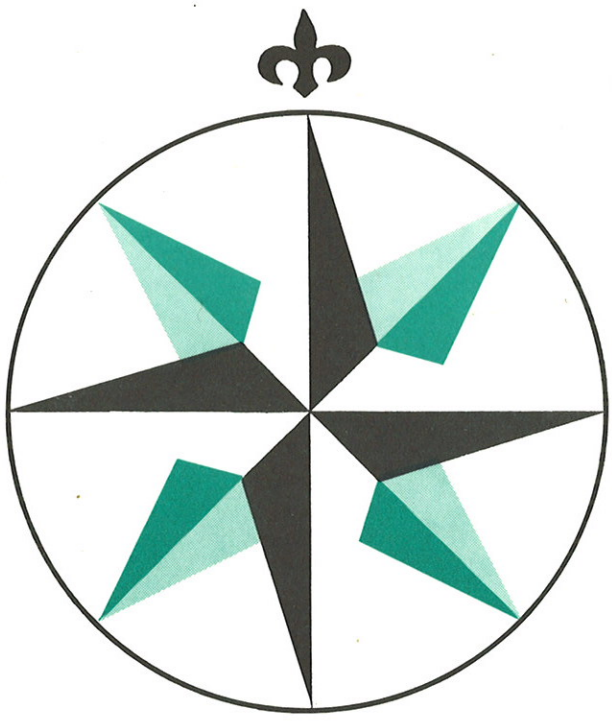


Sailor

Sailor

INSTRUKTIONSBOG FOR
SAILOR T124

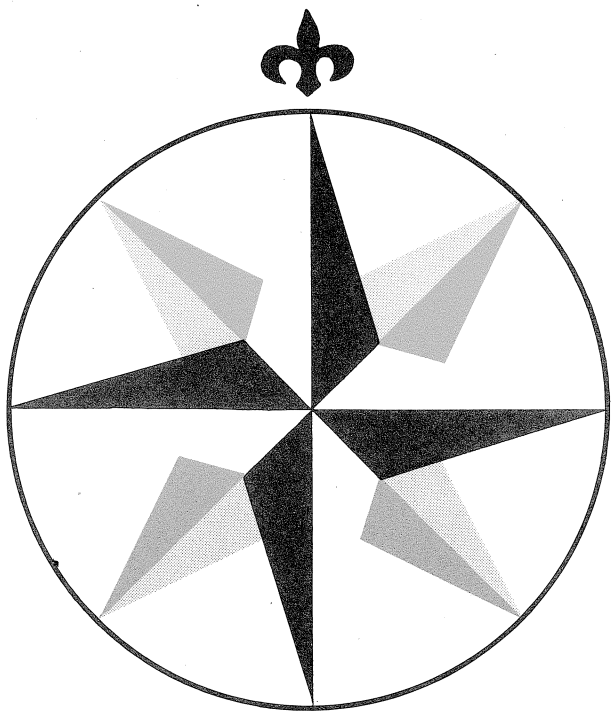
INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUKTIONSBUCH FÜR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUCTIONS POUR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUCCIONES PARA
SAILOR T124

A/S S. P. RADIO · AALBORG · DENMARK



Sailor

Sailor

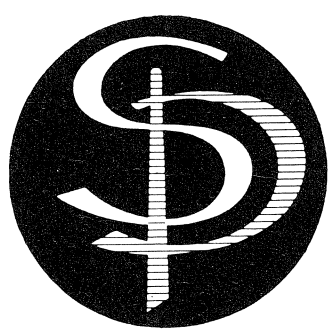
INSTRUKTIONSBOG FOR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUKTIONSBUCH FÜR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUCTIONS POUR
SAILOR T124

INSTRUCCIONES PARA
SAILOR T124



A/S S. P. RADIO · AALBORG · DENMARK

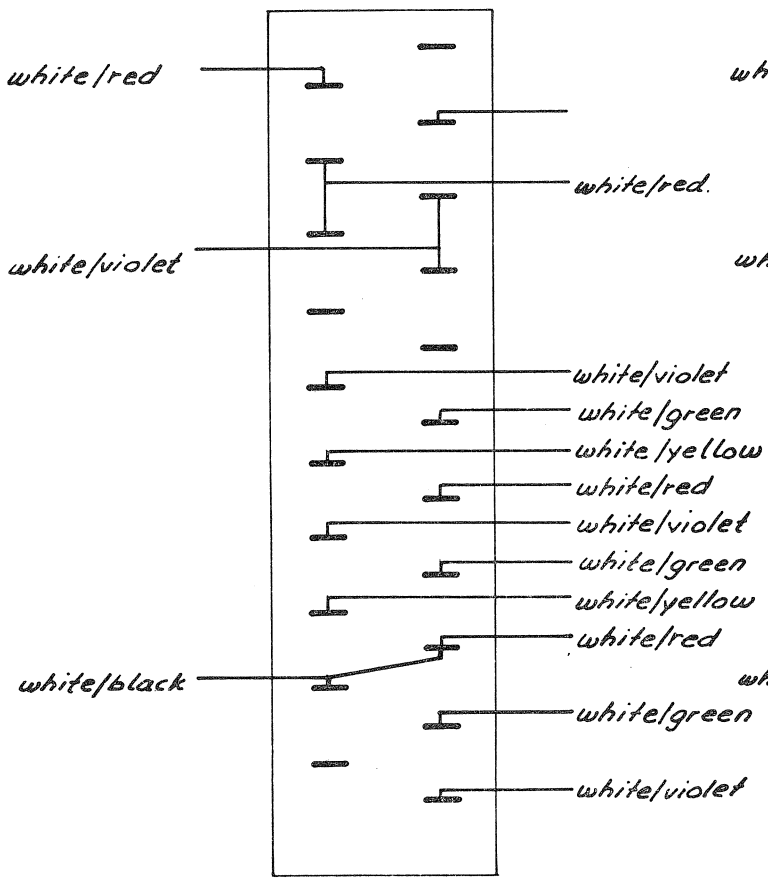
S. P. RADIO A/S · SAILOR MARINERADIO

PORSVEJ 2 . DK-9200 AALBORG SV DENMARK . TELEPHONE (08) 18 09 99 . TELEGRAMS: ESPERA . TELEX 69789 . REG. NO. 61.530

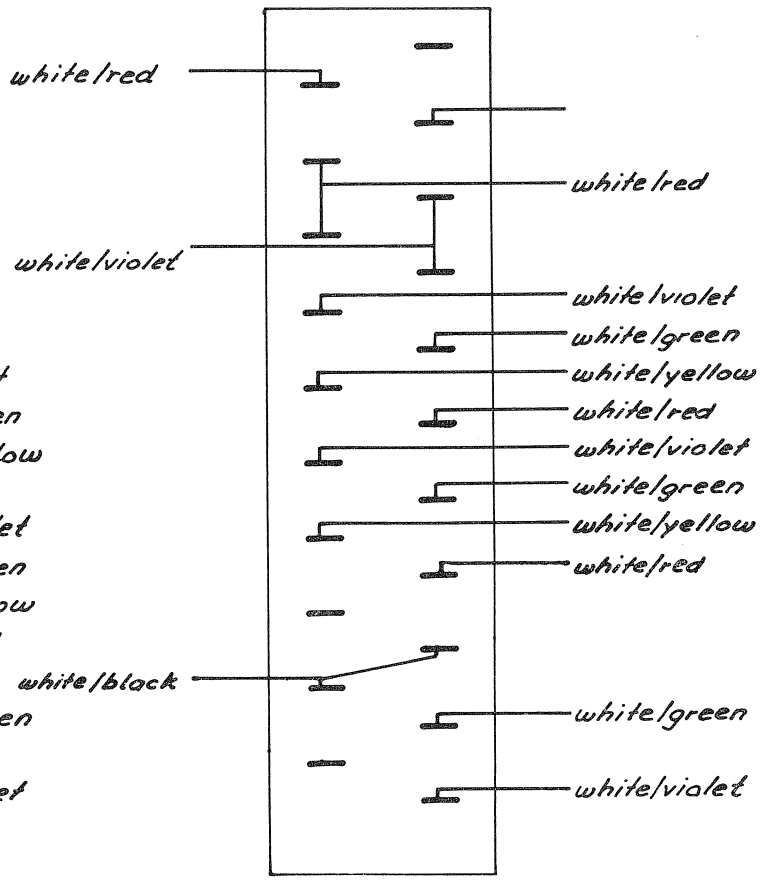
Supplement to point 7, Chapter C IV, Adjustment of AERIAL TUNE, LOAD and FINAL DRIVE in the instructionbook for T 124.

If it is not possible to bring the meter close to the zero line, like described under point 7 (the pointer of the meter is to the right of the zero line, even with contact 31 activated) this can be remedied by moving all coupling steps, 2 steps down, by soldering as shown below.

Capacitor before soldering



Capacitor after soldering

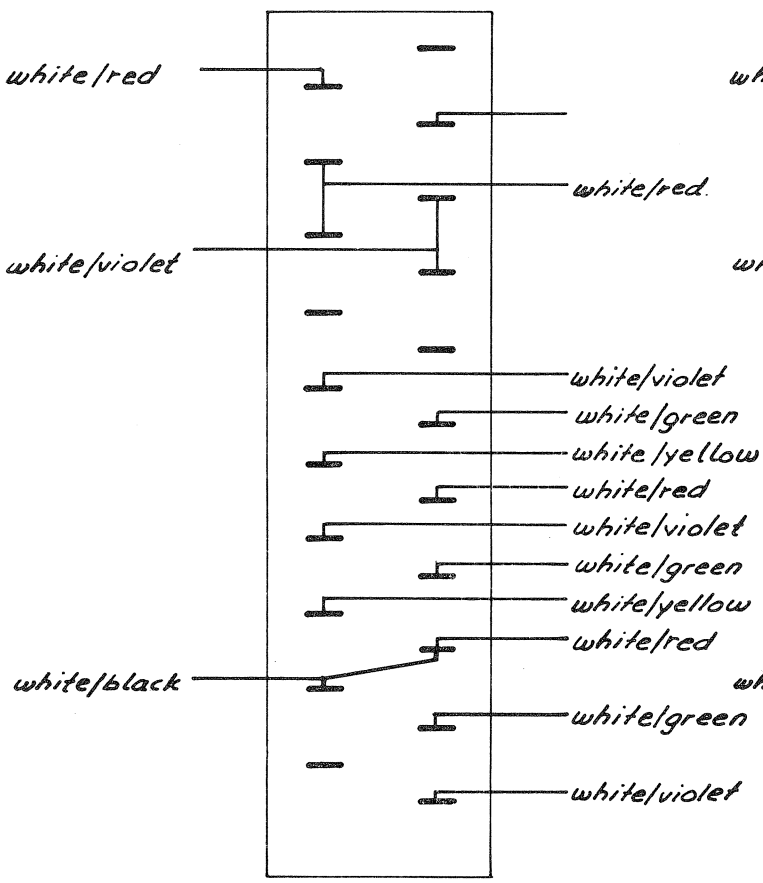


S. P. RADIO A/S · SAILOR MARINERADIO
PORSVEJ 2 . DK-9200 AALBORG SV DENMARK . TELEPHONE (08) 18 09 99 . TELEGRAMS: ESPERA . TELEX 69789 . REG. NO. 61.530

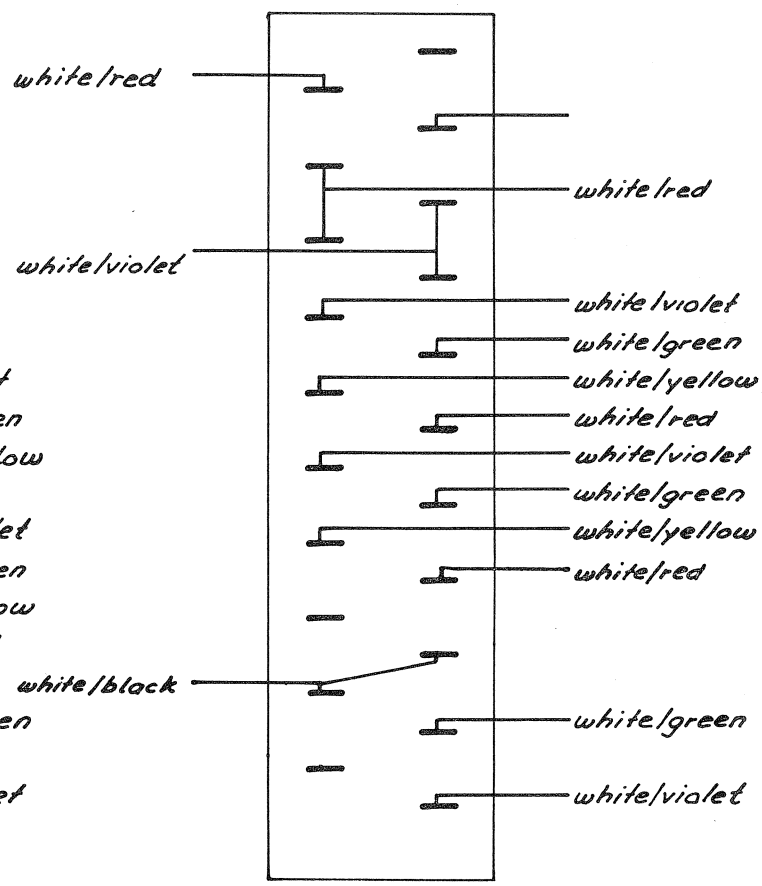
Supplement to point 7, Chapter C IV, Adjustment of AERIAL TUNE, LOAD and FINAL DRIVE in the instructionbook for T 124.

If it is not possible to bring the meter close to the zero line, like described under point 7 (the pointer of the meter is to the right of the zero line, even with contact 31 activated) this can be remedied by moving all coupling steps, 2 steps down, by soldering as shown below.

Capacitor before soldering



Capacitor after soldering

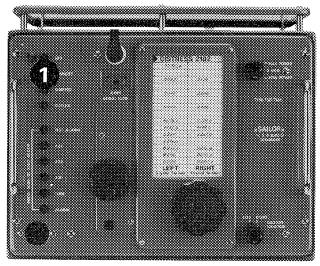


CONTENTS

Parts lists

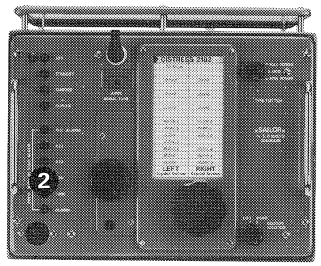
A Operation

I. Controls



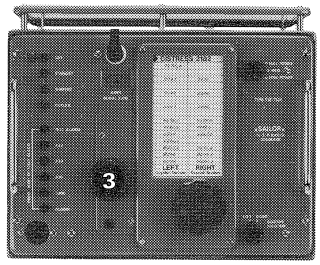
1

Push Bottons switching between the functions OFF – STAND-BY – SIMPLEX – DUPLEX.



2

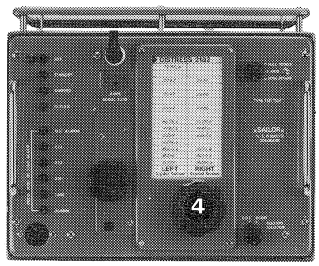
Push Buttons switching between the functions TEST ALARM – A3J (SSB) – A3A – A3H (AM) – TUNE – ALARM (distress signal).



3

Aerial tune

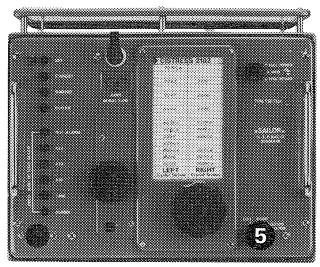
for tuning of Aerial. Turn knob while pressing the button TUNE for max. deflection on the meter at the front panel of transmitter.



4

Channel selector

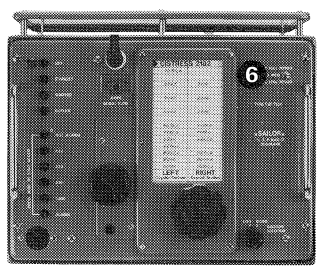
to be set for the required line on the frequency table.



5

Section selector

to be set for the required column on the frequency table.



6

Power reduction

normally to be set to position FULL. In some situations the positions MED. or LOW are used, by which means the output of the transmitter is reduced.

II. Telephony

1. Press button STAND-BY.
2. By means of CHANNEL SELECTOR and SECTION SELECTOR select the required frequency.
3. Press button SIMPLEX or DUPLEX (wait at least 30 seconds after activating STAND-BY button).
4. Set POWER to position FULL.
5. With button TUNE pressed turn knob AERIAL TUNE to max. deflection on the meter.
6. Select transmitting mode by pressing one of the buttons A3A, A3J or A3H (A3J = SSB: A3H = AM).
7. Take the handset off its holder. Both for SIMPLEX and for DUPLEX operation the transmitter will only be operative, when the handset switch is pressed in.

III. Distress call

1. Press button STAND-BY.
2. Turn CHANNEL SELECTOR fully anticlockwise (pointer on 2182 DISTRESS).
3. Press button SIMPLEX (wait at least 30 seconds after the STAND-BY button was activated).
4. Press the two buttons TEST ALARM and ALARM *simultaneously* and keep them pressed for abt. 30 seconds (after 45 seconds the distress signal will automatically be interrupted).
5. Release buttons TEST ALARM and ALARM.
6. Remove the handset from its holder, press the handset switch and send distress call (mayday, mayday etc.).
   The autoalarm can be tested accustically in the handset by pressing the TEST ALARM button (*not* the ALARM button, as the distress signal would then be transmitted).

B Installation

I. Preparation

Before installation it should be ascertained that the correct power supply corresponding to the voltage of the main supply line of the vessel has ben delivered, just as it should be ascertained that the transmitter has been adjusted for the correct voltage. (See under IV in this section and fig. 4).
The desired crystals are inserted and the driver and the pi-circuit of the transmitter are tuned-up as described in section C.

II. Removing transmitter from its case

To take the transmitter out of its case remove the 4 distinctly marked screws at the front panel edge of the transmitter, after which the transmitter can be pulled out. The multiconnectors at the back of the transmitter are removed. The earth connections removed from the bottom of the case. Finally the cords at the side plates are removed, and the transmitter is taken out of the case.

III. Mounting of transmitter case on bulkhead

The transmitter case is fastened to the bulkhead by means of 4 through-bolts through the back of the case. The diameter of the bolts should be at least 1/4" (6MG).
See fig. 11 at the end of this manual. al.

IV. Power supply unit and mounting of same

The power supply unit can be mounted either seperately or at the side of the transmitter.
If the power supply unit is assembled with the transmitter, the power supply unit + transmitter will be of the same width as the receiver R110.

Power supply units are available for the following voltages:

12 V DC	Type N178
24 V DC	Type N179
220/110 VAC	Type N180

When changing from one type power supply unit to another the transmitter must be adjusted internally, this is illustrated in fig. 4. After this the quiescent current of the tubes must be adjusted, and the procedure to follow is described in Section G under II: PA Section.
All power supply units are of identical external dimensions.
The external dimensions of the power supply units and mounting of them either separately or assembled with the transmitter will be apparent from fig.s 12 and 14.
Electrically, the power supply unit is assembled with the transmitter by means of one multi-cable 2 meters long, secured to the power supply unit at one end. The other end being provided with a multi-socket, which is to be connected to the multi-connector at the back of the transmitter.
The multi-cable may, under certain circumstances be lengthened by means of a SAILOR intermediarry cable type H182.
The main supply line of the vessel is connected to the power supply unit at the terminal strip in the back of the power supply case.

A

V. Assembling of transmitter and receiver

The transmitter can be assembled with the SAILOR SSB receiver R110 by means of the installation kit accompanying each transmitter.
The fig. 14 at the end of this manual shows how this is done.
If so desired the transmitter and receiver can be mounted separately. In that case, refer to the instruction manual for the receiver concerned.
Electrically the receiver and the transmitter are connected by means of a multi-cable, which is secured to the transmitter at one end. The other end of the cable is provided with a multiplug which fits the multi-socket on the rear side of the receiver.
The multi-cable may, if necessary, be lengthened by means of a SAILOR intermediary cable type E181.

VI. Aerials

Wherever possible the set should have receiver aerial and transmitter aerial mounted separately. The transmitter aerial should be either a wire aerial of 5–13 m length or a whip aerial of minimum 5 m length, placed in as high and as free a position as

possible. All connections should be made by soldering or by means of a reliable cable clamp. Good insulators must be used at both ends. (The transmitter aerial is to be connected to the stand-off insulator at the front panel of the transmitter). The down-lead of the transmitter aerial must not be run in screened cable.
For the receiver aerial the same holds good as for the transmitter aerial, however, here aerial lengths down to 4 m can be tolerated as far as the whip aerial is concerned.
The receiver aerial is connected to the coaxial connector at the back of the receiver. (Remember the tuning of the receiver aerial. See instruction manual for receivers).
If circumstances do not permit the installation of 2 aerials, the receiver may be connected to the transmitter aerial, in which case the aerial cable, which is secured to the back of the transmitter, is connected to the coaxial connector of the receiver.

VII. Earth connection

The earth strip must be connected to the terminal at the bottom of the case.
For earth connection use copper band of min. 0,5×50 mm, which, in iron vessels, must be bonded to the hull of the vessel, and in wooden or glasfiber vessels, to a metal plate of at least 1 sqm fixed to the outer side of the hull below water-line. In sailing vessels with external ballast keel, the earth wire can be connected to a keel bolt, and the keel of the vessel will act as an »earth«. The earth band must be as short as possible and must be directly bonded to the earth plate, ballast keel or iron hull.

C. Tuning

I. Explaining the terminology used in this section

A

Main channel:
The 16 channel positions on the left crystal section are called the main channels of the transmitter.
The main channels of the transmitter are marked A-Q inclusive. These letters are printed on both the frequency table and also on the tuning facilities corresponding to each individual main channel. (See fig. 1).

Frequency range of the Main Channels:
Channel A is always 2.182 MHz (the distress frequency).
Channels B to L inclusive can be tuned up in the range 1.6–4.2 MHz.
Channels M to Q inclusive can be tuned up in the range 4.2–5.8 MHz, the 6 MHz band and the 8 MHz band.

Neighbour channel:
On the right crystal section there are a further 15 channel positions i. e., one to pair with each main channel, except for channel A (2182).
These 15 channels are named neighbour channels.
As a main channel and a neighbour channel on the same line are sharing tuning facilities, the neighbour channel may only deviate ± 15 kHz from the main channel in the range 1.6–2.6 MHz and ± 30 kHz for frequencies higher than 2.6 MHz.
Insertion of crystals in neighbour channels will not be possible until the main channel has been tuned as described under III in section C.
If the main channel has been tuned, the insertion of crystals in the neighbour channel is to be made as described under V in section C.

As the tuning of neighbour channels is less time-consuming that the same procedure for main channels, it will always be worth while, when inserting crystals into new channels, first to find out, whether there is a vacant neighbour channel, the main channel of which has been tuned for a frequency deviation that is within the allowable range.

Transmitting frequency
The transmitting frequency is the frequency written on the frequency table.

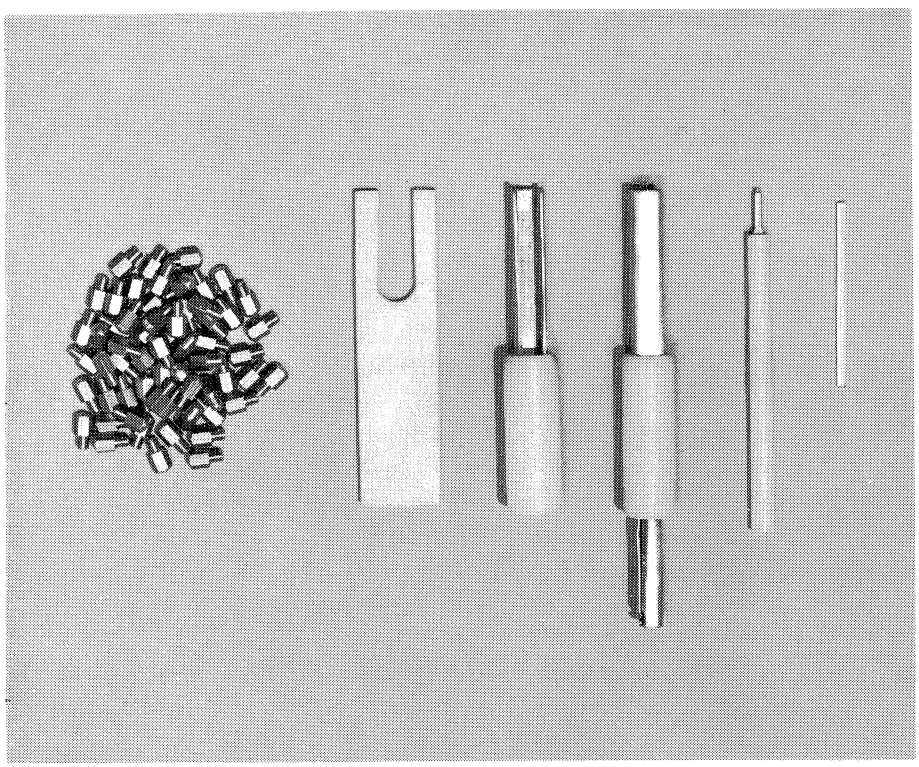
Crystal frequency
As the generator frequency of the transmitter is 600 kHz the frequency of the crystal is 600 kHz higher than the transmitting frequency.

II. Necessary instruments and tools

Counter:

Frequency range:	min. 10 MHz
Sensitivity:	min. 1V pp
Accuracy:	better than 1 p.p.m.

SAILOR trimming kit (accompanying the transmitter) comprising:
Contact screws.
1 pc. Nylon fork for locking of the TUNE knob.
1 pc. trimming stick for contact drum.
1 pc. combined trimming stick and box spanner for contact screws.
1 pc. insulated trimming key for crystal trimmers and driver tuning.
Locking pin (insulated) for SAFETY SWITCH.



III. Tuning-up main channels

Insertion of crystals and tuning of driver and pi-circuit

(Can be made on board the vessel or in the workshop).

If the transmitter has been equipped with crystals at the factory, it will be ready tuned. In this case proceed directly to IV of this section C.

1. Remove the transmitter from its case as described under II of section B.
2. Dismount the aerial and put the SAFETY SWITCH (see fig. 1) out of function by depressing switch arm and inserting the plastic locking pin (supplied).
3. Remove the crystal cover at the right side of the transmitter.
4. Select the letter on the frequency table, which the crystal is to be allocated, and insert the crystal into the corresponding holder in the oscillator. (Crystal frequency = transmitting frequency + 600 kHz).
5. Write the *transmitting frequency* on the frequency table.
6. On the driver print there are 32 short-circuiting links – 2 for each channel.
   For channel position A to L inclusive, the shorting straps must be intact for transmitting frequencies between 1.6 and 2.6 MHz whereas they must be broken for frequencies between 2.6 and 4.2 MHz.
   For channel position M to Q inclusive, the shorting straps must be intact for transmitting frequencies between 4.2 and 5.8 MHz whereas they must be broken for the 6 and 8 MHz bands.
   The short-circuiting links are located as shown in fig. 1.
7. Replace the crystal cover.
8. Set POWER REDUCTION on FULL POWER.
9. Set switch S1002 into position PRE DRIVE (not FINAL DRIVE).
10. The two iron cores in the driver, corresponding to the actual channel being set up, are adjusted, with the button TUNE pressed, until the TEST METER shows max. deflection. In order to avoid tuning the transmitter to the image frequency (fx + 600 kc) the iron cores must be turned completely down, before they are turned slowly out to maximum (if there are two maxima, the innermost is the correct one). If the meter deflection is too high, it can be lowered by means of the potentiometer as described below (para. 11).
11. On the right side of the transmitter there are 16 potentiometers – one for each channel. The potentiometer for the relevant channel is adjusted, until the pointer on the TEST METER reads 10 on the right half of the dial, when the TUNE knob is pressed.
12. Connect counter to the white terminal on the base chassis of driver tube (see fig. 1), press button A3H and key the transmitter by means of the handset key.
13. Adjust (by means of the insulated trimming stick through the perforations of the crystal cover) the relevant crystal trimmer, until the counter shows the same frequency as the frequency table.
14. The first step to take in the tuning-up of the pi-circuit is to set S1002 into position Tk_1, and the POWER REDUCTION to LOW POWER.
15. **Put the metal screw (supplied) into the holes 16, 17, 18, 27, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in the contact drums of the transmitter as shown in the table below and turn AERIAL TUNE fully counter clockwise:**

A to L incl.	1.6–2.6 MHz	32 and 35
A to L incl.	2.6–4.2 MHz	33 and 34
M to Q incl.	4.2–5.8 MHz	27
M to Q incl.	6 MHz band	16, 17 and 27
M to Q incl.	8 MHz band	16, 17, 18 and 27

16. Establish contact between the contact drum and contact 13 by pressing the U-shaped metal end of the trimming stick between contact and drum (the open part of the U to be facing the drum).

