

**Model GI-100/1000
AM TRANMITTER
USER'S MANUAL**
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The Model GI-100/1000 is a professional quality, low distortion AM transmitter unit that is designed for continuous outdoor use. It operates in the standard AM broadcast band and can be operated unlicensed in accordance with Part 15 of the FCC code.

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INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

NOTE: THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL-GRADE AM TRANSMITTER.
IT REQUIRES A SIGNIFICANT EFFORT TO PROPERLY INSTALL.
PLEASE READ AND FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH ALL ASPECTS
OF THE INSTALLATION BEFORE BEGINNING.

READ Safety Instructions (page 4)

CHOOSE a location for installation (page 8)

GATHER required tools and equipment (page 8)

INSTALL transmitter unit (page 9)

GROUND transmitter unit (page 9)

INSTALL antenna (page 10)

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ATTACH cable to transmitter unit (page 11)

CHOOSE transmit frequency (page 12)

TUNE transmitter unit (page 13)

SECURE transmitter unit (page 14)

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SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS – Before attempting to install or operate the unit, read and familiarize yourself with all of the safety, installation, and operational requirements.

USER'S MANUAL – This manual contains valuable safety, operational, and troubleshooting information and should be maintained for future reference.

WARNINGS – For personal safety and to insure correct operation of the unit, know and follow all warnings.

POWER SOURCES – Use only power sources that are agency-approved and that provide the specified power outputs for this unit. Operate the power source in accordance with all of the conditions and provisions of the manufacturer's recommendations.

GROUNDING – Make certain that the unit is properly grounded.

WEATHER – Do not attempt to install or service this outdoor unit when weather conditions are bad. High winds and precipitation could pose a risk to personal safety. Additionally, opening the housing would expose the internal circuits to precipitation, causing malfunction or failure.

CABLING – Make sure that the cabling from the unit to the power source and to the audio source is not routed near sources of heat or sharp corners that might cause damage. Do not route cabling close to power cables that might cause noise interference or might present a danger.

POWER PROTECTION – Make sure that the power source has a means for current limiting incorporated into it, such as fuses or circuit breakers. Failure to provide current limiting could present a fire hazard.

POWER LINES – This unit requires an outside antenna and **MUST NOT** be located in the vicinity of overhead power lines or other electric light or power installations, or where it can fall onto such installations or to be in the path of such installations should they fall. When installing the outdoor antenna, extreme care should be taken to keep from touching such power installations as contact with them could be fatal.

DISASSEMBLY – **DO NOT** attempt to disassemble the unit beyond what is described in the User's Manual. Disassembly will expose high voltages that could cause severe electrical shock.

SERVICING – There are no field-service parts in this unit. If a unit fails to operate, **DO NOT** attempt to repair it, but return it to the manufacturer for repair. Attempting to repair the unit could result in severe electrical shock.

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

SCOPE

This manual includes the safety, installation, operation, and troubleshooting information for the Model GI-100/1000 AM transmitter manufactured by Grain Industries.

PURPOSE OF EQUIPMENT

The Model GI-100/1000 is an amplitude modulated (AM) transmitter that operates in the standard AM broadcast band (550-1700 kHz). It is powered by a single 12 volt DC source and provides full modulation over a wide range of audio input amplitudes. It is designed to be mounted outdoors and incorporates an integral antenna mount for a standard 102-inch whip antenna.

FCC LICENSING DATA

The Model GI-100/1000 is registered as an FCC Part 15 transmitter. If operated in accordance with the instructions set forth in this manual, no operator's license is required. Operation of the unit is subject to the following conditions, as set forth in Part 15 of the FCC code: 1. The unit may not cause harmful interference, and 2. the unit must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation.

DESCRIPTION OF UNIT

The Model GI-100/1000 is an outdoor mounted, fully solid state assembly that includes a metal mounting bracket and a standard antenna mount. The electronic circuits are built onto a single printed circuit assembly that is housed in a PVC enclosure that is permanently mounted to the mounting bracket.

WARNING: Attempting to remove the housing from the bracket will expose high voltage circuits that could cause personal injury.

The lower portion of the PVC housing unscrews to give access to elements required for the user:

- Terminal strip that connects the unit to power and audio sources,
- Frequency selection switches,
- Power monitor indicators,
- Antenna interface tuner.

There are no other adjustments or circuit elements that the user should attempt to access or to modify. To do so would risk personal injury, compromise the FCC licensing, and void any applicable warranties.

