

## Part B T825 Receiver

This part of the manual is divided into six sections, as listed below. There is a detailed table of contents at the start of each section.

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1	General Information
2	Circuit Operation
3	Initial Tuning & Adjustment
4	Functional Testing (not available for Initial Adjustment manual)
5	Fault Finding (not available for Initial Adjustment manual)
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# 1 T825 General Information

This section provides a brief description of the T825 receiver, along with detailed specifications and a list of types available.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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## 1.1 Introduction

The T825 is a high performance microprocessor controlled FM base station receiver designed for single or multichannel operation in the 66 to 88MHz frequency range<sup>1</sup>.

The receiver is a dual conversion superhet with a synthesised local oscillator. The first IF is 10.7MHz, allowing exceptionally high spurious signal rejection to be achieved in the receiver front end. The second IF section (455kHz) combines amplitude limiting, detection and RSSI within a single integrated circuit. This IC also drives a noise level detector for gating the audio output. RSSI can also be used to drive a carrier mute for audio output gating (link selectable).

The audio section output can be adjusted to deliver >+10dBm to a 600 ohm balanced output, and 1W to a local monitor speaker. A flat or de-emphasised audio response is link selectable.

The synthesiser frequency is programmed via the serial communications port. Eight channel select lines are accessible via an optional D-range connector (D-range 2 - T800-03-0000) at the rear of the set.

All components except those on the VCO board are mounted on a single PCB. This is secured to a die-cast chassis which is divided into compartments to individually shield each section of circuitry. Access to both sides of the main PCB is obtained by removing each of the two chassis covers. There is provision within the chassis to mount small option PCBs.

The front panel controls include gating sensitivity, line level, monitor volume and a monitor mute switch.

The T825 has a width of 60mm and occupies a single space in a Tait rack frame, which has the ability to accommodate up to seven standard modules.

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1. Although capable of operating over the 66-88MHz frequency range, the T825 has a 2MHz switching range (see [Section 1.2.3](#) and [Section 3.1](#)).

## 1.2 Specifications

### 1.2.1 Introduction

The performance figures given are minimum figures, unless otherwise indicated, for equipment tuned with the maximum switching range and operating at standard room temperature (+22°C to +28°C) and standard test voltage (13.8V DC).

Where applicable, the test methods used to obtain the following performance figures are those described in the EIA and ETS specifications. However, there are several parameters for which performance according to the CEPT specification is given. Refer to [Section 1.2.6](#) for details of test standards.

Details of test methods and the conditions which apply for Type Approval testing in all countries can be obtained from Tait Electronics Ltd.

The terms "wide bandwidth" and "narrow bandwidth" used in this and following sections are defined in the following table.

	Channel Spacing	Modulation 100% Deviation	Receiver IF Bandwidth
Wide Bandwidth	25kHz	±5.0kHz	15.0kHz
Narrow Bandwidth	12.5kHz	±2.5kHz	7.5kHz

Sensitivity and distortion figures are stated for both de-emphasised and flat audio responses under standard operating conditions. Note that the sensitivity and distortion figures will be degraded when flat audio is selected.

	Link PL210	Link PL220
De-emphasised Audio	1-2	2-3
Flat Audio	2-3	1-2

## 1.2.2 General

Number Of Channels	.. 128 (standard) <sup>1</sup>
Supply Voltage:	
Operating Voltage	.. 10.8 to 16V DC
Standard Test Voltage	.. 13.8V DC
Polarity	.. negative earth only
Polarity Protection	.. crowbar diode
Supply Current:	
Standby	.. 350mA
Full Audio	.. 750mA
Operating Temperature Range	.. -30°C to +60°C
Dimensions:	
Height	.. 183mm
Width	.. 60mm
Length	.. 322mm
Weight	.. 2.13kg

## 1.2.3 RF Section

Frequency Range	.. 66-88MHz
Type	.. dual conversion superheterodyne
Frequency Increment	.. 5 or 6.25kHz
Switching Range	.. 2MHz (i.e. ±1MHz from the centre frequency)
Input Impedance	.. 50 ohms
Frequency Stability (see also <a href="#">Section 1.4</a> )	.. ±2.5ppm, -30°C to +60°C (±1ppm available for special applications)
Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)	.. -115dBm to -70dBm, 3.5 to 6.5V at approx. 15dB/V

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1. Additional channels may be factory programmed. Contact your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation.

## IF Amplifiers:

Frequencies	..	10.7MHz and 455kHz
Bandwidths-		
Narrow Bandwidth (NB)	..	7.5kHz
Wide Bandwidth (WB)	..	15kHz

## Sensitivity (De-emphasised Response):

Single Channel	..	-117dBm
Bandsread (12dB Sinad)	..	-115dBm (across switching range)

## Sensitivity (Flat Response):

Single Channel	..	-111dBm
Bandsread (12dB Sinad)	..	-109dBm (across switching range)

## Signal+Noise To Noise Ratio (Typical):

		<u>De-emphasised</u>	<u>Flat</u>
RF Level -107dBm (CEPT)	..	30dB (WB) 25dB (NB)	25dB (WB) 20dB (NB)
RF Level -83dBm (CEPT)	..	50dB (NB)	45dB (NB)
RF Level -57dBm (EIA)	..	55dB (WB)	52dB (WB)

## Selectivity:

Narrow Bandwidth ( $\pm 12.5$ kHz)	..	90dB (CEPT)
Wide Bandwidth ( $\pm 25$ kHz)	..	95dB (EIA)

Offset Selectivity (Canada only) .. 20dB

Spurious Response Attenuation .. 100dB EIA (typical)

## Intermodulation Response Attenuation:

Narrow Bandwidth	..	80dB CEPT (typical)
Wide Bandwidth	..	85dB EIA (typical)

Blocking .. 100dB

Co-channel Rejection .. 6dB

Amplitude Characteristic .. 3dB

## Spurious Emissions:

Conducted	..	-90dBm to 4GHz
Radiated	..	-57dBm to 1GHz -47dBm to 4GHz



## 1.2.4 Audio Section

### 1.2.4.1 General

Outputs Available	..	line and monitor
Frequency Response	..	flat or de-emphasised (750µs) (link selectable)
Flat Response:		
Bandwidth	..	67 to 3400Hz
Response	..	within +1, -2dB of output level at 1kHz
De-emphasised Response:		
Bandwidth	..	300 to 3400Hz
Response	..	within +1, -3dB of a 6dB/octave de-emphasis characteristic (ref. 1kHz)
Line Output:		
Power	..	adjustable to >+10dBm
Load Impedance	..	600 ohms
Distortion (@ -70dBm signal level):		
		<u>De-emphasised</u> <u>Flat</u>
Wide Bandwidth	..	≤2%                          ≤2%
Narrow Bandwidth	..	≤2%                          ≤4%
Monitor Output:		
Power	..	1W
Speaker Impedance	..	4 ohms
Distortion	..	≤3%
		(@ -70dBm signal level, links set to de-emphasis)

### 1.2.4.2 CTCSS

Linkable High Pass Filter:		
Bandwidth	..	350 to 3400Hz
Response	..	within +1, -3dB of level at 1kHz
Hum And Noise	..	30dB min. at 250.3Hz
(1kHz at 60% system deviation		35dB typical (67 to 240Hz)
CTCSS at 10% system deviation)		
Tone Detect:		
Tone Squelch Opening	..	better than 6dB sinad 3dB sinad at 250.3Hz (typical) 4dB sinad at 100Hz (typical)
Tone Detect Bandwidth	..	±2.1Hz accept (typical) ±3.0Hz reject (typical)
Response Time	..	150ms open and close (typical)

### 1.2.4.3 Mute Operation

Systems Available .. noise mute and carrier mute

Noise Mute:

Operating Range	.. 6-20dB sinad
Hysteresis	.. 1.5 to 6dB
Threshold	.. adjustable to -105dBm
Opening Time	.. 20ms
Closing Time	.. 50ms

Carrier Mute (Optional):

Operating Range	.. -115 to -80dBm
Hysteresis	.. 2 to 10dB
Opening Time	.. 5ms
Closing Time	.. 50ms

**Note:** The opening and closing times given above are for the standard set-up (SL210 linked and SL220 not linked - refer to [Section 3.8](#)).

## 1.2.5 Microcontroller

Auxiliary Ports:

Open Drain Type	.. capable of sinking 2.25mA via 2k2 $\Omega$
V <sub>ds</sub> max.	.. 5V

## 1.2.6 Test Standards

Where applicable, this equipment is tested in accordance with the following standards.

### 1.2.6.1 European Telecommunication Standard

#### ETS 300 086 January 1991

Radio equipment and systems; land mobile service; technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment with an internal or external RF connector intended primarily for analogue speech.

#### ETS 300 113 March 1996

Radio equipment and systems; land mobile service; technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment intended for the transmission of data (and speech) and having an antenna connector.

#### ETS 300 219 October 1993

Radio equipment and systems; land mobile service; technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver.

**ETS 300 279 February 1996**

Radio equipment and systems; electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) standard for private land mobile radio (PMR) and ancillary equipment (speech and/or non-speech).

**1.2.6.2 DTI CEPT Recommendation T/R-24-01****Annex I: 1988**

Technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment in the land mobile service intended primarily for analogue speech.

**Annex II: 1988**

Technical characteristics of radio equipment in the land mobile service with regard to quality and stability of transmission.

**1.2.6.3 Telecommunications Industry Association****ANSI/TIA/EIA-603-1992**

Land mobile FM or PM communications equipment measurement and performance standards.

## 1.3 Product Codes

The three groups of digits in the T820 Series II product code provide information about the model, type and options fitted, according to the conventions described below.

The following explanation of T820 Series II product codes is not intended to suggest that any combination of features is necessarily available in any one product. Consult your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation for more information regarding the availability of specific models, types and options.

### Model

The Model group indicates the basic function of the product, as follows:

<b>T82X</b> -XX-XXXX	T825 receiver
	T826 25W transmitter
	T827 exciter
	T828 50W power amplifier

### Type

The Type group uses two digits to indicate the basic RF configuration of the product.

The first digit in the Type group designates the frequency range:

T82X- <b>X</b> -XXXX	'1' for 66-88MHz
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The second digit in the Type group indicates the channel spacing:

T82X-XX- <b>X</b> -XXXX	'0' for wide bandwidth (25kHz)
	'5' for narrow bandwidth (12.5kHz)

### Options

T82X-XX- <b>XXXX</b>	The Options group uses four digits and/or letters to indicate any options that may be fitted to the product. This includes standard options and special options for specific customers. '0000' indicates a standard Tait product with no options fitted. The large number of options precludes listing them here.
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## 1.4 Standard Product Range

The following table lists the range of standard T825 types (i.e. no options fitted) available at the time this manual was published. Consult your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation for more information.

Frequency Range (MHz) <sup>a</sup>		66-88	
IF Bandwidth (kHz)		7.5	15
TCXO <sup>b</sup>	±2.5ppm -30°C to +60°C	•	•
Receiver Type: T825-		15-0000	10-0000

- a. Selectable by solder links - refer to [Section 3.7](#).
- b. A TCXO with a stability of ±1ppm (0°C to +60°C) is available to suit specific requirements. Contact your nearest authorised Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation for further details.

You can identify the receiver type by checking the product code printed on a label on the rear of the chassis ([Figure 1.1](#) in Part A shows typical labels). You can further verify the receiver type by checking the placement of an SMD resistor in the table that is screen printed onto the PCB (refer to [Section 6.1](#) for more details).



## 2 T825 Circuit Operation

This section provides a basic description of the circuit operation of the T825 receiver.

**Note:** Unless otherwise specified, the term "PGM800Win" used in this and following sections refers to version 2.00 and later of the software.

Refer to Section 6 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components and test points on the main PCB. The parts list and diagrams for the VCO PCB are in Part E.

The following topics are covered in this section.

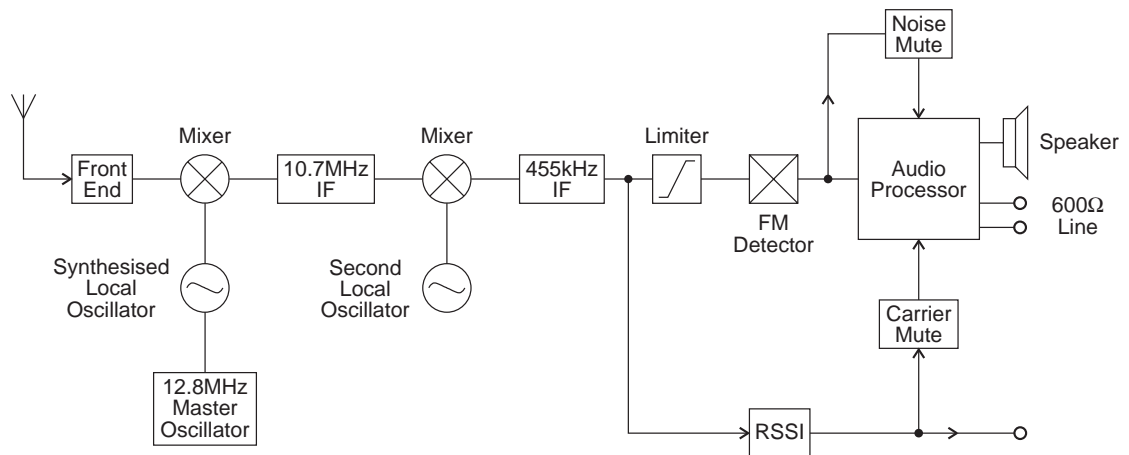
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## 2.1 Introduction



**Figure 2.1 T825 High Level Block Diagram**

The T825 receiver consists of a number of distinct stages:

- front end
- mixer
- synthesised local oscillator
- IF
- audio processor
- mute (squelch)
- regulator circuits
- received signal strength indicator (RSSI).

These stages are clearly identifiable in [Figure 2.1](#). Refer to the circuit diagrams in Section 6 for further detail.

## 2.2 Receiver Front End

(Refer to the front end, IF section and audio processor circuit diagrams (sheets 4, 3 and 2 respectively) in Section 6.)

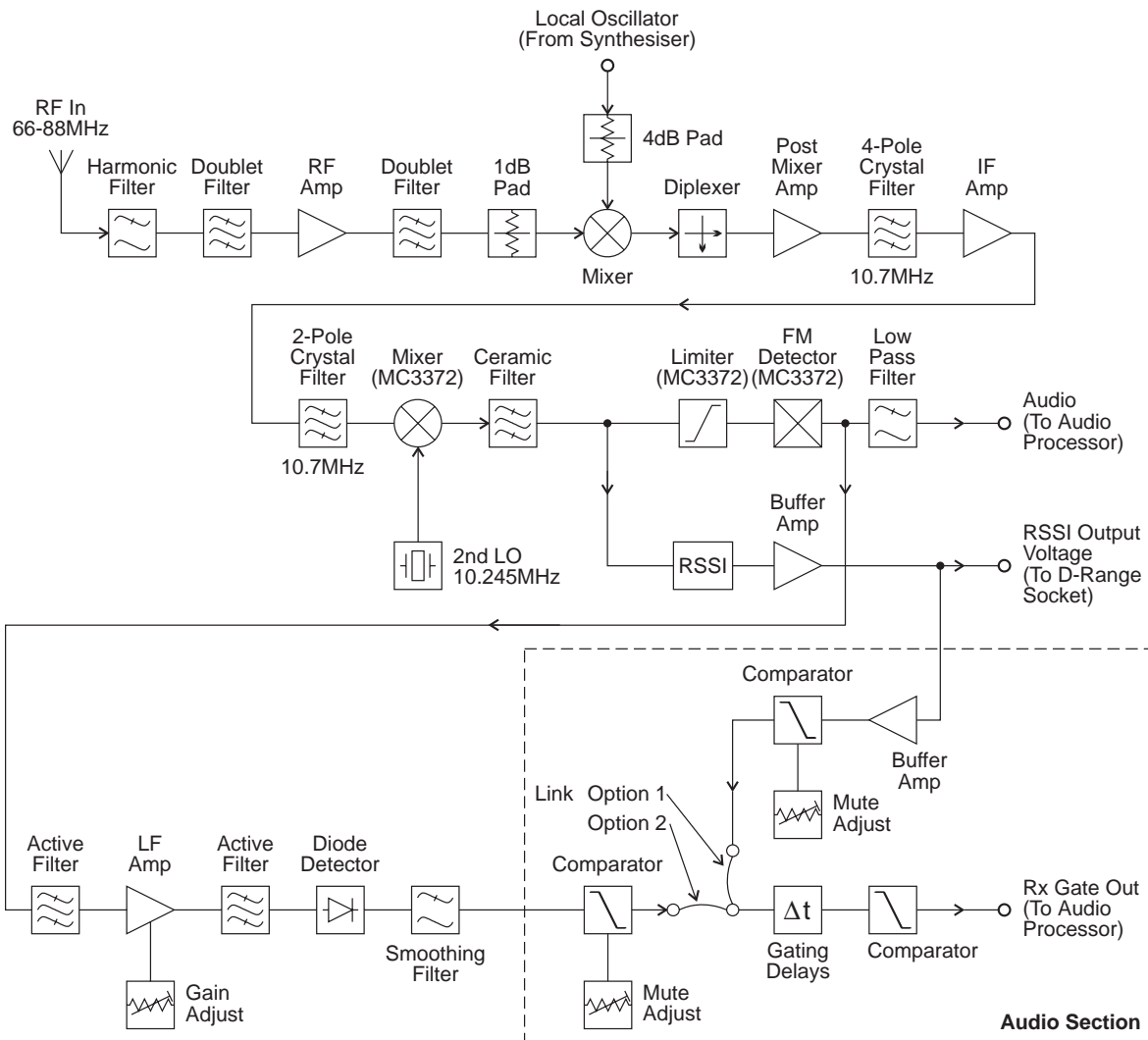


Figure 2.2 T825 Front End, IF and Mute Block Diagram

The incoming signal from the N-type antenna socket is fed through a 7-pole, low pass filter with a cut frequency of approximately 100MHz. This low loss filter (typically less than 0.5dB insertion loss over 66-88MHz) provides excellent immunity to interference from high frequency signals.

The signal is then further filtered, using a notched doublet (L410, L409) which provides exceptional image rejection, before being amplified by approximately 12dB (Q400). The signal is then passed through a further doublet (L403, L402) before being presented to the mixer via an attenuator pad (1dB for narrow bandwidth, 0dB for wide bandwidth).

Each sub-block within the front end has been designed with 50 ohm terminations for ease of testing and fault finding.

## 2.3 Mixer

(Refer to the front end circuit diagram (sheet 4) in Section 6 and [Figure 2.2.](#))

IC410 is a high level mixer requiring a local oscillator (LO) drive level of +17dBm (nominal). The voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) generates a level of +22dBm (typical) and this is fed to the mixer via a 4dB attenuator pad. A diplexer terminates the IF port of the mixer in a good 50 ohms, thus preventing unnecessary intermodulation distortion.

## 2.4 IF Circuitry

(Refer to the IF section circuit diagram (sheet 3) in Section 6 and [Figure 2.2.](#))

Losses in the mixer are made up for in a tuned, common gate, post mixer amplifier (Q302). Several stages of amplification and filtering are employed in the IF circuitry. The first crystal filter is a 4-pole device (&XF300 and &XF301) which is matched into 50 ohms on both its input and output ports. This stage is followed by a two-stage amplifier (designed as a 50 ohm block) and second crystal filter (2 pole, &XF302), after which the signal is mixed down to 455kHz with the second local oscillator (10.245MHz) by IC330.

The 455kHz signal is filtered using a six-pole ceramic filter (&XF304) before being limited and detected.

The second IF mixer, limiter, detector and RSSI is in a 16-pin IC (IC330). Quadrature detection is employed, using L330, and the recovered audio on pin 9 of IC330 is typically 1.0V p-p for 60% system deviation.

## 2.5 Noise Mute (Squelch)

(Refer to the audio processor and IF section circuit diagrams (sheets 2 and 3 respectively) in Section 6 and [Figure 2.2.](#))

The noise mute operates on the detected noise outside the audio bandwidth. An operational amplifier in IC340 is used as an active band pass filter centred on 70kHz to filter out audio components. The noise spectrum is then further amplified in a variable gain, operational amplifier (IC340), followed by another active band pass filter. The noise is then rectified (D330) and filtered to produce a DC voltage proportional to the noise amplitude. The lowest average DC voltage corresponds to a high RF signal strength and the highest DC voltage corresponds to no signal at the RF input.

The rectified noise voltage is compared with a threshold voltage set up on RV230, the front panel "Gating Sensitivity" potentiometer. Hysteresis is introduced by the feedback resistor (R267) to prevent the received message from being chopped when the average noise voltage is close to the threshold. R281 and R280 determine the mute opening and closing times and, in combination with solder links SL210 and SL220, provide three time delay options (SL210 is linked as standard - refer to [Section 3.8](#)). The mute control signal at pin 1 of IC270 is used to disable the speaker and line audio outputs. The speaker output can be separately enabled for test purposes by operating the front panel mute disable switch, SW201.

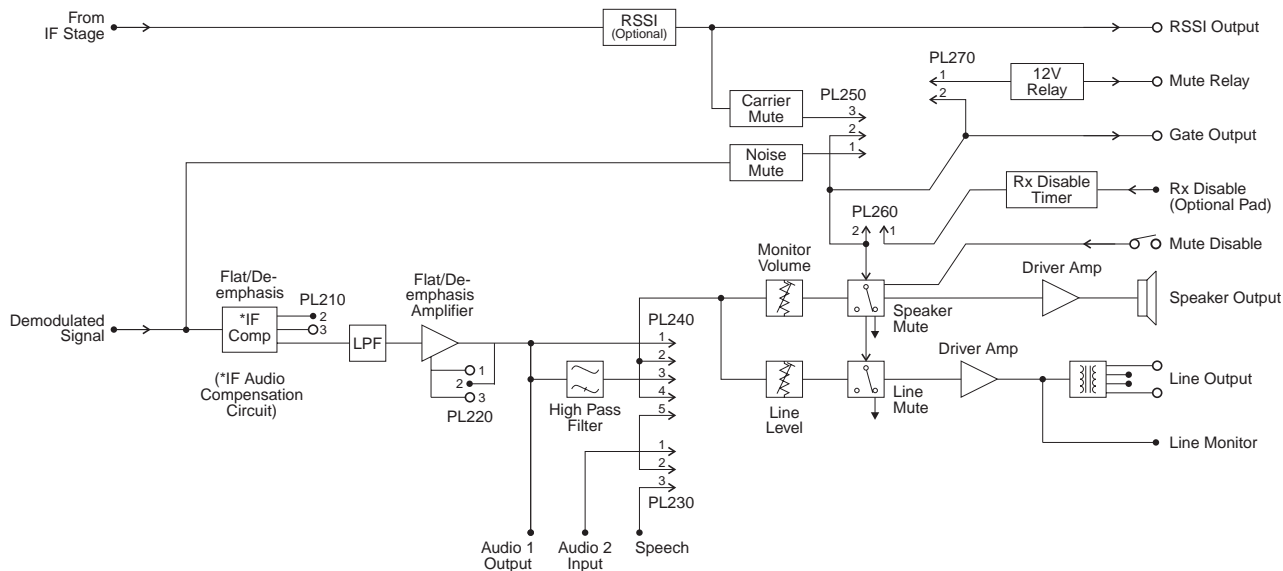
## 2.6 Carrier Mute

(Refer to the audio processor and IF section circuit diagrams (sheets 2 and 3 respectively) in Section 6 and [Figure 2.2.](#))

A high level carrier mute facility is also available. The RSSI (refer to [Section 2.12](#)) provides a DC voltage proportional to the signal strength. This voltage is compared with a preset level, set up on RV235, and may be linked into the mute timing circuit using PL250. PL250 selects either the noise mute or the carrier mute. From this point both the noise and carrier mute circuits operate in the same manner, using common circuitry.

