K4XL's  BAMA

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BANDMASTER AMATEUR TRANSMITTERS

BANDMASTER, JR.	MODEL TBS-50B
BANDMASTER, SENIOR	MODEL TBS-50C
BANDMASTER, DELUXE	MODEL TBS-50D

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS, INC.
SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS, INC.

BANDMASTER SERIES AMATEUR TRANSMITTERS
MODELS TBS-50B, TBS-50C, AND TBS-50D

INSTRUCTION MANUAL: TABLE OF CONTENTS

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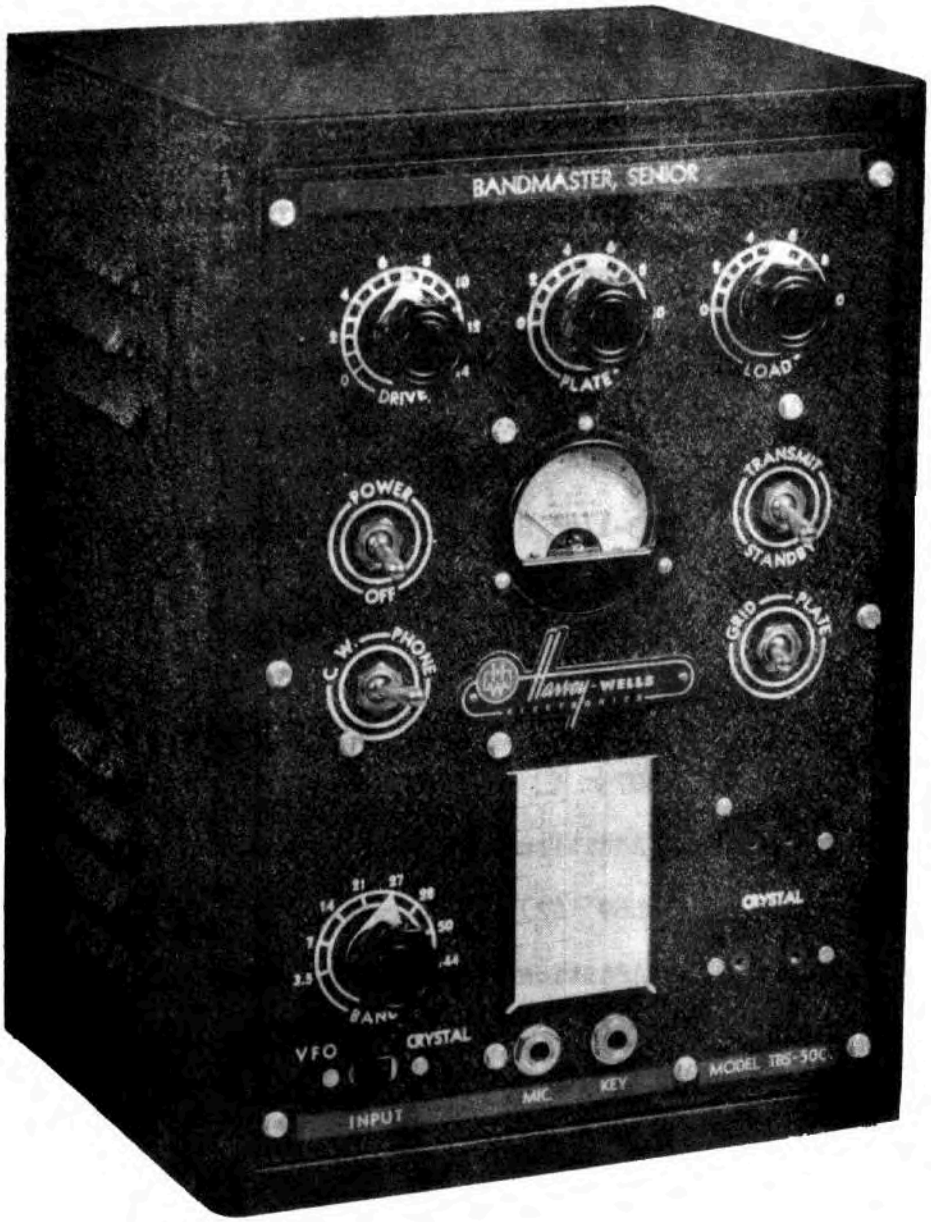


HARVEY-WELLS
EIGHT BAND AMATEUR TRANSMITTER
MODEL TBS-50C
FRONT VIEW

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS, INC.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL AMATEUR TRANSMITTER

MODELS TBS-50B, TBS-50C AND TBS-50D

GENERAL

The TBS-50 is a versatile general purpose PHONE/CW transmitter capable of delivering RF power on all amateur frequencies from 3.5 mc. to and including 148 mc. It may be used with any plate voltage up to 450 volts and the tube heaters may be operated from either 6 or 12 volts. Dynamotor and vibrator power supplies are available for portable/mobile operation, and an AC power supply for fixed station equipment. Three transmitter models are available, TBS-50B for C.W. only, the TBS-50C for carbon microphones, the TBS-50D with a built-in, three tube preamplifier for crystal or high impedance dynamic microphones. These are improved models of the original TBS-50 and TBS-50A.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS - TBS-50B, TBS-50C, TBS-50D TRANSMITTERS

Size: 13-1/4" High x 9-1/4" Wide x 8-1/2" Deep

Weight: 17 Pounds

Tubes: TBS-50B

6AQ5	Oscillator/multiplier
6AQ5	Multiplier
807	Final Amplifier

Tubes: (Additional in TBS-50C and TBS-50D)

6L6G (2)	Modulators

Tubes: (Additional in TBS-50D Only)

6AU6	1st Speech Amplifier
6AU6	2nd Speech Amplifier
12AU7	Phase Inverter

FREQUENCIES

Output	Crystal
3500	3500
4000	4000
7000	3500
7300	3650
14000	3500
14400	3600

FREQUENCIES (Continued)

Output	Crystal
21000	3500
21450	3575
26960	6740
27230	6807.5
28000	7000
29700	7425
50000	5555.5
54000	6000
144000	8000
148000	8222

MICROPHONES

TBS-50C — Single button, high gain, carbon, 200 ohms. (The conventional telephone handset microphone works very well. Surplus handsets TS-13, HS-23 and TS-11 contain microphones that will adequately modulate the TBS-50.)

TBS-50D — Crystal or high impedance dynamic at -50 db approximately.

OUTPUT COUPLING

Simplified pi type designed for non-reactive antennas or feeders between 50 ohms and 500 ohms.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

BAND switch, for selecting proper band
DRIVE, for adjusting grid excitation to 807
PLATE, 807 plate tank
LOAD, antenna loading adjustment
POWER/OFF switch, wired to control input to power supply
TRANSMIT/STANDBY switch, wired to control output of power supply
CW/PHONE switch for A-1 or A-3
GRID/PLATE meter switch
CRYSTAL sockets for 3/32 dia. pins on 1/2 centers, or 1/8 dia. pins on 3/4 centers
INPUT control switch, for shorting cathode choke of oscillator for VFO operation

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS - APS-50, DPS-50, AND VPS-50 POWER SUPPLIES

	DPS-5006	DPS-5012
Size:	5 3/4"H x 9½"W x 5¼"D	9"H x 12"W x 6½"D
Weight:	15 lbs.	26 lbs.
Input:	6 V DC.	12V DC.
Output:	300V. @ 250 ma.	400V. @ 250 ma.

	APS-50	VPS-5006
Size:	7"H x 11"W x 8"D	5½"H x 8½"W x 7"D
Weight:	22 lbs.	7¼ lbs.
Input:	115V. 50-60 cy.AC	6 V. DC.
Output:	HI. 425V. @ 275 ma. LO. 300V. @ 275 ma.	275-300V. @ 250 ma.

INSTALLATION

There are two terminal strips provided at the rear of the TBS-50 so that connections may be made to cover a wide variety of operating conditions. Reference to the schematic wiring diagram will show how these terminal strips are connected into the circuit; the following details will cover a few of the possible combinations. All views are looking at the rear of the transmitter; terminal #1 is at the upper left, terminal #14 is at the lower right.

Assuming the TBS-50 is to be operated as a complete transmitter, connect the terminal strips as in Figures 1, 2, or 3 depending upon the type of power supply used. Connect the power cord from the power supply to the chassis connector at the rear of the TBS-50. The transmitter and power supply may now be controlled by the front panel POWER/OFF and TRANSMIT/STANDBY switches.

In case it is desired to construct a power supply, the voltages and currents should approximate those as shown on the circuit diagram of the APS-50 Figure 17. A female power connector is supplied with the TBS-50 and this should be connected to the power source as indicated on the schematic diagram with the high voltage connected between pins 1 and 7 and the heater voltage between pins 2 and 7. Toggle switch leads are brought to pins 4 and 5 and these may be connected in series with the primary AC to the power source, also the leads brought to pins 3 and 6 may be used to control the AC to the plate transformer.

FOR NORMAL PHONE/CW OPERATION
WITH
AC POWER SUPPLY TYPE APS-50
(425V POWER SUPPLY 6V ON HEATERS)

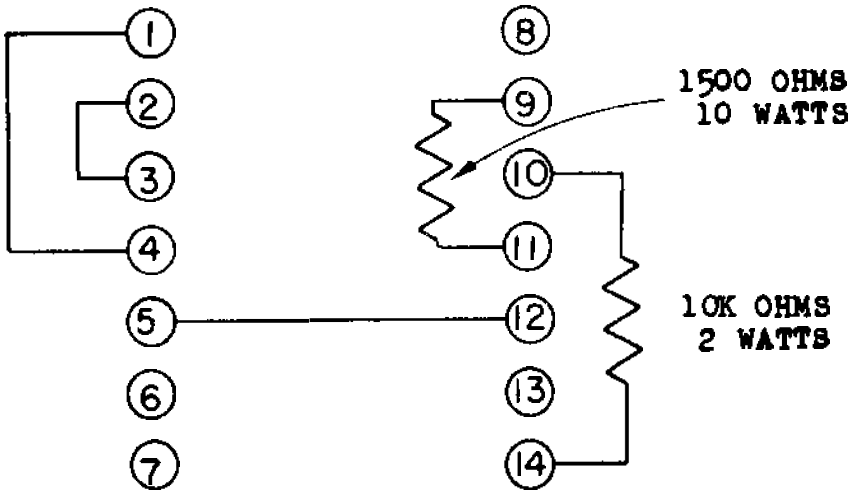


Figure 1.

FOR NORMAL PHONE/CW OPERATION
WITH
6V DYNAMOTOR SUPPLY TYPE DPS-5006 OR 6V VIBRATOR SUPPLY
TYPE VPS-5006
(300V POWER SUPPLY AND 6V ON HEATERS)

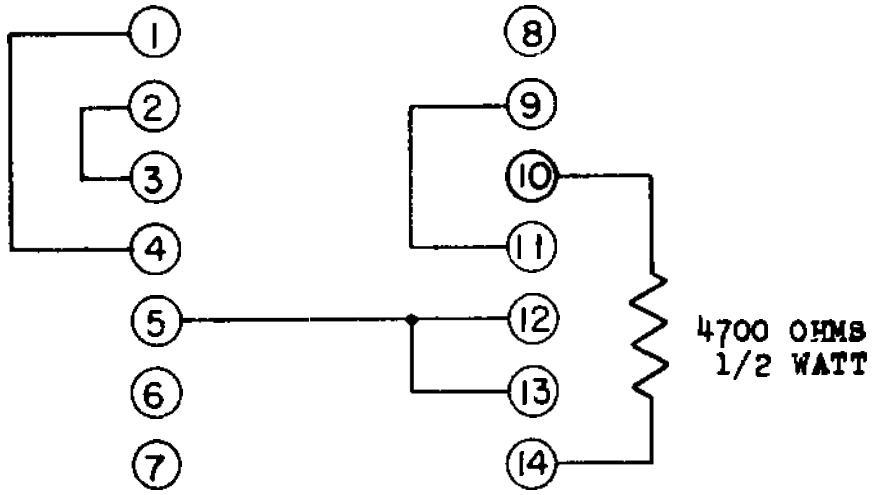
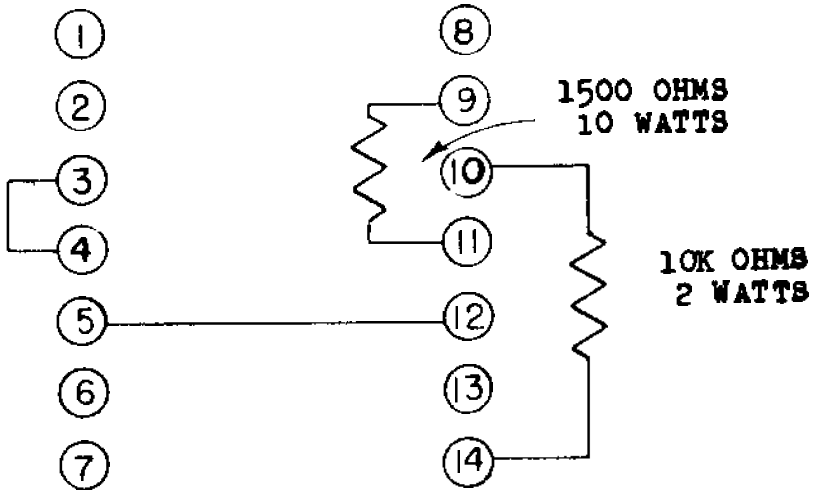


Figure 2.

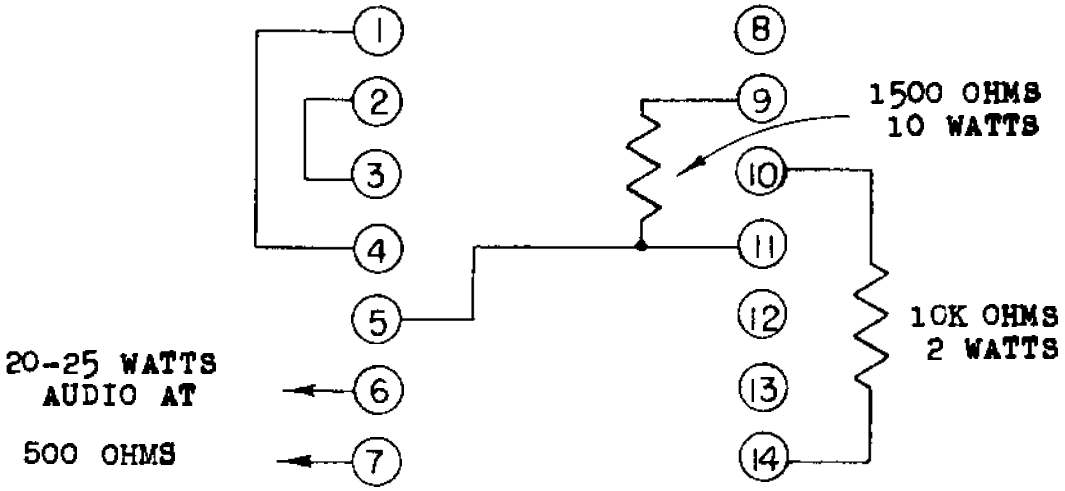
FOR NORMAL PHONE/CW OPERATION
WITH
12V DYNAMOTOR POWER SUPPLY TYPE DPS-5012
(400V POWER SUPPLY AND 12V ON HEATERS)



Note: Terminals 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be connected as in Figure 2 for 6V heater operation.

Figure 3.

FOR EXCITER SERVICE
(MODULATION REMOVED FROM 807 PLATE),
400V POWER SUPPLY 6V ON HEATERS



Note: Leave PHONE/CW switch in PHONE position.

Figure 4.

A three contact microphone jack is used with a lead brought out to pin 8 so that, if desired, a push-to-talk circuit may be easily wired in.

NOTE: When using a two contact plug, the microphone connection to the ring contact of the jack must be changed to the tip contact of the jack for proper operation of tha microphone.

With all connections made and voltage applied to the tube heaters, the transmitter is ready for operation.

