



INSTALLATION AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

**TWO-WAY FM LAND-MOBILE
RADIO TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER
MODELS
CSB-50-1 AND CSM-50-1**

WARRANTY

"This product is warranted to be free from defective material or parts, and it is agreed to furnish a new part in exchange for any part of this unit which under normal installation, use and service discloses such defect, provided the unit is delivered by the owner to the authorized radio dealer or wholesaler from whom purchased, intact, for examination with all transportation charges prepaid, within one year from the date of sale to original purchaser and provided that such examination discloses that it is thus defective. Warranty on tubes, pilot lights, transistors, and silicon diodes is effective for a period of 90 days.

This warranty does not extend to any radio products which have been subjected to misuse, neglect, accident, improper installation, or to use in violation of instructions furnished by us, nor does it extend to units which have been repaired or altered outside of our authorized facilities, nor to cases where the serial number thereof has been removed, defaced or changed, nor to accessories used therewith not of our own manufacture.

This warranty is in lieu of other warranties expressed or implied and no representative or person is authorized to assume for us any other liability in connection with the sale of our radio products."

the hallicrafters co.

**INSTALLATION AND SERVICE
INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
COMMAND LINE
FM TWO-WAY RADIO TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER
●
MODELS CSB-50-1 AND CSM-50-1
(BASE AND MOBILE)**

Manufactured by



5th AND KOSTNER AVES.

CHICAGO 24, ILL.

U.S.A.



156-004377

Hallicrafters' Model CSB-50-1 (LAAD) Base-Station Transmitter/Receiver.



156-002310

Hallicrafters' Model CSM-50-1 (FAAC and FAAT) Mobile Transmitter/Receiver.

SECTION I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Hallicrafters' Models CSM-50-1 and CSB-50-1 are crystal-controlled, two-way radio transmitter/receivers designed for narrow-band FM service (16F3 emission) in the 25 to 50 MC range. The units are similar in appearance and construction, differences being only in the power supplies. The CSB-50-1 has an AC operated supply (117 volts, 60 cycle) for base-station use while the CSM-50-1 has a DC supply (12 volts only) for mobile applications.

Various features and control options are available, including: 1) dual-frequency operation, 2) continuous tone-controlled squelch system (EIA RS-220); 3) microphone (carbon or transistorized dynamic) and 4) mounting configuration (one or two piece mount). All of these options are available as standard factory equipment or may be added by means of modification kits at any future date.

The mechanical design features rugged, military-type construction throughout. Installation flexibility is achieved by means of a removable control assembly. This assembly, which includes all necessary controls for operation of the unit, is an integral part of the transmitter/receiver for single-unit installations and cable-connected (up to 25 feet) for extended local-control applications (i.e., trunk-mounted mobile or semi-remote base). Conversion from one type of installation to another can be accomplished at any time by utilizing accessory parts kits available for this purpose.

Also available, as an option, is a miniaturized control head for remote-mount installations where operating-position space is at a premium. Designated the C-2102 Control Head, it is capable of all of the control functions and options of its larger counterpart; however, it requires the use of an external speaker (normally used with the C-3401 Speaker).

The main-unit cabinet includes a key lock which prevents access to the chassis frequency-determining elements by unauthorized personnel. In addition to the lock, the chassis is secured in the cabinet by two side-snap fasteners. No tools are required for chassis removal.

All alignment and test points are readily accessible on the top of the chassis for easy service and maintenance.

Efficient heat conduction and radiation out of the cabinet have been emphasized throughout the mechanical design. Extruded aluminum rails on either side of the chassis underside provide intimate heat transfer contact with the cabinet which then serves as a heat dissipator. To further reduce the adverse effects of heat, the cabinet is provided with louvers, strategically placed to maintain a high degree of convection cooling.

Circuit design and construction employ the latest up-to-date techniques to provide the ultimate in performance and long-term reliability. A receiver selectivity factor of better than 2 to 1 is obtained by use of a full eight-section crystal-lattice filter. This filter, boasting an ultimate attenuation of better than 100 DB, eliminates interference from strong adjacent-channel stations and insures maximum on-channel performance. The transmitter output stage employs a type 8150 tube which, being developed especially for two-way service, provides more useful power output than any other tube in its power class.

The models CSM-50-1 and CSB-50-1 are approved for use under parts 2, 10, 11, 16 and 21 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

SECTION II

SPECIFICATIONS

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND FEATURES

CABINET

Aluminum; dull-black, baked-enamel finish.

CONSTRUCTION (Except Cabinet)

Aluminum; iridite finish.

OVERALL SIZE (HWD)

6 by 10-5/8 by 14 inches.

NET WEIGHT

CSB-50-1 (Base)

23 pounds.

CSM-50-1 (Mobile)

14 pounds.

POWER SUPPLY

CSB-50-1

Self-contained; silicon rectifiers.

CSM-50-1

Self-contained; dual transistors with silicon rectifiers.

INSTALLATION

CSB-50-1

Single unit or extended local (control head only on operating desk).

CSM-50-1

Under dash or trunk mount.

CONTROL HEAD

Plug-in, removable. May be connected with cable providing extended-local control (up to 25 feet). Optional miniaturized control head with separate speaker for close-space applications.

SPEAKER

Part of standard control head or separate four-inch PM with miniaturized control head.

MICROPHONE (Mobile)

Handheld carbon standard. Transistorized dynamic, optional extra.

MICROPHONE (Base)

Transistorized dynamic, desk stand, standard.

CONTROLS

Power on/off-squelch.

Volume.

Power on indicator lamp.

Transmit indicator lamp.

Channel selector, 1-2 (optional extra).

ANTENNA CONNECTOR

Screw type (SO-239).

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE

General (Receiver and Transmitter):

FREQUENCY RANGE

25 to 50 MC.

FREQUENCY STABILITY

±0.002%, oven controlled.

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE

-30°C to +60°C (exterior of case).

VIBRATION

Meets mobile requirements of CD I-100.

INPUT VOLTAGE

CSB-50-1 (Base)

117 volts AC, 50/60 CPS.

CSM-50-1 (Mobile)

12 volts DC nominal (13.6 volts EIA Standard).

OVERALL SYSTEM AUDIO RESPONSE

Within +2 to -6 DB from 300 to 3000 CPS (EIA Standard for wire line connection) referenced at 1000 CPS.

Receiver:

SENSITIVITY

Less than 0.35 μ V for 20 DB quieting.

SQUELCH SENSITIVITY

0.25 μ V or less.

CRYSTAL

Third-overtone, series-resonant, similar to MIL Type CR-32A/U.

CONVERSION SYSTEM

Dual; 10.7 MC and 1.65 MC.

SECOND CONVERSION OSCILLATOR

Crystal controlled.

SELECTIVE ELEMENT

Eight-section crystal-lattice filter at 10.7 MC.

SELECTIVITY

2 x down (-6 DB)
±7.5 KC.

1000 x down (-60 DB)
±13.5 KC.

100,000 x down (-100 DB)
±15 KC.

OSCILLATOR RADIATION

Within limits established by FCC Rules and Regulations, Part 15, Sub-Part C.

AUDIO POWER OUTPUT

1.5 watts at less than 10% distortion.

AUDIO OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

3.2 and 500 ohms.

AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Within +1 to -3 DB of a standard 6 DB/octave de-emphasis curve from 300 to 3000 CPS referenced at 1000 CPS (EIA Standard).

DUTY CYCLE

Continuous.

TUBE COMPLEMENT

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| RF Amplifier | 6EH7 |
| Receiver Crystal Oscillator | (1/2) 12AT7 |
| First Mixer/Oscillator Multiplier | 6BL8 |
| First IF Amplifier | 6BH6 |
| Second Mixer/Oscillator | 6BL8 |
| First Low IF Amplifier-Limiter | 6BH6 |
| Second Low IF Amplifier-Limiter | 6BH6 |
| Gated Beam Discriminator-Limiter | 6BN6 |
| Squelch Noise/DC Amplifier | 12AT7 |
| First Audio/Output | 6GW8 |

POWER DRAIN

CSB-50-1 (at 117 VAC)
78 watts +6 watts internal oven.

CSM-50-1 (at 12 VDC)
6.5 amperes +0.5 ampere internal oven.

SPURIOUS RESPONSE ATTENUATION

-85 DB.

Transmitter:

RF POWER OUTPUT

50 watts.

ANTENNA OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

52 ohms.

CRYSTAL

Fundamental frequency type, similar to MIL Type CR-27A/U.

MULTIPLICATION ORDER

2 x 2 x 3 = 12.

SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Attenuated in excess of EIA Standards.

MODULATION

Crystal-controlled FM (phase) type F3.

MODULATION DEVIATION

±5 KC (16F3 emission).

MODULATION CHARACTERISTIC

Within +1 to -3 DB of a standard 6 DB/octave pre-emphasis curve from 300 to 3000 CPS referenced at 1000 CPS (EIA Standard).

DEVIATION LIMITER

Automatic; prevents deviation beyond set amount.

MICROPHONE INPUT IMPEDANCE

125 ohms.

TUBE COMPLEMENT

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Microphone Amplifier Automatic | |
| Deviation Control | 6BN8 |
| Transmitter Crystal Oscillator | (1/2) 12AT7 |
| Buffer Amplifier/Phase Modulator | 6BL8 |
| Buffer Amplifier/First Multiplier | 6AW8A |
| Second Multiplier | 12DQ7 |
| Third Multiplier | 6360 |
| Output Power Amplifier | 8150 |

POWER DRAIN

CSB-50-1 (at 117 VAC)
180 watts +6 watts internal oven.

CSM-50-1 (at 12 VDC)
15.0 amperes +0.5 ampere internal oven.

DUTY CYCLE

Intermittent (EIA).

SECTION III

INSTALLATION

3-1. UNPACKING

After unpacking the equipment, it should be carefully inspected for any possible damage which may have occurred during transit. Should any sign of damage be apparent, immediately file a claim with the carrier stating the extent of damage. Carefully check all shipping labels and tags for any special instructions before removing or destroying them.

3-2. PRELIMINARY TEST

Prior to installing the equipment, it should be bench tested to insure it to be in proper operating condition. The equipment has been completely aligned to frequency and tested at the factory before shipment so no performance deficiency should exist. If operational difficulties are experienced, refer to the maintenance section of this manual to identify and cure the cause of trouble.

IMPORTANT NOTE

According to FCC Rules and Regulations: only persons holding radio-telephone operator licenses (second class or higher) or persons working under their direct supervision are authorized to perform adjustments or tests coincident with the installation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station, which may affect the proper operation of the equipment as set forth in the Rules and Regulations governing the class of service for which the equipment is licensed.

3-3. MOBILE INSTALLATIONS (CSM-50-1)

The following instructions outline the basic steps required to install the equipment in a vehicle in both under-dash and trunk-mount configurations.

Installation requirements will vary greatly depending on space available, operator preference, service accessibility, etc., and it is somewhat up to the discretion and ingenuity of the installer to plan the best possible installation in a particular case. A few moments spent in planning the installation, prior to its commencement, will pay dividends later on in terms of performance and ease of maintenance.

Points to remember when planning the installation are:

four

1 - Mount the unit so that it is in as protected an environment as possible. Avoid mounting it in a position where it might be subjected to water damage or in direct exposure to dust or dirt. Select a mounting that will provide adequate ventilation around the cabinet and will allow free air circulation through the louvers and transistor heat sink.

2 - Mount under-dash components for convenient access by the operator. Very often holes exist on the under side of the dashboard for vehicle accessories and these may sometimes be conveniently used for purposes of mounting the radio equipment.

3 - Use extreme care when drilling holes so as not to puncture the vehicle's fuel tank or damage electrical wires, hydraulic lines, etc.

4 - Route control cables, power cables, and antenna leads in protected places, out of the way of the operator's feet or possible heavy objects which may cause abrasion and subsequent failure.

3-3-1. DC UNIT FRONT-MOUNT INSTALLATION (one-piece unit, control head attached, CSM-50-1 FAAC, refer to figure 1)

The unit is mounted by securing the trunion handle to the underside of the dashboard in a position providing operator accessibility to the front panel controls. Additional brackets may be necessary

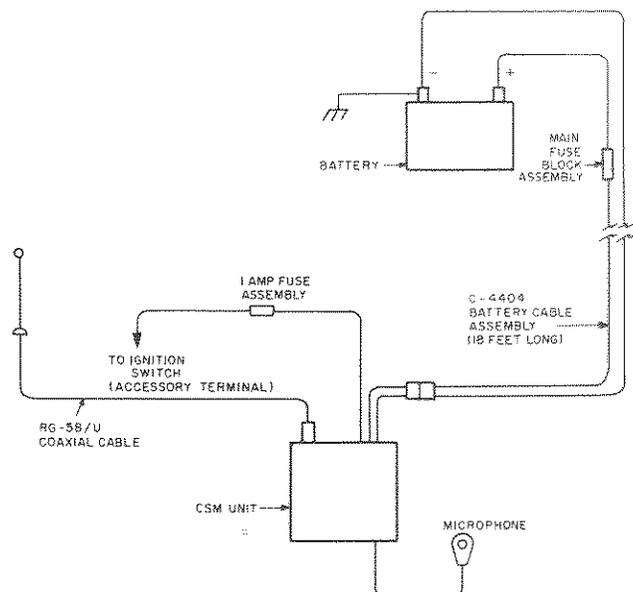
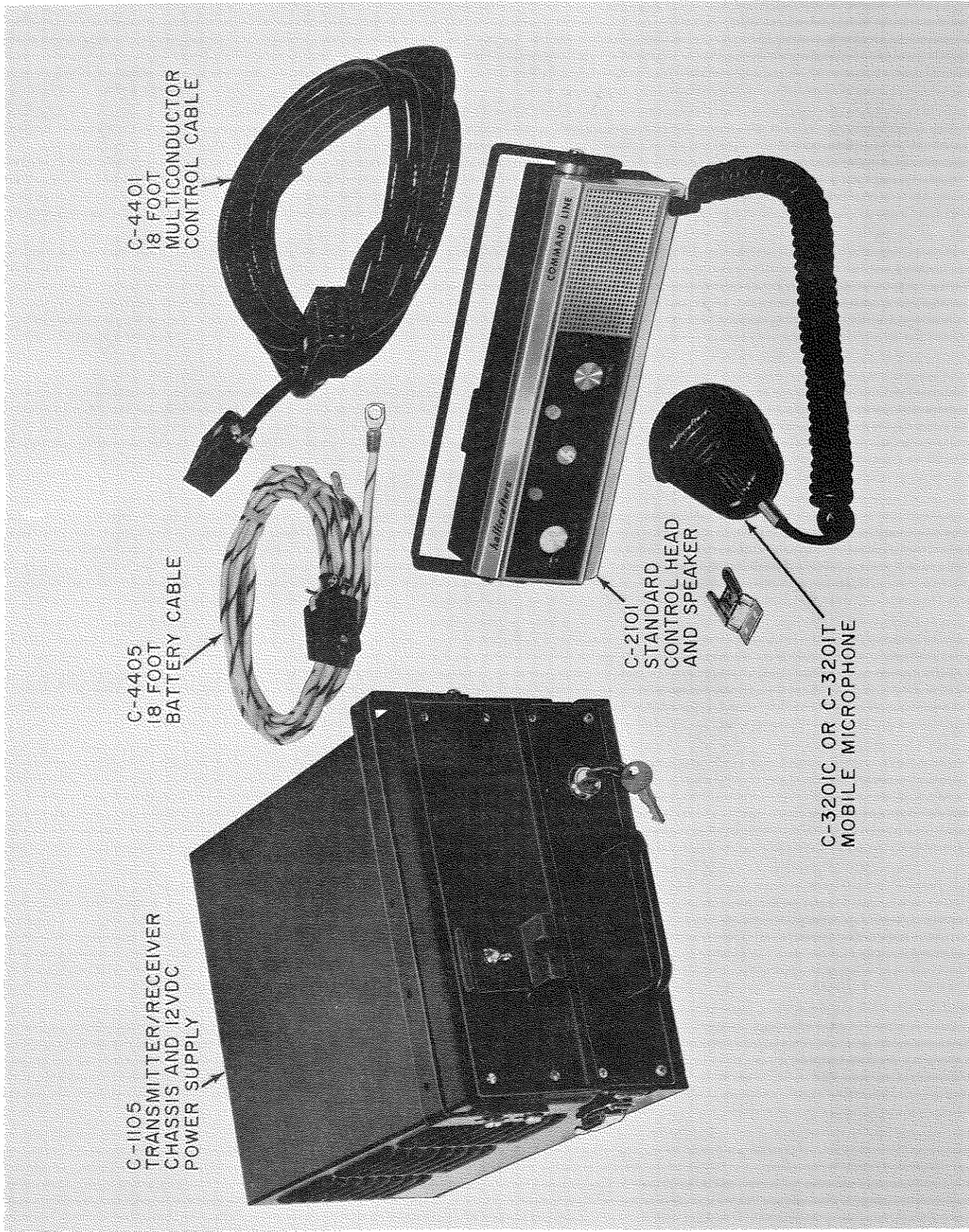


Figure 1. Front Mount Mobile Installation.

156-802602



C-4401
18 FOOT
MULTICONDUCTOR
CONTROL CABLE

C-4405
18 FOOT
BATTERY CABLE

C-1105
TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER
CHASSIS AND 12VDC
POWER SUPPLY

C-2101
STANDARD
CONTROL HEAD
AND SPEAKER

C-3201C OR C-3201T
MOBILE MICROPHONE

Figure 2. Hallicrafters' Model CSM-50-1 (TAAC and TAAT) Mobile Transmitter/Receiver.

