## Technical Manual

## LYNCH TYPE B37

CARRIER TELEPHONE SYSTEM
GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

## Sypch. SYSTEMS

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## IMPORTANT NOTE

This manual applies specifically ONLY to the equipment unit noted below. If no unit has been specified, this manual may be considered to be generally typical for the equipment type only. LYNCH CARRIER SYSTEMS, INC. reserves the right to make changes in specific units without notice other than that contained in the manual for that unit.

This manual applies to:
Terminal

Sales Order No.
Inspector

## GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

### 1.0 DESCRIPTION

a. General. The Type B37 Carrier Telephone System can be used to obtain from one to five 2-way voice channels from an existing pair of wires, on top of the "physical" circuit. Each derived channel is composed of two Type B37 Carrier-Telephone terminals, one at each end of the circuit. The B57 Repeater provides 2 -way amplification on a single channel to extend the circuit length. Any channel(s) may be added or transferred without affecting existing B37 equipment or the physical circuit.

Each unit of B37 equipment is completely self contained, and does not require an external power supply or group equipment. The B37 terminal unit includes a carrier transmitter and receiver, a power supply and signaling facilities. The B57 Repeater provides 2 -way amplification on a single channel to extend the circuit length. The B40 Terminal Pilot Regulator and the B62 Repeater Pilot Regulator may be added to any channel(s) to compensate for changing weather conditions along the carrier line.
b. Operating Characteristics. The B37 Carrier Telephone system employs single side-band suppressed carrier transmission for all channels.

The maximum recommended electrical length over which a pair of terminals (without repeater) may be operated is 36 db . Voice frequencies from 250 to $2850 \sim$ are transmitted with low distortion.

Each channel has its own carrier shift signaling system that can be strapped for $A C$ or $D C$ ringdown, or $E$ and $M$ dial, as required.
c. Operating Frequencies (drawing B37-27). The frequency allocations are arranged to provide five derived talking circuits in the range from 3.5 to 62 kc . Where it is desirable to have several channels operating on each side circuit of a phantom group, the channels used on one side must be the "A" allocation and those on the other side must be the " $B$ " allocation system in order to minimize cross-talk between carrier side circuits.

Each B37 terminal unit is identified on its nameplate as EAST or WEST terminal of the "A" or "B" allocation. A B37 terminal unit of the "A" allocation will not operate on the same channel with a B37R terminal unit of the " $B$ " allocation.

The frequency allocations provided for B37 carrier-telephone equipment fully coordinate with the standards of the industry on directions of transmission. Channels 2 to 5 may be operated above a Western Electric " H " or equivalent carrier systems of other manufacturers on the same pair of wires.
d. Unit Description. The chief characteristics of the B37 system units are listed in figure $1-1$.

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| Unit | Function | Number used | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Size } \\ & \text { (in.) } \end{aligned}$ | Weight (1b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B37 <br> Carrier <br> Telephone <br> Terminal | a. Converts voice signals and dial or RD signaling to single sideband suppressed-carrier signals for transmission. b. Receives SSB carrier signals, translates them to original voice and dial or RD signaling. | 1 per channel. 5 channels max. | 19 wide <br> 7 high 15 deep | 85 |
| B40 <br> Terminal <br> Pilot <br> Regulator | Adds or decreases gain of one B37 receiver to automatically compensate for varying carrier line loss due to weather changes. | 2 per channel where required (Note) | $\begin{gathered} 19 \text { wide } \\ 5-1 / 4 \\ \text { high } \\ 15 \text { deep } \end{gathered}$ | 50 |
| B57 <br> Repeater | Single channel 2-way repeater. Provides $30-36 \mathrm{db}$ gain in each direction. | 1 per channel where required | $\begin{gathered} 19 \text { wide } \\ 5-1 / 4 \\ \text { high } \\ 15 \text { deep } \end{gathered}$ | 50 |
| B62 <br> Repeater <br> Pilot <br> Regulator | Adds or decreases gain of B57 in one direction to automatically compensate for varying carrier line loss due to weather changes. | 2 per repeater where required (Note) | 19 wide 5-1/4 high 15 deep | 50 |

Note. In some cases regulation in only one direction of transmission is required per channel.

Figure 1-1. B37 System Units

### 1.1 CARRIER TELEPHONE TERMINAL B37:

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

a. Carrier Frequency Characteristics.

Method of transmission ..... Single sideband, suppressed carrier.

Operating frequencies ..... 5 channels in the range 3.5 to 62 kc (drawing B37-27).

Transmit level .............. $+16 \mathrm{dbm} \max$ (for 0 dbm 2 -wire or -13 dbm 4-wire v-f input).

Receive level ............ $-20 \mathrm{dbm} \min$ (for -4 dbm 2 -wire or +4 dbm 4-wire v-f output).

> Line attenuation ........... 36 db recommended maximum without repeaters.
> Line impedance .......... Channels $1-3: 600 \Omega$ unbalanced.
> Channels 4-5 : 150 $\Omega$ unbalanced.
> b. Voice Frequency Characteristics.
> Voice-frequency response ... 250 to $2850 \sim$, effective transmission band (drawing B37-29).
> V-F drop impedance ........ 2- and 4-wire : 600 $\Omega$ balanced.
> V-F drop, 2-wire levels ... Transmit : O dbm nominal. Receive : adjustable to -1 dbm max.

Note. The range of adjustment permits each channel, with appropriate hybrid balance, to operate on a 2 -wire v-f basis with 1 db overall loss. However, the usual practice is to adjust to a 2 or 4 db overall loss in order to obtain a high degree of stability.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { V-F drop, } 4 \text {-wire levels } \ldots & \text { Transmit }:-13 \mathrm{dbm} \text { nominal. } \\
& \text { Receive }:+4 \mathrm{dbm} \text { nominal. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Signaling characteristics:
Type of signaling .......... Frequency shift, out-of-band.
Frequency shift $\pm 100 \sim$, all channels.
Mean frequency: $3250 \sim$, channels $2-5$;
$3600 \sim$, channel 1.
Signaling level ............. 10 db below message level.
Signaling options
E \& M dial: AC or DC ringdown. Each channel may transmit dial one way and ringdown the other.

Dial signaling speed ....... 20 pps (with $50 \%$ break).
Dial signaling distortion.... $2 \%$ max at 20 pps for 10 db variation in receive signal level.
c. Operating Power.

AC operation .............. 117 volts, $50 / 60 \sim, 60$ watts.
DC operation .............. B+: $130 \mathrm{~V}, 90 \mathrm{ma}$.
FIL: $24 \mathrm{~V}, .9 \mathrm{amp}$ or 48 V .45 amp.
d. Options. ..................... See section 2. 2b.

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1.2 TERMINAL PILOT REGULATOR B40: ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Operating frequencies ...... 3.5 to 62 kc , corresponding to associated B37 units.

Input and output levels ...... -20 dbm nominal.
Gain . ..................... 0 db nominal, +20 db max, $-10 \mathrm{db} \min$.

Pilot signal level ............ - 12 dbm nominal input.
Regulation .................. Within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ for $\pm 10 \mathrm{db}$ variation in receive signal level.

Impedance . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Channels 1-3: 600 $\Omega$
Channels 4-5:150 $\Omega$

## Operating Power

AC operation .............. 117 volts, $50 / 60 \sim$, 50 watts.
DC operation .............. B+ : $130 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{ma}$.
FIL: $24 \mathrm{~V}, 0.6 \mathrm{amp}$ or $48 \mathrm{~V}, 0.3 \mathrm{amp}$.
Options ........................... . See section 2. 2b.
1.3 REPEATER B57: ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Operating frequencies...... | One $B 57$ transmits pass band of a B37 channel |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | E-W and $W-E$ in 3.5 to 62 kc range. (See <br>  <br> drawing $B 37-27)$. |

Frequency response ....... Flat within $\pm 1$ db over channel pass band.
Output level ................ +16 dbm max.
Input level ................. -20 dbm min for +16 dbm output.
Loop gain ................. 72 db max, channels 2-5.
52 db max, channel 1.

Gain, each direction ....... 36 db max, channels 2-5.
30 db max, channel 1.

Carrier line impedance..... 600 unbalanced, channels 1-3.
150n unbalanced, channels 4-5.

Operating Power
AC operation .............. 117 volts, $50 / 60 \sim, 60$ watts .

### 2.0 INSTALLATION, EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS AND LINE-UP

### 2.1 INSTALLATION

## a. Receipt of Equipment

(1) Remove the equipment list from the carton labeled "equipment list enclosed" and check the equipment received. Separate out the packed units which must be shipped to another location.
(2) Install the relay rack in the desired location. (Leave 30 inches of free aisle space at the front and rear. Space is not required at the sides.) Unpack the equipment near the relay rack.
b. Relay Rack Mounting. Mount the equipment according to the rack profile drawings, if supplied. Otherwise, the B37 terminal units or B57 repeater units may be stacked in any convenient (and reasonable) order in the relay racks. Locate each B40 regulator unit, when used, directly above or below the associated B37 unit. Locate each B62 regulator unit, when used, directly above or below the associated B57 unit. Install each unit as follows:
(1) Leave 30 inches aisle space behind the equipment. No space is required at the sides.
(2) Remove the rear cover and the screws which hold the unit in the cabinet during shipment. These screws, on each side of the cabinet, pass through the cabinet and enter tapped holes on the side of the unit.
(3) Gently tip the unit back so that it rests on the rear terminals. Place a cloth or paper underneath before tipping to protect the terminals. Lift the cabinet straight up so that it clears the unit.
(4) Replace the rear cover on the empty cabinet and close the front. (This prevents bending during installation.) Place the empty cabinet in the relay rack and fasten in place with mounting screws.
(5) Lift the front cover and slide the unit in place.
(6) Remove the rear cover to expose the rear terminals. The cabinet screws removed in step (2) may be replaced after line-up is complete.
c. Check of Tubes and Fuses. The table, figure 2-1, lists the fuse ratings and tube types for each unit.

