

**OUTGOING TEST TRUNK CIRCUIT  
FOR BOARD-TO-BOARD TESTING SD-1A320-01  
TEST AND ADJUSTMENTS  
2-WIRE NO.1 ELECTRONIC SWITCHING SYSTEM**

**1. GENERAL**

**1.01** This section describes a method of testing and adjusting the SD-1A320-01 outgoing test trunk circuit for board-to-board testing used in a 2-Wire No. 1 *Electronic Switching System (ESS)*.

**1.02** This section is reissued for the following reasons:

- (a) To add reference to W1BC patch cord in part 2
- (b) To add Note to step 13
- (c) To remove Fig. 1 and change references
- (d) To update former Fig. 2.

**1.03** The tests and adjustments covered are:

- **Tone Detection Level:** This test is used to adjust the GAIN control of the KS-19220 L2 amplifier to its proper setting.
- **Detector Networks (Circuit Pack A378):** This test checks the input signal with the output signal for correct phase and amplitude.

The test and adjustments should be made at a test bench or near a +24 volt and -48 volt, power source. Tests should be performed anytime that the outgoing test trunk circuits are moved to a different location. It is recommended that the circuit not be plugged into the universal trunk frame for these tests and adjustments.

**1.04 Lettered Steps:** A letter a, b, c, etc, added to a step number in Part 3 of this section indicates an action which may or may not be required depending on local conditions.

**1.05** The voltages at the circuit packs should be checked to make sure they are within the limits. (Refer to SD-1A320-01 for correct voltage measurements.)

**2. APPARATUS**

**2.01** Resistor, 200 ohms (type 18BT).

**2.02** Two resistors, 600 ohms (type 18AE).

**2.03** Resistor, 10,000 ohms (type 18JW).

**2.04** KS-14510 L1 volt-ohm-milliammeter (VOM) or equivalent.

**2.05** KS-14510 L3 test leads (one red and one black), each test lead equipped with an alligator clip at one end and a connector at the other end. Insulate alligator clip with 108 cord tip insulated tubing.

**2.06** KS-19353 L1 oscillator (OSC) or equivalent (Section 103-302-105).

**2.07** Hewlett-Packard 3400A RMS voltmeter (VM) and two Hewlett-Packard 11002A cable assemblies or equivalent.

**2.08** Five testing cords, 893 cord, 3 feet long, equipped with two 360A tools (1W13A cord) and two KS-6278 clips. Insulate KS-6278 connecting clips with 108 cord tip insulated tubing.

**2.09** Hewlett-Packard E09-180A oscilloscope and two Hewlett-Packard 10005A probe assemblies or equivalent.

**2.10** J94732A (3A) pulse-generating test set or equivalent.

**2.11** Blocking tools (508A) as required. Use tools and apply as covered in Section 069-020-801.

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- 2.12** 905A or 905B connector assembly. pin plug and an alligator clip with 108 cord tip insulated tubing. Used for applying -48-volt battery to test connector.
- 2.13** Two W1BC patch cords.
- 2.14** One patch cord, 22-gage insulated wire 6 feet long, equipped with one KS-19531 L2

**3. METHOD**

<b>STEP</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>VERIFICATION</b>
1	At OSC— Connect power cord to ac power supply if not using battery power; set POWER switch to ON; set FREQ RANGE switch to X10; adjust for a frequency of 1000 Hz $\pm$ 100 Hz; and allow at least 5 minutes for equipment to warm up.	
2	At VM— Connect power cord to ac power supply; operate POWER switch to ON; set RANGE switch to .1 volt; and allow at least 5 minutes for equipment to warm up.	LINE lamp lighted.
3	At VOM— Operate RANGE switch to DC volts 60.	
4	At test circuit— Remove circuit cover and unit from case so that the SD-1A320 circuitry is exposed. Connect the jumper cord assembly with 905A or 905B connector in place to the KS-16786 connector. Also connect the +24 volt and the -48 volt supplies and ground as required. Set the TYPE OF OFFICE switch to NON SXS and establish other connections as shown in Fig. 1.	
<b>Tone Detection Level</b>		
5	Block relays A, C, and E operated and relay B released.	
6	At OSC— Obtain a frequency of 1000 Hz $\pm$ 100 Hz and an output of 0.030 $\pm$ 0.001 volts rms.	At VM— Meter should indicate 0.030 $\pm$ 0.001 volts rms.
7	At amplifier KS-19220,— Starting with GAIN control in a counterclockwise position, adjust GAIN control clockwise until the dc voltage at terminal 7 is below +10 volts.	At VOM— Meter should indicate decrease from above +19 volts to below +10 volts.

