## GE Mobile Communications



## Desk hic 19c851086P8 <br> RCN1000 REMOTE CONTROL UNIT DC AND TONE

## CAUTION

THESE SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK DO NOT PERFORM ANY SERVICING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS UNLESS YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO DO SO. REFER ALL SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. SAVE THIS MANUAL - It contains important safety and operating instructions for RCN 1000 Remote Control Units.
2. Do not use auxiliary equipment not recommended or sold by the manufacturer. To do so may result in a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.
3. To reduce risk of damage to electric plug and cord, pull by plug rather than cord when disconnecting unit.
4. Make sure the cord is located so that it will not be stepped on, tripped over, or otherwise subjected to damge or stress.
5. An extension cord should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Use of improper extension cord could result in a risk of fire. and electric shock. If an extension cord must be used, make sure:
a. That pins on plug of extension cord are the same number, size and shape as those of plug on unit.
b. That extension cord is properly wired, in good condition; and
c. That wire size is large enough for AC ampere rating of unit as specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1
RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SIZE FOR EXTENSION CORDS

LENGTH OF EXTENSION CORD (FT.)
AWG SIZE OF EXTENSION CORD

Do not operate unit with damaged cord or plug - replace them immediately.

Do not operate unit if it has received a sharp blow, been dropped, or otherwise damaged in any way; return to a qualified service shop.

Do not disassemble unit; return to a qualified service shop when service or repair is required. Incorrect reassembly may result in a risk of electric shock or fire.

To reduce risk of electric shock, unplug unit from outlet before attempting any maintenance or cleaning.

GROUNDING AND AC POWER CORD CONNECTION - To reduce risk of electrical shock use only a properly grounded outlet. the unit is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. Be sure that the outlet is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

DANGER - Never alter AC cord or plug. If it will not fit outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician. Improper connection can result in risk of an electric shock.

This unit is for use on a 110-volt circuit, and has a grounding plug that looks like the plug illustrated in Figure 1. A temporary adapter, which looks like the adapter illustrated in sketches B and C, may be used to connect this plug to a two-pole receptacle as shown in sketch B if a properly grounded outlet is not available. The temporary adapter should be used only until a properly grounded outlet can be installed by a qualified electricican.

## IMPORTANT SAFETYINSTRUCTIONS (CONT.)



FIGURE 1
13. DANGER - Before using adapter as illus-. trated, be certain that center screw of outlet plate is gounded. The green-color rigid ear or lug extending from adapter must be connected to a properly grounded outlet--make certain it is grounded. If necessary, replace original outlet cover plate screw with a longer screw that will secure adapter ear or lug to outlet cover plate and make ground connection to grounded outlet.

## SPECIFICATIONS *

## AUDIO OUTPUT

 RECEIVE MODE (speaker)TRANSMIT MODE (line)

LINE LOOP RESISTANCE (DC control only)

COMPRESSION RANGE

FREQUENCY RESPONSE
POWER REQUIREMENTS

DIMENSIONS ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{D}$ )
3 watts into a 4 ohm load with less than $3 \%$ distortion
+11 dBm into a 600 ohm line load
11,000 ohms ( 8000 line and 3000 termination) maximum

With an audio increase of 30 dB beyond the start of compression, output level increases less than 3 dB
$\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ for the frequency range from 300 to 3000 Hz
$110 / 220 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 20 \%, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 12$ Watts (TX), 16 Watts (RX) and 10 Watts (STBY)
$3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10-3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 8-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$

[^1]
## COMBINATION NOMENCLATURE



NOTES

1. RCZOO6 (AUX 1) - DIGIT 3 MUST BE T, DIGIT 4 MUST BE 1, 2, OR V.

2. RCZOO8 (CHANNEL GUARD ON-OFF) - DIGIT 3 MUST BE T. NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DIGIT 4 OF P.
3. RCZO10 (NOTCH FILTER) - DIGIT 3 MUST BE T, NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DIGIT 4 OF P
4. RCZO13 (PARALLEL OPERATION) - DIGIT 3 MUST BE T, NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DIGIT 4 OF P.
5. RCZO15 (VOTER OPERATION) - DIGIT 4 MUST BE 1. NOT COMPATIBLE WITH DIGIT 4 OF P.
6. RCZ016 (SCAN) - DIGIT 4 MUST BE 2. DIGIT 5 MUST BE S.
7. RCZO19 (PARALLEL OPERATION) - DIGIT 3 MUST BE D.
8. RCZO20 (AUX REC) - DIGIT 4 MUST BE 1, ON 2 DIGIT 5 MUST BE S.
9. RCZOO5 (4W AUDIO) - DIGIT 4 MUST BE 1, 2, OR 4. THIS FUNCTION IS STANDARD WITH DIGIT 4 OF V, G, OR P.
10. RCZOO7 GE MARC V-APPLIES TO RCD1SM OR RCD1SM ONLY.
11. RCZO21, 022, 023-DIGIT 6 MUST BE M, 5 MUST BE S.
12. RCZO24, 025, 026-DIGIT 6 MUST BE M, 5 MUST BE G.

## OPTION DESCRIPTION <br> ALERT TONE - <br> CLOCKVVU METER <br> SUPERVISORY CONTROL <br> ALTERNATE LINE <br> 4 WIRE AUDIO <br> AUXILIARY 1 <br> GE MARC $V$ <br> CHANNEL GUARD ON-OFF <br> REPEATER ON-OFF <br> NOTCH FILTER <br> SPEAKER MUTE <br> INTERCOM <br> PARA TX INDICATOR/NOTCH FILTER/FUNCTION TONE MUTE <br> EXTERNAL TONE CABLE <br> TAKE OVER SWITCH <br> SCAN <br> WALL MOUNT BRACKET <br> CSIP OPTION (ON PREMISE-MARK C) <br> PARALLEL TX INDICATOR <br> AUXILIARY RECEIVER <br> FOOTSWITCH <br> FOOTSWITCH W/EARMUFF HEADSET <br> FOOTSWITCH W/EARPIECE HEADSET <br> DUAL FOOTSWITCH <br> DUAL FOOTSWITCH W/EARMUFF HEADSET <br> DUAL FOOTSWITCH W/EARPIECE HEADSET <br> CSIP OPTION (SERVICE STATION FACILITY-MARK S)

## DESCRIPTION

The RCN1000 Remote Controller is used to control remote or remote/repeater base station radios. They are available in either DC control or tone control versions. The two versions of the RCN1000 remote controllers are housed in a specifically designed plastic enclosure to provide a modern clean design. These units are available with either a handset or desk microphone.

## DC CONTROL

The DC Control version utilizes DC currents that are applied to a metallic pair which activates specific circuits in the adapter panel controlling the remote base station radio. Five current levels are available: -2.5 milliamps, + or -6 milliamps and + or -11 milliamps. In addition, on specific panels zero current is used to control the primary receiver.

## TONE CONTROL

The Tone Control version utilizes audio tones in the range from 1050 Hz to 2175 Hz which are applied to the voice grade audio line that connect the remote controller to the termination panel. These tones activate specific functions on the adapter panel which then allow the remote operator to control the base station radio. Each specific function tone is proceeded by a "Secur-It" tone which is $\mathrm{a}+10 \mathrm{~dB}$ burst of 2175 Hz . This tone alerts the panel audio. The "Secur-It" tone at the +10 dB level must be present for 100 milliseconds before the panel will recognize it as valid. The function tone is then transmitted ata 0 dB level for 40 milliseconds and is divided up in 100 Hz steps in the frequency range from 1050 Hz to 2050 Hz .

The "Hold" tone of 2175 Hz is then transmitted at a 20 dB level which enables the transmit function on the appropriate frequency. This holds the transmitter keyed as long as the PTT button on the remote is depressed. When the PTT is released and the 2175 Hz "Hold" tone at -20 dB is removed, the panel will clear its latched functions.

## OPTIONS

In addition to the handset/deskmic option there are single to four frequency controls with standard configurations or Channel Guard. The special Tone Remote Controllers for
the VG (Voice Guard) and PST (Public Service Trunking) provide the necessary control and nomenclature for these particular functions.

The 18 options that can be applied to the basic units include the Clock/VU Meter which is located next to the transmit indicator in the upper crystal area. The clock can be selected by the user to have a 12 or $12 / 24$ hour format. The other control function options are push button switches located in the keypad area.

The Take Over, Supervisory Control and Alternate Line options require an additional enclosure to be mounted exterior to the DC and Tone Remote Controller main cabinet. This assembly contains the relays and terminal connection block for the lines that need to be terminated in order to provide the required control.

The four Wire Audio and Parallel Transmit Indicator options are added to the internal PC boards within the controller cabinet.

## AC POWER CONNECTION

The RCN 1000 may be operated from a 110 or 220 VAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ power source. The unit is normally shipped for 110 VAC operation. To convert for 220 VAC operation, move the WHITE lead of the power cord to the 220 VAC connection on power transformer T1. The power plug must also be charged (customer supplied).

## TELEPHONE LINE CHARACTERISTICS

## DC CONTROL CONNECTIONS

The DC remote control unit will allow the installer to be able to select one of four types of line connection schemes that are normally used in the DC control functions. The choice of one of these should be based on the cost, availability and performance compared with the conditions that the controller is to operate within. The following Table 1 and accompanying figures contain information to assist you in selecting the best method of control and audio coupling. The modular connector on the rear of the DC remote controller contains six (6) control

| METHOD | DESCRIPTION | ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | One metallic pair for both audio and <br> control voltages with control voltage <br> simplexed on the line pair. | Economical: dependable where earth ground currents <br> may be large or good earth grounds cannot te obtained. <br> The keying clicks will be heard on paralleled remotes. |
| 2 | One metallic pair for both audio and <br> control voltages with control voltages <br> simplexed between the line and earth <br> ground. | Economical: minimizes keying clicks in paralleled <br> remotes but large ground currents may result in interfer- <br> ence with control function if located near sub-stations. |
| 3 | One voice grade circuit for bi-directional <br> audio and the other a metallic pair for <br> control voltages. | Provides excellent performance by eliminating keying <br> clicks and providing no path for ground loop currents, <br> but requires two pair. |
| 4 | One metallic pair for both audio and <br> control voltages. The other for receive <br> audio. | Provides full duplex operation in which the remote can <br> operate in receive and transmit simultaneously, but <br> requires two pair. |

TABLE 1 - AUDIO AND CONTROL LINE COMPARISON


RC-5690A

FIGURE 1 - SINGLE METALLIC PAIR WITH LINE TO LINE CONTROL


FIGURE 2-SINGLE METALLIC PAIR WITH LINE TO EARTH GROUND


FIGURE 3 - SEPARATE CONTROL AND AUDIO PAIRS


REMOTE CONTROL RCN-1000
REMOTE OR REMOTE / REPEATER PANEL

FIGURE 4 - FULL DUPLEX


FIGURE 5 - TELEPHONE CONNECTOR VIEW


FIGURE 6 - INSTALLATION DIAGRAM

## LINE CONNECTIONS

The output connector J 3 on the DC remote controller uses a standard 6 pin modular connector. The exterior cable can be a standard 2,4 or 6 wire harness that is available at any telephone sales and service center. The center two connectors are used with method 1 . The center four connectors are used with method 2 and 3 . All connectors are used with method 4 .

Connection to the metallic or voice grade lines should be done according to the diagrams in using one of the following methods.

NOTE
When making connections, polarity must be observed.

| METHOD | DESCRIPTION | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Single metallic pair (the control currents are simplexed line to line, a two wire cable is required). | a. Connect the metallic pair to J3-3 and J3-4. <br> b. Place the Jumper between H 9 and H 10 and H 7 and H 8 . |
| 2 | Single metallic pair (the control currents are simplexed line to earch ground, atwo wire cable is required). | a. Connect the metallic pair to J3-3 and J3-4. <br> b. Remove the Jumper between H 9 and H 10 . Install the jumpers between H 7 and H 8 . <br> c. Connect H9 to TB1-2. |
| 3 | Separate control and audio pairs (a four wire cable is required). | a. Connect the audio pair to J3-3 and J3-4. <br> b. Remove the Jumpers between H 9 to H 10 and H7 to H 8 . <br> c. Connect the control pair to J3-7 and J3-6. |
| 4 | Single metallic pair for transmit audio and control currents simplexed line to line. Single voice grade pair for receive audio (a four wire cable is required). | a. Connect the metallic pair to J3-3 and J3-4. <br> b. Place the Jumpers between H 9 to H 10 and H 7 to H 8 . <br> c. Connect the voice grade pair to J3-2 and J3-5. <br> d. Remove Jumper from H1 to H2. |

## FOUR WIRE AUDIO

The four wire control method described in Method 4 above is used where the customer owned multiplex microwave systems are utilized, or the leased lines do not utilize hybrids in the transmission paths therefore a 4 wire operation is required. This type of system provides for the separation of the receive audio path and the transmit audio path.

## PROPER GROUNDING PRACTICES

When using the DC Remote Controller in the earth return ground mode, the signal and control current ground must be made to a ground electrode such as a metallic cold water pipe.

The ground connection should be made with a single No, 14 AWG or larger copper conductor. The conductor should be short, straight and one continuous piece of wire. Attention should be given to providing the lowest possible resistance at the connection of the ground wire.

With the surge protection varistors on the 110 VAC power line, the control lines, the two wire audio lines and the four wire audio lines, it is imperative that a good earth ground be used on the ground conductor of the power cord or a SERIOUS SHOCK HAZARD could develop if lightning struck the control or power line. In order to protect the operator to the highest possible degree, obtain a good earth ground for the ground connector on the 110 VAC power cord.

If a good earth ground as described above cannot be obtained, Method 2 of connection should be used. The surge protection varistors are of little value without this earth ground and EXTREME CAUTION must be observed when servicing this assembly in the presence of a local lightning storm. In addition the internal circuits can be damaged when a good earth ground is not used and lightning strikes the control, audio or power lines.

## KEYPAD PANEL ANALYSIS

## VOLUME CONTROL

Volume control switches S1 and S2 control the setting of the volume control circuit on the main board. The switches are ORed together by diodes D21 and D23, which in turn is connected to inverter U7B. The output from this inverter is again ORed by diodes D24 and D25 which disables the volume function when the "CLK" function is activated. This feature accomplishes clock setting using the "VOL UP" and "VOL DWN" switches for fast and slow controls of clock module U5.

The input to inverter U7C is normally low (less than 0.8 VDC ). This inverter is controlled by the ORed diodes and its output is fed to connector P1-15 which interfaces with the remote controllers main board.

