## TECHNICAL MANUAL

OPERATOR'S, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT, AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL:

MICROWAVE
OSCILLATOR SYNCHRONIZER, SAGE MODEL 243C

This copy is a reprint which includes current pages from Change 1

This manual is an authentication to the manufacturer's commercial literature which, through usage, has been found to cover the data required to operate and maintain this equipment. Since the manual was not prepared in accordance with military specifications, the format has not been structured to consider level of maintenance nor to include a formal section on depot overhaul standards.

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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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# OPERATORS ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT AND <br> GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL, INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST: MICROWAVE OSCILLATOR SYNCHRONIZER, <br> SAGE MODEL 243A-C (NSN 4931-00763-0762) 

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HEADQUARTERS

## Operator's Organizational, Direct Support, and General SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL, INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST: MICROWAVE OSCILLATOR SYNCHRONIZER, SAGE MODEL 243A-C (NSN 4931-00-763-0762)

|  |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 0. | INTRODUCTION | 0-1 |
| 1. | GENERAL INFORMATION | -1-1 |
| 2. | DESCRIPTION | 2-1 |
|  | 2.1 Electrical description- | -2-1 |
|  | 2.2Block diagram | -2-1 |
|  | 2.3Performance specifications | 2-3 |
| 3. | INSTALLATION | 3-1 |
|  | 3.1 Unpacking instructions | 3-1 |
|  | 3.2System installation | 3-1 |
|  | 3.3 RF Leakage ground loop test | 3-2 |
| 4. | OPERATION- | 4-1 |
|  | 4.1Front panel controls and indicators | 4-1 |
|  | 4.2 donnectors | 4-2 |
|  | 4.3 Operation with 500 MHz to 1 GHz RF Head | 4-3 |
|  | 4.4 Operation with 1 GHz to 18 GHz RF Heads | 4-3 |
|  | 4.5 Operation with 18 GHz to 40 GHz RF Heads | 4-4 |
|  | 4.6 Operator's maintenance | 4-4 |
|  | 4.6.1 Phase meter zero adjustment | 4-4 |
|  | 4.6.2 F Sensitivity check or test | 4-4 |
|  | 4.6.3 ubrication instructions | 4-5 |
|  | 4.6.4 FM Oscillator test | 4-5 |
|  | 4.6.5 eakage test | 4-5 |
| 5. | THEORY OF OPERATION | 5-1 |
|  | 5.1 Functional Operation- | 5-1 |
|  | 5.2 Detailed Description | 6-1 |
|  | 5.2.1 Master Oscillator | 5-1 |
|  | 5.2.2Multiplier Chain | 5-1 |
|  | 5.2.3 Harmonic Mixer | 5-2 |
|  | 5.2.4 IT.F. Amplifier- | 5-2 |
|  | 5.2.5Phase Comparator | 5-2 |
|  | 5.2.6 Current Driver - | 5-3 |
|  | 5.2.7 \$earch Oscillator | 5-3 |
|  | 5.2.8 Phase Lock at $1 \mathrm{GHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ | 5-3 |
|  | 5.2.9Phase Lock below $1 \mathrm{GHz}(500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz})$--------- | 5-3 |
| 6. | ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES |  |
|  | 6.1 IF Amplifier alignment | 6-1 |
|  | 6.2 Preamplifier gain- | 6-5 |
|  | 6.3 Multiplier chain adjustment | 6-5 |
|  | 6.4 FM Alignment | 6-10 |
|  | 6.5 Continuous frequency coverage test | 6-12 |
|  | 6.6 Final system test alignment | 6-12 |
|  | 6.7 roubleshooting checks | 6-14 |
| 7. | SCHEMATICS AND PARTS LISTS | 7-0 |
|  | Parts Provisioning Information- | 7-0 |
|  | Parts List | 7-1 |
| 8. | PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS | 8-1 |
| 9. | REPAIR PARTS LISTS | 9-1 |
| APPENDIX A | REFERENCES | A-1 |
| B. | BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST AND ITEMS TROOPS INSTALLED |  |
|  | OR AUTHORIZED LIST | B-1 |
| C | MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION-- | C-1 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure Page
1-12-1
Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer Model 24C ..... iii
Simplified block diagram
Simplified block diagram ..... 2-2 ..... 2-2
Transient and noise levels of helix and anode supply ..... 2-4
Block diagram, Frequency Multiplier ..... 6-2
Detector box schematic ..... 6-1
IF Amplifier-top view ..... 6-2
IF Amplifier-bottom view ..... 6-3
Bandwidth setup ..... 6-4
IF bandwidth display ..... 6-4
Search Oscillator test setup ..... 6-5
Preamplifier ..... 6-6
Multiplier, top view ..... 6-7
Multiplier, bottom view ..... 6-8
Main Frame-right side ..... 6-9
VCO Box-top view ..... 6-10
VCO Box--side view ..... 6-11
Ka band spectrum ..... 6-13


Figure 1-1. Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer Model 243 C

Figure 1-1. Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer Model 243C.

## SECTION 0

## INTRODUCTION

### 0.1 Scope

The manual includes installation and operation instructions and covers organizational, direct support (DS), and general support (GS) maintenance. It describes Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer, Sage Model 243C. The basic issue items list appears in appendix B

### 0.2 Indexes of Publications

a. DA Pam 310-4. Refer to the latest issue of DA Pam 310-4 to determine if there are any new editions, changes, or additional publications pertaining to the equipment.
b. DA Pam 310-7. Refer to DA Pam 310-7 to determine whether there are Modification Work Orders (MWO) pertaining to the equipment.

### 0.3 Forms and Records

a. Reports of Maintenance and Unsatisfactory Equipment. Use equipment forms and records in
accordance with instructions given in TM 38-750.
b. Report of Packaging and Handling Deficiencies (DP Form 6). Fill out and forward DD Form 6 as prescribed in AR 700-58 (Army), NAVSUP Pub 378 (Navy), AFR 71-41 (Air Force), and MCO P4030.29 (Marine Corps).
c. Discrepancy in Shipment Report. Fill out and forward Discrepancy in Shipment Report (SF 361) as prescribed in AR 55-38 (Army), NAV SUPINST 4610.33 (Navy), AFM 75-18 (Air Force), and MCO P4610.19A (Marine Corps).
d. Reporting of Equipment Publication Improvements. The reporting of errors, omissions, and recommenda-tions for improving this publication by the individual user is encouraged. Reports should be submitted on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to: Commander, US Army Missile Command, ATTN: AMSMI-MFM, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35809.

## SECTION 1

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

The Model 243C Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer provides an economical and versatile method for phase locking a voltage-tunable microwave source to a frequency which is related to harmonics of a tunablecrystal reference. Klystrons, backward-wave oscillators, (BWO), voltage-tunable magnetrons(VTM's and other voltage-tunable microwave sources may thus be provided with stability associated with crystals.

The ability to handle the higher helix current and a positive means for selecting each desired lock point is a requisite for phase locking BWO tubes in addition to Klystrons. The Model 243C has a 25 ma. currentcarrying capability and a variable lock range control. By being able to vary the lock range, the operator may either disable the phase lock loop or open up the lock range enough to phase lock to the correct harmonic.

Klystrons and BWO tubes also differ in modulation sensitivity. The BWO tube has a much higher MHz per volt rating. For example, a $4 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{volt}$ tube and a 40 volt lock range results in a 160 MHz frequency range. With lock points at every 50 MHz there is a probability that the wrong line may be captured unless a narrower lock range is used. However, a wide lock range is
desirable in order to compensate for drift due to wide temperature variations. With the Model 243C, the operator may narrow the lock range, center about the desired lock point, capture the line, and then expand the lock range without unlocking. This gives the maximum correction capability without sacrificing frequency resolution.

With the crystal and oven provided in the Model 243C Synchronizer, long term stability is held to 1 part in $10^{7}$ per $1 / 2$ hour. The phase sensitive discriminator, high gain amplifier and optimized band-width gives a high degree of FM noise reduction about the carrier.

A nine position phase lag network allows for optimum noise reduction by optimizing loop stability. An external reference ( 1 or 5 MHz ) may be substituted for the crystal reference, in which case locking will be achieved at discrete fixed frequencies.

This manual provides a description and instructions for installation, operation and maintenance of the Model 243C.

The Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer Model 243C is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

## SECTION 2

## DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 243C Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer is a straight-forward device for positive stabilization of voltage-tunable oscillators (typically reflex klystrons, BWO's, VTM's) at discrete frequencies in the range 0.5 to 40 GHz . Ultra stability is achieved in terms of incidental FM and short and long term drift characteristics, by using phase locking circuitry which imparts to the stabilized voltage-tunable oscillator the inherent stability of a crystal reference oscillator. The stabilities obtainable when the Model 243C is used in a phase locked system are as follows

| Short-Term Stability | 1 in $10^{8} / \mathrm{sec}$. <br> Long-Term Stability |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 part in 107 per <br> thirty minutes |  |

The Model 243C achieves positive stabilization of a voltage-tunable oscillator by sampling the oscillator output, mixing the sample with an appropriate harmonic from a crystal reference to obtain a 25 MHz intermediate beat frequency, and phase-comparing this 25 MHz IF signal with a 25 MHz reference signal derived from the crystal reference. When there is a phase difference, the comparator generates an error voltage which is applied in series to the stabilized oscillator to correct the difference. Thus, when the oscillator tries to drift, a phase error is immediately detected, and an offsetting or correcting voltage is applied to the oscillator, thereby preventing the attempted drift.

### 2.2. BLOCK DIAGRAM

In the simplified block diagram of Figure 2-1 the RF reference frequency is generated by a temperaturestabilized crystal oscillator at 5 MHz . This reference frequency is carefully multiplied to obtain an IF reference gate ( 25 MHz ), and an RF reference frequency ( 100 and 200 MHz ) used to obtain a 'comb' of
harmonic lines, 100 MHz apart which is applied to the mixer together with a sample of the output of the oscillator to be stabilized. A third signal is also derived from this multiplier ( 20 MHz SIDEBAND SIGNAL) and is utilized in the mixing harmonic process to create sideband signals in addition to harmonic lines as mentioned above giving, therefore, harmonic lines 20 MHz apart. This extra sideband feature permits phase locking signals with continuous coverage tunability at frequencies below 5 GHz .

After conversion the output of the mixer is applied to a 25 MHz amplifier, which has a 3.5 MHz band-width. This amplifier will show an output on the front panel LEVEL meter whenever the sample is approximately 25 MHz on either side of a harmonic line. This arrangement provides two 'lock' points for each line with 100 MHz reference lines present. Lock points will be spaced 50 MHz apart. When the 20 MHz sidebands are added, (see above) the lock points will be 10 MHz apart.

The IF amplifiers provide over 100 db gain at 25 MHz . The amplifier consists of several stages of stagger-tuned amplification plus a stage that acts as a limiter. Limiting eliminates amplitude variations which, if present, would act as variations in loop gain and possibly cause an unstable condition. A separately shielded preamplifier provides 20 db of gain.

The phase comparator provides an output voltage change of approximately + or -40 volts, thereby providing a large tolerance for attempts by the oscillator to drift while phase locked. In addition, it aids in preventing transients from unlocking the system, a function also performed by the hard-limiting characteristics of the phase-comparing circuitry.

This output voltage or LOCK RANGE is manually adjustable. This variable lock range control will permit discrimination of individual lock frequencies, spaced 50 MHz or 10 MHz from one another when the modulation sensitivity of the voltage-tunable oscillator is high.


Figure 2-1. Simplified block diagram.

### 2.3 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS, MODEL 243C

The following lists the performance specifications of the Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer:

| 1. Frequency range | 500 MHz to 40 GHz continuous |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. Frequency stability Drift | 1 part in 107 per thirty minutes |
| 3. Resetability | Mechanical and Electrical resetability of 1 part in 107 at 5 MHz |
| 4. R.F. power required | 500 MHz to 1 GHz : 2 milliwatt minimum |
|  | 1 GHz to 12.4 GHz : 0.2 milliwatt minimum |
|  | 12.4 GHz to 18.0 GHz: 2 milliwatt minimum |
|  | 26.5 GHz to 40.0 GHz 0.5 milliwatts minimum |
| 5. Tubes synchronized | Commercial BWO VTM, Triode (via varactor tuning) and klystron tubes. |
| 6. Modulation sensitivity | $0.05 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{volt}$ to $38 \mathrm{MHz} /$ volt |
| 7. Variable locking range | Variable to $\pm 40$ volts maximum |
| 8. Control voltage isolation | Zero to plus 2500 volts maximum |
| 9. Control current | 25 ma maximum |
| 10. Lag networks | RC networks necessary to stabilize the phase lock loop for modulation sensitivity between $0.05 \mathrm{MHz} /$ volt and $38 \mathrm{MHz} /$ volt are provided. An adequate number of switch |

## Lag networks (cont.) positions are supplied to insure locking of all commercial BWOs varactor tuned oscillators and klystrons.

