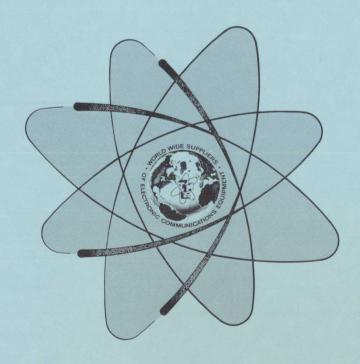
TECHNICAL MANUAL

for

ANALOG DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM

MODEL ADC-5A



THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION

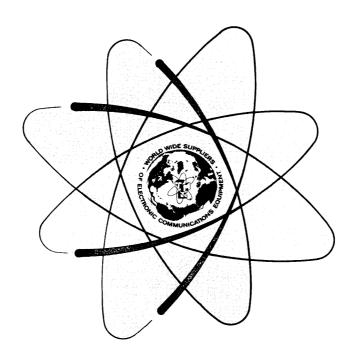
MAMARONECK, N.Y. OTTAWA, ONTARIO

COPYRIGHT 1971
THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION

TECHNICAL MANUAL for

ANALOG DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM

MODEL ADC-5A



THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION

MAMARONECK, N.Y. OTTAWA, ONTARIO

COPYRIGHT 1971
THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION

Printed in U.S.A.

Issue Date:

NOTICE

THE CONTENTS AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL IS PROPRIETARY TO THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION TO BE USED AS A GUIDE TO THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH THE MANUAL IS ISSUED AND MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION.



THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION

COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS

700 FENIMORE ROAD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Warranty

The Technical Materiel Corporation, hereinafter referred to as TMC, warrants the equipment (except electron tubes, fuses, lamps, batteries and articles made of glass or other fragile or other expendable materials) purchased hereunder to be free from defect in materials and workmanship under normal use and service, when used for the purposes for which the same is designed, for a period of one year from the date of delivery F.O.B. factory. TMC further warrants that the equipment will perform in a manner equal to or better than published technical specifications as amended by any additions or corrections thereto accompanying the formal equipment offer.

TMC will replace or repair any such defective items, F.O.B. factory, which may fail within the stated warranty period, PROVIDED:

- 1. That any claim of defect under this warranty is made within sixty (60) days after discovery thereof and that inspection by TMC, if required, indicates the validity of such claim to TMC's satisfaction.
- 2. That the defect is not the result of damage incurred in shipment from or to the factory.
- 3. That the equipment has not been altered in any way either as to design or use whether by replacement parts not supplied or approved by TMC, or otherwise.
- 4. That any equipment or accessories furnished but not manufactured by TMC, or not of TMC design shall be subject only to such adjustments as TMC may obtain from the supplier thereof.

Electron tubes furnished by TMC, but manufactured by others, bear only the warranty given by such other manufacturers. Electron tube warranty claims should be made directly to the manufacturer of such tubes.

TMC's obligation under this warranty is limited to the repair or replacement of defective parts with the exceptions noted above.

At TMC's option any defective part or equipment which fails within the warranty period shall be returned to TMC's factory for inspection, properly packed with shipping charges prepaid. No parts or equipment shall be returned to TMC, unless a return authorization is issued by TMC.

No warranties, express or implied, other than those specifically set forth herein shall be applicable to any equipment manufactured or furnished by TMC and the foregoing warranty shall constitute the Buyers sole right and remedy. In no event does TMC assume any liability for consequential damages, or for loss, damage or expense directly or indirectly arising from the use of TMC Products, or any inability to use them either separately or in combination with other equipment or materials or from any other cause.

*Electron tubes also include semi-conductor devices.

PROCEDURE FOR RETURN OF MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT

Should it be necessary to return equipment or material for repair or replacement, whether within warranty or otherwise, a return authorization must be obtained from TMC prior to shipment. The request for return authorization should include the following information:

- 1. Model Number of Equipment.
- 2. Serial Number of Equipment.
- 3. TMC Part Number.
- 4. Nature of defect or cause of failure.
- 5. The contract or purchase order under which equipment was delivered.

PROCEDURE FOR ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS

When ordering replacement parts, the following information must be included in the order as applicable:

- 1. Quantity Required.
- 2. TMC Part Number.
- 3. Equipment in which used by TMC or Military Model Number.
- 4. Brief Description of the Item.
- 5. The Crystal Frequency if the order includes crystals.

PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE INCURRED IN SHIPMENT

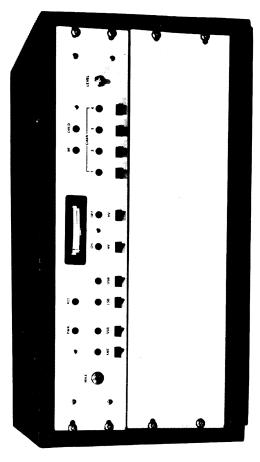
TMC's Warranty specifically excludes damage incurred in shipment to or from the factory. In the event equipment is received in damaged condition, the carrier should be notified immediately. Claims for such damage should be filed with the carrier involved and not with TMC.

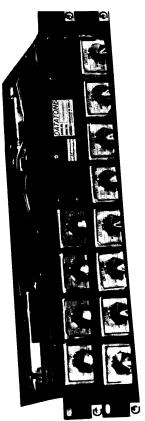
All correspondence pertaining to Warranty Claims, return, repair, or replacement and all material or equipment returned for repair or replacement, within Warranty or otherwise, should be addressed as follows:

THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION
Engineering Services Department
700 Fenimore Road
Mamaroneck, New York

RECORD OF CORRECTIONS MADE

Change No.	Date of Change	Date Entered	Entered By
			·
			





MODEL ADC-5A

1-0

PROGRAMMER/DECODER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>		Page
	SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION	
1-1 1-2	Functional Description	1-1 1-3
	SECTION 2 - INSTALLATION	
2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5	Introduction	2-1 2-1 2-1 2-2
2-6	Carbon Microphone	
	SECTION 3 - OPERATOR'S SECTION	
3-1 3-2 3-3	Introduction	3-1 3-1 3-2
	SECTION 4 - PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION	
4-1 4-2 4-3	General Information	4-1 4-1 4-2
	SECTION 5 - MAINTENANCE	
5-1 5-2 5-3	General Information	5-1 5-1 5-1
	SECTION 6 - PARTS LIST	

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		Page
1-1 1-2 1-3 1-4 1-5	Tone Frequency vs Signal Bit	1-1 1-2 1-4 1-5. 1-6
	LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
Figure		Page
2-1 2-2 2-3 3-1 4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4 4-5 4-6 6-1 6-2 6-3	Transmitter Interface Panel Programmer "DATATONE" Terminations Switch for Different Microphones Front Panel - AX5213 Remote Programmer Schematic Diagram - AX5213 Tone Wiring Schematic Diagram - AX5213 Printed Circuit Boards. Schematic Diagram - AX5190 Mode & Channel Select Schematic Diagram - AX5190 Sideband Select Schematic Diagram - AX5190 HV-PTT-RF Indicator Select Schematic Diagram - AX5190 Overall Decoder Component Location - Z101 (AX5213) Component Location - Z102 (AX5213) Component Location - Z101 (AX5190)	2-3 2-3 2-5 3-4 4-5 4-6 4-7 4-8 4-9 4-10 6-9 6-11
6-3 6-4 4-5	Component Location - Z101 (AX5190)	6-12 4-9

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

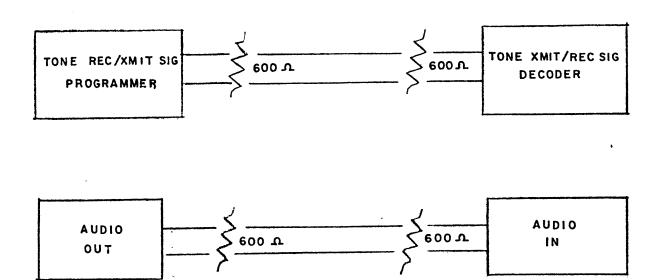
1-1. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The Model ADC-5A Analog Digital Control System was designed, assembled and tested by The Technical Materiel Corporation of Mamaroneck, New York. The system makes the operation and use of a TMC Model GPTR - 1KC transmitter from a station remote from the transmitter installation possible. The system provides the facility for making audio intelligence inputs to the transmitter as well as control of several operational functions. Control of the high voltage supply and the selection of the operating mode and carrier frequency channel are possible, as well as the selection of the sideband(s) to be used and the audio input level.

A Model AX5213 programmer located at the remote station and a Model AX5190 Decoder located in the transmitter cabinet make up the system. They are to be interconnected with two pairs of standard 600 ohm transmission lines (physical connection shown in Table 1-2). The operation of remote requires one 600 ohm pair for send and receive. A separate audio pair is needed for audio signal input (voice).

TABLE 1-1. TONE FREQUENCY VS SIGNAL BIT

Bit No.	Frequency Designation	Tone Frequency Hz
1	H1	1209
2	H2	1336
2 3	Н3	1477
4	H4	1633
5	L1	697
6	PTT	770
7	L3	852
8	L4	941
USB	RD BK	2500
LSB	RD BK	2600
HV ON	RD BK	2700
RF PWR	RD BK	2800



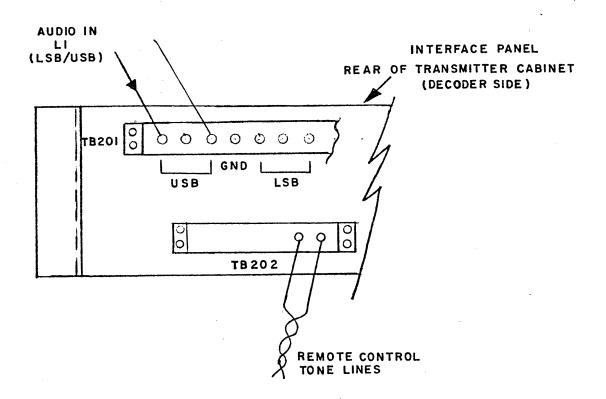


TABLE 1-2
600 OHM TRANSMISSION LINE CONNECTIONS

The function and control signals are generated by the AX5213 Programmer Unit and transmitted to the AX5190 Decoder. The decoder at the transmitter site translates the tone signals to control action signals for the operating units of the transmitter. These action signals cause the transmitter units to be adjusted as dictated by the remote control unit. The decoder unit also generates signals indicative of transmitter status which are transmitted to the remote site. There they are interpreted by the programmer and displayed on the front panel of the unit by indicator lights.

