



Rockwell  
International

instructions

# Control Receive Audio (642-3572-( ))

Collins Telecommunications Products Division

523-0770969-001211

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Printed in USA

Instructions  
Control Receive Audio  
(642-3572-( ))

## 1. DESCRIPTION

Control Receive Audio 642-3572-( ), shown in figure 1, is a 2-layer planar card with a 56-pin (2-layers, 28 pins each) edge-on connectors. All test points and adjustable resistors are mounted at the top edge of the card for easy access with the card installed in the unit.

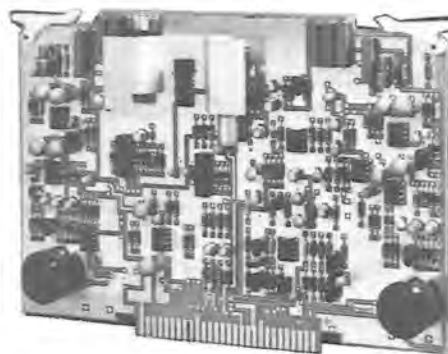
The control receive audio card configuration differences are as follows:

- a. 642-3572-001 has an output transformer for use with 4-channel type radios.
- b. 642-3572-002 has an output transformer for use with 2-channel type radios.

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

### 2.1 General

The control receive audio card consists of four primary circuits: (1) channel A line amplifier, (2) channel B line amplifier, (3) headphone amplifier, and (4) squelch circuit, including speaker amplifier. Additionally, two zener diodes are used to develop voltages for the squelch amplifier and headphone channel selector switching transistors. Other circuit voltages are applied directly from the unit power supply.



TPA-3179-017

Control Receive Audio  
Figure 1

523-0770969-001211

## 2.2 Line Audio Amplifiers (Refer to figure 2.)

Since the channel A and channel B line preamplifier/amplifier circuits are the same, only the channel A circuit is discussed.

The line input to channel A is amplified by U1B and applied to U1A through the CH A SPKR LVL potentiometer. The output of U1A is applied to U10A for application to the speaker selector switch, to headphone amplifier channel selector switch U6D, and to U2B through the CH A LINE ADJ potentiometer. Amplifier U2B is a driver for push-pull amplifier Q1/Q2. The output of Q1/Q2 goes to transformer T1 for output to external circuits and to U2A for rectification and filtering to develop the channel A receive metering signal.

## 2.3 Headphone Amplifier (Refer to figure 2.)

Amplification of the line amplifier output signals to the headphones is by a 2-stage amplifier. A level control (on the unit front panel) provides the operator with manual control of headphone signal level. This control is a gain adjustment for one stage of the amplifier circuit.

Signals to the headphone amplifier input are selectable between channel A and channel B. With channel A selected (by the front panel switch), Q9 conducts applying an enable signal to U6D through U6A. Switch U6D couples the line audio amplifier signal to the headphone amplifier circuit. Similar operation occurs when channel B is selected. Only one channel at a time can be selected for application to the headphone amplifier.

## 2.4 Squelch Circuit and Speaker Amplifier (Refer to figure 2.)

The output from speaker amplifier U9 is controlled by two sources: the front panel af gain control and the squelch amplifier. Input to the speaker amplifier passes through FET Q8. The FET serves as a squelch gate. With the squelch circuit disable (squelch enable line grounded), Q8 will conduct all signals applied to it. These signals are obtained from the channel A and B line amplifiers through the front panel speaker channel selector switch and the af gain control potentiometer.

With squelch enabled, Q8 will conduct only when gated on by the output of a comparator in the squelch circuit. (The af signal level to be input of the speaker amplifier is controlled, as when squelch is disabled,

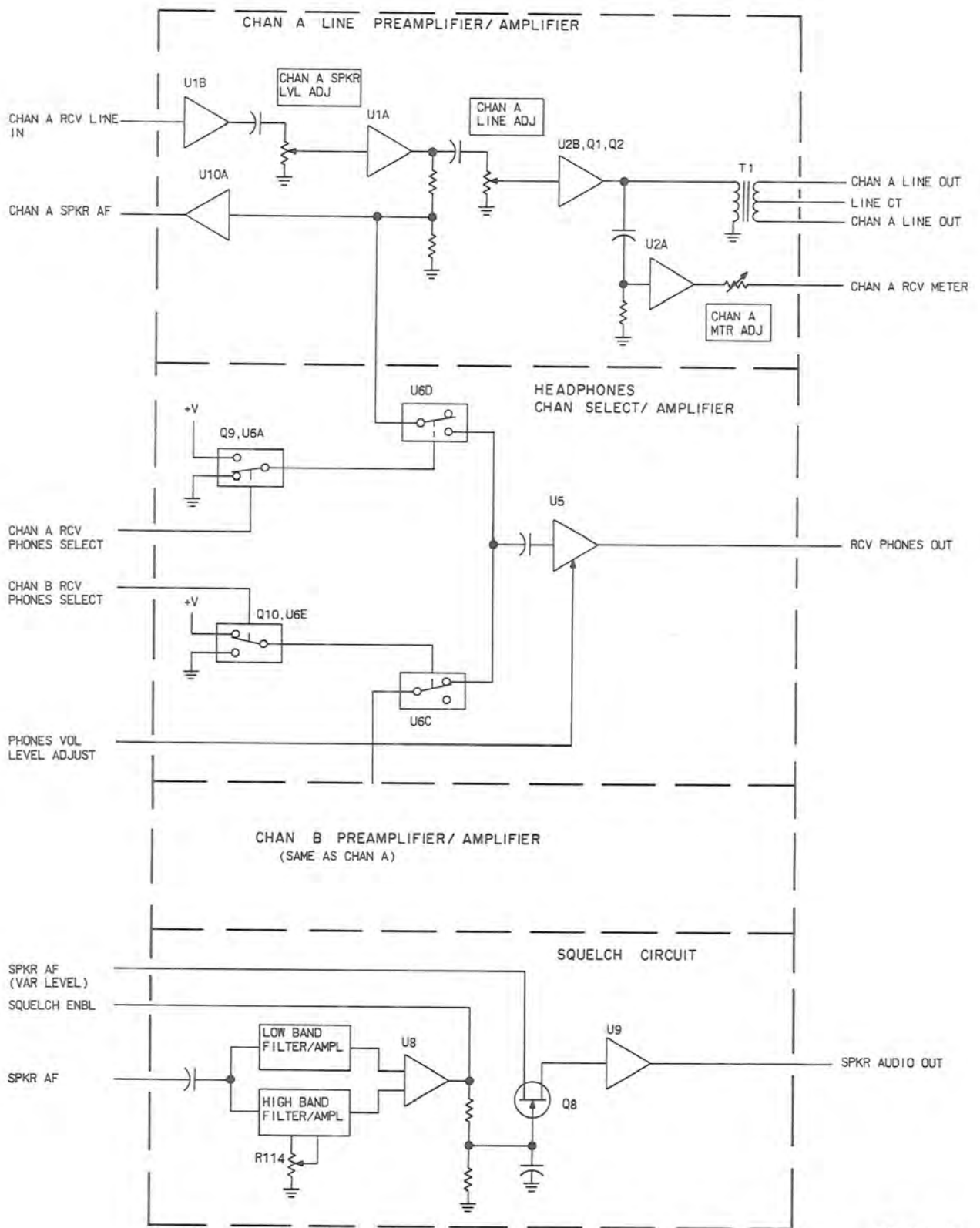
by the front panel af gain control.) The squelch gating signal is developed from a comparison between the high and low frequencies of the audio signal from the line audio amplifier. A low frequency (voice) signal level greater than the high frequency (background noise) level will cause the squelch comparator to turn on the FET gate. This permits the audio signal to be applied to the speaker amplifier. With less low frequency signal level, the high frequency signals cause the comparator to keep Q8 gated off. The level at which Q8 gates on is adjustable by the squelch threshold signal from the front panel squelch control.