11 (a) Required open loop Oscillator performance specification.

Maximum Oscillator 40 db below carrier spurious content exclusive of 2nd harmonic

Maximum Oscillator $\quad 20 \mathrm{KHz}$ peak deviation FM (Exclusive of power supply)

Maximum fine $\quad$ Power/frequency $=$ gain Oscillator
power variation
integrated over 1 KHz to 200 KHz from carrier $0.03 \mathrm{db} / \mathrm{MHz}$ with 1.5:1 load VSWR
(b) Required power supply performance specifications
Maximum ripple
referred to
Oscillator
Maximum FM
Output

Maximum transients $\quad 1 \mathrm{KHz}$ to 10 KHz 1 and noise levels at volt to 100 mv BWO helix and anode supplies (see Fig. 2-2

Maximum power $\pm 0.1 \%$ per 30 minutes supply voltage drift
12. Lock range
13. Search indicator
14. Search oscillator
15. A.C. power

10 KHz to 100 KHz : 100 mv to 20 mv

100 KHz to 1 MHz :
20 mv to 10 mv
1 MHz or greater: 10 mv
500 MHz to 1 GHz :
500 KHz at 60 Hz or 120 Hz

1 GHz to 40 GHz : 5 MHZ at 60 Hz or 120 Hz
$0.1 \%$ per 30 mintes
$0.5 \%$ or frequency
Not required
Approximately 1 KHz
$117 \pm 10 \%$ volts at $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
16. Environment:
a. Temperature
b. Relative

Humidity
c. Vibration

Non-operating: - $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
to $+135^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Operating: $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ with ambient change of less than $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per thirty minutes

Zero to $90 \%$
e. Altitude
d. Shock

NOTE: (1) Voltage changes in the upper bound are proportional to frequency change in the above ranges. All voltages are peak-to-peak measurements.


Figure 2-2. Transient and noise levels of helix and anode supply

## SECTION 3

## INSTALLATION

### 3.1. UNPACKING INSTRUCTIONS

Carefully unpack the equipment from its shipping container, check each item against the packing list, and
inspect for missing or damaged items. If any parts are missing or appear to be damaged, see page 0-1

TABLE 3-1 EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

| Quantity Supplied | Name of Unit | Overall Dimensions (Inches) | Approx. Weight (Pounds) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Tunable Synchronizer Model 243C 4931-763-0762 | a. To front panel <br> 6-31/32 in. $\mathrm{H} \times 12-3 / 8$ in. $W \times 18-3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. L <br> b. To include front panel handles $6-31 / 32$ in. $H \times 12-3 / 8$ in. $W \times 19-7 / 8 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{L}$ <br> c. To include front panel jumper cables in position $6-31 / 32$ in. $H \times 12-3 / 8$ in. $W \times 21-7 / 8$ in. L | 37 lbs. |
| 1 | P Band Jumper Cable B783131-1 | 5 in . Long | . 16 lbs . |
| 1 | P Band RF Input Cable B783131-2 | 10 in. Long | . 18 lbs . |
| 1 | Harmonic Mixer <br> (18-26.5 GHz) C782730-1 | 7/8 in. $\mathrm{H} \times 1-5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. W $\times 3-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. L (Including mating cable connector) | . 17 lbs . |
| 1 | Harmonic Mixer (26.5-40GHz) C782730-2 | $3 / 4$ in. $\mathrm{H} \times 1-9 / 16$ in $\mathrm{W} \times 3$-1/4 in. L (Including mating cable connector) | . 12 lbs . |
| 1 | Mixer RF Cable B782910 | 12-1/2 in. Long | . 16 lbs . |
| 1 | Mixer, IF Cable B782909 | 12-1/2 in. Long | . 11 lbs . |
| 2 | Instruction Manual Model 243C | $8-1 / 2 \times 11 \times 1 / 2$ | 1/2 lb. |

### 3.2. SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer may be placed in any convenient location near the microwave source.

Connections must be made via the rear panel connector, J20, in accordance with the following instructions:
a. Input Power - Connect a source of switched line power ( 117 volts $t 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) to pin A and D of J20. The common ground wire is connected to pin B of J20. Connect an oven standby AC source $(117 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ to pins $C$ and $F$ of

J20.
b. Phase Error Signal Leads - Connect the helix power supply voltage ( 0 to +2500 volts) to pin J of J20. Connect the phase error (helix) signal lead to pin E of J20. These leads should be shielded with the shield wire connected to pins B and M of J 20 .

CAUTION: The high voltage rating of the power supply shielded wire must acceed 2500 volts.
c. Function Programming Wires

1. Connect a wire to pin $P$ (varactor biasline) and then connect it to ground via the plug-in RF head on the $18-26.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ and $26.5-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ heads only.
2. Connect a wire to pin R ( 10 MHz side-bands) via the plug-in RF head and return to ground through the following resistances:

| $0.5-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $0+1$ ohm |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1-2 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $0+1$ ohm |
| $2-4 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $5.6 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%$ ohms |
| $4-8 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $5.6 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \%$ ohms |

### 3.3. RF LEAKAGE GROUND LOOP TEST

On high frequency BWO's, a 25 MHz ground loop will reduce the lock range and may prevent locking entirely. The following test will insure that the leakage signal is adequately low to provide for proper operation.

Connect in turn the 26.5-40 and $18-26.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ BWO's and set up completely for phase lock opera- tion per operating instructions. Disconnect the lead marked 18-40 GHz/500 MHz 18 GHz entirely from either jack. Connect a detector to TP1 of the IF amplifier and view the dc amplitude on a scope as the BWO is tuned from the low end of the range to the high end. Maximum allowable DC shift shall be no greater than 0.1 volts over the band.

## SECTION 4

## OPERATION

4.1. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

Table 4-1 provides information about the front panel
controls and indicators. The relative positions of the controls and indicators are shown on Figure 1-1

TABLE 4-1. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| Name | Reference Symbol | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE, power (lamp) | DS1 | Indicates when line power (117 VAC) is applied to unit |
| OVEN, power (lamp) | DS2 | Indicates when 117 VAC power is applied to oven control circuitry |
| LEVEL (meter) | M1 | Indicates 25 MHz Amplifier signal level |
| PHASE (meter) | M2 | Indicates the approximate point of operation on the phase detector curve |
| SIGNAL LEVEL (control) | R13 | Potentiometer that adjusts the 25 MHz Amplifier signal level |
| LOCK RANGE (control) | R26 | OSCILLATOR TUNE position is selected for preliminary control adjustment to allow for phase locking with a small lock range OPERATE position is selected for phase lock operation to allow for a large lock range. |
| FINE TUNE (control) | R27 | Used to make relatively minor adjustments to the reference oscillator frequency |
| COARSE TUNE (control) | R30 | Used to make normal adjustments to the reference oscillator frequency |
| OSCILLATOR <br> SENSITIVITY (Switch) <br> (9 positions plus OFF) | S1 | Used to select the correct modulation sensitivity to correspond to the oscillator being synchronized. OFF position used in calibration - breaking the helix loop |
| PRESELECTOR DEPRESS TO TUNE (Switch) | S2 | Enables an FM'd 5 MHz oscillator in the Xtal VCO box to provide continuous spectrum overlap when making initial tuning adjustments at $P$ band frequencies |
| PRESELECTOR TUNE (Control) |  | Tunes the P band resonant cavity for a peak reading on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter during initial $P$ band phase lock adjustment |
| CRYSTAL <br> SELECTOR (Control) |  | Selects any of the 16 crystals in the Xtal VCO box during phase lock turning adjustments |

### 4.2. CONNECTORS

Table 4-2 provides information about the connectors on the Model 243C.
TABLE 4-2. CONNECTORS

| Name | Symbol | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE FUSE (3A) | F1 | Maximum current protective device for primary power (117VAC) to unit. |
| OVEN FUSE (2A) | F2 | Maximum current protective device for Crystal VCO Box oven secondary power (36VAC). |
| 5MC REFERENCE INPUT | J4 | Reference input to multiplier chain normally connected to 5MC INTERNAL REFERENCE captive cable (P/J14). |
| 5MC REFERENCE | J6 | 5 MC reference monitoring point from the front end of the |
| OUTPUT |  | multiplier chain. |
| 500MC-18GC | J7 | $200 \mathrm{MHz} / 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ input to varactor harmonic generator (CR5) |
| (lower row center connector) |  | and mixer Z 1 harmonic 'comb' input. Connected to captive cable J15, 200 MHz output, during $500 \mathrm{MHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation. |
| 18GC-40GC | J8 | $200 \mathrm{MHz}: 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ input to net work box (C23 and C24) and varactor harmonic generator CR7. Connected to captive cable J15, 200MC output, during $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation. |
| 500MC-18GC <br> (IF input section) | J10 | Mixer Z1 25 MHz output, connected to captive cable (J17) IF INPUT (Pre Amp) during normal $500 \mathrm{MHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation. |
| 500MC-18GC <br> (RF input section) | J11 | A dummy connector used to hold captive cable (J16) RF INPUT, 18 GC-40 GC during normal 500MC-18GC operation. |
| RF INPUT, 500MC-1GC | J12 | Connection for the external RF Oscillator input to the synchronizer during normal $500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation. |
| 500MC-IGC (RF input section 500MC-18GC) | J13 | This is the preselector (P Band Cavity) output and is connected to J18 (RF INPUT, 500MC-18GC) during normal $500 \mathrm{MHz}-\mathrm{IGHz}$ operation. |
| 5MC INTERNAL REFERENCE | *J14 | Crystal Oscillator output signal, this is a captive cable output which is normally connected to $\mathrm{J4}$ (5MC REFERENCE INPUT). |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \mathrm{GC}-40 \mathrm{GC} \\ & 500 \mathrm{MC}-18 \mathrm{GC} \end{aligned}$ | *J15 | $200 \mathrm{MHz} / 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ output from multiplier chain, this captive cable is connected to either J 7 , for $500 \mathrm{MHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation, or to J 8 , for $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$. |
| 18GC-40GC <br> (RF Input section) | *J16 | This is the Output of the varactor harmonic generator (CR7), this captive cable is normally connected to $\mathrm{J11}$ (for 500 MHz 18 GHz operation) or to an external mixer reference oscillator input port (for $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ ). |
| IF INPUT | *J17 | This captive cable is the 25 MHz IF (Pre Amplifier) input. It is normally connected to J 10 (for $500 \mathrm{MHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) or to $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ external mixer IF output port. |
| RF INPUT, 500MC-18GC | J18 | RF input to mixer Z1, connector is normally connected to J13 for $500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation or directly to the external RF oscillator for $1 \mathrm{GHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ operation. |
| SYSTEM POWER CONTROL | J20 | To supply primary power, oven power, and all input/output system control functions. |
|  | * | Captive cable to front panel |

### 4.3. OPERATION WITH 500 MHz to 1 GHz RF HEAD

4.3.1. Preliminary connections and control adjustments are given in the following sequential steps:
a. Jumper J 13 to $\mathrm{J} 18, \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{J} 14$ to J 4 .
b. Connect an RF cable between $500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ RF input jack J12 and the RF connector on the RF head.
c. Connect the lower cable marked 500 MHz - 18 $\mathrm{GHz} / 18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ jack J15/p2 to the 500 MHz - 18 GHz connector jack J7.
d. Set the LOCK RANGE control to OSCILLATOR TUNE.
e. Set the SIGNAL LEVEL control to maximum c.w.
f. Adjust the Frequency of the RF oscillator (RF Head) to that desired.
g. Set OSCILLATOR SENSITIVITY switch to 4-8 MHz/v position.
4.3.2. Phase lock procedure for operation with 500 MHz to 1 GHz RF head is given in the following sequential steps:
a. Depress the PRESELECTOR DEPRESS TO TUNE control and while depressed, adjust the PRESELECTOR TUNE control either cw or ccw until an upscale indication is achieved on the LEVEL Meter. A cw rotation will lower frequency, a ccw will raise the preselector frequency. Peak the reading with PRESELECTOR TUNE control using the SIGNAL LEVEL control if necessary, if LEVEL indication goes offscale.
b. Release PRESELECTOR DEPRESS TO TUNE.
c. Adjust the CRYSTAL SELECTOR switch to a position which gives the highest reading on the signal level meter. Then adjust the COARSE and FINE TUNE controls for a peak indication on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter.
d. Set LOCK RANGE control to OPERATE. The PHASE (50 ua) meter should not move more than 5 ua during the lock-on procedure.
e. To adjust the BWO frequency to 1 part in $10^{7}$ of a given frequency, rotate the COARSE TUNE and FINE TUNE controls clockwise or counter clockwise until the desired frequency is reached on an external indicator. If it becomes necessary to change the CRYSTAL SELECTOR control to another position to reach the desired frequency, first adjust the RF oscillator (RF Head) more closely to the desired frequency using an external indicator, and relock as before.
f. Repeak the PRESELECTOR TUNE for maximum SIGNAL LEVEL indication. (Only a slight readjustment is required.)
4.4. OPERATION WITH THE 1 GHz to 18 GHz RF HEADS
4.4.1. Preliminary connections and control adjustments are given in the following sequential steps:
a. Jumper J14 to J4, J17 to J20.
b. Connect an RF cable between RF input jack J18, $1 \mathrm{GHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz}$, and the RF connector on the RF head, removing the jumper cable between 1 $\mathrm{GHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz} / 500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$. (J13)
c. Connect the lower cable marked $500 \mathrm{MHz}-18$ $\mathrm{GHz} / 18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ jack J15/p to the 500 MHz - 18 GHz connector jack J7.
d. Set the LOCK RANGE control to OSCILLATOR TUNE.
e. Set the SIGNAL LEVEL control to maximum c.w.
f. Adjust the Frequency of the RF oscillator (RF Head) to that desired.
g. Set the OSCILLATOR SENSITIVITY switch in accordance with the nominal positions given depending upon the operating frequency band:

| Frequency Range | OSCHLATOR SENSITIVITY <br> Switch Setting <br> Nominal * |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1-2 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $1-2 \mathrm{MHz/v}$ |
| $2-4 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $1-2 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $4-5 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $16-38 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $5-8 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $8-16 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $8-10.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $8-16 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $1.5-12.4 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $4-8 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $12.4-15 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $16-38 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| $15-18 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $8-16 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| * For certain BWO's contiguous positions to the nominal |  |

