



TECHNICAL MANUAL

FOR

GENERAL PURPOSE HF TRANSMITTER

MODEL GPTR-1KC4/E5

LICATION NUMBER

012-020400-0

ISSUE DATE

DECEMBER 1978

RETURN TO MAIN ELLE

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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.

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

PREFACE

This technical manual discusses the information you will require to install, operate and maintain the GPTR-1KC4/E5 General Purpose Transmitter. This manual is intended for operators and technicians who will be responsible for the proper functioning of the equipment.

This text is compiled in four parts:

GPTR-1KC/4E5 Transmitter System

SME-5 Sideband Multi-Channel Exciter.....Appendix A

HFL-100A High Gain Linear Power Amplifier......Appendix B

TMA-1KC General Purpose Linear Amplifier......Appendix C

You should read this manual in sequence, section by section, to become totally familiar with the transmitter. After completing this manual, you should be able to install, operate, and depending on your level of technical training, perform maintenance to the component level.

Changes are periodically made to this manual through publication of TECHNICAL NEWSLETTERS that are distributed to users of the equipment. The REGISTRATION CARD located at the front of this manual should be completed and sent to:

THE TECHNICAL MATERIEL CORPORATION 700 Fenimore Road Mamaroneck, New York 10543 U.S.A.

Attention: Technical Data Group

Your name and address will be entered on permanent TMC records and applicable publications automatically mailed to you. Requests for related publications should be made to your TMC representative, to a TMC field office in your area, or to TMC at the above address.

Forms are provided at the back of this manual for your use. Included are the following: READER'S COMMENTS; REQUEST FOR SPARE PARTS; REQUEST FOR FIELD SERVICE; REQUEST FOR PUBLICATIONS; REQUEST FOR TRANING; NOTES; and TMC LOCATION MAP.

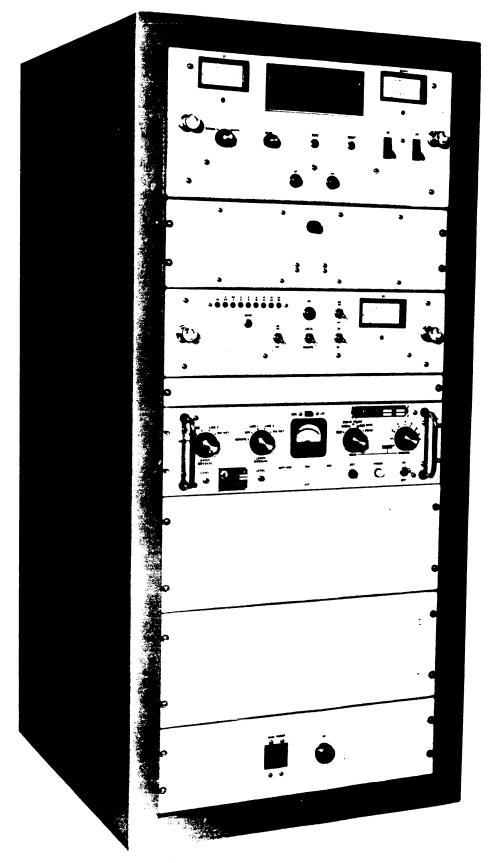
To facilitate the maintenance of accurate records on the operation of the equipment, a SERVICE LOG and FIELD REPORT are also included.

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GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSMITTER

GENERAL INFORMATION

1-1. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The Technical Materiel Corporation of Mamaroneck, New York, designed and manufactured the Model GPTR-1KC4 series E5 General Purpose transmitter. An optional feature of the design is the provision for the operation of the essential controls of the transmitter from a remote site. The transmitter will provide an output of (1kw peak envelope power) on one of four predetermined crystal controlled carrier frequencies. It will transmit in AME (amplitude modulation equivalent), CW (continuous wave), MCW (modulated continuous wave), SSB (single sideband) modes. In the sideband modes the transmitter will operate on either the upper or lower sideband.

The exciter SME 5() generates 100mw average PEP (peak envelope power) which is raised to the 50 watt average power level by the HFL-100A amplifier. The TMA-1KC amplifier completes the amplification of the rf signal to 1kw PEP.

The operating modes of the GPTR-1KC4/E5 in relation to the emission classification is shown in table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1. EMISSION CLASSIFICATION FOR THE GPTR-1KC4/E5

Operating Mode	Abbreviation	Emission Code
Amplitude Modulation Equivalent	AME	АЗН
Upper Sideband	USB	A3J
Lower Sideband	LSB	A3J
Continuous Wave	CW	A1
Modulated Continuous Wave	MCW	A2H

1-2. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter is housed in a single 4 foot cabinet (See figure 2-1). The main modular units that make up the system are slide mounted for ease of maintenance. The modulars are linear power amplifier, TMA-1KC, Fan Assembly AX5210, High Gain Amplifier HFL-100A, exciter SME-5(), and main AC circuit breaker panel. Two fans are mounted on top of cabinet to exhaust heat from cabinet.

