## DUAL <br> T-SERIES FM <br> TRANSMITTER SYSTEMS

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

## EQUIPMENT LOST OR DAMAGED IN TRANSIT.

When delivering the equipment to you, the truck driver or carrier's agent will present a receipt for your signature. Do not sign it until you have: 1) inspected the containers for visible signs of damage and 2) counted the containers and compared with the amount shown on the shipping papers. If a shortage or evidence of damage is noted, insist that notation to that effect be made on the shipping papers before you sign them.
Further, after receiving the equipment, unpack it and inspect thoroughly for concealed damage. If concealed damage is discovered, immediately notify the carrier, confirming the notification in writing, and secure an inspection report. This item should be unpacked and inspected for damage WITHIN 15 DAYS after receipt. Claims for loss or damage will not be honored without proper notification of inspection by the carrier.

## RF PRODUCT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - REPAIR SERVICE - REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Technical assistance is available from Broadcast Electronics by letter, prepaid telephone, fax, or E-mail. Equipment requiring repair or overhaul should be sent by common carrier, prepaid, insured, and well protected. If proper shipping materials are not available, contact the Customer Service Department for a shipping container. Do not the mail equipment. We can assume no liability for inbound damage, and necessary repairs become the obligation of the shipper. Prior arrangement is necessary. Contact the Customer Service Department for a Return Authorization.
Emergency and warranty replacement parts may be ordered from the following address. Be sure to include the equipment model number, serial number, part description, and part number. Non-emergency replacement parts may be ordered directly from the Broadcast Electronics stock room by fax at the number shown below.

## FACILITY CONTACTS -

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. - Quincy Facility
4100 N. 24th St. P.O. BOX 3606
Quincy, Illinois 62305
Telephone: (217) 224-9600
Fax: (217) 224-9607
E-Mail: General - bdcast@bdcast.com
Web Site: www.bdcast.com
RF PRODUCT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - REPAIR - EMERGENCY/WARRANTY REPLACEMENT PARTS -
Telephone: (217) 224-9600
E-Mail: rfservice@bdcast.com
Fax: (217) 224-9607
NON-EMERGENCY REPLACEMENT PARTS -
Fax: (217) 224-9609

## RETURN, REPAIR, AND EXCHANGES.

Do not return any merchandise without our written approval and Return Authorization. We will provide special shipping instructions and a code number that will assure proper handling and prompt issuance of credit. Please furnish complete details as to circumstances and reasons when requesting return of merchandise. All returned merchandise must be sent freight prepaid and properly insured by the customer.

## WARRANTY ADJUSTMENT.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. warranty is included in the Terms and Conditions of Sale. In the event of a warranty claim, replacement or repair parts will be supplied F.O.B. factory. At the discretion of Broadcast Electronics, the customer may be required to return the defective part or equipment to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. F.O.B. Quincy, Illinois. Warranty replacements of defective merchandise will be billed to your account. This billing will be cleared by a credit issued upon return of the defective item.

## PROPRIETARY NOTICE.

This document contains proprietary data of Broadcast Electronics, Inc. No disclosure, reproduction, or use of any part thereof may be made except by prior written permission.

## MODIFICATIONS.

Broadcast Electronics, Inc. reserves the right to modify the design and specifications of the equipment in this manual without notice. Any modifications shall not adversely affect performance of the equipment so modified.

## SCOPE OF MANUAL

This manual consists of two parts which provides the following information for the Broadcast Electronics FM dual transmitter systems.
A. PART I - Contains general information and installation considerations applicable to an overall transmitter system.
B. PART II - Contains information relative to the center control cabinet, the FD-2 dual transmitter controller, the FO-2 output switch controller, and the FW-30 exciter switcher.

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3. FO-2 AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCH

CONTROLLER
4. FW-30 AUTOMATIC EXCITER SWITCHER

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented by this section provides a general description of the Broadcast Electronics FM T-Series dual transmitter systems. Equipment specifications are also listed in this section.

## 1-3. RELATED PUBLICATIONS.

1-4. The following list of publications provides data for equipment associated with dual transmitter systems.

## PUBLICATION NUMBER

597-0096-014
597-0220-014
597-0098-014
597-0033-014
597-1050
597-9900
597-8000
597-0008-004
597-0101-004

## EQUIPMENT

FM-30T/FM-35T Transmitters
FM-20T Transmitter
FM-10T Transmitter
FM-5T/FM-5TS Transmitters
FX-50 FM Exciter
LYNX FM Digital Stereo Generator
PREDATOR FM Digital Exciter
FC-30 SCA Generator
FW-30 Automatic Exciter Switcher

## 1-5. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-6. Each basic dual transmitter system consists of two Broadcast Electronics transmitters less exciters, a high power output hybrid combiner with reject load, associated transmission line components, hardware, cables, and a central control cabinet (refer to Figure 1-1). The control cabinet contains an FM exciter, a dual transmitter controller, an RF hybrid splitter with reject load, an RF phasing assembly, and any additional equipment required by the type of dual system configuration ordered.

1-7. Each system is factory assembled, wired, tested, and documented prior to shipping. The transmitter station test load is not furnished and must be supplied by the customer or purchased as an option.
1-8. The available dual transmitter systems with power levels ranging from 70 kW to 3 kW are as follows:

| MODEL NO. | PART NO. | DESCRIPTION |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| FMD-70T | $909-2035-\mathrm{XXX}$ | 70 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-35T <br> transmitters, center control cabinet, and output <br> combiner. |
| FMD-60T | $909-2030-\mathrm{XXX}$ | 60 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-30T <br> transmitters, center control cabinet, and output <br> combiner. |
| FMD-40T | $909-2020-\mathrm{XXX}$ | 40 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-20T <br> transmitters, center control cabinet, and output <br> combiner. |
| FMD-20T | $909-2010-\mathrm{XXX}$ | 20 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-10T <br> transmitters, center control cabinet, and output <br> combiner. |



FIGURE 1-1. DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEMS

## MODEL NO.

FMD-10T

FMD-10TS
909-2005-XXX

## DESCRIPTION

10 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-5T transmitters, center control cabinet, and output combiner.

10 kW Transmitter, consisting of two FM-5TS transmitters, center control cabinet, and output combiner.

## 1-9. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION.

1-10. Dual transmitter systems are available in four configurations. Refer to Figures 1-2 through 1-5 for the following configuration descriptions.

1-11. CONFIGURATION A. The basic dual transmitter system consists of two transmitters less exciters and a center control cabinet. The control cabinet contains an FM exciter, a dual transmitter controller, an RF hybrid splitter with reject load, an RF phasing assembly, an IPA unit in FM-5T/FM-10T models, and any optional equipment. In the event a transmitter fails, one half the power from the operational transmitter will be routed to the antenna load. The remaining one half power from the operational transmitter will be dissipated in the output reject load.

1-12. CONFIGURATION B. Configuration B consists of all the components contained in configuration A with the addition of an optional FM exciter and an optional FW-30 exciter switcher (installed in the control cabinet). The operation of the system is identical to the operation of configuration A with the following exception. In the event the on-air exciter fails, the switcher will automatically transfer the operational exciter into the system and connect the defective exciter to a test load.

1-13. CONFIGURATION C. This configuration consists of all the components contained in configuration B with the addition of manually operated coaxial patch-panel output switches. In the event a transmitter fails, the patch-panel allows the entire output power of the operational transmitter to be connected directly to the antenna. The defective transmitter can be connected to the customer-supplied transmitter test load for testing. For safety reasons, the patch-panel is wired into the transmitter interlock system. The patch-panel provides four operating modes.
1-14. Operating Modes. The output switching option provides four modes of operation for dual transmitter systems. Refer to Figure 1-6 for the following description of the operating modes.

MODE
A+B AIR

A+B LOAD
A AIR/B LOAD

B AIR/A LOAD

## DESCRIPTION

Transmitters A and B are connected to the antenna.

Transmitters A and B are connected to the load.
Transmitter A is connected to the antenna, transmitter B to the load.
Transmitter B is connected to the antenna, transmitter A to the load.

1-15. CONFIGURATION D. This configuration consists of all the components contained in configuration B with the addition of an FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller and motorized coaxial output switches. In the event a transmitter fails, the automatic output switcher will deenergize both transmitters, operate the motorized switches to connect the operational transmitter directly to the antenna, connect the defective transmitter to a test load, and energize the operational transmitter. For safety reasons, the output switches are connected into the transmitter interlock system. The automatic output switching option provides four operating modes (refer to Operating Modes in the preceding text).
1-16. ACCESSORIES.
1-17. The following accessory products are available for use with dual transmitter systems.
PART NUMBER
909-0117-004

909-0120-004
1-18. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
1-19. Refer to Table 1-1 for the electrical specifications and Table 1-2 for the physical and environmental specifications of the dual transmitter systems.

TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :--- | :--- |
| RF POWER OUTPUT |  |
| FMD-70T | 20 kW to 70 kW. |
| FMD-60T | 15 kW to 60 kW. |
| FMD-40T | 15 kW to 40 kW. |
| FMD-20T/FMD-20TS | 10 kW to 20 kW. |
| FMD-10T/FMD-10TS | 4.9 kW to 11 kW. |
| RF FREQUENCY RANGE | 87.5 MHz to 108 MHz (as ordered). |
| RF OUTPUT IMPEDANCE | 50 Ohms, Resistive. |
| MAXIMUM VSWR | $1.8: 1$ (Will operate into higher VSWR with |
| FMD-70T, FMD-60T, FMD-40T, |  |
| FMD-20T/FMD-20TS, FMD-10T/ |  |
| FMD-10TS | $61 / 8$ Inch (15.36 cm) EIA Flange. |
| OUTPUT CONNECTOR | $31 / 8$ Inch (7.75 cm) EIA Flange. |
| FMD-70T, FMD-60T, FMD-40T |  |
| FMD-20T/FMD-20TS, FMD-10T/ |  |
| FMD-10TS |  |
|  |  |







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FIGURE 1-6.
597-0099-6
DUAL FM TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCHING SYSTEM AND OPERATING MODES

TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC POWER REQUIREMENTS |  |
| FMD-70T | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz or 341 V to 435 V 50 Hz , three-phase closed-Delta or Wye (as ordered). 283 Amperes per phase Maximum at 240 V .106 kW at 0.9 pF for 70 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-60T | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz or 341 V to 435 V 50 Hz , three-phase closed-Delta or Wye (as ordered). 243 Amperes per phase Maximum at 240 V . 91 kW at 0.9 pF for 60 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-40T | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz or 341 to 435 V 50 Hz , three-phase closed-Delta or Wye (as ordered). 180 Amperes per phase Maximum at 240 V .70 kW at 0.94 pF for 40 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-20T | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz or 341 V to 435 V 50 Hz , three-phase closed-Delta or Wye (as ordered). 94 Amperes per phase Maximum at 240 V . 35 kW at 0.9 pF for 20 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-20TS | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz , single-phase. 35 kW at 0.94 pF for 20 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-10T | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz or 341 V to 435 V 50 Hz , three-phase closed-Delta or Wye (as ordered). 58 Amperes per phase Maximum at 240 V . 17.48 kW at 0.92 pF for 10 kW output (includes exciter). |
| FMD-10TS | 196 V to 252 V ac 50 or 60 Hz single-phase. 20.1 kW at 0.98 pF for 10 kW output (includes exciter). |

TABLE 1-2. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS (Sheet 1 of 4)

| PARAMETER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PHYSICAL |  |
| DIMENSIONS: |  |
| FM-35T, FM-30T |  |
| PA/Driver Cabinet | Width: 56.6 Inches $(143.5 \mathrm{~cm})$. <br> Height: 70.0 Inches $(177.8 \mathrm{~cm})$. <br> Depth: 31.5 Inches $(80.0 \mathrm{~cm})$. |

# TABLE 1-2. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS 

 (Sheet 2 of 4)| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| PHYSICAL (con't) |  |
| DIMENSIONS: |  |
| FM-35T, FM-30T |  |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | Width: 34.5 Inches ( 87.6 cm ). <br> Height: 70.0 Inches ( 177.8 cm ). <br> Depth: 31.5 Inches ( 80.0 cm ). |
| Low-Pass Filter | Length: 52.12 Inches ( 132.38 cm ). <br> Diameter: 6.13 Inches ( 15.57 cm ). |
| FM-20T |  |
| PA/Driver Cabinet | Width: 50 Inches ( 127 cm ). <br> Height: 70 Inches ( 177.8 cm ). <br> Depth: 31.5 Inches ( 80.0 cm ). |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | Width: 27 Inches ( 68.6 cm ). <br> Height: 70 Inches ( 177.8 cm ). <br> Depth: 31.5 Inches ( 80.0 cm ). |
| Low-Pass Filter | Length: 52.12 Inches ( 132.38 cm ). Diameter: 6.13 Inches ( 15.57 cm ). |
| FM-10T/FM-10TS <br> PA/Driver Cabinet | Width: 33.7 Inches ( 85.6 cm ). <br> Height: 70.0 Inches ( 143.5 cm ). <br> Depth: 37.25 Inches ( 94.6 cm ). <br> Maximum Headroom Required: <br> 82.6 Inches ( 209.8 cm ). |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | Width: 22.7 Inches ( 57.66 cm ). <br> Height: 70.0 Inches ( 177.8 cm ). <br> Depth: 37.25 Inches ( 94.6 cm ). |
| FM-5T/FM-5TS | Width: 34.5 Inches ( 87.63 cm ). <br> Height: 70.0 Inches ( 143.5 cm ). <br> Depth: 37.25 Inches ( 94.6 cm ). <br> Maximum Headroom Required: <br> 82.6 Inches ( 209.8 cm ). |
| Center Control Cabinet | Width: 23.38 Inches ( 59.39 cm ). <br> Height: 70.0 Inches ( 177.8 cm ). <br> Depth: 31.5 Inches ( 80.0 cm ). |

TABLE 1-2. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS
(Sheet 3 of 4)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| PHYSICAL (con't) |  |
| WEIGHT, Unpacked: |  |
| FM-35T, FM-30T |  |
| PA/Driver Cabinet | 1500 Pounds ( 680 kg ). |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | 1750 Pounds ( 794 kg ). |
| FM-20T |  |
| PA/Driver Cabinet | 1200 Pounds ( 545 kg ). |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | 1500 Pounds ( 681 kg ). |
| FM-10T/FM-10TS |  |
| PA/Driver Cabinet | 800 Pounds ( 363 kg ). |
| High Voltage Power Supply Cabinet | 1000 Pounds ( 454 kg ). |
| FM-5T/FM-5TS | 1000 Pounds ( 454 kg ). |
| Center Control Cabinet | 265 Pounds ( 120 kg ). <br> (Equipped with the following equipment: FD-2 transmitter controller and FX-50 exciter.) |
| ENVIRONMENTAL |  |
| AMBIENT TEMPERATURE | $+14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. |
| MAXIMUM ALTITUDE |  |
| 60 Hz Models | 0 to 10,000 Feet above sea level ( 0 to 3048 Meters). |
| 50 Hz Models | 0 to 7500 Feet above sea level ( 0 to 2286 Meters). |
| MAXIMUM HUMIDITY | 95\% Non-Condensing. |
| HEAT DISSIPATION <br> (Including Center Cabinet, Excluding Reject Load) |  |
| FMD-70T | 46 kW ( $154,360 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{H}$ ). |
| FMD-60T | $39 \mathrm{~kW}(130,870 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{H})$. |
| FMD-40T | 32 kW ( $109,445 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{H})$. |
| FMD-20T/FMD-20TS | $15 \mathrm{~kW}(50,336 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{H})$. |
| FMD-10T/FMD-10TS | $8 \mathrm{~kW}(26,846 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{H})$. |

TABLE 1-2. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS (Sheet 4 of 4)

| PARAMETER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ENVIRONMENTAL (con't) |  |
| COOLING AIR REQUIREMENTS |  |
| (Including Center Cabinet, |  |
| Excluding Reject Load) |  |
| FMD-70T |  |
| FMD-60T | SPECIFICATION |
| FMD-40T |  |
| FMD-20T/FMD-20TS |  |
| FMD-10T/FMD-10TS | 3650 cubic feet per minute $\left(103.34 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$. <br> 3650 cubic feet per minute $\left(103.34 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$. <br> 2870 cubic feet per minute $\left(81.25 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$. <br> 1850 cubic feet per minute $\left(52.38 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$. <br> 1850 cubic feet per minute $\left(52.38 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}\right)$. |
|  |  |

# SECTION II INSTALLATION 

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for the installation of the Broadcast Electronics T-Series dual transmitter systems.
2-3. UNPACKING.
$2-4$. The equipment becomes the property of the customer when the equipment is delivered to the carrier. Carefully unpack the transmitter system components. Perform a visual inspection to determine that no apparent damage has been incurred during shipment. All shipping materials should be retained until it is determined that the unit has not been damaged. Claims for damaged equipment must be promptly filed with the carrier or the carrier may not accept the claim.
$2-5$. The contents of the shipment should be as indicated on the packing list. If the contents are incomplete, or if the unit is damaged electrically or mechanically, notify both the carrier and Broadcast Electronics, Inc.

## 2-6. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

2-7. ENVIRONMENTAL.
2-8. Table 1-2 (SECTION I, GENERAL INFORMATION) provides physical and environmental conditions which must be considered prior to the dual transmitter system installation.
2-9. COOLING AIR.
2-10. If outside air is to be used to ventilate the system, the air inlet duct must be sized to allow adequate air flow. As a minimum requirement, the inlet duct must have a cross-sectional area equal to the total area of all the air inlets on a dual transmitter system (refer to Figures 2-1 through 2-4).
$2-11$. If the heated transmitter air is to be ducted from the room, the duct system must not introduce any back-pressure on the equipment. Proper allowances for air flow will ensure that only a minimal amount of heat is dissipated into the equipment interior. Refer to Table 1-2 (SECTION I, GENERAL INFORMATION) to determine the minimum air flow requirement for the appropriate dual transmitter system.
$2-12$. PRIMARY POWER.
2-13. The FMD-10TS and FMD-20TS dual transmitter systems are designed for operation from a single-phase primary power source. Prior to installing a transmitter system, assure that an adequate and proper power source is installed.
2-14. The FMD-70T, FMD-60T, FMD-40T, FMD-20T, and FMD-10T dual transmitter systems are designed for operation from a closed-delta or wye connected three-phase power source. Operation from an unsatisfactory power source will void the warranty on the equipment as any resultant damage is beyond the control of the manufacturer. Before attempting installation of a transmitter system, assure that the proper power source is installed. Acceptable power input configurations are shown in Figure 2-5.
2-15. An open-delta, V to V, T to T, T to L, or Scott connected power source will provide unsatisfactory transmitter performance as transients and unstable power can damage components of the transmitter system and provide degraded specifications. Any of these configurations will develop a considerable imbalance between phases in voltage, phase angle, or both voltage and phase angle. These problems can result in premature failure of power supply and RF components.