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| UNIT | ITEM | POWER OPTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 117 VAC | 130V, 24V | +130V, 48 V |
| B37 | F1 | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | F2 | 1-1/2 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { VT-1 } \\ & \text { VT-2 } \\ & \text { VT-3 } \\ & \text { VT-5 } \end{aligned}$ | 6SN7/GT | 6SN7/GT | 12SN7/GT |
|  | VT-4 | 25L6/GT | 25L6/GT | 50L6/GT |
|  | VT-6 | 5Y3/GT | - | - |
| B40 | Fl | 1 | 2 | 2 |
|  | F2 | 1 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
|  | VT-1 <br> VT-2 <br> VT-3 <br> VT-4 | 6SN7/GT | 6SN7/GT | 12SN7/GT |
|  | VT-5 | 5Y3/GT | - | - |
| B57 | F1 | $1-1 / 2$ | 2 | 2 |
|  | F2 | 1-1/2 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VT-1 } \\ & \text { VT-4 } \end{aligned}$ | 6SN7/GT | 6SN7/GT | 12SN7/GT |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { VT-2 } \\ & \text { VT-3 } \end{aligned}$ | 25L6/GT | 25L6/GT | 50L6/GT |
|  | VT-5 | 5Y3/GT | - | - |
| B62 | Fl | 1-1/2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | F2 | 1-1/2 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
|  | VT-1 <br> VT-2 <br> VT-3 <br> VT-4 | 6SN7/GT | 6SN7/GT | 12SN7/GT |
|  | VT-5 | 25L6/GT | 25L6/GT | 50L6/GT |
|  | VT-6 | 5Y3/GT | - | - |

Figure 2-1. Fuse ratings and tube types.

### 2.2 EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS

The external leads may be brought to each unit from the left and right sides. For consistency, the AC line or battery leads enter from the left (looking at the rear of the unit) and carrier leads enter from the right. Signaling and switchboard leads may enter on either side. Leave a 12 -inch loop in the wiring at the rear of each cabinet so that the
unit may be pulled forward during operation without straining the rear connections. A separate repeat coil is required to couple channels $1-3$ and $4-5$ to the external carrier frequency circuit. Refer to the Lynch bulletin "Repeat Coils" for strapping and connection instructions.
a. Recommended Wire Size. Carrier frequency leads must be twisted pairs; however, for runs over 10 feet, single conductor shielded wire may be required, especially for the higher frequency channels. AC line cord should be AWG 18 minimum. For battery operation, the 130 volt leads should be AWG 18 minimum, and the 24 or 48 volt leads should be AWG 14 minimum. (Since the filament voltage at the equipment terminals must be 24 or 48 volts, these leads must be larger gauge for long runs. The filament currents are given in sections 1.1-1.4). Use switchboard wire for signaling and all other leads.
b. Wiring Options. The options below may be changed in the field. The underlined items are strapped at the factory unless other options are specified. The units containing these options are indicated. Refer to the unit schematic diagram if a field change is required.
(1) AC or battery power (B37, B40, B57, B62).
(2) For battery operation, 24 or 48 volt filament operation. (B37, B40, B57,
(3) $E \& M$ dial or ringdown signaling (B37).
(4) Two or 4-wire carrier line connection (B37, B57).
(5) Two or 4-wire drop (B37).
(6) Internal compromise or external hybrid termination (B37).
(7) External alarm out or in (B40, B62).

Note. In the $\mathrm{B} 40, \mathrm{~B} 57$ and B 62 , all option strapping is done at the rear terminals. In the $\overline{B 37}$, in addition to rear strapping on $T B$ - " $A$ ", strapping is located on TB - "B" on top of the chassis for the power and signaling options (drawing B37-14).
c. Connecting external circuits. The tables, figures 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6 list the external connextions to the $\mathrm{B} 37, \mathrm{~B} 40, \mathrm{~B} 57$, and B 62 units.
d. Changing DC Filament Voltage. To change DC filament voltage in the field, follow the instructions in figure 2-2.

| Unit | Procedure |
| :---: | :---: |
| B37 | Change tubes, fig 2-1. |
| B40 | Change tubes, fig 2-1. Change strapping, fig 2-4. |
| B57 | Change tubes, fig 2-1. Change R1 and R2, drawing B57-5. . Che |
| B62 | Change tubes, fig 2-1. Change strapping, fig 2-6. |

Figure 2-2. DC filament voltage field change procedure.

| CKT | OPTION | EXT CKT | ECT <br> B37 REAR <br> TERMINALS <br> (unless otherwise specified) | STRAPPING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating <br> Power | AC | 117 VAC LINE | 1-2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "B" }: 13-14: \\ & 15-16 ; 17-18 ; \\ & 19-20 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | DC | 130 V | $2(+) \& 4(-)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ТB "B" : } 14-15 ; \\ & 16-17 ; 18-19 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 24 or 48V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ |  |
| Carrier <br> Line | 2-wire | 2-W line | $35 \& 36$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "A" }: 37-39 ; \\ & 38-40 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4-wire | $4-W$ send line <br> 4-W rev line | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \& 36 \\ & 39 \& 40 \end{aligned}$ | - |
| V-f drop | 2-wire $\frac{\text { Dial }}{\text { RD }}$ | $\frac{2-W ~ s w b d ~ l i n e ~}{\text { 2-W swbd line }}$ | $\frac{17-18}{21-22}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "A": } 5-7 ; \\ & 6-8 ; 13-15 ; \\ & 14-16 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4-wire <br> Dial or RD | 4-W swbd send line | 5-6 | - |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4-\mathrm{W} \text { swbd rcv } \\ \text { line } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 13-14 |  |
| Signaling | Dial $\frac{48 \mathrm{~V}}{24 \mathrm{~V}}$ | M-1ead | 31(-) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ТВ "B": 22-23; } \\ & 25-26 ; 28-29 ; \\ & 31-32 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | M-lead | 32(-) |  |
|  |  | G-lead | 30(t) |  |
|  |  | E-lead | 27 |  |
|  |  | F-lead | 26 |  |
|  |  | N-lead | 25 |  |
|  | Ringdown | Swbd line | 21-22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "A" }: 17-19 ; \\ & 18-20 . \\ & \text { TB "B" }: 21-22 ; \\ & 24-25 ; 27-28 ; \\ & 30-31 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 20~ supply | 23-24 |  |
| Hybrid <br> Termination | Internal |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "A" : 9-11; } \\ & 10-12 . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | External | External network | 9-10 | - |
| B40 <br> Regulator | When used | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 40: 33 \& \\ & 34 \text { (gnd) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $33 \& 34$ (gnd) | - |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B40}: 39 \& \\ & 40 \text { (gnd) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "B": } \\ & 33 \& 34 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 40: 37 \& \\ & 38 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "B": } \\ & 35 \& 36 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Not used | - | (gnd) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TB "B" }: 33-35 ; \\ & 34-36 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |

Figure 2-3. B37, External Connections.

| CKT | OPTION or FUNCTION | Ext Ckt | CT <br> B40 rear terms | STRAPPING ON REAR TERM BD \& NOTE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating power | AC | 117 VAC | 1-2 | 5-6; 7-8; 9-10; 11-12-13 |
|  | DC | 130 V | $2(+) \& 4(-)$ | 6-7 |
|  |  | 24 V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ | 10-11-13 |
|  |  | 48 V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ | 10-11; 13-14 |
| B37 unit | Pilot line | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B37 TB"A": } 33 \\ & \& 34 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ | 33 \& 34 (gnd) | - |
|  | From B37 receive filter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B37 TB }{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}: 33 \\ & \& 34 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ | $39 \& 40$ (gnd) | - |
|  | To B37 demodulator | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B37 TB }{ }^{11} \mathrm{~B}^{\prime \prime}: 35 \\ & \& 36 \text { (gnd) } \end{aligned}$ | 37 \& 38 (gnd) | - |
| External <br> alarm | When used | External <br> Alarm | 29-30 | Ext alm cktmustbe $0-200 \Omega$ max, and draw 30 ma nominal, 120 VDC above ground |
|  | Not used | - | - | 29-30 |

Figure 2-4. B40, External Connections.

| CKT | OPTION or FUNCTION | CON <br> Ext Ckt | CT <br> 357 rear terms | STRAPPING ON REAR TERM BD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating power | AC | 117 VAC | 1-2 | 5-6; 7-8; 9-10; 11-12 |
|  | DC | 130 V | $2(+) \& 4(-)$ | 6-7 |
|  |  | 24 or 48 V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ | 10-11 |
| Carrier line connections | 2-wire | Westbound line | 21-2 | 23-25; 24-26; 33-35; 34-36 |
|  |  | Eastbound line | 31-32 |  |
|  | 4-wire | Rcv line from East terminal | 35-36 | - |
|  |  | Send line to West terminal | 23-24 |  |
|  |  | Rcv line from <br> West terminal | 25-26 |  |
|  |  | Send line to East terminal | 33-34 |  |
| B62 E-W <br> Regulator | When used | B62: 37-38 | 37-38 | - |
|  |  | B62: 39-40 | 39-40 |  |
|  | Not used | - | - | 37-39; 38-40 |
| B62 W-E <br> Regulator | When used | B62: 37-38 | 27-28 | - |
|  |  | B62: 39-40 | 29-30 |  |
|  | Not used | - | - | 27-28; 29-30 |

Figure 2-5. B57, External Connections

| CKT | OPTION | CONI <br> Ext Ckt | CT <br> B62 rear terms | STRAPPING TO REAR TERMS BD \& NOTE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating power | AC | 117 VAC | 1-2 | 5-6; 7-8; 9-10; 11-12-13 |
|  | DC | 130 V | $2(+) \& 4(-)$ | 6-7 |
|  |  | 24 V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ | 10-11-13 |
|  |  | 48 V | $1(-) \& 3(+)$ | 10-11; 13-14 |
| B57 | E-W | B57: 37-38 | 37-38 | - |
|  |  | B57: 39-40 | 39-40 |  |
|  | W-E | B57: 27-28 | 37-38 |  |
|  |  | B57: 29-30 | 39-40 |  |
| Ext alarm | When used | Ext alarm ckt | 29-30 | Ext alm ckt must be $0-200_{\Omega}$ max, and drain 30 ma nominal, 120 watt above ground. |
|  | Not used | - | - | 29-30 |

Figure 2-6. B62, External Connections.