SPECIFICATIONS

RF OUTPUT

Frequency generation range:	550 – 1700 kHz
Antenna tuning range:	1050 – 1700 kHz with 102-inch antenna
Frequency accuracy:	+/- 0.005%
Power (output stage)	100 milliwatts (FCC Part 15)
Modulation	95%, automatically regulated

AUDIO INPUT

Frequency Range	300 – 3000 Hz
Amplitude Range	0.1 – 3.0 volts peak-to-peak into 5000-ohm load (0.035 – 1.06 volts RMS)
Automatic Gain Control type	fast attack, slow decay (2 seconds, nominal)

POWER INPUT

Input power type	Single, regulated positive DC voltage
Input voltage range	+11 volts minimum, +14 volts maximum
Input current	300 ma nominal, 500 ma maximum

MECHANICAL (without antenna)

Overall size	3.2" x 3.0" x 9.0"
Weight	21 ounces (600 grams)
Mounting holes	Four, 0.270-inch diameter
Antenna mount	Female thread, SAE 3/8-24
Power and audio connections	Three position screw-lock terminal

EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

The Model GI-100/1000 transmitter comes complete as a single assembly. It may be purchased with other equipment that is required, but that is not part of the basic unit.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

MOUNTING HARDWARE

Four 1/4-inch bolts and nuts.
Mounting board or clamp per installation needs.

GROUNDING

Good ground source (ground post, cold water pipe, or similar).
Grounding strap (AWG #14 copper wire or similar).

CABLING

Twisted/shielded pair cable.
Cable ties.
Audio cable (per installation needs).
Power connector (per installation needs).

POWER SOURCE

AC power adapter or 12-volt battery per installation needs.

AUDIO SOURCE

Audio source per installation needs.

TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The installation requires the mounting of the transmitter to an existing structure, to attach the antenna to the transmitter, and to prepare cables for interconnecting the transmitter unit, the power source, and the audio source. The tools required to accomplish these tasks will vary from installation to installation.

In addition to the the tools required for the above tasks, a small screwdriver is required to attach wires to the transmitter. A tool is also required to fasten the cable ties that are used as strain relief for the interconnecting cable.

The only required test equipment is an AM radio receiver. A receiver with a signal strength meter is best, if one is available.

Not required, but strongly recommended is a multimeter to verify that the DC power and audio inputs are within the specified ranges. A multimeter is essential for troubleshooting.

SECTION 2

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

READ SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before beginning the installation process, read and understand the Safety Instructions on page 4. Failure to follow these instructions could be fatal.

CHOOSE A LOCATION FOR INTALLATION

The Model GI-100/1000 AM transmitter unit is intended to be installed outdoors. There are several important considerations to keep in mind when choosing an appropriate location for the unit.

- For the best radiation of the the transmitter, it should be located at a high point that is away from trees, buildings, and other obstructions.
- For safety, it should be located away from power lines and installations.
- For protection against atmospheric disturbances (lightning), it should not be the highest point in the immediate area.
- For ease of mounting and tuning, it should be in a location that is reasonably easy to access.
- For wiring purposes, it should be located near a building that will hold the power and audio sources.

This list of considerations contains conflicting items. In fact the final choice of transmitter location will be a compromise that will depend upon your own sense of priorities. It has been found that a post of a deck railing can be a good compromise. It is away from the house structure, yet close enough to make the cabling to the house fairly short. It is off the ground, but shielded by the house from a likelihood of lightning strike. A ground stake can easily be driven in under the deck and a ground wire attached to the deck support post. Lastly, it is easily accessible for installation and for tuning.

GATHER REQUIRED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Once you have determined a location for the transmitter, you will need to gather the tools and equipment for installation. The section on Equipment Required but not Supplied on page 6 will give a summary of what will be needed. For more details regarding the various items listed, refer to the sections below that describe their part in the installation.

- ◆ Determine how you are going to mount the transmitter to the existing structure and assemble the required hardware and tools. If you plan to erect a new structure (for example, a free-standing post), get the required materials and tools for that as well. If you are erecting a new structure, check with local ordinances to determine if a permit is required.
- ◆ Determine how you plan to ground the transmitter and gather the tools and materials required.
- ◆ Make sure the antenna that you have selected fits into the antenna mount on the transmitter, and that you have a wrench to properly tighten it.
- ◆ Make sure you have sufficient length of twisted/shielded cable to reach from the

transmitter location to the location of the audio and power source. Also make sure you have the tools to prepare the cable for the installation, including cable ties and a tool for the cable ties. Since the transmitter will be located outside and the power and audio sources inside, you will need the tools to make the appropriate hole, to run the cable through the hole, and to properly seal it.

