any 1260 switching card may have Option 01 fitted and be designated as the Master.

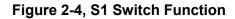
Switching Module Address Setting (All Modules)

To set a module address, carry out the following procedure.

For the 1260-40 only, remove the module covers.

Set switch SW1 on the module to the binary equivalent of the address. Switches 1 to 4 are used to set the module address, with switch 4 the least significant bit, and switch 1 the most significant. The OFF positions for SW1 correspond to binary 0, and ON positions correspond to binary 1. Addresses in the range 1 to 12 are permitted. Refer to Figure 2-2 for the location of SW1 on the switching module PCB, or to Figure 2-3 for the location of SW1 on the 1260-40. The functions of the various S1 switches are shown in Figure 2-4.





NOTE

The address set at switch SW1 on the switching module controls the value of the card address the switching module will respond to. The OPEN and CLOSE statements using the card address are specified in Section 4.4. Example: For a module to respond to the command CLOSE 5.1205, the address of the module must be set to 5.

Several modules are capable of more than one configuration, and respond to different command codes in their various configurations. Switches 5 and 6 on SW1 are used to select the command code sets these modules respond to. Refer to the module specific sections for the procedure to set the switches for each module.

For the 1260-40 <u>only</u>, replace the switching module covers. Replacement is the reverse of the removal procedure.

Local Bus Daisychaining

All modules slaved to a master must be daisychained together along the VXI Local bus to allow communication between the Master and its Slaves. The modules must also be isolated from the rest of the VXI modules on the local bus. The daisychaining of the Master and Slaves is implemented by the LBus Jumper PCBA (Racal Instruments P/N 405951) fitted to connector J4 on the modules and closing the S2 and S3 switches fitted to the underside of the module. The jumper board connects the local bus to the module from the left, and the switches connect the module to the local bus on the right of the module. The module fitted to the rightmost slot used must have all switches open to isolate the 1260 group from the rest of the VXI modules using the local bus. Note the 1260-40 has jumpers in positions E126 - E136 instead of DIP switches. Refer to Figure 2-5 which shows the LBus daisychaining required by a 1260 Master and Slaves.

If you are using more than eight 1260 series modules, you must add a termination jumper to the module on the far right. Do this by soldering a short wire jumper across W22 on the LBUS jumper PCBA (P/N 401951, Rev. E).

Similarly, a provision must be made to pass the IACK and BUSGRANT 0-3 signals through Slave modules. This is done by installing the BUSGRANT Bypass PCBA (Racal Instruments P/N 401951-003) onto the modules' J3 connector. This PCBA is not required if the VXI chassis backplane contains jumpers or switches to bypass these signals and the switches are CLOSED

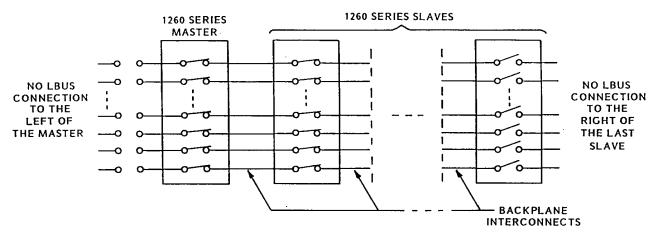


Figure 2-5, 1260 Series Master and Slave LBUS Interconnections

Revised 11/19/01

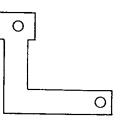
LBUS Lockout Keys

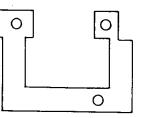
The VXIbus defined LBUS lockout keys are designed to prevent the connection together of incompatible logic families. They are attached to the exterior of the module at the top of the front panel. Note: The 1260 Master must occupy the leftmost slot in the series. It is <u>not</u> required to occupy the leftmost slot in the chassis.

Note all modules shipped from the factory are supplied with three keys. Because their use is application dependent, it is the users responsibility to configure each module with the correct lockout key unless they are ordered specifying the modules that are to be the leftmost (Master) module, the rightmost module in the group, and the modules between the leftmost and rightmost modules.

Refer to Figure 2-6 which illustrates the three LBUS Lockout keys used, and to Figure 2-7 which shows a 1260 Master/Slave configuration.







"C" Key

"A" Key

"A/C" Key

Figure 2-6 LBUS Lockout Keys

Racal Instruments implements the LBUS lockout scheme in one of three ways for each module as follows:

VXIbus Defined "C" Key

The LBUS Lockout key (Racal Instruments P/N 455541) is fitted to the leftmost module in the group, i.e., the 1260 Master. It is connected to the LBUS to the right of the module, and the connection is TTL-compatible.

VXIbus Defined "A" Key

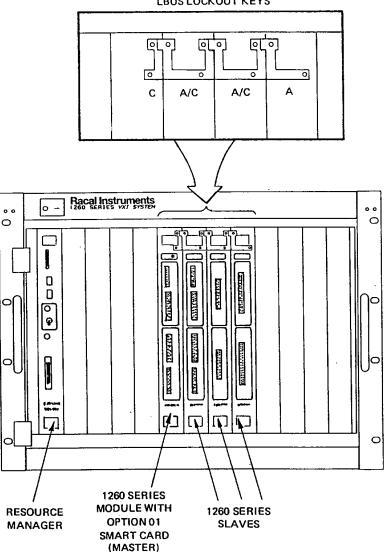
The LBUS Lockout key (Racal Instruments P/N 455542) is fitted to the rightmost of the modules installed in a VXIbus chassis. It is connected to the LBUS to the left of the module, and the connection is TTL-compatible.

VXIbus Defined "A/C" Key

The BUS Lockout key (Racal Instruments P/N 455540) is fitted to all modules that are not the leftmost or the rightmost module in the group. The module is connected to the LBUS both to the left and to the right, and the connection is TTL-compatible.

A special case arises if only one module is to be installed in a VXIbus chassis. This configuration requires the Option 01 be installed, and the LBUS be open circuited to the right of the module. This will not require any use of the LBUS, and no LBUS Lockout keys are required.

Refer to Figure 2-6 which illustrates the three LBUS Lockout keys used, and to Figure 2-7 which shows a 1260 Master/Slave configuration.



LBUS LOCKOUT KEYS

Figure 2-7, 1260 Series Master/Slave Configuration

LBUS Lockout Key Installation

	In order to accomodate the VXIbus specification defined minimum thickness of the LBUS Lockout keys and the clearance provided around the module ejector handle, two LBUS Lockout keys must be fitted on top of each other to each module.
	To install the A and C keys on a module, align the screw holes in the Lockout keys with the appropriate holes in the module front panel. Fit the two screws required, and secure the Lockout keys to the module front panel.
	To install A/C Lockout keys to the module, the module ejector handle must be in the unejected position. The first key may be pushed around the ejector handle and aligned with the front panel screw holes. This takes up most of the clearance under the ejector handle, preventing the second Lockout key from being installed. To provide the necessary clearance, move the first Lockout key away from the module body, and slide the second key underneath the first key and around the ejector handle.
	To secure the A/C Lockout keys to the module, align the Lockout keys screw holes with the holes in the module front panel. Install two screws in the holes at the top of the module front panel and tighten the screws. Move the ejector handle to the ejected position, and install a third screw in the hole now made accessible.
Switching Module Chassis Installation	Before installation of the switching module, visually inspect it to ensure there are no bent, damaged or missing pins. Pay particular attention to connectors P1 and P2 on the rear of the module. Repair any damage to the module before proceeding.
	Before installing the switching system Master, the VXIbus specification defined IACKIN/IACKOUT, daisychain connection for the chassis slot the Master will be resident in, must be open circuited. This is accomplished in the Racal-Dana Model 1261 or 1262 chassis by opening the switch fitted on the daisychain. (Note: In later revisions of the 1261 and 1262 chassis, open circuiting is accomplished automatically when a module is installed into the chassis. See the appropriate chassis manual for more information.) The switch used is the higher of the two switches on the lower switchbank to the left of the slot the Master is to be fitted to. Note that other vendors may choose to implement the daisychain with either switches or jumpers.
	If more than one switching module is to be installed in the VXIbus chassis, the module with the 1260-01 card installed must be fitted at the leftmost position of all modules being installed in the chassis. The rightmost module must have the twelve jumpers

mounted on the jumper PCB (installed) removed from positions E125 to E136 on the switching module PCB, or all DIP switches S2 and S3 opened, as described in Chapter 2.

To install the switching module in a C size, VXI mainframe, ensure the module has rear connector P1 oriented to mate with the corresponding connector on the mainframe backplane. Align the module with the guides for the slot selected, and slide the module into the mainframe. Push the module home to connect it to the mainframe. Secure the module to the mainframe with the captive screws provided at the top and bottom edges of the module.

Power up the mainframe. Ensure the SYSFAIL LED on the Master switching module front panel lights and extinguishes after a few seconds to show the switching module has passed its power up self-test. The switching module is now ready for use.

To remove the switching module, release the captive screws that secure the module to the mainframe. Use the plastic levers provided on the top and bottom edges to eject the module. Pull the switching module along the guides provided and out of the mainframe.

Chapter 3 operation

Introduction This Chapter supplies the information necessary to operate 1260 Series switching modules housed in a VXIbus chassis. It describes the command codes and module specific syntax needed to control the 1260 Option 01 and switching modules, and the formats for the character strings output by the switching modules.

Input Format The Option 01 is capable of recognizing any of the device dependant commands given in this chapter from the first two characters of the command, with the exception of the READ, RESET and RECALL commands which may be recognized from the first three characters of the command. The Option 01 will interpret a command in the same way if a command string supplies the first two or three or more characters of the command string.

The Option 01 will respond to the following terminators:

line feed

carriage return, line feed

carriage return, line feed with EOI asserted

GPIB line EOI asserted (when used with a GPIB/VXI Resource Manager)

Output Format The Option 01 switching module will output character strings in response to the PDATAOUT, PSETUP and YERR commands. These character strings consist of one or more lines of information that will be terminated by the carriage return, line feed pair with the GPIB EOI line asserted as determined by the EOI <0|1> command. This means the character string output by the Option 01 may be required to be read repeatedly until the final line of the output is read for PDATAOUT and PSETUP commands. The final character string output by the Option 01 is <module address>.END, where <module address> is the address of the last module to be described. The character string output in response to

the YERR command is a single line.

The character strings output in response to the PDATAOUT and PSETUP commands consist of multiple lines of the form:

<module address>.<header> or <module address>.<module specific syntax>

where <module address> is the address set on switch SW1 on the switching module PCB, value 1 through 12. The value of <module address> and the decimal equivalent of the binary value set on SW1 must be the same for the switching module to respond correctly to any device dependant commands addressed to it. Note that no two switching modules are permitted to have the same value of <module address> in a VXIbus chassis.

<header> describes the switching module type.

<module specific syntax> describes the closed relay paths of the present configuration of the switching modules, or the syncronous port data on the digital card.

NOTE

The PSETUP command returns information on the configuration of the 1260 Option 01. The Option 01 will return a value of 000 for <module address>. This does <u>not</u> correspond to the address of the VXI Resource Manager card resident in Slot 0 of the VXI chassis, or the Option 01 logical address.

When outputting a character string to the VXI Controller, the Option 01 will output a carriage return, line feed pair. If the Resource Manager is a VXI/GPIB interface, the Resource Manager will output a carriage return, line feed with GPIB EOI asserted. Note that in the case of the output string consisting of multiple lines, the EOI line may be asserted at the end of each line or at the end of the character string, as determined by the EOI <1|0> command.

1260-01 Device Dependant Command Codes	<i>NOTE</i> For any command that causes relays to be operated
	(e.g., CLOSE, OPEN, or RESET), allow 40msec to 3msec per relay operated relay settling time or monitor the READY bit of the status byte waiting till the 1260 reports that it is ready.
CLOSE	CLOSE <module address="">.<module specific="" syntax=""> [;<module address="">.<module specific="" syntax="">]</module></module></module></module>
	This command causes one or more connections on a switching module to close. Any number of connections in more than one slot may be closed in one CLOSE statement if the <module address>.<module specific="" syntax=""> sections are concatenated using a semi-colon (;). Refer to the individual module sections for the <module specific="" syntax=""> to be used for each switching module.</module></module></module
CNF	CNF <on off></on off>
	This command turns the 1260 Confidence Test On or Off. The Confidence Test checks that the state of all relays is as programmed, and causes the Option 01 to assert the VXI Request True exception after each OPEN or CLOSE command is processed if an error is detected. A character string detailing the failure may be obtained from the 1260-01 in response to the YERR command. The character string the Confidence test causes the Option 01 to generate is <module address="">.51. <module address=""> is a three digit number that is the address of the module slaved to the 1260-01. 51 is the error code associated with a Confidence Test failure. A GPIB/VXI Resource Manager will cause the assertion of the GPIB SRQ line in response to the Request True assertion. The default (power-up) state for the Confidence Test is OFF.</module></module>
DLY	DLY <value></value>
	Command is used to cause a delay between the last relay closure after a command string is processed, and the SYNC OUT pulse. <value> may be 0-655 ms, and is set to zero at power up.</value>

EOI EOI <0|1>

EOI 0 causes the GPIB EOI line to be asserted by the VXI Resource Manager at the end of each line of a multi-line data output by the Option 01 if a VXI/GPIB Resource Manager is in use. EOI 0 is the default (power-up) state.

EOI 1 causes the GPIB EOI line to be asserted by the VXI Resource Manager only at the last character of a data string output by the Option 01 if a VXI/GPIB Resource Manager is in use.

EQU

EQU <equate list>

This command causes any OPEN, CLOSE or TRIG/SCAN commands addressed to any switching module on the <equate list> to be carried out for all modules on the <equate list>. All modules on the list are required to be identical.

The <equate list> is made up of the slot numbers of the switching modules that are to be equated separated by a semi-colon (;). Continuous groups of modules may be entered onto the <equate list> by entering the first and last modules to appear on the list joined by a hyphen (-). More than one equate group may be set up in a single EQU statement by separating the equate groups with a comma (,).

Example: EQU 1;3-6,2;9-11

This command will equate slots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as one equate group and slots 2, 9, 10 and 11 as another.

NOTE

All switching modules must be of the same type to be accepted in the same equate list or the Option 01 will generate an error.

NOTE

Use of the EQU command will overwrite all previously entered <equate list>s. An <equate list> of 0 may be used to clear all equate groups.

NOTE

When an <equate list> is entered, all switching modules on the list adopt the state of the first module to appear on the list.

EXCL

EXCL <exclude list>

This command causes the Option 01 to regard the channel closures specified in the <exclude list> as mutually exclusive. A channel is described in the <exclude list> by the slot number of a switching module and module specific syntax to describe the relay closures in a channel. Refer to the individual module sections for the module specific syntax of the various switching modules available. More than one <exclude list> may be specified in an EXCL statement by separating the Exclude groups with the letter E and a semi-colon (E;). Continuous groups of modules may be entered onto the <exclude list> by entering the first and last modules to appear on the list joined by a hyphen (-).

NOTE

Use of the EXCL command will overwrite all previously entered <exclude list>s. An <exclude list> of 0 may be used to clear all exclude groups.

OPEN <module address>.<module specific syntax> [;<module address>

.<module specific syntax>].....

This command causes one or more connections on a switching module to open. Any number of connections in more than one slot may be opened in one OPEN statement if the <module address>.<module specific syntax> sections are concatenated using a semi-colon (;). Refer to the individual module sections for the <module specific syntax> to be used for each switching module.

OPEN

PDATAOUT PDATAOUT <module address>;<module address>.....

This command causes the specified switching modules to output the present state of the relays contained in those modules. An example character string output by the Option 01 response to a "PDATAOUT 0-12" is given below.

000. Model 1260 Universal Switch Controller 000. OS Rev 1.2 1260 012 1260-40A 4 x 24 signal matrix 012. 0219 012.END

This example shows that a 1260 Controller with an operating system revision level of 1.2 is present at module address 000. There is also a 1260-40A module present at address 012, and row 2 of the switching matrix is connected to column 19.

NOTE

The module address for PDATAOUT and PSETUP commands may specify a range of module addresses by using the syntax <start module address>-<end module address>. The Option 01 will output data for all modules between the starting and ending module addresses that are installed in the 1260.

NOTE

The switching module configuration is described in the same format as is required by the OPEN and CLOSE commands.

NOTE

The address obtained for the 1260 Universal Switch Controller is <u>not</u> the address of the slot 0 Resource Manager or the logical address of the 1260-01. It is equivalent to the module address of a switching module, and is always 000.

NOTE

The character string output by the Option 01 is made up of multiple lines and contains carriage-return, linefeed pairs. These may terminate the output string, and so the PSETUP output string must be read repeatedly until all lines of the output have been read for all modules specified. The final line output by the 1260 Option 01 is <module address>.END where <module address> is the VXI chassis slot that the last 1260 module described is resident.

PSETUP PSETUP <module address>[;<module address>]....

This command causes the Option 01 to output a character string describing the setup of the switching system Option 01 and switching modules. An example of a character string obtained in response to a "PSETUP 0-12" command is given below.

000. Model 1260 Universal Switch Controller 000. OS Rev 1.2 1260 000. CNF OFF 000. DLY 0 000. EOI 0 000. EQU 000. EXCL 000. SCAN ON 000. SLIST 0 000. SRQMASK 40 000. SYNC 8 000. TTLTRG 0 000. PUPRCL OFF 012. 1260-40A 4 x 24 Signal Matrix 012. BBM 012.END

NOTE

The character string output by the 1260 Option 01 is made up of multiple lines and contains carriagereturn, line-feed pairs. These will terminate the output string. The PSETUP output string must be read repeatedly until all lines of the output have been read for all modules specified. The final line output by the Option 01 is <module address>.END where <module address> is the VXI chassis slot that the highest module address present in the VXI chassis.

NOTE

The module address for PDATAOUT and PSETUP commands may specify a range of module addresses by using the syntax <start module address>-<end module address>. The Option 01 will output data for all modules between the starting and ending module addresses that are installed in the 1260.

PUPRCL	PUPRCL <on off></on off>
	This command enables and disables the automatic recall of non- volatile memory location 1 at power up. The configuration in non- vol location 1 is stored by the use of the STORE command. Refer to the appropriate paragraph for details of the STORE command.
	NOTE
	If non-volatile location 1 is cleared and PUPRCL is ON, no recall will take place at power up.
READ	READ <module address="">.<module specific="" syntax=""></module></module>
	This command is supported by digital cards only. Refer to the individual module sections for a description of the syntax and functions performed.
RECALL	RECALL <non-vol location=""></non-vol>
	where <non-vol location=""> = 1 2 50</non-vol>
	This command will set all switching modules in the VXI chassis to the configuration stored in the non-volatile location specified. The physical location of the modules in the chassis slots is unimportant as long as the same type modules are at the same module addresses as when the switching system configuration was stored, and the rules governing module locations are observed. Note that an error will be generated if an attempt is made to RECALL a memory setting into a switching system configuration that differs from the configuration present when the memory setting was stored. An error will also be generated if an attempt is made to RECALL a memory setting from an empty location.
RESET	RESET
	NOTE
	A delay of at least 100 msec may be required after a RESET command before issuing the next command.
	This command causes all switching modules to be set to their de- energized states.

SCAN SCAN <ON|OFF|CONT>

The SCAN ON command enables the Option 01 to open and close the channels as specified in the scan list in turn. Each channel is closed on receipt of a trigger signal from one of the VXIbus TTLTRG lines or the VXIbus trigger command is received. The Option 01 will scan the channels until it reaches a break point or the SCAN OFF command is received. Refer to Section 3.4.16 for further information on the scan list.