4.4.2. Phase lock procedure for operation with the 1 GHz to 18 GHz RF heads is given in the following sequential steps:
a. Adjust the CRYSTAL SELECTOR switch until a peak reading is indicated on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter. Adjust the REFERENCE OSCILLATOR COARSE TUNE and the FINE

TUNE until a peak indication on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter is achieved.
b. Set LOCK RANGE control to OPERATE. The PHASE meter should move no more than 5 ua.
c. To adjust the BWO frequency to 1 part in $10^{7}$ of a given frequency, rotate the COARSE and FINE TUNE controls clockwise or counter clockwise until the desired frequency is reached on an external indicator.

### 4.5. OPERATION WITH 18 GHz to 40 GHz RF HEADS

4.5.1. Preliminary connection and control adjustments are given in the following sequential steps:
a. Connect the captive RF cable between 18-40 GHz RF connector jack J16 and the RF connector on the RF head.
b. Connect the IF captive cable between 18-40 GHz IF connector jack J17 and the IF connector on the RF head.
c. Connect the lower captive cable marked 500 $\mathrm{MHz}-18 \mathrm{GHz} / 18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ jack J15 to the 18 $\mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ connector jack J8.
d. Set the LOCK RANGE control to OSCILLATOR TUNE.
e. Set the SIGNAL LEVEL control to maximum c.w.
f. Adjust the frequency of the RF oscillator (RF head) to that desired.
g. Set the OSCILLATOR SENSITIVITY switch in accordance with the positions given depending upon the operating frequency band.

OSCILLATOR SENSITIVITY

| Frequency Range | Switch Setting <br> Nominal * |
| :---: | :---: |
| $18-21 \mathrm{GHz}$ | $16-38 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |$|$| $8-16 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ |
| :---: |
| $21-26.5 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| $26.5-36 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| $36-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| *For certain_BWO's contiguous positions to the | nominal are permitted for stable operation.

4.5.2. Phase lock procedure for operation with the 18 GHz to 40 GHz RF heads is given in the following sequential steps:
a. Adjust the CRYSTAL SELECTOR switch until a peak reading is indicated on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter. Adjust the REFERENCE OSCILLATOR COARSE TUNE and FINE TUNE until a peak indication on the SIGNAL LEVEL meter is
achieved.
b. Set LOCK RANGE control to OPERATE. The PHASE meter should not move more than 5 ua.
c. To adjust the BWO frequency to 1 part in 107 of a given frequency, rotate the COARSE TUNE and FINE TUNE controls clockwise or counter clockwise until the desired frequency is reached on an external indicator.

### 4.6. OPERATOR'S MAINTENANCE

Certain periodic adjustments will maintain the Phase Lock Synchronizer in peak operation conditions. These adjustments are normally made during the normal calibration interval, or when it is desired to determine if the unit is operating correctly.

### 4.6.1. PHASE METER ZERO ADJUSTMENT

a. Do not insert any signal into the Synchronizer. Helix High Voltage should be switched off.
b. Allow the unit to warm up for 10 minutes minimum.
c. Set the SIGNAL LEVEL control to maximum ccw.
d. Set the LOCK RANGE control to maximum c.w.
e. The phase meter should indicate $0 \pm 10$ ua. If the phase meter reads outside this range, readjust the phase meter to zero by means of the recessed potentiometer on the back of the IF chassis (R-29).

### 4.6.2 IF SENSITIVITY CHECK OR TEST

a. Connect a Model 80 signal generator via a 20 db pad and 50 ohm cable to the IF input marked IF input 18-40GC (cable right hand top corner. See Fig. 1-1). Adjust signal generator to 25 MHz and output for 200 u volts. At these settings IF level meter should read at least 30 u amps.
CAUTION
Proper phase lock performance at Ka
Band depends upon having
sufficient IF Bandwidth. If phase
locking is erratic alignment
procedures in Section 6 should be
followed to determine if the IF
Bandwidth is correct. A quick
method to check if IF Bandwidth is
correct is as follows:

## CAUTION

Proper phase lock performance at Ka Band depends upon having locking is erratic alignment procedures in Section 6 should be followed to determine if the IF Bandwidth is correct. A quick method to check if IF Bandwidth is correct is as follows:

Connect and adjust Model 80 as in paragraph 4.6.2 above. Attenuate level of signal generator until level meter reads 20 u amp. Swing frequency of generator either side of 25 MHz until level meter just goes to zero. The difference between these readings should give you bandwidth and will be approximately 4 MHz .

### 4.6.3 LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The crystal switch requires periodic lubrication to keep the crystal selection mechanism free and smooth. Lubrication should be accomplished every six months as follows:
a. Remove the top cover of the VCO box.
b. Remove the fiberglass packing from around the top of the oven unit exposing the top cover of the oven unit.
c. Remove the five top cover screws and one on the side just over the switch shaft to remove the oven cover.
d. Spray TUN-O-LUBE (manufactured by Chemtronics, Inc., Brooklyn, New York (or equivalent into the switch detent mechanism, rotating the tuning mechanism until the switch runs free.
e. Reassemble the VCO box by reversing the disassembly procedure.

### 4.6.4 F.M. OSCILLATOR TEST

Poor performance at $500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ may be due to misalignment of the "DEPRESS TO TUNE" Oscillator*

* See paragraph 6.4 for proper alignment.


### 4.6.5 LEAKAGE TEST

NOTE: For all tests set the LOCK RANGE control to maximum c.w.
a. IF Leakage

Disconnect the IF cable and rotate the SIGNAL LEVEL control from minimum to maximum, noting the PHASE meter swing. This phase meter swing should not exceed a total of 20 ua. If leakage exceeds this value, check all shields for mechanical grounds (in the IF chassis) and check all screws on the IF chassis for tightness.
b. RF LEAKAGE

With the Synchronizer connected to the KA band RF Head and level pot turned full c.c.w., rotate lock range full c.w. and note the phase meter swing. It should not exceed a total of 50 ua. If leakage exceeds this value check to see if all screws on the Multiplier Chassis are tight. Recheck all alignments of the Multiplier to be sure that all test points are peaked with 5.0 MHz into the multiplier chain.
c. P Band Leakage

If $P$ Band leakage shows an on scale level reading with the power supply high voltage turned off, readjust the 20 MHz traps per paragraph 6.1.2b for a minimum indication.

## SECTION 5

## THEORY OF OPERATION

### 5.1. FUNCTIONAL OPERATION

(Refer to main block diagram -Figure 2-1,)
The Model 243C is fundamentally a very stable microwave superhetrodyne receiver terminated in an I.F. phase comparator. This receiver may be used to phase lock a microwave oscillator at any frequency between 0.5 GHz and 40 GHz (continuously tunable). Microwave energy from a microwave oscillator fed to the receiver mixer heterodynes with a microwave signal from the receiver local oscillator. The local oscillator generates a frequency spectrum of signals spaced 100 MHz or 20 MHz apart from 1 GHz to beyond 18 GHz . Added harmonic generators and preselector permit extended coverage of this basic unit from 0.5 GHz to 40 GHz , using plug-in RF heads. When the input microwave frequency is 25 MHz above or below one of the local-oscillator frequencies, the resultant difference signal is amplified in a high-gain 25 MHz amplifier. This signal is compared in a phase detector to a stable coherent 25 MHz reference signal, whereupon phase lock takes place. The resultant DC error signal is fed to the voltage tunable element of the microwave oscillator, maintaining phase lock. The oscillator frequency is given by the following formula.

F Microwave Oscillator $=n \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{ff}}+\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{iff}}$ where
$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{ff}}=$ RF Reference Frequency
$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{if}}=\mathrm{IF}$ Reference
$\mathrm{n}=$ some integral multiplication factor from 10 to 150.

Conditions necessary for satisfying the phase lock condition are as follows:

The IF frequency (RF frequency heterodyned to IF) must be within the capture range of the system. Once phase locked the system will stay locked, providing the system does not drift outside the lock range. The lock range is determined by the maximum output of the phase detector and the oscillator voltage tuning sensitivity. After phase coherence has been established, the phase detector can have a maximum swing of $\pm 90^{\circ}$ about a $90^{\circ}$ center operating point. This maximum swing is all that is available to correct oscillator drift and thus the maximum lock range is given by $2 \mathrm{~K}_{1} \mathrm{~K}_{2}$ where $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ is the phase detector maximum swing for a $90^{\circ}$ change
and $K_{2}$ is the oscillator sensitivity. For a phase detector swing of $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ and an oscillator sensitivity of $1 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{v}$ the lock range is 50 MHz .

The capture range is always equal to or smaller than the lock range, and is determined by the bandwidth of the IF amplifier and the phase-lag networks. Typically, the capture range is less than 1 MHz . To make the capture range correspond approximately to the lock range, a sweep signal is superimposed upon the reflector lead, (in the case of a klystron) causing the frequency of the klystron to sweep plus and minus about its nominal operating frequency. This has the effect of an apparent increase in capture range, for now the system can capture as soon as it is within the frequency range being swept. This makes the acquisition of phase lock less critical and, once phase locked, if the system unlocks for some reason, the sweep will automatically re-establish phase lock.

### 5.2. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

### 5.2.1. MASTER OSCILLATOR

The local oscillator of the phase lock receiver originates from variable frequency stable crystal oscillator, using 16 crystals, and electrically arranged such that coverage at 5 MHz nominal is $1 \%$ total ( 50 KHz total). Through the use of oven temperature control and transistorized circuitry a very low order of FM residual and drift is obtained.

### 5.2.2. MULTIPLIER CHAIN

Figure 5-1 shows the sequence of frequency multiplication and is self-explanatory. The three basis reference signals out of the multiplier chain are:
a. 200 MHz signal with a superimposed 100 MHz signal.
b. A coherent 25 MHz IF reference gate.
c. An optional 20 MHz sideband signal.

Double tuned networks are used throughout to maintain a high level of spurious signal rejection. A trap in the 100 MHz stage to reject 50 MHz leakage signals is included to provide added rejection of undesired signals.


Figure 5-1. Block Diagram, Frequency Multiplier

### 5.2.3. HARMONIC MIXER Z1

The harmonic mixer consists of a broadband singleended mixer and a varactor harmonic generator (CR5). The 200 MHz energy is multiplied by the varactor to produce sidebands, 200 MHz apart, from 1 GHz to 18 Grlz . At the same time, the 100 MHz energy is coupled to the varactor at such a level that a mixing action takes place, with the final result being a spectrum of sidebands 100 MHz apart from 1 GHz to above 18.0 GHz . In this manner, extremely efficient multiplication is achieved, with resulting high system sensitivity. Through the use of a tripolar mixer diode (1N358A) in the mixer, phase lock can be achieved at frequencies above 18 GHz.

### 5.2.4. IF AMPLIFIER

Tile IF Amplifier is a 5 stage amplifier with a limiter output and a transistorized pre-amplifier front end. The gain is approximately 100 db , bandwidth 3.5 MHz . The limiter functions to remove amplitude - modulation
components which could result in residual frequency modulation. The IF amplifier has a cathode bias control to achieve an approximate 60 db gain control. Three traps tuned at 20 MHz are included to reject 20 MHz leakage due to the 20 MHz multiplier sideband signal.

