## INSTRUCTION BOOK

 forRF AND AF SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION UNIT

AIRPLANE \& MARINE INSTRUMENTS, INC. CLEARFIELD, PA.

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for
RF AND AF SIGNAL טiSTRIBUTION UNIT

AIRPLANE \& MARINE INSTRUMENTS, INC. CLEARFIELD, PA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

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## GUARANTEE

The Contractor guarantees that at the time of delivery thereof the articles provided for under this contract will ' 3 fre $\epsilon$ rom any defects in material or workmanship and will conform to the requirements of this contract. Notice of ny such defect or non-conformance shall be given by the Government to the contractor within one year of the delivery of the defective or nonconforming article, unless a different period of Guarantee is specified in the schedule. If required by the Government within a reasonable time after such notice, the Contractor shall with all possible speed correct or replace the defective or noncomforming article or part thereof. When 1 小 correction or replacement requires transportation of the article or part thereof, shipping costs, not exceeu r wsual charges, from the delivery point to the Contractor's plant and return, shall be borne by the $\mathrm{Co}^{-}$stor; the Government shall bear all other shipping costs. This Guarantee shall then continue as to corrected or replacing articles or, if only parts of such articles are corrected or replaced, to such corrected or replacing parts, until one year after the date of redelivery, unless a different period of Guarantee is specified in the schedule. If the Government does not require correction or replacement of a defective or non-conforming article, the Contractor, if required by the contracting officer within a reasonable time after the notice of defect or non-conformance, shall repay such portion of the contract price of the article as is equitable in the circumstances.

## INSTALLATION RECORD

Contract Number NObsr-30,000

Serial Number of equipment.
Date of acceptance by the Navy
Date of delivery to contract destination
Date of completion of installation
Date placed in service
blank spaces on this page shall be filled in at time of installation. Operating personnel shall also mark the "date flaced in service" on the date of acceptance plate located below the model nameplate on the equipment, using suitable methodis and care to avoid damaging the equipment.

## REPORT OF FAILURE

Report of failure of any part of this equipment, during its entire service life, shall be ade " the " burea of Ships in accordance with current regulations using form NAVSHIPS NBS 383 (revised) except $f$ c vasint $C$ rps equipment, in which case the "Signal Equipment Failure Report" form shall be used and distis, ed in ac ordance with instructions pertaining thereto. The report shall cover all details of the failure and give the date, f installation of the equipment. For procedure in reporting failures see Chapter 67 of the Bureau of Ships M:nual or superseding instructions.

## ORDERING PARTS

All requests or requisitions for replacement material should include the following data:

1. Federal stock number or, when ordering from a Marine Corps or Signal Corps supply depot, the Signal Corps stock number.
2. Name and short description of part.

If the appropriate stock number is not available the following shall be specified:

1. Equipment model or type designation, circuit symbol, and item number.
2. Name of part and complete description.
3. Manufacturer's designation.
4. Contractor's drawing and part number.
5. JAN or Navy type number.

## DESTRUCTION OF ABANDONED MATERIAL IN THE COMBAT ZONE

In case it should become necessary to prevent the capture of this equipment, and when ordered to do so, DESTROY IT SO THAT NO PART OF IT CAN BE SALVAGED, RECOGNIZED, OR USED BY THE ENEMY. BURN ALL PAPERS AND BOOKS.
Means:

1. Explosives, when provided.
2. Hammers, axes, sledges, machetes, or whatever heavy object is readily available.
3. Burning by means of incendiaries such as gasoline, oil, paper or wood.
4. Grenades and shots from available firearms.
5. Burying all debris, where possible and when time permits.
6. Throwing overboard or disposing of in streams or other bodies of water.

## Procedure:

1. Obliterate all identifying marks. Destroy nameplates and circuit labels.
2. Demolish all panels, castings, switch and instrument boards.
3. Destroy all controls, switches, relays, connections and meters.
4. Rip out all wiring and cut interconnections of electrical equipment Smash gas, oil, and water coolm: systems in gas engine generators, etc.
5. Smash every electrical or mechanical part, whether rotating, moving or fixed
6. Break up all operating instruments such as keys, phones, microphones, etc.
7. Destroy all classes of carrying cases, straps, containers, etc.
8. Bury or scatter all debris.

## DESTROY EVERYTHING!

## SAFETY NOTICE

The attent on of officers and onerating personnel is directed ts Chapier 67 of the L REAU OF SHIPS MAMU 1. ot superseding instructions on the subject of radio-s fety preca nns to be observed.

This ec nt emt oys voltages ( 1200 volts) which art dangerou $n d$ may be fatal if contacted by operatin personne!. Extreme caution should be exercised when working with the equipment.

While every practicable safety precaution has been inccrporated in this equipment, the following rules mu st be strict ${ }^{1}$, observed:

## KEER / NAY FROM LIVE CIRCUITS:

Ope ating personnel must at all time observe all safaty regulatiors. Do not change tubes or make adjust ents inside equipment with high voltage supply on. - Trder certain conditions dangerous potentials may exíst : circuits with power controls in the off position dr to charges retained by capacitors. To
avoid casualties always remove power and discharge and ground circuits prior to touching them.

## DON'T SERVICE OR ADJUST ALONE:

Under no circumstances should any person reach within or enter the enclosure for the purpose of servicing or adjusting the equipment without the immediate presence or assistance of another person capable of rendering aid.

## DON’T TAMPER WITH INTERLOCKS:

Do not depend upon door switches or interlocks for protection but always shut down motor generators or other power equipment. Under no circumstances should any access gate, door, or safety interlock switch be removed, short-circuited, or tampered with in any way, by other than authorized maintenance personnel, nor should reliance be placed upon the interlock switches for removing voltages from the equipment.

# RESUSCITATION <br> AN APPROVED POSTER ILLUSTRATING THE RULES FOR RESUSCITATION BY THE PRONE PRESSURE METHOD SHALL BE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN EACH RADIO, RADAR, OR SONAR ENCLOSURE. POSTERS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON REQUEST TO THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. 



WARNING:
NEVER MEASURE POTENTIALS IN EXCESS OF 1000 VOLTS BY MEANS OF FLEXIBLE TEST LEADS OR PROBES.

General Description Section 1


Signal Distribution System (A3 and R3)

Restricted


Figure 1-1. Signal Distribution Unit Type A Assembled For Operation
a. PURFOSE.--The Navy Signal Distribution Unit is a stande dF and $\mathrm{AF}^{\text {manually operated }}$ shere cor monication centers.
 equipment nermits standardization of compon-

 orization.
The Type A Sigr: ' Dist:ibution Unit, which consists of three catinet. s wscribed in this section. Types B and C are similar in construction but consist of two end ue cabinet respec.' ely. Basic operating procesurer ad components are the same for all three types, but the number arrangement, and mounting of compr nent: are alte $d$ to fit the space available.
c. J V'ERALL F . - VCTION.-The Signal Distribution Unit consists of two sections, the Radio Frequency (RA) and the Audio Frequeri, (AF). Suitable monitoring equipment is included. is such that "normal through" cir" its from antennae to station seceivers and/or multic plers are used. However, suitable panels and patchcords permit the operation of any receiver or multicoupler from any station catenna. In addition, the normal signal source to a re ceiver may be interrupted, and the signal obtainer from a different source which may be either a multicoupler or an antenna. A rotary antenna selector "witch is provided which permits rapid comparison of antennae to determine the best input response for a particular signal by comparison of reception on various antr .ae of the network. The antenna selector switch ay also be used to determine roughly the
bearing of a given signal or intense noise source, provided the antenna network coverage is sufficiently large and the transmission lines have approximately the same attenuation characteristics.

The AF section provides connection facilities for the audio outputs of the station receivers. Direct "normal through" circuits connect the receiver outputs to their normal loads. An arrangement of jack panels and suitable AF patchcords permits the normal load circuits to be switched so that any receiver can be connected to any load with minimum interruption. Or, if so desired, the normal load circuit of a receiver may be connected to another load in parallel for monitoring without interrupting communications. The interconnecting terminal boards, in series between receiver output terminal boards and connected load terminal boards, furnish a means for making temporary or permanent circuit connections to eliminate the use of patchcords in permanent or semi-permanent circuits. An audio frequency selector switch with parallel connections from the receiver output terminal boards is used to monitor or measure any receiver output circuit without interrupting connections.

Patchcord switching enables the operator to set up circuits other than the "normal through" circuits as desired. However, since the needs of individual stations differ, the system must be adapted to the specific case.
d. FEATURES.-In each type of the Signal Distribution Unit, provision is made for mounting Government furnished equipments which may be used to measure frequency, insulation resistance, volume level, voltage, and current, and provide visual and aural monitoring. The Signal Distribution Units are wired for a 115 volt AC power source. Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G mounts in the rear of each cabinet to serve as a fused primary power line control. Each cabinet contains convenience outlets on the front and rear, a strip outlet with a common ON-OFF Switch for electrically operated components, and a trouble light. A writing shelf and a dual utility speaker panel are included for use by the operator.

The Type A Unit provides space for a Navy Model RBC Radio Receiver with Power Supply Unit Navy Type CRV-20130 for 110/115/120 VAC operation.


Figure 1-2. Cabinet, AN Type CY-597/G, Rear View

This receiver is intended prima ly for ms ing purposes.

## 2. MAJOR TYPE UNITS AND ASSOCIATED EC P. MENT.

a. The Signal Distribution Unit is furrishod .t mree types to suit the needs of different size stations. The components mounted in each type unit a interchangeable with the components in the other two types. The units are designated as Types A, B, and C. Types may be readily converted to the larger or smaller size by rearrangement and addition of cornponents.
(1) TYPE A UNIT.-The type A $S_{1}$ : al Distribution Unit, used singly or in multiple, is wesigned to meet the needs of the largest shore communication centers. Provision is made for connecting thirty-two antennae and thirty-two receivers. The Type A Unit, consisting of three cabinets, is approximately $671 / 8$ inches wide, 26 inches deep, and $879 / 16$ inches high when completely assembled. A typi .I Type A installation includes the components list.. in Table 1-1 and Table 1-4. See figure $2-31$ for the arrangement of components.
(2) TYPE B UNIT.-The Type B Signal Distribution Unit is designed to meet the needs of a medium size shore communication center. Provision is made for connecting twenty-two antennae and twenty-two receivers. The Type B Unit, consisting of two cabinets, is approximately $443 / 4$ inches wide, 26 inches deep, and $879 / 16$ inches high. Should the needs of a medium sized station expand so that twenty-two circuits are insufficient, the Type B Unit can easily be converted to a Type A Unit merely by the addition of one cabinet and the necessary components and rearrangement of the components within the three cabinets. The cabinets are identical with those used in the Type A Unit. A typical Type B installation contains, when completely assembled, the components listed in Table 1-2 and Table 1-5. See figure 2-32 for the arrangement of the components.
(3) TYPE C UNIT.-The Type C Signal Distribution Unit is designed to meet the needs of e smaller shore communication centers. Provision is made for connecting eleven antennae and eleven receivers. The Type C Unit consists of one cabinet. Its overall dimensions are approximately $223 / 8$ inches r , 26 inches deep, and $879 / 16$ inches high. Shou the needs of a small station expand so that e... a a circuits are insufficient, the Type C Unit can osity be expanded to become a Type B or Type A Unit by the addition of cabinets and components and rearangement of components. A typical Type C installation contains, when completely assembled, conmonens
lis : Table 1-3 ad Table 1-6. 〔ee figure 2-33 for thi aremert of the components.
3. C.IPONENTS OF THE SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION :HITS.
a. STANDARD COMPONENTS.-The Signal Distrib.ui: . U Unit was designed to include certain Government ...d contractor furnished components. A brief description of the appearance and function of each component is included below. It is anticipated, however, that new components will be designed or adapted I become part of the Signal Distribution System. All mountine panels are spot-faced around the holes for the mouni ${ }^{+i}$ r. screws to ground the chassis of the component to l.he cabinet.
(1) CABINET AN TYPE CY-597/G (Figure 1-2).-Cabinet AN Type CY-597/G is of steel construction and strengthened throughout by an arrangement of supporting cross members and corner angle
gussets. The cabinet is designed to accommodate components which are fitted with $19^{\prime \prime}$ front mounting panels. The panel mounting angles, which provide $77^{\prime \prime}$ of mounting space vertically, are drilled and tapped alternately on $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ centers for \#10-32 screws and are movable in $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ steps from front to rear of the cabinet. Sufficient blank panels are provided to cover all front panel space not taken up by mounted components. An additional set of panel mounting angles is provided for mounting $19^{\prime \prime}$ panels within the cabinets. The vertical panel mounting angles are secured to cross members which are drilled and tapped for \#10-32 screws every $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ from front to rear of the cabinet are mounted to provide $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ vertical spacing between these rows of holes.

The sides of the cabinet is closed by removable side panels. Small filler panels are included at the top and bottom which may be removed to provide cable entrances. The rear of the cabinet is fitted with a steel door to allow access to the rear of the mounted


Figure 1-3. Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G, Installed in Cabinet AN Type CY-597/G
components. The door and the top of the cabinet are fitted with adjustable louvers which provide controlled ventilation. A conduit box with removable fittings for interconnecting cable runs and cable hangers are included. The Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G is mounted in the bottom rear of the cabinet to provide a 115 VAC control for operation of components mounted within the cabinet.
(a) BLANK PANELS.-Blank panels, which conform with the standard sizes found throughout the service, are provided by the contractor for filling front panel space not taken up by mounted components. Their designations and vertical dimensions are as follows: Size A - $123 / 32^{\prime \prime} ; ~ B-315 / 32^{\prime \prime} ; ~ C-57 / 32^{\prime \prime}$; D - 6 31/32"; E - $823 / 32^{\prime \prime} ;$ F - $1015 / 32^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{G}-127 / 32^{\prime \prime}$; and H-13 31/32".
(2) SWITCH PANEL AN TYPE SA-134/G (Figure 1-3).-Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G controls the primary power input to each cabinet and is mounted in the bottom rear of the cabinet. The Switch Panel is wired and fused for 115 volts AC 15 amperes. If desired, it may be connected to 230 volts AC, but the 15 amp fuses must be replaced with 5 amp fuses. A trouble light is included which is fused separately with two one ampere cartridge fuses. It is
controlled by a "bat" handle double pole single throw switch. The main power double pole single thow switch disconnects all circuits except the two double convenience outlets and trouble lamp.

Knockouts in one side of the Switch Panel pe nit the installation of up to four receptacles $f_{\text {or }}$ diyn g lamps. These bulbs, if installed, are wir $d$ to thain fuses. The power input cable enters the Switch ranel through a knockout in the bottom for $1 / 2$ or $3 / 4$ inch conduit.
(3) JACK PANEL AN TYPE J-243/G (Figure 1-4).—Jack Panel AN Type J-243/G mounts internal!: in the cabinet between the horizontal cabinet members on the vertical movable mounting channels. It consists of eleven Connector-Adapters Navy Type CIA491652 mounted on a steel channel $7^{\prime \prime} \times 201 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ fitted with mounting brackets. Eleven $117 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ holes are provided for mounting the Connector-Adapters. Since the Jack Panel mounts internally, the front panel space may be utilized for other components which do not project too far inside the cabinet, or is filled with blank panels. The Connector-Adapters are secured in the panel by suitable mounting nuts.
(a) CONNECTOR-ADAPTER, NAVY TYPE CIA-491652 (Figure 1-4).-The Connector-Adapter


Figure 1-4. Jack Panel AN Type J-243/G With Connector-Adapters Navy Type CIA-491652 in P!cice.

Figure 1-5. Jack Panel AN Type J-238/G, Front View With One Jack Box Navy Type -491729 Removed
is an RF coaxial type fitting which provides coupling between the incoming RG-85/ U antenna coaxial cable and the internal cabinet wiring (RG-12/U cable). All metal parts are cadmium plated brass. Gaskets are provided to keep the cables water tight at the fitting. Navy Type -49190 Connectors are used to connect the RG-12/U internal cables to the Navy Type -49191 receptacles on the output end of the Connector-Adapters. See figure 2-3 for an exploded view of the Con-nector-Adapter.
(4) JACK PANEL AN TYPE J-238/G (Figure 1-5).-Jack Panel AN Type J-238/G is a size C panel which mounts on the front of the cabinet. It contains eleven jack boxes, Navy Type CIA-291729, in each, of which a cable from one Connector-Adapter Navy Type CIA-491652 terminates.
(a) JACK BOX NAVY TYPE CIA-491729 (Figure 1-6).-The front, or panel end of the jack box contains four receptacles Navy Type - 49120 which mate with Navy Type -49121A patchcord plugs. The rear end contains three receptacles Navy Type -49194 which mate with Navy Type - 49190 connectors. All receptacles are connected in parallel internally (see figure 1-6). The incoming antenna signal is applied to the lower receptacle on the rear of each jack box; the center receptacle distributes this signal to Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G; and the upper rear receptacle connects to the RF Antenna Selector Switch on Switch Panel AN Type SA-137/G. The four receptacles Navy Type - 49120 on the front of each Jack Box provide poirt for making parallel connections by means of RF patcheords.

Figure 1.6. Jack Box Navy Type CIA-491729, Part of ${ }^{\text {J }}$-233/G Isometric View With Cover Removed

RECEPTACLE NAVY TYPE


RECEPTACLE

NAVY TYPE
-49194


Figure 1-7. Switch Panel AN Type SA-138/G, Front View.
(5) SWITCH PANEL AN TYPES SA-136/G, SA137/G, and SA-138/G.-The Switch Panel consists of an Antenna Selector Switch mounted on a size $G$ panel. It has appropriate control markings on the face of the panel to indicate the switch positions. It includes two card holders for tabulating the necessary information concerning the antenna array. It comes in three tyres as follows:

SA-136/G.-This type includes the 20 position switch AN Type SA-139/U.

SA-137/G.-This type includes the 40 prsition switch AN Type SA-140/U.

SA-138/G.-This type includes the 60 position switch AN Type SA-141/U.


Figure 1-8. Antenna Selector Switch, AN Type SA-140/U, Cutaway View.

Figure 1-9. Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G, Front View With One RF Jack Switch Navy Type CIA-491388 Removed
(a) ANTENNA SELECTOR SWITCH AN TYPES, SA-139/U, SA-140/U, and SA-141/U.-The A ienna Selector Switch comes in three sizes: 20 position designated as AN Type SA-139/U, 40 position designated as AN Type SA-140/U, and 60 position designated as AN Type SA-141/U. The construction of all three types is similar, the difference being in the number of contacts provided.