Transistor Q4 is controlled by "VOL UP" switch S1 and interfaces to output connector P1-16. Normally this output is low (less than 0.3 VDC ) when S 1 is not depressed and goes high (greater than 4.5 VDC ) when it is pressed. The function of this output is to inform the volume control circuit, on the remote controllers main board, which direction the operator has commanded the volume to proceed--either increment or decrement.

## INTERCOM CONTROL

The "INTCM" switch (S3) is a push on/push off control which permits the communication between paralleled remote controllers without keying the transmitter. It also permits communications between the controller and the remote control panel when they contain the intercom feature.

The output on P1-14 is normally low (less than 0.8 VDC) when the switch is not pressed, and goes high (greater than 4.5 VDC ) when the switch is pressed. In addition, INTCM LED D18 will illuminate when the function is latched by the main remote controller board.

## CHANNEL GUARD CONTROL

The "MON" switch (S4) is used in DC models. The "MON" switch is a control which selects Channel Guard operation at the base station by applying no control current on the metallic pair when the operator requests Receive -F1. In applications with 2 -frequency Receive, the selection of RX-F2 causes a control current (in DC models) to be applied to the line. In either case, Channel Guard operation is selected at the base station and only those transmissions coded by the proper Channel Guard tone will be heard by the remote controller.

When the switch is depressed, the output on P1-20 goes high (greater than 4.5 VDC ), and the controller connects the appropriate current or tone to the control pair which disables the station Channel Guard enabling all transmissions on the receiver frequency to be heard. In addition C/G LED, D19 will illuminate informing the operator that the function is being used.

The Tone Remote uses function tones to enable or disable Channel Guard. The "CG DIS" button is used for this control. To disable CG, 1460 Hz is used. For CG enable, 1550 Hz is used.

## SCAN CONTROL (OFA TWO FREOUENCY RECEIVER)

The "SCAN" switch, (S6) is a push on /push off control which selects the SCAN function of the remote control panel at the base station end. With no receive selector switch enabled, there will be no current (in the DC model) and the SCAN function tone (in the Tone model) is applied to the control pair which allows the receiving of audio on any of the receiver frequencies selected by the SCAN function. When the RX-F1 function is enabled, the proper current or tone is applied to the control pair, disabling the SCAN function and allowing the RX-F1 signal to be monitored. When the RX-2 function is enabled this also disables the SCAN function and allows the RX-F2 signal to be monitored.

When the switch is depressed and the output on P1-12 goes high (greater than 4.5 VDC ) the controller outputs the control pair enabling the station SCAN so that all transmissions on either receiver frequency can be heard. In addition, SCAN LED D15 will illuminate informing the operator that the function has been latched in by the main board.

When SCAN is selected both RX1 and RX2 will be monitored simultaneously. Both RX1 and RX2 LEDs will be on when this function is selected.

## CLOCK SETTING CONTROL

The "CLOCK" switch, S5 is a momentary contact control which enables the clock setting function within clock module U5.

When the switch is pressed, it grounds the cathode side of diode D24 thus disabling the volume control setting port. Transistor Q1 is also turned on illuminating CLK LED D14 and turns on transistor Q2 driving the SET terminal on pin 11 of U5 low (less than 0.3 VDC). The clock module setting procedure is now enabled and the SLOW on pin 12 and the FAST on pin 3 are also enabled to operate by depressing the " VOL UP" or "VOL DWN" switches to set the proper time. By depressing both switches at the same time the clock module will reset its internal register to 12:00 and display this in the window.

## MULTI-FREOUENCY CONTROL

The"F-SEL", "F-TX" and "F-RX" switches (S7 and S8 control the circuits which operate the transmit and receive modes of the remote controller. The RX-F1 and RX-F2 are latched flip-flop functions that can only be operated in either/ or states and are controlled by S8. When the RX-F1 function is enabled, the remote controllers main board will send out the proper current (on DC models) or the control frequency (on

Tone models) on the control pair. When the RX-F2 function is enabled, the controllers current or tone generation circuit will send the proper command down the control pair. The corresponding LED (D3 or D4) is illuminated to inform the operator of which function is selected.

When S 8 is depressed the output of U7A on P1-5 will go high (greater than 4.5 VDC ), the latched flip-flop on the main board will change states and output the function is displayed in the window area at the top of the remote controller. This also is the condition which F-TX switch S 7 works but the output of U6D on P1-6 will go high (greater 4.5 VDC) and the remote controller will output the transmit function with the corresponding transmit LED (D1 or D2) illuminated.

## ALTERNATE LINE CONTROL

This option allows the selection of an alternate line in the event of a failure of the primary transmission pair.

The output of U6B on P1-19 is normally low (less than 0.8 VDC) when "LINE 2" switch S9 is not pressed. The outputon P1-19 interfaces to a pushon/push off flip-flop on the remote controllers main board which latches the function. In addition, Alternate line LED, D10 will illuminate when the function is selected.

## SUPERVISORY CONTROL (TAKE OVER SWITCH)

When a number of remote controllers are connected in parallel on the same control pair, this function allows all paralleled units to be completely disabled and the main dispatcher to assume full control over the remote system.

When "SUPV" switch S10 is pressed the output of U6E will go high (greater than 4.5 VDC ) informing the remote controllers main board that the flip-flop which functions as a push on/push off control circuit to change states. In addition, SUPV LED D11 will illuminate indicating the function has been latched on.

## PARTIAL SPEAKER MUTE CONTROL

The speaker muting function permits the dispatcher to temporarily reduce the volume of the incoming calls to a low level for business discussions, telephone calls and etc.

When "SPKR" switch S11 is pressed, the output of U7E will go high (greater than 4.5 VDC ) causing the remote controller to set the Speaker Mute flip-flop and thus reducing the audio in the speaker by 20 dB . In addition SPKR LED D12 will illuminate indicating the function has been selected.

## ALERT TONE CONTROL

The Tone Alert Oscillator is used by the dispatcher to transmit an alerting tone to call attention to messages of more than usual importance.

ALERT switch S12 is a momentary action switch that controls inverter U7F which is used to shut off timer U2 by applying a ground (less than 0.3 VDC ) to pin 4 . The oscillator frequency of 1000 Hz is set by timing resistors R1 and R2 and capacitor C3. Low pass filter U1B is used to remove the higher order harmonics from the square wave output from the timer U2. The filtered audio signal is then applied to the output terminal on P1-25 which feeds the main controller board.

In addition, ALERT LED D13 is illuminated when switch S12 is depressed.

## CLOCK AND V/U METER

V/U meter U4 enables the operator to check the line level of the remote controller in the transmit, receive and intercom modes. This meter is a ten segment bar graph which provides a relative indication of the audio level applied to and received from the audio pair. The unit is calibrated indicating audio peaks in the 7 to 10 bar range (from -1 dB to +3 dB ) when the operator is talking into the microphone at a normal level.

Amplifier U1A is a preamp which amplifies the level of the applied signal such that the audio rectifier comprised of diodes D5 and D6 can produce a DC voltage level for V/U meter module U4.

Clock Module U5 is a self contained 12 or $12 / 24$ hour digital clock mounted adjacent to the V/U meter in the crystal area of the remote controller. The unit is shipped from the factory with the clock in the 12 hour mode (jumper between H 5 and H6 is installed). If the $12 / 24$ hour mode is desired, remove the jumper between H5 and H6 and install the jumper between H6 to H7.

The brightness of the clock can be adjusted in the field by removing resistor R18 on R19 from the circuit.

## DC CONTROL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

## CONTROL FUNCTIONS

As indicated in the Table 2, the DC Remote Controller can perform a maximum of six different DC control functions. This is accomplished by applying three different levels and changing the polarities of the control currents to activate the appropriate function at the remote control panel located at the base station site.

The control currents that are presented to the metallic pair on the output of the remote controller are polarity sensitive and thus require that both ends of the wire carrying the currents be connected the same. To identify the wires at each end, temporarily short one of the wires to a good earth ground at the station remote control panel and measure the resistance between each of the wires and a good earth ground at the DC Controller. The ungrounded wire will appear as an open circuit and the grounded wire will show a resistance which is dependent upon the size and length of the metallic pair used.

Label each end of the wires and remove the ground. Connect the remote controller and remote panels as per method 1-4 making sure that the control currents are connected to the corresponding terminals.

TABLE 2 - DC CONTROL CURRENTS AND FUNCTIONS

| FUNCTION | CONTROL CURRENT IN MILLIAMPS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -11 | -6 | $-2.5$ | 0 | +6 | +11 |
| 1 FREQ TX <br> 1 FREQ RX |  |  |  | RECEIVE | TRANSMIT |  |
| 2 FREQ TX <br> 2 FREQ RX |  | RX-F2 |  | RX-F1 | TX-F1 | TX-F2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { FREQ TX } \\ & 2 \text { FREQ RX WITH } \\ & \text { SCAN } \end{aligned}$ | RX-F2 | RX-F1 |  | SCAN | TX-F1 | TX-F2 |
| 1 FREQ TX <br> 1 FREQ RX WITH CHANNEL GUARD DISABLE |  |  | CG DISABLE | RECEIVE <br> WITH CG | TRANSMIT |  |
| 2 FREQ TX <br> 2 FREQ RX WITH CHANNEL GUARD DISABLE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-F2 } \\ & \text { CG } \\ & \text { DISABLE } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-F1 } \\ & \text { CG } \\ & \text { DISABLE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-F1 } \\ & \text { WITH } \\ & \text { CG } \end{aligned}$ | TX-F1 | TX-F2 |
| REPEATER DISABLE |  | REPEATER DISABLE |  | RECEIVE | TRANSMIT |  |
| REPEATER <br> DISABLE \& DISABLE <br> CHANNEL <br> GUARD | REPEATER <br> REPEATER <br> \& CG <br> DISABLE | CG <br> DISABLE | RECEIVE <br> DISABLE | TRANSMIT WITH CG |  |  |
| 1 FREQ TX <br> 2 SEPARATE <br> RECEIVER <br> (AUX RX) | RX-F2 | RX-F1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-F1 } \\ & \& \\ & R X-F 2 \end{aligned}$ | TRANSMIT |  |
| NOTE: When the remote handset is placed in the cradle, the unit will not output current $(-2.5,-6$, or -11$)$ unless $\mathrm{H} 18-\mathrm{H} 19$ or $\mathrm{H} 18-\mathrm{H} 20$ is removed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## DCREMOTE CONTROLLER AUDIO SYSTEM RECEIVE AUDIO

The receive audio from the audio pair is applied through the LINE AUDIO connections on J3-3 \& 4. The secondary side of coupling transformer T2 is terminated with resistor R28 which matches the impedance of the incoming line to 600 ohms . When the bridging impedance of 6000 ohms is desired; simply remove resistor R28 from the circuit by clipping one of its leads. Capacitor C6 blocks the DC current from flowing through the transformer thus forming a balanced output.

When the panel is used in the standard two wire configuration, the Jumper between H 1 and H 2 is installed and the receive audio is applied to potentiometer R29 which is labeled "LINE IN LEVEL ADJUST" and sets the level of the audio applied to line compression amplifier U9A. When the four wire configuration is used, transformer T3 is installed and the Jumper between H 1 to H 2 is removed. The incoming audio is then applied to $\mathrm{J} 3-5$ and $\mathrm{J} 3-2$ and is coupled to potentiometer R29 the same as in the two wire setup which applies the audio to amplifier U9A. This amplifier can be set up to provide compensation for the high frequency roll off on long lines. This modification should be used when the roll off in the 2500 to 3000 Hz range is more than 10 dB below the response in the 400 to 600 Hz level. See the schematic diagram for specific component changes.

The compression circuit, comprised of amplifier U9B and compressor/expandor IC U8B, allows the input signal to have 30 dB dynamic range with less than 3 dB of output change. Amplifier U9B's gain is controlled by the impedance of the gain cell within U8B. The compressor/expandor has an independentrectification input on pin 13 which produces a $D C$ (direct current) voltage level controlling the internal variable gain cell connected between pins 9 and 11. This voltage level attack time ( 5 milliseconds) is controlled by Capacitor C46 and the decay time ( 10 seconds) is controlled by capacitor C48. The voltage on pin 12 of U 8 B is proportional to the amount of signal that is on the input line and ranges from 0.2 VDC to 1.75 VDC. This voltage is also sensed by comparator U24A which is used to shut off analog gate U13B in the absence of a good receive signal on the incoming line. This prevents the white noise from being amplified and put on the speaker. Potentiometer R116 is used to set the cutoff level of the comparator to each users preference. That is, if the user wants to hear the incoming signal at a lower level, set the potentiometer voltage reading lower on pin 2 of U24A. (Turn potentiometer clockwise).

Analog gate U13D is normally in the on state and the control on pin 12 is high (greater than 13.5 VDC). Thus the audio output from compressor amplifier U9B is passed directly through the gate and applied to volume control circuit U14. When the SPEAKER MUTE function is enabled on the remote controllers keypad, then the voltage on pin 12 will golow (less than 0.3 VDC ) and the gate will be turned off. Thus the audio must then pass through parallel resistor R50 which reduces the audio in the speaker by 20 dB permitting the dispatcher to temporarily reduce the volume to a lower level for business discussions, telephone calls or etc.

Volume control circuit U14 sets the level of the audio to low pass filter U10A and output amplifier U15 thus controlling the volume of the remote controller. This is accomplished by varying the internal resistance from pin 3 to pin 5 with respect to lower reference on pin 6 . In addition, this circuit has the capability to remember the last volume setting by having this value stored in its long term memory (EEPROM) within the device. Timer, U11 provides the pulse train which steps the volume control through its 100 step range at the rate of 30 steps per second.

The audio from high pass filter U10A is split into two directions; one being applied to earpiece amplifier adjustment potentiometer R75. This potentiometer is labeled "EARPIECE LEVEL" and controls the amount of signal that is applied to amplifier U10B and thus presented to the earpiece speaker located in the handset.

The other path is to analog gate U13C which is controlled by the HUHS (hang up handset switch) located in the handset. The control on pin 6 is high (greater the 13.5 VDC) when the handset is in its cradle. The audio signal is then coupled to speaker potentiometer R92 and applied to speaker amplifier U15. The jumper between H 3 and H 4 is normally installed with a handset and removed for deskmic and boom mic applications. Potentiometer, R89 which is labeled "SPEAKER LEVEL" sets the maximum output from speaker audio amplifier U15 to 3 watts into a 4 ohm load (this is 3.45 Vrms measure across the 4 ohm speaker).