17. Start the transmitter (press on SIMPLEX) and fix TUNE button in pressed position, by wedging the nylon fork supplied, between the collar of the button and the *back* of front panel.
18. Activate by means of the other trimming stick the contacts from 1 to 11 inclusive, one at a time until the contact giving smallest deflection on the TEST METER has been found; leave the trimming stick in the contact.
19. Move the trimming stick in contact 13 to that of the contacts between 11 to 15, inclusive, which gives smallest deflection on the TEST METER.
20. Stop the transmitter (press STAND-BY) and put screws into the holes of the channel selector drum corresponding to the selected channel letter and the contact no.s found above.
21. Set POWER REDUCTION on FULL and start the transmitter (SIMPLEX) on the trimmed-up channel, read deflection on TEST METER (Ik_1) and stop the transmitter (STAND BY).

If the indicated value is 55 mA or less (full deflection 100 mA) the tuning of the pi-circuit is finished. If the deflection exceeds 55 mA the proceedure at (a) below, should be followed, if however, this causes an increased deflection, then go on to follow the proceedure outlined in paragraph (b).

a. Start the transmitter (max. 30 seconds) and ascertain by means of a trimming stick, whether the meter deflection can be lowered by short-circuiting one of the contacts between the two contacts already found. If it can, put a screw into the contact giving the smallest meter deflection and the trimming is completed.
b. If the screw for the contacts 11–15 is located in one of the contacts 12, 13, 14 or 15, it should be moved one step down (e.g. from 12 to 11). If however the screw is located in 11, it should be moved to 15, and the screw in the contacts 1–11 should be moved one step up (e.g. from 5 to 6).
B
Then repeat the procedure in paragraph (a).
(Should it prove to be difficult to bring Ik_1 inside the tolerance 45–55 mA, the quiescent current in the two PA-tubes should be measured and, if need be, adjusted. The procedure to follow is explained in section G II).

IV. Adjustment of AERIAL TUNE, LOAD and FINAL DRIVE

(The adjustment only relates to main channels and can be made on board the vessel – no counter is needed).

1. Remove the transmitter from its case leaving it suspended on the two cords (see section B II) with mounted aerial, earth strip and power supply cable.
2. Put the SAFETY SWITCH out of function by depressing the switch arm and inserting the locking pin (⌀2 insulated).
3. Press button SIMPLEX, set S1002 to position LOAD (see fig. 1) and POWER REDUCTION to FULL.
4. **Remove all screws in positions 24–31 inclusive and insert screws in the contact drum according to the table below:**

Main channel	Frequency	Screw in Hole No.
A	2.182 MHz	19, 20, 21, 23 and 28
B to L incl.	lower than 2.182 MHz	19, 20, 23 and 28
B to Q incl.	higher than 2.182 MHz	19, 20, 22, 23 and 28

5. Begin by tuning the aerial for 2.182 MHz in the following manner (2.182 must *always* be tuned before any other main channel):
   a. Set the channel selector to channel A and remove the small black plastic cover below the AERIAL TUNE knob.
   b. With the TUNE button depressed, tune for max. aerial current by rotating the slotted-head screw below the AERIAL TUNE knob.

6. Thereafter tune the aerial to the other channels in the following manner:
   a. With the TUNE button depressed, tune for max. aerial current with the AERIAL TUNE knob.
   b. If a maximum cannot be obtained, insert the aerial capacitor by removing the screws from contacts 19 and 20 and repeat a. above.
   c. If maximum can still not be obtained, then reduce the aerial capacitor from 40–20 pF by cutting the shorting strap for C718 (see fig. 1) and repeat a. above.
   NOTE: Never use the aerial capacitor on frequencies below 3.8 MHz.
   Under some conditions it may be difficult to tune the aerial to certain frequencies because the aerial is either too long or too short.
   As a principal rule, the aerial is to be shortened if the problem occurs at frequencies at the high end of the transmitter's frequency range whereas it is to be lengthened if the problem arise in the low end of the frequency range.
7. **a. Remove the screws from contact 28 for all channels and, using the alignment tool, find that contact position out of 24–31 inclusive, which brings the TEST METER reading as close as possible to the zeroline, when the aerial is carefully tuned for max. aerial current.**
   b. Adjust final drive in accordance with para. 9 and 10.
   c. Now check, using the contacts around the contact found under a., if one of these contacts gives higher aerial current when the aerial is carefully tuned and final drive is adjusted as under b. The contact which then gives highest aerial current is the one to be used.
8. Insert a screw in the contact position found under 7. above.
9. Set S1002 to position FINAL DRIVE (POWER REDUCTION still on FULL).
10. At the right side of the transmitter there are 16 potentiometers – one for each *main channel.*
    With the TUNE knob depressed and the aerial current tuned for maximum, the potentiometer for the relevant main channel is adjusted, until the pointer on the TEST METER reads 1–4 (right half of dial).
11. After having followed the above procedure for all main channels, S1002 is set to position TRANSMIT, and the transmitter is mounted in the case and all channels are tested. Before mounting the small plastic cover below the AERIAL TUNE knob, tune the aerial current for channel A (2182) carefully to maximum.

V. Tuning-up neighbour-channels

(can be made on board the vessel or in the workshop).

1. Read section C, I.
2. Take the transmitter out of its case as described in section B, II.
3. Write the transmitting frequency on the neighbour channel position on the frequency table.
4. Dismount the crystal cover on the right side of the transmitter, insert the crystal in the relevant position and mount the cover again.
5. Put the SAFETY SWITCH out of function by depressing the switch arm and inserting the locking pin (ϕ 2 insulated).
6. Set S1002 to position PRE DRIVE, depress the buttons SIMPLEX and A3H and and connect the counter to the white terminal on the base-chassis of the driver tube (see fig. 1).
7. Key the transmitter by means of the handset key and adjust by means of the insulated trimming stick through the perforations of the crystal cover the relevant crystal trimmer, until the counter shows the same frequency as the frequency table.
8. Set S1002 to TRANSMIT, mount the transmitter in the case and test the channel.

D. Test meter

With the TEST METER of the transmitter and the TEST METER switch S1002 (for locating see fig. 1) the following are measured with reference to the position on S1002.

Position 1 PRE DRIVE:
The RF-voltage on the grid of the PA-tubes. (In this position the screen grid voltage will automatically be cut).
Position 2 Ik_1:
The cathode current in PA-tube 1. Full deflection 100 mA.
Position 3 Ik_2:
The cathode current in PA-tube 2. Full deflection 100 mA.
Position 4 Load:
The RF-voltages on the anodes and the control grids of the PA-tubes are compared in such a way that the tubes are correctly loaded, when the pointer on the meter reads 0.
Position 5 Final Drive:
In this position the meter will show deflection, when the grid voltages of one of the tubes becomes positive with respect to earth.
Position 6 Vg_2:
The screen grid voltage of the PA-tubes and the anode voltage to the driver tube. Full deflection 500 V.
Position 7 Va:
The anode voltage of the PA-tubes. Full deflection 1000 V.
Position 8 Vg_1:
Neg. grid bias. Full deflection 100 V.
Position 9 +18 V:
Voltage to the small signal circuits. Full deflection 20 V.
Position 10 Transmit:
The meter is switched off. S1002 must always be set to that position, before the transmitter is put into its case.

A

E. Aerial meter

This is the meter at the front panel of the transmitter, by means of which the aerial current is measured.

F. Technical data

Output: on all transmitting modes into aerial.

Output power at nominal voltage

Frequency / Aerial	1,6MHz	2MHz	3MHz	4MHz	6MHz	8MHz
50 ohm	140W PEP	140W PEP	140W PEP	140W PEP	160W PEP	160W PEP
10 ohm 250 OpF	100W PEP	110W PEP	115W PEP	120W PEP		

Modulation: 350–2700 Hz with »Speech-Clipper«.
Frequencies: 21 crystal controlled frequencies between 1.6–4.2 MHz and 10 frequencies in the 4.2–5.8 MHz ranges, 6 MHz band and 8 MHz band.
Frequency Stability: short term: better than 20 Hz – long term: better than 100 Hz.
Two-Tone-Alarm: 1300 and 2200 Hz. Delay 45 Sec.
Power Consumption at 24 V DC: Stand by: 1A. Operation: 7A (normal speech). Tune 9A
Power Consumption at 12 V DC: Stand by: 2A. Operation: 14A (normal speech). Tune 18A
Power Consumption at 220 V AC: Stand by: 0,2A. Operation: 1A (normal speech).
Power Consumption at 110 V AC: Stand by: 0,3A. Operation: 2A (normal speech).

G. Service

The transmitter SAILOR T124 is built-up in such a way that practically all circuits are accessable directly.
In order to further facilitate possible service operations, the entire transmitter is built-up of modules.

I. Small Signal Section: (fig. 4)

This section of the transmitter is located at the left side of the transmitter. The section is built-up of the following units:

BASE PRINT:
The base print of the section is mounted directly on the left side chassis of the transmitter. The switching circuitry of the transmitter is etched directly on to the base print. Also on the base print the push button switches (S1101 and S1102), the relay RE1101 of the transmitter, the cable connections to receiver and handset connector and connectors to the detachable modules are mounted.

SSB generator

AF amplifier

Alarm signal generator:

A

These 3 units can easily be dismounted separately, when the screws marked * on fig. 4 are unscrewed.
When the 3 modules, which are placed on the base print, have been dismounted, the base print can be dismounted in the following way:

1. Unsolder the wires on SAFETY SWITCH (see fig. 2).
2. Unsolder the connection between RE1101 and aerial transformer and aerial coil (see fig. 2).
3. Unscrew the screw on the base print, which are marked with paint.
4. Ease the base print out.

II. PA-Section

This section is accessible from the back of the transmitter. The location of the various parts is shown in fig. 6.
Changing PA-tubes:
When the PA-tubes (2×TT22) are to be changed, both tubes should always be changed at the same time.
After changing the PA-tubes or when changing power supply unit, the quiescent current in the PA-tubes must ALWAYS be adjusted as follows:

This adjustment must take place with full voltage on the main supply line of the vessel (generator running) or, if the adjustment is made in the workshop, at the nominal supply voltage + 10 %. For adjustment follow the below procedure:

1. Turn the two potentiometers P603 and P605 (see fig. 6) fully anti-clockwise.
2. Set the transmitter to a channel without crystal (if no such channel available, remove the crystal).
3. Press buttons SIMPLEX and A3J and set S1002 (see fig. 1) into position Ik_1.
4. Key the transmitter by means of the handset key and adjust the cathode current in tube no. 1 by means of the potentiometer P603 until the TEST METER reads 38 mA (full deflection 100 mA).
5. Turn S1002 to position Ik_2 and adjust by means of the potentiometer P605 the cathode current in tube no. 2, until the TEST METER reads 38 mA.
6. If new tubes are concerned, the transmitter must be left with the handset key depressed for 15–30 min., after which the cathode current in the two tubes is adjusted again as under 4 and 5 above.

NOTE – The potentiometer P604 must never be touched, as it has been adjusted at the factory so that all transmitters are loading the negative grid voltage of the power supply alike.

If, owing to repairs, etc. an adjustment of P 604 should be necessary, the following procedure must be adapted:
1. Dismount the tubes and the female plug from the power supply.
2. Set S1002 to Transmit.
3. Adjust P604, until the resistance between pin 10 and 1 of the multi-connector at the back of the transmitter is 14 K ohm ± 1 %.

III. Oscillator, Mixer and Crystal unit

The crystal print of the transmitter with its associated switches (S201, S202 and S203), the crystal oscillator and mixer print, and the switch S1001 are assembled as one unit. This unit, which is located at the bottom of the right side of the transmitter, is dismounted in the following way:
1. Dismount the SECTION SELECTOR knob.
2. Dismount the crystal cover and unscrew the 6 screws marked * on fig. 5.
3. Pull out the unit, only so far that the shaft of the SECTION SELECTOR is free of the front panel.
   Now the unit can be swung out without the wires having to be dismounted.

IV. Driver unit

The driver unit print of the transmitter and it's associated switches (S501 and S502) are assembled as one unit.
This unit, which is located at the top on the right side of the transmitter, is dismounted in the following way:
1. Dismount the shaft stop marked *** on fig. 6 and pull the switch shaft, which is of a rectangular cross section, sufficiently far back that it comes free of the switches of the driver print.
2. Unscrew the 4 screws marked ** on fig 5. Now the unit can be cased out without any wires having to be dismounted.

V. Drive level unit

The drive level print and the switches belonging to it (S503 and S504) are assembled as one unit.

This unit is dismounted in the following way:

1. Dismount driver unit as described under IV.
2. Unscrew the two screws marked *** on fig. 5.
3. Pull the unit perpendicularly out, until it comes free of the two long stays, and then backwards, until the long, round switch shaft (S503) comes free of the front panel

VI. Coil section

The coil section is associated with the components, located in the space bounded by the left and right side chassis and the PA-chassis and the intermediate plate (the plate behind the front panel).

The most important components in this section are: PA-coils (L701, L702 and L707), aerial coils (L705 and L706), capacitors C701–C716 inclusive (assembled as one stack-capacitor), aerial capacitor C717, C718 and the aerial current meter with it's transformer. Further, the contact drums with their respective contact panels are located in this section.

All the components are fastened to the intermediate plate by means of screws.

The location of the components is shown in fig.s 2 and 3.

H. Description of transmitter circuits

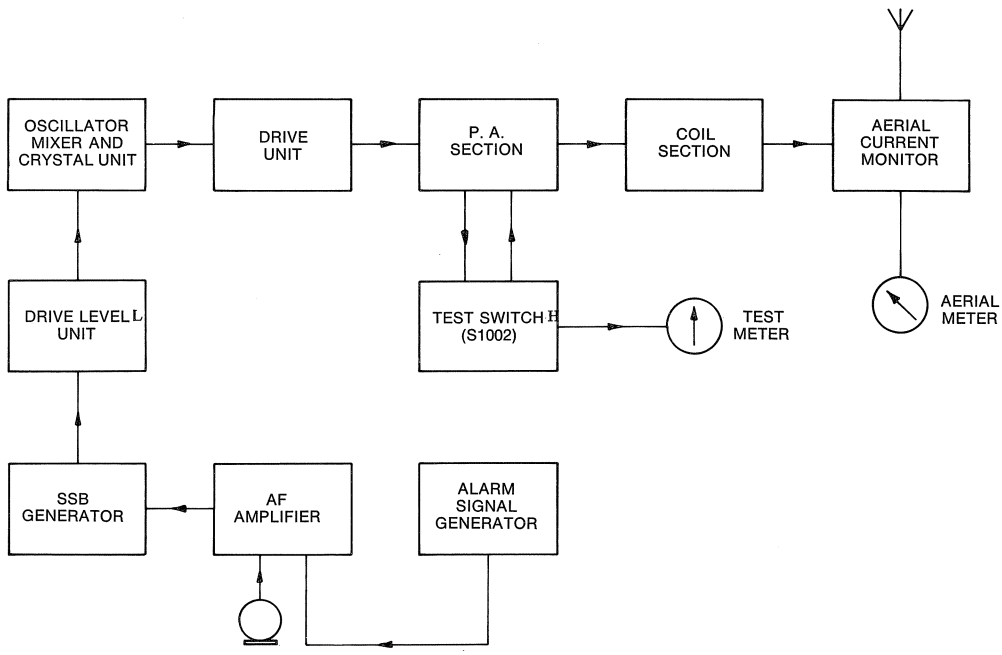
General Description

SAILOR T124 is fully transistorized in all small signal circuits. The power amplifier and the driver circuit are equipped with vacuum-tubes.

SAILOR T124 is, to a great extent constructed of detachable modules, and this modular construction will be followed in the specification on the individual circuits.

In the table, typical voltage values on the active devices are indicated.

All voltages are measured by a vacuum tube voltmeter with a resistance at the tip of the test probe of min. 47 kOhm. (Vacuum tube voltmeters are often suitable for 1 MOhm at the tip of the probe).



SSB Generator

In this module all the kinds of signal, which the equipment is designed to transmit, are generated.

The unit contains a 600 kHz crystal oscillator, 600 kHz amplifier, balanced modulator, sidebandfilter (LSB), first SSB amplifier, circuit for reinsertion of carrier, second SSB amplifier and SSB output amplifier.

T305 together with X301 function as the 600 kHz oscillator of the Pierce Colpitts type. T306 amplifies and filters the aforementioned signal, which is supplied to the balanced modulator via C327.

The balanced modulator is built up around an integrated circuit, IC301, containing 4 diodes. The amplified microphone signal is also supplied to the integrated circuit. and thus a double-sideband signal is created. The carrier suppression i.e. the suppression of the incoming 600 kHz signal is extremely great and does not depend on the temperature owing to the matching of the four diodes in the integrated circuit. The output signal is therefore only composed of an upper and a lower side-band, of which only the lower side-band passes through the crystal filter FL 301.

From the side-band filter the SSB signal is passed via FIRST SSB AMPLIFIER T307, then supplied to the amplitude control P305, via R352. At the same time, in position A3A and A3H and at distress calls, a certain amount of carrier (600 kHz) i supplied to the amplitude control P305 via R354.

The combined signal is amplified once more in the SECOND SSB AMPLIFIER T309 and in the SSB OUTPUT AMPLIFIER T310.

The carrier reinsertion is switched by means of switching diodes, which again are brought into conduction of cut off condition by means of DC control voltages.

The carrier signal is taken from the 600 kHz crystal oscillator and carried through the amplitude control P301 to the voltage divider of R310 and R309.

In position A3H the diode D304 conducts and the carrier signal is carried via C309 and C310 to the emitter follower T302.

In position A3A D305 conducts and the carrier signal, which is now taken across R309 is carried via C308 and C 310 to T302.

In position A3J D306 conducts and short-circuits the input of T302 to ground via C311 and C310 in order to obtain maximum carrier suppression.

The function of T301 will be described in the section »AUTOMATIC 2182 kHz«.

Audio Amplifier — Compressor — Test Tone generator

The function of this unit is to generate and process all the AF-signals used in normal operation. The microphone signal is transformed by TR401 and carried via R410 to FET transistor T401, an electronically variable resistor (attenuator). The amount of attenuation performed by R410 and T401 is controlled by the voltage applied to the gate of FET transistor T401.

T401 is biased in the off condition by 5,1 V from zeenerdiode D401 with no control voltage applied to the gate, and under these conditions no attenuation occurs. With a control voltage of 5,1 V applied to the gate, maximum attenuation occurs.

The electronically controlled attenuator is used to keep the output across the FET transistor T401 constant independant of speech volume, so performing a compressor action.

The control voltage already mentioned is derived from the very same signal, across the FET transistor T401, after amplification by T403 and T404. The output is taken across R418 and fed to the level detector system consisting of T411, D403 and D404.

As soon as the applied voltage to the base of T411, becomes sufficiently low (about 4,7 V) the collector current in transistor T411 cuts off, due to the normally forward biased diode, D403, reversing.

This means that transistor T410, normally saturated by the collector current of T411 cuts off, leading to saturation of T 405 with the result that capacitor C424 charges very quickly.
The voltage across C424 slowly discharges via R437 and the filter circuit R412 and C410, and is applied to the gate of the previously mentioned FET transistor T401 via R413.
Presence of the control voltage causes the attenuation to increase until the collector current in transistor T411 is no longer cut off, and a balanced condition exsists. The amplified and compressed microphone signal then passes through to an AF filter driven by T412 and T413 removing signals which are insignificant for clarity. The AF-signal from the filter is carried to the fixed voltage divider R424, R425 and R426. The AF-voltages from the aforementioned voltage divider are adapted to the various kinds of signals. The coupling-in of the proper voltage level will take place by means of switching diodes D406, D407 and D408 which are switched by the same control voltages as described in the section »SSB-Generator«.
The test-tone-generator is a two-tone-generator operating at the frequencies 2400 Hz and 1200 Hz. The multivibrator, composed of T408 and T409, is oscillating at 2400 Hz, and in the integrated circuit IC401 this frequency is devided to 1200 Hz, which can be observed on pin 8.
T407 functions as emitter follower, and the 2400 Hz signal is carried from here via R430 to the output transistor T406. The 1200 Hz signal is also carried to T406 via R429 and is mixed with the 2400 Hz signal. The mixed signal is supplied to the microphone transformer during tuning of the transmitter and owing to the presence of the AF-filter. sinewave shaped tones are secured, as the two-tone-generator itself delivers square wave voltages.

Alarm Signal Generator

This module has the task of modulating the transmitter with the standardized »Distress« signal. This signal is composed to two tones 1300 Hz and 2200 Hz. The switching between those to tones takes place at intervals of 0,25 sec. The transmittion of this signal is automatically stopped after 45 sec. or manually before the expiration of said period.
The transistor T903 operates as a 1300 Hz oscillator and T902 as 2200 Hz oscillator. The switching period between the two tones is determined by T901, which is a unijunction transistor giving a shift pulse to the integrated circuit IC901, which operates as a FLIP-FLOP in such a manner that the output signals on pin 6 and pin 8 are shifting from +6V to 0V and back each time, when T901 gives a shift pulse.
In addition the voltage on pin 6 is +6V, when the voltage in pin 8 is 0V and vice-versa. In this way the gate diode D902 is brought into conduction, when pin 6 reaches the value 0V, which has the effect that D901 is cut off and only the 2200 Hz signal is led out to T904. At the next shift pulse the 1300 Hz signal is supplied to T904.
T904 is operating as power amplifier and is delivering the signal to both microtelephone and clipper.
Start and stop of the ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR takes place by means of the silicon controlled rectifier D904 and the transistors T905 and T906.
When +24V is supplied to the print via function switch, T905 in series with R919 and R926 starts conducting and the ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR operates.
The unijunction transistor T906 is operating as a 45 sec. generator i.e. after about 45 sec. T906 supplies a trigger pulse to D904, which hereby conducts and short-circuit the base lead to T905 to ground and this transistor cuts off the current to the ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR. This conduction continues until the connection of the function switch is cancelled.

Silicon controlled rectifiers are of such a nature that a short trigger pulse to the gate makes the anode cathode substrate conduct continously, if the current in the anode substrate is greater than a given current, the so called holding current. Switching-off of the conduction state can only be achieved by decreasing the current to a value below that of the holding current through the anode cathode.
For 12 V operation R919 is shorted out.

Power reduction – drive level

The POWER REDUCTION switch (S503) of SAILOR T124 has three positions with 4 dB steps, L-insertion loss pad structure.
This L-insertion loss pad is loaded by the DRIVE LEVEL potentiometers P501 to P516. These potentiometers are coupled in by means of the switch S504, which is ganged to the CHANNEL SELECTOR.
Power reduction and drive level are inserted between the SSB generator and the SSB input to the mixer.
The power reduction facility is inactive in position 2182 DISTRESS.

Power amplifier

The power amplifier, which is composed of 2 tetrodes coupled in parallel, operates as an amplifier in class AB_1.
The anode load consists of a tuned pi-circuit. As this pi-circuit must be operated at over a wide frequency range, the tuning capacitors and coils are programmed by contacts ganged to the CHANNEL SELECTOR.
A
The output capacitor in the pi-circuit is split into sections in order to obtain proper load into aerial, which is tuned to resonnance by means of the variometer L705 and L706 and possibly C717, C718. The sectionalized output capacitor, are also controlled by the contact programme. When changing PA-tubes and power supply, the quiescent current of the PA-tubes must be adjusted.
The procedure to follow is specified in section G, II.

Crystal section

The coupling-in of the individual crystal and it's associated trimmers and capacitor takes place by means of the switches S201 and S202, which are mechanically ganged to the CHANNEL SELECTOR. The switching between main channel and neighbour channel is made by means of the switch S203 SECTION SELECTOR.
In position 2182 DISTRESS S203 is put out of function, so that 2182 is transmitted, no matter in which position S203 is standing.

Crystal oscillator and mixer

This unit has the function, of generating the crystal frequency, and of mixing this with the 600 kHz signal to obtain the transmitting frequency. The crystal frequencies are placed 600 kHz above the signal frequency, so that the upper side-band (USB) is transmitted, 600 kHz signal being a lower side-band (LSB) signal.
The transistor T101 is acting as PIERCE COLPITTS oscillator.
The signal from the base of T101 is carried partly to the output amplifier T103 (emitter follower) and partly to the base of T102, which changes the DC operation point of

T101, the oscillator signal being rectified in the base emitter substrate of T102. The rectified voltage is amplified in T102, and the operational point of the oscillator is influenced through R105 in such manner that a constant amplitude of the oscillator signal is obtained.
The mixer is equipped with an integrated circuit IC101. This integrated circuit is a balanced modulator, which, through the transformer TR102, only delivers the sum- and differencefrequencies between the two input signals, i.e. the 600 kHz SSB signal and the signal from the crystal section are suppressed on the output. As the signal from the crystal section is placed in the range 2.2 MHz to 9.6 MHz maximum suppression is desirable, and a fine adjustment by means of P101 provides for this.
The output of the mixer is tuned by means of tuned circuits in common with the driver circuit.

SWITCHES AND RELAY CIRCUIT

Channel selector

This switch is operated by the operator when changing from one line to another on the frequency table. By means of a mechanical coupling (chain drive) the switches in the coil section, oscillator, mixer and crystal unit, driver unit and drive level unit are connected, so that when switching from one channel to another the following things will happen: S201 and S202 switch to the two new crystal positions.
S1001 in position DISTRESS, switch in such manner that the transmitter will always be ready to transmit A3H, no matter how the push buttons A3J, A3A and A3H are operated.
S504 switches the drive level potentiometer and bypasses POWER REDUCTION in position 2182.
S501 and S502 switch to a new set of coils in the driver section.
Right contact drum tunes the pi-circuit for the new frequency.
Left contact drum adapts the transmitter for the new aerial impedance and in position 2182 switches to the preadjusted part of the aerial coil.

A

Section selector (S 203)

switches between main channel and neighbour channel.

Power reduction (S 503)

see section H.

S 1002

see section D: TEST METER.

Push buttons OFF, STAND-BY, SIMPLEX, DUPLEX (S 1101)

This switch has the following functions:

1. Switches the filament voltage so that the tubes will have full filament voltage in the positions SIMPLEX and DUPLEX, reduced filament voltage in position STAND-BY and no filament voltage in position OFF.
2. Switches the connection to the loudspeaker, so that in position DUPLEX the loudspeaker will not be connected, whereas it will be connected in the other positions, except when the transmitter is keyed.
3. Leads voltage to the small signal circuits (12 V DC or 24 V DC) in the positions SIMPLEX and DUPLEX.

Push buttons TEST ALARM, A3J, A3A, A3H, TUNE, ALARM

This switch is split up into 4 sections called A, B, C and D (see main diagram and photo BASE PRINT at the back of this manual).

SECTION A

Prevents unintentional transmission of the distress signal.

SECTION B

Prevents the transmitter from being keyed by means of the handset key or the TUNE knob, when TEST ALARM is activated.

Switches AF input to AF amplifier so that, when the TEST ALARM and ALARM buttons are pressed simultaneously, the amplifier will receive AF from the distress tone generator, when the TUNE button is pressed the amplifier will receive AF from the two-tone-generator, and, when the A3J, A3A or A3H button is pressed the amplifier will receive AF from the handset.

SECTION C

The contact furthest to the left in the diagram, switches, together with a corresponding contact in section D, the handset so that the handset will receive AF from the distress tone generator, when the TEST ALARM control is activated; switches control voltage to the SSB generator in such a manner that the transmitter will transmit A3J, when one of the buttons A3J or TUNE is activated, A3A when the A3A button is activated and A3H when one of the buttons A3H or ALARM is activated.

As to the automatic selection of A3H in position DISTRESS on the frequency table, see automatic 2182 DISTRESS at the end of this section.

SECTION D

Selects the starting criterion for the transmitter, so that, when one of the buttons A3J, A3A or A3H is pressed, the transmitter is keyed by means of the handset key, whereas, when either the TUNE button or both buttons TEST ALARM and ALARM are pressed, the transmitter is automatically keyed.

In position 2182 the two wires marked »mode interlock over-ride« are short-circuited by S1001, and the transmitter can be keyed by means of the handset key, even through none of the buttons are pressed. As to the contact furthest to the left in the diagram please see section C.

RE1101 – is the only relay located in the transmitter.

When the relay is activated (i.e. the transmitter is keyed) the following things will happen:

1. The aerial will be switched from receiver to transmitter. (Only in SIMPLEX installations).
2. In position SIMPLEX, AF will be out off from the receiver.
3. The power supply to the receiver is switched off, when the SIMPLEX button is pressed.
4. 12 or 24 V is supplied to the power supply unit via the wire »start power supply«.

Automatic 2182 kHz distress (see main diagram)

When the CHANNEL SELECTOR is set into position DISTRESS 2182 kHz, some internal coupling will take place, so that the transmitter will be ready for operation without any further settings.

The transistor T301 in the SSB GENERATOR is, during normal operation, constantly conducting and leads +18V out to be used for control voltages to the shift diodes in the SSB GENERATOR and the AUDIO AMPLIFIER.

When the CHANNEL SELECTOR is in position 2182, +18V is supplied to the base of T301 through the diode D303, and T301 is blocking.
Through the diode D302 control voltage is supplied to the SSB GENERATOR and the AUDIO AMPLIFIER, so that they will be in position A3H irrespective of the position of the push buttons.
The programmed contacts engage a pre-adjusted variometer, so that the aerial tuning knob will be inoperative.
In position 2182 POWER REDUCTION (S503) is inoperative, so that the transmitter will always transmit full output, likewise the SECTION SELECTOR switch (S203) is inoperative.