1-3. REFERENCE DATA

The technical characteristics of the GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter are shown in table 1-2. Table 1-3 lists the power amplifying tube complement of the system.

TABLE 1-2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Frequencies: Preselected between 2.0 and 26.0 MHz on four crystal controlled channels.

Frequency Stability: Maximum deviation is $^{\pm}$ Hz over an ambient temperature range of 0 to 50C with tempera-

ture controlled crystal oscillators.

Modes of Operation: Five switch selected modes as shown in

table 1-1.

Power Output: 1000 watts PEP.

Output Impedance: 50 ohms, unbalanced.

VSWR: Maximum of 2:1 operating 3:1 without damage

to transmitter.

Tuning: Channelized manual (remote optional).

ALDC:
Automatic load and Drive Control circuit improves linearity, limits distortion, and maintains a relatively constant output level

maintains a relatively constant output level during high modulation peaks and load changes.

Spurious Response: At least 40 db down from full PEP output.

Power Requirement: Approximately 1.8 Kw (dependent on optional equipment incorporated) at 110/220 volt,

single phase, 50/60 Hz.

TABLE 1-2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (cont.)

Environmental Limitations:

Operating -0 to 50 C with up to 90 percent

humidity.

Features:

Safety interlocks, overload protection, fused power inputs, forced air cooling,

monitored inputs and outputs.

Size:

23 inches wide, less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep (max.). Mounted in standard

cabinet.

Weight:

Less than 200 pounds. Actual weight depends on optional equipment incorporated.

TABLE 1-3. TUBE COMPLEMENT

<u>Unit</u>	Reference Designation	Part Number or Type	<u>Function</u>
HFL-100A	V101 V102 V103	12HG7* 12HG7* 4CX350	1st Amplifier's 2nd RF Amplifier
TMA-1KC	V101	8163* 8163*	Power Amplifier Power Amplifier

^{*}Operated in parallel

1-4. OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Technical manuals have been prepared for the individuals units which comprise the Model GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter. Perusal of these publications prior to working with or on the transmitter is essential. Specific detail pertinent to the installation, operation or repair of the modular units is found in these presentations.

INSTALLATION

2-1. RECEIVING AND INSPECTION

Experienced personnel in the TMC test facility have ascertained that the GPTR-1KC4/E5 met all operational requirements prior to shipment. The transmittenwas then partially disassembled and the modular units separately packed. Separate packaging increases the ease with which the transmitter components are handled and reduces the possibility of damage in transit. Fragile parts, power amplifier tubes, for instance, are often removed and afforded special protection. Wiring harnesses are usually secured to the interior of the cabinet.

Upon arrival at the installation site the contents of each crate or carton should be carefully examined to be sure that the equipment sustained no damage in shipping. A claim against the carrier should be filed if damage for which he is responsible is discovered. Assistance in rectifying such damage will be provided by The Technical Materiel Corporation by describing repair methods and recommending replacement parts.

A packing list is provided with each shipment. Review it carefully to be certain that all material has been received. Carefully inspect all packing material so that no parts or equipment such as hardware, cables or connectors are discarded.

2-2. POWER REQUIREMENTS

The transmitter will operate from a 110 or a 220 volt single phase power source. Each unit is factory wired to accommodate the voltage level indicated by the customer. A change in source voltage level will require that the transformer primary windings be rewired. The internal interconnection diagram in the unit technical manuals show the necessary wiring changes which should be made prior to installation. The protective fuses must also be changed. The power source must be capable of supplying up to 1.8 Kw.

2-3. INITIAL INSTALLATION

a. <u>GENERAL DISCUSSION</u>. Due consideration must be given as to the placement of the transmitter cabinet. Since the GPTR-1KC4/E5 is an air-cooled system adequate ventilation must be provided. Convenience of operation and the relationship to associated equipment must also be considered. Clearance to allow the modular units to be extended on the slide mountings and easy access to the rear of the transmitter are necessary.

Before starting to reassemble the transmitter all packing material should be removed from the cabinet and wiring harness.

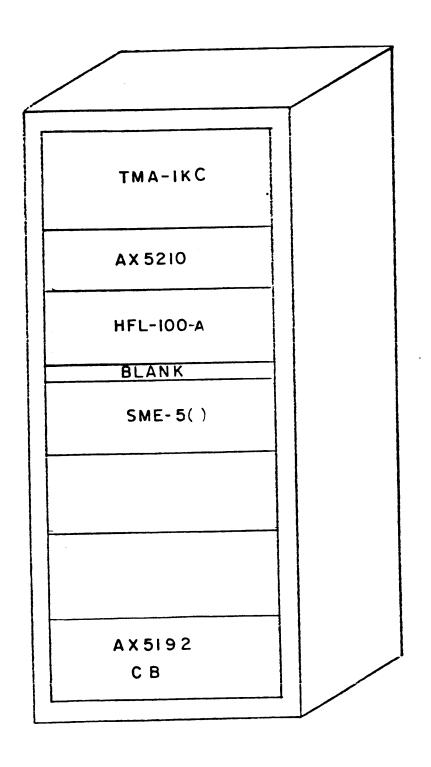


FIG. 2-I MODULAR COMPONENTS

b. <u>UNIT INSTALLATION</u>. The tracks for the slide mountings which support the modular components of the transmitter are already mounted in the cabinet. It is therefore, a simple task to slide the units into the correct position as shown in figure 2-1.

