TYPE N2 REPEATERS

REPEATERED HIGH-FREQUENCY LINE

METHOD OF LOOPING SECTIONS OF HIGH FREQUENCY LINE

This section provides a method of troubleshooting a failed system by looping the outputs of both halves of an N2 repeater back toward the transmitting terminals. By progressive looping at different repeaters, the trouble can be localized.

APPARATUS:

1 — Looping Connector (See Fig. 1 of Section 362-420-516)

1 — P14C Cord

1 — 2J Repeater Test Set (J94002J)

STEP	PROCEDURE
1	At the mounting shelf of the repeater to be looped, remove the plug from either of the two switching jacks J2 or J3.
2	Connect the P14C cord to the OUTPUT jack on the looping connector and connect the free end of the P14C cord to the vacated switching jack on the mounting shelf.
3	Remove the remaining plug from the other switching jack.
4	Measurement of the received carrier levels at both the east and west terminals of the two loops (see Fig. 1 of this section) in conjunction with a measurement of total repeater carrier power and listening tests with the 2J test set at the output of the looped repeater for both directions of transmission, will indicate in which half section of either loop that the trouble is located. ***Requirement:*** Near-normal measurements of total repeater output carrier power and the absence of excessive noise on listening tests indicates no trouble between the looping point and the transmitting end of the loop for the direction of transmission being tested.
5	Insert the plug into the vacant switching jack J2 or J3 and remove the P14C cord with the looping connector. Install the second plug into the switching jack.

STEP	PROCEDURE
6	When the half section containing the trouble has been located in Step 4, additional tests with the 2J test set may be made at each repeater within that half section to find the faulty repeater, or another loop may be set up within that half section to further localize the trouble.

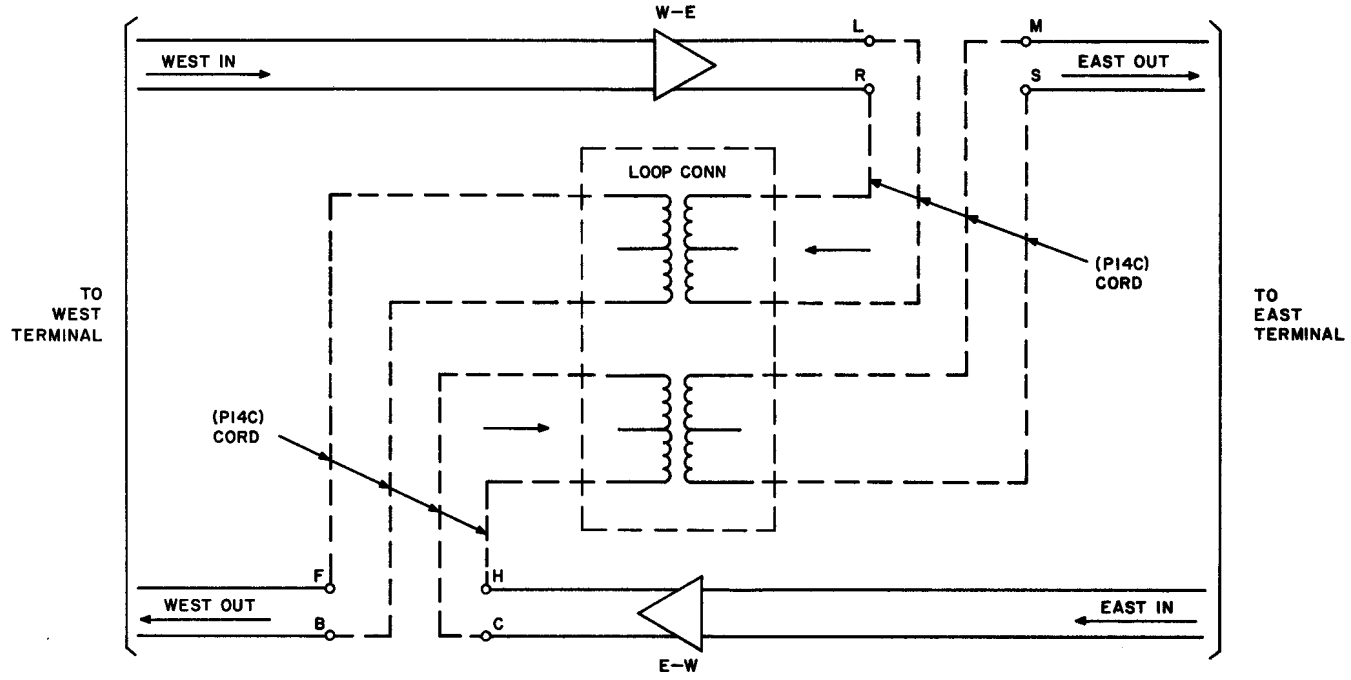

Fig. 1 — N2 Repeater Looping with Looping Connector