STEP	ACTION	VERIFICATION
8	At OSC— Obtain an output of $0.027 \pm 0.001$ volts rms.	At VM— Meter should indicate $0.027 \pm 0.001$ volts rms. At VOM— Meter should indicate increase to above $- +19$ volts.
9a	If the voltage conditions at terminal 7 are within the limit— Proceed to next test.	
10b	If the voltage conditions at terminal 7 are not within the limit— Repeat Steps 5 through 9a.	

#### Detector Network (Circuit pack A378)

11	Block relays A, C, and E operated and relay B released.	
12	At OSC— Obtain a frequency of $1000 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$ and an output of $0.030 \pm 0.001$ volts rms.	At VM— Meter should indicate above $+0.030$ volts rms.
		<p>◆<b>Note:</b> When the path to the tone source is opened, the tip and ring towards the tone detector (terminals 2 and 3) should be terminated with 600 ohms. (This is to prevent the amplifier from going into self-oscillation).◆</p>
13	At board-to-board circuit— Open connection of oscillator that is in series with 10,000-ohm resistor to terminal 2 and insert, in series, nonprotected contacts of pulse generator. Also insert a 600-ohm resistor between the tip and ring (terminals 2 and 3) as shown in Fig. 1.	
14	Connect oscilloscope by use of two 10005A probes to compare input signal between terminal 2 and output signal at terminal 7. (See Fig. 1.)	
15	At pulse generator— Obtain a periodically interrupted input signal composed of a $100 \pm 4$ millisecond period of a 1000-Hz signal followed by a 300-millisecond minimum period of no signal.	At oscilloscope— Verify that input signal is composed of a $100 \pm 4$ millisecond period of 1000-Hz signal followed by a 300-millisecond minimum period of no signal. At VOM— Meter indicates a constant voltage above $+19$ volts for the output signal.

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STEP	ACTION	VERIFICATION
16	At pulse generator— Obtain a periodically interrupted input signal composed of a $190 \pm 4$ millisecond period of a 1000-Hz signal followed by a 300-millisecond minimum period of no signal.	At oscilloscope— Verify that input signal is composed of a $190 \pm 4$ millisecond period of 1000-Hz signal followed by a 300-millisecond minimum period of no signal. The output signal decreases from above +19 volts to below +10 volts, $145 \pm 35$ milliseconds after the start of the signal period. At VOM— Meter indicates a decrease from above +19 volts to below +10 volts for the output signal.
17	Record time found in Step 16.	
18	At pulse generator— Obtain a periodically interrupted input signal composed of a 400-millisecond minimum period of 1000-Hz signal followed by an $80 \pm 10$ millisecond period of no signal.	At oscilloscope— Verify that input signal is composed of a 400-millisecond minimum period of 1000-Hz signal followed by an $80 \pm 10$ millisecond period of no signal. The output signal increases from below +10 volts to above +19 volts, $160 \pm 50$ milliseconds after the start of the no signal period. Then the output signal decreases to below +10 volts in a time equal to that recorded in Step 17 plus 20 to 50 milliseconds. At VOM— Meter indicates below +10 volts.
19	Remove all connections established as shown in Fig. 1.	