Circuit-description for power supply units

I. Introduction.

The three power supply units N178, N179 and N180 are constructed in such a way that this installation together with a properly adjusted transmitter T121/T124 is straight forward provided that the following procedure is observed:

a) The voltage wiring inside the transmitter must be checked, it must conform with the supply voltage of the vessel and the type of power supply.
The voltage wiring is the same for 24 V (N179) and for 220/110 V AC (N180).
For further information please see fig. 4, which shows all necessary details.

b) Before tuning-up the transmitter check the quiescent current on the PA-tubes after the transmitter has been on SIMPLEX for 15–30 min. (the filament of the tubes to be fully heated). For the procedure to be followed please see section G, paragraph II PA-section, and section B, paragraph IV.
Output voltages of the power units to the transmitter are as follows:
1) 900 V anode voltage to PA-tubes.
2) 300 V screen grid voltage to PA-tubes and anode voltage to driver.
3) – 84 V negative grid bias.
4) Filament voltage to transmitter:
a) 12 V in the case of power supply N178.
b) 24 V in the case of power supply N179 and N180.
NOTE that the power supply to the receiver is either 12 V or 24 V by ALL types of power supply units for T121/T124, also as far as the 220/110 V AC unit is concerned.

All the above mentioned voltages have been measured at the nominal supply voltage and with the TUNE button pressed. The channel selector being set to a channel without crystal.

A

II. Circuit-description for the 12 V DC power supply unit type N178.

This DC – DC converter, working on the two-transformer-principle, is equipped with two germanium power transistors T1201, the bases of which are controlled by the transformer TR1202, which in its turn receives its signal from the power transformer TR1201. The circuit is oscillating at a frequency of abt. 350 Hz, and in order to prevent emission of harmonics, and to protect the transistor against incoming transients from the supply line, the circuit is provided with a filter arrangement comprising L1201, C1209 and C1220.

The circuit around the relays RE1201 and RE1202 is the starting circuit and functions in the following way:

When the transmitter is keyed, + 12 V appears at pin. No. 2 of the multi-plug, and the main relay RE1201 is activated and supplies voltage to the print. Via the contact of the starting relay RE1202 current will pass through the starting resistors R1204 and R1205, and the converter will start working. The starting relay RE1202 is delayed by means of R1208 and C1208 and will break the connection to the starting resistors. The diode D1203 ensures rapid discharge of C1208, when the transmitter is stopped.

The rectifier circuits supplying the voltages to the transmitter, are all provided with diode bridges, and + 300 V is produced around the diode bridge D1211. + 900 V results from the addition of 3×200 V to the + 300 V produced around the diode bridges D1208, D1209 and D1210.

The negative voltage to the PA-tubes is produced around the diode bridge D1207 and, via the potentiometer P1201 and the complex D1205 and R1206, is supplied to the transmitter via plug pin No. 10. P1201 is of essential importance, P1301 and P1401 are in the other types of power supply units to be found at the same place. All transmitters of

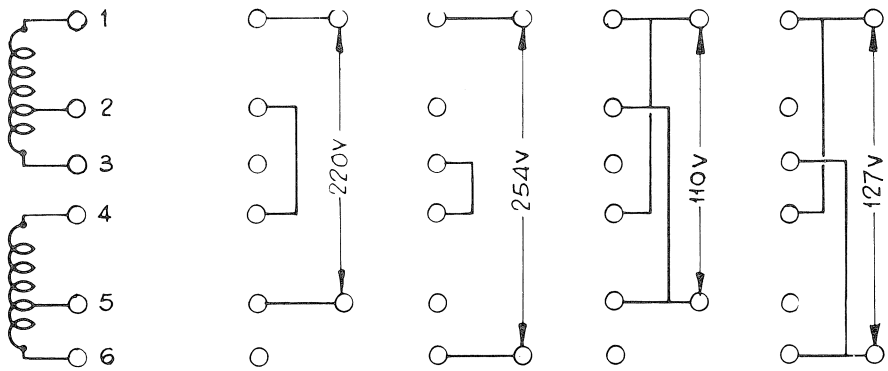
type T121/T124 have been adjusted at the factory for an input resistance of 14.00 Kohm ± 1 % between pin 10 and earth (pin 1). The power supply unit N178 is adjusted by means of the potentiometer P1201 (the power supply units N179 and N180 by means of the potentiometers P1301 and P1401 respectively) to have a negative output voltage of ÷ 84 V, when the 300 V voltage is exactly 300 V (adjusted by variaing the input voltage). It is a further condition that the transmitter is activated with the button TUNE depressed, and that the channel selector is set to a channel without crystal. (i.e. there is quiescent current in the tubes).
+ 18 V will be produced as stabilized voltage from the serie stabilizer transistor T1202. As shown on the diagram, only + 18 V is stabilized. The other voltages are unstabilized, this design being by far the most reliable one, offering the highest efficiency.
Measures have been taken to minimise supply voltage variation effects, including among others the complex D1205 and R1206, so that the anode quiescent current is constantly 38 mA for the supply voltage fluctuation of – 10 % to + 30%.
The tuning of P1201 (respectively P1301 and P1401) will ensure that in principle it will be possible to alter an installation from e.g. 220 V AC to 24 V DC without doing anything else, except changing the power supply unit. (However it would be advisable to check the quiescent current in the output tubes as mentioned above, in view of possible ageing effects).

III. Circuit-description for the 24 V DC power supply unit type N179.

This DC – DC converter, working on the two-transformer-principle is equipped with two silicon power transistors T1301, the bases of which are controlled by the transformer TR1302, which in its turn receives its signal from the power transformer TR1301. The circuit is oscillating at a frequency of abt. 350 Hz, and in order to prevent emission of harmonics, and in order to protect the transistors against incoming transients from the supply line, the circuit is provided with a filter arrangement comprising L1301, C1309 and C1320.
The circuit around the relays RE1301 and RE1302 is the starting circuit and functions in the following way:
When the transmitter is keyed, 24 V will appear at pin No. 2 of the multi-plug, and the main relay RE1301 is activated and will supply voltage to the print. Via the contact of the starting relay RE1302 current will pass through the starting resistors R1304 and R1305, and the converter will start working. The starting relay RE1302 is delayed by means of R1308 and C1308 and will break the connection to the starting resistors. The diode D1303 ensures rapid discharge of C1308, when the transmitter is stopped.
The rectifier circuits supplying the voltages to the transmitter, are all provided with diode bridges, and + 300 V is produced around the diode bridge D1311. + 900 V results from the addition of 3×200 V to the + 300 V produced around the diode bridges D1308, D1309 and D1310.
The negative voltage to the PA-tubes is produced around the diode bridge D1307 and via the potentiometer P1301 and the complex D1305 and R1306 is supplied to the transmitter via plug pin No. 10. The importance of P1301 has been mentioned in the description of the 12 V power supply unit (N178).
+ 18 V will be produced as stabilized voltage from the series stabilizer transistor T1302.
As shown on the diagram, only + 18 V is stabilized. The other voltages are unstabilized, this design being by far the most reliable one offering the highest efficiency.
Measures have been taken to minimise supply voltage variation effects, including among others the complex D1305 and R1306, so that the anode quiescent current is constantly 38 mA for the supply voltage fluctuation – 10 % to + 30 %

IV. Circuit-description for the 220/110 V AC power supply unit type N180.

The design of this type is so similar to the design of N178 and N179, especially as to the production of + 300 V, + 900 V, - 84 V and + 18 V, that further explanation will be superfluous, except that choke coils are used for the filtering. As seen from the diagram, N180 can be wired for the following voltages: 110 V AC, 127 V AC, 220 V AC and 254 V AC. It is to be noted that both the transformer TR1401 and the transformer TR1402 are to be wired as shown in the sketch below:



The transformer TR1402 supplies all voltages to the transmitter except filament voltage, and this transformer is connected, when either the button SIMPLEX or the button DUPLEX is pressed.

NOTE! Thus there is a voltage of 900 V on the anodes, when the transmitter is on, without having been keyed.

The transformer TR1402 is switched off, when the button STAND-BY is pressed.

Therefore please NOTE when servicing: Press STAND-BY or switch off the transmitter entirely. The function of switching off TR1402 in STAND-BY is controlled by the relay RE1401. It is to be noted that, when the safety switch S1103 is off, it prevents RE1401 from being activated in the same way. Similarly on the power supply units N178 and N179, the starting relay cannot be activated, when S1103 is off. When the transmitter is keyed, the relays RE1402 and RE1403 are activated and will couple in + 18 V respectively + 300 V to the transmitter.

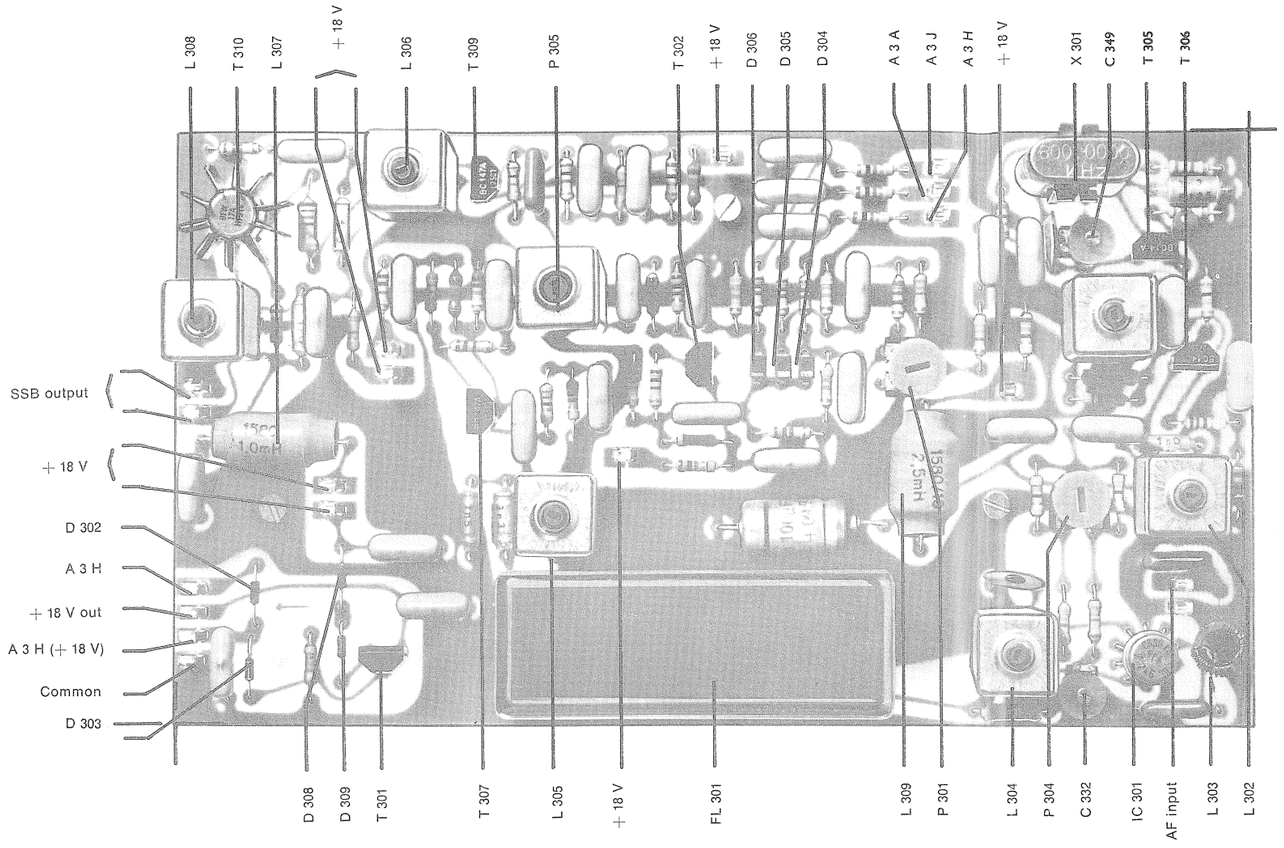
A

The transformer TR1401 will primarily supply current to the rectifier circuit with D1407, L1401 and C1414, which via the regulator circuit with the transistors T1401 and T1402, supplies voltage to the filaments of the PA-tubes and voltage to the receiver. This voltage is of 24 V and unstabilized, T1402 normally being completely saturated. The regulator circuit has the sole purpose of preventing the voltage from exceeding + 27 V, when the transmitter is off, in order to protect the receiver. The extra winding on TR1401 is used in connection with »Supply switch over and emergency battery charger unit type H184«.

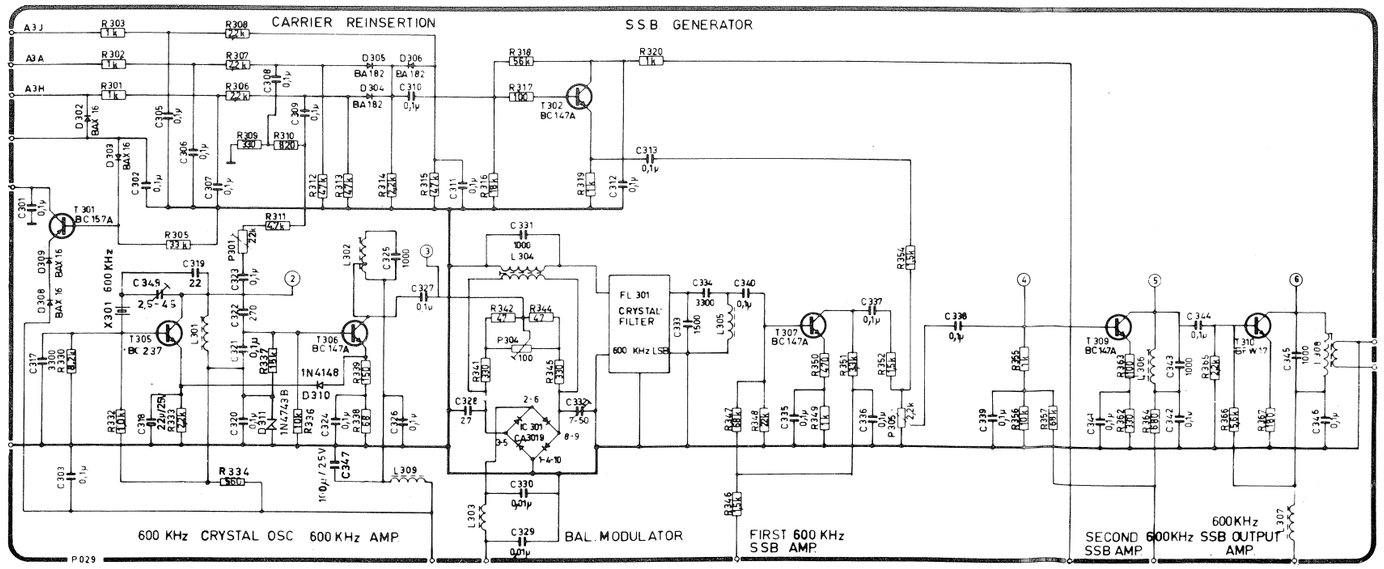
V. Description of »Supply switch over and emergency battery charger unit type H184«

This unit is used in cases, where it is required 220 110 V AC installation to supply power to T121/T124 from a 24 V emergency battery. This can be done by using a power complex comprising N180, N179 and H184. Further to switch over all wirings to T121/T124 to the two power supplies, H184 also comprises a charging facility. which keeps the emergency battery constantly charged. The charging condition of the emergency battery can be directly read from the meter on H184. The charging circuit is secured against shortcircuiting, and the current from the charging circuit is max. 1 A.

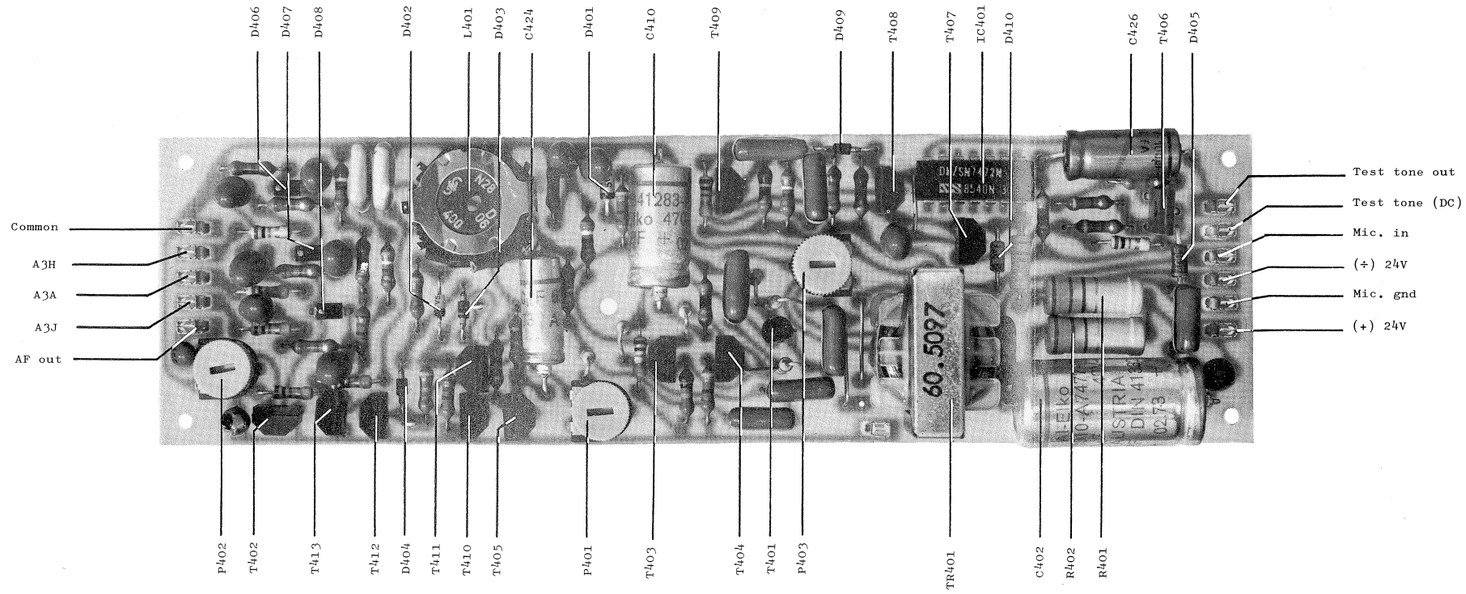
The relay RE1501 has the function of showing, whether the battery is severely discharged, and then to switch in the full selfinduction of L1501 in order to limit the charging current to below 1 A.



	T301	T302	T305	T306	T307	T309	T310
E	15,6	2,6	9,5	3,9	2,6	1,3	3,7
B	14,9	3,3	10,0	4,6	3,3	2,0	4,1
C	15,6	14,4	17,8	17,6	8,4	14,9	17,2

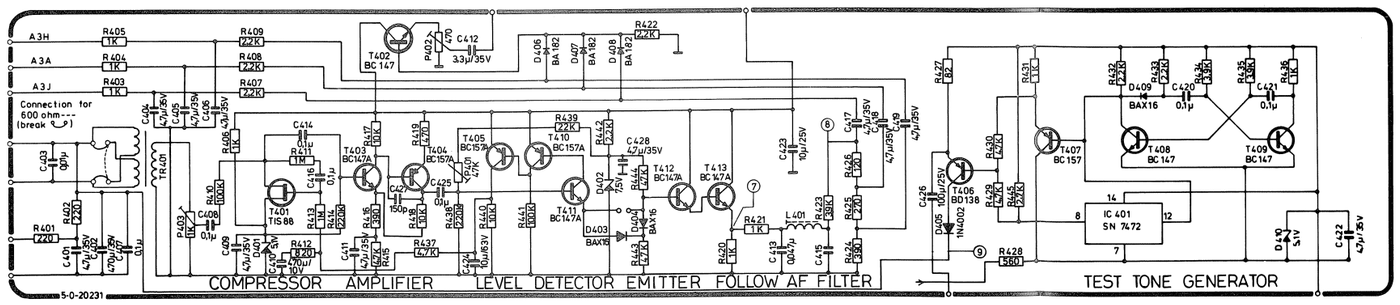


SSB Generator
T 124/T 126/T 128

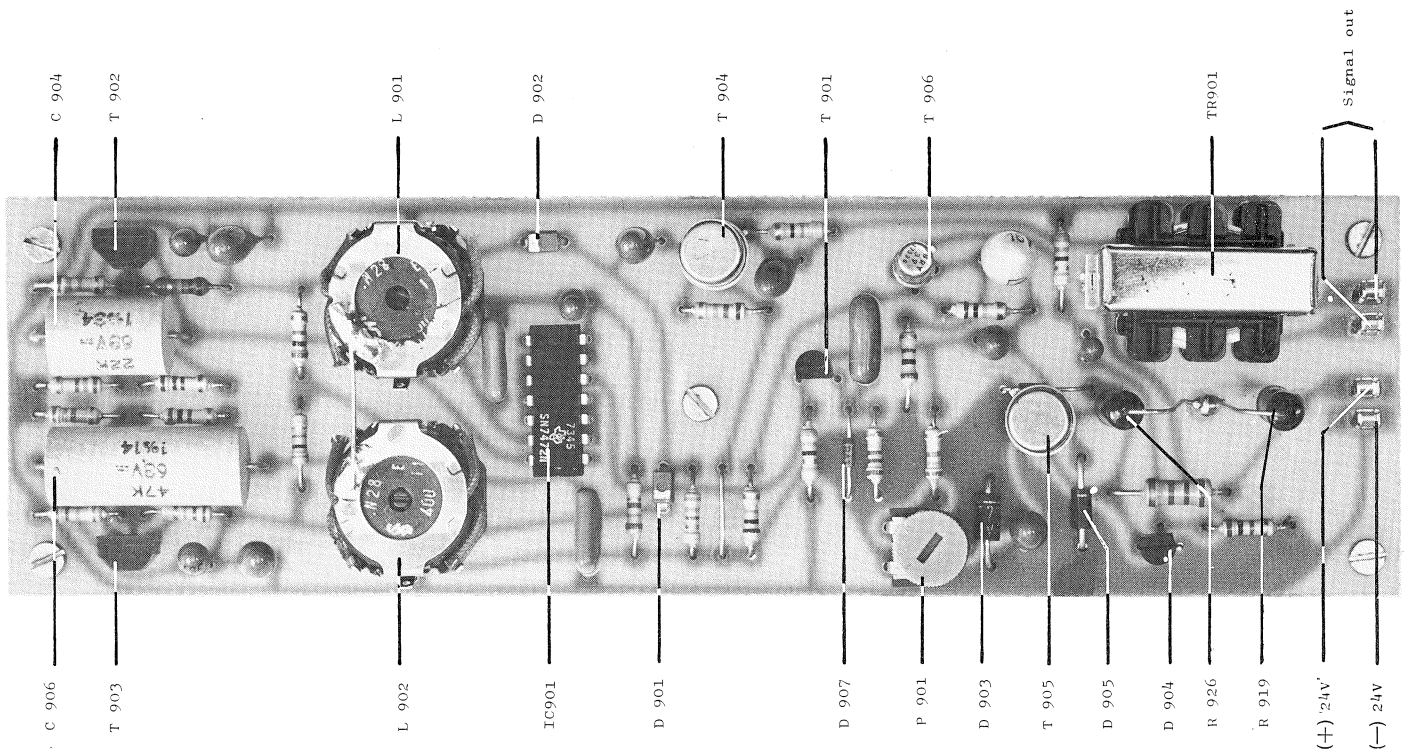


	T401		T402	T403	T404	T405	T406	T407	T408	T409	T410	T411	T412	T413
S	5,1	E	5,4	4,3	17,4	17,8	1,4	2,0	5,1	5,1	17,8	6,0	5,2	4,6
D	5,1	B	6,0	4,8	16,8	17,6	1,8	3,3	5,3	5,3	17,1	6,6	5,8	5,2
G	1,9	C	17,8	16,8	11,5	1,9	15,6	5,1	3,3	2,4	17,6	17,1	17,8	17,8

* Measured with ref. to +24V.

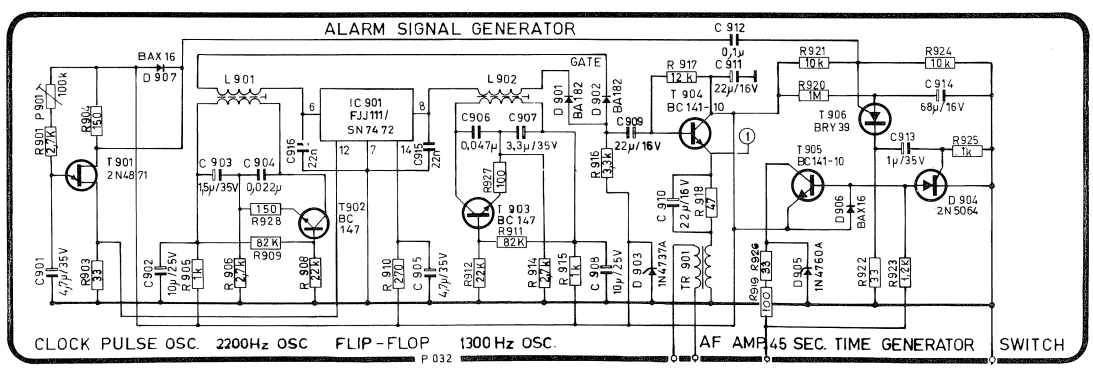


A F Amplifier T121E and T124

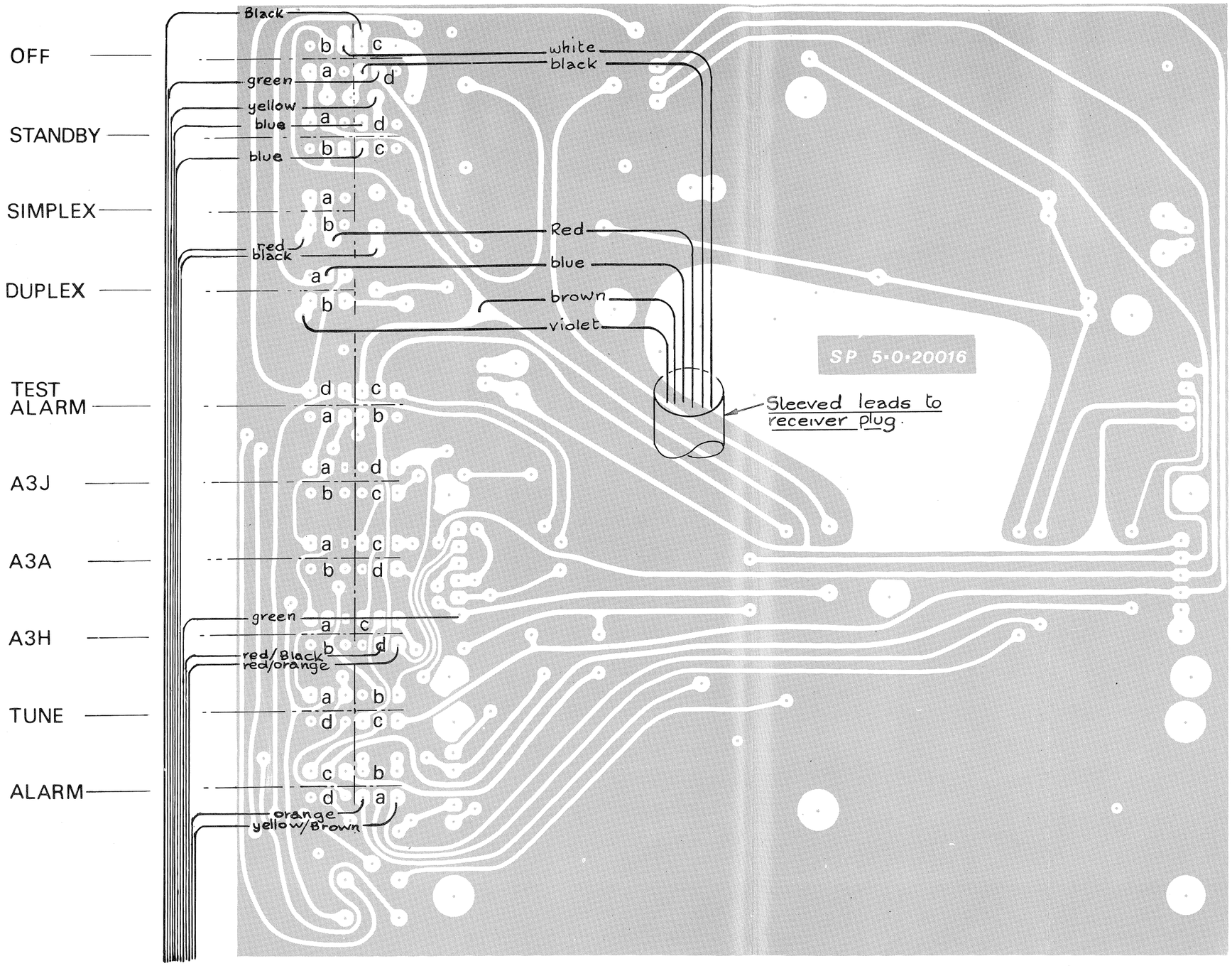


A

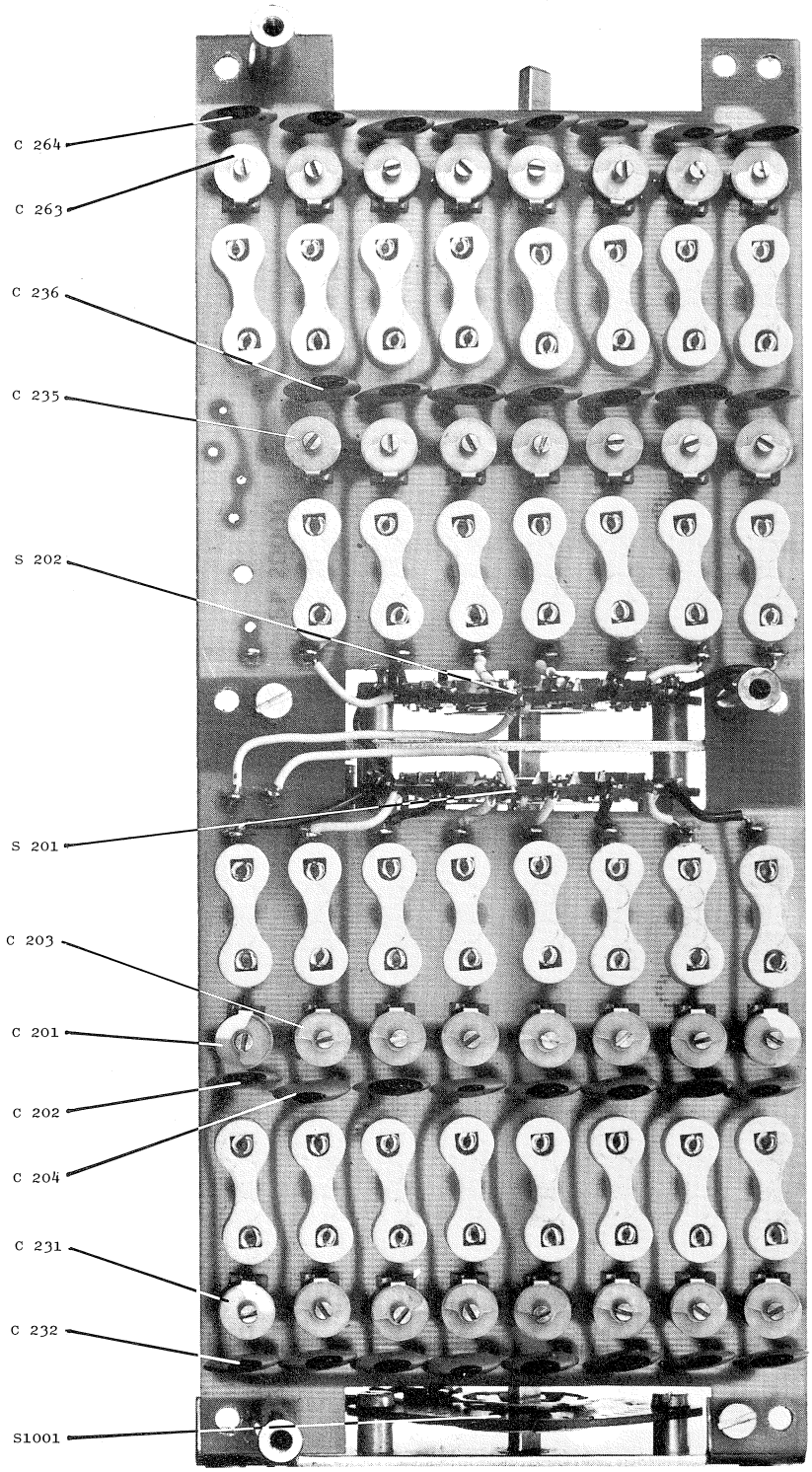
	T902	T903	T904	T905		T901		D 904	T906
E	0,8	0,8	2,25	7,4 OR 0,2	B_1	0,14	K	0	0
B	1,2	1,3	2,85	8,1 OR 0,7	B_2	7,4	A	8,1 OR 0,7	0 - 3
C	7,0	7,0	7,5	7,6 OR 24	E	4,0	G	0	3,75