The binary-type code generated for each control function is shown in table 1-3 by bit number and frequency designation.

1-2. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The AX5213 Programmer is housed in a standard equipment cabinet, 20-1/2 inches wide, 10-1/4 inches high and 15 inches deep. It consists of two units; the control unit, on the front panel of which are mounted all of the controls and indicators, and a Datatone* unit, which generates the various frequency tones which make up the binary-type code. It requires a power source of 230 volts AC.

The AX5190 Decoder is mounted on brackets in the transmitter cabinet. It consists only of a Datatone* package and a cable which connects it to the transmitter system.

*NOTE

The tone packages were manufactured for The Technical Materiel Corporation by the Trepac Corporation of America to meet TMC specifications. The term Datatone is their registered trade-name.

The Datatone* units are identical in size and weight differing only in their electrical configuration. The unit at the remote site programmer contains fourteen plug-in modules; eight tone generators, four tone receivers and two power supplies. Refer to Table 1-5 for exact location of the tone modules. The converse is true of the unit at the transmitter site. It contains eight tone receivers, four tone generators, and two power supply modules. In addition, a solid state logic system, consisting of three printed circuit boards forms a Decoder package at the transmitter site. Refer to Table 1-4 for the exact location of the eight tone receivers, four tone generators and three printed circuit boards. The system interprets the received tone signals and provides the action commands to the transmitter.

Power and system connections are made at the rear of the units. Each unit is furnished with a cable terminated by a plug to connect the tone package with the associated equipment.

TABLE 1-3. FUNCTION CODE

Frequencies	1209	1336	1477	1633	697	770	852	941	2500	2600	2700	2800
Function Bit No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Channel Select												
1	Н1				L1							
2		Н2			L1							
3			Н3		L1							
4				Н4	L1							
Mode Select		-										
AME		Н2					L3					
SSB				Н4			L3					
LSB					11		L3					
USB					L1			L4				
HV-ON	H1	Ħ2										
HV-OFF	Н1		Н3									
PTT						×						
USB Readback									X			
LSB Readback										X		
HV-ON Readback											X	
RF PWR Readback												X

FREQ 2000 (A5656) CHANNEL 8 MODE SELECTION 2700 (A5653) USB/LSB CONTROL 8 READBACK HVON/RB) (AFPWR/RB (HV)(PTT)(RF PWR) CONTROL 8 READBACK R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ FREQ B52 94! (H1) . (H2) (H3) (H4)
T4
FREQ (1200) (120
FREQ (1/200) (
FREQ (1/200) (
T3 700 700 700 700 700/RB) 785 352 -3)
T2 2600 (LSB RB) T1 FREQ 2500 (USB/RB
FREQ 770 (PTT) RI FREQ 697 (LI)

AX5190 (DECODER)
TONE AND PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD LOCATIONS

TABLE 1-4

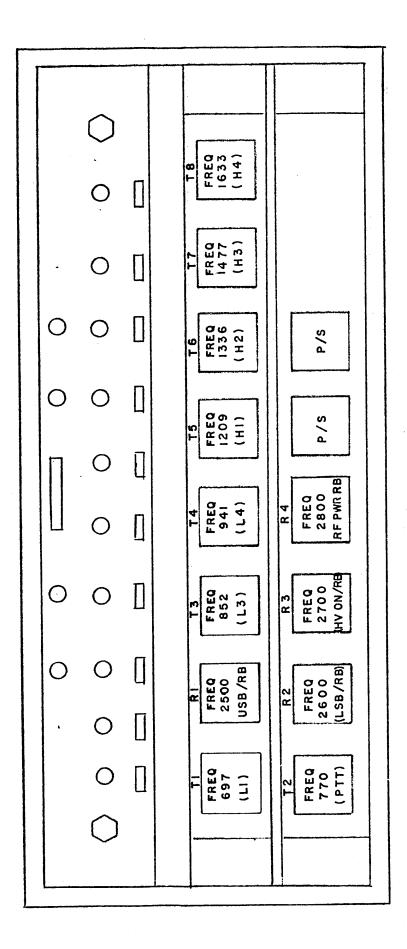
R = RECEIVE

T = TRANSMITT (READBACK)

Output level of tones are factory adjusted for 0 dbm level (600 ohm terminated). It may be necessary to lower these levels in system operation to minimize in-

TONE MODULE
REMOVE

LINE LEVEL ADJUST



AX5213 (PROGRAMMER, TONE SECTION)
TONE LOCATIONS

TABLE 1-5

R = RECEIVE (READBACK)

T = TRANSMITT

SECTION 2

INSTALLATION

2-1. INTRODUCTION

The Model ADC-5A Analog Digital Control System is tested by The Technical Materiel Corporation in conjunction with a GPTR - 1KC transmitter. It may be used to control any TMC transmitter with the same model number. Adding the system to the transmitter is a relatively simple task. The procedure will be described in this section.

2-2. UNPACKING

All the components of the ADC-5A system including the cabling and mounting hardware are shipped in a single package.

When received at the installation site the equipment should be carefully examined to be sure no damage occured during shipment. All necessary precautions are taken by TMC to minimize shipping hazards. If any such damage is discovered a claim should be filed with the carrier. The Technical Materiel Corporation will assist in rectifying any damage by recommending replacement parts and by describing repair methods.

Do not discard any packing material until all the items on the packing list have been accounted for. It is suggested that the shipping box is a suitable container for transporting the AX5213 Remote Programmer to the control site when initial testing is complete.

2-3. ASSEMBLY

The components of the ADC-5A system become intregal parts of the remotely controlled transmitter system after the assembly and interconnection procedures described in the following paragraphs are complete.

a. AX5190 Decoder. To gain access to the interior of the transmitter remove the rear panel and the second blank panel beneath the SME(R)-5C exciter on the front of the transmitter. Install the four speed nuts supplied, in the inner mounting flange on each side of the opening provided when the blank panel was removed. From the rear of the transmitter, carefully position the decoder unit in the transmitter and secure with the mounting hardware supplied.

CAUTION

Be careful when installing the decoder unit to avoid entanglement with installed wiring. See figure 2-1 (transmitter interface panel).

The multiple pin plug on the deocder cable mates with jack J203 on the transmitter interface panel. Make this connection.

The AX5190 decoder will operate from a 230 volt AC power source. A multi-socket terminal strip is mounted at the rear of the left (when viewed from the rear of the transmitter) wall of the transmitter cabinet. It is connected to the main power supply of the transmitter (230 vac). Be certain that the selector toggle switch at the rear of the decoder is set in the 230 volt position and plug the power cord into an available socket on the terminal strip.

Connect two pairs of standard 600 ohm transmission lines. One pair will carry the remote control tone signals. These lines should be connected at TB202 (see Table 1-2, Section 1). The second pair of lines are the audio input signals. These lines should be connected at TB201 (see Table 1-2, Section).

When the assembly and electrical connections have been completed replace the panels removed using the original hardware.

b. AX5189 Programmer. The programmer is assemblied at the TMC factory. The final installation therefore is reduced to positioning it conveniently at the remote station, interconnecting it with the transmitter, and providing operating power.

NOTE

It may be expeditious to interconnect the two units of the ADC-5A system temporarily at the transmitter site, and complete an initial operational test at that location.

The remote terminus of the two pairs of signal lines (as mentioned above paragraph a) are as follows: one pair to be connected at the "Datatone" unit marked "XMTR SIG" (see Figure 2-2); The other pair should be terminated also at the "Datatone" unit marked "AUDIO" (See figure 2-2).

The terminus at the transmitter site is the transmitter Interface Panel. A pictorial is shown, Figure 2-1 noting the proper connections.

2-4. INITIAL TEST

Although the ADC-5A system may be checked as an entity, the complexity of such a test operation, and the ease with which the proper operation of the system can be assured when integrated into a transmitter system make such testing unwarranted.