### 5.2.5. PHASE COMPARATOR

The phase comparator, located at the output of the IF amplifier, is a 6BN6-type gated beam tube acting as a limiter and phase comparator. This configuration gives an extra-wide lock range ( $\pm 40 \mathrm{~V}$ ) and hard limiting, both of which are designed to assure that the system remains locked under transient variations.

The 6BN6 operates as a phase detector in the following manner. Applied to the grids are 25 MHz sine waves each of which turns the tube on and off during each cycle of the sine wave. If the sine waves are in phase, both grids are gated on and off at the same time, resulting in a maximum current flow through the tube. If
the sine waves are out of phase, first one signal gates the tube off and then the other, resulting in a minimum current flow. At a $90^{\circ}$ phase difference, only a portion of the current is gated off, and this results in a median operating point. In this manner, the phase detector acts as a cosine detector, with the DC output voltage proportional to phase angle.

The supply voltages for the phase detector plate are as high as 2.5 Kv and supply the $\mathrm{B}+$ voltage for the phase detector tube. The phase meter monitors a DC output voltage of the phase detector about the nominal operating voltage of 150 V , referred to the cathode of the 6BN6 phase detector. A front panel potentiometer, the LOCK RANGE, is connected between the plate of the phase detector and the reference voltage, changing the gain of the phase detector. This control allows the output control range to be smoothly varied from zero to $\pm 40$ volts.

### 5.2.6. CURRENT DRIVER

The output of the phase detector is applied to a cathode follower. The combination of the cathode follower and the floating power supply can pass up to 25 ma to the oscillator load without the output error voltage changing more than $\pm 2-1 / 2$ volts.

### 5.2.7. SEARCH OSCILLATOR

The 'SEARCH OSCILLATOR' will sweep the KLYSTRON to within the 'capture' range, whereupon phase locking will take place. Once phase lock is obtained, the search oscillator will automatically turn off.

By a proper choice of circuit time constants in the last two IF stages, namely the limiter and the phase detector, it is possible to obtain at 1 KHz a gain of approximately 26 db . Through the use of a Wien-bridge feedback configuration, sustained oscillations are generated (at about 1 KHz ). This bridge oscillator is an amplifier having a differential input, with the output fed back to the input through a bridge circuit. The function of the bridge circuit is to allow generation at only one frequency, all other frequencies being degenerated. If the gain of the amplifier is in excess of that required to sustain oscillations, the circuit will produce relaxation oscillations. This type of signal will appear at the plate of the phase detector as a sawtooth because of the integrating action of the RC stabilizing phase lag network present at this point. This sawtooth (approximately

KHz ) will vary in amplitude, depending on the sensitivity switch position selected for the particular klystron, anywhere from 20 volts peak-to-peak to over 100 volts peak-to-peak. This means that, when this signal is used to sweep a klystron, the sweeping frequency range obtained will be substantially independent of the klystron sensitivity.

This signal, when applied to the reflector of the klystron, will sweep the klystron through a frequency range until within the capture range of the synchronizer. At that time an IF signal will reach grid No. 1 of the IF limiter tube. This tube will then be biased to cutoff (low audio gain). Not having enough low-frequency gain, the search oscillator will stop functioning.

### 5.2.8. PHASE LOCK AT 1 GHz - 18 GHz AND 18 GHz 40 GHz

The basic theory of phase locking operation from $18 \mathrm{GHz}-40 \mathrm{GHz}$ remains the same as from 1 GHz to 18 GHz . The primary difference lies in the method of obtaining sufficient harmonic signal power to obtain an adequate signal to noise ratio at such high frequencies.

Referring to Figure 2-1, the block diagram remains the same except that the MIXER Z1 is replaced by an external K-Band HARMONIC MIXER. (This mixer is physically mounted by waveguide in the RF Head.) The $200 \mathrm{MHz} / 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ signals are connected, via captive cable, to (J8) the network box and varactor harmonic generator CR7. Then these harmonics of the 100 and 200 MHz signals, ranging as high as 18 GHz are coupled to the external K Band Harmonic Mixer whereupon additional harmonic generation takes place in the mixer diode. In this manner harmonics are generated in 100 MHz increments from 18 to 26.5 GHz and 26.5 to 40 GHz depending upon the RF Head being used.

The sampled K-Band RF input is compared with the $K$ Band harmonic in the same mixer diode resulting in an IF signal at approximately 25 MHz . This IF signal is coupled back to the synchronizer via an IF cable, thus completing the block diagram as shown in Figure 2-1. The rest of the operation at K Band remains exactly the same as that at lower frequencies.

### 5.2.9. PHASE LOCK BELOW $1 \mathrm{GHz}(500 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz})$

In order to achieve continuous tunability at frequencies below 1 GHz the lower frequency sampled
signal is multiplied up to the 1 to 2 GHz range before being applied to the mixer input. In order to prevent excessive spurious signals this multiplied signal is filtered or 'selected' by a resonant circuit (a microwave cavity) to restore a near sinusoidal signal. This signal, now somewhere between 1 and 2 GHz , is mixed with 20 MHz crystal harmonic spectrum as in the normal operation, producing a 25 MHz IF signal. The phase error is returned to the lower frequency oscillator as before, causing the oscillator to lock to the crystal harmonic.

Unfortunately, the need for the tunable filter to restore the sinusoidal signal requires that three frequency settings be made together in order to lock the
oscillator. In order to make the tuning procedure simpler another circuit is added to the Synchronizer.

In the PRESELECTOR TUNE position, the crystal oscillator is mixed with a frequency modulated 5 MHz oscillator, adjusted to FM sufficiently wide so as to provide continuous spectrum overlap. In this mode of operation any frequency applied to the mixer input will produce an IF signal at some time. Threfore the resonant frequency of the PRESELECTOR may be adjusted to 'peak' the harmonic output in the $1-2 \mathrm{GHz}$ frequency band. Releasing the PRESELECTOR DEPRESS TO TUNE switch returns the oscillator to the crystal position. Operation thereafter is the same as for all other frequency ranges.

## SECTION 6

## ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

### 6.1 IF Amplifier Alignment

### 6.1.1 TEST <br> EQUIPMENT <br> REQUIRED (OR EQUIVALENT)

a. Signal Generator, H-P Model 608
b. Oscilloscope, Tektronix Type 561 with 3A6 and 3B4 plug-ins
c. Sweep Generator, Wavetek Model 2001
d. Frequency Counter, Systron Donner Model 1037M
e. Detector (Fig. 6-1) (fabricate locally)

### 6.1.2 TEST PROCEDURE

Verify all \begin{tabular}{l}
NOTE <br>
signal <br>
frequencies with the <br>
counter.

 

generator <br>
frequency
\end{tabular}

a. Gain.
(1) Connect the signal generator to T1 (Fig. 6-2 on the IF amplifier.
(2) Turn the signal level control maximum clockwise.
(3) Adjust the signal generator frequency to 23.08 MHz and the level to produce a reading of 80 microamperes on the signal level meter. Adjust L3 (Fig. 6-2) for the maximum peak on the signal level meter.
(4) Adjust the signal generator frequency to 26.9 MHz and the level to produce a reading of 80 microamperes on the signal level meter. Adjust L2 (Fig. 6-2) for the maximum peak on the signal level meter.
(5) Adjust the signal generator to 23.84 MHz and the level to produce a reading of 80 microamperes on the signal level meter. Adjust L1 (Fig. 6-2) for a maximum peak on the level meter.
(6) Adjust T1 (Fiq. 6-2) to approximately $1 / 16$ inch out. This is 25 MHz peak.
(7) Set signal generator to 25 MHz . Adjust level of signal generator to 200 microvolts. The signal level meter should read greater than 50 microamperes.
b. 20 MHz Trap's Alignment.


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Figure 6-1. Detector box schematic.


Figure 6-2. IF amplifier - top view.


Figure 6-3. IF Amplifier - bottom view.
(1) Connect the signal generator to J1 on the IF amplifier.
(2) Set frequency on signal generator to 20 MHz with an output of 10 millivolts.
(3) Turn signal level on UUT fully clockwise.
(4) Signal level meter should indicate zero or less; if not, remove protective cover and adjust L15, [Fig. 6-2) on the top of chassis and L20 and C6 (Fig. 6 . 3) on the bottom, in that order.
c. Bandwidth.
(1) Set up equipment as shown ir figure 6-4.
(2) Adjust sweep generator to 25 MHz center frequency with a sweep width of 10 MHz .
(3) Set attenuator on sweep generator to -70 db and turn the variable control to the level required to obtain 6 centimeters of vertical deflection with the oscilloscope set to .01 volt per centimeter vertical gain. Display should be approximately that of figure 6-5.
(4) Using the $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ internal marker of the sweep generator and marker produced by the signal generator, determine the 3 - db band pass points (Fig. 6-5). They should be approximately 23.5 and 26.5 MHz with a minimum and maximum bandpass of 2.8 to 3.5 MHz .
(5) If the values refered to in c above cannot be obtained, adjust L1, L2, L3, and T1 for optimum display, using 6.1.2a(3), (4), (5), and (6) above as a reference, determine which adjustment will affect the portion of the
portion of the response curve that requires changing. Adjust L4 (Fig. 6-2) to center the $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ marker.
(6) Repeat (5) above until conditions and values of (3) and (4) above are obtained.
d. IF Reference Alignment.
(1) Connect equipment as shown ir figure 6-4 except connect the detector to J3 (Fig. 6-2) on the IF amplifier and turn lock range fully clockwise.
(2) Adjust T2 (Fig. 6-2) for maximum indication on oscilloscope.
(3) Adjust C48 and C50 to midrange (Fig. 6-3). This is maximum attenuation for $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ leakage.
(4) Turn signal level control fully counterclockwise and lock range control fully clockwise.
(5) Adjust R29 (Fig. 6-2 until phase meter indicates zero.
e. Search Oscillator.
(1) Connect equipment as shown in figure 6-6.
(2) Turn lock range control maximum clockwise and signal level control maximum counterclockwise. The amplitude of the measured voltage will be within the values listed in table 6-1 below; if not, adjust R40, figure 6-2 for best compromise.

## WARNING

Be sure that High Voltage on' the BWO power supply is off.


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Figure 6-4. Bandwidth setup.


Figure 6-5. IF bandwidth display.


Figure 6-6. Search oscillator test setup.

Table 6-1. Search Oscillator Test Voltages

| Switch Setting | Amplitude (v p-p) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $0.05-0.12$ | $125+30$ |
| $0.12-0.25$ | $130 \pm 30$ |
| $0.25-0.5$ | $130 \pm 20$ |
| $0.5-1$ | $120 \pm 20$ |
| $1-2$ | $65 \pm 25$ |
| $2-4$ | 75 |
| $4-8$ | 20 |

### 6.2 Preamplifier Gain

### 6.2.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (OR EQUIVA-

 LENT)a. Signal generator, H-P Model 608
b. Frequency Counter, Systron Donner Model 1037M

### 6.2.2. TEST PROCEDURE

a. Connect the signal generator to J 1 (Fig. 6-2) on the IF Amplifier.
b. Adjust frequency of signal generator to 25 MHz and output amplitude until signal level meter indicates 50 microamperes with signal level control fully clockwise. Record output attenuator setting (dbm) of signal generator.
c. Adjust output attenuator of signal generator to -

100 dbm .
d. Move connection of signal generator from J1 connector to the IF INPUT cable (front panel).
e. Reconnect cable P2 to J1 INPUT connector on IF amplifier.
f. Adjust output attenuator of signal generator to 20 db lower than the value recorded in step cabove.
g. Adjust R7 (Fig. 6-7) on preamplifier until signal level meter indicates 50 microamperes.

### 6.3 Multiplier Chain Adjustment

### 6.3.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (OR EQUIVA-

 LENTa. VOM, Simpson Model 260
b. Frequency Counter, Systron Donner Model 1037M
c. Spectrum Analyzer, Tektronix Type 491
d. VTVM, H-P Model 410C

### 6.3.2 TEST PROCEDURE

a. Set VCO box for 5 MHz as indicated by the counter connected to reference out jack.
b. Connect VOM between TP2 (Fig. 6-8) and ground and adjust L2 and L3 (Fig. 6-8) for a peak reading of 1.2 volts de F. 5 volt.