156-004375

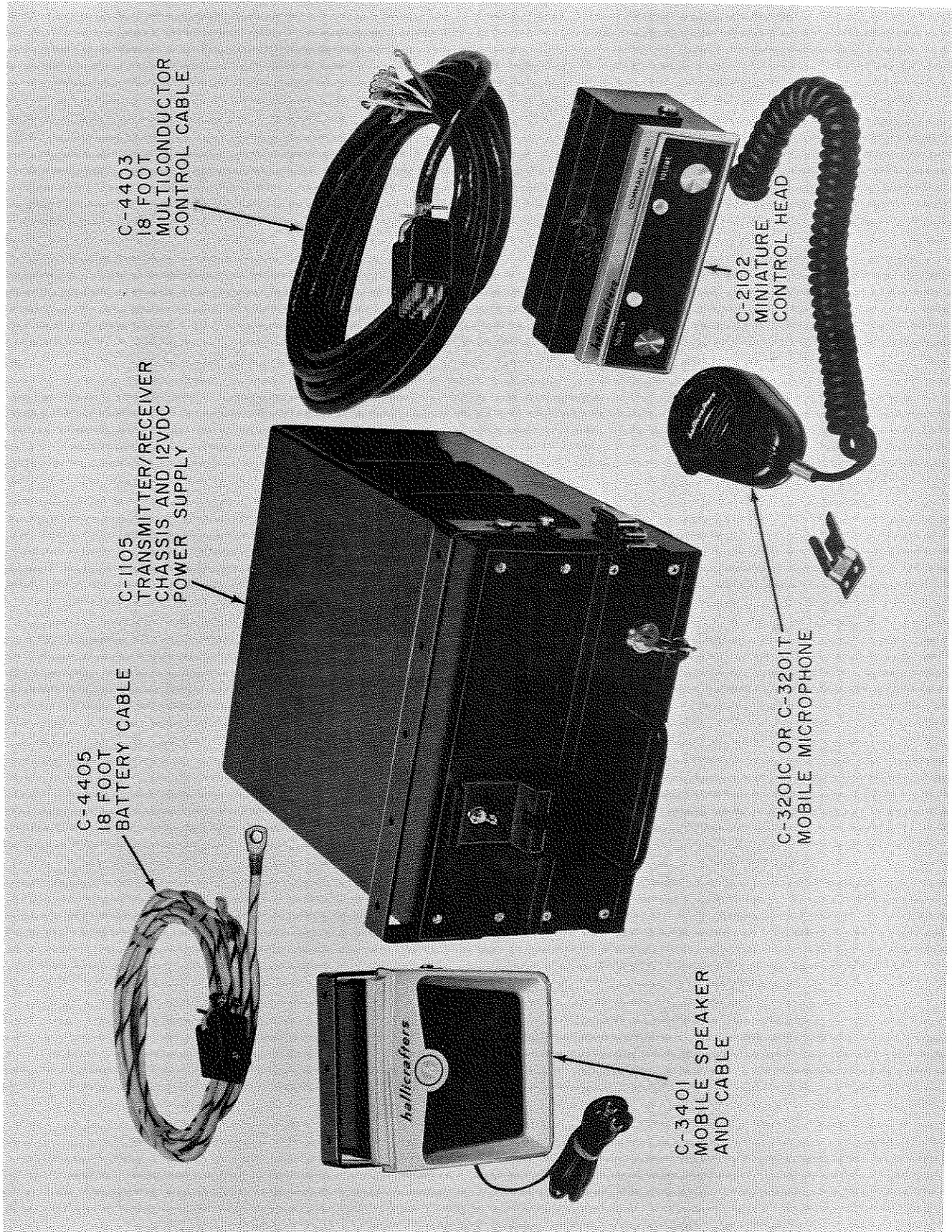


Figure 3. Hallicrafters' Model CSM-50-1 (TABC and TABT) Mobile Transmitter/Receiver.

in order to fasten the unit securely in place. These may be made of perforated iron strapping, available from most local hardware stores, bent to suit the application.

The microphone holder should be mounted with self-tapping screws on the dashboard as near the operator as possible.

The relay switch line (fused NO. 20 AWG black lead coming out of the rear of the unit) should be connected to the accessory terminal of the vehicle's ignition switch. This provides the facility of turning off the radio equipment when the ignition key is removed.

3-3-2. DC UNIT TRUNK-MOUNT INSTALLATION
(Separate control head units, CSM-50-1 TAAC and TABC)

The components shown in figures 2 and 3 in combination with the installation drawings, figures 4 and 5, show the various trunk-mount configurations possible with the CSM-50-1 equipment.

The transmitter/receiver chassis should be removed from its cabinet and the cabinet fastened to the mounting surface by means of self-tapping screws or bolts through each of the four bottom feet. In some installations, it may be advantageous to first attach the transmitter/receiver unit cabinet to a plywood board, slightly larger than the unit, and subsequently fasten the board to the mounting surface. This will provide a good flat mounting surface for the unit.

The control head should be mounted under the dashboard in a position convenient to the operator.

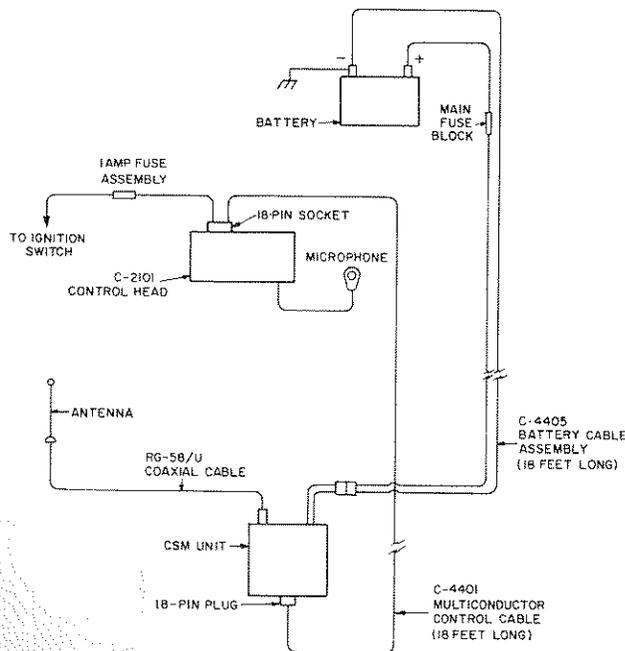
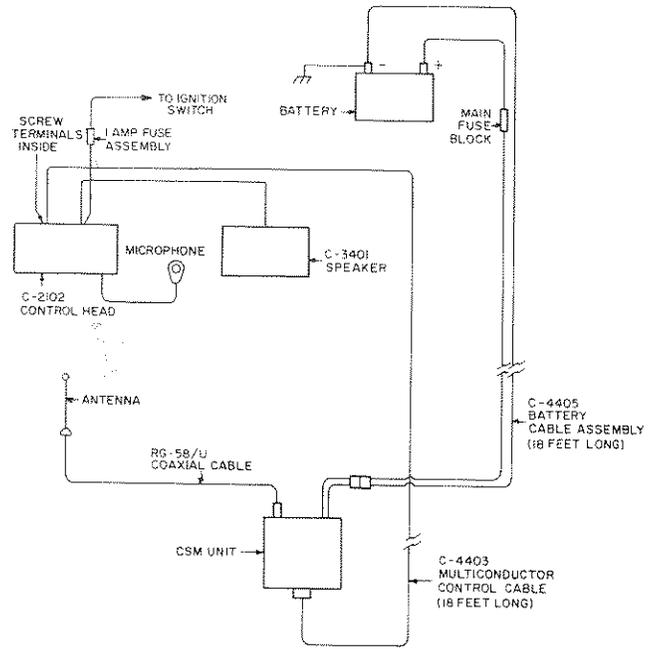


Figure 4. Trunk-Mount Installation, Using One-Piece Control Head.

156-002600



156-002601

Figure 5. Trunk-Mount Installation, Using Two-Piece Control Head.

The separate speaker assembly, when used (as with the C-2102 control head), may be mounted as space permits.

Connect the control cable between the control head and main unit. Connect the relay switch line (fused NO. 20 AWG black lead coming out of the control head end of the cable) to the accessory terminal of the vehicle's ignition switch. This provides the facility of turning off the radio equipment when the ignition key is removed.

3-3-3. BATTERY LEADS (mobile installations)

The battery leads should be run from the main chassis to the battery by as direct a means as is possible. Generally, there are holes in the firewall which will permit access to the battery in the engine compartment. Route the leads neatly to the battery, taping or clamping as required, to prevent them from coming in contact with the hot engine or becoming frayed on sharp metal corners. The ends of the leads should be attached to the battery connectors as shown in figures 1, 4, and 5 and tightened with a wrench.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The CSM-50-1 is designed for conventional negative ground 12-volt systems only. Be sure of polarity and voltage before connecting battery leads. The red lead should be connected to the positive, ungrounded terminal through a fuse block. The black lead should be connected directly to the negative, grounded terminal. Unless this is observed, damage to

the vehicle or radio equipment may result. For connection to other DC systems, ask your Hallicrafters' representative for assistance, outlining particulars of the required installation.

3-3-4. MOBILE ANTENNA INSTALLATION

There are various types of antennas suitable for use with the CSM-50-1 equipment. The selection will depend on the specific application and requirements of the system.

It is desirable to mount the antenna at or near the center of the vehicle's metal roof, as the roof, acting as a ground plane, will insure uniform performance in all directions.

On convertibles or other vehicles where a roof-top installation is impossible, the antenna may be mounted on the rear deck or trunk lid; however, with a probable decrease in overall performance. In these instances, the installation of a gain antenna is highly recommended. This type of antenna will generally outperform the standard roof-top, quarter-wave antenna and is a means by which even roof-top installations may be improved to give increased range or denser coverage.

3-3-5. MOBILE NOISE SUPPRESSION

The built-in noise suppression characteristics of the CSM-50-1 equipment make special precautions against noise sources in the vehicle normally unnecessary. If ignition noise is noticed after the installation, however, check for proper alignment and accurate netting to the base-station transmitter. If ignition noise is still present, perform the following checks on the vehicle.

1. Check distributor points, capacitor, and rotor and all the spark plugs. Replace worn plugs and any other obviously defective parts. Reset spark plug gaps to the correct spacing.
2. Using a DC continuity checker, check for a low-resistance DC path between the spark-plug terminal and the inside contact of the distributor cap. Replace all loose terminals.
3. If ignition noise is not yet eliminated, continue the following procedure step-by-step.
 - a. Install a standard automobile radio distributor suppressor in the center lead from the ignition coil to the distributor.
 - b. Install resistor-type spark plugs. Be sure to use the correct type plug set to the recommended gap.
 - c. Connect a 0.1 to 0.5 μF coaxial feed-through capacitor in series with the primary lead to the distributor. The capacitor used should have a 50-volt, five-ampere minimum rating.

- d. Install resistor-type ignition leads.
- e. Install bonding straps across the rubber engine-support shock mounts between the engine and the vehicle frame.

Hallicrafters has available a mobile noise suppression kit, Model HA-3, which is suitable to this application. For generator noise suppression refer to the instructions with the HA-3 or other applicable noise suppression kits.

3-4. BASE STATION INSTALLATIONS (CSB-50-1)

The CSB-50-1 equipment is intended for base-station installations where a source of 117-volt 60-cycle power is available.

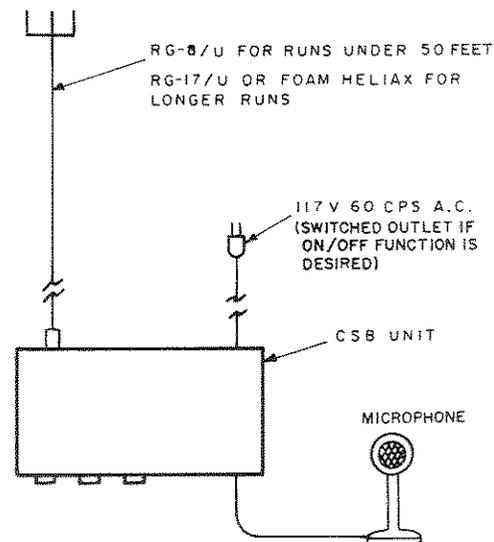
IMPORTANT NOTE

Your power outlet must furnish AC (alternating current). If in doubt about your power source, contact your local power company prior to inserting the power cord in a power outlet. Plugging the cord into the wrong power source may cause extensive damage to the unit, requiring costly repairs.

Models can be supplied with the installation materials necessary for local and extended local control installations. When installing base-station equipment, care should be exercised to observe the National Electrical Code and local wiring codes.

3-4-1. LOCAL CONTROL INSTALLATION (CSB-50-1 LAAD)

The equipment should be installed as shown in figure 6. The CSB-50-1 unit may be placed in any location permitting free air circulation through the ventilation openings in the cabinet. Excessively warm locations such as those adjacent to radiators and heating units should be avoided.



156-002603

Figure 6. Local Control Base Station Installation

3-4-2. EXTENDED LOCAL CONTROL INSTALLATION
(CSB-50-1 EAAD)

The equipment should be installed as shown in figure 7, observing the same precautions for locating the unit as described under LOCAL CONTROL INSTALLATION. A 25-foot control cable, Model C-4402, is provided for interconnecting the transmitter/receiver chassis and the control head. (Longer cable lengths are available on special order for specific applications.)

On extended local control units, the control unit power turn-off function is inoperative and the equipment will turn on as soon as the power cord is plugged in and will remain on until the power cord is removed.

3-4-3. BASE STATION ANTENNA INSTALLATION

There are various types of antennas suitable for use with the CSB-50-1 equipment. The selection will depend on the specific application and requirements of the system.

In all but the most simple systems, a gain antenna is recommended. Although the initial cost is somewhat higher than a conventional ground plane antenna, the advantages realized in terms of increased range and denser coverage make the gain antenna a sound investment, particularly since it may be considered a nonrecurring cost.

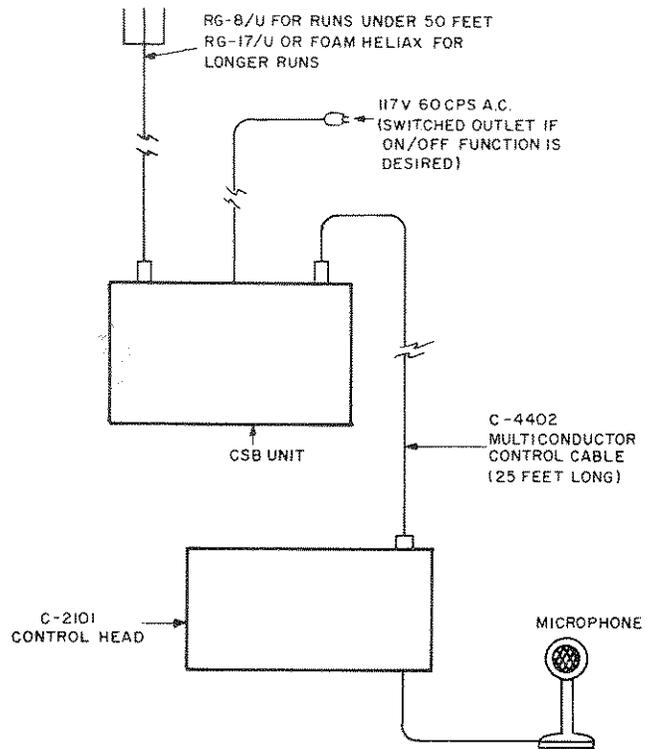
In locating the antenna, take advantage of existing structures (tall buildings, water towers, etc.) wherever possible, thereby reducing the cost of installing a mast or tower of similar height.

If in doubt about the specific antenna to be used in a particular installation, contact The Hallicrafters Company directly. An experienced representative will assist you in selecting the most suitable antenna for your application.

3-5. CRYSTAL INFORMATION

After the installation is completed, crystals should be installed in the appropriate sockets in the crystal oven. Crystal position marking will be found on the inside of the oven when the cover is removed. The crystals are to be inserted in their appropriate positions (T, transmit; R, receive).

Crystals may be ordered from The Hallicrafters Co. Service Department, 5th and Kostner Avenues, Chicago 24, Illinois. Transmitting crystals should



156-002604

Figure 7. Extended Local Control Base Station Installation.

be ordered under part number 019-003386 and receiving crystals should be ordered under part number 019-003387. Be sure to specify operating frequencies when ordering crystals.

If crystals are obtained from sources other than The Hallicrafters Co., specify:

for the transmitter,

Crystal type: MIL CR-27A/U
Oven temperature: 75°C
Load capacity: 32 μμF
Frequency: Channel frequency
12

for the receiver,

Crystal type: MIL CR32/U
Oven temperature: 75°C
Resonance: Series
Channel Frequency 25-42 MC: . . . Channel
frequency +10.7 MC
Channel Frequency 42-50 MC: . . . Channel
frequency -10.7 MC

SECTION IV

THEORY OF OPERATION

4-1. GENERAL

Hallicrafters Models CSB-50-1 and CSM-50-1 Transmitter/Receivers utilize similar circuitry, differences being only in the power supplies. The CSB-50-1 equipment has an AC supply for base-station use while the CSM-50-1 equipment contains a DC supply for mobile operation. Refer to figures 8 and 9 for block diagrams of the receiver and transmitter sections and to the back of this manual for the appropriate schematic diagrams of the CSB/CSM-50-1 equipment.

4.2. RECEIVER

The receiver section of the CSB/CSM-50-1 consists of nine tubes (plus squelch) functioning in a crystal-controlled, dual-conversion superheterodyne circuit. Dual-purpose tubes and semiconductors are used discriminately to provide the equivalent of sixteen tube functions.