The circuit breaker panel is not usually disassembled from the cabinet nor are the blank panels which occupy the space of unincorporated optional equipment. Care must be exercised when positioning the units to avoid any entanglement with installed wiring. When the units are in place, they should be firmly secured by means of the panel locks, or with the mounting hardware supplied.

c. <u>ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS</u>. A standard wiring harness has been installed in the GPTR-1KC4/E5 cabinet. This harness makes provision for the installation of the available optional equipment most commonly added to the basic transmitter configuration, namely an ATSA-3 Antenna Tuning System and a TIS Tone Intelligence System. If not initially incorporated, these equipments can be easily added at a later date with a minimum of additional wiring.

An interface panel mounted at the rear of the transmitter cabinet is provided to support the mating jacks for unit interconnections and for most of the external connections to be made to the transmitter. The layout of this panel showing the locations of these connections is shown in figure 2-2.

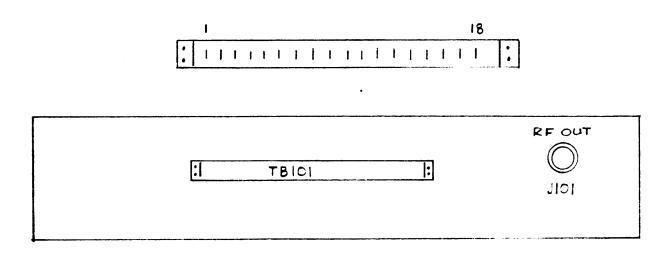


Figure 2-2, Interface Panel (Rear GPTR-1KC4/E5)

WARNING

BEFORE MAKING ANY ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS TO THE TRANSMITTER BE CERTAIN THAT NO CONNECTION HAS BEEN MADE TO ANY POWER SOURCE AND THAT THE POWER SUPPLY JACK IS TAGGED TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL USE.

- (1) <u>Internal Connections</u>. Reference to the internal interconnection diagram, figure 2-2, will assist the installer in properly making the connections required. The terminal boards and jacks at the rear of the modular units have been marked with the appropriate "TB" or "J" number. Connectors on the wiring harness have been similarly identified. Check the numbers carefully for, unless all optional equipment is installed, some connectors will not be used.
- (2) External Connections. After completing all of the external connections described in the paragraphs which follow, primary power must be supplied to the transmitter through the connector located at the lower left rear corner of the equipment cabinet. A plug (PL190-NG) which mates with this connector is furnished as a "loose item" to facilitate the fabrication of this power cable.

Mating connectors for the terminal boards and jacks on the interface panel where the external connections to the transmitter are made are also furnished as "loose items". These items are used to terminate the control and signal cables which must be fabricated by the customer.

TABLE 2-1. CONNECTIONS TO TERMINAL BOARD TB101

	Terminal No.	Signal Input
_	1	Upper and Lower Sideband (600 ohm)
L1	2	
L	3	
Γ	4	Upper and Lower Sideband (600 ohm)
L2	5	
L	6	
	7	KEYD GND
	8	GND
	9	20 ma
	10	or 60 ma
	11	CW KEY
	12	GND
	13	PTT
	14	GND
	15	Remote RF IND
	16	Remote Interlock (HV ON)
	17	Remote HV RDBACK
	18	

2-4. REMOTE CONTROL

The GPTR-1KC4/E5 Transmitter is capable of being controlled from a remote site. When this is required the cabinet will usually house the control unit and an associated tone package (receive). A programmer unit is placed in a location from which it is desired to control the transmitter operation (send).

A power source of 220 volts must be available at the remote station to energize the control unit. Two pair of 600 ohm transmission lines may be used to interconnect the remote control unit and the GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter.

2-5. 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-1KC4/E5 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.

OPERATORS SECTION

3-1. INTRODUCTION

The GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter will provide one kilowatt PEP (peak envelope power) inthe required operating modes. This section gives instructions for tuning, operating and monitoring the transmitter. These instructions consider only the basic transmitter. Should any of the available optional equipment be added the procedures must be modified to include the operation of the additional units. Reference to the individual technical manuals for the added equipment will assist the operator in making these modifications. Under normal conditions the transmitter automatically channelizes to a frequency band to accommodate the selected carrier frequency and any compatible additional equipment will also be automatically controlled.

3-2. OPERATING CONTROLS AND SEQUENCE

The individual technical manual for each modular component of the transmitter shows the location and function of each control and indicator. The operator must be knowledgeably familiar with this information before attempting to adjust or operate the GPTR-1KC4/E5.