### 2.3 INSTALLATION LINE UP

Installation line-up for the B40, B57 and B62 consists of the complete procedures given in figures $2-8$ and $2-9$. However, for the B37 terminals, the complete line-up procedure given in figure 2-7 may not be required for several years after the equipment is placed in service. It is not necessary or advisable to repeat the adjustments which have been carefully made at the factory prior to shipment. For initial line-up of B37 terminal units, perform only the following:
a. Adjust the transmit carrier level, step 2 in figure 2-7.
b. Adjust the carrier receive gain, step 7 in figure 2-7.
c. Adjust the 2 -wire $v-f$ receive gain, step 8 in figure 2-7.

### 2.4 ORDER OF LINE-UP

Line up the transmitting circuits of each channel at each B37 terminal; then line up the receiving circuits at each terminal. If $B 40$ terminal regulators are used, line them up after the associated receiving circuit adjustments are completed.

If $B 57$ repeaters are used, line them up in both directions for each channel (with associated $B 62$ repeater regulators) before adjusting the terminal receiving circuits.

### 2.5 USE OF LINE-UP TABLES

The line-up tables, figures 2-7, 2-8 and 2-9, give the step-by-step procedures for line up of each unit in the B37 system. The procedure indicated in step 2 of figure $2-7$, for example, is as follows:
a. To adjust the transmit carrier level for each channel terminal, connect the test oscillator (section 2.6), arranged to deliver $1000 \sim$ at 0 dbm , to the HYBRID LINE jack on the B37 unit under adjustment. (For 4-wire v-f operation, connect the oscillator to the MOD IN jack at -13 dbm level.)
b. Insert an opening plug in the SIGNALING SF OUT jack. Connect the DB meter, terminated in 600 or 150 ohms according to the channel, and connect it to the CARRIER SF OUT jack.
c. Adjust the CARRIER SEND GAIN control for +16 db reading on the meter unless otherwise specified in the system information.

### 2.5.1 B37 LINE-UP TABLE, ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. Dial Signaling Adjustment (step 10 b , fig. 2-7). This procedure consists of transmitting $50 \%$ break pulses at the far end and adjusting the receive signaling circuits at the testing end to reproduce these $50 \%$ break pulses.
(1) At the far end, connect the source of $50 \%$ break pulses to $M$-lead terminal $32(48 \mathrm{~V})$ or $31(24 \mathrm{~V})$ on the channel B37. If a Lynch Bl18 is used with a 24 or 48 volt battery, it delivers $50 \%$ break pulses at 10 pps.
(2) At the testing end, connect a signaling test set to rear terminals 27 (E-lead) and 28 ( F -lead) on the channel B37. Adjust control PO-5 for $50 \%$ break indication on the test set. If a Lynch Bll8 is used, $50 \%$ break is indicated by center-scale reading on the meter.
b. Carrier Synchronization (step 12, fig. 2-7).
(1) At the far end, arrange the test oscillator to deliver $1000 \sim$ at 0 dbm (2-wire) or -13 dbm (4-wire) level. Shunt a diode (IN34 or equivalent) across the oscillator output terminals and connect the oscillator to the HYBRID LINE (2-wire) or MOD IN (4-wire) jack on the channel B37.
(2) At the testing end, shunt a diode (IN34 or equivalent) across the DB meter input terminals, and connect the meter to the HYBRID LINE (2-wire) or DEMOD OUT (4-wire) jack on the channel B37.
(3) At the testing end, for channels 2-5, adjust the CARRIER OSCILLATOR TRIMMER, REC (Cl5) for zero beat on the meter. Since this cannot be obtained exactly for more than a few seconds, the correct setting will produce large, slow fluctuations on the DB meter. (For channel l only, adjust the CARRIER OSCILLATOR TRIMMER, TRANS (C16). This adjustment is required at only one terminal per channel.)

### 2.5.2 B57 \& B62 LINE-UP TABLE, ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

a. The line-up table, figure 2-9, is written for $E-W$ line-up only. For this direction of transmission, the EAST B37 channel terminal is used to transmit the test tone. When adjusting the $E-W B 62$, if used, the $W-E$ patch cord is used in steps 5 and 6 to disable the $W-E$ direction of transmission. When lining up in the opposite direction of transmission, the $E-W$ and $W-E$ directions in the table must be reversed, and the WEST B37 terminal used to transmit the test tone.
b. For channels $2-5$ the maximum B57 repeater gain (with B62's patched out) is 36 db in each direction of transmission. The repeater gain is the difference in level between the measurements in steps 2 and 3 in the table. For channel lonly, the maximum gain in one direction is 30 db . Further, the maximum loop gain is 52 db , that is, the gains in both directions must not exceed 52 db when added together. For example, if the $E-W$ gain is adjusted for 30 db , the $W-E$ gain must not exceed 22 db .

### 2.6 RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

Refer to Appendix B for correction factors to be added when connecting the recommended DB meter to a 600 or $150 \Omega$ circuit.
(1)

## DB METER

High-impedance electronic voltmeter with db scale (reading directly in dbm when measurement is across $600 \Omega$ ), and with AC volts scale.
Frequency response: Flat from $250 \sim$ to 200 kc . (Hewlett-Packard Model 400D or equivalent.)
(2) TEST OSCILLATOR $\qquad$ Frequency output: $250 \sim$ to 65 kc .
Output impedance: $600 \Omega$ balanced.
Output level: Adjustable to +10 dbm max. (Hewlett-Packard Model 200 CD or equivalent.)
(3) TEST CORDS AND

TERMINATIONS ....... Test cords to connect the testing equipment to the B37 units.
Terminating resistors ( 600 and $150 \Omega$ ) for use with item (1). (These parts are included in Test Kit 120; see drawing Kl20-1.)
(4)

| MULTIMETER........ | Ohms scale: Low and high. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | AC volts scale: 0 to $250 \mathrm{~V}, 1000 \Omega / \mathrm{v}$. |
|  | DC volts scale: 0 to $250 \mathrm{~V}, 20,000 \Omega / \mathrm{v}$. |
|  | (Simpson Model No. 260 or equivalent.) |

(5) DOT SOURCE (DIAL

PULSE GENERATOR) .. Source of $50 \%$ break, -48 V pulses in the range 8-14 pps. (This may be obtained by using a Lynch Type Bll8 Bias Distortion Measuring Set, or equivalent, in series with a 48 V battery.)
(6) BIAS DISTORTION

MEASURING SET ...... Apparatus capable of measuring dial signaling distortion for pulses between 8 and 14 pps.
(Lynch Type Bl 18 or equivalent.)
Items (5) and (6) are required at each terminal for adjustment of dial signaling circuits.
Items (1), (3) and (4) are required at each terminal and repeater.
Item (2) is normally required at each terminal only.

| LINE-UP TESTS IN NUMERICAL SEQUENCE. |  | PURPOSE OF TEST. | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \sim \\ & \text { Level } \\ & (\mathrm{dbm}) \end{aligned}$ | TEST TONE <br> Connect to | SPECIAL CIRCU <br> Tstg. End | IT CONDITION <br> Far End | MEASURING REQUIREMENT TERMINATED IN ( ) Tstg. End | MEASURE AT TEST-POINT: <br> Tstg. End | IF NECESSARY ADJUST <br> Tstg. End (except step 6) | READJUST IF OUT OF TEST LIMITS TO <br> (meter reading) | TES (mete <br> Min | LIMITS reading) <br> Max | NOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. | 2-wire send $v$-f level adjust. | 0 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { HYBRID LINE } \\ \text { iack. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline(600 \sim) \\ \hline \text { DB meter } \end{array}$ | MOD LINE jack. | HYBRID OUT PAD | $-13 \mathrm{db}$ | -15 db | -11db | Required for 2-wire v-f operation only. |
|  | 2. | $X_{m t}$ Cxr level adjust. | 0 HYBRRID LINE |  | Opening plug in SIGNAL ING SF OUT jack. | - |  | CARRIER SF OUT jack. | CARRIER SEND GAIN control. | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline+16 & \mathrm{db} \\ \mathrm{CH} & 1-3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline 0 \mathrm{db} & \mathrm{CH}_{1-3} \mathrm{l} 3^{+18 \mathrm{db}} \end{array}$ |  | See Appendix B. Reduce level for coordination if necessary. Adjust PO-1 if it is necessary to exceed READJUST level. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline-13 \\ 4-w \text { v-f operation } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +10 \mathrm{db} \\ & \mathrm{CH} 4-5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{-6 \mathrm{db}} \mathrm{CH}_{4-5}^{+12 \mathrm{db}}$ |  |  |
|  | 3. | Xmt Cxr leak adjust. | - | - | Opening plugs in SIGNALING SF OUT \& MOD LINE jacks. | - | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DB meter } \\ (600 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} 1-3 ; \\ 150 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} 4-5) \end{array}$ | CARRIER SF OUT jack. | PO-1M \& PO-2M on modulator assembly. | Minimum reading obtainable. | - | 20 db less than reading in step 2. | Adjust each control and repeat until min. reading is obtained. |
|  | 4. | Sig tone $X_{m t}$ level adjust. | - | - | Opening plug in MOD LINE jack. | - | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DB meter } \\ (600 \bumpeq, \mathrm{CH} 1-3 ; \\ 150 \bumpeq, \mathrm{CH} 4-5) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | CARRIER SF OUT jack. | SIGNALING SEND GAIN control. | $\begin{gathered} +6 \mathrm{db} \\ \text { nominal } \end{gathered}$ | $+5 \mathrm{db}$ | +7 db | READJUST level is 10 db less than level in step 2. |
|  | 5.- | Sig tone $X_{m t}$ level check. | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | SIGNALING SF OUT jack. | - | - | -25 db | $-21 \mathrm{db}$ | Test limits correspond to +6 db level in step 4. Record reading for maintenance. |
|  | 6. | RCV level check. | 0** | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { HYBRID LINE } \\ \text { iack at far } \\ \text { end. } \end{array}$ | - | - | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DB meter } \\ (600 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} 1-3 ; \\ 150 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} 4-5) \end{array}\right\|$ | RF QUT jack. | CARRIER SEND GAIN at far end. See note. | Min. test limit or above (with dry open wire line). | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \mathrm{db} \\ & \mathrm{CH} 1-3 \\ & \hline-26 \mathrm{db} \\ & \mathrm{CH} 4-5 \end{aligned}$ | - | If signal is too low when level at CARRIER SF OUT jack at far end is max, reduce transmission loss between terminals. |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bar{E}}$ | 7.* | Cxr rev gain | 0** | HYBRID LINE jack at far end. | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \wedge) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEMOD OUT } \\ & \text { iack. } \end{aligned}$ | CARRIER RECEIVE GAIN control. | +4 db | - | - | Use +4 db unless otherwise specified. |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{D}}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { an }}}$ | 8. | 2-wire v-f rcv gain adjust. | 0 ** | HYBRID LINE jack at far end. | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { HYBRID LINE } \\ \text { iack. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | HYBRID IN PAD | -4 db | -- | -1 db | Use -4 db unless otherwise specified. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 9. | Sig tone rcv gain check. | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | SIGNALING RF OUT jack. | - | $-15 \mathrm{db}$ nominal | $-20 \mathrm{db}$ | $-6 \mathrm{db}$ | Record reading for maintenance. If outside test limits, check steps 4 and 5 at far end. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㘳 } \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Rcv relay adjust (Dial or RD) | - | - | Opening plug in SIGNALING RF OUT jack. |  | Milliammeter | RBMA jack | -- | - | 3 ma | 8 ma | Record reading. |
|  | 10a. |  | - | - | Opening plug in SIGNALING RF OUT jack. | - | Milliammeter | ROMA jack | ROMA control. | 1 ma higher than reading at RBMA jack. | - | - | - |
|  | 10b. | DIAL signaling adjust | - | - | - | $\begin{array}{\|l} 10 \text { pps, } 50 \% \\ \text { break, } 24 \text { or } \\ 48 \mathrm{~V} \text { pulses. } \end{array}$ | Signaling test set. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rear term } \\ & 27 \text { (E) \& } 28 \text { (F) } \end{aligned}$ | PO-5 | 50\% break | 46\% | 54\% | See section 2.5. Ia. |
|  | 10c. | Ringdown signaling check. | - | - | - | Apply ringing to channel drop. | - | 2-wire drop. | PO-5 to midposition. | - | - | - | Ringing should appear at local drop when ringing is applied to channel at far end. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{n}{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{d} \end{aligned}$ | 11. | Rcv Cxr leak. | - | - | - | - | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DB meter } \\ (600 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} \mathrm{1-3;} \\ 150 \wedge, \mathrm{CH} 4-5) \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | CARRIER RF IN iack. | PO-1D \& PO-2D on demodulator assembly. | Minimum reading obtainable. | - | $\begin{aligned} & -30 \mathrm{db} \\ & \mathrm{CH} 1-3 \\ & \hline-36 \mathrm{db} \\ & \mathrm{CH} 4-5 \end{aligned}$ | Adjust each control and repeat until min. reading is obtained. |
| $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\ddot{0}} \\ \stackrel{0}{0} \end{gathered}$ | 12. | Cxr synchronization. | - | - | - | Connect 300~ 0 dbm to HYBRID LINE jack.* Con- nect diode across test osc. | DB meter (diode) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HYBRID LINE } \\ & \text { jack. } \end{aligned}$ | CXR OSC TRIMMER, REC (CH 2-5); TRANS (CH 1) | Zero beat. See note. | - | $2 \sim$ beat | Meter needle deflects 1-2 db at slow rate. Adjustment at one terminal only is required for channel 1. See section 2.5.1b. |