4-2-1. RF AMPLIFIER

The input from the antenna relay, K1, is applied to the primary of the antenna coil, L22, and coupled to the grid (pin 2) of V7, 6EH7 pentode RF amplifier. The plate circuit of V7 consists of interstage filter network, FL2. Two critically-

coupled coils are used in this filter to provide maximum suppression of spurious responses. The output of FL2 is coupled to the grid (pin 9) of the receiver first mixer, V8A.

4-2-2. RECEIVER OSCILLATOR

The receiver oscillator circuit, V1B (1/2 12AT7), is a modified Pierce type oscillator employing a phase-inverting inductance to operate CR-32A/U overtone crystals at their natural series resonant frequency. The crystal, Y3, is housed in a standard plug-in oven which maintains a constant crystal temperature of $75 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Small changes in receiver oscillator frequency can be made by adjustment of coil, L17. This adjustment is used to zero (net) the receiver to the exact channel frequency. RF output from the oscillator is coupled from the cathode (pin 3) of V1B, through C88, to the grid (pin 2) of the oscillator buffer, V8B.

4-2-3. OSCILLATOR BUFFER

Tube V8B (1/26BL8) is connected as a conventional amplifier with its plate circuit (L14 and C84) tuned to the crystal frequency. The amplifier is coupled to the grid (pin 9) of the receiver first mixer, V8A, through C87.

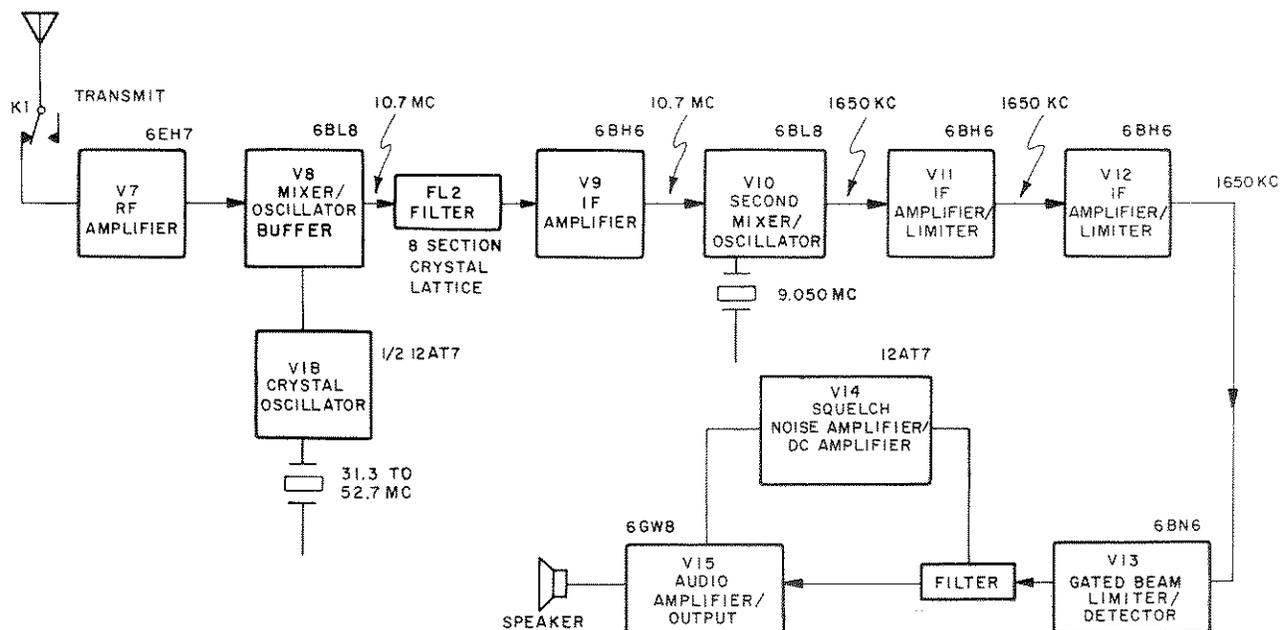


Figure 8. Receiver Block Diagram

4-2-4. RECEIVER FIRST MIXER

RF signals from the interstage filter, FL2, and from the receiver oscillator buffer, V8B, are applied to the grid (pin 9) of the receiver first mixer, V8A. These signals are mixed and produce a difference frequency of 10.7 MC. The 10.7-MC output from V8A is fed into an eight-section, crystal-lattice filter through an impedance matching network (L13, C80, and C81).

4-2-5. CRYSTAL LATTICE FILTER

The crystal-lattice filter establishes the overall selectivity characteristic of the receiver. The filter components are housed in a hermetically-sealed enclosure which guarantees their stability and reliable performance. No attempt should be made to service this filter. The output from the crystal-lattice filter is coupled through an impedance matching network (L12, C77, and C78) and coupling capacitor C75 to the grid (pin 1) of the first IF amplifier, V9.

4-2-6. RECEIVER FIRST IF AMPLIFIER

Tube V9, a type 6BH6 pentode, is used as a conventional IF amplifier at 10.7 MC. The amplified 10.7-MC signal from the plate (pin 5) of this tube is coupled through IF transformer, T4, and coupling capacitor, C71 to the grid (pin 2) of the receiver second mixer, V10A.

4-2-7. RECEIVER SECOND CONVERSION OSCILLATOR

The receiver second conversion oscillator, V10B, is a triode operated as a Pierce type oscillator which requires no adjustment. The circuit uses a standard CR-18/U crystal on 9.050 MC. A frequency of 9.050 MC is used in this circuit because that frequency is 1.650 MC below the first IF frequency thus producing a second IF frequency. The crystal output is coupled through capacitor C67 to the grid (pin 2) of the receiver second mixer, V10A.

4-2-8. RECEIVER SECOND MIXER

The 10.7-MC IF signal from V9 and the 9.050-MC oscillator signal from V10B are applied to the grid (pin 2) of the receiver second mixer, V10A. These signals are mixed and produce a difference frequency of 1650 KC (1.650 MC). The 1650-KC output from V10A is applied through the IF transformer, T3, and coupling capacitor, C97, to the grid (pin 1) of the first 1650-KC IF amplifier/limiter, V11.

4-2-9. FIRST 1650-KC IF AMPLIFIER/LIMITER

The type 6BH6 pentode used in this stage operates as a conventional IF amplifier in the presence of weak signals and, with signals in excess of a few

microvolts, as a limiter. Limiter voltage developed across resistor, R65, is filtered and applied to the grid (pin 2) of the receiver RF amplifier, V7, to prevent front-end overload on strong signals. The amplified/limited signal output is coupled through transformer T5 to the grid (pin 1) of the second 1650-KC IF amplifier/limiter, V12.

4-2-10. SECOND 1650-KC IF AMPLIFIER/LIMITER

Tube V12, normally operated with low plate and screen voltage applied, functions as a limiter under all signal conditions. The gain preceding this stage is sufficient to produce limiter action even on thermal noise. The developed limiter voltage can be measured at test point E. The output from V12 is coupled to the grid (pin 2) of the detector, V13, through transformer, T6.

4-2-11. GATED BEAM LIMITER/DETECTOR

Tube V13, a gated-beam type 6BN6, functions primarily as a discriminator. It also provides a limiting action which is particularly effective in the removal of fast transient noise pulses (ignition noise) that would otherwise degrade signal quality. These noise pulses cannot fully be removed by the preceding stages because of the limitations imposed by circuit time constants.

Limiter voltage is developed across resistor R70 and can be measured at test point F. It should be noted that this voltage will be approximately 0.8 to 1.0 volt and should change only very slightly with increasing signals. A large variation at this point is an indication of difficulty in the preceding stages.

Proper discriminator action is achieved by adjustment of the quadrature coil, L18. Output of the discriminator is developed as a function of phase differences between the signal grid (pin 2) and the quadrature grid (pin 6) across resistor R73. Output is coupled through an RF filter/deemphasis network to the noise amplifier and audio amplifier.

4-2-12. SQUELCH CIRCUIT

The squelch circuit consists of V14, a 12AT7 dual-triode with one section functioning as a noise amplifier and the other as a control amplifier. A high-frequency bandpass filter, preceding the grid of V14A, accepts noise only from the discriminator. This noise is amplified to a high level by V14A and is then rectified by the squelch noise rectifier, CR1.

Rectifier CR1 is connected so as to produce positive voltage. This positive voltage, applied to the grid of the DC amplifier, V14B, provides control action. With no signal applied (large volume of noise present), the positive control voltage will be at a high level.

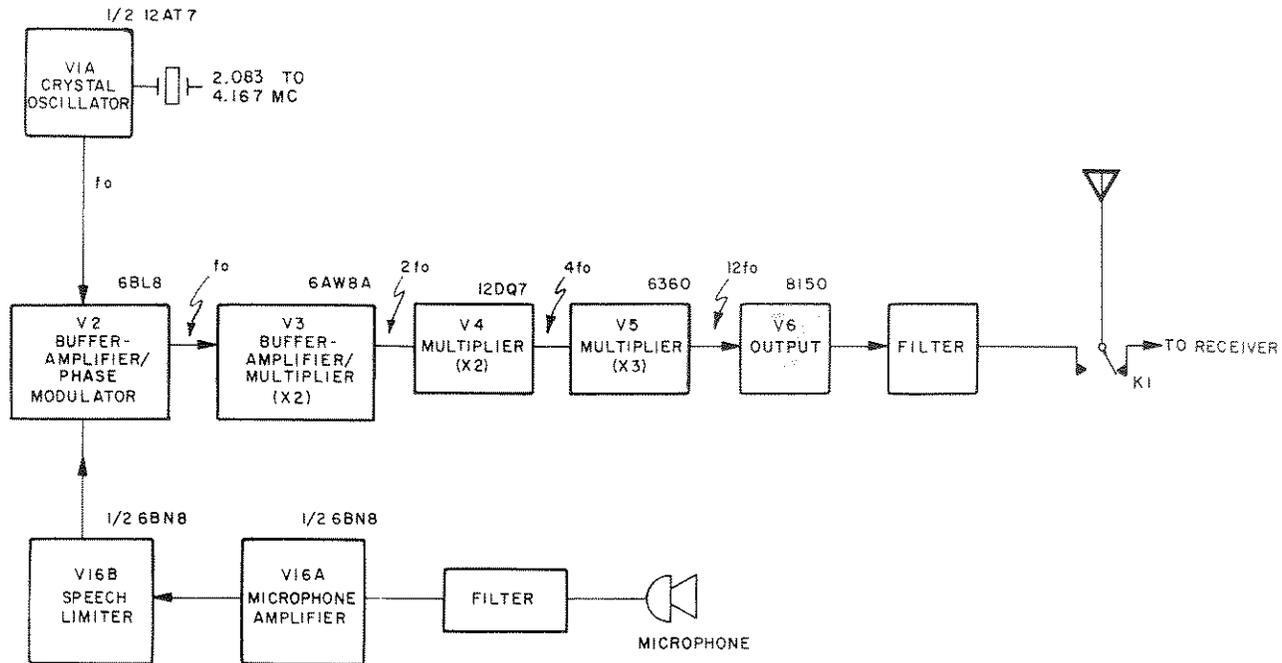


Figure 9. Transmitter Block Diagram

156-002647

The squelch control should be so adjusted that, with this level of positive grid voltage, V14B conducts to the point where the voltage drop across its plate load resistor is sufficient to cut off the DC controlled first audio amplifier, V15A, whose grid is returned through the plate load.

4-2-13. AUDIO AMPLIFIER/OUTPUT

Tube V15 is a type 6GW8 triode-pentode. The input from the discriminator/squelch circuitry is applied to the grid (pin 1) of the triode amplifier, V15A. The amplified output from V15A is coupled through capacitor C120 to the grid (pin 8) of the output tube V15B. V15B amplifies the audio signal which is then transformer coupled, through the audio output transformer, to the speaker.

4.3. TRANSMITTER

The transmitter section of the CSB/CSM-50-1 consists of six tubes functioning in a crystal-controlled, phase-modulated type circuit with a 50-watt, double-ended output operating class C. The discriminate use of dual-purpose tubes provides the equivalent of nine tube functions.

4-3-1. MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER

The audio input from the microphone is applied through coupling capacitor C57, and through a filter network, R33 and C58, to the grid (pin 8) of the microphone amplifier triode, V16A. The

amplified output from V16A is coupled to the cathode (pin 3) of the speech limiter, V16B, through capacitor C61.

4-3-2. SPEECH LIMITER

The audio signal applied to tube V16B is affected by the limiting action of the two diode sections of this tube and the clipped output is applied through capacitor C62, the deviation adjust potentiometer R40, and resistors R41 and R8 to the grid (pin 9) of the transmitter phase modulator, V2B.

NOTE

Potentiometer R40 is not an audio gain control. Its function is only to set the maximum deviation limit. Therefore, R40 should be adjusted only when there is sufficient audio signal present to produce clipping action by V16B.

4-3-3. CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR AND FIRST BUFFER AMPLIFIER

The transmitter oscillator, V1A, is a Colpitts type oscillator using a fundamental frequency type CR-27A/U crystal. The exact frequency is determined by the adjustment of trimmer, C1. The oscillator output is coupled through capacitor, C5, to the grid (pin 2) of the transmitter first buffer amplifier. The action of V2A isolates and amplifies the oscillator signal and applies this signal through capacitor C9 to the grid (pin 9) of the transmitter phase modulator.

4-3-4. PHASE MODULATOR AND BUFFER AMPLIFIER

RF signals from the oscillator circuit and audio signals from the microphone circuit are applied to the grid (pin 9) of the transmitter phase modulator (V2B). This tube varies the phase of the oscillator signal at the rate of the audio input applied. The phase modulated output of V2B is coupled through capacitor C14 to the grid (pin 2) of the transmitter buffer amplifier, V3A. Tube V3A isolates and amplifies the signal which is then applied to the grid (pin 7) of the transmitter first multiplier, V3B, through capacitor C18.

4-3-5. FIRST MULTIPLIER

Tube, V3B, is a conventional pentode doubler circuit with the plate tank coil, L3, tuned to exactly twice the oscillator frequency. The output from V3B is coupled through C22 to the grid (pin 2) of the transmitter second multiplier, V4.

4-3-6. SECOND MULTIPLIER

Tube, V4, is a conventional pentode doubler circuit with the plate trimmer tuned to exactly four times

the oscillator frequency. The output from V4 is transformer coupled through T1 to the grids (pins 1 and 3) of the transmitter third multiplier, V5.

4-3-7. THIRD MULTIPLIER

Tube, V5, is a dual tetrode type 6360 tube performing as a frequency tripler circuit. The input trimmers (C30) are tuned to four times the oscillator frequency while the trimmers in the plate circuits (C37) are adjusted to 12 times the oscillator frequency, which is the channel frequency of operation. The outputs of V5 are transformer coupled through T2 to the grid (pin 10) of the transmitter power amplifier, V6.

4-3-8. POWER AMPLIFIER

The type 8150 power pentode, V6, amplifies the signal to a level suitable for application to the antenna. Trimmer C46 in the grid circuit and C49 and C50 in the plate circuit are tuned to the exact channel frequency. The output from V6 is filtered and applied through the antenna relay K1 to the antenna for transmission to other stations in the system.

SECTION V

MAINTENANCE AND ALIGNMENT

5-1. GENERAL

Instructions outlined in this section are directed mainly to servicemen familiar with industrial communications radios. This section contains information on preventive and corrective maintenance.

Preventive maintenance differs from corrective maintenance in that its objective is to prevent troubles from occurring. Preventive maintenance consists of work performed to keep equipment in good working order and reduce breakdowns and interruptions in service. Corrective maintenance is required when a malfunction of the equipment becomes apparent and an electrical or mechanical adjustment and/or replacement of components is necessary.

NOTE

Provisions have been made to key the transmitter "ON" from the inside of the chassis when performing maintenance and alignment on trunk mounted and remotely located equipments. To accomplish this short pins 9 and 12 of connector J1 together with a screwdriver or other metal object.

5-2. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Periodic checks should be performed by qualified servicemen to minimize equipment failure and maintain continuity of service. The following procedures should be of aid in checking the CSM/CSB-50-1 equipment for items which could result in either equipment breakdown or shortening the time of its useful service:

- A. Remove all dirt, corrosion, and moisture from sockets, plugs, and case.
- B. Examine all plugs and sockets for firm seating and positive contact.
- C. Remove dust covers and examine all components, such as capacitors, resistors, tubes, diodes, and transistors, for outward signs of damage.
- D. Inspect internal flexible wiring for signs of breaks, improper dress, and burned or frayed insulation.

5-3. CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

When the CSM/CSB-50-1 equipment fails to operate properly, the trouble may be corrected by mechanical or electrical adjustment or, if necessary, by replacement of one or more defective components. When a malfunction occurs in the CSM/CSB-50-1 Transmitter/Receiver, the normal procedure is to identify the trouble and localize the source to a particular stage or component by means of the Signal Strength Chart, Trouble Shooting Chart, and Schematic Diagrams appearing in the back of this manual.

5-3-1. SIGNAL STRENGTH CHART

Table 1 lists the signal strength required for 20 DB receiver quieting with a normal signal. Signal is to be injected from a 50-ohm (terminated) output from a Marconi Model 1066B or equivalent signal generator through an appropriate coupling capacitor.

