



Sailor

Sailor

INSTRUKTIONSBOG FOR
SAILOR N2161

INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR
SAILOR N2161

INSTRUKTIONSBUCH FÜR
SAILOR N2161

INSTRUCTIONS POUR
SAILOR N2161

INSTRUCCIONES PARA
SAILOR N2161



A/S S. P. RADIO · AALBORG · DENMARK

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SAILOR N2161 is a power supply unit constructed for supplying the Transmitter SAILOR T2130 from the mains.

SAILOR N2161 makes an automatic change-over from mains supply to battery supply in case of mains failure.

SAILOR N2161 has a built-in 12V DC regulator for supplying a SAILOR VHF radiotelephone. However, the N2161 cannot supply the VHF radiotelephone and the transmitter T2130, when both are transmitting simultaneously, due to the current limiter in N2161.

SAILOR N2161 is short-circuit protected at the output by means of a current limiter.

1.2. TECHNICAL DATA

Input Voltage:	110V - 127V - 220V - 240V AC
Input Frequency:	50 - 60 Hz
Output Voltage:	30.5V DC $\pm 1V$ at 1A load
Output Current:	0.1 - 20A continuously
Output Limit:	25A for max. 15 minutes
Output Protection:	25A current limiter
Noise into Mains:	Better than CEPT
Operating Temperature:	-15°C to +55°C
On/Off Control:	From T2130 or VHF

12V VOLTAGE REGULATOR

Output Voltage:	13.2V DC $\pm 10\%$
Output Current:	Max. 8A
Output Protection:	Fuse 8A

1.3. PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The Power Supply N2161 is an insulated thyristor rectifier. The thyristors are placed on the secondary side of a mains transformer to minimize the interference on the mains.

The mains voltage is transformed down by the mains transformer. This voltage is then rectified by the phase controlled rectifier bridge. By varying the phase, the turn-on time, it is possible to control the average value of the direct voltage applied to the load.

The control unit measures the output voltage of N2161 and controls the turn-on time for the thyristors. The output from the rectifier bridge is incomplete sine waves. These pulses are then filtered by the output LC-filter to an average DC-voltage.

The control unit also measures the output current and reduces the output voltage if the current is too high. Constant current mode.

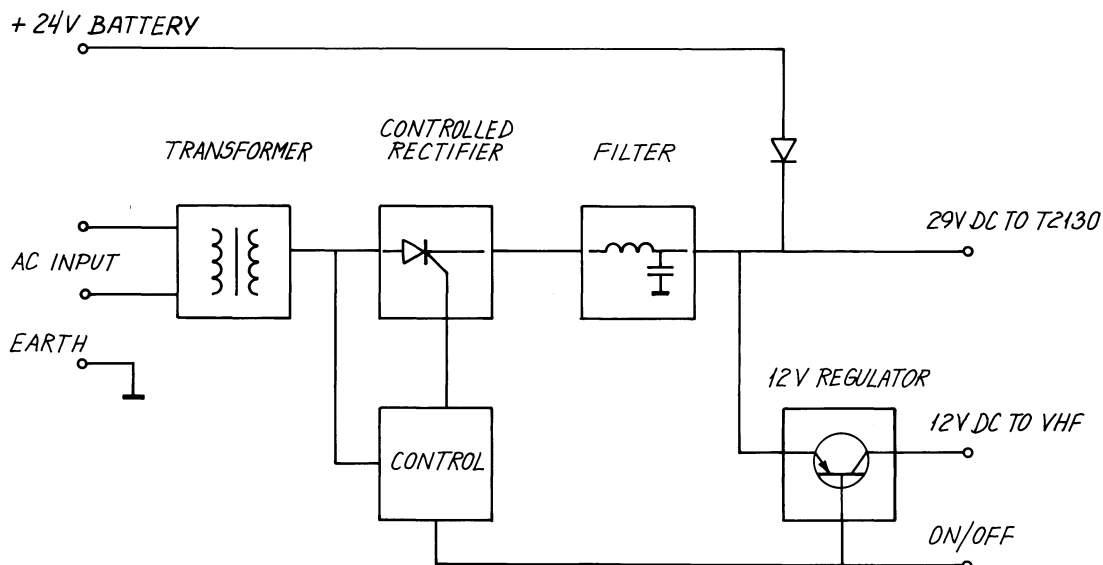
The output voltage is connected to the battery voltage via a diode. Normally the output voltage from the N2161 is higher than the battery voltage and the diode is not conducting. But if the output voltage of N2161 is lower than the battery voltage, then the battery takes over the supply to the transmitter. This is an automatic change-over if the mains fails. The transmitter is always supplied by the N2161 if N2161 is ON. The N2161 can be switched on/off by the on/off input.

The 12V voltage regulator is a linear serial regulator where most of the loss is dissipated in resistors.

It is provided with a terminal for remote shut-down.

If the on/off terminal is connected to the -terminal, the regulator is ON.

If the on/off terminal is disconnected, the regulator is off.

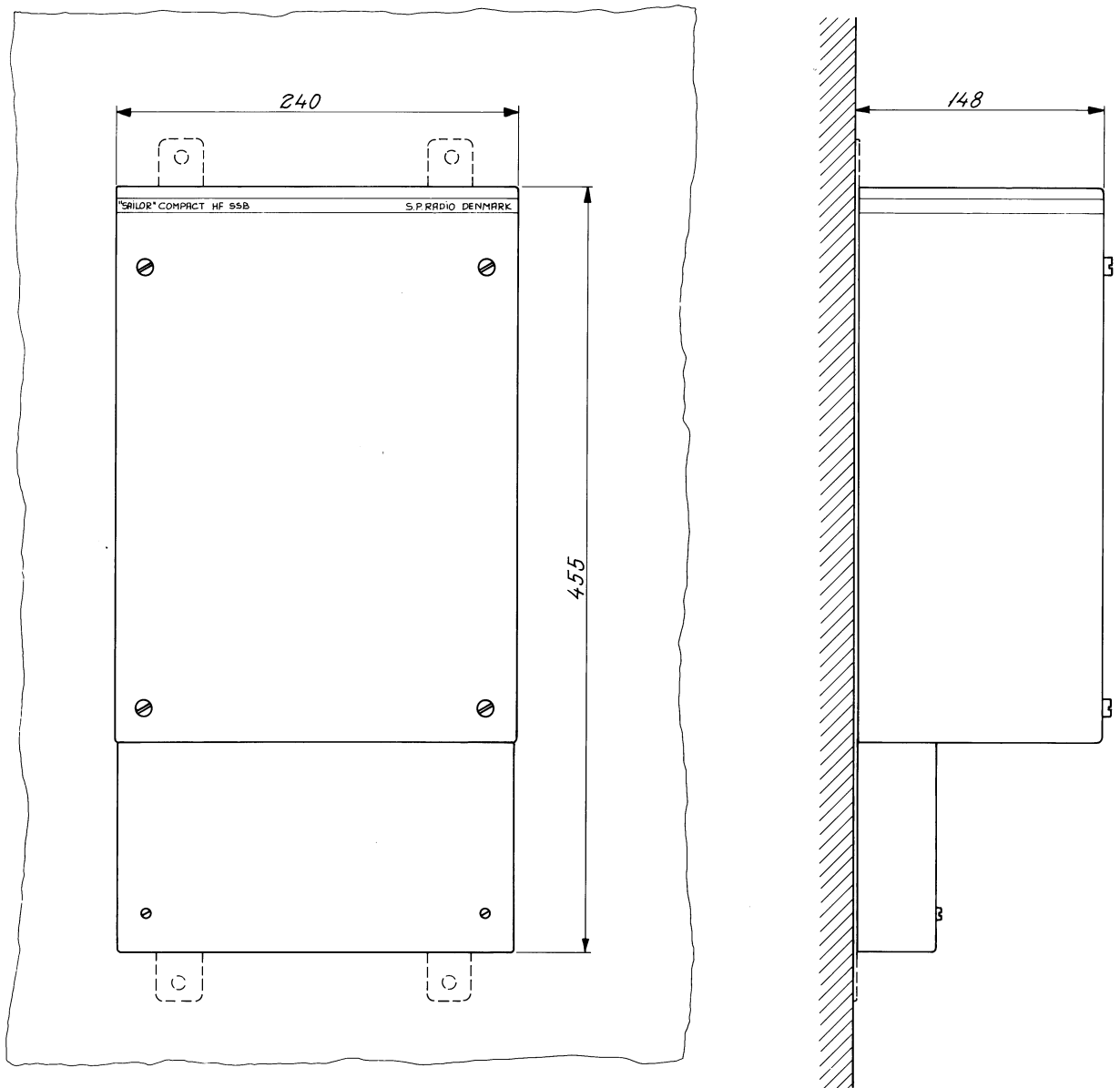


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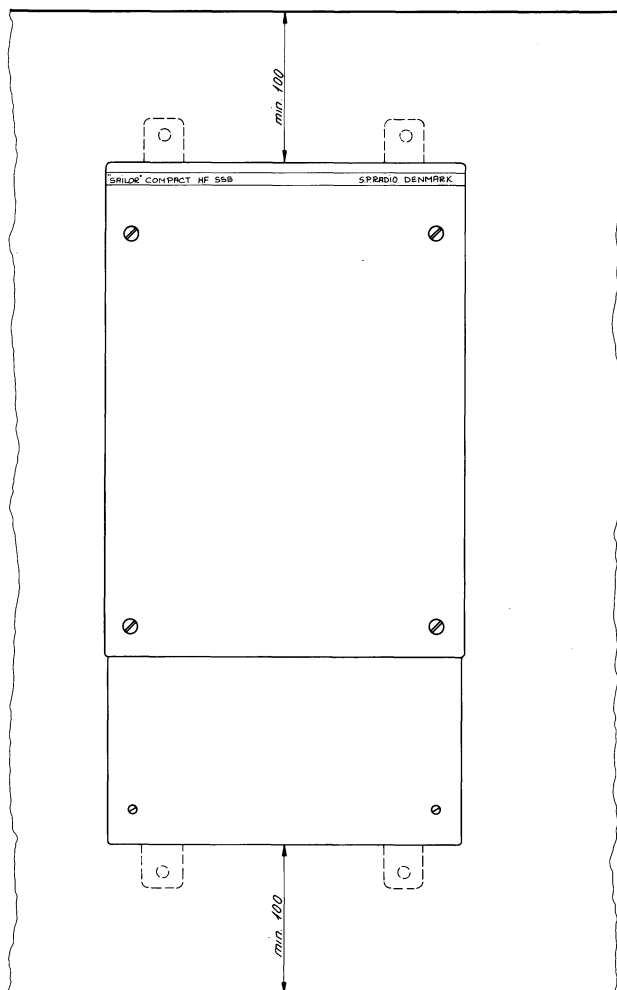
- 2. INSTALLATION
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2. INSTALLATION MECHANICAL HF SSB POWER SUPPLY N2161