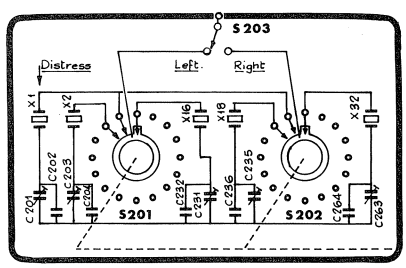


Alarm signal generator

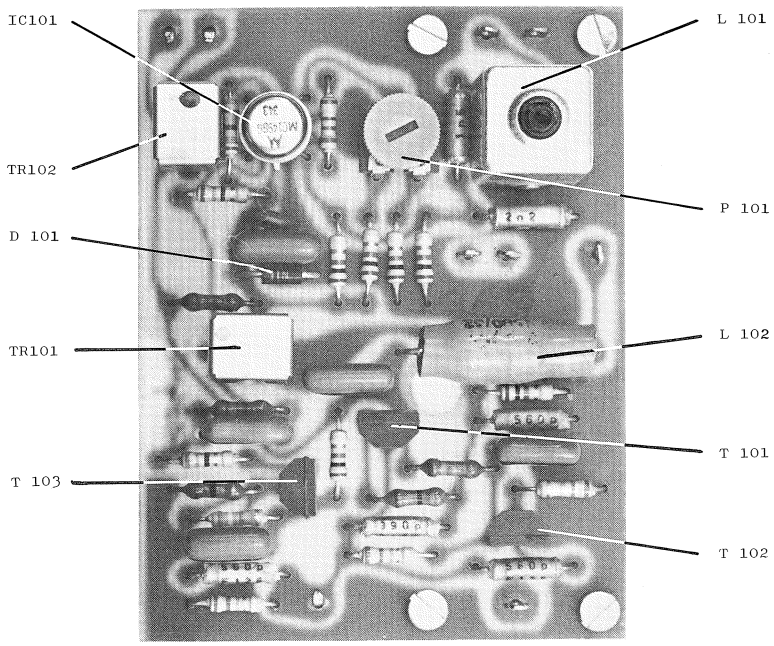

OFF
STANDBY
SIMPLEX
DUPLEX
TEST ALARM
A3J
A3A
A3H
TUNE
ALARM
Black
white
black
green
yellow
blue
blue
Red
red
black
blue
brown
violet
SP 5-0-20016
Sleeved leads to receiver plug.
green
red/Black
red/orange
orange
yellow/Brown

Base Print



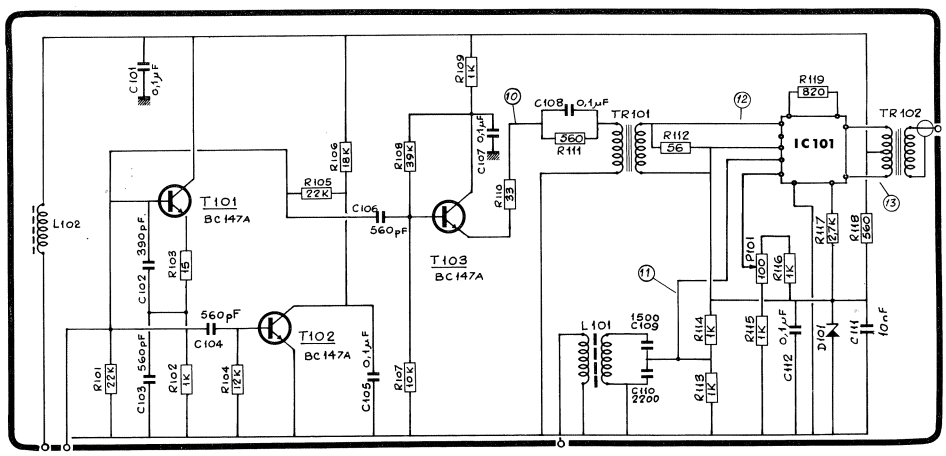


Crystal Section

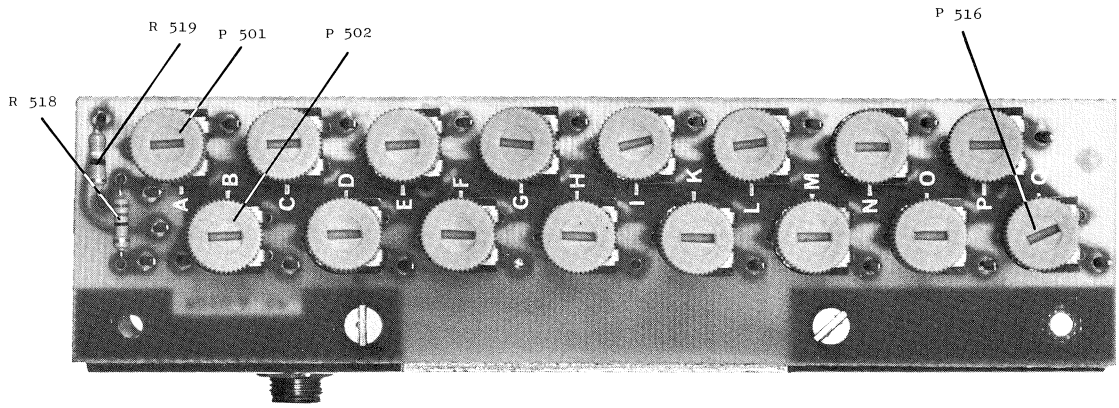


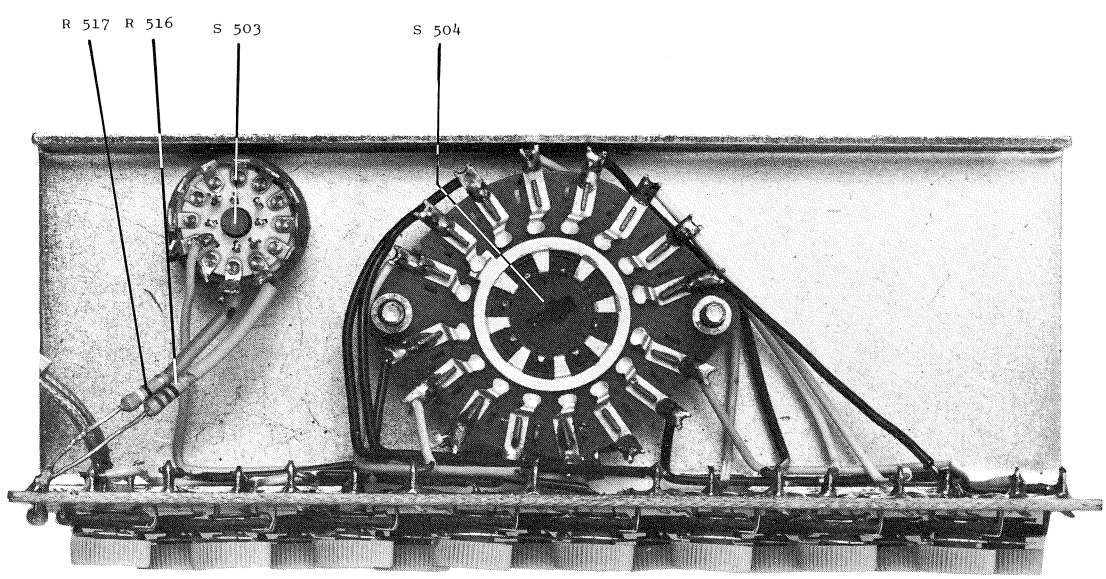
A

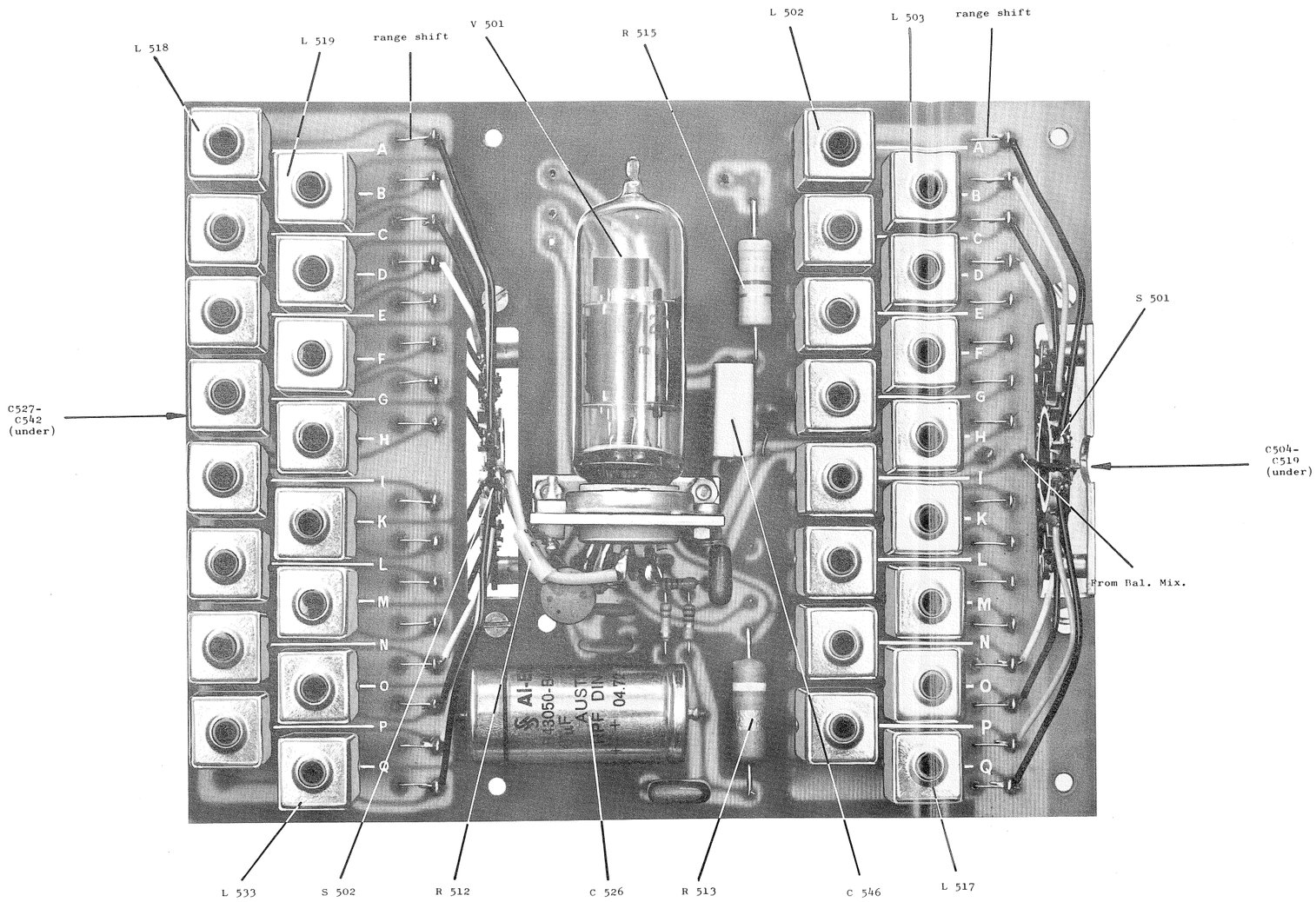
	T101	T102	T103
E	2,4	0	1,8
B	3,3	0,1	2,5
C	14,6	4,8	12,5

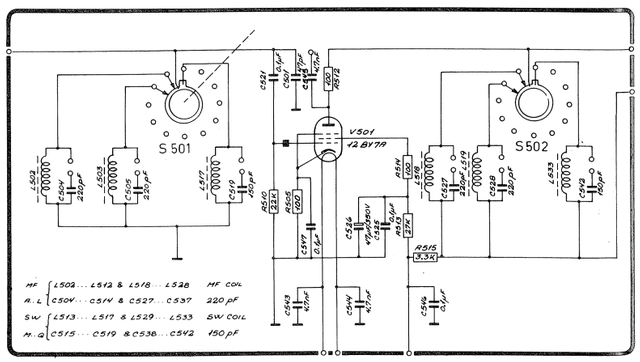


Crystal Osc. & Mixer print

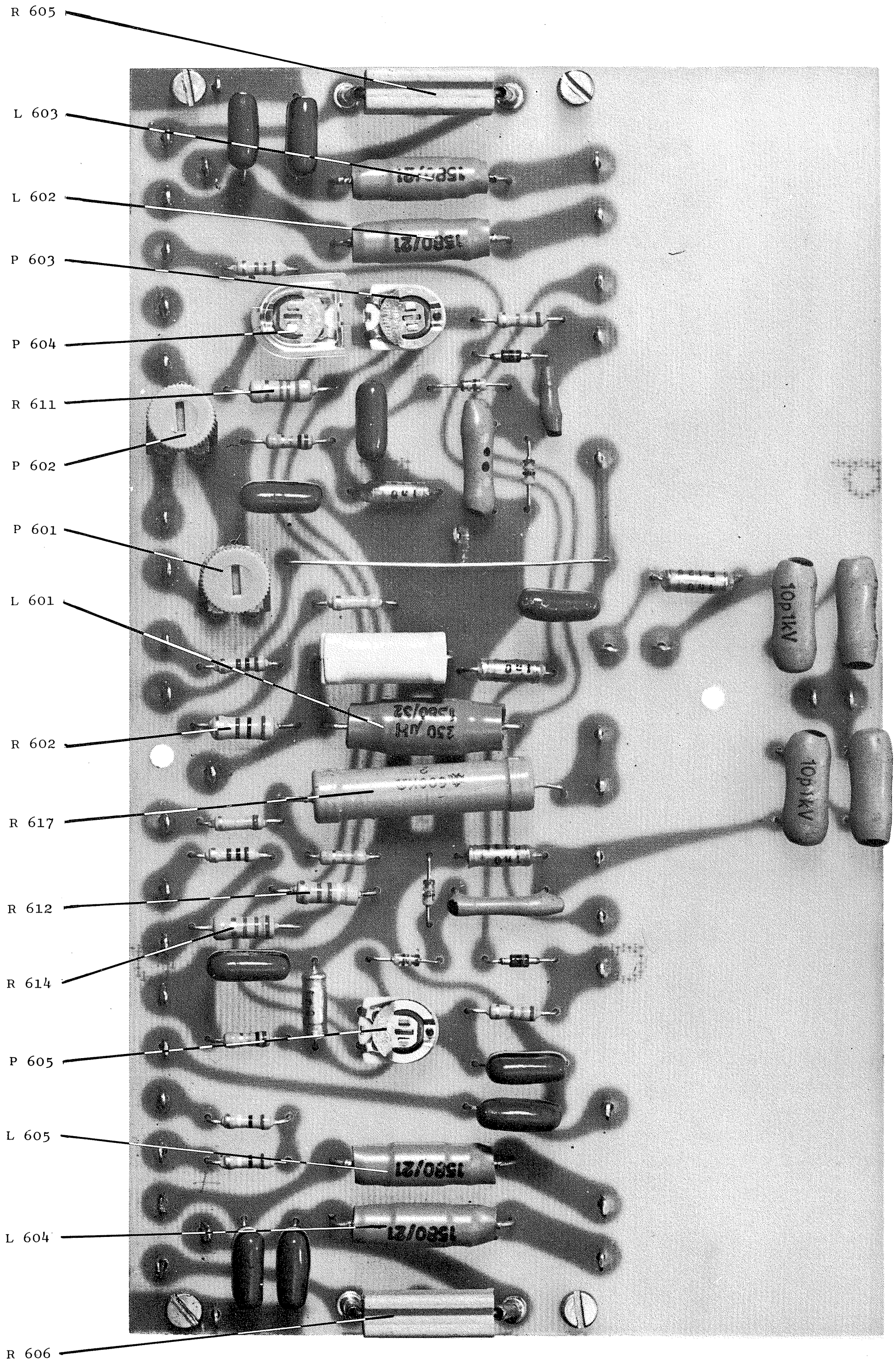

R 519
P 501
P 502
P 516
R 518
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P

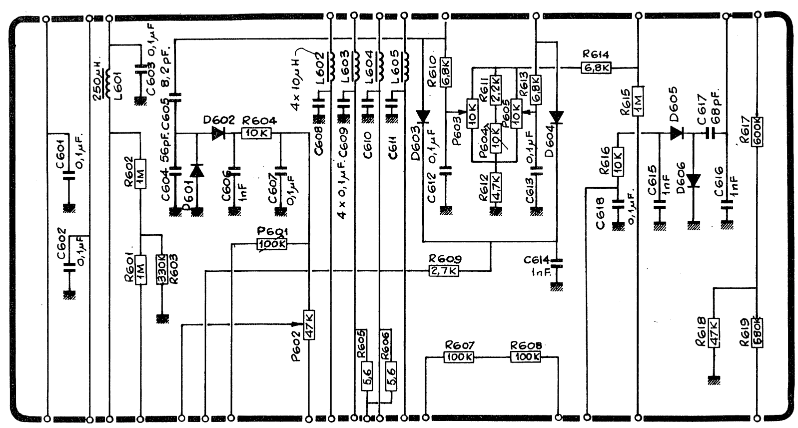

R 517
R 516
S 503
S 504



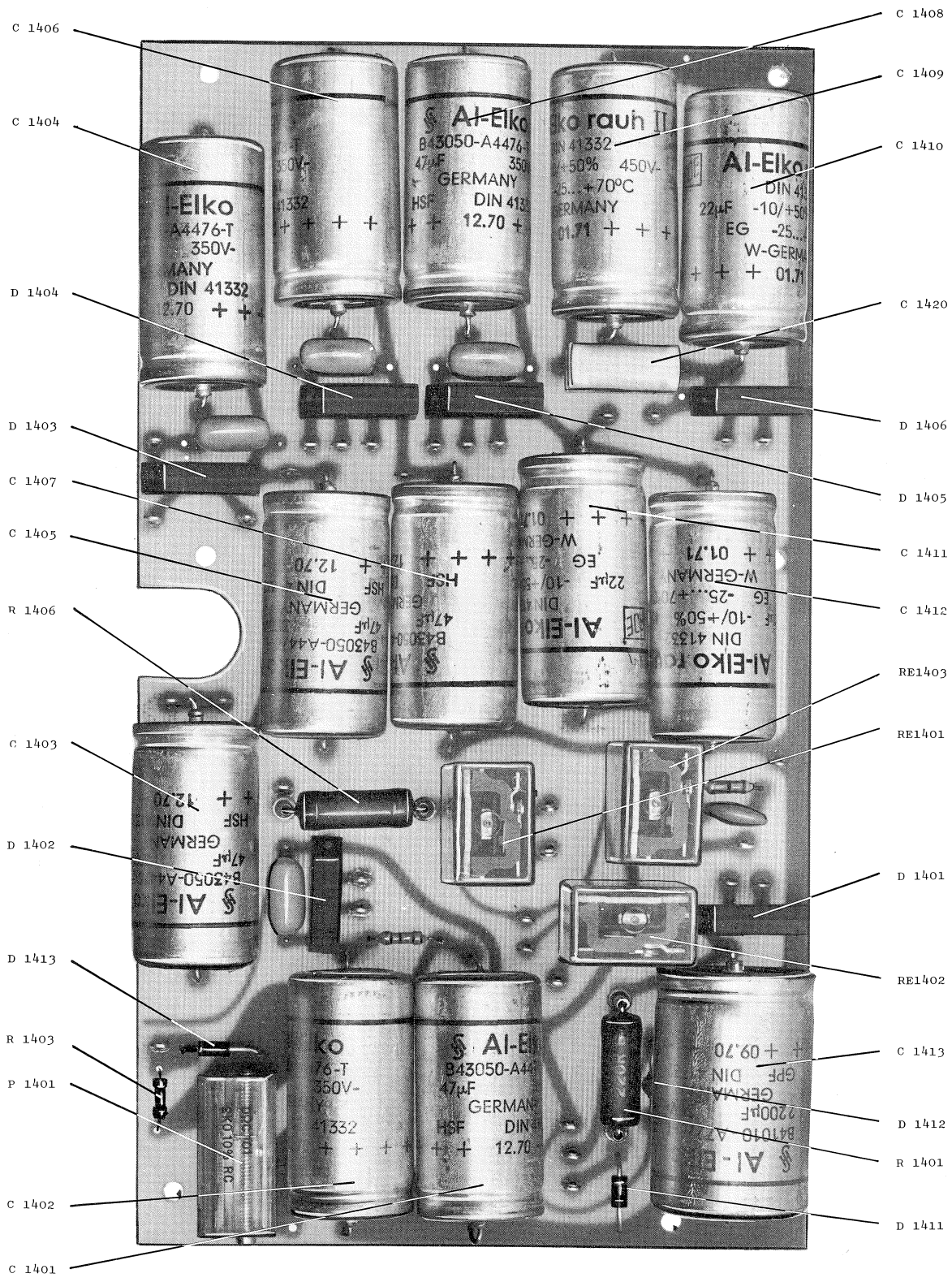


Driver Print T124

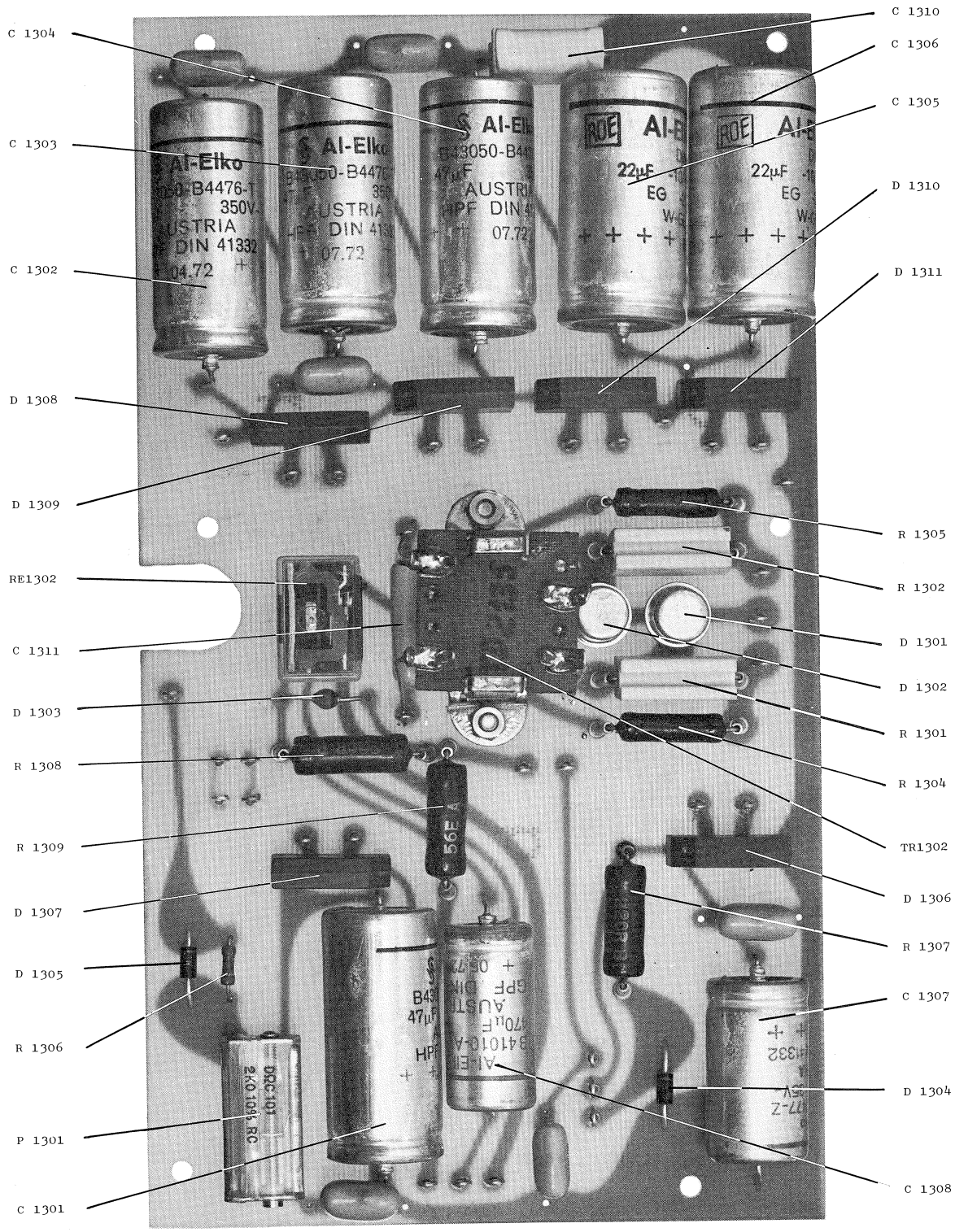

R 605
L 603
L 602
P 603
P 604
R 611
P 602
P 601
L 601
R 602
R 617
R 612
R 614
P 605
L 605
L 604
R 606


250μH
L601
C603 0,1μF
8,2pF.
C605
56pF.
C604
D602
R604
10K
D601
C606
1nF
C607
0,1μF
4x10μH
L602
L603
L604
L605
C608
4x0,1μF.
C609
C610
C611
D603
C612 0,1μF
R610
6,8K
P603
R611
2,2K
10K
P604
10K
P605
R612
4,7K
C613
0,1μF
R613
6,8K
D604
R614
6,8K
R615
1M
R616
10K
C618
0,1μF
C615
1nF
D605
D606
C617
68pF.
C616
1nF
R617
600K
C601
0,1μF.
C602
0,1μF.
R602
1M
R601
1M
330K
R603
P601
100K
R609
2,7K
C614
1nF.
P602
47K
R605
5,6
R606
5,6
R607
100K
R608
100K
R618
47K
R619
680K

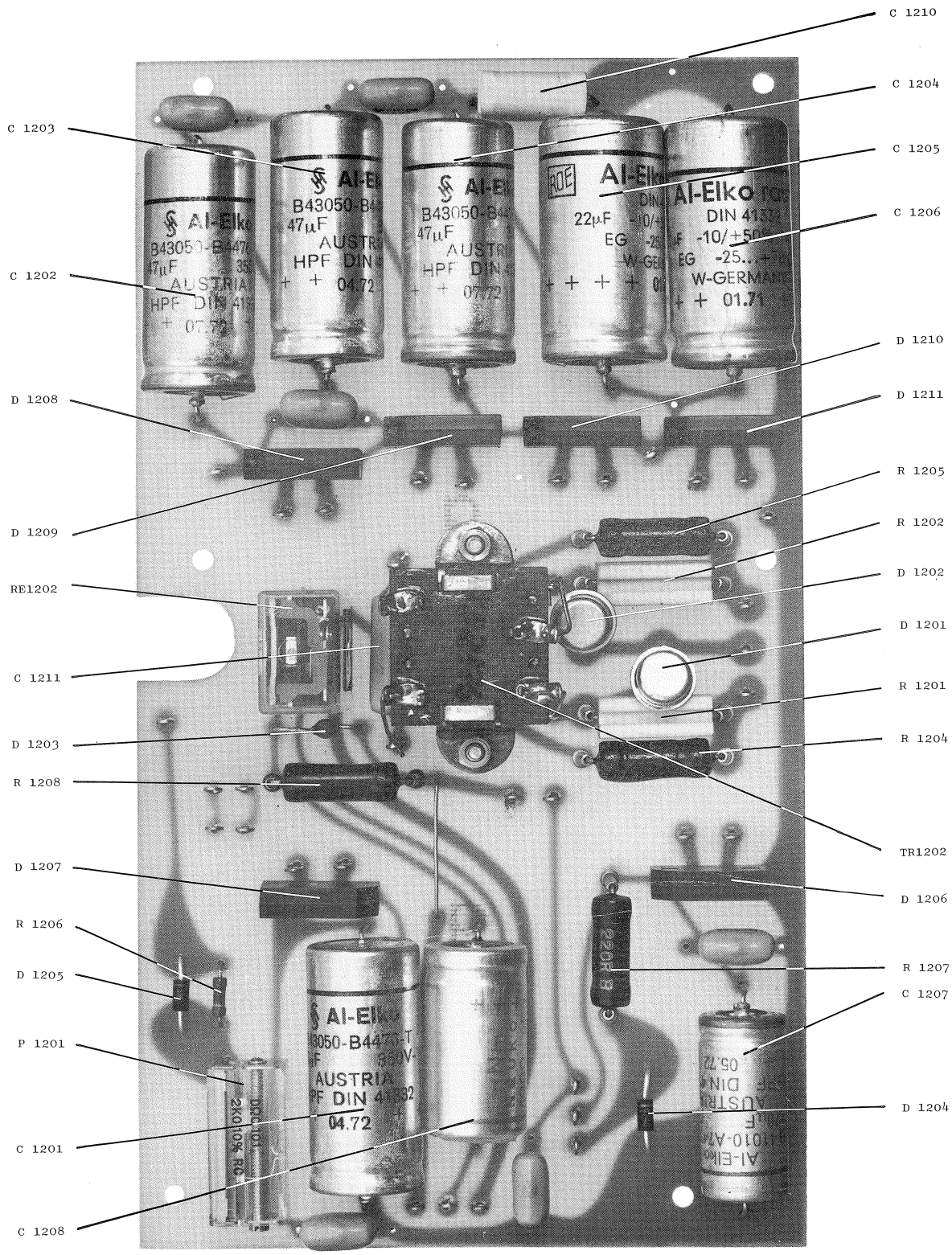
P A Print



220/110 VAC Power supply



24VDC Power supply



12 VDC Power supply

Typical AC Voltages at encircled numbers on main diagram.