2-16. It is important that the local electric utility be consulted to ensure that the correct service is provided before connection of the transmitter system to a primary source. The proper power source can be readily identified by the use of three transformers with one winding each or one transformer with three windings instead of the use of two transformers as required for the unacceptable configurations.
2-17. INSTALLATION.
2-18. EQUIPMENT PLACEMENT.
2-19. GENERAL. Typical installations for dual transmitter systems are shown in Figures 2-1 through 2-4. Variations in system installation can be achieved by remotely locating the power supply cabinets from the PA/driver cabinets for the FMD-70T, FMD-60T, FMD-40T, and FMD-20T/FMD-20TS. If the cabinets are separated, access holes in the top and bottom allow either overhead or under floor ducting of interconnecting wiring. The coaxial switch/patch panel and the transmitter combining network for any system can be located in almost any position as required by the installation site.
$2-20$. Regardless of the type of installation, the floor must be capable of supporting the total weight of the transmitter system. The floor support should be more than marginal to maintain proper alignment and reduce vibration. Refer to Table 1-2 (SECTION I, GENERAL INFORMATION) to determine the weight of the appropriate transmitter system.
$2-21$. DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM COMPONENT PLACEMENT. Refer to the following information and place the dual transmitter system components.
2-22. Factory Assembled Systems. For dual systems assembled at the factory in a typical configuration, component placement information is presented in Figures 2-1 through 2-4. For dual systems assembled with optional equipment in a special configuration, component placement information is presented in the dual system installation diagram which is located in the instruction manual addendum shipped with the system. To place the dual system components, refer to Figures 2-1 through 2-4 or the installation diagram in the addendum to install the system components as follows:
A. Install transmitter A as shown in the diagram.
B. Install transmitter B as shown in the diagram.
C. Install the center control cabinet as shown in the diagram.
D. Install any optional equipment racks shipped with the system as shown in the diagram.
E. If required, place the coaxial switch/patch panel and RF combining network as shown in the diagram.
F. If required, install the test load as shown in the diagram.

2-23. Customer Assembled Systems. For dual systems assembled by the customer, refer to Figures 2-1 through 2-4 and place the system components as required. THE SYSTEM BEFORE PROCEEDING.
WARNING
2-24. EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION.
2-25. TRANSMITTERS. Installation procedures for the dual transmitters are presented in the transmitter manuals shipped with the system. Refer to the transmitter manuals and perform the procedures to install the transmitters. When the transmitter RF output line is to be assembled on FMD-40T, FMD-60T, and FMD-70T models, refer to the following text to assemble the transmitter RF output line.

## WARNING ENSURE NO PRIMARY POWER IS CONNECTED TO THE SYSTEM BEFORE PROCEEDING. <br> warning

2-26. RF Transmission Line Installation. For FMD-40T, FMD-60T, and FMD-70T transmitter models only, the RF transmission lines between the transmitter cavity and low-pass filter must be re-assembled. Locate and separate all transmission line components. Refer to the RF Output Line Assembly procedures in PART I SECTION II, INSTALLATION of the applicable transmitter manual and install the appropriate RF output transmission line components in each transmitter. Ensure the low-pass filter assigned to each transmitter is installed as shown in the assembly diagram. The low-pass filters are identified by serial numbers. The low-pass filter serial number for each transmitter is recorded in the final test data sheets.
2-27. COAXIAL SWITCH/PATCH PANELS. If the system is equipped with coaxial switches or patch panels, the coaxial switches/patch panels are mounted external to the system. To install the switches/patch panels, use support brackets and materials as required to mount the equipment in the desired position. The coaxial switch/patch panel interlock connections are presented in the CENTER CONTROL CABINET section of this manual. Perform the procedures during the center control cabinet installation.

2-28. OUTPUT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ASSEMBLY. The output transmission line system consists of the transmission line components from: 1) the low-pass filter to the switches/patch panels and 2) the switches/patch panels to the combiner/test load. The components contain labels to permit re-installation. The labels are referenced in Figures 2-1 through 2-4. To install output transmission line systems assembled in a typical configuration, refer to Figures 2-1 through 2-4 to: 1) connect the low-pass filters to the switches/patch panels and 2) the switches/patch panels to the combiner/test load. For output transmission line systems assembled in a special configuration, assembly information is presented in the dual system installation diagram which is located in the instruction manual addendum shipped with the system. Refer to the addendum information to: 1) connect the low-pass filters to the switches/patch panels and 2) the switches/patch panels to the combiner/test load.

2-29. TEST LOAD. Install the test load by performing the following.

## WARNING ENSURE AN EARTH GROUND IS CONNECTED TO

 THE TEST LOAD GROUND TERMINALS.
## WARNING

2-30. Ground Connections. An earth ground must be connected to the test load ground terminal. Connect an earth ground to the test load ground terminal using a 2 inch copper ground strap.
2-31. Interlock. The test load interlock interfaces to the dual system at the center control cabinet. The test load interlock connections are presented in the CENTER CONTROL CABINET section of this manual. Perform the procedures during the center control cabinet installation.
2-32. CENTER CONTROL CABINET. Installation procedures for the center control cabinet are presented in the PART II, CENTER CONTROL CABINET section of this manual. Refer to PART II, CENTER CONTROL CABINET and perform the procedures to install the center control cabinet.
2-33. SYSTEM OPERATING PROCEDURES.
2-34. Standard operating procedures for the dual transmitter system are presented in the FD-2 section of this manual. Refer to the FD-2 section for standard operating procedures.

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2. AIR INLET:
3. Location: pa cabinet rear-panel.
 X 1 INECH NOININAL.
BEI PN 407-0062?
4. LICATITN: DRIVER CABINET REAR-PANEL


5. AIR DUTLET: DESRITITM








6. ACCESS FRR A.C. PQUER THRU BAEE PLATE, SEE DRAWING
7. ACCESS FOR REMOTE CINTRIL AND AMOTI CONNECTITNS
8. पuTPUT COMECTTR, $6-1 / 8$ IN.






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FIGURE 2-5. ACCEPTABLE AC POWER INPUT CONFIGURATIONS

## SECTION III PARTS LISTS

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the Broadcast Electronics basic T-Series dual transmitter systems.

3-3. Parts for the center control cabinet and FD-2 transmitter controller are listed in the modular publications of this manual.

TABLE 3-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LISTS

| TABLE | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3-2$ | FMD-70T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2035-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-3$ | FMD-60T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2030-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-4$ | FMD-40T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2020-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-5$ | FMD-20T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2010-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-6$ | FMD-20TS DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2010-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-7$ | FMD-10T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2005-X X X$ | $3-2$ |
| $3-8$ | FMD-10TS DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM | $909-2005-X X X ~$ | $3-3$ |

TABLE 3-2. FMD-70T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2035-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-35T Transmitter | $909-0035-205$ | 2 |
| ---- | Center Control Cabinet | ----- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

TABLE 3-3. FMD-60T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2030-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-30T Transmitter | $909-0000-205$ | 2 |
| ---- | Center Control Cabinet | ----- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

TABLE 3-4. FMD-40T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2020-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-20T Transmitter | $909-0020-205$ | 2 |
| ---- | Center Control Cabinet | ----- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

TABLE 3-5. FMD-20T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2010-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-10T Transmitter | $909-1110-205$ | 2 |
| ---- | Center Control Cabinet | ----- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

TABLE 3-6. FMD-20TS DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2010-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-10TS Transmitter | $909-1110-255$ | 2 |
| ---- | Center Control Cabinet | ----- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

TABLE 3-7. FMD-10T DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2005-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| --- | FM-5T Transmitter | Center Control Cabinet | $909-5000-205$ |
| --- | RF Output System | ----- | 2 |
| --- | ---- | 1 |  |

TABLE 3-8. FMD-10TS DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM - 909-2005-XXX

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| --- | FM-5TS Transmitter | $909-5000-255$ | 2 |
| --- | Center Control Cabinet | ---- | 1 |
| --- | RF Output System | --- | 1 |

## SECTION IV DRAWINGS

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section provides wiring diagrams as indexed below for the Broadcast Electronics TSeries dual transmitter systems.

| FIGURE | TITLE | NUMBER |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $4-1$ | OVERALL WIRING DIAGRAM, T-SERIES DUAL | $909-2030-600$ |

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3-1

## DESCRIPTION

Center Control Cabinet and Equipment
Center Control Cabinet Component Locator
Dual Transmitter System Interlock Terminal Strip
Primary AC Wiring
Coaxial Line Phasor
Controls and Indicators

PAGE NO.
1-1
2-3
2-4
2-7
2-9
3-1

# SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION 

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented in this section provides a general description of the Broadcast Electronics T-Series dual transmitter system center control cabinet.

## 1-3. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The center control cabinet operates as a control center for a dual transmitter system. The center cabinet contains the following modular components: 1) an FD-2 dual transmitter controller, 2) an adjustable coaxial line phasor, 3) an FX-50 FM exciter, 4) a hybrid splitter, 5) a circuit breaker panel with circuit breaker, and 6) any additional equipment as determined by the configuration ordered (refer to Figure 1-1). Additional center control cabinet equipment includes: 1) an FO-2 output switch controller, 2) an FW-30 exciter switcher, and 3 ) an additional FX-50 exciter.


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FIGURE 1-1. CENTER CONTROL CABINET AND EQUIPMENT

## 1-5. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

1-6. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical, and physical specifications of the center control cabinet.
TABLE 1-1. ELECTRICAL AND PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :--- |
| ELECTRICAL |  |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | 96 V TO 136 V ac or 194 V to 266 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. |
| PHYSICAL |  |
| DIMENSIONS: |  |
| WIDTH | 23.38 Inches ( 59.39 cm$).$ |
| DEPTH | 31.5 Inches $(80.0 \mathrm{~cm})$. |
| HEIGHT | 70.0 Inches (177.8 cm). |
| WEIGHT, Unpacked | 265 Pounds 120 kg$).$ |
|  | (Equipped with the following items: |
|  | FD-2 transmitter controller, FO-2 output |
|  | switch controller, FM exciter, and |
| coaxial line phasor). |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## SECTION II INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for the installation of the Broadcast Electronics T-Series dual transmitter system center control cabinet.

2-3. INSTALLATION.
2-4. The center control cabinet is operated, tested, and inspected at the factory prior to shipment and is ready for installation when received. Prior to installation, this publication should be studied to obtain a thorough understanding of the operation, circuitry, nomenclature, and installation requirements.

## $2-5$. COMPONENT INSTALLATION.

2-6. The center control cabinet exciter(s) has been removed from the cabinet to prevent damage during shipment. Locate the exciter shipping container. Remove all tape, wire ties, string, and packing material used for shipment. Install the exciter(s) by performing the following procedures.

1. Install exciter 1 as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 2-1 to determine the location of exciter 1. The exciter is mounted into the cabinet with slide-rails.
B. Install exciter 1 by placing the unit onto the slide rails.
C. Connect the cables to exciter 1 as follows:
2. Connect the EXCITER 1 RF output cable to the RF OUT receptacle.
3. Connect the ground wire to a top cover chassis screw.
4. Connect wire 138 to TB301-4.
5. Connect wire 402 to TB301-4.
6. Connect wire 139 to TB301-5.
7. Connect wire 401 to TB301-9.
8. Connect wire 142 to TB301-9.
9. Connect wire 420 to TB301-7.
10. Connect wire 141 to TB301-8.
11. Connect wire 143 to TB301-10.
12. Repeat the procedure for exciter 2. Connect wires to TB301 as follows:
A. Connect wire 238 to TB301-4.
B. Connect wire 407 to TB301-4.
C. Connect wire 239 to TB301-5.
D. Connect wire 406 to TB301-9.
E. Connect wire 242 to TB301-9.
F. Connect wire 419 to TB301-7.
G. Connect wire 241 to TB301-8.
H. Connect wire 243 to TB301-10.
13. If the system is equipped with an exciter switcher, repeat the procedure for exciter 2.

## 2-7. WIRING.

2-8. TRANSMITTER INTERFACING. To interface the center control cabinet to the transmitters, refer to Figure 2-1 and perform the following information.

## 4 WARNING

## ENSURE NO PRIMARY POWER IS CONNECTED TO

 THE SYSTEM BEFORE PROCEEDING.A. Locate 25-pin D connector P1A in transmitter A. Attach connector P1A to J11 in the center control cabinet as shown.
B. Locate $25-$ pin D connector P1B in transmitter A. Attach connector P1B to J12 in the center control cabinet as shown.
C. Locate 25-pin D connector P1A in transmitter B. Attach connector P1A to J13 in the center control cabinet as shown.
D. Locate $25-$ pin D connector P1B in transmitter B. Attach connector P1B to J14 in the center control cabinet as shown.

WARNING ENSURE NO PRIMARY POWER IS CONNECTED TO THE SYSTEM BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-9. COAXIAL SWITCH/PATCH PANEL INTERFACING. Coaxial switches/patch panels require interfacing to the center control cabinet. The interfacing is accomplished by a cable. Locate the interfacing cable which is attached to the coaxial switches/patch panels. Refer to Figure 2-1 and connect the interfacing cable to P3 in the center control cabinet.
2-10. DUAL SYSTEM INTERLOCK INTERFACING. The transmitter A and B external interlock connections at the transmitter A and B remote interface panels are used to create a dual system interlock circuit. Therefore, do not connect any equipment to the external interlock connections on the transmitter A and B remote interface panels.
2-11. The dual system interlock circuit may be accessed at interlock terminal strip TB2 in the center control cabinet (refer to Figure 2-1). The interlock circuit is divided into an on-air transmitter interlock circuit, a test load transmitter interlock circuit, and a reject load interlock circuit. Connect equipment to the interlock circuit as follows.


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FIGURE 2-1. CENTER CONTROL CABINET COMPONENT LOCATOR

2-12. On-Air Transmitter Connections. The on-air transmitter interlock is located at TB2-5/TB2-6. The interlock is for the connection of equipment such as a remote control fail-safe relay. To interface equipment to the on-air transmitter interlock, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 2-2 and remove the jumper between terminals TB2-5 and TB2-6.
B. Refer to Figure 2-2 and connect the interlock between terminals TB2-5 and TB2-6.

WARNING $\begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING }\end{aligned}$
ENSURE THE TEST LOAD INTERLOCK IS CONNECTED TO THE TEST LOAD TRANSMITTER INTERLOCK.

2-13. Test Load Transmitter Connections. The test load transmitter interlock is located at TB2-7/TB2-8. The interlock is for the connection of equipment such as the test load interlock. To interface equipment to the test load transmitter interlock, refer to Figure 2-2 and connect the equipment between terminals TB2-7 and TB2-8.

2-14. Reject Load Connections. To protect the reject load from damage, the center control cabinet is equipped with a reject load interlock circuit. Refer to Figure 2-2 and connect the interlock between terminals TB2-9 and TB2-10.


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FIGURE 2-2. DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM INTERLOCK TERMINAL STRIP

2-15. RF DRIVE INTERFACING. RF drive from the splitter assembly and the coaxial line phasor in the center control cabinet must be interfaced to each transmitter. Locate RF drive cables 305 and 306 in the center control cabinet. Connect: 1) RF drive cable 305 to the splitter assembly RF IN port in the transmitter A controller cabinet and 2) RF drive cable 306 to the splitter assembly RF IN port in the transmitter B controller cabinet.

2-16. DIRECTIONAL COUPLER INTERFACING. The reject load and combiner directional couplers must be interfaced to the center control cabinet. Locate directional coupler cables 301 through 304 in the center control cabinet. Connect the cables as follows:

1. Connect reject load forward power cable 301 to the reject load directional coupler $\Rightarrow$ port.
2. Connect reject load reflected power cable 302 to the reject load directional coupler $\Leftarrow$ port.
3. Connect combiner forward power cable 303 to the combiner directional coupler $\Rightarrow$ port.
4. Connect combiner reflected power cable 304 to the combiner directional coupler $\Leftarrow$ port.

WARNING ENSURE AN EARTH GROUND IS CONNECTED TO A CENTER CONTROL CABINET GROUND TERMINAL.

2-17. GROUND CONNECTIONS. The center control cabinet is equipped with ground terminals (refer to Figure 2-1). Refer to Figure 2-1 and connect an earth ground to a center control cabinet ground terminal.
$2-18$. INSTALLATION OF OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT.
$2-19$. If the system is not assembled at the factory, install any optional equipment in the center control cabinet. Refer to the equipment instruction manuals for installation instructions.
$2-20$. PRIMARY AC POWER CONNECTIONS.

## ENSURE THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-21. MAIN AC INPUT. Primary power is interfaced to the center control cabinet at TB1 (refer to Figure 2-3). The center control cabinet requires a: 1) 105 V to 132 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ power source at 40 amperes, 2$) 196 \mathrm{~V}$ to 252 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ European power source at 20 amperes or 3) 196 V to 252 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ North American power source at 20 amperes. The standard center control cabinet power supply source is 105 V to 132 V ac 60 Hz . When the center control cabinet is shipped from the factory, the cabinet will be configured for the power source specified in the sales order. For operating safety, the power source must be routed to the center control cabinet through a fused/circuit breaker power disconnect (refer to Figure 2-3).

2－22．The following text presents information on the center control cabinet main ac input．Refer to the appropriate information to connect ac power to the center control cabinet．

WARNING ENSURE THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED WARNING BEFORE PROCEEDING．

WARNING ENSURE AN EARTH GROUND CONDUCTOR IS SECURELY CONNECTED TO A CENTER CONTROL WARNING CABINET GROUND TERMINAL．

2－23．$\quad 115 \mathrm{~V}$ Operation．For 115 V operation，refer to Figure $2-3$ and connect a 105 V to 132 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ power source to ac input terminal strip TB1 through a fused／circuit breaker power disconnect．Ensure an earth ground is securely connected to a center control cabinet ground terminal．
4 WARNING

## ENSURE THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING．

WARNING
WARNING

## ENSURE AN EARTH GROUND CONDUCTOR IS SECURELY CONNECTED TO A CENTER CONTROL CABINET GROUND TERMINAL．

2－24．220V European Operation．For 220V European operation，refer to Figure 2－3 and connect a 196 V to 252 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ European power source to ac input terminal strip TB1 through a fused／circuit breaker power disconnect．Ensure an earth ground is securely connected to a center control cabinet ground terminal．

WARNING ENSURE THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED WARNING BEFORE PROCEEDING．

WARNING ENSURE AN EARTH GROUND CONDUCTOR IS SECURELY CONNECTED TO A CENTER CONTROL WARNING CABINET GROUND TERMINAL．

2－25．220V North American Operation．For 220V North American operation，refer to Figure $2-3$ and connect a 196 V to 252 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ North American power source to ac input ter－ minal strip TB1 through a fused／circuit breaker power disconnect．Ensure an earth ground is securely connected to a center control cabinet ground terminal．

WARNING ENSURE THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED
WARNING BEFORE PROCEEDING．

2－26．OUTLET STRIP AC INPUT．The center control cabinet is equipped with a six－outlet ac re－ ceptacle strip．The outlet strip is equipped with a 15 ampere circuit breaker and requires a 105 V to 132 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ac input．Refer to Figure $2-3$ and connect a 105 V to 132 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ac input to TB1 as shown．The supply may be obtained from：1）the main center control cabinet ac input or 2 ）a separate fused 115 V ac input．


FIGURE 2-3. PRIMARY AC WIRING

## 2-27. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS.

2-28. COAXIAL LINE PHASOR ADJUSTMENT. The adjustment of the coaxial line phasor requires operation of the dual transmitter system at normal output power. Refer to FD-2 SECTION III, OPERATION for dual transmitter system standard operating procedures. The coaxial line phasor adjustment is as follows.

2-29. Procedure. To adjust the coaxial line phasor, proceed as follows:
A. Operate all dual transmitter system circuit breakers to ON.
B. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to FWD.
C. Operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power as indicated on the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter.
D. Operate the FWD/FWD EXPAND/VSWR meter selector switch to FWD EXPAND.


CAUTION
DO NOT EXCESSIVELY LOOSEN THE PHASOR LOCKING CAPS IN THE FOLLOWING STEP.