Paragraph 2.5 discusses the squelch circuit operation in detail.

## 2.5 Squelch Circuit (Refer to figure 3.)

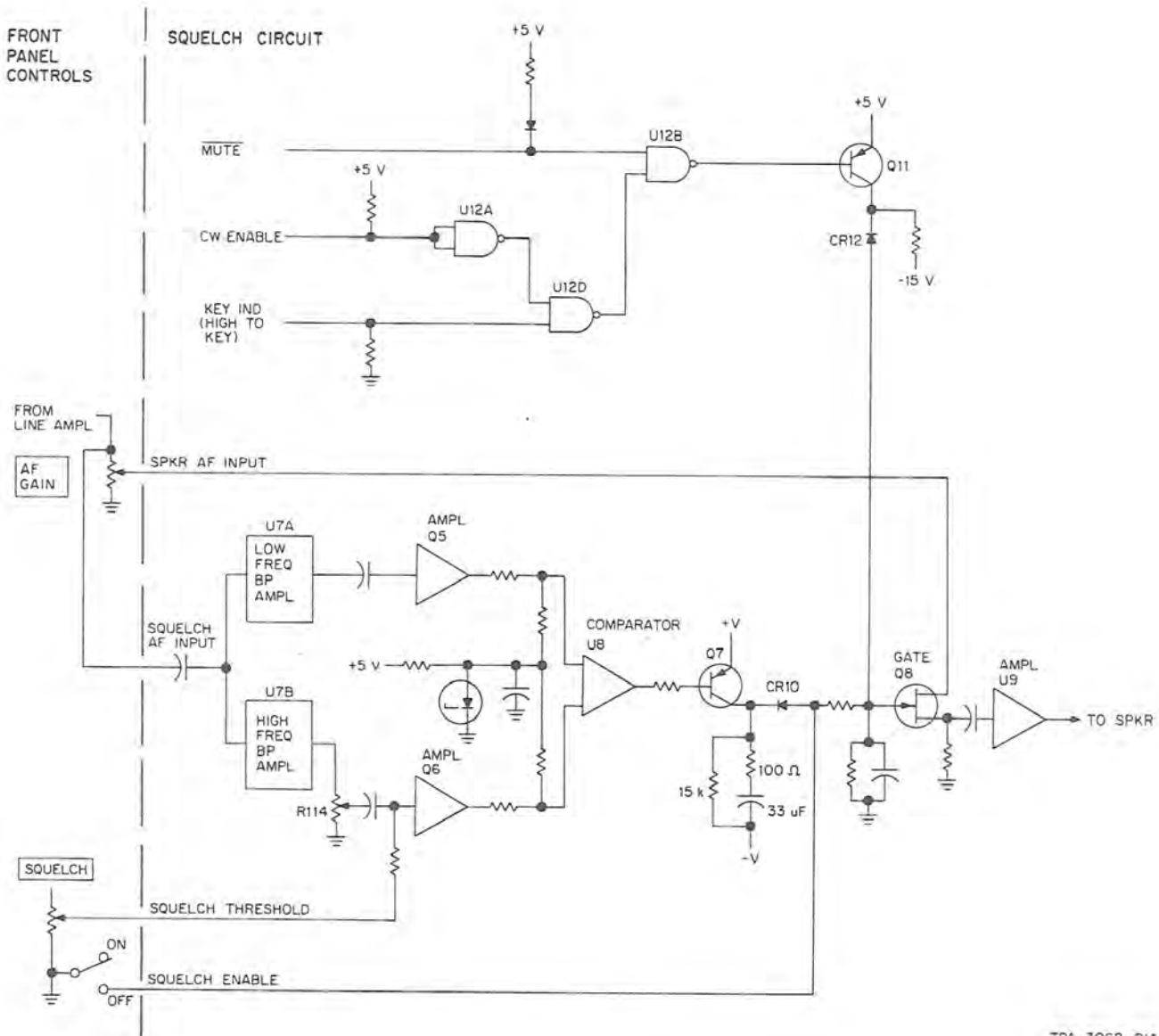
When the squelch circuit is enabled, the front panel squelch switch is disconnected from ground and the signal coupled through CR10 controls the gate voltage of Q8. (If no voltage is applied, Q8 is in the fully conducting mode. A negative voltage will cause Q8 to turn off.) This is the squelch gating for the received audio signal.

The squelch af signal is the received audio signal coupled from the line audio amplifier through the front panel speaker selection switch. This signal is applied in parallel to the low-frequency and high-frequency bandpass amplifiers. The low-frequency bandpass is centered on 600 Hz and the high-frequency bandpass on 2400 Hz. The high-frequency amplifier output is applied to amplifier Q6 through potentiometer R114. This permits adjusting the signal to Q6 to be greater than the signal applied directly to Q5 from the low-frequency amplifier. Because of this difference in levels, when no received audio signal is present the high-frequency signal input to comparator U8 will be greater than the low-frequency input to the comparator. Under this condition, the comparator output will keep transistor Q7 reverse biased. This causes CR10 to conduct, applying a negative voltage to the gate of Q8. With the gate negative, Q8 is biased off and no audio signals can be applied to the speaker amplifier. When a received audio signal is present, the low-frequency amplifier output is increased (due to the low-frequency components of voice characteristics). As the low frequency input to the comparator exceeds the high-frequency input, the comparator output forward biases Q7. This reverse biases CR10 and permits Q8 to conduct the received audio signals to the speaker amplifier.