## 2.7 Audio Processor

(Refer to the audio processor circuit diagram (sheet 2) in Section 6.)



**Figure 2.3 T825 Audio Processor Block Diagram**

The recovered audio on pin 9 of IC330 is passed through a frequency compensation network and a third order elliptic active filter (IC210) to give the required response. Linking (PL220 & PL210) is available to give either a flat or de-emphasised audio response, with de-emphasis giving a 6dB/octave roll off. The output of IC210 is split to provide separate paths for the speaker and line outputs. The "Audio 1", Audio 2" and "Speech" lines allow access to the receiver's audio path for external signalling purposes (refer to [Section 3.5](#)).

The signals are passed to audio drive amplifiers IC240 and IC260. Under muted conditions the inputs of these amplifiers are shunted to ground via transistors Q230 and Q290 respectively. The audio output of IC240 has a DC component which is removed by C249, and this then drives a speaker directly. The output of IC260 is fed into a line transformer to provide a balanced 2-wire or 4-wire, 600 ohm output.

The speaker volume is set using the front panel "Monitor Volume" knob (RV205) and the line level is set using the recessed "Line Level" potentiometer (RV210).

The red front panel "Gate" LED (D250) indicates the status of the mute circuit. When a signal above the mute threshold is received, the LED is illuminated. The "Monitor Mute" switch (SW201) on the front panel opens the mute, allowing continuous monitoring of the audio signal (on = audio muted; off = audio unmuted).

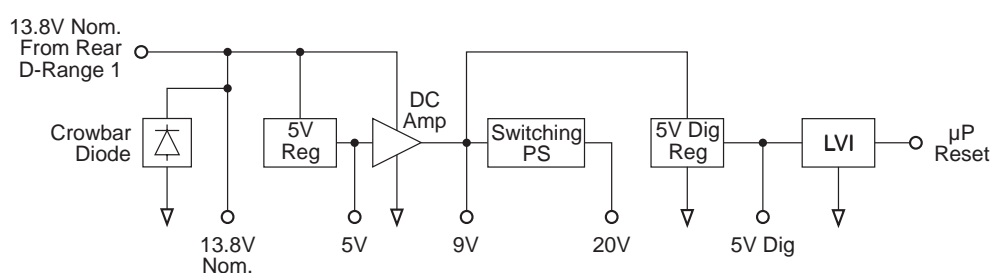
The mute control line is available on pads 234 and 231 ("RX GATE OUT") for control of external circuitry. A high (9V) indicates that the audio is disabled and a low (0V) indicates that a signal above the mute threshold level is being received.

The audio can also be disabled using the "RX-DISABLE" inputs, pads 225 or 228, having connected the "RX-DISABLE" link between pins 1 & 2 of PL260. An adjustable time delay (RV220) is provided on these lines. In order to disable the audio, either pad must be pulled to 0V.

An undedicated relay is provided (RL210) for transmitter keying or other functions and this can be operated from the mute line by linking pins 1 & 2 of PL270.

## 2.8 Power Supply And Regulators

(Refer to the regulators circuit diagram (sheet 6) in Section 6.)



**Figure 2.4 T825 Power Supply And Regulators Block Diagram**

The T825 is designed to operate off a 10.8-16V DC supply (13.8V nominal). A 5.3V regulator (IC630) runs directly from the 13.8V rail, driving much of the synthesiser circuitry. It is also used as the reference for a DC amplifier (IC640, Q630 & Q620) which provides a medium current capability 9V supply.

A switching power supply, based on Q670 and Q660, runs off the 9V supply and provides a low current capability +20V supply. This is used to drive the synthesiser loop filter (IC740), giving a VCO control voltage of up to 20V.

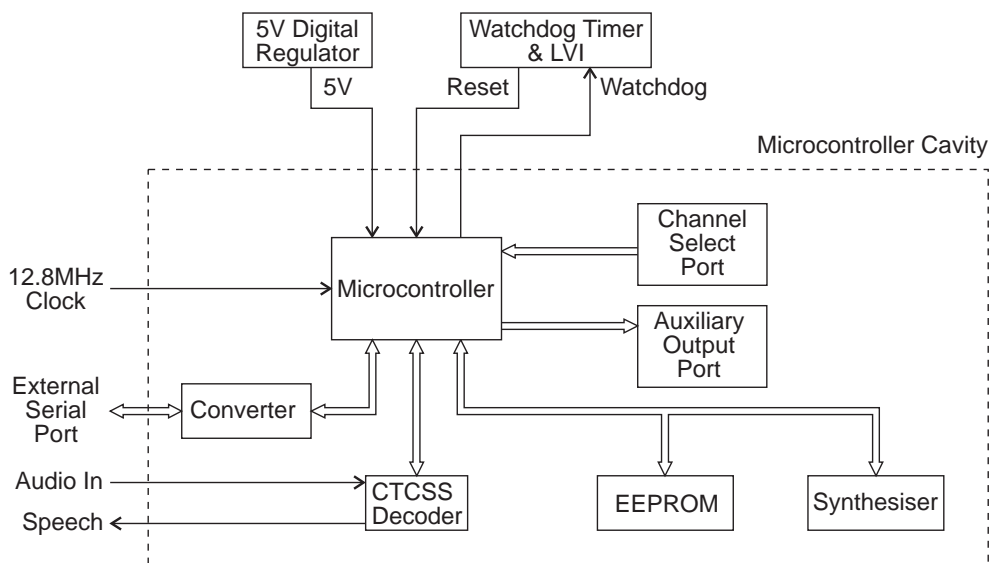
The 13.8V supply drives both output audio amplifiers without additional regulation. A separate 5V regulator (IC610) drives the microprocessor and associated digital circuitry. The output of this regulator is monitored by the Low Voltage Interrupt (LVI) circuit (IC650).

A crowbar diode is fitted for protection against connection to a power supply of incorrect polarity. It also provides transient overvoltage protection.

**Note:** A fuse must be fitted in the power supply line for the diode to provide effective protection.

## 2.9 Microcontroller

(Refer to the microcontroller circuit diagram (sheet 8) in Section 6.)



**Figure 2.5 T825 Microcontroller Block Diagram**

Overall system control of the T825 is accomplished by the use of a member of the 80C51 family of microcontrollers (IC810) which runs from internal ROM and RAM. Four ports are available for input/output functions.

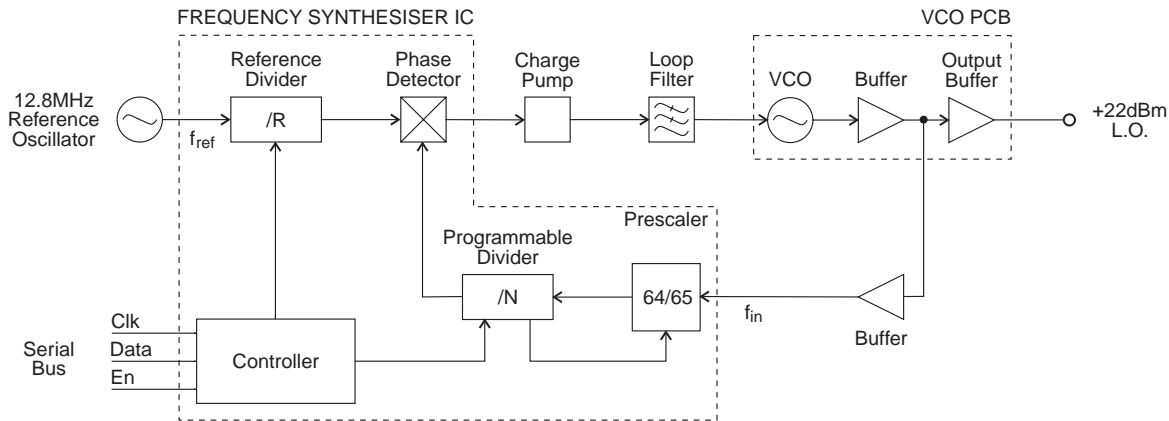
Non-volatile data storage is achieved by serial communication with a 16kBit EEPROM (IC820). This serial bus is also used by the microcontroller to program the synthesiser (IC740).

The main tasks of the microcontroller are as follows:

- program the synthesiser;
- interface with the PGM800Win programming software at 9600 baud via the serial communication lines on D-range 1 (PL100) & D-range 2;
- monitor channel change inputs from D-range 2;
- generate timing waveforms for CTCSS detection;
- coordinate and implement timing control of the receiver;
- control the front panel "Supply" LED.

## 2.10 Synthesised Local Oscillator

(Refer to the synthesiser circuit diagram (sheet 7) in Section 6 and the VCO circuit diagram in Part E.)



**Figure 2.6 T825 Synthesiser Block Diagram**

The synthesiser (IC740) employs a phase-locked loop (PLL) to lock a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) to a given reference frequency. The synthesiser receives the divider information from the control microprocessor via a 3-wire serial bus (clock, data, enable). When the data has been latched in, the synthesiser processes the incoming signals from the VCO buffer ( $f_{in}$ ) and the reference oscillator ( $f_{ref}$ ).

A reference oscillator at 12.8MHz (=IC700) is buffered (IC710) and divided down to 6.25kHz or 5kHz within the synthesiser IC (IC740).

A buffered output of the VCO is divided with a prescaler and programmable divider which is incorporated into the synthesiser chip (IC740). This signal is compared with the reference signal at the phase detector (also part of the synthesiser chip). The phase detector outputs drive a balanced charge pump circuit (Q760, Q770, Q775, Q780, Q785) and active loop filter (IC750, Q790) which produces a DC voltage between 0V and 20V to tune the VCO. This VCO control line is further filtered (R510, C505) to attenuate noise and other spurious signals. Note that the VCO frequency increases with increasing control voltage.



## 2.11 VCO

(Refer to the VCO circuit diagram in Part E.)

The VCO transistor (Q1) operates in a common source configuration, with an LC tank circuit coupled between its gate and drain to provide the feedback necessary for oscillation. The VCO control voltage from the loop filter (IC750) is applied to the varicaps (D1-D6) to facilitate tuning within a 2MHz band of frequencies. A trimcap (&VC1-RX) is used for coarse tuning of the VCO. The output from the oscillator circuit drives a cascode amplifier stage (Q2, Q3) which supplies +10dBm (typically) to a further stage of amplification, Q5. This is the final amplifier on the VCO PCB, and delivers +22dBm (typically) to the receiver mixer input pad.

A low level "sniff" is taken from the input to Q5 and used to drive the divider buffer for the synthesiser (IC740).

The VCO operates at the actual frequency required by the first mixer, i.e. there are no multiplier stages.

The VCO frequency spans from 76.7-98.7MHz and is tuned to 10.7MHz above the desired receive frequency (high side injection) to produce a 10.7MHz IF signal at the output of the mixer.

## 2.12 Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

(Refer to the IF section circuit diagram (sheet 3) in Section 6.)

The RSSI provides a DC voltage proportional to the signal level at the receiver input and is an on-chip function of IC330. RSSI level adjustment, temperature compensation and buffering is provided by IC332 and IC333. The RSSI voltage is available at D-range 1 (PL100 pin 5).

The RSSI also provides the capability for high level signal strength muting, which may be selected on PL250 (refer to [Section 3.5](#)). The mute threshold may be set between -115dBm and -70dBm at RV235.



## 3 T825 Initial Tuning & Adjustment



**Caution:** This equipment contains CMOS devices which are susceptible to damage from static charges. Refer to [Section 1.2](#) in Part A for more information on anti-static procedures when handling these devices.

The following section describes both short and full tuning and adjustment procedures and provides information on:

- channel programming
- selecting the required audio links
- synthesiser alignment
- receiver front end and IF alignment
- noise and carrier level mute adjustment
- setting the line and monitor output levels
- setting up the RSSI.

**Note:** Unless otherwise specified, the term "PGM800Win" used in this and following sections refers to version 2.00 and later of the software.

Refer to Section 6 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components and test points on the main PCB. The parts list and diagrams for the VCO PCB are in Part E.

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3.1	T825 Test Equipment Set-up For Short Tuning Procedure	3.4
3.2	T825 Test Equipment Set-up For Full Tuning & Adjustment Procedure	3.4

## 3.1 Introduction

When you receive your T825 receiver it will be run up and working on a particular frequency (the "default channel")<sup>1</sup>. If you want to switch to a frequency that is within the 2MHz switching range (i.e.  $\pm 1$ MHz from the factory programmed frequency), you should only need to reprogram the receiver with the PGM800Win software (refer to the PGM800Win programming kit and [Section 3.2](#) below).

However, if you want to switch to a frequency outside the 2MHz switching range, you will have to reprogram and re-tune the receiver to ensure correct operation. In this case you should carry out the short tuning procedure described in [Section 3.4](#).

If you have carried out repairs or other major adjustments, you must carry out the full tuning and adjustment procedure described in this section (except for [Section 3.4](#)).

## 3.2 Channel Programming

You can program up to 128 channel frequencies into the receiver's EEPROM memory (IC820) by using the PGM800Win software package and an IBM™ PC. You can also use PGM800Win to select the receiver's current operating frequency (or "default channel").

If the receiver is installed in a rack frame, you can program it via the programming port in the speaker panel. However, you can also program the receiver before it is installed in a rack frame as follows:

- by using a T800-01-0010 calibration test unit;
- via D-range 1;
- via D-range 2 (standard T800-03-0000 auxiliary D-range only);
- via SK805 (internal Micromatch connector).

If you do not use the T800-01-0010, you will have to connect the PC to the receiver via a module programming interface (such as the T800-01-0004).

For a full description of the channel programming procedure, refer to the PGM800Win programming software user's manual.

**Note:** When an auxiliary D-range kit (D-range 2 - T800-03-0000) is fitted, you can also select a channel with an external switch, such as the DIP switch on the rack frame backplane PCB. Refer to Part C in the T800 Series Ancillary Equipment Service Manual (M800-00-101 or later issue) or consult your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation for further details.

---

1. Use the "Read Module" function in PGM800Win to find out what the default channel is.

### 3.3 Test Equipment Required

You will need the following test equipment:

- computer with PGM800Win installed
  - T800 programming kit
  - module programming interface (e.g. T800-01-0004 - optional)
  - 13.8V power supply
  - digital multimeter
  - audio signal generator
  - RF signal generator
  - audio voltmeter
  - sinad meter
- } or RF test set (optional)
- oscilloscope
  - distortion meter
- } not needed for short tuning procedure
- T800-01-0010 calibration test unit (optional)
  - 4Ω speaker (not needed if the calibration test unit is used)

Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 show typical test equipment set-ups (with and without a T800-01-0010 calibration test unit).

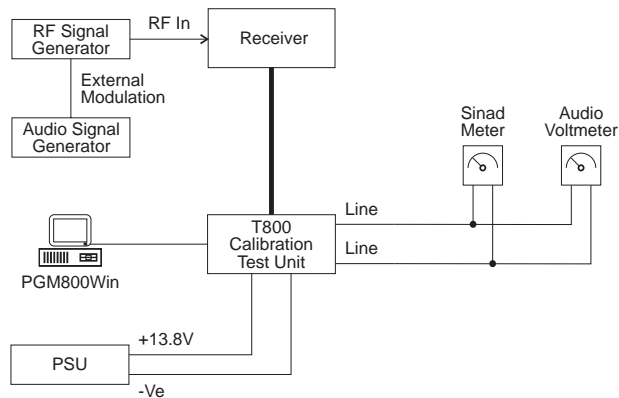


Figure 3.1 T825 Test Equipment Set-up For Short Tuning Procedure

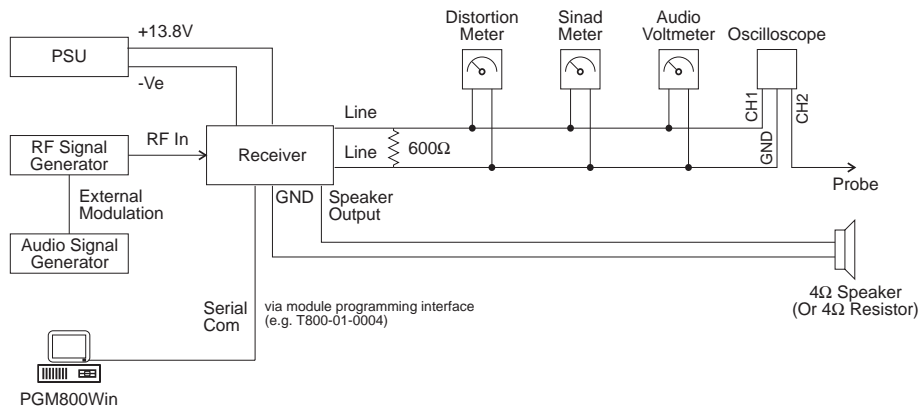


Figure 3.2 T825 Test Equipment Set-up For Full Tuning & Adjustment Procedure

## 3.4 Short Tuning Procedure

Use this procedure only if you want to reprogram the receiver to a frequency outside the 2MHz switching range and do not intend to carry out any other major adjustments or repairs.

### 3.4.1 Introduction

Reprogram the operating frequency as described in the PGM800Win programming kit (refer to [Section 3.2](#)).

Remove the top cover (nearest the handle).

Set up the test equipment as described in [Section 3.3](#).

Set the links in the audio processor section as required (refer to [Section 3.5](#)).

### 3.4.2 Synthesiser Alignment

- Connect a high impedance voltmeter to PL4-1 or the junction of L1 & R1 in the VCO (this measures the synthesiser loop voltage).

- **Single Channel**      Tune VCO trimmer & VC1-RX for a synthesiser loop voltage of 9V.

**Multichannel**      Tune VCO trimmer & VC1-RX for a synthesiser loop voltage of 9V on the middle channel.

If there is no middle channel, tune & VC1-RX so that the channels are symmetrically placed around a loop voltage of 9V.

All channels should lie within the upper and lower limits of 13V and 5V respectively.

Do not attempt to program channels with a greater frequency separation than the specified switching range of 2MHz.

### 3.4.3 Front End Alignment

**Note 1:** In this and following sections deviation settings are given first for wide bandwidth sets, followed by settings in brackets for narrow bandwidth sets [ ].

**Note 2:** For multichannel operation align the receiver on a frequency in the middle of the required band.

Set RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully clockwise.

Inject a strong on-channel RF signal with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$  into the antenna socket and adjust front end doublets L410, L409, L403 & L402 to give best sinad.

Continually decrease the RF level to maintain  $12\text{dB}$  sinad.

Readjust L410, L409, L403 & L402 to give best sinad.

With PL210 and PL220 connected for de-emphasised audio response, the receiver sensitivity should be better than  $-117\text{dBm}$ , assuming that the audio levels are not being overdriven (refer to [Section 3.4.5](#)).

### 3.4.4 Mute Adjustment

Carry out the one of the following sets of instructions according to the mute option you have selected.

#### 3.4.4.1 Noise Mute

Connect pins 1 & 2 of PL250 to enable the noise mute.

Set the RF level to  $-105\text{dBm}$  with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$ .

Set RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully anticlockwise.

Adjust RV331 (noise mute gain) fully anticlockwise to close the mute (if necessary turn off the RF signal and then turn it on again).

Rotate RV331 clockwise until the mute just opens.

Reset the signal generator for the required opening sinad and adjust RV230 clockwise until the mute just opens.

#### 3.4.4.2 Carrier Level Mute

Connect pins 2 & 3 of PL250 to enable the carrier mute and disable the noise mute.

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at the required mute opening level with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$ .

Adjust RV235 (carrier mute) clockwise to close the mute (if necessary, momentarily turn off the RF), then slowly adjust it anticlockwise until the mute just opens. The mute should now open at this preset level.

### 3.4.5 Line Amplifier Output

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of  $-70\text{dBm}$  with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$ .

Adjust RV210 (front panel line level) to set the line level to the required output level.



## 3.4.6 CTCSS

### 3.4.6.1 Decoder Operation

Program a CTCSS tone on the default channel using PGM800Win.

Set the RF signal generator output to -70dBm.

Modulate the generator with both:

- a 1kHz tone at  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz];
- and a CTCSS tone at the programmed frequency at  $\pm 500$ Hz deviation [ $\pm 300$ Hz].

Check that the receiver gate opens and the front panel "Gate" LED is on.

### 3.4.6.2 Opening Sinad

Ensure a CTCSS tone is present (as described in [Section 3.4.6.1](#)).

Adjust RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully clockwise.

Reduce the RF signal level to -110dBm.

Observe the sinad meter and reduce the RF level until the receiver mute closes.

Slowly increase the signal level until the receiver mute just opens and stays open.

With PL240 pins 1 & 2 linked (high pass filter bypassed), check that the sinad is less than 6dB.

Reset the signal generator for the required opening sinad, adjust RV230 fully anti-clockwise, then clockwise until the mute just opens.

### 3.4.6.3 High Pass Filter

Ensure a CTCSS tone is present (as described in [Section 3.4.6.1](#)).

Set the audio processor links as follows:

Plug	Link	Function
PL210	1 - 2	de-emphasised response
PL220	2 - 3	
PL230	2 - 3	audio from internal CTCSS speech filter
PL240	4 - 5	audio input via PL230 or I/O pad

Reset the RF signal generator output to -70dBm and note the line level (measurement A).

Reduce the 1kHz generator to zero output and measure the line level again (measurement B).

Check that measurement B is at least 30dB below measurement A.

### 3.4.7 RSSI (If Used)

Align the receiver as instructed in [Section 3.6](#) and [Section 3.7](#).

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -100dBm with  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz] at 1kHz.

Adjust RV330 (RSSI level) to give 4.5V RSSI output on pin 5 of D-range 1 (PL100) when measured with a high impedance DMM.

## 3.5 Audio Processor Links

### 3.5.1 General

Use the following table to set up the audio processor to the configuration you require. You should set the audio processor links before carrying out the receiver alignment. The factory settings are shown in brackets [ ].

Plug	Link	Function
PL210	[1 - 2] 2 - 3	de-emphasised response flat response
PL220	1 - 2 [2 - 3]	flat response de-emphasised response
PL230 <sup>a</sup>	1 - 2 [2 - 3] 3 - 4	audio input via AUDIO-2 pad audio from internal CTCSS speech filter audio input via I/O pad P250
PL240 <sup>a</sup>	1 - 2	bypass high pass filter
	[2 - 3] or 3 - 4	300Hz high pass filter in circuit
	4 - 5	audio input via PL230 or I/O pad
PL250	[1 - 2] 2 - 3	noise mute carrier mute
PL260	1 - 2 [2 - 3]	RX-DISABLE link not connected

Plug	Link	Function
PL270	[1 - 2] 2 - 3	relay link not connected

- a. Refer to [Section 3.5.2](#) for further details.

### 3.5.2 Audio Processor Linking Details For CTCSS

You must connect the audio processor links correctly according to the CTCSS option used, as shown in the table below.