All circuits of the TBS-50 except those associated with the 807 plate and the antenna for all bands except 50 and 144 mc. are pre-tuned at the factory and require no further adjustment for any frequency within the bands. A later paragraph will describe the tuning of these two high frequency bands.

Some antenna and feeder systems on 3.5 and 7 mc. will require an external variable receiving type condenser connected between the antanna post and the chessis ground. It will be well to connect in such a condenser heving a maximum value of .0005 mfd. (500 mmf.) or .001 mfd. (1000 mmf.) in case the antenna does require it. It will be impossible to resonate the 807 plate circuit on 3.5 and 7.0 mc. without an antenna unless this external condenser is used. Set the BAND switch to 3.5, the load to 10, (maximum capacity), the external load condenser to maximum capacity, the DRIVE to 14 or maximum, the emission toggle to PHONE and the meter toggle to GRID. With a crystal of the correct frequency plugged into the crystal socket, and the INPUT control switch set towards CRYSTAL, apply plate voltage and note thet the meter reads grid current to the 807. Turn the meter switch to PLATE and quickly tune the PLATE condenser to resonance. Now with the antenna connected rotate the external load condenser to minimum and the LOAD condenser if necessary, all the time keeping the PLATE condenser tuned to resonance until the 807 is loaded to maximum output preferably as indicated by an RF ammeter in series with the antenna or feeder. The 807 plate current should be about 100 ma. At this time turn the meter switch to GRID and adjust the DRIVE for maximum output, usually resulting in a grid current of about 1.5 to 2.0 ma. At this point the transmitter is ready to be modulated if a phone crystal is being used, or a key may be plugged into the key jack and the emission switch set for CW. All stages are keyed including the crystal so thet break-in operation is possible. On the TBS-50D a hole is provided on the right hand side of the cabinet thru which the gain control may be adjusted for proper modulation.

Operation on the first six bands (3.5 thru 28 mc.) is exactly as described above, being careful to use the proper fundamental crystal in accordance with the card on the front panel. The frequencies of the various tuned circuits are shown in the table on the circuit diagram, and the tuning is sufficiently broad to cover the entire band necessitating no crystal or multiplier circuit tuning. On the 50-54 mc. band however, these circuits must be tuned if end of band operation is desired.

The set is factory tuned with a 5750 kc. crystal and crystals in this vicinity resulting in a carrier frequency of about 52 mc. may be used without retuning. If end of band operation is desired, select the proper crystal, and with power on, and the DRIVE control at maximum adjust the small mica compression trimmer, Figure 16, and multiplier coil L9, Figure 15, for maximum grid current. Operation over a small frequency range may then be had by plugging in crystals; as long as it is possible to secure approximately 1.5 ma. of grid current it will be unnecessary to retune the preliminary circuits.

Operation on the 144 mc. band requires certain considerations. Because the 807 tube doubles to this band and because it is outside the normal range of the tube, the plate efficiency is very low and for this reason the plate voltage must be limited to 300 volts in order not to exceed the plate dissipation of the tube. The terminal strips should therefore be connected in accordance with Figure 2, and the HI-LO switch set to LO if the APS-50 power supply is used. As in the preceding paragraph the transmitter is factory tuned with an 8100 kc. crystal for operation on about 146 mc. With a crystal in this vicinity the 807 grid current should be about 2 ma. and a flashlight bulb connected to one or two turns of wire 1/2" in diameter and coupled to the small coil in the 807 plate lead should light. No particular dip will be noticed in the plate currant as the PLATE condenser is tuned, but it should be tuned for greatest brilliancy of the bulb. A separate antenna connector is provided for this band, and a self-supporting antenna or a low impedance feeder may be connected to it thru the hole provided in the top of the cabinet. On this band the LOAD condenser will have no effect; loading should be adjusted by varying coupling coil.

If end of band operation is desired on this band, coils L3 and L10 must be adjusted for maximum grid current. Note that L3 and L10 are also used on the 50-54 mc. band; therefore, after any tuning of the 144-148 mc. band, adjustments must be made to the mica compression condenser and the L9 as discussed above.

NOTE: On the 50 and 144 mc. bands some crystals will "sing" due to regeneration. If this occure detune L3 very slightly (if 144 mc.) or detune tha mica compression condanser very slightly (if 50 mc.)

NOTE: Because all circuits are tuned only with tube and circuit capacities, variations in 6AQ5 tubes may give trouble because of a change in inter-electrode capacities. The circuit values were chosen to operate with either RCA or GE 6AQ5 tubes. In case of trouble in securing grid current particularly on the higher frequencies, with other make tubes, change to either RCA or GE brand.

OPERATION OF TBS-50 WITH A VFO

The TBS-50 may be drivan by a VFO providing the output voltage is at least as high as that obtained from an active crystal.

The INPUT control switch should be set on VFO to eliminate any tendency of self-oscillation in the TBS-50.

The usual method of feed is from the plate of the last tube in the VFO into the TBS-50 crystal socket, as shown in Figure 5. Be sure that a blocking condenser is used and that the ground connects to the outside crystal socket pin.

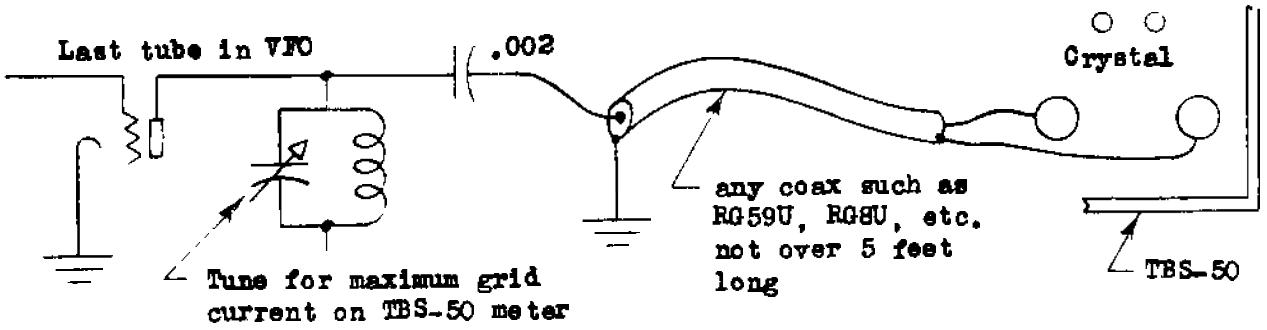


Figure 5.

If the output from the VFO is a low impedence link, the chances are that there will be insufficient voltage available so a supplementary tuned circuit will have to be used as shown in Figure 6. The link line may be of any reasonable length. See any amateur handbook for coil and condenser values.

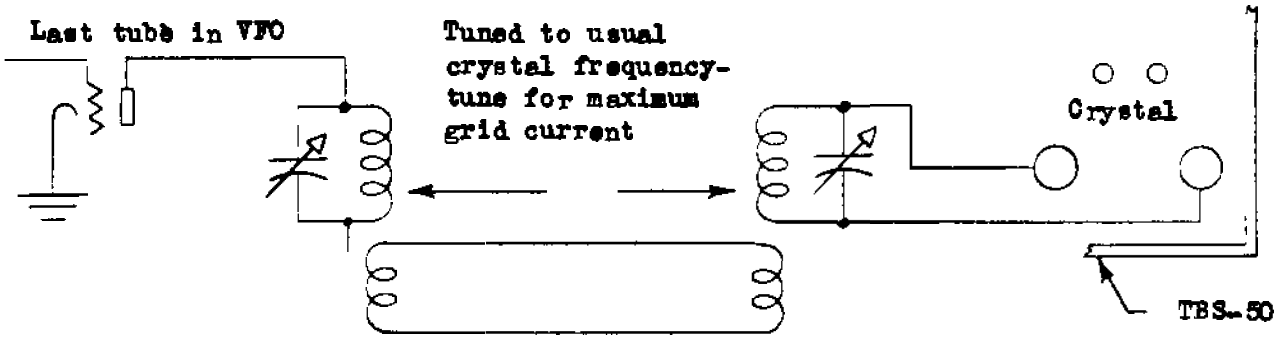
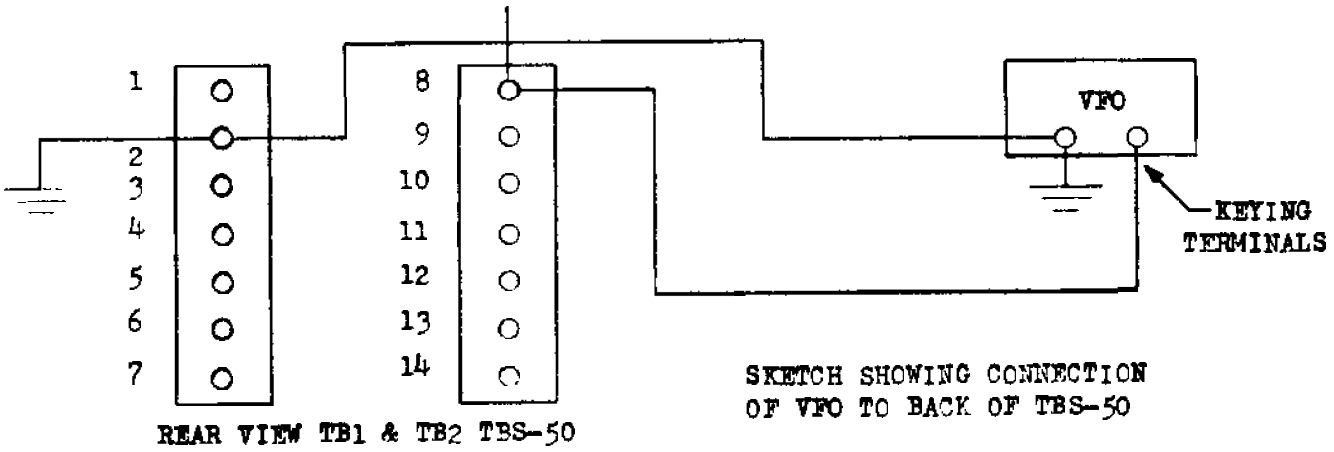


Figure 6.

It is recommended that the output frequency of the VFO be the same as the crystal which it replaces as shown by the chart on the front of the TBS-50.

If it is desired to key the VFO when keying the transmitter, the circuit in the VFO which is to be keyed, one side of which must be ground, can be connected between pin #8 and pin #2 of the terminal strips on the back of the TBS-50. When the key is closed, pin #8 will be connected to pin #2 thru ground.



REAR VIEW TB1 & TB2 TBS-50

SKETCH SHOWING CONNECTION OF VFO TO BACK OF TBS-50

ANTENNAS

Much could be written regarding types of antennas for the amateur bands as evidenced by the antenna sections of the amateur handbooks such as that published by the ARRL to which the reader is referred. The TBS-50 was designed to work into any non-reactive load between 50 and 500 ohms, but actually will load into a wide variety of antenna systems. As the output is unbalanced, that is one antenna and one ground lead, it will not work satisfactorily into a balanced system such as parallel wire tuned or untuned feeders without an external matching circuit such as those shown in Figure 7.

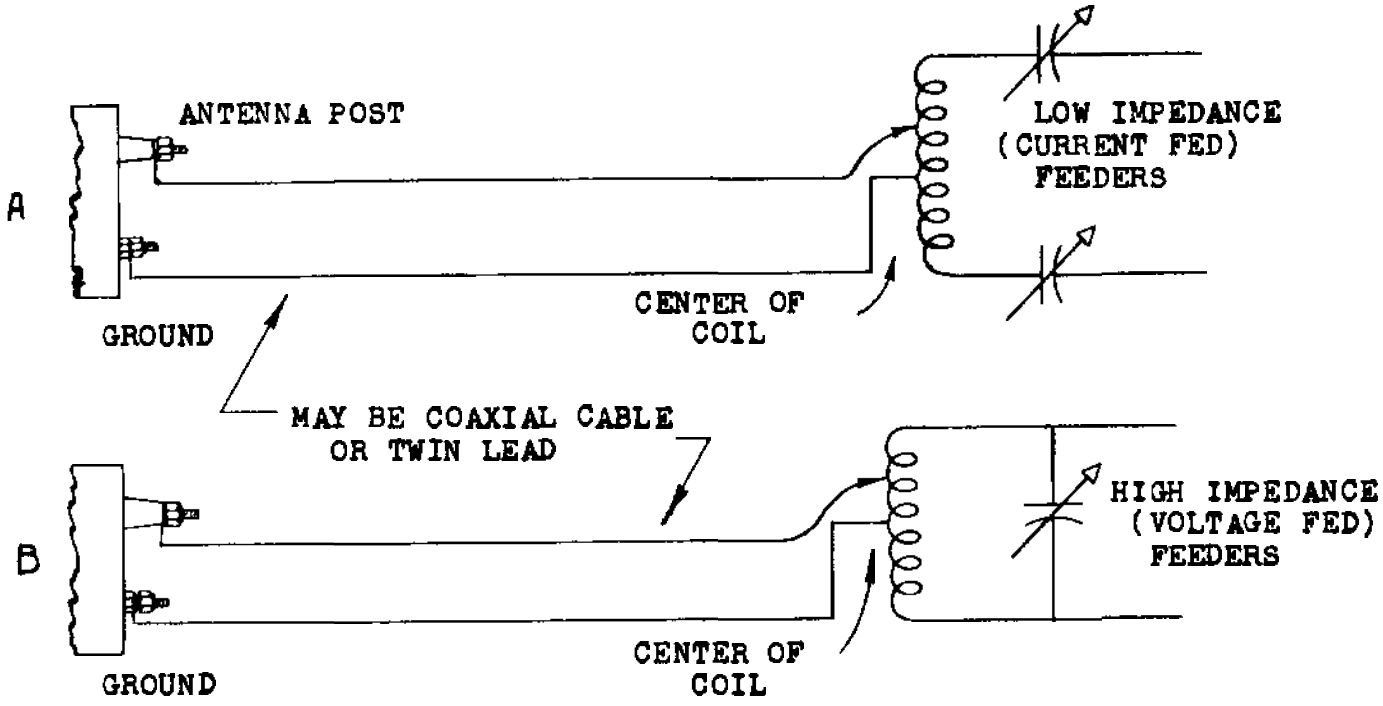


Figure 7.

For a tuned current fed feeder system use Figure 7A, for an untuned line or a tuned voltage fed feeder use Figure 7B. The coil and condenser or the net capacity of the two condensers in series must resonate to the operating frequency.

The TBS-50 works nicely into a single wire feeder or into a coaxial feeder such as RG8/U or RG11/U. These are untuned feeders and may be any length. The length of a half-wave antenna may be calculated from the formula

$$L \text{ in feet} = \frac{468}{f_{mc}}$$

For a single #12 wire feeder the distance from the center at which it connects to the antenna is 0.133 times the length.

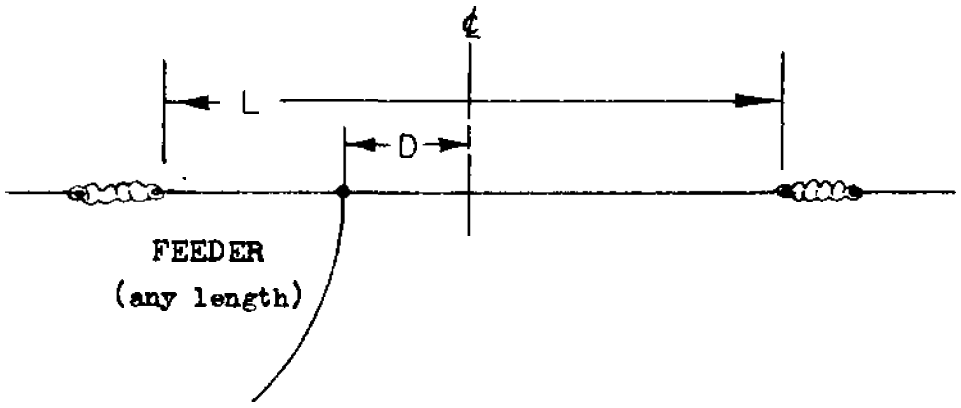


Figure 8.