The SCAN CONT command causes the Option 01 to resume scanning the channels on the scan list after pausing at a break point in the scan list. The Option 01 will continue to scan until it reaches a break point on the scan list, or it receives the SCAN OFF command.

SCAN OFF causes the 1260 Series to stop scanning. Scanning may only be resumed by the use of the SCAN ON command.

NOTE

The SCAN command may also be used to recall non-volatile memory settings in turn.

SETUP

SETUP <module address>.<seqmode>

This command is used to control the sequence in which switching modules relays are opened and closed. The sequence modes (<seqmode>s) are IMM (Immediate), BBM (Break-Before-Make) and MBB (Make-Before-Break).

The Immediate (IMM) sequence mode will cause the opening and closing of switching module channels as quickly as possible, and the sequence of opening and closing is indeterminate. Care must be taken to avoid damaging connections while the switching module is in a state of transition, i.e., short circuiting power supplies to ground, connecting high power outputs together, or applying excessive power to low impedance inputs.

The Break-Before-Make (BBM) sequence mode causes existing channel closures to be opened before new channel closures are made. BBM is the default (power up) state.

The Make-Before-Break (MBB) sequence mode causes new channel closures to be executed before existing channel closures are opened.

SLIST

SLIST <scan list>

where <scan list> is <module address>.<channel> [;<module address>.<channel>];....

This command enters the slot and channel information to be used in the scan list while in the SCAN mode.

NOTE

Non-volatile memory locations may be specified instead of a <module address>. <channel>. It should be noted that if a non-volatile location is used, all relays closed as a result will stay closed when the next scan entry is executed, unless the next scan entry is another non-volatile recall location. With the normal <module address>.<channel > entry, the current scan entry is opened before the next is closed.

The range of values of <module address> is from 1 to 12. Switching channels are closed if <channel> is a module specific statement. If a non-volatile memory setting is used, it must be an integer value between 1 and 50.

A break point in the scan list will cause the Option 01 to stop scanning after opening the previous channel. A break point in the scan list is defined as the character zero (0), delimited by semicolons (;0;). Scanning is resumed only after receipt of the SCAN CONT or SCAN ON commands. SCAN CONT will cause the Option 01 to resume scanning from the scan list break point it was paused at and the SCAN ON command will cause the Option 01 to resume scanning from the beginning of the scan list.

If the Option 01 pauses at a scan list break point, bit 4 of the GPIB status byte, Scan list at break point, is asserted and SRQ asserted if the SRQMASK permits. Refer to Section 3.4.17 for further information on the SRQMASK command.

SRQMASK

SRQMASK <32|33.....254|255>

This command controls the circumstances under which the Option 01 will cause a VXI/GPIB Resource Manager to assert SRQ by masking the Option 01 status byte. The mask value, <integer> is the decimal equivalent of the binary eight bit byte ANDED with the GPIB status byte, i.e., if a bit in the mask is a logic 1, the assertion of the corresponding bit in the status byte will cause the Option 01 to assert SRQ. Refer to Table 3-1 for the bit assignments of the GPIB Status byte. SRQ is asserted by raising the VXI Request True exception to the VXI Resource Manager. Note the status byte also details the possible responses of the 1260-01 to a GPIB serial poll.

NOTE

Service Requested (bit 7) is cleared by a VXI Status Request command (or by sending a serial poll to a VXI/GPIB Resource Manager. This will also raise a VXI Request False exception which will cause a VXI/GPIB Resource Manager to de-assert SRQ.

NOTE

Programming Error (bit 6) is cleared when the YERR command is received.

NOTE

Scan List at Break Point (bit 4) is cleared when a SCAN ON, SCAN OFF or SCAN CONT command is received.

STORE

Bit Number	Description					
1 (lsb)	Unused					
2	Unused					
3	Unused					
4	Scan List At Break Point					
5	Ready					
6	Programming Error					
7	Service Requested					
8 (msb)	Unused					

Table 3-1, 1260 Option 01 Status Byte

The Programming error bit cannot be masked, and so the range of values for valid SRQMASKs is 32 - 63, 96 - 127, 160 - 191 and 223 - 255.

The power up (default) value of the SRQMASK is 40, i.e., programming error or Scanlist at break point will cause SRQ to be asserted.

STORE <non-vol location> where <non-vol location> = 1|2|......|50

This command will store the present state of all switching modules resident in the VXI chassis in the non-volatile memory location specified.

A STORED configuration must be recalled into the same module set as was stored. Any changes in module location will be disregarded as long as the same module types are at the same module addresses as were stored.

SYNC SYNC <0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8>

The commands SYNC <0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7> connect the selected SYNC output to the corresponding TTLTRG line. SYNC 8 disconnects the SYNC output from the TTLTRG lines and is the default (power up) state.

TEST 0.<testnumber> where <testnumber>::=1|2|3

This command causes the Option 01 to carry out a self test. The possible tests are:

Non-Destructive RAM Test

EPROM Checksum Test

Non-Destructive Non-Volatile Memory Test

NOTE

IF non-vol memory initialization is required, use the TEST 0.3 command to accomplish the initialization. Non-vol initialization will only be accomplished in the event of a firmware revision change, or if corruption of the non-vol is detected. If these conditions have not occurred, the TEST 0.3 command will be executed without reinitializing the non-vol memory. If non-vol memory initialization is required, the contents of the non-vol are invalid and will be erased during initialization.

On commencing a test, the Ready bit of the status byte is reset until the test is completed.

If self-test passes, the 1260-01 will return a hexadecimal 7F. If it fails, an SRQ is generated, and the operator must send a YERR command to determine the actual error.

TTLTRG <0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8>

Commands TTLTRG <0.....7> cause the connection of one of the eight TTLTRG lines to a selected switching card. TTLTRG 8 deselects the TTLTRG line selected.

WRITE <module address>.<module specific syntax>

This command is supported by 1260 digital cards only. Refer to the individual module sections for a description of the syntax and functions performed.

YERR YERR

This command causes the master switching module in a system to transmit the location (<module address>) of the most recent error and a two digit number (<error number>) that describes the error. Refer to Table 3-2 for a listing of all possible values of <error number> and the corresponding error descriptions.

<error number=""></error>	Error Description
0	No error
1	Invalid module number specified
2	Specified module not installed
3	Invalid channel number specified
4	Invalid port number specified
5	Command syntax error
6	Read value larger than expected
7	Function not supported by module
8	Expected line terminator not found
9	Valid command not found
20	Exclude list too long
21	Channel entered on exclude list twice
22	Module doesn't allow exclude function
23	Scan list too long
24	Module doesn't allow scan
25	Equate list too long
26	Module entered on scan list twice
27	Incompatible modules equated or digital modules invalid
31	SRQMASK invalid
40	Number invalid as a test number

Table 3-2, 1260 Series Error Codes

41 *	RAM test failure
42 *	ROM test failure
43 *	Non-vol memory test failure
44 *	Incompatible operating system EPROMS, software revisions
45 *	Self-test CPU or related circuitry failure
46 *	Self-test 24 V supply failure
47 *	Self-test timer chip failure
48 *	Insufficient RAM for option module
49 *	Checksum error reading from option module EPROM
50 *	Option module EPROM incompatible with CPU EPROM
51	Failed confidence test
55	Error STOREing to non-vol memory
56	Error RECALLing from non-vol memory
57	Non-vol storage location number out of range
58	RECALLing from an empty non-vol location not allowed
59	Non-vol memory initialization required (See description of TEST command for instructions on how to accomplished initialization.)
60	INCLUDE list too long
61	Channel entered on INCLUDED list twice
62	INCLUDE feature not supported by this module
63	Maximum number of INCLUDE lists exceeded
64	All relays on INCLUDE list must be in same module
65	Cannot INCLUDE previously EXCLUDED relays and vice versa
70	Improper or missed handshake on digital I/O

Note: * Denotes a fatal error

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Chapter 4 Theory of operation

Introduction This section describes the theory of operation of a 1260 Series switching system as configured from a 1260-01 Smart Card, and a 1260 Series switching module. The 1260-40 switching module is used as an example, and the reference designators for that card are used in the circuit descriptions given in this section.

This section begins with a block diagram description of the switching system, and extends the description to a discussion of the circuit action that takes place in the 1260-01 and 1260-40 at the component level.

Functional Blocks The 1260-01 Switch Controller board consists of the following functional blocks:

- a. The Microprocessor Block
- b. The VXIbus Interface Block
- c. The Lbus Interface Block

The functional relationships between the blocks of the 1260-01 is illustrated in Figure 4-1. Switch configuration information is received from the VXIbus via the VXIbus interface, and routed to the microprocessor block. The commands received are interpreted by the microprocessor block, and the corresponding switch control information is transmitted to the appropriate switch module via the Lbus interface.

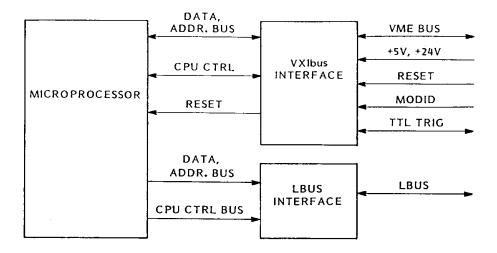


Figure 4-1, 1260 Smart Card Block Diagram

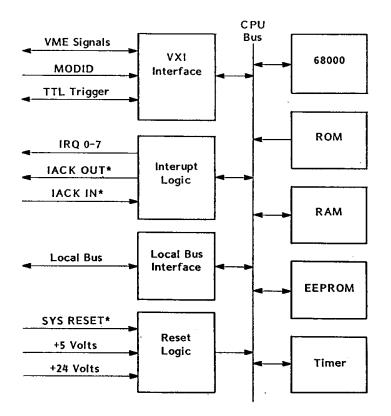


Figure 4-2, 1260 Microprocessor Block Diagram

Theory of Operation	
Power Suppliers	DC power for the 1260-01 is derived from the VXI backplane via its host switch card. A +5V supply is used to operate all of the logic on the Master and Slave boards. A +24V supply is used to supply relay coil drive, and the +24V supply is monitored by U11b on the 1260-01 to ensure the relay coil drive voltage is available.
Microprocessor Block	The microprocessor block accepts commands from the VXIbus, interprets the commands and sends the required data to the appropriate relay card via the Lbus interface. A simplified block diagram is given in Figure 4-2. The microprocessor is a Motorola MC68000 operating at 8 MHz. This block also contains ROM, RAM, EEPROM, address decoding, interrupt logic, a counter/timer and general purpose input and output ports.
	The program memory consists of two devices, U33 and U34. These devices provide 64K by 16 (optionally 128K by 16) of program memory as selected by W2. The OE\ of U33 and U34 is controlled by a PAL, U2, and programmed as follows:
	$MLOE\$ goes low when $R/W\$ is high and $LDS\$ is low .
	MHOE $goes low when R/W is high and UDS is low.$
	The system RAM consists of U114 and U115. These devices provide 32K by 16 of memory. The OE\ of U114 and U115 is also derived from U24 in addition to their WR\ signals. U24 is programmed as follows:
	$MLWE\$ goes low when $R/W\$ and $LDS\$ are low .
	MUWE\ goes low when R/W\ and UDS\ are low.
	The EEPROM is an 8K by 8 device and is configured for 6800 peripheral timing. PWE\ goes low when R/W\ is low and the clock E is high. The non-volatile memory's CE\ is qualified by U21a with NVENB\ which is generated by the reset circuitry. This prevents false writes to the EEPROM during power up and power down sequences ensuring memory integrity. The time delay between writes to the EEPROM is controlled by the system software.
	Address decoding is performed by a PAL, U23. This device provides the necessary logic to map the other devices into the

microprocessors memory map. This device also provides the necessary DTACK\ or VPA\ signals for the microprocessor depending on whether the selected device is a 16 bit device or a 6800 peripheral. LDTACK\ is an input to U23, and is used to insert wait states when an Lbus cycle is accessed. The fourth and final function provided by U23 is to detect an interrupt cycle from the states of FC0\ and FC1\ and dropping the VPA\ line.

The microprocessor is configured to support up to seven interrupts without requiring the polling of devices to determine the interrupt. These seven sources are encoded onto three lines by U108 which in turn drives the IPL0 - 2 lines of the microprocessor.

All time dependent tasks are controlled by a counter\timer which is a Motorola 6840 CTC. This is mapped as a 6800 peripheral. The timer is configured by the microprocessor, and generates interrupts at a programmed interval. During normal operation, the timer is programmed to interrupt the microprocessor every 10 mS. Note the interrupt response latency of the microprocessor is expected to vary by some small amount.

The microprocessor system has one general purpose input port, and two general purpose output ports of 8 lines each. These ports are mapped as part of the VXIbus interface and use 6800 timing. The input port, U110, is used to read the status of the VXIbus interface state machine, and the status of the +24V on the backplane in conjunction with U11b. This port also reads the status of the VXIbus chassis receiver mechanism safety switches, if fitted, and the checkin signal used to put the microprocessor in self test mode. The safety switch input is protected by R111, Q3 and Q4, while R112 acts as a pullup when the switches are not used. U106 is an output port which is used along with U1, U2 and U3 to select which VXIbus defined TTLTRG line will be used to trigger the switching system. U109 is an output port to the VXIbus state machine that clears the trigger input latch, the trigger output, and the check output used in self-test mode.

The Reset Circuits

The reset circuit provides a reliable signal under the most difficult situations. The circuit consists of a voltage reference, VR1, which provides a nominal 1.23 voltage level, U11d, which senses when the +5V supply drops below 4.5 volts and discharges the reset timing capacitor, C2, via Q2. As the +5V supply is applied to the board, the output of U11d is held low until the supply reaches a nominal 4.75 volts, at which time it goes high. This signal is inverted by U11c which in turn drives Q2. As long as the +5V line is below +4.75 volts, the gate of Q2 is held high and prevents C2 from charging. If, at any time the +5V supply drops below 4.5 volts due to the hysteresis provided by Z4d, the gate of Q2 is

again pulled high, and the transistor discharges C2 restarting a reset cycle. CR1 holds the voltage across C2 to 0.6 volts above the reference voltage to reduce the time required to discharge the capacitor. U11a senses the voltage across the reset timing capacitor C2, and drives the HALT\ line from which all other reset signals are derived. This comparator also provides hysteresis due to Z4c to prevent oscillation as the capacitor voltage crosses the reference voltage. The HALT\ signal is the hardwired logical-OR of three signals. Q1 buffers the reset signal from the VXIbus backplane and drives HALT\. U111d buffers the low +5V sense signal from U11d and also drives HALT\. U111a inverts HALT\ to provide the non-inverted RESET signal while U111c buffers HALT\ to provide the board's inverted RESET\ signal. U111b and Q100 provide a high powered BPRST\ signal for the switching cards in the 1260 Series switching system via the Lbus. The +24V supply from the backplane is divided by Z2b, Z2c and R102 and compared to the reference voltage by U11b. This comparator drives the general purpose input port which is read by the microprocessor.

VXI InterfaceThe 1260-01 implements a VXI message-based device protocol.
The VXI Interface contains the circuitry necessary to pass
commands, data, and TTLTRG synchronization signals between
the VXI bus and the 68000 microprocessor.

The VXI interface is accomplished using three busses; the external VXI bus, an internal replica of the VXI bus, and the microprocessor's bus. The data lines for the two VXI busses are connected using U10 and U100 for the data lines. Similarly, U8 and U17 buffer the address and control signals. Data bus transfers are controlled by sequencer U26. S1 is used to select the logical address for the module, while U7 and U103 decode the external address and address modify lines.

The internal VXI bus is connected to the microprocessor's bus through several registers, as defined in the VXI specifications. Actual interfacing of the registers to the 68000's bus is accomplished using U23 to control the handshake, U113 as an address decoder, and U109 as a general purpose register. The other VXI-defined registers are implemented as follows:

ID and I	Device Type Registers	U19	
Status a	and Control Register		U28
Protoco	I Register		U19
Respon	se Register		U29

Data Low Register	U9 and U101			
Event Register	U20			
Logical Address Register	U102			

TTLTRG lines are used by external devices to open and close the signal paths, as specified by previously received SLIST commands from the Slot 0 controller. Each of the TTLTRG lines corresponds to a different "channel" number.

The microprocessor selects TTLTRG lines through address decoder U113, register 4106, and multiplexers U1 and U3. U1 is used for output, while U3 is used for input. U2 is a buffer which drives the selected output TTLTRG lines.

The Lbus Interface The Lbus interface is the vehicle through which the microprocessor controls the relay cards in the system. It is a state machine which transmits the microprocessor's address and data serially through the Lbus to the switching modules in the switching system. The state machine makes the transfer of data to and from the relay latches look as though they are memory mapped in the microprocessors address space, and because of the ability to add wait states to the microprocessors's bus cycle, this process is entirely transparent to the user.

> The Lbus interface state machine is implemented in a master and slave configuration, where the master is part of the microprocessor card and slaves are part of each relay card. The master state machine is implemented in two 22V10 PALs, three shift registers and three differential line drivers. U14 is the primary state machine and controls the state transitions for all data transfer activities. The master state machine has 27 states. where state S0 is the dormant state. When the state machine detects that its select line (LBUS) and AS input are both low, it will proceed to state S1; otherwise it will remain at state S0. During state S1, LD/SH\ is lowered and the 13 lowest address lines are loaded into U22 and U112. During states S2 and S14, the address data is shifted through a multiplexer, U13, and line driver U4 onto the Lbus. This data is received by all relay cards in the system, and the four most significant bits of the 13 are used to select a specific card.

> If the microprocessor was executing a write cycle, the data would be loaded into data shift register U12 during state S1. This register would be held in its hold mode until state S18 where it is allowed to shift its contents out via the multiplexer, U13, and line driver U4 to the Lbus. Alternatively, if the microprocessor was executing a read cycle, then data shift register U12 would shift in

the data from the slave state machine during states S17 through S24, and hold the data for states S25 and S26 to allow the microprocessor to read the data back. In both cases, the state machine generates the LDTACK\ signal for the microprocessor, which is combined with the other DTACK\ signals in the address decoder PAL U23, making data transfers to the slaves transparent to the microprocessor program.

Each slave relay card has a slave state machine. These state machines track the master state machine during the address transfer portion of a data transfer cycle. The slaves receive five signals from the master which are:

- a. Clock, which only toggles during a transfer cycle to reduce noise induced into the relay cards.
- b. A/D, which distinguishes between address and data transfers.
- c. R/W, which distinguishes between read and write cycles.
- d. STROBE, which transfers the newly written data into the relay latches at the end of a write cycle.
- e. DATA, which is a bi-directional line for transferring address and data between master and slaves.

The slave state machines in the system remain dormant until the master needs to transfer data to or from one of them. The master applies a clock signal to the Lbus, and raises the A/D line to indicate the start of a transfer. As a result, the slave state machines will lag the master by one state, and has only 26 states. Note that the following description of the slave state machines use the 1260-40 switching module as an example, and the reference designators referred to apply to this assembly only. The principles of operation are, however, identical for all relay assemblies within the 1260 Series.

