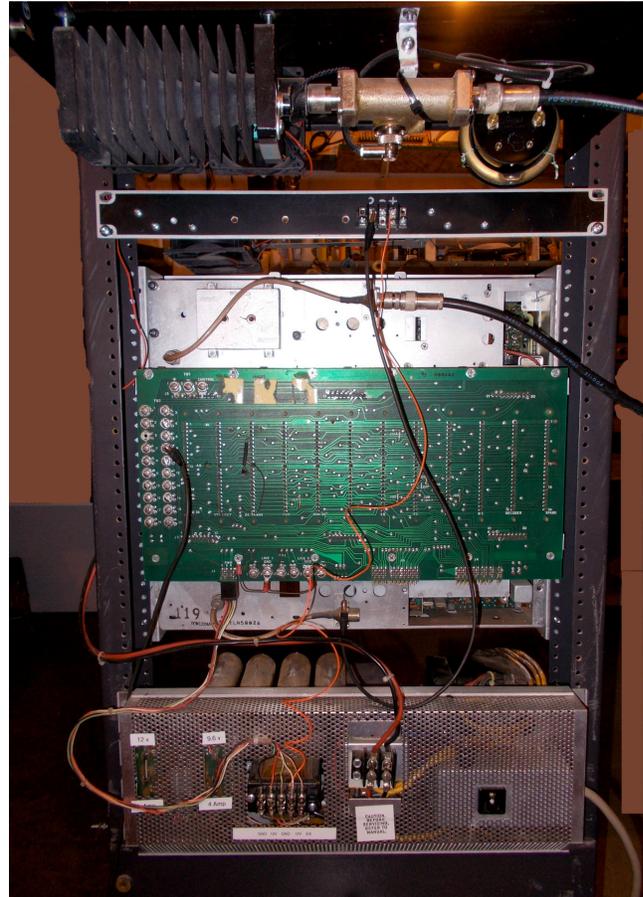
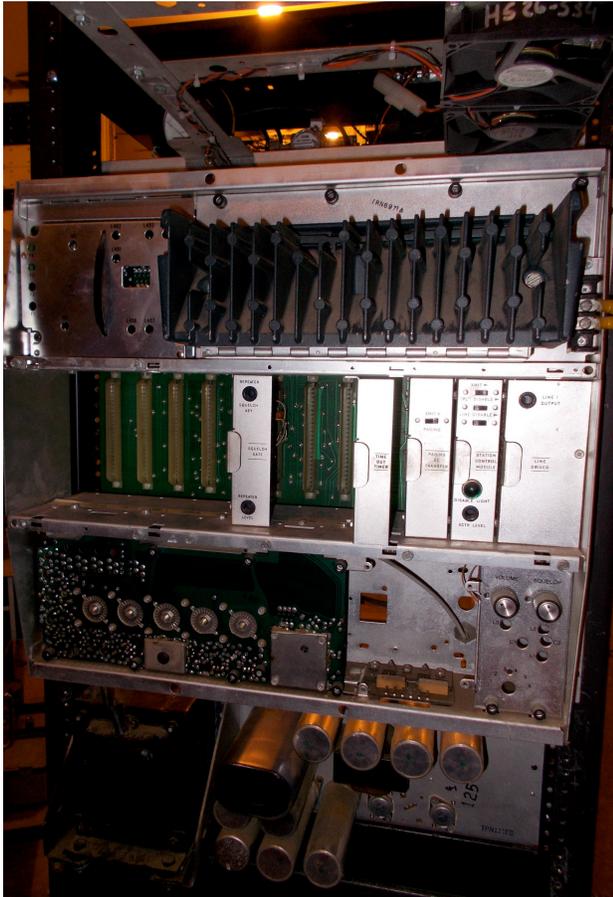


Micor "Compa" transmitter by Karl Shoemaker

Introduction:

