

## INSTRUCTIONS

**TYPE TCF-10 POWER LINE CARRIER  
FREQUENCY-SHIFT TRANSMITTER EQUIPMENT  
3 FREQUENCY—10 WATT/1-3.25 WATT/10 WATT—WITH VOICE**

**CAUTION:** It is recommended that the user of this equipment become thoroughly familiar with the information in this instruction leaflet before energizing the carrier assembly. Failure to observe this precaution may result in damage to the equipment.

If the carrier set is mounted in a cabinet, it must be bolted down to the floor or otherwise secured before swinging out the equipment rack to prevent its tipping over.

### APPLICATION

A widely used high speed relaying system used for transmission line protection consists of directional-comparison unblock relaying plus a transfer-trip channel for breaker failure protection. Normally these systems of relaying require two frequency-shift channels, wideband for unblocking and narrowband for transfer trip. A saving in channel spectrum can be affected by using a three frequency transmitter for the two relaying functions and two separate receivers, one for each function, as shown in Figures 10 and 11.

### SYSTEM OPERATION

The three frequency TCF-10 carrier transmitter provides for the transmission of any of three closely controlled discrete frequencies, all within the equivalent spacing of a single wideband channel. The center frequency of the channel can vary from 30 kHz to 300 kHz in 0.5 kHz steps. The transmitter normally operates at a frequency that is 100 Hz above the channel center frequency (fc). This frequency serves as the "guard" frequency for

the transfer-trip receiver and as the "block" frequency for the unblock receiver. Note that the discriminator characteristic in the unblock receiver in this case is reversed from the normal unblock receiver used with the standard two frequency transmitter. This "guard" "block" frequency is transmitted continuously when conditions are normal. It indicates at the receiving end of the line that the channel is operative and serves to prevent false operation of the receiver by line noise. The lowest frequency, which is 100 Hz less than fc is the "transfer trip" frequency and is transmitted as a signal that an operation (such as tripping a circuit breaker) should be performed at the receiving end of the line. The highest frequency, which is 300 Hz above fc, is the "unblock" frequency and is transmitted as an unblock signal for directional comparison relaying. If a subsequent transfer-trip operation is called for, the transmitter will shift to fc-100 Hz which is the "trip" frequency for the transfer trip (narrow-band receiver.)

Note that when the transmitter shifts to "unblock," the frequency is completely outside the passband of the narrow band transfer-trip receiver. Normally, this would cause a low-signal alarm output from that receiver. In order to prevent a similar alarm output in this case, the checkback output of the unblock receiver is cross-connected to the guard or block input of the transfer trip receiver (through an OR logic circuit). This logic is shown in Figure 10. The checkback output is a receiver output that indicates that a proper signal has been received without going through any time delays or other logic used for the actual relaying output.

*All possible contingencies which may arise during installation, operation, or maintenance, and all details and variations of this equipment do not purport to be covered by these instructions. If further information is desired by purchaser regarding his particular installation, operation or maintenance of his equipment, the local Westinghouse Electric Corporation representative should be contacted.*

With this cross-connected logic, both receivers will function when required, but will not give any incorrect output indications.

The transmitter normally operates at an output level of one watt at the "guard" "blocking" frequency, but increases to ten watts for either "trip" or "unblock" output. An interlock is provided in the transmitter keying circuit to give transfer-trip preference. This means that even while the transmitter is shifted to the "unblock" frequency, if the transfer-trip keying circuit is energized, the transmitter will shift to the "trip" frequency without delay.

The transmitter can also be amplitude modulated at 3.25 watts to provide a voice channel.

## CONSTRUCTION

The 10 watt/1-3.25 watt/10 watt TCF-10 transmitter unit is mounted on a standard 19-inch wide chassis 5 1/4 inches (3 rack units) high with edge slots for mounting on a standard relay rack. See Fig. 8. All of the circuitry that is suitable for printed circuit board mounting is on four such boards, as shown in Fig. 15. The components mounted on each printed circuit board or other sub-assembly are shown enclosed by dotted lines on the internal schematic. Fig. 1. The location of components on the four printed circuit boards are shown on separate illustrations, Fig. 3, 4, 5, & 6.

External connections to the assembly are made through a 36-circuit receptacle, J3. The r.f. output connection to the assembly is made through a coaxial cable jack, J2.

## OPERATION

The transmitter is made up of four main stages and two filters. The stages include two crystal oscillators operating at frequencies that differ by the desired channel center frequency, a mixer and buffer amplifier, a driver stage and a power amplifier. The interstage filter is located between the driver and the power amplifier. The output filter removes harmonics that may be generated by distortion in the power amplifier.

A single crystal designed for oscillation in the

30 kHz to 300 kHz range cannot be forced to oscillate away from its natural frequency by as much as  $\pm 100$  hz. In order to obtain this desired frequency shift, it is necessary to use crystals in the 2 MHz range. The crystals are Y1 and Y2 of Fig. 1. The frequency of Y2 is 2.00 MHz when operated with a specified amount of series capacity, and the frequency of Y1 is 2.00 MHz plus the channel center frequency, or 2.03 MHz for 30 kHz center frequency. Capacitor C55 and crystal Y2 in series are connected between the positive side of the supply voltage and the base of transistor Q51 which operates in the emitter following mode. The emitter is coupled to the base through C57. With Y2 removed the base of Q51 would be held at approximately the midpoint of the supply voltage by R51 and R52. The crystal serves as a series-resonant circuit with very high inductance and low capacitance. The circuit can be made to oscillate at other than the natural frequency of the crystal by varying the series capacitor, C55. Increasing C55 will lower the frequency of oscillations and reducing C55 will raise the frequency.

Capacitor C79 (in parallel with C78) is not effective until D59 is biased in the forward direction and becomes conductive. It is biased in the reverse direction until the keying control for unblock is closed which places 45V. dc at terminal 12 of the printed circuit board. With D57 conducting, C79 and C78 are placed in parallel with C55 and C73. The adjustment of C79 will reduce the frequency of the Y2 circuit by 200 hz. Since Y2 is the lower of the two frequencies derived from Y1 and Y2, the difference frequency, which is the frequency transmitted, is now increased by 200 hz. Thus the frequency transmitted is now 200 hz above the guard frequency or 300 hz above the center frequency.

Crystal Y1 is connected in a circuit that is similar except for the addition of C53 and diodes D51 and D52. By adjustment of C52 this circuit is made to oscillate at 100 hz above its marked frequency. Capacitors C53 and C71 are not effective until D51 is biased in the forward direction and becomes conductive. It is biased in the reverse direction until the keying control is closed, which places 45 V. dc at terminal 1 of the printed circuit board. With D51 conducting, C53 and C71 are effectively in parallel with C52 and C72. The adjustment of C53 will reduce the frequency by 200 hz.

The crystals taken individually have a greater variation of frequency with temperature than would be acceptable. However, by proper matching of the two crystals, the variation in their difference frequency can be kept within limits that permit holding the frequency stability of the overall transmitter to  $\pm 10$  Hz over a temperature range of  $-20$  to  $+55^\circ\text{C}$ .

The frequencies produced by the two oscillators are coupled to the base of mixer transistor Q53 through C62 and C63. The sum of the two frequencies is so high that a negligible amount appears on the secondary of transformer T51, but the difference frequency is accepted and amplified by Q53 and Q54.

When the keying control is closed, it increases the output power from 1 watt to 10 watts as well as changing the frequency from Guard to Transfer or Unblock Trip. This is effected by reducing the emitter resistance of buffer-amplifier transistor Q54. When the keying control is open, transistor Q55 receives no base current and is non-conducting. Emitter resistor R70 therefore is effectively open-circuited. The level of output power is adjusted to 1 watt by means of R64. When Q55 is made conductive by closing the keying control circuit, R70 is placed in parallel with R68 and the amount of emitter resistance unbypassed by C66 can be adjusted as required to obtain a 10-watt output level.

Note in the keying board logic there is that interlocking logic between the keying for "unblock" and the keying for "transfer trip". This logic permits the "transfer trip" keying to take preference over the "unblock" keying. That is, even if we have "unlock" keying and then get "transfer trip" keying, the "transfer trip" will take immediate preference over the "unblock" keying. This is accomplished by the "transfer trip" keying causing transistor Q1 to conduct which in turn shunts out the keying voltage input to transistor Q3 through diode D9. Thus while Q1 becomes conducting and consequently Q2, effecting "transfer trip" keying, this conduction of Q1 also prevents Q3 from becoming conducting and prevents "unblocking" keying.

As is shown on the Internal Schematic, Fig. 1, the voltage for the keying circuit is obtained from

the 45-volt regulated supply in the transmitter.

The driver stage consists of transistors Q56 and Q57 connected in a conventional push-pull circuit with input supplied from the collector of Q54 through transformer T52.

The driver filter, FL101, consists of a series-resonant inductor and capacitor connected between the driver and power amplifier stages by appropriate transformers T1 and T2. This filter greatly improves the waveform of this signal applied to the power amplifier.

The power amplifier uses two series-connected power transistors, Q101 and Q102, operating as a class B push-pull amplifier with single-ended output. Diodes D101 and D103 provide protection for the base-emitter junctions of the power transistors. Zener diodes Z105 and Z106 protect the collector-emitter junctions from surges that might come in from the power line through the coaxial cable.

The output transformer T3 couples the power transistors to the output filter FL102. The output filter includes two trap circuits (L102, CB and L103, CC) which are factory tuned to the second and third harmonics of the transmitter frequency. Capacitor CD approximately cancels the inductive reactance of the two trap circuits at the operating frequency. Protective gap G1 is a small lightning arrester to limit the magnitude of switching surges or other line disturbances reaching the carrier set through the line turner and coaxial cable. Auto-transformer T4 matches the filter impedance to coaxial cable of 50, 60, or 70 ohms.

The series resonant circuit composed of L105, and CE is tuned to the transmitter frequency, and aids in providing resistive termination for the output stage. Jack J102 is mounted on the rear panel of FL102 and is used for measuring the r.f. output current of the transmitter into the coaxial cable. It should be noted that the filter contains no shunt reactive elements, thus providing a reverse impedance that is free of possible "across-the-line" resonances.

The power supply is a series-type transistorized dc voltage regulator which has a very low stand-by current drain when there is no output current de-

mand. The Zener diode Z1 holds a constant base-to-negative voltage on the series-connected power darlington transistor Q1. Depending on the load current, the dc voltage drop through transistor Q1 and resistor R1 and R2 varies to maintain a constant output voltage. The Zener diode Z2 serves to drop the 100v regulated supply to 45v for use with both the keying circuit and the external TCF voice adapter. It is placed in series so that it does not draw current unless called upon by the external voice adapter. Capacitor C3 provides a low carrier-frequency impedance across the dc output voltage. Capacitors C1 and C2 by pass across the dc output voltage. Capacitors C1 and C2 by pass r.f. or transient voltages to ground, thus preventing damage to the transistor circuit.

When keyed for voice by the voice adapter, transistor Q55 is keyed into class A operation so that its conduction can be modulated by the voice input from the voice adapter. Potentiometer R82 is adjusted so that the nominal output of carrier is 3.25 watts (14 volts across 60 ohms). The voice input modulates the carrier through this transistor by varying the amount of conduction of Q55 so that the output power of carrier varies with the voice amplitude following the voice frequency components. Since with Q55 completely nonconducting, R64 has been set to produce a 1 watt output, maximum modulation on the side to shut off Q55 will not result in an output level of less than 1 watt carrier at any time. Also since the output level has been set at 10 watts with Q55 completely conducting by the adjustment of R70, the maximum modulation on the side of turn on of Q55 will not result in a carrier output level of greater than 10 watts at any time. Thus the modulation for voice will not result in the output carrier level dropping below 1 watt and endangering the guard frequency for relaying purposes.

The buffer keying board in addition to providing proper buffering, also contains logic for the proper keying of both frequency and output level in regards to protective relaying operation, voice adapter operation, and 52b contact operation.

