

Part D T858 & T859 Power Amplifiers



Caution: There are no user serviceable components in these power amplifiers. Refer all servicing to your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation.

This part of the manual is divided into five sections, as listed below. These sections describe both the older design T858/859 without RF power modules, and the newer design T858/859 with RF power modules. [Figure 1.1](#) shows how to identify your PA design without having to remove the side cover. There is a detailed table of contents at the start of each section.

Section	Title
1	General Information
2	Circuit Operation
3	Initial Adjustment
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5	PCB Information

1 T858/859 General Information

This section provides a brief description of the T858 & T859 power amplifiers, both with and without RF power modules, along with detailed specifications and a list of types available. [Figure 1.1](#) shows how to identify whether your PA was built with or without RF power modules.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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1.1 Identifying T858/859 PAs With Or Without RF Power Modules

The newer design T858/859 PAs use both RF power modules and RF power transistors, whereas the older design T858/859 PAs used RF power transistors only.

If the side cover is still fitted to your PA, you can quickly identify which type you have by checking the number of access holes in the side cover. As shown in [Figure 1.1](#) below, the older design PAs have numerous holes spread over the side cover, whereas the newer design PAs have only six in a group near the rear of the chassis.

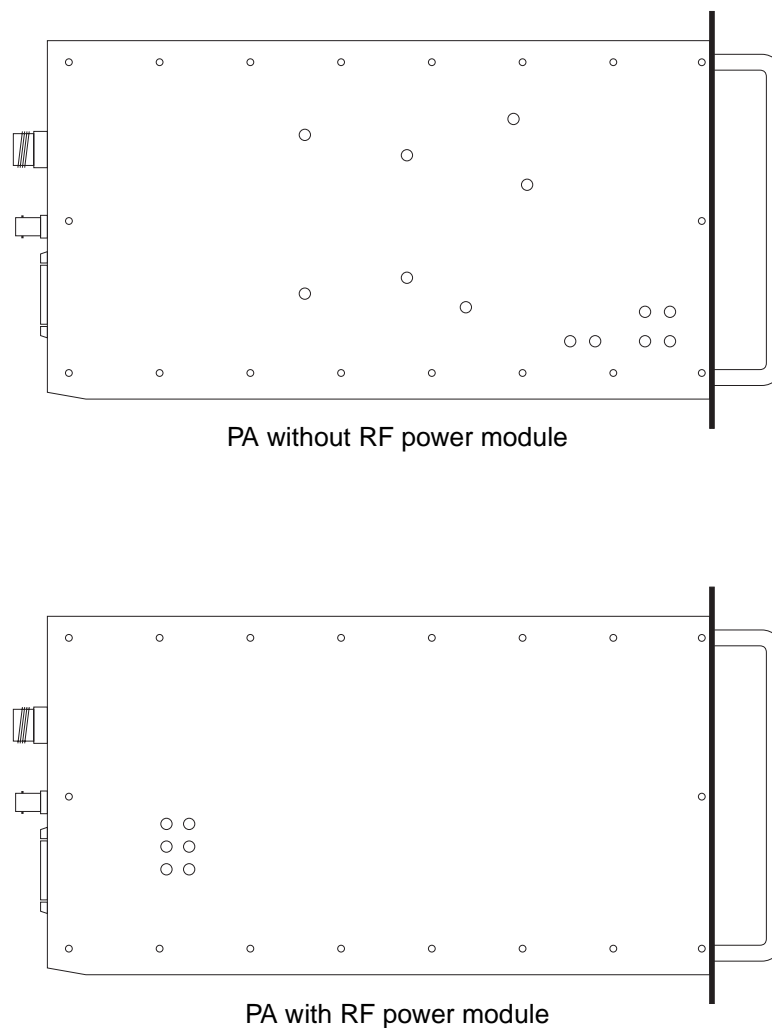


Figure 1.1 Identifying T858/859 PAs With Or Without RF Power Modules

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1.2 Introduction

The T858 and T859 are FM base station power amplifiers designed for single or multichannel operation in the 400 to 520MHz frequency range. The output power capabilities are as follows:

T858 -	10 to 60W
T859 -	20 to 110W.

The older design T858/859 PAs (without RF power modules) comprise a broad band, three stage drive amplifier whose output is split to drive two separate output stages. The outputs from these final stages are then recombined and filtered before being fed to the output socket. This type of balanced output stage offers two advantages over single ended types:

- improved intermodulation performance in the presence of high signal levels from adjacent transmitters;
- enhanced reliability: if one of the two output stages fails, the transmitter can still produce one quarter of its rated power.

The newer design T858 PA (with RF power module) comprises a broad band, two stage drive amplifier whose output is filtered before being fed to the output connector.

The newer design T859 PA (with RF power module) comprises a broad band, two stage drive amplifier whose output is split to drive two separate output stages. The outputs from these final stages are then recombined and filtered before being fed to the output socket. This type of balanced output stage offers two advantages over single ended types:

- improved intermodulation performance in the presence of high signal levels from adjacent transmitters;
- enhanced reliability: if one of the two output stages fails, the transmitter can still produce one quarter of its rated power.

VSWR and thermal protection are incorporated into the basic design of all T858/859 PAs, while monitoring and alarm signals are available for both forward and reverse power. The output power is adjustable from the front panel.

The main PCB is mounted directly on a die-cast chassis/heatsink. Extensive use is made of the latest surface mount technology. Effective RF isolation between the PA control circuitry and RF stages in the newer design T858/859 PAs is achieved by internal metal shields.

Forced air cooling for the heatsink is provided on the T859 by a fan, which is activated whenever the transmitter is keyed. Thermal sensors will also activate the fan automatically if the internal temperature reaches an unacceptable level.

The T858 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. The T859 has a width of 120mm and occupies a double space.

1.3 Specifications

1.3.1 Introduction

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

Ambient temperature is defined as the temperature of the air at the input to the cooling fan mounted on the heatsink, or immediately surrounding the heatsink if a fan is not fitted.

Where applicable, the test methods used to obtain the following performance figures are those described in the ETS specification. Refer to [Section 1.3.3](#) 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.

1.3.2 General

Power Output:

T858	- Rated Power	.. 50W
	- Range Of Adjustment	.. 10 to 60W (typical)

T859	- Rated Power	.. 100W
	- Range Of Adjustment	.. 20 to 110W (typical)

Input Power	.. 700 to 1300mW
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Duty Cycle Rating:

T858	.. 50W continuous to +60°C ambient temperature
	.. 60W continuous to +40°C ambient temperature
T859	.. 100W continuous to +60°C ambient temperature

Intermodulation (PA with output isolator)	.. -70dBc or -40dBi ¹ with 25dB isolation & interfering signal of -30dBc
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Mismatch Capability:

Ruggedness	.. refer to your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation
Stability	.. 5:1 VSWR (all phase angles)

1. dBi denotes the level of intermodulation product relative to the interfering signal.

Supply Voltage:

Operating Voltage	..	10.8 to 16V DC
Standard Test Voltage	..	13.8V DC
Polarity	..	negative earth only
Polarity Protection	..	crowbar diode

Maximum Supply Current (T858 @ 50W, T859 @ 100W):

Standby	..	50mA
Transmit - T858 without power module	..	11A
- T858 with power module	..	12A (11A typical)
- T859 without power module	..	22A
- T859 with power module	..	23A (21A typical)

Spurious Emissions:

Conducted	- Transmit	..	-36dBm to 1GHz
			-30dBm 1GHz to 4GHz
	- Standby	..	-57dBm to 1GHz
			-47dBm 1GHz to 4GHz
Radiated	- Transmit	..	-36dBm to 1GHz
			-30dBm 1GHz to 4GHz
	- Standby	..	-57dBm to 1GHz
			-47dBm 1GHz to 4GHz

Operating Temperature Range .. -30°C to +60°C ambient temperature

Dimensions:

Height	..	183mm
Width - T858	..	60mm
- T859	..	120mm
Length	..	340mm

Weight:

T858	..	3.1kg
T859	..	3.5kg

1.3.3 Test Standards

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

1.3.3.1 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).

1.3.3.2 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.

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

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

1.4 Product Codes

The three groups of digits in the T850 Series II product code provide information about the model, type and options fitted, according to the conventions described below.

The following explanation of T850 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:

T85X -XX-XXXX	T855 receiver
	T856 25W transmitter
	T857 exciter
	T858 50W power amplifier
	T859 100W 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:

T85X- X X-XXXX	'1' for 400-440MHz
	'2' for 440-480MHz
	'3' for 480-520MHz

The second digit in the Type group indicates the channel spacing and is not applicable to power amplifiers:

T85X- X X-XXXX	'0' for all power amplifiers
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Options

T85X-XX- XXXX	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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1.5 Standard Product Range

The following table lists the range of standard T858 and T859 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.

Output Power (W)	50			100		
Frequency Range (MHz)	400-440	440-480	480-520	400-440	440-480	480-520
PA Type: T858-	10-0000	20-0000	30-0000			
PA Type: T859-				10-0000	20-0000	30-0000

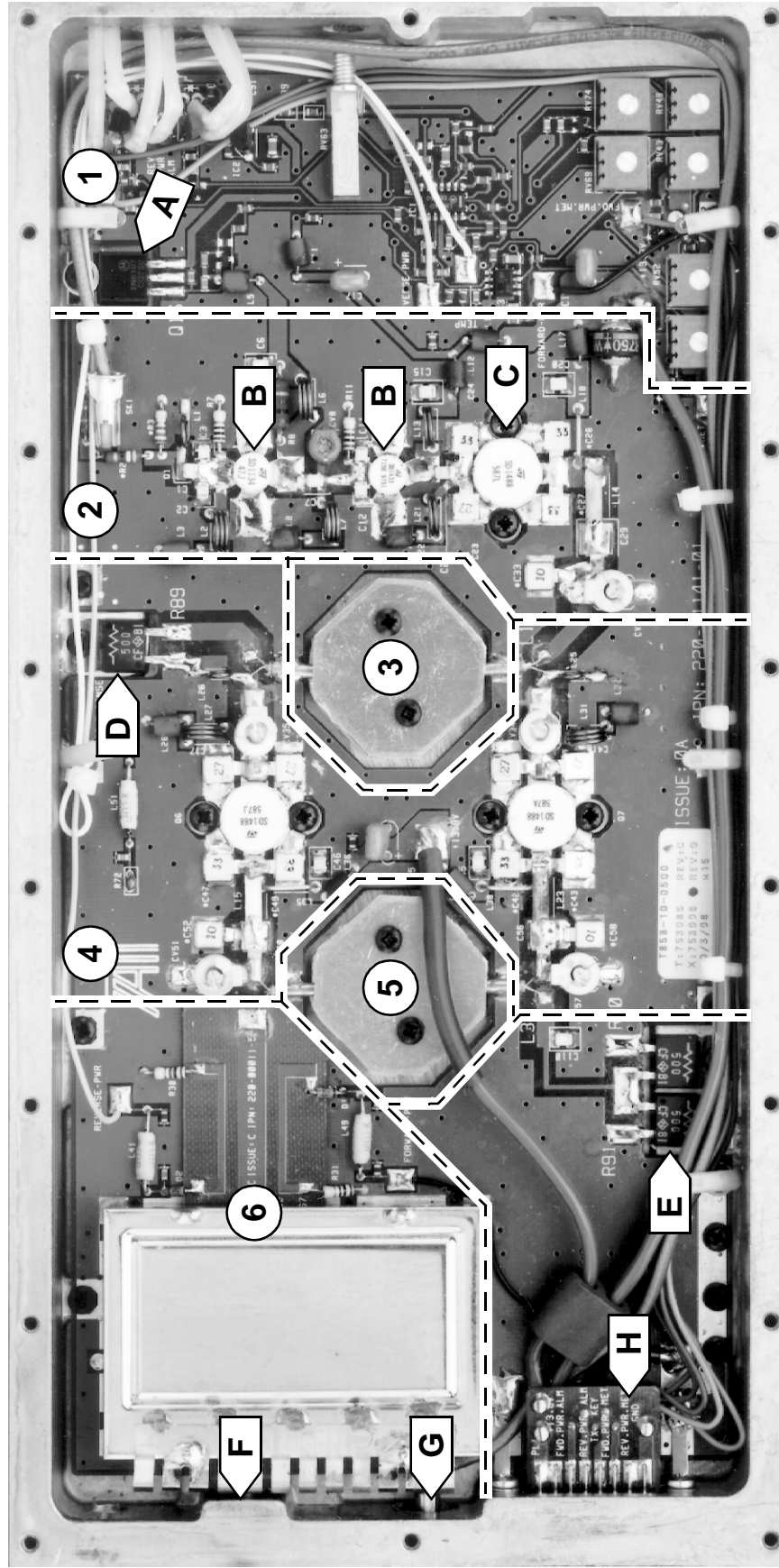
You can identify the PA type by checking the product code printed on a label on the rear of the heatsink ([Figure 1.1](#) in Part A shows typical labels).

The photograph in [Figure 1.2](#) on the next page will help you to identify the main circuit blocks in the T858 without RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 3.4](#) which shows the main adjustment controls.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

The photograph in [Figure 1.6](#) shows the T858/859 front panel controls.

**Key:**

- 1 power control & alarms circuitry
- 2 drive amplifier
- 3 input power splitter
- 4 final amplifiers
- 5 output power combiner
- 6 low pass filter & directional coupler

- A power control transistor (Q16)
- B pre-driver
- C driver
- D input combiner termination (R89)
- E output combiner termination (R90/R91)
- F RF output
- G RF input
- H D-range connector (incl. DC in, alarm & metering outputs - refer to [Section 3.2](#) in Part F)

Figure 1.2 T858 Main Circuit Block Identification (Without RF Power Module)

The photograph in [Figure 1.3](#) on the next page will help you to identify the main circuit blocks in the T858 with RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 3.5](#) which shows the main adjustment controls.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

The photograph in [Figure 1.6](#) shows the T858/859 front panel controls.

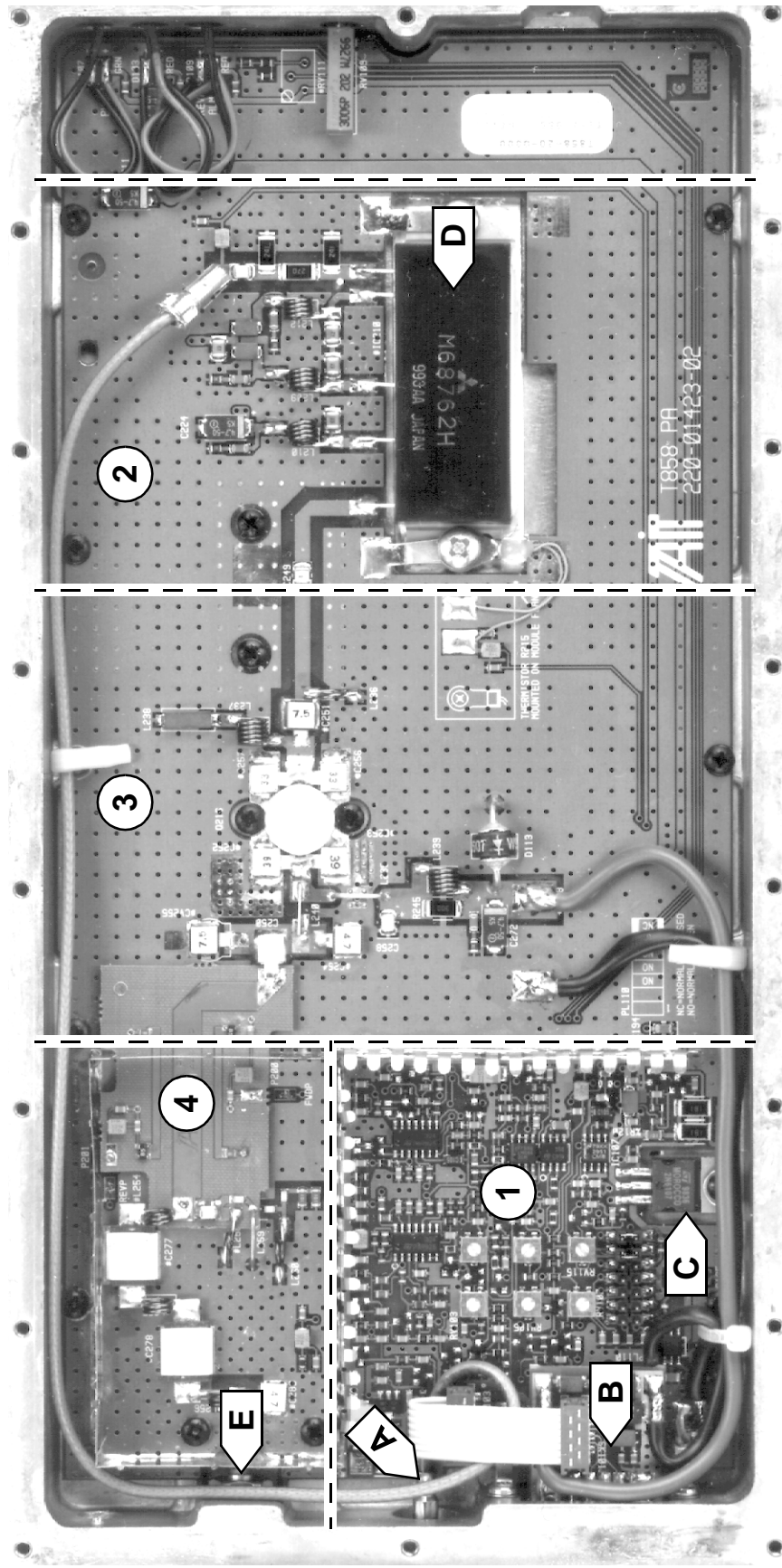


Figure 1.3 T858 Main Circuit Block Identification (With RF Power Module)

Key:

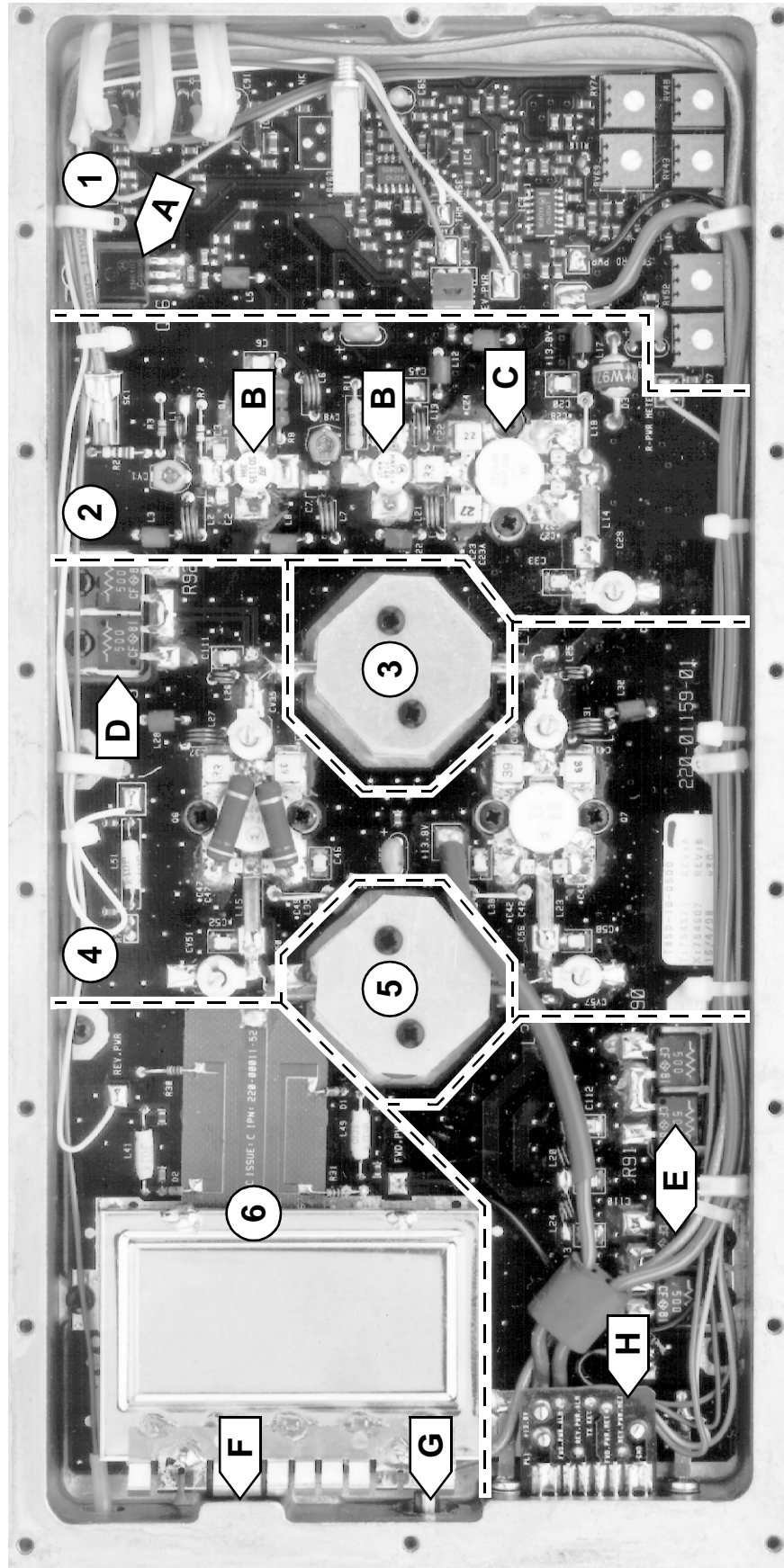
- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | power control & alarms circuitry | A | RF input |
| 2 | drive amplifier | B | D-range connector (incl. DC in, alarm & metering outputs - refer to Section 3.2 in Part F) |
| 3 | final amplifier | C | power control transistor (Q137) |
| 4 | low pass filter & directional coupler | D | RF power module (#IC210) |
| | | E | RF output |

The photograph in [Figure 1.4](#) on the next page will help you to identify the main circuit blocks in the T859 without RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 3.6](#) which shows the main adjustment controls.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

The photograph in [Figure 1.6](#) shows the T858/859 front panel controls.

**Key:**

- 1 power control & alarms circuitry
- 2 drive amplifier
- 3 input power splitter
- 4 final amplifiers
- 5 output power combiner
- 6 low pass filter & directional coupler

- A power control transistor (Q16)
- B pre-driver
- C driver
- D input combiner termination (R89/R92)
- E output combiner termination (R90/R91/R93/R94)
- F RF output
- G RF input
- H D-range connector (incl. DC in, alarm & metering outputs - refer to [Section 3.2](#) in Part F)

Figure 1.4 T859 Main Circuit Block Identification (Without RF Power Module)

The photograph in [Figure 1.5](#) on the next page will help you to identify the main circuit blocks in the T859 with RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 3.7](#) which shows the main adjustment controls.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

The photograph in [Figure 1.6](#) on the next page shows the T858/859 front panel controls.

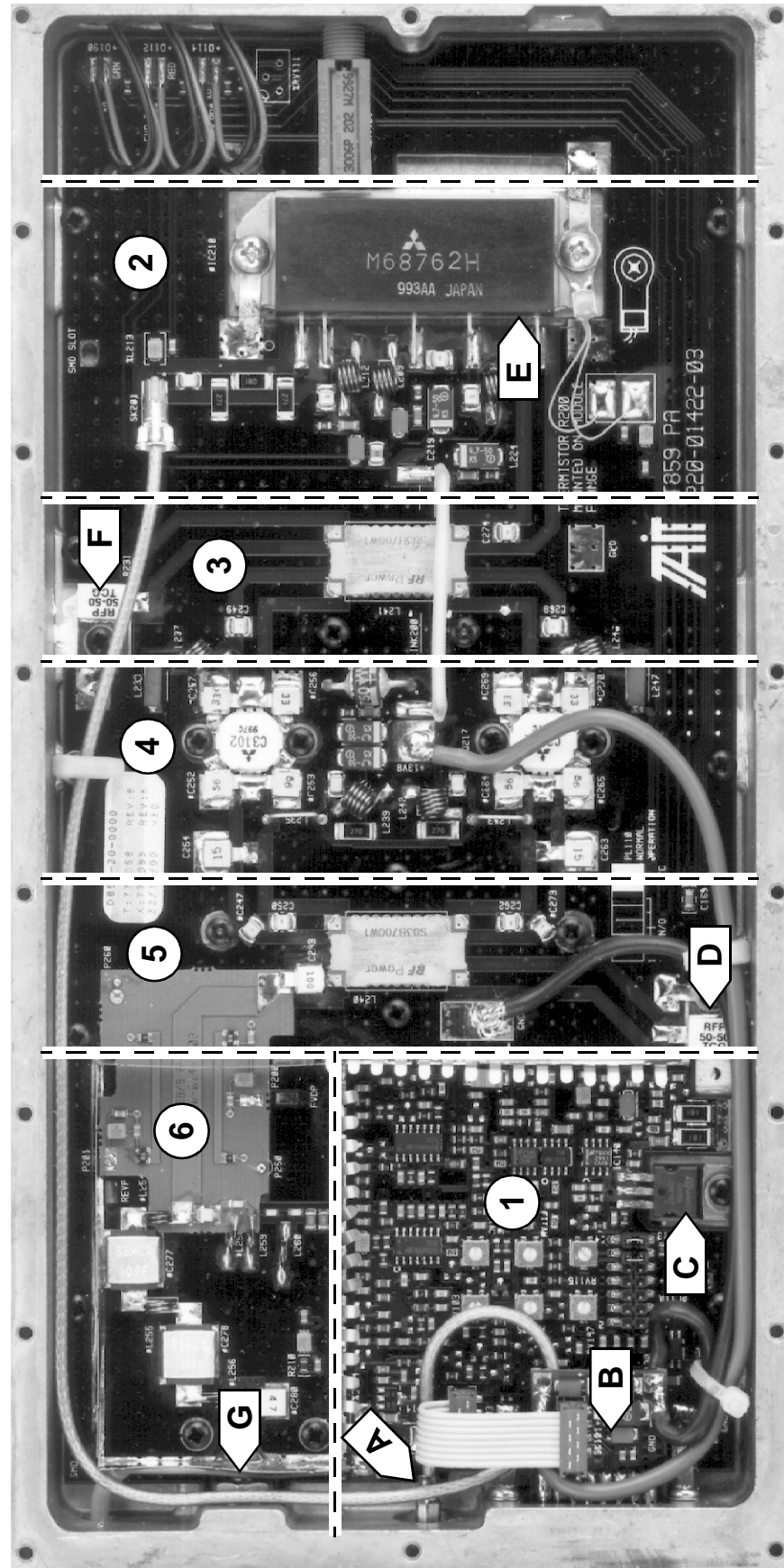


Figure 1.5 T859 Main Circuit Block Identification (With RF Power Module)

- Key:**
- 1 power control & alarms circuitry
 - 2 drive amplifier
 - 3 input power splitter
 - 4 final amplifier
 - 5 output power combiner
 - 6 low pass filter & directional coupler
 - A RF input
 - B D-range connector (incl. DC in, alarm & metering outputs - refer to Section 3.2 in Part F)
 - C power control transistor (Q128)
 - D output combiner termination (R240)
 - E RF power module (#IC210)
 - F input splitter termination (R231)
 - G RF output

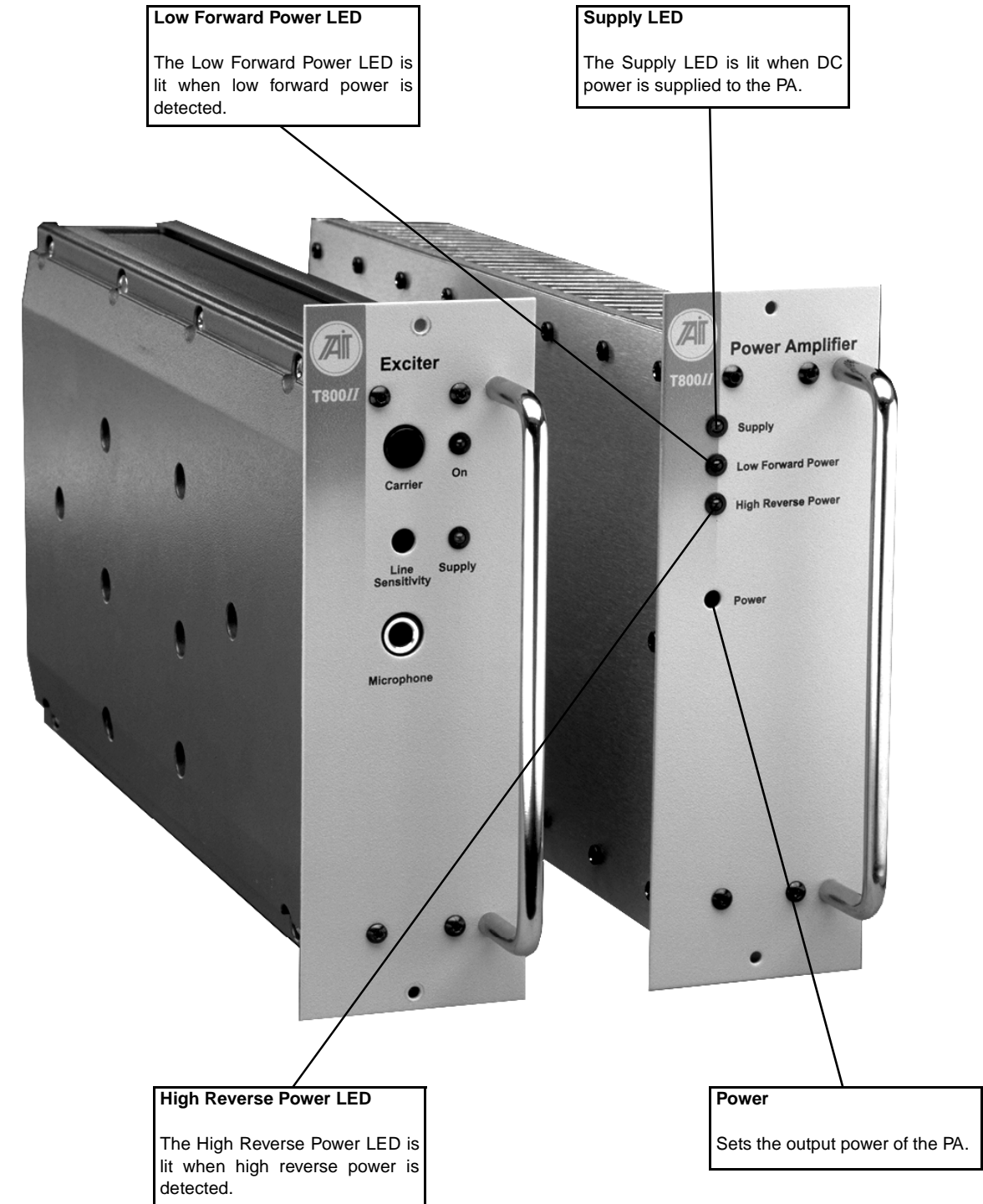


Figure 1.6 T858/859 Front Panel Controls - T858 Shown With T857 Exciter (The T859 has the same controls as the T858 but has a double-width front panel.)

2 T858/859 Circuit Operation

This section provides a basic description of the circuit operation of the T858 and T859 power amplifiers, both with and without RF power modules.

[Section 2.1](#) describes the older design T858/859 without RF power modules, while [Section 2.2](#) describes the newer design T858/859 with RF power modules. [Figure 1.1](#) shows how to identify your PA design without having to remove the side cover.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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2.1 T858/859 Without RF Power Modules

Refer to Section 5 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components. Refer also to [Figure 3.4](#) and [Figure 3.6](#) which show the location of the main tuning and adjustment controls.

2.1.1 Introduction

T858	0.7-1W	2-3dB	2W	8-10W	20-30W	35-40W	60-70W
T859	0.7-1W	2dB	5W	15-20W	40-50W	60-70W	105-120W
T878	0.7-1.8W	4dB	5W		20-35W	35-40W	60-80W

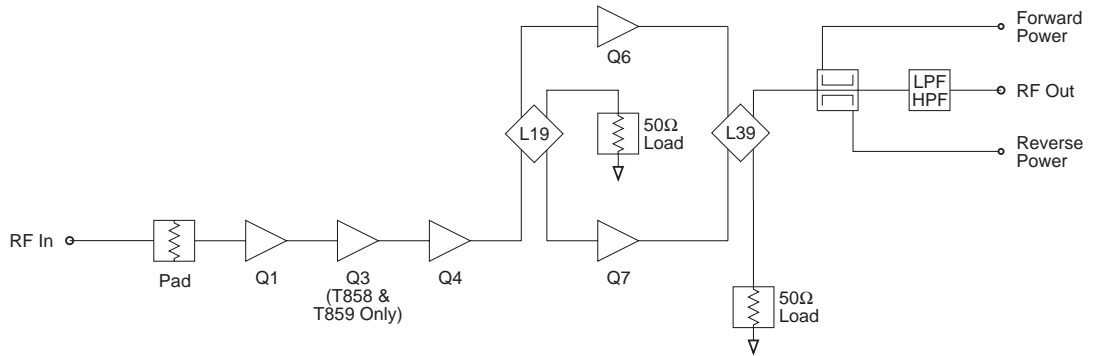


Figure 2.1 T858/859 High Level Block Diagram

The T858 and T859 comprise a five-stage RF power amplifier, the final two stages of which are combined, and extensive control circuitry.

[Figure 2.1](#) shows the configuration of each of the main circuit blocks on a functional level, while the fold-outs [Figure 1.2](#) and [Figure 1.4](#) show their location on the PCB.

2.1.2 RF Circuitry

(Refer to the RF section circuit diagram in Section 5.)

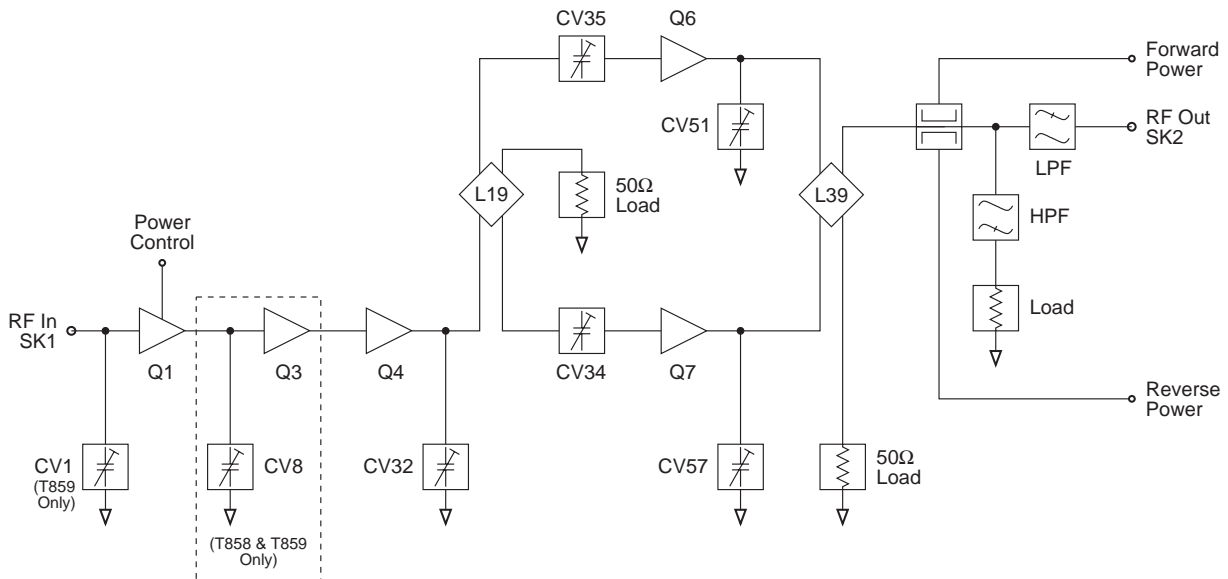


Figure 2.2 T858/859 RF Circuitry Block Diagram

The driver stage of the T858/859 consists of a three-stage transistor amplifier (Q1, Q3 & Q4) which delivers 30W in the T858 and 50W in the T859. This signal is split via a 3dB coupler (L19) and used to drive the two final amplifiers (Q6 & Q7). The outputs from the finals are passed to the antenna socket via the harmonic filter.

The diplexer presents the final amplifiers with a good load at harmonic frequencies, which helps to achieve the expected harmonic attenuation in the output filter.

The directional coupler senses forward and reflected power, which is rectified (D1 & D2) and passed to the control circuitry for metering, alarm and power control purposes.

Power control is via a series pass transistor (Q16), which controls the supply voltage on the collector of the driver transistor (Q1).

2.1.3 Control Circuitry

(Refer to the control section circuit diagram in Section 5.)

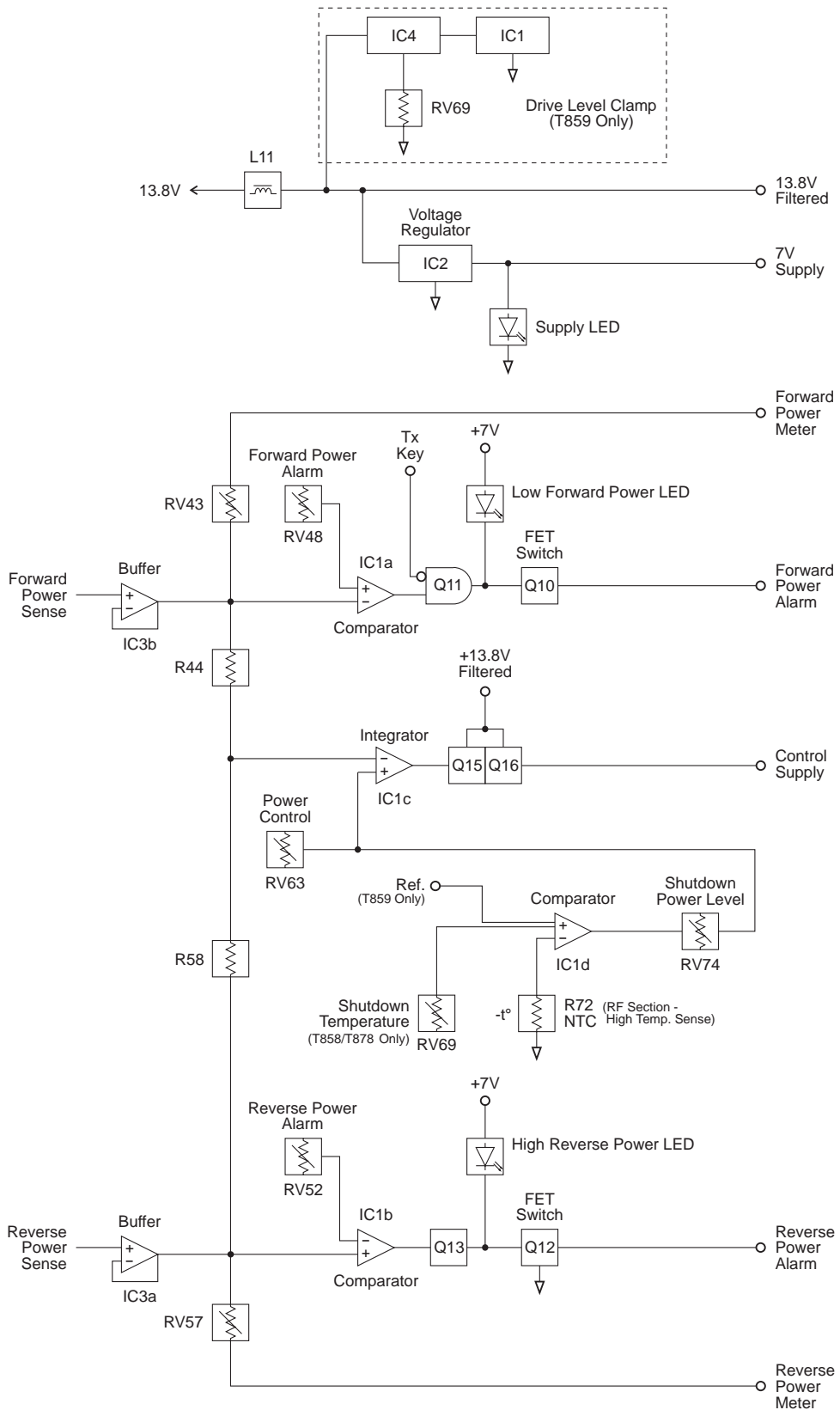


Figure 2.3 T858/859 Control Circuitry Block Diagram

2.1.3.1 Power Control

The DC voltages from the directional coupler representing forward and reflected power are buffered by the two voltage followers IC3 pins 1, 2 & 3 and pins 5, 6 & 7. Their outputs are summed at an integrator (IC1 pins 8, 9 & 10), which drives the series pass control element (Q16).