TP5-2317-014

Control Receive Audio, Simplified Diagram  
Figure 2



TPA-3062-014

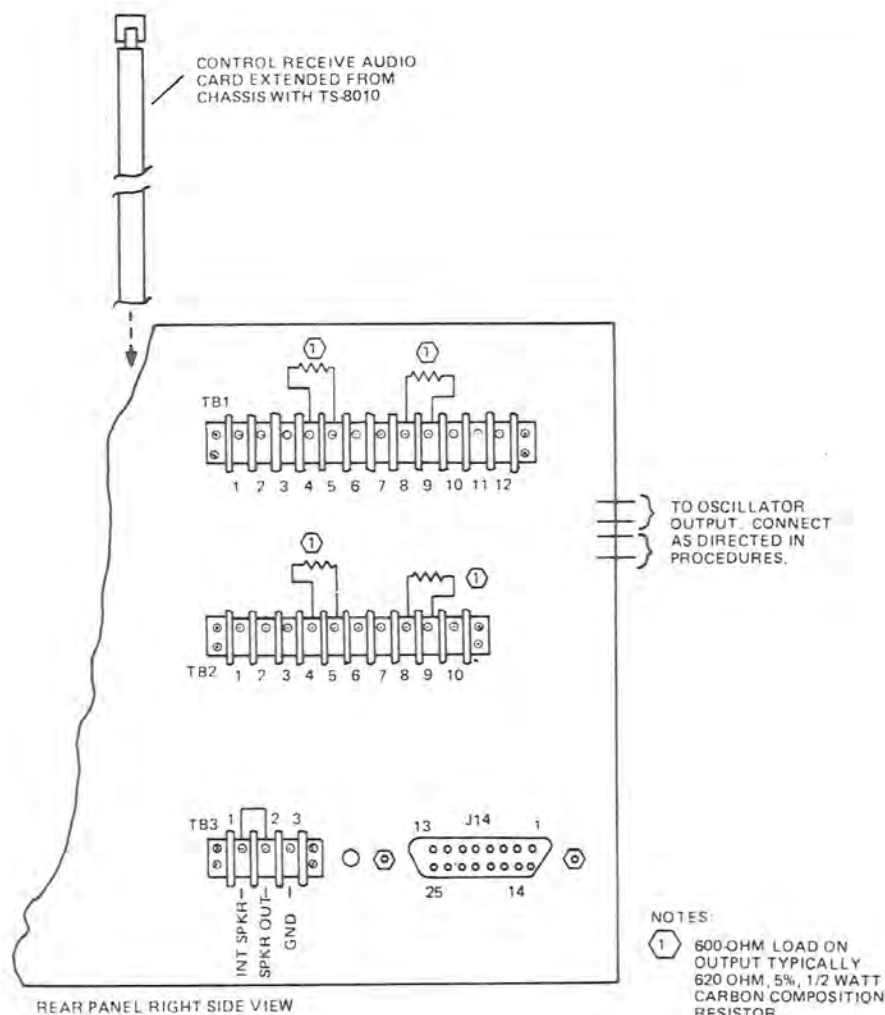
Squelch Circuit Diagram  
Figure 3

The threshold at which squelch operation becomes effective is operator-adjustable at the front panel squelch control. This control is a potentiometer in the input circuit to Q6. By decreasing the squelch threshold, the comparator input from Q6 is changed to approach the input level of Q5. This decrease in the difference in signal levels to the comparator causes Q8 to be gated on sooner.

The speaker amplifier output is also controlled by the MUTE, CW ENABLE and KEY IND logic inputs. To continuously mute the speaker audio, the MUTE in-

put is utilized. A logic 0 MUTE (MUTE input grounded) input to U12B produces a logic 1 at the base of Q11, cutting off Q11. With Q11 cutoff a negative voltage is applied to the gate of Q8 through CR12. With the gate negative, Q8 is biased off and no audio signals can be applied to speaker amplifier U9.

The KEY IND and CW ENABLE inputs are for use with the HF-8092 Receiver-Exciter Control to control the speaker amplifier output during cw operation and when a microphone input is used.



TPA-3078-Q11

Test Setup  
Figure 4

When a microphone input is used, speaker to microphone feedback is prevented by the KEY IND input going to logic 1 when the microphone is keyed (MUTE is logic 1 and CW ENABLE is logic 0). This combination of logic inputs produces a logic 1 at the base of Q11 and, as described above, no audio can be applied to the speaker amplifier.

For cw operation, it is desirable to have speaker audio. To prevent the key input (KEY IND) from muting the speaker, the CW ENABLE input is a logic 1 ( $\overline{\text{MUTE}}$  is also logic 1). The  $\overline{\text{MUTE}}$  and CW ENABLE inputs produce a logic 0 at the base of Q11 (the logic 1 and 0 input at KEY IND input cannot af-

fect the signal now at the base of Q11). A logic 0 on the base of Q11 causes Q11 to conduct. With Q11 conducting, a positive voltage is applied to the gate of Q8. With the gate positive, Q8 conducts and the audio is applied to the speaker amplifier.

### 3. TESTING/TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

#### 3.1 Test Equipment and Power Requirements

Test equipment and power sources required to test, troubleshoot, and repair the control receive audio card are listed in the maintenance section of this instruction book.

### 3.2 Testing

The test procedures in table 1 check total performance of the control receive audio card. These test procedures permit isolation of a fault to a specific component or circuit when the results are used with the schematic to circuit trace the fault.

### 4. ALIGNMENT/ADJUSTMENT

Procedures for adjusting the variable controls on the control receive audio card are contained in the test procedures (table 1).

Perform the test setup step in the table. Refer to steps referenced below for the applicable circuit adjustment.

Preamplifiers and line amplifiers	Step 2
Squelch	Step 4
Meter amplifier	Step 7

### 5. REPAIR

Repair of the control receive audio card is accomplished using standard maintenance and planar card repair procedures. Refer to the maintenance section of this instruction book for circuit card repair procedures.

Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures.

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
1. Test setup	a. Make sure the PWR switch is off. b. Remove the control audio card to be tested. Install it on an extender card and connect it to J4 in the control unit. c. Refer to test setup diagram and make connections shown.		
2. Preamplifiers and line amplifiers	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"><i>Note</i></div> <p>For testing purposes, the preamplifier/ amplifier gain is standardized at unity (signal in = signal out). The gains are operator adjustable and may be set later as desired for individual unit operating conditions.</p>		
2.1 Channel A	Perform test setup (test 1). Connect oscillator to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Set R6 and R15 fully cw (max gain). Turn on PWR switch.		
2.1.1 Signal presence	Adjust oscillator output to 1000 ±100 Hz and 0.77 V ac (0 dB mW). Check for output at TB1-4 and -5 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 ohms OUT).	Signal present. (Level not critical.)	<p>If signal not present, check for signal at U1B-7. If no signal there, troubleshoot that circuit. If present, troubleshoot R6/U1A circuit.</p> <p>If signal present at U1A-1, set METER switch to A1AF +13FS and check for meter indication. If meter indicates output, troubleshoot T1 circuit. If output not present, check for signal at U2B-7. If no signal, troubleshoot U2B/R15 circuit. If signal is there, troubleshoot Q1, Q2 circuit.</p>
2.1.2 Gain	Measure output level at TB1-4 and -5.	Output not less than 3.9 V ac (+14 dB mW).	If output is less, measure signal level at U1B-7. If level less than 0.72 V ac, troubleshoot U1B circuit for low gain. If level equal to or greater than 0.72 V ac check level at U1A-1 for 8.0 V ac. If level at U1A-1 less than 8.0 V ac, troubleshoot
(Cont)			

Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont).