It should be remembered that protective relaying operation has first priority. If the protective relay operates and puts a voltage input into any of the three input points labeled carrier auxiliary key-

ing, the transmitter will both frequency shift to trip frequency and full 10 watts output whether voice is called for or not.

The operation of the 52b contact will remove the 10 watt keying output and permit the voice adapter to key to 3.2 watts output for AM voice modulation. This allows voice modulation on un-block frequency after the 52b contact has operated.

## CHARACTERISTICS

Frequency Range Output	30-300 kHz, 1 watt guard—10 watts trip—(both transfer and un-block)—3.2 watts voice (into 50 to 70 ohm resistive load) at nominal rated input voltage (48 V. or 125 v.d.c.)
Frequency Stability	±10 Hz from -20°C to +55C.
Frequency Spacing	Two-way channel,—See Voice Adapter Instruction Leaflet. [41-945.6]
Harmonics	Down 55 db (min.) from output level.
Input Voltage	48 or 125 v.d.c.
Supply Voltage Variation	42-56v. for nom. 48v. supply. 105-140v. for nom. 125v. supply.
Battery Drain	0.5 A. guard } 1.15 A. trip } 48 v.d.c.  0.2 A. guard } 0.4 A. trip } 125 v.d.c.
Keying Circuit Current	4 mA.
Temperature Range	-20 to +55° C. around chassis.
Dimensions	Chassis height—5 1/4 or 3 r.u. Chassis width—19"
Weight	12 lbs.

## INSTALLATION

TYPE TCF-10 transmitter is generally supplied in a cabinet or on a relay rack as part of a complete carrier assembly. The location must be free from dust, excessive humidity, vibration, corrosive fumes, or heat. The maximum ambient temperature around the chassis must not exceed 55°C.

## ADJUSTMENTS

TYPE TCF-10 10W/1-3.2W/10W 3 Frequency transmitter is shipped with the power output controls R64, R82 and R70, set for outputs of 1 watt, 3.2 watts and 10 watts into a 60 ohm load. If it is desired to check the adjustments or if repairs have made readjustment necessary, the coaxial cable should be disconnected from the assembly terminals and replaced with a 50 to 70 ohm non-inductive resistor of at least a 10 watt rating. Use the value of the expected input impedance of the coaxial cable and line tuner. If this is not known, assume 60 ohms. Connect the T4 output lead to the corresponding tap. Connect an ac vacuum tube voltmeter (VTVM) across the load resistor. Turn power output control R64 to minimum (full counter-clockwise). Turn on the power switch on the panel and note the dc voltage across terminals 3 and 7 of J3. If this is in the range of 42 to 46 volts, rotate R64 clockwise to obtain 4 or 5 volts across the load resistor used. At this point check the adjustment of the series output tuning coil L105 by loosening the knurled shaft-locking nut and moving the adjustable core in and out a small amount from its initial position. Leave it at the point of maximum voltage across the load resistor used. Then rotate R64 farther clockwise to obtain the correct voltage for 1 watt in the load resistor, as shown in the following table.

Then change to Trip frequency by connecting together terminals 7 and 12 of the transmitter connector J3, and rotate R70 until the voltage across the load resistor is as shown in the following table for a 10 watt output. Recheck the adjustment of L105 for maximum output voltage and readjust R70 for a 10 watt output if necessary. Tighten the locking nut on L105. Open the power switch and remove the jumper used to key the transmitter to the 10 watt level. Key for voice by opening any connection terminal to 10 of J3. Turn the power

back on. Adjust R82 for a 3.2 watt output across the load resistor (14V across 60 ohms). Open the power switch, reconnect connection to terminal 10 of J3, remove the load resistor, and reconnect the coaxial cable circuit to the transmitter. Note on frequencies above 200 KHZ, L105 adjustment is a screw-driver adjustment. There is no knurled shaft-locking nut.

## VOLTAGE FOR

T106 TAP	1 WATT OUTPUT	3.2 WATTS OUTPUT	10 WATTS OUTPUT
50	7.1	12.7	22.4
60	7.8	14	24.5
70	8.4	15	26.5

Follow the procedure outlined in the line tuner instructions for its adjustment.

Normally the output filter (FL102) will require no readjustment except as noted above. It is factory tuned for maximum second and third harmonic rejection, and for series resonance (maximum output at the fundamental frequency) with a 60-ohm load. A small amount of reactance in the transmitter output load circuit may be tuned out by readjustment of the movable core of L105. This may be necessary with some types of line coupling equipment. The adjustable cores of L102 and L103 have been set for maximum harmonic rejection and no change should be made in these settings unless suitable instruments are available for measuring the second and third harmonic present in the transmitter output.

The operating frequencies of crystals Y1 and Y2 have been carefully adjusted at the factory and good stability can be expected. If it is desired to check the frequencies of the individual crystals, this can be done by turning the matched pair 180° and inserting a crystal in its proper socket with the other crystal unconnected. A sensitive frequency counter with a range of at least 2.3 MHz can be connected from TP51 to TP54. (Connection to TP54 rather than to TP53 provides a better signal to the counter and avoids some error from the effect of the counter input capacitance on the oscillator circuit.) While measurement of the oscillator crystals individually is necessary for the initial adjustment of the oscillators, generally any subsequent checks may be made

with a lower range counter connected at the transmitter output. If any minor adjustment of the Guard and Trip frequencies should be needed, the Guard adjustment should be made with capacitor C52, the Transfer Trip Adjustment with C53, and the unblock frequency with C79.

## MAINTENANCE

Periodic checks of the transmitter Guard and Trip power outputs will detect impending failure so that the equipment can be taken out of service for correction. At regular maintenance intervals, any accumulated dust should be removed, particularly from the heat sinks. It is also desirable to check the transmitter power output at such times, making any necessary readjustments to return the equipment to its initial settings.

Voltage values should be recorded after adjustment in order to establish reference values which will be useful when checking the apparatus. The readings will remain fairly constant over an indefinite period unless a failure occurs. However, if transistors are changed, there may be considerable difference in these readings without the overall performance being affected.

Typical voltage values are given in the following tables. Voltages should be measured with a VTVM. Readings may vary as much as  $\pm 20\%$ .

**TABLE I  
TRANSMITTER DC MEASUREMENTS**

Note: All voltages are positive with respect to Neg. (TP51). All voltages read with dc VTVM.

Test Point	Voltage at 1 Watt Output		Voltage at 10 Watts Output		Voltage at 3.2 Watts Output (For voice)	
	48V units	125V units	48V units	125V units	48V units	125V units
TP52	20	20	20	20	20	20
TP53	5.4		5.4		5.4	
TP54	3.4		3.4		3.4	
TP55	21	20	18.5	18.5	—	—
TP56	21	20	18.5	18.5	—	—
TP57	<1.0		<1.0		—	—
TP58	44.3	100	44.1	100	—	—
TP59	<1.0		<1.0		—	—
TP101	0	0	0	0	—	—
TP103	21±2	50	21±2	50	—	—
TP105	44.3	100	44.0	100	—	—

**TABLE II  
TRANSMITTER RF MEASUREMENTS**

Note: Voltages taken with transmitter set to indicated output across 60 ohms. These voltages subject to variations, depending upon frequency and transistor characteristics. T51-3 = Terminal 3 of transformer T51. Other transformer terminals identified similarly. All read with a-c VTVM.

Test Point	Voltage at 1 watt Output	Voltage at 10 watts Output	Voltage at 3.2 watts Output (For Voice)	
	48V	125V	48V	125V
TP54 to TP51	0.015-0.03	0.015-0.03	—	—
TP57 to TP51	0.05 -0.09	0.3 -1.2	—	—
TP59 to TP51	0.05 -0.09	0.3 -1.2	—	—
T1-1 to TP51	1.65	5.6	—	—
T1-3 to TP51	1.45	4.9	—	—
T1-4 to Gnd.	.6	2.0	—	—
T2-1 to Gnd.	.57	1.85	—	—
TP101-TP103	5.2	17.0	—	—
TP103 to TP105	5.2	17.0	—	—
T3-4 to Gnd.	35	35	112	112
T4-2 to Gnd.	31	31	110	110
TP109 to Gnd.	9.8	9.8	31	31
J102 to Gnd.	7.8	7.8	24.5	24.5
			14	

## CONVERSION OF TRANSMITTER FOR CHANGED CHANNEL FREQUENCY

The parts required for converting a 1W/10W TCF transmitter for operation on a different channel frequency consist of a pair of matched crystals for the new channel frequency, new capacitors C103 and C104 on the power amplifier circuit board if the old and new frequencies are not in the same frequency group (see table on internal schematic drawing) and, in general, new or modified filters FL101 and FL102. Inductors L101, L102 and L103 in these filters are adjustable over a limited range, but forty-two combinations of capacitors and inductors are required to cover the frequency range of 30 to 300 kHz. The widths of the frequency groups vary from 1.5 kHz at the low end of the channel frequency range to 13 kHz at the upper end. A particular assembly can be adjusted over a somewhat wider range than the width of its as-

signed group since some overlap is necessary to allow for component tolerances. The nominal kHz adjustment ranges of the group are:

30.0-31.5	61.0-	64.0	113.0-119.5	207.1-214.0
32.0-33.5	64.5-	68.0	120.0-127.0	214.1-222.0
34.0-36.0	68.5-	72.0	127.5-135.0	222.1-230.0
36.5-38.5	72.5-	76.0	135.5-143.0	230.1-240.0
39.0-41.0	76.5-	80.0	143.5-151.0	240.1-250.0
41.5-44.0	80.5-	84.5	151.5-159.5	250.1-262.0
44.5-47.0	85.0-	89.0	160.0-169.5	262.1-274.0
47.5-50.0	89.5-	94.5	170.0-180.0	274.1-287.0
50.5-53.5	95.0-100.0		180.5-191.5	287.1-300.0
54.0-57.0	100.5-106.0		192.0-200.0	
57.5-60.5	106.5-112.5		200.1-207.0	

If the new frequency lies within the same frequency group as the original frequency, the filters can be readjusted. If the frequencies are in different groups, it is possible that changes only in the fixed capacitors may be required. In general, however, it is desirable to order complete filter assemblies adjusted at the factory for the specified frequency. Since all the modules are plug in modules frequency change is simply a matter of plugging in these new filters.

A signal generator, a frequency counter and a vacuum tube voltmeter are required for readjustment of FL101. The signal generator and the counter should be connected across terminals 4 and 5 of transformer T1 and the voltmeter across terminals 1 and 2 of transformer T2. The signal generator should be set at the channel center frequency and at 2 to 3 volts output. The core screw of the small inductor should be turned to the position that gives a true *maximum* reading on the VTVM. Turning the screw to either side of this position should definitely reduce the reading. The change in inductance with core position is less at either end of the travel than when near the center and consequently the effect of core screw rotation on the VTVM reading will be less when the resonant inductance occurs near the end of core travel.

The procedure for readjustment of the 2nd and 3rd harmonic traps of filter FL102 is somewhat similar. A signal generator and a counter should be connected to terminals 3 and 4 of transformer T3,

and a 500 ohm resistor and a VTVM to the terminals of protective gap G1. The ground or shield lead of all instruments should be connected to the grounded terminal of the transformer. Set the signal generator at exactly twice the channel center frequency and at 5 to 10 volts output. Turn the core screw of the large inductor, L102, to the position that gives a definite *minimum* reading on the VTVM. Similarly, with the signal generator set at exactly three times the channel center frequency and 5 to 10 volts output, set the core screw of the small inductor, L103, to the position that gives a definite *minimum* reading on the VTVM. Then remove the instruments and the 500 ohm resistor.

After the new pair of matched crystals have been adjusted, as described under "ADJUSTMENTS", the transmitter can be operated with a 50 to 70 ohm load (depending on which tap of T4 is used) connected to its output, and inductor L105 can be readjusted for maximum output at the changed channel frequency by the procedure described in the same section.