FIGURE 2-2. PROGRAMMER "DATATONE" TERMINATIONS

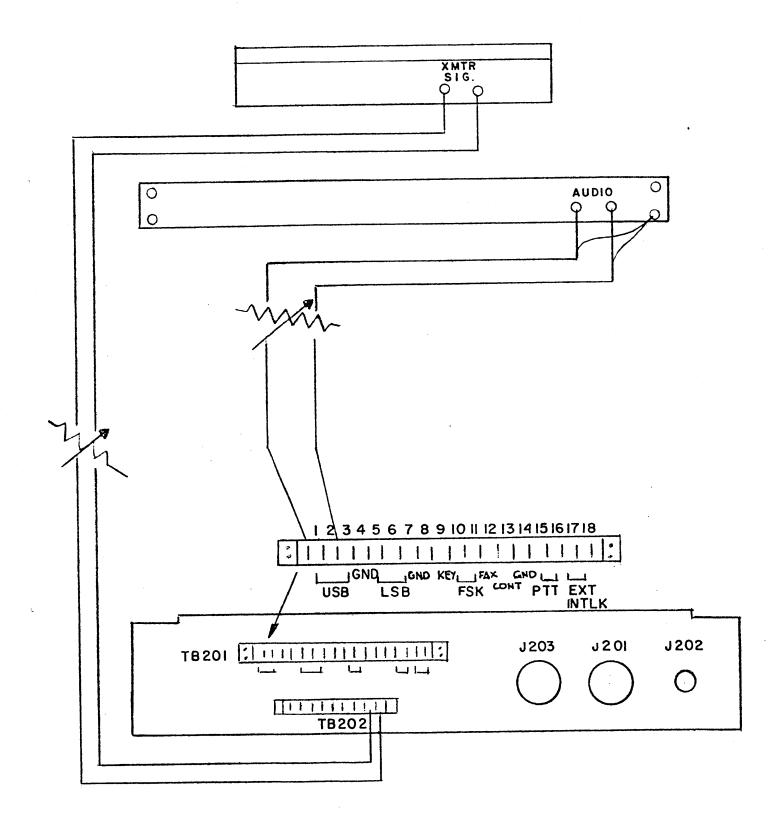


FIGURE 2-1. TRANSMITTER INTERFACE PANEL

The initial test of the ADC-5A system should therefore follow the normal operating procedure given in section 3 of this presentation. However, during initial test, each of the operating modes should be selected and the transmitter tuned to each of the available frequency channels.

2-5. SWITCH FOR HIGH IMPEDANCE OR CARBON MICROPHONE

Either a high or low impedance dynamic microphone or a carbon microphone may be used to provide audio inputs to the transmitter. In the programmer unit AX5213 a 3 position switch is mounted on the printed circuit board (A5650) [See figure 2-3]. This switch is wired to accomodate a carbon, dynamic or a low Z microphone. This is done placing the switch in the position marked on the printed circuit board.

2-6. FINAL INSPECTION

After all electrical connections have been completed the transmitter should be visually inspected to be sure of the following:

- a. The interlocks are operable. The interlocks on the GPTR-1KC transmitter are located on the TMA-1KC linear power amplifier unit, and must close when the top and bottom protective covers are secured in place.
- b. All electrical connections have been properly made and that the connectors are mechanically secure in the correct positions.
- c. The protective top and bottom cover are securely affixed to each modular unit and that the units are secured in the cabinet with panel locks or mounting hardware.
- d. The rear cabinet panel is in place and secured with the mounting hardware provided.
- e. The antenna system or equivalent dummy load is properly connected to the rf output connector of the transmitter system.

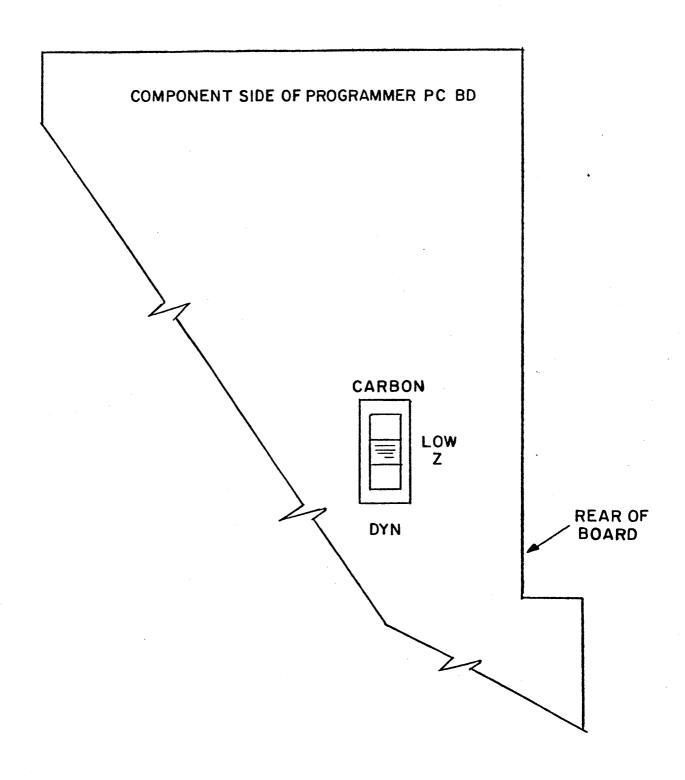


FIGURE 2-3 SWITCH FOR DIFFERENT MICROPHONES

SECTION 3

OPERATOR'S SECTION

3-1. INTRODUCTION

The ADC-5A Analog Digital Control System functions as a pushbutton control unit for an automated high frequency transmitter. Readback indications provide the remote site operator with constant indication of transmitter status. Audio intelligence inputs to the transmitter may be made from the remote station.

3-2. FUNCTIONS

With the use of this system the key operations in the transmitter operating procedure are remotely controlled.

- a. <u>Channel Selection</u>. By the use of the CHANNEL selector pushbuttons the remote operator may select any of the available carrier frequencies.
- b. <u>Mode Selections</u>. Depressing one of two pushbuttons, AME-SSB the remote operator decides in which mode the transmitter will be operating in.
- c. <u>High Voltage Control</u>. The operation of one of two pushbuttons, HIGH VOLTAGE ON or OFF, enables the remote operator to remove or restore the application of high voltage to the power amplifier tubes of the transmitter.
- d. <u>Sideband Selection</u>. Pushbuttons for upper sideband, and lower sideband, program the desired sideband the transmitter will be operating in.

e. Transmitter Readback Indications.

- 1. HV When lighted indicates that the high voltage in the transmitter is on.
- 2. RF When lighted indicates that the transmitter is putting out an RF Signal.
- 3. LSB/USB When lighted indicates which sideband has been selected.

f. Programmer (AX5213) Indications.

- 1. PWR When lighted indicates +24VDC is being supplied to the programmer.
- OVLD When lighted indicates an overload condition at the transmitter site.
- 3. PTT When lighted indicates the PTT circuits have been operated in the system. This will put the transmitter from a standby to an operate mode.

3-3. OPERATING PROCEDURE

Before attempting to operate the ADC-5A system the operators should familiarize themselves with the location of each control and indicator. Only operators throughly knowledgeable and experienced with transmitter operation should use the ADC-5A system.

- a. <u>Controls and Indicators</u>. The controls and indicators are located by number on figure 3-1. The list which accompanies the illustration functionally indentifies each of them and serves as an index to the diagram. The programmer controls duplicate those on an exciter and in addition offer a means of remotely controlling the application of high voltage to the plates of the amplifying tubes in the transmitter.
- b. <u>Procedural Steps</u>. The ADC-5A system operates only with a correctly functioning remotely controlled transmitter of which it is a part. All interconnections between the transmitter and the remote site from which it is to be controlled must have been properly completed. The following steps will then allow the remote operator to control essential transmitter functions. (Refer to figure 3-1 for index numbers)

NOTE

It is assumed that the transmitter has been energized and properly channelized prior to transferring control to the remote operator.

- 1. Connect a PTT controlled microphone to the input jack (1). Refer to paragraph 2-5, and figure 2-2 for proper microphone Impedance.
 - 2. Observe the PWR indicator (3) lights.
- 3. Press the HV-ON pushbutton (23); Observe the high voltage indicator (5) is lighted.
- 4. Press the HV-OFF pushbutton (19) and observe that the HV-OFF indicator (7) is lighted.
- 5. Set the mode pushbutton AME (12) or SSB (14) to the desired operating mode. Observe the related light (2) or (13).
- 6. Set the channel pushbutton CH 1 (20) or CH 2 (21) or CH 3 (22) or CH 4 (24) to the desired channel. The related channel indicator (10) will light.
- 7. Set the sideband pushbutton USB (17) or LSB (16) as necessary. Observe the related light (18) or (15).

CAUTION

Never press two pushbuttons at the same time.

- 8. Press the HV-ON (23) pushbutton and note that the HV indicator (5) lights.
- 9. RF indicator should light in AME. In SSB RF light should follow voice transmission.
- 10. While providing audio input, adjust the LEVEL (11) control to a level which the transmitter operator indicates does not exceed the average power limit of the transmitter. The indication on the VU meter (6) should be noted at this point, and under normal conditions should not be exceeded.

Figure 3-1. Front Panel - AX5213 Remote Programmer

SECTION 4

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

4-1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The remote control of a Technical Materiel Corporation, Model GPTR-1KC transmitter system, is made feasible with the incorporation of the Analog Digital Control System, Model ADC-5A.

The system provides the controls, control signals, and readback indications so that an operator at a remote station some distance from the transmitter site can operate the transmitter as easily as if he were at the transmitter location.

The ADC-5A system consists of two units; A Model AX5213 Remote Programmer and a Model AX5190 Decoder. The later unit mounts directly in the transmitter cabinet. The programmer is of course, located at the remote station. Two standard pairs of 600-ohm transmission lines carry all data and intelligence between the two locations. Section 4 of the technical manual for the transmitter presents a discussion of the overall transmitter operation. This presentation will therefore be confined only to the operation of the remote control system.

4-2. OUTPUT SIGNALS

The outputs generated by the AX5213 programmer are all in the form of tone signals of various frequencies. Each frequency represents a specific bit of an 8-bit binary-type code. Reference to tables 1-1 and 1-3 of this publication will clarify the code bit/frequency relationship.

The control signal outputs of the AX5190 decoder are all ground closures (ground signals). The readback signals generated by the decoder are four specific tone frequencies. These signals HV-ON, RF PWR, LSB, USB, are sent back to the programmer indicating the transmitter status (see Table 1-3 section 1). All of the tone frequency signals are supplied by Datatone modules.

*NOTE

The tone modules were manufactured for The Technical Materiel Corporation by the Trepac Corporation of America to meet TMC specifications. The term Datatone is their registered trade-name.