The slave state machine is implemented in a 22V10 PAL, U52, and it tracks the states and provides the control signals for the switching module. When U52 receives a clock signal and A/D is high, it proceeds from state S0 to S1 through to S13 and starts clocking the address data into shift registers U62 and U61 using the CLKADDR signal. From state S14 to the end of the transfer, CLKADDR remains high, maintaining the address data at the shift register's outputs. The four highest address bits transferred to the slave are routed to a comparator, U56, and compared to the board address as set by SW1. If there is a match, BOARDENA goes high indicating that the data to be read or written pertains to this card. BOARDENA is read by the state machine U52, and if it is high during state S14, the state machine

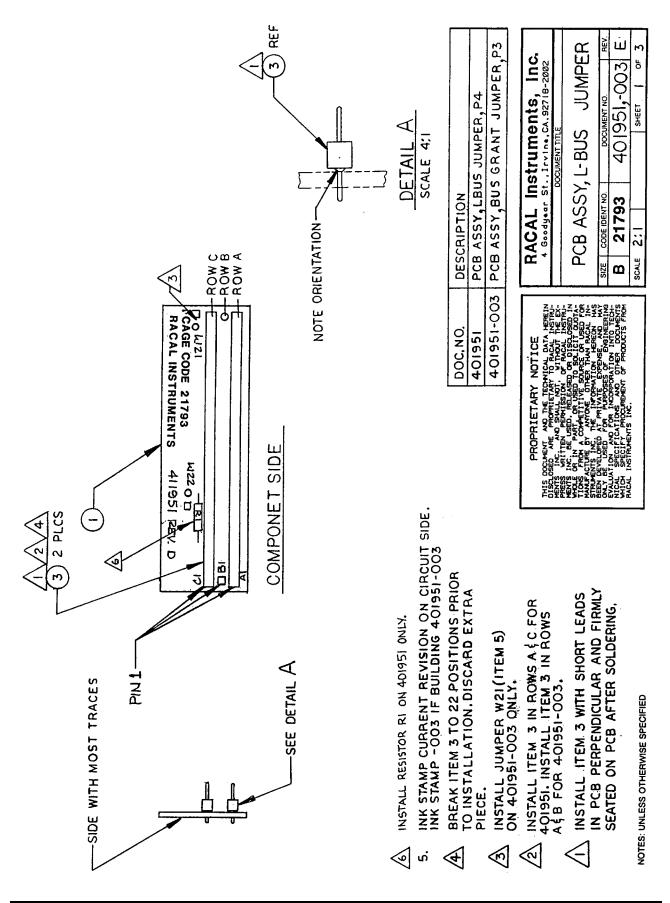
will proceed to state S15. If it is not, then it will return to state S0.

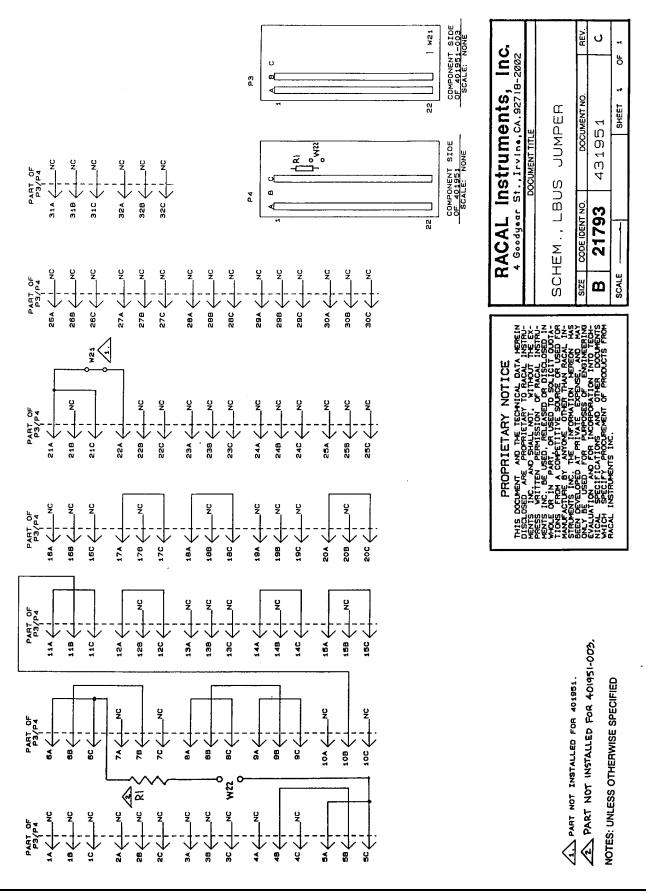
If the state machine proceeds to state S15 and a write cycle is being executed, then CLKDENA goes high from state S16 until S21 and U53 gates its CLOCK input on and drives the CLKIN signal. CLKIN is gated to the correct input shift register through U54 and U55, as determined by the lower order address bits from U62 and U61. A9 is used to split the address space on the board between the relay space and the identification byte space. During the slave's state S24, the master will raise the STROBE line for one state, transferring the shift register's data into the relay latch. The relay latch then drives a sinking current driver to control the relay coil.

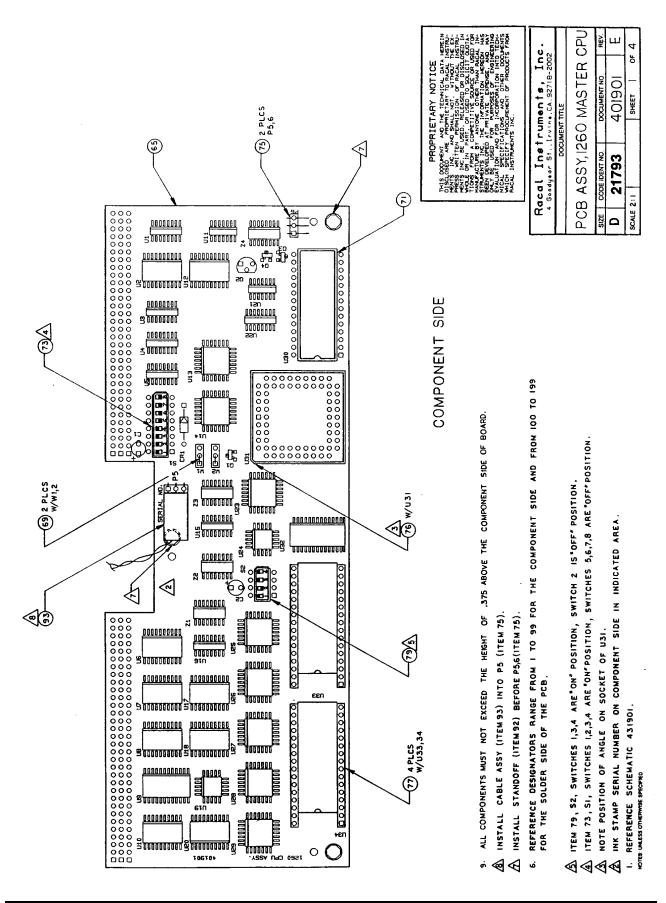
If a read cycle is being executed and applies to the relay board, CLKDENA goes high from state S15 to S21, and U53 gates its CLOCK input on and drives the CLKOUT signal. CLKOUT drives all of the read back shift registers. During state S15, SH/LD\ goes low and the data at the parallel inputs of the shift registers is loaded in. The relay data is derived from the relay coil drive voltage, and is divided by a 220K and 47K resistor set. The identification byte register is also loaded and shifted out, but its inputs are wired to a specific value used by the system to identify the type of card being accessed. Each read back shift register's output is routed to a multiplexer, U70, U71 and U72. The required output is selected by the address as presented by U62 and U61. This data is routed to the line driver U51 which is enabled by U53's DIN/OUT\ signal which goes low when CLKDENA is high and RD/WR\ is high.

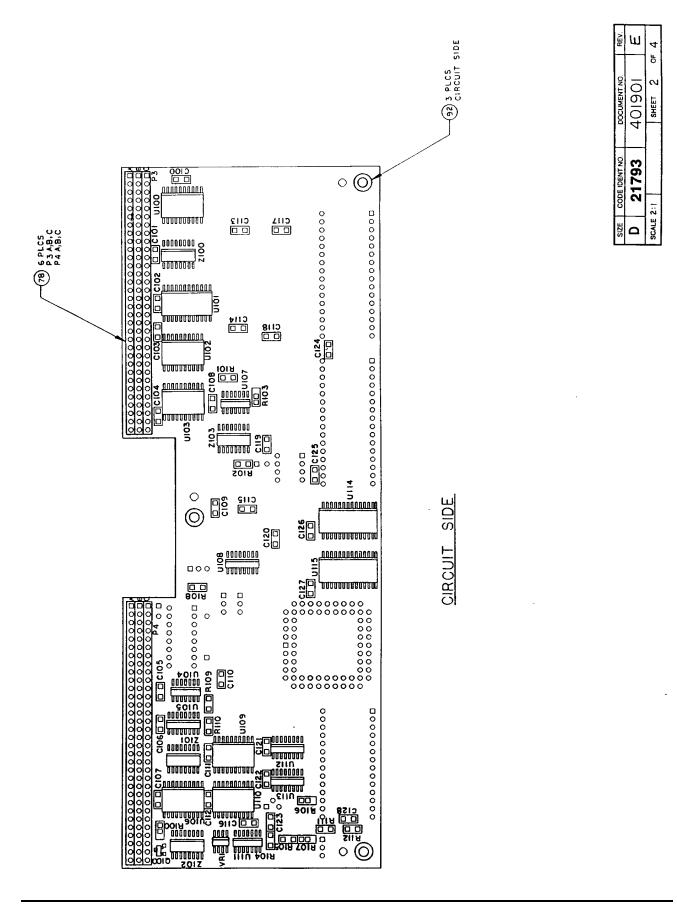
Chapter 5 Drawings

401951, -003	PCB Assy, L-Bus Jumper	5-2
431951	Schematic, L-Bus Jumper	5-3
401901	PCB Assy, 1260 Master CPU (VXI Rev. 1.2)	5-4
431901	Schematic, 1260 Master CPU (VXI Rev. 1.2)	5-6
401901-003	PCB Assy, 1260 Master CPU (Ver. 1, VXI Rev. 1.3)	5-19
431901-003	Schematic, 1260 Master CPU (Ver. 1, VXI Rev. 1.3)	5-21
401901-005	PCB Assy, 1260 Smart CPU, Rev. 1.3	5-34
431901-005	Schematic, 1260 Smart CPU, Rev. 1.3	5-35





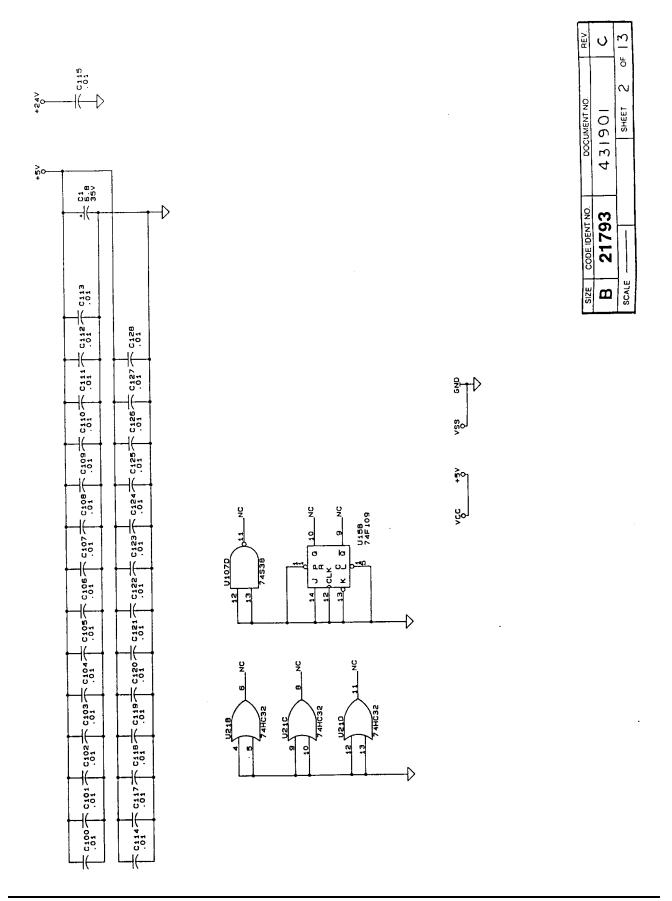


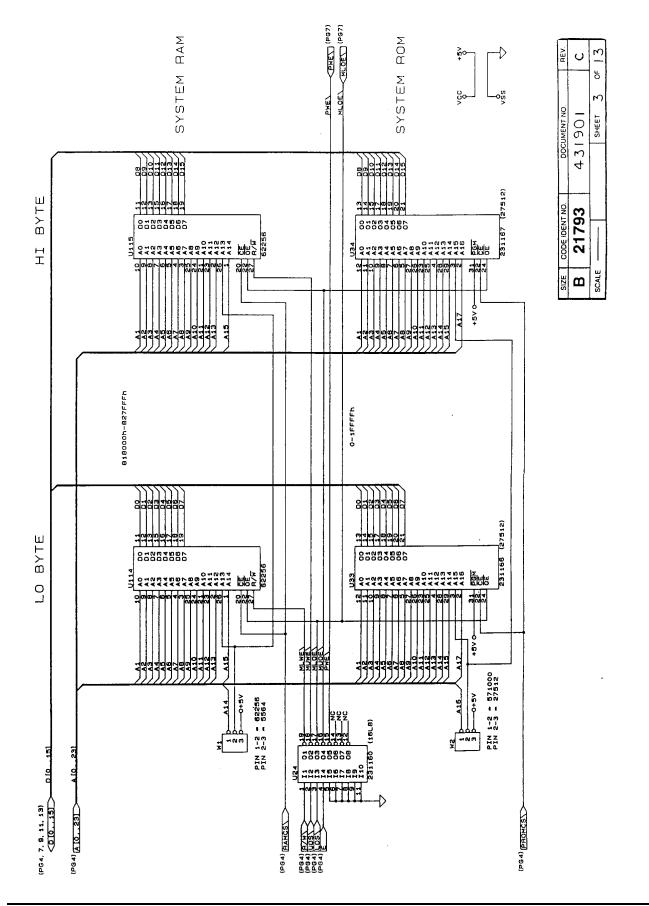


							ſ	E0.				U34, 115		0			58	HIGHEST REF. DES.
								Z4. 103	ę,	ГР 1	SS	UB4.	R112	G4. 100	89	CR1	C2, 128	HIGHEST REF. DE
6	7	10	10	œ	14	14	10	12	10	12	10	10	ß	ø	10	σ	GND PIN NO.	
16	14	50	20	16	58	28	50	m	20	24	50	20	16	18	20	16	PIN NO.	tons
74HCT166	7 4HC32	74LS374	231162 (16LB)	74F109	231163 (22V10)	231164 (22V10)	74HCT299	LM339	74ALS645A-1	74LS652	74LS244	74F521	26LS31	74LS151	74LS641-1	74LS138	IC TYPE	IC POWER CONNECTIONS
U22, 112	U21	U20, 106, 109	U19	U15	U14	U13	U12	U11. 111	U10, 100	U9, 101	UB. 17. 102. 110	U7, 18, 103	U4, 5	Ē	U2, 6	U1. 16. 113	AEF. DES.	
14		7	8	7	16	16	14	16, 17, 56, 57	-	15	15	14	14	14	10	14	GND BIN NO.	
28	16	14	16	14	30, 32	30, 32	58	14, 52	14	58	28	28	28	28	20	28	PIN NO.	Ions
62256	74LS14B	74538	261532	74LS74	231167 (27512)	231166 (27512)	58065	MC68000CP-B	6840P	231155 (20RA10)	231156 (20A10)	231157 (22V10)	231158 (22V10)	231159 (22410)	231160 (16LB)	231161 (22V10)	IC TYPE	IC POWER CONNECTIONS
U114, 115	U10B	U107	U105	U104	¥60	EEU	U32	1EU	030	U29	028	U27	U26	U25	U24	U23	REF. Des.	

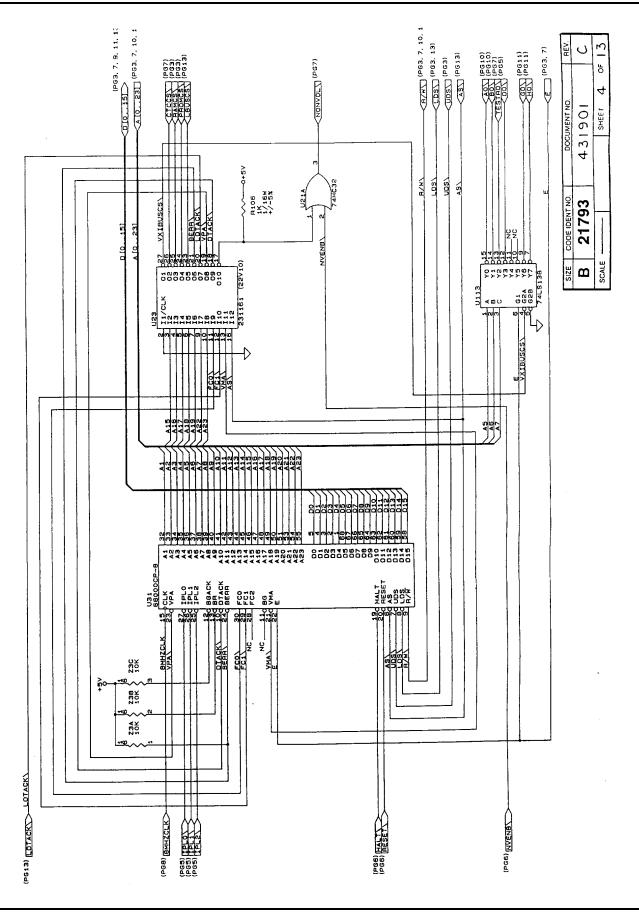
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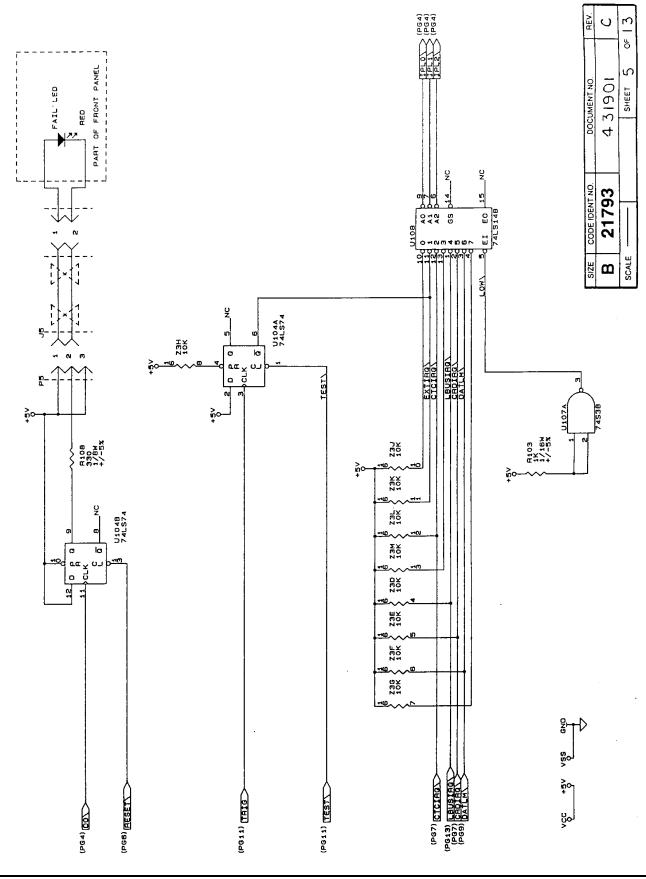
AND FROM 100 TO 199 FOR THE SOLDER SIDE OF THE PCB. 3. RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OHMS. 2. CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, +/-20X. 50V UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. 1. RESISTOR NETWORKS ARE IN OHMS, +/-2X. NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

