

★
T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

HANDBOOK
MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

**RADIO TRANSMITTING SET
AN/ART-13A**

THIS PUBLICATION REPLACES T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2 (FORMERLY 16-30ART13-4)
DATED 8 MARCH 1949.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

Reproduction for non-military use of the information or illustrations contained in this publication is not permitted without specific approval of the issuing service (BuAer or USAF). The policy for use of Classified Publications is established for the Air Force in AFR 205-1 and for the Navy in Navy Regulations, Article 1509.

LIST OF REVISED PAGES ISSUED

INSERT LATEST REVISED PAGES. DESTROY SUPERSEDED PAGES.

NOTE: The portion of the text affected by the current revision is indicated by a vertical line in the outer margins of the page.

* The asterisk indicates pages revised, added or deleted by the current revision.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE OBTAINED AS FOLLOWS:

USAF ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with Technical Order No. 00-5-2.
NAVAL ACTIVITIES.—Use Publications and Forms Order Blank (NavAer 2126) and submit to the nearest publications supply point listed below: NAS, Alameda, Calif.; NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.; NAS, Norfolk, Va.; NAS, San Diego, Calif.; NAS, Seattle, Wash.; NASD, ASO, Guam; NASD, Philadelphia, Pa.
For listing of available publications see Naval Aeronautic Publications Index (NavAer 00-500).

USAF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
Safety Notice	ix
Important Notice	ix
I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	1-1
1. Equipment Supplied	1-1
2. Equipment Required but Not Supplied	1-3
3. General Description of Equipment	1-3
<i>a.</i> Transmitters	1-3
<i>b.</i> Dynamotor Unit	1-6
<i>c.</i> Control Units	1-7
<i>d.</i> Control Panel	1-8
<i>e.</i> Antenna Loading Unit	1-8
<i>f.</i> Antenna Shunt Capacitor	1-9
<i>g.</i> Similar Equipment	1-10
4. Interconnection of Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A with Radio Receiving Set AN/ARR-11 to Form Complete Radio Set AN/ARC-8	1-10
5. Interchangeability of Major Units	1-10
6. Abbreviations	1-11—2-1
7. Symbol Designations	1-11—2-1
II. INSTALLATION AND ADJUSTMENT	1-11—2-1
1. Uncrating	1-11—2-1
<i>a.</i> Transmitter	1-11—2-1
<i>b.</i> Dynamotor Crate	1-11—2-1
<i>c.</i> Control Unit	1-11—2-1
<i>d.</i> Antenna Loading Unit	1-11—2-1
<i>e.</i> Antenna Shunt Capacitor	1-11—2-1
2. Preparation for Installation	1-11—2-1
<i>a.</i> Mechanical Inspection	1-11—2-1
<i>b.</i> Bench Test	2-3
3. Installation	2-7
<i>a.</i> Transmitter	2-7
<i>b.</i> Dynamotor Unit	2-7
<i>c.</i> Antenna Loading Unit	2-8
<i>d.</i> Control Unit	2-9
<i>e.</i> Control Panel	2-9
<i>f.</i> Antenna Shunt Capacitor and Switch	2-9
<i>g.</i> Oscillator O-17/ART-13A and Panel MX-128/ART-13	2-9
<i>b.</i> Oscillator CDA-T	2-9
4. Inter-Unit Connections	2-10
5. Inspection and Test after Installation	2-10
6. Adjustments	2-10
<i>a.</i> Use of Calibration Tables	2-10
<i>b.</i> Procedures for Setting the Controls of Radio Transmitter Set AN/ART-13A (Manual or Autotune Operation)	2-12
<i>c.</i> Simplified Procedure for Setting the Controls	2-18
III. OPERATION	2-22—3-0
1. Starting and Stopping the Equipment	2-22—3-0
<i>a.</i> To Start	2-22—3-0
<i>b.</i> To Stop	2-22—3-0

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
2. Operation During Normal Use	2-22—3-0
3. Corrective Measures If Normal Operation Is Not Obtained	3-1
<i>a.</i> Fuse or Circuit Breaker Failure	3-1
<i>b.</i> Remote Control Unit or Cable Failure	3-1
<i>c.</i> Tube Failures	3-1
<i>d.</i> Autotune Failure	3-1
<i>e.</i> Antenna Loading Unit Failure	3-1
<i>f.</i> Vacuum Switch Failure	3-1
<i>g.</i> Cold Weather Failure	3-1
 IV. THEORY OF OPERATION	 4-0
1. Description of Operation	4-0
<i>a.</i> General	4-0
<i>b.</i> Origin of Carrier Frequency	4-0
<i>c.</i> Modulation	4-0
<i>d.</i> First Audio Amplifier, Audio Driver, and Modulator	4-0
<i>e.</i> MCW Oscillator	4-2
<i>f.</i> Power Amplification and Antenna Coupling	4-2
<i>g.</i> Antennas	4-2
<i>b.</i> Sidetone Amplifier	4-2
<i>i.</i> Calibration Frequency Indicator ("CFI") Unit	4-2
<i>j.</i> Generation	4-2
<i>k.</i> Output	4-2
2. Detailed Analysis of Major Circuits	4-4
<i>a.</i> Power Control Circuits	4-4
<i>b.</i> Filament Circuits	4-6
<i>c.</i> High Voltage Circuits	4-7
<i>d.</i> Emission Selection and Carrier Control	4-8
<i>e.</i> Audio Circuits	4-10
<i>f.</i> "CFI" Calibration Oscillator Unit	4-11
<i>g.</i> Radio-Frequency Circuits Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A	4-13
<i>b.</i> Radio-Frequency Circuits Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B	4-17
3. The Autotune System	4-19
<i>a.</i> Mechanical Characteristics	4-19
<i>b.</i> Electrical Characteristics	4-24
<i>c.</i> Operation Cycle of Autotune Mechanism	4-25
<i>d.</i> Functions Performed by the Autotune System	4-27
 V. MAINTENANCE	 4-28—5-0
1. Inspections	4-28—5-0
<i>a.</i> Pre-Flight Inspection	4-28—5-0
<i>b.</i> Daily Inspection	5-1
<i>c.</i> 100-Hour Inspection	5-2
2. Trouble Shooting in the Plane	5-2
<i>a.</i> Simplified Trouble Shooting on Installed Equipment	5-3
<i>b.</i> Tube Checking and Replacement	5-10
3. Trouble Shooting at Repair Station	5-11
<i>a.</i> Trouble Shooting Table	5-11
<i>b.</i> Removing and Servicing Major Assemblies—Obtaining Access to Parts	5-27

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
4. Maintenance of Autotune Mechanism	5-36
<i>a.</i> Lubrication	5-36
<i>b.</i> Synchronization Check	5-36
<i>c.</i> Synchronization	5-37
<i>d.</i> Autotune Positioning Mechanism	5-38
<i>e.</i> Checking and Adjusting Limit Switches	5-39
<i>f.</i> Replaceable Parts of Autotune Mechanism	5-39
<i>g.</i> Replacing Autotune Parts	5-40
5. Alignment of VFO Radio Frequency Circuits Model AN/ART-13A	5-41
<i>a.</i> Low-Frequency Oscillator Alignment	5-41
<i>b.</i> High-Frequency Oscillator Alignment (Using "CFI")	5-42
<i>c.</i> High-Frequency Oscillator Alignment (Using External Frequency Standard)	5-44
<i>d.</i> Frequency Multiplier Alignment	5-44
6. Alignment of Crystal-Controlled Radio Frequency Circuits—Model AN/ART-13B	5-46
<i>a.</i> Low-Frequency Oscillator Alignment	5-46
<i>b.</i> High Frequency Oscillator Alignment	5-46
7. Alignment of CFI Unit	5-47
<i>a.</i> General Calibration Instructions	5-47
<i>b.</i> Precision Calibration	5-47
<i>c.</i> Approximate Calibration	5-48
8. Adjusting of MCW Oscillator	5-49
9. Replacing and Adjusting Vacuum Contact S116	5-49
VI. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	5-51—6-1
1. Calibration Tables 6-9 and 6-10	5-51—6-1
2. Tables of Approximate Control Settings (for Antenna Tuning and Loading) — Table 6-11	5-51—6-1
3. General Specifications of Equipment	5-51—6-1
<i>a.</i> Range of Available Transmission Frequencies	5-51—6-1
<i>b.</i> Frequency Stability	6-2
<i>c.</i> Antenna Requirements	6-2
<i>d.</i> R-F Power Output	6-2
<i>e.</i> Modulation	6-2
<i>f.</i> Power Input Requirements	6-2
<i>g.</i> Dynamotor	6-2
<i>h.</i> Tube Complement	6-2
<i>i.</i> Audio Input Impedance	6-3
<i>j.</i> Overall Audio Frequency Response	6-3
<i>k.</i> Sidetone Output	6-4
<i>l.</i> Audio Input	6-4
<i>m.</i> Noise Level	6-4
<i>n.</i> Audio Distortion	6-4
<i>o.</i> Sidetone Distortion	6-4
<i>p.</i> Resistance Measurements of Autotune Motor	6-4
VII. PARTS CATALOG	7-0
VIII. DRAWINGS	8-1

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
1-1. AN/ART-13A Equipment Supplied	1-1
1-1A. AN/ART-13B Equipment Supplied	1-1
1-2. Equipment Required but Not Supplied	1-3
1-3. Vacuum Tube Complement	1-7
1-4. Power Input Requirements	1-7
1-5. Required Antenna Characteristics	1-8
1-6. Interchangeability of Major Units	1-10
2-1. Use of Antenna Shunt Capacitor with Antennas of Different Lengths....	2-14
2-2. CDA-T—Crystal-Controlled Oscillator/Multiplier Operation	2-19
2-3. VFO—Oscillator/Multiplier Operation	2-19
4-1. Frequency Range Covered by Positions of High Frequency Tuning Control "A"	4-16
4-2. Function of Multi-Section Output Network Switch S113	4-19
5-1. Trouble Shooting on Installed Equipment	5-3
5-2. Trouble Shooting at Repair Station	5-12
5-3. Voltage-to-Ground from Vacuum Tube Terminals	5-31
5-4. Voltage-to-Ground from Cable Connector Terminals	5-32
5-5. Resistance-to-Ground from Vacuum Tube Terminals	5-33
5-6. Resistance-to-Ground from Cable Connector Terminals	5-34
5-6A. Resistance-to-Ground from Tube and Connector Terminals— CDA-T Unit	5-35
5-7. Replaceable Autotune Parts	5-39
6-1. Range of Available Transmission Frequencies in Low Frequency Range	5-51—6-1
6-2. Range of Available Transmission Frequencies in High Frequency Range	6-2
6-3. R-F Power Output	6-2
6-4. Power Input Requirements	6-2
6-5. Dynamotor Characteristics and Resistance Measurements	6-3
6-6. Vacuum Tube Complement	6-3
6-7. Sidetone Output	6-3
6-8. Resistance Measurements of Autotune Motor	6-4
6-9. Calibration of Low Frequency Oscillator (200 KC to 600 KC)	6-5
6-10. Calibration of High Frequency Oscillator (2000 KC to 18100 KC)	6-6
6-11. Tables of Approximate Dial Settings (for Antenna Tuning and Loading)	6-47

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
1-1.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A—Major Assemblies	1-0
1-1A.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B—Major Assemblies	1-2
1-2.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13	1-4
1-2A.	Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B—Front View	1-4
1-3.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13—Units Removed	1-5
1-3A.	Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B and Removable Units	1-6
1-4.	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A	1-7
1-5.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13	1-8
1-6.	Control Panel C-405/A	1-8
1-7.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Front View	1-9
1-8.	Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13	1-9
2-1.	Tube Replacement Diagram	2-2
2-1A.	Tube Replacement Diagram AN/ART-13B	2-3
2-2.	Microphone Selector Switch and Sidetone Output Switch	2-4
2-3.	MCW-CFI Unit—Top View	2-4
2-4.	Transmitter and Mounting Plate MT-283/ART-13, shown with Mounting Bases MT-284/ART-13 and MT-284A/ART-13	2-5
2-5.	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A with Mounting Plate MT-164/ART-13	2-6
2-6.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A with Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A	2-8
2-7.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13 with Mounting Plate MT-163/ ART-13	2-9
2-8.	Illustration Showing Setting of Control "B" to 1114.1	2-11
2-9.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13	2-11
2-9A.	Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B—Front View	2-12
2-10.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Front View	2-17
2-11.	Crystal Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T)—Front Side View	2-21
4-1.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A—Block Diagram	4-1
4-1A.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B—Block Diagram	4-1
4-2.	Power Control Circuits	4-3
4-3.	Filament Circuits AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B	4-3
4-3A.	Filament Circuits AN/ART-13B	4-7
4-4.	High Voltage Circuits	4-7
4-5.	Emission Selection and Carrier Control Circuits AN/ART-13A	4-8
4-5A.	Emission Selection and Carrier Control Circuits AN/ART-13B	4-9
4-6.	Speech Amplifier Circuits	4-9
4-7.	Modulator Circuit	4-10
4-8.	Sidetone Amplifier Circuit	4-11
4-9.	MCW Oscillator Circuit	4-11
4-10.	CFI Oscillator Circuits	4-12
4-11.	VFO Low Frequency R-F Circuits AN/ART-13A	4-12
4-11A.	Low Frequency R-F Circuits—Crystal-Controlled Operation AN/ART-13B	4-14
4-12.	High Frequency R-F Circuits—VFO Operation AN/ART-13A	4-14
4-12A.	High Frequency R-F Circuits—Crystal-Controlled Operation AN/ART-13B	4-15
4-13.	Power Amplifier and High Frequency Output Circuits	4-18
4-14.	Autotune Mechanism—Mechanical Portion	4-20
4-15.	Singleturn Autotune Unit (Type 96J)—Left Side View	4-22

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
4-16.	Singleturn Autotune Unit (Type 96J)—Right Side View	4-22
4-17.	Multiturn Autotune Unit (Type 96K)—Left Side View	4-22
4-18.	Multiturn Autotune Unit (Type 96K)—Right Side View	4-22
4-19.	Autotune Casting	4-24
4-20.	Electrical Portion of Autotune System	4-24
4-21.	Sequence of Autotune Operation	4-26
5-1.	Tube Replacement Diagram AN/ART-13A	5-10
5-2.	Location of Brushes on Russell Dynamotor	5-23
5-3.	Location of Brushes on General Electric Dynamotor	5-24
5-3A.	Initial Disassembly of Eicor Dynamotor	5-25
5-3B.	Exploded View of Eicor Dynamotor	5-26
5-4.	Component Parts of Russell Dynamotor	5-27
5-5.	Component Parts of General Electric Dynamotor	5-28
5-6.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 and Removable Units	5-30
5-7.	Low Frequency Oscillator	5-41
5-7A.	Crystal-Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T)—Top View	5-43
5-8.	High Frequency Oscillator—Side View, Open	5-45
5-9.	Frequency Multiplier	5-46
5-10.	MCW-CFI Unit—Top View	5-48
5-11.	Keying Relay K102 and Vacuum Contact S116	5-50
6-1.	Overall Audio Frequency Response Curve	6-3
8-1.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13—Front View, Open	8-2
8-2.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13—Top View, Cover Removed ..	8-3
8-2A.	Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B—Top View, Cover Removed ..	8-4
8-3.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13—Bottom View, Panel Removed	8-5
8-3A.	Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B—Bottom View, Panel Removed	8-6
8-4.	Low Frequency Oscillator Unit (Oscillator O-17/ART-13A) Top View, Open	8-7
8-5.	Low Frequency Oscillator Unit (Oscillator O-17/ART-13A) Bottom View, Open	8-8
8-5A.	Crystal-Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T)—Top View	8-9
8-5B.	Crystal-Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T)—Parts Identification	8-10
8-6.	High Frequency Oscillator—Side View, Open	8-11
8-7.	Frequency Multiplier—Side View, Open	8-12
8-8.	MCW-CFI Unit—Top View	8-13
8-9.	MCW-CFI Unit—Bottom View	8-14
8-10.	Audio Amplifier Unit—Top View	8-15
8-11.	Audio Amplifier Unit—Bottom View	8-16
8-12.	Autotune Casting	8-17
8-13.	Firewall Assembly—Top View	8-18
8-14.	Firewall Assembly—Bottom View	8-19
8-15.	Multi-Element Switch—Right Side View	8-20
8-16.	Multi-Element Switch—Left Side View	8-20
8-17.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13—Front View	8-21
8-17A.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (Modified*)—Front View	8-21
8-18.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13—Rear View, Open	8-22
8-18A.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (Modified*)—Rear View	8-22
8-19.	Control Panel C-405/A—Front View	8-23
8-20.	Control Panel C-405/A—Rear View, Open	8-23
8-21.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Front View	8-24
8-22.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Rear View, Open	8-24

T.O. 12R2-2ART13-2

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
8-23.	Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13	8-25
8-23A.	Eicor Dynamotor DY-17A/ART-13A—Bottom View	8-26
8-24.	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A—Bottom View	8-27
8-25.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 and Mounting Base MT- 284A/ART-13—Outline Dimensions	8-28
8-26.	Control Unit C-87/ART-13—(Modified*)—Outline Dimensions ...	8-29
8-27.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Outline Dimensions ...	8-30
8-28.	Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A—Outline Dimensions	8-31
8-29.	Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13—Outline Dimensions ...	8-32
8-30.	Switch SA-46/ART-13—Outline Dimensions	8-33
8-31.	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A—Outline Dimensions	8-34
8-32.	Control Panel C-405/A—Outline Dimensions	8-35
8-33.	Plugs for Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A	8-36
8-34	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-37
8-35.	Low Frequency Oscillator Unit—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-38
8-36.	MCW-CFI Unit—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-39
8-37.	Audio Amplifier—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-40
8-38.	Control Unit (Modified*)—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-41
8-39.	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-42
8-40.	Control Panel C-405/A—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-43—8-44
8-41.	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13—Practical Wiring Diagram	8-45—8-46
8-41A.	Eicor Dynamotor DY-17A/ART-13A—Schematic Diagram	8-47
8-42.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A—Schematic Diagram	8-49—8-50
8-43.	Typical Wiring Diagram for Radio Set AN/ARC-8	8-51—8-52
8-44.	Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B—Schematic Diagram	8-53—8-54
8-45.	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Test Inter- Connection Diagram	8-55

Destruction of Abandoned Materiel in the Combat Zone

In case it should become necessary to prevent the capture of this equipment and when ordered to do so, DESTROY IT SO THAT NO PART OF IT CAN BE SALVAGED, RECOGNIZED OR USED BY THE ENEMY. BURN ALL PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Means:—

1. Explosives, when provided.
2. Hammers, axes, sledges, machetes, or whatever heavy object is readily available.
3. Burning by means of incendiaries such as gasoline, oil, paper, or wood.
4. Grenades and shots from available arms.
5. Burying all debris or disposing of it in streams or other bodies of water, where possible and when time permits.

Procedure:—

1. Obliterate all identifying marks. Destroy nameplates and circuit labels.
2. Demolish all panels, castings, switch- and instrument-boards.
3. Destroy all controls, switches, relays, connections, and meters.
4. Rip out all wiring and cut interconnections of electrical equipment. Smash gas, oil, and water-cooling systems in gas-engine generators, etc.
5. Smash every electrical or mechanical part, whether rotating, moving, or fixed.
6. Break up all operating instruments such as keys, phones, microphones, etc.
7. Destroy all classes of carrying cases, straps, containers, etc.
8. Bury or scatter all debris.

DESTROY EVERYTHING!



Unsatisfactory Report

For U. S. Army Air Force Personnel:

In the event of malfunctioning, unsatisfactory design, or unsatisfactory installation of any of the component units of this equipment, or if the material contained in this book is considered inadequate or erroneous, an Unsatisfactory Report, AAF Form No. 54, or a report in similar form, shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Army Air Force Regulation No. 15-54 listing:

1. Station and organization.
2. Nameplate data (type number or complete nomenclature if nameplate is not attached to the equipment).
3. Date and nature of failure.
4. Radio model and serial number.
5. Remedy used or proposed to prevent recurrence.
6. Handbook errors or inadequacies, if applicable.

SAFETY NOTICE

This equipment employs high voltages which are dangerous and may be fatal if contacted by operating personnel. Extreme caution should be exercised when working with the equipment.



IMPORTANT NOTICE

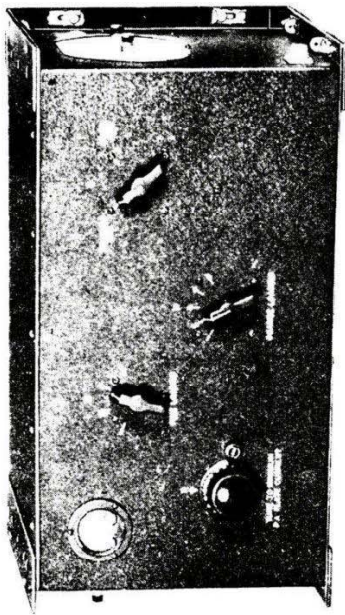
Some parts of this book do not apply to Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A. All of the book does apply to Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B. To determine those parts which are applicable to your particular equipment, the following paragraphs should be carefully read and understood.

In mechanical design, the above two models are identical, which permits interchangeability of all major units, assemblies and sub-assemblies. Electrically, there are major differences.

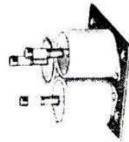
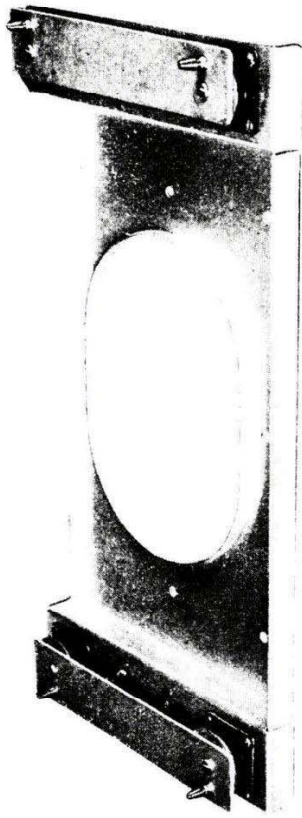
Model AN/ART-13A is a multi-channel transmitting set, utilizing variable frequency oscillator operation with a frequency range of 2000 Kc. through 18,100 Kc. Its design permits the use of an additional variable frequency oscillator plug-in unit, O-17/ART-13A, which extends the operating range of the transmitting set to include the low frequency 200 Kc. to 600 Kc. band.

Model AN/ART-13B is a modification of the AN/ART-13A, retaining all functions and method of operation of the earlier model, but modifying some circuits to permit the use of a plug-in crystal-controlled oscillator unit, identified as the CDA-T Crystal Control Unit. The CDA-T unit provides twenty additional crystal-controlled channels in the frequency range 1670 Kc. through 18,000 Kc. and four channels in the frequency range 300 Kc. through 500 Kc. The CDA-T Crystal Oscillator and the O-17/ART-13A VFO units are mechanically interchangeable but cannot be used simultaneously since they occupy the same compartment of the transmitting cabinet. To facilitate identification of the text applying solely to Model AN/ART-13B, such paragraphs will be prefaced by either the model number or an asterik (*).

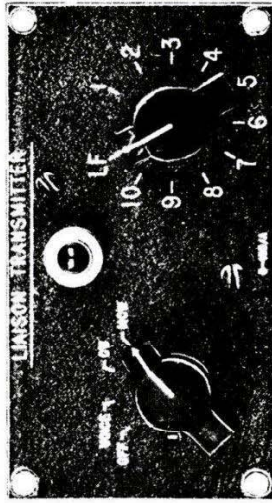
ANTENNA LOADING UNIT CU-32/ART-13A



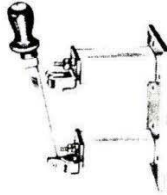
MOUNTING BASE MT-198/ART-13A
(USED WITH ANTENNA LOADING UNIT CU-32/ART-13A)



ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR
CU-24/ART-13



CONTROL PANEL C-405/A



SWITCH SA-46/ART-13A

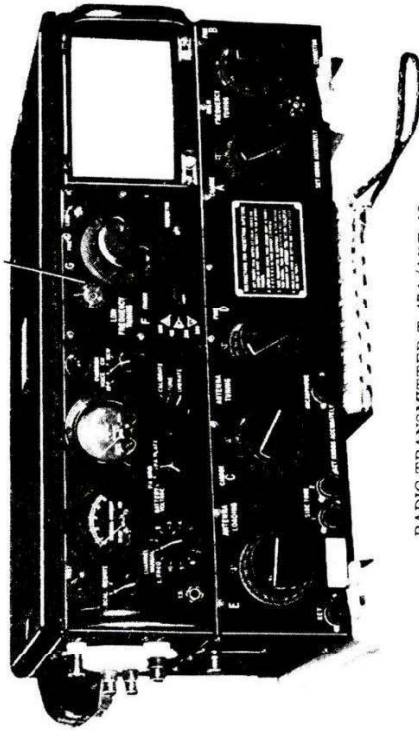


DYNAMOTOR UNIT DY-17/ART-13A
WITH
MOUNTING PLATE MT-164/ART-13



CONTROL UNIT C-87/ART-13
WITH
MOUNTING PLATE MT-163/ART-13

OSCILLATOR O-17/ART-13A



RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13
WITH
MOUNTING PLATE MT-283/ART-13

Figure 1-1. Radio Transmitting Set AN//ART-13A—Major Assemblies

SECTION I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED.

Radio Transmitting Sets AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B, covered by these instructions, consist of units as listed in Tables 1-1 and 1-1A.

TABLE 1-1. AN/ART-13A — EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

Quantity	Name of Unit	Overall Dimensions (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	Reference Symbols
1	Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 which includes the following items as issued: Audio Amplifier Unit MCW-CFI Unit Panel MX-128/ART-13 Calibration Book Mounting Plate MT-283/ART-13	23-5/8 x 13-5/8 x 10-3/4	70.0	101 to 199 201 to 299 2201 to 2299
1	Mounting Base MT-284/ART-13 for mounting transmitter	20-1/2 x 14-3/4 x 2-1/2	2.94	—
1	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A which includes dynamotor machine, control relays, barometric switch and filters	7-1/8 x 11-7/8 x 8-7/8	28.0	2701 to 2799
1	Mounting Plate MT-164/ART-13 for mounting dynamotor unit	7-1/8 x 11-5/32 x 1-1/4	1.13	—
1	Control Unit C-87/ART-13	3-1/2 x 6-5/32 x 3-1/4	1.44	601 to 699
1	Mounting Plate MT-163/ART-13 for mounting control unit	3-5/8 x 5-1/4 x 1/4	0.11	—
1	Control Panel C-405/A	2-1/2 x 5 x 2-5/8	Approx. 1.5	—
1	Plug U-6/U female cable plug for remote control box, remote control end	1-5/8 dia. x 2-5/32 lng.	0.20	—
1	Plug U-7/U female power cable plug, transmitter end	2 dia. x 2-5/16 lng.	0.25	—
1	Plug U-8/U, male cable plug for remote control, transmitter end	1-3/4 dia. x 1-31/32 lng.	0.19	—
1	Plug U-9/U male power cable plug, dynamotor end	2-1/8 dia. x 1-7/8 lng. x 2-3/4 wide	—	—
1	Plug U-10/U female primary power input cable plug, dynamotor end	1-5/6 dia. x 1-7/8 lng. x 1-7/8 wide	—	—
1	Handbook of Operating Instructions The following two items are required when operation is desired between 2000 Kc. and 3000 Kc. with fixed antennas less than 55 ft.	8-1/2 x 11	—	—
1	Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13	5 x 4-1/8 x 4	1.59	1101 to 1199
1	Switch SA-46/ART-13A The following items are required when operation is desired in the range of 200 Kc. to 600 Kc.	6-1/4 x 2 x 4	—	—
1	Oscillator O-17/ART-13A	—	—	2601 to 2699
1	Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A	22-1/2 x 10-11/16 x 2	—	—
1	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A	23-1/2 x 13 x 12	24.75	2501 to 2599
1	Plug U-11/U, male cable plug for antenna loading unit, transmitter end	1-1/8 dia. x 1-29/32 lng.	0.12	—
1	Plug U-12/U, female cable plug for antenna loading unit, load unit end	1-1/8 dia. x 2 x 1-15/32	0.12	—

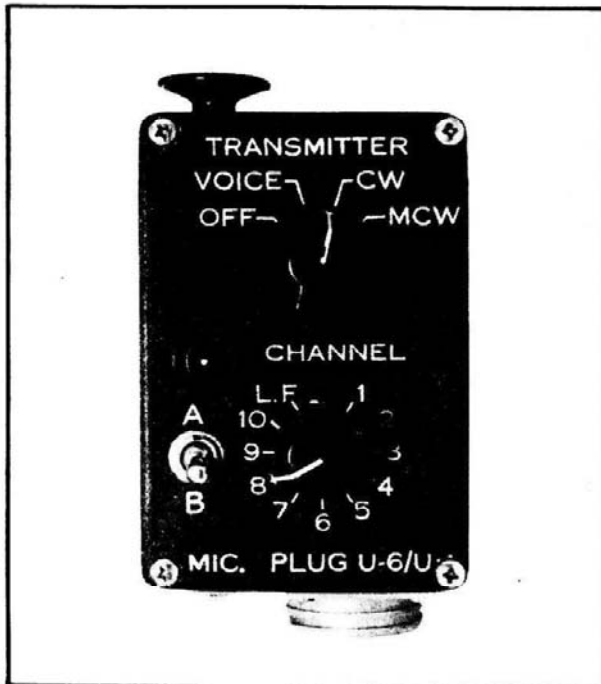
TABLE 1-1A. AN/ART-13B — EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

Quantity	Name of Unit	Overall Dimensions (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	Reference Symbols
1	Radio Transmitter T412/ART-13B which includes the following items as issued: Audio Amplifier Unit MCW-CFI Unit Panel MX-128/ART-13 Calibration Book Mounting Plate MT-283/ART-13	23-5/8 x 13-5/8 x 10-3/4	70.0	101 to 199 201 to 299 2201 to 2299
1	Mounting Base MT-284/ART-13 for mounting transmitter	20-1/2 x 14-3/4 x 2-1/2	2.94	—

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2



RADIO TRANSMITTER T-412/ART-13B



* CONTROL UNIT C-87/ART-13 (Modified)

NOTE: All components shown in Fig. 1-1 will apply to Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B except the transmitter and control unit which are illustrated on this page.

Figure 1-1A. Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B—Major Assemblies

TABLE 1-1A. AN/ART-13B — EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED (Continued)

Quantity	Name of Unit	Overall Dimensions (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	Reference Symbols
1	Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A which includes dynamotor machine, control relays, barometric switch and filters	7-1/8 x 11-7/8 x 8-7/8	28.0	2701 to 2799
1	Mounting Plate MT-164/ART-13 for mounting dynamotor unit	7-1/8 x 11-5/32 x 1-1/4	1.13	—
1	Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (modified)	3-1/2 x 6-5/32 x 3-1/4	1.44	601 to 699
1	Mounting Plate MT-163/ART-13 for mounting control unit	3-5/8 x 5-1/4 x 1/4	0.11	—
1	Control Panel C-405/A	2-1/2 x 5 x 2-5/8	Approx. 1.5	—
1	Plug U-6/U female cable plug for remote control box, remote control end	1-5/8 dia. x 2-5/32 lng.	0.20	—
1	Plug U-7/U female power cable plug, transmitter end	2 dia. x 2-5/16 lng.	0.25	—
1	Plug U-8/U, male cable plug for remote control, transmitter end	1-3/4 dia. x 1-31/32 lng.	0.19	—
1	Plug U-9/U male power cable plug, dynamotor end	2-1/8 dia. x 1-7/8 lng. x 2-3/4 wide	—	—
1	Plug U-10/U female primary power input cable plug, dynamotor end	1-5/6 dia. x 1-7/8 lng. x 1-7/8 wide	—	—
1	Handbook of Operating Instructions The following two items are required when operation is desired between 1670 Kc. and 3000 Kc. with fixed antennas less than 55 ft.	8-1/2 x 11	—	—
1	Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13	5 x 4-1/8 x 4	1.59	1101 to 1199
1	Switch SA-46/ART-13A	6-1/4 x 2 x 4	—	—
1	Crystal Control Unit CDA-T The following items are required when operation is desired in the range of 300 Kc. to 500 Kc.	5-3/8 x 9-1/2 x 6-1/2	3.88	801 to 899
1	Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A	22-1/2 x 10-11/16 x 2	—	—
1	Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A	23-1/2 x 13 x 12	24.75	2501 to 2599
1	Plug U-11/U, male cable plug for antenna loading unit, transmitter end	1-1/8 dia. x 1-29/32 lng.	0.12	—
1	Plug U-12/U, female cable plug for antenna loading unit, load unit end	1-1/8 dia. x 2 x 1-15/32	0.12	—

2. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED.

Items listed in table 1-2 are used to complete an installation but are not supplied with the equipment.

TABLE 1-2. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

Quantity	Name of Unit	Required Characteristics
1	Microphone T-17 or T-30. (Microphone T-30 requires cord CD-318 or CD-508)	Carbon microphone with 40 to 100 ohms internal impedance
1	Key J-37	
1	Headset HS-33 or HS-38	300 ohm impedance
1	Antenna Equipment AN/ARA-4 or Antenna Assembly AS-315/A	Fixed and trailing wire type antennas
1	All Cables and Wiring	Open wiring. See fig. 8-43 all cable and wiring requirements
*20	Quartz Crystal Units	Type CR-7
* 2	Quartz Crystal Units	Western Electric Type 5A
* 1	Quartz Crystal Unit, dual type	Western Electric Type 5D

3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT.

Radio Transmitting Sets AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B are medium power, aircraft radio transmitters, designed to provide radio communication by

voice, modulated continuous wave telegraphy (MCW), or continuous wave telegraphy (CW). Either a carbon or dynamic microphone may be used for voice emission. The audio system is capable of modulating the carrier (100 watts nominal) at least 90 percent for MCW or Voice emission. When operating with CW or MCW emission, entirely satisfactory performance will be obtained for keying speeds up to 30 words per minute. Transmission frequencies differ between the Models AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B as outlined in the following paragraphs. Shifting from one transmission to another can be accomplished by the conventional method of "hand-positioning" the controls or by using the built-in automatic shifting mechanism known as the "Autotune". This automatic mechanism is also utilized to provide remote control of functions required to shift transmission frequency.

a. TRANSMITTERS.—Sub-assembly type of construction has been used extensively in Radio Transmitters T-47A/ART-13 and T-412/ART-13B. This type of construction greatly simplifies the removal of component parts without major disassembly of the unit. The MCW-CFI, the Audio Amplifier, and the plug-in oscillator units (Type O-17/ART-13A used in both AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B; Type CDA-T used only in AN/ART-13B) are connected by multi-terminal plugs to facilitate removal for servicing (see figures 1-3 and

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

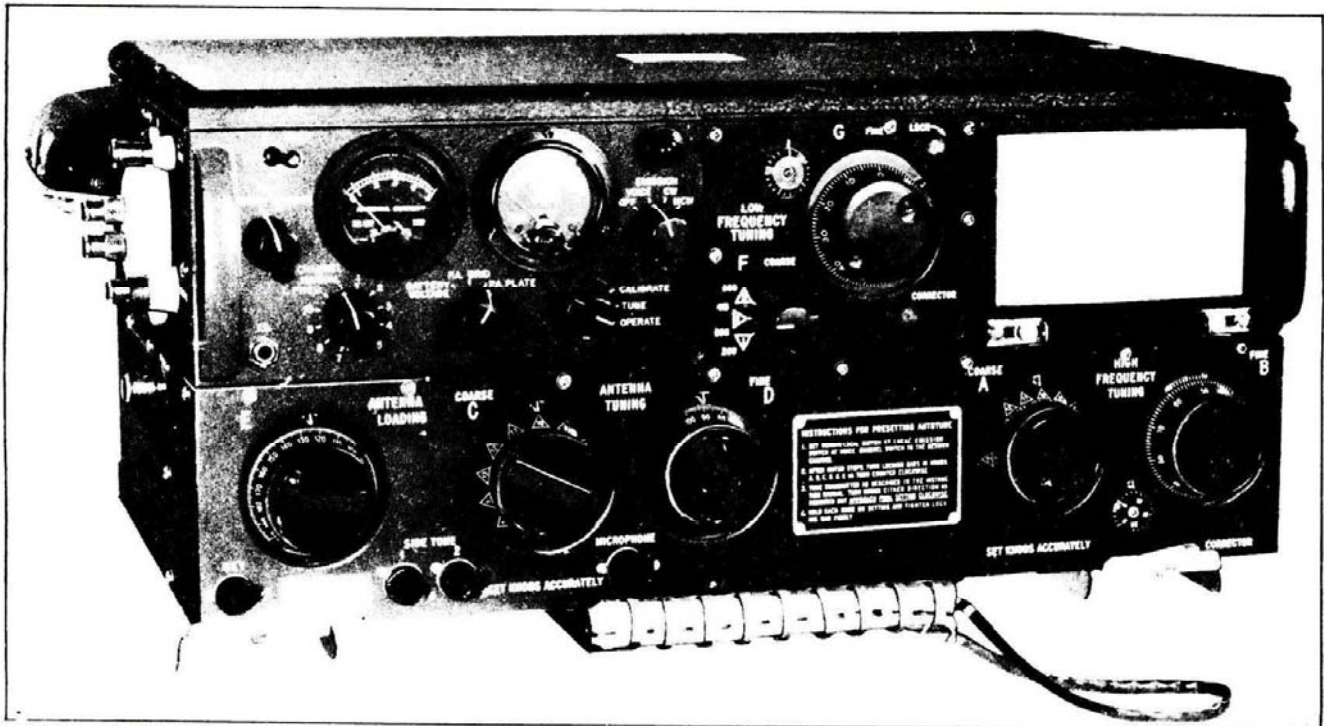


Figure 1-2. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13

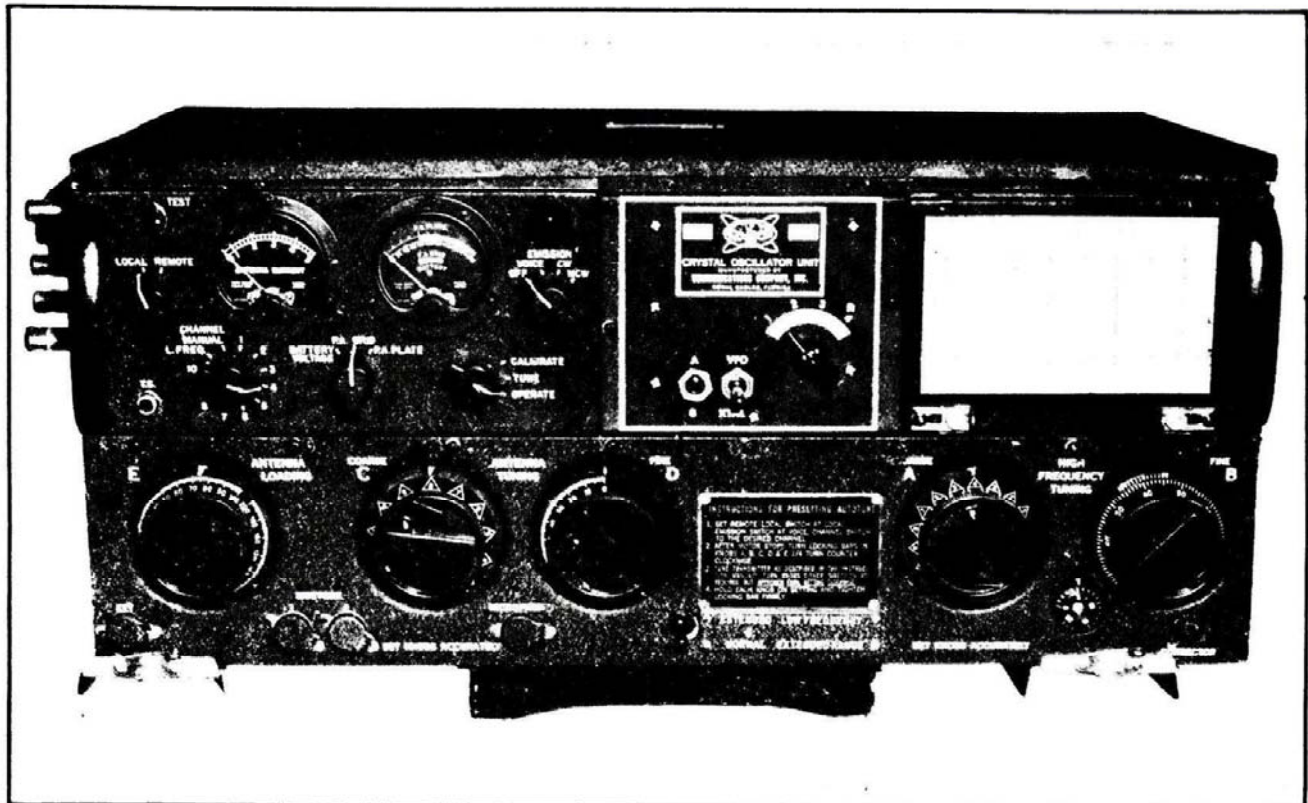


Figure 1-2A. Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B — Front View

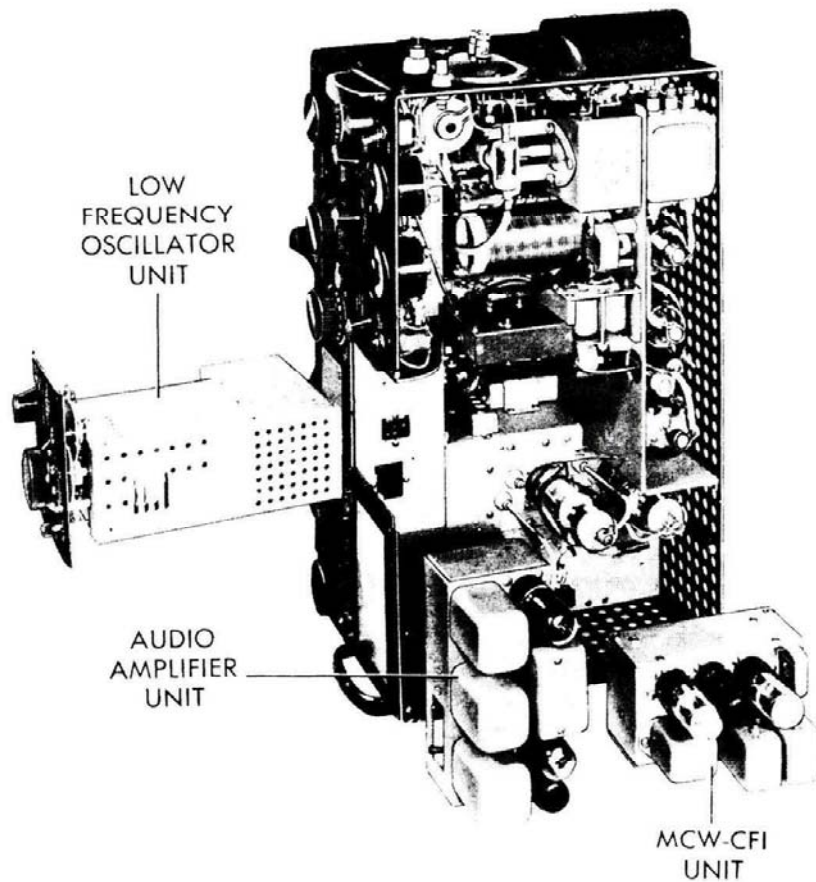


Figure 1-3. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 — Units Removed

1-3A). Particular attention was given to accessibility of component parts so that replacement could be accomplished quickly and easily. Vacuum tubes are accessible by removal of the top cover of the transmitter case.

(1) TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13. Used as the basic unit of Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A, this transmitter (see fig. 1-2) provides variable frequency oscillator (VFO) operation with two bands of transmission frequencies available. Normal frequency range of this unit is 2000 kc. through 18,100 kc. Output may be obtained in the low frequency range of 200 kc. to 600 kc. by using Oscillator O-17/ART-13A which is not a part of the transmitter but may be installed upon removal of Panel MX-128/ART-13.

(2) TRANSMITTER T-412/ART-13B.—Used as the basic unit of Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B, this transmitter (see fig. 1-2A) provides both variable frequency oscillator and crystal-controlled oscillator operation. Four bands of transmission frequencies are available. The basic unit, utilizing VFO operation, covers the frequency range of 2000 kc. to 18,100 kc. Plug-in oscillator units are required to obtain additional frequency ranges. Low frequency VFO unit O-17/ART-13A covers the range 200 kc. to 600 kc. When the

CDA-T unit is utilized, two crystal-controlled frequency bands are provided, one covering the range 1670 kc. to 18,000 kc. and the other 300 kc. to 500 kc.

(a) LOW FREQUENCY RANGE.—When the transmitter is operated in the radio frequency range 300 kc. to 500 kc., Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A must be used to tune and deliver power to either a trailing wire antenna (approximately 200 ft. long) or a fixed aircraft antenna (from 17 to 65 ft. long).

(b) HIGH FREQUENCY RANGE.—When the transmitter is operated in the radio frequency range 1670 kc. to 18,100 kc. the antenna tuning network, incorporated in the transmitter, is capable of tuning and delivering power into fixed aircraft antennas which are between 17 and 65 feet in length. For operation over the radio-frequency range 1670 kc. to 3000 kc., Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13 may be required, in addition to the antenna tuning network in the transmitter, to tune and deliver power to fixed aircraft antennas which are between 20 and 60 feet in length.

(3) CHANGING TRANSMISSION FREQUENCY.—The transmission frequency of AN/ART-13A may be changed by the conventional method of manually setting each control, or can be changed to any one of ten predetermined frequencies (eleven, when using

Section I
Paragraph 3

T O. 12R2-2ART13-2

the O-17/ART-13A unit) by means of the automatic tuning system known as the "Autotune". Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B, when operating VFO, uses the above procedures. When operating crystal-controlled, the AN/ART-13B controls may be manually set in the usual manner but use of the "Autotune" provides only semi-automatic shifting of the frequency, as additional switches on the CDA-T panel must be operated manually to obtain output in all of the twenty high frequency and four low frequency channels.

(a) **AUTOMATIC TUNING.**—The "Autotune" system has been incorporated in the transmitter to permit rapid change from one transmission frequency to another. It will operate to change frequency of transmission in less than 25 seconds at normal temperatures and battery voltage. This automatic tuning system is electrically controlled by means of mechanically repositioning adjustable elements such as switches, variable inductors and variable capacitors. The accuracy of repositioning is of a very high order and is not seriously affected by wear, humidity or temperature changes. No tools are necessary to change the settings for any of the predetermined transmission frequencies. A detailed description of construction and operation of the Autotune is given in Section IV of this manual.

(b) **MANUAL TUNING.**—The transmission frequency may be changed manually if desired. This is accomplished by first setting the "CHANNEL SELECTOR SWITCH" to the "MANUAL" position. All control knobs can then be manually operated without disturbing the settings of the Autotune system.

(4) **AUDIO INPUT FOR VOICE EMISSION.**—The audio input circuit incorporated in this equipment permits the use of either a carbon or dynamic type of microphone.

(5) **POWER OUTPUT.**—The power delivered to the antenna varies with frequency and antenna characteristics. See section VI for typical values of power output.

(a) The power output is automatically reduced to approximately one-half the full power output when an altitude between 20,000 and 25,000 feet is reached. This is accomplished by means of a pressure operated switch which reduces high voltage on the plate of the 813 power amplifier tube and the two 811 modulator tubes. The transmitter will then operate without "flash-over" up to an altitude of 40,000 feet above sea level. This "BAROMETRIC" switch reduces power output at altitudes above 20,000 to 25,000 ft. and permits full power output at altitudes below this value.

(6) **TUBE COMPLEMENT.**—The complete vacuum tube complement for this equipment is given in table 1-3.

b. **DYNAMOTOR UNIT.**—Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A is the power source for Transmitters T-47A/ART-13 and T-412/ART-13B. It contains the Dynamotor Machine, Barometric Switch, Control and Overload Relays, Filters and Fuse for overload protection of the 400 volt supply circuits. A 28 volt direct current power source is required for operation of the dynamotor machine as well as for the circuits in the transmitter. Voltages as low as 24 volts d-c may

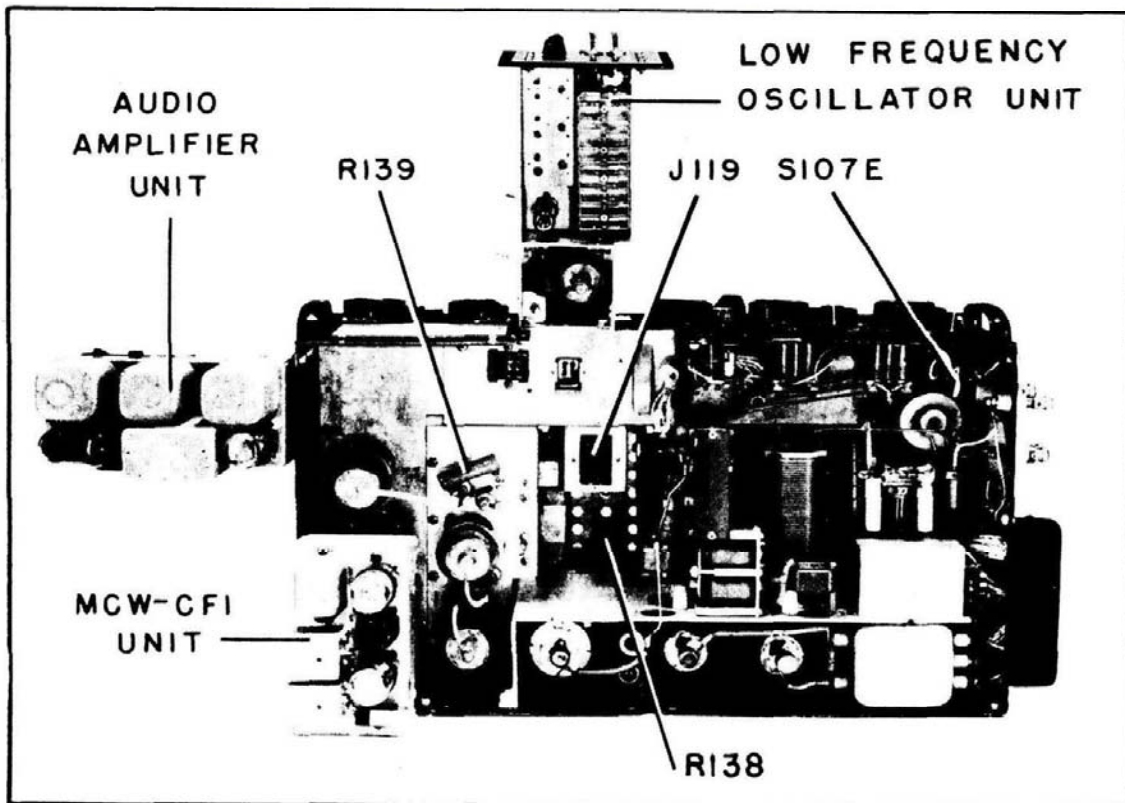


Figure 1-3A.
Radio Transmitter
T-412/ART-13B
and
Removable Units

TABLE 1-3. VACUUM TUBE COMPLEMENT

Symbol Designation	Type Number	Army-Navy Specification	Circuit Function
V101	JAN-837	JAN-1A	High Freq. Oscillator
V102	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	1st Multiplier
V103	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	2nd Multiplier
V104	JAN-813	JAN-1A	Power Amplifier
V105	JAN-811	JAN-1A	Modulator
V106	JAN-811	JAN-1A	Modulator
V201	JAN-12SJ7	JAN-1A	1st Audio Amplifier
V202	JAN-6V6GT	JAN-1A	Audio Driver
V203	JAN-6V6GT	JAN-1A	Sidetone Amplifier
V2201	*JAN-12SL7GT	JAN-1A	} 1st Section is 200 Kc Calibration Osc. } 2nd Section is Frequency Tripler Converter
V2202	†JAN-12SA7	JAN-1A	
V2203	*JAN-12SL7GT	JAN-1A	} 1st Section is Signal Detector } 2nd Section is MCW Audio Oscillator
V2601	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	
V801	‡JAN-6AQ5	JAN-1A	High Freq. Crystal Oscillator
V802	‡JAN-1625	JAN-1A	Low Freq. Crystal Oscillator

*Types JAN-12SL7GT or JAN-12SL7 may be used interchangeably.
†Types JAN-12SA7GT or JAN-12SA7 may be used interchangeably.
‡Used only in AN/ART-13B.

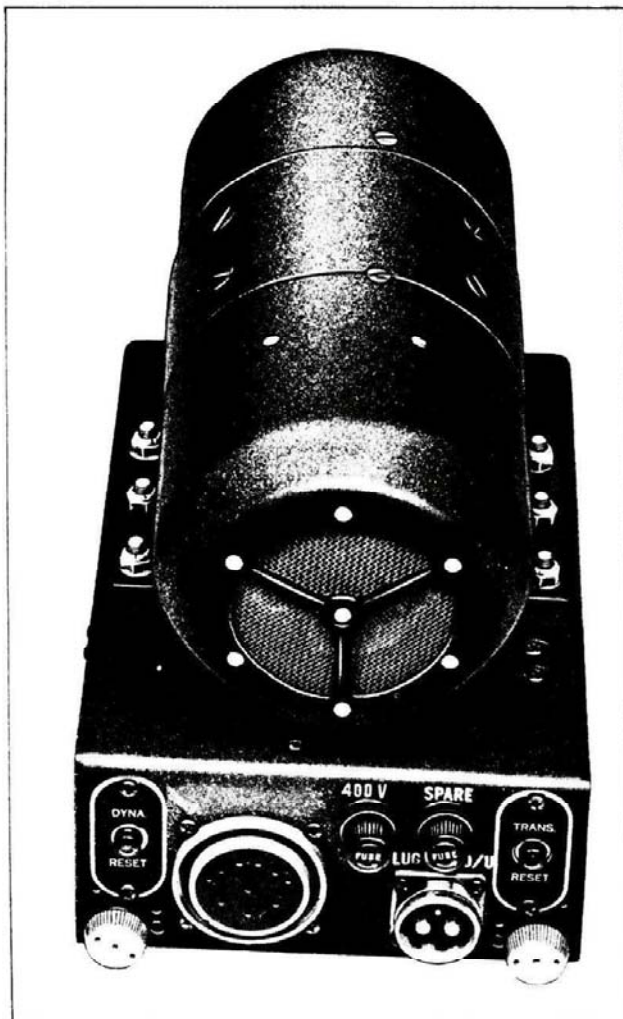


Figure 1-4. Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A

be used but reduction in power output and increased time required for Autotune operation will result.

(1) The dynamotor machine employs an armature with dual windings and two commutators to give output voltages of 400 and 750 volts d-c. A barometric switch incorporated in the dynamotor unit chassis connects the two windings of the dynamotor in series at altitudes below 20,000 to 25,000 feet. At higher altitudes the series connection is broken. This arrangement provides either 1150 or 750 volts for the high voltage supply circuits of the transmitter, the voltage being automatically reduced from 1150 to 750 when equipment is operated at a high altitude.

TABLE 1-4. POWER INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Emission Used	Frequency	Power Input (Watts)	
		Full Power	Reduced Power
CW	3.0 Mc.	780	700
CW (Stand By)	3.0 Mc.	560	560
MCW	3.0 Mc.	925	760
MCW (Stand By)	3.0 Mc.	560	560
Voice (90% Mod.)	3.0 Mc.	925	760
Voice (Stand By)	3.0 Mc.	250	250

(2) Table 1-4 shows typical power input requirements for a supply voltage of 28 volts d-c. Data is shown for different types of emission and for full or reduced power INPUT (reduced power INPUT being obtained by operation of barometric switch at altitudes above 20,000 to 25,000 feet). All measurements made with power amplifier loaded to rated P.A. plate current.

c. CONTROL UNITS.—Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (see fig. 1-5) used with Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A and a modified version of this unit (see fig. 1-1A) used with Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B, provide a means of operating the transmitter from a remote position. These two controls differ only by the addition of a toggle switch in the modified version. One knob on each unit permits the power supply to be turned



Figure 1-5. Control Unit C-87/ART-13

on and off, and selects the type of emission (CW, MCW or VOICE). A second knob operates the Autotune and permits selection of any one of eleven preset frequency channels. The control unit used with AN/ART-13B utilizes a toggle switch which allows selection of two frequencies for each of the ten high frequency channels of the Autotune system, provided the remote transmitter is using crystal-controlled operation.

(1) The pilot lamp on the control unit will operate when the emission selector switch is in any position other than the "OFF" position (providing Autotune System is at rest). The pilot lamp will light only when the remote position is in control. The pilot lamp on the transmitter performs the same function when the transmitter controls are being used. If Autotune is in process of changing the transmission frequency, the pilot lamp will remain off until the Autotune cycle is completed. Thus, the pilot lamp serves a dual purpose by indicating that the power supply has been connected to the equipment and to let the operator know when the Autotune has completed the change from one transmission frequency to another so that the carrier is again ready to be keyed or voice modulated.

(2) Both control units mount a key, used for keying the transmitter on "CW" or "MCW" and a jack for connection of a microphone for "VOICE" operation.

d. CONTROL PANEL.—For installations having standardized control panels, Control Panel C-405/A replaces and performs all the functions (except key) of Control Unit C-87/ART-13. See figure 1-6.

Note

Control Panel C-405A/A may be supplied instead of C-405/A. Control Panel C-405A/A differs from the C-405/A model in that it has an edge-lighted lucite panel and two panel lamps. It is mechanically and electrically interchangeable with the C-405/A except that it has an additional wire to bring power to the lamps.



Figure 1-6. Control Panel C-405/A or C-405A/A

e. ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.—Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A is required to tune and deliver power to either a trailing wire or fixed aircraft antenna when the transmitter is operated in the 200 kc to 600 kc frequency range. This loading unit is designed to accommodate antennas whose characteristics are within the range shown in table 1-5.

TABLE 1-5.
REQUIRED ANTENNA CHARACTERISTICS

Freq. In KC.	Effective Resistance In Ohms	Effective Capacity In Mmfd.	Freq. In KC.	Effective Resistance In Ohms	Effective Capacity In Mmfd.
200 to 600	3 to 10	85 to 175	200 to 600	3 to 15	300 to 450

When transmission frequencies in the 200 kc to 600 kc range are selected, the antenna tuning and loading circuits, built into the transmitter, are not used and the output of the power amplifier is automatically connected to the loading circuits in the antenna loading unit.

(1) Controls are provided on the front panel to permit adjustment of inductive reactance and coupling in order to tune and deliver power to the antenna. A radio frequency ammeter is used to indicate antenna current. Selection of either the trailing wire or fixed aircraft antenna is accomplished by means of a switch located on the front panel of the loading coil.

(2) Terminal posts on both side panels facilitate connections to a fixed aircraft antenna, trailing wire antenna, ground (structure of aircraft), the high frequency antenna terminal of the transmitter, the low



Figure 1-7. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Front View

frequency terminal of the transmitter, and to a 28 volt supply source which is controlled by the output circuit selecting relay (K105) in the transmitter. The 28 volt d-c source is "keyed" by microphone or telegraph key and actuates a relay in the loading unit. This relay either connects the aircraft antenna to the high frequency antenna terminal of the transmitter or connects aircraft antenna to the circuits of the loading unit. Thus, automatic selection of the correct antenna tuning and loading system is accomplished for either high or low frequency operation when the transmitter controls are being set to the desired transmission frequency.

(3) When both the trailing wire antenna and the fixed antenna are connected to the loading unit, only one or the other is actually in use for any transmission frequency. The idle antenna is, at all times, automatically connected to a terminal post on the exterior of the unit. This terminal (labelled "PLUG PL-259") may be connected to a disassociated receiver.

(4) A mounting plate, type Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A, is supplied for mounting the antenna loading unit to the aircraft structure.

f. ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR.—Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13 is supplied for use with the transmitter. It is used whenever required (see section II, paragraph 6*b*(2)(*jj*), to properly tune and deliver power to fixed aircraft antennas (20 to 60 feet long) operating in 2000 kc to 3000 kc range of transmission frequencies. The shunt capacitor unit consists

of three individual 25 micromicrofarad capacitors mounted on a plate which serves as a common connection to one terminal of each unit. The terminal at the top of each capacitor may be connected individually or collectively to the antenna system, thus providing capacitance values of 25, 50, or 75 micromicrofarads.

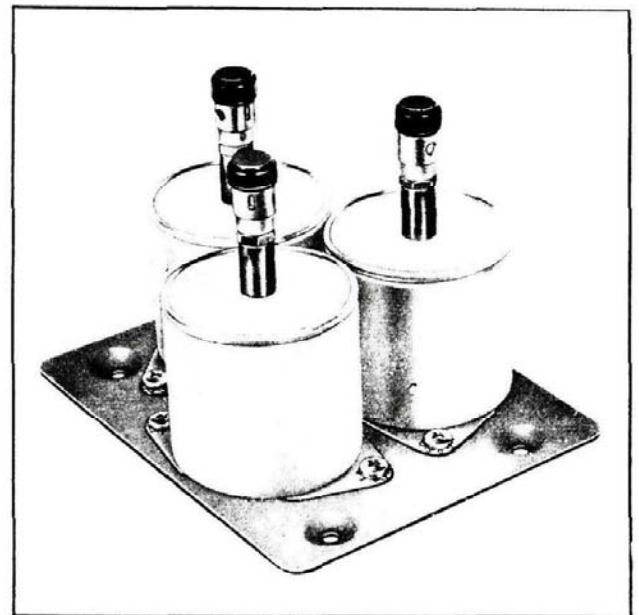


Figure 1-8. Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13

Mounting holes are provided in the base of this unit to facilitate attachment to the aircraft structure.

g. **SIMILAR EQUIPMENT.**—Equipment similar to Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13 was purchased before procurement of the latter. This equipment, known as Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13, ATC, or ATC-1 Aircraft Radio Transmitter in its various models, is substantially the same as Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A, especially after accomplishment of Technical Order modifications. See table 1-6 for details.

4. INTERCONNECTION OF RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A WITH RADIO RECEIVING SET AN/ARR-11 TO FORM COMPLETE RADIO SET AN/ARC-8.

The complete Radio Set AN/ARC-8 includes the radio receiver. The receiving equipment is interconnected with the transmitting equipment so that they are co-ordinated for "break-in" operation. The radio receiver can be operated when the radio transmitter is either OFF or ON provided that neither the telegraph key nor microphone switch is depressed. It is impossible for the radio transmitter and receiver to be operative at the same time except for receiver calibration

purposes when a "NORMAL-MONITOR" switch is used. When the keying relay in the radio transmitter is actuated, it causes the transmitter to function and at the same time it open-circuits the receiver screen voltage supply, disconnects the receiver antenna, and grounds the receiver antenna terminal. Only transmitter sidetone will then be heard in the headset. When keying relay opens, transmitter output ceases, receiver screen voltage supply is restored, antenna is reconnected and ground connection is removed. The receiver is then ready for operation.

Figure 8-43 illustrates the interconnection of the Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A with Radio Receiving Set AN/ARR-11, Antenna Equipment AN/ARA-4, and terminal panel for the Aircraft's Interphone system. The equipment shown in this illustration constitutes the complete equipment of Radio Set AN/ARC-8. A detailed description of all cables (wire sizes and points of connection) and required plugs is given in the tabulation at the side of figure 8-43. The required plugs are shown in greater detail in figure 8-33.

5. INTERCHANGEABILITY OF MAJOR UNITS.

Although the contents of this book apply specifically to Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A, the same

TABLE 1-6. INTERCHANGEABILITY OF MAJOR UNITS

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Type Designation of USAF Item</i>	<i>Type Designation of Navy Item</i>	<i>Interchangeability</i>
Radio Transmitting Set	AN/ART-13A	AN/ART-13, Navy ATC and Navy ATC-1	See individual components.
Radio Transmitter	T-47A/ART-13	T-47/ART-13	Electrical and mechanical
Dynamotor Unit	DY-17/ART-13A	DY-11/ART-13 and DY-12/ART-13	Electrical and mechanical
Control Unit	C-87/ART-13	C-87/ART-13	Identical
Control Panel	C-405/A	None	No Navy Equivalent
Antenna Loading Unit (200 to 600 Kc.)	CU-32/ART-13A	CU-25/ART-13 plus SA-22/ART-13	Electrical
Antenna Loading Coil (500 to 1500 Kc.)	None supplied	CU-26/ART-13	Item dropped by USAF
Oscillator	O-17/ART-13A (200 to 600 Kc.)	O-16/ART-13 (200 to 1500 Kc.)	Electrical and mechanical
Antenna Shunt Capacitor	CU-24/ART-13	CU-24/ART-13	Identical
Crystal Unit (200 Kc.)	CR-2B/U	CR-2B/U	Identical
Mounting Plate (on transmitter)	MT-283/ART-13	MT-283/ART-13	Identical
Mounting Base (on transmitter)	MT-284 ART-13*	MT-284 ART-13*	Identical
Mounting Plate (for control unit)	MT-163/ART-13	MT-163/ART-13	Identical
Mounting Plate (for dynamotor unit)	MT-164/ART-13	MT-164/ART-13	Identical
Mounting Base (for loading unit)	MT-198/ART-13A	None for load unit; FT-142 for SA-22/ART-13	CU-25 and CU-26 mounted directly
Switch	SA-46/ART-13A	None supplied	SA-46 can be used with either
Plugs	U-6/U — U-12/U	U-6/U — U-12/U	Identical

* Denotes MT-284A/ART-13 is interchangeable.

general type of equipment is also employed by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics as Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13. Major units of both equipments are electrically and mechanically interchangeable. Table 1-6 indicates, by name and designation numbers, each of the major assemblies of equivalent equipments used by the different services or of succeeding models of the same equipment. Interchangeability is indicated by the symbol X.

6. ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations of certain radio terms and phrases are used on the control panels of the equipment and in the following sections of this handbook. These terms and their definitions are itemized as follows.

Abbreviation	Term
A-F	Audio Frequency
CFI	Calibration Frequency Indicator
CW	Continuous-Wave Type of Emission
D.C. (or dc)	Direct Current
1st Multiplier	First Radio-Frequency Multiplier Stage
GND	Ground (Br. Earth)
H-F Oscillator	High Frequency Oscillator (1000 to 1510 Kc.)
L Frequency	Low Frequency Band (200-600 Kc.)
L-F Oscillator	Low Frequency Oscillator (200-600 Kc.)
Local	Using the Controls on the Transmitter; Not Controlled from a Remote Control Unit

Abbreviation	Term
MCW	Modulated Continuous-Wave Type of Emission
P.A.	Power Amplifier
R-F	Radio Frequency
Remote	Use of Remote Controls (on Control Unit) to Operate the Transmitter
2nd Multiplier	Second Radio-Frequency Multiplier Stage
VFO	Variable Frequency Oscillator
Voice	Voice Modulation of Radio-Frequency Carrier
XTAL	Crystal-controlled
T.S.	Throttle Switch

7. SYMBOL DESIGNATIONS.

All component parts of Radio Transmitting Sets AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B are identified in this manual by means of a symbol designation. These symbol designations appear in the text of the following sections, in illustrations, photographs, schematic circuit diagrams and in the parts list section. Thus a part shown in an illustration can be located in the parts list by means of the symbol designation. Complete descriptions of parts as well as the stock numbers and manufacturer's part numbers appear in the Table of Replaceable Parts (section VII) of this manual.

SECTION II INSTALLATION AND ADJUSTMENT

1. UNCRATING.

Open packing crates as outlined below. Use care to avoid damage and search all packing material to be sure that small packages are not overlooked. All crates are marked with arrows to indicate the upright position. Cut and remove banding around crates.

a. TRANSMITTER.—Keep in upright position and open the carton. Take off waterproof and foil bags. Lift the transmitter out.

b. DYNAMOTOR CRATE.—Keep in upright position and remove cover of crate. Remove waterproof and foil bags. Remove two clamps holding dynamotor to base and lift out the dynamotor. Remove Kimpak wrapper.

c. CONTROL UNIT.—Remove cover of crate. Lift out cardboard carton containing the unit. Remove unit from carton.

d. ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.—Remove cover of crate. Remove foil and waterproof bags.

e. ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR.—Remove cover of crate. Lift out cardboard carton containing the unit. Remove unit from carton.

2. PREPARATION FOR INSTALLATION.

The equipment should be checked before installation to make sure that all parts are operating properly and that no damage occurred during shipment which might cause early failure in service.

a. MECHANICAL INSPECTION.

(1) TRANSMITTER.

(*a*) Rotate all switches on the face of the transmitter to see that they operate freely and the knobs are fastened tightly to their shafts.

(*b*) Inspect the terminals at the left end of the transmitter for proper spring action and broken parts.

(*c*) Inspect the case and mountings for dents or bent portions which might interfere with operation.

(*d*) Make sure the crystal is in the proper position and clamped securely in place. See Tube Placement Diagram, figure 2-1.

(*e*) Make sure all tubes are mounted securely in the sockets and that tubes JAN-811, JAN-1625, and JAN-837 are locked properly. See Tube Placement Diagrams, figures 2-1 and 2-1A.

Section II
Paragraph 2

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

(f) Make sure the plate connector caps on all tubes employing them are in the proper position and firm.

(g) Remove the cover from the low frequency oscillator and check the tube for proper seating in the socket and firm and proper connection of the plate cap. Replace the cover.

(b) Check the vacuum switch to be sure it is not broken.

(2) DYNAMOTOR UNIT.

(a) Check the fuse and spare fuse to see that they are not blown.

(b) Remove the bottom plate and check all relays and stand off insulators for broken parts.

(c) Check the relays by closing them by hand to see that they do not bind and are not bent.

(d) Make sure all circuit elements are mounted securely. Replace the bottom cover.

(e) Make sure the end cover mounting bolts are tight.

(3) CONTROL UNIT.

(a) Turn the switches to make sure they function properly and the knobs are not loose on the shafts.

(b) Press the key to check the spring action and make sure the mechanism does not bind and stick.

(c) Remove the back plate and inspect the switches for broken parts. Replace the plate.

(4) CONTROL PANEL.

(a) Turn the switches to make sure they function properly and the knobs are not loose on the shafts.

(b) Inspect the switches for broken parts.

(5) ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR.

(a) Inspect to see that no parts are bent or broken.

(b) Check spring action of all terminals.

(6) ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.

(a) Turn the switches to make sure they function properly and the knobs are not loose on the shafts.

(b) Check all terminals for broken parts and spring action.

(c) Remove the cover plate and inspect all switches for broken parts.

(d) Rotate the variometer and make sure it does not bind.

(e) Make sure vacuum switch is not broken.

(f) Make sure micalex terminal boards are not broken.

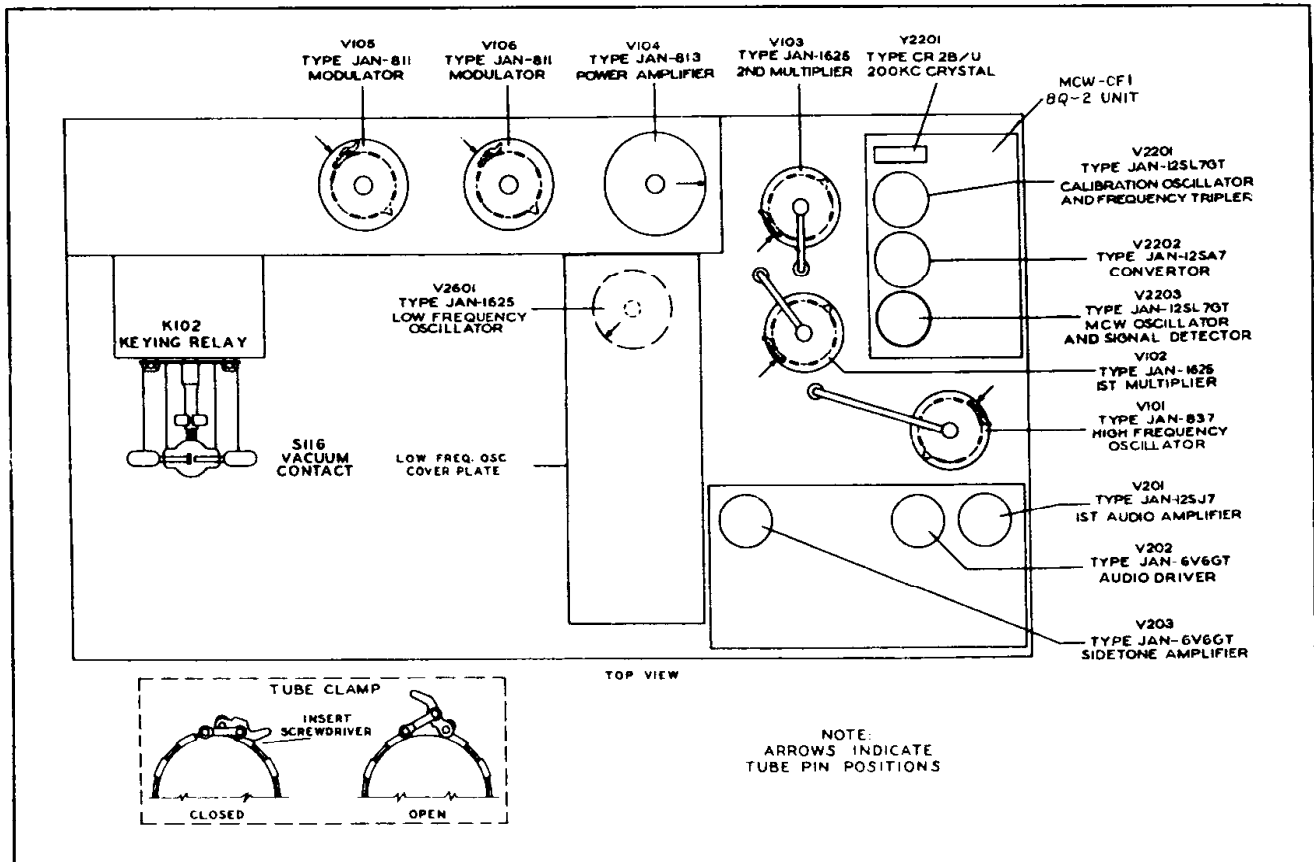


Figure 2-1. Tube Replacement Diagram

(g) Check all stand off insulators to see that none are broken and replace the cover.

b. BENCH TEST.

(1) GENERAL.—Check the complete equipment for proper operation before installation in the aircraft. When numerous installations are to be made, it is recommended that a test bench be set up.

Note

Adjustment procedures for the equipment must be thoroughly understood before making any of the following tests. (See par. 6, this section.)

(2) EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

(a) Complete mock-up including all necessary cables and plugs and one interphone jack box or panel with liaison position connected into the mock-up.

(b) A 28-volt direct current power source with a capacity of 35 amperes per transmitter being tested.

(c) Suitable phantom antenna (Antenna A-58).

(d) Head Set HS-33.

(e) Microphone T-17, or Microphone T-30 with Cord CD-318 or CD-508.

(f) Means for checking continuity. This may be a continuity meter or just a battery and light bulb.

(g) Plug PL-55 with the terminals shorted.

(3) TEST PROCEDURE
MODEL AN/ART-13A.

(a) Connect the components in the bench mock-up with Antenna A-58 connected to the "FIXED ANTENNA" terminal on the antenna loading unit.

(b) Turn "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE" position and "CHANNEL" switch to position 1.

(c) Set the antenna change-over switch on the antenna loading unit on "FIXED ANT." position and the switch on Antenna A-58 on position 4. Set and lock the transmitter controls on 2400 kc (control A on 1) on channel 1 in accordance with the operating instructions for CW operation and using the crystal frequency indicator. Check P.A. GRID meter reading to make certain the grid drive to the final amplifier tube is within limits.

(d) Channel the autotune into channel 1 by moving "CHANNEL" switch to position 2 until the autotune motor starts and then back to position 1. Close "TEST" switch after cycling is completed. The P.A. PLATE reading should be very close to that obtained when the channel was set up.

(e) Plug the shorted Plug PL-55 into T.S. jack and "KEY" jack in turn. Power should be delivered to the antenna in each case.

(f) Lift the calibration chart on the face of the transmitter and make sure that microphone selector switch S201 is in "CARBON" position. (See fig. 2-2.) Turn "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE," plug the microphone into "MICROPHONE" jack, and press

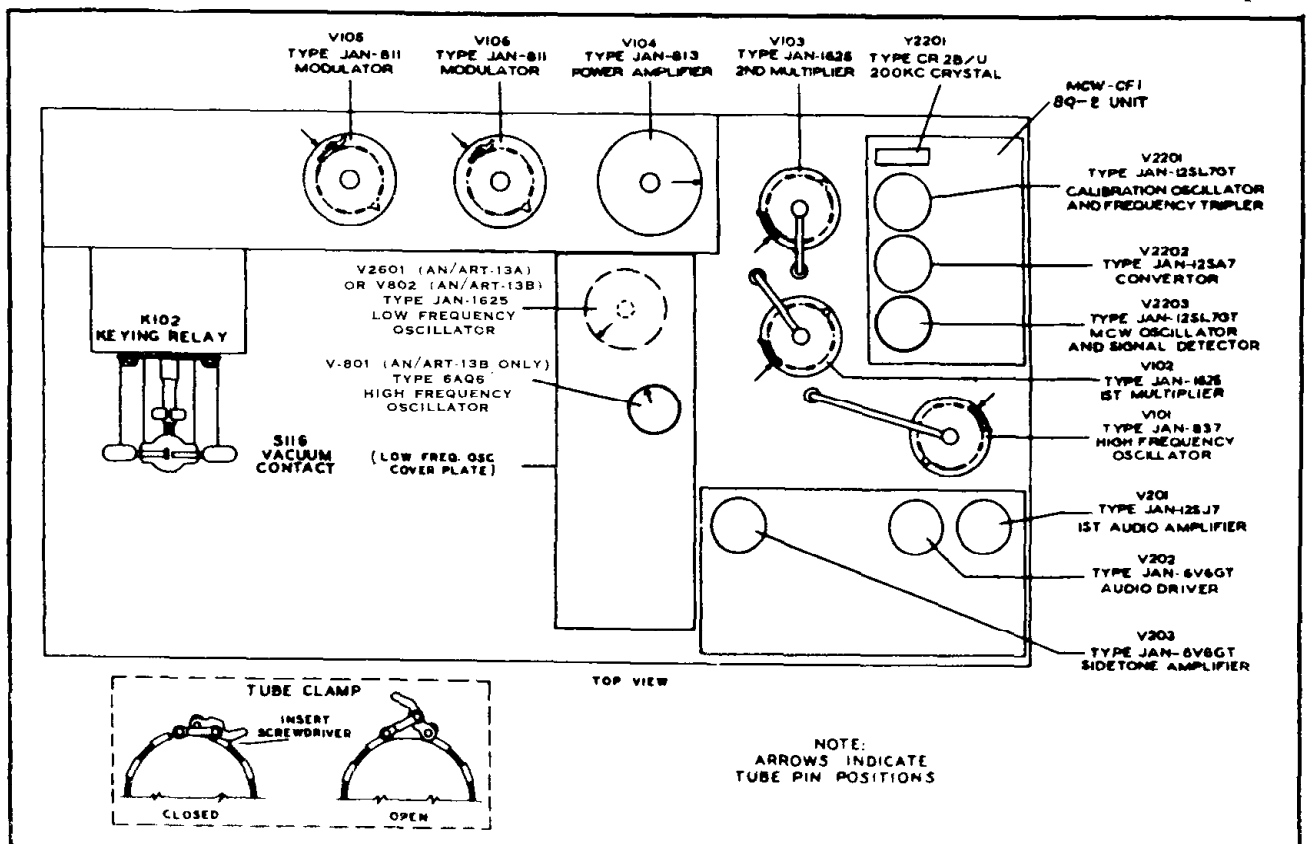


Figure 2-1A. Tube Replacement Diagram AN/ART-13B

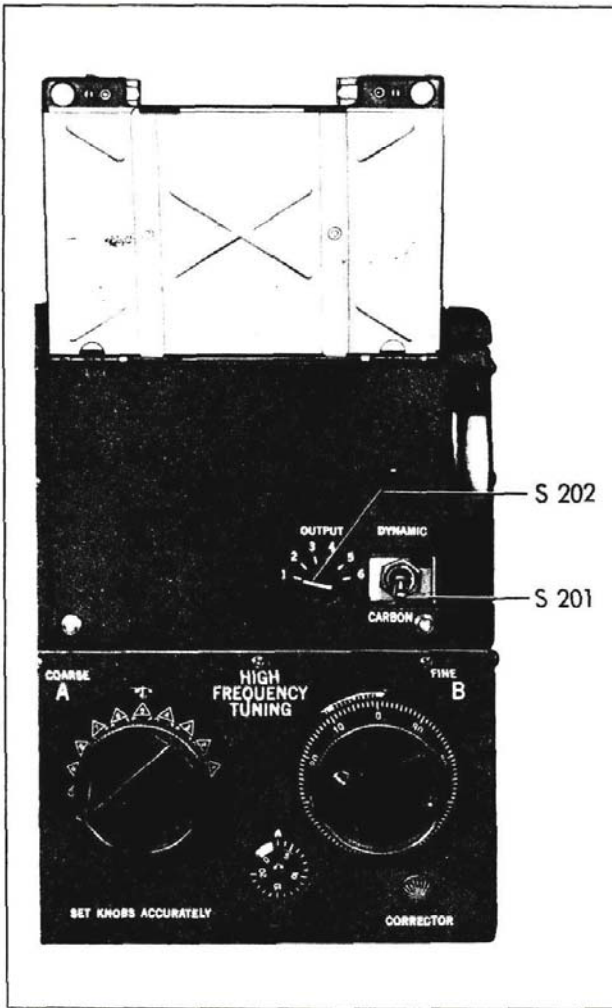


Figure 2-2. Microphone Selector Switch and Sidetone Output Switch

the button. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the plate current should be slightly above that for CW operation. Speak or whistle into the microphone. Plate current should rise near or higher than the MCW area on the meter with modulation.

(g) Place "EMISSION" switch on MCW position and close "TEST" switch. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the plate current meter should read 190 or higher. If this reading is not obtained, readjust the MCW control until a reading of 190 is secured. This adjustment, marked "R2201" in figure 2-3, is located inside the transmitter. See paragraph 7 in the MAINTENANCE section (V) which describes this adjustment.

(h) Listen in the "SIDETONE 1" circuit and key the transmitter on CW, MCW, and modulate on "VOICE" position. The proper sidetone signal should be heard on all emission positions. Repeat with headset connected to the interphone jack box, control box or control panel installed as a part of the mock-up. Lift the calibration chart and set "OUTPUT" switch

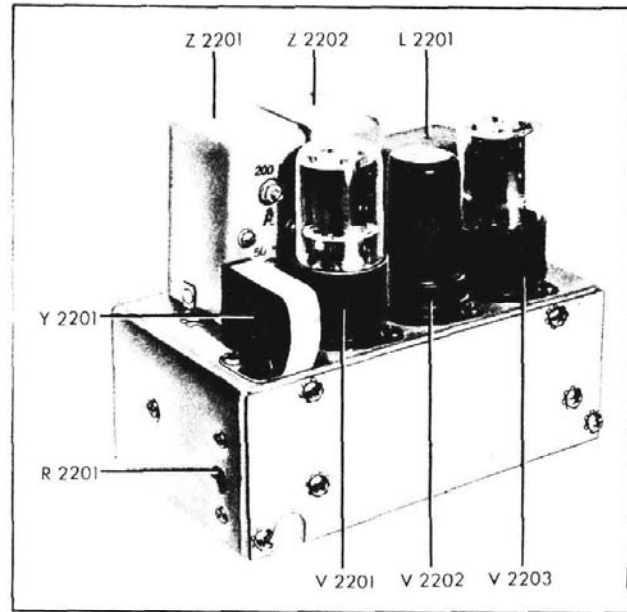


Figure 2-3. MCW-CFI Unit — Top View

S202 on each position in turn. (See fig. 2-2.) The proper sidetone signal should be heard on each position, being louder the higher the number of the switch position.

(i) Set up and lock the other channels of the autotune by loading the transmitter into the phantom antenna, with controls A and B set as follows:

Channel	A	B
2	2	200
3	3	100
4	4	060
5	5	100
6	6	100
7	7	100
8	8	100
9	9	100
10	10	100

(j) Set up the "L.FREQ." channel on 400 kc using the internal CFI.

(k) Place "CHANNEL" switch on "MANUAL," power level switch on "TUNE," meter switch on "P.A. GRID," control B on 100, control C on 13, control A on 11, and close "TEST" switch. The meter should read in or slightly above the lightly shaded area under "P.A. GRID." Repeat with control A on position 12.

(l) Connect all three sections of the ant. shunt capacitor between the "COND" post and ground, and tune the transmitter near 2300 kc. Disconnect the capacitors.

(m) Turn "EMISSION" switch to "OFF."

(n) Change the phantom antenna lead from the "FIXED ANTENNA" terminal on antenna loading unit to the "TRAILING ANTENNA" terminal and set the switch to the "TRAILING ANT." position.

(o) Set "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch on "REMOTE" position, the emission switch on the remote control unit on "VOICE," and "CHANNEL" switch on position 1. Then place the emission switch on CW. Wait for the light on the control unit to come on.

Note

If a control panel is used in the mock-up, disregard the next two steps and check the operation from a microphone connected to the proper terminals for remote operation.

(p) Press the key on the control unit. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the meter should read in the lightly shaded area marked CW. Meter readings should be very close to those obtained previously.

(q) Check "VOICE" and MCW operation from the control unit by means of its emission switch and the microphone jack on it.

(r) Select channels 2 to L.F. on the control unit in turn, closing the key each time the autotune completes cycling. Operation should be normal on each; meter readings, plate and antenna, should be very close to those obtained previously.

(s) Disconnect the wires from the "ANT." and "LOAD COIL" posts and check continuity between the "RECEIVER" post and ground. They should be open with the key up and closed with the key down.

Remove the input plug from the dynamotor unit and then check continuity between the "ANT" and "RECEIVER" posts. They should be connected.

(4) TEST PROCEDURE—MODEL AN/ART-13B.

Note

For VFO operation, using Oscillator O-17/ART-13A, follow instructions as outlined in the preceding paragraph (3) of this section. For crystal-controlled operation, using Oscillator CDA-T, the following instructions are applicable.

(a) Connect the components in the bench mock-up with Antenna A-58 connected to the "FIXED ANTENNA" terminal on the antenna loading unit.

(b) Turn "VFO-XTAL" switch to "XTAL" position, "A-B" switch to "A" position, "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE" position and "CHANNEL" switch to position 1. Set the antenna change-over switch on the antenna loading unit on "FIXED ANT." position and the switch on Antenna A-58 on position 4.

(c) Check control "A" to be sure it is set on channel 1. Unlock control "B", operate the test switch and observe the P.A. GRID meter for grid drive indication. Vary control "B" while observing this meter to obtain maximum reading. Lock control "B". If two crystals are in use for channel 1, adjust control "B" for maximum grid drive reading and note the control set-

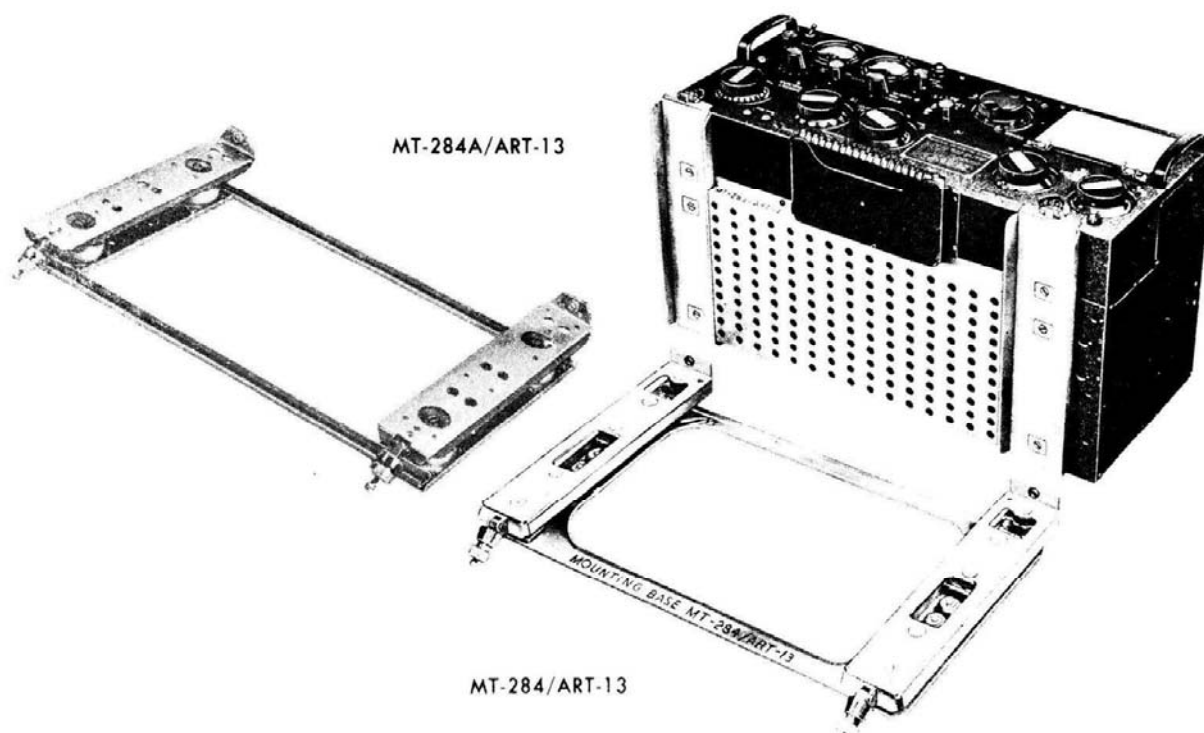


Figure 2-4. Transmitter and Mounting Plate MT-283/ART-13, shown with Mounting Bases MT-284/ART-13 and MT-284A/ART-13

Section II
Paragraph 2

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

ting. Turn the "A-B" switch to "B" and again adjust control "B" for highest grid drive indication. Finally, set control "B" midway between the two settings required to produce maximum grid drive for each crystal, and lock the control.

(d) With the "A-B" switch in the "A" position, channel the autotune into channel 1 by moving "CHANNEL" switch to position 2 until the autotune motor starts and then back to position 1. Close "TEST" switch after cycling is completed. The P.A. PLATE reading should be very close to that obtained when the channel was set up. Switch to crystal "B". It also should retain the reading previously obtained when the controls were set.

(e) Plug the shorted Plug PL-55 into T.S. jack and "KEY" jack in turn. Power should be delivered to the antenna in each case.

(f) Lift the calibration chart on the face of the transmitter and make sure that microphone selector switch S201 is in "CARBON" position. (See fig. 2-2.) Turn "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE," plug the

microphone into "MICROPHONE" jack, and press the button. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the plate current should be slightly above that for CW operation. Speak or whistle into the microphone. Plate current should rise near or higher than the MCW area on the meter with modulation.

(g) Place "EMISSION" switch on MCW position and close "TEST" switch. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the plate current meter should read 190 or higher. If this reading is not obtained, readjust the MCW control until a reading of 190 is secured. This adjustment, marked "R2201" in figure 2-3, is located inside the transmitter. See paragraph 7 in the MAINTENANCE section (V) which describes this adjustment.

(h) Listen in the "SIDETONE 1" circuit and key the transmitter on CW, MCW, and modulate on "VOICE" position. The proper sidetone signal should be heard on all emission positions. Repeat with headset connected to the interphone jack box, control box or control panel installed as a part of the mock-up.

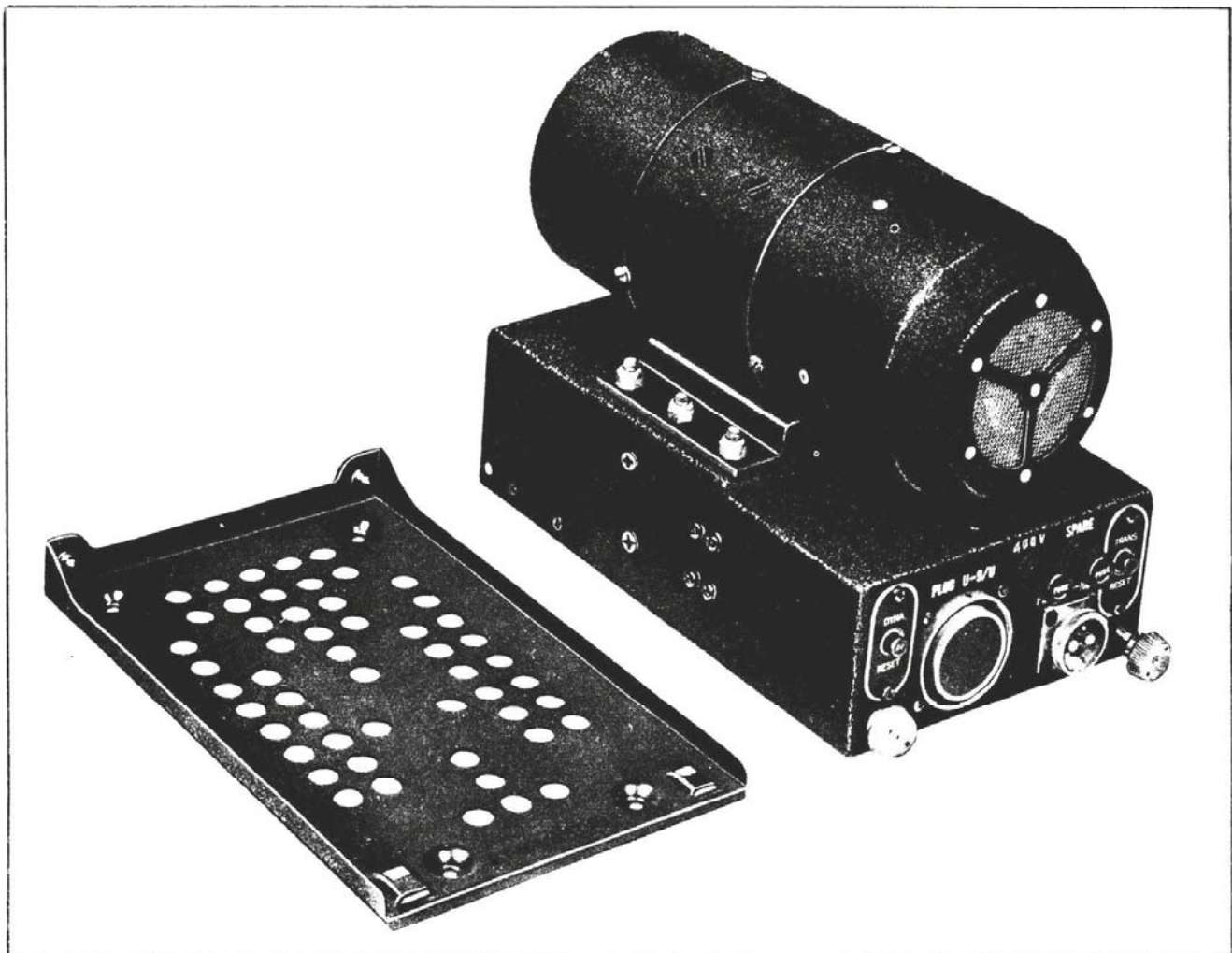


Figure 2-5. Dynamotor Unit DY-17 ART-13A with Mounting Plate MT-164/ART-13

Lift the calibration chart and set "OUTPUT" switch S202 on each position in turn. (See fig. 2-2.) The proper sidetone signal should be heard on each position, being louder the higher the number of the switch position.

(i) Check channels 2 through 10, as outlined in paragraph (4) (a) through (e). It should be understood that "CHANNEL" switch positions will not necessarily correspond with the same position number of control "A". Control "A" has 12 settings available for the high frequency band, and any ten of these settings may be utilized for autotune operation, depending on the crystals in use and the frequency desired.

(j) Turn the "CHANNEL" switch to L.FREQ. When the autotune cycling is complete, control "A" should rest on position 13. Four crystal-controlled frequencies are available, depending on the setting of the 4-position low frequency switch, located on the CDA-T panel. With the four low frequency crystals in place (one holder is a dual crystal type), check for grid drive as previously outlined for the higher frequency ranges. Grid drive may be varied by means of the adjustable plate choke, L803, of the low frequency oscillator tube, V802. This adjustment is readily available from the top of the chassis, at the rear of the CDA-T unit. When more than one low frequency crystal is used, a setting should be selected that will provide sufficient grid drive to obtain normal transmitter output on each crystal frequency.

(k) Crystal operation is not possible using the "MANUAL" setting of the "CHANNEL" switch. This "MANUAL" setting applies only to VFO operation and should be checked as outlined in paragraph (3) (k).

(l) Connect all three sections of the antenna shunt capacitor between the "COND" post and ground. Channel the autotune to a crystal frequency setting near 2300 kc and tune the transmitter. Disconnect the capacitors.

(m) Turn "EMISSION" switch to "OFF."

(n) Change the phantom antenna lead from the "FIXED ANTENNA" terminal on antenna loading unit to the "TRAILING ANTENNA" terminal and set the switch to the "TRAILING ANT." position.

(o) Set "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch on "REMOTE" position, the emission switch on the remote control unit on "VOICE", the "A-B" switch to "A" and the "CHANNEL" switch to position 1. Then place the emission switch on "CW". Wait for the light on the control unit to come on.

Note

If a control panel is used in the mock-up, disregard the next two steps and check the operation from a microphone connected to the proper terminals for remote operation.

(p) Press the key on the control unit. Power should be delivered to the antenna and the meter should read in the lightly shaded area marked CW. Meter readings should be very close to those obtained previously.

(q) Check "VOICE" and MCW operation from the control unit by means of its emission switch and the microphone jack on it.

(r) Turn "A-B" switch on remote control unit to "B". Check again as outlined in preceding paragraphs (4) (p) and (q). Operate the "CHANNEL" switch through positions 2 to L. FREQ., closing the key each time the autotune completes cycling. Operation should be normal on each; meter readings, plate and antenna, should be very close to those obtained previously. In the L.FREQ position, only one frequency check is possible from the remote position, as the 4-position low frequency switch must be manually operated at the transmitter location.

(s) Disconnect the wires from the "ANT." and "LOAD COIL" posts and check continuity between the "RECEIVER" post and ground. They should be open with the key up and closed with the key down. Remove the input plug from the dynamotor unit and then check continuity between the "ANT" and "RECEIVER" posts. They should be connected.

3. INSTALLATION.

a. TRANSMITTER.

(1) Mount the transmitter at a height convenient for operation of the controls. See figure 8-25 Transmitter Outline Dimensions with Mounting Base MT-284/ART-13 for ventilation provisions, clearances required for operation and removal, bonding, and mounting hole size and placement. The unit may be slid into position from the front or may be lowered on the mounting two inches forward of the final position and slid backwards into position. When the unit has been placed, tighten the two locking knobs on the front edge of the mounting by rotating them clockwise. Tie wire the locking knobs in position.

b. DYNAMOTOR UNIT.

(1) Locate the dynamotor unit in such a position that it will be possible to reach the "RESET" buttons

and the "FUSE" on the front of the unit while in flight. Both ends must be at least three inches from a flat surface to provide sufficient ventilation.

(2) See figure 8-31 Dynamotor Unit Outline Dimensions for plug clearances, bonding, and mounting hole positions and sizes.

(3) To install the dynamotor unit on Mounting Plate MT-164/ART-13, set it on the mounting and slide it backward until the holding pins are engaged, then tighten the two locking knobs on the front of the unit by turning them clockwise. Tie wire the locking knobs together.

c. ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.

(1) Mount Antenna Loading Unit at a height convenient for operation of controls and within easy reach of the transmitter. A clearance of at least 6 inches should be provided between electrical terminals on each side of this unit and surrounding objects.

(2) See figure 8-27 for outline dimensions of Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A and figure 8-28 for outline dimensions of Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A. Required clearances, mounting hole location and bonding instructions are also shown in

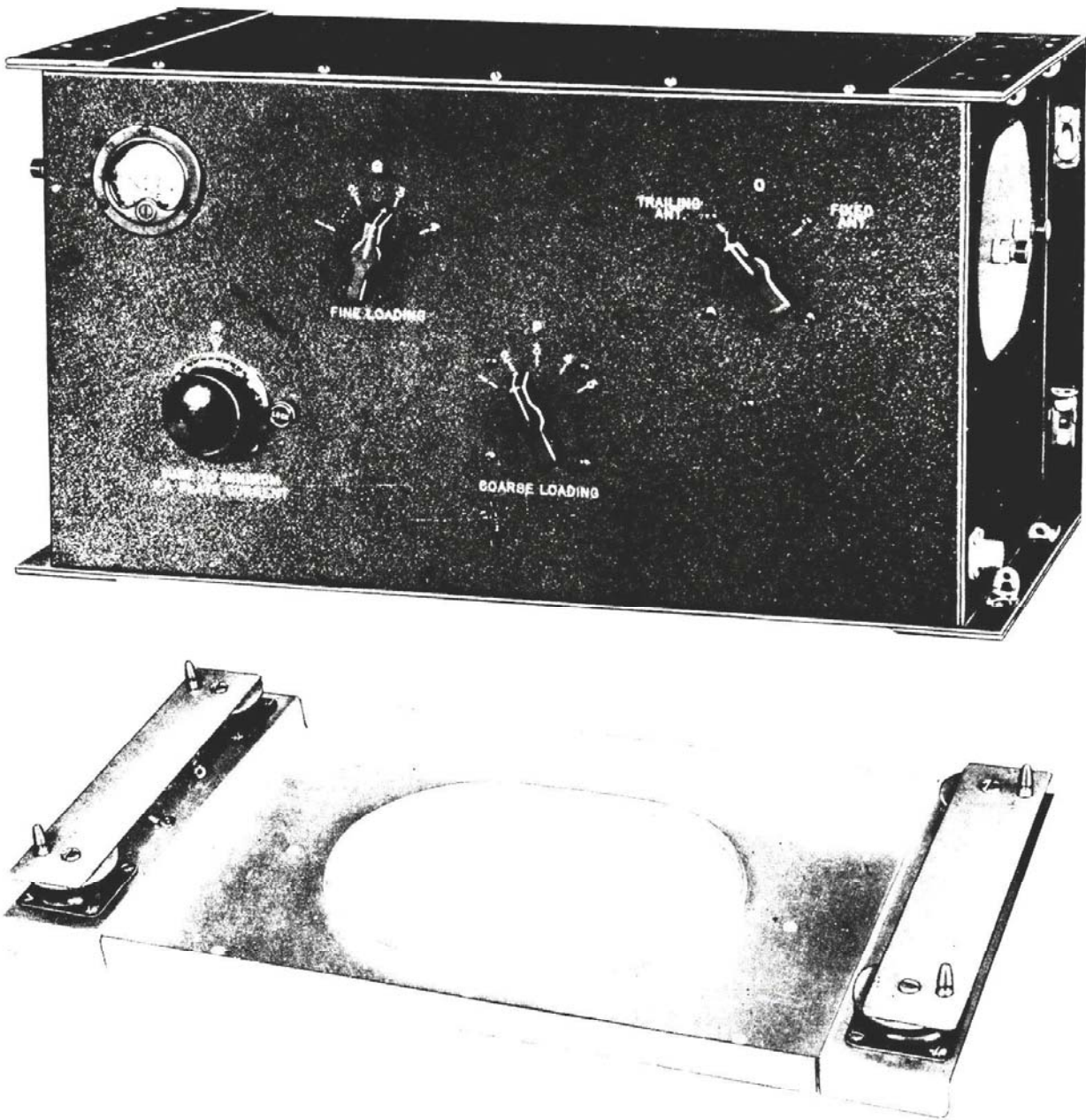


Figure 2-6. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A with Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A

these figures. The mounting base may be installed on top of, or hung upside down from, a flat surface. Shock mounts must be assembled differently when the loading unit is suspended from the mount. Instructions for proper assembly are shown in figure 8-28. The loading unit may be mounted on top of the mounting base on its top, bottom or back or it may be suspended from the mounting by its top, bottom or back.

(3) Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A is mounted to the structure of the aircraft by means of four 1/4" screws (see fig. 8-28 for location of holes).

(4) After mounting base has been installed, place loading unit in position on mounting plate and secure by closing all four snap slides (one on each corner of the case). Tie wire the four snap slides.

d. CONTROL UNIT.—Locate the control unit so that the controls are easily accessible to the operator. Mount it with the key upward leaving sufficient space for operation of the key.

(1) See figure 8-26 (Control Unit Outline Dimensions) for plug clearances and mounting hole positions and sizes.

(2) To mount the control unit on Mounting Plate MT-163/ART-13, place the unit on the mounting and tighten the four screws, one in each corner.

e. CONTROL PANEL.—Install the panel in the rack. In racks with threaded holes, mount the panel with screws. In racks with smooth holes and a wire across the center, the panel needs a small adapter plate equipped with quick-release fasteners on each side. A half turn clockwise is all that is necessary to fasten the panel.

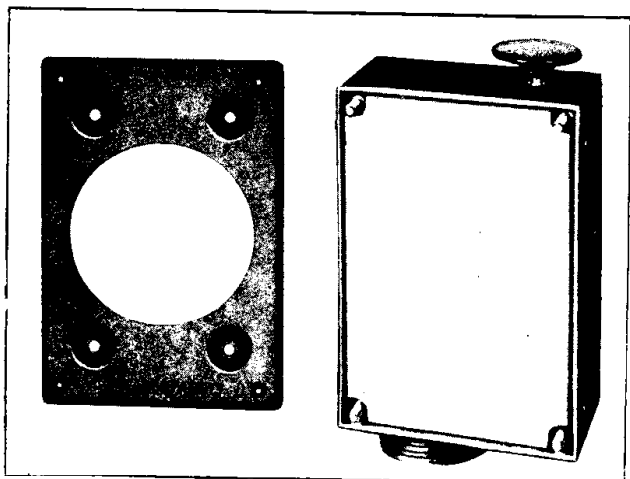


Figure 2-7. Control Unit C-87/ART-13 with Mounting Plate MT-163/ART-13

f. ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR AND SWITCH.

(1) Locate the unit as near the left end of the transmitter as possible. Place between the unit and the

transmitter in such a position that vibration will not cause it to close. The total length of lead from the transmitter to the capacitor shall not exceed 12 inches.

(2) See figures 8-29 and 8-30 for bonding and position and size of mounting holes.

g. OSCILLATOR O-17/ART-13A AND PANEL MX-128/ART-13.—These units are mechanically interchangeable and electrically always maintain the continuity of the filament string. To remove panel MX-128/ART-13 and install Oscillator O-17/ART-13A, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the top cover and type 813 tube.

(2) Remove the two screws holding the rear of the installed unit to the fire wall assembly.

(3) Remove the seven screws around the front panel of the unit.

(4) Disconnect the lead to the multiplier section as required.

(5) Lift straight up to remove.

(6) Before any attempt is made to install new unit, make certain that the top screws of the autotune cover are loosened on each side of the oscillator panel.

(7) Tilt the low frequency oscillator forward 15 to 20 degrees and install the lower lip of the oscillator panel behind the autotune cover.

(8) Lower the oscillator from its tilted forward position to mate with the Jones plug. Force should not be used to mate these plugs.

(9) When the oscillator is in place, replace and tighten the seven screws that hold the low frequency oscillator panel in place.

(10) Tighten screws along top edge of autotune cover.

(11) Replace and tighten screws that hold the back of oscillator unit.

(12) Replace JAN-813 power amplifier tube and connect plate lead.

(13) Connect one end of wire from standoff insulator (Ref. E-109-B, Figure 8-2) to terminal on right side of oscillator unit.

(14) Replace cover on Transmitter.

b. OSCILLATOR CDA-T.—This unit, used only in Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B, is mechanically interchangeable with Oscillator O-17/ART-13A and Panel MX-128/ART-13 but differs electrically from the latter units. To remove Oscillator O-17/ART-13A and install Oscillator CDA-T, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the transmitter cover and the type 813 power amplifier tube.

(2) Remove the two screws holding the rear of the installed unit to the fire wall assembly. Replace the type 813 tube.

(3) Remove the seven screws around the front panel of the unit. Loosen the top screws of the autotune

Section II
Paragraphs 4-5-6

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

front cover, on each side of the oscillator panel.

(4) Disconnect the lead from the insulated standoff terminal on the right side of the oscillator unit.

(5) Lift straight up to remove.

(6) Tilt the CDA-T unit forward 15 to 20 degrees and insert the lower lip of the oscillator panel behind the top of the autotune cover.

(7) Lower the oscillator from its tilted forward position to mate with the two Jones connectors. Force should not be used to mate these plugs and receptacles.

(8) When the unit is in place, replace and tighten the seven screws that hold the oscillator in place and tighten screws along top edge of autotune cover.

(9) Remove the low frequency oscillator tube (JAN-1625) in the CDA-T unit. Install screw that holds the back of the oscillator unit to the fire wall assembly. Replace the JAN-1625 tube and connect its plate lead.

(10) Connect the two leads to the standoff insulators on the right side of the CDA-T unit (see figure 8-2A).

(11) Replace cover on transmitter.

4. INTER-UNIT CONNECTIONS.

a. Make up the inter-unit connections when installing the equipment. A drawing of a typical wiring diagram is shown in figure 8-43. Cut the wires to the proper length for the installation involved. Allow enough additional length for each cable so that the radius of any bend in a cable is never less than 8 inches and the cable is not tight enough to interfere with the action of the shock mounts or to damage the connectors. Figure 8-33 shows the dimensions of the plugs and outlines the method of connecting wires to the terminals.

b. Tighten the locking rings on all plugs and tie wire them in place.

5. INSPECTION AND TEST AFTER INSTALLATION.

a. Inspect the inter-connections to check them for conformity to the mock-up of the particular installation. Check the knobs on the front of the transmitter and dynamotor unit, the microphone selector switch under the chart, and all connector plug locking rings for tie wire.

b. Set up the frequencies to be used in the flight test on the channels desired according to the procedure given in the "ADJUSTMENTS" section of this book.

c. Set up one frequency in the range 200 to 600 kc and check it for proper operation.

d. Follow the procedure outlined for DAILY INSPECTION in this Handbook of Maintenance Instructions.

e. Turn on the receiver, make sure the "NORMAL-MONITOR" switch is in the "NORMAL" position,

and listen in the liaison position of the jack box. The receiver hiss should be heard with the key up; the proper transmitter sidetone signal should be heard with the key down. Set the output switch under the calibration chart on the position that gives the proper volume of sidetone signal when the transmitter is being operated.

f. Tune the receiver for CW operation on one of the frequencies set up on the transmitter. Set "NORMAL-MONITOR" switch in "MONITOR" position and close the transmitter key. The transmitter should be on CW. It should be possible to hear a beat note and to tune the beat note to zero by rotating the receiver dial. Release the transmitter key and return "NORMAL-MONITOR" switch to "NORMAL" position.

g. Establish communication with the ground station on each frequency to be used in the flight test.

6. ADJUSTMENTS.

WARNING

Operation of this equipment involves use of high voltages which are dangerous to life. Operating personnel must observe all safety precautions. Whenever the dynamotor is running, there is a potential of 1150 volts applied to the plate caps on top of the tubes.

a. USE OF CALIBRATION TABLES.

(1) In Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A, the low frequency and high frequency oscillators are variable frequency master oscillators (VFO) with no provision made for crystal control of the frequency of either oscillator. Therefore, a crystal controlled frequency standard has been incorporated in the equipment to be used for the calibration of the variable frequency oscillators. Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B uses both crystal-controlled and variable frequency oscillators. These calibration tables are necessary for the VFO operation but are not required for crystal-controlled operation.

(2) Detailed oscillator calibration tables 6-9 and 6-10 are included in section VI, SUPPLEMENTARY DATA, of this book. Calibrating frequency "check points" have been indicated in the calibration tables by printing them in heavy black type. When checking the calibration, it is necessary to use the check point which is numerically nearest to the transmission frequency that is to be used. Heavy ruled lines that appear at intervals in the calibration tables, serve to indicate the direction of the nearest check point. For example— for frequencies that appear above (or before) this dividing line, use first check point (heavy type) that is encountered by looking back to succeeding lower frequencies. For frequencies that appear below (or after) the dividing line, use first check point (heavy type) that is encountered by looking ahead to succeeding higher frequencies.

(3) The check points are frequencies at which audio beat notes between the output of the low-frequency oscillator or the output of the high-frequency oscillator and the harmonics of the crystal controlled

50 kc output of CFI unit may be heard. These "beat notes" are used for setting the dial and the movable indicator mark is for adjusting the calibration of the oscillator. The frequency in the tables is given in kilocycles with the control positions in columns opposite the frequency. The numbers in column B or G may be considered as combination numbers. For control G, the hundreds figures (the one or two figures in the third and fourth positions to the left of the decimal point as underlined in the following example: 724.6 or 1536.4) are set on the revolution counter near the control and the rest of the number is set on the dial, estimating the figure to the right of the decimal and setting it between divisions on the dial. For control B, the hundreds figures are set the same as for control G, the two figures immediately to the left of the decimal point (724.6 or 1536.4) are set on the dial and the figure to the right of the decimal point (724.6 or 1546.4) is set by means of a vernier. To obtain the settings given in the columns under B and G (B and G represent both dial designations and calibration table column heading), rotate the control until the revolution counter indicates the proper number of full revolutions and the dial indicates the fraction of a revolution. For accuracy in setting control B, a vernier scale has been provided. To use the vernier, set that part of the number to the left of the decimal point opposite the zero line on the vernier scale. Then note the line on the vernier scale that corresponds to the figure to the right of the decimal point and rotate the dial slightly in a clockwise direction until that line on the vernier is lined up with the first line on the dial that approaches it. For example, opposite 3410 kc the

reading under B in the table is 1114.1. To obtain this setting of control B, rotate the dial until the revolution counter indicates that the control has been rotated 11 full revolutions from the zero setting (see fig. 2-8); then continue to rotate the control until 14 on the dial appears opposite the zero indicating mark, note

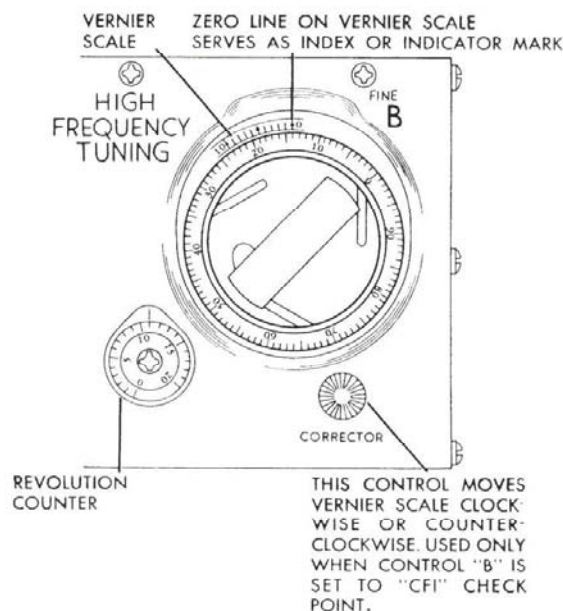


Figure 2-8.
Illustration Showing Setting of Control "B" to 1114.1
(Per Example in the Text)

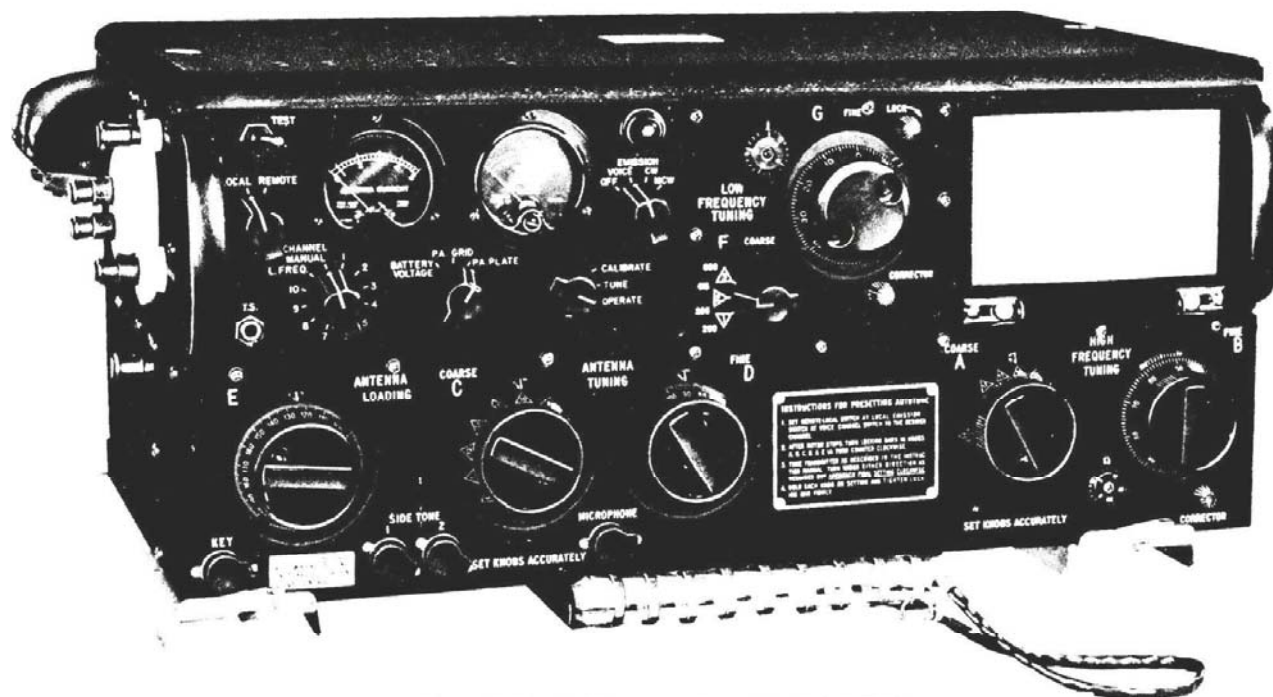


Figure 2-9. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13

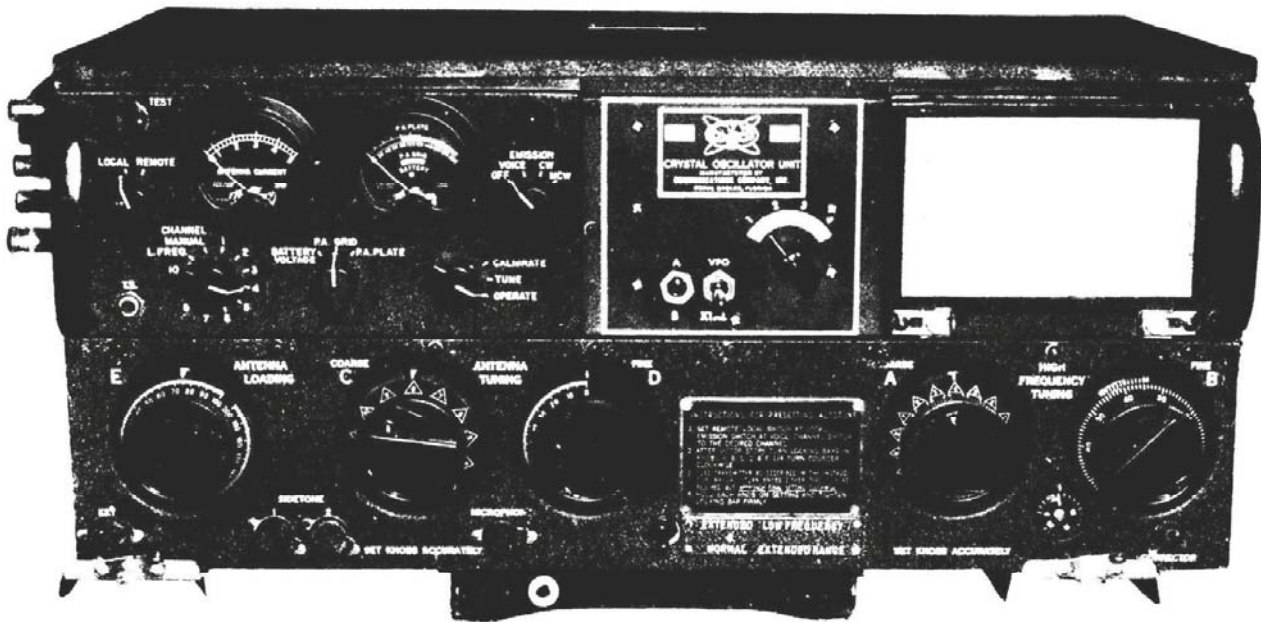


Figure 2-9 A. Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B — Front View

line 1 on the vernier scale and further rotate the dial until the first line (15) on the dial lines up with line 1 on the vernier.

(4) The transmitter can be set to frequencies between those given in the table by the following method:

(a) Find the two frequencies located on either side of the desired frequency.

(b) Find the difference between the dial settings of control B or G for these two frequencies.

(c) Multiply this difference by the decimal of a kilocycle in the desired frequency.

(d) Add this product to the dial setting for the lower frequency in (a).

(e) Example: It is desired to transmit on 3411.5 kilocycles.

	Freq.	A	B	
Desired	3410	3	1114.1	
Frequency	3411	3	1116.6	Difference
3411.5	3412	3	1119.0	Between
	3413	3	1121.5	Dial Settings
				Is 2.4

Setting for desired frequency is obtained thus:

Difference in Dial Settings—	2.4	Multiply
Decimal in the Desired Frequency—	x .5	
Product—	1.20	Add
Dial Setting for Lower Frequency—	1116.60	
Dial Setting for Desired Frequency—	1117.80	

b. PROCEDURES FOR SETTING THE CONTROLS OF RADIO TRANSMITTER SET AN/ART-13A (MANUAL OR AUTOTUNE OPERATION)

(1) GENERAL.—The following procedures are for setting up the transmitter for "MANUAL" or autotune operation. If "MANUAL" operation is desired it is only necessary to set "CHANNEL" switch on "MANUAL" position and follow these instructions, except the locking bars should not be moved. "MANUAL" operation will not interfere with any of the channels set up for autotune operation if the locking bars are not loosened, nor will setting up any channel in accordance with the following procedure interfere with any other channel previously set up. Channeling the autotune with the locking bars loose will completely eliminate the settings previously set up for the channel that was cycled and may cause settings for some or all of the other channels to shift.

(2) "CW" OPERATION INTO FIXED ANTENNA (2000 to 18100 KC).—The following procedure is to be used for setting up the transmitter for autotune operation on a desired frequency on any one of the 10 high-frequency channels.

(a) Place the antenna selector switch on the antenna loading unit on "FIXED ANT." position.

(b) Make certain that the microphone, key, and throttle switch (T.S.) jack circuits are open.

(c) Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in "LOCAL" position.

(d) Place "EMISSION" switch in "VOICE" position.

(e) Check primary voltage by moving the meter switch to "BATTERY-VOLTAGE" position. Usable primary voltage is indicated when the meter needle is within the light shaded area under "BATTERY." A primary voltage of 28 volts will cause the meter needle to read at the top edge of this shaded area. A primary voltage of 24 volts will cause the meter needle to read at the lower edge of this shaded area.

(f) Place "CHANNEL" switch in the position corresponding to the channel it is desired to set up. (If "MANUAL" operation is desired, place "CHANNEL" switch in "MANUAL" position.) If the autotune system begins to run, allow it to complete the cycle of operation before proceeding. The red pilot light on the front of the transmitter will light when the autotune cycle is completed, and the transmitter will be ready for tuning adjustments or operation.

(g) Unlock all five controls by holding the dial and turning the locking bar 1/4 turn in a counterclockwise direction. (If "MANUAL" operation is being used, the locking bars should not be loosened.)

(h) Set control "C" on position 1. Check the position of the control against the indicator mark on the transmitter panel. *The setting of this control is critical.* The transmitter will not operate if control "C" is not set properly.

(i) Find the desired frequency in the calibration table and note the nearest crystal check point marked in heavy black type.

(j) Set control A to the position corresponding to the number in column A at this crystal check point. Check the position of the control against the indicator mark on the transmitter panel. *The setting of this control is critical.* The transmitter will not operate if control A is not set properly.

(k) Set control B to the position corresponding to the number in column B at this crystal check point.

(l) Set the power level switch to "CALIBRATE" position and listen in the sidetone circuit for a beat note while rotating control B back and forth about the position given for the crystal check point. Set control B on the position that gives zero beat and turn the power level switch to "TUNE" position.

(m) Set the movable indicator mark by means of the "CORRECTOR" knob near control B to the reading of control B found in column B at this crystal check point.

(n) Refer to the calibration table and obtain the correct setting of control "B" for the desired operating frequency.

(o) Set control B to the reading obtained above.