TABLE 1 - RECEIVER SIGNAL STRENGTH CHART

| Injected Signal Frequency | Signal Injected at | Maximum Required Signal |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1650 KC through a 0.01 μ F capacitor | V12 - pin 1 | 10 Millivolts |
| | V11 - pin 1 | 100 Microvolts |
| 10,700 MC through 0.002 μ F capacitor | V9 - pin 1 | 5 Microvolts |
| | V8 - pin 1 | 5 Microvolts |
| Channel Frequency through a 10 μ μ F capacitor | V8 - pin 9 | 35 Microvolts |
| | V7 - pin 7 | 90 Microvolts |
| | V7 - pin 2 | 2 Microvolts |
| Channel Frequency Directly from Generator (not terminated) | Antenna Receptacle | 0.35 Microvolt |

5-3-2. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

Table 2 lists the most common troubles which occur in this type of equipment, their causes and remedies. The table is broken down into receiver, transmitter, and power supply problems to help isolate the malfunction.

TABLE 2. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

| SYMPTOM | PROBABLE CAUSE | REMEDY |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| <u>RECEIVER</u> | | |
| Inoperative | (A) Audio Section: Tubes V13, V15 and/or associated circuitry defective. (B) IF Section: Tubes V12, V11, V10, V9, V8 and/or associated circuitry defective. (C) RF Section: Tubes V1B, V7 and/or associated circuitry defective. | Identify defective stage by voltage, resistance, and gain measurements (table 1). Locate and replace defective component. |
| Squelch Inoperative | Tube V14 and/or associated circuitry defective | Locate and replace defective component. |
| Low Sensitivity | (A) Defective tube in RF, IF, or audio section. | Identify defective stage by voltage, resistance, and gain measurements (table 1). Locate and replace defective component. |
| | (B) Receiver misaligned. | Realign receiver per paragraph 5-4. |
| | (C) Defective antenna, antenna cable, or relay K1. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| Audio Distorted | (A) Tube V15 and/or associated circuitry defective. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| | (B) Receiver misaligned. | Realign receiver per paragraph 5-4. |
| | (C) Defective or mis-adjusted channel crystal, Y3. | Re-net to frequency or replace crystal if necessary. |
| <u>TRANSMITTER</u> | | |
| No RF Output | (A) Tubes V1 through V6 and/or associated circuitry defective. (B) Defective relay, K1. (C) Defective channel crystal, Y1. | Following the alignment procedure (paragraph 5-5), identify defective stage; locate and replace defective component. |
| Low RF Output | (A) Defective or weak tube V1 through V6. | Following the alignment procedure (paragraph 5-5), identify defective stage; locate and replace defective component. |
| | (B) Transmitter misaligned. | Realign transmitter per paragraph 5-5. |
| | (C) Defective Tune-Operate switch, S1. | Check and replace switch as necessary. |
| | (D) Low B+ voltage. | Check power supply. |
| Modulation Deviation Low | (A) Tube V16 defective. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| | (B) Microphone defective. | |
| | (C) Deviation control, R40, mis-adjusted. | Readjust control per paragraph 5-5-4. |

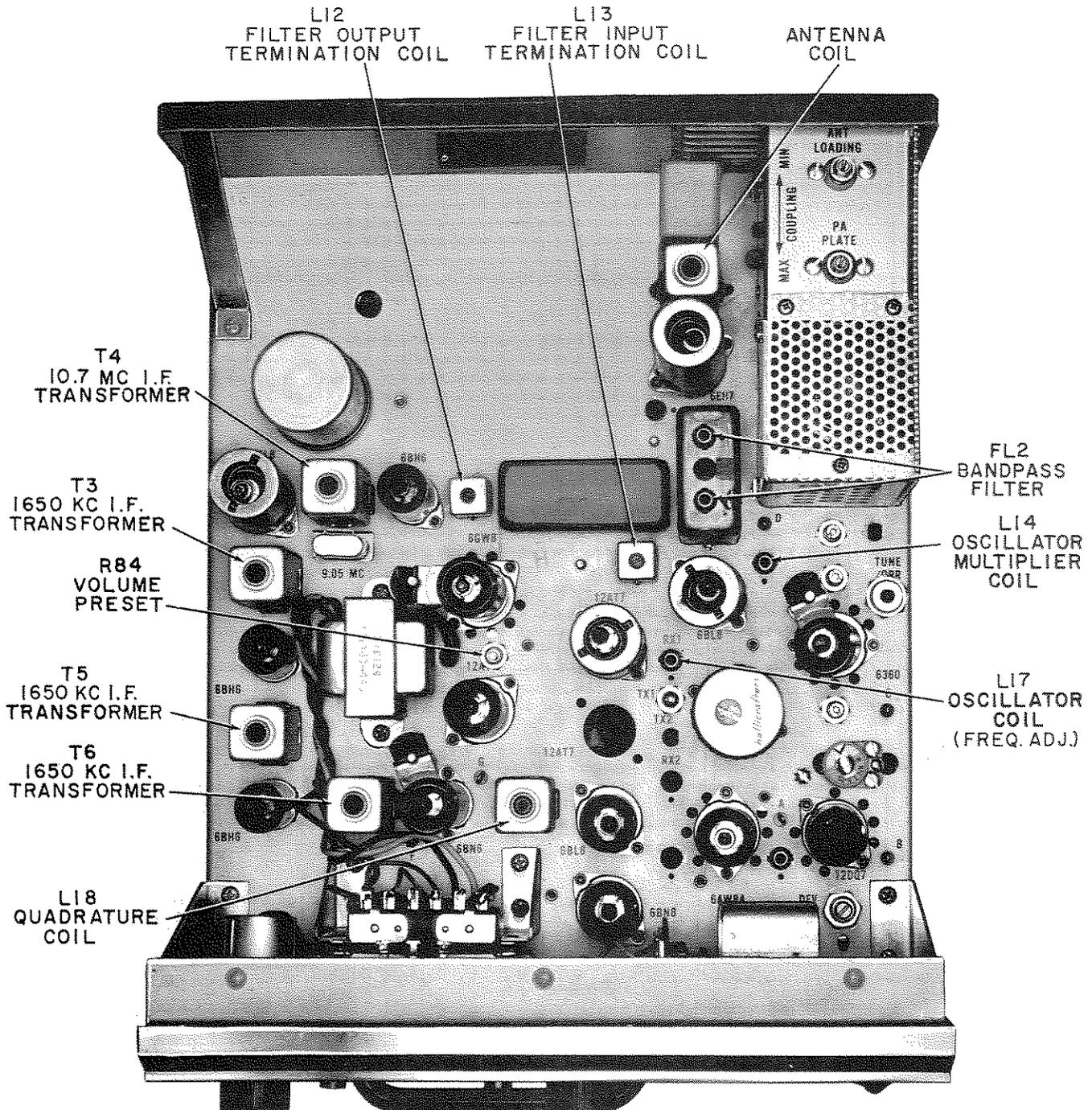


Figure 10. Top View of Chassis, Showing Receiver Alignment Points.

156-004213

TABLE 2. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART (CONT)

| SYMPTOM | PROBABLE CAUSE | REMEDY |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Modulation Distorted | (A) Transmitter misaligned. | Realign transmitter per paragraph 5-5. |
| | (B) Defective or mis-adjusted channel crystal, Y1. | Re-net to frequency or replace crystal if necessary. |
| <u>POWER SUPPLY</u> | | |
| Inoperative (AC or DC units) | (A) Defective fuse(s). (B) Defective ON/OFF switch. (C) Defective power transformer. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| Blows Fuses (DC units) | (A) Transistor Q301, Q302 defective. (B) Silicon diodes CR301, 302 shorted. (C) Power transformer T301 defective. (D) B+ shorted. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| Blows Fuses (AC units) | (A) Silicon diodes CR401 through CR406 shorted. (B) Transformer T401 defective. (C) B+ shorted. | Locate and replace defective component. |
| Low B+ Voltage (AC or DC units) | (A) Shorted tube or B+ bypass capacitor. (B) Defective diodes in power supply. (C) Defective power supply filter capacitor. | Locate and replace defective component. |

5-4. RECEIVER ALIGNMENT

Complete alignment of the receiver requires the use of RF signals at 1650 KC, 10.700 MC, and the desired operating frequency. Normally, complete alignment will not be required unless a major component has been replaced. In most cases only RF alignment and netting to the system frequency will be required, in which instances proceed directly with paragraph 5-4-7.

5-4-1. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. FM Signal Generator; Boonton Type 202E, Marconi Model 1066B, or equivalent.
2. Multimeter; Simpson Model 260 or equivalent.
3. Frequency Standard capable of better than 0.0002% accuracy on the desired channel; Gertsch Model FM-7, Bailey Model 700 "Zero-Beat" or equivalent.

4. LF Signal Generator; Hewlett-Packard 606A, Measurements Model 65B, or equivalent.
5. Output Power Meter; General Radio Model 1840A or equivalent.

5-4-2. 1650 KC IF ALIGNMENT

The second IF frequency is approximately 1650 KC, the exact frequency being determined by the first IF frequency minus the second oscillator crystal frequency. Best alignment can be obtained by injecting an unmodulated 10.7-MC signal at the 10.7-MC IF amplifier grid (V9, pin 1) and then aligning the 1650-KC IF stages. This method will account for slight variations in second conversion oscillator frequency and, for this reason, is preferred over using a signal at 1650 KC.

To align the second IF by this method, place the multimeter on the 2.5-volt DC range and connect the positive lead to ground and the negative lead to test point F. Short test point G to ground with

a small lead to disable the gated-beam discriminator. Adjust the generator output to produce a reading of approximately -0.5 to -1.5 volts, making certain that the stages are not saturating or limiting. If a reading cannot be obtained, it will be necessary to set the signal generator to 1650 KC and rough align the 1650-KC IF transformers. Connect the generator output to the grid of the second mixer (V10A, pin 2), if required.

Peak the top and bottom cores of T3, reducing the generator output as required to keep the meter reading below the saturation level. Peak the top and bottom cores of T5 and T6. Repeat adjustment of T3, T5, and T6 until no further increase in meter reading is obtained. Remove the short from test point G and adjust the quadrature coil (L18) for a very slight dip in the meter reading at test point F. The quadrature coil dip is quite small and it may be preferred to make this adjustment for maximum speaker audio output with a modulated FM input signal on the channel frequency. This completes the alignment of the 1650-KC IF.

5-4-3. 10.7-MC IF ALIGNMENT AND CRYSTAL FILTER ADJUSTMENT

Set the signal generator at 10,700 MC and connect the output to pin 1 of the first IF amplifier (V9). The test meter should be connected to test point F and test point G should be shorted to ground. Peak the top and bottom cores of T4. Remove the generator output from V9 and connect it to the first mixer grid (V8A, pin 9). Peak the terminating coils (L12 and L13) at the output and input of the crystal filter. After the coils have been peaked, slowly tune the generator over approximately a ± 7 -KC range and observe the test meter reading. If large dips or valleys occur in this range, adjust the terminating coils until minimum variation in the passband, commensurate with best output, is obtained. This completes the 10.7-MC IF alignment.

5-4-4. HIGH FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT

This oscillator (V1B) is crystal controlled on 31 to 53 MC depending on the exact channel frequency. The oscillator frequency is multiplied by V8B to produce the channel frequency minus the 10.7-MC first IF frequency. For crystal information, refer to paragraph 3-5. The exact receiver operating frequency, using a particular crystal, can be determined by the formula on page 9.

Preliminary Adjustment. - This adjustment will be required only in cases of complete frequency change or replacement of major oscillator components.

Connect the FM signal generator, tuned at or near the carrier frequency (unmodulated), to the antenna input connector. Connect the test meter to test point F and ground test point G with a short lead.

Adjust the generator output for a meter reading between -0.5 and -1.5 volts. Insure that the IF stages are not limiting by increasing and decreasing the generator output slightly and observing a proportionate meter reading change.

Adjust the receiver oscillator frequency warping coil (L17) for maximum meter reading. Peak coil L14 in the tripler plate circuit.

Netting. - In order that the receiver frequency exactly coincide with the system channel frequency, the receiver oscillator must be adjusted so as to "net" the receiver on frequency. Inasmuch as the receiver selectivity is symmetrical, centered on 10.7 MC by virtue of the crystal-lattice filter, it is absolutely essential that the high frequency oscillator be set so as to produce this 10.7 MC IF signal exactly when heterodyned with the incoming channel signal. This can be accomplished by the following procedure.

Inject an unmodulated 10.7-MC signal (exactly on frequency) from the signal generator to the receiver first mixer (V8). This can be accomplished by wrapping a two or three turn link of hookup wire, connected to the generator output lead, around the tube with its shield removed.

A signal source, known to be on the desired channel frequency, either an accurately adjusted signal generator or a signal from the system control transmitter, should be connected to the receiver antenna input.

The oscillator frequency warping coil (L17) should be adjusted for zero beat with the 10.7-MC injected signal. Zero beat will be heard in the receiver speaker (volume control set at about mid range).

5-4-5. RF ALIGNMENT

Connect signal generator and test meter as specified for High Frequency Oscillator Adjustment, paragraph 5-4-4.

Peak core of antenna coil (L22) for maximum meter reading. Preadjust the two cores of FL2 fully counterclockwise (tuning studs full out). Adjust the signal generator for a meter reading of approximately -1.0 volt. Adjust first and second cores of FL2 in turn (first core is towards rear of chassis) for maximum meter indication, decreasing generator input to maintain less than a -1.5-volt reading. Repeat adjustments of FL2 until no further increase can be obtained.

5-4-6. VOLUME PRESET ADJUSTMENT

This adjustment is preset at the factory, but may be re-adjusted if desired. Connect the indicating type wattmeter/load across the speaker. With no signal applied, set the Volume control to maximum and adjust the Volume Preset control for 1 watt of noise at the speaker.

5-4-7. PERIODIC RECEIVER FREQUENCY CHECK

In the performance of normal periodic maintenance checks, complete alignment will not be necessary. The following procedure is to be performed in order to peak the receiver on the correct frequency.

Connect the FM signal generator to the antenna input and set it to the exact operating frequency. Connect the test meter to test point F and short test point G to ground with a short length of wire. Adjust the signal generator output for a meter reading between -0.5 and -1.5 volts with no limiting.

Repeat the following coils and transformers in the order shown: L17, L14, both cores of FL2, L13, L12, top and bottom of T4, T3, T5, and T6. (This may also be accomplished using a weak signal from a transmitter in the system.)

Remove the short from test point G. Modulate the signal generator with a 1000 CPS tone at 3.3 KC deviation and adjust the quadrature coil (L18) for maximum output at the speaker (if a transmitter is used, modulate with voice). The receiver sensitivity should be about 0.35 microvolt for 20-DB quieting with a squelch threshold opening of approximately 0.20 microvolt if the receiver is properly aligned.

5-5. TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

IMPORTANT NOTE

According to FCC Rules and Regulations: Only persons holding radio-telephone operator licenses (second class or higher) or persons working under their direct supervision are authorized to perform adjustments or tests coincident with the installation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station, which may affect the proper operation of the equipment as set forth in the Rules and Regulations governing the class of service for which the equipment is licensed.

5-5-1. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

1. Frequency standard capable of better than 0.0002% accuracy on the desired channel; Marconi Model 707B or equivalent.

2. Deviation meter; Marconi Model TF-791D or equivalent.
3. Wattmeter/Load; Bird Model 43 or equivalent.
4. Multimeter; Simpson Model 260 or equivalent.
5. VTVM; Hewlett-Packard 410B or equivalent.

5-5-2. RF ALIGNMENT

Connect the indicating type wattmeter/load to the antenna output, using a minimum length of RG-8/U coaxial cable. Turn the equipment ON and leave it in STANDBY for a minimum of 15 minutes to permit the oven and crystal to stabilize. Pull the Operate-Tune switch up to the Tune position. This reduces the screen voltage on the RF output tube to prevent its becoming damaged because of low drive during alignment.

Key the transmitter ON with the microphone switch. Connect the negative lead of the VTVM to ground and the DC probe, to test point A. This reading should be approximately -7 volts. It may be necessary to adjust the crystal trimmer capacitor (C1) slightly to obtain a reading.

Connect the VTVM to test point B and peak the first doubler coil (L3) for maximum indication on the meter (approximately -19 volts).

Connect the VTVM to test point C. Adjust the second doubler plate tank and tripler grid trimmers (C27 and C30) for maximum. This reading should be between -120 and -190 volts. Adjust trimmers C27 and C30 alternately, a little at a time, as there is some interaction caused by slight intentional overcoupling.

Connect the VTVM to test point D and adjust the tripler plate and final grid trimmers (C37 and C46) for maximum. This reading should be between -90 and -130 volts. At this point there should be some indication of power output on the wattmeter (1 to 2 watts minimum).

CAUTION

Care should be taken when performing the following alignment. The final metering points are at a potential of approximately 575 VDC with respect to the chassis. Do not allow meter leads to contact chassis or ground.

