line is terminated at K of REMOTE CONTROL jack J105 and completed to ground through terminals 4 and 5 of switch S107 (segment 3), terminals 5 and 6 of switch S106 (segment 2), and contacts 1 and 3 of squelch relay K601. When BREAK IN switch S106 is at the ON position, the carrier control line is disabled by opening the lead from contact 3 of relay K601. When squelch relay K601 is energized, the carrier control line is disabled by the opening of contacts 1 and 3.

b. Diode rectifier CRI01 is used when Radio Receiver R–390/URR is connected in diversity systems (fig. 2). Its function prevents the age circuits of the passive receiver from loading down the age circuits of the controlling receiver and to further reduce the gain of the passive receiver by placing the age voltage on its controlled stages. The crystal diode permits age current flow in one direction only, and the active set has age control over the auxiliary equipment.

Figure 56. Break-in circuit, schematic diagram.

(Continued in separate envelope)

Section III. ANALYSIS OF MECHANICAL TUNING SYSTEM

80. General Principles of Operation
(fig. 57)

a. The mechanical tuning system of Radio Receiver R–390/URR controls the permeability tuning and switching elements to provide continuous tuning of the receiver over a range of .5 to 32 mc, in 32 steps (bands). Each band is tuned over a range of 1 mc except for the first band, which is tuned from .5 to 1 mc. The frequency is selected on a countertype dial, which shows the frequency in kilocycles. Figure 57 shows a simplified block diagram of the tuning system.

b. Operation of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE knob is limited to 10 turns by a progressive mechanical stop. As the control knob is turned, the first variable if. is varied within a range of 9 to 18 mc for the frequency range of .5 to 8 mc. (On the other ranges, although the slug (tuning-core) racks are moved, this circuit is disabled.) At the same time, the switches in the first and second crystal oscillators are rotated through 32 positions. The rf band switch is operated by rotation of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE knob through a Geneva system and an overtravel coupler. In addition, the starting point from which a given slug rack is moved by the KILOCYCLE CHANGE knob is established, through a differential, by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE knob. The slug racks thus affected are those controlling the frequency ranges of 16 to 32 mc, 8 to 16 mc, 4 to 8 mc, and 2 to 4 mc.

c. The KILOCYCLE CHANGE knob is connected directly through a 10 turn stop to the vfo and through the gear train to the antenna, rf amplifier, second variable if. slug racks, and the first variable if. can rack. The KILOCYCLE CHANGE knob also is connected to the same differential as the MEGACYCLE CHANGE knob. The KILOCYCLE CHANGE knob provides movement of the slug racks in the four bands (b above) from the starting point established by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE knob. A ZERO ADJ. knob on the front panel permits correction, over a small range, between the kilocycle reading on the counter and the mechanical and electrical tuning system.

81. Functional Analysis

a. It is intended only to provide the necessary information required by the repairman to adjust and repair the mechanical tuning system. A careful study of the material in the paragraph relating to mechanical alignment should be made in connection with the following analysis. Figure 58 shows a more detailed block diagram of the mechanical tuning system. As discussed in the theory paragraphs covering the antenna, rf, and variable if. circuits, the rate at which the frequency-determining elements of each stage must be changed varies. For example, to cover the .5 to 1-mc band in the rf stages requires the movement of slugs in coils of T201, Z201, Z207, and Z213 from one extreme to the other, or a distance of approximately 1 inch. However, the slugs in coils Z219, Z220, and Z221 move less than one-eighth of an inch in covering this range. Therefore it is necessary to achieve these various lengths of travel by mechanical gearing under the control of a single knob.

b. Reference to the block diagram (fig. 58) will show which of the circuits are controlled by each of the two front-panel controls. Starting at the right-hand side of the drawing, it can be seen that the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control, working
through the 10-turn stop, varies the position of the variable frequency-oscillator slug, the second variable if. slug rack, the first variable if. can rack, the rf slug rack covering the 0.5- to 1-mc range, and the rf slug rack covering the 1- and 2-mc range.

c. The MEGACYCLE CHANGE control, through a 10-turn stop and the Geneva system and overtravel coupler, varies the positions of switches S201 through S210. This control also selects the proper crystal frequency for the first and second crystal oscillator stages, by operating the 32-position switch through a system of gears. The MEGACYCLE CHANGE control rotates switches S401 through S404 in the first and second crystal oscillators through 32 steps of frequency coverage. These 32 steps are covered by only 6 transformers or coils, for each stage. Since each set of coils has a frequency ratio of 2 to 1, it is necessary to have the positions of the switches change only 6 times for 32 steps of frequency coverage. This is accomplished by a lost-motion coupler with a few teeth approximately geometrically spaced around the perimeter of the gear. An driven gear associated with this gear will rotate only when it is engaged by one of the teeth on the lost-motion gear. The MEGACYCLE CHANGE control also sets (through the differential) the starting point of the slug racks of the last four bands. From this starting point, the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control moves (through the same differential) these slug racks to cover frequency range of the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control. The first variable if. cans are mounted on a rack which is driven by the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control, as required, to keep these circuits in alignment during tuning.

d. The MEGACYCLE CHANGE control drives switch S205. The front section of the switch is used to short-circuit the secondary winding of the unused adjacent antenna transformer (next lower in frequency) to prevent interaction.
with the one being used. The chart below indicates the winding in use and the corresponding winding which is short-circuited for each of the six positions of S205.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Switch position</th>
<th>Secondary winding in use</th>
<th>Secondary winding shorted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>L202</td>
<td>L206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>L204</td>
<td>L202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>L206</td>
<td>L204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>L208</td>
<td>L206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>L210</td>
<td>L208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>L212</td>
<td>L210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. During discussion of the antenna circuit (par. 50), a reference was made to the relationship between the trimmer-capacitor sections (A and B) of C225. A section of switch S203 selects the proper capacitor section for tuning out the reactance reflected into the secondaries of the antenna transformer. The chart below shows the capacitor or capacitors connected for each position of the switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>C225 Section A</th>
<th>C225 Section B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Out</td>
<td>In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Out</td>
<td>In</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

f. When inspecting the various gears employed, note that each gear in the Geneva system actually is composed of two gears which are adjacent to each other and are loaded by a spring in opposite directions. This is done to achieve a constant tension at the point where the gear is driven or at which it drives an associated gear. In this manner, lost motion, or backlash, as a result of play between the gear teeth, is prevented. All gears and cams employed are precision-cut, and are designed to give many years of trouble-free service.

g. The calibration oscillator is not a part of the tuning system. It provides calibration signals which are used in correcting small errors in tuning made by the mechanical tuning system. By the use of the proper calibration signal and the ZERO ADJ. control, the receiver counter reading can be made to coincide with the frequency of the received signal.

h. The ZERO ADJ. knob (fig. 59), which is used when correcting dial calibration, actually controls a friction clutch which permits tuning over a small range (about 6 kc) on either side of the counter reading without moving the frequency indicator.

Figure 58. Mechanical tuning system with associated stages, block diagram.

(Continued in separate envelope)

82. Detailed Analysis
(fig. 59)

a. General. To facilitate an understanding of the function of the mechanical gearing system and the electrical tuning system, the gears in figure 59 have been given letter designations as well as the number of teeth in each gear. The cams that operate the slug racks are shown as single units. To achieve stable operation, each slug rack has a roller at both ends and identical cams mounted on each end of the cam shafts.

b. MEGACYCLE CHANGE Control.

(1) As the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control is turned, it is limited to 10½ turns by a progressive ring stop. The mc counter wheels show the frequency band or step selected by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control. As the control is rotated, the wheels are driven through gears (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (RR), (SS), (TT), (UU), (VV), (WW), and (XX).

(2) The control operates the first variable if. slug-rack cam through gears (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G). At the same time, the 32 position crystal oscillator switches are operated by the control through gears (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), an Oldham coupler, and gears (H) and (J). The Oldham coupler is used to correct slight misalignment between the ends of the shafts which are mechanically coupled at the crystal oscillator sub-chassis.

(3) The 6-position rf band switches are also operated by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control through gears (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (K), the Geneva system (L), lost motion gear (GGG), gears (M), (N), and (P). The Geneva
system provides an intermittent motion so that the switch is turned to only one of its six positions. The gear (L) rotates continuously as the control is turned. However, the gears (M), (N) and (P) are driven only during the part of the rotation of the gear (L) when the teeth of lost motion gear (GGG) engage the teeth of the gear (M).

(4) The 2-4 mc, 4-8 mc, 8-16 mc, and 16-32 mc rf slug racks are moved by both the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and the KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls through a differential gear system. The 2-4 mc rf slug rack cam is operated by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control through gears (A), (B), (Q), (R), (S), and (T). The 4-8 mc rf slug rack cam is operated through gears (A), (B), (Q), (R), (S), (T), (U), and (V). The 8-16 mc rf slug rack cam is rotated through gears (A), (B), (Q), (R), (S), (T), (U), (V), (W), and (X). The 16-32 mc rf slug rack cam is turned through gears (A), (B), (Q), (R), (S), (T), (U), (V), (W), (X), (Y), and (Z).

(5) In each of the steps of frequency coverage, it is necessary to have an exact reference or stopping position for the circuit elements controlled by the MEGACYCLE CHANGE. This is accomplished by the mc change detent. A disk with three notches spaced equally around its edge is rotated by gears (B) and (A) when the control is operated. An L-shaped bracket made of spring material presses against the disk and produces an effective stop at each notch.

c. KILOCYCLE CHANGE Control.

(1) The KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is limited to 10¾ turns by a progressive ring stop. The kc counter wheels show the frequency selected by the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control. To permit overlapping of each band selected, the frequency range of this control is greater than 1 mc. As the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is rotated, the wheels are driven through gears (AA), (YY), (ZZ), (AAA), (BBB), and (CCC).

(2) The vfo tuning unit is connected through an Oldham coupler to the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control.

(3) As the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is rotated, the second variable if slug rack cam and the first variable if cam rack cam are operated through gears (BB), (CC), (DD), (EE), and (FF).

(4) The 2-4 mc, 4-8 mc, 8-16 mc, and 16-32 mc rf slug racks are moved by the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control through a differential gear system. The rf slug rack cams mentioned above are operated through the same gears mentioned in b(4) above except for gears (A) and (B). These two gears are replaced by gears (BB), (CC), (GG), (HH), (PP), and (QQ).

(5) The 5-1 mc rf slug rack cam is operated through gears (BB), (CC), (GG), (HH), (JJ), (KK), and (LL). The 1-2 mc rf slug rack cam is operated through gears (BB), (CC), (GG), (HH), (JJ), (KK), (LL), (MM), and (NN).

(6) The gear (EEE) is shown engaged with gear (HH) through gear (FFF). Gear (EEE) does not normally engage gear (DDD), but during disassembly and reassembly procedures it prevents loss of synchronization between the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control and the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control through the differential to the 2-4 mc, 4-8 mc, 8-16 mc and 16-32 mc slug racks. One side of gear (EEE) is covered with green paint. When the green is visible, the synchronization is locked.

d. ZERO ADJ. Control. The ZERO ADJ. control provides a means of correcting errors in calibration. A locking screw operated by the knob releases the clutch and locks the gear (ZZ). Tuning over a range of approximately 6 kilocycles is possible without moving the three right-hand number wheels on the countertype frequency indicator. Operation of the knob in a counterclockwise direction engages the clutch and unlocks gear (ZZ).

Figure 59. Tuning system, exploded view.

(Contained in separate envelope)
CHAPTER 5
FIELD MAINTENANCE

Note. This chapter contains information for field maintenance. The amount of repair that can be performed by units having field maintenance responsibility is limited only by the tools and test equipment available and by the skill of the repairman.

Section 1. TROUBLESHOOTING AT FIELD MAINTENANCE LEVEL

Warning: When servicing the receiver, avoid contact with the power supply and plate circuits. The high voltages present in these circuits can cause serious injury.

83. Troubleshooting Procedure
   a. General. The first step in servicing a defective Radio Receiver R-390/URR is to sectionize the fault. Sectionalization consists of tracing the fault to the subchassis responsible for the abnormal operation of the receiver or to the front panel and main frame. The second step is to localize the fault. Localization means tracing the fault to the defective circuit on the subchassis or front panel and main frame. Finally, by voltage, resistance, and continuity measurements, the defective part is isolated. Some faults, such as burned-out resistors, shorted transformers, and loose connections often can be located by sight, smell, and hearing. The majority of faults, however, must be located by checking voltage and resistance.

   b. Detailed Procedure. The tests listed below are to be used as a guide in isolating the source of the trouble. To be effective, the procedure should be followed in the order given. Remember that the servicing procedure should cause no further damage to the receiver. The procedure is summarized in (1) through (7) below, which contain references to paragraphs having detailed information for carrying out the tests.

   (1) Initial inspection. It is often possible to locate troubles within an equipment by inspecting the condition of the wiring and detail parts for visible evidence of failure. Since this inspection (par. 89) can be quickly and simply carried out, and is capable of yielding such rapid results, it is the first to be applied in the troubleshooting procedure. This inspection is of further value in that additional damage to the receiver that might occur through improper servicing methods can possibly be avoided.

   (2) Checking B+ and filament circuits for shorts. These measurements (par. 90) prevent further damage to the receiver from possible short circuits. Since this test gives an indication of the condition of the filter circuit, its function is more than preventive.

   (3) Operational test. After it has been determined in the preceding test that a short is not present in the receiver, an operational test (par. 91) is carried out. By using the information gained from observing the symptoms of faulty operation, it is sometimes possible to determine the exact nature of the fault.

   (4) Troubleshooting chart. The troubleshooting chart (par. 92) presents a systematic method for checking out the receiver by eliminating possible sources of trouble until the actual trouble is finally resolved.

   (5) Signal substitution. Signal substitution (pars. 94 through 99), when used in conjunction with the troubleshooting chart, provides an effective method for methodically tracking down trouble in a receiver.

   (6) Stage gain charts. These charts (par.
101) are useful in localizing obscure, hard-to-find troubles.

(7) Intermittents. In all these tests the possibility of intermittents should not be overlooked. If present, this type of trouble may be made to appear by tapping or jarring the subchassis or parts under test. It is possible that the trouble is not in the receiver itself, but in the installation (mounting, antenna, ground, auxiliary equipment, or vehicle), or the trouble may be due to external conditions.

In this event, test the installation, if possible.

84. Troubleshooting Data

Take advantage of the material supplied in this technical manual. It will help in the rapid location of faults. Consult the following troubleshooting data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig. No.</th>
<th>Par. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 and 61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabrication of bench-test cables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stage-gain charts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec resistances of transformers and coils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rf and variable if. conversion scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 through 79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Top and bottom views of receiver subchassis, showing locations of parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 and 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tube-socket voltage and resistance and subchassis receptacle resistance diagrams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subchassis and interconnection diagram.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85. Test Equipment and Tools Required for Troubleshooting

a. The test equipment required for troubleshooting Radio Receiver R–390/URR is listed below. The technical manuals associated with the test equipment, where applicable, are also listed.

- RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM–25, or equal. TM 11–5511.
- Audio Oscillator TS–382/U, or equal. TM 11–2684.

b. The tools and materials contained in Tool Equipment TE–113 are required for field maintenance of Radio Receiver R–390/URR.