(p) Lock control A by first noting its reading, rotating dial counterclockwise one-quarter turn, or against the stop if the stop is within one-quarter turn, and then rotating it *clockwise to, but not past* the reading on which it had been set. Hold the knob and turn the locking bar clockwise until it is tight with a firm but not heavy pressure. Repeat this procedure for con-

trol B. Further pressure on either control in a clockwise direction should not cause the dial to move beyond the original setting. If it does, unlock and repeat the locking procedure, making certain the original dial settings are used. (If "MANUAL" operation is being used, the locking bars should not be bothered.)

(q) Place "EMISSION" switch on "CW" position.

(r) Check the grid drive to the final amplifier by placing the meter switch on "P.A. GRID" position, closing "TEST" switch, and noting the reading on the meter. It should read in, or slightly above, the light-shaded area marked "P.A. GRID." If it does not, operation is not normal. Control A may not have been positioned accurately or there may be something wrong with the transmitter. Check the trouble before proceeding. See "Note" in paragraph 6b(2)(bb), this section.

(s) Place the meter switch on "P.A. PLATE" position.

(t) Place control "D" on zero.

(u) Hold "TEST" switch closed and rotate control "E" throughout its range, seeking a plate current dip indicating resonance of the circuit.

CAUTION

Do not move control "E" across the space between 100 and 200 or between 0 and 100 while "TEST" switch, microphone button, or key is closed. An internal switch will be damaged if this precaution is not followed.

(v) If no resonance dip is found, set control C on the next higher position and rotate control E again, seeking a dip in plate current.

(w) Repeat the instructions in paragraph (v), above, until the resonance dip is found or until control C is set on position 8 and resonance has not been found.

Note

If frequency of operation is below 3000 kc, see instructions in paragraph 6b(2)(jj), this section.

(x) If resonance was found on position 1 to 7, inclusive, on control C, place the power level switch in "OPERATE" position.

(y) Load the power amplifier by increasing the reading on control D in steps, re-resonating with control E each time. When control D had been rotated throughout its range, set control C on the next higher position, control D on zero and repeat. Continue this process until the resonance dip falls in the light-shaded area marked "CW" on the plate meter. Correct loading of the final amplifier tube, when a 28-volt primary voltage is used, is 100 on the plate meter. It may not be possible in all cases to load the amplifier tube exactly to this value, but any value of loading which is in the light-shaded area marked "CW" will be satisfactory.

Note

If the resonance dip causes the plate current to fall to a very low value, control C may be set to the next higher position without moving control D, always re-resonating with control E each time as before. Fine adjustment must still be made by means of control D. On antennas less than 55 feet in length and on frequencies below 3000 kc, it may not be possible to load the final amplifier to the light-shaded area marked "CW" before control E reaches zero. If this happens, set control E on zero and resonate with control D. This will give the best operation obtainable under these conditions.

(z) If resonance was not found before control C was set on position 8, leave control C on position 8, set control E on zero, and seek the resonance dip in plate current by rotating control D throughout the range of 0 to 100.

(aa) If resonance is not found, set control C on the next higher position, rotate control D again, seeking the resonance dip.

(bb) Repeat paragraph (aa), above, until resonance is found or until control C has been tried on position 13 without finding a resonance dip.

(cc) If the resonance dip was not found with control C on position 13, leave that control on position 13, place control D on 100, and seek the resonance dip with control E.

(dd) When resonance is found, place the power level switch on "OPERATE" position.

(ee) Load the power amplifier by increasing the reading on control E in steps, re-resonating with control D each time until the resonance dip falls in the light-shaded area marked "CW" on the meter.

(ff) After proper loading of the final amplifier tube has been found using any of the above procedures, lock control C by noting its reading, rotating the dial counterclockwise about one-quarter turn, and then rotating it *clockwise to, but not past* the reading on which it had been set. Hold the knob and turn the locking bar clockwise, until tight, with a firm but not heavy pressure. Further pressure on the dial in a clockwise direction should not cause the dial to move beyond the original setting. If it does, unlock and repeat the locking procedure, making certain the original dial setting is used. Repeat this procedure with controls D and E. (If "MANUAL" operation is being used, the locking bars should not be bothered.)

(gg) Check tuning and locking by holding "TEST" switch closed while placing a small force on *each* dial in turn in the clockwise direction. If all dials are locked properly, no detuning will result. (Do not use this test when in "MANUAL" position.)

(hh) Repeat the above procedure for each high-frequency autotune channel it is desired to set up on the transmitter.

Note

The "P.A. GRID" meter reading, with control A on position No. 7, is usually at the lower edge of the light-shaded area. It is permissible for the grid meter reading for this particular setting (control A on No. 7) to be 50 on the meter scale and still be satisfactory. A lower meter reading is not satisfactory, and the transmitter should be repaired or aligned according to the instructions in section V of this handbook. If control A is not set accurately it is possible for some of the multiplier switches to be between contact positions; this results in loss of grid drive to the final amplifier tube, and burning of contacts. *Set control A accurately.*

(ii) When operating in the 2000-kc to 3000-kc range into a fixed antenna, care must be exercised to avoid operation on a harmonic of the desired frequency. This will be avoided in most cases by following the outlined procedure for tuning adjustment into a fixed antenna. However, for frequencies between 2000 kc and 3000 kc on antennas shorter than approximately 50 feet, the antenna may be too short for the tuning elements in the transmitter to resonate at the fundamental frequency. Therefore, the first resonance indicated by the tuning adjustment may be a harmonic of the desired frequency. To determine whether this is true, follow the tuning procedure outlined in paragraph (jj), below.

(jj) For operation into short antennas (less than 50 feet) at frequencies between 2000 kc and 3000 kc, it may be necessary to connect the antenna shunt capacitor to the "COND." post on the transmitter. This is accomplished by throwing the knife switch so the capacitors are connected to the transmitter. Table 2-1 may be used as a guide to determine whether or not use of the capacitor will be necessary and, if used, how

TABLE 2-1. USE OF ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR WITH ANTENNAS OF DIFFERENT LENGTHS

<i>Length of Antenna (in feet)</i>	<i>Frequency Range (in kilocycles)</i>	<i>Antenna Shunt Capacitor; No. of Sections Necessary</i>
60 to 65	2000 to 18100	None
53 to 60	2000 to 2100	One
53 to 60	2100 to 18100	None
45 to 53	2000 to 2100	Two
45 to 53	2100 to 2200	One
45 to 53	2200 to 18100	None
36 to 45	2000 to 2100	Three
36 to 45	2100 to 2200	Two
36 to 45	2200 to 2400	One
36 to 45	2400 to 18100	None
27 to 36	2100 to 2200	Three
27 to 36	2200 to 2400	Two
27 to 36	2400 to 2700	One
27 to 36	2700 to 18100	None
20 to 27	2200 to 2400	Three
20 to 27	2400 to 2700	Two
20 to 27	2700 to 3000	One
20 to 27	3000 to 18100	None

many sections are required for various frequencies and lengths of antenna.

To determine the length of the antenna, measure the total length of wire from the antenna terminal of the transmitter to the extreme end of the antenna (including the length of the lead inside the airplane). If the antenna is a "T," disregard the length of wire in the shorter branch at the top of the "T," or, if the two branches are equal, include the length of only one of them. The tuning procedure for the transmitter, when using the shunt capacitor, is identical to the procedure without shunt capacitors. The use of these antenna shunt capacitors reduces the power output from the transmitter when used on frequencies higher than those which require its use. For this reason, it should not be used unless necessary and only on those channels which require it. This obviously cannot be done if the transmitter is to be operated from a remote position, since no provisions have been made to automatically switch the shunt capacitor in or out. In this case the capacitor should be used only if it is desired to set a channel in the frequency range wherein the antenna cannot be resonated by the tuning elements in the transmitter itself, and it must be left in for all channels regardless of the reduction of power. Only the capacity necessary to tune the lowest frequency used should be connected. This can be done by connecting one, two, or three of the capacitors in parallel, according to the amount of capacity needed. Use the smallest number possible. To determine the lowest frequency that can be tuned with a given number for a particular antenna, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the circuit it is desired to check; that is, either no capacitor connected, one section connected, two sections connected, or three sections connected.
2. Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch to "LOCAL" position.
3. Place "EMISSION" switch on "VOICE" position.
4. Place "CHANNEL" switch on "MANUAL" position.
5. Place the meter switch on "P.A. PLATE" position.
6. When the autotune motor stops and the pilot light comes on, set control A on position 2 and control B on 2000.
7. Tune and load the power amplifier according to instructions contained in paragraphs 6.b.(2)(q) thru (y).

Control A	Control B
2.....	1500
2.....	1000
2.....	500
1.....	1500
1.....	1000
1.....	500
1.....	100

8. Attempt to repeat the above tuning and loading procedure with each of the following combinations of setting in turn.

The setting of control E for each successive trial will be lower than for the preceding trial. If one of the above combinations of controls A and B cannot be tuned without going to a "HIGHER" setting of control C than for the preceding combination, place control C on position 1, control D on zero, and control E on zero. Then rotate control B toward a higher reading, while holding "TEST" switch closed, until the plate current shows a resonance dip. Turn the transmitter off and look up the frequency in the calibration table corresponding to the combination of controls A and B found by this process. *This installation of the transmitter, with sections of the antenna shunt capacitor (if used), with this length of fixed antenna wire in this type of airplane, cannot be tuned to any frequency below that obtained by this process.* It may appear that proper operation is obtained by continuing the tuning procedure to "HIGHER" positions of control C, but this results in operation on a harmonic of the desired frequency and will result in complete lack of communication.

(3) CW OPERATION INTO TRAILING ANTENNA (2000 KC TO 18,100 KC).

- (a) Set controls A and B on the desired frequency by following instructions in paragraphs 6.b.(2) (b) through (s).
- (b) Connect the "ANT." post on the transmitter to ground with a lead as short as possible.
- (c) Place control D on zero.
- (d) Hold "TEST" switch closed and rotate control E throughout its range, seeking a plate current dip indicating resonance of the circuit.
- (e) If no resonance dip is found, set control C on the next higher position and rotate control E again, seeking a dip in plate current.
- (f) Repeat the instructions in paragraph (e), above, until the resonance dip is found or until control C is set on position 8.
- (g) If resonance was not found before control C was set on position 8, leave control C on position 8, set control E on zero, and seek resonance dip in plate current by rotating control D throughout the range of 0 to 100.
- (h) If resonance is not found, set control C on the next higher position, rotate D again, seeking the resonance dip.
- (i) Repeat paragraph (h), above until resonance is found or until Control C has been tried on position 13 without finding a resonance dip.
- (j) If the resonance dip was not found with control C on position 13, leave that control on position 13, place control D on 100, and seek the resonance dip with control E.

CAUTION

Do not attempt to load the transmitter.

Note

The above procedure may be accomplished on the ground and controls C, D, and E locked in the positions found for each frequency on which trailing wire operation is desired. Then, during flight, it will be necessary to channel the autotune into the channel on which it is desired to operate; unlock controls C, D, and E and continue with the procedure that follows. Be sure "EMISSION" switch is on CW, power level switch is on "TUNE," and meter switch is on "P.A. PLATE."

(k) When resonance is obtained, release the "TEST" key and remove the connection between the "ANT." post and ground and make certain the proper wire is fastened to that post.

(l) Let out the trailing wire to a counter reading 10 higher than that shown in the following table of approximate antenna lengths for the desired frequency.

(m) Hold the "TEST" switch closed and reel the wire in while watching the plate current meter for a resonance dip.

(n) If no dip is found, let the wire out to a reading 20 higher than that indicated in the following table and repeat the reeling-in procedure.

KC	Counter Reading		
	1/4 Wave	3/4 Wave	5/4 Wave
2000	101		
3000	61		
4000	46	150	
5000	38	118	
6000		90	
7000		70	
8000		60	
9000		48	93
10000		41	76
12000			55
14000			44
16000			37
18000			34

(o) When resonance is found, adjust the length of the wire to correspond to minimum plate current and set power level switch on "OPERATE" position.

(p) If resonance was found with control C on positions 1 to 7 inclusive, load the power amplifier by increasing the reading on control D in steps, re-resonating with control E each time. When control D has been rotated throughout its range, set control C on the next higher position, control D on zero, and repeat. Continue this process until the resonance dip falls in the light-shaded area marked "CW" on the plate meter.

Note

If the resonance dip causes the plate current to fall to a very low value, control C may be set to the next higher position without moving control D, always re-resonating with control

E each time as before. Fine adjustment must still be made by means of control D.

(q) If resonance was found with control C on positions 8 to 13 inclusive, load the power amplifier by increasing the reading on control E in steps, re-resonating with control D each time until the resonance dip falls in the light-shaded area marked "CW" on the meter.

(r) Lock controls C, D, and E. (If "MANUAL" operation is being used, the locking bars should not be loosened.)

Note

This channel may be used on trailing wire again without unlocking the dials by cycling the autotune into the channel, placing the power level switch on "TUNE" position, adjusting the antenna length to the position corresponding to minimum plate current if frequency is below 10,000 kc and to maximum antenna current if frequency is above 10,000 kc, and returning the power level switch to "OPERATE" position. Be sure to use the same number of quarter wave lengths as in tuning up.

(s) Trailing wire operation will increase the range of the equipment considerably in the frequency range 2000 to 6000 kc and somewhat in the frequency range above 6000 kc.

(4) CW OPERATION INTO FIXED OR TRAILING ANTENNA (200 KC TO 600 KC).

The following procedure is to be used for setting up the transmitter for autotune or manual operation on a desired frequency in the low frequency channel.

(a) Place the antenna selector switch on the antenna loading unit in the position which selects the desired antenna.

(b) Make certain that the microphone, key and throttle switch (T.S.) jack circuits are open.

(c) Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in "LOCAL" position.

(d) Place "EMISSION" switch in "VOICE" position.

(e) Place "CHANNEL" switch in "L. FREQ." position and wait until the autotune stops.

(f) Unlock controls A and C, place control A on position 13 and control C on position 8, and lock them in place. (If "MANUAL" operation is being used, place control A on position 13 and control C on position 8 without unlocking them.)

Note

If the low frequency autotune mechanism should fail, it is only necessary to switch to "MANUAL" and set control A to position 13 and control C to position 8, since low frequency operation is only a switching proced-

ure. It is possible to set the low frequency position on any of the 11 channels. It is only necessary to lock control A on position 13 and control C on position 8, on the channel it is desired to use as a substitute for the "L. FREQ." position.

(g) Find the desired frequency in the calibration table and note the nearest crystal check point marked in heavy black type.

(h) Set control F to the position corresponding to the number in column F at the crystal check point.

(i) Unlock control G by turning the "LOCK" knob counterclockwise until loose. Then set control G to the position corresponding to the number in column G at the crystal check point.

(j) Set the power level switch to "CALIBRATE" position and listen in the sidetone circuit for a beat note while rotating control G back and forth about the position given for the crystal check point. Set control G on the position that gives zero beat and turn the power level switch to "TUNE" position.

(k) Set the movable indicating mark by means of the "CORRECTOR" knob near control G to the reading of control G found in column G at the crystal check point.

(l) Refer to the calibration table and obtain the correct setting of control G for the desired operating

frequency and set control G to that reading. Lock the dial.

(m) Place "EMISSION" switch on "CW" position.

(n) Check the grid drive to the final amplifier by placing the meter switch on "P.A. GRID" position, closing "TEST" switch, and noting the reading on the meter. It should read in, or slightly above, the light-shaded area marked "P.A. GRID" on the meter. If it does not, check the position of controls A and C.

(o) Place the meter switch on "P.A. PLATE" position.

Note

In certain aircraft an auxiliary plate current meter is located adjacent to the antenna loading unit for convenience in tuning.

(p) Place control P on the antenna loading unit on position 1.

(q) Place control Q on position 1.

(r) Unlock control R and place it on zero.

(s) Hold "TEST" switch closed and rotate control R throughout its range, seeking a plate current dip indicating resonance of the circuit.

(t) If no resonance was found, place control Q on the next higher position, hold "TEST" switch closed, and rotate control R again, seeking the dip in plate current.



Figure 2-10. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A—Front View

Section II
Paragraph 6

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

(u) Repeat paragraph (t) above until resonance is found or until control Q has been tried on all its positions.

(v) If no resonance was found in paragraph (u) above, set control P on the next higher position, control Q on position 1 and repeat paragraphs (s), (t), and (u) above.

(w) Repeat paragraph (v) above until resonance is found.

(x) When resonance is found, lock control R in the position giving minimum plate current.

(y) This completes the tuning procedure, as there is no provision for exact loading of the transmitter in the frequency range 200 to 600 kc. The plate current may read anywhere between 10 and 120 for normal operation.

(5) VOICE OPERATION.

Note

Voice and MCW operation on *fixed* wire antennas in the 200 kc to 600 kc range is prohibited because the loading unit is not designed to withstand the high voltages generated with modulation under these conditions. Use CW only on "FIXED ANT." in the 200 kc to 600 kc range.

(a) Adjust the transmitter for "CW" operation and place "EMISSION" switch on "VOICE" position. No further tuning adjustments are necessary.

(b) Be sure the microphone selector switch under the tuning chart on the front panel of the transmitter is in the position corresponding to the type of microphone being used.

(c) Press the button on the microphone or in its cord and hold it depressed while speaking. Release it to listen.

Note

When the meter switch is in "P.A. PLATE" position, the meter indicates the sum of the power amplifier and modulator plate currents and will, therefore, read slightly higher on "VOICE" than on "CW." With normal modulation the plate current meter will read in the red area above the "CW" portion and may hit the meter peg with heavy modulation during normal operation.

(6) "MCW" OPERATION.

Note

Voice and MCW operation on *fixed* wire antennas in the 200 kc to 600 kc range is prohibited because the loading unit is not designed to withstand the high voltages generated with modulation under these conditions. Use CW only on "FIXED ANT." in the 200 kc to 600 kc range.

(a) Adjust the transmitter for "CW" operation and place "EMISSION" switch on "MCW" position. No further adjustments are necessary.

(b) Key the transmitter for normal operation.

Note

The normal meter reading on "MCW" when the meter switch is in "P.A. PLATE" position, key down, will be in or slightly above the light-shaded area marked "MCW."

(7) ADJUSTMENT OF SIDETONE LEVEL.

(a) Lift the chart on the front panel of the transmitter.

(b) Listen in the headphones while holding the "TEST" switch closed and adjust the "OUTPUT" control for proper volume of signal. Check the volume on each type of emission; "MCW," "CW," and "VOICE."

(8) USE OF CHART ON FACE OF TRANSMITTER.—After the transmitter has been set on the desired channels, enter the readings of controls A, B, C, D, and E, on the chart on the transmitter. Make these entries after the autotune has been channeled into each channel set up and after the operation has been checked. Set the indicating mark for control B with the zero line of the vernier directly above the dial and record the reading of the dial with the indicating mark in that position. This will enable the operator to check the settings even after the movable indicating mark has been adjusted to set up another channel. If the shunt capacitor is necessary on any of the frequencies set up, write the number of sections required following the number of channel in the left hand column. Record the settings of controls F, G, P, Q, and R on the lower line. Set the movable indicating mark on control G directly above the dial to obtain its reading, then record whether P, Q, and R are settings for fixed or trailing antenna in the left hand column in the same position used for indicating sections of the shunt capacitor in the upper lines. To minimize tuning in the air, leave controls P, Q, and R on the positions for fixed antenna operation and record the positions for trailing antenna on the chart or reverse the order if desired. If two frequencies in the range 200 to 600 kc are to be used, one may be set on the controls (F, G, P, Q, and R) and the other recorded on the chart. Which of the above methods is chosen for use of the chart for low frequency operation will depend on tactical considerations.

(9) PREPARATION FOR OPERATION.—This transmitter uses tubes which require at least 30 seconds to warm up before operation. If conditions permit, have the transmitter in readiness for operation by leaving the "EMISSION" switch in "VOICE" position during the entire flight. This is a "standby" condition and eliminates the 30 second delay waiting for the tubes to warm up.

c. SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE FOR SETTING THE CONTROLS.

(1) GENERAL.—The following procedures are for setting the controls using the approximate dial settings following the calibration tables.

TABLE 2-2. CDA-T CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER OPERATION

"A" DIAL POSITION	V-801 — High Freq. Oscillator		V-102 — 1st. Mult.		V-103 — 2nd. Mult.		Output Frequency Range (Kc)
	"A-B" Switch Position	Xtal Frequency Range (Kc)	Xtal Freq.	Frequency Range (Kc)	Xtal Freq.	Frequency Range (Kc)	
1	A or B	1670 - 2400	X 1	1670 - 2400			1670 - 2400
2	A or B	2400 - 3000	X 1	2400 - 3000			2400 - 3000
3	A or B	3000 - 3600	X 1	3000 - 3600			3000 - 3600
4	A or B	1800 - 2000	X 2	3600 - 4000			3600 - 4000
5	A or B	2000 - 2400	X 2	4000 - 4800			4000 - 4800
6	A or B	2400 - 3000	X 2	4800 - 6000			4800 - 6000
7	A or B	2000 - 2400	X 1	2000 - 2400	X 3	6000 - 7200	6000 - 7200
8	A or B	2400 - 3000	X 1	2400 - 3000	X 3	7200 - 9000	7200 - 9000
9	A or B	3000 - 3600	X 1	3000 - 3600	X 3	9000 - 10800	9000 - 10800
10	A or B	3600 - 4000	X 1	3600 - 4000	X 3	10800 - 12000	10800 - 12000
11	A or B	2000 - 2400	X 2	4000 - 4800	X 3	12000 - 14400	12000 - 14400
12	A or B	2400 - 3000	X 2	4800 - 6000	X 3	14400 - 18100	14400 - 18100

TABLE 2-3. VFO—OSCILLATOR/MULTIPLIER OPERATION

"A" DIAL POSITION	V-101 — High Freq. Oscillator		V-102 — 1st. Mult.		V-103 — 2nd. Mult.		Output Frequency Range (Kc)
	S-101 C-101 C-135 Switched	Frequency Range (Kc)	Master Freq.	Oscillator Frequency Range (Kc)	Master Oscillator Freq.	Frequency Range (Kc)	
1	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 2	2000 - 2400		2000 - 2400
2	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 2	2400 - 3000		2400 - 3000
3	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 3	3000 - 3600		3000 - 3600
4	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 3	3600 - 4000		3600 - 4000
5	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 4	4000 - 4800		4000 - 4800
6	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 4	4800 - 6000		4800 - 6000
7	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 2	2000 - 2400	X 3	6000 - 7200
8	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 2	2400 - 3000	X 3	7200 - 9000
9	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 3	3000 - 3600	X 3	9000 - 10800
10	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 3	3600 - 4000	X 3	10800 - 12000
11	Closed	In	1000 - 1200	X 4	4000 - 4800	X 3	12000 - 14400
12	Open	Out	1200 - 1510	X 4	4800 - 6000	X 3	14400 - 18100

(2) "CW" OPERATION INTO FIXED ANTENNA (2000 KC TO 18,100 KC).

(a) Follow instructions in paragraphs 6b(2)(a) through (s), this section.

(b) Set controls C, D, and E to the positions indicated in the table of approximate dial settings for the desired frequency. (Table 6-11 in this manual.)

(c) If control C is on position 7 or below:

1. Hold "TEST" switch closed and adjust control E to the position at resonance indicated by the dip in plate current.

2. Place the power level switch on "OPERATE" position.

3. If the plate current meter reading is above the area marked "CW," move control D a few divisions lower and readjust control E for minimum plate current. Repeat until the plate current reading is in the area marked "CW." If the plate current meter reading is below the area marked "CW," move control D a few divisions higher and readjust control E for minimum plate current. Repeat until the plate current reading is in the area marked "CW." *Do not leave the controls on any position other than that at the resonance dip.* Lock controls C, D, and E.

(d) If control C is on position 8 or above:

1. Hold "TEST" switch closed and adjust control D to the position at resonance indicated by the dip in plate current.

2. Place the power level switch on "OPERATE" position.

3. If the plate current meter reading is above the area marked "CW," move control E a few divisions lower and readjust control D for minimum plate current. Repeat until the plate current reading is in the area marked "CW." If the plate current meter reading is below the area marked "CW," move control E a few divisions higher and readjust control D for minimum plate current. Repeat until the plate current reading is in the area marked "CW." *Do not leave the controls on any position other than that at the resonance dip.* Lock controls C, D, and E.

(3) "CW" OPERATION INTO FIXED OR TRAILING ANTENNA (200 KC TO 600 KC).

(a) Follow instructions in paragraphs 6b(4), steps (a) through (u).

(b) Set controls P and Q on the positions indicated in the table of approximate dial settings for the frequency below the desired frequency. Be sure to use the column under the correct length of antenna.

(c) Follow the instructions in the regular procedure starting with paragraphs 6b(4)(s), this section.

d. PROCEDURES FOR SETTING THE CONTROLS OF RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13B (MANUAL OR AUTOTUNE OPERATION)

(1) GENERAL.—Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B employs both variable frequency oscillator (VFO) operation and crystal-controlled (XTAL) operation. When operated as a VFO transmitter, utilizing Oscillator O-17/ART-13A, procedures for setting all controls are exactly as outlined for Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A in paragraph b. of this section. For VFO operation on the high frequency range, with the CDA-T Oscillator in use, the transmitter controls are set as outlined for the AN/ART-13A, with the addition of one operation; that is the setting of the "VFO-XTAL" switch, on the CDA-T panel, to "VFO".

Crystal-controlled operation is obtainable only with use of the CDA-T Oscillator unit, and its "VFO-XTAL" switch turned to "XTAL". "MANUAL" operation is not possible with crystal-controlled operation. All transmitter and loading coil adjustments for crystal-controlled operation (excepting the frequency controls "A" and "B") are performed the same as described in paragraph b. of this section. Crystal-controlled frequency adjustment procedures are as follows.

(2) FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENTS—CRYSTAL CONTROLLED OPERATION.—

Since manual control is inoperative with crystal-controlled operation, ten high frequency and one low frequency channels are available with autotune selection. Through use of an "A-B" switch on the CDA-T panel, two frequencies are available on each of the ten high frequency "CHANNEL" switch positions. A 4-position switch, also on the CDA-T panel, permits selection of four low frequencies with the "CHANNEL" switch in the "L-FREQ." position.

(3) HIGH FREQUENCY RANGE.—Utilizing the "A-B" switch, two frequency channels are available on each of the autotune "CHANNEL" switch positions, 1 through 10. Selection of frequencies with the 1670 to 18,000 Kc. range are limited only by the available crystals and the individual range of each setting of the transmitters "A" control. "CHANNEL" switch positions of the autotune mechanism are not restricted to any particular setting of the "A" control and several frequency outputs within a narrow frequency range are possible, providing crystals are available for each channel desired. The crystal frequency used, however, must be suitable for the frequency range of the chosen "A" control setting. Table 2-2 lists the frequency range of each position of control "A" and the crystal frequency required for each of these output ranges.

(a) Place the antenna selector switch on the antenna loading unit on "FIXED ANT." position. Make certain that the microphone, key and throttle switch (T.S.) jack circuits are open.

(b) Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in "LOCAL" position, the "VFO-XTAL" switch in "XTAL" position and the "A-B" switch in the "A" position. Turn the "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE".

(c) Check crystals for proper seating and frequency. Channel the autotune to position 1. When

cycling has stopped, check the frequency range of the control "A" setting, to be sure it is suitable for the crystal employed. If not suitable, change either the crystal or retune control "A" to the proper frequency range setting. Lock this control. Unlock the other transmitter controls; set control "C" to position 1.

(d) Place "EMISSION" switch on "CW" position. Check the grid drive to the final amplifier by placing the meter switch on "P.A.GRID" position, closing the "TEST" switch, and noting the reading on the meter. If no reading, or a very low reading is observed, close the "TEST" switch, at the same time varying the "B" control setting. The grid drive indication will vary as the "B" control setting is changed. Adjust this setting for maximum grid drive reading.

(e) Set the remaining transmitter loading controls, as described in paragraph *b.* to obtain proper P.A. Plate dip indication, and maximum antenna current reading.

(f) Channel the autotune to channel 2, and when cycling starts, turn the "CHANNEL" switch back to position 1. Again check the grid drive and P.A. Plate readings, which should be approximately the same as previously obtained.

(g) Channel the autotune to each of the remaining nine high frequency channels and tune as outlined for channel 1.

(h) If two frequency outputs are desired for any one position of the "CHANNEL" switch, their frequencies should not be separated by more than 3%.

The exact amount of separation possible will be determined by the output frequency and the antenna characteristics into which the transmitter operates. Adjust the setting of control "B" as outlined with the "A-B" switch on "A". Record the setting of this control for maximum grid drive reading. Throw the "A-B" switch to "B" and determine the setting of control "B" for maximum grid drive indication. Finally, set control "B" midway between the two settings obtained with maximum grid drive for the "A" and "B" crystals. Repeat this procedure for all channel switch positions for which two crystals are in use.

(4) LOW FREQUENCY RANGE.—Utilizing the 4-position selector switch, located on the CDA-T panel, four low frequency outputs within the range of 300 to 500 Kc. are possible. It will be noted that only three low frequency crystal sockets are provided, requiring the use of a dual crystal holder in one socket. Due to the physical limitations of this holder, its two crystals must be within the range of 400 to 500 Kc. Remote control of low frequency operation is possible, only on one frequency, as the 4-position switch must be operated manually and its setting will determine the frequency obtained by the remote control operator.

(a) Place the antenna selector switch on the antenna loading unit in the fixed antenna position. Make certain that the microphone, key and throttle switch (T.S.) jack circuits are open. Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in "LOCAL" position, the "EMISSION" switch in "VOICE" position, the "VFO-XTAL"

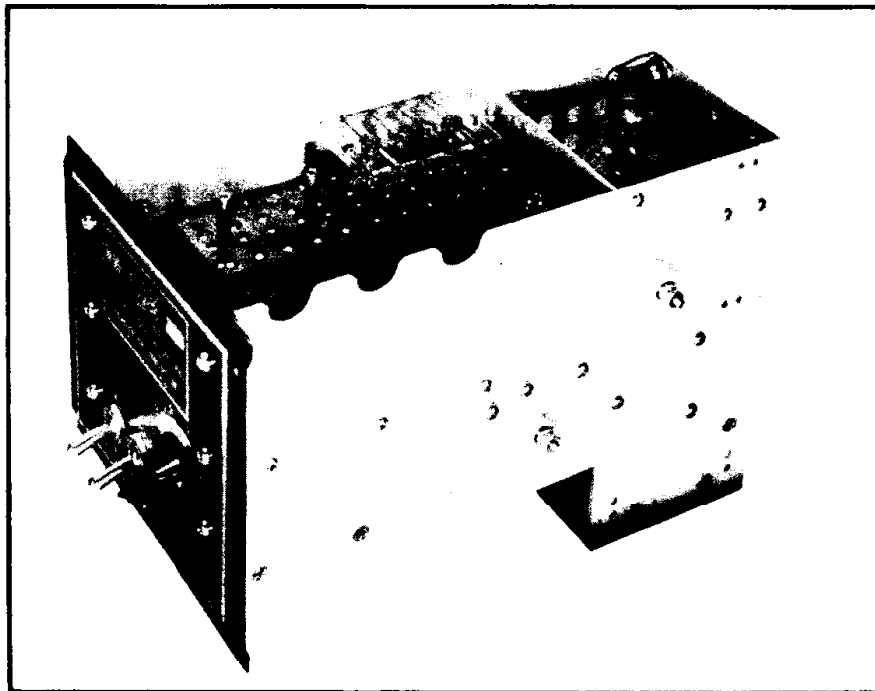


Figure 2-11 Crystal Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T) — Front Side View

switch in "XTAL" position, and the 4-position low frequency selector switch in position 1.

(b) Place "CHANNEL" switch in "L.FREQ." position and wait until the autotune stops. Control "A" should stop on position 13. If not in this position when cycling is complete, unlock control and set to 13. Set control "C" to position 8. (Control "B" is not required for low frequency crystal operation.)

(c) Place the meter switch on "P.A.GRID"; the "EMISSION" switch on "CW", and check for grid drive by closing the "TEST" switch and noting the meter reading. P.A.GRID meter readings will be lower than those obtained for the high frequency ranges.

(d) Adjust the variable choke, L-803, located at the top rear corner of the CDA-T unit, to obtain maximum grid drive indication.

(e) Turn the 4-position switch to the remaining three positions, and check for grid drive. Adjust the variable choke, as required, to obtain maximum grid drive reading for each switch position. This choke setting will vary slightly for each of the low frequency output frequencies, and should finally be set to obtain sufficient grid drive with all crystals employed.

(f) Set all other transmitter and loading coil adjustments as outlined in paragraph b. (4) (o) through (y) of this section, to obtain proper P.A. Plate dip indication and maximum antenna current reading. When more than one low frequency crystal is employed, optimum transmitter performance on any one frequency requires readjustment of the variable choke (for grid drive peaking) and the transmitter loading controls, with a resultant lowering of output at the remaining low frequency channels.

SECTION III OPERATION

CAUTION

No transmissions will be made on emergency (distress) H.F. Channels except for emergency purposes. For testing, demonstration or drill purposes, radio equipment will be operated into a non-radiating dummy load instead of an Antenna to prevent transmission of false distress signals.

WARNING

This equipment utilizes high voltages which are dangerous to life. Operating personnel must observe all safety regulations. Be sure to turn off the entire equipment before opening top cover of transmitter. High voltage (1150 volts) connections are made to the caps at the tops of some tubes.

1. STARTING AND STOPPING THE EQUIPMENT.

a. TO START.—Turn "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE" position.

b. TO STOP.—Turn "EMISSION" switch to "OFF" position.

2. OPERATION DURING NORMAL USE.

a. Check "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch to make sure it is in the proper position according to whether operation is from the transmitter panel or from the remote control unit.

b. Place the emission switch on "VOICE" and "CHANNEL" switch on the position corresponding to the frequency on which transmission is desired. This may be found on the chart on the front panel of the transmitter.

c. When the red pilot light comes on (it will take about 25 seconds for the Autotune to seek the proper position), place the emission switch on the position corresponding to the type of emission desired, either "VOICE," "CW," or "MCW."

Note

Voice and MCW operation on *fixed* wire antennas in the 200 kc to 600 kc range is prohibited because the loading unit is not designed to withstand the high voltage generated with modulation under these conditions. Use CW only on "FIXED ANT." in the 200 kc to 600 kc range.

d. The transmitter is now ready for operation. Use either a key or a standard microphone as required by the type of emission chosen.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances should the transmitter be actually operating (key down or microphone pushbutton closed) when "EMISSION" switch is being operated. Such operation, especially at high altitudes, can cause an arc to occur and damage the contacts of relays.

3. CORRECTIVE MEASURES IF NORMAL OPERATION IS NOT OBTAINED.**a. FUSE OR CIRCUIT BREAKER FAILURE.**

(1) If Autotune does not run and tubes do not light, press the "TRANS. RESET" button on the front of the dynamotor unit.

(2) If Autotune runs and tubes light but dynamotor does not start, press the "DYNA. RESET" button on the front of the dynamotor unit.

(3) If Autotune runs, tubes light, and dynamotor starts but no transmission is obtained, first check the position of control C by unlocking the dial and rotating it back and forth through a small range while holding "TEST" switch closed. If this results in normal operation, lock control C near the proper number but in such a position that the transmitter will operate even if not exactly on the indicated position. If rotating control C does not result in normal operation, check the fuse on the front panel of the dynamotor unit and if it is blown, replace it with the SPARE fuse.

b. REMOTE CONTROL UNIT OR CABLE FAILURE.

(1) Place "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch on the transmitter panel in "LOCAL" position and operate transmitter from its panel.

c. TUBE FAILURES.

(1) **LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.**—Replace with one of the multiplier tubes. This will provide low frequency operation only.

(2) **ONE MULTIPLIER TUBE.**—Interchange with the low frequency oscillator tube. A tube with a good filament must be in the low frequency oscillator socket at all times. This will provide high frequency operation only.

(3) **TWO MULTIPLIER TUBES OR ONE MULTIPLIER TUBE AND THE LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR TUBE.**—Put the good tube in the first multiplier socket. Tubes with good filaments must be in the low frequency oscillator and the second multiplier sockets. This will provide operation in the frequency range 2000 to 6000 kc.

(4) **SPEECH AMPLIFIER.**—Use "CW" operation. No sidetone signal will be available.

(5) **AUDIO DRIVER.**—Interchange it with the sidetone amplifier. There must be a tube with a good filament in the sidetone socket. This will provide normal operation with the exception of a sidetone signal.

(6) **MODULATOR.**—Use "CW" operation. The modulator tubes must have good filaments.

(7) **DETECTOR AND MCW AUDIO OSCILLATOR.**—Interchange it with the crystal oscillator tube. If there is a tube with a good filament in the crystal oscillator socket, all operation will be normal except the "CFI" will be inoperative. If the tube in the crystal oscillator socket does not have a good filament, only "VOICE" and "CW" operation are possible.

(8) **ANY COMBINATION (INCLUDING ALL) OF CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR, MIXER, DETECTOR AND "MCW" AUDIO OSCILLATOR, SIDETONE AMPLIFIER.**—There must be a tube with a good filament in the sidetone amplifier socket. "VOICE" and CW operation are available.

(9) **ANY COMBINATION (INCLUDING ALL) OF CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR, MIXER, DETECTOR AND MCW AUDIO OSCILLATOR, SPEECH AMPLIFIER, DRIVER, SIDETONE AMPLIFIER, MODULATORS.**—There must be tubes with good filaments in the modulator sockets. CW operation is available.

(10) **HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.**—Interchange with the low frequency oscillator. The tube in the low frequency oscillator socket must have a good filament. It may be necessary to reset the frequency of operation since this interchange will cause the oscillator to shift from the original frequency. The tube must be replaced with the proper type as soon as possible. This interchange will provide high frequency operation only.

d. AUTOTUNE FAILURE.—If the Autotune fails to position all dials properly, proceed as follows until proper positioning is obtained.

(1) First turn all controls, that did not position properly, in the extreme counterclockwise direction by hand and then turn them clockwise until they stop.

(2) If that fails, turn "CHANNEL" switch to "MANUAL" and set the controls on the proper position as indicated by the chart on the transmitter and re-resonate by adjusting the tuning control (either D or E) to the plate current dip.

(3) If controls are tight and above procedure fails, loosen the locking bars and set the controls as for "MANUAL" position.

e. ANTENNA LOADING UNIT FAILURE.—Connect the "ANT." post on the transmitter directly to the antenna lead-in. This will provide high frequency operation only.

f. VACUUM SWITCH FAILURE.—Remove the wire from the "ANT." post and connect it to the "COND." post. Add a wire from the "RECEIVER" post on the transmitter to the antenna (either fixed or trailing) not being used for transmission. Be sure the trailing wire is reeled out. This operation may result in damage to the receiver especially if the same frequency is being used for transmission and reception. As a precaution, the wire may be disconnected from the antenna (A) post on the receiver during each transmission period.

g. COLD WEATHER FAILURE.—On certain frequencies where Dial D tunes very sharply, difficulty may be experienced if those frequencies are set up in moderate ambient temperatures and subsequently operated at extremely cold temperatures, or vice versa. This is due to change of inductance with temperature. The condition will occur only in extremes of temperature and can be corrected by resetting Dial D.

SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION

1. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION.

a. GENERAL.—A detailed analysis of the theory and function of all parts of Radio Transmitting Sets AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B is presented in this section. Model AN/ART-13B duplicates all functions of Model AN/ART-13A, differing from the latter model by the addition of a crystal-controlled oscillator unit, known as the CDA-T. Any reference to the Model AN/ART-13B or crystal-controlled operation, which does not apply to the AN/ART-13A, will be indicated by a separate paragraph with an appropriate sub-title.

Both equipments are designed to provide radio communication by voice, modulated continuous wave telegraphy, or continuous wave telegraphy employing VFO operation over the frequency ranges 200 kc to 600 kc and 2000 kc to 18,100 kc. In addition to the VFO operation, Model AN/ART-13B provides crystal-controlled operation over the frequency ranges 300 to 500 kc and 1670kc to 18,000 kc. These equipments function as medium power transmitters intended primarily for aircraft use. A distinguishing feature of this equipment is the automatic tuning system known as the "Autotune". By means of the Autotune, the manual functions that are performed to change transmission frequency, can be made automatic and any one of eleven preset transmission channels may be selected. Approximately 25 seconds is required for the Autotune to reset transmitter controls for operation on a new transmission frequency. Remote control of operations required to change the transmission frequency is also made possible with the aid of the Autotune system.

An understanding of the theory and performance of the circuits can be more easily obtained by first examining the contribution made by each major circuit and by following the signal path from origin to the antenna. This can be accomplished by a study of the block diagrams, figures 4-1 and 4-1A; and with the aid of the explanation in the following paragraphs.

b. ORIGIN OF CARRIER FREQUENCY.—The carrier frequency of both transmitters, for VFO operation, is generated in either of two variable frequency oscillators, depending on the transmission frequency that is selected. One oscillator, which covers the range 200 kc to 600 kc is known as the low frequency oscillator, or "LFO Unit". The second VFO oscillator, covering the range of 1000 kc to 1510 kc, utilizes one or more frequency multiplier stages to produce the high frequency range of 2000 kc to 18,100 kc. For crystal-controlled operation (Model AN/ART-13B only), a plug-in crystal unit known as the CDA-T, provides a low frequency output of 300 kc to 500 kc, coupled direct to the Power Amplifier stage and a high frequency out-

put which utilizes one or more of the transmitters frequency multiplier stages to cover a frequency range of 1670kc to 18,000 kc. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 indicate the basic oscillator frequencies for each of the twelve high frequency dial positions, along with the multiplication factors, the frequency multiplier stages used and their frequency output.

(1) VFO OPERATION—MODELS AN/ART-13A AND AN/ART-13B

(a) HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR AND MULTIPLIER STAGES.—When transmission frequencies in 2000kc to 18,100 kc range are required, the V101 High Frequency Oscillator is used. Output of this oscillator is fed into the First Frequency Multiplier stage where the frequency is doubled, tripled, or quadrupled as required. Further frequency multiplication is required to obtain frequencies above 6.0 megacycles and a Second Frequency Multiplier stage is provided for that purpose. The second multiplier acts only as a frequency tripler and is not used for generation of transmission frequencies below 6.0 megacycles. Thus, for transmission frequencies in the range 2.0 to 6.0 megacycles, the Second Frequency Multiplier is disconnected and the output of the First Frequency Multiplier is fed directly to the Power Amplifier stage. For transmission frequencies in the range 6.0 to 18.1 megacycles, the Second Frequency Multiplier is connected into the system and the output of the First Frequency Multiplier is fed to the Second Frequency Multiplier. Output of the Second Frequency Multiplier is then coupled to the Power Amplifier stage.

(b) LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.—When transmission frequencies in the 200 kc to 600 kc range are required, the Low Frequency Oscillator is used. Output of this oscillator is fed directly to the Power Amplifier Stage. The High Frequency Oscillator and both multiplier stages are not used.

c. MODULATION.—The carrier frequency may be "keyed" for Continuous Wave (CW) or Tone Modulated Continuous Wave (MCW) emission. Voice modulation may also be accomplished. The three types of emission, CW, MCW, or VOICE are selected by means of a manually operated switch knob on the control panel of the transmitter or the control panel of the Control Unit.

d. FIRST AUDIO AMPLIFIER, AUDIO DRIVER, AND MODULATOR.—When Voice is used, the input from either a carbon or dynamic microphone is coupled to the First Audio Amplifier Stage. Output of the amplifier is fed to the Audio Driver Stage which develops sufficient audio power to "drive" the Modulator Stage. The Modulator Stage is then coupled to

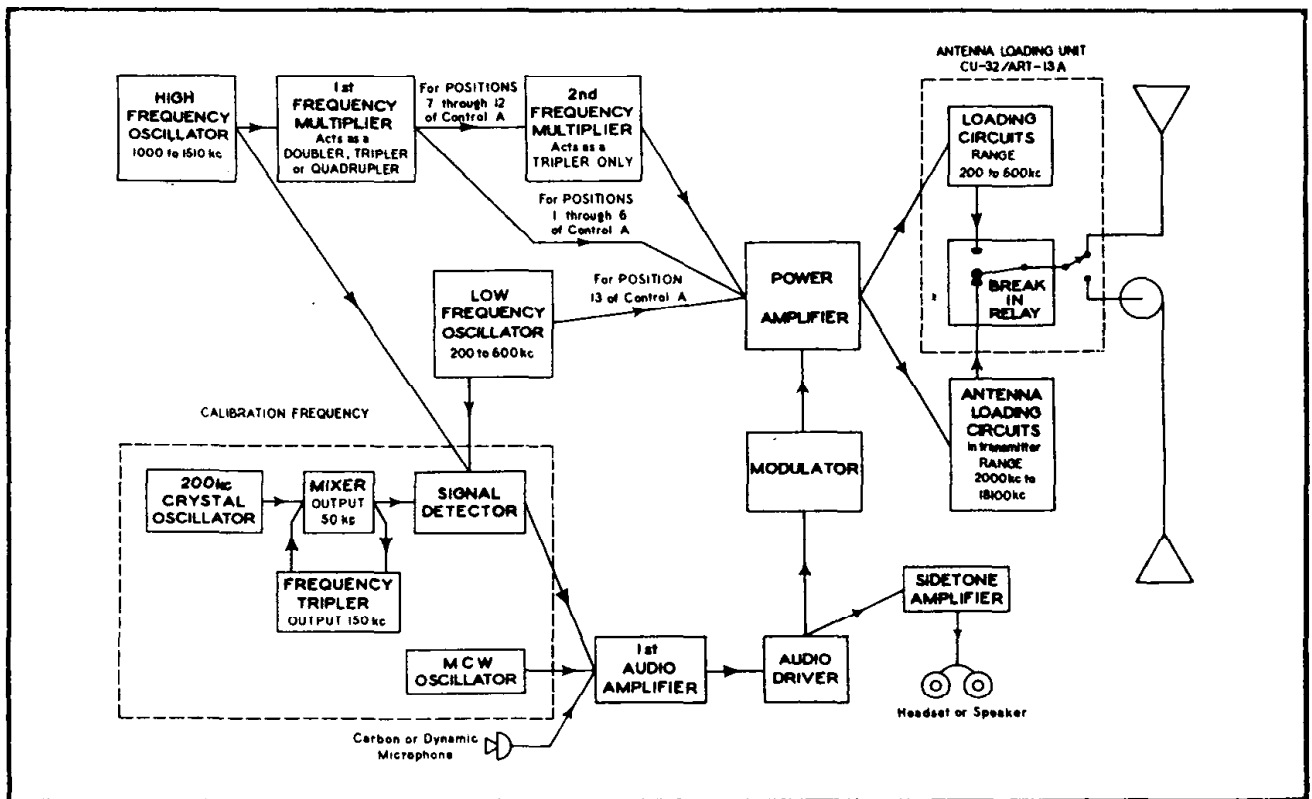


Figure 4-1. Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A — Block Diagram

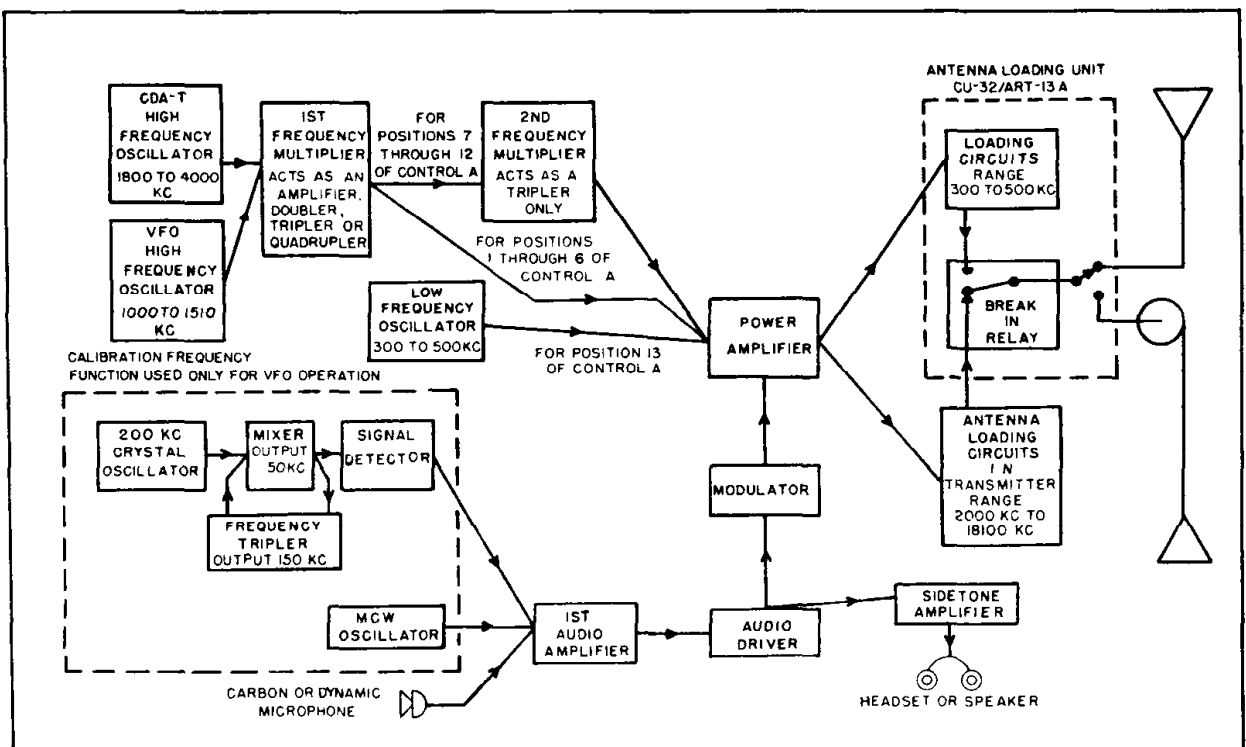


Figure 4-1A. Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13B — Block Diagram

the Power Amplifier to accomplish Voice modulation of the carrier.

e. MCW OSCILLATOR.—A separate audio oscillator, known as the MCW Oscillator, is provided to generate approximately a 1000 cycle tone that is used for modulation of the carrier frequency when MCW emission is selected. The output of the MCW oscillator is coupled to the input of the First Audio Amplifier when transmitter is used for CW or MCW emission. This audible tone then passes through Audio Driver Stage, Modulator Stage, and to Power Amplifier to modulate the carrier. (NOTE: When using CW emission, modulator stage is not in operation thus preventing this audible tone from modulating the carrier.) Operation of the telegraph key will "key" the MCW Oscillator as well as the Carrier Oscillator (High or Low Frequency Oscillator) and the Power Amplifier Stage.

f. POWER AMPLIFICATION AND ANTENNA COUPLING.—The Power Amplifier Stage provides for power amplification of the modulated carrier. Output of this stage is connected to an antenna loading circuit where power is delivered to the antenna. Two separate antenna loading circuits are provided. The loading circuits in Radio Transmitters T-47A/ART-13 (AN/ART-13A) and T-412/ART-13B (AN/ART-13B) are used for transmission frequencies in the range 1670 kc to 18,100 kc. A separate unit known as Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A is equipped with the loading circuits for transmission frequencies in the range 200 kc to 600 kc. Separate output terminals on the transmitter are used to connect both the low frequency and high frequency output to two separate terminals on Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A. The low frequency input connects to the loading circuits within the loading unit. Output from these circuits passes to a "break-in" relay also incorporated in the loading unit. This relay also handles the high frequency output of the transmitter. When transmitter is operated in the 1670 kc to 18,100 kc frequency range, the "break-in" relay in Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A is not operated and its contacts provide a closed path for connection of high frequency terminal to the antenna directly. When transmitter is operated in 200 kc to 600 kc frequency range, the relay in Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A is operated by the telegraph key or microphone switch. The antenna is then connected to the output of the low frequency loading circuits in the unit; thus permitting power to be delivered to antenna whenever the telegraph key or microphone switch is depressed. When the telegraph key or microphone switch is released, the relay reconnects the antenna to the high frequency antenna terminal of the transmitter. The high frequency antenna terminal of the transmitter is connected to the receiver antenna terminal whenever the telegraph key or microphone switch is released thus providing for "break-in" operation of an associated radio receiving set.

g. ANTENNAS.—The output of the Antenna Load-

ing Unit may be connected to either a Trailing Wire or a Fixed Aircraft Antenna. Two separate antenna terminals are provided. A manually operated switch on the Loading Unit is used to select either antenna.

h. SIDETONE AMPLIFIER.—A portion of the output from the Audio Driver Stage is coupled to a separate audio amplifier known as the Sidetone Amplifier. Output from this amplifier is used to operate the headset or a speaker. The Sidetone Amplifier provides for monitoring the code or voice that modulates the carrier. It also provides a means of listening to the output of the CFI Unit that is used in checking calibration of the high or low frequency oscillators. This action is described more fully in the following paragraph.

i. CALIBRATION FREQUENCY INDICATOR ("CFI") UNIT.—This unit, used only with VFO operation, consists of four major circuits which operate to provide a constant 50 kc signal (rich in harmonics) that is then mixed with output of either the high or low frequency oscillator to produce an audible beat note. Calibration of the carrier frequency oscillator can then be checked at numerous points by "zero beating" the 50 kc standard against the carrier frequency oscillator. A beat note will be heard when the carrier frequency or its harmonics are approximately equal to some harmonic of the 50 kc standard.

j. GENERATION.—Generation of the 50 kc signal in the CFI Unit is accomplished by using a circuit known as a regenerative frequency divider. The circuit produces a 50 kc fundamental frequency and harmonic output voltages while using a 200 kc crystal as the controlling standard. The output of the 200 kc Crystal Controlled Oscillator and the 150 kc output of a Frequency Tripler Stage are both fed to a Mixer Stage. The difference frequency (50 kc) is present in the output of the Mixer Stage. A portion of this 50 kc signal is fed back to the Frequency Tripler Stage to provide the 150 kc output of that stage. It is the 50 kc signal that is obtained from the Mixer Stage that is used to "beat against" (or mix with) the carrier frequency oscillator of the transmitter and is introduced into the Signal Detector Stage in the CFI Unit to produce an audible beat note.

k. OUTPUT.—Output from the Signal Detector in the CFI Unit is coupled to the First Audio Amplifier. The audible beat note is further amplified in passing through the Audio Driver Stage and the Sidetone Amplifier to the headset.

(2) CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OPERATION— MODEL AN/ART-13B

(a) HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR AND MULTIPLIER STAGES.—The high frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit covers a frequency range of 1670 kc to 3600 kc, and its output is fed to the First Frequency Multiplier stage. The First Frequency Multiplier stage functions as a straight through amplifier or as a doubler, depending on the desired transmitter output frequency. For transmission frequencies in the range of 1.67 to 6.0 megacycles, the output of this First Frequency Multiplier

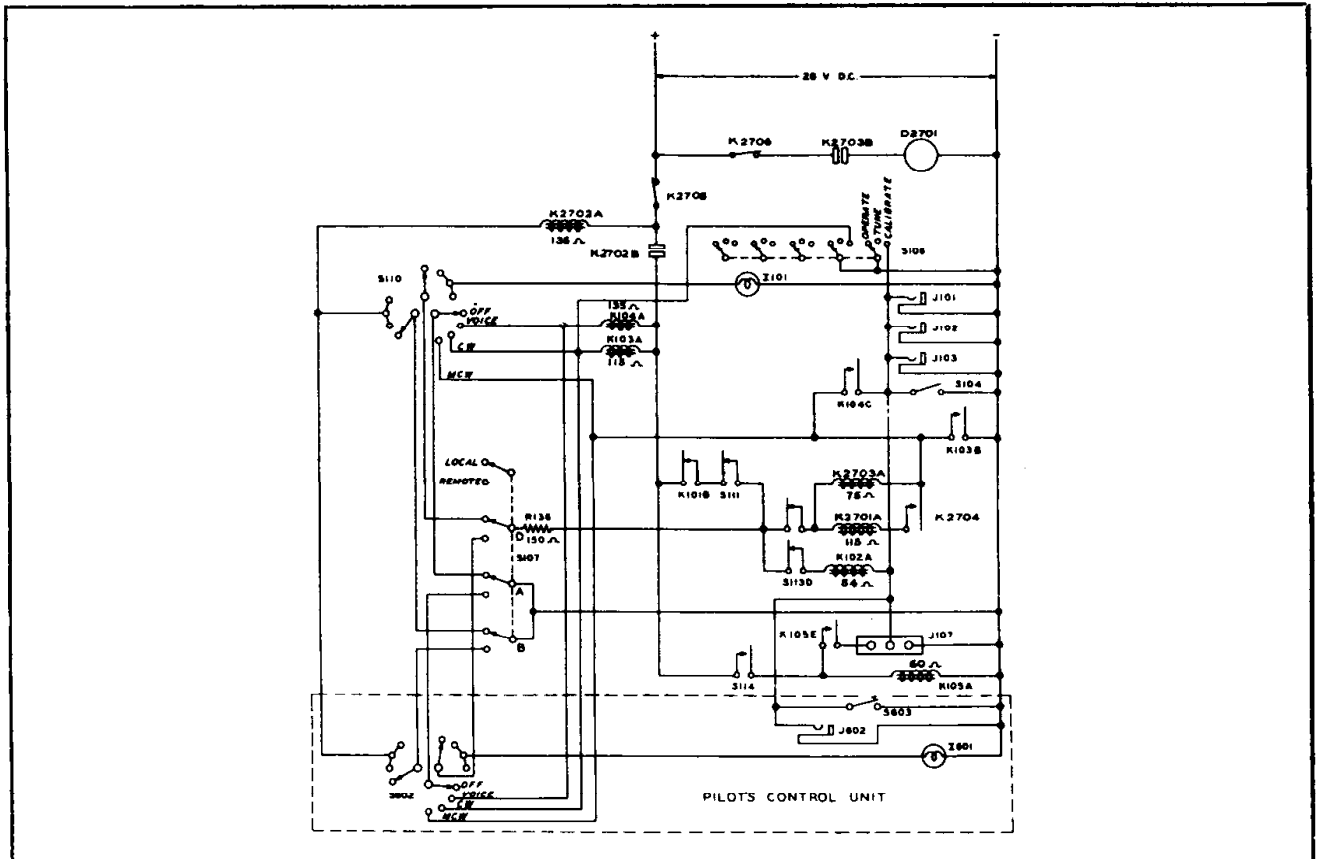


Figure 4-2. Power Control Circuits

stage couples directly to the Power Amplifier. If frequencies between 6.0 and 18.0 megacycles are desired, the output of the First Frequency Multiplier stage is fed to the Second Frequency Multiplier stage which functions as a frequency tripler, whose output couples

to the final amplifier.

(b) LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR.—When transmission frequencies in the 300 kc to 500 kc range are required, the low frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit is utilized. Output of this oscillator is fed directly

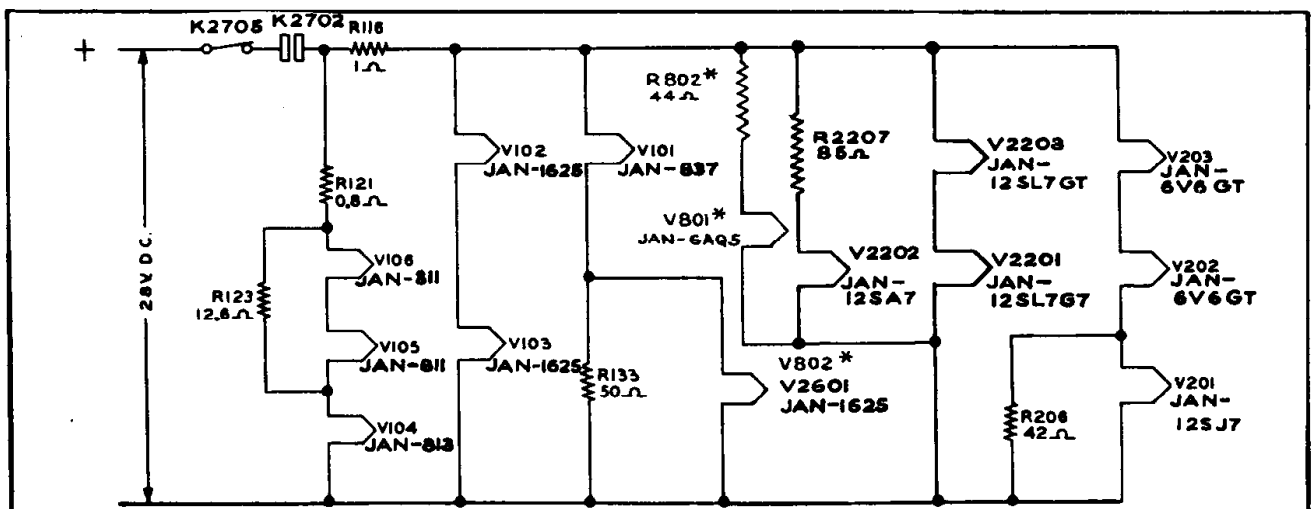


Figure 4-3. Filament Circuits AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

to the Power Amplifier stage. The high frequency oscillators and the multiplier stages are not used.

(3) **CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OPERATION—HIGH FREQUENCY.**—The high frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit, in conjunction with the frequency multiplier stages of the basic transmitter provide twenty crystal-controlled output frequencies in the range 1670 kc to 18,000 kc. Utilizing the autotune selection system and manually operated controls on the CDA-T panel, any one of these 20 preset frequencies may be selected without circuit readjustments.

(a) Utilizing a modified Pierce crystal oscillator circuit, this high frequency oscillator employs a Type JAN-6AQ5 tube (V801) and operates over the range of 1670 kc to 4000 kc. The output frequency of the oscillator will always be the frequency of the crystal in the circuit. The twenty crystals utilized to cover the above range are divided into two groups, "A" and "B", with ten crystals in each group. Group selection is accomplished by manually operating the "A-B" switch, S801, located on the CDA-T panel. This switch actuates the "A-B" relay (K811) which selects one group of crystals, shorting out the other group. Individual selection of crystals within a group functions through the autotune system, using positions 1 through 10 of the "CHANNEL" switch. When the autotune has cycled control "A" to the desired position, switch S109 which is mechanically coupled to the "A" control autotune motor, supplies relay operating voltage to one of the ten crystal relays (K801 through K810) which connects the selected crystal to the grid circuit of oscillator tube, V801. Oscillator operation is controlled by opening the cathode lead of V801 as previously described in this section, paragraph 2.d.(2A). Oscillator frequency range for each of the 12 positions of the "A" control are outlined in table 2-2.

(b) The output of the crystal oscillator is coupled through capacitor C150 and resistor R139 to the input of the First Frequency Multiplier stage. For transmitter output frequencies between 1.67 and 6.0 megacycles, this frequency multiplier stage couples directly to the Power Amplifier stage. For frequencies between 6.0 and 18.0 megacycles, the output of the First Frequency Multiplier stage is fed to the Second Frequency Multiplier. The First Frequency Multiplier operates as a straight through amplifier or as a frequency doubler, depending on the transmitter output frequency range desired. For positions 1 through 3 and 7 through 10 of the "A" control, it is an amplifier with its frequency output the same as the crystal. In positions 4 through 6, 11 and 12 of the "A" control, it is a frequency doubler, with its output frequency twice that of the crystal.

(c) The Second Frequency Multiplier stage always operates as a frequency tripler and is used for positions 7 through 12 of the "A" control. Its output couples to the Power Amplifier.

(d) All Power Amplifier and Output circuits operate exactly as outlined previously in paragraph

2.g.(6) of this section.

(4) **CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED—LOW FREQUENCY.**—The low frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit employs a Type JAN-1625 beam pentode tube V802 in a modified Pierce oscillator circuit to cover the frequency range of 300 to 500 kc. Three crystal sockets, one of which accommodates a dual type crystal holder, permit four channel low frequency operation. Switching from one frequency to another is accomplished through the 4-position rotary switch (S802) which shunts out all crystals not in use. An iron core plate choke (L803) may be varied to obtain resonance and provide maximum oscillator output. Screen and plate voltage for V802 is obtained from a tap on the dynamotor low voltage bleeder. Oscillator operation is controlled by opening the cathode lead of V802 as indicated in figure 4-5A. This cathode returns to ground through switch S114 (which is mechanically operated by the "A" control); through relay K106 (controlled by the "VFO-XTAL" switch S802), and finally through the keying relay contacts K102E. For low frequency operation, control "A" must be in position 13, which couples the oscillator output through the Second Multiplier range switch S103, to the grid of the Power Amplifier tube, V104. Frequency output of this oscillator is always the frequency of the crystal in the circuit.

2. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CIRCUITS.

Simplified schematic diagrams of the basic circuits are presented to complement the discussion. Where Eicor Dynamotor Unit DY-17A/ART-13A is used, basic theory and function apply, but there are differences in reference symbols and circuitry. Referring to Figure 8-41A schematic diagram, note that S2701, S2702 and S2703 correspond to K2705, K2706 and K2704 respectively; also, the filters are sealed assemblies.

a. **POWER CONTROL CIRCUITS.**—Primary power to the dynamotor is controlled by contactors located in Dynamotor DY-17/ART-13A. All relays and contactors which require energizing operate from the 28 V d-c power source. Relays K2705 and K2706 are thermal-operated overload relays which protect the equipment from damage due to overloads. Relay K2704 is a pressure-operated switch which requires no power; it operates when the atmospheric pressure is reduced to that corresponding to altitudes between 20,000 and 25,000 feet above sea level. Complete control of all power contactors is possible from either the transmitter or the remote position.

(1) Figure 4-2 shows a simplified schematic of the power control circuits.

(2) Relays K2705 and K2706 are normally closed and operate to break the primary circuits when an overload occurs. These relays may be returned to the normal position by pressing the "RESET" buttons located on the Dynamotor Unit. Primary overload relay K2705 is designated as TRANSMITTER RESET

and dynamotor overload relay K2706 as DYNAMOTOR RESET. With the overload relays K2705 and K2706 in normally closed positions and the "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch, S107, in the "LOCAL" position, placing the "EMISSION" selector switch, S110, in the "VOICE" position will complete the circuit necessary for the operation of the primary power contactor, K2702. The primary power contactor coil, K2702A, is energized by the circuit through LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107, EMISSION selector switch S110, primary power contactor coil K2702A and the contacts of primary overload relay K2705. When the power control relay, K2702, has operated, the circuit necessary for the operation of the "voice" relay, K104, is completed through the contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, "voice" relay coil K104A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. If the power level switch, S106, is in either the "TUNE" or "OPERATE" position, it is necessary to operate the TEST switch, S104, or to complete the circuit through the throttle switch jack, J101, MICROPHONE jack J102, or KEY jack J103, before the dynamotor input relay, K2703A, will operate.

(3) Operating the EMISSION selector switch, S110, to the CW position completes the circuit necessary for the operation of CW relay K103, through the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107, EMISSION selector switch S110, and CW relay coil K103A. When the CW relay, K103, has operated, the coil of dynamotor input relay K2703 is energized through the contacts of CW relay K103B, dynamotor input relay coil K2703A, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, motor control relay contacts K101B, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, and the normally closed contacts of overload relay K2705.

(4) If the EMISSION selector switch, S110, is operated to the MCW position, the primary power contactor K2702, is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of overload relay K2705, the coil of primary power contactor K2702, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. Dynamotor input relay K2703 is energized by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, dynamotor input relay coil K2703A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. The operation of dynamotor input relay K2703 closes the contacts of this relay and applies power to the motor section of dynamotor D2701 through the normally closed contacts of dynamotor overload relay K2706.

(5) If the power level switch S106 is operated to the "CALIBRATE" position, CW relay K103 is oper-

ated through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, CW relay coil K103A and the contacts of power level switch S106. The dynamotor input relay, K2703, is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, dynamotor input relay coil K2703A, and CW relay contacts K103B.

(6) With LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 in the local position the primary power contactor, K2702, and the transmitter panel pilot lamp, I101, will be energized when the EMISSION selector switch, S110, is in any position other than the "OFF" position. Primary power contactor K2702 will be operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor coil K2702A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. The pilot lamp, I101, will be energized through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, the pilot lamp series resistor, R136, the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 and the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110.

(7) When the LOCAL-REMOTE switch, S107, is placed in the "REMOTE" position, control of all power circuits is transferred from the transmitter panel controls to the controls located on the remote control unit.

Note

Operation of the control panel is identical to that of the control box described below except that there is no key or microphone jack on the panel.

(8) If the EMISSION selector switch, S602, is placed in the "VOICE" position, the primary power contactor, K2702, is energized by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor coil K2702A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. To complete the circuit necessary for the operation of the dynamotor input relay, K2703, the telegraph key, S603, must be operated or the microphone jack, J602, circuit must be completed. The "voice" relay, K104, is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, "voice" relay coil K104A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. The dynamotor input relay, K2703, is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of pri-

mary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, dynamotor input relay coil K2703, "voice" relay contacts K104C and telegraph key S602 or microphone jack J602.

(9) When the EMISSION selector switch, S602, is operated to the CW position, the CW relay, K103, is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, CW relay coil K103A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602 and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. The operation of CW relay K103 completes the circuit necessary for the operation of dynamotor input relay K2703. Dynamotor input relay K2703 is operated by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, dynamotor input relay coil K2703A and CW relay contacts K103B. The operation of the dynamotor input relay, K2703, applies power to the motor section of dynamotor D2701 through the normally closed contacts of dynamotor overload relay K2705 and dynamotor input relay contacts K2703B.

(10) If the EMISSION selector switch, S602, is operated to the MCW position, primary power contactor K2702 is held operated and dynamotor input relay K2703 is energized through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, dynamotor input relay coil K2703A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602 and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107.

(11) LOCAL-REMOTE CIRCUITS

(a) AN/ART-13A

With LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 in the "REMOTE" position the primary power contactor, K2702, and the pilot lamp, I601, are energized when EMISSION selector switch S602 is in any position other than the "OFF" position. Primary power contactor K2702 is energized through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor coil K2702A, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602, and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107. The pilot lamp, I601, is energized by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, pilot lamp series resistor R136, the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 and the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S602.

(b) AN/ART-13B

Supplementing the LOCAL-REMOTE circuits as outlined in the preceding paragraph, the AN/ART-13B utilizes an additional single pole, double throw wafer on "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch S107. For crystal-controlled operation, this wafer connects to an "A-B" toggle switch on the remote control unit and to the "A-B" relay (K811) and "A-B" switch (S801) of the CDA-T unit. With the "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in the "LOCAL" position, S801 controls operation of the "A-B" relay, changing the group of crystals as desired. With the "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch in the "REMOTE" position, the "A-B" toggle switch of the remote unit controls the crystal group switching.

(12) The power change relay, K2701, operates when the pressure is reduced to a pressure corresponding to altitudes between 20,000 and 25,000 feet above sea level by the operation of the pressure operated relay, K2704. If the transmitter is operating with VOICE emission, power change relay coil K2701A is energized by the circuit through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, power change relay coil K2701A, the contacts of pressure operated relay K2704, the contacts of "voice" relay K104 and the closed circuit of MICROPHONE jack J102. If the transmitter is operating with CW emission and pressure operated relay K2704 has operated, the operating circuit for power change relay K2701 is through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, power change relay coil K2701A, the contacts of pressure operated relay K2704 and CW relay contacts K103B. If the transmitter is operating with MCW emission, the energizing circuit for power change relay K2701 is through the normally closed contacts of primary overload relay K2705, primary power contactor contacts K2702B, Autotune motor control relay contacts K101B, the contacts of Autotune limit switch section S111, the contacts of safety interlock switch S117, power change relay coil K2701A, the contacts of pressure operated relay K2704, the contacts of EMISSION selector switch S110 or S602 and the contacts of LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107.

b. FILAMENT CIRCUITS.—The filament power circuits of the transmitter are a combination of series and parallel connections. The filaments are supplied with power from the 28 volt d-c source. Figure 4-3, covering Model AN/ART-13A and Figure 4-3A covering Model AN/ART-13B, show the filament circuits in simplified form. All filament power is controlled by primary power contactor contacts K2702. The primary overload relay, K2705, operates to break the fila-

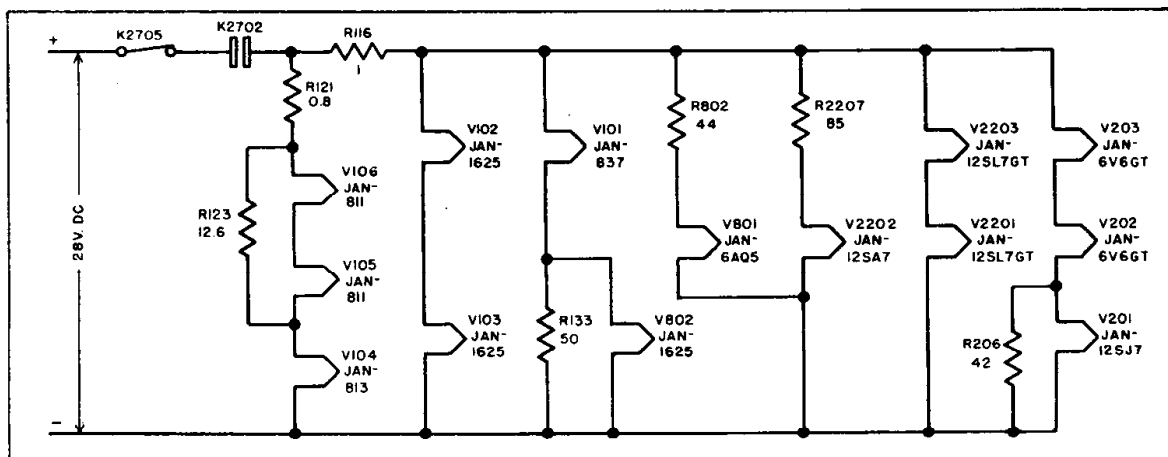


Figure 4-3A. Filament Circuits — AN/ART-13B

ment circuit when an overload occurs in the filament or associated circuits.

c. HIGH VOLTAGE CIRCUITS.—Figure 4-4 shows, in simplified form, the high voltage circuits employed in the equipment.

(1) The dynamotor employs an armature with dual windings and two commutators to give output voltages of 400 volts d-c and 750 volts d-c. (The Eicor unit has slightly higher output voltages of 410 and 780.) To obtain the high voltage necessary for application to the power amplifier and modulator tubes, the 400 volt output is connected in series with the 750 volt output of the dynamotor. On the diagrams, figure 4-4 and figure 8-42, the low voltage section of the dynamotor is designated as G1 and the high voltage section is

designated as G2. When the power change relay, K2701, is in the normal position the positive lead from low voltage dynamotor section G1 is connected to the negative lead of high voltage dynamotor section G2 through the contacts of power change relay K2701, and milliammeter multiple resistor R2701B. The circuit necessary to energize the coil of power change relay K2701 is completed by the operation of the pressure-operated relay, K2704. When power change relay K2701 operates, the negative lead of high voltage dynamotor section G2 is disconnected from the positive lead of low voltage dynamotor section G1 and is grounded through milliammeter multiplier resistor R2701A and B and the contacts of power change relay K2701. Spark suppressing circuits have been in-

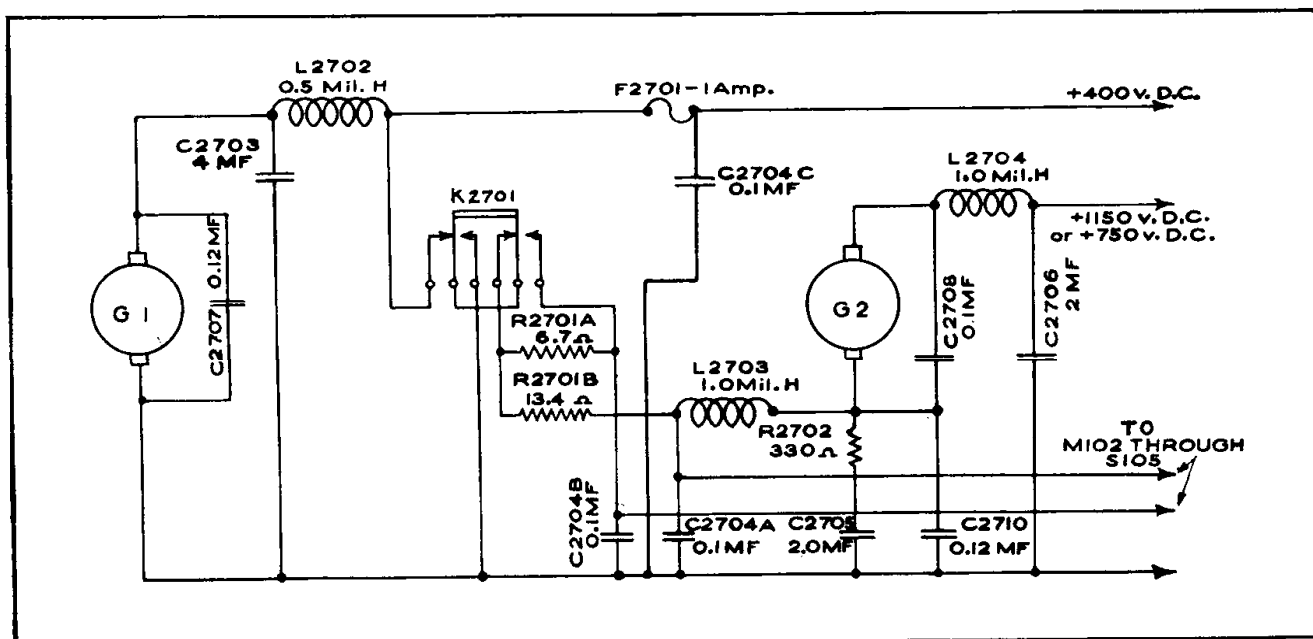


Figure 4-4. High Voltage Circuits

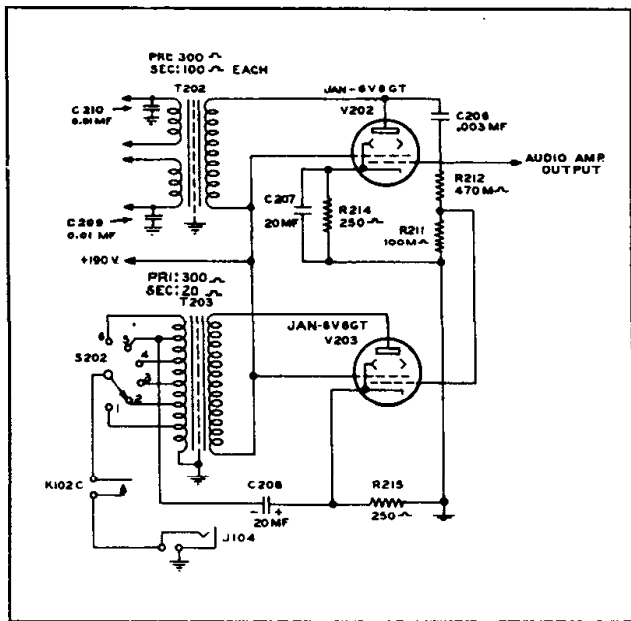


Figure 4-8. Sidetone Amplifier Circuit

(2) MODULATOR.—The modulator employs two Type JAN-811 high mu triodes connected in push-pull, and operating Class B. The modulators are capable of modulating the carrier (100 watts nominal) at least 90% with full voltage applied to the power amplifier. While the JAN-811 is essentially a zero bias tube when used with plate voltages as high as 1150 volts d-c, it becomes necessary to apply some bias to the grid of the tube to keep the static plate current as low as practicable. In this application the bias is obtained from the 28-volt d-c supply by utilizing the average voltage drop through the filaments of the tubes to obtain equal voltage for application to the grids of both modulator tubes. The output of the modulators is coupled to the r-f circuit by modulation transformer T101 (see fig. 4-7). Both the screen and plate of the final amplifier tube, V104, are modulated. The full output voltage of the dynamotor 1150 volts d-c, is applied to the plates of the modulator tubes, V105 and V106. "CW" relay contacts K103B remove plate voltage from the modulators when "CW" emission is selected.

(3) SIDETONE AMPLIFIER.—A sidetone amplifier is incorporated in the same unit as the two stage speech amplifier.

The amplifier employs a Type JAN-6V6GT beam pentode tube, V203. The output of the audio driver tube, V202, in addition to being applied to the primary of driver transformer T202, is applied to a voltage dividing system consisting of C206, R211 and R212. (See fig. 4-8). The grid of the sidetone amplifier tube, V203, is coupled to the junction of R211 and R212 and the voltage developed across resistor R211 drives the grid of V203 to provide sufficient output from the sidetone amplifier to operate headphones or speaker. The output of sidetone amplifier tube V203

is coupled to the "SIDETONE" jack, J104, by "SIDETONE" impedance matching transformer T203 through sidetone "OUTPUT" switch S202 and keying relay contacts K102C. The turns-ratio of "SIDETONE" impedance matching transformer T203 may be varied by operating the sidetone "OUTPUT" switch S202. The output of the sidetone amplifier is keyed by the operation of keying relay K102. The "SIDETONE" jack, J104, may be connected in parallel with auxiliary jack J105 by connecting a jumper between terminals 26 and 27 of cable connector J106. The necessary plate and screen voltages for the sidetone amplifier are obtained by tapping the bleeder system of the low voltage output of the dynamotor.

(4) "MCW" OSCILLATOR.—The "MCW" audio tone oscillator utilizes a Type JAN-12SL7GT dual triode tube, V2203. One triode section of this tube is used for the "MCW" audio oscillator and the other triode section is used in conjunction with the CFI Unit which is described in the next paragraph. The "MCW" oscillator is in operation whenever keying relay contacts K102F apply voltage to the plate of "MCW" oscillator tube, V2203, when keying relay K102 is operated (see fig. 4-9). The audio frequency output of the "MCW" oscillator is controlled by varying "MCW" output control resistor R2201. A screwdriver slot for varying resistor R2201 is accessible through a hole at the rear of the "MCW-CFI" Unit. The voltage developed across MCW output control resistor R2201 is coupled to the input of the speech amplifier through "VOICE" relay contacts K104B and the contacts of power level switch, S106. When "VOICE" emission has been selected, "VOICE" relay contacts K104B disconnect the output of the "MCW" oscillator tube, V2203, from the input circuit of the speech amplifier. During periods of "CW" transmission the "MCW" oscillator is keyed and the output is fed to the input of the speech amplifier. The output of the sidetone amplifier provides a means of monitoring the keying.

f. "CFI" CALIBRATION OSCILLATOR UNIT.—A regenerative frequency divider circuit is employed

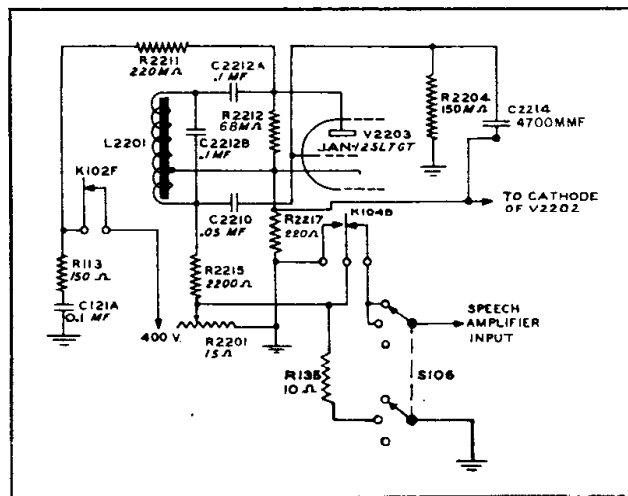


Figure 4-9. MCW Oscillator Circuit

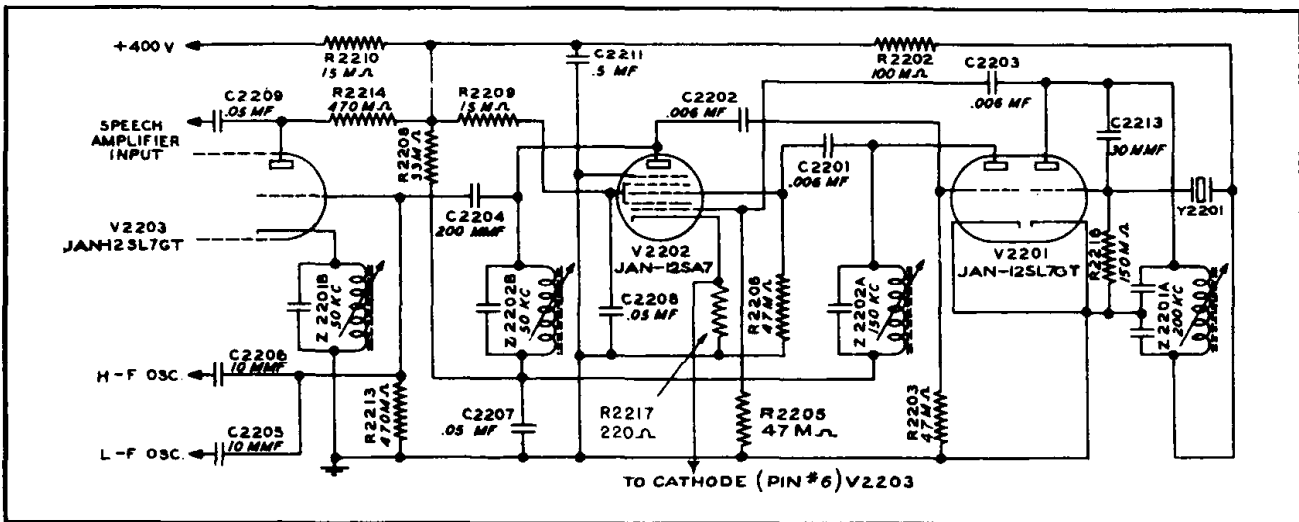


Figure 4-10. CFI Oscillator Circuits

in the "CFI" Unit to obtain a stable 50-kc fundamental frequency and harmonics that are used to check the frequency of the carrier oscillator of the transmitter. The circuit utilizes a 200-kc crystal as the controlling standard. A simplified schematic diagram of this oscillator is shown in figure 4-10. Both triode sections of a JAN-12SL7GT tube, V2201, a JAN-12SA7 pentagrid converter tube, V2202, and one section of another JAN-12SL7GT tube, V2203, are used in the calibration oscillator. Plate voltage is supplied to these tubes from the low voltage output section of the dynamotor and is applied when the power level switch S106 is operated to the "CALIBRATE" position. Operating power level switch S106 to "TUNE" or "OPERATE" positions removes the plate voltage from the "CFI" tubes and disables the circuit.

200 kc, plus random tube and circuit noises, to appear on the injector grid of JAN-12SA7 mixer tube V2202. The random noises appearing on the plate of JAN-12SA7 excites frequency tripler section of JAN-12SL7GT tube V2201. Since the plate circuit of this section of JAN-12SL7GT tube V2201 is tuned to 150 kc, only the 150-kc components of the random noises are amplified. This 150-kc component of random noise is then impressed on control grid of JAN-12S7 mixer tube. Since the plate circuit of the JAN-12SA7 is tuned to 50 kc, the 50-kc difference frequency produced by the combination of a 200-kc voltage and a 150-kc voltage appearing in the JAN-12SA7 tube, is the frequency amplified. This 50-kc voltage continues to excite the second triode section of V2201, which because of its tuned 150-kc plate circuit, triples the frequency and sustains the 150-kc voltage on the JAN 12SA7 grid. The 50-kc voltage appearing on the JAN-12SA7 plate becomes the calibration frequency.

(1) The application of plate voltage to the oscillator section of JAN-12SL7GT tube V2201, starts the 200-kc crystal oscillator. This produces a frequency of

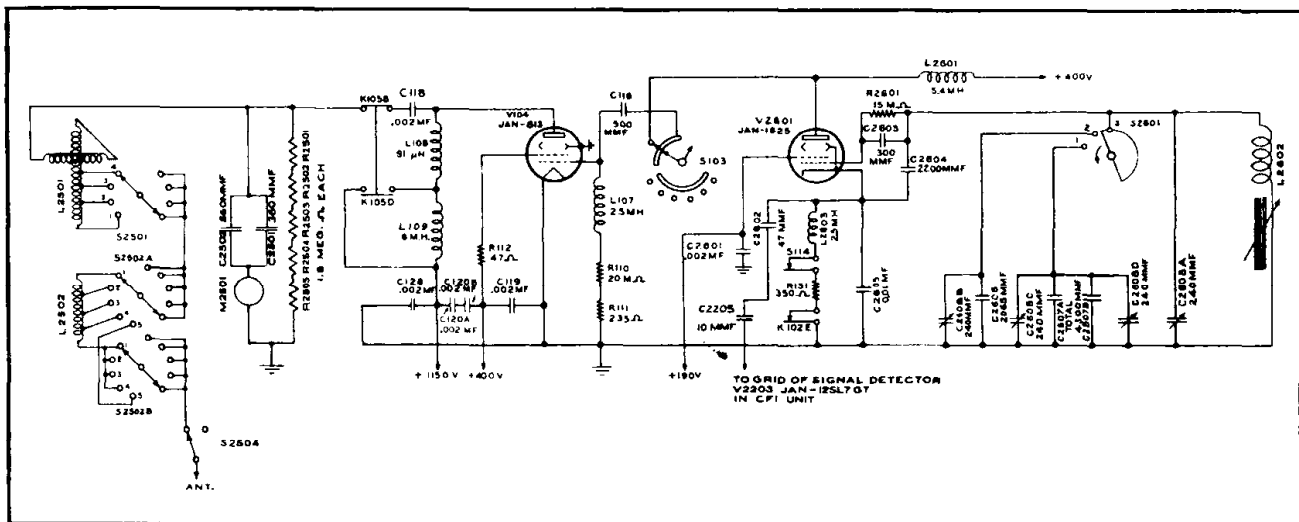


Figure 4-11. VFO Low Frequency R-F Circuits AN/ART-13A

(2) One triode section of the second JAN-12SL7GT tube, V2203, is employed as a signal detector. A portion of the 50-kc voltage appearing on the plate of JAN-12SA7 tube, V2202, is coupled to the grid of V2203 by capacitor C2204. Depending upon the transmission frequency selected, a portion of the output of the low frequency oscillator or the high frequency oscillator is coupled to the grid of V2203 by capacitor C2206 or C2205. The beat note that is generated in the signal detector is coupled to the input of the first amplifier by capacitor C2209.

(3) When power level switch S106 is operated to the "CALIBRATE" position, the circuit from capacitor C2209 to the input of the first audio amplifier is completed and the output of the signal detector will be heard through the sidetone circuits of the transmitter.

(4) The second triode section of V2203 is utilized as the "MCW" audio oscillator. A description of this circuit is given in paragraph 2e(4) entitled "MCW OSCILLATOR."

(5) The inductor tuning screws that protrude through the sides of the shield cans containing tank circuits Z2201A, Z2201B, Z2202A and Z2202B should not be disturbed for any reason unless the alignment procedure is thoroughly understood. The alignment of these circuits is described in the Maintenance section of this manual.

g. RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUITS

RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A.

Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 employs two r-f systems. One system covers the frequency range 200 kc to 600 kc and the other system the frequency range 2000 kc to 18,100 kc. Separate oscillator tubes are employed for each frequency range. The same power amplifier tube serves both systems.

(1) LOW-FREQUENCY R-F CIRCUITS.—The l-f oscillator employs a Type JAN-1625 beam pentode tube, V2601. This oscillator operates in the frequency range 200 kc to 600 kc. Frequency range is covered in three bands which have the following individual ranges:

200 kc to 285 kc
285 kc to 415 kc
415 kc to 600 kc

A combination of capacitive and inductive grid tuning is employed. The l-f oscillator "COARSE" tuning switch, S2601 (control "F"), varies the grid circuit capacity by increasing the number of padding capacitors connected in the circuit as the switch is rotated toward the lowest frequency position (see fig. 4-11). Trimmer capacitors have been connected in parallel with the padding capacitors to provide means of fine adjustment of grid circuit capacity. These trimming capacitors are of the ceramic type and the capacity of each may be varied by rotating one plate with

respect to the other. In spite of the small physical size, this type of capacitor provides a means of varying the capacity over a wide range. With the end points of the frequency band set and the trimmer capacitors adjusted to give some overlap in each position of l-f oscillator "COARSE" tuning switch S2601, all fine frequency adjustments within the frequency range of each switch position are made by varying the inductance of the inductor L2602. The inductance of L2602 is altered by adjusting the position of the core, which is actuated by a tuning screw. The position of the tuning core within the inductor is determined by control G. When l-f operation is desired and the l-f (13) position of control A has been selected, the cathode circuit of the l-f oscillator tube, V2601 is coupled through the contacts of oscillator selecting switch S114 and bias resistor R131 to keying relay contacts K102E of keying relay K102. Operation of keying relay K102 completes the cathode circuit to ground. Screen voltage for l-f oscillator tube V2601 is obtained by tapping the dynamotor low voltage output bleeder. The output of l-f oscillator tube V2601 is coupled to the grid of the final amplifier tube, V104, by second multiplier range switch S103 when control A is operated in the l-f position. Selecting l-f operation operates output circuit selecting relay K105 which connects the plate circuit of final amplifier tube V104 to the external loading circuits in Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A. The h-f output network is completely removed from the circuit by the operation of output circuit selecting relay K105. Output circuit selecting relay contacts K105D remove the shorting connection across the plate choke, L109. Screen voltage for final amplifier tube V104 is obtained from the low voltage output of the dynamotor. The full voltage of the high voltage section of the dynamotor is applied to the plate of final amplifier tube V104. The external loading coil in addition to being an antenna loading coil is also the power amplifier plate tank circuit. A tapped inductor and variometer provides means of adjusting the power amplifier plate tank tuning.

(2) HIGH FREQUENCY R-F CIRCUITS.—The h-f oscillator employs a pentode Type JAN-837 tube, V101, in a variable frequency oscillator circuit. The oscillator operates within the frequency range 1000 kc to 1510 kc. This frequency range is covered in two bands, 1000 kc to 1200 kc, and 1200 kc to 1510 kc. The band of frequencies within which output is obtained, is dependent on the position of h-f oscillator range switch S101. Capacitors C101 and C135, (see fig. 4-12) are connected in the grid circuit of the h-f oscillator tube V101, by h-f oscillator range switch S101 which is operated by control A. Alternate positions of control A add or remove the padding capacitors C101 and C135. With control A in the 2.0-mc to 2.4-mc position h-f oscillator range switch S101 is closed, giving the maximum grid circuit capacitance

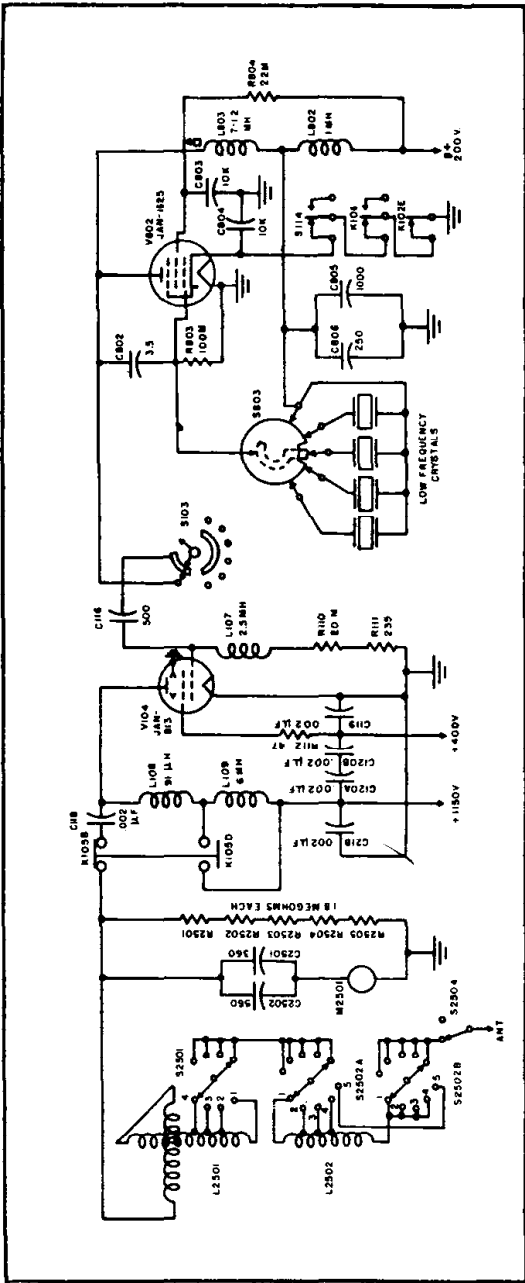


Figure 4-11A. Low Frequency R-F Circuits - Crystal-Controlled Operation - AN/ART-13B

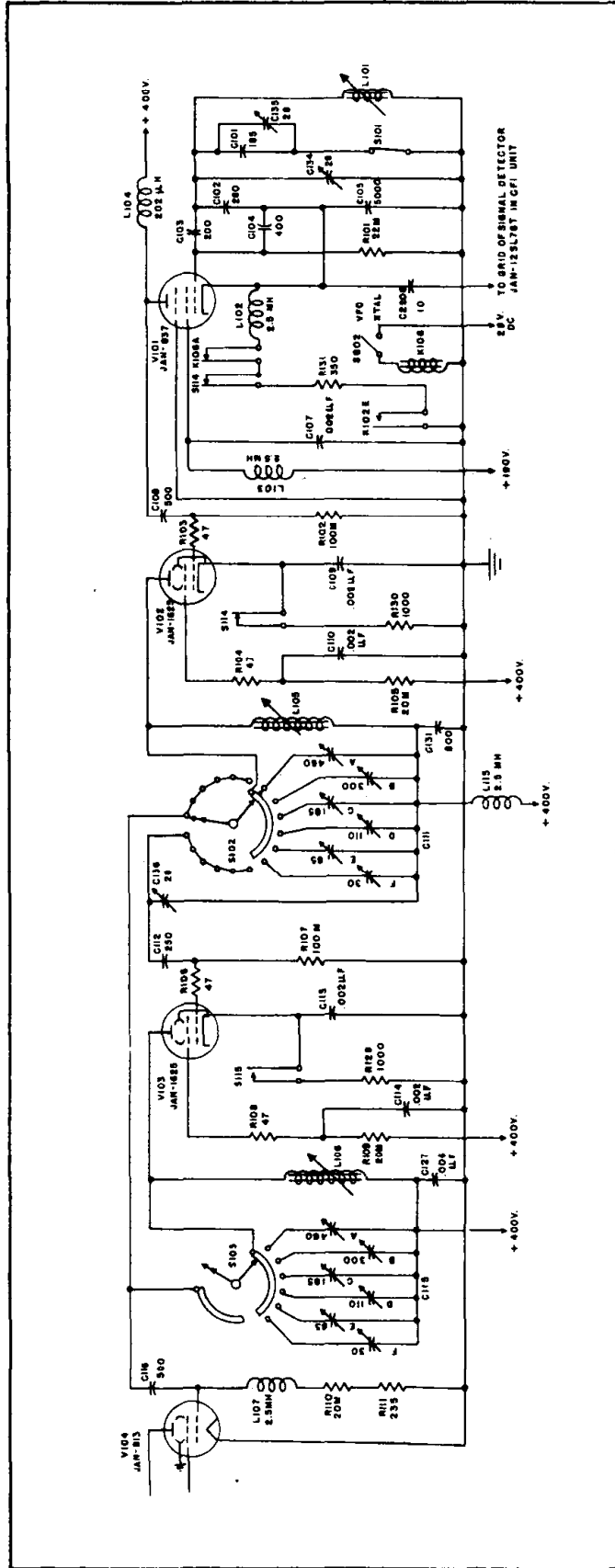


Figure 4-12. High Frequency R-F Circuits - VFO Operation - AN/ART-13A

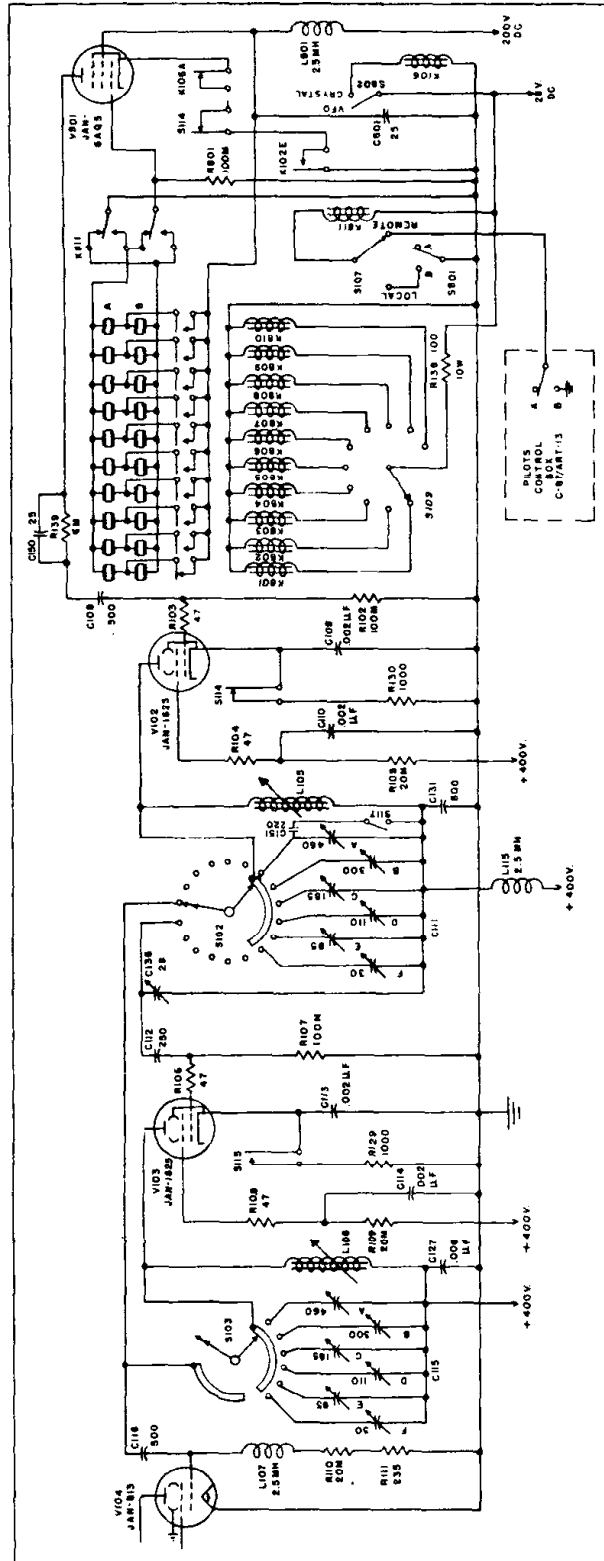


Figure 4-12A. High Frequency R-F Circuits — Crystal Controlled Operation — AN/ART-13B

and consequently the lowest frequency output. Therefore, when control A is in the 2.0-mc to 2.4-mc position, oscillator output is obtained in the frequency range 1000 kc to 1200 kc. When control A is rotated to the 2.4-mc to 3.0-mc position, h-f oscillator range switch S101 is opened, removing capacitors C101 and C135 from the circuit, and oscillator output is obtained in the frequency range 1200 kc to 1510 kc. When control A is operated to the 3.0-mc to 3.6-mc position, h-f oscillator range switch S101 is again operated to the closed position and oscillator output is obtained in the frequency range 1000 kc to 1200 kc. In the remaining nine h-f positions of control A, h-f oscillator range switch S101 is alternately opened and closed to give oscillator output as indicated above. Trimming capacitors C134 and C135 have been provided to aid in setting the end-points of the two frequency bands. When setting the h-f end of the 1000-kc to 1200-kc band, the grid capacity is trimmed using variable capacitor C135. When the h-f end of the 1200-kc to 1510-kc band is set, the grid tuning capacity is trimmed by using variable capacitor C134. Fine frequency adjustment within each band is made by varying the inductance of grid tuning inductor L101. The inductance of L101 is varied by adjusting the position of the tuning slug within the coil. The position of the tuning slug is determined by control B. Approximately 20 revolutions of control B will cover the entire frequency range of the band upon which the oscillator is operating, with some overlap on both ends of the band. A portion of the output of the h-f oscillator tube, V101, is fed to the grid of the CFI signal detector tube, V2203, to permit the calibration of h-f oscillator against the crystal oscillator circuit of CFI Unit. When h-f operation has been selected, rotating control A to any one of the twelve h-f positions will close the cathode circuit of h-f oscillator tube, V101, through cathode choke L102, the contacts of oscillator selecting switch S114 and the cathode resistor R131, to keying relay contacts K102E. The operation of keying relay K102 complete the cathode circuit to ground. Screen voltage for h-f oscillator tube V101 is obtained by tapping the bleeder across the low voltage output of the dynamotor. The full voltage of the low voltage section of the dynamotor is applied to the plate of h-f oscillator tube V101.

(3) To obtain r-f output in the frequency range 2000 kc to 18,100 kc, the output of the h-f oscillator must be multiplied from two to twelve times. The frequency multiplier tubes, V102 and V103, are inoperative when l-f operation has been selected. The frequency multiplier stages employ Type JAN-1625 beam pentode tubes. The first multiplier tube may operate as a frequency doubler, tripler, or quadrupler. The second multiplier tube operates only as a frequency tripler. The number of times that the frequency of the output of the h-f oscillator tube, V101, is multiplied is dependent upon the position of first multiplier range switch S102 and second multiplier range switch S103. The position of the multiplier range switches is determined by control A. Twelve h-f positions and one l-f

position of control A are available. The twelve h-f positions permit the selection of any output frequency within the frequency range 2000 kc to 18,100 kc, while the l-f position permits the selection of any output frequency within the frequency range of 200 kc to 600 kc.

(4) The 13 positions of Control "A" and the frequency range covered by each is given in table 4-1.

(5) HIGH FREQUENCY TUNING CONTROL "A".

TABLE 4-1. FREQUENCY RANGE COVERED BY POSITIONS OF HIGH FREQUENCY TUNING CONTROL "A"

Control "A" Position	Frequency Range
1	2.0 to 2.4 mc
2	2.4 to 3.0 mc
3	3.0 to 3.6 mc
4	3.6 to 4.0 mc
5	4.0 to 4.8 mc
6	4.8 to 6.0 mc
7	6.0 to 7.2 mc
8	7.2 to 9.0 mc
9	9.0 to 10.8 mc
10	10.8 to 12.0 mc
11	12.0 to 14.4 mc
12	14.4 to 18.1 mc
13 (L.F.)	200 kc to 600 kc

In the first six positions of Control "A," only the first frequency multiplier tube, V102, is in operation. First multiplier range switch S102 connects the output circuit of the first frequency multiplier tube, V102, to the input circuit of the final amplifier tube, V104. With Control "A" in position 1 or 2, first multiplier tube V102 is operating as a frequency doubler. With control "A" in position 3 or 4, first multiplier tube V102 is operating as a frequency tripler. With control "A" in position 5 or 6, first multiplier tube V102 is operating as a frequency quadrupler. First multiplier range switch S102 is a twelve-position switch and connects padding capacitors across the first multiplier tube V102 plate tuning inductor, L105. The capacity of the tank circuit is reduced as control "A" is rotated in a clockwise direction, thus increasing the frequency of the output of first multiplier tube V102 as control "A" is rotated through positions 1 through 6. When control "A" is rotated to position 7, the second multiplier tube, V103, is placed in operation. First multiplier range switch S102 acts to connect the output circuit of first multiplier tube V102 to the grid circuit of second multiplier tube V103 and breaks the circuit from the first multiplier tube V102 output circuit to the grid circuit of final amplifier tube V104. The second multiplier tube, V103, operates only as a frequency tripler. Control "A" when in position 7 to 12 inclusive, also operates second multiplier operating switch S115 to connect the cathode of second multiplier tube V103 through bias resistor R129 to ground. The first multiplier tube, V102 operates as a frequency doubler when control "A" is in position 7 or 8, as a

frequency tripler when control "A" is in position 9 or 10, and as a frequency quadrupler when control "A" is in position 11 or 12. Second multiplier range switch section S103 connects the sections of padding capacitor C115 across the second multiplier tube V103 plate inductor, L106. Capacitors C111 and C115 are of the ceramic type and the capacity of each section may be adjusted by rotating one plate with respect to the other. The frequency multiplier stages are aligned by adjusting the capacity of C111 and C115 and the inductance of the plate tank inductors L105 and L106. The tuning slugs within inductors L105 and L106 are ganged with the tuning slug of L101, but may be adjusted in respect to each other and with respect to the tuning slug of L101, to obtain proper tracking within each frequency band. Plate and screen voltages for the frequency multiplier tubes, V102 and V103, are furnished by the low voltage section of the dynamotor. The voltage for application to the tube screens is dropped from the 400 volt output of the dynamotor to approximately 270 volts by dropping resistors R105 and R109.

(6) POWER AMPLIFIER AND OUTPUT NETWORK.—The power amplifier stage employs a Type JAN-813 beam pentode tube and operates as a straight amplifier at all frequencies. When the transmitter is operating in the frequency range 200 kc to 600 kc, the output of the l-f oscillator is capacitively coupled to the grid of the power amplifier (see fig. 4-13). When the transmitter is operating in the frequency range 2.0 mc to 6.0 mc the output of the first frequency multiplier tube, V102, is coupled to the grid of the power amplifier tube through first multiplier range switch S102 contacts and capacitor C116. When the transmitter is operating in the frequency range 6.0 mc to 18.1 mc the output of the second frequency multiplier tube, V103 is coupled to the grid of the final amplifier tube, V104, through second multiplier range switch contacts S103 and capacitor C116. When l-f operation has been selected output circuit selecting relay K105 operates to connect the plate circuit of the final amplifier tube, V104, to external loading coil terminal J117. With output circuit selecting relay K105 in the normal unoperated position the plate circuit of final amplifier tube V104 is connected to the output network that is incorporated in the transmitter proper. Voltage for the screen of power amplifier V104 is supplied by the low voltage section of the dynamotor. This voltage is applied through relay contacts K102F when the keying relay, K102, is operated. When the power level switch S106 is in the "CALIBRATE" position, screen voltage for V104 is removed and screen is connected to the control grid circuit through resistor R-137. This connection permits negative voltage on control grid to be applied to screen grid and thereby cuts off output from the power amplifier stage. If power level switch is in the "TUNE" position, screen voltage on V104 is reduced through series resistor R-124 to protect the tube from overload when transmitter is tuned. Full screen voltage is applied to V104 when switch S106

is in the "OPERATE" position.

(7) The operation of output circuit selecting relay K105 performs four functions, namely, (1) connects the output of the power amplifier to external loading coil terminal J117, (2) disconnects the antenna tuning and power amplifier plate tank circuit, (3) adds an additional r-f choke, in series with the power amplifier feed choke, L108, and (4) connects the positive 28 volt d-c lead to external relay connector J107 that connects to the "break-in" relay, K2501, in Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A. When output control selecting relay K105 is in the normal or unoperated position, the output of the power amplifier tube is coupled to the plate tank and antenna coupling network in the transmitter proper through the capacitor C118. The r-f choke, L109, is shorted out. Full output voltage of the high voltage section of the dynamotor is applied to the plate of final amplifier tube V104.

(8) The output network is designed to operate as either a pi or L section. The multi-section output network switch, S113, connects the capacitors and inductors in the proper positions to permit matching the power amplifier plate circuit to most aircraft antennas at any frequency within the frequency range 2000 kc to 18,100 kc.

(9) Table 4-2 will help the operator to better understand the operation of switch S113.

(10) The variometer, L112, is operated by control D. The variable capacitor C125 is operated by control E. These network controls, C, D, and E are connected to the Autotune system, but may be manually operated without disturbing the positions of the Autotune stop rings if the "CHANNEL" selector switch, S108, is placed in the "MANUAL" position and the Autotune system allowed to operate. The network will tune and load to rated power with antennas 17 feet to 60 feet in length throughout the frequency range 3000 kc to 18,100 kc. If operation in the range 2000 kc to 3000 kc is desired, it may be necessary to connect Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13 (fig. 1-8) across the network output to tune and deliver power to fixed aircraft antennas which are between 20 and 60 feet in length.

b. RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUITS

RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13B.

Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B provides a choice of two combinations of r-f systems; one utilizing the master oscillator of the basic transmitter chassis; a second combination utilizing the Crystal-Controlled Oscillator CDA-T and the basic transmitter chassis. A change from one system to the other is accomplished by operating the "VFO-XTAL" switch on the CDA-T panel.

(1) VFO OPERATION—HIGH FREQUENCY.—This operation involving the use of the basic transmitter high frequency oscillator, V101, is always avail-

able regardless of whether the CDA-T is in use. When the CDA-T unit is used, the "VFO-XTAL" switch (S802) on its panel must be set on "VFO" to permit cathode grounding of the V101 oscillator circuit. All circuit details, as outlined in paragraph 2.g. (2) through (10), apply also to this operation.

(2) VFO OPERATION—LOW FREQUENCY.—This operation requires the use of Oscillator O-17/ART-13A. Circuit operation is outlined in paragraph 2.g. (1) of this section.

(3) CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OPERATION—HIGH FREQUENCY.—The high frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit, in conjunction with the frequency multiplier stages of the basic transmitter provide twenty crystal-controlled output frequencies in the range 1670 kc to 18,000 kc. Utilizing the autotune selection system and manually operated controls on the CDA-T panel, any one of these 20 preset frequencies may be selected without circuit readjustments.

(a) Utilizing a modified Pierce crystal oscillator circuit, this high frequency oscillator employs a Type JAN-6AQ5 tube (V801) and operates over the range of 1670 kc to 4000 kc. The output frequency of the oscillator will always be the frequency of the crystal in the circuit. The twenty crystals utilized to cover the above range are divided into two groups, "A" and "B", with ten crystals in each group. Group selection is accomplished by manually operating the "A-B" switch, S801, located on the CDA-T panel. This switch actuates the "A-B" relay (K811) which selects one group of crystals, shorting out the other group. Individual selec-

tion of crystals within a group functions through the autotune system, using positions 1 through 10 of the "CHANNEL" switch. When the autotune has cycled control "A" to the desired position, switch S109 which is mechanically coupled to the "A" control autotune motor, supplies relay operating voltage to one of the ten crystal relays (K801 through K810) which connects the selected crystal to the grid circuit of oscillator tube, V801. Oscillator operation is controlled by opening the cathode lead of V801 as previously described in this section, paragraph 2.d.(2A). Oscillator frequency range for each of the 12 positions of the "A" control are outlined in table 2-2.

(b) The output of the crystal oscillator is coupled through capacitor C150 and resistor R139 to the input of the First Frequency Multiplier stage. For transmitter output frequencies between 1.67 and 6.0 megacycles, this frequency multiplier stage couples directly to the Power Amplifier stage. For frequencies between 6.0 and 18.0 megacycles, the output of the First Frequency Multiplier stage is fed to the Second Frequency Multiplier. The First Frequency Multiplier operates as a straight through amplifier or as a frequency doubler, depending on the transmitter output frequency range desired. For positions 1 through 3 and 7 through 10 of the "A" control, it is an amplifier with its frequency output the same as the crystal. In positions 4 through 6, 11 and 12 of the "A" control, it is a frequency doubler, with its output frequency twice that of the crystal.

(c) The Second Frequency Multiplier stage always operates as a frequency tripler and is used for positions 7 through 12 of the "A" control. Its output couples to the Power Amplifier.

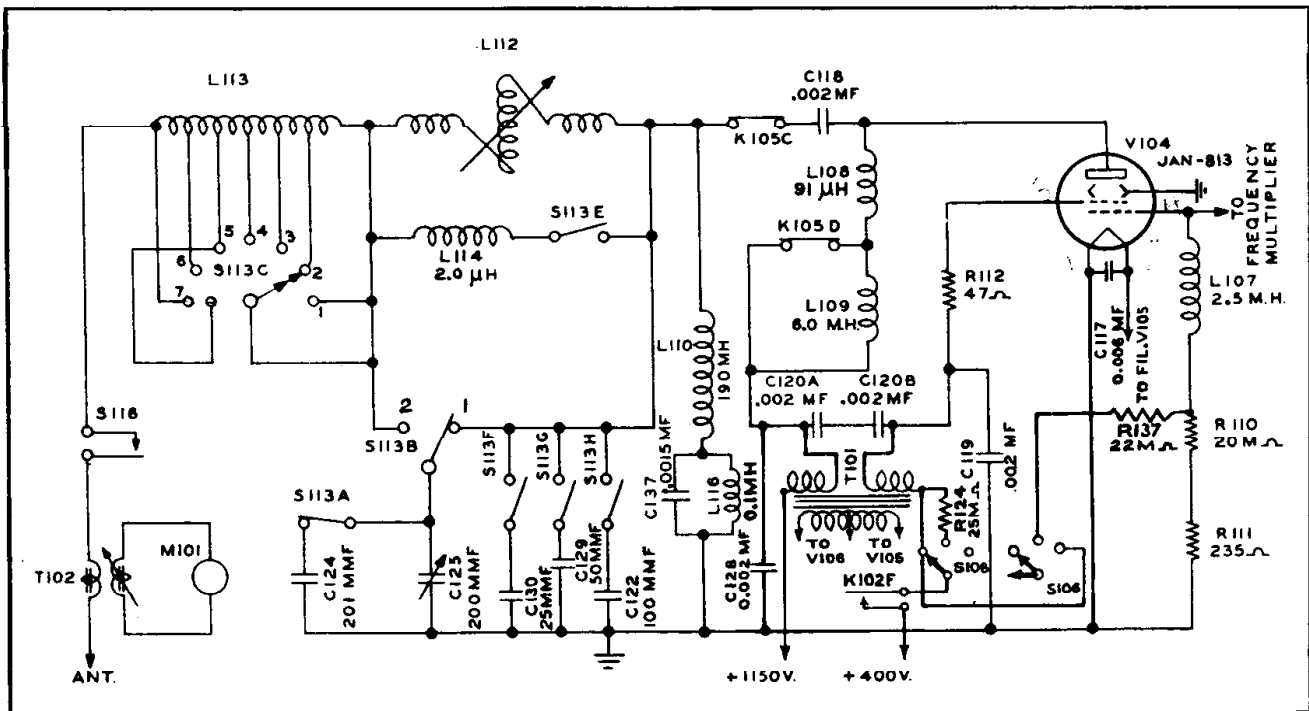


Figure 4-13. Power Amplifier and High Frequency Output Circuits

(d) All Power Amplifier and Output circuits operate exactly as outlined previously in paragraph 2.g.(6) of this section.

(4) CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED OPERATION—
LOW FREQUENCY.—The low frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit employs a Type JAN-1625 beam pentode tube V802 in a modified Pierce oscillator circuit to cover the frequency range of 300 to 500 kc. Three crystal sockets, one of which accommodates a dual type crystal holder, permit four channel low frequency operation. Switching from one frequency to another is accomplished through the 4-position rotary switch (S802) which shunts out all crystals not in use. An iron core plate choke (L803) may be varied to obtain resonance and provide maximum oscillator output. Screen and plate voltage for V802 is obtained from a tap on the dynamotor low voltage bleeder. Oscillator operation is controlled by opening the cathode lead of V802 as indicated in figure 4-5A. This cathode returns to ground through switch S114 (which is mechanically operated by the "A" control); through relay K106 (controlled by the "VFO-XTAL" switch S802), and finally through the keying relay contacts K102E. For low frequency operation, control "A" must be in position 13, which couples the oscillator output through the Second Multiplier range switch S103, to the grid of the Power Amplifier tube, V104. Frequency output of this oscillator is always the frequency of the crystal in the circuit.

3. THE AUTOTUNE SYSTEM.

The Collins Autotune System is an electrically controlled means of mechanically repositioning adjustable elements such as tap switches, variable inductors, variable capacitors, etc. Any combination of these items such as are used in transmitting equipment can be tuned to any one of eleven pre-selected frequencies in a period of 25 seconds at normal room temperatures and with a normal supply voltage, by the use of the Autotune system. Provisions have also been made to permit manual tuning of the transmitter.

a. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS. — The Autotune assembly consists of a group of positioning mechanisms, one of which is applied to each tuning element to perform the same function as a manual tuning knob. Each positioning mechanism provides precise angular setting of the tuning control to any one of eleven angular positions, each of which is readily adjustable. The settings for each frequency and for each control are entirely independent.

(1) The positioning accuracy of the Autotune mechanism is of a very high order. Each setting is inherently independent of wear, backlash, alignment, supply voltage, etc. The accuracy of the settings is comparable to that of vernier manual controls. The parts are machined within close limits, and although operation is most precise, there are no delicate adjustments or fragile mechanisms. Permanently lubricated bearings are used in many places and the assembly is enclosed and protected from dust and corrosion.

(2) Some of the controls which are operated by the Autotune mechanism only require a maximum change in position of one revolution (360°) or less but the "Fine High Frequency Tuning Control B" may require as many as 20 revolutions to reach a particular setting. Thus, the Autotune system provides two basic types of mechanisms; one known as the "Singleturn Unit" and the other as the "Multiturn Unit." Singleturn Units are used to operate controls that make one turn or less to reach final setting. The Multiturn Unit is used to operate control B only, since that control may require up to 20 revolutions to reach final setting.

(3) IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE AUTOTUNE SYSTEM.—The names, descriptions, and functions performed by important parts of the Autotune mechanism are given in the following tabulation. Numbers that appear in parenthesis after the part names refer to the parts in figure 4-14.

(a) LINE SHAFT (1).—The line shaft extends the entire length of the Autotune casting and drives all

TABLE 4-2. FUNCTION OF MULTI-SECTION OUTPUT NETWORK SWITCH S113

Control "C" Position	S113A*	S113B	S113C	S113D**	S113E	S113F	S113G	S113H
1		1	1		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
2		1	2		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
3		1	3		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
4		1	4		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
5		1	5		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
6		1	6		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
7		1	7		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
8		2	7		OPEN	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
9		2	7		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED
10		2	7		OPEN	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN
11		2	7		OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN	OPEN
12		2	7		OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
13		2	7		CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	OPEN

*Operated by the rotation of C125. (Operated when Dial E reads in 0-100 range.)

**Operated by Control "C." Switch is closed when Control C is set to any of its 13 positions. As Control is rotated between positions, S113D opens and disables keying relay K102 thus preventing arcing at other switch contacts.

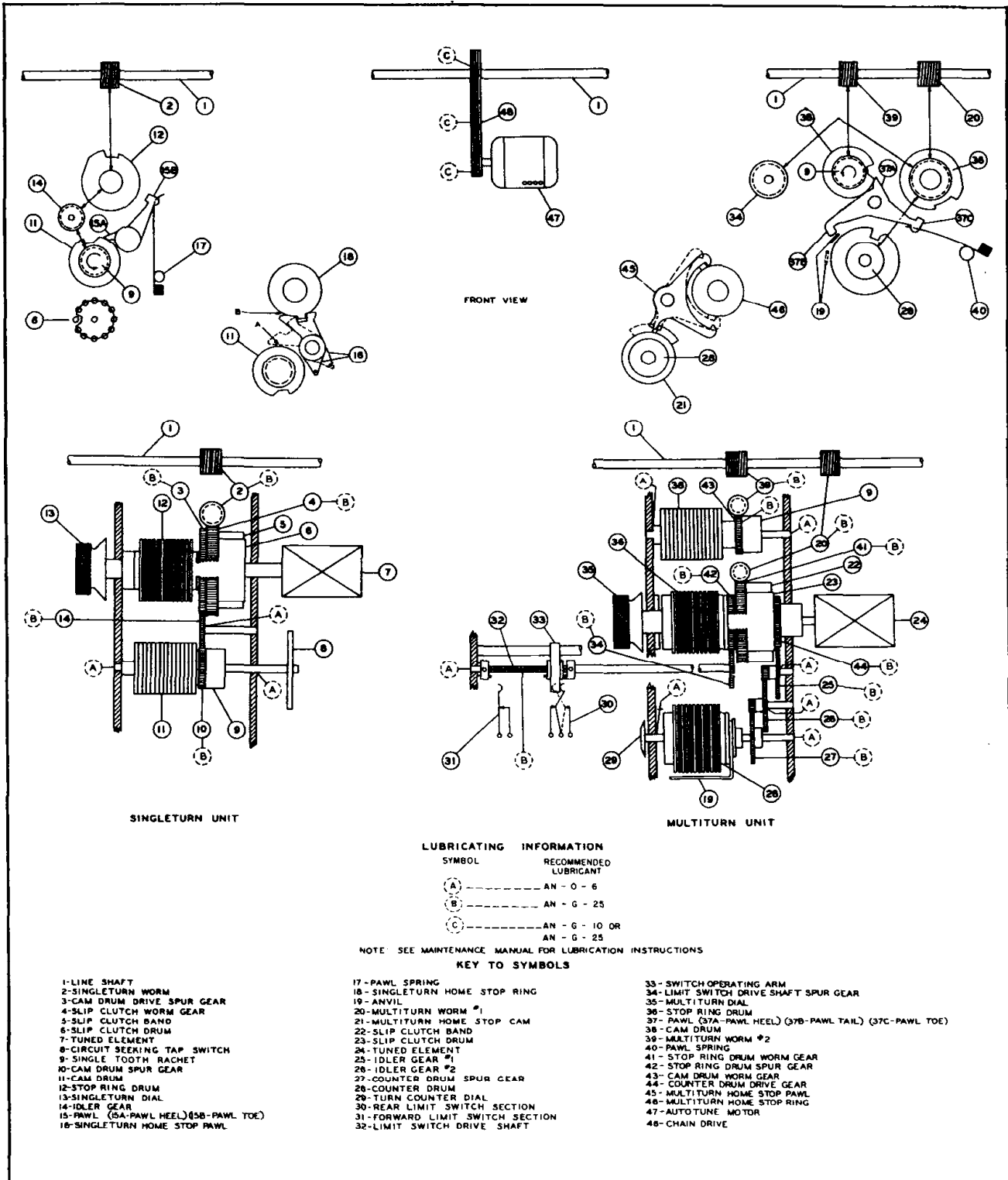


Figure 4-14. Autotune Mechanism — Mechanical Portion

the Autotune units. Power is applied to the shaft from the motor (47) by means of a chain drive (48).

