



SERVICE BULLETIN

Maintenance and Modification Data

BULLETIN NO: AM-450-TLH

DATE: April 1995

EQUIPMENT: MW-1/1A

SUBJECT: NRSC-2 Modification Kit

**DISCONTINUED
PARTS NO
LONGER
AVAILABLE**

This bulletin covers installation of the modification contained in kit 992-9216-001. These modifications reduce the occupied bandwidth for compliance with NRSC-2.

Although you may simply proceed with the modifications as described below, we highly recommend that, before you do so, you perform some simple checks of the transmitter's operation, using the enclosed bulletin AM-138-TLH. In particular, use the procedure entitled "Testing for Modulator Problems". Some component and connection problems can otherwise be fairly obscure, and may not illuminate a fault lamp. These component and connection problems can affect both the occupied bandwidth of the transmitter and its reliability.

Tools required for Modification: screwdrivers, soldering iron, wire cutters, Needlenose pliers, drill, Xacto knife

Modification Procedure

1. Turn the transmitter off, and disconnect the primary power.
2. Access the modules in the front of the transmitter by opening the front doors, and removing the cover in front of the PA modules.
3. Loosen the screws which secure the modules in position.
4. Remove the RF Driver module, A13. It will not be modified to the extent that the others will be, so it is best to modify it before you get into the routine required for the rest of the modules.

Important! For the RF Driver (A13), there WILL NOT be any changes to the L1/R8 circuit.

5. Refer to the attached PA Module drawings for the details of the changes, but disregard that which pertains to L1 and R8 for the RF Driver only.
6. Label the RF Driver module as such by using a marking pen or stick-on label.
7. Install the RF Driver, then proceed with the PA modules. Include the removal of R8 and the replacement of L1 as described on the drawings.

Note: If there are two people working together on these modifications, one can be designated to remove the modules and loosen the screws, while the other performs the modifications. The first person can then tighten the screws, and install the modules. This will reduce the down time.

Also, since the modifications are repetitive, it helps to group the components that you remove from the PA modules into separate piles, one for each module. Making a quick visual check of these piles as you go or when finished serves as a check on the completeness of the modifications.

8. Remove the Audio Driver module by pulling the plug from P16, and removing the four mounting screws (accessed inside the small compartment which has the drop-down door).
9. Refer to the attached drawing for the Audio Driver, and install the 5.23K resistor and 5100 pf capacitor. The resistor will be in-line with the base of Q1, and the 5100 pf capacitor is a replacement for C2.
10. After completing the modifications, put all modules and covers back in place, close the transmitter doors, and apply AC power.
11. Turn the transmitter on. The power will be slightly lower due to the addition of the 5.23K resistor on the Audio Driver. Turn the High Power control upward to the normal level.
12. If you are unable to compensate by adjusting the power upward, then it will be necessary to decrease the amount of overall negative feedback. Shut the transmitter down, and decrease C17 or C18 on the Directional Coupler board by about 1000 pf.

Note: Access to the foil side of the Directional Coupler board is difficult. The best approach is via removal of the right side of the transmitter (when viewed from the front). Otherwise, you can remove the mounting screws for the Directional Coupler, then pull the board forward enough to get a soldering iron around to the back side of the board.