For an operating frequency of 3600 kc.

$L = 130'$

$D = 17' 4''$

The length of a simple half-wave antenna center fed with low impedance coaxial feeder may be figured from the above formula and for 14.2 mc. is 33 feet.

A simple way of feeding a 300 ohm twin lead feeder on the higher frequencies makes use of a length of RG11/U acting as a transformer connected as follows:

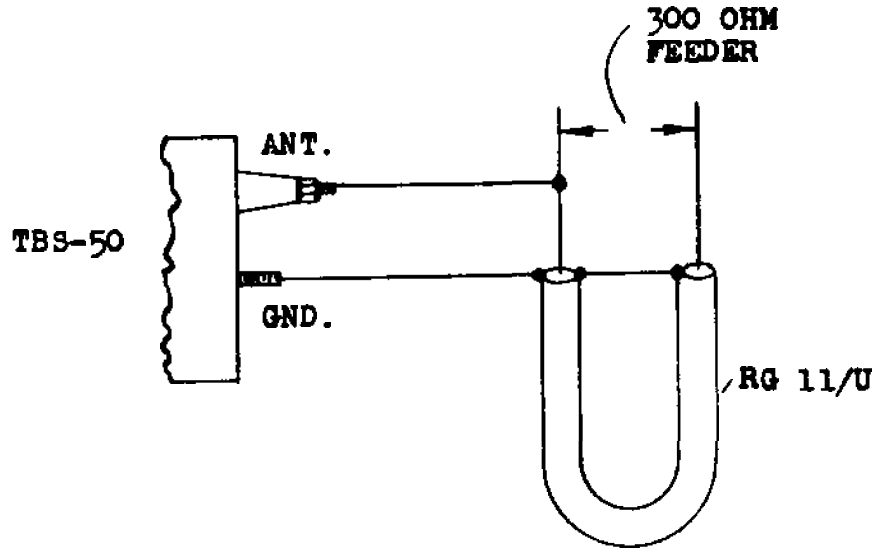


Figure 9.

As the RG11/U acts as a transformer, its length is critical and may be calculated from the following formula:

$$\frac{3200}{f_{mc}} = \text{length in inches}$$

This is the length of cable to be used; the ends may be stripped 1/2 inch or so for making connections. The transformer may be connected directly to the TBS-50 with short leads, or RG11/U cable, any length, may be used.

If the 300 ohm feeder is used to feed a length of 300 ohm twin-lead as a folded dipole, the length of the flat-top may be calculated from the following:

$$\frac{5730}{f_{mc}} = \text{length of flat-top in inches}$$

A typical feeder/antenna cut for 29 mc. which should give good results over the entire band is sketched on the following page in Figure 10.

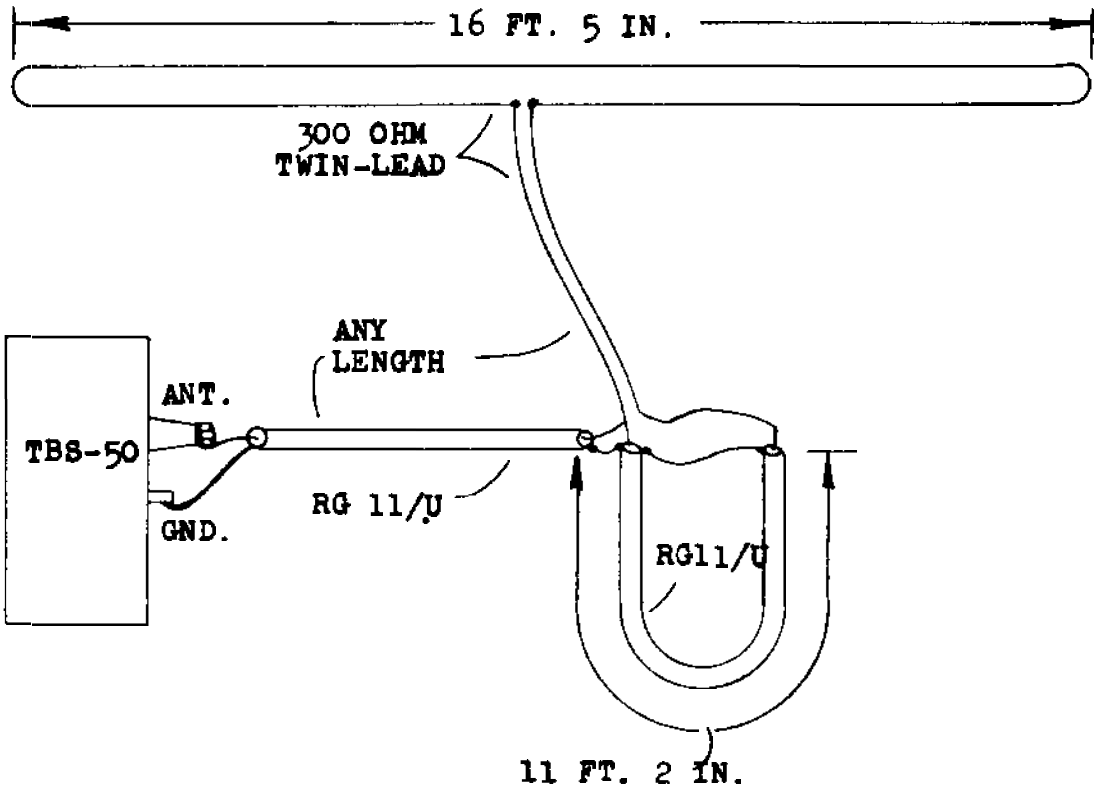


Figure 10.

EXCITER OPERATION

The TBS-50 may be used to drive a higher powered amplifier arranged for either push-pull or single ended operation.

Any types of tubes may be used, triodes or pentodes as long as the driving requirement does not exceed 20-25 watts.

Three suggested ways of feeding the higher powered stage are shown in the following sketches.

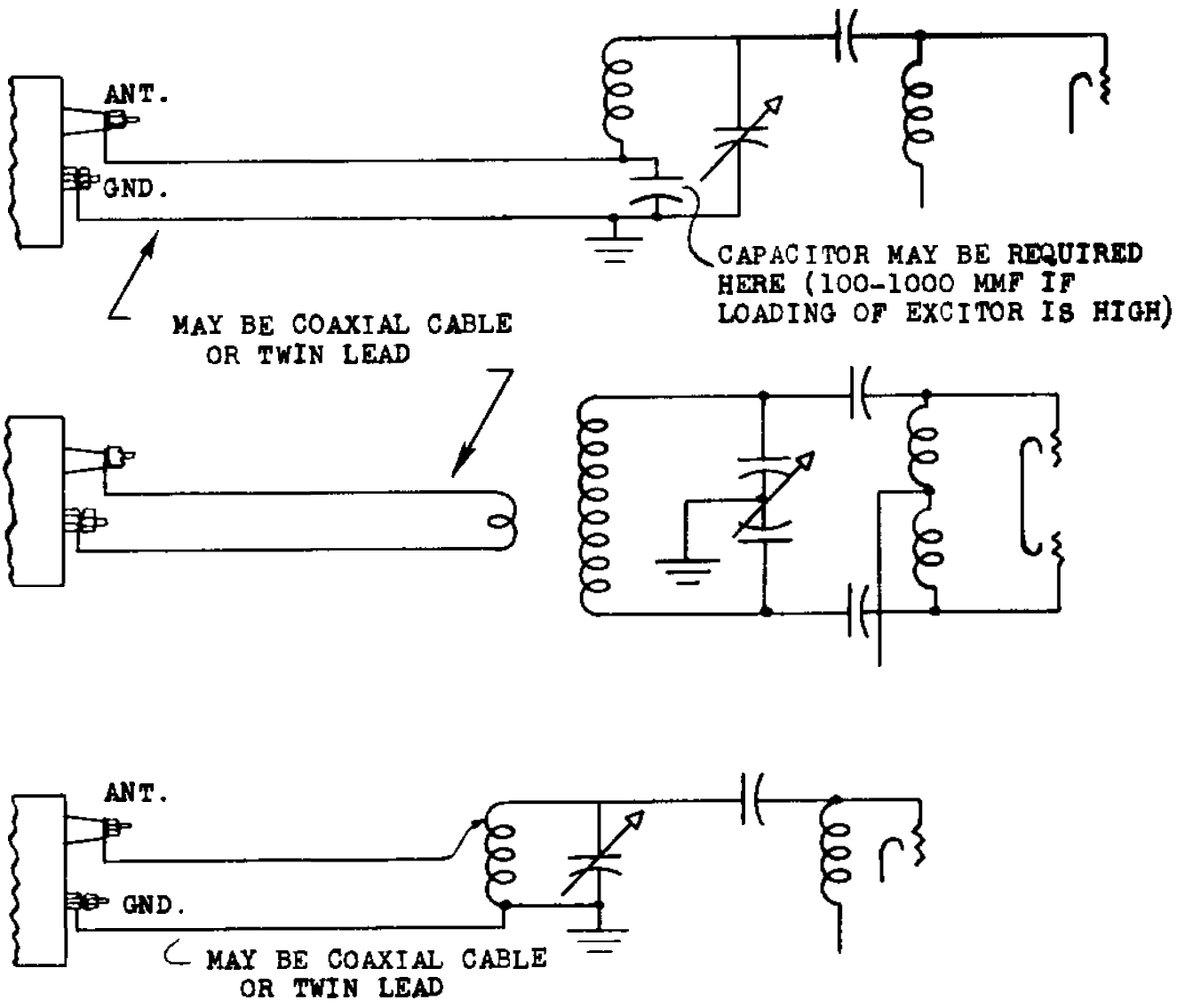

ANT.
GND.
CAPACITOR MAY BE REQUIRED HERE (100-1000 MMF IF LOADING OF EXCITOR IS HIGH)
MAY BE COAXIAL CABLE OR TWIN LEAD
ANT.
GND.
MAY BE COAXIAL CABLE OR TWIN LEAD

Figure 11.

The 6L6 modulators may be used to drive a higher powered Class B stage using the audio power available (See Figure 4). The output impedance is 500 ohms and a transformer from 500 ohms to push pull grids should be used to the modulator tubes.

SERVICE NOTES

GENERAL

Good active crystals must be used with the TBS-50. The crystal oscillator circuit is somewhat regenerative and if weak crystals are used self-oscillation may occur which may result in off frequency operation. If in doubt, tune a nearby receiver to the transmitting frequency. If it is not a pure steady crystal controlled signal, the probability is that the crystal is weak and is not controlling the frequency. Since the TBS-50 is keyed in the oscillator circuit for break-in operation, a weak crystal may not follow the keying properly. Response of poor crystals can in some cases be improved by connecting a small capacitor (approximately 50 mmf) from pin 7 (grid) of V1 (6AQ5) to the CRYSTAL side of SW9 (INPUT switch). (Shown in dotted lines on schematic diagrams). This will provide feed back capacity to improve crystal activity.

Before putting the transmitter on the air, it is a good idea to become familiar with its operation using a dummy load. This load may be an ordinary 60 watt 115 V lamp bulb connected directly from antenna post to ground. With this bulb the loading operation can be checked and the actual modulation observed. On the lower frequencies, a condenser will have to be connected in parallel with the load circuit as described on page 7.

With some transmitter installations on certain frequency bands, RF feedback may occur. On the higher frequencies where the ground wire is often at least 1/2 wavelength long, and therefore does not ground the transmitter to RF, connecting the transmitter ground post to any large nearby metallic object such as a file cabinet, metal table, etc. will usually eliminate the feedback.

If a push-to-talk microphone is used with the TBS-50C or TBS-50D the relay actuated by the microphone switch should be DC operated to avoid any AC in the microphone ground lead which might cause hum on the carrier.

The TBS-50C may be converted to a TBS-50D at any time by adding the crystal microphone preamplifier (Model CMA-50), mounting holes for which are already punched in the chassis. A detailed instruction sheet is provided with each amplifier showing how to install and connect it to the transmitter.

The TBS-50B may be converted to either a TBS-50C or a TBS-50D at any time. All the necessary mounting holes are already punched in the chassis. Complete Harvey-Wells kits are obtainable containing all the necessary parts with a detailed instruction sheet showing how to install and connect the parts to the transmitter. The TBS-50B is already wired to be converted to a TBS-50C and all that is necessary is to mount and connect the parts contained in the kit.

NOTE: The unsoldered wires in the TBS-50B are the wires used in changing TBS-50B to TBS-50C.

CHECK VOLTAGES FOR TBS-50

The following voltages in Table I below are average voltage figures and will vary slightly in various production runs. The voltages were read with a multimeter having an input resistance of 20,000 ohms per volt. Inasmuch as some of these voltages depend upon actual operating conditions, when making measurements be sure all conditions are as stated below:

Frequency - 28 mc.
Power Supply - APS-50
Drive full on
Switch position high
Fully loaded by real or dummy antenna
Phone position - No modulation
Input switch towards crystal
Rear terminal connections as in Figure 1

Tube		Voltage
6AQ5	Osc. cathode	13.5
6AQ5	Osc. screen	213
6AQ5	Osc. plate	*270
6AQ5	Doubler screen	240
6AQ5	Doubler plate	*310
6AQ5	Doubler cathode	14.75
807	Screen	295
807	Plate	*425
2-6L6	Screen	380
2-6L6	Plates	420
2-6L6	Cathode	30.5

* Measured thru 45 ohm 2.5 mh choke

OPERATION OF TBS-50 INTO 8' VERTICAL CAR ANTENNA ON 3.9 MC.

The TBS-50 may easily be loaded into a short vertical car antenna on lower frequency bands providing the right procedure is followed. In mounting the antenna and arranging the feed-thru insulator on the car, take care to keep the capacity to ground as low as possible, as this will govern to a large degree the radiating efficiency of the antenna.

A large load coil is necessary, preferably air wound so that a connection can be made to any turn. This coil should be about 100-200 microhenries in inductance, the actual value depending upon the actual capacity of the antenna, its base mount, and the capacity of the lead-in wire. The coil must be large enough to resonate with the total of the above capacities to the operating frequency. One suitable air wound coil for 3.9 mc. would be 4" diameter, 6" long wound 10 turns per inch.

Mount the coil well away from the car body, and connect the bottom of the coil electrically to the car chassis. Connect the antenna by a suitable clip to the top of the coil. Connect the ground post of the TBS-50 to the car chassis, and the antenna post by a suitable clip to the coil about half way up. Connect a small neon bulb to the antenna to serve as a tuning indicator.

With the TBS-50 tuned up properly and the LOAD condenser set for full capacity, vary the position of the two taps until the neon bulb lights brightest without exceeding the maximum loading of the 807 tube. After every adjustment reresonate the PLATE condenser.

It may be necessary to add an external condenser of 250-500 mmf between antenna and ground leads of the TBS-50 if any difficulty is experienced with too heavy loading.

Properly loaded there should be lots of "fire" on the antenna when touched with a pencil.