2.1. MOUNTING POSSIBILITIES/DIMENSIONS AND DRILLING PLAN

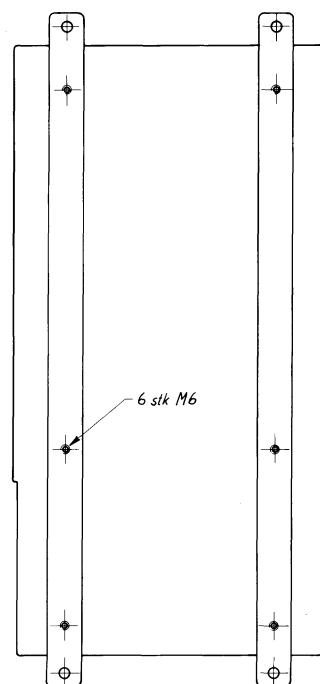
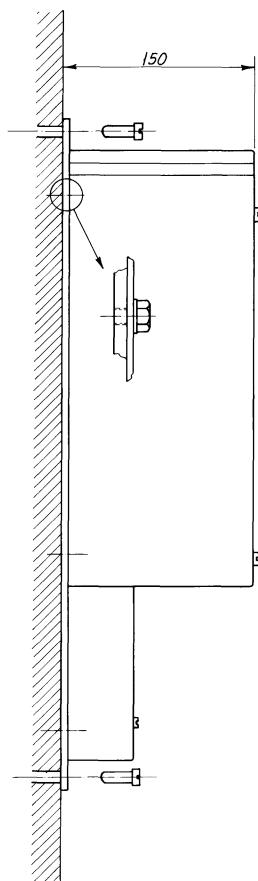
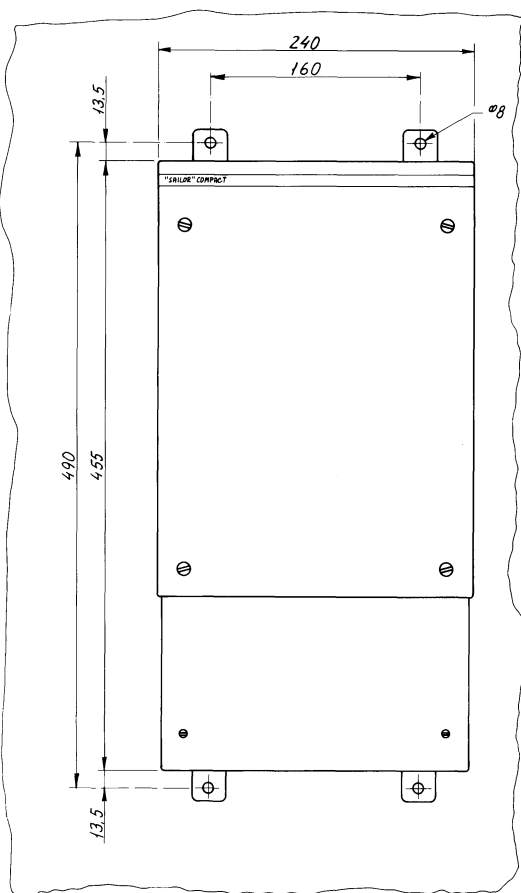


2.1. MOUNTING POSSIBILITIES/DIMENSIONS AND DRILLING PLAN cont.:



Free space for air circulation.
Ambient temperature: max. 40°C.
Weight: N2161: 22.5 kg

Free space for air circulation
and cable entry.



2.2. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

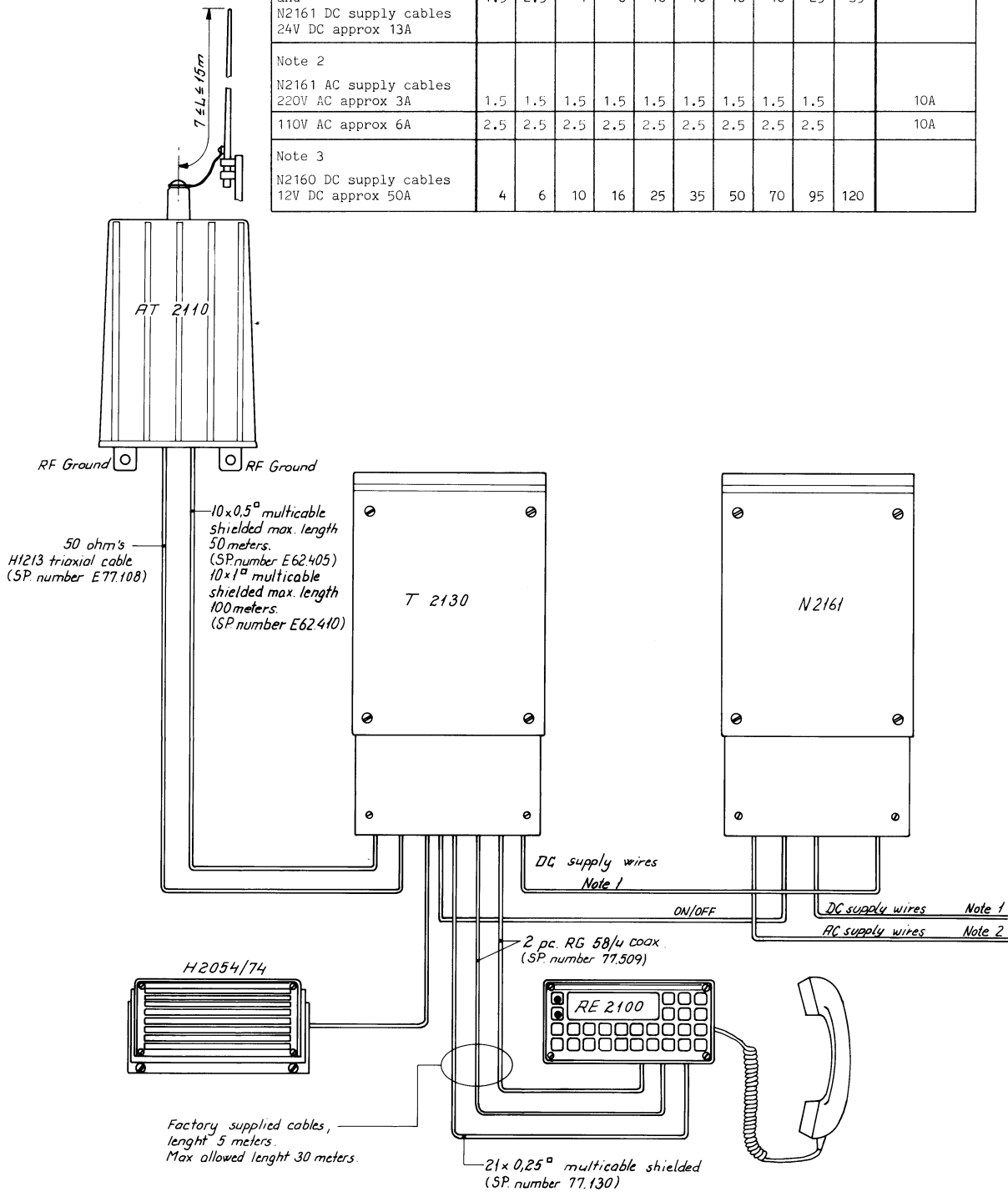
2.2.1. MAIN CABLE PLAN WHEN CONNECTED TO HF SSB T2130

Note 1, 2 and 3

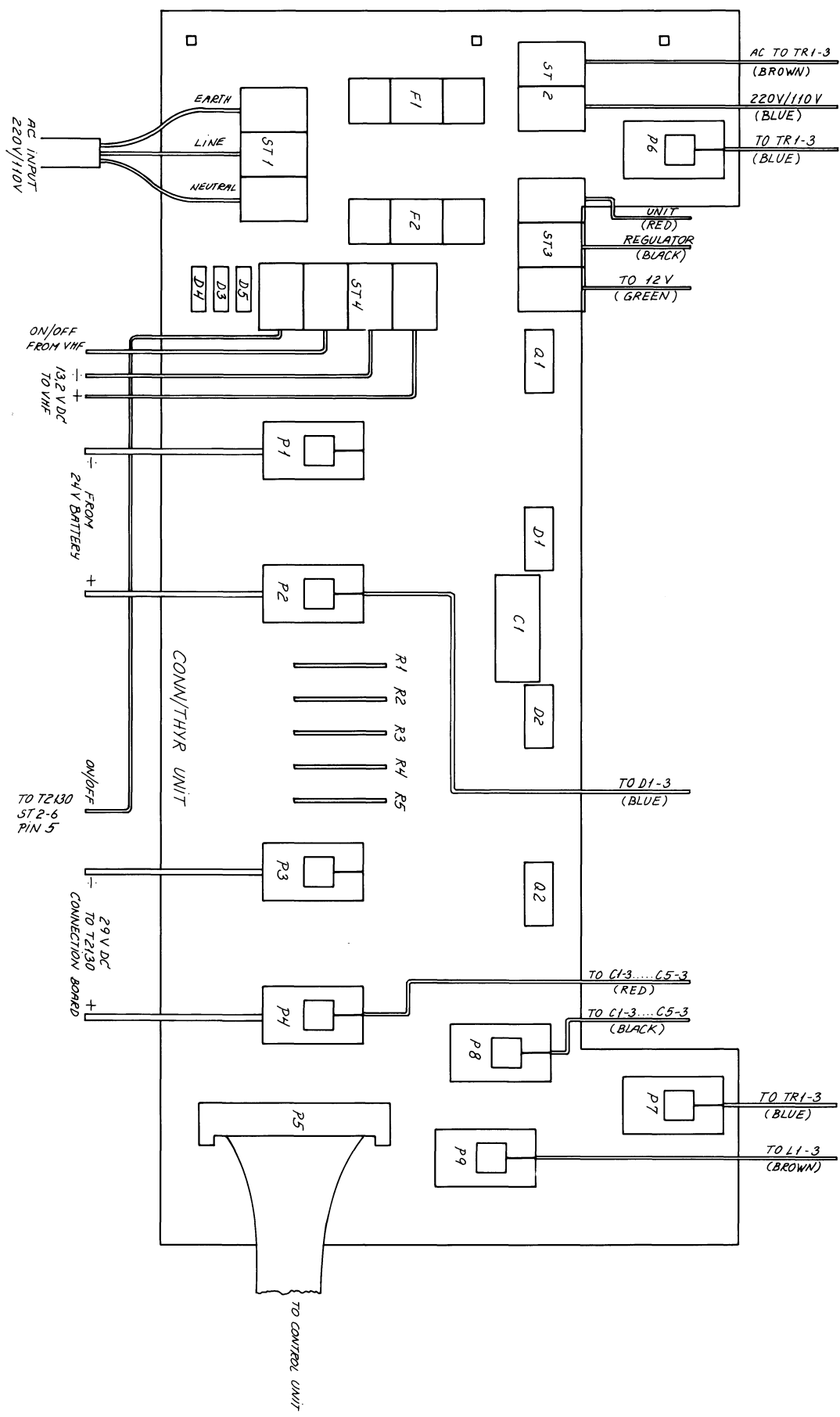
Distance/cable dimensions table

Distance in meters	1.3	2	3.2	5	8	10	13	16	24	34	Mains fuse
Copper cable dimensions in mm ²											
Note 1 T2130 DC supply cables 24V DC approx 13A and N2161 DC supply cables 24V DC approx 13A	1.5	2.5	4	6	10	10	16	16	25	35	
Note 2 N2161 AC supply cables 220V AC approx 3A	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		10A
110V AC approx 6A	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		10A
Note 3 N2160 DC supply cables 12V DC approx 50A	4	6	10	16	25	35	50	70	95	120	