CTCSS Option	PL230	PL240
standard, no CTCSS	2 - 3	2 - 3
received CTCSS + speech passed to line output	3 - 4	1 - 2
high pass filtered speech, internal CTCSS detection	2 - 3	4 - 5
external CTCSS detection	1 - 2	4 - 5

The conditions stated in the above table are defined as follows:

- standard, no CTCSS
  - no CTCSS or other sub-audio signalling used
  - audio bandwidth 300Hz to 3kHz
  - hum & noise -55dB
- received CTCSS tone + speech to line output
  - tone and speech transmitted down 600 ohm line
  - audio bandwidth 10Hz to 3kHz
  - hum & noise -45dB
- high pass filtered speech + internal CTCSS detection
  - 400Hz to 3kHz
  - hum & noise -30dB with 250.3Hz tone present
- external CTCSS detection
  - decoding performed through the receiver (but externally)
  - speech injected back into receiver via "AUDIO-2" and sent down 600 ohm line

**Note 1:** AUDIO-2 is available on D-range 1 (PL100) pin 7 via the link resistor R160. Although PL100 pin 7 is already assigned to SERIAL-COM, this can be disabled by removing R808.

**Note 2:** External CTCSS units can connect in series with the audio chain via AUDIO-1 and AUDIO-2.

## 3.6 Synthesiser Alignment

- Ensure that the receiver has been programmed with the required frequencies using PGM800Win software.
- Connect a high impedance voltmeter to PL4-1 or the junction of L1 & R1 in the VCO (this measures the synthesiser loop voltage).
- **Single Channel** Tune VCO trimmer &VC1-RX for a synthesiser loop voltage of 9V.
- **Multichannel** Tune VCO trimmer &VC1-RX for a synthesiser loop voltage of 9V on the middle channel.  
If there is no middle channel, tune &VC1-RX so that the channels are symmetrically placed around a loop voltage of 9V.  
All channels should lie within the upper and lower limits of 13V and 5V respectively.  
Do not attempt to program channels with a greater frequency separation than the specified switching range of 2MHz.
- The TCXO (=IC700) output frequency should be trimmed when the IF is tuned - refer to [Section 3.7](#).

## 3.7 Alignment Of Receiver Front End And IF

**Note 1:** In this and following sections deviation settings are given first for wide bandwidth sets, followed by settings in brackets for narrow bandwidth sets [ ].

**Note 2:** Before carrying out this alignment procedure, check that the solder links in the receiver front end are set as described in the following table:

Frequency Range	Linked	Not Linked
66-76MHz	#SL400 #SL402 #SL403 #SL405	#SL401 #SL404
76-88MHz	#SL401 #SL404	#SL400 #SL402 #SL403 #SL405

Align the synthesiser as instructed in [Section 3.6](#). For multichannel operation align the receiver on a frequency in the middle of the required band.

Set RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully clockwise.

Inject a strong on-channel RF signal with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$  into the antenna socket and adjust front end doublets L410, L409, L403 & L402 to give best sinad.

Continually decrease the RF level to maintain  $12\text{dB}$  sinad.

Tune quad coil L330 for maximum audio level.

While maintaining a low level unmodulated RF input to the receiver, loosely couple into the first IF an additional high level signal at  $10.7\text{MHz}$  - you will hear a beat note.

Trim the synthesiser TCXO (=IC700) for zero beat.

**Note:** If a second oscillator is not available, you can connect a frequency counter to IC710 pin 6 (i.e. after the TCXO buffer) via an oscilloscope probe to measure the TCXO frequency directly ( $12.8\text{MHz}$ ). At this point the voltage level is approximately  $4\text{V}$  p-p.

Readjust L410, L409, L403 & L402 to give best sinad.

Change the RF signal level to  $-70\text{dBm}$  and modulate with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at  $1\text{kHz}$ .

Connect plugs PL210 and PL220 to give a flat audio response (refer to [Section 3.5](#)).

Adjust quad coil L330 and CV300 for minimum audio distortion.

Check that the distortion reading is:

wide bandwidth	$\leq 2\%$
narrow bandwidth	$\leq 4\%$

If required, reconnect plugs PL210 and PL220 to give a de-emphasised audio response and check that the distortion reading is  $\leq 2\%$  (both bandwidths).

Reduce the RF level until  $12\text{dB}$  sinad is reached. The receiver sensitivity should be better than  $-117\text{dBm}$  (de-emphasised) or  $-111\text{dBm}$  (flat), assuming that the audio levels are not being overdriven (refer to [Section 3.11](#)).

## 3.8 Gating Delay

Two solder links (SL210 & SL220) are provided on the top of the PCB to allow three gate delay time options, as shown in the table below.

SL210	SL220	Closing Delay
linked	not linked	<50ms*
not linked	linked	<25ms
not linked	not linked	<20ms

\*Factory setting.

## 3.9 Noise Mute Adjustment

Connect pins 1 & 2 of PL250 to enable the noise mute.

Align the receiver as instructed in [Section 3.6](#) and [Section 3.7](#).

Set the RF level to -105dBm with  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz] at 1kHz.

Set RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully anticlockwise.

Adjust RV331 (noise mute gain) fully anticlockwise to close the mute (if necessary turn off the RF signal and then turn it on again).

Rotate RV331 clockwise until the mute just opens.

Reset the signal generator for the required opening sinad and adjust RV230 clockwise until the mute just opens.

## 3.10 Carrier Level Mute

Connect pins 2 & 3 of PL250 to enable the carrier mute and disable the noise mute.

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at the required mute opening level with  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz] at 1kHz.

Adjust RV235 (carrier mute) clockwise to close the mute (if necessary, momentarily turn off the RF), then slowly adjust it anticlockwise until the mute just opens. The mute should now open at this preset level.

## 3.11 Audio Processor

### 3.11.1 Line Amplifier Output

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -70dBm with  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz] at 1kHz.

Adjust RV210 (front panel line level) to give an output of +10dBm on the 600 ohm line.

Check for any clipping or distortion on the oscilloscope.

Set the line level to the required output level.

### 3.11.2 Monitor Amplifier Output (Speaker Output)

Adjust RV205 (front panel monitor volume) to give an output of 2V rms into a 4 ohm resistive load.

Check for any clipping or distortion on the oscilloscope.

Switch to a 4 ohm speaker and adjust RV205 to the required level.

## 3.12 CTCSS

### 3.12.1 Decoder Operation

Program a CTCSS tone on the default channel using PGM800Win.

Set the RF signal generator output to -70dBm.

Modulate the generator with both:

- a 1kHz tone at  $\pm 3$ kHz deviation [ $\pm 1.5$ kHz];
- and a CTCSS tone at the programmed frequency at  $\pm 500$ Hz deviation [ $\pm 300$ Hz].

Check that the receiver gate opens and the front panel "Gate" LED is on.

### 3.12.2 Opening Sinad

Ensure a CTCSS tone is present (as described in [Section 3.12.1](#)).

Adjust RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully clockwise.

Reduce the RF signal level to -110dBm.

Observe the sinad meter and reduce the RF level until the receiver mute closes.

Slowly increase the signal level until the receiver mute just opens and stays open.

With PL240 pins 1 & 2 linked (high pass filter bypassed), check that the sinad is less than 6dB.

Reset the signal generator for the required opening sinad, adjust RV230 fully anti-clockwise, then clockwise until the mute just opens.

### 3.12.3 High Pass Filter

Ensure a CTCSS tone is present (as described in [Section 3.12.1](#)).

Set the audio processor links as follows:

Plug	Link	Function
PL210	1 - 2	de-emphasised response
PL230	2 - 3	audio from internal CTCSS speech filter
PL240	4 - 5	audio input via PL230 or I/O pad

Reset the RF signal generator output to -70dBm and note the line level (measurement A).

Reduce the 1kHz generator to zero output and measure the line level again (measurement B).

Check that measurement B is at least 30dB below measurement A.

## 3.13 RSSI

Align the receiver as instructed in [Section 3.6](#) and [Section 3.7](#).

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -100dBm with  $\pm 3\text{kHz}$  deviation [ $\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$ ] at 1kHz.

Adjust RV320 (RSSI level) to give 4.5V RSSI output on pin 5 of D-range 1 (PL100) when measured with a high impedance DMM.



## 6 T825 PCB Information



**Caution:** This equipment contains CMOS devices which are susceptible to damage from static charges. Refer to [Section 1.2](#) in Part A for more information on anti-static procedures when handling these devices.

This section provides the following information on the T825 receiver:

- parts lists
- grid reference index
- PCB layouts
- circuit diagrams.

Section	Title	IPN	Page
6.1	Introduction		6.1.3
6.2	T825 Receiver PCB	220-01446-03	6.2.1



## 6.1 Introduction

### Product Type Identification

You can identify the receiver type by checking the product code printed on a label on the rear of the chassis (product codes are explained in [Section 1.3](#) in this Part of the manual, and [Figure 1.1](#) in Part A shows typical labels). You can further verify the receiver type by checking the placement of an SMD resistor in the table that is screen printed onto the top side of the PCB, similar to the example drawn below. In this example, the resistor indicates that the product was built as a T825-10-XXXX.

<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRODUCT TYPE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-	PRODUCT TYPE	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">PRODUCT TYPE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-10</td> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ ■ 825-15</td> <td>■ ■ 825-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PRODUCT TYPE		■ ■ 825-10	■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-15	■ ■ 825-
■ ■ 825-													
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PRODUCT TYPE													
■ ■ 825-10	■ ■ 825-												
■ ■ 825-	■ ■ 825-												
■ ■ 825-15	■ ■ 825-												

**Note:** The only function of this resistor is to indicate the product type. It has no effect on the circuitry or operation of the receiver.

### PCB Identification

All PCBs are identified by a unique 10 digit “internal part number” (IPN), e.g. 220-12345-00, which is screen printed onto the PCB (usually on the top side), as shown in the example below:



The last 2 digits of this number define the issue status, which starts at 00 and increments through 01, 02, 03, etc. as the PCB is updated. Some issue PCBs never reach full production status and are therefore not included in this manual. A letter following the 10 digit IPN has no relevance in identifying the PCB for service purposes.

**Note:** It is important that you identify which issue PCB you are working on so that you can refer to the appropriate set of PCB information.

### Parts Lists

The 10 digit numbers (000-00000-00) in this Parts List are “internal part numbers” (IPNs). We can process your spare parts orders more efficiently and accurately if you quote the IPN and provide a brief description of the part.

The components listed in this parts list are divided into two main types: those with a circuit reference (e.g. C2, D1, R121, etc.) and those without (miscellaneous and mechanical).

Those with a circuit reference are grouped in alphabetical order and then in numerical order within each group. Each component entry comprises three or four columns, as shown below:

Ref	Var	IPN	Description
C126		015-06100-08	CAP CER 1206 CHIP 100N 10% X7R 50V
C127		020-09220-01	CAP ELECT RADL 220M 16V 10X12.5MM
C128		015-06100-08	CAP CER 1206 CHIP 100N 10% X7R 50V
C129		015-06100-08	CAP CER 1206 CHIP 100N 10% X7R 50V
&C130	10	015-25100-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 10N 10% X7R 50V
&C130	15	015-24470-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 4N7 10% X7R 50V
&C130	20	015-25100-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 10N 10% X7R 50V
&C130	25	015-24470-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 4N7 10% X7R 50V
C131		015-24100-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 1N 10% X7R 50V
C132		015-24470-08	CAP CER 0805 CHIP 4N7 10% X7R 50V
C133		015-05470-08	CAP CER 1206 CHIP 47N 10% X7R 50V

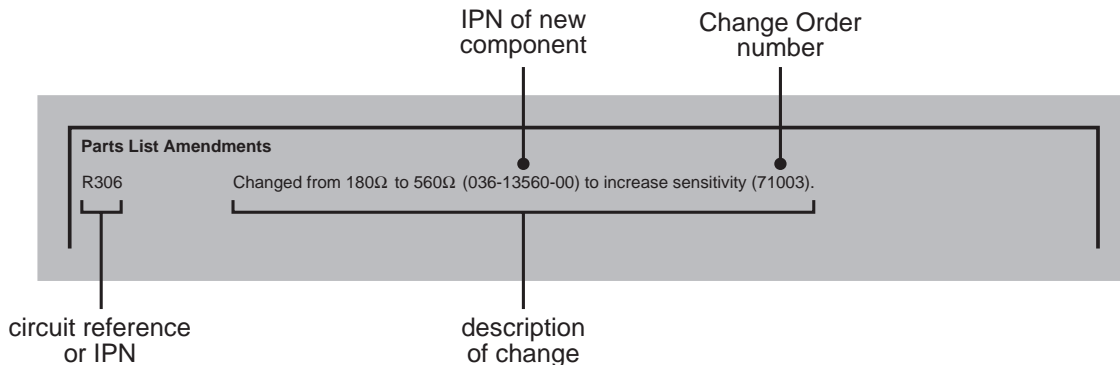
Annotations:

- circuit reference - lists components in alphanumeric order
- variant column - indicates that this is a variant component which is fitted only to the product type listed
- description - gives a brief description of the component
- Internal Part Number - order the component by this number

The mechanical and miscellaneous section lists the variant and common parts in IPN order.

### Parts List Amendments

At the front of the parts list is the Parts List Amendments box (an example of which is shown below). This box contains a list of component changes which took place after the parts list and diagrams in this section were compiled. These changes (e.g. value changes, added/deleted components, etc.) are listed by circuit reference in alphanumeric order and supersede the information given in the parts list or diagrams. Components without circuit references are listed in IPN order. The number in brackets at the end of each entry refers to the Tait internal Change Order document.



## Variant Components

A variant component is one that has the same circuit reference but different value or specification in different product types. Where two products share the same PCB, the term “variant” is also used to describe components unplaced in one product. Variant components have a character prefix, such as “&”, “=” or “#”, before the circuit reference (e.g. &R100).

The table below explains the variant prefixes used in T800 Series II products:

If the variant prefix is. . .	the component will. . .
&	change according to channel spacing
=	change according to frequency stability
#	change according to frequency range
%	change or be placed/unplaced for special applications
*	be unplaced in one product (where two products share the same PCB)

## Grid Reference Index

This section contains a component grid reference index to help you find components and labelled pads on the PCB layouts and circuit diagrams. This index lists the components and pads in alphanumeric order, along with the appropriate alphanumeric grid references, as shown below:

Device	PCB	Circuit
C126	2:A6	2-R7
C127	1:A8	2-P4
C128	2:B7	2-P2
C129	2:C12	2-E3
&C130	2:D8	2-B8
C131	2:C9	2-H6
C132	2:D8	2-B8
C133	2:D6	2-E1

components listed in alphanumeric order

PCB layout reference  
circuit diagram reference

component location on the sheet

sheet number

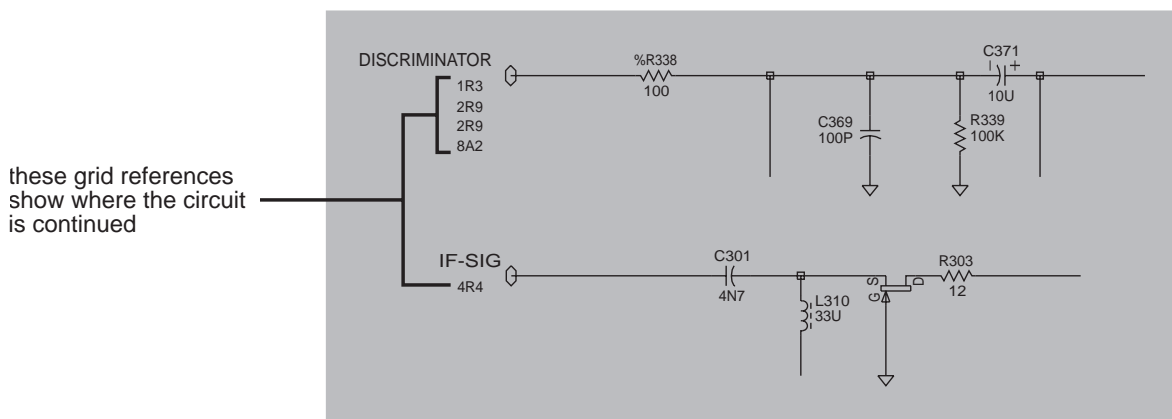
component location on the layer

layer number -  
1 = top side layer  
2 = bottom side layer

## Using CAD Circuit Diagrams

Reading a CAD circuit diagram is similar to reading a road map, in that both have an alphanumeric border. The circuit diagrams in this manual use letters to represent the horizontal axis, and numbers for the vertical axis. These circuit diagram “grid references” are useful in following a circuit that is spread over two or more sheets.

When a line representing part of the circuitry is discontinued, a reference will be given at the end of the line to indicate where the rest of the circuitry is located, as shown below. The first digit refers to the sheet number and the last two characters refer to the location on that sheet of the continuation of the circuit (e.g. 1R3).



## 6.2 T825 Receiver PCB

This section contains the following information.

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## T825 Parts List (IPN 220-01446-03)

### How To Use This Parts List

The components listed in this parts list are divided into two main types: those with a circuit reference (e.g. C2, D1, R121, etc.) and those without (miscellaneous and mechanical).

Those with a circuit reference are grouped in alphabetical order and then in numerical order within each group. Each component entry comprises three or four columns: the circuit reference, variant (if applicable), IPN and description. A number in the variant column indicates that this is a variant component which is fitted only to the product type listed. Static sensitive devices are indicated by an (S) at the start of the description column.

The miscellaneous and mechanical section lists the variant and common parts in IPN order. Where possible, a number in the legend column indicates their position in the mechanical assembly drawing.

The Parts List Amendments box below lists component changes that took place after the parts list and diagrams in this section were compiled. These changes (e.g. value changes, added/deleted components, etc.) are listed by circuit reference in alphanumeric order and supersede the information given in the parts list or diagrams. Components without circuit references are listed in IPN order.

### Parts List Amendments

There were no amendments to the parts list at the time of publication.

**Parts List Amendments - Continued**

This page is provided for entering future amendments to the parts list.







Ref	Var	IPN	Description	Ref	Var	IPN	Description
R707		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%	R869		036-15270-10	RES M/F 0805 27K 1%
R708		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	R870		036-17120-10	RES M/F 0805 1M2 1%
R709		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	R871		036-16820-10	RES M/F 0805 820K 1%
R710		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	R872		036-14510-10	RES M/F 0805 5K1 1%
R711		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	R873		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%
R712		036-12100-00	RES M/F 0805 10E 5%	R875		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%
R713		036-16470-00	RES M/F 0805 470K 5%	R876		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R730		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%	R877		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R731		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%	R878		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R732		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%	R879		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R742		036-13150-10	RES M/F 0805 150E 1%	R881		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%
R743		036-13150-10	RES M/F 0805 150E 1%	R882		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%
R744		036-12220-00	RES M/F 0805 22E 5%	R884		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%
R746		036-12220-00	RES M/F 0805 22E 5%	R885		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%
R747		036-12220-00	RES M/F 0805 22E 5%	R886		036-15100-10	RES M/F 0805 10K 1%
R748		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%	R887		036-14100-10	RES M/F 0805 1K 1%
R749		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%	R888		036-14820-10	RES M/F 0805 8K2 1%
R750		036-12220-00	RES M/F 0805 22E 5%	R889		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R752		036-12220-00	RES M/F 0805 22E 5%	R890		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%
R753		036-17100-10	RES M/F 0805 1M 1%	R891		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 100K 5%
R754		036-14100-10	RES M/F 0805 1K 1%	R892		036-16330-00	RES M/F 0805 330K 5%
R756		036-16470-00	RES M/F 0805 470K 5%	R894		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%
R757		036-16470-00	RES M/F 0805 470K 5%	R895		036-15100-10	RES M/F 0805 10K 1%
R758		036-14120-00	RES M/F 0805 1K2 5%	R897		036-15100-10	RES M/F 0805 10K 1%
R759		036-13330-00	RES M/F 0805 330E 5%	R898		036-16470-00	RES M/F 0805 470K 5%
R760		036-13180-00	RES M/F 0805 180E 5%	R900		036-15100-10	RES M/F 0805 10K 1%
R762		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%				
R763		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	SW201		230-00010-30	SWITCH TOG SPDT R-ANG PCB MTG
R765		036-13680-00	RES M/F 0805 680E 5%				
R766		036-14100-10	RES M/F 0805 1K 1%	SHLD610		062-00010-13	CAN 10MM SQ X 11MM CAN A4M1017
R767		036-13680-00	RES M/F 0805 680E 5%				
R769		036-13180-00	RES M/F 0805 180E 5%	SK805		240-10000-07	CONN SMD SKT 16W 2R M-MATCH
R771		036-14820-10	RES M/F 0805 8K2 1%	SK810		240-04020-42	SKT 44 PIN SMD PLCC
R772		036-15220-00	RES M/F 0805 22K 5%				
R774		036-14820-10	RES M/F 0805 8K2 1%	T210		053-00010-17	XFMR T4030 LINE MATCH POTCORE
R775		036-14270-00	RES M/F 0805 2K7 5%	T610		050-15119-52	COIL SMD 680uH XFMR 5119-T052
R784		036-12680-00	RES M/F 0805 68E 5%				
R785		036-14330-10	RES M/F 0805 3K3 1%	&XF300	10	276-00010-36	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 15KHZ PR 4POLE
R786		036-12100-00	RES M/F 0805 10E 5%	&XF300	15	276-00010-37	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 7.5KHZ PR 4POLE
R787		036-12100-00	RES M/F 0805 10E 5%	&XF301	10	276-00010-36	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 15KHZ PR 4POLE
R790		036-13220-10	RES 0805 220E 1%	&XF301	15	276-00010-37	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 7.5KHZ PR 4POLE
R793		036-13100-10	RES M/F 0805 100E 1%	&XF302	10	276-00010-20	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 15KHZ 2 POLE
R794		036-14100-10	RES M/F 0805 1K 1%	&XF302	15	276-00010-19	FLTR XTAL 10.7M 7.5KHZ 2 POLE
R804		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%	X330		274-00010-10	XTAL 10.245MHZ SPEC TE/4
R805		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%				
R808		036-12100-00	RES M/F 0805 10E 5%	&XF304	10	276-10010-14	FLTR CER SMD 455KHz E15KHz B/W
R809		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%	&XF304	15	276-10010-13	FLTR CER SMD 455KHz G 9KHz B/W
R810		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R811		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R812		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R813		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R815		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R816		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%				
R818		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R819		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R820		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R821		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R822		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R823		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R824		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R825		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R826		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R827		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R828		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R829		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R830		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R831		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R832		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R833		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R835		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R836		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R837		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R838		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R839		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R840		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R841		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R842		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R843		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 2K2 5%				
R844		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R845		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%				
R846		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R847		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R848		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%				
R852		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R853		036-13470-00	RES M/F 0805 470E 5%				
R854		036-16330-00	RES M/F 0805 330K 5%				
R855		036-15470-10	RES M/F 0805 47K 1%				
R856		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%				
R857		036-16150-00	RES M/F 0805 150K 5%				
R858		036-15270-10	RES M/F 0805 27K 1%				
R859		036-17120-10	RES M/F 0805 1M2 1%				
R860		036-16820-10	RES M/F 0805 820K 1%				
R861		036-14510-10	RES M/F 0805 5K1 1%				
R863		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				
R865		036-14270-00	RES M/F 0805 2K7 5%				
R866		036-16820-10	RES M/F 0805 820K 1%				
R867		036-16820-10	RES M/F 0805 820K 1%				
R868		036-14470-10	RES M/F 0805 4K7 1%				

**T825 Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts (220-01446-03)**

IPN	Legend	Description	IPN	Legend	Description
002-08951-20		S) IC AT89C51 PLCC44 MIC 12MHZ			
220-01446-03		PCB T825 RX SII			
230-00010-31		SWITCH COVER FOR 230-00010-30			
240-02100-06		SKT COAX N TYPE PNL MTG OP-TER			
240-04020-62		SKT 2 W RECEP SHORTING LINK			
240-04021-77		SKT JACK 1.3 PCB MT 64W			
303-11169-04		CHASSIS PAINTED T800 SER II			
303-23118-00		COVER A3M2247 D RANGE T855/7			
303-50074-00		CLIP A3M2246 SPRING CLAMP T857			
308-01007-01		HANDLE BS SII 2 WASHERS INC			
311-01015-00		KNOB 15MM & SKIRT 6MM SFT			
312-01052-02		LID TOP T800 SER II PTND			
312-01053-02		LID BOTTOM T800 SER II PNTD			
316-06622-00		PNL FRT RX T800 SERIES II			
349-00020-36		SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK			
349-00020-36		SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK			
349-00020-43		SCRW T/T M4X12MM P/POZ BZ			
349-00020-45		SCRW T/T M4X20MM P/POZ BZ			
349-00020-55		SCRW M3*8 P/P T/T BLCKZNC CHRM			
352-00010-08		NUT M3 COLD FORM HEX ST BZ			
352-00010-29		NUT M4 NYLOC HEX			
353-00010-13		WSHR M3 S/PROOF INT BZ			
353-00010-24		WSHR M4x8mm Flat			
356-00010-03		TAG SOLDER 3MM LONG M614/3.2			
362-00010-33		GROMMET LED MTG 3MM			
399-00010-51		BAG PLASTIC 75*100MM			





**T825 Grid Reference Index (IPN 220-01446-03)****How To Use This Grid Reference Index**

The first digit in the PCB layout reference is a "1" or "2", indicating the top or bottom side layout respectively, and the last two characters give the location of the component on that diagram.