* (Step 7). If B40 is used, first patch RF OUT to REC $\mathbb{N}$ iack on B40 and complete line-up above.
** For $4-w$ v-f, apply -13 dbm to MOD IN jack.

| Line-up tests <br> in sequence |  | Purpose of test | $1000 \sim$ input to B 37 <br> At far end <br> Level <br> (dbm) Connect to |  | Special circuit condition |  | Measuring equipment terminated in ( ${ }^{\text {Tstg end }}$ | Measure at test point Tstg end | If necessary adjust <br> Tstg end | Adjust to <br> Tstg end | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1. | B37 far end and near end rev levels. | 0 | $\underset{\text { jack }}{\substack{\text { HYBRID LINE }}}$ | Patch RF OUT to REC IN jack on 840 . | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEMOD OUT } \\ & \text { jack (B37) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { CARRIER } \\ \text { RECEIVE GAIN } \\ \text { control (B37) } \end{array}$ | $+4 \mathrm{dbm}$ <br> See note | Use th dbm unless otherwise specified. Do not remove DB meter until end of step 4. |
|  | 2A. | Preliminary reg ekt adjust. | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HyBRID LINE } \\ & \text { jack } \end{aligned}$ | Patch RF OUT to REC IN Jack on B4O. | - | $\underset{0-35 \mathrm{DC} \text { ma }}{\text { Millianmer }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PILOT MA } \\ & \text { Jack (B40) } \end{aligned}$ | PO-2 \& PILOT CONTROL (B4O) | See note | Turn controls fully clockwise and record reading. External meter not required if built-in meter option is supplied. Do not remove meter until end of step 4. |
|  | 2B. | Preliminary reg ckt adjust. | 0 | $\underset{\text { jack }}{\substack{\text { HYBRDD LINE }}}$ | Patch ' if OUT to REC IN jack on $B 40$. | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1111ammeter } \\ & 0-35 \mathrm{DC} \text { ma } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PILOT MA } \\ & \text { jack (BLO) } \end{aligned}$ | PILOT CONTROL (B40) | 3 ma below reading in step 2A. | - |
|  | 3A. | Reg ckt adjust. | 0 | HYBRID LINE jack | Remove patch cord. |  | Millianmeter 0-35 DC ma | PILOT MA jack (B40) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PO}-2 \\ & (\mathrm{~B} 40) \end{aligned}$ | 3 ma below reading in step 2A. | Adjust for identical reading to step 2B. |
|  | 3B. | Reg ckt adjust. | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HYBRDD LINE } \\ & \text { jack } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DE meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEMCD CUT } \\ & \text { jack (B37) } \end{aligned}$ | PILOT CONTROL (B40) | Same as reading of step 1 . | PILOT CONTROL and PO-2 interact, so repeat steps 3 A and 3B until requisec̆ readings are obtained simultaneously. |
|  | 4 A . | Sig tone equalization, dial only | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HYBRID LINE } \\ & \text { jack } \end{aligned}$ | - | Apply $-\underset{4}{ }$ or -48 V to M-lead, then remove. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DB meter } \\ & (600 \Omega) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEMCD OUT } \\ & \text { jack (B37) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PO}-3 \\ & (\mathrm{BLO}) \end{aligned}$ | Same reading with and without voltage on far end M-lead. | - |
|  | 48. | Sig tone equalization, ringdown only. | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { HYRRID } \\ \text { jack }}}{\text { LINE }}$ | - | Ground pin 7 on relay K2 in B37, then remove. | DB meter (600 ת ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEMCD OUT } \\ & \text { jack (B37) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{PO}-3 \\ & (\mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{O}) \end{aligned}$ | Same reading with pin 7 on $K 2$ grounded and ungrounded. | - |

* For 4-W V-f, apply -13 dbm
to MOD IN jack.

Figure 2-8. B4O Line-up Table.

[1] E-W line-up only show in table. Exchange "W-E" for "E-w" to line up in W-E direction.
[2]. Patch cord on E-W and W-E B62 from RF OUT to REP IN jack when indicated.
[3] Transmit from East B37 for E-W B57 and B62 line-up.
[4] Apply $1000 \sim,-13 \mathrm{dbm}$ to MOD IN jack for 4-W v-f operation.

Figure 2-9. B57 and B62 Line-up Table.

### 3.1 GENERAL

Figure 3-1 is a block diagram of a B37 channel. Each channel contains a West and East B37 terminal. The B57 repeater is used for systems whose nominal line loss between terminals exceeds 36 db . The B 40 terminal regulators and B 62 repeater regulators are used if the line loss is subject to wide variations. In some cases, a B40 or B62 is required in one direction of transmission only.

Each B37 channel terminal accepts speech or telegraph signals and dial or ringdown signaling and transmits it at carrier frequency to the far terminal. When receiving, each B37 translates the received carrier frequencies back to the original speech or signaling. The B40 terminal regulator increases or decreases the gain of the receiving branch to compensate for changing weather conditions on the carrier line.

The $B 57$ repeater provides 2-way amplification of the channel signals and provides up to 36 db gain. The B 62 repeater regulator increases or decreases the gain of the associated repeater amplifier to compensate for changing weather conditions on the carrier line.

The switchboard and carrier line connections at each terminal may be made on a 4 -wire basis as well as the 2 -wire basis indicated in figure 3-1.

### 3.2 B37 TERMINAL THEORY OF OPERATION

Refer to schematic diagram $B 37-14$ when reading the following circuit description.
a. Voice Transmitter (fig. 3-2). Voice signals from the local switchboard are applied to the B37 terminal on a 2 - or 4 -wire basis. The hybrid circuit is used for 2 wire operation to couple the send and receive paths to the switchboard line, while preventing receive signals from entering the send path. The hybrid circuit is provided with an internal compromise termination which works against standard switchboards. An external precision network may be connected in its place when required. The HYBRID OUT PAD is used to set the MOD LINE level to -13 dbm .

The low-pass section of filter M7 freely passes voice signals below $2850 \sim$ which are applied to the modulator. The voice signals are modulated to the channel carrier frequency band and amplified by the carrier transmitter amplifier. M4 and M3 at both ends of the amplifier select the single sideband to be transmitted. The CARRIER SEND GAIN control adjusts the transmitter output during line-up. PO-1 at the amplifier input is a factory-set gain adjustment which may be varied to compensate for component aging. The carrier output signals may be connected on a 2 - or 4 -wire basis to the carrier line.
b. Voice Receiver (fig. 3-2). Channel receive frequencies are selected by filter M2 and applied to the demodulator. If a B40 regulator is used, it is strapped into the receive branch at the demodulator input. The CARRIER RECEIVE GAIN control adjusts the receive branch gain and is used to set the level at the DEMOD OUT jack. PO-4, at the demodulator output, is a factory-set gain adjustment which may be varied to compensate for component aging.