## CAUTION

E. Refer to Figure 2-4 and loosen the locking caps until the adjustable section is allowed to slide with some resistance.
F. Extend the line phasor adjustable section approximately 4 inches as indicated in Figure 2-4.
G. Extend or retract the adjustable section of the line phasor as required for minimum reject load forward power as indicated on the REJECT LOAD POWER meter and maximum combined output power as indicated on the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter.
H. Secure the line phasor adjustment with the locking caps.
I. De-energize the dual transmitter system and operate all circuit breakers to OFF.


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FIGURE 2-4. COAXIAL LINE PHASOR

## SECTION III OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the Broadcast Electronics T-Series dual transmitter system center control cabinet and provides standard operating procedures.
3-3. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.
3-4. Refer to Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1 for a description of the dual transmitter center cabinet controls and indicators.


FIGURE 3-1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

## 3-5. OPERATION.

NOTE
THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE CENTER CONTROL CABINET IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

3-6. To energize the equipment in the center control cabinet, operate the front-panel circuit breaker to the on position.

TABLE 3-1. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| INDEX <br> NO. | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | PRIMARY Circuit Breaker | Provides overload protection and primary control <br> for the center control cabinet. |

## SECTION IV PARTS LIST

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. The following data provides descriptions and part numbers of parts and assemblies required for maintenance of the center control cabinet. Each table is indexed by reference designators on the applicable schematic diagram.

TABLE 4-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST INDEX

| TABLE NO. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4-2$ | CENTER CONTROL CABINET ASSEMBLY | ---- | $4-2$ |

TABLE 4-2. CENTER CONTROL CABINET ASSEMBLY

| REF.DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J11 | Connector, $25-\mathrm{Pin}$ D to Ribbon Cable, Male | 417-0129 | 1 |
| J12 | Connector, 25-Pin D, Female | 417-0252 | 1 |
| J13 | Connector, $25-\mathrm{Pin}$ D to Ribbon Cable, Male | 417-0120 | 1 |
| J14, P1A, | Connector, $25-\mathrm{Pin}$ D, Female | 417-0252 | 5 |
| P1 | Plug, 25-Pin, D-Type (for exciter switcher) | 418-3219 | 1 |
| R1, R2 | Resistor, 150 K Ohm $\pm 2 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1563 | 2 |
| TB1 | Barrier Strip, Single Section, 600V | 412-0725 | 6 |
| TB2 | Barrier Strip, 10 Position | 412-0010-1 | 1 |
| TB3 | 26-Pin Terminal Block with Ribbon Cable Plug | 412-0045 | 1 |
| TB4 | Barrier Strip, 20 Position | 412-0019 | 1 |
| TB5 | 26-Pin Terminal Block with Ribbon Cable Plug | 412-0045 | 1 |
| TB6 | Barrier Strip, 20 Position | 412-0019 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB104, } \\ & \text { TB105, TB106 } \end{aligned}$ | Barrier Strip, 9 Position | TB105, TB106 |  |
| ---- | Connector, 15-Pin | 418-2379 | 1 |
| ---- | Connector, 25-Pin D | 417-0251 | 4 |
| ---- | Connector, Pins, Amp | 417-0036 | 15 |
| ---- | Connector, Pins, Male | 417-0142 | 88 |
| ---- | Connector, 15-Pin | 417-2379 | 1 |
| ---- | Plug, 26-Pin Dual In-Line | 417-0047 | 1 |
| ---- | Pins, Connector, Socket | 417-0053 | 13 |
| ---- | Pins, Connector | 417-0142 | 10 |
| ---- | Pins, Socket | 417-0143 | 40 |
| ---- | Connector, Plug, 25-Pin | 417-0251 | 1 |
| ---- | Resistor, 50 Ohm, 250W (Dummy Load) | 131-5028 | 1 |
| ---- | Barrier Strip, End Cap (For TB1) | 412-0730 | 1 |
| ---- | Hood (for P1) | 418-3223 | 1 |
| ---- | Connector, Type N, Barrel, Jack-to-Jack | 417-3841 | 2 |
| ---- | Coaxial Line Phasor, 50 Ohm | NPN | 1 |
| ---- | Hybrid Splitter, 3 dB , 50 Ohm | 959-0176 | 1 |
| ---- | AC Outlet Strip, 6 Receptacle | 840-4007 | 1 |
| ---- | AC Distribution Panel | 959-0128 | 1 |
| ---- | Adapter, Type-N Angle $\qquad$ 110V AC POWER SUPPLY CABINET OPERATION | 417-0105 | 2 |
| CB1 | Circuit Breaker, 240V, 30 Ampere | 341-0047 | 1 |
|  | FO-2, Output Switch Controller, 110V ac Operation (Optional) | 909-0117-004 | 1 |
|  | FD-2 Dual Transmitter Controller, 110V ac Operation | 909-6001-204 | 1 |
|  | FX-50 Exciter, 110V ac Operation (1 Exciter Optional) | 909-1050-225 | 2 |
|  | IPA Unit, Solid-State, 500W, 110V ac Operation | 959-0421 | 1 |
|  | FW-30 Exciter Switcher, 110V ac Operation (Optional) $\qquad$ 220V AC POWER SUPPLY CABINET OPERATION | 909-0120-004 | 1 |
| CB1 | Circuit Breaker, 240V, 15 Ampere | 341-0032 | 1 |
|  | FO-2, Output Switch Controller, 110V ac Operation (Optional) | 909-0117-004 | 1 |
| ---- | FD-2 Dual Transmitter Controller, 110V ac Operation | 909-6001-304 | 1 |
|  | FX-50 Exciter, 220V ac Operation (1 Exciter Optional) | 909-1050-325 | 2 |
|  | IPA Unit, Solid-State, $500 \mathrm{~W}, 220 \mathrm{~V}$ ac Operation | 959-0421 | 1 |
|  | FW-30 Exciter Switcher, 110V ac Operation (Optional) | 909-0120-004 | 1 |

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## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented in this section provides a general description of the FD-2 dual transmitter controller and lists equipment specifications.

## 1-3. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller is designed to provide monitoring and control operations of both transmitters in a dual transmitter system (refer to Figure 1-1). The FD-2 features front-panel LEDs to indicate the status of both transmitters, external VSWR overload alarm circuitry, and remote control capability. In addition, a power lock circuit which allows simultaneous operation of the raise and lower power functions of both transmitters is incorporated in the design. The FD-2 will monitor the combined VSWR and issue a recycle command to both transmitters if the combined VSWR exceeds a preset level.


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FIGURE 1-1. FD-2 DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER

1-5. The FD-2 dual transmitter controller is available in two configurations as follows:

MODEL
FD-2

FD-2

PART NUMBER
909-6001-204

909-6001-304

## DESCRIPTION

Dual transmitter controller, rack mount 117 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ operation.
Dual transmitter controller, rack mount 220 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ operation.

## 1-6. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

1-7. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical, physical, and environmental specifications of the FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

TABLE 1-1. FD-2 ELECTRICAL, PHYSICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| ```ELECTRICAL POWER REQUIREMENTS REMOTE INPUTS PHYSICAL SIZE: WIDTH DEPTH HEIGHT WEIGHT (PACKED) ENVIRONMENTAL AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE MAXIMUM HUMIDITY MAXIMUM ALTITUDE``` | 97 to 133 V ac or 194 to 266 V ac $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (as ordered). <br> Switch or Relay Contact Closure. <br> 19 Inches ( 48.26 cm ). <br> 16.0 Inches ( 40.64 cm ). <br> 10.5 Inches ( 26.67 cm ). <br> 26 Pounds (11.9 Kg). <br> $+14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $122^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{~F}\left(-10^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{C}\right)$. <br> $95 \%$, Non-condensing. <br> 15,000 Feet Above Sea Level (4572 Meters). |

## SECTION II INSTALLATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for the installation of the Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

## 2-3. INSTALLATION.

2-4. Each FD-2 dual transmitter controller is operated, tested, and inspected at the factory prior to shipment and is ready for installation when received. Prior to installation, this publication should be studied to obtain a thorough understanding of the operation, circuitry, nomenclature, and installation requirements. For factor/assembled systems, the transmitter interfacing and FD-2 interfacing procedures will not be required.

2-5. WIRING.
2-6. TRANSMITTER INTERFACING. Interfacing between the FD-2 and transmitters A and B is provided by rear-panel barrier strips TB1 and TB2 terminals 1 through 20 respectively. The unit is designed to provide transmitter command, status information, and metering connections to meet any system requirement. Figure $2-1$ and Table $2-1$ present a functional description of the connection terminals. The connections will vary depending on the type of dual transmitter system installation.
2-7. Refer to Figure 2-1 and connect the coaxial cables from the combiner directional coupler and reject load directional coupler are required to be interfaced to RF connectors J1, J2, J3, and J4 on the FD-2 transmitter controller rear-panel. The connectors are installed in the center control cabinet procedures. Refer to the CENTER CONTROL CABINET section as required.

2-8. FO-2 INTERFACING. The FD-2 dual transmitter controller is designed to interface with the FO-2 transmitter output switcher in a dual transmitter system (refer to Figure 2-2). Locate and connect the interface cable between FD-2 rear-panel connector J10 and FO-2 rear-panel connector J1.
2-9. REMOTE METERING. The FD-2 remote metering connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strip TB3 terminals 1 through 4 (refer to Figure 2-3). If remote metering is desired, connect a meter between the appropriate terminal and meter ground terminal TB3-10. Remote meter circuit calibration procedures are provided in SECTION V, MAINTENANCE.

2-10. REMOTE VSWR OVERLOAD INDICATOR. An FD-2 external overload indicator connection is provided on rear-panel barrier strip TB3-9 (refer to Figure 2-3). If remote overload indication is desired, connect an indicator or aural device between TB3-9 and TB4-10 (ground).

2-11. REMOTE TRANSMITTER COMMANDS. The FD-2 remote transmitter command connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strip TB4 terminals 4 through 8 (refer to Figure $2-3) .+15 \mathrm{~V}$ dc is provided at TB4-9 for remote operations. If a remote transmitter command operation is desired, connect a switch between the appropriate terminal and +15 V dc.

2-12. POWER SUPPLY. The FD-2 is programmed for the proper power supply voltage and fuse protection when shipped from the factory. If an alternate power source is required, re-program the unit by operating the voltage selector circuit board in the RFI filter and ac receptacle module to the desired position (refer to Figure 2-3). Ensure the power supply voltage to be used is visible from the ac voltage selector window and proper fuses installed. For 120 V operation, install two $3 / 4$ ampere slow-blow type fuses. For 240 V operation, two $3 / 8$ ampere slow-blow type fuses are required.

TABLE 2-1. TB1 AND TB2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS. (Sheet 1 of 2)

| TB1/TB2 TERMINAL | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Filament On Command | Provides an active HIGH for the filament on command operation. |
| 2 | Filament Off Command | Provides an active HIGH for the filament off command operation. |
| 3 | High Voltage <br> On Command | Provides and active HIGH for the high voltage on command. |
| 4 | High voltage Off Command | Provides and active HIGH for the high voltage off command. |
| 5 | Overload Reset Command | Provides and active HIGH for the overload reset command. |
| 6 | Filament On Indicator | An active HIGH required to acknowledge the filament on command. |
| 7 | High Voltage On Indicator | An active HIGH required to acknowledge the high voltage on command. |
| 8 | Overload Indicator | An active HIGH required to indicate an overload condition. |
| 9 | Plate Voltage | 0 to +5 V dc potential required for plate voltage meter indication. |
| 10 | Plate Current | 0 to +5 V dc potential required for plate current meter indication. |
| 11 | Blower Status | An active HIGH required to indicate normal blower circuit operation. |
| 12 | Filament Status | An active HIGH required to indicate normal filament circuit operation. |



TABLE 2-1. TB1 AND TB2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS. (Sheet 2 of 2)

| TB1/TB2 TERMINAL | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | High Voltage Status | An active HIGH required to indicate normal high voltage circuit operation. |
| 14 | Raise Power | Provides an active HIGH for the raise power operation. |
| 15 | Lower Power | Provides an active HIGH for the lower power operation. |
| 16 | Interlock Status | An active HIGH required to indicate closed interlock circuit. |
| 17 | Meter Ground | Provides a ground potential for normal meter circuit operation. |
| 18 | Forward Power Sample Voltage | 0 to +5 V dc potential required for FO-2 output switcher operation. |
| 19 | Automatic Power Control | Provides an active HIGH for recycle operation during a VSWR overload condition. |
| 20 | Common Ground | Provides a common ground potential between the FD-2 and transmitters. |



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## SECTION III OPERATION

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the FD-2 dual transmitter controller and provides standard operating procedures.
3-3. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.
3-4. Refer to Figure 3-1 for the location of all controls and indicators associated with normal operation of the FD-2 dual transmitter controller. The function of each control or indicator is described in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.

3-5. OPERATION.
WARNING
THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE FD-2 IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF WARNING ANY DISCREPANCIES.

## 3-6. ENERGIZE TRANSMITTERS.

3-7. Ensure the REMOTE DISABLE switch/indicator on the APC unit of each transmitter driver cabinet is extinguished.

3-8. Connect the FD-2 power cord to an appropriate power source.
3-9. With primary power applied, the following events will occur if all the interlocks are closed.
A. The transmitter A INTERLOCK status indicator will illuminate.
B. The transmitter B INTERLOCK status indicator will illuminate.

3-10. Depress the FILAMENT ON switch/indicator to operate the PA tube filament circuit of both transmitters. The following events will occur:
A. The FILAMENT ON switch/indicator will illuminate.
B. The transmitter A FILAMENT and BLOWER status indicators will illuminate.
C. The transmitter B FILAMENT and BLOWER status indicators will illuminate.

3-11. Depress the HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator to operate the high voltage circuit of both transmitters. The following events will occur:
A. The HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator will illuminate.
B. The transmitter A HIGH VOLTAGE status indicator and transmitter B HIGH VOLTAGE status indicator will illuminate after a short delay to allow the PA tubes to attain operating temperature.
3-12. TOTAL OUTPUT POWER METER.
3-13. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL switch to FWD to observe the combined forward power output as indicated on the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter. To observe the combined VSWR, proceed as follows:
A. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL switch to VSWR CAL.
B. Adjust the VSWR CAL control to obtain a $100 \%$ indication on the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter.
C. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL switch to VSWR to observe the combined VSWR.

level set access panel

FIGURE 3-1. FD-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

## 3-14. INCREASE/DECREASE POWER.

3-15. To increase or decrease the output power of transmitter A or transmitter B, depress the appropriate A/B RAISE/LOWER switch as required. To increase or decrease the output power of transmitter A and transmitter B simultaneously, proceed as follows:
A. Operate the POWER LOCK switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator.
B. To increase the output power of transmitter A and transmitter B, depress the A RAISE or B RAISE switch as required.
C. To decrease the output power of transmitter A and transmitter B, depress the A LOWER or B LOWER switch as required.

3-16. OVERLOAD RESET.
3-17. To reset the overload memory circuit of the FD-2 and both transmitters, depress the OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator. The OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator and VSWR OVERLOAD indicator will extinguish if the overload condition is corrected.

3-18. DEENERGIZE TRANSMITTERS.
3-19. To deenergize both transmitters, depress the FILAMENT OFF switch/indicator. The following events will occur:
A. The FILAMENT ON switch/indicator will extinguish.
B. The HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator will extinguish.
C. The transmitter A FILAMENT and HIGH VOLTAGE status indicators will extinguish.
D. The transmitter B FILAMENT and HIGH VOLTAGE status indicators will extinguish.
E. The transmitter A BLOWER status indicator and transmitter B BLOWER status indicator will extinguish after a short delay of blower operation to allow the PA tubes to cool.
3-20. COMBINER VSWR OVERLOAD OPERATION - SYSTEMS WITH EXTENDED LOCAL CONTROL UNIT.

3-21. The following text describes combiner VSWR overload operation in a dual transmitter system equipped with an extended local control unit. Refer to the following text as required to respond to a VSWR overload at the combiner.
$3-22$. COMBINED VSWR OVERLOAD.
3-23. When a greater than 3.1:1 VSWR condition appears at the combiner output: 1) the FD-2 dual transmitter controller VSWR OVERLOAD indicator will illuminate and 2) the FD-2 will operate the high voltage in each transmitter to OFF. If this condition occurs: 1) check the combiner and antenna system to remove the VSWR condition, 2) depress the center control cabinet FD-2 OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator to extinguish the switch/indicator, and 3) depress either the center control cabinet or extended local control FD-2 HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator.
$3-24$. COMBINED VSWR OVERLOAD RESET.
3-25. When a greater than 3.1:1 VSWR condition appears at the combiner output, the extended local control FD-2 OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator will not reset the overload. The overload must be reset using the center control cabinet FD-2 OVERLOAD RESET switch/ indicator.

TABLE 3-1. FD-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS
(Sheet 1 of 3)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TOTAL OUTPUT POWER Meter | Displays combined percentage of forward power output or combined VSWR as selected by the FWD/ VSWR/VSWR CAL switch. |
| 2 | VSWR OVERLOAD <br> Indicator | Indicates a combined VSWR overload when illuminated. |
| 3 | FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL Switch | Selects the parameter to be displayed by the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter. |
| 4 | VSWR CAL Control | Allows calibration of the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter VSWR display. |
| 5 | PLATE VOLTAGE/ <br> PLATE CURRENT Meter | Upper scale displays plate voltage for transmitter A or B as selected by the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B switches. |
|  |  | Lower scale displays plate current for transmitter A or B as selected by the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B switches. |
| 6 | VOLTAGE/CURRENT <br> A/B Switches | Selects the parameter to be displayed by the PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE CURRENT meter. |
| 7 | REJECT LOAD POWER Meter | Displays reject load forward power, expanded forward power, or VSWR as selected by the FWD/FWD EXPAND/VSWR switch. |
| 8 | FWD/FWD EXPAND/ VSWR Switch | Selects the parameter to be displayed by the REJECT LOAD POWER meter. |
| 9 | A/B RAISE/LOWER <br> Switches | A/B RAISE: Increases the automatic power control circuit reference level in the respective transmitter when depressed. |
|  |  | A/B LOWER: Decreases the automatic power control circuit reference level in the respective transmitter when depressed. |
| 10 | OVERLOAD RESET <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Clears the overload circuit memory of both transmitters and VSWR overload circuit in the dual transmitter controller when depressed. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates an overload condition when illuminated. |

# TABLE 3-1. FD-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS <br> (Sheet 2 of 3) 

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | POWER LOCK <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: When depressed, enables the power lock circuit. Allows either set of A/B RAISE/ LOWER switches to simultaneously increase or decrease the automatic power control circuit reference level in each transmitter. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates the power lock circuit is enabled when illuminated. |
| 12 | HIGH VOLTAGE ON <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Energizes the high voltage supply circuit of both transmitters when depressed. This switch also allows onebutton start of both transmitters by energizing the filament supply circuit followed by the high voltage supply circuit after a short delay. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates the high voltage control circuit is energized when illuminated. |
| 13 | HIGH VOLTAGE OFF Switch | Deenergizes the high voltage supply circuit of both transmitters when depressed. |
| 14 | FILAMENT ON <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Energizes the filament supply circuit of both transmitters when depressed. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates the filament supply circuit is energized when illuminated. |
| 15 | FILAMENT OFF | Deenergizes the filament supply circuit of both transmitters and all transmitter functions powered by the primary power source when depressed. The blowers will continue to operate for a pre-determined time period. |
| 16 | TRANSMITTER A/B STATUS Indicators | Indicators which illuminate to indicate the status of the respective transmitter. |
| --- | INTERLOCK Status <br> Indicator | Indicates all safety interlocks are closed when illuminated. |
| --- | BLOWER Status <br> Indicator | Indicates the blower is operational when illuminated. |
| --- | FILAMENT Status <br> Indicator | Indicates the PA filament power supply circuit is operational when illuminated. |

TABLE 3-1. FD-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS (Sheet 3 of 3)

| INDEX <br> NO. | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| --- | HIGH VOLTAGE <br> Status Indicator | Indicates the high voltage power supply is operational <br> when illuminated. |
| Aevel Adjust |  |  |
| Access Panel |  |  |$\quad$| Metering calibration controls. Refer to Table 3-2 |
| :--- |
| for complete description. |

TABLE 3-2. LEVEL ADJUST ACCESS PANEL CONTROLS

| INDEX <br> NO. | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Reject Reflected Power Adjust | Calibrates reject load VSWR metering. |
| 2 | Forward Power Calibration <br> Control <br> Overload Threshold Adjust <br> 4 | Calibrates combined forward output power <br> metering. <br> Adjusts the combined VSWR overload threshold <br> level. The threshold level is factory adjusted to <br> recycle the transmitters at a VSWR of 3:1. <br> Calibrates the reject load forward power metering. <br> Adjust Forward Power |
| 5 | TRANSMITTER A <br> Plate Voltage <br> Adjust <br> Plate Current <br> Adjust | TRANSMITTER B <br> 7 |
| Plate Voltage <br> Adjust <br> Plate Current <br> Adjust | Calibrates transmitter A plate voltage metering. transmitter A plate current metering. |  |

## SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

4-2. This section presents the theory of operation for the Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller. A simplified schematic of the FD-2 is presented in Figure 4-1. Refer to the simplified schematic as required for the following functional equipment description.