N2161 4-0-26109A



2.2.2. CONNECTIONS TO N2161



N2161 4-0-26199

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 - 3.5. NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR
 - 3.6. ADJUSTMENT LOCATION

3. SERVICE

3.1. MAINTENANCE

When the SAILOR N2161 has been correctly installed, the maintenance of the power supply can, dependent on the environments and working hours, be reduced to a performance check at the service workshop at intervals not exceeding 5 years.

A performance check list is enclosed in the section 3.4. PERFORMANCE CHECK.

Also inspect cables and plugs for mechanical defects and corrosion.

Any repair of the set should be followed by a check described in the section 3.5 NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR.

3.2. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

Multimeter	Philips PM2518X
Oscilloscope	Philips PM3214

3.3. TROUBLE SHOOTING

Trouble shooting, repair and check of N2161 should only be performed by persons, who have the sufficient technical knowledge and the necessary test equipment at their disposal.

1. The output voltage at the 29V DC terminals is too low:
 - a. The N2161 is overloaded. Max. output current is 25A.
 - b. Wrong adjustment. See the chapter 3.5. NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR to adjust the output voltage.
2. The output voltage at the 29V DC terminals is too high:
 - a. Wrong adjustment. See the chapter 3.5. NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR to adjust the output voltage.
 - b. The control unit is out of order.
 - c. Bad connections for the wires connected to plug P5-1 pin 4 or 8.
 - d. No load is connected to the 29V DC output terminals while the N2161 is switched on. To obtain a proper regulation, it is recommended to connect a small dummy load to the 29V DC output terminals. A resistor of 330 ohm/4W is sufficient.
3. No output voltage at the 29V DC output terminals:
 - a. The on/off circuit is out of order.
 - b. The fuses on the connector/thyristor unit are blown out.
 - c. The diode D1-1 or D2-1 or the thyristor Q1-1 or Q2-1 is defective.
 - d. The control unit is out of order.
 - e. The 17V AC wire from trafo TR1-3 to the control unit is broken.

3.4. PERFORMANCE CHECK

Any value, which differs too much from the values given in this chapter, should lead to a repair and/or adjustment of the circuit in question. Please see the chapter 3.5. NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR.

3.4.1. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 29V DC

1. Connect the N2161 to the AC mains, which it is strapped for. Normally the N2161 is strapped for 220V AC.
2. Connect a small dummy load to the 29V DC output terminals P3-1 and P4-1. A resistor of 330 ohm/4W is sufficient to get a proper regulation.
3. Connect the on/off T2130 terminal ST4-1 pin 1 to the -29V DC terminal P3-1 to switch on the N2161.
4. Measure across the 29V DC output terminals with a voltmeter and read 31.0V DC $\pm 0.5V$.

3.4.2. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF CURRENT LIMITER

1. If this check is the only one executed, please first execute chapter 3.4.1. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 29V DC.
2. Connect a dummy load to the 29V DC output terminals to get a load of 25A at 26V DC output voltage. Then connect a resistor load of 1.04 ohm, which can be made by parallelling several power resistors so it can handle up to 700W.
NOTE! The current limiter is only a peak current limiter. Therefore the N2161 must only work at current limiting for max. 15 minutes at 40°C ambient temperature.
3. Switch on the N2161 by connecting the on/off T2130 terminal ST4-1 pin 1 to the -29V DC terminal P3-1.
4. Connect a voltmeter across the 29V DC output terminals and read 26.0V DC $\pm 0.5V$ at a load of 25A.
5. Connect a scope to the 29V DC output terminals and check that the ripple is less than 2Vpp at full load.
6. Switch off the N2161 and disconnect the dummy load.

3.4.3. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 12V REGULATOR

1. If this check is the only one to be executed, please first execute chapter 3.4.1. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 29V DC.
2. Connect a dummy load of 1.85 ohm/100W to the 12V DC output terminals ST4-1 pin 3 and 4.
3. Connect the on/off VHF terminal ST4-1 pin 2 to the -29V DC terminal P3-1 to switch on the 12V regulator and the N2161.
4. Connect a voltmeter across the dummy load and read 13V DC $\pm 1V$ at a load of 7A.
5. Connect a scope across the dummy load and check that the ripple is less than 50mVpp.

3.5. NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT AND CHECK AFTER REPAIR

Change or Repair of Connection/Thyristor Unit (Module 1) or of Control Unit (Module 2)

Execute chapter 3.4.1. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 29V DC and adjust if necessary the output voltage to 31.0V DC $\pm 0.1V$ with R13-2.

Then execute chapter 3.4.2. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF CURRENT LIMITER, point 1 to 4. Adjust if necessary the current limiter with R44-2 until the output voltage is 26.0V DC $\pm 0.1V$ at a load of 25A.

The current limiter is only a peak current limiter, therefore the N2161 must only work at current limiting for max. 15 minutes at 40°C ambient temperature.

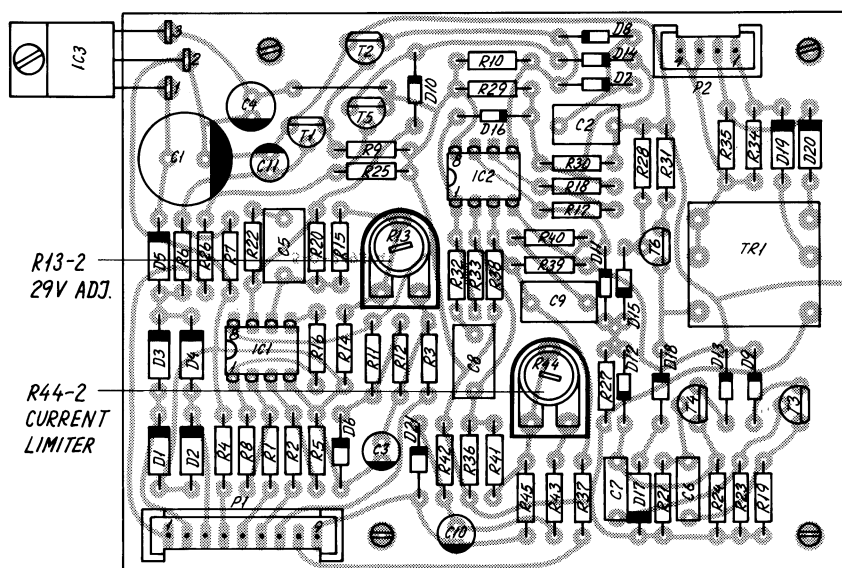
Change or Repair of Chassis Mounted Components

Execute chapter 3.4. PERFORMANCE CHECK.

Change or Repair of 12V Regulator Unit

Execute chapter 3.4.3. PERFORMANCE CHECK OF 12V REGULATOR.

3.6. ADJUSTMENT LOCATIONS

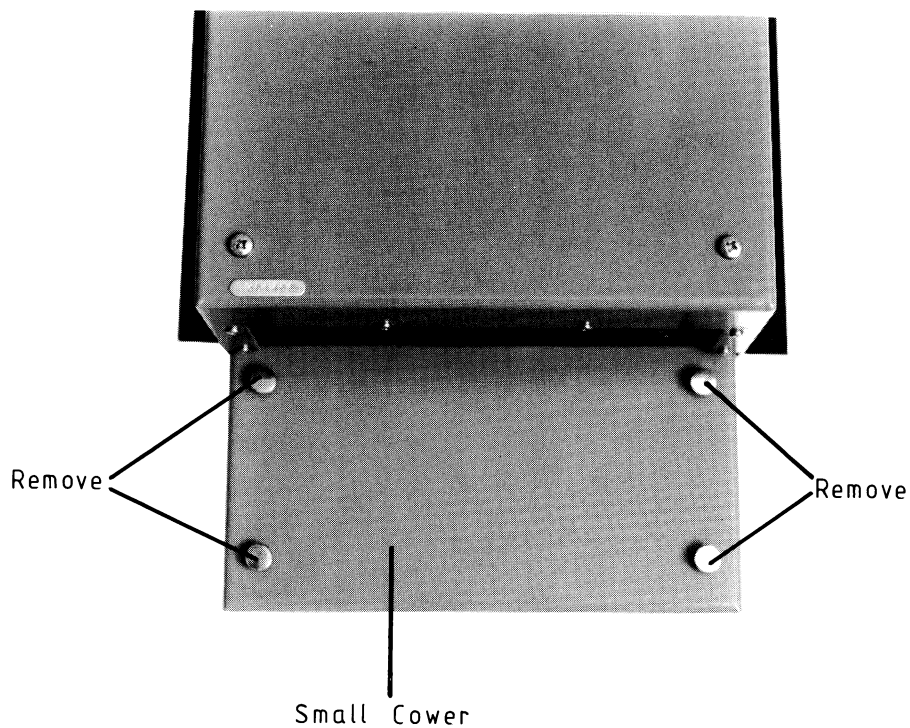
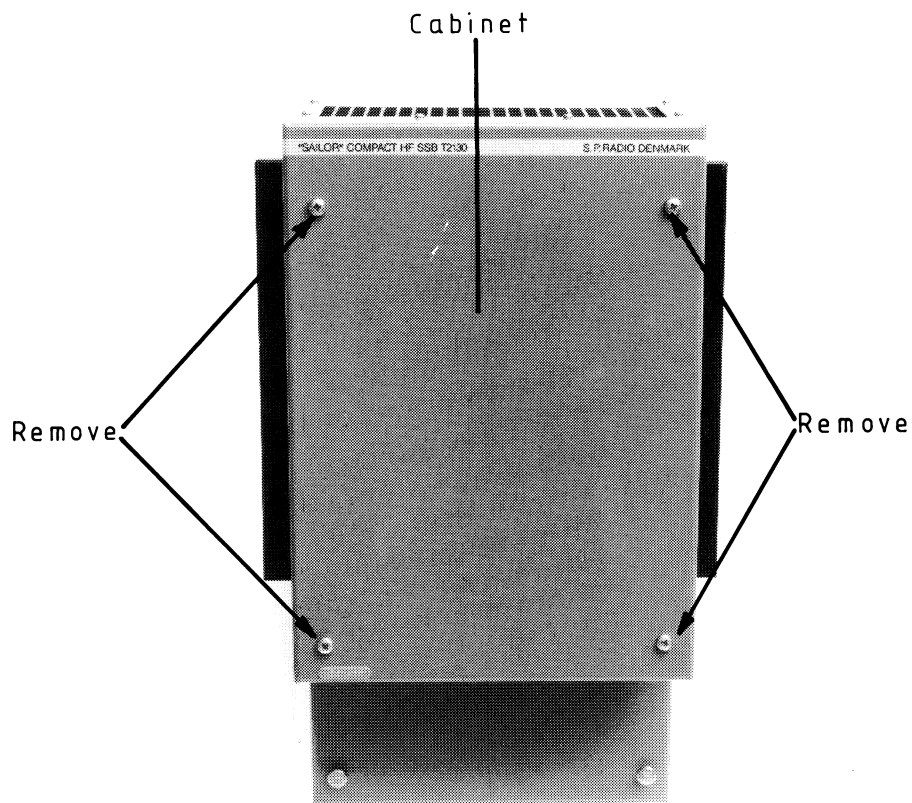