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The demodulator translates the received carrier frequencies to the voice band. The demodulator output is amplified and frequencies below $2850 \sim$ are selected by the low pass section of filter M6 and applied to the 4 -wire demod out terminals. For 2wire operation, the voice signals flow through the receive arm of the hybrid to the 2 wire switchboard line. The HYBRID IN PAD sets the 2-wire net equivalent (receive) gain, measured at the HYBRID LINE jack.
c. Carrier Frequency Oscillators. As indicated in figure 3-2, Carrier Transmit Oscillator VT-2B and Carrier Receive Oscillator VT-lB supply the carrier for the modulator and demodulator respectively. For channels 4 and 5 these oscillators are crystal controlled.

Note. Drawing B37-27 shows that the same carrier is used in both directions of transmission for the channel 1 allocation; therefore for channel 1 only, VT-2B serves the modulator and demodulator and $\mathrm{VT}-1 \mathrm{~B}$ is disconnected.
d. Signaling Transmitter, Dial Operation (fig. 3-3). In the on-hook condition, the $M$-lead is deenergized and the signaling oscillator generates the higher frequency signaling tone. In off-hook, the M-lead voltage energizes the send relay which switches the frequency shift capacitor in the oscillator tank circuit. The signaling oscillator now generates the lower-frequency signaling tone. During dialing, voltage is applied in pulses to the M-lead causing the signaling oscillator to shift frequency according to the dialing pulses. The signaling tones are applied through the band-pass section of filter M7 to the modulator and are transmitted in the same manner as speech signals (above).
e. Signaling Receiver, Dial Operation (fig. 3-3). The signaling tones are demodulated in the same manner as received speech signals ( $b$ above) and are selected by the band-pass section of filter M6. The signaling tones are amplified by the limiter which presents a constant input to the discriminator. During on-hook, the higher-frequency signaling tone is received and causes a positive discriminator output. This drives the $D C$ amplifier into conduction and the receive relay operates to maintain the $E$ - and $F$ leads open. During off-hook the lower tone is received, the discriminator output is negative, the DC amplifier is cut off, the receive relay releases, and the E- and F-leads are connected. During dialing the shifting frequency tones cause the E- and F-lead connection to be made and broken, which reproduces the dialing pulses sent from the far terminal.

During line-up the bias current of the receive relay is measured at the RBMA (Receive Bias MA) jack. The operate current of the receive is measured at the ROMA (Receive Operate MA) jack and is adjusted with the ROMA control. PO-5, in the discriminator output circuit, is used to obtain minimum dial signaling distortion.
f. Signaling Transmitter, Ringdown Operation (fig. 3-4). In the idle circuit concondition, the send relay is deenergized and the signaling oscillator generates the higher frequency signaling tone. When ringing is applied to the 2 -wire drop by the local switchboard, it passes through the normally closed contacts of the drop relay, through choke Ll, and energizes the send relay. Choke Ll isolates the send relay from the switchboard line. The operated send relay connects the frequency shift capacitor in the oscillator tank circuit. The signaling oscillator now generates the lower-frequency signaling tone. The signaling tones are applied through the band-pass section of filter M7 to the modulator and are transmitted in the same manner as speech signals (a above). Since the ringing current is $A C$, the send relay is pulsed at the ringing frequency rate, and the

B37 DIAL SIGNALING CIRCUIT BLOCK DIAGRAM
FIGURE 3-3

signaling tones are shifted accordingly during send ringing.
g. Signaling Receiver, Ringdown Operation (fig. 3-4). The signaling tones are demodulated in the same manner as received speech signals (b above) and are selected by the band-pass section of filter M6. The signaling tones are amplified by the limiter which presents a constant input to the discriminator. During idle and talking, the higher frequency signaling tone is received and causes a positive discriminator output. This drives the DC amplifier into conduction and the receive relay operates to maintain the drop relay coil circuit open. During receive ringing the lower tone is received, the discriminator output is negative, the DC amplifier is cut off, the receive relay releases, and the drop relay is energized. When the drop relay operates, it disconnects the voice circuit and connects the switchboard line to the local $20 \sim$ supply, so ringing voltage is applied to the line during receive ringing.

Since the signaling tones shift at the send ringing frequency rate ( $f$ above) a capacitor is connected across the drop relay to prevent it from releasing during receive ringing periods.

### 3.3 B40 THEORY OF OPERATION

Refer to schematic diagram B40-3 when reading the following circuit description.
a. General (fig. 3-5). The B40 is normally a zero db gain (no loss or gain) device which is connected in the receive branch of a B37 terminal (fig. 3-2). The B40 consists of a resistance bridge and fixed gain amplifier. Under dry line conditions, the loss of the bridge and the amplifier gain are equal to produce the zero db gain condition.

The loss of the resistance bridge is determined by the level of the received signaling tones in the B37 terminal. If the carrier line loss increases, the signaling tone (pilot) level decreases. This causes the resistance bridge loss to decrease, so the B40 gain increases to offset the increase in carrier line loss and maintains the output of the B37 receiver constant. This action is tabulated below:
(1) Assume that the carrier line loss increases due to wet weather.
(2) The pilot (signaling tone) level received at the B37 terminal decreases.
(3) The resistance bridge loss decreases.
(4) The B40 overall gain increases to compensate for the change in step 1.
(5) The Demod out level of the B37 terminal is virtually unchanged despite the change in weather along the carrier line.
b. Resistance Bridge Operation (fig. 3-5). Channel carrier signals which have been selected by the B37 receive filter (fig. 3-2) are transferred from T6 to T7 through the unbalanced resistance bridge. As the resistance of the lamps is increased, the bridge approaches balance and its impedance increases. As the lamp resistance decreases, the bridge is further unbalanced and its impedance decreases. The resistance of these lamps, and the loss of the bridge depend on the pilot level. The output of $T 7$ is amplified, and passes through filter Ml to the demodulator in the B37 receiver.

The resistance of LM1 and LM2 increases as the DC control current through them increases. The DC control current path extends from ground through the DC control amplifier (both halves of VT-3 in parallel with VT-4A) through LM-1 and LM-2 (in parallel) to $B+$. $\mathrm{PO}-2$ in parallel with the $D C$ current path through the bridge is used for prelimin-

B40 TERMINAL REGULATOR, BLOCK DIAGRAM
ary adjustment of the bridge current. The current through the DC amplifier is controlled by the pilot (signaling tone) level received by the B37.

Incoming pilot signals are amplified, rectified and the positive rectified output is applied in series with a negative reference bias. Under dry line conditions, the PILOT CONTROLis adjusted so that the total bias on the DC control amplifier permits enough current through the lamps so that the loss of the resistance bridge just equals the gain of the carrier amplifier. The pilot equalizer permits reduction of the lower frequency signaling tone amplitude if necessary so that the level of both tones is equal at the input to the pilot amplifier. When the carrier line impedance changes, the B40 operates as follows:
(1) A change in weather causes the carrier line loss to increase.
(2) The pilot (signaling tone) level at the B37 receiver drops.
(3) The B40 pilot amplifier output is reduced.
(4) The positive rectifier output is reduced, and the net bias on the DC control amplifier increases.
(5) The DC control current through the lamps decreases, causing the lamp resistances to decrease.
(6) The loss of the resistance bridge decreases, so the net gain of the B40 increases to compensate for the change in step 1.

### 3.4 B57 THEORY OF OPERATION

Refer to schematic diagram $\mathrm{B} 57-5$ when reading the following circuit description. The B57 Repeater contains a WEST-EAST (W-E) and an EAST-WEST (E-W) amplifier to provide amplification in both directions of transmission for one B37 channel.

The block diagram, figure 3-6, indicates that the carrier line connections can be made on a 2 - or 4 -wire basis. For 4 -wire operation, the receive carrier line from the WEST terminal is applied to $W-E$ IN terminals 25-26. For 2 -wire operation, the carrier line between the WEST terminal and the B57 is connected to WESTBOUND LINE terminals 21-22. The receive channel frequencies from the WEST terminal are selected by filter M2 and applied through the W-E GAIN control and equalizer S4 (if used) to the $W-E$ carrier amplifier. The $W-E G A I N$ control adjusts the output level of the $W-E$ amplifier. Equalizer $S 4$ is used if it is necessary to equalize the channel response to compensate for the frequency of line filters.

If a $B 62$ is used (section 3.5 ), it is connected in the $W-E$ path at the input to the carrier amplifier. The amplifier output passes through filter M7, which removes harmonics developed in the amplifier, and appears at the W -E OUT 4 -wire terminals which connect to the send carrier line to the EAST terminal. For 2-wire operation, the carrier line connects to EASTBOUND LINE terminals 31-32.

Operation of the E-W amplifier is identical to the $W-E$ amplifier as shown in figure 3-6.

### 3.5 B62 THEORY OF OPERATION

Refer to schematic diagram B62-2 (channels $2-5$ ) when reading the following circuit description.
a. General (fig. 3-7). The B62 is normally a zero db gain (no loss or gain) device which is connected in one amplifying path of a B57 repeater (fig. 3-1 and 3-6). The B62

B57 REPEATER, BLOCK DIAGRAM
FIGURE $3-6$
consists of a resistance bridge and fixed gain amplifier in series, and a pilot control circuit. Under dry line conditions, the loss of the bridge and the amplifier gain are equal to produce the zero gain condition.

The loss of the resistance bridge is determined by the level of the signaling tones received by the repeater. If the carrier line loss increases, the signaling tone (pilot) level decreases. This causes the resistance bridge loss to decrease, so the B62 gain increases to offset the increase in carrier line loss and maintain the output of the B57 constant. This action is tabulated below:
(1) Assume the carrier line loss increases due to wet weather.
(2) The pilot (signaling tone) level received by the B57 repeater decreases.
(3) The resistance bridge loss decreases.
(4) The B62 overall gain increases to compensate for the change in step 1.
(5) The send level of the B57 branch is virtually unchanged despite the change in weather along the carrier line.
b. Resistance Bridge Operation (fig. 3-7). Channel carrier signals which have been selected by the $B 57$ branch filter (figure 3-6) are transferred from $T 5$ to $T 6$ in the B62 through the unbalanced resistance bridge. As the resistance of the lamps is increased the bridge approaches balance and its impedance increases. As the lamp resistance decreases, the bridge is further unbalanced and its impedance decreases. The resistance of these lamps, and the loss of the bridge, depend on the pilot level. The output of $T 6$ is amplified and passes through filter M2 to the amplifier in the B57.