Forward and reflected power are summed so that, under high output VSWR, the power control turns the PA down. This is because the control loop adjusts for the same DC voltage from the directional coupler that would have been present if there were no reflected power.

2.1.3.2 T859 Driver Power Level

A ceiling is placed on the output power available from driver stages Q1, Q3 and Q4 to ensure final stages Q6 and Q7 are not overdriven. This is achieved by RV69 and IC4 controlling the reference voltage of power control error amplifier IC1c, which in turn limits the maximum supply voltage that can be applied to driver Q4 by power control transistor Q16.

Note: T859 PAs with serial numbers prior to 217262 do not have this feature.



Caution: The driver power level clamp (RV69) is factory set to give a maximum power output of 110W in the T859. The unit may be damaged if this level is increased.

2.1.3.3 Thermal Protection

At excessively high temperatures, the output power will automatically reduce to a preset level, thus preventing the PA from overheating.

A thermistor controlled voltage divider (R68, R72) applies a voltage to a comparator with hysteresis (IC1 pins 12, 13 & 14).

Note: In all T858 PAs and T859 PAs with serial numbers prior to 217262, the threshold of the comparator is independently set by RV69 which sets the shutdown temperature. On later model T859 PAs this threshold is fixed.

The output current from the comparator is summed into the power control network via RV74 so that the power level to which the PA must turn down may be set.

2.1.3.4 Forward And Reverse Power Alarms

If forward power drops below, or reverse power rises above, presettable limits, alarms may be triggered.

The alarm outputs are open drain configuration and are low under normal conditions (i.e. forward and reverse power levels are normal).

IC1 pins 1, 2 & 3 and pins 5, 6 & 7 form comparators with thresholds adjusted via RV48

(forward power) and RV52 (reverse power) respectively. The inputs are from the forward and reverse power signals generated by the directional coupler, buffered by IC3 pins 1, 2 & 3 and pins 5, 6 & 7. Thus, the power levels at which the forward and reverse power alarms are triggered are defined by RV48 and RV52 respectively.

2.1.3.5 Forward And Reverse Power Metering

Forward and reverse power signals from the two IC3 buffers are available for metering purposes. The output currents are adjustable via RV43 (forward power) and RV57 (reverse power).

2.1.3.6 T859 Fan Control Circuitry

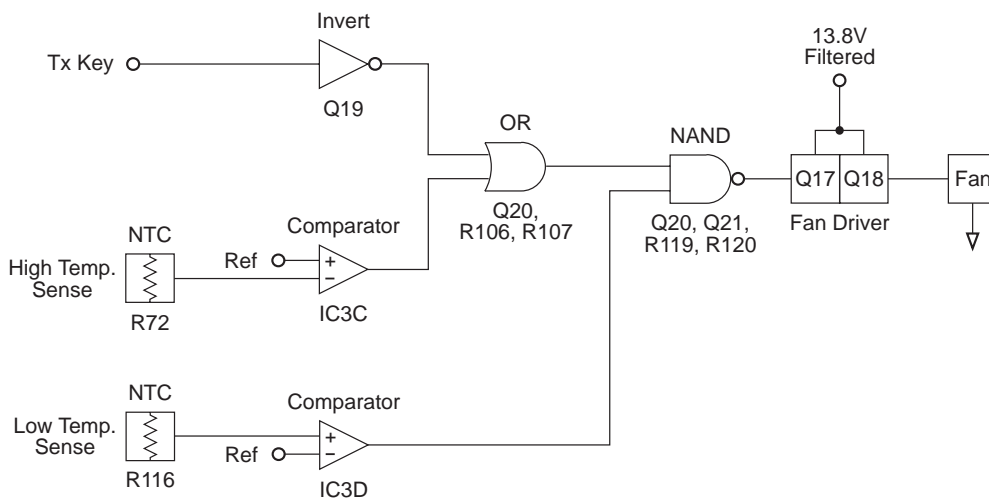


Figure 2.4 T859 Fan Control Logic Diagram

Comparator IC3 pins 8, 9 & 10 are set to trigger at heatsink temperatures greater than +70°C, and pins 12, 13 & 14 at temperatures greater than -10°C.

A logic AND function is applied to the comparator outputs by Q20 and Q21, thereby turning on the fan unconditionally (via Q17 and Q18) if the heatsink temperature exceeds +70°C.

A logic OR function is applied to the comparator IC3 pins 8, 9 & 10 and Tx-Key signals, thereby turning on the fan when the transmitter is keyed and the temperature is between -10°C and +70°C.

If the temperature drops below -10°C, Q21 is turned off, preventing either Q19 or Q20 from activating the fan.

Fan operation may be summarised as follows:

$T < -10^{\circ}\text{C}$	- fan unconditionally turned off
$-10^{\circ}\text{C} < T < +70^{\circ}\text{C}$	- fan turned on only when transmitter keyed
$T > +70^{\circ}\text{C}$	- fan unconditionally turned on.

2.1.4 Power Supply & Regulator Circuits

(Refer to the control section circuit diagram in Section 5.)

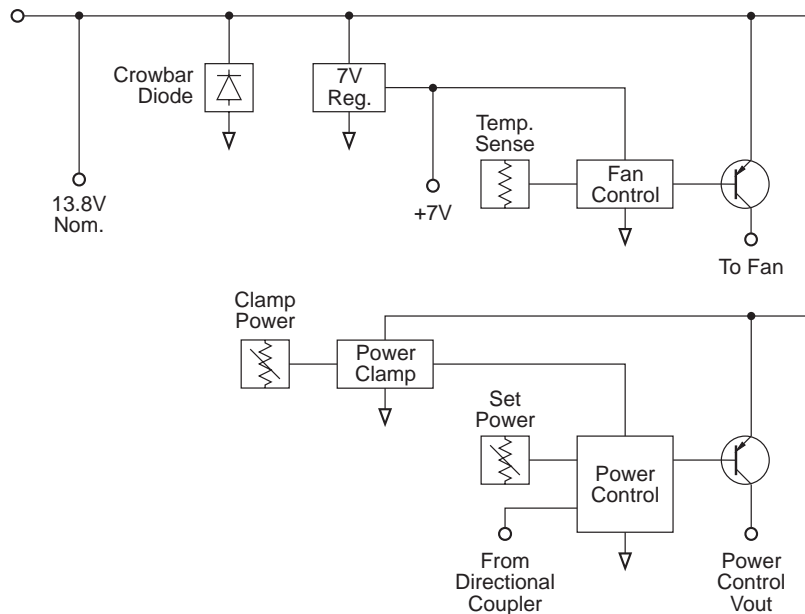


Figure 2.5 T858/859 Power Supply & Regulator Circuitry Block Diagram

The T858/859 are designed to operate off a 10.8-16V DC supply (13.8V nominal). A 7V supply runs directly off the 13.8V rail, driving the fan control, power control and alarm circuitry.

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.

2.2 T858/859 With RF Power Modules

Refer to Section 5 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components. Refer also to [Figure 3.5](#) and [Figure 3.7](#) which show the location of the main adjustment controls.

Note: Where the same component has different circuit references in the T858 and T859, in this and following sections the T858 circuit reference is given first, followed by the T859 circuit reference in brackets, e.g. Q137 [Q128].

2.2.1 Introduction

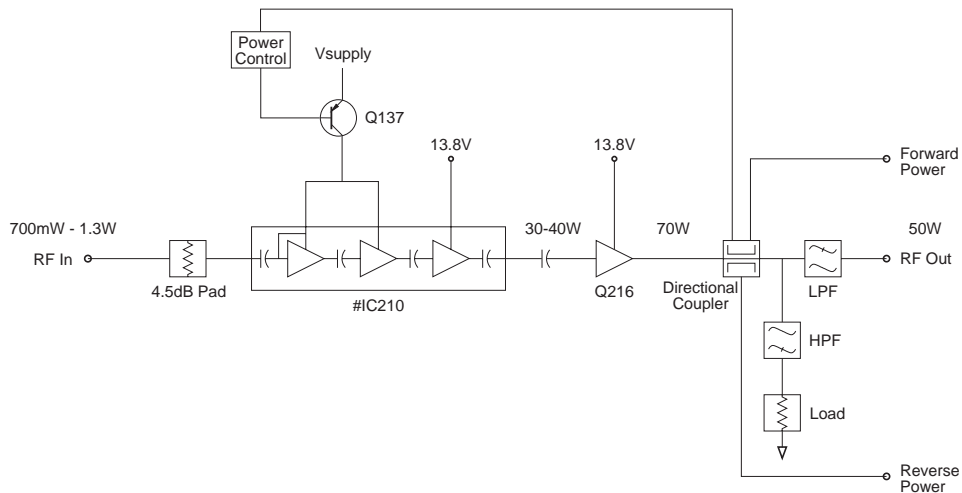


Figure 2.6 T858 High Level Block Diagram

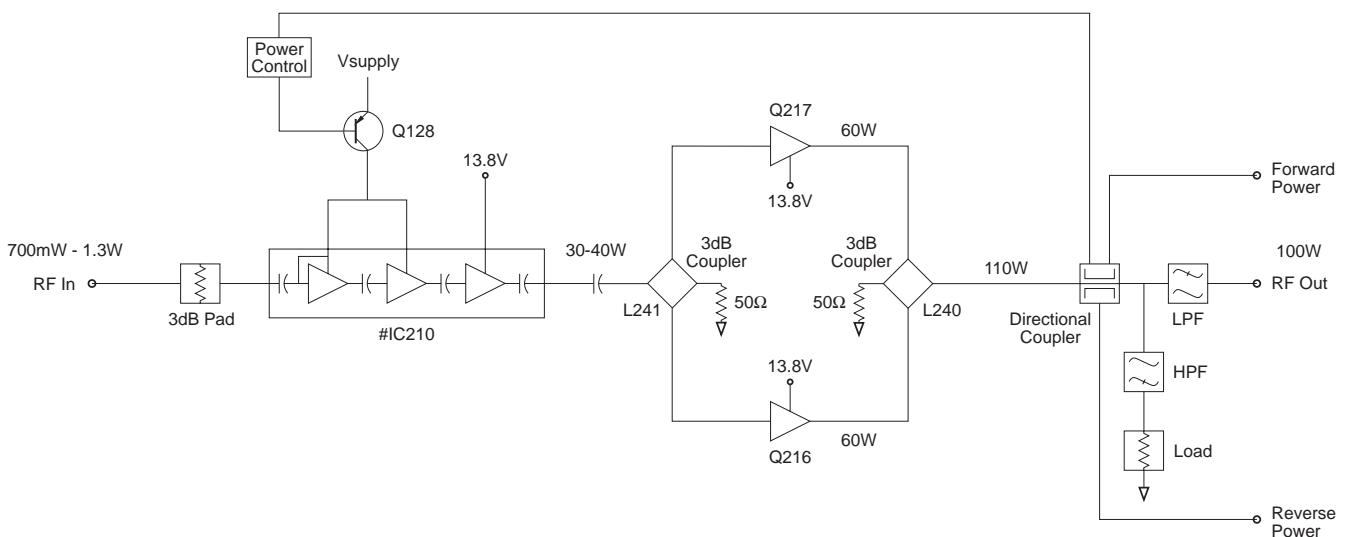


Figure 2.7 T859 High Level Block Diagram

The T858 and T859 comprise a two-stage RF power amplifier with extensive control circuitry:

- the input stage consists of a single, three-stage RF power module which increases the drive level to approx. 30W (40W typical);

- the final stage in the T858 is composed of a single transistor (Q216) which provides the rated output power; the final stage in the T859 is composed of two transistors (Q216, Q217) whose outputs are combined to provide the rated output power.

Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 show the configuration of each of the main circuit blocks on a functional level, while fold-outs Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.5 show their location on the PCB.

2.2.2 RF Circuitry

(Refer to Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7 and the RF section circuit diagrams in Section 5.)

The driver stage of the T858 consists of a three-stage RF power module (#IC210) which delivers 30-40W to the final amplifier (Q216). The output from the final is passed to the antenna socket via the harmonic filter.

The driver stage of the T859 consists of a three-stage RF power module (#IC210) which delivers 30-40W to the final transistors. The signal is split via a 3dB quadrature hybrid (L241) and used to drive the two final amplifiers (Q216, Q217). The outputs from these final stages are recombined by L240 and passed to the antenna socket via the harmonic filter.

The diplexer presents the final amplifiers with a good load at harmonic frequencies, which helps to achieve the expected harmonic attenuation in the output filter.

The directional coupler senses forward and reflected power, which is rectified (D205 & D206) and passed to the control circuitry for metering, alarm and power control purposes.

Power control is via a series pass transistor (Q137 [Q128]), which controls the supply voltage on the first two-stage of #IC210.

2.2.3 Control Circuitry

(Refer to the control section circuit diagrams in Section 5.)

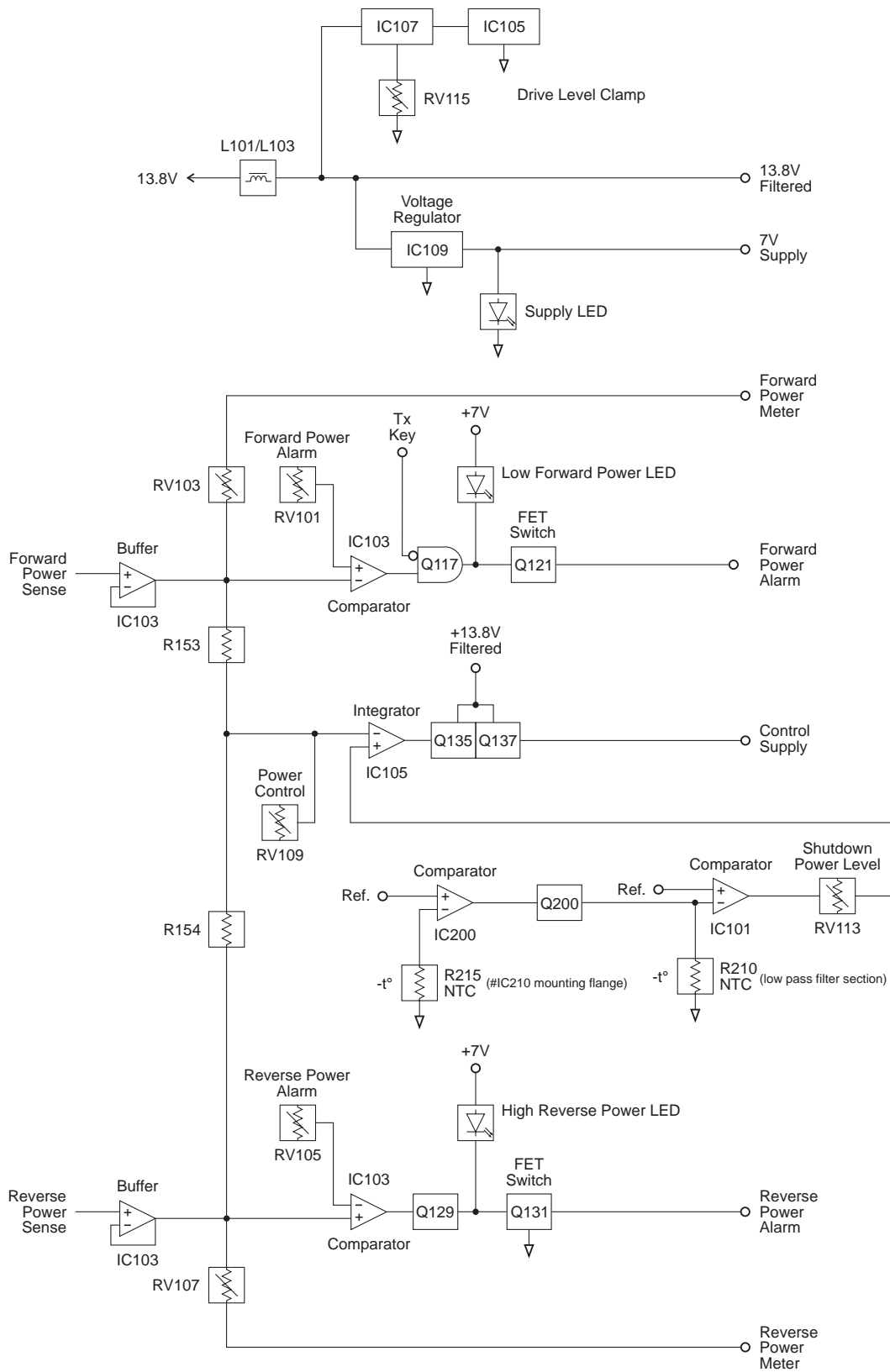


Figure 2.8 T858 Control Circuitry Block Diagram

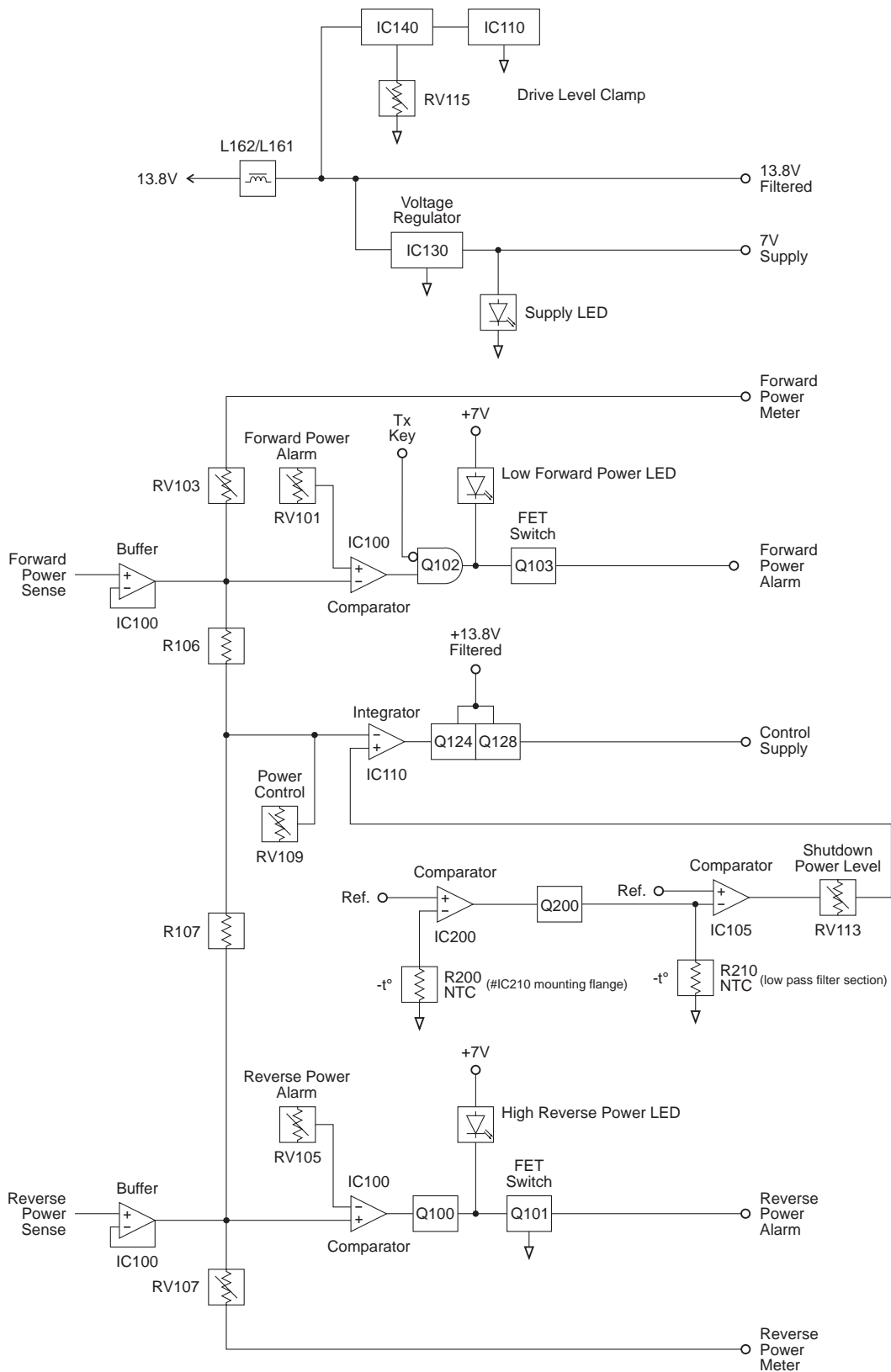


Figure 2.9 T859 Control Circuitry Block Diagram

2.2.3.1 Power Control

The DC voltages from the directional coupler representing forward and reflected power are buffered by the two voltage followers, IC103 [IC100] pins 1, 2 & 3 and pins 12, 13 & 14. Their outputs are summed at an integrator (IC105 [IC110] pins 1, 2 & 3), which drives the series pass control elements (Q135 & Q137 [Q124 & Q128]).

Forward and reflected power are summed so that, under high output VSWR, the power control turns the PA down. This is because the control loop adjusts for the same DC voltage from the directional coupler that would have been present if there were no reflected power.

2.2.3.2 Driver Power Level

The maximum output power of the T858/859 can be limited by placing a ceiling on the driver output power level using RV115 (accessible through the side cover). For example, if RV115 is set for a maximum output power of 50W, the range of adjustment using RV109 (front panel power adjust) will be 20 to 50W.



Caution: The driver power level clamp (RV115) is factory set to give a maximum power output at room temperature of 60W for the T858 and 110W for the T859. The unit may be damaged if this level is increased.

2.2.3.3 Thermal Protection

At excessively high temperatures, the output power will automatically reduce to a pre-set level (set by RV113), thus preventing the PA from overheating.

Ambient temperature within the PA is measured by a thermistor controlled voltage divider (R168 [R177], R210) which applies a voltage to a comparator with hysteresis (IC101 [IC105] pins 8, 9 & 10). This thermistor is located on the PCB in the low pass filter cavity.

Thermal protection is also provided for the RF power module to prevent the module itself from overheating. This protection consists of a thermistor controlled voltage divider (R203, R215 [R200]) which sets a voltage on a comparator with hysteresis (IC200 pins 1, 2 & 3). The thermistor is located on the module flange.

The output current from all comparators is summed into the power control network via RV113 so that the power level to which the PA must turn down may be set.

2.2.3.4 Forward And Reverse Power Alarms

If forward power drops below, or reverse power rises above, presettable limits, alarms may be triggered.

The alarm outputs are open drain configuration and are low under normal conditions (i.e. forward and reverse power levels are normal).

IC103 [IC100] pins 5, 6 & 7 and pins 8, 9 & 10 form comparators with thresholds

adjusted via RV101 (forward power) and RV105 (reverse power) respectively. The inputs are from the forward and reverse power signals from the directional coupler, buffered by IC103 [IC100] pins 1, 2 & 3 and pins 12, 13 & 14. Thus, the power levels at which the forward and reverse power alarms are triggered are defined by RV101 and RV105 respectively.

2.2.3.5 Forward And Reverse Power Metering

Forward and reverse power signals from the two IC103 [IC100] buffers are available for metering purposes. The output currents are adjustable via RV103 (forward power) and RV107 (reverse power).

2.2.3.6 T859 Fan Control Circuitry

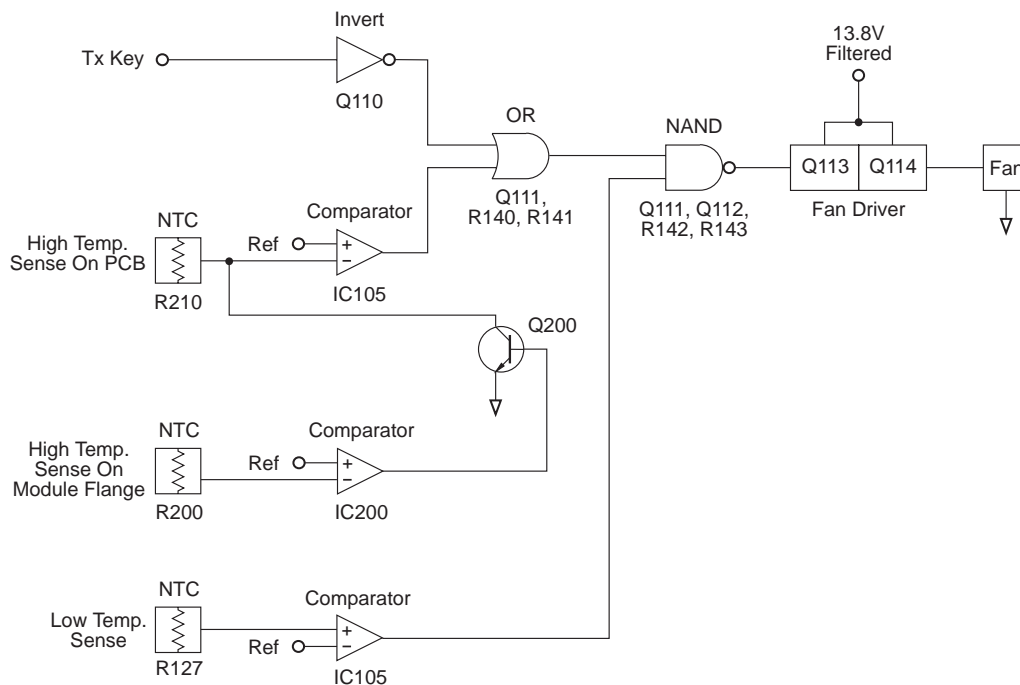


Figure 2.10 T859 Fan Control Logic Diagram

Comparator IC105 pins 12, 13 & 14 are set to switch at heatsink temperatures greater than $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$ or RF power module flange temperatures greater than $+110^{\circ}\text{C}$, and pins 1, 2 & 3 at temperatures less than -10°C .

A logic AND function is applied to the comparator outputs by Q111 and Q112, thereby turning on the fan unconditionally (via Q113 and Q114) if the heatsink temperature exceeds $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$ or the module flange temperatures exceed $+110^{\circ}\text{C}$.

A logic OR function is applied to comparator IC105 pins 12, 13 & 14 and Tx KEY signals, thereby turning on the fan when the transmitter is keyed and the temperature is between -10°C and $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$ (or $+110^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the module flanges).

If the temperature drops below -10°C , Q112 is turned off, preventing Q111 from activating the fan.

2.2.4 Power Supply & Regulator Circuits

(Refer to the control section circuit diagram in Section 5.)

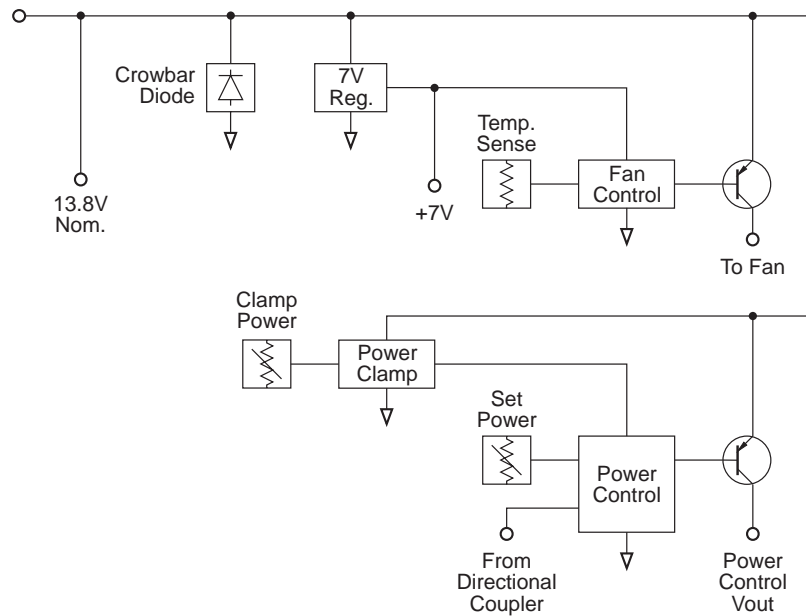


Figure 2.11 T858/859 Power Supply & Regulator Circuitry Block Diagram

The T858/859 are designed to operate off a 10.8-16V DC supply (13.8V nominal). A 7V supply runs directly off the 13.8V rail, driving the fan control, power control and alarm circuitry.

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.

3 T858/859 Initial 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 the full adjustment procedure to be carried out before operating the T858/859, both with and without RF power modules.

[Section 3.1](#) describes the older design T858/859 without RF power modules, while [Section 3.2](#) describes the newer design T858/859 with RF power modules. [Figure 1.1](#) shows how to identify your PA design without having to remove the side cover.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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	Main Adjustment Control Fold-out Pages	
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3.1 T858/859 Without RF Power Modules

Refer to Section 5 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components. Refer also to [Figure 3.4](#) and [Figure 3.6](#) which show the location of the main tuning and adjustment controls.

3.1.1 Test Equipment Required

- DC power supply capable of delivering the following at 13.8V:
 - T858 >16A (e.g. Tait T807)
 - T859 >25A (e.g. Tait T808).
- Multimeter or DMM (e.g. Fluke 77).
- RF power meter (e.g. HP 435 series or Bird Wattmeter).
- 250W 30dB 50 ohm pad (e.g. Weinschel 40-20-34), or other suitable load.
- 300W 3dB 50 ohm pad (e.g. Weinschel 40-3-34).
- 'BNC' to 'N' type adaptors (e.g. Amphenol, Greenpar).
- Appropriate trimming tools.

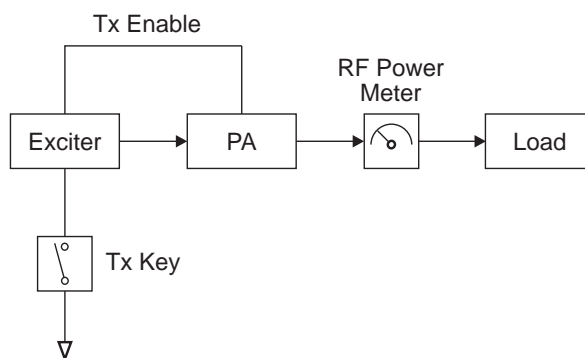


Figure 3.1 T858/859 Test Equipment Set-up

3.1.2 Preliminary Checks

Check for short circuits between the positive rail and earth.

Set up the test equipment as in [Figure 3.1](#).

Connect the T858/859 to a 13.8V DC supply.

Check that the quiescent current is approximately 45mA.

To key the transmitter, earth the key line (D-range 1 pin 13) on the exciter.

Check that the power supply is still at 13.8V under load.

Check that the regulated power control supply is approximately 7V (pin 1 of IC2).

Note: The output power and alarm levels should be set with the cover shield on. If the cover is removed for other adjustment procedures, make a final check of the output power and alarm levels with the cover shield on.

3.1.3 RF Alignment

3.1.3.1 Standard Tuning Procedure

T859 Only: For sets with serial numbers following 217262, set RV69 (driver power level) fully clockwise.

Preset the tuning controls as shown in [Figure 3.2](#).

Set RV63 (front panel power control) fully clockwise.

Key on the drive source.

T859 Only: Adjust CV1 for maximum output.

Adjust CV8 for maximum output.

Adjust CV32 for maximum output.

Adjust CV51 and CV57 for maximum output.

Adjust CV34 and CV35 for maximum output.

Recheck all settings. The power output should exceed:

T858	60W
T859	110W.

T859 Only: For sets with serial numbers following 217262, adjust RV69 (driver power level) until the output power drops to 110W.

Adjust RV63 to reduce the power output to the required level (e.g. 50W for T858, 100W for T859).

3.1.3.2 Tuning Control Settings

After alignment the settings of the tuning controls should approximate those shown in [Figure 3.2](#)










	450MHz	485MHz	520MHz
CV32, CV51, CV57			
CV34, CV35			
CV8, CV1			

Figure 3.2 T858/859 Tuning Control Settings

3.1.3.3 Tuning For Best Efficiency

Retune CV32, CV51 and CV57 towards maximum capacitance to obtain minimum supply current, but do not exceed a maximum drop of 0.5A per control.

Check that the supply current is:

T858 <12A for 50W output power
T859 <22A for 100W output power.

Note: These control settings are normally very close to minimum supply current. If the current is reduced too far, maximum power output will drop and 2f rejection may degrade.

3.1.4 Setting The Output Power



Caution: If the high temperature shutdown power level has not yet been set or is unknown, check that the unit does not overheat while setting the output power.

Note 1: Cables and connectors can easily cause a power loss of several watts if either too long or poorly terminated. Always use the shortest possible leads (or connectors instead of leads) between the T858/859 and power meter set-up.

Note 2: You will need appropriate extension leads if you wish to carry out the adjustment procedures with the T858/859 withdrawn from the rack in the latched position. Alternatively, disconnect and withdraw the T858/859 and reconnect it behind the rack.

Note 3: The actual power used may be limited by regulatory requirements.

Connect the exciter output to the PA input via a thru-line wattmeter with a 5W full scale reading. Special BNC/N leads will be required.

Connect an RF power meter to the PA output.

Set RV63 (front panel power control) fully clockwise.

Key on the drive source.

Check that the exciter power is 700mW to 1.3W.

Check that the power output exceeds:

T858	60W
T859	110W.

Adjust RV63 to reduce the power output to the required level (e.g. 50W for T858, 100W for T859).

3.1.5 T858 High Temperature Shutdown Power Level

Note 1: The temperature shutdown circuit is factory set to approximately 130°C and 20W. RV69 and RV74 should not be readjusted if normal operation is required.

Note 2: This Section applies *only* to T858 PAs, and T859 PAs with serial numbers prior to 217262.

Power up the T858 and adjust RV63 (front panel power control) for the normal operating power level.

Turn RV69 (shutdown temperature) fully anticlockwise to avoid RF power cycling between the levels set by RV63 and RV74.

Apply heat to the NTC (R72) with the tip of a soldering iron.

Adjust RV74 (shutdown power level) to the desired level. For continuous operation during fault conditions, set the shutdown power to 20W.

Adjust RV69 so that the voltage at IC1 pin 13 is 380mV.

3.1.6 T859 High Temperature Shutdown Power Level

Note 1: The temperature shutdown circuit is factory set to approximately 130°C and 40W. RV74 should not be readjusted if normal operation is required. Temperature adjustment is not provided on the T859.

Note 2: This Section applies *only* to T859 PAs with serial numbers from 217263 onwards. For T859s with serial numbers prior to this refer to [Section 3.1.5](#) above.

Power up the T859 and adjust RV69 (driver power level) and RV63 (front panel power control) for the normal operating power level.

Apply heat to the NTC (R72) with the tip of a soldering iron.

Adjust RV74 (shutdown power level) to the desired level. For continuous operation during fault conditions, set the shutdown power to 40W

3.1.7 Remote Forward Power Meter Calibration

If a remote meter is connected, adjust RV43 (forward power meter calibration control) for the remote reading to agree with the RF power meter reading.

3.1.8 Remote Reverse Power Meter Calibration

If a remote meter is connected, connect a 50 ohm 3dB pad (with the output open circuit) to the PA output.

Apply RF drive and Tx-Key.

Adjust RV57 (reverse power meter calibration control) for a quarter of the forward power reading.

3.1.9 Setting Alarm Levels

Note: If forward and reverse power metering is being used, set up their calibration ([Section 3.1.7](#) and [Section 3.1.8](#)) before setting the alarm levels.

3.1.9.1 Forward Power

Power up the T858/859 and adjust RV63 (front panel power control) so that the output power is at the alarm level required (e.g. 40W if the PA normally operates at 50W).

Adjust RV48 (forward power alarm set) so that the forward power alarm LED lights.

Check the alarm level setting by adjusting the power up and down and observing the alarm LED. A few watts hysteresis can be expected.

Readjust RV63 for the normal operating level.

Note: Remote indication is available at D-range pin 3.

3.1.9.2 Reverse Power

Power up the T858/859 and adjust RV63 (front panel power control) for the normal operating power level.

Place a known mismatch of the required value (e.g. 3:1 VSWR) and adjust RV52 (reverse power alarm set) so that the reverse power alarm LED lights.

Example: A VSWR of 3:1 can be simulated by connecting an unterminated 3dB pad to the PA output. This will result in a return loss of 6dB.

Note: Remote indication is available at D-range pin 4.

3.2 T858/859 With RF Power Modules

Refer to Section 5 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components. Refer also to [Figure 3.5](#) and [Figure 3.7](#) which show the location of the main adjustment controls.

Note 1: The T858/859 with RF power modules require no RF tuning or alignment.

Note 2: Where the same component has different circuit references in the T858 and T859, in this and following sections the T858 circuit reference is given first, followed by the T859 circuit reference in brackets, e.g. Q137 [Q128].

3.2.1 Test Equipment Required

- DC power supply capable of delivering >16A (T858) or >20A (T859) at 13.8V.
- Multimeter or DMM (e.g. Fluke 77).
- RF power meter (e.g. HP 435 series or Bird Wattmeter).
- 150W 30dB attenuator (T858) or 250W 50dB attenuator (T859).
- 150W 3dB 50 ohm pad.
- 'BNC' to 'N' type adaptors (e.g. Amphenol, Greenpar).
- Appropriate trimming tools.

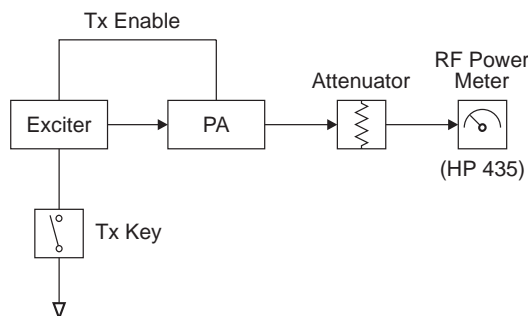


Figure 3.3 T858/859 Test Equipment Set-up



Caution:

Do not connect attenuators or DC blocks between the T857 and T858/859 or the cyclic keying circuitry will not function correctly.

3.2.2 Shorting Links

There are seven shorting links on PL110 in the control section circuitry, as described in the table below. Ensure that these links are set as standard before starting and after completing the adjustment procedure.

Link Pins	Standard Setting	Function
1-2, 3-4, 7-8, 9-10	not linked	Not used.
5-6	not linked	Pins 5-6 are provided for simulating high operating temperatures during initial adjustment. Bridging this link shorts out R215 [R200] and R210 (NTCs), thus turning on the thermal protection circuitry. They should not be linked for normal operation.
11-12 13-14	linked	Pins 11-12 and 13-14 are provided for factory testing only. The PA will not function correctly if these settings are changed.

3.2.3 Preliminary Checks

Check for short circuits between the positive rail and earth.

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

Connect the T858/859 to a 13.8V DC supply.

Check that the quiescent current is <50mA.

To key the transmitter, earth the key line (pin 13) on the exciter.

Check that the power supply is still at 13.8V under load.

Check that the regulated power control supply is approximately 7V.

Note: The output power and alarm levels should be set with the side cover on. If the cover is removed for other adjustment procedures, make a final check of the output power and alarm levels with the side cover on.

3.2.4 Setting The Output Power



Caution: If the high temperature shutdown power level has not yet been set or is unknown, check that the unit does not overheat while setting the output power.

Note 1: You must set up the T858/859 according to the following instructions *before* operation in a radio system. *Do not* use the factory default settings as they may not suit your operating frequency.

To obtain optimum performance from the T858/859, ensure that the exciter used in this set-up procedure is the one that will be used with the PA in the radio system.

Note 2: Cables and connectors can easily cause a power loss of several watts if either too long or poorly terminated. Always use the shortest possible leads (or connectors instead of leads) between the T858/859 and power meter set-up.