## TRANSMIT AUDIO

The transmit audio originates from the microphone element in the handset board and is amplified by the FET amplifier located on this board. The resistor/capacitor combination comprised of R55, R56 and C34 provide the microphone element with a 600 ohm isolated power source. The signal is then fed to analog gate U13A which is controlled by
the PTT function. The control on pin 13 is normally low (less 0.3 VDC ) and the gate is held in the off state until the PTT button on the handset is depressed. When analog gate U13A is on, the audio signal is applied to the compressor/expandor amplifier comprised of U7A and U8A.

The compression circuit allows the input signal to have 30 dB dynamic range with less than 15 dB of output change. Amplifier, U7A's gain is controlled by the impedance of the gain cell within U8A. The compressor/expandor has an independent rectification input on pin 3 which produces a DC (direct current) voltage level controlling the internal variable gain cell connected between pins 5 and 7. This voltage level attack time ( 5 milliseconds) is controlled by capacitor C15 and the decay time ( 10 seconds) is controlled by capacitor C13. The voltage on pin 2 of U8A is proportional to the amount of signal that is on the input line and ranges from 0.2 VDC to 1.75 VDC. This voltage is also sensed by comparator U24B which is used to turn on transistor Q17 in the absence of a good receive signal on the microphone line. This prevents the white noise originating in the compression circuit from being amplified and put on the line. Potentiometer R117 is used to set the cutoff level of the comparator to each users preference.

The microphone audio is then summed with the "ALERT AUDIO" from the keypad panel board and fed to line adjust potentiometer R46. This potentiometer is labeled "LINE OUT ADJ" and is used to set the audio level to line driver amplifier U6.

## DC REMOTE CONTROLLER 5VDC AND 13.8 VDC REGULATORS

The remote controller gets its input power from a 110 VAC source which is applied to power transformer T1 via 3/ 8 amp fuse F1.

## CAUTION

The fuse is connected to the input 110 VAC lead and care must be observed when replacing it to ensure that the power cord is disconnected from the outlet prior to removing the protective cover which covers the fuse. Qualified service personnel should be contacted when the internal fuse needs replacement and all safety precautions must be observed in order to protect against a severe shock hazard.

The low voltage secondary winding provides the remote controller its internal power requirements. The full wave bridge comprised of diodes D10-D13 and capacitor C9 rectifies the input sine wave into a DC voltage level and applies it to "13.8 VDC" regulator U1. This regulator and it associated components provide the internal audio circuits with 13.9 VDC and provides pre-regulation for regulator U5. This regulator provides the digital circuitry with a 5.0 VDC source.

## 132 VDC CURRENT SOURCE

The high voltage secondary winding provides the remote controller its source for the control currents that are output on terminals J3-3/and J3-6 which interface to the control panels over the metallic pair. The full wave bridge comprised of diodes D6-D9 and capacitor/C5 rectify the input sine wave to produce the 132 VDC requirements of the control current generator which is comprised of the following:

| $\frac{\text { CURRENT }}{2.5 \text { milliamp }}$ | COMPONENTS |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6 milliamp U2 and Q8 <br> 11 milliamp U3 and Q9 <br>  U4 and Q10 |  |

The opto-isolators U2, U3 and U4 are light coupled from the input LED between pins 1 and 2 to the output transistor between pins 4 and 5 when the particular control current is required. The output current from the NPN transistor stage on pin 4 is used to set up the base curve of pass transistor Q1. This transistors collector current is controlled by one of the PNP pass transistors; Q8, Q9 or Q10 and potentiometers; R9, R13 or R26.

## NOTE

These networks set the collector current to the $2.5,6$ or 11 milliamp range and are highly stable thus will not require adjustment in the field.

## DC REMOTE CONTROLLER POLARITY AND LOGIC DECODING OUTPUT POLARITY

The output polarity of the control line on J3-6 and J31 are controlled by transistors Q2-Q7. When the positive polarity is enabled, transistor Q2 is turned on applying the high voltage ground to J3-6. In addition, transistor Q4 is turned on which in turn causes PNP pass transistor Q6 to turn on applying the output current to terminal J3-1.

When the negative polarity is enabled transistor Q3 is tumed on applying the high voltage ground to J3-1. In addition, transistor/Q5 is turned on which causes PNP pass transisitor Q7 to apply the output current to terminal J3-6.

The jumper between H 5 and H 6 and H 13 and H 14 are present when the remote controller is equipped as a single frequency transmit only control. Otherwise these jumpers are always removed.

## LOGIC DECODING CIRCUITS

The input from the keypad panel are fed directly into the D- type flip-flops; U16, U21, U22 and U23. These flipflops latch the control function from the panel and control the output decoder, U20 and LED drive circuits; U17 and U18. When the input on any of the "CLK" lines goes high (greater than 4.5 VDC) the corresponding output on the " Q " side will also go high.

Output decoder U20 is a fuse link PROM that contains the proper output coding for the combinations of input commands that correspond to a particular control function to be generated within the remote controller. The code contained within the PROM is factory installed by opening the fuse link internal to the device, thus making the IC useful for the particular application only. If a remote controller is to be upgraded in the field to incorporate additional features PROM U20 will be required for features that correspond to additional currents applied to the metallic control pair and the Alternate Line/Supervisory functions.

## TONE CONTROL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

The Controller can perform a maximum of 12 different tone control functions. This is accomplished by applying two or three tones in sequence at the prescribed level to the transmission medium for detection at the remote base station. All of the tones are generated at the Controller by one oscillator whose frequency is selected by a combination of switch selection and logic circuitry. The control tone frequencies required to select each function in Remote and Repeater Stations are listed in Table 3.

When a non-transmit function is selected, the Securit tone frequency of 2175 Hz is transmitted for a period of 125 milliseconds at alevel equal to normal voice peaks (See Figure 7). In the case of a 0 VU level the Secur-it tone is transmitted at a level of +10 dBm . At the end of the 125 millisecond burst, the microprocessor changes the frequency of oscillation to the proper function selected. This tone is then transmitted for a period of 40 milliseconds at a level that is 10 dB below the Secur-it tone burst level. Upon completion of this sequence, the microprocessor returns to the keypad scanning routine and awaits another keypad input command.


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FIGURE 7 - TONE CONTROL SEQUENCE

When the transmit function is selected, the Secur-it tone is transmitted as in the above described sequence followed by a 40 millisecond burst of either the F1,F2, F3 or F4 transmit function tone. At the end of this tone period, the Secur-it tone will again be enabled by the microprocessor but this time at a level 30 dB below its initial burst level. This level remains on in the presence of voice as long as the operator has the PTT switch depressed.

## LINE CONNECTIONS

The output connector on the Tone remote controller also uses a standard modular connector. The exterior cable can be a standard 2 or 4 wire harness that is available at any telephone sales and service center.

TABLE 3 - TONE CONTROL FREQUENCY AND FUNCTION

| FUNCTION | TONE FREQUENCY | TONE DURATION |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| RX Channel Guard <br> Disable (Reset by PTT) | 2050 Hertz |  |
| TX-Freq. No. 1*, SF1 | 1950 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| TX-Freq. No. 2, SF2 | 1850 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| RX-Freq. No. 1 or <br> Receiver No. 1, SF3 | 1750 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| RX-Freq. No. 2 or <br> Receiver No. 2, SF4 | 1650 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| TX-Freq. No. 3 <br> TX-Freq. No. 4 | 1350 Hertz <br> 1250 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Channel Guard Encode <br> or Repeater Enable | 1550 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Channel guard Disable <br> or Repeater Disable | 1450 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Aux. Function 1 ON | 1350 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Aux. Function 1 OFF | 1250 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Scan or Sim. Monitor, SF 5 | 1050 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Repeater Enable*** | 1150 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Repeater Disable*** | 1050 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Voice Guard -F1 (Clear) | 1950 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Voice Guard - F2 (Clear) | 1350 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Voice Guard - F1 (ENCPT) | 1850 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Voice Guard - F2 (ENCPT) | 1250 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Auxillary Receiver (Normal) | 1750 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Auxillary Receiver (Aux) | 1650 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| Enable both | 1050 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| TX Hold** | 2175 Hertz | 40 milliseconds |
| NOTES: <br> * All functions but Transmit F1 and Transmit Hold are optional. <br> ** Transmit Hold is transmitted at 30 dB below the Secur-it tone level as long as PTT switch is depressed. <br> *** Used only when Repeater Enable/Disable is used. | 40 milliseconds |  |

Connection to the voice grade lines should be done according to either of the following methods:

| METHOD | DESCRIPTION | PROCEDURE |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Single voice grade pair <br> (a two wire cable is required). | a. Connect the pair to J3-1 and J3-6 on a six <br> wire cable, or J3-3 and J3-4 on a two or four <br> wire cable. <br> b. Place the Jumper between H1 and H2. |
| 2 | Single voice grade pair for transmitaudio <br> control <br> Single voice grade pair for receive <br> audio (a four wire cable is required). | a. Connect the transmit pair to J3-3 and J3-4. <br> b. Connect the receive pair to J3-2 and J3-5. <br> c. Remove the Jumper between H1 and H2. |

## FOUR WIRE AUDIO

The four wire control method described in Method 2 is used where the customer owned multiplex microwave systems are utilized or the leased lines do not utilize hybrids in the transmission paths therefore a 4 wire operation is required. This type of system provides for the separation of the receive audio path and the transmit audio path.

## VOLTAGEREGULATORS

The remote controller gets its input power from a 110 VAC source which is applied to power transformer T1 via the $3 / 8 \mathrm{amp}$ fuse, F1.

## CAUTION

The fuse is connected to the input 110 VAClead and care must be observed when placing it to ensure that the power cord is disconnected from the outlet prior to removing protector cover which covers the fuse. Qualified service personnel should be contacted when the internal fuse needs replacement and all safety precautions must be observed in

The low voltage secondary winding provides the remote controller its internal power requirements. The full wave bridge comprised of diodes, D1-D4 and capacitor, C7 rectify the input sine wave into a DC voltage level and applies it to "13.8 VDC" regulator U1. This regulator and its associated components provide the internal audio circuits with 13.8 VDC and provides pre-regulation for regulator U2. This regulator provides the digital circuitry with a 5.0 VDC source.

## AUDIO CIRCUITRY

## AUDIO GENERAL

The audio paths in the Tone remote controller are best described by separating the transmit audio (microphone to line) and receive audio (line to speaker).

## TRANSMIT AUDIO GENERAL

The transmit audio consists of an automatic gain control, notch filter, digital to analog tone generation and line driver amplifier. Each part is described in the following paragraphs.

## TRANSMIT AUDIO AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

The transmit audio originates from the microphone element in the handset board and is amplified by the FET amplifier located on this board. The resistor/capacitor combination comprised of R12, R16 and C12 provide the microphone element with a 600 ohm isolated power source. The audio signal is then applied to the compressor/expandor amplifier comprised of U7A and U8A. The AGC amplifier has a 30 dB dynamic range with 15 dB change. Amplifier, U8A's gain controlled by the impedance of the gain cell within U7A. The compressor/expandor has an independent rectification input on pin 13 which produces a DC (direct current) voltage level which controls the internal variable gain cell connected between pins 9 and 11. This voltage level attack time ( 8 milliseconds) is controlled capacitor C16 and the decay time ( 10 seconds) is controlled by capacitor, C32. The voltage on pin 14 of U7A is proportional to the amount of signal that is on
the input line and ranges from 0.2 VDC to 1.75 Vdc . This voltage is also sensed by comparator U 8 B which is used to turn off the mic audio in the absence of a good receive signal on the microphone line. This prevents the white noise originating in the compression circuit from being amplified and put on the line. Potentiometer R58 is used to set the cutoff level of the comparator to each users preference.

## TRANSMIT AUDIO NOTCH FILTER

The Secur-it tone frequency of 2175 Hz is used to alert the panel of a pending function tone generation and to hold the transmitter keyed. Therefore the voice that is being transmitted along with the Secur-it must have the 2175 Hz frequency notched out of it in order to eliminate false keying. The notch filter comprised of U1A and U1D with their associated components (located on the extension board) provides a notch with a depth of 20 dB and 3 dB points at 2000 Hz and 2350 Hz .

## TRANSMIT AUDIO <br> DIGITAL TO ANALOG TONE GENERATION

The Secur-it and function tones are all generated by the 8031 microprocessor (U22) via digital to analog converter U16. The frequency of each complete wave-form is made up of between 16 and 20 individual steps from the microprocessor. The levels, frequency and lengths are all predetermined within the micro and will not drift with temperature. The microprocessor pro-vides extremely predictable, distortion free waveforms which are applied to lowpass filter U1B (located on the extension board). The low pass filter with its associated components removes all of the high frequencies from the wave form thus producing a clean sine wave.

In addition, the Alert Audio from the keypad panel is summed into the low pass filter circuit via resistor R10 and U1C (located on the extension board).

## TRANSMIT AUDIO <br> LINE DRIVING AMPLIEIER

All of the audio from the microphone, digital to analog converter and alert tone meet at connector J5-5 on the extension board and are fed to "LINE OUTLEVEL ADJUST" potentiometer R64. This potenti-ometer sets the level on the input to line driver amplifier U11. When the digital to analog converter is generating the Secur-itat +10 dB or function tones, the voice audio and alert tone are disabled. When the digital to analog converter is generating the Secur-it tone at -20 dB (transmitter hold tone) the paths are enabled. When the PTT button or the Alert Tone button is pressed or a function is selected on keypad panel, the line driver is enabled by turning
on transistor Q3. The audio is then passed to the line, if the control on the "COMB PTT" from U14F is ever low then the line driver on and audio is passed to the line.

## RECEIVE AUDIO GENERAL

The receive audio consists of an automatic gain control, speaker mute, volume control, earpiece speaker and base speaker. Each part is described in the following paragraphs.

The receive audio from the audio pair is applied through the LINE AUDIO connections on to J3-3 and J3-4. The secondary side of coupling transformer T2 is terminated with resistor R 7 which matches the impedance of the incoming line to 600 ohms . When the bridging impedance of 6000 ohms is desired; simply remove resistor R7 from the circuit by clipping one of its leads.

When the panel is used in the standard two wire configuration, the jumper between H 1 and H 2 is installed and the receive audio is applied to potentiometer, R43 which is labeled "LINE IN LVEL ADJUST" and sets the level of the audio applied to line compression amplifier U9B. When the four wire configuration is used transformer T3 is installed and the jumper between H 1 to H 2 is removed. The incoming audio is then applied to J3-2 and J3-5 and is coupled to potentiometer R43 the same as in the two wire setup which couples the audio to amplifier U9B.