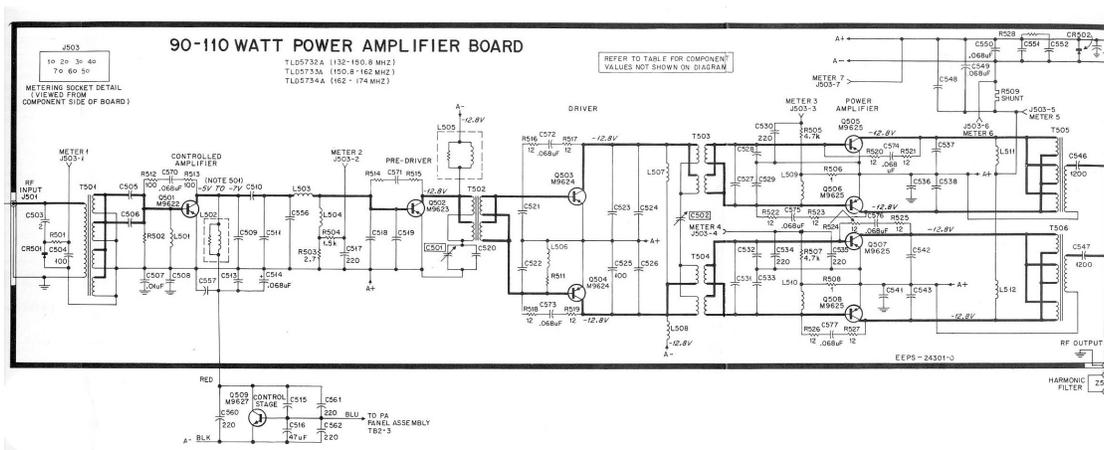
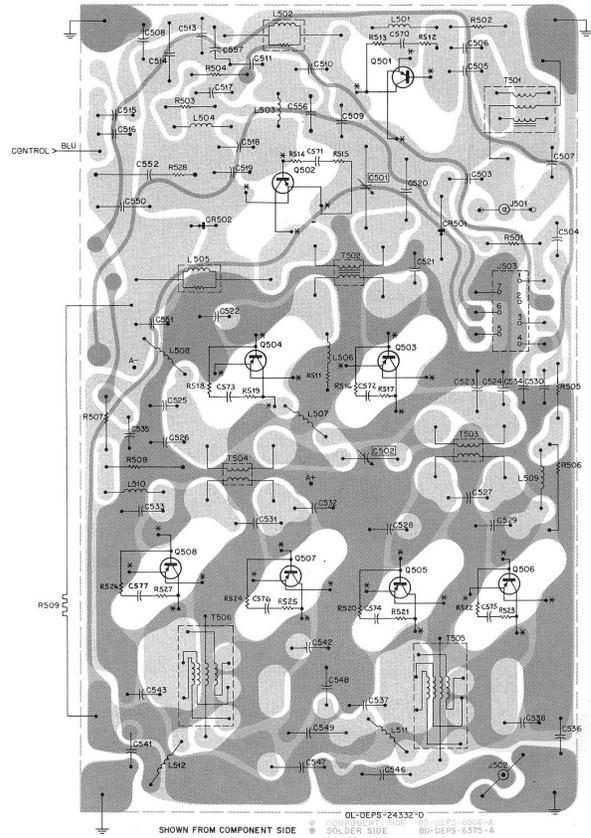
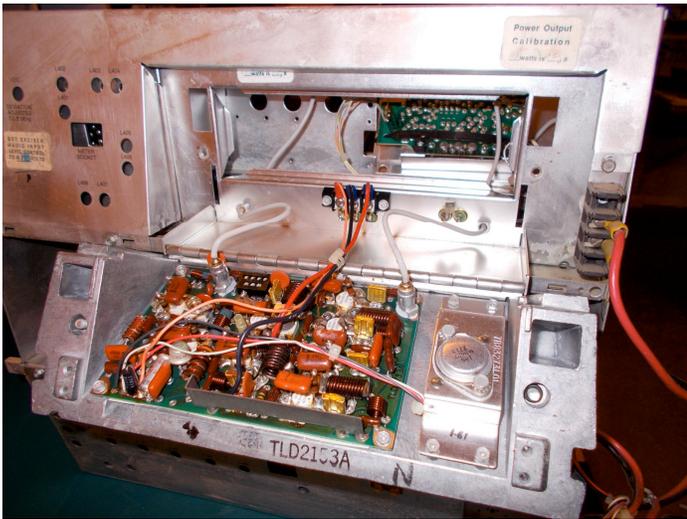
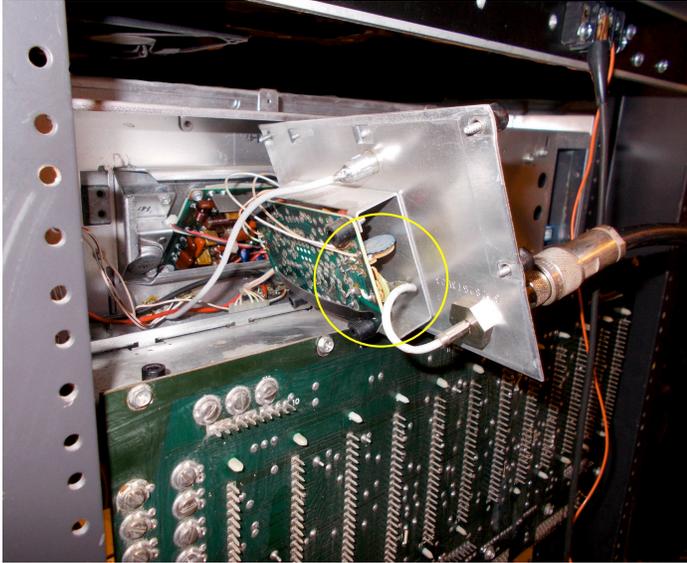
During a repair effort for a site, a spare was brought up from the SRG bone yard to test it. This is the unified chassis version. Most of the stations cards and receiver parts were left out because of the focus on the transmitter (at this time) was documented. The test set is a shorten rack mounted on a box (to house another supply) on wheels. This makes easy maneuvering around the shop.