T121, T122 and T124.

Test conditions: TUNE, and service switch in position **pre drive** or **driver.** (Channel B . . . Q).

Measurements: With an oscilloscope and a test probe 10:1 (10 Mohm/10 pF).

Output SSB generator under Test conditions	
T121	0,8–0,9 Vpp
T122	0,8–0,9 Vpp
T124	1 Vpp

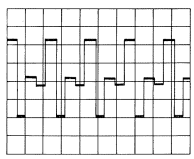
Fig. A 

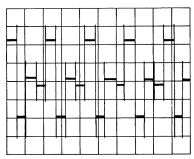
Fig. B 

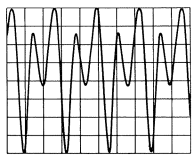
Fig. C 

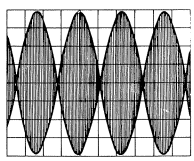
Fig. D 

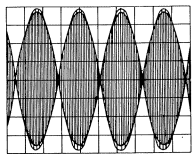
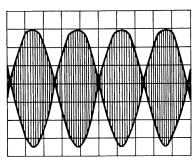
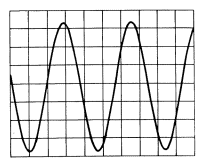
Fig. E 

Fig. F 

Encircled number	Vpp	Freq.	Curve shape
1	1,6	1,3/2,2 kc	Fig. G
2	13–20	600 kc	Fig. G
3	6	600 kc	Fig. G
4	0,04	600 kc Lower S.B.	Fig. E
5	0,4–0,5	600 kc Lower S.B.	Fig. D
6	13	600 kc Lower S.B.	Fig. D
7	4,5	1,1 kc	Fig. A
8	0,45	1,1 kc	Fig. C
9	0,9	1,1 kc	Fig. B
10	1,4	Xtal	Fig. G
11	0,7–1,4	600 kc Lower S.B.	Fig. D
12	0,45	Xtal	Fig. G
13	3–4,5	Output Upper S.B.	Fig. E
14	4–5	Output Upper S.B.	Fig. D
15	70–90	Output Upper S.B.	Fig. F

Fig. G 

Test Voltage chart for T 121, T 122 and T 124

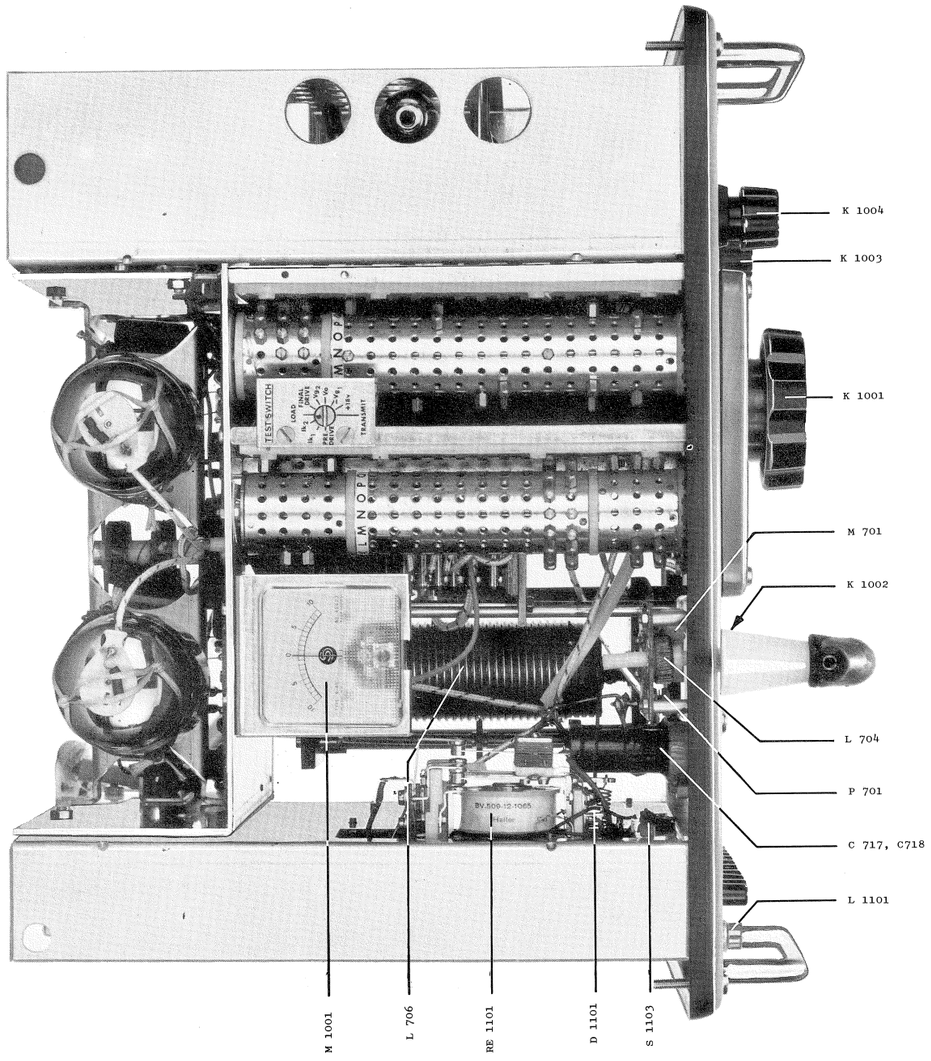
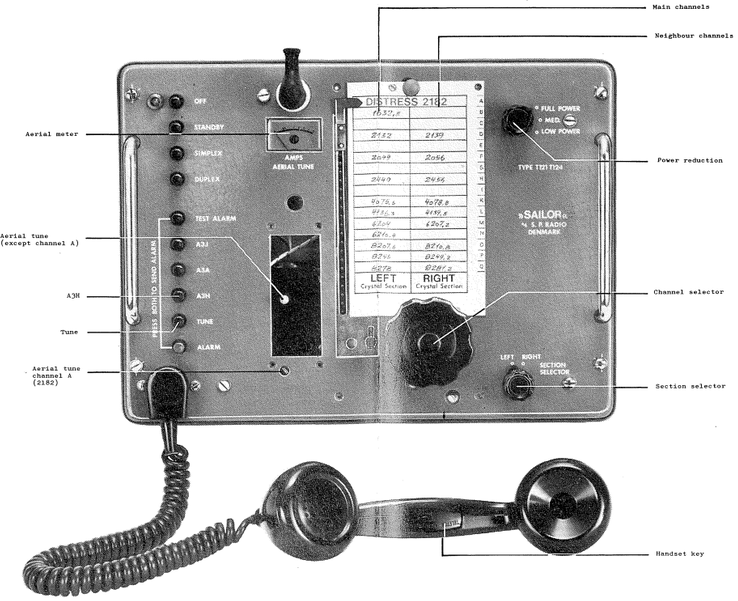
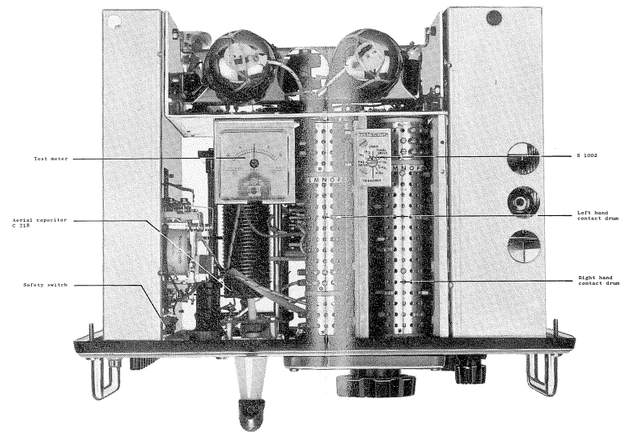


Figure 2 Top view T124





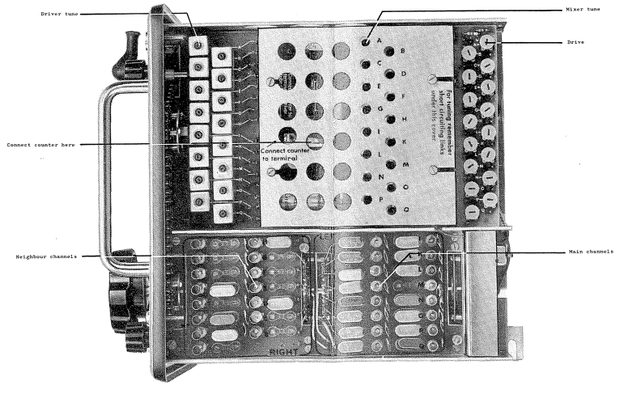


Figure 1 Tuning facilities T124

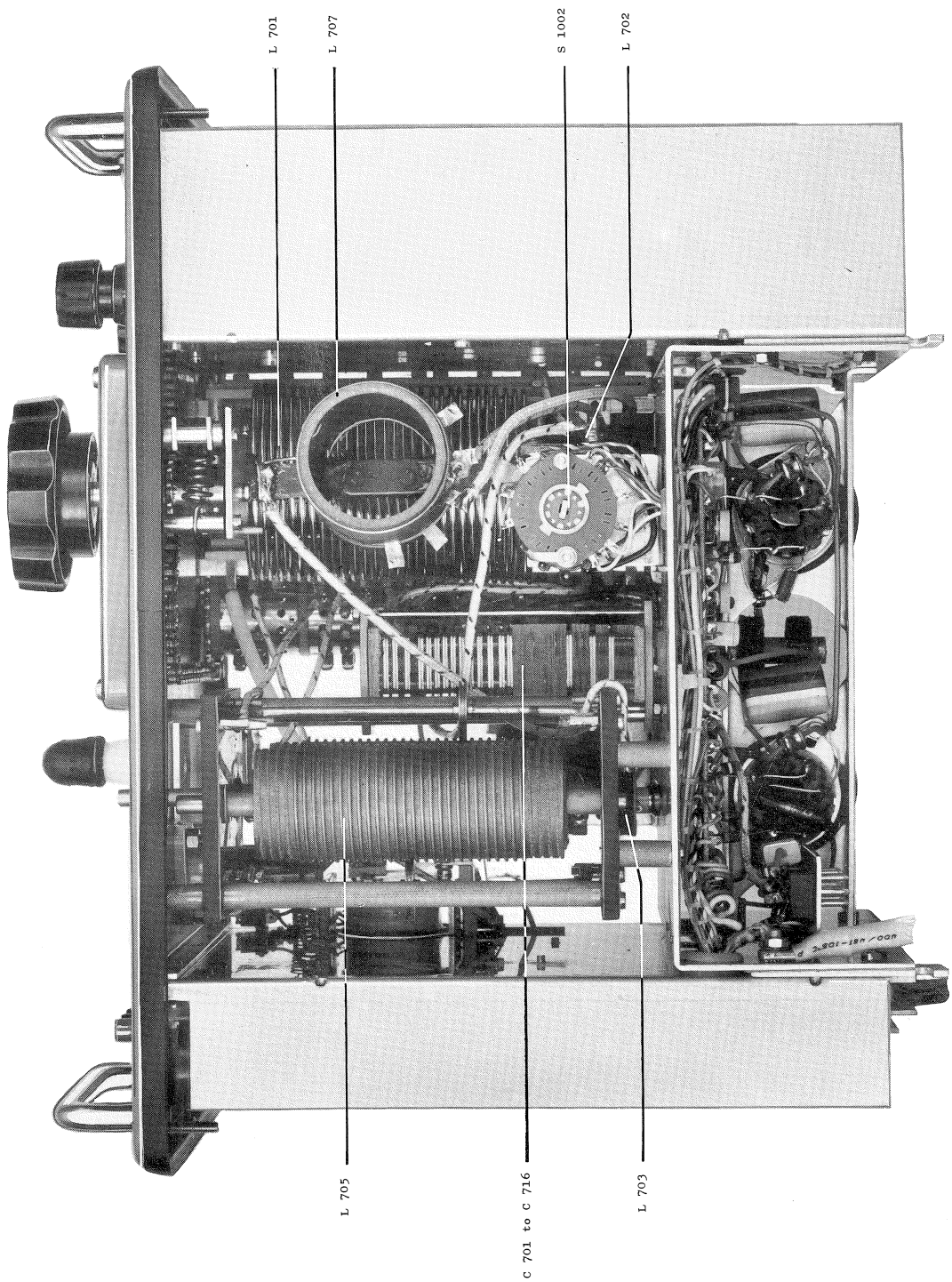


Figure 3 Bottom view T124

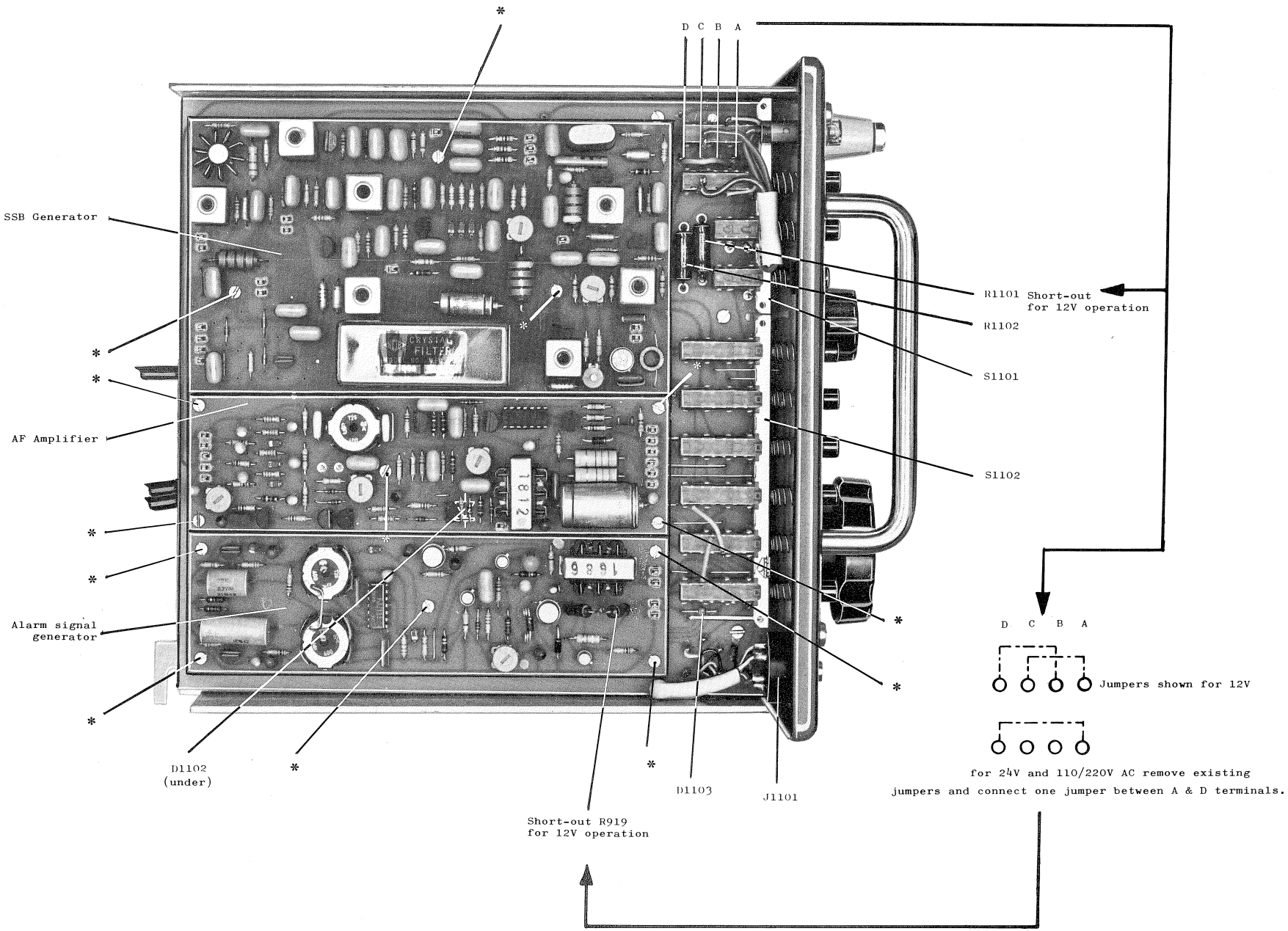


Figure 4 Left side view

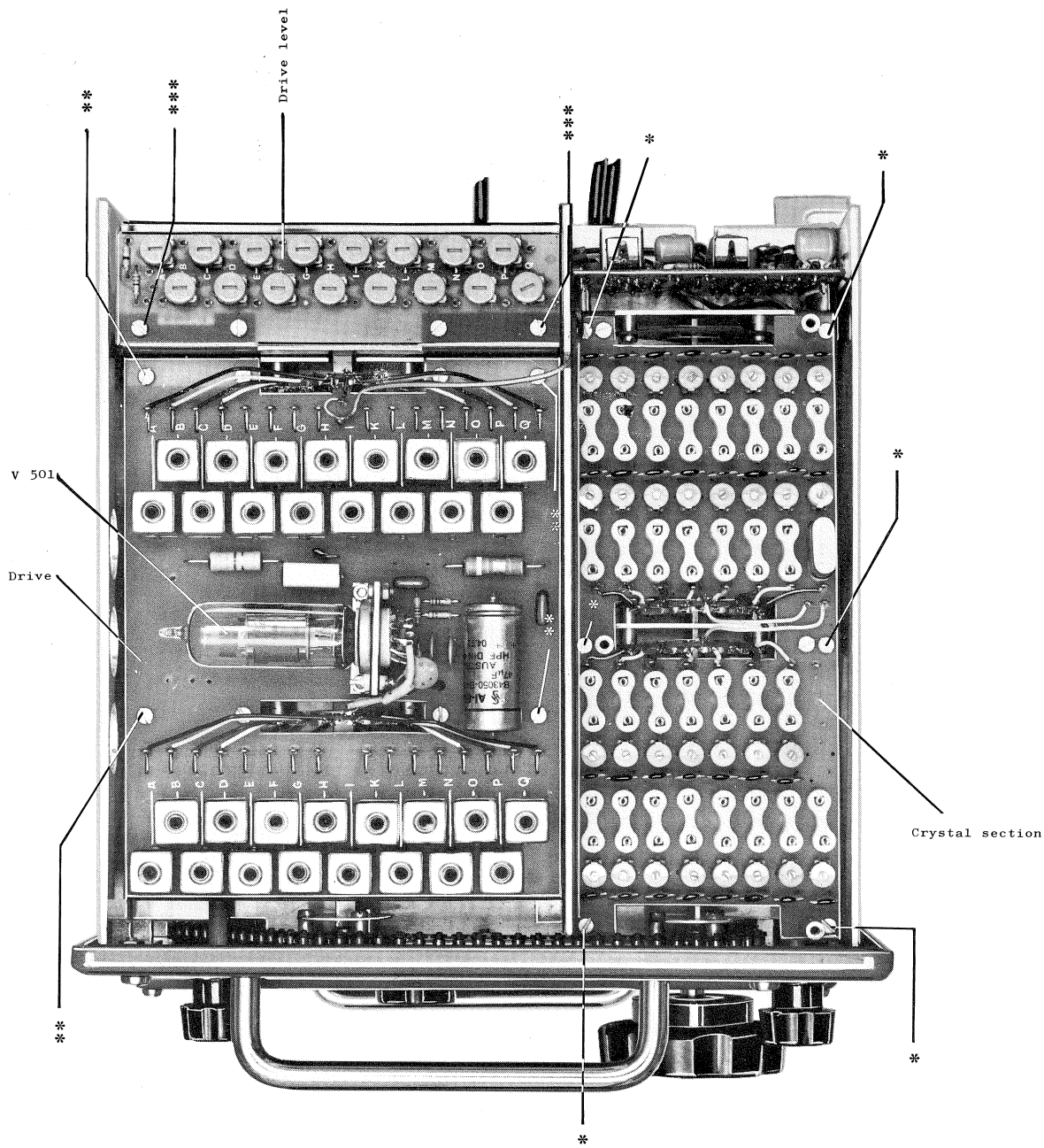


Figure 5 Right side view

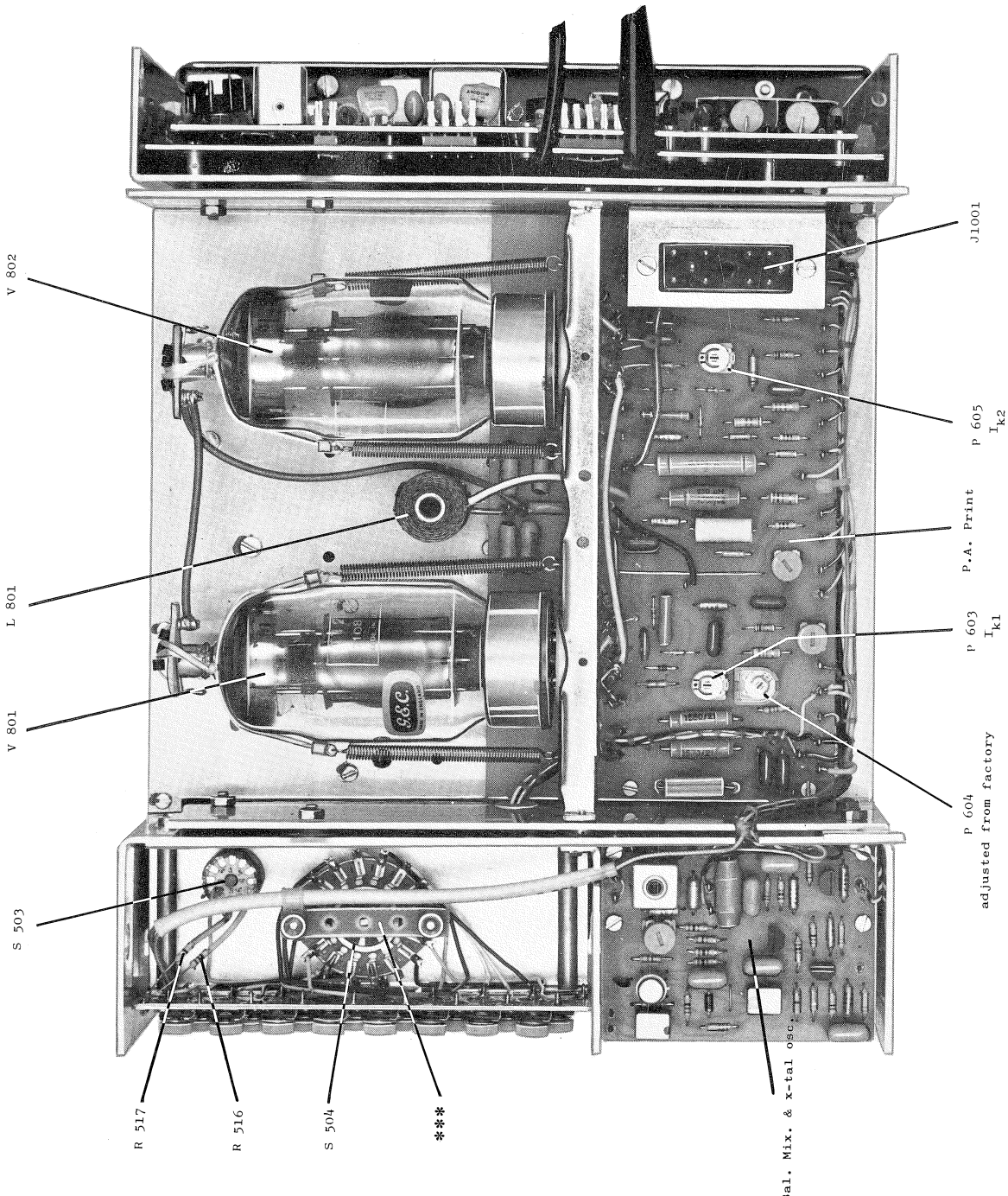
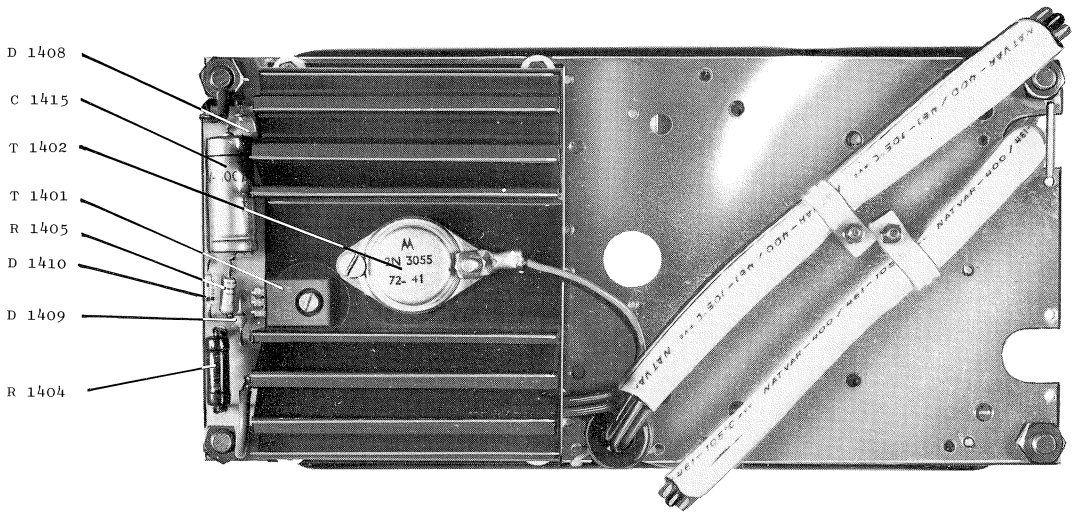