## RECEIVE AUDIO <br> AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL

The compression circuit comprised of amplifier U9A and compressor/expandor IC U7B, allows the input signal to have a 30 dB dynamic range with less than 3 dB of output change. Amplifier U9A's gain is controlled by the impedance of the gain cell within U7B. The compressor/ expandor has an independentrectification inputon pin 3 which produces a DC (direct current) voltage level controlling the internal variable gain cell connected between pins 3 and 5 . This voltage level attack time ( 5 milliseconds) is controlled by capacitor C 17 and the decay time ( 10 seconds) is controlled by capacitor C 18 . The voltage on pin 2 of U7B is proportional to the amount of signal that is on the input line and ranges from 0.2 VDC to 1.75 VDC. This voltage is also sensed by comparator U9A which is used to shut off analog gate U3B in the absence of a good receive signal on the incoming line. This prevents the white noise from being amplified and put on the speaker. Potentiometer R53 is used to set the cutoff level of the comparator to each users preference. That is if the user wants to hear the incoming signal at a lower level, set the potentiometer voltage reading lower on pin 2 of U9A by turning clockwise.

## RECEIVE AUDIQ <br> SPEAKER MUTE

Analog gate (U3D) is normally in the on state and the control on pin 12 is high (greater than 13.5 VDC). Thus the audio output from compressor amplifier U9B is passed directly through the gate and applied to volume control circuit U6. When the SPEAKER MUTE function is enabled on the remote controllers keypad, then the voltage on pin 12 will go low (less than 0.3 VDC) and the gate will be turned off. Thus the audio must then pass through parallel resistor R8 which reduces the audio in the speaker by 20 dB permitting the dispatcher to temporarily reduce the volume to a lower level for business discussions, telephone calls or etc.

## RECEIVE AUDIO VOLUME CONTROL CIRCUIT

Volume control circuit U6 sets the level of the audio to low pass filter U4B and output amplifier U12 thus controlling the volume of the remote controller. This is accomplished by varying the internal resistance from pin 3 to pin 5 with respect to lower reference on pin 6 . In addition this circuit has the capability to remember the last volume setting by having this value stored in its long term memory (EEPROM) within the device. Timer U10 provides the pulse train which steps the volume control through its 100 step range at the rate of 30 steps per second.

## RECEIVE AUDIO EARPIECE AMPLIFIER

The audio from high pass filter U4A is split into two directions; one being applied to earpiece amplifier adjustment potentiometer R29. This potentiometer is labeled "EARPIECE LEVEL" and controls the amount of signal that is applied to amplifier U4A and thus presented to the earpiece speaker located in the handset.

## RECEIVE AUDIO <br> SPEAKER AMPLIEIER

The other path is to analog gate U3C which is controlled by the HUHS (hang up handset switch) located in the handset. The control on pin 6 is high (greater than 13.5 VDC) when the handset is in its cradle. The audio signal is then coupled to speaker potentiometer R52 and applied to speaker amplifier U12. The jumper between HA and HB is normally installed with a handset and R52 which is labeled "SPEAKER LEVEL" sets the maximum output from speaker audio amplifier U12 to 3 watts into a 4 ohm load (this is 3.45 Vrms measured across the 4 ohm speaker).

## CONTROL CIRCUITRY

## CONTROL CIRCUITRY GENERAL

The heart of the Tone remote controller is the Intel 8031 microprocessor. The basic building blocks of the control circuitry are the input buffer, output buffer, watchdog and EPROM control program. Each segment is described in the following paragraphs.

## CONTROL CIRCUIT <br> INPUT BUFFER

The input buffer consist of two 74HC373 octal Dtype latches U17 and U18. The microprocessor enables one of them at a time and reads the information from them. The PTT, Hook Switch, Ten Key Inputs and 2175 Bandpass Detect are constantly read and acted upon. The exact function of each is described under the PROM section. The Test jumper (H25H26), Multifreq jumper Opt 1 (H23-H24) and Multifreq jumper Opt 2 (H27-H28) are read only when the unit is first powered up. If the test jumper is in place when the unit is powered up then it will begin the test mode until powered down. In a four frequency controller, the Multifreq jumpers are read to determine if less frequencies are desired and will function as listed in the Table 4 below:

TABLE 4 - MULTIFREQ JUMPERS

| JUMPER POSITIONS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| H23-H24 | H27-H28 | NUMBER OF <br> FREQUENCIES <br> USED |
| OUT | OUT | FOUR |
| OUT | IN | THREE |
| IN | OUT | TWO |
| IN | IN | ONE |

## CONTROL CIRCUIT OUTPUT BUFFER

The output buffer consists of one 74 HC 374 octal Dtype flip-flop (U19) and seven external bits from the 8031 microprocessor (U22). The LED indicators are turned on and off with the open collector outputs from drivers U13 and U14. Since the microprocessor and control circuitry operate at 5 VDC and the audio circuitry operates at 13.8 VDC , open
collector outputs are also used to control the analog gates. The two outputs to do this are the MUTE and COMBPTT. The MUTE is used to mute the speaker output and shut off the AGC and Alert audio while the function tones are being generated. COMBPTT enables audio to be transmitted to the line. The ALT-LN and SUP-LN are open collector outputs (Q5 and Q6) to control external relay capable of sinking 80 milliamps of current each.

## CONTROL CIRCUIT WATCH DOG

When using a microporcessor, a watch dog U23, is used to make sure the micro is always operating in a predictable manner or the watch dog will reset it. The IC used for this purpose is a 4528 dual monostable multivibrator. The micro must write to pin 6 of U23 every 100 milliseconds or pin 10 of U 23 will drive the reset on pin 9 of U 22 low and cause the processor to reset. The 8031 microprocessor may be reset by shorting across H 29 and H 30 which will cause the reset sequence to occur. This method is only used when testing the unit.

## CONTROL CIRCUIT EPROM CONTROL PROGRAM

The 27C64EPROM(U21) has the entire controllogic programmed into it. The control program has been written in a flexible fashion to allow selection of which key shall perform a specific function. It also contains one location indicating whether Channel Guard is used or not. The logic control is explained in the following paragraphs.

## MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL

The tone remote controller has two modes of operation: Remote Control Mode and Test Mode. The Remote Control Mode is simply the "standard" mode of operation. The Test Mode is a self diagnostics for testing the different functions of the controller.

## REMOTE CONTROL MODE

If during power up, the jumper labeled "TEST" is not in place, the Remote Mode begins.

The micro will monitor a keypad of up to 10 keys. These keys will control a tone panel and will require the micro to generate $1050,1150,1250,1350,1450,1550,1650,1750$, $1850,1950,2050$, and 2175 hertz waveforms. The exact function of the keys will be stored in the EPROM. The micro also controls many LEDs on the controller to indicate the state of the unit. Lastly, the remote utilizes bilateral switches to control audio paths.

## TEST MODE

If at power up or reset, the "TEST" jumper is in place, the LEDs will flash four times and the test mode begins.

The micro will monitor a keypad of up to 10 keys. These keys will produce tones which represent the function they would normally denote. This allows testing of the accuracy of the function tones. Since all keys require more than one tone, the operator will step through the tones one by one by pressing and releasing the key, testing the tone frequency and amplitude, and then pressing and releasing it again to test the next one.

For instance, to test Channel Guard Disable, press the key that corresponds to it. The LED by the key will turn on. The Secur-It tone will be generated. Other key functions are ignored and the micro will continue to generate the tone and will wait until the key is pressed again. Once the key is pressed again, the next tone $(1450 \mathrm{~Hz})$ is generated. One more press of the key and the LED will stay on and all keys are scanned again.

Table 5 provides the selection designator, function, and frequencies as used by the micro during the test mode.

Functions dependent on the PTT will not be tested until PTT is pressed.

TABLE 4 - FREQUENCY GENERATION BY SELECTED FUNCTION


TABLE 5 CONTINUED

| SELECT | FUNCTION | ACTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The following are unique to the Voice Guard Remote. |  |  |
| 16 | CLEAR | 2175-1950 (Only when PTT) - F1 |
|  |  | 2175-1350 (Only when PTT) - F2 |
| 17 | ENCRYPT | 2175-1850 (Only when PTT) - F1 |
|  |  | 2175-1250 (Only when PTT) - F2 |
| 18 | F-TX | 2175-1950 (Only when PTT) - F1 CLEAR |
|  |  | 2175-1850 (Only when PTT) - F1 ENCRY |
|  |  | 2175-1350 (Only when PTT) - F2 CLEAR |
|  |  | 2175-1250 (Only when PTT) - F2 ENCRY |
| The following is unique to the Auxillary Receive Function |  |  |
| 19 | AUX-RX | 2175-1750 (RX normal) |
|  |  | 2175-1650 (RX auxillary) |
|  |  | 2175-1050 (Dual State) |

TABLE 6 - KEY LOCATIONS

| 7 | 8 | 9 | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 |  |  |

The following instructions refer to how to program locations 50 to 5 C of the EPROM:

Starting at 51 H put key function 1 to key function A, with a 00 H denoting no function. It is important to put a 00 at location 50 , for the default in the program when it is waiting for a key to pressed. due to one restrictive pin, pin number 4, the alert will always be sensed at the 'A' location. So if you use alert, denote it at location 'A' regardless of where it is located.

## EXAMPLE - FOR A 6 KEY REMOTE (KEYS 7-10 ARE NOT AVALLABLE) <br> WITH KEY 1 - INTCM <br> KEY 2 - MUTE <br> KEY 3 - CLOCK <br> KEY 4 - SCAN <br> KEY 5 - F-TX <br> KEY 6 - F-RX

TABLE 7 - CODE FOR CHANNEL GUARD REQUEST FROM HANDSET IN CRADLE

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 50 H | $\$ 00$ | ;NO KEY ACTIVE |
| 51 H | $\$ 0 \mathrm{~F}$ | ;INTERCOM |
| 52 H | $\$ 01$ | ;MUTE |
| 53 H | $\$ 10$ | ;CLOCK |
| 54 H | $\$ 0 \mathrm{~A}$ | ;SCAN |
| 55 H | $\$ 02$ | ;F-TX |
| 56 H | $\$ 03$ | ;F-RX |
| 57 H | $\$ 00$ | ;EMPTY |
| 58 H | $\$ 00$ |  |
| 59 H | $\$ 00$ |  |
| 5 AH | $\$ 00$ |  |
| 5 BH | $\$ 00$ | ;CG ENABLED FOR HUHS |
|  |  | RELEASE |
| 5 CH | $\$ F F$ | ;PST OPTION DISABLED |

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE AND TROUBLESHOOTING CHARTS

This portion of the manual contains an adjustment procedure and trouble shooting information for the Tone and DC remote controllers. The information is broken into the following sections:

1) Adjustment Procedure
a) Tone Remote Controller
b) DC Remote Controller
2) Troubleshooting Information
a) Tone Remote Controller (900-0167)
b) DC Remote Controller ( $900-0165$ )
c) Keypad Display Board (900-0164)

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

## TONE REMOTE CONTROLLER

This section will contain the adjustment for the following remote controller parts:

> Clock
> Alert Level (R13 Keypad Display Board)
> Microphone to Line Audio Level (R64)
> Microphone Audio Comparator Setting (R58)
> Receive Line Compensation (R43)
> Receive Audio Comparator Setting (R53)
> Earpiece Audio Setting (R29)

## Clock

(All part numbers refer to Display Board (J19/900-0164)
To set the clock to the correct time of day, press the "CLOCK" button and the volume up $\mathbf{\Delta}$ button for fast, or volume down $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ button for slow setting

To put the clock in 24 hour format, remove $\mathrm{H} 5-\mathrm{H} 6$ and insert H6-H7.

If the time is continually fast or slow, replace X 1 with another standard colorburst crystal, 3.58 megahertz.

## Alert Level

(All part numbers refer to Display Board (J19/900-0164)
To increase the Alert level to the line, decrease R14 to $1 / 2$ its value. this may be done most easily by placing R 13 with the same value as R14. Since they are in parallel and the same value, the result is a resistor with $1 / 2$ R14's value.

## Microphone to Line Audio Level

The remote was factory set up for a 0 db line. If the remote controller is to be used on a line with greater loss, use potentiometer R64 to compensate. The control tones are summed with the voice, so they should not require additional adjustment.

## Microphone Audio Comparator Setting

The audio from the microphone will vary according to the environment and loudness of the users voice. If your particular environment is particularily loud, you may wish to set the comparator so that it must turn on with more audio. Or if you have a soft voice in a quiet environment, you may wish
to do the opposite. Set the unit up in its working environment and adjust R58 until your voice triggers the comparator. You may observe this on the V/U meter.

## Receive Line Compensation

On a line with more than 0 db loss, you may wish to readjust the line compensation potentiometer (R43). Adjustment will be a clockwise turn to allow more audio into the automatic Gain Control amplifier.

## Receive Audio Comparator Setting

On an extremely noisy line, the amount of audio required to turn on the receive path speaker may be increased. This may be accomplished by adjusting R53 while the remote controller is connected to the line. At the point when the speaker audio shuts off, turn the potentiometer about $1 / 16$ of a turn more. This ensures that the remote controller will not constantly be on the threshold of turning the speaker on. Make sure that you still receive audio.

## Earpiece Audio Setting

In a noisy environment, it may be necessary to increase the audio to the earpiece speaker. This is done by adjusting potentiometer R29.

## DCREMOTE CONTROLLER

This section will contain the adjustment for the following remote controller parts:

```
Clock
Alert Level (R14 Keypad Display Board)
Microphone to Line Audio Level (R46)
Microphone Audio Comparator Setting (R117)
Receive Line Compensation (R29)
Receive Audio Comparator Setting (R116)
Earpiece Audio Setting (R75)
```


## Clock

(All part numbers refer to Display Board (J19/900-0164)
To set the clock to the correct time of day, press the "CLOCK" button and the volume up $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ button for fast or volume down $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ button for slow setting

To put the clock in 24 hour format, remove H5-H6 and insert H6-H7.

If the time is continually fast or slow, replace X1 with another standard colorburst crystal, 3.58 megahertz.

Alert Level
(All part numbers refer to Display board (J19/900-0164)
To increase the Alert level to the line, decrease R13 to $1 / 2$ its value. This may be done most easily by placing R14 with the same value as R13. Since they are in parallel and the same value, the result is a resistor with $1 / 2$ R14's value.