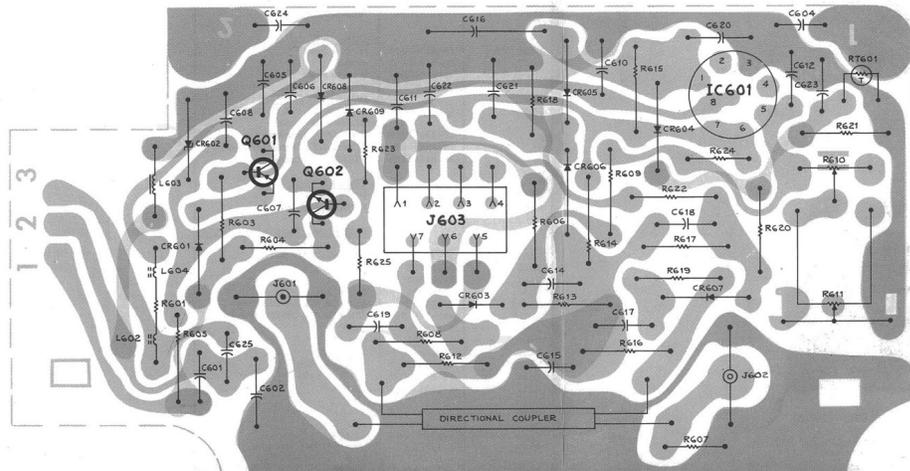
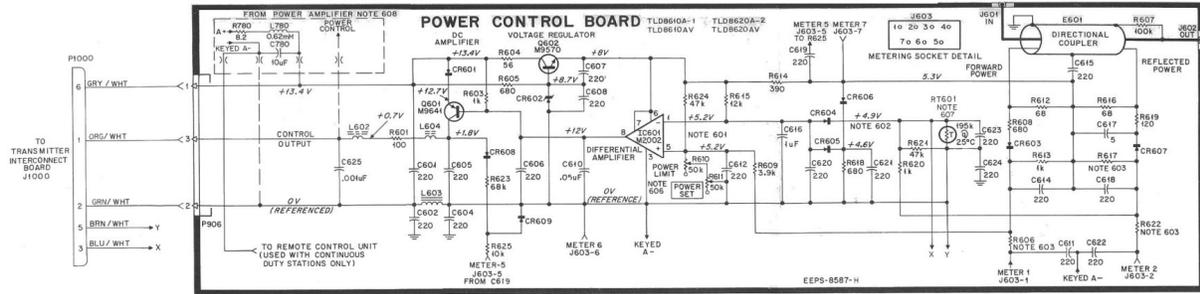
Here shows the meter and load for testing the transmitter. Unfortunately, the meter is in linear therefore, conversion needs to be done back to log for proper documentation.