You will need appropriate extension leads if you wish to carry out the adjustment procedures with the T858/859 withdrawn from the rack in the latched position. Alternatively, disconnect and withdraw the T858/859 and reconnect it behind the rack.

Note 3: The actual power used may be limited by regulatory requirements.

Set the exciter to the required operating frequency.

Connect the exciter output to the PA input via a thru-line wattmeter with a 1W full scale reading. Special BNC/N leads will be required.

Connect an RF power meter to the PA output connector via a suitable attenuator:

T858 -	30dB
T859 -	50dB.

With the exciter *not* keyed, remove the label over the adjustment hole for RV115 (driver power clamp) and set RV115 to maximum (fully clockwise).

Set %RV109 (front panel power control) to maximum (fully clockwise).

Key on the exciter.

Quickly (within 30 seconds) adjust RV115 until the output power is:

T858 -	60W
T859 -	110W.

Adjust %RV109 to set the power output to the following levels (or less if required):

T858 -	50W
T859 -	100W.



Caution: *Do not* allow the output power to exceed these levels as this will seriously reduce the reliability of the PA.

Do not use RV115 to set the output power as this will disable the thermal protection circuitry. The power clamp must always be 10W (T858)/20W (T859) above the set output power.

Replace the label over the adjustment hole for RV115.

3.2.5 High Temperature Shutdown Power Level

Set %RV109 (front panel power control) to the required output power.

Simulate high operating temperatures by placing a shorting link on PL110 pins 5-6 (*do not* use either of the links from PL110 pins 11-12 or 13-14 to do this).

Adjust RV113 (shutdown power level) for an output power of:

T858 -	20W
T859 -	40W.

Remove the shorting link from PL110 pins 5-6 to return the PA to normal operation.

3.2.6 Remote Forward Power Meter Calibration

If a remote meter is connected, adjust RV103 (forward power meter calibration) for the remote reading to agree with the RF power meter reading.

3.2.7 Remote Reverse Power Meter Calibration

If a remote meter is connected, connect a 50 ohm 3dB pad (with the output open circuit) to the PA output.

Apply RF drive and Tx-Key.

Adjust RV107 (reverse power meter calibration) for a quarter of the forward power reading.

3.2.8 Setting Alarm Levels

Note: If forward and reverse power metering is being used, set up their calibration ([Section 3.2.6](#) and [Section 3.2.7](#)) before setting the alarm levels.

3.2.8.1 Forward Power

Power up the T858/859 and adjust %RV109 (front panel power control) so that the output power is at the alarm level required (e.g. 40W if the T858 normally operates at 50W).

Adjust RV101 (forward power alarm set) so that the forward power alarm LED lights.

Check the alarm level setting by adjusting the power up and down and observing the alarm LED. A few watts hysteresis can be expected.

Readjust %RV109 for the normal operating level.

Note: Remote indication is available at pin 3 of D-range 1.

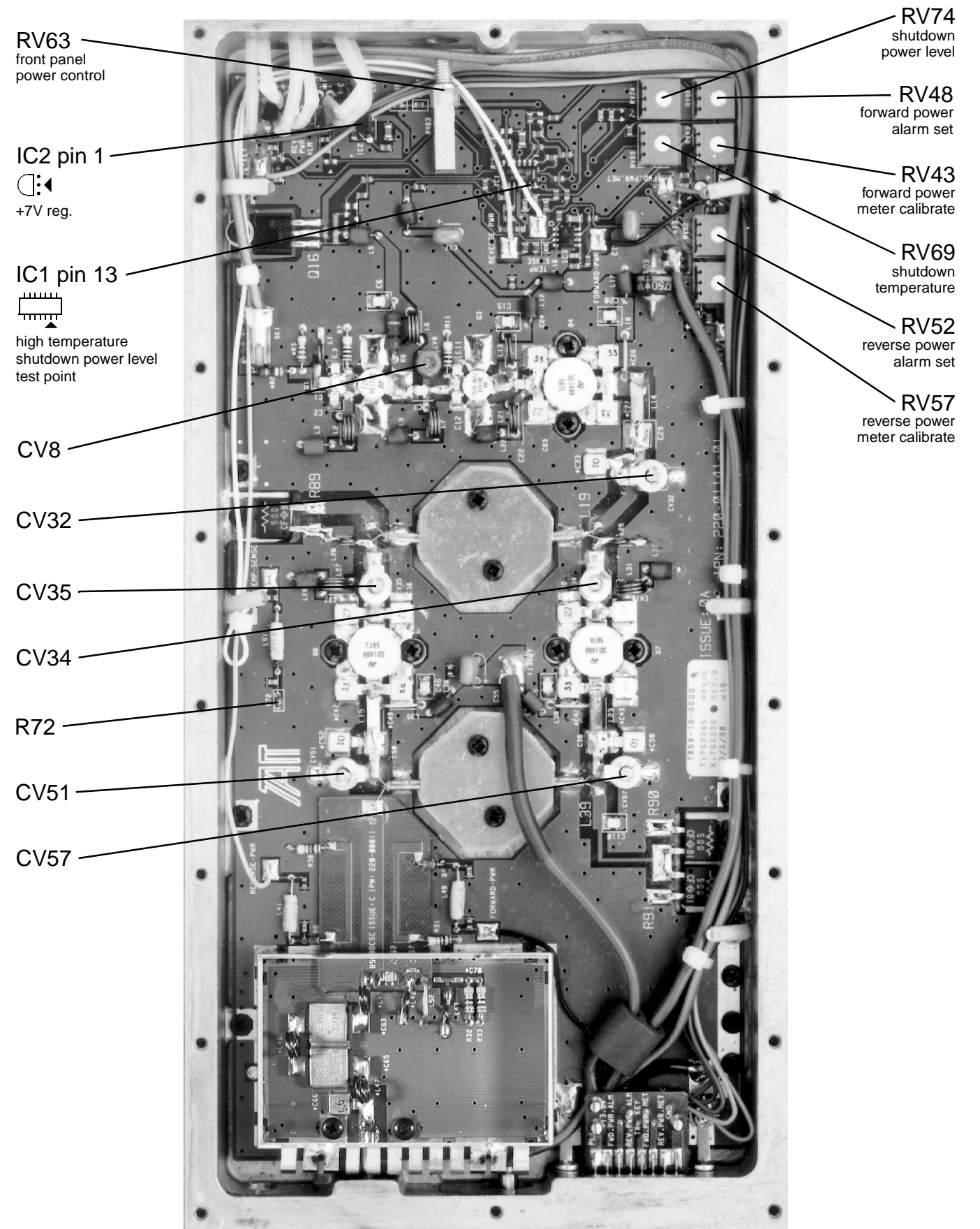
3.2.8.2 Reverse Power

Power up the T858/859 and adjust %RV109 (front panel power control) for the normal operating power level.

Place a known mismatch of the required value (e.g. 3:1 VSWR) and adjust RV105 (reverse power alarm set) so that the reverse power alarm LED lights.

Example: A VSWR of 3:1 can be simulated by connecting an unterminated 3dB pad (50W) to the PA output. This will result in a return loss of 6dB.

Note: Remote indication is available at pin 4 of D-range 1.

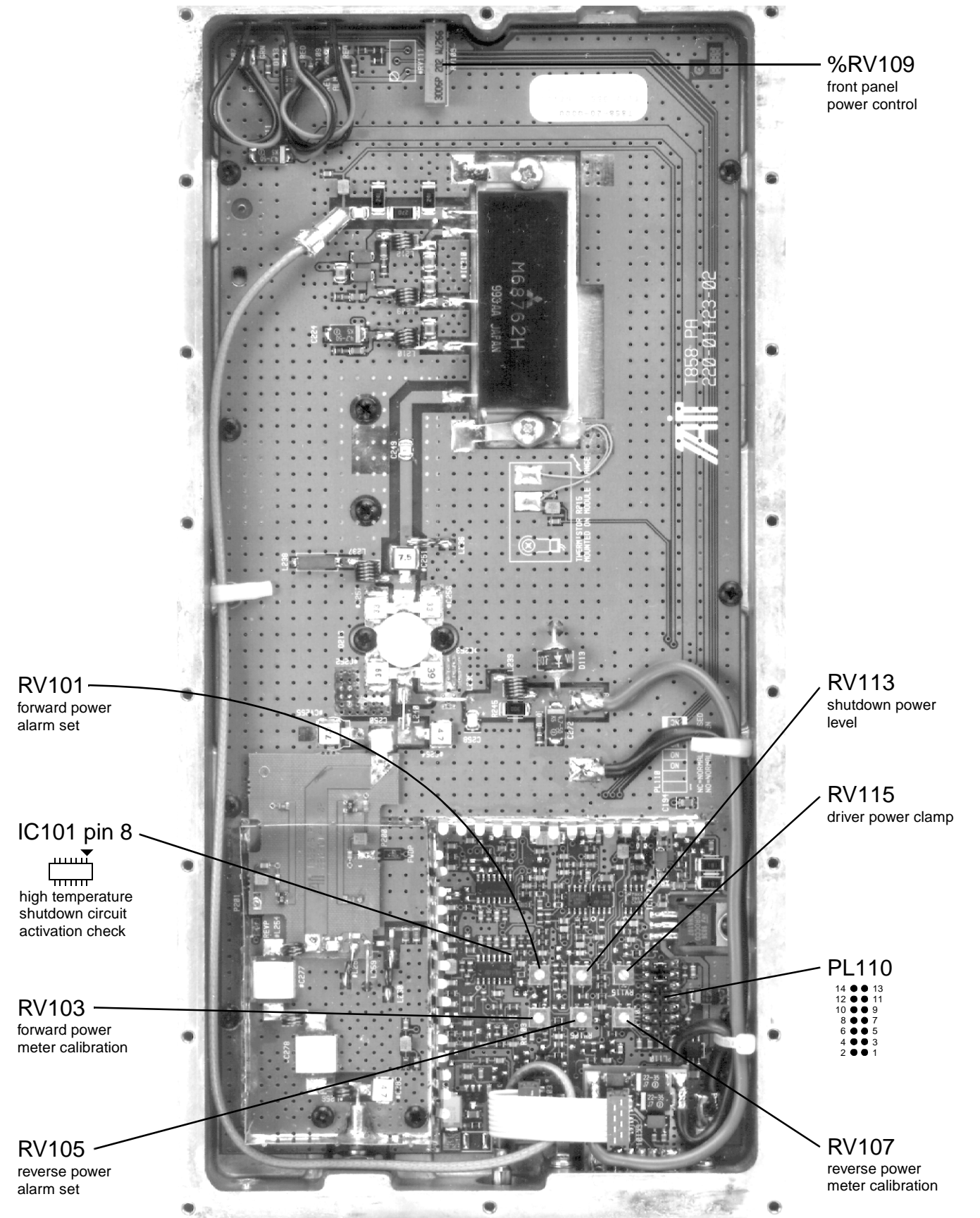


The photograph printed at right will help you to identify the main controls used in tuning and adjusting the T858 without RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 1.2](#) which shows the main circuit blocks.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

Figure 3.4 T858 Main Adjustment Controls (Without RF Power Module)

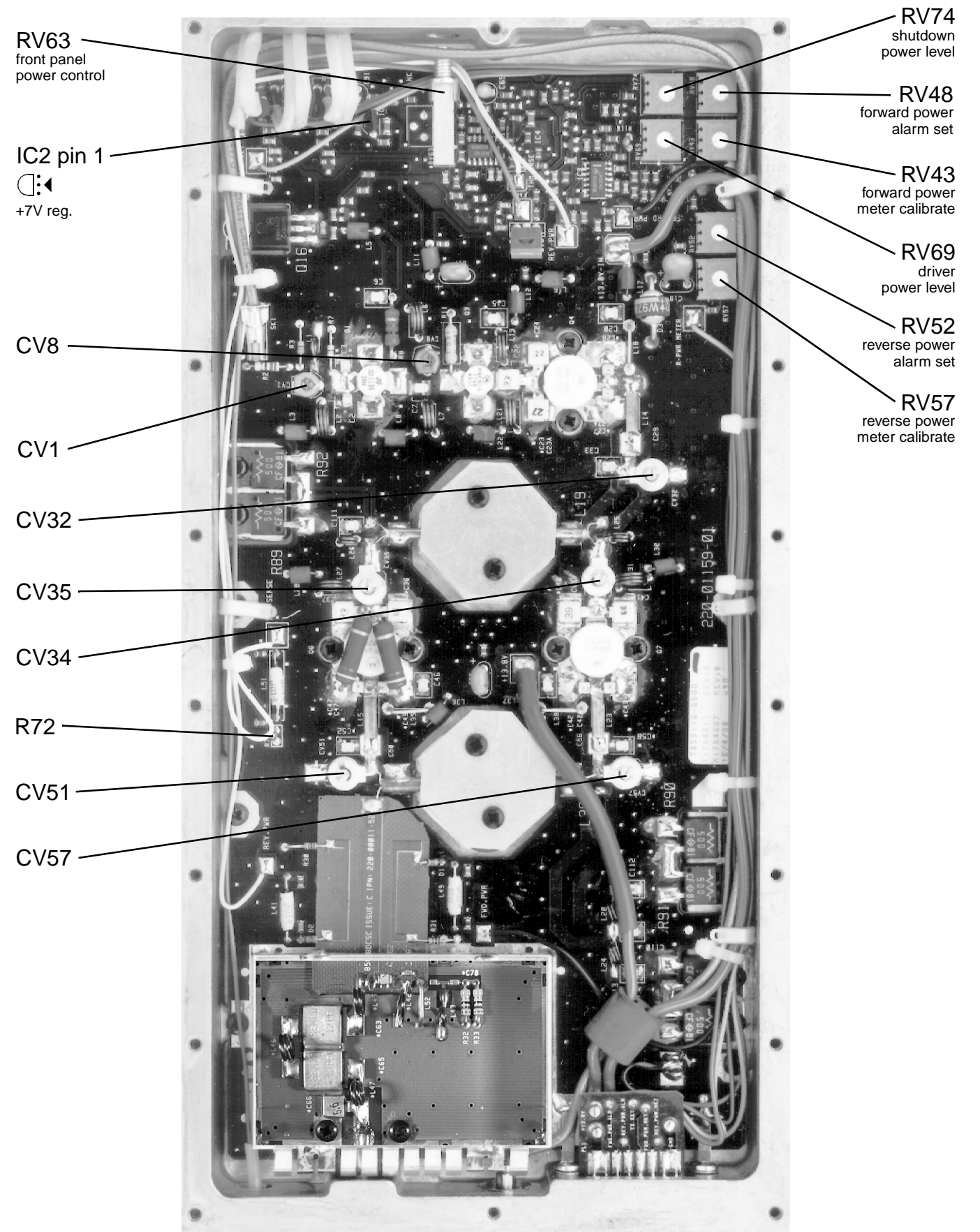


The photograph printed at right will help you to identify the main controls used in adjusting the T858 with RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 1.3](#) which shows the main circuit blocks.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

Figure 3.5 T858 Main Adjustment Controls (With RF Power Module)

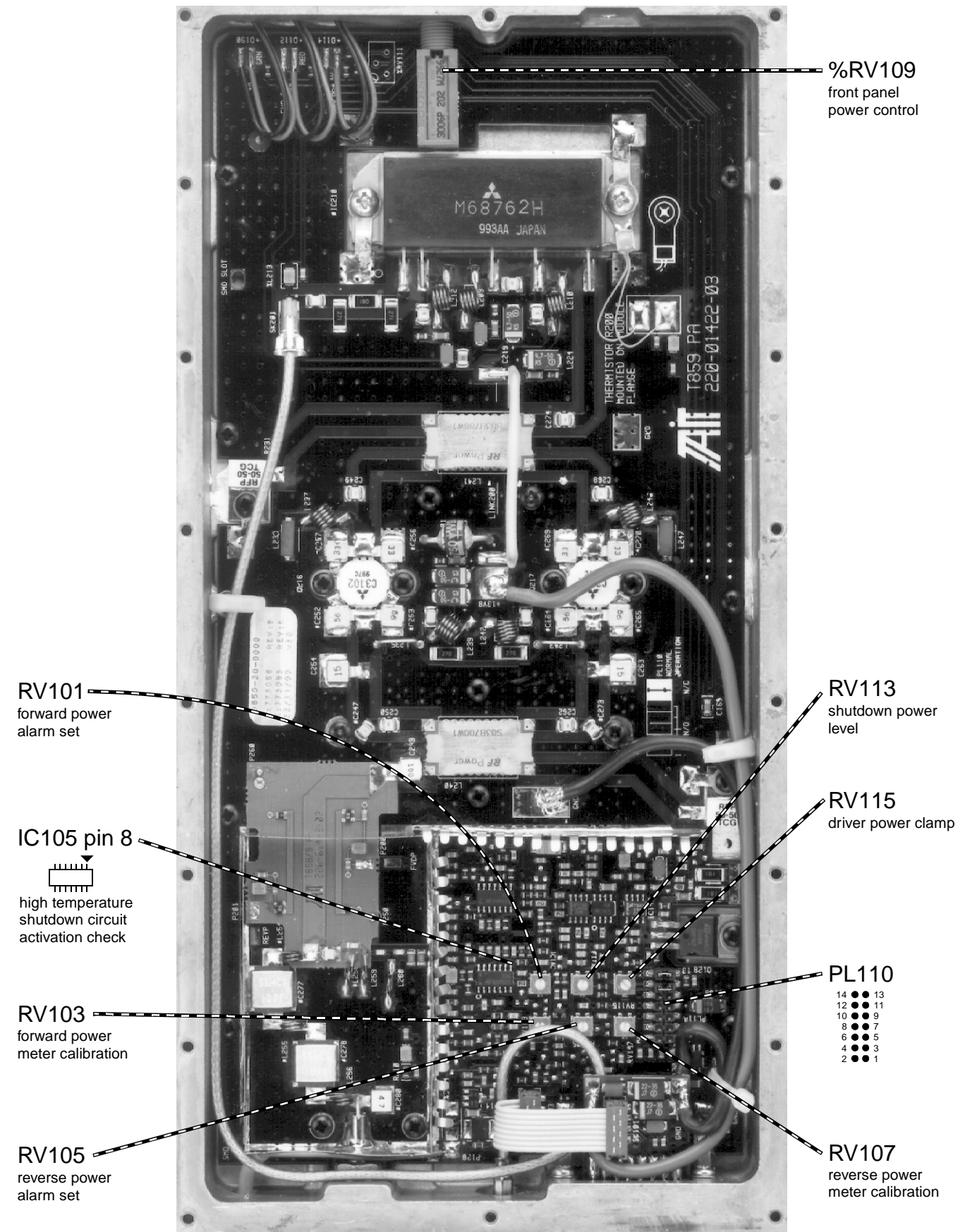


The photograph printed at right will help you to identify the main controls used in tuning and adjusting the T859 without RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 1.4](#) which shows the main circuit blocks.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

Figure 3.6 T859 Main Adjustment Controls (Without RF Power Module)



The photograph printed at right will help you to identify the main controls used in adjusting the T859 with RF power module.

There is a similar photograph in [Figure 1.5](#) which shows the main circuit blocks.

Extending both these fold-outs will allow you to refer to both photographs while using the manual.

Figure 3.7 T859 Main Adjustment Controls (With RF Power Module)

4 T858/859 Fault Finding



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 test procedures and fault finding flow charts may be used to help locate a hardware problem, however they are by no means a complete fault finding procedure. If you still cannot trace the fault after progressing through them in a logical manner, contact your nearest Tait Dealer or Customer Service Organisation. If necessary, you can get additional technical help from Customer Support, Radio Systems Division, Tait Electronics Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand (full contact details are on page 2).

[Section 4.1](#) describes the older design T858/859 without RF power modules, while [Section 4.2](#) describes the newer design T858/859 with RF power modules. [Figure 1.1](#) shows how to identify your PA design without having to remove the side cover.

Refer to Section 5 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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4.1 T858/859 Without RF Power Modules

4.1.1 Visual Checks

Remove the side cover from the T858/859 and inspect the PCB for damaged or broken components, paying particular attention to the surface mounted devices (SMDs). Also check for defective solder joints.

Refer to [Section 4.1.7](#), [Section 4.1.8](#) and [Section 3](#) of Part A for more details on repair and replacement of components.

4.1.2 Component Checks

If you suspect a transistor is faulty, you can assess its performance by measuring the forward and reverse resistance of the junctions. Unless the device is completely desoldered, first make sure that the transistor is not shunted by some circuit resistance. Use a good quality EVM (e.g. Fluke 75) for taking the measurements (or a 20k ohm/V or better multimeter, using only the medium or low resistance ranges).

The collector current drawn by multi-junction transistors is a further guide to their performance.

If an IC is suspect, the most reliable check is to measure the DC operating voltages. Due to the catastrophic nature of most IC failures, the pin voltages will usually be markedly different from the recommended values in the presence of a fault. The recommended values can be obtained from either the circuit diagram or the component data catalogue.

4.1.3 DC Checks

Note: No RF power is to be applied during these checks.

Check that +13.8V is present on the collectors of Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 and Q7. Make this measurement when the transmitter is not keyed.

Check that approximately 12-13V is present on the collector of Q1 (in the T859 the level is dependent on RV69 being set to maximum).

T858 Only Check that +13.8V is present at pin 4 of IC1 and pin 8 of IC3.

T859 Only Check that +13.8V is present at pin 4 of IC3.

Check that approximately +12V is present at pin 4 of IC1 (the level is dependent on RV69 being set to maximum).

Check that +7.0V is present at the output of regulator IC2.

4.1.4 RF Checks

4.1.4.1 General

You can measure in-circuit RF levels around Q1 and Q3 with an RF probe on which the earth lead has been shortened to a minimum (i.e. 13mm); refer to the PA Fault Finding Charts ([Section 4.1.6.1](#) or [Section 4.1.6.3](#) as appropriate). You must measure all other stages with a power meter at the 50Ω points in the circuit.

For problems with the power control circuitry, refer to the Power Control Fault Finding Charts ([Section 4.1.6.2](#) or [Section 4.1.6.4](#) as appropriate).

4.1.4.2 PA Faults

If a PA fault has occurred, or is suspected, it is easier to find if the various stages are isolated by use of the test breaks (refer to [Figure 4.1](#)) and each stage analysed individually. These 50Ω test break points have been included throughout the RF circuitry to enable individual transistor stages to be tested.

Note 1: Use good quality 50Ω coax for the "flying" test leads.

Note 2: Ensure each output is terminated in a 50Ω load of the correct power rating.

replace A4 pages D4.5/D4.6 with A3 pages D4.5/D4.6

Figure 4.1 T858/859 Test Break Point Location

replace A4 pages D4.5/D4.6 with A3 pages D4.5/D4.6

4.1.5 Voltage Chart

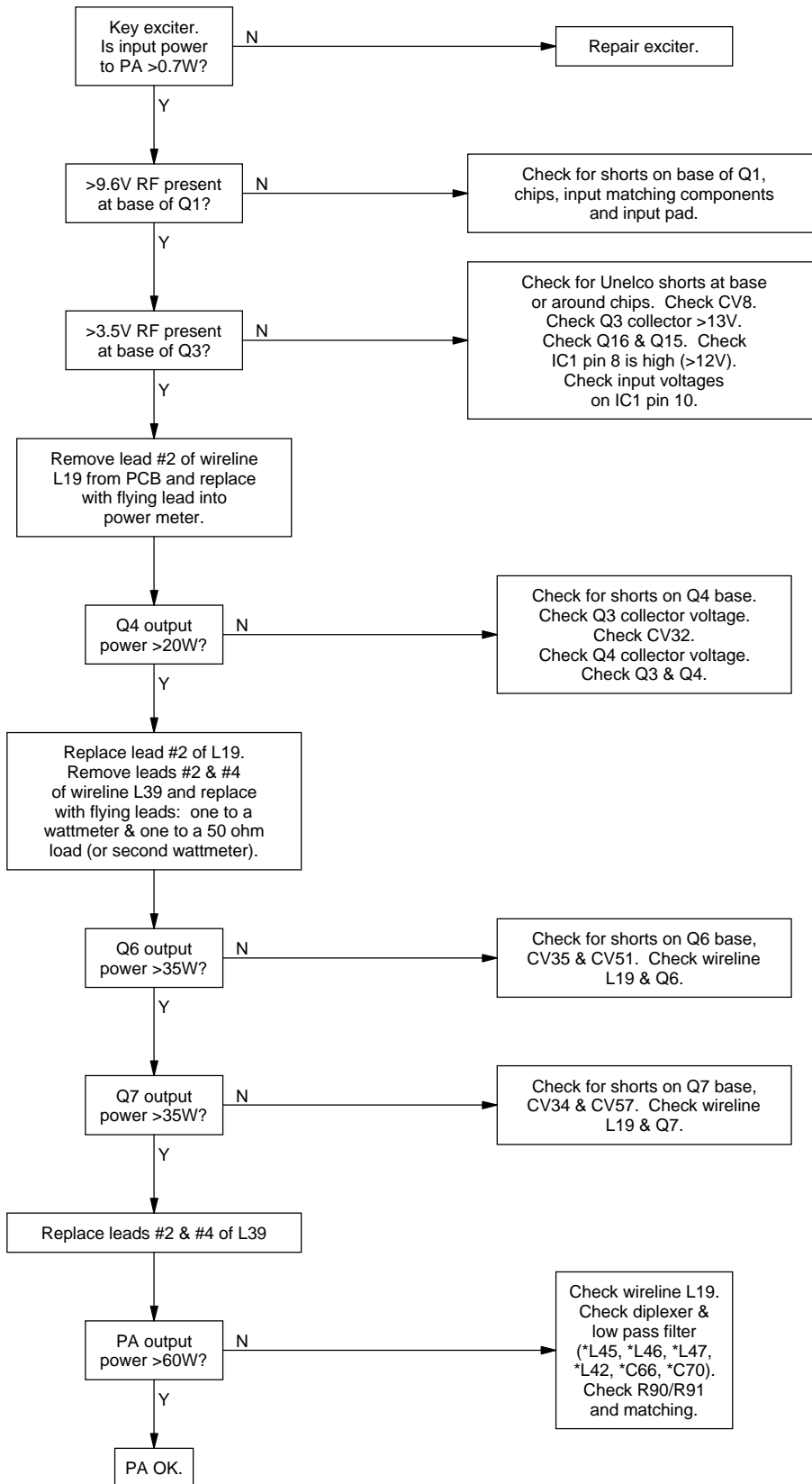
Test conditions:

- typical DC voltages measured with Fluke 77 DVM
- supply voltage 13.8V at socket
- transmitter unkeyed
- allow $\pm 20\%$ for spread of transistor characteristics.

Device	Emitter	Base	Collector
Q1	0.0V	0.0V	13.0V
Q3	0.0V	0.0V	13.8V
Q4	0.0V	0.0V	13.8V
Q6	0.0V	0.0V	13.8V
Q7	0.0V	0.0V	13.8V
Q11	1.8V	2.2V	5.9V
Q13	0.0V	0.0V	5.9V
Q15	13.0V	13.6V	13.6V
Q16	13.8V	13.6V	13.0V

4.1.6 Fault Finding Charts

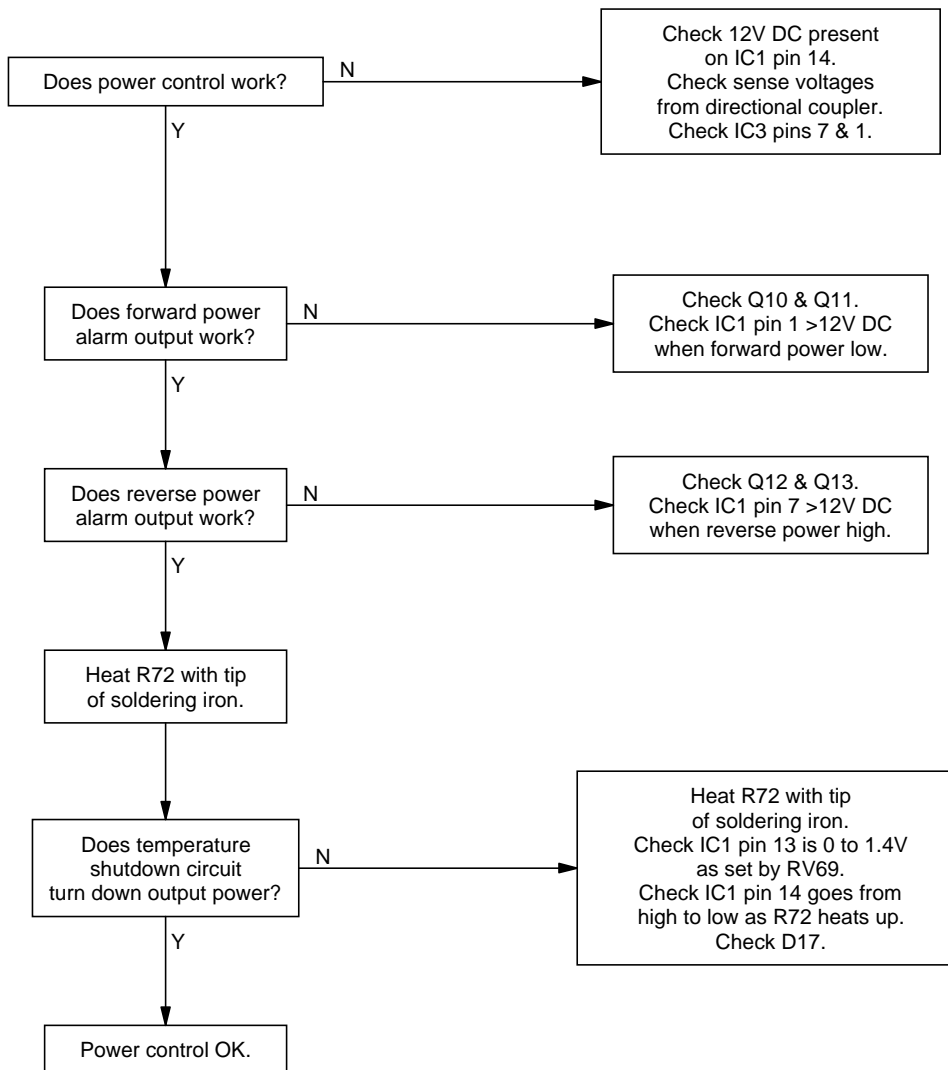
4.1.6.1 T858 PA



4.1.6.2 T858 Power Control

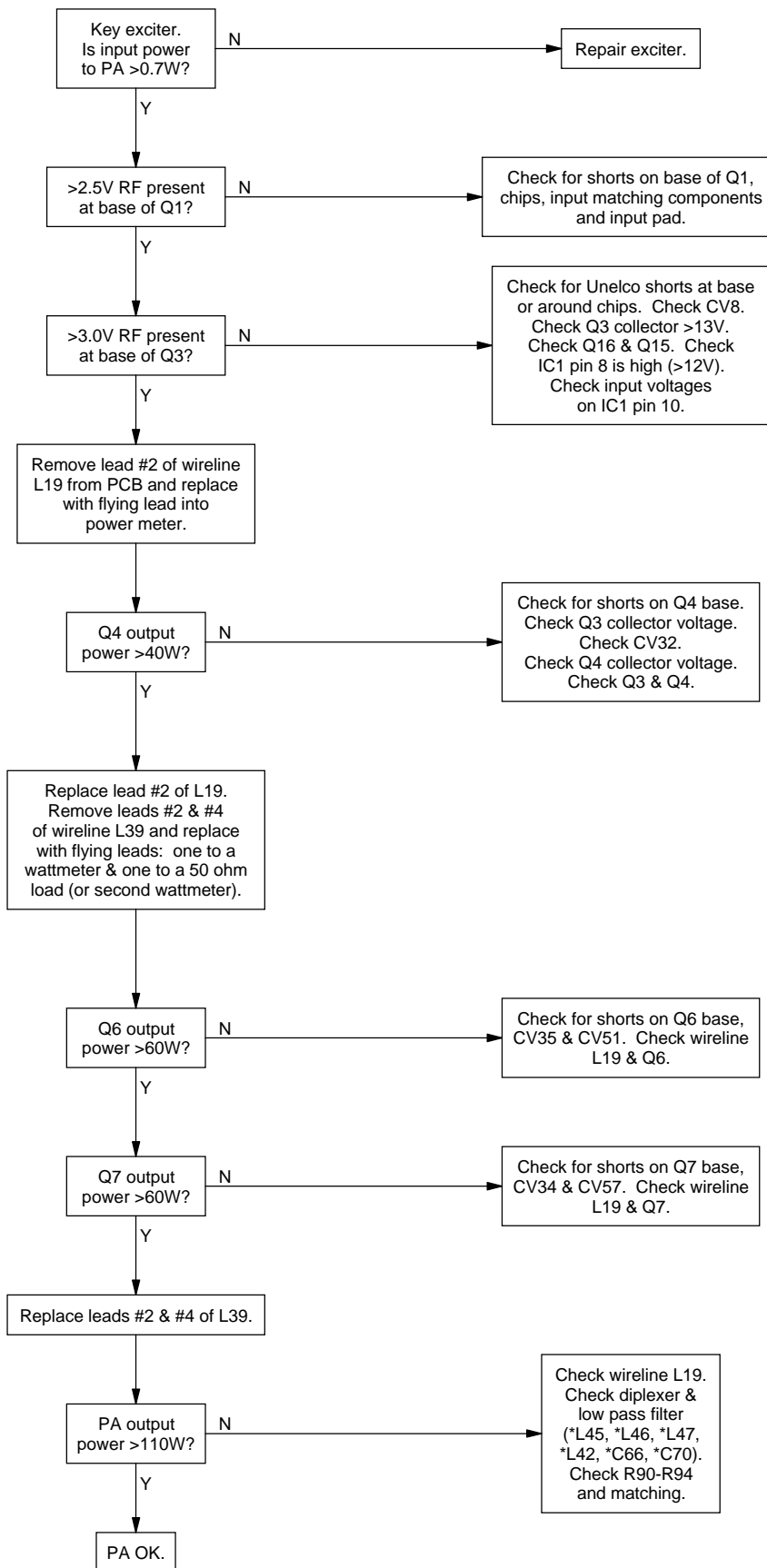
Approximate voltages under normal operating conditions:

Measurement	Output Power	
	20W	50W
forward power at "FWD-PWR" pad (beside IC3)	2.5V	4V
RV63/R64 (RV63 wiper)	1.4V	2.1V



4.1.6.3

T859 PA

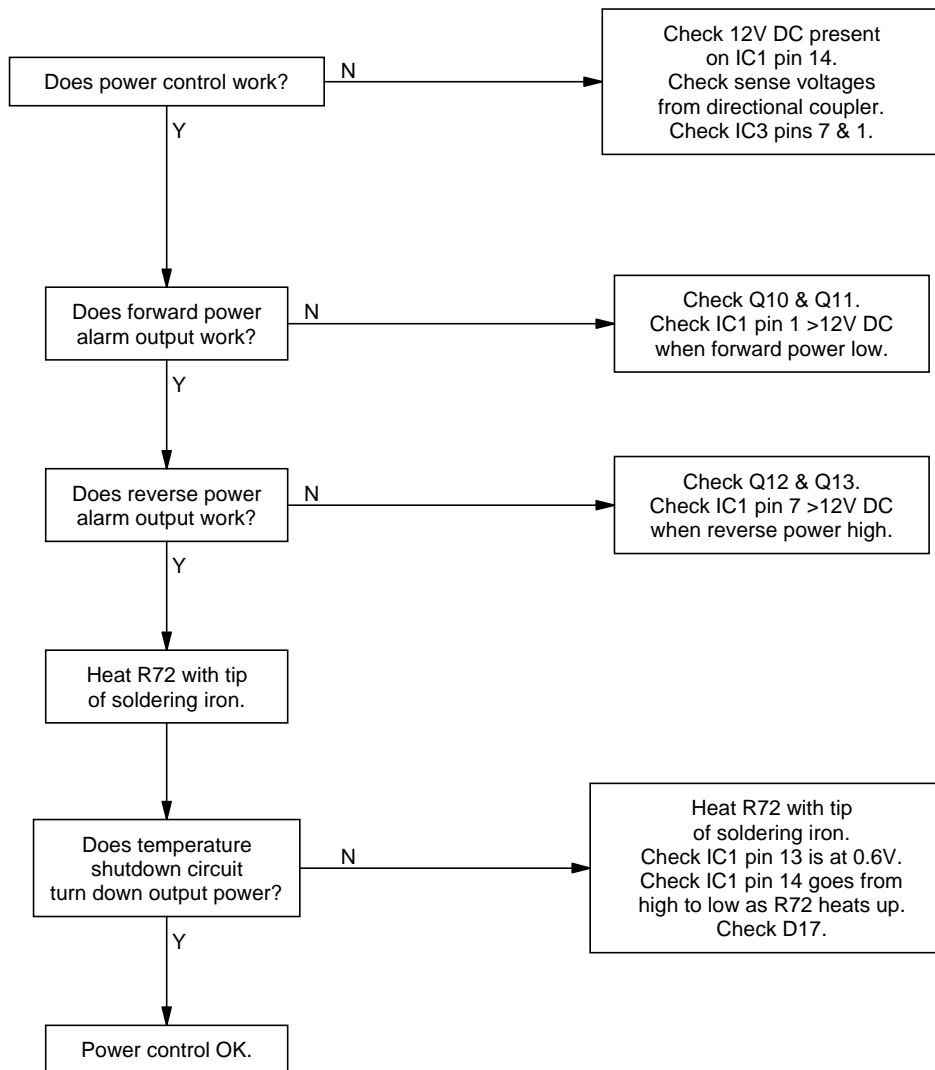


4.1.6.4 T859 Power Control

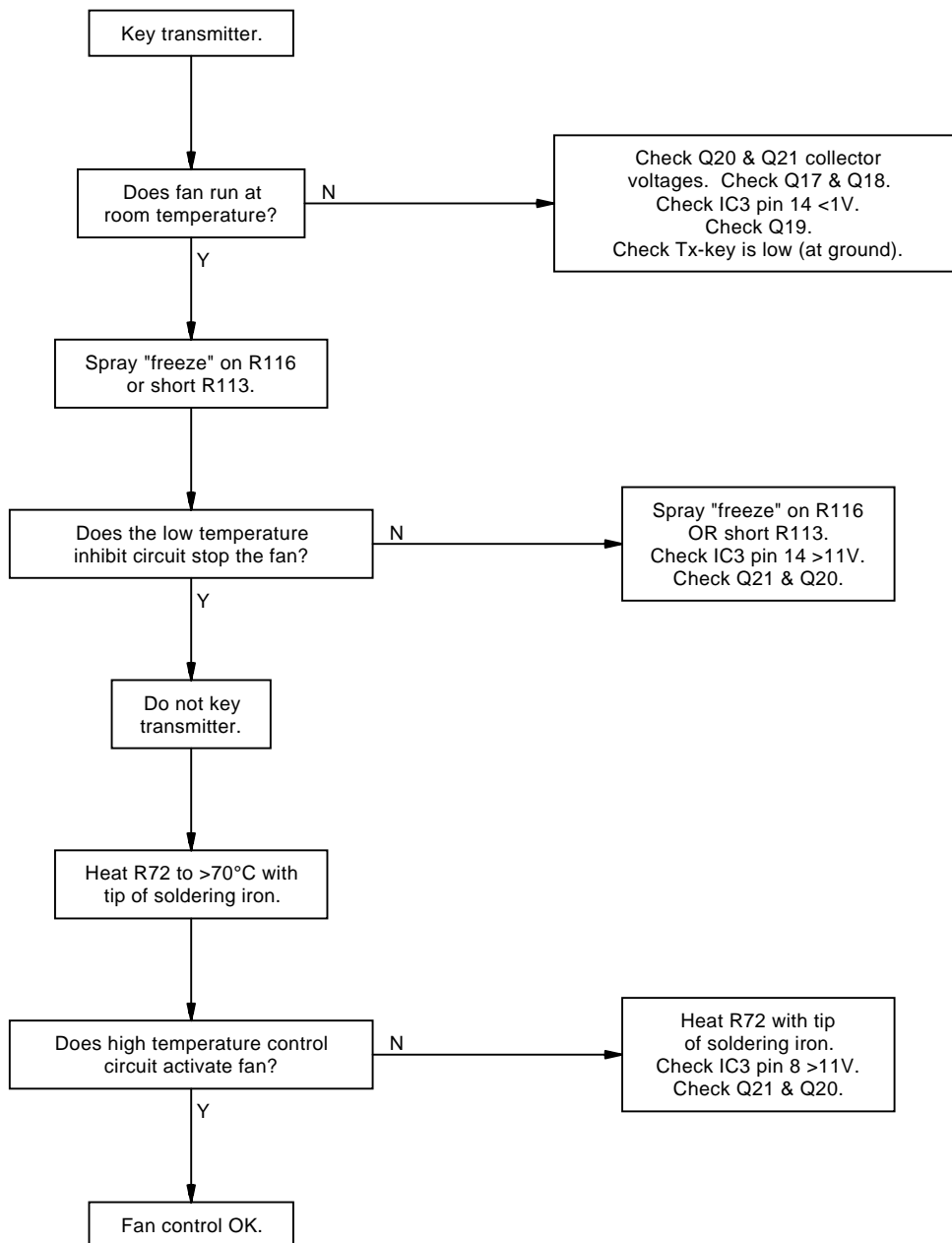
Approximate voltages under normal operating conditions:

Measurement	Output Power	
	20W	50W
forward power at "FWD-PWR" pad (beside IC3)	2.5V	4V
RV63/R64 (RV63 wiper)	1.4V	2.1V

CAUTION
The following voltage checks are all done with RV69 (driver power level) set to maximum.