Figure 6 Rear view



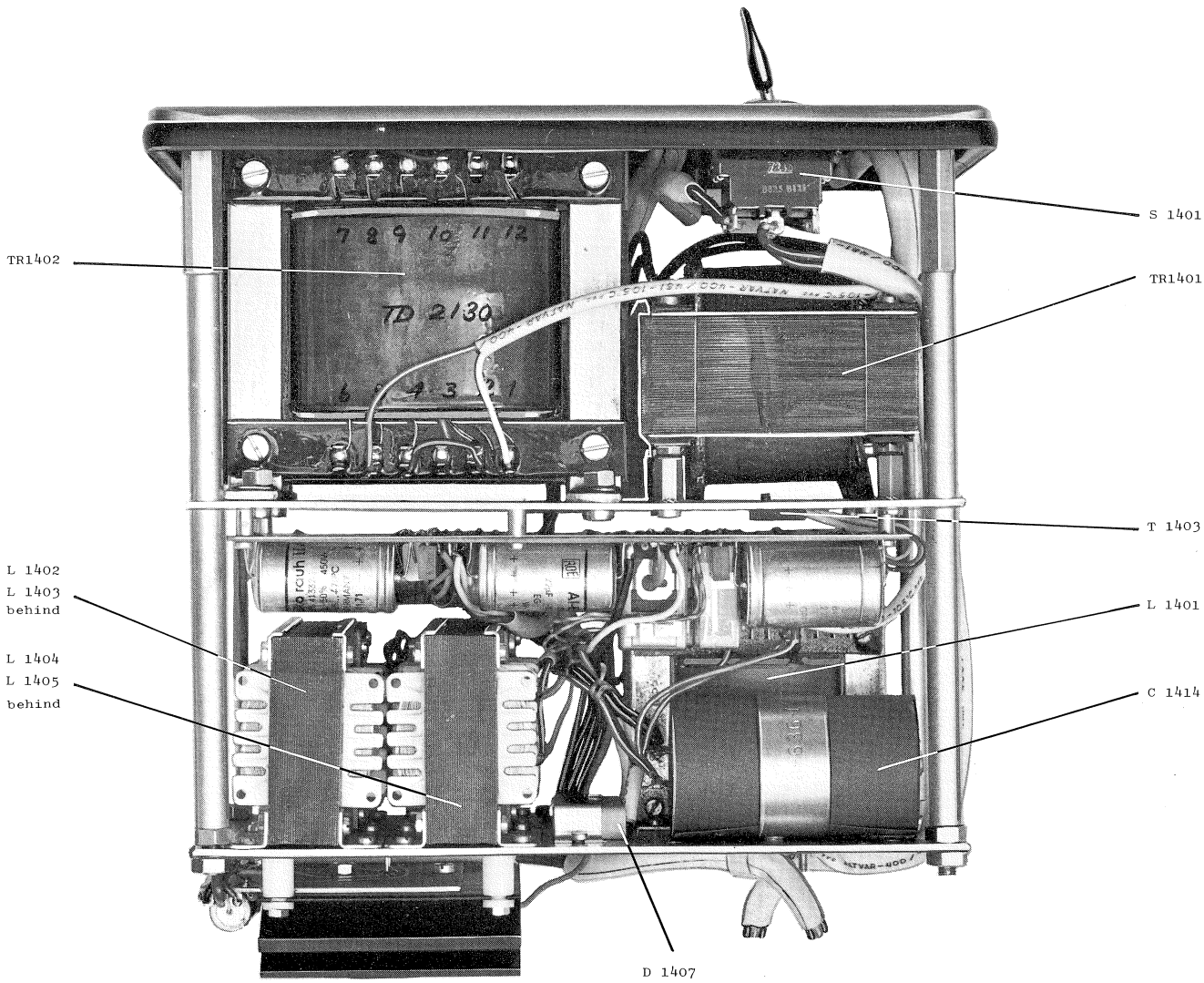
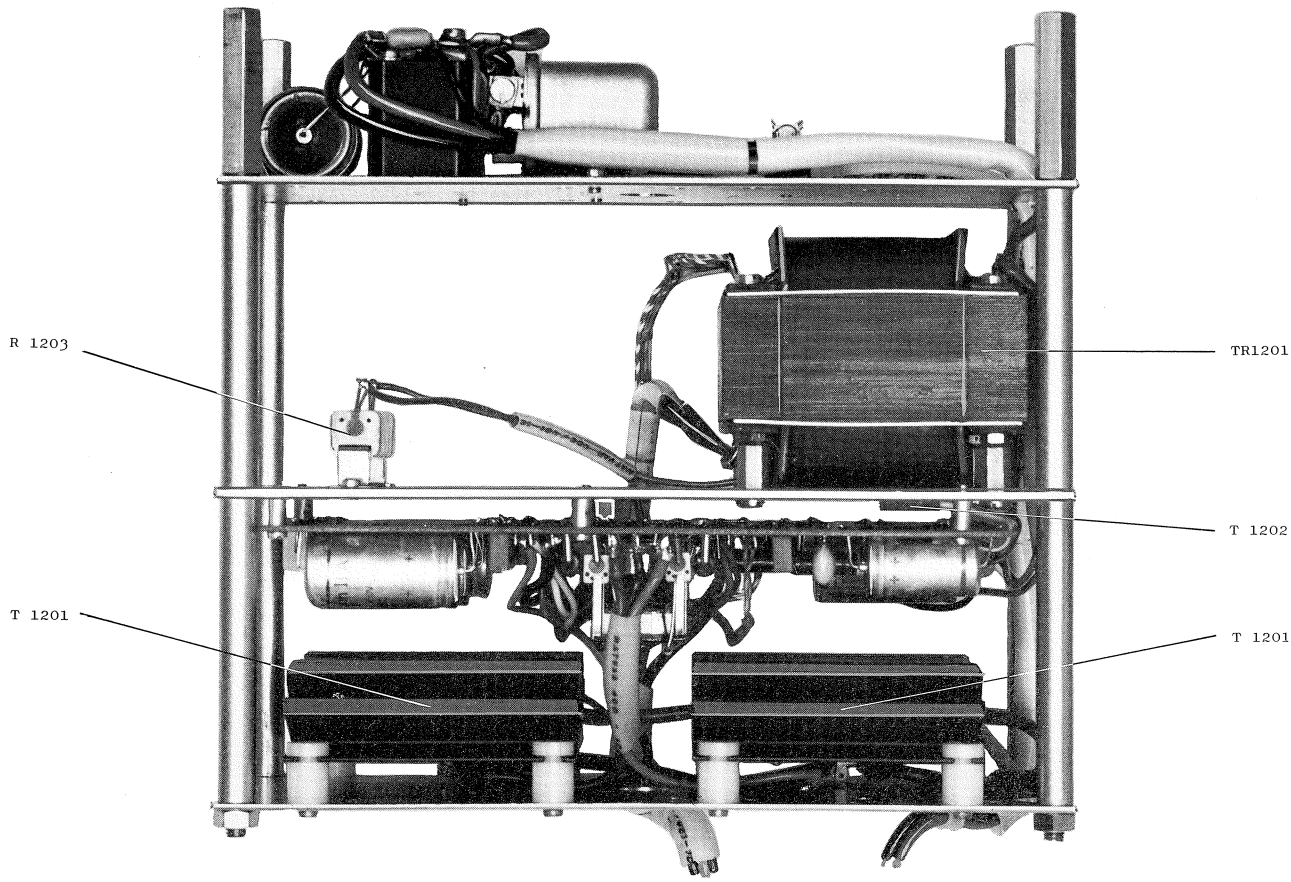


Figure 7 220/110 VAC Power supply



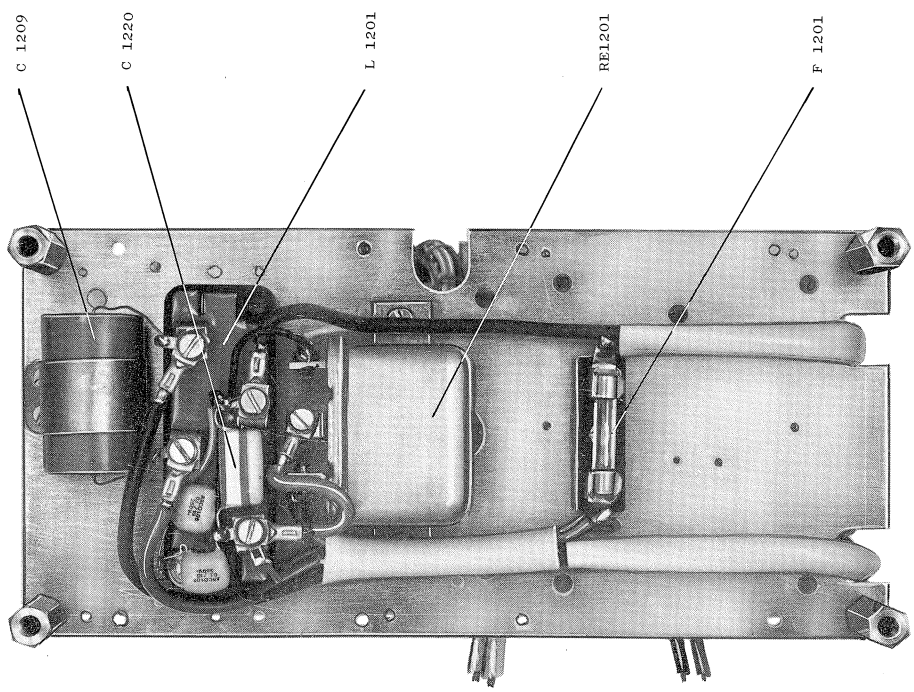
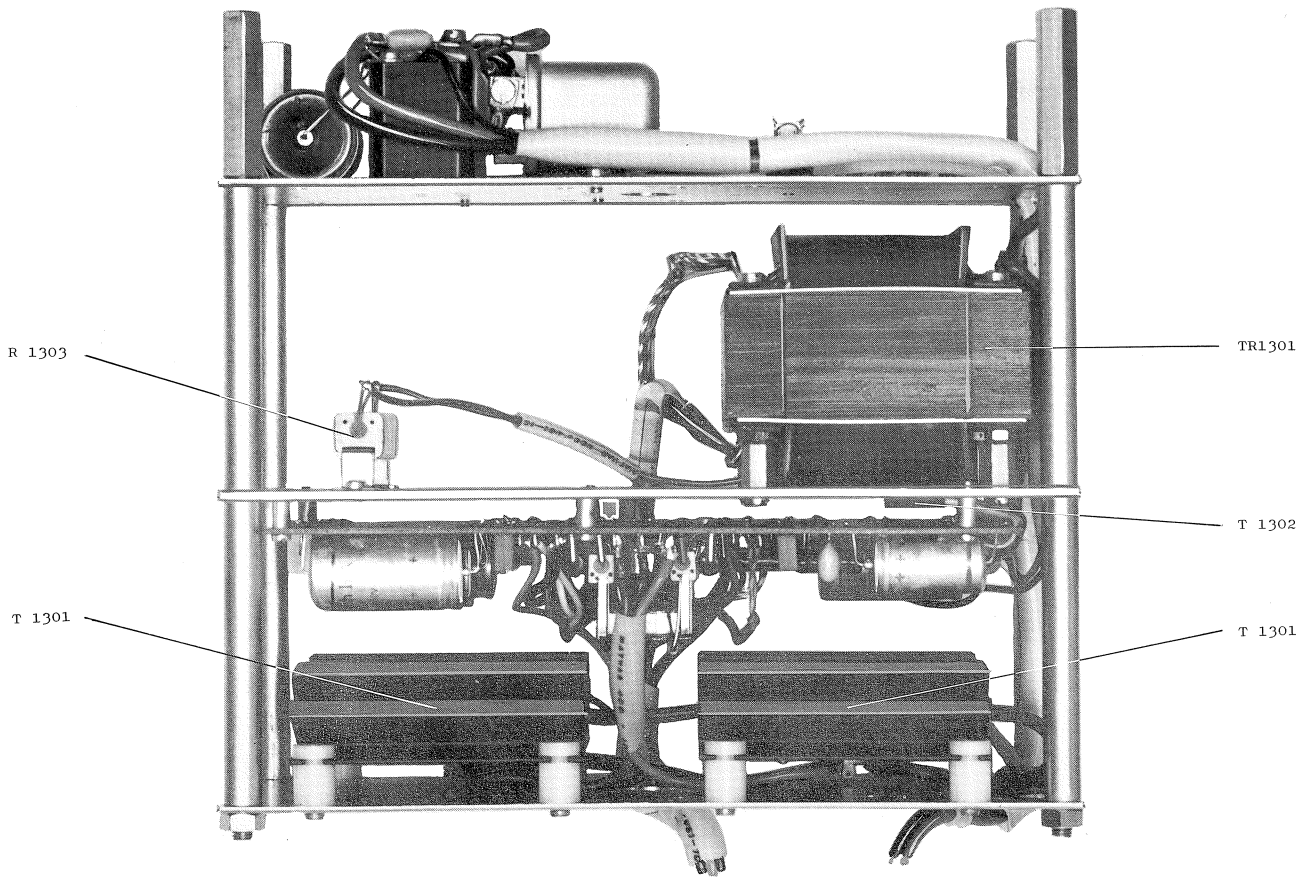


Figure 8 12VDC Power supply



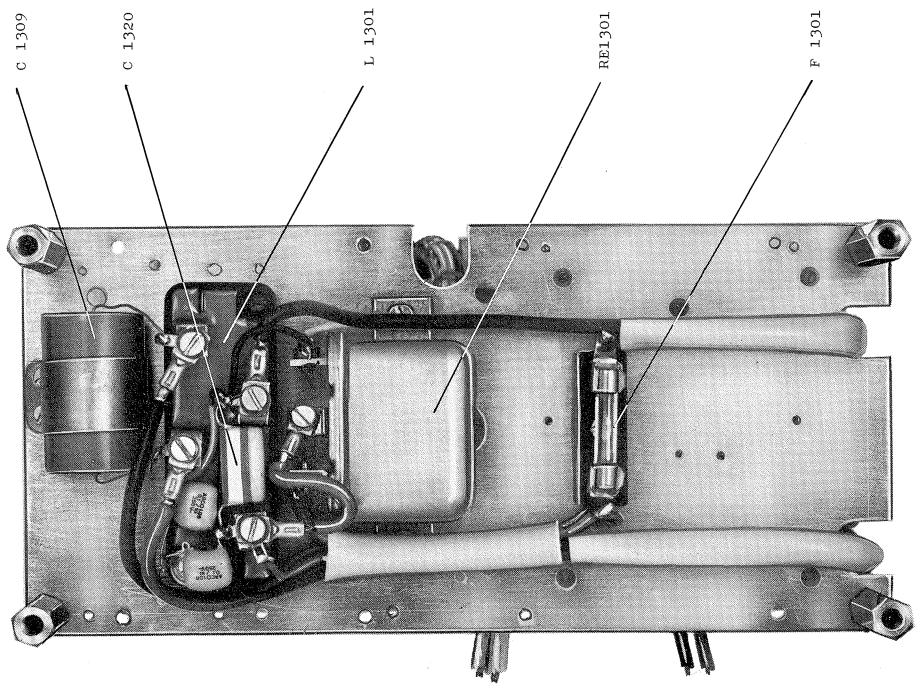
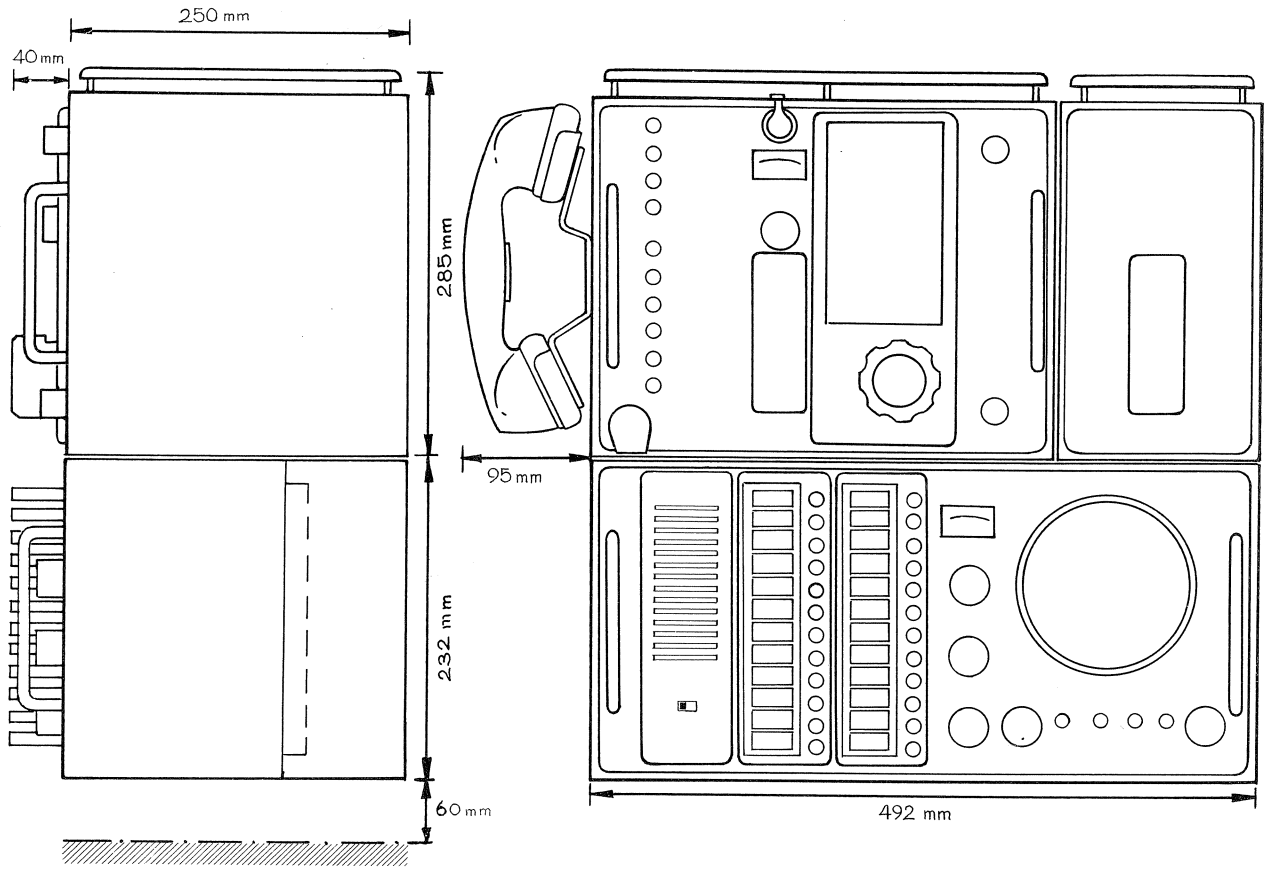


Figure 9 24VDC Power supply

Overall dimensions T121/R105, T121/R106 or T124/R110



Mounting holes on bulkhead

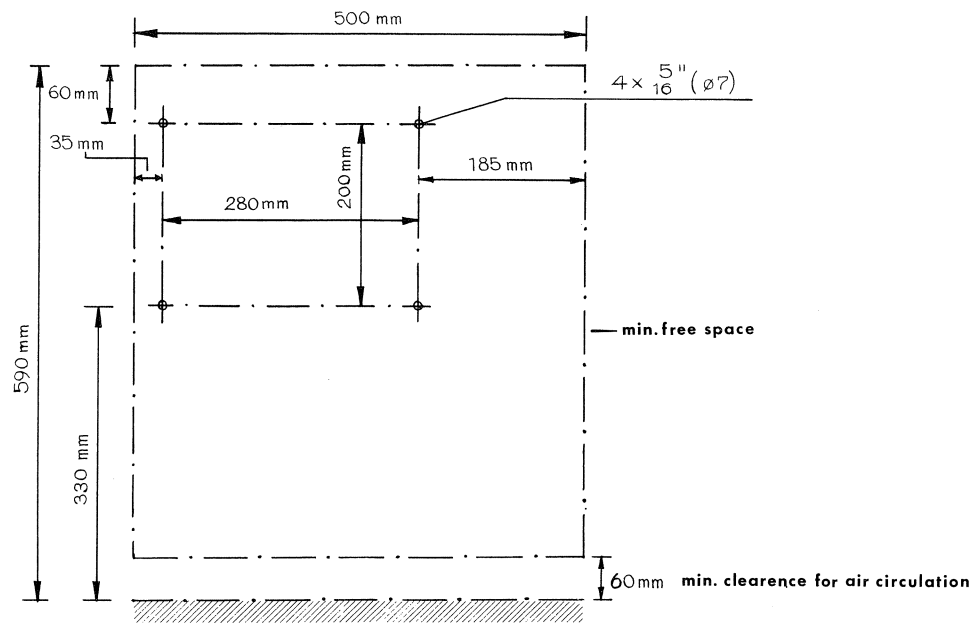
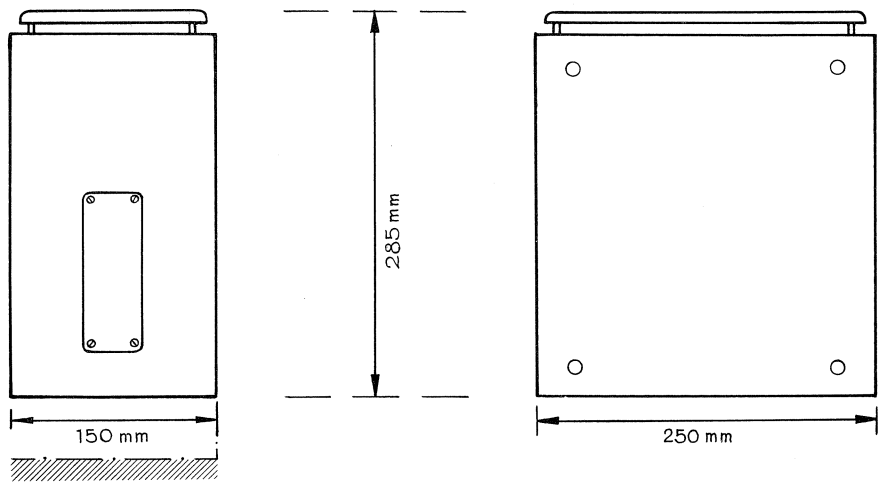


Figure 11

Overall dimensions N 178-179-180
Powersupply for T121 and T124



Mounting holes on bulkhead

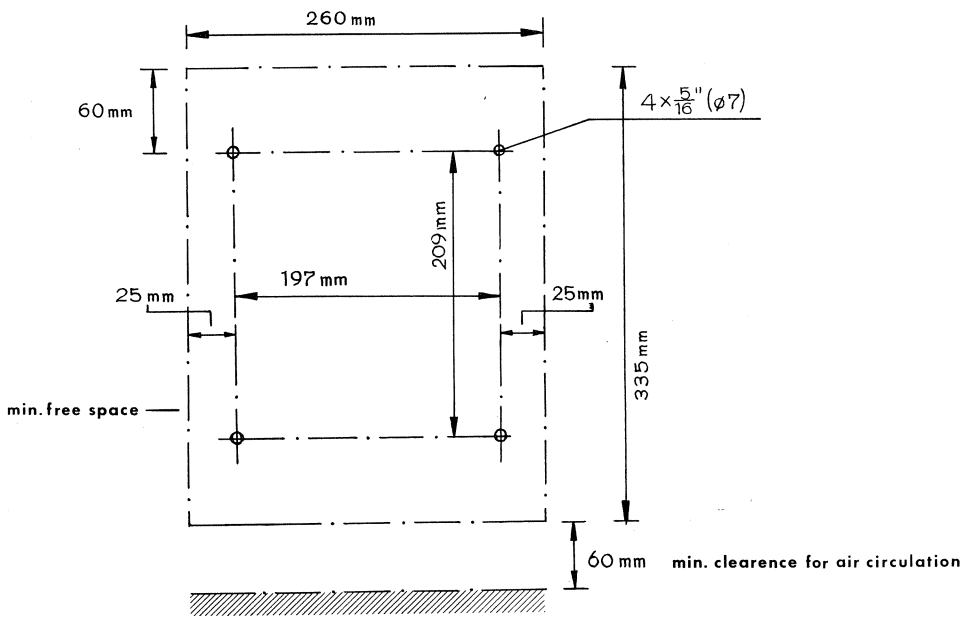
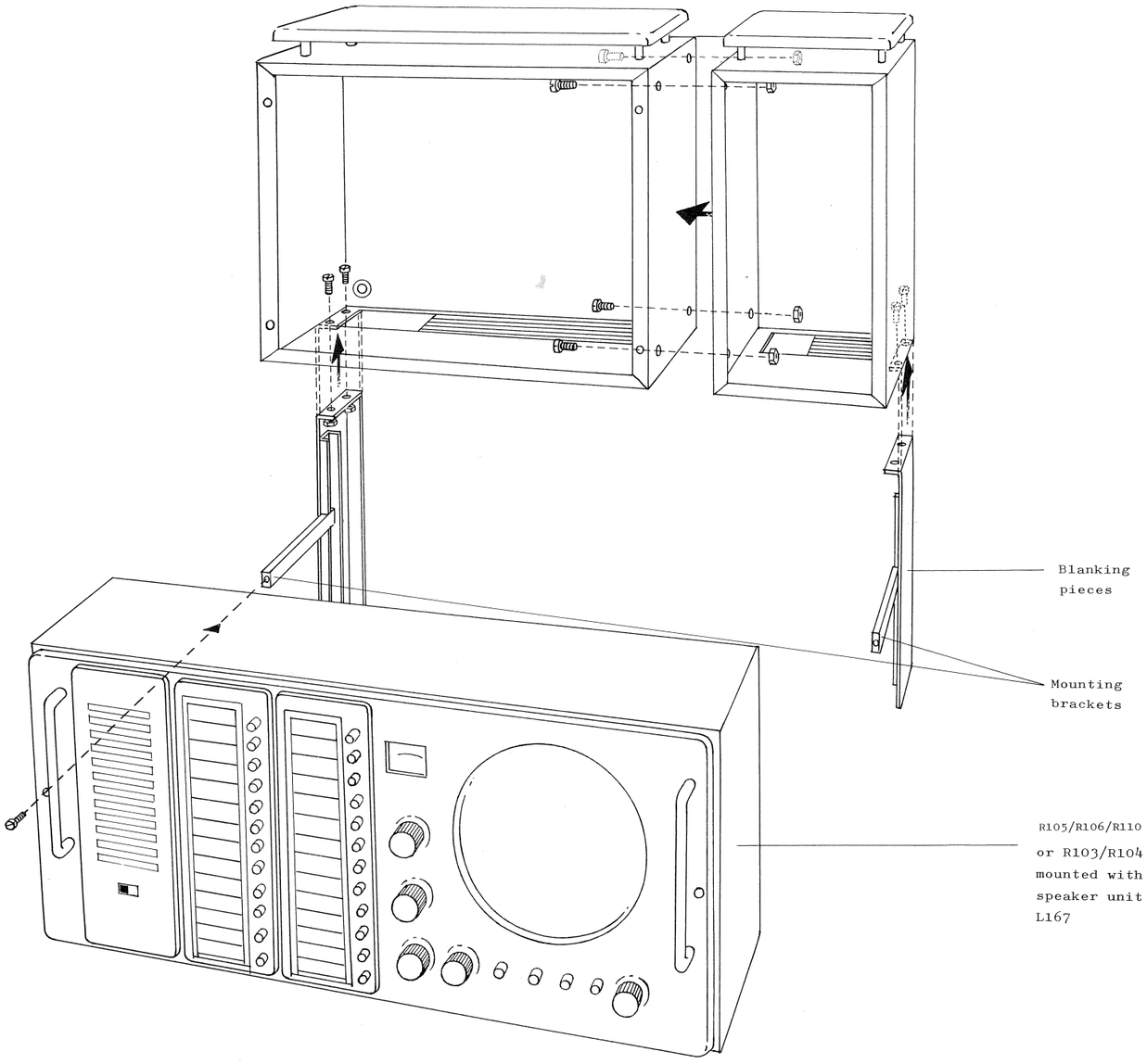