(b) SINGLETURN WORM (2).—The singleturn unit is driven by one worm on the line shaft (1).

CAM DRUM DRIVE SPUR GEAR (3).—This gear is fastened directly to the slip clutch worm gear (4) and drives the cam drum spur gear (10) through the idler gear (14).

(c) SLIP CLUTCH WORM GEAR (4).—This gear is fastened to the cam drum drive spur gear (3) and drives the stop-ring drum (12) through the slip clutch (6). This gear is driven by the singleturn worm (2).

(d) SLIP CLUTCH BAND (5).—This band is driven directly from the slip clutch worm gear (4) and presses against the slip clutch drum (6).

(e) SLIP CLUTCH DRUM (6).—The slip clutch drum, driven by the slip clutch band (5), is fastened to the stop-ring drum shaft.

(f) TUNED ELEMENT (7).—The tuned element, such as a tap switch, a variable capacitor, or a variometer, is driven directly from the stop-ring drum shaft.

(g) CIRCUIT SEEKING TAP SWITCH (8).—This switch is driven by the cam drum shaft and is phased so that the contacts are in synchronization with the cams of the cam drums (11) and (38).

(h) SINGLE TOOTH RATCHET (9).—The single tooth ratchet, when engaged, drives the cam drum (11). These ratchets keep the cam drums of the various units synchronized.

(i) CAM DRUM SPUR GEAR (10).—The cam drum spur gear is driven from the line shaft through gears (2), (3), (4), and (14). The spur gear drives the cam drum (11) through the single tooth ratchet (9).

(j) CAM DRUM (11).—The cam drum consists of twelve cams mounted on a shaft with adjacent cam slots staggered 30 degrees. These cams are rigidly fastened to the drum. The single tooth ratchet (9) mounts on the shaft behind the drum and drives the drum.

(k) STOP-RING DRUM (12).—The stop-ring drum assembly consists of 12 stop rings mounted on a shaft with spacers between the rings. The stop rings are free to rotate but the spacers are keyed to the shaft so that as one stop ring is rotated, movement of the ring will not affect the adjacent rings which may have been previously adjusted. A locking bar, on the dial, locks the stop rings when adjustment has been completed. The locking mechanism consists of a bar that drives a screw to apply pressure to the stack of stop rings and spacers, thereby, in effect, locking them.

(l) SINGLETURN DIAL (13).—The singleturn dial is fastened to the stop-ring drum (12) and enables the operator to adjust the tuned element (7). The locking bar is located on the front of the dial.

(m) IDLER GEAR (14).—The idler gear transmits power from the cam drum drive spur gear (3) to the cam drum spur gear (10).

(n) PAWL HEEL (15A).—The pawl heel is held against the cam drum (11) by the pawl spring (17).

(o) PAWL TOE (15B).—The pawl toe serves to position the tuned element (7) by dropping into the stop-ring slot and stopping the stop-ring drum (12) after the motor (47) reverses and pawl heel (15A) is in a cam drum slot.

(p) SINGLETURN HOME STOP PAWL (16).—This pawl limits the rotation of the singleturn unit to one revolution. The pawl is located on the same shaft as the pawl (15) and is engaged by the singleturn home stop ring (18). Referring to the mechanical portion of the Autotune, the pawl as shown in solid lines limits the rotation of the stop-ring drum (12) in the counterclockwise direction. The pawl cannot pivot further because it bears against the stop-ring drum (12) at point "B." The pawl as shown in dotted lines limits the rotation of the cam drum (12) in a clockwise direction. The pawl cannot pivot further in this position because it bears on the cam drum (11) at point "A."

(q) PAWL SPRING (17).—The pawl spring presses the pawl heel (15A) against the cam drum (11) and when the pawl heel (15A) drops into the cam drum slot, the pawl spring presses the pawl toe (15B) against the stop-ring drum (12).

(r) SINGLETURN HOME STOP RING (18).—This ring, mounted with the other stop rings on the stop-ring drum (12), is rigidly fastened to the drum. The home stop pawl (16) engages with this ring to limit the rotation of the stop-ring drum (12) to one revolution.

(s) ANVIL (19).—The anvil prevents the multiturn pawl tails (37B) from becoming engaged in the counter drum (28) ring slots until after the motor (47) reverses.

(t) MULTITURN WORM NO. 1 (20).—This worm drives the stop-ring drum worm gear (41).

(u) MULTITURN HOME STOP CAM (21).—This cam is mounted with the other cams on the counter drum (28). It actuates the home stop pawl (45) to limit the rotation of the stop-ring drum (36) to 20 revolutions.

(v) SLIP CLUTCH BAND (22).—This band, driven by the worm gear (41) drives the stop-ring drum (36) through the slip clutch drum (23).

(w) SLIP CLUTCH (23).—This clutch, similar to (6), is driven by the slip clutch band (22) and is fastened to the stop-ring drum shaft.

(x) TUNED ELEMENT (24).—This frequency determining element is coupled directly to the stop-ring drum (36).

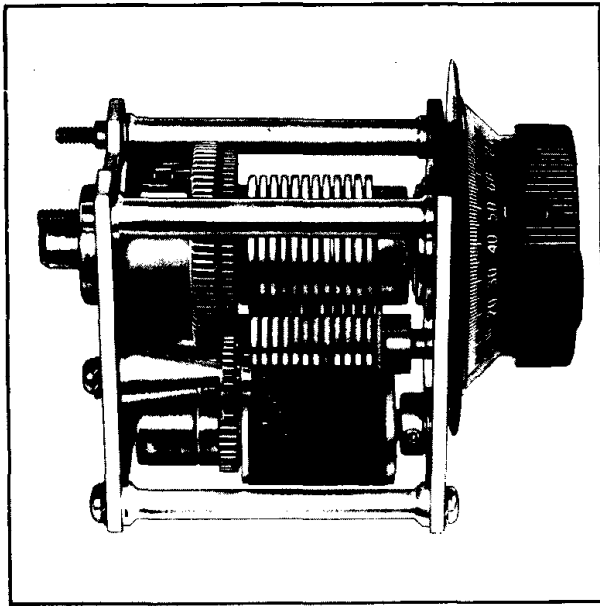


Figure 4-15. Singleturn Autotune Unit (Type 96J)—
Left Side View

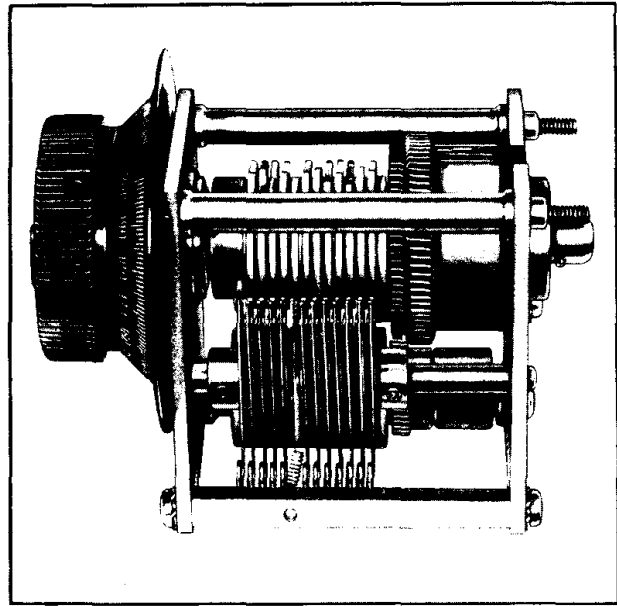


Figure 4-16. Singleturn Autotune Unit (Type 96J)—
Right Side View

Singleturn Autotune Units Operate Controls "A", "C", "D", and "E".

Unit No. 564080 Is Used to Operate Control "A".

Unit No. 564060 Is Used to Operate Control "C".

Unit No. 564070 Is Used to Operate Control "D".

Unit No. 564050 Is Used to Operate Control "E".

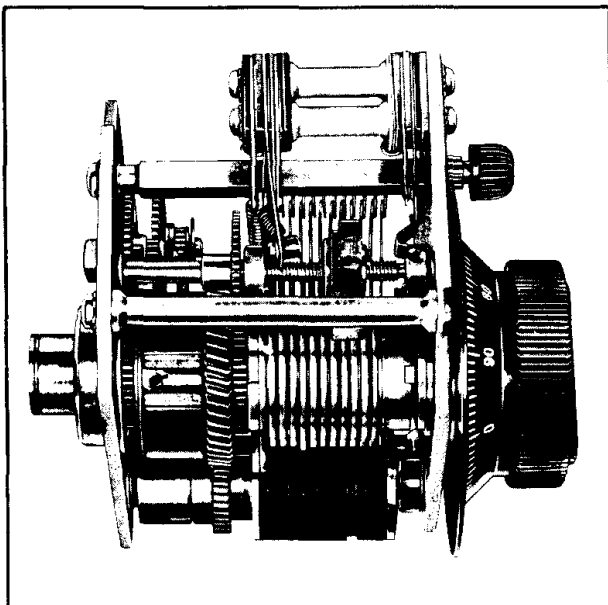


Figure 4-17. Multiturn Autotune Unit (Type 96K)—
Left Side View

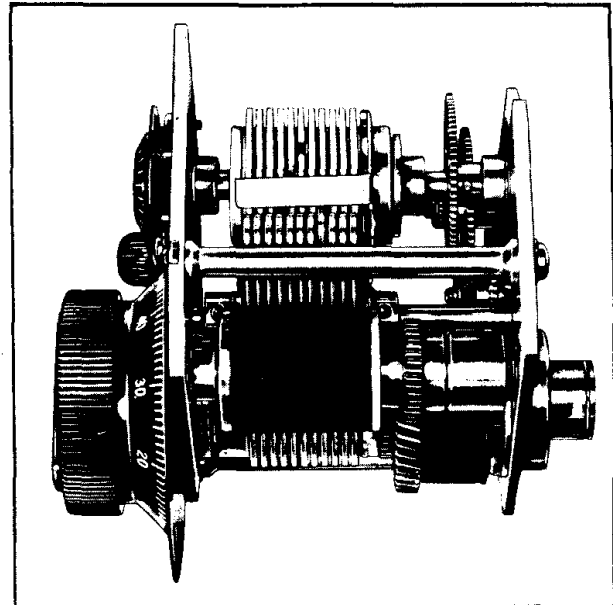


Figure 4-18. Multiturn Autotune Unit (Type 96K)—
Right Side View

Multiturn Autotune Unit No. 564090 Is Used to Operate Control "B".

Replacement Parts for the Autotune Are Listed in Table 5-7, Section V

IDLER GEAR NO. 1 (25).—This gear and gear (26) link the counter drum (28) to the slip clutch spur gear (44) which is fastened to the stop-ring drum (36).

(y) IDLER GEAR NO. 2 (26).—This gear and idler gear No. 1 (25) link the counter drum (28) to the slip clutch spur gear (44).

COUNTER DRUM SPUR GEAR (27).—This gear drives the counter drum (28).

COUNTER DRUM (28).—This drum consists of eleven cams with spacers between them. Like the stop-ring drums (12) and (36), the spacers are keyed to the shaft so that movement of one cam will not disturb adjacent cams. A spring on the rear of the counter drum loads the stack of cams axially so that the rings will not turn too easily.

(z) TURN COUNTER DIAL (29).—This dial, numbered from 0 to 20, indicates the number of turns the Multiturn unit has made.

(aa) REAR LIMIT SWITCH SECTION (30).—This switch, actuated by the operating arm (33), is normally held in the operated position. During the first part of the Autotune cycle, this switch opens, disabling the keying and dynamotor input relays. As the Autotune cycle nears completion, the operating arm (33) recloses the switch, turning off the motor (47) by restoring the motor torque retainer resistor to the circuit and restoring the coil circuits of the keying and dynamotor input relays.

(bb) FRONT LIMIT SWITCH SECTION (31).—This switch, normally closed, provides a holding circuit for the motor control relay. When the limit switch operating arm (33) opens the switch, the circuit seeking tap switch breaks the operating circuit of motor control relay K101, the unoperated position of which reverses the motor, thereby returning the limit switch operating arm to the original position, completing the cycle.

(cc) LIMIT SWITCH DRIVE SHAFT (32).—This shaft is driven by the gear (34) from the line shaft (1). The screw thread on the shaft moves the switch operating arm forward or backward between the limit switch sections (30) and (31). On either end of the screw are cams which limit the travel of the switch operating arm (33).

(dd) SWITCH OPERATING ARM (33).—This arm is driven by the threaded drive shaft (32) and controls limit switches (30) and (31).

LIMIT SWITCH DRIVE SHAFT SPUR GEAR (34).—This gear, driven by the stop-ring drum spur gear (42) drives the limit switch drive shaft (32).

(ee) MULTITURN DIAL (35).—This dial with locking bar enables the operator to adjust the stop-ring drum (36) to any desired operating frequency within the range of the equipment.

(ff) STOP-RING DRUM (36).—Same as Stop-Ring Drum, item (12).

(gg) PAWL HEEL (37A).—The pawl heel is held against the cam drum (38) by the pawl spring (40).

(bb) PAWL TAIL (37B).—The pawl tail, when allowed to engage the counter drum (28) ring slot by the movement of the anvil (19) selects the revolution in which the tuned element (24) will be positioned.

(ii) PAWL TOE (37C).—The pawl toe serves to position the tuned element (24) by dropping into the stop-ring slot and stopping the stop-ring drum (36).

(kk) CAM DRUM (38).—Same as Cam Drum, item (11).

(ll) MULTITURN WORM NO. 2 (39).—This worm drives the cam drum (38) through the single tooth ratchet (9).

(mm) PAWL SPRING (40).—This spring is similar to (17).

(nn) STOP-RING DRUM WORM GEAR (41).—This gear, powered from the line shaft (1) by the worm (20), drives the stop-ring drum (36) through the slip clutch (23).

(oo) STOP-RING DRUM SPUR GEAR (42).—This gear is fastened to the stop-ring drum worm gear (41) and drives the limit switch drive shaft (32) through the gear (34).

(pp) CAM DRUM WORM GEAR (43).—This gear, powered from the line shaft (1) by the worm (39) drives the cam drum (38) through the single tooth ratchet (9).

(qq) COUNTER DRUM DRIVE GEAR (44).—This gear, fastened to the slip clutch drum (23) drives the counter drum (28) through the idler gears (25) and (26) and gear (27).

(rr) MULTITURN HOMESTOP PAWL (45).—This pawl, actuated to either position shown by the home stop cam (21), engages the projection on the home stop ring (46) to limit the rotation of the stop-ring drum (36) to 20 revolutions. This pawl is mounted on the same shaft as the pawl (37).

(ss) MULTITURN HOME STOP RING (46).—This ring is engaged by the pawl (45) and is mounted on the stop-ring drum (36). The dotted outlines of the home stop ring (46) and pawl (45) show the stop-ring drum (36) in the limit of rotation in the counterclockwise direction. The other position shows limit in the clockwise direction.

(tt) AUTOTUNE MOTOR (47).—The Autotune motor is a d-c shunt wound reversible type and applies power to the line shaft (1) through the chain drive (48).

(uu) CHAIN DRIVE (48).—The chain drive transmits power from the Autotune motor (47) to the line shaft (1) and consists of a driving pinion coupled to a driven sprocket by a chain.

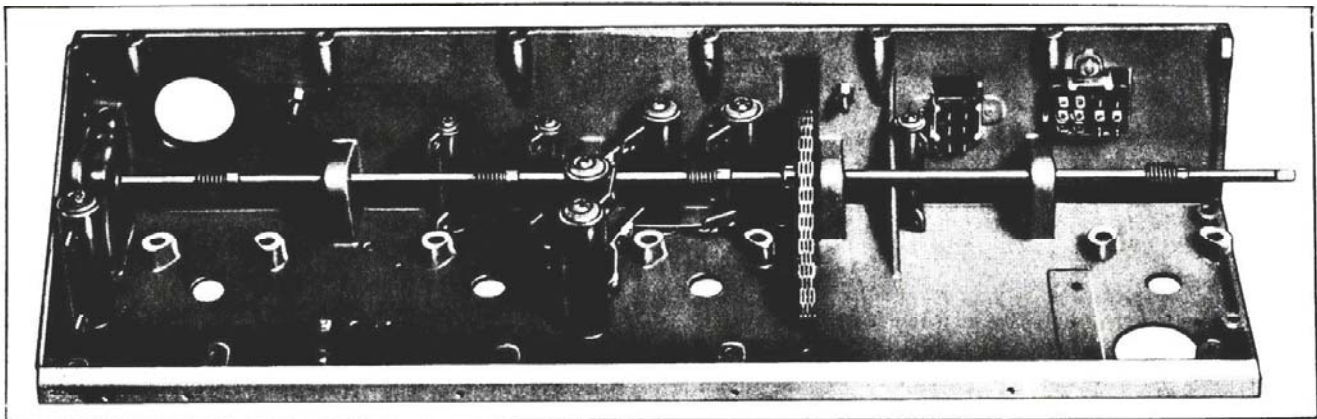


Figure 4-19. Autotune Casting
(See Table 5-7, Section V, for list of replaceable parts)

(See Table 5-7, section V, for list of replaceable parts.)

b. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The following electrical components are used in conjunction with the Autotune System as a source of motive power and for electrical control of the mechanical functions. Interconnection of these electrical parts is shown in figure 4-20.

(1) **AUTOTUNE MOTOR B101.**—The Autotune motor operates from the 28 volt direct current power source and is controlled by the limit switches, S111 and S112, and motor control relay, K101.

(2) **MOTOR CONTROL RELAY K101.**—K101 is energized through the contacts of the keying relay, K102, the "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch, S107, the "CHANNEL" selector switch, S108, and the circuit

seeking tap switch S109, to ground (Br. Earth). The holding circuit for the relay is through contacts 5 and 6 of motor control relay K101 and the contacts of front limit switch section, S112. When operated, motor control relay K101 disables keying relay K102 and dynamotor input relay K2703 preparatory to the release of rear limit switch section S111.

(3) **KEYING RELAY K102.**—When K102 is operated during periods of transmission, it prevents false operation of the Autotune System by opening the circuit to motor control relay K101. The energizing circuit is through the "EMISSION" control circuits; that is, the "TEST" switch, S104, the Throttle Switch Jack J101, the "MICROPHONE" Jack J102, or the "KEY" jack J103.

(4) **LOCAL-REMOTE SWITCH S107.**—This switch provides for selection of control either from the

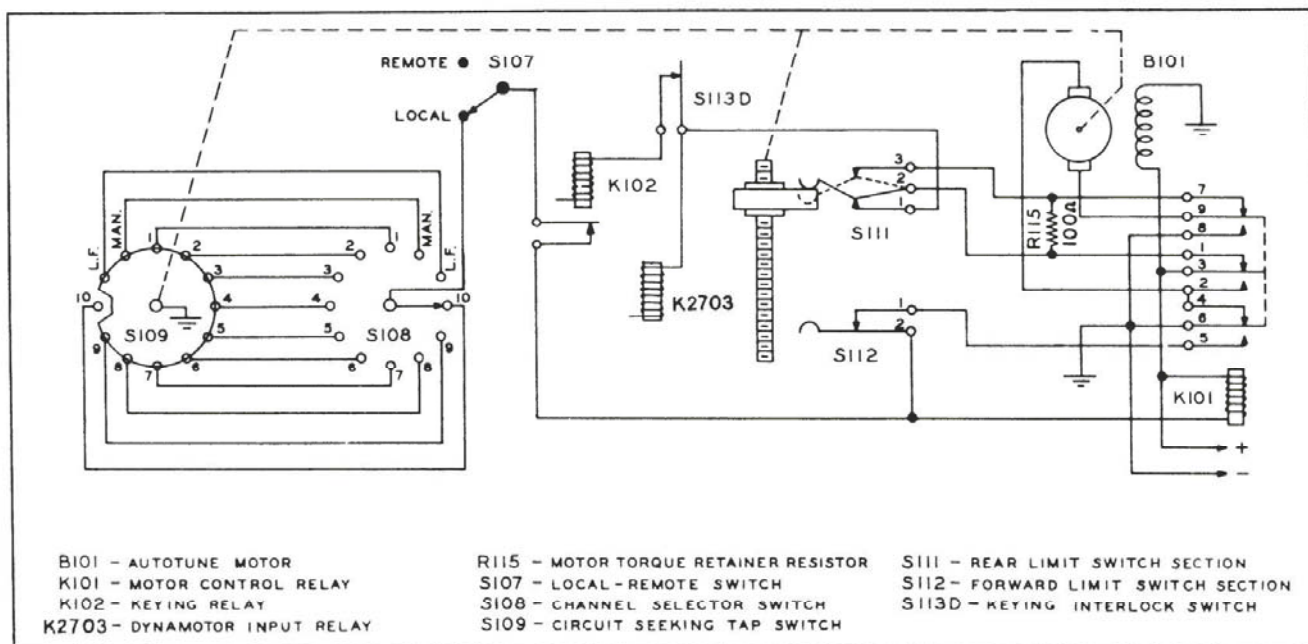


Figure 4-20. Electrical Portion of Autotune System

front panel of the transmitter or from the remote control unit. The switch is located on the transmitter panel and is designed for manual operation only.

(5) CHANNEL SELECTING SWITCH S108.—This switch permits the selection of any one of ten high-frequency Autotune channels, one low-frequency channel and "MANUAL" tuning of the transmitter. It completes the circuit to ground (Br. Earth) necessary for the operation of the motor control relay K101.

(6) CIRCUIT SEEKING TAP SWITCH S109.—This switch is driven by the Autotune motor, B101, through a worm and spur gear arrangement. The circuit seeking tap switch, S109, completes the circuit necessary for the operation of the motor control relay, K101. Of the 12 circuits connected to the circuit seeking tap switch, S109, 11 are grounded (Br. Earthed) at all times. The operation of motor control relay K101 connects front limit switch section S112 in the circuit, preventing seeking switch S109 from finding the circuit selected by "CHANNEL" selecting switch S108 until after the limit switch operating arm reaches and operates front limit switch section S112.

In the AN/ART-13B, S109 is comprised of two wafer decks, the first one as described above and performing the functions already outlined; and a second wafer (single-pole 10-position) whose function is to select the required crystal(s) for each of the ten high frequency channel positions, when using crystal-controlled operation. This selection is accomplished by switching primary power, in turn, to each of the crystal relays (K801 through K810) as the "CHANNEL" switch and S109 move to the desired high frequency channel. Further selection of crystals is determined by the "A-B" switch.

(7) REAR LIMIT SWITCH SECTION S111.—S111 is normally held in the operated position to complete the circuit necessary for the operation of keying relay, K102 and dynamotor input relay K2703. When released by the limit switch operating arm, contacts 2 and 3 of the rear limit switch section, S111, short motor torque retainer resistor R115 out of the circuit preparatory to the release of motor control relay K101. The return of the limit switch operating arm to the original position opens contacts 2 and 3 of rear limit switch S111, placing motor torque retainer resistor R115 again in the circuit, thereby stopping Autotune motor B101.

(8) FRONT LIMIT SWITCH SECTION S112.—The normally closed contacts of S112 complete the holding circuit for motor control relay K101 through contacts 5 and 6 of K101. When the front limit switch section, S112, is operated by the switch operating arm, allowing circuit seeking tap switch S109 to find the circuit position selected by "CHANNEL" selecting switch S109, the operating circuit for motor control relay K101 is broken allowing K101 to release. The return of motor control relay K101 to the unoperated position reverses the direction of rotation of the Autotune motor, B101.

(9) KEYING INTERLOCK SWITCH S113D.—

This switch is operated by the "ANTENNA TUNING—COARSE," control C, and prevents the operation of the keying relay, K102, between settings of control C when "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch S107 is in the "LOCAL" position.

c. OPERATION CYCLE OF AUTOTUNE MECHANISM.—The Autotune system consists of one Multiturn unit and several Singleturn units (see figs. 4-15, 4-16, 4-17, 4-18, and 4-19) which are driven by a reversible motor through a line shaft. The Multiturn unit may be set up to select any dial setting in a continuous range of 7200 angular degrees (20 turns or revolutions) of dial rotation.

Note

One revolution of the dial is equal to 360 angular degrees of rotation. The Singleturn units may be set up to select any dial setting from 0 to 360 degrees of rotation (a single turn or revolution).

(1) The drawings of the electrical and mechanical portions of the Autotune, figure 4-20 and figure 4-14, should be referred to in connection with the following description of the operational sequence. The drawings show the Autotune mechanism in the rest position at the completion of the operation cycle.

(2) The following sequence of operations, listed in order, represents the complete Autotune cycle:

(a) The operator turns the CHANNEL selector switch S108, to the channel desired.

(b) This places a ground (Br. Earth) on the motor control relay, K101, through the circuit seeking tap switch, S109, the "CHANNEL" selector switch, S108, the "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch, S107, and the contacts of the keying relay, K102. With the keying relay, K102, in the normal or unoperated position, the motor control relay, K101, will operate and energize the Autotune motor, B101. The motor control relay, K101, is then kept energized by the circuit through contacts 5 and 6 and the limit switch section, S112. The operation of motor control relay, K101, disables the keying relay K102.

(c) The motor, B101, drives the line shaft (1) in a forward direction causing all the cam drums and stop-ring drums to rotate in a counterclockwise direction and the multiturn unit counter drum to rotate in a clockwise direction.

(d) The switch operating arm (33) moves out from the rear limit switch section, S111 and moves toward the forward limit switch section S112. Contacts No. 1 and No. 2 of the rear limit switch section, S111, open, keeping keying relay K102 and dynamotor input relay K2703 disabled when the motor control relay, K101, opens. Contacts No. 2 and No. 3 of the rear limit switch section short motor torque resistor R115 out of the circuit preparatory to the release of motor control relay K101.

(e) The forward limit switch section, S112, opens and the motor continues to run until the open

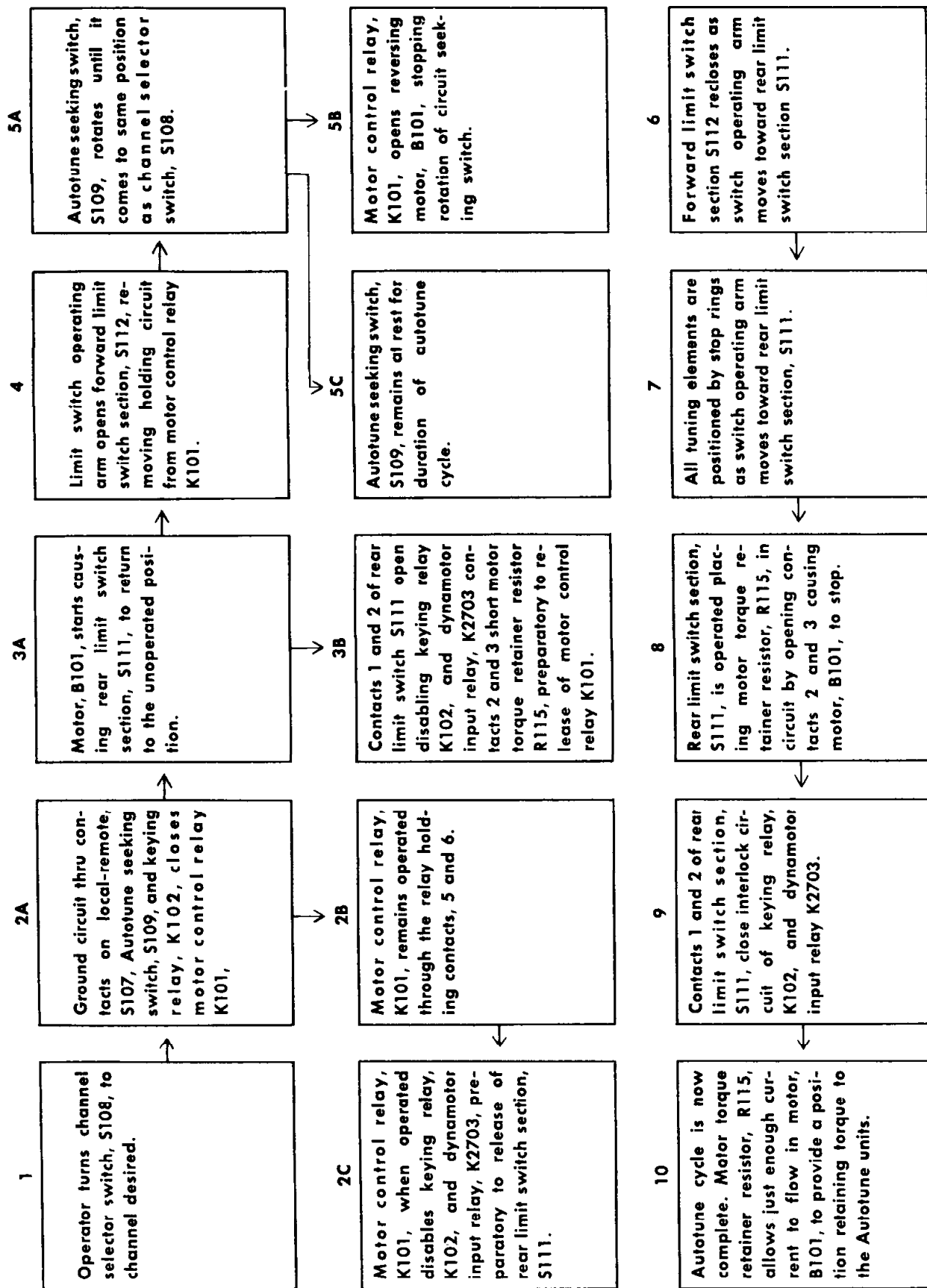


Figure 4-21. Sequence of Autotune Operation

segment of the circuit seeking tap switch, S109, is positioned opposite the contact upon which the channel selector switch has been set by the operator.

(f) As the open segment of the seeking tap switch, S109, comes to the contact of the channel selected, the synchronized cam drums are at the position where the pawl heels (15A and 37A) of the channel selected have just dropped into their respective slots in the cam drums.

(g) Since the holding circuit has been removed, the motor control relay, K101, opens, causing the polarity of the voltage on the armature to be reversed. The motor reverses direction of rotation.

(h) After the motor reverses, allowing the cam drums to fully engage their respective pawl heels, the switch operating arm moves toward the rear, allowing the forward limit switch section, S112, to reclose.

(i) As the motor continues to run in a reverse direction, the stop-ring drum (12) of the singleturn unit rotates and when the slot on the stop ring of the channel selected is adjacent to pawl toe (15B) the pawl toe drops into the slot. The pawl toe stops the tuned element (7) at the predetermined position and the clutch slips until the Autotune cycle has been completed.

(j) Also, as the motor runs in the reverse direction, the counter drum (28) of the multiturn unit reverses direction of rotation thereby rotating the anvil (19) out from under the pawl tail (37B) and when the slot of the cam on the counter drum, of the channel selected, is adjacent to the pawl tail (37B), the pawl tail drops into the slot and selects the revolution in which the tuned element (24) will be positioned.

(k) As soon as the slot in the proper stop ring of the stop-ring drum (36) is adjacent to the pawl toe (37C) the pawl toe drops into the slot. This stops the tuned element (24) at the preselected position and the clutch (23) slips until the Autotune cycle has been completed.

(l) As the motor continues in the reverse direction, the switch operating arm moves back against the rear limit switch section, S111, opening contacts No. 2 and No. 3 of S111.

(m) Contacts No. 2 and No. 3 of the rear limit switch section upon opening remove the short across the motor torque retainer resistor, R115, which stops the motor by allowing just enough current to flow through the armature of motor B101, to provide a position retaining torque to the Autotune units.

(n) The contacts No. 1 and No. 2 of the rear limit switch section, S111, close permitting the carrier to be turned on. The Autotune cycle is now complete. The carrier control circuits and Autotune control circuits are interlocked so that the Autotune will not operate when the carrier is on and the carrier cannot be turned on while the autotune system is in operation.

d. FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY THE AUTOTUNE SYSTEM.—The entire Autotune System utilizes one multiturn Autotune mechanism and four

singleturn Autotune mechanisms to automatically operate transmitter controls "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E." Control "B" requires the use of a multiturn mechanism as this dial may be rotated through 20 complete revolutions. Other controls are operated by the singleturn mechanisms.

(1) Functions performed by each Autotune unit are described in the following paragraphs. Each of the five individual Autotune units are referred to by the same letter that is used to designate the control on the panel of the transmitter; for example, Autotune unit "A" is used to operate control "A" etc.

(2) AUTOTUNE UNIT "A."—This unit is a singleturn mechanism that operates control knob "A" to accomplish the following:

(a) Selects high or low frequency oscillator.

(b) Selects high frequency oscillator range.

(c) Selects multiplier range.

(d) Operates Autotune circuit seeking switch S109.

The above functions are performed by means of directly operated and cam operated switches which are located in the multiplier chassis and in the high frequency oscillator chassis. Range of first multiplier stage is controlled by the switch wafer nearest to Autotune Unit "A." Range of second multiplier stage is controlled by switch wafer farthest from Autotune Unit "A." A cam operated multi-contact switch selects either low or high frequency oscillator and actuates relay K105 to select correct output circuit for power amplifier stage. Another cam operated switch closes the cathode of the second multiplier stage when that stage is required. The one remaining cam is star shaped and is used to actuate a switch located in the adjacent high frequency oscillator casting; this switch being used to select desired high frequency oscillator range.

(3) AUTOTUNE UNIT "B."—This unit is a multiturn mechanism that operates control knob "B" to accomplish the following:

(a) Fine tuning of high frequency oscillator.

(b) Fine tuning of both multiplier stages.

The above functions are performed by moving the tuning slugs in inductors L101, L105 and L106. These three inductors are located on the high frequency oscillator casting and are ganged so that they are all operated simultaneously by control knob "B" or Autotune unit "B."

(4) AUTOTUNE UNIT "C."—This unit is a singleturn mechanism that operates control knob "C" to accomplish the following:

(a) Coarse selection of inductance for antenna tuning circuits (in transmitter).

(b) Coarse selection of capacity for antenna tuning circuits (in transmitter).

These functions are performed by operation of the multi-element network switch sections S113B, S113C, and S113E. The switch is operated directly by

control "C" or Autotune Unit "C." In the first position of the switch all of the inductance L113 is in the circuit and when position seven is reached, the inductance L113 is completely shorted out. L113 remains shortened out in positions seven through 13. Between positions seven and eight, a switch operates to cut in ceramic padding capacitors, various combinations of which are used in positions eight through 13. In addition a small inductance L114 is connected across variometer L112 in position 13 by operation of one of the switch arms. A star cam on the same network switch shaft operates switch S113D that disables the r-f portion of the complete transmitter by preventing the operation of keying relay K102 when control

knob is between switch settings.

(5) AUTOTUNE UNIT "D."—This unit is a singleturn mechanism that operates control knob "D" to accomplish the following: operates variometer L112 to provide fine inductance tuning of the antenna circuit.

(6) AUTOTUNE UNIT "E."—This unit is a singleturn mechanism that operates control knob "E" to accomplish the following: operates variable capacitor C125 and switch section S113A to provide fine control of capacitance in the antenna loading circuits (in transmitter). Operation of switch section S113A connects a fixed capacitor C124 in parallel with variable capacitor C125 to extend the range.

SECTION V MAINTENANCE

IMPORTANT

Periodic inspections prescribed herein represent minimum requirements. If because of local conditions, peculiarities of equipment, or abnormal usage they are found insufficient to assure satisfactory operation of the equipment, local authorities should not hesitate to increase their scope of frequency.

1. INSPECTIONS.

In order to insure dependable operation, the equipment must be briefly inspected before each flight. More thorough inspections are required daily and after an interval of 100 hours of operation. Detailed procedures for each type of inspection are presented in the following paragraphs.

a. PRE-FLIGHT INSPECTION.—The radio transmitting equipment shall be given a rapid visual and operating inspection in accordance with the following:

- (1) Inspect antenna for proper security and tension. Check condition of shock links and antenna wire, cleaning if dirty and replacing if defective. Clean insulators and replace if cracked or chipped.
- (2) Make a visual check for proper security of all set components.
- (3) Turn on the liaison receiver.
- (4) Place EMISSION switch on "VOICE" with LOCAL-REMOTE switch on "LOCAL". In Model AN/ART-13B, the VFO-XTAL switch should be set at VFO or XTAL, depending on the type of operation desired.
- (5) Place CHANNEL switch on a position corresponding to one of the frequencies to be used on the mission.
- (6) When the cycle is completed, check the settings of controls "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E" against

readings on the transmitter chart with the indicating mark on "B" previously set so that the zero line is directly above the dial.

(7) Make sure the microphone selector switch is in the position corresponding to the type of microphone to be used.

(8) Be sure the meter switch is on "P.A. PLATE" and the power level switch is on "OPERATE."

(9) Place EMISSION switch on "CW" and close TEST switch. The plate current should read in the area marked "P.A. PLATE."

(10) Place the meter switch on "P.A. GRID." The meter should read in the area marked "P.A. GRID." Release "TEST" switch and place the meter switch on "P.A. PLATE". In Model AN/ART-13B, when "XTAL" operation is used, the P.A. GRID reading will be lower than for "VFO" operation. Normal meter indication will be just under the area marked "P.A. GRID".

(11) Place "EMISSION" switch on "MCW."

(12) Listen in the sidetone circuit and close "TEST" switch. The receiver hiss should stop and the sidetone signal should be heard. The plate current should be in or near the area marked "MCW." Release "TEST" switch.

(13) Place "EMISSION" switch on "VOICE." Press the microphone button. The plate current should read about 20 or 30 higher than on "CW." Speak or whistle into the microphone. The plate current should read near the area marked "MCW," and may read full scale on loud signals.

(14) Check the control settings, "P.A. GRID" current and "P.A. PLATE" current on "CW" for each of the other channels it is desired to use on the mission. Connect the proper number of sections of the shunt capacitor for the channels requiring them as indicated on the chart. (See par. 6.b.(2)(jj) of sec. II.)

b. **DAILY INSPECTION.**—The radio transmitting equipment shall be given a thorough visual and operational inspection in accordance with the following:

(1) Inspect as directed in paragraph 1.*a.*(1) and (2), this section. In addition check all interconnecting cables and wires. Be sure all cable plug locking rings are tight and tie wired in place.

(2) Check the connections to the receiver, antenna, ground, and loading unit, making certain the spring connector terminals are making good contact with the wires.

(3) **OPERATIONAL CHECK OF AUTOTUNE OPERATION.**

(*a*) Place the power level switch in "TUNE" position and "EMISSION" switch in "VOICE" position.

(*b*) Beginning with channel 1, operate "CHANNEL" selector switch to each of the 10 high-frequency channels that are tuned. As each autotune cycle is completed, check the positions of the controls against the original settings as shown on the chart with the indicating mark on control B previously set so that the zero line is directly above the dial.

(*c*) Having checked the positioning of the high-frequency channels in use, operate "CHANNEL" switch to "L. FREQ." position.

(*d*) When the autotune cycle has been completed, control A should come to rest on position 13 and control C on 8.

(*e*) Assuming that autotune positions are correct for the tuned channels, operate "CHANNEL" switch to "MANUAL" position. "MANUAL" operation is possible only in Model AN/ART-13A and "VFO" operation of Model AN/ART-13B. "XTAL" operation of the latter model utilizes only autotune selection.

(*f*) When the autotune cycle has been completed, check the operation of all controls. Each control should move freely to permit transmitter tuning without disturbing the positions of the autotune stop rings.

(4) **CHECK OF POWER CONTROL, R-F AND AUDIO CIRCUITS.**

(*a*) Operate "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch to "LOCAL" position and "EMISSION" switch to "CW" position.

(*b*) Rotate the meter switch to the "P.A. PLATE" position.

(*c*) Close "TEST" switch.

(*d*) Check the power amplifier plate reading on the meter. The meter should indicate within the "CW" portion of the meter scale.

(*e*) If the meter does not indicate a "P.A. PLATE" meter reading within the "CW" portion of the scale, some adjustment of the output loading may be necessary. Before attempting to readjust the output circuit for proper loading for the particular channel upon which the transmitter is operating, check the

operation on the other tuned autotune channels by operating "CHANNEL" switch.

(*f*) If all meter readings are off in the same direction, that is, if all readings are too high or if all readings are too low, check the battery voltage by operating the meter switch to "BATTERY-VOLTAGE" position.

(*g*) If the battery voltage is much higher or lower than the voltage was at the time the tuning adjustments were made and the autotune stop rings locked, the power amplifier plate meter reading will be somewhat different than the original reading. No adjustment of the output tuning controls should be attempted if the tuning adjustments were originally made with normal supply voltage.

(*h*) Check the keying by operating the telegraph key and listening to the keyed signal in the headphones. The transmitter should key cleanly and without noticeable chirp at speeds up to thirty words per minute.

(*i*) Release the telegraph key and operate "EMISSION" switch to "MCW" position.

(*j*) Close "TEST" switch.

(*k*) Check the "P.A. PLATE" meter reading on the meter. The meter should indicate within the "MCW" portion of the meter scale.

(*l*) Release "TEST" switch and listen in the earphones.

(*m*) Operate "EMISSION" switch to "VOICE" position.

(*n*) Press the "PUSH-TO-TALK" button on the microphone and check the "P.A. PLATE" meter reading. It should read about 20 or 30 higher than on "CW."

(*o*) Speak or whistle into the microphone and check the swing of the needle of the meter. The needle should swing up to the "MCW" portion of the meter scale, or slightly beyond, on voice peaks.

(*p*) Check operation of the speech amplifier by listening to the sidetone amplifier output while speaking into the microphone.

When operation from the transmitter panel has been checked, the procedure outlined below should be followed to check remote operation:

(*q*) Operate "LOCAL-REMOTE" switch to "REMOTE" position.

(*r*) Operate the "EMISSION" selector switch on the remote control unit to "VOICE" position.

(*s*) Following the procedure outlined for checking the autotune system from the transmitter panel, check operation and positioning of the dials when using remote "CHANNEL" switch. The position of the controls for a given autotune channel selected with the remote control unit should correspond to the position of the controls when the autotune channel is selected with the transmitter panel switch. For "XTAL" operation of AN/ART-13B from the remote position, using two crystals on one or more of the ten high frequency

channels, the remote "A-B" switch must be operated to select the desired crystal. With the CHANNEL switch of the remote control in "L.FREQ." position, only one of the low crystal frequencies is available, depending on the setting of the 4-position low frequency selector switch on the CDA-T unit.

(j) Using a microphone at the remote position, check the transmitter control by operating the "PUSH-TO-TALK" button on the microphone. Also check the condition of the audio lines from the control unit to the transmitter by speaking into the microphone and checking the kick of the needle of plate meter. Voice peak readings should correspond to reading obtained when checking the modulation at the transmitter panel.

(k) Operate the "EMISSION" switch to "CW" position and momentarily operate the key on remote control unit. Check the keying by listening to the sidetone.

(l) Operate the "EMISSION" switch to "MCW" position and check "P.A. PLATE" by observing plate meter. Check the keying by listening to the sidetone.

(m) If the above checks reveal erratic or abnormal operation, the tubes should be carefully checked. Tube failure is probably the most common cause of transmitter failure. The most dependable method of checking the tubes and finding the defective tube is to replace the tubes, one at a time, with tubes known to be in good condition.

(n) In order to gain access to the tubes and other components, the transmitter cover must be removed. This can be done by inserting a coin or a screw driver in the holddown screws, making a half turn counterclockwise and lifting off the cover.

c. 100-HOUR INSPECTION.—The radio transmitting equipment shall be given a thorough and searching visual and operating inspection in accordance with the following:

(1) Inspect as directed in paragraph 1.b.(1) and (2) in this section. Remove and disassemble all plugs and inspect wires for breaks and loose wires at the plugs. Inspect all cables.

(2) PREPARATION FOR INSPECTION.—Remove the transmitter, dynamotor unit, and antenna loading unit as follows:

(a) To remove the transmitter loosen the wires from the five terminals on the left hand end of the transmitter and also remove the three electrical plugs. Remove the safety wire from and loosen the locking knobs located on the front edge of the transmitter by turning them counterclockwise. Slide the transmitter forward approximately two inches and lift off the mounting.

(b) To remove the dynamotor, remove the two electrical plugs and remove the safety wire from the locking knobs. Loosen the knobs by turning counterclockwise until the clamps rotate a fraction of a turn and the base plate is released.

(c) To remove the antenna loading unit, remove all wires and plugs. Loosen the four snap slides and remove the unit.

(3) TRANSMITTER INSPECTION.—Remove the cover from the transmitter and inspect the interior for loose leads, corrosion, or other obvious defects. Clean out all dust and dirt, particularly around isolanite bushings, standoff feed through insulators, etc. Check all tubes for proper seating, and check plate leads and tube locking clamps for tightness. Inspect all relay contacts.

(4) DYNAMOTOR INSPECTION.—Remove the dynamotor end covers, and using compressed air, blow out all carbon dust and copper dust from the commutator and surrounding surfaces. Inspect the brushes and commutators for wear and replace the brushes if they are shorter than 1/4 inch. Clean the commutators with carbon tetrachloride and a cloth. Smooth the commutators with 00 sandpaper if they are rough. No lubrication of the dynamotor bearings is necessary. The bearings are sealed for the life of the unit. Remove the bottom plate and inspect the relay contacts for pits and burrs. Remove the fuse cover and inspect the fuse for corrosion. Replace the end covers.

(5) ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.—Remove all dust and dirt. Inspect switch contacts and remove any corrosion found.

(6) REINSTALLATION.—Reinstall the transmitter, dynamotor unit, and antenna loading unit on their mounts. Connect all electrical plugs and wires and replace all screws. Safety wire the transmitter and dynamotor units and all connecting plug locking rings. To prevent corona discharge from the antenna leads, do not allow any sharp ends of the leads to project from the binding post terminals. Make sure proper spacing is provided between all antenna wires and ground.

(7) Make operational check as directed in paragraph 1.b.(3) and (4) in this section.

2. TROUBLE SHOOTING IN THE PLANE.

When symptoms of unsatisfactory operation are noted, certain observations and simple tests can usually be performed to quickly determine the approximate location and nature of the fault. By first looking for the most common causes of transmitter failure and then correcting those faults that only require repair or replacement of easily accessible items, the need for removing the equipment from the aircraft can be avoided. Therefore, the trouble-shooting procedure given in the following paragraphs and in table 5-1, may be performed while the equipment is installed in the plane and does not require any specialized knowledge of the internal circuits of the equipment. If it is found that the fault cannot be corrected by these simple procedures, the major unit in which the trouble is located may be removed so that more involved trouble-shooting methods may be applied at the repair station. Trouble-shooting methods for faults of the type that

can only be corrected at the repair station are given in paragraph 3 and table 5-2, this section.

a. SIMPLIFIED TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT.—The more common causes of transmitter failure, that are most easily corrected, are as follows:

- (1) Loose connection at plug on one or more of the interconnecting cables or antenna leads.
- (2) No power available at the 28-volt d-c power lines in the plane, caused by loose connections or open circuit breaker in the power line.
- (3) Blown fuse in the equipment.

- (4) Faulty tubes.
- (5) Worn brushes in the dynamotor.
- (6) Protective overload relays on the Dynamotor Power Unit have opened because of an overload somewhere in the equipment.

Whenever any of the above faults occur, peculiarities in the performance of the equipment will generally be noted. If these peculiarities or symptoms are recognized as being caused by a particular fault, the problem of locating the fault is immediately solved. Table 5-1 has been prepared to show the symptoms produced by these more common causes of failure. Location of the fault, as well as the remedy to be applied, is given in each instance.

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT

Faults That Prevent Operation of Entire Equipment

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
1. Equipment will not operate when turned on.	1a. If red indicator lamp is on, but dynamotor does not operate when EMISSION switch is set to CW or MCW, then overload relay on dynamotor unit may be open, or dynamotor brushes may be worn out.	1a. Reset overload relay on dynamotor unit by pressing button marked "DYNA-RESET." If dynamotor starts momentarily and overload relay opens again, see Symptom No. 3. If dynamotor does not start, remove end cover and check brushes and commutator. Brushes that are worn down to 1/4" or less in length, should be replaced. Copper dust on commutator should be blown out with air stream. Commutator may be cleaned with carbon tetrachloride and a cloth; <i>never use emery cloth.</i> If dynamotor does not start, see Symptom No. 2.
	1b. If red indicator light is off, LOCAL-REMOTE switch may be set to "REMOTE" position. Transmitter cannot be turned on or off at transmitter panel when switch is in "REMOTE" position.	1b. Set LOCAL-REMOTE switch to "LOCAL" position. If transmitter still will not operate and red indicator light is still off, see Cause No. 1c.
	1c. If red indicator lamp is off, and LOCAL-REMOTE switch is in LOCAL position, then the transmitter overload relay (and possibly the dynamotor overload relay as well) may be open.	1c. Reset both overload relays on dynamotor unit by pressing buttons marked "TRAN. RESET" and "DYNA. RESET." If red indicator lamp turns on momentarily and then goes out again, see Symptom No. 3. If lamp does not turn on at all, see Symptom No. 2.
	1d. If red indicator lamp is on and dynamotor operates but no R-F output is obtained, see Symptom No. 4.	1d. Remedy opposite Symptom No. 4 should be applied.
2. Red indicator light or dynamotor will not operate even after overload relay "RESET" buttons on Dynamotor Unit have been pressed. EMISSION switch must be in CW or MCW position when this symptom is checked. If equipment operates momentarily when "RESET" buttons are pressed, see Symptom No. 3.	2a. Loose connection at plugs U-10/U, U-9/U, U-8/U, U-7/U or U-6/U.	2a. Check plug connections to be sure all are making good contact.
	2b. No power available at 28 volt D.C. power line to which equipment is connected.	2b. Note whether other equipment connected to same power line will operate. If other equipment operates, check for loose connection at points where AN/ART-13A equipment connects to the power line. Check circuit breakers in power line.
	2c. Broken wire or loose connections in interconnecting cables.	2c. Examine all interconnecting cables for broken wires and loose connections at the plug terminals.
	2d. If trouble is not located in items mentioned above, the fault is probably in either the Dynamotor Power Unit or in the transmitter unit.	2d. Replace Dynamotor Power Unit. If replacement of this unit does not correct the fault, then Transmitter Unit should be replaced and defective transmitter is to be sent to repair station.

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

Faults That Prevent Operation of Entire Equipment (continued)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
3. Dynamotor or red indicator lamp only operates momentarily when overload relay "RESET" buttons are pressed, and then relays open circuit again when button is released.	3a. Equipment is drawing excessive current due to a defective tube.	3a. Turn off equipment. Remove cover of transmitter and check tubes as described in paragraph 2b that follows this table.
	3b. Excessive current due to short circuit or defective part in Pilot's Control Unit.	3b. If short circuit only occurs when LOCAL REMOTE switch is in "REMOTE" position, then Pilot's Control Unit is at fault, and should be removed. NOTE: To turn equipment on when switch is in "REMOTE" position, use Control on Pilot's Control Unit. If overload relay also opens when switch is set to "LOCAL," fault is not in Pilot's Control Unit; see Cause 3c.
	3c. Excessive current due to short circuit or defective part in Antenna Load Unit. NOTE: This condition cannot occur if control "A" is set to a position other than 13 (L.F.). Thus, if control "A" was set to any of the other 12 positions when the short circuit occurs, disregard this cause.	3c. Turn off equipment. Set CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE switch to TUNE position. Disconnect Plug U-11/U. Turn on equipment and press relay "RESET" buttons. Close TEST key. If short circuit is cleared fault is in Antenna Load Unit and replacement is required. If overload relay still opens it indicates that short circuit was not in the Antenna Load Unit. In that case, reconnect Plug U-11/U and check cause 3d.
	3d. Excessive current due to short circuit or defective part in Transmitter or Dynamotor Power Unit.	3d. Turn off equipment. Replace Dynamotor Power Unit. Turn on equipment. Close TEST key. If short circuit is cleared, the Dynamotor Unit, that was replaced, contained the short. If overload relay on new Dynamotor Unit still opens, the short circuit was not in the Dynamotor Unit but is in the Transmitter Unit. In that case Transmitter should be removed and sent to repair station.
4. No R-F power output on any frequency range. Transmitter is not radiating a signal when telegraph key or microphone switch is closed. No voice or tone is heard in headset. Antenna current is zero and P.A. GRID current is approximately zero. Red indicator light is on and dynamotor operates. IMPORTANT: CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch must be in OPERATE position to obtain full R-F power output.	4a. Control "C" is set between two of the numbered positions.	4a. Setting of Control "C" is critical. If it is set between positions, equipment will not operate. Set carefully so that numbered position lines up with index line.
	4b. Fuse in 400 volt plate and screen supply circuit may have blown. Fuse is located in retainer on front of Dynamotor Power Unit. Spare fuse is provided in adjacent holder.	4b. Turn off equipment. Remove fuse and examine it. If fuse is O.K., replace it and see Cause 4c. If fuse is blown, check for faulty tube as described in paragraph 2b which follows the table. If fuse still blows after tubes are replaced then fault is due to short in Dynamotor Unit or Transmitter. To determine which is the cause, replace Dynamotor Unit. If fuse still blows, short is in Transmitter and that unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
	4c. If Antenna Shunt Capacitor is connected to the equipment and is in use, it may be short circuiting the R-F output.	4c. Turn off equipment. Disconnect Antenna Shunt Capacitor from transmitter by opening switch in series with it. Operate transmitter at any frequency higher than 3000 KC. If R-F output still cannot be obtained, Shunt Capacitor was not causing the trouble. See 4d.
	4d. Faulty tube. Those most likely to be the cause of trouble are V101, V102, V103, V104, V2601 or *V801 and *V802.	4d. Check tubes as described in paragraph 2b that follows this table.
5. Pilot's Control Unit will not turn equipment on or off but equipment can be operated on and off by using Control on the transmitter panel.	5a. LOCAL-REMOTE switch on transmitter is set to "LOCAL" position.	5a. Set LOCAL-REMOTE switch to "REMOTE" position when equipment is to be operated from Pilot's Control Unit. If transmitter still cannot be turned on at Pilot's Control Unit, see Cause 5b.
	5b. Loose connection at plugs U-6/U or U-8/U.	5b. Check connections at plugs to insure good contact. Also inspect interconnecting cable for broken wire. If fault is not found, see Cause 5c.
	5c. Fault is in either the Pilot's Control Unit or the Transmitter.	5c. Replace Pilot's Control Unit. If fault is not corrected by this replacement, then the cause of the trouble is in the transmitter and that unit should be removed and sent to repair station.

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

Arcing or "FLASHOVER" At High Altitude

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
6. When equipment is operated at an altitude higher than 20,000 to 25,000 feet, arcing occurs. The arcing may be intermittent or continuous. Arcing may cause power supply circuits to be overloaded and overload relays on Dynamotor Power Unit will open.	6a. Pressure operated switch in Dynamotor Unit should operate to reduce high voltage from 1150 to 750 volts at altitudes higher than 20,000 to 25,000 feet. This switch may be defective.	6a. A faulty pressure operated switch can be detected by watching the action of the antenna current reading as the plane is gaining altitude. Use CW emission and hold telegraph key closed while making this observation. At some altitude between 20,000 and 25,000 feet, the pressure switch should operate and a marked reduction of antenna current should be noted. If antenna current does not change, pressure operated switch may be assumed to be defective or out of adjustment and Dynamotor Unit should be removed from plane for repairs. If a prolonged flashover occurs, it may destroy parts of the equipment. A careful "Pre-flight" inspection should be made to determine if operation has been affected.
	6b. If equipment is used at altitudes higher than 40,000 feet, arcing is likely to occur.	6b. Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A equipment is not designed for use at altitudes above 40,000 feet. If a prolonged flashover occurs it may destroy parts of the equipment. A careful "Pre-flight" inspection should be made to determine if operation has been affected.
	6c. If pressure operated switch is working satisfactorily and equipment is not operated at an altitude above 40,000 feet but flashover still occurs; then the fault is probably caused by defective insulation or improper spacing between parts.	6c. Turn off equipment. Examine the unit where arcing occurred. If the exact location where the arc occurred can be readily found, look for sharp pointed projections. "Flashover" occurs more readily between projecting points in the electric wiring. If remedy cannot be easily applied, remove complete unit from plane to be sent to repair station.

No R-F Output On One Frequency Range: Operation On Other Frequency Ranges Is O.K.

7. No R-F output in low frequency range, VFO operation 200 to 600 Kc; or Crystal-controlled operation (AN/ART-13B only) in the 300 to 500 Kc range. Equipment operates satisfactorily on other frequency ranges. NOTE: If R-F output is not obtained on any frequency range, see Symptom No. 4.	7a. Control A or Control "C" is not set correctly.	7a. The setting of these controls is critical. Be sure number is exactly in line with index mark.
	7b. CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is not in OPERATE position.	7b. This switch must be in OPERATE position to obtain full R-F power output.
	7c. Loose connection at Plugs U-11/U and U-12/U or poor connection at load coil terminal on transmitter and terminals on Antenna Loading Unit.	7c. Turn off equipment and check for loose connections or broken leads.
	7d. Low frequency oscillator tube is faulty.	7d. The low frequency oscillator tube is a type JAN-1625 and is identified in this manual as V2601. This tube may require replacement. See paragraph 2b(3) this section for location and replacement instructions.
	7e. If above causes do not apply, then fault is either in Antenna Load Unit or in the Transmitter.	7e. Turn off equipment. Replace Antenna Load Unit. If R-F output still cannot be obtained, the fault is in the transmitter and that unit should be removed for repair.
	*7f. VFO-XTAL switch improperly set.	*7f. This switch must be set for "XTAL" operation.
	*7g. Crystals not in place.	*7g. The four low frequency channels require four crystals, one in a dual type holder.
8. No R-F output in the 6.0 Mc to 18.1 Mc frequency range, VFO operation; *or the 6.0 Mc to 18.0 Mc frequency range, Crystal-controlled operation. Equipment operates satisfactorily	8a. Control "A" or Control "C" is set between numbered positions.	8a. The setting of these controls is critical. Be sure numbered position is set exactly in line with index mark.
	8b. CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is not in OPERATE position.	8b. This switch must be in OPERATE position to obtain full R-F power output.
	8c. Loose connection at Antenna terminal of transmitter or terminals on Antenna Load Unit.	8c. Turn off equipment and check for loose connections or broken leads.

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

No R-F Output On One Frequency Range: Operation On Other Frequency Ranges Is O.K.

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
on low frequency range. NOTE: If R-F output is not obtained on any frequency range, see Symptom No. 4.	8d. Tubes V101, V102, V103, or V104 may be faulty.	8d. Obtain access to and check these tubes as described in paragraph 2b following this table.
	8e. If above causes do not apply, then fault is either in Antenna Load Unit or in transmitter.	8e. Turn off equipment. Connect antenna lead-in directly to ANT. post on transmitter. If R-F output can now be obtained, Load Unit was at fault and replacement is required. If R-F output still cannot be obtained, the fault is in the transmitter and that unit should be removed for repair.
	*8f. VFO-XTAL switch improperly set.	*8f. This switch must be set for "XTAL" operation, or "VFO" operation, whichever is desired.
	*8g. V801 tube may be faulty.	*8g. Check this tube as described in paragraph 2b following this table.
9. No R-F output in the 2.0 Mc to 6.0 Mc frequency range, VFO operation; *or the 1.67 Mc to 6.0 Mc frequency range, crystal-controlled operation. Equipment operates satisfactorily on low frequency range. NOTE: If R-F output is not obtained on any frequency range, see Symptom No. 4.	*8h. Crystals not in place.	*8h. A separate crystal is required for each output frequency desired.
	9a. See causes 8a, 8b, and 8c.	9a. Use remedies 8a, 8b, and 8c.
	9b. Tubes V101, V102 or V104 may be faulty.	9b. Obtain access to and check these tubes as described in paragraph "B" following this table.
	9c. If above causes do not apply then fault is either in Antenna Load Unit or in transmitter.	9c. Turn off equipment. Connect Antenna lead-in directly to ANT. post on transmitter. If R-F output can now be obtained, Load Unit was at fault and replacement is required. If R-F output still cannot be obtained, the fault is in the transmitter, and that unit should be removed for repair.
	9d. See causes 8f, 8g and 8h.	9d. Use remedies 8f, 8g and 8h.

R-F Output Is Not Tone Modulated When MCW Emission Is Used

10. Output is not tone modulated and the emission is the same as that obtained for CW operation. In addition, sidetone will not be heard in the headphones. NOTE: Check operation when VOICE emission is used. If VOICE modulation has also failed, refer to Symptom No. 11.	10a. MCW oscillator tube V2203 may be faulty.	10a. Obtain access to and check this tube as described in paragraph "B" following this table.
	10b. Failure of a part in the MCW oscillator circuit.	10b. Remove transmitter unit to repair station for further analysis. NOTE: If desired the small sub-assembly that contains the MCW oscillator may be replaced without removing the transmitter. This small chassis containing one JAN-12SA7 and two JAN-12SL7GT tubes is easily accessible from top of transmitter (see fig. 5-6). It is held in place by a screw at each side, going through the top. Since all connections are made by means of a plug, the chassis is disconnected by lifting straight up.

R-F Output Is Not Voice Modulated When Voice Emission Is Used

11. Output is not received on associated receiving set. Also, no voice modulation is heard in the headphones connected to transmitter sidetone jacks. NOTE: If	11a. Microphone plug is loosely plugged in, making poor connection.	11a. Be sure microphone plug is pushed in as far as it will go.
	11b. Carbon microphone is being used and microphone switch S201 (located behind chart panel on transmitter, see fig. 2-2) is in "DYNAMIC" position.	11b. Set microphone switch to "CARBON" position.

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

R-F Output Is Not Voice Modulated When Voice Emission Is Used (continued)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
satisfactory VOICE output is obtained in the headphones connected to sidetone jack of transmitter, disregard items a, b, c, and d in next column and proceed with e.	11c. Dynamic microphone is being used and microphone switch is in "CARBON" position.	11c. Set microphone switch to "DYNAMIC" position.
	11d. If no VOICE output is heard in headphones, one or more of the following tubes may be faulty: V201, V202, or V203.	11d. Obtain access to and check tubes as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If replacement of these tubes does not correct the trouble, the transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
	11e. If VOICE output is heard in headphones but R-F output is not VOICE modulated, then tubes V105 and V106 may be faulty.	11e. Obtain access to and check tubes as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If replacement of these tubes does not correct the trouble, the transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.

No Voice or Sidetone Heard In Headphones But R-F Output Is Modulated.

12. No signal is heard in headphones connected to sidetone jack on transmitter, but equipment is operating satisfactorily in all other respects. NOTE: If R-F output is not obtained, see Symptom No. 4.	12a. Headphone plug is loosely plugged in, making poor connection.	12a. Be sure headphone plug is pushed in as far as it will go.
	12b. The volume of the signal heard in headphones is controlled by "OUTPUT" switch located behind chart on transmitter (see fig. 2-2). Volume level of output may be set too low.	12b. To increase volume, turn OUTPUT switch toward higher numbered positions.
	12c. Sidetone Amplifier tube V203 may be faulty.	12c. Obtain access to and check tube as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If replacement of this tube does not correct the trouble the transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station. NOTE: If desired, the small sub-assembly that contains the Sidetone Amplifier may be replaced without removing the transmitter. This small chassis containing one JAN-12SJ7 and two JAN-6V6GT tubes is easily accessible from top of transmitter (see fig. 5-6). It is held in place by a screw at each side, going through the top. Since all connections are made by means of a plug, the chassis is disconnected by lifting straight up.

Low R-F Output

13. Low R-F output will be indicated by the values of the following meter readings: P. A. GRID and P. A. PLATE. When checking for low R-F output, set EMIS- SION switch to CW position and select a transmission frequency above 3000 Kc.	13a. If plane is gaining altitude when power output suddenly decreased, the reduction may be due to the normal action of a pressure operated switch in the power supply system.	13a. The pressure operated switch operates at altitudes between 20,000 and 25,000 feet to reduce high voltages at high altitudes and prevent "flashover." The reduced voltage on the power amplifier stage causes approximately 1/2 reduction of R-F power output.
	13b. Power level switch (CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE) may be in TUNE position.	13b. Power level switch must be in OPERATE position for maximum R-F power output.
	13c. Antenna tuning and loading controls "C," "D," and "E" may not be set properly.	13c. See instructions starting with paragraph 6b(4)(a) section II, for adjusting these controls to properly tune and load the antenna system. These instructions are also given in the Calibration Book.
	13d. If using VFO operation, and the following condition cannot be obtained, power amplifier tube V104 may be defective or multiplier tubes V102	13d. If P.A. PLATE and P.A. GRID readings are low, the V104 tube is probably the cause. Obtain access to and check tube as described in paragraph 2b following this table.

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

Low R-F Output (continued)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
	and V103 may be defective; P.A. PLATE meter readings should rise to at least 150 divisions when Control "D" is detuned from its correct (resonant) setting, provided that the P.A. GRID reading is between 40 and 140 divisions.	If P.A. PLATE reading is above 150 and P.A. GRID is below 40, then tube V102 or V103 is probably the cause. Obtain access to and check tubes as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If P.A. PLATE reading is above 200, and P.A. GRID reading is <i>not</i> less than 40, then power amplifier tube V104 is "soft" or "gassy" and should be replaced. If replacement of tubes does not increase power output the transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
*13e. Low crystal activity.		*13e. With low activity, P.A. GRID meter reading will be excessively low. Replace crystal and check for increase in P.A. GRID reading. This reading should never go below 40 for the high frequency band. It will be lower for the low frequency band, but minimum cannot be given as it will depend on the frequency and the antenna characteristics.
*13f. Faulty oscillator tubes, V801 or V802.		*13f. Obtain access to and check tubes, as described in paragraph 2b following this table.

Excessive Distortion Occurs When Voice Emission is Used

14. VOICE is considerably distorted when heard on headphones that are connected to a Radio Receiving Set.	14a. If VOICE is also distorted when headset is connected to Sidetone jack on transmitter, the fault is probably in the speech amplifier section of the transmitter. 14b. If voice is not distorted when heard in headphones connected to sidetone jack on transmitter, the distortion, in transmitter output, may be caused by tubes V104, V105, and V106.	14a. Obtain access to and check tubes V201, V202, and V203 as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If distortion is not eliminated by replacing tubes, the fault is in the transmitter and that unit should be removed and sent to repair station. 14b. Obtain access to and check tubes V104, V105, and V106 as described in paragraph 2b following this table. If distortion is still excessive after tubes are replaced, transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
---	--	--

"Beat Note" Cannot Be Obtained When Calibrating Low or High Frequency Oscillators

15. High or Low frequency Oscillator Controls are set to any "check point" (settings shown in heavy black type) in the calibration tables. A "beat note" is not heard in the headphones and it is impossible to "zero beat" or check the calibration of either High or Low Frequency Oscillator. NOTE: It is assumed here that when transmitter is operated, R-F output is satisfactory and VOICE or keyed signal can be heard in headphones connected to	15a. CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is not in CALIBRATE position. 15b. Defective Crystal in the Calibration Oscillator Unit. 15c. Tubes V2201, V2202, or V2203 may be faulty. 15d. Defective part or loose connection in the transmitter. It is probable that the fault is located in the MCW-CFI unit chassis (see fig. 5-6). This small chassis can be removed for replacement if desired. It is held in place by two screws that pass through the top of the chassis on each side.	15a. This switch must be in the "CALIBRATE" position, otherwise the calibration oscillator will not operate. 15b. Turn off equipment. Remove cover of transmitter and replace Crystal. See figure 8-8 for location of the crystal which is designated by the symbol Y2201. 15c. Obtain access to and check these tubes as described in paragraph 2b following this table. 15d. If the above items have been checked and the calibrating "beat note" still cannot be obtained, the transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
---	---	---

TABLE 5-1. TROUBLE SHOOTING ON INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)

"Beat Note" Cannot Be Obtained When Calibrating Low or High Frequency Oscillators

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
sidetone jack. If R-F output is not obtained see Symptom No. 4. If sidetone or voice is not heard see Symptom No. 12.		

"Autotune" System Will Not Operate

16. When CHANNEL Selector switch is set to one of the 11 channels the automatic tuning mechanism will not operate to change the transmission frequency. NOTE: If red indicator lamp on transmitter does not light when LOCAL - REMOTE switch is in "LOCAL" position, then Autotune mechanism is probably O.K. but there is a fault in the power supply; see Symptom No. 1.	16a. LOCAL - REMOTE switch is in wrong position.	16a. This switch must be set to "LOCAL" when using controls on transmitter. If Pilot's Control Unit is used, set switch to "REMOTE".
	16b. Telegraph key, throttle switch, microphone switch, or test switch is closed.	16b. The Autotune mechanism will not operate when the transmitter is being keyed. Key must be open when Autotune operates to change frequency.
	16c. Overload relay on Dynamotor Power Unit has opened.	16c. Press RESET button labeled "TRANS. RESET."
	16d. If Autotune still will not operate the fault is probably in the mechanism or associated electrical Controls.	16d. Remove transmitter unit and send to repair station.

Autotune Does Not Return Controls To Correct Settings

17. Autotune mechanism operates but does not return the controls correctly to the positions for which it was originally set.	17a. Autotune was not set up properly. When knobs were adjusted to final settings they were rotated in a counterclockwise direction.	17a. When a control knob is being set to a desired position, YOU MUST ALWAYS TURN THE KNOB CLOCKWISE WHEN APPROACHING THE SETTING. If you accidentally rotate the knob past the setting, turn it back a half turn and again approach final setting by turning clockwise.
	17b. If autotune motor runs continuously (more than 30 seconds) and does not stop, there is a fault in the electrical system of the mechanism.	17b. Transmitter unit should be removed and sent to repair station.
	If Autotune mechanism has returned some of the control knobs to their correct settings but other knobs are set incorrectly, the trouble may be due to a broken spring in the mechanism or improper synchronization of all of the units.	17c. Be sure that all control knobs were correctly set up originally by approaching final dial setting in CLOCKWISE direction, <i>not counterclockwise</i> . If Autotune still does not operate properly after rechecking the set-up, remove the transmitter unit and send to repair station.

Autotune Motor Runs Continuously—Will Not Turn Off

18. Autotune motor can be heard running continuously, even after control knobs stop at final settings.	18a. Fault in electrical system of the Autotune mechanism.	18a. Remove transmitter unit and send to repair station.
--	--	--

b. TUBE CHECKING AND REPLACEMENT.

WARNING

Be sure to turn off the entire equipment before attempting to remove cover of transmitter and replace tubes. This equipment utilizes high voltages which are dangerous to life. Operating personnel must observe all safety regulations.

(1) All of the tubes used in this equipment are located in Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 (AN/ART-13A) or Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B (AN/ART-13B), and are easily accessible when the top of that unit is removed. Before removing this cover, be sure to turn off entire equipment by setting LOCAL-REMOTE switch to "LOCAL" position and the EMISSION switch (on transmitter panel) to "OFF". Also, make certain that the KEY, MICROPHONE and THROTTLE switches are open.

(2) REMOVING TOP COVER OF TRANSMITTER.—One hold-down screw is used at each side of the top cover. To remove the cover, insert a coin or screw driver in each screw and make a half turn counterclockwise. The cover can now be lifted off.

(3) LOCATING TUBES.—The position of each of the tubes used in this equipment is shown in the following illustration. All tubes, with exception of V2601 (Low Frequency Oscillator), are visible and readily accessible when transmitter cover is removed. The Low Frequency Oscillator tube V2601 can be reached by removing the cover of the Low Frequency Oscillator Unit. This unit is located directly behind control "G" and the cover contains numerous ventilation holes. To remove cover, take out screws around the rim of the cover.

(4) REMOVING TUBES.—Tube clamps are used on some of the tubes in this equipment to prevent the tube from coming out of the socket under vibration incident to normal service. The operation of the tube clamp is shown in the insert sketch on figure 5-1. To open clamp, insert screw driver as shown and gently pry open. The clamps on tubes V105 and V106 are accessible through the rear cover plate. Clamps on tubes V102 and V103 can best be reached from top of transmitter. Obtain access to clamp on V101 through side cover plate.

(a) To replace tube V104 (which is a type JAN-813), orient the base pin with the slot in hole

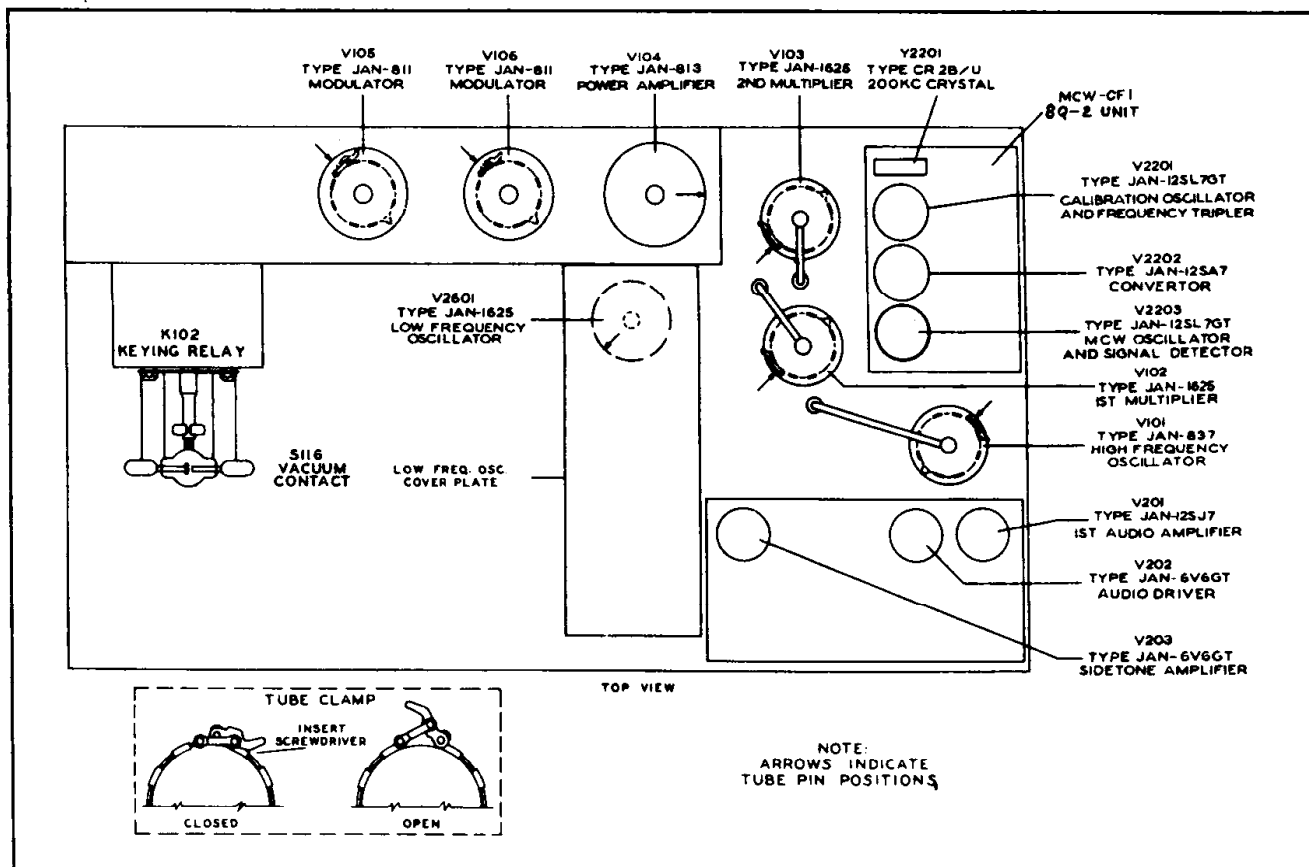


Figure 5-1. Tube Placement Diagram AN/ART-13A

above socket and then press down firmly until tube pins are solidly engaged in the socket.

(5) CHECKING TUBES.—Whenever tube failure is suspected, the most dependable method of checking the tube is to replace it with another tube known to be in good condition. To quickly determine which tubes require checking refer to table 5-2. If one or more of several tubes are the cause of faulty operation, each tube should be replaced and the new tube should remain in the equipment until all tubes have been replaced or until the faulty tube has been located.

3. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION.

The information and instructions given in the following paragraphs should only be used after the fault has been traced to one of the major units (Transmitter, Control Unit, Dynamotor, or Loading Unit) by using the simplified trouble-shooting procedure given in paragraph 2 and table 5-1, this section.

a. TROUBLE-SHOOTING TABLE.—When trying to find the exact location of a fault, it is desirable to first make a preliminary examination and determine approximately which portion or circuit of the equipment is affected. The following table is designed to assist in locating the circuit or major sub-assembly that contains the fault. Any tests, measurements, or observations that are recommended can be accomplished without major disassembly of the unit. After the offending circuit or subassembly has been located, it is necessary to know how to obtain access to or how to remove that item. This information is given in paragraphs of this section, starting with paragraph 3.*b.*

(1) When using the following trouble-shooting table, it is understood that the faulty major unit has been connected into a mock-up at the repair station and that other major units and interconnecting cables

in the mock-up are to be in perfect condition. It is also assumed that all tubes in the faulty unit have been checked by replacement.

(2) A set of Phillips screw drivers and Allen set-screw wrenches are supplied with each equipment and are mounted in special clips on the inside of the transmitter cover. In addition to these tools, the ordinary tools such as common screw drivers, pliers, and soldering iron will be required to remove or replace parts.

(3) A volt-ohmmeter will be required to measure operating voltages and to make continuity or resistance measurements. The instrument should be capable of measuring d-c voltages up to 1500 volts and should have an internal resistance of 20,000 ohms per volt (instruments with internal resistances of 1000 or 5000 ohms per volt may also be used, but readings will be correspondingly lower than the values shown in tables 5-1 through 5-4 in this manual, since these tables were prepared by using a 20,000 ohm per volt instrument). Use of a vacuum-tube-voltmeter is recommended when measuring voltages in grid circuits.

(4) High voltage circuits should not be checked with a voltmeter unless other means cannot be used. This practice is advocated in the interest of safety.

WARNING

When cover of transmitter is removed be sure to turn off power. High voltages (1150 volts) appear at plate connection caps on top of tubes. Avoid checking for loose connections or poor contacts while power is on. Check continuity of suspicious connection by using an ohmmeter.

CAUTION

No transmissions will be made on emergency (distress) H.F. Channels except for emergency purposes. For testing, demonstration or drill purposes, radio equipment will be operated into a non-radiating dummy load instead of an Antenna to prevent transmission of false distress signals.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION

Faults In Transmitter Unit

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Transmitter Will Not Turn On</i>		
1. Red indicator lamp is off; dynamotor will not operate when EMISSION switch is in CW or MCW position and Autotune mechanism does not operate when CHANNEL switch is operated.	1a. Lamp may be burned out. Check lamp and then see 1b.	1a. Replace lamp. Red window in front of lamp is removed by pulling forward on knurled ring that surrounds it. Lamp has bayonet base and is removed by pushing in and turning counterclockwise.
	1b. Poor contact on EMISSION switch S110 or on LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107.	1b. Check continuity of contacts on both switches. See simplified circuit, figure 4-2. See figure 8-2 for switch location.
	1c. Poor contact at plug U-7/U or receptacle J108.	1c. Check for loose connection at plug and receptacle.
2. Dynamotor does not operate when VOICE emission is used.	2a. If emission switch is in VOICE position dynamotor will only operate when microphone switch is closed. Microphone switch may be defective.	2a. Press microphone switch. If dynamotor does not run, close TEST switch. If dynamotor runs with TEST switch closed then poor connection at microphone switch or plug is causing trouble.
	2b. Contacts No. 1 and No. 2 of VOICE relay K104 are not closed. See figure 8-42 for contact numbers. See simplified circuit figure 4-2.	2b. K104 is located at bottom of transmitter (see fig. 8-3). Remove bottom cover plate and check relay action and contacts. See circuit in figure 4-2. Check contacts of EMISSION switch S110.
	2c. Rear limit switch S111 on Autotune mechanism is open or contacts No. 1 and No. 3 of autotune motor control relay K101 are not closed. See figure 8-42 for contact numbers.	2c. See figures 4-2 and 4-20. Remove panel around bottom row of controls (see fig. 8-1). See figure 8-3 for location of K101 and S111. Check contacts. Check action of relay when autotune mechanism is operated.
3. Dynamotor does not operate when CW emission is used.	3a. Contacts No. 4 and No. 5 of CW relay K103 may not be closing; see figure 8-42 for relay contact numbers.	3a. K103 is located at bottom of transmitter (see fig. 8-3). Remove bottom cover plate and check relay action and contacts. See circuit in figure 4-2. Check contacts of EMISSION Switch S110 and LOCAL-REMOTE Switch S107.
	3b. See 2c.	3b. See 2c.
4. Dynamotor does not operate when MCW emission is used.	4a. Poor contact on EMISSION switch S110 or LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107.	4a. Check continuity of both switches. See simplified circuit figure 4-2. See figure 8-2 for switch location.
	4b. See 2c.	4b. See 2c.
5. Autotune mechanism will not operate. Dynamotor operates and rest of equipment is O.K.	5a. LOCAL-REMOTE switch must be in local position when using CHANNEL switch on transmitter.	5a. Set switch to LOCAL position.
	5b. Telegraph key, throttle switch, microphone switch or test key are closed.	5b. Autotune will not operate when transmitter is being keyed.
	5c. CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is in CALIBRATE position.	5c. Autotune mechanism will not operate when this switch is in CALIBRATE position. Set switch to OPERATE or TUNE positions as desired.
	5d. Poor contact at CHANNEL selector switch S108 or Autotune circuit seeking switch S109.	5d. See circuit in figure 4-20. Remove panel around bottom row of controls (see fig. 8-1). See figure 8-3 for location of S109 and figure 8-2 for location of S108. Check contacts.
	5e. Poor contacts on Autotune Motor Control Relay K101 or on Autotune rear limit switch S111.	5e. See circuit in figure 4-20. Remove panel around bottom row of controls (see fig. 8-1). See figure 8-3 for location of K101 and S111. Check contacts.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)

Symptoms	Probable Cause of Trouble	Remedy
<i>Transmitter Will Not Turn On (continued)</i>		
	5f. Contacts No. 2 and No. 12 of Keying Relay K102 are not closed. (Numbers refer to plug on side of relay case).	5f. These contacts must close when Relay is at rest or unoperated position. (See circuits in figs. 8-42 and 4-20.)
	5g. Defective Autotune Motor B101.	5g. Check continuity of Autotune Motor Windings. See motor circuit in upper left corner of figure 8-42.
6. Tube filaments do not light. Dynamotor operates. Red indicator light is on. Autotune operates.	6a. Poor contact or broken wire at plug U-7/U or receptacle J108.	6a. Check for loose connection at plug or receptacle.
	6b. Loose connection at socket of tube or a defective tube.	6b. See filament circuits in figure 4-3. Check for loose connection. Check tubes by replacement.
7. No R-F output. Red indicator is on, dynamotor operates, and Autotune mechanism operates.	7a. See Symptom No. 10.	7a. See Remedy No. 10.
8. Dynamotor overload relay opens. Relay will not stay closed after DYNA. RESET button is pushed; or fuse blows.	8a. Short in high voltage circuits of transmitter. Look for burnt, overheated, or smoking part.	8a. Disconnect plug U-7/U and refer to table 5-4 in this section. Measure resistance from J108 pins Nos. 1, 2, 9, and 10 to ground. If resistance is appreciably lower than value shown in table, a short is indicated. If short is on pin No. 1, see 8b. If short is on No. 2 or No. 9 see 8c. If short is on pin 10, see 8d.
	8b. Short from pin No. 1 of J108 to ground. (This is 400 volt Supply). Causes fuse on dynamotor to blow. May be caused by short at following points in transmitter: (a) Power Amplifier Stage (b) L.F. Oscillator Unit (c) H.F. Oscillator Unit (d) Multiplier Unit (e) Audio Amplifier Unit (f) MCW-CFI Unit	8b. Trace circuit containing short by measuring resistance from tube terminals to ground for tubes in each of these stages. See Resistances in table 5-5.
	8c. Short from pins No. 2 or No. 9 of J108 to ground. This is circuit to meter reading P.A. PLATE current. Possible short in wiring to meter or at meter selector switch S105.	8c. Check for shorts around meter M102 and switch S105. Both are located on meter panel at front of transmitter.
	8d. Short from pin No. 10 of J108 to ground. Caused by possible short in wiring and components associated with power amplifier (V104) plate circuit or Modulator (V105 and V106) plate circuits.	8d. Check for shorts by measuring resistance to ground from tube terminals (see table 5-5).
9. Transmitter overload relay (On dynamotor unit) opens. Relay will not stay closed after TRANS. RESET button is pushed.	9a. Short circuits in a relay armature winding, Autotune electrical circuit, or connecting wiring.	9a. If short only occurs when EMISSION switch is on CW, fault is probably in CW relay K103 associated wiring or EMISSION switch. If short only occurs when EMISSION switch is on VOICE, fault is probably in VOICE relay K104, associated wiring or EMISSION switch. If short only occurs when TEST SWITCH or telegraph key is closed, fault is probably in KEYING relay K102 or associated wiring. If short occurs only when control A is in position 13 (L.F.), fault is probably in Output Circuit Selecting Relay K105, associated wiring or switch S114. (See figure 8-7 for location of S114 and figure 8-13 for location of K105.)

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Transmitter Will Not Turn On (continued)</i>		
		Check Autotune electrical circuit (fig. 4-20) for shorts or mechanical binding that would stall motor (use autotune line shaft crank, supplied in spares, to see if shaft turns freely. See figure 8-6 to attach crank).
	9b. Short circuit in tube filament wiring. Look for burnt or smoking part.	9b. See tube filament circuit in figure 4-3. Remove all tubes and check wiring for shorts. Use table 5-3 in this section.
	9c. Short circuit in Autotune motor or associated switches and wiring.	9c. See figure 4-20 for autotune electrical system. Check motor switches and wiring for shorts.
<i>No R-F Output On Any Frequency Range — VFO or XTAL Operation</i>		
10. No R-F output on any frequency. Dynamotor operates; there is no overload; and Autotune mechanism operates O.K. CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE switch is in OPERATE position. IMPORTANT: —Be sure Control "C" is set so that numbered position lines up exactly with index line. R-F output will not be obtained if this control is set between numbered positions.	10a. Note whether Keying Relay (K102) operates when TEST key is closed. If it does not, fault is in 28 volt supply circuits to this relay. See figure 4-2. Note whether vacuum contact (S116) has a broken or cracked bulb. If continuous arcing occurs, glass bulb or seal of vacuum contact have been destroyed (see replacement procedure in paragraph 8 of this section).	10a. Check contacts S113D of Multi-Element Switch (see fig. 8-16). These contacts must be closed when control "C" is set to any numbered position. Check for closed contacts on Rear Limit Switch S111 (on Autotune Unit at side of Control "B"), and if contacts No. 1 and No. 3 on Motor Control Relay K101 (see fig. 8-42) are closed. Check armature winding of Keying Relay K102 for continuity. (Armature is connected to plug terminals No. 14 and No. 15 of this relay.)
	10b. If P.A. GRID meter reading is normal and P.A. PLATE reading is much higher than normal, fault is in output network. Examine Vacuum Switch contact (S116). See figure 8-2 for location of this switch.	10b. Turn off equipment and check output network parts for shorted capacitors or poor contacts at Multi-Element Switch S113 and at Output Relay K105. If shunt capacitor unit is in use, check it for a short by replacing it with a unit that is known to be good. Be sure vacuum contact (S116) operates properly and that contacts are O.K.
	10c. If P.A. GRID meter reading is normal, but P.A. PLATE reading is zero or very low, the fault is in the plate or screen supply circuits of the Power Amplifier Tube V104 or is caused by having Control "C" set between numbered positions.	10c. Check continuity of screen and plate supply circuits (see fig. 8-42) of V104. CAUTION: 1150 volts on plate and 400 volts on screen of this tube. Check for blown fuse in dynamotor.
	10d. In Model AN/ART-13A, if P.A. GRID meter reading is very low or zero, fault is in Multiplier stages or Oscillators (High or Low frequency).	10d. Check voltages at tube terminals of following tubes: V103, V102, V101, and V2601. (See voltages in table 5-1 in this section.) Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section. Check for poor contacts at switches S103, S102, S115, S114, and S2601, S101 and plug contacts No. 3 and No. 9 of keying relay K102 (contacts of relay should connect these terminals when relay is in operated position).
	10e. In Model AN/ART-13B, low or zero P.A. GRID meter readings may result from several causes, depending on whether the equipment is operated VFO or crystal-controlled.	10e. For VFO operation, first check as outlined in 10d. VFO-XTAL switching is accomplished with relay K106, which is in the XTAL position when energized. Check the contacts to be sure they do not stick. The "VFO-XTAL" switch must be in the proper position for the type of operation desired. For XTAL operation, weak crystals may result in sufficient P.A. GRID meter reading. Check by inserting another crystal of the same frequency. Faulty oscillator tubes (V801 or V802) may also cause low readings.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)

Symptoms	Probable Cause of Trouble	Remedy
<i>No R-F Output On Low Frequency Range — VFO or XTAL Operation</i>		
11. No R-F output in low frequency range (200 to 600 Kc in Model AN/ART-13A, 300 to 500 Kc in Model AN/ART-13B). Output is O.K. on other frequency ranges.	11a. Control "A" is not set exactly to position 13 (L.F.). 11b. 28 volt supply for operation of relay K2501 (in loading unit) is open in the transmitter. 11c. Fault in VFO Low Frequency Oscillator or in wiring connecting it to grid of Power Amplifier Tube V104. *11d. Fault in CDA-T Crystal Oscillator.	11a. The setting of this control is critical. Be sure No. 13 is exactly in line with index mark. 11b. Check voltage on pin 3 of receptacle J107 at transmitter (should be 28 volts). If no voltage is found, check contacts on relay K105 and switch S114. 11c. Refer to figure 4-11. Check voltages on terminals of tube V2601 using table 5-1 in this section. Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section. Check switch contacts on S2601 and S103. *11d. Oscillator tube, V802, may be faulty. Check and replace if necessary. Check operation of VFO/XTAL switching relay, K106. This relay must be energized to permit cathode functioning of the V802 oscillator tube. Bad or weak crystals. Replace with new crystal and check P.A. GRID meter reading for increased reading. Make a resistance check from terminals of V802 to ground, using table 5-5A.
<i>No R-F Output On High Frequency Range — VFO Operation</i>		
12. No R-F output in 6.0 Mc to 18.1 Mc high frequency range. Output is O.K. on 2.0 Mc to 6.0 Mc range.	12a. Fault in Multiplier Unit or High Frequency Oscillator Unit.	12a. Check voltages on terminals of tubes V101, V102 and V103 using table 5-1 in this section. Check contacts on switches S114, S101, S102, and S103. Refer to simplified circuit shown in figure 4-12. Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section.
<i>No R-F Output On High Frequency Range — XTAL Operation</i>		
*13 No R-F output in 1.67 Mc to 18.0 Mc high frequency range. Output is O.K. on low frequency range, 300 to 500 Kc.	13a. See causes 10a, 10b and 10c. 13b. Faulty crystal on one or more channels. 13c. Faulty oscillator tube V801. 13d. Faulty VFO/XTAL switching relay K106. 13e. Faulty channel switch relays on one or more channels, K801 through K810. 13f. Faulty A-B switch (S801) or A-B relay (K811).	13a. Use remedies 10a, 10b and 10c. 13b. Low P.A. GRID meter readings are often caused by a crystal with low activity. Replacement of the crystal will correct this difficulty. 13c. Replace tube. 13d. This relay controls the cathode operation of V801. The relay must be energized and the contacts functioning properly to permit operation of the oscillator tube, V801. 13e. These relays, located in the CDA-T unit, switch the crystals in and out of the oscillator circuit. Failure of any one relay affects two channel frequencies, "A" and "B". 13f. This switch and relay controls the use of either the "A" group or "B" group of crystals in the oscillator circuit. Failure of either the switch or relay will permit only one set of 10 crystals to be used. When un-energized, the relay is switched to the "A" group.

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>R-F Output Is Not Tone Modulated When MCW Emission Is Used</i>		
14. Output is not tone modulated. VOICE emission is satisfactory. NOTE: If VOICE emission was not modulated, see Symptom No. 15.	14a. Loose plug connection to MCW-CFI Unit Chassis.	14a. Remove MCW-CFI Unit Chassis and check plug connection that is located on the bottom (see fig. 8-9).
	14b. Fault at contacts of VOICE relay K104, or contacts of Calibrate-Tune-Operate Switch S106.	14b. Check for continuity across contacts 5 and 6 of VOICE relay K104 (contacts should be closed, see figs. 4-9 and 8-42).
	14c. Fault in MCW Oscillator circuit.	14c. Remove MCW-CFI unit (use procedure described in paragraph 3b(4)(e), this section). Make up an extension cable and plug so that unit can be connected to plug in transmitter. Measure voltages on terminals of tube V2203 using table 5-1 in this section. Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section.
<i>R-F Output Is Not Voice Modulated On Voice Emission</i>		
15. Output is not voice modulated.	15a. If voice is heard through sidetone output jack, fault is in Audio Driver or Modulator stages.	15a. Check for presence of audible signal in plate circuit of Audio Driver Tube V202, and grid circuits of both Modulator Tubes V105 and V106. (See figs. 4-6 and 4-7.) WARNING: Plates of modulator tubes operate at 1150 volts. Turn off power and check continuity of windings and transformer T101. Check connections from T101 to plate and screen of V104 (see fig. 8-42). The following contact positions should be found on CW relay K103 (see fig. 8-42): 6 and 7 are open. 7 and 8 are closed. 2 and 3 are closed.
	15b. If voice is not heard through sidetone output jack, fault is in Speech Amplifier circuits of the Audio Amplifier Unit. Be sure microphone switch is in correct position for type of microphone that is used (CARBON or DYNAMIC). If switch is set to DYNAMIC, and carbon microphone is used, no output will be obtained.	15b. Check for loose plug connection under Audio Amplifier Unit (see fig. 8-11). Remove Unit from transmitter (use procedure described in paragraph 3b(4)(d), this section). Make up extension cable and plug so that unit can be connected to plug in transmitter. Measure voltages on terminals of tubes V201, V202, and V203 using table 5-1 in this section. Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section.
<i>No Sidetone In Headphones—R-F Output Is O.K.</i>		
16. Signal is not heard in headset connected to sidetone jack. Equipment operates satisfactorily on VOICE emission.	16a. Check setting of "OUTPUT" switch (located behind chart panel—see fig. 2-2).	16a. To increase volume of output, turn switch to higher numbered position.
	16b. Fault is in sidetone Amplifier circuit. This circuit is in Audio Amplifier Unit Chassis.	16b. Remove Audio Amplifier Unit from transmitter (use procedure in paragraph 3b(4)(d), this section). Make up extension cable and plug so that unit can be connected to plug in transmitter. Measure voltages on terminals of tubes V202 and V203 using table 5-1 in this section. Check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3 in this section.
	16c. Failure of contacts in Keying Relay K102. Contacts No. 6 and No. 8 on plug at side of relay case should be connected when relay is in operated position.	16c. If contacts 6 and 8 are open, the audio signal cannot reach the sidetone jack (see circuit in fig. 4-8). Contacts should close when keying relay operates.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'a)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Low R-F Output</i>		
17. Low R-F output P.A. GRID or P.A. PLATE meter readings are abnormal. NOTE: Antenna current read on R-F Ammeter is not an accurate indicator of R-F output since the reading will vary with impedance of the antenna and frequency.	17a. Be sure CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is in OPERATE position.	17a. This switch must be in OPERATE position so that full screen voltage will be applied to power amplifier tube V104.
	17b. Antenna tuning and loading controls may not be properly set.	17b. Check settings of C, D, and E Controls by operating on a frequency above 3000 Kc and using adjustment procedure starting with paragraph 6b(4)(o) in section*II.
	17c. Antenna Shunt Capacitor Unit is connected to transmitter at all times.	17c. If Shunt Capacitor Unit is not disconnected when frequencies above 3000 Kc are used, a reduction in R-F output will result. Capacitor Unit should only be used when required to tune and load antenna in 2000 to 3000 Kc range. (See par. 6b(2)(jj) in sec. II.)
	17d. If following condition cannot be obtained with VFO operation, the fault is in the power amplifier or exciter circuits (VFO oscillator or multiplier stages) P.A. PLATE meter reading should rise to at least 150 divisions when control "D" is detuned from its correct (resonant) setting, provided that P.A. GRID reading is between 40 and 140. NOTE: If P.A. PLATE reading is above 200 and P.A. GRID is not less than 40, then power amplifier tube V104 is causing trouble (it is "soft" or "gassy"). Replace it.	17d. If both P.A. PLATE and P.A. GRID readings are low, fault is likely to be in circuits associated with power amplifier tube V104. Check voltage from tube socket terminals to ground using table 5-1. WARNING: Plate connection at cap on top of tube V104 operates at 1150 volts. Turn off equipment and check resistance from tube terminals to ground using table 5-3. If P.A. PLATE reading is above 150, and P.A. GRID is below 40, then fault is in multiplier or oscillator circuits. Check circuits associated with tubes V103, V102, V101 and V2601 by measuring voltages and resistance to ground using tables 5-1 and 5-3. Be sure tubes have been checked. Check for poor contacts at switches S103, S102, S114, S115, and S101. If fault is not found, then tuned circuits may be out of alignment. Check alignment of multiplier and oscillator circuits as described in paragraph 5 of this section.
	17e. If crystal-controlled operation is employed (AN/ART-13B only), and the multiplier and power amplifier circuits appear normal, the trouble lies in the CDA-T Crystal Oscillator unit.	17e. Using table 5-5A, check the tube terminal to ground resistance of both V801 and V802. Low crystal activity will result in lowered P.A. GRID drive, and usually a corresponding reduction of R-F output. New crystals may remedy this condition. In crystal-controlled, low frequency operation, a variable choke (L803) permits resonating the oscillator circuit for maximum output. Since this choke is used for all four low frequency outputs, its setting must accordingly be a compromise to permit satisfactory operation on all channels. If only one low frequency channel is to be used, the choke may be adjusted for maximum output at the single frequency. This choke is readily accessible from the top of the CDA-T unit, near the cap of V802.
<i>Excessive Distortion of Voice Emission</i>		
18. Voice signal is considerably distorted when heard on liaison receiver.	18a. If voice sounds distorted when heard through sidetone jack of transmitter, fault is likely to be in speech amplifier circuits. NOTE: Try using another microphone. Be sure microphone switch under chart panel is in correct position (see fig. 2-2).	18a. If replacing tubes V201, V202, and V203 does not correct the trouble, remove Audio Amplifier Unit chassis from the transmitter (use procedure in paragraph 3b(4)(d), this section). Make up extension cable and plug so that unit can be connected to plug in transmitter. Measure voltages and resistance to ground from all tube terminals using tables 5-1 and 5-3 in this section. Check for short in capacitors C209 and C210. (Refer to fig. 8-11 for location.)

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Excessive Distortion of Voice Emission (continued)</i>		
	18b. If voice is not distorted when heard through sidetone jack on transmitter, the fault is likely to be in modulator and power amplifier circuits.	18b. Try replacing both modulator tubes V105, V106 and power amplifier tube V104. Check condition of resistors R121 and R123. If no improvement is obtained, measure voltages and resistance to ground from tube terminals using tables 5-3 and 5-5. WARNING: Plate connection caps at top of these tubes operates at 1150 volts. Check contacts 6, 7, and 8 of CW relay K103 (see fig. 8-42). When emission switch is on VOICE, contacts 6 and 7 of K103 should be open and 7 and 8 should be closed.
<i>"Beat Note" Is Not Heard When Attempting To Calibrate</i>		
19. When attempting to calibrate oscillators, using the CFI unit, a "beat note" cannot be obtained. It is assumed here that R-F output of transmitter is O.K. and when VOICE emission is used, the signal can be heard through sidetone jack.	19a. Be sure CALIBRATE - TUNE - OPERATE switch is in CALIBRATE position.	19a. CFI Unit will not operate if switch is not in CALIBRATE position.
	19b. Defective Crystal in CFI Unit.	19b. Replace Crystal in CFI Unit. Be sure tubes V2201, V2202, and V2203 are all O.K.
	19c. Poor contact at CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE switch.	19c. Refer to figures 4-10 and 8-42. Check contacts on switch S106.
	19d. Poor contact at plug that connects CFI Unit to transmitter chassis.	19d. Check for loose plug connection under CFI Unit Chassis (see fig. 8-9).
	19e. Fault in circuits of CFI Unit.	19e. Remove CFI Unit Chassis from transmitter (see procedure in paragraph 3b(4)(e), this section). Make up extension cable and plug so that unit can be connected to plug in transmitter. Measure voltages and resistance from tube terminals to ground using tables 5-3 and 5-5 in this section.
	19f. If no fault is found in the circuits after checking as described in 19e, it is probable that the alignment of the CFI Unit has been disturbed and realignment will be required.	19f. Realign tuned circuits of the CFI Unit using procedure in paragraph 6 of this section.
<i>Autotune System Will Not Operate</i>		
20. Autotune mechanism does not operate when CHANNEL selector switch is operated.	20a. Be sure REMOTE-LOCAL switch is in LOCAL position.	20a. This switch must be set to LOCAL when using Controls on the transmitter. If Pilot's Control Unit is used, set switch to REMOTE.
	20b. Telegraph Key, Throttle Switch, Test Switch or Microphone Switch is closed.	20b. Autotune mechanism cannot operate when transmitter is being keyed. See circuit in Figure 4-20.
	20c. Faulty contact at CHANNEL Selector Switch S108, Circuit Seeking Switch S109, Rear Limit Switch S111, Motor Control Relay K101, or contacts No. 2 and No. 12 of Keying Relay K102. (Numbers refer to plug terminals on side K102 case.)	20c. Check contacts at switch S108. Remove panel around bottom row of Controls (see fig. 8-1). See figure 8-3 for location of K101, S111, S109. Check contacts by referring to figure 4-2 or description of sequence of operation given in paragraph 3c of section IV (also see fig. 4-21).
	20d. Fault in Autotune motor.	20d. Determine whether motor will run when connected directly to a 28-volt D.C. source. See upper left corner of figure 8-42 for motor connections. Check motor brushes.
	20e. Check for mechanical binding of Autotune line shaft that might cause motor to stall.	20e. Attach Autotune line shaft crank at end of shaft that extends through right end of high frequency oscillator casting (see fig. 8-6). Crank is supplied with spare parts. Rotate line shaft to check for binding.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

<i>Faults In Transmitter Unit (Cont'd)</i>		
<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Autotune Does Not Return Controls to Correct Settings</i>		
21. Autotune mechanism operates but does not return the controls to the correct positions to which it was originally set.	21a. Be sure Autotune was set up properly.	21a. When Autotune is being set-up, be sure that Control knobs are ROTATED CLOCKWISE as final setting is approached. If you accidentally rotate knob past the setting, turn it back and again approach final setting by turning clockwise.
	21b. Autotune mechanism runs for very brief interval but does not set controls correctly; caused by poor contact at forward Limit Switch S112 or failure of contacts No. 5 and No. 6 to close on Motor Control Relay K101 (see fig. 8-42 for contact numbers).	21b. When mechanism is at rest, contacts of Forward Limit Switch S112 must be closed; check continuity. See figure 4-20. When Motor Control Relay K101 is operated, contacts No. 5 and No. 6 must be closed. (See fig. 8-42.) Check continuity.
	21c. Autotune motor runs continuously.	21c. See symptom 22.
	21d. Autotune mechanism returns some control knobs to correct setting but one or more knobs are still set incorrectly; caused by broken pawl spring, sticking pawl on multi-turn head, or improper synchronization of Autotune units or improper synchronization of Circuit Seeking Switch, S109.	21d. Examine all five Autotune mechanisms for broken pawl springs (see figs. 4-15 to 4-18 inclusive and fig. 4-14). If broken spring is found, replace that particular mechanism entirely. (Complete mechanisms and their part numbers are shown in figs. 4-15 through 4-18.) Check for sticking pawls (fails to fully engage slot in cam). Check synchronization of mechanisms and synchronization of Circuit Seeking Switch S109 as described in paragraphs 4b and 4d of this section.
<i>Autotune Motor Runs Continuously</i>		
22. Motor can be heard running continuously after control knobs have stopped tuning.	22a. Forward Limit Switch S112 fails to open when switch operating arm reaches maximum forward position. See figure 4-20.	22a. Adjust Forward Limit Switch S112 as described in paragraph 4e of this section.
	22b. Rear Limit Switch S111 fails to open when switch operating arm reaches home stop position. See figure 4-20.	22b. Adjust Rear Limit Switch S111 as described in paragraph 4e of this section.
	22c. Contacts 5 and 6 of Motor Control Relay K101 fail to open after forward limit switch opens.	22c. Check for sticking contacts on relay K101.
<i>Faults In Dynamotor Unit</i>		
WARNING		
High voltages (400, 750, and 1150) are present in the dynamotor power unit when dynamotor is running.		
<i>Dynamotor Will Not Operate</i>		
23. Dynamotor does not operate when equipment is turned on. NOTE: When EMIS- SION switch is in VOICE position dy- namotor only oper- ates when micro- phone switch, TEST switch, or throttle switch is closed.	23a. Transmitter Overload Relay K2705 (S2701 in Eicor dynamotor) or Primary Power Contactor Relay K2702 is open.	23a. Relay K2705 should be closed at all times. If overload occurs it will open. To re-close push button labeled TRANS. RESET. Relay K2702 should close when transmitter is turned on. If it does not, see cause No. 25b.
	23b. Dynamotor Overload Relay K2706 (S2702 in Eicor dynamotor) is open.	23b. Push DYNA. RESET button and attempt to close relay. If it closes momentarily and then opens again, there is an overload caused by a shorted part in the Dynamotor chassis or a defect in the Dynamotor Machine. Check for shorts in both the 28 volt input and the 400 and 1150 volt output circuits. See figure 8-42. Check resistance of dynamotor windings against table in paragraph 3g of section VI.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults In Dynamotor Unit (Cont'd)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Dynamotor Will Not Operate (continued)</i>		
	23c. Faulty contacts or defective Primary Power Contactor Relay K2703.	23c. Contacts on this relay should be closed if emission switch on transmitter is in CW or MCW position. See figure 8-24 for location of relay K2703. Check armature winding of relay for continuity.
	23d. Worn brushes or defective dynamotor.	23d. Remove end covers of dynamotor and inspect brushes. Brushes shorter than 1/4" should be replaced. Clean Commutator with Carbon Tetrachloride and a cloth (NEVER USE EMERY CLOTH). Check for 28 volts on input terminals of dynamotor. If power is available but unit will not run, replace it.
<i>Transmitter Overload Relay Opens—No Fault In Transmitter</i>		
24. Overload relay K2705 (Eicor S2701) opens. When TRANS. RESET button is pushed, relay may stay closed only momentarily and immediately opens again.	24a. Overload caused by short circuit in wiring from output of this relay to terminal on receptacle J2701.	24a. Check wiring for shorts. See circuit in figure 8-42.
	24b. Defective relay.	24b. If no short is found, replace relay.
<i>Transmitter Will Not Turn On—28 Volt Supply From Dynamotor to Transmitter Is Open</i>		
25. Equipment will not operate at all.	25a. Overload relay. Relay K2705 (S2701 in Eicor dynamotor) is open (no overload in transmitter).	25a. Push button labeled TRANS. RESET. If relay closes momentarily and then opens again, and overload exists, check for shorts in wiring from this relay to receptacle J2701. If relay does not close, replace it.
	25b. Primary Power Contactor Relay K2702 fails to close when equipment is turned on.	25b. Check contacts of this relay (see fig. 8-24 for location). Check for voltage (28v) at relay armature. If voltage is available but relay doesn't work, replace it. If voltage is not available check circuit. (See fig. 4-2.)
<i>Fuse Blows—No Fault In Transmitter</i>		
26. Fuse on dynamotor unit blows but there is no short or overload in 400 volt circuits of transmitter.	26a. Short in wiring of dynamotor unit.	26a. Check for short in wiring from fuse to receptacle J2701. (See fig. 8-42.)
<i>High Voltage Is Not Reduced At High Altitudes—Causes "Flashover"</i>		
27. 1150 volt supply is not reduced to 750 volts at altitudes above 20,000 to 25,000 feet.	27a. Failure of Power Change Relay K2701.	27a. Check contacts of this relay (see fig. 8-24 for location). Check whether relay will operate when contacts of Pressure Operated Switch K2704 (S2703 in Eicor dynamotor) are shorted. (See fig. 8-41A and 8-42.)
	27b. Failure of Pressure Operated (Barometric) Switch K2704 (S2703 in Eicor dynamotor).	27b. The contacts of this switch are normally open and will only close when pressure is reduced to correspond with altitude of approximately 25,000 feet. Failure of switch to close is cause of trouble.
<i>Dynamotor Unit Is Not Supplying 400 and 1150 Volts To Transmitter</i>		
28. Plate and screen voltage supply to transmitter is open.	28a. 400 volt supply may be open because of blown fuse.	28a. See symptom No. 26. Check brushes and commutator on 400 volt output of dynamotor. Clean commutator with Carbon Tetrachloride and cloth; blow out dust (NEVER USE EMERY CLOTH.)
	28b. 1150 volt supply may be open because of poor contacts on Power Change Relay K2701.	28b. Check continuity of relay contacts. See figure 8-24 for location of relay.

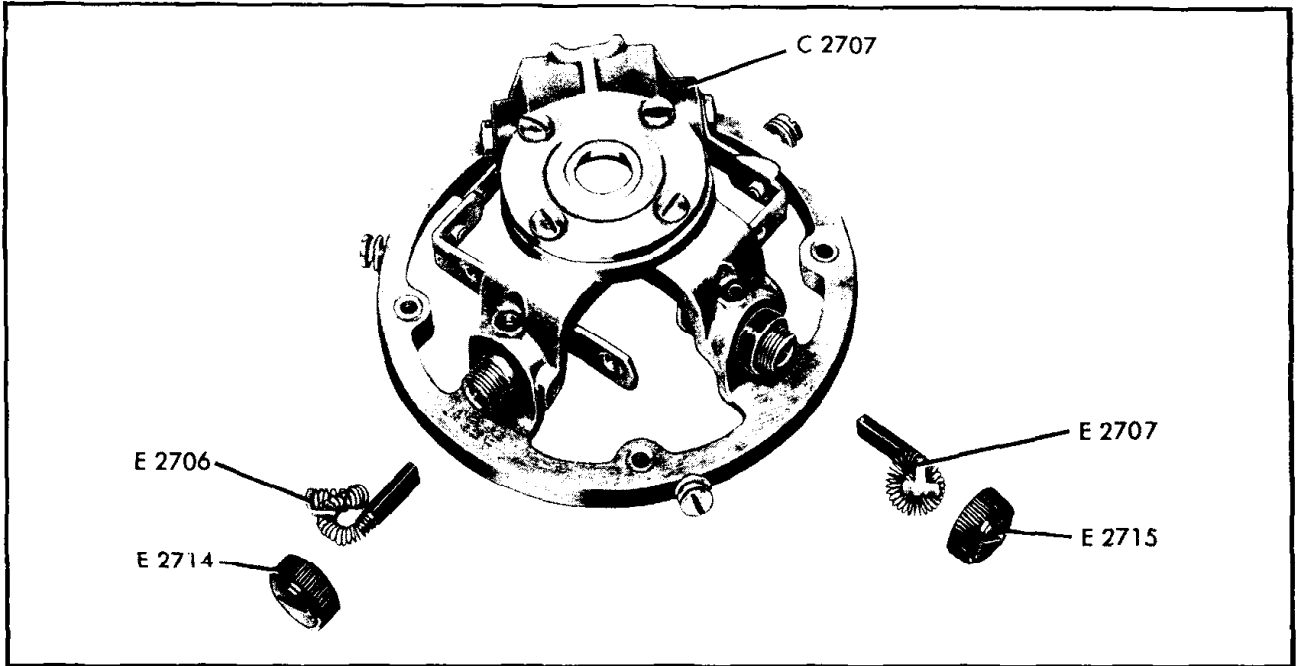
TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

Faults in Dynamotor Unit (Cont'd)

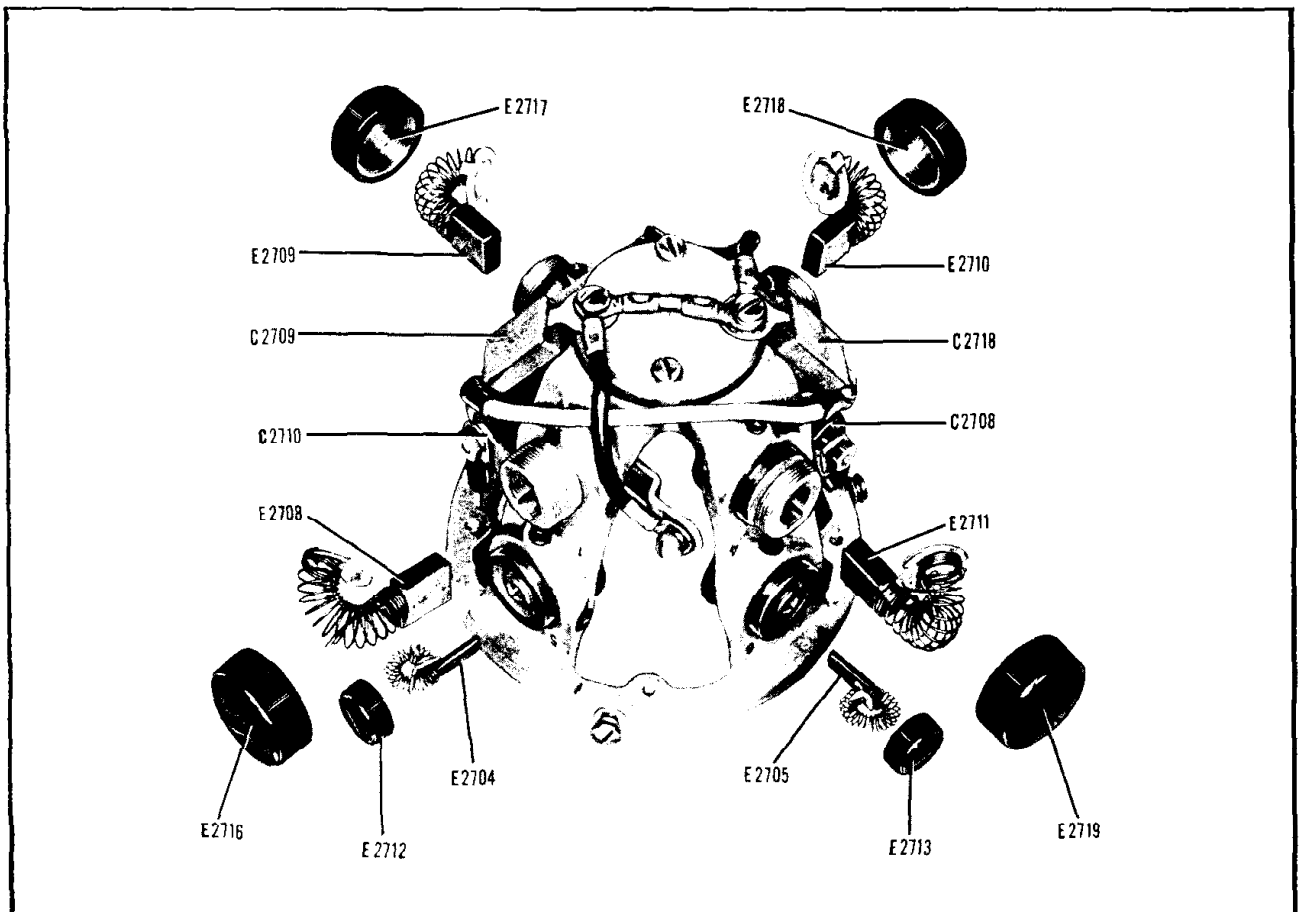
<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Dynamotor Unit Is Not Supplying 400 and 1150 Volts To Transmitter (continued)</i>		
	28c. Worn brushes in high voltage output of dynamotor.	28c. Check brushes and commutator. Clean commutator with Carbon Tetrachloride and cloth (NEVER USE EMERY CLOTH). Blow out dust.
	28d. Fault caused by open choke coil or resistor.	28d. Check all component parts, associated with high voltage circuits, for continuity.
<i>Radio Frequency Interference ("Hash")—Caused by Dynamotor</i>		
29. Radio frequency interference causing noise in transmitter and associated equipment. (May also disturb other equipments.)	29a. Caused by improper installation of dynamotor brushes.	29a. When replacing brushes, note that each brush is numbered and that corresponding number is stamped on frame of dynamotor. Always use brush with corresponding number when replacing. Also it is very important that if brush is removed for inspection that it be replaced in same position. This is accomplished by having numbered (or marked) side of brush face the number (or mark) stamped on the frame of dynamotor.
<i>Faults In Control Unit</i>		
30. Emission Control does not operate.	30a. LOCAL-REMOTE switch on transmitter is in LOCAL position.	30a. Set switch to REMOTE position.
	30b. Poor contact on EMISSION selector Switch S602.	30b. Inspect switches in the control unit. Check continuity. See circuit in figure 8-42.
31. CHANNEL Selector does not operate.	31a. See 30a above.	31a. See 30a above.
	31b. Poor contact on CHANNEL selector Switch S601.	31b. Inspect switches in the control unit. Check continuity. See circuit in figure 8-42.
32. Red Indicator Light will not turn on.	32a. Lamp burned out.	32a. To replace bulb in the control box, remove red glass window by grasping knurled edge and pulling away from case. Lamp has bayonet base. The control panel has a screw type lamp and dimmer assembly. Replace the whole assembly.
	32b. See 30a above.	32b. See 30a above.
	32c. Lamp should be off when Autotune mechanism is in motion.	32c. Lamp should turn on as soon as Autotune mechanism completes the shift from one frequency to another.
<i>Faults In Antenna Load Unit</i>		
33. No R-F output when transmitter is operated in channels 1 through 12.	33a. Faulty contact in Vacuum Switch S2504 which is in Antenna Load Unit.	33a. Check vacuum switch S2504 for continuity. See circuit in upper left corner of figure 8-42.
	33b. Faulty contact in Antenna Selector Switch S2503.	33b. Check contacts of Antenna selector switch S2503 located in Antenna Load Unit. See figure 8-22 for location of switch.
34. No R-F output when transmitter is operated in channel 13.	34a. Break-in Relay K2501 fails to operate. This relay should operate when TEST switch or telegraph key is closed. Failure may be due to loose contact at Plug U-12 U or Receptacle J2501; or due to faulty Relay K2501.	34a. Check for loose contact or connection at plug U-12/U and receptacle J2501. Check continuity of wiring to relay K2501 and coil of relay. If relay coil is open, replace entire relay.
	34b. See 33a.	34b. See 33a.
	34c. Poor contact at fine or coarse Loading Switches S2501 and S2502.	34c. Check for poor contacts by making continuity measurements with equipment turned off.
	34d. Open winding in Inductors L2501 and L2502.	34d. Check for continuity of Inductors.

TABLE 5-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING AT REPAIR STATION (Cont'd)

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Probable Cause of Trouble</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
<i>Faults In Antenna Load Unit (continued)</i>		
	34e. Capacitors C2501 or C2502 are shorted.	34e. Make continuity check of capacitors. If capacitors are very warm, a high resistance short may be indicated.
35. Short circuit in Load Unit causes overload relay on dynamotor to open up.	35a. Short in 28 volt leads to Relay K2501.	35a. Turn off equipment, check for short by making continuity measurements from the 28 volt leads to ground.
36. Meter on Load Unit does not operate. R-F output is O.K.	36a. Fault may be caused by loose connection or open in Capacitors C2501 or C2502.	36a. Check for break in wiring or loose connection. If meter is OK, check condition of capacitors C2501, C2502, and resistors R2501 through R2505.
	36b. Defective meter.	36b. This thermocouple type R-F ammeter may be checked by passing either AC or DC current through it (meter is rated at 5 amperes). Current should not exceed rating of meter.
<i>Faults In Shunt Capacitor Unit</i>		
37. Shorted capacitor causes shorting of R-F output. P.A. PLATE meter reading is very high.	37a. Shorted capacitor section may get quite warm. Check capacitor by replacing with a new unit.	37a. Replace capacitor sections as required.
38. Transmitter loading circuits cannot properly tune and load antennas 20 to 60 feet long in frequency range 2000 Kc to 3000 Kc.	38a. Defective capacitor section or sections in antenna shunt capacitor.	38a. Replace individual capacitor sections as required.
<i>* Faults In CDA-T Crystal-Controlled Oscillator Unit</i>		
39. Improper channel or crystal selection.	39a. Faulty relays.	39a. Relay K106 selects the type of operation—VFO or Crystal-controlled. It must be energized for crystal operation and open or shorted relay coil, or dirty contacts will prevent proper operation. Relay K811 switches channels from the "A" to "B" group of frequencies. The relay must be energized to select "B" channels. Coil and contacts may cause faulty operation. Relays K801 through K810, individually control one channel, consisting of both an "A" and "B" frequency. the same difficulties may be experienced as listed above.
40. Low or no output.	40a. Faulty R-F chokes.	40a. One choke (L801) in the screen grid lead of V801 and two chokes (L802 and L803) in the plate lead of V802 provide B plus voltages. Open chokes will result in failure of the oscillator circuit to function.
41. Unit does not function at all.	41a. Faulty connectors or improper unit seating.	41a. This unit uses two connector plugs which connect with receptacles of the transmitter chassis. Due to slight variations of plug centering, the unit may not seat properly into the receptacles. If force is used to seat them, one or more of the plug terminals may be broken. By removing the transmitter side panel and the Audio Amplifier unit, the two plugs of the CDA-T unit may be observed as the unit is seated into place. It is possible to vary the plug locations by loosening the two screws fastening each plug. When installing the CDA-T unit, tilt the unit so that the front panel is worked into place first. Be sure to connect the two short leads which feed the oscillator output to the multiplier stage of the transmitter proper. Check to see that tubes and crystals are firmly seated in their sockets.