If there is no indication of output on the wattmeter/load or if the indication is less than one watt, set the multimeter to the 2.5 VDC range, and connect to the final metering points. The meter connected in this manner is set to read plate current directly (2.5V = 250 MA). Adjust the final plate tank trimmer (C49) for minimum plate current. Re-

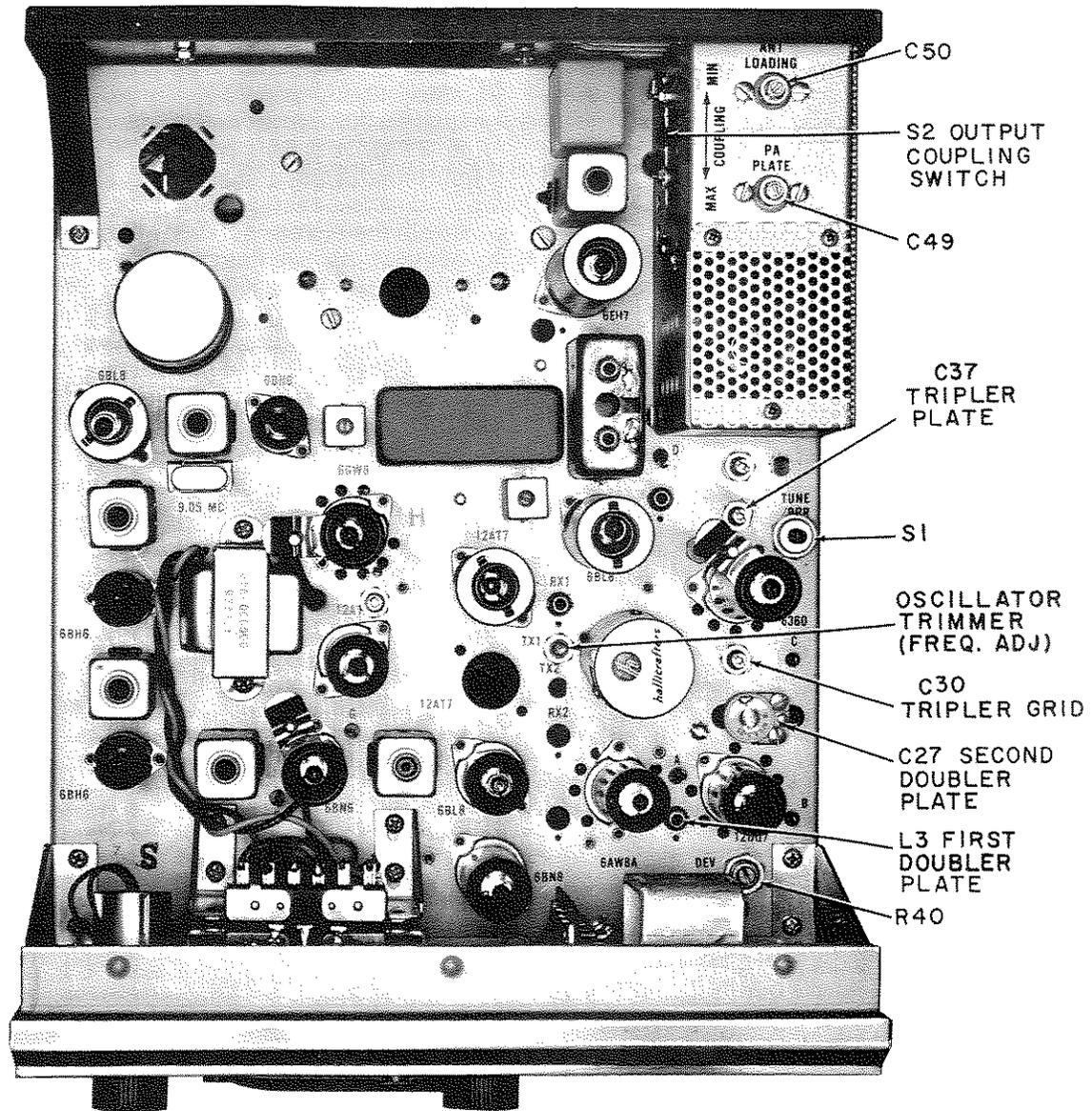


Figure 11. Top View of Chassis, Showing Transmitter Alignment Points.

lease the microphone key and push the Operate-Tune switch to the Operate position. Key the transmitter and retune the plate tank trimmer (C49) for minimum dip. Adjust the output coupling capacitor (C50) for approximately 150 to 160 MA and observe the power output on the wattmeter. If the trimmer is set for maximum capacity at peak output, adjust the output coupling switch (S2, side of final amplifier cage) while adjusting the coupling trimmer.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Interaction between the plate tank trimmer (C49) and the coupling trimmer (C50) adjustments is normal and they must be adjusted alternately, a little at a time, in order to obtain maximum power output.

5-5-3. FREQUENCY CALIBRATION

The fundamental crystal frequency of the transmitter is between 2.083 and 4.167 MC depending on channel frequency. This frequency is multiplied in subsequent stages (2 times 2 times 3) to produce the output frequency. The output frequency should be measured by comparison to a secondary frequency standard with better than 0.0002%

accuracy. It will be noted that the transmitting frequency varies approximately 200 CPS because of normal oven cycling. The operating frequency should be set with trimmer capacitor, C1, so as to center this variation exactly on the channel frequency indicated by the standard. For detailed information, refer to paragraph 3-5.

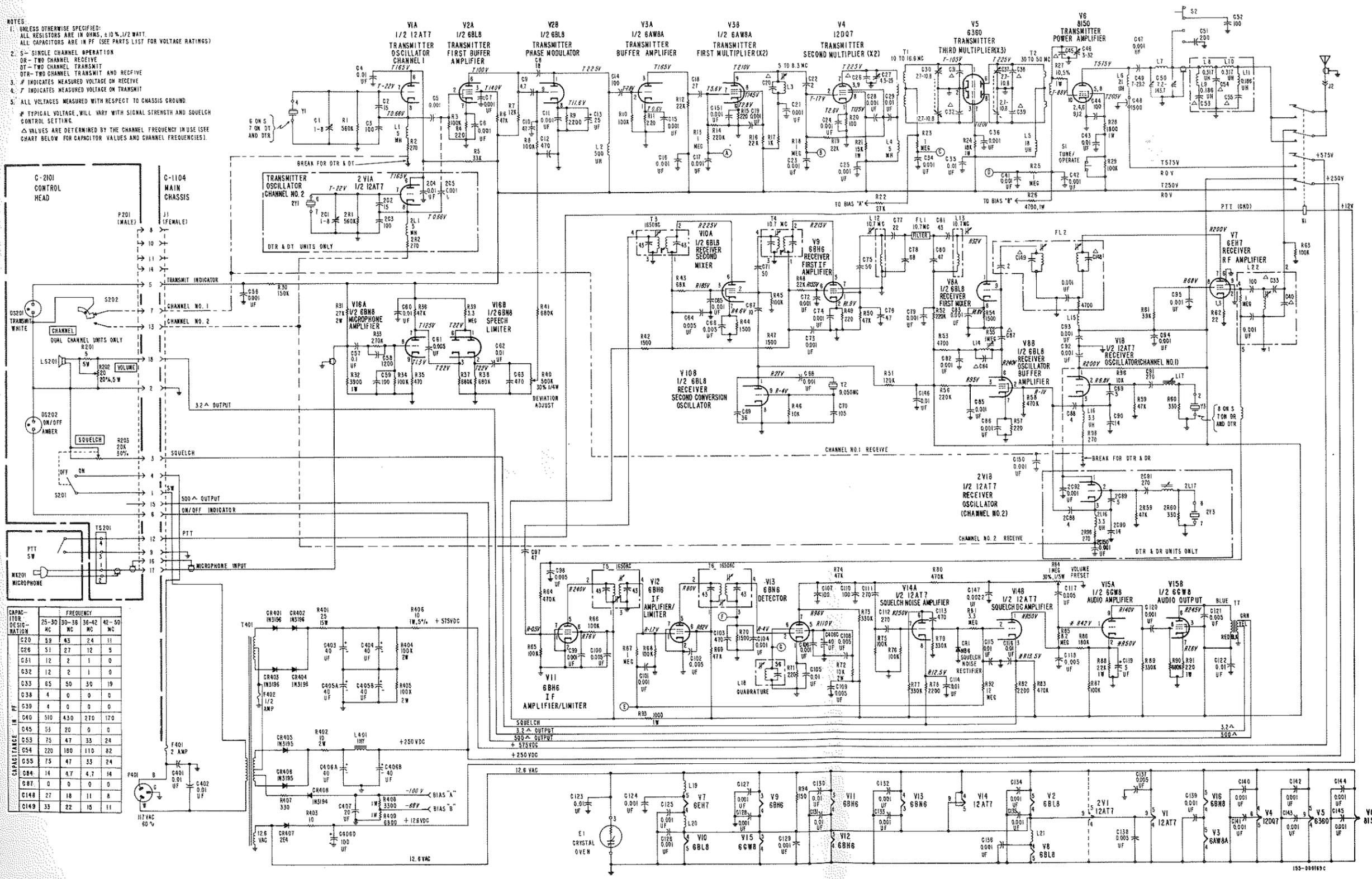
5-5-4. FREQUENCY DEVIATION

In order to check carrier deviation, sample the output at the load with a pickup loop connected to the deviation meter. Speak into the microphone in a loud voice and note the deviation. This should indicate not more than ± 5 KC. Adjust the deviation control (R40), if necessary, to maintain the deviation within the ± 5 KC limits.

5-5-5. FINAL ALIGNMENT AFTER INSTALLATION

Connect the transmitter to the antenna system. When the channel is unoccupied, key the transmitter and adjust the plate tank trimmer (C49) for plate current dip. Adjust the coupling trimmer (C50) for the same reading into the dummy load. Alternately, a directional wattmeter may be used in the transmission line in order to obtain optimum output.

- NOTES:
1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS, 2.10 WATT.
ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN PF (SEE PARTS LIST FOR VOLTAGE RATINGS)
 2. S- SINGLE CHANNEL OPERATION
DR- TWO CHANNEL RECEIVE
DT- TWO CHANNEL TRANSMIT
DTR- TWO CHANNEL TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE
 3. # INDICATES MEASURED VOLTAGE ON RECEIVE
4. 7 INDICATES MEASURED VOLTAGE ON TRANSMIT
 5. ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO CHASSIS GROUND
- # TYPICAL VOLTAGE, WILL VARY WITH SIGNAL STRENGTH AND SQUELCH CONTROL SETTING.
Δ VALUES ARE DETERMINED BY THE CHANNEL FREQUENCY IN USE (SEE CHART BELOW FOR CAPACITOR VALUES AND CHANNEL FREQUENCIES).



| CAPACITANCE IN PF | FREQUENCY | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 25-30 MC | 30-36 MC | 36-42 MC | 42-50 MC |
| C20 | 58 | 43 | 24 | 11 |
| C26 | 51 | 27 | 12 | 5 |
| C31 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| C32 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| C33 | 65 | 50 | 30 | 19 |
| C38 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C39 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C40 | 510 | 430 | 210 | 170 |
| C45 | 55 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| C53 | 75 | 47 | 33 | 24 |
| C54 | 220 | 180 | 110 | 82 |
| C55 | 75 | 47 | 33 | 24 |
| C64 | 14 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 14 |
| C67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C148 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 8 |
| C149 | 33 | 22 | 15 | 11 |

MODEL C-1104

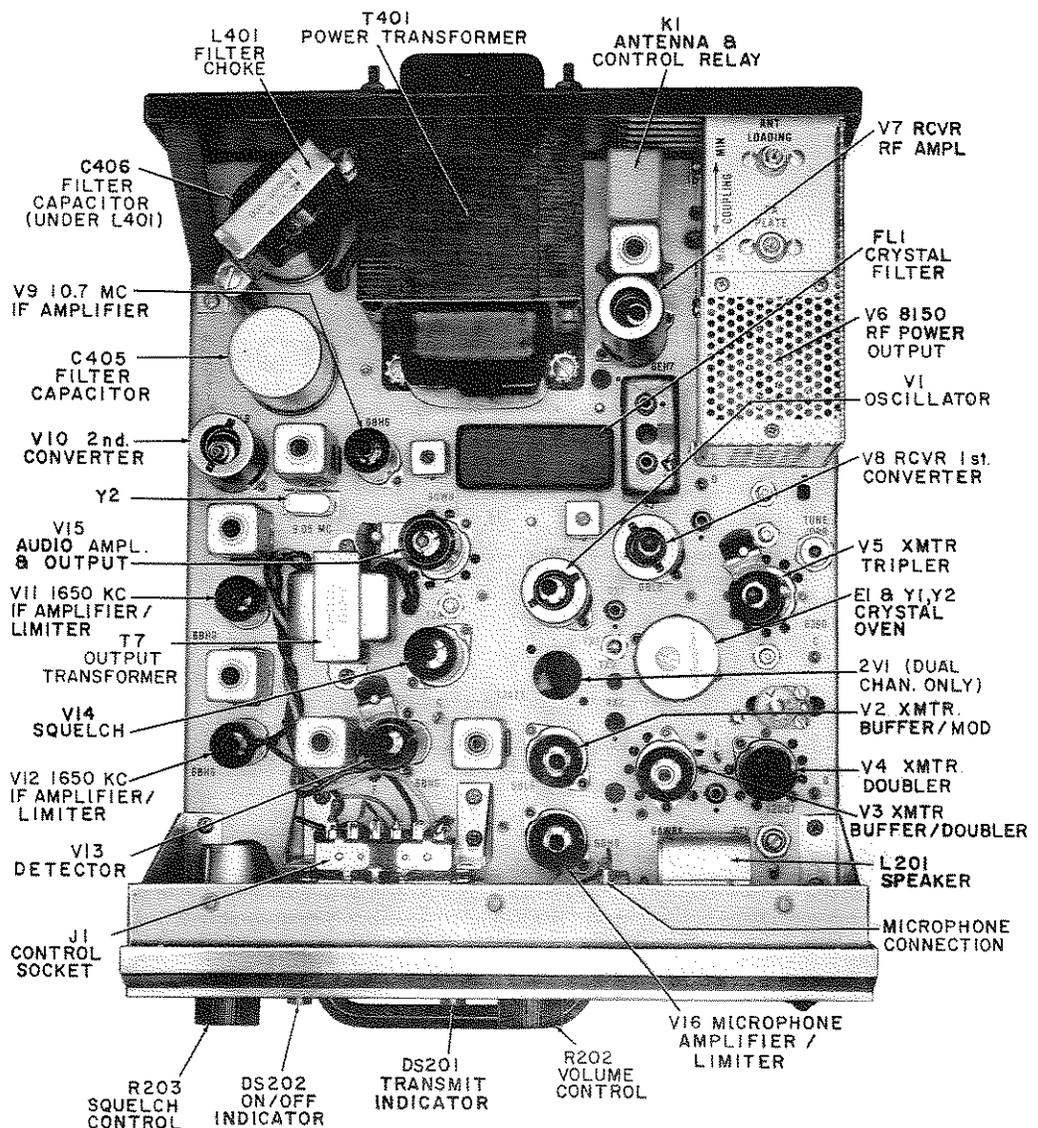
117 VOLT AC

TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER CHASSIS

Hallicrafters' Model C-1104 is a 16-tube transmitter/receiver chassis designed for operation in the 25 to 50 MC range. The chassis includes a self-contained power supply which operates from a 117-Volt, 50/60-cycle AC source. This transmitter/receiver chassis is used in the Model

CSB-50-1 Two-Way FM Land-Mobile Radio equipment.

Detailed information regarding overall performance may be found in the Specifications section of the handbook on the CSB-50-1 equipment.