These instructions present an approved sequence of operation. It is important that such a sequence be habitually followed to prevent undue stress on system components.

3-3. PRELIMINARY CONTROL SETTINGS

Before applying any power to the transmitter the operator must be certain that the antenna or suitable dummy load is either connected directly to TMA-1KC output J104 or through the Interface Panel (r-f connector) J101. The position of the controls in accordance with table 3-1 must be verified by the operator as the first step in transmitter use.

TABLE 3-1. PRELIMINARY CONTROL SETTINGS

Modular Unit	Control	Setting
Circuit Breaker \$201	Main CB	ON
SME-5()	USB LSB MODE CHANNEL ON/OPF SWITCH	OFF OFF AME 1 ON
HFL-100A	AC HV Local Remote Switch IP/RF sw	ON OFF Remote IP
TMA-1KC	Manual/Remote Switch AC Switch HV Switch	Remote ON OFF

3-4. OPERATING PROCEDURES

The GPTR-1KC4/E5 is a four channel pretuned transmitter. It can be controlled at alocal station or remotely controlled.

All tunable components of the GPTR-1KC4/E5 are pretuned and are selected by RF band switches and Ledex. Channel programming of Ledex's is slaved to SME-5() program card which supplies voltage back to TMA-1KC and HFL-100A.

<u>Initial Checks</u>. With system set up as in table 3-1 the following steps should be checked:

- a. Iop fans should be on.
- b. AX5210 fans should be on.
- c. TMA AC should be on, tube filaments, fans, band indicator (one channel should be lite).
- d. HFL-100A AC should be on, band indicator should be lite (1 only).
- e. Main AC indicator should be lite.
- f. SME-5() should be on, PTT light should be off.

NOTE: Bandswitches in TMA-1KC and HFL-100A will not rotate. If PTT line is grounded- also HFL-100A, will not change bands with its high voltage off.

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

4-1. GENERAL INFORMATION (Overall Schematic Diagram, Figure 4-4)

Technical Materiel Corporation's Model GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter was designed to be tuned and operated as a fixed four channel, multi-mode system. The individual manuals will step the reader through average peak envelope power of 100mw generated by the $\underline{\text{SME-5()}}$ exciter, on to a raised level of 50 watts avearage power level generated by the $\underline{\text{HFL100-A}}$ on to the TMA-1KC which completes the amplification of the rf signal to 1KW PEP.

4-2. SYSTEM OPERATION (System Block Diagram, Figure 4-1)

HFL HV ON and Bandswitching Change (See Figure 4-2)

Step 1 - After initial check out is completed turn on HFL HV (PTT OFF). HV should not come on with HFL-100A LOCAL/REMOTE Switch in Remote position, but should come on in Local position. With switch in local position, press band button to check operation of HFL=100A. Ledex.

Step 2 - Switch HFL LOCAL/REMOTE Switch to remote HV should be OFF. By turning TMA-1KC MANUAL/REMOTE switch to manual HFL-100A HV should come on. If it does not check to see if top and bottom cover interlocks on TMA-1KC are completed.

After HFL-100A HV has been turned on in Remote position turn OFF AC switch in TMA-1KC for 5 seconds and then turn AC back on. HFL-100A HV should be off until time delay in TMA-1KC has timed out approximately 30 seconds.

TMA HV ON and Channel Change

Put TMA-1KC MANUAL/REMOTE switch in <u>manual</u> position with HV OFF. Check band switch operation by pressing band button. Each time button is depressed band should advance one step in channels 1 to 4. When in channel 4, pressing band button one time should automatically program around to cahnnel 1.

Turn TMA-1KC HV \underline{ON} . HV should be on only in manual position. To get HV on in Remote it will be necessary to put jumper on interface panel TB101 from terminal 16 to GND. This jumper will be removed when transmitter is going to be operated with remote control. Turn off TMA, HFL before attempting to put this jumper on.

With HFL and TMA in Remote position and jumper on interface HV in both units should come on after time delay has timed out.

CHANNEL SELECTION FROM SME-5()

It should now be possible to control all channelization of TMA, HFL, by rotating SME channel switch, channels 1 through 4.

PTT and IDLE CURRENT INITIAL CHECKS (See figure 4-3)

When PTT line is ungrounded idle current of TMA-1KC is approximately 25 ma, and HFL-100A Ip is close to cut off (0 ma) before grounding PTT line switch SME to AME mode channel to one USB ON and LSB OFF. With push-to-talk grounded TMA idle current should be approximately 180-200 ma HFL idle (Ip) should be 100ma if this is not true refer to HFL-100A and TMA-1KC text for correct set up procedures. *Note: With PTT grounded TMA-1KC and HFL-100A Ledex's should not rotate.

RF OPERATION (RF output 1 KW PEP)

RF levels of each channel are preset for full RF output with -20 dbm of 1 KHz audio signal at input terminals TB201 1 and 3 USB 4 and 6 LSB. Follow step by step procedure to assure porper adjustments.

LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

- (1) Turn OFF both HFL-100A and TMA-1KC HV. Connect audio generator with 600 ohm output to USB input TB101 terminals 1 and 3 using shielded pair. Ground shield TB101 terminal 2. Set audio output level to approximately -20 dbm.
 - (2) Set up SME controls as follows (for USB operation)
 - a. Channel (1)
 - b. Mode (CW)
 - c. Lower Sideband (OFF)
 - d. Upper Sideband Line one
 - e. Meter Switch USB
 - f. Upper Sideband Level R4 completely CCW
 - g. Lower Sideband Level R3 completely CCW
- (3) Remove top cover from SME-5() check position of R6, R7 Line 1, Line 2, level adjustments. These are located on A20 card AF Amplifier. These adjustments should be turned completely CCW for maximum audio input. All further audio level adjustment will be made at front panel level controls (Refer to SME-5() text).

Adjust 4 RF gain controls completely ccw for minimum RF gain (R12). These are located on 4 RF channel cards A10795.

(4) Remove ALDC connector to J127.

(5) Adjust front panel audio level controls (LSB R3) USB R4 to 3/4 full cw rotation. It is important to keep audio level as low as practical for linear operation.

Check audio level on SME meter (M1) for USB and LSB. Meter should be adjusted to read -5dbm (relative reading).

(6) Turn on TMA-1KC and HFL-100A HV and ground PTT line starting with channel 1. Carefully adjust with insulated tool RF gain control cw to obtain 600 watts output out of transmitter into load. Repeat this for remaining three channels. If output cannot be achieved readjust audio level to obtain correct output (*Note: Be sure that TMA-1KC output stages are correctly tuned).

(7) Replace ALDC connector into SME-5() and adjust corresponding channel ALDC to reduce RF output of each channel to 500 watts (Check local ALDC by putting TMA-1KC manual/remote switch to manual and adjusting ALDC knob for adjustment.

(8) For USB operation it is only necessary to switch USB OFF and

LSB to Line one and readjust LSB audio level to obtain full output.

(9) For AME switch mode to AME with audio input turned OFF, adjust carrier level for 250 watts output. (Carrier adjust in SME-5() is located inside of unit R7).

OVERLOADS

TMA-1KC and HFL-100A overloads have been expained in detail in their texts. It is necessary to fully understand all protective circuits in this system. If a overload appears in HFL-100A it will also cause TMA-1KC to overload. + voltage appears on TB101 when HFL-100A is overloaded. Overload lite in HFL-100A will designate HFL-100A overload. When TMA-1KC has overloaded for any reason HFL-100A is forced into standby by grounding terminal 14 of TB101 on HFL-100A.

OVERLOAD SETTINGS

HFL-100A 300 ma

TMA-1KC 300 ma with RF Indicator not lite

TMA-1KC 600 ma with RF Indicator lite

SWR 3:1 miss-match

 $\,$ RF indicator should be adjusted so that indicator will lite with 150-200 watts output.

REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION

Refer to remote control text for full understanding of its operation.

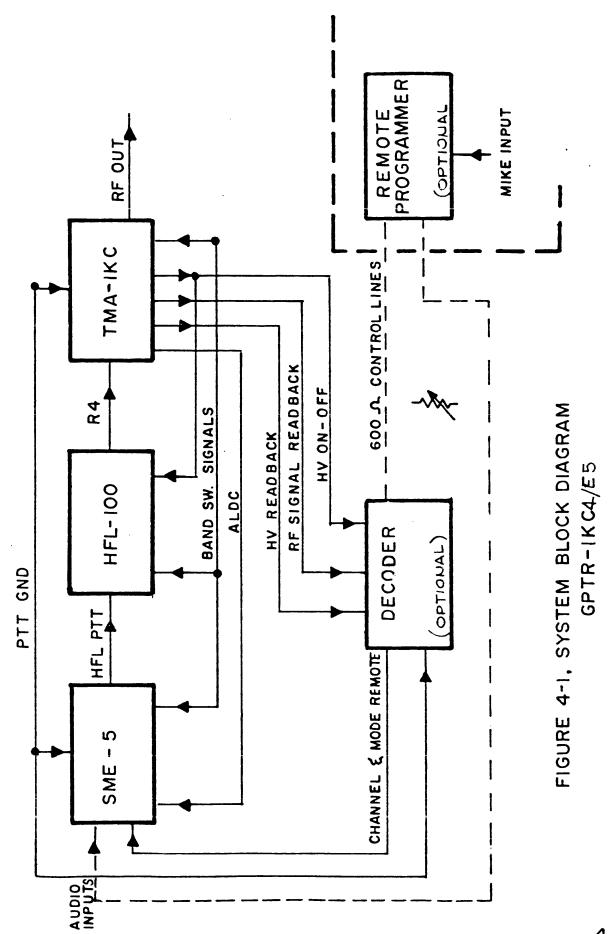
- a. Connect audio lines at interface (TB101).
- b. Remove jumper on TB101 from GND
- c. Check AC input cable connector J203 for tightness
- d. Set all switches to remote on SME-5() HFL. TMA