## Microphone to Line Audio Level

The remote was facotry set up for a 0 db line. If the remote controller is to be used on a line with greater loss, use potentiometer R46 to compensate. The Alert tone is summed with the voice, so it will not require additional adjustment.

## Microphone Audio Comparator Setting

The audio from the microphone will vary according to the environment and loudness of the users voice. If your particular environment is particularily loud, you may wish to set the comparator so that must turn on with more audio. Or if you have a soft voice in quiet environment, you may wish to do the opposite. Set the unit up in its working environment and adjust R117 until your voice triggers the comparator. You may observe this on the V/U meter.

## Receive Line Compensation

On a line with more than 0 db loss, you may wish to readjust the line compensation potentiometer (R29). Adjustment will be a clockwise turn to allow more audio into the Automatic Gain Control amplifier.

## Receive Audio Comparator Setting

In an extremely noisy line, the amount of audio required to turn on the receive path speaker may be desired to increase. This may be accomplished by adjusting R116 while the remote controller is connected to the line. At the point when the speaker audio shuts off, turn the potentiometer about $1 / 16$ of a turn more. This ensures that the remote controller will not constantly be on the threshold of turning the speaker on. Make sure that you still receive audio.

## Earpiece Audio Setting

In a noisy environment, it may be necessary to increase the audio to the earpiece speaker. This is done by adjusting potentiometer R75.

## TROUBLESHOOTING INFORMATION

## TONE REMOTE CONTROLLER

The following troubleshooting suggestions will be covered in this section:

Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line (J3-3,4).

V/U meter doesn't function.
Alert tone does not reach the line (J3-3,4)
Control tones have no effect on the Tone Panel.
Control tone level needs adjustment.
Line audio (J3-3,4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker (J4-1, 2).

Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the earpiece speaker (J2-3, 6).

Volume control inoperative.
The volume control tone is intermittent.
Earpiece speaker is not loud enough.
A constant hum is present in the speaker.
The speaker audio turns on and off constantly.
Background tone $(2175 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) present in receive audio.

Parallel TX indicator intermittent or stuck on.
One key stuck on or off.
Several keys stuck on or off.
Clock doesn't work.
Microprocessor functioning improperly.

| Problem: | Procedure: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line audio (J3-3,4) | 1.) The Push-to-Talk button should be depressed fully so that the TX indicator is on. If the TX indicator does not turn on, check the cord and connector. <br> 2.) The comparator (U8) potentiometer (R58) may be misadjusted. Check that pin 7 of U8 goes to 13.8 VDC when speaking into the microphone. Readjust the potentiometer if this is the problem. The comparator (U8) output is normally low (. 7 VDC or lower) and is high ( 13.8 VDC) when talking at a comfortable level. <br> 3.) The output of the automatic gain control (AGC) amplifier (Pin 1 U8) should be biased at 6 VDC with audio visible on it. The audio on connector (J5-1) should be identical. <br> 4.) On the extension board (J19/900-0171), the 2175 notch filter output (U1 pin 1) should be biased at 6 VDC with audio riding on it. <br> 5.) On the extension board, the transistor switch (Q1) should be allowing audio to pass. both $\mathrm{J} 5-3$ and $\mathrm{J} 4-3$ must be low (less than 0.7 VDC). <br> 6.) On the extension board, the output of the summing amplifier (pin 8 of U1) should be biased at VDC with audio visible on it. <br> 7.) The potentiometer (R64) may need readjustment. Adjust this potentiometer and observe the output on the line (J3-3,4). The output should be $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77 \mathrm{Vrms})$ for $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77 \mathrm{Vrms})$ of 1000 Hertz at the microphone input (J2-1). If this has no effect, the transistor switch (Q3) or U11 (on the base board) is defective. |
| V/U meter doesn't function. | 1.) If audio isn't getting to the line ( $\mathrm{J} 3-3,4$ ), then follow the procedure for "Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line audio (J3-3, 4)". <br> 2.) Check the ribbon connector pin 26 for continuity. <br> 3.) Refer to Keypad Display Board. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alert tone does not reach the line $(\mathrm{J} 3-3,4)$ | 1.) 2.) 3.) | When the "Alert" button is pressed and there is no 1000 hertz tone at pin 2 of U3, check the continuity of the ribbon cable, P1- <br> 25. If there is good continuity, refer to the Keypad Display Board troubleshooting procedure. <br> If the Alert tone is present at pin 2 of the bilateral switch (U3) and not at pin 1 of U3, pin 13 of U3 isn't being pulled high or has failed. <br> On the extension board (J19/900-0171), the Alert tone should be detectable at pin 8 of U1. |
| Control tones have no effect on the Tone Panel. | 1.) 2.) 3.) | Observe the control tones on P5-4. The digitized tones will be present when a button is pushed that produces them (such as PTT button). If there are no tones at this point, check to see if the tones are present on the digital to analog IC (U16) pins 14,15 and 16. If not present on these pins and the faceplate LEDs toggle on and off, there is a problem with U16. If the LEDs do not toggle, check the "Microprocessor functioning improperly" troubleshooting procedure. <br> On the extension board (J19/900-0171), U1 pin 7 should be biased at 6 VDC and have control tones present. <br> On the extension board (J19/900-0171), U1 pin 8 should be biased at 6 VDC and have control tones present. If they are present, the line loss between the panel and remote controller is greater than 0 dB and line out level adjust (R64), needs adjustment (review "Control tone level needs adjustment") or check the Tone Panel's trouble-shooting procedure. |
| Control tone level needs adjustment. | 1.$)$ 2.) 3.$)$ | Under normal conditions, the voice audio at the microphone input ( $\mathrm{J} 2-1$ ) will cause 0 dBm (. 77 Vrms ) on the line ( $\mathrm{J} 3-3,4$ ) across a 600 ohm load. The control tones are then set up as follows. <br> Place remote controller in test mode by shorting across H25H26 while plugging in the unit. The faceplate LEDs will flash on and off four times to indicate test mode. <br> Press and release any key and measure the output frequency across J3-3, 4. It should be 2175 hertz. If not, the remote is generating a function tone. If the remote is generating a function tone, continue to press a faceplate key until a 2175 hertz Secure-it tone is produced. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3.) 4.) 5.) | Place a 600 or 620 ohm load across the output of the remote controller (J3-3, 4). <br> On the extension board (J19/900-0171), adjust the function tone level adjust potentiometer R22 for 10 dBm ( 2.45 Vrms ) on the line connector (P3-3,4). <br> Unplug and plug back in the remote controller to remove unit from test mode. |
| Line audio (J3-3,4 or J3-2,5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker (J4-1,2). | 1.) <br> 2.) <br> 3.) <br> 4.) <br> 5.) <br> 6.) | Incoming audio at P4-1 and not at P4-2 is a good indication that the parallel option is suspect. On the extension board (J19/900-0171) check the biasing on the output pins of U2. They should all be at 6 VDC. <br> Pin 7 of U 9 should be at 6 VDC with audio on it. <br> Check U4, pin 5, 6 and 7 for 6 VDC biasing. Audio should be clearly visible at pin 7. If audio is not visible, increase the volume with the buttons on the face plate. If still a problem, refer to "Volume control inoperative" troublesshooting procedure. <br> Make sure audio is on the bilateral switch (U3) on pins 3 and 4. If the switch is open, adjust the comparator (U9) potentiometer (R53). The output of the comparator is normally low. When audio $-30 \mathrm{dBm}(.024 \mathrm{Vrms})$ or more enters the remote controller (P3-3, 4), the comparator should switch high. Pin 5 of the switch (U3) will also go high and allow audio to pass from pin 4 to pin 3. <br> The bilateral switch (U3) pin 8 and pin 9 are controlled by the HUHS switch J2-5. <br> The potentiometer R52 that adjusts the speaker setting has been set to accept $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77 \mathrm{Vrms})$ at the line ( $\mathrm{J} 3-3,4$ or J32,5 for four wire) at 1 KHz and output 3.45 Vrms on the speaker. If this potentiometer was disturbed, readjust it according to this procedure. |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Problem: \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Procedure:} \\
\hline Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the earpiece speaker (J2-3, 6). \& 1.)
2.)
3.) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
If audio doesn't reach the base speaker ( \(\mathrm{J} 4-1,2\) ), refer to the section "Line audio (J3-3,4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker ( \(\mathrm{J} 4-1,2\) )". \\
Pin 1,2 and 3 of U4 should be biased at 6 VDC and audio should be visible on pin 1 . If not try the earpiece adjustment (R29) and find a satisfying listening level. \\
Check the connector J2-6 and J2-3 as well as the cord.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Volume control inoperative. \& 1.)
2.)
3.)

3 \& | There are three elements that may effect the volume, the muting switch (U3B), the electronic potentiometer (U6), or the volume stepper (U10). |
| :--- |
| The muting switch during normal operation should have pin 10 and 11 of U3D biased at 6 VDC and pin 12 of U3 should be high at 13.8 VDC , or low if mute is selected. |
| The electronic potentiometer at pin 8 should be at 5 VDC. Pin 2 will be high (5VDC) when volume up button is pressed and low ( 0.7 VDC or less) when volume down is pressed. Chip select (Pin 7) will normally be high (5VDC) but will be low when volume up or volume down is pressed. Pin 1 of U6 will be controlled by U10 and will oscillate when either volume control is used. |
| The volume stepper (U10) is controlled by pin 4 . When a volume key is used the base of the transistor ( Q 4 ) goes low and pin 4 or U10 is pulled high by R56 (to 5 VDC ). At that time, $\operatorname{pin} 3$ of U 10 will begin to produce a square wave. This is the volume step required by the electronic potentiometer (U6). | <br>

\hline The volume control tone is intermittent. \& 1.) \& When a volume control button is used, P1-15 goes low. At that time pin 4 of U10 goes high to allow the volume stepper to run. Volume tone oscillator (U5 pins 1 and 2) begins to oscillate. The oscillation is a result of R25 and C52 on the schmitt trigger. This output then feeds into the Volume Control IC. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earpiece speaker is not loud enough. | 1.) | Use earpiece adjustment potentiometer (R29) to adjust the earpiece to a comfortable listening level. |
| A constant hum is present in the speaker. |  | The automatic gain controlled amplifier (U9) will be at maximum gain when there is no audio on the line. The voltage at pin 2 of U 7 will then cause the comparator (U9) pin 1 to trigger and shut off the receive audio ( U 3 pin 5). If the potentiometer R53 is not set correctly (or your line is extremely noisy), your speaker audio may be irritating. |
| The speaker audio turns on and off constantly. | 1.) | Refer to the explanation of the comparator above under "A constant hum is present in the speaker". |
| Background tone ( 2175 Hz ) present in receive audio. | 1.) 2.) 3.) | All adjustments described are performed on the extension board (J19/900-0171). <br> The problem is that the 2175 Hertz notch filter (U2) on the extension board (J19/900-0171). To reset this filter, you must receive the 2175 Hertz hold tone from a parallel remote and adjust R31 until a minimum of 2175 hertz is heard. <br> Next, adjust R32 until a minimum noise level of 2175 hertz is heard. Adjust R31 again until a minimum is reached. <br> Continue procedure 2 until the tone is no longer audible. |
| Parallel Tx indicator intermittent or stuck on. | 1.) 2.) 2. 3.) | Parallel indication is acheived by the detection of 2175 Hertz Secure-it tone which is 125 milliseconds of a +10 dBm (2.45 Vrms) tone. This is followed by the transmit hold tone, 2175 hertz at $-20 \mathrm{dBm}(.08 \mathrm{Vrms})$, detected for the duration of the parallel transmit. <br> All adjustments described are performed on the extension board (J19/900-0171). <br> The input to this detector is P4-1 connector. Potentiometer R30 is used to vary the gain of the detector (U3). While detecting a parallel transmit, adjust this potentiometer until the TX indicator LED shuts off. Then readjust the potentiometer back by about $1 / 16$ of a turn so that detection is guaranteed. <br> If this doesn't cure the problem, check the DC levels of pin 1 , 7,8 and 14 or U3. They should all be at 6 VDC with audio riding on them. |



## DC REMOTE CONTROLLER

The following troubleshooting suggestions will be covered in this section:

Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line (J3-3, 4).

V/U meter doesn't function.
Alert tone does not reach the line (J3-3, 4)
Control currents have no effect on the DC Panel.
Adjusting control currents.
Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker ( $\mathrm{J} 4-1,2$ ).

Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the earpiece speaker (J2-3, 6).