156-004181

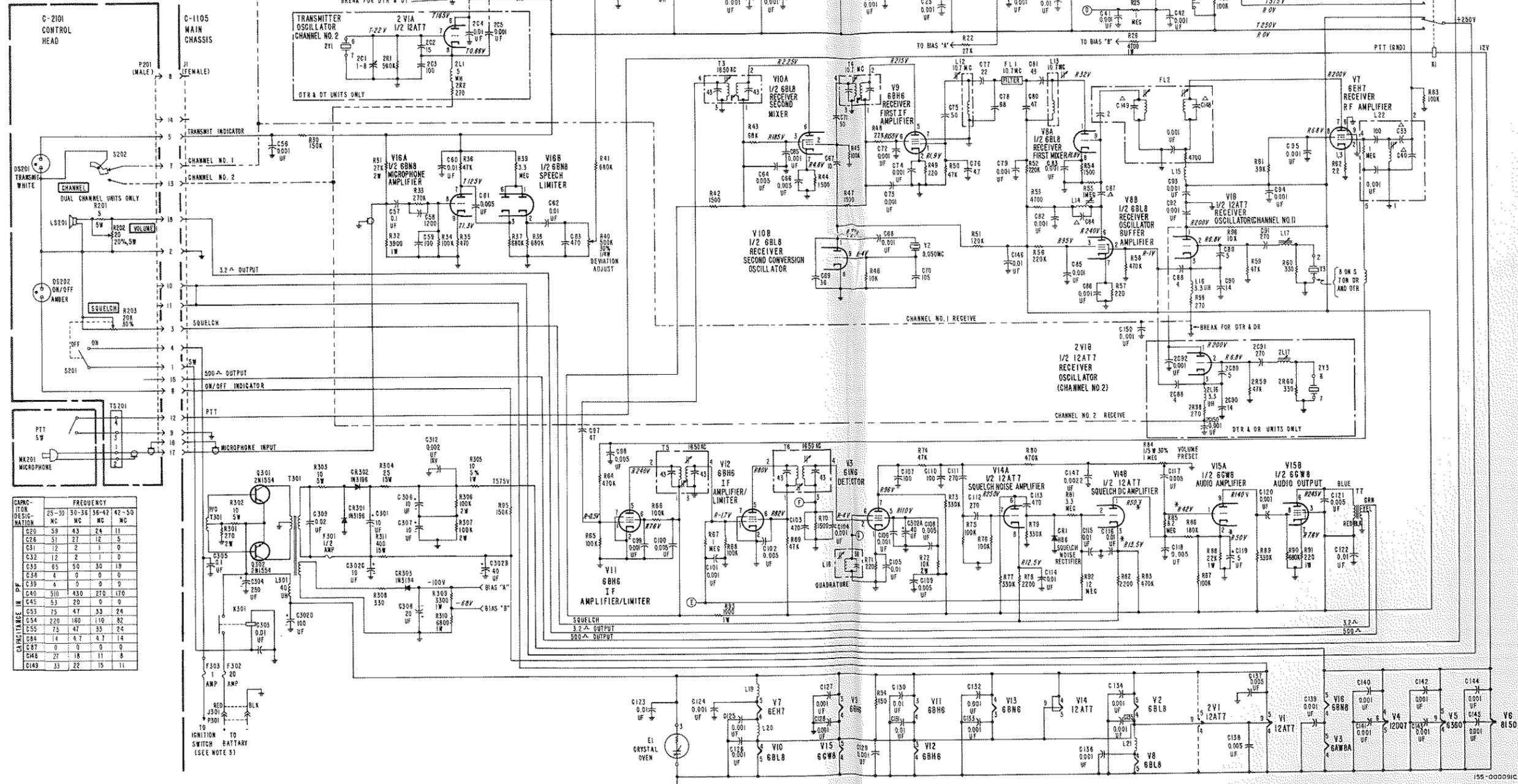
SERVICE REPAIR PARTS LIST

| Schematic Symbol | Description | Hallicrafters Part Number | Schematic Symbol | Description | Hallicrafters Part Number | Schematic Symbol | Description | Hallicrafters Part Number |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| CAPACITORS | | | *RESISTORS (CONT) | | | COILS AND TRANSFORMERS (CONT) | | |
| C1 | Variable, Trimmer, 1-8 PF, Piston Type | 044-000586 | R4,11,15, 49,57,71 | 220 Ohm | 451-252221 | L401 | Coil, 1 HY, RF Choke | 056-000621 |
| C2 | 15 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131150 | R5 | 33K Ohm | 451-252333 | T1 | Transformer, Transmitter 2nd Doubler | |
| C3,14,44, 52,59,107, 110 | 100 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-161101 | R6,36, 50,59, 69,74 | 47K Ohm | 451-252473 | | 25-36 MC (C-1104L & LL) | 050-001503-001 |
| C4,29,35, 43,60,62, 105,114, 115,116,122,123, 130,131,146 | 0.01 μF, 20%, 500V, Ceramic Disc | 047-000354 | R7 | 12K Ohm | 451-252123 | T2 | Transformer, Transmitter Tripler | 050-001503-002 |
| C5,6,7, 11,15,16, 17,19,21, 23,24,25,28,34,36,41,42,47,56,65,68, 72,73,74,79,82,83,85,86,92,93,94,95,99, 101,104,106,120,124,125,126,127,128,129, 132,133,134,135,136,139,140,141,142,143, 144,145, 150,151 | 0.001 μF, 20%, 500V, Ceramic Disc | 047-001671 | R9,78,82 | 220K Ohm | 451-252222 | | 25-36 MC (C-1104L & LL) | 050-001504-001 |
| C8 | 18 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131180 | R12,16, 19,48 | 22K Ohm | 451-252223 | | 36-42 MC (C-1104M) | 050-001504-002 |
| C9,76 | 4.7 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131047 | R13,16,23, 25,55,67 | 1 Megohm | 451-252105 | T3,5,6 | Transformer, IF, 1650 KC | 050-000934 |
| C10,80, 97 | 47 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-151470 | R14,52,56 | 220K Ohm | 451-252224 | T4 | Transformer, IF, 10.7 MC | 050-000933 |
| C12,83 103,113 | 470 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-161471 | R17 | 1000 Ohm | 451-252102 | T7 | Transformer, Audio Output | 055-000500 |
| C13 | 25 μF -10-100%, 25V, Electrolytic | 045-001000 | R20 | 100 Ohm | 451-252101 | T401 | Transformer, Power | 050-001069 |
| C22 | 2 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131020 | R21 | 15K Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352153 | **ELECTRON TUBES AND DIODES | | |
| C27 | Variable, Trimmer, 4.5-25 PF Ceramic | 044-200451 | R22 | 27K Ohm | 451-252273 | V1,14 | Tube, Type 12AT7 | 090-900094 |
| C30,37 | Variable, Trimmer, 2.7-10.8 PF, Air Type | 048-200539 | R24 | 18K Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352183 | V2,8,10 | Tube, Type 6BL8 | 090-901431 |
| C46 | Variable, Trimmer, 3-32 PF, Air Type | 044-200470 | R25 | 4700 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352472 | V3 | Tube, Type 6AW8A | 090-901103 |
| C47 | 0.001 μF, 20%, 3KV, Ceramic Disc | 047-100397 | R27,406 | 10 Ohm, 5%, 1 watt | 451-351100 | V4 | Tube, Type 12DQ7 | 090-001526 |
| C48 | 1500 PF, 1000V, Ceramic Feed-Thru (Inc. Hardware) | 047-001921 | R28 | 1800 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352182 | V5 | Tube, Type 6360 | 090-901253 |
| C49 | Variable, Trimmer, 7-29.2 PF, Air Type | 048-000558 | R30,95 | 150K Ohm | 451-252154 | V6 | Tube, Type 8150 | 090-001534 |
| C50 | Variable, Trimmer, 7.2-143.7 PF, Air Type | 048-000559 | R31 | 27K Ohm, 2 watt | 451-652273 | V7 | Tube, Type 6EH7 | 090-001558 |
| C51 | 200 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-161201 | R32 | 3900 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352392 | V9,11,12 | Tube, Type 6BH6 | 090-900821 |
| C57 | 0.1 μF, 10%, 200V, Paper Tubular | 046-001294-004 | R33 | 270K Ohm | 451-252274 | V13 | Tube, Type 6BN6 | 090-900826 |
| C58 | 1200 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Disc | 482-361122 | R35 | 470 Ohm | 451-252471 | V15 | Tube, Type 6GW8 | 090-001502 |
| C61,64, 66,98,100, 102,108, 109,117,118, 137,138 | 0.005 μF, 20%, 500V, Ceramic Disc | 047-000442 | R37,38, 41,90 | 680K Ohm | 451-252684 | V16 | Tube, Type 6BN8 | 090-001465 |
| C67 | 10 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131100 | R39,81 | 3.3 Megohm | 451-252335 | CR1 | Diode, Silicon HB-6, Squelch Noise Rectifier | 019-003065 |
| C69 | 36 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-151360 | R40 | Variable, 500K Ohm, 30%, 1/4 watt, Deviation Adjust | 025-002142 | CR401,402, 403,404 | Diode, Silicon Rectifier, 1N3196 | 019-002771 |
| C70 | 105 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 493-121050-334 | R42,44, 47,54,70 | 68K Ohm | 451-252683 | CR405,406 | Diode, Silicon Rectifier, 1N3196 | 019-002770 |
| C71,75 | 50 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-151500 | R43 | 10K Ohm | 451-252103 | CR407 | Diode, Silicon Rectifier, 2E4 | 027-000283 |
| C77 | 22 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-151220 | R45,96 | 120K Ohm | 451-252124 | CR408 | Diode, Silicon Rectifier, 1N3194 | 019-002769 |
| C78 | 68 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-161680 | R51 | 4700 Ohm | 451-252472 | ** See Section II, Page 3 for Tube Functions | | |
| C81 | 43 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-151430 | R53 | 470K Ohm | 451-252474 | MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| C88 | 4 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131040 | R58,64, 80,83 | 330 Ohm | 451-252331 | FL2 | Band Pass Filter Assembly | |
| C89 | 5 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131050 | R60,407 | 30K Ohm | 451-252331 | | 30-36 MC (C-1104L) | 150-007824 |
| C90 | 14 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-131140 | R61 | 38K Ohm | 451-252393 | | 36-42 MC (C-1104M) | 150-007825 |
| C91,111, 112 | 270 PF, 2%, 500V, Plastic Mica | 482-161271 | R62 | 22 Ohm | 451-252220 | | 42-50 MC (C-1104H) | 150-007826 |
| C119 | 5 μF -10-100%, 150V, Electrolytic | 045-001002 | R72 | 10K Ohm, 2 watt | 451-652103 | | Cabinet Assembly, Riveted (C-3604) | 150-007869 |
| C121 | 0.005 μF, GMV, 1000V, Ceramic Disc | 047-100485 | R73,77, 79,89 | 330K Ohm | 451-252334 | | Catch, Spring Tension (Mounted on Cabinet) | 030-000869-001 |
| C147 | 0.0022 μF, 10%, 200V, Paper Tubular | 046-001273-004 | R84 | Variable, 1 Megohm, 30%, 1/5 watt, Volume Preset | 025-002067 | | Clamp, Tube (V5,V13,V15) | 076-200681 |
| C401,402 | 0.01 μF, GMV, 1400V, Ceramic Disc | 047-200752 | R85 | 8.2 Megohm | 451-252825 | J1 | Clip, Tube Cap (V6) | 076-100009 |
| C403,404 | 40 μF, -10-100%, 400V, Electrolytic | 045-001226 | R86 | 180K Ohm | 451-252184 | J2 | Connector, 18 pin Control Cable | 130-006270 |
| C405A,B | 2 x 40 μF -10-100%, 400V, Electrolytic | 045-001224 | R88 | 22K Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352223 | P401 | Connector, Antenna | 010-100056 |
| C406A,B, C,D | 2 x 40 μF, 400V-10 μF, 400V-100 μF, 25V, Electrolytic | 045-001225 | R91 | 220 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352221 | | Connector, Line Cord, Three Conductor | 087-106173 |
| C407 | 20 μF -75-10%, 250V, Electrolytic | 045-001228 | R92 | 12 Megohm | 451-252126 | Y1 | Cover, Low Pass | 066-003731 |
| C18 | 27PF,2%,500V,Plastic Mica | 482-151270 | R93 | 1000 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352102 | Y2 | Crystal, Transmitting | 019-003386 |
| *RESISTORS | | | R94 | 150 Ohm | 451-252151 | Y3 | Crystal, 2nd Converter, 0.050 MC | 019-002948 |
| R1 | 500K Ohm | 451-252504 | R401 | 25 Ohm, 15 watt, Wire Wound | 024-001515 | FL1 | Filter, Crystal, 10.7 MC | 049-000230 |
| R2,98 | 270 Ohm | 451-252271 | R402 | 10 Ohm, 2 watt | 451-652100 | F401 | Fuse, Cartridge, 2 amp, 250V | 039-100428 |
| R3,8,10, 29,34,45, 63,65,66,68, 75,76,87 | 100K Ohm | 451-252104 | R403 | 10 Ohm | 451-252100 | F402 | Fuse, Cartridge, 1/2 amp, 125V, slow blow | 039-100414 |
| | | | R404,405 | 100K Ohm, 2 watt | 451-652104 | XF401, 402 | Fuseholder (Inc. Hardware) | 006-000451 |
| | | | R408 | 3300 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352332 | | Slide, Leg, Plastic (C-3604) | 016-002389 |
| | | | R409 | 6800 Ohm, 1 watt | 451-352682 | | Handle, Bow, Chassis Removal | 030-100584 |
| | | | *All RESISTORS are carbon type, 10%, 1/2 watt unless otherwise stated. | | | | Insulator, Test Point (A,B,C,E,F) | 008-003722 |
| | | | COILS AND TRANSFORMERS | | | | Insulator, Test Point (D,G) | 008-003697 |
| | | | L1,4 | Coil, 5 MH, RF Choke | 050-001044-006 | | Iron Core (L3,L14) | 003-007725 |
| | | | L2 | Coil, 500 μH, RF Choke | 050-001044-004 | E1 | Lock and Key | 030-000870 |
| | | | L3 | Coil, Transmitter, 1st Doubler | 050-001518 | | Oven, Crystal | 021-000672 |
| | | | L5 | Coil, 18 μH, RF Choke | 050-001627 | | Panel Assembly, Riveted, Front | 150-007496 |
| | | | L6 | Coil, 21 μH, RF Choke | 050-001593 | | Panel, Blank (C-3605) | 068-001425 |
| | | | L7 | Coil, Final Tank | | | Panel, Rear | 068-001374 |
| | | | | 25-30 MC (C-1104LL) | 050-001509-004 | K1 | Relay, Armature (4PDT) | 021-000667 |
| | | | | 30-36 MC (C-1104L) | 050-001509-001 | | Screw, Thread Forming, No. 6 x 5/16 (Mounts Front Panel to Chassis) | 416-040332-005 |
| | | | | 36-42 MC (C-1104M) | 050-001509-002 | | Shield, Tube (V1,V8,V10) | 069-201190 |
| | | | | 42-50 MC (C-1104H) | 050-001509-003 | | Shield, Tube (V7) | 069-001957 |
| | | | L8,10 | Coil, Low Pass Interstage | 050-001505 | | Socket, Tube, Rear (Accessory) | 006-200707 |
| | | | L9,11 | Coil, Low Pass Input and Output | 050-001499 | | Strike (Mounted to Front Panel) | 030-000869-002 |
| | | | L12,13 | Coil, Filter Terminate, 10.7 MC | 051-003656 | S1 | Switch, Pushbutton, Tune Operate | 060-002661 |
| | | | L14 | Coil, Receiver Injection | 050-001500 | S2 | Switch, Slide Coupling | 060-002710 |
| | | | L15,19, 20,21 | Coil, RF Choke, Bead | 077-002960 | | Washer, Fibre (Mounts Front Panel to Chassis) | 004-200522 |
| | | | L16 | Shielding | | | | |
| | | | L17 | Coil, 3.3 μH, RF Choke | 053-000611 | | | |
| | | | | Coil, RF Receiver Oscillator | | | | |
| | | | | 25-30 MC (C-1104LL) | 050-001497 | | | |
| | | | | 30-36 MC (C-1104L) | 050-001855 | | | |
| | | | | 36-42 MC (C-1104M) | 051-003661 | | | |
| | | | | 42-50 MC (C-1104H) | 050-001497 | | | |
| | | | L18 | Coil, Quadrature, 1650 KC | 050-000935 | | | |
| | | | L22 | Coil, Antenna | | | | |
| | | | | 25-36 MC (C-1104L & LL) | 050-001498-001 | | | |
| | | | | 36-42 MC (C-1104M) | 050-001498-002 | | | |
| | | | | 42-50 MC (C-1104H) | 050-001498-003 | | | |

Hallucinated
transmission
operating
chassis
torized
a 12-volt
transmission

NOTES:

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL RESISTORS ARE IN OHMS 10% 1/2 WATT.
2. ALL CAPACITORS ARE IN PFDISEE PARTS LIST FOR VOLTAGE RATINGS.
3. S-SINGLE CHANNEL RECEIVE.
4. D-TWO CHANNEL RECEIVE.
5. DTR-TWO CHANNEL TRANSMIT.
6. DTR-TWO CHANNEL TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE.
7. ON TRUNK MOUNT UNITS, IGNITION SWITCH LINE COMES OUT OF CONTROL UNIT.
8. # INDICATES MEASURED VOLTAGE ON RECEIVE.
9. T INDICATES MEASURED VOLTAGE ON TRANSMIT.
10. ALL VOLTAGES MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO CHASSIS GROUND.
11. * TYPICAL VOLTAGE, WILL VARY WITH SIGNAL STRENGTH AND SQUELCH CONTROL SETTINGS.
12. Δ VALUES ARE DETERMINED BY THE CHANNEL FREQUENCY IN USE (SEE CHART BELOW FOR CAPACITOR VALUES AND CHANNEL FREQUENCY).
13. P/D INDICATES PART OF



| CAPACITOR DESIGNATION | FREQUENCY | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 25-30 MC | 30-35 MC | 35-40 MC | 40-50 MC |
| C29 | 59 | 43 | 24 | 11 |
| C26 | 51 | 27 | 12 | 5 |
| C32 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| C33 | 95 | 50 | 30 | 19 |
| C38 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C39 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C40 | 310 | 430 | 270 | 170 |
| C45 | 53 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| C55 | 75 | 47 | 33 | 24 |
| C54 | 220 | 180 | 110 | 82 |
| C55 | 75 | 47 | 33 | 24 |
| C84 | 14 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 14 |
| C87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C88 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 8 |
| C149 | 33 | 22 | 15 | 11 |