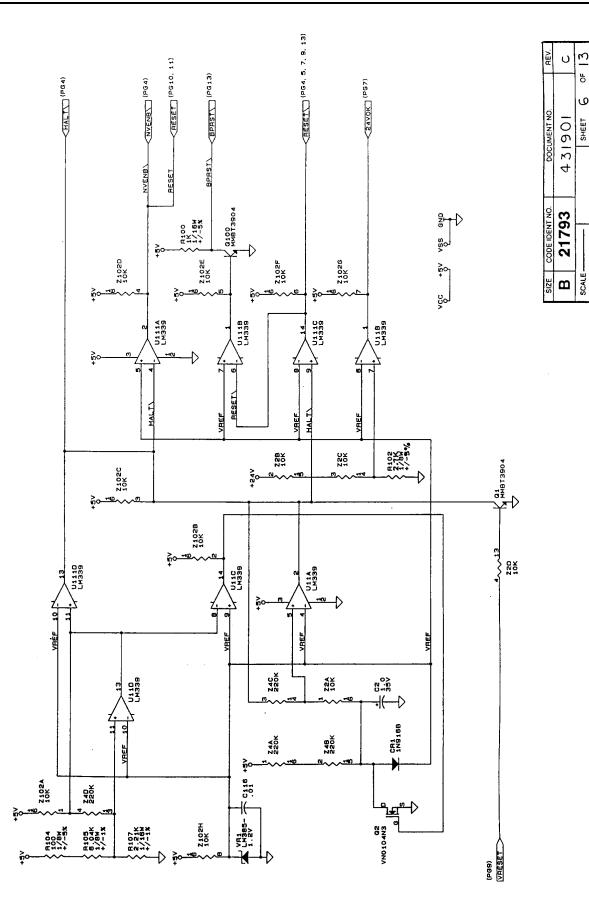


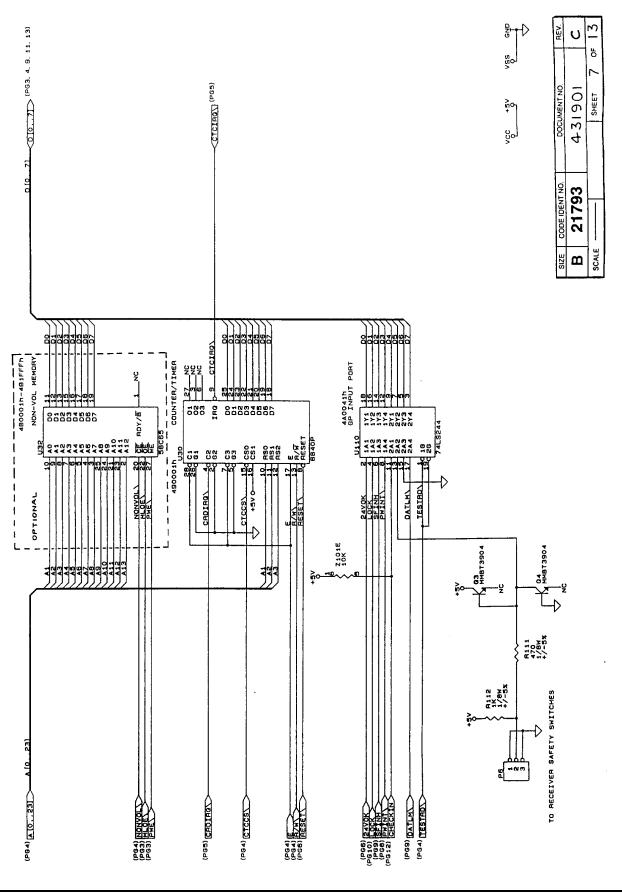


Drawings 5-8

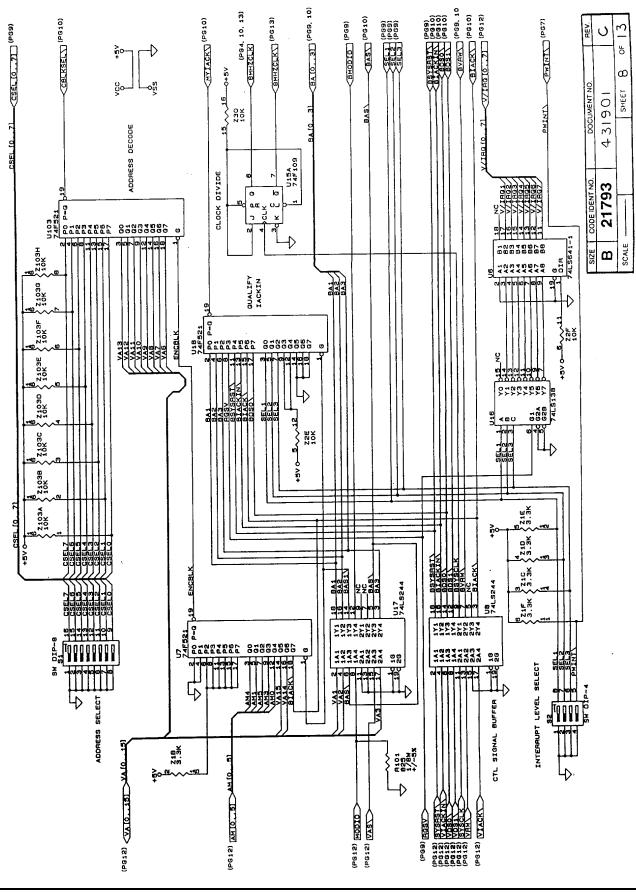


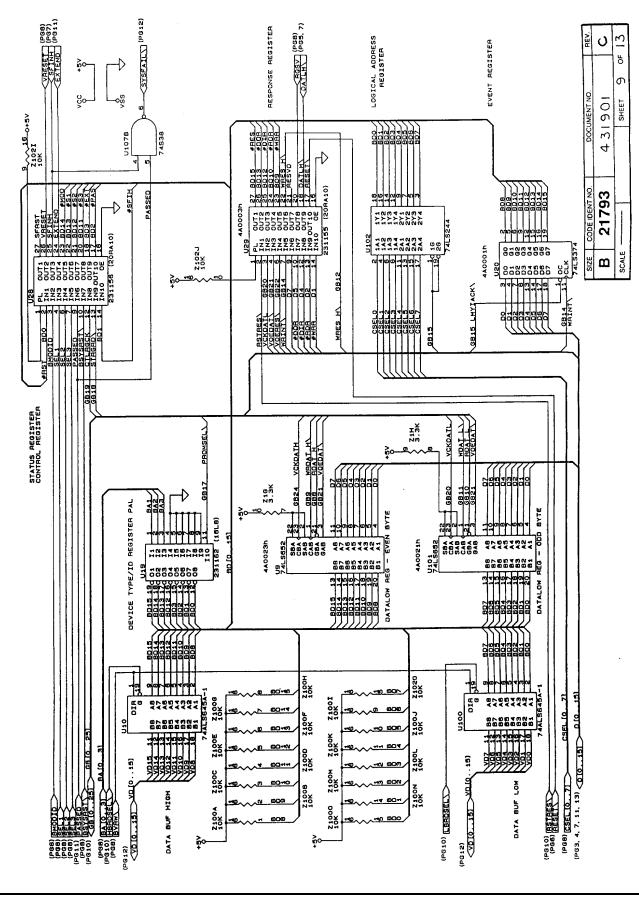




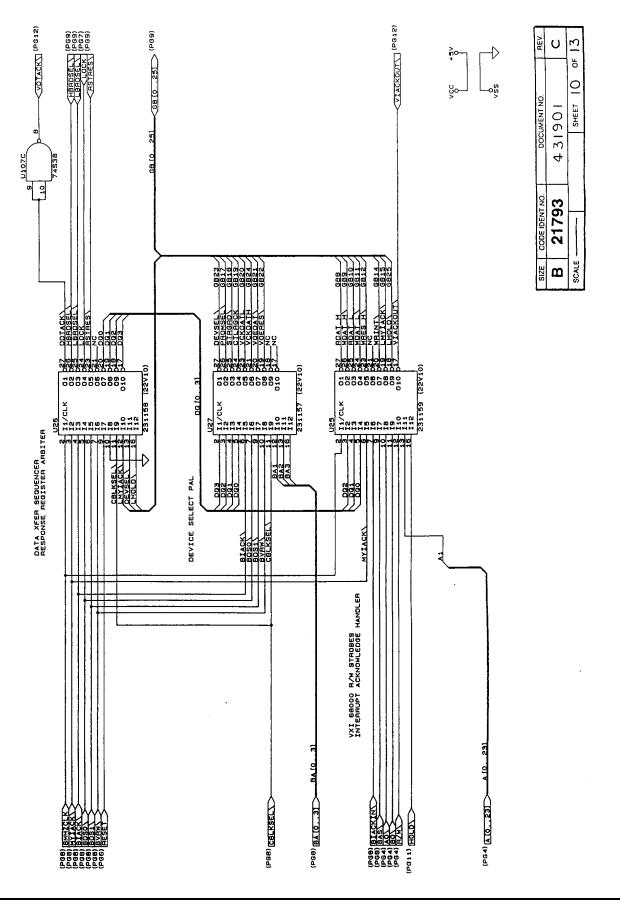


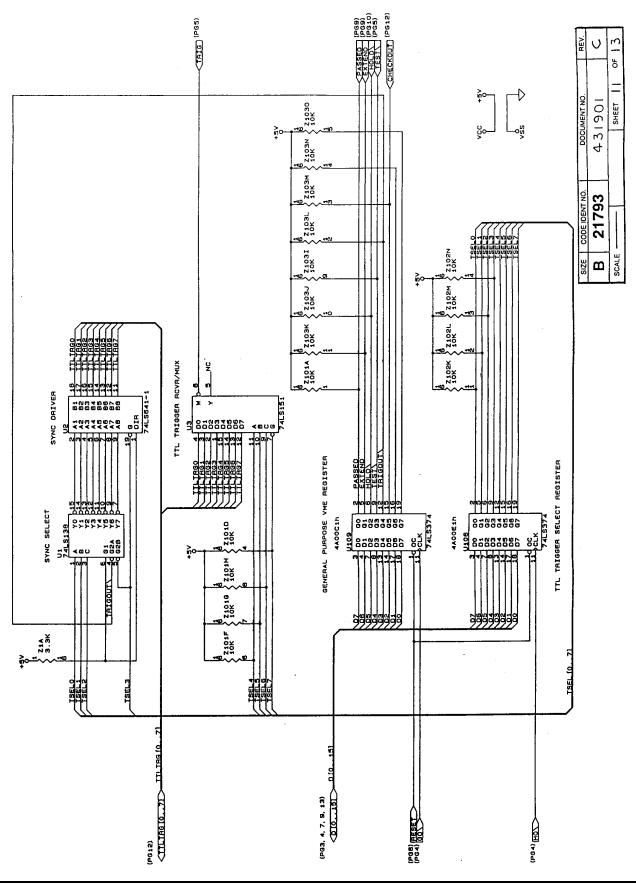




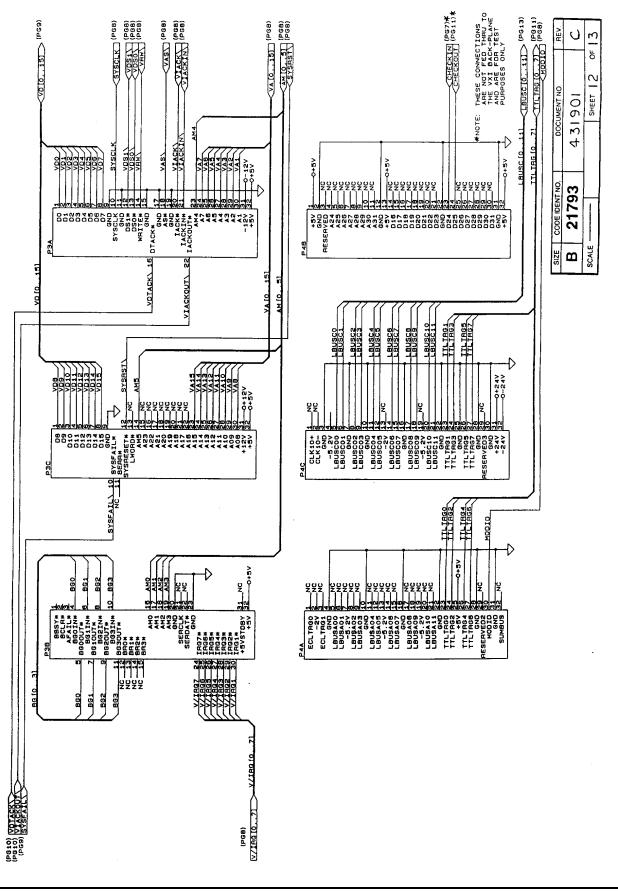


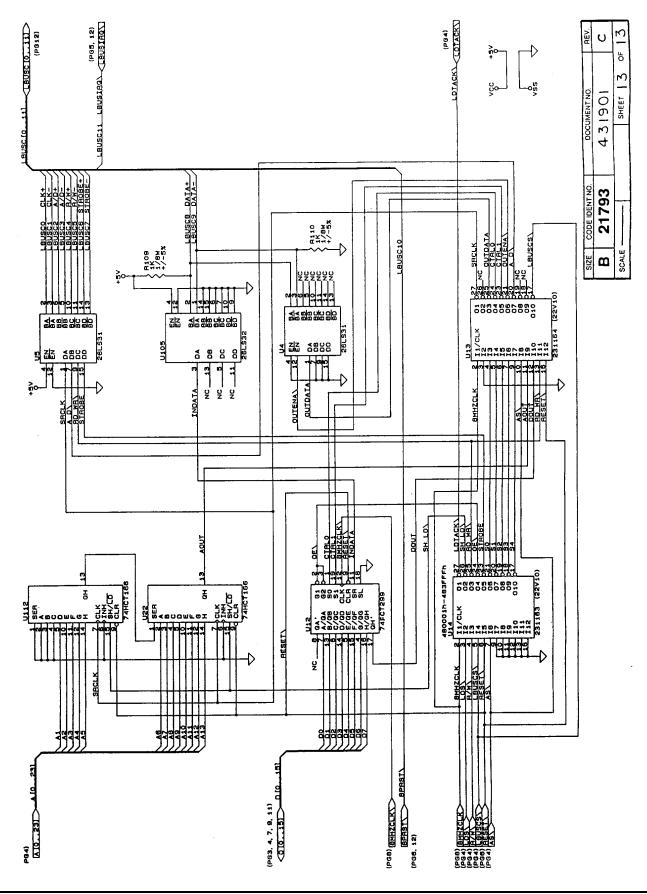
Drawings 5-14



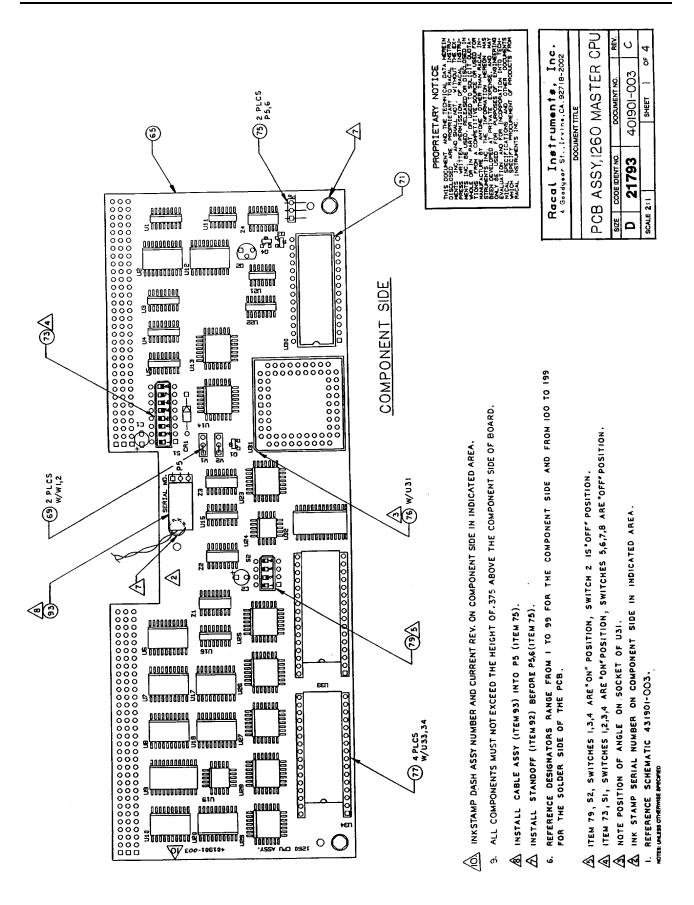


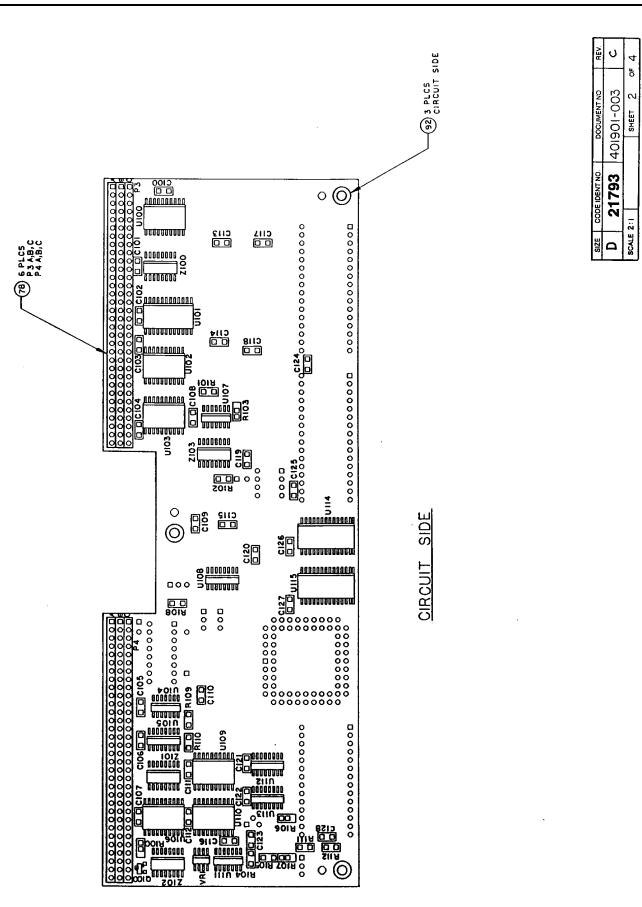
Drawings 5-16





Drawings 5-18





							[-1-	—] -		-1			<u> </u>			
								Z4, 103	22	VR1	28	U34, 115	2114	04 , 100	89	CR1	C2, 128 HIGHEST	REF. DES
8	7	10	10	Ð	14	14	10	12	10	12	10	10	0	٥	10	8	GND PIN NO.	
16	14	50	20	36	28	28	20	3	20	24	20	20	16	16	30	16	PIN NO.	SNOI
74HCT166	7 4HC32	74L8374	231162 (16LB)	74F109	231163 (22V10)	231164 (22V10)	7 AHCT299	LM339	74ALS645A-1	7 4LS652	74L5244	74F521	26LS31	74LS151	741.5641-1	74LS138	IC TYPE	IC POWER CONNECTIONS
U22, 112	U21	U20, 106, 109	U19	C15	U14	USB	U12	U11. 111	U10, 100	UB, 101	US. 17, 102, 110	U7, 18, 103	U4. 5	5	U2. 6	U1. 16. 113	AEF. Des.	
14	6	7	8	2	16	16	14	16, 17, 56, 57	-	5	ŝ	14	14	1	10	11	GND PIN ND.	
28	16	3.4	9	1	30, 32	30, 32	28	14, 52		8	88	28	28	28	20	28	PIN NO.	IONS
62256	74L514B	74530	261532	74L\$74	231167 (27512)	231166 (27512)	88085	MC68000CP-8	6840P	231155 (20AA10)	231156 (20RA10)	231157 (22V10)	231158 (22410)	231159 (22410)	231160 (16L8)	231161 (22V10)	IC TYPE	IC POWER CONNECTIONS
U114, 115	U108	U107	U105	U104	134	CEN	U32	U31	067	52N	U28	u27	U26	U25	U24	U23	DES.	