Volume control inoperative.
The volume control tone is intermittent.
Earpiece speaker is not loud enough.
A constant hum is present in the speaker.
The speaker audio turns on and off constantly.
Parallel TX indicator intermittent or stuck on.
Key stuck on or off.
Clock doesn't work.

| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line audio (J3-3, 4) | 1.) <br> 2.) <br> 3.) <br> 4.) <br> 5.) | The Push-to-Talk button should be depressed fully so that the TX indicator is on. If the TX indicator does not turn on, check the cord and connector. <br> The comparator (U24) potentiometer (R117) may be misadjusted. Check that pin 7 of U24 goes to 13.8 VDC when speaking into the microphone. Readjust the potentiometer if this is the problem. The comparator (U24) output is normally low (. 7 VDC or lower) and is high (13.8 VDC) when talking at a comfortable level. <br> The output of the automatic gain control (AGC) amplifier (pin 7 or U7) should be biased at 6 VDC with audio visible on it. <br> The open collector output at J5-5 should not be held at ground while talking in the microphone and PTT button depressed. <br> The potentiometer (R46) may need readjustment. Adjust this potentiometer and observe the output on the line (J3-3, 4). The output should be $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77 \mathrm{Vrms})$ for $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77$ Vrms) at the microphone input (J201). If this has no effect then U6 is defective. |
| V/U meter doesn't function. | 1.) <br> 2.) <br> 3.) | If audio isn't getting to the line (J3-3, 4), then follow the procedure for "Microphone audio (J2-1) doesn't reach the line audio (J3-3, 4)". <br> Check the ribbon connector pin 26 for continuity. <br> Refer to Keypad Display Board. |
| Alert tone does notreach the line(J3-3,4). | 1.) | Check the continuity of the ribbon cable, P1-25. If there is good continuity, refer to the Keypad Display Board troubleshooting procedure. <br> The Alert tone should be detectable on R31 and U6 pin. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Control currents have no effect on the DC Panel. | 1.) Measure the control currents by placing an ampere meter in series with the line. Try transmitting with intercom off and TXF 1. There should be 6 milliamps on the line. If there is current, check the trouble shooting procedure for the DC panel. If the current needs adjusting, check the procedure on "Adjusting control currents". <br> 2.) Check the high voltage output across C 5 . This voltage will be approxiamately 150 volts. <br> 3.) Check the output of the PROM (U20) on pins 3,4 and 5. They will normally be at 5 volts. One will go low at a time to select the current to be generated. <br> 4.) Check the output of the PROM(U20) on pins 1 and 2. Only one may be low at a time. |
| Adjusting control currents. | All adjustments described must be done with the handset removed from it's cradle. <br> 1.) Place a current meter in series with the line. <br> 2.) To adjust the 2.5 milliamp current, disable channel guard with the CG button on the faceplate. Put the remote in RX1 mode and disable intercom. Turn R8 potentiometer so that the current meter is 2.5 milliamps. <br> 3.) To adjust the 6.0 milliamp current, disable intercom and select TXF1. PTT and adjust R13 potentiometer so that the current meter reads 6.0 milliamps. <br> 4.) To adjust the 11.0 milliamp current, select the appropriate setting for 11.0 milliamp current generation: <br> For a DC remote controller with: <br> 2 frequency transmit place the unit in TX- f 2 and PTT. <br> For a DC remote controller with: <br> Repeater Disable <br> Channel guard Disable place the unit in Repeater disable and CG disable. <br> For a DC remote controller with: <br> 1 frequency transmit <br> 2 frequency receive (Aux $R x$ ) <br> place the unit in RX-F2 and remove handset from base. <br> 5.) <br> Adjust potentiometer R26 until the amp meter registers 11 milliamps. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker ( $\mathrm{J} 4-1,2$ ). | 1.) | Check the biasing on the output pins of U9A. They should all be at 6 VDC . <br> Pin 7 of U9B should be at 6 VDC with audio on it. <br> Check U10, pin 1, 2 and 3 for 6 VDC biasing. Audio should be clearly visible at pin 1 . If audio is not visible, increase the volume with the buttons on the face plate. If still a problem, refer to "Volume control inoperative" troubleshooting procedure. <br> Make sure audio is on the bilateral switch (U13) on pins 3 and 4. If the switch is open, adjust the comparator (U24B) potentiometer (R116). The output of the comparator is normally low. When audio $-30 \mathrm{dBm}(.024 \mathrm{Vrms})$ or more enters the remote controller (P3-3,4 or P3-2,5 for four wire), the comparator should switch (U13) will also go high and allow audio to pass from pin 4 to pin 13. <br> The bilateral switch (U13) pin 8 and pin 9 are controlled by the HUHS switch J2-5. <br> The potentiometer R92 that adjusts the speaker setting has been set to accept $0 \mathrm{dBm}(.77 \mathrm{Vrms})$ at the line ( $\mathrm{J} 3-3,4$ or J32,5 for four wire) at 1 KHz and output 3.45 Vrms on the speaker. If this potentiometer was disturbed, readjust it according to this procedure. |
| Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the earpiece speaker (J2-3, 6). | 1.) <br> 2.) <br> 3.) | If audio doesn't reach the base speaker (J4-1, 2), refer to the section "Line audio (J3-3, 4 or J3-2, 5 for four wire) doesn't reach the base speaker $(\mathrm{J} 4-1,2)$ ". <br> Pins 5, 6 and 7 of U10 should be biased at 6 VDC and audio should be visible on pin 7. If not try the earpiece adjustment (R75) and find a satisfying listening level. <br> Check the connector J2-6 and J2-3 as well as the cord. |
| Volume control inoperative. | 1.) 2.) | There are three elements that may efect the volume, the muting switch (U13D), the electronic potentiometer (U14), or the volume stepper (U11). <br> The muting switch during normal operation should have pin 10 and 11 of U13D biased at 6VDC and pin 12 of U13 should be high at 13.8 VDC , or low if mute is selected. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3.) <br> 4.) | The electronic potentiometer at pin 8 should be at 5 VDC. Pin 2 will be high (5 VDC) when volume up button is pressed. Chipselect (Pin 7) will normally be high (5VDC) but will be low when volume up or volume down is pressed. Pin 1 of U 14 will be controlled by U11 and will oscillate when either volume control is used. <br> The volume stepper (U11) is controlled by pin 4 . When a volume key is used the base of the transistor (Q4) goes low and pin 4 of U11 is pulled high by R85 (to 5 VDC). At that time, pin 3 of U11 will begin to produce a square wave. This is the volume step required by the electronic potentiometer (U14). |
| The volume control tone is intermittent. | 1.) | When a volume control button is used, P1-15 goes low. At that time pin 4 of U11 goes high to allow the volume stepper to run. Volume tone oscillator (U12D pins 9 and 8) begins to oscillate. The oscillation is a result of R61 and C54 on the schmitt trigger. This output then feeds into the compressor (U9) input. If this tone level isn't high enough, the compressor will not turn on. |
| Earpiece speaker is not loud enough. | 1.) | Use earpiece adjustment potentiometer (R75) to adjust the earpiece to a comfortable listening level. |
| A constant hum is present in the speaker. | 1.) | The automatic gain controlled amplifier (U9) will be at maximum gain when there is no audio on the line. The voltage at pin 14 of U8 will then cause the comparator (U24) pin 7 to trigger and shut off the receive audio(U31 pin 5). If the potentiometer R116 is not set correctly (or your line is extremely noisy), your speaker audio may be irritating. |
| The speaker audio turns on and off constantly. | 1.) | Refer to the explanation of the comparator above under "A constant hum is present in the speaker". |
| Parallel TX indicator intermittent or stuck on. | 1.) | The current is sampled on the line at J3-1, 6 from connect $\mathrm{P} 2-1$, 2. It is essential that the connection is made with the correct polarity. A "positive current" will cause the detector to indicate a parallel transmit. |


| Problem: | Procedure: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| One key stuck on or off. | 1.)If one single key is stuck on or off, check the continuity of the <br> ribbon cable. |
| 2.) | Check both connectors. |
| 3.)Monitor the input to IC U16, U21 U22 or U23 for a voltage <br> transition from ground to 5 VDC. |  |
| Clock doesn't work. | 4.) $\quad$ Clean under the keypad. |

## KEYPAD DISPLAY BOARD

The following troubleshooting suggestions will be covered in this section:
Alert tone does not work.
V/U meter not functioning.
Clock running inproperly.

| Problem: | Procedure: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alert tone does not work. | 1.)When the "Alert" button is pressed, the TX indicator should <br> come on. If not, the button contact may be faulty. |
| When the button is pressed, the 555 timer (U2) should begin to <br> oscillate at approxiamately 1000 hertz. If this doesn't occur, <br> check the 5 volt supply on pin 8 of the 555. Also make sure that <br> pin 4 goes high when the "Alert" buton is pressed. |  |


| Problem: |  | Procedure: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V/U meter not functioning. | 1.) | There should be voice audio biased at 5 volts on U1. |
|  | 2.) | Pin 6 of the V/U meter (U4) will be a DC voltage derived from a rectified version of the voice audio. |
|  | 3.) | Check pins 4 and 10 of U4 for power. |
| Clock running improperly. | 1.) | The clock oscillator (X1) should be running at 3.58 megahertz (pin 15 and 16). |
|  | 2.) | The pin 7 of U5 will determine the LED briteness and should be at a DC level above 1 volt. |
|  | 3.) | The set, slow and fast lines (pin 11, 12 and 3) of the clock chip will normally be held at 5 volts. When a button is pushed, these lines will be pulled low accordingly. |
|  | 4.) | Check pin 18 of U5 for 9.1 volts supply. |
| LEDs not lit | 1.) | Check power (pin P1-3 and P1-2) lines to the keypad display board. |

## GE Mobile Communications



(4161-S-01, Rev.A)


(4161-S-00)




EARLIER MODELS

4-WIRE AUDIO OPTION


R69 TO 100 K
(4161-S-02)

LATER MODELS


4 RUNS ON COMPONENT SIDE

|  | PARTS LIST <br> DC REMOTE CONTROLLER UNIT RCN1 000 ISSUE 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REPERENCE | GE | VENDOR |  |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER | description |
| C1,2,34,55, |  |  |  |
| 58,59,66 | 19A701534P7 | J19-390-0010 | 10uF 16V tant cap. |
| C3,4,52 | 19A703324P1 | J19-360-0002 | 22 uF 16 V elec. CAP. |
| C5 |  | J19-360-0011 | 100uF 250 V ELEC. CAP. |
| C6 | 19A700121P6 OR P106 | J19-361-0001 | 4 FF NP ELEC. CAP. |
| C7 |  | J19-380-0001 | . 015 uF l 100 V mYLAR CAP |
| C8,29 | 19A700121P2 OR P102 | J19-362-0003A | . 0105 LaF 28 MONO CAP. |
| C9 |  | J19-360-0018 | 100 uF 35 V ELBC. CAP. |
| C10 | 19A700121P50 OR P105 | J19-362-0009 | . 047 UF MONO CAP. |
|  |  |  |  |
| $19,21,35,45,49$ |  | J19-390-0012 | 1 LFF 25 V TANT. CAP. |
| C13,48 | 19A116192P18 | J19-362-0004 | 330 pF MONO. CAP. |
|  |  | J19-390-2336 | 33 uF 16V tant. Cap. |
| C15,22,27,28, |  |  |  |
| 32,33,39,46,56 |  | J19-362-0002 | . 47 uF MONO. CAP. |
| C17 |  | J19-360-0007 | 220 uF 16 V ELBC. CAP. |
| C20 | 19A701534P6 | J19-390-0004 | 4.7 FF 35v tant. CAP, |
| C24,26,36,40-44, |  |  |  |
| 51,53,60,62-65, |  |  |  |
| $67-69$ | 19A700121P106 OR P6 | J19-362-0001 | IUF MONO. CAP. |
| C25 | 19A134202P17 | J19-390-0007A | 10 UF 25 V TANT. CAP. |
| C30 | 19A700121P3 OR P103 | J19-362-0011 | . 0222 UP MONO, CAP. |
| C31 |  | J19-370-0018 | 680 pF CER. CAP. |
| C37,50,70 | 19A700121P1 OR P101 | J19-362-0006 | $\bigcirc 001 \mathrm{UF}$ MONO. CAP. |
| C38 | 19A701534P8 | J19-360-0004 | $10 \mathrm{uF}{ }^{16 \mathrm{~V}}$ ELEC. CAP. |
| C54 | 19A700003P3 | J19-390-0002 | . 47 uF F 35 V TANT. CAP. |
| C57,61 | 19A701225P7 | 319-360-0012 | 1000 uF 16 V ELEC. CAP. |
| D1-3,6-15 | T324ADP1031 | J19110-0002 | 1 N 4003 dIODE |
| D $4,166-21$, $23-30$ |  |  |  |
| $23-30$ | 19A700028P001 | J19-110-0001 | 1N914/1N4148 DIODE |
| D5 |  | 519-111-0003 | IN5242 12V ZENER |
| F1 |  | J19-290-0004 | 3/8 AMP FUSE |
| H1-2,2-3,5-6, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $13-14$ | 19A700072P1 | J19-231-1002 | 2 POS. JUMPER POST |
| H15-16-17, |  |  |  |
| 18-19-20 | 19A700041P2 | J19-231-1003 | 3 POS. JUMPER POST |
| HA-B |  | J19-265-0006 | . $25^{\prime \prime}$ JUMPER WIRE |
| HH-HC | 19A702104P1 | J19-265-0016 | . $1^{\prime \prime}$ JUMPER WIRE |
| J1 ${ }_{\text {J, }}$ | 19A116659P100 | J19-231-1067 | 2 POS. . $156^{\prime \prime}$ POST |
|  | 19J706197P1 | J19-234-0066 | modular jack |
| J5 | 19A700072P55 | J19-231-3017 | 7 POS. TOP ENTRY RCPT |
| P1P2P3 |  | J19-231-1071 | 26 pos. post |
|  | 19A700072P33 | J19-234-0006 | 7 POS. POST |
|  | 19A700072P84 | J19-231-3107 | 3 POS. POST |
| Q1 |  | J19-180-0020 | ECG398 TRANSISTOR |
| Q2-5 |  | J19-180-0008 | MPSA43 TRANSISTOR |
| Q6-10 |  | J19-180-0006 | 2N5401 tRANSISTOR |
| Q12-16,18,19 |  | J19-180-0009 | MPS8098 TRANSITOR |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 1 \\ & \mathrm{R} 2-4,7,10,11, \\ & 19,20,24,25,30, \\ & 37,51,53,59,60, \\ & 62,63,84,85,88, \\ & 95-107 \end{aligned}$ | C3R77P513J | J19-313-1513 | 51K $581 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | H212CRP310C | J19-312-0011 | 10K 5 \% 1/4W RES. |
| R5 , 6,R8, 75 | H212CRP410C | J19-312-0003 | 100K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
|  |  | J19-351-1103 | 10K 1T. MINI POT. |
| R8, R9 | H212CRP230C | J19-312-0023 | 3K 5\% 1/4W RES. |