- ◆ Make sure you have a power source that meets the requirements listed on page 6. If you plan to use a source that has more than a one ampere rating (for example, a storage battery), that you have a fuse with a one ampere rating to install in the cabling. Be sure to include any extra wires and connectors that may be required to complete the cabling interconnects.
- ◆ Make sure you have a suitable audio source that meets the requirements listed on page 6. A headphone output from an audio device with a volume control is ideal. Also make sure you have the appropriate audio connectors and cables to interface between your audio source and the twisted/shielded cable.
- ◆ Make sure you have an operable AM radio receiver to enable you to choose a suitable frequency and to test the complete installation.
- ◆ If at all possible, try to obtain and learn how to operate a multimeter for various tests and checks during the installation and possible troubleshooting.

INSTALL TRANSMITTER UNIT

The transmitter unit is mounted to the supporting structure by means of four holes on the mounting bracket. It must be mounted so that the antenna mount is oriented up. The preferred means of mounting is $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts or studs, with nuts. The pattern of the holes is rectangular, with 2.4 inch spacing in the horizontal direction and 4.0 inch spacing in the vertical direction. The picture on page 1 shows a properly mounted transmitter. In this picture, the transmitter is mounted to a board which is securely fastened to a deck post.

GROUND TRANSMITTER UNIT

A good ground is essential for the operation of the unit as well as for safety. A nearby metal cold water pipe can be used, or preferably, a dedicated ground stake. Ground stakes can be obtained at any electrical supply store, along with the hardware clamp to fasten the wire. If a cold water pipe is used, a suitable clamp should be installed around the pipe so that a good electrical connection is made without damaging the integrity of the pipe. An interconnecting wire must be run from the ground clamp to the mounting bracket of the transmitter unit. This interconnecting wire should be, as a minimum, AWG #14 copper wire. Standard unshielded grounding cable is ideal. Secure the ground wire to the transmitter unit by means of one of the mounting screws.

INSTALL ANTENNA

Thread the antenna into the antenna mount on the transmitter, taking precautions not to touch the antenna to any electrical wiring or equipment. Be sure the seal supplied with the antenna is in place. If no seal is supplied with the antenna, it is recommended that a small amount of elastomer sealant be applied to the mating surface before tightening to keep moisture out of the threads. Do not apply elastomer to the threads, as it may be impossible to remove or replace.

CAUTION: When tightening the antenna, do not apply sufficient torque to displace the antenna mount from its fixed position on the bracket. To do so will break the moisture seal within the unit and could break connections inside the transmitter.

ATTACH CABLE TO POWER SOURCE

At this point the twisted/shielded cable should be run from the transmitter unit to the power and audio source. Any holes that have to be made in existing structures must be made with care so as not to compromise the structure or to damage any utilities. After running the cable, secure it at regular interval with wire staples that will not compromise the cable's integrity. Leave at least 18 inches of extra cable length beyond the top of the transmitter.

WARNING: Drilling into electrical cables can be fatal. Check carefully before any drilling operation.

At the end of the twisted/shielded cable nearest the power and audio source, strip back the outer insulation carefully so as not to damage the shield strands underneath. Strip back each of the two individual wires. The darker colored wire will carry the +12 volts power and the lighter colored wire will carry the audio. The shield will be the common return (ground) wire for both power and audio. With your power source, determine which lead (or connection) is positive (+) and wire it to the dark colored lead in the cable. If your power source is capable of delivering in excess of one ampere, insert a fuse in series with this connection.

WARNING: Failure to properly fuse a high-output power supply could present a fire hazard.

Connect the negative (-) lead (or connection) of the power source to the braid or ground wire of the cable. Do not fuse the negative (-) lead.

ATTACH CABLE TO AUDIO SOURCE

Using a mono audio connector that is compatible with your audio source, prepare a short length of shielded cable to connect to the twisted/shielded cable. If you are uncertain as to what connector to use, an RCA jack is a universal interface, and you will be able to get adapters from that particular connector to any other that you might require. Connect the inner conductor of the newly prepared cable to the light colored conductor in the twisted/shielded cable, and connect the shields of the two cables together. When this is

done, you will have the twisted/shielded cable branching to the power source and to the audio source, with the shields and the power supply negative (-) common. For the purpose of testing, it is recommended that a single, constant volume tone be used. If you have an audio generator available, set it to produce a 1 kHz sine wave at a 500 mV peak-to-peak amplitude. If you have a test audio source set it to produce a similar output. In the absence of either of these, choose a musical selection with even amplitude and long tones. If you are using an earphone output, set the volume to about one third.