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Figure 6-7. Preamplifier.
c. Disconnect P1 from J7 (Fig. 6-8) and ground J7. Connect the VOM between TP3 (Fig. 6-8) and ground. Adjust L4 and L5 (Fig. 6-8 for a peak reading of -volts dc $\pm 1$ volt. Remove ground and reconnect P1.
d. Connect 10:1 probe through a 40-db pad to spectrum analyzer. Connect probe tip and VTVM to the junction of C80, C53, and C54 (Fig. 6-9). Adjust top and bottom of T1 Fig. 6-8 and C53 for a maximum $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ display with a minimum of 2.8 volts ac, as indicated on the VTVM.
e. Connect the VOM between TP4 (Fig. 6-8) and ground. Adjust top and bottom of T2 (Fig. 6-8) until a peak is obtained of -4 volts dc $\pm 1$ volt.
f. Connect the spectrum analyzer with the 10:1 probe through the $40-\mathrm{db}$ pad and the VTVM to J6 (Fig. 6-8). Adjust T4 (Fig. 6-8) for a maximum $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ indication with an amplitude of 2.4 volts ac minimum as indicated on the VTVM.
g. Connect VOM between TP5 (Fig. 6-8 and ground. Adjust C37 and T3 (Fig. 6-9) for a peak indication of -7.5 volts dc +1 volt. Repeat as required due to interaction.
h. Set up synchronizer for locked $L$ band operation (TM 9-4931-294-15-1) and connect the VOM to TP6 (Fig. 6-8). Adjust L6 and L7 Fig. 6-8) for a peak reading of -18 to 20 volts dc on the VOM.

NOTE
To obtain this voltage, it may be necessary to loosen or tighten the coupling between L6 and L7. This is accomplished by moving the link (Fig. 6-9) on or off of L7 only (Fig. 6-9). If the link is moved, it must be reglued.


Figure 6-8. Multiplier - top view.

i. Set balance; balance means going to highest and lowest crystal of VCO box and maintaining same level at TP6 by adjusting L6 only.
j. Set up synchronizer for locked A band operation (TM 9-4931-294-15-1) and adjust C23 (Fig. 6-10), C49, and L8 (Fig. 6-8) for peak indication on signal level meter.

## NOTE

If $A$ and $K$ band heads are not available, use the next highest band RF head. Proceed with $j$ above except omit adjustment of C23.


Figure 6-10. Main frame right side.

### 6.4 FM Alignment

6.4.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (OR EQUIVALENT)
a. VOM, Simpson Mode 260
b. Frequency Counter, Systron Donner Model 1037M

### 6.4.2 TEST PROCEDURE

a. Connect a Simpson 260 set on the 50 -volt range to TP6 (Fig. 6-8) and counter to 5 MC reference output. Remove cover of VCO box and adjust R19 (Fig. 6-11) maximum counterclockwise (10 turns).
b. Tune VCO box to a point between crystals, no oscillation, zero volts at TP6.


Figure 6-11. VCO box-top view.
c. Depress preselector tune switch. Adjust L9 (Fig. 6-12) for a peak indication on the VOM and with a frequency of 5 MHz . Record the voltage. Release preselector tune switch and tune VCO box to 5 MHz , using coarse and fine tune controls. Depress preselector tune switch.

NOTE
If peak obtained in $c$ above is not within 25 kHz of 5 MHz , recheck multiplier chain paragraph 6.3 above.
d. Adjust R19 clockwise to reduce the voltage to


Figure 6-12. VCO box-side view.

TP6 to approximately 75 percent of the value recorded in step c above; i.e., step c $=20$ volts reduced to 15 volts.

### 6.5 Continuous Frequency Coverage Test

### 6.5.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (OR EQUIVA-

 LENT)Frequency Counter, Systron Donner Model 1037M.

### 6.5.2 TEST PROCEDURE

a. Connect frequency counter to 5 MC reference out jack.
b. Adjust the reference oscillator coarse and fine tune controls and the crystal selector switch to obtain the lowest possible frequency as recorded on the frequency counter.
c. Record lowest frequency $\left(\mathrm{LF}_{1}\right)$. Record 7 digits.
d. Tune the reference oscillator tune controls to the other end of their range. Record the frequency $\left(\mathrm{HF}_{1}\right)$.
e. Switch the crystal selector control to the next higher position. Rotate the reference oscillator tune controls fully counterclockwise. Record frequency ( $\mathrm{LF}_{2}$ ).
f. Compute overlap; $\mathrm{LF}_{2}$ shall be less than $\mathrm{HF}_{1}$.
g. Continue steps $b$ through $d$ above for all 16 crystals. Record highest frequency reached $\left(F_{2}\right)$.
h. $\mathrm{F}_{2}-\mathrm{LF}_{1}$, shall be greater than 50.0 kHz .

### 6.6 Final System Test Alignment

### 6.6.1 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (OR EQUIVA-

 LENT)a. Signal Generator, H-P Model 608
b. Oscilloscope, Tektronix Type 561 with 3A6 and 3B4 plug-ins.
c. Detector Box (Fig. 6-1

### 6.6.2 TEST PROCEDURE

a. Set signal generator output attenuator fully counterclockwise and connect to the IF input cable.
b. Turn signal level control fully clockwise and set signal generator for a $25-\mathrm{MHz}$ output with a level that will provide a 20 -microampere indication on the signal level meter.
c. Connect the oscilloscope to TP1 (Fig. 6-2) 25 MHz on the IF amplifier through the detector box.
d. Measure and record the de voltage in millivolts.
e. Set up synchronizer for A. band 26.5-40 GC swept leveled operation (TM 9-4931-294-15-1).

## NOTE

If $A$ and $K$ band heads are not available, use the next highest band RF head. Proceed with remainder of the procedure with the exception of the adjustment of C23 (Fig. 6-10).
f. Set oscilloscope to external horizontal sweep and connect external sweep to sweep out from BWO power supply.
g. Turn signal level control fully clockwise. Tune C23 in network box for optimum spectrum display (Fig. 6-13) (retrofit only).
h. Rotate VCO box through 16 positions, using coarse tune control to fill any holes in spectrum. Smallest harmonic of amplitude of spectrum display shall be greater than 25 percent of scope deflection recorded in d above.
i. If spectrum does not meet the requirements of $h$ above, tune VCO box to 5 MHz and perform 6.3.2h.
j. Set up synchronizer for phase lock operation at 33.25 GHz .
k. Peak level meter, using C49 and L8 [Fig. 6-8].
I. Verify that the synchronizer will remain phase locked by varying the BWO frequency control and observe that a plus 20- and minus 20 -microampere swing on the phase meter can be obtained.

## NOTE

Once the multiplier is tuned for the highest band available, do not readjust for any other band.
$m$. Set up for phase locked operation of the synchronizer, using U band head (TM 9-4931-294-15-1).
n . Verify that the synchronizer will remain phase locked by varying the BWO frequency control and observe that a plus 20 - and a minus 20 -microampere swing on the phase meter can be obtained.
o. Repeat m and n above for the remaining RF heads.


Figure 6-13. Ka band spectrum.

### 6.7 Troubleshooting Checks

| Check | Possible cause | Procedure to repair | Normal reading | Faulty circuit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Preamp and IF gain front panel low sensitivity (less than 30 ua) | Low gain tubes | Disconnect cable to J1-IF input. Check gain of IF amp only. Replace tubes V1, V2, V3, V4 in that order | 50 ua | V1, V2, V3, (IF) V4 |
| 2. Preamp gain low less than 18 db | Defective Transistors | Replace Q1, Q2 | 18 db minimum 20 db maximum | Q1, Q2 |
| 3. Phase meter will not zero. R-29 | Detective tubes | Replace V5 (IF) (V3 Malin Frame) | 50-0-50 ua | V5-(V3 Maln Frame) |
| 4. Unitt keeps breaking lock when phase meter is swung to the right under all conditions | 25 M IHz reterence-lowrepeak defective tubes | Replace V5 V6 (IF) (V4 V8 Main Frame) Repeak 25 MHz reference. Par. 6.1.2d | INV-IV | V8, V4 Maln Frame. V5 V6 IF chassis |
| 5. Phase meter erratic when lock range pot turned fully cw. | High voltage breakdown in sensitivity switch or IF strip | Replace sensitivity switch. Remove shorts in IF by moving components away from elevated power supply | Smoothe response of phase meter and lock range control is turned clockwise | Components associated with V5 in IF strip. Carbon deposit on switch |
| 6. No output at fPormultiplier | Defective tubes (willt not oscillate) | Chreck fita tubes V1 to V8 using substitution method. Check VCO box output to multiplier. Check test point outputs |  | Defective tubes $V 1$ to V8. Defective VCO box |
| 7. No side bands for frequeney heads 500 MHz to 12.4 GHz | J7 in multiplier jack not being shorted to ground. V3 defective | Cheek cable P1 from J20 main frame for open. Replace V3 and retune par. 6.3.2d |  | V3 and asociated circuitry |
| 8. VCO Box will not oscillate on any crystal | No - + to $\mathrm{Box}(+150 \mathrm{~V})$ | Chock to see if (Vg) V ) 2 in multiplier is firing. Check to see if any voltage exists C67 multiplier (approx. +180 V ). Check TP1 main frame |  | CR1 (FW600) Bridge defective V9 defective B3 shorted to ground through associated circuitry V1 through V6. Finally check VCO box for defective components |
| 9. Synchronizer phase lock can be | Brokentest point.Feed | Tap multiplier lightly. Try to isolate prob- |  |  |
| broken by lightly tapping multiplier | through bad solder joint | lem to a certain area. When area of problem is located check all components in that section. Tighten all hardware |  |  |
| 10. Synchronizer phase lock can be | Broken component hard- | Tap IF strip lightly to try to isolate prob- |  |  |
| broken by lightly tapping IF chassis | ware not tight | lem to a certain area. When area of problem is located check all components in the section. Tighten all hardware |  |  |
| 11. Output varies at TP6 multiplier | Defective 5686 (V6) 6AK5 | Replace V6 and V5 |  | Components associated |
| when unit is lightly tapped | (V6) multiplier |  |  | with V5 and V6 multiplier |


| 12. Signal level indication low. High bands 18 to 40 GHz | Defective varactor mount or varactor CR7. Defective cap C23 or C24 in network box | Replace varactor CR7. Replace C23 or C24 in network box | Cables defective or orientation of cables incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. Signal level indication low. Low bands 500 MHz to 18 GHz | Defective varactor mount or varactor CR5. Broken pad in low frequency mixer through impact | Replace varactor CR5 and either 6DB pad in rear of mixer or 3DB pad front of mixer | Cables defective or orientation of cables incorrect |
| 14. No level on certain bands | Defective RF source and/ or power supplies | Replace head with one known to be good. Check power supplies |  |

## SECTION 7

## SCHEMATICS AND PARTS LISTS

## Parts Provisioning Information

## Replacement Parts

To obtain replacement parts, find the manufacturer's part number and description in this manual and then refer to the appropriate Repair Parts and Special Tools List (RPSTL) TM. In the RPSTL, find the assembly or subassembly first and then the description which corresponds with that in this manual. Under the description in the RPSTL find the manufacturer's part number, and then order the part by the listed Federal stock number. If the part is not listed in the RPSTL, it should be requisitioned from the NICP in accordance with AR 725-50.

PARTS LIST
TABLE 7-1


TABLE 7-1


PARTS LIST continued
TABLE 7-1

| MAIN UNIT, PART NO. D783828 |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D783838 SCHEMATIC REV. C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol | Description |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| R19, 20 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 10 ohms, $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 2 | 1 | A708261-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| R21, 22 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 47 ohms, $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 2 | 1 | A708261-17 | SAGE I. D. |
| R23 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 100K, $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-97 | SAGE I. D. |
| R24, 25 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 470K, $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-113 | SAGE I. D. |
| R26 | Res., Adj., Comp., 250K, | 2W | 1 | 1 | RV4NAYSD254A |  |
| R27 | Res., Adj., W.W., 100K, 10 Turns | 2W | 1 | 1 | 3500S-1-104 | Bourne |
| R29 | Res., Fixed, Film, $61.9 \mathrm{~K}, \pm 1 \%$, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | RN70C6192 |  |
| R30 | Res., Adj., Comp., CW Log Taper, 100K, $\pm 20 \%$ | 2W | 1 | 1 | Type J | Allen Bradley |
| R31 | Res., Fixed, Film, 1.58K + 1\%, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | RN70C1581 |  |
| R32 | Res., Fixed, Film, 17.8K + 1\%, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | RN70C1782 |  |
| R33 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 240 ohms, +5\%, | 1W | 1 | 1 | A708263-34 | SAGE I. D. |
| R35, 36 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 4.7K + 5\%, | 2W | 2 | 1 | A708262-65 | SAGE I. D. |
| S1 | Switch, Rotary, 3 Deck, 3P, 14 Pos. (Modified) |  | 1 | 1 | C783132-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| S2 | Switch, Dpst, Momentary |  | 1 | 1 | ST22M | J.B.T. Instruments, Inc. |
| T1 | Transformer, Power |  | 1 | 1 | C782788-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| T2 | Transformer, Heater Stand-By |  | 1 | 1 | FT-12 | U.T.C. 5950-723-2573 |
| TP1 | Conn., Pin jack, Red |  | 1 | 1 | A709957-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| TP2 | Conn., Pin jack, Black |  | 1 | 1 | A709957-2 | SAGE I. D. |
| V1, 4 | Tube, Elec., 7 Pin, Min. |  | 2 | 1 | OA2 |  |
| V2 | Tube, Elec., 7 Pin, Min. |  | 1 | 1 | OB2 |  |
| V3 | Tube, Elec., 9 Pin, Min. |  | 1 | 1 | 5687 |  |
| XDS3 | Holder, Lamp |  | 1 | 1 | 7538 | Dialco |
| XF1, 2 | Fuse Holder, 15 AMP |  | 2 | 1 | 342004 | Little Fuse |
| XV1, 2, 4 | Socket, Elec. Tube, 7 Pin Min. |  | 3 | 1 | A707251-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| XV3 | Socket, Elec. Tube, 9 Pin Min. |  | 1 | 1 | A713015-1 | SAGE I. D. |

