

4 T855 Functional Testing



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 will confirm that the T855 has been tuned and adjusted correctly and is fully operational.

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

Note 2: Unless otherwise specified, the term "PGM800Win" used in this and following sections refers to version 2.00 and later of the software.

Refer to [Figure 4.3](#) for the location of the main tuning and adjustment controls, and to [Section 3.3](#) for the test equipment set-up. Refer also to Section 6 where the parts lists, grid reference index and diagrams will provide detailed information on identifying and locating components and test points on the main PCB. The parts list and diagrams for the VCO PCB are in Part E.

The following topics are covered in this section.

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4.1 Current Consumption

Connect the T855 to a 13.8V power supply.

Rotate RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) anticlockwise until the "Gate" LED is extinguished.

Set switch SW201 (front panel monitor mute) to the *on* position.

Check that the current in the 13.8V power cable is less than 350mA.

Rotate the RV230 clockwise until the "Gate" LED is lit.

Rotate RV210 (front panel line level) and RV205 (front panel monitor volume) to give maximum outputs.

Check that the current is less than 800mA.

Reset the front panel controls to the required settings.

4.2 Sensitivity

If CTCSS is enabled, disable the CTCSS tone by either programming the T855 for "No Tone" on the set channel, or by pulling pin 10 of D-range 2 (CTCSS ENABLE) low.

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator with $\pm 3\text{kHz}$ deviation ($\pm 2.4\text{kHz}$) [$\pm 1.5\text{kHz}$] at 1kHz.

Adjust the RF level to give 12dB audio sinad.

Check that the sensitivity is -117dBm or better.

4.3 Switching Range

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at various frequencies within the 5MHz switching range (front end bandwidth), corresponding to pre-programmed channels.

Measure the sensitivity at each frequency as described in [Section 4.2](#).

Ensure that the sensitivity is -115dBm or better across the whole switching range.

4.4 Audio Distortion

The level of distortion measured at the line output (refer to [Figure 1.3](#) in Part F) gives an indication of the accuracy of the IF alignment.

Apply an accurate on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -70dBm with ± 3 kHz deviation (± 2.4 kHz) [± 1.5 kHz] at 1kHz.

Adjust RV210 (front panel line level) to give +10dBm into 600 ohms.

Check that the distortion is approximately 1% THD.

Note: For a flat response, the distortion should always be better than 2% for wide bandwidth sets or 4% for mid and narrow bandwidth sets.

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

Check that the distortion at the monitor output is better than 2% THD.

Reset the controls before proceeding to the next set of tests.

4.5 Ultimate Signal-To-Noise Ratio

Apply a signal from the RF generator at a level of -57dBm with ± 3 kHz deviation (± 2.4 kHz) [± 1.5 kHz] at 1kHz.

Select de-emphasis on the links provided in the audio processor (refer to [Section 3.5](#)), and link pins 2 & 3 of PL240 to include the 300Hz filter.

Adjust RV210 (front panel line level) to provide +10dBm output.

Switch off the modulation, checking that the residual noise is lower than -45dBm (-43dBm) [-39dBm] at the line output (this corresponds to S/N of 55dB (53dB) [49dB] and is in accordance with EIA measurement conditions).

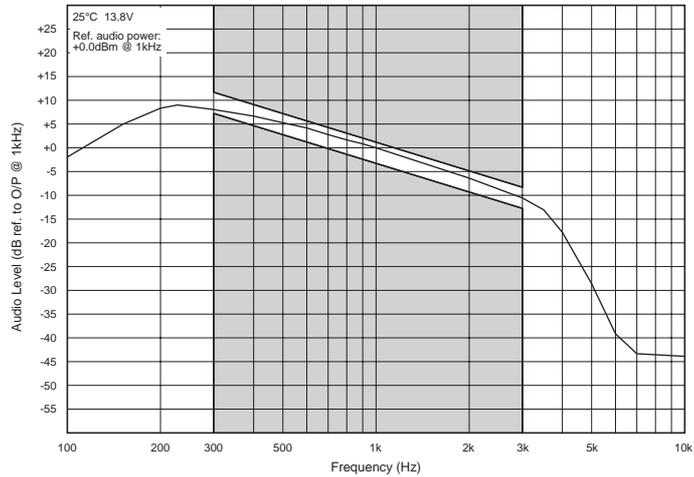
Note: You can make the measurement without the 300Hz high pass filter, but the result will be 10dB worse.