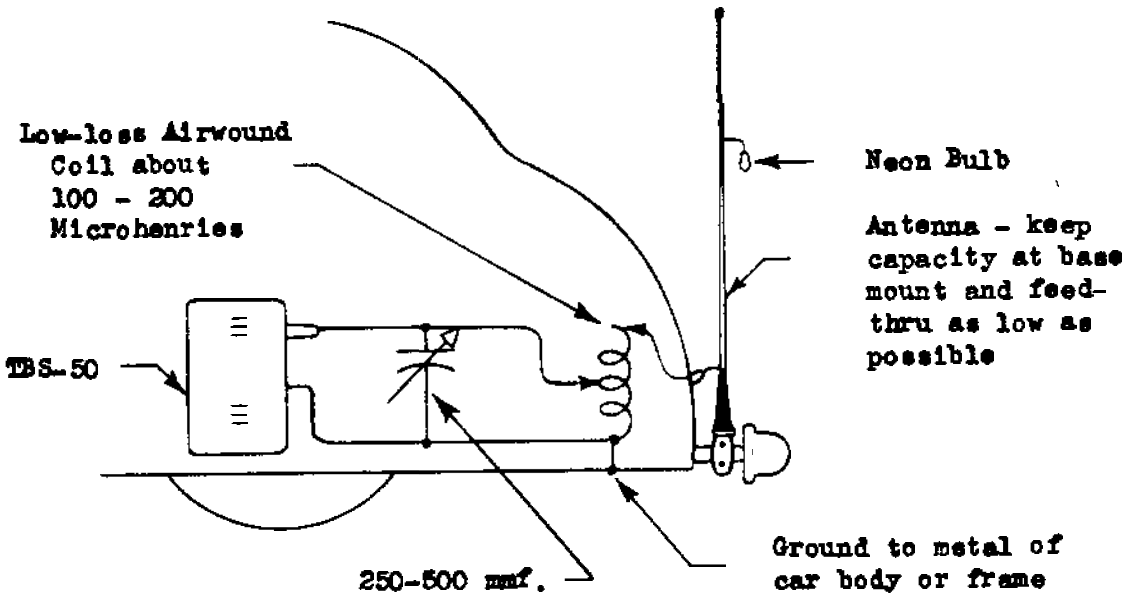


Figure 12.

OPERATION OF TBS-50 ON 2374 KC AND 148.14 MC FOR C.A.P. USE

Much interest has been shown regarding the possibility of modifying the TBS-50 transmitter to work on the two special frequencies of 2374 kc. and 148.14 mc. allocated to the Civil Air Patrol.

Operation on 148.14 mc. should require nothing other than careful tuning of the multiplier circuit coils L3 and L10 as explained elsewhere in the instruction book. This procedure will be facilitated if a receiver with an S meter is tuned to the proper harmonic, tuning being done for highest meter reading.

Circuit additions are necessary for 2374 kc. operation and are described below.

(1) Connect a 50 mmf. silver mica condenser (Cornell Type 5R or equivalent) across coil L4. This tunes it to 2374 kc.

(2) Connect a 300 mmf. mica condenser (Cornell Type 4 or Type 9 or equivalent) in parallel with C15. This makes total capacity of 450 mmf.

(3) Connect a large condenser, or two or more condensers in parallel totalling about .003 mfd. directly from the antenna post to the ground post. At least .001 mfd. of this should be variable as this is the new LOAD condenser used in conjunction with the front panel LOAD condenser to load the antenna. The .001 mfd. variable capacitor may be a 3 gang receiving type with all sections connected in parallel. The remaining .002 mfd. may be mica (Cornell Type 4 or Type 9 or equivalent).

The transmitter may now be connected to an antenna and the TUNE and LOAD condensers, including the external one, adjusted for greatest antenna current. The antenna may consist of a random length of wire worked against ground or may be a 1/2 wave flat top with a single wire feeder.

Notes:

In case trouble is experienced with too little or too much antenna loading, use more or less capacity than the .003 mfd. above.

Tune a nearby receiver to 2374 kc. to make sure the crysta is oscillating, in case no grid excitation is obtained.

A 60 watt 115 volt lamp bulb can be used as a dummy antenna to check operation of the transmitter.

OPERATION OF TBS-50 FROM PE-103 DYNAMOTOR

We have had many requests for information concerning the suitability of the surplus dynamotor PE-103 for powering the TBS-50, TBS-50A, TBS-50C, or TBS-50D in mobile operation. Although this dynamotor is rated at 500 volts and 160 ma. and is overloaded if called upon to deliver the 250 ma. required by the TBS-50, it will operate satisfactorily if certain precautions are observed and if the possibility of burn-out is overlooked or discounted.

If the TBS-50 is operated on phone fully loaded, from the PE-103, the 250 ma. current drain will reduce the voltage to about

425 volts, which is correct, provided that no greater than 6.0 volts is applied to the dynamotor leads (when set for 6V operations).

Therefore:

(1) Always leave switch in PHONE position.
(2) Always operate TBS-50 loaded.
(3) Never operate CW.
(4) Never operate unloaded.
(5) Never allow dynamotor input to exceed 6.0 volts.
(6) Never use with TBS-50B.

Failure to heed these precautions will probably result in burned out coils, and damaged components due to too high plate voltage, and these will not be replaced without charge.

MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR OPERATION OF TBS-50 ON 1.8 MC.

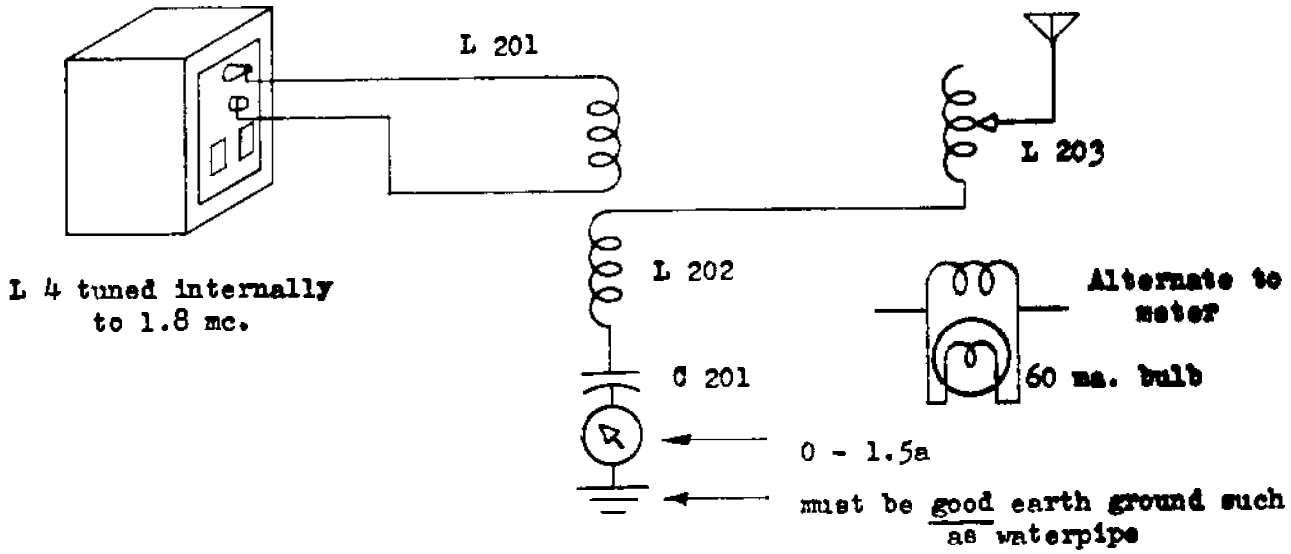
There are three points which must be considered in making these modifications and they are as follows:

1. Tuning L4 to 1.8 mc. This can be done by soldering a capacity of about 100 mmf. to the terminals of L4. This capacity should be made up of a fixed condenser of approximately 80 mmf. in parallel with a mica compression type of 3 - 30 mmf.

2. Resonating the final 807. This can be done by connecting an external plate coil of approximately 15 microhenries from antenna to ground post. This coil can be about 15 turns of #18 D C C wire close wound on a 2" diameter form.

3. Resonating the antenna. Since the average antenna will be worked against ground at 1.8 mc., the best way to couple to it is with a coupling coil tuned with a series condenser. This coil can be about the size of the external plate coil, but should be wound on a larger or smaller form so that it can be slid over into the plate coil for coupling purposes.

Figure 13.



L 201 15 turns #18 D C C close wound on 2" form.
L 202 15 turns #18 D C C close wound on 2 1/2" form.
L 203 60 turns #18 D C C close wound on 2" form tapped every 5 turns.
C-201 500 - 1000 mmf.

With the TBS-50 modified as above and connected as shown in Figure 13, set the band switch to 3.5, plug in a 1.8 mc. crystal, and with power on, tune the condenser across L4 until the crystal oscillates stably and 807 grid current is obtained. Next, set the LOAD condenser to zero and use the PLATE condenser to tune for minimum dip on the plate meter. Set the DRIVE for about 2 ma. of grid current. Until the load is connected to the final amplifier, the crystal may not start every time. If this is the case, detune L4 and/or the final tank circuit until the crystal is stable.

Connect up the antenna circuit as shown in Figure 13. The series condenser can be a three gang broadcast type with all sections in parallel. If no RF ammeter is available, use a 60 ma. pilot bulb shunted by a few turns of #18 copper wire.

A good ground must be used as this carries as much RF as the antenna, and a connection to a water pipe or some other system of underground conductors is recommended. Unless the antenna consists of a straight length of wire 125 ft. or so in length it is probable a loading coil will be required in series with the antenna, connected as shown in Figure 13.

With the transmitter operating, tune the antenna series condenser and adjust the coupling of the antenna coil so that the

antenna current is highest with a resonant 807 plate current of 100 ma. or so.

A good earth ground is a <u>must</u> and is as important as the antenna system.

Suggested Antenna Systems for 1.8 Mc.

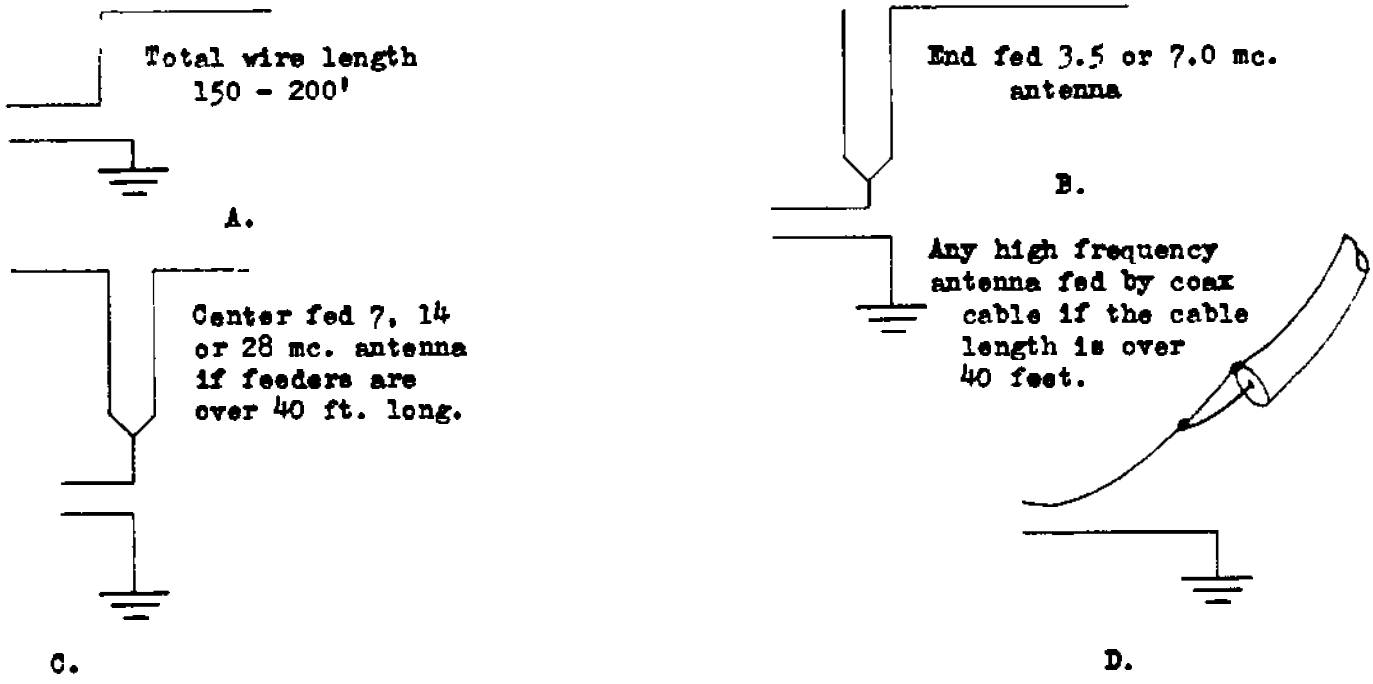
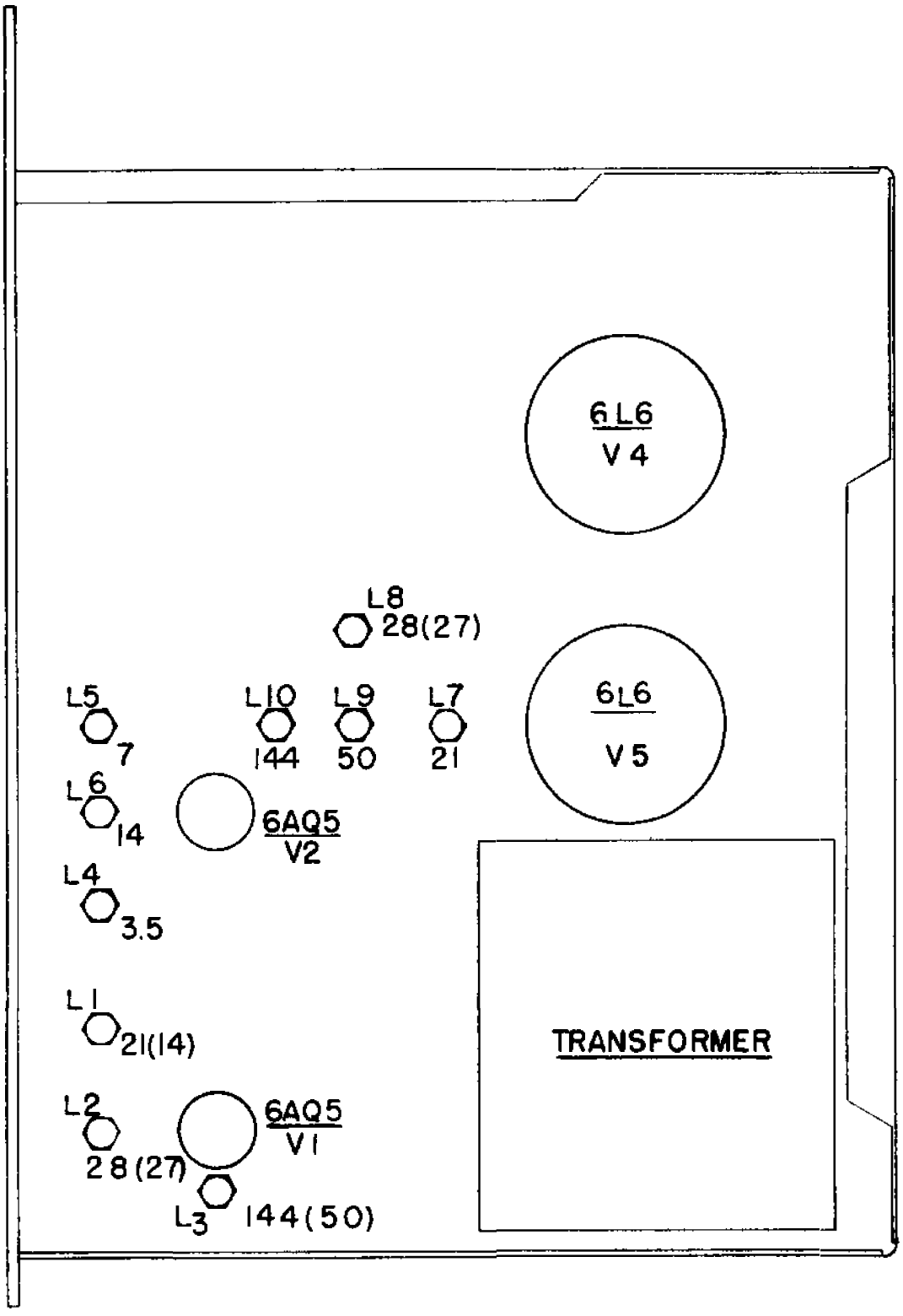


Figure 14.