4.1.6.5 T859 Fan Control Circuitry



4.1.7 Replacing RF Power Transistors

**Caution:**

Failure to comply with the following procedure can result in failure of the device due to poor heatsinking, or worse, can endanger the health of the assembler if the beryllium oxide die carrier is smashed during assembly.

**Caution:**

As the location of certain components in the PA is critical to performance, it is important that any components removed or disturbed are refitted in *exactly* the same position.

Before attempting to remove a transistor, measure the distance between the capacitors and transistor body to the nearest 0.5mm (measurement "A" in [Figure 4.2](#)) so that the capacitors can be replaced in *exactly* the same position. These measurements are shown in [Figure 4.2](#) for the 6LFL package, however the same procedure applies for the SOE (stud) package.

**Caution:**

Do not apply too much heat or pressure to the PCB pads and tracks as you may damage them or lift them from the PCB, causing permanent damage to the PA.

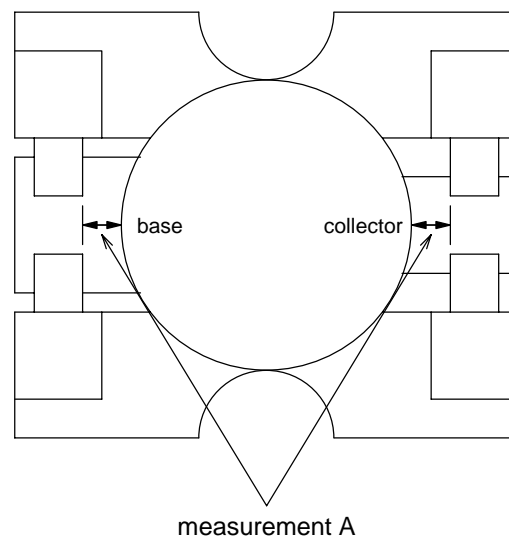


Figure 4.2 Typical Transistor/Capacitor Spacing (Not To Scale)

Desolder and remove the components from around the transistor.

Q4/Q6/Q7 Only: Desolder and remove the two solder tags.

Desolder the transistor tabs by heating with a soldering iron and lifting away from the PCB with a screwdriver or thin stainless steel spike, then remove the device.

Q1/Q3 Only: Unscrew the transistor stud nut and remove the device. In the T859 you will need to remove the fan to access the stud nuts.

Remove any excess solder from the PCB pads with solder wick.

Trim the tabs of the replacement transistor so that the device sits neatly on the PCB pads provided.

Lightly tin the underside of the transistor tabs. Remove any excess solder to leave a thin, even layer on the tabs.

Apply a small amount of heatsink compound (Dow-Corning 340 or equivalent) to the transistor mounting surface. Sufficient compound should be used to ensure an even film over the entire mounting surface.

Place the transistor on the PCB in the correct orientation and ensure the tabs are flush to the surface.

Q1/Q3 Only: Lightly solder one tab to the PCB, then torque down the retaining nut to the correct torque (0.7Nm/6in.lbf.). Refit the fan to the T859.



Caution: Do not solder all the tabs before torquing down otherwise the device may be broken.

Q4/Q6/Q7 Only: Refit the solder tags.

Solder all transistor tabs to the PCB.

Replace each component in exactly the same position as noted previously.

4.1.8 Removing The PCB From The Heatsink

Note: This is a lengthy procedure and should be considered only after all other checks have been carried out. There are no components on the bottom of the PCB.

Remove the harmonic filter shield lid.

T859 Only: Desolder the power feed to the fan from the PCB.

Remove the 50 ohm output N-type connector by unscrewing it from the heatsink casting and desoldering it from the PCB.

Unplug the 50 ohm input coaxial cable from the PCB, unscrew the BNC connector from the heatsink, and remove the connector and cable (cutting cable ties as required).

Desolder the positive and negative power feed wires from the PCB.

Desolder the alarm and metering wires from the PCB.

Remove the 2 screws securing the D-range connector and PCB to the heatsink and withdraw the assembly and wires from the heatsink (cutting cable ties as required).

Remove the transistor stud nuts and mounting screws. In the T859 you will need to remove the fan to access the stud nuts.

Remove the mounting screws for the TO-220 devices:

T858/859	Q16, R89, R90 and R91
T859	R92, R93 and R94.

Remove the retaining screws for the wireline couplers (L19 and L39).

Remove the PCB retaining screws:

T858	14
T859	11.

Push the three LEDs out of their front panel grommets.

Lift the PCB gently from the heatsink to gain access to the underside of the board.

Note: R89-94 and Q1-Q7 may be stuck down with heatsink compound. You may need to carefully prise them away from the heatsink with a small screw-driver.



Caution: Keep the heatsink compound clean while the PCB is detached. Any objects caught in the heatsink compound underneath the device which prevent effective earthing and/or heatsinking may cause the device to fail.



Caution: Do not operate the PA with the PCB detached as the heatsink is used for earthing and heat dissipation.

To replace the PCB, reverse the order of removal, taking care that the wiring is correctly positioned and not 'pinched'.

Q1/Q3 Only: Torque down the retaining nut to the correct torque (0.7Nm/6in.lbf.).

Make sure that the heatsink compound has stayed clean, and that the insulating pad for Q16 is not damaged.

If you have difficulty refitting the LEDs, try pushing the body of the LED back into the grommet with a thin screwdriver or spike.

4.2 T858/859 With RF Power Modules

Note: Where the same component has different circuit references in the T858 and T859, in this and following sections the T858 circuit reference is given first, followed by the T859 circuit reference in brackets, e.g. Q137 [Q128].

4.2.1 Visual Checks

Remove the side cover from the T858/859 and inspect the PCB for damaged or broken components, paying particular attention to the surface mounted devices (SMDs). Also check for defective solder joints.

Refer to [Section 4.2.7](#), [Section 4.2.8](#), [Section 4.2.9](#) and [Section 3](#) of Part A for more details on repair and replacement of components.

4.2.2 Shorting Links

There are seven shorting links on PL110 in the control section circuitry, as described in the table below. Ensure that these links are set as standard before starting and after completing the adjustment procedure.

Link Pins	Standard Setting	Function
1-2, 3-4, 7-8, 9-10	not linked	Not used.
5-6	not linked	Pins 5-6 are provided for simulating high operating temperatures during initial adjustment. Bridging this link shorts out R215 [R200] and R210 (NTCs), thus turning on the thermal protection circuitry. They should not be linked for normal operation.
11-12 13-14	linked	Pins 11-12 and 13-14 are provided for factory testing only. The PA will not function correctly if these settings are changed.

4.2.3 Component Checks

If you suspect a transistor is faulty, you can assess its performance by measuring the forward and reverse resistance of the junctions. Unless the device is completely desoldered, first make sure that the transistor is not shunted by some circuit resistance (e.g. a base choke). Use a good quality EVM (e.g. Fluke 75) for taking the measurements (or a 20k ohm/V or better multimeter, using only the medium or low resistance ranges).



Caution: Before operating the PA, replace any RF base chokes removed while making measurements.

The collector current drawn by multi-junction transistors is a further guide to their performance.

If an IC is suspect, the most reliable check is to measure the DC operating voltages. Due to the catastrophic nature of most IC failures, the pin voltages will usually be markedly different from the recommended values in the presence of a fault. The recommended values can be obtained from either the circuit diagram or the component data catalogue.

4.2.4 DC Checks

Note: No RF power is to be applied during these checks.

Check that +13.8V is present on the collectors of Q216 (T858) or Q216 and Q217 (T859). Make this measurement when the transmitter is not keyed.

Check that approximately 8-13.8V is present on pin 2 of #IC210 (the level is dependent on RV115 being set to maximum).

Check that +13.8V is present at pin 4 of IC100.

Check that approximately +12V is present at pin 8 of IC110 (the level is dependent on RV115 being set to maximum).

Check that +7.0V is present at the output of regulator IC130.

4.2.5 RF Checks

4.2.5.1 T858

The T858 PA Fault Finding Chart ([Section 4.2.6.1](#)) provides a systematic approach for locating a fault in the RF circuitry. Use this chart in conjunction with [Figure 4.3](#) on page 4.21, which shows the locations of the 50Ω input and output test points for RF module #IC210 and RF transistor Q216.

Device	Input Connection	Output Connection
#IC210	input BNC connector or SK201	C249
Q216	C249	C250

Note 1: Use good quality 50Ω coax for the "flying" test leads.

Note 2: Ensure each output is terminated in a 50Ω load of the correct power rating.

For problems with the power control circuitry, refer to the T858 Power Control Fault Finding Chart ([Section 4.2.6.3](#)).

4.2.5.2 T859

The T859 PA Fault Finding Chart ([Section 4.2.6.2](#)) provides a systematic approach for locating a fault in the RF circuitry. Use this chart in conjunction with [Figure 4.4](#) on page 4.22, which shows the locations of the 50Ω input and output test points for RF module #IC210 and RF transistors Q216 and Q217.

Device	Input Connection	Output Connection
#IC210	input BNC connector or SK201	C274
Q216 & Q217	L241	C250, C262

Note 1: Use good quality 50Ω coax for the "flying" test leads.

Note 2: Ensure each output is terminated in a 50Ω load of the correct power rating.

For problems with the power control circuitry, refer to the T859 Power Control Fault Finding Chart ([Section 4.2.6.4](#)).

replace A4 pages D4.21/D4.22 with A3 pages D4.21/D4.22

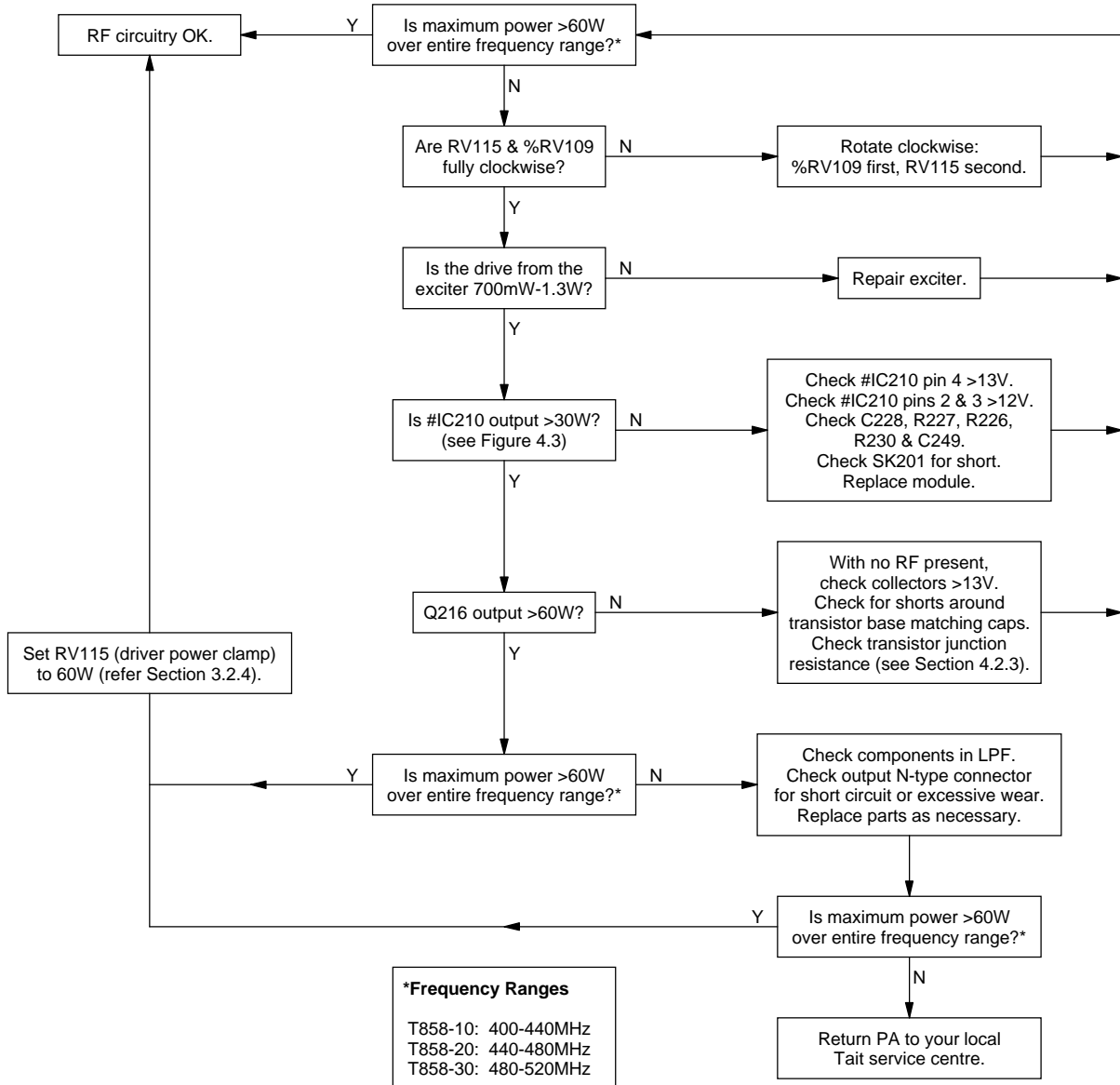
Figure 4.3 T858 Test Break Point Location

replace A4 pages D4.21/D4.22 with A3 pages D4.21/D4.22

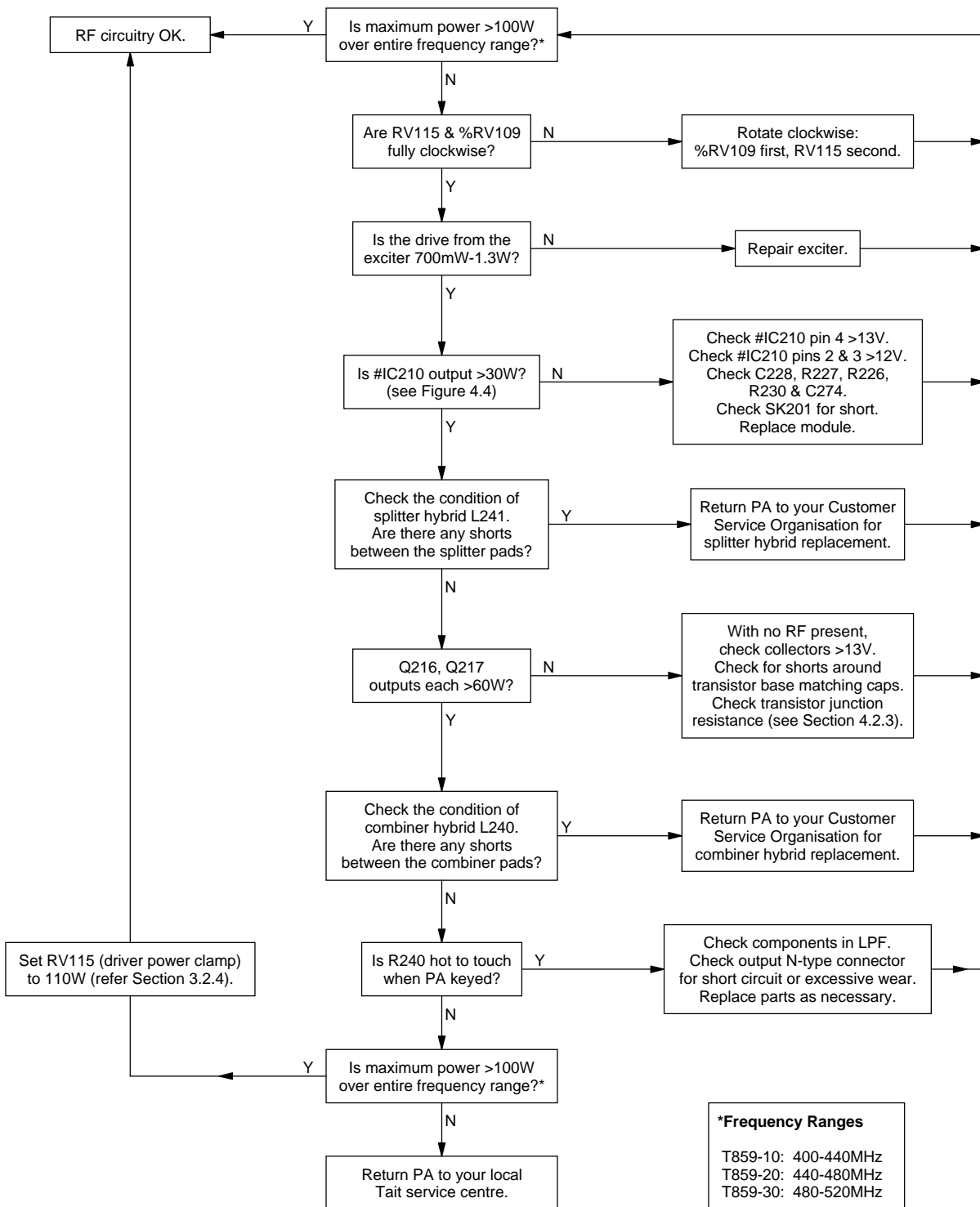
Figure 4.4 T859 Test Break Point Location

4.2.6 Fault Finding Charts

4.2.6.1 T858 PA



4.2.6.2 T859 PA



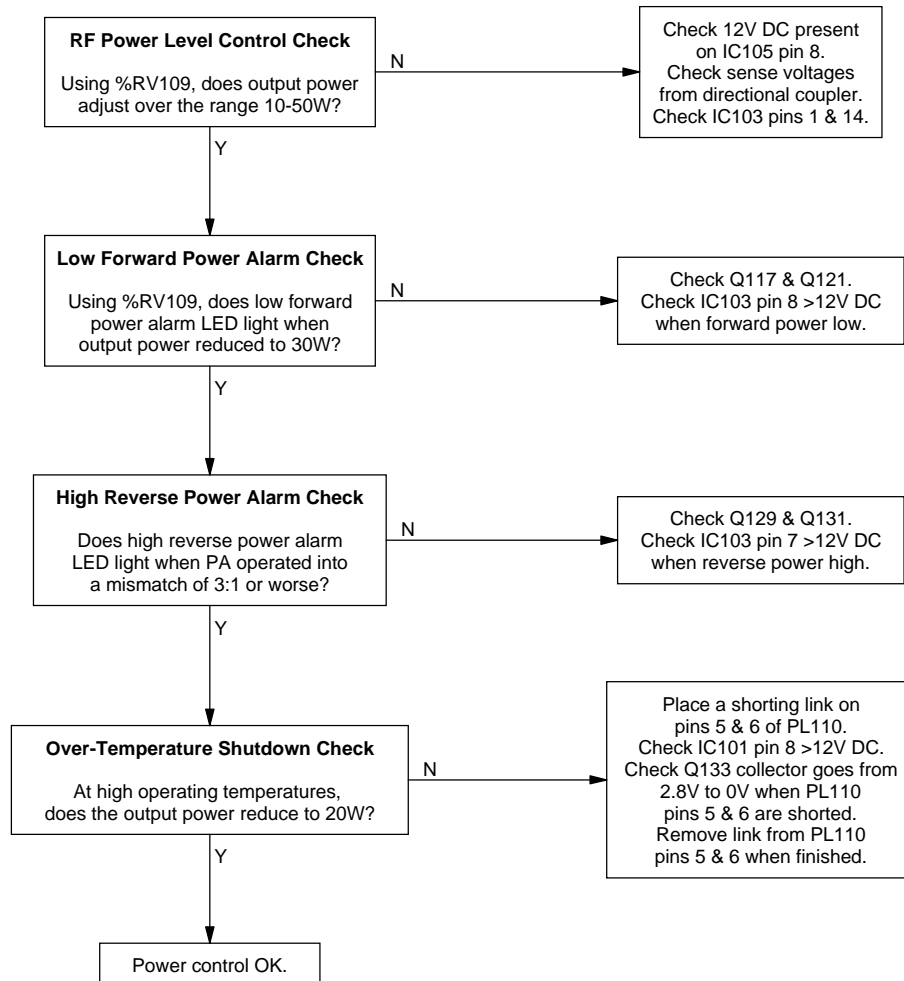
4.2.6.3 T858 Power Control

Approximate voltages (@ 480MHz) under normal operating conditions:

Forward & Reverse Power Measurement	Output Power	
	20W	50W
forward power at IC100 pin 14	1.8V	2.9V
reverse power at IC100 pin 1	0.6V	0.6V

Caution

The following voltage checks are all done with RV115 (driver power clamp) set to maximum. When these tests are finished, reset RV115 to 60W.



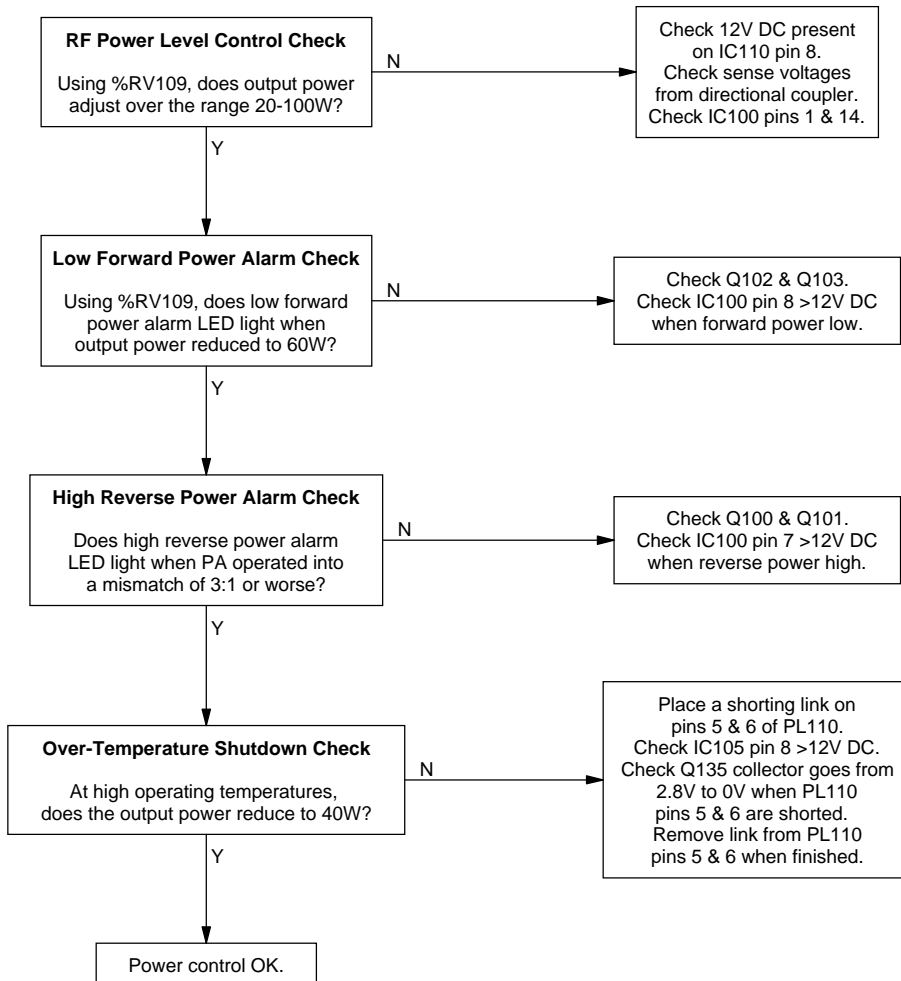
4.2.6.4 T859 Power Control

Approximate voltages (@ 480MHz) under normal operating conditions:

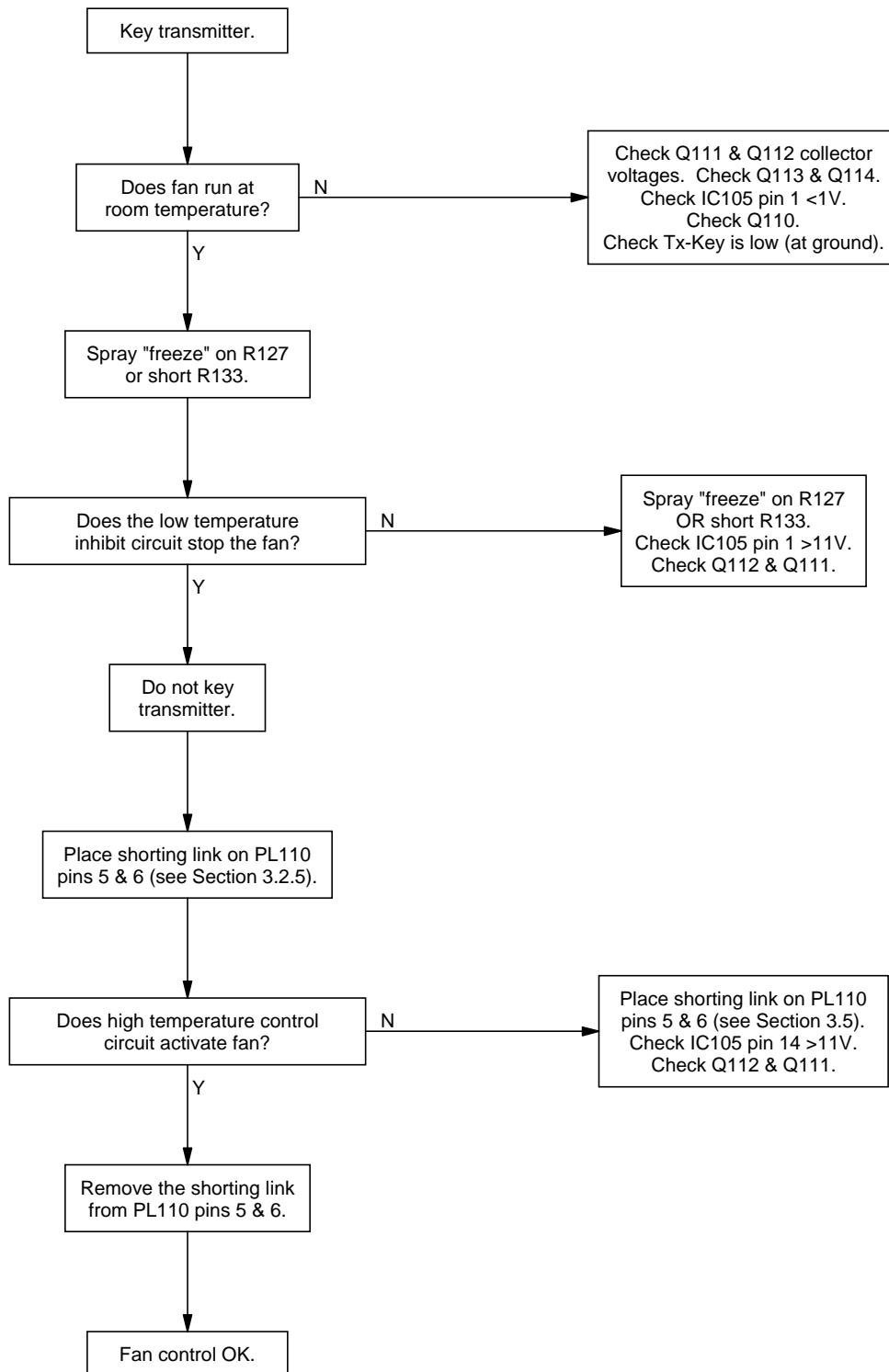
Forward & Reverse Power Measurement	Output Power	
	40W	100W
forward power at IC100 pin 14	2.5V	4.2V
reverse power at IC100 pin 1	0.6V	0.6V

Caution

The following voltage checks are all done with RV115 (driver power clamp) set to maximum. When these tests are finished, reset RV115 to 110W.



4.2.6.5 T859 Fan Control Circuitry



4.2.7 Replacing RF Power Transistors

**Caution:**

Failure to comply with the following procedure can result in failure of the device due to poor heatsinking, or worse, can endanger the health of the assembler if the beryllium oxide die carrier is smashed during assembly.

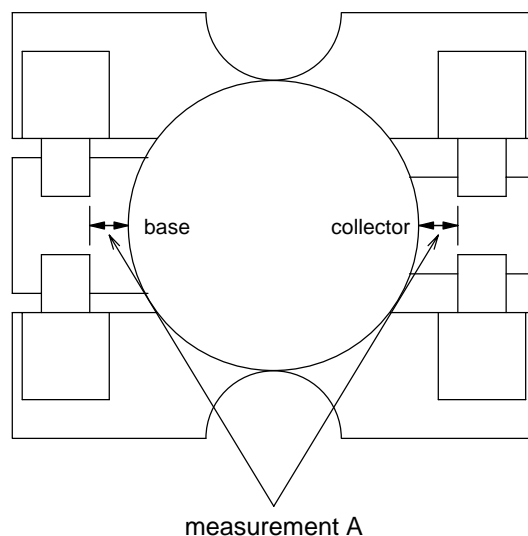
**Caution:**

As the location of certain components in the PA is critical to performance, it is important that any components removed or disturbed are refitted in *exactly* the same position.

Before attempting to remove a transistor, note the position, type and value of each capacitor. Measure the distance between each capacitor and the transistor body to the nearest 0.5mm (measurement "A" in [Figure 4.5](#)) so that it can be replaced in *exactly* the same position. These measurements are shown for the T858, however the same procedure applies for the T859.

**Caution:**

Do not apply too much heat or pressure to the PCB pads and tracks as you may damage them or lift them from the PCB, causing permanent damage to the PA.



**Figure 4.5 Typical Capacitor Positioning On T858/859 RF Power Transistors
(Not To Scale)**

Desolder and remove the capacitors from around the transistor.

Remove the two mounting screws, then desolder and remove the two solder tags.

Desolder the transistor tabs by heating with a soldering iron and lifting away from the PCB with a screwdriver or thin stainless steel spike, then remove the device.

Remove any excess solder from the PCB pads with solder wick.

Trim the tabs of the replacement transistor so that the device sits neatly on the PCB pads provided.

Lightly tin the underside of the transistor tabs. Remove any excess solder to leave a thin, even layer on the tabs.

Apply a small amount of heatsink compound (Dow-Corning 340 or equivalent) to the transistor mounting surface. Sufficient compound should be used to ensure an even film over the entire mounting surface.

Place the transistor on the PCB in the correct orientation and ensure the tabs are flush to the surface.

Solder all transistor tabs to the PCB.

Refit the solder tags and mounting screws. Tighten the screws to a torque of 90N.cm/8in.lbf.

Replace each capacitor in exactly the same position as noted previously.

4.2.8 Replacing RF Power Modules



Caution: Follow these instructions carefully, otherwise the module can fail because of poor heatsinking or cracked substrates.

Desolder the module legs by heating with a soldering iron and lifting away from the PCB with a screwdriver or thin stainless steel spike.

Undo the module screws and remove the thermistor assembly.

Desolder and remove both earth tags.

Gently lift the module away from the heatsink.

Note: The module may be stuck down quite firmly with heatsink compound. You may need to carefully prise it away from the heatsink with a small screwdriver. Keep the heatsink compound clean while the module is detached.

Apply a small amount of heatsink compound (Dow-Corning 340 or equivalent) to the replacement module mounting surface. Use enough compound to ensure an even film over the entire mounting surface.

Reposition the module in the correct orientation and ensure it is well pasted to the heatsink.

Replace the earth tags and thermistor assembly in their original positions and hand-tighten the screws, ensuring the tags and thermistor remain in place. Alternately tighten each screw evenly, finally torquing them down to 56N.cm/5in.lbf. with an accurate torque driver.



Caution: It is essential that you apply the correct torque to these screws to allow the module flange to expand and contract under temperature cycling. Also, do not solder any module legs before torquing down otherwise the device may be broken.

Solder the earth tags and all module legs to the PCB.

4.2.9 Removing The PCB From The Heatsink

Note: This is a lengthy procedure and should be considered only after all other checks have been carried out. There are no components on the bottom of the PCB.

Remove the harmonic filter shield lid.

T859 Only: Desolder the power feed to the fan from the PCB.

Remove the 50 ohm output N-type connector by unscrewing it from the heatsink casting and desoldering it from the PCB.

Unplug the 50 ohm input coaxial cable from the PCB, unscrew the BNC connector from the heatsink, and remove the connector and cable.

Desolder the positive and negative power feed wires from the D-range PCB.

Disconnect the ribbon cable from the D-range PCB.

Remove the two screws securing the D-range connector and PCB to the heatsink and withdraw the assembly from the heatsink.

Remove the mounting screws for the TO-220 devices:

T858	Q137
T859	Q128, R231 and R240.

Remove the two screws securing the power module (#IC210).

Remove the mounting screws for the power transistors:

T858	Q216
T859	Q216 and Q217.

Remove the PCB retaining screws:

T858	13
T859	17.

Push the three LEDs out of their front panel grommets.

Lift the PCB gently from the heatsink to gain access to the underside of the board.

Note: R231, R240 and #IC210 may be stuck down with heatsink compound. You may need to carefully prise them away from the heatsink with a small screwdriver.



Caution: Keep the heatsink compound clean while the PCB is detached. Any objects caught in the heatsink compound underneath the device which prevent effective earthing and/or heatsinking may cause the device to fail.



Caution: Do not operate the PA with the PCB detached as the heatsink is used for earthing and heat dissipation.

To replace the PCB, reverse the order of removal, taking care that the wiring is correctly positioned and not 'pinched'.

Make sure that the heatsink compound has stayed clean, and that the insulating pad for Q137 [Q128] is not damaged.

If you have difficulty refitting the LEDs, try pushing the body of the LED back into the grommet with a thin screwdriver or spike.