4-3. When applicable, the text will describe the operation of the transmitter A and transmitter B control, status indication, and metering circuits. The control, status indication, and metering circuits for transmitters A and B are identical; therefore, only the transmitter A circuits will be discussed.

4-4. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.
4-5. RAISE/LOWER OUTPUT POWER OPERATION.
4-6. The raise and lower output power circuit operations are identical. Therefore, only the raise output power circuit will be explained.
4-7. When front-panel A RAISE power switch S4 is depressed, a logic HIGH is routed to rearpanel barrier strip TB1-14 and power lock relay K1. The logic HIGH at TB1-14 increases the power output reference level of transmitter A. When front-panel B RAISE power switch S8 is depressed, a logic HIGH is routed to rear-panel barrier strip TB2-14 and power lock relay K1. The logic HIGH at TB2-14 increases the power output reference level of transmitter B.

4-8. POWER LOCK OPERATION. The FD-2 is equipped with a power lock circuit which allows simultaneous operation of the raise power function of both transmitters with either RAISE power switch. When front-panel POWER LOCK switch/indicator S10 is depressed, power lock relay K1 energizes which connects the A raise power circuit to the B raise power circuit. Power lock indicator DS12 illuminates to indicate the power lock circuit is enabled.

## 4-9. COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPERATION.

4-10. The filament on, high voltage on, and overload command acknowledgment circuit operations are identical. Therefore, only the filament on circuit operation will be discussed.

4-11. When a transmitter recognizes a filament on command from the FD-2, the transmitter will output a logic HIGH to the FD-2 to acknowledge reception of the command. The HIGH from the transmitter is routed to the input of filament indicator driver U1A through rearpanel barrier strip TB1-6. U1A inverts the HIGH to LOW which illuminates FILAMENT ON indicator DS9.
$4-12$. STATUS INDICATION OPERATION.
4-13. When the transmitter blower, filament, high voltage, and interlock circuits are operating normally, the transmitter will output logic HIGHs to the FD-2 to indicate normal operation. The HIGHs from the transmitter are routed to the input of the status indicator driver/inverter circuit through rear-panel barrier strip TB1-11, 12, 13, and 16. The status indicator driver/inverter circuit will output logic LOWs which illuminate front-panel indicators DS3, DS5, DS7, and DS1 respectively.

## 4-14. COMMAND OPERATION.

4-15. LOCAL COMMAND OPERATION. Front-panel FILAMENT ON switch/indicator S1, FILAMENT OFF switch S2, HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator S3, HIGH VOLTAGE OFF switch S7, and OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator S6, and associated circuitry provide simultaneous local operation of both transmitters. When a switch/indicator or switch is depressed, a HIGH is routed to the appropriate input of the transmitter A control logic circuit and transmitter B control logic circuit.
4-16. The transmitter control logic circuits will output a HIGH to the transmitter A command circuit and transmitter B command circuit. The transmitter command circuits will route a HIGH to both transmitters through the appropriate terminal of rear-panel barrier strips TB1 and TB2.

4-17. REMOTE COMMAND OPERATION. Remote commands are routed to the input of an optical coupler network through rear-panel barrier strip TB4-4 through TB4-8. The active HIGH outputs of the optical coupler network are routed to the transmitter A control logic circuit and transmitter B control logic circuit which generate commands to both transmitters.

4-18. FO-2 SWITCH CONTROLLER COMMAND OPERATION. FO-2 output switch controller command operations are routed directly from FD-2 rear-panel D connector J10 to rearpanel barrier strips TB1 and TB2. This circuitry provides the FO-2 with direct control of either transmitter.

4-19. FO-2 SAMPLE VOLTAGE.
4-20. A forward power sample voltage from transmitter A is routed to FD-2 rear-panel barrier strip TB1-18. This sample voltage is routed directly to the FO-2 output switch controller through rear-panel D connector J10-24.

4-21. OVERLOAD RESET OPERATION.
4-22. When OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator S6 is depressed, a HIGH is routed to transmitter A control logic circuit and transmitter B control logic circuit which generate an overload reset command to each transmitter. A HIGH is also applied to the input of overload latch U11. U11 outputs a LOW to the input of inverter U10E. U10E inverts the LOW to HIGH which extinguishes front-panel VSWR OVERLOAD indicator DS1. A HIGH is also routed to rear-panel barrier strip TB3-9 to disable an external indicator/alarm.

4-23. METERING OPERATION.
4-24. COMBINED FORWARD OUTPUT POWER. A forward RF potential from the combined directional coupler is routed to the input of a converter on the RF sample circuit board through rear-panel connector J3. A dc potential is routed from the converter to rear-panel barrier strip TB3-1 for remote metering applications.
4-25. A dc potential from the converter is also applied to the input of the meter amplifier circuit. The output of the meter amplifier circuit is routed to front-panel meter selector switch S1 and forward calibration control R10 on the status circuit board. S 1 selects the parameter to be displayed by output power meter M1.

4-26. COMBINED REFLECTED OUTPUT POWER. A reflected RF potential from the combined directional coupler is routed to the input of a converter on the RF sample circuit board through rear-panel connector J4. A dc potential is routed from the converter to rear-panel barrier strip TB3-2 for remote metering applications.
4-27. A dc potential from the converter is also applied to the input of the meter amplifier circuit and comparator U12. The output of the meter amplifier circuit is routed to front-panel meter selector switch S1 and front-panel VSWR calibration control R1.


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FIGURE 4-1. FD-2 SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC (Sheet 2 of 3)

FIGURE 4-1. FD-2 SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

4-28. REJECT FORWARD POWER. A forward RF potential from the reject load directional coupler is routed to the input of a converter on the RF sample circuit board through rear-panel connector J1. A dc potential is routed from the converter to rear-panel barrier strip TB3-3 for remote metering applications.
4-29. A dc potential from the converter is also applied to the input of the meter amplifier circuit. The output of the meter amplifier circuit is routed to front-panel selector switch S2 and reject forward adjust R11 on the status circuit board. S2 selects the parameter to be displayed by reject power meter M2.
4-30. REJECT REFLECTED POWER. A reflected RF potential from the reject load directional coupler is routed to the input of a converter on the RF sample circuit board through rear-panel connector J2. A dc potential is routed from the converter to rear-panel barrier strip TB3-4 for remote metering applications.
4-31. A dc potential from the converter is also applied to the input of the meter amplifier circuit. The output of the meter amplifier circuit is routed to front-panel selector switch S2 through reject reflected calibration control R13 on the status circuit board.
$4-32$. PLATE VOLTAGE/CURRENT. The plate voltage and plate current potentials from transmitter A are routed to the appropriate inputs of the meter buffer circuit through rear-panel barrier strip TB1-9 and 10. The outputs of the meter buffer circuit are routed to frontpanel selector switch S3 through plate voltage calibration control R14, and plate current calibration control R15. S3 selects the parameter to be displayed by plate voltage/current meter M3.
4-33. VSWR OVERLOAD PROTECTION CIRCUIT OPERATION.
4-34. The VSWR overload protection circuit provides an automatic recycle operation of both transmitters if an overload is detected. A dc voltage from a converter on the RF sample circuit board is applied to the input of comparator U12. When this voltage exceeds a preset threshold level established by overload threshold adjust R9, the output of U12 will go HIGH.

4-35. The HIGH from U12 is applied to the input of overload latch U11 and transistor switch Q11. U11 will output a HIGH to inverter U10E. U10E inverts the HIGH to LOW which illuminates front-panel VSWR OVERLOAD indicator DS1. A HIGH is also routed to TB3-9 to enable an external indicator/alarm. Q11 will route an active HIGH to the automatic power control (APC) unit of each transmitter through TB1-19 and TB2-19.
4-36. POWER SUPPLY.
4-37. Primary power is applied to the FD-2 through the RFI filter and ac receptacle module. Power from the receptacle is routed to the primary of power transformer T1 to provide two 20 volt ac potentials at the secondaries.
4-38. A 20 volt ac potential is routed to a full-wave rectifier and filter network and applied to a voltage regulator circuit consisting of U17, resistor R48, and regulator adjust R49. The output of the circuit provides a regulated +15 volt dc potential for all FD-2 circuit board components.
4-39. A second 20 volt ac potential is routed to a full-wave rectifier and filter network and applied to voltage regulator U18. U18 provides a regulated +15 volt dc potential to rear-panel barrier strip TB4-9 for remote applications.
4-40. RF SAMPLE CIRCUIT BOARD OPERATION.
4-41. The RF sample circuit board converts RF potentials to dc potentials for the output power, reject power, and remote meter circuitry (refer to Figure 4-2). The combined forward/reflected, and reject forward/reflected circuits are identical. Therefore, only the combined forward circuit operation will be discussed.


597-0099-51
FIGURE 4-2. RF SAMPLE CIRCUIT BOARD SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM

4-42. An RF potential from the combined forward connector is applied to the input of a rectifier and filter circuit consisting of D1, D5, C13, C17, L1, and L2. The output of this circuit is applied to the input of amplifier circuit U1A and meter amplifier circuit U15B (located on the main circuit board). Combined forward meter level control R29 adjusts the output level of amplifier circuit U1A which varies an external meter indication.

# SECTION V <br> MAINTENANCE 

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides general maintenance and troubleshooting information, electrical adjustment procedures, and component replacement procedures for the Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

## 5-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.

5-4. Low voltages are used throughout the FD-2 circuit boards. Several power supply components on the chassis contain primary ac line voltage. Therefore, do not perform any maintenance or troubleshooting procedures on the power supply circuitry with power applied. Maintenance with power on is always considered hazardous and caution should be observed. Good judgment, care, and common sense must be practiced to prevent accidents. The procedures contained in this section should be performed only by experienced and trained personnel.

## 5-5. FIRST LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-6. First level maintenance consists of precautionary procedures applied to the equipment to prevent future failures. The procedures are performed on a regular basis and the results recorded in a performance log.

## DISCONNECT THE POWER SOURCE FROM THE FD-2 BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.

## 5-7. GENERAL.

5-8. Periodically clean the FD-2 chassis with a cloth moistened with a mild household cleaner. Remove dust from the chassis exterior with a brush and vacuum cleaner as required.

## 5-9. ELECTRICAL.

5-10. The controller circuit boards should be periodically cleaned of accumulated dust using a soft brush and vacuum cleaner. Check the circuit boards for improperly seated semiconductors and components damaged by overheating.
5-11. SECOND LEVEL MAINTENANCE.
5-12. The second level maintenance consists of procedures required to restore an FD-2 dual transmitter controller to operation after a fault has occurred. The procedures are divided into electrical adjustments, troubleshooting, and electrical component replacement procedures.

5-13. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENTS.
5-14. The following text provides electrical adjustment procedures for all controls associated with the FD-2 dual transmitter controller. The procedures are presented in the following order:
A. +15 Volt Regulator Adjust (R49).
B. Forward Calibration Control (R10).
C. VSWR Overload Threshold Adjust (R9).
D. Reject Forward/Reflected Adjusts (R11, R13).
E. Transmitter A Plate Voltage Adjust (R14).
F. Transmitter A Plate Current Adjust (R15).
G. Transmitter B Plate Voltage Adjust (R16).
H. Transmitter B Plate Current Adjust (R17).
I. Remote Combined Forward Control (R29).
J. Remote Combined Reflected Control (R30).
K. Remote Reject Forward Control (R31).
L. Remote Reject Reflected Control (R32).

5-15. The following equipment is required for electrical adjustment procedures:
A. Insulated adjustment tool, flat tip (BE P/N 407-0083).
B. Test load and connecting line.

FMD-70T 50 Ohm Non-inductive, $61 / 8$ inch line input, 80 kW minimum.
FMD-60T
FMD-40T
FMD-20T 50 Ohm Non-inductive, $31 / 8$ inch line input, 20 kW minimum.
FMD-10T 50 Ohm Non-inductive, $31 / 8$ inch line input, 10 kW minimum.
C. Calibrated in-line RF directional wattmeter.

FMD-70T 100 kW element, with $61 / 8$ inch sampling section and cables.
FMD-60T 80 kW element, with $61 / 8$ inch sampling section and cables.
FMD-40T
FMD-20T 25 kW element, with $31 / 8$ inch sampling section and cables.
FMD-10T 10 kW element, with $31 / 8$ inch sampling section and cables.
5-16. +15 VOLT REGULATOR ADJUST (R49). Potentiometer R49 on the main circuit board adjusts the +15 volt regulator circuit. Adjustment of the +15 volt regulator circuit is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit. The +15 volt regulator circuit is adjusted as follows.

5-17. Procedure. To adjust the +15 volt regulator circuit, proceed as follows:
A. Disconnect the primary power to the FD-2 and remove the top-cover.
B. Refer to Figure 5-1 and connect a voltmeter between the cathode of diode D28 on the main circuit board and ground.


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FIGURE 5-1. +15 VOLT REGULATOR CONTROL 597-0099-52
C. Apply power to the FD-2.
D. Refer to Figure 5-1 and adjust R49 until the voltmeter indicates +15.0 V dc.
E. Disconnect the primary power to the FD-2.
F. Remove the test equipment and replace the top-cover.

5-18. FORWARD CALIBRATION CONTROL (R10). Forward calibration control R10 on the status circuit board calibrates the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter. Adjustment of R10 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-19. Procedure. To adjust the forward calibration control, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.

## $44 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & 7 \downarrow \text { WARNING }\end{aligned}$

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO BOTH TRANSMITTERS BEFORE PROCEEDING.
B. Disconnect primary power to both transmitters.
C. Connect an appropriate test load and wattmeter to the combiner antenna output.


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597-0099-45
FIGURE 5-2. STATUS CIRCUIT BOARD CONTROLS

## $4 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & 4 \%\end{aligned}$

 MAINTENANCE WITH POWER ENERGIZED IS ALWAYS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS AND THEREFORE CAUTION SHOULD BE OBSERVED.D. Apply power to both transmitters.
E. Operate the APC ON switch/indicator on each transmitter to extinguish the switch/indicator.
F. Operate the REMOTE DISABLE switch/indicator on each transmitter to extinguish the switch/indicator.
G. Operate the dual transmitter system in manual mode at the normal RF power output as indicated by the in-line wattmeter.
H. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to FWD.
I. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust forward calibration control R10 on the status circuit board until the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter indicates $100 \%$.
J. The front-panel VSWR CAL control must also be adjusted to $100 \%$ at this time (Refer to SECTION III, OPERATION).

WARNING
K. Disconnect primary power to both transmitters.
L. Remove the test equipment and reconnect the combiner output to the antenna load.

5-20. VSWR OVERLOAD THRESHOLD ADJUST (R9). Potentiometer R9 on the status circuit board adjusts the VSWR overload threshold level. Adjustment of R9 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The VSWR overload control is adjusted as follows.

5-21. Procedure. To adjust the VSWR overload threshold adjust, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to the preceding text and perform the FORWARD CALIBRATION CONTROL (R10) adjustment procedure.
B. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel. Adjust VSWR threshold control R9 fully clockwise.
C. Operate the APC ON switch/indicator on both transmitters to illuminate the switch/indicator.
D. Operate the REMOTE DISABLE switch/indicator on each transmitter to extinguish the switch/indicator.
E. Operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
F. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to FWD. Assure the meter indicates $100 \%$.
G. Depress the HIGH VOLTAGE OFF switch.
H. When the LOWER switch/indicator on both APC units remain extinguished, operate the APC ON switch/indicators to extinguish the switch/indicators.
I. Remove the cable from FD-2 rear-panel combined forward RF connector J3 and connect to combined reflected RF connector J4.
J. Operate the HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/ indicator.
K. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to VSWR.
L. Operate the POWER LOCK switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator.
M. Raise power manually by depressing either RAISE power switch until the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter indicates a VSWR of $3: 1$.
N. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust R9 until the VSWR OVERLOAD indicator and OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator illuminate and both transmitters cycle off.
O. Depress either LOWER switch to lower the power, then depress the OVERLOAD RESET switch/indicator.
P. Depress either RAISE power switch to raise power. The transmitters will cycle off at a VSWR indication of $3: 1$. If not, repeat the procedure as required.

CAUTION ENSURE THE CABLE FROM THE COMBINED FORWARD POWER DIRECTIONAL COUPLER IS RECONNECTED TO REAR-PANEL RF CONNECTOR J3.
Q. Disconnect primary power to both transmitters, reconnect the cable from the combined forward power directional coupler to rear-panel RF connector J3, and replace the access panel.

5-22. REJECT FORWARD/REFLECTED ADJUSTS (R11, R13). Reject forward power adjust R11 and reject reflected power adjust R13 on the status circuit board calibrate the REJECT LOAD POWER meter. Adjustment of R11 and R13 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The reject forward power and reflected power controls are adjusted as follows.

5-23. Procedure. To adjust the reject forward power and reject reflected power controls, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.

## DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO BOTH TRANSMIT-

 TERS BEFORE PROCEEDING.B. Disconnect primary power to both transmitters.
C. Connect an appropriate RF in-line wattmeter between the combiner reject output and reject load.
D. If an FO-2 output switch controller is installed in the system, operate the FO-2 AUTO ON switch/indicator to extinguish the switch/indicator (manual mode) to prevent a switching operation.
E. Operate all transmitter B circuit breakers to OFF to disable transmitter B.

## MAINTENANCE WITH POWER ENERGIZED IS ALWAYS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS AND THEREFORE CAUTION SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

F. Apply primary power to transmitter A.
G. Operate and adjust transmitter A until the in-line wattmeter indicates one half of transmitter A rated output power.
H. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust reject forward power control R11 until the REJECT LOAD POWER meter indicates $100 \%$.
I. Remove the reject forward power cable from FD-2 rear-panel RF connector J1 and connect to RF connector J2.
J. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust reject reflected power control R13 until the REJECT LOAD POWER meter indicates $100 \%$.

## WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER TO TRANSMITTER A BEFORE PROCEEDING.

CAUTION
ENSURE THE REJECT FORWARD POWER CABLE IS RECONNECTED TO RF CONNECTOR J1. CAUTION
K. Disconnect the primary power to transmitter A and reconnect the reject forward power cable to RF connector J1.
L. Remove all test equipment, replace the access panel, and operate all transmitter B circuit breakers to ON.

5-24. TRANSMITTER A PLATE VOLTAGE ADJUST (R14). Plate voltage adjust R14 on the status circuit board calibrates the transmitter A plate voltage meter circuit. Adjustment of R14 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The control is adjusted as follows.

5-25. Procedure. To adjust plate voltage control R14, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.
B. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
C. Observe the plate voltage meter on the transmitter A PA cabinet and record the measurement $\qquad$ .
D. Operate the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B meter selector switch to VOLTAGE A.
E. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust R14 until the PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE CURRENT meter indicates the measurement recorded in step C.
F. Disconnect power and replace the access panel.

5-26. TRANSMITTER A PLATE CURRENT ADJUST (R15). Plate current adjust R15 on the status circuit board calibrates the transmitter A plate current meter circuit. Adjustment of R15 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The control is adjusted as follows.

5-27. Procedure. To adjust plate current control R15, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.
B. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
C. Observe the plate current meter on the transmitter A PA cabinet and record the measurement $\qquad$ _.
D. Operate the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B meter selector switch to CURRENT A.
E. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust R15 until the PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE/ CURRENT meter indicates the measurement recorded in step C.
F. Disconnect power and replace the access panel.

5-28. TRANSMITTER B PLATE VOLTAGE ADJUST (R16). Plate voltage adjust R16 on the status circuit board calibrates the transmitter B plate voltage meter meter circuit. Adjustment of R16 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-29. Procedure. To adjust plate voltage control R16, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.
B. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
C. Observe the plate voltage meter on the transmitter B PA cabinet and record the measurement $\qquad$ .
D. Operate the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B meter selector switch to VOLTAGE B.
E. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust R16 until the PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE/ CURRENT meter indicates the measurement recorded in step C.
F. Disconnect power and replace the access panel.

5-30. TRANSMITTER B PLATE CURRENT ADJUST (R17). Plate current adjust R17 on the status circuit board calibrates the transmitter B plate current meter circuit. Adjustment of R17 is not required unless replacement components are installed in the circuit or the entire circuit board is replaced. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-31. Procedure. To adjust plate current control R17, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-2 and remove the access panel.
B. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
C. Observe the plate current meter on the transmitter B PA cabinet and record the measurement $\qquad$ .
D. Operate the VOLTAGE/CURRENT A/B meter selector switch to CURRENT B.
E. Refer to Figure 5-2 and adjust R17 until the PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE/ CURRENT meter indicates the measurement recorded in step C.
F. Disconnect power and replace the access panel.

5-32. REMOTE COMBINED FORWARD POWER CONTROL (R29). Remote combined forward power control R29 on the RF sample circuit board adjusts the remote combined forward power meter circuit. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-33. Procedure. To adjust remote combined forward power control R29, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-3 and remove the top-panel.
B. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to FWD.
C. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
D. Observe the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter and record the measurement
$\qquad$
E. Refer to Figure 5-3 and adjust R29 until the remote combined forward meter indicates the measurement recorded in step D.
F. Disconnect power and replace the top-panel.

5-34. REMOTE COMBINED REFLECTED POWER CONTROL (R30). Remote combined reflected power control R30 on the RF sample circuit board adjusts the remote combined reflected power meter circuit. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-35. Procedure. To adjust remote combined reflected power control R30, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-3 and remove the top-panel.
B. Operate the FWD/VSWR/VSWR CAL meter selector switch to VSWR.
C. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
D. Observe the TOTAL OUTPUT POWER meter and record the measurement
$\qquad$
E. Refer to Figure 5-3 and adjust R30 until the remote combined reflected meter indicates the measurement recorded in step D.
F. Disconnect power and replace the top-panel.

5-36. REMOTE REJECT FORWARD POWER CONTROL (R31). Remote reject forward power control R31 on the RF sample circuit board adjusts the remote reject forward power meter circuit. The control is adjusted as follows.
5-37. Procedure. To adjust remote reject forward power control R31, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-3 and remove the top-panel.
B. Operate the FWD/FWD EXPAND/VSWR meter selector switch to FWD EXPAND.
C. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.
D. Observe the REJECT LOAD POWER meter and record the measurement
$\qquad$ .
E. Refer to Figure 5-3 and adjust R31 until the remote reject forward power meter indicates the measurement recorded in step D.
F. Disconnect power and replace the top-panel.

5-38. REMOTE REJECT REFLECTED POWER CONTROL (R32). Remote reject reflected power control R32 on the RF sample circuit board adjusts the remote reject reflected power meter circuit. The control is adjusted as follows.

5-39. Procedure. To adjust remote reject reflected power control R32, proceed as follows:
A. Refer to Figure 5-3 and remove the top-panel.
B. Operate the FWD/FWD EXPAND/VSWR meter selector switch to VSWR.
C. Apply primary power and operate the dual transmitter system at the normal output power.


FIGURE 5-3. REMOTE METERING CONTROLS 597-0099-46
D. Observe the REJECT LOAD POWER meter and record the measurement
$\qquad$
.
E. Refer to Figure 5-3 and adjust R32 until the remote reject reflected power meter indicates the measurement recorded in step D.
F. Disconnect power and replace the top-panel.

5-40. TROUBLESHOOTING.
5-41. The troubleshooting philosophy for the FD-2 transmitter controller consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Table 5-1 which presents FD-2 troubleshooting information.

## - WARNING WARNING

CAUTION CAUTION

## INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS OR CIRCUIT BOARDS WITH TEST EQUIPMENT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE FD-2 CONTROLLER.

5-42. After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to assist in problem resolution. The defective component may be repaired locally or the entire device may be returned to Broadcast Electronics Inc. for repair or replacement.

TABLE 5-1. FD-2 TROUBLESHOOTING
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| SYMPTOM | DEFECT/REMEDY |
| :---: | :---: |
| NO INDICATOR, COMMAND, | 1. Check the ac line fuses on the FD-2 |
| NO FILAMENT ON COMMAND OPERATION | 1. Check FILAMENT ON switch/indicator S1 on the control switch circuit board. |
| NO TRANSMITTER A FILAMENT ON COMMAND OPERATION | 1. Check integrated circuit U1A on the main circuit board. |
|  | 2. Check switching transistor Q1 and associated circuitry on the main circuit board. |
| NO FILAMENT ON INDICATOR OPERATION | 1. Check filament on indicator DS9 on the control switch circuit board. |
|  | 2. Check filament on indicator driver circuit U1A on the control switch circuit board. |
| NO REMOTE FILAMENT ON INDICATOR OPERATION | 1. Check optical coupler U4 on the main circuit board. |
| NO TRANSMITTER A BLOWER STATUS INDICATOR OPERATION | 1. Check BLOWER status indicator DS3 on the status circuit board. |
|  | 2. Check integrated circuit U9C on the main circuit board. |
| NO POWER LOCK OPERATION | 1. Check power lock relay K1 on the control switch circuit board. |
|  | 2. Check POWER LOCK switch/indicator S10 on the control switch circuit board. |

# TABLE 5-1. FD-2 TROUBLESHOOTING 

(Sheet 2 of 2)


## 5-43. COMPONENT REPLACEMENT.

5-44. On all circuit boards, the adhesion between the copper trace and the circuit board fails at almost the same temperature as solder melts. A circuit board trace can be destroyed by excessive heat or lateral movement during soldering. Use of a small soldering iron with steady pressure is required for circuit board repairs.

5-45. To remove a soldered component from a circuit board, cut the leads from the body of the defective component while the device is still soldered to the board. Grip a component lead with needle-nose pliers. Touch the soldering iron to the lead at the solder connection on the circuit side of the board.

5-46. When the solder begins to melt, push the lead through the back side of the board and cut off the clinched end of the lead. Each lead may now be heated independently and pulled out of each hole. The holes may be cleared by careful re-heating with a low wattage iron and removing solder with a soldering vacuum tool.
5-47. Install the new component and apply solder from the circuit side of the board. If no damage has been incurred to the plated-through holes, soldering of the component side of the board will not be required.

WARNING MOST SOLVENTS WHICH REMOVE ROSIN FLUX ARE VOLATILE AND TOXIC BY NATURE AND SHOULD BE WARNING USED ONLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM FLAME, CIGARETTES, AND HOT SOLDERING IRONS.

WARNING OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURES CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

5-48. After soldering, remove residual flux with a suitable solvent. Rubbing alcohol is highly diluted and is not effective.

5-49. The board should be checked to ensure the flux has been completely removed. Rosin flux is not normally corrosive; however, in time the flux will absorb enough moisture to become conductive and create problems.

5-50. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. Special care should be exercised with integrated circuits. Each integrated circuit must be installed by matching the integrated circuit notch with the notch on the socket. Do not attempt to remove an integrated circuit from a socket with your fingers. Use an integrated circuit puller to pry the component from the socket.

## SECTION VI FD-2 DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER PARTS LISTS

6-1. INTRODUCTION.
6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.

6-3. Table 6-1 indexes all tables listing assemblies and sub-assemblies having replaceable parts, the table number listing the parts, and the page number of the applicable table.

TABLE 6-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LIST INDEX

| TABLE | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6-2$ | DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER | $909-6001-204 /$ | $6-2$ |
|  |  | $909-6001-304$ |  |
| $6-3$ | MAIN CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0088$ | $6-3$ |
| $6-4$ | 24 CIRCUIT EMI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0085$ | $6-4$ |
| $6-5$ | 40 CIRCUIT EMI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0087$ | $6-5$ |
| $6-6$ | RF SAMPLE CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0083$ | $6-5$ |
| $6-7$ | STATUS CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0086$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-8$ | CONTROL SWITCH CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0084$ | $6-6$ |
| $6-9$ | TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER WIRE HARNESS | $949-0116$ | $6-7$ |
|  | ASSEMBLY |  |  |

TABLE 6-2. DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER - 909-6001-204/909-6001-304
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 THRU C3 | Capacitor, Ceramic, Disc, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 3 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 15,000 uF, 50V | 024-1590 | 1 |
| DS1 | Indicator, LED, Red, 14V dc @ 18 mA (VSWR OVERLOAD) | 320-0010 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS9 THRU } \\ & \text { DS12 } \end{aligned}$ | Lamp, \#73, 14V, 0.08 Ampere, T-1 3/4 Bulb, Wedge Type (for FILAMENT ON, HIGH VOLTAGE ON,OVERLOAD RESET, and POWER LOCK) | 320-0007 | 4 |
| F1,F2, SPARE | Fuse, AGC, 250V, 3/4 Ampere, Slow-Blow (909-6001-000 Assembly) | 334-0075 | 3 |
|  | Fuse, MDL, 250V, 3/8 Ampere, Slow-Blow (909-6001-300 Assembly) | 334-0375 | 3 |
| J10 | Automatic Control Disable Jumper | 959-0221 | 1 |
| M1,M2 | Meter, 3.5 inch ( 8.89 cm ), Taut Band Type, FS $=200 \mathrm{uA} \mathrm{dc} \pm 2 \%, 230$ Ohm Movement (TOTAL OUTPUT POWER, REJECT LOAD POWER) | 310-0058 | 2 |
| M3 | Meter, 3.5 inch ( 8.89 cm ), Taut Band Type, FS $=1 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{dc} \pm 1 \%$, 35 Ohm Resistance (PLATE VOLTAGE/PLATE CURRENT) | 310-0059 | 1 |
| MOV1 | Metal Oxide Varistor, V250LA15A, 250V dc RMS, 15 Joules | 140-0008 | 1 |
| R1 | Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%$, 2W | 190-5302 | 1 |
| S1 THRU S3 | Switch, Push, Momentary, SPST, Illuminated, 3 Amperes @ 125V (FILAMENT ON, FILAMENT OFF, HIGH VOLTAGE ON) | 340-0018 | 3 |
| S4,S5 | Switch, Push, Momentary, SPST, 3 Amperes @ 125V (A \& B RAISE POWER and LOWER POWER) | 340-0015 | 2 |
| S6,S7 | Switch, Push, Momentary, SPST, Illuminated, 3 Amperes @ 125V (HIGH VOLTAGE OFF and OVERLOAD RESET) | 340-0018 | 2 |
| S8,S9 | Switch, Push, Momentary, SPST, 3 Amperes @ 125V <br> (A \& B RAISE POWER and LOWER POWER) | 340-0015 | 2 |
| S10 | Switch, Push, Latching, DPDT, 3 Amperes @ 125V (POWER LOCK) | 340-0057 | 1 |
| T1 | Transformer, Power, Single Phase, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ <br> Primary: Dual 115 Volt Windings, One winding taped at 90V <br> Secondary: 17.6V RMS @ 0.1 Ampere, Open Circuit <br> 20.4V RMS @ 0.4 Amperes, Open Circuit <br> 20.4V RMS @ 2 Amperes, Open Circuit | 370-0005 | 1 |
| U17 | Integrated Circuit, LM350K, Adjustable Positive Voltage <br> Regulator, 1.2 V to 33 V , 3 Amperes Maximum, TO-3 Case | 227-0350 | 1 |
| U18 | Integrated Circuit, MC7815C, Voltage Regulator, 15V @ 1A, TO-220 Case | 227-7815-C | 1 |
| XF1 | Fuse Holder, AGC | 415-2012 | 1 |
| XF2 | Fused Power Connector/Voltage Selector/EMI Filter, 120/240V | 360-6504 | 1 |
| XU17 | Socket, Transistor, TO-3 Case | 417-0298 | 1 |
| ---- | Fuse Clip for spare fuse, AGC | 415-1001 | 2 |
| ---- | Shoulder Washers (for U18) | 407-0132 | 1 |
| ---- | Lens, Green (for FILAMENT and HIGH VOLTAGE ON) | 340-0016 | 2 |
| ---- | Lens, Smoke (for A \& B RAISE and LOWER) | 340-0022 | 4 |
| ---- | Lens, Amber (for OVERLOAD RESET) | 346-1017 | 1 |
| ---- | Lens, Red (for FILAMENT OFF and HIGH VOLTAGE OFF) | 346-1018 | 2 |
| ---- | Lens, Blue (for POWER LOCK) | 346-1019 | 1 |
| ---- | Pad, Transistor Mounting, TO-220 Case (for U18) | 409-7403 | 1 |
| ---- | Insulator, Transistor Mounting, TO-3 Case (for U17) | 418-0010 | 1 |
| ---- | Top Cover Retainer |  |  |
|  | Stud | 420-0019 | 9 |
|  | Receptacle | 420-0022 | 9 |
| ---- | Bushing, LED Mounting | 454-0004 | 8 |
| ---- | Knob, Black, 1/4 inch ID ( 0.64 cm ) (for VSWR CAL) | 482-0028 | 1 |
| ---- | AC Line Cord, N.E.M.A. 3-wire North American Plug, 7.5 feet ( 2.3 m ) long | 682-0001 | 1 |

TABLE 6-2. DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER - 909-6001-204/909-6001-304
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| --- | RF Sample Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0083$ | 1 |
| --- | Control Switch Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0084$ | 1 |
| --- | 24 Circuit EMI Filter Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0085$ | 1 |
| --- | Status Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0086$ | 1 |
| --- | 40 Circuit EMI Filter Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0087$ | 1 |
| --- | Main Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0088$ | 1 |
| --- | Transmitter Controller Wire Harness Assembly | $949-0116$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. MAIN CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0088
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C4 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, 100 uF, 25V | 023-1084 | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Mylar, 0.1 uF, 100V | 030-1053 | 1 |
| C7,C8 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | 024-1064 | 2 |
| C9 | Capacitor, Mylar, 0.1 uF, 100V | 030-1053 | 1 |
| D1 THRU D23 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 1 Ampere @ 600V | 203-4005 | 23 |
| D24,D25 | Bridge Rectifier, Silicon, 6 Ampere @ 200V | 239-0004 | 2 |
| D26 THRU | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 1 Ampere @ 600V | 203-4005 | 5 |
| D30 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| J1 | Receptacle, 40-Pin Dual In-line | 417-0117 | 1 |
| J2 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| J3 | Receptacle, 12-Pin | 417-1276 | 1 |
| J4 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| J5 | Socket, 40-Pin DIP | 417-4005 | 1 |
| J6 | Receptacle, 26-Pin Dual In-line | 418-2602 | 1 |
| J7 | Receptacle, 25-Pin | 417-2500 | 1 |
| J8 | Receptacle, 12-Pin | 417-1276 | 1 |
| K1 | Relay, <br> Coil: 12 V dc, 185 Ohms | 270-0050 | 1 |
| Contacts: DPDT, 28 V ac or dc at 2 Amperes Maximum |  |  |  |
| Q1 THRU Q11 | Transistor, MPS-A14, Darlington, NPN, TO-92 Case | 211-0014 | 11 |
| R1 THRU R22 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 22 |
| R23 | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1007 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1031 | 1 |
| R25 | Resistor, $3.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3324 | 1 |
| R26, R27 | Resistor, $1.78 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1743 | 2 |
| R28 | Resistor, $3.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3324 | 1 |
| R29 | Resistor, $49.9 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4951 | 1 |
| R30 | Resistor, 26.7 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R31 | Resistor, $40.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4025 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor, $80.6 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-8065 | 1 |
| R33 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R34 | Resistor, 19.6 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1965 | 1 |
| R35 | Potentiometer, $500 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-5064 | 1 |
| R36 | Resistor, $40.2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4025 | 1 |
| R37 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R38 | Resistor, 80.6 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-8065 | 1 |
| R39, R40 | Resistor, $5.11 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-5141 | 2 |
| R41 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1041 | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. MAIN CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0088
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R42 | Resistor, $3.65 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3641 | 1 |
| R43 | Resistor, $6.81 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-6814 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R44 THRU } \\ & \text { R46 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 3 |
| R47 | Resistor, $1.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1504 | 1 |
| R48 | Resistor, 118 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1111 | 1 |
| R49 | Potentiometer, $500 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 177-5032 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R52 THRU } \\ & \text { R55 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 4 |
| R56 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 1 |
| ---- | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 6 |
| S1,S2 | Switch, Push, Interlocked, 4PDT, 3 Station | 343-1204 | 2 |
| S3 | Switch, Push, Interlocked, 4PDT, 4 Station | 343-0920 | 1 |
| U1 THRU U3 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081BE, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 3 |
| U4 THRU U8 | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo-Transistor/ Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 5 |
| U11 | Integrated Circuit, MC14043BP, CMOS, Quad NOR Gate, 16-Pin DIP | 220-4043 | 1 |
| U12 THRU | Integrated Circuit, TLC274CN, Quad N-Channel, JFET-Input | 221-0094 | 3 |
| U14 | Operational Amplifier, 14-Pin DIP |  |  |
| U15,U16 | Integrated Circuit, LM358N, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-0358 | 2 |
| XK1 | Relay Socket, 10-Pin | 417-1230 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU1 THRU } \\ & \text { XU3 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU4 THRU } \\ & \text { XU8 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 6-Pin DIP | 417-0600 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU9 THRU } \\ & \text { XU11 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XU12 THRU } \\ & \text { XU14 } \end{aligned}$ | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 3 |
| XU15,XU16 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 2 |
| ---- | Switch Cap, Black (for FWD, VSWR, VSWR CAL, A \& B VOLTAGE, A \& B CURRENT, FWD, FWD EXPAND, and VSWR) | 343-6401 | 10 |
| ---- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0088 | 1 |