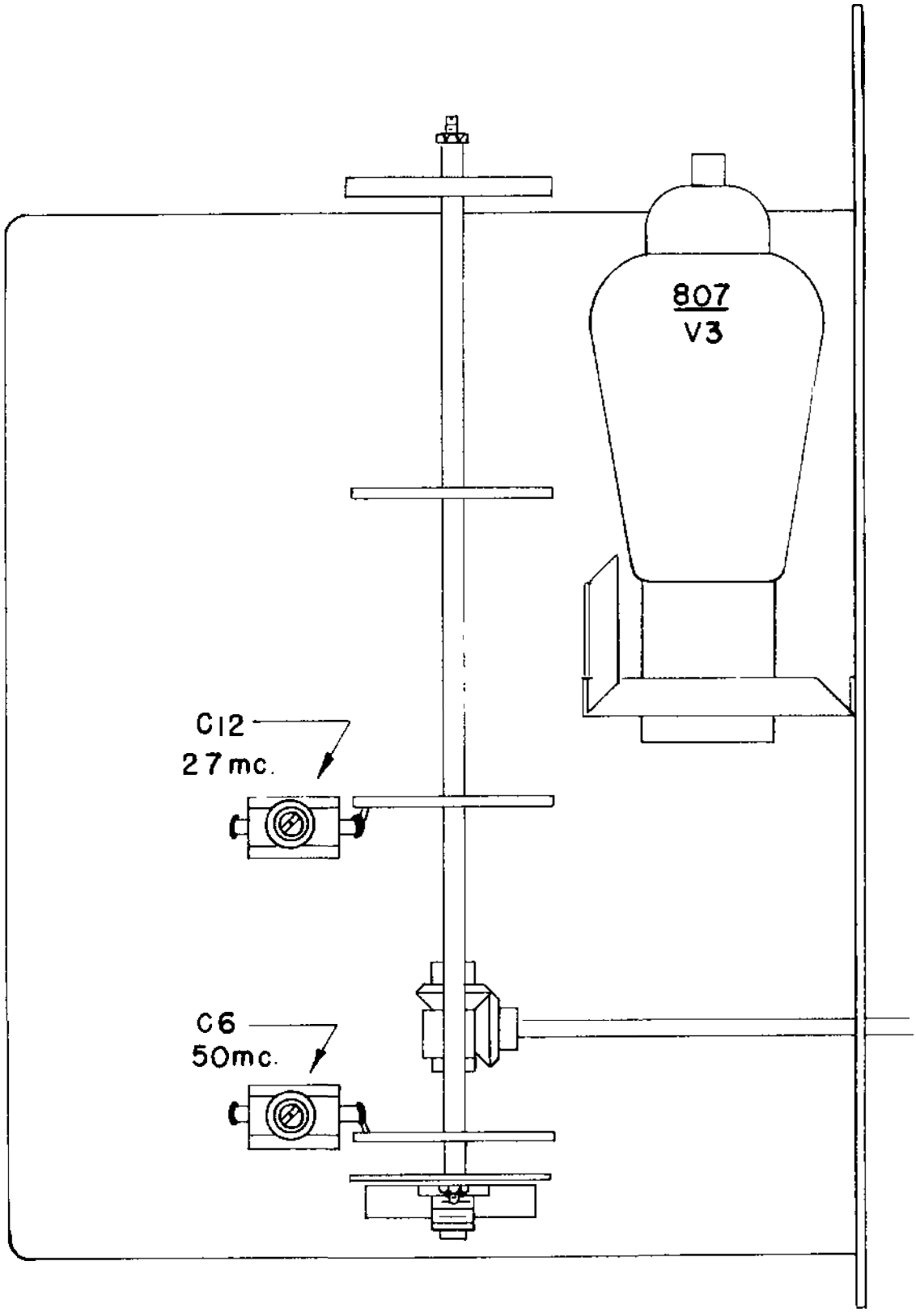
All the above, except A and B, may need a series loading coil to resonate the antennas to 1.8 mc. as shown in Figure 13.

Refer to amateur publications and handbooks for other types of antenna systems for 1.8 mc. and further suggestions on tuning and loading.



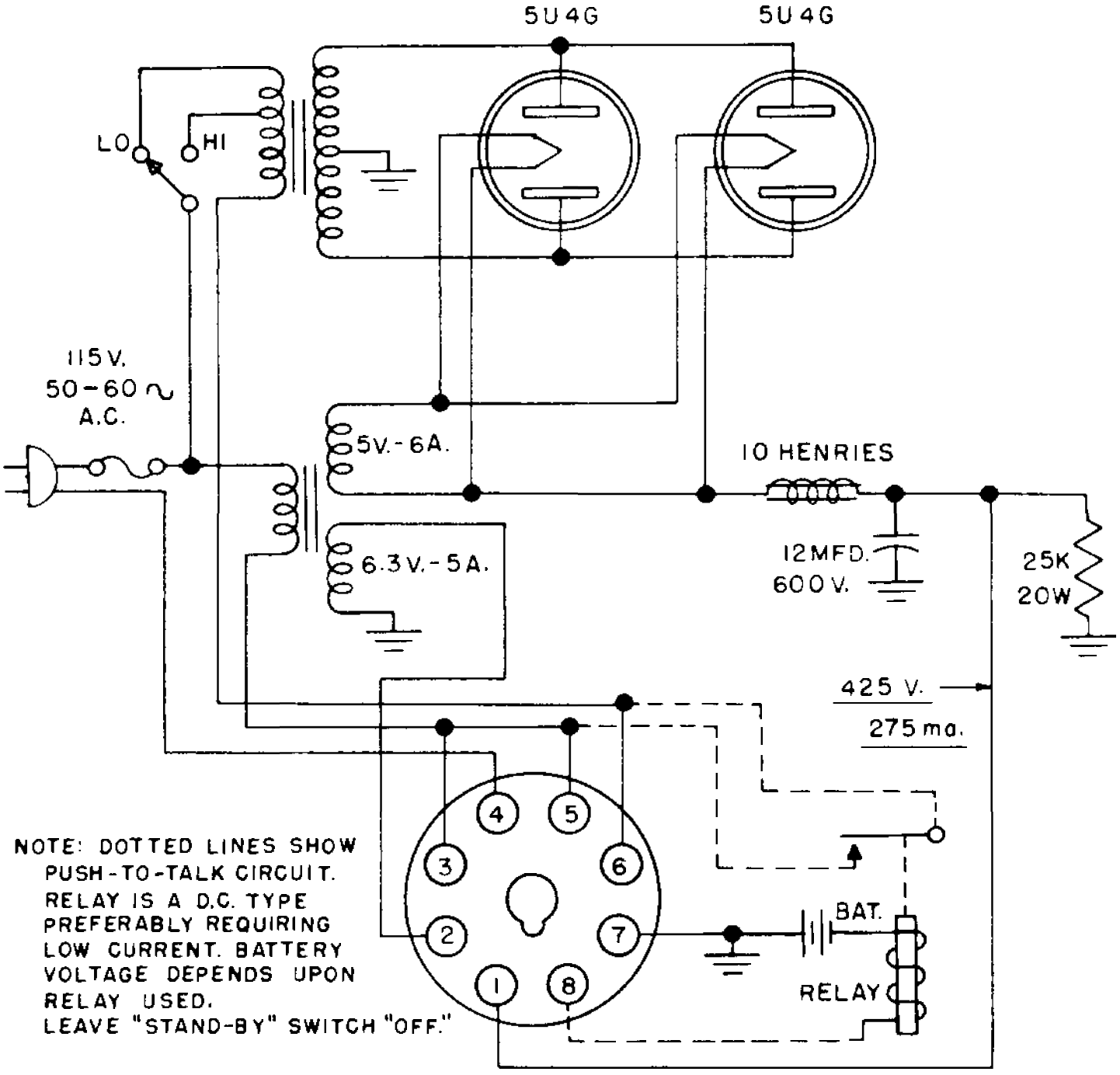
RIGHT SIDE VIEW

FIGURE 15



LEFT SIDE VIEW

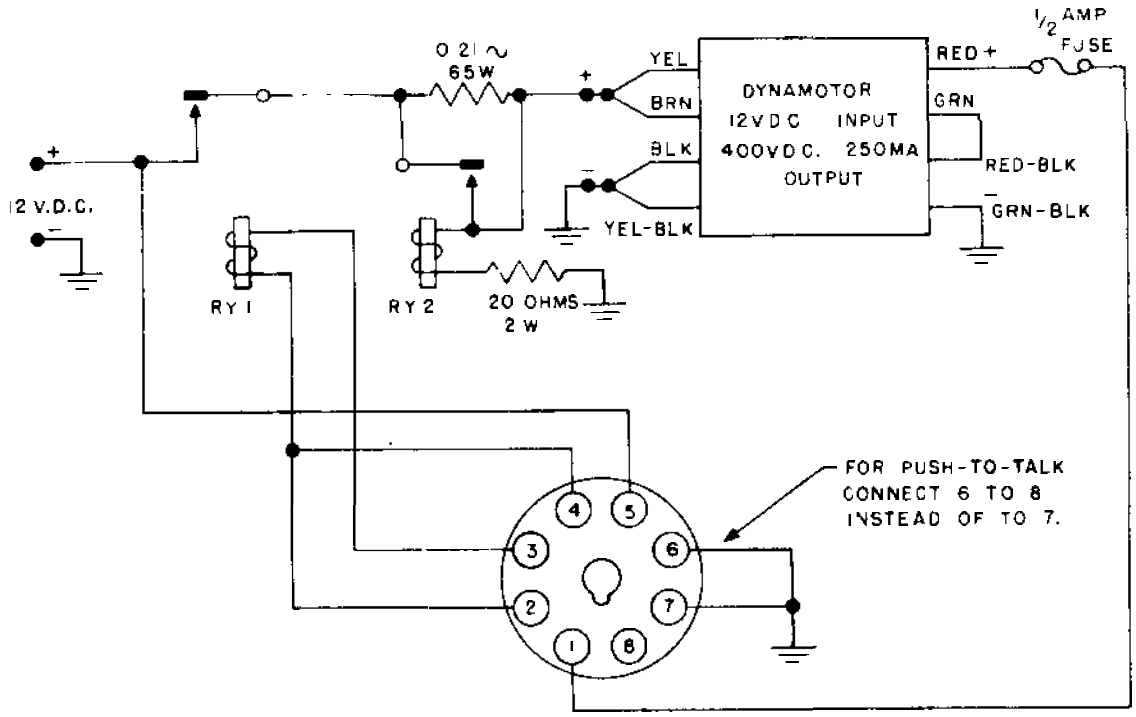
FIGURE 16



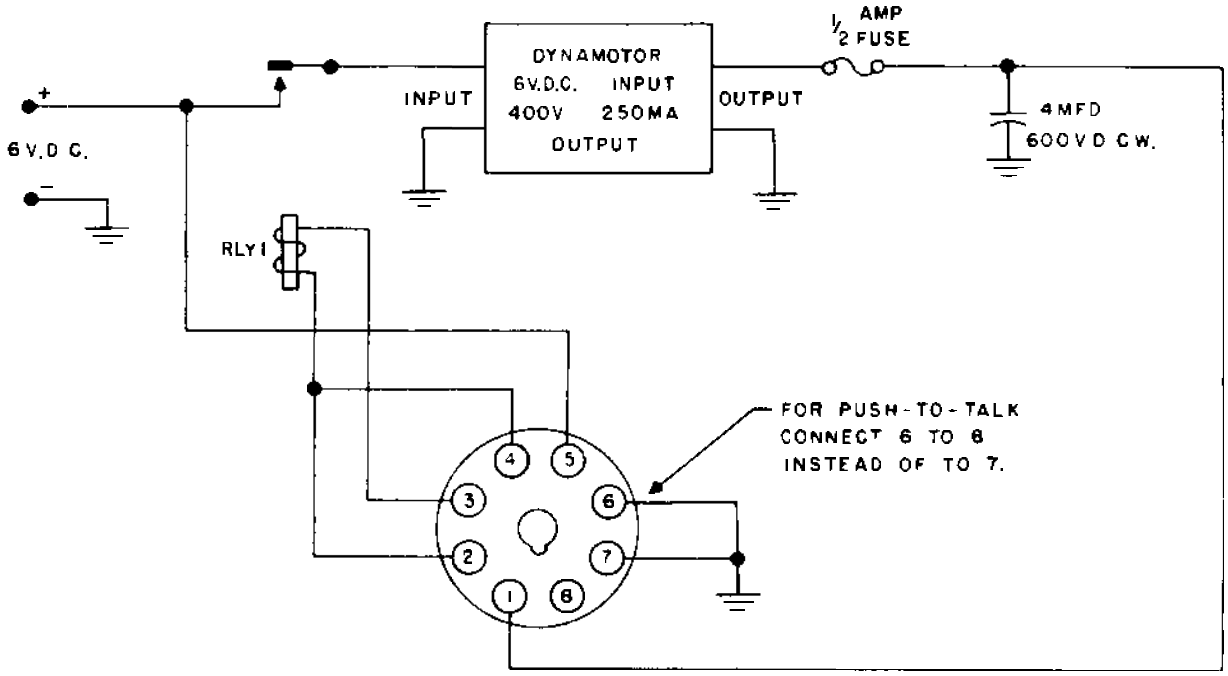
SCHEMATIC

MODEL APS-50 A.C. POWER SUPPLY

Figure 17

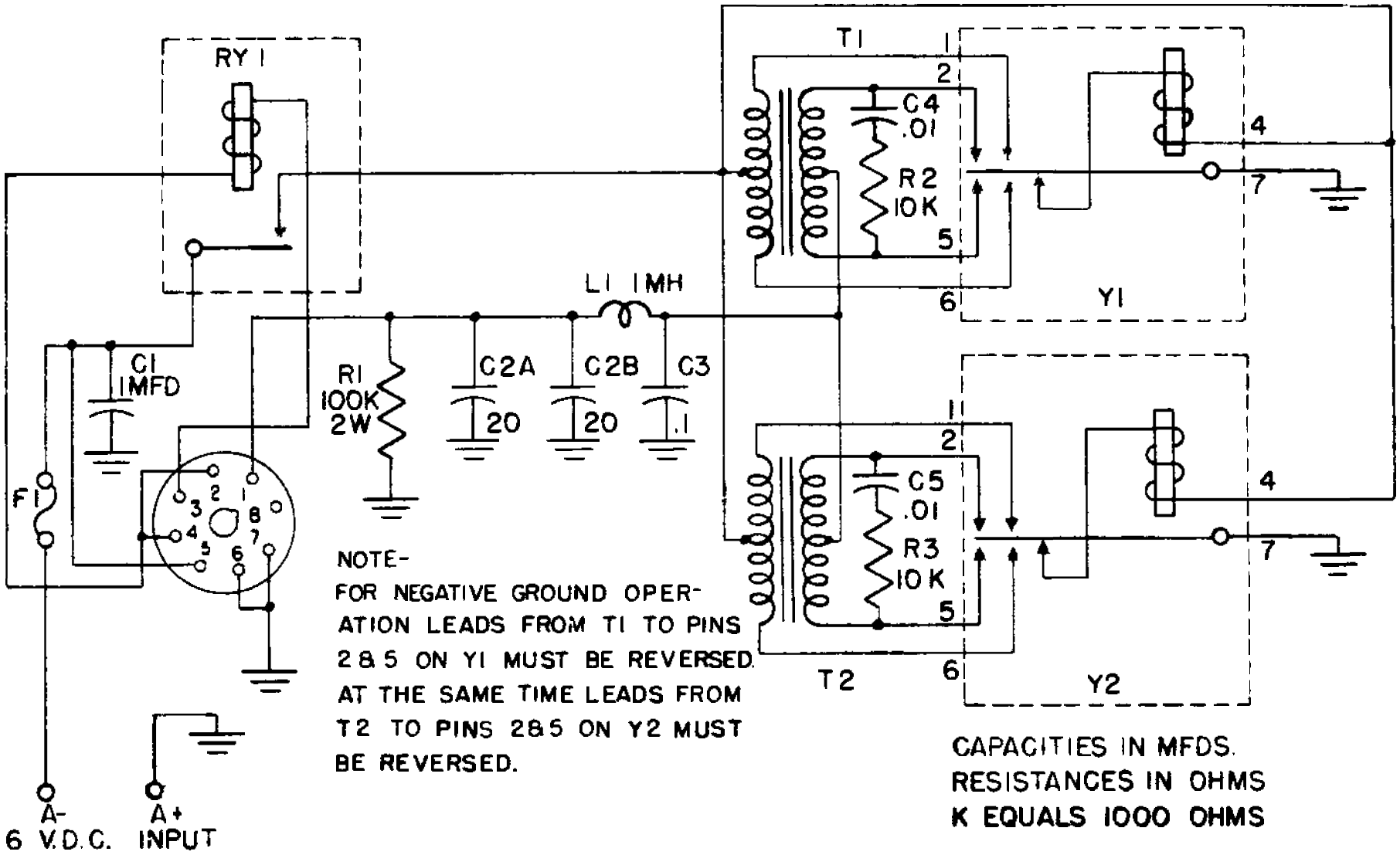


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
DPS-5012



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
DPS-5006

Figure 18



SCHEMATIC

VPS-50 VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLY

FIGURE 19

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS INC., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

AMATEUR SERVICE NOTICE #10

SUBJECT: Mobile Operation of Bandmaster Series Transmitters.