If a frequency-sensitive voltmeter is available, the 2nd and 3rd harmonic traps may be adjusted without using an oscillator as a source of double and triple the channel frequency. Connect the frequency-sensitive voltmeter from TP109 to ground and adjust the transmitter for rated output into the selected load resistor, set the voltmeter at twice the channel frequency and, using the tuning dial and dB range switch, obtain a maximum on-scale reading of the 2nd harmonic. Then vary the core position of L102 until a minimum voltmeter reading is obtained. Similarly, tune the voltmeter to the third harmonic and adjust L103 for minimum voltmeter reading. Although the transmitter frequency will differ from the channel center frequency by 100 Hz, the effect of this difference on the adjustment of the harmonic traps will be negligible. It should be noted that the true magnitude of the harmonics cannot be measured in this manner because of the preponderance of the fundamental frequency at the voltmeter terminals. Accurate measurement of the harmonics requires use of a filter between TP109 and the voltmeter that provides high rejection of the fundamental. The insertion losses of this filter for the 2nd and 3rd harmonics must be measured and taken into account.

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## **RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT**

- I. Minimum Test Equipment for Installation.
  - a. 60-ohm 10-watt non-inductive resistor.
  - b. AC Vacuum Tube Voltmeter (VTVM). Voltage range 0.003 to 30 volts, frequency range 60 hz to 330-kHz; input impedance 7.5 megohms.
  - c. DC Vacuum Tube Voltmeter (VTVM).  
Voltage Range: 1.5 to 300 volts  
Input Impedance: 7.5 megohms.
  
- II. Desirable Test Equipment for Apparatus Maintenance.
  - a. All items listed in I.
  - b. Signal Generator  
Output Voltage: up to 8 volts.  
Frequency Range: 20-kHz to 330-kHz.
  - c. Oscilloscope
  - d. Frequency counter
  - e. Ohmmeter
  - f. Capacitor checker.

Some functions of the recommended test equipment are combined in the type TCT carrier test meter unit, which is designed to mount on a standard 19" rack but also can be removed and used as a portable unit.

## **RENEWAL PARTS**

Repair work can be done most satisfactorily at the factory. However, replacement parts can be furnished, in most cases, to customers who are equipped for doing repair work. When ordering parts, always give the complete nameplate data and identify the part by its designation on the Internal Schematic drawing.

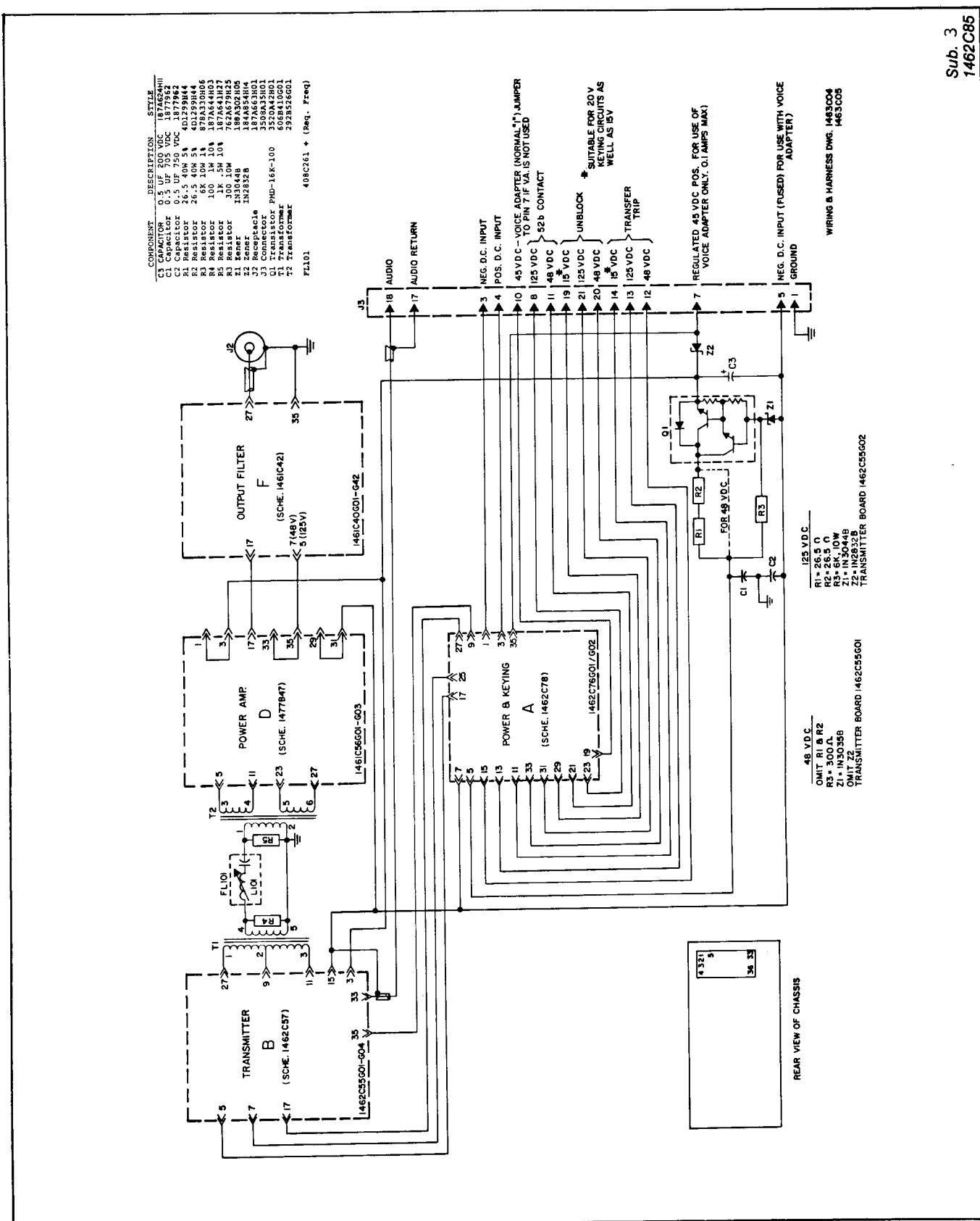
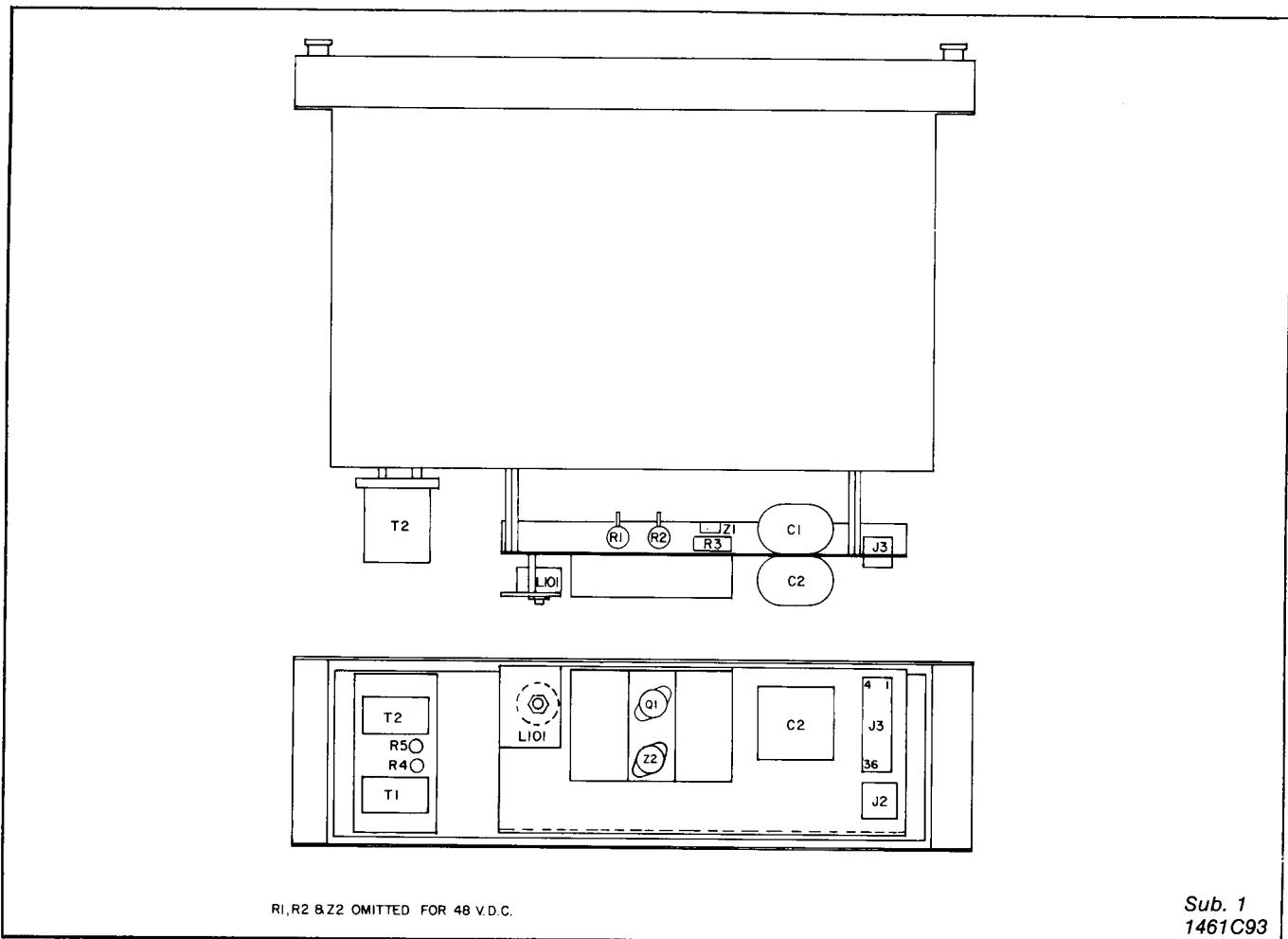
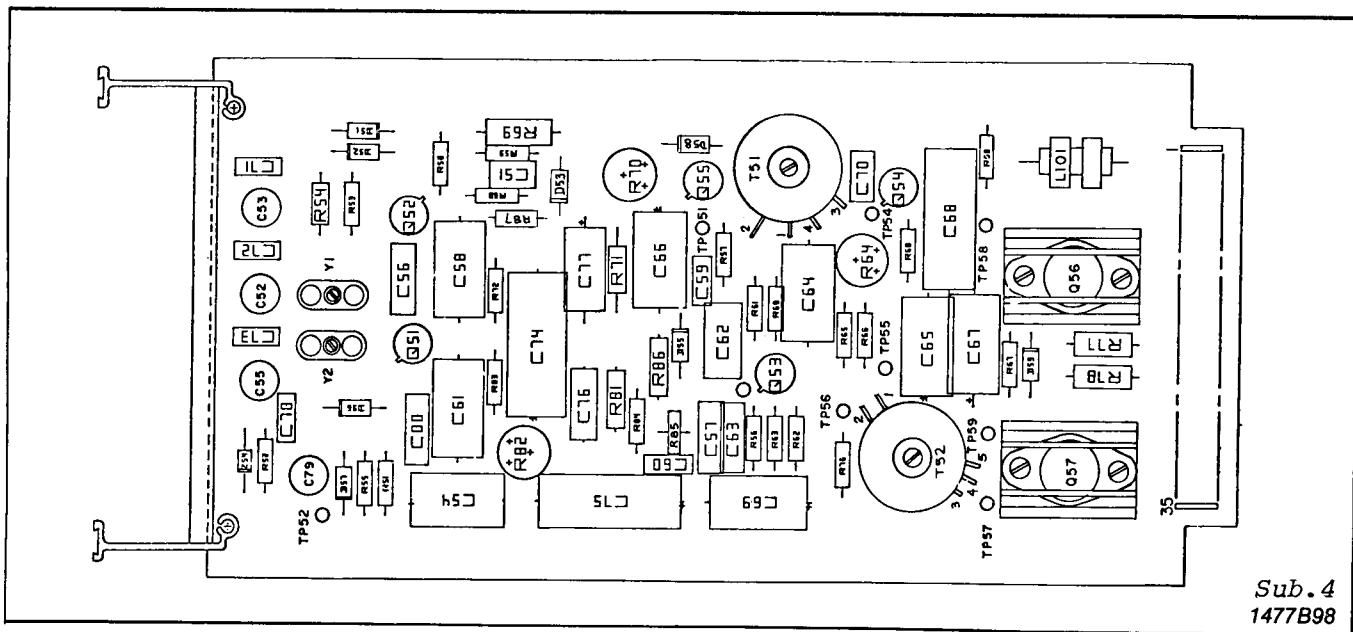