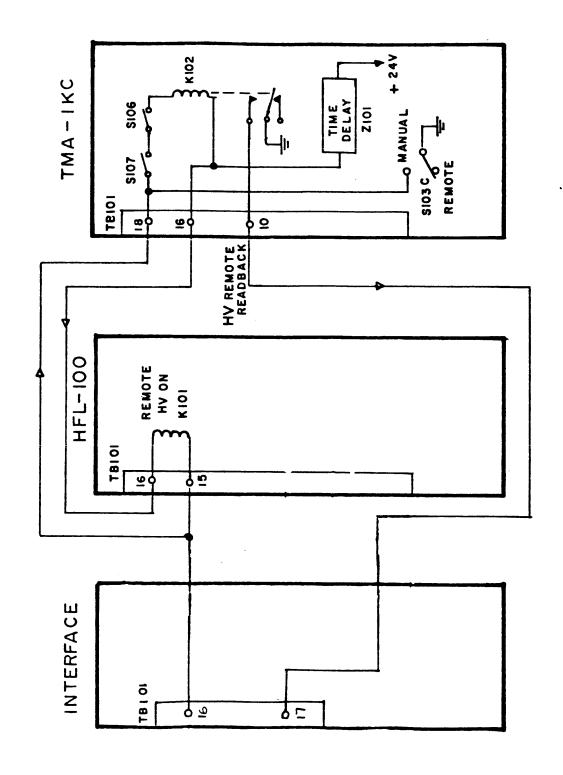
Check out each function of remote control and readback as per pertinent text. (*Note: HV switches in TMA-1KC and HFL-100A must be left on at all times for remote operation).

MICROPHONE OPERATION

The transmitter GPTR-1KC4/E5 has facilities for carbon, or dynamic microphones. Terminals are available ar the rear of the SME-5() exciter (TB1).

When operating with voice input transmitter RF output peaks must be maintained at 1 KW PEP. This is accomplished by careful audio adjustment and ALDC control. KW output of transmitter should not drive above 200-250 watts on voice peaks.