86. Bench Testing

a. When a cause of equipment failure has been sectionalized to a subchassis, as determined by visual inspection, operational test, or the use of the troubleshooting chart, a bench test of the faulty subchassis may be required to locate the trouble through voltage readings. Since the undersides of the subchassis are not accessible for troubleshooting when the subchassis are mounted in the receiver, it may be necessary to remove the subchassis under test and connect them to the receiver circuits by the extension cables. Directions for the fabrication of the extension cables are given in figures 60 and 61. The amount and type of extension needed can be determined from the chart in 6 below.

b. To prepare a subchassis for bench testing, remove the subchassis from the receiver according to the instructions contained in paragraph 105. Avoid the possibility of disturbing the synchronization of the gear train with the rf subchassis, crystal oscillator subchassis, and vfo subchassis. Connect the extension cables between the receiver and subchassis according to the chart below.

**Caution:** When the subchassis are operated outside the receiver, dangerous voltages are exposed at the tube-socket pins and other points on the undersides of the chassis. Observe the rules for servicing in the presence of high voltage to prevent possible injury.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subchassis</th>
<th>Cable No.</th>
<th>Connect between</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P209–J100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P210–J110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P211–J111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>J225–P723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P224–J202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P225–J525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P226–J526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P221–J421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P222–J422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>J214–P114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>J619–P119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>J820–P120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>J818–P118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ae power supply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal oscillator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vfo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>J421–P221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>J422–P222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibration oscillator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87. General Precautions

When a receiver is to be serviced, observe the following precautions very carefully:

a. When the receiver is removed from the case, cabinet, or rack for servicing, connect an adequate ground to the main frame and to any subchassis operated outside the main frame before connecting the power cord.

b. Make certain that the receiver is disconnected from the power source or is turned off before contacting high-voltage circuits or changing connections.

c. After disconnecting auxiliary equipment and before testing the receiver, connect pairs of terminals on the back-panel terminal strips as shown in figure 22.

d. After disconnecting tuning shafts for removal of a subchassis, avoid turning the shafts or tuning controls unless necessary for troubleshooting or adjustment. Careful handling may eliminate the need for synchronization. It will be helpful to make a note of the positions of the front-panel controls indicated in the removal procedure upon removal of a subchassis, since a control may be inadvertently disturbed during servicing.

e. Careless replacement of parts often makes new faults inevitable. Note the following points:

   1. Before unsoldering a part, note the position of the leads. If the part has a number of connections, tag each of its leads.

   2. Be careful not to damage other leads while pulling or pushing them out of the way.

   3. Do not allow drops of solder to fall into the receiver, since they may cause short circuits.

   4. A carelessly soldered connection may create a new fault. It is very important to make well-soldered joints, since a poorly soldered joint is one of the most difficult faults to find.

   5. When a part is replaced in the rf or if circuits, it must be placed in the exact position of the original part. A part that has the same electrical value but different physical size may cause trouble in high-frequency circuits. Give particular attention to proper grounding when replacing a part. Use the same ground as in the original wiring. Failure to observe these precautions may result in decreased gain or, possibly, in oscillation of the circuit.

f. Before taking voltage measurements or performing signal tracing, always check the value of the regulated dc voltage. Approximately 180 volts dc should be obtained at B+ 180V DC jack, J601, located on the af subchassis (fig. 75). This jack is accessible through the main frame of the receiver, at the side.

88. Troubleshooting Notes

a. To avoid the necessity for removing a subchassis when voltage is to be measured or signal injected at a tube-socket pin that does not have a test point, remove the tube, insert into the desired contact a short length of thin insulated wire having both ends bared, and replace the tube. Connection to a voltmeter or signal generator then can be made through the exposed end of the wire. The rf tuning coils and transformers on the rf subchassis can be readily removed, if necessary, to permit measurement of voltage or resistance at the socket contacts, or measurement of the continuity of the coils. Instructions for the removal of the coils and transformers are contained in paragraph 105q.

b. If trouble is suspected in the rf subchassis, perform as much detailed troubleshooting as pos-
sible to make certain that the trouble is in the subchassis before removing it as removal of the rf subchassis is a difficult and time-consuming procedure.

c. When it is suspected that injection voltage from vfo is not being supplied to the third mixer, check the 3TF7 voltage regulator tube. If the tube does not glow, or if an excessive glow is noted, replace the tube.

d. When the filament of a particular tube fails to light, trouble may be in another tube in the same series filament circuit. Refer to the series filament circuit diagram (fig. 54).

e. When trouble appears to be in regulator tube V605, V606, or V607, first observe that tubes V608 and V609 are glowing normally, and then check B+ voltage at the B+ 180V DC jack before testing regulator tubes in the tube tester.

89. Initial Inspection

When a receiver is brought in from the field for check or repair, remove the top and bottom dust covers, and inspect it as follows, observing the precautions described in paragraph 87.

a. Inspect all cables, plugs, and receptacles. Check to see that all connectors are seated properly. This is important because improperly seated connectors are a frequent cause of abnormal operation in equipment. Repair or replace any connectors or cables that are broken or otherwise defective.

b. Inspect for burned insulation and resistors that show signs of overheating. Look for wax leakage and any discoloration of apparatus and wires.

c. Inspect for broken connections to tube sockets, plugs, and other apparatus, as well as for defective soldered connections. Examine for bare wires touching the chassis or adjoining wires.

d. Make sure that all tubes are in their correct positions as shown in figures 25 and 26. Replace or interchange any tubes that are not of the type called for in the illustrations. Replace broken tubes. Inspect for loose tube-socket contacts.

e. Inspect the fuses and replace, if necessary, with fuses of correct rating and type. Check carefully for short circuits (par. 90) wherever a blown fuse is found.

f. See that the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls turn freely. Rough operation or binding indicates a damaged tuning system or need for cleaning and lubrication (par. 106).

g. Check all switches and controls for ease of operation.

90. Checking B+ and Filament Circuits for Shorts

a. To prevent damage to a receiver sent in for repair, always check the resistance of the high-voltage circuits before applying power to the equipment. Repeated burning out of B+ 3/8A fuse, F102, is an indication of a short in one of the high-voltage circuits. Disconnect Power Cable Assembly CX-1358/U from the ac power input, and test the cable assembly (par. 44). After it has been determined that the cable assembly is normal, set the FUNCTION switch at AGC and check the high-voltage circuits as follows:

(1) The resistance measured between the chassis and tube-socket pin 2 or 8 of regulator tube V605 and V606 should be approximately 140,000 ohms. This measurement can be taken at the 3/8A fuse holder by leaving the fuse in place. If the resistance is low, check capacitor C101 (fig. 81) for a short circuit or leakage. If the resistance is abnormally high or infinite, check for an open circuit caused by a break in wiring, poor connector contact, or, possibly, an open capacitor C101.

(2) The resistance measured between the chassis and the B+ 180V DC jack J601 should be approximately 19,000 ohms with the FUNCTION switch at OFF or STAND BY, approximately 8,400 ohms with the FUNCTION switch at AGC, MGC, or CAL, and approximately 8,500 ohms with the FUNCTION switch at SQUELCH. If the resistance is low, check for a short-circuited or leaking bypass capacitor, or for a short circuit in the wiring of one of the plate or screen-grid circuits of the individual subchassis. If the resistance measured is greater than normal, an open screen-grid bleeder and/or dropping resistor is indicated.

(3) If the tests outlined in (1) and (2) above indicate that a short circuit is present in the receiver, determine in which subchassis it is located, as follows:

(a) Turn the FUNCTION switch to OFF,
(b) Disconnect all interconnecting cables that carry power to the subchassis.

(c) Replace any blown fuses.

(d) Check to see that the 115V/230V switch on Power Supply PP-621/URR is in the proper position for the available ac power source, and connect Power Cable Assembly CX-1358/U between the receiver and power source. Turn the FUNCTION switch to AGC.

(e) Reconnect (one at a time) the cables that carry power to the individual subchassis in the following order: Power Supply PP-621/URR, af subchassis, if. subchassis with the BFO switch in ON position, vfo subchassis, crystal-oscillator subchassis, rf subchassis, and crystal-calibrator subchassis with the FUNCTION switch in CAL position. If the B+ 3/8A fuse blows after the power cable is connected to a subchassis and, in the case of the if. and rf subchassis, the BFO and FUNCTION switches, respectively, are turned to the positions indicated, there is probably a short circuit in that subchassis.

b. If the tests performed as instructed in a(1), (2), and (3) above reveal no trouble, the filament circuits should be checked as follows:

(1) See that all the necessary interconnecting cables are in position and properly connected.

(2) Turn the FUNCTION switch to AGC, and check the filament circuits as described in paragraph 42. A short in the low-voltage or filament circuits will be evidenced by the repeated burning out of AC 3A fuse, F101. In addition to a defective filament circuit, a short circuit to ground in oven heater HR401, HR701, or HR901, or dial lamps I 101 or I 102 will seriously affect the low-voltage circuit. If an abnormal filament circuit is indicated, test the tubes by using one of the techniques described in paragraph 43.

91. Operational Test

a. Operate the equipment as described in the equipment performance check list (par. 47). This check list is important because it frequently aids in sectionalizing the trouble without the need for further testing. Check for overheated parts, faulty controls, and intermittent operation. Observe closely the readings of the CARRIER LEVEL and LINE LEVEL meters. A normal reading on the CARRIER LEVEL meter usually indicates satisfactory operation of the age circuit and all stages up to and including the fifth if. amplifier. If the LINE LEVEL meter reading is normal, satisfactory operation of the remaining stages, except for second if. amplifier, section A of V602, and the local audio channel output stage, V603, is indicated. These latter stages can be checked by listening with a 600-ohm headset or speaker.

b. To check the local audio and if. stages quickly, connect a headset to the PHONES jack on the front panel. Turn the FUNCTION switch to AGC. Starting at the 16-KC position of the BANDWIDTH switch, set the switch in turn to each lower position. If the volume of the rushing sound heard in the headset decreases noticeably with each lower setting, the if. and local audio stages are operating. This test does not necessarily indicate normal operation.

c. The calibration-oscillator signal can be used as a convenient means of quickly localizing trouble in the receiver. Typical methods are described in (1) and (2) below.

(1) To check the contacts of the rf band switch (S201 through S210) (fig. 64) and crystal-oscillator band switch (S401 through S404) (fig. 66), connect a headset to the PHONES jack on front panel. Set the FUNCTION switch at CAL. Set the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control to any 100-ke position. Starting with the lowest detent position of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control, turn the control to each detent position in succession. Adjust the BFO PITCH control as necessary to obtain a signal in the headset. If no audible signal is heard in a detent position, trouble in contacts of the rf band switch or crystal-oscillator band switch is indicated.

(2) The LINE LEVEL meter, LINE METER switch, and LINE GAIN control are checked as follows: connect a headset to the PHONES jack on the front panel and adjust the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control for an even 100-ke reading on the dial. Set the FUNCTION switch at CAL and turn the BFO
switch to ON; an audible tone should be heard in the headset. Set the LINE METER switch to –10 and adjust the LINE GAIN control so that the LINE LEVEL meter reads 0 vu (upper scale). Turn LINE METER switch to 0. Reading on LINE LEVEL meter should drop to –10 vu. Readjust the LINE GAIN control for a 0-vu reading on LINE LEVEL meter. Turn the LINE METER switch to +10. The LINE LEVEL meter reading should drop to –10 vu. If indications described above are not obtained, check the LINE LEVEL meter and 10-db pads (fig. 85), the LINE METER switch, and the LINE GAIN control.

d. The synchronization of the tuning shafts can be quickly checked as follows:
(1) Set the frequency-indicator reading so that the first two digits are zeros and the last three digits read an even 100 kc or multiple thereof.
(2) Set the FUNCTION switch at CAL.
(3) Advance the RF GAIN control until the reading is obtained on the CARRIER LEVEL meter.
(4) Raise the .5- to 1-mc slug rack (fig. 86) slightly with the hand; the CARRIER LEVEL meter reading should decrease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Probable trouble</th>
<th>Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. When FUNCTION switch is in AGC position, receiver fails to operate and dial lamp does not light.</td>
<td>Open AC 3A fuse (F101) on rear panel of receiver.</td>
<td>Replace fuse. If it blows again, check power supply, filament, and oven circuits for shorts. Check primary power connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dial lamp lights, but CARRIER LEVEL meter does not deflect.</td>
<td>No. B+ voltage. Open B+ ¾A fuse (F102) on rear panel of receiver.</td>
<td>Replace fuse. If it blows again, test capacitor C101 for short. Test plate and screen-grid circuits for shorts (par. 90). Connect headset in series with a .1–UF capacitor across grid circuit and plate circuits of successive audio stages to localize defective stage. Stage may also be localized by signal substitution (pars. 85 and 90). Test tube of defective stage. (Note series filament circuits (par. 43).) If necessary, check voltages and then resistances of circuits within a stage (fig. 82) to locate a defective part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. No receiver output. CARRIER LEVEL meter raises and dips as KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is rotated.</td>
<td>Faulty if stage.</td>
<td>Test if stages by signal substitution method (par. 98). Test tubes. When necessary, localize fault by voltage and resistance measurements (fig. 82).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Af circuits function satisfactorily, but no signal output is obtained when 455-ke modulated signal is applied to if. input (J526 or J528, fig. 66)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: To prevent damage do not depress the slug rack too strongly.

(5) Depress the .5- to 1-mc slug rack slightly with the hand; the meter reading should decrease. If the reading increases when the slug rack is either raised or depressed, the camshaft is out of synchronization.

(6) Repeat the procedures described in (1) through (5) above for each slug rack, setting the megacycle digits on the frequency-indicator dial at a reading within the band covered by the slug rack being checked.

e. If the receiver is not synchronized, refer to paragraph 111.