Fig. 1 Internal Schematic of Transmitter



*Fig. 2 Component Location Transmitter Assembly*



*Fig. 3 Component Location Transmitter Module*

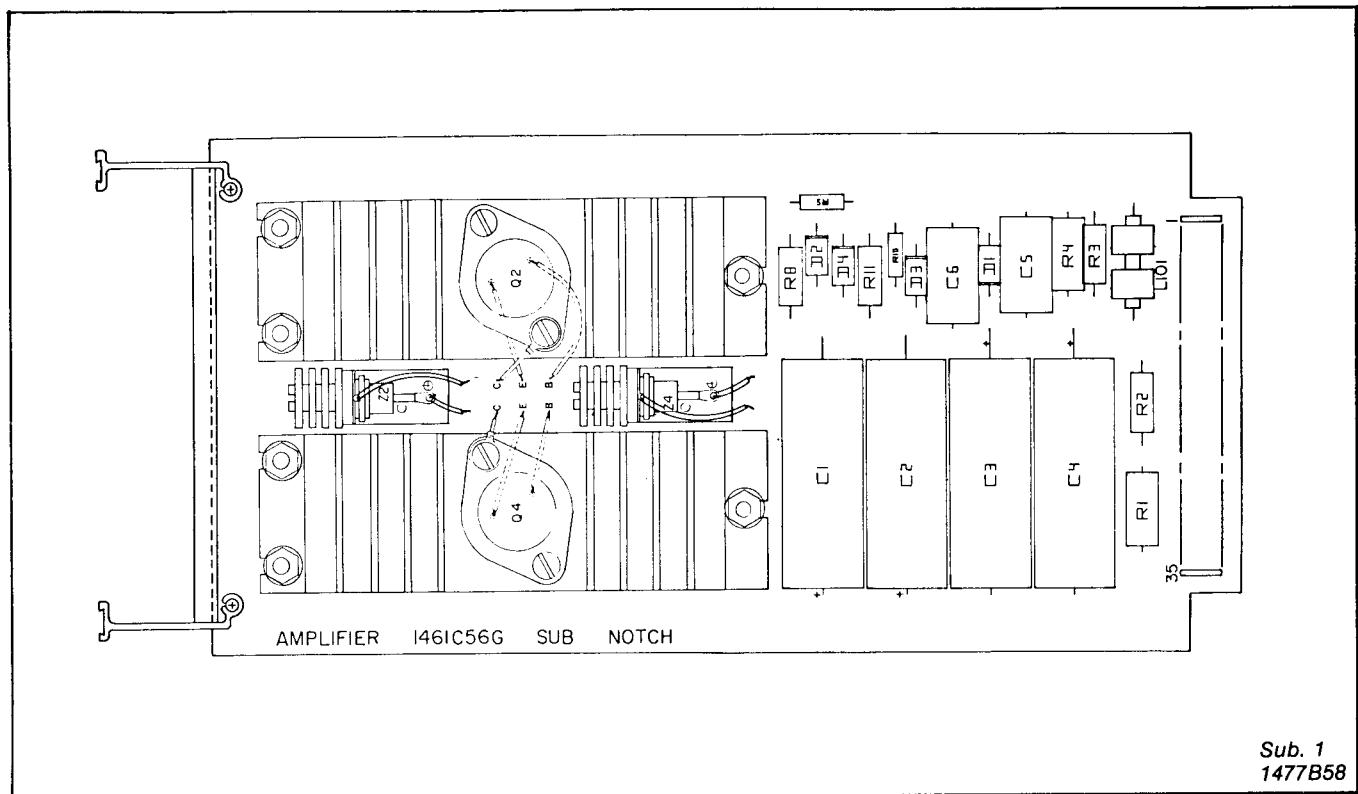


Fig. 4 Component Location Power Amplifier Module

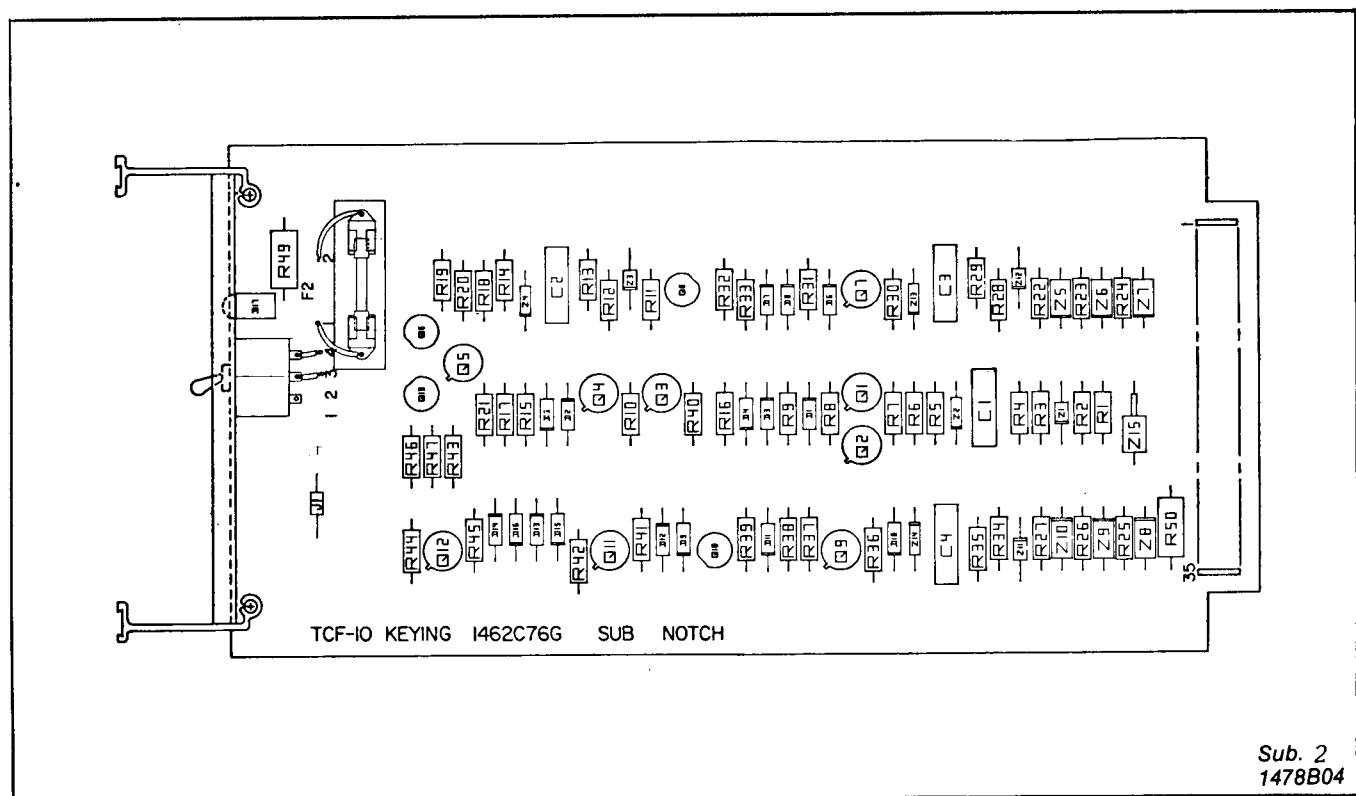
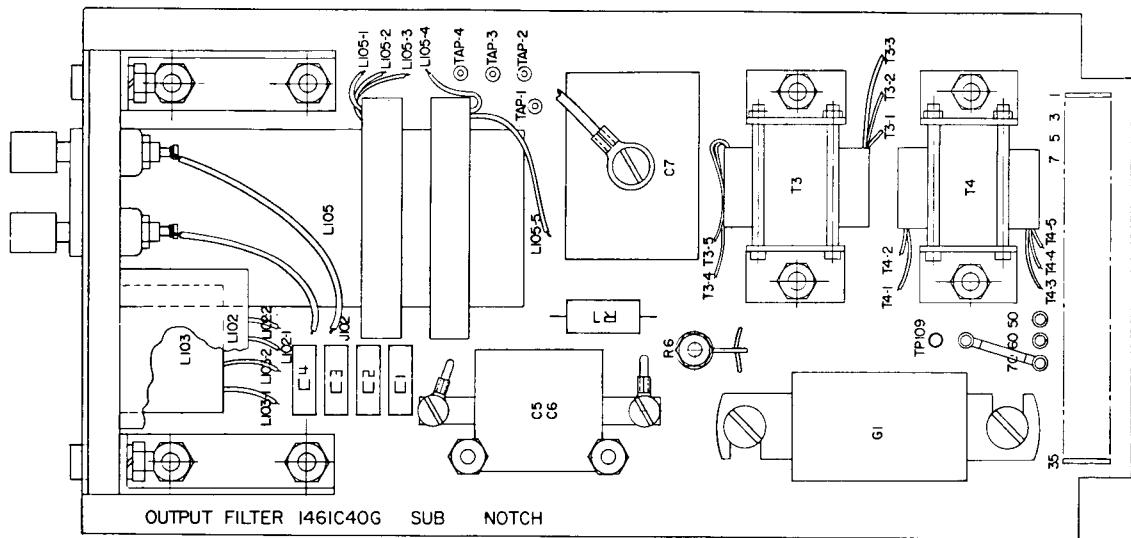
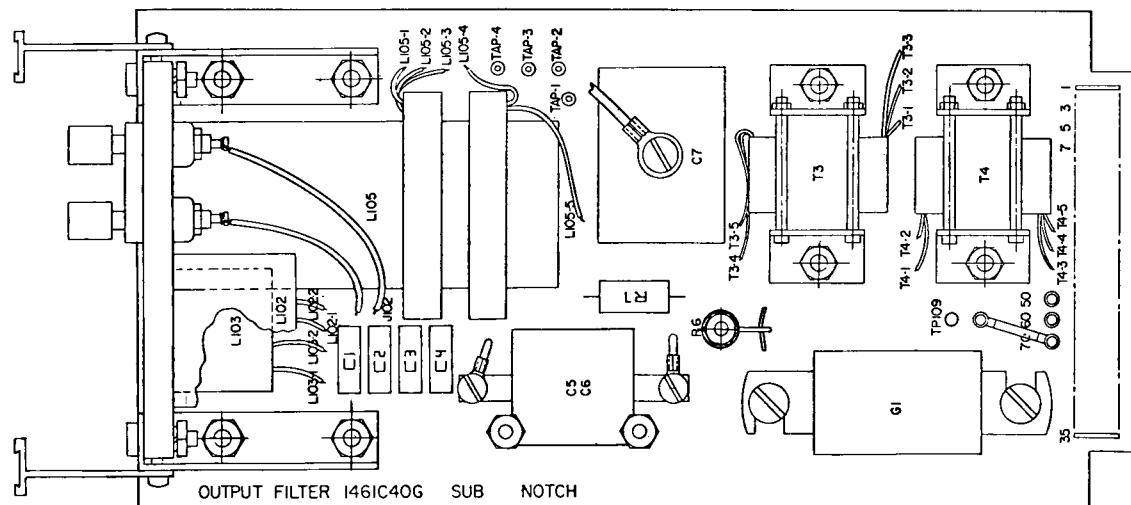