CAUTION: Never apply a speaker-level audio signal to the transmitter unit. It will cause permanent damage to the unit.

ATTACH CABLE TO TRANSMITTER UNIT

With the power and audio sources turned off, prepare the transmitter end of the twisted/shielded cable by stripping back 1 ½ inches of the outer coating and preparing the ends in a similar manner as to what was done on the other end. Twist the shield wires together and protect them with a fold of tape, leaving only the tip exposed. If a soldering iron is available, tin the exposed ends of the two wires and the exposed end of the shield.

Unscrew the bottom portion of the transmitter housing, exposing the lower portion of the circuit board as shown in the picture on page 12.

CAUTION: The exposed region of the transmitter board is safe to handle per these instructions. Do not insert anything into the fixed portion of the PVC housing. There are delicate components that may be damaged and high voltages that may be hazardous.

Insert the three leads at the end of the twisted/shielded cable into the grommet in the bottom of the removable portion of the PVC housing. Pull the cable through so that the ends extend beyond the end of the PVC. Secure a cable tie onto the cable, 3 inches from the end of the wires.

Before continuing, verify all wiring and connections.

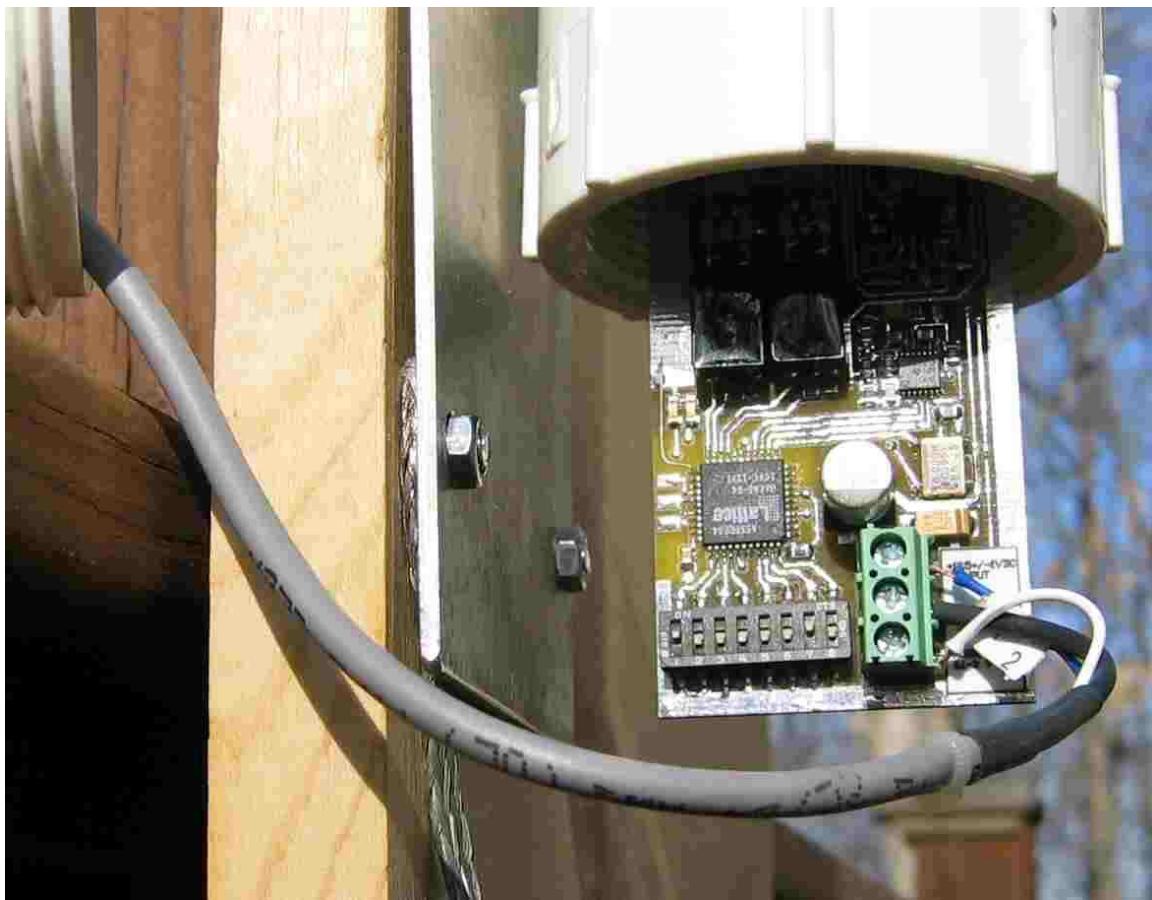
WARNING: Applying an excessive voltage or a reverse-polarity voltage will cause permanent damage to the unit.