92. Troubleshooting Chart

The following chart is supplied as an aid in locating trouble in the radio receiver. This chart lists the symptoms that the repairman observes, either visually or audibly while making simple tests. The chart also indicates how to localize trouble quickly to the audio, if. or rf stage that is defective. The signal-substitution tests outlined in paragraphs 94 through 99 can then be used to supplement this procedure to aid in locating the defective stage. Once the trouble has been localized to a stage or circuit, a tube check and voltage and resistance measurements of the stage or circuit should ordinarily be sufficient to isolate the defective part.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Probable trouble</th>
<th>Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. If circuits respond to 455-ke signal but no station is received</td>
<td>Crystal oscillator band switch or vfo tuning shaft out of synchronization. Faulty mixer, oscillator, or rf stage.</td>
<td>Check synchronization of band switch and tuning shaft (par. 110). Test mixer stages, rf stages, and crystal oscillators by signal substitution method (pars. 99 and 100). Test tube V508. Check voltages at tube-socket pins (fig. 82). Check BFO switch. Test tubes V901 and V902. Substitute crystal Y901 for one that is known to be good. Check voltages and resistances of oscillator circuits (fig. 83). Adjust HUM BAL control, R614 (par. 109). Check C101. Test tubes V605, V606, and V607 (par. 88d). Check voltage across reference tubes V608 and V609. Check C607 for capacitance and leakage. Check voltage and resistance of voltage regulator (fig. 83). Check power-input voltage. Check B+ voltage at J601 (fig. 75). Test tubes. Check gain of each stage to localize trouble (par. 101). Check for shorted capacitors. If no fault is indicated by a thorough check of tubes and voltages when the output is weak, align tuning circuits (pars. 108 through 120). Short-circuit antenna to ground by setting FUNCTION switch to CAL. (Receiver must not be tuned to even 100-ke frequency, or calibration signal will interfere with test.) A considerable decrease in noise indicates noisy signal from antenna. Use insulated prod to tap each tube. If tapping a tube causes increase in noise in the output, try different tube. Tap the parts. Move terminals slightly, and listen for noisy output. Noise indicates that a connection should be soldered or that a part needs replacing. Clean switch contacts. Clean and lubricate control, or replace. Check tubes and replace if necessary. Check voltages and resistance in af subchassis (fig. 83). Use headset connected in series with a .1-μf capacitor to check signal across grid and plate circuits of audio stages and, thus, to localize trouble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No beat frequency heard when BFO switch is turned ON and BFO PITCH control varied.</td>
<td>Faulty bfo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. No calibration signal when FUNCTION switch is at CAL.</td>
<td>Defective calibration oscillator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Excessive hum from ac power supply.</td>
<td>Defective filter capacitor or electronic voltage regulator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Weak signal</td>
<td>Low voltage. Weak tubes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Noisy receiver</td>
<td>Noisy antenna location. Poor connection or shorting elements within a tube.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Receiver output noisy when controls are operated.</td>
<td>Dirty switch contacts. Poor contact at rotor of a gain control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Distorted signal</td>
<td>Weak tube. Incorrect voltage on tube. Leaky capacitor, such as C603 or C610.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

93. Voltage and Resistance Checks

Voltage and resistance diagrams for the various subchassis of the receiver are shown in figures 82, 83, and 84. These drawings show the values that should be obtained at the tube-socket pins, subchassis receptacles, and terminal boards. If a value, as read on the multimeter, varies (outside of reasonable tolerance limits) from the value given in the diagrams, the amount of variance should be noted and used to aid in determining which part is at fault. For instance, if a 100,000-ohm resistance reading is indicated at a given tube-socket pin on a diagram, and the actual reading is 30,000 ohms on the meter, the circuit diagram of the subchassis should be examined for the presence of a resistor in the circuit under test that could, if defective, account for the incorrect read
94. Signal Substitution Notes

a. Signal substitution for Radio Receiver R-890/URR requires an audio oscillator, such as Audio Oscillator TS-382/U, for checking the line and local audio channels, and a signal generator, such as RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25, to provide a source of modulated rf and if. signals for checking the rf, variable if., and fixed if. stages. In addition to producing an if. signal of 455 kc, the signal generator should cover an rf range of at least 400 kc to 32 mc. The signal generator should be capable of furnishing an rf signal output at any level between 1 microvolt and 1 volt.

b. A multimeter, such as Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U, and tube tester, such as Electron Tube Test Set TV-2/U, are needed to isolate the defective part after the faulty stage has been indicated by signal substitution.

c. For the tests described in paragraphs 95 through 99 inclusive, connect the ground lead of the audio oscillator or signal generator to the subchassis being tested, and connect the signal output lead through a capacitor (aprx. .05 μf), to the point specified. The bench-testing information in paragraph 86 and the information in paragraph 88a indicate the method of preparing the subchassis for signal tracing.

d. Note the volume, and listen for distortion from the speaker or headset at various points in
Figure 63. Rf subchassis, capacitor and coil location.

Figure 64. Rf subchassis, bottom view.
the signal-substitution procedure. Make certain that the LIMITER control is in the OFF position: if it is in the ON position, it may be the cause of the distortion. When working back from the output to the input stages, decrease the output of the signal generator as much as possible. If possible, compare results with a receiver known to be in good condition.

e. Check the wiring and soldering in each stage during the procedure.

f. A tuning shaft that is out of synchronization or a trimmer adjustment that is misaligned may cause reduced output or may prevent any output. Synchronization of the shafts and cams (par. 110a) should be checked, and the position of the rf and crystal oscillator band switches should be checked (par. 110b and c) before the adjustment of individual tuning circuits (pars. 111 through 116) is attempted.

g. When trouble is localized in a given stage, first test the tube, if such a test is indicated. Then measure the voltage and, finally, the resistance of the circuits of that stage (figs. 82, 83, and 84).

h. Trouble in a circuit or stage does not always change the voltage and resistance measurements at the tube socket or terminal board. Instructions included in this paragraph merely serve as a guide, and suggest other procedures, such as voltage and resistance measurements of individual parts.

i. When testing, remove only one tube at a time. Check the type number of the tube, test the tube, and, if it is not defective, return it to its proper socket before removing another tube.

j. At each step it is assumed that all previous steps were completed satisfactorily. Isolate and clear any trouble discovered before proceeding with succeeding steps.

k. Refer to the notes in paragraph 88 while performing the tests.

95. Local-Audio-Channel Tests

a. Pin 6 of V603 (Plate of Local AF output Tube). Apply an af signal to pin 5 of tube socket.
XV603 (fig. 75). Listen to the signal from a head- 
set or speaker connected to the local audio output. 
The volume should be very low. If no signal is au-
dible, check the connections to output transformer 
T602, and test capacitor C604 for a short circuit 
(fig. 75).

b. Pin 1 of V603 (Grid of Local Af Output 
Tube). Apply the signal to pin 1 of tube socket 
XV603. Listen for an increased output over that 
obtained in the preceding step (a above). If no 
signal is audible, test the tube and the voltages 
at the socket pins. When the signal is distorted 
or when there is a positive dc voltage on the con-
trol grid with respect to the chassis, test capacitor 
C603 for leakage (fig. 75).

c. Pin 1 of V602 (Plate of Local Af Amplifier). 
Connect the output of the generator to pin 1 of 
tube socket XV602 (fig. 75). If the signal output 
decreases, test capacitor C603 (fig. 75).

d. Pin 2 of V602 (Grid of Local Af Amplifier). 
Turn the LOCAL GAIN control fully on. Apply 
the signal to pin 2 of tube socket XV602. The out-
put signal should be much louder than that 
obtained in the previous step (c above). If the 
signal is weak, check the tube and the voltages 
at the tube socket pins (fig. 88).

96. Line-Audio-Channel Tests

Connect the headset to the LINE AUDIO output, terminals 10 and 13 of the rear terminal 
strip (fig. 23). After the LINE LEVEL meter 
has been checked, using Multimeter TS-332/U, 
it may be used as an output indicator. Rely on 
the headset, however, to detect noise and distor-
tion.

a. Pin 5 of V604 (Plate of Line Af Output 
Tube). Insert the audio-oscillator signal at pin 
5 of tube socket XV604 (fig. 75). The volume
should be very low, as heard in the headset. If no signal is audible, check the leads to output transformer T603. The center leads of the secondary winding must be connected by a jumper between terminals 11 and 12 of the rear terminal strip (fig. 22). Test capacitor C611 (fig. 75).
b. Pin 1 of V604 (Grid of Line Af Output Tube). Apply the signal to pin 1 of tube socket XV604. The output signal should be much louder than that obtained in the previous step (a above). If the output is unsatisfactory, check the tube and the voltages at the tube socket pins (fig. 83). If the grid bias is incorrect, as indicated by distortion or excessive plate current, check capacitor C610 for leakage (fig. 75). Check the operation of the LINE METER switch and the LINE LEVEL meter.
c. Pin 6 of V602 (Plate of Line Af Amplifier). Apply the audio-oscillator signal to pin 6 of tube socket XV602 (fig. 75). Rotate the LINE GAIN control fully on. If the signal output decreases noticeably, test capacitor C610 (fig. 75).

97. Af Amplifier Tests
a. Pin 6 of V601 (Plate). Introduce the signal from the audio-oscillator at pin 6 of tube socket XV601 (fig. 75). Set the AUDIO RESPONSE switch to MED. The signal output should be somewhat less than that obtained when the signal was applied to pin 7 of V602. If no signal is heard, or if the signal is weak, check capacitor
Figure 68. If. subchassis chassis, top view.

Figure 69. If. subchassis, bottom view.
Figure 70. If. subchassis, location of resistors.

Figure 71. Vfo subchassis, top view.
a. Pins 1 and 2 of V507 (Anode of Detector). Introduce a 455-kc modulated signal from the signal generator at pins 1 and 2 of tube socket XV507. If there is no output signal, or if the signal is weak, check the tube and the jumper connection between terminals 14 and 15 of the rear terminal strip (fig. 22). If the trouble persists, check the voltage and resistance of the circuit components (fig. 82).

e. Pin 5 of V506 (Plate of Sixth If. Amplifier). Apply the 455-kc modulated signal to pin 5 of tube socket XV506 (fig. 69). A weak output signal may indicate that transformer T506 is not aligned properly or that it has an open or short-circuited winding.

f. Pin 1 of V506 (Grid of Sixth If. Amplifier). Apply the signal to pin 1 of tube socket XV506. The output signal should be somewhat louder than that obtained in the preceding step. If the signal is weak, check the tube and tube socket voltage (fig. 82). Test cathode-bypass capacitor C623 and screen-grid capacitor C524 (fig. 69) for an open circuit by temporarily shunting capacitors of like value across them.

g. Pins 5 and 1 (Plate and Grid of First Five If. Amplifiers). Set the FUNCTION switch at

C602 (fig. 75) for a short circuit, and check the connections to the AUDIO RESPONSE switch.

b. Pin 7 of V601 (Grid). Apply the signal to pin 7 of tube socket XV601. The output signal should be much louder than that obtained in the preceding step (a above). If the signal is weak, test the tube and the voltages at the tube socket pins (fig. 83).

98. If. Subchassis Tests

a. Pins 1 and 2 of V510 (Anode of Positive-Peak Limiter). Introduce an af signal at pins 1 and 2 of tube socket XV510 (fig. 69). If no signal is audible, or if the signal is weak, check capacitor C529 (fig. 70). Check the seating of connectors P117 and P119 in connectors J517 and J619, respectively (figs. 68 and 74).

b. Pin 3 of V510 (Cathode of Positive-Peak Limiter). Apply the af signal to pin 3 of tube socket XV510. A weak signal may indicate that V510 is defective or that resistor R542 or R544 is open (fig. 70).

c. Pins 6 and 7 of V507 (Anode of Negative Peak Limiter). Apply the af signal to pins 6 and 7 of tube socket XV507 (fig. 69). If the signal is weak, check V507 and resistor R541.
MGC, turn the RF GAIN control fully on, and set the BANDWIDTH switch at the 4-KC position. Apply the 455-kc modulated signal in turn to pins 5 and 1 of the tube socket of the first five 455-kc if. amplifiers, proceeding from the fifth stage to the first (fig. 69). Correct any faults found in a stage before proceeding to the next.

99. RF Subchassis Tests

a. Pin 1 of V205 (Plate of Third Mixer). Introduce the 455-kc modulated signal at pin 1 of tube socket XV205 (fig. 64). If no signal is heard, check transformer T207 and the signal connections to the if. subchassis.

Note. For the remainder of the signal substitution tests, tune the receiver to a frequency of 2 me in the 1- to 2-me band by setting the frequency-indicator reading at 014-000.

b. Pins 6 and 7 of V205 (Grid and Cathode of Third Mixer). Apply a 2-me modulated signal to test point E210 (fig. 62). If no output signal is heard, connect an antenna or a 2-me signal source to the antenna terminals of the receiver, and, at the same time, apply a strong 2,455-kc unmodulated signal to pin 7 of tube socket XY205 (fig. 64). The reception of static or signal when the 2,455-kc signal is substituted for the receiver oscillator signal indicates a faulty vfo.

To check for injection voltage from the vfo, set the FUNCTION switch at STANDBY, and measure the dc voltage using the vvm at test point E210 (fig. 62). The voltage should be between 3 and 11 volts dc. (This is a reference voltage only.) This voltage is present because tube V205 is rectifying the vfo oscillator signal. If the voltage is within these limits, injection voltage from the vfo is available. Measure the amount of injection voltage from the vfo by disconnecting P723 (fig. 88) and connecting the ac probe of Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U to the
contact of the plug. The voltage should measure approximately 2 to 3 volts ac for normal operation. When the trouble is in the vfo, check its tube (V701), check for loose coupling at the oscillator tuning shaft (par. 110d), and check the tube socket voltages. If no output signal is heard when the 2,455-ke unmodulated signal is applied to pin 7 of V205, check the third mixer, V205, and its tube socket voltages (fig. 82).

c. Pin 1 of V204 (Plate of Second Mixer). With the FUNCTION switch at MGC, apply the modulated 2-mc signal to pin 1 of tube socket XV204 (fig. 64). A weak output signal may indicate that plate resonant circuits Z222, Z223, and Z224 are not synchronized with the other tuning circuits (par. 110a) or are not individually aligned correctly.

d. Pins 6 and 7 of V204 (Grid and Cathode of Second Mixer). Apply a 10-mc modulated signal to test point E209 (fig. 62). If no output signal is audible, either the second mixer stage or the second crystal oscillator stage is defective. To determine which stage is at fault, apply a strong, 12-mc unmodulated signal to pin 7 while the antenna terminals are connected to an antenna or to a 2-mc signal source. The reception of static or signal when the 12-mc signal is applied indicates a faulty second crystal oscillator. Check for injection voltage from the second crystal oscillator by measuring the dc voltage with the vtm at test point E209 (fig. 62), with the FUNCTION switch at STAND BY. A reading of -3 to -11 volts indicates that injection voltage is available from the second crystal oscillator. The amount of injection voltage available is determined by disconnecting P222 from J422 (fig. 86) and measuring the voltage at the contact of J422, using the ac probe of the multimeter. A reading of approximately 2 to 3 volts ac indicates normal output from the second crystal oscillator. If normal output is not obtained, test tube V402, the tube socket voltages (fig. 82), the alignment of the oscillator circuits, and the oscillator crystals (par. 100). Check synchronization (par. 110). If a crystal is defective, the band or bands associated with that crystal will be inoperative. If no output is heard
when the signal is applied to pin 7, check second mixer V204 and its tube socket voltages (fig. 82).

e. Pin 1 of V203 (Plate of First Mixer). With the FUNCTION switch at MGC, apply at 10-mc modulated signal to pin 1 of tube socket XV203 (fig. 64). If the output signal is weak, check the synchronization of the first if. slug rack and the first if. can rack. Alignement of the individual
slugs for resonant circuits Z219, Z220, and Z221 (fig. 62) may be required.

\( \text{f. Pins 6 and 7 of V203 (Grid and Cathode of First Mixer).} \) Apply a 3-mc modulated signal to test point E208 (fig. 62). If no signal is audible, apply a strong, 8-mc unmodulated signal to terminal 7 of V203 while the antenna input is connected to an antenna or to a 2-mc signal source. Then, if static or signal is audible, a faulty first crystal oscillator is indicated. Turn the FUNCTION switch to STAND BY and check for injection voltage from the first crystal oscillator at test point E208; if a reading of between 3 and 11 volts dc is obtained, injection voltage is available from the first crystal oscillator. Disconnect P221 from J421 (fig. 86) and measure the ac voltage at the contact of J421. The output from the first crystal oscillator is normal if a reading of approximately 2 to 3 volts ac is obtained. If the output is abnormal, check tube V401 (fig. 85), the tube socket voltages (fig. 82), the alignment of the oscillator circuits and the oscillator crystals (par. 100). Check synchronization of crystal oscillator (par. 110). However, if the set is still dead, or if the output is weak, check first mixer tube V203 and its tube socket voltages (fig. 82).

\( \text{g. Pin 5 of V202 (Plate of Second Rf Amplifier).} \) With the FUNCTION switch at MGC, apply a 2-mc modulated signal to pin 5 of tube socket XV202 (fig. 64). If the output is abnormal, check the tuning circuits that couple the plate of the second rf stage to the grid of the first mixer and band switch section S208 (fig. 64).