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REFERENCE DESIGNATORS RANGE FROM 1 TO 99 FOR THE COMPONENT SIDE and From 100 to 199 for the Solder Side of the PCB. Resistor Values are in Ohms. Capacitor Values are in Microfarads. +/-20%, 50V unless othermise specified. Resistor Networks are in Ohms. +/-2%. N.

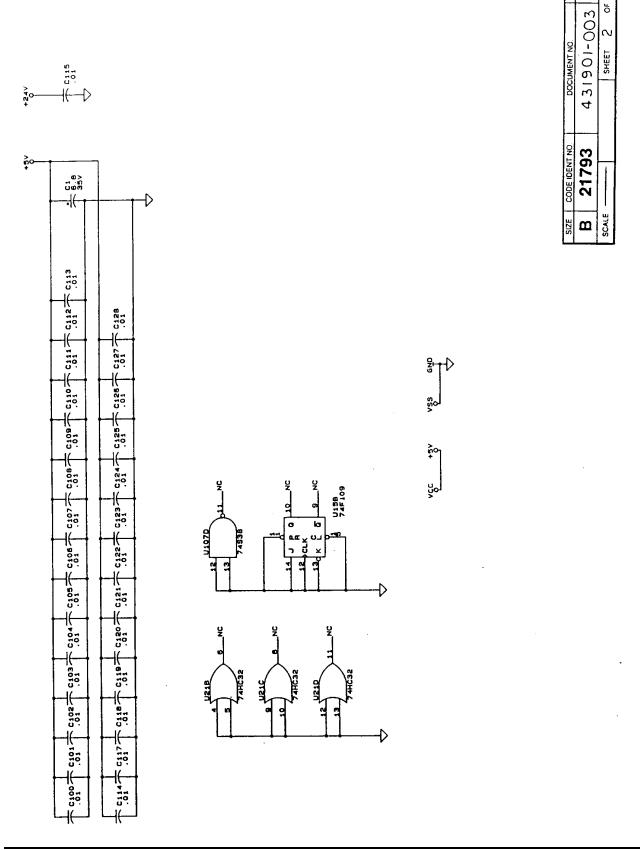
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Racal Ins 4 Goodyear St.	ŏ	SCHEM.	SIZE CODE IDENT NO	B 21793	SCALE
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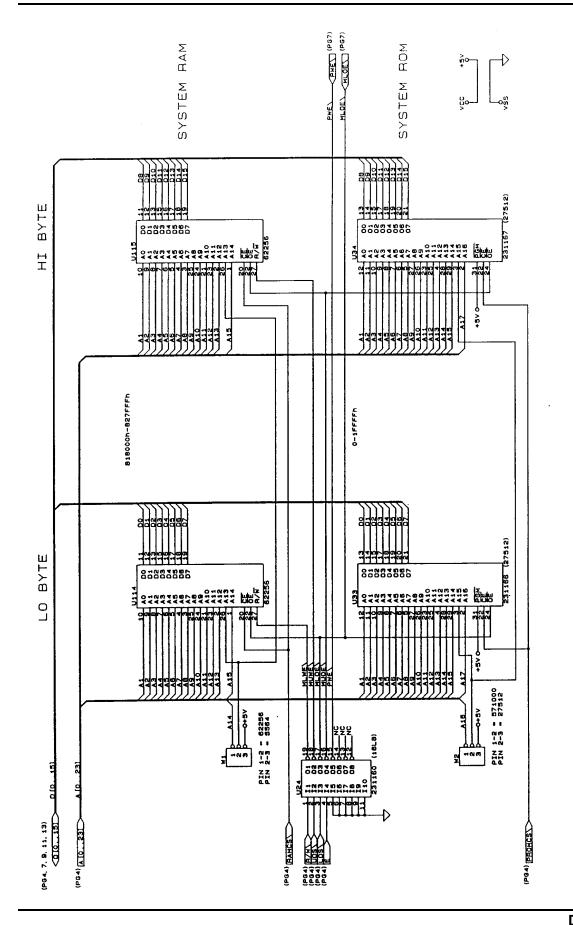
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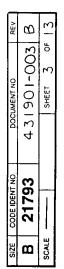


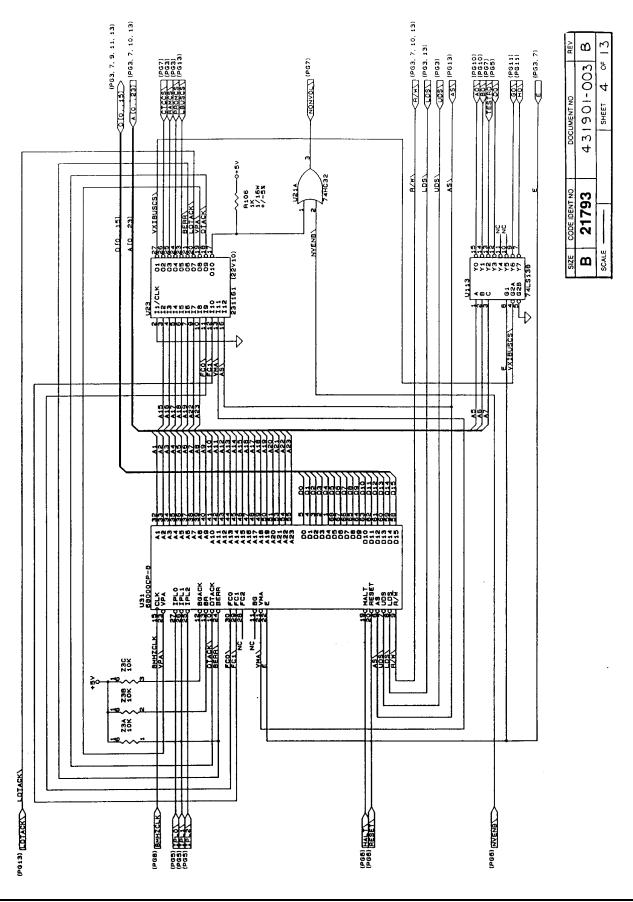


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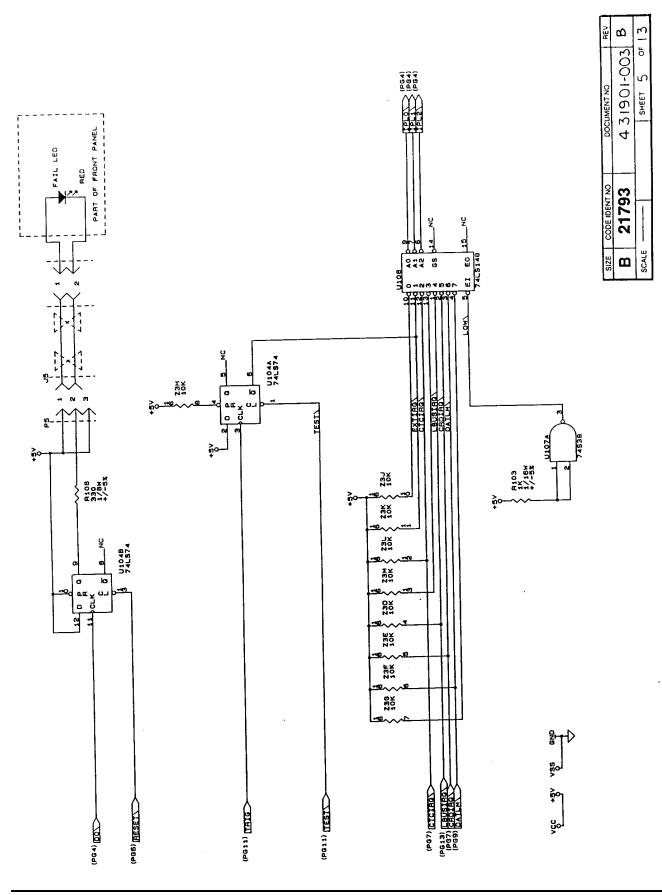
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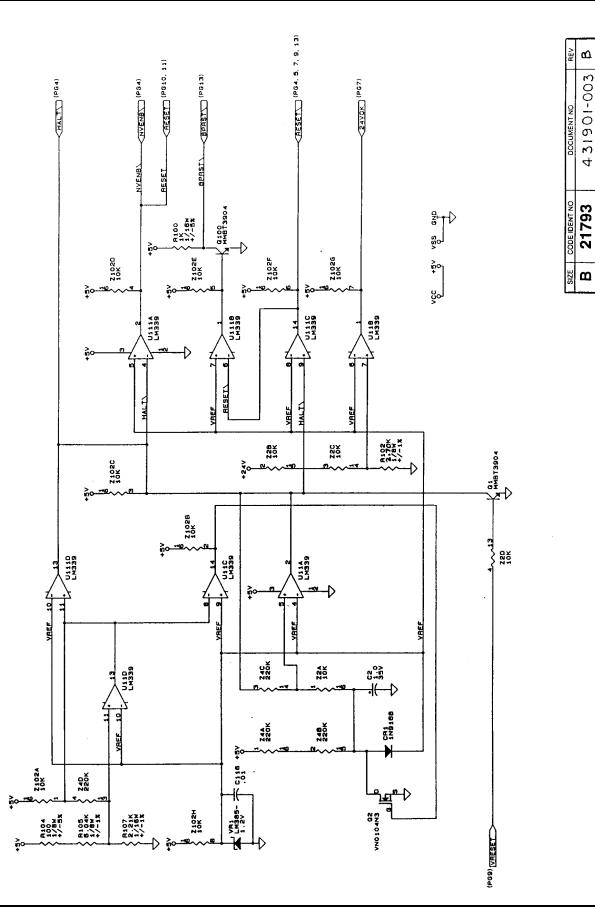






Drawings 5-24





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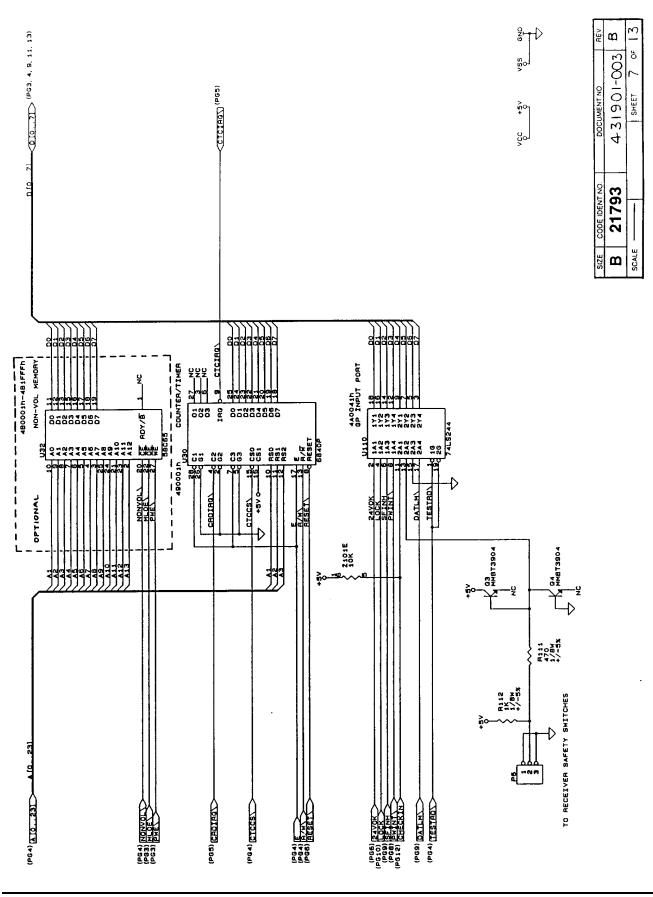
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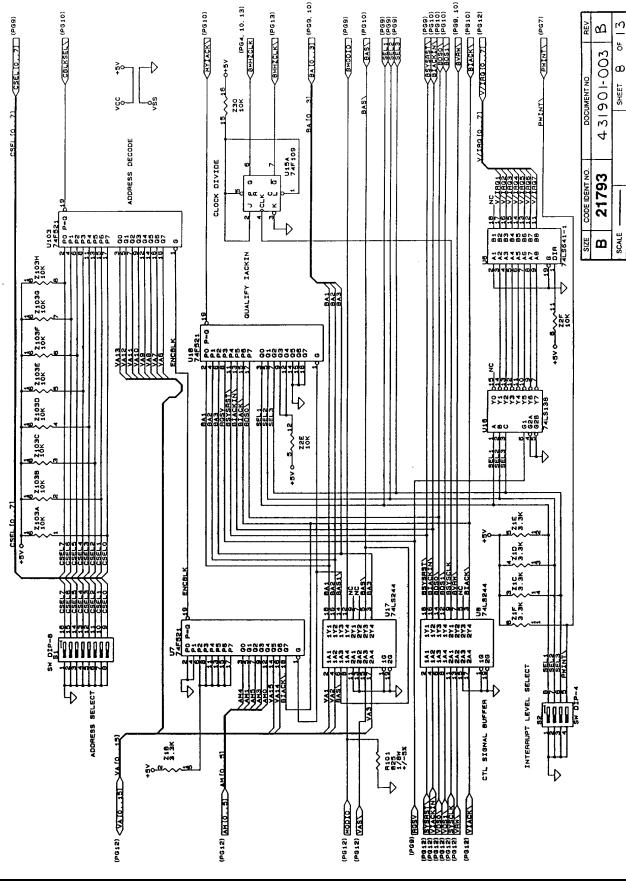
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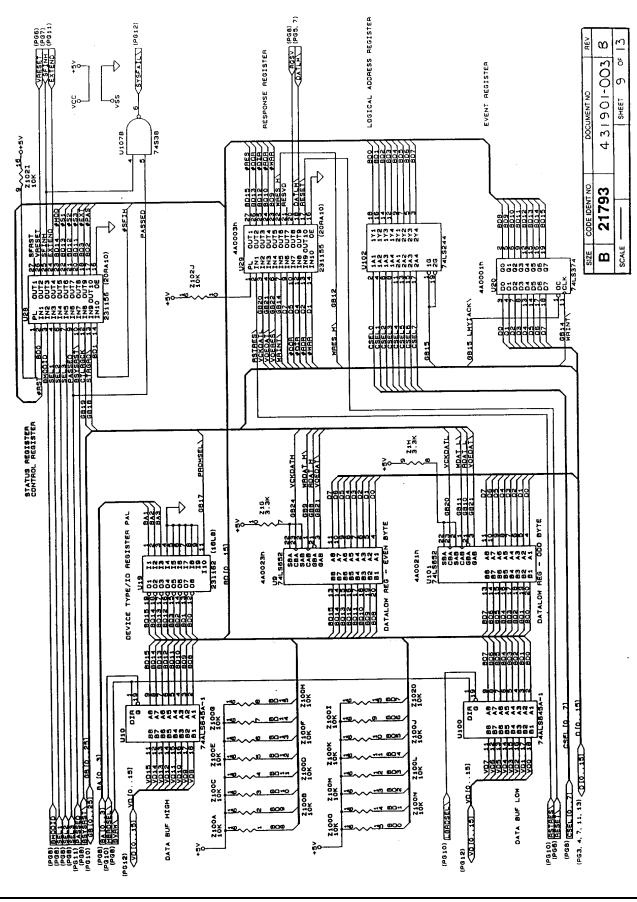
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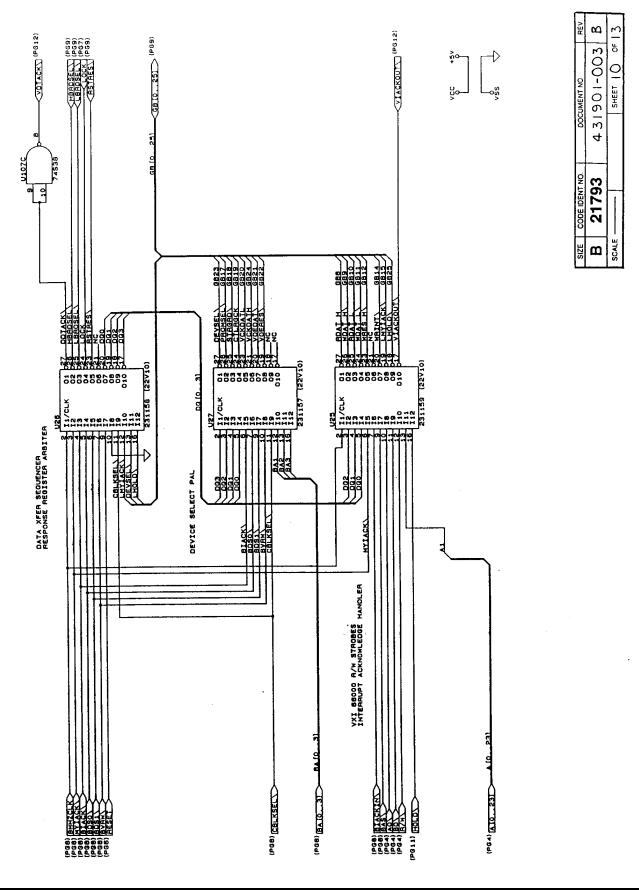
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Drawings 5-26