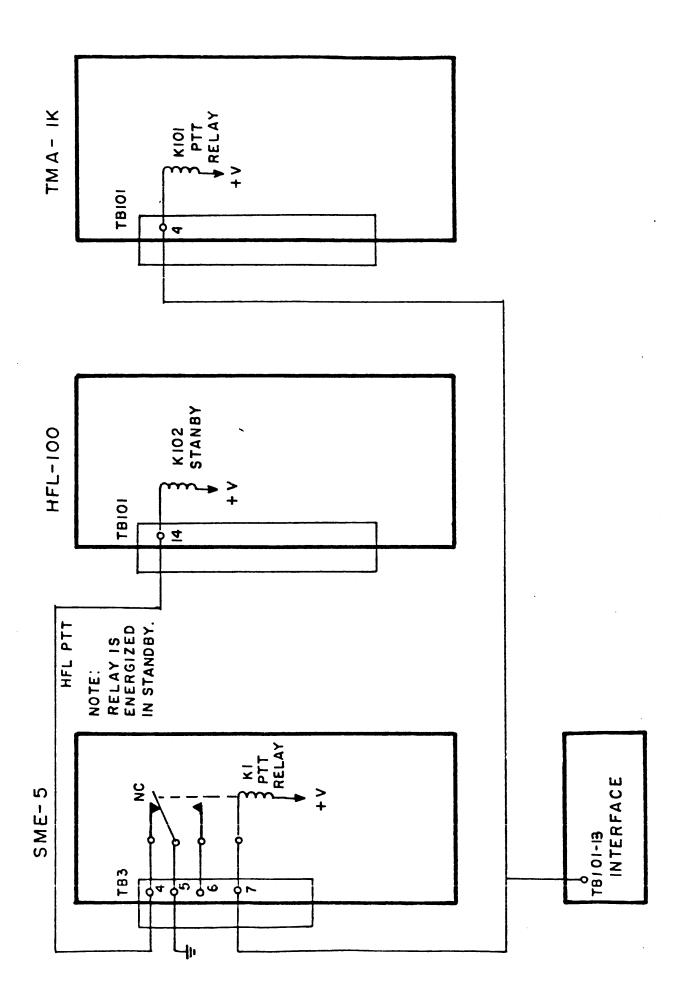
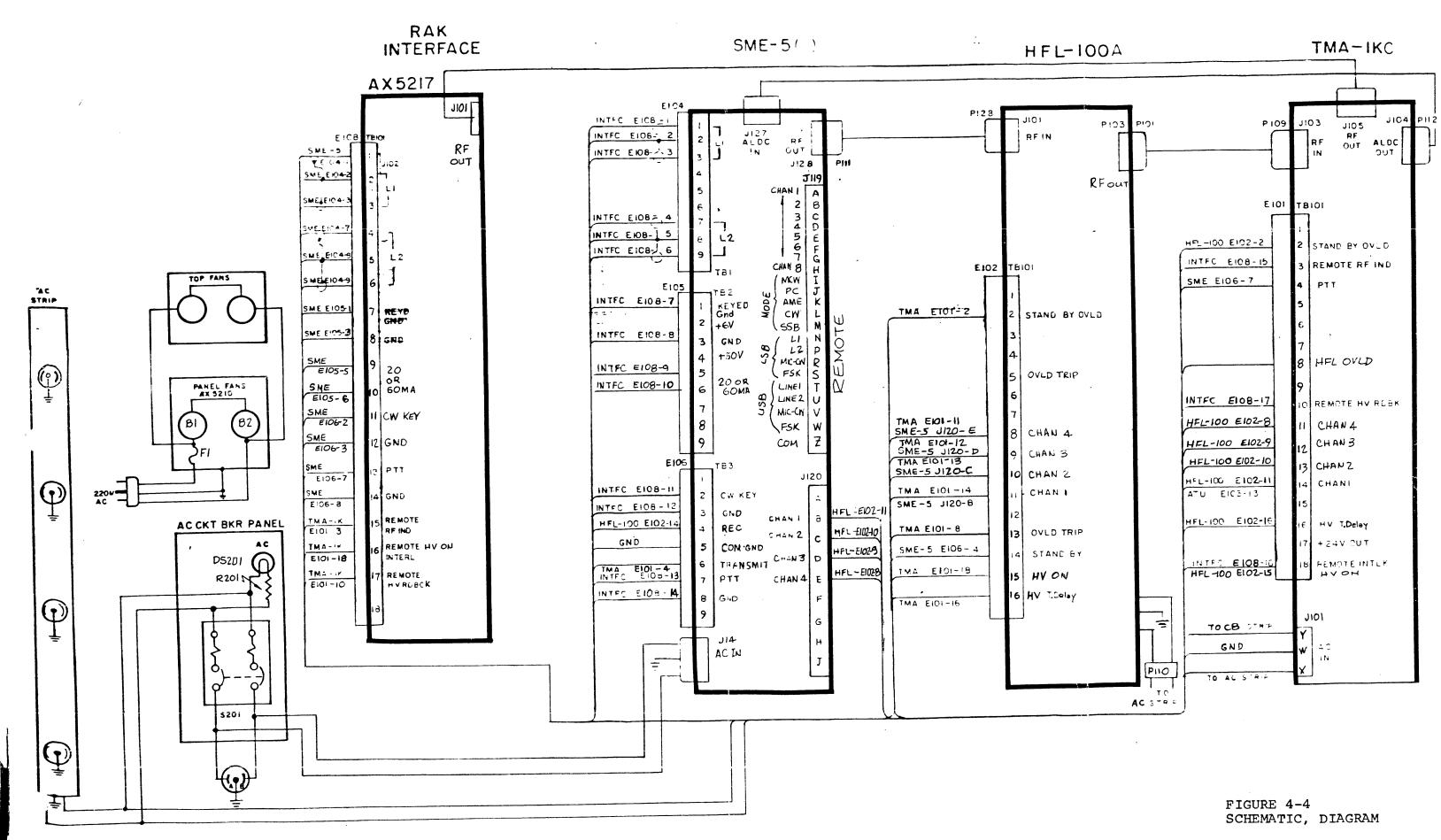


FIGURE 4-3, PUSH TO TALK (PTT)



MAINTENANCE

5-1. INTRODUCTION

During the design phase of the Model GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitters, due consideration was given to elimination of shutdowns caused by equipment failure. Providing that the operating limitations are recognized and adhered to, long-time trouble free operation may be expected when the recommended preventive maintenance schedule is followed. The Technical Materiel Corporation recommends that only technicians familiar with the equipment and knowledgeable of normal solid-state traoubleshooting techniques be allowed to adjust or service the equipment. Technical manuals which have been prepared for each of the modular units of the system should be consulted for details about each of these components. Reference to the block diagram (figure 4-1, 4-2, 4-3) and to the interconnecting diagram (figure 4-4) will assist the technician in solving any system problem which might arise. Schematic diagrams for each of the system components are furnished in the individual technical manuals.

5-2. TEST EQUIPMENT

TABLE 5-1. TEST EQUIPMENT

Equipment

Type

Signal Generator:

Hewlett-Packard Model 606A or 606B or

equivalent.

VTVM:

Hewlett-Packard Model 410V or equivalent.

Multimeter:

Simpson Model 260, or equivalent.

Oscilloscope:

Tekronix Model 541A, or equivalent.

Additional test equipment which may be necessary is listed in the individual technical manuals for system components.

5-3. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Preventive maintenance may be defined as those regularly scheduled inspections and minor repairs which are designed to minimize the possibility of major breakdowns. Much of the preventive maintenance program may well fall with the scope of the operator's responsibility. The time spent on a daily effort to eliminate dust and dirt and a weekly internal inspection to discern deteriorated components is well invested. A program designed to discover potential sources of trouble, and immediate correction of minor flaws will result in the maximum "in service" time for the GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter.