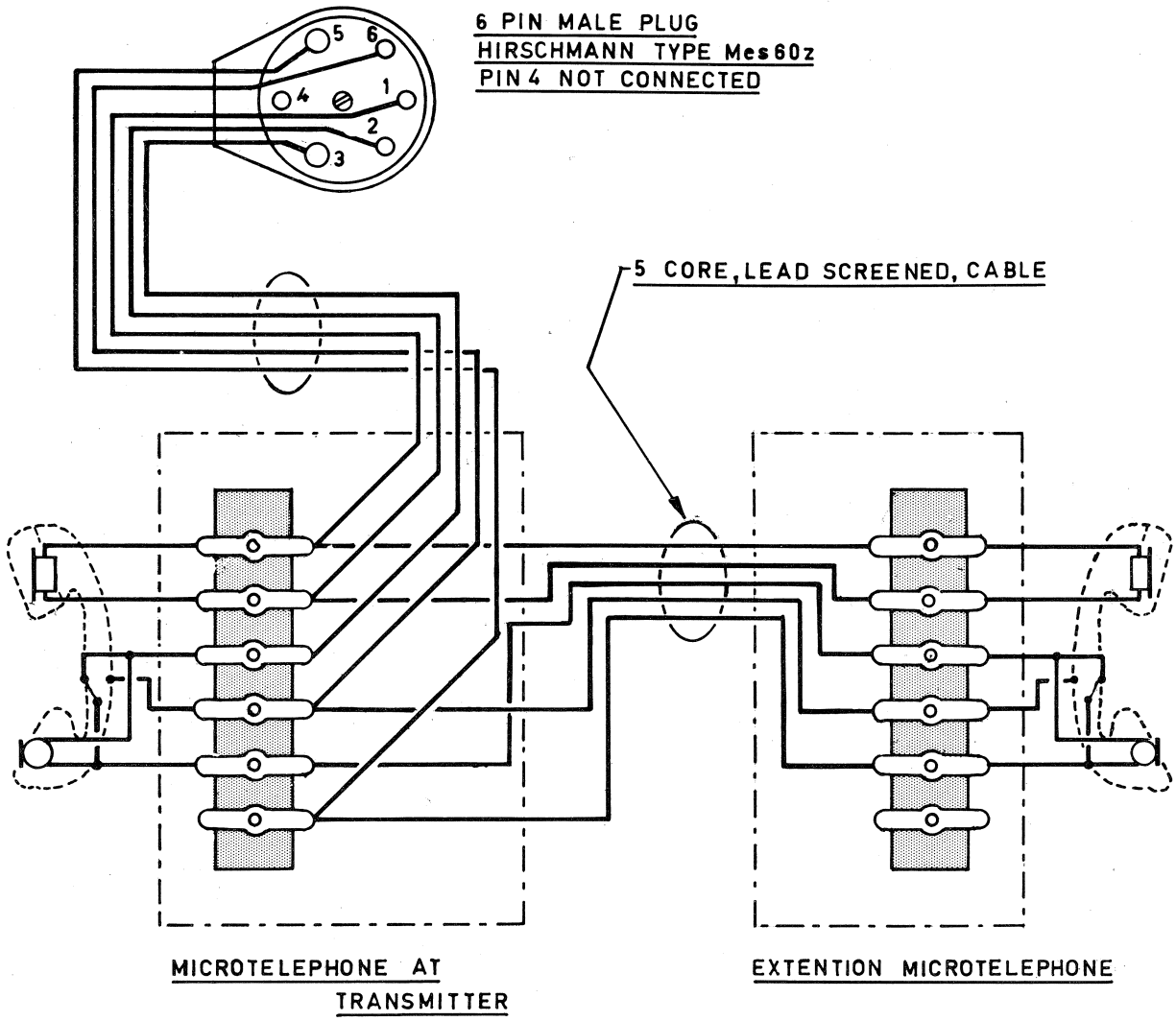
Figure 12

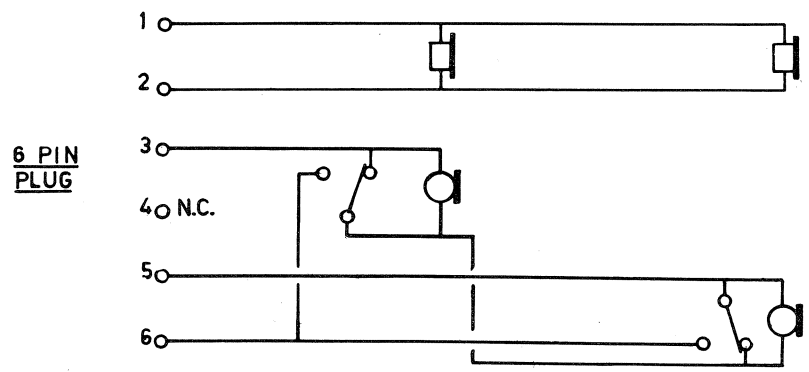
Method off mounting T121/R105, T121/R106 or T124/R110



The transmitter case is fastened to the bulkhead in the normal manner utilising the four mounting holes in the back of the case. Take the power supply out of its case and mount the case on the side of the transmitter case using the four screws provided.
Fasten the two blanking pieces one to the underside of the transmitter case and one to the underside of the power supply case, screws for this are provided in the installation kit.
N.B. The blanking pieces are not interchangable and should be fitted with the flanges facing inwards. Next fit the two T' shaped mounting brackets to the blanking pieces; again the flanges face inwardly and the screws and nuts are provided in the installation kit.
The receiver case can now be slid into position onto the arms of the T' brackets.

Figure 14





Instructions for Fitting additional Microtelephone position to Transmitter

(a) Remove the microtelephone assemble from the transmitter.

(b) Fix the new telephone rest-box to the transmitter, after wiring as shown in the diagram.

(c) Run the extention cable (5 core, lead screened) to the extention position.

(d) Wire to the extention rest-box as shown in the diagram and fix box in position.

a

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR AND MIXER T121/T124

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
C 101	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250 V	Arco	Minidip
C 102	Capacitor, polystyren	390 pF		Philips	2222 425 33901
C 103	Capacitor, polystyren	560 pF		Philips	2222 425 35601
C 104	Capacitor, polystyren	560 pF		Philips	2222 425 35601
C 105	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250 V	Arco	Minidip
C 106	Capacitor, polystyren	560 pF		Philips	2222 425 35601
C 107	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250 V	Arco	Minidip
C 108	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250 V	Arco	Minidip
C 109	Capacitor, polystyren	1500 pF		Philips	2222 425 31502
C 110	Capacitor, polystyren	2200 pF		Philips	2222 425 32202
C 111	Capacitor, ceramic	10nF	-20/+80% 30 V	Ferroperm	9/0145,9
C 112	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250 V	Arco	Minidip
D 101	Zenerdiode	7,5V ±5%	1W	Motorola	1N4737A
IC101	Integrated circuit	MC1496		Motorola	
L 101	Coil bal. mixer	TL019		S.P.	TL019
L 102	Choke	250 uH		Prahn	1580/32K
P 101	Potentiometer, trim	100 ohm		Philips	2322 410 43301
R 101	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 102	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 103	Resistor	15 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33159
R 104	Resistor	12 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33123
R 105	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 106	Resistor	18 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33183
R 107	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 108	Resistor	39 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33393
R 109	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 110	Resistor	33 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33339
R 111	Resistor	560 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33561
R 112	Resistor	56 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33569
R 113	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102

a

CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR AND MIXER T121/T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
R 114	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 115	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 116	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 117	Resistor	2,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
R 118	Resistor	560 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33561
R 119	Resistor	680 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33681
T 101	Transistor	BC147		Siemens	BC147
T 102	Transistor	BC147		Siemens	BC147
T 103	Transistor	BC147		Siemens	BC147
TR101	Transformer xtal osc.	TL074		S.P.	TL074
TR102	Transformer bal. mix.	TL073		S.P.	TL073

CRYSTAL SECTION T121/T124

Symbol	*Description*	*Manufact.*	
C 201	Capacitor, variable 3,5-18,5 pF	Dau	1072901018
C 203	Capacitor, variable 3,5-18,5 pF	Dau	1072901018
C 205	Capacitor, variable 3,5-18,5 pF	Dau	1072901018
.....	" " " " "	"	"
.....	" " " " "	"	"
C 263	Capacitor, variable 3,5-18,5 pF	Dau	1072901018
C 202	Capacitor, ceramic 22pF ±5% NPO 400 V	Ferroperm	9/0112,9 isol.
C 204	Capacitors, ceramic 22pF ±5% NPO 400 V	Ferroperm	9/0112,9 isol.
C 206	Capacitors, ceramic 22pF ±5% NPO 400 V	Ferroperm	9/0112,9 isol.
.....	" " " " " "	"	"
.....	" " " " " "	"	"
C 264	Capacitors, ceramic 22pF ±5% NPO 400 V	Ferroperm	9/0112,9 isol.
S 201	Switch wafer	S.P.	OM 008
S 202	Switch wafer	S.P.	OM 008
S 203	Switch crystal section selector	A.B.Metal	13101/4-5844

a SSB-GENERATOR T121/T122/T124

Symbol	Description					Manufact.	
C 301	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 302	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 303	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 305	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 306	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 307	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 308	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 309	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 310	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 311	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 312	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 313	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 317	Capacitor, polystyren	3300	pF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 33302
C 318	Capacitor, tantal	22	uF	±10%	16 V	Ero	ETP 3G 22/16
C 319	Capacitor, ceramic	22	pF	±5%	NPO	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 isol.
C 320	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 321	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 322	Capacitor, polystyren	270	pF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 32701
C 323	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 324	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 325	Capacitor, polystyren	1000	pF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 31002
C 326	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 327	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 328	Capacitor, ceramic	27	pF	±5%	NPO	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 isol.
C 329	Capacitor	0,01	uF	±10%	250 V	Philips	2222 342 45103
C 330	Capacitor	0,01	uF	±10%	250 V	Philips	2222 342 45103
C 331	Capacitor, polystyren	1000	pF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 31002
C 332	Capacitor, trimmer	7-50	pF		NPO	Dau	107-56S
C 333	Capacitor, polystyren	1,5	nF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 31502
C 334	Capacitor, polystyren	3300	pF	±2%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 33302
C 335	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 336	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 337	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 338	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 339	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 340	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 341	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 342	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF		250 V	Efco	PMT (short)

a

SSB-GENERATOR T121/T122/T124

Symbol	Description	Manufact.	
C 343	Capacitor, polystyren 1000 pF ±2% 125 V	Philips	2222 425 31002
C 344	Capacitor, polyester 0,1 uF 250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 345	Capacitor, polystyren 1000 pF ±2% 125 V	Philips	2222 425 31002
C 346	Capacitor, polyester 0,1 uF 250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 347	Capacitor, electrolytic 100 uF 25 V	Siemens	B41283-A5107-T
C 349	Capacitor, variable 2,5-45 pF	Dau	107.5901.045
D 302	Diode	Philips	BAX 16
D 303	Diode	Philips	BAX 16
D 304	Diode	Philips	BA 182
D 305	Diode	Philips	BA 182
D 306	Diode	Philips	BA 182
D 308	Diode	Philips	BAX 16
D 309	Diode	Philips	BAX 16
D 310	Diode	Ph/Sie/Tex	1N 4148
D 311	Diode, sener 13 V	Motorola	1N 4743 B
FL301	LSB crystalfilter 600 kHz	N.D.K.	YF-600
X 301	Crystal 600 kHz	K.V.G.	HC6-U
IC301	Integrated circuit	RCA	CA 3019
L 301	Oscillator coil	S.P.	TL 025
L 302	Buffer coil	S.P.	TL 020
L 303	RF choke 1 mHy	S.P.	TL 076
L 304	Bal modulator coil	S.P.	TL 026
L 305	Output coil xtal filter	S.P.	TL 013
L 306	Driver coil	S.P.	TL 013
L 307	RF choke 1 mHy	Prahn	1580/9K
L 308	Output coil 600 kHz	S.P.	TL 023
L 309	RF choke 2,5 mHy	Prahn	1580/10K
P 301	Potentiometer 22 K ohm	Philips	2322 410 03308
P 304	Potentiometer 100 ohm	Philips	2322 410 43301
P 305	Potentiometer 2,2 K ohm	Philips	2322 410 43305

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
R 301	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 302	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 303	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 305	Resistor	33 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33333
R 306	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 307	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 308	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 309	Resistor	330 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33331
R 310	Resistor	820 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33821
R 311	Resistor	4,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33472
R 312	Resistor	47 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R 313	Resistor	47 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R 314	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 315	Resistor	47 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R 316	Resistor	18 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33183
R 317	Resistor	100 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R 318	Resistor	56 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33563
R 319	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 320	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 330	Resistor	8,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33822
R 332	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 333	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 334	Resistor	560 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33561
R 336	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 337	Resistor	15 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33153
R 338	Resistor	68 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33689
R 339	Resistor	150 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33151
R 341	Resistor	330 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33331
R 342	Resistor	47 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33479
R 344	Resistor	47 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33479
R 345	Resistor	330 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33331
R 346	Resistor	1,5 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33152
R 347	Resistor	68 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33683

a SSB-GENERATOR T121/T122/T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
R348	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R349	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R350	Resistor	470 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33471
R351	Resistor	3,3K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33332
R352	Resistor	1,5K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33152
R353	Not used				
R354	Resistor	1,5K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33152
R355	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R356	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R357	Resistor	68 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33683
R362	Resistor	330 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33331
R363	Resistor	100 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R364	Resistor	680 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33681
R365	Resistor	2,2K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R366	Resistor	5,6K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33562
R367	Resistor	180 ohm	0,5 W	Philips	2322 212 13181
T301	Transistor			Siemens	BC 157
T302	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T303	Not used				
T304	Not used				
T305	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T306	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T307	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T308	Not used				
T309	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T310	Transistor			Philips	BFW 17

MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER AND COMPRESSOR T121E/T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
C 401	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 402	Capacitor, electrolytic	470 uF	35V	Siemens	B41010-A7-477-Z
C 403	Capacitor, polyester	0,01uF	250V	Philips	2222 342 45103
C 404	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 405	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 406	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 407	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 408	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 409	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 410	Capacitor, electrolytic	470 uF	10V	Siemens	B41283-A3477-T
C 411	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 412	Capacitor, tantal	3,3 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 413	Capacitor, polyester	0,047uF	250V	Philips	2222 342 45473
C 414	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 415	Capacitor, polyester	0,047uF	250V	Philips	2222 342 45473
C 416	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 417	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 418	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 419	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 420	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 421	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 422	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
C 423	Capacitor, tantal	10 uF	25V	Ero	ETP-3
C 424	Capacitor, electrolytic	10 uF	63V	Siemens	B41283-A8106-T
C 425	Capacitor, polyester	0,1 uF	250V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 426	Capacitor, electrolytic	100 uF	25V	Siemens	B41283-B5107-T
C 427	Capacitor, ceramic	150 pF	25V	Ferroperm	9/0121.8
C 428	Capacitor, tantal	4,7 uF	35V	Ero	ETP-2
D 401	Diode, zener	5,1V±5%	1W	Motorola	1N 4733A
D 402	Diode, zener	7,5V±5%	1W	Motorola	1N 4737A
D 403	Diode			Philips	BAX 16
D 404	Diode			Philips	BAX 16
D 405	Diode			Motorola	1N 4002
D 406	Diode			Philips	BA 182
D 407	Diode			Philips	BA 182
D 408	Diode			Philips	BA 182
D 409	Diode			Philips	BAX 16
D 410	Diode, zener	5,1V±5%	1W	Motorola	1N 4733A
IC401	Integtated circuit			Philips/NS	FJJ 111/SN7472N

MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER AND COMPRESSOR T121E/T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
L 401	AF coil			S.P.	TL 018
P 401	Potentiometer	47 K ohm		Philips	2322 410 43309
P 402	Potentiometer	470 ohm		Philips	2322 410 43303
P 403	Potentiometer	1 K ohm		Philips	2322 410 43304
R 401	Resistor	220 ohm	1,15W	Philips	2322 214 13221
R 402	Resistor	220 ohm	1,15W	Philips	2322 214 13221
R 403	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 404	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 405	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 406	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 407	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 408	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 409	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 410	Resistor	100 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33104
R 411	Resistor	1 M ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33105
R 412	Resistor	820 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33821
R 413	Resistor	1 M ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33105
R 414	Resistor	220 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33224
R 415	Resistor	4,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33472
R 416	Resistor	390 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33391
R 417	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 418	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 419	Resistor	470 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33471
R 420	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 421	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 422	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 423	Resistor	3,9 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33392
R 424	Resistor	390 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33391
R 425	Resistor	270 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33271
R 426	Resistor	120 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33121
R 427	Resistor	82 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33829
R 428	Resistor	560 ohm	0,50W	Philips	2322 212 13561
R 429	Resistor	4,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33472
R 430	Resistor	4,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33472
R 431	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 432	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 433	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 434	Resistor	3,9 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33392
R 435	Resistor	3,9 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33392

MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER AND COMPRESSOR T121 E/T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
R 436	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 437	Resistor	4,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33472
R 438	Resistor	220 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33224
R 439	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 440	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 441	Resistor	100 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33104
R 442	Resistor	2,2 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33222
R 443	Resistor	47 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R 444	Resistor	47 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R 445	Resistor	2,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
T 401	Transistor FET			Texas	TIS 88
T 402	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 403	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 404	Transistor			Siemens	BC 157-A
T 405	Transistor			Siemens	BC 157-A
T 406	Transistor			Philips	BD 138
T 407	Transistor			Siemens	BC 157-A
T 408	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 409	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 410	Transistor			Siemens	BC 157-A
T 411	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 412	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
T 413	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147-A
TR401	Microphone-trafo	150/150-600 ohm		Tradania	TD 2296

DRIVER AND DRIVE LEVEL T124

Symbol	*Description*				*Manufact.*	
C 501	Capacitor, ceramic	33pF	5% NPO	400V	Ferroperm	9/0112,9
C 504	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 505	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 506	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 507	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 508	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 509	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 510	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 511	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 512	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 513	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 514	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 515	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 516	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 517	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 518	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 519	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 521	Capacitor, polyester	0,1uF		250V	Arco	
C 525	Capacitor, polyester	0,1uF		250V	Arco	
C 526	Capacitor, eletrolytic	47uF		350V	Siemens	B43050 A4476 T
C 527	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 528	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 529	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 530	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 531	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 532	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 533	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 534	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 535	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 536	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 537	Capacitor, ceramic	220pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 538	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 539	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 540	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 541	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 542	Capacitor, ceramic	150pF	NPO		Ferroperm	9/0112,3
C 543	Capacitor, ceramic	4,7nF	÷20+80	400V	Ferroperm	9/01389 isol.
C 544	Capacitor, ceramic	4,7nF	÷20+80	400V	Ferroperm	9/01389 isol.
C 546	Capacitor, polyester	0,1uF		400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C 547	Capacitor, polyester	0,1uF		250V	Arco	

DRIVER AND DRIVE LEVEL T124

Symbol	*Description*		*Manufact.*	
L 502 to L512	Driver Coil MF		S.P.	TL024
L 513 to L 517	Driver Coil SW		S.P.	TL114
L 518 to L 528	Driver Coil MF		S.P.	TL024
L 529 to L 533	Driver Coil SW		S.P.	TL114
P 501 to P 517	Potentiometer, trim	220 ohm	Philips	2322 410 43302
R 505	Resistor	100 ohm 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R 510	Resistor	22 K ohm 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 512	Resistor	100 ohm 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R 513	Resistor	27 K ohm 1,15W	Philips	2322 214 13273
R 514	Resistor	100 ohm 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R 515	Resistor	3,3 K ohm 4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22332
R 516	Resistor	15 ohm 5% 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33159
R 517	Resistor	39 ohm 5% 1/3W	Philips	2322 101 33399
R 518	Resistor	22 ohm	Philips	2322 101 33229
R 519	Resistor	39 ohm	Philips	2322 101 33399
S 501	Driver Switch		S.P.	OM 008
S 502	Driver Switch		S.P.	OM 008
S 503	Switch power reduction		A.B. Metal	13098/A-5844
S 504	Drive level switch		S.P.	2-4-20084
V 501	Tube (Do not use RCA/GE 12BY7A).		S.P.	12BY7A

a P. A. PRINT T124

Symbol	Description		Manufact.	
C601	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C602	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C603	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C604	Capacitor, ceramic	56 pF ± 10% 250V	Ferroperm	9/0112.3 insul.
C605	Capacitor, ceramic	8.2pF ± 1pF 250V	Ferroperm	9/0112.3 insul.
C606	Capacitor, polystyren	1 nF ± 1% 500V	Philips	2222 427 41002
C607	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C608	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C609	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C610	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C611	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C612	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C613	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
C614	Capacitor, polystyren	1 nF ± 1% 500V	Philips	2222 427 41002
C615	Capacitor, polystyren	1 nF ± 1% 500V	Philips	2222 427 41002
C616	Capacitor, polystyren	1 nF ± 1% 500V	Philips	2222 427 41002
C617	Capacitor, ceramic	68 pF ± 10% 250V	Ferroperm	9/0112.3 insul.
C618	Capacitor, polyester	0.1uF 250V	Arco	Minidip B
D601	Diode		Texas	1N4148
D602	Diode		Texas	1N4148
D603	Diode		Sescosem	BA224/300
D604	Diode		Sescosem	BA224/300
D605	Diode		Texas	1N4148
D606	Diode		Texas	1N4148
L601	Choke	250uH	Prahn	1580/32K
L602	Choke	10 uH	Prahn	1580/21K
L603	Choke	10 uH	Prahn	1580/21K
L604	Choke	10 uH	Prahn	1580/21K
L605	Choke	10 uH	Prahn	1580/21K
P601	Potentiometer, trim	100K ohm	Philips	2322 410 43311
P602	Potentiometer trim	47 K ohm	Philips	2322 410 43309
P603	Potentiometer, trim	10 K ohm±20% 0.5W	Ruwido	S650C
P604	Potentiometer, trim	10 K ohm±20% 0.5W	Ruwido	S650C
P605	Potentiometer, trim	10 K ohm±20% 0.5W	Ruwido	S650C

P. A. PRINT T124

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
R601	Resistor	1 M ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33105
R602	Resistor	1 M ohm	0.5W	Philips	2322 212 13105
R603	Resistor	330K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33334
R604	Resistor	10 K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R605	Resistor	5.6 ohm	4.2W	Philips	2322 330 21568
R606	Resistor	5.6 ohm	4.2W	Philips	2322 330 21568
R607	Resistor	100K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33104
R608	Resistor	100K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33104
R609	Resistor	2.7K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
R610	Resistor	12 K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33123
R611	Resistor	2.2K ohm	0.5W	Philips	2322 212 13222
R612	Resistor MF	4.75K ohm ± 1%	0.5W	Philips	2322 152 54752
R613	Resistor	12 K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33123
R614	Resistor MF	6.81K ohm ± 1%	0.5W	Philips	2322 152 56812
R615	Resistor	1 M ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33105
R616	Resistor	10 K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R617	Resistor	600K ohm ± 5%	2W	Rosenthal	LCA
R618	Resistor	47 K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33473
R619	Resistor	680K ohm	0.33W	Philips	2322 101 33684

COIL SECTION T124

Symbol	Description		Manufact.	
C701 to C716	Stack capacitor T124		S.P.	
C717	Capacitor ceramic	40 pF ± 20% 3KV	Rosenthal	RC 16x40 Rosalt 7
C718	Capacitor ceramic	40 pF ± 20% 3KV	Rosenthal	RC 16x40 Rosalt 7
C719	Capacitor polyester	0,1uF 250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C720	Capacitor polyester	0,1uF 250V	ARCO	Minidip B
D701	Diode germanium		Telefunken	AA138
D702	Diode silicium		Ph/Sie/Tex	1N4148/1S921
L701	P.A. coil T124		S.P.	
L702	Trim coil T124		S.P.	
L703	Choke		S.P.	1439 A
L704	Toroide		S.P.	TL 072
L705	Variometer		S.P.	
L706	Variometer		S.P.	
L707	H.F. coil		S.P.	
M701	Aerial meter T124	nonimeter	Elmatok	MG 20/9-3-20458
P701	Potentiometer	47 K ohm	Philips	2322 410 45059
R701	Resistor 8KV	5 M ohm 20% 2W	Rosenthal	LHK 2
R702	Resistor	470 ohm 0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33471
R703	Resistor	22K ohm 0,33W	Philips	2322 211 13223
R704	Resistor	1,5K ohm 0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33152
R705	Resistor	3,9K ohm 0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33392

a P.A. SECTION T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
C801	Capacitor polyester	1 nF ± 1%	500V	Philips	2222 427 41002
C802	Capacitor ceramic	10pF NPO	1 KV	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 insul.
C803	Capacitor ceramic	10pF NPO	1 KV	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 insul.
C804	Capacitor polyester	1 uF	400V	Philips	2322 342 55105
C805	Capacitor ceramic	4,7nF	400V	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C806	Capacitor polyester	1 uF	400V	Philips	2322 342 55105
C807	Capacitor polyester	0,1uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C808	Capacitor ceramic	4,7nF	400V	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C809	Capacitor ceramic	10 pF NPO	1 KV	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 insul.
C810	Capacitor ceramic	10 pF NPO	1 KV	Ferroperm	9/0112,3 insul.
C811	Capacitor ceramic	4,7nF	5 KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C812	Capacitor polyester	0,1uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
GL801	Glimtube			Siemens	B1-C150-Q69-X157
GL802	Glimtube			Siemens	B1-C150-Q69-X157
L801	Choke			S.P.	No. 1439 A
R801	Resistor	22 K ohm 1%	0,4W	Philips	2322 151 52213
R802	Resistor	1,8K ohm	1W	Vitrohm	253-0
R803	Resistor	22 ohm 1%	1W	Vitrohm	253-0
R804	Not used				
R805	Resistor	1,8K ohm	1W	Vitrohm	253-0
R806	Resistor	22 ohm 1%	1W	Vitrohm	253-0
R807	Resistor	62 ohm	7W	Philips	2322 330 32629
R808	Resistor	100K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33104
R809	Not used				
R810	Resistor	22 K ohm 1%	0,4W	Philips	2322 151 52213
V801	P.A. tube			G.E.C.	TT22
V802	P.A. tube			G.E.C.	TT22

a

ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR T121/T122/T124

Symbol	Description				Manufact.	
C 901	Capacitor, tantal	4,7	uF	35 V	ITT	TAG 4,7/35
C 902	Capacitor, tantal	10	uF	25 V	ITT	TAG 10/25
C 903	Capacitor, tantal	1,5	uF	35 V	ITT	TAG 1,5/35
C 904	Capacitor, polyester	0,022	uF ±1%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 42203
C 905	Capacitor, tantal	4,7	uF	35 V	ITT	TAG 4,7/35
C 906	Capacitor, polyester	0,047	uF ±1%	125 V	Philips	2222 425 44703
C 907	Capacitor, tantal	3,3	uF	35 V	ITT	TAG 3,3/35
C 908	Capacitor, tantal	10	uF	25 V	ITT	TAG 10/25
C 909	Capacitor, tantal	22	uF	16 V	ITT	TAG 22/16
C 910	Capacitor, tantal	22	uF	16 V	ITT	TAG 22/16
C 911	Capacitor, tantal	22	uF	16 V	ITT	TAG 22/16
C 912	Capacitor, polyester	0,1	uF	250 V	Efco	PMT (short)
C 913	Capacitor, tantal	1	uF	35 V	ITT	TAG 1/35
C 914	Capacitor, tantal	68	uF ±10%	16 V	ERO	ETQ - 5
C 915	Capacitor, polyester	22	nF	250 V	Philips	2222 342 45223
C 916	Capacitor, polyester	22	nF	250 V	Philips	2222 342 45223
D 901	Diode				Philips	BA 182
D 902	Diode				Philips	BA 182
D 903	Diode Zener	7,5V ± 5%		1 W	Motorola	1N4737A
D 904	Thyristor				Transitron	RTB 0110
D 905	Diode Zener	68V		1 W	Motorola	1N4760A
D 906	Diode				Philips	BAX 16
D 907	Diode				Philips	BAX 16
IC901	Integrated circuit				N.S.	DM/SN 7472N
L 901	AF coil	2200 Hz			S.P.	TL 022
L 902	AF coil	1300 Hz			S.P.	TL 021
P 901	Potentiometer	100 K			Philips	2322 410 43311

a

ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR T121/T122 /T124

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
R 901	Resistor	2,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
R 903	Resistor	33 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33339
R 904	Resistor	150 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33151
R 905	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 906	Resistor	2,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
R 908	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 909	Resistor	82 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33823
R 910	Resistor	270 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33271
R 911	Resistor	82 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33823
R 912	Resistor	22 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33223
R 914	Resistor	2,7 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33272
R 915	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 916	Resistor	3,3 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33332
R 917	Resistor	12 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33123
R 918	Resistor	47 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33479
R 919	Resistor	100 ohm	4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22101
R 920	Resistor	1 M ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33105
R 921	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 922	Resistor	33 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33339
R 923	Resistor	1,2 K ohm	0,5 W	Philips	2322 212 13122
R 924	Resistor	10 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33103
R 925	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33102
R 926	Resistor	39 ohm	4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 21399
R 927	Resistor	100 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33101
R 928	Resistor	150 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33151
T 901	Transistor			Motorola	2N4871
T 902	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T 903	Transistor			Siemens	BC 147
T 904	Transistor			Siemens	BC 141-10
T 905	Transistor			Siemens	BC 141-10
T 906	Transistor			Philips	BRY 39
TR901	Alarmsignal trafo	50 ohm : 50 ohm		Tradania	1686

a

SMALL SIGNAL SECTION T121/T124

Symbol	*Description*		*Manufact.*	
D1101	Diode		Motorola	1N4002
D1102	Diode		Motorola	1N4002
D1103	Diode		Motorola	1N4002
GL1101	Bulb	24 V 20mA	H.Følsgdr.	SGF 99/1A
GL1102	Bulb	19 V 0.09A	Philips	8097D
J1101	Multi socket	Meb 60H	T.S.	Hirschmann
J1102	Multi socket	Mek 60z	T.S.	Hirschmann
R1101	Resistor	82 ohm 4.2W	Philips	2322 330 21829
R1102	Resistor	4.7 ohm 4.2W	Philips	2322 330 21478
R1103	Resistor	470 ohm 0.5W	Philips	2322 212 13471
RE1101	Relay	12 V	Haller	BV509-12-1065
S1101	Switch		S.P.	7-3-20060
S1102	Switch		S.P.	7-3-20061
S1103	Microswitch	E62-1 ohm	E.V.Johan.	Cherry
S1104	Switch	ALCO	MER.EL.AS.	MTA106+N3

ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS T124

Symbol	*Description*		*Manufact.*	
C1001	Capacitor	0,1 uF 250 V	ARCO	Minidib B
C1002	Capacitor	0,1 uF 250 V	ARCO	Minidib B
C1003	Capacitor	0,1 uF 250 V	ARCO	Minidib B
C1004	Capacitor	0,1 uF 250 V	ARCO	Minidib B
C1005	Capacitor	0,1 uF 400 V	Philips	2222 341 58104
J1001	Male plug (power)		Hirschman	Stelei 100
K1001	Knob Channel selector		S.P.	ø 62
K1002	Knob Aerial tuning		Nentor	ø 62
K1003	Knob Power reduction		S.P.	ø 22
K1004	Knob Section selector		S.P.	ø 22
M1001	Meter, service	100-0-100uA U001	Akita	R-45
S1001	Switch mode interlock override		S.P.	7-3-20092
S1002	Switch, service		S.P.	7-3-20062
S1003	Switch, mode override (Spanish version only)		S.P.	OM008

a

12 V DC POWER SUPPLY N178

Symbol	Description				Manufact.	
C 1201	Capacitor electrolytic		47 uF	350 V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C 1202	Capacitor electrolytic		47 uF	350 V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C 1203	Capacitor electrolytic		47 uF	350 V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C 1204	Capacitor electrolytic		47 uF	350 V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C 1205	Capacitor electrolytic		22 uF	450 V	ROE	EG
C 1206	Capacitor electrolytic		22 uF	450 V	ROE	EG
C 1207	Capacitor electrolytic		470 uF	40 V	Siemens	B41010-A7477-T
C 1208	Capacitor electrolytic		1000 uF	16 V	Siemens	B41010-A4108-T
C 1209	Capacitor electrolytic		2200 uF	40 V	Siemens	B41o1o-A7228-T
C 1210	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	400 V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C 1211	Capacitor polyester		0,47 uF	250 V	Philips	2222 342 45474
C 1212	Capacitor polyester		1 uF	100 V	Philips	2222 341 29105
C 1213	Capacitor polyester		1 uF	100 V	Philips	2222 341 29105
C 1214	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1215	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1216	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1217	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1218	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1219	Capacitor polyester		0,1 uF	250 V	ARCO	Minidip B
C 1220	Capacitor polyester		0,47 uF	100 V	Philips	2222 341 29474
C 1221	Capacitor ceramic		4,7 nF	5KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
D 1201	Diode				Motorola	1N4998/MR1031B
D 1202	Diode				Motorola	1N4998/MR1031B
D 1203	Diode				Motorola	1N4002
D 1204	Zenerdiode	1W Surmetic	18V ± 5%		Motorola	1N4746A
D 1205	Zenerdiode	1W Surmetic	39V ± 5%		Motorola	1N4754A
D 1206	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1207	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1208	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1209	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1210	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1211	Diodebridge				Philips	BY179
D 1212	Diode				Motorola	1N4002
F 1201	Fuse	littlefuse	4AG	40 A	Skarsten	PL411040
J 1201	Socket				Hirschmann	Leik 100

a

12 V DC POWER SUPPLY N178

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
L 1201	Choke			Siemens	B82524-V-A6
P 1201	Potentiometer trim	2 K ohm		Diplomatic	type 101
R 1201	Resistor	0,47 ohm	4W	Vitrohm	206-0
R 1202	Resistor	0,47 ohm	4W	Vitrohm	206-0
R 1203	Resistor	15 ohm	23W	Vitrohm	222-0
R 1204	Resistor	27 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 21279
R 1205	Resistor	68 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22689
R 1206	Resistor	6,8 K ohm	0,4W	Philips	2322 151 56812
R 1207	Resistor	220 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22221
R 1208	Resistor	68 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22689
RE1201	Relais	12 V		Bosch	03 32003011 SH/SE20AZ
RE1202	Relais	6 V		Siemens	V23016-B0002 A1o1
T 1201	Transistor	matched pair		Motorola	SP5408
T 1202	Transistor			Motorola	BD577
TR1201	Transformer	Power		Tradania	TD2175
TR1202	Transformer	Drive		Tradania	TD2176

a 24V DC POWER SUPPLY N179

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
C1301	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1302	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1303	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1304	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1305	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1306	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1307	Capacitor electrolytic	470 uF	40V	Siemens	B41010-A7477-T
C1308	Capacitor electrolytic	470 uF	40V	Siemens	B41010-A7477-T
C1309	Capacitor electrolytic	2200 uF	40V	Siemens	B41010-A7228-T
C1310	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1311	Capacitor polyester	0,33 uF	250V	Philips	2222 342 45334
C1312	Capacitor polyester	1 uF	100V	Philips	2222 341 29105
C1313	Capacitor polyester	1 uF	100V	Philips	2222 341 29105
C1314	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1315	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1316	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1317	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1318	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1319	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1320	Capacitor polyester	0,47 uF	100V	Philips	2222 341 29474
C1321	Capacitor ceramic	4,7 nF	5KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
D1301	Diode			Motorola	1N4998/MR1031B
D1302	Diode			Motorola	1N4998/MR1031B
D1303	Diode			Motorola	1N4002
D1304	Zenerdiode 1W Surmetic	18 V ± 5%		Motorola	1N4746A
D1305	Zenerdiode 1W Surmetic	39 V ± 5%		Motorola	1N4754A
D1306	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1307	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1308	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1309	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1310	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1311	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1312	Diode			Motorola	1N4002
F1301	Fuse	little fuse 20A		Skarsten	PL411020
J1301	Socket			Hirschmann	Leik 100

a

24 V DC POWER SUPPLY N179

Symbol	*Description*			*Manufact.*	
L 1301	Choke			Siemens	B82524-V-A6
P 1301	Potentiometer trim	2 K	ohm	Diplomatic	type 101
R 1301	Resistor	0,47	ohm 4 W	Vitrohm	206-0
R 1302	Resistor	0,47	ohm 4 W	Vitrohm	206-0
R 1303	Resistor	60	ohm 23 W	Vitrohm	222-0
R 1304	Resistor	68	ohm 4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22689
R 1305	Resistor	68	ohm 4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22689
R 1306	Resistor	6,8	Kohm 0,4 W	Philips	2322 151 56812
R 1307	Resistor	220	ohm 4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22221
R 1308	Resistor	220	ohm 4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22221
R 1309	Resistor	56	ohm 4,2 W	Philips	2322 330 22569
RE1301	Relais	12 V		Bosch	03 32003011 SH/SE 20AZ
RE1302	Relais	12 V		Siemens	V23016-B0005 A101
T 1301	Transistor	matched pair		Motorola	MJ 802MP/TE00410
T 1302	Transistor			Motorola	BD577
TR1301	Transformer	Power		Tradania	TD 2132
TR1302	Transformer	Drive		Tradania	TD 2135

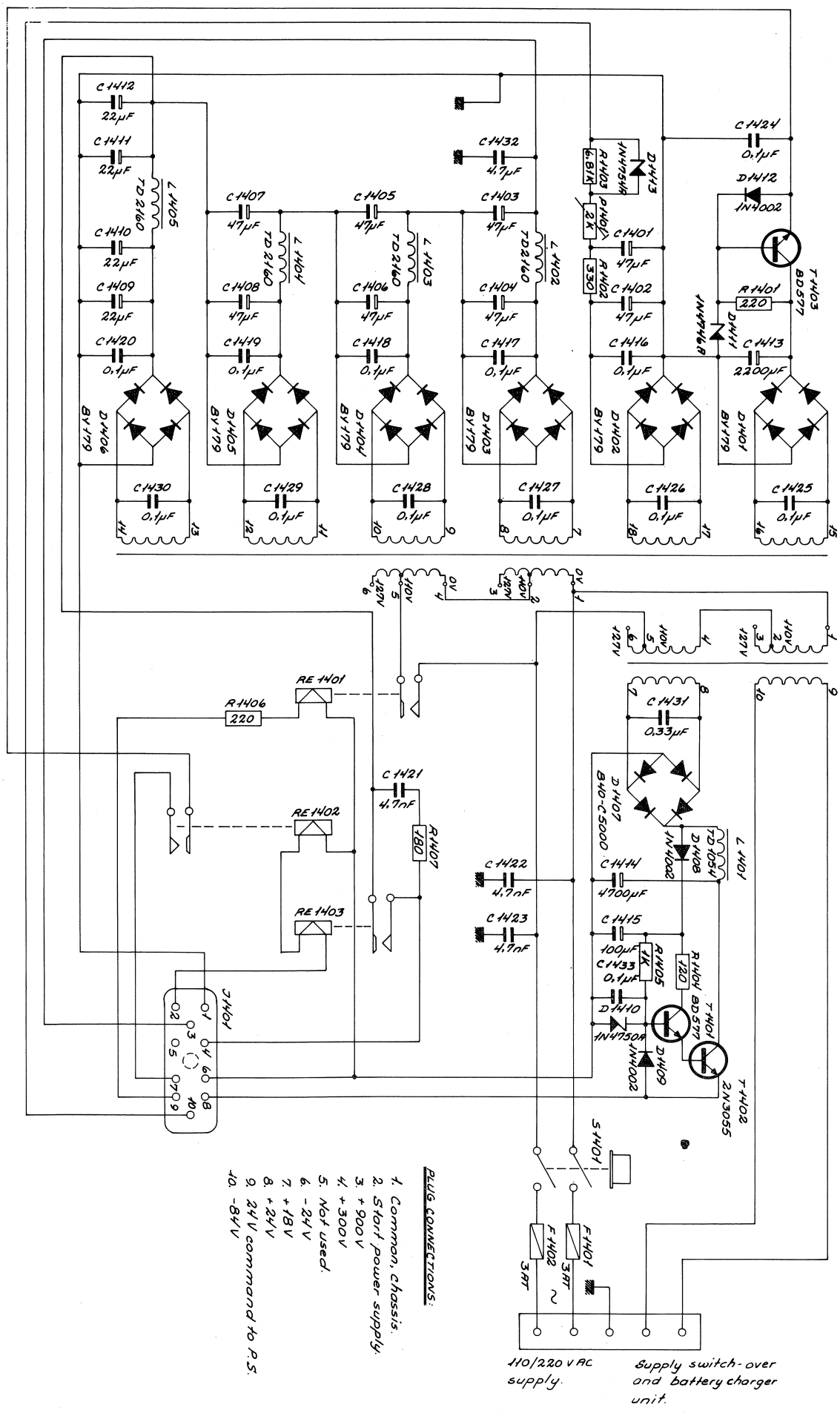
a

220/110V AC POWER SUPPLY N180

Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
C1401	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1402	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1403	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1404	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1405	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1406	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1407	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1408	Capacitor electrolytic	47 uF	350V	Siemens	B43050-A4476-T
C1409	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1410	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1411	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1412	Capacitor electrolytic	22 uF	450V	ROE	EG
C1413	Capacitor electrolytic	2200 uF	40V	Siemens	B41010-A7228-T
C1414	Capacitor electrolytic	4700 uF	63V	Siemens	B41070-A8478-T
C1415	Capacitor electrolytic	100 uF	63V	Siemens	B41283-A8107-T
C1416	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1417	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1418	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1419	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1420	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1421	Capacitor ceramic	4,7 nF	400V	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C1422	Capacitor ceramic	4,7 nF	5KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C1423	Capacitor ceramic	4,7 nF	5KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C1424	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
C1425	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1426	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1427	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1428	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1429	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1430	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	400V	Philips	2222 341 58104
C1431	Capacitor polyester	0,33 uF	250V	Philips	2222 342 45334
C1432	Capacitor ceramic	4,7 nF	5KV	Ferroperm	9/0138,9 insul.
C1433	Capacitor polyester	0,1 uF	250V	ARCO	Minidip B
D1401	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1402	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1403	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1404	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1405	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179
D1406	Diodebridge			Philips	BY179

b 220/110V AC POWER SUPPLY N180

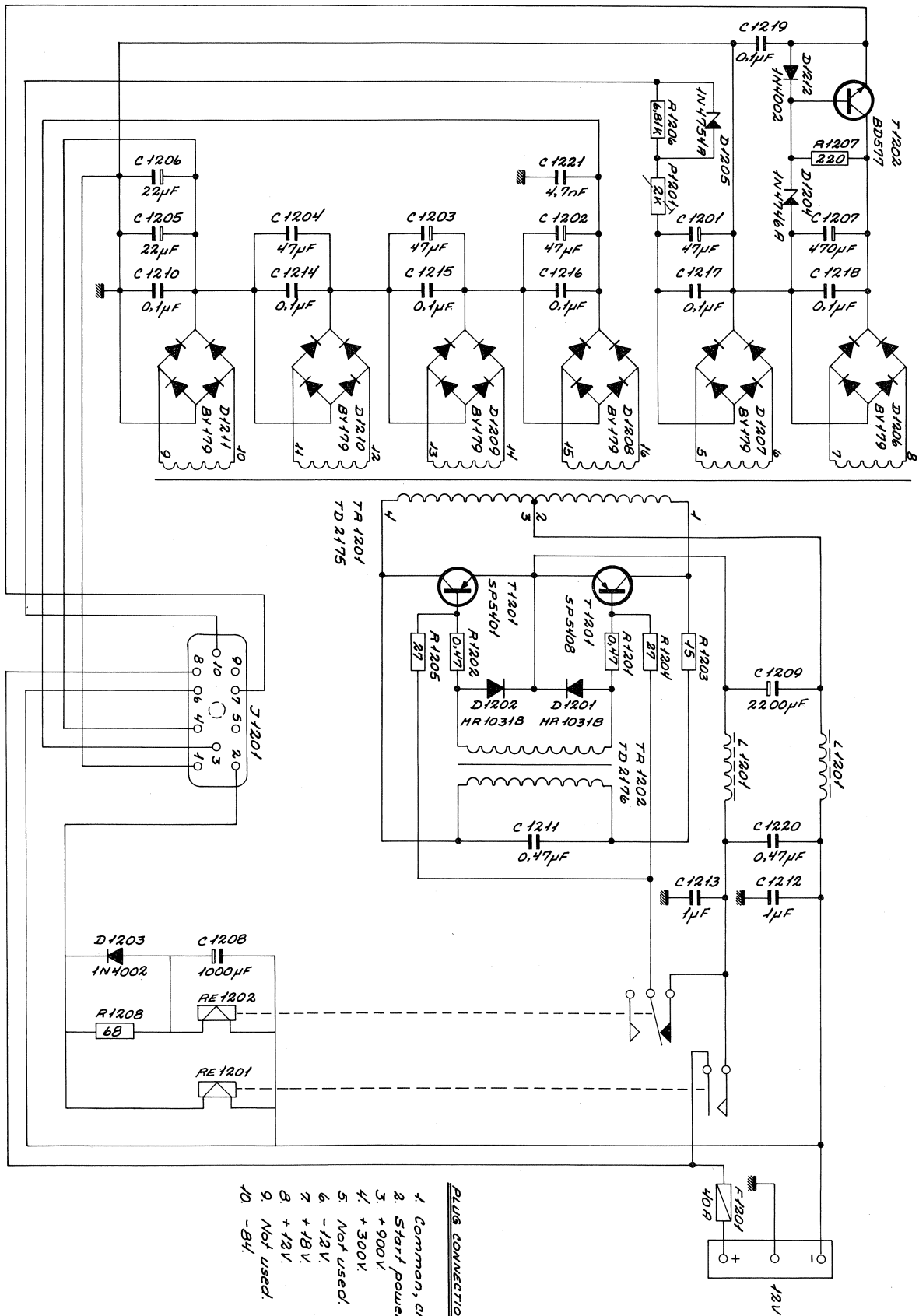
Symbol	Description			Manufact.	
D1407	Diodebridge			Siemens	B40-C5000/3300 Si-E 2506
D1408	Diode			Motorola	IN4002
D1409	Diode			Motorola	IN4002
D1410	Zenerdiode	27 V 5%	1W	Motorola	IN4750A
D1411	Zenerdiode	18 V 5%	1W	Motorola	IN4746A
D1412	Diode			Motorola	IN4002
D1413	Zenerdiode	39 V 5%	1W	Motorola	IN4754A
	220V version				
F1401	Fuse 5 x 20 mm slow blow 3A			ELU	173100
F1402	Fuse 5 x 20 mm slow blow 3A			ELU	173100
	110V version				
F1401	Fuse 5 x 20 mm slow blow 6.3A			ELU	173100
F1402	Fuse 5 x 20 mm slow blow 6.3A			ELU	173100
L1401	Choke			Tradania	TD1816
L1402	Choke			Tradania	TD2160
L1403	Choke			Tradania	TD2160
L1404	Choke			Tradania	TD2160
L1405	Choke			Tradania	TD2160
J1401	Socket			Hirschman	Leik 100
P1401	Potentiometer trim	2 K ohm		Diplomatic	type 101
R1401	Resistor	220 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22221
R1402	Resistor	330 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33331
R1403	Resistor	6,8K ohm 1%	0,4W	Philips	2322 151 56812
R1404	Resistor	120 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22121
R1405	Resistor	1 K ohm	0,5W	Philips	2322 212 13102
R1406	Resistor	220 ohm	4,2W	Philips	2322 330 22221
R1407	Resistor	180 ohm	0,33W	Philips	2322 101 33181
S1401	Switch			NSF	8825/B121
T1401	Transistor			Motorola	BD577
T1402	Transistor			Motorola	2N3055
T1403	Transistor			Motorola	BD577
TR1401	Transformer Filament			Tradania	TD2184
TR1402	Transformer Power			Tradania	TD2133
RE1401	Relais	12 V		Siemens	V23016-B0005 A101
RE1402	Relais	12 V		Siemens	V23016-B0005 A101
RE1403	Relais	12 V		Siemens	V23016-B0005 A101



PLUG CONNECTIONS:

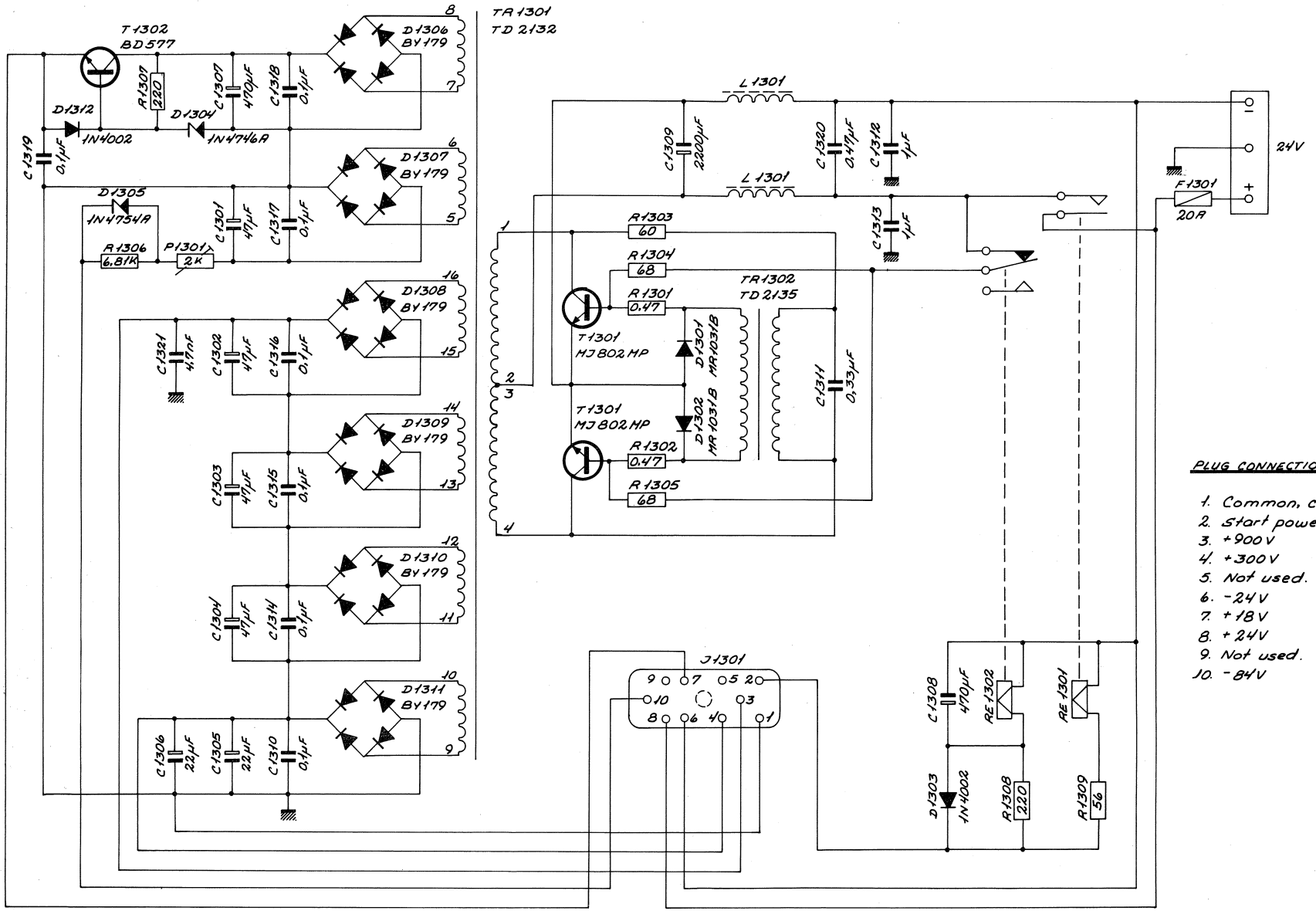
1. Common, chassis.
2. Start power supply.
3. + 900 V
4. + 300 V
5. Not used.
6. - 24 V
7. + 18 V
8. + 24 V
9. 24 V command to P.S.
10. -84 V

220/110 VAC Power supply N 180



12 VDC Power supply N 178

24VDC Power supply N179



PLUG CONNECTIONS:

1. Common, chassis.
2. Start power supply
3. +900 V
4. +300 V
5. Not used.
6. -24 V
7. +18 V
8. +24 V
9. Not used.
10. -84 V

Switch section identification
Refers to S1102 only.
A - conditional interlock (protects against wrong operation
B - A.F. from microphone, auto-alarm or test tone generator.
C - Transmitting mode
D - Start transmitter.

ALARM SIGNAL GENERATOR
CLOCK PULSE OSC 2200Hz OSC FLIP-FLOP 1300Hz OSC AF AMP 45 SEC. TIME GENERATOR SWITCH

CARRIER REINSERTION
SSB GENERATOR
600 KHz CRYSTAL OSC 600 KHz AMP
BAL. MODULATOR
FIRST 600 KHz SSB AMP
SECOND 600KHz SSB AMP
600KHz SSB OUTPUT AMP
600 kHz to Bal. Mixer

+18V
Alarm sig. out
-18V

J1101 Front panel socket for handset

RE 1101
D1101
D1103
D1102
R1101 2k2

S1102
S1101
R1102 4k7
S1103

COMPRESSOR AMPLIFIER
LEVEL DETECTOR EMITTER FOLLOW AF FILTER
TEST TONE GENERATOR
Test Tone output

-24V
+24V

DIMMER
GL1101 24v. 20ma
S1104
R1103 6k20

12VDC
24 VDC 110/220VAC

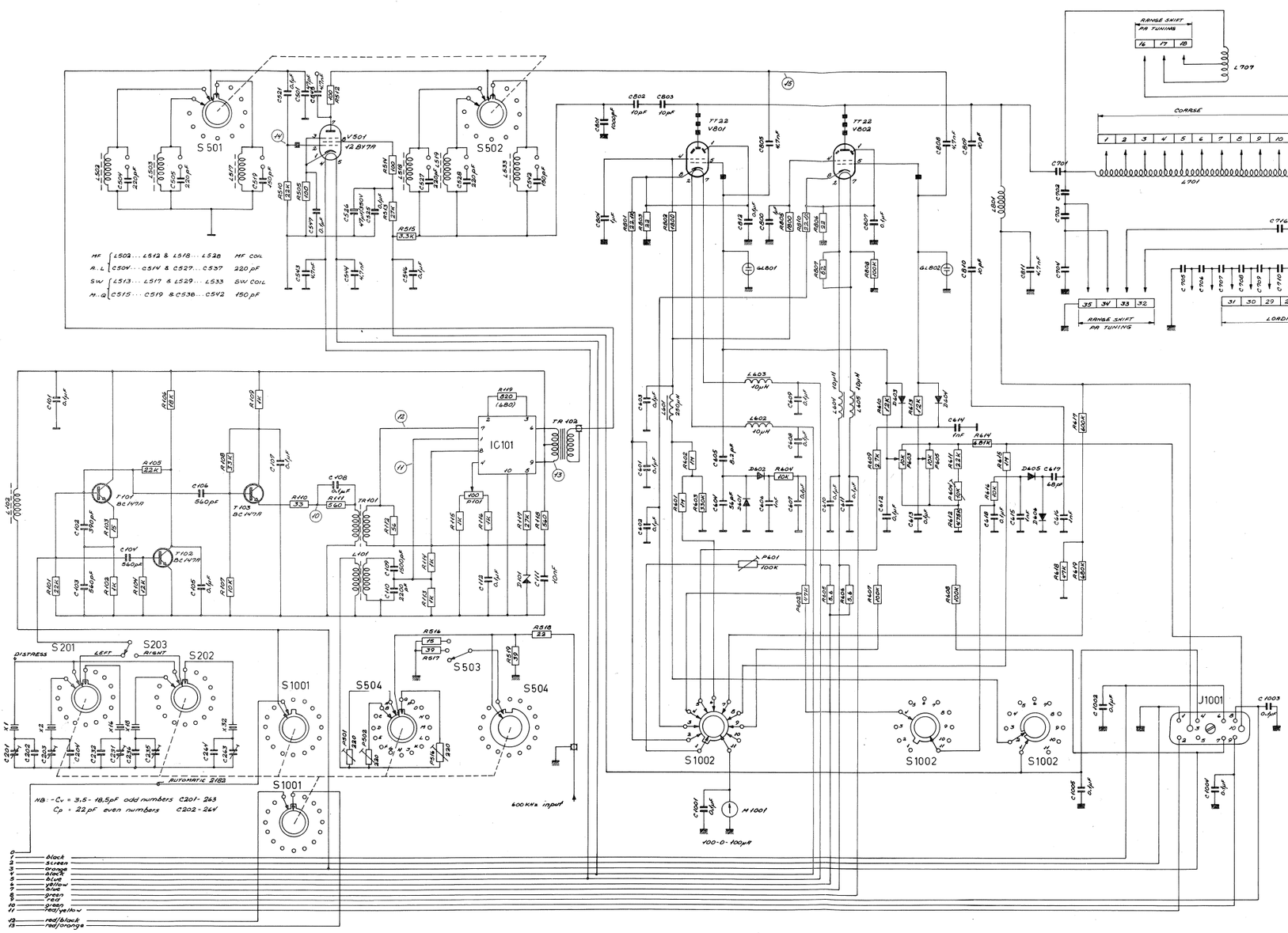
Voltage Selector
Jumpers shown for 12v operation; for 24v & 110/220VAC remove, & connect jumper between A & D as shown.

J1102 Plug to Receiver
GL1102 „2182"

0	yellow/brn.	2182 Auto
1	black	- 12/24 v.
2	screen	Common.
3	orange	+ 18 v.
4	black	Heater
5	blue	—"—
6	yellow	—"— centertap.
7	blue	—"—
8	green	—"—
9	red	+ 12/24 v
10	green	24 v command to P.S.
11	red/yellow	Start Power supply
12	red/black	Mode interlock overide
13	red/orange	—"— —"—

Test Alarm | A3J | A3A | A3H | Tune | Alarm | Duplex | Simplex | Stand-by | Off

Ⓐ T121E / T124



TEST SWITCH S1002

1. PRE DRIVE
2. Ik_1
3. Ik_2
4. LOAD
5. FINAL DRIVE
6. V_{g2}
7. Va
8. $-V_{g1}$
9. +18V
10. TRANSMIT

POWER PLUG J1001

1. GROUND
2. START POWER SUPPLY.
3. Va
4. V_{g2}
5.
6. -12/24V
7. +18V
8. +12/24V
9. P.S. COMMAND (NYBO)
10. $-V_{g1}$

ⓑ SAILOR SSB TRANSMITTER T124