TABLE 6-4. 24 CIRCUIT EMI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0085

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| C1 THRU C20 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | $002-1034$ | 20 |
| J3 | Receptacle, 26-Pin Dual In-line | $418-2602$ | 1 |
| L1,L2 | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 430 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum, 0.55 Ohm dc | $360-0022$ | 2 |
| R1 THRU R18 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |  |  |
| TB3,TB4 | Barrier Strip, 12 Terminal | $100-1041$ | 18 |
| --- | Blank Circuit Board | $411-2512$ | 2 |
|  |  | $519-0085$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. 40 CIRCUIT EMI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0087

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 THRU C38 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 38 |
| J4 | Receptacle, 40 Pin Dual In-line | 417-0117 | 1 |
| L1,L2 | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 430 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum, 0.55 Ohm dc Resistance, 115 MHz | 360-0022 | 2 |
| R10, R13, R14, <br> R17, R18, R21 <br> THRU R32, <br> R35, R36, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| TB1,TB2 | Barrier Strip, 20 Terminal | 412-0120 | 2 |
| -- | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%$, 430 mA Maximum, 0.55 Ohm dc Resistance, 115 MHz | 360-0022 | 6 |
| --- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0087 | 1 |

## TABLE 6-6. RF SAMPLE CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0083

## (Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 THRU C4 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $5 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%, 500 \mathrm{~V}$, NPO | 001-5004 | 4 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Mica, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0002 | 1 |
| C7 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C8 | Capacitor, Mica, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0002 | 1 |
| C9 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C10 | Capacitor, Mica, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0002 | 1 |
| C11 | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 1 |
| C12 | Capacitor, Mica, $1000 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%, 350 \mathrm{~V}$ | 046-0002 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C13 THRU } \\ & \text { C20 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Mica, $390 \mathrm{pF} \pm 5 \%$, 100V | 042-3922 | 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { C21 THRU } \\ & \text { C24 } \end{aligned}$ | Capacitor, Mylar, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V | 030-1053 | 4 |
| D1 THRU D8 | Diode, HP5082-2800, High Voltage, Schottky Barrier Type, $70 \mathrm{~V}, 15 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 201-2800 | 8 |
| J1 THRU J4 | Receptacle, BNC | 417-0049 | 4 |
| J5 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| L1 THRU L8 | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 430 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum, 0.55 Ohm dc Resistance, 115 MHz | 360-0022 | 8 |
| R1 THRU R4 | Resistor, 47 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 130-4723 | 4 |
| R5 THRU R8 | Resistor, 475 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4753 | 4 |
| R9 THRU R12 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 4 |
| R13 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R15 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R16 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R17 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R18 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R19 | Resistor, $26.7 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2675 | 1 |
| R20 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R21 | Resistor, $2.21 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2241 | 1 |
| R22 | Resistor, $1.33 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1331 | 1 |
| R23 | Resistor, $3.32 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3324 | 1 |
| R24 | Resistor, $3.92 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3924 | 1 |

TABLE 6-6. RF SAMPLE CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0083
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| R25 THRU | Resistor, $1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1041$ | 4 |
| R28 |  |  |  |
| R29 | Potentiometer, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $178-1054$ | 1 |
| R30 | Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $178-5054$ | 1 |
| R31 | Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $178-5054$ | 1 |
| R32 | Potentiometer, 50 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $100-1031$ | 1 |
| R33 THRU | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $221-0092$ | 4 |
| R36 | Integrated Circuit, TLO92CP, Dual N-Channel JFET-Input | 2 |  |
| U1,U2 | Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | $417-0804$ | 2 |
| XU1,XU2 | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | $519-0083$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-7. STATUS CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0086

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS1 THRU } \\ & \text { DS8 } \end{aligned}$ | Indicator, LED, Green, 521-9175, 2.3V @ 40 mA Maximum (for TRANSMITTER A \& B STATUS: INTERLOCK, FILAMENT, BLOWER, HIGH VOLTAGE) | 323-9224 | 8 |
| J2 | Socket, 40-Pin DIP | 417-4005 | 1 |
| R1 THRU R8 | Resistor, 750 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-7503 | 8 |
| R9 | Potentiometer, 5 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 178-5045 | 1 |
| R10 | Potentiometer, $50 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-5050 | 1 |
| R11,R13 | Potentiometer, 10 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-1055 | 2 |
| ${ }_{8}$ R14 THRU R17 | Potentiometer, 2 k Ohm $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 177-2045 | 4 |
| ---- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0086 | 1 |

TABLE 6-8. CONTROL SWITCH CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0084

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| J1 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP |  |  |
| R1 THRU R5 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | $417-1604$ | 1 |
| U1 | Integrated Circuit, ULN2003A, Seven Section NPN Darlington | $229-1062$ | 5 |
| XU1 | Driver, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP |  | 1 |
| ---- | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | $417-1604$ | 1 |
|  | Blank Circuit Board | $519-0084$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-9. TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLY - 949-0116

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P1,P2 | Plug, 16-Pin Dual In-line | $417-1602$ |  |
| P1 | Plug, 40-Pin Dual In-line | $417-0118$ | 2 |
| P2 | Plug, 40-Pin Dual In-line | $418-0041$ | 1 |
| P3 | Plug, 12-Pin | $418-1271$ | 1 |
| P3 | Plug, 26-Pin Dual In-line | $418-2600$ | 1 |
| P4,P5 | Plug, 16-Pin Dual In-line | $417-1602$ | 1 |
| P4 | Plug, 40-Pin Dual In-line | $417-0118$ | 2 |
| P5 | Plug, 40-Pin Dual In-line | $418-0041$ | 1 |
| P6 | Plug, 26-Pin Dual In-Line | $418-2600$ | 1 |
| P7 | Plug, 25 Pin Dual In-line | $418-0609$ | 1 |
| P8 | Plug, 12-Pin | $418-1271$ | 1 |
| P10 | Plug, 25 Pin Dual In-line | $418-0609$ | 1 |
| --- | Pins, Connector | $417-0053$ | 1 |

## SECTION VII DUAL TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER DRAWINGS

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section provides assembly drawings and schematic diagrams as listed below for the Broadcast Electronics FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

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| FIGURE | TITLE | NUMBER |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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|  | 40 CIRCUIT EMI FILTER CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | AC919-0086 |
|  | DIAGRAM |  |














NOTES:

1) SEE SCHEMATIC * SO 9,9-00sB
2) TBI + TB2 MOUNTED ON CIRCUIT STO
3) LAST COMPONENTS LSED: C38, R38, L2, TB2,

|  | MSEE 8.17 .84 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEE B/M } \\ & 919-0087 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EE } \\ & \text { BROADCAST ELECTRONICS } \\ & \text { INC. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | me PCB AS |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented in this section provides a general description of the FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller and lists equipment specifications.

## 1-3. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The Broadcast Electronics FO-2 transmitter output switch controller is specifically designed to automatically transfer the antenna to the operational transmitter and by-pass the combiner in a dual transmitter system (refer to Figure 1-1). The FO-2 features adjustable switching threshold and delay circuitry, external alarm, remote control and status indication circuitry, and front-panel switch/indicators to indicate the system configuration. In addition, a preset power output level circuit is incorporated into the design.


FIGURE 1-1. FO-2 AUTOMATIC TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER

1-5. The FO-2 is designed to monitor the output power of both transmitters for a failure condition. If a fault occurs in either transmitter which exceeds a preset threshold level and delay period, the FO-2 will automatically initiate the following transfer sequence.
A. If connected, an external alarm will be activated.
B. The high voltage of both transmitters will be deenergized.
C. The coaxial switches will operate to connect the output from the operational transmitter directly to the antenna and the defective transmitter to the dummy load.
D. The automatic switching circuitry will be disabled.
E. If connected, the preset output power level circuit will be activated.
F. When the coaxial switches are correctly positioned, the operational transmitter high voltage will be energized for on-air operation.

1-6. The FO-2 is available in one configuration as follows:

MODEL PART NUMBER
FO-2 909-0117-004

## DESCRIPTION

Transmitter output switch controller for a dual transmitter system, rack mount, used in combination with the FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

## 1-7. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

1-8. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical specifications of the FO-2 output switch controller.

TABLE 1-1. FO-2 ELECTRICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| ELECTRICAL <br> POWER REQUIREMENTS <br> REMOTE INPUTS <br> REMOTE OUTPUTS <br> SIZE: <br> WIDTH <br> DEPTH <br> HEIGHT <br> WEIGHT (PACKED) <br> ENVIRONMENTAL <br> AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE <br> MAXIMUM HUMIDITY <br> MAXIMUM ALTITUDE | +15 V dc, 1.5 Amperes, (supplied from FD-2 transmitter controller). <br> Switch or Relay Contact Closure. <br> Negative or Positive Logic. <br> 19 Inches ( 48.26 cm ). <br> 15.625 Inches ( 39.68 cm ). <br> 3.5 Inches ( 8.89 cm ). <br> 16 Pounds ( 7.3 Kg ). <br> $+14^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{~F}$ to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. <br> $95 \%$, Non-condensing. <br> 10,000 Feet Above Sea Level (3048 Meters). |

# SECTION II <br> INSTALLATION 

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section contains information required for the installation and preliminary checkout of the Broadcast Electronics FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller.

## 2-3. UNPACKING.

2-4. The equipment becomes the property of the customer when the equipment is delivered to the carrier. Carefully unpack the transmitter output switcher. Perform a visual inspection to determine that no apparent damage has been incurred during shipment. All shipping materials should be retained until it is determined that the unit has not been damaged. Claims for damaged equipment must be promptly filed with the carrier or the carrier may not accept the claim.
$2-5$. The contents of the shipment should be as indicated on the packing list. If the contents are incomplete, or if the unit is damaged electrically or mechanically, notify both the carrier and Broadcast Electronics, Inc.

2-6. INSTALLATION.
2-7. Each FO-2 is operated, tested, and inspected at the factory prior to shipment and is ready for installation when received. Prior to installation, this publication should be studied to obtain a thorough understanding of the operation, circuitry, nomenclature, and installation requirements. Installation is accomplished as follows: 1) preliminary installation, 2) placement, 3) wiring, 4) installation adjustments, and 5) initial checkout.
$2-8$. PRELIMINARY INSTALLATION.

## $44 \begin{aligned} & \text { WARNING } \\ & 77\end{aligned}$

## ENSURE ALL FO-2 PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-9. Refer to the following information and perform the preliminary installation procedures. The procedures will require the unit be placed on a work surface with the top-panel removed. After completion of the procedures, replace the unit top-panel.

2-10. CIRCUIT BOARD PROGRAMMING CHECK. The FO-2 circuit boards are factory programmed during final test. To assure the circuit board jumpers have not become dislodged or changed during shipment, refer to Figure 2-1 and check the position of each jumper. Programmable jumpers J3, J4, J5, J7, and J8 must be installed in position 1-2.

2-11. Programmable jumper J11 must be removed when FM-1.5B transmitters are operated with the filaments in the deenergized condition during a transfer operation. Refer to Figure 2-1 and program J11 as required.

2-12. REMOTE CONTROL LOGIC PROGRAMMING. The FO-2 is equipped with programmable remote status logic. The circuitry provides either positive or negative logic for remote status indications. Refer to Figure 2-1 and program the circuitry for positive or negative logic as required.


## 2-13. PLACEMENT.

2-14. The FO-2 requires 3.5 inches ( 8.9 cm ) of a 19 inch cabinet and may be mounted in any convenient location within reach of signal and power cables. An additional one inch of rack space above and below the unit should be provided for adequate cooling. The unit should not be mounted directly above or below heat-generating equipment, otherwise no special requirements need be observed.

2-15. WIRING.
2-16. FO-2 wiring is presented in the following text. For factory assembled systems, only the REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTION procedure will be required to be performed.
2-17. FO-2/FD-2 INTERFACING. The FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller is designed to interface with the FD-2 transmitter controller in a dual transmitter system (refer to Figure 2-2). Locate the interface cable and connect the cable between FO-2 rearpanel connector J1 and FD-2 rear-panel connector J10.
2-18. DUMMY LOAD PROTECTION. To provide dummy load protection, connect the wiring to the coaxial switches as follows.

WARNING
DISCONNECT ALL TRANSMITTER PRIMARY POWER BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-19. Disconnect all transmitter primary power.
2-20. Refer to Figure 2-3 and connect the transmitter A and transmitter B interlock system, the remote control device, the reject load, and the dummy load to the coaxial switches as required. The connections will vary depending upon the type of dual transmitter system installation.

## ENSURE ALL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

2-21. PRESET POWER CONTROL. The FO-2 is equipped with a preset power level control circuit for the operational transmitter in the event of a transmitter failure. The preset power control connections are provided on a rear-panel barrier strip.
$2-22$. If preset power control is desired, refer to detail A in Figure 2-4 and fabricate two interface cables. Connect a cable between the PRESET PWR A terminals and the transmitter A remote interface panel. Connect a cable between the PRESET PWR B terminals and the transmitter B remote interface panel.

2-23. TRANSMITTER OUTPUT SWITCHING CONTROL. The FO-2 transmitter output switching control connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strips TB1 and TB2. The unit is designed to provide multiple control and status connections to meet any system requirement. Table 2-1 and Figure 2-4 present a functional description of the connection terminals. The connections will vary depending upon the type of dual transmitter system installation.
2-24. Coaxial Switch Status. The FO-2 coaxial switch status connections are provided on rearpanel barrier strip TB2 (refer to Figure 2-5). TB2-9 provides a +12 V dc logic potential for the position 1 and position 2 status contacts on each coaxial switch. Connect the status contacts to the FO-2 switch status terminals. The connections will vary depending on the type of dual transmitter system installation.


FIGURE 2-2. FO-2 INTERFACING


FIGURE 2-3. TYPICAL FO-2 DUMMY LOAD PROTECTION SYSTEM



FIGURE 2-5. TYPICAL COAXIAL SWITCH STATUS WIRING

2-25. Coaxial Switch Command. The FO-2 coaxial switch command connections are provided on rear-panel barrier strip TB1 (refer to Figure 2-6). Coaxial switches require an ac or dc motor control power source. Refer to the coaxial switch instruction manual to determine the proper power source for the motor control. Connect the appropriate motor control power source and status contacts to the FO-2 switch command terminals. The connections will vary depending on the type of dual transmitter system installation.

2-26. REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTIONS. Remote control connections are provided on the FO-2 rear-panel terminal strips. Refer to the FO-2 Remote Control Wiring Diagram, SECTION VII, DRAWINGS and Table 2-1 and connect the remote circuitry to the rearpanel terminals as required.

## 2-27. INSTALLATION ADJUSTMENTS.

2-28. POWER FAILURE THRESHOLD ADJUSTMENTS. Potentiometers R4 and R5 located on the front panel (refer to Figure 2-7) adjust the power failure limit for transmitters A and B. R4 and R5 are individually adjusted for the desired transmitter power failure level. The power failure threshold controls are adjusted as follows.

2-29. Procedure. To adjust transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4, proceed as follows:
A. Apply power to the dual transmitter system.
B. Operate the FO-2 AUTO switch/indicator to the out position (manual mode).
C. Refer to Figure 2-7 and operate transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4 fully clockwise.
D. Depress the transmitter A HIGH VOLTAGE ON switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator. The transmitter will be operational after the filament warmup delay.
E. Operate the transmitter to the desired power failure level.
F. Refer to Figure 2-7 and adjust transmitter A power failure threshold level control R4 until the transmitter A indicator just extinguishes.
G. Terminate transmitter A operation.
H. Repeat the procedure for transmitter B. Adjust the threshold level using transmitter B threshold level control R5 and the transmitter B threshold indicator (refer to Figure 2-7).

2-30. POWER FAILURE DELAY ADJUSTMENT. Potentiometer R38 on the logic circuit board adjusts the time delay between the detection of a power failure and the initiation of a transfer operation. Prior to adjustment of R38, the automatic power control (APC) duration and RF transfer duration must be determined.

2-31. Procedure. To determine the APC and RF transfer durations, proceed as follows:
A. Operate either transmitter for normal power output. Measure the duration between the initiation of high voltage and power output (APC duration).
B. The RF transfer duration measurement will require the operation of the FO-2. Refer to SECTION III, OPERATION and manually operate the system in the combined mode.
C. Initiate a manual transfer operation. Measure the duration between the initiation and completion of the transfer.

TABLE 2-1. FO-2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { INDEX } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Coaxial switch SW1, SW2, and SW3 position P1 and position P2 control connections. | Internal relay circuitry provides a contact closure to activate switch operation. |
| 2 | ALARM control connections. | Internal relay circuitry provides a contact closure to activate external visual or aural alarm. |
| 3 | Coaxial switch COM connections. | Common connections for coaxial switches SW1, SW2, and SW3. |
| 4 | PRESET PWR A and PRESET PWR B control connections. | Internal relay circuitry provides a contact closure to activate transmitter preset power command (refer to Detail A of Figure 2-4). |
| 5 | 15 V IN and GND power supply connections. | NOT USED. |
| 6 | Coaxial switch SW1, SW2, and SW3 position 1 and position 2 status connections. | Continuous contact to positive voltage from appropriate coaxial switch required to indicate switch position status. |
| 7 | A+B LD OFF remote control connection. | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter A and transmitter B for dummy load operation. |
| 8 | B AIR remote control connection. | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter B for on-air operation. |
| 9 | A AIR remote control connection. | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter A for on-air operation. |
| 10 | A+B AIR ON remote control connection. | Momentary contact to positive voltage configures transmitter A and transmitter B for on-air operation. |
| 11 | +12 OUT connection. | Provides approximately +12 volts dc for remote control switch circuitry and coaxial switch position logic. |
| 12 | AUT MOD remote status connection. | Indicates the status of the automatic switching circuitry. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate enabled status. |
| 13 | R-C OFF IND remote status connection. | Indicates the status of the remote control. <br> Programmable internal circuitry provides positive or negative logic to indicate disabled status. | ELECTRDNICS INC

TABLE 2-1. FO-2 REAR-PANEL TERMINAL CONNECTIONS
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { INDEX } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | A+B LD remote status connection. | Indicates transmitter A and transmitter B are configured for dummy load operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |
| 15 | A AIR remote status connection. | Indicates transmitter A is configured for on-air operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |
| 16 | B AIR remote status connection. | Indicates transmitter B is configured for on-air operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |
| 17 | $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ AIR remote status connection. | Indicates transmitter A and transmitter B are configured for on-air operation. Programmable internal circuitry provides either positive or negative logic to indicate status. |

2-32. Procedure. To adjust power failure delay control R38, proceed as follows:
A. Calculate and record the total delay time by adding the APC and RF transfer durations and any additional delay if desired $\qquad$ _.

## 出 <br> WARNING <br> WARNING

DISCONNECT PRIMARY POWER FROM THE DUAL TRANSMITTER SYSTEM BEFORE PROCEEDING.
B. Disconnect power from the dual transmitter system.
C. Remove the FO-2 top-panel.
D. Refer to Figure 2-7 and program P6 for the required delay range recorded in step A.
E. Apply primary power and manually operate the system in the combined mode.
F. Operate the FO-2 in the automatic mode and deenergize either transmitter.
G. Refer to Figure 2-7 and adjust R38 until the required delay duration is attained. Repeat steps D through G if required.
H. Replace the FO-2 top-panel.