Fig. 5 Component Location Power Amplifier Keying Module



Sub. 3  
1477B28

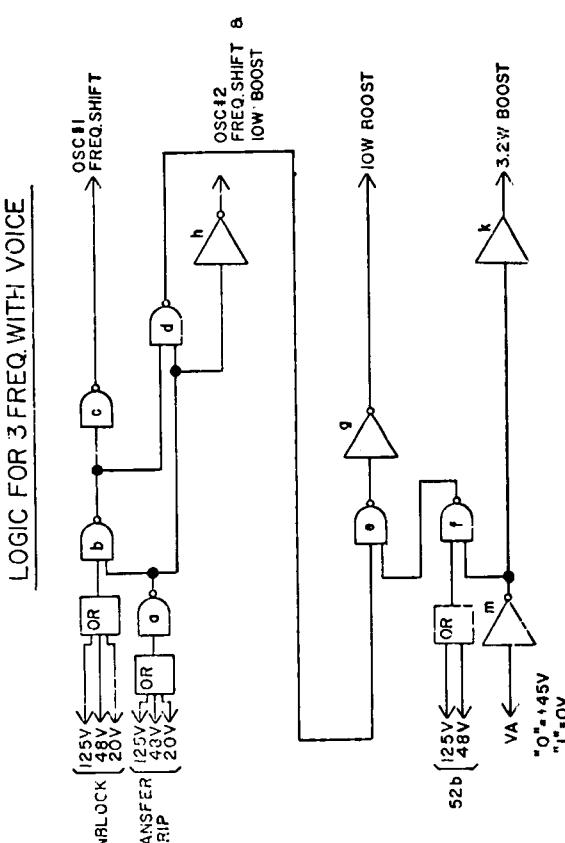


Sub 1  
1479B33

Fig. 6 Component Location Output Filter Module

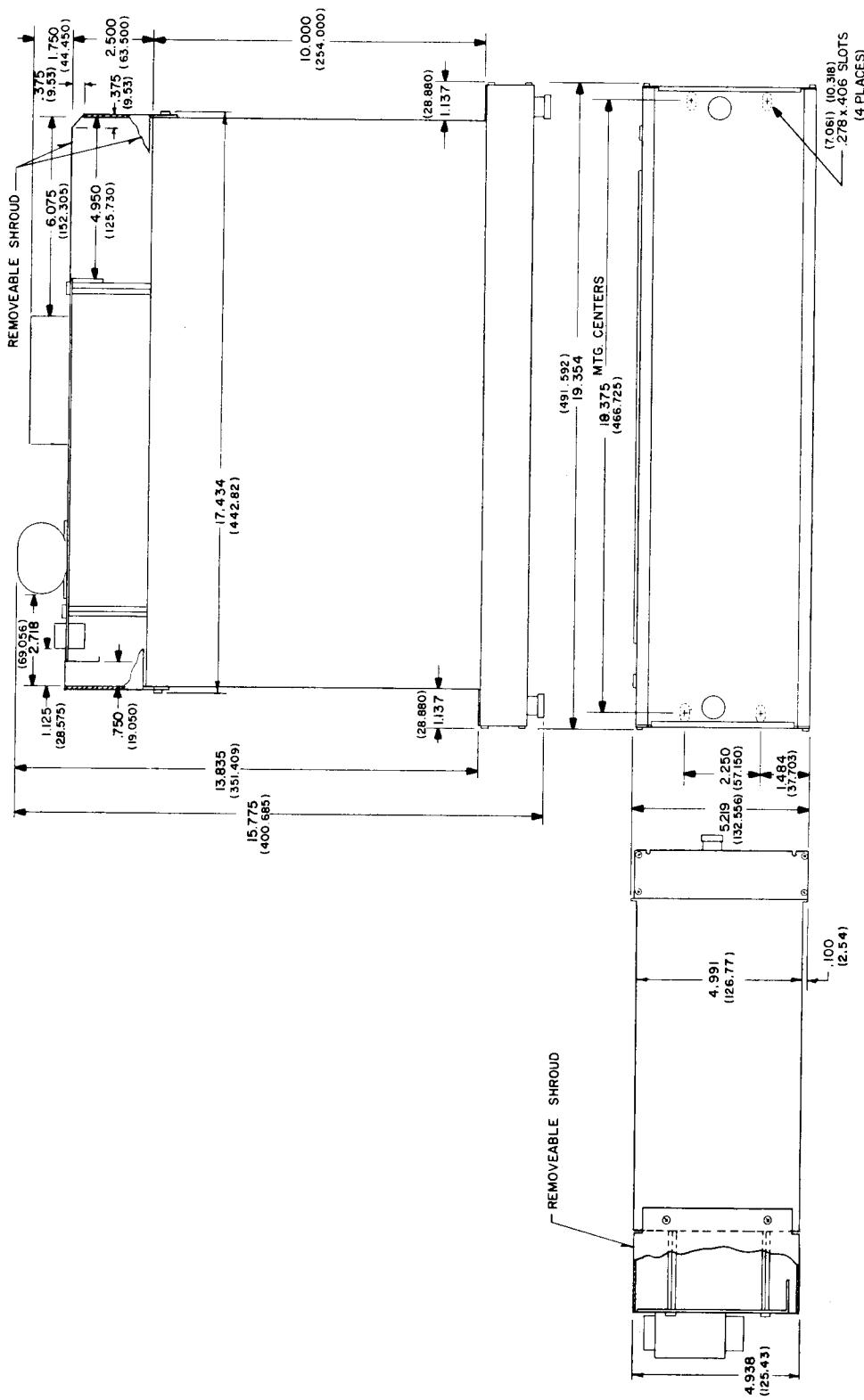
**TRUTH TABLE - 3 FREQ. WITH VOICE**

\* = STU RELAY AFTER 1B0NS OPERATION OF 526 WILL KEY TO UNBLOCK. IN THIS CASE, THE UNBLOCK KEYING IS NOT DONE BY THE LOGIC REPRESENTED BY THESE LOGIC BOARDS.

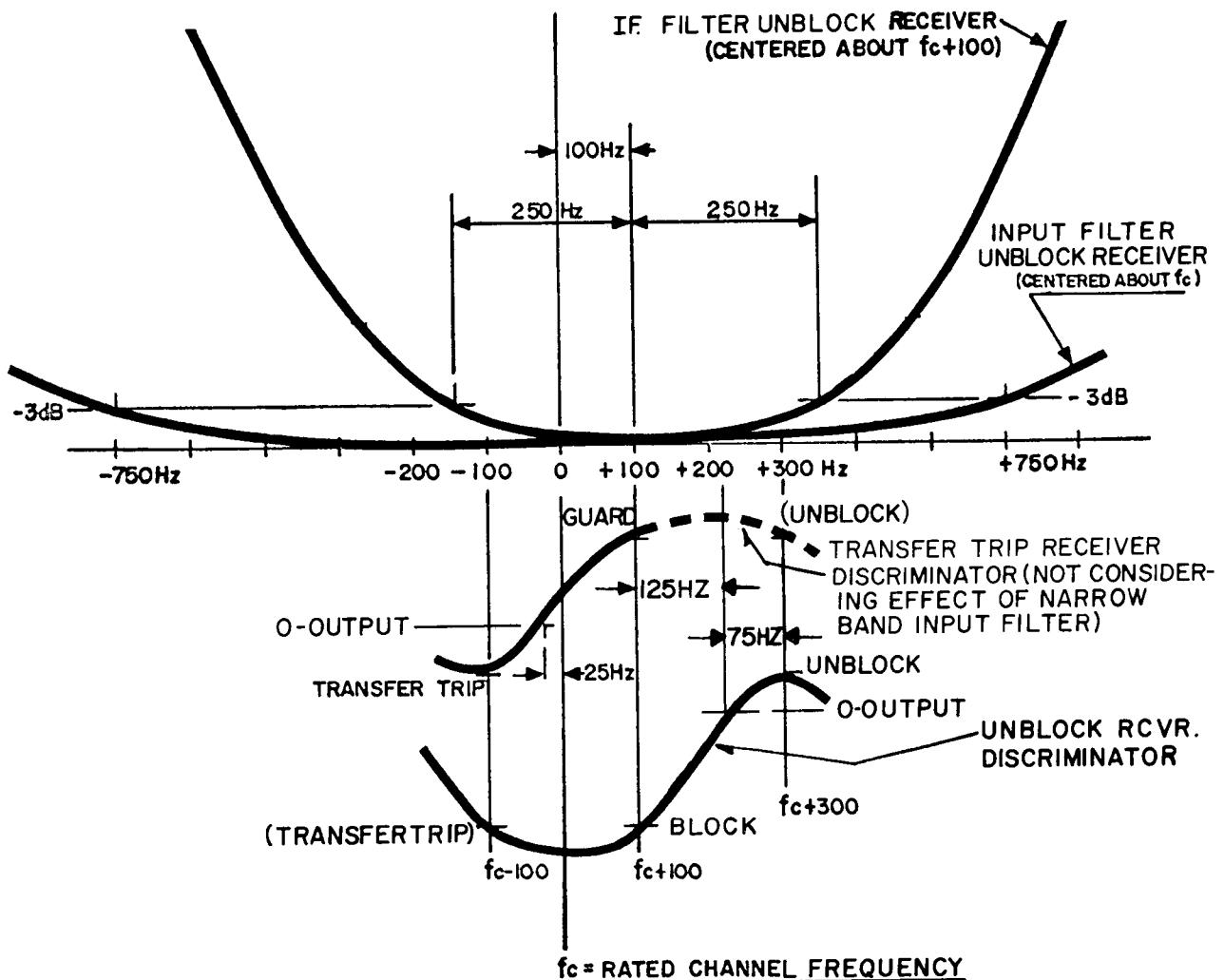


Sub. 5  
1445C80

Fig. 8 Outline & Drilling for Transmitter Assembly

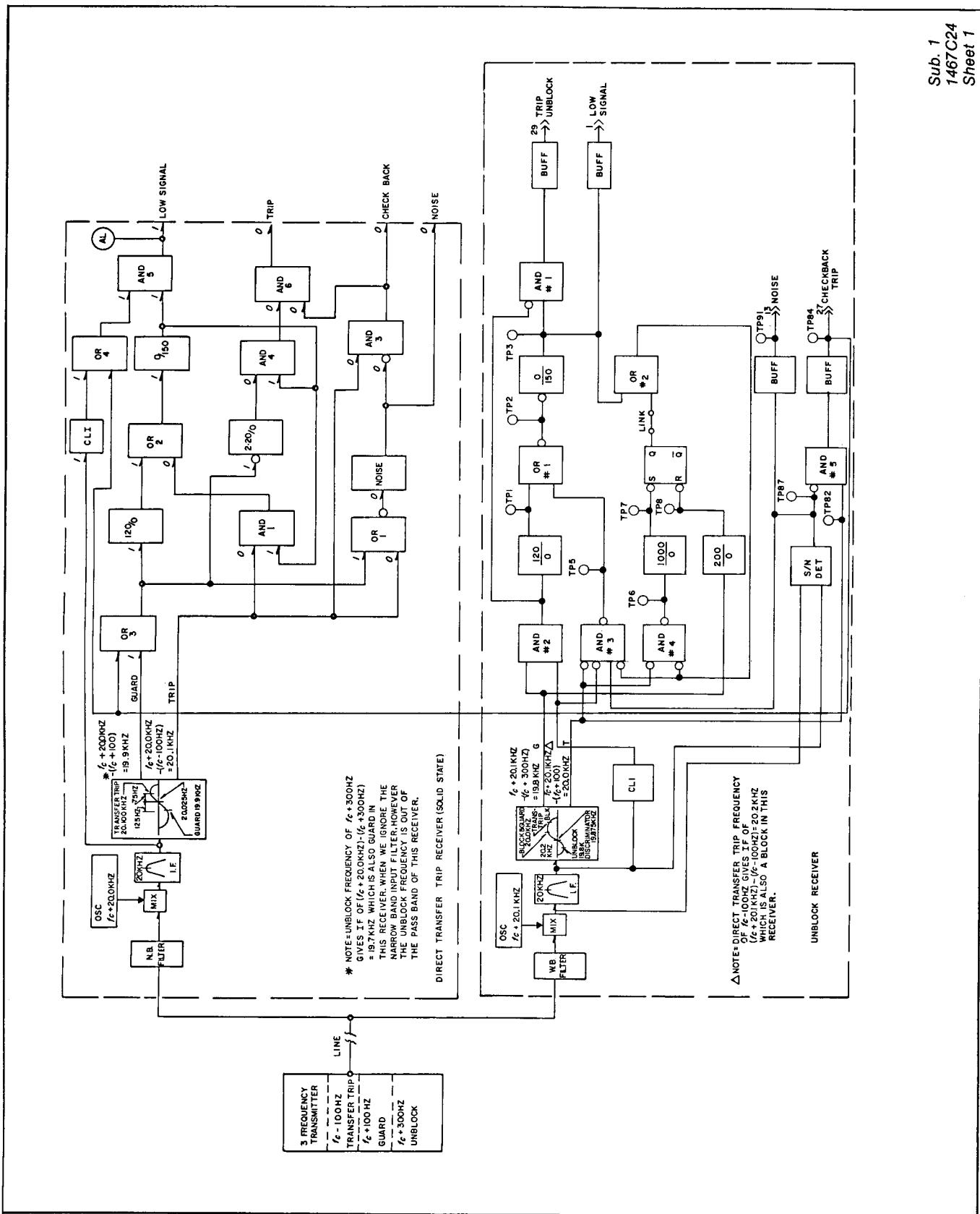


TCF 3-FREQUENCY OPERATION  
RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS



Sub. 2  
3511A85

Fig. 9 Three Frequency Operation—Receiver Characteristics



Sub. 1  
1467C24  
Sheet 1

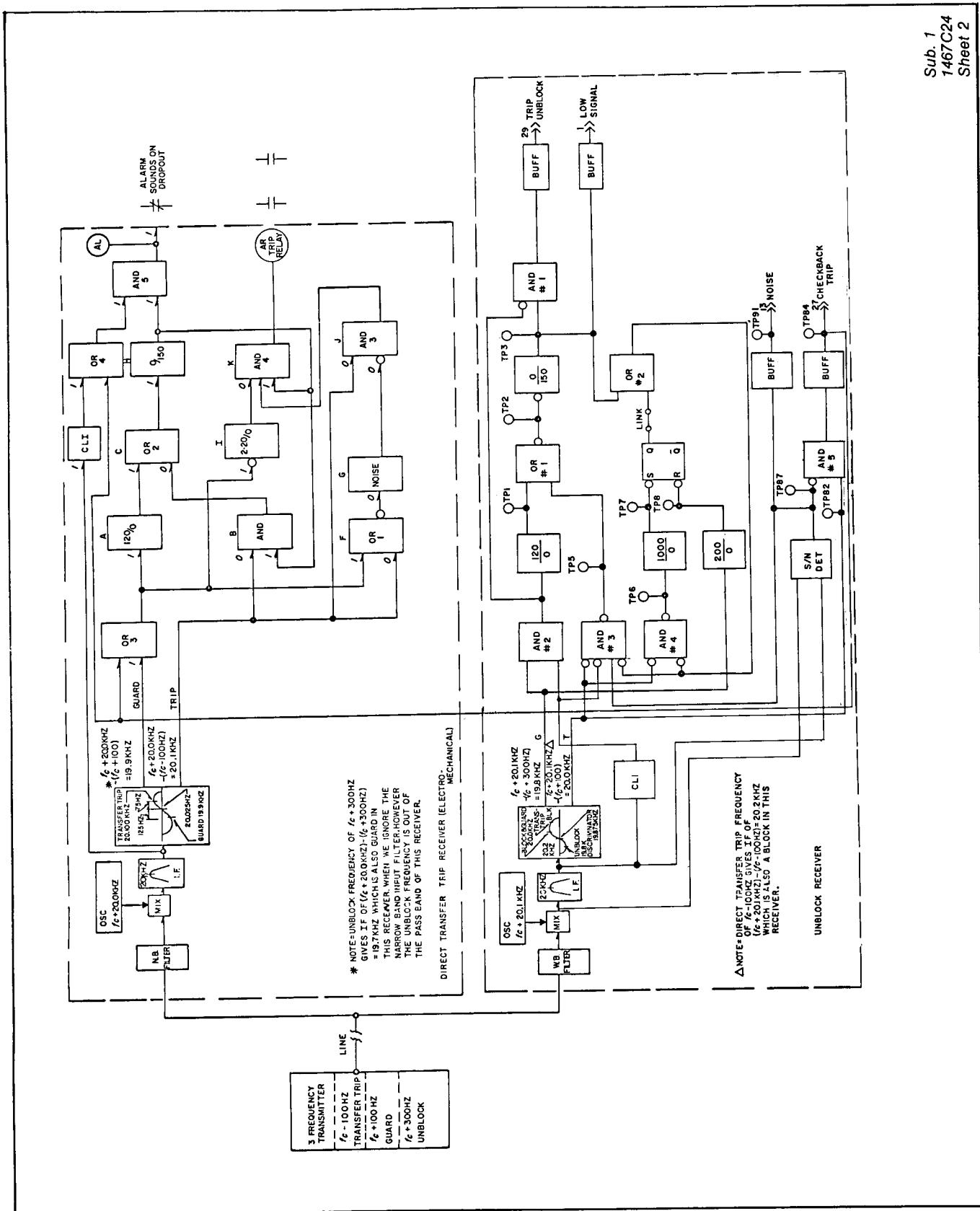


Fig. 10-2 Receiver Logic Diagram - AR Relay Output

Sub. 3  
1462C78

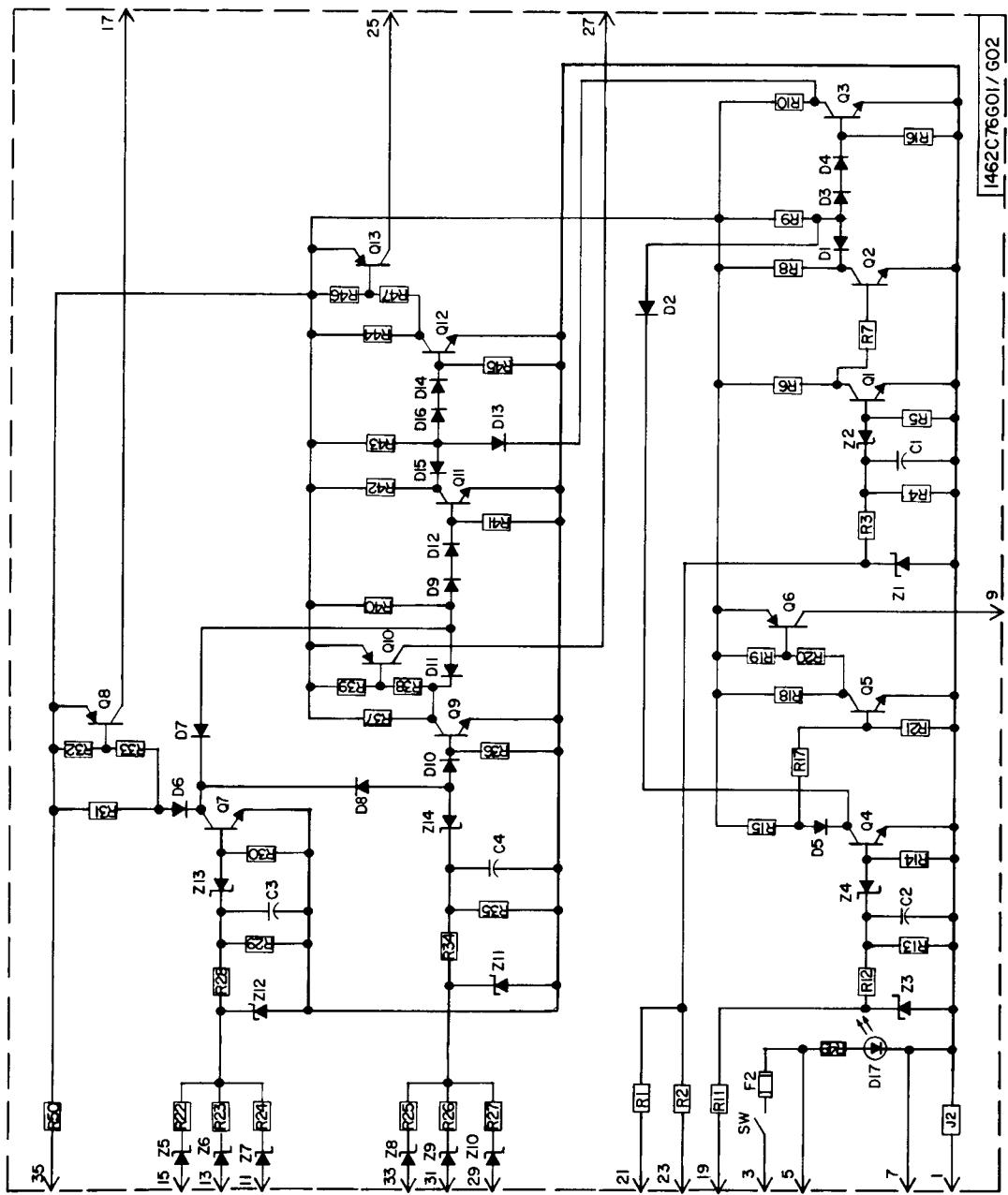


Fig. 11 Internal Schematic Power & Keying Module

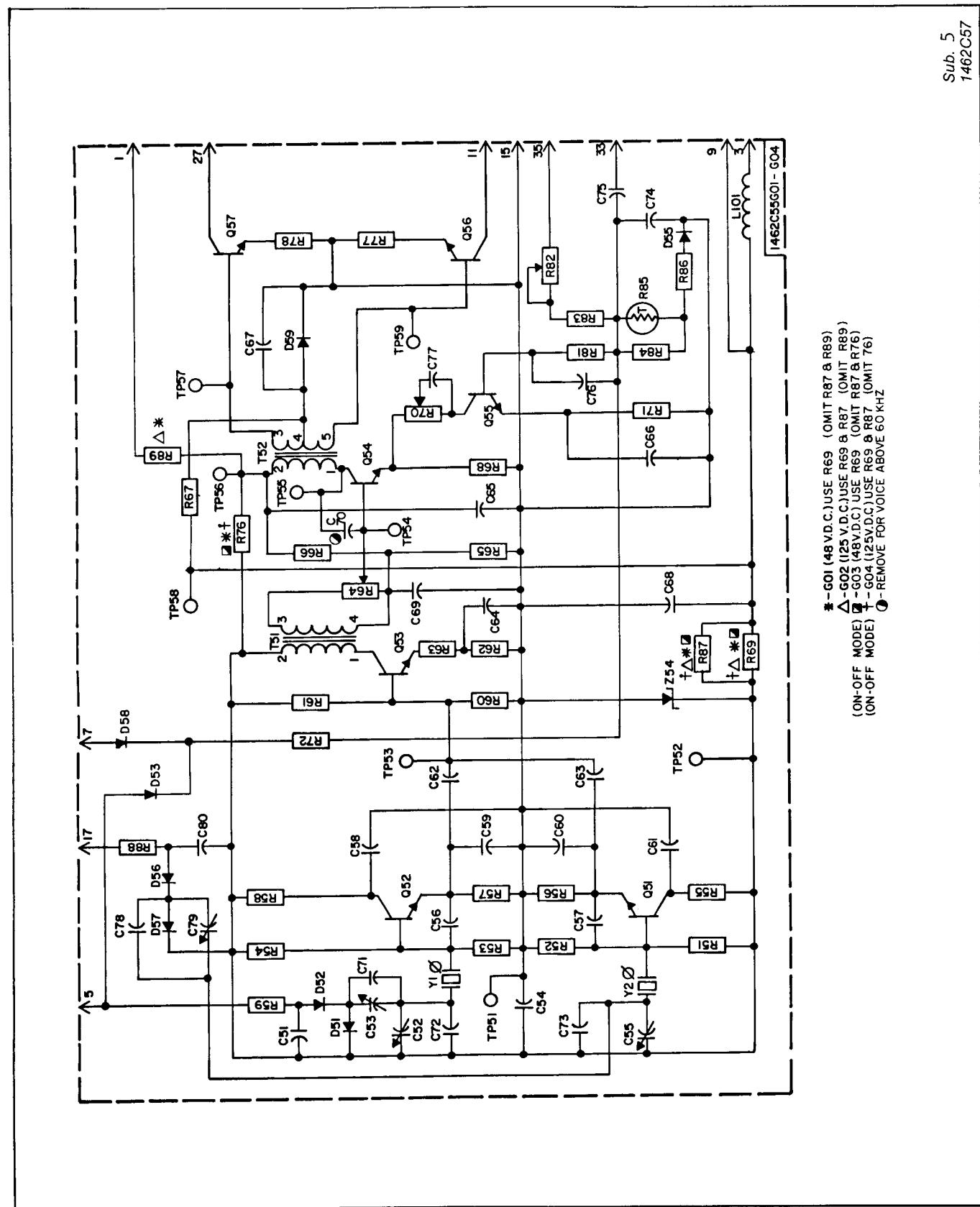
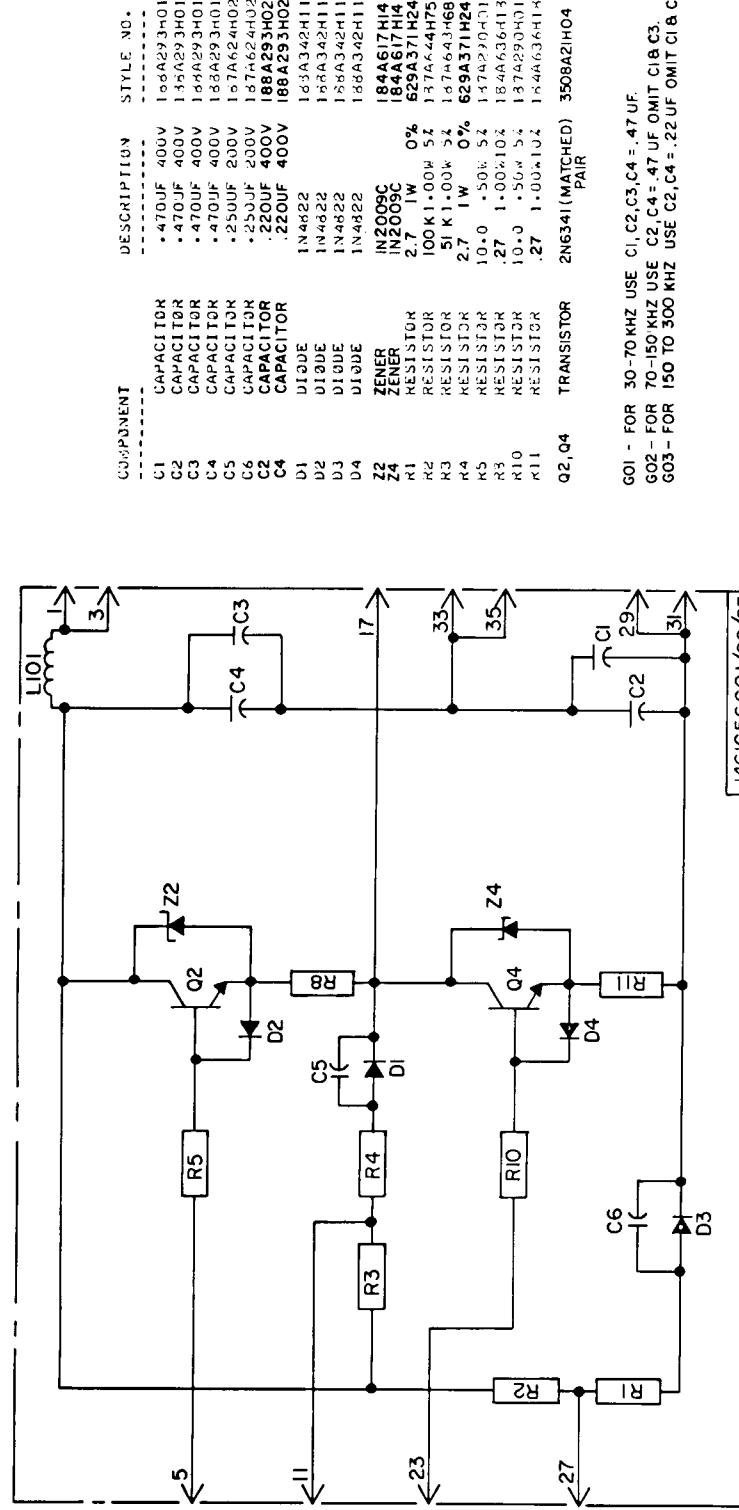


Fig. 12 Internal Schematic Transmitter Module

Sub. 5  
1462C57

Fig. 13 Internal Schematic Power Amplifier Module

G01 - FOR 30-70 KHZ USE C1,C2,C3,C4 = .47 UF.  
 G02 - FOR 70-150 KHZ USE C2,C4 = .47 UF OMIT C1&C3.  
 G03 - FOR 150 TO 300 KHZ USE C2,C4 = .22 UF OMIT C1&C3.



Sub. 6  
1477B47

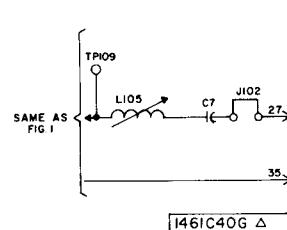
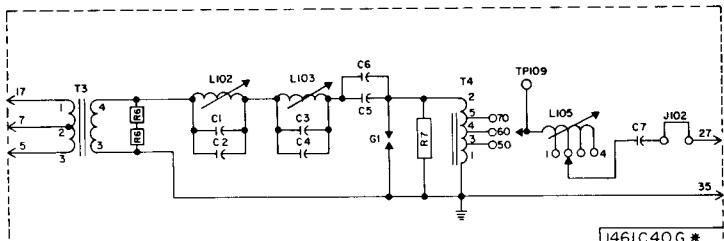


Fig. 14 Internal Schematic Output Filter

## PARTS LIST

1461C40 G01,G43			1461C40 G02,G44			1461C40 G03,G45			1461C40 G04,G46		
COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE									
C1 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 500V	861A846H20	C1 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 500V	861A846H20	C1 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C1 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03
C2 CAPACITOR	2700 MMF 500V	861A846H21	C2 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C2 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C2 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01
C3 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03	C3 CAPACITOR	1000 MMF 500V	762A757H02	C3 CAPACITOR	390 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C3 CAPACITOR	3300 MMF 500V	187A584H26
C4 CAPACITOR	3300 MMF 500V	187A584H26	C4 CAPACITOR	3300 MMF 500V	187A584H26	C4 CAPACITOR	3300 MMF 500V	187A584H26	C4 CAPACITOR	3300 MMF 500V	187A584H26
C5 CAPACITOR	4000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H13
C6 CAPACITOR	4000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	5000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	4000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	4000 MMF 1200V	187A705H13
C7 CAPACITOR	7000 PF 3000V	203C872H25	C7 CAPACITOR	6000 PF 3000V	203C872H25	C7 CAPACITOR	5500 PF 3000V	203C872H27	C7 CAPACITOR	5000 PF 3000V	203C872H26
L102 POT CORE		670B133G04									
L103 POT CORE		670B133G06									
L105 COIL		292B086G01									
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04									
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03									
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55
G1 LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877A116H01									
1461C40 G05,G47			1461C40 G06,G48			1461C40 G07,G49			1461C40 G08,G50		
COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE									
C1 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 500V	187A584H06	C1 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 500V	861A846H20	C1 CAPACITOR	300 MMF 500V	187A584H09	C1 CAPACITOR	30 MMF 500V	763A209H12
C2 CAPACITOR			C2 CAPACITOR	150 MMF 500V	861A846H25	C2 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C2 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01
C3 CAPACITOR	820 MMF 500V	762A757H22	C3 CAPACITOR	150 MMF 500V	861A846H25	C3 CAPACITOR	180 MMF 500V	762A757H10	C3 CAPACITOR	390 MMF 500V	762A757H15
C4 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C4 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C4 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 500V	187A584H01	C4 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 1200V	187A584H14
C5 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	4000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 1200V	187A705H12
C6 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	3500 PF 3000V	203C872H25	C6 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 1200V	187A705H12
C7 CAPACITOR	4200 PF 3000V	203C872H25	C7 CAPACITOR	3500 PF 3000V	203C872H25	C7 CAPACITOR	3200 PF 3000V	203C872H22	C7 CAPACITOR	2800 PF 3000V	203C872H20
L102 POT CORE		670B133G04									
L103 POT CORE		670B133G06									
L105 COIL		292B086G01									
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04									
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03									
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55
G1 LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877A116H01									
1461C40 G09,G51			1461C40 G10,G52			1461C40 G11,G53			1461C40 G12,G54		
COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE									
C1 CAPACITOR	300 MMF 500V	187A584H09	C1 CAPACITOR	82 MMF 500V	763A209H23	C1 CAPACITOR	1000 MMF 500V	187A737H02	C1 CAPACITOR	1000 MMF 500V	763A209H12
C2 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03	C2 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03	C2 CAPACITOR	590 MMF 500V	187A584H09	C2 CAPACITOR	250 MMF 500V	861A846H11