TABLE 7-2
CABLE ASSEMBLIES, MAIN UNIT

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reference } \\ & \text { Symbol } \end{aligned}$ | Description | Total Quantity | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Year } \\ & \text { Spares } \end{aligned}$ | Part Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J4, P2 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781482-9 | SAGE I. D. |
| J6, P3 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781482-10 | SAGE I. D. |
| J7, P8 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781482-11 | SAGE I. D. |
| J8, P7 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781482-12 | SAGE I. D. |
| J10, P6 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781482-13 | SAGE I. D. |
| J14 | Cable Ass'y., "BNC" | 1 | 1 | D781482-18 | SAGE I. D. |
| J15, 17 | Cable Ass'y., "BNC" | 1 | 1 | D781482-19 | SAGE I. D. |
| J16 | Cable Ass'y., "N" | 1 | 1 | B783142-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| J17 | Cable Ass'y., "BNC" | 1 | 1 | D781482-20 | SAGE I. D. |
| P1 | Cable Ass'y., 10 MHz Side Band | 1 | 1 | B783143-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| P4 | Cable Ass'y., Varactor Bias | 1 | 1 | B783144-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| P9, J19 | (Part of) Network Box Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | C783296-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| W1, P1, P2 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781481-7 | SAGE I. D. |
| W2, P1, 2 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781481-13 | SAGE I. D. |
| W3, P1, 2 | Cable Ass'y. | 1 | 1 | D781481-12 | SAGE I. D. |
| W4, P1, 2 | Cable Ass'y., "N" | 1 | 1 | D782187-13 | SAGE I. D. |
| W5, P1, 2 | Cable Ass'y., "N" | 1 | 1 | D782187-18 | SAGE I. D. |

PARTS LIST Continued
TABLE 7-3
25 MHZ I.F. UNIT, PART NO. R782824
Refer to: D782817 SCHEMATIC REV. G

| Reference Symbol | Description |  |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 1-5, \\ & 7-12, \\ & 15-17,19, \\ & 22,26,27,33, \\ & 35,37,39,51, \\ & 56,57,59 \end{aligned}$ | Cap., Fixed, C. D., | . 001 uf, | $\pm 10 \%$, | 1KV | 26 | 8 | GPDX5F102K | Aerovox |
| C6 | Cap., Trimmer, | Ceramic | 8-50 uuf |  | 1 | 1 | Style 557 | Erie |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 13,20,23 \\ & 32,34,36,38, \\ & 41,42 \end{aligned}$ | Cap., Fixed, | Ceramic | 1000 uf |  | 9 | 2 | Style 319 | Erie |
| C14 | Cap., Fixed, | Mica | 100 uuf | 500 V | 1 | 1 | DM-10-101 | Elmenco |
| C18 | Cap., Fixed, | Mica | 47 uuf | 500 V | 1 | 1 | DM-10-470 | Elmenco |
| C21 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 01 uf | 500 V | 1 | 1 | SM-110 | Mallory |
| C24 | Cap., Fixed, | Mica | 10 uuf $\pm 10 \%$ | 300 V | 1 | 1 | A707143-122 | SAGE I. D. |
| C25 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 006 uf | 3 KV | 1 | 1 | 30GA-D60 | Sprague |
| C28, 30, 31, 47 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 001 uf | 3 KV | 4 | 1 | 30GA-D10 | Sprague |
| C29 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | 33 uuf | 3 KV | 1 | 1 | 30GA-Q33 | Sprague |
| C40 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 0047 uf | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | 10TS-D47 | Sprague |
| C43, 45 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 1 uf | 500 V | 2 | 1 | 5HK-P10 | Sprague |
| C44, 46 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | . 02 uf | 500 V | 2 | 1 | 5GA-S20 | Sprague |
| C48 | Cap., Trimmer | Mica | 5.5-18 uuf |  | 1 | 1 | 538-000-92R | Erie |
| C49, 60 | Cap., Fixed, | Mica | 3.3 uuf + 5\% | 1 KV | 2 | 1 | CNO-533 | Mallory |
| C50 | Cap., Trimmer | Mica | 3-35 uuf | 175V | 1 | 1 | 403 | Elmenco |
| C53 | Cap., Fixed, |  | 22 uuf + 5\% | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-422 | Mallory |
| C54 | Cap., Fixed, |  | 18 uuf $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-418 | Mallory |
| C55 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | 10 uuf $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-410 | Mallory |
| C58 | Cap., Fixed, | C. D. | 4.7 uuf $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-547 | Mallory |
| J1-3, TP1 | Conn., Rect., Type BNC |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | UG-625/U |  |
| L1 thru' 3 | Coil, R.F., 1.3-2.5uH |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 4000-12 | Delevan |
| L4 | Coil, R.F., 14 Turn |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C780692-3 | SAGE I. D. |
| L5, 11, 12, 16 | Coil, R.F., | 2.2 uH | 1/4W, | 400MA | 4 | 1 | 1537-20 | Delevan |
| L6-10, 19 | Coil, R.F., | 2.2 uH | 1/4W, | 505MA | 6 | 2 | 1840-14 | Delevan |
| L13, 14, 18 | Coil, R.F., | 47 uH | 1/4W, |  | 3 | 1 | 1537-60 |  |
| L15, 20 | Coil, Adj., | $9.3-18 \mathrm{uH}$ |  |  | 2 | 1 | 4000-22 | Delevan |

PARTS LIST Continued

TABLE 7-3

| 25 MHZ I.F.: UNIT, PART NO. R782824 |  |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D782817 SCHEMATIC REV. G |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference | Description |  |  |  | Total | 1 Year | Part | Manufacturer or |
| Symbol |  |  |  |  | Quantity | Spares | Number | Supplier |
| L17 | Coil, R.F., 2.2 uH, 3/8 W, 1600 MA |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2890-04 | Delevan |
| P1 | Conn., Plug, 14 Pin (With Hood) |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | MRE-14P-N-H | Winchester |
| P2 | Conn., Plug, 7 Pin (With Hood \& Clamp) |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 126-195 | Amphenol |
| R1 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 200 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A70F261-32 | SAGE I. D. |
| R2, 42 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.5K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 2 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R3 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 470K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-67 | SAGE I. D. |
| R4 | Res., Fixed, W.W., | 8.2K | + 5\% | 5W | 1 | 1 | Axial Lead | Ohmite |
| R5, 11, 19 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 100 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 3 | 1 | A708261-25 | SAGE I. D. |
| R6 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 27K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R7, 16 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 750 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 2 | 1 | A708261-46 | SAGE I. D. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 8,13,18,21, \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 100K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 5 | 2 | A708261-97 | SAGE I. D. |
| R9, 17, 32 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 120 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 3 | 1 | A708261-27 | SAGE I. D. |
| R10, 14 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 15K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 2W | 2 | 1 | A708262-77 | SAGE I. D. |
| R12, 20 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 39 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 2 | 1 | A708261-15 | SAGE I. D. |
| R15 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.6K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-54 | SAGE I. D. |
| R22 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 4.7K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-65 | SAGE I. D. |
| R23 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 15K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-77 | SAGE I. D. |
| R24 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.3K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-52 | SAGE I. D. |
| R25 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 68K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-93 | SAGE I. D. |
| R26 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 15K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R27, 44 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 22K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 2W | 2 | 1 | A708262-81 | SAGE I. D. |
| R28 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 180K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-103 | SAGE I. D. |
| R29 | Res., Adj., Comp., | 200 ohms |  | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | TT-2 | Centralab |
| R30 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 150 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-29 | SAGE I. D. |
| R31 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 20K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-80 | SAGE I. D. |
| R33 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 20 Meg | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-156 | SAGE I. D. |
| R34 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1 Meg | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-121 | SAGE I. D. |
| R35 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 220 K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-105 | SAGE I. D. |
| R36 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 560K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-11.5 | SAGE I. D. |
| R37 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 510K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-114 | SAGE I. D. |
| R39, 41 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 8.2K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 2 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R40 | Res., Adj., Comp., | 2 Meg. 2W |  |  | 1 | 1 | RV4LAYSA205B |  |

TABLE 7-3
25 MHZ I.F.: UNIT, PART NO. R782824
Refer to: D782817 SCHEMATIC REV. G

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reference } \\ & \text { Symbol } \end{aligned}$ | Description |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R43 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 47K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R45 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 270 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R46 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 18K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-79 | SAGE I. D. |
| T1 | Transformer I.F. 25 MHz |  |  | 1 | 1 | B780697-5 | SAGE I. D. |
| T2 | Transformer |  |  | 1 | 1 | B783122-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| V1 | Tube, Elec., 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6DJ8 |  |
| V2, 3 | Tube, Elec., 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 2 | 1 | 6EJ7 |  |
| V4 | Tube, Elec., 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6CM8 |  |
| V5 | Tube, Elec., 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6BN6 |  |
| V6 | Tube, Elec., Nuvistor Triode |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6CW4 |  |
| XV1-4 | Socket, Elec., Tube, 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 4 | 1 | A713015-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| XV5 | Socket, Elec., Tube, 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | A707251-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| XV6 | Socket, Nuvistor |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5NS-1 | Cinch-Jones |
| Z1, 2, 3 | Coil, 30 MHz Trap |  |  | 3 | 1 | A708895-2 | SAGE I. D. |

TABLE 7-4
MULTIPLIER CHAIN, PART NO. R782826

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol | Description |  |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| C1 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 110 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 300 V | 1 | 1 | A707143-104 | SAGE I. D. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 2,3,4,10,11 \\ & 14,20,21,22, \\ & 24,27,30,33, \\ & 34,35,38,40 \\ & 41,44,46,47, \\ & 52,55,56, \\ & 57,58,59,60 \\ & 61,62,63,78, \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | Cap., Fixed, C. D. | . 001 uf, |  | 500 V | 33 | 10 | SM-210 | Mallory |
| C5, 12, 19, 23 | Cap., Fixed, C. D., | . 005 uf, |  | 500V | 4 | 1 | SM-250 | Mallory |
| C6, 69 | Cap., Fixed, C. D., | . 01 uf, |  | 500 V | 1 | 1 | SM-110 | Mallory |
| C7, 9 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 56 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 300 V | 2 | 1 | A707143-97 | SAGE I. D. |
| C8 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 3000 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 500 V | 1 | 1 | CD20-5D33 | Corn. Dub |
| C13 | Cap., Fixed, Elect., Metal Mtg. Plate | 50 uf, |  | 350 V | 1 | 1 | TVL1622 | Sprague |
| C15, 45 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic | 10 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 2 | 1 | CNO-410 | Mallory |
| C16 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 390 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 300 V | 1 | 1 | A707143-117 | SAGE I. D. |
| C17 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 15 uuf, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 300 V | 1 | 1 | A707143-124 | SAGE I. D. |
| C18 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 4.7 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-547 | Mallory |
| C25 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 470 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 300V | 1 | 1 | A707143-119 | SAGE I. D. |
| C26 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 22 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-422 | Mallory |
| C28, 32 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 18 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 2 | 1 | CNO-418 | Mallory |
| C29 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 68 uuf, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 500 V | 1 | 1 | DM-1.5-680 | Elmenco |
| C31, 48, 83 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 240 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 300 V | 3 | 1 | A707143-112 | SAGE I. D. |
| C36, 42 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 6.8 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 2 | 1 | CNO-568 | Mallory |
| C37 | Cap., Trimmer, | 2-8 uuf, |  |  | 1 | 1 | 538-000-89R | Erie |
| C39 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic | 27 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-427 | Mallory |
| C49 | Cap., Adj., Trimmer, . 8 | 8 uuf, |  |  | 1 | 1 | VC4G | J.F.D. |
| C50 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 1000uut, | $\pm 20 \%$ |  | 1 | 1 | 319-X5U-102M | Erie |
| C53 | Cap., Adj., Ceramic, 24 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 425 | Arco |
| C54 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 62 uuf, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 500V | 1 | 1 | DM-15-620 | Elmenco |
| C64, 65, 66, 67, $68,71,72,73$, $74,75,76,77$ | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | ed Thru, 10 | uf |  | 12 | 3 | FT-1000 | Sprague |
| C80 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 820 uuf | $\pm 10 \%$ | 500V | 1 | 1 | DM-15-821 | Elmenco |