MODEL C-1105

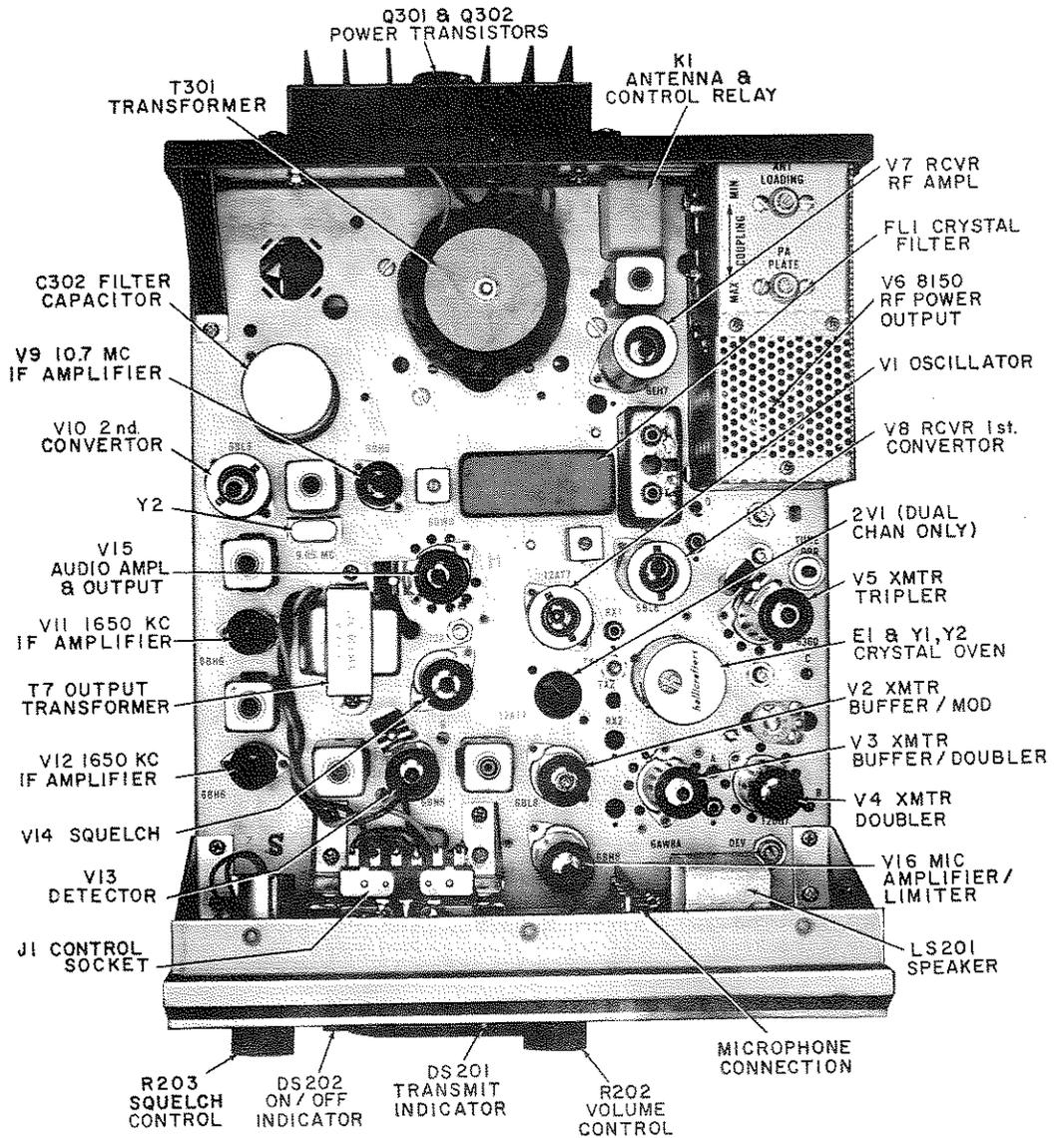
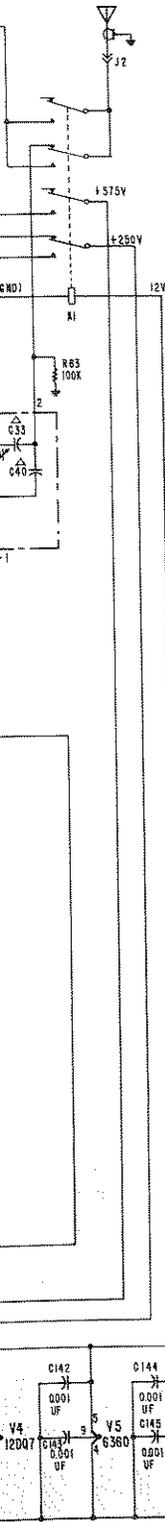
12-VOLT DC

TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER CHASSIS

Hallicrafters' Model C-1105 is a 16-tube transmitter/receiver chassis designed for operation in the 25 to 50 MC range. The chassis includes a self-contained transistorized power supply which operates from a 12-volt negative-ground DC source. This transmitter/receiver chassis is used in

the Model CSM-50-1 Two-Way FM Land-Mobile Radio equipment.

Detailed information regarding overall performance may be found in the Specifications section of the handbook on the CSM-50-1 equipment.



155-000091C

156-004183

Model C-1105 Transmitter/Receiver Chassis.

MODEL C-2101 STANDARD CONTROL HEAD



156-002852

Hallicrafters' Model C-2101 Standard Control Head has been designed for use with two-way industrial radio equipment. This control head contains all the switching and control circuitry necessary for operation of a radio transmitter/receiver plus a 3-inch, 3.2-ohm permanent-magnet type speaker.

All connections are made to a rear-mounted, 18-pin Jones type plug. Connections are made as shown in the schematic diagram. The position of this plug and the physical design of the C-2101 control head permit it to be permanently attached to the front of a transmitter/receiver for local base-station and under-dash mobile configurations. The control head may also be encased and interconnected through a cable for remote base-station and trunk-mounted mobile configurations.

The following controls and indicators are located on the front panel of the C-2101 Control Head:

ON/OFF-SQUELCH: In the extreme counterclockwise position (OFF) power is removed from the equipment by breaking contact with the primary

power source. As the control is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the equipment. Further clockwise rotation activates the squelch circuitry. The SQUELCH should be set to the point that just quiets the speaker noise under no signal conditions.

VOLUME: The VOLUME control adjusts the level of sound in the speaker and should be set to a point suitable to the operator.

ON-OFF INDICATOR: As soon as power is applied to the equipment, the amber lamp becomes illuminated.

TRANSMIT INDICATOR: When the equipment is on, if the push-to-talk switch on the microphone is depressed, the white lamp will illuminate showing that the equipment is in the transmit mode of operation.

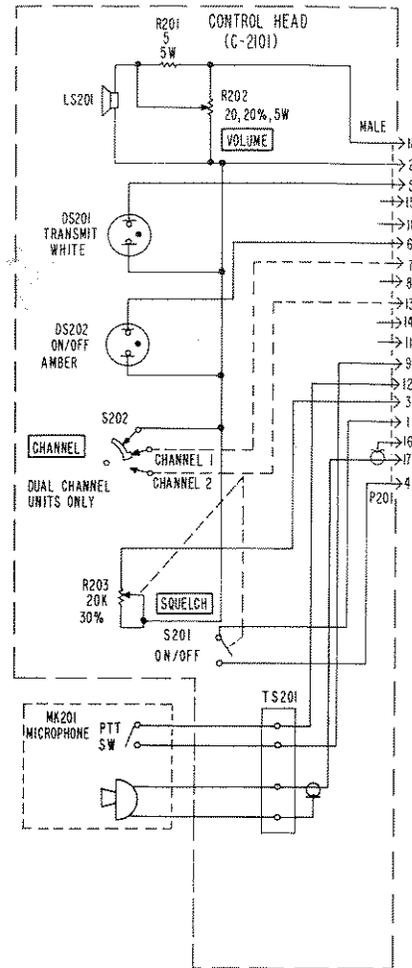
The C-2101 Control Head is so constructed that it can be modified for dual-channel and/or tone controlled squelch operation with a minimum of expended effort.

PARTS LIST

| Schematic Symbol | Description | Hallicrafters Part Number |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| P201 | Connector, 18 pin Control Cable | 010-002766 |
| | Cover, Rear (Remote units only) | 066-003987 |
| | Flex Relief, Microphone Cable | 016-002381 |
| | Handle, (DC units only) | 030-000889 |
| | Knob | 015-001561 |
| DS201 | Lamp, Neon (White) | 039-000728 |
| DS202 | Lamp, Neon (Amber) | 039-000729 |
| | Medallion, Hallicrafters Logo | 007-000850 |
| MK201 | *Microphone, Carbon (C-3201C) | 081-000114 |
| MK201 | *Microphone, Ceramic (C-3201S) | 085-000238 |
| MK201 | *Microphone, Transistorized (C-3201T) | 081-000115 |
| | Panel Assembly, Control Mounting | 150-006282 |
| | Panel Assembly, Front | 150-006279 |
| | Panel, Escutcheon | 068-001449 |
| | Panel, Inlay, Single Channel | 007-000847 |
| | Panel, Inlay, Speaker Panel | 007-000851 |
| R201 | Resistor, Wire Wound, 50 Ohm, 10%, 5 watt | 024-001328-01 |
| R202 | Resistor, Variable, 20 Ohm, 20%, 5 watt VOLUME | 025-002141 |
| R203 | Resistor, Variable, 20K Ohm, 20%, 1/2 watt SQUELCH | 025-002230 |
| LS201 | Speaker, 3-inch, PM, 3.2-ohm | 085-000224 |
| S201 | Switch, POWER-ON/OFF | P/O R203 |

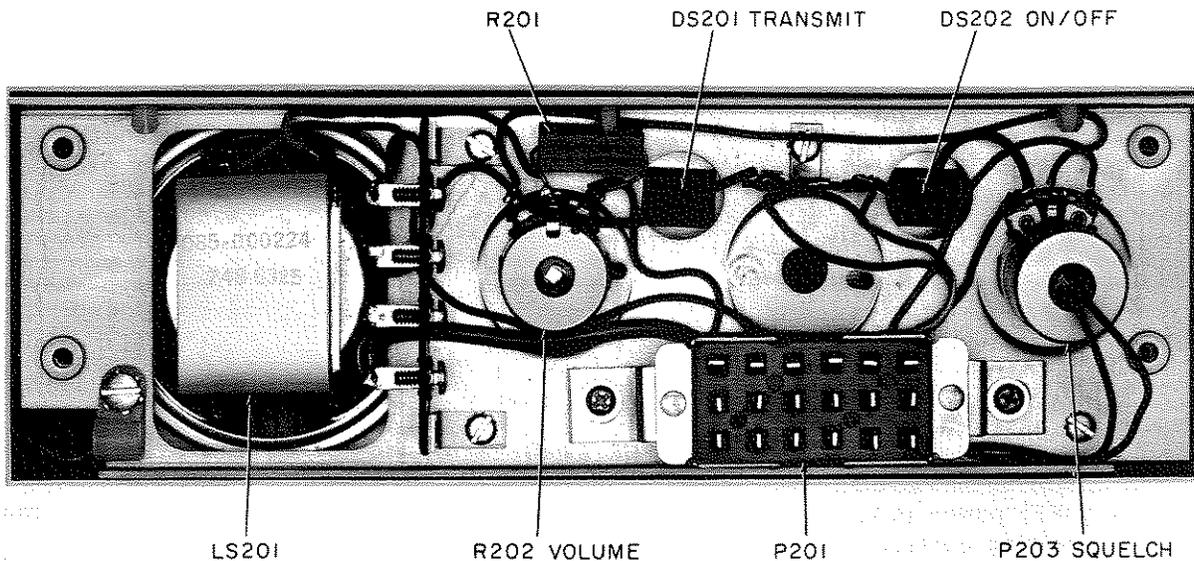
* Any of these microphones and others with appropriate connections may be used with the C-2101 Control Head.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



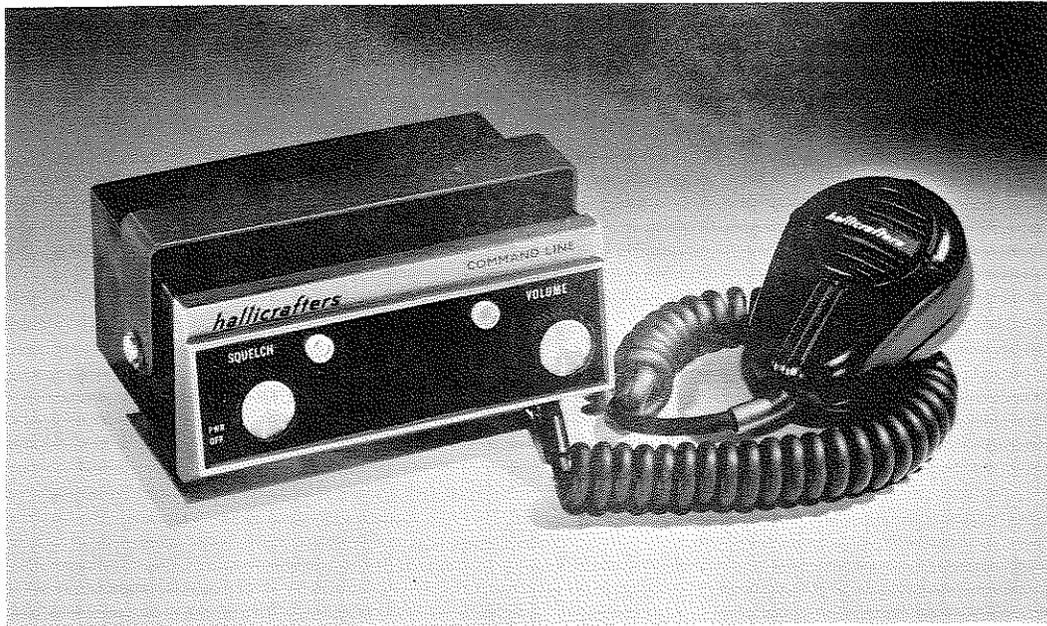
155-000074

INTERNAL VIEW



156-002941

MODEL C-2102 MINIATURE CONTROL HEAD



156-002814

DESCRIPTION

Hallicrafters' Model C-2102 Miniature Control Head has been designed for use with mobile two-way industrial radio equipment. This control head contains all the switching and control circuitry necessary for operation of a radio transmitter/receiver. The C-2102 requires the use of a separate speaker, such as the Model C-3401. All connections to the control head are made to an internally mounted 20-pin screw-type terminal strip. Connections are made as shown in the schematic diagram.

CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

The following controls and indicators are located on the front panel of the C-2102 Control Head:

ON/OFF-SQUELCH: In the extreme counterclockwise position (OFF) power is removed from the equipment by breaking contact with the primary power source. As the control is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the equipment. Further

clockwise rotation activates the squelch circuitry. The SQUELCH should be set to the point that just quiets the speaker noise under no signal conditions.

VOLUME: The VOLUME control adjusts the level of sound in the speaker and should be set to a point suitable to the operator.

ON-OFF INDICATOR: As soon as power is applied to the equipment, the amber lamp becomes illuminated.

TRANSMIT INDICATOR: When the equipment is on, if the push-to-talk switch on the microphone is depressed, the white lamp will illuminate showing that the equipment is in the transmit mode of operation.

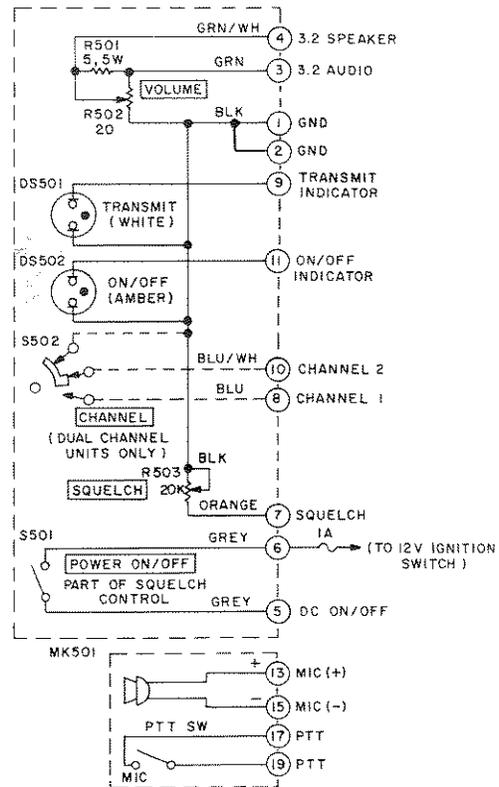
ACCESSORIES

The C-2102 Control Head is so constructed that it can be modified for dual-channel and/or tone controlled squelch operation with a minimum of expended effort.

PARTS LIST

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

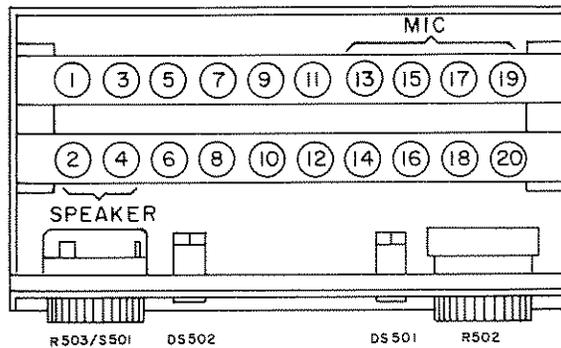
| Schematic Symbol | Description | Hallicrafters Part Number |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Cover | 066-004088 |
| | Flex Relief, Microphone Cable Grommet, Rubber | 016-002381 |
| | Handle, Unit Mounting | 016-100002 |
| | Holder, Microphone Knob | 030-000910 |
| DS502 | Lamp, Neon (Amber) | 076-003277 |
| DS501 | Lamp, Neon (White) | 015-001561 |
| | *Microphone, Carbon (C-3201C) | 039-000742 |
| | *Microphone, Ceramic (C-3201S) | 039-000743 |
| | *Microphone, Transistorized (C-3201T) | 081-000114 |
| | Panel, Front | 085-000238 |
| | Panel Inlay | 081-000115 |
| R502 | Resistor, Variable, 20 Ohm, 20%, 5 watt VOLUME | 068-001478 |
| | | 007-000878 |
| R503 | Resistor, Variable, 20K Ohm, 1/3 watt SQUELCH | 025-002285 |
| R501 | Resistor, Wire Wound, 5 Ohm, 10%, 5 watt | 025-002284 |
| S501 | Part of R503 | 024-001328-01 |



155-000015

*Any of these microphones and others with appropriate connections may be used with the C-2102 Control Head.

INTERNAL VIEW



156-001678

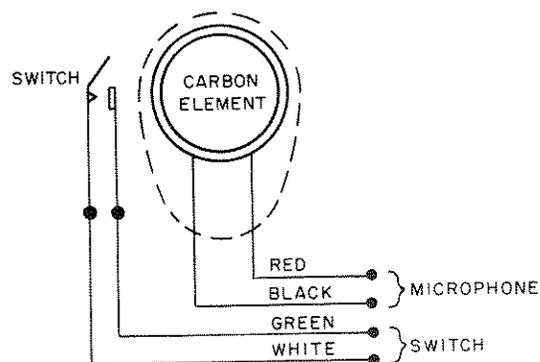
MODEL C-3201C
MOBILE HAND-HELD
CARBON MICROPHONE

Hallicrafters' Model C-3201C is a carbon-type hand microphone designed for use with two-way industrial radio equipment. The microphone is made of black high-impact plastic (cycolac) with a push-to-talk switch on the upper left side. The attached cable can be extended to approximately five feet.