\( \text{h. Pin 1 of V202 (Grid of Second Rf Amplifier).} \) Apply the signal to test point E207 (fig. 62). The audio signal output should be much louder than in the preceding step (\( \text{f. above).} \) If the signal is weak, check tube V202 and its socket voltages.

\( \text{i. Pin 5 of V201 (Plate of First Rf Amplifier).} \) Apply the 2-mc signal to pin 5 of tube socket XV201 (fig. 64). If the output signal is weak, inspect the tuning circuits that couple the plate of the first rf stage to the grid of the second rf stage and band switch section S206 (fig. 64). Check voltages.

\( \text{j. Pin 1 of V201 (Grid of First Rf Amplifier).} \) Apply the 2-mc modulated signal to test point E206 (fig. 62). The output signal should be louder than that obtained in the preceding step (\( \text{i. above).} \) If the signal is weak, test tube V201 and its socket voltages (fig. 82).

---

\( \text{k. Antenna Input Circuits.} \) Connect the 2-mc modulated output of the signal generator, in turn, to UNBALANCED WHIP antenna input receptacle J107 and to BALANCED 125 OHM antenna input receptacle J108. If the signal is weak, check the antenna tuning circuits and connections. Check break-in relay K101 by setting the FUNCTION switch at CAL and the frequency-indicator reading at an even 100-ke point, to obtain a calibration signal, and by switching the FUNCTION switch back and forth between the CAL and MGC positions several times. Tone should be heard in the headphones at the MGC position, while at the CAL position no tone should be heard.

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**100. Checking Oscillator Crystals**

If it is suspected that an oscillator crystal is faulty, it can be readily checked by the use of a second Radio Receiver R-350/URR in good operating condition, as follows:

a. To check crystals of second crystal oscillator, disconnect plug P222 from the crystal-oscillator subchassis, and connect the contact of J422 to the UNBALANCED antenna input of the second receiver.

b. Set the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control to the frequency at which the crystal (par. 103) is connected in the circuit.

c. Tune the second receiver to the frequency of the crystal in the receiver under test, and set its BFO switch to ON. An audible signal should be heard in a headset connected to PHONES jack. Rock KILOCYCLE CHANGE knob to identify...
Figure 79. Power Supply PP-821/URR, bottom and side views.
the signal. If no signal is heard, the crystal should be replaced.

d. Check the first crystal-oscillator crystals in the same manner as described in a, b, and c, above, except that the contact of J421 is connected to the second receiver.

101. Stage Gain Charts

The stage gain charts in a and b below list the minimum and maximum voltages required at each of the rf and if. stages of the receiver to produce a voltage of -7 volts dc across the diode load. Use these charts as a standard when troubleshooting to check the overall gain of the receiver and the gain of each rf or if. stage or group of stages.

When the receiver output is low, and the tubes are operating satisfactorily (as indicated by a tube checker), localize the defective stage by checking the signal voltage level of each stage against the chart while using the signal substitution method of troubleshooting, or by measuring the individual stage gain. To obtain the stage-gain readings, connect a dc voltmeter, such as Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U, between terminals 14 (DIODE LOAD) and 16 (GND) of the terminal strip on the back of the receiver (fig. 22). Terminal 14 must be jumpered to terminal 15. Connect the ground lead of the rf signal generator to the receiver ground, and connect the generator output
lead through a .1-μf capacitor to the receiver points indicated in the chart. When checking the 455-ke if. stages, access to the injection points can be gained by operating the subchassis outside the receiver, using the extension cables (par. 86), or by inserting a short length of wire into the tube socket terminal (par. 88a). Check the output from the signal generator required to obtain the diode-load reference voltage of −7 volts dc against the figures given in the charts. The lowest figure is the minimum and the highest is the maximum that should be required over the specified frequency range for normal operation. However, a reading that is slightly outside this range does not necessarily indicate improper functioning.

a. Rf Subchassis Stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal generator output connection</th>
<th>Balanced ant.</th>
<th>Test point E208 (1st rf grid V201)</th>
<th>Test point E207 (2nd rf grid V202)</th>
<th>Test point E206 (1st mixer grid V206)</th>
<th>Test point E209 (2nd mixer grid V208)</th>
<th>Test point E210 (3rd mixer grid V208)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency (mc)</td>
<td>5–32</td>
<td>5–32</td>
<td>5–32</td>
<td>5–8</td>
<td>9–18</td>
<td>9–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. If. Subchassis Stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal generator output connection</th>
<th>3-ke bandwidth</th>
<th>4-ke bandwidth</th>
<th>8-ke bandwidth</th>
<th>16-ke bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st if. grid V501</td>
<td>130 to 180</td>
<td>1,400 to 2,000</td>
<td>880 to 1,400</td>
<td>860 to 1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d if. grid V502</td>
<td>1,500 to 1,900</td>
<td>3,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>1,100 to 2,000</td>
<td>770 to 1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d if. grid V503</td>
<td>2,300 to 5,000</td>
<td>7,000 to 11,500</td>
<td>6,000 to 8,700</td>
<td>5,200 to 7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th if. grid V504a</td>
<td>7,000 to 12,000</td>
<td>16,000 to 18,000</td>
<td>23,000 to 28,000</td>
<td>32,000 to 38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th if. grid V505</td>
<td>18,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>430,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th if. grid V506</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
<td>420,000 to 500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103
102. Dc Resistances of Transformers and Coils

The dc resistances of the transformer windings and the coils in Radio Receiver R-390/URR as measured with an ohmmeter (such as that incorporated in Multimeter TS-362/U) are listed below:

- **Radio Receiver R-390/URR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transformer or coil</th>
<th>Terminals</th>
<th>Ohms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FL101</td>
<td>A-A (J104)</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D-D (J104)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K101</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L242</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L243</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L246</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T201</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T202</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T203</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T204</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T205</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T206</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T207</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z201</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z202</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z203</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z204</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z205</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z206</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z207</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z208</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z209</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z210</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z211</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z212</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z213</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z214</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z215</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z216</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z217</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z218</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z219</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z220</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z221</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z222</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z223</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z224</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L401</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L402</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L403</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L404</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L405</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L406</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T401</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Readings taken with speaker disconnected.

**b. Power Supply PP-621/URR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transformer or coil</th>
<th>Terminals</th>
<th>Ohms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T801</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>Less than 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
103. Rf and Variable If. Conversion Scheme

In order that the frequency conversion scheme of Radio Receiver R-390/URR may be easily understood, the chart is provided below. The frequency range of the second variable if. is from 2.5 to 2.0 mc for the .5- to 1.0-mc band, and from 3.0 to 2.0 mc for all other bands. The frequency range of the vfo is 3.455 to 2.455 mc for all bands. The fixed output if. of the third mixer is 455 kc. The following is an example of the use of the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of station being received</th>
<th>5.5 mc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency indicator reading</td>
<td>05 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of switch S201</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Band (mc)       | 0.5-1 | 1-2  | 2-3  | 3-4  | 4-5  | 5-6  | 6-7  | 7-8  | 8-9  | 9-10 | 10-11 | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | 20-21 | 21-22 | 22-23 | 23-24 | 24-25 | 25-26 | 26-27 | 27-28 | 28-29 | 29-30 | 30-31 | 31-32 |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Position of switch S201             | 1     | 2    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 4    | 5    | 5    | 8    | 10   | 11    | 11    | 12    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 16    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21    | 22    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    | 29    | 30    | 31    |
| Range of antenna and rf coils (mc)  | 0.5   | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 4    | 5    | 5    | 8    | 10   | 11    | 11    | 12    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 16    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21    | 22    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    | 29    | 30    | 31    |
| Frequency range of antenna and rf coils | 0-8 mc | 4-8 mc | 4-8 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc | 10-10 mc |

*Not in use after first eight frequency bands.

Figure 82. Radio Receiver R-390/URR, tube voltage and resistance and subchassis receptacle resistance diagram, top deck.
(Continued in separate envelope)

Figure 83. Radio Receiver R-390/URR tube, voltage and resistance and subchassis receptacle resistance diagram, bottom deck.
(Continued in separate envelope)

Figure 84. Radio Receiver R-390/URR, terminal boards voltage and resistance diagram.
(Continued in separate envelope)
104. B+ Voltage Distribution

The input voltage from the power line to the power supply is controlled by FUNCTION switch S107 (figs. 21 and 52). In addition, this switch also controls the application of B+ to the various circuits, with the exception of the first and second crystal oscillators and the vfo (fig. 98). B+ is always connected to these circuits, so that the temperature of the components will remain constant. In the MGC and the AGC positions of S107, regulated B+ voltage is applied to all circuits of the receiver except the calibration oscillator and the squelch circuit (fig. 98). In the CAL position of the switch, the plate circuit of the calibration oscillator is energized, and the dc output of the dry-disk rectifier is applied to the antenna relay (fig. 56). In the SQUELCH position, B+ is connected to all receiver circuits as well as to the plate circuit of the squelch tube, section B of V601 (fig. 98). In the STAND BY position, all B+ circuits except to the oscillators are disconnected, and dc voltage is applied to the antenna relay (figs. 56 and 98).

Section II. REPAIRS

105. Removals and Replacements

Directions for removing and replacing the subchassis and various detail parts of the receiver for bench testing or repair are contained in a through t below. All the subchassis, except the rf, can be removed from the receiver without prior removal of any of the other assemblies. While the rf, if., and vfo subchassis are outside the receiver, avoid changing the positions of the KILOCYCLE CHANGE, hfo, and vfo tuning shafts, if possible. Disturbing the positions of these shafts necessitates synchronization. Make any necessary presettings of the receiver controls, where possible, before removing the subchassis. Subchassis mounting screws are color-coded with green heads. In most cases these are captive screws, and need be loosened only until they are free of the main frame to remove the subchassis. When replacing the subchassis, the captive screws should first be started one at a time to locate the subchassis before tightening the screws all the way. The reference designations of the coaxial plugs are marked on bands fastened to the cables, near the plugs. To remove a coaxial plug, press the plug in slightly and twist counterclockwise to release; then pull the plug straight out. Where coaxial plugs are not readily accessible, scissors-type Tube Puller TL201, supplied with Tool Set TE-41, can be used. To remove 7-pin plugs P113, P114, P716, and P916, first twist the metal shell slightly counterclockwise to release the clamp, then pull the plug. Make sure that the pins are properly aligned with the jack contacts when replacing multi-contact plugs; the pins are easily bent. When loosening the clamp screws, be careful not to overdraw the screws; this will cause the nut to drop off. Do not tighten clamp screws too far; the threads may be stripped. Make sure that the Bristo wrench is fully inserted into the screw to avoid stripping the slots in the head.

a. Removal of Front Panel (figs. 21 and 80). To gain access to the wiring and parts on the back of the front panel, or to prepare for removal of the rf subchassis, remove the front panel and proceed as follows:

1. Remove the top and bottom dust covers from the receiver.

2. Remove the two handles from the front panel by removing the nuts and washers that secure the handles at the rear of the panel.

3. Place wooden blocks under the side plates of the receiver main frame, in back of the front panel, so that the panel is clear of the bench and the receiver tilted backward.

4. Rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE control knobs fully counterclockwise to the home stop position.

5. Position the ANT. TRIM control at -4, and remove the knob.

6. Position the BFO PITCH control at 0. Position the BANDWIDTH control at 16 KC. Loosen the collars on the BANDWIDTH and BFO PITCH control shafts.

7. Remove the KILOCYCLE CHANGE and MEGACYCLE CHANGE control knobs.

8. Remove the DIAL LOCK and ZERO ADJ. knobs. Loosen the nut on the DIAL LOCK bushing and disengage the
lock from the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control locking disk (fig. 85).

(9) Remove the four flat-head Phillips screws that secure the front panel to the main frame.

(10) Remove the front panel by grasping the edges and drawing it straight out from the receiver. Replace the handles and place the panel face down on the bench, resting on the handles. Handle the panel carefully.

b. Replacement of Front Panel. To replace the front panel, reverse procedures in (1) through (10) above. When replacing the ZERO ADJ. knob, be sure that the threaded cap on the end of the shaft is rotated clockwise finger-tight. Place the knob on the shaft so that the spring-loaded movable part of the stop mechanism fits into the notch in the knob. Rotate the knob clockwise until the stop is reached. Allow the knob to rotate counterclockwise approximately one-sixteenth of an inch and tighten the set screw. If the bushings for the KILOCYCLE CHANGE and MEGACYCLE CHANGE controls have been moved, they should be loosened before the front panel is replaced and tightened after it is replaced. This helps to line them up and prevent binding of controls.

c. Removal of Rf Subchassis (figs. 21 and 85). To remove the rf subchassis, disconnect coaxial connector P723 from J223 on the bottom deck of the receiver (fig. 88); use scissors-type tube puller TL201. Then remove the front panel as described in a above and proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the green-coded offset gear from the upper left part of the rf gear plate and place it in mesh with the gear train as shown in figure 87.

Note. The offset gear is used to maintain synchronization of the gear train when the rf subchassis is removed from the receiver.

(2) Disengage the following coaxial connectors on the top deck of receiver: P209 from J109, P210 from J110, P211 from J111, P221 from J421, P222 from J422, P224 from J924, P225 from J525, and P226 from J526. (It may be necessary to temporarily remove V501 and its shield to disengage this connector.)

(3) Remove the dust cover from the top of the rf subchassis; then disconnect P114 from J214.

(4) Rotate the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control shaft slightly counterclockwise to stop position. The frequency indicator reading should be 00—972. (Note minus sign.)

(5) Remove the two green 1/16-inch, color-coded screws that secure the subchassis to the end plate of the main frame. Make sure that only these screws are used when replacing the subchassis.

(6) Loosen the three green color-coded captive screws, two at the left-hand corners of the subchassis, and one in the upper right-hand corner.

(7) Lift the subchassis up and out of the receiver, disengaging the Oldham coupler on the crystal-oscillator band switch shaft. The floating disk of the coupler will drop down; do not lose this disk. The subchassis should be placed on its side or on top of the test bench, but never in such a position that it is supported by the gear train that extends beyond the frame of the subchassis.

Caution: When the rf subchassis is removed from the receiver, the tension of the loading springs on the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control shaft and KILOCYCLE CHANGE control split gear (counter drive gear) (fig. 88) is relieved, allowing the springs to hang loosely from the gears. Remove the springs and place them in an envelope. The two loading springs of the KILOCYCLE CHANGE split gear are shorter than those of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE split gear.

d. Replacement of Rf Subchassis (figs. 85, 86, and 88). Before replacing the rf subchassis, check its synchronization (par. 110a). To replace, proceed as follows:

(1) Loosen the front clamp that holds the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control locking disk (fig. 85) and move the disk forward.

(2) Loosen the Oldham coupler clamp (fig. 86) on the crystal oscillator and move the coupler back.

(3) To set the 10-turn stops, rotate the KILOCYCLE CHANGE and MEGACYCLE CHANGE control shafts fully counterclockwise.
(4) Place the rf subchassis on the frame in the receiver and loosely tighten the rear left and rear right green mounting screws. Engage but do not tighten the front left green mounting screw.

(5) Raise the front left side of the rf subchassis by placing a screwdriver between if. and the main frame, near the if. subchassis.

(6) Load the large brass split gear (fig. 87) two teeth. Pull out the screwdriver ((5) above). The intermediate gear will mesh with the pinion gear (fig. 88).

(7) Tighten front and rear left green mounting screws.