Bandmaster transmitters with serial numbers above 3353 have mounting holes provided in the chassis for attaching a transmit-receive relay and input and output coaxial feed line connectors. A remote control panel complete with cables is also available making these units readily adaptable for push-to-talk mobile operation.

The required components are as follows:

Qty	Description	H-W Part No.
1	Relay, Advance K1604RF 6 v. DC 25 ohm coil	48A1016-1
3	Cinch Connectors #8134	18N1002-2
3	Plugs for above, Cinch M-93	17A1000-1

The above items will provide for local push-to-talk operation when operating with a DC supply. For a complete remotely controlled mobile installation, the following assemblies are available:

1	Remote control panel assembly for dash board mounting, complete with interconnecting and microphone cables.
1	Dynamotor Assembly DPS-5006
1	Push-to-talk hand microphone, Universal type CU-1

Although all Bandmaster transmitters above serial No. 3353 have the required mounting holes for the above components, the carbon microphone Senior model is to be preferred for mobile use as there is less likelyhood of trouble with noise pick-np in the high gain microphone preemplifier of the Deluxe, and, in addition, the carbon type microphone is more rugged and better adapted for mobile work than the lower gain types.

The mounting holes for the relay will be found on the top lip of the chassis near the rear. Mount the relay underneath this lip with the contacts facing in as in Figure 1.

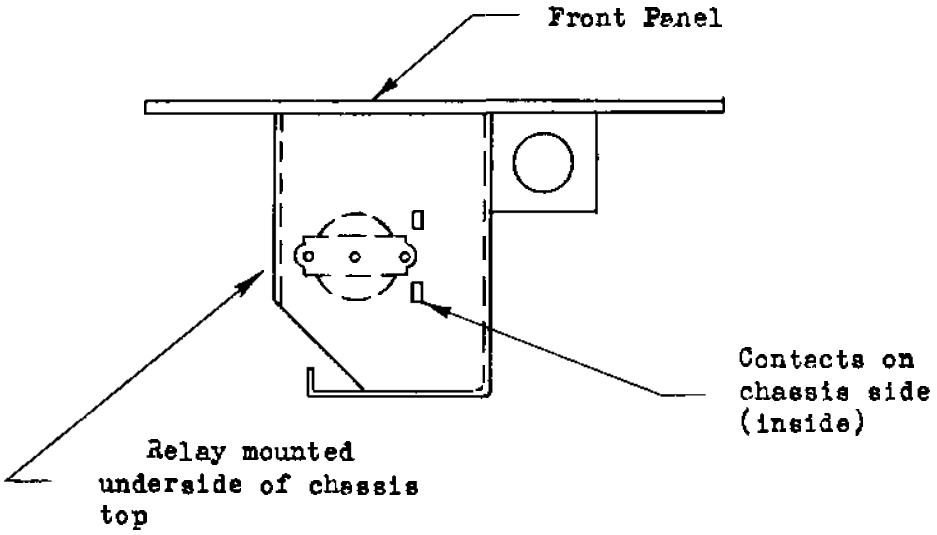


FIGURE 1

Top View TBS-50 Showing Location of Relay

Mount the two antenna connectors in the holes on the rear lip, and the microphone connector in the holes adjacent to the power connector.

Wire the relay and the connectors as shown in Figure 2 making reference to the main Bandmaster diagram for the complete connections.

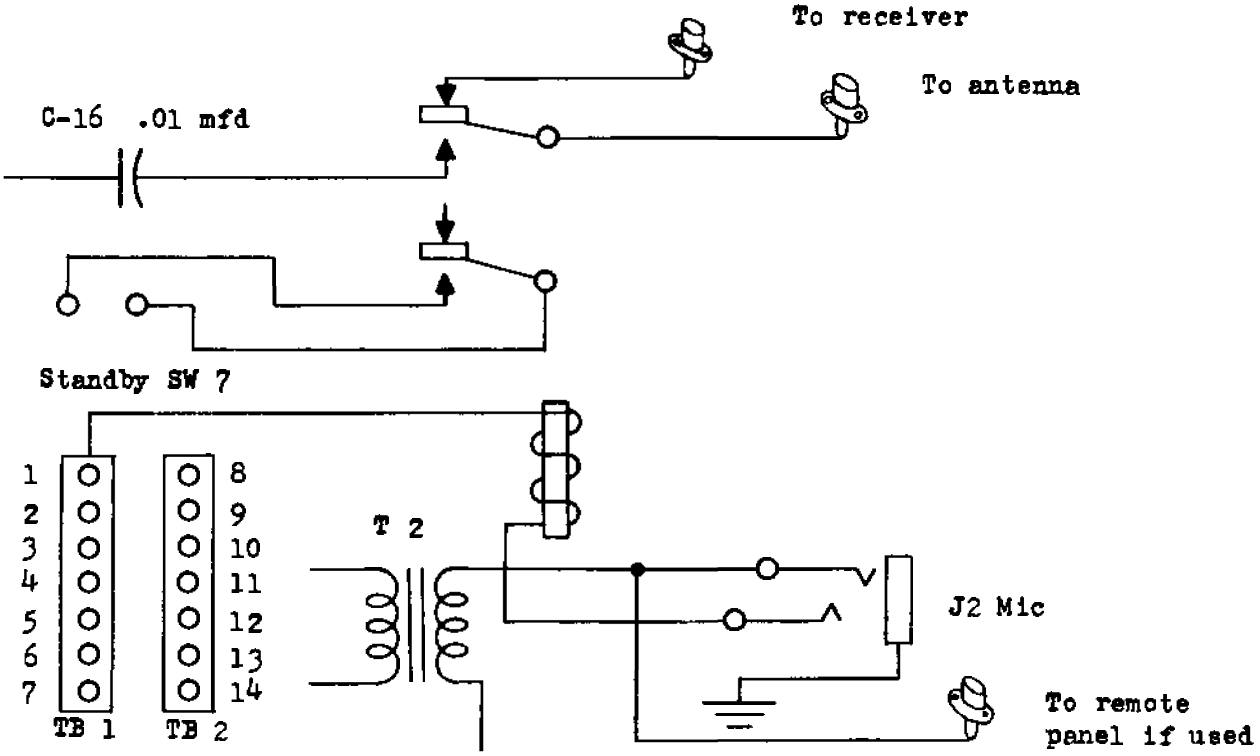


FIGURE 2

Connections; Relay & Connectors, TBS-50

Small diameter coax cable such as RG-58/U can be used nicely in the connectors.

The transmitter may now be operated push-to-talk when powered by a DPS-5006 or equivalent, and when the microphone is plugged into the front panel. If remote operation for mobile work is desired, the remote control panel or equivalent should be used, with the long cable from this panel plugged into the rear power connection of the Bandmaster and the microphone lead plugged into the microphone circuit. The DPS-5006 should now be mounted under the hood near the battery and the cable plugged into the rear of the remote control panel and the microphone into the front jack. This panel now controls the transmitter. The STANDBY switch on the Bandmaster front panel is left OFF and is no longer used. For tune up, remove the microphone from the remote panel and plug it into the front panel jack of the Bandmaster.

CAUTION

In mobile operation where the remote panel and long interconnect cable are used, the transmitter should never be operated unless the car is running and the generator is operating to maintain a battery terminal voltage of at least 6.5 volts; otherwise the relay in the transmitter may not close due to the voltage drop in the interconnect cable, or the output will be low due to too low heater voltage on the tubes.

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS INC., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

AMATEUR SERVICE NOTICE #11

SUBJECT: Loading the Bandmaster to a mobile antenna.

Some difficulty has been experienced in mobile installations with antenna loading, and questions have been raised as to just how antenna connections should be made. On the higher frequency bands of 14, 28, 50 and 144 mc. where a 1/4 wave vertical antenna is used against the car body, the impedance between the bottom end of the antenna and the car body is low, between 25 and 50 ohms, so coax cable such as RG-58/U can be used as a feeder. The 1/4 wave antenna should be mounted vertically on the car, trying to keep it as far as possible from the car body, and should be mounted with the bottom end close to but insulated from the car. RG-58/U can then be used, one end to the base of the antenna with the center conductor connecting to the bottom of the antenna, and the shield connecting to the car body immediately adjacent to the antenna, and the other end connected to the tranemitter as usual, center conductor to the antenna post, and shield to ground post. On the 14, 28, and 50 mc. bands the LOAD condenser will control the loading and on 144 mc. the position of the pick-up link will control the loading. See Figure 1.

When operating mobile on the 3.9 mc. band and on 14 mc. when a shorter than 1/4 wave antenna is used, it is sometimes difficult to load the transmitter. This is usually because the impedance of the antenna is too high and, if so, it must be brought down by either base loading or center loading. If the distance between the antenna insulator on the transmitter and the bottom of the antenna is short, not over two feet, a wire may be run between the two with the loading inductance either in series with this load or in the center of the antenna. If longer than two feet, a length of RG-58/U can be used, again with the shield grounded both at the transmitter end and at the antenna end, with the loading inductance connected between the base of the antenna and the center conductor or else in the center of the antenna. On 3.9 mc. be sure to connect the external 500 or 1000 mmf variable condenser between antenna and ground posts of the transmitter as discussed in the instruction book.

Enough inductance as above should be used until the tranemitter can be loaded in a normal fashion. The value of this inductance is quite critical and it should be adjusted carefully

NOTES.

Any length of low impedance coax cable can be used as it is not critical.

The value of the loading inductance shown in Figures 2 and 3 is

critical particularly on 3.9 mc. Reference should be made to the following articles in QST for detailed suggestions on mobile antennas:

August	1950	P 19
June	1950	P 16
Dec.	1949	P 25
Nov.	1948	P 42

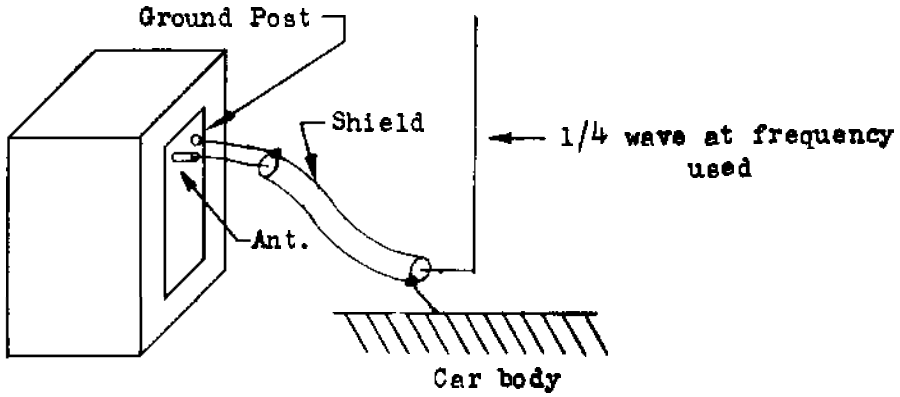


Figure 1

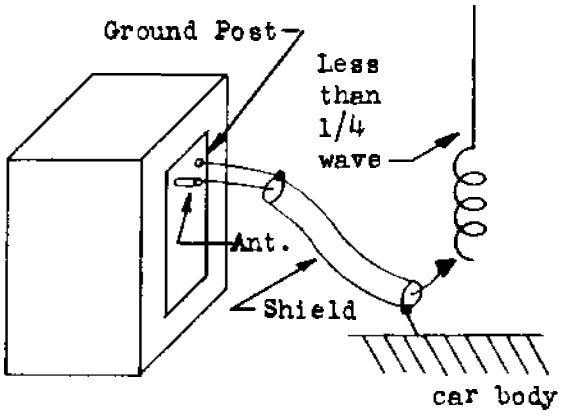


Figure 2

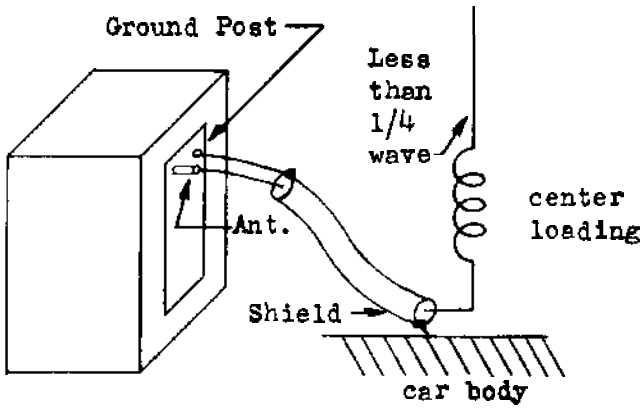


Figure 3

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS INC. SOUTHBRIDGE. MASS.

AMATEUR SERVICE NOTICE #12

SUBJECT: Suggestions for elimination of TVI caused by Bandmaster transmitter.

Most television interference caused by a Bandmaster transmitter operating below 30 mc. can be eliminated or greatly reduced by taking the following steps.

1. Use an antenna or antenna coupler fed with low impedance coax line such as RG-8/U or RG-58/U.

2. Connect a low pass filter in series with this line.

3. Connect a shielded filter network in series with each of the leads in the power supply cable.

4. Make sure the TV receiver has a high pass filter in the TV feed line.

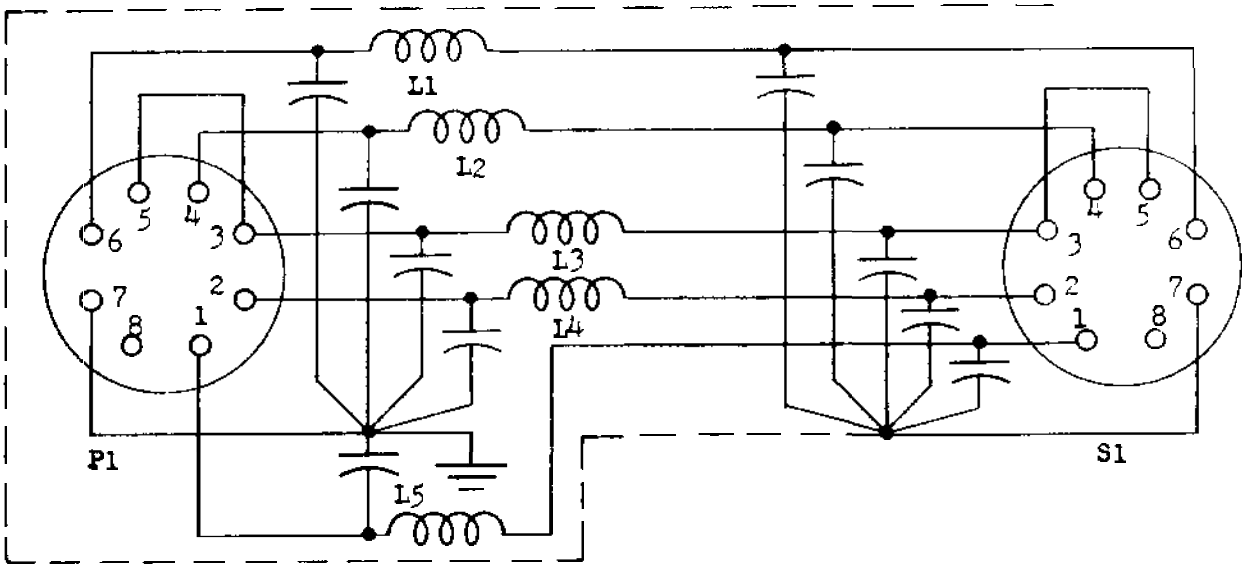
The use of a low impedance feed line as in (1) above makes it possible to use a 50 or 75 ohm low pass filter which can be purchased or made at home if simple shop facilities are available.