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
2.1.2 (Cont)	<p>a. Adjust R6 as required to obtain <math>4.3 \pm 0.5</math> V ac (+15 <math>\pm</math> 1 dB mW) at TB1-4 and -5.</p> <p>b. Adjust R15 as required to obtain <math>0.77 \pm 0.05</math> V ac (0 <math>\pm</math> 1 dB mW) at TB1-4 and -5.</p>		U1A circuit for low gain. If level more than 8.0 V ac, troubleshoot U2B/Q1, Q2 circuit for low gain.
2.2 Channel B	Disconnect oscillator from TB1-2 and -3, and connect it to TB1-6 and -7 (CH B1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Set R39 and R48 fully cw (max gain). Check that PWR switch is on.		
2.2.1 Signal presence	Adjust oscillator output to $1000 \pm 100$ Hz and $0.77$ V ac (0 dB mW). Check for output at TB1-8 and -9 (CH B1 RCV AF 600 OHMS OUT)	Signal present. (Level not critical.)	<p>If signal not present, check for signal at U3B-7. If no signal there, troubleshoot that circuit. If present troubleshoot R39/U3A circuit.</p> <p>If signal is present at U3A-1, set METER switch to B1 AF (+13FS) and check for meter indication. If meter indicates output, troubleshoot T2 circuit. If no output, check for signal at U4B-7. If no signal there, troubleshoot U4B/R48 circuit. If signal is there, troubleshoot Q3, Q4 circuit.</p>
2.2.2 Gain	Measure output level at TB1-8 and -9.	Output not less than 3.9 V ac (+14 dB mW).	<p>If output less, measure signal level at U3B-7. If level less than 0.72 V ac, troubleshoot U3B circuit for low gain. If level equal to or greater than 0.72 V ac, check level at U3A-1 for 8.0 V ac.</p> <p>If level at U3A-1 less than 8.0 V ac, troubleshoot U3A circuit for low gain. If level more than 8.0 V ac, troubleshoot U4B/Q3, Q4 circuit for low gain.</p>
(Cont)			



Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont).

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
2.2.2 (Cont)	<p>a. Adjust R39 as required to obtain <math>4.3 \pm 0.5</math> V ac (+15 <math>\pm</math> 1 dB mW) at TB1-8 and -9.</p> <p>b. Adjust R48 as required to obtain <math>0.77 \pm 0.05</math> V ac (0 <math>\pm</math> 1 dB mW) at TB1-8 and -9.</p>		
3. Headphone amplifier	<p>Perform test setup (test 1) and connect oscillator output to TB1-6 and -7. Adjust oscillator for <math>1000 \pm 100</math> Hz and 0.77-V ac (0-dB mW) output.</p> <p>Set PHONES switch to B1, and connect headphones to PHONES jack or connect 600-<math>\Omega</math> resistor across PHONES jack. Adjust PHONES level to midrange.</p>		
3.1 Signal presence	Check headphone output for signal presence. (Adjust PHONES level as required.)	Signal present. (Level not critical.)	If signal not present, check for signal at U5A-1. If no signal there, troubleshoot U5A circuit. If signal is present, troubleshoot U5B and A2S19 circuits.
3.2 Gain	Set PHONES level to max cw position. Measure output level at PHONES jack (across headphones connector terminals, or 600- $\Omega$ resistor if used).	Output not less than 2.5 V ac (+10 dB mW).	If output less, troubleshoot U5A and U5B circuits for low gain.
4. Squelch	<p>Perform test setup (test 1). Connect oscillator to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Set SPEAKER switch to A1. Turn on PWR switch. Turn on SQUELCH control and set to minimum (max cw position before detent). Adjust AF GAIN to midrange or comfortable listening level.</p>		
4.1 Operation	<p>a. Set oscillator output level to 0 dB mW. Slowly vary frequency from 500 toward 3000 Hz until squelch occurs (audio output inhibited). Note frequency at which squelch occurs.</p> <p>b. Measure the squelch delay for a fast frequency change from 600 to 3000 Hz.</p> <p>c. Reset oscillator frequency to 500 Hz and increase SQUELCH setting to midrange. Slowly increase frequency until squelch occurs. Note frequency at squelch.</p>	<p>Squelch occurs between 1000 and 2000 Hz.</p> <p>The delay shall not exceed 3 seconds.</p> <p>Frequency at squelch is less than frequency noted in step a.</p>	<p>Perform squelch adjustment. If squelch not normal after adjustment, troubleshoot U8, Q6, Q7, and Q8 circuits.</p> <p>If delay is excessive, check delay at TP3. If delay is normal at TP3, troubleshoot Q8 circuit. If delay is abnormal at TP3, troubleshoot Q7 circuit.</p> <p>Same as step a.</p>

Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont).

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
4.2 Adjustment	<p>Set oscillator output level to -20 dB mW and frequency to 500 Hz.</p> <p>a. Observe ac voltage at TP4 while slowly increasing oscillator frequency from 500 to 700 Hz. Note maximum voltage at TP4.</p> <p>b. Observe ac voltage at TP5 while slowly increasing oscillator frequency from 2000 to 2800 Hz. Note maximum voltage at TP5.</p> <p>c. Adjust R114 to obtain TP5 voltage 12 dB below that noted at TP4.</p>	<p>Voltage reaches a peak at frequency between 500 and 700 Hz.</p> <p>Voltage reaches a peak at frequency between 2000 and 2800 Hz.</p>	<p>Troubleshoot U7A circuit.</p> <p>Troubleshoot U7B circuit.</p>
5. Speaker amplifier	<p>Perform test setup (test 1). Connect oscillator to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Adjust oscillator for 1000 Hz and 0-dB mW output. Set SPEAKER switch to A1, AF GAIN to maximum (max cw position), and SQUELCH to off (max ccw position). Turn on PWR switch.</p> <p>Measure ac voltage across TB3-2 and -3 (speaker).</p>	Voltage not less than 3.5 V ac.	Troubleshoot U9 circuit.
6. Switching	Perform test setup (test 1). Connect oscillator to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Adjust oscillator for 1000 ±100 Hz and 0.77 V ac (0 dB mW). Connect headphones or 600-Ω load to PHONES jack.		
6.1 Channel A phones	<p>Set PHONES switch to A1. Adjust PHONES level control to midrange or comfortable volume level.</p> <p>a. Check for signal at PHONES jack.</p> <p>b. Set PHONES switch to B1. Check for signal at PHONES jack.</p>	<p>Signal present.</p> <p>No signal.</p>	<p>Troubleshoot Q9, U6A, and U6D circuits.</p> <p>Troubleshoot Q9, U6A, and U6D circuits.</p>
6.2 Channel B phones	<p>Disconnect oscillator from TB1-2 and -3 and connect it to TB1-6 and -7.</p> <p>a. Check for signal at PHONES jack.</p> <p>b. Set PHONES switch to A1. Check for signal at PHONES jack.</p>	<p>Signal present.</p> <p>No signal.</p>	<p>Troubleshoot Q10, U6B, and U6C circuits.</p> <p>Troubleshoot Q10, U6B, and U6C circuits.</p>

Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont).