(8) Raise the front side of the rf subchassis with a screwdriver to disengage the driven gear (fig. 87) from the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control drive gear (fig. 85).

Caution: While performing the last step make sure that the intermediate gear does not disengage from the pinion gear ((6) above).

(9) Load the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control drive gear two teeth.

(10) Pull out the screwdriver ((8) above) and mesh the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control drive gear to the driven gear.

(11) Insert the two green mounting screws on the right side of the frame.

(12) To replace the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control locking disk, engage one-half of the counter drive gear (fig. 88); load the gears two teeth, and then engage the front half of the counter drive gear.

(13) Remove the green-coded offset from the gear train and mount it in its position at the upper left part of the rf gear plate.

(14) Tighten the front clamp on the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control locking disk.

(15) To check the detent, rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control fully clockwise. The stop must fall where the first two digits on the frequency indicator read approximately halfway between 31 and 32.

(16) Set the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control so that the Oldham coupler (fig. 86) protrusion is horizontal. Slide on the removable disk and mate the rear disk to the removable disk.

(17) Check the reading on the crystal-oscillator band switch position indicator (fig. 65). See that it agrees with the reading on the megacycle portion of the frequency indicator. If it does not, turn the SYNC XTAL OSC control (fig. 22) until the two readings correspond.

(18) Tighten the rear clamp on the Oldham coupler.

(19) Reconnect the following coaxial connectors: P309, P210, P211, P221, P222, P224, P225, and P226.

(20) Reconnect P114 with J214, and replace the dust cover over the rf subchassis.

(21) Reconnect P723 with J223.

(22) Replace the front panel (b above).

(23) Recheck synchronization (par. 110a).

(24) Check synchronization of the vfo tuning shaft (par. 110d).

(25) Check alignment of the rf subchassis (pars. 114, 115, and 116).

c. Removal of Crystal-Oscillator Subchassis (fig. 86). To remove the crystal-oscillator subchassis, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the top dust cover of the receiver.

(2) Disconnect plugs P113 from J413, P221 from J421, and P222 from J422, on the crystal-oscillator subchassis (fig. 65).

(3) Remove the cover from the top of the subchassis.

(4) Rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control until the set screw in the clamp of the crystal-oscillator band switch coupler is accessible. Loosen the set-screw and push back the flange.

(5) Remove the two, green, 5/16-inch color-coded screws that secure the subchassis to the rear panel of the receiver. When replacing the subchassis, make sure that only these screws are used, because longer screws can cause a short circuit in the crystal-oscillator subchassis.

(6) Loosen the two green captive screws inside the subchassis, one near tube V401 and the other near the point where the switch shaft enters the subchassis.

(7) Lift the subchassis straight up from the receiver. The floating disk of Oldham coupler will drop down; do not lose it.
j. Replacement of Crystal-Oscillator Subchassis. To replace the crystal-oscillator subchassis, proceed as follows:

1. Lightly coat the coupler flange on the crystal-oscillator band switch drive shaft (located on the rf subchassis) with grease. Place the floating disk against the grease-coated surface of the flange. Grease will hold the disk in place until the flanges of the couplers are mated.

2. Lower the subchassis carefully into place and start the two green color-coded captive screws.

3. Replace the \( \frac{5}{16} \)-inch green captive screws in the back panel; tighten the screws.

4. See that the ridges on the coupler flanges are positioned 90° apart, and that the number showing on the crystal-oscillator band switch position indicator (below J422) agrees with the megacycle reading on the frequency indicator. Mate the flanges and secure the clamp.

5. Complete the replacement by performing the procedure described in (3), (2), and (1) (in that order) of e above.

6. Check synchronization of the crystal oscillator (par. 110).

q. Removal of If. Subchassis (fig. 86). To remove the if. subchassis, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the top dust cover of the receiver.

2. Rotate the BANDWIDTH control to gain access to the clamp that secures the control shaft in back of the panel is accessible. Make a note of the control position.

3. Set the BFO PITCH at 0.

4. Loosen the clamp set screws on the BANDWIDTH and BFO PITCH control shafts, and uncouple the shafts by pulling outward on the control knobs.

5. Disconnect coaxial connectors P225 from J325, P226 from J326 and P112 from J612 on top of the if. subchassis (fig. 68).

6. Disconnect plug P117 from J517 (fig. 68).

7. Loosen the three green captive screws, one at the front-center of the subchassis and two at rear corners.

8. Lift the subchassis straight up from the receiver. Do not disturb the positions of the BANDWIDTH and BFO PITCH tuning shafts after the subchassis is re-

moved from receiver, unless necessary for performing tests.

h. Replacement of If. Subchassis. To replace the if. subchassis, reverse procedures in (1) through (8) above. Before recoupling the BANDWIDTH and BFO PITCH control shafts, be sure that the controls are set at the positions noted during removal. Check the calibration of the bfo (par. 117).

i. Removal of Power Supply PP-621/URR (fig. 88). To remove the power supply subchassis, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the bottom dust cover from the receiver.

2. Disconnect large connector P118 from J818 (fig. 88).

3. Loosen the two captive screws, accessible through holes indicated by arrows marked MTG SCREWS INSIDE.

4. Loosen the green captive screw in the corner of the subchassis, near tube V802.

5. Remove the four, green, \( \frac{7}{16} \)-inch screws that secure the power transformer to the side of the main frame; make sure that only these screws are used when replacing the subchassis.

6. Lift the subchassis straight up from the receiver.

j. Replacement of Power Supply PP-621/URR. To replace the power supply subchassis, proceed in the reverse order of removal. When tightening the color-coded screws, start the screws in the following order: the one captive screw, the four 7/16-inch screws, and the two hidden screws.

k. Removal of Vfo Subchassis (fig. 88). To remove the vfo subchassis, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the bottom dust cover of the receiver.

2. Disconnect plug P718, coaxial connector P723, J118, and J223 (fig. 88). Use scissors-type Tube Puller TL201 for removing P723.

3. Remove the small loading spring from the Oldham coupler on the vfo tuning shaft. Do not lose the spring.

4. Rotate the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control so that the ridge in the flange or the coupler nearest the vfo subchassis is vertical.

Note. If synchronization of the vfo tuning shaft and KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is to
be maintained, do not disturb the position of
the shaft during the succeeding steps, or after
the vfo subchassis has been removed.

(5) Loosen the two green-coded captive
screws in the front mounting bracket of
the subchassis and the single color-coded
captive screw in the rear bracket.

(6) Carefully remove the subchassis from the
receiver, lifting straight up to disengage the
coupler, and then tilting slightly to
clear the receiver. The floating disk
will drop down from the coupler; do not
lose it.

1. Replacement of Vfo Subchassis. To replace
the vfo subchassis, proceed as follows:

(1) If the position of the vfo tuning shaft has been disturbed while the subchassis
was removed from the receiver, or if a
new vfo is to be installed, synchronize the
shaft as described in paragraph 110d.

(2) If the position of the shaft has not been
disturbed, place the floating disk on the
flange of the vfo drive shaft (on the main
frame). Position the ridge on the coupler
flange of the vfo tuning shaft 90°
from that of the flange on the drive shaft,
and carefully insert the vfo subchassis
into place, tilting it slightly to clear the
receiver frame.

(3) Tighten the three green color-coded
screws on the subchassis mounting
brackets.

(4) Replace the loading spring on the
coupler.

(5) Connect P715 to J115 and P723 to J223
(fig. 88).

(6) Replace the dust cover on the receiver.

(7) If the vfo setting has been disturbed,
refer to paragraph 110 for synchronization
procedures.

m. Removal of Calibration-Oscillator Subchassis
(fig. 88). To remove the calibration-oscillator
subchassis, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the bottom dust cover from the
receiver.

(2) Disconnect plugs P715 from J115, P916
from J116 (fig. 88). Move the cable at-
tached to P715 to free it of the subchassis.

(3) Disconnect coaxial connector P224 from
J924 on the top deck of the receiver (fig.
86).

(4) Loosen the two green captive screws at
opposite ends of the subchassis.

(5) Carefully lift the subchassis out of the
receiver.

n. Replacement of Calibration-Oscillator Sub-
chassis. To replace the calibration-oscillator sub-
chassis, proceed in the reverse order of removal.

o. Removal of Af Subchassis (fig. 88). To re-
move the af subchassis, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the bottom dust cover from the
receiver.

(2) Disconnect plugs P119 from J619 and
P120 from J620 (fig. 88).

(3) Remove the screw from the cable clamp
that secures the cable at side of the af
subchassis.

(4) Loosen the screw in the clamp that se-
cures the cable to the casting at the front
end of the af subchassis, and swing the
clamp free of the cable.

(5) Loosen the three green color-coded cap-
tive screws, one at the front end of the
subchassis and two at the rear corners.

(6) Move the cable from which the clamps
were removed, lift the subchassis straight
up, and then tilt the front down slightly
to remove the subchassis from the re-
ciever.

p. Replacement of Af Subchassis. To replace
the af subchassis, reverse the procedure described
in o above.

q. Removal of Rf Tuning Coils and Trans-
formers (fig. 88). To remove the rf tuning coils
and transformers for voltage and resistance measure-
ments at the sockets or banana-pin contacts.
proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the slug rack associated with the
coil or transformer, by unhooking the
spring located at each end of rack. Then
use a bent paper clip hooked through the
end of the spring to anchor the spring
temporarily to the end plates of the sub-
chassis. Be careful that the springs do
not fly into the subchassis.

(2) Insert a Phillips screwdriver, supplied
with the receiver, into the two holes in
the coil or transformer can, and loosen
the screws until they are free of the sub-
chassis.

(3) Withdraw the coil or transformer from
the subchassis.
Figure 85. Radio Receiver R-330/URR, front panel removed.

Figure 86. Radio Receiver R-330/URR, top view, dust cover and shields removed.
106. Lubrication of Mechanical Tuning System

The only parts of the receiver that require lubrication are the mechanical tuning system (which includes the gear train, slug racks, and cam rack), and the BFO PITCH control-shaft bearing. The receiver is lubricated at the factory and should be lubricated thereafter once every 6 months under normal operating conditions. If inspection indicates the need, or if abnormal conditions or activities are encountered, shorten the interval between lubrications. When the equipment is operated in a hot, arid climate, it may be necessary to lubricate the porous bronze bearings about twice as often as indicated. Overlubrication causes more harm than no lubrication. Check the condition of the mechanical tuning system whenever the re-
The receiver is withdrawn from the case or rack for servicing. Manually rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls throughout their ranges, and note ease of operation. Check for lack of lubrication on gears, edges of cams, cam rollers, guide slots, and bearings; inspect for gritty grease and oil. Operate the BFO PITCH control; if operation is rough or uneven, check the lubrication of the control-shaft bearing.

**Caution:** Never attempt to lubricate the sealed oscillator (vfo), regardless of possible noisy operation of the unit during tuning. Unstable operation of the oscillator may result.

1. **Cleaning Before Lubrication.** Remove the covers from the rf and crystal-oscillator subchassis. Use a thin, long-handled brush with medium bristles, dipped in Solvent, Dry Cleaning (SD). Remove the dirt, oil, and grease from the gears, cams, guide slots, and bearings. To gain access to all of the gear teeth while cleaning, rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE knobs. After dipping the brush in solvent (SD), remove the excess to prevent solvent from dripping onto connecting cables, wiring, or other electrical parts. Use a clean, lint-free cloth moistened with solvent (SD) to remove grease from the metal casting and chassis. Thoroughly wipe all parts with a clean, dry, lint-free cloth before proceeding with lubrication.

2. **Detailed Lubrication Instructions.** Lubricate the gear train, slug racks, and cam rack as indicated in figure 89. To apply oil to the bearings, dip a length of wire into the oil to collect a small drop at the end, and transfer the oil to the bearing by touching the end of the wire to the edge of the bearings. Avoid using excessive amounts of oil. A standard grease gun and a
thin, long-handed brush should be used for applying grease to gear teeth, edges of cams, and tuning rack guide slots. Rotate the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls as necessary to expose all gear teeth.

107. Refinishing

Instructions for touchup painting are given in paragraph 40, and instructions for refinishing badly marred panels or an exterior cabinet are contained in TM 9-2851.

Section III. ALINEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

108. Test Equipment and Tools Required for Alinement and Adjustment

a. Signal Generator. The signal generator must be an accurately calibrated instrument such as RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-23, capable of producing rf signals within a frequency range of .455 to 32 mc. The attenuator must be capable of varying the output of signal generator over a range of approximately 1 microvolt to 1 volt.

b. Output Meter. The output meter should be a vacuum-tube voltmeter, such as Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U, having a high resistance input. It must have a dc voltage range suitable for measuring 2 to 10 volts, and a high-frequency probe for measuring 1 to 10 volts ac.
c. Voltmeter. A voltmeter is required for checking the synchronization of the crystal-oscillator band switch and line voltage measurements. Multimeter TS-352/U is suitable for this purpose.

d. VTVM. A vacuum-tube voltmeter that has a .01- to .1-volt ac range, such as Electronic Multimeter ME-6/U, is required for performing the regulated voltage hum adjustment.

e. Variable Autotransformer. A variable autotransformer, such as Transformer CN-16/U, is required for performing the regulated-voltage hum adjustment.

f. Resistors. Two 68-ohm, a 75-ohm, and a 95-ohm, noninductive, 1/4-watt resistors must be available for connecting RF Signal Generator AN/URM-25 to the balanced antenna input when aligning the rf subchassis.

g. Tools. A bakelite alignment tool is required for adjusting transformer cores and trimmer capacitors. The No. 8 Bristo wrench and the Phillips screwdriver supplied with the receiver are required for adjustments during synchronization of the tuning shafts.

Note. Before performing the alignments, allow the receiver to warm up for 1 hour.

109. Regulated-Voltage Hum Adjustment

If objectionable hum is noted in the output of the receiver, adjust the regulated voltage for minimum hum as follows:

a. Connect Power Cable Assembly CX-1358/U between the receiver and a variable autotransformer, such as Transformer CN-16/U.

b. Connect a voltmeter (such as Multimeter TS-352/U), set at 100- to 200-volt ac range, across the output of the autotransformer.

c. Connect the vtvm (such as Electronic Multimeter ME-6/U) set at .01- to .1-volt ac range, between B+ 180 VDC jack J601 and ground.

Warning: Avoid contact with the B+ 180 VDC jack when the receiver is turned on; the high voltage is present at this jack.

d. Be sure that the receiver is grounded; then connect the autotransformer to 115-volt, 60-cycle source.

e. Check to see that switch S801 on Power Supply PP-621/URR is set at the 115V position; then turn on the receiver and allow it to warm up.

f. Adjust the autotransformer for an accurate 115-volt line-voltage reading on the vtvm.

g. Insert the screwdriver in the slot of HUM BAL control R314 (fig. 75), which is accessible through the right side plate of the main frame, and adjust for minimum reading one Electronic Multimeter ME-6/U.