The 40 and 60 position switches consist of a silver plated brass contact ring in which specially constructed coaxial silver plated contacts are arranged in two concentric circles, each circle containing half the total numiser (see figure 1-8). Each contact is surrounded by a polystyrene insulator which is fitted into an appropriate hole in the contact ring. A Connector Navy Type -49191 screws into the bottom of the contact ring to mate with the silver contacts. The contacts protrude slightly above the plane of the contact ring. The rotor of the switch consists of an arm fitted with specially designed RF spring loaded coaxial fittings on each end which make contact with the contacts in the contact ring. The arms are of different lengths so that one makes contact with the inner circle of contacts and the other makes contact with the outer circle. The contacts in the contact ring are staggered so that one arm is making contact while the other is between the contacts. A suitable detent mechanism is included which insures positive positioning of the rotor at the point of proper contact. The coaxial fittings on the ends of the rotor arms are connected in parallel to a coaxial fitting at the exact center of rotation which serves as the output connection for the switch. The arm is grounded to the contact ring by sliding brass contacts on either end. The rotor is mounted on ball bearings which allow it to turn freely. The whole switch is enclosed in a cadmium plated steel box of welded construction.

The 20 position switch is similar in construction except that the rotor has only one arm and the contacts are spaced in one circle on the contact ring.
(6) JACK PANEL AN TYPE J-239/G (Figure 1-9).--Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G mounts on the
front of the cabinet and contains eleven Jack Switches Navy Type CIA-491388. It is normally used to distribute RF signals from Jack Panel AN Type J-238/G to the station receivers and/or multi-couplers and auxiliary equipment. It is a size A panel.
(a) RF JACK SWITCH NAVY TYPE CIA491388 (Figure 1-10).-The rear of each RF Jack Switch is equipped with two coaxial cable connectors, Navy Type -49191. The design of the Jack Switch is such that when no patchcord plug is inserted into the front receptacle (Navy Type -49120) the two rear connectors in the Jack Switch are bridged together with a sliding silver alloy contact. The received signal is therefore applied to a receiver or multicoupler. When a Navy Type -49121A patchcord plug is inserted in the front receptacle, the upper rear connector (antenna input) is disconnected from the circuit and the lower rear connector (receiver input) is connected with the inserted plug. This enables the operator to disconnect the receiver from the normal antenna and by patchcord connect another antenna to receiver.
(7) JACK PANEL AN TYPE J-237/G (Figure 1-11).-Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G is a size A panel,


Figure 1-10. RF Jack Switch Navy Type CIA-491388, Functional Diagram


Figure 1-11. Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G, Front View With One Connector AN Type UG-294/U Removed
which mounts on the front of the cabinet, containing eleven RF Connectors AN Type UG-294/U. The front or panel ends mate with Navy Type -49121A patchcord plugs and are used to patch multicoupler or miscellaneous sources to the input lines of the station receivers through Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G. The rear ends mate with Navy Type -49190 connectors and external cable from multicoupler outputs or miscellaneous sources.
(8) CONTROL AN TYPE C-443/G (Figure 1-12).-Control AN Type C-443/G is the connecting link between the Signal Distribution Unit and the AF output from two radio receivers at each operator's position within the station, or any remote position included in the Distribution System. This component which is designed for mounting under the front edge of a Standard Navy Operator's Table (see figure 2-34) consists essentially of a three position rotary selector switch used for selection of either or both receiver outputs to the operator's phones, a set of toggle switches for connecting the receiver audio circuits to the Distribution Unit, and four pairs of phone jacks for the operator's headset connections. The operator's headset is normally connected to the set of jacks designated "SEL" which permits either or both receiver outputs to be impressed on the phones by the action of the three position rotary selector switch. The set of jacks designated "U" may be connected from a utility line to the operator's position. The jacks marked Receiver "A" and Receiver " $B$ " are connected in parallel with the receiver outputs and are used to connect the operator's headset to each receiver without the use of the selector switch. The construction of all jacks is such that headsets equipped with Navy Type - 49109 single plugs are inserted in the left hand jack, and those equipped with Navy Type -491242 twin plugs are inserted in both jacks.

The toggle switches connect the receiver outputs to the audio lines between Control AN Type C-443/G and the Receiver Output Terminal Boards AN Type J-242/G. With the switches open, the operator has the receiver outputs available at his phones, and the selector switch permits either or both receiver outputs to be heard.
(9) TERMINAL BOARD ASSEMBLY AN TYPE J-242/G (Figure 1-13).—Terminal Board Assembly

AN Type J-242/G consists of a size B pı. : on the rear of which four barrier type terminal boards mount. Each is equipped with thirteen double screw type terminals. The terminal boards are offset from the panel by brackets to allow space for the connecting internal AF cables, which are fabricated from modified TTRS series cable. Terminal designation strips are numbered consecutively in pairs from 1-13 inclusive on the two top terminal boards and 14-26 inclusive on the two bottom terminal boards. For a description of the wiring, refer to paragraph $1, h(3)$ of section 2.
(10) JACK MOUNTING STRIP, NAVY TYPE -491394 (Figure 1-14).-The Jack Mounting Strip Navy Type - 491394 is a size A panel which includes mounting for 52 Telephone Jacks, Navy Type -491395, arranged in two rows of 26 jacks each. Wiring, which is installed by the installation activity, is so connected that horizontally adjacent pairs connect to the two sides of a single circuit. Only the tips of the twin plug patchcords make connection. The vertically adjacent jacks are connected in parallel in such a fashion that when a patchcord is inserted into the top pair, the normal circuit to the load is broken and a new connection substituted; but when a patchcord plug is inserted into the bottom jacks, the normal circuit is unaltered and the patchcord is then in parallel. Thus, a total of 13 circuits may be connected into any one Jack Mounting Strip.


Figure 1-12. Control AN Type C-443/G, Froni View


Figure 1-13. Terminal Board Assembly AN Type J-242/G, Rear View.

The Jack Mounting Strip, Navy Type -491394 has two uses in the Signal Distribution System as follows (see figure 2-24):
(a) RECEIVER OUTPUT PANEL.-The outputs of the receivers connect to the Receiver Output Panel which has a "normal through" circuit to the receiver loads. These connections can be altered by plugging into the upper row of jacks or can be paralled by plugging into the lower row of jacks.
(11) RETAINER-PULLEY ASSEMBLY AN TYPE MX-813/G (Figure 1-15).-The Retainer-Pulley Assembly AN Type MX-813/G consists of eleven spring loaded retainers mounted on a steel bracket. The bracket is secured at each end by two vertical channels mounted between adjacent cross members in the sides of the AF cabinet. The purpose of the RetainerPulley Assembly is to furnish a method by which patchcords can be stowed in an orderly manner when


Figure 1-14. Jack Mounting Strip Navy Type -491394, Front View With One Jack Navy Type -491395 Removed
(b) MISCELLANEOUS APPARATUS PAN-EL.-The Miscellaneous Apparatus Panel is connected in series between the Receiver Output Panel and the load circuits. Plugging into the upper row of jacks breaks the normal AF input to a certain load and substitutes another input in its place. Plugging into the bottom row of jacks sets up a parallel circuit.
not in use. It also eliminates slack cables across the front of the cabinet when patchcords are used. When a patchcord is removed from a connection to the AF Jack Panels, it will return to the Patchcord Storage Panel AN Type MX-814/G automatically.

Each patchcord retainer is constructed in the form of a spring loaded barrel with a textile tape wound on


Figure 1-15. Retainer-Pulley Assembly, AN Type MX-813/G


Figure 1-16. Patchcord Storage Panel, AN Type MX-814/G, Front View
the circumference with one end anchored to a lug. The free end of the tape is connected to a clip on a small pulley through which the patchcord is passed. This provides spring tension on the patchcord loop at all times and insures positive return of the patchcords to the Patchcord Storage Panel AN Type MX-814/G.
(12) PATCHCORD STORAGE PANEL AN TYPE MX-814/G.-The Patchcord Storage Panel AN Type MX-814/G is a size A panel which provides partially recessed storage compartments for eleven individual patchcords. The Panel Assembly consists of two stainless steel frames (top and bottom) between which is secured a phenolic retainer strip. The retainer strip contains guide slots for each patchcord. An angle fitting permits the panel to be mounted on the panel mounting angles of the cabinet. Patchcords are retained in the panel when not in use by the action
of the Retainer-Pulley Assembly AN Type MX-814/G. The assembly contains eleven AF twin plug patchcords Navy Type -491397 which have notches on one side of the plug to indicate polarity.
(13) SWITCH PANEL AN TYPE SA-135/G (Figure 1-17).-Switch Panel AN Type SA-135/G consists of a size C panel on which is mounted a 60 position rotary type audio chapnel selector switch, Navy Type CSM-241259, a toggle switch, and a key compartment.
(a) KEY COMPARTMENT (Figure 1-18).A key compartment $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ is mounted on Switch Panel AN Type SA-135/G behind a $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ panel opening. A terminal board is mounted on the rear surface of the key compartment for making connections and mounting key click filter components. Electrical connections are made to the Key Compartment through a terminal tube in the rear. A removable


Figure 1-17. Switch Panel AN Type SA-135/G, Front and Rear Views
shield cover, secured by sp ing clips, fits over the terminal board of the Key Compartment.
(b) AF CHANNEL SELECTOR SWITCH, NAVI TYPE CSM-241259 (Figure 1-19).-The AF Channel Selector Switch is of non-shorting, nongrounding construction and contains two sections, one for each side of the circuit. It consists of two synthane wafers with silver plated contacts. It is continuously rotatable to any of the 60 positions by the knob control. Connections to the stationary contacts of the switch are made from the Audio Selector Terminal Board, which contains 60 numbered pairs of terminals and two pairs of terminals marked A and B . The common or rotor terminals of the switch are connected to the A terminals. The $B$ terminals are provided for


Figure 1-18. Key Compartment, Part of Switch Panel AN Type SA-135/G


Figure 1-19. AF Channel Selector Switch, Navy Type CSM-241259
connecting the DPST toggle switch (S-1002) in series with the common switch lead. The terminals on the Audio Selector Terminal Board are intended for connection in parallel with the load circuits at the Receiver Output Terminal Board. The AF Selector Switch permits rapid selection of channels for monitoring, testing, etc, without extensive patching and without serious interruption of communications.
(14) SPEAKER ASSEMBLY AN TYPE LS-139/G (Figure 1-20).-Speaker Assembly AN Type LS139/G is a size E panel on which are mounted two Navy Type CPS-491814 permanent magnet speakers with an attenuator for each. Output transformers are mounted on the speaker frames for impedance match-


Figure 1-20. Speaker Assembly AN Type LS-139/G, Front View

Paragraph 3 a (14)

ing. A terminal board containing two screw connectors is provided for each speaker.
(15) OHMMETER NAVY MODEL ZM-1/U (Figure 1-21).-The Ohmmeter Navy Model ZM$1 / \mathrm{U}$ measures resistance between .5 and 200 meg ohms and is designed specifically to measure the leakage of balanced and unbalanced communication lines. The equipment consists of a 500 volt regulated power supply, a precision 10 megohm resistor, a D. C. microammeter, and various control switches. It operates from a $95-130$ volt $50-60$ cycle source. For more complete information refer to NavShips 900,948. This


Figure 1-23. Frequency Meter Navy Model LR-1 Mounted in Signal Distribution Unit

Figure 1-21. Ohmmeter Navy Model ZM-1/U, Front View


Figure 1-22. Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter Navy Modei OBQ-4
component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.
(16) VOLT - OHM - MILLIAMMETER NAVY MODEL OBQ-4 (Figure 1-22).-Vacuum-Tube Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter Navy Model OBQ-4 is a combination electronic A-C and D-C volt meter, ohmmeter, and milliammeter which can be used wherever it is necessary to make voltage, resistance, and current measurement. For more complete information refer to NavShips 900,988 . This component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.
(17) FREQUENCY METER NAVY MODEL LR-1 (Figure 1-23).-The Frequency Meter Navy Model LR-1 is intended to measure frequencies from $160-30,000 \mathrm{KCS}$. It consists of a single unit containing the power supply, heterodyne frequency meter, crystal calibrator, detector - audio amplifier, and electronic frequency meter. It operates from a 110-120 volt 60 cycle power source. It requires 160 watts for operation. For more complete information refer to the instruction book entitled "Combined Heterodyne Frequency Meter and Crystal Controlled Calibrator Equipment, Model LR-1." This component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment. Mounting AN Type


Figure 1-24. Mounting AN Type MT-571/G, Isometric View

MT-571/G and Jack Panel AN Type J-265/G are required for installation of the Model LR-1 in the Cabinet AN Type CY-597/G.
(a) MOUNTING AN TYPE MT-571/G (Figure 1-24).-Mounting AN Type MT-571/G is a rack constructed of steel channels with a size A panel which mounts on the front of the cabinet. The rear of the rack is secured between two suitably placed movable vertical mounting channels with steel angle brackets. The rack supports the Navy Model LR-1 Frequency Meter. A stainless steel writing panel located between the two side channels of the rack directly below the front of the LR-1 equipment is included which pulls out from the front of the cabinet. This component is furnished by the contractor.
(b) JACK PANEL AN TYPE J-265/G (Figure 1-25).-Jack Panel AN Type J-265/G is a size A panel which mounts on the front of the cabinet. It contains two RF Adapters AN Type UG-294/U, which mate with Navy Type -49121A patchcord plugs used to connect to the RF input and output jacks of the Navy Model LR-1 Frequency Meter Calibrator Equipment. The rear ends mate with Navy Type -49190 connectors carrying the r-f signal from Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G to allow convenient measurement of all RF circuits. This provides a convenient point for patching connections into any RF circuit for frequency measurement. This component is furnished by the contractor.


Figure 1-25. Jack Panel AN Type J-265/G, Front View With One Adapter AN Type UG-294/U Removed


Figure 1-26. Volume Level Indicator, AN Type TS-629/U, Front View
(18) VOLUME LEVEL INDICATOR AN TYPE TS-629/U (Figure 1-26).-This equipment is intended to measure the relative volume of audio signals. For a complete description of the physical properties and operation of this equipment, refer to the applicable instruction book. This component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.
(19) FREQUENCY METER NAVY MODEL LM-15a (Figure 1-27).-Frequency Meter Navy Model LM-15a is substituted for the Model LR-1 Frequency Meter in the Type C Signal Distribution Unit. The Frequency Meter Navy Model LM-15 is crystal calibrated to measure frequencies from 125-20,000 KCS. It consists of a single unit containing a heterodyne frequency meter, a rectifier power unit, and the necessary mechanical parts. It operates from a 100 $130 \mathrm{~V}, 50-60$ cycle power source and requires 28 watts for operation. In order to mount the meter in the relay rack, it is fitted with a modification Kit Navy Type RL-10624. For more complete information, refer to NavShips 900,274. This component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.
(20) CATHODE RAY OSCILLOSCOPE NAVY MODEL OBL-3 (Figure 1-28).-The Navy Model Model OBL-3 Oscilloscope is an instantaneous indicating device for making electrical measurements. It


Figure 1-27. Frequency Mełer Navy Model LM-15a, Front View
can be used to visualize both recurrent and transient electrical phenomena such as analysis of audio frequency distortion, amplifier gain or overload, phase shift, etc. It consists of one major unit which 0 .ates from a 105-125 volt 50-70 cycle power source. The power required for operation is 40 watts. It provides sweep repetition rates of 7 to 30,000 cycles. In order to fit in the relay rack, it must be fitted with a modification kit Navy Type RL-10625 which converts it from a Model OBL-3 to OBL-3a. For more complete information, refer to NavShips 900,224 . This component is Government furnished, and is not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.

figure 1-28. Cathode Ray Oscilloscope, Navy Model OBL-3a, Front View
(21) NAVY MODEL RBC RECEIVER (Figure 1-29). -The Navy Model RBC series Radio Receiver is primarily designed for operation on all types of Naval vessels or in Naval radio shore stations, and is suitable for operation of a number of receivers on a single antenna, operation with narrow frequency separation when the receiver antenna is adjacent to transmitting antennae, and operation under continuous sub-


Figure 1-29. Radio Receiver Nayy Modal RBC-2, Mounted in Rack: Mounting Cabinet Navy Type 10350
jection to high temperatures and high relative humidity. It has a frequency of 4.0 to 27.0 megacycles. For more co.t.plet. information refer to NavShips 900,477. A C ' . et Navy Type 10350 is required for mounting this sceiver in Cabinet CV-597/G. The RBC Series Receiver and Cabinet Type 10350 are Government furnished, and are not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.
(a) POWER SUPPLY NAVY TYPE CRV20130 FOR RBC RECEIVER (Figure 1-28).-The Navy Type CRV-20130 Rectifier Power Unit is designed to operate primarily with a single receiver of the Navy RBB/RBC Receiver equipment, although satisfactory operation of two receivers is possible in an emergency. The circuit includes all necessary provisions for a stable and reliable power supply for the RBB/RBC radio receivers. The Rectifier Power Unit is completely shielded in a metal cabinet and includes filtering for the reduction of A. C. hum and for minimizing interference from local transmitters. The power required for operation of one receiver is 100 watts. Operating voltages are 110/115/120 VAC 55-65 cycles. For more complete information refer to NavShips 900,477. A Rectifier Mounting Shelf Navy Type 10348 is required for mounting this power supply in Cabinet CY-597/G. These items are Government furnished and are not included in the contractor's shipment of equipment.


Figure 1-31. Switchboard Shelf AN Type FN-28/G Mounted on Front of Cabinet


Figure 1-30. Power Supply Navy Type CRU-20130, Part of Navy Model RBB/RBC Radio Receiver, Mounted in Rack Mounting Shelf Navy Type 10348
(24) SWITCHBOARD SHELF AN TYPE FN28/G (Figure 1-31).-Switchboard Shelf AN Type FN-28/G is a desk panel located at the operator's position of the Signal Distribution Unit. The Shelf is of sheet metal construction and is secured to the front panel mounting angles of the cabinet. It occupies panel space equal to a Navy standard Size E panel. The shelf consists of a masonite writing top and sliding steel drawer with a removable ashtray built into the front.

NAVSHIPS 91047
4. REFERENCE DATA:
a. NOMENCLATURE.-Signal Distribution System (AF and RF).
b. CONTRACT.-NObsr-30,000, dated 23 April 1946.
c. CONTRACTOR.-Airplane and Marine Instruments, Inc., Clearfield, Pa.
d. COGNIZANT NAVAL INSPECTOR.-Inspector of Naval Material, 23 Federal Courthouse Building, Erie, Pa.
$e$. NUMBER OF PACKAGES PER COMPLETE SHIPMENT.

|  | Type A | Type B | Type C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment $^{*}$............... | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Equipment Spares... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Stock Spares ............ | 8 | - | - |

$f$. TOTAL CUBIC CONTENTS UNCRATED. (cubic feet):

|  | Type A | Type B | Type C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment ............... | 88.5 | 59.0 | 29.5 |
| Equipment Spares … | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 |

g. TOTAL CUBIC CONTENTS CRATED (cubic feet).

|  | Type A | Type B | Type C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment ............... | 148 | 100 | 51 |
| Equipment Spares .... | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.9 |
| Stock Spares ........... | 62.9 | - | - |

h. TOTAL WEIGHT EQUIPMENT (pouñ̊).