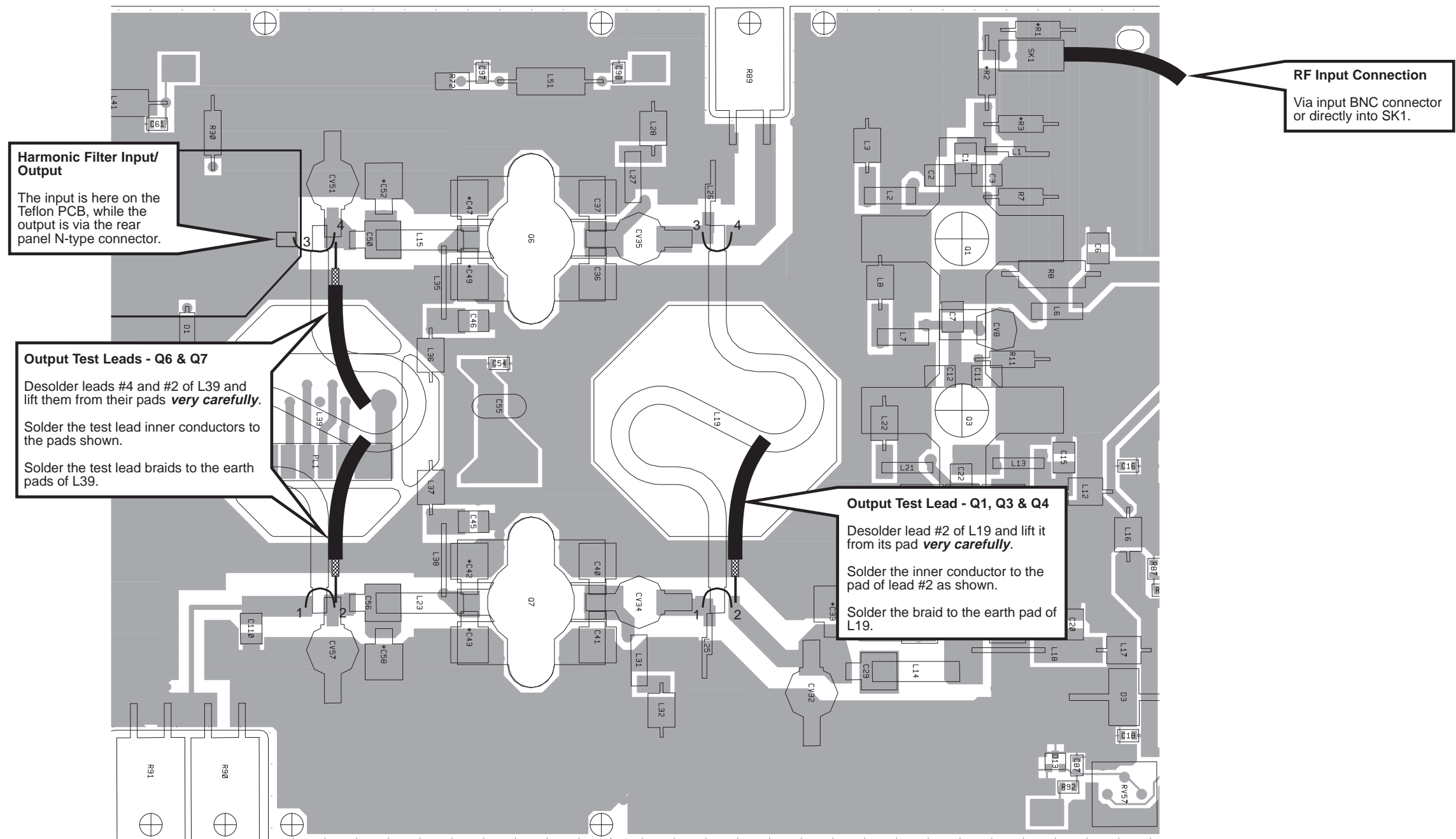


Figure 4.1 T858/859 Test Break Point Location

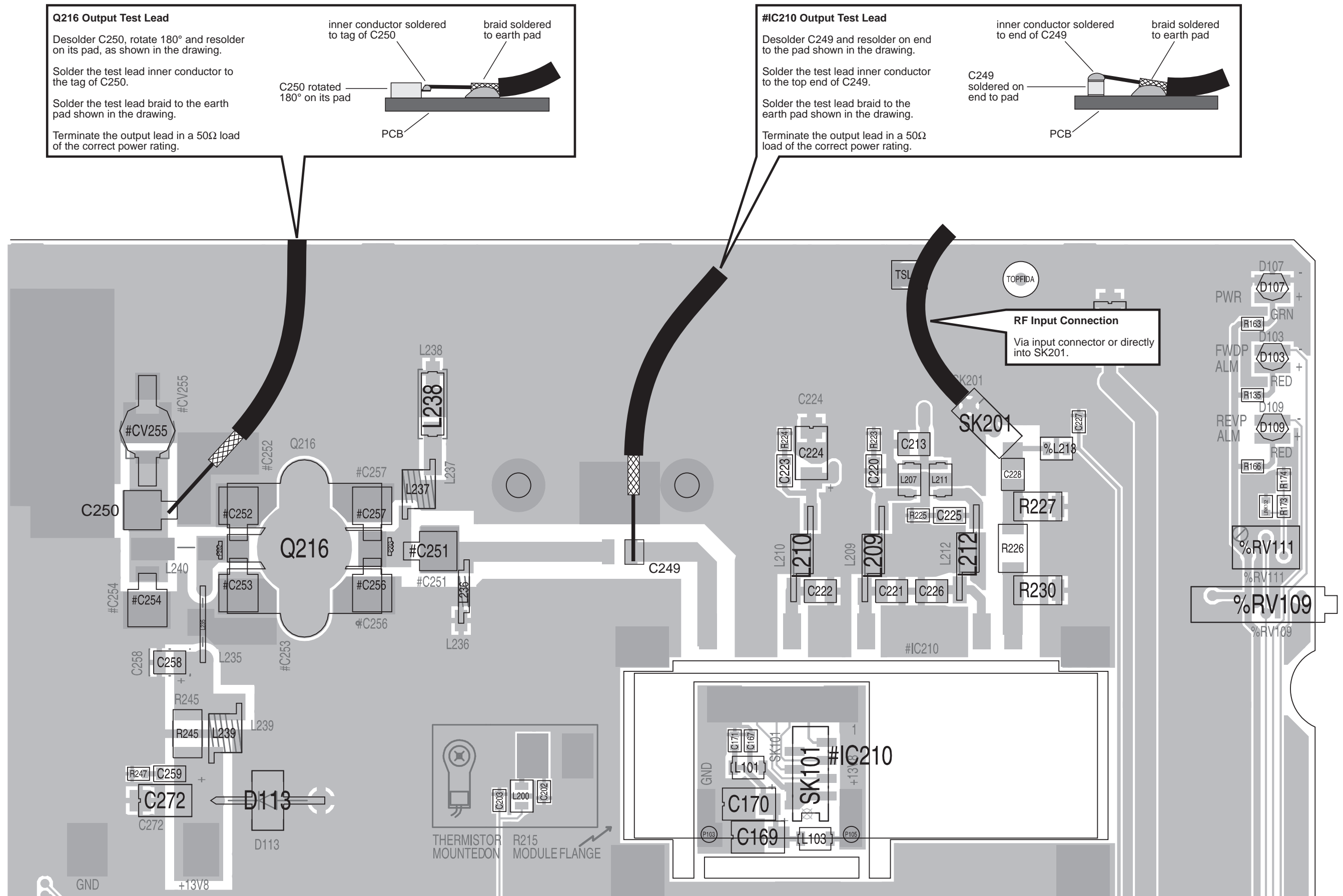


Figure 4.3 T858 Test Break Point Location

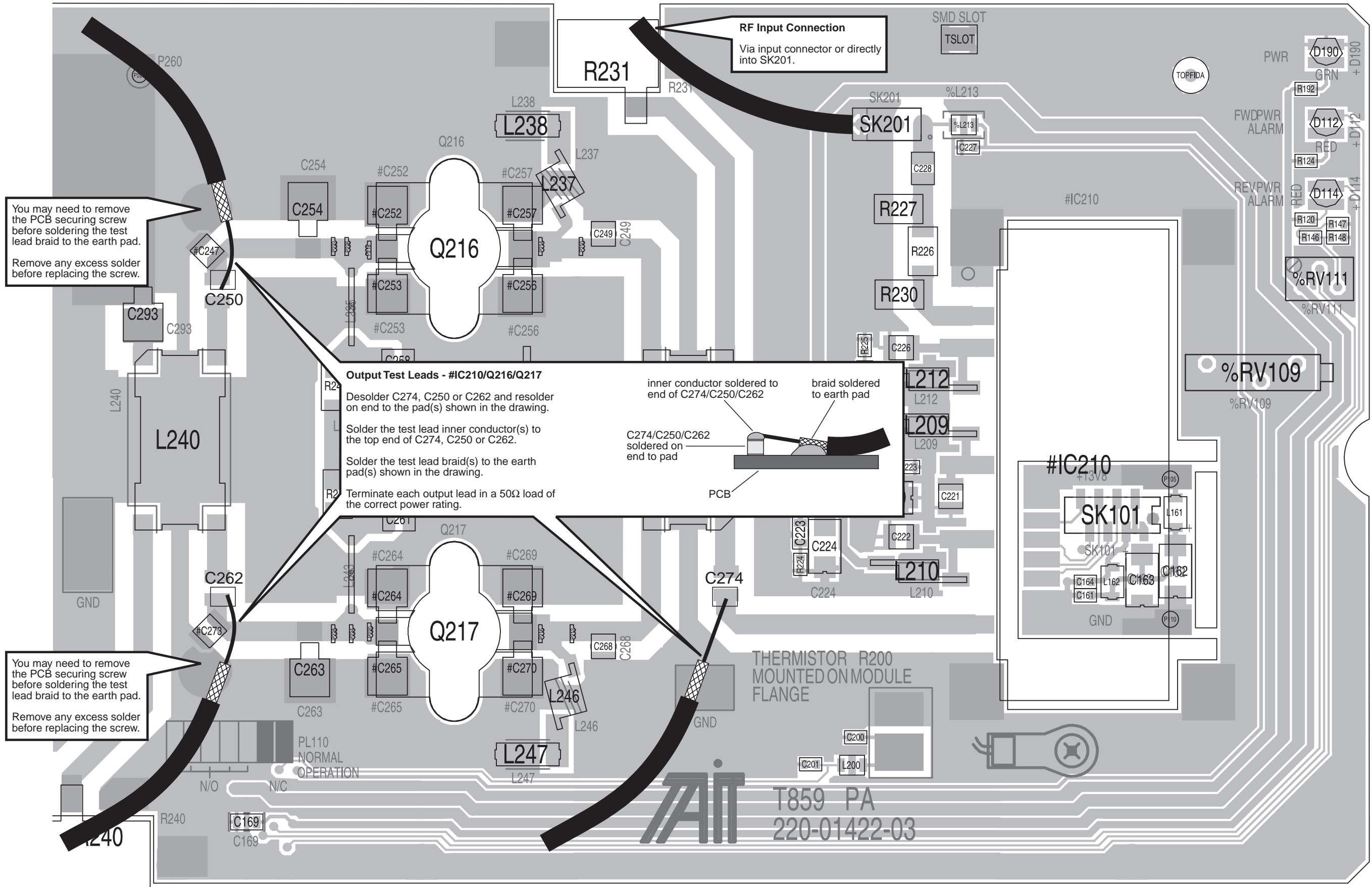


Figure 4.4 T859 Test Break Point Location

5 T858/859 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 T858 and T859 power amplifiers:

- parts lists
- grid reference indexes
- mechanical assembly drawings
- PCB layouts
- circuit diagrams.

Section	Title	IPN	Page
5.1	Introduction		5.1.3
5.2	T858 PA PCB	220-01141-01 220-01423-02	5.2.1 5.2.17
5.3	T859 PA PCB	220-01159-01 220-01422-03	5.3.1 5.3.17

5.1 Introduction

Product Type Identification

You can identify the PA type by checking the product code printed on a label on the rear of the chassis/heatsink (product codes are explained in [Section 1.4](#) in this Part of the manual, and [Figure 1.1](#) in Part A shows typical labels).

PCB Identification

All PCBs are identified by a unique 10 digit “internal part number” (IPN), e.g. 220-01390-02, 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.

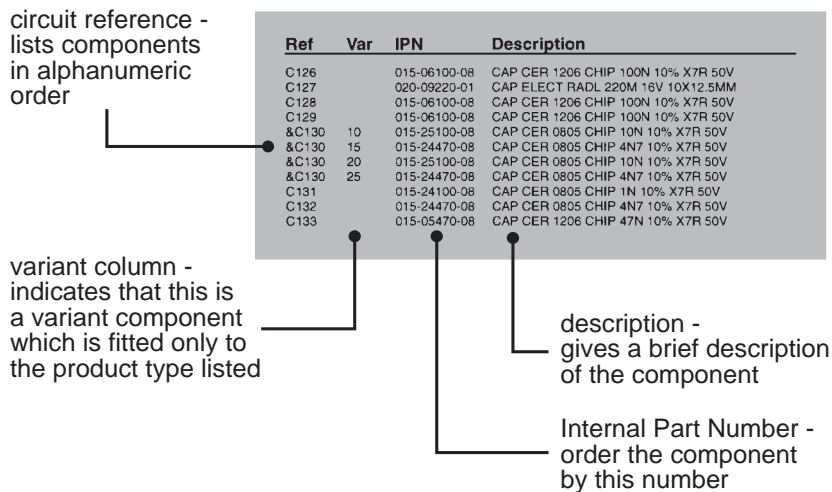
Note: It is important that you identify which issue PCB you are working on so that you can refer to the appropriate set of PCB information.

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).

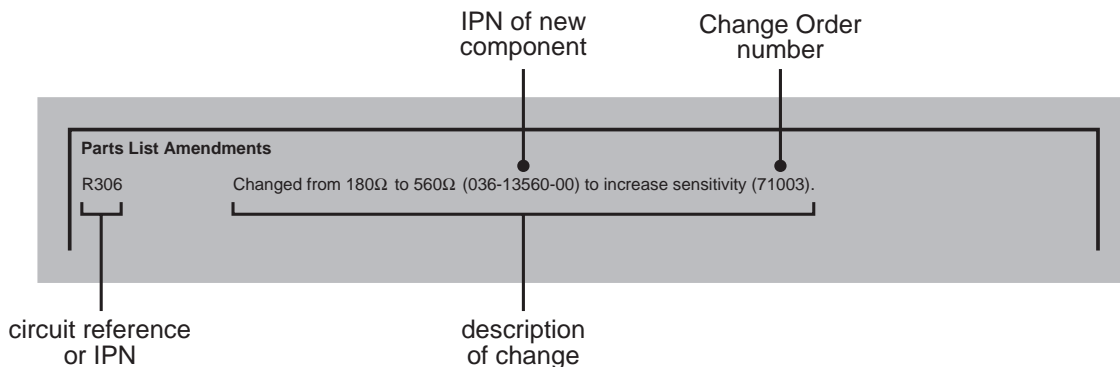
Those with a circuit reference are grouped in alphabetical order and then in numerical order within each group. Each component entry comprises three or four columns, as shown below:



The miscellaneous and mechanical 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 how these variant prefixes are used in the latest model T858 and T859 PAs fitted with RF power modules. Note that the earlier transistor-based T858 and T859 PAs may not conform to this table.

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

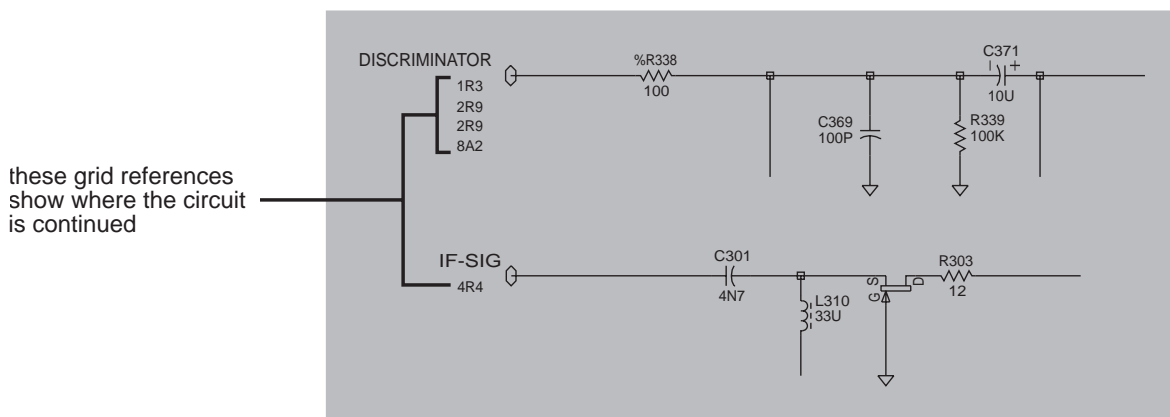
component location on the layer

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).



5.2 T858 Power Amplifier PCB

This section contains the following information.

IPN	Section	Page
220-01141-01	Parts List	5.2.3
	Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts	5.2.8
	Mechanical Assembly	5.2.9
	Grid Reference Index	5.2.11
	PCB Layout - Bottom Side	5.2.13
	PCB Layout - Top Side	5.2.14
	RF Section Circuit Diagram	5.2.15
	Control Section Circuit Diagram	5.2.16
220-01423-02	Parts List	5.2.17
	Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts	5.2.22
	Mechanical Assembly	5.2.23
	Grid Reference Index	5.2.25
	PCB Layout - Bottom Side	5.2.27
	PCB Layout - Top Side	5.2.28
	Control Section Circuit Diagram	5.2.29
	RF & Thermistor Control Sections Circuit Diagram	5.2.30

T858 Parts List (IPN 220-01141-01)

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

C6	100n mylar capacitor (IPN 022-56100-10) and 10Ω resistor (IPN 030-52100-20) - no circuit references - added in series across C6 to inhibit power control instabilities (710813).
C33, C52 & C58	(Low Band) changed from 8p2 (029-01820-02) to 10p (89/06-341). (Mid Band) changed from 3p3 (015-01330-02) to 3p9 Case Mica type (89/08-460).
C62	(Low Band) changed from 3p3 (015-01330-02) to 3p9 (89/07-411).
C63 & C65	(Low Band) changed from 10p (029-02100-01) to 12p (89/07-411).
C66	(Low Band) changed from 4p7 (029-01470-02) to 5p6 (89/07-411).
C70	(Low Band) changed from 3p9 (015-01390-02) to 4p7 (89/07-411).
C80 & C86	150p deleted. To prevent 800kHz instability (94/05-234).
D3	Changed from MR750/SR2607 (IPN 001-00011-60) to MR2520L (IPN 001-00012-90) to provide overvoltage transient suppression (750087/88/89/90/91/92).
L1	(Low Band) changed from 1T/3.0mm (052-08330-10) to 1T/4.0mm. To meet rated power (90/10-534).
L14, L15 & L23	Inductor Tait No.545 added. To remove heat sources from PCB (89/08-438).
L27 & L31	Changed from 1.5T/6.0mm (052-08160-15) to 2.5T/6.0mm. To reduce heating in base ferrite beads (89/10-568).
L42	(Low Band) changed from 1T/3.0mm (052-08330-10) to 1T/4.0mm (89/07-411).
L45	(Low Band) changed from 2T/3.5mm (052-08335-20) to 2T/4.5mm (89/07-411).
L46	(Low Band) changed from 2T/4.0mm (052-08330-10) to 2T/4.5mm (89/07-411).
L47	(Low Band) changed from 2T/3.5mm (052-08335-20) to 2T/4.0mm (89/07-411).
R1 & R3	(Low Band) changed from 270e (030-03270-00) to 150e. To reduce power into the driver (90/07-341).
R2	(Low Band) changed from 18e (030-02180-00) to 39e. To reduce power into the driver (90/07-341).
R11	Changed from 100e (030-03100-00) to SOT (Min value 22e). To reduce gain in drive stage (96/07-7104).
R47	Changed from 100k (036-16100-00) to 47k. To improve control range of forward power alarm (89/09-506).
R67	Changed from 4k7 (036-14470-00) to 10k (89/06-341).
R93	Change from 10k (036-15100-00) to 4k7. To raise limits of reverse power alarm switching point (3/10/89).
R99	2k7 added in series with RV63 (89/06-341).
R100	4k7 added in series with RV63 (89/06-341).

Parts List Amendments - Continued

349-00020-36 The two M3x8 Torx screws which secure the module into the rack frame have been replaced by M3x8 Pozidriv screws (IPN 349-00020-55) (750101/2/3/5/6).

Ref	Var	IPN	Description	Ref	Var	IPN	Description
*R1	LOW	032-33150-02	RES M/F PWR 150E 5% 1W 8X2.5MM 12MML/S				
*R1	MID	030-03270-00	RES FILM 270E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
*R1	HI	030-03470-00	RES FILM 470E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
*R2	LOW	032-32390-02	RES M/F PWR 39E 5% 1W 8X2.5MM 12MML/S				
*R2	MID	030-02180-00	RES FILM 18E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5				
*R2	HI	030-02120-00	RES FILM 12E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5W				
*R3	LOW	030-03150-00	RES FILM 150E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
*R3	MID	030-03270-00	RES FILM 270E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
*R3	HI	030-03470-00	RES FILM 470E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R7		030-02100-00	RES FILM 10E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R8		032-33100-00	RES M/F PWR 100E 5% 1W 10X4MM				
R11		030-03100-00	RES FILM 100E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R30		030-03100-00	RES FILM 100E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R31		030-03100-00	RES FILM 100E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R32		030-02820-00	RES FILM 82E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R33		030-02820-00	RES FILM 82E 5% 0.25W 7X2.5MM				
R36		036-13680-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 680E 5%				
R38		036-17100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1M 5%				
R39		036-16100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 100K 5%				
R42		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
RV43		042-05470-09	RES PRESET 50K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R44		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
R47		036-15470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 47K 5%				
RV48		042-04500-08	RES PRESET 5K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R49		036-13680-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 680E 5%				
R50		036-13680-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 680E 5%				
RV52		042-04500-08	RES PRESET 5K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R55		036-17100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1M 5%				
R56		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
RV57		042-05470-09	RES PRESET 50K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R58		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
R61		036-13220-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 220E 5%				
R62		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
RV63		044-04200-03	RES PRESET MULTITURN 2K 10T PNL MTG				
R64		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
R67		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
R68		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
RV69		042-04220-02	RES PRESET 2K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R72		045-04470-01	RES NTC 4K7 20% 5MM DISC				
R73		036-16220-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 220K 5%				
RV74		042-05100-10	RES PRESET 10K CERMET 9.5MM SQ FLAT				
R77		036-14220-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 2K2 5%				
R78		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R80		036-13100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 100E 5%				
R81		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R82		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
R83		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R84		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
R85		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R86		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R87		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
R88		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
R89		039-02500-01	DUMMY LOAD 50E 1% 10W TO-220 NIKKOHM				
R90		039-02500-01	DUMMY LOAD 50E 1% 10W TO-220 NIKKOHM				
R91		039-02500-01	DUMMY LOAD 50E 1% 10W TO-220 NIKKOHM				
R92		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R93		036-15100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10K 5%				
R94		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R95		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R96		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R97		036-14100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 1K 5%				
R98		036-12100-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 10E 5%				
R99		036-14270-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 2K7 5%				
R100		036-14470-00	RES M/F 0805 CHIP 4K7 5%				
SK1		240-02100-44	SKT COAX MINI JACK PCB MTG ANGLED				

T858 Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts (220-01141-01)

IPN	Legend	Description	IPN	Legend	Description
065-00010-20		BEAD FERRITE BALUN 4B1 PHILIPS Placed on DC+ power cables.	349-00020-07	6	SCRW 4-40 X 5/16 P/POZ T/T BLK
070-01001-00	22	D-RANGE 15 WAY COMPL T800	349-00020-09	11	SCRW T/T 4-40X3/8 IN P/POZ BLK
070-02003-00		LED RED COMPL T800 PA "High Rev/Low Fwd Power" LEDs - D11/D5	349-00020-36	37	LIM)SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK
070-02004-00		LED GREEN COMPL T800 PA "Supply" LED - D10	349-00020-50	21	SCRW T/T 4-40x5/8 P/POZ BLK
201-00030-01		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BROWN Forward power alarm.	352-00010-29	34	NUT M4 NYLOC HEX
201-00030-03		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC ORANGE Reverse power meter.	352-00010-35	15	NUT 8-32 UNC HEX XSTR MTG
201-00030-04		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC YEL Reverse power.	353-00010-10	10	WSHR M3 FLAT 7MMx0.6MM ST BZ
201-00030-05		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC GRN Forward power meter.	353-00010-24	33	WSHR M4x8mm Flat
201-00030-06		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BLUE Tx-Key.	356-00010-01	18	TAG SOLDER 3MM SHORT M6132/3.2
201-00030-07		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC VIOLET Reverse power alarm.	356-00010-03	5	TAG SOLDER 3MM LONG M614/3.2
201-00030-09		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC WHITE Temperature sense.	360-00010-41	36	BUSH SHORTY BLK
201-00030-10		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BLACK Forward power.	362-00010-07	7	GASKET SIL INSULATING TO-220
201-00050-12		AUTO 152 RED 28/0.3 PVC DC+ from D-range PCB.	362-00010-13	9	BUSH INSULATING 1.1MM TOP HAT
201-00050-20		AUTO 152 BLACK 28/0.3 PVC DC- from D-range PCB.	362-00010-33	35	GROMMET LED MTG 3MM
219-02592-00		CABLE ASSY RG223/U N TO BNC Exciter/PA connecting cable.	365-00100-20		LABEL WHITE S/A 28X11MM
219-02599-00		CABLE ASSY PA INPUT REAR DRIVE RF input cable/connector assembly.	365-01540-00		LABEL PA TYPE APPL/SERIAL NO
220-01141-01	1	PCB T858 50W PA	369-00010-14		TIE CABLE NYLON 100*2.6MM
220-01152-00	2	PCB T858/859 DIRNL COUPLER	399-00010-51		BAG PLASTIC 75*100MM
240-02100-06	25	SKT COAX N TYPE PNL MTG OP-TER	400-00020-09		SLEEVING 3MM SIL RUBBER
240-02100-17	27	SKT COAX BNC PNL JAC CRP RG316 Part of 219-02599-00 sub-assembly.	410-01081-01		CRT T800 SERIES II
240-06010-15	24	BLOCK LATCHING 15W D RANGE			
303-23117-00	38	COVER SIDE COMPL A2M2223			
303-23120-00	28	COVER A3M2288 HOLE BLANKING			
303-50005-00	30	CONTACT A4M2311 SPRING EARTH			
308-01007-01	32	HANDLE BASE STATION SERIES II			
308-13085-01	4	HSINK DIECAST T858 50W PA			
308-13086-00	19	HSINK A3M2271 2MM W/LINE PA			
316-06617-00	31	PNL PA NO INP DRV SER II SNGL			
316-85018-00	26	PIN A4M1397 COAX CONDUCTOR			
319-01147-00	3	SHIELD A3M2224 WALL T859 PA			
319-01148-00	29	SHIELD A3M2225 LID T859 PA			
319-30033-00	13	SPACER A4M1339 UHF PA			
345-00040-16	23	SCRW M3X20MM P/POZ ST BZ			

Note

The following electrical components are also included in the mechanical assembly drawing to help identify certain mechanical components.

000-00022-70	14	(S) XSTR SD1134 NPN STUD MTG UHF PWR 2W - Q1
000-00022-75	16	(S) XSTR SD1433 NPN STUD MTG UHF PWR 10W - Q3
000-00022-80	17	(S) XSTR SD1488 NPN 6LFL UHF PWR 40W - Q4, Q6, Q7
000-00030-95	8	(S) XSTR 2N6107 PNP TO-220 AF PWR Q16
039-02500-01	12	DUMMY LOAD 50E 1% 10W TO-220 NIKKOHM - R90, R91
051-00005-39	20	COUPLER WIRELINE TAIT COIL DWG NO 539 - L19, L39

replace A4 pages D5.2.9/D5.2.10 with A3 pages D5.2.9/D5.2.10

replace A4 pages D5.2.9/D5.2.10 with A3 pages D5.2.9/D5.2.10

T858 Grid Reference Index (IPN 220-01141-01)

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
C1	1:Q9	1-C7	C85	1:V9	2-C5	L16	1:S4	1-D3	R30	1:G9	1-M4
C2	1:Q9	1-C6	C86	1:V5	2-F4	L17	1:S3	1-D3	R31	1:E7	1-N5
C3	1:R9	1-C6	C87	1:S2	2-G3	L18	1:R3	1-D2	R32	1:D6	1-Q4
C6	1:S8	1-D7	C90	1:V7	2-K5	L19	1:N6	1-F3	R33	1:D6	1-Q4
C7	1:Q7	1-E7	C91	1:W8	2-N5	L21	1:P5	1-C1	R36	1:W9	2-C6
CV8	1:R7	1-E7	C92	1:U5	2-N5	L22	1:P6	1-C1	R38	1:V5	2-E7
C11	1:R6	1-A1	C93	1:U5	2-N5	L23	1:K4	1-K2	R39	1:V5	2-E6
C12	1:Q6	1-A1	C95	1:V5	2-H1	L25	1:M3	1-F2	R42	1:V5	2-F7
C15	1:S5	1-B2	C96	1:U5	2-N3	L26	1:M9	1-F4	RV43	1:V1	2-G7
C16	1:S5	1-C3	C97	1:K10	1-J1	L27	1:L9	1-G4	R44	1:U4	2-H6
C17	1:T6	1-C3	C98	1:L10	1-J1	L28	1:M9	1-G4	R47	1:V4	2-F6
C18	1:S2	1-D3	C99	1:U5	2-M2	L31	1:M3	1-G2	RV48	1:W1	2-F6
C19	1:T3	1-D3	C100	1:T5	2-N4	L32	1:M2	1-G1	R49	1:W10	2-C6
C20	1:S3	1-E3	C101	1:V3	2-P2	L35	1:J7	1-J4	R50	1:W8	2-D6
C22	1:Q5	1-B2	C102	1:U8	2-Q5	L36	1:J6	1-J4	RV52	1:T1	2-F5
C23	1:Q5	1-C2	C103	1:U8	2-Q4	L37	1:J5	1-J3	R55	1:V5	2-E4
C24	1:R5	1-C2	C104	1:U7	2-R6	L38	1:J4	1-J3	R56	1:V5	2-F4
*C27	1:Q3	1-D2	C105	1:T9	2-R5	L39	1:H6	1-L4	RV57	1:S1	2-F4
*C28	1:R3	1-D2	C106	1:T8	2-R5	L41	1:F9	1-N4	R58	1:U5	2-H5
C29	1:P3	1-E2	C107	1:U4	2-H8	*L42	1:D7	1-P4	R61	1:V8	2-L5
CV32	1:P2	1-E2	C108	1:T4	2-J7	L43	1:C6	1-Q4	R62	1:V8	2-L5
*C33	1:P3	1-F2	C109	1:T4	2-J4	*L45	1:C8	1-P5	RV63	1:V6	2-M5
CV34	1:M4	1-G2	C110	1:G3	1-L3	*L46	1:C9	1-P5	R64	1:T5	2-N5
CV35	1:M8	1-G5	C111	1:W10	2-A7	*L47	1:B8	1-Q5	R67	1:V3	2-M4
C36	1:L8	1-G4	C112	1:V9	2-B5	L49	1:F6	1-M6	R68	1:U4	2-L3
C37	1:L8	1-H4	C113	1:V3	2-N4	L51	1:L10	1-J1	RV69	1:V2	2-M3
C40	1:L4	1-G2	D1	1:F6	1-M5	L52	1:C7	1-P4	R72	1:K10	1-H1
C41	1:L3	1-H2	D2	1:E9	1-N4	PL1	1:G5	2-A3	R73	1:U4	2-N2
*C42	1:K4	1-J2	D3	1:T2	2-A2			2-A2	RV74	1:W2	2-P2
*C43	1:K3	1-J2	D5	1:W9	2-C7			2-A2	R77	1:U6	2-P6
C45	1:K4	1-J3	D6	1:U2	2-G6			2-A2	R78	1:U8	2-Q5
C46	1:K7	1-J4			2-G6			2-A3	R80	1:U8	2-Q6
*C47	1:K8	1-J4	D10	1:W10	2-C5			2-A8	R81	1:V4	2-D7
*C49	1:K8	1-J4	D11	1:W9	2-D5			2-A8	R82	1:V4	2-D7
C50	1:H8	1-K5	D13	1:R2	2-F3			2-A1	R83	1:V5	2-D4
CV51	1:H8	1-L4			2-F3			2-A1	R84	1:V5	2-D5
*C52	1:J8	1-K4	D17	1:V3	2-N4			2-A1	R85	1:U4	2-F4
C54	1:K6	1-K3			2-M4			2-A1	R86	1:U4	2-G7
C55	1:K6	1-K3	IC1	1:U5	2-H1			2-A0	R87	1:T4	2-J7
C56	1:H4	1-L2			2-F7			2-A5	R88	1:T5	2-J4
CV57	1:H3	1-L2			2-E5			2-A3	R89	1:N10	1-F3
*C58	1:J3	1-K2			2-N5			2-A7	R90	1:G1	1-M3
C60	1:E9	1-N4			2-N3	Q1	1:Q8	1-D7	R91	1:F1	1-M3
C61	1:F9	1-N4	IC2	1:V8	2-K5	Q3	1:Q6	1-B2	R92	1:S1	2-D3
*C62	See Note	1-P4	IC3	1:T4	2-J8	Q4	1:Q4	1-D2	R93	1:U1	2-F6
*C63	1:C9	1-P5			2-H7	Q6	1:K8	1-H5	R94	1:U2	2-F8
*C65	1:C9	1-Q5			2-H4	Q7	1:K4	1-H2	R95	1:U4	2-M2
*C66	1:B8	1-Q4	* L1	1:R9	1-C6	Q10	1:V10	2-B7	R96	1:T4	2-K7
C67	See Note	1-P4	L2	1:P8	1-D6	Q11	1:V10	2-D7	R97	1:T5	2-K5
C68	1:D7	1-P4	L3	1:P9	1-D5	Q12	1:V9	2-C5	R98	1:W8	2-M5
*C70	1:D6	1-Q4	L5	1:T8	1-D8	Q13	1:V9	2-D5	R99	1:W7	2-M5
C72	1:E6	1-M6	L6	1:R7	1-D7	Q15	1:U8	2-Q5	R100	1:W7	2-M5
C73	1:F6	1-M5	L7	1:P7	1-E6	Q16	1:T10	2-R5	SK1	1:R10	1-A7
C76	1:V10	2-B7	L8	1:P8	1-E6	*R1	1:R10	1-B6			
C77	1:V10	2-C7	L11	1:T7	1-B4	*R2	1:R10	1-B7			
C78	1:U10	2-D6	L12	1:S5	1-B3	*R3	1:R9	1-B6			
C80	1:V5	2-F7	L13	1:R5	1-B2	R7	1:R8	1-C6			
C81	1:U2	2-G6	L14	1:Q3	1-E2	R8	1:S7	1-D7			
C84	1:V9	2-C5	L15	1:K8	1-K5	R11	1:R6	1-F7			

Note:
*C62 & C67 are mounted on the Directional Coupler PCB (220-01152-00).

T858 Parts List (IPN 220-01423-02)

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

C188	Deleted - not required for circuit performance (711141).
D113	Changed from MR750/SR2607 (IPN 001-00011-60) to MR2520L (IPN 001-00012-90) to provide overvoltage transient suppression (750087/88/89/90/91/92).
R146	Changed from 6k8 (IPN 036-14680-10) to 10k (IPN 036-15100-10) } to adjust the control voltage to slow down
R154	Changed from 6k8 (IPN 036-14680-10) to 4k7 (IPN 036-14470-10) } the release time for cyclic keying
R195	Changed to a variant component with values as listed below to decrease the control voltage of #IC210 to prevent Q216 being overdriven - circuit reference changed to #R195 (710991/92). T858-10-XXXX: value unchanged at 2k2 (IPN 036-14220-00) T858-20-XXXX: changed from 2k2 (IPN 036-14220-00) to 2k4 (IPN 036-14240-10) T858-30-XXXX: changed from 2k2 (IPN 036-14220-00) to 2k4 (IPN 036-14240-10)
R196	Changed from 100Ω (IPN 036-13100-10) to 150Ω (IPN 036-13150-10) to decrease the control voltage of #IC210 to prevent Q216 being overdriven (710991/92).
R226	Changed from 30Ω (IPN 036-02030-10) to 27Ω (IPN 036-03127-10) to increase #IC210 input drive (710993).
R227, R230	Changed from 180Ω (IPN 036-03180-10) to 240Ω (IPN 036-03224-10) to increase #IC210 input drive (710993).
N-type connector	The N-type connector (IPN 240-02100-06), hood (IPN 240-06010-44) and semi-rigid coax (IPN 051-00641-01) have been replaced by a single sub-assembly (IPN 219-02709-00) (711022).
349-00020-36	The two M3x8 Torx screws which secure the module into the rack frame have been replaced by M3x8 Pozidriv screws (IPN 349-00020-55) (750101/2/3/5/6).

Parts List Amendments - Continued

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

T858 Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts (220-01423-02)

IPN	Legend	Description	IPN	Legend	Description												
008-00014-79		S)LED 3MM RED WITH WIRE	356-00010-26		PIN TRACK HARWIN FOR 1.6MM PCB												
008-00014-80		S)LED 3MM GREEN WITH WIRE	360-00010-41	32	BUSH SHORTY BLK												
051-00641-01	2	COAX T859 SEMI-RIG N-TYPE EXTN	362-00010-07	33	GASKET SIL INSULATING TO-220												
070-01001-00	3	D-RANGE 15 WAY COMPL T800 PL101	362-00010-13	34	BUSH INSULATING 1.1MM TOP HAT												
201-00050-25		AUTO 154 RED 41/0.3 PVC DC+ from D-range PCB.	362-00010-33	35	GROMMET LED MTG 3MM												
201-00050-26		AUTO 154 BLACK 41/0.3 PVC DC- from D-range PCB.	365-01538-00		LABEL WARNING 60W/PWR CLAMP												
219-02591-01	4	LOOM RIBBON 8 WAY FOR T839PA	399-00010-51		BAG PLASTIC 75X100MM												
219-02599-00		CABLE ASSY PA INPUT REAR DRIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Note</p> <p>The following electrical components are also included in the mechanical assembly drawing.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>000-00006-58</td> <td>37</td> <td>S)XSTR MRF658 UHF 65W 6FL Q216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>000-00030-95</td> <td>11</td> <td>S) XSTR 2N6107 PNP TO220 AF Q137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>004-00687-XX</td> <td>36</td> <td>#IC210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>045-05100-02</td> <td>1</td> <td>RES NTC 10K 2% METAL TAGGED R215</td> </tr> </table> </div>			000-00006-58	37	S)XSTR MRF658 UHF 65W 6FL Q216	000-00030-95	11	S) XSTR 2N6107 PNP TO220 AF Q137	004-00687-XX	36	#IC210	045-05100-02	1	RES NTC 10K 2% METAL TAGGED R215
000-00006-58	37	S)XSTR MRF658 UHF 65W 6FL Q216															
000-00030-95	11	S) XSTR 2N6107 PNP TO220 AF Q137															
004-00687-XX	36	#IC210															
045-05100-02	1	RES NTC 10K 2% METAL TAGGED R215															
219-02612-00		RG316 CABLE ASSY T869PA BNC to SK201 cable assembly with connectors.															
219-02639-00		CABLE ASSEMBLY RG223/U N TO BNC Exciter/PA connecting cable assembly.															
219-02709-00		T858/T859 N-TYPE CONNECTOR SUB															
220-01423-02	5	PCB T858 PA SERIES II															
220-01442-03	6	PCB T858SII DRNL COUPLER															
240-02100-06	7	SKT COAX N TYPE PNL MTG OP-TER															
240-02100-17	8	SKT COAX BNC PNL JAC CRP RG316															
240-06010-15	9	BLOCK LATCHING 15W D RANGE															
240-06010-44	10	HOOD CONN UHF & N-TYPE															
303-23120-00	12	COVER A3M2288 HOLE BLANKING															
303-23146-00	13	COVER SIDE T869 PA															
308-01007-01	14	HANDLE BASE STATION SERIES II															
308-13131-02	15	HEATSINK T859 PA DRILLED DCST															
316-06617-00	16	PNL PA NO INP DRV SER II SNGL															
319-01190-01	17	SHIELD WALL HARM. FILTER 869PA															
319-01201-00	18	SHIELD LID HARM. FILTER 869PA															
319-01202-00	19	SHIELD T869PA CONTROL CIRCUIT															
319-30061-00	20	SPACER PLATE T889 WIRELINE															
319-30064-00	21	SPACER HSINK RF MODULE 869PA															
345-00040-16	22	SCRW M3X20MM P/POZ ST BZ															
349-00010-59	23	SCRW 6-32 * 3/8 P/PH T/T ZP															
349-00020-07	24	SCRW 4-40 X 5/16 P/POZ T/T BLK															
349-00020-09	25	SCRW T/T 4-40X3/8 IN P/POZ BLK															
349-00020-36	26	SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK															
352-00010-29	27	NUT M4 NYLOC HEX															
353-00010-10	28	WSHR M3 FLAT 7MM*0.6MM ST BZ															
353-00010-24		WSHR M4x8MM FLAT Fits under M4 Nyloc nut securing handle.															
356-00010-01	29	TAG SOLDER 3MM SHORT M6132/3.2															
356-00010-03	30	TAG SOLDER 3MM LONG M614/3.2															
356-00010-05	31	TAG SOLDER 4MM LONG M6144/4.2															

replace A4 pages D5.2.23/D5.2.24 with A3 pages D5.2.23/D5.2.24

replace A4 pages D5.2.23/D5.2.24 with A3 pages D5.2.23/D5.2.24

T858 Grid Reference Index (IPN 220-01423-02)