Recommended multimeter check: Ascertain that the ends of the three wires are not touching each other. Turn on the power and audio sources. Measure the DC voltage on the dark colored wire, with respect to the shield and verify that it is between POSITIVE (+) 11 and POSITIVE (+) 14 volts.

Measure the AC voltage between the light colored lead and the shield and verify that it reads nominally 180 mV. (Note: The meter will read an average (or RMS) voltage. A reading of 180 mV RMS corresponds approximately to 500 mV peak-to-peak.)

Connect the dark colored wire to the terminal marked **VDC INPUT** on the transmitter PC

board and tighten with a small screwdriver. Similarly connect the shield lead to the **AUDIO & PWR GND** terminal and the light colored lead to the **AUDIO IN** terminal. The transmitter is now ready to be operated.



VIEW OF THE GI-100/1000 WITH THE LOWER PORTION OF THE HOUSING REMOVED

CHOOSE TRANSMIT FREQUENCY

When operating an unlicensed transmitter in accordance with Part 15 of the FCC code, the operator is not assigned a specific frequency, but must find an unused portion of the band where the transmitter will cause no unwanted interference with other transmitters. The best way to do this is to take an AM radio receiver outdoors within a hundred yards of the transmitter and tune through the band (1050 – 1700 kHz) to find a frequency that does not have any activity in your geographical area. When doing this, keep in mind that the transmission characteristics vary drastically in the AM band between daytime and nighttime. A frequency that is clear in the daytime may not be at night. If you have a radio equipped with a signal strength meter, choose a frequency that shows minimal RF signal, not necessarily one with less static sound. Often the presence of less static is an indication of an interfering CW (continuous wave) signal that will seriously degrade the range of a transmitter operating on that frequency.

TUNE TRANSMITTER UNIT

Once you have chosen a free frequency, set the transmitter to that frequency by means of the Frequency Selection switches on the lowest area of the PC assembly.

The Frequency Selector is an 8-position DIP switch that the operator uses to set the desired operating frequency. The frequency is coded using a binary format, where the values of each switch position are as follows:

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency (kHz)	1280	640	320	160	80	40	20	10

To set the transmitter to a given frequency, first determine what combination of the above frequency values add up to the desired frequency. Then turn ON those switches corresponding to the required values. For example, to get a frequency of 1610 kHz, the following values are required: 1280, 320, 10. For 1610 kHz then, only the switches in positions 1, 3, and 8 should be in the ON position. There are many switch combinations that do not add up to a frequency within the specified 550 – 1700 kHz frequency range. If such an illegal combination is chosen, the frequency will be indeterminate.

Once the transmitter is tuned to the desired frequency, turn on the power and audio sources. The radio receiver should immediately respond by sounding out the audio. The antenna of the transmitter must now be tuned to the selected frequency so that the correct level of RF power is generated and the monitoring circuits can regulate the modulated audio waveform for maximum use of the available power. The antenna tuning knob is located on the back of the PC board. If you turn this knob from left to right (Clockwise if viewed from the bottom), it will screw up into the fixed portion of the PVC housing. Conversely, if you turn it from right to left (Counter-clockwise if viewed from the bottom), it will unscrew so that it extends further out of the PVC housing.

The correct tuning point is indicated by two LED's located above the Frequency selector switches on the front of the PC board. Turn the tuning knob until the LED indicator near the edge of the board illuminates. As you continue turning the knob, the yellow LED will glow brighter until the red LED next to it illuminates. When you have BOTH LED's illuminated, turn the knob IN until the red LED goes out. This is the optimal point for the transmitter to operate.