Type A Type B Type C
Crated* ${ }^{*} 1951677$
Uncrated** 1169578
i. TOTAL WEIGHT EQUIPMENT SPARES (pounds).

|  | Type A | Type B | Type C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crated | 181 | 146 | 110 |
| Uncrated | 125 | 100 | 69 |

j. IMPEDANCE OF RF COMPONENTS.-70 ohms (nominal)
k. IMPEDANCE OF RF LOADS.-600 ohms (nominal)
l. ANTENNA CHARACTERISTICS.—Dependent upon characteristics of connected equipment.
m. PRIMARY POWER INPUT.-115 VAC $\pm 10 \%$ 58 to 60 cycle. Unit fused for $15 \mathrm{amps} .230 \mathrm{VAC} \pm$ $10 \% 58$ to 60 cycle may be substituted if all internally mounted components served are capable of operation on 230 v and 5 amps fuses are substituted for the 15 amps fuses.

[^0]TARLE 1-1. EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED, TYPE A UNIT


TABLE 1-2. EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED, TYPE B UNIT

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { QUAN- } \\ & \text { TITY } \\ & \text { PER } \\ & \text { EQUIP. } \end{aligned}$ | NAME OF COMPONENT | $\begin{gathered} \text { AN-NAVY } \\ \text { TYPE } \\ \text { DESIG. } \end{gathered}$ | OVERALL DIMENSIONS |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VOL- } \\ & \text { UME } \\ & \text { CU. .T. } \end{aligned}$ | Un't WEI'?HT LBS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | HEIGHT <br> IN. | WIDTH IN. | DEPTH IN. |  |  |
| 2 | Cabinet each including: | CY-597/G | $871 / 2$ | $223 / 8$ | 26 | 9.5 | 278 |
| 2 | Moulding strips and appropriate mounting clips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Switch Panel | SA-134/G | $631 / 32$ | 20 5/8 | $27 / 8$ | '. 24 | 10 |
| 1 | Conduit end cover |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Switch Panel | SA-135/G | $57 / 32$ | 19 | 11 3/4 | 0.68 | 10.3 |
| 1 | Switch Panel | SA-137/G | $127 / 32$ | 19 | 12 | 1.62 | 25 |
| 11 | Control | C-443/G | $57 / 32$ | 7 | $73 / 4$ | 0.17 | 5 |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-237/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 21/8 | 0.04 | 2.3 |
| 2 | Jack Panel | J-238/G | $57 / 32$ | 19 | 3 | 0.17 | 10.2 |
| 2 | Jack Panel | J-239/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 41/4 | 0.08 | 4.9 |
| **2 | Jack Panel | J-243/G | 8 23/32 | 19 | 7 | 0.62 | 70.3 |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-265/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $21 / 8$ | 0.04 | 14 |
| 5 | Terminal Board Assembly | J-242/G | $313 / 32$ | 19 | 4 | 0.15 | 2.9 |
| 1 | Speaker Assembly Panel | LS-139/G | $823 / 32$ | 19 | $61 / 4$ | 0.60 | 8.9 |
| 1 | Switch Board Shelf | FN-28/G | $823 / 32$ | $221 / 2$ | 1 3/4 | 1.91 | 45.5 |
| 1 | Mounting | MT-571/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $167 / 8$ | 0.33 | 12.1 |
| 5 | Jack Mounting Strip | -491394 | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 3 | 0.07 | 5.8 |
| 2 | Patchcord Storage Panel | MX-814/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $11 / 4$ | 0.02 | 2 |
| 2 | Retainer-Pulley Assembly | MX-813/G | $23 / 4$ | 20 1/4 | 3 3/4 | 0.12 | 8.5 |
| 6 | Blank Panels Size "A" |  | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 0.6 |
| 3 | Blank Panels Size "B" |  | B $15 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 1.3 |
| 2 | Blank Panels Size "C' |  | $57 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 1.9 |
| 2 | Blank Panels Size "D" |  | $631 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 2.5 |
| 1 | Blank Panels Size "E" |  | 8 23/32 | 19 | 3/16 |  | 3.1 |
| 1 | Blank Panels Size "F" |  | 10 15/32 | 19 | 3/16 |  | 3.7 |
| 186 | Connectors | -49190 |  |  |  |  | 0.05 |
| 15 | Panel Screws \#10/32 x 1/2 B. H. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Code Marker Sets |  | LENGTH |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | AF Patchcords installed in MX-514/G | -41397A | 3 ft . |  |  |  | 0.5 |
|  | Total Type B Unit Completely Assembled |  | $871 / 2$ | 44 3/4 | 26 | 39 | *1004 |
| 1 | Spool \#6 lacing twine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Cabinet holding-down bolts ( $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ lag bolts) |  | LENGTH |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Clamp bars each complete with $3 \# 10 / 32 \times 1$ " roundhead screws |  | $113 / 4$ " |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Equipment Spare Parts box |  | 15 | 24 | 15 | 3.3 | 100 |

* Weight does not include GFE Components.
** Connector-Adapters NT-491652 furnished to Navy Stock. Requisition required number.

TABIE 1-3. EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED, TYPE C UNIT

| QUAN- <br> TITY PER EQUIP. | Name Of COMPONENT | AN-NAVY TYPE DESIG. | OVERALL DIMENSIONS |  |  | VOLUME CU. FT. | UNITWEIGHT LBS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | HEIGHT IN. | WIDTH IN. | DEPTH IN. |  |  |
| 1 | ( winet including: | CY-597/C | $871 / 2$ | $223 / 8$ | 26 | 29.5 | 276 |
| 2 | Noulding strips and appropriate mounting clips |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Sv tch Panel | SA-134/G | $631 / 32$ | 20 5/8 | $27 / 8$ | 0.24 | 10 |
| $\varepsilon$ | Conduit end covers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-237/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $21 / 8$ | 0.04 | 2.3 |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-238/G | $57 / 32$ | 19 | 3 | 0.17 | 10.2 |
| 1 | Jack Pancl | J-239/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $41 / 4$ | 0.08 | 4.9 |
| 0.1 | Jack Panel | J-243/G | $823 / 32$ | 19 | 7 | 0.62 | 70.3 |
| 2 | Teraminel Buard Assembly | J-242/G | $315 / 32$ | 19 | 4 | 0.15 | 2.9 |
| 1 | Speaker Assemb Panel | LS-189/G | $823 / 32$ | 19 | $61 / 4$ | 0.60 | 8.9 |
| 1 | Switchboard Shelf | FN-28/G | $823 / 32$ | $221 / 2$ | 16 3/4 | 1.91 | 45.5 |
| 2 | Jack Mounting Strip | -491394 | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 3 3/8 | 0.07 | 5.8 |
| 1 | Patchcord Storage Panel | MX-814/G | $123 / 32$ | 19 | $11 / 4$ | 0.02 | 2 |
| 1 | Retainer-Pulley Asse nbly | M`.-813/G | $23 / 4$ | $201 / 4$ | $33 / 4$ | 0.12 | 8.5 |
| 3 | Blank Pane\% ' $\mathrm{c}^{\text {e "A" }}$ |  | $123 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 0.6 |
| 2 | Blank Panels Size "B" |  | $315 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 1.3 |
| 1 | Blank Panels Size 'C' |  | $57 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 1.9 |
| ] | Blank Panels Size "D" | , | $631 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 2.5 |
| 1 | Blank Panels Size "E" |  | $823 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 3.1 |
| 1 | Blank Panels Size "G" |  | $127 / 32$ | 19 | 3/16 |  | 4.4 |
| 77 | Connectors | -49190 |  |  |  |  | 0.05 |
| 10 | Panel Screws \#10/32 x $1 / \mathrm{L}$ B. H. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Code Marker Sets |  | LENGTH |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | AF Patchcords installed in MX-814/G |  | 3 ft . |  |  |  | 0.5 |
|  | Total Type C Unit Completely Assembled |  | $871 / 2$ | 44 3/4 | 26 | 29.5 | ${ }^{*} 472$ |
| 1 | Spool \#6 lacing twine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | C.binet holding-down bolts (1/2" x $3^{\prime \prime}$ lag bolts) |  | LENGTH |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Clanp hars each complete with $3 \# 10 / 32 \times 1 "$ 4.thead screws <br> Equipment Spare Parts box |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113 / 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 24 | 16 | 2.5 | 69 |

[^1]
## TABLE 1-4. EQUIPMENT AND PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPIER TYPE A UNIT



NAVSHIPS 91047

TABLE 1-5. EQUIPMENT AND PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED TYPE B UNIT


TABLE 1-6. EQUIPMENT AND PUBLICATIONS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED TYPE C UNIT

| $\begin{gathered} \text { QUAN- } \\ \text { TITY } \\ \text { PER } \\ \text { EQUIP. } \end{gathered}$ | NAME OF COMPONENT | AN-NAVY TYPE DESIG. | OVERALL DIMENS:ONS |  |  | VOLUME CU. FT. | UNIT WEIGRI LBS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | HEIGHT IN. | WIDTH IN. | DEPTH <br> IN. |  |  |
| 1 | Ohmmeter | ZM-1/U | $3315 / 32$ | 19 | 11 | 0.42 | 11.9 |
| 1 | Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter | OBQ-4 | $57 / 32$ | 19 | ** |  | -20 |
| 1 | Volume Level Indicator | TS-629/U | $315 / 32$ | 19 | 16 | 1.54 | 44.5 |
| 1 | Frequency Meter with Mounting Adapter Kit, Navy Type RL-10625 | LM-15a | $823 / 32$ | 19 | $151 / 2$ | 1.18 | 26.7 |
| 1 | Oscilloscope, With Mounting Adapter Kit, Navy Type RL-10625 | OBL-3a | $631 / 32$ |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Total GFE Components |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I. B. for Ohmmeter Model ZM-1/U — NavShips 900,948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I. B. for Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter Model OBQ-4 - Navships 900,988 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I. B. for Volume Level Indicator Model TS 629/U |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I. B. for Frequency Meter Model LM-15 NavShips 900,274 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | I. B. for Oscilloscope Model OBL-3 - NavShips 900,224 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Quart funcicide varnish for painting internal AF wiring |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/2 | Box (500) Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Ft. 1/4" grounding braid |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | Ft. Shielded, twisted pair cable similar to TTRS |  | LENGTH |  |  |  |  |
| 000 | RF Patchcords, 70 Ohms | $\begin{aligned} & 49122-B \\ & 49123-B \\ & 49150-\mathrm{B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18^{\prime \prime} \\ & 366^{\prime \prime} \\ & 48^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 125 | Ferrules | -10670 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Ft. \#9 radio grade spaghetti |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Ft. \#1 radio grade spaghetti <br> Tools listed in Table 2-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1-7. SHIPPING DATA


* Connector-Adapters Navy Type -49165 not included.

TABLE 1-7. SHIPPING DATA

| QUANTITY <br> IN BOX | CONTENTS |  | OVERALL DIMENSIONS |  |  | volume (CU FT) | WEIGHT <br> (LBS.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NAME | DESIGNATION | HEIGHT | WIDTH | DEPTH |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TYPE C } \\ & \text { BOX } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 25 | 32 | 93 | 45 | 539 |
| 1 | Cabinet | CY-597/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-237/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-238/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Jack Panel | J-239/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1* | Jack Panel | J-243/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Jack Mounting Strip | -491394 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Patchcord Storage Panel | MX-814/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Retainer-Pulley Assembly | MX813/G | Ster |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Terminal Board Assembly | J-242/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Blank Panel | Size A |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Blank Panel | Size E | * |  |  |  |  |
|  | BOX 2 |  | 19 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 125 |
| 2 | Equipment Instruction Book | NavShips 91047 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Box of Miscellaneous Hardware, Connectors, Lacing Twine, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Speaker Assembly | LS-139/G |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Switchboard Shelf | FN-28/G |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]Nawships 91047

Installation and Operation Section 2

Signal Distribution System
(AF and R3)

Restricted


Figure 2-1. Typical Station Floor Plan Showing Location of Signal Distribution Unit.


1. INSTA
a. GE ' $A \quad$ This secti in includes :- tions mlative to installation o: Types A, B, anc. L nits of th. Signal Distribution System. Since this Equipment
 The ir. ctions are based on ty ty cal ins on only. Thefii ' lliner activity ill fink in ateessa a depart from t n. . Tuucs Guti.ned herein in almost all cases. It is, how ry, aes: ' ${ }^{1}$ ' m mainta: indardization througin in - ll Naval incºllations in s, far as practical in order that in i.ves at all stations will be simil. excent tor actu.. 1 itities of RF and AF comBolments. A itemal wiring of the Sigi.al Distribution Unit is to a fabriraied by the installing activity is chown in Leves 2-7 and 2-10. The installing activity is not to de $\quad-t$ from the standa aurari-gement of components shc.wi in figures 2-31, 2-32, and 2-33 except upor. ipe : authorization from BuSines.
b. IOGATION. C ${ }^{\prime}$ SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION UNITS.- : su cting : ee locwion for the Signal Distribution Ynit within a station, several factors must be considered. In general, it should he rentratly placed so as to he readily accessible to the supervisor of the watch and in such a position that he will have unobstructed vir: of the operators inom his normal position is f. nt of the Unit. All installations must be indoors protected from moisture as the Units are not drip .-uc. At least $36^{\prime}$ but preferably $42^{\prime \prime}$ must be allowed to the rear of the cabinets to permit maintenar. $\cdots$ pe nel to work with the rear doors open. Wherever ssible, sufficient space should be allowed to convert the Unit to the next larger size with minimum interruption of service. Figure 2-1 illustrates a typ..al station floor plan showing the relative position of the Signal Distribution Unit and the associated operating posstions and receivers. Note the "Q" flooring which standardizes the method of running the interconnecting cables. Refer to the c line dimension drawings figures $2-31,2-32$, and $2-33$ to determine the space recuirements.
c. UNPACKING AND HANDLINT, こぇ: SOMPONL.JTS A. iler to facilitate installation, all components which are provided by the contreitor except those which because of some reason such as size or weight cannot be shipped in place, are momated in
the cabinets. The boxes in which components are packed separately are clearly marked with identification data to facilitate assembly of the units in the field.
Electronic components and other delicate devices are specially packed to prevent damage in shipping. Unpacking requires particular attention. The use of heavy hammers or pry bars must be avoided in opening the cases, or considerable damage to equipment may result. Remove at least three sides with a nail puller to insure that the equipment is not damaged while being removed from the box. The contents should be checked against the packing list, and any shortage of or damage to equipment reported in writing to the proper authority. See tables 1-1 through 1-6 for components supplied and those required for installation but not supplied by the contractor.

Equipment which is not to be immediately installed should not be unpacked, but should be stored in a clean, dry place.

## d. PREPARATION OF MOUNTING SURFACE.-

Since the cabinets butt together, it is necessary that the mounting surface be true and level or gaps will appear between the cabinets when they are set in place. Since these equipments are quite heavy, it is necessary for the installing activity to determine that sufficient supporting members are included to safely support the weight (see tables 1-1 through 1-6 to determine the actual weight of each type). Certain drilling and cutting is required, but care must be taken in placing the units that no structural members of the flooring are cut. Installation of additional stanchions below units may be found necessary in certain cases.

In paragraph $1, e$ below, two methods of installing the antenna lead-ins are described. The installation activity will receive specific instructions from BuShips as to the particular method to use. If the ConnectorAdapters Navy Type CIA-491652 are to be installed inside the cabinets as described in method 1 , they should be installed on the ends of the RG-85/U cable before the cabinets are set in place.

A drilling template should be made from the plan shown in figure 2-2, and the holes drilled before the cabinets are set in place. It will be necessary to stuff around the cables after they are installed to prevent


Figure 2-2. Drilling and Cutting Plan for Preparation of Mounting Surface for Signal Distribution Wnit
mo ure from entering the cabinets, so the holes shi. oe kept down to the sizes indicated in figure 2-2.

ASTALLATION OF ANTENNA LEAD-INS.-
Ine Cabinets as shipped include Jack Pan 1 J-243/G without the Connector-Adapters Navy Type CIA '9165.2. The required number of Connector-Adapters mus 'e 1 dquisitioned from BuShips, preferably far poun in advance of installation to allow them to be ins sled on the ends of the RG-85/U cable before '? Cabinets arrive. Two methods of terminating the R © $95 / \mathrm{U}$ cable are provided as described below.
(1) METHOD 1, INSTALLATION OF CONN JTOR-ADAPTERS NAVY TYPE CIA-491652 WITHIN THE CABINETS AN TYPE CY-597/G.-

The mounting surface must be prequred as shown in figu. $t 2-2$ and the RG-85/U cables pulled through so that they ,rotrude about three feet above the surface of the floor. THIS METHOD IS NOT RECOMMENDED $\begin{aligned} & \text { MERE A LARGE NUMBER OF CA- }\end{aligned}$ BLES ARE TO BE EMPLOYED.
(a) INSTALLATION OF CONNECTORADAPTERS NAVY TYPE CIA-491652.-The Con-necto:-Aäapters obtained from Navy stock should be ${ }^{2}+$ alled on the ${ }^{-3}-85 / \mathrm{U}$ cable before the cabinets are se in place as the actual installation requires considerable cutting and soldering which would be almost impossible inside the restricted space of the cabinet. Remove Jack Panel J- 243 /G from the cabinet. Determine from the outline dimension drawings (figures $2-31,2-32$, and $2-33$ ) the correct height of the Con-nector-Adapters above the floor and assemble one on each cable as shown in figure 2-3. Be sure that they are installed at exactly the same height so that they will fit into the Jack Panel AN Tyo J-243/G.
(2) METHOD 2, INSTALLATION OF CON-NECTOR-ADAPTERS NAVY TYPE CIA-491652 OUTSIDE THE CABINETS AN TYPE CY-597/G.Since the interior of the cabinets is already crowded without the RG-85/U cable, the Connector-Adapters may be installed outside the cabinets in particular installations when specified by BuShips. They may then be located in one of the two places as specified by the Bureau. In stations having a satisfactory basement, the RG-85/U cable will be brought into the specia cable support illustrated in figure 2-4. This cable supnort $i$ located in the most convenient position in the basement and RG-12/U cable brought from the Connector on the top of the Connector-Adapter into the Cabinet AN Type CY-597/G rather than bringing in the RG-85/U cable which is bulky and unwieldy to handle. The only cut-out required in this case unc - the Cabinet AN Type CY-597/G is a hole large enough to accommodate the required number of RG-12/U cables.

If no baseme; ! is available, the Bureau will specify
a cable vault similar to the one illustrated in figure 2-5 for terminating the RG-85/U cables. This vault is placed near the main receiving building in which the Signal Distribution Unit is installed and the RG-12/U cable brought in through a cableway or through the regular vertical duct as shown in figure 2-1.

In either case, the Connector-Adapters, Navy Type CIA-491652 are installed in the same manner as described in figure $2-4$. It will be noted, that in this case, the cable itself is clamped into the cable support and the regular mounting nut on the ConnectorAdapter is not used.