## 2-33. INITIAL CHECKOUT.



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FIGURE 2-6. TYPICAL COAXIAL SWITCH COMMAND WIRING


597-0117-69
FIGURE 2-7. LOCATION OF R4, R5, R38, AND J6

## 4 WARNING

 ENSURE ALL SYSTEM PRIMARY POWER IS DISCONNECTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.A. Operate all system circuit breakers to the OFF position.
B. Ensure primary power to the center control cabinet is properly connected and secured.
C. Ensure all ground connections are secure.
D. Ensure the center cabinet ground strap is properly connected to the transmitter ground strap.
E. Ensure all RF connections are secure.
F. Ensure all connections in the center control cabinet are secure.
G. Ensure all connections on transmitter A and transmitter B remote interface panel terminals are secure.
H. Remove any extra hardware and wire lying within the center control cabinet.
I. Replace all rear doors and panels on the system cabinets.
J. Operate the front-panel AUTO and RMTE CNTL OFF switch/indicators to the OUT position.
2-34. Operate all system circuit breakers to the ON position.
2-35. Apply primary power to the system.
$2-36$. An FO-2 front-panel mode selection switch/indicator will illuminate to indicate the system configuration.

2-37. Operate the front-panel RMTE CNTL OFF switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/ indicator (remote control disabled). Operate the switch/indicator to extinguish the switch/ indicator (remote control enabled).

2-38. The front-panel AUTO switch/indicator activates the automatic switching circuitry when the switch/indicator is positioned IN. Operate the switch/indicator to the IN position. The indicator will only illuminate when RF is present.

2-39. Disconnect primary power to the system.

# SECTION III OPERATION 

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller and provides standard operating procedures.
$3-3 . \quad$ CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.
3-4. Refer to Figure 3-1 for the location of all controls and indicators associated with normal operation of the FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller. The function of each control or indicator is described in Table 3-1.

3-5. OPERATION.

NOTE
THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE FO-2 IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

3-6. Energize the FO-2 circuitry by applying power to the FD-2 dual transmitter controller.
3-7. Energize and operate the dual transmitter system via the FD-2 dual transmitter controller.

3-8. Select the type of transmitter output configuration by depressing one of the following switch/indicators.
A. A+B AIR
B. A AIR B LOAD
C. B AIR A LOAD
D. $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ LOAD

3-9. Select automatic or manual transmitter output switching as follows:
A. If automatic output switching is desired, depress the AUTO ON switch/indicator to illuminate the switch/indicator. This will enable both automatic and manual transmitter output switching. If a fault is detected, the FO-2 will respond as follows: 1) initiate a switching operation, 2) inhibit the automatic switching circuitry, and 3) complete the switching operation.
B. If manual only output switching is desired, depress the AUTO ON switch/indicator to extinguish the switch/indicator. Depress the A+B AIR, A AIR B LOAD, B AIR A LOAD, or A+B LOAD switch/indicator to configure the dual transmitter system as desired.

3-10. If remote operation is desired, operate the REMOTE CONTROL OFF switch/indicator to extinguish the switch/indicator. This will enable both local and remote operation.

3-11. EXTERNAL ALARM RESET.


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3-12. The FO-2 external alarm circuit can be reset locally or remotely in the automatic and manual mode. To reset the alarm circuit, depress one of the following front-panel or remote switch/indicators.
A. A+B AIR
B. A AIR B LOAD
C. B AIR A LOAD
D. $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ LOAD

TABLE 3-1. FO-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.

| INDEX <br> NO. | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |

TABLE 3-1. FO-2 CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { INDEX } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | B AIR A LOAD Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Configures transmitter B for on-air operation and transmitter A for dummy load operation. <br> INDICATOR: Indicates transmitter B is configured for on-air operation and transmitter A for dummy load operation when illuminated. |
|  |  |  |
| 8 | A + B LOAD Switch/ Indicator | SWITCH: Configures transmitter A and transmitter B for dummy load operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates transmitter A and transmitter B are configured for dummy load operation when illuminated. |
| 9 | Transmitter B Output Power Failure Threshold Adjust. | Adjusts the output power threshold at which the control circuitry will recognize a transmitter B failure. |
| 10 | Transmitter A Output Power Failure Threshold Adjust. | Adjusts the output power threshold at which the control circuitry will recognize a transmitter A failure. |

# SECTION IV THEORY OF OPERATION 

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION.

$4-2$. This section presents the theory of operation for the Broadcast Electronics FO-2 automatic transmitter output switch controller.

4-3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.
4-4. The FO-2 is designed to automatically transfer the antenna to the operational transmitter in the event a fault occurs in either transmitter. Figure 4-1 presents a block diagram of the FO-2 automatic control circuitry. Refer to Figure 4-1 and the following description of the automatic control circuitry.
4-5. Two RF presence signals are provided by the FO-2 detector circuits which are derived from the RF sample voltage of transmitter A and transmitter B. These signals are routed to the command control logic, and automatic monitoring and delay logic circuits. The automatic monitoring and delay logic will detect the loss of an RF presence signal when either transmitter fails.
4-6. With the loss of an RF presence signal, the following two events will occur. 1) The command control logic will generate instructions to deenergize the transmitter A and transmitter B high voltage, and 2) the automatic monitoring and delay logic will generate and route a transfer request to the mode control logic.
4-7. The mode control logic provides mode information to the switch comparator logic. The comparator logic will generate and route a transfer command to the command control logic.
4-8. The command control logic will generate and route instructions to the coaxial switches which will transfer the antenna to the output of the operational transmitter. The coaxial switches will provide position status information to the switch comparator logic. When the position status and mode information are compared, the comparator will terminate the transfer command to the command control logic.

4-9. With the absence of the transfer command, the command control logic will generate instructions to energize the operational transmitter high voltage for on-air operation. If connected, the preset power control circuit will instruct the transmitter to raise or lower the output power to a predetermined level. To facilitate maintenance, the output of the defective transmitter is connected to the dummy load.

4-10. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION.
4-11. A simplified schematic of the FO-2 is presented in Figure 4-2. Refer to the simplified schematic as required for the following functional equipment description.
4-12. When applicable, the text will describe the operation of the transmitter A and the transmitter B threshold detector and automatic monitor circuits. The detection and automatic monitor circuits for transmitters A and B are identical; therefore, only the transmitter A circuit will be discussed.
4-13. The following information is presented with transmitters A and B operating at a normal output power level into the antenna ( $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}$ AIR). The text describes the automatic process of switching transmitter B into the antenna and transmitter A into the load (B AIR/A LOAD) when a fault occurs in transmitter A.

4-14. AUTOMATIC ENABLE. Automatic enable gate U26A provides automatic mode switching when an RF output power failure is detected. When the front-panel AUTO ON switch/indicator is depressed, a HIGH is input to U26A and ANDed with HIGHs from U30C and J7 pin 2. U26A will output a HIGH to automatic control gate U27A. A HIGH is also applied to inverter U31A which outputs a LOW to the front-panel AUTO MODE indicator and optical isolator U36. U36 outputs a HIGH to illuminate an external indicator.

4-15. THRESHOLD DETECTOR CIRCUIT. The threshold detector circuit monitors a sample voltage from transmitter A. The sample voltage is routed to comparator U1B through buffer U1A. When the sample voltage decreases below the preset threshold level established by potentiometer R4, U1B will generate a LOW to inverters U7A/U8A. U7A/U8A will apply a HIGH to threshold indicator DS1, motor drive inhibit gate U25C, and NAND gate U9A.

4-16. With a HIGH from mode control relay K2, U9A will output a LOW to U9C and U12A. A HIGH from U9B is also applied to the input of U12A and U9C. The output of U12A will apply a HIGH to transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.

4-17. OUTPUT POWER FAILURE CIRCUIT. The RF output power failure circuit provides a delay before a mode change is initiated after a fault is detected. Integrated circuits U12A, U12B, U12C, and U12D operate as an exclusive OR gate. With a LOW from U9B, exclusive OR gate U12 will output a HIGH to RF failure delay timer U20 through potentiometer R38.

4-18. If the duration of the fault exceeds the delay determined by R38 and C15, U20 will apply a HIGH through inverter U22A to automatic control gate U27A and alarm latch U28. With the presence of a HIGH at the input, U27A will output a HIGH to U9D and U9C.

4-19. ALARM CIRCUIT. The alarm circuit provides an external indication of an RF output power failure. With a HIGH from U22A, alarm latch U28 will output a LOW to inverter U32E to energize alarm relay K4. A HIGH from U32E is applied to transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.

4-20. Alarm latch U28 also applies a LOW to AND gate U30C. U30C will output a LOW to U26A which disables the automatic enable gate.

4-21. AUTOMATIC MONITOR CIRCUIT. The monitor circuit automatically generates a switching command. With both inputs HIGH, U9C will output a LOW to mode command one shot U10A. U10A will output a HIGH which is inverted LOW by U7D and applied to transistor switch Q6.

4-22. MODE CONTROL CIRCUIT. The mode control circuit generates the various logic control signals for mode switching. The control logic signals are determined by the position of mode control latch relays K2 and K3 which operate as flip-flops. The HIGH and LOW logic signals (and inverted signals through U8C and U8E) from the relays are input to the combined detector logic. The combined detector logic processes the information to provide the logic control signals.

4-23. With a LOW from U7D, transistor switch Q6 outputs a HIGH through diodes D16 and D18 to relays K2 and K3 which operate to the B AIR/A LOAD position. The control logic for the appropriate mode change is established and routed to switch direction relays K6 and K7, the transmitter control decoder, the status decoder logic, and the switch comparator circuit. Relay K6 will energize and relay K7 will deenergize to establish the position of coaxial switches SW1, SW2, and SW3. In addition, a HIGH is applied to inverter U22B which applies a LOW to U26A to ensure the automatic enable gate remains disabled.

(4-3/4-4)

(4-5/4-6)


4-24. SWITCH COMPARATOR CIRCUIT. The switch comparator circuit generates the control logic which terminates the high voltage of both transmitters until the coaxial switches are correctly positioned. Logic from coaxial switches SW1, SW2, and SW3 are input to the switch position comparator logic through inverter U19 and the optical isolator network. With the mode control logic from the mode control circuit, the switch comparator logic will output a LOW to inverter U22D which applies a HIGH to U27B and transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.
4-25. High Voltage Off. U27B will output a HIGH to inverter U31F which applies a LOW to optical isolator U41. U41 outputs a HIGH to both transmitters which terminates the high voltage. A HIGH is also applied to motor drive inhibit gate U25C.
$4-26$. With high voltage termination of both transmitters, U25C will output a HIGH to AND gate U30A and timers U29 and U11B. U11B will output a HIGH to U30A which applies a HIGH to inverter U33A. U33A applies a LOW to K5 to enable the motor drive relay.

4-27. When coaxial switches SW1, SW2, and SW3 are correctly positioned, the switch comparator logic will output a HIGH to inverter U22D which applies a LOW to U27B. U27B outputs a LOW to U25C which applies a LOW to timer U29. U29 applies a LOW to transmitter control gate U21D.

4-28. TRANSMITTER CONTROL CIRCUIT. The transmitter control circuit provides commands to the transmitters. A LOW from latch relay K 1 is applied to inverter U7E which outputs a HIGH to U21D. The HIGH from U7E and LOW from U29 are NANDed by U21D which outputs a HIGH to enable the control decoder logic.
4-29. With the mode control logic and a HIGH from transmitter control gate U21D, the control decoder logic will output a HIGH to inverter U31D. U31D applies a LOW through steering diodes D40 and D42 to optical isolators U38 and U39. Finally, U38 and U39 output a HIGH which enables transmitter B high voltage and terminates transmitter A filaments.
4-30. REMOTE/LOCAL STATUS CIRCUIT. The remote/local status circuit provides mode information to the front-panel and external indicators. When the mode control logic is applied to status decoder logic U34, a HIGH is output to inverter U33E. U33E outputs a LOW to illuminate front-panel switch/indicator B AIR/A LOAD. A LOW is also applied to optical isolator U43 which outputs a HIGH to an external indicator.
4-31. REMOTE INPUT CIRCUIT. The remote input circuit provides external control of the FO-2. When a remote mode switch is depressed, a HIGH is input to the optical isolator network. The optical isolator network outputs a LOW to transistor switch Q1, Q2, Q3, or Q4 which applies a HIGH to the appropriate mode control input circuit and alarm reset circuit.
$4-32$. Remote Off. When the front-panel REMOTE CONTROL OFF switch/indicator is illuminated, the ground potential at the input of the optical isolator network is removed which disables the remote input circuit.
4-33. ALARM RESET CIRCUIT. The alarm reset circuit reactivates the alarm and automatic switching circuitry. This circuit consists of inverter U32D, transfer timer U47, and transfer timer reset gate U24C/U24D.
4-34. With the HIGH from U32E, OR gate U24C/U24D will output a HIGH to enable transfer timer U47. When a front-panel or remote control switch is depressed, a HIGH is input to inverter U32D through diode D3, D4, D5, or D6. U32D applies a LOW to U47 which generates a momentary HIGH to U32F and U28.
4-35. With the momentary HIGH from U47, alarm latch U28 will output a HIGH through inverters U32E and U31B to deenergize relay K4. The HIGH from U28 is also applied to U30C. Inverter U32F will output a momentary LOW to U30C and DS1 which illuminates to indicate that the transfer timer is energized.

4-36. The duration of the HIGH from U47 is determined by the position of programmable jumper P11. When the output of U47 returns to a logic LOW, a HIGH is applied to U30C through inverter U32F. U30C will output a HIGH to automatic enable gate U26A which activates the automatic switching circuitry.

4-37. POWER PRESET CIRCUIT. Integrated circuits U30B, U31G, U32A, U32B, and transistor Q7 operate as a preset power circuit. Whenever power is applied to the FO-2, the preset circuit will initialize the logic circuitry to a preset format.

4-38. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT. +15 V dc is supplied from the dual transmitter controller through D5 (located on the relay circuit board) and routed to all integrated logic circuits. Integrated circuit U35 operates as a voltage regulator circuit to produce a regulated +12 V dc supply for the remote source voltage.

# SECTION V <br> MAINTENANCE 

## 5-1. INTRODUCTION.

5-2. This section provides general maintenance information, electrical adjustment procedures, troubleshooting information, and component replacement procedures for the Broadcast Electronics FO-2 transmitter output switch controller.

5-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.
5-4. Low voltages are used throughout the FO-2 logic control and relay circuit boards. Maintenance with power on is always considered hazardous and caution should be observed.
Good judgment, care, and common sense must be practiced to prevent accidents. The procedures contained in this section should be performed only by experienced and trained personnel.

## 5-5. FIRST LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-6. First level maintenance consists of precautionary procedures applied to the equipment to prevent future failures. The procedures are performed on a regular basis and the results recorded in a performance log. PUT SWITCHER BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY EQUIP-
WARNING MENT MAINTENANCE.

## 5-7. GENERAL.

5-8. Periodically remove abrasions from the FO-2 chassis with a cloth moistened with a mild household cleaner. Remove dust from the chassis exterior with a brush and vacuum cleaner as required.

5-9. ELECTRICAL.
5-10. The switcher circuit boards should be periodically cleaned of accumulated dust using a soft brush and vacuum cleaner. Check the circuit boards for improperly seated semiconductors and components damaged by overheating.

## 5-11. SECOND LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

5-12. The second level maintenance consists of procedures required to restore an FO-2 to operation after a fault has occurred. The procedures are divided into troubleshooting and component replacement procedures.

5-13. TROUBLESHOOTING.
5-14. The troubleshooting philosophy for the FO-2 output switch controller consists of isolating a problem to a specific circuit. The problem may be further isolated by referencing the following information and Figure 5-1 which presents the FO-2 troubleshooting information.


FIGURE 5-1. TROUBLESHOOTING TREE. NO AUTOMATIC SWITCHING OPERATION

## WARNING <br> WARNING <br> DISCONNECT THE POWER SOURCE FROM THE OUTPUT SWITCHER BEFORE REMOVING OR REPLACING ANY COMPONENTS.

CAUTION CAUTION

## INADVERTENT CONTACT BETWEEN ADJACENT COMPONENTS OR CIRCUIT BOARDS WITH TEST EQUIPMENT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE OUTPUT SWITCHER.

5-15. After the problem is isolated and power is totally deenergized, refer to the schematic diagrams and the theory of operation to assist in problem resolution. The defective component may be repaired locally or the entire device may be returned to Broadcast Electronics, Inc. for repair or replacement.
5-16. COMPONENT REPLACEMENT.
5-17. On all circuit boards, the adhesion between the copper trace and the circuit board fails at almost the same temperature as solder melts. A circuit board trace can be destroyed by excessive heat or lateral movement during soldering. Use of a small soldering iron with steady pressure is required for circuit board repairs.
5-18. To remove a soldered component from a circuit board, cut the leads from the body of the defective component while the device is still soldered to the board. Grip a component lead with needle-nose pliers. Touch the soldering iron to the lead at the solder connection on the circuit side of the board. When the solder begins to melt, push the lead through the back side of the board and cut off the clinched end of the lead. Each lead may now be heated independently and pulled out of each hole. The holes may be cleared by careful reheating with a low wattage iron and removing solder with a soldering vacuum tool.
5-19. Install the new component and apply solder from the circuit side of the board. If no damage has been incurred to the plated-through holes, soldering of the component side of the board will not be required.

## MOST SOLVENTS WHICH REMOVE ROSIN FLUX ARE VOLATILE AND TOXIC BY NATURE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SMALL AMOUNTS IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM FLAME, CIGARETTES, AND HOT SOLDERING IRONS.

## OBSERVE THE MANUFACTURERS CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

WARNING

5-20. After soldering, remove residual flux with a suitable solvent. Rubbing alcohol is highly diluted and is not effective.
$5-21$. The board should be checked to ensure the flux has been completely removed. Rosin flux is not normally corrosive; however, in time the flux will absorb enough moisture to become conductive and create problems.
5-22. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS. Special care should be exercised with integrated circuits. Each integrated circuit must be installed by matching the integrated circuit notch with the notch on the socket. Do not attempt to remove an integrated circuit from a socket with your fingers. Use an integrated circuit puller to pry the component from the socket.

## SECTION VI PARTS LISTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION.

6-2. This section provides descriptions and part numbers of electrical components, assemblies, and selected mechanical parts required for maintenance of the Broadcast Electronics FO-2 output switch controller. Each table entry in this section is indexed by reference designators appearing on the applicable schematic diagram.
6-3. Table 6-1 indexes all tables listing assemblies and sub-assemblies having replaceable parts, the table number listing the parts, and the page number of the applicable table.