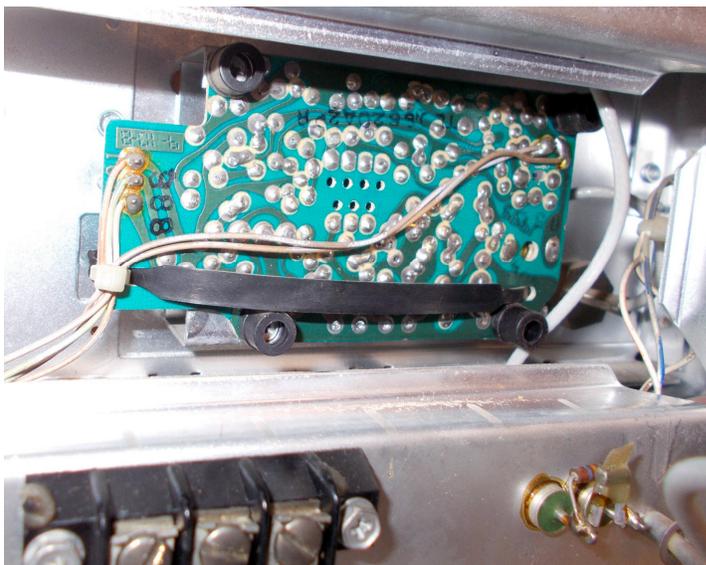
Taking the PA “drawer” apart shows the PA board and the power control board in the background. During alignment per the OEM manual, the board’s two controls, R610 and R611 are tricky to get to, especially the latter, which is called “power limit”. Checking out the schematic both pots are in series. The manual says to turn up the power control, then set the limit for 10-15% over rated output, and then turn the other pot (R610) back to spec. For SRG use this level is set 7 db below OEM spec because of the duty time and the fact this PA is not rated for continuous duty. Shown below is a good way to access both pots for this procedure.

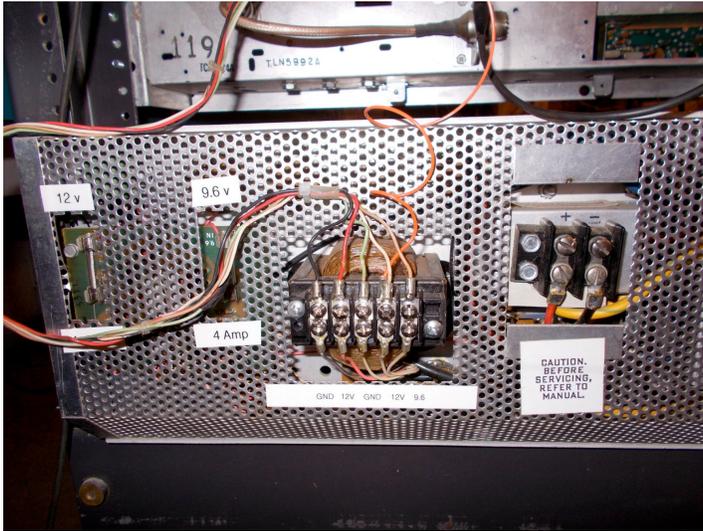


Here's the power control board:



Here's a close-up of the power control board. There are five wires soldered on the board, being the A-, A+, control voltage, and two for the thermister, which is mounted externally to the board and on the chassis as seeing here in the lower right of the image.