C3 CAPACITOR	180 MMF 500V	762A757H10	C3 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03	C3 CAPACITOR	1000 MMF 500V	187A737H02	C3 CAPACITOR	1000 MMF 500V	762A757H02
C4 CAPACITOR	1500 MMF 500V	762A757H03	C4 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 500V	187A737H02	C4 CAPACITOR	180 MMF 500V	187A584H09	C4 CAPACITOR	180 MMF 500V	762A757H02
C5 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C5 CAPACITOR	3000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15
C6 CAPACITOR	2000 MMF 1200V	187A705H15	C6 CAPACITOR	500 MMF 1200V	187A705H09	C6 CAPACITOR	2000 PF 3000V	203C872H23	C6 CAPACITOR	2500 MMF 1200V	187A705H13
C7 CAPACITOR	2200 PF 3000V	203C872H17	C7 CAPACITOR	3500 PF 3000V	203C872H23	C7 CAPACITOR	300 PF 3000V	203C872H21	C7 CAPACITOR	2800 PF 3000V	203C872H20
L102 POT CORE		670B133G04									
L103 POT CORE		670B133G06									
L105 COIL		292B086G01									
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04									
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03									
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01	R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55	R7 RESISTOR	15K 10% 2W	187A642H55
G1 LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877A116H01									



146IC40G33\_G75

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H19
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H12
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H12
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H12
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H04
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H09
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G34\_G76

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	187A584H09
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H11
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H07
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H04
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H08
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G35\_G77

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H19
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H08
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G36\_G78

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H20
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H11
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H20
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H07
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H08
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G37\_G79

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H11
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H07
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H09
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G38\_G80

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H12
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H11
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H07
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H12
C6 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H09
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H08
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G39\_G81

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H19
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H20
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H23
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H05
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G40\_G82

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H14
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H01
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H12
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H03
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526C4
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G41\_G83

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C1 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H07
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861A846H25
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	762A757H01
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H07
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H02
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

146IC40G42\_G84

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE
C2 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	861AB46H25
C3 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H23
C4 CAPACITOR	MMF 500 V	763A209H12
C5 CAPACITOR	MMF 1200 V	187A705H08
C7 CAPACITOR	PF 3000V	203C872H01
L102 POT CORE		670B133G09
L103 POT CORE		670B133G08
L105 POT CORE		670B133G09
T3 TRANSFORMER		292B526G04
T4 TRANSFORMER		292B526G03
R6 RESISTOR	3K ± 5% BW (2 REQ)	188A317H01
R7 RESISTOR	10K 10% 2W	187A642H55
GI LIGHTNING ARRESTER		877AI16H01