4-3. SYSTEM OPERATION

In the discussion which follows the operation of the remote programmer will be reviewed first, followed by a circuit analysis on the decoder. Reference to the schematic diagram, figure 4-1, 4-2 will assist the reader in following the signal flow in the programmer. Reference numbers used in the text are those on the diagram.

The signal flow in the decoder may be followed by referring to figure 4-3, 4-4, 4-5 and 4-6 associated with the explanatory text.

a. The Remote Programmer - AX5213

The following paragraphs concern themselves only with the programmer operation.

- 1) Mode Selection The desired operating mode is selected by depressing a two pole momentary contact pushbutton. Each mode has its own pushbutton which is marked AME or SSB for exact locations (see Section 3, figure 3-1).
- a. AME By depressing the AME pushbutton (S5). Two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 14 and pin 11 which is interpreted as codes H2 and L3. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (1336) and (852). Thus the tone frequencies for AME are sent. At the same time a ground is removed from the trigger of (Q10) allowing (Q10) to operate putting a voltage or (high) at terminal 15, which will light the AME LED (DS2) and thus a readout indication.
- b. SSB By depressing the SSB pushbutton (S8) two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 15 and pin 11 which is interpreted as codes H4 and L3. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (1633) and (852). The tone frequencies now are sent for SSB. At the same time a ground is removed at (Q8) and Q12. Q12 is now allowed to conduct, thereby reseting Q10 extinguishing the AME LED. At Q8 a voltage is placed at it's trigger allowing Q8 to conduct lighting the SSB LED.
- 2) Channel Selection The selection circuit for picking the proper channel is accomplished with four (4) two pole monentary contact pushbutton. Each channel has it's own pushbutton. The circuit for each channel is symetrical, only one channel need be explained.
- a. Channel one (1) will be used as a typical example.

 By depressing the channel one (1) switch (S1) two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 10 and pin 17 which is interpreted as codes H1 and L1. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (1209) and (697). See Function Code Table 1-3 for codes and related frequencies for Channel 2, 3, and 4. The tone frequencies now are sent for Channel one (1). At the same time a ground is removed at the BASE of Q5 and C10. Q5 is now allowed to conduct reseting the SCR's Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4, clearing any channel indications that previously appeared. C10 is now allowed to charge. Releasing S1 (out position) allows C10 to discharge, putting a voltage on the trigger of Q1, which allows Q1 to conduct lighting DS1 or the Channel one (1) LED.
- 3) HV-ON The HV ON is accomplished by depressing a two pole momentary contact pushbutton.
- a. By depressing the HV ON pushbutton (S7) two simultaneous ground signals are trnasferred directly to output pin 14 and pin 10 which is interpreted as codes

- H2 and H1. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (1336) and (1209). The tone frequencies are now sent for HV-ON.
- b. The indication for HV-ON is a direct readback from the AX5190 decoder at the transmitter site. A tone (2700) is received at the programmer (AX5213) and a ground or low is initiated. The ground is then transferred to connector pin Z which turns on DS8 or HV-ON LED.
- 4) HV-OFF The HV-OFF is accomplished by depressing a two pole momentary contact pushbutton.
- a) By depressing the HV-OFF pushbutton (S4) two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 16 and pin 10 which is interpreted as codes H3 and H1. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (1209) and (1477). The tone frequencies are now sent for HV-OFF. At the same time a ground is removed at the trigger of Q9 which allows C16 to charge, also Q7 is allowed to conduct reseting Q9. Releasing S4 (out position) will prevent Q7 from conducting. Also C16 now will discharge firing Q9 which allows Q9 to conduct putting a high or voltage on the LED DS7, thus a High Voltage off indication.
- 5) <u>Sideband Selection</u> The desired sideband is selected by depressing a two pole monentary contact pushbutton. Each sideband has it's own pushbutton which is marked USB and LSB for exact locations (see Section 3, figure 3-1).
- a. USB By depressing the USB pushbutton (S3) two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 19 and pin 17 which is interpreted as codes L4 and L1. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (697) and (941). The tone frequencies are now sent for USB.
- b. LSB By depressing the LSB pushbutton (S6) two simultaneous ground signals are transferred directly to output pin 11 and pin 17 which is interpreted as codes L3 and L1. These codes actuate the related tone frequencies (852) and (697). The tone frequencies are now sent for LSB.
- c. The indication for USB is a direct readback from the AX5190 decoder at the transmitter site. A tone (2500) is received at the programmer AX5213 and a ground or low is initiated. The ground is then transferred to connector Pin 18 which turns on DS9 or USB LED.
- d. The indication for LSB is a direct readback from the AX5190 decoder at the transmitter site. A tone (2600) is received at the programmer AX5213 and a ground or low is initiated. The ground is then transferred to connector Pin Y which turns on DS10 or LSB LED.
- 6) OVLD Indication In order for a overload indication to appear, a voltage or High must be present at pin Z. This is due to the lack of the tone 2700.

 The voltage or Hi present at Pin Z is transferred to the base of Q6, causing Q6 to conduct turning the OVLD light on. If Q11 is conducting due to a HV-OFF program, Q6 will not be allowed to conduct keeping the overload light off.
- 7) RF Indication In order for a RF indication to appear a Low or ground must be present at Pin X. This is a result of a tone (2800) directly coming back from the transmitter. The tone (2800) accuates a ground or low on Pin X.
- 8) PWR Indication A PWR indication will be present when +24V appears at Pin 21. The +24V power supply is generated from a [DATA TONE] module.

A fuse F1 (.3A) is conveniently located on the assembly A5650.

9) PTT Operation - When the push-to-talk switch on the microphone or handset is activated a ground signal is provided to relay K1. Relay K1 has two sets of contacts. The common of each set is grounded. With the contacts activated one set supplied a ground at Pin 20 which activates the tone frequency (770). The second set of contacts sends a ground DS13 LED and lights the indicator.

b. Decoder - AX5190 (at the transmitter site).

The tone signals from the remote site programmer are received at the transmitter where they are directed to the tone receiver section of the decoder. Each tone frequency will activate but one receiver. Two receivers are therefore activated for each command in accordance with the 8-bit code. When activated the receivers provide input signals to three printed circuit boards which support all of the solid-state logic necessary to translate the tone signals to ground output signals to the transmitter. The channel and mode selection are provided by the top or A5656 circuit board. The center board A5653 controls the USB/LSB selection. The bottom board A5662 controls the High Voltage switching and the push-to-talk control.

In the following explanation it will be assumed that the proper tones have been received from the programmer and have activated their like tone receivers.

1) Mode Selection (A5656 Figure 4-3)

a. AME - Tone frequencies (1336) and (852) are received and a voltage or High is placed at Pin D and J of A5656 (Figure 4-3). This results in a low or ground at Pin R which is transferred into the system and the AME circuit is activated.

2) CHANNEL SELECTION

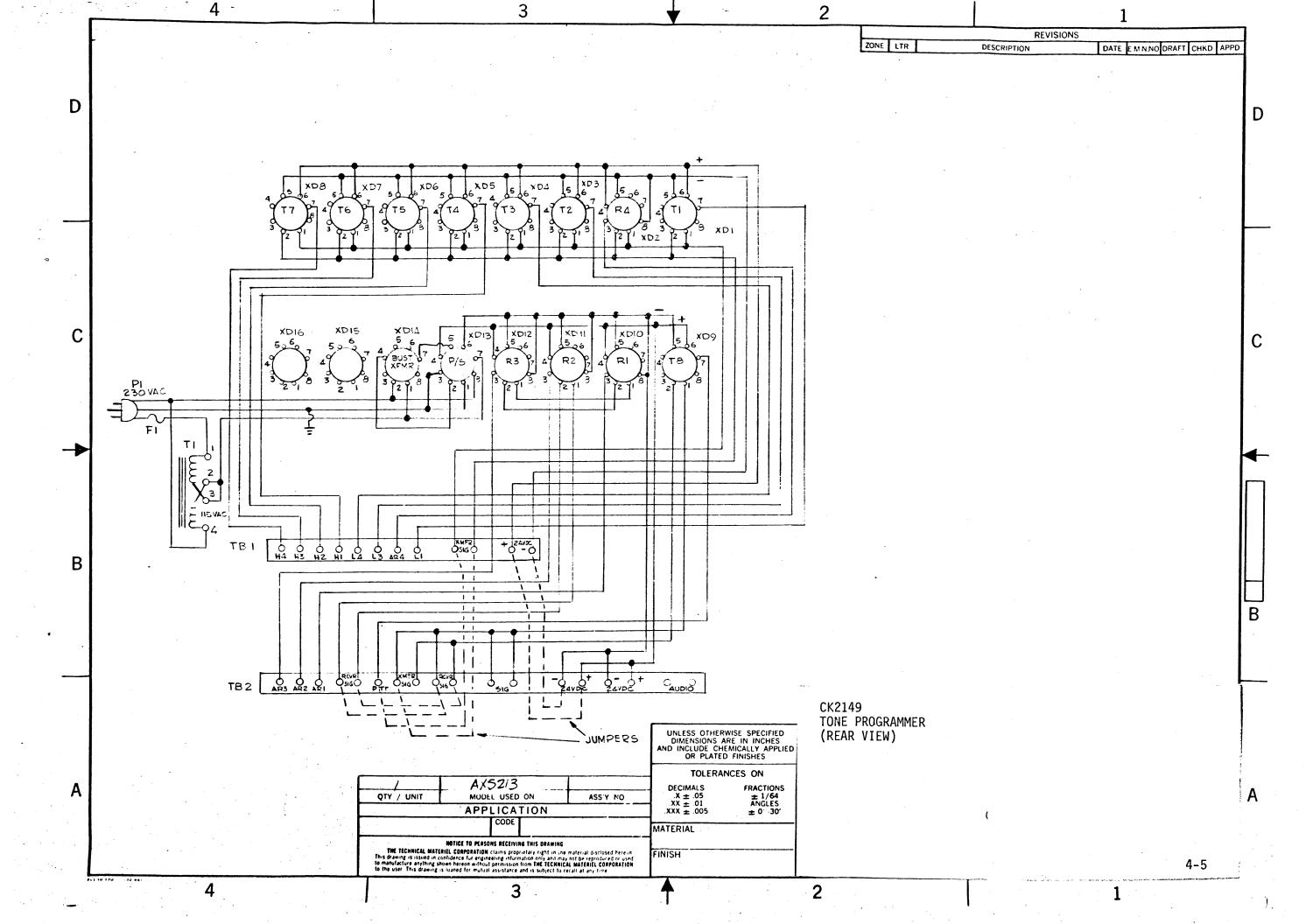
- a. <u>Channel 1 Selection</u> Channel 1 selection differs from channel 2, 3, and 4 in that after it's tone frequencies (1209) and (697) are received and a voltage or High placed at Pin B and H a voltage or High will appear at Pins S, T and U then sent through the system to activate Channel 1. All other channels require one ground or low signal.
- b. <u>Channel 2 Selection</u> Tone frequencies (1336) and (697) are received and a voltage or High is placed at Pins B and J of A5656 (Figure 4-3). This results in a low or ground at Pin S which is transferred into the system and activates Channel 2 circuit.
- c. <u>Channel 3 Selection</u> Tone frequencies (1477) and (697) are received and a Voltage or High is placed at Pins K and B of A5656 (Figure 4-3). This results in a low or ground at Pin T which is transferred into the system and activates channel 3 circuit.
- d. <u>Channel 4 Selection</u> Tone frequencies (1633) and (697) are received and a Voltage or High is placed at Pins L and B of A5656 (Figure 4-3). This results in a low or ground at Pin U which is transferred into the system and activates channel 4 circuit.