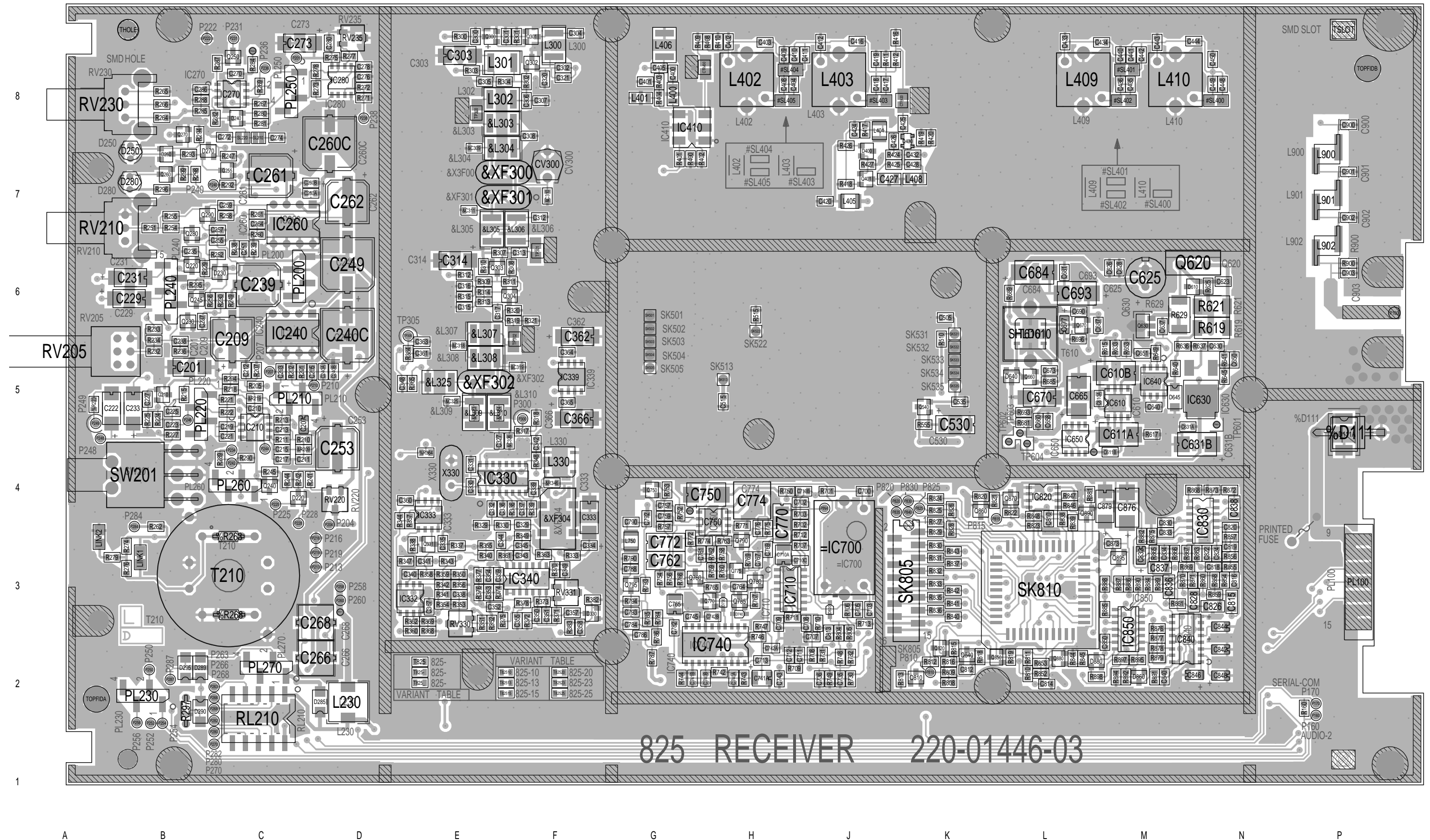
The first digit in the circuit diagram reference is the sheet number, and the last two characters give the location of the component on that sheet.

Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit
C201	1:B5	2-B9	&C310	1:F7	3-G7	C410	1:H8	4-K3	C705	1:J3	7-C7
C203	1:C5	2-B8	&C311	1:E7	3-H7	C411	1:J8	4-K3	C707	1:J3	7-B5
C205	1:D5	2-B8	C312	1:F7	3-J7	C412	1:J9	4-K3	C708	1:J3	7-C5
C207	1:C5	2-C8	C313	1:F6	3-J7	C416	1:J9	4-J3	C709	1:H3	7-C5
C209	1:C6	2-D8	C314	1:E6	3-K8	C417	1:J8	4-J4	C710A	1:H3	7-P7
C210	1:C5	2-P0	C315	1:E6	3-K8	C418	1:J8	4-J3	C710B	1:J4	7-Q7
C211	1:C4	2-D7	C316	1:E6	3-K7	C419	1:J8	4-J3	C710C	1:J3	7-P7
C212	1:C5	2-E8	C317	1:E6	3-L8	C420	1:J7	4-G5	C711	1:J2	7-E7
C213	1:C5	2-E7	&C318	1:E5	3-M7	C424	1:J8	4-G4	C712	1:H2	7-E7
C215	1:C4	2-E7	&C319	1:F5	3-N7	C425	1:K8	4-G3	C713	1:H2	7-E7
C217	1:C4	2-E7	C320	1:F8	3-C7	C426	1:J8	4-G4	C735	1:J2	7-A1
C219	1:C5	2-H6	C321	1:F8	3-C8	C427	1:J7	4-F4	C736	1:J2	7-B1
C221	1:C5	2-H6	&C325	1:E5	3-P7	C428	1:K7	4-F3	C740A	1:H2	7-B4
C222	1:B5	2-J9	&C326	1:F5	3-Q7	C432	1:K7	4-F3	C740B	1:H2	7-B3
C223	1:B5	2-H8	C327	1:E5	3-Q8	C433	1:L9	4-E3	C741A	1:H2	7-C4
C225	1:B5	2-J8	C329	1:F4	3-D3	C434	1:M9	4-E3	C741B	1:G2	7-C3
C227	1:B5	2-J8	C330	1:E4	3-C3	C435	1:M8	4-E4	C742A	1:H2	7-D4
C229	1:B6	2-K8	C331	1:E4	3-C3	C436	1:M8	4-E3	C742B	1:H3	7-D3
C231	1:B6	2-K8	C332	1:E4	3-C3	C440	1:M8	4-D3	C743	1:H2	7-B1
C233	1:B5	2-J7	C333	1:F4	3-E4	C441	1:M8	4-D3	C745	1:G3	7-D1
C235	1:B6	2-M6	C334	1:F3	3-E4	C442	1:M8	4-D3	C750	1:H4	7-R7
C237	1:B6	2-N5	C335	1:E3	3-G0	C443	1:M9	4-D3	C757	1:G4	7-G5
C238	1:B6	2-N7	C336	1:E4	3-F4	C444	1:N9	4-C3	C759	1:G4	7-G4
C239	1:C6	2-P6	C337	1:F4	3-F4	C448	1:N8	4-C4	C761	1:H3	7-J4
C240A	1:D5	2-P8	C338	1:E3	3-E1	C449	1:N8	4-C3	C762	1:G3	7-K4
C240B	1:D5	2-P8	C339	1:F4	3-F4	C450	1:N8	4-C3	C764	1:H3	7-J2
C240C	1:D6	2-Q8	C340	1:E3	3-E2	C505	1:K6	5-H7	C765	1:G3	7-J2
C249	1:D6	2-Q7	C341	1:E3	3-G1	C515	1:H5	5-D5	C767	1:H3	7-K3
C251	1:C6	2-Q7	C342	1:F4	3-G3	C530	1:K5	5-G3	C769	1:H3	7-M4
C253	1:D4	2-G4	C343	1:F3	3-H3	C535	1:K5	5-H3	C770	1:H4	7-M4
C255	1:C7	2-L2	C344	1:E3	3-H3	C610A	1:M5	6-B6	C772	1:G3	7-M2
C257	1:C7	2-M2	C345	1:F3	3-J4	C610B	1:M5	6-B6	C774	1:H4	7-N2
C259	1:C7	2-M3	C348	1:D5	3-J2	C611A	1:M5	6-D6	C776	1:H4	7-M1
C260A	1:D7	2-N4	C349	1:F3	3-K3	C611B	1:M4	6-D6	C782	1:G3	7-N0
C260B	1:D7	2-M4	C350	1:F3	3-L4	C623	1:N6	6-N8	C784	1:G3	7-Q1
C260C	1:D8	2-M4	C351	1:F3	3-L3	C625	1:M6	6-Q8	C786	1:G3	7-Q1
C261	1:C7	2-N2	C352	1:E3	3-H4	C626	1:M6	6-R8	C788	1:G3	7-P0
C262	1:D7	2-P3	C353	1:E3	3-J5	C628	1:M6	6-R8	C790	1:G4	7-Q0
C264	1:C7	2-P3	C354	1:E3	3-J4	C630	1:N5	6-K4	C792	1:G4	7-Q0
C266	1:D2	2-R3	C355	1:F3	3-L4	C631A	1:M5	6-M6	C793	1:G3	7-Q1
C268	1:D3	2-R3	C357	1:F3	3-M4	C631B	1:N4	6-M6	C810	1:L4	8-J8
C270	1:C8	2-E3	C358	1:F3	3-N4	C637	1:M6	6-P5	C812	1:K2	8-F4
C272	1:C8	2-E1	C359	1:E3	3-L0	C640	1:M5	6-G0	C813	1:J3	8-J5
C273	1:C9	2-E0	C360	1:E4	3-N0	C650	1:N5	6-L4	C814	1:L2	8-F6
C274	1:C8	2-E1	C361	1:E5	3-N4	C651	1:M5	6-M4	C815	1:N3	8-B1
C276	1:D8	2-B0	C362	1:F6	3-P0	C658	1:L5	6-K1	C816	1:N3	8-B2
C278	1:D8	2-C0	C363	1:E6	3-P4	C660	1:L5	6-K1	C818	1:N3	8-C1
C280	1:D9	2-E0	C364	1:F5	3-P0	C665	1:L5	6-L1	C819	1:N3	8-C2
C286	1:B8	2-F2	C365	1:F5	3-Q0	C670	1:L5	6-L1	C820	1:N4	8-D1
C300	1:E9	3-B7	C366	1:F5	3-R0	C673	1:L5	6-N2	C822	1:N3	8-C2
C301	1:F9	3-B6	C367	1:E3	3-M0	C677	1:L6	6-P1	C824	1:N3	8-C2
C302	1:F8	3-C7	C400	1:G8	4-P3	C681	1:L6	6-Q2	C826	1:N3	8-D0
C303	1:E8	3-C8	C401	1:G8	4-P3	C684	1:L6	6-Q2	C828	1:N3	8-D0
C304	1:F9	3-C6	C402	1:H9	4-L3	C687	1:M6	6-P1	C830	1:M4	8-K0
C305	1:E8	3-D8	C403	1:H9	4-L3	C690	1:L6	6-Q1	C832	1:M3	8-E2
C306	1:F8	3-D7	C404	1:H8	4-L4	C693	1:L6	6-Q1	C833	1:M4	8-E1
C307	1:F8	3-E7	C405	1:G8	4-Q3	C700	1:J4	7-A8	C834	1:M3	8-F2
C308	1:F8	3-F7	C408	1:H8	4-L3	C702	1:J4	7-B8	C836	1:M3	8-E0
&C309	1:E7	3-F7	C409	1:H8	4-K3	C703	1:J3	7-B8	C837	1:M3	8-F0

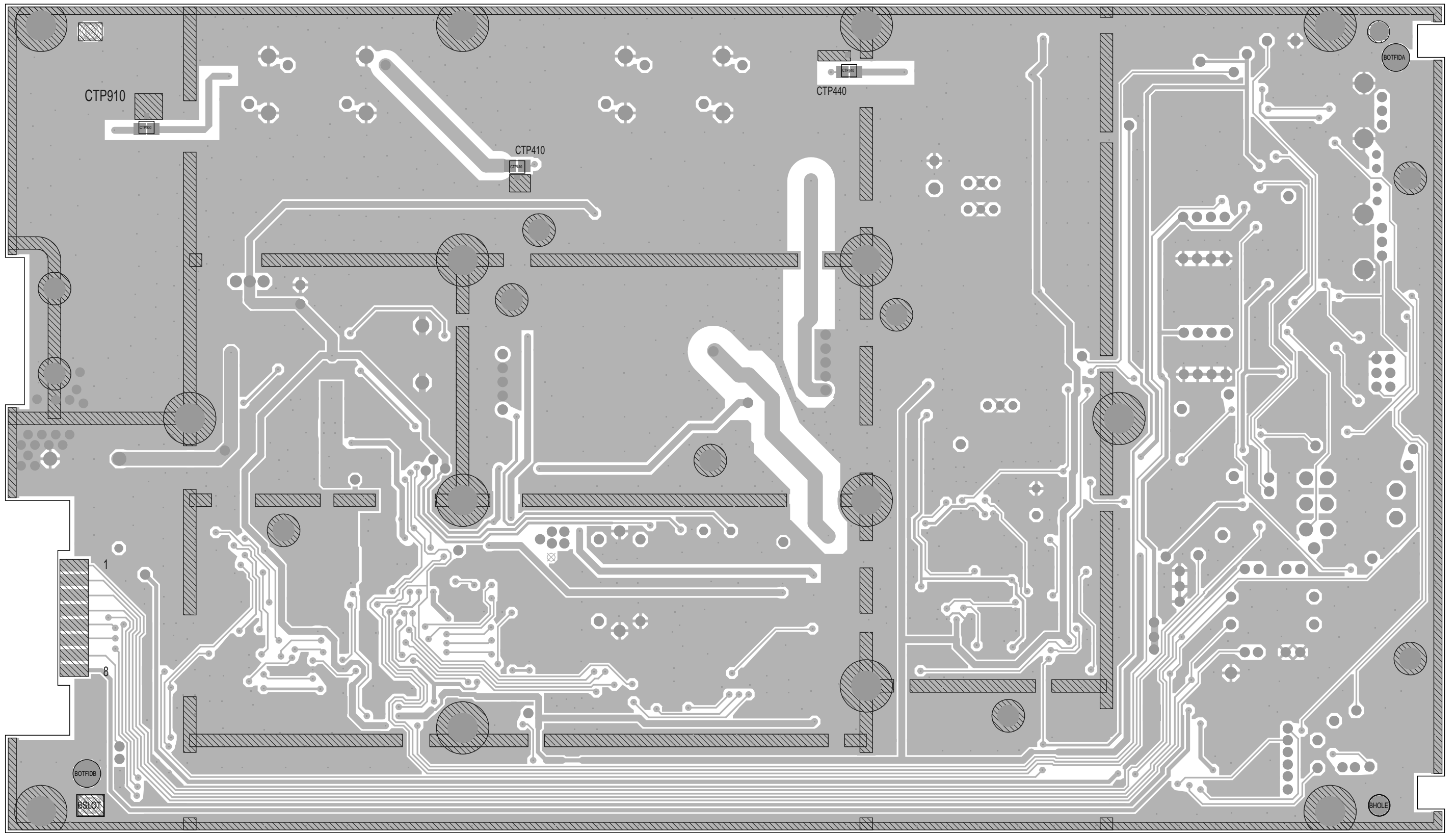
Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit
C838	1:N4	8-F0	IC333	1:E4	3-M0	P204	1:D4	2-A9	Q660	1:L5	6-N1
C840	1:M2	8-K1	IC333	1:E4	3-H0	P207	1:C5	2-A8	Q670	1:L6	6-P2
C842	1:N2	8-L0	IC339	1:F5	3-P0	P210	1:D5	2-C7	Q750	1:G4	7-G3
C844	1:N3	8-L0	IC340	1:F3	3-L4	P213	1:D3	2-P0	Q760	1:G3	7-J3
C846	1:N2	8-M0	IC340	1:F3	3-L0	P216	1:D4	2-P0	Q770	1:H3	7-J1
C848	1:N2	8-M0	IC340	1:F3	3-K4	P219	1:D3	2-P0	Q775	1:H3	7-K3
C850	1:M2	8-N0	IC340	1:F3	3-H3	P222	1:B9	2-P0	Q780	1:H3	7-K3
C873	1:M3	8-P2	IC340	1:F3	3-K0	P225	1:C4	2-F4	Q785	1:H3	7-K2
C876	1:M4	8-P2	IC410	1:G8	4-N3	P228	1:C4	2-F3	Q790	1:H3	7-L3
C879	1:M4	8-Q0	IC610	1:M5	6-C6	P231	1:C9	2-G3	Q795	1:G3	7-P0
C900	1:P8	9-E4	IC630	1:N5	6-K5	P234	1:C4	2-G3	Q810	1:K2	8-B6
C901	1:P7	9-E4	IC640	1:M5	6-N5	P236	1:C8	2-A1	Q820	1:K2	8-C6
C902	1:P7	9-F4	IC640	1:M5	6-J0	P238	1:D8	2-A1	Q840	1:K2	8-F5
C903	1:P6	9-G4	IC640	1:M5	6-G0	P240	1:C7	2-G1	Q850	1:L2	8-G5
			IC650	1:L5	6-C2	P242	1:C4	2-G1	Q860	1:K4	8-B4
CTP410	2:K7	4-E3	=IC700	1:J3	7-A8	P244	1:C4	2-G8	Q870	1:L4	8-C4
CTP420	1:K8	4-H3	IC710	1:H3	7-D7	P246	1:B5	2-H9	Q880	1:L2	8-Q3
CTP430	1:H8	4-M3	IC710	1:H3	7-P7	P248	1:A5	2-H9	Q890	1:L4	8-H2
CTP440	2:G8	4-Q3	IC710	1:H3	7-C6	P249	1:A5	2-K9	Q895	1:M3	8-P1
CTP900	2:P8	9-D4	IC710	1:H3	7-D6	P250	1:B2	2-K9			
			IC710	1:H3	7-D6	P252	1:B2	2-K9	R160	1:P2	1-Q4
CV300	1:F7	3-G7	IC710	1:H3	7-C6	P254	1:B2	2-K9	R201	1:C5	2-B8
			IC710	1:H3	7-J0	P256	1:B2	2-L8	R202	1:C5	2-B7
%D111	1:P5	1-R1	IC740	1:H2	7-D1	P258	1:D3	2-P8	R204	1:C5	2-C9
%D111A	1:P5	1-Q1	IC750	1:H4	7-M3	P260	1:D3	2-P7	R205	1:C5	2-C8
D220	1:C4	2-F4	IC750	1:H4	7-Q7	P263	1:C2	2-R1	R207	1:C5	2-D8
D220	1:C4	2-F4	IC750	1:H4	7-H5	P266	1:C2	2-Q1	&R209	1:C4	2-D8
D230	1:C6	2-J5	IC820	1:L4	8-N4	P268	1:C2	2-R1	R210	1:C5	2-D8
D230	1:C6	2-J5	IC830	1:N4	8-G0	P270	1:C1	2-R0	R211	1:C5	2-E8
D240	1:C8	2-E2	IC830	1:N4	8-D2	P280	1:C2	2-Q0	R213	1:C5	2-G6
D240	1:C8	2-E2	IC830	1:N4	8-D0	P282	1:C2	2-R0	R215	1:B5	2-G9
D250	1:B7	2-H0	IC830	1:N4	8-F2	P284	1:B4	2-P4	R218	1:C5	2-G8
D260	1:B7	2-H0	IC830	1:N4	8-K0	P287	1:B2	2-M0	&R219	1:C5	2-G7
D270	1:B7	2-J1	IC840	1:M2	8-L0	P300	1:F5	3-Q7	R221	1:C5	2-H7
D270	1:B7	2-H1	IC850	1:M3	8-P0	P810	1:K2	8-A5	R222	1:C5	2-H7
D280	1:B7	2-K1	IC850	1:M3	8-Q2	P815	1:L4	8-C4	%R223	1:A5	2-J9
D285	1:D2	2-L1	IC850	1:M3	8-M2	P820	1:K4	8-L8	R224	1:B5	2-J8
D289	1:B2	2-L0	IC850	1:M3	8-M2	P825	1:K4	8-L8	R225	1:B5	2-J8
D290	1:B2	2-L0	IC850	1:M3	8-M0	P830	1:K4	8-L8	R227	1:B5	2-J7
D295	1:B2	2-L0				P835	1:K4	8-L7	R229	1:B6	2-M7
D330	1:F3	3-M4	L230	1:D2	2-L2	P840	1:K4	8-L7	R230	1:C6	2-M5
D330	1:F3	3-M4	L300	1:F9	3-C7				R232	1:B5	2-M7
D400	1:J7	4-F4	L301	1:E8	3-D8	PIN4	1:J4	7-B8	R233	1:B6	2-N7
D400	1:J7	4-F5	L302	1:E8	3-E7				R234	1:B6	2-N7
D610	1:N6	6-L6	&L303	1:E8	3-E7	PL100	1:P3	1-A0	R236	1:B5	2-N7
D610	1:N6	6-M6	&L304	1:E7	3-F7	PL200	1:C6	2-R7	R238	1:C6	2-Q6
D640	1:L5	6-M2	&L305	1:E7	3-H7	PL210	1:C5	2-B8	R239	1:C6	2-Q7
D640	1:L5	6-M1	&L306	1:F7	3-J7	PL220	1:B5	2-H7	R241	1:D4	2-G4
D645	1:M5	6-H0	&L307	1:E6	3-M8	PL230	1:B2	2-L8	R242	1:C4	2-G4
D730	1:H3	7-H1	&L308	1:E5	3-M8	PL240	1:B6	2-K7	R244	1:C4	2-G4
D740	1:H3	7-K2	&L309	1:E5	3-P8	PL250	1:C8	2-D2	R245	1:C4	2-H4
D820	1:J3	8-B7	&L310	1:E5	3-P8	PL260	1:C4	2-H2	R247	1:C7	2-J5
D860	1:M2	8-P0	&L325	1:E5	3-N7	PL270	1:C2	2-L1	R249	1:C6	2-J4
D860	1:M2	8-P0	L330	1:F4	3-F4				R251	1:B7	2-L3
D880	1:M2	8-R2	L400	1:G8	4-P3	Q210	1:B5	2-J8	R252	1:C6	2-L4
D880	1:M2	8-R2	L401	1:G8	4-P3	Q220	1:B6	2-N7	R254	1:B7	2-L3
			L402	1:H8	4-L3	Q230	1:B6	2-N6	R255	1:B7	2-L3
IC210	1:C5	2-F7	L403	1:J8	4-J3	Q240	1:C4	2-H4	R256	1:C6	2-M4
IC210	1:C5	2-G7	L404	1:J8	4-G4	Q245	1:B6	2-J4	R258	1:C7	2-M3
IC210	1:C5	2-N0	L405	1:J7	4-G5	Q250	1:C8	2-G2	R260	1:C7	2-P2
IC240	1:C6	2-P7	L406	1:G9	4-Q3	Q255	1:C7	2-H1	R261	1:C7	2-P3
IC260	1:C7	2-N3	L408	1:K7	4-F3	Q260	1:B7	2-K1	R262	1:B4	2-P4
IC270	1:C8	2-B2	L409	1:L8	4-E3	Q270	1:B8	2-L0	%R263	1:C4	2-Q3
IC270	1:C8	2-E3	L410	1:M8	4-C3	Q280	1:B7	2-L3	R264	1:B8	2-B3
IC270	1:C8	2-F2	L750	1:G3	7-Q0	Q290	1:B7	2-M3	R265	1:B8	2-B2
IC280	1:D8	2-E0	L900	1:P7	9-E5	Q300	1:E9	3-B7	R266	1:B8	2-B2
IC280	1:D8	2-B0	L901	1:P7	9-F5	Q301	1:F9	3-C7	R267	1:C8	2-C3
IC280	1:D8	2-C0	L902	1:P7	9-G5	Q302	1:F8	3-D7	%R268	1:C3	2-Q2
IC330	1:E4	3-P0				Q303	1:E6	3-K7	R269	1:C8	2-B1
IC330	1:E4	3-E3	LINK1	1:B3	2-Q3	Q304	1:F6	3-L8	R271	1:D8	2-A0
IC330	1:E4	3-N0	LINK2	1:A4	2-Q2	Q331	1:E3	3-G0	R272	1:D8	2-A1
IC330	1:E4	3-B3				Q400	1:K8	4-G3	R273	1:D8	2-C1
IC332	1:E3	3-N0	P100	1:Q6	1-R8	Q401	1:J7	4-F4	R274	1:B3	2-P3
IC332	1:E3	3-H1	P160	1:P2	1-Q4	Q540	1:K5	5-G4	R275	1:D8	2-E0
IC332	1:E3	3-F2	P170	1:P2	1-R4	Q620	1:N6	6-P8	R276	1:B3	2-Q3
IC333	1:E4	3-G1	P201	1:C8	2-A9	Q630	1:M6	6-P5	R277	1:D8	2-D0

Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit	Device	PCB	Circuit
R278	1:D8	2-C1	R372	1:F3	3-L3	R756	1:G3	7-G5	R868	1:N4	8-E0
R279	1:B3	2-Q3	R373	1:F3	3-L3	R757	1:G4	7-H4	R869	1:M3	8-F0
R280	1:C8	2-D2	R374	1:E3	3-H5	R758	1:H3	7-J4	R870	1:M3	8-F0
R281	1:C8	2-D2	R375	1:E3	3-H4	R759	1:H3	7-J4	R871	1:N3	8-F0
R282	1:C8	2-E2	R376	1:E3	3-J5	R760	1:H3	7-K4	R872	1:N4	8-F0
R284	1:C8	2-F3	R377	1:E3	3-K4	R762	1:H3	7-K4	R873	1:N4	8-G0
R285	1:B8	2-E3	R378	1:F3	3-L4	R763	1:H3	7-L4	R875	1:M4	8-F2
R287	1:C8	2-F2	R382	1:F3	3-N4	R765	1:H3	7-J2	R876	1:M3	8-K1
R288	1:B8	2-F2	R383	1:F3	3-N4	R766	1:G3	7-J3	R877	1:M2	8-K1
R289	1:C4	2-G2	R384	1:E5	3-P4	R767	1:H3	7-K2	R878	1:M2	8-K0
R290	1:C4	2-H3	R400	1:G7	4-Q4	R769	1:H3	7-K3	R879	1:M2	8-K0
R292	1:C7	2-G1	R401	1:G7	4-P5	R771	1:H4	7-L3	R881	1:L4	8-H2
R293	1:B7	2-H1	R402	1:H7	4-P4	R772	1:G4	7-L2	R882	1:M4	8-H2
R294	1:B8	2-H0	R403	1:G8	4-P3	R774	1:H3	7-L2	R884	1:M3	8-P3
R295	1:B6	2-J1	R404	1:G8	4-P3	R775	1:H4	7-M2	R885	1:M3	8-P2
R296	1:B7	2-K1	R408	1:H9	4-M3	R784	1:G3	7-P1	R886	1:M3	8-Q3
R297	1:B2	2-M0	R409	1:G9	4-M3	R785	1:G3	7-P1	R887	1:M3	8-P3
R298	1:B7	2-K1	R410	1:H9	4-M3	R786	1:G3	7-Q2	R888	1:M3	8-P2
R299	1:B7	2-K1	R411	1:J8	4-H3	R787	1:G2	7-Q2	R889	1:M3	8-N1
R300	1:E9	3-B7	R412	1:K8	4-H3	R790	1:G3	7-P0	R890	1:M3	8-P1
R301	1:F9	3-C6	R416	1:K9	4-H3	R793	1:G3	7-P1	R891	1:M2	8-P0
R302	1:F8	3-D7	R417	1:J8	4-G4	R794	1:G3	7-Q1	R892	1:M2	8-P0
R303	1:E8	3-D8	R418	1:J7	4-G5	R804	1:J3	8-B7	R894	1:M2	8-Q0
R304	1:F8	3-D8	R419	1:K8	4-G3	R805	1:J3	8-B7	R895	1:M2	8-Q1
R307	1:E6	3-K7	R420	1:K8	4-G3	R808	1:K2	8-B6	R897	1:M2	8-Q2
R308	1:F6	3-K8	R424	1:J7	4-G3	R809	1:K2	8-B6	R898	1:M2	8-Q2
R309	1:E6	3-K8	R425	1:J7	4-F4	R810	1:L2	8-C6	R900	1:P6	9-G4
R310	1:E6	3-K7	R426	1:J8	4-F5	R811	1:L2	8-C6			
R311	1:F6	3-K8	R427	1:J7	4-F4	R812	1:K2	8-C6	RL210	1:C2	2-R0
R312	1:E6	3-L9	R510	1:K6	5-H7	R813	1:K2	8-C5	RL210	1:C2	2-L1
R313	1:E6	3-L8	R515	1:H6	5-E5	R815	1:K2	8-F4	RL210	1:C2	2-R1
R314	1:E6	3-L7	R555	1:K5	5-G3	R816	1:K2	8-F4			
R315	1:E6	3-L7	R615	1:M5	6-B6	R818	1:K2	8-G5	RV205	1:B5	2-M7
R317	1:F5	3-Q7	R617	1:M5	6-D5	R819	1:L2	8-G5	RV210	1:B7	2-K3
R318	1:F5	3-Q7	R619	1:N6	6-L8	R820	1:K4	8-B4	RV220	1:D4	2-G4
R319	1:F6	3-L8	R621	1:N6	6-L8	R821	1:L4	8-C4	RV230	1:B8	2-B2
R320	1:F6	3-L7	R625	1:N6	6-L7	R822	1:L4	8-C4	RV235	1:D9	2-D0
R321	1:F6	3-L7	R629	1:M6	6-P6	R823	1:L4	8-C4	RV330	1:E3	3-E1
&R323	1:E5	3-P8	R633	1:M5	6-Q8	R824	1:K4	8-K8	RV331	1:F3	3-K3
&R324	1:E5	3-P8	R636	1:M5	6-K6	R825	1:K4	8-K8			
R329	1:E4	3-D3	R637	1:N5	6-K5	R826	1:K4	8-K8	SHLD610	1:L6	6-J3
R330	1:E4	3-D3	R640	1:M5	6-G0	R827	1:K4	8-K7			
R333	1:F3	3-E5	R641	1:N5	6-L4	R828	1:K4	8-K7	SK501	1:G6	5-C6
R336	1:F4	3-E4	R645	1:N5	6-L5	R829	1:K4	8-P9	SK502	1:G6	5-C6
R337	1:E3	3-G0	R649	1:M5	6-M5	R830	1:K3	8-P9	SK503	1:G6	5-C5
R338	1:E3	3-G0	R653	1:M5	6-Q4	R831	1:K3	8-P9	SK504	1:G5	5-C4
R339	1:F4	3-F4	R681	1:L5	6-L2	R832	1:K3	8-P8	SK505	1:G5	5-C4
R340	1:E3	3-E2	R685	1:L5	6-N2	R833	1:K3	8-P8	SK513	1:H5	5-D4
R341	1:E3	3-F3	R689	1:L6	6-Q3	R835	1:K3	8-P8	SK522	1:H6	5-F6
R342	1:E3	3-F3	R693	1:L5	6-P1	R836	1:K3	8-P8	SK531	1:K6	5-J6
R343	1:E3	3-G3	R696	1:L6	6-P1	R837	1:K3	8-P7	SK532	1:K5	5-J6
R344	1:D4	3-H1	R701	1:J4	7-A9	R838	1:L4	8-L6	SK533	1:K5	5-J5
&R346	1:F4	3-G5	R702	1:J4	7-B9	R839	1:L4	8-L6	SK534	1:K5	5-J4
R347	1:E3	3-H1	R703	1:J4	7-B8	R840	1:K3	8-P7	SK535	1:K5	5-J4
R348	1:F4	3-G3	R706	1:J3	7-C6	R841	1:K3	8-P7	SK805	1:K3	8-Q9
R349	1:F4	3-H3	R707	1:J3	7-C7	R842	1:K3	8-P6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q9
R350	1:E3	3-D2	R708	1:J2	7-D7	R843	1:K3	8-P6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q7
R351	1:E3	3-E1	R709	1:H2	7-E7	R844	1:L2	8-R3	SK805	1:K3	8-Q8
R352	1:E3	3-E1	R710	1:J3	7-B6	R845	1:L2	8-R3	SK805	1:K3	8-Q6
R353	1:E3	3-E1	R711	1:H3	7-C6	R846	1:L4	8-L6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q8
R354	1:E3	3-F2	R712	1:J4	7-P8	R847	1:L4	8-M6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q6
R355	1:E3	3-D2	R713	1:J3	7-C6	R848	1:L4	8-R5	SK805	1:K3	8-Q8
R356	1:E3	3-D2	R730	1:J2	7-A2	R852	1:L2	8-G6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q7
R357	1:E4	3-G1	R731	1:J2	7-A2	R853	1:L2	8-F6	SK805	1:K3	8-Q8
R358	1:E3	3-E2	R732	1:J2	7-A2	R854	1:N3	8-C2	SK805	1:K3	8-Q7
R359	1:E3	3-E2	R742	1:H2	7-C4	R855	1:N3	8-C2	SK805	1:K3	8-Q5
R360	1:E3	3-H1	R743	1:H2	7-C4	R856	1:N3	8-C2	SK805	1:K3	8-Q7
R361	1:F3	3-H3	R744	1:G2	7-D4	R857	1:N4	8-D2	SK805	1:K3	8-Q6
R362	1:E3	3-H1	R746	1:H3	7-D4	R858	1:N3	8-C1	SK805	1:K3	8-Q9
R363	1:F3	3-J4	R747	1:H3	7-D4	R859	1:N3	8-D0	SK805	1:K3	8-Q6
%R364	1:E4	3-J2	R748	1:J2	7-A1	R860	1:N3	8-D1	SK810	1:L3	8-H5
R365	1:E5	3-J2	R749	1:J2	7-B1	R861	1:M3	8-D0			
R368	1:E3	3-J1	R750	1:H4	7-Q8	R863	1:N3	8-E2	SL210	1:C8	2-E1
R369	1:E3	3-J1	R752	1:G4	7-F5	R865	1:M3	8-E2	SL220	1:C8	2-E1
R370	1:F3	3-K3	R753	1:G4	7-F3	R866	1:M3	8-F2	#SL400	1:N8	4-C3
R371	1:F3	3-K4	R754	1:G3	7-F3	R867	1:M3	8-F1	#SL401	1:M8	4-D3

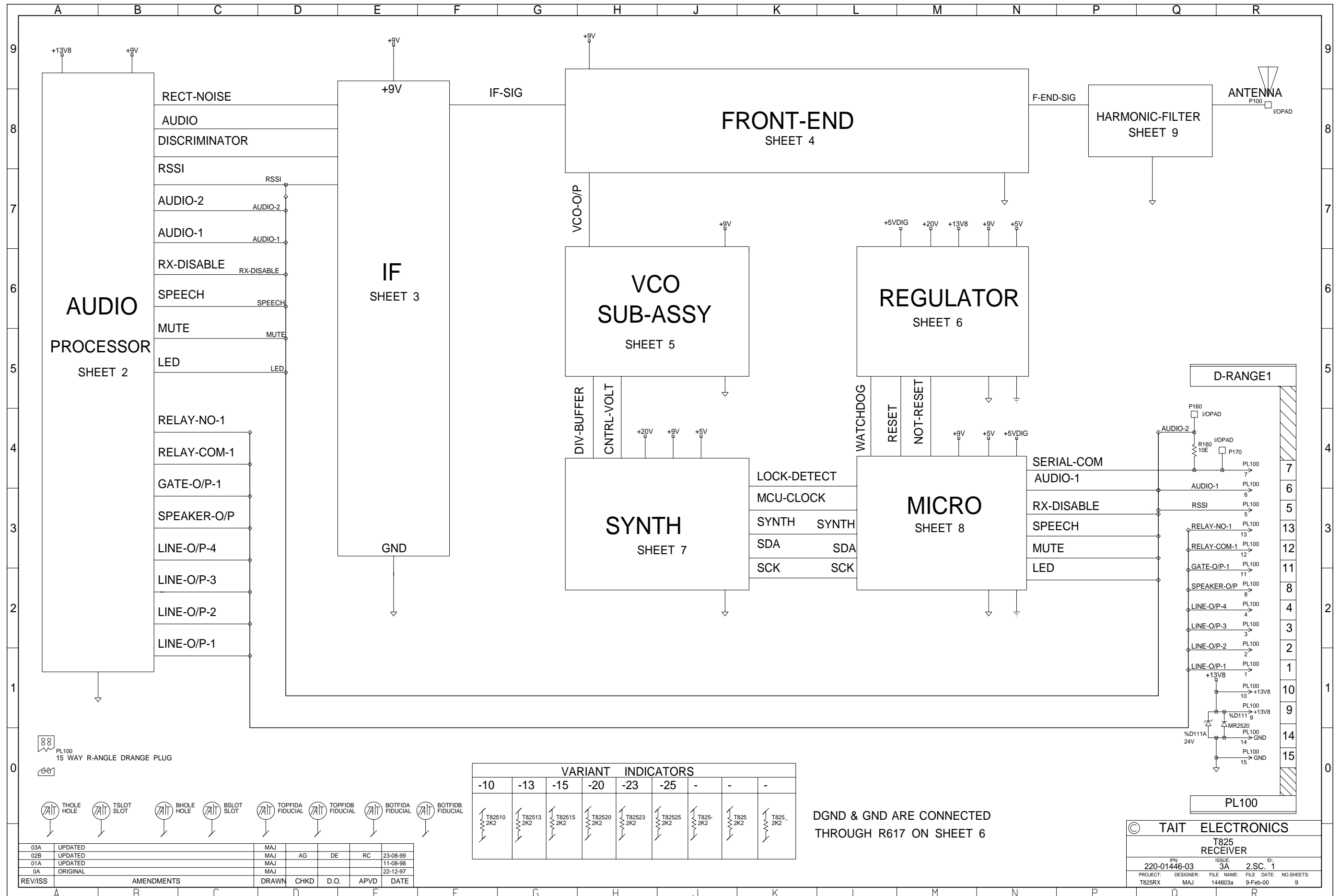
<u>Device</u>	<u>PCB</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>PCB</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>PCB</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>PCB</u>	<u>Circuit</u>
#SL402	1:M8	4-E3									
#SL403	1:J8	4-J4									
#SL404	1:H8	4-K3									
#SL405	1:H8	4-L4									
SW201	1:B4	2-L6									
T210	1:C3	2-Q3									
T610	1:L6	6-N2									
TP202	1:C8	2-D9									
TP211	1:D3	2-P8									
TP300	1:E8	3-E7									
TP301	1:F6	3-J7									
TP302	1:F6	3-M8									
TP305	1:E6	3-P4									
TP601	1:N5	6-K9									
TP602	1:L5	6-R9									
TP603	1:L5	6-J2									
TP604	1:L4	6-N6									
TP607	1:M4	6-E6									
TP710	1:G4	7-J5									
&XF300	1:F7	3-G7									
&XF301	1:F7	3-H7									
&XF302	1:E5	3-N8									
X330	1:E4	3-C3									
&XF304	1:F4	3-E3									

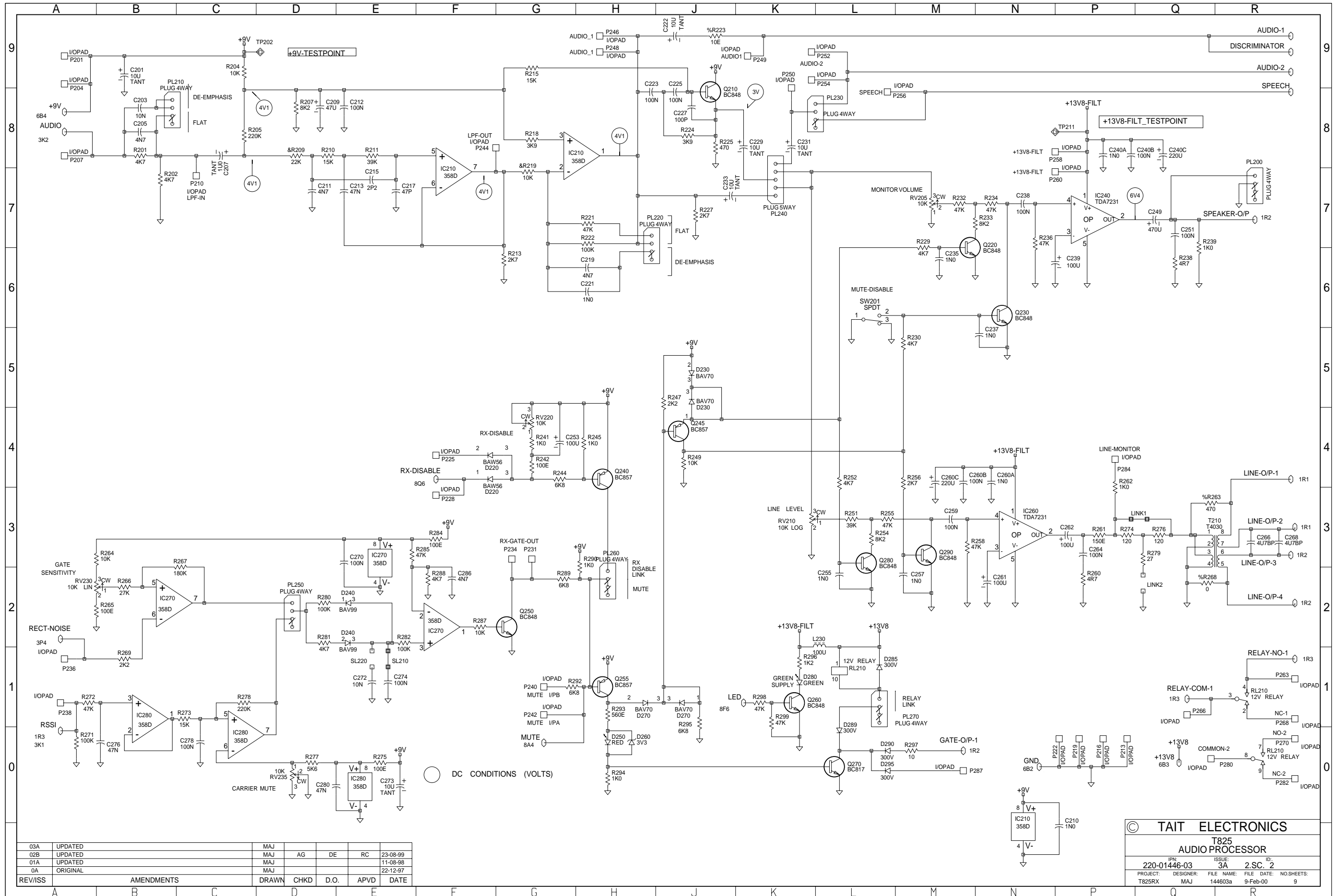


T825 PCB Layout - Top Side  
220-01446-03



T825 PCB Layout - Bottom Side  
220-01446-03





○ DC CONDITIONS (VOLTS)

03A	UPDATED	MAJ				23-08-99
02B	UPDATED	MAJ	AG	DE	RC	11-08-98
01A	UPDATED	MAJ				22-12-97
0A	ORIGINAL	MAJ				
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE

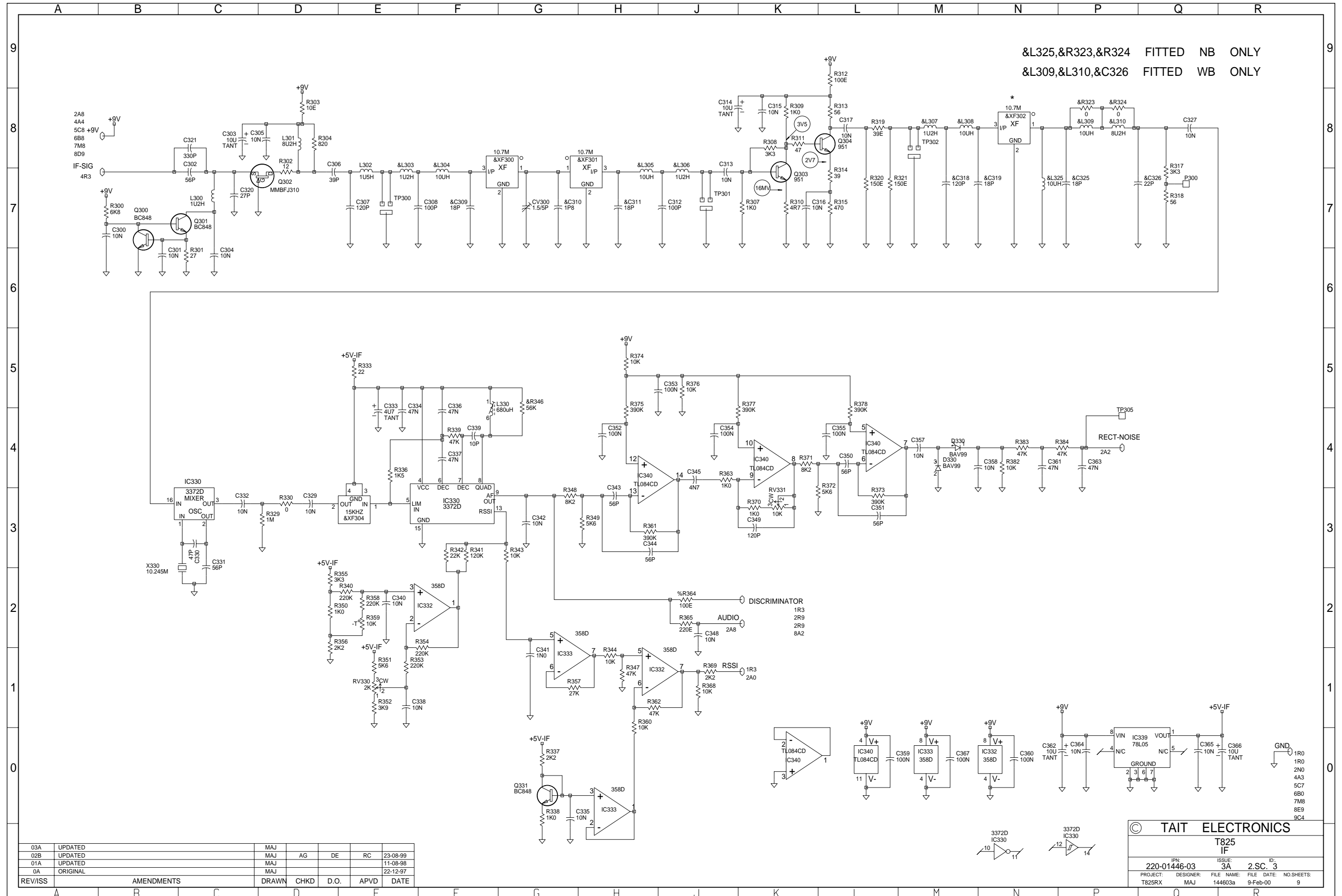
© TAIT ELECTRONICS

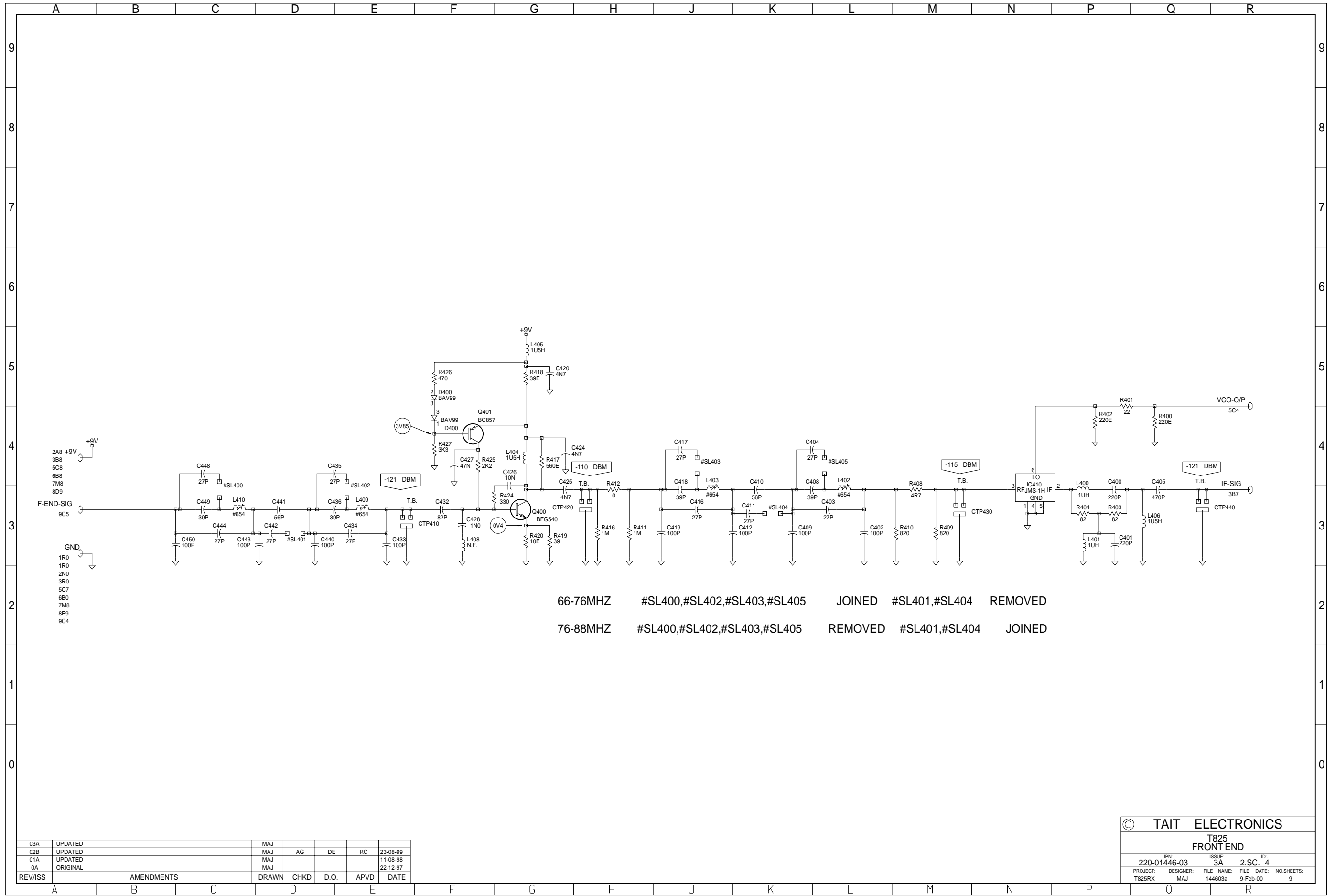
T825  
AUDIO PROCESSOR

IPN: 220-01446-03  
ISSUE: 3A  
ID: 2.SC. 2

PROJECT: T825RX  
DESIGNER: MAJ  
FILE NAME: 144603a  
FILE DATE: 9-Feb-00  
NO. SHEETS: 9



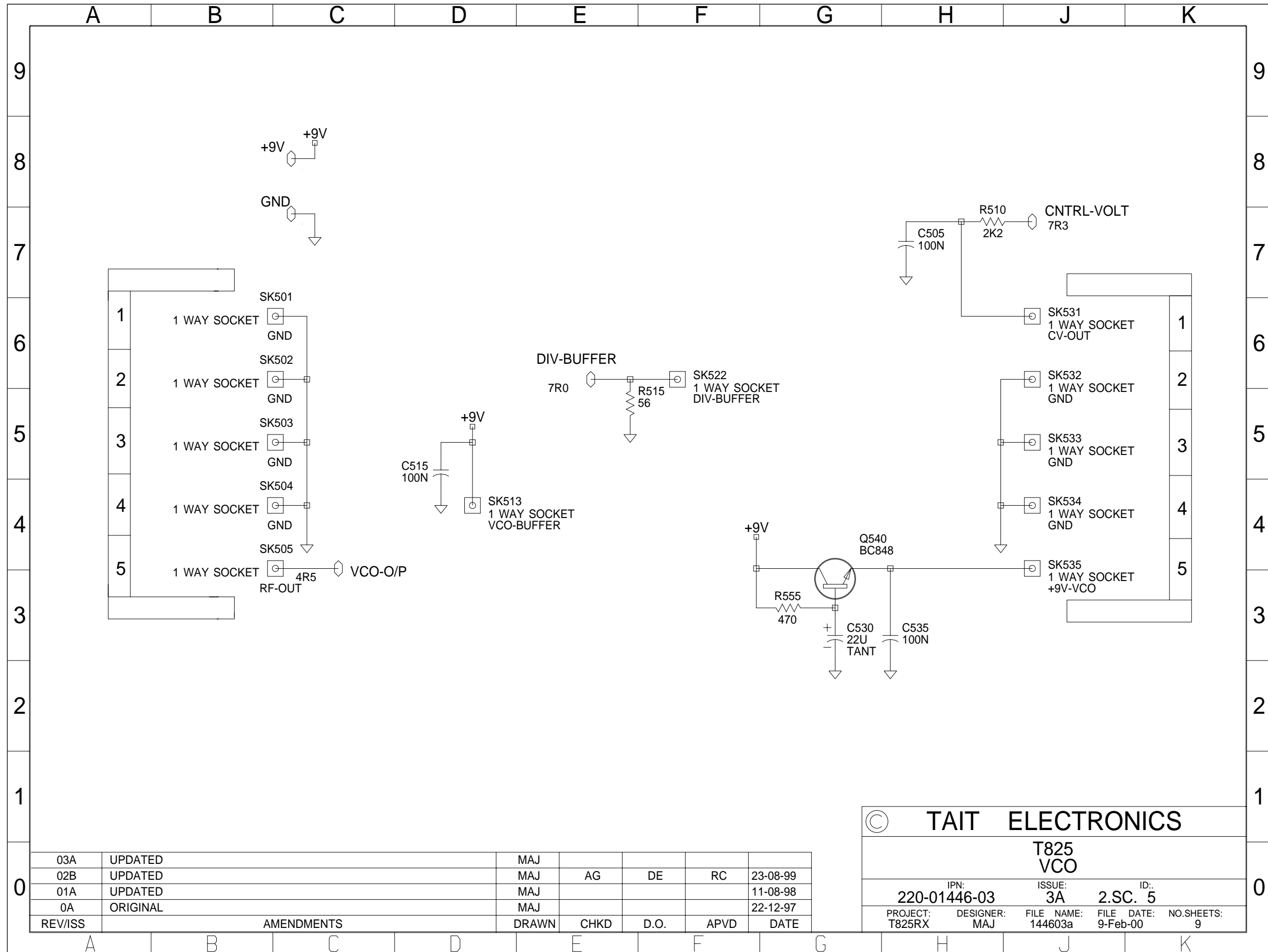




66-76MHZ #SL400,#SL402,#SL403,#SL405 JOINED #SL401,#SL404 REMOVED  
 76-88MHZ #SL400,#SL402,#SL403,#SL405 REMOVED #SL401,#SL404 JOINED

REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
03A	UPDATED	MAJ				23-08-99
02B	UPDATED	MAJ	AG	DE	RC	11-08-98
01A	UPDATED	MAJ				22-12-97
0A	ORIGINAL	MAJ				

© TAIT ELECTRONICS			
T825 FRONT END			
IPN: 220-01446-03	ISSUE: 3A	DESIGNER: MAJ	ID: 2.SC. 4
PROJECT: T825RX	FILE NAME: 144603a	FILE DATE: 9-Feb-00	NO.SHEETS: 9

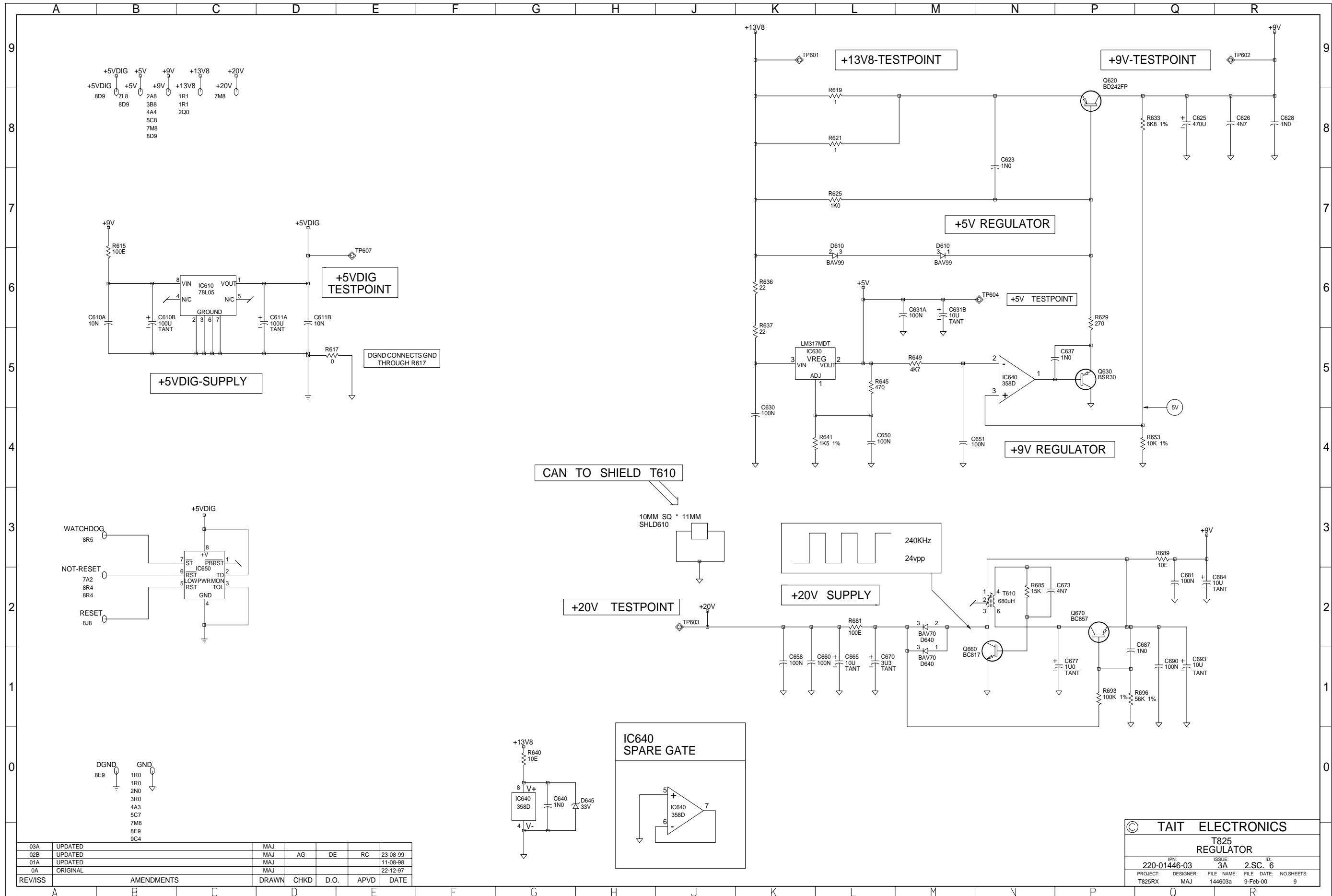


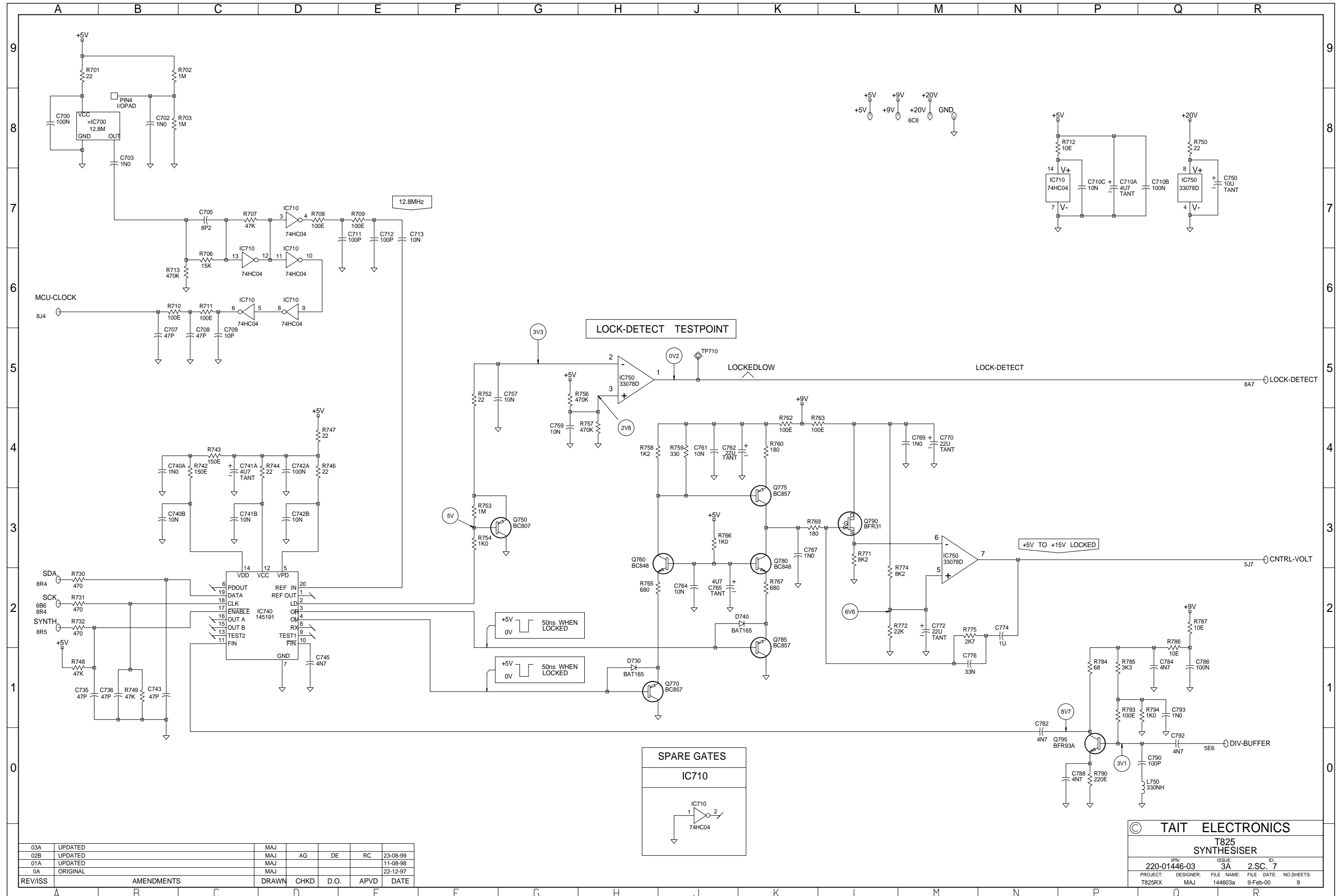
© TAIT ELECTRONICS

T825 VCO

IPN: 220-01446-03    ISSUE: 3A    ID: 2.SC. 5

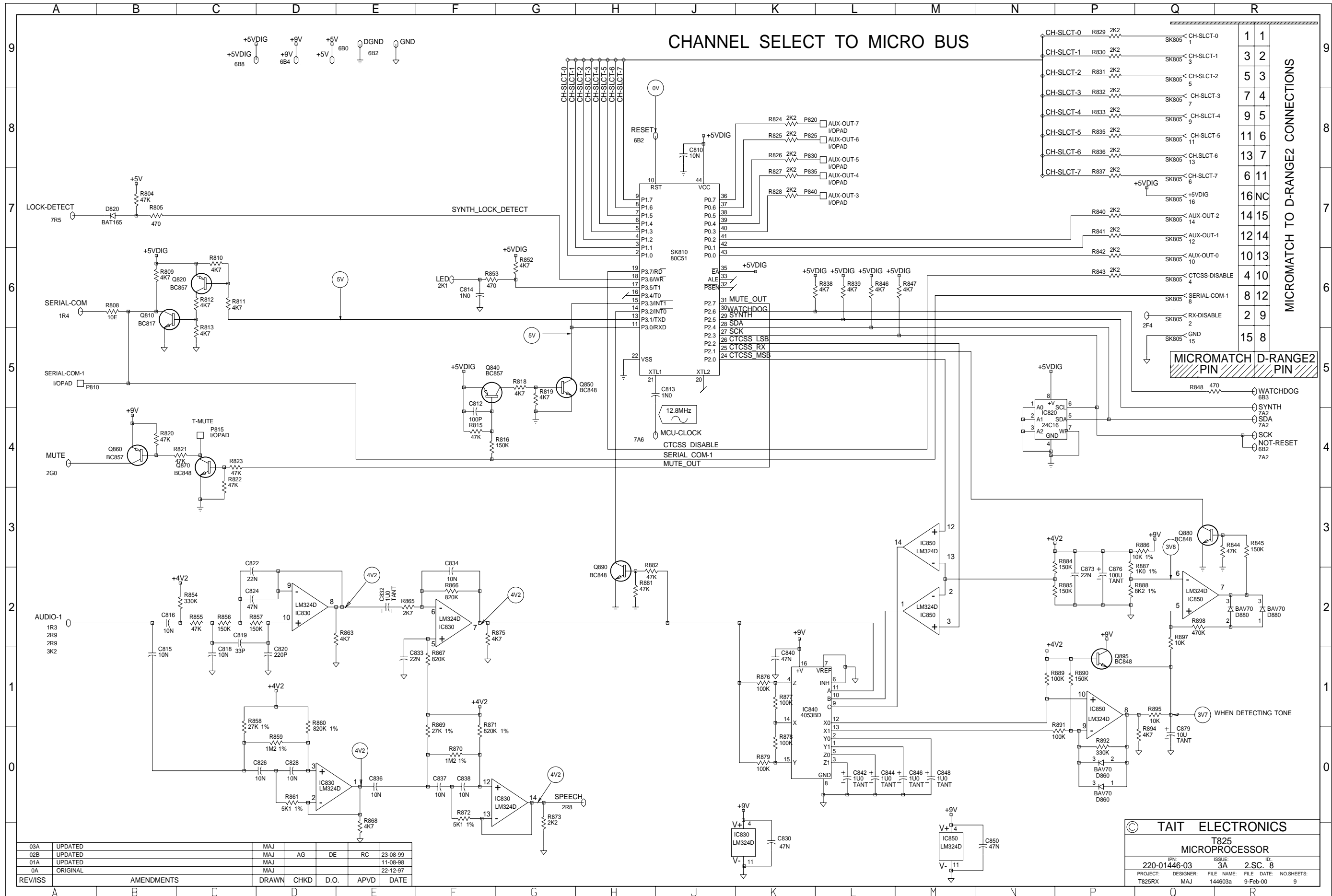
PROJECT: T825RX    DESIGNER: MAJ    FILE NAME: 144603a    FILE DATE: 9-Feb-00    NO.SHEETS: 9





03A	UPDATED	MAJ				
02B	UPDATED	MAJ	AG	DE	RC	23-08-99
01A	UPDATED	MAJ				11-08-98
0A	ORIGINAL	MAJ				22-12-97
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE

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T825 SYNTHESISER			
IPN:	ISSUE:	3A	2.S.C. 7
220-01446-03			
PROJECT:	DESIGNER:	FILE NAME:	FILE DATE:
T825RX	MAJ	144603a	9-Feb-00
			NO SHEETS: 9