The resistance of LM1 and LM2 increases as the DC control current through them increases. The DC control current path extends from ground, through the DC control amplifier, through LM1 and LM2 (in parallel) to B+. PO-2 in parallel with the DC current path through the bridge is used for preliminary adjustment of the bridge current. The current through the DC control amplifier is controlled by the pilot (signaling tone) level received by the $B 57$.
c. Pilot Demodulator and Control Circuits (fig. 3-7). The output of the B62 carrier amplifier is fed to the pilot carrier amplifier whose output is demodulated. Filter M1 selects the signaling tones from the demodulator output. The pilot equalizer at the Ml input reduces the lower frequency signaling tone amplitude if necessary so that the level of both tones is equal at the input to the pilot amplifier. The pilot amplifier output is fed to a full-wave rectifier and the rectified positive output is applied in series with a negative reference bias. Under dry line conditions, the PILOT CONTROL adjusts the total bias on the DC control amplifier to permit enough current through the lamps so that the loss of the resistance bridge just equals the gain of the carrier amplifier. When the carrier line impedance changes, the B62 operates as follows:
(1) A change in weather causes the carrier line loss to increase.
(2) The pilot (signaling tone) level at the B57 repeater branch input drops.
(3) The B62 pilot amplifier output drops.
(4) The positive rectifier output is reduced, and the net negative bias on the DC control cmplifier increases.
(5) The DC control current through the lamps decreases, causing the lamp resistance to decrease.
(6) The loss of the resistance bridge decreases, so the net gain of the B62 increases to compensate for the change in step 1 .
d. B62 for Channel 1 Only. Refer to schematic diagram B62-11. The version of the $B 62$ used for channel 1 does not contain the demodulator and carrier oscillator shown in figure 3-7. Instead of demodulating the line frequencies to the original signaling tone frequencies, the channel l B62 uses filter M1 to select the signaling tones directly from the line signals (after they are amplified). The signaling tones for $\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{E}$ transmission are centered at 3.6 kc , and for $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{W}$ transmission at 10.8 kc as shown on drawing B37-27.

## APPENDIX A

## DEFINITION AND ADJUSTMENT OF TEST TONE

(I) It is necessary to apply a $1000 \sim$ test tone to each channel (using the recommended oscillator) during line-up of the $v-f$ and carrier-frequency circuits of a B37 ter-
(2) The level of the test tone and where it is connected depend on the type of connection to the telephone switchboards, 2-or 4-wire. Refer to the table below.

| V-f connection <br> to switchboard | Test tone <br> level (dbm) | Plug oscillator <br> into: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 wire | 0 | HYBRID LINE jack |
| 4 -wire | -13 | MOD IN jack |

(3) Adjust the oscillator to deliver the test tone as follows:
(a) Terminate the DB meter in $600 \Omega$. Turn the frequency dial on the oscillator to $1000 \sim$.
(b) Connect the oscillator to the terminated DB meter. Adjust the oscillator to obtain indication of 0 or -13 db on the $D B$ meter, as required.
(4) Check the output impedance of the oscillator as follows:
(a) Remove the $600 \Omega$ termination on the DB meter without disconnecting the oscillator. The indication on the $D B$ meter should increase $6 \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$.
(b) Do not use the oscillator for final adjustment of the B37 equipment if the indication on the DB meter does not increase within the limits given in (a). If the meter reading does not increase as indicated in (a), proceed as follows to determine the internal impedance of the oscillator:

1. Adjust the oscillator to deliver $1000 \sim$.
2. Connect an 0 to $10,000 \Omega$ variable resistor across the oscillator output terminals. Adjust it for maximum resistance.
3. Connect the DB meter to the oscillator. By trial and error, adjust the variable resistor until the $D B$ meter increases $6 \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ when the resistor only is disconnected from the oscillator terminals.
4. Measure the resistance to which the variable resistor was adjusted in step 3. This value is equal to the internal resistance of the oscillator.
5. If the internal resistance of the oscillator is less than $600 \Omega$, it may be increased to $600 \Omega$ by adding suitable resistance in series with the oscillator output terminals. If the internal resistance of the oscillator is greater than $600 \Omega$, it can be corrected to $600 \Omega$ by using a repeat coil or transformer of suitable turns ratio or by shunting a suitable resis tance across the oscillator output terminals.

## APPENDIX B

CORRECTION FACTORS AND METHOD OF READING DB METER

| Type of measure- <br> ment: | If impedance at <br> test point is: | Shunt the meter with <br> a resistor of value: | To adjust meter read- <br> ing to obtain dbm: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terminating <br> Bridging | $150 \Omega$ | $150 \Omega$ | Add +6.0 db <br> Add +6.0 db |
| Terminating <br> Bridging | None | $600 \Omega$ <br> $600 \Omega$ | Read directly <br> Nead directly |

$A D B$ meter, such as the recommended type, is calibrated to read power in dbm when it is connected across a $600 \Omega$ resistor ( $0 \mathrm{dbm}=1 \mathrm{milliwatt}$ ). Since the DB meter is an AC voltmeter, its power ( dbm ) calibration is correct only when the meter is connected across a $600 \Omega$ resistor.

The voltage across a $600 \Omega$ resistor which dissipates one milliwatt is 0.774 volts rms. When the $D B$ meter is connected across $150 \Omega$, and it indicates 0 db , the power dissipated is more than 0 dbm because 0.774 volts across $150 \Omega$ is 4 milliwatts. This power ratio of $4: 1$ amounts to 6 db which must be added to the meter reading to obtain the power level in dbm.

To read the meter scale in db , whatever the resistance is at the test-point in the circuit, add the meter reading to the scale switch setting algebraically (considering + and - signs), as indicated in the following examples.
(a) Meter scale switch set to -10 , meter reading is -4 .

The db reading is $-10+(-4)=-14 \mathrm{db}$.
If the reading is taken across $600 \Omega$, the power is -14 dbm .
If the reading is taken across $150 \Omega$, the power is $-14+6=-8 \mathrm{dbm}$.
(b) Meter scale switch set to +10 , meter reading is 0 .

The db reading is $+10+0=+10 \mathrm{db}$.
If the reading is taken across $600 \Omega$, the power is +10 dbm .
If the reading is taken across $150 \Omega$, the power is $+10+6=+16 \mathrm{dbm}$.
(c) Meter scale switch is set to -50 , meter reading is +1 .

The db reading is $-50+(+1)=-49 \mathrm{db}$.
If the reading is taken across $600 \Omega$, the power is -49 dbm .
If the reading is taken across $150 \Omega$, the power is $-49+6=-43 \mathrm{dbm}$.
(d) Meter scale switch is set to 0, meter reading is -4 .

The db reading is $0+(-4)=-4 \mathrm{db}$.
If the reading is taken across $600 \Omega$, the power is -4 dbm .
If the reading is taken across $150 \Omega$, the power is $-4+6=+2 \mathrm{dbm}$.

## TYPE B37

CARRIER TEIEPHONE TERMINAL

MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

Note. Sub-assemblies which vary with channel allocation are listed separately on filter schedule, page 5 .

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AT-1 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1 |
| AT-2 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1* |
| AT-2 | ATTENUATOR: 150 ohms | 2E0010A-1** |
| AT-3 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1 |
| AT-4 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1* |
| AT-4 | ATTENUATOR: 150 ohms | 2E0010A-1** |
| C1 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046 B |
| C2 | CAPACITOR, FIXED PAPER: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046 P |
| C3 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: .5 mf 600 WVDC | 15046B |
| C4 | CAPACITOR, FIXED SILVERED MICA: <br> . 0001 - . 001 mf (as required) |  |
| C5 | CAPACITOR, FIXED SILVERED MICA: <br> .0001 - . 001 mf (as required) |  |
| C6 | CAPACITOR, AIR VARIABLE: $10-140 \mathrm{mmf}$ | 1141 AV |
| C7 | NONE |  |
| C8 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046B |
| C9 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046 B |
| Clo | NONE |  |
| Cll | NONE |  |
| Cl2 | NONE |  |
| C13 | CAPACITOR, FIXED PAPER: . 02 mf 600 WVDC | 12036 P |
| C14 | CAPACITOR, FIXED SILVERED MICA: <br> .0001 - . 001 mf (as required) |  |
| C15 | CAPACITOR, AIR VARIABLE: $10-140 \mathrm{mmf}$ | 1141 AV |
| C16 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046B** |
| Cl7 | CAPACITOR, FIXED: . 1 mf 600 WVDC | 11046B** |
| C18 | CAPACITOR, FIXED PAPER: .05 mf 200 WVDC | 15032 P |
| Fl | FUSE, 1-1/2 ampere (AC operation) | 500012 |
| Fl | FUSE, 2 amperes (Battery operation) | 500053 |
| F2 | FUSE, 1-1/2 ampere (AC operation) | 500012 |
| F2 | FUSE, 1/4 ampere (Battery operation) | 500054 |

* Channels l, 2 and 3 only
** Channels 4 and 5 only

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| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | Lynch Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jl thru J14 | JACK, TELEPHONE | 500001-1 |
| Ll | CHOKE, TYPE 1619 | 316190 |
| K1 | RELAY, PLUG-IN: 6500 ohms | 40007R |
| K2 | RELAY, PLUG-IN: 150 ohms | 40017 R |
| K3 | RELAY, PLUG-IN: 150 ohms | 40017 R |
| M1 | ASSEMBLY, HYBRID: Type SA33A | 90004A |
| M5 | TRANSFORMER, POWER: Type 1653 | 316530 |
| M9 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR: Type SA30 | 90003 |
| M1 0 | ASSEMBLY, FILTER CHOKE: Type SA43 | 90008 |
| PO-1 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: l00K ohms, 2 W | 2104 CPJ |
| PO-2 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: 100 ohms, 2W | 2101 CPJ |
| $\mathrm{PO}-3$ | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: <br> l00K ohms, 2 W | 2104 CPJ |
| PO-4 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: <br> l00K ohms, 2W | 2104 CPJ |
| PO-5 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE, COMPOSITION: l00K ohms, 2 W | 2104 CPJ |
| RI | NONE |  |
| R2 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 2500 ohms, 10W | 22521 J |
| R3 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: $56 \mathrm{~K} \text { ohms }, \pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 25631 H |
| R4 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 100 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21041 H |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 680 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | $26841 \mathrm{H}^{*}$ |
| R6 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 200 ohms, 10W | 22011 J |
| R7 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 1000 ohms, 10W | $21021 J$ |
| R8 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 560 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 25611 H |
| R9 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10W | 23011 J |
| R10 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: $1500 \text { ohms, } \pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21521 H |
| R11 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 3300 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 23321H |
| R12 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 27 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 22731H |
| R13 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 1000 ohms, 10W | 21021 J |
| R14 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 600 ohms, 10W | 26011 J |