CONTROL UNIT (MODULE 2)

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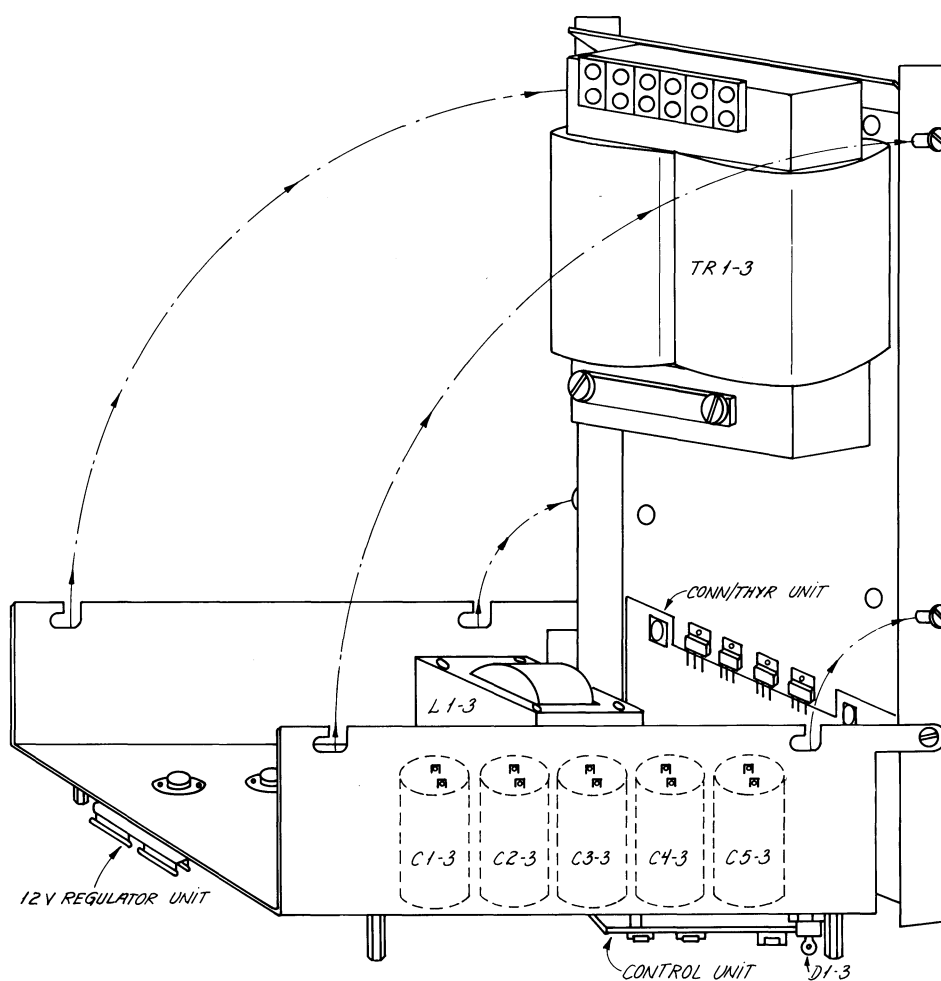
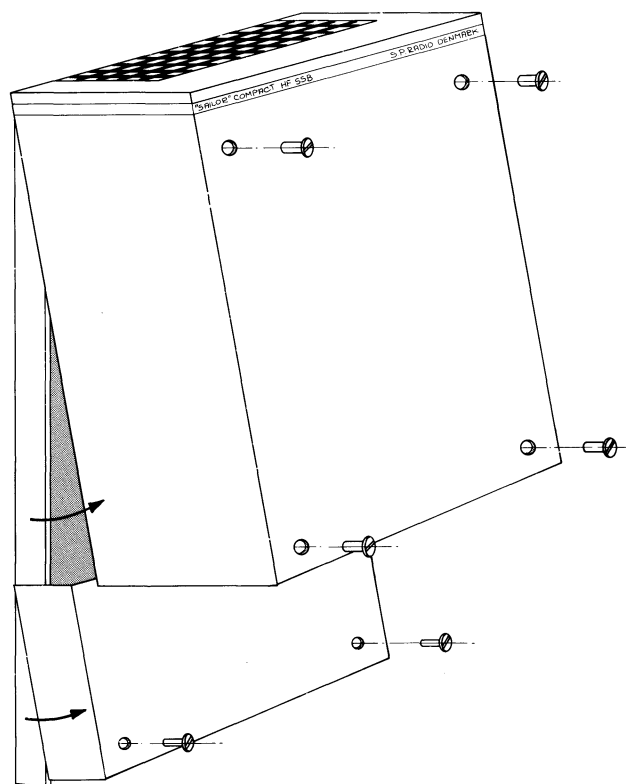
4. MECHANICAL DISASSEMBLING

4. MECHANICAL DISASSEMBLING AND MODULE LOCATION N2161



MECHANICAL DISASSEMBLING AND MODULE LOCATION N2161

4. MECHANICAL DISASSEMBLING AND MODULE LOCATION N2161



MECHANICAL DISASSEMBLING AND MODULE LOCATION N2161

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- 5.2. CONTROL UNIT (MODULE 2)
- 5.3. MAIN SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
- 5.4. 12V VOLTAGE REGULATOR

5. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

5.1. CONNECTION/THYRISTOR UNIT (MODULE 1)

The thyristor unit also serves as a connection board for the thyristors Q1-1, Q2-1, and the diodes D1-1, D2-1, and the cable entry.

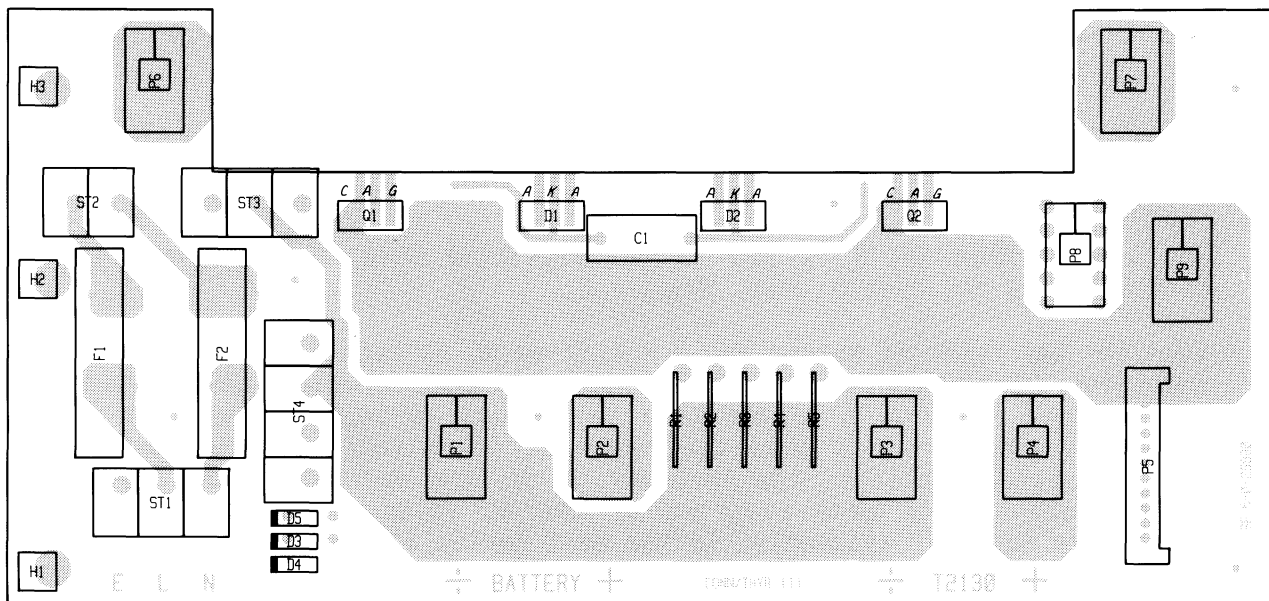
The capacitor C1-1 of 2.2uF limits the dV/dT across the thyristors to prevent false triggering, and reduces noise into the mains.

In the module 1, the current sense resistors R1-1 to R5-1, and the mains fuses F1-1 and F2-1 are placed together with all the main connectors for connections to the surroundings.