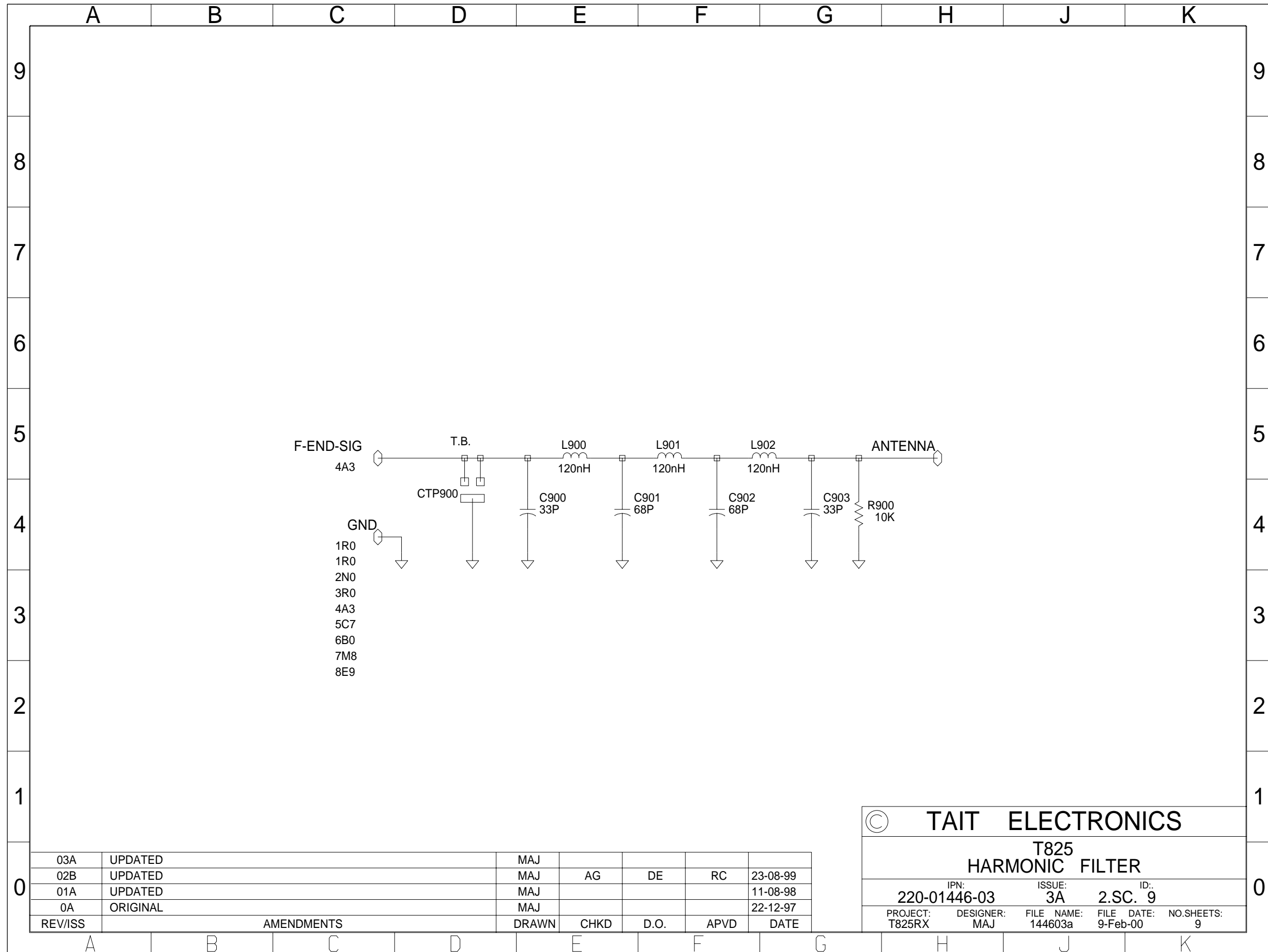
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
03A	UPDATED	MAJ				23-08-99
02B	UPDATED	MAJ	AG	DE	RC	11-08-98
01A	UPDATED	MAJ				22-12-97
0A	ORIGINAL	MAJ				

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T825  
MICROPROCESSOR

IPN: 220-01446-03  
ISSUE: 3A  
ID: 2.SC. 8

PROJECT: T825RX  
DESIGNER: MAJ  
FILE NAME: 144603a  
FILE DATE: 9-Feb-00  
NO. SHEETS: 9



03A	UPDATED	MAJ				
02B	UPDATED	MAJ	AG	DE	RC	23-08-99
01A	UPDATED	MAJ				11-08-98
0A	ORIGINAL	MAJ				22-12-97
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE

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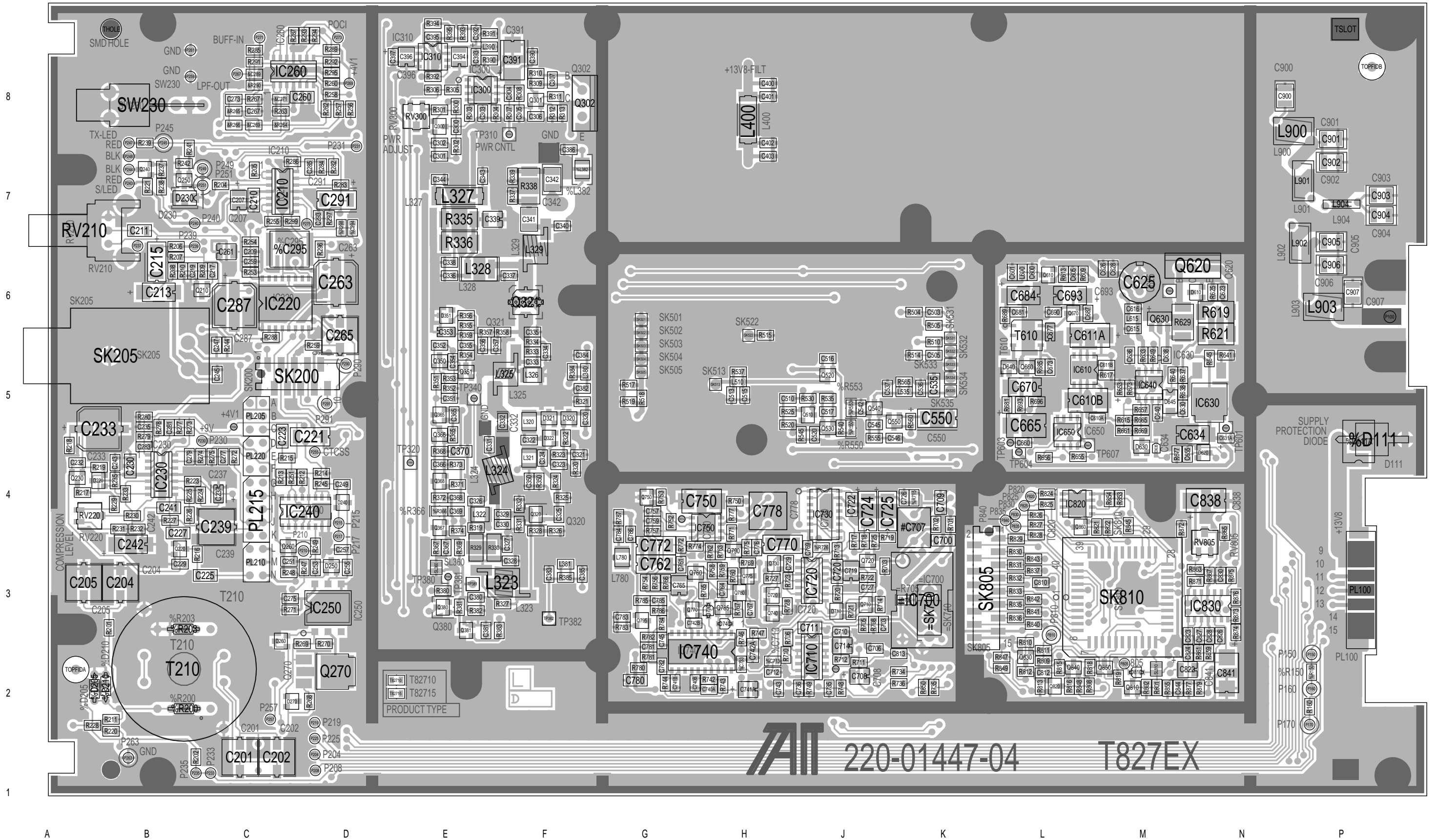
T825  
 HARMONIC FILTER

IPN: 220-01446-03    ISSUE: 3A    ID: 2.SC. 9

PROJECT: T825RX    DESIGNER: MAJ    FILE NAME: 144603a    FILE DATE: 9-Feb-00    NO.SHEETS: 9

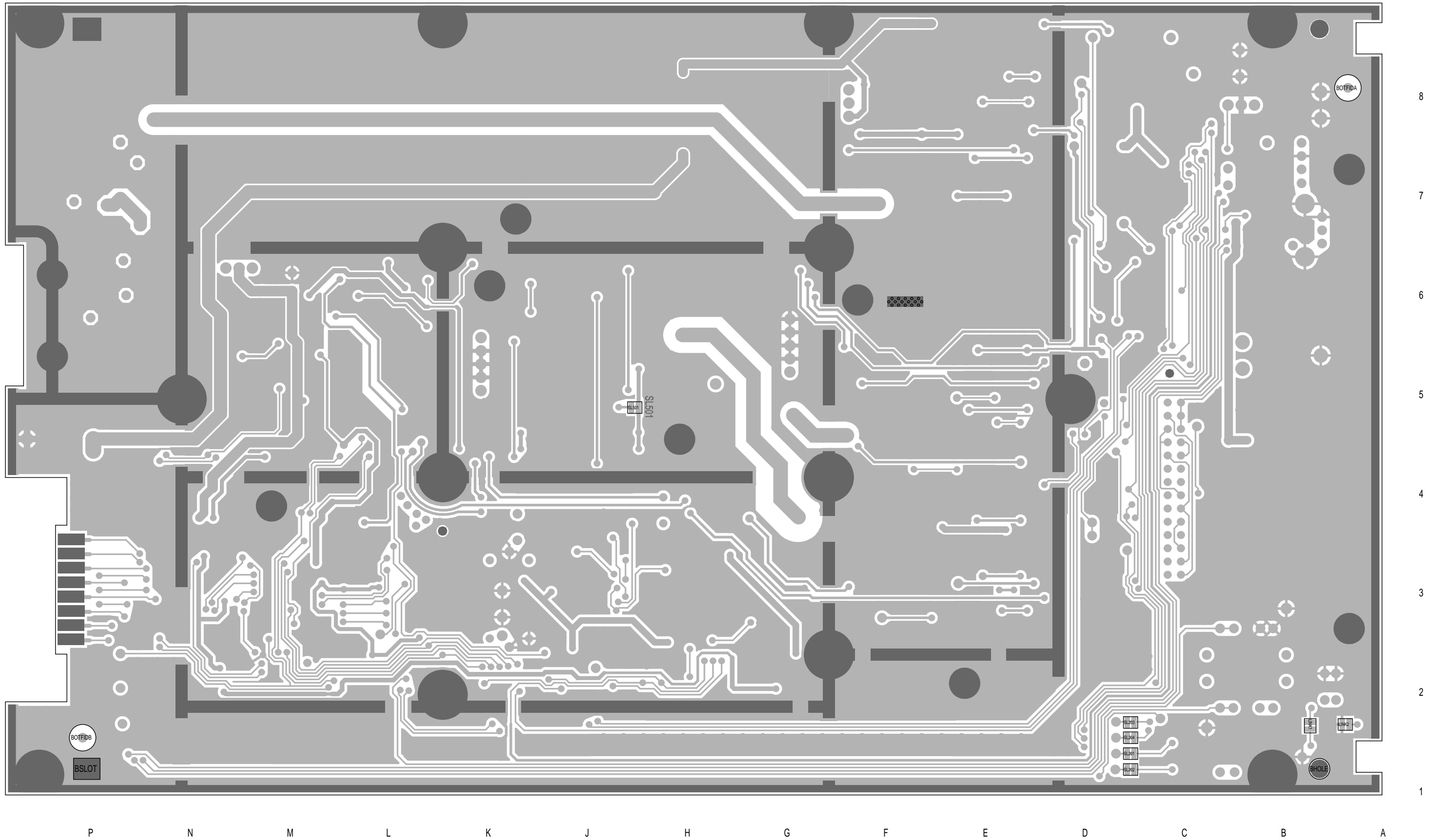




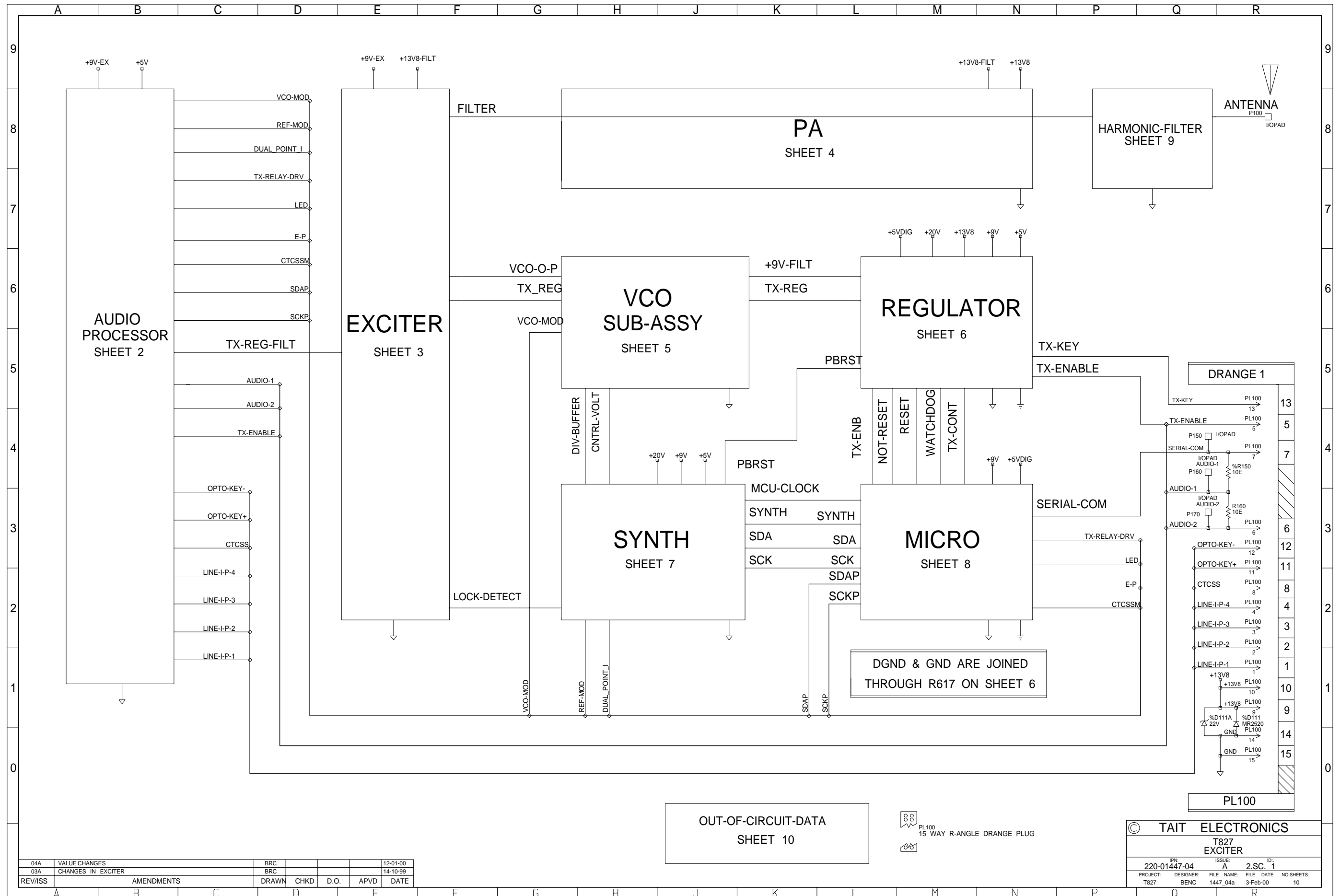


**AT** 220-01447-04 **T827EX**

**T827 PCB Layout - Top Side**  
220-01447-04



T827 PCB Layout - Bottom Side  
220-01447-04

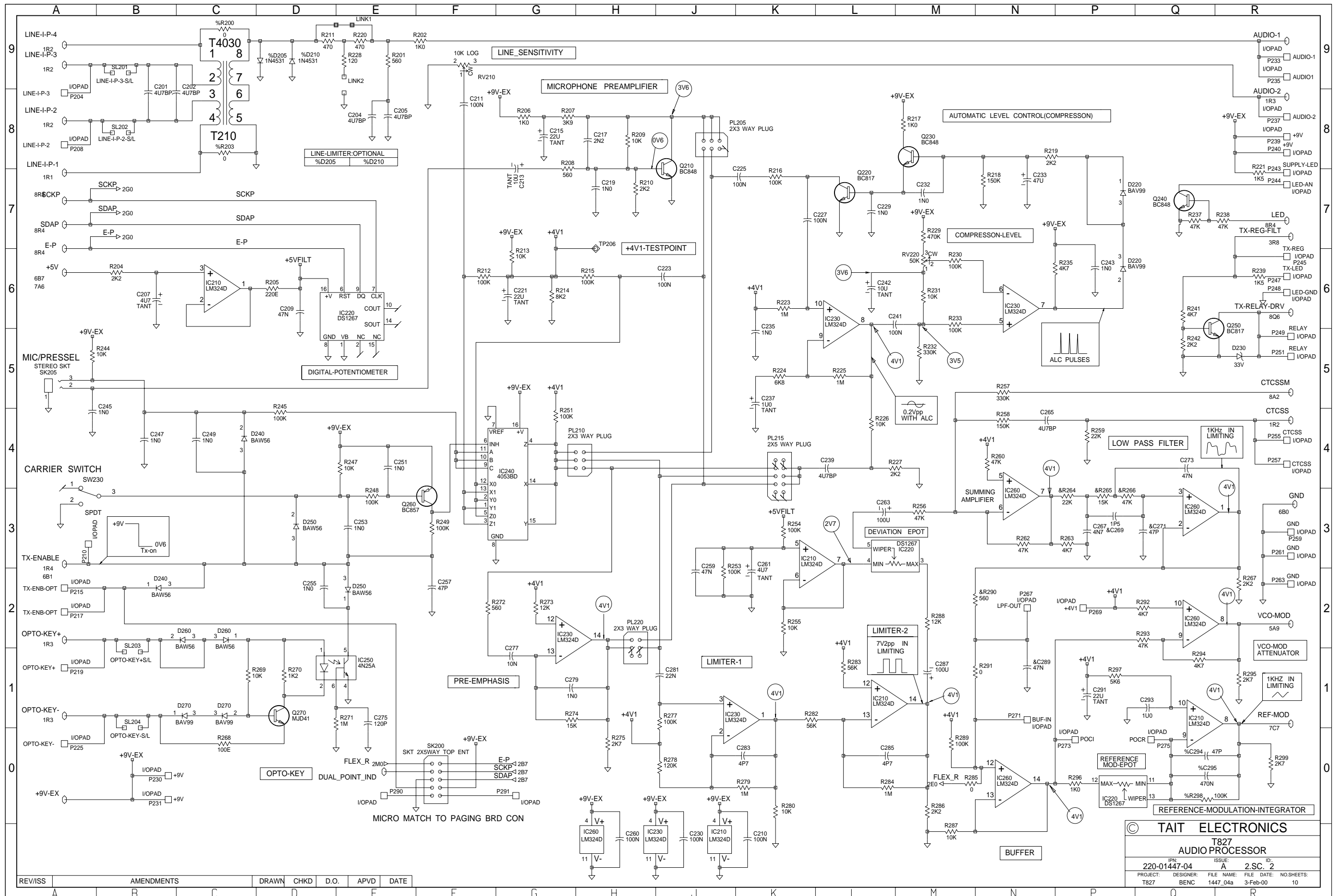


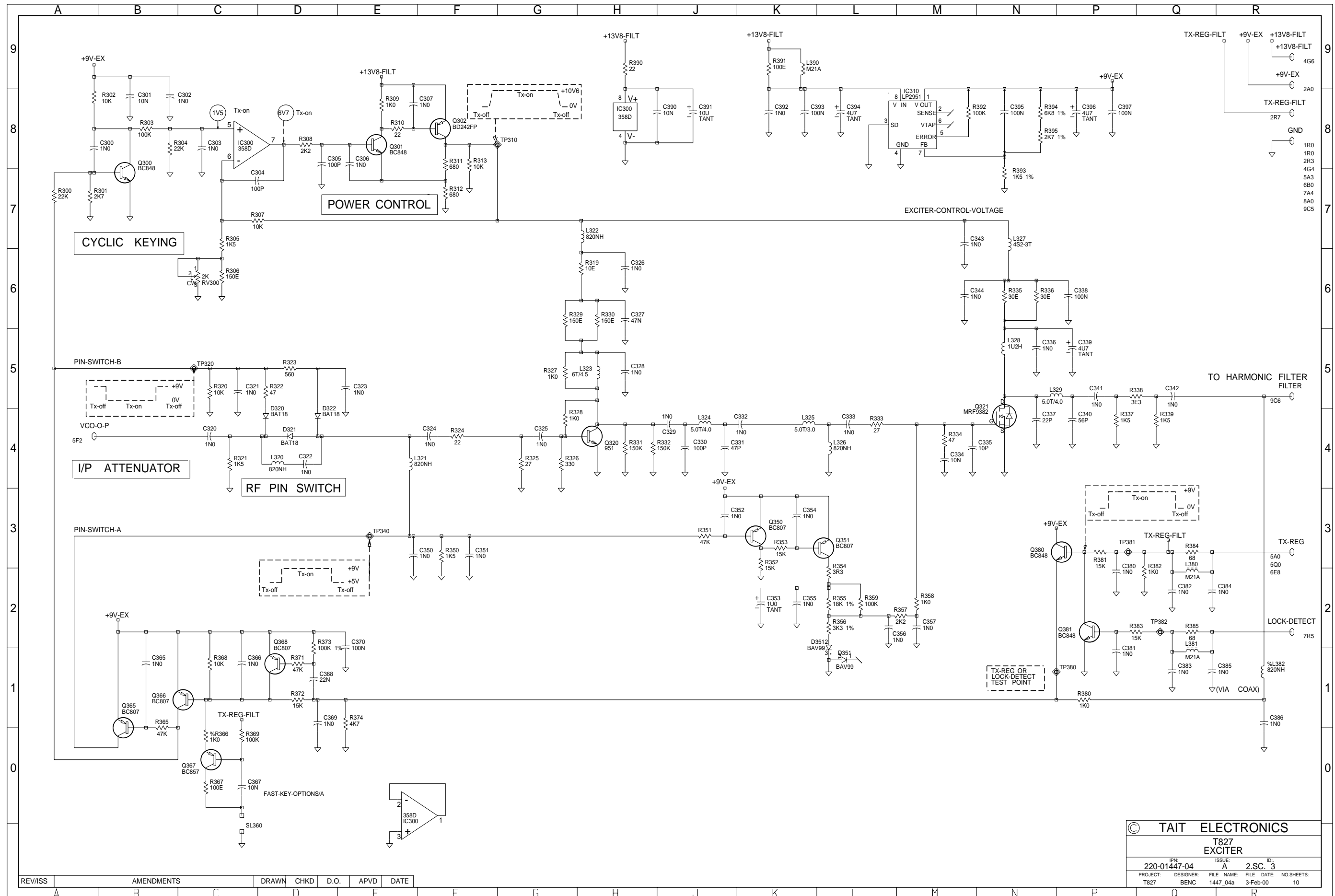
04A	VALUE CHANGES	BRC			12-01-00
03A	CHANGES IN EXCITER	BRC			14-10-99
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD DATE

OUT-OF-CIRCUIT-DATA  
 SHEET 10

PL100  
 15 WAY R-ANGLE DRANGE PLUG

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T827 EXCITER	
IPN: 220-01447-04	ISSUE: A 2.S.C. 1
PROJECT: T827	DESIGNER: BENC
FILE NAME: 1447_04a	FILE DATE: 3-Feb-00
NO SHEETS: 10	