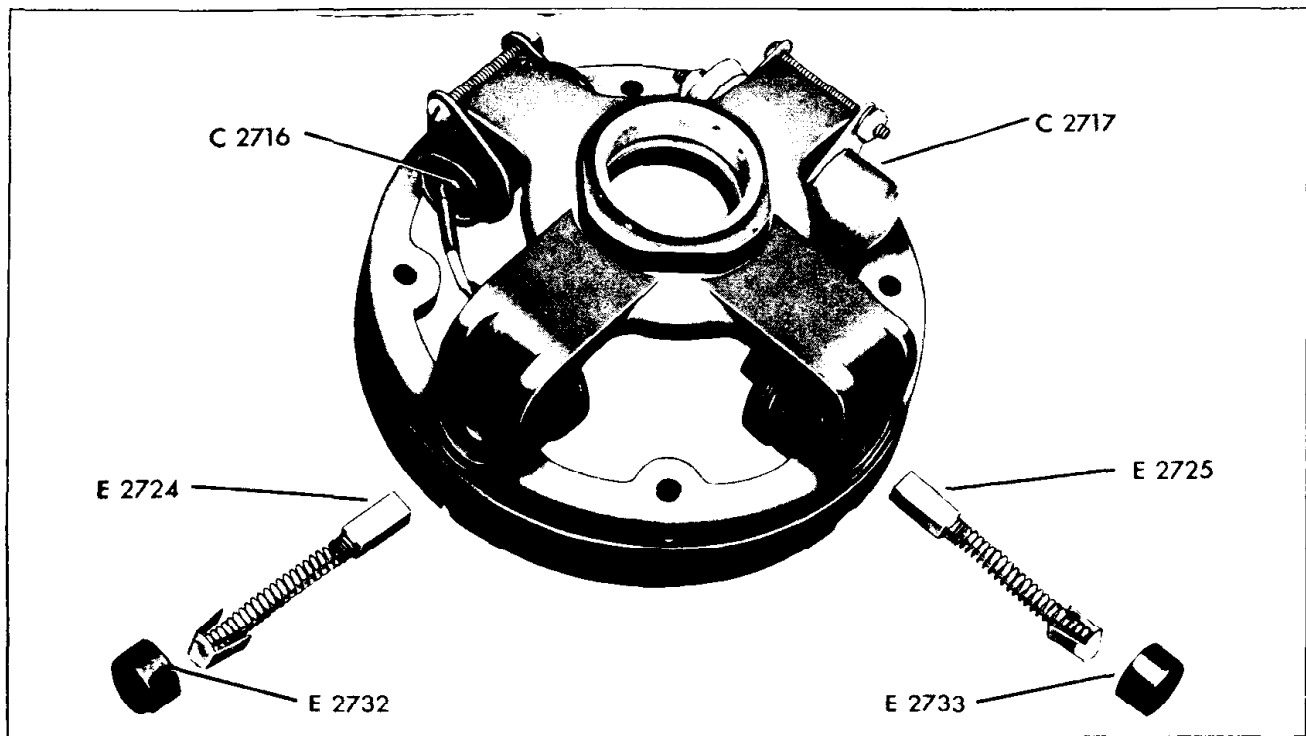


Brush Housing Assembly for 400-Volt Commutator

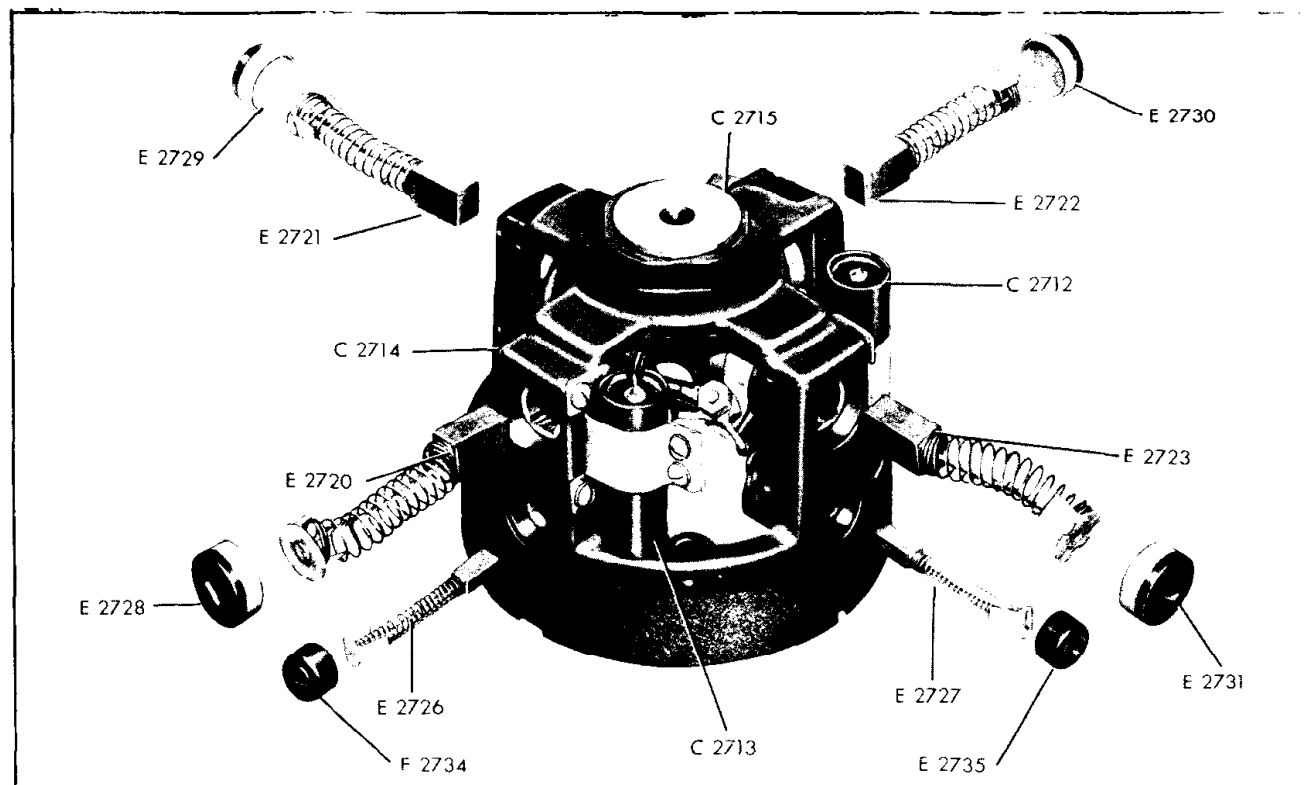


Brush Housing Assembly for 28-Volt and 750-Volt Commutators

Figure 5-2. Location of Brushes on Russell Dynamotor



Brush Housing Assembly for 400-Volt Commutator



Brush Housing Assembly for 28-Volt and 750-Volt Commutators

Figure 5-3. Location of Brushes on General Electric Dynamotor

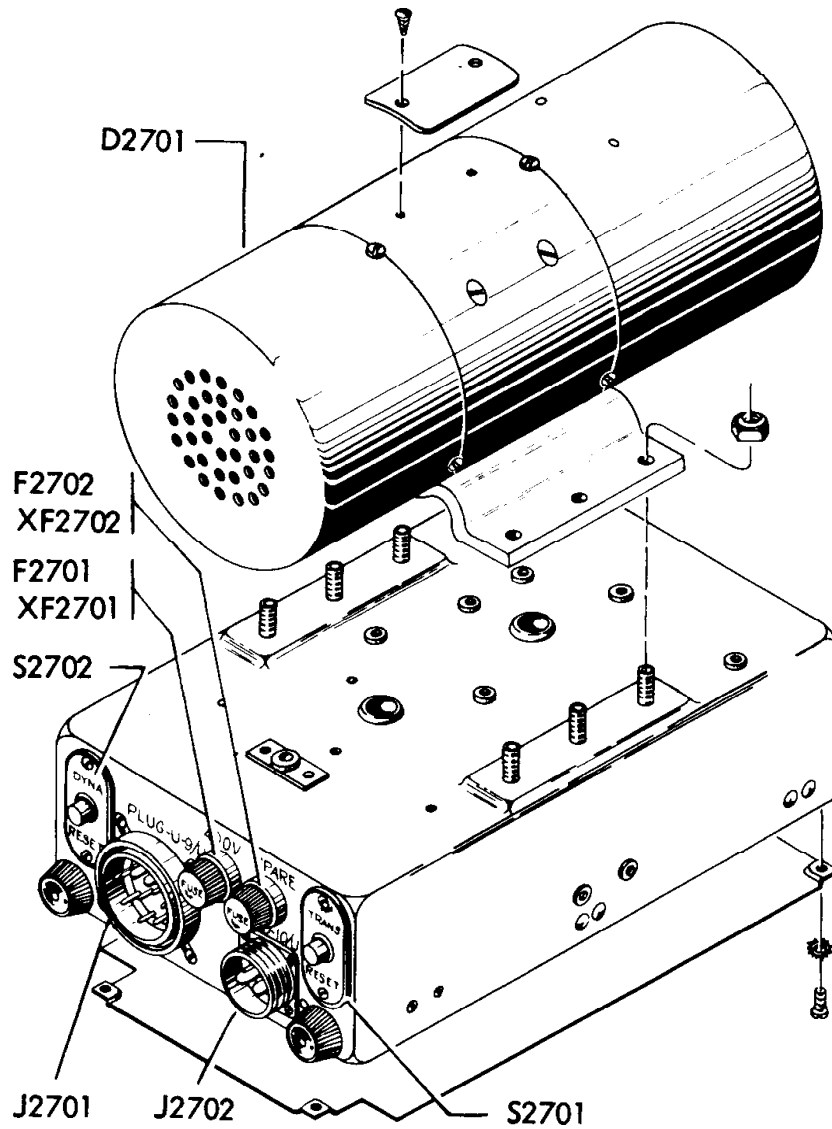


Figure 5-3A. Initial Disassembly of Eicor Dynamotor

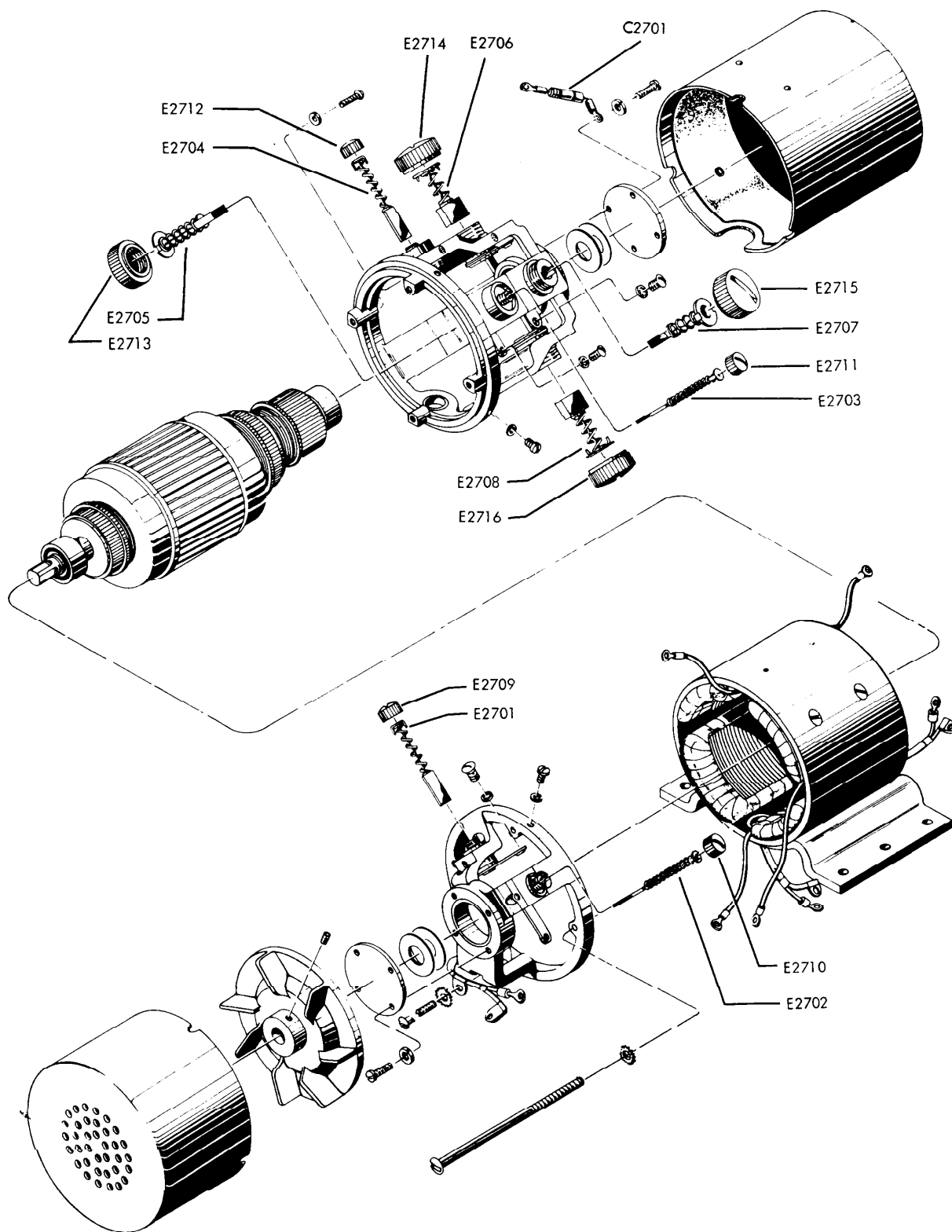


Figure 5-3B. Exploded View of Eicor Dynamotor

b. REMOVING AND SERVICING MAJOR ASSEMBLIES—OBTAINING ACCESS TO PARTS.—The procedures to be used in removing major assemblies and the methods of obtaining access to component parts are described in the following paragraphs. These procedures should be used, when required, in order to avoid unnecessary labor and to minimize the amount of disassembly required.

(1) **DISASSEMBLY OF PILOT'S CONTROL UNIT.**—Remove mounting plate by means of four screws at each corner of case. Inner cover plate is then removed by taking out two screws at each side of case (screws are nearest to back mounting surface). All components are now readily accessible.

(2) **DISASSEMBLY OF CONTROL PANEL.**—Remove the panel from the rack and disconnect the cable.

(3) **DISASSEMBLY and SERVICING THE DYNAMOTOR UNIT.**—If it is desired to obtain access to brushes and commutators of the dynamotor, this may be accomplished by removing the two end covers. These covers are held in place by 3 screws that are accessible on the rounded surface of the machine. Three sets of brushes are used in the dynamotor. The 28 volt and 750 volt commutators are located on the end of the dynamotor nearest the connector plugs. The 400 volt commutator is at the opposite end of the machine. The location and method of removal of the brushes used in the Russell and G.E. Dynamotors is shown in figures 5-2 and 5-3. Disassembly of these

dynamotors is illustrated in figures 5-4 and 5-5. Both disassembly and method of brush removal for Eicor Dynamotor DY-17A/ART-13A are shown in figure 5-3B. *Lubrication of the RUSSELL, G.E. or EICOR DYNAMOTORS is not required.*

When brushes are removed for inspection, it is extremely important that they be replaced in the same position (do not reverse). Brushes with numbers or POLARITY stamped on one surface should always be installed with the numbered surface, (or POLARITY SYMBOL) facing the corresponding number (or POLARITY SYMBOL) stamped on the frame of the dynamotor. Radio Frequency noise ("hash") may be caused by improper installation of brushes. New brushes may cause noise for a brief interval until they are "run-in." Brushes which are worn down to 1/4" in length should be replaced.

(a) Copper dust on commutators may be removed by using a stream of compressed air to blow it out. Clean commutator with Carbon Tetrachloride and a cloth—*Never use emery cloth.*

(b) **ACCESS TO POWER CONTROL UNIT UNDER DYNAMOTOR.**—To obtain access to the chassis under dynamotor, loosen two mounting plate clamp nuts on end near connector plugs. Remove unit from mounting plate. Loosen screws around bottom rim of chassis and remove bottom cover plate. All parts in the chassis are now accessible. See figures 8-24 and 8-39 for identification of parts in control unit used with Russell and G.E. Dynamotors.

Eicor Dynamotor Unit DY-17A/ART-13A includes

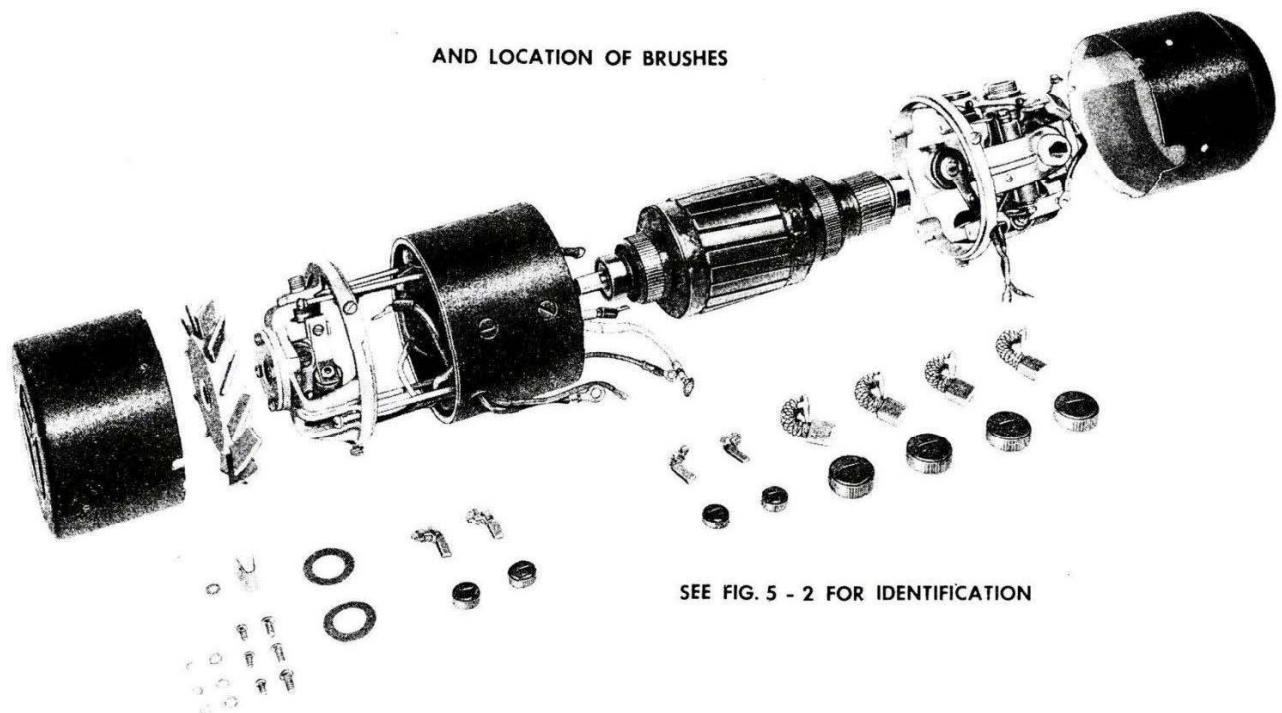
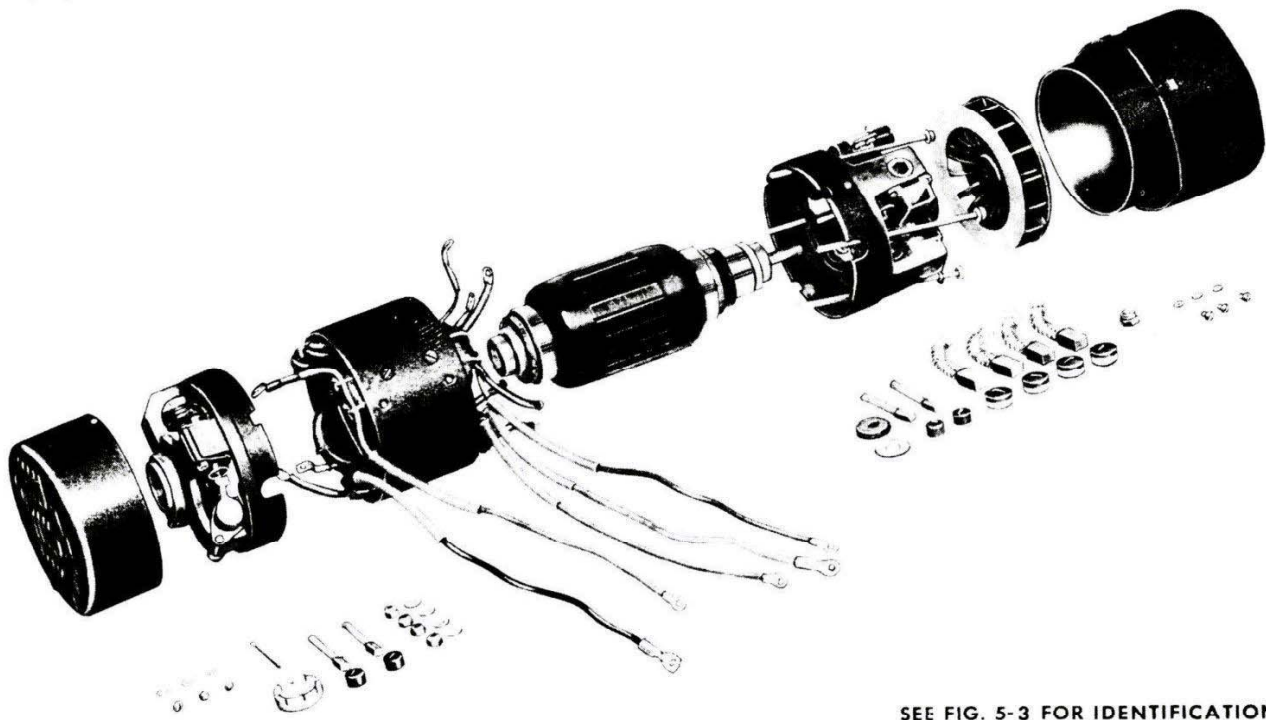


Figure 5-4. Component Parts of Russell Dynamotor



SEE FIG. 5-3 FOR IDENTIFICATION
AND LOCATION OF BRUSHES

Figure 5-5. Component Parts of General Electric Dynamotor

both the dynamotor proper and the control unit. Figure 5-3A shows the control unit with dynamotor and cover removed. For identification of parts in control unit, see figures 8-23A and 8-41A.

(c) REMOVING DYNAMOTOR.—Disconnect leads connecting dynamotor to power control chassis. Remove 3 nuts (on each side of dynamotor) that hold mounting bracket to chassis. Lift dynamotor and bracket off of chassis. Remove bracket by taking out screws holding it to dynamotor unit.

(4) DISASSEMBLY OF ANTENNA LOADING UNIT.—Remove unit from mounting plate by releasing snap slides on corners of case. Lift unit off of mounting plate. To obtain access to interior of the case, note that top and back of case are formed from a single plate of metal. This combined back and top panel is removed by taking about 15 screws at edges of top surface and 13 screws at edges of back surface. Panel may now be lifted off and all components on interior of case are accessible. Refer to figures 8-22 and 8-34 for identification of parts in the Antenna Loading Unit.

(5) DISASSEMBLY OF TRANSMITTER UNIT.—The transmitter unit contains three major assemblies that are equipped with multi-terminal plugs to permit removal without unsoldering any connections. These readily removable assemblies are the VFO Low Frequency Oscillator O-17/ART-13A (or in Model AN/ART-13B only, the CDA-T Crystal-Controlled Oscillator), the Audio Amplifier, and the MCW-CFI Unit. Figures 5-6 and 1-3A show the units removed from the equipment. Wrap-around sections and panels of the

transmitter case may also be removed to facilitate access to internal parts. The location of the part to be checked or removed will determine the section of case that must be removed.

(a) REMOVING WRAP-AROUND PANEL AT BOTTOM ROW OF CONTROLS—ACCESS TO AUTOTUNE MECHANISM AND MOTOR CONTROL RELAY K101.—To remove this panel (which is known as the Autotune front cover plate), take out 8 screws along top edge and 4 screws at each side. Pull panel forward over control knobs to remove it from the equipment. See figure 8-1 for identification of parts.

(b) REMOVAL OF BOTTOM PANEL.—To remove this panel take out 3 screws at back and front edges respectively (3 in each channel) and lift off. This gives access to VOICE (K104) and CW(K103) RELAYS; see figure 8-3 for identification. In Model AN/ART-13B, only, removal of this bottom panel also gives access to VFO/XTAL RELAY (K106) and relay voltage dropping resistor (R138).

(c) REMOVAL OF OSCILLATOR PLUG-IN UNIT—O-17/ART-13A or *CDA-T.—Before attempting to remove either of these units, it should be noted that some components within the units are accessible from the top. In the CDA-T, the top is open; in the O-17/ART-13A, a top cover is used which is held in place by screws around the rim. To remove either unit, see figures 8-4, 8-5, 8-5A and 8-5B which show the complete units and then proceed as follows:

O-17/ART-13A (Removal):

1. Remove the connector wire from the right-hand side of the unit.
2. Remove the seven screws that hold the low-frequency oscillator panel in place.
3. Loosen adjacent screws along the top edge of the Autotune front cover plate.
4. Remove the plate lead from the JAN-813 power amplifier tube, V104, and remove the tube from the socket by inserting a screw driver through a ventilating hole in the back of the transmitter and using it as a lever between the tube base and the socket. Lift the tube out.
5. Insert a screw driver through the ventilating holes at the back of the transmitter and remove the screws that hold the back of the unit.
6. The unit is now free of all retaining screws and wires and may be removed from the transmitter by raising the rear edge of the oscillator unit to free the front panel from the Autotune cover plate. Then raise the unit until the connector plug is free.

* CDA-T (Removal and Disassembly):

1. Remove the two tubes, the crystal hold-down covers and all crystals.
2. Remove the two connector wires from the right-hand side of the unit.
3. Remove the one screw that holds the CDA-T rear plate to the transmitter chassis.
4. Loosen adjacent screws along the top edge of the Autotune front cover plate.
5. The unit is now free of all retaining screws and wires. It may be removed by lifting the rear edge until the front panel is free of the Autotune cover plate and then lifting until the two bottom connectors are free.
6. To disassemble, remove the six bottom screws and four rear plate screws, and the one center screw at the bottom of the front panel, which permits removal of the bottom and back plate. The connector which is mounted on the bottom of this plate should not be removed unless necessary, to avoid the necessity of realigning this plug for proper unit seating. Sufficient cable is attached to this connector to permit further disassembling and checking the unit.
7. Locate relay K811, which is mounted near the bottom of the left-hand side plate, when viewed from the front. Unsolder the lead at this relay which goes to pin #1 of the V801 tube socket.
8. Locate choke L801, which is under the center of the above lead mentioned in step 7. Unsolder or clip the lead which runs from this choke to the group of relays mounted on the left-hand side plate when viewed from the front.
9. Remove the three Phillips type screws on the left side of the front panel.
10. Remove the three Phillips type screws on the left-hand side plate, at the rear section of this plate.

The entire left plate may now be opened out to permit access to all parts of the unit. (See fig. 8-5B)

(d) REMOVAL OF AUDIO AMPLIFIER UNIT.—This unit is shown in Figures 8-10 and 8-11. To remove the unit from the equipment, proceed as follows:

1. Loosen the two large screws that hold the unit to the main transmitter chassis.
2. Remove the plate cap from the high-frequency oscillator, V101, and remove the tube from the socket.
3. Raise the unit until the multi-terminal plug becomes disengaged from the receptacle.
4. Slide the unit backward until the cabinet studs are cleared and raise the audio amplifier unit upward.

(e) REMOVAL OF MCW-CFI UNIT.—This unit is shown in Figures 8-8 and 8-9. To remove the unit from the equipment, proceed as follows:

1. Loosen the two large screws that hold the unit to the main transmitter chassis.
2. Raise the unit until the connector plug is disengaged.
3. Tip the unit toward the frequency multiplier tubes, V102 and V103, until the transformer clears the cabinet cover clamping bracket.
4. All circuit components are accessible from the bottom of the unit.

(f) ACCESS TO HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR AND MULTIPLIER PLATE TANK INDUCTORS.—Figure 8-6 shows the side view of this oscillator with all components readily accessible. To expose these parts, remove right side wrap-around panel of transmitter case by taking out the 7 screws in the rear and the 10 screws at the side of the case. An additional shield covers the section of the casting that houses the high frequency oscillator circuit components. If this inner shield is removed, all oscillator components will be exposed. *Removal of this inner shield will necessitate oscillator recalibration.* Do not remove the inner shield or make any adjustments of the h-f oscillator condensers or slug unless the calibration of this oscillator is thoroughly understood.

(g) REMOVING ENTIRE HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR CASTING.—Figure 8-6 shows this complete casting after removal from the equipment. Removal of this casting is not recommended unless absolutely necessary. When removing the casting, the following procedure should be used:

1. Remove the plate cap from the high-frequency oscillator tube, V101, unlock the tube base clamp and remove the tube from the socket.
2. Remove the MCW-CFI and the Audio Amplifier Units as outlined in the preceding paragraphs.
3. Remove the two screws that hold J111, the MCW-CFI Unit connector plug receptacle, to the standoffs and unsolder the single wire that connects

the high frequency oscillator tube V101 cathode to terminal 1 on J111.

4. Remove the Autotune cover plate and wrap-around section of the transmitter cabinet.

5. Remove the locking bar and dial from Control "A" by turning the dial locking bar to the unlocked position, loosening the two No. 10 Bristo set screws in the dial, and turning both locking bar and dial counterclockwise until free. Remove the dial back plate.

6. The Autotune Singleturn Unit adjacent to the High-Frequency Oscillator Multiturn Unit must be removed so that the screws that hold the oscillator casting to the Autotune casting may be loosened. To remove this unit loosen the short screw that holds the lower edge of the unit to the Autotune casting and the two long screws that hold the upper edge of the unit to the casting and lift the unit carefully out of position.

CAUTION

Care must be exercised not to move any of the Autotune mechanisms from the time the unit is loosened until the unit is again securely in place, otherwise the unit may be thrown out of synchronization.

7. When the Autotune Singleturn Unit has been removed, loosen the screws that hold the castings together in the front and top of the chassis.

8. To complete disconnecting the h-f oscillator, move the casting slightly to the right and unsolder the connections to the terminal strip on the inner side of the casting and the wires leading to the frequency multiplier plate tank inductors.

9. The h-f oscillator casting assembly may now be removed from the transmitter.

(b) REMOVAL OF FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER UNIT.—Figure 8-7 shows this unit after removal from the equipment. Some of the frequency multiplier circuit components are accessible from the bottom of the transmitter if the bottom cover plate is removed. To gain access to the remaining frequency multiplier circuit components, the multiplier unit must be removed from the assembly. The following procedure is recommended for the removal of the multiplier unit from the transmitter.

1. Remove the plate caps from the frequency multiplier tubes, V102, and V103, unlock the tube base clamps and remove the tubes from the sockets. Disconnect the Low Frequency Oscillator plate lead at the Oscillator end.

2. Remove the transmitter bottom cover plate and the Autotune cover plate.

3. Remove Autotune Unit "A" in the following manner: Turn the dial locking bar to the unlocked position and loosen the two No. 10 Bristo set screws

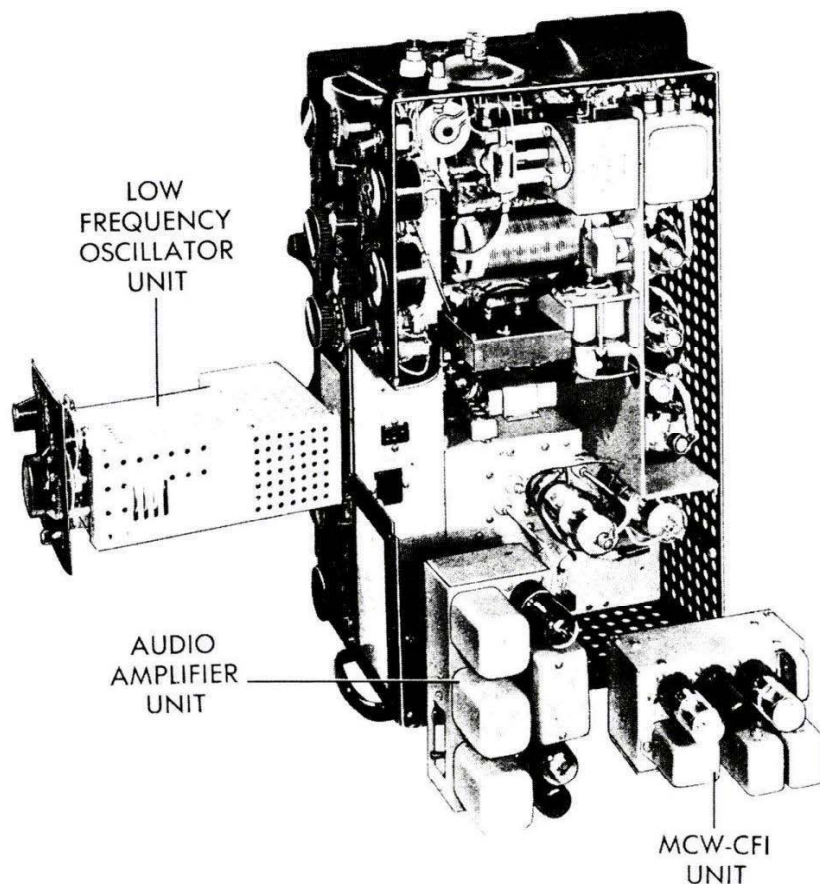


Figure 5-6. Radio Transmitter T-47A ART-13 and Removable Units

TABLE 5-3. VOLTAGE-TO-GROUND FROM VACUUM TUBE TERMINALS
WARNING

In measuring voltages, extreme care should be exercised to prevent personal injury. Operating voltages in parts of this equipment are dangerous to human life. Be sure insulation of leads and test prods on voltmeter are rated high enough to protect personnel when used to measure voltages up to 1200 volts. Avoid high voltage measurements when other methods of circuit checking can be used.

1. USE 20,000 OHM/VOLT METER TO MEASURE ALL VOLTAGES.
2. SET POWER LEVEL SWITCH ON "OPERATE" POSITION TO MEASURE VOLTAGES ON ALL TUBES EXCEPT V2201, V2202, AND V2203. WHEN MEASURING VOLTAGES ON THESE THREE TUBES, SET SWITCH ON "CALIBRATE" POSITION.
3. SET EMISSION SELECTOR SWITCH ON MCW POSITION.
4. TUNE AND FULLY LOAD TRANSMITTER FOR OPERATION ON ANY FREQUENCY IN 6000 TO 7200 KC. FREQUENCY RANGE FOR MEASUREMENTS ON ALL TUBES EXCEPT V2601. WHEN MEASURING VOLTAGES ON TUBE V2601, TRANSMITTER SHOULD BE TUNED AND LOADED FOR OPERATION AT 400 KC.
5. HOLD TELEGRAPH KEY (OR "TEST SWITCH") CLOSED WHEN MAKING ALL MEASUREMENTS.

Tube Base Terminal Number	V101 JAN-837	V102 JAN-1625	V103 JAN-1625	V104 JAN-813	V105 JAN-811	V106 JAN-811	V201 JAN-12S7	V202 JAN-6V6GT	V203 JAN-6V6GT	V2201 JAN-12SL7GT	V2202 JAN-12S47	V2203 JAN-12SL7GT	V2601* JAN-1625
1	Heater 11	Heater 13.5	Heater O	Filament 10	Filament 10	Filament 23	Shield O	N.C. O	N.C. O	Grid No. 1 -5.6	Suppressor 4.0	Grid No. 1 -2.6	Heater O
2	Shield O	Shield O	Shield O	N.C. 420	N.C. O	N.C. O	Heater O	Heater 18	Heater 23	Plate No. 1 85	Heater 10.6	Plate No. 1 75	Shield O
3	Screen :00	Screen 300	Screen 350	Screen 420	Grid 10	Grid 16	Suppressor O	Plate 190	Plate 190	Cath. No. 1 O	Plate 75	Cath. No. 1 O	Screen 210
4	Grid -4.2	Grid -50	Grid -200	Grid -40	Filament 16	Filament 16	Grid O	Screen 200	Screen 200	Grid No. 2 -20.4	Screen 124	Grid No. 2 O	Grid -15
5	Suppressor O	N.C. -50	N.C. -200	Beam Form. O	—	—	Cathode 1	Grid O	Grid O	Plate No. 2 100	Grid No. 1 -21.5	Plate No. 2 120	N. C. 18
6	Cathode 14.5	Cathode 37	Cathode 65	N.C. O	—	—	Screen 18	N.C. O	N.C. O	Cath. No. 2 O	Cathode 4.0	Cath. No. 2 4.0	Cathode 18
7	Heater 23.5	Heater 23.5	Heater 13.5	Filament O	—	—	Heater 12	Heater 12	Heater 17.5	Heater O	Heater O	Heater 12.6	Heater 12.5
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plate 55	Cathode 8.5	Cathode 8.5	Heater 12.6	Grid No. 3 -2.7	Heater 25.2	—
Top Cap	Plate 410	Plate 430	Plate 420	Plate 1150	Plate 1150	Plate 1150	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plate 420

N.C. Indicates that this socket terminal does not connect to an element of the tube but merely serves as terminal post.
 †Set Power Level Switch on "Calibrate" position when measuring voltages on tubes V2201, V2202 and V2203.
 *Tune and load transmitter for operation on 400 KC before measuring voltages on tube V2601.

TABLE 5-4. VOLTAGE-TO-GROUND FROM CABLE CONNECTOR TERMINALS

WARNING

In measuring voltages, extreme care should be exercised to prevent personal injury. Operating voltages in parts of this equipment are dangerous to human life. Be sure insulation of leads and test prods on voltmeter are rated high enough to protect personnel when used to measure voltages up to 1200 volts. Avoid high voltage measurements when other methods of circuit checking can be used.

1. USE 20,000 OHM/VOLT METER TO MEASURE ALL VOLTAGES EXCEPT AS NOTED ON TERMINAL 27 OF J106 AND J601.
2. SET POWER LEVEL SWITCH ON "OPERATE" POSITION TO MEASURE ALL VOLTAGES EXCEPT THOSE ON J111 AND P2201. WHEN MEASURING VOLTAGES ON J111 AND P2201, SET SWITCH ON "CALIBRATE" POSITION.
3. SET EMISSION SELECTOR SWITCH ON MCW POSITION.
4. TUNE AND FULLY LOAD TRANSMITTER ON ANY FREQUENCY BETWEEN 6000 AND 7200 KC. FOR ALL MEASUREMENTS EXCEPT THOSE ON J107, J114, AND P2601. TO MEASURE VOLTAGES ON THESE ITEMS, TRANSMITTER SHOULD BE TUNED AND FULLY LOADED AT 400 KC.
5. HOLD TELEGRAPH KEY (OR "TEST SWITCH") CLOSED WHEN MAKING MEASUREMENTS.

Term No.	H.F. Osc.	J106 J601		J107*	J108 J2701.	J111† P2201		J112 P201	J114* P2601	J115 P101	J116 P102	J2702
		Loc.	Rem.			Cal.	MCW					
1	200	O	O	O	440	18	16	10	O	300	O	O
2	23.5	O	O	O	440	O	O	10.5	11	400	25	28
3	11	O	O	25	25	450	O	15.5	440	O	O	O
4	13	O	O	O	27	O	O	15.	210	24	O	O
5		O	O	O	O	450	415	O	32	45	430	O
6		O	O	O	27	O	O	210	O	14	O	O
7		O	O	O	0.3	O	O	23.5	O	O	O	O
8		O	O	O	0.4	23	23	O	O	14	O	O
9		O	O	O	440	O	O	O	O	23.5	O	O
10		O	O	O	1150	O	O	23.5	O	O	O	O
11		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	440	O	O
12		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	320	O	O
13		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	430	O
14		25	25	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
15		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	25	O
16		25	25	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
17		O	10.5	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
18		Key	Open	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
19		26	26	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
20		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
21		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
22		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
23		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
24		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
25		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
26		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
27		30**	30**	O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O

†Set Power Level Switch on "Calibrate" position when measuring voltages on J111 and P2201.
 *Tune and load transmitter for operation on 400 KC before measuring voltages on J107, J114 and P2601.
 **Use 1000 ohm/volt A.C. meter for this measurement. If receiver disabling is used, voltage on terminals No. 26 and No. 27 of J106 and J601 are the same.

TABLE 5-5. RESISTANCE-TO-GROUND FROM VACUUM TUBE TERMINALS.

1. SET CONTROL "A" TO POSITION 7 (6.0 Mc TO 7.2 Mc)
2. SET EMISSION SWITCH TO MCW POSITION

Tube Base Terminal	V101 (837)	V102 (1625)	V103 (1625)	V104 (813)	V105 (811)	V106 (811)	V201 (125J7)	V202 (6V6GT)	V203 (6V6GT)	V201† (12SL7GT)	V202† (12SA7)	V203† (12SL7GT)	V2601** (1625)
1	4.0*	4.5*	O	0.3	0.2	0.4	O	O	O	33,000	330	470,000	O
2	O	Inf.	Inf.	175	Inf.	Inf.	O	4.0	2.5	Inf.	15	Inf.	Inf.
3	1250	20,000	20,000	200	90	85	O	1550	1530	O	O	28	1250
4	22,000	100,000	100,000	20,000	0.3	0.3	4,000	1300	1280	33,000	O	150,000	15,000
5	O	100,000	100,000	O	—	—	2,200	470,000	100,000	Inf.	47,000	100,000	Inf.
6	Inf.	1,000	1,000	O	—	—	1 Meg.	O	Inf.	O	330	330	Inf.
7	3	3	4.5	O	—	—	5	5	4.5	O	O	15	3
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,000	250	250	15	47,000	27	—
Top Cap	70	110	65	325	330	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	125

*When making this measurement, CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE switch must be in CALIBRATE position.

**Set Control "A" to position 13 (L.F.) before making measurements on tube V2601.

†Remove MCW-CFI Unit from transmitter for these readings.

TABLE 5-6. RESISTANCE-TO-GROUND FROM CABLE CONNECTOR TERMINALS.

THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE TO BE MADE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. AUDIO AMPLIFIER UNIT, MCW-CFI UNIT AND LFO UNIT REMOVED FROM TRANSMITTER.
2. ALL PLUGS AND RECEPTACLES DISCONNECTED.
3. ALL TUBES IN PLACE.
4. EMISSION SWITCH SET TO MCW.
5. CHANNEL SWITCH SET TO NO. 1.
6. CONTROL "A" SET TO NO. 1.
7. LOCAL-REMOTE SWITCH SET TO LOCAL POSITION EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED FOR MEASUREMENTS ON J106.
8. MICROPHONE CIRCUIT SELECTING SWITCH SET TO "CARBON" POSITION.

Term. No.	H.F. Osc.	J106		J107	J108	J111			J112	J114	J115	J116	J2701	J2702	J601	P101	P102	P201	P201	P2601
		Loc.	Rem.			C	T	O												
1	Inf.	180	Inf.	O	6,750	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O	Inf.	Inf.	32	O	Inf.	24,000	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O
2	Inf.	O	80	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	0.5	5.5	Inf.	180	45	Inf.	Inf.	6,750	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	7
3	Inf.	O	Inf.	Inf.	13	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	0.3	6,750	O	O	Inf.	O	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.
4	Inf.	O	O	Inf.	13	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	5,000	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.
5	—	O	—	Inf.	O	O	O	O	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	2 to 16	Inf.	Inf.
6	—	O	—	—	1.5	O	O	O	5,000	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O	Inf.
7	—	O	—	—	O	Inf.	3.5	6.5	3.0	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	—	Inf.	125	Inf.	17	1 to 15	—
8	—	O	—	—	O	3.0	3.5	3.0	O	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O	23	—
9	—	O	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	O	—	Inf.	Inf.	40	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	O	—	—
10	—	O	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	Inf.	—	Inf.	Inf.	150	—	Inf.	Inf.	Inf.	325	—	—
11	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	Inf.	7,000	Inf.	O	—	—
12	—	Inf.	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	O	—	—	Inf.	26,000	Inf.	6.5	—	—
13	—	Inf.	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	6,750	—	—	Inf.	—	Inf.	—	—	—
14	—	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	O	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	Inf.	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	42	—	—	—	—
18	—	78	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O (Key Down)	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	O	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	Inf.	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	Inf.	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inf.	—	—	—	—	—

LOC—LOCAL REM—REMOTE INF—INFINITE RESISTANCE C—CALIBRATE T—TUNE O—OPERATE

**TABLE 5-6A. RESISTANCE-TO-GROUND FROM TUBE AND CONNECTOR TERMINALS—CDA-T UNIT—
THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE TO BE MADE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

1. Unit is removed from the transmitter.
2. All tubes in place.
3. All crystals removed.
4. VFO/XTAL switch in "VFO" position.
5. A/B switch in "A" position.
6. 4-Position switch in position 1.

Tube Base or Connector Terminal	V801 JAN-6AQ5	V802 JAN-1625	Connector P801 (15 Term.)	Connector P802 (6 Term.)
1	100 K	0	40	0
2	Infinity	Infinity	40	5
3	2.8	Infinity	40	Infinity
4	0	100 K	40	Infinity
5	Infinity	Infinity	40	Infinity
6	Infinity	Infinity	40	Infinity
7	—	5	40	—
8 or Plate Cap	—	Infinity	40	—
9	—	—	40	—
10	—	—	49	—
11	—	—	410	—
12	—	—	40	—
13	—	—	Infinity	—
14	—	—	Infinity	—
15	—	—	Infinity	—

Note: The above measurements were made with a vacuum tube voltmeter.

in the dial. Turn the dial and locking bar counterclockwise together until the bar comes free. Remove both the dial and the locking bar. Remove the dial back plate, loosen the two long screws on the top end of the unit and the short screw on the bottom end of the unit. Carefully lift the unit out.

CAUTION

Care must be exercised not to move any of the Autotune mechanisms from the time the unit is loosened until the unit is again securely in place, otherwise the unit may be thrown out of synchronization.

4. When the Autotune Singleturn Unit has been removed, remove the screws holding the seeking switch, S109, to the Autotune casting and swing the switch out.

5. Heat and remove the wires leading to the multiplier coils at the rear of the High Frequency Oscillator Unit. Heat and remove the bus wire connected to coupling capacitor C116.

6. Remove the two screws just behind the second multiplier tube clamp shell and the two screws just in front of the first multiplier tube clamp shell. Remove the actuating arm of S101.

7. The multiplier unit can now be pulled out sufficiently to remove the nut holding the ground wire lug on the side of the unit adjacent to the fire-wall assembly. Remove cable connector J115 from P101 in the multiplier unit.

8. The multiplier unit may now be lifted out of the transmitter.

9. In reassembling the transmitter it is essential that the shaft of seeking switch S109 be carefully centered with the cam drum shaft that drives it. This may be checked by referring to paragraph 4d(1), this section, except that the position of the switch and not the driving arm should be adjusted.

(j) ACCESS TO PARTS IN FIRE-WALL ASSEMBLY.—The majority of the component parts on this assembly are accessible from top or bottom of the transmitter. Figures 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, and 8-16 will identify and locate important parts of the fire-wall assembly and the multi-element switch. Also see figure 8-3 for similar information on other surrounding parts.

4. MAINTENANCE OF AUTOTUNE MECHANISM.

a. LUBRICATION.—See figure 4-14 for locations of points to be lubricated as described below. The letters inside the dotted circles in this figure denote the type of lubricant to be used at that point. The letters A, B, and C are identified with lubricants they represent at the bottom of the figure.

(1) Use AN-O-6 oil for all lubrication points except the open gears and pawls. The points to be lubricated with this oil include:

- (a) All line shaft bearings.
- (b) Autotune motor bearings.

(c) Front and rear cam drum bearings on each of the autotune units.

(d) All idler gear bearings.

(e) Counter drum bearings.

(f) Limit switch driven shaft bearings.

(2) AN-G-25 grease should be used on all gears.

These gears include:

(a) All line shaft worms.

(b) Worm gears on all autotune units.

(c) Spur and idler gears on all autotune units.

(d) The screw on the limit switch drive shaft.

(3) AN-G-10 or AN-G-25 grease should be used on the motor sprocket and chain assembly.

(4) Each of the three lubricants may be applied with a camel's hair brush to the various lubrication points. Only very small amounts of oil or grease are required at most points. Be sure to remove any excess oil or grease after lubricating the autotune system.

(5) It will not be necessary to remove the individual autotune units in order to lubricate the mechanism properly. The transmitter should be turned on its back and the autotune front panel removed for maximum access to the lubrication points.

b. SYNCHRONIZATION CHECK.—In order for the autotune system to function properly, the five individual units must be carefully synchronized. If there is any reason to doubt the accuracy of the synchronization, it should be immediately checked. This may be done as follows:

(1) Turn the equipment on its back so as to have maximum access to the units and remove the autotune front panel.

Note

If the counter drum rings in the multi-turn unit "B" have been moved for any reason so that a pawl cannot fall in the slot of a given ring within the range of the counter drum rotation, the ring must be moved manually a quarter turn in either direction.

(2) Place the crank (which is included in the spare parts) on the right end of the autotune line shaft, orient the crank hub in the slot, and fasten it with a 4-40 x 1/2" screw.

(3) By means of the crank, turn the line shaft counterclockwise until all the cam drums are being driven. Continue to turn the crank counterclockwise until the stop-ring drum on the multi-turn unit has reached home stop and has ceased to turn.

(4) After the stop-ring drum on the multi-turn unit has ceased to turn and only the cam drums are turning, pull the fork of the anvil (fig. 4-14) in a counterclockwise direction away from under the tails of the pawls so that they are free to fall to the surface of the counter drum. If at any time the line shaft should be turned clockwise, it will first be necessary to turn the line shaft again in the counterclockwise direction far enough to reach home stop before pulling

the anvil out from under the tails of the pawls; otherwise, as soon as the line shaft is turned counterclockwise, the anvil will be rotated up under the tails of the pawls.

(5) Continue to rotate the crank slowly until the No. 5 pawl on one of the units just drops into its cam slot.

Note

Count from the front of the autotune unit to the back, omitting the first or manual pawl, to arrive at pawl No. 5.

(6) Note the position of the crank arm by marking a line on the casting and then slowly turn the crank, noting the points at which the No. 5 pawls on all of the other units drop into the cam slots. All of the pawls should drop into place within a quarter turn ahead or behind the point where the No. 5 pawl on unit "A" engaged with its cam. All pawls should drop sharply with a "click."

(7) Continue to rotate the crank counterclockwise until the No. 6 pawl on one of the units, just drops into its cam slot.

(8) Note the position of the crank arm by marking a line on the casting and then slowly turn the crank, noting the points at which the No. 6 pawls on all of the other units drop into the cam slots and repeat the procedure outlined in step (6).

(9) Repeat steps (7) and (8) above, checking operation of pawls No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (L. Freq.), manual, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

c. SYNCHRONIZATION.

(1) If the autotune system is found to be out of synchronism, the following procedure should be used to restore it:

(2) Determine which units are not in synchronism with the multi-turn unit by use of the foregoing procedure. No adjustment is possible on the multi-turn unit, therefore all other units should be synchronized with this unit.

(3) Repeat steps 4b(4), and (5) above.

(4) If it has been found by means of the synchronization check that autotune unit "A" is not synchronized with autotune unit "B," it may be synchronized as follows:

(a) Turn the line shaft counterclockwise until pawl No. 5 on unit "B" just drops into its slot in the cam drum. At this point the cam drum on unit "A" should be in a position so that the setscrews in the collar below the gear are accessible. In case one of the setscrews is inaccessible, tighten the accessible setscrew with a No. 6 Bristo wrench and continue to turn the line shaft counterclockwise until the inaccessible setscrew can be reached and loosened with the No. 6 Bristo wrench; after which it will be necessary to continue to turn the line shaft in a counterclockwise direction until pawl No. 5 on unit "B" again just drops into its slot in the cam drum. When this point is reached, the remaining setscrew in the collar on the

cam drum shaft in unit "A" should be loosened. In case the above conditions cannot be met, it will be necessary to choose some other pawl that will allow these conditions.

(b) The cam drum in unit "A" is now free to be turned with the fingers until No. 5 pawl just drops into its slot in the cam drum.

(c) Insert a 0.005-inch feeler gage between the cam drum washer, which is adjacent to the cam drum and the gear on the cam drum shaft in unit "A." Now insert a No. 6 wrench in the accessible setscrew, and force the collar tight against the gear and around clockwise so that all play is taken up before tightening the screw. Care must be used not to move the cam drum during this step.

(d) Turn the line shaft counterclockwise noting the sequence in which the pawls on unit "A" fall with respect to the corresponding pawls on unit "B." If all the corresponding pawls on the two units fall within one-quarter turn of the line shaft, the two units are synchronized. The second setscrew in the collar on unit "A" cam drum shaft should now be tightened.

(5) It is entirely possible, due to slight irregularities in the structure of the cam drums, that one or more corresponding pairs of pawls on the two units will not fall within the prescribed one-quarter turn tolerance or the synchronizing was not done with sufficient care, causing even No. 5 pawl on unit "A" to drop ahead or behind No. 5 pawl on unit "B" more than one-quarter turn.

(a) If it is found necessary to correct the synchronization, turn the line shaft counterclockwise, noting the sequence in which the pawls fall. If some or all of the corresponding pawls fall farther apart from each other than the prescribed tolerance, pick out the pair that drops farthest apart and note which pawl drops first.

(b) If the pawl on unit "A" drops first, note what part of a revolution the line shaft must be turned through before the corresponding pawl on unit "B" falls. Continue to crank the line shaft counterclockwise until the two setscrews on the collar below the cam drum on unit "A" are easily accessible. After loosening the setscrews, turn the line shaft counterclockwise through the required part of a turn deemed necessary to correct the error and tighten the setscrews. Repeat with more care if the pawls upon rechecking do not yet fall within the prescribed limits.

(c) If the pawl on unit "B" drops first, note what part of a revolution the line shaft must be turned through before the corresponding pawl on unit "A" falls. Continue to crank the line shaft counterclockwise until the two setscrews on the collar below the cam drum on unit "A" are easily accessible. After loosening the setscrews, rest the hand on the frame of unit "A" and, placing the thumb firmly on the cam drum, rotate the cam drum slightly counterclockwise by the amount judged necessary to correct the error, then tighten the setscrews. Repeat with more care if

Section V
Paragraph 4

T. O. 12R2-2ART13-2

the pawls upon rechecking do not yet fall within the prescribed limits.

(d) Check to make sure that both setscrews in the collar on unit "A" cam drum shaft are tight.

(6) If it has been found by means of the synchronization check that autotune unit "D," "C," or "E" is not synchronized with unit "A" causing corresponding pawls on units "A," "D," "C," and "E" to drop more than one-quarter turn of the line shaft apart, it will be necessary to resynchronize the unit or units with unit "A" which are not within the one-quarter turn tolerance by the same procedure given for synchronizing unit "A" with unit "B" as outlined in steps (4) and (5) above.

(7) It should be noted that when the autotune system has been synchronized correctly, corresponding pawls on units "A" and "B" drop within one-quarter turn of each other and the corresponding pawls on units "C," "D," and "E" drop within one-quarter turn of those on unit "A."

d. AUTOTUNE POSITIONING MECHANISM.

(1) The autotune positioning control mechanism consists of autotune seeking switch S109, which is of the open segment type, driven by an arm attached to the shaft of the cam drum on the single-turn autotune unit "A" and CHANNEL selector switch S108.

(2) The seeking switch driving arm must be so adjusted that when, for instance, position No. 5 is selected by CHANNEL selector switch S108, the No. 5 pawl will drop on all autotune units and be in this position at the end of the autotune cycle. In addition, the driving arm pin must engage the driven arm completely, but the pin must not touch the frame of seeking switch S109 at any point of the 360-degree rotation. Finally, a "backup" distance of roughly from $5/64" \pm 1/64"$ must be maintained between the pin of the driving arm and its place of contact on the driven arm, after the cam drum to which the driving arm is attached is rotated by hand clockwise as far as it will go.

(3) If there is reason to believe that the seeking switch driving arm is out of adjustment, the following procedure should be followed to check it:

(a) Turn CHANNEL selector switch S108 to any position.

(b) Turn EMISSION selector switch S110 to the VOICE position. If the autotune motor starts running, allow it to run until the autotune cycle is complete and the motor stops.

Note

If the motor continues to run more than 30 seconds without coming to a stop, observe whether, due to misalignment of the seeking switch driving arm, seeking switch S109 is not being driven before turning EMISSION selector switch S110 to the OFF position. If the adjustment of the seeking switch driving arm appears to be correct, the trouble is probably misalignment of or foreign matter in

motor control relay K101 or limit switch S111 and S112. A short in the seeking switch itself can cause this trouble as can a short in the wiring.

(c) Turn EMISSION selector switch S110 to the OFF position.

(d) Connect a continuity checker from the number 1 contact of remote cable jack J106 to the ground connector on the transmitter. Operate LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 to the REMOTE position.

(e) Repeat steps in paragraph 4b(2) to (4) this section, inclusive.

(f) Continue to rotate the crank slowly until the last pawl corresponding to the contact selected has just dropped into its cam slot.

(g) Note the position of the crank arm by marking a line on the casting and then slowly turn the crank until the continuity is broken.

(h) Observe the fraction of a revolution that the crank has turned. It should be within the limits of one-eighth to one full turn of the crank.

(i) If the continuity is not broken within the limits of one-eighth to one full turn of the crank, the seeking switch driving arm must be adjusted.

(j) Repeat steps (f), (g), and (h) for each contact of remote cable jack J106 up to and including number 11.

(4) If it is determined in checking the driving arm of seeking switch S109, (see par. 4d(3) this section, that it is out of adjustment, it may be readjusted as follows:

(a) If the switch shaft is not centered exactly with the cam drum shaft in front of it or if the mounting screws are loose, correct these conditions by recentering the switch shaft and tightening the screws.

(b) Select a position, by turning the line shaft crank counterclockwise, that will place the setscrews in the hub of the seeking switch driving arm in an accessible position.

(c) Loosen the setscrews with a No. 6 Bristow wrench.

(d) Turn the seeking switch driving arm clockwise if the switch, as checked in paragraph 4d(3) this section, opened early, and counterclockwise if it opened late. The amount to turn the arm must be determined by trial and error, but will be very slight unless it has become loose enough to cause an entirely different pawl number to drop on the autotune units.

(e) Tighten the setscrews, taking care that the pin completely engages the driven arm but does not come so close to the frame of the seeking switch as to permit it to touch at any point of the 360-degree rotation.

(f) Recheck as outlined in paragraph 4d(3) this section, and repeat procedure until autotune seeking switch S109 is correctly adjusted.

e. CHECKING AND ADJUSTING LIMIT SWITCHES.

(1) The limit switch is composed of a front section (S112) and a rear section (S111) and is located on the right side of the multiturn or "B" autotune unit.

(2) Rear limit switch section S111 should be adjusted so that it snaps between the limits of 3-1/4 to 9-1/4 turns of the line shaft crank counting clockwise from the time the switch snaps until the collar pin on the switch operating arm is engaged by the rear lead screw collar.

(3) Add or remove shims from the rear end of front switch section S112 insulator stack until the foregoing conditions in previous paragraph can be met.

Note

Do not attempt to bend the arms of the rear switch sections as such a procedure may destroy the snap action of the switch.

(4) The front limit switch section should be adjusted so that it closes between the limits of 3-1/4 to 9-1/4 turns of the line shaft crank counting clockwise from the point, arrived at by turning the line shaft crank counterclockwise, which the collar pin on the switch operating arm is engaged by the front lead screw collar. A continuity checker connected across the switch contacts will facilitate noting the exact moment the switch makes the contact.

(5) The main arm of the front switch section should follow the short arm for slightly less than 1/32 inch as the short arm is bent back until contact is

broken. This assures adequate contact pressure necessary for reliable operation of the switch.

(6) Using an ordinary telephone relay spring bender, bend the head of the long switch contact arm and the heel end of the short contact leaf until the foregoing conditions (steps (2) to (4) above) are met.

(7) Make sure the leaves of the front and rear switch sections are in the clear and are not in danger of shorting on any part of the mechanism.

f. REPLACEABLE PARTS OF AUTOTUNE MECHANISM.—When a failure occurs in any one or more of the five autotune units, the complete unit (as illustrated in figs. 4-15 through 4-18) should be replaced. Although one multiturn unit and four singleturn units are used, the singleturn units are not interchangeable.

(1) No attempt should be made to replace internal parts of an autotune unit (with exception of limit switches S111 and S112 on multiturn unit "B"). The adjustments required to secure proper clearances, tensions, and alignment of the internal parts of a unit can only be performed with the aid of special fixtures and test equipment that are not available in the field. Therefore, only complete autotune units are supplied in the spare parts for this equipment.

(2) Other parts of the autotune system such as motor, main or multiturn line shaft assemblies, line shaft bearings, control knobs, and limit switches, are replaceable. These replacement parts are shown in table 5-7 together with all of the complete singleturn and multiturn autotune units. Identification of parts

TABLE 5-7. REPLACEABLE AUTOTUNE PARTS

Symbol Designation	Quan.	Part Description	Used With	Stewart-Warner Part No.	W. A. Sheaffer Part No.
E117	1	Multiturn Autotune Unit "B"	—	564090	—
E118	1	Singleturn Autotune Unit "A"	—	564080	—
E120	1	Singleturn Autotune Unit "C"	—	564060	—
E119	1	Singleturn Autotune Unit "D"	—	564070	—
E121	1	Singleturn Autotune Unit "E"	—	564050	—
E139	1	Dial Knob for Unit "A"	E118	—	1069B-2
E140	1	Dial Knob for Unit "B"	E117	—	X-5524
E141	1	Dial Knob for Unit "C"	E120	—	1072B-2
E142	1	Dial Knob for Unit "D"	E119	—	X-5586
E143	1	Dial Knob for Unit "E"	E121	—	X-5796
O104	5	Dial Locking Bar	E139 through E143	—	X-5525
E146	5	Bar Stop Disc	E117 through E121	—	X-5620
O101	1	Main Line Shaft Assembly (Includes shaft, thrust bearings, worm gears, sprocket, and taper groove pins; parts wired together, must be assembled in the field.)	O105	565480	—
O105	1	Multiturn Line Shaft Assembly (Includes shaft, thrust bearings, worm gears, and taper groove pins; parts wired together, must be assembled in the field.)	O101	565598	—
O106	6	Line Shaft Oilite Bearing	O101, O105	564354	—
H107	1	Line Shaft Crank	O105	565090	—
E144	1	Dial—Revolution Counter for Control "B"	E117	—	X-5527
E145	1	Corrector Knob	E117	—	X-5531
O103	1	Chain Drive	O102	564276	—
O102	1	Motor Sprocket (with set screws)	O103	564895	—
S112	1	Forward Limit Switch	E117	564971	—
S111	1	Rear Limit Switch	E117	565497	—
B101	1	Motor	E117 through E121	564666	—
K101	1	Relay—Motor Reversing	B101	564532	—

may be accomplished by referring to figures 8-12 and 4-16 through 4-18.

g. REPLACING AUTOTUNE PARTS.—Since the autotune mechanism is necessarily complicated, it is recommended that only skilled and experienced personnel be permitted to repair it. The following procedures should be used to remove or replace the cover plate (front panel) and items shown as replaceable parts in the following table.

(1) REMOVING AUTOTUNE FRONT COVER PLATE.—To remove this wrap-around panel at bottom row of controls, take out eight screws along top edge, four screws at each side, and five screws on bottom of case. Pull panel forward to clear control knobs.

(2) REPLACING MOTOR.—Remove three mounting screws and unsolder wires to four motor terminals. Pivot motor as it is lifted out so as to free it from chain drive.

(3) REPLACING AUTOTUNE UNIT "A".—Turn dial locking bar to unlocked position and loosen the two No. 10 Bristo setscrews in the dial. Turn dial and locking bar counterclockwise together until bar comes free. Remove both dial and locking bar. Remove the dial back plate, loosen the two long screws on the top end of the unit and the short screw on the bottom end of the unit. Lift the unit out.

(4) REPLACING AUTOTUNE UNIT "C," "D," OR "E".—Remove four screws (holding jack strip), one on each of autotune units "C," "D," and "E," and one on the end of the jack strip. Pull the strip out as far as the wires will permit. Turn locking bar on autotune unit "C," "D," or "E" to unlocked position and loosen the two No. 10 Bristo setscrews in the dial. Turn dial and locking bar counterclockwise together until bar comes free. Remove dial, remove dial back plate, loosen the two long screws on the top end of the unit, and the short screw on the bottom of the rear plate. Lift the unit out.

(5) REPLACING AUTOTUNE UNIT "B".—Remove the right end cover plate and the dial and back plate from unit "A." Next remove the No. 10 nut on the back end of the main tuning slug lead screw which is attached to the multiplier slug coupling yoke. Then remove the two mounting screws along the upper edge of the backplate of the multi-turn unit; also remove the single screw along the lower edge. Remove the two screws which hold the limit switch and carefully pull the switch away from the assembly. Carefully pull the assembly out of the casting being very careful not to damage the tuning slug on the lead screw. If the lead screw is turned even slightly the high frequency oscillator must be recalibrated and realigned.

(6) SERVICING PARTS OF MAIN LINE SHAFT ASSEMBLY.—The following parts are associated with the main line shaft assembly:

- Main line shaft
- Singleturn worm (4 required)

- Main line shaft thrust bearing
- Line shaft bearing (4 required)
- Chain drive
- Line shaft sprocket

(a) In order to replace these parts it will be necessary to remove the entire line shaft assembly. Replacement of the entire assembly is recommended since the installation of an individual worm gear, sprocket, or line shaft entails a difficult drilling operation that is avoided when the entire assembly is replaced. Note that worm gears, sprocket, and bearing are held to the shaft by means of taper groove pins which cannot be used again if removed. The hub on each worm gear as well as the sprocket and thrust bearing would normally have to be drilled after the part was properly located on the shaft. Individual drilling of each worm gear makes these parts non-interchangeable. Thus it is obviously desirable to replace the entire assembly with pre-drilled and correctly located parts. The replacement main line shaft assembly included in the spares for this equipment, includes the above parts as well as a supply of taper groove pins to permanently assembly the parts to the shaft after installation. The worm gears, sprocket and bearing are temporarily wired to the shaft of the replacement assembly.

IMPORTANT

Since each worm gear has been pre-drilled, it is *not interchangeable with like gears on the replacement assembly*. For this reason it is *extremely important to be sure that each worm gear is suitably identified with its particular location on the shaft before the gears are removed to install the assembly*. Use following procedure to replace the main line shaft assembly.

CAUTION

When driving out the taper groove pins, in the old line shaft assembly, be very careful not to spring the line shaft.

1. Remove all singleturn autotune heads (heads "A," "C," "D," and "E").
2. Remove the taper groove pin from each of the worms and the sprocket. Before driving out a taper groove pin, be sure that the line shaft is well supported adjacent to the taper groove pin.
3. Remove the four screws from the thrust bearing retainer plate on the left end of the casting.
4. Slowly work the shaft off the left end of the casting removing each worm or the sprocket as it nears the end of the shaft.
5. Install the new line shaft assembly by reversing the above operations. Be sure each worm gear on new assembly is suitably identified with its particular location on the shaft before the retaining wire is removed so that the same gear will occupy the same position when reinstalled. Slide the gears on shaft so that sleeve end is away from thrust bearing assembly.

6. Use new taper groove pins supplied with replacement assembly to secure worm gears, sprocket, and thrust bearing to shaft. Use $1/16'' \times 3/8''$ pins for worm gears and bearings, and use $5/64'' \times 1/2''$ pin for sprocket.

Note

Be very careful not to spring the shaft when installing taper groove pins. Before driving in the pin, be sure shaft is well supported adjacent to the point where pin is being installed.

(7) REPLACING CHAIN DRIVE.—To replace the chain drive, the entire line shaft assembly must be removed. The procedure given in previous section for removal and reinstallation of line shaft should be used with the exception that the line shaft assembly need not be replaced. Be sure to use new taper groove pins when reinstalling the line shaft assembly.

(8) REPLACING LINE SHAFT BEARING.—The Oilite type line shaft bearings are held in place by means of a press fit. A steel sleeve fits over these bearings. After removing the line shaft assembly, the defective bearing should be driven out gently by using a mallet and a rod or blunt end punch. The new bearing can then be gently driven into position being careful not to deform it.

(9) REPLACING THRUST BEARING ON MAIN LINE SHAFT.—In replacing this bearing, it will not be necessary to remove the entire line shaft assembly. The following procedure is recommended:

(a) Remove the four screws from the bearing retainer plate on the left end of casting.

(b) Remove the taper groove pin from the line shaft sprocket.

(c) Work the shaft end bearing out about an inch or more from the end of the casting.

(d) Carefully block up the outside bearing collar and drive out the taper groove pin from the inside bearing collar.

CAUTION

Be careful not to spring the line shaft when driving the taper groove pin out.

(e) Replace the inside collar on the shaft, slide the new bearings on the shaft and then slide the outside collar through the bearing into the inside collar. Insert a taper groove pin and gently drive it home.

CAUTION

Be sure the outside collar is blocked up properly so that the line shaft will not be sprung.

(f) Slide the shaft back to its original position and replace the bearing plate. Use a new taper groove pin in the line shaft sprocket.

(10) SERVICING THE MULTITURN LINE SHAFT ASSEMBLY.

(a) The following parts are associated with the multiturn line shaft assembly:

Small multiturn worm
Large multiturn worm
Multiturn line shaft
Multiturn line shaft thrust bearings
Line shaft bearing (Oilite).

A complete replacement assembly including all these parts (except the Oilite bearing) is provided in the spare parts for the equipment.

(b) This shaft assembly may be serviced in the same general way as the main line shaft. The multiturn head must be removed before any work may be done on the shaft. The large worm requires a $5/64'' \times 1/2''$ taper groove pin and the small worm and thrust bearings require $1/16'' \times 3/8''$ taper groove pins.

5. ALIGNMENT OF VFO RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUITS MODEL AN/ART-13A

a. LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT.—If low-frequency oscillator circuit components have been damaged or replaced, the grid circuit may require realignment. For realignment of the circuit, the following procedure should be followed:

(1) Operate control "F" to position 3 (415 Kc to 600 Kc). See figure 8-25.

(2) Rotate CHANNEL selector switch S108 to the L. FREQ. position.

(3) Operate EMISSION selector switch S110 to the VOICE position.

(4) When the autotune cycle has been completed, check the position of control "A." The control should stop in position 13. If the control stops in any position

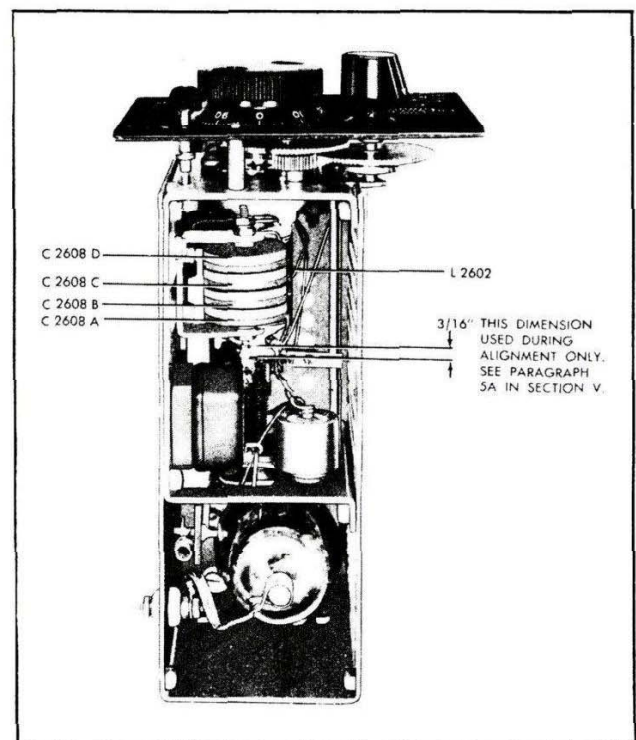


Figure 5-7. Low Frequency Oscillator

other than number 13, loosen the locking bar and manually operate control "A" to position 13.

(5) Remove cover on top of L.F.O. unit by taking out screws around rim.

(6) Turn control "G" counterclockwise until revolution counter dial reads zero and control "G" will not turn any further. Operate corrector knob so that index line is directly above the center of control "G" even though it no longer points to zero line on the control.

(7) Measure the length of tuning slug that extends out of the rear end of inductor L2602. This dimension should be $3/16$ " (see dimension shown in figure 5-7). If the slug extends out by this amount, no change in slug position is required and the following steps No. 8, 9, and 10 may be omitted—proceed with step No. 11. If the slug is incorrectly set, proceed with step No. 8.

(8) Examine dial drive mechanism and note small spur gear on same shaft that passes through panel from control knob "G." (This gear is labelled 02602 in figure 8-4.) Loosen two Bristo setscrews that hold this spur gear to main shaft.

(9) Hold gear train in dial drive mechanism, so that it cannot rotate. Then rotate control "G" until tuning slug in inductor L2602 extends $3/16$ " out of the rear of the coil form (see dimensions shown in figure 5-7).

(10) Retighten Bristo setscrews in small spur gear.

(11) Loosen two setscrews in control knob "G" and holding the gear train stationary, set knob so that zero mark lines up with the index line. Then retighten setscrews in the knob.

(12) Set control "G" to read exactly 1964.0 (this is dial setting shown in calibration table 6-9 for frequency of 600 Kc). Approach setting in a clockwise direction.

(13) Replace shield cover on top of low frequency oscillator unit. Operate power level switch to CALIBRATE position.

WARNING

Dynamotor is now operating and there is 1150 volts on caps at tops of tubes V104, V105, and V106. Extreme caution should be exercised to avoid contact with these points during remainder of alignment procedure.

(14) Connect headphones to sidetone output jack.

(15) While listening to sidetone output, adjust trimmer condenser C2608A (see fig. 5-7 and note that trimmer can be reached through slot in shield cover of LFO unit). Until zero beat is obtained between the output of the calibration oscillator in the CFI unit. These trimmer condensers are adjusted by changing the position of the small "pronged" metal lip that projects out from the side of the rounded edge of the capacitor.

Using an insulated tool, merely push this lip to change the capacity of the condenser.

(16) The alignment of band 3 is now complete. Rotate control "F" to band 2 (285 to 415 Kc).

(17) Set control "G" to read exactly 1055.0 (this is dial setting shown in calibration table 6-9 for frequency 350 Kc). Approach setting in a clockwise direction.

(18) While listening to sidetone output (in headphones), adjust capacitor C2608B (see fig. 5-7) until "zero beat" is obtained between output of low frequency oscillator and calibration oscillator in CFI unit.

(19) The alignment of band 2 is now complete. Rotate control "F" to band 1 (200 to 285 Kc).

(20) Set control "G" to read exactly 1216.8 (this is dial setting shown in calibration table 6-9 for frequency of 250 Kc). Approach setting in a clockwise direction.

(21) Listen to sidetone output and obtain "zero beat" by adjusting either or both trimmer capacitors C2608C and C2608D (see fig. 5-7).

(22) Alignment of band 1 is now complete. Check excitation over entire range on all three bands by rotating control "G" through 20 revolutions and observing P.A. GRID reading. The excitation should be nearly uniform over entire frequency range and P.A. GRID meter should read between 90 and 120.

b. HIGH-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT (USING CFI).

(1) If the high-frequency R-F circuits are to be realigned in the field, where no frequency measuring equipment is available, the calibration oscillator may be used to check the band end-point frequencies. However, if coils, transformer, cores, capacitors, etc., in the oscillator circuit require replacement, an accurate means of measuring frequency must be used together with a portable wave meter to check the harmonic output of the frequency multiplier.

(2) For realignment when a frequency standard is not available, the following procedure should be followed:

(a) With EMISSION selector switch S110 in the OFF position, remove the cover plate from the right-hand end of the transmitter cabinet. Remove the small plate on the bottom of the oscillator casting. This plate covers the holes provided for the adjustment of trimmer capacitors C134 and C135. H-F oscillator grid trimmer capacitors C134 and C135, H-F oscillator grid inductor L101 tuning slug adjustment, and frequency multiplier plate inductor L105 and L106 tuning slug adjustments are thus exposed.

(b) Rotate CHANNEL selector switch S108 to the MANUAL position.

(c) Operate EMISSION selector switch S110 to the VOICE position.

(d) When the autotune cycle has been completed, operate control "A" to position 2.

(e) Set the indicator mark over control "B" to midscale, using the CORRECTOR knob.

(f) Refer to table 6-10 and obtain the dial setting of control "B" for output on 2400 Kc with control "A" in position 2. (Oscillator output on 1200 Kc.)

(g) Rotate control "B" to the setting obtained from the table. Approach the setting in a clockwise direction.

(h) Loosen the nut on the rear of the lead screw that holds the multiplier tuning slug yoke to the screw.

(i) Connect earphones to SIDETONE output jack J104.

(j) Operate power level switch S106 to the CALIBRATE position, (applies 1150 volts d.c. to plates of V104, V105, and V106).

(k) While listening to the SIDETONE output in the earphones, and keeping control "B" set at the position obtained from the table, adjust the position of the H-F oscillator grid inductor tuning slug by rotating the tuning slug screw with pliers, the jaws of which are padded to prevent marring the shaft, until zero beat is obtained between the output of the calibration oscillator and the output of the high-frequency oscillator.

Note

Caution should be exercised in adjustment of the position of the tuning slug when no frequency standard is available. A fraction of a revolution in one direction or the other should realign the circuit.

(l) When zero beat has been obtained, carefully tighten the nut on the end of the slug screw to prevent further displacement of the tuning slug.

(m) Refer to table 6-10, and obtain the correct position of control "B" for output on 3000 Kc with control "A" in position 2. (Oscillator output on 1500 Kc.)

(n) Rotate control "B" to the setting obtained from the table. Approach the setting in a clockwise direction.

(o) Adjust trimming capacitor C134 (fig. 5-8) until zero beat is obtained between the output of the H-F oscillator and the output of the calibration oscillator.

(p) Check several points in the band by obtaining control "B" settings from table 6-10 and listening to the beat note output of the SIDETONE amplifier.

(q) If the setting of control "B" necessary to obtain exact zero beat, deviates more than 4 or 5 dial divisions from the setting given in the calibration table, repeat steps 5b(2)(f) through (p), preceding, until the dial settings necessary to obtain a given frequency correspond very closely to those given in the calibration table.

(r) When alignment adjustments have been completed with control "A" in position 2, operate the control to position 1. Refer to table 6-10 opposite 2000 Kc (control "A" in position 1) and obtain the

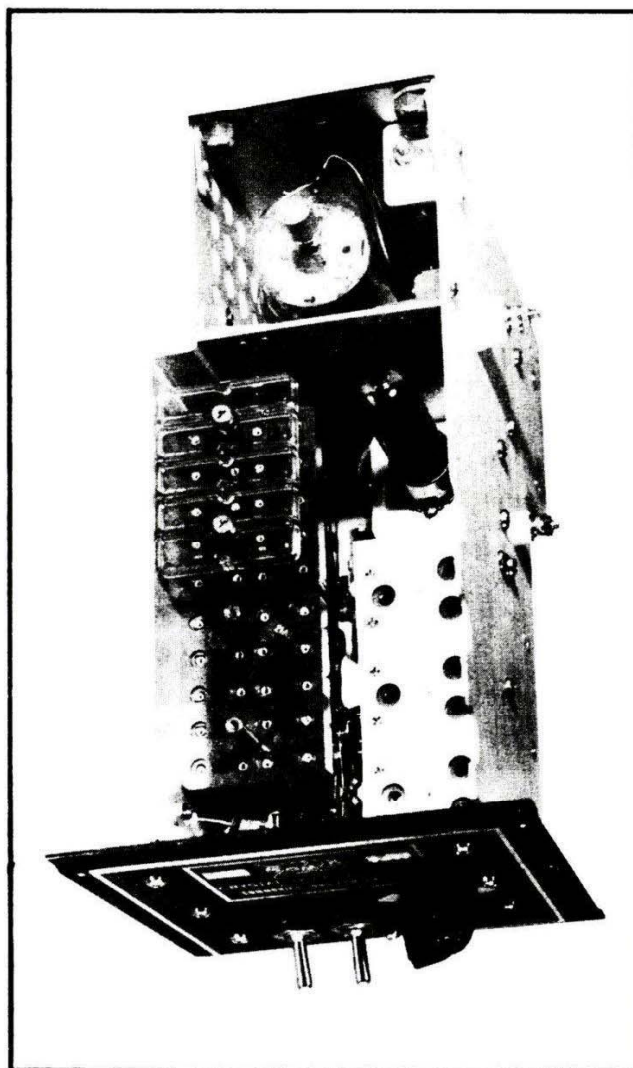


Figure 5-7A.

Crystal Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T) — Top View

dial setting for Control "B." (Oscillator output on 1000 Kc.)

(s) While listening to the SIDETONE output adjust trimming capacitor C135 (fig. 5-8) until zero beat between the high-frequency oscillator output and the calibration oscillator output is obtained.

Note

Do not make any further adjustments of trimmer C134.

(t) Check several points within the frequency range of 2000 Kc to 2400 Kc by obtaining the dial setting of Control "B" from the table, listening to the SIDETONE output, and operating Control "B" about the setting obtained from the calibration table. The settings should check with those given in the table within 4 or 5 dial divisions.

Note

No adjustment of the high-frequency oscillator grid inductor slug should be made with Control "A" in position 1.

(u) Return EMISSION selector switch S110 to the OFF position.

c. HIGH-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT (USING EXTERNAL FREQUENCY STANDARD).—If oscillator circuit components have been replaced and an accurate frequency standard is available, the following procedure should be used for the alignment of the high-frequency oscillator circuit.

(1) With EMISSION selector switch S110 in the OFF position, remove the cover plates from the right-hand end and bottom of the transmitter cabinet. H-F oscillator grid trimmer capacitors C134 and C135, H-F oscillator grid inductor L101 tuning slug adjustment, frequency multiplier plate inductors L105 and L106 tuning slug adjustments are exposed.

(2) Rotate CHANNEL selector switch S108 to the MANUAL position.

(3) Operate EMISSION selector switch S110 to the VOICE position.

(4) When the autotune cycle has been completed, operate Control "A" to position 2.

(5) Set the indicator mark over Control "B" to midscale, using the CORRECTOR knob.

(6) Refer to table 6-10 and obtain the dial setting for an output frequency of 2400 Kc with Control "A" in position 2. (Oscillator output on 1200 Kc.)

(7) Rotate Control "B" to the setting obtained from the table.

(8) Loosen the nut on the rear of the lead screw that holds the multiplier tuning slug yoke to the screw.

(9) Operate power level switch S106 to the CALIBRATE position.

(10) Measure the output frequency of the oscillator and adjust the position of the tuning slug in L101 until the oscillator is exactly 1200 Kc.

(11) When the correct position of the tuning slug has been found, tighten the locking nut to prevent any further displacement of the slug.

(12) Refer to table 6-10 and obtain the setting of Control "B" necessary to obtain an output frequency of 3000 Kc with Control "A" in position 2. (Oscillator output on 1500 Kc.)

(13) Rotate Control "B" to the setting obtained from the table.

(14) Measure the output frequency of the oscillator and adjust capacitor trimmer C134 (fig. 5-8) until the frequency of the oscillator output is exactly 1500 Kc.

(16) Check several points within the band by obtaining dial settings from the calibration tables, rotat-

ing Control "B" to these settings and measuring the frequencies.

Note

Always keep in mind that with Control "A" in positions 1 or 2, the frequencies given in the calibration tables are always twice the output frequency of the oscillator. With the power level switch in the CALIBRATE position only, the oscillator is operating; therefore the output frequency to be measured will always be one-half the frequency that is given in the calibration tables.

(16) If the dial setting of Control "B" necessary to obtain output on a selected frequency, deviates more than 4 or 5 dial divisions from the dial setting given in the calibration tables, repeat steps (6) through (15) until the actual dial setting of Control "B" necessary to obtain a given output frequency, corresponds very closely to the setting given in the table.

(17) When alignment has been completed with Control "A" in position 2, operate the control to position 1.

(18) Refer to table 6-10 and obtain the dial setting of Control "B" to obtain an output frequency of 2000 Kc with Control "A" in position 1. (Oscillator output on 1000 Kc.)

(19) Adjust trimming capacitor C135 (fig. 5-8) until the oscillator output frequency is exactly 1000 Kc.

Note

Do not make any adjustment of C134 or the core in inductor L101 with Control "A" in position 1.

(20) Check several points within the band by comparing the actual dial settings necessary to obtain a given frequency with the dial settings given in the calibration tables for the same frequency. The settings should check within four or five dial divisions.

(21) Return EMISSION selector switch S110 to the OFF position.

d. FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER ALIGNMENT.—Having completed the alignment of the high-frequency oscillator circuit, complete the R-F circuit alignment by following the procedure outlined below for adjustment of the frequency multiplier circuits.

(1) With the transmitter tipped up on the rear edge and the bottom cover removed, the frequency multiplier plate tank capacitors are exposed. The multiplier plate tank capacitors are located beneath the multiplier chassis (stacks of ceramic capacitor sections.) Capacitor section A of each capacitor (C111 and C115) is located nearest the right-hand side of the transmitter, as the transmitter is viewed from the bottom, with sections B, C, D, E, and F, in order in the stack. See figure 5-9.

(2) Operate Control "A" to position 6.

(3) Rotate meter selector switch S105 to the P.A. GRID position.

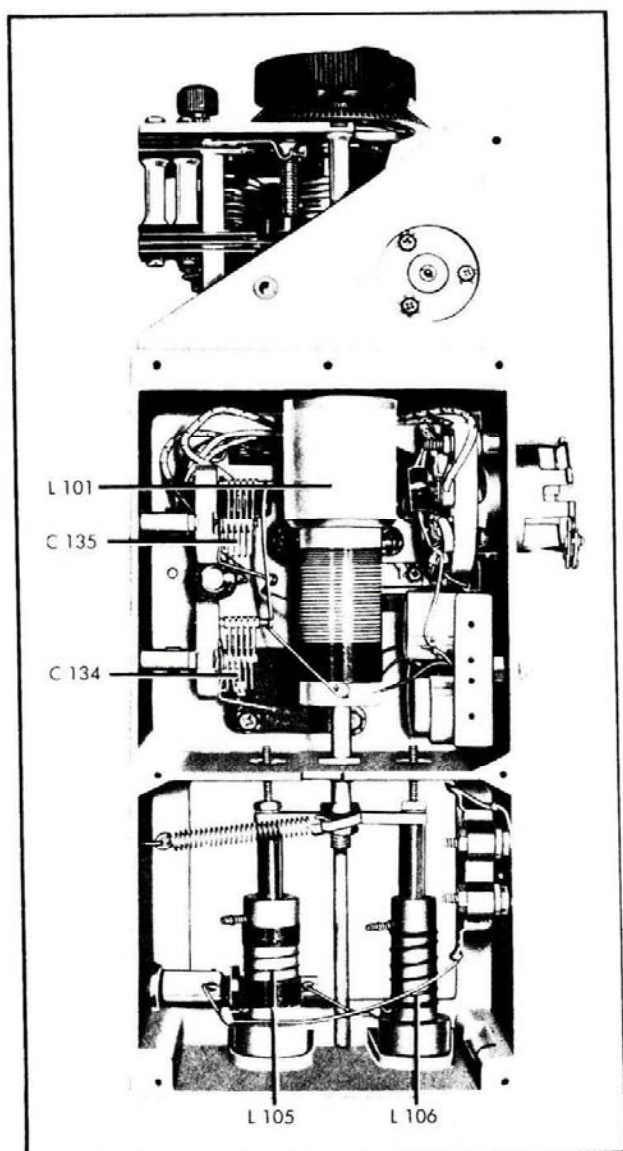


Figure 5-8. High Frequency Oscillator
— Side View, Open

(4) Rotate Control "B" until the dial reading is 1100.

(5) Operate the power level switch to the TUNE position.

(6) Operate EMISSION selector switch S110 to the CW position. (Applies 1150 volts d.c. plate potential.)

WARNING

Use an insulated tool to adjust the capacitors. When the key is operated, the capacitor is at a potential of 400 volts above ground.

(7) Insert a shorted plug in KEY jack J103 and adjust section F (bottom of stack) of first multiplier

padding capacitor C111 to the position that will give the maximum P.A. GRID meter reading on M102.

Note

To vary the capacity of sections of C111 or C115, rotate the metal lip that protrudes between capacitor sections.

(8) Using a portable wavemeter check the output frequency of the first frequency multiplier stage to be sure that the plate circuit is tuned to the correct harmonic. The output should be on approximately 5478 Kc with Control "A" in position 6 and Control "B" tuned to a dial reading of 1100.

(9) When it has been ascertained that the multiplier output is on the correct harmonic, rotate Control "B" over the entire range and observe the meter reading for P.A. GRID.

WARNING

When the key is operated, inductors L105 and L106 are at a potential of 400 volts above ground.

(10) Take out dips in the meter reading by adjusting section F of first multiplier padding capacitor C111 for an average reading of the meter.

(11) A drop at the extreme ends of the range is permissible, but if the meter needle still dips sharply at any other point, rotate Control "B" to a dial reading of 1100, loosen first multiplier inductance L105 tuning slug locking nut, and change slightly the position of the tuning slug. Tighten the slug locking nut.

(12) Rotate Control "B" over the entire range and check the P.A. GRID current. Meter M102 should indicate a consistent value of grid current over the entire range. If the meter needle dips sharply at any point repeat steps (10) and (11).

(13) Having completed the adjustment of the inductor slug and section F of C111, remove the key shorting plug and rotate Control "A" to position 5.

(14) Rotate Control "B" to a dial reading of 1100.

(15) Replace the key shorting plug, adjust section E of capacitor C111 to give a maximum P.A. GRID meter reading and check with a wavemeter for the current harmonic.

Note

Do not make any further adjustments of the tuning slug in L105.

(16) Rotate Control "B" through the entire range and check the excitation. If dips occur in the meter reading readjust padding capacitor C111E.

(17) Remove the key shorting plug and operate Control "A" to position 4.

(18) Replace the key shorting plug and adjust section "D" of C111 for maximum P.A. GRID meter reading.

(19) Check the excitation over the band by operating Control "B" over the entire range. If dips in the meter reading occur readjust C111D.

(20) Repeat steps (18) and (19) for positions 3, 2, and 1 of Control "A." Adjust capacitor sections C, B, and A for Control "A" positions 3, 2, and 1 respectively.

(21) Having completed the alignment of the first frequency multiplier stage, remove the key shorting plug and operate Control "A" to position 12.

(22) Rotate Control "B" to a dial reading of 1100.

(23) Replace the key shorting plug and adjust section F of second multiplier padding capacitor C115 for maximum P.A. GRID meter reading.

(24) Using an insulated screw driver to reduce body capacity, adjust trimmer capacitor C136 for maximum P.A. GRID meter reading.

(25) Check the output frequency of the second multiplier with a wavemeter. With Control "A" in position 12, and Control "B" tuned to a dial reading of 1100, the wavemeter should indicate approximately 16,434 Kc. A materially different reading indicates that a wrong harmonic has been chosen, necessitating a readjustment of padding capacitor C115F and trimmer capacitor C136.

(26) Take out dips in the meter reading by adjusting section F of padding capacitor C115.

(27) A drop at the extreme ends of the range is permissible, but if the meter needle still dips sharply at any other point, rotate Control "B" to a dial reading of 1100, loosen second multiplier inductance L106 tuning slug locking nut, and change the position of the tuning slug slightly. Tighten the slug locking nut.

(28) Again rotate Control "B" over the entire range and check the excitation. If the meter dips sharply at any point repeat steps (24) through (28).

(29) Having completed the adjustment of the inductor slug and section F or C115, remove the key shorting plug and rotate Control "A" to position 11.

(30) Rotate Control "B" to a dial reading of 1100.

(31) Replace the key shorting plug, adjust section E of capacitor C115 to the position which gives the maximum P.A. GRID meter reading, and check with a wavemeter for the correct harmonic.

Note

Do not make any further adjustment of the tuning slug in L106 or trimmer capacitor C136.

(32) Rotate Control "B" through the entire range and check the excitation. If dips occur in the meter reading readjust padding capacitor C115E.

(33) Repeat steps (30), (31) and (32) with Control "A" in positions 10, 9, 8, and 7. Adjust capacitor sections D, C, B, and A for Control "A" position, 10, 9, 8, and 7 respectively.

The above procedure completes the alignment of the high-frequency R-F circuits of the transmitter.

6. ALIGNMENT OF CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED RADIO FREQUENCY CIRCUITS—MODEL AN/ART-13B

a. LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT.—When using the CDA-T Crystal Oscillator Unit, no R-F alignment is necessary, as the crystals and the circuit in which they are used will maintain the transmitter output at the proper frequency. The only adjustment in this low frequency oscillator circuit is a variable choke (L803) which resonates the circuit to obtain maximum output at the crystal frequency. As this one choke covers all four low frequency channels, its setting will depend on the number of crystals utilized. If it is desired to operate on all four channels, the choke setting will be a compromise arrangement. If a lesser number of channels is required, the setting may be more accurately determined, resulting in an increase in grid drive to the power amplifier stage.

b. HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ALIGNMENT.—As indicated in the previous paragraph, no R-F alignment is required in the CDA-T Crystal Oscillator unit. In its high frequency circuit, any one of twenty crystals is selected by means of the CHANNEL switch autotune system and the manually-operated "A-B" switch. The output of this crystal-controlled

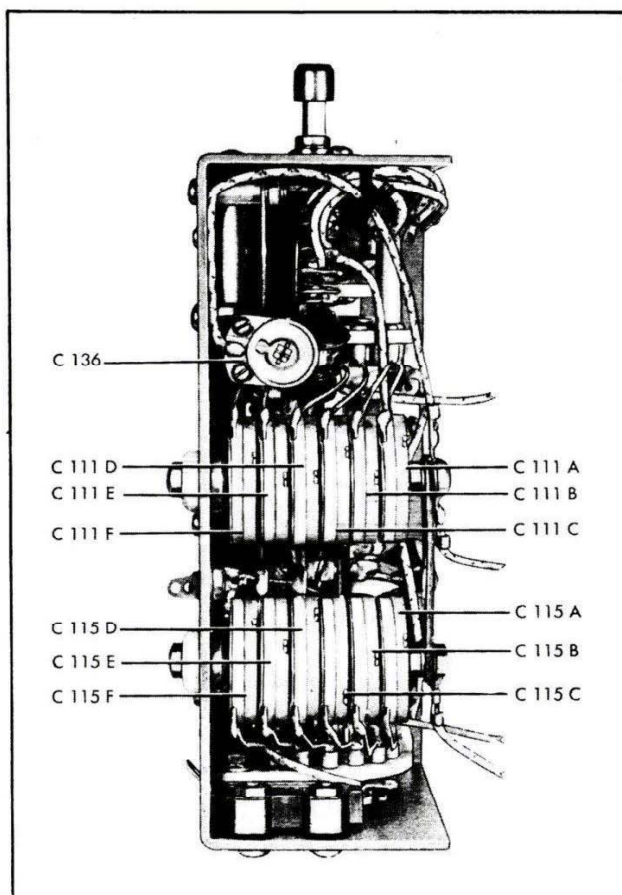


Figure 5-9. Frequency Multiplier

oscillator circuit is coupled to either the 1st Multiplier stage, or the 2nd Multiplier stage, depending on the final output frequency desired. These multiplier stages are utilized for crystal-controlled operation, exactly as previously outlined in paragraph 5 of this section for VFO operation.

7. ALIGNMENT OF CFI UNIT.

a. GENERAL CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS.

—Because the inductor tuning adjustment screws are in a position difficult to reach when the unit is in place in the transmitter, and because of the proximity of exposed leads and plate caps carrying potentials of more than 400 volts, a short extension cable allowing the CFI Unit to be on the bench beside the transmitter is recommended. Because of the extremely small space between crystal holder and tubes, adjustments of the unit must be made with a very small "jeweler's" type screw driver having a shank at least 1-1/4 inches long.

(1) Make sure that EMISSION selector switch S110 is in the OFF position.

(2) Insert a coin or a screw driver in the slot of the transmitter cover hold-down screws, rotate the screws one-half revolution counterclockwise and lift off the cover.

(3) Loosen the two large screws that hold the unit to the main transmitter chassis.

(4) Raise the unit until the connector plug is disengaged and lift the unit out.

(5) Connect an extension cable to CFI jack J111 in the transmitter and to unit plug P2201.

(6) Connect a Vacuum Tube-Voltmeter between oscillator control grid (pin No. 4) of tube V2201 (JAN-12SL7GT) and chassis ground. Since the bottom of socket of V2201 is not easily accessible, it will be more convenient to make connection to control grid of V2201 by partially withdrawing tube from socket and connecting to tube pin at top of socket.

(7) Turn LOCAL-REMOTE switch S107 to the LOCAL position.

(8) Rotate CHANNEL selector switch S108 to the MANUAL position.

(9) Turn EMISSION selector switch S110 to the VOICE position.

(10) When the autotune cycle has been completed, rotate Control "C" to any dial reading, taking care to approach the chosen setting by turning clockwise through at least 20 or 30 degrees of rotation and to set the dial accurately.

(11) Rotate Control "A" to position 1.

(12) Turn power level switch S106 to the CALIBRATE position. (Applies 1150 volts d.c. to plates of V104, V105, and V106.)

(13) It is now possible to make an approximate calibration or a precision calibration depending upon the instruments available to the repairman and the accuracy of some local frequency standard. No instruments (other than vacuum tube voltmeter previously mentioned) and no local frequency standard are required to make approximate calibration. The precision calibration requires the use of an Oscilloscope and an accurate standard frequency source such as a U.S. Bureau of Standards transmission or a local oscillator, that has just been accurately checked against the Bureau of Standards Transmission. The procedure for precision calibration is given in paragraph *b* that follows and the procedure for approximate calibration is given in paragraph *6c*, following.

U. S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS TRANSMISSIONS.

The U.S. Bureau of Standards transmits standard frequencies from its station WWV. This primary frequency standard is available throughout the United States and in many other parts of the world. Two standard-frequency transmissions are made day and night, one throughout the night and the other throughout the day. The following schedule is maintained:

2.5 MC. from 2400 to 1400 *GMT.

5.0 MC. Continuously day and night.

10.0 MC. Continuously day and night.

15.0 MC. Continuously.

*Greenwich Mean Time

b. PRECISION CALIBRATION.—Obtain a length of stranded, insulated wire about 6 feet long. Connect both ends of the wire to the vertical deflecting plates of an oscilloscope (scope should be equipped with vertical amplifier).

(1) Extend the length of wire and twist it to form a "twisted-pair." Leave a loop at the far end of the lead so that the loop can be placed over a tube on the CFI unit.

(2) Place loop of wire over tube V2201 on CFI unit.

(3) Connect the output of a stable local 200 Kc oscillator to the horizontal deflecting plates of the oscilloscope. Local 200 Kc oscillator must have been checked recently against a U.S. Bureau of Standards transmission to insure frequency accuracy.

(4) Turn on oscilloscope.

(5) Insert a small "jeweler's" type screw driver in the slot of inductor Z2201A tuning slug adjustment screw (see fig. 5-10) adjacent to which is stamped number "200." Rotate this screw and observe reading of vacuum tube voltmeter. As 200 Kc crystal oscillator circuit approaches resonance, the meter reading will increase. It will be noted that the tuning is very broad after the meter has reached its peak reading. Final adjustment of the tuning slug position is now made by observing pattern on oscilloscope screen.

(6) Continue to adjust tuning slug in inductor Z2201A until pattern on oscilloscope forms a staple ellipse or circular shape. When this occurs, the frequency of the 200 Kc crystal oscillator in the CFI unit is identically the same as the frequency of the local oscillator which was previously set to 200 Kc and ac-

curately checked against a U.S. Bureau of Standards Transmission.

(7) Turn transmitter on and off several times, noting whether the crystal oscillates positively (vacuum tube voltmeter reading rises to peak reading) as soon as transmitter is turned on. If necessary to improve crystal starting, slightly detune Z2201A tuning slug (marked "200").

(8) Remove the "pick-up loop" of wire that is now around tube V2201 and place it around tube V2203. Output frequency of CFI unit (which must now be adjusted to 50 Kc) will be fed into oscilloscope.

(9) Set local oscillator to 50 Kc and check its accuracy against U.S. Bureau of Standards Transmission. 50 Kc output of this oscillator will now be fed to oscilloscope.

(10) Adjust tuning slugs in inductors Z2201B (marked "50"), Z2202A (marked "150"), and Z2202B (marked "50") until a stable circular or elliptical shaped figure appears on the oscilloscope screen. This will indicate that output of CFI unit has identically the same frequency as local oscillator which was previously standardized at 50 Kc. If a stable elliptical or circular figure cannot be obtained, try turning adjusting screw Z2202B three turns clockwise and turn adjusting screw Z2202A counterclockwise several turns; again try to obtain the desired figure on the oscilloscope. If the correct figure still cannot be obtained, turn adjusting screw Z2202B six turns counterclockwise and turn adjusting screw Z2202A several turns clockwise; additional fine adjustment of these two screws should make it possible to obtain correct image on oscilloscope screen. After the stable circular or elliptical figure is obtained, adjust Z2202A, Z2202B and Z2201B for maximum output (indicated by largest size of figure on oscilloscope screen).

(11) A further check of the accuracy of the 50 Kc output of the CFI can now be made as follows:—Tune high frequency oscillator Control "B" until a beat note is heard in phones connected to sidetone jack on transmitter. Carefully note exact dial reading for "zero beat." Then rotate Control "B" until next (*nearest*) beat note is heard in phones. Again note exact dial reading for zero beat. Use Calibration Tables in section VI and find the frequencies for the two dial settings that were obtained above. The two frequencies should be approximately 100 Kc apart if the CFI output is 50 Kc.

(12) Alignment of CFI unit is complete and its 50 Kc output will be quite accurate.

c. APPROXIMATE CALIBRATION.—The procedure given in paragraph 6a(1) through (13), this section, must be carried out before proceeding with the following:

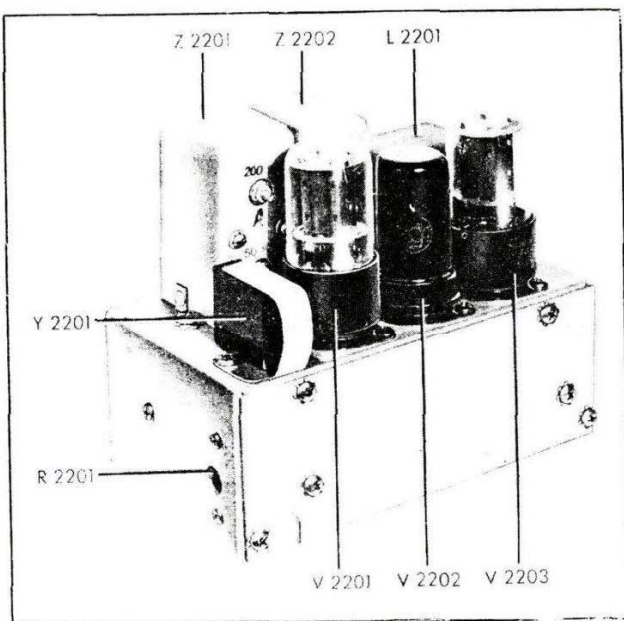


Figure 5-10. MCW-CFI Unit — Top View

(1) Connect a pair of earphones to SIDETONE jack on transmitter.

(2) Insert a small "jeweler's" type screw driver in the slot of inductor Z2201A tuning slug adjustment screw (see fig. 5-10) adjacent to which is stamped the number "200." Rotate the screw and observe the reading of the vacuum tube voltmeter. As the crystal oscillator circuit approaches resonance, the meter reading will increase. It will be noted that the tuning is very "broad" and that tuning slug for inductor Z2201A may be adjusted over a considerable range without appreciably changing the peak reading of the meter. Note the number of turns of the tuning slug that can be made without changing peak meter reading. By continuing to turn the tuning slug half this number of turns after the meter just approaches peak reading, it will be possible to set the tuning slug to the approximate center of the broad resonance peak. This adjustment must be made to set the tuning slug correctly.

(3) The peak reading obtained on the meter in the previous operation indicates maximum crystal activity and proper operation of the crystal oscillator circuit. If a loud squeaking rush noise is heard in the headphones as soon as the crystal oscillator functions, adjust tuning slug (stamped "150") in inductor Z2202A until this noise disappears.

(4) Quiet operation, arrived at by the foregoing checks and adjustments, indicates correct operation and calibration beat signals may be searched for by rotating Control "B."

(5) Tune the h-f oscillator by rotating control "B" until two approximately equal level loud signals are heard.

(6) Compare the zero beat dial settings of the two selected beat points with the calibration table check points to determine if the interval between the points is 100 Kc. (oscillator frequency is doubled on range 1 causing 50 Kc interval of CFI output to be recorded at 100 Kc).

(7) If the interval is correct and the dial readings correspond reasonably (within 25 dial divisions) with the calibration table, tune Z2201B (farthest from crystal) marked "50," tune Z2202B (nearest crystal) marked "50," and tune Z2202A (marked "150") for maximum sidetone output. Recheck tuning in the same order. If interval is less than 100 Kc, see paragraph 6c (10), this section. If interval is greater than 100 Kc, see paragraph 6c(11), this section.

(8) Recheck adjustment of Z2201A (marked "200") to determine the setting which is the midpoint of the range in which the vacuum tube voltmeter reading is a maximum.

(9) Turn the transmitter on and off several times, noting whether the crystal oscillates positively (vacuum tube voltmeter rises to peak reading) as soon as the transmitter is turned on. Detune Z2201A (marked "200") slightly to improve crystal starting if necessary.

(10) If less than a 100 Kc interval is obtained, rotate mixer tank Z2202B adjustment screw clockwise

three turns, then rotate tripler tank Z2202A adjustment screw counterclockwise until harsh noises occur and disappear. Repeat steps (4) through (7).

(11) If more than a 100 Kc interval is obtained, rotate mixer tank Z2202B adjustment screw counterclockwise three turns, then rotate tripler tank Z2202A adjustment screw clockwise until harsh noises occur and disappear. Repeat steps (4) to (7).

(12) The unit can now be considered to be aligned and the calibration frequency accurate to within very close limits. Replacement in the transmitter completes the operation.

8. ADJUSTMENT OF MCW OSCILLATOR.

a. The percentage of modulation of the r-f carrier when using MCW emission is proportional to the voltage that is developed across the resistor R2201. The percentage of modulation may be regulated by varying the resistance of R2201. The rheostat has been carefully adjusted at the factory and should not be tampered with unless it has been proven that adjustment is necessary.

b. It is recommended that a laboratory source of power be used. The following procedure is recommended for the adjustment of rheostat R2201.

(1) Remove the transmitter cabinet cover, the autotune cover plate, and the wrap-around section of the right-hand end of the transmitter cabinet.

(2) Remove the snap button from the side of the chassis of the MCW-CFI unit. (See fig. 5-10).

(3) Tune the transmitter into a phantom antenna (Antenna A-58 if available) on 2400 Kc. Load the power amplifier to exactly 100 on the P.A. PLATE meter in the transmitter when using CW transmission.

(4) Place the EMISSION selector switch on the MCW position, and, while holding the TEST switch closed, adjust resistor R2201 until the plate meter reads 190.

9. REPLACING AND ADJUSTING VACUUM CONTACT S116.

a. The Vacuum Contact S116 is mounted on the front panel of Keying Relay K102 and is operated by that relay. Replacement of the vacuum contact will become necessary in event the glass bulb is cracked, contacts are badly burned, or a leak develops at seal where movable switch arm passes through base of tube. A leak at the seal or a crack in the glass bulb will permit arcing that eventually destroys internal contacts.

b. Although the replacement of the vacuum contact is a relatively simple operation, the repairman is cautioned that proper adjustment during installation is of extreme importance if the switch is to operate at the proper time. Failure to properly adjust the sequence of the vacuum contact with contacts in keying relay may cause arcing that will immediately destroy a new vacuum contact after installation. The following replacement and adjustment procedure is recommended:

(1) Loosen the setscrews that hold the connecting wires to the fixed contact terminals (No. 3 in fig. 5-11), and remove the wire connector.

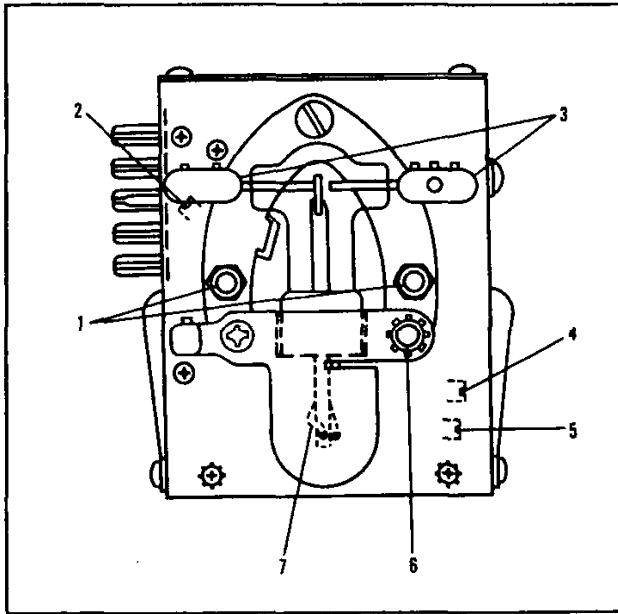


Figure 5-11. Keying Relay K102 and Vacuum Contact S116

(2) Loosen the stud (No. 6 in fig. 5-11) until the clamp around the base of the vacuum contact becomes loose enough to allow the removal of the glass vacuum tube. Remove the tube containing the switch by pulling glass tube straight up.

(3) Note the split collar on end of glass operating arm that connects vacuum contact to relay case. Loosen setscrew in this collar so that collar is loose on its shaft.

(4) Before attempting to install the new vacuum switch, note the manner in which the movable switch arm (extending out of bottom of glass bulb) engages the wire actuating arm (No. 7 in fig. 5-11). When installing the new switch, the arm of the switch must be securely engaged between the two wires that form the actuating arm (No. 7 in fig. 5-11). To prevent damage to the new switch, it is recommended that the two wires forming the actuating arm, be spread apart very slightly while the vacuum switch arm is being engaged. This may be accomplished by using a screw driver blade to spread the wires approximately $1/32$ ".

(5) Place rubber gasket in position and insert new vacuum switch in socket. Be sure movable switch arm is securely engaged in wires of operating arm No. 7.

(6) Retighten stud (No. 6 in fig. 5-11) and reconnect wires to terminals labelled No. 3 in figure 5-11.

(7) With relay in normal unoperated position, the vacuum contact (in glass bulb) should be closed and resting firmly against the fixed contact that is connected to RECEIVER terminal of transmitter. To se-

cure this adjustment, grasp split collar on operating arm and rotate slightly until switch is making desired contact; then tighten setscrew in the split collar while holding the collar here in the desired position.

(8) The timing adjustment of the vacuum contact can now be made. Remove top cover of keying relay case by taking out two Phillips screws on the top surface.

(9) Examine the interior of the relay and note double row of contacts near top. Also note that movable contact arms are all attached to a thick bakelite plate located in the center of the case. By using a thin tool, with a notch in one end, that is capable of straddling this bakelite plate, it is possible to grip the bakelite and operate the relay mechanically by pushing the plate from side to side. Note that as this bakelite plate is moved, all movable contact arms in the relay as well as the movable arm in the vacuum contact will also move.

(10) With the relay in the normal "rest position," three internal relay contacts, on the side nearest the plug, are closed and the vacuum contacts (in external glass bulb) should now be resting firmly against the fixed contact that connects to the RECEIVER terminal on the side of transmitter case.

(11) If vacuum contact is not set properly, loosen two studs (labelled No. 1 in fig. 5-11) that hold horse-shoe shaped yoke to relay case.

(12) Note adjustment screw (labelled No. 2 in fig. 5-11) that can be seen through hole on plug side of case. By rotating this screw, the position of the movable arm in the vacuum contact can be adjusted as desired.

(13) After vacuum contact has been adjusted to correct position while relay is in rest position, the relay should then be operated mechanically (as described in step No. 9) and the action of the vacuum contact and the 5 normally open contacts on the interior of the relay case should be noted.

(14) As the relay is operated mechanically, the correct sequence of contact make and break is as follows:

First: Three normally closed contacts in relay case will open.

Second: Movable arm of vacuum contact breaks connection to fixed contact that is connected to RECEIVER post on transmitter.

IMPORTANT

This contact must break *AFTER* the three normally closed contacts open up as described in first step.

Third: Movable arm of vacuum contact makes connection to opposite fixed contact that is connected to COND. post on transmitter case.

Fourth: The five normally open contacts in relay case will close.

IMPORTANT

These five contacts must close *AFTER* vacuum contact has closed as described in third step.

(15) If above sequence is not obtained, further adjustments of screw labelled No. 2, in figure 5-11 is

required. By careful adjustment of vacuum contact movable arm position, using this adjustment screw, the desired sequence can be obtained.

(16) After adjustment has been completed, re-tighten two screws labelled No. 1 in figure 5-11.

SECTION VI SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

1. CALIBRATION TABLES 6-9 AND 6-10.

The calibration tables have control settings for every kilocycle. The first column, headed Freq. is the frequency column, the other columns are headed with the letter identifying the control.

a. The figures in heavy black type are crystal check points.

b. The heavy black lines divide the frequency range between crystal check points in two equal parts. Always use the check point that appears between the same heavy lines that the desired frequency does. The note at the bottom of each page will aid in locating the proper check point.

2. TABLES OF APPROXIMATE CONTROL SETTINGS (FOR ANTENNA TUNING AND LOADING)—TABLE 6-11.

These tables show approximate dial settings for the various frequencies and for various lengths of antennas. The tables are repeated to show settings for the case using the antenna shunt capacitor. The spaces marked with three dots in column D are left blank because the setting of that control cannot be determined beforehand. All settings are approximate and the procedure outlined for ADJUSTMENTS must be followed to obtain the exact settings.

a. To determine which table to use, measure the length of the antenna taking the total length of wire from the antenna terminal of the transmitter to the extreme end of the antenna. If the antenna is a "T," disregard the length of wire in the shorter branch, or, if the two branches are equal, include the length of only one of them. To check the choice of table, tune up the set on one of the frequencies given in the table for the antenna length nearest that measured above. Choose a frequency which tunes on position 7 on control C. Compare the actual settings given in this table and also in the tables for the next shorter and the next longer antenna lengths. Of these three tables the one showing control settings closest to the actual control settings is the table to use for this particular installation. Record the type of airplane and a brief description of the antenna in the three lines above that table to identify it so that table may be readily recognized as the correct one for future use on any frequency.

b. The antenna cannot be tuned at any frequencies below those shown in the tables for the various lengths of antennas.

3. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS OF EQUIPMENT.***a.* RANGE OF AVAILABLE TRANSMISSION FREQUENCIES.**

VFO Low Frequency Range 200 Kc to 600 Kc.

**Crystal-Controlled Range 300 Kc to 500 Kc.*

Frequencies in this range are generated in the low frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit. Three crystal sockets are utilized, two accommodating single crystals and one a dual-type holder. The four frequencies obtainable are switched by means of a 4-position rotary switch on the CDA-T panel. Due to physical limitations of the dual type crystal holder, the two crystals used must be between 400 Kc and 500 Kc. To change transmitter frequency in this low frequency band, it is only necessary to change the crystal and switch to the proper one to four channel position. Control "A" must be set to position 13 (L.F.) and Control "C" to position 8 to obtain operation in the low frequency range.

TABLE 6-1. RANGE OF AVAILABLE TRANSMISSION FREQUENCIES IN LOW FREQUENCY RANGE.

Position of Control "F"	Frequency Range
1	200Kc to 285Kc
2	285Kc to 415Kc
3	415Kc to 600Kc

When transmission frequencies in the low frequency range are desired, control "A" must be set on position 13 (L.F.). Controls "F" and "G" on the panel of the low Frequency Oscillator Unit are then utilized to set the oscillator to the exact frequency.

VFO High Frequency Range 2000 Kc. to 18100 Kc.

**Crystal-Controlled Range 1670 Kc to 18000 Kc.*

Frequencies in this range are generated in the high frequency oscillator of the CDA-T unit. 20 crystals may be utilized, each producing a separate frequency output, utilizing the regular frequency multiplier stages as outlined in VFO operation. All crystal operation in the high frequency range is selected through the autotune system, by channels 1 through 10. This switching is supplemented by a manually-operated "A-B" toggle switch, located on the CDA-T panel. No crystal-controlled operation is possible with the CHANNEL selector switch in the MANUAL position. Range of available transmission frequencies in the high frequency

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

range are the same as listed in table 6-2 for VFO operation. The frequency of crystals to be used in these first 12 positions of control "A" is limited by the range of each control position.

TABLE 6-2. RANGE OF AVAILABLE TRANSMISSION FREQUENCIES IN HIGH FREQUENCY RANGE

Position of Control "A"	Frequency Range
1	* (1670 Kc) 2.0Mc to 2.4Mc
2	2.4Mc to 3.0Mc
3	3.0Mc to 3.6Mc
4	3.6Mc to 4.0Mc
5	4.0Mc to 4.8Mc
6	4.8Mc to 6.0Mc
7	6.0Mc to 7.2Mc
8	7.2Mc to 9.0Mc
9	9.0Mc to 10.8Mc
10	10.8Mc to 12.0Mc
11	12.0Mc to 14.4Mc
12	14.4Mc to 18.1Mc

b. FREQUENCY STABILITY.—With VFO operation, the deviation of the carrier frequency in this transmitter is less than 0.05% for a variation of 45°C in the ambient temperature. In crystal-controlled operation (Model AN/ART-13B only) frequency stability is dependent on the frequency tolerance and temperature characteristics of the crystals used.

c. ANTENNA REQUIREMENTS.

(1) HIGH FREQUENCY RANGE.—The output circuit incorporated in the Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 is capable of tuning and delivering power to fixed aircraft antennas between 17 and 65 feet in length, over the frequency range 3000 Kc to 18,100 Kc, without the use of external shunt capacitors. For operation in the frequency range 1670 Kc to 3000 Kc, and when using fixed antennas shorter than 50 feet, the separate Antenna Shunt Capacitor Unit CU-24/ART-13 may also be required to properly tune and deliver power to the antenna (see par. 6b(2) (j), section II, and table contained therein). The antenna tuning and loading circuits in the transmitter are also capable of accommodating a 200 ft. trailing wire type of aircraft antenna. Trailing wire operation will increase the range of the equipment considerably in the 1670 Kc to 6000 Kc frequency range; small improvement will be noted in the 6000 Kc to 10,000 Kc range. No appreciable increase in range is indicated when using a trailing wire antenna for frequencies above 10,000 Kc.

(2) LOW FREQUENCY RANGE.—When the transmitter is operated in the frequency range 200 Kc to 600 Kc, Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A must be used to tune and deliver power to either fixed aircraft antennas (from 30 to 65 ft. long) or a trailing wire antenna (approximately 200 ft. long).

d. R-F POWER OUTPUT.

(1) Table 6-3 shows approximate values of radio frequency power output when the equipment is used with antennas described in the preceding paragraphs

and under the following conditions:

1. Type of emission—CW.
2. Dynamotor input voltage—28 volts.

TABLE 6-3. R-F POWER OUTPUT

Frequency	Power Output	
	Frequency Watts	Power Output Watts
200Kc	4.0	5.5Mc 90.0
300Kc	7.5	7.0Mc 90.0
400Kc	11.0	9.0Mc 90.0
500Kc	14.5	11.5Mc 90.0
600Kc	18.0	13.5Mc 90.0
2.0Mc	30.0	15.5Mc 75.0
3.0Mc	60.0	18.1Mc 65.0
4.0Mc	80.0	

e. MODULATION.

(1) Class B modulation is employed in this equipment. The push-pull modulator tubes (V105 and V106) are capable of modulating the full-power R-F carrier at least 90 percent with VOICE emission.

f. POWER INPUT REQUIREMENTS.—Data in table 6-4 was computed under these conditions:

- (1) Input Voltage—28 volts D.C.

Note

Power sources should be capable of delivering 35 amperes.

(2) Transmitter tuned to 3.0 Mc and fully loaded to rated P.A. plate current.

TABLE 6-4. POWER INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Emission	Power Input In Watts	
	Full Power	*Reduced Power
CW	780	700
CW (Stand By)	560	560
MCW	925	760
MCW (Stand By)	560	560
Voice	925	760
Voice (Stand By)	250	250

*Reduced power input occurs when aircraft reaches altitudes higher than 20,000 to 25,000 feet and barometric switch operates to reduce high voltage from 1150 to 750 volts.

g. DYNAMOTOR.—The dynamotor used with Models AN/ART-13A and AN/ART-13B may have been manufactured by either Russell Electric Co. or General Electric Co. Both machines are electrically and mechanically interchangeable when used on Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A. The rating and resistance measurements on the windings of each machine is shown in table 6-7. Schematic diagrams for both machines are shown at the bottom of figure 8-42.

h. TUBE COMPLEMENT.—The complete vacuum tube complement for this equipment is given in table 6-6.

TABLE 6-5. DYNAMOTOR CHARACTERISTICS AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

Manufacturer and Type	Rated Input	Rated Output	Shunt Field Resistance	Series Field Resistance	Resistance of Armature Winding Between Brushes		
					27 Volt Winding	400 Volt Winding	750 Volt Winding
Russell Dynamotor (Type 500D35WA)	27 volts, 32 amps	400 volts, 0.75 amps 750 volts, 0.35 amps	28.5 ohms	0.003 ohms	0.09	25	74
G. E. Dynamotor (Model 5DY81AC1)	27 volts, 33 amps	400 volts, 0.75 amps 750 volts, 0.35 amps	40 ohms	0.033 ohms	0.07	20	100
Eicor DY-17A/ART-13A	28 volts, 33 amps	410 volts, 0.75 amps 780 volts, 0.35 amps	26 ohms	0.01 ohms	0.05	28	80

TABLE 6-6. VACUUM TUBE COMPLEMENT

Symbol Designation	Type Number	Army-Navy Specification	Circuit Function
V101	JAN-837	JAN-1A	High Freq. VFO Oscillator
V102	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	1st Multiplier
V103	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	2nd Multiplier
V104	JAN-813	JAN-1A	Power Amplifier
V105	JAN-811	JAN-1A	Modulator
V106	JAN-811	JAN-1A	Modulator
V201	JAN-12SJ7	JAN-1A	1st Audio Amplifier
V202	JAN-6V6GT	JAN-1A	Audio Driver
V203	JAN-6V6GT	JAN-1A	Sidetone Amplifier
‡V801	JAN-6AQ5	JAN-1A	High Freq. Crystal Oscillator
‡V802	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	Low Freq. Crystal Oscillator
V2201	*JAN-12SL7GT	JAN-1A	} 1st Section is 200 Kc Calibration Oscillator } 2nd Section is Frequency Tripler Converter
V2202	†JAN-12SA7	JAN-1A	
V2203	*JAN-12SL7GT	JAN-1A	} 1st Section is Signal Detector } 2nd Section is MCW Audio Oscillator
V2601	JAN-1625	JAN-1A	

*Types JAN-12SL7GT or JAN-12SL7 may be used interchangeably.
†Types JAN-12SA7GT or JAN-SA7 may be used interchangeably.

‡Used only in AN/ART-13B

TABLE 6-7. SIDETONE OUTPUT

Switch Position	Output (rms. volts) ± 25 %	Load Impedance (ohms)
1	0.7	125
2	1.4	125
3	2.5	125
4	5.0	125
5	10.0	125
6	20.0	2000

i. **AUDIO INPUT IMPEDANCE.**—The audio input circuit in the speech amplifier of this equipment is designed to match the output of either a carbon or dynamic microphone. A switch selects the proper input circuit that is to be used (switch is located behind chart panel on face of transmitter). When the switch is in the CARBON position the input circuit will match a carbon microphone of approximately 40 ohms internal resistance. When the switch is in the DYNAMIC position, the input circuit will match a dynamic microphone of approximately 200 ohms internal resistance.

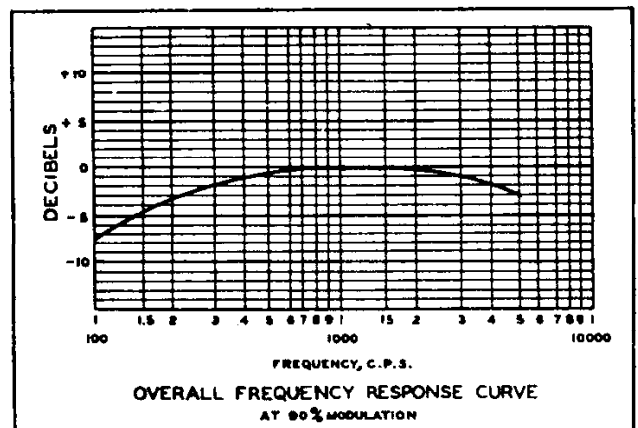


Figure 6-1. Overall Audio Frequency Response Curve

j. **OVERALL AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE**—The following curve shows audio frequency response for either a carbon or dynamic microphone input.

k. SIDETONE OUTPUT.—Measurements in table 6-7 were made with 28 volts applied to the dynamotor input circuit and with control A in position 2. The transmitter was tuned to 3.0 Mc. P.A. PLATE current was 150 ma. and P.A. GRID current was 12 ma.

l. AUDIO INPUT.

Input required for 90 percent modulation at 1000 c.p.s.—Reduced power (750 v on plates of P.A. and Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—1.13 v required.

Dynamic input—11.7 mv required.

Full Power (1160 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—1.52 v required.

Dynamic input—16.0 mv required.

m. NOISE LEVEL.

Below 100 percent modulation with input at 1000 cycles per second—Reduced Power (750 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—(44 db).

Dynamic input—(43 db).

Full Power (1160 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—(44 db).