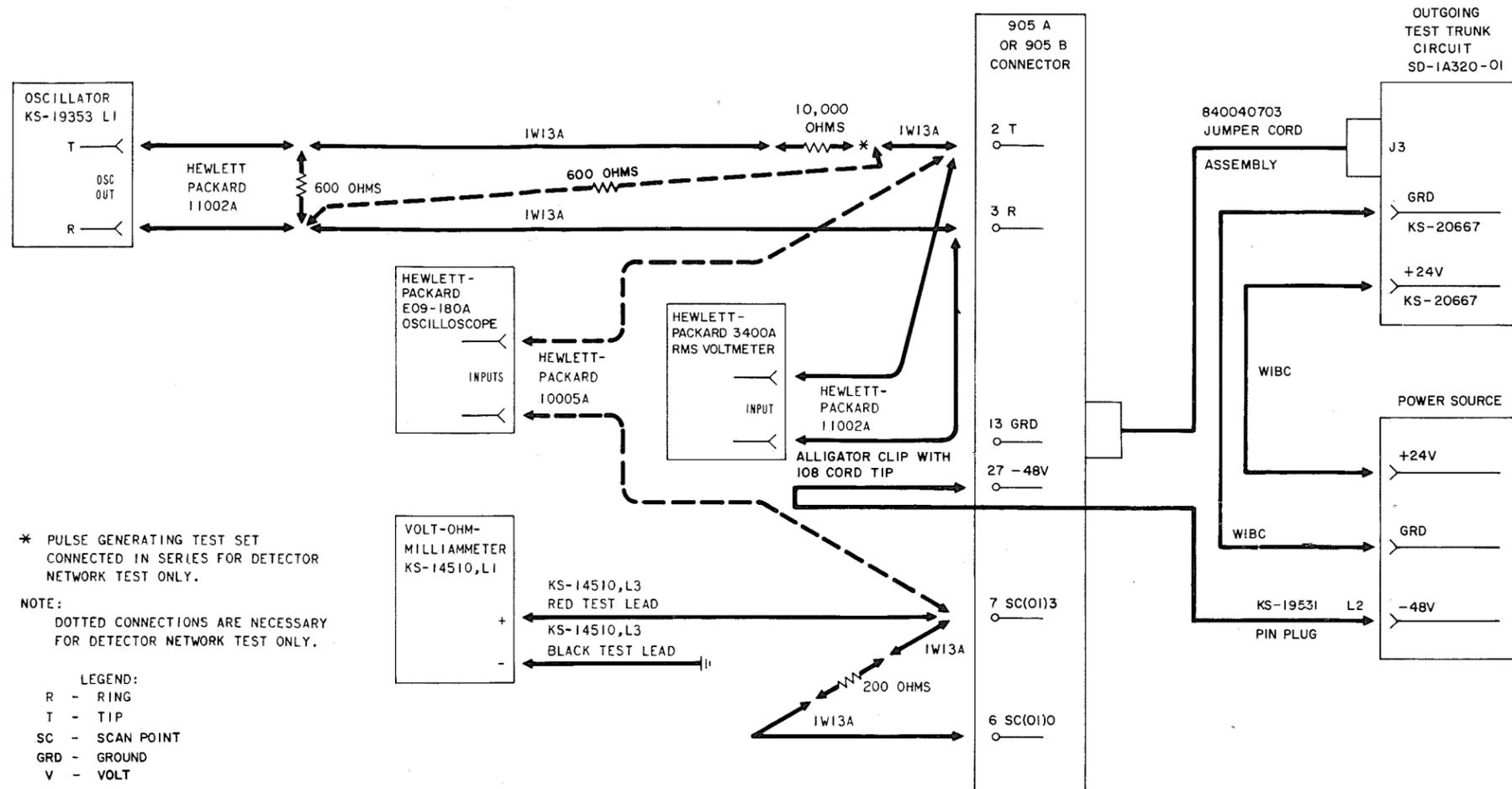


Fig. 1—Test Connections