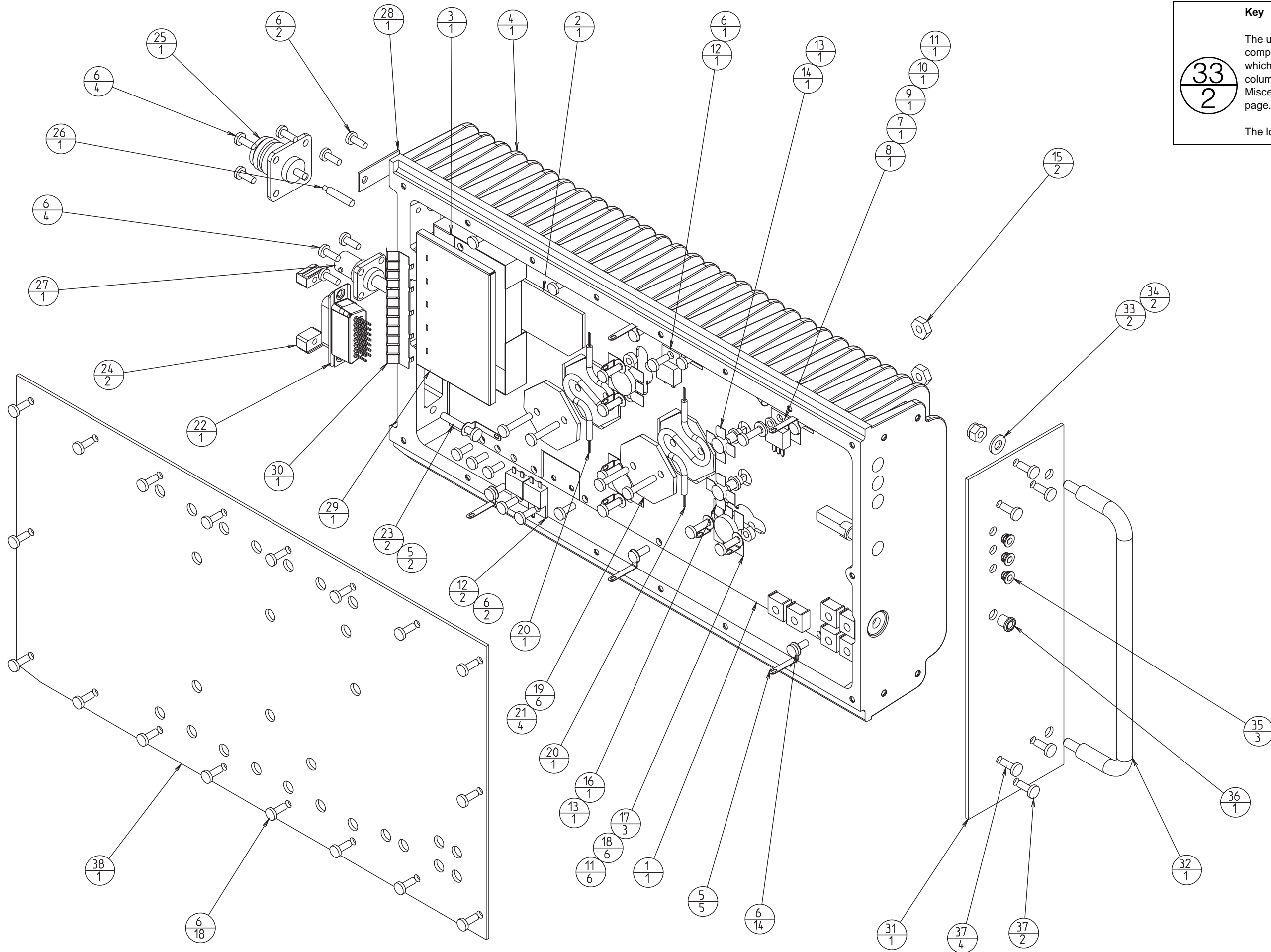
How To Use This Grid Reference Index

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
%C101	1:D5	1-B8	C187	1:F2	1-J1	#CV255	1:H8	2-L5	#L255	1:C8	2-Q4
%C103	1:D5	1-B9	C188	1:E2	1-J1				#L256	1:A8	2-R4
%C105	1:B5	1-C8	C189	1:D2	1-L1	D101	1:C4	1-G4	L257	1:E9	2-K0
%C107	1:B5	1-D9	C190	1:D2	1-M1	D101	1:C4	1-G5	#L258	1:D7	2-P3
%C109	1:B5	1-D8	C191	1:F2	1-K0	D103	1:V9	1-K9	L259	1:D7	2-Q3
%C111	1:B6	1-D8	C192	1:B1	1-N1	D105	1:C3	1-J2	L260	1:C7	2-Q3
%C113	1:B5	1-F8	C193	1:B1	1-Q0	D105	1:C3	1-J2			
%C115	1:B5	1-F8	C194	1:G1	1-Q1	D107	1:V9	1-K5	LINK102	1:V7	1-C1
%C117	1:B5	1-F9	C195	1:C1	1-Q0	D109	1:V8	1-L5			
%C119	1:A5	1-F8	C196	1:F4	1-M1	%D110	1:F5	1-F5	P101	1:A6	1-R9
%C121	1:C4	1-B6	C197	1:F3	1-N1	%D110	1:F5	1-F5	P103	1:P3	1-R0
%C123	1:D6	1-B6	C198	1:E3	1-N0	D113	1:J4	1-R2	P105	1:R3	1-R0
C124	1:F2	1-C6	C200	1:F3	2-J9	%D115	1:E5	1-G3	P200	1:F7	2-N4
%C125	1:C5	1-D7	C201	1:E3	2-H8	%D115	1:E5	1-G3	P201	1:E9	2-P3
%C127	1:C6	1-D6	C202	1:M4	2-E7	D205	1:G7	2-H1	P202	1:J6	2-J5
C129	1:B4	1-H5	C203	1:M4	2-E7	D206	1:E9	2-K0	P203	1:L6	2-J5
C131	1:B4	1-J6	C204	1:F2	2-F7						
C132	1:B4	1-K7	C205	1:E2	2-F7	IC101	1:D5	1-B6	PL101	2:Q5	3-K3
C133	1:F5	1-K8	C206	1:F3	2-L7	IC101	1:D5	1-N0	PL110	1:C2	3-H2
%C134	1:A5	1-M9	C207	1:B6	2-M7	IC101	1:D5	1-B8			
%C135	1:A6	1-M9	C208	1:C6	2-N7	IC101	1:D5	1-C1	%Q101	1:B5	1-C9
C137	1:F5	1-K8	C211	1:U9	2-B3	IC101	1:D5	1-F0	%Q103	1:B6	1-E8
C138	1:A3	1-L8	C212	1:B2	2-H7	IC103	1:E5	1-D3	%Q105	1:C6	1-D7
C139	1:B4	1-M6	C213	1:S8	2-B3	IC103	1:E5	1-H8	%Q107	1:B5	1-F8
C141	1:B3	1-L8	C215	1:D6	2-N7	IC103	1:E5	1-F0	%Q109	1:A5	1-G9
C143	1:D2	1-E7	C216	1:C6	2-P7	IC103	1:E5	1-J5	Q111	1:B3	1-J7
C145	1:D2	1-E7	C220	1:R7	2-C5	IC103	1:E5	1-D4	Q113	1:B4	1-K6
C146	1:B2	1-C5	C221	1:R6	2-D5	IC105	1:E3	1-F2	Q115	1:B4	1-L7
C147	1:D3	1-F6	C222	1:R6	2-E5	IC105	1:E3	1-N0	Q117	1:F5	1-K8
C148	1:F6	1-B5	C223	1:Q7	2-F5	IC105	1:E3	1-P0	Q119	1:B4	1-L6
C149	1:C3	1-F7	C224	1:Q7	2-F5	IC107	1:E2	1-K1	Q121	1:A3	1-L8
C150	1:E6	1-B3	C225	1:S7	2-C3	IC109	1:B1	1-P1	Q123	1:D2	1-E7
C151	1:E6	1-D5	C226	1:S6	2-C3	IC200	1:E3	2-J7	Q125	1:D3	1-F7
C153	1:E5	1-D3	C227	1:T8	2-B2	IC200	1:E3	2-R1	Q127	1:C4	1-G7
C154	1:B1	1-C3	C228	1:T7	2-B2	IC200	1:E3	2-P1	Q129	1:F4	1-L4
C155	1:D3	1-G3	C249	1:N6	2-F5	#IC210	1:R5	2-C2	Q131	1:B3	1-M4
C159	1:C3	1-H2	C250	1:H7	2-M5				Q133	1:C4	1-D0
C161	1:E4	1-L4	#C251	1:L6	2-G5	L101	1:Q4	1-P3	Q135	1:F1	1-H0
C162	1:F4	1-L4	#C252	1:J7	2-J5	%L102	1:A5	1-M9	Q136	1:F1	1-G0
C164	1:B2	1-L4	#C253	1:J6	2-K5	L103	1:Q3	1-Q3	Q137	1:D2	1-J0
C165	1:B3	1-M4	#C254	1:H6	2-L5	L105	1:F2	1-K0	Q200	1:F3	2-L8
C167	1:Q4	1-P3	#C256	1:K6	2-H5	L200	1:M4	2-E7	Q216	1:K6	2-J5
C169	1:Q3	1-P3	#C257	1:K7	2-H5	L201	1:F2	2-F7			
C170	1:Q4	1-Q3	C258	1:H5	2-J4	L202	1:B6	2-N8	R101	1:D5	1-A8
C171	1:Q4	1-Q3	C259	1:H4	2-L4	L205	1:D6	2-P8	%R102	1:D5	1-A9
C172	1:D4	1-A0	C272	1:H4	2-L4	L207	1:S7	2-C5	R103	1:D5	1-A8
C173	1:D4	1-B0	C275	1:F7	2-J2	L209	1:R6	2-D5	R104	1:D5	1-B9
C174	1:D4	1-B0	C276	1:F7	2-J1	L210	1:Q6	2-E5	%R105	1:D5	1-C8
C176	1:D3	1-E0	#C277	1:C9	2-Q4	L211	1:S7	2-C3	%R106	1:B5	1-C8
C177	1:E4	1-J5	#C278	1:B8	2-R4	L212	1:S6	2-C3	%R107	1:B6	1-D7
C178	1:E5	1-E0	#C280	1:A7	2-R3	%L213	1:T8	2-B2	%R108	1:B5	1-D9
C179	1:D3	1-G2	C282	1:D7	2-Q3	L235	1:J6	2-K5	%R109	1:B5	1-E9
C180	1:F1	1-H0	#C283	1:D7	2-R3	#L236	1:M6	2-G5	%R111	1:B5	1-E8
C181	1:F1	1-G0	C284	1:E9	2-K0	L237	1:L7	2-G5	%R112	1:B5	1-E9
C182	1:D1	1-H1	#C285	2:D8	2-P3	L238	1:L8	2-G4	%R113	1:A5	1-F9
C183	1:B2	1-E2	C286	2:D7	2-Q3	L239	1:J4	2-K4	%R114	1:C5	1-A6
C184	1:C5	1-G0	C287	1:F9	2-L0	L240	2:	2-L5	%R115	1:E6	1-A6
C185	1:E2	1-H1	C291	1:D3	2-Q1	L253	1:F7	2-J2	%R116	1:C5	1-A7
C186	1:E2	1-J0	C292	1:E3	2-R1	#L254	1:D9	2-Q4	R117	1:D6	1-A6

<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>
R118	1:C4	1-B6	R194	1:E1	1-H0						
R119	1:C5	1-C7	R195	1:E1	1-J0						
%R120	1:F2	1-H7	R196	1:F1	1-J0						
%R121	1:C5	1-C7	R198	1:D1	1-B4						
%R122	1:C6	1-C6	R200	1:D3	2-H9						
R123	1:F5	1-G7	R201	1:F3	2-J8						
R124	1:F4	1-H8	R202	1:F3	2-H8						
R125	1:E5	1-H8	R203	1:D3	2-G8						
R126	1:B4	1-H6	R204	1:F3	2-H8						
R127	1:B3	1-H7	R205	1:D3	2-G7						
R128	1:B3	1-J7	R207	1:F3	2-K8						
R129	1:F5	1-J9	R209	1:F3	2-K7						
R130	1:F4	1-J8	R210	1:B6	2-M7						
R131	1:B4	1-J7	R211	1:D3	2-G7						
R132	1:F5	1-J8	R215	2:	2-D7						
R133	1:B4	1-K7	R223	1:R8	2-C4						
R134	1:B4	1-K6	R224	1:Q8	2-F4						
R135	1:V8	1-K9	R225	1:S7	2-C3						
R136	1:C4	1-K7	R226	1:T6	2-C2						
R137	1:B4	1-K6	R227	1:T7	2-B1						
R138	1:B4	1-L6	R230	1:T6	2-C1						
%R139	1:A5	1-M9	R235	1:E7	2-L1						
%R140	1:F5	1-E5	R236	1:G9	2-J0						
R141	1:D2	1-C6	R237	1:D6	2-R3						
R142	1:D2	1-E7	R238	1:D6	2-R3						
R143	1:D2	1-E6	R245	1:H4	2-K4						
R144	1:D4	1-F6	R247	1:H4	2-L3						
R145	1:D3	1-F7									
R146	1:C4	1-G7	RV101	1:C4	1-G8						
%R147	1:E6	1-G4	RV103	1:C4	1-G6						
R148	1:F5	1-B5	RV105	1:C3	1-J5						
R149	1:E5	1-B3	RV107	1:C2	1-J3						
R150	1:E5	1-F0	RV109	1:V6	1-C2						
R151	1:F6	1-C5	*RV111	1:V6	1-C2						
R152	1:E5	1-C3	RV113	1:C3	1-D1						
R153	1:E4	1-F4	RV115	1:C2	1-L1						
R154	1:E4	1-E3									
R155	1:E4	1-F2	SK101	1:Q4	3-K2						
R156	1:D3	1-F3	SK103	1:A4	3-H3						
R157	1:C5	1-F0	SK201	1:S8	2-A2						
R158	1:C3	1-H3									
R159	1:E4	1-H4									
R160	1:E4	1-J5									
R161	1:B3	1-J3									
R162	1:E4	1-K4									
R163	1:V9	1-K5									
R164	1:E4	1-K4									
R165	1:E4	1-K4									
R166	1:V7	1-L5									
R167	1:E4	1-G1									
R168	1:D4	1-A1									
R169	1:D4	1-A0									
R170	1:D4	1-B1									
R171	1:D4	1-B0									
R172	1:D4	1-B1									
R173	1:V7	1-C1									
R174	1:V7	1-C1									
R175	1:D5	1-C0									
R176	1:C5	1-C0									
R177	1:C4	1-D0									
R178	1:C3	1-D1									
R179	1:C3	1-E0									
R180	1:C3	1-E0									
R181	1:E4	1-E2									
R182	1:D3	1-E0									
R183	1:D3	1-E1									
R184	1:E4	1-G1									
R185	1:E1	1-H0									
R186	1:E2	1-H1									
R187	1:F1	1-H0									
R188	1:D2	1-L1									
R189	1:E3	1-N1									
R190	1:E2	1-L0									
R191	1:B1	1-P0									
R192	1:B1	1-P1									
R193	1:C1	1-Q1									



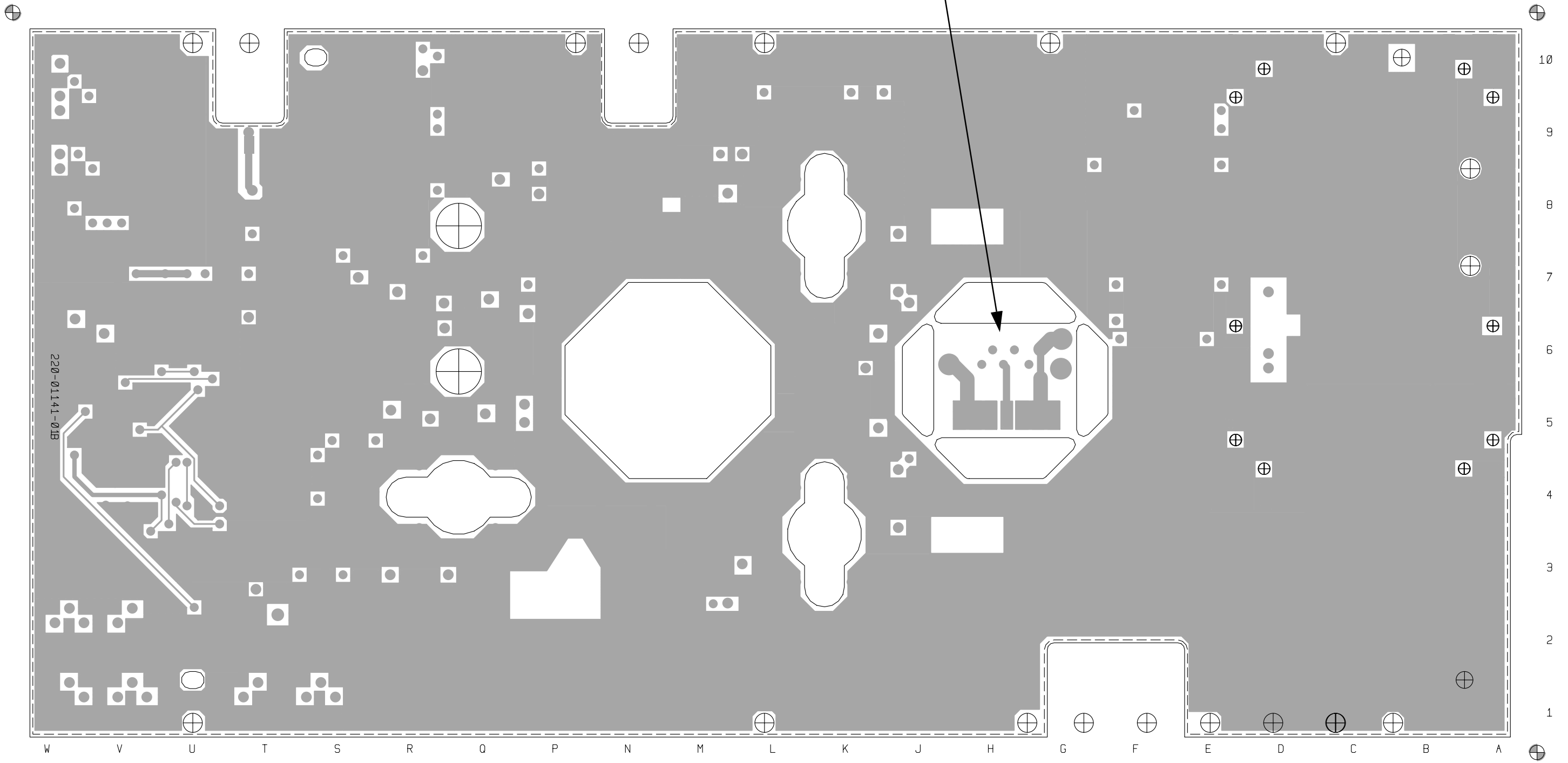
Key

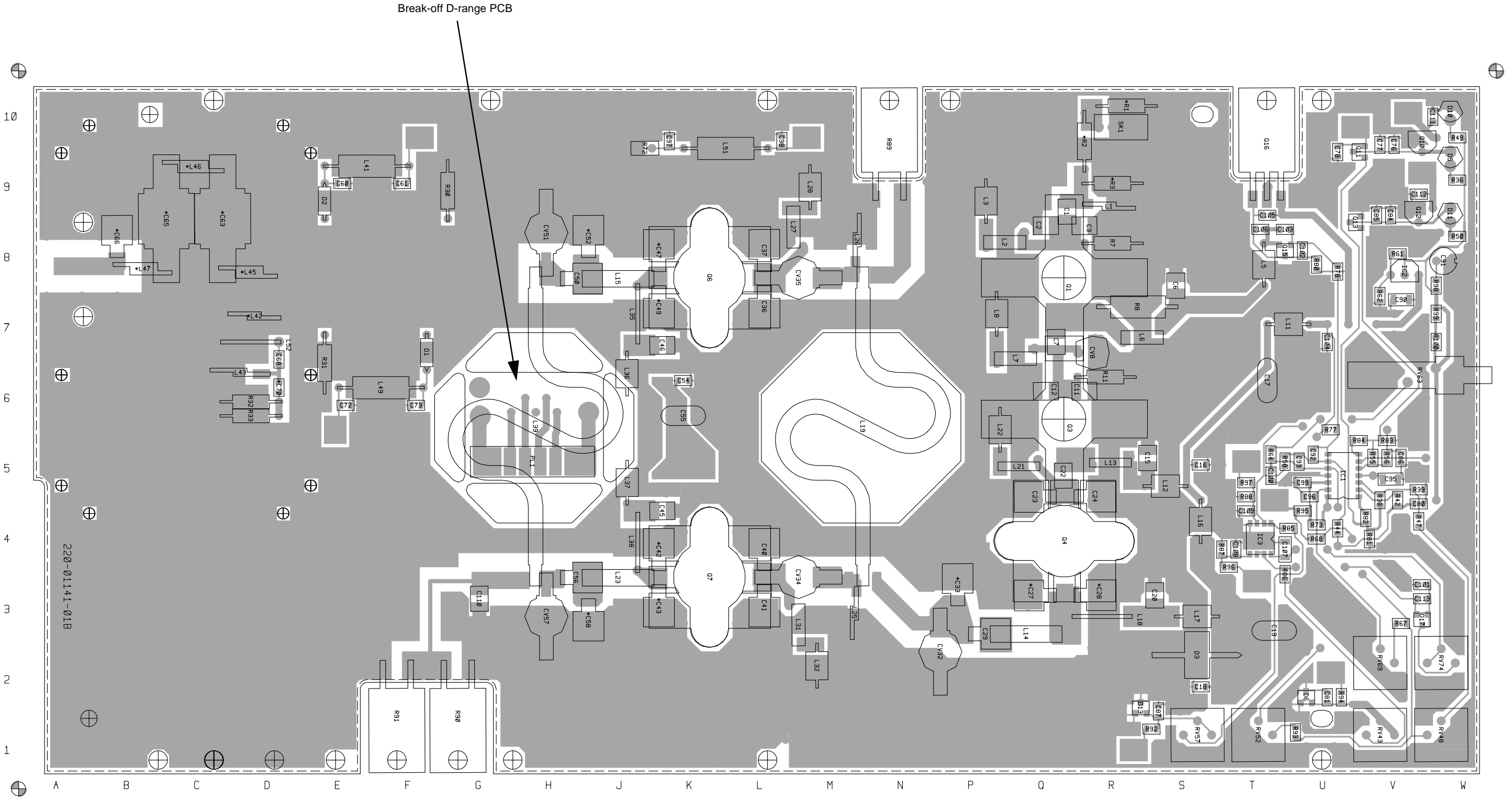
The upper number is the component identification number which appears in the "Legend" column of the Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts on the facing page.

The lower number indicates how

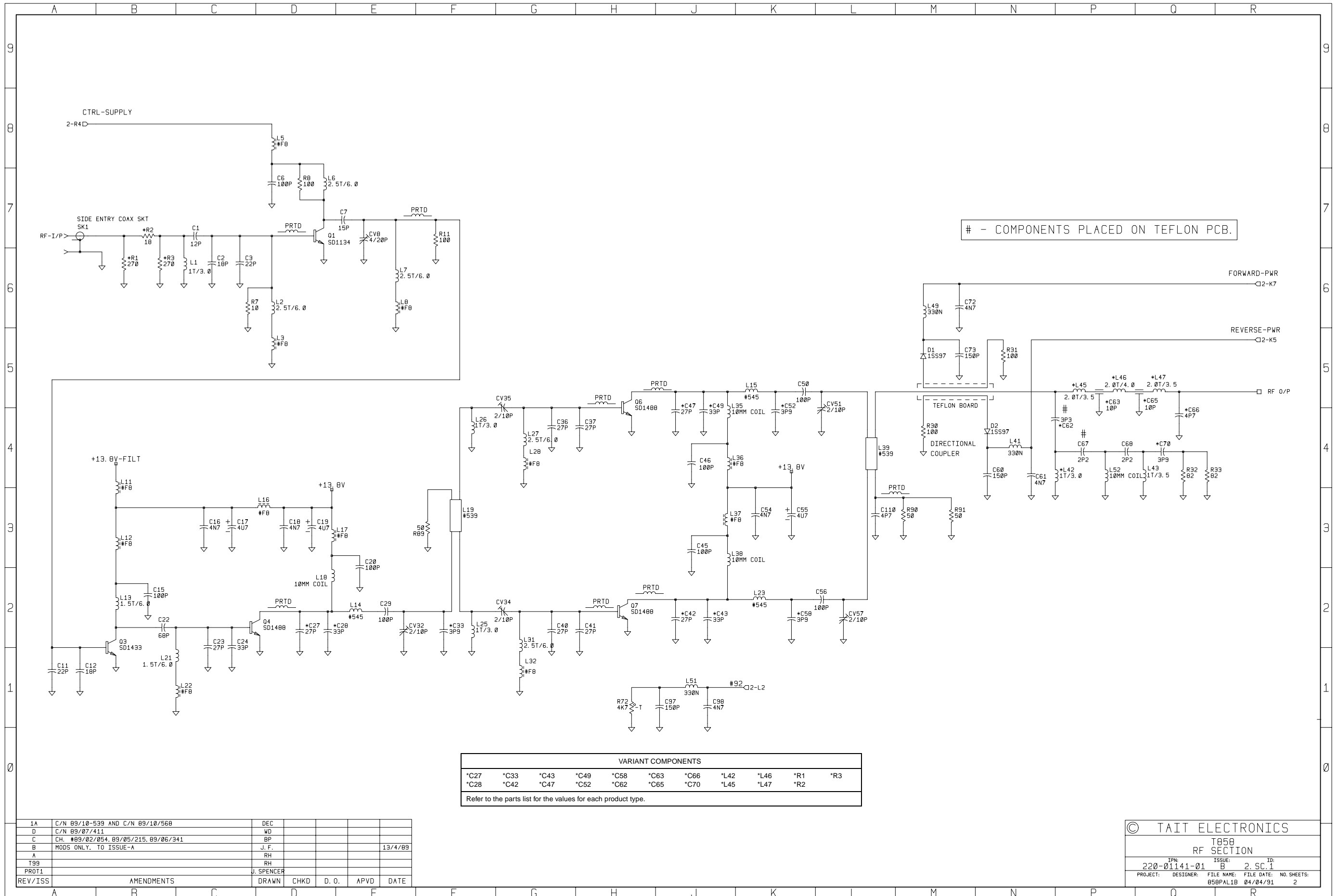
33
2

Break-off D-range PCB



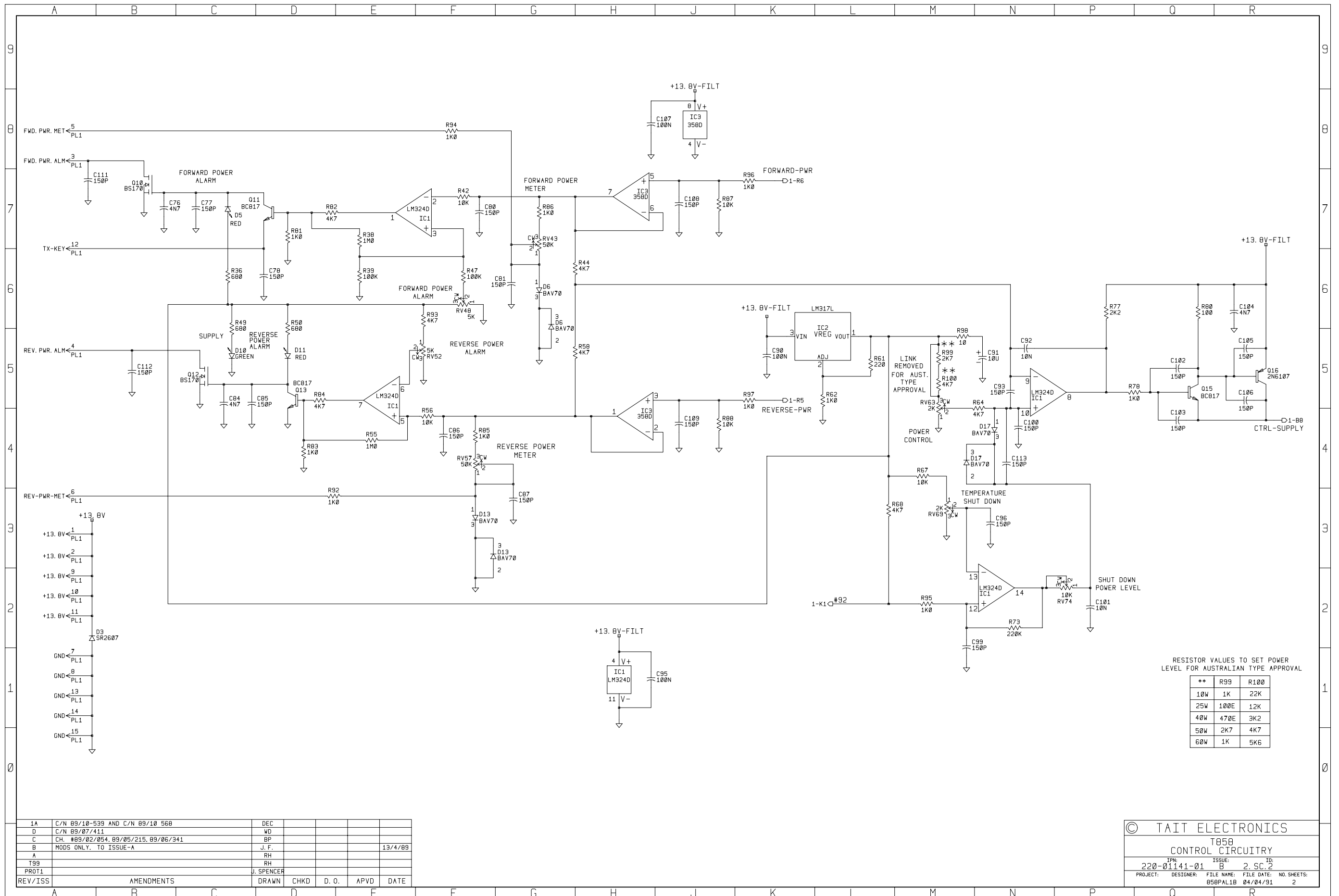


T858 PCB Layout - Top Side
220-01141-01



1A	C/N 89/10-539 AND C/N 89/10/568	DEC			
D	C/N 89/07/411	WD			
C	CH. #89/02/054, 89/05/215, 89/06/341	BP			
B	MODS ONLY. TO ISSUE-A	J. F.			13/4/89
A		RH			
T99		J. SPENCER			
PROT1		DRAWN	CHKD	D. O.	APVD
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS				DATE

© TAIT ELECTRONICS			
T858 RF SECTION			
IPN:	ISSUE:	ID:	
220-01141-01	B	2. SC. 1	
PROJECT:	DESIGNER:	FILE NAME:	FILE DATE: NO. SHEETS:
		858PAL1B	04/04/91 2



1A	C/N 89/10-539 AND C/N 89/10 560	DEC			
D	C/N 89/07/411	WD			
C	CH. #89/02/054, 89/05/215, 89/06/341	BP			
B	MODS ONLY. TO ISSUE-A	J.F.			13/4/89
A		RH			
T99		RH			
PROT1		J. SPENCER			
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D. O.	APVD DATE

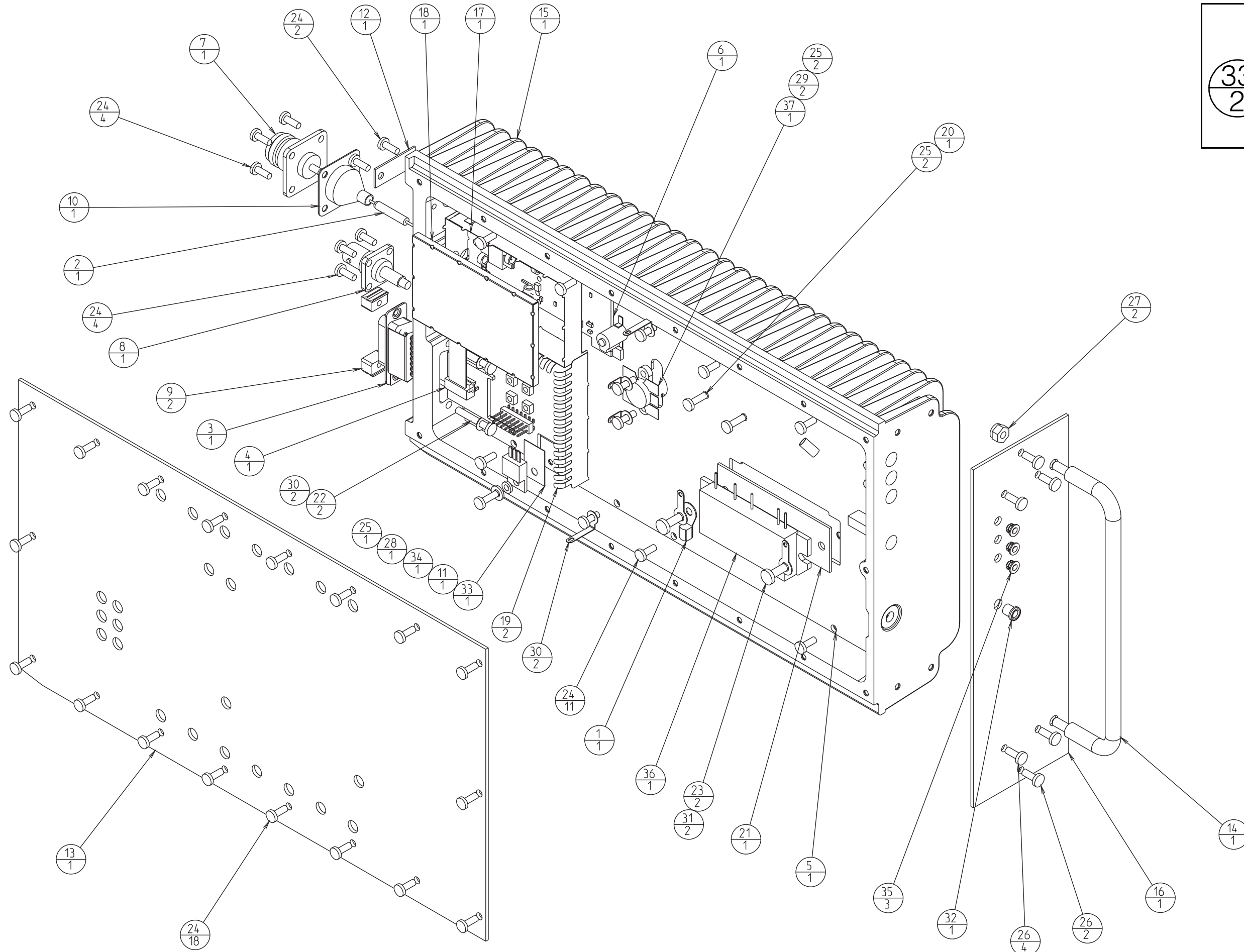
© TAIT ELECTRONICS
T858
CONTROL CIRCUITRY
IPN: 220-01141-01 ISSUE: B 2. SC. 2
PROJECT: DESIGNER: FILE NAME: FILE DATE: NO. SHEETS:
858PAL18 04/04/91 2

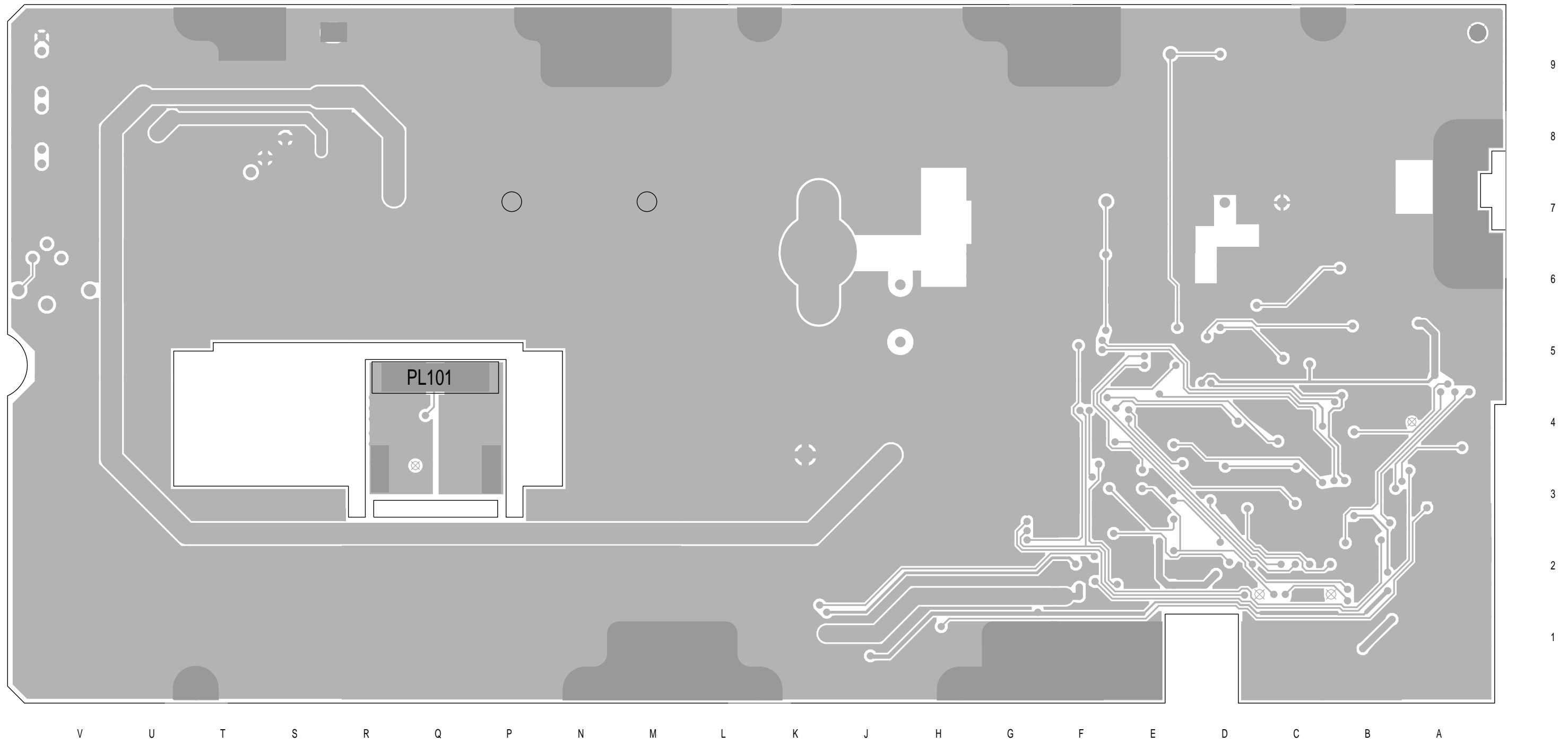
Key

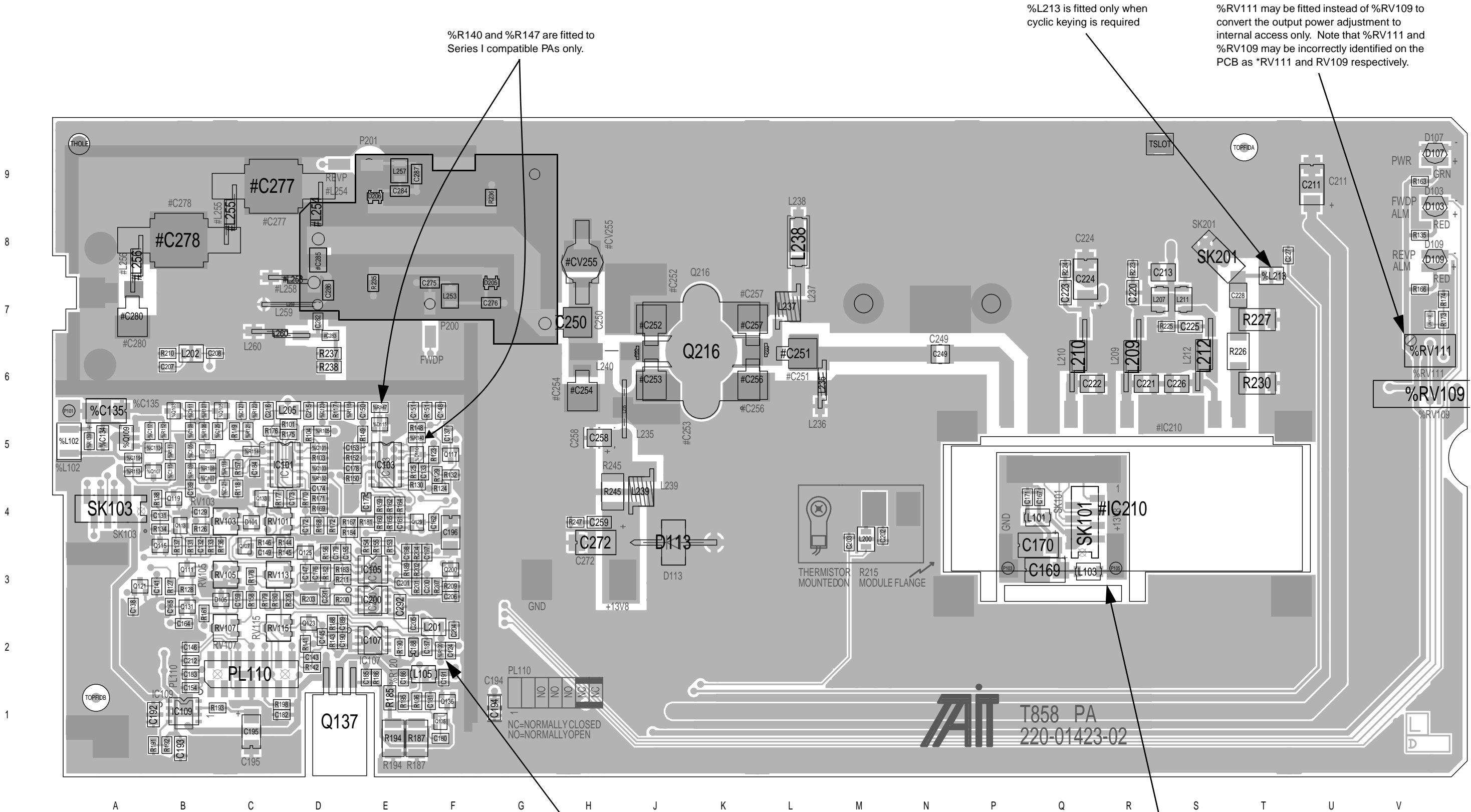
The upper number is the component identification number which appears in the "Legend" column of the Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts on the facing page.

33
2

The lower number indicates how many of this component are used in this location or function.







%R140 and %R147 are fitted to Series I compatible PAs only.