## $f$. INSTALLATION OF THE CABINETS AN

 TYPE CY-597/G.-After the mounting surface is prepared and the antenna lead-ins completed, if the Con-nector-Adapters are to be installed within the Cabinets, the Cabinets AN Type CY-597/G are slipped over the prepared mounting surface and the holdingdown bolts, which are provided by the contractor, installed. The cableways across the top of the cabinets overlap and bolts are provided for securing them together. The small side filler panels at the top and bottom of adjacent cabinets must be removed before the cabinets are set in place to allow cable runs between the cabinets. The cabinets must fit snugly together with no gaps between. If the mounting surface is not true, the cabinets must be leveled with suitable shims. Blanking covers are provided for closing the ends of the cableway on the top of the cabinets if it is not used for an external cable entrance.(1) ANTENNA LEAD-INS.-If the RG-85/U antenna lead-ins are brought into the cabinets, the conduit to the convenience outlet must fit between the cables. As shown in figure 2-2, the center cable is offset to allow this. The cable must then be bent so that it will fit into the proper hole on Jack Panel AN Type J-243/G. Now fit J-243/G over the Connector-Adapters and secure the Connector- Adapters in the panel with the mounting nuts.

If the Connector-Adapters are to be installed external to the Signal Distribution Unit, the cabinets are to be completely installed and all wiring completed prior to bringing in the RG-12/U interconnecting cables.
$g$. MOUNTING OF COMPONENTS.-The arrangement and mounting of components in the Cabinets for a standard installation is indicated on the outline dimension drawings (figures 2-31 through 2-33). The number of AF and RF Jack Panels may be altered to suit the needs of the individual station; but re-location should be made only by authority of BuShips in each case. The recommended arrangement is considered by BuShips to be the most practical after consideration of all factors involved. All components for


Figure 2-3. Installation of Connector-Adapter Navy Type CIA-491652 on Cable AN Type RG•35/U


Figure 2-4. Cable Support for RG-85/U Cable Fabricated According to BuShips Drawing RW6F366D


Figure 2-5. Cable Vault Fabricated According to BuShips Sketch \#977F3-K1-B Dated 15 August 1947
use with the Signal Distribution unit are either designed or suitably modified to fit into the standard mounting space provided, either the $19^{\prime \prime}$ front panel mounting space or the internal mounting space. Components mount by means of $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \# 10-32$ binder head screws. Sufficient $19^{\prime \prime}$ blank panels are provided to fill in all unused space on the front of the Cabinets. The front panel mounting angles are drilled and tapped alternately on $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ centers for universal mounting of any standard Navy or commercial relay rack panel. Two additional panel mounting angles are provided for recessed mounting of panels when required. These may be moved in $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ steps from the front to the rear of the Cabinet.

Components mounted internally are provided with vertical channels which fit between adjacent horizontal channels in each side of the Cabinet. The vertical channels may be moved to any point from front to
rear of the Cabinet in $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ steps along the horizontal channels. The vertical channels are drilled and tapped for \#10-32 screws every $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. The horizontal channels are mounted to provide $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ vertical spacing between these rows of holes. Internally mounted components which require $201 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ mounting space include the following:

## (1) Primary Power Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G. <br> (2) Jack Panel AN Type J-243/G (op: onal loca-

 tion).(3) Retainer-Pulley Assembly AN Typ IV $^{2}$ 813/G.
(4) Mounting AN Type MT-571/G for Lß-1 Frequency Meter.

Their locations are indicated on the o tiline dimension drawings (figures 2-31, 2-32, 2-38).
$h$. INTERNAL WIRING.-After the cabin ts have


Figure 2-6. Signal Distribution Unit Type A Showing Internal Wiring


Figure 2-7. Signal Distribution Unit Type A, Rear View Showing Connector-Adapters Navy Type $21 / 49165 \%$ Installed in the Cabinets
been: $r e^{\prime}$ to the deck and all components installed in the rounting racks as explained above, the installing activiy must fabricate and install the internal cabinet wiring (see figure 2-40 and 2-41). Sufficient clamp bars, which come in $113 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ lengths, are providt for holding the internal wiring in place (see Egures 2-9. 2-10, and 2-11). One inch machine screws are provided to secure the clamp bars to horizontal charmels of $\quad$, rabinet.
(1) ANTE vA LEAD-INS.-See paragraph 1, $e$ above for the nethod of leading in the RG-85/U antenna cables.
(2) RF WIRING.-All RF cables are made from AN Type RG-12/U which is supplied by the installing activity. All connectors used are Navy Type -49190 which are supplied by the contractor as part of the original shipment. In wiring the RF section, it is advisable to refer to Installation and Maintenance of Transmission Lines Waveguides and Fittings, (NavShips 900,081, Chapter IV. RG-12/U cable is an armored, solid dielectric, coaxial cable; and certain precautions must be taken to prevent damage.
(a) Do not heat the cable above $180^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or the dielectric will be damaged.
(b) Be sure that the bend radius is at least ten times the diameter of the cable. If too sharp a bend is used, the physical configuration of the components of the cable will be upset, and the impedance of the line will be altered.
(c) Make sure that all connectors are properly installed as shown in figure 2-8.

Figure 2-9 is a view of the completed RF wiring of an A unit based on thirty-two antennae and thirty-two receivers. Figure 2-30 gives the routing and lengths of all cables in a typical A unit without multicouplers. No photographs or table of lengths is given for a B or C unit, but the method of wiring is similar, and the lengths can be easily computed. Cables must be clamped in place as shown in figure 2-9.

The spacing of the RF cables is critical since RG$12 / \mathrm{U}$ cable must not be bent on too small a radius as explained above. The most convenient order for installing the cables is to wire first the antenna cables, second the RF Selector Switch, and last install the


Figure 2-8. Installation of Connectors Navy Type -49190 on RG-12/U Cable
jumpers. All cables should be fabricated on the bench as shown in figure 2-8 before installation in the Cabinet. Ferrules Navy Type -10670, which are not supplied by the contractor, are required for fabrication


Figure 2-9. Type A, Close-Up View of RF Cabinet Wiring With Connector-Adapters Navy Type CIA491652 Installed in Cabinet
of the RF cables to bond the outer 'raid minime interference.
In connecting the RG-12/U cable to the ConnctorAdapters Navy Type CIA-491652 connect them so that the circuits will cun in some logical order. For example, if the antennae of the station are numbured, the \#1 antenna should connect to the left hand Jack Box (when viewed from the front) and the \#1 position of the Antenna Selector Switch.
(3) AF WIRING.-All AF wiring is fabricated from twisted, shielded pairs obtained by stripping the outer plastic from TTRS series cable or similar twisted, shielded pairs. Wiring when completed will look like that shown in figure 2-10. Connections are similar to that shown on the connection diagram figure 2-40.

When making up the required internal AF wiring, bear in mind that sufficient slack must be left in the wiring to allow the panels to be pulled out through the front without disturbing the wiring. Note the "U" shape of the laced cable in figure 2-10 which is for this purpose. This requirement must be kept in mind when placing the clamps. The entire cable is painted with fungacide varnish as stated in paragraph $2, b$ (8) of section three. The installing activity must furnish the necessary fungacide varnish.
(a) AF JACK PANELS.-As shown on the wiring convention (figure 2-21) the upper and lower pairs of jacks on the Jack Strip are wired in parallel and in such a fashion that plugging horizontally into the top pair breaks the normal circuit; while plugging horizontally into the bottom pair establishes a parallel connection.

To accomplish this connection, a piece of \#20 AWG bus wire is soldered from the tip connection of the top bank to the tip connection of the lower bank as shown in figure 2-13. In the Signal Distribution Unit, only the tip connection of the patchcord is utilized, but the body is connected and can be used if required. Each pair splits between two horizontally adjacent jacks. The ends of the twisted pairs are fitted with Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 as shown in figure 2-15 to prevent fraying of the braid. The shield is not grounded on the jacl srip end, but it is grounded on the terminal boa I end. Thus, the grounding braid and the spade lug: illustrated in figure 2-15 are omitted in wiring the Jack strips. Skin off the plastic coating on the conductors for about $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and slip a piece of \#9 radio grade spaghetti about $l^{\prime \prime}$ long on each of the conductors. Insert the bare conductors through the appropriate holes, double back, and solder in place. Establish some sort of color code to make it easier to visually trace a wic ar cable. If TTRS-4 cable is used, the $\mathrm{r}^{\text {e }}$,ht pand pair of jacks should be black, the second pair White, the third pair red, and the fourth pair greeri. ! : advis-


Figure 2-10. Type A, Close-Up View of AF Cabinet Wiring
able to leave every fourth lead, in this case the green lead, as a spare. It should be cut to such a length that it will reach from the farthest jack to the farthest terminal in a particular run and then doubled back and laced into the cable.
(b) TERMINAL BOARDS.-There are two methods of mounting the terminal boards as illustrated in figures 2-10 and 2-14. Wiring is as illustrated.

## 1. FRONT PANEL MOUNTING (Figure

 2-10).-The terminal boards on the equipment as shipped are mounted on special size B panels AN Type $\mathrm{J}-242 / \mathrm{G}$, which fit into regular rack mounting space. If the front panel space is not required for some other

Figure 2-11. Type A, Close-Up View of AF Cabinet Wiring Showing Method of Lacing and Clamping
equipment, this is the most convenient methat. Wixing is as shown in figure $2-10$. In clamrig the wiring, be sure to place the clamps in such a pusitici. th. the boards may be pulled out through the front ith ie wiring connected.
2. SIDE PANEL MOi NTING rıgur 2-14).-Should additional front panel mounting spar. be required, the terminal strips may be mounted the side of the Cabinet opposite from the side which: carries the convenience outlet strip (right hand looking from the rear). The mounting is accomplished by drilling and tapping appropriate holes in the rear vertical corner angle of the Cabinet. One of the movable vertical channels is installed in such a position that it may be drilled and tapped to support the opposite end of the panel. This type of mounting is possible only if the components mounted on the front panels do not protrude more than $41 / 2$ inches beyond the rear of the front panel.
3. WIRING THE TERMINAL BOARDS.The terminals on the boards are numbered in pairs. These numbers correspond with the pairs of sim" y numbered jacks on the jack strips. Figure 2-40 $s \mathrm{~s}$ a typical connection diagram. The actual connections will of necessity be determined by the needs of the individual station.

In making the connections on the terminal strip end of the internal wiring, Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 or the equivalent are used in all cases. These ferrules are installed as illustrated in figure 2-15. After the spade lugs are installed on the ends of the conductors, ring out all circuits and clip the spade lug which connects to the right hand jack of a particular nair, thus making it possible to maintain polarity. The terminal board illustrated in figure 2-16 is wired using this method. Solder on a piece of \#14 AWG tinned bus wire as shown in figure $2-16$ and solder the grounding braids to it. It is not necessary to ground the panel itself as the paint has been omitted around the mounting screws to make it self grounding. Remember to leave enough cable to allow the terminal boards to be pulled out for servicing with the wiring connected.
(c) AF SELECTOR SWITCH WIRING.-Referring to figure 1-17, it can be seen that the spacing between the terminals is very close. Tl , ends are made up using the Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 or equivalent as shown in figure $2-15$. The shield is not grounded on this end. F plece of $\# 1$ radio grade spaghetti $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long is slipped over the grounding ferrule to prevent it from uraking electrical contact with the terminals, thus causi $\%$ a . ort circuit. A piece of $\# 9$ radio grade spagheto $1^{\prime \prime}$ long is then slipped over each conductor and the spade lugs which come secured to the terminals are raced on each


Figure 2-12. AF Jack Panel Wired Using Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \# 200-30006


Figure 273. Close.Up Showing Method of Wiring Telephone Jacks on Rear of Jack Mounting Strips Navy Type -491394


Figure 2-14. Top View Showing Alternate Method of Mounting Terminal Boards
conductor. These spades are then bent out to about $45^{\circ}$ to further lessen the danger of short circuits. The individual pairs are then laced together into convenient size cables and painted with fungicide varnish.
i. EXTERNAL INTERCONNECTING CABLES.It is advisable to complete the internal cabinet wiring before installing the external wiring.
(1) RF WIRING.-The receiver input and miscellaneous apparatus jacks have been left blank in figure 2-9 as these connections vary with individual installations. Connections to the antenna input of the receivers are made with RG-12/U cable, and the connectors are installed , the Signal Distribution Unit end of cables as sh wn in figure 2-8. See the applicable instruction book for the receiving equipment for the type of plug to be installed on the other end of these cables. The cables are led through the regular RF cableways in the "Q" flooring or equivalent of the station to the proper receiving equipment (see figure 2-1 for a description of the "Q" flooring). The cables must be clamped with the clamps provided inside the Signal Distribution Unit in the same manner as the internal cables illustrated in figure 2-9. Keep in mind that the bending radius of the RG-12/U cable must be not less than ten times the diameter of the cables. Refer to figures 2-37, 2-38, and 2-39 for the external connections to be made in a typical installation.
(2) OPERATOR'S POSITION.--The standard operator's position consists of two reccivers mounted so that they may be conveniently contiolled by one operator. A Control AN Type C-443/G is prov ed for headphone outputs as part of the Signal Distibution Unit to enable the operator to guard either $\%$ ceiver or, by operation of a knob, to guard both at once. The function of this control is covered more fully in paragraph $2, e$ of this section. The installing activity must mount this control on the operator's table. Alternate methods of mounting the control are shown on figures 2-31 through 2-36. The installing activity must design and fabricate suitable mounting brackets for this purpose as none are provided by the contractor. Wiring of the control is shown on the interconnecting diagrams figures 2-37, 2-38, and 2-39; and the schematic figure 2-29.
(3) EXTERNAL AF WIRING.-As explained above, two receiver output cables go into each Control AN Type C-443/G, while only one cable (TTRS-4) goes out. Thus there are approximately half as many receiver output cables which go into the AF cabinet as there are receivers. An undetermined number of AF cables go to the loads, the number being dependent upon the number of speakers, recorders, teletypes, etc. which are in the station allowance. The receiver output cables come in on the left hand side of the AF cabinet of the Signal Distribution Unit and the load cables go out the right hand side looking from the rear. Cut-outs for these cables are shown in figure 2-2. Remember that the AF cables are run in the AF cableways of the "Q" flooring or equivalent cable ducts.

The receiver output cables come up the left hand side of the cabinet as explained above. There is not enough space for a single layer of cables, so they must be clamped in two banks. Arrange the layers so that the cables which connect to the highest terminal strips in the Cabinet are on the bottom layer. One set of clamps hold both layers of cables.
The load cables go out of the right hand side of the AF cabinet as explained above. They are stacked in layers and clamped in exactly the same manner as the receiver output cables.

Both the receiver output and the load cables are TTRS-4 cable. As shown in figures 2-10 and 2-11, the complete cable is brought in through the cut-out in the floor and clamped. The outer plastic covering is cut off at about the level of the terminal board to which the conductors are to connect. The twisted pairs are then laced together and formed into a loop as shown in figure 2-11 which leads into the rear of the terminal boards. Connections are then made to the aprop ate terminals with spade lugs and Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006, as shown in figure $2-15$. The grounding braid is soldered to the coramon


Figure 2-15. Fabrication of Internal AF Wiring Using Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006


Figure 2-16. Terminal Board Wired Using Modified TTRS Cable and Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006
ground buss on the terminal board (see figure 2-16). Be sure that the loop is made big enough to allow the terminal board to be pulled through the front for servicing with the wires connected. Whenever polarity must be maintained, ring out the circuits and clip the lug on the conductor which connects to the same terminal as the clipped lug in the internal cabinet wiring.
j. PRIMARY POWER CONNECTIONS (Figure 2-17). -The primary power input cable to the cabinets connects into Switch Panel AN Type SA-134/G through a knockout in the bottom for $1 / 2$ or $3 / 4$ inch conduit (conduit not furnished). The normal primary power input is 115 volts AC, 60 cycles. Fuses required are 15 ampere for convenience and strip outlet and one ampere capacity for the trouble light circuit. Supply of 230 v 60 cycles may be used if equipment served within Cabinets is so rated and if 5 amp fuses are used.

## $k$. INSTALLATION TESTS.

(1) CONTINUITY TESTS.-When the cabinet wiring is completed and all interconnections made, each unit should be given a final check before being put in service. This is to insure that the components have been correctly installed and that all wiring connections are complete. A continuity check should be made on each unit with the volt-ohm-milliammeter or a portable device for ringing or lighting out circuits.
To check continuity through a particular wire, refer to the applicable connection diagram figures 2-37 through 2-41 and proceed as follows:
(a) Select some starting point on the diagram, preferably an input.
(b) Mark this point on the diagram and locate the corresponding point in the equipment.
(c) Trace the circuit from this point to the next point where contact can be made such as a terminal board, switch terminal, etc., and test the continuity.

Mark the test.points and check wires on the diagram to insure that all wires are checked thoroughly.
(d) Proceed in this manner, marking each point until all wires are completely checked as indicated between test points on the diagram.
(e) Draw up a corrected connection diagram for the particular installation showing actual circuit markings as installed for use of maintenance men to permit rapid diagnosis of trouble in the future.
(2) INSULATION TESTS.-After continuity has been established in all circuits, test insulation resistance with test equipment provided by BuShips as part of the system. The resistance of the RF cables to ground must be approximately 50 megohms or more. In the AF section, the resistance between conductors and between the conductors and ground must be at least five megohms. Replace or repair defective components as necessary. Record all values in a suitable manner and turn them over to the officer-in-charge for subsequent use by maintenance personnel.
l. AF JUMPER CABLES.-Connections between the Interconnecting Terminal Boards of the AF section (see figures $2-22$ and 2-23) are made by flexible jumpers fitted with spade lugs so that the connections may be readily altered to minimize use of patchcords $n \eta$ front panels. The installing activity should fabrice e e enough of these jumpers to connect all circuits in the equipment. The jumpers are made of suitable twisted pairs fitted with Thomas and Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 and spade lugs on each end installer' in the manner shown in figure 2-15. The jumper should be made long enough to reach between the most remote terminals of the Interconnectir 5 Terminal Boards. Clip the spade lugs on both ends of one of the conductors in each jumper to make it gossible to maintain polarity.
$m$. MARKING.--Designation strips and card holders are provided on the panels for insetion of circuit


Figure 2-17. Primary Power Distribution


Figure 2-18. Overall Functional Block Diagram (AF and RF)
identification narkers. The installing activity should carefully mask all circuits in a suitable manner and make aproprate diagrams for use by maintenance and operating personnel. Cardholders ( $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ ) are included on the inside of the doors for tabulating this information.
(1) RF CIRCUITS.-In most stations, antennae are : dentified by symbol number, type, and direction of -eption. The circuits on the RF Jack and Switch Panels must be marked on designation strips. Two plexiglass covered cardholders are included on the front panel of the Antenna Selector Switch for identification. Antennae should be tabulated on cards showing the number of the antenna, its type, and the true azimuth bearing. If the antennae are fixed for reception from some particular location, for example, Hawaii, it may be desirable to use the geographical position or station call in addition to the bearing in degrees. EZ cable markers for marking all internal RF cables in cabinets are provided.
(2) AF CIRCUITS.-The receivers or operating positions in a station are generally numbered in some manner. The AF output circuits from these receivers should be clearly identified throughout. Cardholders are provided on the front panel of the AF Selector Switch for identification of the receiver output (AF) circuits. Obviously, receiver 1 should connect to position 1 of the AF Selector Switch, etc. Tabs must be made up for insertion in the designation strips for identification of the circuits and/or receivers.