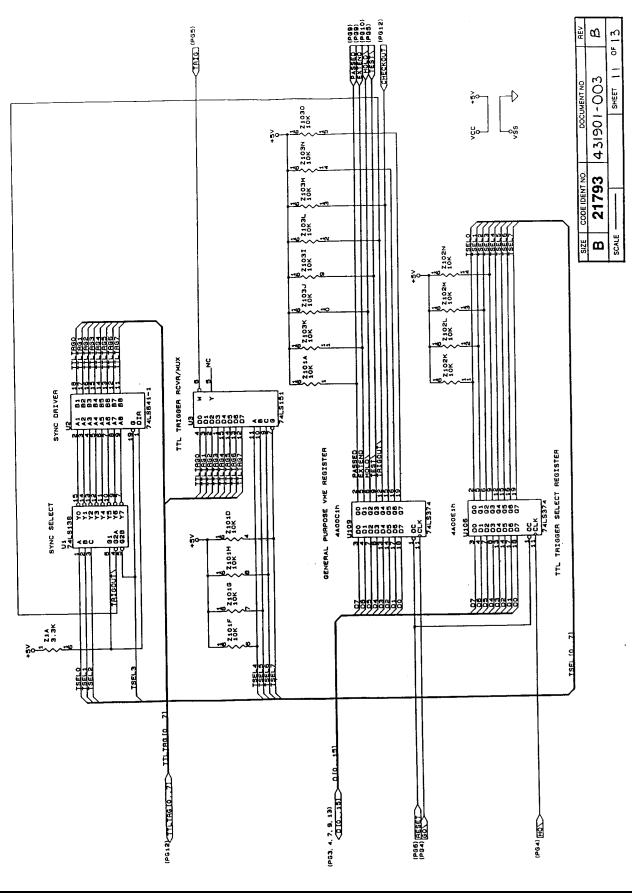


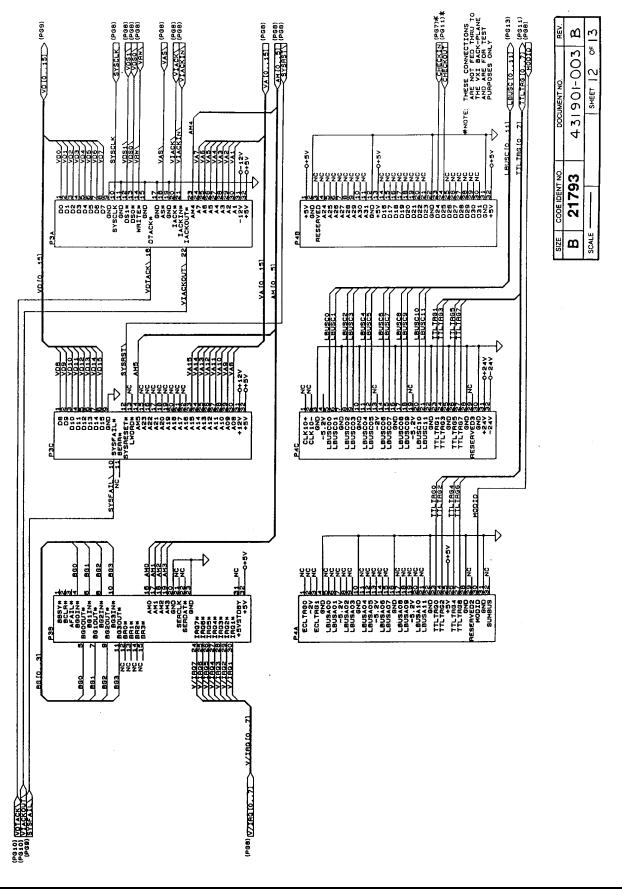


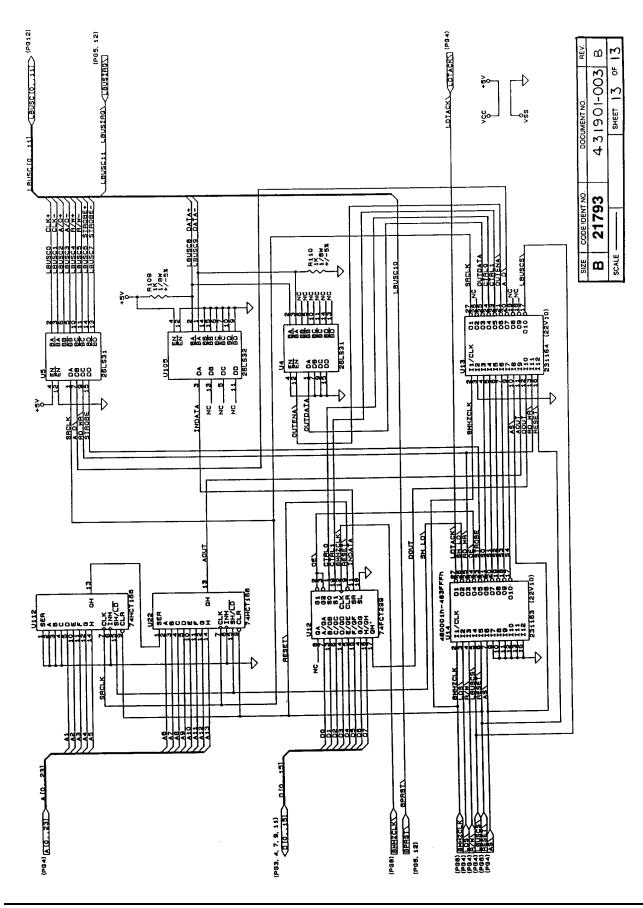


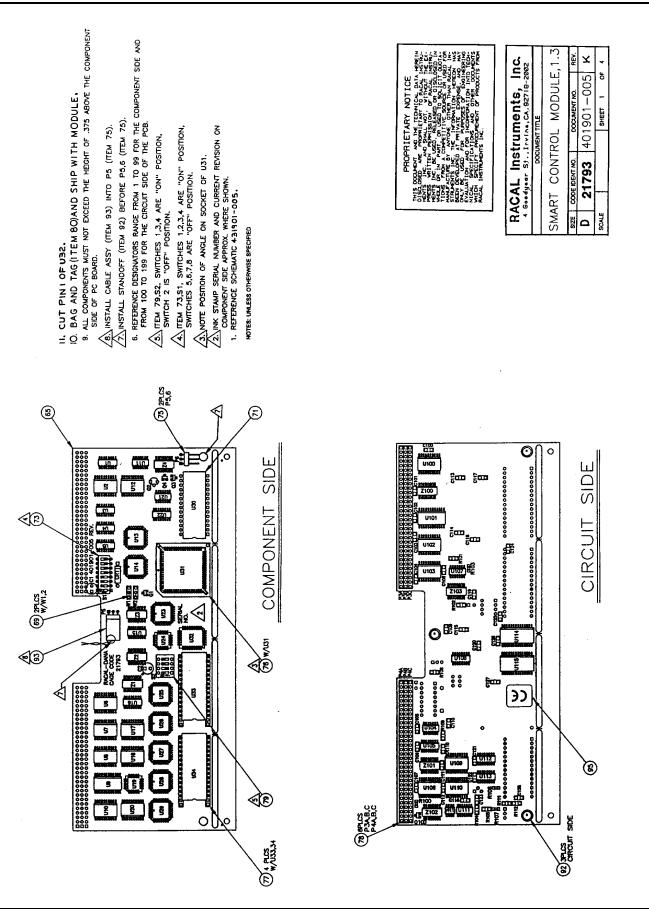


Drawings 5-30









Drawings 5-34

U114, 115	62256	28	14	U22, 112	74HCT185	16	60	Z4, 103	
U108	74LS148	15	0	U21	7 4HC32	14	7	27	
U107	74538	14	2	U20. 105. 109	74LS374	50	10	VR1	
U105	261332	15	80	U19	231162 (16LB)	20	10	52	
U104	74LS74	14	2	U15	74F109	16	8	U34, 115	
U34	231417-002(27512)	30, 32	16	U14	231163 (22V10)	58	14	R112	
N33	231417-001 (27512)	30, 32	70	U13	231164 (22V10)	28	14	04, 100	
ZEN	286256/286513	32	16	U12	74FCT299	20	10	5	
UBI	MCGBOOOCP-B	14, 52	16. 17, 56. 57	U11. 111	LM339	m	12	CR1	
060	63 40P	14		U10, 100	74ALS645A-1	20	10	C2, 128	
52 N	231408-002(20RAID)	28	15	U 9 , 101	74LS652	54	12	HIGHEST	
U28	231156 (20AA10)	28	15	UB. 17. 102. 110	74LS244	20	10	REF. DES.	
U27	231408-004(22V10)	28	1	U7. 18. 103	74F521	20	10		
U26	23115B (22V10)	28	2	U4, 5	261531	16			
U25	231408-003(22VI0)	28	1	EU	74LS151	16	60		
U24	231408-001(16LBQ)	50	10	U2. 6	74LS641-1	20	10		
U23	231161 (22V10)	82	3.4	U1. 16, 113	74LS138	16	Ð		
REF. Des.	IC TYPE	+5V PIN NO.	GND PIN NO.	ACF.	IC TYPE	ON NIA	GND PIN NO.	THIS DO	PROPRIETARY NOTICE
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AL U27 PI	N IB HAS A PIN NAM	IED RESVD		PIN IS CONNECTED INTERNALLY IN PAL.	SNALLY IN PAL.			Racal	l Instruments, Inc.
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- AND FROM 100 TO 199 FOR THE SOLDER SIDE OF THE PCB.
 - RESISTOR VALUES ARE IN OMMS.
- CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS, +/-20%, 50V UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. Resistor networks are in Ohms, +/-2%.
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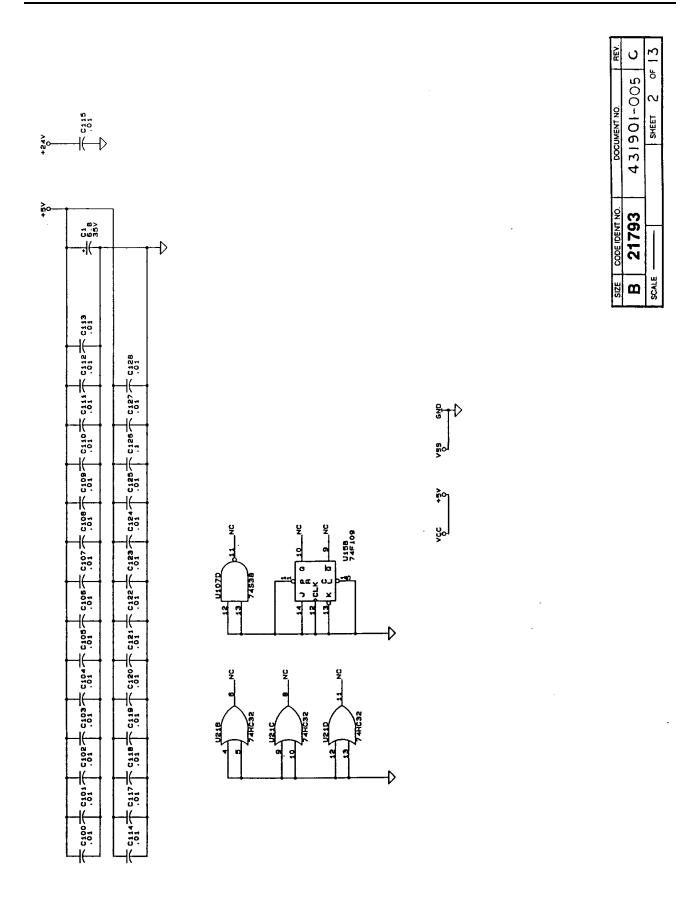
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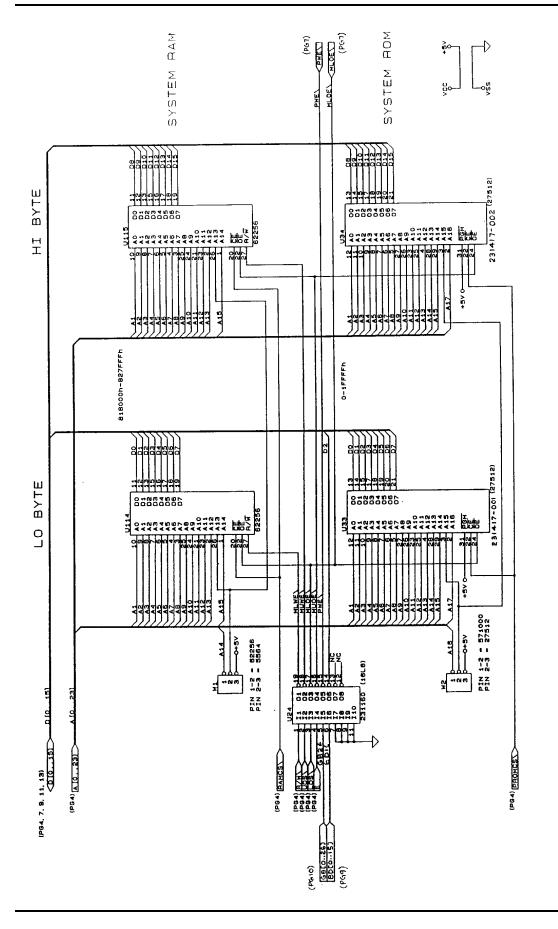
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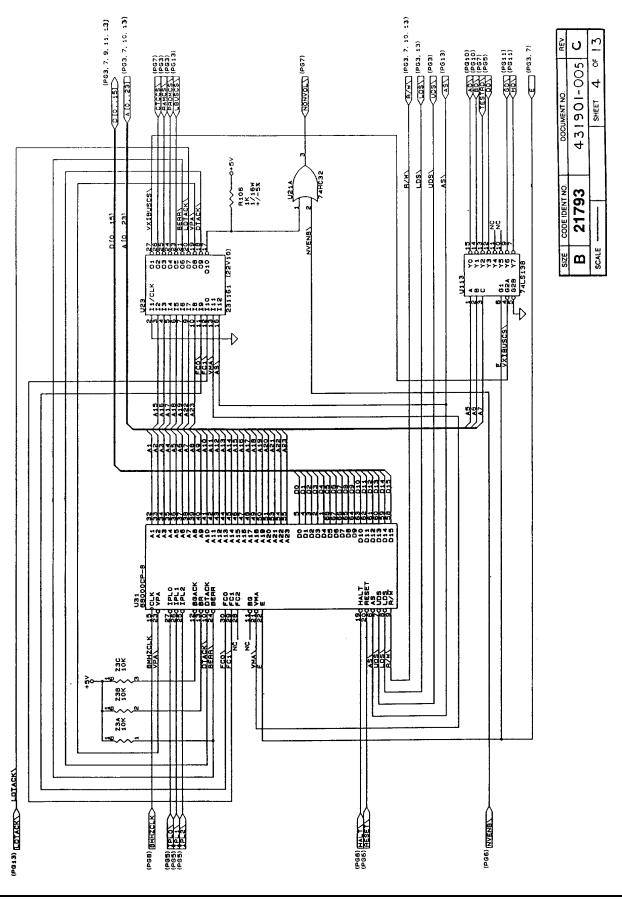
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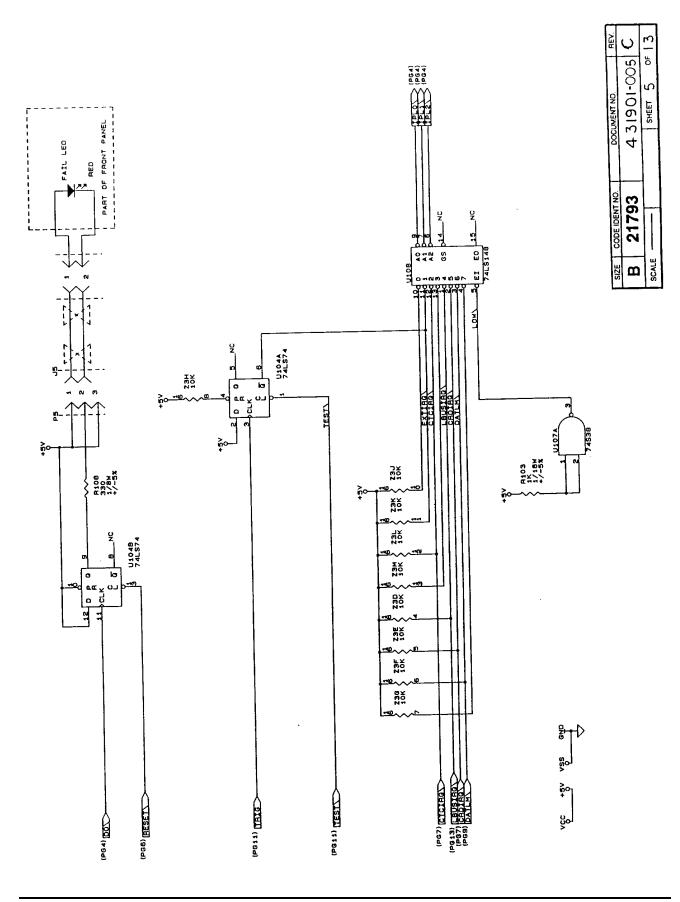
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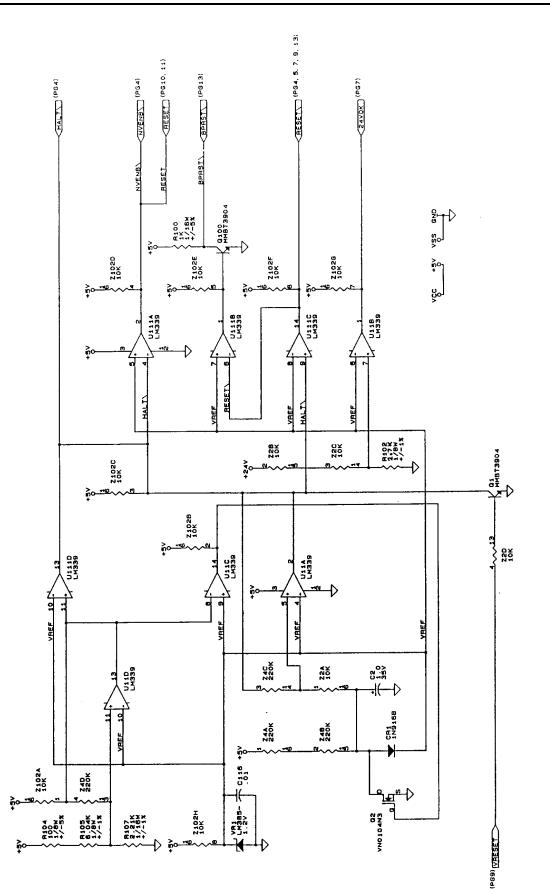
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Drawings 5-38