NOTES:

- ✓ It is normal during varying audio input levels to see some flickering of the red LED.
- ✓ Operating the transmitter with the red LED illuminated continuously is in violation of FCC Part 15 and may cause audio distortion.
- ✓ When tuning the transmitter to the threshold of the red LED, be sure to turn the knob IN to turn OFF the LED. If you turn the knob out to turn off the red LED, the transmitter will be badly out of adjustment.

SECURE TRANSMITTER UNIT

Once the transmitter is properly tuned, there are no further adjustments to be made and it can be secured for maintenance-free operation.

Holding the twisted/shielded cable near the bottom of the removable portion of the PVC housing so that the cable cannot twist, pull the excess cable out while screwing the bottom portion of the housing into the fixed portion. Screw it in only enough to feel some resistance, but do not over-tighten. Once the housing is assembled, run the cable up to the top of the bracket and secure it in place with cable ties through the two available holes as shown in the picture on page 1.

OPERATE

The tuned and secured transmitter is ready for operation. The crystal-controlled frequency synthesizer will guarantee that the frequency of transmission will remain stable. The power control circuits will maintain constant output power, and the AGC will insure optimal modulation over a wide range of audio input levels.

The unit will transmit an RF carrier as long as the power source is on. If the unit is not in use, be sure to turn off the power source to avoid generating possible RF interference.

The FCC regulates the broadcasting of profane language. Familiarize yourself with the regulations and abide by them.

Use a radio receiver to monitor your broadcasts, but do not place the radio so that it plays into an open microphone. This will cause a feedback squeal in your broadcast.

Be sure to keep the audio level within the specified limits. If the level is too low, the modulation will be low and the broadcast range will be less. If the level is too high, distortion will result and the sound quality will be poor. A good way to control audio levels is to use an audio mixer to combine various audio sources. You will find that the volume control has almost no effect in the middle portion of its range. That is the active region for the AGC in the transmitter. The unit should be operated with the level set near the center of that region.

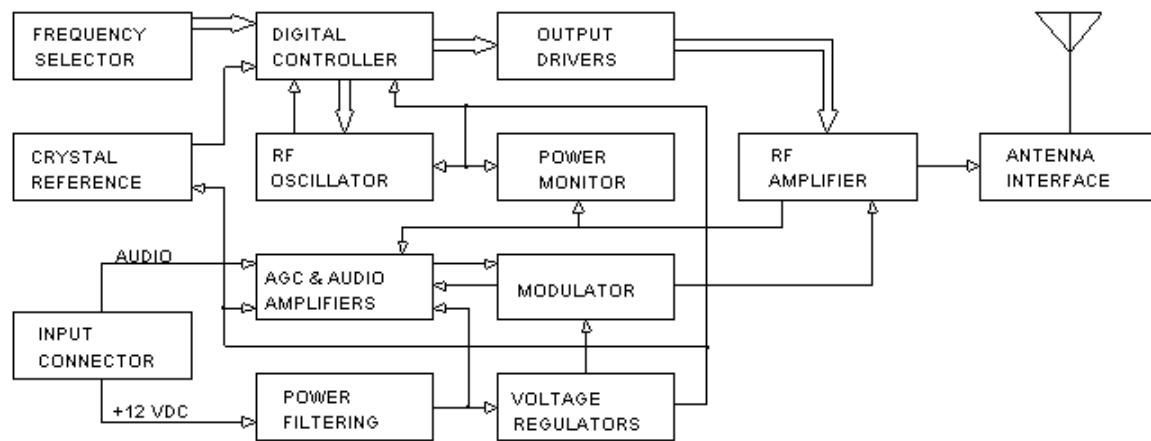
AM broadcasts are monaural. If your audio source is stereo, use a mixer or a stereo-to-mono adapter to combine the two stereo channels into one for the transmitter audio.

SECTION 3

THEORY OF OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The functions of the Model GI-100/1000 AM transmitter are depicted in the block diagram below. The interconnections between the functions show their relationships. Single-line arrows indicate single connections, while wide arrows indicate multiple connections. Following the diagram is a description of the individual functions, with explanations as to how they operate together. The description will start with the generation of the RF frequency signals that drive the RF Amplifier, then it will follow the flow of power and audio from the Input Connector through to the RF Amplifier, and finally to the Antenna. It will conclude with a discussion of the Power Monitor.