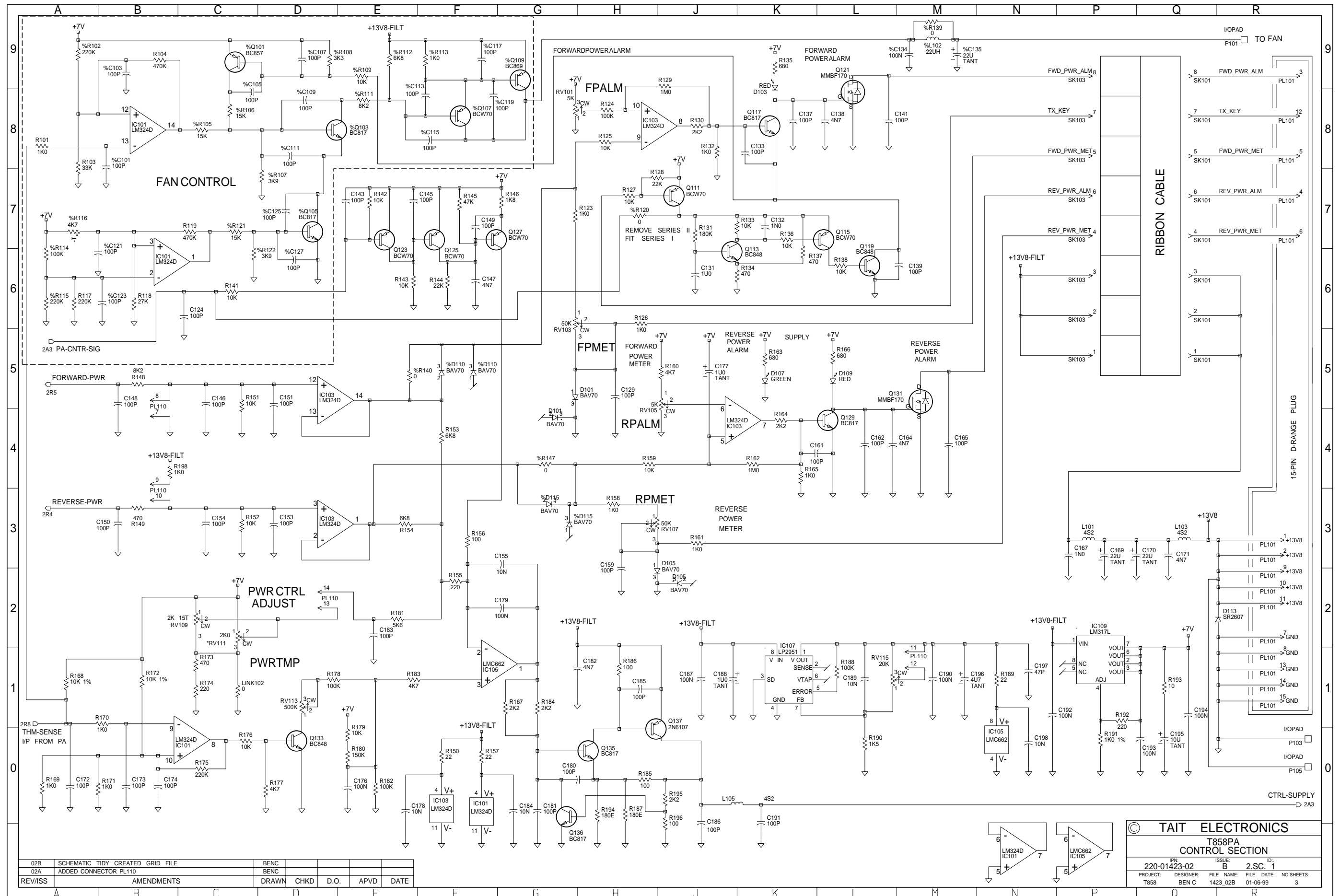
%L213 is fitted only when cyclic keying is required

%RV111 may be fitted instead of %RV109 to convert the output power adjustment to internal access only. Note that %RV111 and %RV109 may be incorrectly identified on the PCB as *RV111 and RV109 respectively.

%R120 is fitted to Series I compatible PAs only.

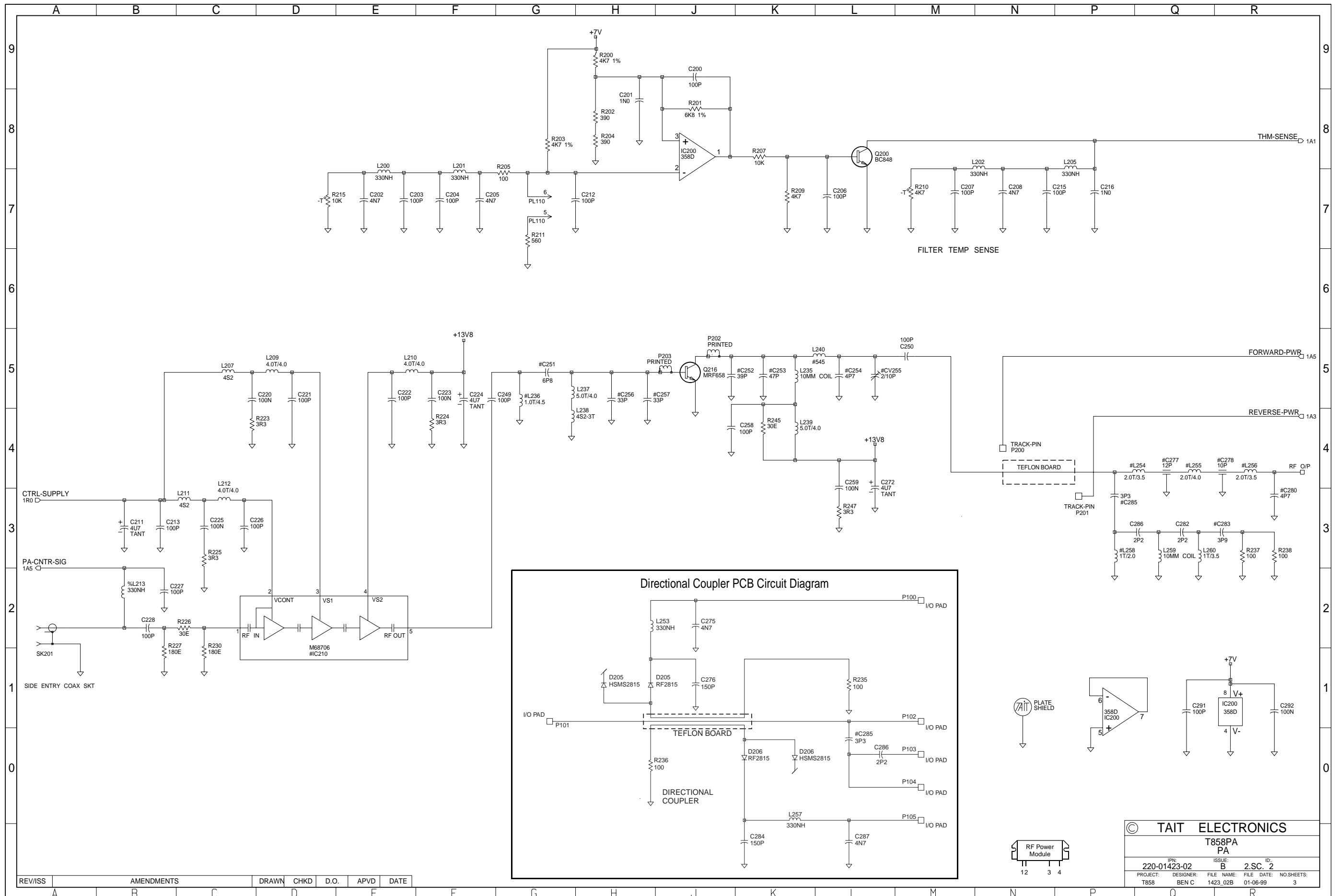
The circuitry for the break-off D-range PCB is shown on the control section circuit diagram.

T858 PCB Layout - Top Side
220-01423-02



02B	SCHEMATIC TIDY CREATED GRID FILE	BENC				
02A	ADDED CONNECTOR PL110	BENC				
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE

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T858PA CONTROL SECTION
 IPN: 220-01423-02 ISSUE: B 2.S.C. 1
 PROJECT: T858 DESIGNER: BEN C FILE NAME: 1423_02B DATE: 01-06-99 NO. SHEETS: 3



REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD	DATE
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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T858PA
PA

IPN: 220-01423-02	ISSUE: B	ID: 2.S.C. 2
PROJECT: T858	DESIGNER: BEN C	FILE DATE: 1423_02B
		FILE DATE: 01-06-99
		NO. SHEETS: 3

5.3 T859 Power Amplifier PCB

This section contains the following information.

IPN	Section	Page
220-01159-01	Parts List	5.3.3
	Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts	5.3.8
	Mechanical Assembly	5.3.9
	Grid Reference Index	5.3.11
	PCB Layout - Bottom Side	5.3.13
	PCB Layout - Top Side	5.3.14
	RF Section Circuit Diagram	5.3.15
	Control Section Circuit Diagram	5.3.16
220-01422-03	Parts List	5.3.17
	Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts	5.3.22
	Mechanical Assembly	5.3.23
	Grid Reference Index	5.3.25
	PCB Layout - Bottom Side	5.3.27
	PCB Layout - Top Side	5.3.28
	Control Section Circuit Diagram	5.3.29
	RF & Thermistor Control Sections Circuit Diagram	5.3.30

T859 Parts List (IPN 220-01159-01)

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

C2, C3	Changed from 27pF (IPN 015-02270-02) to 22pF (IPN 015-02220-06) to improve input matching and thus input sensitivity (710942).
C6	(Hi Band) 100n mylar capacitor and 10e resistor added in series across C6 to improve low power stability and eliminate 3MHz instabilities (710294).
C11 & C12	(Hi Band) 10p added across base & emitters of Q3. To ensure adequate drive power on hi band versions (90/08-390). (Hi Band) deleted to improve low power stability and eliminate 3MHz instabilities (710294).
C22	(Low Band) changed from 100p (015-03100-02) to 33p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023). (Mid & Hi Bands) changed from 100p (015-03100-02) to 22p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C23	(Low Band) changed from 47p (029-02470-02) to 27p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023). (Hi Band) changed from 47p (029-02470-02) to 39p. To accommodate power variations across the band (89/10-547) (Mid & Hi Bands) changed from 39p (029-02390-02) to 18p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C24	(Low Band) changed from 39p (029-02390-02) to 22p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023). (Mid Band) changed from 39p (029-02390-02) to 18p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023). (Hi Band) changed from 33p (029-02330-02) to 18p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C27,C43 & C47	(Hi Band) changed from 33p (029-02330-02) to 27p. To accommodate power variations across the band (89/10-547)
C28 & C49	(Mid & Hi Bands) changed from 33p (029-02330-02) to 27p. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C27, C28, C42 C43, C47 & C49	Changed from mica case type to ceramic chip type. All values remain the same. To eliminate 3MHz & 90MHz instabilities (95/08-7040 & 96/07-7106)).
C42, C43, C47 & C49	(All Bands) changed from ceramic chip to cased mica. All values remain the same. To improve power output and reduce excessive heating around the collectors of the final transistors (710656, 711052).
C69	10u added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C70A	100n added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
C80 & C86	150p deleted. To prevent 800kHz instability (93/03-155).
C102	150p deleted. To prevent 800kHz instability of Q15 & Q16 (95/08-7040 & 96/08-7113).
C130 & C131	150p added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).

Parts List Amendments

D3	Changed from MR750/SR2607 (IPN 001-00011-60) to MR2520L (IPN 001-00012-90) to provide overvoltage transient suppression (750087/88/89/90/91/92).
IC4	LM317L added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
L18, L35 & L38	Changed from coil 1.5T/8.0mm (052-08180-15) to Inductor Hairpin 10mm Tall (89/10-566).
L21	Changed from coil 1.5T/6.0mm (052-08160-15) to 2.5T/6.0mm (90/01-023).
L27 & L31	Changed from coil 1.5T/6.0mm (052-08160-15) to 2.5T/6.0mm (89/10-566).
R7	(Hi Band) changed from 33e (030-02330-20) to 68e. To ensure adequate drive power on hi band versions (90/08-390).
R11	(Hi Band) changed from 10e (032-32100-00) to 22e. To improve power output from driver stages (90/06-240).
R34 & R35	(Low & Mid Bands) 180e added across base & emitter of Q6. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
R37	1k added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
R69	10e added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
R70	220e added. To eliminate instability & improve power out (90/01-023).
R81	1k deleted. To ensure forward power alarm operates under all expected conditions (97/01-0012).
R82 & R84	Changed from 4k7 (036-14470-00) to 2k2. To ensure proper operation of alarm circuits (92/07-501).
R96	Changed from 10k (036-15100-00) to 4k7. To raise limits of reverse power alarm switching point (3/10/89).
R98	Changed from 1k (036-14100-00) to 3k9. To provide adequate setting margin for forward power alarm (89/11-581).
349-00020-36	The two M3x8 Torx screws which secure the module into the rack frame have been replaced by M3x8 Pozidriv screws (IPN 349-00020-55) (750101/2/3/5/6).
356-00010-03	Solder tag fitted under R92 mounting screw and soldered to the PCB earth plane near R1/R2 junction to improve power alarm operation (710384).

T859 Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts (220-01159-01)

IPN	Legend	Description	IPN	Legend	Description
012-04100-05	30	CAP F/THRU 1N SUPPR FLTR S-MTG	319-30033-00	13	SPACER A4M1339 UHF PA
065-00010-20		BEAD FERRITE BALUN 4B1 PHILIPS Placed on DC+ power cables.	345-00040-16	24	SCRW M3X20MM P/POZ ST BZ
070-01001-00	23	D-RANGE 15 WAY COMPL T800	349-00020-07	6	SCRW 4-40 X 5/16 P/POZ T/T BLK
070-02003-00		LED RED COMPL T800 PA "High Rev/Low Fwd Power" LEDs - D11/D5	349-00020-09	11	SCRW T/T 4-40X3/8 IN P/POZ BLK
070-02004-00		LED GREEN COMPL T800 PA "Supply" LED - D10	349-00020-36	43	LIM)SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK
201-00030-01		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BROWN Forward power alarm.	349-00020-43	34	SCRW T/T M4X12MM P/POZ BZ
201-00030-03		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC ORANGE Reverse power meter.	349-00020-49	32	SCRW T/T M4X35MM P/POZ BZ
201-00030-04		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC YEL Reverse power.	349-00020-50	21	SCRW T/T 4-40 * 5/8 P/POZ BLK
201-00030-05		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC GRN Forward power meter.	352-00010-29	40	NUT M4 NYLOC HEX
201-00030-06		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BLUE Tx-Key.	352-00010-35	15	NUT 8-32 UNC HEX XSTR MTG
201-00030-07		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC VIOLET Reverse power alarm.	353-00010-10	10	WSHR M3 FLAT 7MM*0.6MM ST BZ
201-00030-09		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC WHITE Temperature sense.	353-00010-24	39	WSHR M4x8mm Flat
201-00030-10		WIRE T/C 7/0.2 PVC BLACK Forward power.	356-00010-01	18	TAG SOLDER 3MM SHORT M6132/3.2
201-00050-12		AUTO 152 RED 28/0.3 PVC DC+ from D-range PCB.	356-00010-03	5	TAG SOLDER 3MM LONG M614/3.2
201-00050-20		AUTO 152 BLACK 28/0.3 PVC DC- from D-range PCB.	357-00010-45	33	CLAMP CABLE 4.8MM P CLIP
219-02592-00		CABLE ASSY RG223/U N TO BNC Exciter/PA connecting cable.	360-00010-41	42	BUSH SHORTY BLK
219-02599-00		CABLE ASSY PA INPUT REAR DRIVE RF input cable/connector assembly.	362-00010-07	7	GASKET SIL INSULATING TO-220
220-01152-00	2	PCB T858/859 DIRNL COUPLER	362-00010-13	9	BUSH INSULATING 1.1MM TOP HAT
220-01159-01	1	PCB T859 100W PA A1C674	362-00010-33	41	GROMMET LED MTG 3MM
240-02100-06	26	SKT COAX N TYPE PNL MTG OP-TER	365-00100-20		LABEL WHITE S/A 28X11MM
240-02100-17	27	SKT COAX BNC PNL JAC CRP RG316 Part of 219-02599-00 sub-assembly.	365-01540-00		LABEL PA TYPE APPL/SERIAL NO
240-06010-15	25	BLOCK LATCHING 15W D RANGE	369-00010-14		TIE CABLE NYLON 100*2.6MM
258-00010-03	31	FAN 12V 119X119X25MM TUBE AX	399-00010-51		BAG PLASTIC 75*100MM
302-05204-00	29	BRKT A3M2314 F/THRU MTG T859	400-00020-07		SLEEING 2MM SIL RUBBER
303-23117-00	44	COVER SIDE COMPL A2M2223	400-00020-09		SLEEING 3MM SIL RUBBER
303-50005-00	36	CONTACT A4M2311 SPRING EARTH	400-00020-30		HEATSHRINK 3MM
308-01007-01	38	HANDLE BASE STATION SERIES II	410-00010-43		PKG T296 AMPAC REF 73-46
308-13085-01	4	HSINK DIECAST T858 50W PA			
308-13086-00	19	HSINK A3M2271 2MM W/LINE PA			
316-06651-00	37	PNL PA NO INP DRV SER II DBL			
316-85018-00	27	PIN A4M1397 COAX CONDUCTOR			
319-01147-00	3	SHIELD A3M2224 WALL T859 PA			
319-01148-00	35	SHIELD A3M2225 LID T859 PA			

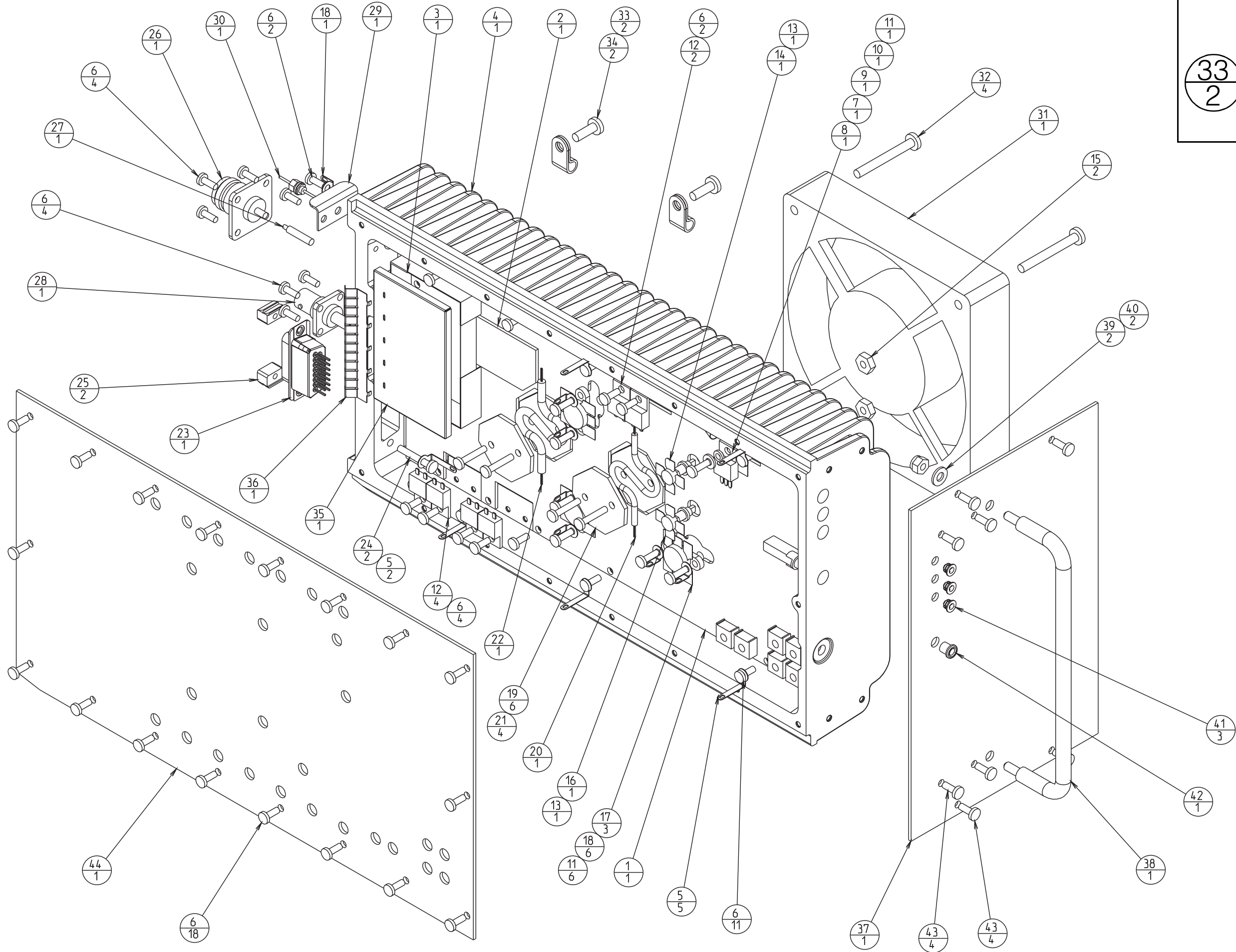
Note

The following electrical components are also included in the mechanical assembly drawing to help identify certain mechanical components.

000-00022-71	14	(S) XSTR SD1135 NPN STUD MTG UHF PWR 5W - Q1
000-00030-95	8	(S) XSTR 2N6107 PNP TO-220 AF PWR - Q16
000-00032-79	16	(S) XSTR MRF654 UHF PWR 15W STUD - Q3
000-00032-67	17	(S) XSTR MRF648 UHF PWR 60W 6LFL Q4, Q6, Q7
039-02500-01	12	DUMMY LOAD 50E 1% 10W TO-220 NIKKOHM - R89/90/91/92/93/94
051-00005-39	20	COUPLER WIRELINE TAIT COIL DWG NO 539 - L19
051-00005-54	22	COUPLER WIRELINE TAIT COIL DWG NO 554 - L39

replace A4 pages D5.3.9/D5.3.10 with A3 pages D5.3.9/D5.3.10

replace A4 pages D5.3.9/D5.3.10 with A3 pages D5.3.9/D5.3.10



Key

The upper number is the component identification number which appears in the "Legend" column of the Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts on the facing page.

The lower number indicates how many of this component are used in this location or function.

T859 Mechanical Assembly
220-01159-01

<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>
R80	1:U8	2-Q3									
R81	1:W5	2-D7									
R82	1:V5	2-D8									
R83	1:V6	2-C4									
R84	1:V6	2-C4									
R85	1:T6	2-E3									
R86	1:W3	2-G7									
R87	1:T3	2-J8									
R88	1:T4	2-H3									
R89	1:N10	1-E5									
R90	1:G1	1-M1									
R91	1:F1	1-N1									
R92	1:P10	1-D5									
R93	1:D1	1-P2									
R94	1:C1	1-Q2									
R95	1:S1	2-C3									
R96	1:U2	2-F5									
R97	1:U2	2-D6									
R98	1:U3	2-J9									
R99	1:T4	2-H4									
R100	1:U5	2-L2									
R101	1:W8	2-M2									
R102	1:U2	2-N8									
R103	1:U2	2-N6									
R104	1:U4	2-P7									
R105	1:U3	2-N7									
R106	1:U4	2-P7									
R107	1:U4	2-P6									
R108	1:W4	2-N8									
R109	1:V3	2-P9									
R110	1:U3	2-M5									
R111	1:U3	2-M4									
R112	1:U2	2-M4									
R113	1:U3	2-N4									
R115	1:V3	2-N5									
R116	1:V3	2-M5									
R117	1:V3	2-P5									
R118	1:V4	2-P4									
R119	1:U5	2-Q7									
R120	1:U5	2-Q8									
R121	1:T5	2-Q8									
R122	1:V5	2-M6									
R123	1:W7	2-M3									
R124	1:W7	2-M2									
SK1	1:R10	1-G7									

Note:

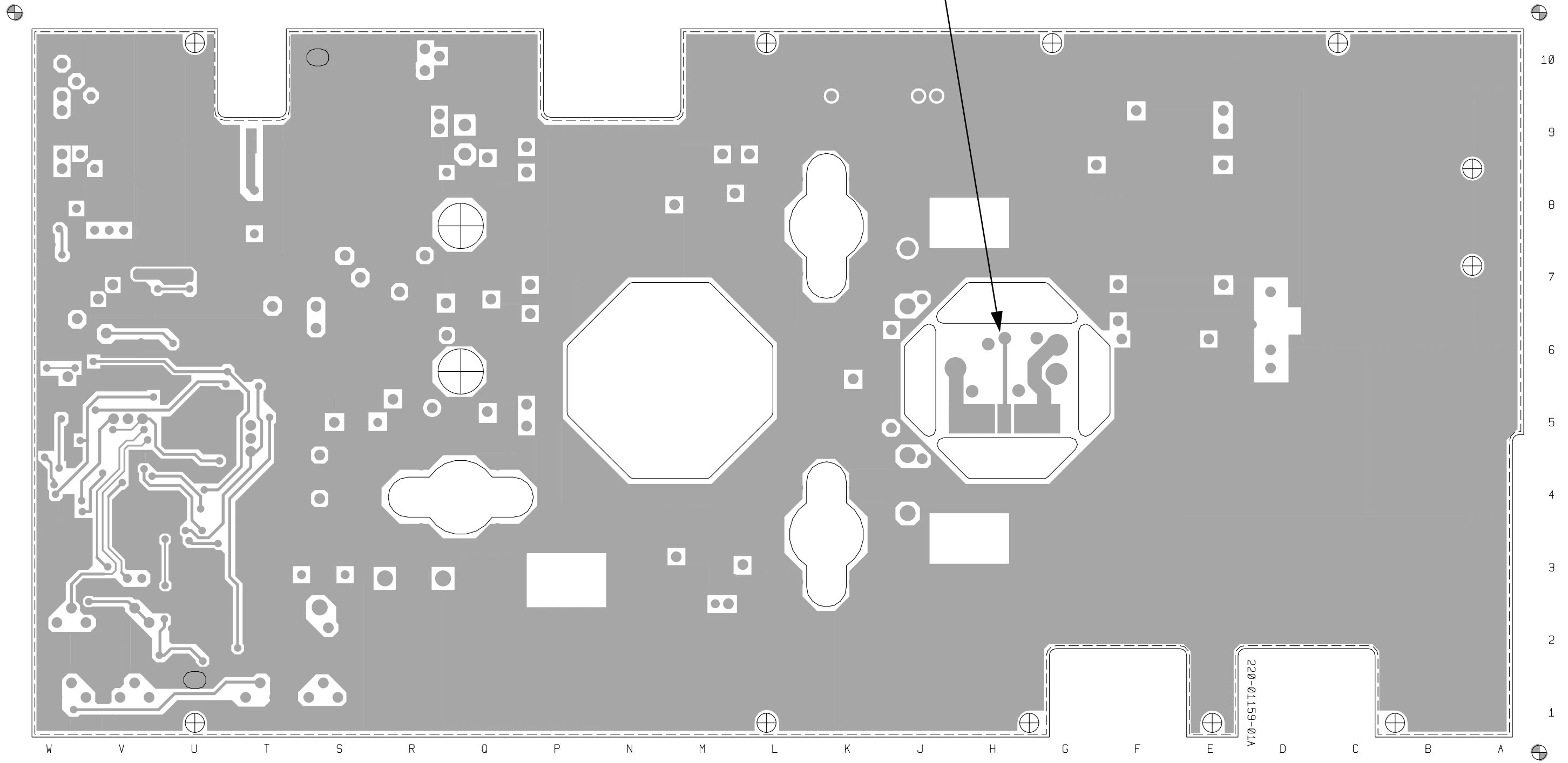
*C62 & C67 are mounted on the Directional Coupler PCB (220-01152-00).

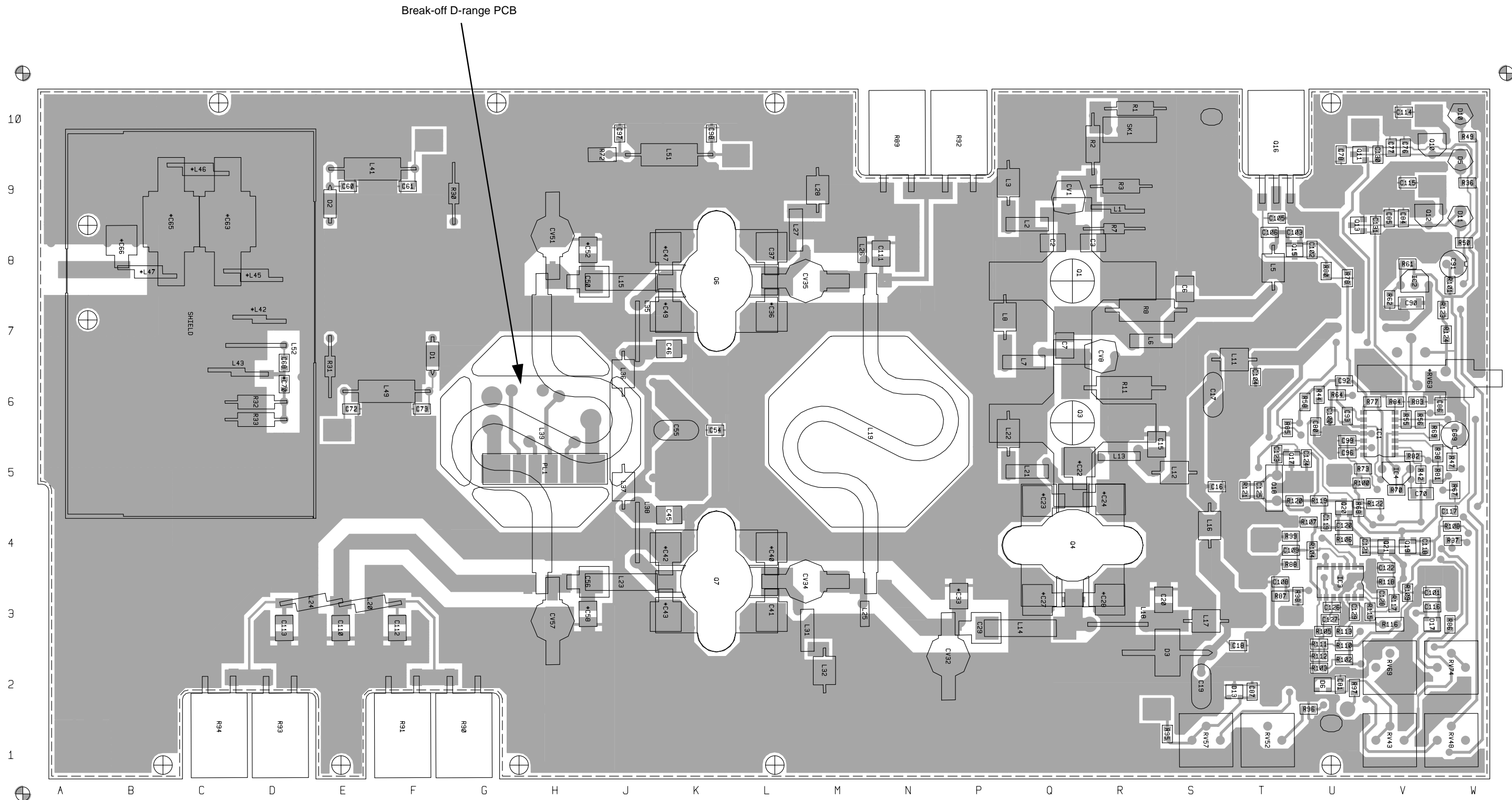
C70A with the grid references of:

PCB 1:V5 & **Circuit** 2-J1 is incorrectly shown in the artwork as C70.

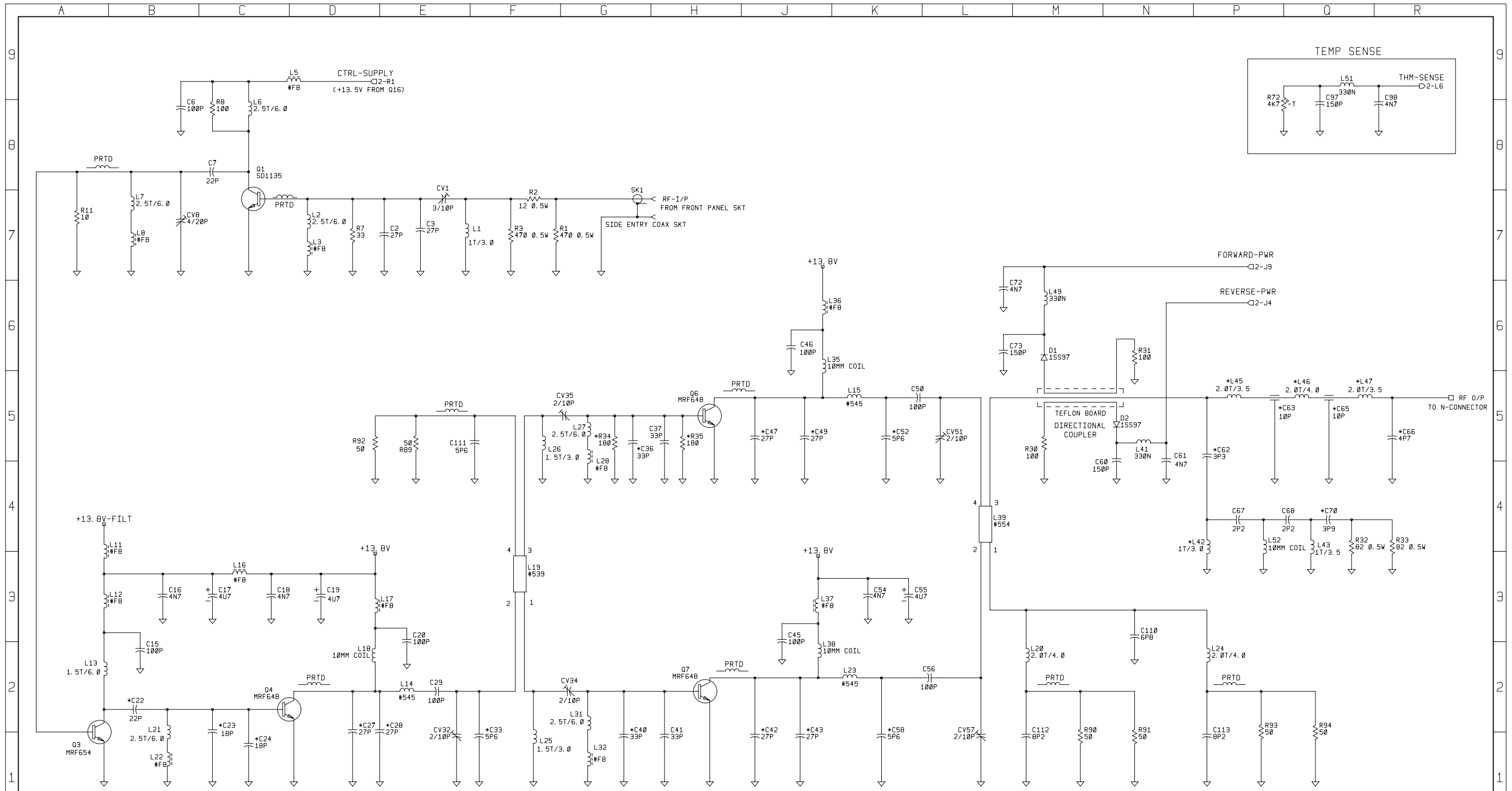
*R34 & *R35 are mounted across the base and emitter of Q6.

Break-off D-range PCB





T859 PCB Layout - Top Side
220-01159-01



VARIANT COMPONENTS												
*C22	*C24	*C28	*C36	*C42	*C47	*C52	*C62	*C65	*C70	*L42	*L46	*R34
*C23	*C27	*C33	*C40	*C43	*C49	*C58	*C63	*C66		*L45	*L47	*R35

Refer to the parts list for the values for each product type.

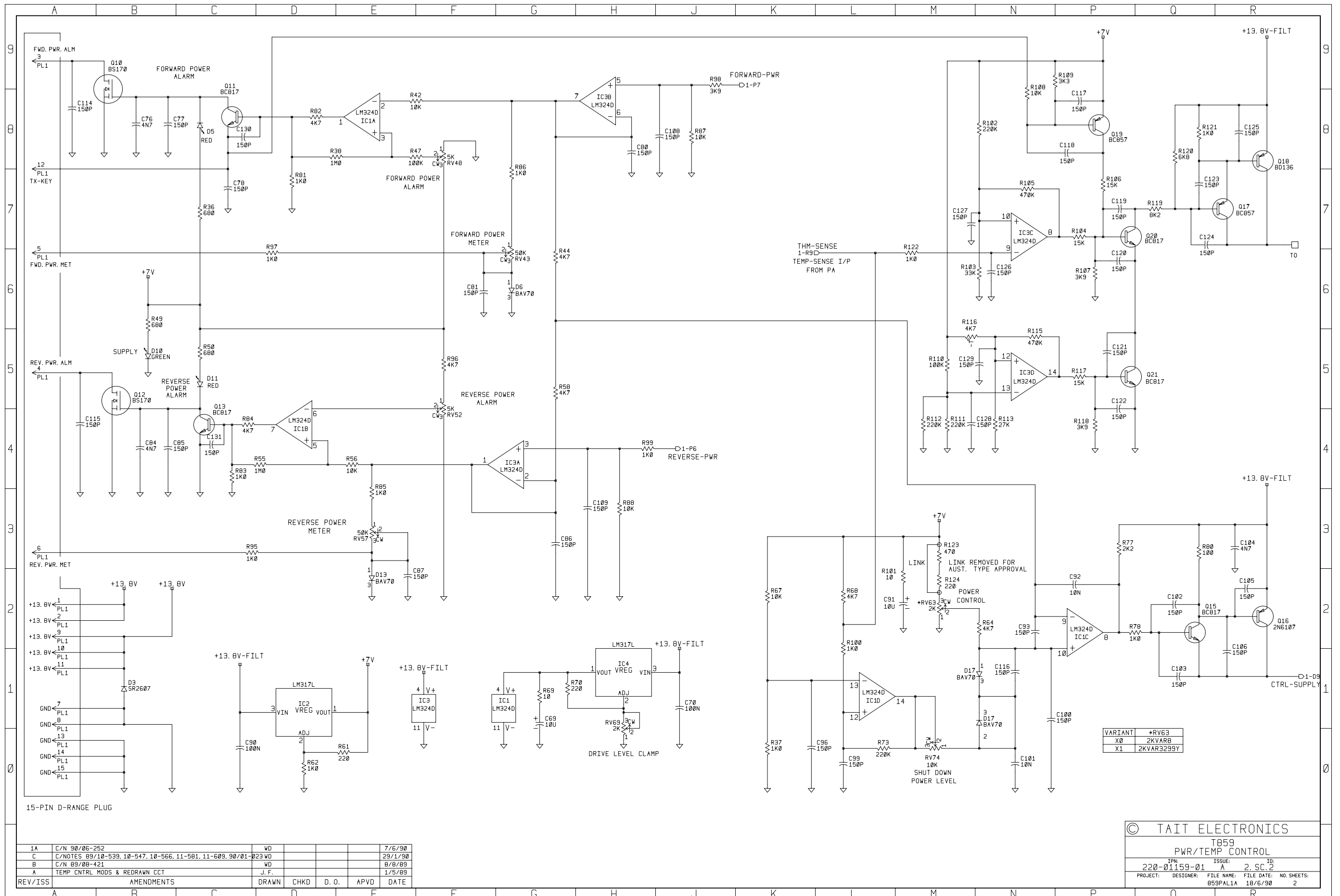
1A	C/N 90/06-252	WD			7/6/90
C	C/NOTES 89/10-539, 10-547, 10-566, 11-501, 11-609, 90/01-023	WD			29/1/90
B	C/N 89/08-421	WD			8/8/89
A	TEMP CNTRL MODS & REDRAWN CCT	J. F.			1/5/89
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D. O.	APVD DATE

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T859
RF SECTION

IPN: 220-01159-01 ISSUE: A 2 SC. 1

PROJECT: 01159-01 DESIGNER: FILE NAME: 859PAL1A FILE DATE: 18/6/90 NO. SHEETS: 2



1A	C/N 90/06-252	WD		7/6/90
C	C/NOTES 09/10-539, 10-547, 10-566, 11-581, 11-609, 90/01-023 WD			29/1/90
B	C/N 09/08-421	WD		9/9/89
A	TEMP CNTRL MODS & REDRAWN CCT	J. F.		1/5/89
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D. O.
		APVD		DATE

© TAIT ELECTRONICS	
T859	
PWR/TEMP CONTROL	
IPN:	ISSUE:
220-01159-01	A 2. SC.2
PROJECT:	DESIGNER:
859PAL1A	18/6/90
FILE NAME:	FILE DATE:
NO. SHEETS:	
2	

T859 Parts List (IPN 220-01422-03)

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

C142	Changed from 4n7 (IPN 015-24470-08) to 33nF (IPN 015-25330-08) to improve cyclic keying (711105).
C147	Changed from 1nF (IPN 015-24100-08) to 33nF (IPN 015-25330-08) to improve cyclic keying (711104).
C173	Deleted - not required for circuit performance (711141).
#C247, #C273	T859-10-0000: changed from 15pF (IPN 015-02150-03) to 12pF (IPN 015-02120-03) to reduce the maximum output power and reduce excessive power at the top of the frequency band (711138).
#C256, #C257, #C269, #C270	T859-10-0000: changed from 39pF (IPN 029-02390-02) to 47pF (IPN 029-02470-02) to reduce the maximum output power and reduce excessive power at the top of the frequency band (711138).
#C257, #C270	T859-30-0000: changed from 22pF (IPN 029-02220-02) to 33pF (IPN 029-02330-02) to reduce the maximum output power and instabilities across the 480-520MHz frequency band (711140). T859-30-0000: changed from 33pF (IPN 029-02330-02) to 27pF (IPN 029-02270-02) to reduce the maximum output power and instabilities across the 480-520MHz frequency band (711158).
D101	Changed from MR750/SR2607 (IPN 001-00011-60) to MR2520L (IPN 001-00012-90) to provide overvoltage transient suppression (750087/88/89/90/91/92 and 711129).
Resistors Added	Two 4E7 mylar film resistors (IPN 032-31470-01 - no circuit references) were added, one from Q217 base to ground (L247) and the other from Q216 base to ground (L238) to reduce the maximum output power and instabilities across the 400-520MHz frequency band (711158).
R144	Changed from 1k (IPN 036-14100-10) to 18k (IPN 036-15180-00) to improve cyclic keying (711104).
R158	Changed from 22k (IPN 036-15220-00) to 18k (IPN 036-15180-00) to improve cyclic keying (711105).
R168	Changed from 2k7 (IPN 036-14270-10) to 4k7 (IPN 036-14470-10) to reduce the maximum output power and reduce excessive power at the top of the frequency band (711138/39/40). Changed from 4k7 (IPN 036-14470-10) to 5k1 (IPN 036-14510-10) to limit the maximum output power and reduce instabilities (711181/82/83).
R170	Changed from 2k2 (IPN 036-14220-00) to 5k6 (IPN 036-14560-00) to reduce the maximum output power and reduce excessive power at the top of the frequency band (711138/39/40). T859-10-0000: changed from 5k6 (IPN 036-14560-00) to 4k7 (IPN 036-14470-10) } to limit the maximum output power and reduce instabilities - circuit reference changed to #R170 (711182/83). T859-30-0000: changed from 5k6 (IPN 036-14560-00) to 5k1 (IPN 036-14510-10) } T859-20-0000: value unchanged; circuit reference changed to #R170
349-00020-36	The two M3x8 Torx screws which secure the module into the rack frame have been replaced by M3x8 Pozidriv screws (IPN 349-00020-55) (750101/2/3/5/6).