Each of the units is provided with monitoring instrumentation. The normal indications are given in the individual technical manuals. The reason or cause for abnormal indications should be immediately investigated and any erroneous condition rectified. Daily care assures less major repair.

5-4. CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

A good preventive maintenance program performed on schedule will make little corrective maintenance necessary. If in spite of all precautionary measures a failure occurs the cause should be determined so that recurrence may be prevented. It is therefore, suggested that only a trained technician familiar with the equipment perform corrective maintenance.

WARNING

High voltages will be encountered at several locations in the GPTR-1KC4/E5 transmitter. Extreme caution is mandatory when servicing the transmitter or its components.

The operator and technicians working with the transmitter must know the locations within the units where high potentials exist. Source power should be removed from the transmitter before any leads or cables are disconnected.

WARNING

When source power is removed, unplug the main power input connector and tag to prevent an inadvertant reconnection.

If a failure occurs do not overlook the simple solutions to the problem. Even experienced technicians often miss what might seem to be "obvious"; blown fuses, source power failure, signal input missing, loose connections and the like.

When simple solutions fail, isolate the fault to a specific modular unit. Then troubleshooting that component as directed in the unit technical manual.

The use of the diagrams and drawings furnished, combined with normal troubleshooting techniques, and logical reasoning should enable the technician to locate the defective part and replace it.

NOTE

Only identical or electrically equivalent parts should be used when making replacements.

Parts lists, and identifying drawings when required are furnished in each individual technical manual.

5-5. MODULAR UNIT ISOLATION

Should it be necessary to check-out an individual unit it may be advisable to isolate it from the other components of the transmitter, and test it as an entity. The following paragraphs will assist the technician with such a procedure. Refer to figure 4-4 for system interconnections and references designations of the connectors.

a. The SME-5() Exciter

- (1) Set all switches to an off position and remove P104 from J14.
- (2) Disconnect P113 from J127 (ALDC IN).
- (3) Remove E103 from TB1, E104 from TB2 and E105 from TB3.
- (4) Disconnect P105 from J120.
- (5) Disconnect P114 from J128 (RF OUT).
- (6) Disconnect P115 from J119.

NOTE

The control signals to J119 may be simulated by external ground signals when remote control is used.

b. HFL-100A Amplifier

- (1) Set all switches to the OFF position and disconnect P101 from the power source.
 - (2) Remove P203 from J103 (RF OUT).
 - (3) Ramove P201 from J101 (RF IN).
 - (4) Connect a 50 ohm resistive dummy load or antenna system to J103.
 - (5) Connect an rf signal generator to J101.
 - (6) Provide primary power to P101 independent of the transmitter.
- (7) Refer to the HFL-100A technical service manual for power distribution data and normal indications.

c. The TMA-1KC Power Amplifier

NOTE

The TMA-1KC requires a 50 watt rf input. It is suggested that a properly adjusted HFL-100A amplifier be used as this suorce.

- (1) Place all switches in an off position and remove P101 from J101 (AC IN).
 - (2) Remove P205 from J105 (RF OUT).
 - (3) Connect a 1 KW, 50 ohm, noninductive dummy load to J105.
 - (4) Disconnect P109 from J103 (RF IN).
 - (5) Remove the connections (E101) from TB101.
 - (6) Disconnect P102 from J102.
 - (7) Disconnect P112 from J104 (ALDC OUT).
 - (8) Connect a 12 inch jumper wire to TB101-17.

NOTE

This jumper may be used during operational tests to provide 24 volt bandswitching signals at TB101.

- (9) Provide primary power to J101 (AC IN) independent of the transmitter.
- (10) Connect a 50 watt rf source to J103 (RF IN) independent of the transmitter harness.
 - (11) Provide a ground connection to terminal 18 of TB101.
- (12) Refer to the technical service manual prepared for the TMA-1KC for maintenance data.

PARTS LIST

The parts lists for each component of each modular unit of the system, is represented completly in individule unit manuals. A 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, order forms have been included at the end of this section.

Part Number	Description	Used On	Qty	Symbol Number	S1200
BI105-1	BULB, INCAN.	AX5192	1	DS 201	
RW109-30	RES., FXD, WW	AX5192	1	R201	
SW261	CIRCUIT BREAKER	AX5192	1	S201	
TS136-2	SOCKET, BULB	AX5192	1	XDS201	
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Part Number	Description	Used On	Qty	Symbol Number	S1200
BL106-2	FAN	AX5210	2	B1,B2	
FH100-3 FU102-3	FUSE HOLDER FUSE	AX5210 AX5210	1 1	XF1 F1	
TM100-4	TERM STRIP	AX5210	1	TB1	
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Part Number	Description	Used On	Qty	Symbol Number	S1200
BL106-2	TOP RACK	GPTR-1KC4 /E5	2		
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