110. Mechanical and Electrical Synchronization

The receiver tuning shafts, consisting of the 6-position rf band switch shaft, plug-rack camshafts, crystal-oscillator band switch shaft, and the vfo tuning shaft, must be in synchronization with the gear train before attempting to align the receiver. Follow the procedure given below.

a. Camshafts. The camshafts are synchronized properly if the index line etches on the rear plate of the rf subchassis bisect the holes in each of the rear cams (fig. 90) when the frequency-indicator reading is 02 000. To synchronize the rf subchassis when it is removed from the cabinet, rotate the large brass gear (in the center of the subchassis) and the clutch gear (fig. 87) to positions where the frequency-indicator reading is 02 000. If the index lines do not bisect the holes, follow the procedure outlined in (2) through (7) below. Before replacing the rf subchassis (par. 105d), rotate the two gears mentioned above to positions where the first two digits on the frequency indicator indicate halfway between 99 and 00, and the last three digits read -972. (Note the minus sign.) When the rf subchassis is in the cabinet, proceed as follows:

Note. The camshafts are secured to the drive gears by clamps at the hubs of the gears. To position a camshaft, loosen the clamp which (except for the 8-16-me shaft) is located at the end of the individual shaft in front of the rf subchassis to avoid losing the nut. Do not loosen the clamp more than necessary. Be careful not to strip the screw thread.

1. Check the 10-turn stop by rotating the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and the KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls fully counterclockwise. The frequency indicator should read halfway between 99 and 00 (off detent position) and -972. (Note the minus sign.) Check the reading on the crystal-oscillator band switch position indicator to see that it agrees with the reading on the megacycle portion of the frequency indicator. If it does not agree, loosen the Oldham coupler clamp (fig. 86) on the crystal oscillator.
and turn the SYNC XTAL OSC control (fig. 22) until the two readings correspond. Tighten the clamp on the Oldham coupler. Check the synchronization of each band by noting the position of the cam rollers at the end frequencies of each band. The position of the 1-2 mc band cam shown in figure 90 represents the correct position for the low end of the band. The position of the second if. cam shown in figure 90 represents the correct position for high end of the band (the last three digits of the frequency indicator should read 999). If all the cams are out of synchronization, set the 8-16 mc cam first.

(2) If 1- to 2-mc camshaft (fig. 90) is not positioned properly, loosen the clamp on the front of the shaft and rotate the rear cam until the index line bisects the hole in the cam. Tighten the clamp.

(3) Position the camshaft for .5- to 1-mc slug rack (fig. 90), if necessary, in the same manner as described in (2) above.

(4) Check the position of the 8- to 16-mc camshaft. If it is not aligned properly, loosen the clamp on the front of the 2- to 4-mc shaft to position the 8- to 16-mc cam, since the gear for the 8- to 16-mc shaft is pinned through the shaft. After positioning the 8- to 16-mc cam, position the 2- to 4-mc cam while holding the 8- to 16-mc cam in place. Then tighten the clamp on the 2- to 4-mc shaft.

(5) If necessary, position the 4- to 8-mc and 16- to 32-mc cams (fig. 90) in the same manner as described in (2) above.

(6) To position the first variable if. cam (fig. 90), loosen the clamp nearest the front plate of the rf subchassis on the crystal-oscillator band switch shaft. Adjust the position of the cam; then tighten the clamp.

(7) Position second variable if. cam (fig. 90), if necessary, in the same manner as for 1 to 2-, .5 to 1-, 4 to 8-, and 16 to 32-mc cams.

(8) Check the reading of the frequency indicator. If a reading of 02 is not centered within the two left-hand spaces of the indicator, loosen the clamp on the bevel gear on shaft extending from the left side of the indicator (fig. 87). Set the two number wheels for reading of 02, and retighten bevel-gear clamp.
(9) If reading of 000 does not appear in the last three spaces of frequency-indicator dial, loosen the clamp securing bevel gear on the shaft extending from the right side of the indicator. Set the three number wheels for reading of 000.

b. Six-Position RF Band Switch. The procedure for checking and synchronizing the rf band switch is as follows:

1. Adjust the Kilocycle Change control for a reading of 000 in the last three spaces of the frequency indicator.
2. Rotate the Megacycle Change control fully counterclockwise, beyond the first detent position.
3. Connect the ohmmeter, set at the Xi scale, between test point E208 (grid of tube V203 (fig. 62)) and ground.
4. Rotate the Megacycle Change control clockwise through eight detent positions. The meter should read more than 50 ohms in each position.
5. Rotate the Megacycle Change control clockwise from the eighth to the ninth detent position. The ohmmeter should show a reading. If it does not, proceed as outlined in (6), (7), and (8) below. If the indication is normal, the crystal-oscillator band switch is in synchronization; in this case, proceed with synchronization of the crystal-oscillator band switch as described in (e) below.
6. Rotate the Megacycle Change control fully counterclockwise; then turn the control clockwise through the two detent positions to the third detent position.
7. Remove the rf subchassis (par. 10f).
8. Loosen the clamp on the front of the six-position switch shaft, located on the bottom of the rf subchassis. Rotate the shaft until the switch contacts are centered at position 3 by inserting long-nosed pliers in the hole at the rear of the subchassis (fig. 90) and turning the shaft. Positions of the switch contacts are shown in the schematic diagram (fig. 108, part 1). Tighten the clamp after adjustment.

e. Crystal-Oscillator Band Switch. The crystal oscillator band switch should be checked and synchronized as follows:

1. The rotor of the crystal-oscillator band switch is positioned correctly when the number centered in the slot of the switch position indicator (fig. 65) agrees with the reading of the megacycle portion (first two digits) of the frequency indicator.
2. If the indication is incorrect, loosen the clamp on the flange of the Oldham coupler and rotate the Sync Xtal OSC control (fig. 22) to center the proper reading in the slot.

d. Vfo Tuning Shaft (fig. 88). Synchronize the vfo tuning shaft as follows:

1. Turn on the receiver and allow sufficient time for it to warm up.
2. Fabricate cable No. 1 (fig. 60), excluding RF Plug UG-88/U.
3. Disconnect plug P723 from jack J223 on the rf subchassis and connect P723 to RF Jack UG-89/U on fabricated cable.
4. Insert the center conductor on the other end of cable into UNBALANCED ANTENNA WHIP input receptacle J107 of a second Radio Receiver R-390/URR known to be in good operating condition.
5. Turn the BFO switch on the second receiver to the ON position, and tune the receiver between 2.2 and 3.7 mc (this represents the frequency range of the vfo) until a signal is heard. Note the frequency on the second receiver.
6. Loosen the clamp on the side of the Oldham coupler that is closest to the front panel to enable the vfo tuning shaft to turn freely.
7. Tune the second receiver to 2.955 mc and turn the shaft of the vfo until a signal is heard.

Caution: The vfo will be permanently damaged if the shaft is turned too far in either direction.

Note. With a clockwise rotation of the vfo shaft (as viewed from the front panel) the vfo frequency decreases.

8. Reconnect plug P723 into J223 on rf subchassis of the first receiver. Set the FUNCTION switch to CAL and the BFO switch to ON. Connect a headset into the PHONES jack.
(9) With the first two digits of the frequency indicator at any setting, set the KILO-CYCLES CHANGE control to 500.
(10) Tighten the clamp on the side of the Oldham coupler.
(11) The receiver should be checked against a known station such as WWV.

111. Alignment of 455-kc If. Stages
(fig. 91)

a. Turn on RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25 or equivalent, and connect it to test point E210 (control grid of third mixer tube, V205).

b. For an output meter, connect the grounded lead of a vtm, such as Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U, to the receiver chassis, and connect the other lead to the DIOIDE LOAD terminal 14, of rear terminal strip (fig. 22). Set the function switch of the voltmeter for measuring negative dc voltage.

c. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 1-KC position, RF GAIN control to 10, BFO switch to OFF, and FUNCTION switch to MGC. Allow the receiver to warm up for several minutes.

d. Tune the signal generator to 455 kc (unmodulated); then adjust its frequency control for peak reading on the vtm. To obtain peak reading, it may be necessary to set the attenuation of the signal generator for high amplitude output signal (3 volts). If a reading on the vtm is obtained, proceed with e below. If no reading is obtained, perform the procedure outlined in (1) and, if necessary, (2) below to secure approximate alignment before proceeding with e below.

(1) With the signal generator tuned to 455 kc and the attenuator set for full output, turn the receiver BANDWIDTH switch to the 16-KC position. If the output reading is not yet obtained, proceed with (2). If it is obtained, adjust the cores of transformers T506 through T501 and T207, in that order, for peak reading on the vtm. Then, set the BANDWIDTH switch at the next lower position, and repeat the adjustment of the transformer cores for peak output. Repeat this procedure for each setting of the BANDWIDTH switch until peak output is obtained at 1-KC position of the switch; then proceed with e below.

Note. The frequency will decrease as the slugs are screwed further into the coils, and will increase as the slugs are withdrawn.

(2) Perform the procedure outlined in (a) through (e) below only when the transformer cores have been displaced greatly from their normal positions within the coils. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 2-KC position, and proceed as follows:

(a) Tune the signal generator to 455 kc, and set the attenuator for maximum output. Remove the sixth if. amplifier tube, V506 (fig. 25), and wrap a thin wire lead around pin 1 (grid). Replace the tube, and connect the other end of the lead to the signal generator output.

(b) Adjust the cores of transformer T506 for peak reading on the vtm.

(c) Apply the signal generator output to the fifth if. amplifier, V505, in the same manner as described in (a) above for V506, and adjust the cores of transformer T505 for maximum indication on the vtm.

(d) Repeat the above procedure for each remaining set of if. tubes and transformers in following order: V504 and T504, V503 and T503, V502 and T502, V501 and T501, and V205 and T207.

(e) Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 1-KC position, and proceed with the procedure outlined in e below.

f. With the signal generator output connected to the test point, set the generator frequency at 455 kc. While adjusting the attenuator of the signal generator to maintain an output of approximately 6 volts (as read on the vtm), carefully tune the generator to the exact frequency required to obtain peak output reading on the vtm. Do not disturb this frequency setting while carrying out the procedures outlined in f, g, and h below. Check the setting repeatedly during these steps to make sure it has not been changed.

f. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 2-KC position.

g. Adjust the cores of transformers T506, T505, T504, T503, T502, and T207, in that order, for peak output reading, while continuously adjusting the attenuator of the signal generator to maintain a reading of approximately 6 volts on the
vtvm. Repeat these adjustments until no further increase in output is noticeable.

h. Change the setting of the BANDWIDTH switch to the 8-KC position, and adjust the cores of transformer T501 for maximum output. Repeat the adjustment of cores until no further increase in output can be produced.

i. Return the BANDWIDTH switch to the .1-KC position.

j. Set the attenuator of the signal generator for a reading of approximately 6 volts on the vtvm, and note the attenuator setting. Tune the generator in one direction, away from the frequency required for peak reading, increasing the output of the generator to restore the vtvm reading to its original value. Continue tuning the generator in this direction until the voltage output required to obtain the original reading on the vtvm is 1,000 times the voltage required at peak frequency.

k. Adjust the phasing capacitor in the crystal filter, Z501, for minimum vtvm reading, and note the position of the capacitor slot.

l. Tune the signal generator to the opposite side of the frequency required for peak output, and set the attenuator for increased output, as directed in j above.

m. Adjust the phasing capacitor for minimum reading, and note the position; then set the capacitor approximately halfway between the two noted settings. To avoid possible incorrect readings, caused by tuning through the positions of minimum or maximum capacitance, the two settings for minimum output must be less than 45° apart.

n. With the BANDWIDTH switch in the .1-KC position, tune the signal generator to obtain peak output. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the .1-KC position. Adjust the core of the tuning coil in the crystal filter (Z501) until the frequency reading required for obtaining peak output, with the BANDWIDTH switch in .1-KC position, corresponds exactly with the frequency reading required for peak output with the BANDWIDTH switch in the .1-KC position. Retune the signal generator, and alternately change positions of the BANDWIDTH switch as required to complete this adjustment.

o. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the .1-KC position, and tune the signal generator for maximum output as described in e above. Do not disturb this frequency setting during the adjustment of the agc tuning circuit in the following steps.

p. Disconnect the vtvm lead from terminal 14 of the rear terminal strip, and connect it to terminal 4 of the rear terminal strip (fig. 22).

q. Set the FUNCTION switch to AGC, and the BANDWIDTH switch to the 2-KC position.

r. Adjust the cord of Z503 for a maximum voltage reading on the vtvm, while adjusting the attenuator of the signal generator to maintain a peak reading of approximately 2 volts. When the adjustment is completed, disconnect the meter.

Note. If a signal generator is not available, the procedures given in e through r above may be followed by using the output of the calibration oscillator and the CARRIER LEVEL meter and by utilizing the RF GAIN control as an attenuator. The frequency of the calibration oscillator must be checked (par. 127), before using it for alignment.

112. Alignment of Second Crystal Oscillator
(fig. 91)

a. Connect the vtvm set for reading negative dc volts, between test point E209 (fig. 62) (grid of second mixer V204) and ground.

b. Turn the OVENS switch to ON and the FUNCTION switch to STAND BY. Allow the receiver to warm up.

c. Set the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control so that the frequency indicator reads 31.

d. Screw the slug of T402 (fig. 65) out until only one peak reading on the vtvm can be obtained, while operating trimmer 31 (fig. 91) throughout its full range.

e. Set the trimmer slightly off the position for peak reading, and adjust the slug for peak indication on the vtvm.

f. Adjust the second crystal-oscillator trimmers (large group of trimmers on rear panel (fig. 92) using the table below. Set the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control for a megacycle reading on the frequency indicator shown in first column, and adjust the trimmer designated in second column for the meter indication shown in the last column. Where a trimmer is used in the crystal oscillator circuit at more than one frequency setting of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control, it is listed only for the first setting and is adjusted for maximum only at this setting. For subsequent frequency settings of the MEGACYCLE CHANGE control involving a previously ad-
justed trimmer, check only for an indication on the vtm. If no indication is obtained, the crystal-oscillator band switch should be checked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dial reading</th>
<th>Adjust trimmer</th>
<th>Meter indication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Check for indication.</td>
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<td>05</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Check for indication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

114. Alignment of Second Variable If. Stage
(fig. 91)

a. Set the vtm to measure the negative dc voltages of approximately 5 volts. Connect the ground lead to the receiver chassis, and the input lead to DIODE LOAD terminal 14 of rear terminal strip (fig. 22).

b. Connect the output lead of the signal generator to test point E209 (fig. 62) (control grid of second mixer V204). Connect the ground lead of the signal generator to the receiver chassis.

c. Set the FUNCTION switch to AGC position, and the RF GAIN control to 10.

d. With the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls, set the frequency-indicator reading to 01 900.

e. Connect the headset to the PHONES jack. Turn on the signal generator modulation (80 percent at 400 cycles), and tune the generator to approximately 2100 kc to obtain an audible receiver output. While observing the output meter, tune the signal generator to the exact frequency which produces peak reading on the output meter. Change the attenuator setting of the signal generator continuously to maintain a reading of less than 5 volts on the vtm.

f. Adjust the slugs of tuned circuits Z222, Z223, and Z224 for peak reading on the output meter. The three slugs are mounted on the second variable if. slug rack.

g. With the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control, tune the receiver to 1100 kc.

h. Tune the signal generator to 2900 kc, and then set it to the exact frequency which produces peak reading on the output meter.

i. Adjust the three trimmers mounted within the shield cans of tuned circuits Z222, Z223, and Z224 for peak output.

j. Repeat the procedure described in e through i until no increase in output can be obtained. While
making all adjustments, set the attenuator of the
signal generator so that the reading on the vtm is
less than 5 volts.

k. If no test equipment is available, the second
variable if. stage can be aligned, using the CAR-
RIER LEVEL meter and the signal from the
internal calibration oscillator. Disconnect coaxial
connectors P209 from J109, P210 from J110, and
P211 from J111, on the antenna box (fig. 86); set
the FUNCTION switch at CAL and the RF
GAIN control at 10; and then proceed with the
alignment, using the receiver frequencies indicated
in e and f above. Utilize the RF GAIN control
as an attenuator to maintain the meter reading at
approximately mid-scale while adjusting the tuned
circuits.