## NOTE

In marking the jacks on the AF Jack Panels, make sure markings identify a pair of jacks clearly so that operating personnel will not split a twin plug patchcord between adjacent circuits. Marking tabs of contrasting colors may be used on adjacent pairs to clearly differentiate between adjacent circuits (see figure 2-25).
$n$. MOISTURE PROOFING AROUND CUT-OUTS.-As is often the case, the space over which the Signal Distribution Unit is installed may be damp or unheated. For this reason, the cut-outs shown in figure 2-2 are as small as practical. After the interconnecting cables have been completely installed and tested, the openings should be stuffed with jute, oakinite, or equivalent to make the floor reasonably mo'sture ?roof.
In ex.ceme, noist climates it may be desirable to install from one to four 50 watt lamps in Switch Panel AN Type SA-184/G. Knockouts are provided in this Swith Banel on the side toward the front of the Cabinet for installetion of lamp sockets (see figures 1-3 and 2-17).


Figure 2-19. RF Circuits Showing "Normal Through" and Multicoupler Operation

## 2. OPERATION

a. GENERAL.-The Signal Distribution Unit furnishes a centralized control point for the selection, distribution, switching, and monitoring of RF and AF circuits within a communication center.

The design of the Signal Distribution Units is not complex, but supervisors must be thoroughly familiar with the construction and operation of the units, including associated equipment, to understand its capabilities and limitations. Since Navy communication procedure requires rapid and accurate manipulation of radio signals to prevent interruptions or delay, it is essential that supervisors be well trained to carry out assigned duties at the Distribution Units with speed and accuracy.

Inasmuch as the outstanding feature of the Signal Distribution Unit is its flexibility, and since no two stations operate under the same conditions, standard operating procedure for each individual station should be established by the officer-in-charge to meet the requirements of the station concerned.

A general operating procedure applicable to all types of Signal Distribution Units is given in this sec-
tion which may be used as reference in establishing the standard operating procedures for the individual station.
b. OPERATING PROCEDURE, RF SECTION.The RF section of the Signal Distribution System is so designed and wired that a certain receiver or multicoupler connects to a certain antenna by a "normal through" circuit. In normal operating procedure, each receiver or multicoupler will be used with its normally connected antenna. Thus, no patching is required for the operator to copy a given signal on a predetermined normal antenna.

Should, however, the operator have difficulty copying due to some abnormal cause such as a defective receiver, improper directive antenna for desired signal, or unusual atmospheric conditions which upset the normal operating procedure, it may be desirable to change the normal connections. Also, it is necessary


Figure 2-20. RF Circuits Showing Parallel Operation of Two Receivers From One Antenna
to monitor and test the various circuts with as litte interruption as possible. The methods of acoomplishing these functions is described below.
(1) "NORMAL THROUGH" OPERATION.-"Normal Through" operating is defined as operation of a specific receiver or multicoupler from a specinc antenna without the use of patching. Every antenna is connected to a "normal through" cirait which should be used in normal operation and in parti whe point to point circuits wherever possible. A "nomed through" circuit is obtained by connecting the signal source to the top connector on the rear of the Type -491388 Jack Switch on J-239/G and connecting the receiver to the bottom connector on the rear of this Jack Switch. Patching should be used only when satisfactory operation cannot be obtained in the normal manner. No special instructions are required for this type of operation. Patching is to be avoided wherever possible as it increases the possibility of loose connections and grounds in addition to making the equipment unsightly and complicated. "Normal through" circuits can be changed by changing the jumper cables which connect between Jack Panels J-238/G and J-239/G within the cabinet (see figure 2-9). This is to be done only by authorized maintenance personnel. Applicable station drawings must be altered accordingly. The receiver in circuit "A" (figure 2-19) is operating from a "normal through" circuit.
(2) PARALLEL CONNECTIONS.-It is often desirable to connect test and/or monitoring equipment into a circuit with minimum interruption of communications on that circuit or to operate two receivers from one antenna. This is to be avoided wherever possible, as the impedance of the antenna is matched to its terminating equipment and a mismatch will occur when parallel connections are made. But, since a certain amount of mismatch is allowable before serious interference with communication occurs, the use of two receivers or one receiver and one piece of test equipment is possible.

To connect a parallel circuit, plug an RF patchcord into any of the four jacks on the front of the appropriate Jack Box Navy Type CIA-49172، , on Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G. All four of the jacks on the front and three jacks on the rear of the Jack Box, Navy Type CIA-491729 (see figure 1-6) are connected in parallel. The other end of the patchcord may be connecte. ${ }^{\top}$ nto whichever equipment requires this RF innut. W'here it becomes essential to parallel up to fou: ceivers with minimum loss on the antenna for extenc. d periods of time without use of multicouplers, Aintenna Jack Panel AN Type J-238/C can be modified as shown in BuShips drawing RE 10 F 100. Authority for such modification must be obtained from BuShips. The RF patchcords are not included in the contractor's
shipment of eqquipment and must be requisitioned from Navai stock.
(3) SWITCHING RECEIVER INPUTS.-It is orten necessary to interrupt the "normal through" circuit and substitute a patching circuit in its place. For example, an operator may have difficulty in copying a particular schedule with a particular antenna connected to the receiver in use. By means of the Antenia Selector Switch described in paragraph (5) below, the supervisor by use of the monitor receiver in the unit may test all of his antennae and determine that a particular antenna is pulling in a stronger signal than the one presently in use. He may then switch the receiver on which the operator is copying over to a better antenna with almost no interruption of communication. Or, if a receiver should fail in the middle of a schedule, the supervisor may patch the same antenna into a stand-by receiver so that the operator may resume operation with a minimum of interruption. Also, it may be desirable to disconnect a particular "normal through" circuit for monitoring, or to connect a multicoupler as described in paragraph (4) below.

To clear a "normal through" circuit and substitute a patching circuit, plug an RF patchcord into the appropriate Jack Switch Navy Type CIA-491388 on Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G. This will break the circuit between the antenna and its normally connected receiver (or other equipment as applicable). The end of the patchcord is then inserted into the Jack Box, Navy Type CIA-491729 of the desired antenna circuit. This will, of course, produce a parallel connection on the selected antenna, as plugging into the Jack Box on Jack Panel J-238/G does not interrupt the "normal through" circuit. Should it be found that reception is poor, the supervisor may plug an RF patchcord or dummy plug into the RF Jack Switch on the Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G of the Antenna which has been patched to disconnect the normal antenna connection. When an RF patchcord is removed from an RF Jack Switch Navy Type CIA-491388, the "normal through" connection is automatically restored. See figure 1-10 for the construction and function of this Jack Switch.
Referring $\dagger$, figure 2-20, suppose for example that it is desired to operate receiver " B " from antenna " A ". A patchcord is connected from Jack Box "A" to Jack Switch " $B$ ". This disconnects antenna " $B$ " from receiver " $B$ " and substitutes antenna " $A$ "; but it does not disconnect receiver " $A$ " from antenna " $A$ ". If the effects objectionable, insert a dummy plug or an RF p chicord into Jack Switch "A" to break the "normal titrough" circuit. Or, it may also be desirable to operate receiver "A" from antenna "B". An RF patchcord may be connected from Jack Box "B" to Jack Switch "A".
(4) USE OF THE MULTICOUPLER WITH

THE SIGNAL DISTRIBUTION UNIT.-One or more Multicouplers may be installed for use in connection with the Signal Distribution Unit (see figure 2-18). A multicoupler is an electronic device which facilitates the operation of up to ten Navy communication receivers on one antenna without interaction between receivers. It presents a constant impedance to the antenna regardless of the number of receivers connected to it, so no mismatch will result from operation of receivers in parallel from the same antenna. Certain antenna of the array may be connected by "normal through" circuits to the Multicoupler rather than to a receiver, or the Multicoupler input jack may be connected to one of the jacks on the Miscellaneous Apparatus Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G, and the desired antenna patched to the Multicoupler. In either case, the outputs of the Multicoupler are suitably connected to jacks on Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G and/or J-239/G. The RF Multicoupler outputs may then be patched from J-237/G to the Jack Switches Navy Type CIA-491388 on Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G of the desired receivers and/or test equipment. For more information on the description and use of the Multicoupler, refer to NavShips 900,213 . In figure 2-19 receivers $C$ and $D$ are operating from antenna $B$ through Multicoupler B.
(5) USE OF THE ANTENNA SELECTOR SWITCH.-The RF section of the Signal Distribution System includes an Antenna Selector Switch which may have 20,40 , or 60 positions depending upon the needs of the station, The contacts of this selector switch are connected in parallel with the "normal through" circuits of the antenna array (see figure 2-18). The center contact of this switch should be connected to one of the jack boxes on J-238/G and may also be connected through J-239/G by a "normal through" circuit to the Monitor Receiver included in the Signal Distribution System. Any receiver may thus be connected to the Antenna Selector Switch by patching into the proper jack box on panel J-238/G. The supervisor may tune the Monitor Receiver to the desired frequency and rotate the Antenna Selector Switch and compare the signal strengths of the various antennae for the particular signal which is desired. He may thus determine which antenna should be used to copy a particular schedule. If the Antenna Selector Switch has been properly calibrated, it is possible to obtain the approximate bearing of a signal source by comparison of the signal strength of the various antennae. The Antennae Selector Switch is shown in figure 1-8.
(6) MONITOR RECEIVER.-The use of the Monitor Receiver, which is a standard Navy Model RBC receiver, in connection with the Antenna Selector Switch is described in paragraph (5) above. At certain times in a station it may be necessary for the


Figure 2-21. Wiring Convention, AF Section
supervisor to analyze a signal on the monitor receiver with the test equipment provided.
(7) FREQUENCY METER.-All sizes of the Signal Distribution Unit include frequency meters which are furnished by BuShips. The frequency meter may be used to measure the frequency of a certain specific signal which is being received on one of the station antennae or any other RF Signal which is within its frequency range.

In the Types A and B Units of the Signal Distribution System, a Frequency Meter Navy Model LR-1 is included (mounting rack AN Type MT-571/G only furnished by contractor). Jack Panel AN Type J-265/G, which is included for connection to the Frequency Meter, has two jacks which connect by short patchcords to similar jacks on the Frequency Meter marked RF OUTPUT. These jacks, in turn, are connected to jacks on Jack Panel J-237/G. To calibrate a receiver, connect an RF patchcord from the appropriate Jack Switch on Jack Panel AN Type J-239/G to the jack on Jack Panel AN Type J-237/G which connects with the RF OUTPUT on the Frequency Meter. For more complete information on the use of the LR-1, refer to LR-1 Instruction Book (unnumbered).

In the Type C Unit of the Signal Distribution System, a Frequency Meter Navy Model LM-15a (modified for rack mounting) is substituted to save space. Jack Panel J-265/G is omitted as the Frequency Meter is close enough to the regular RF jack panels to be patched in directly. On the LM-15a, there is only one jack marked RF COUPLING rather than two jacks.

For measuring an incoming frequency, comnect an RF patchcord from the RF COUPLING on the LM-15a to the appropriate jack on Jack Panel AN Type J-238/G. To calibrate a receiver, connect an RF patchcord $\mathrm{ff}_{1} \mathrm{Jm}$ the RF COUPLING on the LM-15a to the appropriate Jack Switch on Jack Panel AN Type I-2 $20 / \mathrm{G}$.
c. OPERATING PROCEDURE AF SECTION.-The audio section of the Signal Distribution "Thit onsists of terminal boards and Jack Panels similar to a telephone switchboard connecting the receiver outputs to the desired loads. Provision is made for testing and monitoring.
(1) "NORMAL THROUGH" OPERATION.-As in the RF section, "normal through" circuits are provided so that a receiver may be operated from its normally connected load without patching. The AF section differs in that the "normal through" circuits may be readily altered by flexible leads between the Interconnecting Terminal Boards. "Normal through" operation should be used wherever possible, but it will probably be necessary to depart from normal procedure more often than in the RF section.


Figure 2-22. "Normal Through" Operation, AF Section

As explained above, "normal through" circuits may be readily altered by maintenance men by moving the fexible leads inside the cabinet between the Interconnecting Terminat Boards AN Type J-242/G. Whenever a circri+ is to be in use for any length of time, a "nomal the" igh" circuit should be set up and the use of patchoord, eliminated as patchcords are susceptible to loose nnections and unnecessarily clutter the front of the equipment. The flexible leads consist of twisted pairs fitted with spade lugs on both ends. Connection is made by merely connecting the spade lugs to the screw terminals on the terminal boards.

## NOTE

If the flexible leads have been properly fabricated by the installing activity, one of the spade lugs is clipped on the opposite ends of the lead to indicate polarity. Connect to corresponding terminals so that polarity will not be reversed.
(a) NORMAL THROUGH CIRCUIT AL-TERATIONS.-Figure 2-22 shows the ideal "normal through" circuit in which the flexible leads are connected straight through. This is desirable, but if it is found that some other connection will be used for some time, it is desirable for maintenance men to change the "normal through" circuit rather than relying upon patching. For example, as shown in figure $2-23$, suppose that it is desirable to exchange the loads of circuits " A " and " C ". This exchange may be readily made by maintenance men by exchanging the connection of the flexible leads as shown in figure 2-23.
(2) PATCHING OPERATION.--Figure 2-21 shows the wiring convention for the Receiver Output and Miscellaneous Apparatus Jack Panels. Figure 2-24 shows the operation of the jank : in the Receiver Output and Miscellaneous Appa atus Jack Panels as instalied and wired. It can be seen that insertion of a patchcord plug into the bottom jack establishes a parallel connection, while insertion into the top jack interrupts the "normal the ough" circuit and substitutes another circuit in its place.


Figure 2.24. Whing Convention For AF Jack Panels


Figure 2-23. Changing "Normal Through" Circuits by Altering Flexible Connections

The audio section is wired so that in all cases the top row of jacks substitutes a new circuit for a "normal through" circuit while the bottom row parallels a circuit to the "normal through" circuit. The twin pronged patchcord is always inserted so that the plane of the prongs is horizontal as shown in figure 2-25.

When inserting a patchcord plug, make sure that it is inserted into the proper pair for that circuit and does not split between adjacent pairs. The patchcord plugs have notches cut into them on one side to indicate polarity. Always insert the patchcord so that the notches are to the right.

AF Patchcords Navy Type -491397A which are mounted in special storage panels are provided for normal patching operations. These cords are 3 feet long. Additional patchcords are provided in spares for patching where this length will not reach or if the number provided is insufficient. These are as follows:

| Type | Length |
| :--- | :---: |
| -491397 | $24^{\prime \prime}$ |
| -491397 B | $48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| -491397 C | $72^{\prime \prime}$ |



Figure 2-25. Operation of AF Patchcords
(a) PARALLEL PATCHING.-Parallel patching is permissible as the standard Navy receivers are designed to operate with from one to twenty 600 ohm loads with maximum undistorted power of 15 milliwatts. To make a parallel connection from a "normal through" circuit, plug into the bottom row of jacks on the jack panel. A parallel connection may be made from either the Receiver Output Panel or the Miscellaneous Apparatus Panel. If two parallel circuits are desired, a connection may be made from each panel.
(b) LOAD EXCHANGE PATCHING.-The AF section of the Signal Distribution System contains in all cases Jack Mounting Strips Navy Type - 491394 half of which are known as Receiver Output Panels and the other half known as Miscellaneous Apparatus Panels. The Panels are identical, but their function differs slightly as shown in the wiring convention (figure 2-21). A few specific cases are explained below. Since the system is very flexible, the operator is able to adapt the components to meet the situation with which he is confronted.

1. SUBSTITUTION OF LOADS.-It is possible to substitute one load for another, at the same
time breaking the "normal through" connection in both circuits. If desired, parallel connections may still be made to loads from the lower jacks on both the Miscellaneous Apparatus and the Receiver Output Panels. For example, as shown in figure 2-26, the AF input of circuit "A" is connected into the load of circuit "C". Both normal circuits are broken.
2. TWO AUDIO INPUTS TO ONE LOAD. It may sometimes be desirable to connect two audio inputs into one load as for example when one operator is required to guard two circuits which are normally silent (such as the distress channel). This system is superior to the split headphone.

## 3. COMBINATION LOAD EXCHANGE

 AND PARALLEL PATCHING.-Figure $\%-27$ sho, 3 the patchcords used to obtain more than coc partlel circuit in addition to the "nomal through" ercuits. The patchcord is inserted into the bottom jack of circuit "A" on the Receiver Output Panel s? tha+ the AF input still connects to its nomal load. Prugging into the upper jack on the Siscellaneons Apparatus Panel breaks the "normal through" circuit " D " and substitutes the input of " $A$ " to the speaker. If it is desired

Figure 2-26. Substitution of Load Circuit $C$ to AF Circuit A


Figure 2-27. Combination Load Exchange and Parallel Patching


Fizure 2-28. Speaker Assembly AN Type LS-139/G, Schematic
further to parallel the load of circuit "C" with "A" and " $D$ ", a patchcord may be connected from the lower jack of "D" to the upper jack of "C" as shown. Another patchcord may also be connected from the lower jack of "C" to the upper jack of "B", and so forth, to establish as many parallel circuits as are desired.
d. SPEAKER PANEL.-The speakers are wired to the Miscellaneous Apparatus Panel so that the operator may patch them into any circuit which he desires. The speakers will be used most commonly as the audio output load for the monitor receiver. It may also be used on a utility circuit such as intercommunication or
broadcast. Figure 2-28 is the shematic for the speaker circuit.
$e$. CONTROL AN TYPE C 4 S/G, Ge Conerol AN Type C-443/G mounts or the operators desk as explained in paragraph $1, b$. of his section. A front view of the control is shown in figure $\mathrm{i}-1 \%$.
The chief use of the control is to p a point from which an operator may guard $e \quad r$ of two receivers or both at once. The bat ha, dle switches allow the operator to disconnect the receivers from a remote load circuit. The following lists a few cases which will illustrate its use.


Figure 2-29. Control AN Type C-443/G, Schemctic
(1) OPERATOR DESIRES TO GUARD ONE RECANER.--blag a pair of 600 ohm phones into the apk oprate jack (sor B). This connects the phones in paraliel with the "ogral through" connection. If desired, hrow the ariate toggle switch to off to break the "normal through" connection to the receiver load. The ator switch must not be on COMBINE or interactio ill occur.
(2) OPERATOR DESIRES TO GUARD BOTH RECEI. LRS.--Plug a 600 ohm phone into the jack marked SEL and throw the selector to COMBINE.

## NOTE

When the switch is on COMBINE interaction between the receivers will occur. Both receiver outputs will be impressed upon both normal loads as well as the headphones.