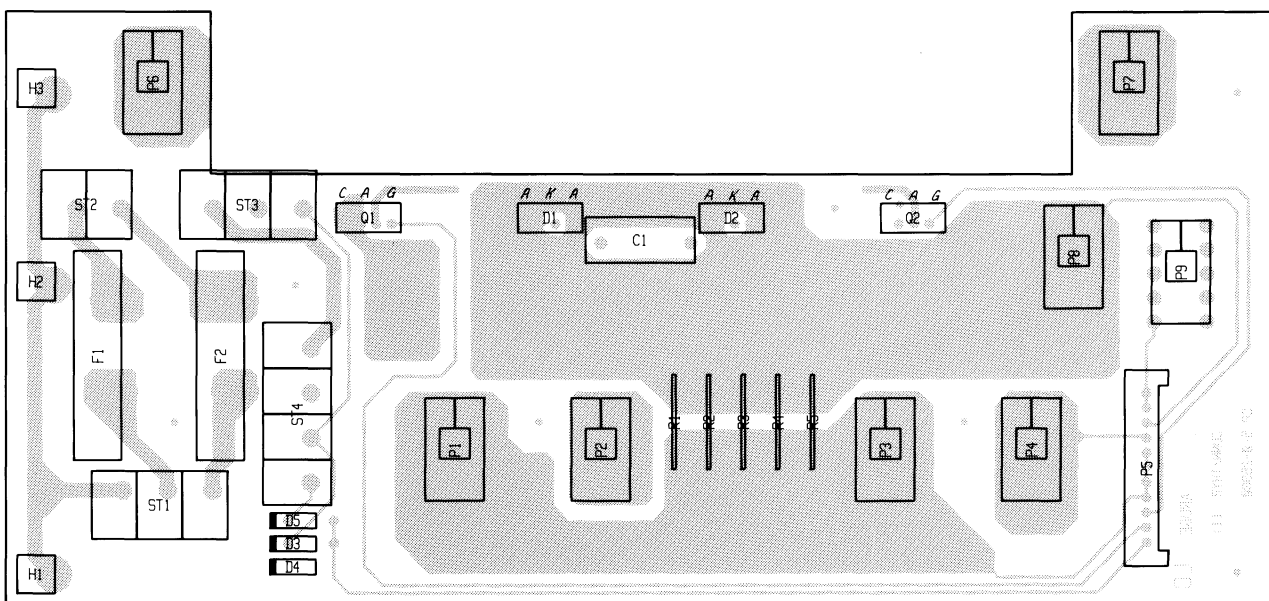
The 46V AC from TR1-3 is fed to the thyristor unit. The turn-on time is controlled by the Control Unit (Module 2).

When the thyristor is turned on, a rectified AC voltage is fed to the output smoothing capacitors C1-3 to C5-3 through the inductor L1-3. When the rectified AC voltage is higher than the output voltage, the current starts to run in inductor L1-3. When the rectified AC voltage again become smaller than the output voltage, the inductor forces the current in the thyristors to continue to the zero crossing of the AC voltage. At this moment the thyristors turn off instantly. In the next period it is the other thyristor, which is turned on by the control unit. The current sense resistors R1-1 to R5-1 is used by the control unit to measure the output current.

5.1. COMPONENT LOCATION CONNECTION/THYRISTOR UNIT (MODULE 1)



Seen from component side with upper side tracks



Seen from component side with lower side tracks

5.2. CONTROL UNIT (MODULE 2)

The control unit produces the necessary pulses to the thyristors. These thyristors are the stabilizing element for the 29V output voltage.

17V AC from the mains transformer TR1-3 is rectified by the diodes D1-2 to D4-2. This full wave rectified sine wave is then peak rectified by D5-2 and C1-2 and led to IC3-3. This is a fixed 15V voltage regulator, which delivers all the supply current to the other components on the board. The full wave rectified sine wave is in addition led to the base of T1-2 through R6-2. T1-2 is conducting most of the time, but is off for a short period around the zero crossing of the sine wave. In this short period T2-2 is conducting and discharges C2-2 through D8-2. C2-2 is discharged down to approx. 0.7V, the forward voltage in D8-2. The voltage on pin 5 on IC2a-2 is then nearly zero.

When T2-2 stops conducting, this voltage rises instantly with two forward diode voltages from D7-2 and D8-2. C2-2 starts to be charged by R10-2 and D7-2. The voltage on pin 5 now rises with a nearly constant slope. T2-2 starts discharging C2-2 again, etc. This takes place two times every period of the mains frequency.

This ramp voltage is compared with the control voltage at the common point of R18-2, R29-2, R30-2, D14-2 and D16-2 by IC2a2. If the ramp voltage is smaller than the control voltage, the output pin 7 of IC1a2 is low. The combination of T3-2 and T4-2 makes a 7 kHz astable multivibrator. The diodes D9-2 and D13-2 eliminate the influence of spreads in base-emitter break-down voltages of the transistors.

This 7 kHz is gated together with the signal from the comparator IC2a-2 and fed to T6-2. If the voltage on pin 7 at IC2a2 is low, the 7 kHz signal is not allowed to pass to T6-2. D15-2 ensures a proper turn on and off of T6-2, which acts as a constant AC current source to the trigger transformer TR12. The current is determined by the supply voltage, R27-2, R28-2, R31-2 and D15-2 to approx. 100 mA. The combination D17-2 and D18-2 demagnetizes TR1-2.

The current signal is amplified by a factor 3:1:1 by TR1-2, rectified by D19-2, and D20-2 and led to the thyristors. R34-2 and R35-2 prevent false triggering of the thyristors.

The control voltage can never be less than approx. 0.7V due to R29-2 and R30-2, but the ramp voltage is always less than 0.7V every time the mains frequency is zero crossing. Therefore, pin 7 at IC2a-2 goes low and prevents the 7 kHz trigger signal from reaching the thyristors. The thyristors are thus ensured a proper turn off of one thyristor before the other is turned on.

If the on/off terminal pin 1 in P1-2 is floating, the transistor T5-2 will pull up the control voltage point to approx. 14V. The maximum voltage of the ramp voltage is approx. 8V, so the output voltage of IC2a-2 is then permanently low, and no trigger signal is led to the thyristors. If the on/off terminal is connected to ground, T5-2 is reverse biased and has no influence on the control voltage.

By varying the control voltage, the moment of triggering the thyristors on sine wave is varied, and thus the output voltage.

5.2. CONTROL UNIT (MODULE 2)

The +29V output voltage is sensed by the common mode amplifier IC1a-2 and divided down to 3.8V. A common mode amplifier is used to remove the sensitivity to noise. This voltage is compared to the reference voltage from D6-2, divided by R12-2, R13-2, and R14-2. The difference is amplified by IC2b-2 (voltage error amplifier) and led by D10-2 and D14-2 to the control voltage point.

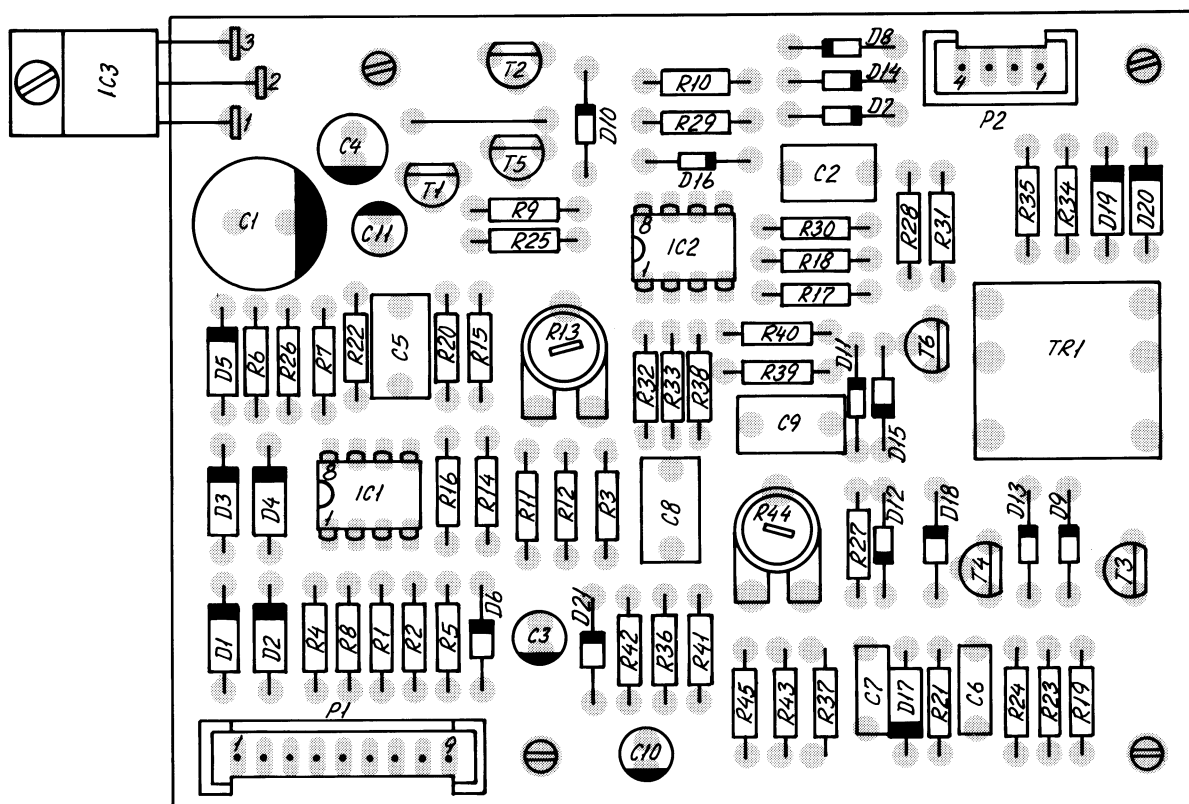
When pin 7 in P1-2 is grounded, R3-2 bypasses some of the current around R13-2 and reduces the reference potential for IC2b-2.

The output current is sensed by R1-1 to R5-1. The voltage is led to P1-2, pin 8 and P1-2, pin 9. This voltage is compared with a reference voltage produced by D21-2, R43-2, R44-2, and R45-2 in the common mode amplifier IC2b2. The two resistors R36-2 and R38-2 offset the amplifier to ensure that the input common mode voltage range of IC2b-2 is not exceeded. The error voltage is fed to the control voltage point at D16-2.