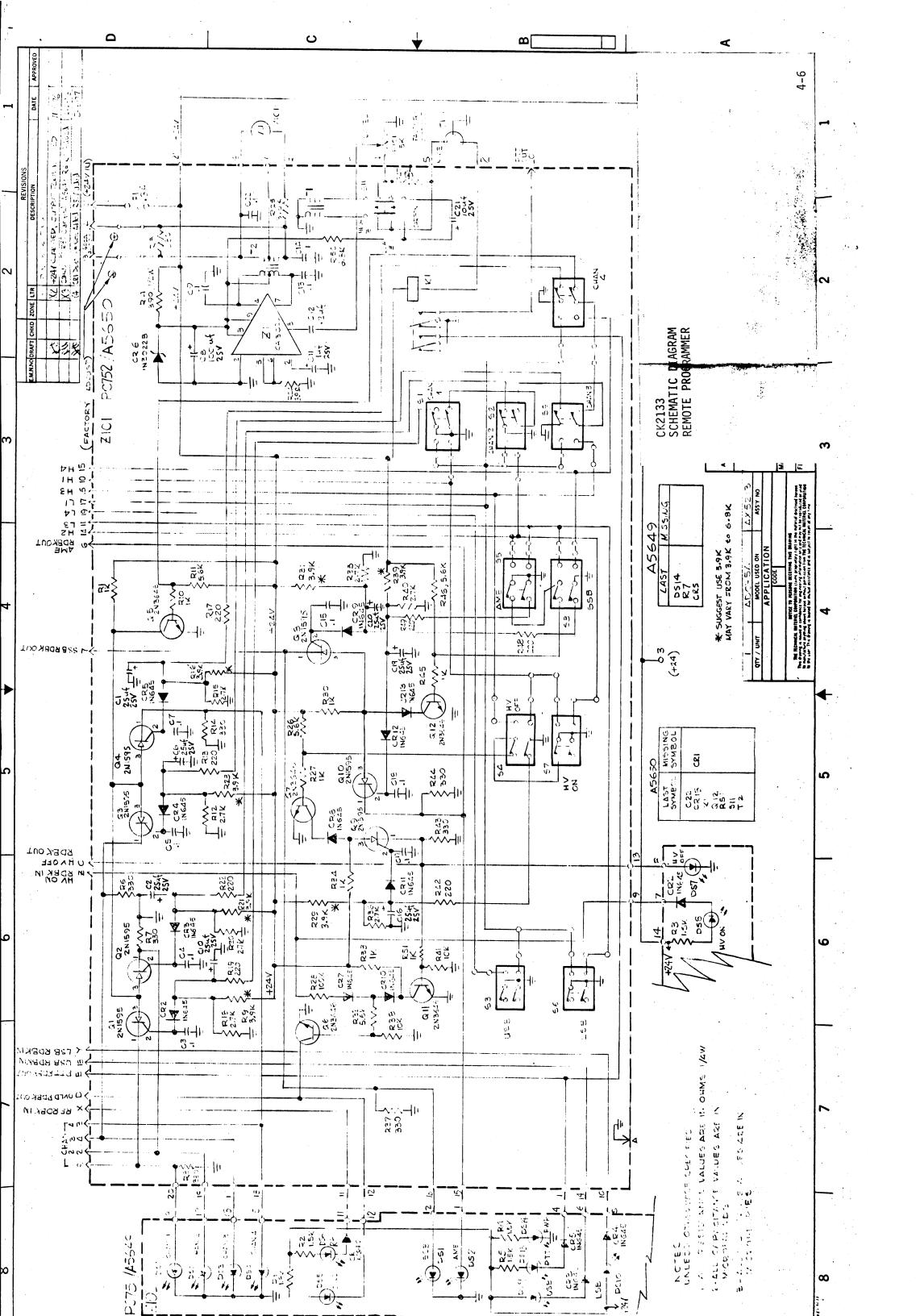
3) Sideband Selection A5653 (Figure 4-4)

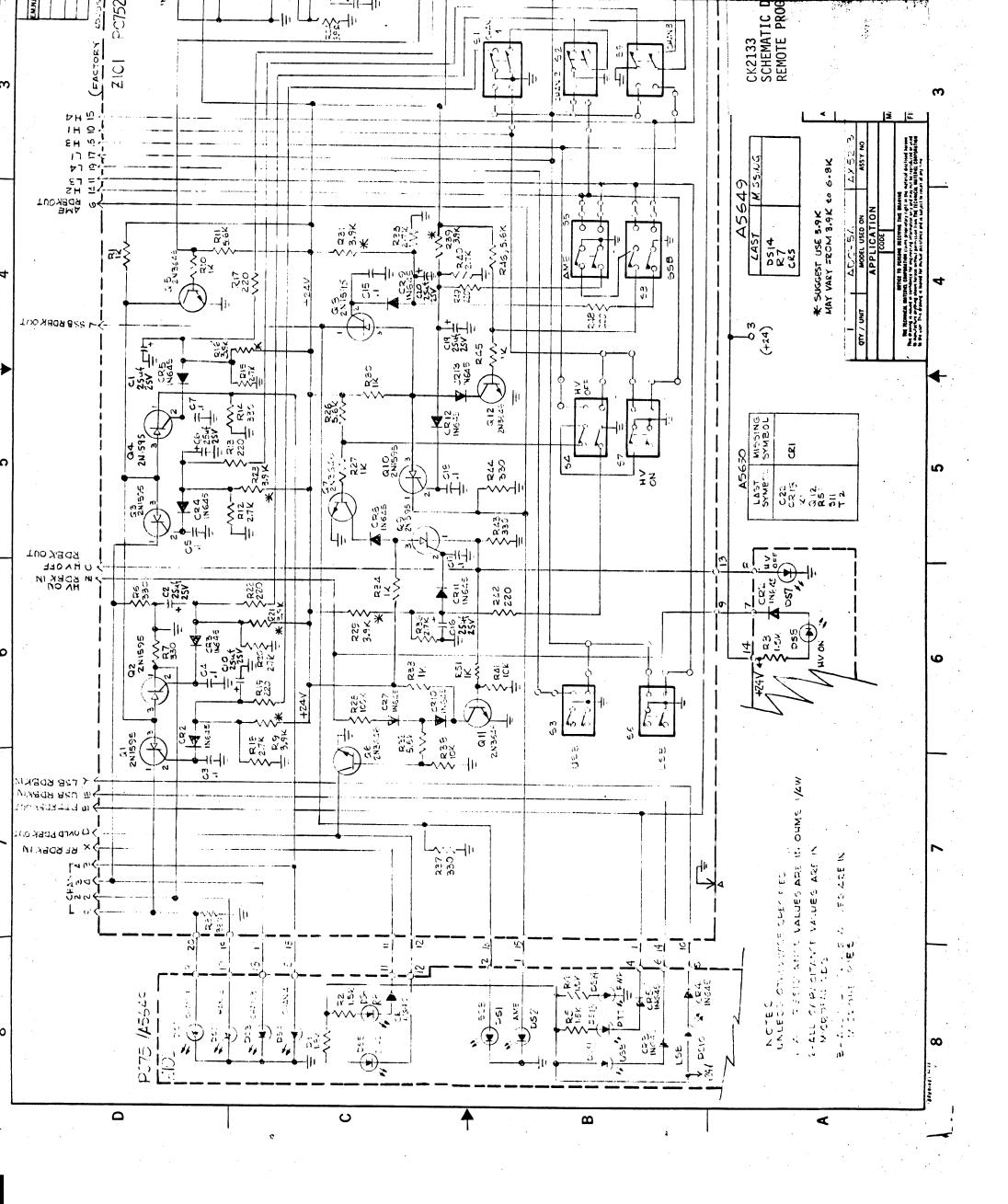
- a. USB Tone frequencies (697) and (941) are received and a Voltage or High is placed at Pins B and E of A5653 (Figure 4-4). This results in a low or ground at Pin M which is transferred into the system which activates the USB circuit.
- b. LSB Tone frequencies (697) and (852) are received and a Voltage or High is placed at Pins B and D of A5653 (Figure 4-4). This results in a high or voltage at Pin M which is transferred into the system which activates the LSB circuit.
- c. USB Readback A low or ground at Pin R activates the tone (2500). The readback tone now is sent for USB.
- d. LSB Readback A low or ground at Pin P activates the tone (2600). The readback tone now is sent for LSB.