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
7. Meter amplifier	Perform test setup (test 1). Connect oscillator output to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Adjust oscillator for 1000 $\pm$ 100 Hz. Turn on PWR switch.		
7.1 Channel A	Adjust oscillator output level to obtain +10-dB mW signal at TB1-4 and -5 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS OUT).  a. Set METER switch to A1 AF +13FS and adjust R30 as required to obtain +10 DBM on meter.  b. Adjust oscillator output level to obtain 0-dB mW signal at TB1-4 and -5.  c. Set METER switch to A1 AF +3FS and observe meter indication.	+10 DBM attainable on meter.          Meter indicates 0 $\pm$ 1 DBM.	Troubleshoot U2A circuit.          Troubleshoot U2A circuit. If circuit check normal, troubleshoot front panel meter circuit.
7.2 Channel B	Disconnect oscillator from TB1-2 and -3 and connect it to TB1-6 and -7 (CH B1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Adjust oscillator output level to obtain +10-dB mW signal at TB1-8 and -9 (CH B1 RCV AF 600 OHMS OUT).  a. Set METER switch to B1 AF +13FS and adjust R63 as required to obtain +10 DBM on meter.  b. Adjust oscillator output level to obtain 0-dB mW signal at TB1-8 and -9.  c. Set METER switch to B1 AF +3FS and observe meter indication.	+10 DBM attainable on meter.          Meter indicates 0 $\pm$ 1 DBM.	Troubleshoot U4A circuit.          Troubleshoot U4A circuit. If circuit checks normal, troubleshoot front panel meter circuit.
8. Mute	a. Perform test setup 1. Connect oscillator to TB1-2 and -3 (CH A1 RCV AF 600 OHMS IN). Turn on PWR switch.  b. Adjust oscillator for 1000 Hz and 0-dB mW output.  c. Set SPEAKER switch to A1, AF GAIN to maximum (max cw position), and SQUELCH to off (max ccw position).  d. Ground TB1-11 and check for signal at speaker.  e. Remove ground from TB1-11 and check for signal at speaker.	No signal present.          Signal present.	Troubleshoot CR12, Q11 and U12B circuits.          Troubleshoot U12B circuit.
(Cont)			

Table 1. Control Receive Audio Card Testing and Troubleshooting Procedures (Cont).

TEST	PROCEDURE	NORMAL INDICATION	IF INDICATION IS ABNORMAL
8. (Cont)	<p>f. Ground J3 pin 38 and check for signal at speaker.</p> <p>g. Connect +5 V dc to J3 pin 37 and check for signal at speaker.</p> <p>h. Remove ground from J3 pin 38 and check for signal at speaker.</p> <p>i. Remove the +5 V dc from J3 pin 37.</p>	<p>Signal present.</p> <p>No signal present.</p> <p>Signal present.</p>	<p>Troubleshoot U12D circuit.</p> <p>Troubleshoot U12B, U12D and U12A circuits.</p> <p>Troubleshoot U12B, U12D and U12A circuits.</p>

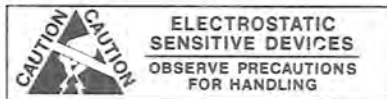
## 6. PARTS LIST/DIAGRAMS

### 6.1 Introduction

**Caution**

This equipment contains electrostatic discharge sensitive (ESDS) devices. Special handling methods and materials must be used to prevent equipment damage. Refer to the maintenance section for the equipment before assembly/disassembly or repair is performed. ESDS items are identified in the description column of the parts list by (ESDS).

All supporting parts list illustrations that contain ESDS items are shown with the following symbol.



This paragraph assists in identification, requisition, and issuance of parts and in maintenance of the equipment. A parts location illustration, schematic diagram, parts list tabulation, and modification history are included in the schematic diagram (figure 5). The parts location illustration is a design engineering drawing that shows exact component placement on the circuit cards.

Use the reference designator indicated on the schematic and parts location diagram to locate parts in the parts list tabulation. The Collins part number and description are listed for each reference designator. In addition, the manufacturer's code and part number are listed when applicable.

### 6.2 Parts List

REF DES Column - Reference designator of each part/subassembly are listed in alphanumeric sequence. These are the reference designators shown on the parts location drawing and schematic diagram.

DESCRIPTION Column - Lists the noun name, modifier, descriptive information, and modifications.

Modifications are identified by an alphanumeric identifier assigned to each design change. These identifiers are referenced in the DESCRIPTION column of the parts list in parentheses and on the schematic diagram inside an arrow that points to the change. Each change relates to the revision identifier (REV) stamped on the circuit card/subassembly and is listed in the EFFECTIVITY column of the modification history.

COLLINS PART NUMBER Column - Lists the Collins part number for each item in the parts list.

USABLE ON CODE Column - Part variations within a group of equipment are indicated by a letter code (A, B, C, etc). Absence of a code indicates part applies to all models.

MFR CODE Column - Lists the manufacturer's code from which selected parts can be procured.

MFR PART NUMBER Column - Lists the manufacturer's part number for the selected parts.

Listed below are the manufacturer's names and addresses for the manufacturer's codes used in this parts list.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</u>
00872	Teledyne Systems Co. Microelectronics Div. 12964 Panama St. Los Angeles, CA 90066
02735	RCA Corp. Solid State Division Route 202 Somerville, NJ 08876
03508	General Electric Co. Semi-Conductor Products Dept. W Genesee St. Auburn, NY 13021
04713	Motorola Inc. Semiconductor Products Group 5005 E McDowell Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85008
07263	Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. Semiconductor Div. 464 Ellis St. Mountain View, CA 94042
15818	Teledyne Semiconductor 1300 Terra Bella Ave. Mountain View, CA 94043
16546	Globe-Union Inc. USCC/Centralab Electrics Div. 4561 Colorado Los Angeles, CA 90039
27014	National Semiconductor Corp. 2900 Semiconductor Dr. Santa Clara, CA 95051
56289	Sprague Electric Co. North Adams, MA 01247