With the phones plugged into the SEL jack, the operator may select receiver A, receiver B, or both together. This eliminates the split headphone formerly used for this purpose. This allows the operator to guard two circuits at once or to select the particular circuit on which he wishes to copy.
(3) UTILITY.-The utility line is effectively a complete spare circuit included to meet the needs of individual stations. It is provided for use with recorders and other similar equipment that may be employed at a receiving position requiring an AF line.
f. TEST EQUIPMENT.-Electronic components are included in the equipment for testing and maintenance. Their use is explained in the applicable instruction books listed in Tables 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6.

TABLE 2.?. TOOLS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION

| NUMBER | MAME | MFG. OR NAVY TYPE | DESCRIPTION | USE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | "Wedge-or"" Pliers | Thumas \& Betts \#21000 | Special Type | Installation of Thomas \& Betts Grounding Ferrules \#200-30006 |
| 1 | Cririping Tool | Navy Type \#10669 | Consists of two halves machined with appropriate slots for crimping | Crimping Ferrule \#10670 to RG-12/U cable |
| 1 | Vise |  | Any which will open more than $3^{\prime \prime}$ | Required for operation of crimping tool \#10669 |
| 1 | Soldering Iron |  | Right angle, 100 watt | Required for fabrication of cables |
| 1 | Soldering Iron |  | Straight, 500 watt |  |
| 3 | Screwdrivers |  | Assorted sizes |  |
| 1 | Long-nose pliers |  |  |  |
| 1 | Diagonal pliers |  |  |  |
| 1. | Drill |  | Hand or electric taking up to 2" bit | Drilling mounting and entrance holes |
| 1 | Set assorted bits |  | $0.15^{\prime \prime}$ to $2.0^{\prime \prime}$ | Drilling mounting and entrance holes |
| 1 | Drill, tap |  | \#21 (0.1590") | Tapping holes for \#10/32 screws |
| ? | Tap |  | \#10/32 thread |  |
| 1 | Wrench |  | Open end or Stilson for $3^{\prime \prime}$ nut. | Tightening ConnectorAdapter on RG-85/U cable |
| 1 | Wrench |  | Open end or Stilson for $23 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ nut. |  |
| 1 | Pair armor bending clamps | See item H-148 of parts list | Clamp halves | For assembly of ConnectorAdapter -491652 Navy Type to $\quad$ RG-85/U cable |
| 1 | Hacksaw |  |  | Assembly of RF cables |

PSSTALLATION AND OPERATION



Figure 2-30. RF Cabinets, Internal Wiring Diagram, Type A OPERATION


FRONT VIEW


Figure 2-31. Type A, Outline Dimensions



| WEIGHT * |  | CABINET | Cusic contents CRATED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRATED | UNCRATED |  |  |
| 365 \# | $578{ }^{\text {\# }}$ | B-I | $45 \mathrm{CU} . \mathrm{FT}$. |
| 356 \# | 570 ${ }^{\text {\# }}$ | B-2 | $45 \mathrm{CU} . \mathrm{FT}$. |
| 229* | MISC | B0X | $10 \mathrm{CU} . \mathrm{FT}$. |

NOTE "A" - B-1 a B-2 USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY
INDIVIDUAL CABINET.
NOTE "B" - PROVIDED ON BOTTOM CORNER GUSSET FOR GROUNDING CABINET. INSTALLATION ACTIVITY TOMAKE SUITABLE GONNECTION.
NOTE "C"-PROVIDED FOR ENTRANCE OF CABLE INTO UNIT.
NOTE "D"-PROVIDED FOR GROUNDING JACK PANEL. INSTALLATION ACTIVITY TO MAKE INSTALLATION ACTIVITY
SUITABLE CONNECTION

NOTE "E"-REMOVABLE FOR ALTERNATE CABLE ENTRANCE. SIDE PANEL A FILLER PANEL BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CABINETS CAN BE REMOVED FOR ACCESSIBILITY.

NOTE "F"-JACK PANEL J-243/G MAY BE INSTALLED EXTERNAL TO THE CABINETS AT SOME ACTIVITIES BY SPECIAL BUSHIPS AUTHORITY.
NOTE " $G$ "-WEIGHTS OF CABINETS B-1 a B-2 DO NOT INGLUDE JACK PANELS
$J-243 / G$ a ITEMS IN THE MIS. $\mathrm{J}-243 / \mathrm{G}$ \& ITEMS
CELLANEOUS BOX.


Figure 2-32. Type B, Outline Dimensions



Figure 2-33. Type C, Outline Dimensions


a REC A)
RREC.B $\nearrow$ TO A.F. OUTPUT
R'S POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/G

| SPARE PARTS BOXES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPARES | WEIGHT | CONTENTS CU. FT. | DIMENSIONS |
| EQUIPMENT SPARES BOX | 181 LBS | 7.2 | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 11.5 & \text { LONG } \\ 19.510 E \\ 15.5 \mathrm{HIGH} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCK SPARES } \\ & \text { BOX \# } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 142 LBS. | 6.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { LONG } \\ & 21.5 \text { WIOE } \\ & 16.5 \text { HIGH } \\ & \hline 1025 \end{aligned}$ |
| STOCK SPARES BOXES \# 2,3,4,5 | $\begin{aligned} & 236 \mathrm{LBS} \\ & (\mathrm{EACH}) \end{aligned}$ | 8.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.5 \text { LONG } \\ & 22.5 \mathrm{WDE} \\ & 15.75 \mathrm{HIGH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCK SPARES } \\ & \text { BOX } \# 6 \end{aligned}$ | 220 LBS | 9.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 51.5 \mathrm{LONG} \\ & 20.75 \mathrm{HOE} \\ & 14.75 \mathrm{HIGH} \end{aligned}$ |
| STOCK SPARES BOX \#7 | 166 LBS | 6.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 37.5 \mathrm{ONG} \\ & 21.75 \mathrm{WOE} \\ & 14.75 \mathrm{HIGH} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCK SPARES } \\ & \text { BOX \#8 } \end{aligned}$ | 130 LBS | 5.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.5 \mathrm{LONG} \\ & 14 \mathrm{WIDE} \\ & 125 \mathrm{HIGH} \end{aligned}$ | REAR VIEW

NOTE "A" PROVIDED FOR CONTROL OF RECEIVERS AT OPERATOR'S POSITION.

NOTE "B" JACK PANEL J-243/G MAY BE INSTALLED EXTERNAL TO THE CABINETS AT SOME ACTIVITIES BY SPECIAL BUSHIPS AUTHORITY

NOTE "C" GROUND SHIELDS OF INDIVIDUAL PAIRS INTERNALLY TO TERMINAL NO. 14 .


Type 2-34. Type A, Pictorial


OPERATOR'S POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/G SHOWN INSTALLED IN GENERAL TYPE RADIO OPERATING DESK (NAVY DWG. BU. NO. S6700-635345) ACCESSORIES FOR MOUNTING ARE TO BE FURNISHED BY INSTALLING AGENCY


OPERATOR'S POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/ SHOWN INSTALLED IN SPECIAL RADIOMAN'S DESK USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH RACK MOU RECEIVERS (REFER TO SUB'M-6629 OATED - 14 -45)

ACCESSORIES FOR MOUNTING ARE TO BE FURNISHED BY INSTALLING AGENCY



ARE TO BE
GENCY


OPERATOR'S POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/G
REAR VIEW


Type 2-35. Type B, Pictorial

NOTE "A" PROVIDED FOR CONTROL OF RECEIVERS AT OPERATOR'S POSITION

NOTE "B" JACK PANEL J-243/G MAY BE INSTALLED EXTERNAL TO THE CABINETS AT SOME ACTIVITIES BY SPECIAL BUSHIPS AUTHORITY

NOTE "C" GROUND SHIELD OF INDIVIDUAL PAIRS INTERNALLY TO TERMINAL \#14


| SPARE PARTS BOXES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | ( WPARES $\quad$ WEIGHT | CONTEN |
| ---: |
| CU.F |

JPERATOR'S POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/G SHOWN NSTALLED IN GENERAL TYPE RADIO OPERATING DESK NAVY DWG. BU. NO S6700-635345) MOUNTING ICCESSORIES WILL BE FURNISHED BY INSTALLING AGENCY


| SPARE PARTS BOXES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPARES | WEIGHT | CONTENTS CU.FT. | DIMENSIONS |
| EQUIPMENT SPARE BOX * | 110 LBS | 4.9 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 30^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{LONG} \\ 19.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{WIOE} \\ 14.5^{\prime H} \mathrm{HIGH} \end{array}$ |



POSITION CONTROL UNIT C-443/G
TALLED IN SPECIAL RADIOMAN'S DESK CONJUNCTION WITH RACK MOUNTED (REFER TO DWG. SUB'M.-6629 DATED 8/I4/45) ACCESSORIES WILL BE FURNISHED BY AGENCY

```
NOTE "A" PROVIDED FOR CONTROL OF RECEIVERS
    AT OPERATOR'S POSITION
NOTE "B" JACK PANEL J-243/G MAY BE INSTALLED
        EXTERNAL TO THE CABINETS AT SOME
        ACTIVITIES BY SPECIAL BUSHIPS
        AUTHORITY
NOTE "C" GROUND SHIELD OF INDIVIDUAL PAIRS
    INTERNALLY TO TERMINAL #14
```



Figure 2-36. Type C, Pictorial


| CY-597/6 | CABLE | ARRANGEMENTS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHYSICAL } \\ & \text { SIZE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | CONDUCTOR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIZE } \\ & \text { AWG } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\Omega_{\Omega} \text { IMPEDANCE }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TTiTS-4 | 4 INDIVIDUALLY SHIELDED PAIRS | 720 O. D | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7 \text { STRANDS } \\ =28 \end{array}$ | * 20 | $76 \Omega$ |
|  | MCOS-4 | 1 Shielded Pair | 460 0.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { STRANSS } \\ & \# 30 \end{aligned}$ | \# 18 |  |
|  | Tthfa-1 | IShielded pair | 462 O. D. | I StRand | * 22 |  |
|  | 16-12 U | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARMORED COAXIAL } \\ & \text { CABLE } \end{aligned}$ | 475 O. D. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 7 & \text { STRANDS } \\ \# & 26 \end{array}$ | \# 19 | $75 \Omega$ |
|  | RG- $\overline{-} \overline{5} / \mathrm{J}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARMORED COAXIAL } \\ & \text { CABLE } \end{aligned}$ | 1.56 O. D | StRAND | \# 9 | $72 \Omega$ |



Figure 2-37. Type A, Inferconnecting Diagram


Figure 2-3

| CABLE | ARRANGEMENT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHYSICAL } \\ & \text { SIZE } \end{aligned}$ | CONDUCTOA | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SIZE } \\ & \text { AWG } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IMPEDANCE } \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TTRS-4 | 4 INDIVIDUALLY SHIELDED PAIRS | . 720 O.D. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7 \text { STRANDS } \\ \# 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | * 20 | $76 \Omega$ |
| MCOS-2 | 1 SHIELDED PAIR | . 460 O.D. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 16 \\ \hline * 3 \\ * \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \# 18 |  |
| TTHFA-1 | 1 SHIELDED PAIR | . 462 0.0. | I STRAND | \# 22 |  |
| RG-12/U | ARMORED COAXIAL CABLE | . 475 O.D. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7 \text { STRANDS } \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | * 19 | $75 \Omega$ |
| RG - 85/U | ARMORED COAXIAL CABLE | 1.56 O.D. | 1 STRAND | \# 9 | $72 \Omega$ |

NOTE " $A$ " PROVIDED FOR GROUNDING EQUPNENT. INSTALLATION ACTIVITY TO MAKE
SUITABLE CONNECTION.
NOTE "B" BEFORE SETTING CABINETS IN PLACE. REMOVE TOP \& BOTTOM FILLER PANEL.S BETWEEN ADJACENT CABINETS FOR GABLE RUNS BETWEEN CABINETS.
NOTE "C"TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF CONTROL C-443/G TO TERMWAL BOARD ASSEMBLY J-242/G.
NOTE "D"ALL RF CABLES USED EXTERNAL TO UNITS SHALL BE RG-RNORRG-85/U CABLE. ALL CABLE USED FOR AF TO BE TTRS.
NOTE "E"ALL CABLE FROM RECEIVERS TO CONTROL C-443/G TO BE MCOS-2 SEGOND CHOICE TTRS-4. FROM UNIT TOL C-443/G TO DISTRIBUTION UNIT TO BE TTRS-4.
NOTE "F"B-I, \& B-2 USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL CABINETS.

B-I RF CABINET
B-2 AF CABINET
NOTE "G" LETTERS A, B, C, D, a E USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUAL TERMINAL BOARDS. ON SEPERATE BUT IDENTICAL TERMINAL BOARD ASSEMBLIES J-242/G.
NOTE "H" MARKER NUMBERS TO BE ADDED AROUND CABLES BY INSTALLATION AROUND CABLES BY INSTALLATION
ACTVITY, TO CORRESPOND WITH ACTVITY, TO CORRESPOND WITH CODE MARKERS OR EQUIVALENT ARE FURNISHED FOR THE PURPOSE.


Figure 2-38. Type B, Interconnecting Diagram



Figure 2-39. Type C, Interconnecting Diagram



## MISCELLANEOUS MISCELLANEOUS APPARATUS



Type 2-40. Typical Connection Diagram, AF Section

ALLATION AND
NAVSHIPS 91047
Section 2
Figure 2-41
<ATION


Figure 2-41. Typical Connection Diagram, RF Section

Navships
91047
intenance
Section 3


Eignal Distribution System (a3 and RJ)

Restricted

## FAILURE REPORTG

AFAILURE REPORT must be filled out for the failure of any part of the equipment whether caused by defective or worn parts, improper operation, or external influences. It should be made on Failure Report. form NBS383, which has been designed to simplify this requirement. The card must be filled out and forwarded to BUSHIPS in the franked envelope which is provided. Full instructions are to be found on each card.

Use great care in filling the card out to make certain it carries adequate information. For example, under "Circuit Symbol" use the schematic drawings, such as T-803, in the case of a transformer, or R-207, for a resistor. Do not substitute brevity for clarity. Use the back of the card to completely describe the cause
of failure and attach in e.tra prece of paper if necessary.
The purpr of th $\quad \cdots$ is to $n \cdots \cdots \lambda^{\top}$ SHIPS of $t$ mour rate failh the informatio by the Burea. of future equip: ant and in the mainten is adequate supplies to keep the present ipment going. The cards you send in. t ge., ur with those from hundreds of other shins, furnish a store of information permitting the Bureau to keep in touch with the performance of the equipment of your ship and all other ships of the Navy.

This report is not a requisition. You must request the replacement of parts through your Officer-in-Charge in the usual manner.

Make certain you have a supply of Failure Report cards and envelopes on board. They may be obtained from any Electronics Officer.


Failure Report, Sample Form

## 1. ATOR'S MANTENANCE.

## NOTICE TO OPERATORS

Operators shall not perform emergency maintenance procedures except upon specific authorization from proper authority.
a. CLEANING.-The operator is responsible that the Signal Distribution Unit is kept shipshape. The $e^{-+}$erior should be dusted off daily and any damaged p....it touched up with grey paint Navy Specification \#52E4. Use a dry cloth or foxtail, but do not use a damp cloth uness all circuits are secured. DON'T MAKE YOURSELF A GROUNDING LUG! If the equipment is secured for sufficiently long periods, clean out the interior with a vacuum device or foxtail. Brusn of par icularly the rear of jack panels, terminal boards 3 the ventilation screens in the top and door. Cheema terminal screws and connectors for tightness. Inspert for loose spades, damaged insulation, or discor and rrounding leads. But if the power cannot be st ec' keep completely outside of the cabinet.

* $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{L}}$ lust m •a blown out with compressed air if due cane is ...sised that contact with conductors is a. vided.
b. FUSES.-The operator must replace fuses when the occasion arises. The only fuses in the equipment, except tho • the electronic components which are Governu, it $f \sim$ hed, are in the primary power distribution panel SA-134/G (see figure 3-1). If a fuse blows the most probable cause is excessive starting cur nt caused by several electronic components being started at onc Turn off all components connected to the conveni se strip and outlets and install a new fusc. Turr the components one by one. If the fis blow: ain, it will be easy to tell which comp went is cusing the overload.


## WARNING

Never replace a fuse with one of higher rating unless continued operation of the equipment is more important than probable damage. If a fuse burns out immediately after replacement, do not replace it a second time until the cause has been corrected.
c. VENTILATION.-The cabinets are equipped with adjustable louvers on the top and the rear door which regulate the circulation of air. In cold climates, the openings should be decreased to prevent slow warm-up of the electronic components. In warm climates, the louvers should be opened to prevent overheating. The airscreens over the louvers must be kept free from dust which would restrict circulation of air.

## 2. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE.

Preventive maintenance is a systematic series of operations performed at regular intervals on equipment to eliminate unnecessary interruptions in service, and to keep the equipment operating at top efficiency. The function of preventive maintenance is to locate and repair minor malfunctions, thereby eliminating extensive repairs which might interrupt communication at some vital time. The entire system of radio communication demands that each receiver be operating efficiently when needed. Since the Signal Distribution Unit is a vital part of the communication system, the importance of preventive maintenance cannot be over-emphasized.

## NOTE

THE ATTENTION OF MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL IS INVITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 67 OF THE BUREAU OF SHIPS MANUAL, OF THE LATEST ISSUE.
a. INSPECTION.-Inspection is the most important operation in the preventive maintenance program. Inspection consists of carefully observing all parts of the equipment noticing color, placement, state of cleanliness, etc. Inspect for the following conditions:

## WARNING

Be sure that the primary power switch (see figure 3-1) is turned off to prevent injury or death before conducting the following maintenance procedures. Since the AF and RF conductors carry only very small currents, it is safe to work inside the cabinets without securing operations completely.
(1) OVERHEATING.-Indicated by discoloration, blistering or bulging of the parts, leaking of insulating compounds, and oxidation of metal contact surfaces. Replace as necessary all parts found defective.
(2) FLA EMLNT.-Observe that all leads and cables are in their correct position, laced, and secured properly. Replace and secure as necessary.
(3) CLEANLINESS.-Carefully clean all recesses in the cabinets, especially between connecting terminals on terminal boards. Parts, connections, and joints should be free of dust, corrosion, and other foreign matter. In tropical and high humidity locations, look for fungus growth and mildew. Retropicalize wherever growth is found as described in paragraph 2, b (9) of this section.
(4) TIGHTNESS.-Test all conmections and mountings for looseness. Tighten all loose terminals and redress or resolder all defective lugs and connectors.

## CAUTION

Screws, bolts, nuts, and cable connectors should not be tightened carelessly. Fittings tightened beyond the pressure for which they are designed may be damaged or broken.