TABLE 7-4
MULTIPLIER CHAIN, PART NO. R782826

| MULTIPLIER CHAIN, PART NO. R782826 |  |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D782818 SCHEMATIC REV. F |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reference } \\ & \text { Symbol } \end{aligned}$ | Description |  |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| C81 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | 3.3 uuf, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1 KV | 1 | 1 | CNO-533 | Mallory |
| C82 | Cap., Fixed, Ceramic, | . 5 uuf, |  | 600V | 1 | 1 | 301-COK-508C | Erie |
| C84 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, 1.5 | 1.50 uuf, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 500 V | 2 | 1 | DM-15-151 | Elmenco |
| C85 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, 1000 | 1000 uuf, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 500 V | 1 | 1 | DM-20-102 | Elmenco |
| J1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | Conn., Rect., Type BNC |  |  |  | 6 | 1 | UG-625/U |  |
| J7 | Jack, Phono |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 3501FP | Switch Craft |
| L1 | Coil, R.F., Adj., 120-243 uH |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2060-8C | Cambridge Thermionic |
| L2, 3, 4, 5 | Coil, R.F., Adj., 9-18 | uH |  |  | 4 | 2 | 4000-22 | Delevan |
| L6 | Coil, R.F., 4-3/4 Turn |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C780692-10 | SAGE I. D. |
| L7 | Coil, R.F., 8 Turns |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C780692-9 | SAGE I. D. |
| L8 | Coil, R.F., 3 Turns |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C780692-8 | SAGE I. D. |
| L9 | Coil, R.F., 3 Turns, No. 20 Ins. Wire, 1/4 I. D. Air Wound |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| L10, 12, 13, 14 | Coil, R.F., 2.2 uH, 400 MA |  |  |  | 17 | 4 | 1537-20 | Delevan |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19,20,21,22 \\ & 24,25,26,27 \\ & 31,32,33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23, \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} 15,16,17 \\ 18,30 \end{gathered}$ | Coil, R.F., 47 uH |  |  |  | 5 | 1 | 1537-60 | Delevan |
| L28 | Coil, R.F., 2.2 uH, 505 MA |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1840-14 | Delevan |
| L34 | Coil, R.F., 17 Turns |  |  |  |  | 1 | B783180 | SAGE I. D. |
| L35 | Coil, R.F., 5 Turns No. 22 Ins. Wire 1/4 ID Air Wound |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| L36 | Coil, R.F., 2 MH |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | A708406-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| P1 | Conn., Plug, 6 Pin |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 91-MP-M6L | Amphenol |
| R1 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 1 Meg | g $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W |  | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R2 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 47K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W |  | I | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R3, 6, 9, 10 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 39K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W |  | 4 | 1 | A708261-87 | SAGE I. D. |
| R4, 7, 11, 13, | Res., Fixed, Comp., 100K 16, 19 | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W |  | 6 | 2 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R5, 8, 14, 17 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 27K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W |  | 4 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R12 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 12K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W |  | 1 | 1 | A708261-75 | SAGE I. D. |
| R15 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 33K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W |  | 1 | 1 | A708261-85 | SAGE I. D. |
| R18, 29 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 27K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W |  | 2 | 1 | A708261-83 | SAGE I. D. |
| R20 | Res., Fixed, Comp., 33K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W |  | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |

TABLE 7-4
MULTIPLIER CHAIN, PART NO. R782826

| MULTIPLIER CHAIN, PART NO. R782826 |  |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D782818 SCHEMATIC REV. F |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol |  | Description |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| R21 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 390 ohm | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-39 | SAGE I. D. |
| R22 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 2 K, | $\pm 5 \%$ | 2W | 1 | 1 | A708262-56 | SAGE I. D. |
| R23, 25 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 750 ohm | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 2 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R24 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-49 | SAGE I. D. |
| R28 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 18K | $\pm 5 \%$ | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| T1 | Transformer, IF |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | B782798-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| T2 | Transformer, IF |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | B782798-2 | SAGE I. D. |
| T3 | Transformer, | 50 MHz |  |  | 1 | 1 | B782619-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| T4 | Transformer, | 25 MHz |  |  | 1 | 1 | C780692-14 | SAGE I. D. |
| V1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | Tube, Electron, | 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 5 | 1 | 6AK5 |  |
| V6 | Tube, Electron, | 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5686 |  |
| V7 | Tube, Electron, | 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6C4 |  |
| V8 | Tube, Electron, Nuvi | or Triode |  |  | 1 | 1 | 6CW4 |  |
| V9 | Tube, Electron, | 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | OA2 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{XV} 1,2,3,4, \\ 5,7,9 \end{gathered}$ | Socket, Elec., Tube, | 7 Pin Min. |  |  | 7 | 2 | A707251-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| XV6 | Socket, Elec., Tube, | 9 Pin Min. |  |  | 1 | 1 | A713015-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| XV8 | Socket, Nuvistor |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5NS-1 | Cinch-Jones |

PARTS LIST Continued
TABLE 7-5

| CRYSTAL-VCO UNIT PART NO. D783818 |  |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D782819 SCHEMATIC REV. J |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference | Description |  |  |  | Total | 1 Year | Part | Manufacturer or |
| Symbol |  |  |  |  | Quantity | Spares | Number | Supplier |
| C1 | Cap., Fixed, C. D. | . 001 uf, | 500V, | $\pm 10 \%$ | 1 | 1 | DD-102 | Centralab |
| C2, 7 | Cap., Fixed, Mica | 510 uuf, | 500 V |  | 2 | 1 | DM15-511 | Elmenco |
| C3, 6, 8, 9, 10 | Cap., Fixed C. D. | . 01 uf | 50 V |  | 5 | 2 | CK103 | Centralab |
| (C4 | Cap., Fixed, Mica | 150 uuf, | 500 V |  | 1 | 1 | DM10-151 | Elmenco |
| C5 | Cap., Fixed, Elect., | . 1 uf, | 20V |  | 1 | 1 | UK20-104 | Centralab |
| C11 | Cap., Fixed, C. D. | . 1 uf, | 75V |  | 1 | 1 | DDA-104 | Centralab |
| C12 | Cap., Fixed, Mylar, | 1 uf, | 200V |  | 1 | 1 | Type X663F | Good-All |
| C13 | Cap., Fixed, C. D. | . 01 uf, | GMV, | 600 V | 1 | 1 | DD6-103 | Centralab |
| C14 | Cap., Fixed, Elect. | 50 uf, | 25 V |  | 1 | 1 | TE-1209 | Sprague |
| C15 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 200 uuf | 300 V |  | 1 | 1 | A707143-110 | SAGE I. D. |
| C16 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 270 uuf, | 300 V |  | 1 | 1 | A707143-113 | SAGE I. D. |
| C17, 19 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 100 uuf, | 300 V |  | 2 | 1 | A707143-103 | SAGE I. D. |
| C18 | Cap., Fixed, Mica, | 51 uu | 300 V |  | 1 | 1 | A707143-96 | SAGE I. D. |
| CR1, 2 | Diode, Varactor, 50V | pf Nom @ |  |  | 2 | 1 | V947E | Pacific Semi-Conductor (TRW) |
| CR3 | Diode, Zener, | 39V |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1N3034A |  |
| CR4 | Diode, Zener, | 12V |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1N3022A |  |
| CR5 | Diode |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1N4762A |  |
| HR1 | Heater - Oven - Rig |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | B783002-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| HR2 | Heater - Oven - Left |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | B783003-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| J1 | Conn., Jack |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | UG625A/U |  |
| J2 | Conn., Plug, 7 Pin M |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | MH-7MLS | U. S. Comp. |
| L1 | Coil, Var. R.F. | 22 uh |  |  | 1 | 1 | VIV-22.0 | Essex Elec. |
| L2, 10 | Coil, | 22 uh |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1025-52 | Delevan |
| L3, 5 | Coil, | 2.2 Mh |  |  | 2 | 1 | 2500-44 | Delevan |
| L4, 6, 11, 12 | Coil, | 1 Mh | 1/2W |  | 4 | 1 | 2500-28 | Delevan |
| L7 | Coil, | 47 uh, | 1/4W |  | 1 | 1 | 1025-60 | Delevan |
| L8 | Coil, | 47 uh, | 1/3W |  | 1 | 1 | 1537-60 | Delevan |
| L9 | Coil, R.F., Adj., 12-20 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 900G | North Hill |
| P1 | Conn., Plug 5 Pin M |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | MH-5MLS | U. S. Comp. |
| Q1, 2, 3 | Transistor, Silicon, Ep | al planar, |  |  | 3 | 1 | 2N3250 |  |
| Q4 | Transistor, Germani | NP |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2N1637 |  |
| Q5 | Transistor, Silicon, N |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2N718A |  |
| Q6 | Transistor, Power S | NPN |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2N3055 |  |

PARTS LIST Continued

TABLE 7-5

| CRYSTAL-V | NIT PART NO. D78 |  |  |  |  |  | Refer to: D78 | 9 SCHEMATIC REV. J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol |  | escription |  |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| R1, 8 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 10K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R2 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 2.7K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R3, 13 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 2 K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 2 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R4 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 33K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R5 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.8K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R6 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.8K | + 5\%, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R7 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.6K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1W | 1 | 1 | 708263-54 | SAGE I. D. |
| R9, 23 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1 K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 2 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R10 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 100K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| RII | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 13K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R12 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 15K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R14 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 2.2K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R15 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 4.7K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R16 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.2K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R17 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 510 ohms | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R18 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1.5K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/4W | 1 | 1 | Little Devil | Ohmite |
| R19 | Res., Adj., Comp., | 1K |  |  | 1 | 1 | Type 3067 P | Bourns |
| R20 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 2.2K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 2W | 1 | 1 | A708262-57 | SAGE I. D. |
| R24 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 10K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-73 | SAGE I. D. |
| R25 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 2W | 1 | 1 | A708262-49 | SAGE I. D. |
| R26 | Res., Fixed, Comp., | 1K | $\pm 5 \%$, | 1/2W | 1 | 1 | A708261-49 | SAGE I. D. |
| S1 | Switch, 16 Position 4 | cks |  |  | 1 | 1 | C783095-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| S2 | Heat Limiter Assy., S | $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  | 1 | 1 | B783376 | SAGE I. D. |
| S3 | Mercury T'Stat, $60^{\circ}$ Temp. Range Upper | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . \text { Dif } \\ & \text { nit } 90^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 | 1 | T-147 | Precision Thermometer |
| Y1 | Crystal 4978.125 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-9 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y2 | Crystal 4981.250 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-1 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y3 | Crystal 4984-375 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-10 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y4 | Crystal 4987.500 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-2 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y5 | Crystal 4990.625 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-11 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y6 | Crystal 4993.750 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-3 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y7 | Crystal 4996.875 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782696-12 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y8 | Crystal 5000.000 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C7829694 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y9 | Crystal 5003.125 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-13 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y10 | Crystal 5006.250 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-5 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y11 | Crystal 5009.375 KHz |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | C782969-14 | SAGE I. D. |

TABLE 7-5
CRYSTAL-VCO UNIT PART NO. D783818

| CRYSTAL-VCO UNIT PART NO. D783818 |  |  |  | Refer to: D782819 SCHEMATIC REV. J |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol | Description | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| Y12 | Crystal 5012.500 KHz | 1 | 1 | C782969-6 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y13 | Crystal 5015.625 KHz | 1 | 1 | C782969-15 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y14 | Crystal 5018.750 KHz | 1 | 1 | C782969-7 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y15 | Crystal 5021.875 KHz | 1 | 1 | C782696-16 | SAGE I. D. |
| Y16 | Crystal 5025.000 KHz | 1 | 1 | C782696-8 | SAGE I. D. |