TABLE 6-1. REPLACEABLE PARTS LISTS

| TABLE NO. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | PAGE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6-2$ | FO-2 OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER FINAL | $909-0117-004$ | 2 |
|  | ASSEMBLY |  |  |
| $6-3$ | FO-2 FINAL ASSEMBLY | $959-0279$ | 2 |
| $6-4$ | FO-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0193-001$ | 2 |
| $6-5$ | LED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0193-002$ | 5 |
| $6-6$ | FO-2 RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY | $919-0094$ | 5 |
| $6-7$ | FO-2 CABLE ASSEMBLY | $949-0132$ | 5 |
| $6-8$ | FO-2 TO FD-2 INTERCONNECT CABLE ASSEMBLY | $949-0138$ | 6 |

TABLE 6-2. FO-2 OUTPUT SWITCH CONTROLLER FINAL ASSEMBLY - 909-0117-004

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| --- | Final Assembly, FO-2 | $959-0279$ | 1 |
| ---- | FO-2 to FD-2 Interface Cable | $949-0138-001$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-3. FO-2 FINAL ASSEMBLY - 959-0279

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| DS3 THRU | Lamp, No. 73, 14V, 0.08A, T-1 3/4 Bulb, Wedge Base | $320-0007$ | 6 |
| DS8 |  |  |  |
| L1,L2 | Ferrite Shield, Impedance: $58-108 \mathrm{MHz}$ | $360-0058$ | 2 |
| S1,S2 | Switch, Square Illuminated Pushbutton, SPDT, Panel Mount, | $340-0067$ | 2 |
| S3 THRU S6 | S.1A @ 125V dc |  |  |
| Switch, Push, Rectangular, Momentary Contact, Illuminated, | $340-0071$ | 4 |  |
| TB1,TB2 | SPDT, 0.1A @ 125V dc | $412-0020$ | 2 |
| --- | Barrier Strip, 20 Terminals | $340-0048$ | 2 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, White, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0068$ | 1 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Red, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0069$ | 1 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Green, Rectangular, Incandescent Display | $340-0070$ | 2 |
| ---- | Switchbutton, Micro, Yellow, Square, Incandescent Display | $919-0193-001$ | 1 |
| ---- | Logic Output Switcher Circuit Board Assembly | $919-0094$ | 1 |
| ---- | Relay Output Switcher Circuit Board Assembly | $949-0132$ | 1 |
| ---- | Output Switcher Cable Assembly | $919-0193-002$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-4. FO-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 1 of 4)

| REF. DES. |  | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | DESCRIPTION |  |  |
| C1,C2 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 2 |
| C3 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C4 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C5 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C6 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C7 THRU C13 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 7 |
| C14 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $3.3 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $020-3363$ | 1 |
| C15 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C16 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $470 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-4783$ | 1 |
| C18 | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 1 |
| C19,C20,C21 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 3 |
| C22 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $1 \mathrm{uF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-1064$ | 1 |
| C23 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $10 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1076$ | 1 |
| C24,C25 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $100 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $023-1084$ | 2 |
| C26 THRU | Capacitor, Monolythic Ceramic, $0.1 \mathrm{uF} \pm 20 \%, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ | $003-1054$ | 19 |
| C44 | Capacitor, Electrolytic, $33 \mathrm{uF}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ | $024-3335$ | 2 |
| C45,C46 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 400V @ 30 uA | $203-4005$ | 51 |
| D1 THRU |  | $200-4740$ |  |
| D51 | Diode, Zener, 1N4740A, $10 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | $203-4005$ | 1 |
| D52 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 400V @ 30 uA | $323-9217$ | 6 |
| D53 THRU |  | 1 |  |

TABLE 6-4. FO-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 2 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1 | Connector, Header, 26-Pin Dual In-line | 417-2600 | 1 |
| J2 | Connector, 25-Pin D Type | 418-2500 | 1 |
| J3 THRU J8 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin In-Line | 417-0003 | 6 |
| J9,J10 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 2 |
| J11 | Connector, Header, 2-Pin In-line | 417-4004 | 1 |
| J12 | Connector, Header, 3-Pin In-line | 417-0003 | 1 |
| K1 THRU K3 | Relay, Coil: 12 V dc Contact: DPDT, 120V ac @ 1 Ampere | 270-0058 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { P3 THRU P8, } \\ & \text { P11, P12 } \end{aligned}$ | Jumper, Programmable, 2-Pin | 340-0004 | 8 |
| Q1 THRU Q7 | Transistor, 2N3906, PNP, Silicon, 40V, TO-92 Case | 210-3906 | 7 |
| R1 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R2 | Resistor, $34.8 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3485 | 1 |
| R3 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R4,R5 | Potentiometer, $20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 178-2054 | 2 |
| R6 | Resistor, $4.75 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4741 | 1 |
| R7 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R8,R9 | Resistor, $30 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1W | 120-3023 | 2 |
| R12 | Resistor, 499 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-4996 | 1 |
| R13 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R14 | Resistor, $499 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4996 | 1 |
| R15,R16 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-1043 | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R17 THRU } \\ & \text { R20 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R21 THRU } \\ & \text { R24 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 4 |
| R25 | Resistor, $20 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2023 | 1 |
| R26 | Resistor, $560 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-5633 | 1 |
| R27 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R32 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R33 | Resistor, $2.43 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W | 103-2434 | 1 |
| R34 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R35,R36 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 2 |
| R37 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R38 | Potentiometer, $2 \mathrm{Meg} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 10 \%$, 1/2W | 178-2074 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R39 THRU } \\ & \text { R44 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 6 |
| R46 | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 1 |
| R47 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R48,R49 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-4755 | 2 |
| R50 | Resistor, 10 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R51 | Resistor, $47.5 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-4755 | 1 |
| R52 | Resistor, $560 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1/2W | 110-5633 | 1 |
| R53 | Resistor, $20 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2023 | 1 |
| R54 | Resistor, $30 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1W | 120-3023 | 1 |
| R55 | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 1 |
| R56 | Resistor, 100 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 1 |
| R57,R58,R59 | Resistor, $30 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 5 \%$, 1 W | 120-3023 | 3 |

TABLE 6-4. FO-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 3 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R60 THRU } \\ & \text { R63 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 20 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-2023 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R64 THRU } \\ & \text { R67 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 560 Ohm $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 110-5633 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R68 THRU } \\ & \text { R77 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1041 | 10 |
| R78 | Resistor, $332 \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-3323 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R79 THRU } \\ & \text { R81 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, $100 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-1062 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R82 THRU } \\ & \text { R84 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, $10 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1051 | 3 |
| R85 | Resistor, $76.8 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{Ohm} \pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 103-7685 | 1 |
| R86 | Resistor, 383 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 103-3836 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R87 THRU } \\ & \text { R91 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 100 Ohm $\pm 1 \%$, 1/4W | 100-1031 | 5 |
| U1, U2 | Integrated Circuit, LM358N, Dual Operational Amplifier, 8-Pin DIP | 221-0358 | 2 |
| U3 THRU U6 | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo Transistor/ Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, <br> Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 4 |
| U7 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U8 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U9 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS,14-Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| U10,U11 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4538 | 2 |
| U12 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U13 THRU } \\ & \text { U18 } \end{aligned}$ | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo <br> Transistor/Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, <br> Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 6 |
| U19 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U20 | Integrated Circuit, NE555V, Timer, 8-Pin DIP | 229-0555 | 1 |
| U21 | Integrated Circuit, MC14011BCP, Quad 2-Input NAND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4011 | 1 |
| U22 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U23,U24 | Integrated Circuit, CD4071B, OR Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0005 | 2 |
| U25,U26 | Integrated Circuit, MC14073B, Tripple 3-Input AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4073 | 2 |
| U27 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U28 | Integrated Circuit, MC14013BCP, Dual Type D Flip-Flop, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4013 | 1 |
| U29 | Integrated Circuit, MC14538B, Dual Retriggerable, Resettable Monostable Multivibrator, CMOS, 16-Pin DIP | 228-4538 | 1 |
| U30 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U31 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |
| U32 | Integrated Circuit, MC14584, Hex Schmitt Trigger, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 228-4584 | 1 |
| U33 | Integrated Circuit, MC1416P, 7 NPN Darlington Driver Pack, 16-Pin DIP | 226-2004 | 1 |

TABLE 6-4. FO-2 LOGIC CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-001
(Sheet 4 of 4)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U34 | Integrated Circuit, CD4081B, AND Gate, CMOS, 14-Pin DIP | 225-0008 | 1 |
| U35 | Integrated Circuit, LM78L12CZ, Three-Terminal Positive 12V Regulator, TO-92 Case | 220-7812 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U36 THRU } \\ & \text { U46 } \end{aligned}$ | Integrated Circuit, 4N33, Optical Isolator, NPN Photo Transistor/Infared Emitting Diode Type, 1500V Isolation, Response: 30 kHz Maximum, Current: 50 mA Maximum, 6-Pin DIP | 229-0033 | 11 |
| U47 | Integrated Circuit, NE555V, Timer, 8-Pin DIP | 229-0555 | 1 |
| ---- | Socket, 6-Pin DIP | 417-0600 | 21 |
| ---- | Socket, 8-Pin DIP | 417-0804 | 4 |
| ---- | Socket, 14-Pin DIP | 417-1404 | 15 |
| -- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0193-001 | 1 |

TABLE 6-5. LED CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0193-002

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DS201, DS202 | Indicator, LED, RED, $521-9212,1.7 \mathrm{~V} @ 50 \mathrm{~mA}$ Maximum | $323-9217$ | 2 |
| ---- | Receptacle, Male, 20-Pin In-Line | $417-0200$ | .250 |
| ---- | Blank, Circuit Board | $519-0193-002$ | 1 |

TABLE 6-6. FO-2 RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY - 919-0094

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 THRU C50 | Capacitor, Ceramic, $0.001 \mathrm{uF}, 1 \mathrm{kV}$ | 002-1034 | 50 |
| D1 THRU D4 | Diode, 1N4005, Silicon, 600V @ 1 Ampere | 203-4005 | 4 |
| D5,D6 | Diode, MR502, Silicon, 200V @ 3 Amperes | 202-0502 | 2 |
| J100,J101 | Connector, Header, 13-Pin Dual In-line | 417-2600 | 2 |
| J102 THRU | Receptacle, 12-Pin | 417-1276 | 3 |
| J110 | Socket, 16-Pin DIP | 417-1604 | 1 |
| K4 THRU K7 | Relay, <br> Coil: 12V dc, 160 Ohms Contact: 4PDT, $5 \mathrm{~A} @ 240 \mathrm{~V}$ ac | 270-0053 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { L1 THRU } \\ & \text { L15 } \end{aligned}$ | RF Choke, $4.7 \mathrm{uH} \pm 10 \%, 430 \mathrm{~mA}$, DC Resistance: 0.55 Ohms, 0.43 Amperes Maximum, Resonant at 115 MHz | 360-0022 | 15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R1 THRU } \\ & \text { R11 } \end{aligned}$ | Resistor, 1 k Ohm $\pm 1 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ | 100-1041 | 11 |
| XK4 THRU XK7 | Socket, Relay | 270-0055 | 4 |
| ---- | Blank Circuit Board | 519-0094 | 1 |

TABLE 6-7. FO-2 CABLE ASSEMBLY - 949-0132
(Sheet 1 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Connector, Female, 25-Pin D-Type | $417-0129$ |  |
| J1 | Plug, Ribbon Cable, Dual 13 Contact | $418-2600$ | 1 |
| P1 | Plug, 25-Pin, D-Type | $417-0251$ | 1 |
| P2 | Plug, 16-Pin DIP | $417-1605$ | 1 |
| P9 | Plug, Ribbon Cable, Dual 13 Contact | $418-2600$ | 2 |

TABLE 6-7. FO-2 CABLE ASSEMBLY - 949-0132
(Sheet 2 of 2)

| REF. DES. | DESCRIPTION | PART NO. | QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P102 THRU | Connector, Housing, 12-Pin | $418-1271$ | 3 |
| P104 | Plug, 16-Pin DIP | $417-1605$ | 1 |
| P110 | Connector, Housing, 5-Pin In-Line | $417-0165$ | 1 |
| P201 | Socket, MR Amp Type | $417-0053$ | 34 |
| ---- | Pins, Crimp Type | $417-8766$ | 4 |

TABLE 6-8. FO-2 TO FD-2 INTERFACE CABLE ASSEMBLY - 949-0138-001

| REF. DES. DESCRIPTION PART NO. QTY. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ---- | Connector, 25-Pin Dual In-Line | $418-0609$ | 1 |
| --- | Connector, 25-Pin, Female, HDF | $417-0129$ | 1 |

## SECTION VII DRAWINGS

## 7-1. INTRODUCTION.

7-2. This section provides assembly drawings, wiring diagrams, and schematic diagrams as listed below for the Broadcast Electronics FO-2 transmitter output switch controller.

| FIGURE | TITLE |
| :---: | :--- |
| $7-1$ | FA-2/FO-2 OVERALL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM |
| $7-2$ | FO-2 ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM |
| $7-3$ | RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM |
| $7-4$ | RELAY CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM |
| $7-5$ | LOGIC OUTPUT SWITCHER SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM |
| $7-6$ | LOGIC OUTPUT SWITCHER ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM |
| $7-7$ | FO-2 REMOTE CONTROL WIRING DIAGRAM |




## DETAL'B'



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FIGURE 7-7. FO-2 REMOTE CONTROL WIRING DIAGRAM

# FW-30 AUTOMATIC EXCITER SWITCHER <br> TABLE OF CONTENTS 

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## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

FW-30

## AUTOMATIC EXCITER SWITCHER

The following information is only a brief description of the FW-30 automatic exciter switcher. Complete information is contained in FW-30 instruction manual 597-0101-004.


909-0120-004

979-0054

## DESCRIPTION

Exciter switcher for a main/alternate exciter system, rack mount, 120 or 240 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

Recommended spare parts kit for the FW-30.

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION.

1-2. Information presented in this section provides a general description of the FW-30 automatic exciter switcher and lists equipment specifications.

## 1-3. EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The Broadcast Electronics FW-30 automatic exciter switcher is designed to provide maximum flexibility for a main/alternate exciter system. The FW-30 features adjustable switching threshold and delay circuitry, automatic or manual switching operation, remote control, and remote status indication circuitry. The FW-30 will monitor the on-air exciter and automatically initiate a switching sequence if a fault is detected.
1-5. The FW-30 also features an automatic battery back-up system to provide memory retention in the event of a power failure. The batteries are protected from damage due to excessive discharge by a special monitor circuit.
1-6. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
1-7. Refer to Table 1-1 for electrical, physical, and environmental specifications of the FW-30 exciter switcher.
TABLE 1-1. FW-30 ELECTRICAL, PHYSICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS (Sheet 1 of 2)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| ELECTRICAL |  |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS: | 96 V to 136 V ac or 194 V to 266 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$. |
| REMOTE INPUTS | Negative or Positive Polarity, 5 to 28 volt ac or dc. |
| REMOTE OUTPUTS | Positive Logic. |
| INTERNAL MEMORY | Retains operational configuration during power failures with battery back-up system enabled. |
| EXCITER MUTING | Logic LOW required to mute. Logic HIGH required to enable ( +15 V in Broadcast Electronics transmitters). |
| TRANSFER TIME | Less than 1.0 second. |
| SWITCHING CAPABILITY | 200 watts at 50 Ohms . |
| EXCITER TEST LOAD | 30 Watt continuous, 50 Ohms [ |
| MONITOR PORT | 1.475 V RMS at 50 Ohms with 30 Watts RF from exciter. |

TABLE 1-1. FW-30 ELECTRICAL, PHYSICAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS (Sheet 2 of 2)

| PARAMETER | SPECIFICATION |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 19 Inches ( 48.26 cm ). <br> 15.25 Inches ( 38.74 cm ). <br> 5.25 Inches ( 13.34 cm ). <br> 25 Pounds ( 11.34 Kg ). <br> $+32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $\left.+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. <br> $95 \%$, Non-condensing. <br> 15,000 Feet Above Sea Level (4572 Meters). |

## SECTION II <br> OPERATION

## 2-1. INTRODUCTION.

2-2. This section identifies all controls and indicators associated with the Broadcast Electronics FW-30 Automatic Exciter Switcher and provides standard procedures.

2-3. CONTROLS AND INDICATORS.
2-4. Refer to Figure 2-1 for the location of all controls and indicators associated with normal operation of the FW-30 exciter switcher. The function of each control or indicator is described in Table 2-1.

2-5. OPERATION.

NOTE
NOTE
THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE ASSUMES THAT THE EXCITER SWITCHER IS COMPLETELY INSTALLED AND IS FREE OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

2-6. ENABLE SYSTEM.
2-7. To enable the system, apply primary power to the FW-30 automatic exciter switcher. Energize the transmitter(s) and both exciters.

2-8. MUTING.
2-9. Operate the front-panel MUTE switch to the NORMAL position to disable the exciters during a switching operation. The BY-PASS position enables the RF output of both exciters for testing purposes.
$2-10$. BATTERY.
2-11. Operate the rear-panel BATTERY ON/OFF switch to ON if battery back-up system operation is desired during a power failure. With the switch in the ON position, the batteries are continuously charged during normal operation.

2-12. MODE SELECTION.
$2-13$. If automatic switching is desired in the event of a failure, depress the front-panel AUTO MODE switch/indicator. In the automatic mode, manual operation of the switcher is also allowed. If only manual switching is desired when a fault occurs, depress the front-panel MANUAL MODE switch/indicator. The appropriate switch/indicator will illuminate when depressed.

## 2-14. EXCITER SELECTION.

2-15. To select exciter 1 as the operational unit, depress the front-panel EX-1 SELECT switch/ indicator. To select exciter 2 as the active unit, depress the EX-2 SELECT switch/indicator. The appropriate switch/indicator will illuminate when depressed.


TABLE 2-1. AUTOMATIC EXCITER SWITCHER CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

| $\begin{gathered} \text { INDEX } \\ \text { NO. } \end{gathered}$ | NOMENCLATURE | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | REMOTE/LOCAL CONTROL Switch | Remote and local control is enabled when operated to REMOTE. Local control only is enabled when operated to LOCAL. |
| 2 | MANUAL MODE <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Disables automatic switching circuitry. <br> Allows only manual switching operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates exciter switcher is in the manual mode when illuminated. |
| 3 | AUTO MODE <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Enables automatic switching circuitry. Allows automatic and manual switching operation. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates exciter switcher is in the automatic mode when illuminated. |
| 4 | EX-1 SELECT <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Selects exciter No. 1 for on-air operation when depressed. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates exciter No. 1 is selected when illuminated. |
| 5 | EX-2 SELECT <br> Switch/Indicator | SWITCH: Selects exciter No. 2 for on-air operation when depressed. |
|  |  | INDICATOR: Indicates exciter No. 2 is selected when illuminated. |
| 6 | NORMAL/BY-PASS MUTE Switch | Allows normal exciter muting (on-air exciter is operational; standby exciter is muted) when operated to NORMAL. |
|  |  | When operated to BY-PASS, neither exciter is muted. Intended for exciter testing. |
| 7 | BATTERY ON/OFF <br> Switch | Controls the battery back-up and charging system. The batteries are charged when the switch is in the ON position. |

## 2-16. LOCAL/REMOTE OPERATION.

$2-17$. If external control of the exciter switcher is desired, operate the front-panel LOCAL/REMOTE switch to REMOTE. When the switch is in the remote position, both external and local control of the switcher is allowed. If only local control is desired, operate the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to LOCAL.

## 2-18. DISABLE SYSTEM.

2-19. The design of the automatic exciter switcher assumes that primary power will be applied continuously at all times. To disable the system, de-energize the transmitter(s) and both exciters.
$2-20$. If ac power must be removed from the automatic exciter switcher, operate the rear-panel BATTERY ON/OFF switch to OFF.

## SECTION III DRAWINGS

## 3-1. INTRODUCTION.

3-2. This section provides schematic diagrams and installation diagrams as indexed below for the FW-30 automatic exciter switcher.

| FIGURE | TITLE | DRAWING NO. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $3-1$ | FW-30 SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC | $597-0101-3$ |
| $3-2$ | FW-30 INTERFACE WIRING DIAGRAM | $597-0101-1$ |
| $3-3$ | AUTOMATIC EXCITER SWITCHER OVERALL | SD909-0120 |
| SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM |  |  |




FIGURE 3-2. FW-30 INTERFACING