Dynamic input—(45 db).

n. AUDIO DISTORTION.

Distortion with 90 percent modulation at 1000 cycles per second—Reduced Power (750 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—6.5 percent distortion.

Dynamic input—6.5 percent distortion.

Full Power (1160 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—7.0 percent distortion.

Dynamic input—7.0 percent distortion.

o. SIDETONE DISTORTION.

Distortion measured on output of SIDETONE at position 5 with 90 percent Modulation at 1000 cycles per second—

Reduced Power (750 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—6.5 percent distortion.

Dynamic input—6.6 percent distortion.

Full Power (1160 v on plates of P.A. & Mod. Tubes)—

Carbon input—8.8 percent distortion.

Dynamic input—6.9 percent distortion.

p. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS OF AUTO-TUNE MOTOR.—The autotune Motor (B101) used in this equipment was manufactured by three different firms. These motors are all electrically and mechanically interchangeable. Their respective field and winding resistances are shown in the table 6-8. A schematic diagram of the Autotune Motor is shown on the left side of figure 8-42.

TABLE 6-8. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS OF AUTOTUNE MOTOR

Manufacturer	Shunt Field Resistance (F1 to F2)	Resistance of Armature Winding Across Diametrically Opposite Bars	Resistance of Armature Winding Between Adjacent Commutator Segments
Emerson Electric Co.	18.0 ohms	1.35 ohms	0.3 ohms
Fractional Motors	21.0 ohms	1.06 ohms	0.166 ohms
Ohio Electric Mfg. Co.	26.0 ohms	6.15 ohms	1.16 ohms

(Calibration Tables begin on following page.)



**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 2000-2100 Kc						Frequency: 2200-2300 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
2000	1	100.1	2034	1	225.4	2068	1	350.8	2290	1	843.9
2001	1	103.8	2035	1	229.1	2069	1	354.5	2201	1	846.7
2002	1	107.5	2036	1	232.7				2202	1	850.4
2003	1	111.2	2037	1	236.4	2070	1	358.1	2203	1	854.1
2004	1	114.9	2038	1	240.1	2071	1	361.8	2204	1	857.8
2005	1	118.6	2039	1	243.8	2072	1	365.5	2205	1	861.6
2006	1	122.3				2073	1	369.2	2206	1	865.3
2007	1	126.0	2040	1	247.4	2074	1	372.9	2207	1	869.0
2008	1	129.7	2041	1	251.1	2075	1	376.6	2208	1	872.7
2009	1	133.4	2042	1	254.8	2076	1	380.3	2209	1	876.4
			2043	1	258.5	2077	1	384.0			
2010	1	137.1	2044	1	262.2	2078	1	387.7	2210	1	880.1
2011	1	140.8	2045	1	265.9	2079	1	391.4	2211	1	883.8
2012	1	144.5	2046	1	269.6				2212	1	887.5
2013	1	148.2	2047	1	273.2	2080	1	395.1	2213	1	891.3
2014	1	151.9	2048	1	276.9	2081	1	398.8	2214	1	895.0
2015	1	155.6	2049	1	280.6	2082	1	402.5	2215	1	898.7
2016	1	159.2				2083	1	406.2	2216	1	902.4
2017	1	162.9	2050	1	284.3	2084	1	410.0	2217	1	906.1
2018	1	166.6	2051	1	288.0	2085	1	413.7	2218	1	909.8
2019	1	170.3	2052	1	291.7	2086	1	417.4	2219	1	913.5
			2053	1	295.4	2087	1	421.2			
2020	1	174.0	2054	1	299.1	2088	1	424.9	2220	1	917.2
2021	1	177.7	2055	1	302.8	2089	1	428.6	2221	1	921.0
2022	1	181.3	2056	1	306.5				2222	1	924.7
2023	1	185.0	2057	1	310.2	2090	1	432.3	2223	1	928.4
2024	1	188.7	2058	1	313.9	2091	1	436.1	2224	1	932.1
2025	1	192.3	2059	1	317.5	2092	1	439.8	2225	1	935.8
2026	1	196.0				2093	1	443.5	2226	1	939.5
2027	1	199.7	2060	1	321.2	2094	1	447.2	2227	1	943.2
2028	1	203.4	2061	1	324.9	2095	1	451.0	2228	1	946.9
2029	1	207.0	2062	1	328.6	2096	1	454.7	2229	1	950.6
			2063	1	332.3	2097	1	458.4			
2030	1	210.7	2064	1	336.0	2098	1	462.1	2230	1	954.3
2031	1	214.4	2065	1	339.7	2099	1	465.9	2231	1	958.0
2032	1	218.0	2066	1	343.4				2232	1	961.7
2033	1	221.7	2067	1	347.1	2100	1	469.6	2233	1	965.4

Use check point at 2000 or 2100 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 2200 or 2300 Kc, whichever is nearer

Frequency: 2100-2200 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
2100	1	469.6	2134	1	596.4
2101	1	473.3	2135	1	600.1
2102	1	477.0	2136	1	603.9
2103	1	480.7	2137	1	607.6
2104	1	484.4	2138	1	611.4
2105	1	488.2	2139	1	615.1
2106	1	491.9			
2107	1	495.6	2140	1	618.8
2108	1	499.3	2141	1	622.6
2109	1	503.0	2142	1	626.3
			2143	1	630.1
2110	1	506.7	2144	1	633.8
2111	1	510.5	2145	1	637.5
2112	1	514.2	2146	1	641.3
2113	1	517.9	2147	1	645.0
2114	1	521.7	2148	1	648.8
2115	1	525.4	2149	1	652.5
2116	1	529.2			
2117	1	532.9	2150	1	656.2
2118	1	536.6	2151	1	660.0
2119	1	540.4	2152	1	663.7
			2153	1	667.4
2120	1	544.1	2154	1	671.2
2121	1	547.9	2155	1	674.9
2122	1	551.6	2156	1	678.6
2123	1	555.3	2157	1	682.4
2124	1	559.0	2158	1	686.1
2125	1	562.8	2159	1	689.8
2126	1	566.5			
2127	1	570.2	2160	1	693.6
2128	1	574.0	2161	1	697.3
2129	1	577.7	2162	1	701.1
			2163	1	704.8
2130	1	581.4	2164	1	708.5
2131	1	585.2	2165	1	712.3
2132	1	588.9	2166	1	716.0
2133	1	592.6	2167	1	719.8
			2200	1	843.0

Use check point at 2100 or 2200 Kc, whichever is nearer

Frequency: 2300-2400 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
2300	1	1211.5	2334	1	1336.2
2301	1	1215.4	2335	1	1339.8
2302	1	1219.1	2336	1	1343.5
2303	1	1222.7	2337	1	1347.1
2304	1	1226.4	2338	1	1350.8
2305	1	1230.0	2339	1	1354.5
2306	1	1233.7			
2307	1	1237.3	2340	1	1358.1
2308	1	1241.0	2341	1	1361.8
2309	1	1244.6	2342	1	1365.4
			2343	1	1369.1
2310	1	1248.3	2344	1	1372.7
2311	1	1252.0	2345	1	1376.4
2312	1	1255.6	2346	1	1380.0
2313	1	1259.3	2347	1	1383.7
2314	1	1262.9	2348	1	1387.3
2315	1	1266.6	2349	1	1391.0
2316	1	1270.2			
2317	1	1273.9	2350	1	1394.6
2318	1	1277.5	2351	1	1398.3
2319	1	1281.2	2352	1	1402.0
			2353	1	1405.7
2320	1	1284.8	2354	1	1409.3
2321	1	1288.5	2355	1	1413.0
2322	1	1292.2	2356	1	1416.7
2323	1	1295.8	2357	1	1420.3
2324	1	1299.5	2358	1	1424.0
2325	1	1303.2	2359	1	1427.7
2326	1	1306.8			
2327	1	1310.5	2360	1	1431.4
2328	1	1314.2	2361	1	1435.0
2329	1	1317.9	2362	1	1438.7
			2363	1	1442.3
2330	1	1321.5	2364	1	1446.0
2331	1	1325.2	2365	1	1449.6
2332	1	1328.8	2366	1	1453.3
2333	1	1332.5	2367	1	1456.9
			2400	1	1578.5

Use check point at 2300 or 2400 Kc, whichever is nearer

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000Kc TO 18100Kc**

Frequency: 2400-2500 Kc						Frequency: 2600-2700 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
2400	2	60.8	2434	2	164.0	2468	2	267.4	2600	2	673.4
2401	2	63.1	2435	2	167.0	2469	2	270.4	2601	2	676.5
2402	2	66.1	2436	2	170.0				2602	2	679.6
2403	2	69.2	2437	2	173.1	2470	2	273.5	2603	2	682.7
2404	2	72.3	2438	2	176.1	2471	2	276.5	2604	2	685.7
2405	2	75.3	2439	2	179.1	2472	2	279.6	2605	2	688.8
2406	2	78.4				2473	2	282.6	2606	2	691.9
2407	2	81.5	2440	2	182.2	2474	2	285.7	2607	2	695.0
2408	2	84.5	2441	2	185.2	2475	2	288.7	2608	2	698.1
2409	2	87.6	2442	2	188.3	2476	2	291.7	2609	2	701.2
			2443	2	191.3	2477	2	294.8			
2410	2	90.7	2444	2	194.3	2478	2	297.8	2610	2	704.2
2411	2	93.7	2445	2	197.4	2479	2	300.9	2611	2	707.3
2412	2	96.8	2446	2	200.4				2612	2	710.4
2413	2	99.9	2447	2	203.5	2480	2	303.9	2613	2	713.5
2414	2	102.9	2448	2	206.5	2481	2	307.0	2614	2	716.6
2415	2	106.0	2449	2	209.6	2482	2	310.0	2615	2	719.7
2416	2	109.1				2483	2	313.1	2616	2	722.8
2417	2	112.1	2450	2	212.6	2484	2	316.1	2617	2	725.9
2418	2	115.2	2451	2	215.6	2485	2	319.2	2618	2	729.0
2419	2	118.3	2452	2	218.7	2486	2	322.2	2619	2	732.1
			2453	2	221.7	2487	2	325.3			
2420	2	121.3	2454	2	224.7	2488	2	328.4	2620	2	735.3
2421	2	124.4	2455	2	227.8	2489	2	331.4	2621	2	738.3
2422	2	127.4	2456	2	230.8				2622	2	741.4
2423	2	130.5	2457	2	233.9	2490	2	334.5	2623	2	744.5
2424	2	133.5	2458	2	236.9	2491	2	337.5	2624	2	747.5
2425	2	136.6	2459	2	239.9	2492	2	340.6	2625	2	750.6
2426	2	139.6				2493	2	343.7	2626	2	753.7
2427	2	142.7	2460	2	243.0	2494	2	346.8	2627	2	756.8
2428	2	145.7	2461	2	246.0	2495	2	349.8	2628	2	759.9
2429	2	148.8	2462	2	249.1	2496	2	352.9	2629	2	762.9
			2463	2	252.1	2497	2	356.0			
2430	2	151.8	2464	2	255.2	2498	2	359.0	2630	2	766.0
2431	2	154.9	2465	2	258.2	2499	2	362.1	2631	2	769.1
2432	2	157.9	2466	2	261.3				2632	2	772.1
2433	2	160.9	2467	2	264.3	2500	2	365.2	2633	2	775.2

Use check point at 2400 or 2500 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 2600 or 2700 Kc, whichever is nearer

Frequency: 2500-2600 Kc						Frequency: 2700-2800 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
2500	2	365.2	2534	2	469.5	2568	2	574.4	2700	2	981.4
2501	2	368.2	2535	2	472.5	2569	2	577.5	2701	2	984.4
2502	2	371.3	2536	2	475.6				2702	2	987.5
2503	2	374.3	2537	2	478.6	2570	2	580.6	2703	2	990.5
2504	2	377.3	2538	2	481.7	2571	2	583.7	2704	2	993.6
2505	2	380.4	2539	2	484.8	2572	2	586.8	2705	2	996.7
2506	2	383.4				2573	2	589.9	2706	2	999.7
2507	2	386.5	2540	2	487.8	2574	2	593.0	2707	2	1002.8
2508	2	389.5	2541	2	490.9	2575	2	596.1	2708	2	1005.8
2509	2	392.6	2542	2	494.0	2576	2	599.2	2709	2	1008.9
			2543	2	497.2	2577	2	602.3			
2510	2	395.6	2544	2	500.3	2578	2	605.4	2710	2	1012.0
2511	2	398.7	2545	2	503.4	2579	2	608.5	2711	2	1015.0
2512	2	401.8	2546	2	506.5				2712	2	1018.1
2513	2	404.8	2547	2	509.6	2580	2	611.6	2713	2	1021.1
2514	2	407.9	2548	2	512.7	2581	2	614.7	2714	2	1024.2
2515	2	411.0	2549	2	515.8	2582	2	617.8	2715	2	1027.2
2516	2	414.1				2583	2	620.9	2716	2	1030.3
2517	2	417.2	2550	2	518.9	2584	2	623.9	2717	2	1033.3
2518	2	420.2	2551	2	522.0	2585	2	627.0	2718	2	1036.4
2519	2	423.3	2552	2	525.1	2586	2	630.1	2719	2	1039.4
			2553	2	528.2	2587	2	633.2			
2520	2	426.4	2554	2	531.2	2588	2	636.3	2720	2	1042.5
2521	2	429.5	2555	2	534.3	2589	2	639.4	2721	2	1045.5
2522	2	432.6	2556	2	537.4				2722	2	1048.6
2523	2	435.6	2557	2	540.5	2590	2	642.5	2723	2	1051.6
2524	2	438.7	2558	2	543.6	2591	2	645.6	2724	2	1054.7
2525	2	441.8	2559	2	546.6	2592	2	648.7	2725	2	1057.7
2526	2	444.9				2593	2	651.8	2726	2	1060.8
2527	2	448.0	2560	2	549.7	2594	2	654.9	2727	2	1063.8
2528	2	451.1	2561	2	552.8	2595	2	658.0	2728	2	1066.9
2529	2	454.2	2562	2	555.9	2596	2	661.1	2729	2	1069.9
			2563	2	559.0	2597	2	664.2			
2530	2	457.2	2564	2	562.1	2598	2	667.2	2730	2	1073.0
2531	2	460.3	2565	2	565.2	2599	2	670.3	2731	2	1076.0
2532	2	463.4	2566	2	568.2				2732	2	1079.1
2533	2	466.4	2567	2	571.3	2600	2	673.4	2733	2	1082.1

Use check point at 2500 or 2600 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 2700 or 2800 Kc, whichever is nearer

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 4000—4100 Kc						Frequency: 4200—4300 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
4000	5	100.1	4034	5	162.9	4068	5	225.4	4200	5	469.6	4234	5	532.9
4001	5	102.0	4035	5	164.8	4069	5	227.2	4201	5	471.4	4235	5	534.8
4002	5	103.8	4036	5	166.6				4202	5	473.3	4236	5	536.6
4003	5	105.7	4037	5	168.5	4070	5	229.1	4203	5	475.2	4237	5	538.5
4004	5	107.5	4038	5	170.3	4071	5	230.9	4204	5	477.0	4238	5	540.4
4005	5	109.4	4039	5	172.1	4072	5	232.7	4205	5	478.9	4239	5	542.3
4006	5	111.2				4073	5	234.6	4206	5	480.7			
4007	5	113.1	4040	5	174.0	4074	5	236.4	4207	5	482.6	4240	5	544.1
4008	5	114.9	4041	5	175.8	4075	5	238.3	4208	5	484.4	4241	5	546.0
4009	5	116.8	4042	5	177.7	4076	5	240.1	4209	5	486.3	4242	5	547.9
			4043	5	179.5	4077	5	241.9				4243	5	549.7
4010	5	118.6	4044	5	181.3	4078	5	243.8	4210	5	488.2	4244	5	551.6
4011	5	120.5	4045	5	183.2	4079	5	245.6	4211	5	490.0	4245	5	553.4
4012	5	122.3	4046	5	185.0				4212	5	491.9	4246	5	555.3
4013	5	124.2	4047	5	186.8	4080	5	247.4	4213	5	493.7	4247	5	557.2
4014	5	126.0	4048	5	188.7	4081	5	249.3	4214	5	495.6	4248	5	559.0
4015	5	127.9	4049	5	190.5	4082	5	251.1	4215	5	497.4	4249	5	560.9
4016	5	129.7				4083	5	253.0	4216	5	499.3			
4017	5	131.6	4050	5	192.3	4084	5	254.8	4217	5	501.1	4250	5	562.8
4018	5	133.4	4051	5	194.2	4085	5	256.7	4218	5	503.0	4251	5	564.6
4019	5	135.3	4052	5	196.0	4086	5	258.5	4219	5	504.9	4252	5	566.5
			4053	5	197.8	4087	5	260.3				4253	5	568.4
4020	5	137.1	4054	5	199.7	4088	5	262.2	4220	5	506.7	4254	5	570.2
4021	5	139.0	4055	5	201.5	4089	5	264.0	4221	5	508.6	4255	5	572.1
4022	5	140.8	4056	5	203.4				4222	5	510.5	4256	5	574.0
4023	5	142.7	4057	5	205.2	4090	5	265.9	4223	5	512.3	4257	5	575.8
4024	5	144.5	4058	5	207.0	4091	5	267.7	4224	5	514.2	4258	5	577.7
4025	5	146.4	4059	5	208.9	4092	5	269.6	4225	5	516.1	4259	5	579.6
4026	5	148.2				4093	5	271.4	4226	5	517.9			
4027	5	150.0	4060	5	210.7	4094	5	273.2	4227	5	519.8	4260	5	581.4
4028	5	151.9	4061	5	212.5	4095	5	275.1	4228	5	521.7	4261	5	583.3
4029	5	153.7	4062	5	214.4	4096	5	276.9	4229	5	523.6	4262	5	585.2
			4063	5	216.2	4097	5	278.8				4263	5	587.0
4030	5	155.6	4064	5	218.0	4098	5	280.6	4230	5	525.4	4264	5	588.9
4031	5	157.4	4065	5	219.9	4099	5	282.5	4231	5	527.3	4265	5	590.8
4032	5	159.2	4066	5	221.7				4232	5	529.2	4266	5	592.6
4033	5	161.1	4067	5	223.6	4100	5	284.3	4233	5	531.0	4267	5	594.5

Use check point at 4000 Kc

Frequency: 4100—4200 Kc						Frequency: 4300—4400 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
4100	5	284.3	4134	5	347.1	4168	5	410.0	4300	5	656.2	4334	5	719.8
4101	5	286.1	4135	5	348.9	4169	5	411.8	4301	5	658.1	4335	5	721.6
4102	5	288.0	4136	5	350.8				4302	5	660.0	4336	5	723.5
4103	5	289.8	4137	5	352.6	4170	5	413.7	4303	5	661.8	4337	5	725.4
4104	5	291.7	4138	5	354.5	4171	5	415.6	4304	5	663.7	4338	5	727.2
4105	5	293.5	4139	5	356.3	4172	5	417.4	4305	5	665.6	4339	5	729.1
4106	5	295.4				4173	5	419.3	4306	5	667.4			
4107	5	297.2	4140	5	358.1	4174	5	421.2	4307	5	669.3	4340	5	731.0
4108	5	299.1	4141	5	360.0	4175	5	423.0	4308	5	671.2	4341	5	732.9
4109	5	300.9	4142	5	361.8	4176	5	424.9	4309	5	673.0	4342	5	734.7
			4143	5	363.7	4177	5	426.7				4343	5	736.6
4110	5	302.8	4144	5	365.5	4178	5	428.6	4310	5	674.9	4344	5	738.5
4111	5	304.6	4145	5	367.4	4179	5	430.5	4311	5	676.8	4345	5	740.4
4112	5	306.5	4146	5	369.2				4312	5	678.6	4346	5	742.2
4113	5	308.3	4147	5	371.1	4180	5	432.3	4313	5	680.5	4347	5	744.1
4114	5	310.2	4148	5	372.9	4181	5	434.2	4314	5	682.4	4348	5	746.0
4115	5	312.0	4149	5	374.8	4182	5	436.1	4315	5	684.2	4349	5	747.8
4116	5	313.9				4183	5	437.9	4316	5	686.1			
4117	5	315.7	4150	5	376.6	4184	5	439.8	4317	5	688.0	4350	5	749.7
4118	5	317.5	4151	5	378.4	4185	5	441.7	4318	5	689.8	4351	5	751.6
4119	5	319.4	4152	5	380.3	4186	5	443.5	4319	5	691.7	4352	5	753.5
			4153	5	382.1	4187	5	445.4				4353	5	755.3
4120	5	321.2	4154	5	384.0	4188	5	447.2	4320	5	693.6	4354	5	757.2
4121	5	323.1	4155	5	385.8	4189	5	449.1	4321	5	695.5	4355	5	759.1
4122	5	324.9	4156	5	387.7				4322	5	697.3	4356	5	761.0
4123	5	326.8	4157	5	389.5	4190	5	451.0	4323	5	699.2	4357	5	762.8
4124	5	328.6	4158	5	391.4	4191	5	452.8	4324	5	701.1	4358	5	764.7
4125	5	330.5	4159	5	393.2	4192	5	454.7	4325	5	702.9	4359	5	766.6
4126	5	332.3				4193	5	456.5	4326	5	704.8			
4127	5	334.2	4160	5	395.1	4194	5	458.4	4327	5	706.7	4360	5	768.5
4128	5	336.0	4161	5	396.9	4195	5	460.3	4328	5	708.5	4361	5	770.3
4129	5	337.8	4162	5	398.8	4196	5	462.1	4329	5	710.4	4362	5	772.2
			4163	5	400.7	4197	5	464.0				4363	5	774.0
4130	5	339.7	4164	5	402.5	4198	5	465.9	4330	5	712.3	4364	5	775.9
4131	5	341.5	4165	5	404.4	4199	5	467.7	4331	5	714.2	4365	5	777.8
4132	5	343.4	4166	5	406.2				4332	5	716.0	4366	5	779.6
4133	5	345.2	4167	5	408.1	4200	5	469.6	4333	5	717.9	4367	5	781.5

Use check point at 4200 Kc

Use check point at 4400 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000Kc TO 18100Kc**

Frequency: 4400—4500 Kc						Frequency: 4600—4700 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
4400	5	843.0	4434	5	906.1	4468	5	979.1	4600	5	1211.8
4401	5	844.9	4435	5	908.0	4469	5	979.9	4601	5	1213.6
4402	5	846.7	4436	5	909.8				4602	5	1215.4
4403	5	848.6	4437	5	911.7	4470	5	972.8	4603	5	1217.3
4404	5	850.4	4438	5	913.5	4471	5	974.6	4604	5	1219.1
4405	5	852.3	4439	5	915.4	4472	5	976.5	4605	5	1220.9
4406	5	854.1				4473	5	978.3	4606	5	1222.7
4407	5	856.0	4440	5	917.2	4474	5	980.2	4607	5	1224.6
4408	5	857.8	4441	5	919.1	4475	5	982.0	4608	5	1226.4
4409	5	859.7	4442	5	921.0	4476	5	983.9	4609	5	1228.2
			4443	5	922.8	4477	5	985.7	4610	5	1230.0
4410	5	861.6	4444	5	924.7	4478	5	987.6	4611	5	1231.9
4411	5	863.4	4445	5	926.5	4479	5	989.4	4612	5	1233.7
4412	5	865.3	4446	5	928.4				4613	5	1235.5
4413	5	867.1	4447	5	930.2	4480	5	991.2	4614	5	1237.3
4414	5	869.0	4448	5	932.1	4481	5	993.1	4615	5	1239.2
4415	5	870.8	4449	5	933.9	4482	5	994.9	4616	5	1241.0
4416	5	872.7				4483	5	996.8	4617	5	1242.8
4417	5	874.6	4450	5	935.8	4484	5	998.6	4618	5	1244.6
4418	5	876.4	4451	5	937.6	4485	5	1000.5	4619	5	1246.5
4419	5	878.3	4452	5	939.5	4486	5	1002.3			
			4453	5	941.4	4487	5	1004.2			
4420	5	880.1	4454	5	943.2	4488	5	1006.0	4620	5	1248.3
4421	5	882.0	4455	5	945.1	4489	5	1007.9	4621	5	1250.1
4422	5	883.8	4456	5	946.9				4622	5	1252.0
4423	5	885.7	4457	5	948.8	4490	5	1009.7	4623	5	1253.8
4424	5	887.5	4458	5	950.6	4491	5	1011.6	4624	5	1255.6
4425	5	889.4	4459	5	952.5	4492	5	1013.5	4625	5	1257.4
4426	5	891.3				4493	5	1015.3	4626	5	1259.3
4427	5	893.1	4460	5	954.3	4494	5	1017.2	4627	5	1261.1
4428	5	895.0	4461	5	956.2	4495	5	1019.0	4628	5	1262.9
4429	5	896.8	4462	5	958.0	4496	5	1020.9	4629	5	1264.7
			4463	5	959.9	4497	5	1022.7			
4430	5	898.7	4464	5	961.7	4498	5	1024.6	4630	5	1266.6
4431	5	900.5	4465	5	963.6	4499	5	1026.4	4631	5	1268.4
4432	5	902.4	4466	5	965.4				4632	5	1270.2
4433	5	904.2	4467	5	967.3	4500	5	1028.3	4633	5	1272.1

Use check point at 4400 Kc

Frequency: 4500—4600 Kc						Frequency: 4700—4800 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
4500	5	1028.3	4534	5	1090.9	4568	5	1153.3	4700	5	1394.6
4501	5	1030.1	4535	5	1092.7	4569	5	1155.1	4701	5	1396.5
4502	5	1032.0	4536	5	1094.6				4702	5	1398.3
4503	5	1033.8	4537	5	1096.4	4570	5	1156.9	4703	5	1400.1
4504	5	1035.7	4538	5	1098.2	4571	5	1158.8	4704	5	1402.0
4505	5	1037.5	4539	5	1100.1	4572	5	1160.6	4705	5	1403.8
4506	5	1039.4				4573	5	1162.4	4706	5	1405.7
4507	5	1041.2	4540	5	1101.9	4574	5	1164.2	4707	5	1407.5
4508	5	1043.1	4541	5	1103.7	4575	5	1166.1	4708	5	1409.3
4509	5	1044.9	4542	5	1105.6	4576	5	1167.9	4709	5	1411.2
			4543	5	1107.4	4577	5	1169.7			
4510	5	1046.8	4544	5	1109.3	4578	5	1171.6	4710	5	1413.0
4511	5	1048.6	4545	5	1111.1	4579	5	1173.4	4711	5	1414.8
4512	5	1050.5	4546	5	1112.9				4712	5	1416.7
4513	5	1052.3	4547	5	1114.8	4580	5	1175.2	4713	5	1418.5
4514	5	1054.2	4548	5	1116.6	4581	5	1177.1	4714	5	1420.3
4515	5	1056.0	4549	5	1118.4	4582	5	1178.9	4715	5	1422.2
4516	5	1057.9				4583	5	1180.7	4716	5	1424.0
4517	5	1059.7	4550	5	1120.3	4584	5	1182.5	4717	5	1425.9
4518	5	1061.6	4551	5	1122.1	4585	5	1184.4	4718	5	1427.7
4519	5	1063.4	4552	5	1123.9	4586	5	1186.2	4719	5	1429.5
			4553	5	1125.8	4587	5	1188.0			
4520	5	1065.3	4554	5	1127.6	4588	5	1189.9	4720	5	1431.4
4521	5	1067.1	4555	5	1129.4	4589	5	1191.7	4721	5	1433.2
4522	5	1068.9	4556	5	1131.3				4722	5	1435.0
4523	5	1070.8	4557	5	1133.1	4590	5	1193.5	4723	5	1436.8
4524	5	1072.6	4558	5	1134.9	4591	5	1195.3	4724	5	1438.7
4525	5	1074.4	4559	5	1136.8	4592	5	1197.2	4725	5	1440.5
4526	5	1076.3				4593	5	1199.0	4726	5	1442.3
4527	5	1078.1	4560	5	1138.6	4594	5	1200.8	4727	5	1444.1
4528	5	1079.9	4561	5	1140.4	4595	5	1202.6	4728	5	1446.0
4529	5	1081.8	4562	5	1142.3	4596	5	1204.5	4729	5	1447.8
			4563	5	1144.1	4597	5	1206.3			
4530	5	1083.6	4564	5	1145.9	4598	5	1208.1	4730	5	1449.6
4531	5	1085.4	4565	5	1147.8	4599	5	1210.0	4731	5	1451.4
4532	5	1087.3	4566	5	1149.6				4732	5	1453.3
4533	5	1089.1	4567	5	1151.4	4600	5	1211.8	4733	5	1455.1

Use check point at 4600 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 4800-4900 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Contains calibration data for frequencies 4800 to 4833 Kc.

Use check point at 4800 Kc

Frequency: 5000-5100 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Contains calibration data for frequencies 5000 to 5033 Kc.

Use check point at 5000 Kc

Frequency: 4900-5000 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Contains calibration data for frequencies 4900 to 4933 Kc.

Use check point at 5000 Kc

Frequency: 5100-5200 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Contains calibration data for frequencies 5100 to 5133 Kc.

Use check point at 5200 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000Kc TO 18100Kc**

Frequency: 6000-6100 Kc						Frequency: 6200-6300 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
6000	7	100.1	6034	7	142.0	6068	7	183.8	6200	7	345.8
6001	7	101.4	6035	7	143.3	6069	7	185.0	6201	7	347.1
6002	7	102.6	6036	7	144.5				6202	7	348.3
6003	7	103.8	6037	7	145.7	6070	7	186.2	6203	7	349.5
6004	7	105.1	6038	7	147.0	6071	7	187.4	6204	7	350.8
6005	7	106.3	6039	7	148.2	6072	7	188.7	6205	7	352.0
6006	7	107.5				6073	7	189.9	6206	7	353.2
6007	7	108.8	6040	7	149.4	6074	7	191.1	6207	7	354.4
6008	7	110.0	6041	7	150.6	6075	7	192.3	6208	7	355.7
6009	7	111.2	6042	7	151.9	6076	7	193.6	6209	7	356.9
			6043	7	153.1	6077	7	194.8			
6010	7	112.5	6044	7	154.3	6078	7	196.0	6210	7	358.1
6011	7	113.7	6045	7	155.6	6079	7	197.2	6211	7	359.4
6012	7	114.9	6046	7	156.8				6212	7	360.6
6013	7	116.2	6047	7	158.0	6080	7	198.5	6213	7	361.8
6014	7	117.4	6048	7	159.2	6081	7	199.7	6214	7	363.1
6015	7	118.6	6049	7	160.5	6082	7	200.9	6215	7	364.3
6016	7	119.9				6083	7	202.1	6216	7	365.5
6017	7	121.1	6050	7	161.7	6084	7	203.3	6217	7	366.8
6018	7	122.3	6051	7	162.9	6085	7	204.6	6218	7	368.0
6019	7	123.6	6052	7	164.1	6086	7	205.8	6219	7	369.2
			6053	7	165.4	6087	7	207.0			
6020	7	124.8	6054	7	166.6	6088	7	208.2	6220	7	370.4
6021	7	126.0	6055	7	167.8	6089	7	209.5	6221	7	371.7
6022	7	127.3	6056	7	169.1				6222	7	372.9
6023	7	128.5	6057	7	170.3	6090	7	210.7	6223	7	374.1
6024	7	129.7	6058	7	171.5	6091	7	211.9	6224	7	375.4
6025	7	131.0	6059	7	172.7	6092	7	213.1	6225	7	376.6
6026	7	132.2				6093	7	214.4	6226	7	377.8
6027	7	133.4	6060	7	174.0	6094	7	215.6	6227	7	379.1
6028	7	134.7	6061	7	175.2	6095	7	216.8	6228	7	380.3
6029	7	135.9	6062	7	176.4	6096	7	218.0	6229	7	381.5
			6063	7	177.6	6097	7	219.3			
6030	7	137.1	6064	7	178.9	6098	7	220.5	6230	7	382.8
6031	7	138.4	6065	7	180.1	6099	7	221.7	6231	7	384.0
6032	7	139.6	6066	7	181.3				6232	7	385.2
6033	7	140.8	6067	7	182.5	6100	7	222.9	6233	7	386.4

Frequency: 6100-6200 Kc						Frequency: 6300-6400 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
6100	7	222.9	6134	7	264.6	6168	7	306.5	6300	7	469.6
6101	7	224.2	6135	7	265.9	6169	7	307.7	6301	7	470.8
6102	7	225.4	6136	7	267.1				6302	7	472.0
6103	7	226.6	6137	7	268.3	6170	7	308.9	6303	7	473.3
6104	7	227.8	6138	7	269.6	6171	7	310.2	6304	7	474.5
6105	7	229.1	6139	7	270.8	6172	7	311.4	6305	7	475.8
6106	7	230.3				6173	7	312.6	6306	7	477.0
6107	7	231.5	6140	7	272.0	6174	7	313.8	6307	7	478.2
6108	7	232.7	6141	7	273.2	6175	7	315.1	6308	7	479.5
6109	7	234.0	6142	7	274.5	6176	7	316.3	6309	7	480.7
			6143	7	275.7	6177	7	317.5			
6110	7	235.2	6144	7	276.9	6178	7	318.8	6310	7	482.0
6111	7	236.4	6145	7	278.2	6179	7	320.0	6311	7	483.2
6112	7	237.6	6146	7	279.4				6312	7	484.4
6113	7	238.9	6147	7	280.6	6180	7	321.2	6313	7	485.7
6114	7	240.1	6148	7	281.8	6181	7	322.5	6314	7	486.9
6115	7	241.3	6149	7	283.1	6182	7	323.7	6315	7	488.1
6116	7	242.5				6183	7	324.9	6316	7	489.4
6117	7	243.8	6150	7	284.3	6184	7	326.2	6317	7	490.6
6118	7	245.0	6151	7	285.5	6185	7	327.4	6318	7	491.9
6119	7	246.2	6152	7	286.8	6186	7	328.6	6319	7	493.1
			6153	7	288.0	6187	7	329.8			
6120	7	247.4	6154	7	289.2	6188	7	331.1	6320	7	494.3
6121	7	248.7	6155	7	290.5	6189	7	332.3	6321	7	495.6
6122	7	249.9	6156	7	291.7				6322	7	496.8
6123	7	251.1	6157	7	292.9	6190	7	333.5	6323	7	498.1
6124	7	252.4	6158	7	294.2	6191	7	334.8	6324	7	499.3
6125	7	253.6	6159	7	295.4	6192	7	336.0	6325	7	500.5
6126	7	254.8				6193	7	337.2	6326	7	501.8
6127	7	256.0	6160	7	296.6	6194	7	338.5	6327	7	503.0
6128	7	257.3	6161	7	297.8	6195	7	339.7	6328	7	504.2
6129	7	258.5	6162	7	299.1	6196	7	340.9	6329	7	505.5
			6163	7	300.3	6197	7	342.1			
6130	7	259.7	6164	7	301.5	6198	7	343.4	6330	7	506.7
6131	7	261.0	6165	7	302.8	6199	7	344.6	6331	7	508.0
6132	7	262.2	6166	7	304.0				6332	7	509.2
6133	7	263.4	6167	7	305.2	6200	7	345.8	6333	7	510.5

Use check point at 6000 Kc

Use check point at 6300 Kc

Use check point at 6000 or 6300 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 6300 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 7200-7300 Kc						Frequency: 7400-7500 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
7200	8	60.0	7234	8	94.7	7268	8	129.5	7400	8	263.3
7201	8	61.0	7235	8	95.8	7269	8	130.5	7401	8	264.3
7202	8	62.0	7236	8	96.8				7402	8	265.4
7203	8	63.1	7237	8	97.8	7270	8	131.5	7403	8	266.4
7204	8	64.1	7238	8	98.8	7271	8	132.5	7404	8	267.4
7205	8	65.1	7239	8	99.9	7272	8	133.5	7405	8	268.4
7206	8	66.1				7273	8	134.5	7406	8	269.4
7207	8	67.2	7240	8	100.9	7274	8	135.6	7407	8	270.4
7208	8	68.2	7241	8	101.9	7275	8	136.6	7408	8	271.5
7209	8	69.2	7242	8	102.9	7276	8	137.6	7409	8	272.5
			7243	8	103.9	7277	8	138.6			
7210	8	70.2	7244	8	105.0	7278	8	139.6	7410	8	273.5
7211	8	71.2	7245	8	106.0	7279	8	140.6	7411	8	274.5
7212	8	72.3	7246	8	107.0				7412	8	275.5
7213	8	73.3	7247	8	108.0	7280	8	141.7	7413	8	276.5
7214	8	74.3	7248	8	109.1	7281	8	142.7	7414	8	277.6
7215	8	75.3	7249	8	110.1	7282	8	143.7	7415	8	278.6
7216	8	76.4				7283	8	144.7	7416	8	279.6
7217	8	77.4	7250	8	111.1	7284	8	145.7	7417	8	280.6
7218	8	78.4	7251	8	112.1	7285	8	146.7	7418	8	281.6
7219	8	79.4	7252	8	113.1	7286	8	147.8	7419	8	282.6
			7253	8	114.2	7287	8	148.8			
7220	8	80.4	7254	8	115.2	7288	8	149.8	7420	8	283.6
7221	8	81.5	7255	8	116.2	7289	8	150.8	7421	8	284.6
7222	8	82.5	7256	8	117.2				7422	8	285.7
7223	8	83.5	7257	8	118.3	7290	8	151.8	7423	8	286.7
7224	8	84.5	7258	8	119.3	7291	8	152.8	7424	8	287.7
7225	8	85.6	7259	8	120.3	7292	8	153.8	7425	8	288.7
7226	8	86.6				7293	8	154.9	7426	8	289.7
7227	8	87.6	7260	8	121.3	7294	8	155.9	7427	8	290.7
7228	8	88.6	7261	8	122.3	7295	8	156.9	7428	8	291.7
7229	8	89.6	7262	8	123.4	7296	8	157.9	7429	8	292.8
			7263	8	124.4	7297	8	158.9			
7230	8	90.7	7264	8	125.4	7298	8	159.9	7430	8	293.8
7231	8	91.7	7265	8	126.4	7299	8	160.9	7431	8	294.8
7232	8	92.7	7266	8	127.4				7432	8	295.8
7233	8	93.7	7267	8	128.4	7300	8	161.9	7433	8	296.8

Use check point at 7200 Kc

Frequency: 7300-7400 Kc						Frequency: 7500-7600 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
7300	8	161.9	7334	8	196.4	7368	8	230.8	7500	8	365.2
7301	8	163.0	7335	8	197.4	7369	8	231.8	7501	8	366.2
7302	8	164.0	7336	8	198.4				7502	8	367.2
7303	8	165.0	7337	8	199.4	7370	8	232.8	7503	8	368.2
7304	8	166.0	7338	8	200.4	7371	8	233.9	7504	8	369.2
7305	8	167.0	7339	8	201.4	7372	8	234.9	7505	8	370.2
7306	8	168.0				7373	8	235.9	7506	8	371.3
7307	8	169.0	7340	8	202.5	7374	8	236.9	7507	8	372.3
7308	8	170.0	7341	8	203.5	7375	8	237.9	7508	8	373.3
7309	8	171.0	7342	8	204.5	7376	8	238.9	7509	8	374.3
			7343	8	205.5	7377	8	239.9			
7310	8	172.1	7344	8	206.5	7378	8	240.9	7510	8	375.3
7311	8	173.1	7345	8	207.5	7379	8	241.9	7511	8	376.3
7312	8	174.1	7346	8	208.5				7512	8	377.3
7313	8	175.1	7347	8	209.6	7380	8	243.0	7513	8	378.4
7314	8	176.1	7348	8	210.6	7381	8	244.0	7514	8	379.4
7315	8	177.1	7349	8	211.6	7382	8	245.0	7515	8	380.4
7316	8	178.1				7383	8	246.0	7516	8	381.4
7317	8	179.1	7350	8	212.6	7384	8	247.0	7517	8	382.4
7318	8	180.2	7351	8	213.6	7385	8	248.1	7518	8	383.4
7319	8	181.2	7352	8	214.6	7386	8	249.1	7519	8	384.5
			7353	8	215.6	7387	8	250.1			
7320	8	182.2	7354	8	216.6	7388	8	251.1	7520	8	385.5
7321	8	183.2	7355	8	217.7	7389	8	252.1	7521	8	386.5
7322	8	184.2	7356	8	218.7				7522	8	387.5
7323	8	185.2	7357	8	219.7	7390	8	253.1	7523	8	388.5
7324	8	186.2	7358	8	220.7	7391	8	254.2	7524	8	389.5
7325	8	187.3	7359	8	221.7	7392	8	255.2	7525	8	390.5
7326	8	188.3				7393	8	256.2	7526	8	391.6
7327	8	189.3	7360	8	222.7	7394	8	257.2	7527	8	392.6
7328	8	190.3	7361	8	223.7	7395	8	258.2	7528	8	393.6
7329	8	191.3	7362	8	224.7	7396	8	259.2	7529	8	394.6
			7363	8	225.8	7397	8	260.3			
7330	8	192.3	7364	8	226.8	7398	8	261.3	7530	8	395.6
7331	8	193.3	7365	8	227.8	7399	8	262.3	7531	8	396.6
7332	8	194.3	7366	8	228.8				7532	8	397.7
7333	8	195.4	7367	8	229.8	7400	8	263.3	7533	8	398.7

Use check point at 7200 or 7500 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 7500 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000Kc TO 18100Kc**

Frequency: 7600-7700 Kc						Frequency: 7800-7900 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
7600	8	467.4	7634	8	502.3	7668	8	537.4	7800	8	673.4
7601	8	468.5	7635	8	503.4	7669	8	538.4	7801	8	674.4
7602	8	469.5	7636	8	504.4				7802	8	675.5
7603	8	470.5	7637	8	505.4	7670	8	539.5	7803	8	676.5
7604	8	471.5	7638	8	506.5	7671	8	540.5	7804	8	677.5
7605	8	472.5	7639	8	507.5	7672	8	541.5	7805	8	678.6
7606	8	473.5				7673	8	542.5	7806	8	679.6
7607	8	474.6	7640	8	508.6	7674	8	543.6	7807	8	680.6
7608	8	475.6	7641	8	509.6	7675	8	544.6	7808	8	681.6
7609	8	476.6	7642	8	510.6	7676	8	545.6	7809	8	682.7
			7643	8	511.7	7677	8	546.6			
7610	8	477.6	7644	8	512.7	7678	8	547.7	7810	8	683.7
7611	8	478.6	7645	8	513.7	7679	8	548.7	7811	8	684.7
7612	8	479.7	7646	8	514.8				7812	8	685.7
7613	8	480.7	7647	8	515.8	7680	8	549.7	7813	8	686.8
7614	8	481.7	7648	8	516.8	7681	8	550.7	7814	8	687.8
7615	8	482.7	7649	8	517.9	7682	8	551.8	7815	8	688.8
7616	8	483.7				7683	8	552.8	7816	8	689.9
7617	8	484.8	7650	8	518.9	7684	8	553.8	7817	8	690.9
7618	8	485.8	7651	8	519.9	7685	8	554.9	7818	8	691.9
7619	8	486.8	7652	8	521.0	7686	8	555.9	7819	8	692.9
			7653	8	522.0	7687	8	556.9			
7620	8	487.8	7654	8	523.0	7688	8	557.9	7820	8	694.0
7621	8	488.9	7655	8	524.1	7689	8	559.0	7821	8	695.0
7622	8	489.9	7656	8	525.1				7822	8	696.0
7623	8	490.9	7657	8	526.1	7690	8	560.0	7823	8	697.0
7624	8	492.0	7658	8	527.1	7691	8	561.0	7824	8	698.1
7625	8	493.0	7659	8	528.2	7692	8	562.1	7825	8	699.1
7626	8	494.0				7693	8	563.1	7826	8	700.1
7627	8	495.1	7660	8	529.2	7694	8	564.1	7827	8	701.2
7628	8	496.1	7661	8	530.2	7695	8	565.2	7828	8	702.2
7629	8	497.2	7662	8	531.2	7696	8	566.2	7829	8	703.2
			7663	8	532.3	7697	8	567.2			
7630	8	498.2	7664	8	533.3	7698	8	568.2	7830	8	704.2
7631	8	499.2	7665	8	534.3	7699	8	569.3	7831	8	705.3
7632	8	500.3	7666	8	535.3				7832	8	706.3
7633	8	501.3	7667	8	536.4	7700	8	570.3	7833	8	707.3

Use check point at 7500 or 7800 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 7800 Kc

Frequency: 7700-7800 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
7700	8	570.3	7734	8	605.4
7701	8	571.3	7735	8	606.4
7702	8	572.4	7736	8	607.4
7703	8	573.4	7737	8	608.5
7704	8	574.4	7738	8	609.5
7705	8	575.4	7739	8	610.5
7706	8	576.5			
7707	8	577.5	7740	8	611.6
7708	8	578.5	7741	8	612.6
7709	8	579.6	7742	8	613.6
			7743	8	614.7
7710	8	580.6	7744	8	615.7
7711	8	581.6	7745	8	616.7
7712	8	582.6	7746	8	617.8
7713	8	583.7	7747	8	618.8
7714	8	584.7	7748	8	619.8
7715	8	585.7	7749	8	620.9
7716	8	586.8			
7717	8	587.8	7750	8	621.9
7718	8	588.8	7751	8	622.9
7719	8	589.9	7752	8	623.9
			7753	8	625.0
7720	8	590.9	7754	8	626.0
7721	8	591.9	7755	8	627.0
7722	8	593.0	7756	8	628.1
7723	8	594.0	7757	8	629.1
7724	8	595.0	7758	8	630.1
7725	8	596.1	7759	8	631.2
7726	8	597.1			
7727	8	598.1	7760	8	632.2
7728	8	599.2	7761	8	633.2
7729	8	600.2	7762	8	634.3
			7763	8	635.3
7730	8	601.2	7764	8	636.3
7731	8	602.3	7765	8	637.3
7732	8	603.3	7766	8	638.4
7733	8	604.3	7767	8	639.4
			7800	8	673.4

Use check point at 7800 Kc

Frequency: 7900-8000 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
7900	8	776.3	7934	8	811.4
7901	8	777.3	7935	8	812.4
7902	8	778.3	7936	8	813.4
7903	8	779.4	7937	8	814.5
7904	8	780.4	7938	8	815.5
7905	8	781.4	7939	8	816.6
7906	8	782.4			
7907	8	783.5	7940	8	817.6
7908	8	784.5	7941	8	818.6
7909	8	785.5	7942	8	819.7
			7943	8	820.7
7910	8	786.6	7944	8	821.7
7911	8	787.6	7945	8	822.8
7912	8	788.6	7946	8	823.8
7913	8	789.7	7947	8	824.9
7914	8	790.7	7948	8	825.9
7915	8	791.7	7949	8	826.9
7916	8	792.7			
7917	8	793.8	7950	8	828.0
7918	8	794.8	7951	8	829.0
7919	8	795.8	7952	8	830.0
			7953	8	831.0
7920	8	796.9	7954	8	832.1
7921	8	797.9	7955	8	833.1
7922	8	798.9	7956	8	834.1
7923	8	799.9	7957	8	835.1
7924	8	801.0	7958	8	836.2
7925	8	802.0	7959	8	837.2
7926	8	803.1			
7927	8	804.1	7960	8	838.2
7928	8	805.2	7961	8	839.3
7929	8	806.2	7962	8	840.3
			7963	8	841.3
7930	8	807.2	7964	8	842.3
7931	8	808.3	7965	8	843.4
7932	8	809.3	7966	8	844.4
7933	8	810.3	7967	8	845.4
			8000	8	879.0

Use check point at 7800 or 8100 Kc, whichever is nearer

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 8000-8100 Kc						Frequency: 8200-8300 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
8000	8	879.0	8034	8	913.8	8068	8	948.6	8200	8	1083.1
8001	8	880.0	8035	8	914.9	8069	8	949.6	8201	8	1084.1
8002	8	881.0	8036	8	915.9				8202	8	1085.2
8003	8	882.1	8037	8	916.9	8070	8	950.7	8203	8	1086.2
8004	8	883.1	8038	8	918.0	8071	8	951.7	8204	8	1087.2
8005	8	884.1	8039	8	919.0	8072	8	952.7	8205	8	1088.2
8006	8	885.1				8073	8	953.7	8206	8	1089.2
8007	8	886.1	8040	8	920.0	8074	8	954.8	8207	8	1090.2
8008	8	887.1	8041	8	921.0	8075	8	955.8	8208	8	1091.3
8009	8	888.1	8042	8	922.1	8076	8	956.8	8209	8	1092.3
			8043	8	923.1	8077	8	957.8			
8010	8	889.1	8044	8	924.1	8078	8	958.8	8210	8	1093.3
8011	8	890.2	8045	8	925.1	8079	8	959.9	8211	8	1094.3
8012	8	891.2	8046	8	926.1				8212	8	1095.3
8013	8	892.2	8047	8	927.2	8080	8	960.9	8213	8	1096.3
8014	8	893.3	8048	8	928.2	8081	8	961.9	8214	8	1097.3
8015	8	894.3	8049	8	929.2	8082	8	962.9	8215	8	1098.4
8016	8	895.3				8083	8	964.0	8216	8	1099.4
8017	8	896.3	8050	8	930.2	8084	8	965.0	8217	8	1100.4
8018	8	897.4	8051	8	931.3	8085	8	966.0	8218	8	1101.4
8019	8	898.4	8052	8	932.3	8086	8	967.0	8219	8	1102.4
			8053	8	933.3	8087	8	968.1			
8020	8	899.4	8054	8	934.3	8088	8	969.1	8220	8	1103.4
8021	8	900.5	8055	8	935.3	8089	8	970.1	8221	8	1104.5
8022	8	901.5	8056	8	936.4				8222	8	1105.5
8023	8	902.5	8057	8	937.4	8090	8	971.1	8223	8	1106.5
8024	8	903.6	8058	8	938.4	8091	8	972.2	8224	8	1107.5
8025	8	904.6	8059	8	939.4	8092	8	973.2	8225	8	1108.5
8026	8	905.6				8093	8	974.2	8226	8	1109.5
8027	8	906.6	8060	8	940.4	8094	8	975.2	8227	8	1110.5
8028	8	907.7	8061	8	941.5	8095	8	976.2	8228	8	1111.5
8029	8	908.7	8062	8	942.5	8096	8	977.3	8229	8	1112.6
			8063	8	943.5	8097	8	978.3			
8030	8	909.7	8064	8	944.5	8098	8	979.3	8230	8	1113.6
8031	8	910.8	8065	8	945.6	8099	8	980.3	8231	8	1114.6
8032	8	911.8	8066	8	946.6				8232	8	1115.6
8033	8	912.8	8067	8	947.6	8100	8	981.4	8233	8	1116.6

Use check point at 8100 Kc

Use check point at 8100 or 8400 Kc, whichever is nearer

Frequency: 8100-8200 Kc						Frequency: 8300-8400 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
8100	8	981.4	8134	8	1016.0	8168	8	1050.6	8300	8	1184.4
8101	8	982.4	8135	8	1017.0	8169	8	1051.6	8301	8	1185.4
8102	8	983.4	8136	8	1018.1				8302	8	1186.4
8103	8	984.4	8137	8	1019.1	8170	8	1052.6	8303	8	1187.4
8104	8	985.4	8138	8	1020.1	8171	8	1053.7	8304	8	1188.4
8105	8	986.5	8139	8	1021.1	8172	8	1054.7	8305	8	1189.4
8106	8	987.5				8173	8	1055.7	8306	8	1190.4
8107	8	988.5	8140	8	1022.1	8174	8	1056.7	8307	8	1191.4
8108	8	989.5	8141	8	1023.2	8175	8	1057.7	8308	8	1192.4
8109	8	990.5	8142	8	1024.2	8176	8	1058.7	8309	8	1193.4
			8143	8	1025.2	8177	8	1059.8			
8110	8	991.6	8144	8	1026.2	8178	8	1060.8	8310	8	1194.4
8111	8	992.6	8145	8	1027.2	8179	8	1061.8	8311	8	1195.5
8112	8	993.6	8146	8	1028.2				8312	8	1196.5
8113	8	994.6	8147	8	1029.3	8180	8	1062.8	8313	8	1197.5
8114	8	995.6	8148	8	1030.3	8181	8	1063.8	8314	8	1198.5
8115	8	996.7	8149	8	1031.3	8182	8	1064.8	8315	8	1199.5
8116	8	997.7				8183	8	1065.9	8316	8	1200.5
8117	8	998.7	8150	8	1032.3	8184	8	1066.9	8317	8	1201.5
8118	8	999.7	8151	8	1033.3	8185	8	1067.9	8318	8	1202.5
8119	8	1000.7	8152	8	1034.3	8186	8	1068.9	8319	8	1203.5
			8153	8	1035.4	8187	8	1069.9			
8120	8	1001.8	8154	8	1036.4	8188	8	1070.9	8320	8	1204.6
8121	8	1002.8	8155	8	1037.4	8189	8	1072.0	8321	8	1205.6
8122	8	1003.8	8156	8	1038.4				8322	8	1206.6
8123	8	1004.8	8157	8	1039.4	8190	8	1073.0	8323	8	1207.6
8124	8	1005.8	8158	8	1040.4	8191	8	1074.0	8324	8	1208.7
8125	8	1006.9	8159	8	1041.5	8192	8	1075.0	8325	8	1209.7
8126	8	1007.9				8193	8	1076.0	8326	8	1210.7
8127	8	1008.9	8160	8	1042.5	8194	8	1077.0	8327	8	1211.7
8128	8	1009.9	8161	8	1043.5	8195	8	1078.1	8328	8	1212.7
8129	8	1010.9	8162	8	1044.5	8196	8	1079.1	8329	8	1213.7
			8163	8	1045.5	8197	8	1080.1			
8130	8	1012.0	8164	8	1046.5	8198	8	1081.1	8330	8	1214.7
8131	8	1013.0	8165	8	1047.6	8199	8	1082.1	8331	8	1215.8
8132	8	1014.0	8166	8	1048.6				8332	8	1216.8
8133	8	1015.0	8167	8	1049.6	8200	8	1083.1	8333	8	1217.8

Use check point at 8100 Kc

Use check point at 8400 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 8400—8500 Kc						Frequency: 8600—8700 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
8400	8	1285.3	8434	8	1319.7	8468	8	1354.0	8600	8	1487.9
8401	8	1286.3	8435	8	1320.7	8469	8	1355.1	8601	8	1488.9
8402	8	1287.3	8436	8	1321.7				8602	8	1489.9
8403	8	1288.3	8437	8	1322.7	8470	8	1356.1	8603	8	1490.9
8404	8	1289.3	8438	8	1323.7	8471	8	1357.1	8604	8	1491.9
8405	8	1290.4	8439	8	1324.8	8472	8	1358.1	8605	8	1493.0
8406	8	1291.4				8473	8	1359.1	8606	8	1494.0
8407	8	1292.4	8440	8	1325.8	8474	8	1360.1	8607	8	1495.0
8408	8	1293.4	8441	8	1326.8	8475	8	1361.1	8608	8	1496.0
8409	8	1294.4	8442	8	1327.8	8476	8	1362.1	8609	8	1497.0
			8443	8	1328.8	8477	8	1363.1			
8410	8	1295.4	8444	8	1329.8	8478	8	1364.2	8610	8	1498.0
8411	8	1296.4	8445	8	1330.8	8479	8	1365.2	8611	8	1499.0
8412	8	1297.4	8446	8	1331.8				8612	8	1500.1
8413	8	1298.5	8447	8	1332.8	8480	8	1366.2	8613	8	1501.1
8414	8	1299.5	8448	8	1333.8	8481	8	1367.2	8614	8	1502.1
8415	8	1300.5	8449	8	1334.9	8482	8	1368.2	8615	8	1503.1
8416	8	1301.5				8483	8	1369.2	8616	8	1504.2
8417	8	1302.5	8450	8	1335.9	8484	8	1370.2	8617	8	1505.2
8418	8	1303.5	8451	8	1336.9	8485	8	1371.2	8618	8	1506.2
8419	8	1304.5	8452	8	1337.9	8486	8	1372.2	8619	8	1507.2
			8453	8	1338.9	8487	8	1373.2			
8420	8	1306.5	8454	8	1339.9	8488	8	1374.3	8620	8	1508.2
8421	8	1306.6	8455	8	1340.9	8489	8	1375.3	8621	8	1509.3
8422	8	1307.6	8456	8	1341.9				8622	8	1510.3
8423	8	1308.6	8457	8	1342.9	8490	8	1376.3	8623	8	1511.3
8424	8	1309.6	8458	8	1343.9	8491	8	1377.3	8624	8	1512.3
8425	8	1310.6	8459	8	1345.0	8492	8	1378.3	8625	8	1513.4
8426	8	1311.6				8493	8	1379.3	8626	8	1514.4
8427	8	1312.6	8460	8	1346.0	8494	8	1380.3	8627	8	1515.4
8428	8	1313.6	8461	8	1347.0	8495	8	1381.3	8628	8	1516.4
8429	8	1314.6	8462	8	1348.0	8496	8	1382.3	8629	8	1517.4
			8463	8	1349.0	8497	8	1383.4			
8430	8	1315.7	8464	8	1350.0	8498	8	1384.4	8630	8	1518.5
8431	8	1316.7	8465	8	1351.0	8499	8	1385.4	8631	8	1519.5
8432	8	1317.7	8466	8	1352.0				8632	8	1520.5
8433	8	1318.7	8467	8	1353.0	8500	8	1386.4	8633	8	1521.5

Frequency: 8500—8600 Kc						Frequency: 8700—8800 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
8500	8	1386.4	8534	8	1420.8	8568	8	1455.4	8700	8	1590.1
8501	8	1387.4	8535	8	1421.8	8569	8	1456.4	8701	8	1591.1
8502	8	1388.4	8536	8	1422.8				8702	8	1592.1
8503	8	1389.4	8537	8	1423.9	8570	8	1457.4	8703	8	1593.2
8504	8	1390.4	8538	8	1424.9	8571	8	1458.5	8704	8	1594.2
8505	8	1391.4	8539	8	1425.9	8572	8	1459.5	8705	8	1595.2
8506	8	1392.5				8573	8	1460.5	8706	8	1596.3
8507	8	1393.5	8540	8	1426.9	8574	8	1461.5	8707	8	1597.3
8508	8	1394.5	8541	8	1427.9	8575	8	1462.5	8708	8	1598.3
8509	8	1395.5	8542	8	1428.9	8576	8	1463.5	8709	8	1599.4
			8543	8	1430.0	8577	8	1464.6			
8510	8	1396.5	8544	8	1431.0	8578	8	1465.6	8710	8	1600.4
8511	8	1397.5	8545	8	1432.0	8579	8	1466.6	8711	8	1601.4
8512	8	1398.5	8546	8	1433.0				8712	8	1602.5
8513	8	1399.5	8547	8	1434.0	8580	8	1467.6	8713	8	1603.5
8514	8	1400.5	8548	8	1435.0	8581	8	1468.7	8714	8	1604.5
8515	8	1401.5	8549	8	1436.0	8582	8	1469.7	8715	8	1605.6
8516	8	1402.6				8583	8	1470.7	8716	8	1606.6
8517	8	1403.6	8550	8	1437.1	8584	8	1471.7	8717	8	1607.6
8518	8	1404.6	8551	8	1438.1	8585	8	1472.7	8718	8	1608.7
8519	8	1405.6	8552	8	1439.1	8586	8	1473.7	8719	8	1609.7
			8553	8	1440.1	8587	8	1474.7			
8520	8	1406.6	8554	8	1441.1	8588	8	1475.7	8720	8	1610.7
8521	8	1407.6	8555	8	1442.2	8589	8	1476.8	8721	8	1611.8
8522	8	1408.6	8556	8	1443.2				8722	8	1612.8
8523	8	1409.6	8557	8	1444.2	8590	8	1477.8	8723	8	1613.8
8524	8	1410.7	8558	8	1445.2	8591	8	1478.8	8724	8	1614.9
8525	8	1411.7	8559	8	1446.2	8592	8	1479.8	8725	8	1615.9
8526	8	1412.7				8593	8	1480.8	8726	8	1616.9
8527	8	1413.7	8560	8	1447.3	8594	8	1481.8	8727	8	1618.0
8528	8	1414.7	8561	8	1448.3	8595	8	1482.8	8728	8	1619.0
8529	8	1415.7	8562	8	1449.3	8596	8	1483.8	8729	8	1620.0
			8563	8	1450.3	8597	8	1484.9			
8530	8	1416.8	8564	8	1451.3	8598	8	1485.9	8730	8	1621.1
8531	8	1417.8	8565	8	1452.4	8599	8	1486.9	8731	8	1622.1
8532	8	1418.8	8566	8	1453.4				8732	8	1623.1
8533	8	1419.8	8567	8	1454.4	8600	8	1487.9	8733	8	1624.2

Use check point at 8400 or 8700 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 8700 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 8800-8900 Kc. Table with columns Freq., A, B and rows 8800 to 8833.

Frequency: 9000-9100 Kc. Table with columns Freq., A, B and rows 9000 to 9033.

Use check point at 8700 or 9000 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 9000 Kc

Frequency: 8900-9000 Kc. Table with columns Freq., A, B and rows 8900 to 8933.

Frequency: 9100-9200 Kc. Table with columns Freq., A, B and rows 9100 to 9133.

Use check point at 9000 Kc

Use check point at 9000 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000Kc TO 18100Kc**

Frequency: 9200-9300 Kc						Frequency: 9400-9500 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
9200	9	263.8	9234	9	291.7	9268	9	319.6	9400	9	428.2
9201	9	264.6	9235	9	292.5	9269	9	320.4	9401	9	429.0
9202	9	265.5	9236	9	293.3				9402	9	429.8
9203	9	266.3	9237	9	294.2	9270	9	321.2	9403	9	430.7
9204	9	267.1	9238	9	295.0	9271	9	322.1	9404	9	431.5
9205	9	267.9	9239	9	295.8	9272	9	322.9	9405	9	432.3
9206	9	268.7				9273	9	323.7	9406	9	433.2
9207	9	269.6	9240	9	296.6	9274	9	324.5	9407	9	434.0
9208	9	270.4	9241	9	297.4	9275	9	325.3	9408	9	434.8
9209	9	271.2	9242	9	298.3	9276	9	326.2	9409	9	435.6
			9243	9	299.1	9277	9	327.0			
9210	9	272.0	9244	9	299.9	9278	9	327.8	9410	9	436.5
9211	9	272.8	9245	9	300.7	9279	9	328.6	9411	9	437.3
9212	9	273.7	9246	9	301.5				9412	9	438.1
9213	9	274.5	9247	9	302.4	9280	9	329.4	9413	9	438.9
9214	9	275.3	9248	9	303.2	9281	9	330.3	9414	9	439.8
9215	9	276.1	9249	9	304.0	9282	9	331.1	9415	9	440.6
9216	9	276.9				9283	9	331.9	9416	9	441.4
9217	9	277.8	9250	9	304.8	9284	9	332.7	9417	9	442.3
9218	9	278.6	9251	9	305.6	9285	9	333.5	9418	9	443.1
9219	9	279.4	9252	9	306.5	9286	9	334.4	9419	9	443.9
			9253	9	307.3	9287	9	335.2			
9220	9	280.2	9254	9	308.1	9288	9	336.0	9420	9	444.7
9221	9	281.0	9255	9	308.9	9289	9	336.8	9421	9	445.6
9222	9	281.8	9256	9	309.7				9422	9	446.4
9223	9	282.7	9257	9	310.6	9290	9	337.6	9423	9	447.2
9224	9	283.5	9258	9	311.4	9291	9	338.5	9424	9	448.0
			9259	9	312.2	9292	9	339.3	9425	9	448.9
9225	9	284.3				9293	9	340.1	9426	9	449.7
9226	9	285.1	9260	9	313.0	9294	9	340.9	9427	9	450.5
9227	9	285.9	9261	9	313.9	9295	9	341.7	9428	9	451.4
9228	9	286.8	9262	9	314.7	9296	9	342.6	9429	9	452.2
9229	9	287.6	9263	9	315.5	9297	9	343.4			
			9264	9	316.3	9298	9	344.2	9430	9	453.0
9230	9	288.4	9265	9	317.1	9299	9	345.0	9431	9	453.8
9231	9	289.2	9266	9	318.0				9432	9	454.7
9232	9	290.0	9267	9	318.8	9300	9	345.8	9433	9	455.5
9233	9	290.9									

Frequency: 9300-9400 Kc						Frequency: 9500-9600 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
9300	9	345.8	9334	9	373.7	9368	9	401.7	9500	9	510.9
9301	9	346.7	9335	9	374.5	9369	9	402.5	9501	9	511.7
9302	9	347.5	9336	9	375.4				9502	9	512.5
9303	9	348.3	9337	9	376.2	9370	9	403.3	9503	9	513.4
9304	9	349.1	9338	9	377.0	9371	9	404.2	9504	9	514.2
9305	9	349.9	9339	9	377.8	9372	9	405.0	9505	9	515.0
9306	9	350.8				9373	9	405.8	9506	9	515.9
9307	9	351.6	9340	9	378.6	9374	9	406.6	9507	9	516.7
9308	9	352.4	9341	9	379.5	9375	9	407.5	9508	9	517.5
9309	9	353.2	9342	9	380.3	9376	9	408.3	9509	9	518.4
			9343	9	381.1	9377	9	409.1			
9310	9	354.0	9344	9	381.9	9378	9	410.0	9510	9	519.2
9311	9	354.9	9345	9	382.7	9379	9	410.8	9511	9	520.0
9312	9	355.7	9346	9	383.6				9512	9	520.8
9313	9	356.5	9347	9	384.4	9380	9	411.6	9513	9	521.7
9314	9	357.3	9348	9	385.2	9381	9	412.4	9514	9	522.5
9315	9	358.1	9349	9	386.0	9382	9	413.3	9515	9	523.3
9316	9	359.0				9383	9	414.1	9516	9	524.2
9317	9	359.8	9350	9	386.8	9384	9	414.9	9517	9	525.0
9318	9	360.6	9351	9	387.7	9385	9	415.8	9518	9	525.8
9319	9	361.4	9352	9	388.5	9386	9	416.6	9519	9	526.7
			9353	9	389.3	9387	9	417.4			
9320	9	362.2	9354	9	390.1	9388	9	418.2	9520	9	527.5
9321	9	363.1	9355	9	390.9	9389	9	419.1	9521	9	528.3
9322	9	363.9	9356	9	391.8				9522	9	529.2
9323	9	364.7	9357	9	392.6	9390	9	419.9	9523	9	530.0
9324	9	365.5	9358	9	393.4	9391	9	420.7	9524	9	530.8
9325	9	366.3	9359	9	394.2	9392	9	421.6	9525	9	531.7
9326	9	367.2				9393	9	422.4	9526	9	532.5
9327	9	368.0	9360	9	395.1	9394	9	423.2	9527	9	533.3
9328	9	368.8	9361	9	395.9	9395	9	424.0	9528	9	534.1
9329	9	369.6	9362	9	396.7	9396	9	424.9	9529	9	535.0
			9363	9	397.5	9397	9	425.7			
9330	9	370.4	9364	9	398.4	9398	9	426.5	9530	9	535.8
9331	9	371.3	9365	9	399.2	9399	9	427.4	9531	9	536.6
9332	9	372.1	9366	9	400.0				9532	9	537.5
9333	9	372.9	9367	9	400.8	9400	9	428.2	9533	9	538.3

Use check point at 9000 or 9450 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 9450 Kc

Use check point at 9450 Kc

Use check point at 9450 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
200KC TO 1810KC**

Frequency: 9600—9700 Kc						Frequency: 9800—9900 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
9600	9	593.9	9634	9	622.2	9668	9	650.4	9800	9	760.1	9834	9	788.3
9601	9	594.7	9635	9	623.0	9669	9	651.2	9801	9	761.0	9835	9	789.1
9602	9	595.5	9636	9	623.8				9802	9	761.8	9836	9	790.0
9603	9	596.4	9637	9	624.6	9670	9	652.1	9803	9	762.6	9837	9	790.8
9604	9	597.2	9638	9	625.5	9671	9	652.9	9804	9	763.5	9838	9	791.6
9605	9	598.0	9639	9	626.3	9672	9	653.7	9805	9	764.3	9839	9	792.4
9606	9	598.9				9673	9	654.6	9806	9	765.1			
9607	9	599.7	9640	9	627.1	9674	9	655.4	9807	9	766.0	9840	9	793.3
9608	9	600.5	9641	9	628.0	9675	9	656.2	9808	9	766.8	9841	9	794.1
9609	9	601.4	9642	9	628.8	9676	9	657.1	9809	9	767.6	9842	9	794.9
			9643	9	629.6	9677	9	657.9				9843	9	795.7
9610	9	602.2	9644	9	630.5	9678	9	658.7	9810	9	768.5	9844	9	796.6
9611	9	603.0	9645	9	631.3	9679	9	659.6	9811	9	769.3	9845	9	797.4
9612	9	603.9	9646	9	632.1				9812	9	770.1	9846	9	798.2
9613	9	604.7	9647	9	633.0	9680	9	660.4	9813	9	770.9	9847	9	799.1
9614	9	605.5	9648	9	633.8	9681	9	661.2	9814	9	771.8	9848	9	799.9
9615	9	606.4	9649	9	634.6	9682	9	662.0	9815	9	772.6	9849	9	800.7
9616	9	607.2				9683	9	662.9	9816	9	773.4			
9617	9	608.0	9650	9	635.5	9684	9	663.7	9817	9	774.2	9850	9	801.5
9618	9	608.9	9651	9	636.3	9685	9	664.5	9818	9	775.1	9851	9	802.4
9619	9	609.7	9652	9	637.1	9686	9	665.4	9819	9	775.9	9852	9	803.2
			9653	9	637.9	9687	9	666.2				9853	9	804.0
9620	9	610.5	9654	9	638.8	9688	9	667.0	9820	9	776.7	9854	9	804.8
9621	9	611.3	9655	9	639.6	9689	9	667.9	9821	9	777.5	9855	9	805.7
9622	9	612.2	9656	9	640.4				9822	9	778.4	9856	9	806.5
9623	9	613.0	9657	9	641.3	9690	9	668.7	9823	9	779.2	9857	9	807.3
9624	9	613.8	9658	9	642.1	9691	9	669.5	9824	9	780.0	9858	9	808.2
9625	9	614.7	9659	9	642.9	9692	9	670.3	9825	9	780.9	9859	9	809.0
9626	9	615.5				9693	9	671.2	9826	9	781.7			
9627	9	616.3	9660	9	643.8	9694	9	672.0	9827	9	782.5	9860	9	809.8
9628	9	617.2	9661	9	644.6	9695	9	672.8	9828	9	783.3	9861	9	810.6
9629	9	618.0	9662	9	645.4	9696	9	673.7	9829	9	784.2	9862	9	811.5
			9663	9	646.3	9697	9	674.5				9863	9	812.3
9630	9	618.8	9664	9	647.1	9698	9	675.3	9830	9	785.0	9864	9	813.1
9631	9	619.7	9665	9	647.9	9699	9	676.2	9831	9	785.8	9865	9	814.0
9632	9	620.5	9666	9	648.7				9832	9	786.6	9866	9	814.8
9633	9	621.3	9667	9	649.6	9700	9	677.0	9833	9	787.5	9867	9	815.6
												9900	9	843.0

Frequency: 9700—9800 Kc						Frequency: 9900—10000 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
9700	9	677.0	9734	9	705.2	9768	9	733.5	9934	9	871.0	9968	9	899.1
9701	9	677.8	9735	9	706.0	9769	9	734.3	9901	9	843.8	9935	9	871.9
9702	9	678.6	9736	9	706.9				9902	9	844.7	9936	9	872.7
9703	9	679.5	9737	9	707.7	9770	9	735.1	9903	9	845.5	9937	9	873.5
9704	9	680.3	9738	9	708.5	9771	9	736.0	9904	9	846.3	9938	9	874.3
9705	9	681.1	9739	9	709.4	9772	9	736.8	9905	9	847.1	9939	9	875.2
9706	9	682.0				9773	9	737.6	9906	9	847.9			
9707	9	682.8	9740	9	710.2	9774	9	738.5	9907	9	848.8	9940	9	876.0
9708	9	683.6	9741	9	711.0	9775	9	739.3	9908	9	849.6	9941	9	876.8
9709	9	684.5	9742	9	711.9	9776	9	740.1	9909	9	850.4	9942	9	877.6
			9743	9	712.7	9777	9	741.0				9943	9	878.5
9710	9	685.3	9744	9	713.5	9778	9	741.8	9910	9	851.2	9944	9	879.3
9711	9	686.1	9745	9	714.4	9779	9	742.6	9911	9	852.1	9945	9	880.1
9712	9	686.9	9746	9	715.2				9912	9	852.9	9946	9	880.9
9713	9	687.8	9747	9	716.0	9780	9	743.5	9913	9	853.7	9947	9	881.8
9714	9	688.6	9748	9	716.9	9781	9	744.3	9914	9	854.5	9948	9	882.6
9715	9	689.4	9749	9	717.7	9782	9	745.1	9915	9	855.4	9949	9	883.4
9716	9	690.3				9783	9	746.0	9916	9	856.2			
9717	9	691.1	9750	9	718.5	9784	9	746.8	9917	9	857.0	9950	9	884.2
9718	9	691.9	9751	9	719.3	9785	9	747.6	9918	9	857.8	9951	9	885.1
9719	9	692.8	9752	9	720.2	9786	9	748.5	9919	9	858.7	9952	9	885.9
			9753	9	721.0	9787	9	749.3				9953	9	886.7
9720	9	693.6	9754	9	721.8	9788	9	750.1	9920	9	859.5	9954	9	887.5
9721	9	694.4	9755	9	722.7	9789	9	751.0	9921	9	860.3	9955	9	888.4
9722	9	695.2	9756	9	723.5				9922	9	861.1	9956	9	889.2
9723	9	696.1	9757	9	724.3	9790	9	751.8	9923	9	862.0	9957	9	890.0
9724	9	696.9	9758	9	725.2	9791	9	752.6	9924	9	862.8	9958	9	890.8
9725	9	697.7	9759	9	726.0	9792	9	753.5	9925	9	863.6	9959	9	891.7
9726	9	698.6				9793	9	754.3	9926	9	864.4			
9727	9	699.4	9760	9	726.8	9794	9	755.1	9927	9	865.3	9960	9	892.5
9728	9	700.2	9761	9	727.7	9795	9	756.0	9928	9	866.1	9961	9	893.3
9729	9	701.1	9762	9	728.5	9796	9	756.8	9929	9	866.9	9962	9	894.1
			9763	9	729.3	9797	9	757.6				9963	9	895.0
9730	9	701.9	9764	9	730.1	9798	9	758.5	9930	9	867.7	9964	9	895.8
9731	9	702.7	9765	9	731.0	9799	9	759.3	9931	9	868.6	9965	9	896.6
9732	9	703.6	9766	9	731.8				9932	9	869.4	9966	9	897.4
9733	9	704.4	9767	9	732.6	9800	9	760.1	9933	9	870.2	9967	9	898.3
												10000	9	925.5

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 10000-10100 Kc						Frequency: 10200-10300 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
10000	9	925.5	10034	9	953.5	10068	9	981.4	10200	9	1089.7
10001	9	926.3	10035	9	954.3	10069	9	982.2	10201	9	1090.5
10002	9	927.1	10036	9	955.2				10202	9	1091.3
10003	9	928.0	10037	9	956.0	10070	9	983.0	10203	9	1092.1
10004	9	928.8	10038	9	956.8	10071	9	983.9	10204	9	1092.9
10005	9	929.6	10039	9	957.6	10072	9	984.7	10205	9	1093.8
10006	9	930.4				10073	9	985.5	10206	9	1094.6
10007	9	931.3	10040	9	958.4	10074	9	986.3	10207	9	1095.4
10008	9	932.1	10041	9	959.3	10075	9	987.1	10208	9	1096.2
10009	9	932.9	10042	9	960.1	10076	9	988.0	10209	9	1097.0
			10043	9	960.9	10077	9	988.8			
10010	9	933.7	10044	9	961.7	10078	9	989.6	10210	9	1097.8
10011	9	934.6	10045	9	962.5	10079	9	990.4	10211	9	1098.6
10012	9	935.4	10046	9	963.4				10212	9	1099.5
10013	9	936.2	10047	9	964.2	10080	9	991.2	10213	9	1100.3
10014	9	937.0	10048	9	965.0	10081	9	992.1	10214	9	1101.1
10015	9	937.8	10049	9	965.8	10082	9	992.9	10215	9	1101.9
10016	9	938.7				10083	9	993.7	10216	9	1102.7
10017	9	939.5	10050	9	966.6	10084	9	994.5	10217	9	1103.5
10018	9	940.3	10051	9	967.5	10085	9	995.4	10218	9	1104.4
10019	9	941.1	10052	9	968.3	10086	9	996.2	10219	9	1105.2
			10053	9	969.1	10087	9	997.0			
10020	9	942.0	10054	9	969.9	10088	9	997.8	10220	9	1106.0
10021	9	942.8	10055	9	970.7	10089	9	998.6	10221	9	1106.8
10022	9	943.6	10056	9	971.6				10222	9	1107.6
10023	9	944.4	10057	9	972.4	10090	9	999.5	10223	9	1108.4
10024	9	945.3	10058	9	973.2	10091	9	1000.3	10224	9	1109.2
10025	9	946.1	10059	9	974.0	10092	9	1001.1	10225	9	1110.1
10026	9	946.9				10093	9	1001.9	10226	9	1110.9
10027	9	947.7	10060	9	974.8	10094	9	1002.8	10227	9	1111.7
10028	9	948.6	10061	9	975.7	10095	9	1003.6	10228	9	1112.5
10029	9	949.4	10062	9	976.5	10096	9	1004.4	10229	9	1113.3
			10063	9	977.3	10097	9	1005.2			
10030	9	950.2	10064	9	978.1	10098	9	1006.0	10230	9	1114.1
10031	9	951.0	10065	9	978.9	10099	9	1006.9	10231	9	1115.0
10032	9	951.9	10066	9	979.8				10232	9	1115.8
10033	9	952.7	10067	9	980.6	10100	9	1007.7	10233	9	1116.6

Frequency: 10100-10200 Kc						Frequency: 10300-10400 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
10100	9	1007.7	10134	9	1035.7	10168	9	1063.6	10300	9	1171.2
10101	9	1008.5	10135	9	1036.5	10169	9	1064.4	10301	9	1172.0
10102	9	1009.3	10136	9	1037.3				10302	9	1172.8
10103	9	1010.2	10137	9	1038.1	10170	9	1065.3	10303	9	1173.6
10104	9	1011.0	10138	9	1038.9	10171	9	1066.1	10304	9	1174.4
10105	9	1011.8	10139	9	1039.8	10172	9	1066.9	10305	9	1175.2
10106	9	1012.6				10173	9	1067.7	10306	9	1176.0
10107	9	1013.5	10140	9	1040.6	10174	9	1068.5	10307	9	1176.8
10108	9	1014.3	10141	9	1041.4	10175	9	1069.3	10308	9	1177.7
10109	9	1015.1	10142	9	1042.2	10176	9	1070.1	10309	9	1178.5
			10143	9	1043.1	10177	9	1071.0			
10110	9	1015.9	10144	9	1043.9	10178	9	1071.8	10310	9	1179.3
10111	9	1016.7	10145	9	1044.7	10179	9	1072.6	10311	9	1180.1
10112	9	1017.6	10146	9	1045.5				10312	9	1180.9
10113	9	1018.4	10147	9	1046.3	10180	9	1073.4	10313	9	1181.7
10114	9	1019.2	10148	9	1047.2	10181	9	1074.2	10314	9	1182.5
10115	9	1020.0	10149	9	1048.0	10182	9	1075.0	10315	9	1183.4
10116	9	1020.9				10183	9	1075.8	10316	9	1184.2
10117	9	1021.7	10150	9	1048.8	10184	9	1076.7	10317	9	1185.0
10118	9	1022.5	10151	9	1049.6	10185	9	1077.5	10318	9	1185.8
10119	9	1023.3	10152	9	1050.5	10186	9	1078.3	10319	9	1186.6
			10153	9	1051.3	10187	9	1079.1			
10120	9	1024.1	10154	9	1052.1	10188	9	1079.9	10320	9	1187.4
10121	9	1025.0	10155	9	1052.9	10189	9	1080.7	10321	9	1188.2
10122	9	1025.8	10156	9	1053.7				10322	9	1189.0
10123	9	1026.6	10157	9	1054.5	10190	9	1081.5	10323	9	1189.8
10124	9	1027.4	10158	9	1055.4	10191	9	1082.4	10324	9	1190.7
			10159	9	1056.2	10192	9	1083.2	10325	9	1191.5
10125	9	1028.3				10193	9	1084.0	10326	9	1192.3
10126	9	1029.1	10160	9	1057.0	10194	9	1084.8	10327	9	1193.1
10127	9	1029.9	10161	9	1057.9	10195	9	1085.6	10328	9	1193.9
10128	9	1030.7	10162	9	1058.7	10196	9	1086.4	10329	9	1194.7
10129	9	1031.5	10163	9	1059.5	10197	9	1087.2			
			10164	9	1060.3	10198	9	1088.1	10330	9	1195.5
10130	9	1032.4	10165	9	1061.1	10199	9	1088.9	10331	9	1196.3
10131	9	1033.2	10166	9	1062.0				10332	9	1197.2
10132	9	1034.0	10167	9	1062.8	10200	9	1089.7	10333	9	1198.0

Use check point at 9900 Kc

Use check point at 10350 Kc

Use check point at 9900 or 10350 Kc, whichever is nearer

Use check point at 10350 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 200KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 10800-10900 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Rows range from 10800 to 10833.

Use check point at 10800 Kc

Frequency: 11000-11100 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Rows range from 11000 to 11033.

Use check point at 10800 or 11250 Kc, whichever is nearer

Frequency: 10900-11000 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Rows range from 10900 to 10933.

Use check point at 10800 Kc

Frequency: 11100-11200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Rows range from 11100 to 11133.

Use check point at 11250 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 11200-11300 Kc						Frequency: 11400-11500 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
11200	10	331.1	11234	10	354.2	11268	10	377.3	11400	10	467.4	11434	10	490.6
11201	10	331.8	11235	10	354.9	11269	10	378.0	11401	10	468.1	11435	10	491.3
11202	10	332.4	11236	10	355.6				11402	10	468.8	11436	10	492.0
11203	10	333.1	11237	10	356.3	11270	10	378.7	11403	10	469.5	11437	10	492.7
11204	10	333.8	11238	10	357.0	11271	10	379.4	11404	10	470.1	11438	10	493.3
11205	10	334.5	11239	10	357.7	11272	10	380.1	11405	10	470.8	11439	10	494.0
11206	10	335.2				11273	10	380.7	11406	10	471.5			
11207	10	335.8	11240	10	358.3	11274	10	381.4	11407	10	472.2	11440	10	494.7
11208	10	336.5	11241	10	359.0	11275	10	382.1	11408	10	472.9	11441	10	495.4
11209	10	337.2	11242	10	359.7	11276	10	382.8	11409	10	473.5	11442	10	496.1
			11243	10	360.4	11277	10	383.4				11443	10	496.8
11210	10	337.9	11244	10	361.1	11278	10	384.1	11410	10	474.2	11444	10	497.5
11211	10	338.6	11245	10	361.7	11279	10	384.8	11411	10	474.9	11445	10	498.2
11212	10	339.2	11246	10	362.4				11412	10	475.6	11446	10	498.9
11213	10	339.9	11247	10	363.1	11280	10	385.5	11413	10	476.3	11447	10	499.6
11214	10	340.6	11248	10	363.8	11281	10	386.1	11414	10	476.9	11448	10	500.3
11215	10	341.3	11249	10	364.5	11282	10	386.8	11415	10	477.6	11449	10	501.0
11216	10	342.0				11283	10	387.5	11416	10	478.3			
11217	10	342.7	11250	10	365.2	11284	10	388.2	11417	10	479.0	11450	10	501.6
11218	10	343.3	11251	10	365.8	11285	10	388.8	11418	10	479.7	11451	10	502.3
11219	10	344.0	11252	10	366.5	11286	10	389.5	11419	10	480.3	11452	10	503.0
			11253	10	367.2	11287	10	390.2				11453	10	503.7
11220	10	344.7	11254	10	367.9	11288	10	390.9	11420	10	481.0	11454	10	504.4
11221	10	345.4	11255	10	368.5	11289	10	391.6	11421	10	481.7	11455	10	505.1
11222	10	346.1	11256	10	369.2				11422	10	482.4	11456	10	505.8
11223	10	346.7	11257	10	369.9	11290	10	392.2	11423	10	483.1	11457	10	506.5
11224	10	347.4	11258	10	370.6	11291	10	392.9	11424	10	483.7	11458	10	507.2
11225	10	348.1	11259	10	371.3	11292	10	393.6	11425	10	484.4	11459	10	507.9
11226	10	348.8				11293	10	394.3	11426	10	485.1			
11227	10	349.5	11260	10	371.9	11294	10	394.9	11427	10	485.8	11460	10	508.6
11228	10	350.2	11261	10	372.6	11295	10	395.6	11428	10	486.5	11461	10	509.2
11229	10	350.8	11262	10	373.3	11296	10	396.3	11429	10	487.1	11462	10	509.9
			11263	10	374.0	11297	10	397.0				11463	10	510.6
11230	10	351.5	11264	10	374.6	11298	10	397.7	11430	10	487.8	11464	10	511.3
11231	10	352.2	11265	10	375.3	11299	10	398.4	11431	10	488.5	11465	10	512.0
11232	10	352.9	11266	10	376.0				11432	10	489.2	11466	10	512.7
11233	10	353.6	11267	10	376.7	11300	10	399.0	11433	10	489.9	11467	10	513.4
												11500	10	536.0

Use check point at 11250 Kc

Frequency: 11300-11400 Kc						Frequency: 11500-11600 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
11300	10	399.0	11334	10	422.3	11368	10	445.6	11500	10	536.0	11534	10	559.3
11301	10	399.7	11335	10	423.0	11369	10	446.3	11501	10	536.7	11535	10	560.0
11302	10	400.4	11336	10	423.6				11502	10	537.4	11536	10	560.7
11303	10	401.1	11337	10	424.3	11370	10	446.9	11503	10	538.1	11537	10	561.4
11304	10	401.8	11338	10	425.0	11371	10	447.6	11504	10	538.8	11538	10	562.1
11305	10	402.5	11339	10	425.7	11372	10	448.3	11505	10	539.5	11539	10	562.7
11306	10	403.1				11373	10	449.0	11506	10	540.1			
11307	10	403.8	11340	10	426.4	11374	10	449.7	11507	10	540.8	11540	10	563.4
11308	10	404.5	11341	10	427.1	11375	10	450.4	11508	10	541.5	11541	10	564.1
11309	10	405.2	11342	10	427.7	11376	10	451.1	11509	10	542.2	11542	10	564.8
			11343	10	428.4	11377	10	451.7				11543	10	565.5
11310	10	405.9	11344	10	429.1	11378	10	452.4	11510	10	542.9	11544	10	566.2
11311	10	406.6	11345	10	429.8	11379	10	453.1	11511	10	543.6	11545	10	566.9
11312	10	407.2	11346	10	430.5				11512	10	544.2	11546	10	567.5
11313	10	407.9	11347	10	431.2	11380	10	453.8	11513	10	544.9	11547	10	568.2
11314	10	408.6	11348	10	431.9	11381	10	454.5	11514	10	545.6	11548	10	568.9
11315	10	409.3	11349	10	432.5	11382	10	455.2	11515	10	546.3	11549	10	569.6
11316	10	410.0				11383	10	455.9	11516	10	547.0			
11317	10	410.7	11350	10	433.2	11384	10	456.5	11517	10	547.7	11550	10	570.3
11318	10	411.3	11351	10	433.9	11385	10	457.2	11518	10	548.3	11551	10	571.0
11319	10	412.0	11352	10	434.6	11386	10	457.9	11519	10	549.0	11552	10	571.7
			11353	10	435.3	11387	10	458.6				11553	10	572.3
11320	10	412.7	11354	10	436.0	11388	10	459.3	11520	10	549.7	11554	10	573.0
11321	10	413.4	11355	10	436.7	11389	10	460.0	11521	10	550.4	11555	10	573.7
11322	10	414.1	11356	10	437.3				11522	10	551.1	11556	10	574.4
11323	10	414.8	11367	10	438.0	11390	10	460.6	11523	10	551.8	11557	10	575.1
11324	10	415.4	11368	10	438.7	11391	10	461.3	11524	10	552.5	11558	10	575.8
11325	10	416.1	11369	10	439.4	11392	10	462.0	11525	10	553.1	11559	10	576.5
11326	10	416.8				11393	10	462.7	11526	10	553.8			
11327	10	417.5	11360	10	440.1	11394	10	463.4	11527	10	554.5	11560	10	577.1
11328	10	418.2	11361	10	440.8	11395	10	464.0	11528	10	555.2	11561	10	577.8
11329	10	418.9	11362	10	441.5	11396	10	464.7	11529	10	555.9	11562	10	578.5
			11363	10	442.1	11397	10	465.4				11563	10	579.2
11330	10	419.5	11364	10	442.8	11398	10	466.1	11530	10	556.6	11564	10	579.9
11331	10	420.2	11365	10	443.5	11399	10	466.7	11531	10	557.3	11565	10	580.6
11332	10	420.9	11366	10	444.2				11532	10	557.9	11566	10	581.3
11333	10	421.6	11367	10	444.9	11400	10	467.4	11533	10	558.6	11567	10	582.0

Use check point at 11700 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

Frequency: 11600-11700 Kc						Frequency: 11800-11900 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
11600	10	604.7	11634	10	628.1	11668	10	651.4	11800	10	742.1
11601	10	605.4	11635	10	628.8	11669	10	652.1	11801	10	742.8
11602	10	606.1	11636	10	629.4				11802	10	743.4
11603	10	606.8	11637	10	630.1	11670	10	652.8	11803	10	744.1
11604	10	607.4	11638	10	630.8	11671	10	653.5	11804	10	744.8
11605	10	608.1	11639	10	631.5	11672	10	654.2	11805	10	745.5
11606	10	608.8				11673	10	654.9	11806	10	746.2
11607	10	609.5	11640	10	632.2	11674	10	655.6	11807	10	746.9
11608	10	610.2	11641	10	632.9	11675	10	656.2	11808	10	747.5
11609	10	610.9	11642	10	633.6	11676	10	656.9	11809	10	748.2
			11643	10	634.3	11677	10	657.6			
11610	10	611.6	11644	10	634.9	11678	10	658.3	11810	10	748.9
11611	10	612.3	11645	10	635.6	11679	10	659.0	11811	10	749.6
11612	10	612.9	11646	10	636.3				11812	10	750.3
11613	10	613.6	11647	10	637.0	11680	10	659.7	11813	10	751.0
11614	10	614.3	11648	10	637.7	11681	10	660.4	11814	10	751.6
11615	10	615.0	11649	10	638.4	11682	10	661.1	11815	10	752.3
11616	10	615.7				11683	10	661.7	11816	10	753.0
11617	10	616.4	11650	10	639.1	11684	10	662.4	11817	10	753.7
11618	10	617.1	11651	10	639.8	11685	10	663.1	11818	10	754.4
11619	10	617.8	11652	10	640.4	11686	10	663.8	11819	10	755.0
			11653	10	641.1	11687	10	664.5			
11620	10	618.4	11654	10	641.8	11688	10	665.2	11820	10	755.7
11621	10	619.1	11655	10	642.5	11689	10	665.9	11821	10	756.4
11622	10	619.8	11656	10	643.2				11822	10	757.1
11623	10	620.5	11657	10	643.9	11690	10	666.6	11823	10	757.8
11624	10	621.2	11658	10	644.6	11691	10	667.2	11824	10	758.5
11625	10	621.9	11659	10	645.2	11692	10	667.9	11825	10	759.1
11626	10	622.6				11693	10	668.6	11826	10	759.8
11627	10	623.3	11660	10	645.9	11694	10	669.3	11827	10	760.5
11628	10	623.9	11661	10	646.6	11695	10	670.0	11828	10	761.2
11629	10	624.6	11662	10	647.3	11696	10	670.7	11829	10	761.9
			11663	10	648.0	11697	10	671.4			
11630	10	625.3	11664	10	648.7	11698	10	672.0	11830	10	762.5
11631	10	626.0	11665	10	649.4	11699	10	672.7	11831	10	763.2
11632	10	626.7	11666	10	650.1				11832	10	763.9
11633	10	627.4	11667	10	650.7	11700	10	673.4	11833	10	764.6

Use check point at 11700 Kc

Use check point at 11700 Kc

Frequency: 11700-11800 Kc						Frequency: 11900-12000 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
11700	10	673.4	11734	10	696.7	11768	10	720.1	11900	10	810.7
11701	10	674.1	11735	10	697.4	11769	10	720.8	11901	10	811.4
11702	10	674.8	11736	10	698.1				11902	10	812.1
11703	10	675.5	11737	10	698.8	11770	10	721.5	11903	10	812.8
11704	10	676.2	11738	10	699.4	11771	10	722.2	11904	10	813.4
11705	10	676.8	11739	10	700.1	11772	10	722.9	11905	10	814.1
11706	10	677.5				11773	10	723.5	11906	10	814.8
11707	10	678.2	11740	10	700.8	11774	10	724.2	11907	10	815.5
11708	10	678.9	11741	10	701.5	11775	10	724.9	11908	10	816.2
11709	10	679.6	11742	10	702.2	11776	10	725.6	11909	10	816.9
			11743	10	702.9	11777	10	726.3			
11710	10	680.3	11744	10	703.6	11778	10	727.0	11910	10	817.6
11711	10	681.0	11745	10	704.2	11779	10	727.7	11911	10	818.3
11712	10	681.6	11746	10	704.9				11912	10	819.0
11713	10	682.3	11747	10	705.6	11780	10	728.4	11913	10	819.7
11714	10	683.0	11748	10	706.3	11781	10	729.1	11914	10	820.4
11715	10	683.7	11749	10	707.0	11782	10	729.7	11915	10	821.1
11716	10	684.4				11783	10	730.4	11916	10	821.7
11717	10	685.0	11750	10	707.7	11784	10	731.1	11917	10	822.4
11718	10	685.8	11751	10	708.4	11785	10	731.8	11918	10	823.1
11719	10	686.4	11752	10	709.1	11786	10	732.5	11919	10	823.8
			11753	10	709.8	11787	10	733.2			
11720	10	687.1	11754	10	710.4	11788	10	733.9	11920	10	824.5
11721	10	687.8	11755	10	711.1	11789	10	734.6	11921	10	825.2
11722	10	688.5	11756	10	711.8				11922	10	825.9
11723	10	689.2	11757	10	712.5	11790	10	735.3	11923	10	826.6
11724	10	689.9	11758	10	713.2	11791	10	735.9	11924	10	827.3
11725	10	690.5	11759	10	713.9	11792	10	736.6	11925	10	828.0
11726	10	691.2				11793	10	737.3	11926	10	828.6
11727	10	691.9	11760	10	714.6	11794	10	738.0	11927	10	829.3
11728	10	692.6	11761	10	715.3	11795	10	738.7	11928	10	830.0
11729	10	693.3	11762	10	716.0	11796	10	739.4	11929	10	830.7
			11763	10	716.6	11797	10	740.0			
11730	10	694.0	11764	10	717.3	11798	10	740.7	11930	10	831.4
11731	10	694.7	11765	10	718.0	11799	10	741.4	11931	10	832.1
11732	10	695.3	11766	10	718.7				11932	10	832.8
11733	10	696.0	11767	10	719.4	11800	10	742.1	11933	10	833.4

Use check point at 11700 Kc

Use check point at 11700 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 2000KC TO 18100KC

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 12000-12100 Kc. Data points range from 12000 to 12033.

Use check point at 12000 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 12200-12300 Kc. Data points range from 12200 to 12233.

Use check point at 12200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 12100-12200 Kc. Data points range from 12100 to 12133.

Use check point at 12000 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 12300-12400 Kc. Data points range from 12300 to 12333.

Use check point at 12200 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 12400-12500 Kc						Frequency: 12600-12700 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
12400	11	345 8	12434	11	366 8	12468	11	387 7	12600	11	469 6
12401	11	346 5	12435	11	367 4	12469	11	388 3	12601	11	470 2
12402	11	347 1	12436	11	368 0				12602	11	470 8
12403	11	347 7	12437	11	368 6	12470	11	388 9	12603	11	471 4
12404	11	348 3	12438	11	369 2	12471	11	389 5	12604	11	472 1
12405	11	348 9	12439	11	369 8	12472	11	390 1	12605	11	472 7
12406	11	349 5				12473	11	390 8	12606	11	473 3
12407	11	350 1	12440	11	370 4	12474	11	391 4	12607	11	473 9
12408	11	350 8	12441	11	371 1	12475	11	392 0	12608	11	474 5
12409	11	351 4	12442	11	371 7	12476	11	392 6	12609	11	475 2
			12443	11	372 3	12477	11	393 2			
12410	11	352 0	12444	11	372 9	12478	11	393 8	12610	11	475 8
12411	11	352 6	12445	11	373 5	12479	11	394 4	12611	11	476 4
12412	11	353 2	12446	11	374 1				12612	11	477 0
12413	11	353 8	12447	11	374 8	12480	11	395 1	12613	11	477 6
12414	11	354 5	12448	11	375 4	12481	11	395 7	12614	11	478 2
12415	11	355 1	12449	11	376 0	12482	11	396 3	12615	11	478 9
12416	11	355 7				12483	11	396 9	12616	11	479 6
12417	11	356 3	12450	11	376 6	12484	11	397 5	12617	11	480 1
12418	11	356 9	12451	11	377 2	12485	11	398 2	12618	11	480 7
12419	11	357 5	12452	11	377 8	12486	11	398 8	12619	11	481 3
			12453	11	378 4	12487	11	399 4			
12420	11	358 1	12454	11	379 1	12488	11	400 0	12620	11	482 0
12421	11	358 8	12455	11	379 7	12489	11	400 7	12621	11	482 6
12422	11	359 4	12456	11	380 3				12622	11	483 2
12423	11	360 0	12457	11	380 9	12490	11	401 3	12623	11	483 8
12424	11	360 6	12458	11	381 5	12491	11	401 9	12624	11	484 4
12425	11	361 2	12459	11	382 1	12492	11	402 5	12625	11	485 1
12426	11	361 8				12493	11	403 1	12626	11	485 7
12427	11	362 4	12460	11	382 8	12494	11	403 8	12627	11	486 3
12428	11	363 1	12461	11	383 4	12495	11	404 4	12628	11	486 9
12429	11	363 7	12462	11	384 0	12496	11	405 0	12629	11	487 5
			12463	11	384 6	12497	11	405 6			
12430	11	364 3	12464	11	385 2	12498	11	406 2	12630	11	488 2
12431	11	364 9	12465	11	385 8	12499	11	406 8	12631	11	488 8
12432	11	365 5	12466	11	386 4				12632	11	489 4
12433	11	366 1	12467	11	387 1	12500	11	407 5	12633	11	490 0

Use check point at 12600 Kc

Use check point at 12600 Kc

Frequency: 12500-12600 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
12500	11	407 5	12534	11	428 6
12501	11	408 1	12535	11	429 2
12502	11	408 7	12536	11	429 9
12503	11	409 4	12537	11	430 5
12504	11	410 0	12538	11	431 1
12505	11	410 6	12539	11	431 7
12506	11	411 2			
12507	11	411 8	12540	11	432 3
12508	11	412 5	12541	11	433 0
12509	11	413 1	12542	11	433 6
			12543	11	434 2
12510	11	413 7	12544	11	434 8
12511	11	414 3	12545	11	435 4
12512	11	414 9	12546	11	436 1
12513	11	415 6	12547	11	436 7
12514	11	416 2	12548	11	437 3
12515	11	416 8	12549	11	437 9
12516	11	417 4			
12517	11	418 0	12550	11	438 5
12518	11	418 7	12551	11	439 2
12519	11	419 3	12552	11	439 8
			12553	11	440 4
12520	11	419 9	12554	11	441 0
12521	11	420 5	12555	11	441 7
12522	11	421 2	12556	11	442 3
12523	11	421 8	12557	11	442 9
12524	11	422 4	12558	11	443 5
12525	11	423 0	12559	11	444 1
12526	11	423 6			
12527	11	424 3	12560	11	444 8
12528	11	424 9	12561	11	445 4
12529	11	425 5	12562	11	446 0
			12563	11	446 6
12530	11	426 1	12564	11	447 2
12531	11	426 7	12565	11	447 9
12532	11	427 4	12566	11	448 5
12533	11	428 0	12567	11	449 1

Use check point at 12600 Kc

Frequency: 12700-12800 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
12700	11	531 7	12734	11	552 8
12701	11	532 3	12735	11	553 4
12702	11	532 9	12736	11	554 1
12703	11	533 5	12737	11	554 7
12704	11	534 1	12738	11	555 3
12705	11	534 8	12739	11	555 9
12706	11	535 4			
12707	11	536 0	12740	11	556 6
12708	11	536 6	12741	11	557 2
12709	11	537 3	12742	11	557 8
			12743	11	558 4
12710	11	537 9	12744	11	559 0
12711	11	538 5	12745	11	559 7
12712	11	539 1	12746	11	560 3
12713	11	539 8	12747	11	560 9
12714	11	540 4	12748	11	561 5
12715	11	541 0	12749	11	562 1
12716	11	541 6			
12717	11	542 3	12750	11	562 8
12718	11	542 9	12751	11	563 4
12719	11	543 5	12752	11	564 0
			12753	11	564 6
12720	11	544 1	12754	11	565 3
12721	11	544 7	12755	11	565 9
12722	11	545 4	12756	11	566 5
12723	11	546 0	12757	11	567 1
12724	11	546 6	12758	11	567 7
12725	11	547 2	12759	11	568 4
12726	11	547 9			
12727	11	548 5	12760	11	569 0
12728	11	549 1	12761	11	569 6
12729	11	549 7	12762	11	570 2
			12763	11	570 9
12730	11	550 3	12764	11	571 5
12731	11	551 0	12765	11	572 1
12732	11	551 6	12766	11	572 7
12733	11	552 2	12767	11	573 3

Use check point at 12600 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 12800-12900 Kc						Frequency: 13000-13100 Kc								
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
12800	11	593.9	12834	11	615.1	12868	11	636.3	13000	11	718.5	13034	11	739.7
12801	11	594.5	12835	11	615.7	12869	11	636.9	13001	11	719.1	13035	11	740.4
12802	11	595.1	12836	11	616.3				13002	11	719.8	13036	11	741.0
12803	11	595.8	12837	11	617.0	12870	11	637.5	13003	11	720.4	13037	11	741.6
12804	11	596.4	12838	11	617.6	12871	11	638.2	13004	11	721.0	13038	11	742.2
12805	11	597.0	12839	11	618.2	12872	11	638.8	13005	11	721.6	13039	11	742.8
12806	11	597.6				12873	11	639.4	13006	11	722.3			
12807	11	598.3	12840	11	618.8	12874	11	640.0	13007	11	722.9	13040	11	743.5
12808	11	598.9	12841	11	619.5	12875	11	640.7	13008	11	723.5	13041	11	744.1
12809	11	599.5	12842	11	620.1	12876	11	641.3	13009	11	724.1	13042	11	744.7
			12843	11	620.7	12877	11	641.9				13043	11	745.3
12810	11	600.1	12844	11	621.3	12878	11	642.5	13010	11	724.7	13044	11	746.0
12811	11	600.8	12845	11	622.0	12879	11	643.2	13011	11	725.4	13045	11	746.6
12812	11	601.4	12846	11	622.6				13012	11	726.0	13046	11	747.2
12813	11	602.0	12847	11	623.2	12880	11	643.8	13013	11	726.6	13047	11	747.8
12814	11	602.6	12848	11	623.8	12881	11	644.4	13014	11	727.2	13048	11	748.5
12815	11	603.2	12849	11	624.5	12882	11	645.0	13015	11	727.9	13049	11	749.1
12816	11	603.9				12883	11	645.6	13016	11	728.5			
12817	11	604.5	12850	11	625.1	12884	11	646.3	13017	11	729.1	13050	11	749.7
12818	11	605.1	12851	11	625.7	12885	11	646.9	13018	11	729.7	13051	11	750.3
12819	11	605.7	12852	11	626.3	12886	11	647.5	13019	11	730.4	13052	11	751.0
			12853	11	626.9	12887	11	648.1				13053	11	751.6
12820	11	606.4	12854	11	627.6	12888	11	648.8	13020	11	731.0	13054	11	752.2
12821	11	607.0	12855	11	628.2	12889	11	649.4	13021	11	731.6	13055	11	752.8
12822	11	607.6	12856	11	628.8				13022	11	732.2	13056	11	753.5
12823	11	608.2	12857	11	629.4	12890	11	650.0	13023	11	732.9	13057	11	754.1
12824	11	608.9	12858	11	630.1	12891	11	650.6	13024	11	733.5	13058	11	754.7
12825	11	609.5	12859	11	630.7	12892	11	651.3	13025	11	734.1	13059	11	755.3
12826	11	610.1				12893	11	651.9	13026	11	734.7			
12827	11	610.7	12860	11	631.3	12894	11	652.5	13027	11	735.4	13060	11	756.0
12828	11	611.4	12861	11	631.9	12895	11	653.1	13028	11	736.0	13061	11	756.6
12829	11	612.0	12862	11	632.6	12896	11	653.7	13029	11	736.6	13062	11	757.2
			12863	11	633.2	12897	11	654.4				13063	11	757.8
12830	11	612.6	12864	11	633.8	12898	11	655.0	13030	11	737.2	13064	11	758.5
12831	11	613.2	12865	11	634.4	12899	11	655.6	13031	11	737.9	13065	11	759.1
12832	11	613.9	12866	11	635.0				13032	11	738.5	13066	11	759.7
12833	11	614.5	12867	11	635.7	12900	11	656.2	13033	11	739.1	13067	11	760.3

Use check point at 12600 Kc

Use check point at 13200 Kc

Frequency: 12900-13000 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
12900	11	656.2	12934	11	677.4
12901	11	656.9	12935	11	678.0
12902	11	657.5	12936	11	678.6
12903	11	658.1	12937	11	679.3
12904	11	658.7	12938	11	679.9
12905	11	659.4	12939	11	680.5
12906	11	660.0			
12907	11	660.6	12940	11	681.1
12908	11	661.2	12941	11	681.8
12909	11	661.8	12942	11	682.4
			12943	11	683.0
12910	11	662.5	12944	11	683.6
12911	11	663.1	12945	11	684.2
12912	11	663.7	12946	11	684.9
12913	11	664.3	12947	11	685.5
12914	11	665.0	12948	11	686.1
12915	11	665.6	12949	11	686.7
12916	11	666.2			
12917	11	666.8	12950	11	687.4
12918	11	667.4	12951	11	688.0
12919	11	668.1	12952	11	688.6
			12953	11	689.2
12920	11	668.7	12954	11	689.8
12921	11	669.3	12955	11	690.4
12922	11	669.9	12956	11	691.0
12923	11	670.6	12957	11	691.7
12924	11	671.2	12958	11	692.3
12925	11	671.8	12959	11	693.0
12926	11	672.4			
12927	11	673.0	12960	11	693.6
12928	11	673.7	12961	11	694.2
12929	11	674.3	12962	11	694.8
			12963	11	695.5
12930	11	674.9	12964	11	696.1
12931	11	675.5	12965	11	696.7
12932	11	676.2	12966	11	697.3
12933	11	676.8	12967	11	697.9
			13000	11	718.5

Use check point at 13200 Kc

Frequency: 13100-13200 Kc					
Freq.	A	B	Freq.	A	B
13100	11	780.9	13134	11	802.0
13101	11	781.5	13135	11	802.6
13102	11	782.1	13136	11	803.2
13103	11	782.7	13137	11	803.8
13104	11	783.3	13138	11	804.4
13105	11	784.0	13139	11	805.1
13106	11	784.6			
13107	11	785.2	13140	11	805.7
13108	11	785.8	13141	11	806.3
13109	11	786.4	13142	11	806.9
			13143	11	807.5
13110	11	787.1	13144	11	808.2
13111	11	787.7	13145	11	808.8
13112	11	788.3	13146	11	809.4
13113	11	788.9	13147	11	810.0
13114	11	789.5	13148	11	810.7
13115	11	790.2	13149	11	811.3
13116	11	790.8			
13117	11	791.4	13150	11	811.9
13118	11	792.0	13151	11	812.5
13119	11	792.7	13152	11	813.1
			13153	11	813.8
13120	11	793.3	13154	11	814.4
13121	11	793.9	13155	11	815.0
13122	11	794.5	13156	11	815.6
13123	11	795.1	13157	11	816.3
13124	11	795.8	13158	11	816.9
13125	11	796.4	13159	11	817.5
13126	11	797.0			
13127	11	797.6	13160	11	818.1
13128	11	798.2	13161	11	818.7
13129	11	798.9	13162	11	819.4
			13163	11	820.0
13130	11	799.5	13164	11	820.6
13131	11	800.1	13165	11	821.2
13132	11	800.7	13166	11	821.9
13133	11	801.3	13167	11	822.5
			13200	11	843.0

Use check point at 13200 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 200KC TO 18100KC

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 13200-13300 Kc. Rows 13200 to 13233.

Use check point at 13200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 13400-13500 Kc. Rows 13400 to 13433.

Use check point at 13200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 13300-13400 Kc. Rows 13300 to 13333.

Use check point at 13200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B, Freq., A, B. Frequency: 13500-13600 Kc. Rows 13500 to 13533.

Use check point at 13300 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 14400-14500 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B and rows for frequencies 14400 to 14433.

Use check point at 14400 Kc

Frequency: 14600-14700 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B and rows for frequencies 14600 to 14633.

Use check point at 14600 Kc

Frequency: 14500-14600 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B and rows for frequencies 14500 to 14533.

Use check point at 14500 Kc

Frequency: 14700-14800 Kc

Table with columns: Freq., A, B and rows for frequencies 14700 to 14733.

Use check point at 14700 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 2000Kc TO 18100Kc

Frequency: 14800-14900 Kc

Table with columns: Freq. A B, Freq. A B, Freq. A B. Rows list calibration points from 14800 to 14833 Kc.

Use check point at 15000 Kc

Frequency: 15000-15100 Kc

Table with columns: Freq. A B, Freq. A B, Freq. A B. Rows list calibration points from 15000 to 15033 Kc.

Use check point at 15000 Kc

Frequency: 14900-15000 Kc

Table with columns: Freq. A B, Freq. A B, Freq. A B. Rows list calibration points from 14900 to 14933 Kc.

Use check point at 15000 Kc

Frequency: 15100-15200 Kc

Table with columns: Freq. A B, Freq. A B, Freq. A B. Rows list calibration points from 15100 to 15133 Kc.

Use check point at 15000 Kc

TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR 2000KC TO 18100KC

Frequency: 17200-17300 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B. Data rows from 17200 to 17233 Kc.

Use check point at 17400 Kc

Frequency: 17400-17500 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B. Data rows from 17400 to 17433 Kc.

Use check point at 17400 Kc

Frequency: 17300-17400 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B. Data rows from 17300 to 17333 Kc.

Use check point at 17400 Kc

Frequency: 17500-17600 Kc

Table with 6 columns: Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B, Freq, A, B. Data rows from 17500 to 17533 Kc.

Use check point at 17400 Kc

**TABLE 6-10. CALIBRATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
2000KC TO 18100KC**

<i>Freq.</i>	A	B	<i>Freq.</i>	A	B	<i>Freq.</i>	A	B
18000	12	1910.0	18034	12	1929.1	18068	12	1948.3
18001	12	1910.6	18035	12	1929.7	18069	12	1948.8
18002	12	1911.1	18036	12	1930.2			
18003	12	1911.7	18037	12	1930.8	18070	12	1949.4
18004	12	1912.2	18038	12	1931.4	18071	12	1950.0
18005	12	1912.8	18039	12	1931.9	18072	12	1950.5
18006	12	1913.4				18073	12	1951.1
18007	12	1913.9	18040	12	1932.5	18074	12	1951.7
18008	12	1914.5	18041	12	1933.0	18075	12	1952.3
18009	12	1915.1	18042	12	1933.6	18076	12	1952.8
			18043	12	1934.2	18077	12	1953.4
18010	12	1915.6	18044	12	1934.7	18078	12	1954.0
18011	12	1916.2	18045	12	1935.3	18079	12	1954.5
18012	12	1916.7	18046	12	1935.9			
18013	12	1917.3	18047	12	1936.4	18080	12	1955.1
18014	12	1917.9	18048	12	1937.0	18081	12	1955.7
18015	12	1918.4	18049	12	1937.5	18082	12	1956.2
18016	12	1919.0				18083	12	1956.8
18017	12	1919.6	18050	12	1938.1	18084	12	1957.4
18018	12	1920.1	18051	12	1938.7	18085	12	1957.9
18019	12	1920.7	18052	12	1939.2	18086	12	1958.5
			18053	12	1939.8	18087	12	1959.1
18020	12	1921.2	18054	12	1940.3	18088	12	1959.7
18021	12	1921.8	18055	12	1940.9	18089	12	1960.2
18022	12	1922.4	18056	12	1941.5			
18023	12	1922.9	18057	12	1942.0	18090	12	1960.8
18024	12	1923.5	18058	12	1942.6	18091	12	1961.4
18025	12	1924.1	18059	12	1943.2	18092	12	1961.9
18026	12	1924.6				18093	12	1962.5
18027	12	1925.2	18060	12	1943.7	18094	12	1963.1
18028	12	1925.7	18061	12	1944.3	18095	12	1963.6
18029	12	1926.3	18062	12	1944.9	18096	12	1964.2
			18063	12	1945.4	18097	12	1964.8
18030	12	1926.9	18064	12	1946.0	18098	12	1965.3
18031	12	1927.4	18065	12	1946.6	18099	12	1965.9
18032	12	1928.0	18066	12	1947.1			
18033	12	1928.5	18067	12	1947.7	18100	12	1966.5

Use check point at 18000 Kc

**TABLE 6-11. TABLES OF APPROXIMATE DIAL SETTINGS
(FOR ANTENNA TUNING AND LOADING)**

20 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				22.5 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>				<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
210	1	1		208	1	1	
250	2	2		250	2	2	
300	3	2		300	3	2	
400	4	3		400	4	3	
500	5	1		500	5	1	
600	5	2		600	5	2	
<i>Transmitter</i>				<i>Transmitter</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
3000	1-2	...	70	2800	1-2	...	70
3500	2-3	...	115	3000	1-2	...	70
4000	3-4	...	130	3500	2-3	...	120
5000	4-5	70	150	4000	3-4	...	130
6000	5-6	45	170	5000	4-5	90	150
8000	6-7	30	185	6000	5-6	60	160
10000	7	75	190	8000	6-7	40	185
11000	7	90	200	10000	7	80	200
11300	7	100	200	10500	11	77	200
11500	11	85	200	11000	11	64	66
12000	11	75	30	12000	11	65	150
13000	11	75	140	13000	11	68	165
14000	11	80	164	14000	11	75	180
15000	11	85	170	15000	11	80	180
16000	12	75	190	16000	12	75	200
18000	12	85	200	17000	13	60	175
				18000	13	65	185

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

30 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				32.5 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>				<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
200	1	1		200	1	1	
250	2	3		250	2	3	
300	3	4		300	3	4	
400	4	4		400	5	1	
500	5	1		500	5	2	
600	5	2		600	5	2	
<i>Transmitter</i>				<i>Transmitter</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2500	1-2	...	20	2450	1-2	...	26
3000	3-4	...	70	3000	3	...	65
3500	4	...	95	3500	4-5	...	100
4000	4-5	...	120	4000	5	...	120
5000	5-6	...	145	5000	5-6	...	150
6000	6-7	...	165	6000	6-7	...	165
8000	7	95	180	8000	7	100	200
8500	7	100	200	9000	10	42	160
9000	10	48	130	10000	10	46	185
10000	10	50	170	11000	10	54	200
11000	10	55	200	12000	10	65	200
12000	10	63	200	13000	10	75	200
14000	10	82	200	14000	10	82	200
15000	10	92	200	14600	10	88	200
15600	10	98	200	16000	11	100	188
16000	11	90	200	16200	11	100	200
16600	11	98	200	16500	13	69	160
17000	13	45	188	17000	13	70	170
18000	13	70	188	18000	13	75	180

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

25 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				27.5 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>				<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
207	1	1		204	1	1	
250	2	2		250	2	2	
300	3	3		300	3	3	
400	4	4		400	4	4	
500	5	1		500	5	1	
600	5	2		600	5	2	
<i>Transmitter</i>				<i>Transmitter</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2700	1-2	...	10	2600	1	...	0
3000	2-3	...	60	3000	2	...	75
3500	3-4	...	100	3500	3-4	...	110
4000	4-5	...	125	4000	4-5	...	130
5000	5-6	...	150	5000	6	...	150
6000	6	80	160	6000	6-7	...	165
8000	6-7	70	180	8000	7	70	190
9800	7	100	200	9100	7	100	200
10000	10	65	55	9500	10	57	80
11000	10	65	150	10000	10	55	110
12000	10	70	170	11000	10	60	175
14000	10	85	180	12000	10	65	185
15000	10	95	190	14000	10	80	195
16000	11	95	200	15500	10	100	195
17000	13	35	190	16500	11	95	200
18000	13	55	195	17000	13	45	190
				18000	13	60	195

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

35 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				40 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>				<i>Antenna Loading Unit</i>			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
200	1	1		200	1	2	
250	2	4		250	3	1	
300	3	4		300	4	1	
400	5	1		400	5	1	
500	5	2		500	5	2	
600	5	3		600	5	3	
<i>Transmitter</i>				<i>Transmitter</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2400	1-2	...	0	2300	1-2	...	3
3000	3-4	...	70	2500	2-3	...	10
3500	4-5	...	100	3000	3-4	...	60
4000	5-6	...	120	3500	4-5	...	95
5000	6-7	...	145	4000	5-6	...	120
6000	7	...	160	5000	6-7	...	150
7000	7	...	180	6000	7	...	170
7500	7	100	200	6800	7	100	200
8000	8	75	40	7000	8	60	50
9000	8	85	62	8000	8	70	121
10000	8	100	100	9000	8	83	111
10400	8	100	126	10000	8	97	121
11000	11	52	200	10500	8	100	140
12000	11	62	200	11000	10	60	200
14000	11	77	200	12000	10	70	200
15000	11	86	200	14000	10	88	200
15700	11	100	190	14500	10	100	200
16000	13	66	152	15000	12	76	200
17000	13	84	142	16000	12	84	200
18000	13	100	154	17000	12	100	141
				18000	12	100	146

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

**TABLE 6-11. TABLES OF APPROXIMATE DIAL SETTINGS
(FOR ANTENNA TUNING AND LOADING)**

45 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				50 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
Antenna Loading Unit				Antenna Loading Unit			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
200	1	3		200	2	3	1
250	3	2		250	3	2	
300	4	1		300	4	2	
400	5	1		400	5	1	
500	5	2		500	5	2	
600	5	3		600	5	3	

KC	Transmitter			KC	Transmitter		
	C	D	E		C	D	E
2200	1-2	...	0	2100	1-2	...	0
2500	2-3	...	20	2500	3-4	...	19
3000	4-5	...	62	3000	4-5	...	55
3500	5-6	...	90	3500	5-6	...	95
4000	6	...	120	4000	6-7	...	120
5000	7	...	155	5000	7	...	160
6000	7	100	175	5500	7	100	180
6100	7	100	185	6000	8	38	90
7000	8	59	106	7000	8	48	148
8000	8	69	129	8000	8	65	152
9000	8	85	106	9000	8	85	148
9800	8	100	90	10000	8	92	142
10000	10	53	200	11000	11	53	200
11000	10	64	200	12000	11	72	200
12000	10	73	200	13000	11	82	200
13000	10	83	200	14000	11	100	0
13740	10	100	182	15000	11	98	135
14000	12	70	200	16000	13	69	136
15000	12	82	92	17000	13	71	164
16000	12	85	125	18000	13	68	184
17000	12	87	164				
18000	12	86	195				

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

55 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				60 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
Antenna Loading Unit				Antenna Loading Unit			
KC	P	Q		KC	P	Q	
200	2	1		200	2	2	
250	3	3		250	3	3	
300	4	2		300	4	2	
400	5	1		400	5	1	
500	5	2		500	5	2	
600	5	3		600	5	3	

KC	Transmitter			KC	Transmitter		
	C	D	E		C	D	E
2000	1-2	...	0	2000	1-2	...	0
2500	3-4	...	15	2500	3-4	...	15
3000	4-5	...	45	3000	5-6	...	55
3500	5-6	...	100	3500	6-7	...	90
4000	6-7	...	130	4000	7	...	125
5000	7	100	168	4800	7	100	178
5170	7	100	181	5000	8	4	60
6000	8	35	126	6000	8	22	155
7000	8	51	152	7000	8	44	170
8000	8	64	160	8000	8	63	164
9000	8	81	136	9000	8	80	150
9700	8	100	106	9700	8	100	120
10000	9	68	195	10000	9	74	186
11000	9	87	171	10880	9	100	123
11500	9	100	165	11000	10	78	181
12000	10	90	161	11350	10	89	0
12200	10	100	82	12000	11	75	190
13000	12	62	133	13000	12	49	197
14000	12	63	183	15000	12	71	200
15000	12	68	200	17000	12	85	200
16000	13	45	169	18000	12	94	200
17000	13	62	177				
18000	13	72	185				

This Table for Use Without Shunt Capacitor

20 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				22.5 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
Transmitter with Three Sections of Shunt Capacitor				Transmitter with Three Sections of Shunt Capacitor			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2100	1	...	0	2100	1	...	0
2500	3-4	...	0	2500	2-3	...	20
3000	4-5	...	30	3000	4-5	...	45
3500	5-6	...	52	3500	5-6	...	62
4000	6	...	85	4000	6	...	80
5000	6-7	...	102	5000	6-7	...	108
6000	7	50	118	6000	7	48	120
8000	7	72	146	7000	7	65	132
10300	7	90	168	8000	7	76	149
10500	7	100	174	10000	7	94	184
11000	10	94	200	10400	7	100	200
11.00	10	100	200	10450	10	73	0
11600	11	75	0	11000	10	76	75
12000	11	75	80	12000	10	82	160
13000	11	80	142	13000	10	88	178
14000	11	86	180	14000	10	96	195
15000	11	92	200	14100	10	100	200
16000	13	66	185	14500	13	0	175
17000	13	84	190	15000	13	30	200
17700	13	100	200	16000	13	67	200
				17000	13	85	200
				17600	13	100	200

This Table for Use With Shunt Capacitor

25 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna				27.5 Ft. Antenna Airplane and Antenna			
Transmitter with Three Sections of Shunt Capacitor				Transmitter with Three Sections of Shunt Capacitor			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2160	1-2	...	0	2130	1-2	...	0
2500	2-3	...	28	2500	2-3	...	20
3000	4-5	...	50	3000	4-5	...	44
3500	5-6	...	65	3500	5-6	...	65
4000	6-7	...	80	4000	6	...	85
5000	6-7	...	106	5000	6-7	...	116
6000	7	44	125	6000	7	52	138
7000	7	64	140	7000	7	65	154
9000	7	80	184	8000	7	75	174
9500	7	90	200	8800	7	86	200
10000	10	66	92	9000	10	59	40
11000	10	68	166	10000	10	62	156
12000	10	74	184	11000	10	63	191
13000	10	82	192	12000	10	75	200
14000	10	90	200	13000	10	84	200
14500	10	100	200	14000	10	92	200
15000	13	0	181	14400	10	100	200
16000	13	51	200	15000	11	94	200
17000	13	73	200	15600	11	100	200
18000	13	89	200	16000	13	56	200
				17000	13	76	200
				18000	13	90	200

This Table for Use With Shunt Capacitor

**TABLE 6-11. TABLES OF APPROXIMATE DIAL SETTINGS
(FOR ANTENNA TUNING AND LOADING)**

30 Ft. Antenna <i>Airplane and Antenna</i>				32.5 Ft. Antenna <i>Airplane and Antenna</i>			
<i>Transmitter with Three Sections of Shunt Capacitor</i>				<i>Transmitter with Two Sections of Shunt Capacitor</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2100	1	...	0	2100	1-2	...	0
2500	2-3	...	30	2500	3-4	...	10
3000	4-5	...	48	3000	4-5	...	44
3500	5-6	...	64	3500	5-6	...	70
4000	6	...	80	4000	6-7	...	90
5000	6-7	...	121	5000	7	...	124
6000	7	54	138	6000	7	55	144
7000	7	71	152	7000	7	70	173
8000	7	81	186	7790	7	90	200
8350	7	100	200	8000	9	64	60
8500	10	50	88	9000	9	69	112
9000	10	52	138	10000	9	74	169
10000	10	55	165	11000	9	81	179
11000	10	66	200	12000	9	90	179
12000	10	76	200	12500	9	100	180
13000	10	85	200	13000	10	86	200
13500	10	89	200	14000	10	95	200
14000	10	93	200	14100	10	100	200
14500	11	89	200	15000	11	94	203
15000	11	93	200	15300	11	100	200
15500	13	41	200	16000	13	60	200
16000	13	58	200	17000	13	86	164
17000	13	76	200	18000	13	100	185
18000	13	91	200				

This Table for Use With Shunt Capacitor

45 Ft. Antenna <i>Airplane and Antenna</i>			
<i>Transmitter with One Section of Shunt Capacitor</i>			
KC	C	D	E
2050	1-2	...	0
2500	3-4	...	33
3000	4-5	...	70
3500	5-6	...	111
4000	6	...	132
5000	7	43	180
5500	7	54	180
5900	7	80	200
6000	9	30	42
7000	9	42	138
8000	9	55	158
9000	9	67	185
10000	9	74	170
11000	9	83	173
12000	9	100	150
12200	9	100	173
13000	11	80	200
14000	11	91	158
14400	11	100	110
15000	12	82	75
16000	12	85	143
17000	12	89	174
18000	12	82	200

This Table for Use With Shunt Capacitor

35 Ft. Antenna <i>Airplane and Antenna</i>				40 Ft. Antenna <i>Airplane and Antenna</i>			
<i>Transmitter with Two Sections of Shunt Capacitor</i>				<i>Transmitter with Two Sections of Shunt Capacitor</i>			
KC	C	D	E	KC	C	D	E
2150	1	...	0	2100	1-2	...	0
2500	2-3	...	22	2500	3-4	...	25
3000	4-5	...	60	3000	4-5	...	66
3500	5-6	...	85	3500	5-6	...	100
4000	6-7	...	110	4000	6-7	...	120
5000	7	32	128	5000	7	38	144
6000	7	56	156	6000	7	60	179
7000	7	75	184	6500	7	71	200
7435	7	95	200	7000	9	47	94
7500	9	58	49	8000	9	56	148
8000	9	60	112	9000	9	66	162
9000	9	67	142	10000	9	72	174
10000	9	72	160	11000	9	80	177
11000	9	80	176	12000	9	91	178
12000	9	88	178	12600	9	100	179
13000	9	100	181	13000	10	85	200
14000	10	90	200	14000	10	100	180
14600	10	100	200	14190	10	100	192
15000	13	0	178	14500	12	75	200
16000	13	70	156	15000	12	80	200
17000	13	90	130	16000	12	88	150
17700	13	100	146	17000	12	94	108
				18000	12	100	157

This Table for Use With Shunt Capacitor

**200 Foot Trailing Antenna
Any Type of Airplane**

KC	Antenna Loading Unit	
	F	Q
200	3	3
250	4	2
300	5	1
400	5	2
500	5	3
600	5	3

There are no approximate settings for use with trailing antenna in high frequency range.