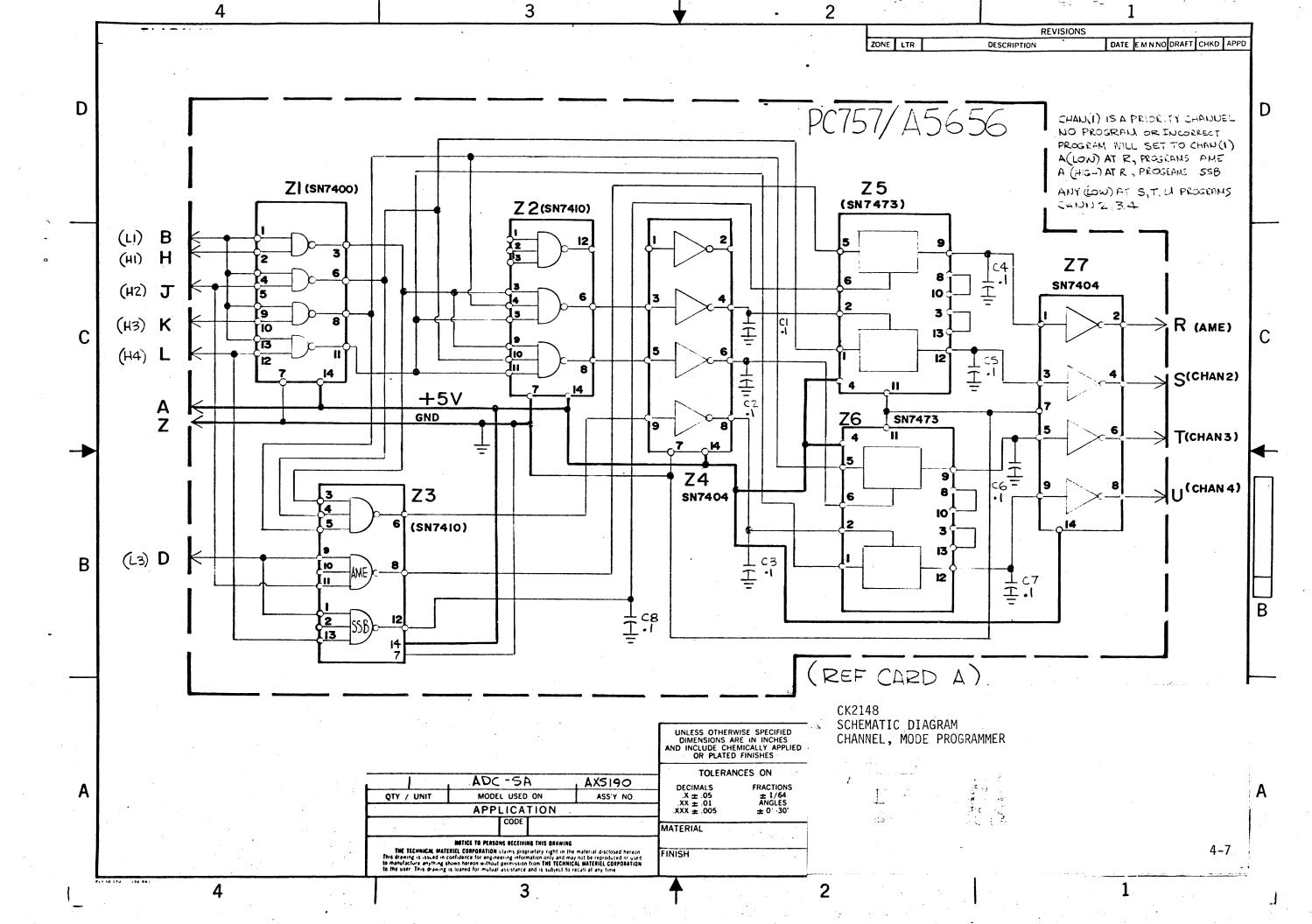
4) HV-ON Selection A5662 (Figure 4-5)

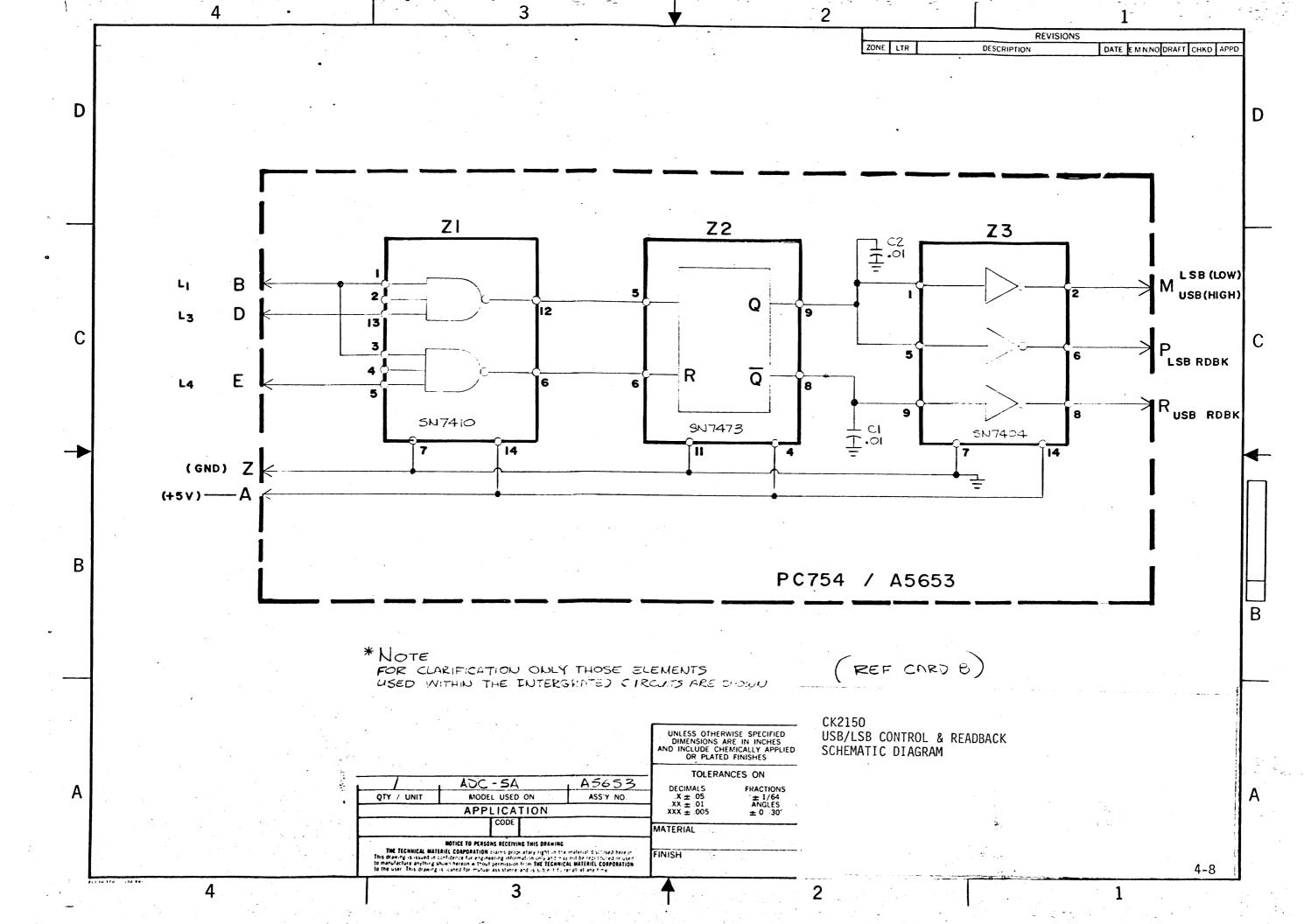
- a. HV-ON Tone frequencies (1209) and (1336) are received and a Voltage or High is placed at Pins E and F of A5662 (Figure 4-5). This allows Q2 to conduct activating the HV relay in the system.
- b. HV-ON Readback When the HV-ON Relay is activated a low or ground is placed on Pin X. This puts a low or ground at Pin Y which activates the tone (2700). The readback tone now is sent for HV-ON.
- 5) PTT Selection The tone (770) is received and a high or voltage is placed at Pin K. This will allow Q1 to conduct activating the PTT relay in the system.
- 6) RF PWR Readback A low or ground is received from the system and placed on Pin B. Thes causes Pin C to become low or ground activating the tone (2800 Hz). The readback tone now is sent for RF PWR.