4.6 De-emphasised Audio Frequency Response

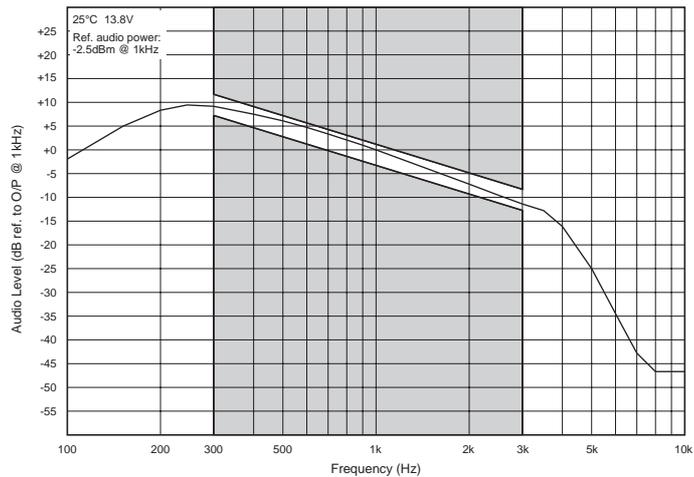
Set RV210 (front panel line level) to provide 0dBm output at 1kHz modulating frequency.

Sweep the modulating frequency, checking that the line audio response closely follows that shown in [Figure 4.1](#) - the limits should not be exceeded.

Wide Bandwidth



Mid Bandwidth



Narrow Bandwidth

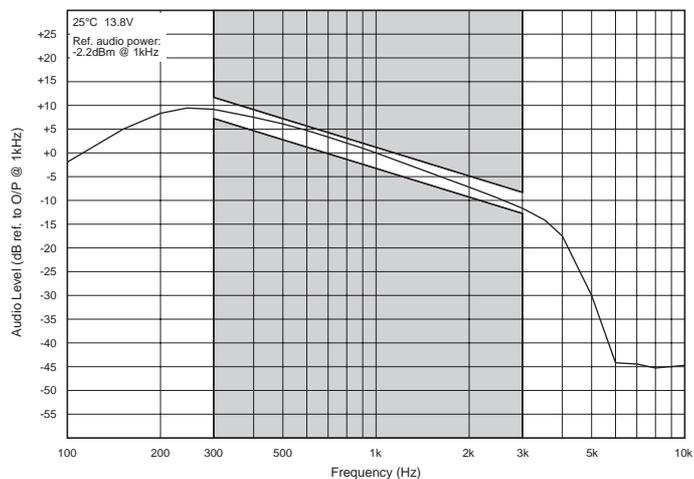


Figure 4.1 T855 De-emphasised Audio Frequency Response

4.7 Noise Mute (If Linked In)

Rotate RV230 (front panel gating sensitivity) fully anticlockwise.

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -110dBm with ± 3 kHz deviation (± 2.4 kHz) [± 1.5 kHz] at 1kHz.

Increase the RF level in 1dB steps, checking that the mute opens for an RF input level of approximately -105dBm.

Turn the RF off and check that the mute closes.

Rotate RV230 clockwise and check that the mute opens.

Reset RV230 to give the required opening sinad.



Caution: Some RF generators can cause a false opening of the mute because the generator produces a burst of noise when the attenuation range changes. To correct the problem you will have to change generators.

4.8 RSSI (If Fitted)

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -110dBm with ± 3 kHz deviation (± 2.4 kHz) [± 1.5 kHz] at 1kHz.

Using a high impedance DMM, check that the RSSI output voltage on pin 5 of D-range 1 (PL100) is 2V (nominal).

Vary the RF level in 5dB steps and check that the RSSI output voltage changes at a rate of approximately 10dB/V over the range of -115dBm to -70dBm (refer to [Figure 4.2](#) for RSSI voltage vs signal strength).

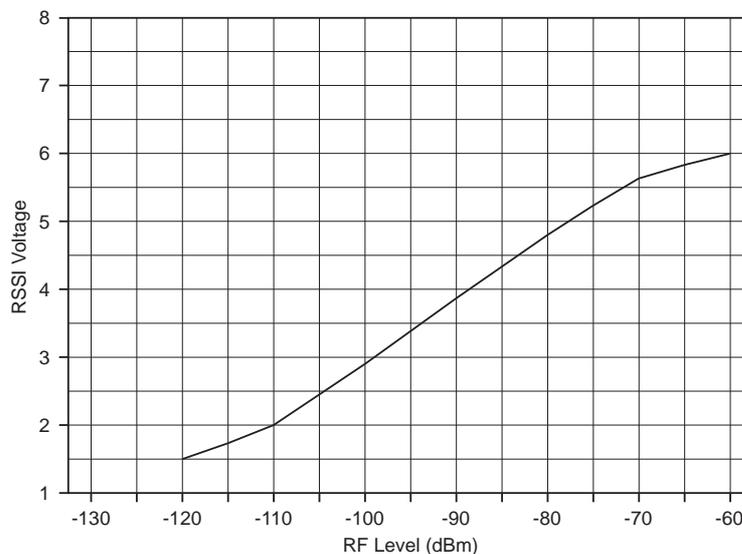


Figure 4.2 T855 RSSI Voltage vs Signal Strength

4.9 Carrier Level Mute (RSSI Fitted & Carrier Mute Linked In)

Apply an on-channel signal from the RF generator at a level of -120dBm with ± 3 kHz deviation (± 2.4 kHz) [± 1.5 kHz] at 1kHz.

Increase the RF level in 2dB steps and check that the mute opens at an RF level which corresponds with the preset level on RV235 (carrier mute), i.e. between -115dBm and -70dBm.