SECTION VII PARTS CATALOG

Introduction

Table of Parts

The parts listed in this table do not constitute a complete electrical and mechanical breakdown of the equipment. The table lists all electrical parts together with such operative mechanical parts as are subject to loss or failure, with the exception of structural and minor parts such as standard bolts, screws, nuts, and the like. In some instances, individual detail parts of a sub-assembly may not be listed as separate items, since replacement of such items is impractical.

Ordering of Spare Parts

Each Service using this list has established certain depots and service groups for the storage and issue of spare parts to its organizations requiring them. The regulations of each Service should be studied to determine the method and source for requisitioning spare parts. The information in this list, as to manufacturer's or contractor's name, type, model, or drawing number, is not to be interpreted as authorization to field agencies to attempt to purchase identical or comparable spare parts directly from the manufacturer or a wholesale or retail store except under emergency conditions as covered by existing regulations of the Service concerned.

U. S. Army Personnel: This table is for information *only* and is not to be used as a basis for requisitioning parts. Authorities for obtaining maintenance items are as follows: 1. For using organizations: applicable Service publications of the 00-30 series of AF Technical Orders. 2. For higher maintenance and supply echelons: applicable Service publications of the 16-55 series of AF Technical Orders.



RMA COLOR CODES

CAPACITORS (MMFD)

COLOR	NUMERAL	VOLTS	MULTIPLIER	TOLERANCE
BLACK	0		1	
BROWN	1	100	10	1%
RED	2	200	100	2%
ORANGE	3	300	1,000	3%
YELLOW	4	400	10,000	4%
GREEN	5	500	100,000	5%
BLUE	6	600	1,000,000	6%
VIOLET	7	700	10,000,000	7%
GRAY	8	800	100,000,000	8%
WHITE	9	900	1,000,000,000	9%
GOLD		1000	0.1	5%
SILVER		2000	0.01	10%
NO COLOR		500		20%

RESISTORS (OHMS)

COLOR	A 1st DIGIT	B 2nd DIGIT	C MULTIPLIER
SILVER			0.01
GOLD			0.1
BLACK		0	1.0
BROWN	1	1	10
RED	2	2	100
ORANGE	3	3	1,000
YELLOW	4	4	10,000
GREEN	5	5	100,000
BLUE	6	6	1,000,000
PURPLE	7	7	10,000,000
GRAY	8	8	100,000,000
WHITE	9	9	

D — TOLERANCE CODE:
 GOLD = 5% SILVER = 10% NO COLOR = 20%

OLD COLOR ARRANGEMENT

NEW COLOR ARRANGEMENT

BODY COLOR (NEW COLOR ARRANGEMENT ONLY) INDICATES TYPE OF RESISTOR, AS FOLLOWS:—
 BLACK — COMPOSITION, NON-INSULATED
 TAN, OLIVE OR WHITE — COMPOSITION, INSULATED
 DARK BROWN — WIRE-WOUND, INSULATED

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF TABLE OF PARTS.

Each major unit is assigned a set of symbol numbers (101 to 199, 201 to 299), etc., so that on all drawings, or photographs and in all references in the text of the components of a major unit, the unit to which the component belongs will be instantly recognized because it belongs to a particular symbol number group. The symbol numbers assigned to the major units are as follows:

101 to 199 TRANSMITTER.

Transmitter as here designated as LESS C.F.I. unit, L.F.O. unit and Audio Amplifier.

- 201 to 299 Audio Amplifier.
- 601 to 699 Pilot's Control Unit.
- 1101 to 1199 Antenna Capacitor Unit.
- 2201 to 2299 C.F.I. Unit.
- 2501 to 2599 Antenna Loading Coil.
- 2601 to 2699 L.F.O. Unit.
- 2701 to 2799 Dynamotor Unit.

Each symbol number is prefixed by a letter to indicate the general classification of the part. A few of these classifications are as follows:

- C—Capacitors
- E—Miscellaneous electrical parts
- H—Hardware
- K—Relays
- L—Inductors
- R—Resistors
- T—Transformers

AS AN EXAMPLE—CM-201 is a capacitor used in the audio amplifier.

The last column contains the prime contractor's part number. The first listed number is that of Stewart-Warner Corporation and the following number that of General Electric Company.

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS FOR WIRE GAGES

No. of Wire Gage	AWG (American)	SWG (British)	No. of Wire Gage	AWG (American)	SWG (British)
000000		.464	18	.040303	.048
00000		.432	19	.03589	.040
0000	.460	.400	20	.031961	.036
000	.40964	.372	21	.028462	.032
00	.3648	.348	22	.025347	.028
0	.32486	.324	23	.022571	.024
1	.2893	.300	24	.0201	.022
2	.25763	.276	25	.0179	.020
3	.22942	.252	26	.01594	.018
4	.20431	.232	27	.014195	.0164
5	.18194	.212	28	.012641	.0149
6	.16202	.192	29	.011257	.0136
7	.14428	.176	30	.010025	.0124
8	.12849	.160	31	.008928	.0116
9	.11443	.144	32	.00795	.0108
10	.10189	.128	33	.00708	.0100
11	.090742	.116	34	.006304	.0092
12	.080808	.104	35	.005614	.0084
13	.071961	.092	36	.005	.0076
14	.064084	.080	37	.004453	.0068
15	.057068	.072	38	.003965	.0060
16	.05082	.064	39	.003531	.0052
17	.045257	.056	40	.003144	.0048

TABLE OF PARTS

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A		MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13			
Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
B-101	3N3100A05-9	MOTOR: D.C.; 28 volt; 1/20 H.P. complete with brushes, Autotune drive brush caps and filter capacitors, reversible.		Fractional Mtrs. F-803 Emerson Elec. D26BY-166-0212 Ohio Elec. Mfg. C-4732	Stewart-Warner 564666
C-101	2C6900-47A/11	CAPACITOR: Supplied as an assembly with C-102, C-103, C-104; ceramic; 185 microfarads $\pm 1\%$; 1000 volts D.C. test; 5/8" x 0.863" dia.; axial mounting hole tapped for No. 6-32 machine screw; two-solder lug terminals; terminal with min. capacity to mounting face marked by a red dot	1000-1200 Kc. band tank capacitor	Centralab 843-003	Stewart-Warner 564605
C-102	2C6900-47A/11	CAPACITOR: Supplied as an assembly with C-101, C-103, C-104; ceramic; 280 microfarads; in network with C-103 and C-104 total capacity 413 microfarads $\pm 1\%$.	1000-1200 Kc. band and 1200-1510 Kc. band tank capacitor	Centralab 843-003	Stewart-Warner 564605
C-103	2C6900-47A/11	CAPACITOR: Supplied as an assembly with C-101, C-102, C-104; ceramic; 200 microfarads; in network with C-102 and C-104 total capacity 413 microfarads $\pm 1\%$.	Same as C-102	Centralab 843-003	Stewart-Warner 564605
C-104	2C6900-47A/11	CAPACITOR: Supplied as an assembly with C-101, C-102, C-103; ceramic; 400 microfarads; in network with C-102 and C-103 total capacity 413 microfarads $\pm 1\%$.	Same as C-102	Centralab 843-003	Stewart-Warner 564605
C-105	3DA5-74.2	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 5000 microfarads $\pm 5\%$; 1200 volts DCW; 1-5/8" x 1-1/8" x 23/64"; two mounting lug terminals each with a 0.144" dia., 1.312" between mtg/c; two solder terminals each with a 0.180" dia. hole.	V-101 cathode by-pass capacitor	Sprague Elec. M 1690, M 1689 Sangamo Elec. HLW-2250-5 Cornell-Dubilier 4LS1	Stewart-Warner 564608
C-106	3DA6-39.1	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 6000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; 1-5/8" x 1-1/8" x 23/64"; two mounting holes 0.144" dia. 1.312" between mtg/c; two solder terminals each with a 0.180" dia. hole.	V-101 filament by-pass capacitor	Sangamo Elec. HLS-1260-B20 Sprague Elec. M-1692 Cornell-Dubilier 4LS-12060	Stewart-Warner 564606
C-107	3DA2-34.3	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 2000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 1200 volts DCW; 1-5/8" x 1-1/8" x 23/64"; two mounting holes 0.144" dia., 1.312" between mtg/c; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.180" dia. hole.	V-101 screen grid by-pass capacitor	JAN Type CM458202M	
C-108	3D9500-32	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 500 microfarads $\pm 10\%$; 750 volts DCW; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.147" dia. hole, 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two 0.200" x 0.144" mounting holes, 23/32" between mtg/c.	V-102 grid coupling capacitor	Sangamo Elec. BEV-15350-B10	Stewart-Warner 564525

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Div. or Spec. No.
C-109	3DA2-110.2	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 2000 micromicrofarads $\pm 20\%$; 750 volts DCW; overall dimensions of case 2-1/4" x 1" x 3/8"; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.147" dia. hole, 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two 0.200" x 0.144" mounting holes, 23/32" between mtg/c.	V-102 cathode by-pass capacitor	Sangamo Elec. BEW-15220-B20	Stewart-Warner 564522
C-110	3DA2-110.2	CAPACITOR: Same as C-109.	V-102 screen grid by-pass capacitor		
C-111	3D9460V	CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Six variable, ceramic capacitors; A-400-460, B-240-300, C-125-185, D-60-110, E-35-85, F-10-30, micromicrofarads; all mounted on a No. 6-32 threaded rod.	V-102 plate padding capacitor	Centralab 826-006	Stewart-Warner 564635
C-112	3D9250-67	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 250 micromicrofarads $\pm 10\%$; 750 volts DCW; case dimensions overall 2-1/4" x 1" x 3/8"; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.147" dia. hole, 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two 0.200" x 0.144" mounting holes.	V-103 grid coupling capacitor	Sangamo Elec. BEW-15325-B10	Stewart-Warner 564524
C-113	3DA2-110.2	CAPACITOR: Same as C-109.	V-103 cathode by-pass capacitor		
C-114	3DA2-110.2	CAPACITOR: Same as C-109.	V-103 screen grid by-pass capacitor		
C-115	3D9460V	CAPACITOR: Same as C-111.	V-103 plate padding capacitors		
C-116	3D9500-32	CAPACITOR: Same as C-108.	V-104 grid coupling capacitor		
C-117	3DA6-39.1	CAPACITOR: Same as C-106.	V-104 filament by-pass capacitor		
C-118	3DA2-9.2	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 2000 micromicrofarads $\pm 20\%$; 3500 volts DCW; test voltage 7500 volts D.C., case dimensions 1-25/32" x 1-11/32" x 3/4"; two No. 6-32 tapped holes through body, 1-1/4" between mtg/c, for terminals and mounting.	V-104 plate coupling capacitor	Sangamo Elec. A2L-7220-B20 Solar Mfg. Co. XMBW3.5-22-20 Cornell-Dubilier 9SL-72020	Stewart-Warner 564626
C-119	3DA2-34.3	CAPACITOR: Same as C-107.	V-104 screen filter capacitor		
C-120-A	3DA2-120.2	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 2000 micromicrofarads $\pm 20\%$; 2500 volts DCW; test voltage 5000 volts D.C.; molded case; dimensions 1-5/8" x 1-1/8" x 29/64"; two 0.144" dia. mounting holes through case 1.312" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	V-104 plate supply filter	AWS Type CM50B202M	
C-120-B	3DA2-120.2	CAPACITOR: Same as C-120-A.	V-104 plate supply filter		

C-121-A	3DA100-116.4	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 3 section also consisting of C-121-B and C-121-C; each section 100,000 micromicrofarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; metal case acting as a common ground 1-13/16" x 1" x 3/4"; oil filled; two mounting feet each with a 3/16" dia. hole 2-1/8" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals. CAPACITOR: See C-121-A. CAPACITOR: See C-121-A. CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Consisting of two capacitors C-122-A and C-122-B; total capacity 100 micromicrofarads. CAPACITOR: Silver ceramic; 50 micromicrofarads $\pm 10\%$; 3/4" x 49/64" dia.; tapped No. 6-32 axial terminal hole at each end. CAPACITOR: Same as C-122-A.	Keying filter	Micamold 306-231 Sprague P-2947 Solar Mfg. Co. 3XDMRTW6-1-20	Stewart-Warner 564402
C-121-B		CAPACITOR: See C-121-A.	Keying filter		
C-121-C		CAPACITOR: See C-121-A.	Keying filter		
C-122		CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Consisting of two capacitors C-122-A and C-122-B; total capacity 100 micromicrofarads.			
C-122-A	3D9050-100	CAPACITOR: Silver ceramic; 50 micromicrofarads $\pm 10\%$; 3/4" x 49/64" dia.; tapped No. 6-32 axial terminal hole at each end.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor	Centralab 850-003	Stewart-Warner 564187
C-122-B	3D9050-100	CAPACITOR: Same as C-122-A.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor		
C-124		CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Consisting of three identical capacitors C-124-A, C-124-B, C-124-C; total capacity 201 micromicrofarads.			
C-124-A	3D9067	CAPACITOR: Silver ceramic; 67 micromicrofarads $\pm 5\%$; 3/4" x 49/64" dia.; tapped axial terminal hole at each end.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor	Centralab 850-003	Stewart-Warner 564186
C-124-B	3D9067	CAPACITOR: Same as C-124-A.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor		
C-124-C	3D9067	CAPACITOR: Same as C-124-A.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor		
C-125		CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Variable; consisting of rotor (C-125-A) separate from stator (C-125-B).	V-104 plate tuning capacitor		
C-125-A	2C6900-47A/13	CAPACITOR, ROTOR: Complete with counterweight, cam, ball bearing, bearing retainer plug and nut, splined coupler, end shaft and contact ring.	Part of C-125 antenna network capacitor	General Inst. 314-R Hammond A-410-19-0	Stewart-Warner 564230
C-125-B	2C6900-47A/12	CAPACITOR, STATOR: Complete with E-129 insulators.		General Inst. 314-S Hammond Inst. Co. A-410-20-0	Stewart-Warner 564645
C-126	3DB2-37	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 2 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; test voltage 1200 volts D.C.; oil filled; metal case 2-3/4" x 1-13/16" x 1-1/16"; two solder lug terminals.	450 volt supply filter	Micamold 324 Sprague P-2948 Solar Mfg. Co. KLMRAW/6-2-20 General Elec. Cat. No. 25F764	Stewart-Warner 564401
C-127	3DA6-21.1	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 6000 micromicrofarads $\pm 20\%$; 750 volts DCW; test voltage 1500 volts D.C.; molded case; dimensions 1-13/64" x 1" x 3/8"; two terminal lugs each with a 0.147" dia. hole; two 0.200" x 0.144" mounting slots 23/32" between mtg/c.	V-103 plate supply filter	Sprague Elec. BEW-15250 Sangamo Elec. BEW-15260-B20	Stewart-Warner 564523
C-128	3DA2-9.2	CAPACITOR: Same as C-118.	V-104 plate supply filter		
C-129	3D9050-100	CAPACITOR: Same as C-122-A.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor		
C-130	3D9025-53	CAPACITOR: Silver ceramic; 25 micromicrofarads $\pm 10\%$; 3/4" x 49/64" dia.; tapped No. 6-32 terminal hole at each end.	V-104 plate tank padding capacitor	Centralab 850-001	Stewart-Warner 564185

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
C-131	3D9800-15	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 800 microfarads $\pm 5\%$; 750 volts DCW; test voltage 1500 volts D.C.; molded case; dimensions 1-13/64" x 1" x 3/8"; two lug terminals each with 0.147" dia. hole, 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two 0.200" x 0.144" mounting slots 23/32" between mtg/c.	V-102 plate supply filter	Sangamo Elec. BEW-15380-B.5 Cornell-Dubilier 140-LS	Stewart-Warner 564614
C-132	#	CAPACITOR: 4000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 300 volts DCW; used only on Emerson motor D26BV-166-0212; mica; molded bakelite case.	Autotune motor spark suppressor capacitor	Emerson Elec. 96580-A	
C-133	#	CAPACITOR: Same as C-132.	Autotune motor spark suppressor capacitor		
C-134	3D9028V-3	CAPACITOR: Variable; air dielectric; 28-4.5 microfarads; 1-23/32" x 1-7/32" x 15/16"; two tapped No. 4-40 mounting holes, 21/32" between mtg/c.	V-101 grid tank padding capacitor	Oak Mfg. 944-AT F. W. Sickles Hammerlund Mfg. Co. APC-25 "C"	Stewart-Warner 564516
C-135	3D9028V-3	CAPACITOR: Same as C-134.	V-101 grid tank padding capacitor		
C-136	3D9013V-2	CAPACITOR: Variable; ceramic; 3-13 microfarads; 27/32" x 41/64" x 5/16"; two 0.120" mounting holes, 0.437" between mtg/c.	V-103 grid trimming capacitor	Centralab 822-009	Stewart-Warner 565634
C-137	3K3015221	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 1500 microfarads $\pm 10\%$; 500 volts DCW; test voltage 1000 volts D.C.; molded case; max. dimensions 53/64" x 53/64" x 9/32"; wire leads 1-3/8" long.	V-104 plate tank filter capacitor	AWS Type CM30B152K	
C-138	3DA100-375	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 100,000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; test voltage 1200 volts D.C.; metal case; liquid impregnated; hermetically sealed; single No. 6-32 tapped hole mounting; one solder lug terminal.	V-103 screen grid supply filter capacitor	P. R. Mallory Co. B-205985 J. E. Fast Co. A8066-DU	Stewart-Warner 564755
C-139	#	CAPACITOR: 3 500 microfarads; 500 volts DCW; used only on Ohio motors.	Autotune motor, brush filter capacitor	Cornell-Dubilier 1WS.0035	
C-140	#	CAPACITOR: Same as C-139.	Autotune motor, brush filter, capacitor		
C-141	#	CAPACITOR: Mica; molded; 2000 microfarads; 500 volts DCW; used only on Fractional motors.	Autotune motor, brush filter, capacitor	Fractional Mtrs. CD801	
C-142	#	CAPACITOR: Same as C-141.			
C-145	3D415	CAPACITOR: CA-415; fixed; 2 section; 2 microfarads each section; $\pm 10\%$; 100 vdcw; 3-3/8" x 1-3/4" x 1".	Autotune motor filter		71-515 SC-D-3403
C-146	3DA10-27	CAPACITOR: fixed; 10,000 microfarads; $\pm 10\%$; 300 vdcw.	Autotune motor filter	CM35B103K	JAN-C-5
C-147	3DA10-27	CAPACITOR: Same as C-146.			

C-148	3DA-100-84.3	CAPACITOR: fixed; paper; 100,000 micromicrofarads; $\pm 20\%$; 600 vdcw.	Autotune motor filter.	CP25AIEF104M	JAN-C-25
C-149	3DA-100-84.3	CAPACITOR: Same as C-148.	Brush for Emerson autotune motor	Emerson Elec. 94718-A Stackpole MP-1355	Stewart-Warner 564667
E-101-A	3H525S	BRUSH: Two required; used only on Emerson motors.	Brush for Ohio autotune motor	Ohio Motor Co. D-5659	Stewart-Warner 565547
E-101-B	3H525-17	BRUSH: Four required; used only on Ohio motors.	Brush for Fractional autotune motor	Fractional Mtr. FF811	Stewart-Warner 565548
E-101-C	3H525-18	BRUSH: Two required; used only on Fractional motors.	Transmitter pilot light	Drake Mfg. Co. No. 80 Dial Lite Co. DVT-90SAD RED	Stewart-Warner 564021
E-102	2ZK5991-7	RECEPTACLE, PILOT LIGHT: Complete with ruby jewel and miniature bayonet socket; 3/8" I.D., 2-1/4" x 15/16" dia.; two solder lug terminals.	Feed-through insulator used in multiplier unit. Also RE-CEIVER terminal	Centralab X-86 Gen. Ceramic D-350 Amer. Lava S-1173-A	Stewart-Warner 564488
E-103-A	3G1350-24	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; female; 3/8" h.; 1/2" dia. at top; 5/8" dia. at bottom; used with E-103-B.	Feed-through insulator used in multiplier unit. Also RE-CEIVER terminal	Gen. Ceramic D-2623 Centralab X-600	Stewart-Warner 564487
E-103-B	3G100-40.2	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; male; 5/8" x 5/8" dia.; keyed; used with E-103-A.	Insulator for mounting	Centralab X-109 Gen. Ceramic D-328 Amer. Lava S-8556	Stewart-Warner 564403
E-104	3G1000-6.1	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; conical 3/4" h.; 3/8" dia. top; 1/2" dia. bottom; tapped No. 6-32 axial mounting hole at each end.	K-105 relay lead supports	Centralab X-91K Amer. Lava E-1000 tap No. 6-32	Stewart-Warner 564485
E-105	3G1250-16.5	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; cylindrical 1" x 1/2" dia.; tapped No. 6-32 axial mounting hole at each end.	Used with E-106-B on LOAD COIL terminal	Centralab X-88 Gen. Ceramic D-431 Amer. Lava S-1174-A	Stewart-Warner 564882
E-106-A	3G1000-4.1	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; female; 1/2" h.; top dia. 3/4"; bottom dia. 7/8".	Used with E-106-A on LOAD COIL	Centralab X-601 Gen. Ceramic D-2622 Amer. Lava S-13193	Stewart-Warner 564331
E-106-B	3G100-56.1	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; male; keyed; 7/8" x 7/8" max. dia.	VARIOMETER terminals, C-111 and C-115 mounting	Centralab X-414 Oak 27429-H1C Gen. Ceramic D-2399	Stewart-Warner 564784
E-107	3G12503.13	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; bushing; 5/8" dia. x 3/16" thk.; I.D. 0.145".	Feed-through insulator in multiplier unit	Centralab X-87 Gen. Ceramic D-349 Amer. Lava S-1173-B	Stewart-Warner 564486
E-109-B	3G1250-10.11	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; male; 5/8" x 5/8" dia. max.			

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A		MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A ART-13			
Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E-110	3G1000-30	FEED-THROUGH: Ceramic; approx. 3-3/4" x 3-3/16" x 21/32"; bowl shape; two 0.173" dia. binding post holes at center; three 0.130" dia. mounting holes.	Antenna insulator for J-109 binding posts	Centralab X-567 Gen. Ceramic D-2662	Stewart-Warner 564879
E-111	2Z6050-6	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with plate clip.	837 plate lead		Stewart-Warner 564566
E-112	2Z6050-7	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with plate clip.	Plate leads to 1625 tubes		Stewart-Warner 564565
E-113	2Z6050-4	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with plate clip and bracket; 4-3/16" long.	811 plate lead		Stewart-Warner 564730
E-114	2Z6050-5	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with clip and bracket; 2-3/16" long.	811 plate lead		Stewart-Warner 564726
E-115	2Z6050-8	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with plate clip and solder lug.	Flexible lead from L-108 to 813 tube plate.	Hunter Pres. St1.	Stewart-Warner 564623
E-116	2Z6050-9	LEAD ASSEMBLY: Flexible; complete with terminals.	Flexible lead to 811 tube	Hunter Pres. St1.	Stewart-Warner 564735
E-117	2Z3766-9	AUTOTUNE HEAD: Multiturn unit; complete with knobs, revolution counter and locking device.	Control "B"	Sheaffer Pen 96K-1 Collins Radio 96K-1 Gen. Instrument W320-5	Stewart-Warner 564080
E-118	2Z3766-8	AUTOTUNE HEAD: Singleturn unit; complete with knob and locking device.	Control "A"	Sheaffer Pen 96J-4 Collins Radio 96J-4 Gen. Instrument W320-4	Stewart-Warner 564080
E-119	2Z3766-7	AUTOTUNE HEAD: Singleturn unit; complete with knob and locking device.	Control "D"	Gen. Instrument W320-1 Collins Radio 96J-1 Sheaffer Pen 96J-1	Stewart-Warner 564070
E-120	2Z3766-11	AUTOTUNE HEAD: Singleturn unit; complete with knob and locking device.	Control "C"	Collins Radio 96J-2 Sheaffer Pen 96J-2 Gen. Instrument W320-2	Stewart-Warner 564060

E-121	2Z3766-10	AUTOTUNE HEAD: Singleturn unit; complete with knob and locking device.	Control "E"	Collins Radio 96J-3 Sheaffer Pen 96J-3 Gen. Instrument	Stewart-Warner 564050
E-122	2Z2636-83	CLAMP, TUBE: Stainless steel; two 17/64" x 11/64" mounting slots; 1-25/32" between mtg/c.	For X-101, X-102, X-103, X-105 and X-106	Crown Cork Spec. NGA-1208B	Stewart-Warner 564434
E-123	6Z4875-5	GROMMET: Rubber; O.D. 2"; I.D. 1-7/32"; to fit 1-1/2" dia. hole.		Lavelle Rubber 11-427	Stewart-Warner 564307
E-124	6Z4914	GROMMET: Rubber; O.D. 11/32"; I.D. 1/8"; to fit 1/4" dia. hole.		Atlantic India Rubber Co. 54-9	Stewart-Warner 564073
E-125	6Z4876-3	GROMMET: Rubber; O.D. 9/16"; I.D. 9/32"; to fit 3/8" dia. hole.		Canfield Rubber 1975	Stewart-Warner 564418
E-126	2Z5843-12	KNOB: Complete with H-2601 set screw; black bakelite; over all dimensions 1-1/8" x 3/4" x 11/16"; same as E-2605.	Various switch knobs	Chicago Die Mld.	Stewart-Warner 564753
E-127	#	CONTACT ARM ASSEMBLY: Complete with spring, collar and pin.	Part of switch S-113-A		Stewart-Warner 564115
E-128	2Z9404-152	BOARD, TERMINAL: Bakelite; 1-13/16" x 3/8" x 1/8"; four connecting terminals.	H.F.O. terminal board	H. B. Jones 4-1-W1	Stewart-Warner 564356
E-129	#	INSULATOR: Fused quartz or pyrex glass; 0.625" dia. 0.751" at Saturn ring; 4 used.	C-125 stator insulator	Hartford Steel Ball Company	Stewart-Warner 564313
E-130	2Z3262-6	IRON CORE: 1-1/2" x 0.312"; No. 6-32 brass mounting stud 1" long.	Tuning slug for L-105	Ferrocort Inc. S-614-70BR Stackpole C-9263	Stewart-Warner 564398
E-131	2Z3262-6	IRON CORE: Same as E-130.	Tuning slug for L-106		
E-132	#	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: For Emerson motor.	Brush holder cap	Emerson Elec. Co. 96254-A	
E-133	#	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: For Ohio motor.	Brush holder cap	Ohio Elec. Co. D3689	
E-134	#	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: For Fractional motor.	Brush holder cap	Fractional Mtr. FF825	
E-135	#	ROTOR ASSEMBLY: Steel shaft with 11 bakelite cams.	Part of switch S-113		Stewart-Warner 564125
E-136	#	FRONT PLATE: Mycalex or equivalent; 4.160" x 3-1/8" x 1/8".	Part of switch S-113		Stewart-Warner 564171
E-137	#	CONTACT ASSEMBLY: Consisting of five rocker arm contacts and mycalex mounting board.	Part of switch S-113		Stewart-Warner 564162
E-138	#	CONTACT ASSEMBLY: Consisting of six leaf contact arms and mounting board.	Part of switch S-113		Stewart-Warner 564108
E-139	2Z3724-30	DIAL: Knob.	Control "A"	Sheaffer Pen Co. 1069B-2	Stewart-Warner 565678
E-140	2Z3720-4	DIAL: Knob.	Control "B"	Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5524	Stewart-Warner 565680
E-141	2Z3724-31	DIAL: Knob.	Control "C"	Sheaffer Pen Co. 1072B-2	Stewart-Warner 565674
E-142	2Z3718-53	DIAL: Knob.	Control "D"	Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5586	Stewart-Warner 565676

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A ART-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E-143	2Z3766-1	DIAL: Knob.	Control "E"	Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5796	Stewart-Warner 565672
E-144	#	DIAL: Revolution counter.	For Control "B"	Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5527	
E-145	#	KNOB.	For CORRECTOR on control "B"	Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5531	
E-146	#	DISC, LOCKING ASSEMBLY.		Sheaffer Pen Co. X-5620	
H-101	6R55231	WRENCH, BRISTO: Multiple spline; 6 flutes; for No. 8 Bristo set screw.	Socket screw, wrench	Supplies Inc.	Stewart-Warner 564259
H-102	6RK55230-10	WRENCH, BRISTO: Multiple spline; 6 flutes for No. 10 Bristo set screw.	Socket screw, wrench	Supplies Inc.	Stewart-Warner 564260
H-103	6RK55232	WRENCH, BRISTO: Multiple spline; 6 flutes; for No. 4 Bristo set screw.	Socket screw, wrench	Supplies Inc. Bristol Mfg. Co.	Stewart-Warner 564257
H-104	6R55230	WRENCH, BRISTO: Multiple spline; 6 flutes; for No. 6 Bristo set screw.	Socket screw, wrench	Supplies Inc.	Stewart-Warner 564258
H-105	6R18338-1	SCREW DRIVER, PHILLIPS: L shape; No. 1 Phillips head on each end; 3-1/4" x 1".	Phillips screw driver	Apex Mach. No. 721 Spec. Rosenberg Bros. No. 1 Offset	Stewart-Warner 564261
H-106	6R18338	SCREW DRIVER, PHILLIPS: L shape; No. 2 Phillips head on each end; 4" x 1-5/16".	Phillips screw driver	Apex Mach. No. 722 Spec. Rosenberg Bros. No. 2 Offset	Stewart-Warner 564262
H-107	2C6900-47/C9	CRANK: 1-7/16" x 1-3/8" x 1/2"; steel.	For checking and adjusting Autotune mechanism		Stewart-Warner 565090
H-108	6R57512	WRENCH: Approx. 2-3/4" x 1/2" x 0.075"; bent at 30° angle, steel.	C-125 adjusting wrench	Gen. Eng. & Mfg. Job No. 2729	Stewart-Warner 564274
H-109	6R57511	WRENCH: Approx. 3-1/8" x 0.828" x 0.060"; bent at 20° angle; steel.	C-125 rotor adjusting wrench		Stewart-Warner 564287
H-110		SHOCK MOUNT: Left; complete with knob assembly and latch.	Used on transmitter		Stewart-Warner 564920
H-111		SHOCK MOUNT: Right; complete with knob assembly and latch.	Used on transmitter		Stewart-Warner 564910
I-101	2Z5938	LAMP: Bayonet base 3/8" dia.; clear glass; overall dimensions 1-1/8" x 7/16" dia.	Indicating lamp	General Elec. 3-1/4 Cat. No. 313	Stewart-Warner 564022

J-101	2Z5534A	JACK: Phone; midjet size; single circuit; to fit plug with 1/4" barrel; two solder lug terminals.	Jack for throttle switch plug	Natl. Fab. Prod. JK-34-A Mallory B-116849	Stewart-Warner 564692
J-102	2Z5533A	JACK: Phone; midjet; three circuit; to fit plug with 3/16" barrel; overall dimensions 1-3/16" x 29/32" dia.; 3 solder lug terminals.	Jack for microphone plug	Natl. Fab. Prod. JK-33A Mallory SC1A	Stewart-Warner 564023
J-103	2Z5534A	JACK: Same as J-101.	Jack for key plug		
J-104	2Z5534A	JACK: Same as J-101.	Jack for Side Tone No. 1 plug.		
J-105	2Z5534A	JACK: Same as J-101.	Jack for Side Tone No. 2 plug		
J-106	2Z8697.4	CONNECTOR: Female; 27 pin; wall mounting type by four 0.169" dia. holes; all contacts rated 10 amperes; overall dimensions 1-5/16" x 1-5/16" x 1-5/64" thk.	Connector to pilot's control box cable	Cannon Elec. Dev. RNK-27-31SL-3, 4	Stewart-Warner 564764
J-107	2Z8673.46	CONNECTOR: Female; 3 pin; wall mounting type by four 0.144" dia. holes; two contacts rated 10 amperes; overall dimensions 1-5/16" x 1-5/16" x 1-9/64" thk.	28 volt supply connector to loading coil.	Cannon Elec. Dev. RWB-C3-31SL-3, 4	Stewart-Warner 564763
J-108	2Z7120.13	CONNECTOR: Male; 10 pin; wall mounting type by four 0.144" dia. holes; two contacts rated 15 amperes; 8 contacts rated 10 amperes; screw-on lock; overall dimensions 1-7/8" x 1-7/8" x 29/32" thk.	Connector to power unit cable	Cannon Elec. Dev. FK-10-32S-3, 5	Stewart-Warner 564762
J-109	3Z741-13.1	POST, BINDING: Push type; accommodates a 0.110" dia. wire; overall dimensions 1-13/32" x 1/2" dia.; black bakelite cap; supplied with keying pin.	Binding post marked "ANTI"	H. H. Eby Co. 7247	Stewart-Warner 564296
J-110		POST, BINDING: Push type; accommodates a 0.110" dia. wire; 2-1/16" x 1/2" dia.; black bakelite cap; keyed.	Binding post marked "RECEIVER"	H. H. Eby Co. 7310	Stewart-Warner 564297
J-111	2Z8639-15	CONNECTOR: Female; 8 terminal; terminal numbers on both sides of connector; molded case; dimensions 1-1/4" x 1-1/16" x 1/2"; two mounting feet with a 0.146" hole 1" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Connector for C.F.I. unit	H. B. Jones S-308-AB A. W. Franklin 40A7	Stewart-Warner 564806
J-112	2Z7403-3	CONNECTOR: Female; 12 terminal; terminal numbers on both sides of connector; molded case; dimensions 1-1/4" x 1-5/16" x 1/2"; two mounting feet each with a 0.146" dia. hole, 1-1/4" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Connector for audio amplifier unit	H. B. Jones S-312-AB-W1 A. W. Franklin 40A4	Stewart-Warner 564677
J-113	3Z737-32	POST, BINDING: Push type; accommodates a 0.110" dia. wire; black bakelite cap; 13/16" x 1/2" dia.; keying pin.	Binding post marked "GROUND"	H. H. Eby Co. 62KD Soreng-Mangold 10,000 series	Stewart-Warner 564228
J-114	2Z8639-16	CONNECTOR: Female; 6 terminals; terminal numbers on both sides of connector; molded case 1" x 1-1/16" x 9/16"; two mounting feet each with a 0.146" dia. hole, 1" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Connector to L.F.O. unit	H. B. Jones S-306-AB-W1 A. W. Franklin S-306 AB	Stewart-Warner 564678
J-115	2Z3032-6	CONNECTOR: Male; octal; 12 pins; pins numbered; molded body; overall dimensions 1-1/32" x 1-3/32" dia.	Male connector to multiplier unit	Amer. Phenolic 70-12	Stewart-Warner 564804
J-116	2Z8685	CONNECTOR: Female; 15 terminals; terminal numbers on both sides of connector; molded case 1-5/8" x 1" x 1/2"; two mounting feet each with a 0.146" dia. hole 1-3/8" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Connector to keying relay K-102	H. B. Jones S-315-AB A. W. Franklin 40A6	Stewart-Warner 564805
J-117	3Z741-13	POST, BINDING: Push type; accommodates a 0.110" dia. wire; 2-3/8" x 1/2" dia.; black bakelite cap; keyed.	Binding post marked "LOAD COIL"	H. H. Eby Co. 7311	Stewart-Warner 564295

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A ART-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
J-118	3Z741-13.1	POST. BINDING: Same as J-109.	Binding post marked "COND"		
K-101	2Z7592-41	RELAY: 3 pole double throw; contacts rated 15 amperes, 28 volts; continuous non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 130 ohms min.; overall dimensions 2-11/32" x 1-3/4" x 1-11/16"; base has four 0.152" dia. mounting holes, 1.375" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Motor reversing relay	Leach Relay Co. 2069 Graybar Elec. Guardian Elec. G-36458 G.M. Laboratories 12957	Stewart-Warner 564532
K-102	2Z7595-7	RELAY: Three S.P.S.T., contacts normally open; one S.P.S.T., contacts normally closed; two S.P.D.T., and one S.P.D.T. vacuum switch; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 2 coils each 27 ohms in series; all contacts rated 28 volts, 8 amperes continuous non-inductive load; complete with vacuum switch S-116.	Keying relay	R.B.M. Mfg. Co. No. 30,000 Guardian Elec. G-36456 Potter & Brumfield Mfg. Co. KVS-630 John W. Clark 78CCA Struthers-Dunn 78CCA101	Stewart-Warner 564699
K-103	2Z7592-42	RELAY: 2 P.D.T.; one auxiliary pole normally open; coil voltage 28 volts D.C. nominal; coil resistance 115 ohms min.; main contacts rated 12 amperes, 28 volts D.C. continuous non-inductive load; auxiliary contacts 8 amperes, 28 volts D.C. continuous non-inductive load; overall dimensions 3-5/32" x 1-3/4" x 1-13/16"; base has 4 tapped No. 8-32 mounting holes.	C.W. emission relay	Allied Control HRX-9-D-35 Leach Relay Co. 1067-ABFW Guardian Elec. G-36459 G.E. No. CR2791D105F3	Stewart-Warner 564651
K-104	2Z7589-85	RELAY: 2 P.D.T.; coil voltage nominal 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 135 ohms min.; contacts rated 12 amperes 28 volts D.C. continuous non-inductive load; overall dimensions 2-3/4" x 1-5/8" x 1-9/16"; base has four No. 8-32 tapped mounting holes 2.375" x 0.625" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Voice emission relay	Leach Relay Co. 1087-W Graybar Elec. HRX-1 Guardian Elec. G-36457	Stewart-Warner 564533
K-105	2Z7592-45	RELAY: 6-1/32" x 3-1/8" x 1-31/32"; two coils in series, each 30 ohms resistance; two tapped No. 8-32 mounting holes, 0.937" between mtg/c.	Output circuit selecting relay	R.B.M. Mfg. Co. 30200 Guardian Elec. G-36427-E	Stewart-Warner 564930
L-101	2C6900-47/C2	COIL: Oscillator; complete with tuning slug; operated by "B" dial; ceramic coil form 3-7/8" x 1-3/8" dia.; rust-proofed iron core slug 1-1/2" x 0.682"; two terminal pins.	H.f. oscillator coil	Aladdin Radio 49-155 F. W. Sickles	Stewart-Warner 564444

L-102	3C326-100.2	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: 4 pie universal winding; No. 36 S.S.E. wire; dimensions 1-15/16" x 1/2" dia.; 2.5 millihenries inductance at 1000 C.P.S. in air, single mounting hole tapped for No. 6-32 screw; terminals, two brass cotter pins.	H.F. oscillator cathode R.F. choke	E. I. Guthman 30-521 National Co. R-100U	Stewart-Warner 564609
L-103	3C326-100.1	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: Same as L-102.	H.F. oscillator screen grid R.F. choke	E. I. Guthman 30-5218 Standard Winding A-546	Stewart-Warner 564520
L-104	3C357-18	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: Two pie universal wound; inductance in air at 1000 C.P.S. approx. 202 microhenries; 15/16" x 37/64" dia.; axial wire leads.	H.F. oscillator plate feed choke	Stewart-Warner 564625 General-Electric ML-7470068G-1	Stewart-Warner 564625
L-105	S/N 2C6900-47/C3	COIL, R.F.: 28 turns number 24D-E Copper Wire; bakelite coil form, 1-7/8" x 7/8" diameter; 2 No. 4-40 screw terminals; three No. 6-32 mounting holes.	V-102 plate tuning coil	Stewart-Warner 564620 General-Electric ML-7470067G-1	Stewart-Warner 564620
L-106	S/N 2C6900-47/C4	COIL, R.F.: 9 turns No. 24D-E. Copper Wire; bakelite coil form 1-9/16" x 7/8" diameter; two No. 4-40 screw terminals; three No. 6-32 mounting holes.	V-103 plate tuning coil	National Co. Inc. R-100 E. I. Guthman 30-5222	Stewart-Warner 564637
L-107	3C326-100	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: 4 pie, universal winding; inductance 2.5 millihenries in air at 1000 C.P.S.; resonance 2400 Kc; dimensions 2" x 1/2"; wire leads.	P.A. grid feed choke	Stewart-Warner 564628 General Electric ML-7891579-1	Stewart-Warner 564628
L-108	3C357-27	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: 175 turns; single layer; ceramic coil form; 5-5/8" x 1-7/16" dia.; inductance 91 microhenries in air at 1000 C.P.S.; two No. 6-32 tapped holes for mounting; two terminal pins.	P.A. plate feed choke	Standard Winding A 554 E. I. Guthman 30-5219	Stewart-Warner 564527
L-109	3C57-20	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: 5 pie universal winding; inductance 6 millihenries in air at 1000 C.P.S. No. 30 S.S.E. wire; overall length 3-7/16"; 1-1/16" dia.; single No. 6-32 tapped mounting hole; special solder lug terminals.	Output network static drain choke	Stewart-Warner 564627 General-Electric ML-7890826-1	Stewart-Warner 564627
L-110	3C357-22	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: 325 turns No. 35 S.S.E. wire; inductance 190 millihenries; ceramic core 4" x 7/16"; single No. 6-32 tapped hole for mounting; two special band type terminals.	P.A. plate tank inductor control "D"	Centralab 40-001 Hammerlund	Stewart-Warner 564770
L-112	3C2527	VARIOMETER: Furnished complete (rotor and stator coils) with coupling.	Antenna loading inductor	Soreng-Mangold 11603B	Stewart-Warner 564190
L-113	2C6900-47/C13	COIL: Antenna loading; 43 turns No. 14 tinned copper wire; 5 taps; ceramic core 4-5/16" x 2-1/2" dia.; four No. 8-32 tapped mounting holes in base; solder lug terminals.	P.A. plate tank padding inductor	Stewart-Warner 564182 General-Electric ML-7891326-1	Stewart-Warner 564182
L-114	2C6900-47/C12	COIL: Padding inductor; single layer; 15 turns No. 16 tinned copper wire; inductance 2 microhenries; ceramic coil form 1-5/8" x 3/4" dia.; two mounting holes in each end tapped for No. 6-32 screws; wire leads.	1st multiplier plate feed choke	Standard Windg. A-545-1 E. I. Guthman 30-5220 National Co. R-300U	Stewart-Warner 564633
L-115	3C326-100.1	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: Same as L-102.	H.F. noise filter choke		
L-116	3C326-300.1	COIL, CHOKE R.F.: Three pie universal winding; No. 32 S.S.E. wire; inductance 1.0 millihenry \pm 10% in air at 1000 C.P.S.; overall dimensions 1-15/16" x 1/2" dia.; ceramic core; single No. 6-32 tapped mounting hole; two brass cotter pin terminals.			

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number		Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
	Navy Stock Number	British Ref. Number				
L-117	3C326-300.1		COIL, CHOKE R.F.: Same as L-116.	Screen grid filter for multiplier tubes		
M-101	3F1005-43		METER: Antenna current; internal thermocouple; R.F.; frequency range 0-20 Mc; 0-0.25 ampere; expanded scale characteristics; 0-5 scale; 20 times normal scale; moulded phenolic case 1.980" x 2.210" dia.; flange 2.695" dia.; furnished with three No. 4-40 mounting bolts; two No. 1/4-28 terminal bolts.	Antenna current ammeter	Weston Electric 507TH-MA250- MASC-0-5 General-Electric 8DW52AAR84	Stewart-Warner 564749
M-102	3F6299-2		METER: D.C. milliammeter; 0-1 milliamperes $\pm 2\%$; resistance 42 ohms $\pm 20\%$; special scale marked P.A. PLATE, P.A. GRID, BATTERY; moulded phenolic case 1.980" x 2.210" dia.; flange 2.695" dia.; furnished with three No. 4-40 mounting bolts.	Voltage and current indicating meter	General-Electric 8DW51ADK84 Weston 506MALMADGSC- 0-200	Stewart-Warner 564751
O-101	2C6900-47A/1		MAIN LINE-SHAFT ASSEMBLY: Includes shaft, thrust bearings, worm gears, sprocket and taper groove pins; parts wired together, must be assembled in the field.	Main line shaft	Stewart-Warner 565480 General Electric M-7472216	Stewart-Warner 565480
O-102	2C6900-47A/4		SPROCKET, MOTOR: With one No. H-112 set screw, stainless steel; 0.901" dia. x 3/8" thick.	B-101 motor sprocket	Link Belt Co., ES-15730, ES-12379, Morse Chain Co. DB-17118	Stewart-Warner 564895
O-103	2C6900-47A/9		CHAIN, AUTOTUNE DRIVE: Stainless steel or monel metal.	Connects B-101 to main line-shaft	Link Belt Co. ES-12381 Morse Chain Co. 18-170S	Stewart-Warner 564276
O-104	#		DIAL, LOCKING BAR.	One multiturn, Autotune head	Sheaffer Pen X 5525	Stewart-Warner 564644
O-105	2C6900-47A/8		MULTITURN LINE-SHAFT ASSEMBLY: Includes shaft, thrust bearings, worm gears and taper groove pins; parts wired together, must be assembled in the field.	In multiturn, Autotune head	Stewart-Warner 565598 General Electric	Stewart-Warner 565598
O-106	#		BEARING: Oilite, 0.375" x 0.314" dia.; I.D. 0.189".	LINE-SHAFT bearing.	Chrysler Corp. A-339-2 Industrial Sprg. 63-H2	Stewart-Warner 564354
P-101	2Z3073-4		CONNECTOR: Octal; female; 12 terminal; black bakelite with moulded-in mounting plate; overall dimensions 1-7/8" x 1-9/32" x 13/16"; two 5/32" dia. mounting holes 1-1/2" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Multiplier unit connecting plug	American Phenolic MIP-12M	Stewart-Warner 564519
P-102	#		CONNECTOR: Male; 15 terminals; molded case; 1-5/8" x 1" x 1/2"; two mounting feet each with a 0.146" dia. hole; 1-3/8" between mtg/c.	Part of keying relay	K-102	

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A ART-13

R-101	3RC31BF223K	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 22,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1 watt; insulated; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310"; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	H.F. oscillator grid	JAN Type RC31BF223K	
R-102	3RC31BF104K	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 100,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1 watt; insulated; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310"; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	V-102 grid resistor	JAN Type RC31BF104K	
R-103	3RC30BF470M	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 47 ohms $\pm 20\%$; 1 watt; insulated; max. dimensions 0.718" x 0.280"; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	V-102 grid parasitic suppressor	JAN Type RC30BF470M	
R-104	3RC30BF470M	RESISTOR: Same as R-103.	V-102 screen grid parasitic suppressor		Stewart-Warner 564439
R-105	3Z6620-102	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 20,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 13.5 watts in open air; max. voltage 520 volts; max. current 26 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 2" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; two radial lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole.	V-102 screen grid circuit	Federal Elec. 169 Ward-Leonard 2" T-20,000-219	
R-106	3RC30BF470M	RESISTOR: Same as R-103.	V-103 grid parasitic suppressor		
R-107	3RC31BF104K	RESISTOR: Same as R-102.	V-103 grid circuit		
R-108	3RC30BF470M	RESISTOR: Same as R-103.	V-103 screen grid parasitic suppressor		
R-109	3Z6620-102	RESISTOR: Same as R-105.	V-103 screen grid circuit		
R-110	3Z6620-102	RESISTOR: Same as R-105.	V-104 grid circuit		
R-111	3Z6023E5	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 235 ohms $\pm 2\%$; 1 watt; max. voltage 15.3 volts; 65.2 milliamperes; ceramic form; wound non-inductively with enameled 0.0014" dia. wire; body dimensions 9/16" x 9/16" dia.; 9/64" radial hole for mounting radial solder lugs.	V-104 grid metering resistor	I.R.C. WW-3 Shall Cross Mfg. 183 A	Stewart-Warner 564743
R-112	3RC30BF470M	RESISTOR: Same as R-103.	V-104 screen grid parasitic suppressor		
R-113	3Z6015-65	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 150 ohms $\pm 20\%$; 10 watts; max. voltage 38 volts; max. current 258 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; 3/16" dia. axial mounting hole; two radial solder lugs each with a 1/8" dia. hole.	K-102 relay filter	Federal Elec. 134 I.R.C. AB Ohmite 18763	Stewart-Warner 564435
R-114	3Z6015-65	RESISTOR: Same as R-113.	K-102 relay filter		
R-115	3Z6010-60	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 100 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 25 watts; max. voltage 50 volts; max. current 500 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 2" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; 5/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lugs each with a 1/8" dia. hole.	K-101 relay spark suppressor	Federal Elec. 162 Ward-Leonard 2" T-100-219 Lectrohm Inc. 2S	Stewart-Warner 564517
R-116	3Z5991-48	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 1 ohm $\pm 10\%$; 10 watts; max. voltage 3 volts; max. current 3.150 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 1-3/4" x 11/16" x 3/8"; 3/16" axial mounting hole; radial solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole; 1-7/16" between mtg./c.	Filament voltage dropping resistor	Federal Elec. 166 Ward-Leonard 1-3/4 Z-50-236 Ohmite Mfg. 18764 I.R.C. AB	Stewart-Warner 564679
R-117	3Z6500-103	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 5000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 25 watts; max. voltage 350 volts; max. current 70 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 2" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; 5/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole, 1-7/32" between mtg. c.	400 volt supply, bleeder resistor	Federal Elec. 163 Ward-Leonard 2" T-5000-215 Lectrohm Inc. 2S Ohmite Mfg. Co. 18761	Stewart-Warner 564518

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A ART-1-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
R-118	3Z6500-103	RESISTOR: Same as R-117.	400 volt supply, bleeder resistor		
R-119	3Z6500-103	RESISTOR: Same as R-117.	400 volt supply, bleeder resistor		
R-120	3Z6500-103	RESISTOR: Same as R-117.	400 volt supply, bleeder resistor		
R-121	3Z5988-2	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 0.8 ohms \pm 10%; 50 watts; max. voltage 6.32 volts; max. current 7900 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 4" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; 5/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole 3-17/32" between mtg./c.	Filament, voltage dropping, resistor	Federal Elec. 170 Ward-Leonard 4" T-O. 8-219 Ohmite Mfg. Co. 18769	Stewart-Warner 564440
R-123	3Z6001B2-29	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 12.6 ohms \pm 10%; 25 watts; max. voltage 17.75 volts; max. current 1408 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 2" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; 5/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals; each with a 1/8" dia. hole, 1-17/32" between mtg./c.	Modulator tubes filament shunt	I.R.C. Special D Federal Elec. 167 Ward-Leonard 2" T-12.6-219 Ohmite Mfg. Co. 18767	Stewart-Warner 564437
R-124	3Z6625-103	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 25,000 ohms \pm 10%; 11 watts; max. voltage 53.3 volts; max. current 24 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 2" x 1-7/32" x 11/16"; 5/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals, each with a 1/8" dia. hole, 1-17/32" between mtg./c.	V-104 screen, voltage dropping, resistor	Federal Elec. 168 Ward-Leonard 2" T-25000-219 I.R.C. D.G.	Stewart-Warner 564438
R-128	3Z6400-61	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 4000 ohms \pm 2%; 1 watt; max. voltage 63.2 volts; max. current 15.8 milliamperes; 0.014" dia. enameled wire wound non-inductively; ceramic form 9/16" x 9/16" dia.; 9/64" dia. axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals.	M-102 meter multiplier	I.R.C. WW-3 Shall Cross Mfg. 183A	Stewart-Warner 564744
R-129	3Z6100-6	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 1000 ohms \pm 10%; 10 watts; max. voltage 100 volts; max. current 100 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 1-3/4" x 1-1/16" x 3/8"; 3/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole, 1-7/16" between mtg./c.	V-103 cathode biasing resistor	Federal Elec. 164 Ward-Leonard 1-3/4" T-1000-236 Ohmite Mfg. 19095 Lectrohm Inc. 1-3/4" EX	Stewart-Warner 564521
R-130	3Z6100-6	RESISTOR: Same as R-129.	V-102 cathode biasing resistor		
R-131	3Z6035-17	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 350 ohms \pm 10%; 10 watts; max. voltage 59 volts; max. current 169 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 1-3/4" x 1-1/16" x 3/8"; 3/16" axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole; 1-7/16" between mtg. c.	Oscillator cathode resistor	Federal Elec. 133 Ward-Leonard 1-3/4" T-350-236 Ohmite Mfg. Co. 18762 I.R.C. AB.	Stewart-Warner 564436

R-132	3Z6650-130	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 50,000 ohms \pm 2%; 0.8 watt; max. voltage 200 volts; max. current 4.0 milliamperes; 0.0014" dia. enameled wire wound non-inductively; ceramic form 9/16" x 9/16" dia.; 9/64" dia. axial mounting hole; two axial solder lug terminals.	M-102 meter multiplying resistor	I.R.C. WW-3 Shall Cross 183 A	Stewart-Warner 564742
R-133	3Z6005-64	RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 50 ohms \pm 10%; 10 watts; max. voltage 22 volts; max. current 447 milliamperes; brown vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 1-3/4" x 11/16" x 3/8"; 3/16" dia. axial mounting hole; two radial solder lug terminals, each with a 1/8" dia. hole, 1-7/16" between mtg/c.	V-101 filament, voltage drooping resistor	Federal Elec. 165 Ward-Leonard 1-3/4" Z-50-236 Lectrohm Inc. 1-3/4 EX	Stewart-Warner 564681
R-134	3Z6007E5-18	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 75 ohms \pm 10%; 1/2 watt; insulated; max. inductance 4.0 microhenries; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	Radio amplifier input terminating	I.R.C. BW 1/2 Speer S1-1/2 Stackpole CM1/2	Stewart-Warner 564389
R-135	3Z6001-3	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 10 ohms \pm 10%; 1/2 watt; max. inductance 4.0 microhenries; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; insulated; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	MCW oscillator cathode	I.R.C. BW1/2 Speer S1-1/2 Stackpole CM1/2	Stewart-Warner 564388
R-136	3Z6015-65	RESISTOR: Same as R-113.	I-101, voltage drooping, resistor		
R-137	3RC31BF223M	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 22,000 ohms \pm 20%; 1 watt; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310" dia.; two 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	V-104 grid resistor TUNE position	JAN Type RC31BF223M	
S-101		SWITCH: Consists of two parts S-101A and S-101B, operated by control "A".	High frequency oscillator band switch	General Electric ML-7894058-1	General Electric ML-7894058-1
S-101A	3Z8101/1	SWITCH: Moving arm assembly; 1-11/16" x 5/16" x 1/4"; two 0.140" dia. mounting holes, 1/4" between mtg/c.	Part of S-101	Stewart-Warner 564445	Stewart-Warner 564445
S-101B	3Z8101/2	SWITCH: Stator assembly; bakelite insulating block with beryllium copper contact arm 1-7/16" x 1" approx. 1/4"; two tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes, 3/4" between mtg/c.	Part of S-101	Stewart-Warner 564447	Stewart-Warner 564447
S-102	3Z9903A-20.3	SWITCH: Rotary; rotor separate from stator; stator has 18 contacts, ceramic base; rotor has 5 spring contacts, ceramic base, held on shaft by a "C" clip; operated by control "A".	1st multiplier plate tank capacitor selecting switch	Centralab Z-6723 P. R. Mallory C-160015, TCM-18	Stewart-Warner 564530
S-103	3Z990A-20.2	SWITCH: Rotary; rotor separate from stator; stator has 18 contacts; ceramic base; rotor has 4 spring contacts, ceramic base, held on shaft by a "C" clip; operated by control "A".	2nd multiplier plate tank capacitor selecting switch	Centralab Z-6722 P. R. Mallory C-160014, TCM-18	Stewart-Warner 564540
S-104	3Z9849-83	SWITCH: Toggle, single pole; normally open; must be held "ON" to maintain contact; rated 40 amperes; body dimensions 1-1/8" x 21/32" x 5/8"; single hole mounting; solder lug terminals.	TEST switch	Cutler-Hammer 8817	Stewart-Warner 564741
S-105	3Z9825-62.173	SWITCH: Rotary; 3 position; two circuit; non-shortting; single deck; ceramic; overall dimensions 1.950" max. x 1-5/8" x 1-17/32"; single hole mounting by 3/8-32 threaded hub.	Metered circuit selector switch	Centralab 7373 P. R. Mallory RMC-1-GANG Oak Mfg. Co. 25636-HIC	Stewart-Warner 564747
S-106	3Z9825-62.177	SWITCH: Rotary; 3 position 6 circuit; shorting; two deck; ceramic; overall dimensions 1.950" max. x 1-5/8" x 2-3/16"; single hole mounting by 3/8-32 threaded hub.	CALIBRATE-TUNE-OPERATE switch	Centralab 6418 P. R. Mallory RMC-2-GANG Oak Mfg. Co. 25638-H2C	Stewart-Warner 564746

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
S-107	3Z9825-62.176	SWITCH: Rotary; 2 position; single deck; shorting; ceramic; overall dimensions 1.950" max. x 1-5/8" x 1-17/32"; single hole mounting by 3/8-32 threaded hub.	LOCAL-REMOTE switch	Centralab 7374 P. R. Mallory RMC-1-GANG Oak Mfg. Co. 25635-H1C	Stewart-Warner 564739
S-108	3Z9825-62.172	SWITCH: Rotary; 12 position; single deck; single circuit; non-shorting; ceramic; overall dimensions 1.950" max. x 1-7/32"; single hole mounting by 3/8-32 threaded hub.	CHANNEL selector switch	P. R. Mallory DWG. B-116833 Oak Mfg. Co. 25633-H1C	Stewart-Warner 564748
S-109	3Z9825-62.180	SWITCH: Rotary; 12 position; single circuit; one deck; no stop; 2-1/16" x 1-7/8" x 1-5/16"; two tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes, 1-3/4" between mtg./c.	Autotune motor control	Oak Mfg. Co. 27291-DH1	Stewart-Warner 564807
S-110	3Z9825-62.174	SWITCH: Rotary; 4 position; double deck; 3 circuit; shorting; ceramic; overall dimensions 1-7/8" x 1-5/8" x 2-5/16"; single hole mounting by a 3/8-32 threaded hub.	EMISSION selector switch	Centralab 7361 Oak Mfg. Co. 27131-H2C P. R. Mallory RMC-2-GANG	Stewart-Warner 564016
S-111	3Z9589-1	SWITCH: Toggle action leaf switch; S.P.D.T.; dimensions 1-5/16" x 3/8" x 3/8"; two mounting holes 0.128" dia.; 0.375" between mtg./c; 3 solder lug terminals.	Rear motor control switch on multiturn Autotune Head	Guardian Elec. CXA-1043 Sheaffer Pen Co.	Stewart-Warner 564971
S-112	3Z9589	SWITCH: Leaf switch; S.P.S.T.; approx. 1-7/8" x 3/8" x 9/32"; two 0.128" mounting holes, 0.375" between mtg./c; two solder lug terminals.	Front motor control switch on multiturn Autotune Head	Sheaffer Pen Co. Aero Switch Co.	Stewart-Warner 565497
S-113	3Z9903A-45	SWITCH AND COIL ASSEMBLY: Complete with L-113, L-114, C-122, C-129, C-124, C-130, S-113A, S-113E, S-113C, S-113D, S-113E, S-113F, S-113G and S-113H; all parts assembled on mounting bracket and wired; operated by control C.	Antenna loading assembly	Soreng-Mangold A-11000A General Inst. W321-1 J. P. Seeburg Co. 186P-1	Stewart-Warner 564150
S-113D	#	SWITCH: S.P.S.T. leaf switch complete with bracket; 1-31/32" x 1-1/32" x 3/8"; two solder lug terminals; supplied as part of S-113.	Keying relay interlocking switch		Stewart-Warner 564177
S-114		SWITCH: Leaf type; consisting of S.P.D.T., S.P.S.T. normally open, S.P.S.T. normally closed; body dimensions 2-1/8" x 1-1/16" x 3/8"; mounting bracket has two No. 6-32 tapped holes, 0.406" between mtg./c; solder lug terminals; operated by control "A."	Low frequency, high frequency oscillator selecting switch	Guardian Elec. CXA-827 Aero Switch Co.	Stewart-Warner 564529
S-115	2C6900-47A/14	SWITCH: Leaf type; S.P.S.T. normally open; two 0.128" dia. mounting holes 0.375" between mtg./c; solder lug terminals; operated by control "A."	2nd multiplier cathode grounding switch	Guardian Elec. CXA-825 Aero Switch Co.	Stewart-Warner 564531

S-116	3Z9847-4.5	SWITCH: Vacuum; S.P.D.T.; part of relay K-102; 2-29 32" x 2-1 4" x 1.5 16"; set screw locking terminals.	Keying switch	JAN-S-57; Army Navy Type 1521	Stewart-Warner 564647
T-101	2Z9634.38	TRANSFORMER, AUDIO: Modulation; 3 windings; pri. winding center tapped; D.C. resistance pri. (terminals 1-3) 270 ohms, D.C. resistance sec. No. 1 (terminals 4-5) 130 ohms; D.C. resistance sec. No. 2 (terminals 6-7) 170 ohms; hermetically sealed; case dimensions 4.362" x 3.55 64" x 3"; standoff porcelain insulated terminals with No. 8-32 bolts; four 0.218 mounting holes, 3-3 4" x 2-1 4" between mtg c.	Modulation trans- former	Chicago Trans. 8800-B-O Standard Trans. 124A16 General Elec. M-7472230	Stewart-Warner 564647
T-102	2C6900-47 C1	TRANSFORMER, R.F.: Meter coupling; iron core; single turn primary; single turn secondary; ceramic form, max. dimensions 2-5 32" x 2" dia.; secondary has flexible leads with lug terminals; single axial tapped No. 8-32 mounting holes.	Antenna ammeter coupling transformer	Stewart-Warner 564890 ML-7470010-1	Stewart-Warner 564890
V-101	2J837	TUBE: Beam Pentode.	High frequency oscillator tube	JAN Type 837	
V-102	2J1625	TUBE: Beam Pentode.	1st frequency multiplier tube	JAN Type 1625	
V-103	2J1625	TUBE: Same as V-102.	2nd frequency multiplier tube		
V-104	2J813	TUBE: Beam Pentode.	Power amplifier tube	JAN Type 813	
V-105	2J811	TUBE: Transmitting tube.	Modulator tube	JAN Type 811	
V-106	2J811	TUBE: Same as V-105.	Modulator tube		
X-101	2Z8677.20	SOCKET: Tube; 7 terminals; ceramic; 2-5 16" x 1-13 16" x 9 16"; 2 mounting slots in 11 64" x 17 64"; 1-25 32" between mtg c, solder lug terminals.	Socket for V-101 tube	Ucinite 115166 National Fab. 42C1D E. F. Johnson Co. 227N-BC	Stewart-Warner 564528
X-102	2Z8677.20	SOCKET: Same as X-101.	Socket for V-102 tube		
X-103	2Z8677.20	SOCKET: Same as X-101.	Socket for V-103 tube		
X-104	2Z8677.19	SOCKET: Tube; 7 terminals; ceramic; 2-5 8" x 2-5 8" x 9 16"; four 11/64" dia. mounting holes, 1-7 8" between mtg c.	Socket for V-104 tube	E. F. Johnson Co. 237N-BC Ucinite Co. 115175	Stewart-Warner 564404
X-105	2Z8762	SOCKET: Tube; 4 terminals; ceramic; 2-5 16" x 1-11 16" x 9 16"; two mounting slots 11 64" x 17 64"; 1-25 32" between mtg c.	Socket for V-105 tube	E. F. Johnson Co. 224N-BC Ucinite Co. 115158	Stewart-Warner 564432
X-106	2Z8762	SOCKET: Same as X-105.	Socket for V-106 tube		

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: AUDIO AMPLIFIER

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
A-201	2C254	AUDIO AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY: Furnished as a complete unit minus tubes.	Audio amplifier section	Stewart-Warner 564250 General Elec. ML-7765416-1	Stewart-Warner 564250
C-201	3DB20-19	CAPACITOR: Electrolytic; 20 microfarads - 10% +65%; 50 volts DCW; sealed case 1-13/16" x 1" x 3/4"; two mounting feet each with 3/16" dia. holes spaced 2-1/8" between mtg/c; 2 solder lug terminals spaced 1" apart.	Microphone filter	P. R. Mallory 95117 Cornell-Dubilier AVI-10051 Sprague Elec. S 4979	Stewart-Warner 564088
C-202	3DA50-161	CAPACITOR: Same as C-201.	Audio amplifier cathode by-pass		
C-203		CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 50,000 micromicrofarads ± 20%; 600 volts DCW; liquid filled; hermetically sealed; tubular metal container 1-1/4" x 5/8" dia.; 1-3/4" axial wire leads; single mounting bracket with 2-5/32" holes.	Audio amplifier screen by-pass	Cornell-Dubilier MC-8G06 John E. Fast Sprague Elec. Co. TYC-GS5	Stewart-Warner 564086
C-204	3DA6-21	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 6000 micromicrofarads ± 10%; 750 volts DCW; case 1-13/64" x 1" x 3/8"; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.149" dia. hole spaced 1-3/4" between mtg/c; 2 mounting holes 23/32" between mtg/c.	Audio driver grid coupling	Sangamo Elec. Co. BEW 15260-B10 Cornell-Dubilier 140LS	Stewart-Warner 564083
C-205	3DA1-104	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 1000 micromicrofarads ± 10%; 750 volts DCW; case 1-13/64" x 3/8"; 2 solder lug terminals each with a 0.147" dia. hole spaced 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two mounting holes 23/32" between mtg/c.	Audio amplifier plate decoupling	Sangamo Elec. Co. BEW 15210-B10 Cornell-Dubilier 140LS	Stewart-Warner 564081
C-206	3DA3-58	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 3,000 micromicrofarads ± 10%; 750 volts DCW; case 1-13/64" x 3/8"; two solder lug terminals each with a 0.147" dia. hole spaced 1-3/4" between mtg/c; two mounting holes 23/32" between mtg/c.	Audio driver output coupling	Sangamo Elec. BEW-15230 B10 Cornell-Dubilier 140	Stewart-Warner 564082
C-207	3DA50-161	CAPACITOR: Same as C-201.	Audio driver cathode by-pass		
C-208	3DA50-161	CAPACITOR: Same as C-201.	Sidetone Amplifier cathode coupling		
C-209	3DA10-159	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 10,000 micromicrofarads - 20% +60%; 400 volts DCW; oil impregnated; molded; 53/64" x 53/64" x 11/32"; 1-1/4" wire leads.	Modulator Grid radio frequency by-pass	AWS Type CN35A103	
C-210	3DA10-159	CAPACITOR: Same as C-209.	Modulator Grid radio frequency by-pass		
E-201	Z29406.13.3	RESISTOR-BOARD: Less resistors; less mounting stand-off; with solder lug terminals; 1-7/8" x 7/8" x 1/8"; bakelite.	Resistor Board for R201, R202, R203, R204	H. B. Jones 6-1	Stewart-Warner 564054

E-202	2Z9410.93	RESISTOR-BOARD: Less resistors; with solder lug terminals; 1-5/8" x 1-1/4" x 1/8"; bakelite.	Resistor Board for R208, R209, R210, R211, R212	H. B. Jones 10-1	Stewart-Warner 564053
E-203	2Z5786.36	KNOB: Brass 3/8" x 7/16" dia.; screw driver slot for turning; 2 tapped No. 6-40 mounting holes.	Knob for S-202 switch	Dunwell Screw Lincoln Mfg. #0388 Selflock Co.	Stewart-Warner 564011
E-204 H-201	6Z4914 #	GROMMET: Same as E-124; two used. COVER: Aluminum; 2.636" x 2-5/8" x 1-9/16"; two 0.156" mounting holes spaced 2.125" between mtg./c.	Cover for the four electrolytic condensers	Aluminum Goods 04407	Stewart-Warner 564073
H-202	#	STAND-OFF: Aluminum; 2.625 x 1/4" x 1/4"; single, tapped No. 6-32 mounting hole at each end, 11/32" deep; two tapped No. 6-32 condenser mounting holes 1-1/32" between mtg./c.	Electrolytic condenser mounting post	Lincoln Mfg. 10390 Dunwell Scr. Prod.	Stewart-Warner 564044
H-203	#	STAND-OFF: Same as H-202.	Electrolytic condenser mounting post		
H-204	#	STAND-OFF: Aluminum; 7/16" x 1/4" hex; axial, tapped No. 6-32 mounting hole.	Resistor board mounting	Lincoln Mfg. 10392 Dunwell Scr. Prod.	Stewart-Warner 564048
H-205	#	STAND-OFF: Same as H-204.	Resistor board mounting		
H-206	#	STAND-OFF: Aluminum; 1/2" x 1/2" x 3/8"; one tapped No. 6-32, plug, mounting hole; one tapped No. 8-32 mounting hole.	P-201 connector mounting	Stewart Die Cast. 564042 Dunwell Scr. Prod.	Stewart-Warner 564042
H-207	#	STAND-OFF: Aluminum; 1.781" x 5/8" x 1/4"; two tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes.	P-201 connector mounting	Stewart Die Cast. 564043 Dunwell Scr. Prod.	Stewart-Warner 564043
H-208	#	BRACKET: Steel; 3-11/32" x 3/4" x 5/8"; two tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes on one end; two 0.218 mounting holes for two H-210 nuts on the other end.	Switch mounting bracket	Crescent Tool & Die Co.	Stewart-Warner 564051
H-209	#	SCREW: No. 6-40 x 1/8" cup point set screw; two used.	For S-202 switch knob	Supplies Inc. Bristol Co.	Stewart-Warner 564097
H-210	#	NUT: Special No. 6-32 stop nut; two used.	Used on switch bracket H-208	Patton McGuyer 1013 Elastic Stop Nut	Stewart-Warner 564012
H-211	#	NUT: 3/8-32 thread; hexagon; 1/2" x 3/32".	S-202 rotary switch mounting	Pheoll Mfg. United Bolt Co.	Stewart-Warner 564027
H-212	#	NUT: 15/32-32 thread; hexagon; 9/16" x 3/32".	S-201 toggle switch mounting nut	United Bolt Co. Lincoln Mfg. Co.	Stewart-Warner 564094
P-201	2Z7122.10	CONNECTOR: Male; 12 prongs; molded case; case dimensions 1-1/4" x 15/16" x 7/16".	Audio amplifier unit connecting plug	H. B. Jones P-312-AB A. W. Franklin Co.	Stewart-Warner 564084
R-201	3RC30BF221J	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 220 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1 watt; 1-1/2" axial leads; insulated; maximum dimensions 0.718" x 0.280" dia.	Microphone current limiting	JAN Type RC30BF221J	
R-202	3RC30BF101J	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 100 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1 watt; 1-1/2" axial leads; insulated; maximum dimensions 0.718" x 0.280" dia.	Microphone current limiting	JAN Type RC30BF101J	

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: AUDIO AMPLIFIER

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
R-203	3RC21BF472J	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 4700 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1/2 watt; 1-1/2" axial leads; insulated; maximum dimensions 0.718" x 0.280" dia.	Microphone output coupling	JAN Type RC21BF472J	
R-204	3RC30BF221J	RESISTOR: Same as R-201.	T-201 primary terminating resistor		
R-205	3RC21BF474K	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; insulated; 470,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1/2 watt; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Audio amplifier grid	JAN Type RC21BF474K	
R-206	3Z6004B2	RESISTOR: Fixed; 42 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 10 watts in open air; wire wound; vitreous enameled; max. current 490 milliamperes; max. voltage 20.6 volts; two solder lugs each with a 1/8" dia. hole on 1-7/16" mtg/c; overall dimensions 1-3/4" x 1-1/16" x 3/8"; 3/16" dia. axial mounting hole.	Audio amplifier filament current	Ohmite Mfg. Co. 10 W. Browndevil Federal Electric 126 Ward-Leonard 1-3/4" Z-42 I.R.C., AB-3-B	Stewart-Warner 564380
R-207	3ZK-6220-30	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 2,200 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1 watt; insulated; 1/2" axial leads; max. inductance 8.0 microhenries; dimensions 1.280" x 0.310" dia.	Audio amplifier cathode	I.R.C. BW-1 A. Bradley GB1	Stewart-Warner 564063
R-208		RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 1 megohm $\pm 10\%$; 1/2 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Audio amplifier screen	JAN Type RC21BF105K	
R-209	3RC21BF224K	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 220,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1/2 watt; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Audio amplifier plate	JAN Type RC21BF224K	
R-210	3RC21BF474K	RESISTOR: Same as R-205.	Audio driver grid		
R-211	3RC21BF104J	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 100,000 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1/2 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimension: 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Sidetone amplifier grid	JAN Type RC21BF104J	
R-212	3RC21BF474J	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 470,000 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1/2 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Sidetone amplifier grid coupling	JAN Type 21BF474J	
R-213		RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 750,000 ohms $\pm 5\%$; 1/2 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	Audio driver plate decoupling	I.R.C. BT 1/2 A. Bradley EB Speer S1-1/2 Stackpole CM-1/2 Erie 524	Stewart-Warner 564069
R-214	3Z6025-76	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 250 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. inductance 8.0 microhenries; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310" dia.	Audio driver cathode	I.R.C. BW1 A. Bradley GB-1	Stewart-Warner 564062

R-215	3Z6025-76	RESISTOR: Same as R-214.	Sidetone amplifier cathode	I.R.C. BW 1/2 A. Bradley GB-1/2	Stewart-Warner 564059
R-216		RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon or wire wound; 220 ohms \pm 10%; 1/2 watt; insulated; 1-1/2" axial leads; max. inductance 4.0 microhenries; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.	T-201 primary current limiting		
S-201	3Z9857-40	SWITCH: Toggle; D.P.D.T.; 1 ampere 250 volts D.C., or 3 ampere 125 volts D.C.; single hole mounting; overall dimensions 1-9/16" x 5/8" thk.	Microphone circuit selector switch	Cutler-Hammer 8363 DP-DT Arrow-Hart & Hageman Co. 20905-JD-GH General-Electric K-7890670 P-1	Stewart-Warner 564087
S-202	3Z9825-55.66	SWITCH: Rotary; 6 position; 1 pole; shunting type; silver plated contacts; overall dimensions 1-1/4" dia. x 1-9/16"; single hole mounting.	Sidetone amplifier output control switch	Mallory 3116 B-116839 Chgo. Tel. Sup. Oak Mossman	Stewart-Warner 564089
T-201	2Z9631-93	TRANSFORMER, AUDIO: Input; two windings; D.C. resistance primary 10 ohms, secondary 4,000 ohms; max. D.C. current primary, one milliampere; shielded; max. case dimensions 2-3/4" x 2-3/32" x 1-25/32"; hermetically sealed; 300-4000 C.P.S.; four 6-32 mounting studs; three solder lug terminals; electrostatic shield.	Audio amplifier input coupling	Stancor Chicago Transf. 10160-0 General-Electric M-7472065	Stewart-Warner 564394
T-202	2Z9636-78	TRANSFORMER, AUDIO: Interstage driver; 3 windings; D.C. resistance primary max. 300 ohms; D.C. resistance each secondary max. 100 ohms; max. D.C. current primary 30 milliamperes 300-4,000 C.P.S.; max. dimensions 2-3/4" x 2-3/32" x 1-25/32"; four No. 6-32 mounting studs; 6 solder lug terminals; electrostatic shield; shielded.	Audio driver output coupling	Stancor Chicago Transf. 10170-0 General-Electric M-7472064	Stewart-Warner 564392
T-203	2Z932-327	TRANSFORMER, AUDIO: Sidetone output; two windings; five taps on secondary; D.C. resistance primary 300 ohms; secondary max. 20 ohms; max. primary current 30 milliamperes D.C.; shielded; 300-4,000 C.P.S.; max. case dimensions 2-3/4" x 2-3/32" x 1-25/32"; four No. 6-32 mounting studs; eight solder lug terminals; secondary grounded to case; electrostatic shield.	Sidetone amplifier output coupling	Stancor Chicago Transf. 10180-0 General-Electric M-7472063	Stewart-Warner 564393
V-201	2J125J7	TUBE: Pentode amplifier.	Audio pre-amplifier tube	JAN Type 125T7	
V-202	2J6V6GT	TUBE: Beam power tube.	Audio driver tube	JAN Type 6V6GT	
V-203	2J6V6GT	TUBE: Same as V-202.	Sidetone amplifier		
X-201	2Z8678-187	SOCKET: octal; 8 prongs; black bakelite; mounting plate has two 5/32" dia. holes, 1.312" between mtg./c.	Socket for V-202 tube	Amer. Phenolic 88-8M	Stewart-Warner 564085
X-202	2Z8678-187	SOCKET: Same as X-201.	Socket for V-202 tube		
X-203	2Z8678-187	SOCKET: Same as X-201.	Socket for V-203 tube		

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: CONTROL UNIT C-87/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E-601	2ZK5991-7	RECEPTACLE: Ruby jewel lens; 3/8" I.D. miniature bayonet socket; two solder lug terminals; overall dimensions 2-1/4" x 15/16" dia. Same as E-102.	Pilot's control box pilot light receptacle	Drake Mfg. Cat. No. 80 Dial Lite Co. DVT-90SAD RED	Stewart-Warner 564021
E-602	2Z5843.12	KNOB: Same as E-126.	Channel selector switch knob		
F-603	2Z5843.12	KNOB: Same as E-126.	Emission selector switch knob		
I-601	2Z5938	LAMP: Bayonet base; 3/8" dia.; clear glass; overall dimensions 1-1/8" x 7/16" dia. Same as I-101.	Indicator lamp—pilot's control box	General-Electric 3-1/4 Cat. No. 313	Stewart-Warner 564022
J-601	2Z8697.3	PLUG: Male; 27 contacts; wall mounting by four 0.144" dia. holes; 1.259" between mtg/c; all contacts rated 10 amperes; overall dimensions 1-5/8" x 1-5/8" x 29/32" thk; threads for locking female plug.	Pilot's control box connecting plug receptacle	Cannon Elec. NK-27-32S-3	Stewart-Warner 564020
J-602	2Z5533A	JACK: Midget; 3 circuit; 3 solder lug terminals; overall dimensions 1-3/16" x 29/32" dia.; to fit plug with 3/16" bar-rel. Same as J-102.	Pilot's microphone cord plug receptacle	National Fab. JK-33A Mallory SC1A	Stewart-Warner 564023
S-601	3Z9825-62.178	SWITCH: Rotary; one deck; ceramic insulation; 11 position; single hole mounting; overall dimension 1-7/8" x 1-5/8" x 1-21/32".	Pilot's channel selector switch	Oak Mfg. Co. 27130-H1C Centralab 6414 Mallory RMC-1-GANG	Stewart-Warner 564015
S-602	3Z9825-62.174	SWITCH: Rotary; two deck; ceramic insulation; 4 position; single hole mounting; 3 circuit; overall dimensions 1-7/8" x 1-5/8" x 2-5/16" thk. Same as S-110.	Pilot's emission selector switch	Centralab 7361 Oak Mfg. Co. 27131-H2C	Stewart-Warner 564016
S-603	3Z3602-6	SWITCH: Telegraph key; plunger type; chassis mounting; overall dimensions 2-59/64" x 1-13/32" x 1-5/16"; two threaded mounting holes No. 4-40, 1-1/2" between mtg/c; solder lug terminals.	Pilot's telegraph key	Guardian Elec. G-36455	Stewart-Warner 564019
CONTROL PANEL C-405/A					
E2801		KNOB: bar; black plastic; for 1/4" dia. shaft; two 8-32 set screws; marked with white arrow; 1-1/4" long x 11/16" high.	Channel selector switch knob	Telephonics Corp. 35025	47A40527
E2802		SOCKET: lamp; screw base; 7/16" mtg. hole; accommodates 319, 320 or 321 G.E. lamp.	Receptacle for indicator lamp	Birdwell and McAllister 17L9A	
E2803		KNOB: Same as E2801.	Emission selector switch knob		

49C12551-2

E2804		ADAPTER: 2-5/8" long, 1" wide, .064" thick; aluminum plate with two each .180" dia. holes 2-1/4" apart for bolting to the control panel and two each quarter-turn fasteners for installing the adapted panel in the rack; two each are required per panel.	For adapting control panel to fit redesigned rack in airplane	
I2801		LAMP: incandescent; 28-volt; 15/16" long x 0.562" dia; 0.035 amperes; bulb T-1-3/4; filament C-21; special screw base to fit E2802.	Indicator lamp	G.E. No. 321
S2801		SWITCH: rotary; single-pole; 11-position; 1 section; ceramic wafer; 3/8" hole for mounting; same as S601.	Channel selector switch	Oak Mfg. Co. 34941-H1C
S2802		SWITCH: rotary; 3-pole; 4-position; 2 sections; ceramic wafers; 1-3/4" deep x 1-7/8" long x 1-1/2" wide; 3/8" dia. hole for mounting.	Emission selector switch	Oak Mfg. Co. 34942-H2C

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: ANTENNA CAPACITOR UNIT CU-24/ART-13A

C-1101	3D9025-52	CAPACITOR: Fixed; sulphur; 25 micromicrofarads 10% test voltage 10,000 volts peak; overall dimensions 3-5/8" x 2-13/16" x 2"; two 0.193" dia. mounting holes 2-7/16" between mtg C; one push type binding post terminal; case grounded.	Antenna shunt capacitor	Solar Mfg. XYAW10-424-10 Aerovox 1860-201 General-Electric 29 F 15	Stewart-Warner 564004
C-1102	3D9025-52	CAPACITOR: Same as C-1101.	Antenna shunt capacitor		
C-1103	3D9025-52	CAPACITOR: Same as C-1101.	Antenna shunt capacitor		
H-1101	#	PLATE MOUNTING: Aluminum; 5" x 4-1/8" x 1/16".	Mounting plate for C-1101, C-1102, C-1103	Stewart-Warner 564003 General-Electric K-7891085	Stewart-Warner 564003

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: M.C.W.-C.F.I.

A-2201	3F2448-2	M.C.W.-C.F.I.: Furnished as a complete assembly less tubes and crystal; overall dimensions 5-7/8" x 3-3/8" x 5"; single plug-in connector.	Crystal frequency standard and M.C.W. oscillator	Stewart-Warner 564400 General-Electric ML-7765405-1	Stewart-Warner 564400
C-2201	3DA6-77	CAPACITOR: Fixed; oil impregnated paper; 6,000 micro-microfarads +60% -20%; 600 volts DCW; max. dimensions 53/64" x 53/64" x 11/32"; moulded; 1-1/4" wire leads.	Calib. osc. tripler plate coupling	JAN Type CN35A602	
C-2202	3DA6-77	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2201.	Calib. osc. tripler grid coupling		
C-2203	3DA6-77	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2201.	Calib. osc. mixer grid coupling		
C-2204	3K220143	CAPACITOR: Fixed; silver mica; 200 micromicrofarads; ±5%; 500 volts DCW; 1-1/16" x 9/16" x 3/16"; color of case, red; 1-1/4" wire leads.	Calib. osc. det. grid coupling	Sickles SD-3069 J. E. Fast Cornell-Dubilier 2RS	Stewart-Warner 564646
C-2205	3K2010021	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 10 micromicrofarads ±10%; 500 volts DCW; moulded case; max. dimensions 51/64" x 15/32" x 7/32"; 1-1.8" wire leads.	Calib. osc. input to H.F.O.	AWS Type CM20B100K	

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: M.C.W.-C.F.I.

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
C-2206	3K2010021	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2205.	Calib. osc. input to L.F.O.		
C-2207	3DA50-99.1	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 50,000 microfarads $\pm 10\%$; 600 volts DCW; liquid impregnated; hermetically sealed; metal container 1-1/2" x 5/8" dia.; axial terminal lugs 7/32" long; single mounting bracket with two 5/32" dia. holes.	Calib. osc. plate decoupling capacitor	Solar Mfg. Co. CN-35A 103 Micamold Cornell-Dubilier MC8B55	Stewart-Warner 564569
C-2208	3DA50-99.1	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2207.	Calib. osc. mixer screen decoupling		
C-2209	3DA50-99.1	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2207.	Calif. osc. output coupling		
C-2210	3DA50-99.1	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2207.	Audio osc. grid tank		
C-2211	3DA500-30	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 500,000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; metal case 1-13/16" x 1" x 7/8"; two mounting feet each with a 3/16" dia. hole, 2-1/8" between mtg/c; two solder lug terminals.	High voltage supply filter	Solar XDMRW 65-20 Cornell-Dubilier DYR 6050 J. E. Fast	Stewart-Warner 564589
C-2212-A	3DA100-133.3	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; two identical sections C-2212-A, C-2212-B; each 100,000 microfarads $\pm 10\%$; 600 volts DCW; oil impregnated; both inclosed in metal case 1-13/16" x 13/16" two mounting feet each with a 3/16" dia. hole; 3 solder lug terminals, center one common and marked C.	Audio osc. plate blocking	J. E. Fast A8085 Sprague Spec. P 13000 J. E. Fast	Stewart-Warner 564588
C-2212-B	3DA100-133.3	CAPACITOR: Same as C-2212-A.	Audio osc. tank tuning		
C-2213	3K2030030	CAPACITOR: Fixed; silver mica; 30 microfarads $\pm 5\%$; 500 volts DCW; case color, red; max. dimensions 51/64" x 15/32" x 7/32"; 1-1/8" wire leads.	Osc. feedback	JAN Type CM20C300J	
C-2214	3K3547224	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 4,700 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 500 volts DCW; max. dimensions 53/64" x 53/64" x 11/32"; 1-1/8" wire leads.	V-2203 audio grid capacitor	JAN Type CM35B472M	
E-2201	2Z9430-3	TERMINAL BOARD: With mounting brackets and solder lug terminals; minus resistors and capacitors; bakelite; 4-5/8" x 1-1/4" x 1/8".	Supports resistors R-2202, R-2215 and capacitors C-2201, C-2206.	Cinch Mfg. 7414 Anchor Radio	Stewart-Warner 564581
H-2201	#	SPRING: Crystal hold-down spring; spring copper or brass; two 0.142" dia. mtg. holes.	Crystal holder	Wallace Barnes	Stewart-Warner 564659
L-2201	3C317-32	COIL, AUDIO OSC. REACTOR: Single winding; one tap; metal case, 2-3/8" x 1-11/16" x 1-3/8" hermetically sealed; two 3/16" dia. mounting holes 2.0" between mtg/c; three solder lug terminals.	Audio osc. grid tank inductor	Chicago Transf. 8660-A-0 Stancor 12405 General-Electric M-7472242	Stewart-Warner 564652

P-2201	2Z7228.4		CONNECTOR Male: 8 prong; molded case; 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" x 1 1/4"; two mounting feet each with a 0.146" dia. hole; prongs numbered.	Unit connecting plug	H. B. Jones P-308-AB.W1	Stewart-Warner 564568
R-2201	3Z7015-7		RHEOSTAT: Wire wound; 2 to 15 ohms; min. tolerance ±2 ohms; max. tolerance ±3 ohms; overall dimensions 1 1/4" x 3/8" x 3/8"; 1/8" x 1/8" screw driver adjustment slot; single solder lug terminal; one end of element grounded to frame; mounting plate has two 0.136" dia holes 1" between mtg./c.	Audio osc. output control	Wirt Co. 2912,807	Stewart-Warner 564567
R-2202	3RC21BF104K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 100,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Calib. osc. plate decoupling	JAN Type RC21BF104K	
R-2203	3RC21BF473K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 47,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Calib. osc. tripler grid	JAN Type RC21BF473K	
R-2204	3RC21BF154K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 150,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Audio osc. grid coupling	JAN Type RC21BF154K	
R-2205	3RC21BF473K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 47,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Calib. osc. mixer inject. grid	JAN Type RC21BF473K	
R-2206	3RC21BF473K		RESISTOR: Same as R-2205.	Calib. osc. mixer cont. grid		
R-2207	3Z4885		RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 85 ohms ±2.5%; 10 watts in open air; max. voltage 29.1 volts; max. current 343 milliamperes; vitreous enameled; two solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole 1-17/16" between mtg/c; 1/8" dia. axial opening through resistor; overall dimensions 1 3/4" x 1/4" x 3/8".	Calib. osc. mixer filament dropping	Federal Elec. 127 Ward-Leonard 1 3/4" Z 85 Ohmite 19167	Stewart-Warner 564591
R-2208	3RC21BF333K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 33,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Calib. osc. plate decoupling	JAN Type RC21BF333K	
R-2209	3RC31BF153K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 15,000 ohms ±10%; 1 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.510" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Calib. osc. screen dropping	JAN Type RC31BF153K	
R-2210	3Z5550.19		RESISTOR: Fixed; 15,000 ohms ±10%; rating 4 watts in open air (10 watt size); wire wound; vitreous enameled; two solder lug terminals; 1/8" dia. axial mounting hole through resistor.	Calib. osc. H.V. dropping resistor	Federal Elec. 128 Ward-Leonard 1 3/4" Z 15,000	Stewart-Warner 564590
R-2211	3RC31BF224K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 220,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads. Same as R-209.	Audio osc. high voltage dropping	JAN Type RC31BF224K	
R-2212	3RC21BF683K		RESISTOR: Fixed; composition; 68,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt.	Audio osc. (V2203) high voltage bleeder	JAN Type 3RC21BF683K	
R-2213	3RC21BF474K		RESISTOR: Fixed; 470,000 ohms ±10%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads. Same as R-205.	Calib. osc. det. grid	JAN Type RC21BF474K	
R-2214	3RC21BF474K		RESISTOR: Same as R-2213.	Calib. osc. det. plate decoupling		
R-2215	3RC21BF222J		RESISTOR: Fixed; 2,200 ohms ±5%; 1/2 watt; carbon; insulated; max. dimensions 0.655" x 0.249" dia.; 1 1/2" axial wire leads.	Audio osc. output loading	JAN Type RC21BF222J	

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: M.C.W.-C.F.I.

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dug. or Spec. No.
R-2216	3RC21BF154K	RESISTOR: Same as R-2204.	Calib. osc. grid resistor		
R-2217	3RC30BF221J	RESISTOR: Same as R-201.	V-2202 and V-2203 biasing resistor		
V-2201	2J12SL7GT	TUBE: Dual triode; 12SL7GT.	Calib. osc. crystal osc., tripler	JAN Type 12SL7GT	
V-2202	2J12SA7	TUBE: Pentode converter; 12SA7.	Calib. osc., mixer	JAN Type 12SA7	
V-2203	2J12SL7GT	TUBE: Same as V-2201.	Calib. osc. det., audio osc.		
X-2201	2Z8678.187	SOCKET: Tube; octal; 8 contacts; black bakelite; 1-5/8" x 1-3/16" x 13/16"; mounting plate with two 5/32" dia. holes, 1.312" between mtg/c. Same as X-201.	Socket for V-2201 tube	Amer. Phenolic 88-8M	Stewart-Warner 564085
X-2202	2Z8678.187	SOCKET: Same as X-2201.	Socket for V-2202 tube		
X-2203	2Z8678.187	SOCKET: Same as X-2201.	Socket for V-2203 tube		
X-2204	2Z8672.8	SOCKET: Crystal; two terminals; phenolic material; 13/16" x 35/64" x 5/16" solder lug terminals.	Socket for Y-2201 crystal	Cinch 9816 Cannon Elec. Co. WK-C3-32S	Stewart-Warner 564657
Y-2201		CRYSTAL: 200 Kc; two prongs; plug in type; 1-1/8" x 1-1/16" x 7/16".	Calib. osc. frequency control	Supplied by the government	Sig C Spec 71-3021
Z-2201-A	3C323-114B	COIL: Iron core tuned; complete with two, 250 micromicrofarads, silver mica capacitors; tuning range 190-210 Kc; shielded; can size 2-17/32" x 1-9/16" x 1-1/8"; two mounting studs; two wire leads, one 4-1/2" red, one 5-1/2" black with orange tracer; Z-2201-B also assembled in this can.	Calib. osc. crystal osc. grid tank	Aladdin Radio 49-159 F. W. Sickles 30-5345	Stewart-Warner 564654
Z-2201-B	3C323-114B	COIL: Iron core tuned; complete with a 1500 micromicrofarad silver mica capacitor; tuning range 47 to 53 Kc; shielded; can size 2-17/32" x 1-9/16" x 1-1/8"; two No. 6-32 mounting studs; two wire leads, one 3" blue with white tracer, one 5-1/2" orange with green and white tracer; Z-2201-A also assembled in this can.	Calib. osc. det. cathode tank	Aladdin Radio 49-159 F. W. Sickles 30-5345	Stewart-Warner 564654
Z-2202-A	3C323-114A	COIL: Iron core tuned; complete with a 1,000 micromicrofarad, silver mica capacitor; tuning range 142-158 Kc; shielded; can size 2-17/32" x 1-9/16" x 1-1/8"; two mounting studs; one 4-1/2" wire lead orange; one 7" wire lead red with green tracer, which is common with Z-2202-B and is also assembled in this can.	Calib. osc. tripler plate tank	Aladdin Radio 49-160 E. I. Guthman 30-5346	Stewart-Warner 564655

Stewart-Warner
564655Aladdin Radio
49-160
E. I. Guchman
30-5346

Calib. osc. mixer tank

COIL: Iron core tuned; complete with a 1,500 micro-microfarad silver mica capacitor, tuning range 47-53 Kc; shielded; can size 2-17/32" x 1-9/16" x 1-1/8"; two mounting studs; one 4-1/2" wire lead black with orange tracer; one 7" wire lead red with green tracer, which is common with Z-2202-A and is also assembled in this can.

Z-2202-B
3C323-114A

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR O-17 / ART-13A

Stewart-Warner
564900Stewart-Warner
564900
General-Electric
ML-7662998-1200-600 Kc oscillator
unit

LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR: Furnished as a complete unit.

A-2601
2C2710-17Stewart-Warner
564522Sangamo Electric
BEW-15220-B20JAN-1625 screen grid
by-pass

CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 2,000 micro-microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 750 volts DCW; two solder lug terminals; 2-1/4" x 1" x 3/8"; two mounting holes 23/32" between mtg./c. Same as C-109.

C-2601
3DA2-110.2Stewart-Warner
565084JAN Type
CM20B470MJAN-1625 cathode
coupling capacitor

CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 47 micro-microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 500 volts DCW; molded; max. dimensions 51/64" x 15/32" x 7/32"; 1-1/8" wire leads.

C-2602
3K2047024Stewart-Warner
565030JAN Type
CC45HG301GJAN-1625 grid
coupling capacitor

CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; 300 micro-microfarads $\pm 2\%$; working voltage 500 volts rms. at 1.5 mc.; tubular ceramic 1.8" x 0.280" dia.; two wire terminals 1.6" long.

C-2603
3D9300-19Stewart-Warner
565030Erie
CentralabTank, fixed, padding,
capacitor used on all
three bands

CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; 2,200 micro-microfarads $\pm 1\%$; overall dimensions 1-11/16" x 15/16" dia.; single No. 6-32 mounting bolt; one terminal grounded to metal case.

C-2604
3DA2.200-5Stewart-Warner
565030JAN Type
CM60F103JJAN-1625 cathode
by-pass

CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 10,000 micro-microfarads $\pm 5\%$; 2500 volts DCW; 1-25/32" x 1-11/32" x 3/4"; two No. 6-32 tapped holes for terminals and mounting.

C-2605
3K6010362Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, fixed, padding,
capacitor, 285-415
Kc and 200-285 Kc
bands

CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; 2,065 micro-microfarads $\pm 1\%$; overall dimensions 1-17/32" x 15/16" dia.; one terminal grounded; supplied with C-2607-A and C-2607-B as an assembly.

C-2606
3DA6.365Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, fixed, padding,
capacitor, 200-285
Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; with C-2607-B total capacity 4,300 micro-microfarads $\pm 1\%$; 1-17/32" x 15/16" dia.; one terminal grounded; supplied with C-2606 and C-2607-B as an assembly.

C-2607-A
3DA6.365Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, fixed, padding,
capacitor, 200-285
Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; with C-2607-A total capacity 4,300 micro-microfarads $\pm 1\%$; 1-17/32" x 15/16" dia.; one terminal grounded; supplied with C-2606 and C-2607-A as an assembly.

C-2607-B
3DA6.365Stewart-Warner
565027Centralab
ErieTank, variable, pad-
ding, capacitor 415-
600 Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Variable; ceramic; 55-240 micro-microfarads; supplied with C-2608-B, C-2608-C and C-2608-D as an assembly.

C-2608-A
3D924V-4Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, variable, pad-
ding, capacitor 285-
415 Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Same as C-2608-A.

C-2608-B
3D924V-4Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, variable, pad-
ding, capacitor 200-
285 Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Same as C-2608-A.

C-2608-C
3D924V-4Stewart-Warner
565030Centralab
ErieTank, variable, pad-
ding, capacitor, 200-
285 Kc. band

CAPACITOR: Same as C-2608-A.

C-2608-D
3D924V-4

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR O-17 / ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E-2601	6L71002-2	WASHER: Open snap on type; dia. 5/16" x 0.20" thick; stainless steel; I.D. 0.124".	Used in assembling gear trains	New Arts Spec 306	Stewart-Warner 565065
E-2602	2Z3766	DIAL KNOB: Complete with two H-2601 set screws; O-100 counterclockwise; black bakelite; max. dimensions 2-3/8" dia. x 0.887 thick.	Control G	Stewart-Warner 564987 General Electric ML-7893064-1	Stewart-Warner 564987
E-2603	2Z9403-48	RESISTOR BOARD: Bakelite; 2-1/4" x 15/16" x 3/32"; complete with solder lugs; less resistor and capacitor.	Mounting board for R-2601 and C-2603	H. B. Jones 3-1	Stewart-Warner 565075
E-2604	2Z5822-124	KNOB: Complete with two H-2602 set screws; zinc die casting; black finish; 3/8" x 1/2" dia.	CORRECTOR and LOCK knob	Stewart-Warner 564989 General Electric ML-7104261-1	Stewart-Warner 564989
E-2605	2Z5843-12	KNOB: Complete with H-2601 set screw; for switch S-2601; black bakelite; overall dimensions 1-1/8" x 3/4" x 1-1/16".	Control F	Stewart-Warner 564753 General Electric ML-7891557-1	Stewart-Warner 564753
E-2606	2Z3714-39	DIAL: Complete with shield and two H-2603 set screws; 0-20 range.	Revolution Counter for knob G	Stewart-Warner 564974 General Electric K-7893060	Stewart-Warner 564974
E-2607	#	PLATE CLIP AND LEAD: Consists of grid clip copper braid and solder lug.	Connects plate to output post	Stewart-Warner 564983 General Electric K-7101830	Stewart-Warner 564983
E-2608	3G100-4.1	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 1/2" x 3/8" dia.; No. 6-32 threaded axial mounting holes at each end.	L-2601 terminal post	JAN Type NS4W0104	
E-2609	3G1250-3.13	BUSHING: Ceramic; 5/8" dia. x 3/16" thick. Same as E-107.	Part of FEED-THROUGH for plate and cathode leads	Centralab X-414 General Ceramics D-2399	Stewart-Warner 564784
E-2610	#	SPACER: Bakelite; 1-3/4" x 5/8" x 5/16".	Mounting spacer for C-2605 capacitor	MiCarta Fab. Co. Aerovox Cornell-Dubilier	Stewart-Warner 565072
E-2611	2Z2642-63	CLAMP, TUBE: 1-17/32" O.D. x 1-1/32" high; 2 mtg ears; 1-7/8" between mtg/c.	For X-2601	Collins Radio	Air Force 47B47219
H-2601	#	SCREW: No. 8-36 x 1/4; dial set screw; 6 flutes; multiple spline; cup point.	Dial knob mounting screw	Bristol Co. J. Larrabee Co.	Stewart-Warner 564018
H-2602	#	SCREW: No. 6-40 x 1/8"; knob set screw; multiple spline; 4 flutes; cup. point.	Knob mounting screw	Bristol Co. Cambria Merc. Supplies Inc.	Stewart-Warner 564097

H-2603	#	SCREW: No. 4-48 x 1/8; knob set screw; multiple spline; 6 flutes; cup point.	Knob mounting screw	Bristol Co. Supplies Inc.	Stewart-Warner 564978
H-2604	#	BRACKET: Aluminum; U shape; complete with two No. 6-32 lock nuts.	C-2608-A-B-C-D capacitor mounting bracket	Stewart-Warner General Electric K-7101887	Stewart-Warner 565025
H-2605	#	"V" SPRING WASHER: Spring steel; O.D. 5/16"; I.D. 0.133".	Gear mounting	Shakeproof Inc. 3502-5V	Stewart-Warner 564954
H-2606	#	SHAFT: Brass; 1-3/4" x 0.203" dia.	Switch gear mounting shaft	Stewart-Warner General Electric K-7101876	Stewart-Warner 564967
H-2607	#	PLATE: 1-7/32" dia.; three 0.098 dia. mounting holes; steel.	Front, bearing mounting plate	Stewart-Warner General Electric K-7893027	Stewart-Warner 565034
H-2608	#	ROD, GUIDE: Steel; 4.669" x 0.187" dia. axial mounting hole at each end tapped No. 6-32.	Guide rod	Stewart-Warner General Electric K-7892979	Stewart-Warner 565013
L-2601	3C357-19	COIL, R-F CHOKE: 4 pie; universal winding; ceramic form; 5.4 millihenries; No. 36 nylon enamel wire; 1-3/8" x 7/8" dia.; single No. 6-32 threaded mounting hole.	JAN 1625 plate supply choke	E. I. Guthman Co. 30-5256 Oak Mfg. Co.	Stewart-Warner 565070
L-2602	3C323-114C	COIL: Oscillator; iron core tuned; 50 turns No. 26 D.E. wire; ceramic coil form 2.772 x 1.5" max. dia.; operated by Control G; three tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes.	Low frequency oscillator coil	Aladdin Radio 49-158	Stewart-Warner 565035
L-2603	3C326-100.1	COIL, R-F CHOKE: 4 pie; universal winding; ceramic form; 2.5 millihenries; No. 36 S.S.E. wire; 1-15/16" x 1/2" dia.; single No. 6-32 threaded mounting hole; cotter pin terminals. Same as L-102.	JAN 1625 cathode R-F choke	E. I. Guthman 30-5221 National Co. R-1005	Stewart-Warner 564609
O-2601	2C6900-47A/7	GEAR AND BUSHING: Aluminum; 1.082" dia. x 25/64" I.D. 0.187"; two No. 6-40 tapped set screw mounting holes, 90° apart.	S-2601 switch gears	Stewart-Warner 564955 General Electric ML-7101884-1	Stewart-Warner 564955
O-2602	2C6900-47A/5	DISC, LOCKING ASSEMBLY: O.D. 1-3/4"; I.D. 0.189"; brass; 0.625" thick; two No. 6-40 tapped set screw mounting holes, 90° apart.	Control G locking disc	Stewart-Warner 564961 General Electric ML-7893319	Stewart-Warner 564961
O-2603	2C6900-47A/2	GEAR, ASSEMBLY: Aluminum gear; brass hub; O.D. 1.917"; 0.921" thick; mounted by E-2601 split washer.	REVOLUTION COUNTER coupling gear	Stewart-Warner 564942 General Electric ML-7101883	Stewart-Warner 564942
O-2604	2C2600-47A/6	GEAR, PINION: Brass; O.D. 0.667"; I.D. 0.156" 13/32" thick.	REVOLUTION COUNTER coupling gear	Stewart-Warner 564966 General Electric 7472561	Stewart-Warner 564966
O-2605	2C6900-47A/10	LOCKING ARM ASSEMBLY: Consists of stationary bracket, pinion and bakelite button.	Operated by LOCK knob	Stewart-Warner 564948 General Electric ML-7101868-1	Stewart-Warner 564948
O-2605A	2Z380-70	ARM ASSEMBLY: Consists of moving bracket and bakelite button.	Operated by LOCK knob		Air Force 47B47255

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A		MAJOR ASSEMBLY: LOW FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR O-17/ART-13A			
Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
O-2606	2C6900-47A/3	GEAR AND STOP ASSEMBLY: O.D. 1.917"; I.D. 0.125"; 0.921" thick; aluminum gear; brass hub; steel stop.	REVOLUTION COUNTER gear and stop	Stewart-Warner 564945 General Electric M-7101875-1	Stewart-Warner 564945
O-2607	3H320-106	BEARING ASSEMBLY: Complete with bearings, spring and retainer; O.D. 1-7/32" x 0.687" thick. AF Stock No. 3300-356089386.	Back bearing assembly	Stewart-Warner 564975 General Electric K-7894125 G1	Stewart-Warner 564975
P-2601	2Z7227-2	CONNECTOR: Male; 6 prong; molded case 1" x 5/8" x 1/2"; two mounting brackets each with a 0.146" dia. hole, 1" between mtg/c.	L.F.O. connector to transmitter	H. B. Jones P-306-AB	Stewart-Warner 564984
R-2701	3RC31BF153K	RESISTOR: Fixed; carbon; 15,000 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 1 watt; insulated; max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310" dia., 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	V-2601 grid leak resistor	JAN Type RC31BF153K	
S-2601	3Z9825-62.175	SWITCH: Rotary; 3 positions; single deck; single circuit; ceramic insulation; overall dimensions 1-7/8" x 1-5/8" x 1-19/32"; single hole mounting on 3/8-32" threaded hub.	Low frequency band selector switch	Centralab 7356 Oak 27817-H1C	Stewart-Warner 565063
V-2601	2J1625	TUBE: Type JAN 1625, transmitter beam power amplifier.	Low frequency oscillator tube	JAN Type 1625	
X-2601	2Z8677-20	SOCKET: Tube; 7 terminal; ceramic insulation 2-5/16" x 1-13/16" x 9/16"; two mounting slots 11/64" x 17/64", 1-25/32" between mtg/c.	Socket for V-2601 tube	National Fab. 42CID Ucinite 115166 E. F. Johnson 227 N-BC	Stewart-Warner 564528
MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17/ART-13A					
C-2701	3DB2E25-1	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 2.25 microfarads $\pm 20\%$ -10% ; 100 volts DCW; metal case 1-1/2" x 1-13/16" x 7/8" thick; two solder lug terminals spaced 1" apart; two mounting feet each with a 3/16" dia. hole, 2-1/8" between mtg/c.	Dynamotor input filter	Sprague P2908 Solar Mfg. Co. XDDHRTW1-225-1020 Cornell-Dubilier GC 146	Stewart-Warner 564927
C-2702	3DB2E5-3	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 2.5 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 100 volts DCW; metal case 2" x 2" x 1"; two solder lug terminals; two mounting feet with 3/16" dia. holes, 2-3/8" between mtg/c.	Dynamotor input filter	Sprague P2907 Solar Mfg. Co. XDDHW1-25-20 Cornell-Dubilier HC 4106	Stewart-Warner 564926
C-2703	3DB4-166	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 4 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; oil impregnation; metal case 3-1/4" x 2-1/2" x 1-3/16"; two solder lug terminals spaced 1" apart.	Low voltage B supply filter	Condenser Prod. AOC-4-6 Solar Mfg. Co. XLCW6-4-20	Stewart-Warner 564903

C-2704-A	3DA100-116.4	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; triple section consisting of three identical capacitors C-2704-A, C-2704-B and C-2704-C; each 100,000 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; oil filled; 600 volts DCW; all three enclosed in a metal case 1-3/16" x 1" x 3/4"; solder lug terminals; two mounting feet each with a 3/16" dia. hole 2-1/8" between mfg c.	Voltmeter multiplier resistor by-pass	Sprague P 2947 Solar Mfg. Co. 3XDMRTW6-1-20 Micamold 306-231	Stewart-Warner 564402
C-2704-B		CAPACITOR: Same as C-2704-A.	Voltmeter multiplier resistor by-pass		
C-2704-C		CAPACITOR: Same as C-2704-A.	By-pass from fuse to ground		
C-2705	3DB2-37	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 2 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 600 volts DCW; oil filled; metal case 2-3/4" x 1-13/16" x 1-1/16" thick; two solder lug terminals spaced 1" apart. Same as C-126.	Low voltage B supply to dynamotor, filter	Cornell-Dubilier KC-3020-13G Micamold 324 Sprague P 2948 Solar Mfg. Co. KLMRAW6-2-20 General-Electric 25F764	Stewart-Warner 564401
C-2706	3DB2.15020-2	CAPACITOR: Fixed; paper; 2 microfarads $\pm 20\%$; 1500 volts DCW; oil filled; metal case 4" x 2-1/2" x 1-1/4" thick; two No. 10-32 terminal bolts spaced 1-1/8" apart.	High voltage B supply filter	Condenser Prod. AOC-4-6 Solar Mfg. Co. KLMW15-2-20	Stewart-Warner 564904
C-2707	3DA120-1	CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Supplied with two mounting brackets; fixed; acetate; 120,000 microfarads; 600 volts DCW; oil filled; 2-1/8" x 3/4" dia.; No. 8-32 mounting stud at each end; used only on Russell Dynamotor.	M.V. brush filter	Russell Electric 14909	Stewart-Warner 565681
C-2708	3DA100-376	CAPACITOR: Fixed; acetate; 100,000 microfarads; 1250 volts DCW; oil filled; 2-1/8" x 3/4" dia.; No. 8-32 mounting stud at each end; used only on Russell Dynamotor.	H. V. brush filter	Russell Electric 14908	Stewart-Warner 565682
C-2709	3K4010324	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 10,000 microfarads; 500 volts DCW; molded; 1" x 5/8" x 5/16"; lug terminals for No. 10 screws; used only on Russell Dynamotor.	L. V. brush filter	JAN Type CM40B103M	
C-2710	3DA120-2	CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Supplied with one mounting bracket; fixed; acetate; 120,000 microfarads; No. 8-32 mounting stud at each end. Used only on Russell dynamotor.	H.V. negative brush, to ground, filter capacitor	Russell Electric 14910	Stewart-Warner 565684
C-2712	3DA400-32	CAPACITOR: 400,000 microfarads; 200 volts DCW. Used only on General Electric dynamotor.	L.V. brush filter	General-Electric K-8701807AB-G1	
C-2713	3DA400-31	CAPACITOR: 400,000 microfarads; 200 volts DCW. Used only on General-Electric dynamotor.	L.V. brush filter	General-Electric K-8701807AB-G2	
C-2714	3DA64	CAPACITOR: 64,000 microfarads; 1,600 volts DCW. Used only on General-Electric dynamotor.	H.V. positive brush, to ground, filter capacitor	General-Electric K-8701807AB-G3	
C-2715	3DA80-7	CAPACITOR: 80,000 microfarads; 1,000 volts DCW. Used only on General-Electric dynamotor.	H.V. negative brush, to ground, filter capacitor	General-Electric K-8701807AB-G4	
C-2716		CAPACITOR: 120,000 microfarads; 1,000 volts DCW complete with mounting bracket. Used only on General-Electric dynamotor.	M.V. brush filter capacitor	General-Electric K-8701807AA-G1	
C-2717	3DA400-33	CAPACITOR: 400,000 microfarads, 200 volts DCW complete with mounting bracket. Used only on General-Electric dynamotor.	Positive input, to ground, filter capacitor	General-Electric K-8701807AC-G1	

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
C-2718	3DA150-1s	CAPACITOR: Fixed; acetate; 150,000 micromicrofarads -20%, +0%; 100 vdcw.	L.V. brush filter	Russell Electric 15397	
D-2701		DYNAMOTOR: Input rating 27 volts DC, 31-1/2 amperes; low voltage output rating 400 volts DC, 750 milliamperes; high voltage output rating 750 volts DC, 350 milliamperes; dimensions 10-7/8" x 5" dia.; ventilating screens at each end; input leads, A+ white, A- black; low voltage out- put +red-black, -black; high voltage output, +red, -green.	Power supply	Russell Elec. 14875 General-Electric M-7471876	Stewart-Warner 564801
E-2701	3Z3285-3	FUSE HOLDER: Complete with mounting nuts and bakelite cap; overall dimensions 2-13/32" x 13/16"; solder lug terminals.	400 volt fuse holder	Bussman Mfg. Co. HCM-1	Stewart-Warner 564682
E-2702	2Z9403-6	TERMINAL BOARD: Bakelite; 2-1/16" x 7/8" x 1/2"; four 0.156" dia. mounting holes 1.750" x 0.437" between mtg/c; complete with terminal links and terminal screws.	Terminal board	H. B. Jones 3-141	Stewart-Warner 564769
E-2704	3H1535-17/B5	BRUSH: Carbon 3/4" x 0.273" x 0.085"; overall length 1-17/32"; used only on Russell dynamotor.	H.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15313	Stewart-Warner 565552
E-2705	3H1535-17/B5	BRUSH: Same as E-2704.	H.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15313	
E-2706	3H1535-17/B6	BRUSH: 3/4" x 0.273" x 0.109"; overall length 1-25/32"; used only on Russell dynamotor.	M.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15312	Stewart-Warner 565567
E-2707	3H1535-17/B6	BRUSH: Same as E-2706.	M.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15312	
E-2708	3H1535-17/B7	BRUSH: Carbon 3/4" x 0.619" x 0.260"; overall length 1-11/16"; used only on Russell dynamotor.	L.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15311	
E-2709	3H1535-17/B7	BRUSH: Same as E-2708.	L.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15311	
E-2710	3H1535-17/B7	BRUSH: Otherwise same as E-2708.	L.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15311	
E-2711	3H1535-17/B7	BRUSH: Otherwise same as E-2708.	L.V. dynamotor brush	Russell Elec. 15311	
E-2712	3H2575-218E/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: 9/32" thk. x 11/16" dia. bakelite cover; used only on Russell dynamotor.	H.V. brush holder	Russell Elec. 12813	Stewart-Warner 565686
E-2713	3H2575-218E/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2712.	H.V. brush holder		
E-2714	3H2575-218E/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2712.	M.V. brush holder		
E-2715	3H2575-218E/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2712.	M.V. brush holder		
E-2716	3H1535-17/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: 1/2" thk. x 1-3/16" dia. bakelite cover; used only on Russell dynamotor.	L.V. brush holder	Russell Elec. 15308	Stewart-Warner 565687
E-2717	3H1535-17/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2716.	L.V. brush holder		
E-2718	3H1535-17/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2716.	L.V. brush holder		

E-2719	3H1535-17/C1	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2716.	L.V. brush holder	General-Electric	
E-2720	3H525GE-6	BRUSH: Used only on GE dynamotor.	L.V. brush	K-5868922AC2	
E-2721	3H525GE-6	BRUSH: Same as E-2720.	L.V. brush		
E-2722	3H525GE-6	BRUSH: Same as E-2720.	L.V. brush		
E-2723	3H525GE-6	BRUSH: Same as E-2720.	L.V. brush		
E-2724	3H525GE-5	BRUSH: Used only on GE dynamotor.	M.V. brush	General-Electric	
E-2725	3H525GE-5	BRUSH: Same as E-2724.	M.V. brush	K-5868926ABB	
E-2726	3H525GE-5	BRUSH: Same as E-2724.	H.V. brush		
E-2727	3H525GE-5	BRUSH: Same as E-2724.	H.V. brush		
E-2728	3H683-13	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Used only on GE dynamotor.	L.V. brush holder, cap	General-Electric	
E-2729	3H683-13	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2728.	L.V. brush holder, cap	K-8701214AA1	
E-2730	3H683-13	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2728.	L.V. brush holder, cap		
E-2731	3H683-13	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2728.	L.V. brush holder, cap		
E-2732	3H683-14	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Used only on GE dynamotor.	M.V. brush holder, cap	General-Electric	
E-2733	3H683-14	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2732.	M.V. brush holder, cap	5861373AA1	
E-2734	3H683-14	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2732.	H.V. brush holder, cap		
E-2735	3H683-14	CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E-2732.	H.V. brush holder, cap		
F-2701	3Z2601.32	FUSE: Aircraft type; bakelite; enclosed cartridge fuse; anti-vibration; 1 ampere; 250 volt; 1-1/4" x 9/32" dia.	Low voltage output fuse	Littlefuse Inc.	Stewart-Warner
F-2702	3Z2601.32	FUSE: Same as F-2701.	Spare fuse	1091-1 ampere 4AB	564767
H-2701	#	LATCH SCREW & KNOB ASSEMBLY: Steel screw, brass knob, approx. 1-3/4" overall length.	Power unit mounting lock	Stewart-Warner	Stewart-Warner
H-2702	#	LATCH: Aluminum bronze; max. dia. .536" x 13/32" thk., 1/4-20 tapped screw hole.	Latch for H-2701	564906	564906
H-2703	#	C WASHER: Stainless steel.	Used on H-2701	General-Electric	Stewart-Warner
H-2704	#	CLAMP: Capacitor mounting; steel.	C-2706 capacitor mounting bracket	K-7101037	564922
H-2705	#	CLAMP: Capacitor mounting; steel.	C-2703 and C-2705 capacitor mounting bracket	Stewart-Warner	Stewart-Warner
J-2701	2Z8680-7	CONNECTOR: Female; 10 contact; wall mounting; two 15 ampere contacts; eight 10 ampere contacts; 2-1/8" x 2-1/8" x 1-5/64" thk.; four 0.169" dia. mounting holes.	B supply to trans-mitter connector	Stewart-Warner	Stewart-Warner
J-2702	2Z8673.47	CONNECTOR: Female; three contact; wall mounting; two 60 ampere contacts; one 15 ampere contact; 1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 1-1/32" thk.; screw type connection; four 0.120" dia. mounting holes.	Primary power connector	General-Electric	Stewart-Warner
				K-7891731	564775
				Stewart-Warner	564774
				General-Electric	564774
				K-7891729	564775
				Stewart-Warner	564775
				General-Electric	564775
				K-7891729	564775
				Stewart-Warner	564775
				Cannon Elec.	565008
				RFK-10-31SL3	
				Stewart-Warner	565007
				Cannon Elec.	565007
				GK-C3-32S4	

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number	Navy Stock Number	British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
K-2701	2Z7589-86			RELAY: Two pole; double throw; contacts rated 12 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 115 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-1/32" x 2-1/16" x 1-3/4".	Power change relay	Leach Relay Co. 1067-2W Guardian Elec. G-36470	Stewart-Warner 564536
K-2702	2Z7586-83			RELAY: One pole normally open; double break; contacts rated 25 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 135 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-1/16" x 1-45/64" x 1-7/8"; four solder lug terminals; two mounting feet each with two holes threaded for No. 8-32 machine screws 2.375" x 0.695" between mtg/c.	Primary power contactor	Allied Ctrl. HRX1 Leach Relay Co. 1091 Guardian Elec. 36471 Allied Control BOX 45	Stewart-Warner 564535
K-2703	2Z7586-82			RELAY: Solenoid type; single pole normally open; double break; contacts rated 100 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 75 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-3/16" x 2-7/32" x 2-1/4"; No. 8-32 brass screw coil terminals.	Dynamotor input relay	R.B.M. Mfg. Co. RBM No. 17280 Guardian Elec. G-36469	Stewart-Warner 564534
K-2704	3Z9586-1			BAROMETRIC SWITCH: Single circuit; normally open; snap action (toggle) switch; operated by bellows responding to changes in atmospheric pressure; range 20,000 to 25,000 feet; overall dimensions 3-13/16" x 3-3/8" x 2-1/8".	Altitude voltage control	General-Electric K-7890894-1 Air Communications 23M	Stewart-Warner 564916
K-2705	3H900-10-12			RELAY: Overload; nominal rating 10 amperes; push-button will expose a fluorescent phosphorescent band and a red band when relay has tripped; bakelite case 2-1/16" x 1-33/64" x 3/4"; two mounting holes tapped for No. 6-32 screw, 1.812" between mtg/c; two terminal lugs each with a No. 8-32 brass R.H. screw.	Transmitter overload relay	Square D Co. 9310 type 10A	Stewart-Warner 565023
K-2706	3H900-35-13			RELAY: Overload; nominal rating 35 amperes; push-button reset; button will expose a fluorescent phosphorescent band and a red band when relay has tripped; bakelite case 2-1/16" x 1-33/64" x 3/4"; two mounting holes tapped for No. 6-32 screw, 1.812" between mtg/c; two terminal lugs each with a No. 8-32 brass R.H. screw.	Dynamotor overload relay	Square D Co. 9310 type 35A	Stewart-Warner 565024
L-2701	3C323-12G			COIL: Choke; radio frequency; 15-3/4 turns of No. 9 A.W.C. copper wire with nylon or equivalent insulation; inductance 5.5 microhenries 20% at 1000 cycles; helical type coil; terminal lugs to fit No. 10 screw; iron core; core dimensions approx. 2-1/2" x 7/8" dia. single No. 8-32 mounting bolt.	Dynamotor input filter choke	J. E. Fax A8084	Stewart-Warner 564997
L-2702	3C1073-2			COIL: Choke; radio frequency; 3 pie universal winding on ceramic form; No. 29 S.S.E. or No. 29 S.C.E. wire; inductance in air 500 microhenries 10% at 1000 cycles; overall dimensions 1-15/16" x 5/8" dia.; single hole for mounting tapped for No. 6-32 screw.	Low voltage B supply filter choke	E. I. Guthman Co. 30-5281 Standard Wind. A-545-2	Stewart-Warner 564917