| REPERENCE | GE | VENDOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| R12,21-23 | H212CRP168C | J19-312-00 |
| R13,26,46,92 |  | J19-351-12 |
| R14,16 | 19A701250P109 | J19-311-12 |
| R15 |  | J19-311-36 |
| R17 | 19A701250P209 | J19-311-12 |
| R18,35,43,44 |  |  |
| 54,56,61,76, |  |  |
| 108,109,118 | H212CRP210C | J19-312-00 |
| R27,55 | H212CRP162C | J19-312-00 |
| R28 | 19A700113P5 | J19-313-1 |
| R29 |  | J19-351-12 |
| R31,64,94 | H212CRP315C | J19-312-0 |
| R32,83 | H212CRP215C | J19-312-00 |
| R33, 40, 80,81 | H212CRP312C | J19-312-0 |
| R34,79 | H212CRP327C | J19-312-0 |
| R36,119,120 | H212CRP447C | J19-312-0C |
| R38 | 19A701250p348 | J19-311-3 |
| R39,45 | H212CRP010C | J19-312-0 |
| R41 | H212CRP322C | J19-312-0 |
| R42,78 | H212CRP239C | J19-312-0 |
| R47 | H212CRP568C | J19-312-0 |
| R48 | 19A701250P353 | J19-311-3 |
| R49 | H212CRP339C | J19-312-0 |
| R50 | H212CRP118C | J19-312-0 |
| R52 | 19A701250P363 | J19-311-0 |
| R57 | H212CRP256C | J19-312-0 |
| R65 | H212CRP439C | J19-312-0 |
| R66 | H212CRP347C | J19-312-0 |
| R67 | 19A701250P136 | J19-311-2 |
| R68 | H212CRP433C | J19-312-1 |
| R69 | H212CRP510C | J19-312-0 |
| R70 |  | J19-311-3 |
| R71 | 19A701250P118 | J19-311-1 |
| R72 | 19A701250P114 | J19-311-1 |
| R74 | H212CRP133C | J19-312-0 |
| R77 | H212CRP322C | J19-312-0 |
| R86. | H212CRP115C | J19-312-0 |
| R87 ${ }^{\circ}$ | H212CRP243C | J19-312-0 |
| R89 | H212CRP939C | J19-312-0 |
| R90 | H212CRP015C | J19-312-1 |
| R91 | H212CRP122C | J19-312-0 |
| R110 | H212CRP047C | J19-312-0 |
| SG1-6,9 |  | J19-300-0 |
| SG7,8 | 19A701250P336 | J19-300-0 |
| T2 |  | J19-410-0 |
| T3 |  | J19-410-0 |
| TB1 |  | J19-231-0 |
| TP1 |  | J19-200-0 |
| TP2,3 |  | J19-265-0 |
| 01 |  | J19-130-0 |
| U2-4 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 05 | 19A701999P1 | J19-130-0 |
| U6 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 07 |  | J19-130-0 |
| U8 | 19A703165P1 | J19-130-0 |
| U9,10 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 011 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 012 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 013 | 19A700029P044 | J19-130-0 |
| U14 |  | J19-130-0 |
| 015 | 19A701830P1 | J19-130-0 |
| U16,21-23 | 19A704380P2 | J19-130-0 |
| U17,18 | 19A703483P4 | J19-130-0 |
| 019 | 19A703483P001 | J19-130-0 |
| 020 |  | J19-130-0 |


| REFERENCE | GE | VENDOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | NUMBER | NUMBER |
| R12,21-23 | H212CRP168C | J19-312-0017 |
| R13,26,46,92 |  | J19-351-1202 |
| R14,16 | 19A701250P109 | J19-311-1210 |
| R15 |  | J19-311-3650 |
| R17 | 19A701250P209 | J19-311-1211 |
| R18,35,43,44 |  |  |
| 54,56,61,76, |  |  |
| 108,109,118 | H212CRP210C | J19-312-0019 |
| R27,55 | H212CRP162C | J19-312-0045 |
| R28 | 19A700113P5 | Jr9-313-1339 |
| R29 |  | J19-351-1253 |
| R31, 64,94 | H212CRP315C | J19-312-0009 |
| R32,83 | H212CRP215C | J19-312-0078 |
| R33, 40, 80,81 | H212CRP312C | J19-312-0021 |
| R34,79 | H212CRP327C | J19-312-0005 |
| R36,119,120 | H212CRP447C | J19-312-0046 |
| R38 | 19A701250P348 | J19-311-3092 |
| R39,45 | H212CRP010C | J19-312-0038 |
| R41 | H212CRP322C | J19-312-0015 |
| R42,78 | H212CRP239C | J19-312-0070 |
| R47 | H212CRP568C | J19-312-0016 |
| R48 | 19A701250P353 | J19-311-3482 |
| R49 | H212CRP339C | J19-312-0059 |
| R50 | H212CRP118C | J19-312-0057 |
| R52 | 19A701250P363 | J19-311-0026 |
| R57 | H212CRP256C | J19-312-0002 |
| R65 | H212CRP439C | J19-312-0001 |
| R66 | H212CRP347C | J19-312-0020 |
| R67 | 19A701250P136 | J19-311-2323 |
| R68 | H212CRP433C | J19-312-1334 |
| R69 | H212CRP510C | J19-312-0047 |
| R70 |  | J19-311-3650 |
| R71 | 19A701250P118 | J19-311-1503 |
| R72 | 19A701250P114 | J19-311-1373 |
| R74 | H212CRP133C | J19-312-0079 |
| R77 | H212CRP322C | J19-312-0015 |
| R86 | H212CRP115C | J19-312-0056 |
| R87 | H212CRP243C | J19-312-0071 |
| R89 | H212CRP939C | J19-312-0060 |
| R90 | H212CRP015C | J19-312-1150 |
| R91 | H212CRP122C | J19-312-0052 |
| R110 | H212CRP047C | J19-312-0068 |
| SG1-6,9 |  | J19-300-0001 |
| SG7,8 | 19A701250P336 | J19-300-0004 |
| T2 |  | J19-410-0001A |
| T3 |  | J19-410-0005 |
| TB1 |  | J19-231-0003 |
| TP1 |  | J19-200-0015 |
| TP2, 3 |  | J19-265-0011 |
| 01 |  | J19-130-0247 |
| U2-4 |  | J19-130-0241 |
| U5 | 19A701999P1 | J19-130-0237 |
| 06 |  | J19-130-0223 |
| 07 |  | J19-130-0229 |
| 08 | 19A703165P1 | J19-130-0240 |
| U9,10 |  | J19-130-0120 |
| 011 |  | J19-130-0010 |
| U12 |  | J19-130-0238 |
| 013 | 19A700029P044 | J19-130-0067 |
| 014 |  | J19-130-0243 |
| 015 | 19A701830P1 | J19-130-0248 |
| U16,21-23 | 19A704380P2 | J19-130-0071 |
| U17,18 | 19A703483P4 | J19-130-0257 |
| 019 | 19A703483P001 | J19-130-0249 |
| 020 |  | J19-130-0213 |



(4166-A-01, Rev.E)
(4166-A-02, Rev.E)
(4166-A-03, Rev.E)


PARALLEL OPTION BD.
R30
DETECTION GAIN
(4164-P-01, Rev.A)

| Reference Number | GE <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: |
| * |  |
|  |  |
| $19,22,23,24,25$ |  |
| C4, $6,7,8,9,13$, |  |
| 14,15,16,20,21 | 19A700 |
| C10 | 19A701 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| D1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | 19A700 |
| P4 | 19A700 |
| P5 | 19A700 |
| Q1 |  |
| Q2, 3 |  |
| R1,16, 36 |  |
| R2, 15 | 19 A 70 |
| R3, 17 |  |
| R4,14,37 | 19A701 |
| R5, 13 | 19A701 |
| R6, 12 | H 212 CR |
| R7,18,29 | H212CR |
| R8,25 | H 212 CR |
| R9, 23, 24, |  |
| 26,27,28,35 | H212CR |
| R10,11,40 | H 212 CR |
| R19 |  |
| R20 |  |
| R21,31, 32,33 |  |
| R22 |  |
| R30 |  |
| R34 |  |
| R38,39,41 | 19A70 |
| TP1,2 | 19A702 |
| U1,3 |  |
| U2 |  |
| U1,3 | 19A700 |
| U2 | 19A700 |
|  | N80P90 |

RUNS

| PARTS LIST |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Extention/Parallel Option Board |  |
| J19/900-0171 |  |  |
| GE | VENDOR | Description |
| Number | Number |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cl}, 2,3,5,18, \\ & 19,22,23,24,25 \end{aligned}$ |  | J19-362-0019 | . 01uF 100 V ULST CAP. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C4, $6,7,8,9,13$, |  |  |  |
| 14,15,16,20,21 | 19A700121P106 OR P6 | J19-362-0001 | . 14 F 50V MONO CAP. |
| C10 | 19A701534P7 | J19-390-0010 | 10UF 16V TANT CAP. |
| C11 |  | J19-362-0014 | 82 pF 100 V MONO CAP. |
| C17 |  | J19-362-0002 | . 47 uF 50 V MONO CAP. |
| D1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | 19A700028P001 | J19-110-0001 | 1N914 DIODE |
| P4 | 19A700072P84 | J19-231-3107 | 7 POS . 1 " POST HEADER |
| P5 | 19A700072P84 | J19-231-3107 | 6 POS . 1 " POST HEADER |
| Q1 |  | J19-180-0006 | 2N5401 PNP TRANSISTOR |
| Q2,3 |  | J19-180-0009 | MPS8098 NPN TRANSISTOR |
| R1,16,36 |  | J19-311-6811 | $6.81 \mathrm{~K} 181 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R2, 15 | 19A701250P384 | J19-311-7321 | 7.32K $1 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R3, 17 |  | J19-311-0017 | $2.67 \mathrm{~K} 181 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R4, 14, 37 | 19A701250P365 | J19-311-4642 | 46.4K $1 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R5, 13 | 19A701250P225 | J19-311-1781 | 1.78 K 1\% $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R6, 12 | H212CRP343C | J19-312-0027 | 43 K 5 \% $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R7, 18, 29 | H212CRP210C | J19-312-0019 | $1 \mathrm{~K} 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R8, 25 | H212CRP347C | J19-312-0020 | 47K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R9,23,24, |  |  |  |
| 26,27,28,35 | H212CRP310C | J19-312-0011 | 10K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R10,11,40 | H212CRP422C | J19-312-0012 | 220K $5 \%$ 1/4W RES. |
| R19 |  | J19-312-0073 | $750 \mathrm{~K} 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R20 |  | J19-351-1202 | 2K 1 TURN MINI POT |
| R21,31, 32,33 |  | J19-352-0004 | 2K 22 TURN POT |
| R22 |  | J19-352-0005 | 100K 1 TURN MINI POT |
| R30 |  | J19-352-0003 | 1M 22 TURN POT |
| R34 |  | J19-311-5233 | 523 K 1\% 1/4W RES. |
| R38,39,41 | 19A701250P383 | J19-311-7151 | $7.15 \mathrm{~K} 181 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| TP1, 2 | 19A702104P1 | J19-265-0016 | . $1^{\prime \prime}$ JUMPER WIRE |
| U1, 3 |  | J19-130-0251 | TL064CN QUAD OP-AMP IC |
| U2 |  | J19-130-0120 | TLO62CP DUAL OP-AMP IC |
| U1,3 | 19A700156P7 | J19-220-0002 | 14 PIN IC DIP SOCKET |
| U2 | 19A700156P15 | J19-220-0003 | 8 PIN IC DIP SOCKET |
|  | N80P9004B6 | J19-199-3055 | \#4-40x1/4" PHLP. SCREW |
|  |  | J19-900-0171 | EXT / PAR. OPT. PC BD. |

## ON TONE

 ADJUSTE 1

(4162-A-01)
(4162-A-02)
(4162-A-04)




PARTS LIST Tone Handset Board

| Reference Number | GE <br> Number | VENDOR <br> Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1,2 | 19A700121P50 OR 105 | J19-362-0009 | . 047 LTF 50 V MONO CAP. |
| C3 | 19A701225P6 | J19-390-2226 | 22 UF 16 V TANT CAP. |
| C5 | 19A701534P6 | J19-390-0011 | 4.7 UF 16V TANT CAP. |
| C6 | 19A700121P2 OR P102 | J19-362-0003 | . O1UF 50 V MONO CAP. |
| C7 | 19A704879P2 | J19-360-0025 | 47UF 16V ELEC CAP. |
| C8 |  | J19-362-0014 | 82 pF 100 V MONO CAP. |
| C9 | 19A700003P3 | J19-390-0002 | .47UF 35V TANT CAP. |
| J2 | 19J706197P1 | J19-234-0066 | 6 PIN MOD. PHONE JACK |
| Q1,2 |  | J19-180-0009 | MPS 8098 NPN TRANSISTOR |
| R1 | 19A701250P232 | J19-311-2101 | 2.10K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R2, 7 | H212CRP118C | J19-312-0057 | $180 \mathrm{~K} 581 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R3, 8 | H212CRP410C | J19-312-0003 | 100K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R4 | H212CRP110C | J19-312-0010 | 100 OHM $5 \frac{8}{8} 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES . |
| R5 | H212CRP215C | J19-312-0078 | 1.5K 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R6 | H212CRP210C | J19-312-0019 | $1 \mathrm{~K} 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R9 | H212CRP282C | J19-312-0036 | $8.2 \mathrm{~K} 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| R10 | H212CRP115C | J19-312-0056 | 150 OHM 5\% 1/4W RES. |
| R11 | H212CRP256C | J19-312-0002 | $5.6 \mathrm{~K} 5 \% 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ RES. |
| SW1 |  | J19-611-0030 | MDRR-4 SPST REED SWITCH |
| SW3 |  | J19-611-0031 | SPST MOM NO PTT SWITCH |
| EARPIECE |  | J19-901-0009 | 32 OHM SPEAKER ELEMENT |
| EARPIECE |  | J19-901-0016 | BLACK CLOTH |
| J2 |  | J19-260-0023 | 6 COND MOD BLK COIL CORD |
| J2 |  | J19-199-6099 | 3/8"x1" BLK HT SHRK TUBE |
| MIC |  | J19-901-0014 | EM-60 MIC ELEMENT |
| MIC |  | J19-901-0011 | 80A RUBBER MIC MOUNT |
| MIC |  | J19-199-1002 | 1/4" PHLP. LATCH SCREW |
| P4 |  | J19-800-0037 | 3" 28AWG 3 COND CABLE |
| P5 |  | J19-800-0037 | 3" 28AWG 2 COND CABLE |
|  |  | J19-199-4027 | \#4×1/2" MACHINE SCREW |
|  |  | J19-900-0166 | HANDSET PC BOARD |
| CRADLE KIT |  | J19-900-0525 | BLK TXRD HANDSET CRADLE |
| CRADLE KIT |  | J19-200-0094 | 1/4"x1" HUHS MAGNET |
| CRADLE KIT | N80P13004B4 | J19-199-3080 | \#6-32 $\times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ BLK PH SCREW |
| HANDSET BOTTOM |  | J19-900-0516 | BLACK PTT BUTTON |
| HANDSET BOTTOM |  | J19-900-0517 | BRN SCREW COVER |
|  |  |  | RETAINER |
| HANDSET TOP |  | J19-900-5006 | HANDSET WEIGHT |
| HANDSET TOP |  | J19-201-0063 | 3/8" HANDSET FOAM |
|  |  | J19-900-0515 | BRN TXRD HANDSET BOTTOM |
|  |  | J19-900-0514 | BRN TXRD HANDSET TOP |




R1


NOT USED:
C4.
SW2

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $B$ | $S L$ | $12 / 3 / 87$ | SEPARATE GND |
| A | JV | $9 / 28 / 87$ | INITIAL RELEASE |
| Rev. | IV | DATE | Descmenos |


(4160-A-01)
(4160-A-02)

KEYPAD DISPLAY BOARD
J19/900-0164







PARTS LIST
OS . 1 "x. 1" RECPT.
COND RIBBON CABLE
$2 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ PHLP. SCREW
AD/DISPLAY PC BD
OLE BLK TXRD PANEL
LE BLK TXRD PANEL
LE BLK TXRD PANEL
OS RUBBER KEYPAD
5 RUBBER KEYPAD
BUTTON
BUTTON
ARRON VOLUME BUTTON
BUTTON
BUTTON
BUTTON
BUTTON
2 BUTTON
P BUTTON
BUTTON
BUTTON
BF BUTTON
I BUTTON
OTTON
4 PHLP MACH SCREW
$16 " T R U S S ~ S C R E W ~$
$46^{\prime \prime}$ TRUSS SCREW
SRIPTION

$2 \times 5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ PHLP. SCREW

240 POWER TRANSF
3 COND BLK PWR CORD
?R CORD STRAIN RELIEF
jerial no. plate
RUBBER FEET
12x.250" INSERT
$32 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ BLK PH SCREW . BLK PHLP MCH SCREW IXRD BASE BOTTOM


RCN 1000 CONNECTIONS


| OPTION |  | PARTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | FUNCTION | DC VERSIC |
| RCZ 003 | SUPERVISOR | D2,K2,K3 |
| RCZ 004 | ALTERNATE LINE | D1,K1,K3,JP1 TH |
| RCZ 015 | TAKEOVER | D1,K1,K3 |
| RCZ 003-004 | SUPERVISOR AND <br> ALTERNATE LINE | K3,JP1 THRU |




NOTE: THE RCZ 003-004 COMBINATION IS ONLY AVAILABLE WITH THE DC VERSION.