Sub. 1  
1461C89

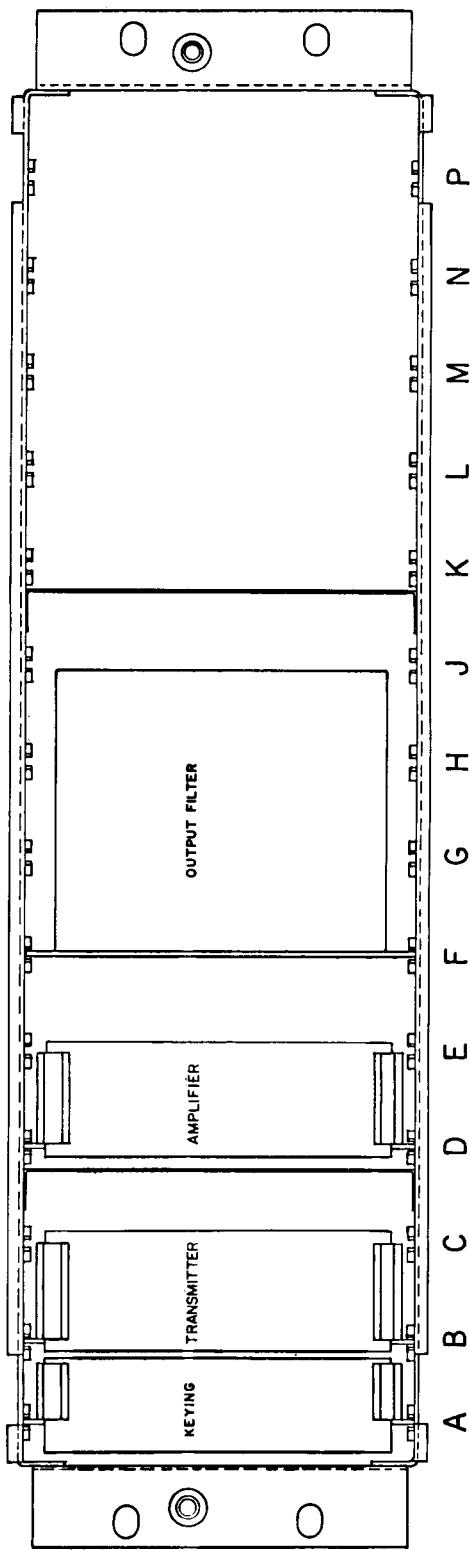
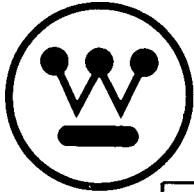


Fig. 15 Module Location

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION**  
**RELAY-INSTRUMENT DIVISION**

**CORAL SPRINGS, FL.**

Printed in U.S.A.



ADDENDUM TO Westinghouse I.L. 41-945.74

**INSTALLATION • OPERATION • MAINTENANCE**

**I N S T R U C T I O N S**

**TYPE TCF-10 POWER LINE CARRIER  
FREQUENCY-SHIFT TRANSMITTER EQUIPMENT  
3 FREQUENCY—10 WATT/1-3.25 WATT/10 WATT—WITH VOICE**

THIS SHEET NOTES CHANGES WHICH SHOULD BE MADE IN INSTRUCTION LEAFLET  
I. L. 41-945.74 DATED MARCH 1979.

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE NO.							
C1	CAPACITOR	.047UF 200V	849A437H04	R34	RESISTOR	1500.0 .50W 2%	629A531H36		
C2	CAPACITOR	.047UF 200V	849A437H04	R35	RESISTOR	6200.0 .50W 2%	629A531H51		
C3	CAPACITOR	.047UF 200V	849A437H04	R36	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56		
C4	CAPACITOR	.047UF 200V	849A437H04	R37	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58		
D1	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R38	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58		
D2	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R39	RESISTOR	4.7K .50W 2%	629A531H48		
D3	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R40	RESISTOR	27.0K .50W 2%	629A531H66		
D4	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R41	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56		
D5	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R42	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58		
D6	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R43	RESISTOR	27.0K .50W 2%	629A531H66		
D7	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R44	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58		
D8	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R45	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56		
D9	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R46	RESISTOR	4.7K .50W 2%	629A531H48		
D10	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R47	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58		
D11	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	* R49	RESISTOR	10.0K 3.00W 5%	763A127H15		
D12	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	△ R49	RESISTOR	27.5K 3.00W	763A126H60		
D13	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	R50	JUMPER	0 OHMS	862A478H01		
D14	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	J2	JUMPER	0 OHMS	862A478H01		
D15	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	Q1	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
D16	DIODE	IN645A	837A692H03	Q2	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
D17	DIODE	LED	3508A22H01	Q3	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
				Q4	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
				Q5	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
				Q6	TRANSISTOR	2N4356	849A441H02		
R1	RESISTOR	18.0K .50W 2%	629A531H62	Q7	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
R2	RESISTOR	51.0K .50W 2%	629A531H73	Q8	TRANSISTOR	2N4356	849A441H02		
R3	RESISTOR	1500.0 .50W 2%	629A531H36	Q9	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
R4	RESISTOR	6200.0 .50W 2%	629A531H51	Q10	TRANSISTOR	2N4356	849A441H02		
R5	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56	Q11	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
R6	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Q12	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19		
R7	RESISTOR	27.0K .50W 2%	629A531H66	Q13	TRANSISTOR	2N4356	849A441H02		
R8	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Z1	ZENER	1N3686B 20.0V	185A212H06		
R9	RESISTOR	27.0K .50W 2%	629A531H66	Z2	ZENER	1N957B 6.8V	186A797H06		
R10	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Z3	ZENER	1N3686B 20.0V	185A212H06		
R11	RESISTOR	18.0K .50W 2%	629A531H62	Z4	ZENER	1N957B 6.8V	186A797H06		
R12	RESISTOR	1500.0 .50W 2%	629A531H36	Z5	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R13	RESISTOR	6200.0 .50W 2%	629A531H51	Z6	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R14	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56	Z7	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R15	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Z8	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R16	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56	Z9	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R17	RESISTOR	27.0K .50W 2%	629A531H66	Z10	ZENER	1R200 200.0V	629A369H01		
R18	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Z11	ZENER	1N3686B 20.0V	185A212H06		
R19	RESISTOR	4.7K .50W 2%	629A531H48	Z12	ZENER	1N3686B 20.0V	185A212H06		
R20	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58	Z13	ZENER	1N957B 6.8V	186A797H06		
R21	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56	Z14	ZENER	1N957B 6.8V	186A797H06		
R22	RESISTOR	18.0K .50W 2%	629A531H62						
R23	RESISTOR	51.0K .50W 2%	629A531H73						
R24	RESISTOR	1800.0 .50W 2%	629A531H38						
R25	RESISTOR	18.0K .50W 2%	629A531H62						
R26	RESISTOR	51.0K .50W 2%	629A531H73						
R27	RESISTOR	1800.0 .50W 2%	629A531H38						
R28	RESISTOR	1500.0 .50W 2%	629A531H36						
R29	RESISTOR	6200.0 .50W 2%	629A531H51						
R30	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	629A531H56						
R31	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58						
R32	RESISTOR	4.7K .50W 2%	629A531H48						
R33	RESISTOR	12.0K .50W 2%	629A531H58						

\* - FOR 48V G02

△ - FOR 125V G01

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*Fig. 11[a]. Electrical Parts List for Power & Keying Module.*

All possible contingencies which may arise during installation, operation, or maintenance, and all details and variations of this equipment do not purport to be covered by these instructions. If further information is desired by purchaser regarding his particular installation, operation or maintenance of his equipment, the local Westinghouse Electric Corporation representative should be contacted.

(OVER)

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	STYLE NO.							
C51	CAPACITOR 1500.000PF 500V	762A757H03	R66	RESISTOR	15 K .50W 5%	184A763H55			
C54	CAPACITOR .10 UF 200V	187A624H01	R67	RESISTOR	200 K .50W 2%	629A531H87			
C56	CAPACITOR 2000.000PF 500V	187A584H01	R68	RESISTOR	330.0 .50W 5%	184A763H15			
C57	CAPACITOR 2000.000PF 500V	187A584H01	△-R69	RESISTOR	7 K 3.00W 1%	763A126H95			
C58	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R71	RESISTOR	6.5K .50W 1%	848A820H27			
C59	CAPACITOR 100.000PF 500V	762A757H01	R72	RESISTOR	5600.0 .50W 5%	184A763H45			
C60	CAPACITOR 100.000PF 500V	762A757H01	R76	RESISTOR	2000.0 .50W 5%	184A763H34			
C61	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R77	RESISTOR	2.7 1.00W 0%	629A371H24			
C62	CAPACITOR 4700.000PF 500V	762A757H04	R78	RESISTOR	2.7 1.00W 0%	629A371H24			
C63	CAPACITOR 1000.000PF 500V	762A757H02	R81	RESISTOR	1000.0 .50W 1%	848A819H48			
C64	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R83	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51			
C65	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R84	RESISTOR	27.0 .50W 5%	187A290H11			
C66	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R85	RESISTOR	10.0 .00W 10%	185A211H03			
C67	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R86	RESISTOR	750.0 .50W 1%	848A819H36			
C68	CAPACITOR .500UF 200V	187A624H11	R87	RESISTOR	7 K 3.00W 1%	763A126H95			
C69	CAPACITOR .250UF 200V	187A624H02	R88	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51			
C70	CAPACITOR 300.000PF 500V	187A584H09	R89	RESISTOR	2000.0 .50W 5%	184A763H34			
C71	CAPACITOR 3.000PF 500V	861A846H03	*-R69	RESISTOR	800.0 3.00W 5%	184A859H06			
C72	CAPACITOR 3.000PF 500V	861A846H03							
C73	CAPACITOR 3.000PF 500V	861A846H03	Q51	TRANSISTOR	2N697	184A638H18			
C74	CAPACITOR 1.000UF 200V	187A624H04	Q52	TRANSISTOR	2N697	184A638H18			
C75	CAPACITOR .500UF 200V	187A624H11	Q53	TRANSISTOR	2N697	184A638H18			
C76	CAPACITOR .010UF 600V	764A278H10	Q54	TRANSISTOR	2N699	184A638H19			
C77	CAPACITOR .470UF 200V	188A669H01	Q55	TRANSISTOR	2N697	184A638H18			
C78	CAPACITOR 3.000PF 500V	861A846H03							
C80	CAPACITOR 1500.000PF 500V	762A757H03	Z54	ZENER	1N3686B 20.0V	185A212H06			
D51	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12						
D52	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12	T51	TRANSFORMER		606B537G01		
D55	DIODE	IN457A	184A855H07	T52	TRANSFORMER		606B537G03		
D56	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12	Y1	CRYSTAL	MATCHED PAIR	D-SPEC		
D57	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12	Y2	CRYSTAL		D-SPEC		
D59	DIODE	IN4822	188A342H11						
D53	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12	C52	TRIMMER	5.5-18PF	879A834H01		
D58	DIODE	IN628	184A855H12	C53	TRIMMER	5.5-18PF	879A834H01		
				C55	TRIMMER	5.5-18PF	879A834H01		
				C79	TRIMMER	5.5-18PF	879A834H01		
R64	POT	1.0K .12W	629A430H02						
R70	POT	1.0K .12W	629A430H02						
R82	POT	25.0K .12W	629A430H09						
R51	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51						
R52	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51						
R53	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51						
R54	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 2%	184A763H51						
R55	RESISTOR	100.0 .50W 5%	184A763H03						
R56	RESISTOR	3600.0 .50W 5%	184A763H40						
R57	RESISTOR	3600.0 .50W 5%	184A763H40						
R58	RESISTOR	100.0 .50W 5%	184A763H03						
R59	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51						
R60	RESISTOR	5600.0 .50W 5%	184A763H45						
R61	RESISTOR	15.0K .50W 5%	184A763H55						
R62	RESISTOR	10.0K .50W 5%	184A763H51						
R63	SENSISTOR	1.2K .12W 10%	187A685H03						
R65	RESISTOR	5600.0 .50W 5%	184A763H45						

\* = 48V (G01-G03)

△ = 125V (G02-G04)

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Fig. 12 [a]. Electrical Parts List for Transmitter Module.