Figure 3-1. Fuse Locations in Primary Power Distribution Panel SA-134/G
b. ROUTINE TESTS AND CHECKS -Hi order to reduce mantenance cost and time to a minimum, and to insure continuous, uninterrupted service, certain tests and procedures are of great value in determining the condition of components. This makes possible the correction of defects before they become serious enourb to necessitate major repairs and interruption of commonications.
(1) INSU1.ATION TESTS.-Make regular periodic instlation tests of all circuits and record the results for future reference.
(2) GROUND TESTS.-Make regular periodic ground tests of all circuits and record results for future reference.
(3) VENTILATOR SCREENS.-In order to insure proper air circulation within the cabinets, keep the ventilator screens clean and free of dust.
(4) GROUND CONNECTIONS.-Inspect ground connections at frequent intervals and insure that connections are tight and properly made.
(5) ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS.-The care and testing of electronic components is covered fully in the manufacturer's instruction books. Perform all test procedures as required.
(6) AF PATCHCORDS.-The AF patchcords are susceptible to loose connections and shorts if not properly maintained. They should be inspected and tested monthly as follows:
(a) Inspect contact tips to insure that they provide a good contact surface. Polish with chamois if corrosion is noted.
(b) Tighten screw terminals and inspect for broken parts or frayed insulation.
(c) Make ground and insulation tests.
(7) GROUNDING OF SHIELDS.-If shielding around conductors is not grounded, "cross-talk" may occur. Connect one probe of the ohmmeter to the common ground and check all shields with the other probe. All should be grounded.
(8) TROPICALIZATION.-All components and parts of the Signal Distribution Unit which would be damaged by fungus growth are treated with a moisture and fungus resistant varnish. This treatment is in$t \cdots$, ded to accomplish the following:
(a) To render the surfaces moisture resistant.
(b) To envelop terminals and connections with a low moisture absorbing film, thereby minimizing surface electrical leakage and arc-overs.
(s) To retard the absorption of moisture.
(d) To aid in retarding corrosion.
(e) To prevent the growth of fungi.
(9) RE-TROPICALIZATION.-This equipment is treated in accordance with proposed joint ArmyNavy specification JAN-T-132, "General Process for Replacement and Fungus Resistant Treatment of Communications, Electronic and Associated Electrical Equipment." When making replacement, the component part or parts and soldering must be treated with a coating (brushed or sprayed) of fungus-resistant varnish or lacquer in accordance with JAN-T-152. A good example of a suitable fungicide varnish is "TufOn" \#74 FM which is used in the the tropicalization of this equipment. The following quotations from JAN-T-152 are the essential points that apply:
"C-1. MATERIAL.-The coating materials used shall meet the requirements of Signal Corps Tentative Specifications 72-84-Navy Department Specification 52C35 (Proposed JAN-C-173) . . ."
"D-1a. COVERAGE.-The coating material shall be applied thoroughly and completely over all surfaces, circuit elements (resistors, capacitors, coils, etc.), all surfaces supporting circuit elements, interconnecting wiring and connections unless such applications will interfere with the operation and performance of the equipment . . ."
"D-1b. MASKING.-The coating material shall not be applied to any surface or parts where such application will interfere with the operation or performance of the equipment. The following are examples of surfaces which are not to be treated by the method specified herein:
(1) Contact portion of . . . connectors, fuses, jacks, . . . plugs, . . . sockets, switches . . . .
(2) Surfaces which rub together for electrical or magnetic contact such as those in . . . shields . . .
(3) Mechanical parts such as . . . glass (meter) . . .
(4) Components, parts and materials such as . . . painted, lacquered or varnished exterior surfaces . . . plugs, plug-connectors, tube sockets, etc., (pins, mating surfaces and threads) . . "
"D-1c. The following need not be coated; however, if the operation and performance of the equipment is not undesirably affected, no precaution need be taken to prevent coverage, except that dripping thereon shall be prevented:

Cable, wire, braids, and jackets whose outside surface is of rubber or vinylite type composition, (not flexed in normal operation) . . . painted, lacquered, or varnished interior surfaces . . . parts made of, or plated with . . . nickel . . . electron tubes (avoid direct application to envelopes) . . ."
"D-2. PREPARATION FOR TREATMENT.-The parts, circuit elements, etc., shall be exposed so that
the coating shall be applied effectively and completely over all surfaces to be treated . . ."
"D-2a. Cleaning.-All surfaces of parts to be coated shall be sufficiently clean so that they are free from dirt, oil, grease or other foreign matter which could interfere with the adherence or proper functioning of the material. All readily visable deposits of the rosin shall be cleaned off as much as practicable by scraping, chipping, etc. Joints with no readily visable deposits of rosin need not be cleaned. The use of solvents such as alcohol or acetone is not advisable as it tends to spread a thin coat of rosin over a large area."
"D-2b. DRYING OF EQUIPMENT.-The coating material shall be applied only on dry surfaces. In no case shall the coating materials be applied on wet or damp materials with moisture on their surfaces . . ."

## WARNING

The Anti-fungus agent is poisonous. "Do not inhale fumes and avoid contact with the skin until the material is dry.

## c. CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE.-Corrective

 Maintenance includes location, isolation, and repair of failures of the equipment which affect its operating characteristics. This section contains information to aid personnel in locating and correcting trouble. Proper maintenance of equipment will do much to prevent and minimize failures of the equipment. To assist personnel in Corrective Maintenance, the Signal Distribution Units are equipped with electronic components which will readily detect failures or abnormal conditions. The instruments include the Navy Model ZM-1/U Ohmmeter, the Navy Model OBQ-4 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter, Navy Model OBL-3a Oscilloscope, etc. The operation and use of these instruments is fully covered in the applicable instruction books listed in Tables 1-4 to 1-6 inclusive.A trouble light for use when working in the cabinets, and convenience outlets for soldering irons, electric drills, etc., are included in each cabinet.
(1) WIRING.-In the Signal Distribution Units one of the more probable sources of trouble is the internal wiring. The most common troubles in the wiring are as follows:
(a) GROUNDED OR PARTIALLY GROUNDED CIRCUITS.-A circuit which is grounded is a circuit in which one or both sides of the circuit make contact with the ground, i. e., the electrical ground. A ground on one side of a circuit does not necessarily make the circuit inoperative, but should another ground develop on the opposite side of the line, the circuit will fail. It is therefore essential that grounds be cleared as soon as possible after they are detected.

Grounded cables are readily detected by the use of an ohmmeter. The ohmmeter is more suitable than a bell or light testing apparatus, as it will detect partial grounds; whereas the other devices will show, at best, a dead ground, i. e., zero resistance to ground. To detect a ground, put one ohmmeter tect lead in contact with the cabinet frame, which is gound. Test each conductor individually with the cther test lead noting the deflection of the ohmmeter pointer ind:cating the relative leakage to ground. Scctions of $A E$ cables showing a resistance of less than megolims to ground should be repaired or repiava as necessary.

## NOTE

AF lines must be disconnected from receivers and other apparatus in order to make this test.

The Signal Distribution System includes an Ohmmeter Navy Model ZM-1/U and a Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter Navy Model OBQ-4 which aid the technician in maintaining the equipment. They are fitted with suitable adapters so that they may be patched into both the AF and RF circuits for testing. The operation of these components is described in instruction books listed in tables 1-4, 1-5, and 1-6.
(b) GROUNDS IN THE AF SECTION.-A ground in the AF section may develop as a result of insulation breakdown between the conductors in the cable and the shield which is grounded. Another possibility is grounding of a conductor to the cabinet frame as a result of some mechanical derangement. Test with Navy Model ZM-1/U ohmmeter or OBQ-4 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter. See note at end of paragraph $2 c(1)(a)$ of this section.
(c) GROUNDS IN THE RF SECTION.-A ground or short to ground in the RF section will probably develop as a result of failure of the dielectric in the coaxial cable or failure of the insert in a coaxial fitting. RF cables or fittings showing a resistance of less than 50 megohms to ground should be replaced as necessary to clear fault. The coaxial jacks on the Navy Model ZM-1/U ohmmeter permit the use of patchcords in the testing of RF cable.
(d) SHORTED OR CROSSED CIRCUITS.A short circuit condition exists when two sides of a circuit at a potential difference are brought directly into electrical contact. In the AF section of the Signal Distribution Units a short circuit will most likely cause loss of power to the load circuits from the input source. To detect a short in a cable, apply an chmmeter between the two insulated conductors. A low resistance reading indicates a short circuit. in most cases shorted cables must be replaced with new cables
rather than repaired. See note at end of paragraph 2, $c(1)(a)$ of this section.

In the Primary Power Distribution System a short circuit will blow the line fuses. Corrective measures consist of location and correction of the fault and refusing of the circuit before operation is resumed.
(e) OPEN CIRCUITS.-An open circuit exists when contir, lity through a conductor is broken. Most open circuits a e caused by the conductor actually breaking and : creby interrupting the electrical path. Open circuits to detected by use of an ohmmeter applied to the opposite ends of the same conductor in a cable. An open circuit will show up as infinite resistance through the conductor. Open circuits are evidenced by loss of output power in a connected circuit.
( $f$ ) IMPROPERLY GROUNDED SHIELD IN AF SECTION.-If the metal braid shielding is not tied to the common ground, interaction between receiviers may occur. This condition is usually the cause of "cross-talk" between adjacent circuits. Locate ungrounded shields with an ohmmeter and correct by proper grounding.
(g) IMPROPERLY GROUNDED SHIELD in RF SECTION.-If the shields in the RF section are not properly grounded, the effects are not as noticeable as in the AF section. Voltages may be set up in the shields, however, which may effect the attenuation characteristics of the line and cause high noise level. Check frequently and reground as necessary.
(2) ANTENNA SELECTOR SWITCH, TROUBLE SHOOTING.-The Antenna Selector Switch is the most complicated component of the Signal Distribution Unit and consequently is the most susceptible to trouble. It should be tested monthly for mechanical action, continuity, and grounds.
(a) ONE POSITION FAULTY.-This indicates that one of the stationary contacts is faulty.
(b) EVERY SECOND POSITION FAULTY. This will occur only on the 40 and 60 position sizes. This usually indicates that the contact on one end of the roror arm is defective.
(c) ALL POSITIONS FAULTY.-Center (common) contact is usually defective. Since the 20 position switch has only one rotor contact, it may also cause the whole switch to be inoperative.
(d) ONE WHOLE SEGMENT INOPERA-TIVE.-If several adjacent contact positions are faulty, suspect that the axis of the rotor is not perpendicular to the plane of the contact ring.
(e) OPERATION INTERMITTENT ON ALL POSTMONS.-This indicates that the detent mechanism is not holding the rotor in the contact position.

Rotate the knob to see that the detent action is positive and that the shaft is not sticky, thus preventing it from returning to its proper position. See if continuity can be restored by moving the knob.
(f) HIGH NOISE LEVEL IN A PARTICULAR CIRCUIT.-This usually indicates that the ground contacts are faulty.

## (3) ANTENNA SELECTOR SWITCH, CORRECTIVE ACTION.

(a) If only one contact position is defective, it may usually be repaired without removing the switch from the Signal Distribution Unit. The most likely cause is insufficient interference between the stationary contact and the spring loaded contact on the Rotor.

Loosen the locking nut (see figure 3-3) and tighten the Connector Navy Type -49191 until it is handtight. DO NOT USE A WRENCH OR THE INSULATING WASHER WILL BE DAMAGED. Tighten the Locking Nut with a wrench and check the continuity. If this does not correct the trouble, remove the Connector from the equipment. The Contact and Insulating Washer should come out with it. Inspect for corrosion and damage. Clean with chamois and replace parts as necessary. Insure that there is good contact between contact E-202A and the contact sleeve of the Connector. Replace the Insulator E-202C if it is cracked or deformed. Screw Connector securely into the rear of the Contact Ring and re-check. This should correct the trouble.
(b) If all contact positions are inoperative, suspect the center contacts. Loosen the Locking Nut on the center Connector J-201 and screw the Connector in until it is handtight. Tighten the Locking Nut. If this does not correct the discontinuity, remove the Connector and inspect contact. Clean with chamois or replace as necessary. Insert a pair of long-nose pliers through the hole left by the removal of the center Connector and carefully pull out the contact E-202A. Clean or replace as necessary. If spring O-202 has become weak, remove it in the same manner and replace. Replace the contact E-202A and press it in with the index finger to see that the spring $\mathrm{O}-202$ is loading it sufficiently to insure positive contact. Reassemble and test again. If this does not correct the trouble, the whole switch must be removed and disassembled for repairs.
(c) All other troubles require that the switch be removed from the equipment. Proceed as follows:

1. Tag all cables and disconnect them.
2. Remove the Control Knob.
3. Remove the eight screws on the rear Connector Plate which hold the switch in the Switch Cover


Figure 3-2. Antenna Selector Switch AN Type SA-140/U, Cutaway

Box and pull out the whole switch. The front panel may be left in place if desired. Do not remove Switch Cover Box from panel.
(d) If every second switch position is faulty, one of the end rotor contacts is defective. Rotate the switch slowly noting whether both contacts are making with the stationary contacts. There should be at least $0.010^{\prime \prime}$ interference between the stationery rotor and the contacts to insure positive contact. Check with a feeler gauge to see that the rotor contacts have a clearance of at least $0.020^{\prime \prime}$ from the Contact Ring when they are between the stationary contacts or they will ground the circuit. Adjust by loosening the Locking Nut on the Rotor Contact Arm (see figure 3-4) and rotate the Cap Nut to give the proper clearance. In-
spect the Insulator for damage or dirt which might cause an RF ground. Insure that the grounding contact is applying a positive pressure against the Contact Ring.
(e) If the rotor contact or insulator require replacement, the Detent Mounting Frame must be removed to allow removal of the cap nut. Remove the three screws on each end of the Detent Mounting Frame and lift off the Detent Mounting Frame. The Rotor is now free and may be also lifted out. The end rotor contacts are now acccessible. Reassemble in the same manner, making sure that the center contact does not drop out of the contact sleeve during re sembly. Adjust the position of the Detent Mounting Grame as described in paragraph 2, $c(3)$ (A) below.
(f) If several adjacent contacts fail to make connection while the rest make properly, the axis of rotatiox of the Rotor is not perpendicular to the plane of the Contact Ring. This slight misalignment may be corrected by loosening the Adjuster and Detent Frame Mounting screws and rotating the Adjuster Nuts (see figure 3-2). Loosen screws on both ends of the Detent Mounting Frame when making adjustments to either end. The Adjuster Nut is merely an insert with an off center? ole which may be rotated to move the Detent Mou ng Frame slightly. Use a cut and try procedure until the arms make contact all the way around. Tighten all three screws on both ends of the Detent Mounting Frame, being careful not to upset the adjustment.
(g) If the switch will not establish proper continuity with the Detent in its normal position but will establish continuity if the Control Knob is held at some other position, the Detent mechanism is not stopping the Rotor at the correct contact position. If the action is positive and pressure must be applied to hold the rotor arm in any other position, loosen the two screws which secure the Sprocket O-205 in place and move the Contact Arm in relation to the Sprocket until proper contact is made. Tighten the screws to lock it e arm in relation to the Sprocket. If the Rotor may be made to stop at any position other than the point of positive detent action, check to see that the shaft is not binding. If the bearing is sticky, replace it with a bearing from spare parts. If the shaft is free but the detent action is not positive, adjust the Detent Spring O-206 to apply greater pressure and insure that the detent roller turns freely and that the sprocket teeth are free from corrosion. If necessary apply one drop of


Figure $\approx \mathbf{4}$. Cutaway View of Rotor End Contact Assembly


Figure 3-3. Stationary Contact Partially Removed From Contact Ring

Navy Type 2075 oil to the Detent Arm pivot and the axle of the Detent Roller.
(4) AF SELECTOR SWITCH NAVY TYPE CSM241259, TROUBLE SHOOTING.-The following troubles may develop in the AF selector switch during extended operation of the equipment (see figure 1-19).
(a) SHORT CIRCUITS.-The most likely cause of short circuits is contact between adjacent connection screws on the rear of the switch. The screws are necessarily spaced rather closely due to the small space available so the spade lugs may touch each other. This trouble may usually be located visually. Shorts are not likely to develop in the actual switch wiring unless the wiring is burned up by excessive currents or mechanically damaged.
(b) HIGH CONTACT RESISTANCE.-This may be caused by burned or dirty contacts. The sliding inner contact surface is particularly susceptable to grease which may be wiped inside from the detent mechanism. Clean contacts with carbon tetrachloride or chamois as required.
(c) LACK OF CONTINUITY ON ALL POSI-TIONS.-This will most likely be caused by insufficient spring tension on the rotor contacts. This is easily determined by lifting up on the rotor contact thus feeling the spring tension. If there is insufficient tension to cause contact, remove the spring and bend it so as to increase the tension and replace. This may also be caused by improper detent action as described in (5) below.
(d) LACK OF CONTINUITY ON ONE POSITION.--This is caused by a broken lead. The easiest method of repair is to utilize one of the spare positions.
(e) IMPROPER DETENT ACTION.-This may cause intermittent continuity through the switch. If moving the control knob slightly restores continuity, this is probably the trouble. Wash the ball and detents with carbon tetrachloride and apply a small quantity of Ordnance Specification 1350 grease to the detent. Rotate the switch several times to distribute the grease evenly and wipe off all grease except what remains in the indentations.
(f) WAFERS MECHANICALLY DAMAG-ED.-A complete wafer (S-1001A) is provided in spare parts. Replace the damaged wafer and solder in all leads. TAG LEADS BEFORE REMOVING OLD WAFER. Check continuity!
(5) RF JACK SWITCH NAVY TYPE CIA-491388. The most likely trouble in the RF Jack Switch Navy

Type CIA-491388, which mounts in Ja k Panel AN Type J-239/G, is faulty contacts. T. only other likely trouble is that the movable poinivn may not return to its original position when the RF patcher d is removed. If an RF Jack Switch : defecti $\ell$, remove it from the Jack Mounting Strip AN Type J-23 $\boldsymbol{c}_{i}$ disconnecting the two cables on the rear and t: screwing the RF fitting which secures it in place (st- fig:ie
 just the contacts as necessary. If the conacı : damaged so that they require replacement parts, instril a new Jack Switch and turn the detective unit into a depot for repairs. If the movable position does not return to its normal position to re-establish the "normal through" circuit, see whether the spring is appiying sufficient tension. Inspect to see if foreign matter has accumulated in the movable parts. Disassemble and clean parts with carbon tearachloride and reassemble. If the parts are damaged, replace the whole Jack Switch.
(6) CONNECTOR-ADAPTERS NAVY TYPE CIA-491652.-RG-85/U cable has a tendency to "breath" thus sucking in moist air which will eventually cause the cable to fail. The Connector-Adapters Navy Type CIA-491652 is designed to be airtight if properly fabricated and thus seal the end of the RG85/U cable. New gaskets are provided in spare parts. See figure 2-1 for an exploded view of the ConnectorAdapter.