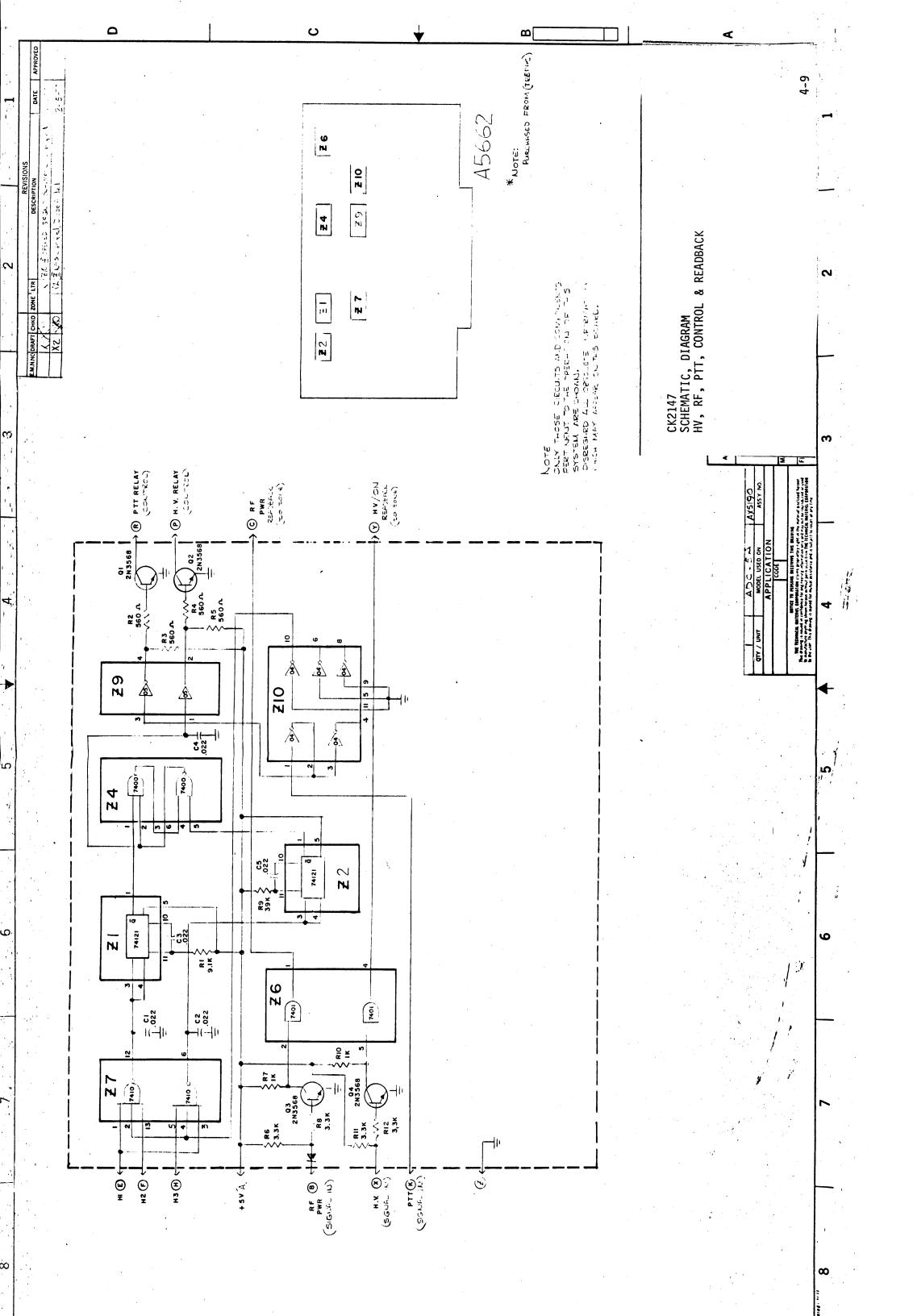


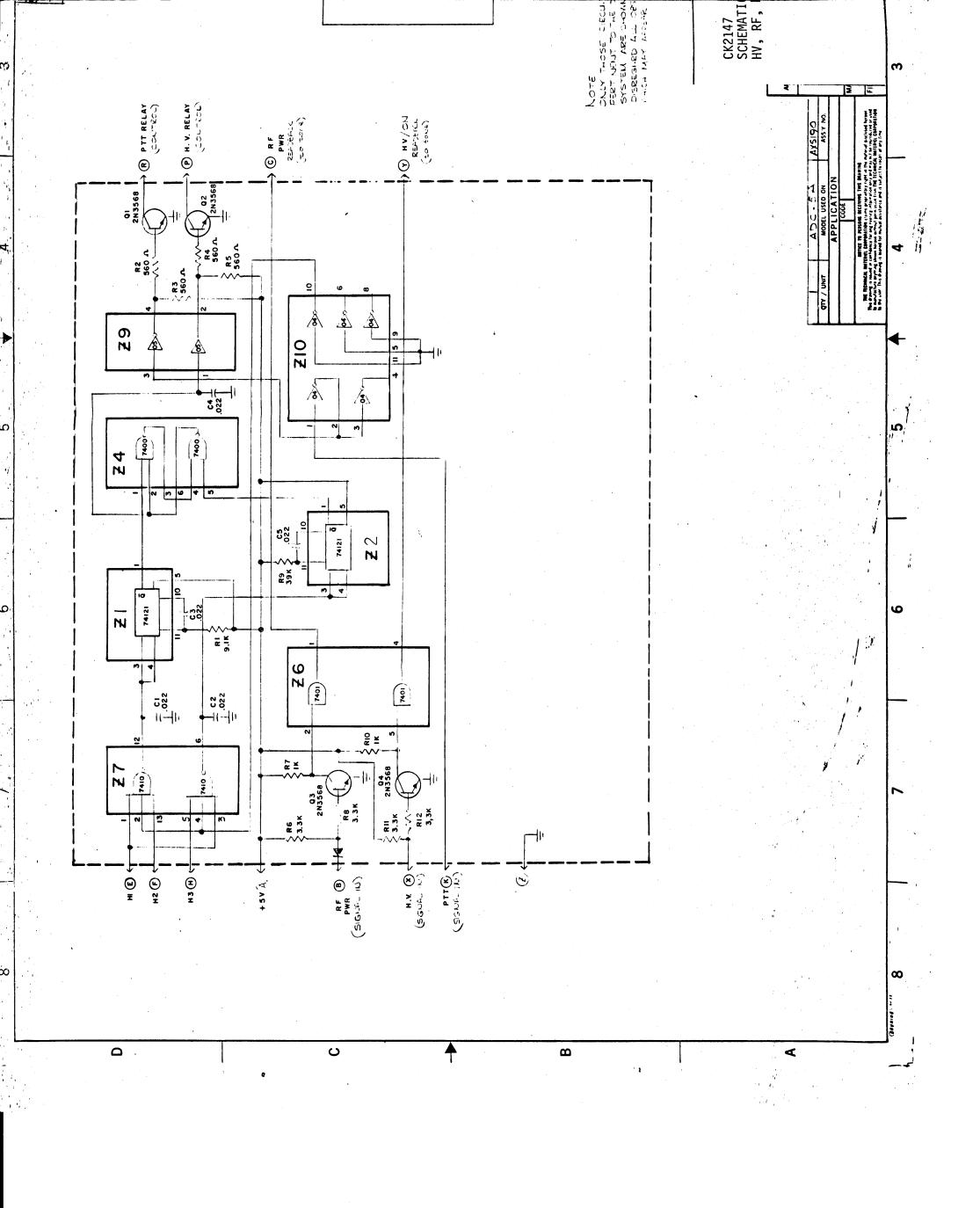


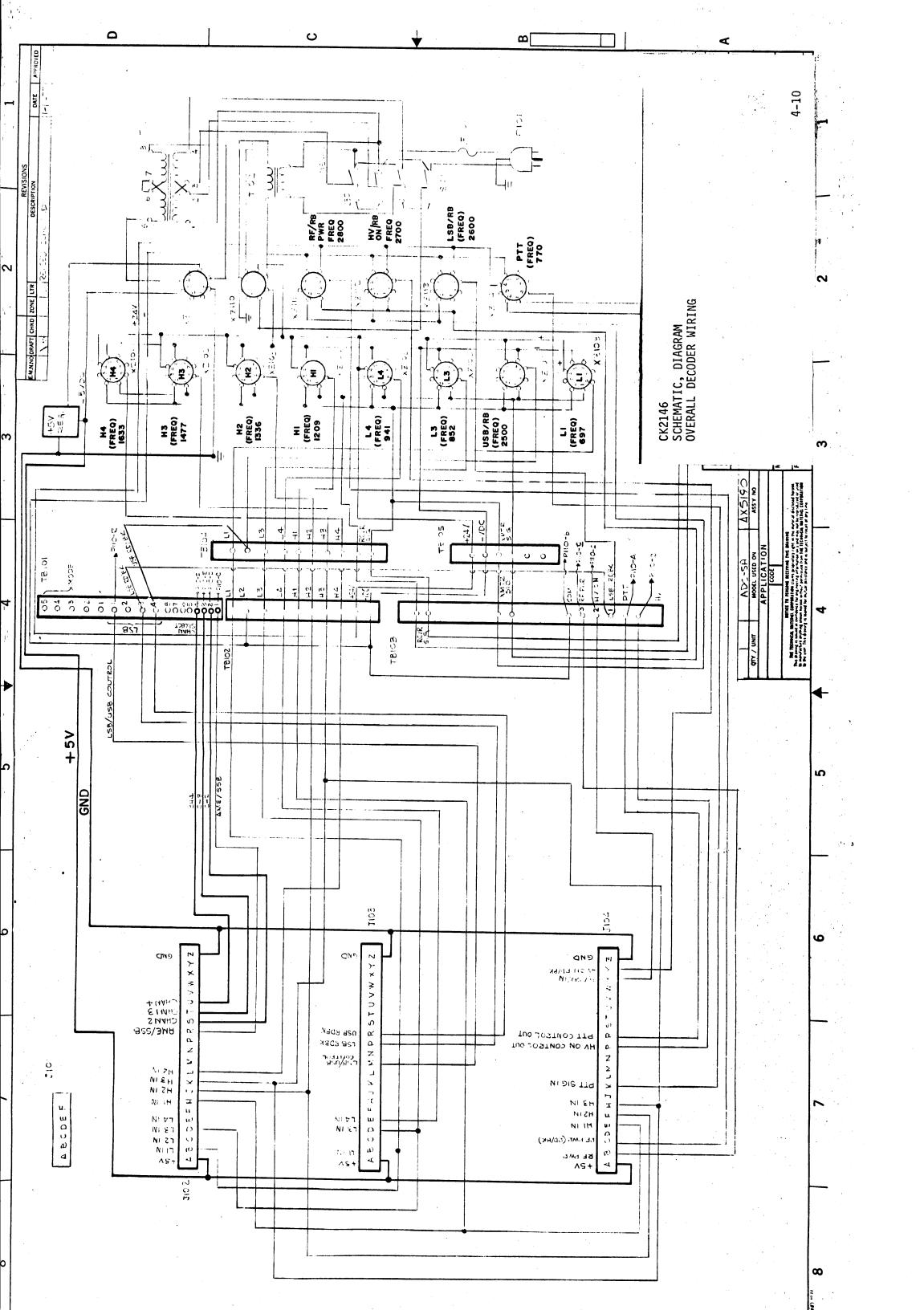












SECTION 5

MAINTENANCE

5-1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Care in the operation of the ADC-5A Analog Digital Control System, will enhance the reliability built into the system and contribute to long periods of trouble-free service. The system operates at a low power level and component stress is minimal in normal operation. Daily care should be provided to prevent the accumulation of dust and dirt and eliminate any grease or grime which might degrade equipment appearance or performance.