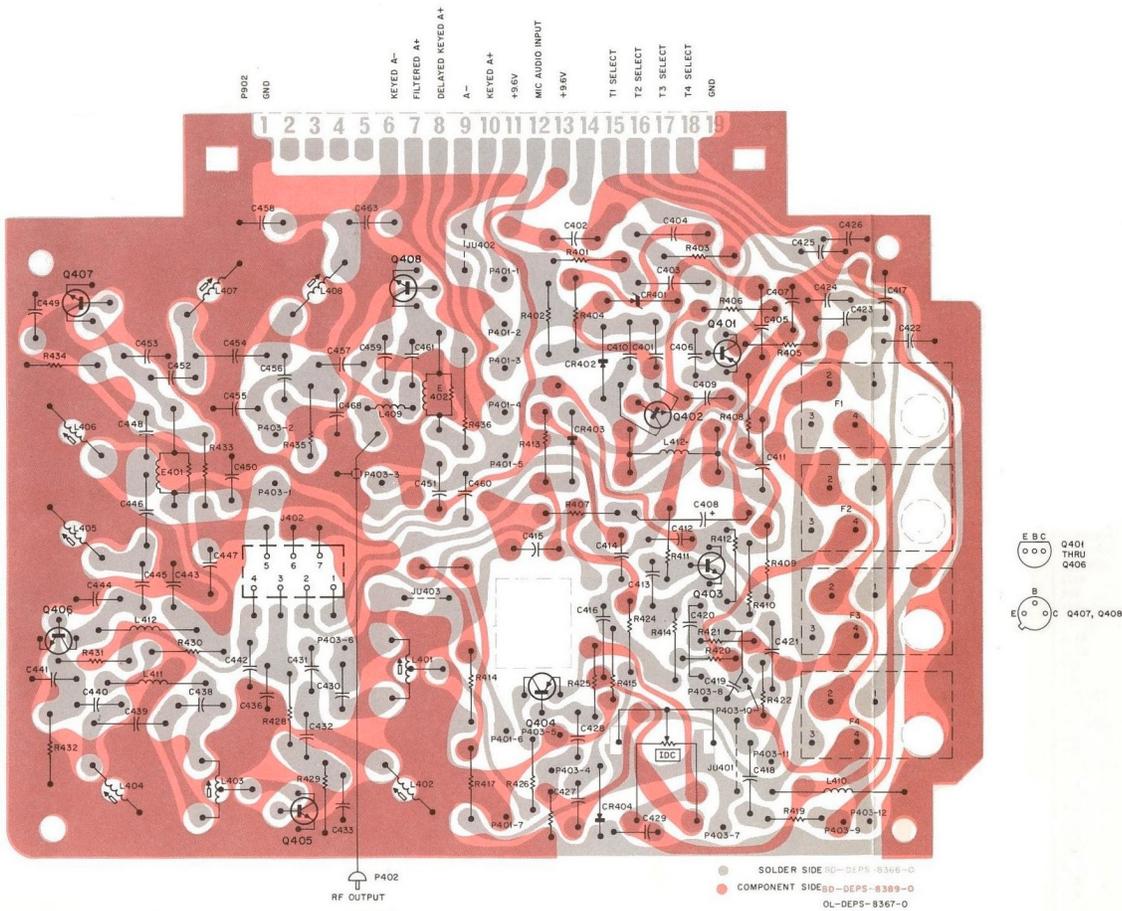


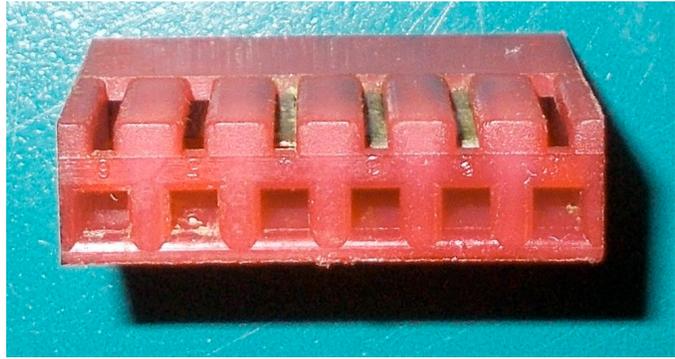
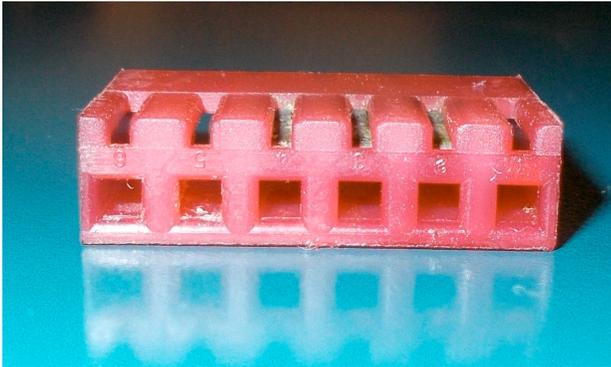


The Author removed the soldered power leads. With spade lug and a terminal block it provides easy troubleshooting in the event a chassis has a problem, such as a short. Plus it's a good point to add an accessory such as a fan or ID unit, etc.

Even though the fuses (left) are for the 12 and 9.6 volts they are before the regulation. This is mentioned in the event you measure this point (blown fuse) will have the (high) unregulated voltage.

Below is the board layout for the exciter.





A problem found was intermittent power out. It was trouble shot to a badly corroded plug (and jack) on the interconnect board. P1004. Only three points are used, the A+, A- and control voltage.

Being a plug could not be found the alternative was to directly solder the wires to the pins of J1004 as shown below. The right image shows the corrosion on the board and chassis, likely from mice infestation.