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
K-2701	2Z7589-86	RELAY: Two pole; double throw; contacts rated 12 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 115 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-1/32" x 2-1/16" x 1-3/4".	Power change relay	Leach Relay Co. 1067-2W Guardian Elec. G-36470 Allied Ctrl. HRX1	Stewart-Warner 564536
K-2702	2Z7586-83	RELAY: One pole normally open; double break; contacts rated 25 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 135 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-1/16" x 1-45/64" x 1-7/8"; four solder lug terminals; two mounting feet each with two holes threaded for No. 8-32 machine screws 2.375" x 0.695" between mtg./c.	Primary power contactor	Leach Relay Co. 1091 Guardian Elec. 36471 Allied Control BOX 45	Stewart-Warner 564535
K-2703	2Z7586-82	RELAY: Solenoid type; single pole normally open; double break; contacts rated 100 amperes 28 volts D.C. non-inductive load; nominal coil voltage 28 volts D.C.; coil resistance 75 ohms min.; outside dimensions 3-3/16" x 2-7/32" x 2-1/4"; No. 8-32 brass screw coil terminals.	Dynamotor input relay	R.B.M. Mfg. Co. RBM No. 17280 Guardian Elec. G-36469	Stewart-Warner 564534
K-2704	3Z9586-1	BAROMETRIC SWITCH: Single circuit; normally open; snap action (toggle) switch; operated by bellows responding to changes in atmospheric pressure; range 20,000 to 25,000 feet; overall dimensions 3-13/16" x 3-3/8" x 2-1/8".	Altitude voltage control	General-Electric K-7890854-1 Air Communications 23M	Stewart-Warner 564916
K-2705	3H900-10-12	RELAY: Overload; nominal rating 10 amperes; push-button will expose a fluorescent phosphorescent band and a red band when relay has tripped, bakelite case 2-1/16" x 1-33/64" x 3/4"; two mounting holes tapped for No. 6-32 screw, 1.812" between mtg./c; two terminal lugs each with a No. 8-32 brass R.H. screw.	Transmitter overload relay	Square D Co. 9310 type 10A	Stewart-Warner 565023
K-2706	3H900-35-15	RELAY: Overload; nominal rating 35 amperes; push-button reset; button will expose a fluorescent phosphorescent band and a red band when relay has tripped, bakelite case 2-1/16" x 1-33/64" x 3/4"; two mounting holes tapped for No. 6-32 screw, 1.812" between mtg./c; two terminal lugs each with a No. 8-32 brass R.H. screw.	Dynamotor overload relay	Square D Co. 9310 type 35A	Stewart-Warner 565024
L-2701	3C323-12G	COIL: Choke; radio frequency; 15-3/4 turns of No. 9 A.W.C. copper wire with nylon or equivalent insulation; inductance 5.5 microhenries 20% at 1000 cycles; helical type coil; terminal lugs to fit No. 10 screw; iron core; core dimensions approx. 2-1/2" x 7/8" dia. single No. 8-32 mounting bolt.	Dynamotor input filter choke	J. E. Fast A8084	Stewart-Warner 564997
L-2702	3C1075-2	COIL: Choke; radio frequency; 3 pie universal winding on ceramic form; No. 29 S.S.E. or No. 29 S.C.E. wire; inductance in air 500 microhenries 10% at 1000 cycles; overall dimensions 1-15/16" x 5/8" dia.; single hole for mounting tapped for No. 6-32 screw.	Low voltage B supply filter choke	E. I. Guthman Co. 30-5281 Standard Wind. A-545-2	Stewart-Warner 564917

L-2703	3C326-300.1	COIL: Choke; radio frequency; 3 pie universal winding; No. 32 S.S.E. wire; ceramic form; inductance in air 1.0 milli-henry \pm 10% at 1000 cycles; overall dimensions 1 1/8" x 1/2" dia.; single hole for mounting tapped for No. 6-32 screw. Same as L-1116.	Low voltage B return to dynamotor filter	E. I. Guthman Co. 30-5220-2 National Co. Inc. R-300-S Standard Winding A-545-1	Stewart-Warner 564633
L-2704	3C326-300.1	COIL: Same as L-2703.	High voltage B supply filter		
R-2701-A	3Z6002-34	RESISTOR: 6.7 ohms \pm 5%; this is one section of a 20.1 ohm tapped resistor; 5 wats in open air (10 watt size); wire wound; vitreous enameled; overall dimensions 1 3/4" x 1/4" x 3/8"; three solder lug terminals each with a 1/8" dia. hole; 1/8" dia. axial mounting hole.	Voltmeter multiplier	Federal Elec. Co. Type No. 231 Ohmite No. 15626	Stewart-Warner 564921
R-2701-B	3Z6002-34	RESISTOR: 13.4 ohms \pm 5%; see R-2701-A.	Voltmeter multiplier	Federal Elec. Co. Type No. 231 Ohmite 15626	Stewart-Warner 564921
R-2702	3Z6033-21	RESISTOR: 330 ohms \pm 20%; 1 watt; carbon or wire wound; insulated; 1.280" x 0.310" dia. max; 1 1/2" axial wire leads; max. inductance microhenries. Same as R-2217.	Low voltage B return to dynamotor filter	I.R.C. BT-1	Stewart-Warner 564766

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17A/ART-13A

C2701		CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY: Fixed; paper; 15,000 microfarads \pm 10%; 200 volts DCW; molded plastic case 1 1/8" dia. x 1" long; supplied with terminal lugs for No. 10 and 8 studs; overall length 2 3/8".	L.V. brush filter		Eicor 23-1161
D2701		DYNAMOTOR: Input rating 28 volts DC, 33 amperes; medium voltage output rating 410 volts DC, 750 milliamperes; medium and high voltage generators in series, output rating 1190 volts DC, 350 milliamperes; overall dimensions 11 1/4" x 5" dia.; ventilating screens at each end; input leads A + white, A - black; medium voltage output, + black-red, - black; high voltage output, + red, - green.	Power Supply		Eicor 1-5023-1
E2701		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Carbon brush 3/8" x 0.218" x 0.095"; overall length 1 1/8".	M.V. + dynamotor brush		Eicor 2-1609
E2702		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Carbon brush 3/8" x 0.218" x 0.095"; overall length 1 1/8".	M.V. - dynamotor brush		Eicor 2-1646
E2703		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Same as E2701.	H.V. + dynamotor brush		
E2704		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Same as E2702.	H.V. - dynamotor brush		
E2705		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Carbon brush 3/8" x 0.262" x 0.620"; overall length 1 3/4".	L.V. + dynamotor brush		Eicor 2-1611
E2706		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Carbon brush 3/8" x 0.262" x 0.620"; overall length 1 3/4".	L.V. - dynamotor brush		Eicor 2-1645
E2707		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Same as E2705.	L.V. + dynamotor brush		
E2708		BRUSH AND SPRING ASSEMBLY: Same as E2706.	L.V. - dynamotor brush		

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd.)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: DYNAMOTOR DY-17A/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E2709		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: 0.233" thk. x 0.500" dia.; brass, nickel plated.	M.V. brush holder		Eicor 4-1013
E2710		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2709.	M.V. brush holder		
E2711		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2709.	H.V. brush holder		
E2712		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2709.	H.V. brush holder		
E2713		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: 31/64" thk. x 1 1/8" dia.; bakelite cover.	L.V. brush holder		Eicor BHC-201
E2714		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2713.	L.V. brush holder		
E2715		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2713.	L.V. brush holder		
E2716		CAP, BRUSH HOLDER: Same as E2713.	L.V. brush holder		
F2701		FUSE: Steatite enclosed, shatterproof; medium lag; spring and link construction 1 ampere, 250 volt; 1/4" x 0.294" dia.	L.V. output fuse	Litelfuse, Inc. 414001	Eicor FUS-150
F2702		FUSE: Same as F2701.	Spare fuse		
FL2701		FILTER: Low pass; 200 volts DC test; metal case 2" x 2" x 1 1/2"; two screw terminals; two mounting feet with three holes for No. 8 screws.	Dynamotor input filter		Eicor FIL-195
FL2702		FILTER: Low pass; two section; 1000 volts DC test; metal case 2-19/64" x 2 1/8" x 1 7/8"; four screw terminals; two mounting feet with four holes for No. 8 screws.	Medium voltage supply filter		Eicor FIL-196
FL2703		FILTER: Low pass; 2500 volts DC test; metal case 2 1/8" x 2 1/8" x 1 7/8"; two screw terminals; two mounting feet with three holes for No. 8 screws.	High voltage supply filter		Eicor FIL-197
H2701		LATCH KNOB SUBASSEMBLY: Stainless steel screw; brass knob; pressed and swedged together; approx. 1/8" overall length.	Power unit mounting lock		Eicor 39-1060
H2702		CLIP, LATCH: Bronze; 1.074" dia. x 3/32" thk.; 1/4-20 tapped screw hole.	Clip for H2701		Eicor CLI-302A
H2703		"C" WASHER: Steel, Cd pl; 0.329" OD x 0.187" ID x 0.33" thk.	Used on H2701		Eicor WAS-808
H2704		CLIP, CABLE: Nylon, black; 3/8" dia. opening for cable; 13/64" mounting hole.	For control box cable		Eicor CLI-303
J2701		CONNECTOR: Female; 10 contact; wall mounting; two 15 ampere contacts; eight 10 ampere contacts; 2 1/8" x 2 1/8" x 1-5/64" thk.; four 0.169" dia. mounting holes.	B supply to transmitter connector	Cannon Elec. RFK-10-31SL	Eicor SOC-200

J2702	CONNECTOR: Female; three contact; wall mounting; two 60 ampere contacts; one 15 ampere contact; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick; screw type connection; four 0.120" dia. mounting holes.	Primary power connector	Cannon Elec. GK-C3-32S	Eicor SOC-201
K2701	RELAY: Single pole; double throw; to meet requirements of AN3324-1, except that contacts must withstand 1500 volts DC to ground.	Power change relay		Eicor SWI-303
K2702	RELAY: One pole normally open; double break; to meet requirements of AN3350-2.	Primary power contactor		Eicor SWI-305
K2703	RELAY: Same as K2702.	Dynamotor input relay		
R2701	RESISTOR: Fixed; two section, tapped; total resistance 20.1 ohms; "A" section 6.7 ohms \pm 5%; "B" section 13.4 ohms \pm 5%; 10 watt size; vitreous enamel coated; overall length $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; three solder lug terminals with $\frac{3}{8}$ " dia. hole; $\frac{1}{8}$ " dia. axial mounting hole.	Voltmeter multiplier	Lectrohm, Inc. U-287	Eicor RES-406
S2701	CIRCUIT BREAKER: Push pull type; 10 ampere capacity; to meet requirements of AN3161P10.	Transmitter overload breaker	Square D Co. Class 9311 Type 10A	Eicor SWI-301
S2702	CIRCUIT BREAKER: Push pull type; 35 ampere capacity; to meet requirements of AN3161P35.	Dynamotor overload breaker	Square D Co. Class 9311 Type 35A	Eicor SWI-304
S2703	SWITCH, BAROMETRIC: Single circuit; normally open; snap action (toggle) switch; operated by bellows responding to changes in atmospheric pressure; contacts close at 23,000 \pm 2000 feet.	Altitude voltage control		Eicor SWI-302
XF2701	FUSE HOLDER: Complete with mounting nuts and cap; panel mounting through $41/64$ " hole; solder lug terminals.	For fuse F2701	Bussman Mfg. Co. Type HCM-H	Eicor FPO-125
XF2702	FUSE HOLDER: Same as XF2701.	For fuse F2702		
MAJOR ASSEMBLY: ANTENNA LOADING UNIT C4-32/ART-13A				
C-2501	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 360 micromicrofarads \pm 2%; 5000 volts DCW; $3-9/64$ " x $2-1/4$ " x $1-17/64$ "; molded; two 0.180" dia. mounting holes 2.625" between mtg/c; two No. 10-32 terminal studs.	M-2501 meter coupling capacitor	JAN Type CM70B361G	
C-2502	CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 560 micromicrofarads \pm 2%; 5000 volts DCW; $3-9/64$ " x $2-1/4$ " x $1-17/64$ "; molded; two 0.180" dia. mounting holes 2.625" between mtg/c; two No. 10-32 terminal studs.	M-2501 meter coupling capacitor	JAN Type CM70B561G	
E-2501	BOARD, TERMINAL: Less resistors R-2501 through R-2505; bakelite, $4-3/4$ " x $1-7/8$ " x $1/8$ "; complete with 6 terminals.	Mounting board for Resistors R-2501 through R-2505.	H.B. Jones No. 6-1 Spec. Munston 263-137	Stewart-Warner 565274 Munston 263-137
E-2502	STAND-OFF INSULATOR: Ceramic $3/4$ " x $3/8$ " dia.; tapped No. 6-32 axial mounting hole at each end.	Resistor board mounting supports	JAN Type N84W0106	
E-2503	COUPLING: Ceramic ring; two metal hubs with two set screws.	Insulated coupling between variometer and knob	Stewart-Warner 565365 General Electric ML7461439-5 Munston 263-136	Stewart-Warner 565365 Munston 263-136

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a * sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: ANTENNA LOADING UNIT CU-32/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
E-2504	2Z9402.215	FEED-THROUGH ASSEMBLY: Antenna consisting of a 9" x 6" x 1/8" mycalex plate, and binding posts J-2506 and J-2507.	ANTENNA posts	Stewart-Warner 565105 General Electric ML-7102419-1 Munston 263-103	Stewart-Warner 565105 Munston 263-109
E-2505	3G1905-2	FEED-THROUGH ASSEMBLY: Supplied with binding post J-2503; ceramic; 3-1/8" dia. x 1" thk., three 0.154" dia. mtg. holes; bowl shape.	HF INPUT terminal	Stewart-Warner 565580 General Electric ML-7104208-1 Munston 263-110	Stewart-Warner 565580 Munston 263-110
E-2506		FEED-THROUGH, INSULATOR ASSEMBLY: Consists of E2506-A and E-2506-B.		Centralab X-88W	Stewart-Warner 564882 Munston 263-134
E-2506-A	3G1000-4.1	FEED-THROUGH INSULATOR: Ceramic; female; 1/2" high; top dia. 3/4", bottom dia. 7/8".	Female insulator used with binding post J-2502	Stewart-Warner 564331 Munston 263-133	Stewart-Warner 564331 Munston 263-133
E-2506-B	3G100-56.1	FEED-THROUGH, INSULATOR: Ceramic; male; 7/8" x 7/8" max. dia.	Male insulator used with binding post J-2502	Stewart-Warner 565338 General Electric ML7891557-2	Stewart-Warner 565338 Munston 263-127
E-2508	2Z5786.37	KNOB: Complete with two set screws; bakelite 2-1/4" x 13/16" x 11/16"; black finish with white arrow.	Knob for S-2501 control "Q"	Stewart-Warner 565308 ML-7461554-2	Stewart-Warner 565308 Munston 263-132
E-2509	2Z5822-125	KNOB: Complete with two set screws; less dial. 1" thk. x 2" dia.; bakelite, black.	Knob for L-2501 control "R"	Centralab General Electric 7101296-1	Stewart-Warner 565185 Munston 263-131
E-2510	3G1100-74.1	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 3-15/32" x 1/2" x 1/2"; one axial tapped No. 10-24 mounting hole on one end; one 0.196" radial mounting hole 5/16" from other end; 4 used; part of L-2502.	L-2502 mounting insulators	Amer. Lava Corp. Insulantite	Stewart-Warner 565290 Munston 263-130
E-2511	3G110026.3	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 1-5/8" x 3/8" x 3/8"; one axial tapped No. 8-32 mounting hole one end; one 0.196" radial mounting hole 7/32" from other end; part of L2502.	L-2502 mounting insulators	Insulator between S-2504 and relay K-2501	Stewart-Warner 565141 Munston 263-129
E-2512	3G1100-104.4	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 5-7/8" x 1/2" x 1/2"; one axial tapped No. 8-32 and two radial 0.173" mounting holes on one end; two radial 0.196" mounting holes on other end; part of relay K-2501.	Insulator between S-2504 and relay K-2501	Stewart-Warner 565461 Munston 263-139	Stewart-Warner 565461 Munston 263-139
E-2513	3G1100-100	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 6-1/4" x 1/2" x 1/2"; axial, tapped No. 8-32 mounting hole on one end; 0.150" radial hole, 1/4" from other end.	S-2503 support post	JAN type NS4U1108	
E-2514	*	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 1" x 3/8" x 3/8"; axial, tapped No. 8-32 mounting hole at each end, part of L-2501.	H.V. INPUT conductor support	Amer. Lava Corp.	Stewart-Warner 565236 Munston 263-128
E-2515	3G1200-32.3	RING: Ceramic; O.D. 2"; I.D. 1-1/4"; 1/4" thk; two 0.154" dia. mounting holes; two tapped No. 6-32 mounting holes.	Used on L-2501 knob mechanism		

E-2516	2Z5786.37	KNOB: Same as E-2508.	Knob for S-2502 control "P".	Stewart-Warner 565114
E-2517	2Z5786.37	KNOB: Same as E-2508.	Knob for S-2503 Control "D".	Munston 263-141
E-2518	*	SHAFT ASSEMBLY: Supplied with spring; 4-27/32" long; bakelite rod between end pieces.	Connecting rod between S-2504 and relay K-2501	Stewart-Warner 565114 Munston 263-141
E-2519	*	KNOB: Black composition, brass shaft, 1-3/8" x 5/8" dia. shaft threaded No. 10-24 thread.	Lock knob	Stewart-Warner 565245 Munston 263-126
E-2520	2Z8609-11	SNAP SLIDE: Stainless steel 1-15/32" long x 9/16" wide x 1/2" high; consists of 1 latch, 1 latch guide, rivet, 1 washer.		AN3195-1
E-2521	3G1450-16.1	STAND-OFF: 1-5/8" x 1/2" x 1/2"; 2 axial tapped 8-32 mtg. holes at each end.		Munston 263-124
E-2522	3G1100-33	STAND-OFF: Ceramic; 2-1/16" x 1/2" x 1/2"; No. 8-32 axial tapped hole at one end; 0.196" radial hole approx. 1/4" from other end.		Munston 263-123
E-2523	3G1450-16	STAND-OFF: Ceramic.		
H-2501	*	VERNIER MECHANISM: 1-11/64" x 2-9/16" dia.	Variometer speed reducer	JAN type NS4U1008 National Co.
H-2502	*	COUPLER: 2" x 1/2" x 13/32" thk.	Used with insulated coupler	Stewart-Warner 565275 Munston 263-122
J-2501	2Z8673.42	CONNECTOR: Male; three contacts; wall mounting; two No. 10 contacts; one No. 16 contact; four 0.120" mounting holes, 0.729" between mtg/c; screw cable connector lock.	28 volt connection for K-2501 relay	Stewart-Warner 56530-3 General Electric
J-2502	3Z741-13	POST, BINDING: Same as J-117.	L. F. INPUT terminal	Munston 263-121
J-2503	3Z741-13.2	POST, BINDING: Same as J-110.		Stewart-Warner 565325
J-2504	3Z737-32	POST, BINDING: Same as J-113.		Munston 263-142
J-2505	2Z8799-239	CONNECTOR: Female; 1" x 1-1/16" thk., four 0.120" dia. mounting holes.		
J-2506	*	POST, BINDING: Push type; black bakelite cap; keyed pin; 1-3/16" x 1/2" dia.; supplied with E-2504.	Antenna Post	Signal Corps SO-239
J-2507	*	POST, BINDING: Same as J-2506.		Stewart-Warner 565371 Munston 263-143
K-2501	2Z7598-52	RELAY: Supplied with S-2504, E-2512, and E-2514; two coils connected in series used; nominal voltage 28 volts; coil resistance 26.1 ohms; approx. 5" wide x 8" high x 2-1/2" thk.; switch description under S-2504.	Antenna load connecting relay	Stewart-Warner 565100 Munston 263-106
L-2501	2Z9629-37	VARIOMETER ASSEMBLY: Consists of rotor stator and coupling coil; approx. 9-1/2" x 4-9/16" dia.; bakelite coil forms.	Antenna Loading	Stewart-Warner 565200 Munston 263-107
L-2502	3C1075-3	COIL, R. F. Single Winding; three taps; bank wound; 240 turns; mica tubing; supplied with support insulators; approx. 7" x 4-1/4" x 5" high.	Antenna Loading	Stewart-Warner 565140 Munston 263-108

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a * sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13A MAJOR ASSEMBLY: ANTENNA LOADING UNIT CU-32/ART-13A

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Drug. or Spec. No.
M-2501	3F1005-51	METER: Ammeter, thermo R. F., 0-5 amperes, 2-1/2" round.	Antenna loading meter	JAN type MR25B005RLAA	
N-2501	*	DIAL: Aluminum; 2-1/2" dia; one half of dial calibrated 0-100; six 1/8" dia. mounting holes.	Variometer dial	Chicago Thrift Co. Munston 263-119	Stewart-Warner 565302 Munston 263-119
O-2502	*	DISC ASSEMBLY: Semi-circular; 3" dia. x 1/4" thk.	Part of dial mechanism	Stewart-Warner 565227 General Electric Munston 263-118	Stewart-Warner 565227 Munston 263-118
R-2501	3RC21BF185K	RESISTOR: Fixed, carbon 1 watt; 1.8 megohms \pm 10% max. dimensions 1.280" x 0.310" dia.; 1-1/2" axial wire leads.	Capacitor discharging network	JAN Type RC31BF185K	
R-2502	3RC21BF185K	RESISTOR: Same as R-2501.	Capacitor discharging network		
R-2503	3RC21BF185K	RESISTOR: Same as R-2501.	Capacitor discharging network		
R-2504	3RC21BF185K	RESISTOR: Same as R-2501.	Capacitor discharging network		
R-2505	3RC21BF185K	RESISTOR: Same as R-2501.	Capacitor discharging network		
S-2501	3Z9826-54.2	SWITCH: Two bank; four position; switch body approx. 5-31/32" x 2-3/4" dia.; thread tapped No. 6-32 mounting bushings; operated by control "Q".	Variometer switch	Centralab Ucinite General Electric ML-7472223-1 Munston 263-103	Stewart-Warner 565250 Munston 263-103
S-2502	3Z9826-54.1	SWITCH: Two bank; five position switch body approx. 6-25/64" x 3-7/8" dia.; four tapped No. 6-32 mounting bushings; operated by Control "P".	Antenna load coil switch	Centralab Ucinite General Electric ML-7472073-1 Munston 263-104	Stewart-Warner 565370 Munston 263-104
S-2503	3Z9826-54	SWITCH: Four bank; two position; switch body approx. 9-1/2" x 3-7/8" dia.; four tapped No. 6-32 mounting bushings; ceramic support post in rear; operated by control "O".	Antenna switch	Centralab Ucinite General Electric ML-7663336-1 Munston 263-105	Stewart-Warner 565450 Munston 263-105
S-2504	2Z7598-52/1	SWITCH: Vacuum; S.P.D.T.; 4" x 3-1/2" x 1-1/2"; less holder, cap and sphere; glass envelope.	Antenna load connecting switch	General Electric K-7104031 Sperti IS22	Stewart-Warner 565198

MAJOR ASSEMBLY: PANEL MX-128/ART-13	
P-402	2Z7227-2 CONNECTOR: Same as P-2601.
R-402*	3Z6002HB-6 RESISTOR: Fixed; wire wound; 28 ohms $\pm 10\%$; 10 watts.
A-2901	MOUNT, VIBRATION: 6 lb. load rating; 2-1/4" x 2-1/4" x 1-1/16" high; 4 mg holes 0.196" diam. on 1-3/4" x 1-3/4" centers. AF Stock No. 6600-574865-4.
*Sometimes supplied as two resistors in series.	
MAJOR ASSEMBLY: MOUNTING MT-198/ART-13A	
	Low frequency oscillator connector to transmitter Filament substitute resistor U. S. Rubber 6200P (30 Durometer)
	Stewart-Warner 565705 Stewart-Warner 565705
	Stewart-Warner 565705
MAJOR ASSEMBLY: RADIO TRANSMITTER T-412/ART-13B	
C-150	CAPACITOR: Fixed; ceramic; 25 mmf $\pm 10\%$ tolerance; 500 v DC working; zero temp coefficient, ± 30 mmf; 0.812" lg x 0.25" dia; 2 terminals, axial wire lead type; terminal mounted.
E-147	3320-332065614 INSULATOR, Standoff: cylindrical pillar shape; white L-5A steatite ceramic; glazed, excepting ends; over-all dim. 1" lg x 3/8" dia, 6-32 tapped at each end.
J119	88 50-586060 CONNECTOR, Receptacle: 15 flat female contacts, 5 amp. 45 volt rating; polarized; rectangular; straight; black bakelite body; over-all dim. 1-5/8" lg x 11/16" wide x 1/2" high.
K-106	RELAY, Armature: contact data: single break, 24 v non-inductive load, 3 amp non-inductive load; coil data: 1 winding, DC, 300 ohms, 24 v operating, 0.8 amp operating current; terminal data: 6 contact terminals, 2 coil terminals, all solder lug type; continuous duty; over-all dim. 1-15/32" lg x 1-3/16" high x 5/8" wide.
R-138	RESISTOR, Fixed, Wire-wound: inductive winding; 100 ohms $\pm 15\%$; 10 watts; vitreous enamel coating; 2 solder lug terminals; dim. excluding terminals 1" lg x 1/2" OD.
R-139	RESISTOR, Fixed, Wire-wound: inductive winding; 6,000 ohms; 20 watts; vitreous enamel coated; terminal mounted; 2 solder lug terminals; dim. excluding terminals 2" lg x 9/16" OD.
S-107E	SWITCH, Rotary: 1 section; 2 position; 1 pole, 2 stator contacts per section; 2 throws; brass contacts, silver plated; phenolic wafer section; over-all dim. 1-3/16" lg x 1-19/32" wide x 1-7/8" high; single hole mounting; flatted shaft; solder lug terminals.
S-109B	SWITCH WAFER SECTION: Rotary: 1 section; 12 switch positions; 1 pole; 10 stator contacts; brass contacts, silver plated; phenolic body; dim. excluding contact terminals 1-7/8" lg x 1-19/32" wide x 0.075" thick.
C 151	3330-376016800 CAPACITOR: Fixed; mica; 220 microfarads
H-121	33 20-33126 5831 POST, TERMINAL
	adder C-151 condenser mounting post

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number Navy Stock Number British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
S-117	3360-395822 100	SWITCH: Toggle; S.P.S.T.	1670 Kc. crystal selector switch	Hart & Hageman Co. 209 94	
S-604		SWITCH: Same as S-117	A-B channel switch		
MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13B					
MAJOR ASSEMBLY: CDA-T CRYSTAL CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR UNIT					
C801		CAPACITOR, Fixed, ceramic dielectric: 25 mmf $\pm 10\%$; 500 v DC working; zero temp coefficient ± 30 mmf tolerance; body insulated, phenolic jacket; 2 terminals, axial wire lead type; terminal mounted; dim. 0.812" lg x 0.250" dia.	Screen grid capacitor V-801	Erie Resistor Corp. Style NP030L	Communications Co., Inc. 130-25
C802		CAPACITOR, Fixed, ceramic dielectric: 3.5 mmf $\pm 10\%$; 500 v DC working; zero temp coefficient; body insulated, phenolic jacket; 2 terminals, axial wire lead type; terminal mounted; dim. 0.562" lg x 0.250" dia.	Low Frequency Oscillator coupling	Erie Resistor Corp. Style NP0-120K	Communications Co., Inc. 130-3.5
C803		CAPACITOR, Fixed, mica dielectric: 10,000 mmf $\pm 10\%$; 600 v DC working; molded low-loss bakelite case; dim. 1-1/4" lg x 1-1/8" wide x 11/32" deep; 2 solder lug type terminals; salt water immersion resistant.	Screen grid bypass V-802	Cornell-Dubilier Type 4LS	Communications Co., Inc. 89-040
C804		CAPACITOR: Same as C803	Cathode bypass V802		
C805		CAPACITOR, Fixed, mica dielectric: 1,000 mmf $\pm 10\%$; 600 v DC working; molded low-loss bakelite case; dim. 1-1/4" lg x 1-1/8" wide x 11/32" deep; 2 solder lug type terminals; salt water immersion resistant.	Grid capacitor V-802	Cornell-Dubilier Type 4LS	Communications Co., Inc. 89-029
C806	3330-056200421	CAPACITOR, Fixed, mica dielectric: 250 mmf $\pm 10\%$; 500 v DC working; temp coef -20 to $+100$ parts/million/ $^{\circ}$ C; molded low-loss bakelite case; salt water immersion resistant; case dim. 11/16" lg x 7/16" wide x 7/32" deep; 2 terminals, radial wire lead type; terminal mounted.	Grid capacitor V-802	Arco Electronics Inc. Type CM-19	Communications Co., Inc. 81-019
E801	3320-331751034	INSULATOR, Feedthru: ceramic, L-5A Steatite, white, glazed finish; double ended conical; MBCA Ref Dwg Group 9, item code no. 172; dim. D - 5/8", H1 - 3/8", H2 - 5/8", L - 1-1/4", S - 6-32 thread; mounted by 6-32 screw through feedthru.	Low frequency oscillator output insulator	American Lava Corp. No. 1173	Communications Co., Inc. 271-010
E802		INSULATOR, Bowl: ceramic, L-5A Steatite, white; glazed finish; round, counterbore, MBCA Ref Dwg Group 9, item code no. 123; dim. D - 7/16", E - 1/8", F - 9/32", H - 5/32", K - 1/8", L - 1/4"; mounted through center hole.	High frequency oscillator output insulator	American Lava Corp. No. 10166	Communications Co., Inc. 271-008

E803		INSULATOR, Bushing: ceramic, L-5A Seatite, white; glazed finish; round shank; MBCA Ref Dwg Group 9, item code no. 76; dim. D - 7/16", E - 1/8", G - 1/4", H - 9/64", L - 11/32", R - 1/32"; —45 deg chamfer; mounted through center hole.	• High frequency oscillator output insulator	American Lava Corp. No. 10167	Communications Co., Inc. 271-009
K801	3380-294951000	RELAY, Armature: normally open, single break; RF; 1 winding, inductive, DC, 40 ohms; 6 v operating; 2 terminals on contacts, 2 terminals on coil; continuous duty; over-all dim. 1-1/4" lg x 1-1/16" wide x 11/16" high; mounted by 2 holes in frame, 4-40 tapped, spaced 7/16" C to C.	Channel 1 switching relay	Western Electric Co. Type ESO-691209-1	Communications Co., Inc. 388-025
K802		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 2 switching relay		
K803		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 3 switching relay		
K804		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 4 switching relay		
K805		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 5 switching relay		
K806		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 6 switching relay		
K807		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 7 switching relay		
K808		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 8 switching relay		
K809		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 9 switching relay		
K810		RELAY: Same as K801.	Channel 10 switching relay		
K811	3380-511120-6175	RELAY, Armature: single break, DC, 24 v, 7 amp; 1 winding, inductive, DC, 410 ohms, 24-28 v operating; 6 terminals on contacts, 2 terminals on coil; continuous duty; over-all dim. 2" lg x 1-3/16" wide x 1-1/2" high; mounted by bracket with 2 holes 6-32 tapped, spaced 1.438" C to C.	A-B channel switching relay	Advance Electric & Relay Co. No. 1088	Communications Co., Inc. 388-039
L801	3340-60705940	COIL, Radio frequency: 2.5 mh at 1,000 cycles, 44 ohms DC resistance; 100 ma; no. 36 AWG, copper conductor, enameled single nylon, 1 winding, 4 pie, universal winding, untapped, unshielded; ceramic form; coil dim. 3/4" lg x 1/2" dia; 2 terminals, cotter pin type; mounted by one no. 6-32 tapped hole on end.	Screen grid RF choke V-801	National Co. Type R-1005	Communications Co., Inc. 20-039
L802	3340-307672162	COIL, Radio frequency: 1.0 mh at 1,000 10 ohms DC resistance, 250 ma; no. 32 AWG, copper conductor, enameled single nylon, one winding, 3 pie universal winding, untapped, unshielded; ceramic form; coil dim. 3/4" lg x 17/32" dia; 2 terminals, cotter pin type; mounted by one no. 6-32 tapped hole, on end.	V-802 plate R-F choke	National Co. Type R-3005	Communications Co., Inc. 20-040

TABLE OF PARTS (Cont'd)

NOTE: Parts listed which are indicated by a # sign in column 2 are not available as spare parts and are listed for reference purposes only.

MODEL: RADIO TRANSMITTING SET AN/ART-13B MAJOR ASSEMBLY: CDA-T CRYSTAL CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR UNIT

Reference Symbol	Army Stock Number	Navy Stock Number	British Ref. Number	Name of Part and Description	Function	Mfr. and Desig. or Standard Type	Cont. or Govt. Dwg. or Spec. No.
L803				COIL, Radio Frequency: 0.7 to 1.2 mh; 250 turns no. 36 AWG copper conductor, single nylon enamel, one pie universal winding, untapped, unshielded; phenolic form; iron core; 7/16" dia x 1/4" lg; adjustable iron core tuning, screwdriver adjustment; mounted by one 1/4-28 threaded bushing.	V-802 variable plate R-F choke	Cambridge Thermionic Corp. Type LS3	Communications Co., Inc. 20-042
P801	88 50-586180			CONNECTOR, Plug: 15 contacts, male, flat; polarized; straight type; over-all dim. 1-5/8" lg x 1-11/16" wide x 1/2" high; 5 amp rating, 45 v; rectangular shape body, bakelite; 2 mounting holes, 0.152" dia, 1-3/8" mounting center.	High frequency channel, filament and cathode connector	H. B. Jones Co. No. P-315-AB	Communications Co., Inc. 551-115
P802	88 50-54576			CONNECTOR, Plug: 6 contacts, male, flat; polarized; straight type; over-all dim. 1" lg x 1-5/16" wide x 7/16" high; 5 amp rating, 45 v; rectangular shape body, bakelite; 2 mounting holes, 0.152" dia, 1" mounting center.	Low frequency cathode, filament and power connector	H. B. Jones Co. No. P-306-AB	Communications Co., Inc. 551-137
R801				RESISTOR, Fixed, composition: 100,000 ohms, ±10%; 1/2 watt; F temp coef; dim. excluding terminals 13/32" lg x 1/8" dia; 2 terminals, axial wire lead type; salt water immersion resistant; insulated.	V-801 grid resistor	IRC Type BST-1/2	Communications Co., Inc. 404-100K Spec. JAN-R-11 Type RC20
R802				RESISTOR, Fixed, wire-wound: 44 ohms ±5%; 20 watts; inductive winding; vitreous enamel coated; dim. excluding terminals 2" lg x 1/2" OD, 1/4" ID; 2 terminals, solder lug type; terminal mounted.	V-801 filament resistor	Ohmite Mfg. Co. No. 30372	Communications Co., Inc. 422-44
R803				RESISTOR: Same as R801.	V-802 grid resistor		
R804				RESISTOR, Fixed, composition: 22,000 ohms, ±10%; 1 watt; F temp coef; dim. excluding terminals 23/32" lg x 1/4" dia; insulated; salt water immersion resistant; 2 terminals, axial wire lead type; terminal mounted.	V-802 screen grid resistor	IRC Type BTA-1	Communications Co., Inc. 406-22K Spec. JAN-R-11 Type RC30
S801				SWITCH, Toggle: single-pole, single-throw; 3 amp, 125 v AC; laminated phenolic body; over-all dim. excluding terminals, barriers, bushing and handle 29/32" lg x 7/16" wide x 7/16" deep; bat handle, 11/16" lg; 2 terminals, solder lug type; single hole mounting by 15/32" dia bushing, 32 thread.	A-B channel switch	Bud Radio, Inc. No. SW-1115	Communications Co., Inc. 521-001
S802				SWITCH: Same as S801.	VFO/XTAL switch		

S803		SWITCH, Rotary: 1 section; 4 position; non-"pile-up" type contact arrangement, 1 pole, 4 throws; brass contacts, silver plated; phenolic section; dim. 2-5/8" lg x 1-19/32" wide x 1-7/8" high; mounted by 3/8" lg x 3/8" dia — 32 thread bushing; flatted type shaft; solder lug terminals.	Low frequency crystal switching	Oak Mfg. Co. per Gables Engr. Dwg. A-0388	Communications Co., Inc. 510-041
V801	3370-298000-6155	ELECTRON TUBE: pentode, glass envelope, T-5 1/2; 7 terminations, pin type; Type 1625.	High frequency oscillator	RCA Type 6AQ5	Communications Co., Inc. 720-6AQ5
V802	3370-427000-1735	ELECTRON TUBE: pentode, glass envelope, ST 16; 7 terminations, pin type; Type 1625.	Low frequency oscillator	RCA Type 1625	Communications Co., Inc. 730-1625
X801		SOCKET, Electron tube: 7 contacts, phosphor bronze, cadmium plated; miniature; over-all dim. excluding terminals 27/32" lg x 0.800" dia; ceramic body; base shield type, top mounting; 2 mtg holes, 0.125" dia, spaced 0.875" C to C.	Socket for V-801	Elco Corp. No. 152 PHSPTD	Communications Co., Inc. 558-023
X802		SOCKET, Electron tube: 7 contacts, phosphor bronze, silver plated; oval shape; over-all dim. excluding terminals 2-5/16" lg x 1-13/16" wide x 1/4" high; ceramic body; mounted sub-chassis; 2 mounting holes, 17/64" slots, spaced 1-49/64" C to C.	Socket for V-802	E. F. Johnson Co. No. 122-227	Communications Co., Inc. 558-025
X803 thru X805		SOCKET, Crystal: 5/32" dia pins accommodated, 13/16" x 1/2" C to C; rectangular shape; top plate natural bakelite; bottom plate cloth bakelite; over-all dim. excluding terminals 1-5/8" lg x 1" wide x 7/64" thick; mounted below chassis; 3 mtg holes, 0.169" dia, spaced 5/8" x 1-5/16" x 1-5/16" C to C.	Sockets for low frequency crystals	Cinch Mfg. Co. No. 2886	Communications Co., Inc. 553-003
X806 X807		SOCKET, Crystal: 3/64" dia pins accommodated, spaced 1/2" C to C; rectangular shape; over-all dim. excluding terminals 2-1/4" lg x 1-11/16" wide x 5/16" high; molded plastic body; molded-in inserts; 4 mtg holes, 4-40 tapped, spaced 1-5/16" x 1-25/32" x 1-25/32" C to C.	Sockets for high frequency crystals	Molded Insulation Products Co. per Specs. of Aeronautical Communications Equip. Co., Coral Gables, Fla.	Communications Co., Inc. 553-010
X806A X807A		COVER, Crystal holder: acrylic plastic; over-all dim. 2-1/4" lg x 1-11/16" wide x 1/4" high; two 1/8" dia mtg holes, 1-5/16" C to C.	Hold-down covers for high frequency crystals	Molded Insulation Products Co. per Specs. of Aeronautical Communications Equip. Co., Coral Gables, Fla.	Communications Co., Inc. 553-010A

**SECTION VIII
DRAWINGS**

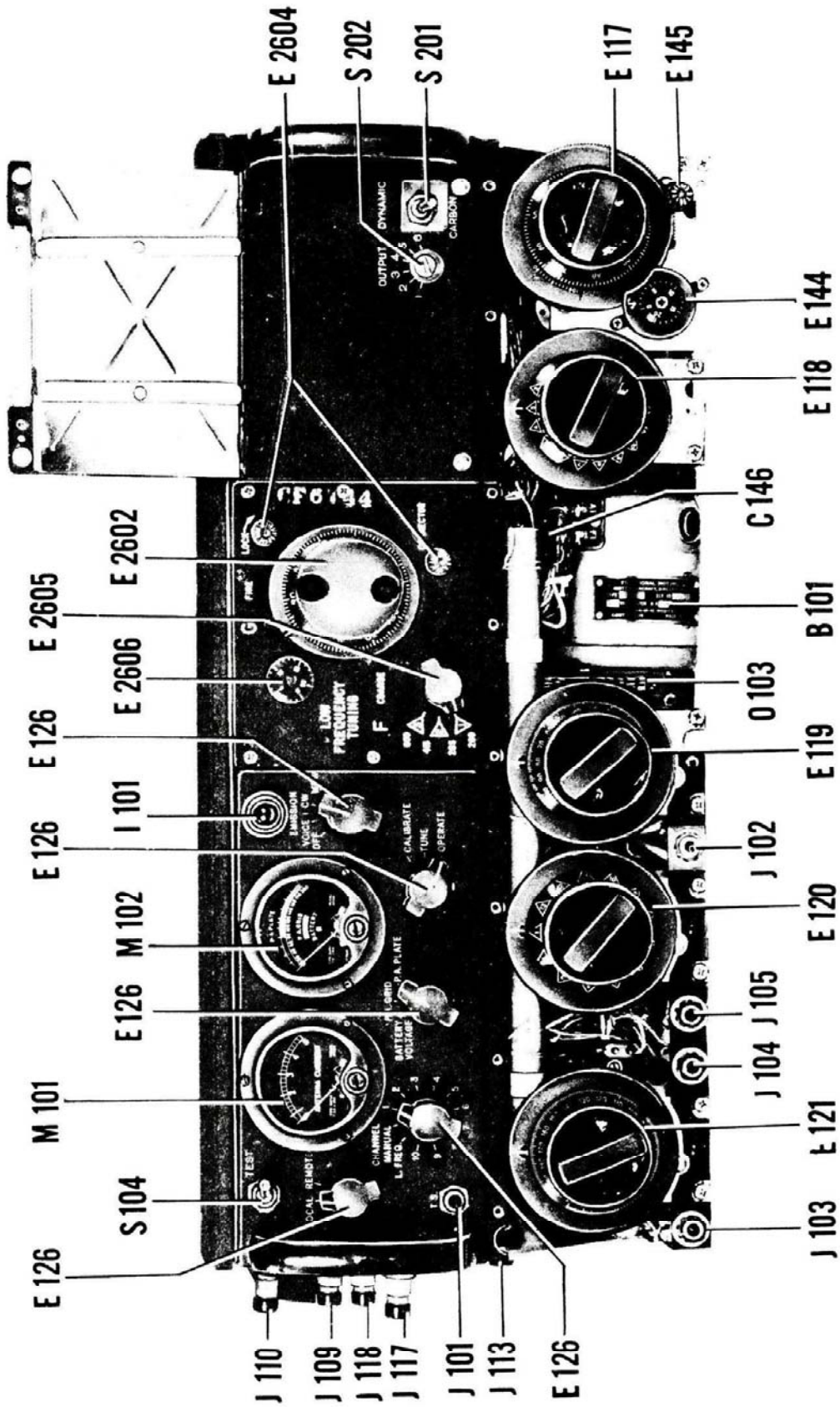


Figure 8-7. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 — Front View, Open

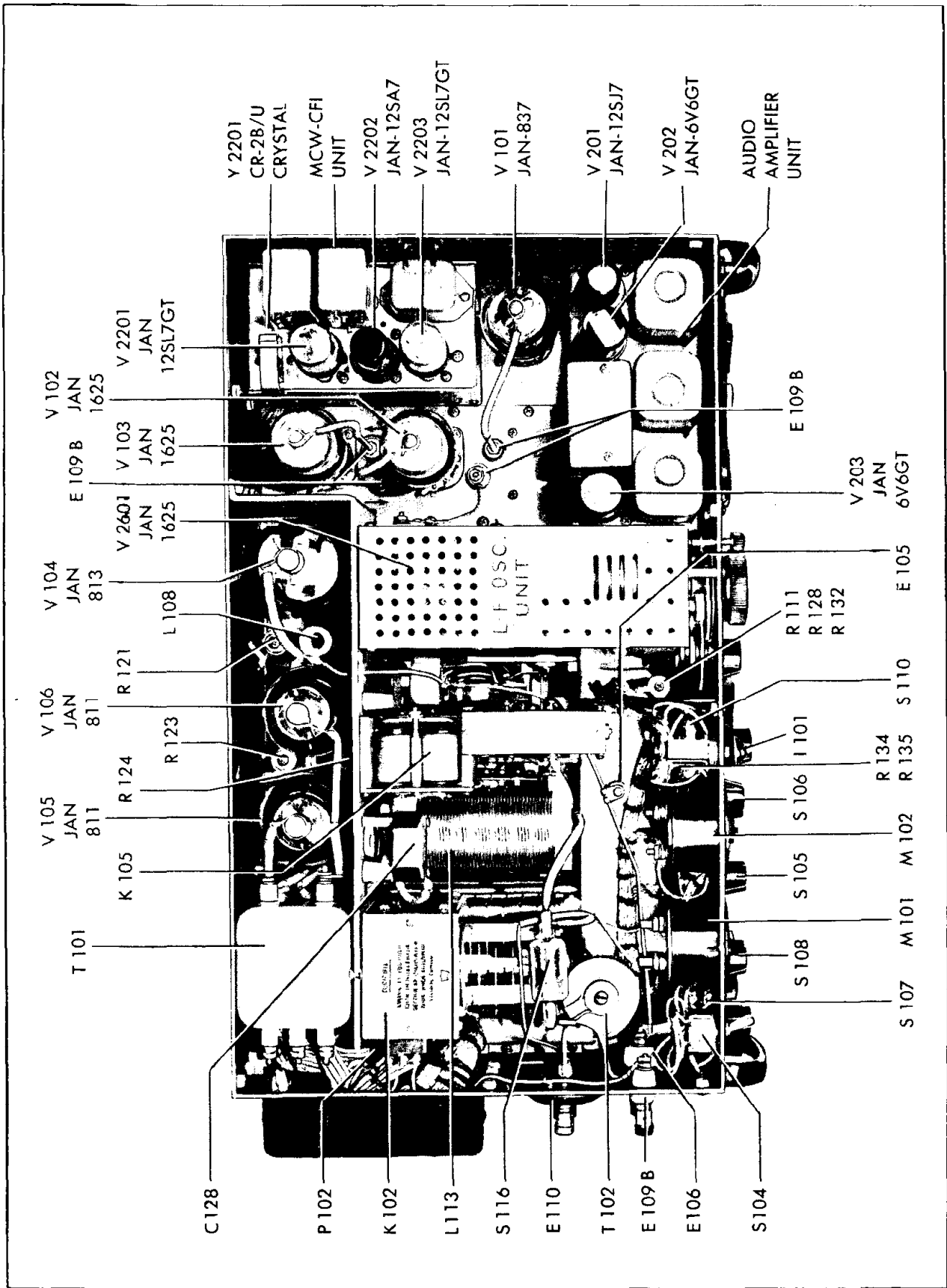


Figure 8-2. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 — Top View, Cover Removed

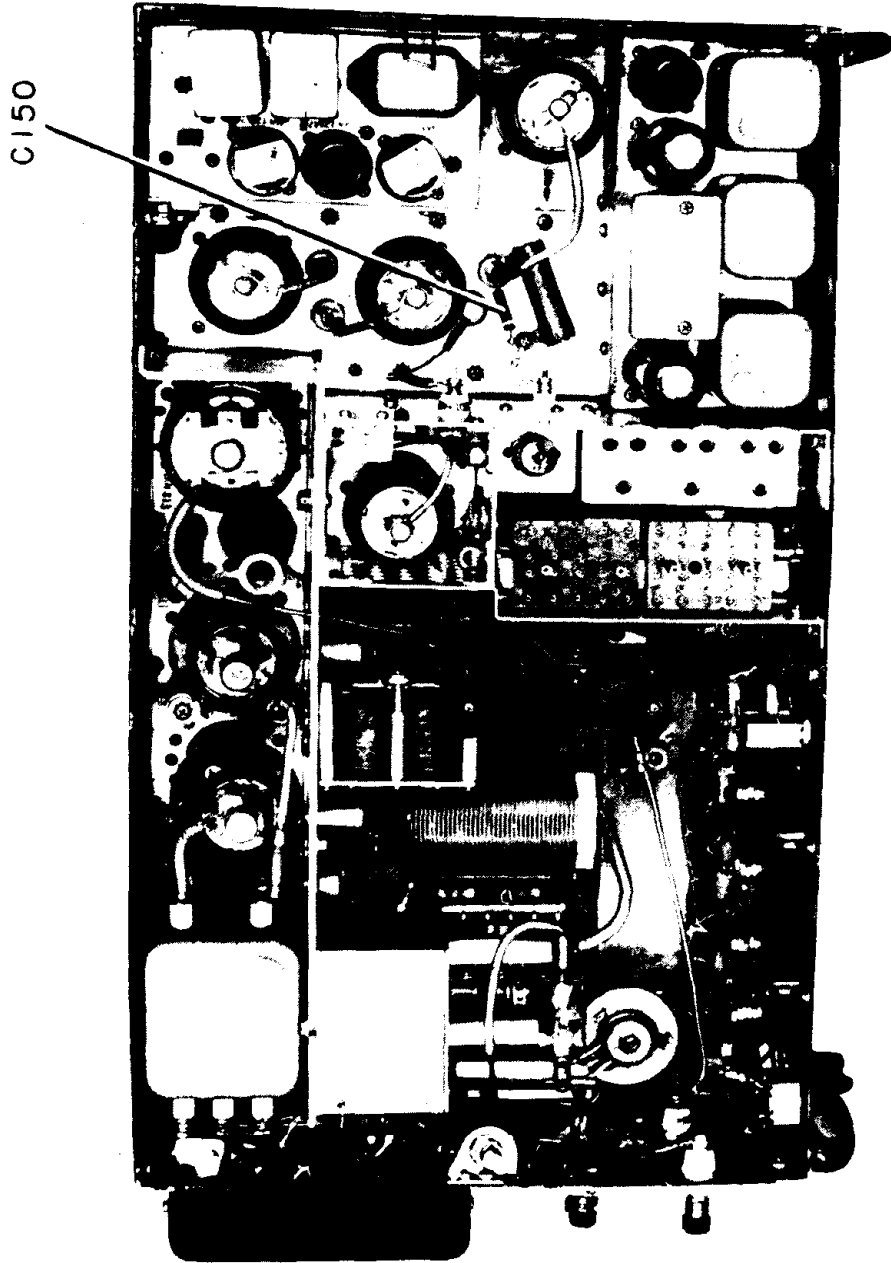


Figure 8-2A. Radio Transmitter T-412/ART-13B — Top View, Cover Removed

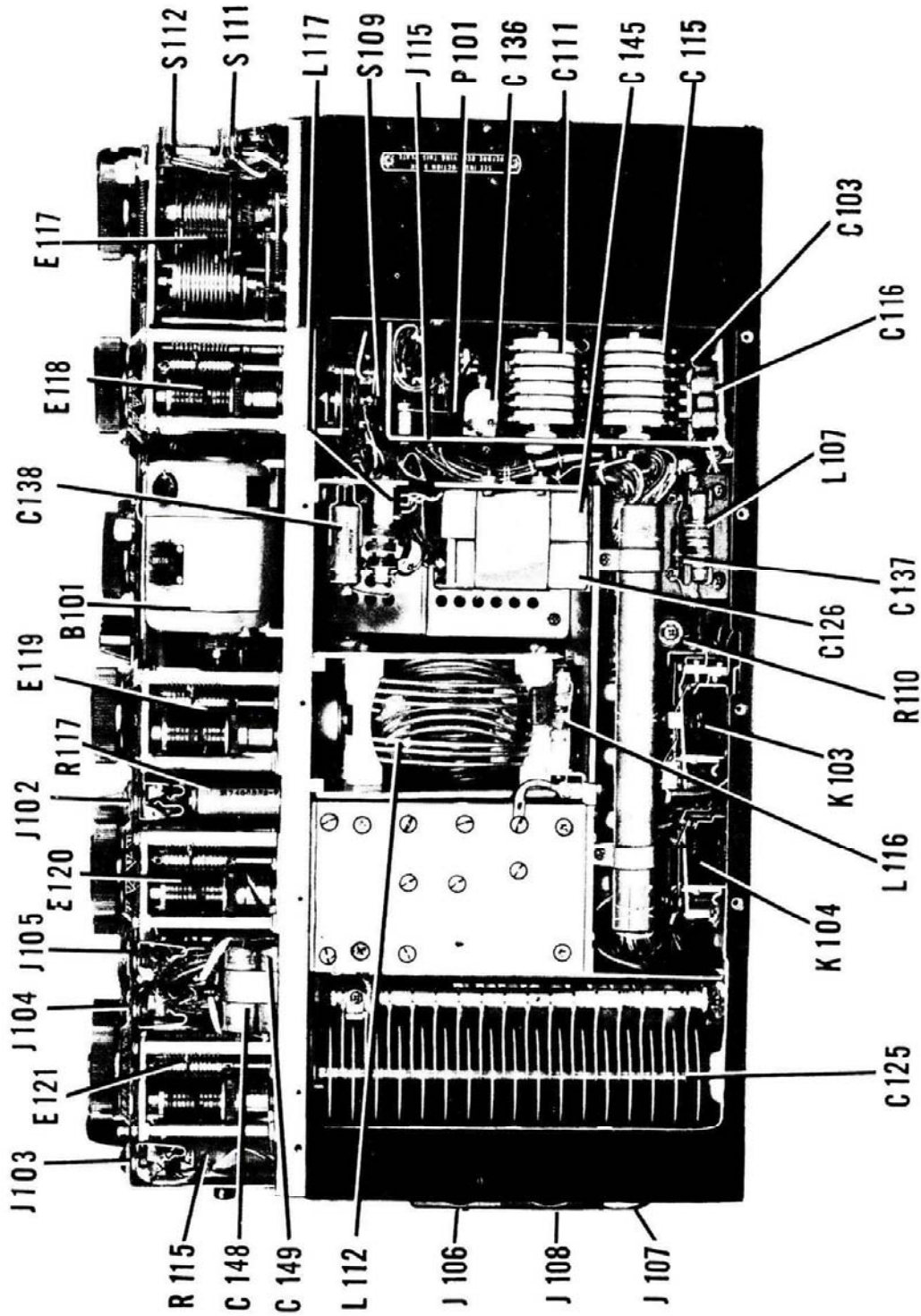


Figure 8-3. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 — Bottom View, Panel Removed

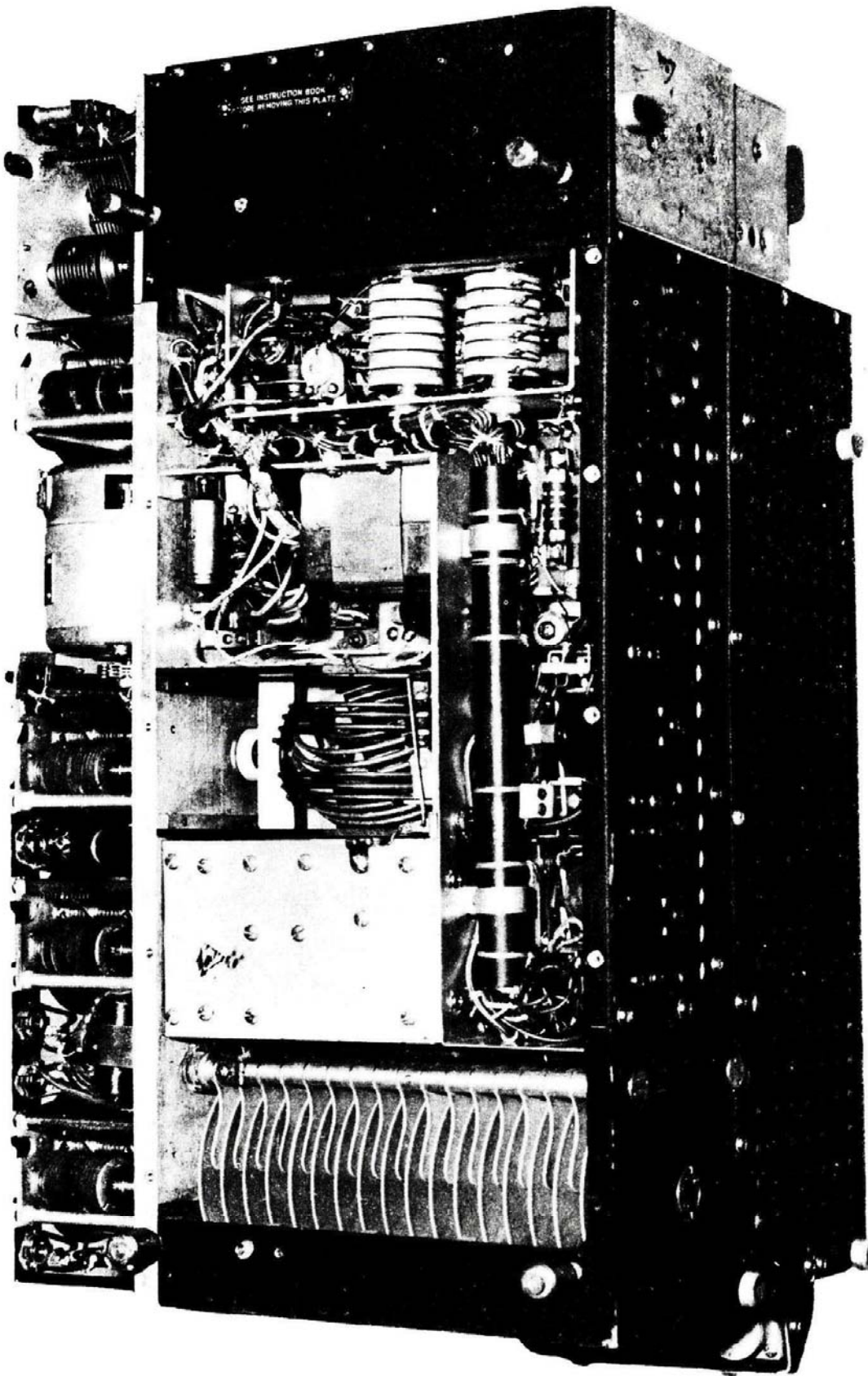


Figure 8-3A. Radio Transmitter T-4 12 / ART-13B — Bottom View, Panel Removed

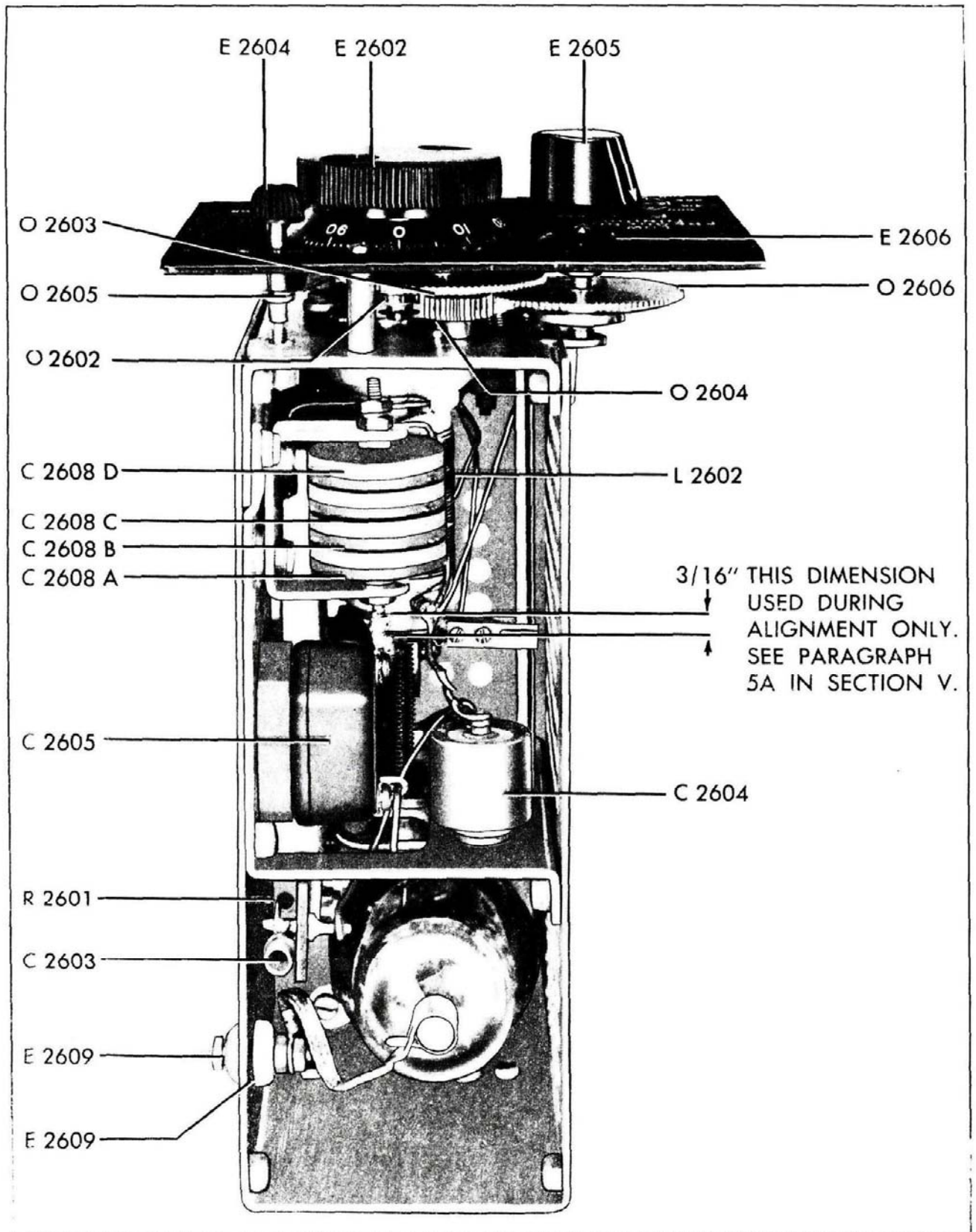


Figure 8-4. Low Frequency Oscillator Unit (Oscillator 0-17 ART-13A) — Top View, Open

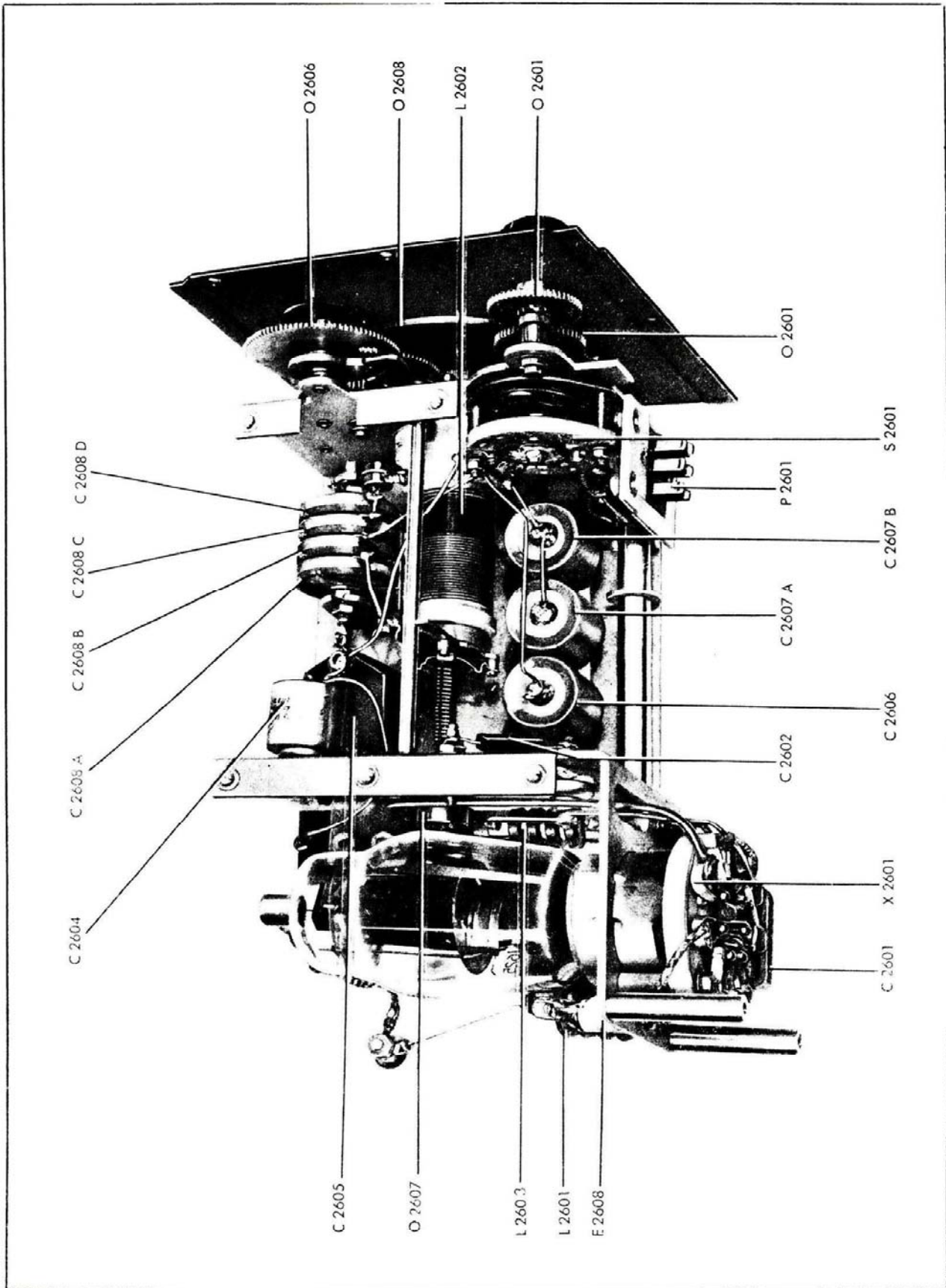


Figure 9-5. Low Frequency Oscillator Unit (Oscillator 0-17 / ART-13A) — Bottom View, Open

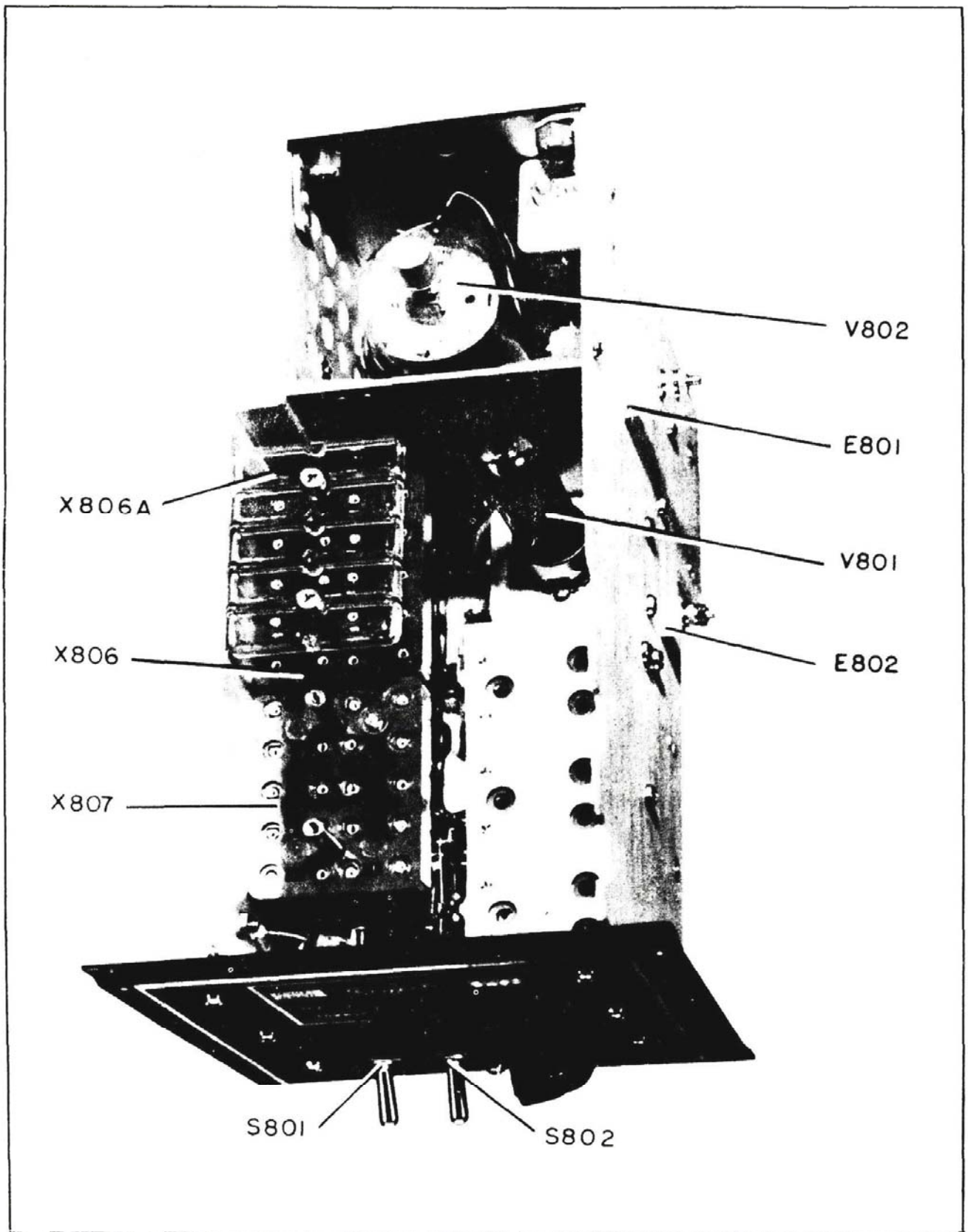


Figure 8-5A. Crystal Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-T) — Top View

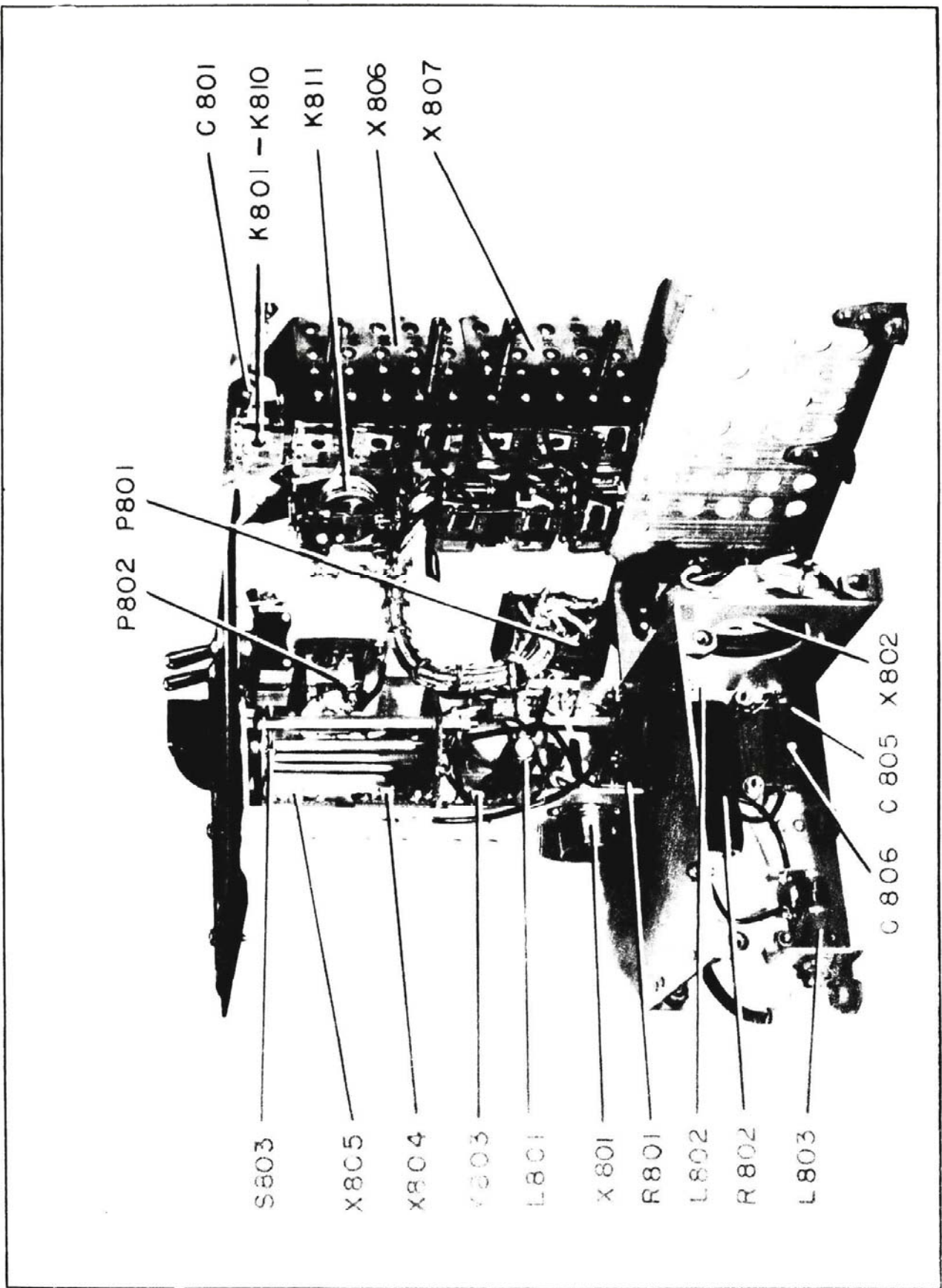


Figure 8-5B. Crystal Controlled Oscillator Unit (CDA-7) — Parts Identification

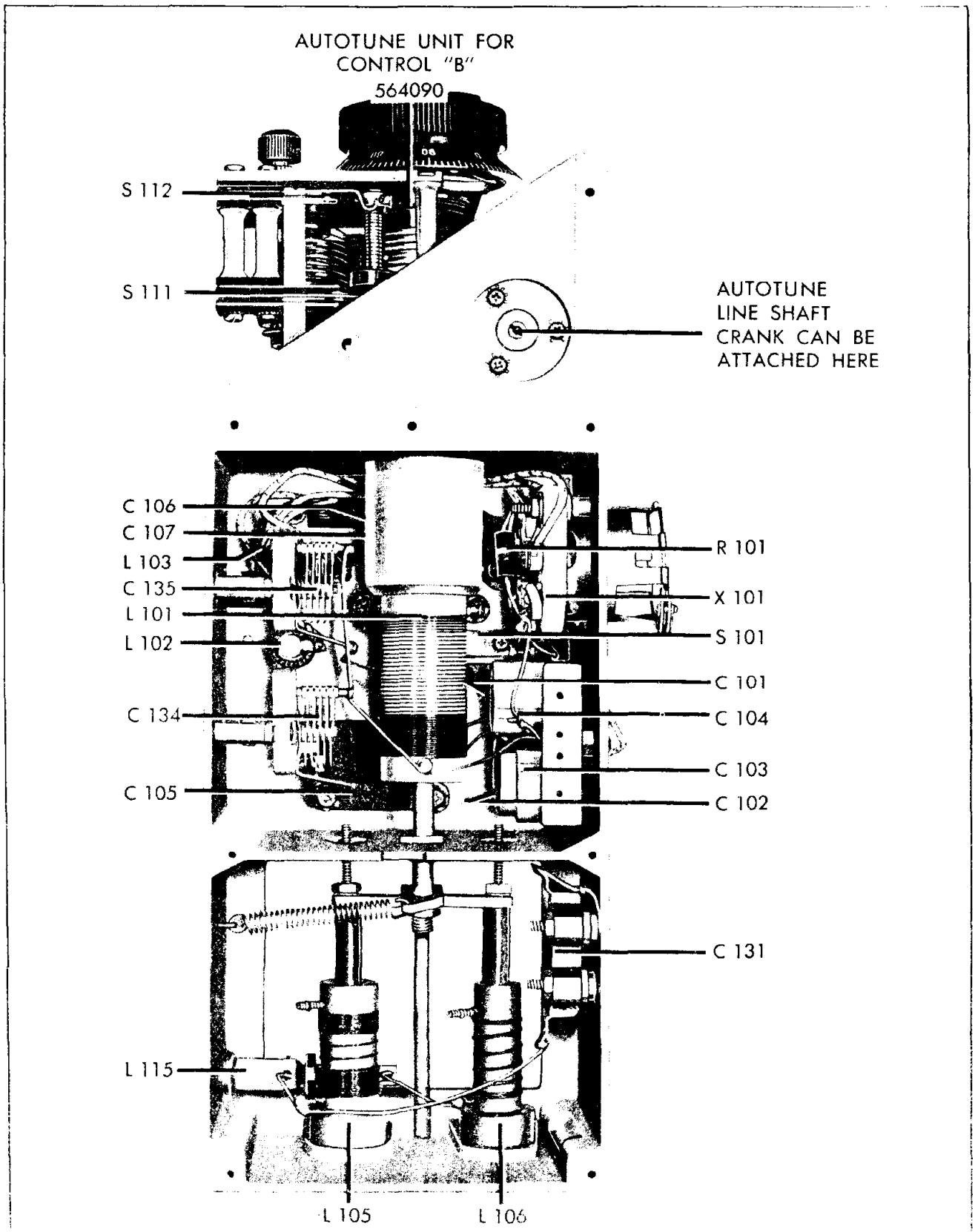


Figure 8-6. High Frequency Oscillator — Side View, Open

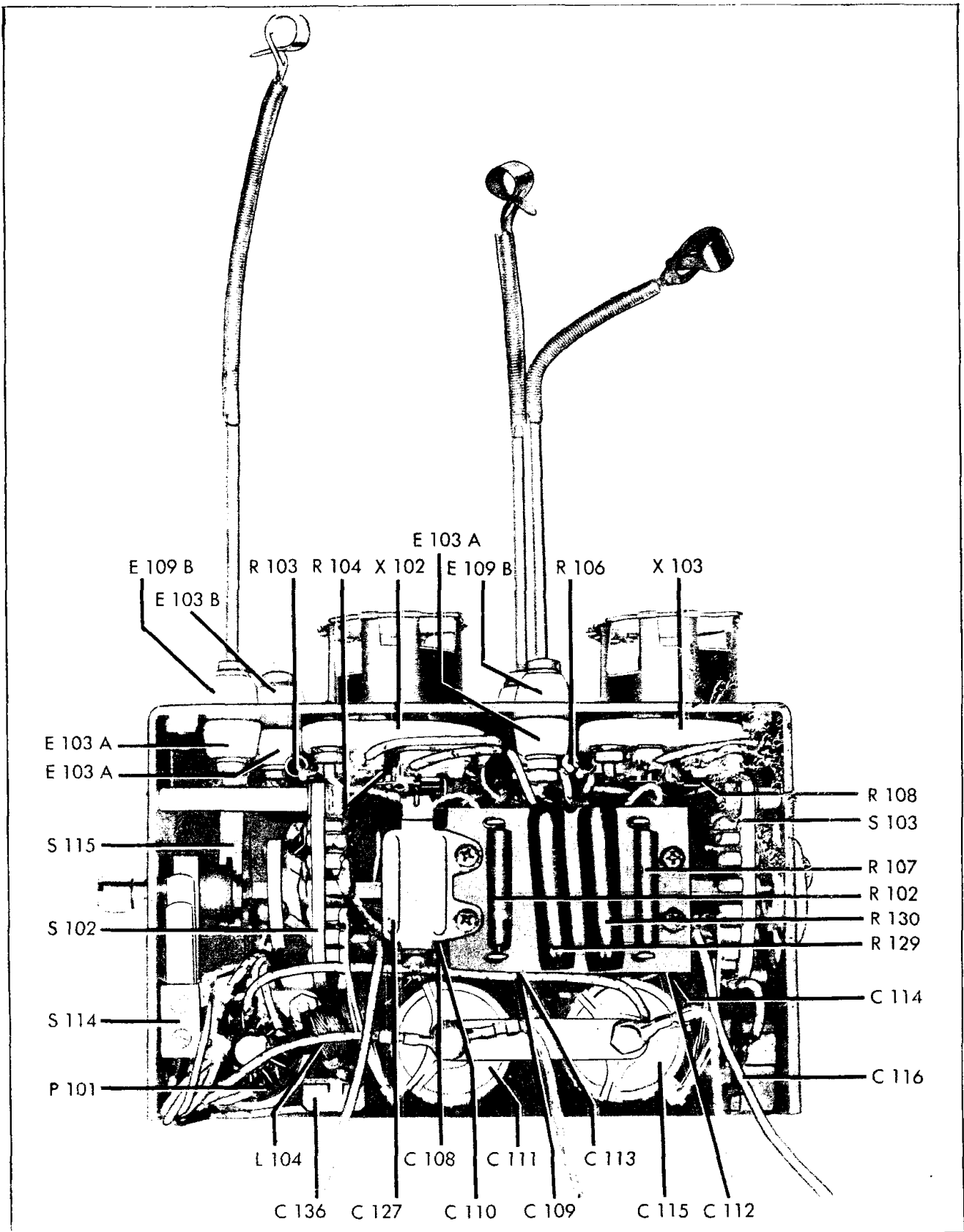


Figure 8-7. Frequency Multiplier — Side View, Open

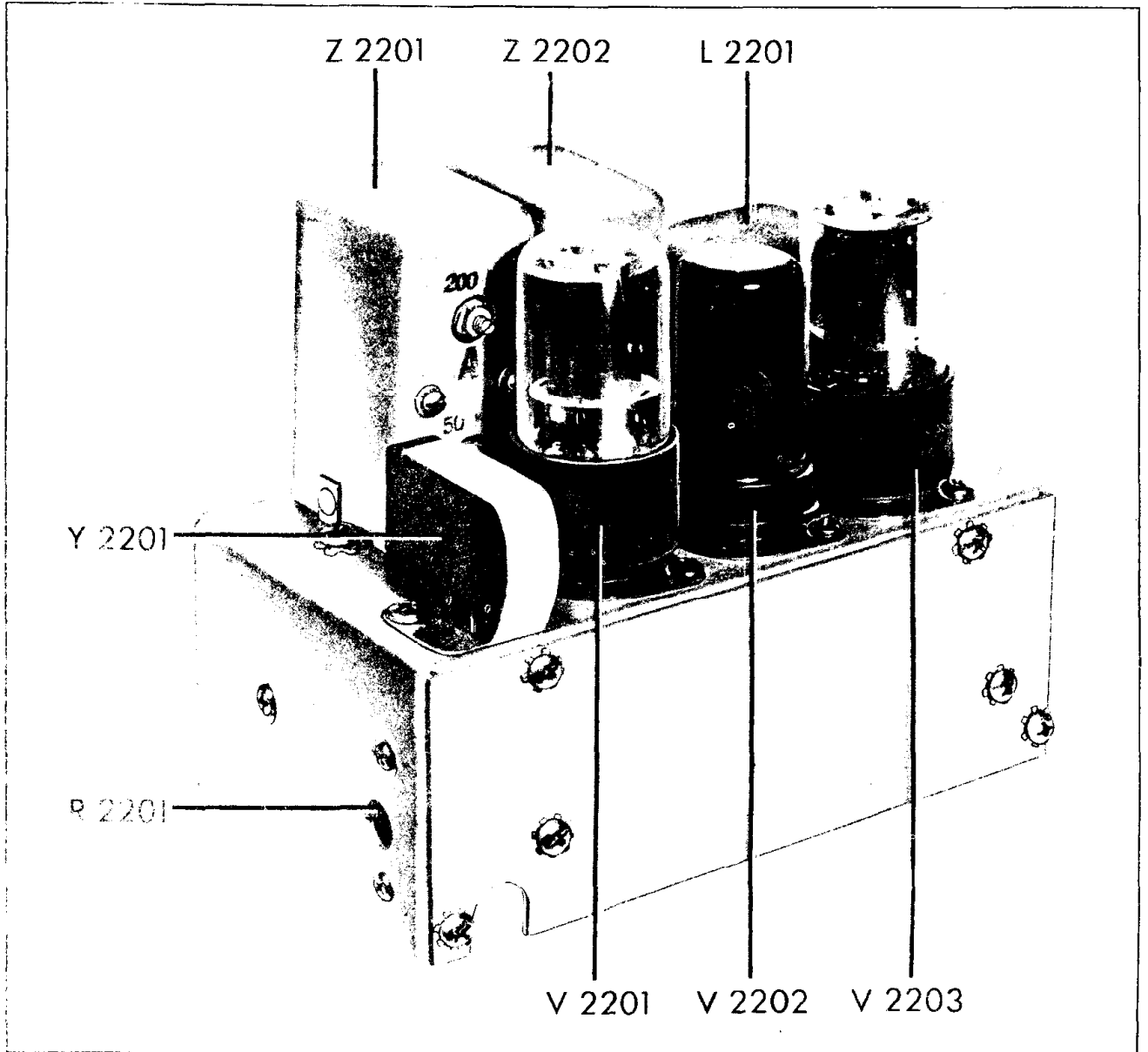


Figure 8-8. MCW-CFI Unit — Top View

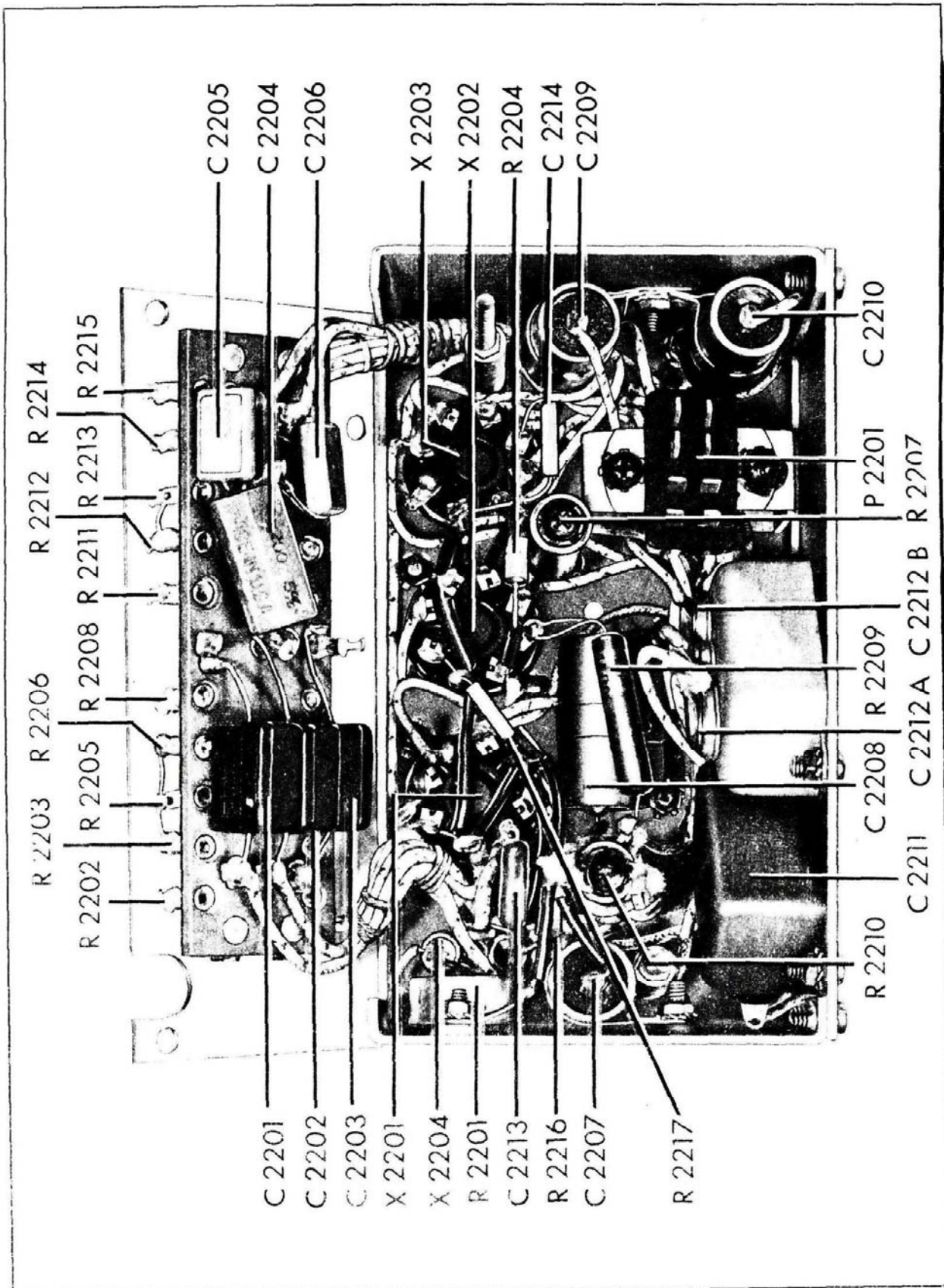


Figure 8-9. MCW-CF Unit — Bottom View

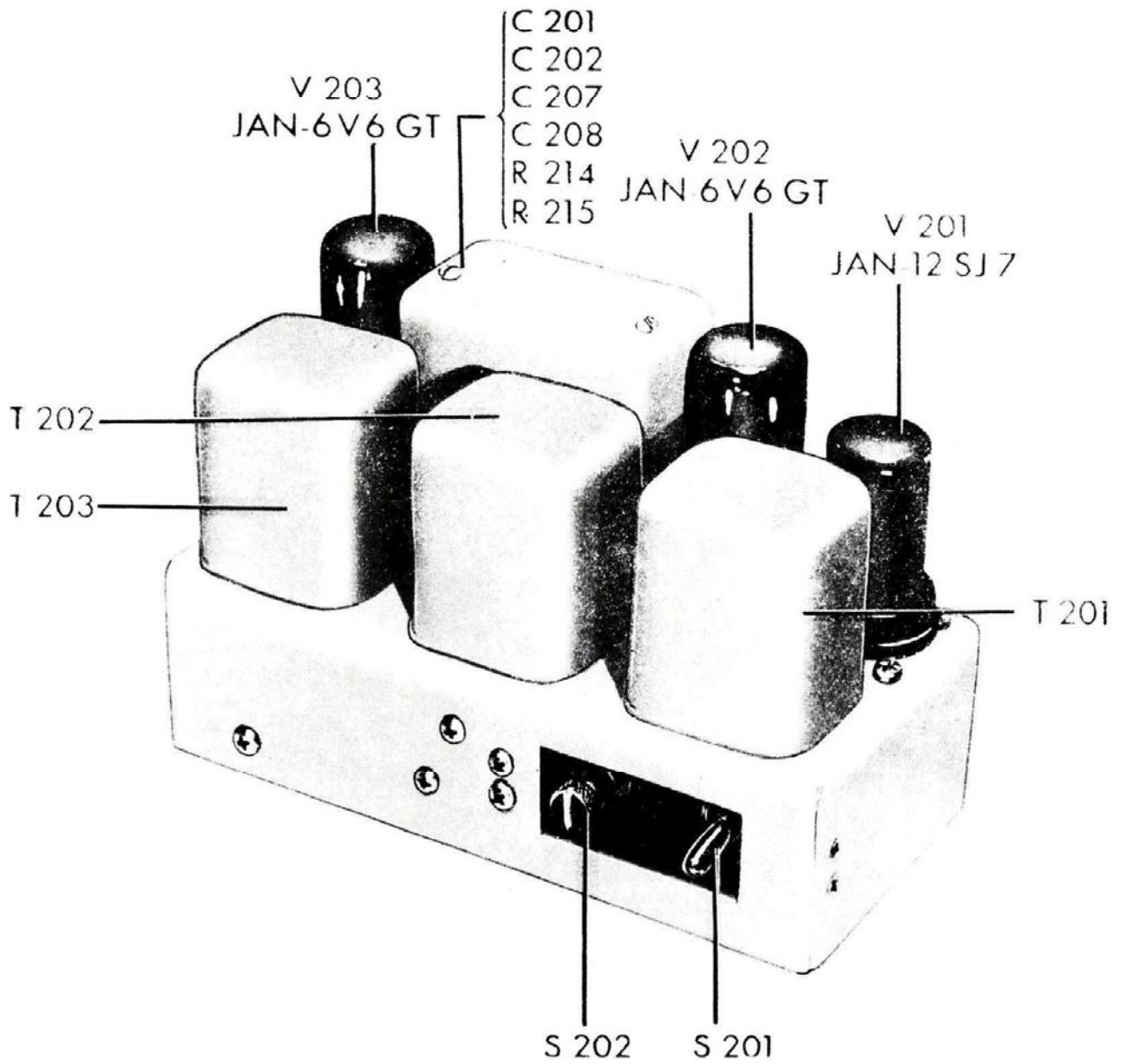


Figure 8-10. Audio Amplifier Unit — Top View

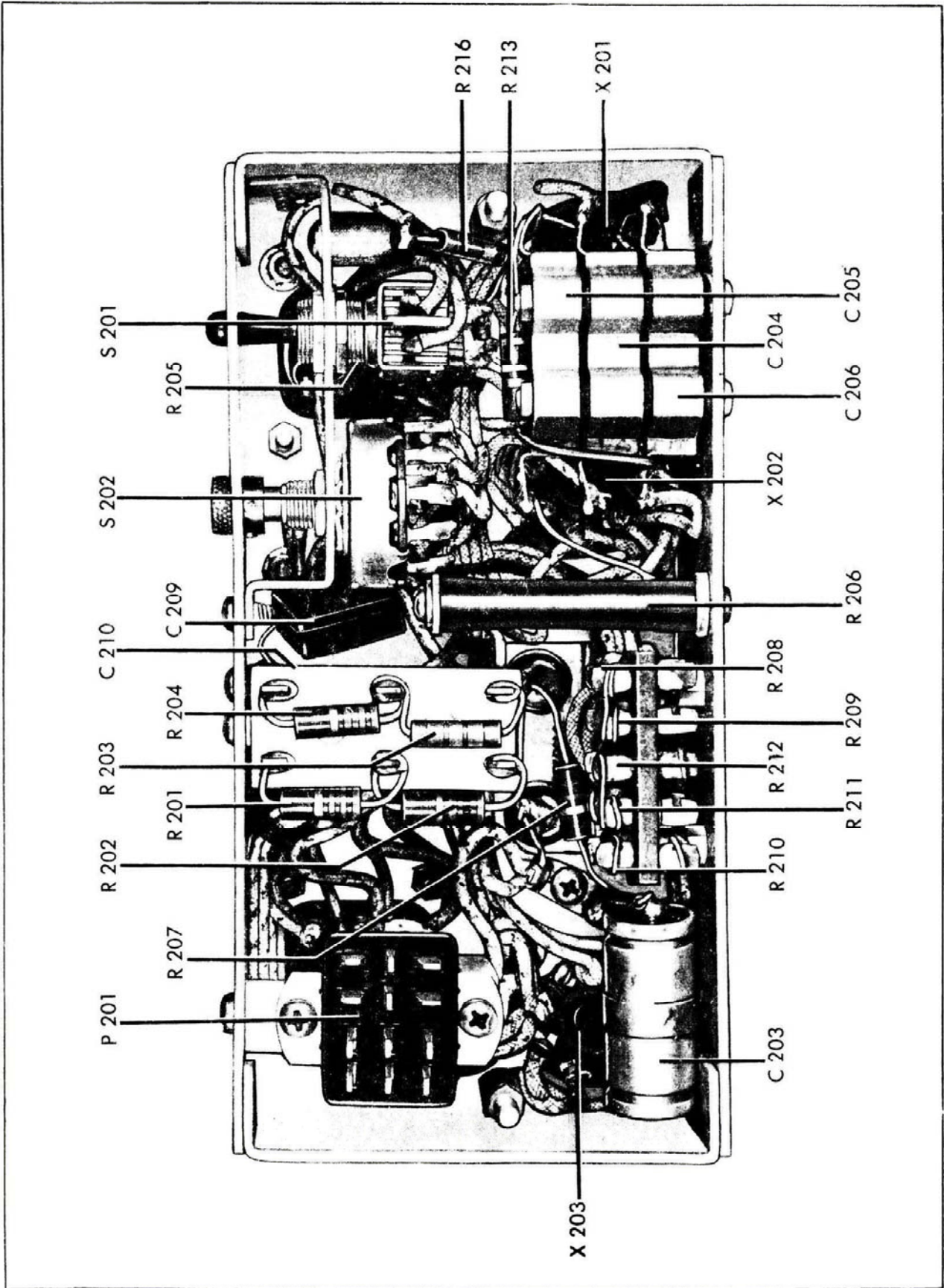


Figure 8-11. Audio Amplifier Unit — Bottom View

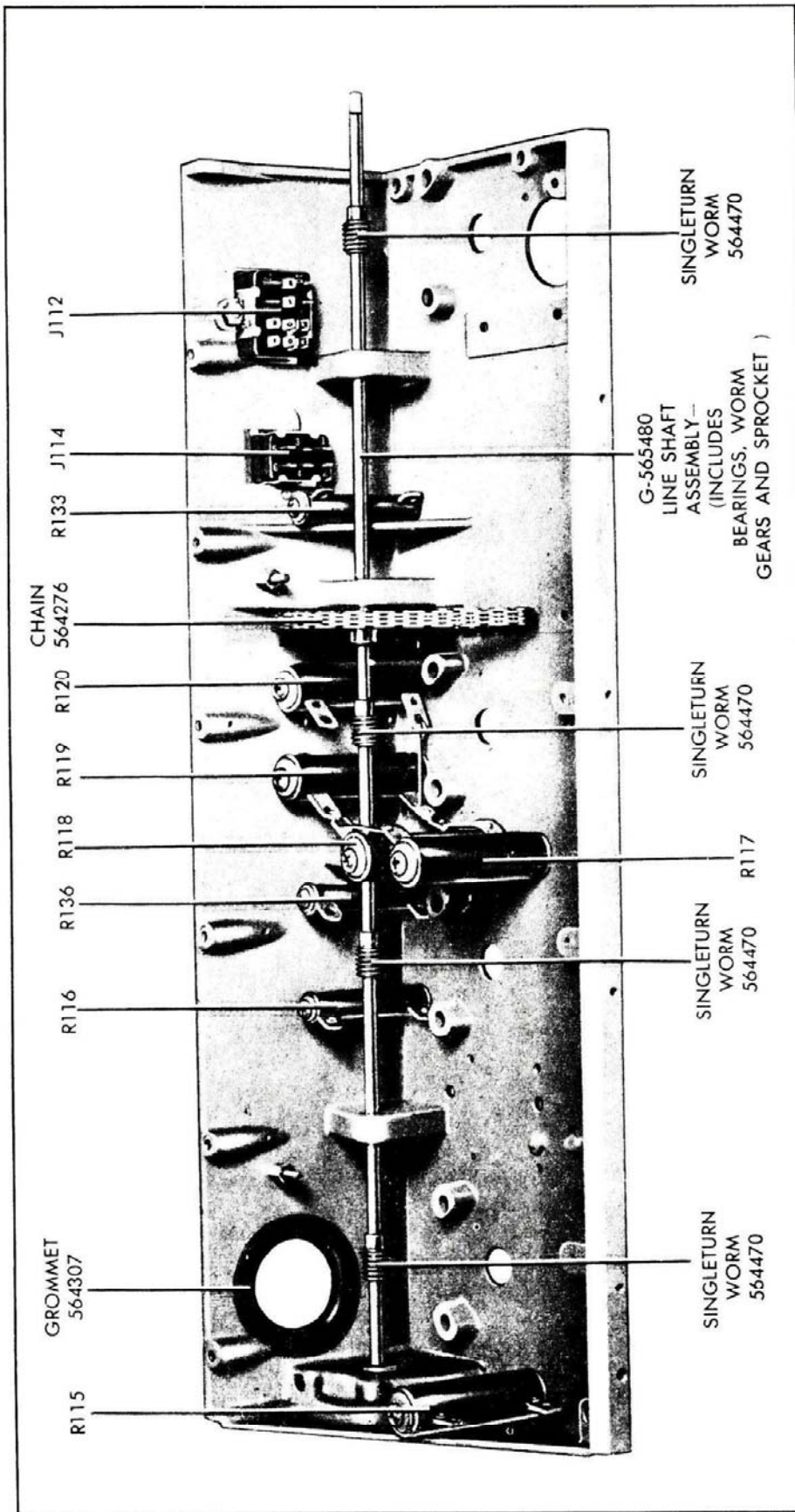


Figure 8-12. Autotune Casting

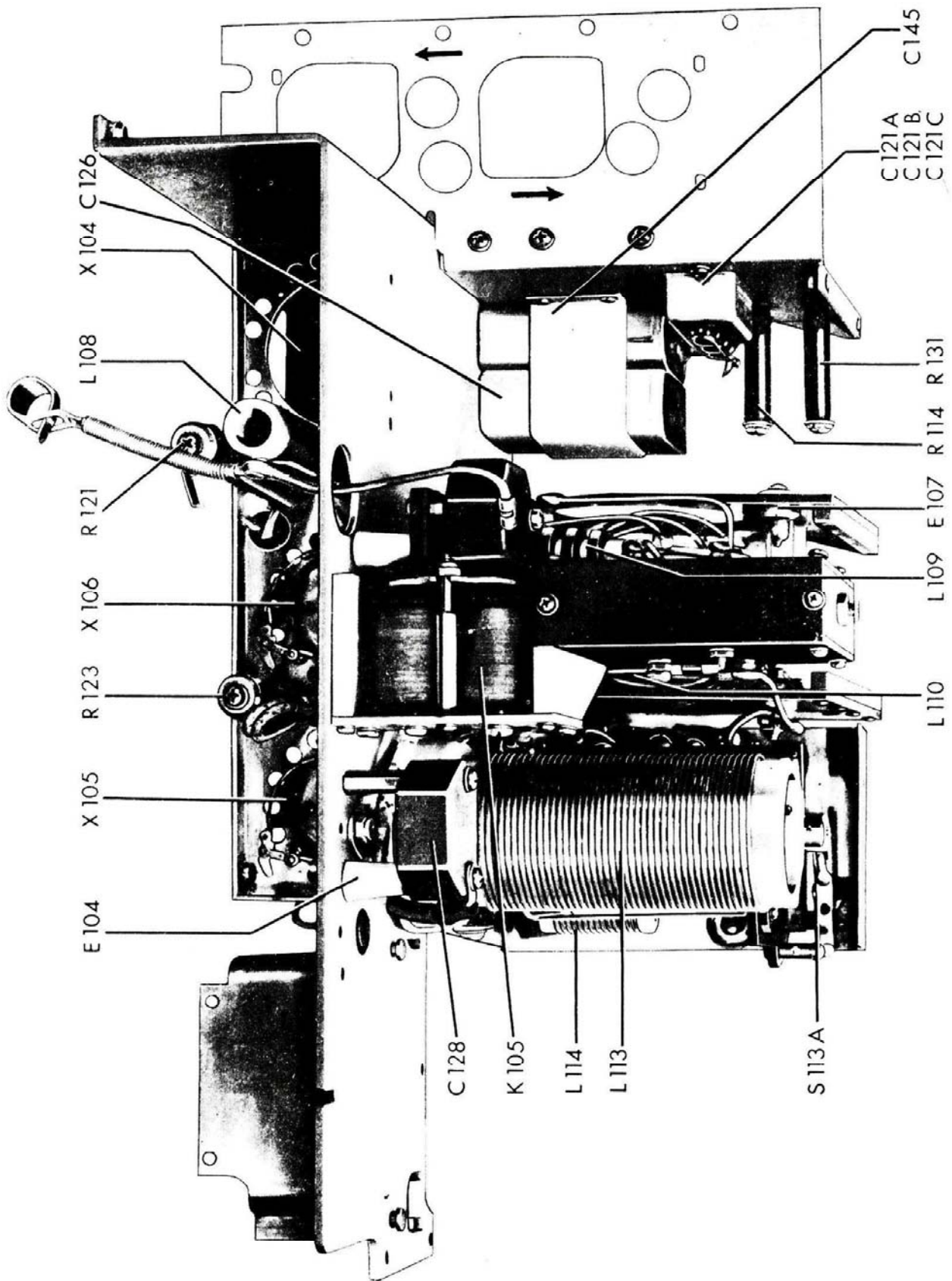


Figure 8-13. Firewall Assembly — Top View

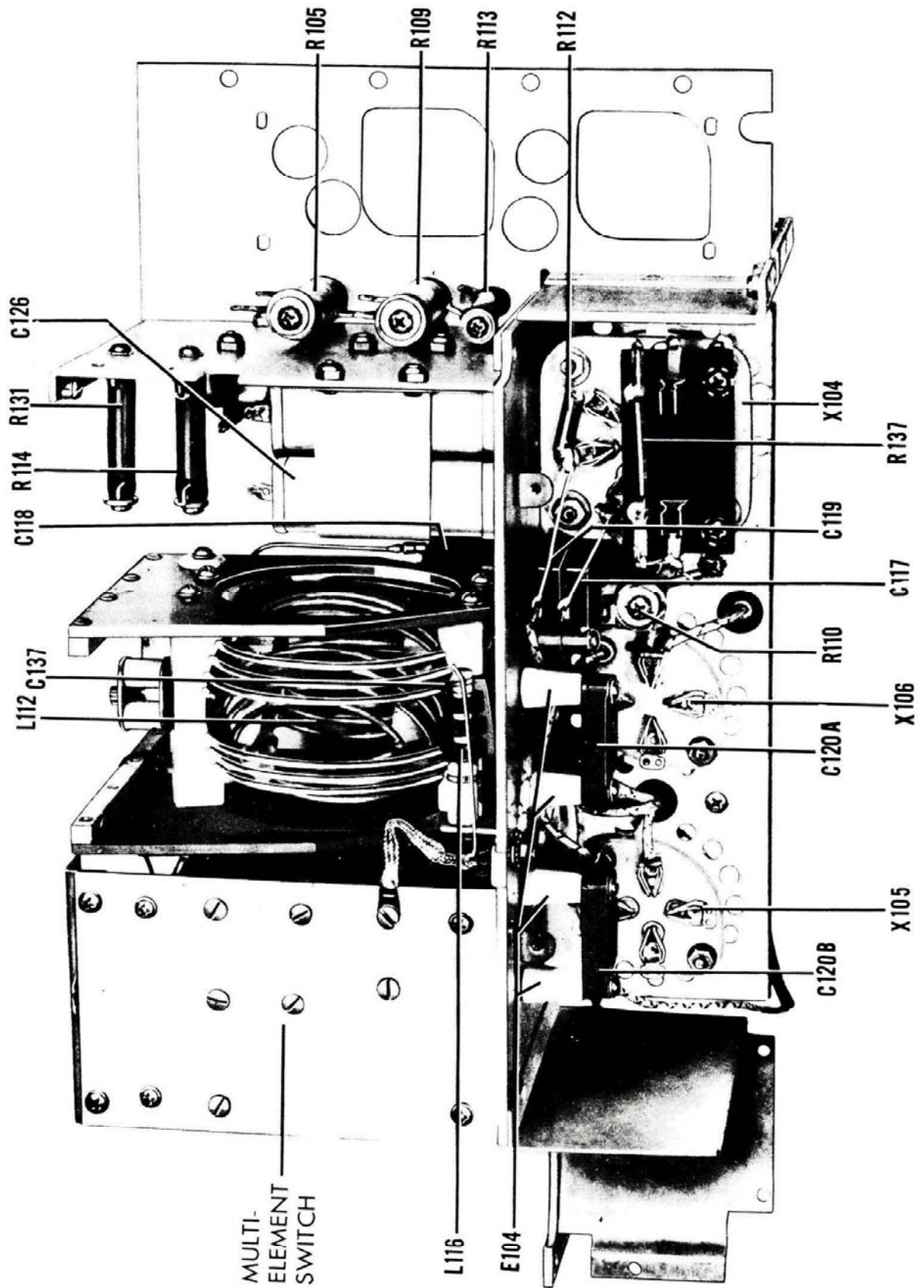


Figure 8-14. Firewall Assembly — Bottom View

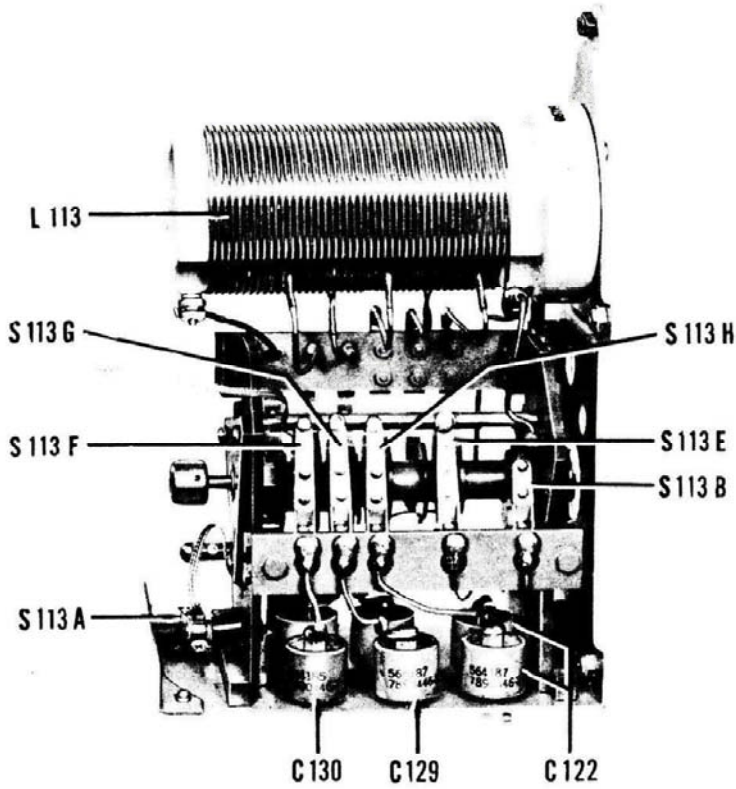
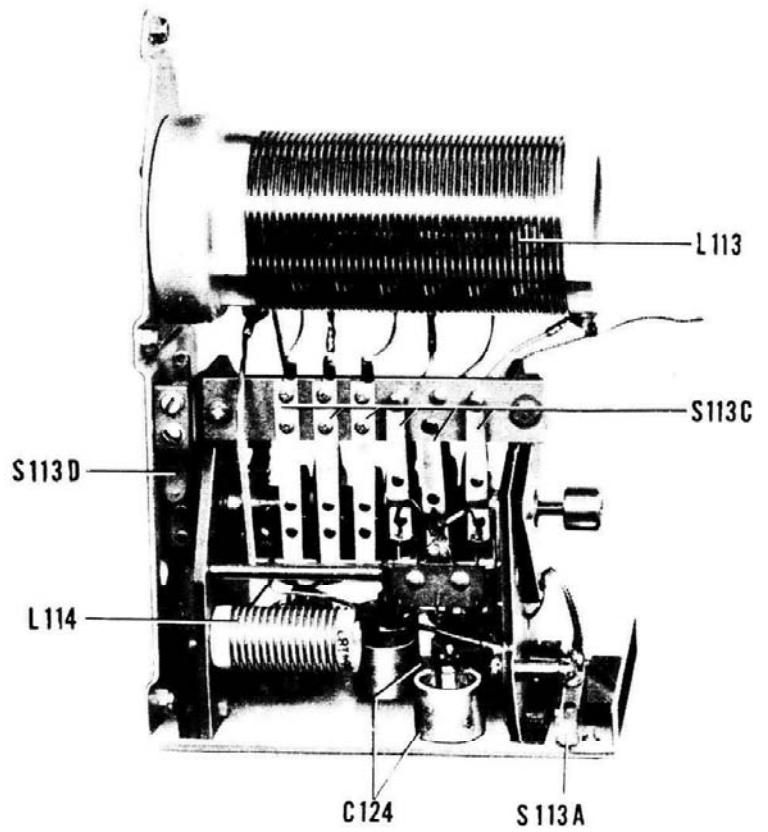


Figure 8-15. Multi-Element Switch — Right Side View

Figure 8-16. Multi-Element Switch — Left Side View



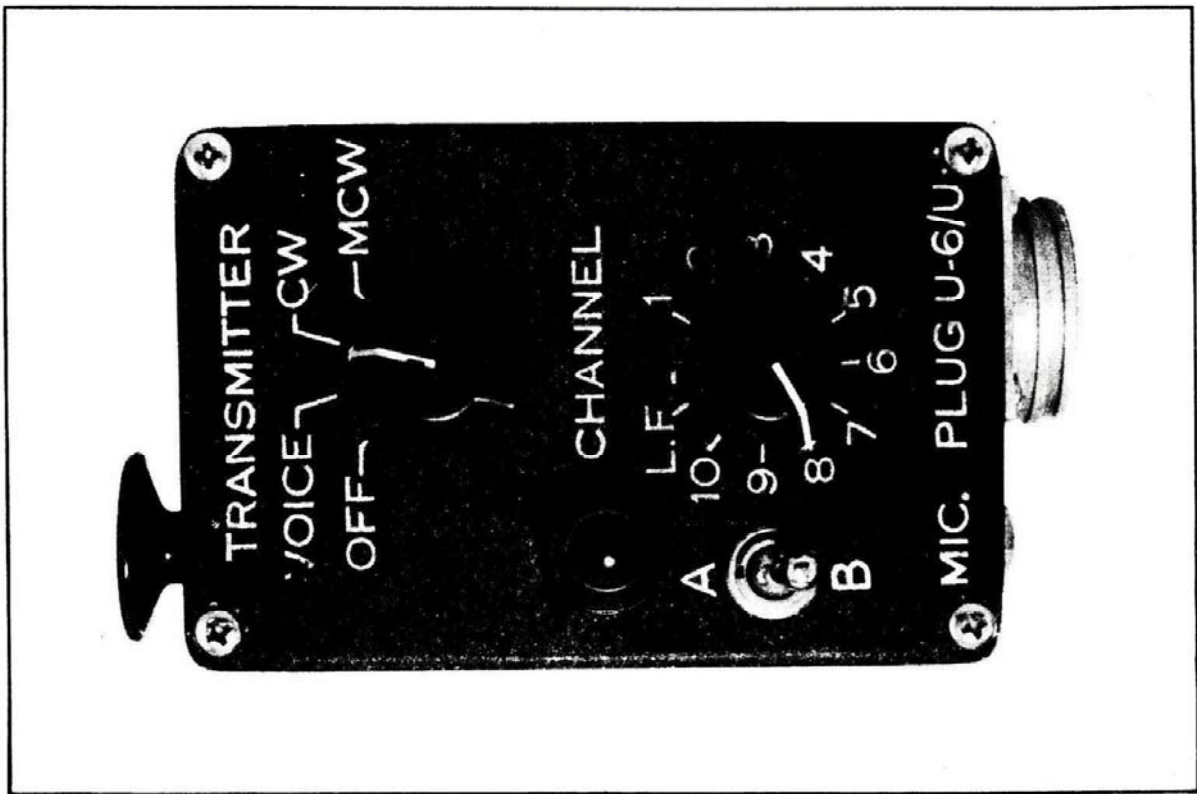


Figure 8-17 A.
Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (Modified *) — Front View

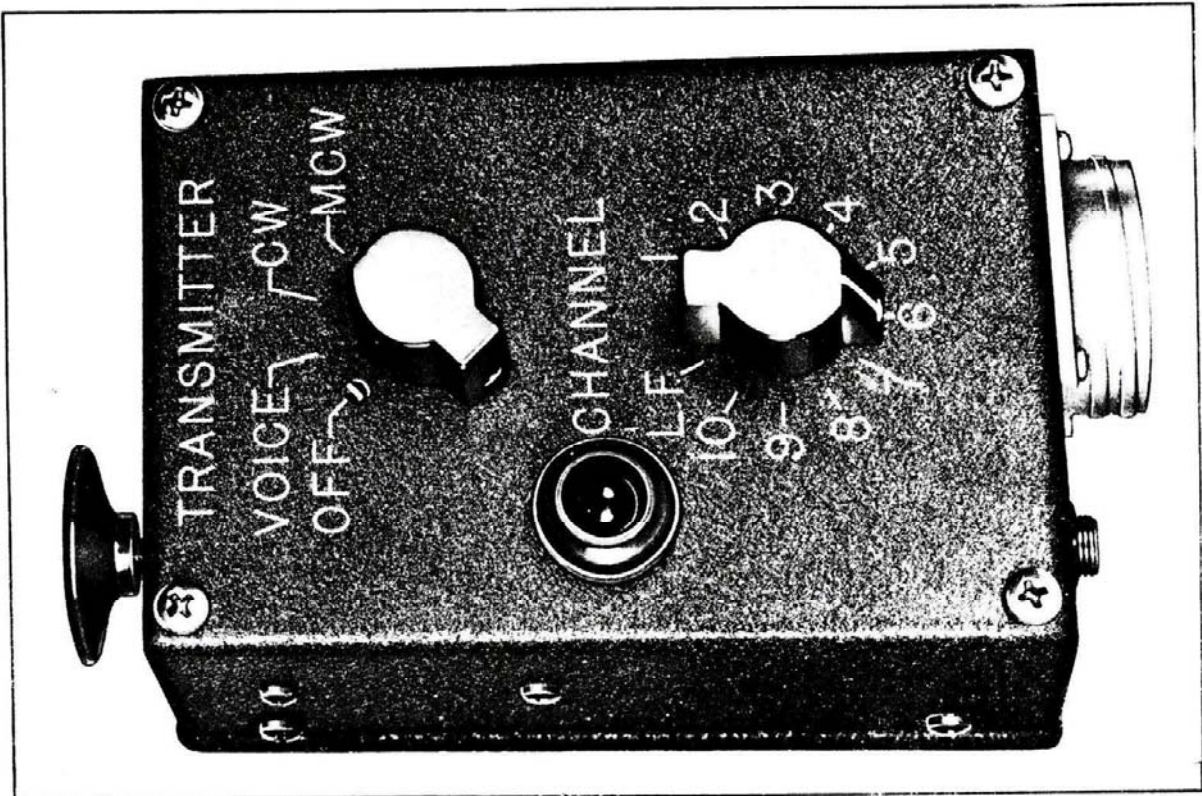


Figure 8-17. Control Unit C-87/ART-13 — Front View

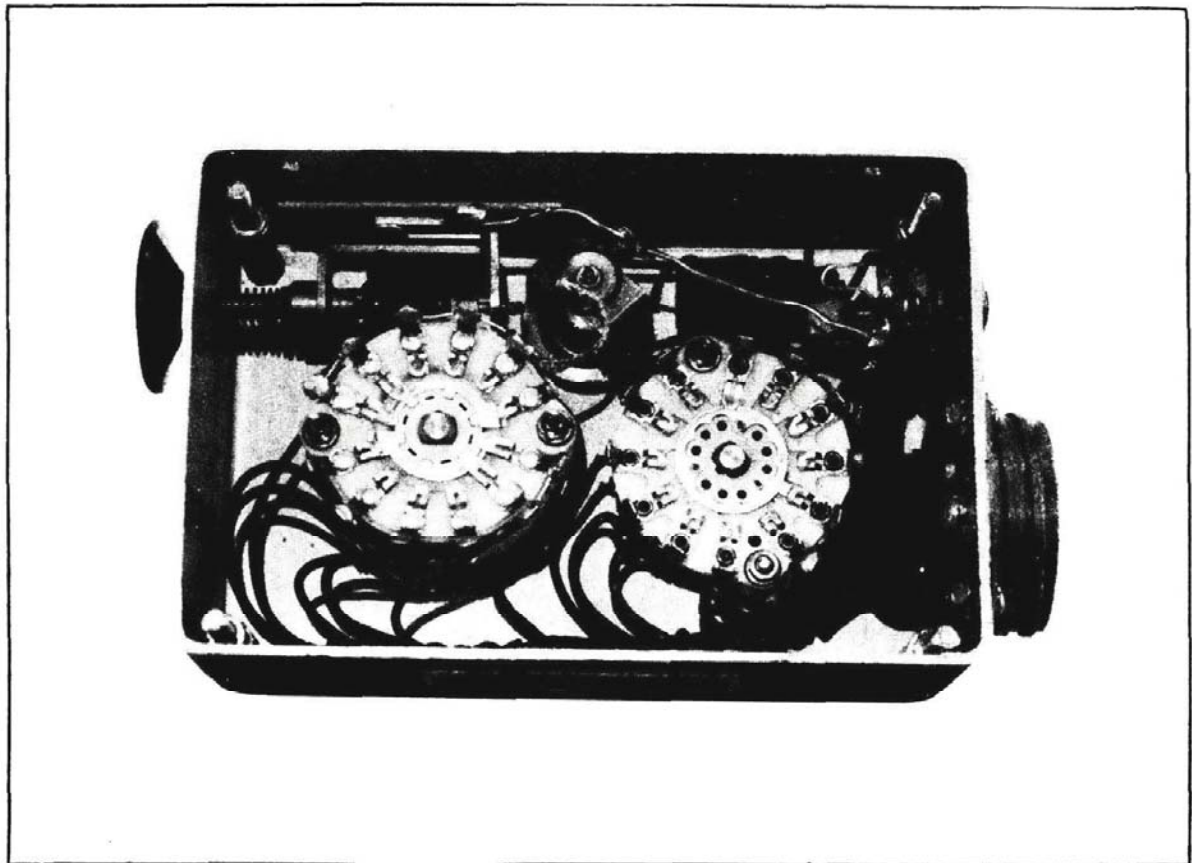


Figure 8-18A.
Control Unit C-87 / ART-13 (Modified *) — Rear View

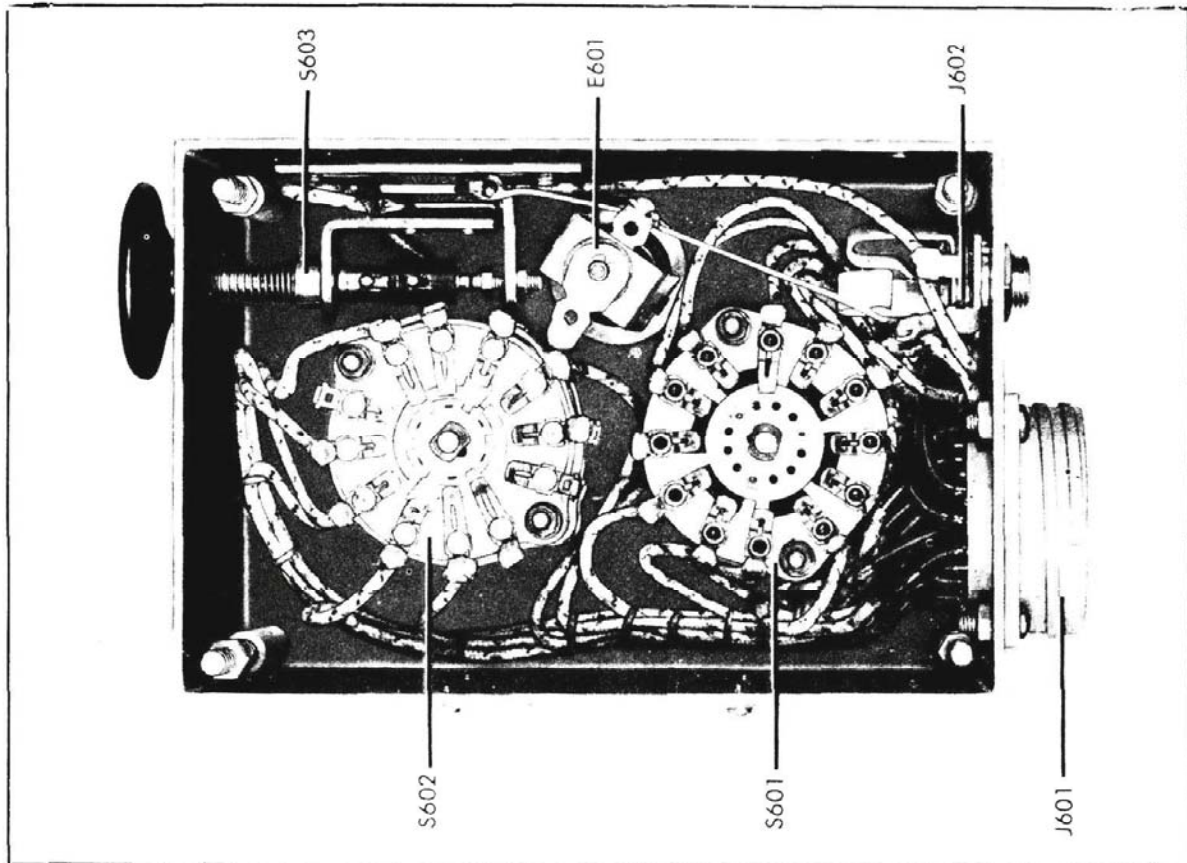


Figure 8-18. Control Unit C-87 / ART-13 — Rear View, Open

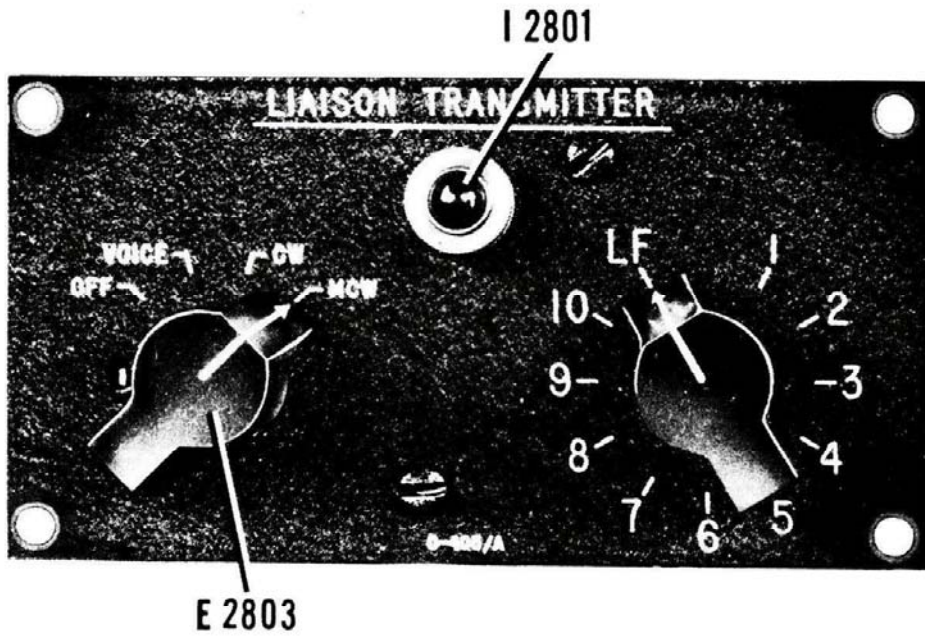


Figure 8-19. Control Panel C-405/A — Front View

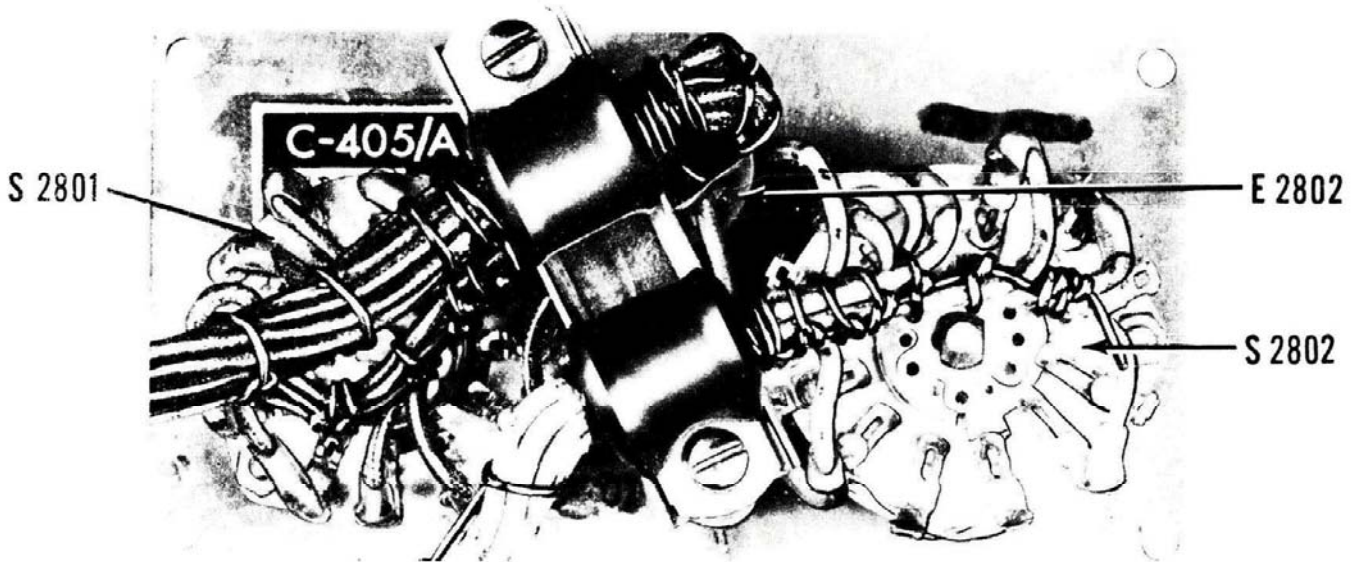


Figure 8-20. Control Panel C-405/A — Rear View, Open



Figure 8-21. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A — Front View

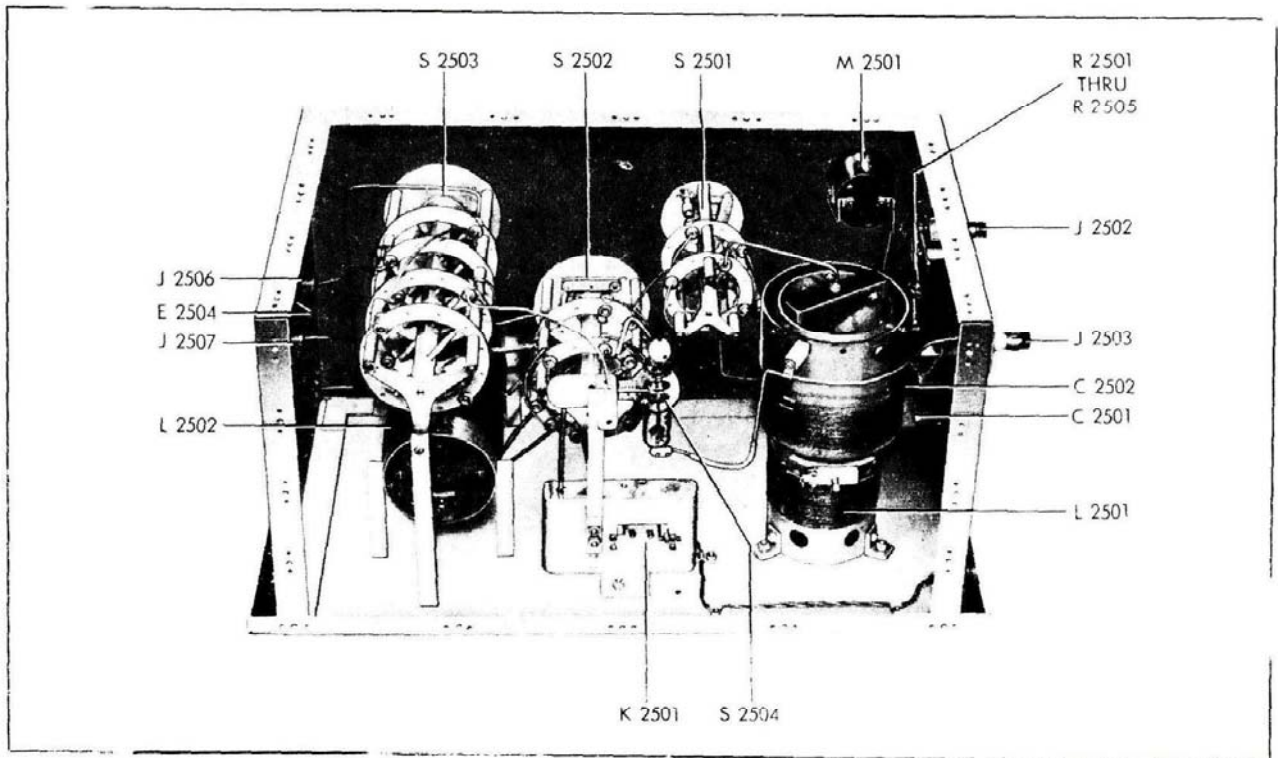


Figure 8-22. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A — Rear View, Open