The following articles describe such filters:

QST	January 1950	P. 11
QST	March 1950	P. 20
QST	April 1950	P. 23
QST	December 1949	P. 18
CQ	June 1950	P. 9

The use of this filter in series with the feed line as in (2) above, assuming the feeder is reasonably well matched so that the standing wave ratio is low, will attenuate all harmonics from the transmitter that might otherwise be radiated from the antenna or feed line. The outgoing feeder should be completely shielded starting at the transmitter leaving no open wires to radiate.

The filters mentioned in (3) above will prevent radiation from the power cable and can be made up in a shielded box. As some circuits are common when using the APS-50 AC power supply, the following is simplified for use with the APS-50 only:



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

		H-W Part #
L1 thru L4	high current vibrator type RF choke wound with #12 or #14 wire	12A1000-3
L5	1 mh choke 300 ma.	12A1001-1
All condensers (10)	Ceramic type .001 mf 500v	1K3010-13
P1	Chassis plug Amphenol #86-RCP8	17D1000-1
S1	Cable socket Amphenol #78-PF8	18F1003-8

All input and output grounds should be made at the same points as indicated and the assembly should be completely shielded.

The chassis plug can be mounted on one face of the shielded box, and the cable socket on one end of a short shielded cable. In this way the power supply cable can plug into the box and the cable from the box can plug into the transmitter.

In order to further reduce harmonics the grid current to the 807 final in the Bandmaster should be kept as low as possible and the antenna loading should be adjusted for maximum output.

If phone is used with a Bandmaster Senior, make sure the microphone cord is shielded or else install a small RF choke about 1 mh and by-pass condenser about .001 mf in the microphone lead. If the transmitter is a Deluxe, there is already an RF choke in the lead and the microphone cable will be shielded.

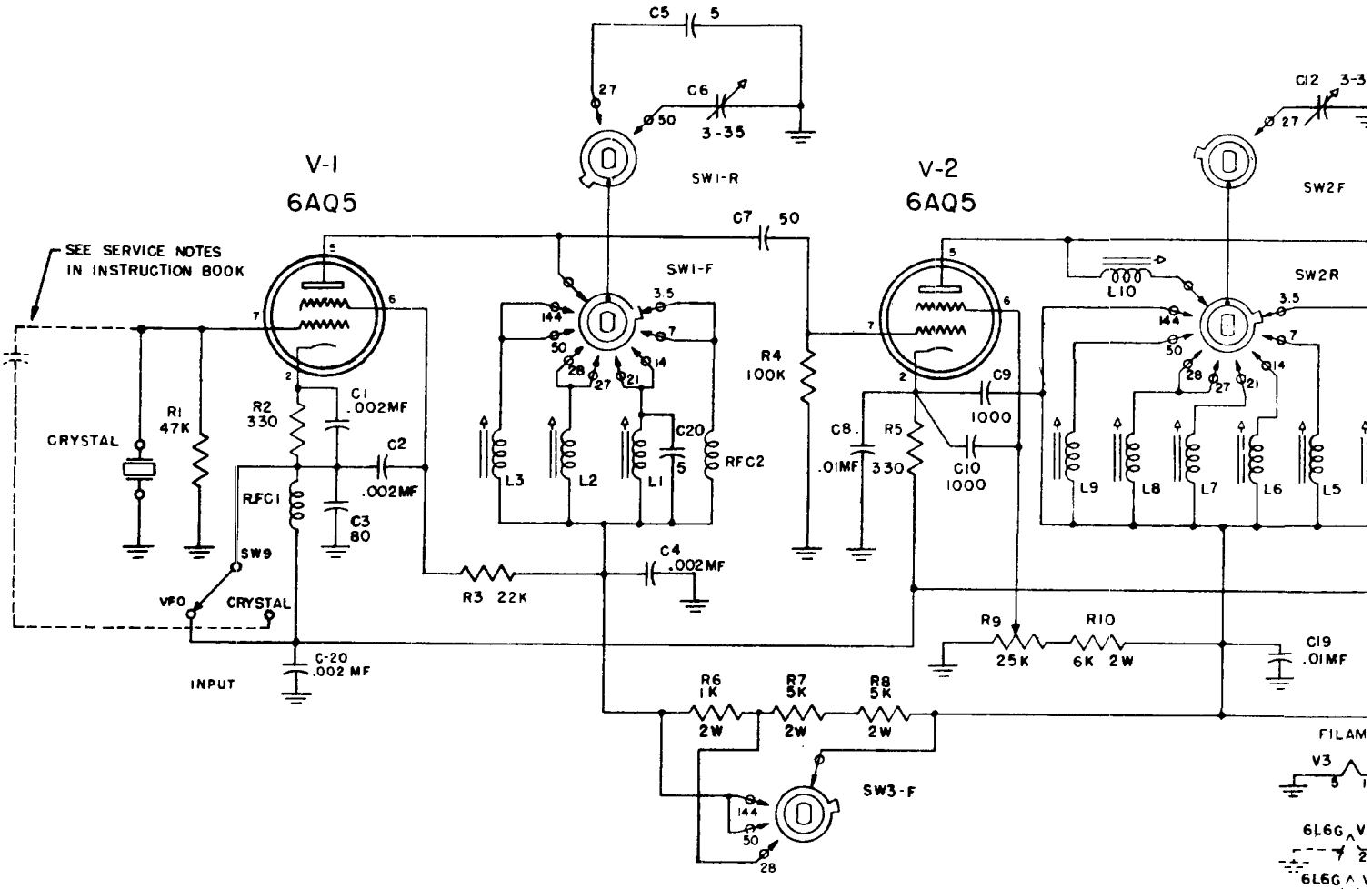
In both models on CW an RF choke and bypass condenser similar to the above should be used in the high side of the key circuit.

The above filter circuits should help materially for transmission on 30 mc. or below.

The filter circuits in the power cable should be kept installed at all times, but the low pass antenna feeder filter will have to be removed when operating in the 50-54 mc. band. Operation on this band may cause interference to TV channel #2 due to the fundamental and special precautions will have to be observed.

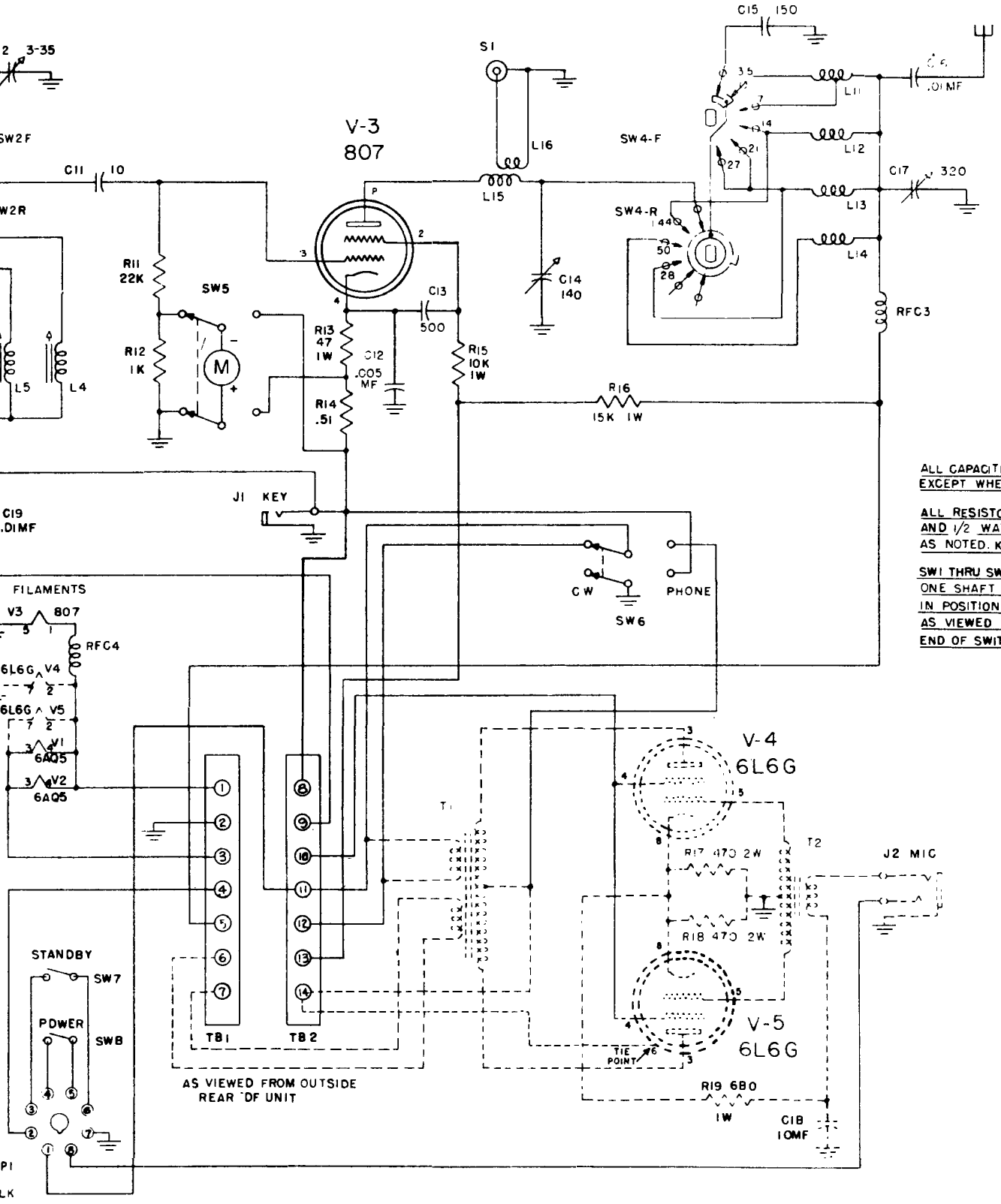
Operation in the 144-148 mc. band may cause interference to channel #4 as the 807 is a doubler at this frequency and very likely enough 72 mc. RF will be radiated to bother TV receivers in the vicinity.

It is also very important that the TV receiver have a high pass filter in the input to eliminate overload caused by the transmitter fundamental. These filters may be purchased or made by reference to QST for May 1949, page 46.



Band	Freq. Range	Crystal Freq.	Osc. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	Multiplier Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	P.A. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.
3-5	3.5 4.0	3500 4000	3500 4000	RFC2	12A1001-1	3500 4000	L4	1201012-504	3500 4000	L11	1201015-1
7	7.0 7.3	3500 3650	3500 3650	RFC2	12A1001-1	7000 7300	L5	1201012-501	7000 7300	L11	1201015-1
14	14.00 14.35	3500 3587.5	7000 7175	L1	1201012-501	14000 14350	L6	1201012-502	14000 14350	L12	1201015-2
21	21.0 21.45	3500 3575	7000 7150	L1	1201012-501	21000 21450	L7	1201012-505	21000 21450	L13	1201015-3
27	26.96 27.23	6740 6807.5	13480 13615	L2	1201012-502	26960 27230	L8	1201012-506	26960 27230	L13	1201015-3
28	28.0 29.7	7000 7425	14000 14850	L2	1201012-502	28000 29700	L8	1201012-506	28000 29700	L13	1201015-3
50	50.0 54.0	5555.5 6000	16666.5 18000	L3	1201012-503	50000 54000	L9	1201013-501	50000 54000	L14	1201015-4
144	144.0 148.0	8000 8222	24000 24666	L3	1201012-503	72000 74000	L10	1201014-501	144000 148000	L15	1201015-5

91A1064



ALL CAPACITIES IN MMF. EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

ALL RESISTORS IN OHMS AND 1/2 WATT EXCEPT AS NOTED. K=1000

SW1 THRU SW4 GANGED ON ONE SHAFT AND SHOWN IN POSITION ONE (3.5MC) AS VIEWED FROM DETENT END OF SWITCH SHAFT.

TOLERANCE ON FINISHED DIMENSIONS EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED		
BASIC DIMENSION	FRACTIONAL DIMENSIONS	DECIMAL DIMENSIONS
UP TO 1	± 1/32	± .005
1 TO 6	± 1/16	± .009
6 TO 24	± 1/32	± .010
ABOVE 24	± 1/64	± .015

SCREW THREADS AMERICAN STANDARD CLASS 2 FIT

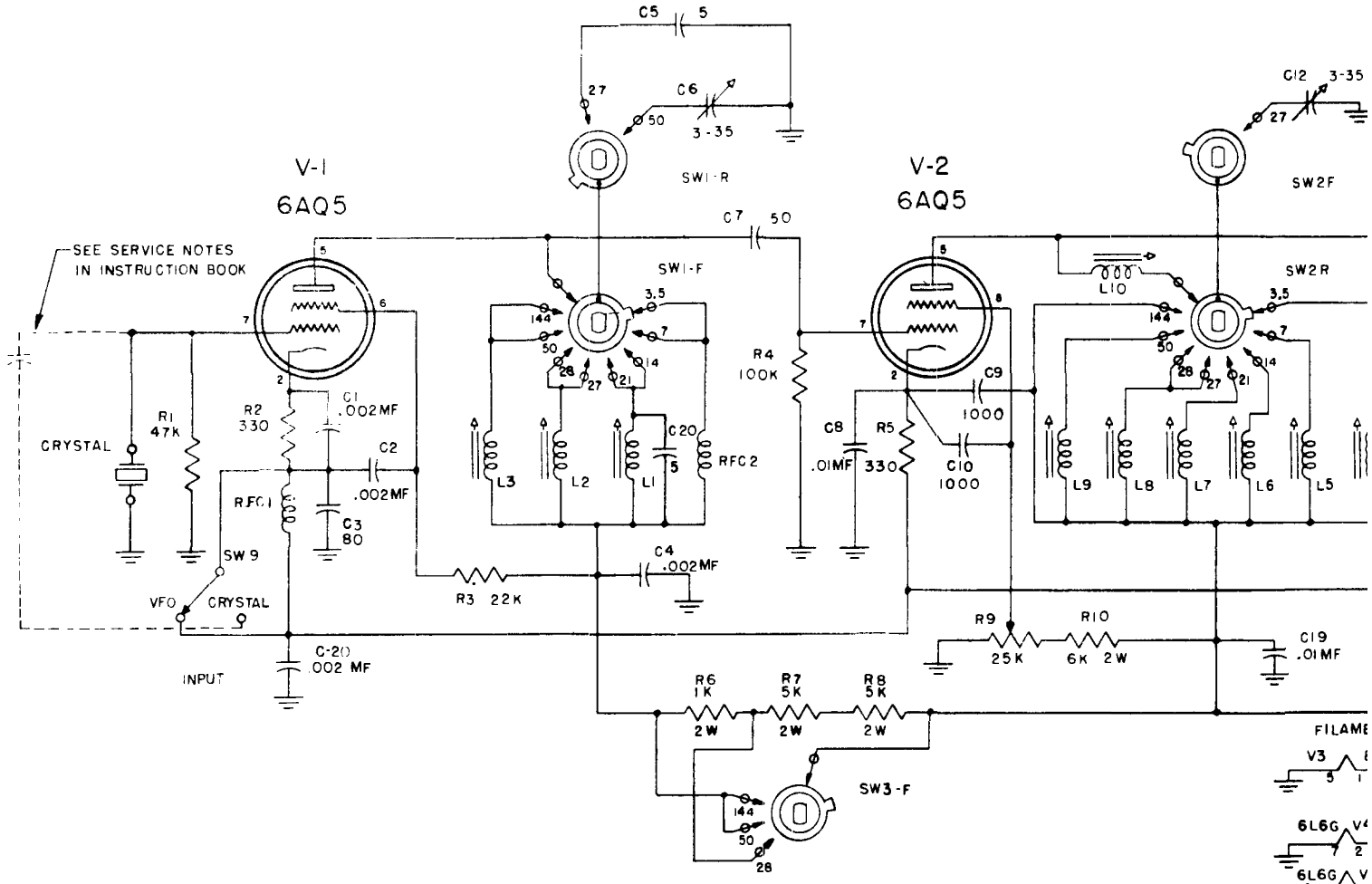
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
MODEL TBS-50 B