BLOCK DIAGRAM, AM TRANSMITTER WLM031706,REV1

FREQUENCY SELECTOR

The Frequency Selector is an 8-position DIP switch that the operator uses to set the desired operating frequency. The frequency is coded using a binary format, where the values of each switch position are as follows:

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frequency (kHz)	1280	640	320	160	80	40	20	10

To set the transmitter to a given frequency, first determine what combination of the above frequency values add up to the desired frequency. Then turn ON those switches corresponding to the required values. For example, to get a frequency of 1610 kHz, the following values are required: 1280, 320, 10. For 1610 kHz then, only the switches in positions 1, 3, and 8 should be in the ON position. There are many switch combinations that do not add up to a frequency within the specified 550 – 1700 kHz frequency range. If such an illegal combination is chosen, the frequency will be indeterminate.

CRYSTAL REFERENCE

The Crystal Reference is an accurate and stable fixed-frequency crystal oscillator that serves as a reference for generating the transmitter carrier frequency.

RF OSCILLATOR

The RF Oscillator is a phase-locked oscillator that operates at an exact multiple of the selected frequency. Its exact frequency is determined and controlled by the Digital Controller.

DIGITAL CONTROLLER

The Digital Controller is a Complex Programmable Logic Device that has been loaded with firmware specifically generated to drive the Model GI-100/1000 transmitter. Using the Crystal Reference signal and Frequency Selector inputs, it very accurately controls the RF Oscillator, producing waveforms at the selected frequency to supply the output drivers. The Digital Controller is capable of generating frequencies in the full AM band, 550 – 1700 kHz. A particular model of the transmitter may, however, be limited in its frequency range because of the tuning limitations of the Antenna Interface.

OUTPUT DRIVERS

The signals generated by the Digital Controller are routed to the Output Drivers. The Output Drivers condition these signals to provide the necessary drive to the RF Amplifier.

INPUT CONNECTOR

The Input Connector is the means for connecting the source of power and audio to the transmitter. It consists of three screw compression terminals, one for power, one for audio, and one for the common power and audio ground. Both the power and the audio are normally cabled to the transmitter in a twisted/shielded pair, where one of the insulated conductors carries the power and the other carries the audio. The shield is used as the common ground. The power input must be provided with a clean positive direct current (DC) source in the range of +11.5 to +13.5 volts DC that is rated at 500 ma of constant current. The source can be a power supply or a storage battery. The power input is NOT reverse-voltage protected, so that care must be given to wiring the correct polarity to avoid damage to the transmitter. The audio input signal can be from any audio source that produces a level between 0.1 and 3.0 volts Peak-to-Peak. This range includes the low level produced by a button mike and the relatively high level produced as “line level” outputs from audio equipment. Speaker level outputs are too high and will create distortion, or possibly damage to the transmitter. A headphone level is good if the volume is kept low. Sources that have a DC offset should be avoided, as there is a DC return to ground of 4700 ohms internal to the transmitter. (Certain models may be supplied with a DC return to a positive supply to power a button microphone. Check for special instructions shipped with transmitter.)

POWER FILTERING

The power input is filtered to remove any noise that might be on the supply. This unregulated, filtered +12 volts is used to power the AGC and Audio Amplifiers and is used to power the Voltage Regulators.

VOLTAGE REGULATORS

There are two voltage regulators in the transmitter that are powered by the filtered +12 volt input. One of these is a 5-volt linear regulator that is used as a power source as well as a reference for most of the other circuits in the transmitter as shown in the block diagram. The second voltage regulator is a switching regulator that generates +44 volts DC to drive the modulator.

AGC AND AUDIO AMPLIFIERS

The audio input signal is routed to the Audio Amplifiers where it passes through two stages of low distortion amplification and one variable attenuator, this latter of which has a 30 dB attenuation range and maintains low distortion throughout. The attenuator is controlled by Automatic Gain Control (AGC) circuits that monitor both the power dissipation of the RF Amplifier and the level of the Modulator to maintain an optimum level of modulation under all RF and audio conditions. The time constants of the AGC circuits are set for fast attack and slow decay to avoid transmitter overload in the presence of high audio bursts and to provide graceful transitions between loud and soft audio inputs. The output of the AGC and Audio Amplifiers is nominally 8 volts peak-to-peak with a +5 volt DC offset.

MODULATOR

The Modulator takes the +44 volts DC from the Voltage Regulators and the leveled audio from the AGC and Audio Amplifiers and generates a high voltage audio signal centered around +21 volts DC. Because the AGC circuits monitor the output of the modulator and adjust the audio level accordingly, the level of modulation is maintained at a nominal 95% under varying RF and audio conditions, insuring full signal strength and low distortion. The Modulator is implemented with high-voltage semiconductors that produce a clean, low distortion output over a wide range of levels and frequencies. There are no transformers to distort the audio or to cause low frequency roll-off.