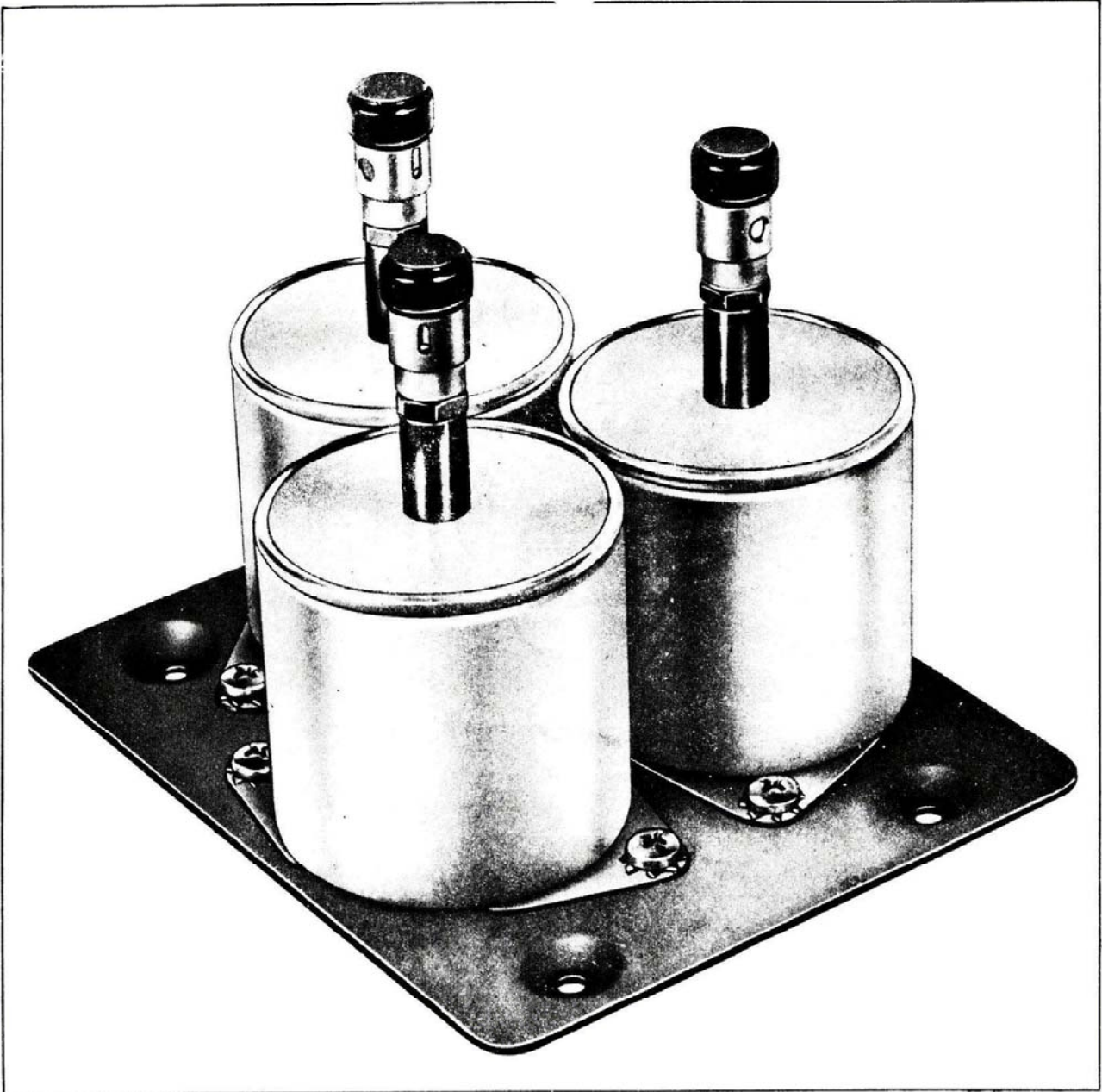


Figure 8-23. Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13

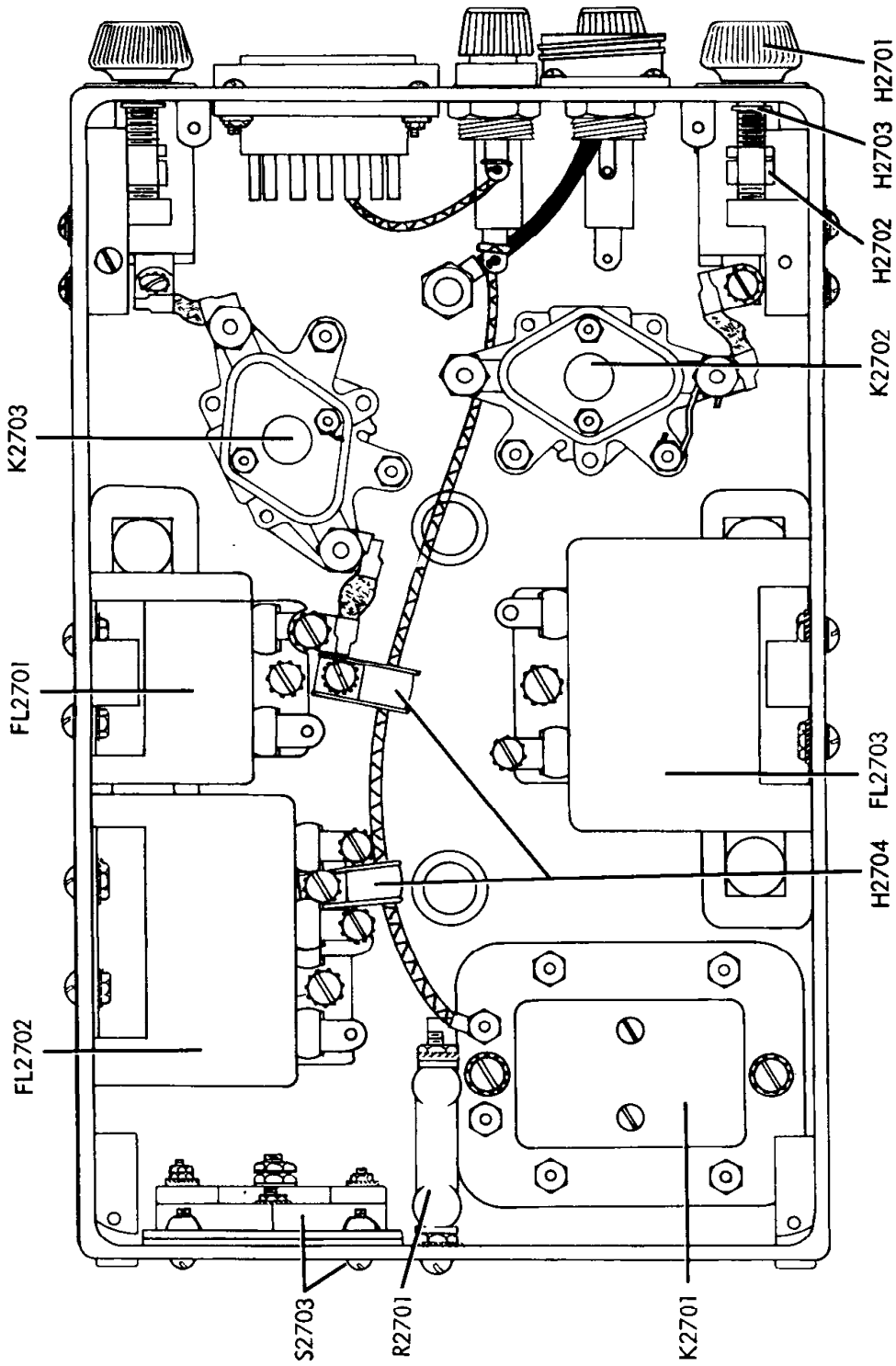


Figure 8-23A. Eicor Dynamotor DY-17A/ART-13A—Bottom View

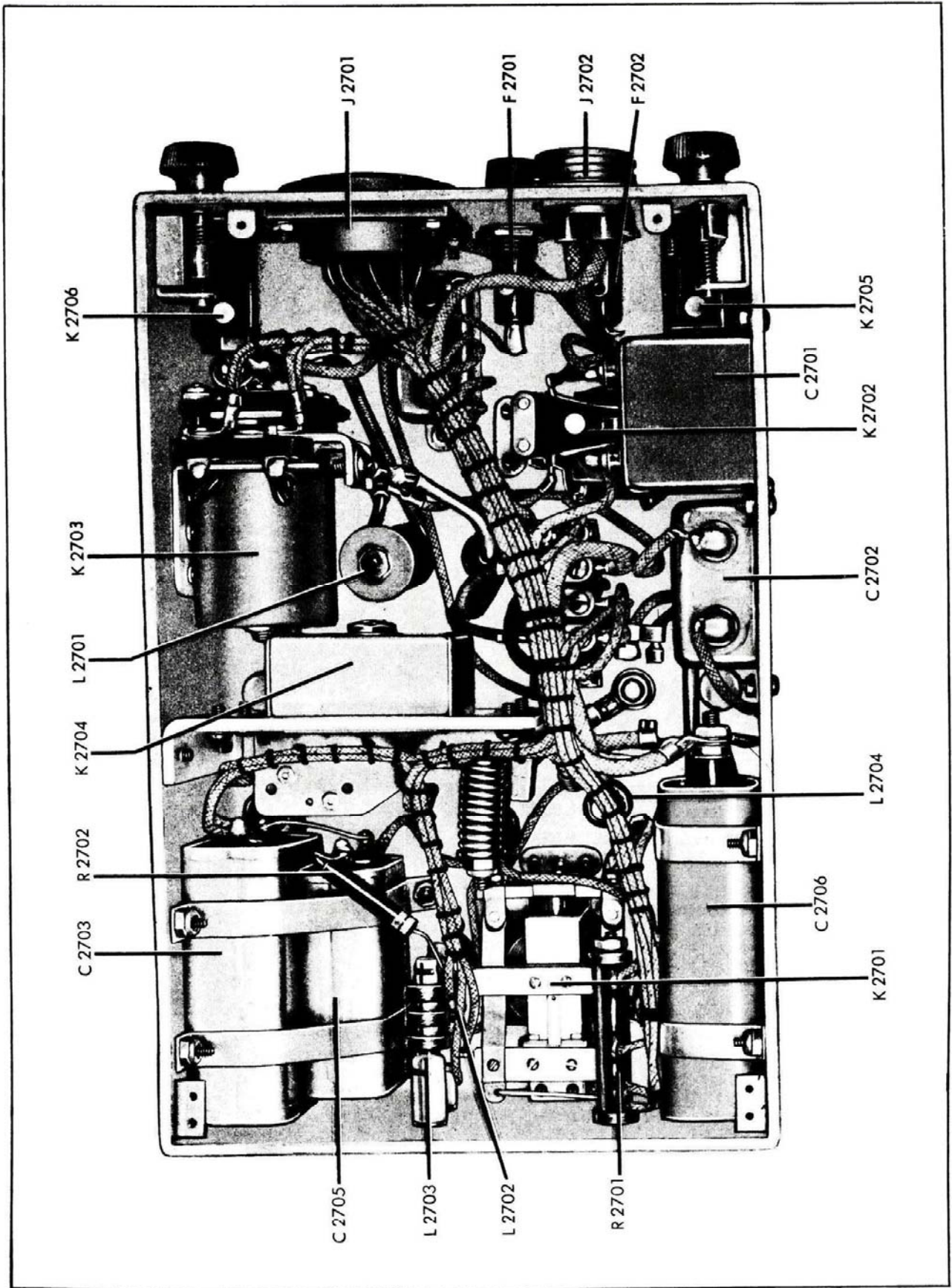


Figure 8-24. Dynamometer Unit DY-17/ART-13A — Bottom View

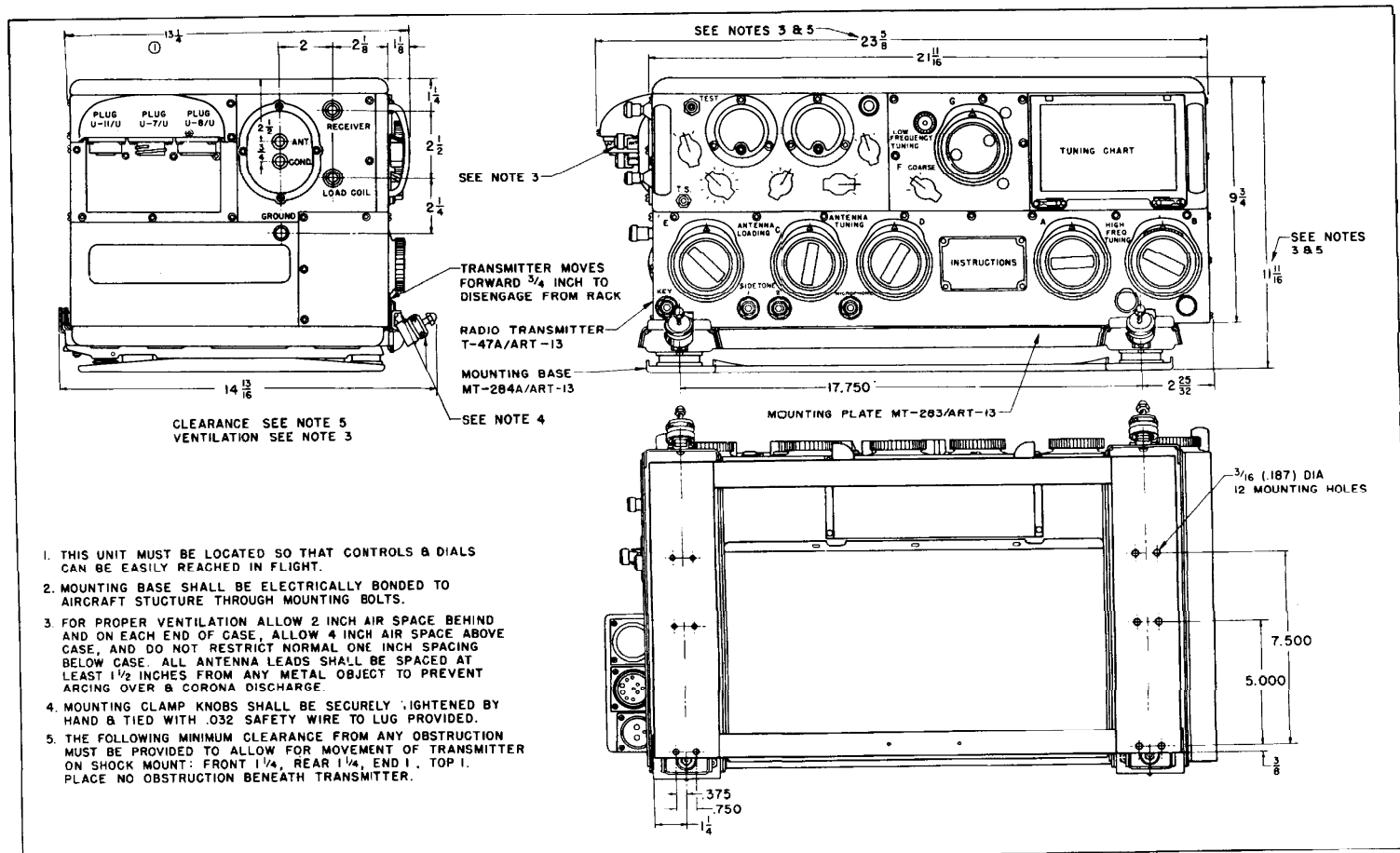


Figure 8-25. Radio Transmitter T-47A/ART-13 and Mounting Base MT-284A/ART-13—Outline Dimensions

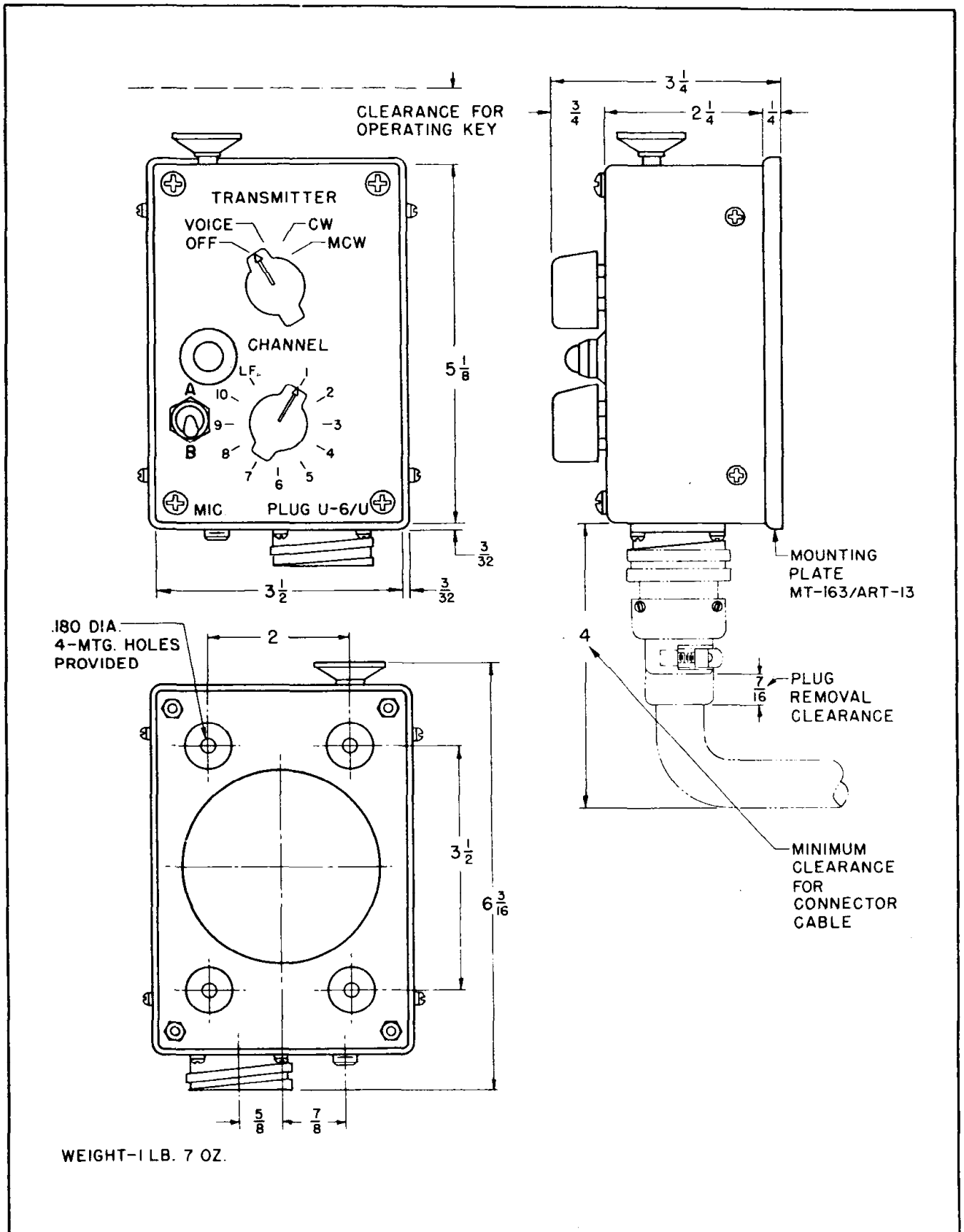


Figure 8-26. Control Unit C-87/ART-13 (Modified *) — Outline Dimensions

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

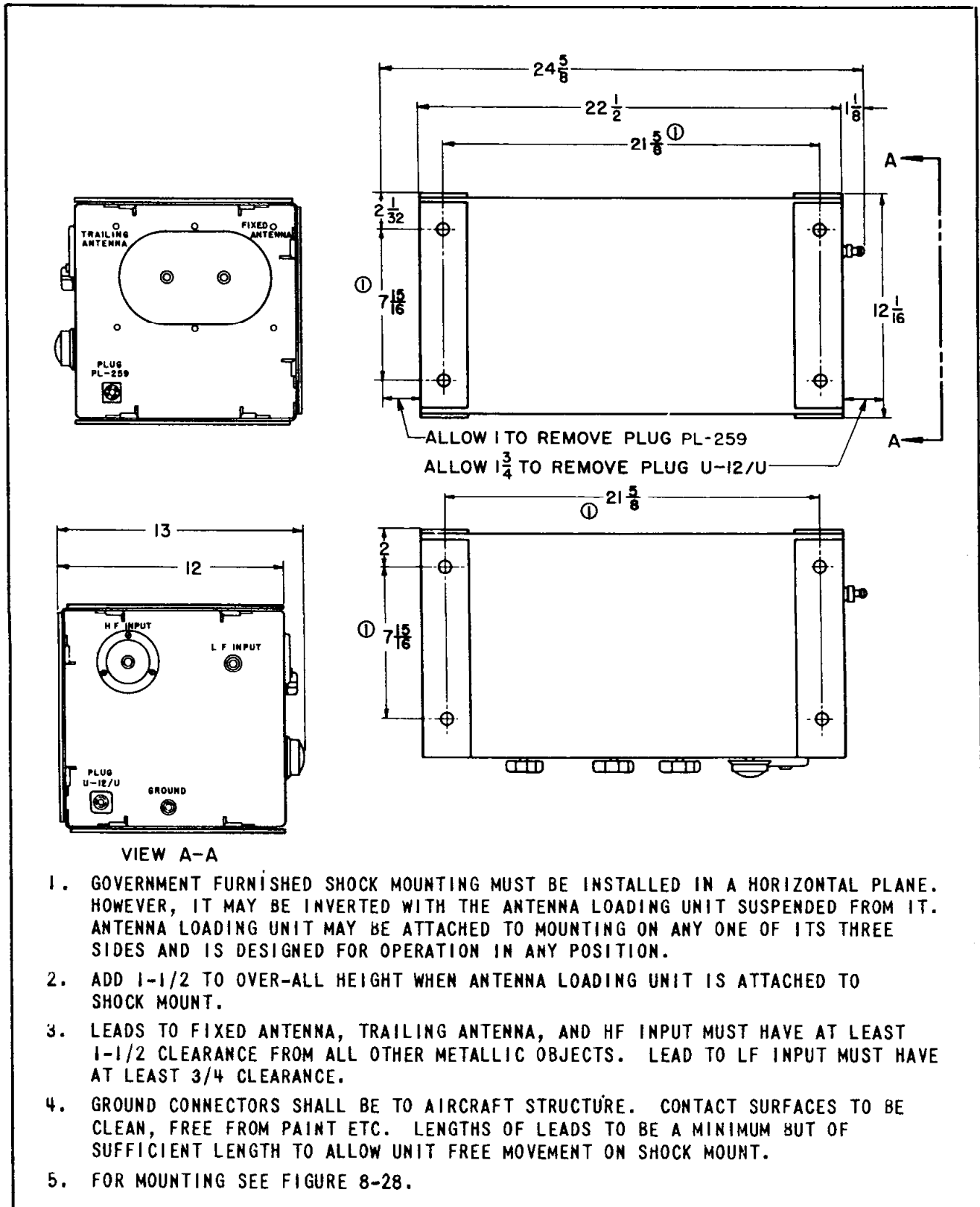


Figure 8-27. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A — Outline Dimensions

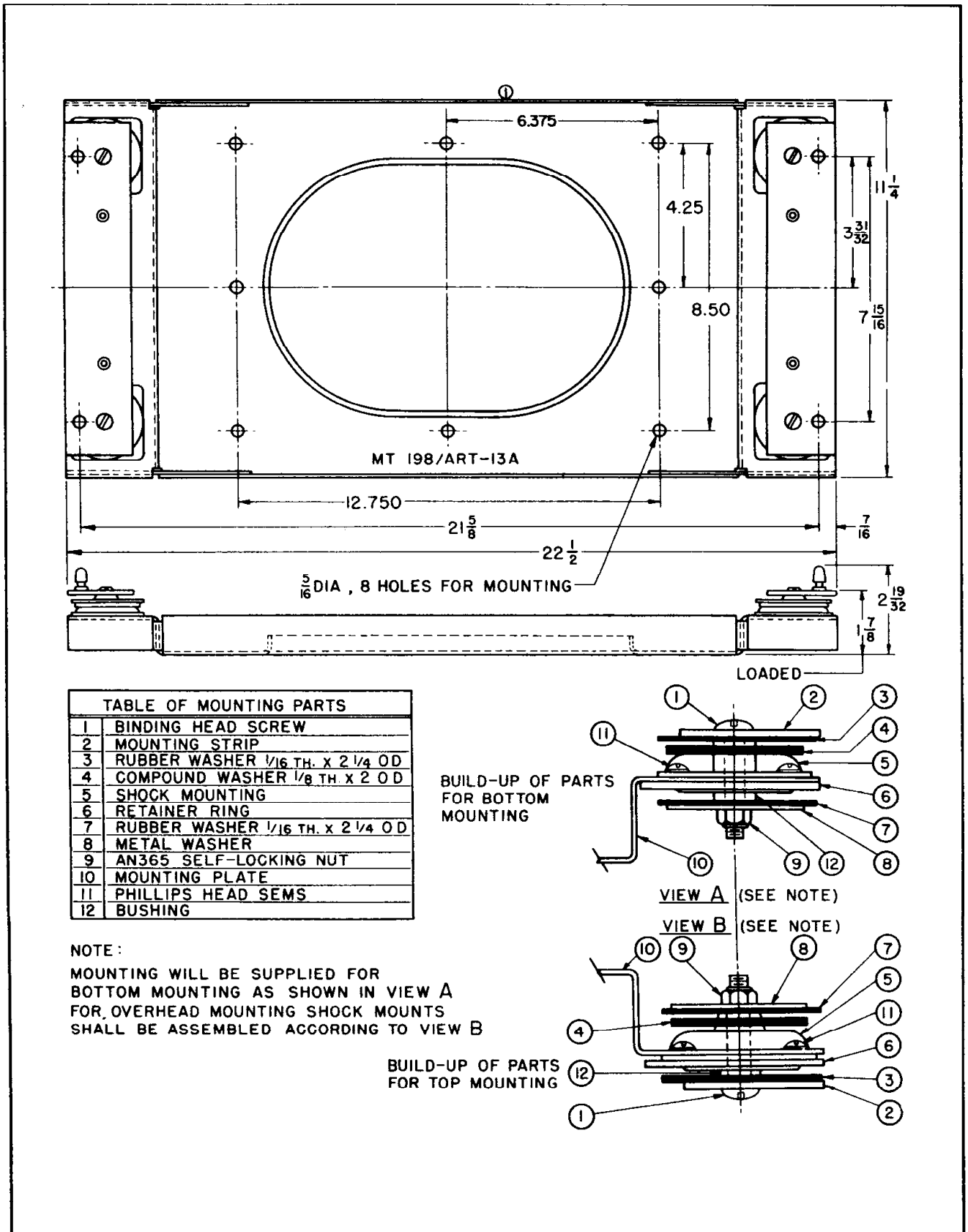
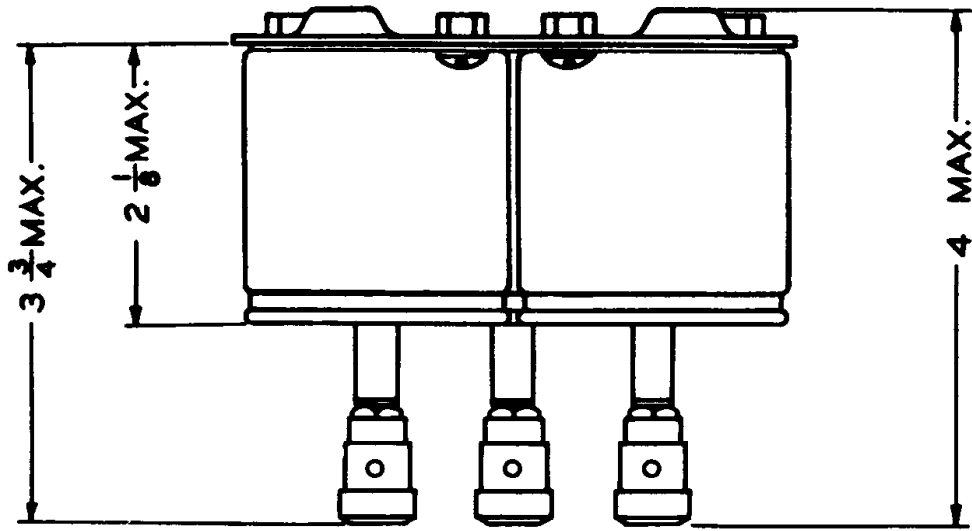
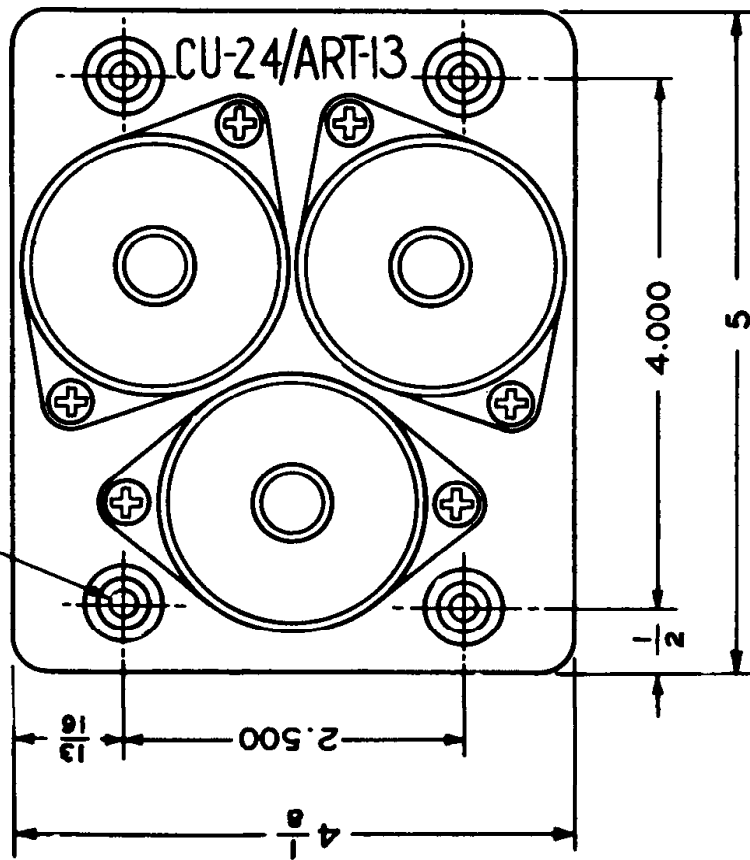


Figure 8-28. Mounting Base MT-198/ART-13A — Outline Dimensions

ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR CU-24/ART-13
 WEIGHT: 1.75 POUNDS MAX.

4 HOLES .178 ± .002 DIAM.



NOTE:
 BASE MUST BE ELECTRICALLY BONDED TO
 AIRCRAFT STRUCTURE THROUGH MOUNTING
 FEET AND SCREWS.

Figure 8-29. Antenna Shunt Capacitor CU-24/ART-13 — Outline Dimensions

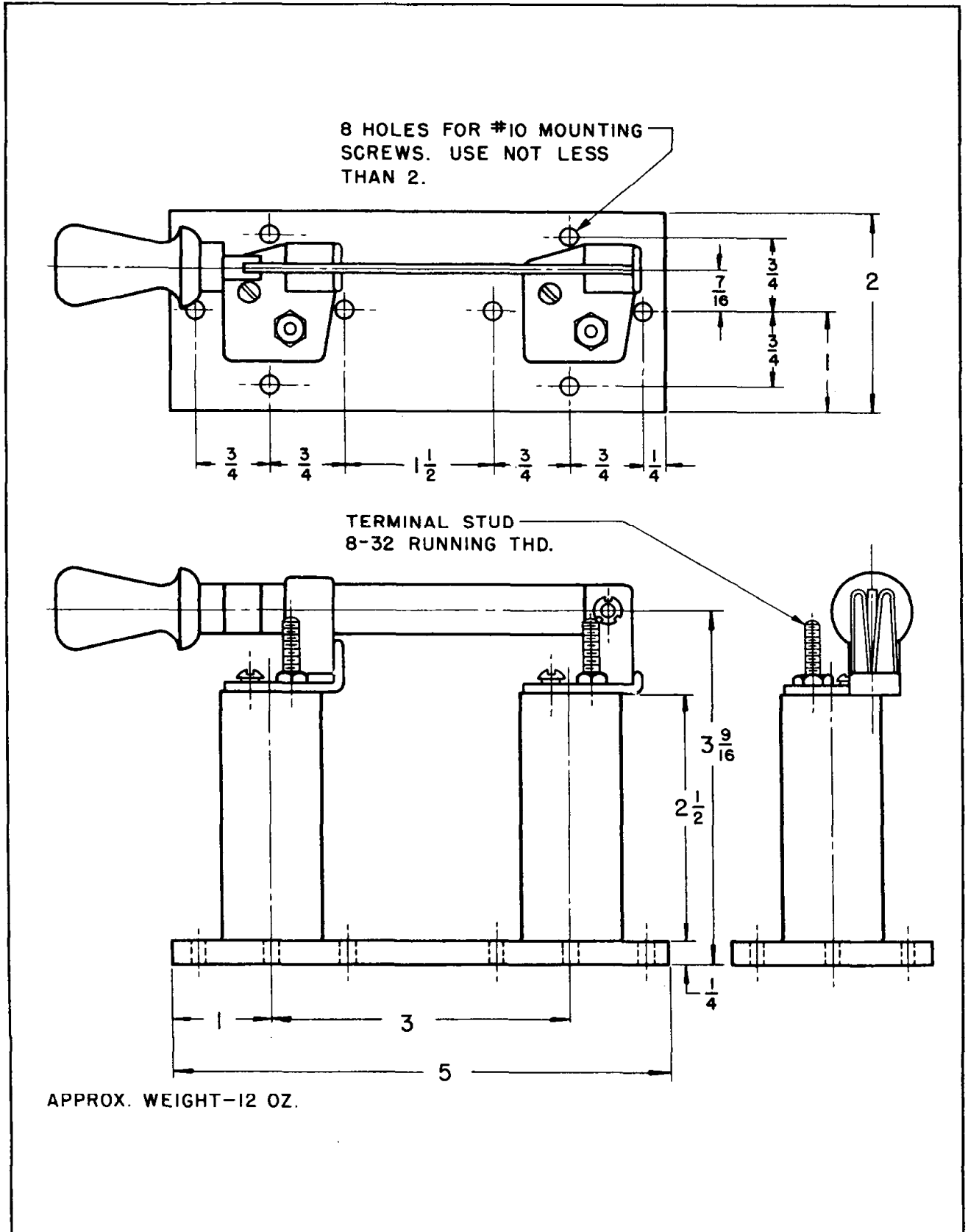


Figure 8-30. Switch SA-46/ART-13 — Outline Dimensions

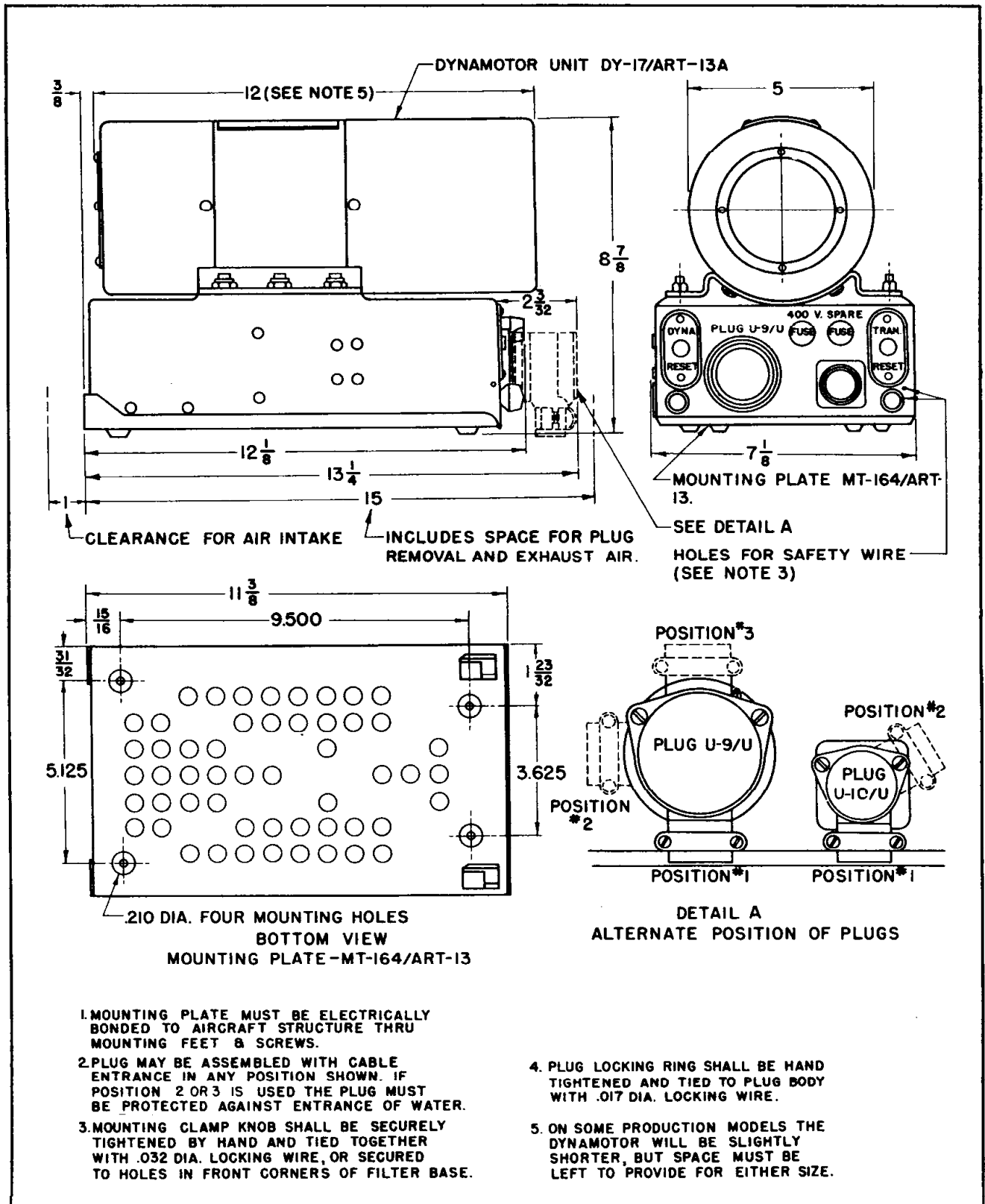


Figure 8-31. Dynamotor Unit DY-17/ART-13A — Outline Dimensions

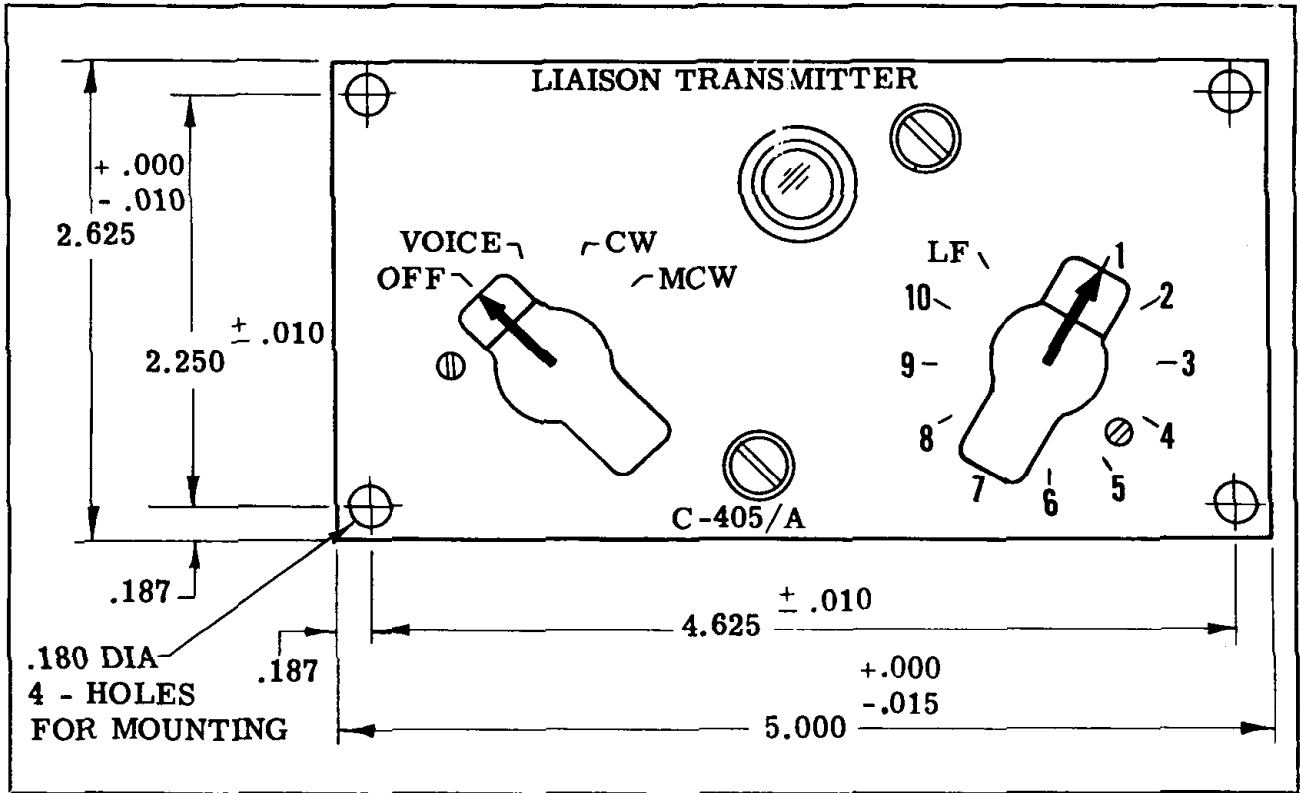


Figure 8-32. Control Panel C-405/A — Outline Dimensions

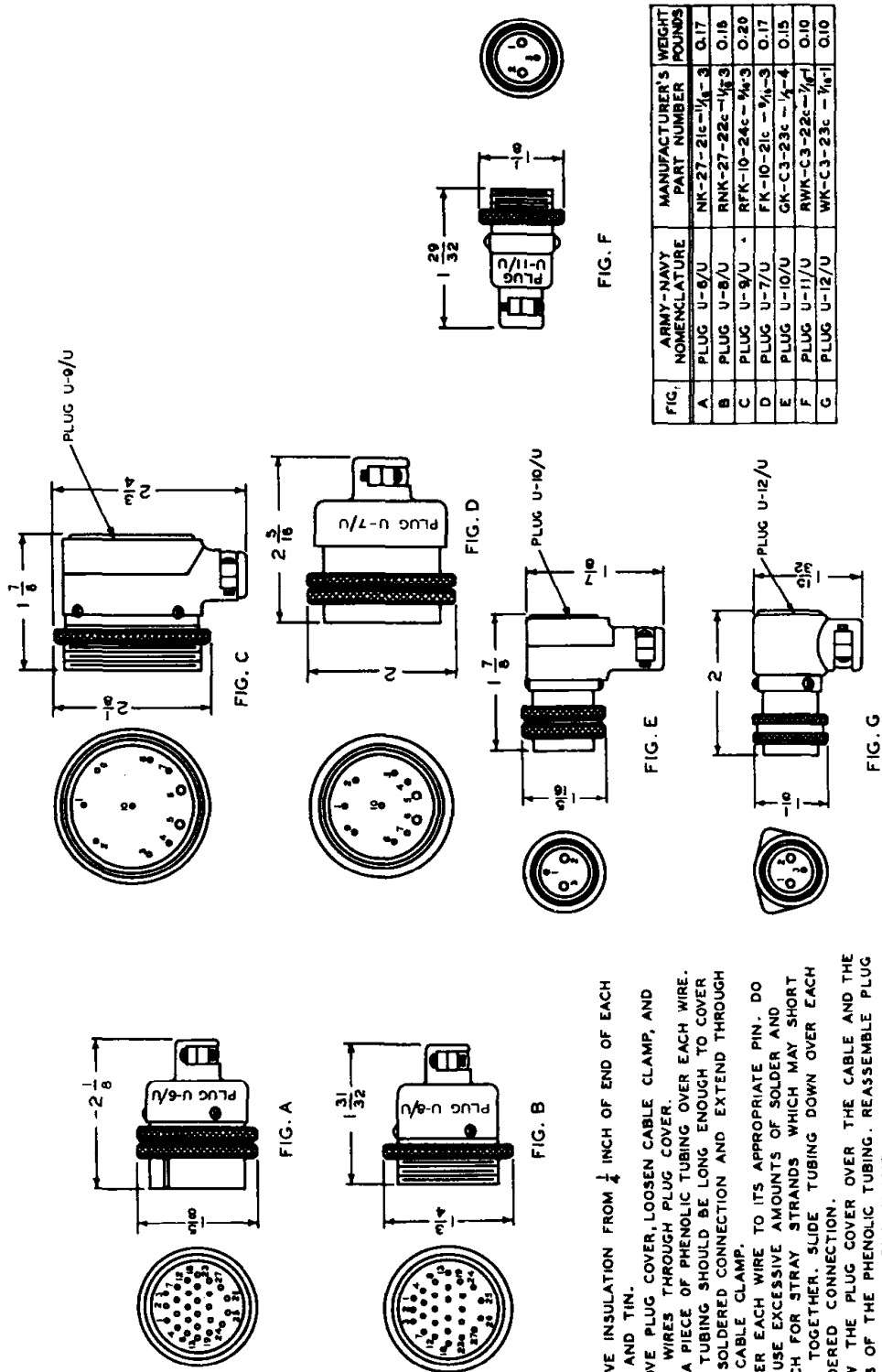


FIG.	ARMY-NAVY NOMENCLATURE	MANUFACTURER'S PART NUMBER	WEIGHT POUNDS
A	PLUG U-6/U	NK-27-21c-1/8-3	0.17
B	PLUG U-6/U	RNK-27-22c-1/8-3	0.18
C	PLUG U-9/U	RFK-10-24c-1/8-3	0.20
D	PLUG U-7/U	FK-10-21c-1/8-3	0.17
E	PLUG U-10/U	GK-C3-23c-1/4-4	0.15
F	PLUG U-11/U	RWK-C3-22c-1/8-1	0.10
G	PLUG U-12/U	WK-C3-23c-1/8-1	0.10

- NOTES:
- 1- REMOVE INSULATION FROM $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH OF END OF EACH WIRE AND TIN.
 - 2- REMOVE PLUG COVER, LOOSEN CABLE CLAMP, AND PASS WIRES THROUGH PLUG COVER.
 - 3- SLIP A PIECE OF PHENOLIC TUBING OVER EACH WIRE. THIS TUBING SHOULD BE LONG ENOUGH TO COVER THE SOLDERED CONNECTION AND EXTEND THROUGH THE CABLE CLAMP.
 - 4- SOLDER EACH WIRE TO ITS APPROPRIATE PIN. DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF SOLDER AND WATCH FOR STRAY STRANDS WHICH MAY SHORT PINS TOGETHER. SLIDE TUBING DOWN OVER EACH SOLDERED CONNECTION.
 - 5- DRAW THE PLUG COVER OVER THE CABLE AND THE ENDS OF THE PHENOLIC TUBING. REASSEMBLE PLUG AND TIGHTEN CABLE CLAMP.
 - 6- THE RIGHT ANGLE PLUG COVERS MAY BE ASSEMBLED TO THE PLUG BODY IN OTHER POSITIONS THAN THOSE SHOWN, TO SUIT INSTALLATION.

Figure 8-33. Plugs for Radio Transmitting Set AN/ART-13A

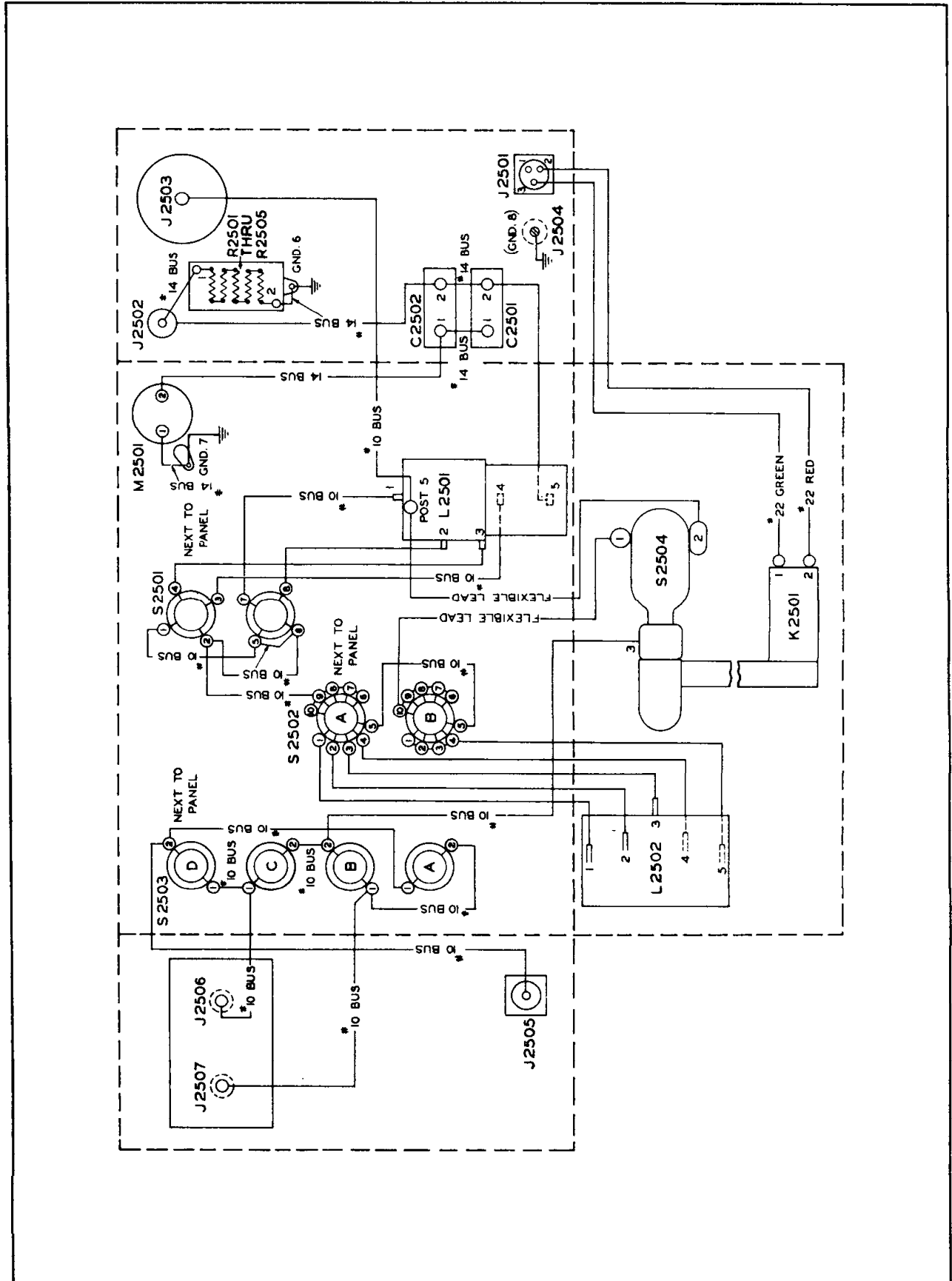


Figure 8-34. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32 / ART-13A — Practical Wiring Diagram

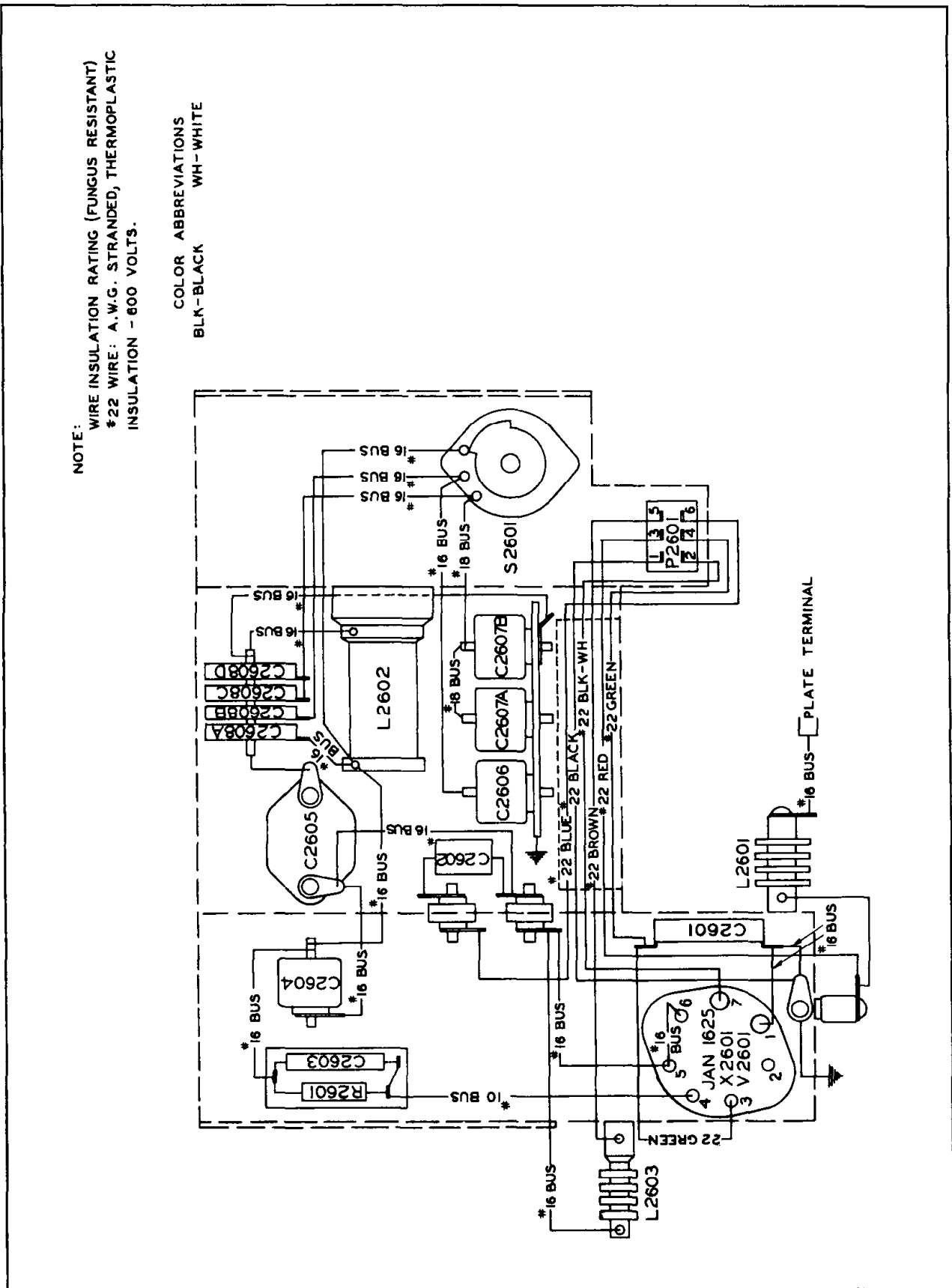


Figure 8-35. Low Frequency Oscillator Unit — Practical Wiring Diagram

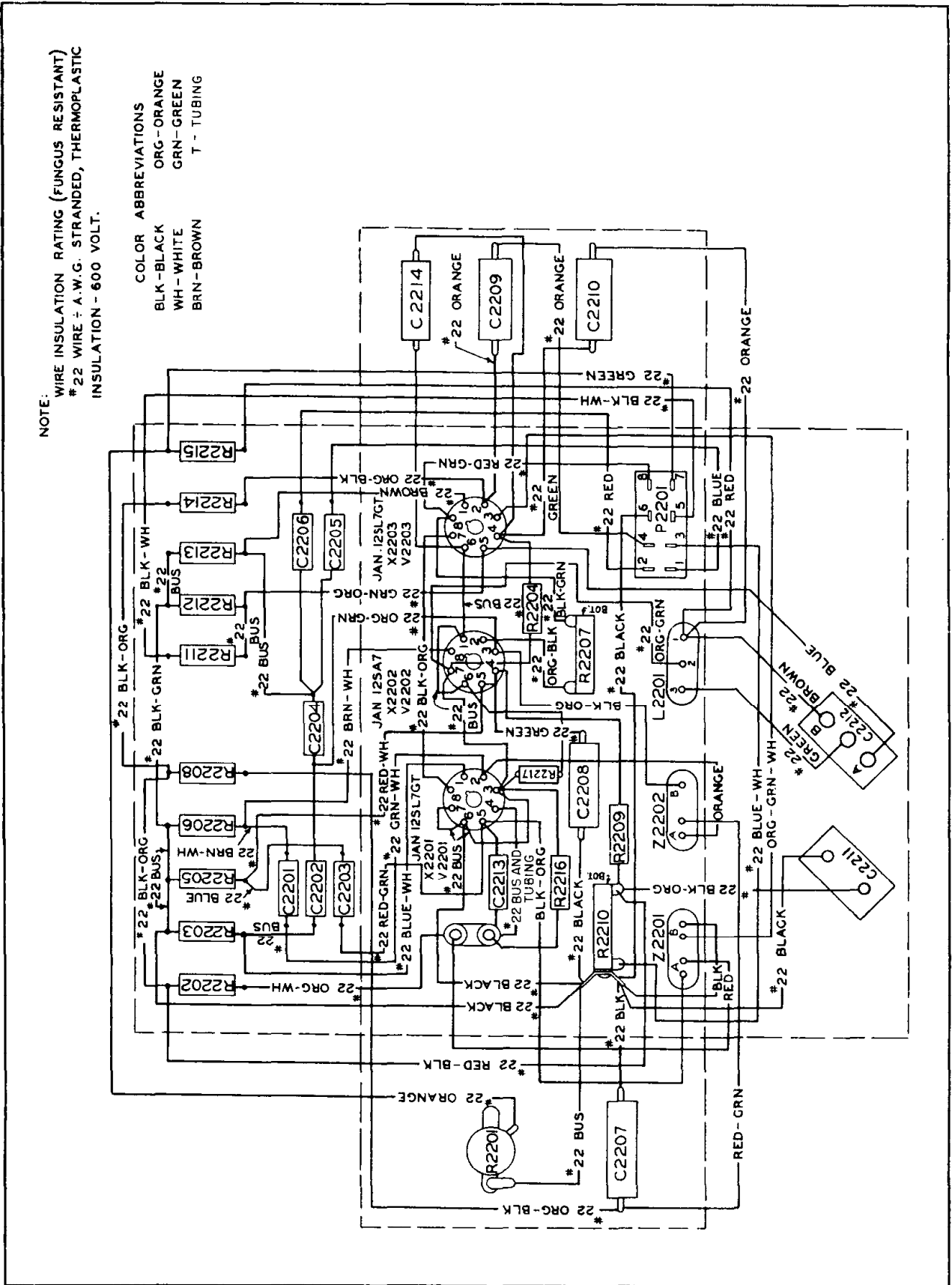
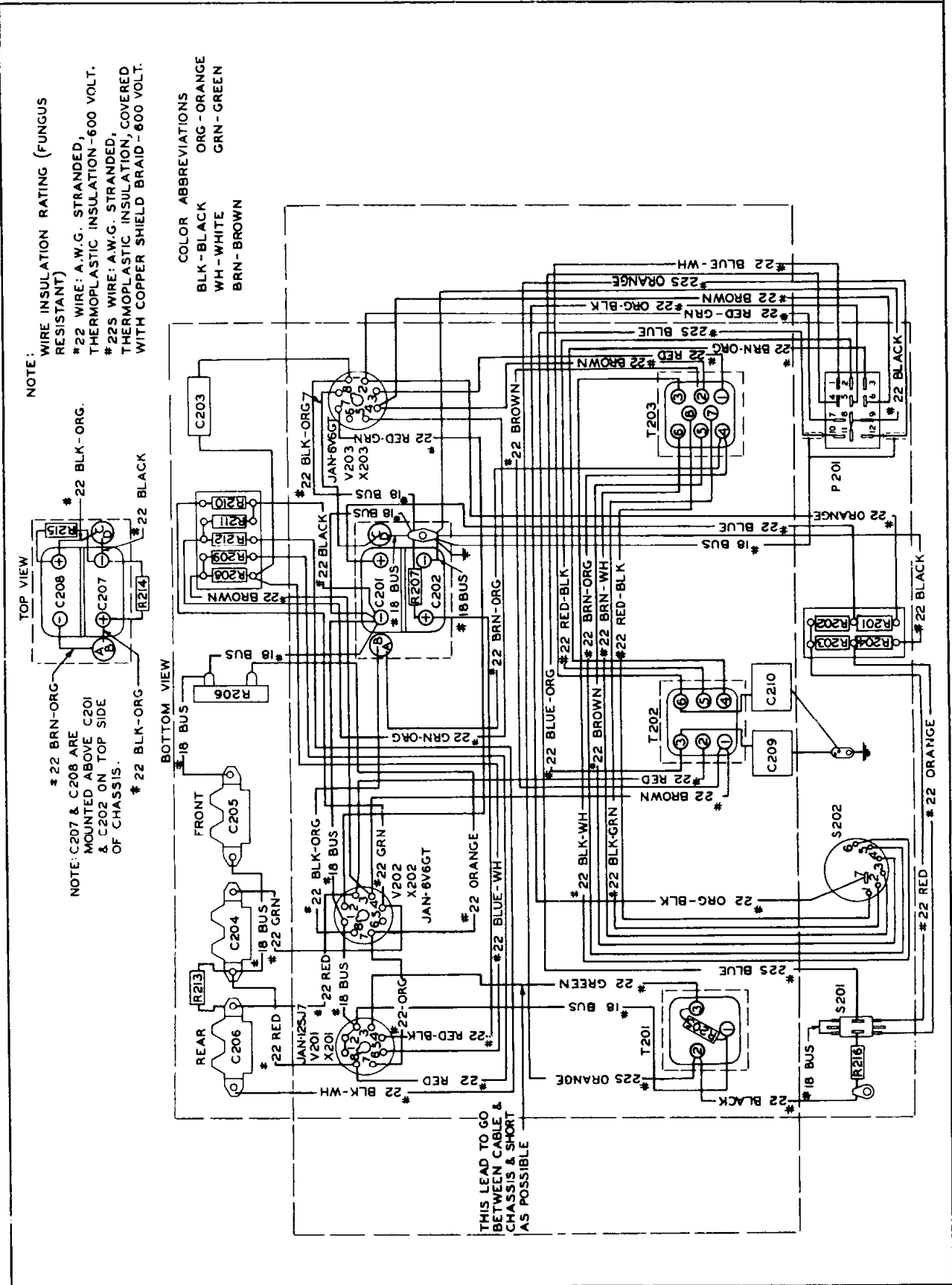


Figure 8-36. MCW-CFI Unit — Practical Wiring Diagram



NOTE: WIRE INSULATION RATING (FUNGUS RESISTANT)
#22 WIRE: A.W.G. STRANDED, THERMOPLASTIC INSULATION-600 VOLT.
#22S WIRE: A.W.G. STRANDED, THERMOPLASTIC INSULATION, COVERED WITH COPPER SHIELD BRAID-600 VOLT.

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS
BLK-BLACK ORG-ORANGE
WH-WHITE GRN-GREEN
BRN-BROWN

TOP VIEW
#22 BRN-ORG
#22 BLK-ORG
#22 BLACK
NOTE: C207 & C208 ARE MOUNTED ABOVE C201 & C202 ON TOP SIDE OF CHASSIS.

BOTTOM VIEW

THIS LEAD TO GO BETWEEN CABLE & CHASSIS & SHORT AS POSSIBLE

Figure 8-37. Audio Amplifier — Practical Wiring Diagram

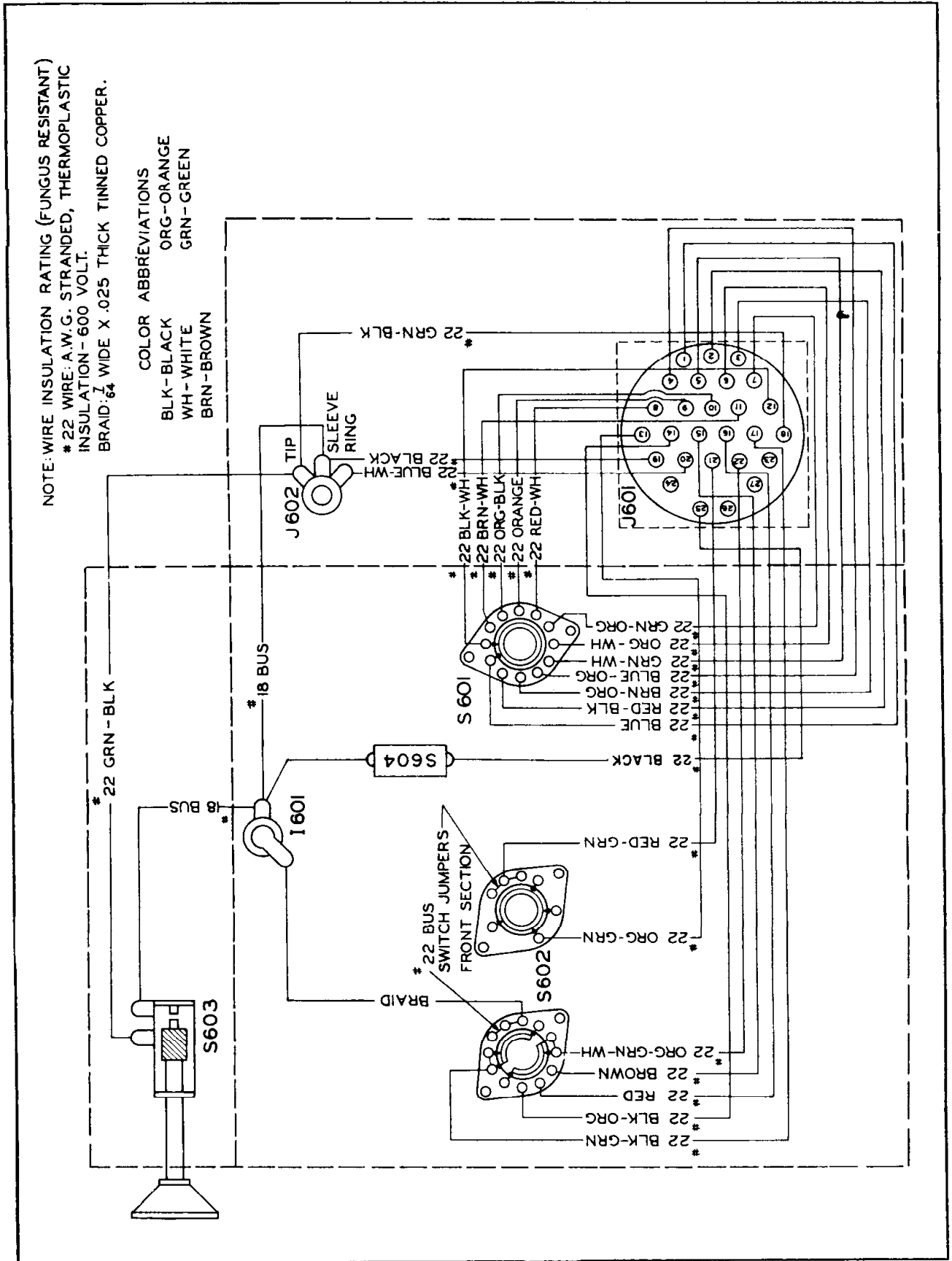


Figure 8-38, Control Unit (Modified *) — Practical Wiring Diagram

*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

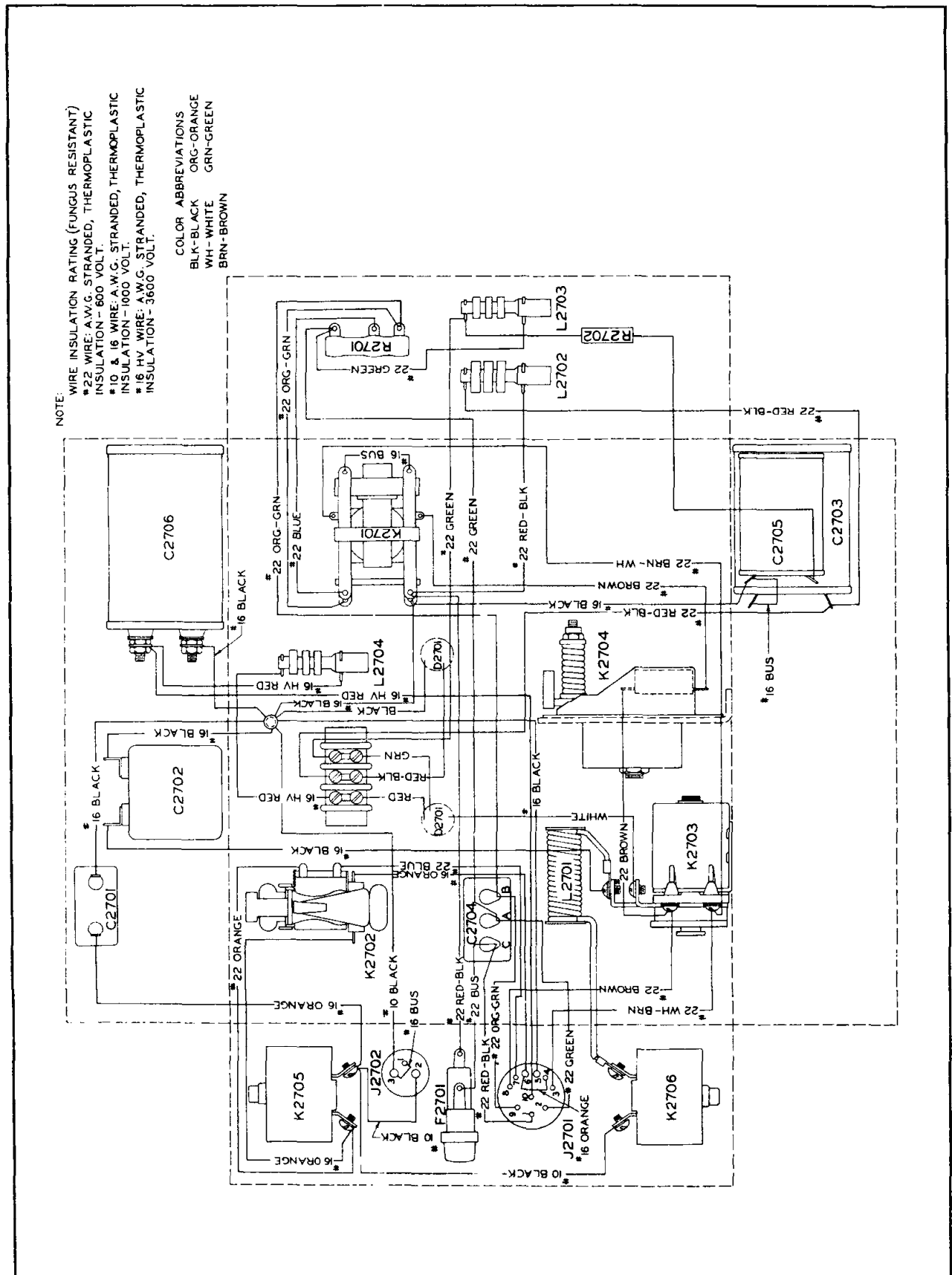
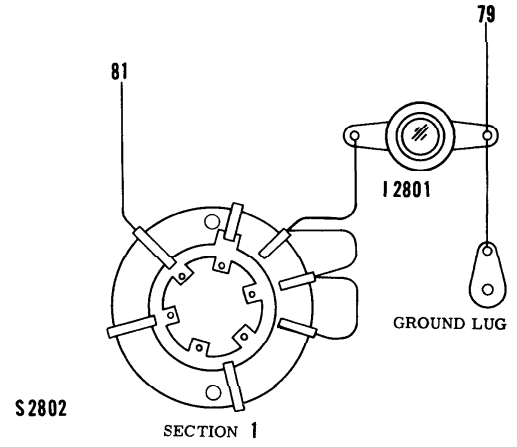
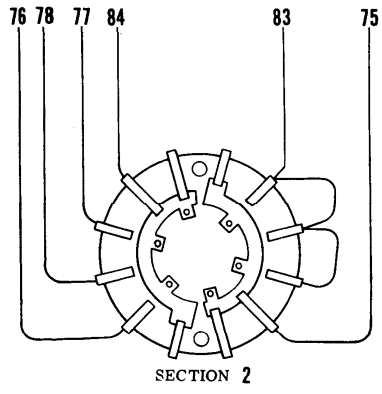
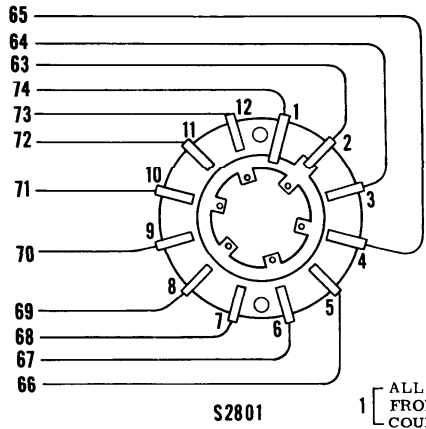


Figure 8-39. Dynamotor Unit DY-17 / ART-13A — Practical Wiring Diagram



1 ALL SWITCH SECTIONS ARE VIEWED FROM FRONT OR KNOB END OF SWITCH IN EXTREME COUNTERCLOCKWISE POSITION

Figure 8-40. Control Panel C-405/A — Practical Wiring Diagram

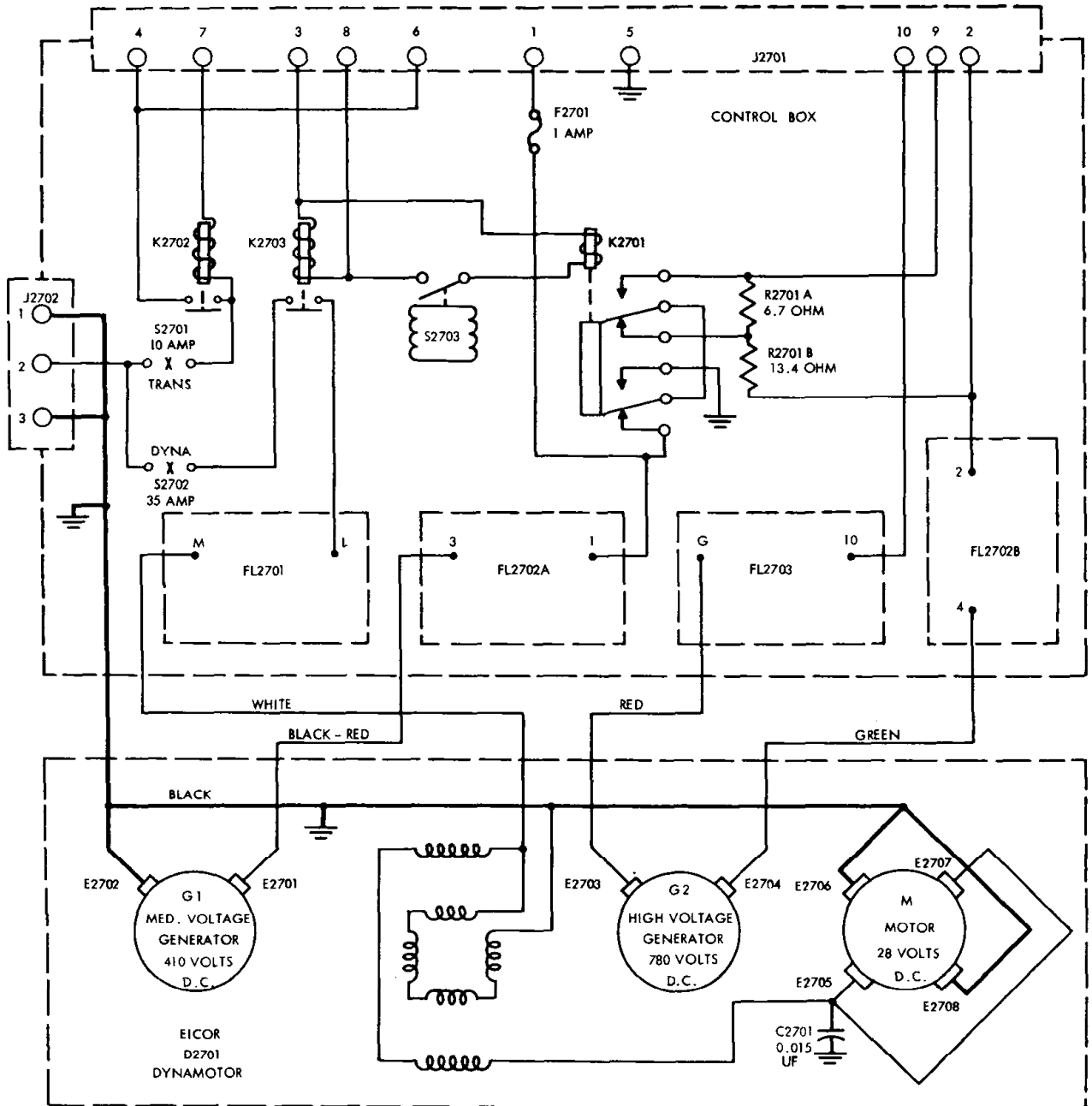
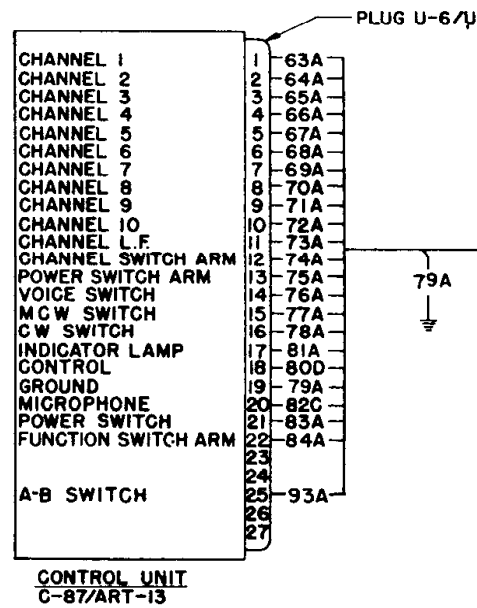


Figure 8-41A. Eicor Dynamotor DY-17A/ART-13A—Schematic Diagram

WIRE TABLE									
REF NOTE	WIRE NO.	MAX OPER. VOLTS	MAX ALLOWABLE RESIST. IN OHMS (71°C)	MIN CABLE SIZE PERMITTED	REF NOTE	WIRE NO.	MAX OPER. VOLTS	MAX ALLOWABLE RESIST. IN OHMS (71°C)	MIN CABLE SIZE PERMITTED
	3	220	△	20		70	30	△	20
4	11	15	△	20		71	30	△	20
	16	0	0.05	16		72	30	△	20
△	17	30		16		73	30	△	20
	24	220	△	20		74	30	△	20
11	25	0	0.001	14		75	30	△	20
5	26	60	△	14		76	30	△	20
5	27	60	△	14		77	30	0.8	20
						78	30	△	20
						79	0	0.02	16
△	51	30		8		80	30	△	18
	52	0	0.001	8		81	30	△	20
	53	400	△	20		82	30	△	20
	54	10	△	20		83	30	△	20
	55	30	△	20		84	30	0.8	20
	56	30	0.1	18		85	220	△	20
	57	0	0.025	14		86	220	△	20
	58	30	0.05	14		88	15	△	20
	59	30	△	20	4	89	15	△	20
	60	30	0.8	20		90	0	0.02	16
	61	10	△	20	11	91	0	0.001	14
10	62	1150	△	16		92	0	0.05	18
	63	30	△	20		93	30	△	20
	64	30	△	20		AA	5000		10
	65	30	△	20		BB	5000		10
	66	30	△	20		CC	5000		10
	67	30	△	20		DD	5000		10
	68	30	△	20		EE	5000		10
	69	30	△	20					

5. WHEN ANTENNA COUPLING UNIT CU-92/APN IS NOT INSTALLED, DELETE CABLE NO. 27A, AND CONNECT CABLE NO. 26A TO RECEIVER TERMINAL ON RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13.
4. SWITCH AN3023-3 SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE RADIO OPERATOR, AND SHALL BE LABELED "NORMAL" AND "MONITOR" AS SHOWN, WHEN THE SWITCH LEVER IS IN NORMAL POSITION, CABLE NO. 11C SHALL BE CONNECTED TO CABLE 89B THROUGH THE SWITCH AS SHOWN.
3. WHEN REMOTE CONTROL IS NOT REQUIRED, DELETE CONTROL UNIT C-87/ART-13, PLUG U-6/U, CONTROL PANEL C-405/A, TERMINAL STRIP 2, AND ALL CABLES CONNECTED THERETO. CABLES NO. 80A, 82A, 85A, 86A, 88A, 89A, AND 90A SHALL BE CONNECTED TO PLUG U-8/U ON RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13 AND TO TERMINAL STRIP 1 AS INDICATED.
2. WHEN CONTROL UNIT C-87/ART-13 IS INSTALLED INSTEAD OF CONTROL PANEL C-405/A, TERMINAL STRIP 2 IS NOT REQUIRED. PLUG U-6/U ON CONTROL UNIT SHALL BE CONNECTED TO PLUG U-8/U ON RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13 AND TO TERMINAL STRIP 1 WITH THE RESPECTIVE CONNECTIONS AS INDICATED, DELETE CABLES NO. 80D AND 82C AT TERMINAL STRIP 1 WHEN CONTROL PANEL C-405/A IS INSTALLED.
1. CONTROL PANEL C-405/A IS FURNISHED WITH CABLES ATTACHED, WHICH ARE LABELED WITH THE RESPECTIVE WIRE NUMBERS AS INDICATED.

12. WHEN INSTALLATION OF ANTENNA LOADING UNIT CU-32/ART-13A IS REQUIRED, PLUG U-11/U CONNECTS TO RADIO TRANSMITTER T-47A/ART-13. SEE DRAWING AD 3670.
11. GROUND CONNECTIONS FOR CABLES NO. 25A AND 91A SHALL BE MADE TO THE METAL FRAME OF THE AIRCRAFT. REMOVE ALL PAINT AT THE POINT OF CONTACT. THE GROUND LEADS SHALL BE KEPT AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE WITH ONLY ENOUGH SLACK TO ALLOW FREE MOVEMENT OF THE UNIT ON ITS SHOCK MOUNT.
10. CABLE NO. 62A SHALL BE HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE PER USAF SPEC. NO. 32615.
9. THE CONTRACTOR IS NOT REQUIRED TO LABEL CABLES NO. AA, BB, CC, DD, AND EE.
8. TO PREVENT CORONA DISCHARGE AT HIGH ALTITUDES, ANTENNA LEADS AA, BB, CC, DD, AND EE SHALL BE TEFLON INSULATED CABLE, COMMERCIAL PRODUCT, EQUAL TO AND INTERCHANGEABLE WITH TYPE PFGL-10 AS MANUFACTURED BY THE BOSTON INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, UPHAMS CORNER POSTAL STATION, BOSTON, MASS. THE LEADS SHALL BE SPACED AT LEAST 1-1/2 INCHES FROM ALL METALLIC OBJECTS.
7. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CABLES NO. BB AND CC SHALL NOT EXCEED 12 INCHES.
6. ANTENNA SHUNT CAPACITOR CU-24/ART-13A AND SWITCH SA-46/ART-13A ARE REQUIRED ONLY WHEN THE FIXED WIRE ANTENNA IS LESS THAN 55 FEET FROM THE TRANSMITTER TO THE FARTHEST END. A JUMPER CABLE NO. DD OR 2 CABLES NO. DD AND EE SHALL BE INSTALLED ONLY WHEN REQUIRED. THE GROUND RETURN CIRCUITS ARE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE BONDING OF THE BASE OF THE CAPACITOR.



*Applies only to AN/ART-13B

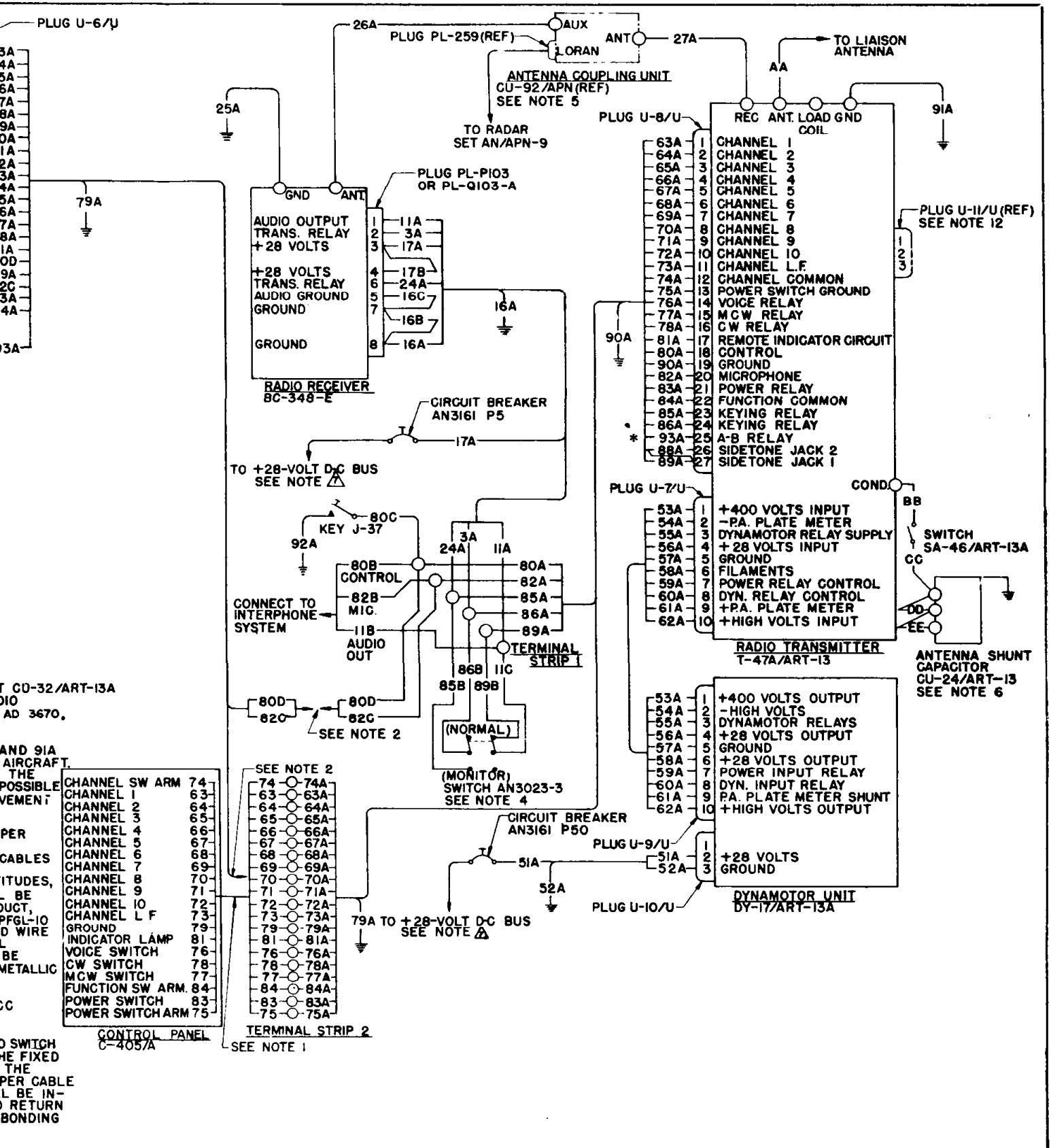
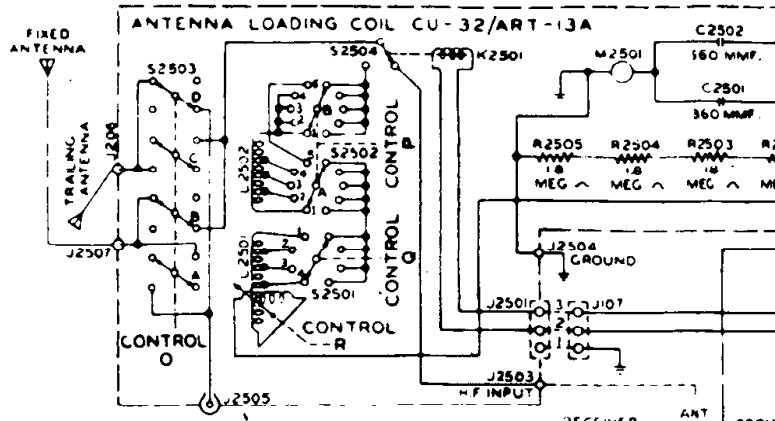


Figure 8-43. Typical Wiring Diagram for Radio Set AN/ARC-8

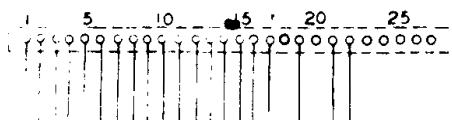
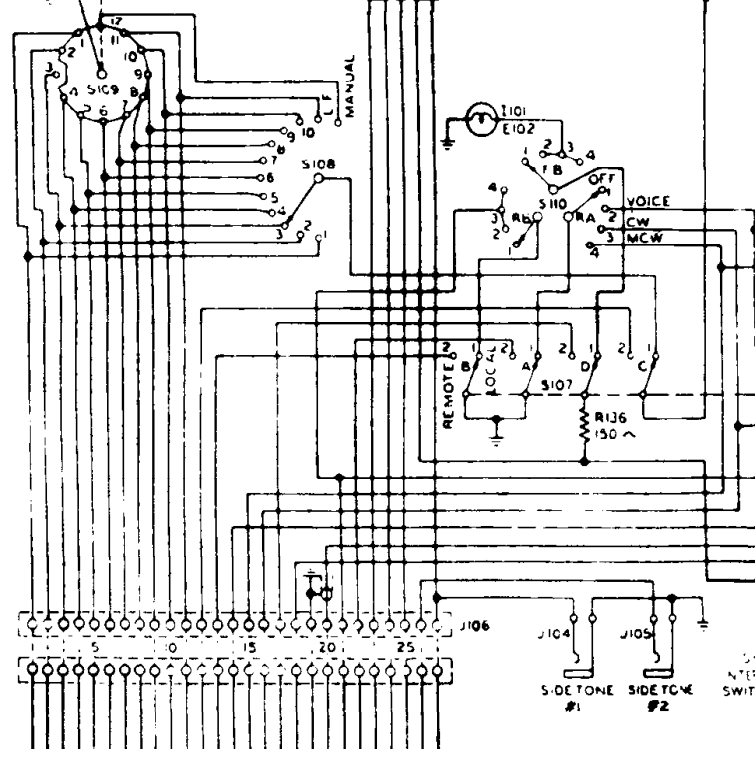
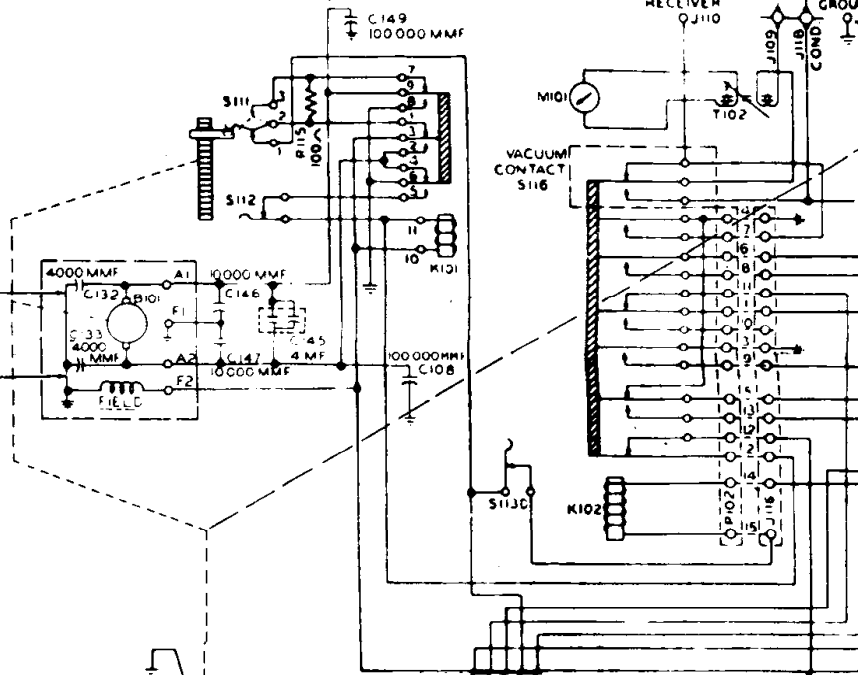


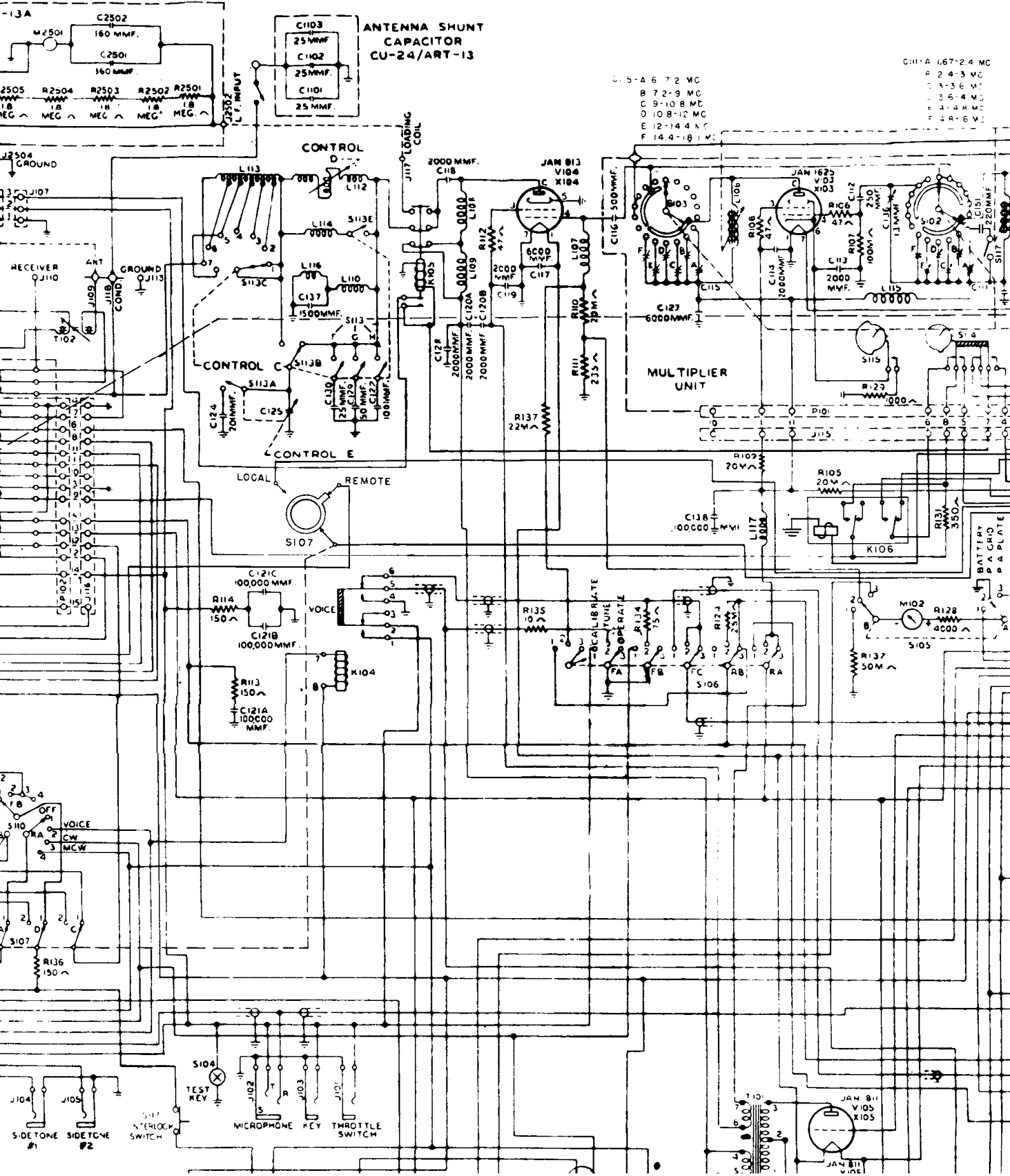
Emerson, Ohio, and Fractional Motors have different values for these capacitors:

Emerson	C132	4000
Ohio	C139	3500
Fractional	C141	2000
Emerson	C133	4000
Ohio	C140	3500
Fractional	C142	2000

NOTE

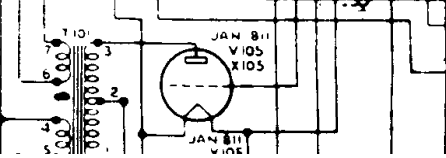
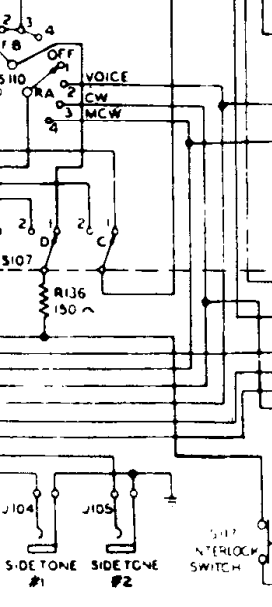
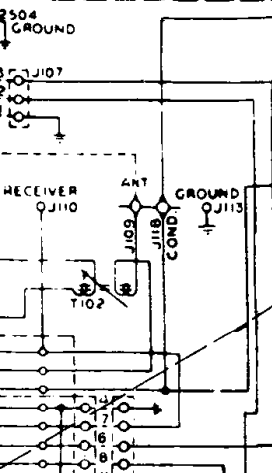
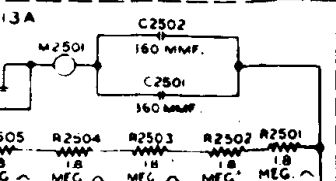
1. All resistance values are in ohms unless otherwise noted.
2. All capacitor values are in microfarads unless otherwise noted.





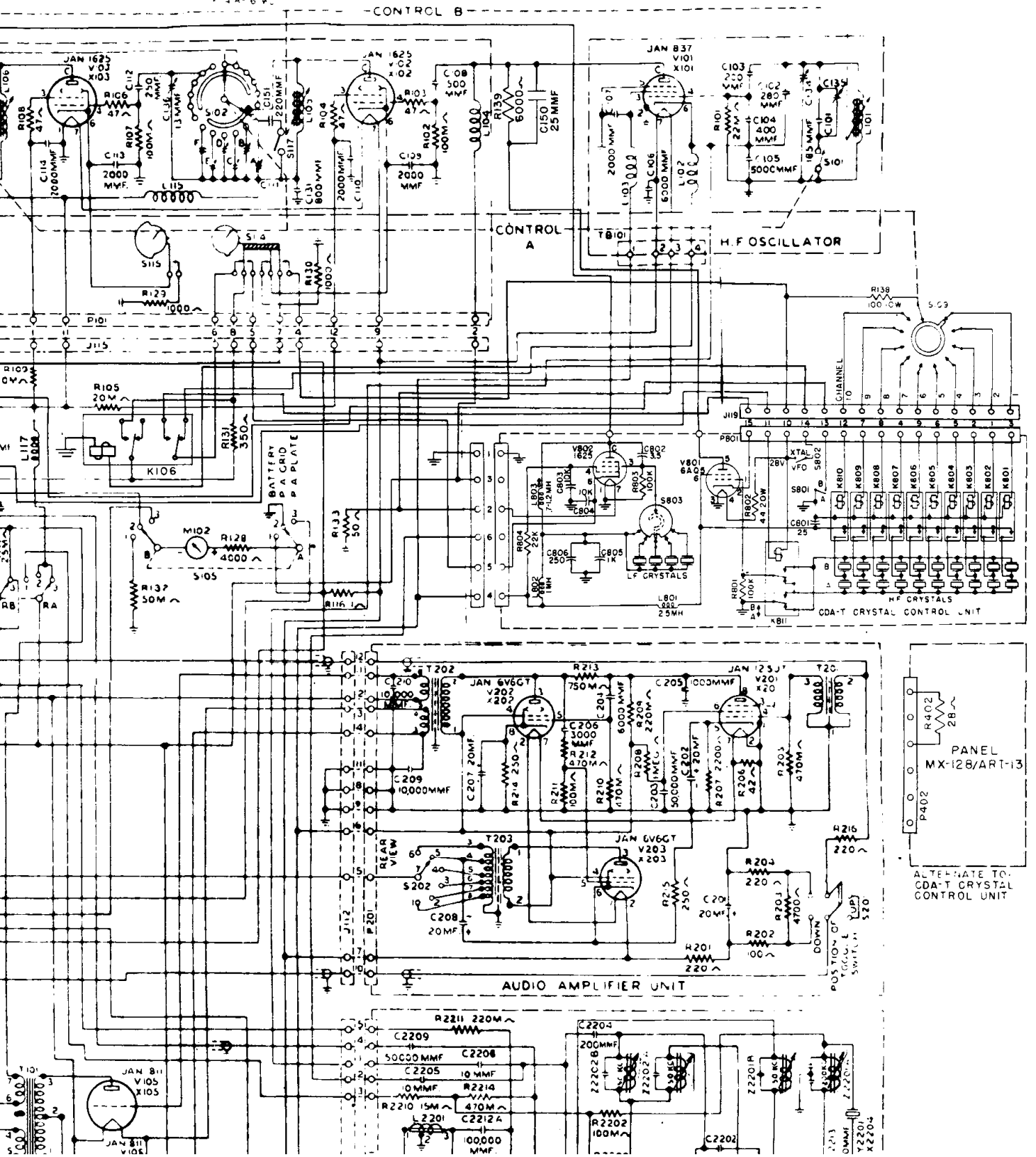
- C11-A 1.67-2.4 MC
 B 2.4-3 MC
 C 3.3-6 MC
 D 3.6-4 MC
 E 4.4-8 MC
 F 4.8-6 MC

- G 5-A 6 7 2 MC
 B 7 2-9 MC
 C 9-10 8 MC
 D 10 8-10 MC
 E 12-14 4 MC
 F 14 4-18 1 MC



- C111-A 1.67-2.4 MC
- F 2.4-3 MC
- F 3-3.6 MC
- F 3.6-4 MC
- F 4-4.8 MC
- F 4.8-6 V.C.

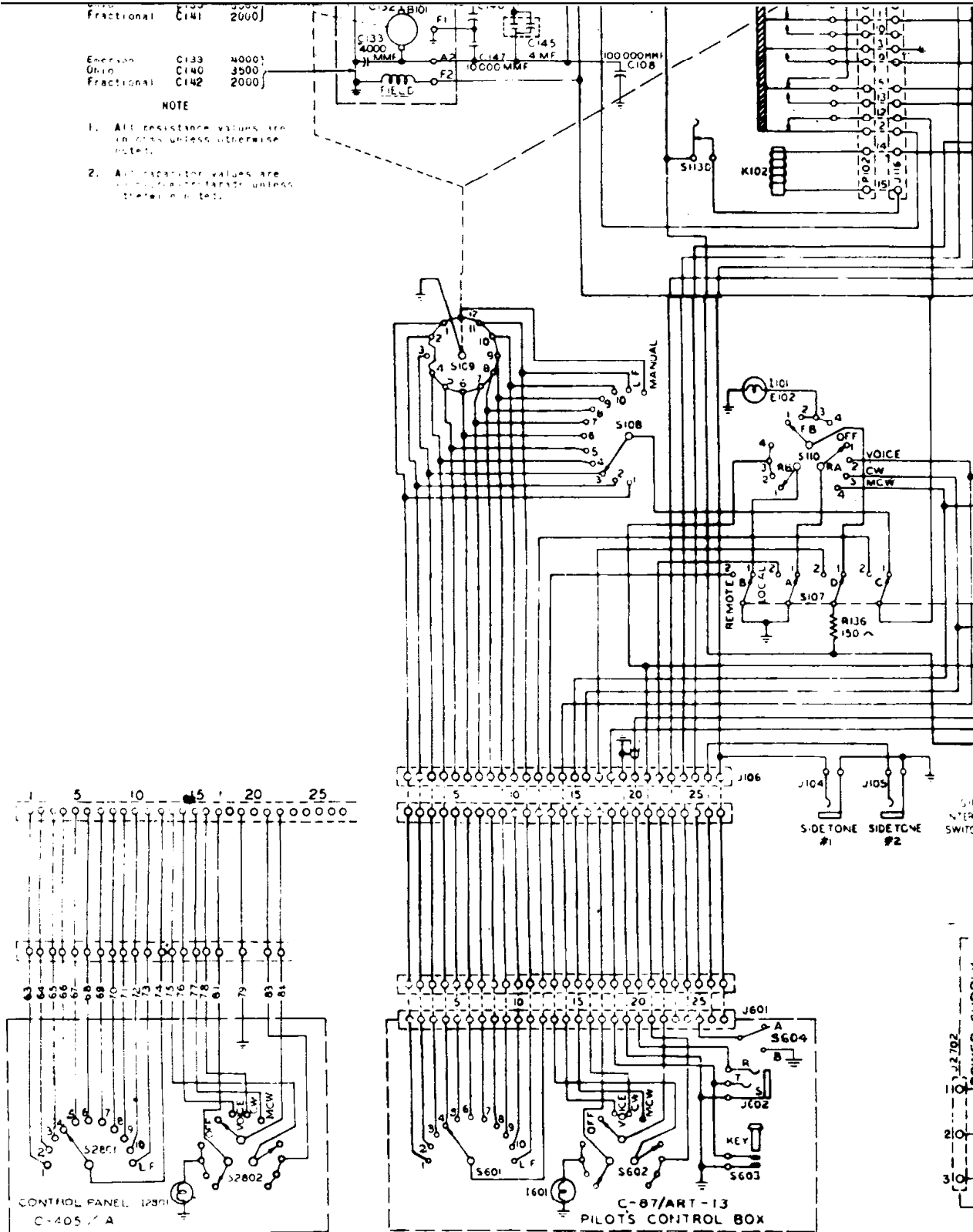
RADIO TRANSMITTER T-412/ART-13B



Capacitor	E107	5000
Fractional	C141	2000
Electron	C133	4000
Ohmic	C140	3500
Fractional	C142	2000

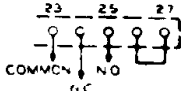
NOTE

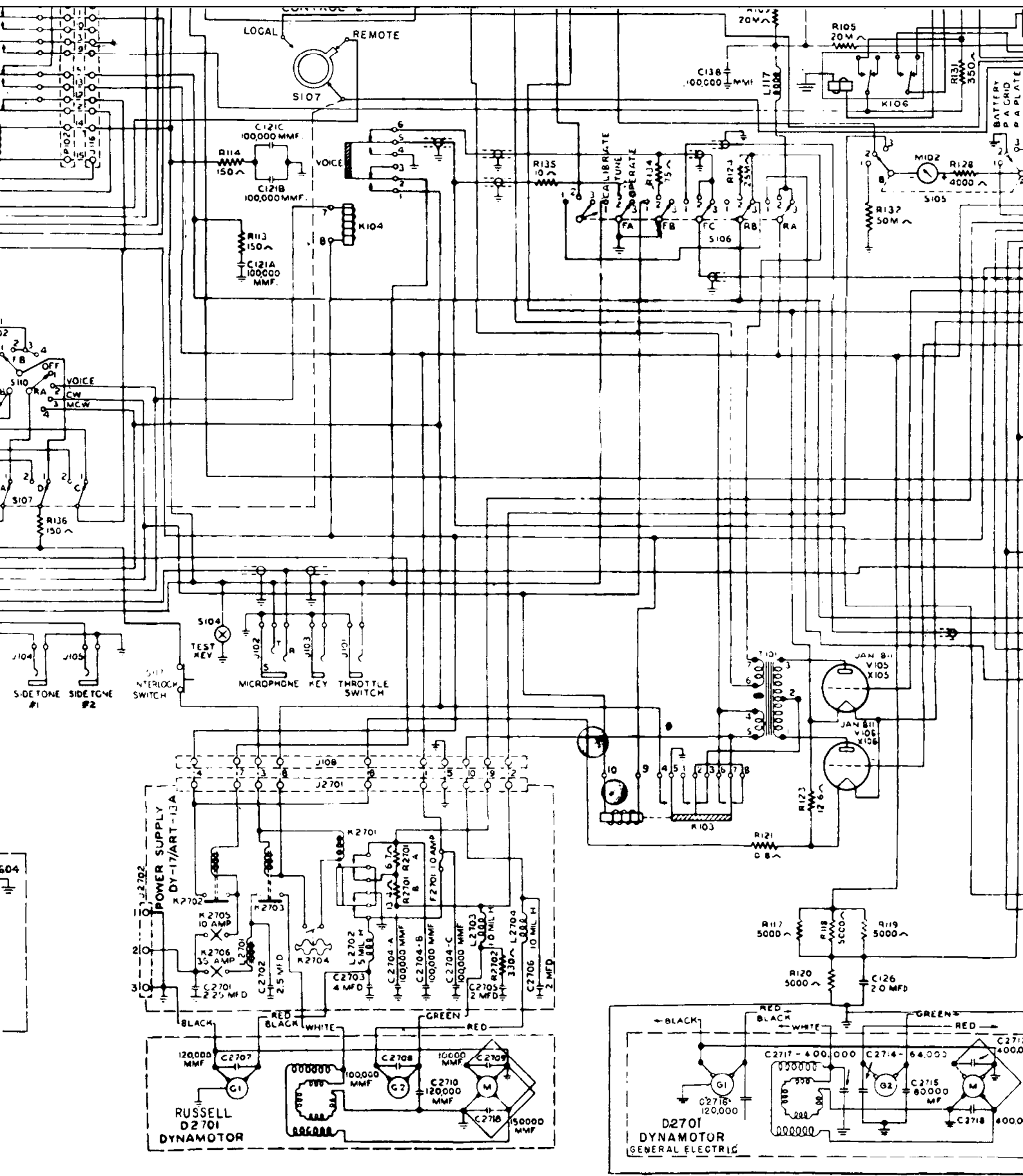
1. All resistance values are in ohms unless otherwise noted.
2. All capacitor values are in microfarads unless otherwise noted.



ALTERNATE TO PILOT'S CONTROL BOX
C-87/ART-13

CONNECTION FOR SINGLE KEYED
SIDETONE PLUS RECEIVING
DISABLING CIRCUIT





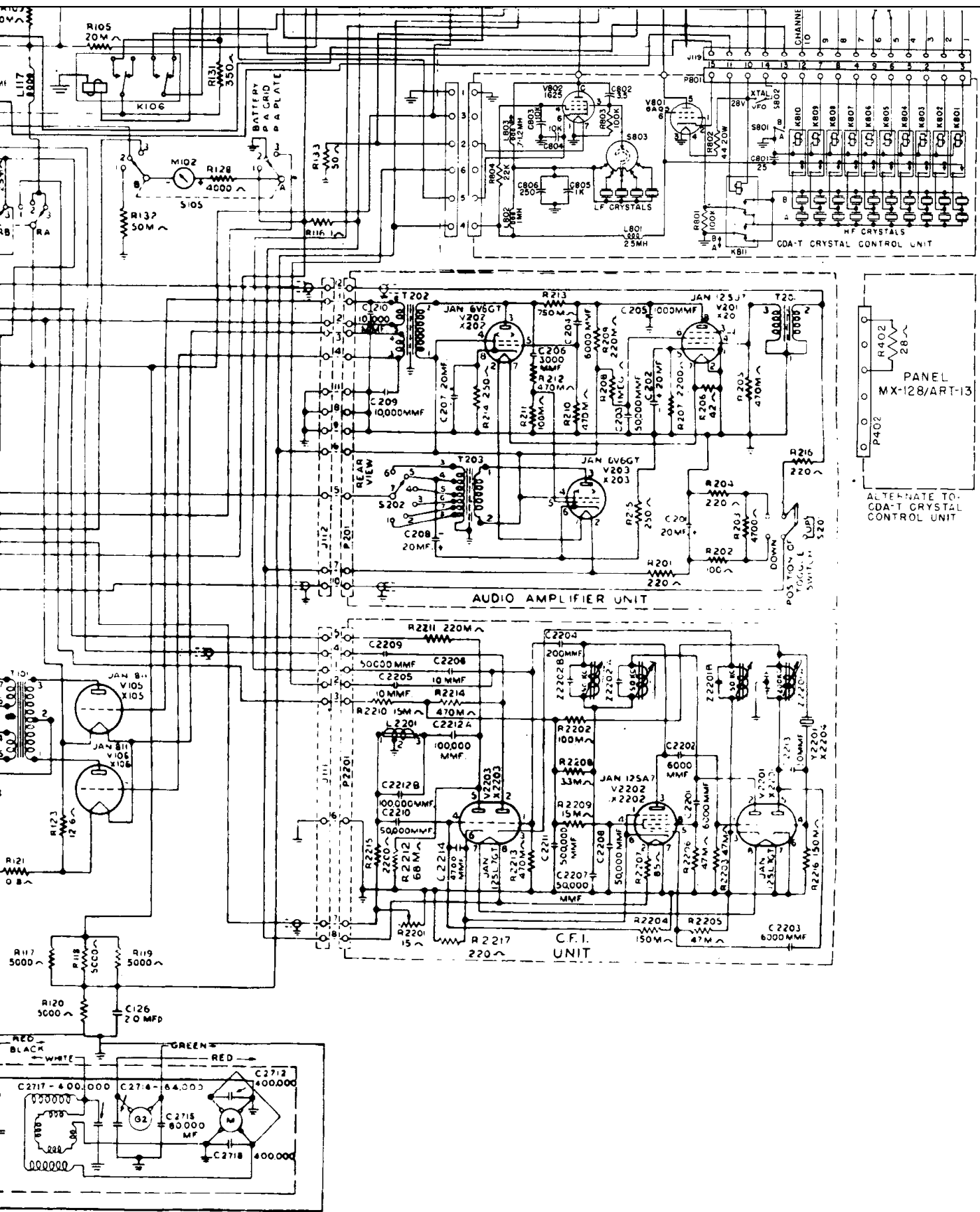


Figure 8-44. Radio Transmitting Set AN ART-13B—Schematic Diagram

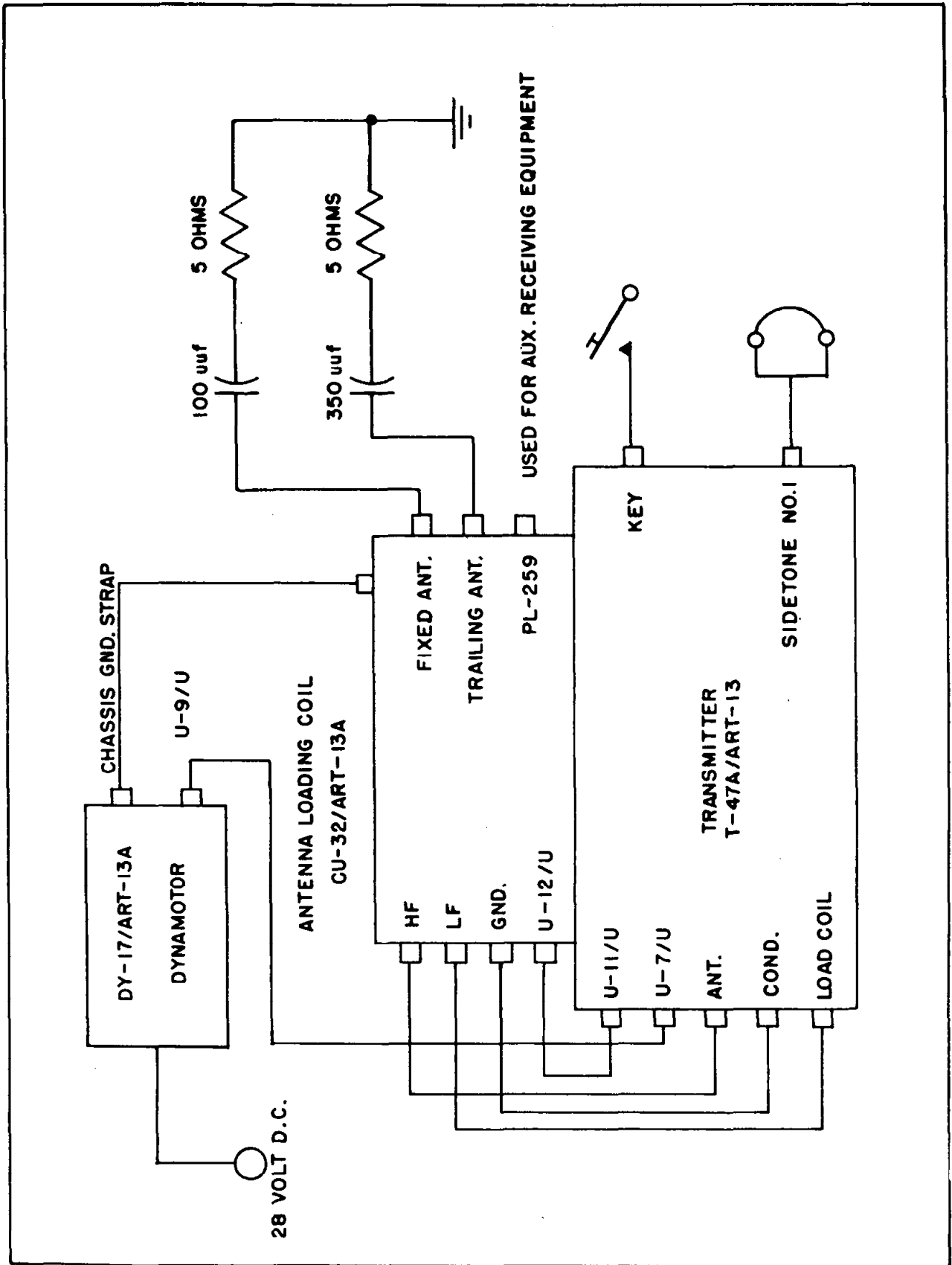


Figure 8-45. Antenna Loading Unit CU-32/ART-13A - Test Inter-Connection Diagram.