115. Ailnemenl of First Variable If. Stage
(fig. 92)

a. Connect the signal generator lead to test point
E208 (fig. 62) (control grid of first mixer tube
V208). The vtm should be connected as de-
scribed in paragraph 114a.

b. With the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and
KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls, set the fre-
cquency-indicator reading to 01 500.

c. Tune the signal generator to 9.5 mc. Reduce
the output of the signal generator as required to
maintain vtm reading of less than 5 volts.

d. Adjust slugs of tuned circuits Z219, Z220,
and Z221 for peak output. Slugs are
mounted on the first variable if. slug rack.

e. Adjust the MEGACYCLE CHANGE con-
tr0l for a reading of 07 500 on the frequency
indicator.

f. Tune the signal generator to 17.5 mc.
Change the attenuator setting of the signal gen-
erator continuously to maintain a reading of less
than 5 volts on the vtm.

g. Adjust the three trimmers mounted within
the shield cans of tuned circuits Z219, Z220,
and Z221 for peak output.

h. Repeat the procedure described in c through
f above until no increase in output can be ob-
tained.

i. The first variable if. stage can be aligned, in
the absence of test equipment, in the same manner
described in paragraph 114k. Use the receiver
frequencies indicated in b and c above.

116. Alignment of Rf Stages

a. Set the FUNCTION switch to AGC, and the
RF GAIN control to 10.

b. Connect one lead of the vtm to DIODE
LOAD terminal 14 on the rear terminal strip (fig.
22) and the other lead to the receiver chassis. The
meter should be set to measure negative dc volt-
age of approximately 5 volts, with respect to
chassis.

c. If preliminary adjustments (d below) are
unnecessary, connect the signal generator to the
balanced antenna input terminals by connecting
either antenna input terminal of BALANCED
ANTENNA 125 OHM connector J108 to the re-
ceiver ground and to the ground lead of the signal
generator. Connect the other antenna input termi-
nal, through the 93-ohm noninductive series resis-
tor, to the output lead of the signal generator.
Connect a 75-ohm noninductive resistor from the
output lead of the signal generator to ground.
Proceed with the procedure outlined in c below.

d. If preliminary adjustments are necessary be-
cause of extreme misalignment, connect the signal
generator through 01-µF capacitor to points listed
in the last column of the chart below instead of
connecting it to the antenna input terminals, and
proceed with alignment as directed in e through f
below and in the chart. After completing the pre-
liminary procedure, connect the signal generator
to the antenna input terminals as described in c
above; then repeat the alignment, making all ad-
justments in the order listed in the chart.

e. With MEGACYCLE CHANGE control, set
up the digits listed in the second column of chart
in the first two spaces of the frequency indicator
dial. With the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control,
set up the digits listed in the third column in the
last three spaces of the frequency indicator.

f. After setting the receiver frequency indicator
reading for a group of adjustments, tune the sig-
nal generator to the frequency listed in the fourth
column. To obtain the exact required frequency,
tune the signal generator for peak reading on the
vtm; do not depend on the calibration of the
signal generator.

g. During the alignment procedure, change the
setting of the signal-generator attenuator as re-
quired to maintain an output reading of less than
5 volts.

h. When aligning rf transformers, adjust the
slugs for a set of transformers while the receiver
is tuned to a lower frequency indicated in the
chart for that set of transformers; adjust the trimmer capacitors while the receiver is tuned to a higher frequency. Adjust the slugs of the set of transformers listed in the fifth column for peak output; then, after changing the frequency settings of the receiver and signal generator, adjust the trimmer capacitors of the set of transformers listed in the sixth column for peak output. Trimmer capacitors are accessible through holes in the top of shield cans, and should be adjusted with an insulated screwdriver. For antenna transformers, adjust the trimmer capacitors mounted nearest to the back of the receiver for peak output reading. Front trimmers are used to balance the antenna input circuits. Repeat the adjustments for each set of rf coils until no further change is noticeable.

1. Set the ANT. TRIM control to 0.
2. Proceed with the rf alignment by performing adjustments in the order listed in the chart below. Refer to figure 91 for location of slugs and trimmer capacitors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
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<tr>
<td>Set of rf coils</td>
<td>Megacycle reading</td>
<td>Kilocycle reading</td>
<td>Signal generator frequency (tune for peak output) in ke</td>
<td>Adjust slugs for peak output</td>
<td>Adjust trimmer capacitors for peak output</td>
<td>Signal generator connection (preliminary alignment only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5–1 mc</td>
<td>00</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>Z213</td>
<td>E207.</td>
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<td>J108.</td>
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<td>1–2 mc</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>E207.</td>
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<td>Z202</td>
<td>E206.</td>
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<td>T202</td>
<td>J108.</td>
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<td>Z214</td>
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<td>Z208</td>
<td>E207.</td>
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<td>T202</td>
<td>E206.</td>
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<td>2–4 mc</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>Z215</td>
<td>E207.</td>
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<td>E207.</td>
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<td>Z203</td>
<td>E206.</td>
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<td>J108.</td>
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<td>E206.</td>
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<td>T204</td>
<td>J108.</td>
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<td>Z216</td>
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<tr>
<td>8–16 mc</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>Z217</td>
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<td>E206.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T205</td>
<td>J108.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Set of rf coils</td>
<td>Megacycle reading</td>
<td>Kilocycle reading</td>
<td>Signal generator frequency (tune for peak output) in kc</td>
<td>Adjust plugs for peak output</td>
<td>Adjust trimmer capacitors for peak output</td>
<td>Signal generator connection (preliminary alignment only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8–16 mc</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>15, 200</td>
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<td>Z217</td>
<td>E207</td>
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<td>E206</td>
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<td>J108</td>
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<td>E207</td>
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<td>16–32 mc</td>
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<td>17, 600</td>
<td>Z218</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(rear trimmer)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

k. Connect two 68-ohm resistors in series and connect the free ends to the BALANCED 125 OHM ANTENNA input terminals. Connect the output lead of RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25 to the junction of these resistors. Be sure that the ground lead of the signal generator is connected to the receiver chassis.

l. Set the tuning controls for the frequency-indicator reading listed in the first column of the chart, in n below and then tune the signal generator to this frequency for peak receiver output.

m. Adjust the trimmer capacitor closest to the front panel of the transformers listed in the second column of n below for minimum output. During the alignment procedure, change the setting of the signal generator attenuator to increase the output reading to approximately 5 volts.

n. In the manner described in k, l, and m, above, adjust the balance trimmers in the following order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dial reading</th>
<th>Transformer (front trimmer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 950</td>
<td>T201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 900</td>
<td>T202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 600</td>
<td>T203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 500</td>
<td>T204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 500</td>
<td>T205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 500</td>
<td>T206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

o. The rf stages may be aligned without test equipment by using the CARRIER LEVEL meter and calibration-oscillator signal as described in paragraph 114f, and using the receiver frequencies given in the preceding charts in this paragraph.

117. Calibration of Bfo

The bfo should be calibrated after replacing the front panel or if subchassis subsequent to removal. Calibrate the bfo as follows:

a. Set the BANDWIDTH switch at the .1-KC position, and turn the FUNCTION switch to CAL.

b. Connect the headset to the PHONES jack. Adjust the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control for maximum response on the CARRIER LEVEL meter at any 100-ke calibration check point.

c. Set the BFO switch at ON, and adjust the BFO PITCH control for zero beat; zero beat should occur at the position of the control marked 0. If not, loosen the knob and position the knob at 0.

118. Adjustment of GAIN ADJ Potentiometer R562

a. Disconnect coaxial connectors P225 and P226 from J525 and J526, located on the if. subchassis (fig. 68).

b. Connect RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25 or equivalent between J526 and the receiver ground (chassis). Turn on the signal generator and tune it to 455 kc, modulated 30 percent at 400 cycles. Adjust the attenuator for an output of 150 microvolts (μV).

c. Connect a vtm, such as Electronic Multimeter TS-505/U, between DIODE LOAD termi-
Figure 91. Radio Receiver R-390/URB, alignment chart.

119. Adjustment of CARR-METER ADJ Potentiometer R537

The CARRIER LEVEL meter is zero-adjusted using the CARR-METER ADJ potentiometer as follows: set the FUNCTION switch at AGC and rotate the RF GAIN control to its extreme counterclockwise position. Adjust R537 (fig. 68) for a reading of 0 on the CARRIER LEVEL meter.
120. Adjustment of Neutralizing Capacitor C525

Adjust capacitor C525 after alignment of tuning circuits has been completed, or at any time when a minimum bfo signal at the IF OUTPUT 50 OHM jack is required.

a. Connect an ac vtm such as Electronic Multi-meter ME-6/U from IF OUTPUT 50 OHM jack to ground.

b. Remove plug P225 from jack J525 (fig. 86). Use the shortest length of wire possible to ground the center terminal of the jack.

c. Turn BANDWIDTH switch to 2 KC, RF GAIN full on, BFO PITCH to 0, BFO to ON, and the FUNCTION switch to AGC.

d. Insert a screwdriver that has an insulated shank through the hole in the main frame (fig. 8) and engage trimmer capacitor C525. Turn the trimmer to obtain minimum reading on the vtm.

Caution: The screwdriver for adjusting C525 must be insulated to prevent short-circuiting bare wires within the if. subchassis. A metallic screwdriver that has a length of spaghetti tubing covering the shank is satisfactory.

Section IV. FINAL TESTING

121. General

This section gives the final performance tests of the equipment. Repaired equipment meeting these performance tests will furnish uniformly satisfactory operation. All of the tests in this section are to be performed while operating the receiver with a 115-volt ac input. Allow the receiver to warm up for a few minutes before making any measurements.

Warning: The voltages used are sufficiently high to endanger human life. Every precaution should be taken by personnel to minimize the danger of shock. The receiver chassis should be grounded during these tests.

122. Test Equipment Required

The test equipment required for final testing of Radio Receiver R-390/URR is listed below:

a. Electronic Multi-meter TS-505/U.

b. Spectrum Analyzer TS-728/U.

c. RF Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25.

d. Audio Oscillator TS-382/U.

e. Electron Tube Test Set TV-2/U.

f. Multimeter TS-352/U.

g. Electronic Multi-meter ME-6/U.

123. Preliminary Checks

Before testing the receiver further, perform the following preliminary checks:

a. Check to see that all controls are operative and that they do not bind.

b. Measure B+ with Electronic Multi-meter TS-505/U, or equal, with the positive lead connected to B+ 180 VDC jack J601 (fig. 75) and the negative lead connected to terminal 16, marked GND, of the rear terminal strip (fig. 22). The meter should indicate 180 volts ±5 volts.

c. Check to see that all tubes and dial lights are lighted.

d. Check the antenna relay (par. 99c).

e. Check the bfo (par. 117).

124. If. Response

To check the if. response, proceed as follows:

a. Connect a vtm (such as Electronic Multi-meter TS-505/U) across DIODE LOAD terminal 14 and chassis ground on rear terminal strip (fig. 22). Set the vtm to a negative 2-volt scale.

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Figure 92. Crystal-oscillator trimmers.
b. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the .1-KC position.

c. Set the FUNCTION switch to CAL position.

d. Set the RF GAIN control to position 10.

e. Adjust the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls for a frequency-indicator reading of 04 400. Lock the ZERO ADJ.

f. Tune Radio Receiver R-380/URR for a maximum indication on the vtv. Unlock the ZERO ADJ.

g. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 8-KC position.

h. Adjust the RF GAIN control to obtain a reference voltage of 1 volt on the vtv.

i. Turn the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control until the vtv indicates -.7 volt. The frequency-indicator reading should be 04 896. Note the readings.
j. Turn the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control in the direction opposite to that described in i above until the vtvvm indicates −.7 volt. The frequency indicator reading should be 04 404. Note the readings. The voltage obtained in i and k represents 3-db points. Repeat the steps in i and k for a −.5 volt indication on the vtvvm. Note readings. These are the 6-db points.

k. Repeat h through l above with the BANDWIDTH switch set to the 16–KC position.

l. Compare the readings obtained for the 8 and 16–KC bandwidths with the following chart and the curves shown in figure 93.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Frequency—Kilocycles</th>
<th>Voltage at 6-db points</th>
<th>Voltage at 3-db points</th>
<th>Reference voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8–KC</td>
<td>4 395</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4 396</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–KC</td>
<td>4 392</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
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<td>4 393</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–KC</td>
<td>4 400</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
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<tr>
<td>16–KC</td>
<td>4 407</td>
<td>−.5</td>
<td>−.7</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

125. Sensitivity

The test frequencies used in the sensitivity tests should be the center and the high- and low-frequency ends of each tuning range. The sensitivity of the receiver at a signal-plus-noise to noise power-output ratio is 10 to 1 for amplitude-modulation (am.) and continuous-wave (cw.) signals. To check sensitivity, proceed as follows:


b. Connect Audio Oscillator TS–382/U to RF Signal Generator AN/URM–25 according to the instructions in the technical manual supplied with the oscillator.

c. Connect Electronic Multimeter TS–505/U in parallel with a 600-ohm 1-watt noninductive resistor to LOCAL AUDIO terminals 6 and 7 of rear terminal strip (fig. 22).

d. Turn off the signal generator modulation.

e. Adjust the LOCAL GAIN control for a 0.5-volt noise indication on the vtvvm.

f. Adjust the output of the signal generator for a 2.45-volt ac signal-plus-noise indication on the vtvvm. The output reading of the signal generator is the sensitivity for a 10- to 1-db signal-plus-noise to noise ratio for am. signals.

Note. The CARRIER LEVEL meter may be used instead of Electronic Multimeter TS–505/U.

126. Overall Audio Response

To check the overall audio response, proceed as follows:


b. Connect Audio Oscillator TS–382/U to RF Signal Generator AN/URM–25 according to the instructions in the technical manual supplied with the oscillator.

c. Connect Electronic Multimeter TS–505/U in parallel with a 600-ohm 1-watt noninductive resistor to LOCAL AUDIO terminals 6 and 7 of rear terminal strip (fig. 22).

d. The output of the signal generator is modulated at 30 percent. Make sure the percentage of modulation does not vary.

e. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to the 8–KC position.

f. Set the AUDIO RESPONSE switch to WIDE.

g. Set the frequency of Radio Receiver R–390/URR to the signal generator frequency.

h. Set the FUNCTION switch to the AGC position.

i. Set the frequency of the audio oscillator at 1,000 cps.

j. Set the LOCAL GAIN control to where the output meter reads 2.5 volts ac. (This will be considered a 0-db reference level.)

k. Vary the audio oscillator frequency between 100 and 10,000 cps.
1. Note the reading on the output meter and compare readings with the chart in figure 94.

\[ \text{DB down} = 20 \log \frac{E}{V} \] 2.5 volts

voltage reading on output meter

m. Repeat the steps in i through l above for the MED and SHARP positions of the AUDIO RESPONSE switch.