5-2. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Those actions which are taken on a regularly scheduled basis to reduce to a minimum the loss if equipment availability due to failure may be considered preventive maintenance. In this category are such procedures as cleaning, inspection and minor repair.

a. <u>Cleaning</u> - The external surfaces of the units should be free of contamination at all times. Greasy substances may be removed with any good dry cleaning solvent, but adequate ventilation must be provided.

The internal components should be cleaned on a weekly basis during the regular inspection. Dust may be removed from printed circuit boards and terminals with a soft brush or low pressure (under 20 psi) compressed air.

- b. <u>Inspection</u> A thorough visual inspection conducted at least weekly is recommended as a practical means of preventing trouble before it occurs. All of the components and wiring should be examined for evidence of deterioration. Connections and terminal boards should be checked for security. If corrosion, charring, discoloration or grease is evident, the condition should be corrected by cleaning or replacing the component. Any loose connectors or connections should be tightened. Broken, cracked, or frayed wiring should be replaced.
- c. Minor Repair Repair procedures which do not make extensive testing mandatory, may be considered minor. Replacing defective components on the modular or pc level is an example of such a procedure, as is tightening loose electrical or mechanical connections. When replacing any component only the same or electrically equivalent parts should be used. Section 6 of this manual presents a list of components by part number and should be consulted when repairs are being made.

5-3. CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

In the event of a major malfunction, standard trouble shooting techniques should enable a competent technician to locate the problem, determine the cause, and take the necessary corrective action. No special tools are required to service the ADC-5A system. A standard volt/ohm meter such as a Simpson, Model 260, will be found useful, and an oscilloscope such as a Tektronix, Model 541A, and a VTVM (Ballantine, Model 314), may be of assistance in tracing the tone frequency circuits.

SECTION 6

PARTS LIST

The parts lists presented in this section provide a cross reference between the reference designation of the part and the TMC part number. The reference designation is used to identify a part on assembly drawings and schematic diagrams. Wherever practical, they are also marked on the equipment adjacent to the part.

The letter of the reference designator identifies the generic group to which the part belongs; eg: resistor (R), capacitor (C), switch (S).

Complete identification will expedite delivery when ordering renewal parts. The following information should be given for each part:

Description
*Reference designation
TMC part number
*Assembly number
Equipment model number
Equipment serial number

This information is available from the equipment nameplate, and the parts lists in this section.

To simplify the task of ordering renewal parts, an order form has been included at the end of this section. The information requested in the preceding list which has been marked with an asterisk should be included in the description column.

003752122

ADC-5A

ANALOG DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
J101 M101 R101 J102 Z101 Z102	JACK METER RESISTOR, VAR CONNECTOR, P.C. BOARD OVERALL ASSEMBLY INDICATOR, ASSEMBLY	JJ033 MR191-8 RV4NAYSD502A JJ31922DFE A5650 A5649
	AX519 (Decoder)	
Z101 Z102 Z103	CHANNEL, MODE, ASSEMBLY LSB/USB ASSEMBLY HV ON, OFF ASSEMBLY	A5656 A5653 A5662

Z101 OVERALL ASSEMBLY (A5650)

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
C1	CAPACITOR, FIXED, ELECTROLYTIC	CE105-25-25
C2	SAME AS C1	
C3	CAPACITOR, FIXED, CERAMIC	CC131-39
C4	SAME AS C3	
C5 C6	SAME AS C3 SAME AS C1	
C7	SAME AS CI	
C8	CAPACITOR, FIXED, ELECTROLYTIC	CE105-100-25
C9	SAME AS C3	
C10	SAME AS C1	
C11	CAPACITOR, FIXED, ELECTROLYTIC	CE105-1-25
C12	CAPACITOR, FIXED, CERAMIC	CC100-33
C13 C14	SAME AS C3 SAME AS C3	
C15	SAME AS C3	
C16	SAME AS C1	
C17	SAME AS C3	
C18	SAME AS C3	
C19	SAME AS C1	
C20	SAME AS C1	CE105-10-25
C21 C22	CAPACITOR, FIXED, ELECTROLYTIC SAME AS C3	CE105-10-25
CR1	SEMICONDUCTOR, DEVICE, DIODE	IN645
thru	SENISONDOCION, DEVICE, DIODE	
CR5		1
CR6	SEMICONDUCTOR, DEVICE, DIODE	IN3022B
CR7	SEMICONDUCTOR, DEVICE, DIODE	IN645
thru		·
CR14 F1	FUSE, CARTRIDGE	FU1023
K1	RELAY	RL156-14
01	TRANSISTOR	2N1595
thru		
Q4		
Q5	TRANSISTOR	2N3646
thru	•	
Q7 Q8	TRANSISTOR	2N1595
thru	IMMOTOLOK	2.11333
Q10		
Q11	TRANSISTOR	2N3646
Q12	SAME AS Q5	
R1	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF102J
R2	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION SAME AS R2	RC07GF561J
R3 R4	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF391J
1 1/4	ALDIDION, IIALD, CONTROLLION	1.007 0.0510

Z101 OVERALL ASSEMBLY (A5650)

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
0111502		
DE .	DECICTOR FIVER COMPOSITION	RCO7GF681J
R5 R6	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07gF331J
R7	SAME AS R6	1007913310
R8	SAME AS R6	
R9	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF682J
R10	SAME AS R1	1.007 0. 0020
R11	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF562J
R12	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF272J
R13	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF221J
R14	SAME AS R6	1.33. 3. 223
R15	SAME AS R12	
R16	SAME AS R9	
R17	SAME AS R13	
R18	SAME AS R12	1
R19	SAME AS R13	
R20	SAME AS R12	
R21	SAME AS R9	
R22	SAME AS R13	
R23	SAME AS R9	·
R24	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF392J
R25	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF362J
R26	SAME AS R11	
R27	SAME AS R1	
R28	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF104J
R29	SAME AS R9	1
R30	SAME AS R1	·
R31	SAME AS R9	
R32	SAME AS R11	·
R33	SAME AS R1	
R34	SAME AS R1	
R35	SAME AS R12	
R36	SAME AS R12	
R37	SAME AS R6	0007051003
R38	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF103J
R39	SAME AS R9	
R40	SAME AS R12	
R41	SAME AS R38	
R42	SAME AS RE	
R43	SAME AS R6 SAME AS R6	
R44 R45	SAME AS RO	
R45	SAME AS RI	
R47	NOT USED	
R47	SAME AS R13	
R49	SAME AS RI3	•
R50	SAME AS R9	
1,30	Shill he he	

Z101 OVERALL ASSEMBLY (A5650)

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
S1 thru S10 S11 T1 T2	SWITCH SWITCH, SLIDE TRANSFORMER TRANSFORMER	SW563 SW552 TF246-6X TF248

Z102 INDICATOR ASSEMBLY (A5649)

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
CR1 thru	SEMICONDUCTOR, DEVICE, DIODE	IN645
CR5 DS1 thru	LIGHT, EMITTING DIODE	BI132
DS14 R1 R2 thru R7	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION	RC07GF182J RC07GF152J
,		

LSB/USB CONTROL, ASSEMBLY (A5653)

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
C1 C2 Z1 Z2 Z3	CAPACITOR, FIXED, CERAMIC SAME AS C1 MICRICIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL	CC100-41 NW199 NW159 NW187
	CHANNEL, MODE ASS'Y A5656	
C1 thru C8 Z1 Z2 Z3 Z4 Z5 Z6 Z7	CAPACITOR, FIXED, CERAMIC MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL SAME AS Z2 MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL SAME AS Z5 SAME AS Z4	CC131-39 NW176 NW199 NW187 NW159
	HV ON/OFF ASSY. A5662	
C1 C2 C3 C4	CAPACITOR, FIXED, CERAMIC SAME AS C1 SAME AS C1 SAME AS C1	CC131-39
C5 R2 R3 R4 R5	SAME AS C1 RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION SAME AS R2 SAME AS R2 SAME AS R2	RCO7GFS61J

REF SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TMC PART NUMBER
	CONTINUED, A5662	·
R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12	RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION RESISTOR, RIXED, COMPOSITION SAME AS R6 RESISTOR, FIXED, COMPOSITION SAME AS R7 SAME AS R6 SAME AS R6	RC07GF332J RC07GF102J RC07GF393J
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	TRANSISTOR SAME AS Q1 SAME AS Q1 SAME AS Q1	2N3568
Z1 Z2	MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL SAME AS Z1	SN74121
Z4 Z6 Z7 Z9 Z10	MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL MICROCIRCUIT, DIGITAL	NW176 NW167 NW199 SN7405 NW159
	·	