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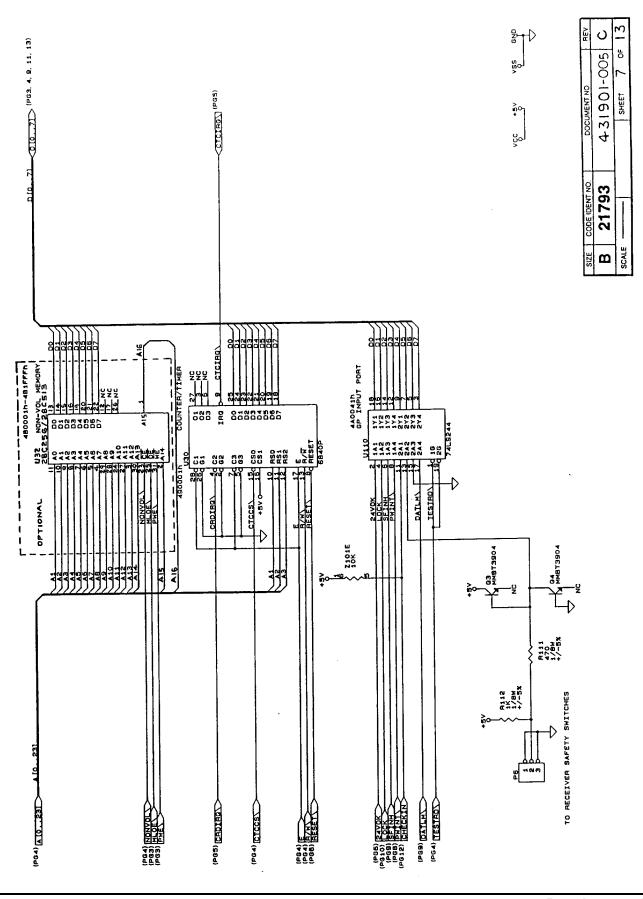
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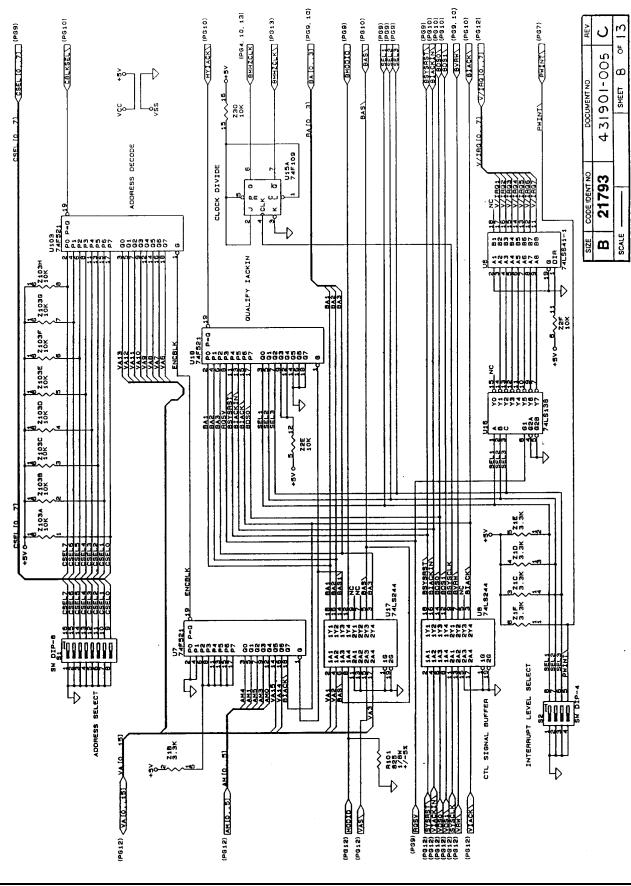
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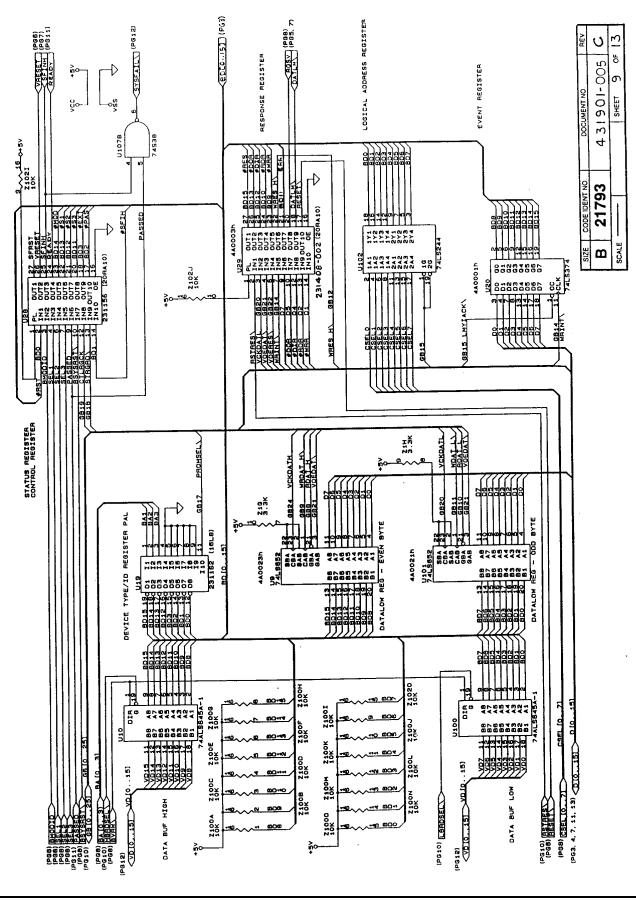
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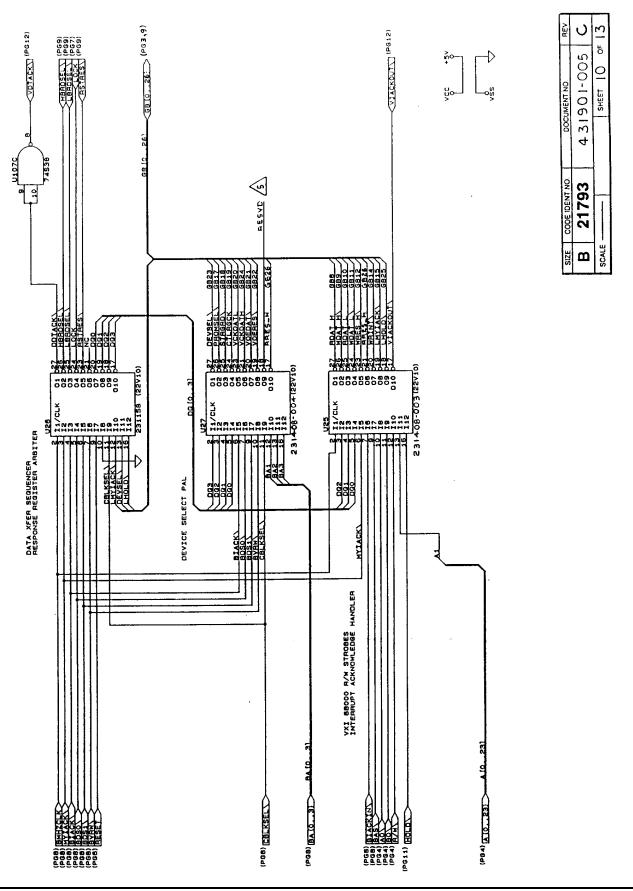
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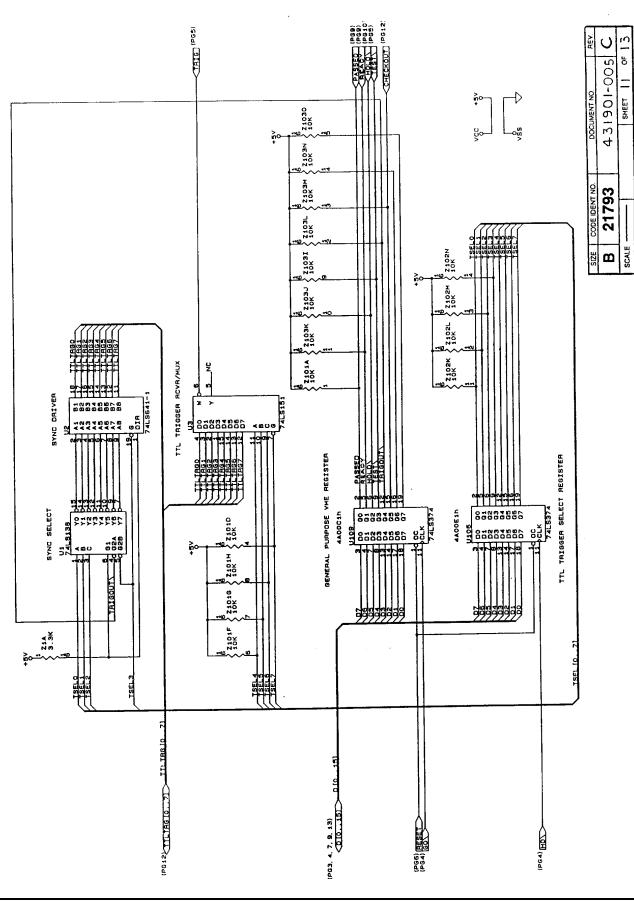
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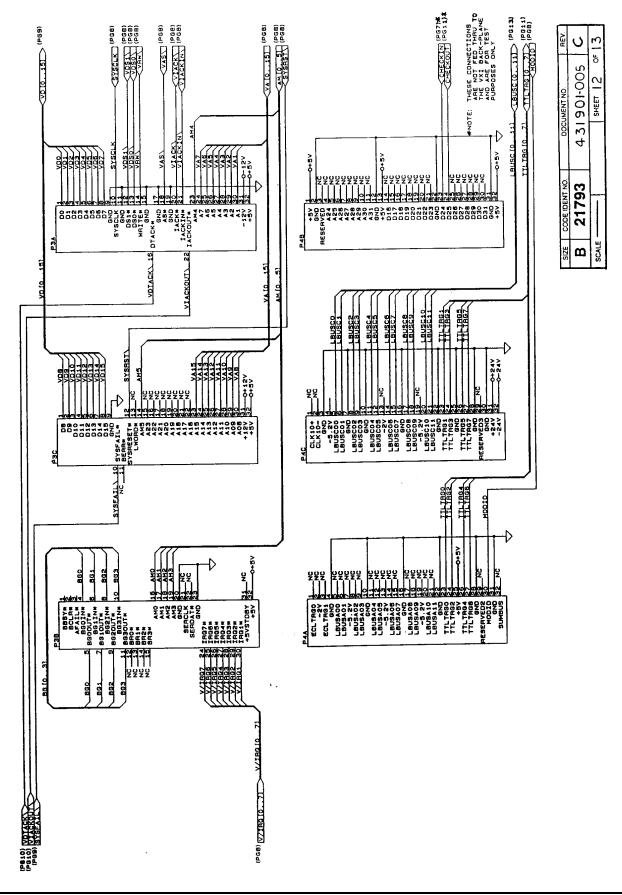


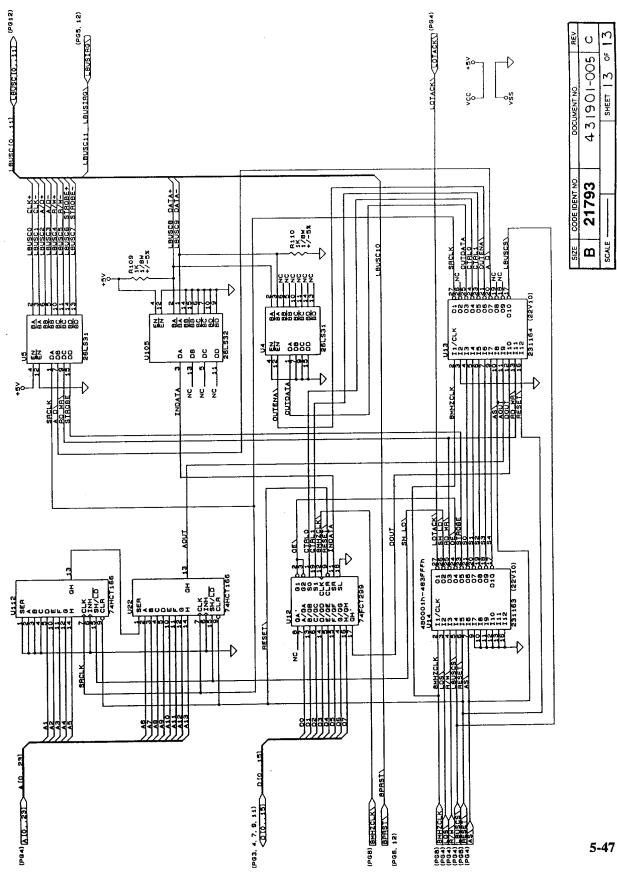












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Chapter 6 Parts Lists

401951	PCB Assy, L-Bus Jumper, P4	6-2
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401901	PCB Assy, 1260 Master CPU	6-3
401901-001	PCB Assy, 1260 Master CPU	6-5
401901-005	PCB Assy, 1260 Master CPU	6-7
	List of Suppliers	6-9

401951 - PCB ASSY., LBUS JUMPER, P4 (REV. E)

REF DESIG	RACAL INST P/N	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
R1	000221	RES, CARBON, 220 OHM, 1/4W, 5 PCT	81349	RC07GF220J
{1}1	411951	PCB, L-BUS JUMPER (UNLOADED)	21793	411951
{3}2	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B

401951-003 - PCB ASSY., BUS GRANT JUMPER, P3

REF	RACAL INST			
DESIG	P/N	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
<pre>{1}1</pre>	411951	PCB, L-BUS JUMPER (UNLOADED)	21793	411951
(3)2	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
{5}A/R	500204	WIRE, TEFLON, SOLID, 28 GA, WHT	04946	1100-32-C-9

401901 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPU (OPT. 01)

REF DESIG	RACAL INST P/N	DESCRIPTION	FSC	 MANUFACTURER'S P/N
21	 110126	CAP, TANTA, 6.8UF, 35V, 20 PERCENT	 05397	 T355F685M035AS
		CAP, TANTA, 1 UF, 35V, 20 PERCENT	05397	T355A105M035AS
-		CAP, CHIP, 10 NF	95275	VJ1206Y103MF
		DIODE, SILICON	81349	1N916B
		CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
	•	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
		CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
	601050-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLOG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
		CONNECTOR, PCB, PLOG, 32 PIN	!	CAS32MPF1B CAS32MPF1B
			52072	CAS32MPF1B
		CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	
		CONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3P	52072	CA-S03R-23B09
		CONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3P	52072	CA-S03R-23B09
-	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
22	200295	TRANSISTOR, N-CHAN, MOSFET	17856	VN10KM
23	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
24	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
~	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
R100	050000-102	RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5PCT	91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
R101	050038	RES, CHIP, 825 OHM, 1/8W, 5PCT	65940	MCR18825J
R102	R-20-5766	RES, CHIP, 2.7K, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-2.7K OHM-5 PC
R103	050000-102		91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
	R-20-5764	RES, CHIP, IK, .06W, 5PCT RES, CHIP, 100 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT RES, CHIP, 6 04K, 1/8W, 1PCT	65940	MCR18-100 OHM-5 PCT
	050040	RES, CHIP, 6.04K, 1/8W, 1PCT	65940	MCR186.04KFW
		RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5PCT	91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
	050047	RES, CHIP, 2.21K, .06W, 1PCT	56235	50705CPX2211F30
	R-20-5787	RES, CHIP, 330 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200V	65940	MCR18-330 OHM-5 PCT
	R-20-5792	PES CHIP 1K 1/8W 5 PCT 200V	65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
	R-20-5792	RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8w,5 PCT,200V RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8w,5 PCT,200V RES, CHIP, 470 OHM, 1/8w, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
	R-20-5765	RES, CHIP, 470 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-470 OHM-5 PCT
	R-20-5792		65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
	•	RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W,5 PCT,200V SWITCH, DIP, 8 POS, LOW PROFILE	71450	207-8-LPST
	601699	SWITCH, DIP, 8 POS, LOW PROFILE	1	2074LPST
	601859	SWITCH, DIP, 4 POS	11237	
	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
	231122	IC, SOIC	01295	SN74LS641-1DW
	231123	IC, MULTIPLEXER IC, DIGITAL, LINE DRIVER IC, DIGITAL, LINE DRIVER	18324	74LS151D
	231125	IC, DIGITAL, LINE DRIVER	27014	DS26LS31MN
	231125		27014	DS26LS31MN
	231122	IC, SOIC	01295	SN74LS641-1DW
7ט	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
J8	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
J9	231118	IC, DIGITAL BUFFER	01295	SN74LS652DW
U10	231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	18324	N74LS645-1D
J11	231093	IC, QUAD COMPARATOR	04713	LM339D
U12	231500	IC, 8-INPUT SHIFT REGISTER	18324	N74F299D
U1 3	231164	IC, MEMORY	21:793	231164
U14	231163	IC, MEMORY	21793	231163
U15	230980	IC, DUAL JK POS EDGE-TRIG F-F	07263	74F109SC
U16	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
u17	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U18	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
U19	231162	IC, MEMORY	21793	231162
J20	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U21	231124	IC, QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POS-OR GATE	01295	SN74HC32D
			18324	74HCT166D
U22	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.		
U23	231161	IC, MEMORY	21793	231161
	231160	IC, MEMORY	21793	231160
	231159	IC, MEMORY	21793	231159
	231158	IC, MEMORY	21793	231158
J27	231157	IC, MEMORY	21793	231157

REF DESIG	RACAL INST	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
 J28	231156		21793	231156
J29		IC, MEMORY	21793	231155
J30	230780	IC, COUNTER TIMER	04713	MC6840P
U31		IC, MICROPROCESSING UNIT	62786	HD68000CP-8
J32		IC, MEMORY, EEPROM	21793	
U33	231166	IC, MEMORY	21793	
U34		IC, MEMORY	21793	231167
U100	231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	18324	N74LS645-1D
U1 01	231118	IC, DIGITAL BUFFER	01295	SN74LS652DW
U102	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U103	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
U104	231127	IC, FLIP-FLOP	04713	SN74LS74AD
U10 5	231096	IC, QUAD DIFF RECEIVER	01295	AM26LS32ACD
U10 6	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U10 7	231126	IC, NAND GATE	18324	74S38D
U10 8	231128	IC, ENCODER	01295	SN74LS148D
U109	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U11 0	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U111	231093	IC, QUAD COMPARATOR	04713	LM339D
U112	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.	18324	74HCT166D
U113	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
U114	231137	IC, MEMORY	21793	231137
U115	231137	IC, MEMORY	21793	231137
VR1	230951	IC, 1.2V MICRO PWR V REF DIODE	27014	LM385BM-1.2
Z1	080121	RES NETWORK, 3.3K, 16P, 8R	11236	767-163R33KS
Z2	080116	RES NETWORK, 16P8R, 10K	73138	628-AL-103J
Z3	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z4	080119	RES NETWORK, 220K	91637	SOMC-1603-224K
z10 0	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z101	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z102	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z10 3	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
{65}1	411901	PCB OPTION 01 (UNLOADED)	21793	411901
{69}A/R	500022	WIRE, BARE COPPER/TIN, 22 GA	21793	500022
{71}1	601277	IC SOCKET, 28-PIN	06776	ICA-286-S-TG
{76}1	601715	SOCKET, CHIP CARRIER, 68 PIN	09922	Q1LE68P-410T
{77}4	601735-016	CONNECTOR, PCB, RECEPT, 16 PIN	55322	SL116G32
{92}3	610257	STANDOFF, SWAGE, 1/4D, 4-40 X .31		9534BB04403A
{93}1	404782	CABLE ASSY., LED FAIL	21793	404782

401901 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPU

REF DESIG	RACAL INST	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
 C1	110126	CAP, TANTA, 6.8UF, 35V, 20 PERCENT	05397	T355F685M035AS
		CAP, TANTA, 1 UF, 35V, 20 PERCENT	05397	T355A105M035AS
	R-21-1801	CAP, CHIP, 10 NF	95275	VJ1206Y103MF
	211083	DIODE, SILICON	81349	1N916B
P3A	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P3B	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P3C	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P4A	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P4B	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P4C	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
Р5	601710-003	CONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3P	52072	CA-S03R-23B09
Р6	601710-003	CONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3P	52072	CA-S03R-23B09
Q1	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
Q2	200295	TRANSISTOR, N-CHAN, MOSFET	17856	VN10KM
Q3	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
Q4	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
Q100	200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
		RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5PCT	91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
R101	050038	RES, CHIP, 825 OHM, 1/8W, 5PCT	65940	MCR18825J
R102	R-20-5766	RES, CHIP, 2.7K, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-2.7K OHM-5 PCT
R103	050000-102	RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5PCT	91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
R104	R-20-5764	RES, CHIP, 100 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-100 OHM-5 PCT
R105	050040	RES, CHIP, 6.04K, 1/8W, 1PCT	65940	MCR186.04KFW
R106	•	RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5PCT	91637	CRCW-0805SERIES
R107	050047	RES, CHIP, 2.21K, .06W, 1PCT	56235	50705CPX2211F30
R108		RES, CHIP, 330 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200V	65940	MCR18-330 OHM-5 PCT
R109	R-20-5792	RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W,5 PCT,200V	65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
R110	R-20-5792	RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W,5 PCT,200V	65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
R111	R-20-5765	RES, CHIP, 470 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-470 OHM-5 PCT
R112	R-20-5792	RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W,5 PCT,200V	65940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
S1	601699	SWITCH, DIP, 8 POS, LOW PROFILE	71450	207-8-LPST
S2	601859	SWITCH, DIP, 4 POS	11237	2074LPST
U1	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
U2	231122	IC, SOIC	01295	SN74LS641-1DW
U 3	231123	IC, MULTIPLEXER	18324	74LS151D
U4	231125	IC, DIGITAL, LINE DRIVER	27014	DS26LS31MN
U 5	231125	IC, DIGITAL, LINE DRIVER	27014	DS26LS31MN
U6	231122	IC, SOIC	01295	SN74LS641-1DW
บ7	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
U8	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U 9	231118	IC, DIGITAL BUFFER	01295	SN74LS652DW
U10	231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	18324	N74LS645-1D
U1 1	231093	IC, QUAD COMPARATOR	04713	LM339D
U12	231500	IC, 8-INPUT SHIFT REGISTER	18324	N74F299D
U1 3	231164	IC, MEMORY	21793	231164
U14	231163	IC, MEMORY	21793	231163
U15	230980	IC, DUAL JK POS EDGE-TRIG F-F	07263	74F109SC
U1 6	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
U1 7	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U1 8	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
U19	231162	IC, MEMORY	21793	231162
U 20	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U21	231121	IC, QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POS-OR GATE	01295	SN74HC32D
U2 2	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.	18324	74HCT166D
U23	231161	IC, MEMORY	21793	231161
U24	231160	IC, MEMORY	21793	231160
U 25	231159	IC, MEMORY	21793	231159
U26	231158	IC, MEMORY	21793	231158
	231157	IC, MEMORY	21793	231157