* Channels 1, 2 and 3 only

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynch } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R15 | NONE |  |
| R16 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, l0W | 23011 J |
| R17 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 3300 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2W | 23321H |
| R18 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: $1500 \text { ohms, } \pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21521H |
| R19 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 1500 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21521H |
| R20 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: $100 \mathrm{ohms}, \pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21011H |
| R21 | NONE |  |
| R22 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 1000 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21021G** |
| R22 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 270 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ (may be omitted) | 2271 16*** |
| R23 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 8200 ohms, $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 28225E |
| R24 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 8200 ohms, $\pm 5 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 28225E |
| R25 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 100 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21041E |
| R26 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 27 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 22731H |
| R27 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 100 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21041H |
|  | TERMINATION, FILTER: Type H1 05 | H105* |
| S1 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT TYPE 1606-1 | 316061 |
| S2 | ASSEMBLY, RECEIVE INTERSTAGE TYPE SA49 | 90006 |
| S3 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT TYPE 1629-1 | 316291 |
| S6 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT TYPE 1629-1 | 316291 |
| S7 | ASSEMBLY, BIAS FILTER TYPE SA48B | 90005 B |
| S8 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT TYPE 1606-1 | 316061 |
| S9 | TRANSFORMER, REPEAT COIL TYPE 1617-2 | 316172 |
| Sl0 | ASSEMBLY, HYBRID TERMINATING TYPE SAI4A | 90001 A |
| Sll | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR TYPE SA31 | 90002 |
| Sl3 | TRANSFORMER, OUTPUT TYPE 1609-1 | 316091 |
| S14 | TRANSFORMER, REPEAT COIL TYPE 1621 | 316210 |
| S17 | TRANSFORMER, INPUT TYPE 2610 | 326100 |
| S18 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR TYPE SA31 | 90002 |
| S19 | TRANSFORMER, TYPE 1617-2 | 316172 |

* Channel l only
** Channels 1, 2 and 3 only
*** Channels 4 and 5 only

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| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ASSEMBLY, MODULATOR TYPE SA 55 | 90017 |
|  | ASSEMBLY, DEMODULATOR TYPE SA56A | 90018A |
|  | ASSEMBLY, DIODE TYPE SAl 23 (optional) | 90113 |
| VI | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| V2 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| V3 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002 R |
| VT-1 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT * | 6SN7/GT** |
| VT-2 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT ** | 6SN7/GT** |
| VT-3 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT ** | 6SN7/GT** |
| VT-4 | TUBE, TYPE 25L6/GT ** | $25 \mathrm{~L} 6 / \mathrm{GT} \mathrm{T}^{* *}$ |
| VT-5 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT ** | 6SN7/GT** |
| VT-6 | TUBE, TYPE 5Y3/GT (AC operation) | 5Y3/GT |
|  | CRYSTAL, TRANSMIT | 41005D** |
|  | CRYSTAL, RECEIVE | 41005D** |

* Add frequency in kc after dash in part number.
** This type is for AC or 24 VDC FIL, operation. For 48 VDC FIL, VT-I VT-2, VT-3, VT-5 are $12 \mathrm{SN} 7 / \mathrm{GT}$ and VT-4 is $50 \mathrm{~L} 6 / \mathrm{GT}$.

B－37 FILTER SCHEDULE

| CHANNEL | M2（RF－1） | M3（SF－2） | M4（SF－1） | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{M} 6(\mathrm{LP}-2, \\ \mathrm{BP}-2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { M7(LP-1, } \\ \text { BP-1) } \end{array}$ | M8（DN） | S4（CRO） | S5（CTO） | Sl2（SRF） | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Sl5 } \\ \text { TR.EQ. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} 16 \\ & \mathrm{STO} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alw | F－303－1 | F－402 | F－302－2 | F－304A | F－304A | H6B | G214B | G214B | H5A | SA67 | G220B |
| Ale | F－302－1 | F－403 | F－303－2 | F－304A | F－304A | H6B | G214B | G214B | H5A | SA67 | G220B |
| A2E | F－312－1 | F－411 | F－311－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G223B | G222B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| A2W | F－311－1 | F－412 | F－312－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G222B | G223B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| A3W | F－314－1 | F－413 | F－313－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G225B | G224B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| A3E | F－313－1 | F－414 | F－314－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G224B | G225B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| A4E | F－316－1C | F－415C | F－315－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G227D | G226D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| A4W | F－315－1C | F－416C | F－316－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G226D | G227D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| A5W | F－318－1C | F－417C | F－317－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G229D | G228D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| A5E | F－317－1C | F－418C | F－318－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G228D | G229D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| B2E | F－322－1 | F－411 | F－321－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G232B | G231B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| B2W | F－321－1 | F－412 | F－322－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G231B | G232B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| B3W | F－324－1 | F－413 | F－323－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G234B | G233B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| B3E | F－323－1 | F－414 | F－323－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G233B | G234B | H3A | SA67 | G221B |
| B4E | F－326－1C | F－415C | F－325－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G236D | G235D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| B4W | F－325－1C | F－416C | F－326－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G235D | G236D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| B5W | F－328－1C | F－417C | F－327－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G238D | G237D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |
| B5E | F－327－1C | F－418C | F－328－2 | F－300A | F－300A | H7B | G237D | G238D | H3A | SA68 | G221B |

Notes：
1．One Hl05 is used in each Channel 1 unit．
2．Sub－assemblies used on all channels are listed alphabetically on previous pages．

LYNCH CARRIER SYSTEMS INC.
B40-ML
695 Bryant Street
Issue 2
San Francisco 7, California
Page 1

## TYPE B40 CARRIER PILOT REGULATOR <br> MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynch } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | EQUALIZER: Type H161 | H1 61* |
|  | EQUALIZER: Type H162 | H1 62** |
| Fl | FUSE: 1 amp (AC operation) | 500025 |
| F1 | FUSE: 2 amp (battery operation) | 500053 |
| F2 | FUSE: 1 amp (AC operation) | 500025 |
| F2 | FUSE: 1/4 amp (battery operation) | 500054 |
| J1 thru 16 | JACK, TELEPHONE | 500001-1 |
| LM-1 | LAMP: 6W, 120V $\}$ Do not replace individually. | 42001 L |
| LM-2 | LAMP: 6W, 120V Replace as a matched set. | 42001 L |
| M1 | See schedule Page 2 |  |
| M2 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR: Type SA30 | 90003 |
| M3 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1653 | 316530 |
| MR-1 | METER: 0-50 DC ma. (optional) | 42503 M |
| PO-1 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: l00K ohms, 2W | 2104 CPJ |
| PO-2 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE WIREWOUND: 600 ohms, 2W | 2601WP |
| PO-3 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: 500K ohms, 2W | 2504 CPJ |
| R1 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10W | 23011 J |
| R2 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 600 ohms, 10W | 26011 J |
| R3 | RESISTOR, FIXED DEPOSITED CARBON: 470 ohms, $\pm 1 \%$, 2W | $2 \mathrm{K0010HH}$ |
| R4 | RESISTOR, FIXED DEPOSITED CARBON: 470 ohms, $\pm 1 \%$, 2W | 2 K 0010 HH |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 39 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 23931 H |
| R6 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10W | 23011 J |
| R 7 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 47 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24731 H |

* Channel 1 only
** Channels 2, 3, 4 and 5

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Page 2

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R8 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREW OUND: 300 ohms, $10 W$ | 23011 J |
| R9 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ (factory selected or may be omitted) |  |
| R10 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREW OUND: 500 ohms, 10 W | 25011 J |
| R11 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: $56 \text { ohms, } \pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 25601 H |
| Sl | TRANSFORMER: Type 1619 | 316190 |
| S2 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1619 | 316190 |
| S3 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1609-1 | 316091 |
| S4 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1646 | 316460 |
| S5 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1608-1 | 316081 |
| S6 | ASSEMBLY, BYPASS NETWORK: Type SA47 | 90046 |
| S7 | TRANSFORMER: Type 2613-2 | 326132 |
| S8 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1602 | 316020 |
| S9 | ASSEMBLY, BIAS NETWORK: Type SA46A | 90045A |
| Sl0 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1637 | 316370 |
| V1 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| V2 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| V3 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| VT-1 <br> thru VT-4 | TUBE: Type 6SN7/GT* | 6SN7/GT* |
| VT-5 | TUBE: Type 5Y3/GT (AC operation) | 5Y3/GT |

* This type is for AC or 24 VDC FIL operation. For 48 VDC FIL, VT-1 thru VT-4 are $12 \mathrm{SN} 7 / \mathrm{GT}$.