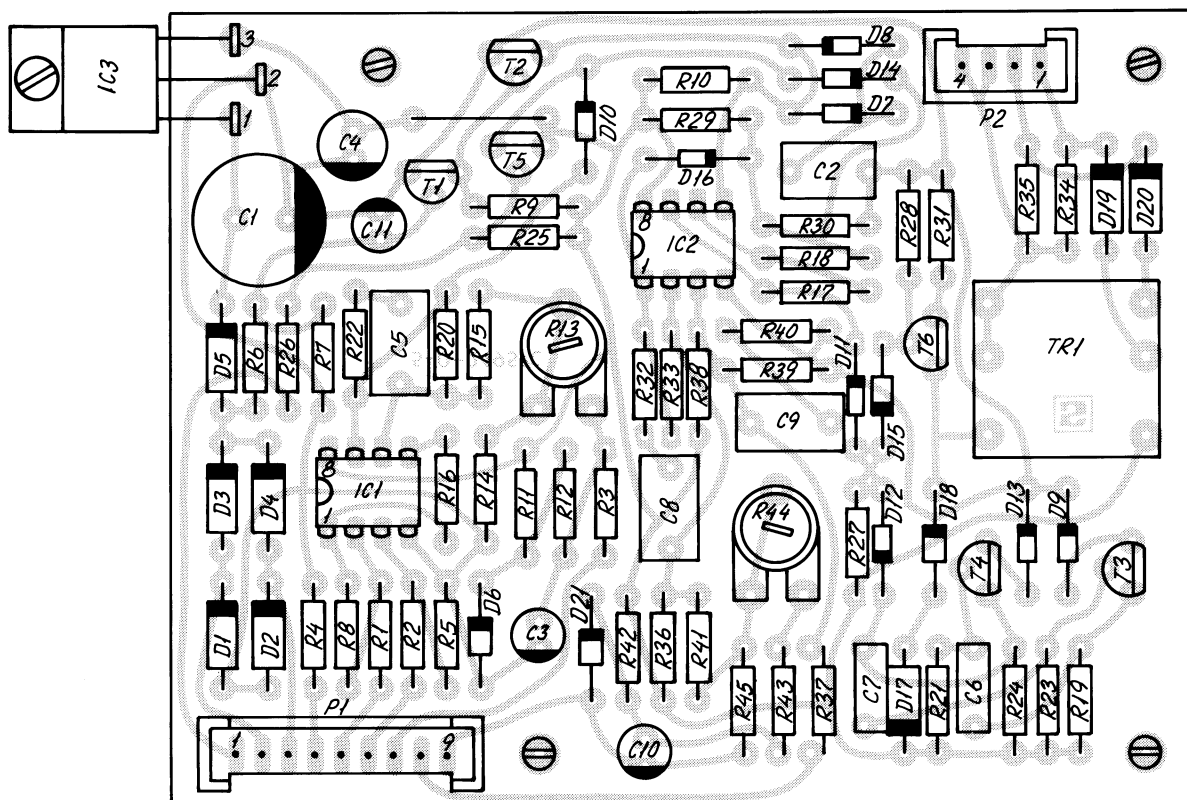
The diodes D10-2, D14-2, and D16-2 ensure that the highest voltage of the error voltages has the highest priority.

The output voltage is adjusted by R13-2
The output current is adjusted by R44-2.

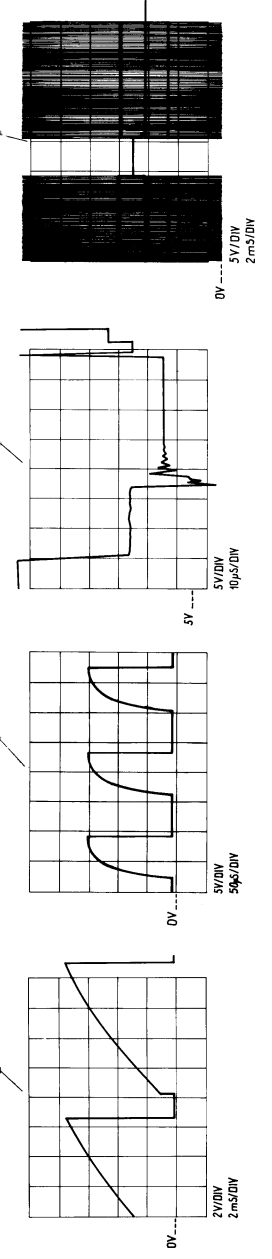
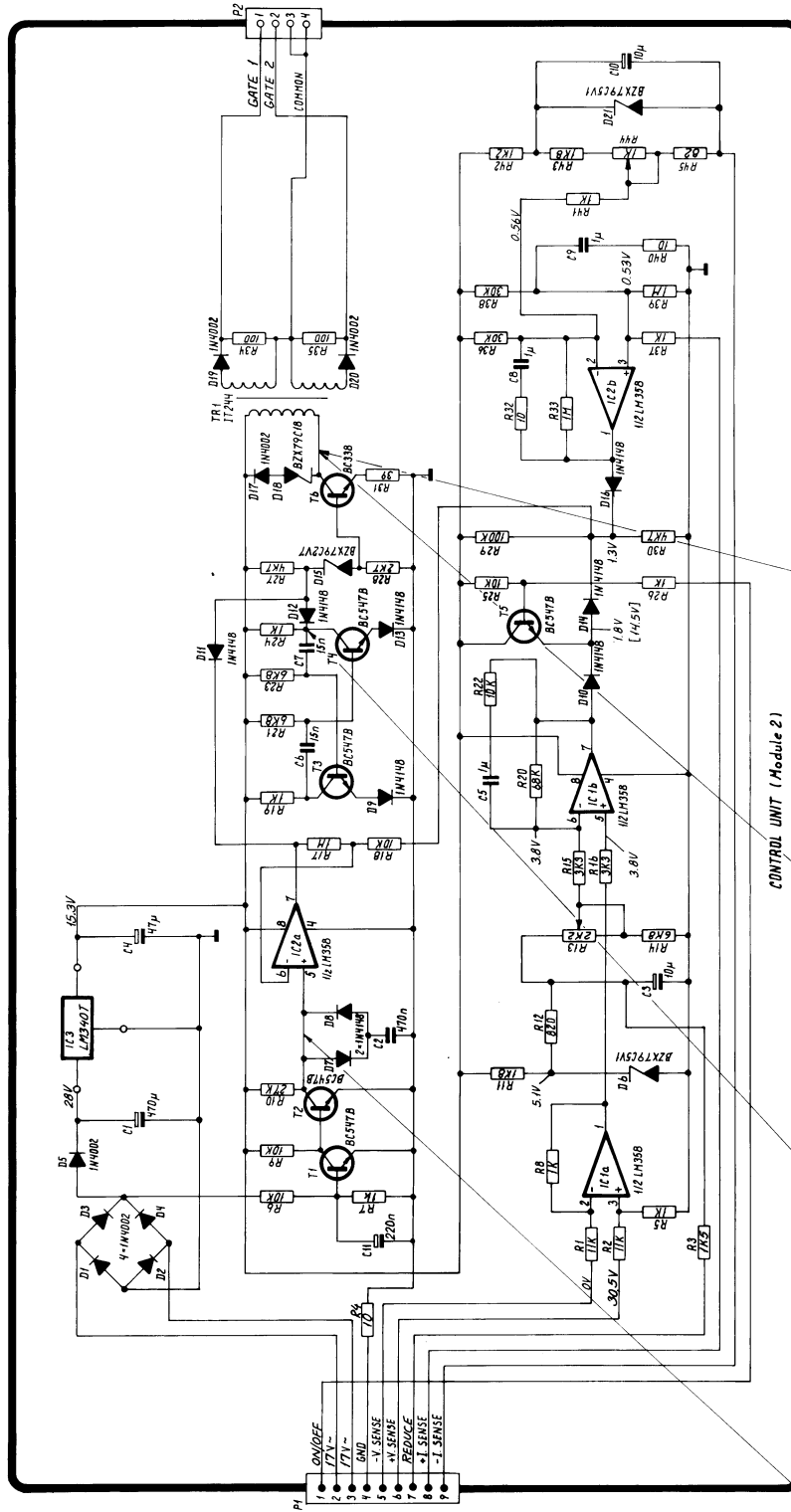
5.2. COMPONENT LOCATION CONTROL UNIT (MODULE 2)



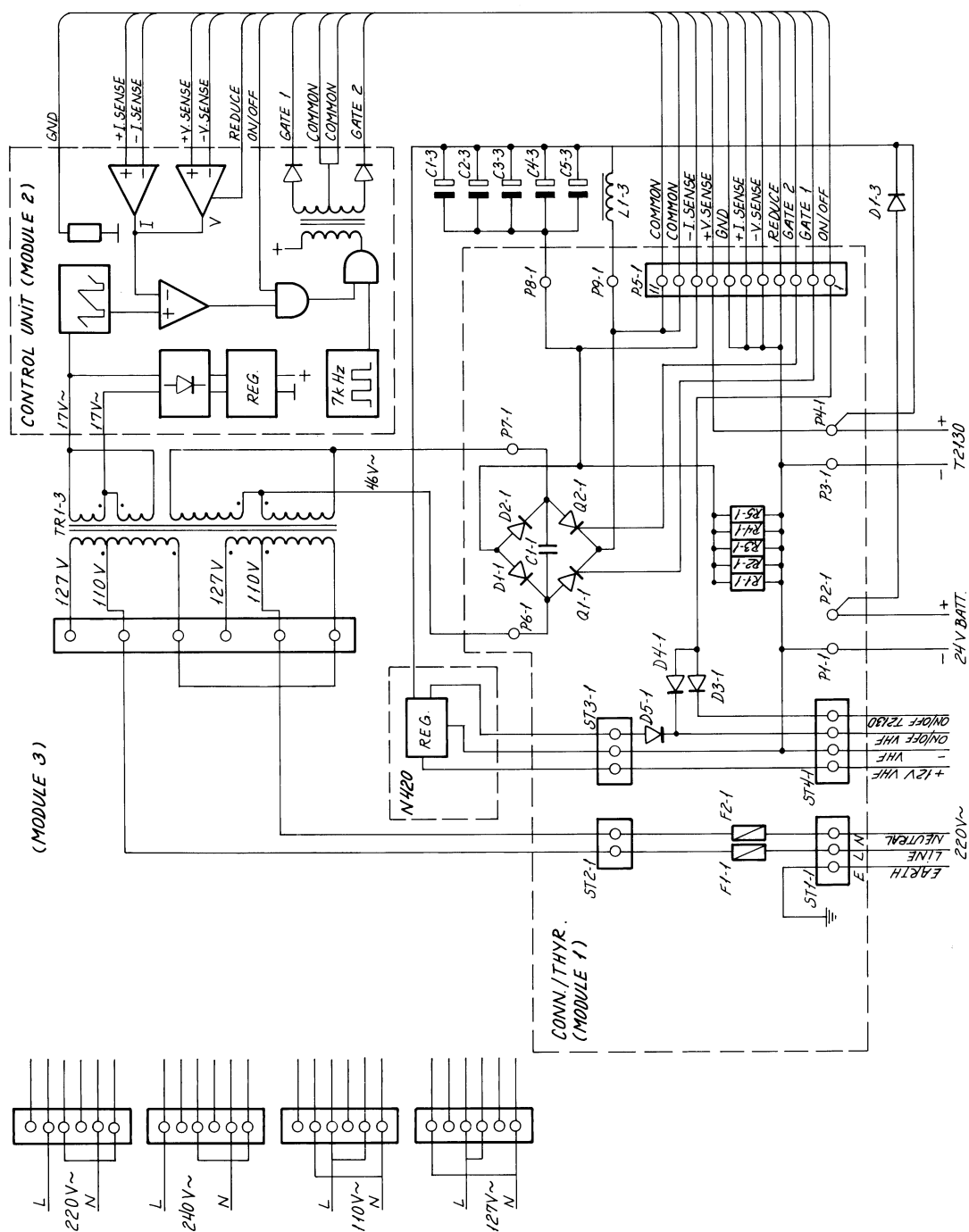
Seen from component side with upper side tracks



Seen from component side with lower side tracks



5.3. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM N2161



5.4. 12V VOLTAGE REGULATOR

The output voltage is regulated by the integrated voltage regulator IC1. The output voltage is 12V DC plus the forward voltage of the diodes D5 and D6 approx. 13.4V DC, if T4 is turned on.