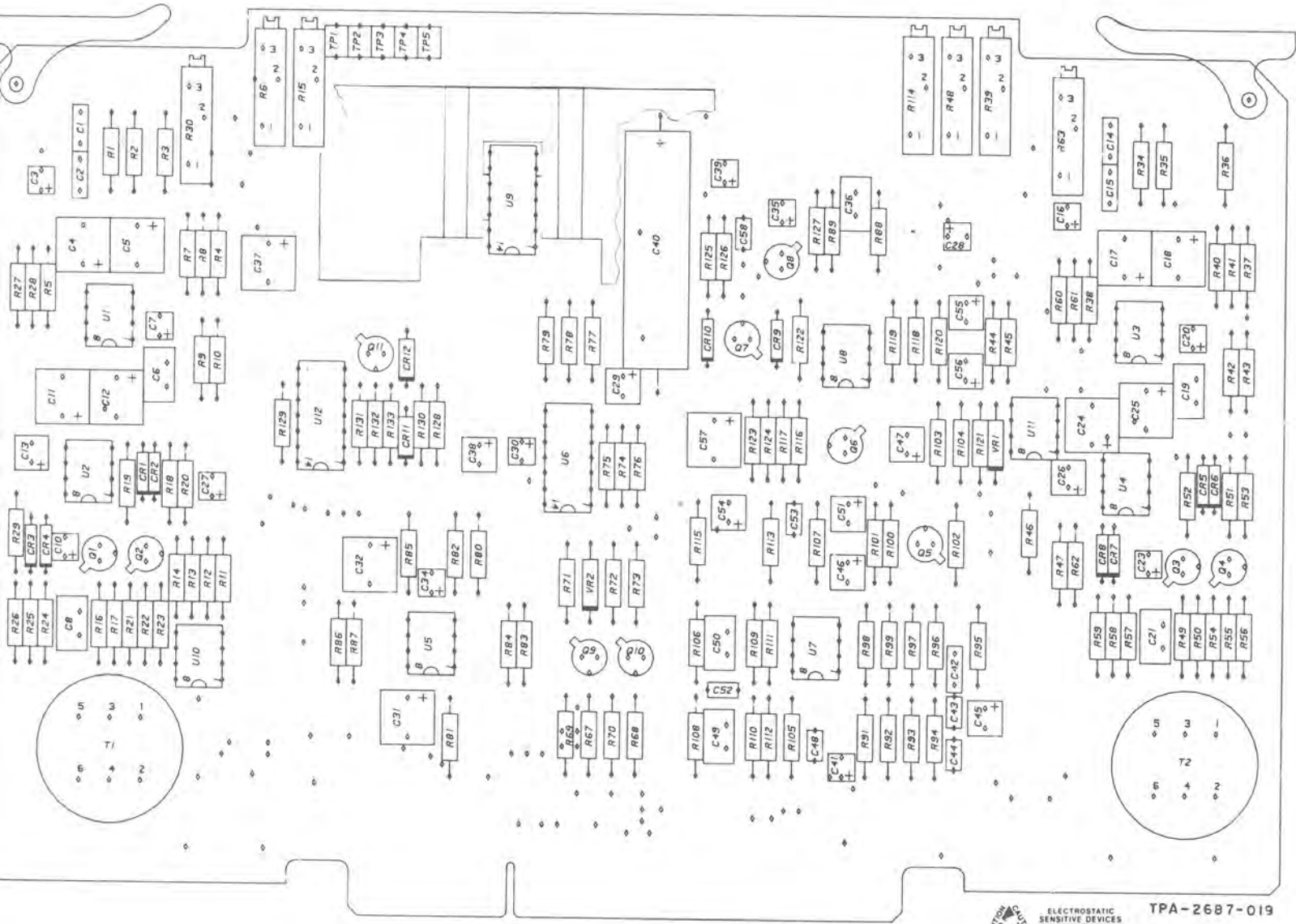
CODE      MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

73386	Freed Transformer Co., Inc. 1736 Weirfield St. Brooklyn, NY 11227
74970	Johnson E.F. Co. 299 10th Ave. SW Waseca, MN 56093
80294	Bourns Inc. Instrument Div. 6135 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, CA 92506
81349	Military Specification
98330	Polyphase Instrument Co. E Fourth St. Bridgeport, PA 19405

### 6.3 Equipment Covered

Listed below are the circuit cards/subassemblies with the latest effectivity covered by these instructions.

<u>CIRCUIT CARD/ SUBASSEMBLY</u>	<u>COLLINS PART NUMBER</u>	<u>LATEST EFFECTIVITY</u>
Control Receive Audio	642-3572-001	REV A
Control Receive Audio	642-3572-002	REV A