401901-003 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPU

REF DESIG	RACAL INST	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
 J28	231156			231156
U29	231155	IC, MEMORY	21793	231155
U30	230780	IC, COUNTER TIMER	04713	MC6840P
U31	231136	IC, MICROPROCESSING UNIT	62786	HD68000CP-8
U32	231146	IC, MEMORY, EEPROM	21793	231146
U33	231166	IC, MEMORY	21793	231166
U34	231167	IC, MEMORY	21793	231167
U100	231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	18324	N74LS645-1D
U101	231118	IC, DIGITAL BUFFER	01295	SN74LS652DW
U102	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U103	230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	07263	74F521SC
U104	231127	IC, FLIP-FLOP	04713	SN74LS74AD
U105	231096	IC, QUAD DIFF RECEIVER	01295	AM26LS32ACD
U106	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U107	231126	IC, NAND GATE	18324	74S38D
U108	231128	IC, ENCODER	01295	SN74LS148D
U109	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U110	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	18324	74LS244D
U111	231093	IC, QUAD COMPARATOR	04713	LM339D
U112	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.	18324	74HCT166D
U113	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	18324	N74LS138D
U114	231137	IC, MEMORY	21793	231137
U115	231137	IC, MEMORY	21793	231137
VR1	230951	IC, 1.2V MICRO PWR V REF DIODE	27014	LM385BM-1.2
Z1	080121	RES NETWORK, 3.3K, 16P, 8R	11236	767-163R33KS
z2	080116	RES NETWORK, 16P8R, 10K	73138	628-AL-103J
z3	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z4	080119	RES NETWORK, 220K	91637	SOMC-1603-224K
Z100	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
z101	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z102	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
Z103	080120	RES NETWORK, 10K	11236	767-161R10K
{65}1	411901	PCB OPTION 01 (UNLOADED)	21793	411901
	500022	WIRE, BARE COPPER/TIN, 22 GA	21793	500022
{71}1	601277	IC SOCKET, 28-PIN	06776	ICA-286-S-TG
17711	601715	COOVER OUTD CAPPTER 68 PIN	09922	Q1LE68P-410T
(77)4	601735-016	CONNECTOR, PCB, RECEPT, 16 PIN	55322	SL116G32
(92)3	610257	STANDOFF, SWAGE, 1/4D, 4-40 X .31		9534BB04403A
{93}1	404782	CABLE ASSY., LED FAIL	21793	404782

401901-003 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPU

401901-005 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPU (REV. K)

REF DESIG	RACAL INST P/N	DESCRIPTIONCAP, TANTA, 6.8UF, 35V, 20 PERCENTICAP, TANTA, 1 UF, 35V, 20 PERCENTICAP, CHIP, 10 NFICAP, CHIP, 10 NFIDIODE, SILICONICONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PINICONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3PITRANSISTOR, NPNITRANSISTOR, NPNITRANSISTOR, NPNITRANSISTOR, NPNITRANSISTOR, NPNIRES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5 PCTIRES, CHIP, 1K, .1/8W, 5 PCT, 200VIRES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200VIRES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8	l I FSC	 MANUFACTURER'S P/N
			105397	
~2	1110120	CAP, TANTA, 0.00F, 55V, 20 PERCENT	105357	13337 005M035A3
-4	110143	ICAP, TANTA, I UF, 35V, 20 PERCENT	105397	17355ALUSHUSSAS
100-125	R-21-1601	CAP, CHIP, 10 NF	195275	
126	IR-21-1802	CAP, CHIP, 100 NF	195275	VJ1206Y104MF
2127-128	[R-21-1801	(CAP, CHIP, 10 NF	195275	VJ1206Y103MF
CR1	211083	DIODE, SILICON	81349	1N916B
P3A	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	152072	CAS32MPF1B
P3B	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	52072	CAS32MPF1B
P3C	601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	152072	CAS32MPF1B
P4A	1601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	152072	CAS32MPF1B
P4B	1601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	152072	CAS32MPF1B
P4C	1601858-032	CONNECTOR, PCB, PLUG, 32 PIN	152072	CAS32MPF1B
P5-6	601710-003	CONNECTOR, RT.ANGLE, SINGLE ROW, 3P	152072	ICA-S03R-23B09
51	1200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	04713	MMBT3904
 -2	1200295	TTRANSISTOR N-CHAN MOSFET	117856	IVNI OKM
22 73	1200220	INDANGIONOD NDN	104712	
23	1200320	ITRANSISTOR, NEW	104713	
24	1200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	104713	MMB13904
0100	1200320	TRANSISTOR, NPN	104/13	IMMBT3904
R100	1050000-102	RES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5 PCT	191637	CRCW-0805SERIES
R101	1050038	RES, CHIP, 825 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	165940	IMCR18825J
R102	IR-20-5766	IRES, CHIP, 2.7K, 1/8W, 5 PCT	165940	MCR18-2.7K OHM-5 PCI
R103	1050000-102	IRES, CHIP, 1K, .06W, 5 PCT	191637	ICRCW-0805SERIES
R104	IR-20-5764	[RES, CHIP, 100 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	165940	MCR18-100 OHM-5 PCT
R105	1050040	IRES, CHIP, 6.04K, 1/8W, 1 PCT	165940	MCR18-6.04KFW
R106	1050000-102	IRES. CHIP. 1K06W. 5 PCT	191637	ICRCW-0805SERTES
R107	1050047	IPEC OUTD 2 21K OFW 1 DOW	156235	150705CDY2211E30
D100	1030047	INES, CHIP, 2.21K, .00K, 1 FCI	10233	INODIO 220 OIN E DOM
R100	1R-20-5787	RES, CHIP, 330 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 2000	165940	MCR18-330 OHM-5 PCT
R109	IR-20-5/92	TRES, CHIP, IK, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200V	165940	MCRI8-IK-5 PCT
RIIU	IR-20-5792	[RES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200V	165940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
R111	IR-20-5765	IRES, CHIP, 470 OHM, 1/8W, 5 PCT	65940	MCR18-470 OHM-5 PCT
R112	R-20-5792	IRES, CHIP, 1K, 1/8W, 5 PCT, 200V	165940	MCR18-1K-5 PCT
S1	1601699	SWITCH, DIP, 8 POS, LOW PROFILE	71450	207-8-LPST
S2	601859	SWITCH, DIP, 4 POS	111237	2074LPST
U1	231094	IIC, DEMUX DECODER	118324	N74LS138D
U2	231122	LIC. SOIC	101295	SN74LS641-1DW
03	1231123	LTC. MULTTPLEXER	118324	1741,51510
114-5	1231125	LIC DIGITAL LINE DRIVER	127014	IDS26LS31MN
16	1221122	ITC SOLC	101295	1 SN7 AL S6 A1 - 1 DW
17	1231122		107262	174PE2100
	1230986	(IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	107263	174F521SC
08	1231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	118324	1/4LS244D
09	1231118	IC, DIGITAL BUFFER	101295	ISN74LS652DW
U10	1231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	118324	N74LS645-1D
U11	1231093	IIC, QUAD COMPARATOR	104713	LM339D
U12	1231500	IC, INPUT SHIFT REGISTER	18324	IN74F299D
U13	1231164	IIC, MEMORY	121793	231164
U14	1231163	IC, MEMORY	21793	
	1230980	IC, DUAL JK POS EDGE-TRIG F-F		174F109SC
	1231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	•	N74LS138D
	1231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER		174LS244D
	1230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR		174F521SC
J19	1231162	IC, MEMORY	121793	231162
	1231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	118324	IN74LS374D
	231121	IC, QUADRUPLE 2-INPUT POS-OR GATE	101295	
	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.	118324	74HCT166D
J23	231161	IC, MEMORY	121793	1231161
		IC, DIGITAL, 16L80, PAL	121793	
		IC, DIGITAL, 22V10H, PAL		1231408-003
1100	1001150	LTG WEWORK		1231158
U27	1221400 004	IC, DIGITAL, 22V10H, PAL	121702	1221408-004
			121702	1221156
U28	231156	IC, MEMORY	121/93	1421130

I REF	RACAL INST	1		
DESIG	I P/N	DESCRIPTION	FSC	MANUFACTURER'S P/N
1029	1231408-002	<pre>!IC, DIGITAL, 30RA10, PAL !IC, COUNTER TIMER !IC, MICROPROCESSING UNIT !IC, MEMORY, PLCC !IC, MEMORY EPROM !IC, MEMORY EPROM !IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS !IC, DICUMAL PUREER</pre>	121793	231408-002
1030	1230780	IC, COUNTER TIMER	04713	MC6840P
1031	1231136	IC, MICROPROCESSING UNIT	62786	HD68000CP-8
1032	231440	IC, MEMORY, PLCC	21793	231440
1033	1231417-001	IC, MEMORY EPROM	21793	1231417-001
U34	231417-002	IIC, MEMORY EPROM	21793	231417-002
10100	231129	IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS	18324	IN74LS645-1D
10101	231118	 IC, OCTAL BUS TRANSCEIVERS IC, DIGITAL BUFFER IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR IC, FLIP-FLOP IC, QUAD DIFF RECEIVER IC, FLIP-FLOP IC, NAND GATE IC, ENCODER IC, FLIP-FLOP IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER IC, QUAD COMPARATOR IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R. IC, DEMUX DECODER 	01295	ISN74LS652DW
10102	1231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	118324	174LS244D
10103	1230986	IC, 8-BIT COMPARATOR	107263	174F521SC
U104	231127	IC, FLIP-FLOP	104713	SN74LS74AD
10105	231096	IC, QUAD DIFF RECEIVER	01295	AM26LS32ACD
10106	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	118324	N74LS374D
10107	231126	IC, NAND GATE	118324	174S38D
10108	231128	IC, ENCODER	101295	SN74LS148D !
10109	231124	IC, FLIP-FLOP	18324	N74LS374D
U110	231092	IC, TRI-STATE BUFFER	118324	174LS244D
IU111	1231093	IIC, QUAD COMPARATOR	04713	1LM339D
U112	231120	IC, 8-BIT, PARALLEL/SERIAL OUT S.R.	18324	174HCT166D
U113	231094	IC, DEMUX DECODER	118324	IN74LS138D I
U114 -115	1231137	IC, MEMORY	21793	231137
VR1	1230951	IC, DEMUX DECODER IC, MEMORY IC, 1.2V MICRO PWR V REF DIODE RES NETWORK, 3.3K, 16P8R RES NETWORK, 16P8R, 10K RES NETWORK, 10K, 16P15R RES NETWORK, 220K, 16P8R RES NETWORK, 10K, 16P15R PCB OPTION 01 (UNLOADED) WIRE, BARE COPPER/TIN, 22 GA IC SOCKET, 28-PIN ICONNECTORD RECEIPTINCE 68 DIM	27014	LM385BM-1.2
121	1080121	RES NETWORK, 3.3K, 16P8R	111236	1767-163R33KS
122	1080116	RES NETWORK, 16P8R, 10K	173138	628-AL-103J
23	1080120	RES NETWORK, 10K, 16P15R	11236	767-161R10K
24	1080119	RES NETWORK, 220K, 16P8R	191637	SOMC-1603-224K
12100-2103	31080120	RES NETWORK, 10K, 16P15R	111236	767-161R10K
{65}1	1411901-005	PCB OPTION 01 (UNLOADED)	121793	411901-005
{69}A/R	1500022	WIRE, BARE COPPER/TIN, 22 GA	121793	1500022
{71}1	601277	IC SOCKET, 28-PIN	06776	ICA-286-S-TG
1{76}1	1602068-068	CONNECTOR RECEPTACLE 68 PIN	155322	PLCC-68-T-A
{77 } 4	601735-016	CONNECTOR, PCB, RECEPT, 16 PIN	155322	SL116G32
1 { 80 } 3	1615541	ISCREW, PFH, 4-40X.250	1-	1- 1
1 { 92 } 3	610257	STANDOFF, SWAGE, 1/4D, 4-40 X .31	106540	9534BB04403A
{93}1	404782	CABLE ASSY., LED FAIL	21793	404782
1(95)1	921423	CONNECTOR RECEPTACLE 68 PIN CONNECTOR, PCB, RECEPT, 16 PIN SCREW, PFH, 4-40X.250 STANDOFF, SWAGE, 1/4D, 4-40 X .31 CABLE ASSY., LED FAIL LABEL, CE MARKING	21793	921423
		····		

401901-005 PCB ASSY., 1260 MASTER CPUB (REV. K)

List of Suppliers

	SUPPLIER	I I FSC	ISUPPLIER
	AMP, INC. HARRISBURG, PA	1832 	4 SIGNETICS, INC. SUNNYVALE, CA
01295	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC.	2179 	3 RACAL INSTRUMENTS INC. IRVINE, CA
01526	IGENICOM CORP. IWAYNESBORO, VA	1 1	6 DUPONT CONNECTOR CO. NEW CUMBERLAND, PA
02735	(SOLID STATE DIV.)		4 INATIONAL SEMI-CONDUCTOR CORP. ISANTA CLARA, CA
03508	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	1 i	5 STORM PRODUCTS CO. LOS ANGELES, CA
	(SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS) AUBURN, NY	i 5150 	6 ACCURATE SCREW MACHINE NUTLEY, NJ
04713	MOTOROLA, INC. (SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS DIV.) PHOENIX, AZ	•	2 CIRCUIT ASSY. CORP. COSTA MESA, CA
04946	STANDARD WIRE & CABLE RANCHO DOMINGUEZ, CA	5221 	0 GETTING ENGRG. & MFG. CO. SPRING MILLS, PA
05397	UNION CARBIDE CORP. (MATERIALS SYSTEMS DIV.) CLEVELAND, OH		37 THREE M (3M) CO. ST. PAUL, MN
05972	LOCTITE CORP.	1	22 SAMTEC, INC NEW ALBANY, IN
06383	PANDUIT CORP. TINLEY PARK, IL	562: 	<pre>35</pre>
06540	AMATOM ELECTRONIC HARDWARE		39 SPAGUE ELECTRIC CO. N. ADAMS, MA
06776	ROBINSON NUGENT INC. NEW ALBANY, IN		29 AROMAT CORP. CUPERTINO, CA
07263	FAIRCHILD (SEMICONDUCTOR DIV.)		59 SCHROFF, INC. WARWICK, RI
08261	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA SPECTRA-STRIP CORP.		86 HITACHI AMERICA LTD. SAN JOSE, CA
	BURNDY CORPORATION	658 	32 AMERICAN RESEARCH & ENGINEERING ELGIN, IL
	INORWALK, CT ICTS OF BERNE, INC.	659 }	40 ROHM CORP. IRVINE, CA
	CTS KEENE INC.	1 673	49 PHILLIPS COMPONENTS INC. LAGUNA HILLS, CA
16956	IPASO ROBLES, CA IDENNISON MFG. CO.	709 	
17856	FRAMINGTON, MA SILICONIX, INC. SANTA CLARA, CA	· 714 	

List of Suppliers continued

I FSC	SUPPLIER
71450 	ICTS CORP. ELKHART, IN
73138 	BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS FULLERTON, CA
73445 	AMPEREX ELECTRONIC CORP.
75915 	!LITTELFUSE, INC. ! !DES PLAINES, IL !
78189 	ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS, INC. I (SHAKEPROOF DIV.) I ELGIN, IL I
81349	IMILITARY SPECIFICATION
83330 	HERMAN H. SMITH, INC. BROOKLYN, NY
86928 	SEASTROM MFG. CO.
88245 	ILITTON PRECISION PRODUCTS I IVAN NUYS, CA I
91637 	DALE ELECTRONICS, INC.
921 94 	ALPHA WIRE ELIZABETH, NJ
95275 	IVITRAMON, INC. I IBRIDGEPORT, CT I
98291 	SEALECTRO CORP. MAMARONECK, NY
ALMSI 	ALLEGRO MICRO SYSTEM INC. (FMC:OCVK3) WORCHESTER, MA
I 	IWORCHESTER, MA

Chapter 7

PRODUCT SUPPORT

Product Support Racal Instruments has a complete Service and Parts Department. If you need technical assistance or should it be necessary to return your product for repair or calibration, call 1-800-722-3262. If parts are required to repair the product at your facility, call 1-949-859-8999 and ask for the Parts Department.

When sending your instrument in for repair, complete the form in the back of this manual.

For worldwide support and the office closes to your facility, refer to the Support Offices section on the following page.

Reshipment Instructions

Use the original packing material when returning the 1260 to Racal Instruments for calibration or servicing. The original shipping crate and associated packaging material will provide the necessary protection for safe reshipment.

If the original packing material is unavailable, contact Racal Instruments Customer Service for information.

Support Offices

Racal Instruments, Inc.

4 Goodyear St., Irvine, CA 92618-2002 Tel: (800) RACAL-ATE, (800) 722-2528, (949) 859-8999; FAX: (949) 859-7139

Racal Instruments, Ltd.

480 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 6BE, United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0) 1628 604455; FAX: +44 (0) 1628 662017

Racal Systems Electronique S.A. 18 Avenue Dutartre, 78150 LeChesnay, France Tel: +33 (1) 3923 2222; FAX: +33 (1) 3923 2225

Racal Systems Elettronica s.r.l.

Strada 2-Palazzo C4, 20090 Milanofiori Assago, Milan, Italy Tel: +39 (0)2 5750 1796; FAX +39 (0)2 5750 1828

Racal Elektronik System GmbH.

Technologiepark Bergisch Gladbach, Friedrich-Ebert-Strasse, D-51429 Bergisch Gladbach, Germany Tel.: +49 2204 8442 00; FAX: +49 2204 8442 19

Racal Instruments, Ltd.

Unit 5, 25F., Mega Trade Center, No 1, Mei Wan Road, Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong, PRC Tel: +852 2405 5500, FAX: +852 2416 4335

REPAIR AND CALIBRATION REQUEST FORM

ModelSeria	al No	_Date		
Company Name	Purchase Order #			
Billing Address				
	City			
State/Province	Zip/Postal Code	Country		
Shipping Address				
	City			
State/Province	Zip/Postal Code	Country		
Technical Contact Purchasing Contact	Phone Number (Phone Number ()		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		aving. Please include all set u letails, etc.		
details, such as input/output lev 2. If problem is occurring when	els, frequencies, waveform d	letails, etc.		
 Describe, in detail, the probled details, such as input/output lev 2. If problem is occurring when the controller type. 3. Please give any additional infrepair time (i.e., modifications, e 	els, frequencies, waveform d unit is in remote, please lis	t the program strings used ar		
details, such as input/output lev 2. If problem is occurring when the controller type. 3. Please give any additional inf	els, frequencies, waveform d unit is in remote, please lis	e one)		