If the output voltage falls, the current through IC1 and R5 increases. An increase in voltage across R5 will result in an increase in T1 and R10-R23, and the output current. T1 delivers most of the output current and IC1 only a small driver current.

If the input voltage is low and the output current is high, the voltage across R10-R23 causes T1 to go into saturation. The voltage across R4 increases, and when the voltage across R4 and V_{BE} of T1 is higher than approx. 1V, T3 starts to conduct base current to T1. This transistor starts to shunt the remaining current to the output, bypassing R10-R23.

When the input voltage and the output current are high, T1 is nearly saturated. When the input voltage is low and the output current is high, the resistors R1-R3 will result in saturation of both T1 and T2. The combination of T1 in saturation and T2 delivering the remaining output current divides the total loss, so that the most is lost in resistors and gives us lower loss in the semi-conductors and lower junction temperature, which ends up in a higher reliability for the whole regulator.

T4 is used to switch the regulator on/off. If the on/off input is disconnected, T4 is off, and the base currents to T1 and T2 are zero and the current through IC1 is zero too. The standby current consumption is then less than 10 microamp.

If the on/off input is connected to -input, T4 goes into saturation and the regulator starts.

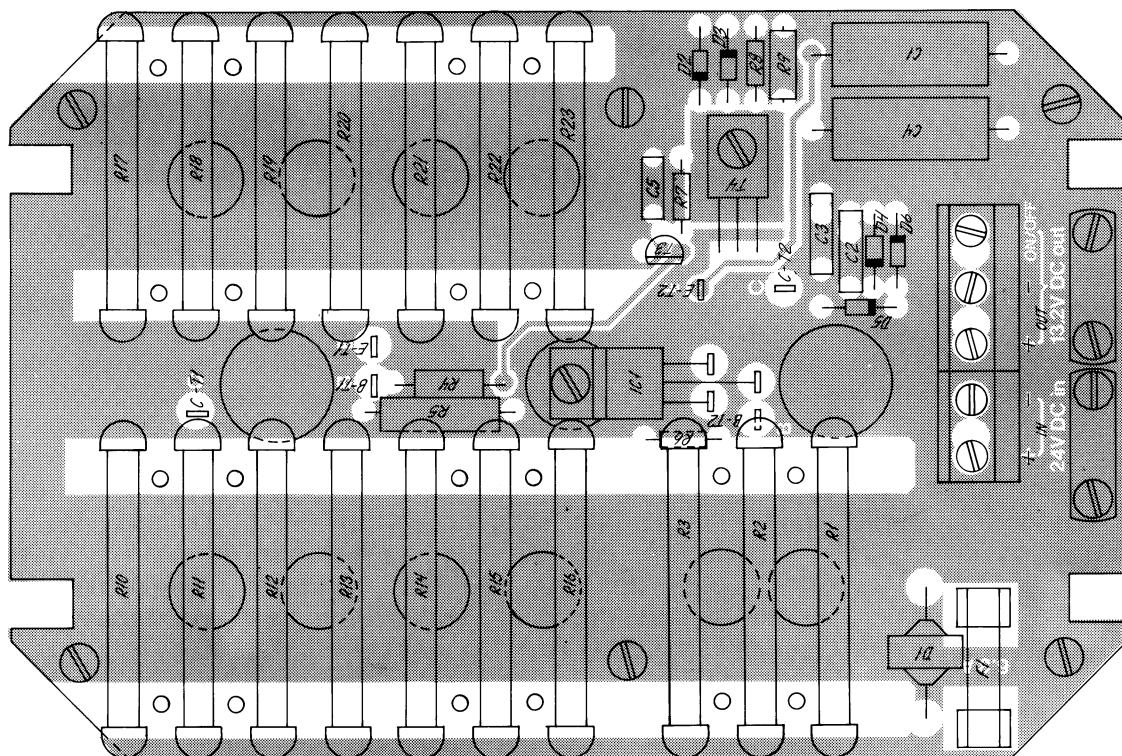
In case of short-circuit of the output, R5 and D3 limit the current through IC1 and T4 to approx. 250 mA, and R1-R3 and D3 limit the current through T1 and T2 to approx. 15 Amp.

The temperature on the heatsink will increase and activate the thermal protection circuit inside IC1 and lower the output voltage, even though a short-circuit of the output should be avoided.

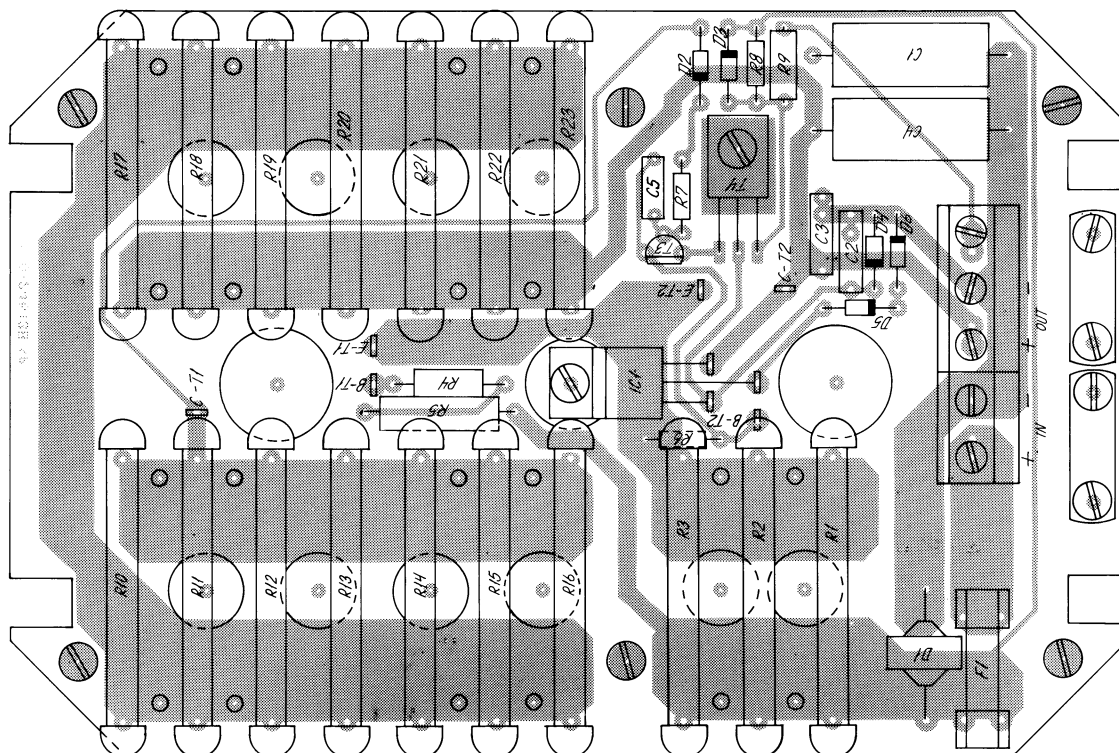
The diode D1 protects against reverse input voltage. It blows the fuse in case of a wrong input connection.

The zener diode D4 acts as an input voltage transient protection.