CAUTION  
ELECTROSTATIC  
SENSITIVE DEVICES  
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS  
FOR HANDLING

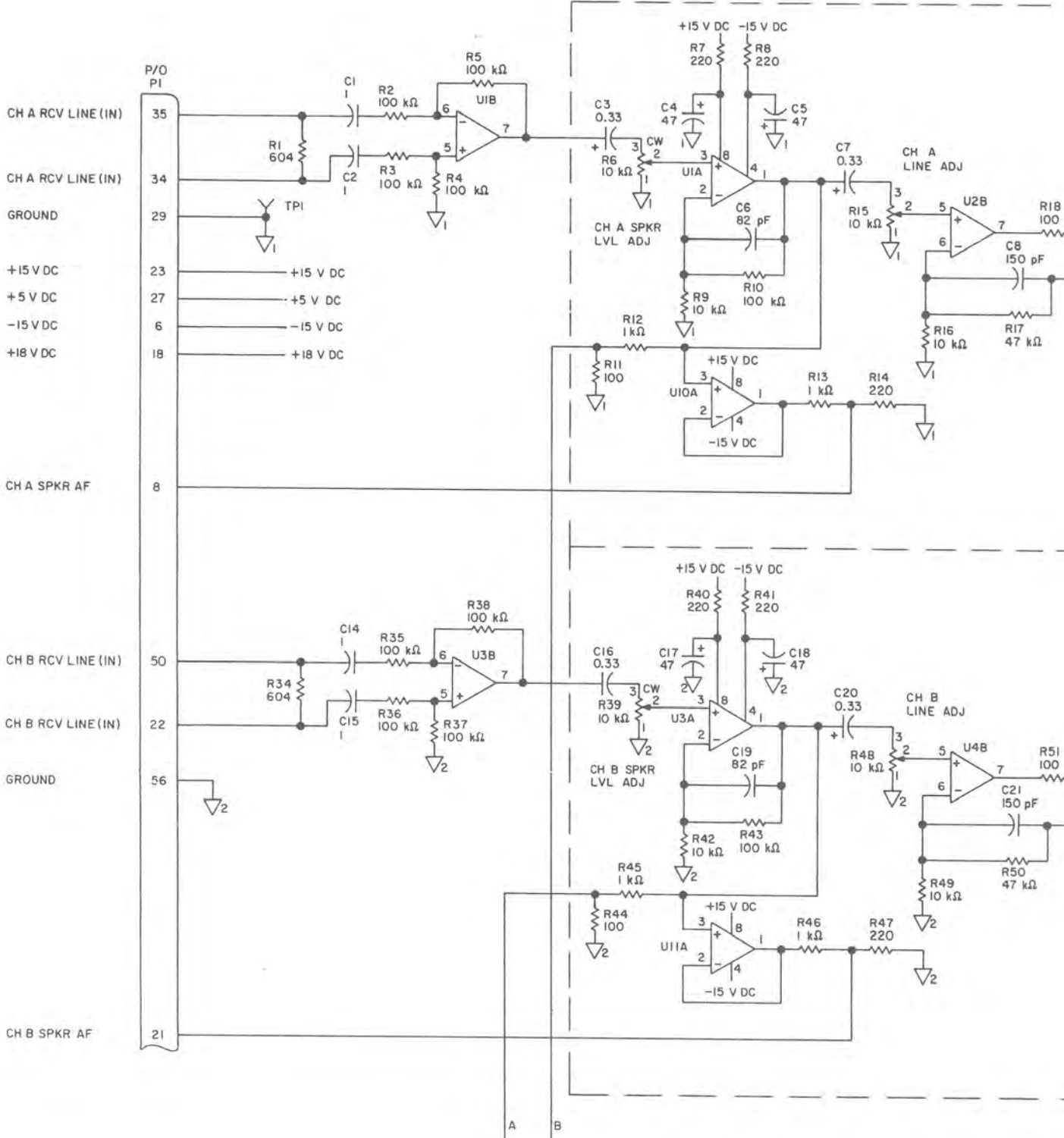
TPA-2687-019

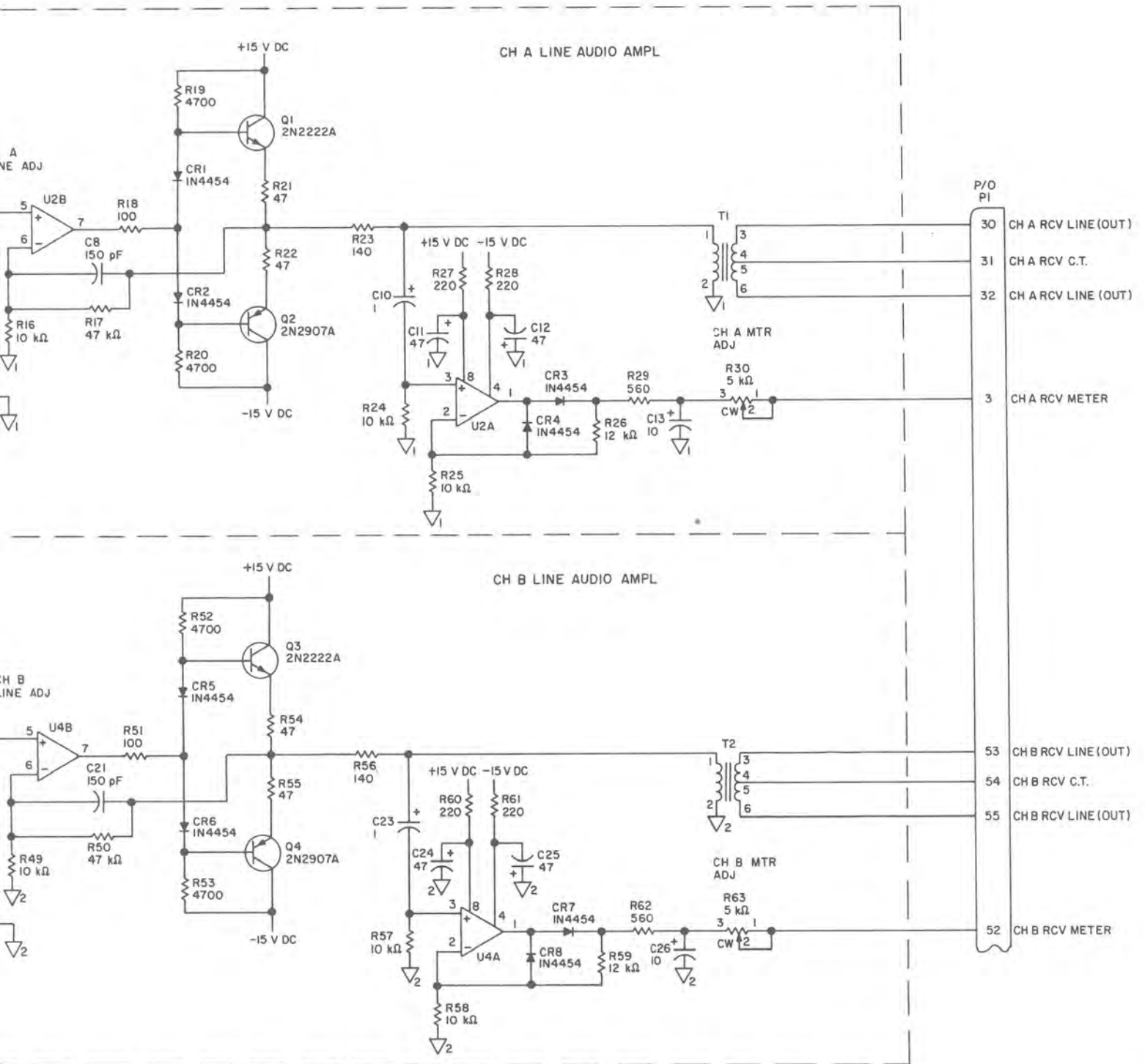
Control Receive Audio, Schematic Diagram  
Figure 5 (Sheet 1 of 4)