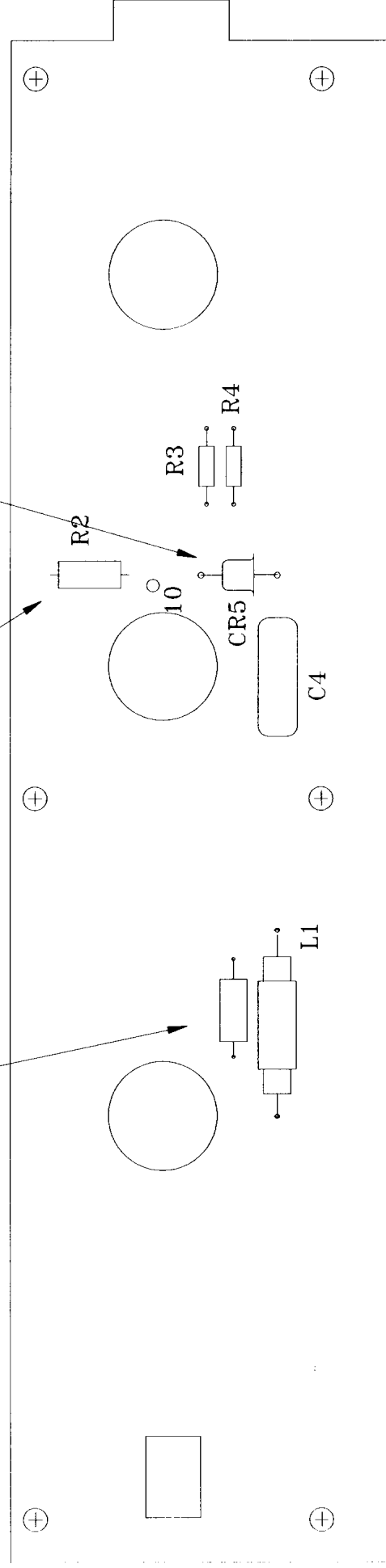
13. Check the occupied bandwidth. Adjust the RF Driver Volts and RF Driver Bias controls for the best results. Based on experience gain during in-house and field tests, the optimum setting is likely to be at or near the full clockwise setting for both controls. This results in only a small amount of modulation of the RF Driver.
14. If you have AM stereo, it would be advisable to check and adjust the high frequency equalization. The modifications affect both the amplitude and phase response of the transmitter at higher audio frequencies.
15. As you know from performing the modifications, the RF Driver module is now somewhat different from the others. As a result, the RF Driver is not immediately interchangeable with the others. To do so would not create a reliability problem, however the occupied bandwidth would revert to something less than the NRSC-2 specification. This is because the large filter choke that is installed on the PA modules creates too much audio phase shift for the RF Driver, thus improperly affecting the relationship of the RF Drive with the modulation.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this bulletin, please contact:

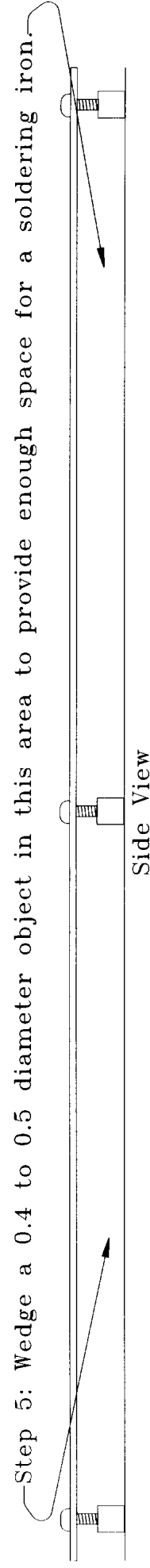
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MW-1/1A PA Module

Step 1: Clip out R8 — Step 2: Clip out R2 — Step 3: Clip this end of CR5.



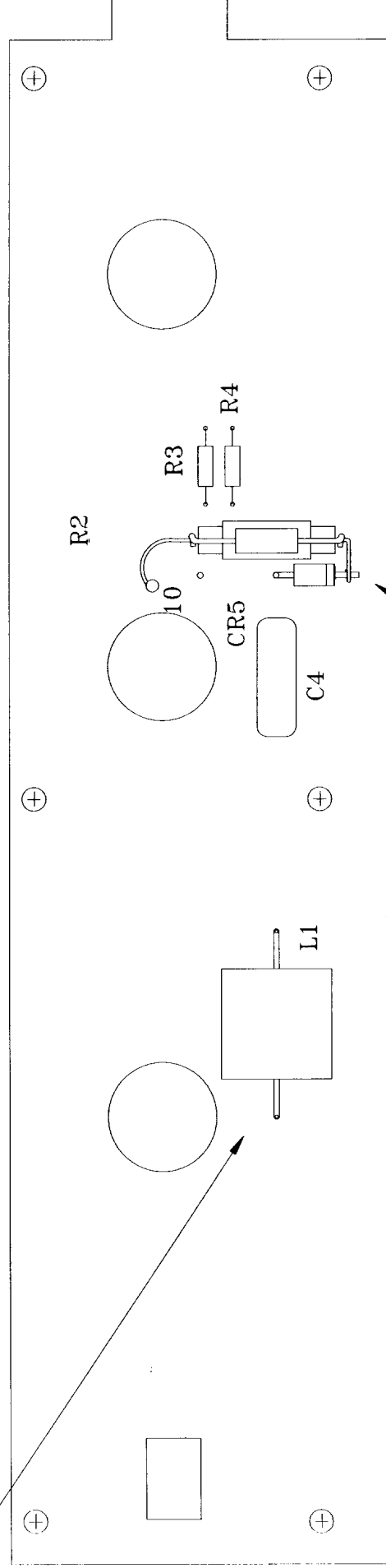
Step 4: Loosen all six mounting screws, almost to the point of removal.