Nauships 91047

Parts List
Section 4


Signal Distribution System
( 17 and 87 )

Restricted
table m-1. Weights and dimensions of spare parts box


A-101 - A-1 19




A-141 - E-241C


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| $\underset{\sim}{\text { No }}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\text { HiN }}$ | $\stackrel{10}{4}-\frac{10}{1}$ | ＊\％ |  |
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| ol | － | － | － | $\omega$ | － |
| ल | Cl | の | $\bigcirc$ | $\infty$ | $\square$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E}-245, \underset{\mathrm{E}-1965, \mathrm{E}-1966}{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{E}-1824, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E}-250, \underset{\mathrm{E}-1970, \mathrm{E}-1971}{\mathrm{E}} \underset{\mathrm{E}}{ } \mathrm{E}-1827 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 n <br> ${ }^{1}$ <br> NO゙N゙ <br> ＝1かっ <br> ベー <br> ${ }^{1} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $\stackrel{1}{1}$ <br> のֹぼロ <br> リスウึ <br> がかのos <br> $12 ज 1$ <br> N도되 <br> － |  |
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|  | O <br> － <br> N <br> 1 <br> 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \underset{4}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gi } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \underset{1}{1} \end{aligned}$ | 0 -1 N N |  |
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## H-118 - H-140



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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N̛寸 } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { O్O } \\ \text { Not } \\ \hline \text { n } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{0} \\ & \text { in } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & H \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { tit } \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \\ & \dot{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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| （14．14： | CLIP：Same as H－137． | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＋ 142 | CLIP：Same as $\mathrm{H}-13 \%$ ． | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| H－143 | CLIP：Same as H－137． | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| H－14． | CLIP：Same as H－137． | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| H－145 | CLIP：Same as H－137． | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| H－146 | CLIP：Same as $\mathrm{H}-137$ | Ornamental Strip Holding for Cabinet |
| 8． 147 | WRENCH：steel，bonderized；for hex socket screw；5／64＂across flats． | $\underset{\text { Tet Screw }}{\text { Turns }} \text { \#8 Allen Head }$ |
| H－148 | CLAMP：armor bending type bronze，cadmium plated； $43 / 8$ $\lg \times 25 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ wd $x^{\prime \prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ overall， edge rounded to $5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ radius two $25 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ diam holes provided for mtg located on $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg} / \mathrm{c}$ ． | Adapter <br> Accessory for use in Assembling RG－85／U Cable to $\mathrm{NT}-491652$ Adapter |
| H－201 | SCREW，machine：Bind H （with－ out screwdriver slot）；stainless steel；$\# 10 / 32$ thd；overall length diam x $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thk head；shank portion under head knurled for locking． | Secures S－201 to Panel |
| H－202 | WASHER，spring：beryllium copper round $1^{\prime \prime}$ OD， $0.402^{\prime \prime}$ ID， 0.015 ＂ thk；bent on $15 / 64$ radius mak ing washer bend to $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thk． | Detent Assembly Spring Washer |
| H－203 | SCREW，machine：Same as H－201． | Secures S－201 to Panel |
| H－204 | SCREW，machine：Same as H－201． | Secures S－201 to Panel |
| H－205 | SCREW，machine：Same as H－201． | Secures S－201 to Panel |
| H－206 | SCREW，set：Allen drive；headless； steel，bonderized；\＃8／32；1／4 lg；cup point． | Secures Switch Knob |
| H－207 | SCREW，set：Same as H－206． | Secures Switch Knob |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}-601 \\ & \mathrm{H}-608 \end{aligned}\right. \text { to }$ | STUD：brass nickel plated； $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$ $x 0.385^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall；shoulder $\# 8 / 32 \times 35 / 64$＂ lg ． | Stud for LS－139／G |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{H}-612}^{\mathrm{H}-609} \text { to }$ | SCREW，set：Same as H－206． | $\underset{\substack{\text { Secures } \\ \text { trols }}}{ }$ Knobs to Con－ |
| H－801 | HANDLE：knob type；drawer type brass nickel plated； $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam $x$ $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ lg overall；tapped internally $\# 10 / 32$ for mtg；supplied with $\stackrel{+}{\text { mtg screw．}}$ | Knob for Writing Panel |
| H－802 | GROMMET：rubber；fits $11 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ diam hole； $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ hole diam； $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ wd groove， $7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ wd $\times 13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam overall． | Grommet for MT－571／G |
| H－901 | HANDLE：drawer type；bras chrome plated； $4^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ wd $\times 7 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ overall；one piece con－ struction，grip $2^{\prime \prime} \lg , 1 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | Drawer $28 / \mathrm{G}$ Handle for FN－ |

NAVSHIPS 91047
PARTS LIST
H-1001 — H-1904



| TABLE 4-3. COMBINED PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS |  |  |  |  |
| SYmbol | Name of Part and | FUNCTION | JAN AND (NAVY | MFGR. <br> AND MFGR'S | CONTRACTOR DRAWING | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { SYMBOL } \end{gathered}$ |  | PE P EQU en |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DESIG. | DESCRIPTION | FUNCTION | TYPE) | DESIG- | \& PART | DESIG. |  |  |  |  | $\times$ | \% | $\times$ | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | NATION |  |  | A | B | C | M | \% | 0 | ¢ | 0 |  |
|  | thk, 4 mtg holes $0.125^{\prime \prime}$ diam on $23 / 32^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 32 \prime \prime \mathrm{mtg} / \mathrm{c}$; connector threaded $5 / 8=-24$ for mating connector; connector con- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J}-301 \mathrm{~F} \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{J}-311 \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | CONNECTOR, female contact: Same as J-301E. | Part of J-301 to J-311 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {J-311G }}^{\mathrm{J}-301 \mathrm{G}} \text { to }$ | CONNECTOR, female contact: Same as J-301E. | Part of J-301 to J-311 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {J-401 }} \mathrm{J}-411$ | JACK SWITCH: RF type; fitted with jack (NT 49120 mocified one end; fitted 49191 connectors other end; switch portion, when J-401A is not in use provides contimuous; switch portion, when J-401A is in use, provides path from J-401A ${ }_{4}^{\text {to }} 1 / 32^{\prime \prime} \lg \mathrm{x} 145 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $17 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ h overall; case aluminum with gray enamel finish; mounts $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam mtg hole. | RF Circuit Switching on J-239/G | -491388 | CI | C955A102 | J-401 to J-411 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~K} 1 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~K} 1 \\ & 1 \mathrm{C} 9 \end{aligned}$ | 9 6 6 3 0 | IDI | 33 0 0 0 |  |
| $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{J}-401 \mathrm{~A}} \mathrm{~J} \text { to }$ | CONNECTOR, male contact: housing for E-401 to E-411; contact not included; 7/8" diam x $1^{\prime \prime} \lg$ overall; brass nickel plated; one for mtg . | Part of J-401 to J-411 |  | CIA | A-6714 | J-401A to J-411A | 33 | 22 | 11 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 | - |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{J}-401 \mathrm{~B} \text { to } \\ \mathrm{J}-411 \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | ADAPTER: Same as J-201. | Part of J-401 to J-411 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J}-401 \mathrm{C} \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{J}-411 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | ADAPTER: Same as J-201. | Part of J-401 to J-411 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{J}-501 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{J}-511 . \end{aligned}$ | ADAPTER, connector: male one end, female other end; single contact, round; straight; adapts $49195 ; 7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam x $23 / 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$ overall; cylindrical shape; brass silver plated body; styramic insert; portion of externally $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}-20 \times 9 / 16^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{~g}$ for mtg into $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diam hole; one end threaded $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}-24$ externally for mating connector; contacts located centrally in each en Ships dwg \#RE 499F410B. | Adapter for J-237/G | UG-294/U | CN | B955A1005-5 | $\underset{\mathrm{J}-702}{\mathrm{~J}-501} \text { to } \mathrm{J}-511, \mathrm{~J}-701,$ | 44 | 13 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1C4 } \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} 4 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| J-701 | ADAPTFR, connector: Same as | Adapter for J-265/G |  |  | B955A1021-4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-702 | ADAPTER, connector: Same as J-501. | Adapter for J-265/G |  |  | B955A1021-4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 芴 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1-101 \text { to } \\ 1-1152 \end{array}\right.$ | JACK, telephone: for two conductor plug $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ diam; 3 15/32" $\lg x$ $0.450^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $13 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ h overall; <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jacks for NT -491394 } \\ & \text { Mounting Strips } \end{aligned}$ | -491395 | CN | $\underset{\substack{955-10 \\ \text { (less } \mathrm{mtg} \\ \text { strip) }}}{95}$ | J-1101 to J-1152 | 312 | 260 | 104 |  | 1 | 50 25 25 0 | - | 5396 0 0 0 | 5 |



## N-106 - N-502

| TABLE 4-3. COMBINED PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS |  |  |  |
| SYMBOL DESIG. | NAME OF PART AND DESCRIPTION | FUNCTION | JAN AND (NAVY TYPE) NO. | MFGR. AND MFGR'S DESIGNATION | CONTRACTOR DRAWING \& PART NO. | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { SYMBOL } \\ \text { DESIG. } \\ \text { INVOLVED } \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL PER EQUIP. UNIT |  |  |  | EQUIP. |  | Stock |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ | z | $\times$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | c | M | - | 0 |  | 0 |
| N-106 | BOOK, instruction: instruction book for Signal Distribution System $\mathrm{AF} \& \mathrm{RF}$, NavShips 91047 ; $11^{\prime \prime}$ $\lg \mathrm{x} 81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wd $\mathrm{x} 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thk. | Equipment Instruction |  | CIA |  | N-106 | 2 | 2 | 2 | x |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-107 | LIST, combined parts and spare parts: Table 4-3 of Instruction Book N-106. | Parts \& Spare Parts List |  | CIA |  | N-107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{U} \\ & \text { 1P } \\ & 1 \mathrm{IJ} \end{aligned}$ | 1 1 1 | 1 F | 1 0 0 0 |
| N-201 | HOLDER, card: brass nickel plated $55 / 64^{\prime \prime} \lg x 35 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $7 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; pressed from $0.020^{\prime \prime}$ material; holth $0.020^{\prime \prime}$ thk pyralin face strip. | $\underset{137 / \mathrm{G}}{\text { Card }} \text { Holder for SA- }$ |  | CIA | $\stackrel{\mathrm{A}-6939}{\mathrm{~A}-6920, \text { Gr. } 1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N-201, N-202, N-1001, } \\ & \text { N-1801, N-1802, } \\ & \text { N-1901, N-1902 } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-202 | HOLDER, card: Same as $\mathrm{N}-201$. | $\underset{137 / \mathrm{G}}{\text { Card }} \text { Holder for SA- }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N-203 | PLATE, identification: aluminum $3^{\prime \prime} \lg \times 2$ " "wd x 0.032 " thk; inScribed: "SA-137/G, Switch Partment Bureau of Ships, con tractor's identification and contract number; reverse etched, anodized with black enamel background; four $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam $m t g$ holes general radio use. | Unit Nameplate |  | CIA | A-6968 | N-203 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-301 | HOLDER, card: steel, nickel plated; $171 / 2^{\prime \prime} \lg x 7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; pressed from $0.030^{\prime \prime}$ material; holds card size $170^{\prime \prime}$ thk $\mathrm{x} 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; provided with 0.010 thk pyralin face strip; 4 mtg holes pyravided $0.096^{\prime \prime}$ diam csk for \#2 flat head screw spaced on ${ }_{5}{ }^{2} / 4^{\prime \prime}-5^{\prime \prime}-53 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg} / \mathrm{c}$. | Card Holder for J-238/G |  | CIA | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{A}-6820 . \\ \mathrm{C} 955 \dot{1} 1003-9 \end{array}$ | N-301, N-401, N-501 | 8 | 5 | 3 | $\checkmark$ |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-302 | PLATE, identification: aluminum $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \lg x 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $0.032^{\prime \prime}$ thk; inscribed: "Jack Panel J-238/G; reverse etched, anoground; three $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam mtg holes spaced on $21 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg} / \mathrm{c}$. | Unit Nameplate |  | CIA | A-6995 | N-302 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-401 | HOLDER, card: Same as N-301. | Card Holder for J-239/G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N-402 | PLATE, identification: aluminum; $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \lg \mathrm{x} 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ "wd x $0.032^{\prime \prime}$ thk; inscribed: "Jack Panel dized with black enamel background; three $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diam mtg holes spaced on $21 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg} / \mathrm{c}$. | Unit Nameplate |  | CIA | A-6996 | N-402 |  | 2 | 1 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |
| N-501 | HOLDER, card: Same as N-301. | Card Holder for J-237/G |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N-502 | PLATE, idesntification: aluminum $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \lg x \quad 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $0.032^{\prime \prime}$ thk; inscribed: "Jank Panel | Unit Nameplate |  | CIA | A-6994 | N-502 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 |






| TABLE 4-3. COMBINED PARTS AND SPARE PARTS LIST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PARTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SPARE PARTS |  |  |  |  |
| SYMBOL | NAME OF PART AND | FUNCTION | JAN AND (NAVY TYPE) NO. | MFGR. <br> AND MFGR'S DESIGNATION | CONTRACTOR DRAWING \& PART NO. | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { SYMBOL } \\ \text { DESIG. } \\ \text { INVOLVED } \end{gathered}$ | total PER EQUIP. |  |  |  | EQUIP. |  | Stock |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A | B | c | M | \% | $\stackrel{3}{0}$ | O | $\stackrel{3}{0}$ |  |
|  | $\lg$ (free lg ); 14 turns close wound; ends twisted into hooks; overal lg over hooks $113 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ (free 1 lg ); tension $91 / 2 \#$ to $10 \# ; ~ m a x ~ o p e r a t i n g ~$ $\lg 3^{\prime \prime}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O-207 | BEARING, ball: single row radial; double shield light duty; $0.3937^{\prime \prime}$ bore, $1.1811^{\prime \prime}$ OD, $0.3543^{\prime \prime}$ wd; 7 balls; packed with grease sim- ilar to Navy Type O.S.-1350; std fit; ABEC-3 tol. | Detent Bearing |  | New De- parture \#77500 | $\begin{gathered} \text { C955A1070, } \\ \text { Gr. 1-13 } \end{gathered}$ | O-207, O-1806, O-1907 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-401 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{O}-411 \end{aligned}$ | SPRING: helical compression type; for jack switch; 0.020" diam spring steel wire; $5 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ diam $x$ squared ends. | Spring for J-401 to J-411 |  | CIA | A-6716 | O-401 to O-411 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| O-1001 | SPRING: catch type; for key compartment holding; bent from $0.025^{\prime \prime}$ thk stainless steel sheet; $147 / 64^{\prime \prime} \lg x 1^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $11 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ thk after bending. | $\underset{\text { Spring }}{\text { Key Compartment Catch }}$ |  | CIA | A-6925 | O-1001, O-1002 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1B9 } \\ & \text { 1C9 } \end{aligned}$ | 2 2 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| O-1002 | SPRING: Same as O-1001. | $\underset{\text { Spring }}{\text { Key Compartment Catch }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-1301 \\ & \mathrm{O}-1311 \end{aligned} \text { to }$ | SPRING: barrel type spring assembly; for internal spring informadiam x $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ wd; catch on outer perifery for $\mathrm{O}-1312$; two \#6/32 tapped holes one on either side of barrel center for mtg. | Spring and Barrel Assem- <br> bly for MX-813/G |  | CIA | A955A1061 | O-1301 to O-1311 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-1312 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{O}-1322 \end{aligned}$ | TAPE: patchcord positioning type; $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wd fabric tape; black fastener fitted to each end for securing to patchcord puley and $11 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ wd x $0.020^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall; $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ slot provided in each fastener for mtg. | Positions and holds tension on AF Patchcords |  | CIA | B955A1066 | O-1312 to O-1322 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{B13} \\ & { }^{1 \mathrm{C} 13} \\ & 1 \mathrm{C} 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-1323 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{O}-1333 \end{aligned}$ | SPRING: clock-spring type; $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wd $\mathrm{x} 0.02 \mathrm{C}^{\prime \prime}$ thk spring steel; wound for torsion action; 8 day clock spring. | $\text { Part it } \mathrm{O}-1301 \text { to }$ |  | Cras | A-7236 | O-1323 to O-2, , , | $22^{74}$ | 22 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{~F} 2 \\ & 1 \mathrm{H} 2 \\ & 1 \mathrm{E} 3 \end{aligned}$ | 22 22 11 0 | 8P1 | 110 0 0 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-1.334 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{O}-1344 \end{aligned}$ | PULLEY: patchcord holding; grooved type; synthane; $1^{\prime \prime}$ diam x $7 / 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$; single groove, $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ d, $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ radius; $0.191^{\prime \prime}$ diam to shaft. | Patchcord Holding |  | CIA | A-6944 | O-1334 to $\mathrm{O}-1344$ | 22 | 22 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1B14 } \\ & \text { 1C14 } \\ & 1 \mathrm{C} 12 \end{aligned}$ | 6 6 6 3 0 |  | 0 0 0 0 0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-1.501 \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{O}-1 \end{aligned}$ | GASKET: insulating type; neoprene; $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ OD x $1.115^{\prime \prime}$ ID x $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gasket } \\ 5-1511}}{\text { for } \mathrm{J}-1501 \text { to }}$ |  | CIA | A-6652 | O-1501 to O-1511 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 1 ⿷ 1 \\ & 1 ⿷ 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3, \\ & 22 \\ & 11 \\ & 1 i \end{aligned}$ | 8N1 | 132 0 0 0 | 8 |
| $\left.\right\|_{0} ^{\mathrm{c}-1512} \mathrm{O}-1522$ | WASIER, flat: sealing type; copper cadmium plated; $2,1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ OD x : $37 / 64^{\prime \prime}$ ID $\times 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thk overall. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seal Washer for J-1501 } \\ & \text { to J-1511 } \end{aligned}$ |  | CIA | A-6649 | O-1512 to O-1522 | 33 | $\sim$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 1 \mathrm{C} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 8N2 | 138 | $\stackrel{\sim}{n}$ |






|  | 9000 | 0000 | ¢000 | 0000 | 9000 | －${ }_{\text {－}}$ | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 |
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|  | $\stackrel{\square}{\text {－}}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | ล | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\infty$ |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { D }}$ | $I I Z I-M c 3 I 0 Z I-M$ | z๘モI-M oł ซIモI-M |  |  |  | 4 0 7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 | $$ |
|  | D955A1009－11 | A955A1064 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & 10 \\ & \text { in } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\substack{\text { N }}}$ | 4 <br>  <br>  <br> 0 <br> 4 <br> 1 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 9 $\stackrel{9}{2}$ 2 3 4 10 10 0 |
|  | $\xrightarrow[0]{7}$ | ك | 3 | そ | Z | Z |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{~}{~} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}{\stackrel{\omega}{\top}}$ | $\cup$ <br>  <br>   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | E <br>  |  |  |  |  | 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{\text { B }} \\ \text { 邑 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \\ & 171 \\ & 3 B \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { N. } \\ & \text { NH } \\ & 33 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -7 \\ & 0 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & y \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |

TABLE 4-5. LIST OF MANUFACTURERS




[^0]:    *Does not include Connector-Adapters Navy Type -491652 which are supplied to stock and must be requisitioned separately.
    ** Included Government furnished equipment required for operation of the system and Connector-Adapters Navy Type -491652 .

[^1]:    ** Connector-Adapters NT-491652 furnished to Navy Stock. Requisition required number.

[^2]:    * Connector-Adapters Navy Type -49165 not included.