156-002321

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



156-002947

MODEL C-3201T

MOBILE HAND-HELD

TRANSISTORIZED MICROPHONE

Hallicrafters' Model C-3201T is a controlled magnetic hand microphone designed for use with two-way industrial radio equipment. This microphone contains a transistor amplifier to increase the output to a higher level and improve speech intelligibility. The microphone is made of black high-impact plastic (cycolac) with a push-to-talk switch on the upper left side. The attached cable can be extended to approximately five feet.

The DC voltage necessary for operation of the transistor amplifier should be supplied by the microphone input circuit of the associated transmitter. This voltage is the same as that required to operate a standard carbon microphone. The Model C-3201T is directly interchangeable with carbon microphone equipped units.

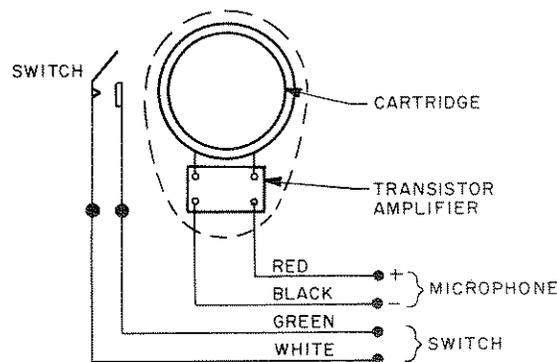
IMPORTANT

Be certain of polarity when interconnecting the microphone and its associated transmitter. The red microphone lead must be connected to a positive voltage source not to exceed 24 volts or permanent damage to the transistor will result.



156-002321

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



156-002948

MODEL C-3202T
TRANSISTORIZED
DESK-STAND MICROPHONE

Hallicrafters' Model C-3202T is a dynamic-type desk-stand microphone designed for use with two-way industrial radio equipment. The microphone includes an integral transistor amplifier that raises the output of the element to a level suitable to modulate the transmitter. The microphone is made of black-finished, die-cast metal with chrome trim and includes approximately four feet of cable.

The microphone is provided with a lever on the right side of the base, to provide a monitoring facility when used with tone-squelch equipped units. On these units, with the lever in the rear position, the receiver is under tone-squelch control. Prior to transmitting, the monitor lever should be moved forward, thereby disabling the tone-squelch unit.

Using this microphone, the associated transmitter/receiver may be controlled in any of the following fashions:

1. Momentarily depress the touch bar on the front of the microphone. This automatically moves the monitor lever forward, permitting the channel to be monitored.

Depress the touch bar all the way to transmit, release to receive.

Upon completion of your communication, move the monitor lever back to the rear position to return the equipment to the tone-squelch mode.

2. Proceed as above except that, instead of depressing the touch bar to transmit, merely lift the microphone from the desk. A lift switch in the microphone base automatically activates the equipment to the transmit mode.

The monitor lever must be in the forward position for the lift switch to operate. Return the microphone to the desk to receive.

If the lift-switch feature is undesirable, disassemble the microphone and remove the connections to the lift-switch terminals (switch terminals 6 and/or 7 as shown in the schematic diagram).



156-002822

NOTE

The aforementioned instructions apply to tone-squelch equipped units. On units without tone squelch, the monitor lever may be left in the forward position.

The microphone as supplied has an output that is essentially 6 DB above that normally obtained with a conventional carbon-type microphone. This permits the operator to speak in a normal voice at a comfortable distance (one to two feet).

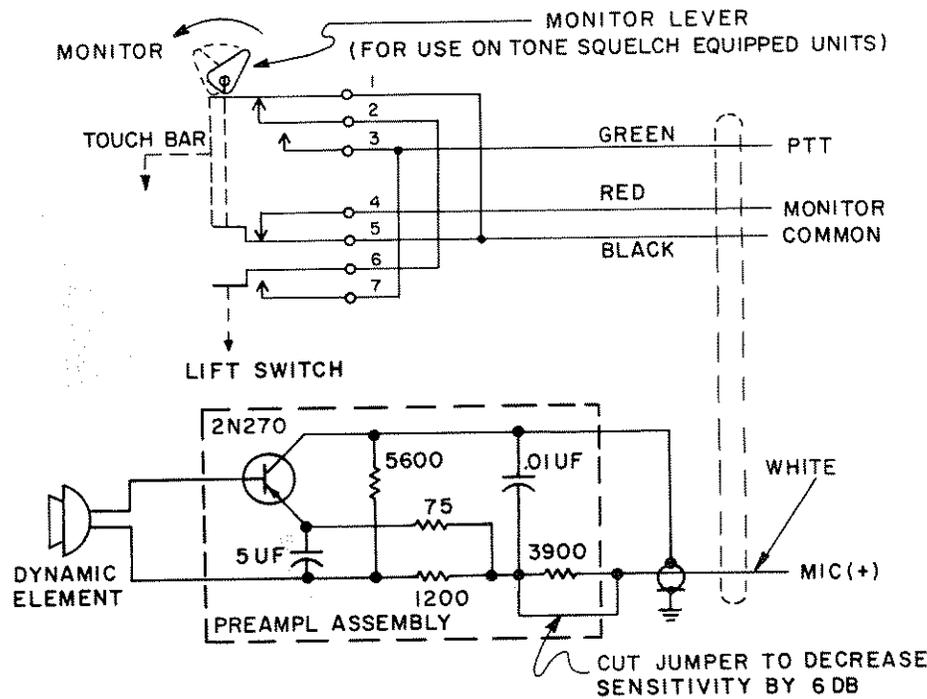
It may be found in some installations with high ambient background noise that the sensitivity of the microphone is excessive. In these instances, the output level of the microphone may be reduced by clipping the jumper provided for this purpose (small green loop of wire coming out from one end of the transistor amplifier located in the microphone base).

The DC voltage necessary for operation of the transistor amplifier should be supplied by the microphone input circuit of the associated transmitter. This voltage is the same as that required to operate a standard carbon microphone. The Model C-3202T is directly interchangeable with carbon microphone equipped units.

IMPORTANT

Be certain of polarity when interconnect the microphone and its associated transmitter. The white microphone lead must be connected to a positive voltage source not to exceed 24 volts or permanent damage to the transistor will result.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



156-002696

MODEL C-3401 SPEAKER

Hallicrafters' Model C-3401 Speaker is an enclosed unit with mounting trunion and cable designed for use with two-way industrial radio equipment. The C-3401 uses a 3.2-ohm, 4-inch permanent magnet speaker with a water-resistant cone. This unit is particularly suited for mobile applications, and is customarily used with the C-2102 Control Head in conjunction with Command Line transmitter/receivers. The speaker is housed in a die-cast metal case built to withstand the rough usage encountered in mobile installations.

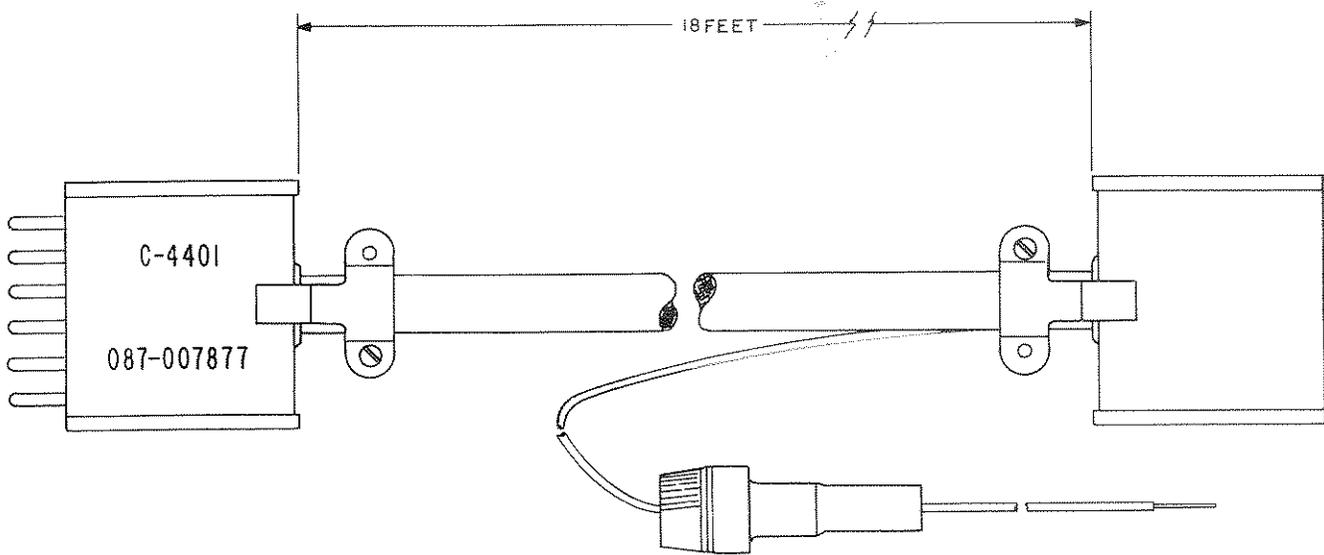


156-002853

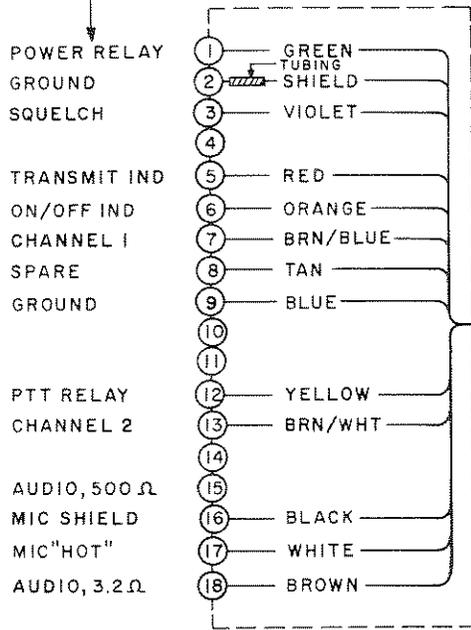
PARTS LIST

| DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER |
|---|----------------|
| Cable, Two-Wire | 087-101759 |
| Escutcheon | 007-000873 |
| Grommet, Housing Foot | 016-200980 |
| Handle, Trunion | 030-000897 |
| Housing | 066-004064 |
| Medallion, Hallicrafters "H" | 007-000850 |
| Screw, Machine, NO. 10-32 x 1/2 inch (Handle) | 407-065313-008 |
| Speaker | 085-000237 |
| Speaker Grill | 007-000874 |
| Strain Relief (Cable) | 076-100397 |
| Washer, Fiber (Handle) | 004-002674 |

MODEL C-4401 18-FOOT CONTROL CABLE ASSEMBLY (MODEL C-2101 CONTROL HEAD TO TRUNK MOUNTED UNIT)

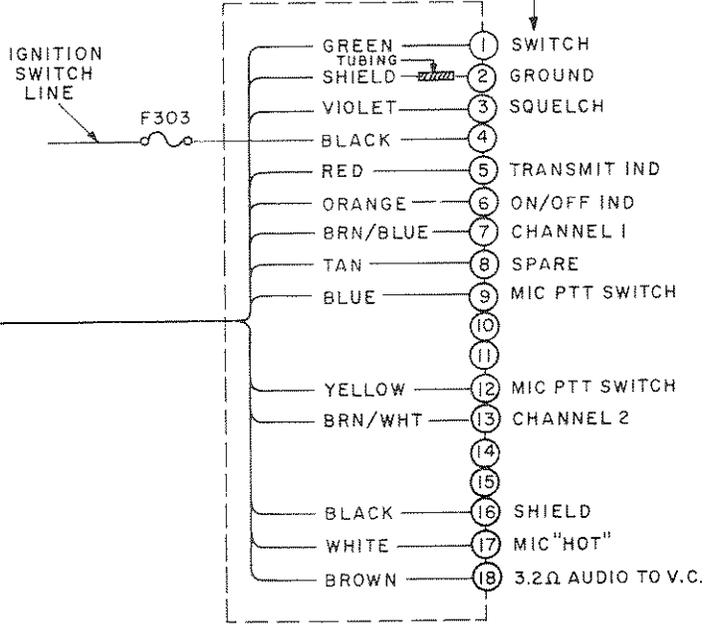


**CSM UNIT CHASSIS
SOCKET FUNCTIONS**



18 PIN CONNECTOR
(PLUG END)

**C-2101 CONTROL HEAD
PLUG FUNCTIONS**

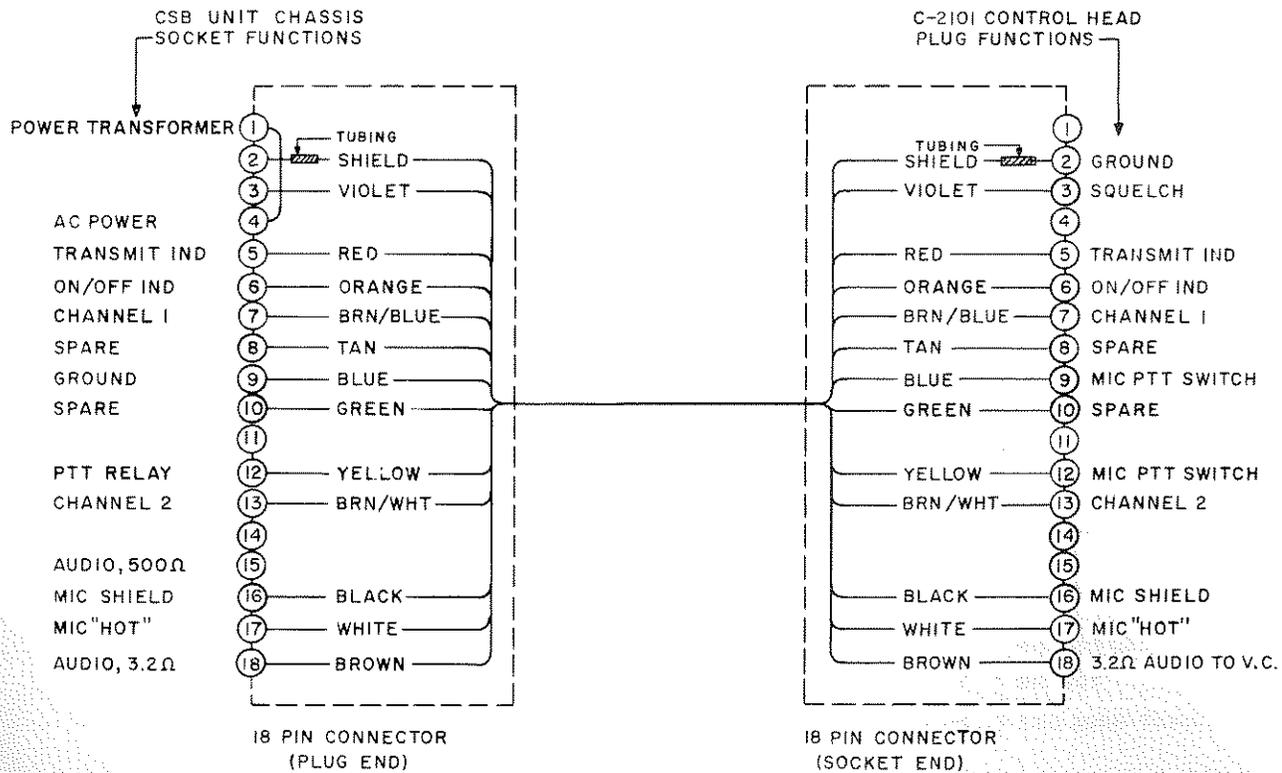
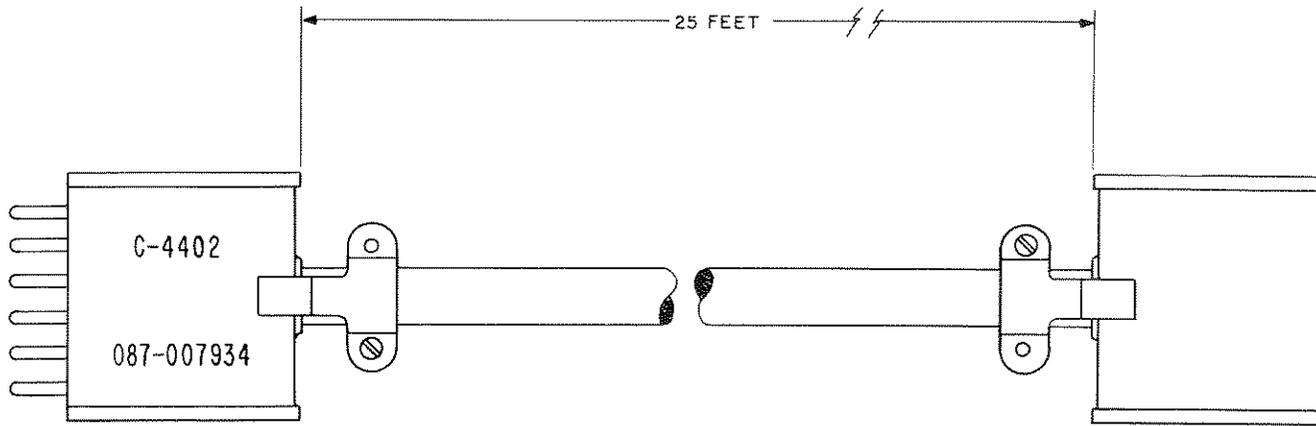


18 PIN CONNECTOR
(SOCKET END)

MODEL C-4402

25-FOOT CABLE ASSEMBLY

(MODEL C-2101 CONTROL HEAD TO REMOTE BASE STATION UNIT)



MODEL C-4403
18-FOOT CONTROL CABLE ASSEMBLY
 (MODEL C-2102 MINIATURE CONTROL HEAD TO TRUNK MOUNTED UNIT)