M1 SCHEDULE

| CHANNEL | M1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 W$ | F 405 |
| 1 E | F 404 |
| 2 W | F 411 |
| 2 E | F 412 |
| 3 W | F 414 |
| 3 E | F 413 |
| 4 W | F 420 |
| 4 E | F 421 |
| 5 W | F 423 |
| 5 E | F 422 |

SINGLE CHANNEL CARRIER REPEATER
MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynch } \\ & \text { Part No. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AT-1 | ATTENUATOR: 150 ohms | 2E0010A-1** |
| AT-1 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1* |
| AT-2 | ATTENUATOR: 150 ohms | 2E0010A-1** |
| AT-2 | ATTENUATOR: 600 ohms | 2E0007A-1* |
| Fl | FUSE: 1-1/2 amp (AC operation) | 500012 |
| Fl | FUSE: 2 amps (battery operation) | 500053 |
| F2 | FUSE: 1-1/2 amp (AC operation) | 500012 |
| F2 | FUSE: $1 / 4 \mathrm{amp}$ (battery operation) | 500054 |
| Jl thru J6 | JACK, TELEPHONE | 500001-1 |
| M3 | ASSEMBLY, CHOKE: Type SA43 | 90008 |
| M4 | ASSEMBLY, CHOKE: Type SA43 | 90008 |
| M5 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1653 | 316530 |
| M8 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR: Type SA30 | 90003 |
| M9 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR: Type SA30 | 90003 |
| M1 0 | EQUALIZER | *** |
| PO-1 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: l00K ohms, 2W | 2104 CPJ |
| PO-2 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: <br> 100K ohms, 2 W | 2104 CPJ |
| R1 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREW OUND: 10 ohms, 10 W | 21001 J |
| R2 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 10 ohms, 10 W | 21001 J |
| R3 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 560 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 25611H* |
| R3 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 150 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $21511 \mathrm{H} * *$ |
| R4 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10 W | 23011 J |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 560 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | $25611 \mathrm{H} *$ |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 150 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | $21511 \mathrm{H}^{* *}$ |

* For channels 1, 2 \& 3 only
** For channels $4 \& 5$ only
*** Optional - Line filter equalizer as needed for

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| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | Lynch Part No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R6 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10 W | 23011 J |
| R7 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 22 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 22231 H |
| R8 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 22 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 22231 H |
| Sl | ASSEMBLY, NETWORK INTERSTAGE: Type SA44 | 90058 |
| S2 | ASSEMBLY, NETWORK INTERSTAGE: Type SA45 | 90059 |
| S3 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1609-1 | 316091 |
| S4 | EQUALIZER | * |
| S5 | TRANSFORMER, Type 1609-1 | 316091 |
| S6 | ASSEMBLY, INTERSTAGE NETWORK: Type SA45 | 90059 |
| S7 | ASSEMBLY, INTERSTAGE NETWORK: Type SA44 | 90058 |
|  | TERMINATION, FILTER: Type H105 | ** |
| VT-1 | TUBE, Type 6SN7/GT *** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-2 | TUBE, Type 25L6/GT*** | 25L6/GT |
| VT-3 | TUBE, Type 25L6/GT*** | 25L6/GT |
| VT-4 | TUBE, Type 6SN7/GT*** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-5 | TUBE, Type 5Y3/GT (AC operation) | 5Y3/GT |

* Optional - Line filter equalizer as needed for installation
** For channel 1 only: 2 required per channel
*** This type is for AC or 24 VDC FIL operation. For 48 VDC FIL, VT-I, VT-4 are 12SN7/GT and VT-2, VT-3 are 50L6/GT.

B57 FILTER SCHEDULE

| CHANNEL | M1 | M6 | S8 | M2 | M7 | S9 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | F403 | F403 | H152 | F402 | F402 | H151 |
| 2 | F411B | F411B | H153 | F412B | F412B | H154 |
| 3 | F414B | F414B | H156 | F413B | F413B | H155 |
| 4 | F420B | F420B | H157 | F421B | F421B | H158 |
| 5 | F423B | F423B | H160 | F422B | F422B | H159 |

SINGLE CHANNEL PILOT REGULATOR

MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C} 1 \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{C} 3$ | NONE |  |
| C4 | CAPACITOR, FIXED SILVERED MICA: (as required) | * |
| C 4 | CAPACITOR, AIR VARIABLE: $10-140 \mathrm{mmf}$ | $1141 \mathrm{AV} * *$ |
| Fl | FUSE: 1-1/2 amps (AC operation) | 500012 |
| Fl | FUSE: 2 amps (battery operation) | 500053 |
| F2 | FUSE: $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{amps}$ (AC operation) | 500012 |
| F2 | FUSE: 1/4 amps (battery operation) | 500054 |
| J1 thru 56 | JACK, TELEPHONE | 500001-1 |
| LM-1 | LAMP, 6W, 120V $\}$ Do not replace individually. | 500051 |
| LM-2 | LAMP, 6W, 120V Replace as a matched set. | 500051 |
| M3 | ASSEMBLY, FILTER CHOKE: Type SA43 | 90008 |
| M4 | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR: Type SA30 | 90003 |
| M5 | TRANSFORMER: Type 1653 | 316530 |
| MR-1 | METER: 0-50 DC ma | 42503 M *** |
| PO-1 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: l00K ohms, 2 W | $2104 C P J$ |
| PO-2 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE WIREWOUND: 600 ohms, 2W | 2601 WP |
| PO-3 | POTENTIOMETER, VARIABLE COMPOSITION: 500 K ohms, 2 W | 2504 CPJ |
| R1 | NONE |  |
| R2 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 600 ohms, 10W | $26011 \mathrm{~J}$ |
| R3 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREW OUND: 5 K ohms, 10 W | $25021 \mathrm{~J}$ |
| R4 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: 6800 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 26821 H |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 470 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24711 H |

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Issue
Page 2

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R5 | RESISTOR, FIXED.COMPOSITION: <br> 100 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21011H** |
| R6 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 470 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24711H* |
| R6 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 270 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $22711 \mathrm{H} * *$ |
| R7 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 180 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21811H* |
| R7 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 270 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2W | $22711 \mathrm{H} * *$ |
| R8 | RESIST OR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 1000 ohms, 10 W | 21021 J |
| R9 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> l00K ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21041H |
| R10 | RESISTOR, FIXED DEPOSITED CARBON: 470 ohms, $\pm 1 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $2 \mathrm{K0010HH}$ |
| R11 | RESISTOR, FIXED DEPOSITED CARBON: $470 \text { ohms, } \pm 1 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | $2 \mathrm{K0010HH}$ |
| R12 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 39 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 23931H |
| R13 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, 10 W | 23011 J |
| R14 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 47 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24731H |
| R15 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 300 ohms, IOW | 23011 J |
| R16 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> loK ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2 W | 21031H |
| R17 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 12 K ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | 21231G |
| R18 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> $4700 \mathrm{ohms}, \pm 10 \%, 1 \mathrm{~W}$ | 24721G |
| R19 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: $\quad 1500$ ohms, 10 W | 21521 J |
| R20 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 1500 ohms, 10 W | 21521 J |
| R21 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 56 ohms, $\pm 10 \%, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ | 25601H |
| R22 | RESISTOR, FIXED COMPOSITION: <br> 100 ohms, $\pm 10 \%$, 2W | 21011H** |
| R23 | RESISTOR, FIXED WIREWOUND: 200 ohms, 10W | 22011 J |
| Sl | TRANSF ORMER, TYPE 1646 | 316460 |
| S2 | TRANSF ORMER, TYPE 1609-1 | 316091 |
| S3 | TRANSFORMER, TYPE 1609-1 | 316091 |

* Channel 1 only
** Channels 2 thru 5 only

B62-ML Issue

| Symbol or Item No. | Name and Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lynch } \\ \text { Part No. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S4 | TRANSF ORMER, TYPE 1629-1 | 316291** |
| S5 | TRANSFORMER, TYPE 2613-2 | 326132 |
| S6 | ASSEMBLY, BIAS NETWORK TYPE SA52 | 90055 |
| S7 | ASSEMBLY, INTERSTAGE NETW ORK TYPE SA49 | 90006 |
| S8 | TRANSFORMER, TYPE 1608-1 | 316081 |
| S9 | ASSEMBLY, BIAS NETWORK TYPE SA46A | 90045A |
| Slo | ASSEMBLY, CAPACITOR TYPESA31 | 90002* |
| Sll | TRANSFORMER, TYPE 1637 | 316370 |
| V1 V2 V3 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R |
| V4 V5 V6 V7 | DIODE, GERMANIUM | 40002R** |
| VT-1 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT *** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-2 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT *** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-3 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT *** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-4 | TUBE, TYPE 6SN7/GT *** | 6SN7/GT |
| VT-5 | TUBE, TYPE 25L6/GT *** | $25 \mathrm{~L} 6 / \mathrm{GT}$ |
| VT-6 | TUBE, TYPE 5Y3/GT (AC operation) | 5Y3/GT |

* Channel l only
** Channels 2 thru 5 only.
*** This type is for AC or 24 VDC FIL operation. For 48 VDC FIL, VT -1 thru VT-4 are $12 \mathrm{SN} 7 / \mathrm{GT}$ and VT-5 is $50 \mathrm{~L} 6 / \mathrm{GT}$.

B62 FILTER SCHEDULE

| CHANNEL | M2 | Sl0 | M1 | EQ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| A1WE | F449 | NOT REQ'D | F306 | H163 |
| A1EW | F450 | NOT REQ'D | F307 | H164 |
| A2EW | F451 | G322 | F305A | H162 |
| A2WE | F452 | G323 | F305A | H162 |
| A3WE | F453 | G324 | F305A | H162 |
| A3EW | F454 | G325 | F305A | H162 |
| A4EW | F455 | G326 | F305A | H162 |
| A4WE | F456 | G327 | F305A | H162 |
| A5WE | F457 | G328 | F305A | H162 |
| A5EW | F458 | G329 | F305A | H162 |
| B1WE | F449 | NOT REQ'D | F306 | H163 |
| B1EW | F450 | NOT REQ D | F307 | H164 |
| B2EW | F451 | G331 | F305A | H162 |
| B2WE | F452 | G332 | F305A | H162 |
| B3WE | F453 | G333 | F305A | H162 |
| B3EW | F454 | G334 | F305A | H162 |
| B4EW | F455 | G335 | F305A | H162 |
| B4WE | F456 | G336 | F305A | H162 |
| B5WE | F457 | G337 | F305A | H162 |
| B5EW | F458 | G338 | F305A | Hl'2 |

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NOTES:
"S" indigates - mean signalling frequency
"C" " - Garrier frequency
SHADED AREAS indicate - east to west transmission



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TCI Library- http://www.telephonecollectors.info/



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[^0]:    * Channel 1 only
    ** Channels 2 thru 5 only
    ** Optional