TABLE 7-6
PREAMPLIFIER, PART NO. D783792

| PREAMPLIFIER, PART NO. D783792 |  |  |  |  | Refer to: C783798 SCHEMATIC REV. A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference Symbol | Description |  | Total Quantity | 1 Year Spares | Part <br> Number | Manufacturer or Supplier |
| C1 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc., . 001 uf, $\pm 107 \%$, | 1000V | 1 | 1 | GPDX5F1002K | Aerovox |
| C2, 3 | Capacitor, Fixed Mica, 47 pf , +5 pf, | 100V | 2 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM10D4703- } \\ & \text { 0100WV4CR } \end{aligned}$ | El-Menco |
| C4, 5, 6 | Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, . 01 uf, +80-20\% | 50VDC | 3 | 1 | CK-103 | Centralab |
| L1 | Choke, Molded, 10 uh, $\pm 10 \% /$, 180 ma max. |  | 1 | 1 | 1025-44 | Delevan |
| P1, 2 | Connector, Plug, Type BNC, UG-260/U |  | 2 | 1 | UG-260/U |  |
| P3 | Plug, Terminal, Male |  | 1 | 1 | FT-SM-16 | Selectro |
| Q1, 2 | Transistor, Silicon, NPN, Type 2N918 |  | 2 | 1 | 2N918 |  |
| R1 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., $1 \mathrm{~K} \pm 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$, Miltype RC07GF102J |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| R2 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., 5.6K $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF562J |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| R3, 4 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., 2K, $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF202J |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |
| R5 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., 2.4K, $\pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF242J |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| R6 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., $430 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF4315 |  |  |  |  |  |
| R7 | Resistor, Variable, WW, Subminature, 2K, $\pm 5 \%$, 1W |  | 1 | 1 | 3250W-1-202 | Bourns |
| R8 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., $680 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF681J |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| R9 | Resistor, Fixed, Comp., $33 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF330J |  |  |  |  |  |
| R10 | Resistor, Fixed Comp., $270 \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W, Miltype RC07GF271J |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| T1 | Transformer P. C. Board Assembly, PreAmplifier |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { Ref } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { Ref } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A783806 } \\ & \text { C783803 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SAGE I. D. } \\ & \text { SAGE I. D. } \end{aligned}$ |

## SECTION 8

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

### 8.1 Scope of Maintenance

The maintenance duties assigned to the operator and organizational repairman of this equipment are listed below with a reference to the paragraphs covering the specific maintenance functions. The preventive maintenance procedures require no special tools or test equipment.
a. Daily preventive maintenance checks and services (para 8.5).
b. Weekly preventive maintenance checks and services (para 8.6).
c. Monthly preventive maintenance checks and services (para 8.7).
d. Quarterly preventive maintenance checks and services (para 8.9).
e. Cleaning para 8.11.
f. Touchup painting instructions (para 8.12)

### 8.2 Materials Required For Maintenance

a. Trichloroethane (Federal stock No. 6810-2929625).

## WARNING

The fumes of trichloroethane are toxic. Provide thorough ventilation whenever used. DO NOT use near an open flame. Trichloroethane is not flammable, but exposure of the fumes to an open flame converts the fumes to highly toxic, dangerous gases.
b. Cleaning cloth.
c. Fine sandpaper.
d. Touchup paint.

### 8.3 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is the systematic care, servicing, and inspection of the equipment to prevent
the occurrence of trouble, to reduce downtime, and to assure that the equipment is serviceable.
a. Systematic Care. The procedure given in paragraphs 8.5 through 8.12 covers routine systematic care and cleaning essential to proper upkeep and operation of the equipment.
b. Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services. The maintenance checks and services charts outline functions to be performed at specific intervals. These checks and services are to maintain equipment in a combat serviceable condition; that is, in good general (physical) condition and in good operating condition. To assist operators in maintaining combat serviceability, the charts indicate what to check, how to check, and the normal conditions. The reference column lists the paragraphs that contain additional information. If the defect cannot be found by performing the corrective action indicated, higher category of maintenance or repair is required. Records and reports of these checks and services must be made in accordance with the requirements set forth in TM 38-750.

### 8.4 Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services Periods

Preventive maintenance checks and services of this equipment are required daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly. Daily maintenance checks and services are specified in paragraph 8.5. Paragraph 8.6 specifies checks and services that must be performed weekly. If the equipment is maintained in a standby condition, the daily and weekly checks should be accomplished at the same time. The maintenance checks and services that are accomplished monthly are specified in paragraph 8.7. Quarterly maintenance checks and services are specified in paragraph 8.9.

### 8.5 Daily Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services Chart

| Sequence No. | Items to be inspected | Procedure | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Completeness | See that the equipment is complete. | App B |
| 2 | Cleanliness | Exterior of equipment must be clean and dry, free of fungus, dirt, dust, or grease. | Para 8.11 |
| 3 | Operational check | Check the operational efficiency. |  |
| 4 | Controls | See that controls operate smoothly and are fastened in place securely. |  |

8.6 Weekly Preventive Maintenance and Services Chart

| Sequence No. | Items to be inspected | Procedure | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Cables <br> Metal surfaces | Inspect cards andcables for ctrafed, cracked, or frayed insulation. Replace connectors that are broken, stripped, or worn. <br> Inspect exposed metal surface for rust and corrosion. Clean and touch up with paint as required. | Para 8.11 and 8.12 |

### 8.7 Monthly Maintenance

Perform the maintenance functions indicated in the monthly preventive maintenance checks and services
chart para 8.8] once each month. Periodic daily para 8.5 and weekly para 8.6 services constitute a part of the monthly checks.

### 8.8 Monthly Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services Chart

| Sequence | Items to be inspected | Procedure |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| No. | Terminations | Control panel |
| 2 | Hardware | Clean panel thoroughly and check all surfaces for chips, cracks, or <br> abnormal wear. <br> Inspect all hardware for possible damage. |
| 3 | requirements of TM 38-750. Perform all the checks and |  |

## Quarterly preventive maintenance checks and services

 are required for this equipment. Periodic daily, weekly, and monthly services constitute a part of the quarterly preventive maintenance checks and services and must be performed concurrently. All deficiencies or shortcomings will be recorded in accordance with therequirements of TM 38-750. Perform all the checks and services listed in the quarterly preventive maintenance checks and services chart (para 8.10) in the sequence listed. Adjustment of the maintenance interval must be made to compensate for any unusual operating conditions.

### 8.10 Quarterly Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services Chart

| Sequence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. <br> 1 | Items to be inspected <br> Publications | Procedure <br> See that all publications are complete, <br> servieeable, andeurrent. | DA Pam 3104 |  |  |  |  |

### 8.11 Cleaning

Inspect the exterior surfaces. The surfaces must be free of dust, dirt, grease, and fungus.
a. Remove dust and loose dirt with a clean, soft cloth.
b. Remove grease, fungus, and ground-in dirt. Use a damp cloth (not wet) with trichloroethane to clean terminations. If dirt on the body of the unit is difficult to remove, use mild soap and water.
c. Remove dust or dirt from the jacks and plugs with a brush.

### 8.12 Touchup Painting Instructions

Remove dust and corrosion from metal surfaces by lightly sanding them with fine sandpaper. Brush two thin coats of paint on the bare metal to protect it from further corrosion. Refer to applicable cleaning and refinishing practices specified in TB 746-10.

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9-1

## APPENDIX A

## REFERENCES

Following is a list of publications available to tunable synchronizer operator and maintenance personnel.
DA Pam 310-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Manuals (types 7, 8, and 9), Supply Bulletins and Lubrication Orders.

DA Pam 310-7
TM 9-4931-294-15-1

TM 38-750
SB 38-100
TB 746-10
TB 750-236

US Army Equipment Index of Modification Work Orders.
Operator, Organizational, Direct Support, General Support, and Depot Maintenance Manual: Microwave Calibration Test Set AN/USM-234 (Description, Inspection, Operation, Operator's Maintenance and Preventive Maintenance).
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
Preservation, Packaging, Packing, and Marking Materials, Supplies, and Equipment used by the Army.
Field Instruction for Painting and Preserving Electronic Equipment.
Calibration Requirements for the Maintenance of Army Materiel.

## APPENDIX B

BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST AND ITEMS TROOP INSTALLED OR AUTHORIZED LIST
(Not Applicable)

B-1

## APPENDIX C

## MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION

## Section I. INTRODUCTION

## C-1. General

This appendix provides a summary of the maintenance operations covered in the equipment literature for Microwave Oscillator Synchronizer, Sage Model 243C. It authorizes categories of maintenance for specific maintenance functions on repairable items and components and the tools and equipment required to perfrom each function. This appendix may be used as an aid in planning maintenance operations.

## C-2. Maintenance Functions

Maintenance functions will be limited to and defined as follows:
a. INSPECT. To determine serviceability of an item by comparing its physical, mechanical, and electrical characteristics with established standards.
b. TEST. To verify serviceability and to detect incipient electrical or mechanical failure by use of special equipment such as gages, meters, etc. This is accomplished with external test equipment and does not include operation of the equipment and operator type tests using internal meters or indicating devices.
c. SERVICE. To clean, to preserve, to charge, and to add fuel, lubricants, cooling agents, and air. If it is desired that elements, such as painting and lubricating, be defined separately, they may be so listed.
d. ADJUST. To rectify to the extent necessary to bring into proper operating range.
e. ALIGN. To adjust two or more components or assemblies of an electrical or mechanical system so that their functions are properly snychronized. This does not include setting the frequency control knob of radio receivers or transmitters to the desired frequency.
f. CALIBRATE. To determine the corrections to be made in the readings of instruments or test equipment used in precise measurement. Consists of the comparison of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and
adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared with the certified standard.
g. INSTALL. To set up for use in an operational environment such as an encampment, site, or vehicle.
h. REPLACE. To replace unserviceable items with serviceable like items.
i. REPAIR. To restore an item to serviceable condition through correction of a specific failure or unserviceable condition. This function includes, but is not limited to welding, grinding, riveting, straightening, and replacement of parts other than the trial and error replacement of running spare type items such as fuses, lamps, or electron tubes.
j. OVERHAUL. Normally, the highest degree of maintenance performed by the Army in order to minimize time work in process is consistent with quality and economy of operation. It consists of that maintenance necessary to restore an item to completely serviceable condition as prescribed by maintenance standards in technical publications for each item of equipment. Overhaul normally does not return an item to like new, zero mileage, or zero hour condition.
k. REBUILD. The highest degree of materiel maintenance. It consists of restoring equipment as nearly as possible to new condition in accordance with original manufacturing standards. Rebuild is performed only when required by operational considerations or other paramount factors and then only at the depot maintenance category. Rebuild reduces to zero the hours or miles the equipment, or component thereof, has been in use.
I. SYMBOLS. The uppercase letter placed in the appropriate column indicates the lowest level at which that particular maintenance function is to be performed.

## C-3. Explanations of Format of Section II, Maintenance Allocation Chart

a. Column 1, Group Number. Not applicable.
b. Column 2, Functional Group. Column 2 lists the noun names of components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules on which maintenance is authorized.
c. Column 3, Maintenance Functions. Column 3 lists the maintenance category at which performance of the specific maintenance function is authorized. Authorization to perform a function at any category also includes authorization to perform that function at higher categories: The codes used represent the various maintenance categories as follows:

d. Column 4, Tools and Equipment. Column 4 specifies, by code, those tools and test equipment required to perform the designated function. The numbers appearing in this column refer to specific tools
and test equipment which are identified in section III
e. Column 5, Remarks. Self-explanatory.

## C-4. Explanation of Format of Section III, Tool and Test Equipment Requirements

The columns in Section -II. Tool and Test Equipment Requirements, are as follows:
a. Tools and Equipment. The numbers in this column coincide with the numbers used in the tools and equipment column of the Maintenance Allocation Chart. The numbers indicate the applicable tool for the maintenance function.
b. Maintenance Category. The codes in this column indicate the maintenance category normally allocated the facility.
c. Nomenclature. This column lists tools, test, and maintenance equipment required to perform the maintenance functions.
d. Federal Stock Number. This column lists the Federal stock number of the specific tool or test equipment.

SECTION II. MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART


C-3

Section III. TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

| TOOL CODE | CATEGORY | NOMENCLATURE | TOOL NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-b | H | AWNUSM 234 Microwave Test Set | 4931-949-5381 |
| 1-c, 1-g, | H | Tool Kit, Calibration Technical | 4935-670-7123 |
| \& 1-i |  |  |  |
| 2-d, 2-e, | H | Generator, Signal 60SC | 4931-916-5926 |
| \& 2-i |  | Generator, Sweep | Wavetek 2001 |
|  |  | Analyzer, Spectrum Tektronix RM491 | 6625-228-7839 |
|  |  | AN/USM 234 Microwave Test Set | 4931-949-5381 |
| $2-$ | H | Tool Kit, Calibration Technical Generator, Signal 6086 | $\begin{array}{r} 4935-670-7123 \\ -4931-916-5926 \end{array}$ |
| 2-i | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{H} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Generator, Sweep Analyzer, Spectrun Tektronix R91 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Wavetek } 2001 \\ & 6625-228-7839 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | AN/USM 234 Microwave Test Set | 4931-949-5381 |
|  |  |  | 4935-670-7123 |
| 3-d\&3-e |  | See as 2 -iabove |  |
| 3-9, 3-h, <br> \& 3-i | H | Tool Kit, Catibration Technical | 4935-670-7123 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Section IV. REMARKS

| REMARKS CODE |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| A-b | Test in accordance with section 4 of TM 9-4931-458-14-1. |

## C-5

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:
CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
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VERNE L.. BOWERS
Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General
DISTRIBUTION:
To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 1234, (qty rqr block No. 75) Requirements for Calibration Procedures Publications.







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