Parts List Amendments - Continued

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

T859 Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts (220-01422-03)

IPN	Legend	Description	IPN	Legend	Description
012-04100-05	1	CAP F/THRU 1N SUPPR FLTR S-MTG	353-00010-24	32	WSHR M4x8MM FLAT
044-04200-07	2	RES POT COVER H-83P	356-00010-01	33	TAG SOLDER 3MM SHORT M6132/3.2
045-05100-02	3	RES NTC 10K 2% METAL TAGGED R200	356-00010-03	34	TAG SOLDER 3MM LONG M614/3.2
070-01001-00	4	D-RANGE 15 WAY COMPL T800	356-00010-05	35	TAG SOLDER 4MM LONG M6144/4.2
201-00030-02		WIRE T/C WIRE 7/0.2 PVC RED Power feed for fan.	357-00010-45	36	CLAMP CABLE 4.8MM P CLIP
201-00050-25		AUTO 154 RED 41/0.3 PVC DC+ from D-range PCB.	360-00010-41	37	BUSH SHORTY BLK
201-00050-26		AUTO 154 BLACK 41/0.3 PVC DC- from D-range PCB.	362-00010-07	38	GASKET SIL INSULATING TO-220
219-02591-01	5	LOOM RIBBON 8 WAY FOR T839PA	362-00010-13	39	BUSH INSULATING 1.1MM TOP HAT
219-02612-00		RG316 CABLE ASSY T869PA BNC to SK201 cable assembly with connectors.	362-00010-33	40	GROMMET LED MTG 3MM
219-02639-00		CABLE ASSEMBLY RG223/U N TO BNC Exciter/PA connecting cable assembly.	399-00010-51		BAG PLASTIC 75X100MM
219-02709-00	6	T858/T859 N-TYPE CONNECTOR SUB	400-00020-30		HEATSHRINK 3MM
220-01422-03	7	PCB T859PA SERIES II	410-00010-43		PKG T296 AMPAC REF 73-46
220-01442-03	41	PCB T858/T859 SII DRNL COUPLER			
240-02100-17	8	SKT COAX BNC PNL JAC CRP RG316			
240-04020-62		SKT 2 W RECEP SHORTING LINK PL110			
240-06010-15	9	BLOCK LATCHING 15W D RANGE			
258-00010-08	10	FAN 12V 119 x 119 x 25 (PAPST)			
302-05204-00	11	BRKT A3M2314 F/THRU MTG T859			
303-23146-00	12	COVER SIDE T869PA			
308-01007-01	13	HANDLE BASE STATION SERIES II			
308-13131-02	14	HEATSINK T859 PA DRILLED DCST			
316-06651-00	15	PNL PA NO INP DRV SER II DBL			
319-01190-01	16	SHIELD WALL HARM. FILTER 869PA			
319-01201-00	17	SHIELD LID HARM. FILTER 869PA			
319-01202-00	18	SHIELD T869PA CONTROL CIRCUIT			
319-30061-00	19	SPACER PLATE T889 WIRELINE			
319-30064-00	20	SPACER HSINK RF MODULE 869PA			
319-30068-00	21	SPACER, T859 PCB HYBRID			
345-00040-16	22	SCRW M3X20MM P/POZ ST BZ			
349-00010-59	23	SCRW 6-32 X 3/8 P/PH T/T ZP			
349-00020-07	24	SCRW 4-40 X 5/16 P/POZ T/T BLK			
349-00020-09	25	SCRW T/T 4-40X3/8 IN P/POZ BLK			
349-00020-36	26	SCREW TT M3X8m PANTORX BLK			
349-00020-43	27	SCRW T/T M4X12MM P/POZ BZ			
349-00020-49	28	SCRW T/T M4X35MM P/POZ BZ			
349-00020-55	29	SCRW M3X8 P/P T/T BLCKZNC CHRMM			
352-00010-29	30	NUT M4 NYLOC HEX			
353-00010-10	31	WSHR M3 FLAT 7MMX0.6MM ST BZ			

replace A4 pages D5.3.23/D5.3.24 with A3 pages D5.3.23/D5.3.24

replace A4 pages D5.3.23/D5.3.24 with A3 pages D5.3.23/D5.3.24

T859 Grid Reference Index (IPN 220-01422-03)

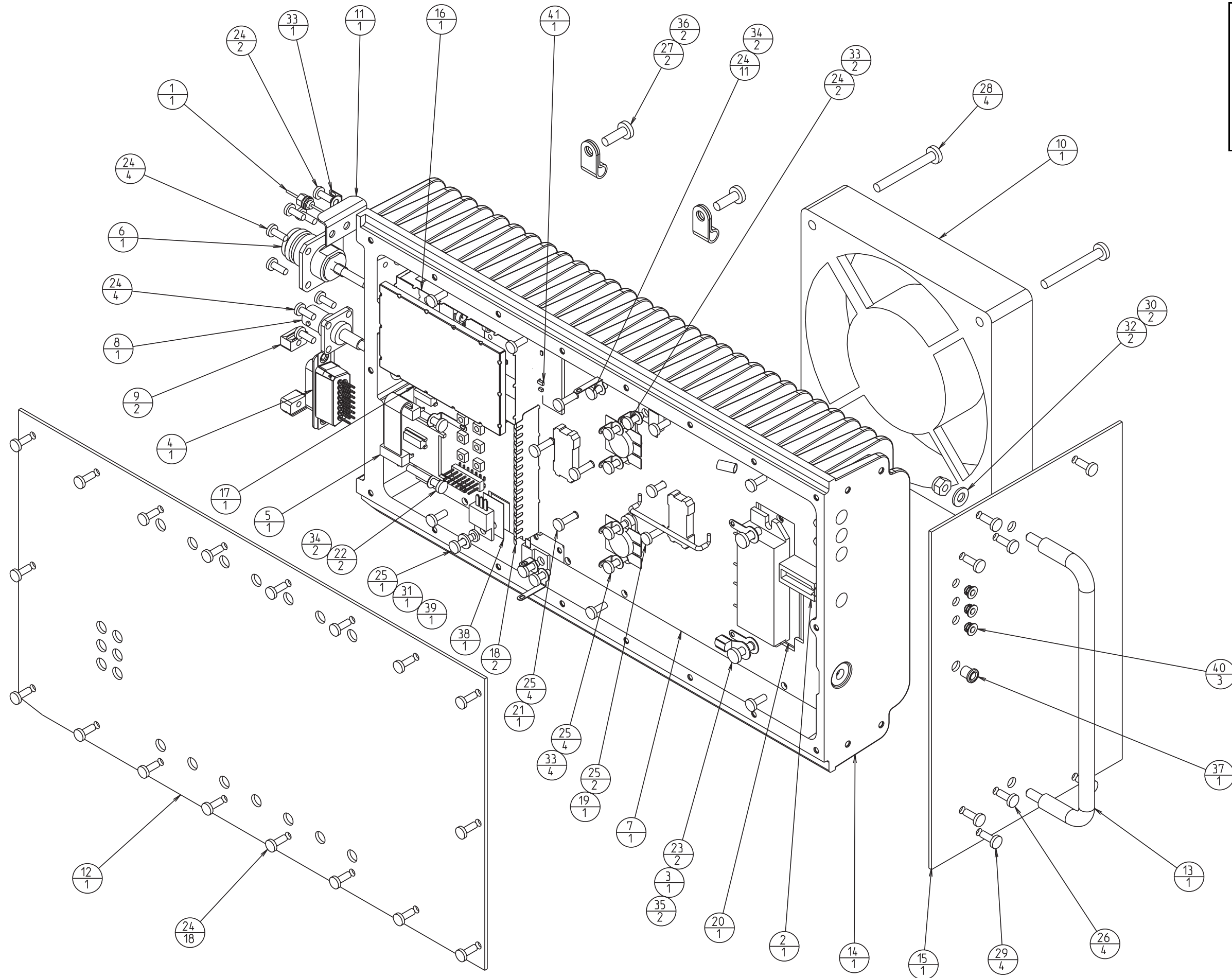
How To Use This Grid Reference Index

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
C100	1:F6	1-B7	C164	1:T3	1-C1	#C273	1:H3	2-L1	L209	1:R5	2-D4
C101	1:E6	1-B6	C166	1:B1	1-G0	C274	1:P3	2-E3	L210	1:R4	2-D4
C102	1:B2	1-C7	C167	1:B1	1-I0	C275	1:F7	2-C9	L211	1:Q6	2-C5
C103	1:B1	1-C6	C168	1:C1	1-I0	C276	1:F7	2-C8	L212	1:R6	2-C4
C104	1:E6	1-D7	C169	1:J1	1-J5	#C277	1:C9	2-Q3	%L213	1:S9	2-B3
C105	1:E5	1-D6	C172	1:F2	1-J0	#C278	1:B8	2-Q3	L235	1:K7	2-K4
C107	1:B4	1-E8	C173	1:E2	1-K0	#C280	1:A7	2-R3	L237	1:M8	2-H4
C108	1:C3	1-F5	C174	1:D2	1-L0	C282	1:D7	2-Q2	L238	1:M9	2-H4
C109	1:E4	1-G6	C175	1:D2	1-M0	#C283	1:D7	2-Q2	L239	1:K6	2-K3
C110	1:E4	1-H6	C176	1:F4	1-M0	C284	1:E9	2-D6	L240	1:H5	2-M3
C111	1:F4	1-I6	C177	1:E3	1-N0	#C285	1:D8	2-P3	L241	1:N5	2-F3
C112	1:B2	1-I6	C178	1:F3	1-N0	C286	1:D7	2-P2	L242	1:K5	2-K3
C113	1:F5	1-J8	C197	1:E5	1-P0	C287	1:F9	2-E6	L243	1:K4	2-K3
C114	1:B3	1-J6	C198	1:C5	1-Q0	C293	1:G7	2-M3	L246	1:M2	2-H1
C115	1:F5	1-K8	C200	1:Q2	2-H7				L247	1:M2	2-H1
C116	1:A3	1-K8	C201	1:Q1	2-H7	D101	1:M5	1-B0	L253	1:F7	2-C9
C117	1:B3	1-L8	C202	1:F2	2-K7	D105	1:C4	1-F8	#L254	1:D9	2-P3
C119	1:C4	1-O7	C203	1:E2	2-K7	D105	1:C4	1-F8	#L255	1:C8	2-Q3
C120	1:D6	1-O7	C204	1:B2	2-L7	D110	1:F5	1-G8	#L256	1:A8	2-R3
C121	1:D5	1-O8	C205	1:E3	2-M7	D110	1:F5	1-G8	L257	1:E9	2-D7
C122	1:D5	1-O8	C206	1:F3	2-M7	D112	1:V9	1-I4	#L258	1:D7	2-P2
C123	1:B5	1-P9	C207	1:F3	2-N7	D114	1:V8	1-I4	L259	1:D7	2-Q2
C124	1:B5	1-P9	C208	1:B6	2-P7	D115	1:E5	1-F5	L260	1:C7	2-Q2
C125	1:C5	1-Q7	C209	1:C6	2-Q7	D115	1:E5	1-F5			
C126	1:B5	1-Q8	C210	1:D6	2-Q7	D120	1:C3	1-F5	LINK200	1:N5	2-M0
C127	1:B6	1-Q8	C211	1:C6	2-Q7	D120	1:C3	1-G4			
C128	1:C6	1-Q7	C214	1:D3	1-Q0	D190	1:V9	1-J4	P105	1:U5	1-B1
C129	1:B5	1-R8	C215	1:E3	1-R0	D205	1:G7	2-C8	P110	1:U3	1-B0
C130	1:B5	1-R8	C218	1:Q5	2-C5	D206	1:E9	2-D7	P130	1:A6	1-U8
C131	1:A5	1-S8	C219	1:R4	2-B5				P200	1:F7	2-N3
C132	1:B5	1-S9	C220	1:R5	2-C4	IC100	1:E5	1-D7	P201	1:E9	2-P3
C133	1:A5	1-T8	C221	1:R4	2-C3	IC100	1:E5	1-I8	P210	1:M7	2-G4
%C134	1:A6	1-T8	C222	1:R4	2-E3	IC100	1:E5	1-D7	P212	1:M3	2-G1
C136	1:B2	1-M4	C223	1:Q4	2-E4	IC100	1:E5	1-O0	P214	1:M7	2-J4
C137	1:D3	1-M3	C224	1:Q4	2-E5	IC100	1:E5	1-H6	P216	1:M3	2-J1
C138	1:D3	1-M3	C225	1:Q6	2-C4	IC105	1:D5	1-O7	P218	1:K7	2-J5
C139	1:B4	1-N6	C226	1:R6	2-C3	IC105	1:D5	1-S0	P220	1:K3	2-J2
C140	1:F1	1-N2	C227	1:S8	2-A3	IC105	1:D5	1-P0	P222	1:K7	2-K5
C141	1:C3	1-O4	C228	1:R8	2-B3	IC105	1:D5	1-I2	P224	1:K3	2-K2
C142	1:D3	1-O4	#C247	1:H7	2-L4	IC105	1:D5	1-P8	P226	1:K7	2-L5
C143	1:E1	1-O2	C249	1:N7	2-G4	IC110	1:E3	1-T0	P228	1:K3	2-L2
C144	1:F1	1-O2	C250	1:H7	2-L4	IC110	1:E3	1-N0	P250	1:E7	2-N0
C145	1:D1	1-O3	#C252	1:K7	2-K4	IC110	1:E3	1-M3	P260	1:G9	2-P0
C146	1:D2	1-O4	#C253	1:K7	2-K4	IC130	1:B1	1-H0	P270	1:D7	2-Q2
C147	1:B4	1-P6	C254	1:J7	2-L4	IC140	1:E2	1-K0			
C148	1:E2	1-P3	#C256	1:M7	2-H4	IC200	1:E3	1-U0	PL101	2:S4	1-B0
C149	1:E1	1-P2	#C257	1:M7	2-J4	IC200	1:E3	1-Q0	PL110	1:C2	
C150	1:D2	1-P4	C258	1:K6	2-L3	IC200	1:E3	2-M8			
C151	1:B4	1-P5	C259	1:L5	2-K3	#IC210	1:S5	2-C3	Q100	1:F4	1-I6
C152	1:E2	1-Q2	C260	1:L6	2-J3				Q101	1:B3	1-J6
C153	1:F2	1-Q4	C261	1:K4	2-L3	%L100	1:A5	1-T8	Q102	1:F5	1-J8
C154	1:F2	1-Q2	C262	1:H3	2-L2	L120	1:F2	1-Q2	Q103	1:A3	1-K8
C156	1:D4	1-G1	C263	1:J3	2-L1	L161	1:U4	1-B1	Q110	1:B5	1-Q9
C157	1:D4	1-H1	#C264	1:K3	2-K1	L162	1:T3	1-C1	Q111	1:B6	1-Q8
C158	1:D4	1-I1	#C265	1:K3	2-K1	L200	1:Q1	2-H8	Q112	1:C6	1-Q7
C159	1:D3	1-K1	C268	1:N3	2-G1	L201	1:F2	2-K8	Q113	1:B5	1-R8
C161	1:T3	1-B1	#C269	1:M3	2-H1	L202	1:B6	2-P7	Q114	1:A5	1-S8
C162	1:U4	1-B1	#C270	1:M3	2-J1	L203	1:D6	2-Q7	Q120	1:B4	1-N6
C163	1:U3	1-C1	C272	1:L6	2-J3	L208	1:Q5	2-D5	Q121	1:C4	1-N4

<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>
Q122	1:F1	1-O2	R163	1:E2	1-P3						
Q123	1:B4	1-O6	R164	1:E1	1-P2						
Q124	1:F1	1-O3	R165	1:E1	1-P2						
Q125	1:D3	1-O4	R166	1:B4	1-P6						
Q126	1:D2	1-P4	R167	1:B4	1-P5						
Q127	1:B4	1-P5	R168	1:E1	1-P2						
Q128	1:D2	1-P3	R169	1:D2	1-P4						
Q129	1:B3	1-Q6	R170	1:E2	1-P2						
Q135	1:C4	1-K2	R171	1:F1	1-P2						
Q200	1:F3	2-P7	R172	1:B4	1-P6						
Q216	1:L7	2-J4	R173	1:D2	1-Q4						
Q217	1:L3	2-J1	%R174	1:F2	1-Q6						
			R175	1:B3	1-Q6						
R100	1:F5	1-C7	R176	1:B3	1-Q6						
R101	1:E5	1-C6	R177	1:D4	1-H2						
R102	1:D1	1-C7	R178	1:D4	1-H2						
R103	1:F6	1-D7	R179	1:D4	1-H1						
R104	1:E5	1-D6	R180	1:D4	1-I1						
R105	1:B4	1-E8	R181	1:D4	1-I2						
R106	1:E4	1-F7	R182	1:D5	1-J2						
R107	1:E4	1-F6	R183	1:C5	1-J2						
%R108	1:E6	1-F6	R184	1:C4	1-J1						
R109	1:F5	1-F8	R185	1:C3	1-K2						
%R110	1:F5	1-F8	R186	1:C3	1-K2						
R111	1:C3	1-F5	R187	1:C3	1-K2						
R112	1:E4	1-G6	R188	1:D3	1-L1						
R113	1:B3	1-G5	R189	1:B1	1-H0						
R114	1:E4	1-G6	R190	1:B1	1-H0						
R115	1:E4	1-H6	R191	1:C1	1-I0						
R116	1:E4	1-H5	R192	1:V9	1-J5						
R117	1:E4	1-H6	R193	1:D2	1-L0						
R118	1:F4	1-H8	R194	1:E2	1-L0						
R119	1:E5	1-H8	R195	1:E3	1-N0						
R120	1:V7	1-I5	R197	1:E5	1-O0						
R121	1:F5	1-I8	R198	1:C5	1-P0						
R122	1:F4	1-I8	R200	1:T2	2-H7						
R123	1:F5	1-I8	R201	1:D3	2-L8						
R124	1:V8	1-I5	R202	1:D3	2-L6						
R125	1:C5	1-N7	R203	1:D3	2-L8						
R126	1:E6	1-N7	R204	1:D3	2-L8						
R127	1:C5	1-N7	R205	1:F3	2-L7						
R128	1:D6	1-N7	R206	1:F3	2-L7						
R129	1:B5	1-O9	R207	1:F3	2-M7						
R130	1:D5	1-O8	R208	1:F3	2-N7						
R131	1:D5	1-O8	R209	1:F3	2-N7						
R132	1:D5	1-O8	R210	1:B6	2-P7						
R133	1:C4	1-O7	R223	1:R5	2-C4						
R134	1:B5	1-O9	R224	1:Q4	2-E4						
R135	1:C5	1-P7	R225	1:Q6	2-C4						
R136	1:D5	1-P8	R226	1:R7	2-B3						
R137	1:C5	1-P7	R227	1:R8	2-B2						
R138	1:D5	1-P8	R230	1:R7	2-B2						
R139	1:C6	1-P7	R231	1:N9	2-F3						
R140	1:B5	1-Q8	R235	1:E7	2-E8						
R141	1:B6	1-Q8	R236	1:G9	2-C7						
R142	1:B5	1-Q8	R237	1:D6	2-R2						
R143	1:B5	1-R9	R238	1:D6	2-R2						
R144	1:A5	1-R9	R240	1:G1	2-M3						
%R145	1:A5	1-T8	R245	1:K6	2-L3						
R146	1:V7	1-K4	R246	1:K4	2-L3						
R147	1:V7	1-K4	R247	1:L6	2-K3						
R148	1:V7	1-K4									
R149	1:E4	1-M4	RV101	1:C4	1-H8						
R150	1:D3	1-M2	RV103	1:C4	1-F8						
R151	1:E4	1-M4	RV105	1:C3	1-G6						
R152	1:D3	1-N4	RV107	1:C2	1-F5						
R153	1:E4	1-N3	%RV109	1:V6	1-K5						
R154	1:E4	1-N2	%RV111	1:V7	1-K4						
R155	1:B4	1-O6	RV113	1:C3	1-K2						
R156	1:C4	1-O4	RV115	1:C2	1-M0						
R157	1:D3	1-O4									
R158	1:D4	1-O4	SK101	1:T4	1-C0						
R159	1:B4	1-O6	SK103	1:A4	1-C0						
R160	1:E1	1-O2	SK201	1:R9	2-A3						
R161	1:C4	1-O6									
R162	1:D2	1-O4									

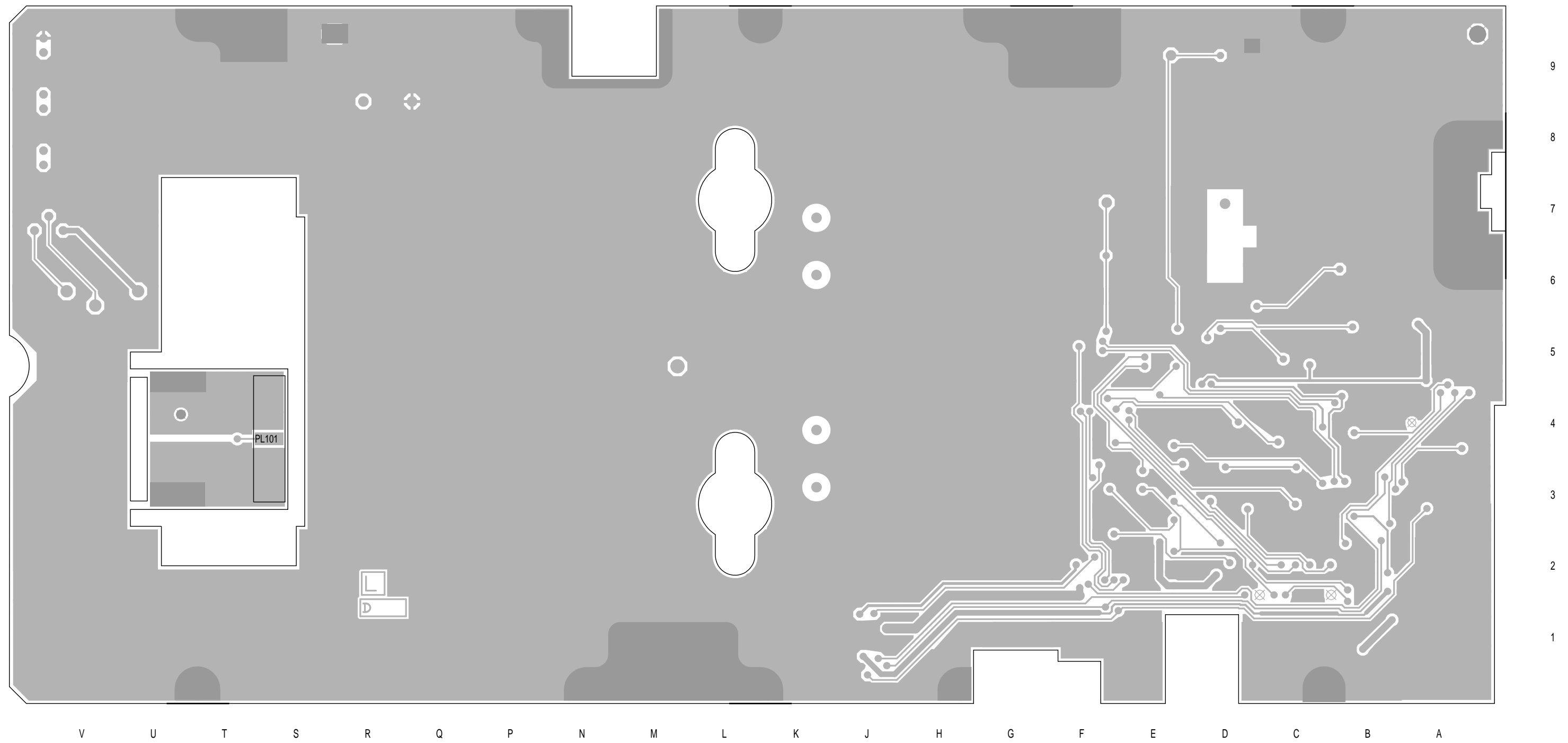


Key

The upper number is the component identification number which appears in the "Legend" column of the Mechanical & Miscellaneous Parts on the facing page.

The lower number indicates how many of this component are used in this location or function.

33
2

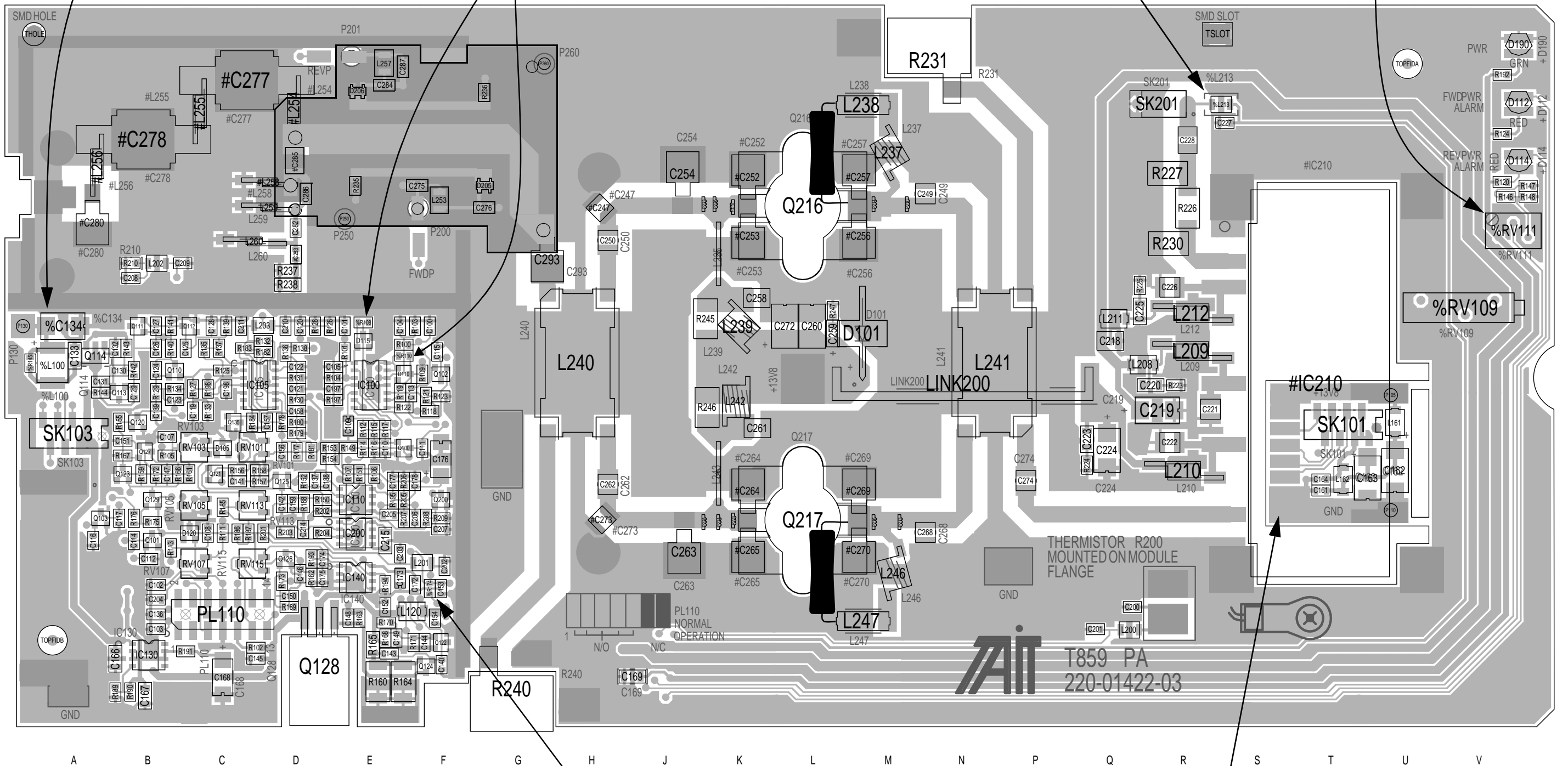


%C134 and %L100 are for the fan filter circuit and are fitted (in place of %R145) only if required.

%R108 and %R110 are fitted to Series I compatible PAs only.

%L213 is fitted to Series II compatible PAs only.

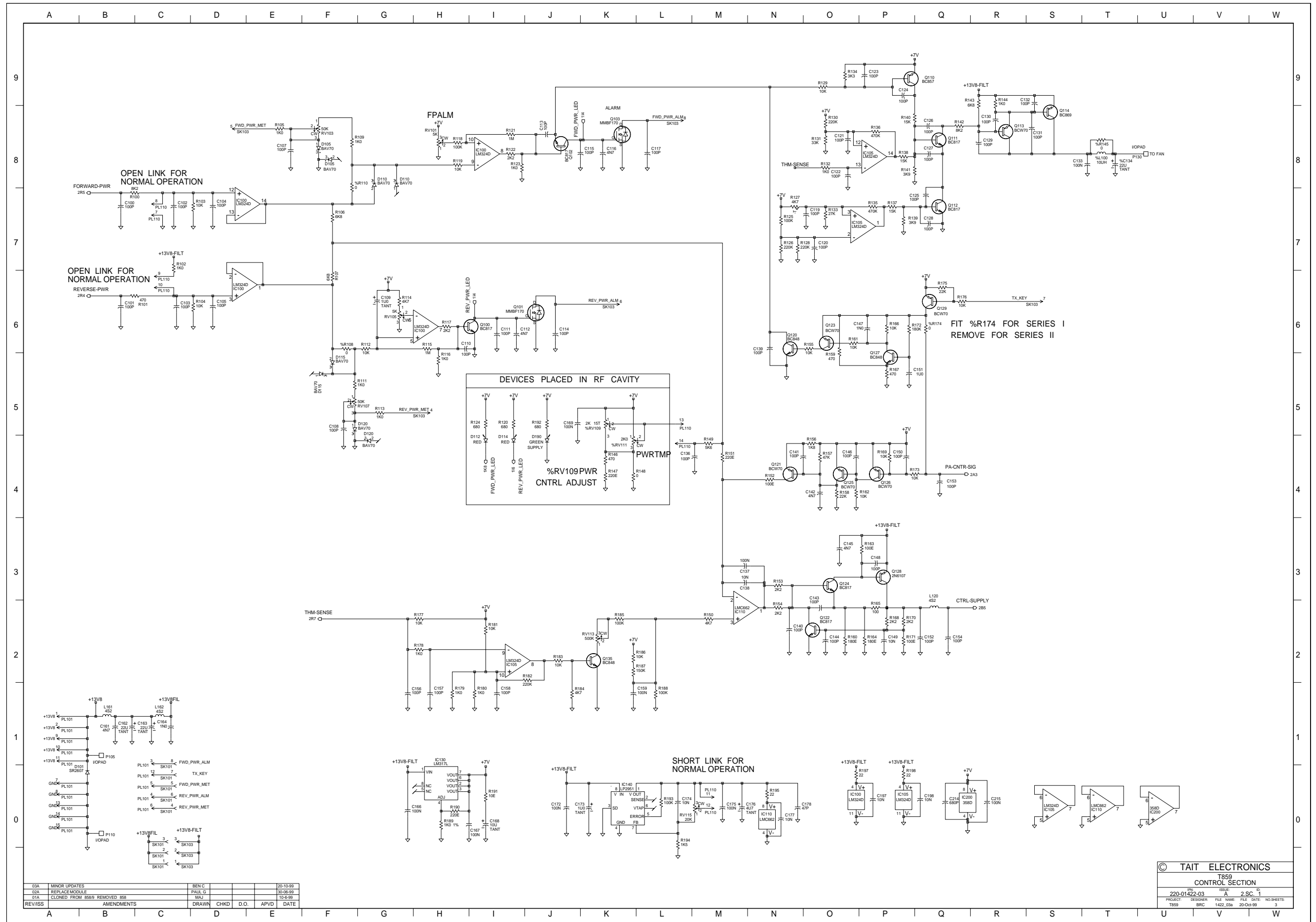
%RV111 may be fitted instead of %RV109 to convert the output power adjustment to internal access only.



%R174 is fitted to Series I compatible PAs only.

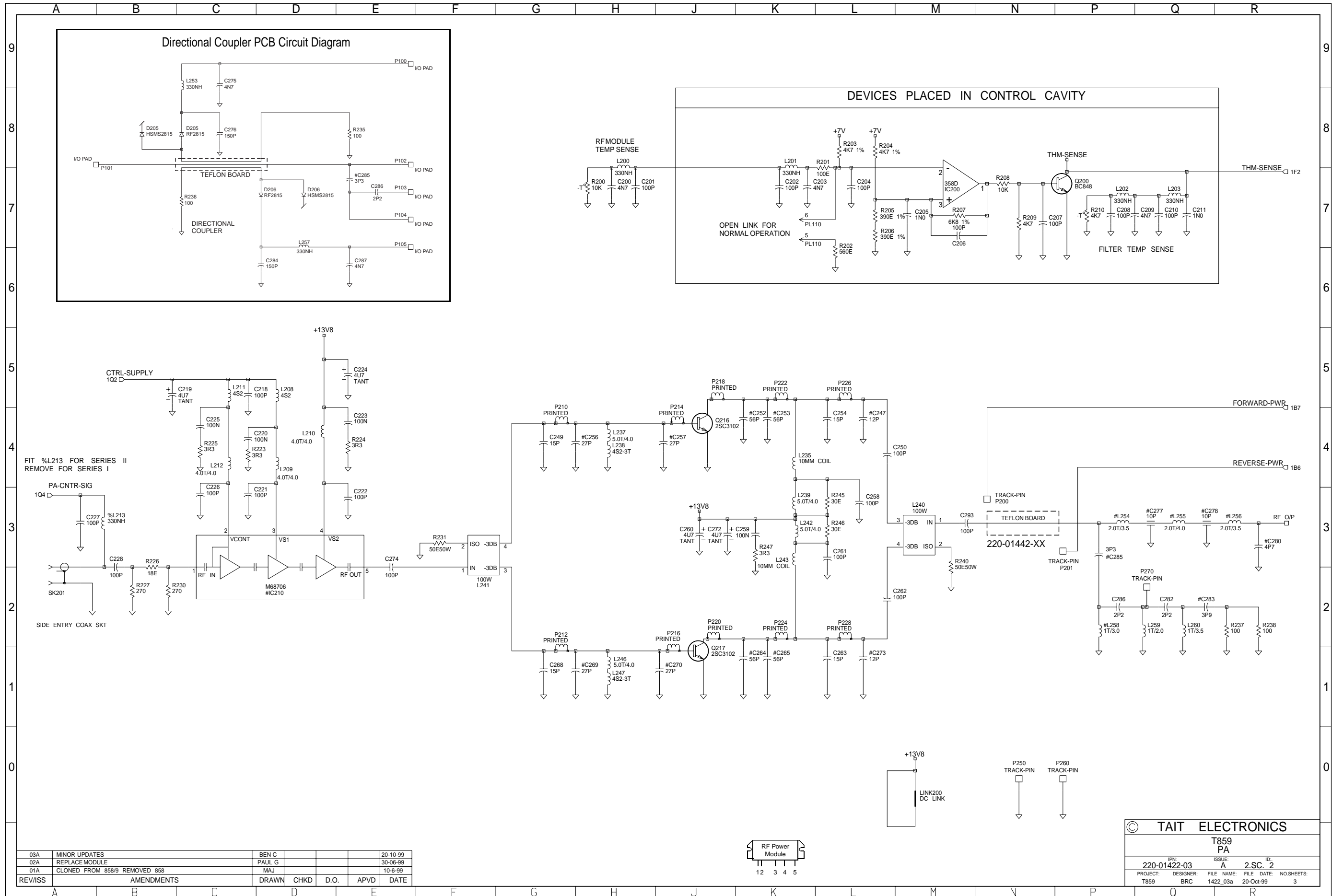
The circuitry for the break-off D-range PCB is shown on the control section circuit diagram.

T859 PCB Layout - Top Side
220-01422-03



03A	MINOR UPDATES	BEN C			20-10-99
02A	REPLACE MODULE	PAUL G			20-06-99
01A	CLONED FROM 8589 REMOVED 858	MAJ			10-6-99
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD DATE

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T859 CONTROL SECTION					
IPN	220-01422-03	A	2	SC	1
PROJECT	T859	BRC	1422.03a	20-Oct-99	3



03A	MINOR UPDATES	BEN C			20-10-99
02A	REPLACE MODULE	PAUL G			30-06-99
01A	CLONED FROM 858/9 REMOVED 858	MAJ			10-6-99
REV/ISS	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	CHKD	D.O.	APVD DATE

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T859 PA	
IPN: 220-01422-03	ISSUE: A 2.S.C. 2
PROJECT: T859	DESIGNER: BRC
FILE NAME: 1422_03a	FILE DATE: 20-Oct-99
	NO.SHEETS: 3