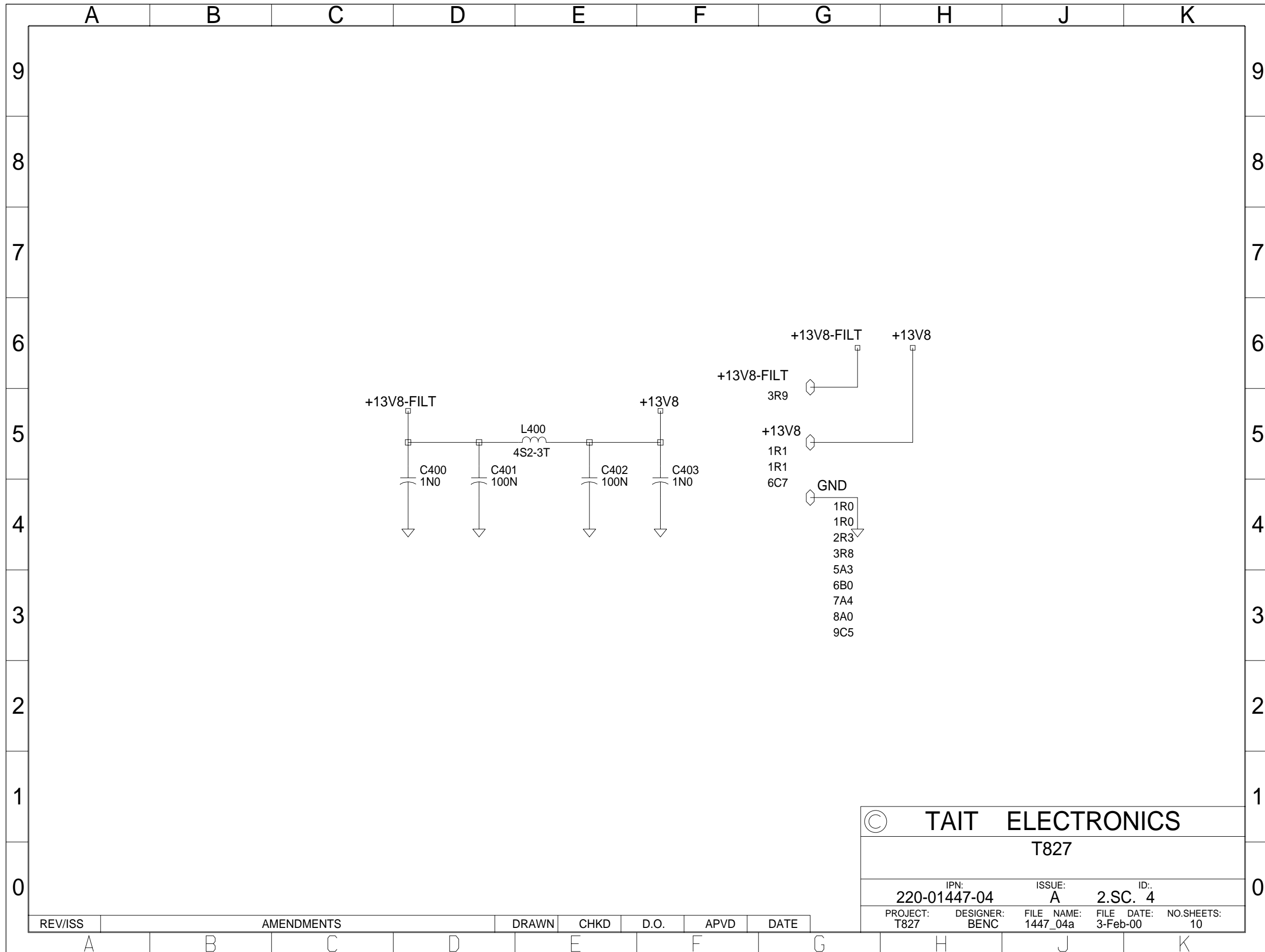


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**T827 EXCITER**

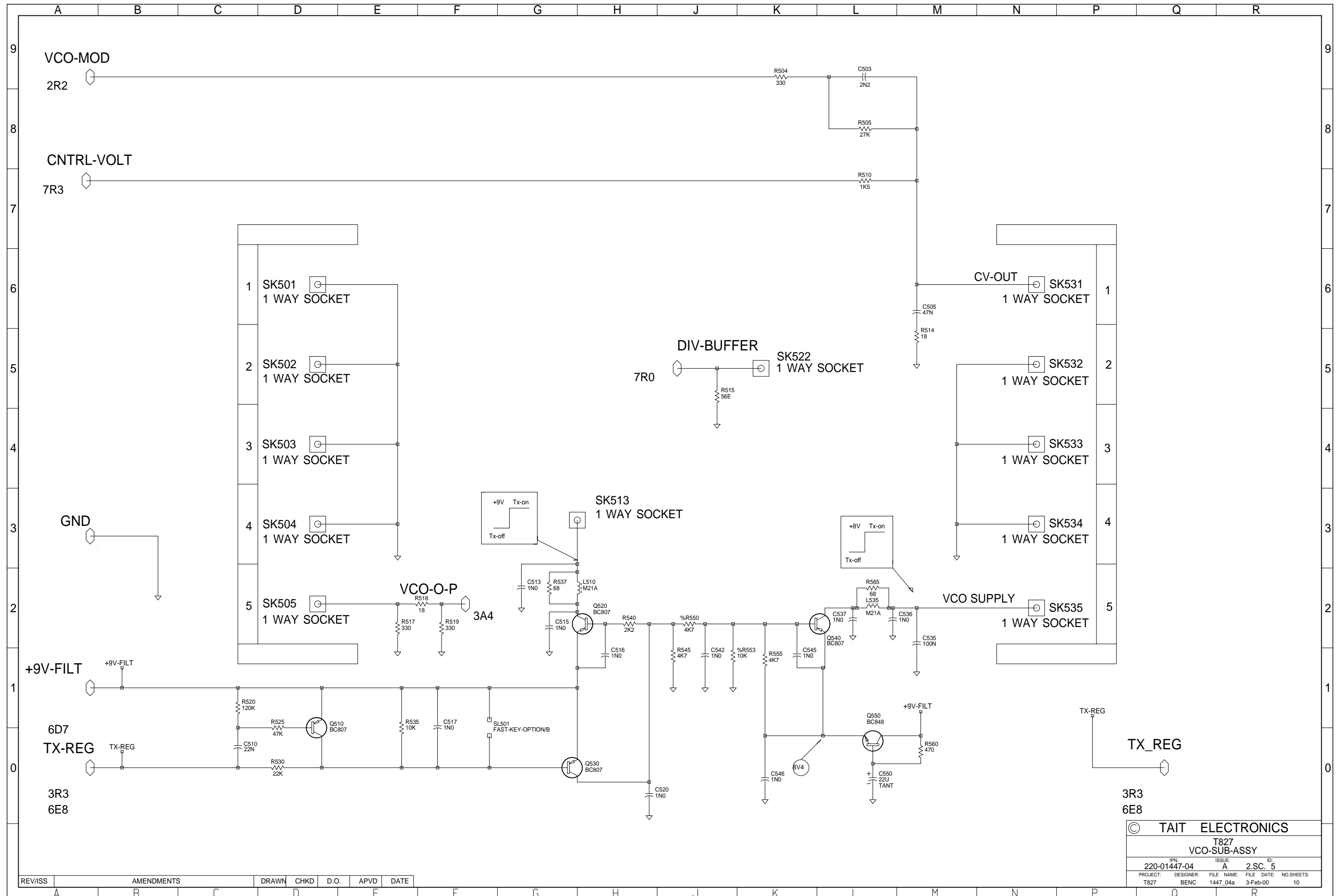
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PROJECT:	T827	DESIGNER:	BENC	FILE NAME:	1447_04a
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REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
A						

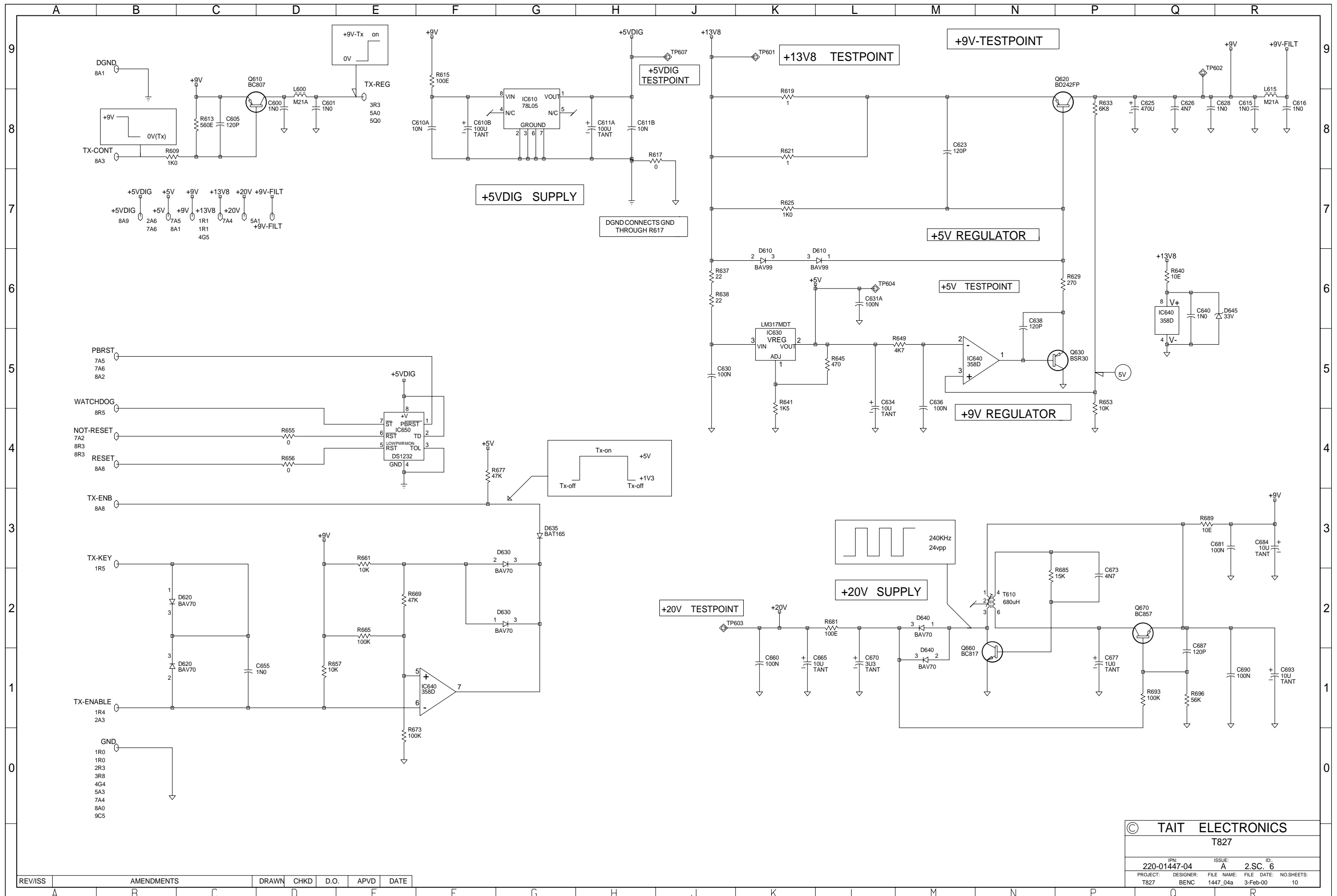


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T827				
IPN:	ISSUE:	ID:		
220-01447-04	A	2.SC. 4		
PROJECT:	DESIGNER:	FILE NAME:	FILE DATE:	NO.SHEETS:
T827	BENC	1447_04a	3-Feb-00	10

REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
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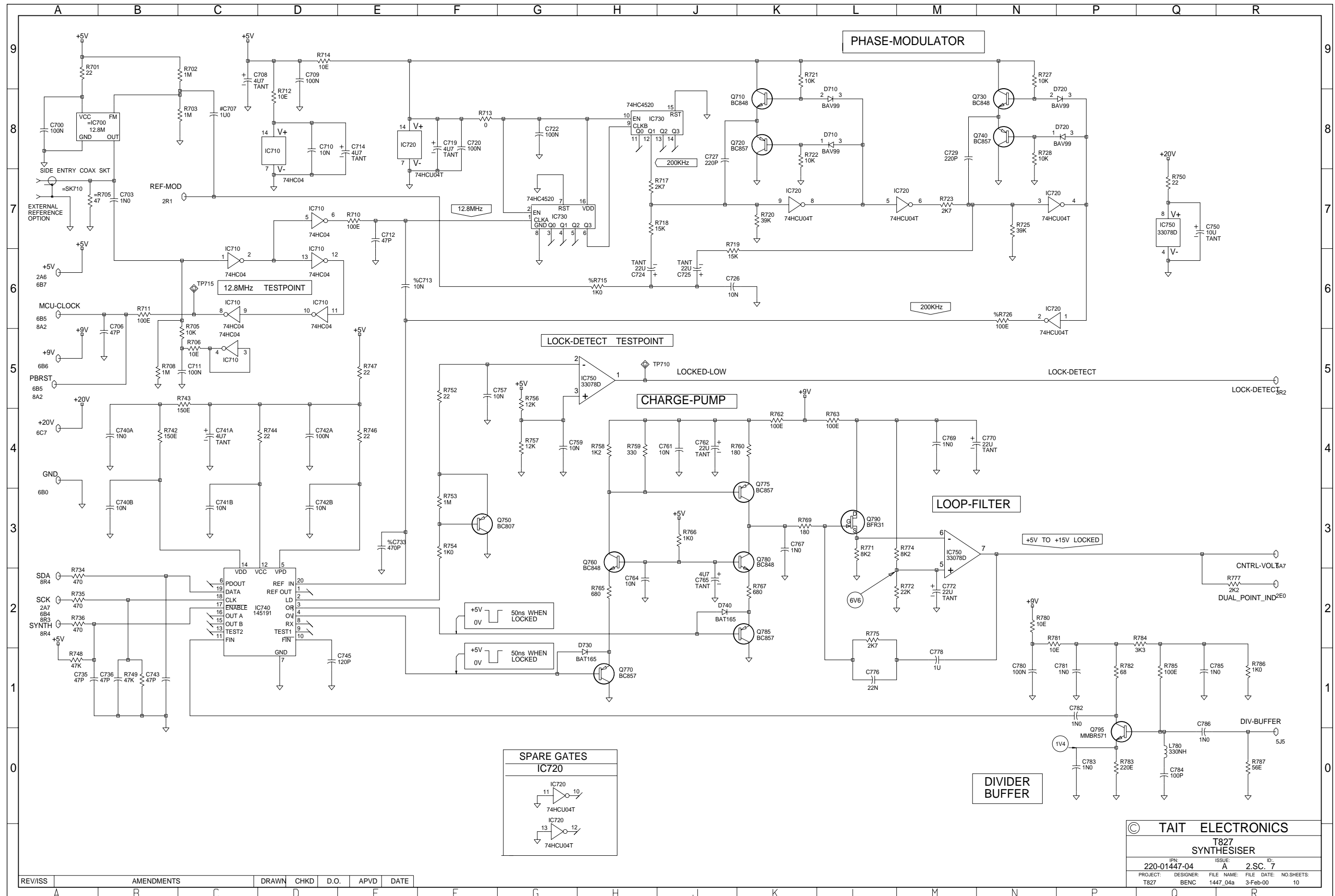
© TAIT ELECTRONICS	
T827 VCO-SUB-ASSY	
IPN: 220-01447-04	ISSUE: A 2.S.C. 5
PROJECT: T827	DESIGNER: BENC
FILE NAME: 1447_04a	FILE DATE: 3-Feb-00
NO SHEETS: 10	

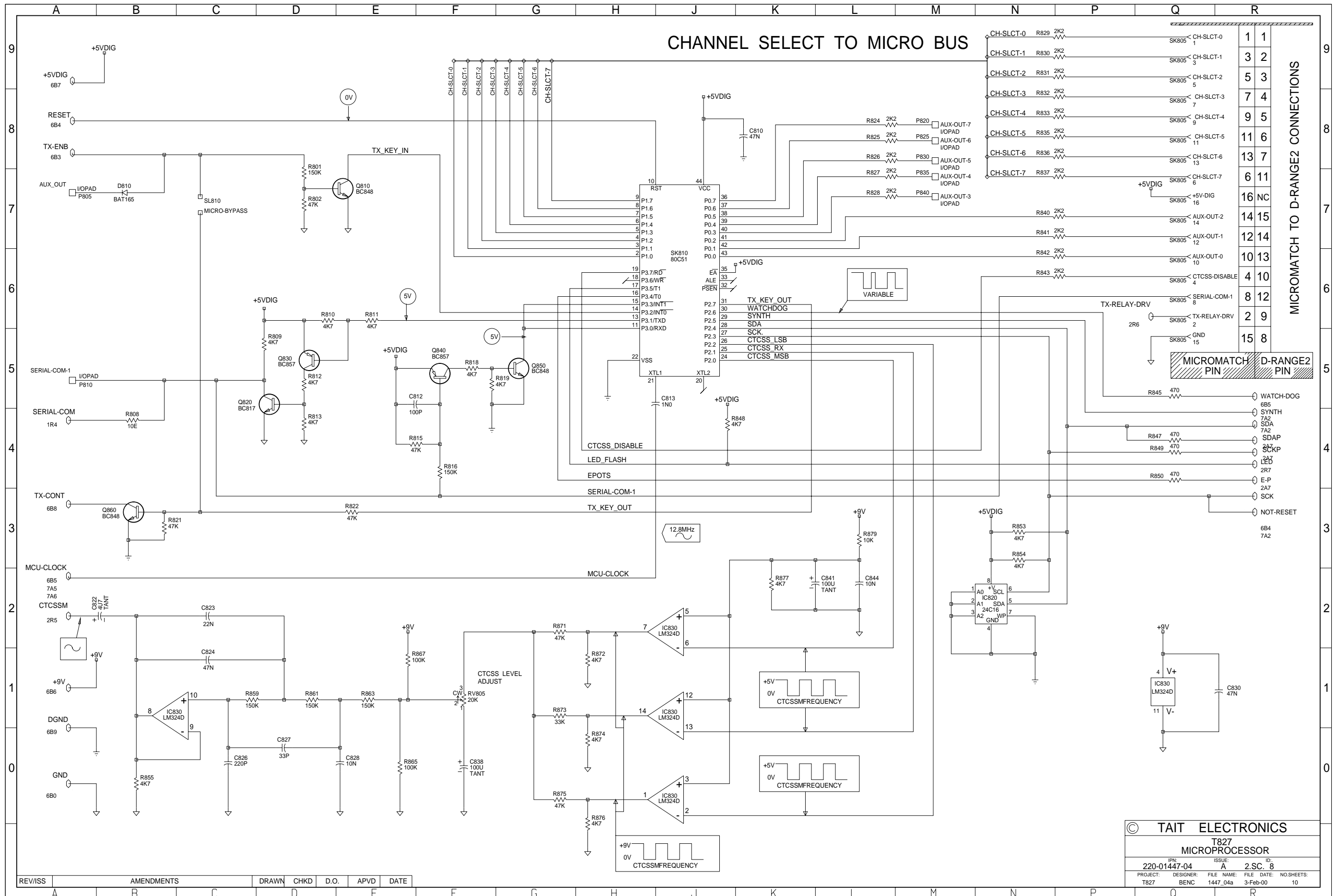


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T827

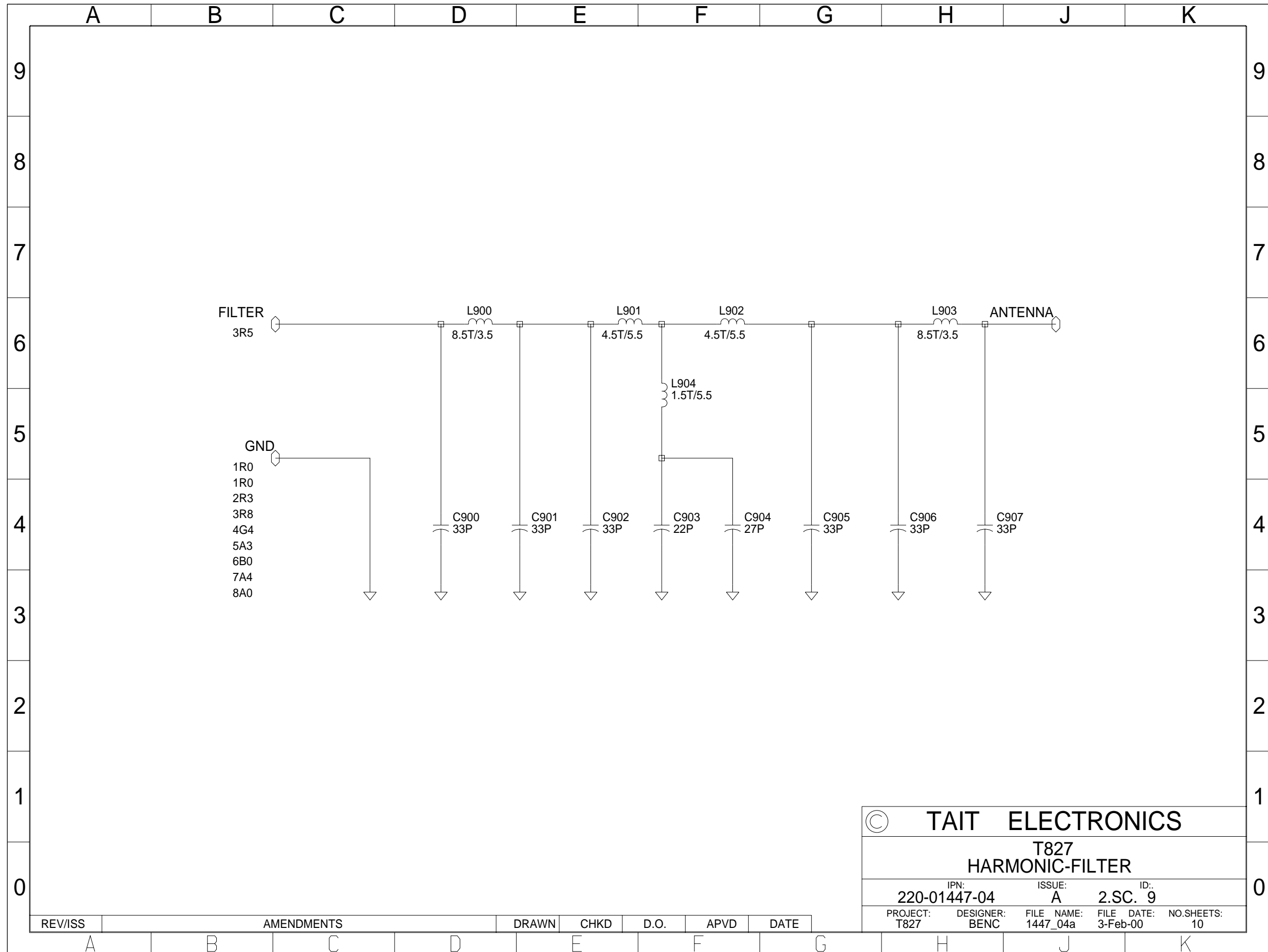
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PROJECT: T827	DESIGNER: BENC	FILE NAME: 1447_04a
		FILE DATE: 3-Feb-00
		NO.SHEETS: 10







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T827 MICROPROCESSOR  
IPN: 220-01447-04 ISSUE: A ID: 2.SC. 8  
PROJECT: T827 DESIGNER: BENC FILE NAME: 1447\_04a FILE DATE: 3-Feb-00 NO. SHEETS: 10



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T827 HARMONIC-FILTER					
IPN: 220-01447-04		ISSUE: A		ID: 2.SC. 9	
PROJECT: T827	DESIGNER: BENC	FILE NAME: 1447_04a	FILE DATE: 3-Feb-00	NO.SHEETS: 10	

REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
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