127. Testing of Calibration Oscillator

To test the calibration oscillator, proceed as follows:

a. Set the BANDWIDTH switch to .1-KC position.

b. Set the AUDIO RESPONSE switch to MED.

c. Connect a headset into PHONES jack.

d. Turn the FUNCTION switch to CAL. In this position, a note will be heard at every multiple of 100 kc as the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control is rotated. The pitch of the note depends on the setting of the BFO PITCH control.

e. Rotate the KILOCYCLE CHANGE control through a minimum of ten 100-kc steps. If a note is not heard exactly at the 100-kc steps, adjust capacitor C912 (fig. 76). Check at least eleven 100-kc positions to make sure a note is heard only in 100-kc steps.

f. Set the FUNCTION switch to AGC, and adjust the MEGACYCLE CHANGE and KILOCYCLE CHANGE controls to obtain 10-mc reading (transmitting frequency of WWV) on frequency indicator. If WWV cannot be heard on 10-mc, try other frequencies such as 2.5-mc, 5-mc, 15-mc, or 20-mc.

g. Adjust BFO PITCH control to zero.

h. Adjust KILOCYCLE CHANGE control to zero beat to station WWV.

i. Turn FUNCTION switch to the CAL position.

j. Disconnect antenna from receiver.

k. Adjust capacitor C901 (fig. 76) for a zero beat indication.
CHAPTER 6
SHIPMENT AND LIMITED STORAGE AND DEMOLITION TO PREVENT ENEMY USE

Section I. SHIPMENT AND LIMITED STORAGE

128. Disassembly

The following instructions are presented as a guide for preparing Radio Receiver R–390/URR for transportation and storage.

a. Disconnect antenna lead-in cable, Power Cable Assembly CX–1358/U and all connections to the auxiliary equipment, if used.

b. Disconnect the headphones from the front panel.

c. Remove the receiver from the rack.

129. Repacking for Shipment or Limited Storage

a. The exact procedure for repacking depends on the available material and the conditions under which the equipment is to be shipped or stored. Reverse the procedure order in paragraph 15 for repacking.

b. Whenever practicable, place a dehydrating agent, such as silica gel, inside the receiver. Wrap the receiver and spare parts box in corrugated paper, and protect each package with a waterproof barrier. Seal the seams of the paper barrier with waterproof sealing compound or tape. Pack the protected components in a padded wooden crate, providing at least three inches of excelsior or similar material between the paper barrier and the packing case.

Section II. DEMOLITION OF MATERIEL to PREVENT ENEMY USE

130. General

The demolition procedures outlined in paragraph 131 will be used to prevent the enemy from using or salvaging this equipment. Demolition of the equipment will be accomplished only upon order of the commander.

131. Methods of Destruction

a. Smash. Smash the crystals, controls, tubes, coils, switches, capacitors, transformers, and headsets; use sledges, axes, handaxes, pickaxes, hammers, crowbars, or other heavy tools.

b. Cut. Cut cords, headsets, and wiring; use axes, handaxes, or machetes.

c. Burn. Burn cords, resistors, capacitors, coils, wiring, and technical manuals; use gasoline, kerosene, oil, flame throwers, or incendiary bombs.

d. Bend. Bend dials, cabinet, and chassis.

e. Explosives. If explosives are necessary, use firearms, grenades, or TNT.

f. Disposal. Bury or scatter the destroyed parts in slit trenches, fox holes, or other holes, or throw them into streams.

g. Destroy. Destroy everything.
**Resistor Color Code Marking**

*(MIL-STD Resistors)*

**Axial-Lead Resistors**

**(Insulated)**

**RC-Composition**

**RU-Wire-Wound**

**Radial-Lead Resistors**

**(Uninsulated)**

**RZ-Composition**

---

### Resistor Color Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band A or Body</th>
<th>Band B or End</th>
<th>Band C or Dot or Band</th>
<th>Band D or End</th>
<th>Resistance Tolerance (Percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>First Significant Figure</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Second Significant Figure</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BROWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>RED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>RED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ORANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
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<td>PURPLE (VIOLET)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GRAY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>GRAY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>GOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>SILVER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For wire-wound-type resistors, band A shall be double-width. When body color is the same as the dot (or band) or end color, the colors are differentiated by shade, gloss, or other means.*

**Examples (Band Marking):**

- 10 Ohms ±20 Percent: Brown Band A; Black Band B; Black Band C; No Band D.
- 4.7 Ohms ±5 Percent: Yellow Band A; Purple Band B; Gold Band C; Gold Band D.

**Examples (Body Marking):**

- 10 Ohms ±20 Percent: Brown Body; Black End; Black Dot or Band; Body Color on Tolerance End.
- 3000 Ohms ±10 Percent: Orange Body; Black End; Red Dot or Band; Silver End.

Figure 95. MIL-STD resistor color code.
# Capacitor Color Code Marking

## MIL-STD Capacitors

![Diagram of capacitor color code](image)

**Type Indicator**
- First Significant Figure
- Second Significant Figure
- Decimal Multiplier
- Tolerance
- Characteristic

**MIL Button-Mica Identifier** (Black)
- First Significant Figure
- Second Significant Figure
- Decimal Multiplier
- Capacitance Tolerance

**Nota:**
- Black dot: Mica Dielectric
- Silver dot: Paper Dielectric
- Indicates number of zeros on paper type, MICA (CM) and paper (CN)

**Ceramic-Temperature Compensating (CC)**

## Capacitor Color Code Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>SIG FIG</th>
<th>MULTIPLIER</th>
<th>CHARACTERISTIC</th>
<th>TOLERANCE</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DECIMAL</td>
<td>NUMBER OF ZEROS</td>
<td>CM CN CB CK</td>
<td>OVER/UNDER OR LESS CC</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20 20 20 20 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B E B W</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C H X</td>
<td>2 2 2 30 2</td>
<td>-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORANGE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>D J D</td>
<td>5 0.5 330</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>E P</td>
<td>5 0.5 330</td>
<td>-470</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREEN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>F R</td>
<td>6 6 6</td>
<td>-750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLUE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>7 7 7</td>
<td>+30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE (VIOLET)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>TW</td>
<td>8 8 8</td>
<td>-330 (+500)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRAY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9 9 9</td>
<td>+100</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>10 10 10 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOLD</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 5 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILVER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 10 10 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Letters are in type designations given in MIL-C specifications.
2. In percent, except in uuf for GC-type capacitors of 10 uuf or less.
3. Intended for use in circuits not requiring compensation.

*Figure 96. MIL-STD capacitor color code.*
INDEX

Additional equipment required. 13 15
Adjustments. 118-120 123
Af amplifier:
  Circuit analysis. 70-72 66
  Subchassis:
    Removal. 105a 110
    Replacement. 105b 110
  Tests. 97 98
Age circuit analysis. 68 62
Alignment procedures. 111-116 118
Antenna:
  Circuit analysis. 57 43
  Connection. 17d 19
Antenna relay K101:
  Operation. 79 76
Antijamming instructions. 27 27
Auxiliary connections. 17d 20
Bench testing. 86 83
Bfo:
  Calibration. 117 123
  Circuit analysis. 67 61
  Block diagram. 49 41
  B+ voltage distribution. 104 106
  Break-in voltage:
    Connection. 17d(1) 20
    Buffer amplifier. 76 73
Cabinets and cases, description. 9 10
Calibration oscillator:
  Circuit analysis. 74 71
  Subchassis:
    Removal. 105m 110
    Replacement. 105n 110
Carr-Meter Adj. 119 124
Cathode follower. 69 65
Components, table. 7 7
Connections:
  Antenna:
    Balanced 125 ohm. 17b(2) 20
    Unbalanced whip. 17b(1) 19
    Audio output. 17c 20
    Auxiliary. 17d 20
    Ground. 17e 18
    Power input. 17f 19
    Space-diversity, radioteletype operation. 4 3
    Space-diversity reception. 4 3
    Space-diversity, single-sideband radioteletype operation. 4 3
Control circuits. 79 76
Controls. 20, 21 22, 24
Crystal checking. 100 100
Crystal filter:
  Circuit analysis. 59 53
Crystal oscillator:
  Alignment. 112, 113 119, 120
  Subchassis:
    Removal. 105c 108
    Replacement. 105d 109
  Dc resistance of transformers and coils. 102 104
  Description. 8-11 7
  Destruction. 131 129
  Detector. 66 59
  Dial calibration. 26 26
  Diode rectifier CR101. 79b 78
  Disabling circuits. 79c 76
  Disassembly. 128 129
  Equipment performance checklist. 47 38
  External age control:
    Connection. 17d(6) 21
  External diode load:
    Connection. 17d(4) 21
  External if. 69b 65
  External rf gain:
    Connection. 17d(5) 21
  Fifth if. amplifier. 64 57
  Final tests:
    Calibration oscillator. 127 128
    General. 121 125
    If. response. 124 125
    Overall audio response. 126 127
    Preliminary checks. 123 125
    Sensitivity. 125 127
    Test equipment. 122 125
    First crystal oscillator. 54 46
    First if. amplifier. 61 55
    First mixer. 53 46
    Forms and records. 2 3
    Fourth if. amplifier. 63 56
    Frequency indicator calibration. 26 26
    Front panel:
      Removal. 105a 106
      Replacement. 105b 107
      Function switch. 78 75
      GAIN Adj. 118 123
  If.:
    Alignment. 111 118
    Circuit analysis. 50-55 55
    Stage gain chart. 101 102
    Subchassis:
      Removal. 105g 109
      Replacement. 105h 109
    Tests. 98 96
    Initial inspection. 89 85
    Installation:
      Antenna. 16a 18
      Radio Receiver R-390/URR. 16b 18
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermittents</td>
<td>83b(7)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiter</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line audio channel</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line level meter</td>
<td>72b</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local audio channel</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubrication</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical tuning system</td>
<td>80-82</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivibrator</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>22-27</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational test</td>
<td>83b(3)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging data</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Cable Assembly CX-1358/U</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply PP-621/URR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit analysis</td>
<td>77a</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>105j</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive maintenance</td>
<td>35-38</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Receiver R-390/URR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block diagram</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic climate</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert climate</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical climate</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting procedure</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopping procedure</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical characteristics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconditioned equipment, service</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinishing</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulated-voltage hum adjustment</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation, voltage</td>
<td>77b</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repacking</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF amplifier:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit analysis</td>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage gain chart</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>102</td>
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<td>Subchassis:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>105c</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacements</td>
<td>105d</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF and variable if. conversion scheme</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running spares</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rustproofing and painting</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>49</td>
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[AG 413.44 (15 Oct 54)]
By order of the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force:

OFFICIAL:
JOHN A. KLEIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:
E. E. TORO,
Colonel, United States Air Force,
Air Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
Active Army:
- Tec Svc, DA (1)
- Tec Svc Bd (1)
- AFF (5)
- AFF Bd (incl ea Test Sch) (1)
- Army AA Cond (2)
- OS Maj Cond (6)
- OS Base Cond (6)
- Log Cond (5)
- MDW (1)
- Armies (5)
- Corps (2)
- Tng Div (2)
- Ft & Cp (2)
- Gen & Br Svc Sch (5)
- SigC Sch (25)
- Gen Depots (2)
- SigC Sec, Gen Depots (10)
- SigC Depots (20)
- POE (2)
- OS Sup Agencies (2)
- SigC Fld Maint Shops (3)
- SigC Lab (5)

NG: None.

USAR: None.

Unless otherwise noted, distribution applies to ConUS and overseas.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320-50-1.

M. B. RIDGWAY,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

N. F. TWINING,
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.
Figure 2: Radio Receiver B-396/URR, block diagram.
Figure 85. Antenna circuit and first RF amplifier, schematic diagram.
Figure 23. Circuit of emf detector, schematic diagram.
Figure 36. Peak meter chart, schematic diagram.
Figure 36. Third and Fourth IF amplifiers, schematic diagram.
Figure 3: Line audio channel, schematic diagram.
Figure 28: Voltage regulator circuit, schematic diagram.
Figure 26. Break in circuit, schematic diagram.
### Assembling Radio Frequency Jack US-85/4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cut end of cable even.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remove outer jacket 1/8&quot; - 1/4&quot; from braid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Push braid back and remove 1/8&quot; of insulation and conductor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tighten braid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Slide sleeve over braid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Completed Cable**

- With sleeve in place, come out with braid, and smooth as shown, and then use.
- Bare center conductor 1/8" - 1/4" from conductor.
- The center conductor of cable 1/8" - 1/4" from conductor. Ensure sleeve will come out as shown. Center conductor to be used for cable only. Use 1/8" - 1/4" from the center conductor.
- Push into body as far as it will go. Close butt joint and screw into place. With wrench, until moderately tight, close butt joint and braid in body. Tie braid and sleeve.

**Assembled Connector.**

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**Figure 65. Assembly instructions for model No. 3.**
NOTES:
1. THE MULTICONDUCTOR EXTENSION CABLES ARE TO BE INBRED OF NO. 18 OR NO. 16 COPPER WIRE, EXCEPT STRANDED WIRE FOR TWO-CONDUCTOR CABLES. NO. 16 COPPER STRANDED WIRE, NO. 14 COPPER STRANDED WIRE, AND NO. 12 STRANDED WIRE FOR ALL OTHER CONDUCTORS. INSULATION MUST BE DERATED AT 600V.
2. CONNECTORS SHOWN SHOWN WITH 5MM DEEP, GROOVES TO BE USED WITH FEMALE CONNECTORS. AMPHORG CABLES GENERAL WITH 55-06-02 CONNECTORS.
3. CABLES TO BE LACED WITH NO. 6 WAXY VULCAN LACING CORD AS SHOWN.
4. MAXIMUM LENGTH OF ALL CABLES IS 100 FT.
5. CHECK CONTINUITY AFTER COMPLETING FABRICATION.
6. LABEL EXTENSION CABLES FOR IDENTIFICATION.
7. NORMALLY, ONE EACH OF EXTENSION CABLES IS REQUIRED. IF VOLTAGE AND CALIBRATION DIS CONNECTORS ARE OPERATED OUTSIDE RECEIVED AT SAME TIME, TWO NO. 7 CABLES ARE NEEDED.

Figure 61: Assembly instructions for multiconductor cables.
Figure 52. Radio Receiver R-300/ER, tube voltage and resistance and subcircuit resistor resistance diagram, top deck.
Figure 08. Radio Receiver R-200/UEB, tube voltage and resistance and subassembly receptacle resistance diagram, bottom deck.
Figure 9. Radio Receiver B-200/200E, terminal boards wiring and resistance diagram.
Figure 101. Radio Receiver R-336/URR, variable frequency oscillator subchassis, wiring diagram.

NOTES:
1. WIRE COLOR CODE APPLIES ONLY TO CABLES.
   FIRST NO. = BODY COLOR
   SECOND NO. = WIDE TRACER
   THIRD NO. = NARROW TRACER
   1 = BROWN
   2 = RED
   3 = ORANGE
   4 = YELLOW
   5 = GREEN
   6 = BLUE
   7 = VIOLET
   8 = WHITE
   NO CODE NUMBER = BARE

2. STATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED BY LARGE NUMBERS.

3. STATION TO STATION IDENTIFICATION IS SHOWN NEAREST TO CABLES.

4. DESTINATION WITHIN STATION IS SHOWN BY NUMBER BETWEEN STATION IDENTIFICATION AND WIRE COLOR CODE.

STATION DESTINATION
NUMBER WITHIN STATION

WIRE COLOR CODE

TM 856-106
Figure 302. Module Reference: A-985/105, 5-wire system wiring diagram.
Figure 104. Radio Receiver R-380/URR, calibration oscillator subchassis, wiring diagram.

TM 9-806-91
Figure 195. Power Supply PP-611/URR, wiring diagram.