K1
FBR2 11


| NOT USED PER OPTION |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| SION | TONE VERSION |
| 3 | D $1, K 1, \mathrm{~K} 3$ |
| THRU JP4 | D1,K 1,K3,JP1 THRU JP4 |
| 3 | D $1, K 1, K 3$ |
| NOT AVAILABLE |  |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| A | DPR | $11 / 18 / 87$ | PRODUCTION RELEASE |
| REY. | BY | DATE | DESCRPION |

ALTERNATE LINE/SUPERVISORY
CONTROL BOARD
J19/900-0169

(4163-P-01)
ALTERNATE LINE/SUPERVISORY
CONTROL BOARD
J19/900-0169

| OPTIONS | CONNECTIONS | CONNECTIONS | CONNECTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RCZ 003 | MAIN LINE |  | RCN 1000 |
| RCZ 003 | MAIN LINE | PARALLEL UNIT | RCN 1000 |
| RCZ $003-004$ | ALT. LINE | MAIN LINE | RCN 1000 |
| RCZ 004 | ALTERNATE LINE | MAIN LINE | RCN 1000 |
| RCZ 015 | MAIN LINE | VOTER INPUT | RCN 1000 |



LINE SUPERVISORY CONTROL UNIT


(4163-A-00)
(4163-A-02)
(4163-A-03)


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ALTERNATE LINE/SUPERVISORY
CONTROL BOARD
J19/900-0169
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## COVERAGE

This addendum replaces completely Addendum No. 1 to LBI-31846A which pertained to DC Models of the RCN1000.

## INTRODUCTION

This addendum provides information on Revision $D$ to the DC Models of the RCN1000 and on Revision D to the Tone Models of the RCN1000.

DC MODELS

## Information Provided

Schematic - Main Board (4 sheets) Revision D
Schematic - Keypad/Display Board Revision D
Schematic - Microphone/Handset Revision D
Schematic - Alt Line/Supv Revision B
Discussion on Alignment
Production Changes

## Summary of Production Changes

Initial Production is Revision A. After that several modifications were made to improve operation on some versions of the DC control RCNl000's.

Revision $D$ removed the squelch circuit and changed the compressor circuit to improve signal-to-noise performance. Also desk microphones were modified to add a 50 K pot connected as a rheostat in series with the base of the output amplifier in the microphone. A hole is drilled in the back cover to allow adjustment. This adjustment permits reduction of pickup of room noise.

A modification kit, Jl9/DC-D, is available from Service Parts to bring earlier revision DC control units up to Revision D.

## TONE MODELS

## Information Provided

Schematic - Main Board (5 sheets) Revision D
Schematic - Keypad/Display Board Revision D
Schematic - Microphone/Handset Revision D
Schematic - Alt Line/Supv Revision B
Discussion on Alignment
Production Changes

## Summary of Production Changes

Initial Production is Revision A. After that several modifications were made to improve operation on some versions of the tone control RCNl000`s.

Revision D removed the squelch circuit and changed the compressor circuit to improve signal-to-noise performance. Also desk microphones were modified to add a 50 K pot connected as a rheostat in series with the base of the output amplifier in the microphone. A hole is drilled in the back cover to allow adjustment. This adjustment permits reduction of pickup of room noise.

A modification kit, J19/TONE-D, is available from Service Parts to bring earlier revision tone control units up to Revision D.

## DISCUSSION ON ALIGNMENT OF RCN1000 AND STATION PANELS

Although audio levels should be considered on a system basis, it is appropriate to set levels on the remote controller by itself, and the station panel by itself, (both with reference to the levels required by the transmission path) and then connect the controller and station to the transmission path.

This is done because the transmission path (if it is composed of more than a simple wireline pair) is usually set up with a "test tone" and it is customary that the "average voice" level is defined as being a certain number of decibels below the test tone level. The test tone is normally the maximum level that can be sent through the path either without clipping or set by regulation. Although there is no definite agreement as to what the difference in level between test tone and average voice is, we will use 10 dB in our discussion here. Should you desire to use another number you can adjust this discussion to that number.

## PROCEDURE

In order to align your RCN1000 and station panel properly, it will be necessary that you have some information about the transmission path. You should know or measure: Its loss at 1000 Hz ; Its test tone or maximum level; Its average voice level if defined; and, in the event of a tone remote system, its loss at 2175 Hz .

This will enable you to determine the levels necessary to enter and leave the path at each end; and, thereby, the levels to adjust your remote controller and station panel.

Set Up RCN (microphone to line)

1. Apply 1000 Hz ( 600 ohm ) signal to $\mathrm{J} 2-1$ and -2 (gnd) at 1000 millivolts. This is the test tone level. Key PTT. You will find it very convenient to prepare a short length of cable with a modular plug to insert into J2. Key PTT by connecting the lead from J2-4 to the lead from J2-2 (gnd).
2. Terminate output of $\operatorname{RCN}(J 3-3 \& 4)$ with 600 ohms. Again preparing a short length of cable with a modular plug and resistor is very convenient.
3. Set LINE OUT LEVEL (R46 in DC, R64 in tone) at (or below, if desired) the test tone level permitted on the transmission path as measured across the resistor. Note that in the case of the tone remote that the Secur-it tone will be sent at this level (adjust R22 as set out in the maintenance manual if necessary). The Secur-it tone will be 10 dB higher than the function tones. The function tones will be sent at the average voice level. Remove the test modular plug which unkeys PTT.

## Set Up RCN (line to speaker)

4. Feed 1000 Hz at a 600 ohm impedance into J3-3 \& 4 (J3-2 \& 5 if four wire) at the test tone received level.
5. With the Volume Control and the LINE IN LEVEL (R29 in DC, R43 in tone) set to maximum, measure the level across the speaker. Reduce R29/R43 until the meter falls 1.0 dB .

Set Up RCN (Parallel transmit indication on Tone RCN's)
6. Place the most distant RCN1000 in test mode and send Secur-it tone. Reduce DETECTION GAIN (R30) until transmit light goes out. Then increase R30 until it lights and then a little more to give some margin. Remove RCN from test mode.

Set Up Panel (line to transmitter)
7. Feed 1000 Hz ( 600 ohms) into panel input (TBl20l-3 \& 4, or 2 \& 5 if four wire) at the test tone received level.
8. Preset TRANSMIT LINE INPUT (R85 in DC, R91 in tone) to maximum.
9. Apply an audio voltmeter to the panel output. High to J1203-7 and low to Jl203-11. Panel output connected to transmitter.
10. Place SW4 in REM PTT position.
11. Adjust REMOTE TRANSMIT LEVEL (R45 in DC, R34 in tone) for 100 millivolts.
12. Preset $\mathrm{R} 85 / \mathrm{R} 91$ to minimum.
13. Increase $\mathrm{R} 85 / \mathrm{R} 91$ until the meter reads 79 millivolts (a reduction of 2 dB .). In case of DC panels before Rev. $G$ or tone panels before Rev. K use 50 millivolts (a reduction of 6 dB).
14. Adjust R45/R34 to set. 3.0 kHz deviation. Note meter (J1203-7 to -ll) reading.
15. Increase R45/R34 so that meter reading doubles (6 dB).
16. Return SW4 to the NORMAL position.
17. Tone units only. To set DECODER LEVEL (Rl22). Note that the line loss may be up to 8 dB greater at 2175 Hz than it is at 1000 Hz due to the characteristics of the phone circuit. Therefore, Rl22 should be adjusted to the most distant RCN1000 after connection to the actual circuit to be used. Start with Rl22 turned up. Then lower Rl22 by turning CCW until one of the tones (Secur-it, Function, or Hold) does not decode reliably. Then increase Rl22 slightly to operate properly and and then a little more to give some margin. If an oscilliscope is available, check TP5 to assure that the nearest RCN1000 Secur-it tone is not going into squaring. Prior to revision K, Rl22 was electrically after R91 so that each change in R9l required that Rl22 be reset. Also Rl49 was present before Rev. $K$ and might need adjustment on long or noisy lines.

Set Up Panel (receiver to line)
18. Receive a RF signal from a signal generator with 3.0 kHz of 1000 Hz deviation.
19. Terminate panel output (TBl201-3 \& 4) with a 600 ohm resistor.
20. Set RECEIVE LINE OUT (R30 in DC, R81 in tone) for the test tone level across the resistor.

Set Up Panel (repeater)
21. Receive a RF signal from a signal generator with 3.0 kHz of 1000 Hz deviation.
22. Adjust REPEATER AUDIO LEVEL (R108 in DC, R83 in tone) for a 3.0 kHz deviation on the transmitter.

## SPECIAL CONDITION FOR MUX OR CARRIER

23. Add a pad of approximately 15 dB in the connection between the RCN output and the MUX input. It is common for MUX input to have a test tone level of -16 dBm and a average voice level of -29 dBm .
24. Add a pad of approximately 15 dB in the connection between the Panel output and the MUX input.








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JUMPER SCHEDULE
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NUMBER
HA TO HB
HC TO HH
$\mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{H}_{2}$
H3 TO H4

HS TO H6
H7 TO HB \&
H9 TO H1O
H11 TO H12

H13 TO 14

H15 TO H16 INSTALLED WHEN DIGIT 5 IS G (CG) LATCHED MODE

H15 TO H17 INSTALLED WHEN DIGIT 5 IS G (CG) MOMENTARY MODE

INSTALLED TO TURN DFF KEY 4 LED WHEN HUHS LINE BECOMES ACTIVE

INSTALLED TO RESTORE RXI AND RX2 TO POWER UP CONDITION WHEN HUHS Line becomes active

INSTALLED WHEN DIGIT 6 IS M (DESK MIC)

H31 TO H32 INSTALLED FOR RCZO12 (INTCM) LATCHED MODE

H32 TO H33
FUNCTION
REMOVED FOR RCZO14 (TONE CABLE)
INSTALLED FOR JESTING AND SET-UP
REMOVED FOR RCZOOS (4-WIRE)
REMOVED WHEN DIGIT 6 IS M (DESK MIC)

NOT INSTALLED
REMOVED FOR METHOD 3 INSTALLATIONS

INSTALLED WHEN DIGIT 4 IS A 1 AND DIGIT 5 IS AN S (NO PROM)

INSTALLED FOR RCZOO4 (SUPV) IN OTHER THAN A 3 ROW MODEL
H29 TO H3O INSTALLED WHEN DIGIT 6 IS M
(DESK MIC)
LATCHED MODE

INSTALLED FOR RCZO12 (INTCM)

HA
HB
HC
HD
HE
HH
HJ

LAST US
-----

VALUE
----- MOMENTARY MODE


TONE CABLE CONNECTIONS

| CONNECTION NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
| :--- | :--- |
| HA | SPEAKER OUT |
| HB | SPEAKER IN |
| HC | MIC LO \& SPEAKER LO |
| HE | 15VDC |
| HH | GROUND |
| HJ | PTT |
|  | MIC HI |

IT 4 IS A 1 5 (NO PROM)

4 (SUPV) ROW MODEL

IT 5 IS G (CG)

IT 5 IS G (CG)

JFF KEY 4 LED
MMES ACTIVE
RE RX1 AND RX2 ION WHEN HUHS

IT 6 IS M

2 (INTCM)

2 (INTCM)
(TONE CABLE)
ING AND SET-UP
(4-WIRE)
6 IS M

3

## LAST USED REFERENCE NUMBERS

| C71 | Q19 | SG9 | H33 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D31 | R125 | U24 | TP3 |

VALUES FOR 4 WIRE AUDIO

| C8 | C29 | R48 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| .47 HF | JUMPER | $1 M$ |

GROUND SYMBOLS
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DIGITAL TRANSMIT RECEIVE EARTH





SHEET 1 OF 5


## RCN 1000 CONNECTIONS



4-WIRE AUDIO $\gg \mid$


| RCN 1000 POWER AND CONTROL LINES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DG VERSION | TONE VERSION |
| 13.8 VOC | 13.8 VOC |
| SUPERVISOR | NOT USED |
| ALTERNATE UNE <br> TAKEOVER | SUPERVSOR <br> ALTERNATE UNE <br> TAKEOVER |



| OPTION NUMBER | RCZ 003 | RCZ 003 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FUNCTION | SUPERYSOR | SUPERVSOR |  |
| VERSION | DC | TONE |  |
| PARTS NOT INSTALLED | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} 1, \mathrm{H8}-9,9 \\ & 13-14, \\ & \mathrm{~K} 1, \mathrm{R1}, 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{D} 2, \mathrm{H} 7-8,8-9, \\ 12-13,13-14 . \\ \mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{R} 1,2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 02,1 \\ 7-8,8 \\ 13 \end{array}$ |












MONITOR



[^0]:    Copyright • October 1987, General Electric Company

[^1]:    *These specifications are intended primarily for the use of the serviceman. Refer to the appropriate Specification Sheet for the complete specifications.