FIRST MADE FOR

DRAWN CEH DATE 11-18-47 | CHECKED CEH DATE 11-18-47 | ENG APP CEH DATE 11-18-47 | ENG APP COG DATE 12-5-47 | SCALE —

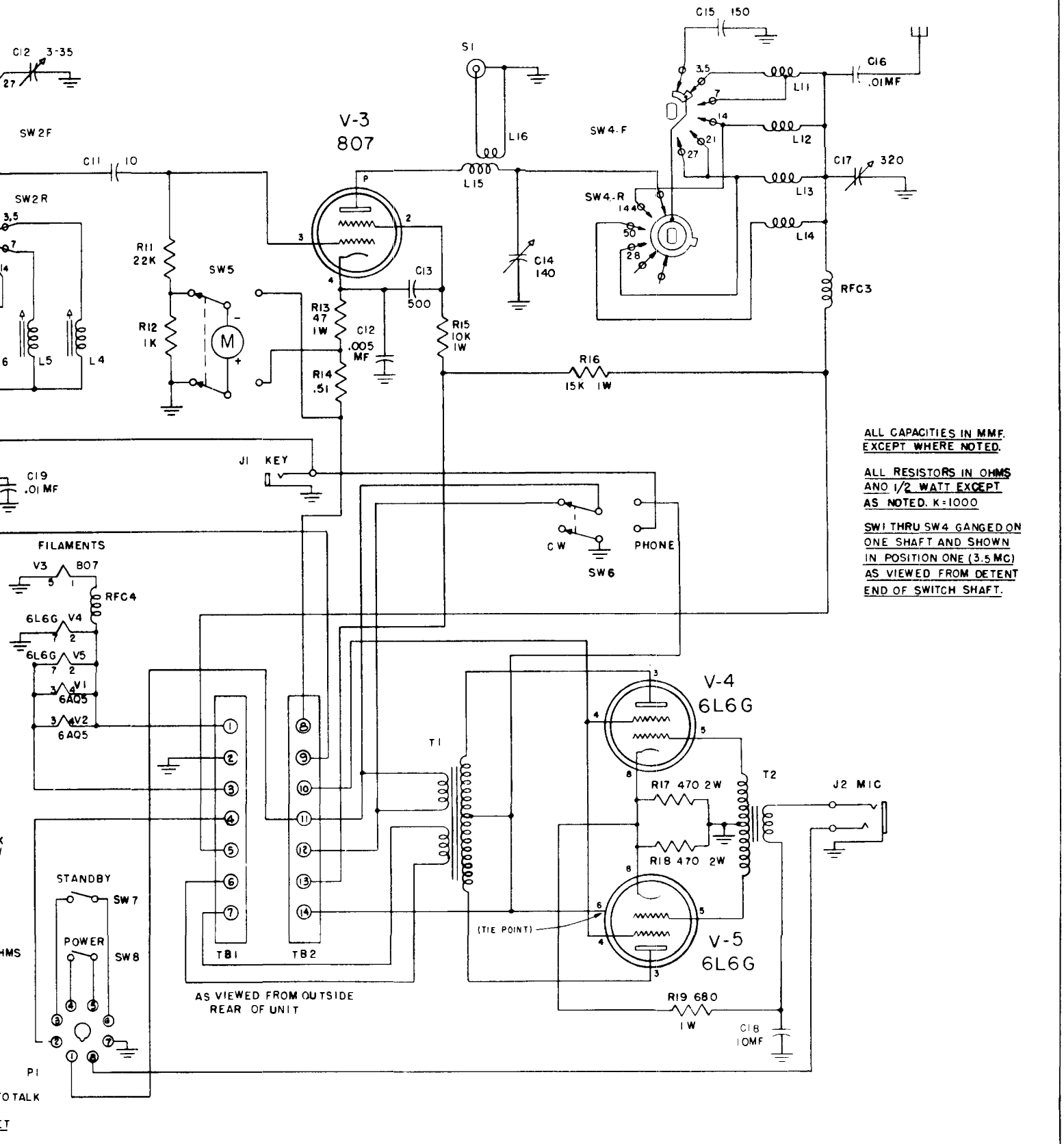
HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS INC. SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

91A1064



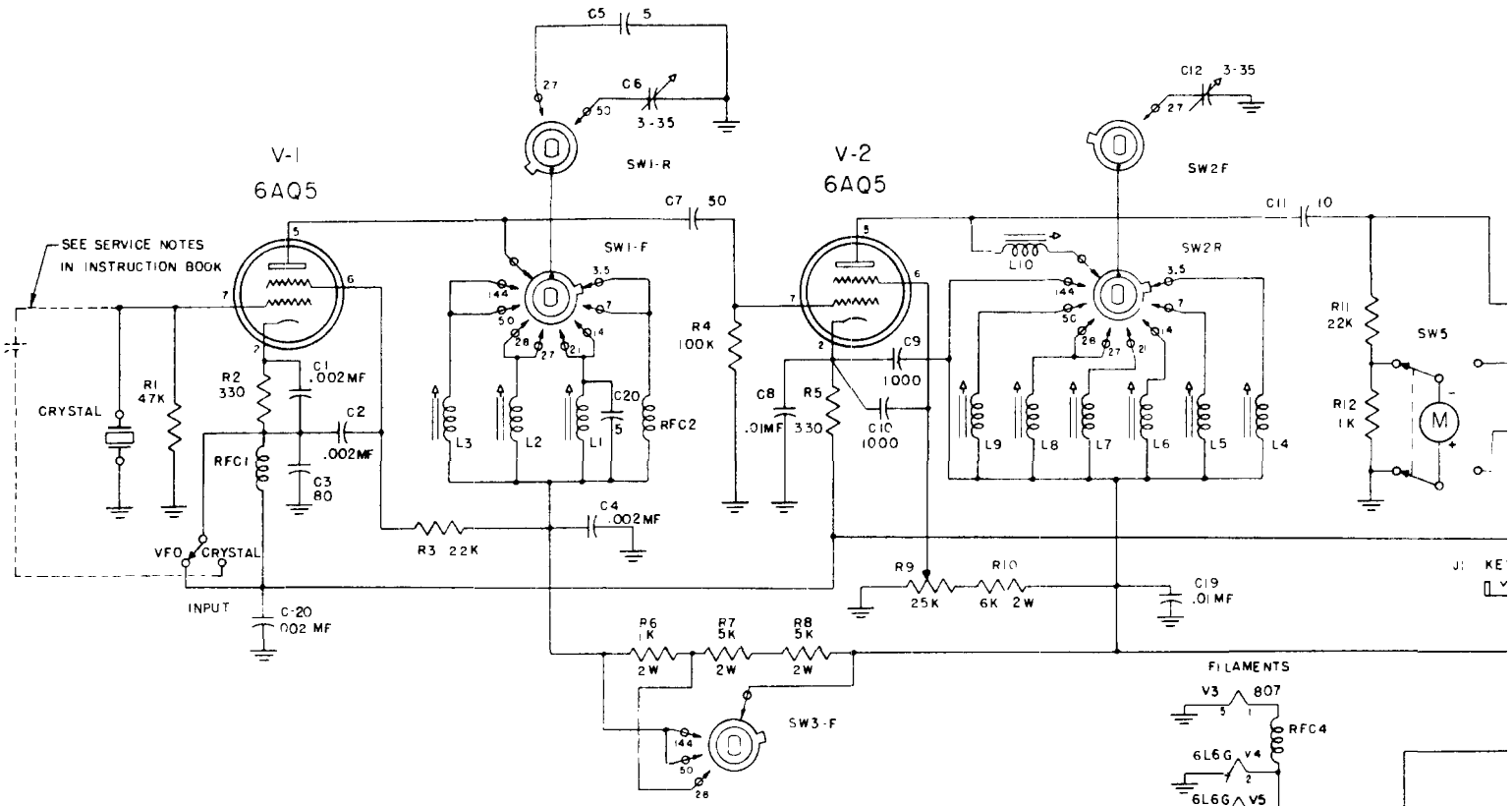
Band	Freq. Range	Crystal Freq.	Osc. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	Multiplier Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	P.A. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.
3.5	3.5 4.0	3500 4000	3500 4000	RFC2	12A1001-1	3500 4000	L4	1201012-504	3500 4000	L11	1201015-1
7	7.0 7.3	3500 3650	3500 3650	RFC2	12A1001-1	7000 7300	L5	1201012-501	7000 7300	L11	1201015-1
14	14.00 14.35	3500 3587.5	7000 7175	L1	1201012-501	14000 14350	L6	1201012-502	14000 14350	L12	1201015-2
21	21.0 21.45	3500 3575	7000 7150	L1	1201012-501	21000 21450	L7	1201012-505	21000 21450	L13	1201015-3
27	26.96 27.23	6740 6807.5	13480 13615	L2	1201012-502	26960 27230	L8	1201012-506	26960 27230	L13	1201015-3
28	28.0 29.7	7000 7425	14000 14850	L2	1201012-502	28000 29700	L8	1201012-506	28000 29700	L13	1201015-3
50	50.0 54.0	5555.5 6000	16666.5 18000	L3	1201012-503	50000 54000	L9	1201013-501	50000 54000	L14	1201015-4
144	144.0 148.0	8000 8222	24000 24666	L3	1201012-503	72000 74000	L10	1201014-501	144000 148000	L15	1201015-5

REVISIONS

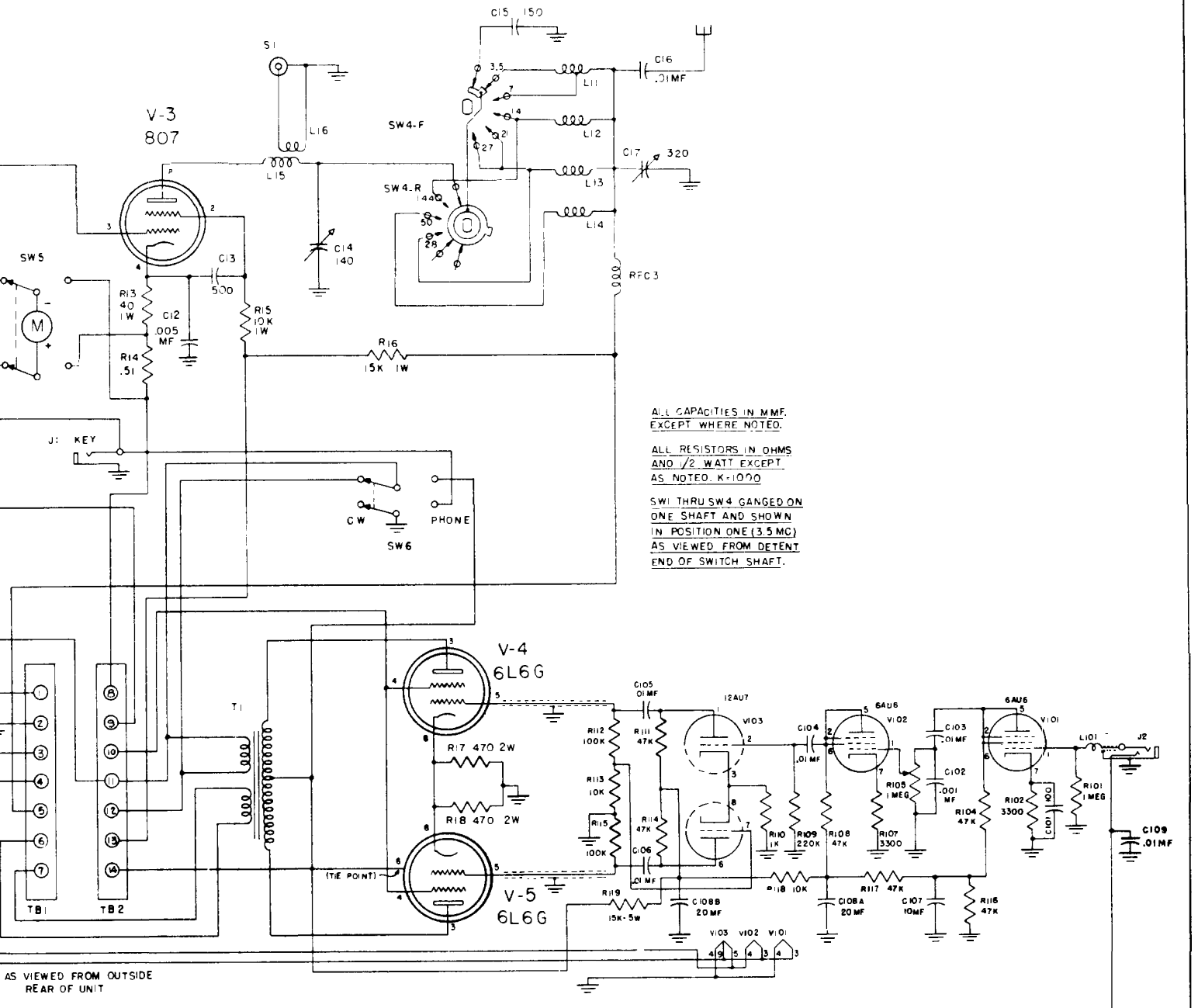


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
MODEL TBS-50 C

DRAWN WRG DATE 6-24-49	CHECKED CEH DATE 7-23-49	SCALE - -
HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS, INC.	91A1054	



Band	Freq. Range	Crystal Freq.	Osc. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	Multiplier Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.	P.A. Output Freq.	Coil	H-W Part No.
3.5	3.5 4.0	3500 4000	3500 4000	RFC2	12A1001-1	3500 4000	L4	12C1012-504	3500 4000	L11	12C1015-1
7	7.0 7.3	3500 3650	3500 3650	RFC2	12A1001-1	7000 7300	L5	12C1012-501	7000 7300	L11	12C1015-1
14	14.00 14.35	3500 3587.5	7000 7175	L1	12C1012-501	14000 14350	L6	12C1012-502	14000 14350	L12	12C1015-2
21	21.0 21.45	3500 3575	7000 7150	L1	12C1012-501	21000 21450	L7	12C1012-503	21000 21450	L13	12C1015-3
27	26.96 27.23	6740 6807.5	13480 13615	L2	12C1012-502	26960 27230	L8	12C1012-506	26960 27230	L13	12C1015-3
28	28.0 29.7	7000 7425	14000 14850	L2	12C1012-502	28000 29700	L8	12C1012-506	28000 29700	L13	12C1015-3
50	50.0 54.0	5555.5 6000	16666.5 18000	L3	12C1012-503	50000 54000	L9	12C1013-501	50000 54000	L14	12C1015-4
144	144.0 148.0	8000 8222	24000 24666	L3	12C1012-503	72000 74000	L10	12C1014-501	144000 148000	L15	12C1015-5



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
MODEL TBS-50 D

HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS INC SOUTHBRIDGE MASS U.S.A.

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