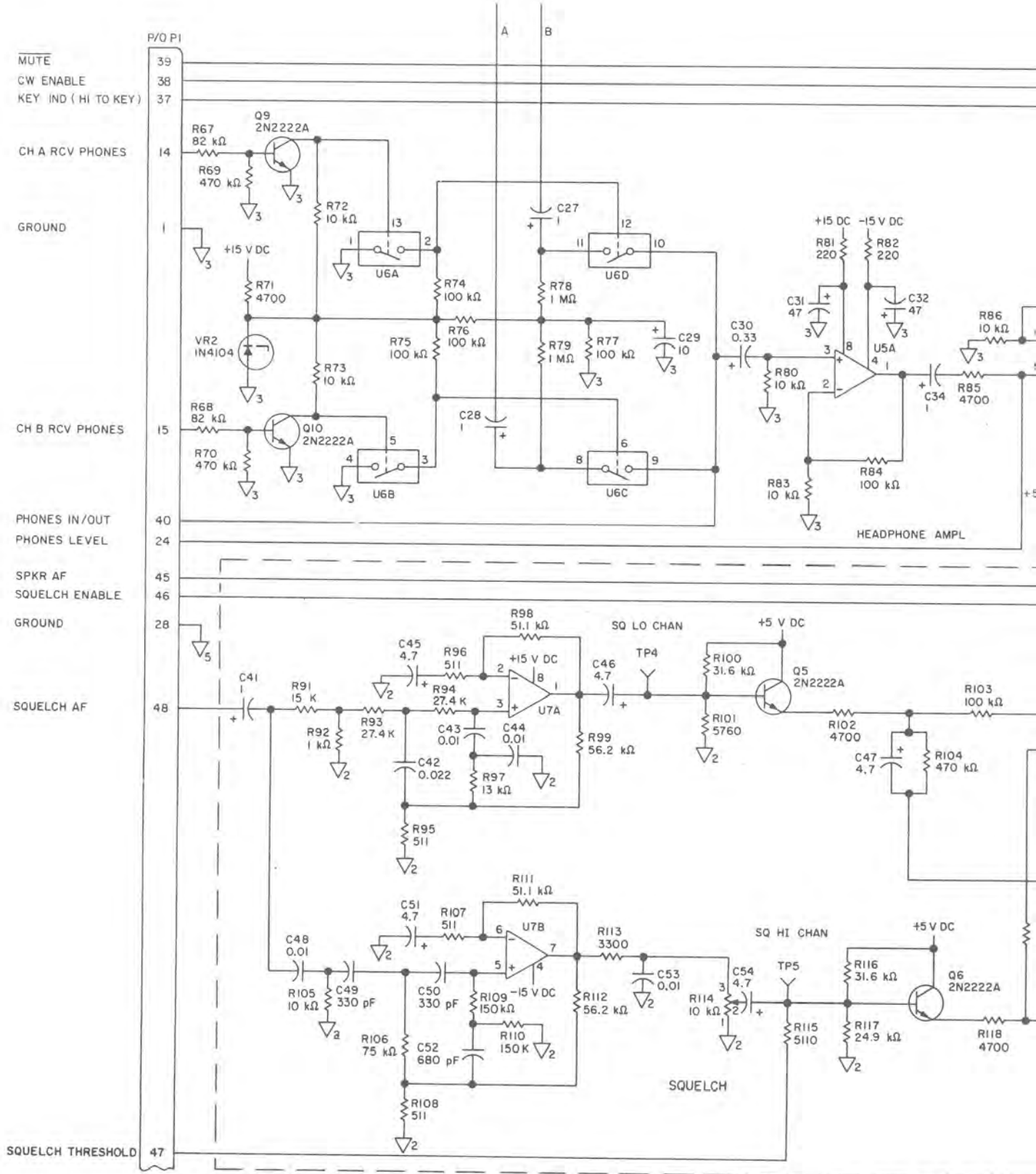


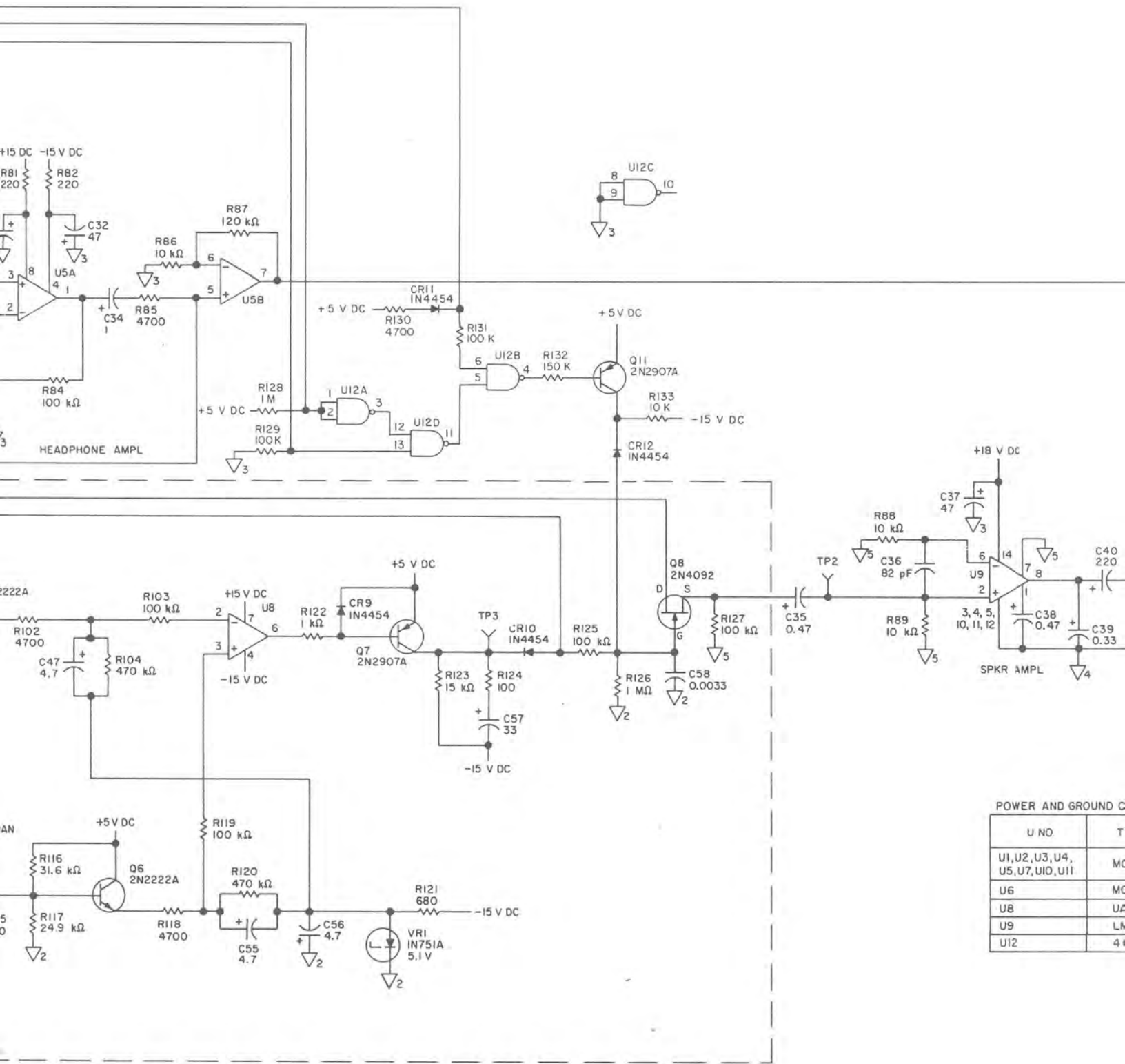






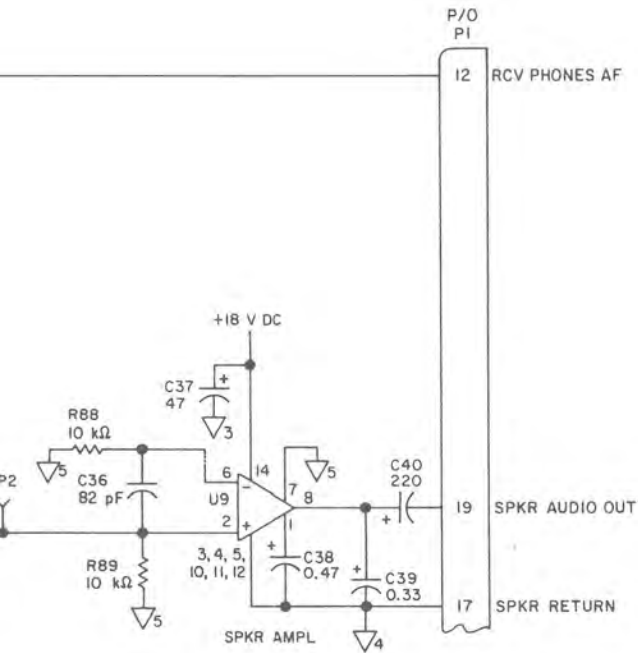
Control Receive Audio, Schematic Diagram  
Figure 5 (Sheet 3)





POWER AND GROUND C

U NO	T
U1,U2,U3,U4, U5,U7,U10,U11	MC
U6	MC
U8	UA
U9	LM
U12	4



NOTES:

- ① UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS AND CAPACITANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS.
- ② PARTIAL REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS ARE SHOWN; FOR COMPLETE DESIGNATION, PREFIX WITH UNIT AND/OR ASSEMBLY DESIGNATION.
- ③ TYPE DESIGNATIONS SHOWN MAY BE GENERIC IN FORM AND ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. SEE APPLICABLE PARTS LIST FOR REPLACEMENT PARTS.
- ④ THIS EQUIPMENT CONTAINS ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVE (ESDS) DEVICES. SPECIAL HANDLING METHODS AND MATERIALS MUST BE USED TO PREVENT EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.

POWER AND GROUND CONNECTIONS

U NO	TYPE	POWER (VDC)				
		+15	+10	+5	GND	-15
U1, U2, U3, U4, U5, U7, U10, U11	MCI458PI					
U6	MCI4066BCP		14		7 ▽ 3	
U8	UA741TC					
U9	LM380N					
U12	4011			14	7 ▽ 3	

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Control Receive Audio, Schematic Diagram  
Figure 5 (Sheet 4)