5.4. COMPONENT LOCATION 12V VOLTAGE REGULATOR

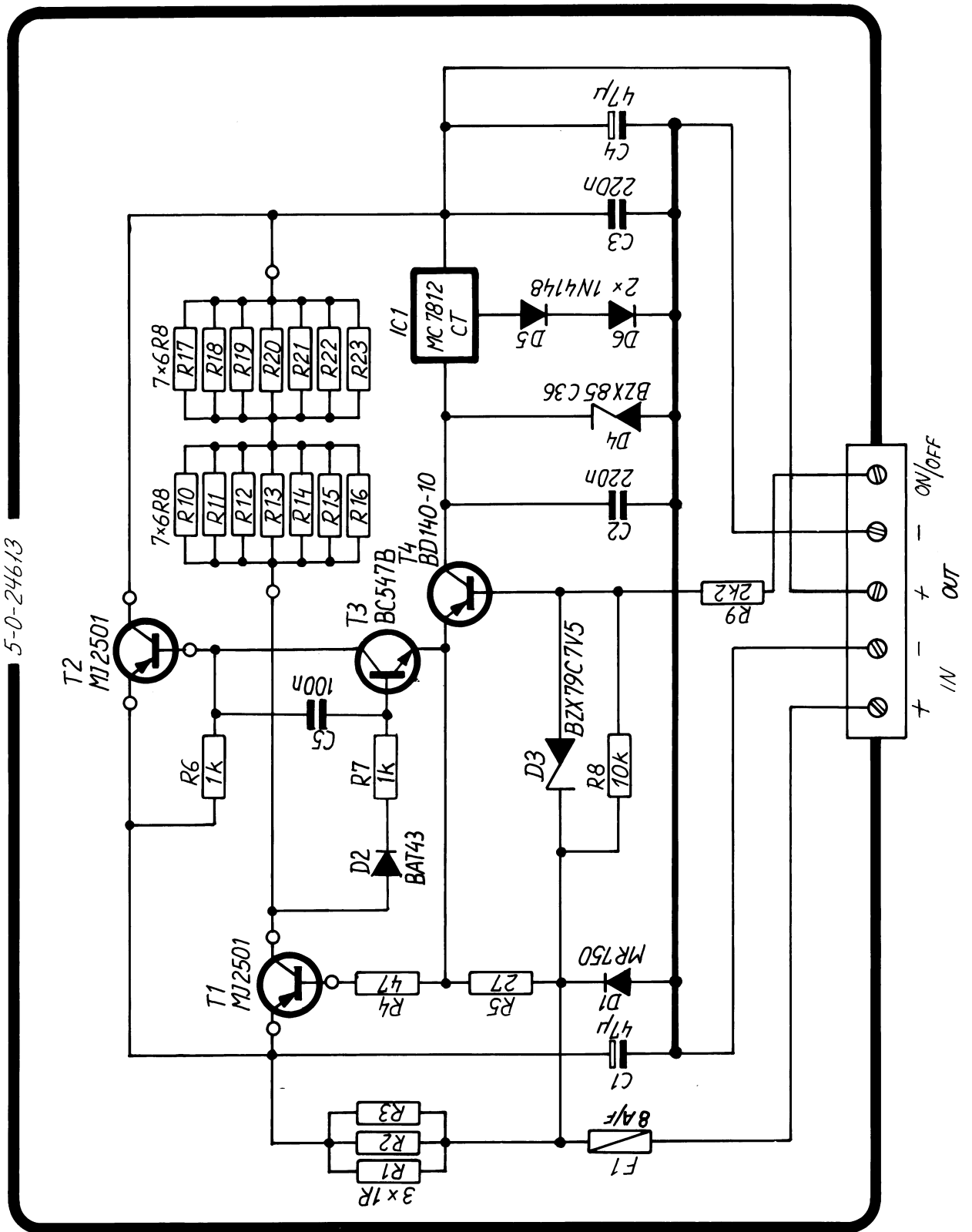


Seen from component side with upper side tracks



Seen from component side with lower side tracks

5-0-24613



12V VOLTAGE REGULATOR

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTOR	TYPE	S.P.NUMBER
	HF SSB N2161	POWER SUPPLY AC to 24VDC	ESPERA	HF SSB N2161
				802161
-1	CONNECTION/THYRISTOR UNIT	N2161	ESPERA	5-0-25980A
-2	CONTROL UNIT N1410	MODULE 2	ESPERA	5-0-24957C
-4	VOLTAGE REGULATOR	N420	ESPERA	5-0-24613C
C1-3	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10000uF -10/+50% 63VDC	PHILIPS	2222 050 68103 & 4322 043 05581 & 4322 043 05561
C2-3	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10000uF -10/+50% 63VDC	PHILIPS	2222 050 68103 & 4322 043 05581 & 4322 043 05561
C3-3	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10000uF -10/+50% 63VDC	PHILIPS	2222 050 68103 & 4322 043 05581 & 4322 043 05561
C4-3	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10000uF -10/+50% 63VDC	PHILIPS	2222 050 68103 & 4322 043 05581 & 4322 043 05561
C5-3	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10000uF -10/+50% 63VDC	PHILIPS	2222 050 68103 & 4322 043 05581 & 4322 043 05561
D3-3	DIODE POWER RECTIFIER	35A 100VDC	MOTOROLA	1N1184R INCL.HARDWARE
IC3-2	VOLTAGE REGULATOR	FIXED 15V/1A	MOTOROLA	MC7815CT
L1-3	CHOKE		TRADANIA	TD6356.0
Q1-(4)	TRANSISTOR DARLINGTON	MJ2501	TEXAS*	MJ2501
Q2-(4)	TRANSISTOR DARLINGTON	MJ2501	TEXAS*	MJ2501
TR1-3	TRANSFORMER		TRADANIA	TD6357.1

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTOR	TYPE	S.P.NUMBER
	CONTROL UNIT N1410	MODULE 2	ESPERA	5-0-24957C
				600792
C1-2	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	470uF -10/+50% 40VDC	PHILIPS*	2222 035 57471
C2-2	CAPACITOR MKT	470nF 10% 100V	SIEMENS	B32510-D1474-K000
C3-2	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10uF 20% 35VDC	ELNA	RJ2-35-V-100-M-F12
C4-2	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	47uF 20% 25VDC	ELNA	RJ2-25-V-470-M-F1
C5-2	CAPACITOR MKT	1uF 10% 63V	ERO*	MKT1818
C6-2	CAPACITOR MKT	15nF 10% 400V	SIEMENS	B32510-D6153-K000
C7-2	CAPACITOR MKT	15nF 10% 400V	SIEMENS	B32510-D6153-K000
C8-2	CAPACITOR MKT	1uF 10% 63V	ERO*	MKT1818
C9-2	CAPACITOR MKT	1uF 10% 63V	ERO*	MKT1818
C10-2	CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTIC	10uF 20% 35VDC	ELNA	RJ2-35-V-100-M-F12
D1-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D2-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D3-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D4-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D5-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D6-2	DIODE ZENER	5.1V 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	BZX79C5V1
D7-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D8-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D9-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D10-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D11-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D12-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D13-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D14-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D15-2	DIODE ZENER	2V7 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	BZX79C2V7
D16-2	DIODE	1N4148 HIGH SPEED	PHILIPS	1N4148-143
D17-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D18-2	DIODE ZENER	18V 5% 0.4W BZX79C18	PHILIPS	BZX79C18
D19-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D20-2	DIODE RECTIFIER	1N4002 100V/1A	ITT	1N4002 (03/04/05/06/07)
D21-2	DIODE ZENER	5.1V 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	BZX79C5V1
IC1-2	DUAL OP AMP	LM358N	TEXAS	LM358P
IC2-2	DUAL OP AMP	LM358N	TEXAS	LM358P
P1-2	PLUG (MALE)	9 POLE	AMP	0-826375-9
P2-2	PLUG (MALE)	4 POLE	AMP	0-826375-4
R1-2	RESISTOR	11 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11103
R2-2	RESISTOR	11 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11103
R3-2	RESISTOR MF	1k5 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53152
R4-2	RESISTOR MF	10 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53109
R5-2	RESISTOR	1 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11002
R6-2	RESISTOR MF	10k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53103

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTOR	TYPE	S.P.NUMBER
R7-2	RESISTOR MF	1k0 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53102
R8-2	RESISTOR	1 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11002
R9-2	RESISTOR MF	10k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53103
R10-2	RESISTOR MF	27k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53273
R11-2	RESISTOR MF	1k8 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53182
R12-2	RESISTOR MF	820 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53821
R13-2	POTENTIOMETER TRIMMING	2.2 KOHM 10% 0.5W	PHILIPS	2322 482 22222
R14-2	RESISTOR MF	6k8 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53682
R15-2	RESISTOR MF	3k3 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53332
R16-2	RESISTOR MF	3k3 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53332
R17-2	RESISTOR MF	1M0 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53105
R18-2	RESISTOR MF	10k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53103
R19-2	RESISTOR MF	1k0 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53102
R20-2	RESISTOR MF	68k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53683
R21-2	RESISTOR MF	6k8 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53682
R22-2	RESISTOR MF	10k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53103
R23-2	RESISTOR MF	6k8 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53682
R24-2	RESISTOR MF	1k0 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53102
R25-2	RESISTOR MF	10k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53103
R26-2	RESISTOR MF	1k0 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53102
R27-2	RESISTOR MF	4k7 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53472
R28-2	RESISTOR MF	2k7 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53272
R29-2	RESISTOR MF	100k OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53104
R30-2	RESISTOR MF	4k7 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53472
R31-2	RESISTOR MF	39 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53399
R32-2	RESISTOR MF	10 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53109
R33-2	RESISTOR	1 MOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11005
R34-2	RESISTOR MF	100 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53101
R35-2	RESISTOR MF	100 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53101
R36-2	RESISTOR	30 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 13003
R37-2	RESISTOR	1 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11002
R38-2	RESISTOR	30 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 13003
R39-2	RESISTOR	1 MOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11005
R40-2	RESISTOR MF	10 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53109
R41-2	RESISTOR	1 KOHM 1% 0.4W	*PHILIPS	2322 156 11002
R42-2	RESISTOR MF	1k2 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53122
R43-2	RESISTOR MF	1k8 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53182
R44-2	POTENTIOMETER TRIMMING	1 KOHM 10% 0.5W	* PHILIPS	2322 482 42102
R45-2	RESISTOR MF	82 OHM 5% 0.4W	PHILIPS	2322 181 53829
T1-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC547B NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC547B
T2-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC547B NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC547B
T3-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC547B NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC547B
T4-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC547B NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC547B
T5-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC547B NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC547B

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTOR	TYPE	S.P.NUMBER
T6-2	TRANSISTOR AF	BC338-25 NPN TO-92	PHILIPS	BC338-25
TR1-2	TRANSFORMER	3:1:1	SCHAFFNER	IT 244

POSITION	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTOR	TYPE	S.P.NUMBER
CONNECTION/THYRISTOR UNIT N2161		ESPERA	5-0-25980A	625980
VARIOUS	FUSE CLIP	1/4" PCB TYPE	LITTELFUSE	102 071
C1-1	CAPACITOR MKT	2.2uF 5% 63V	ERO	MKT1822
D1-1	DIODE DUAL	2x10A/300VDC TO-220	PHILIPS	BYV34-300 (-400;-500)
D2-1	DIODE DUAL	2x10A/300VDC TO-220	PHILIPS	BYV34-300 (-400;-500)
D3-1	DIODE HIGH SPEED	1N4448	PHILIPS	1N4448
D4-1	DIODE HIGH SPEED	1N4448	PHILIPS	1N4448
D5-1	DIODE HIGH SPEED	1N4448	PHILIPS	1N4448
F1-1	FUSE	8AM 6.3x32mm	WICKMANN	19 341-8
F2-1	FUSE	8AM 6.3x32mm	WICKMANN	19 341-8
P1-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P2-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P3-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P4-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P5-1	PLUG (MALE)	11 POLE	AMP	1-826375-1
P6-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P7-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P8-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
P9-1	CONNECTION ELEMENT	FOR M5 SCREW	ESPERA	1-0-25860
Q1-1	TRANSISTOR THYR.	S4014BH 200V/40A	*TAG	S4014BH
Q2-1	TRANSISTOR THYR.	S4014BH 200V/40A	*TAG	S4014BH
R1-1	RESISTOR	47m OHM 5% 0.6W	MODULOHM I/S	98247/47U-J-MI-A-1
R2-1	RESISTOR	47m OHM 5% 0.6W	MODULOHM I/S	98247/47U-J-MI-A-1
R3-1	RESISTOR	47m OHM 5% 0.6W	MODULOHM I/S	98247/47U-J-MI-A-1
R4-1	RESISTOR	47m OHM 5% 0.6W	MODULOHM I/S	98247/47U-J-MI-A-1
R5-1	RESISTOR	47m OHM 5% 0.6W	MODULOHM I/S	98247/47U-J-MI-A-1
ST1-1	TERMINAL BLOCK	3 POLES 2.5mm2	PTR	AK110/3DS m.MESS.SKRUER
ST2-1	TERMINAL BLOCK	2 POLES 2.5mm2	PTR	AK110/2DS m.MESS.SKRUER
ST3-1	TERMINAL BLOCK	3 POLES 2.5mm2	PTR	AK110/3DS m.MESS.SKRUER
ST4-1	TERMINAL BLOCK	4 POLES 2.5mm2	PTR	AK110/4DS m.MESS.SKRUER