Step 6: Remove choke L1 and the anode end of CR5 with a soldering iron and needlenose pliers. This can be accomplished by wedging an object between the PA board and the heatsink, such that there is a large enough gap between the board and heatsink to accommodate a slender soldering tip.

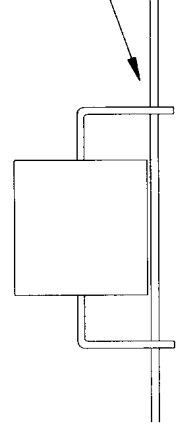
MW-1/1A PA Module

Step 6: Drill larger holes for L1, using the .059 drill bit supplied with the kit. Be careful not to force the bit through the board. This would cause damage to the circuit foil.



Step 7: Trim the leads of the new choke to the right length. You can gauge the length by holding the choke against the side of the board, with the leads folded down.

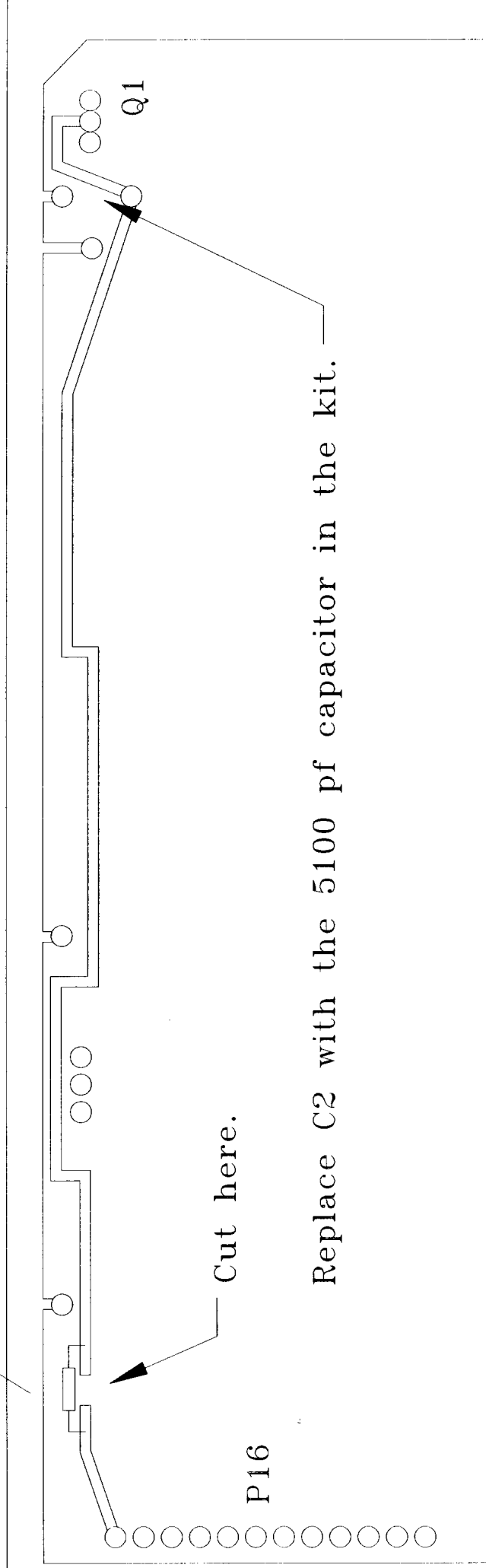
Step 8: Install the new CR5 assembly as shown, with the new CR5 oriented outward, and the choke connected to terminal 10.

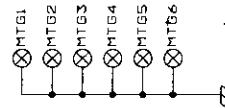


Side View

Audio Driver

Install 5.23K resistor, bridging from one side of the cut to the other.





AUDIO IN
+140V
+70V

RF INPUT
GND

[illegible]

10-25-A
10-10-A
10-12-981