RF AMPLIFIER

The RF Amplifier takes the carrier frequency signals from the Output Drivers and the audio-modulated voltage from the Modulator and creates the full power modulated RF carrier output. It incorporates a high-efficiency push-pull geometry to insure maximum power generation within its rated limits.

ANTENNA INTERFACE

To insure that the maximum amount of the power generated in the RF Amplifier reaches the Antenna, a low-loss Antenna Interface is provided. It consists of elements that match the transmitter to the antenna, that protect the transmitter from atmospheric disturbances, and that tune the antenna to the selected transmit frequency. The protection

is provided by devices that harmlessly bleed off voltage buildup that can be generated by normal disturbances in the atmosphere. They will not protect the transmitter from damage caused by a direct lightning strike. When a transmitter is installed or a new frequency is selected, the antenna interface must be tuned for proper operation at the transmitter's rated power. The frequency range over which the transmitter can be tuned will vary with the particular model. (Check for frequency limitations on the transmitter tuning instructions shipped with transmitter.)

POWER MONITOR

When tuning the Antenna Interface on the transmitter, it is critical to monitor the power dissipated by the transmitter's RF Amplifier. This is accomplished by the Power Monitor circuit. As previously stated, the nominal (unmodulated) output voltage supplied to the RF Amplifier by the Modulator is +21 volts DC. The lower operating voltage limit for the RF Amplifier is set by the voltage drop across a precision resistor to ground. By monitoring the voltage drop across this sense resistor, the current drawn by the amplifier can be known. The value of the sense resistor is chosen such that the transmitter dissipates its rated power when the resistor drops 4 volts across it. At this point, the RF Amplifier is operating with a fixed voltage of 17 volts and a fixed current as determined by the sense resistor (R_s). The power dissipation of the output stage of the transmitter is given by the equation $P = 17 (4 / R_s)$.

To insure that the transmitter is properly tuned to operate within its rated power, the Power Monitor circuit monitors the voltage across the sense resistor. As the voltage across this resistor increases from approximately 1 volt, the Yellow LED of the Power Monitor circuit begins to glow, and increases in intensity as the voltage increases. When the voltage reaches +4.0 volts, the Red LED of the Power Monitor circuit illuminates. Optimal operation for the transmitter is obtained when the Red LED is on the verge of illuminating. Best results for tuning the transmitter can be obtained by providing the audio input with a constant tone within the stated dynamic range while tuning. It should be noted that with a properly tuned transmitter, it is normal to see a small amount of flickering on the Red LED as the audio experiences bursts to which the AGC does not immediately respond.

SECTION 4

TROUBLESHOOTING

Should the Model GI – 100/1000 fail to perform as described in this manual, you should troubleshoot the installation before seeking repair service. For thorough troubleshooting, a multimeter is essential.

UNIT APPEARS DEAD

- Check the polarity and the voltage of the power source.
- Check the integrity of any fuses or other circuit protection devices that may be in the installation.
- Check the cabling to verify that all connections are good and that there are no breaks or pinched portions that might affect its integrity.
- Check the polarity and the voltage across the power terminals in the transmitter.

RADIO RECEIVER GOES QUIET WHEN POWER IS APPLIED TO TRANSMITTER BUT THERE IS NO AUDIO

- Check the audio source.
- Check the cabling to verify that all connections are good and that there are no breaks or pinched portions that might affect its integrity.
- Check that there is AC signal across the audio terminals in the transmitter.

UNIT WORKS BUT AUDIO FAINT OR DISTORTED

- Check that audio level is within the specified limits.
- Check that the antenna tuning is properly adjusted.

UNIT WORKS BUT TRANSMIT RANGE IS POOR

- Check the integrity of the ground and ground wire.
- Check the integrity of the antenna.
- Check that there are no obstructions near the antenna that might be affecting the radiation pattern.
- Try a different transmit frequency. There may be an interfering signal at the frequency you are using.
- Try the range in different directions from the transmitter. There may be natural obstructions that limit the range in some directions but not others.
- Check that the antenna tuning is properly adjusted.

TROUBLESHOOTING IS UNSUCCESSFUL

- Consult the manufacturer for service procedures.