TELEPHONE SETS — THE CALL DIRECTOR

MODULE UNITS

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSEMBLY OF PARTS

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 This section covers the identification and assembly of parts of module units used with the 600-series telephone sets. This section is reissued to:

- Include a tabular description of units.
- Include information on 59A lamp socket, 105-type apparatus blanks, 598A key, 599A and B keys, 617A key, and 667A transmitter.

1.02 This section was formerly entitled Module Units Used with 600 Series Telephone Sets, 1A and 1A1 Speakerphone Module (661A Transmitter Unit).

1.03 Due to extensive changes marginal arrows have been omitted.

2.00 GENERAL

2.01 Module units described in this section form a part of the 600-series Call Director sets.

2.02 Module units connect to auxiliary equipment by plug and connector arrangement. Where required, spade-tipped leads are provided for internal set connection.

3.00 IDENTIFICATION

3.01 Table A describes briefly the standard module units.

3.02 The 59A lamp socket module (see Fig. 1) consists of two lamp strips, each containing six 51A lamps. Lamp strips are mounted on a steel frame and are wired to a 50-terminal KS-16672, List 1 connector. Lamp designation is accomplished by placing an E-4646 designation strip over each row of lamps. The designation strips are held in place by a P-11E150 light shield.

TABLE A

Module		Description or Use
Lamp Socket, 59A		Two 6-lamp socket strips (total—12 lamps)
Apparatus Blanks	105A	Dummy spacers to replace 598- or 599-type keys
	105B	
Keys	598A	6 pickup keys
	599A	5 pickup keys and 1 hold key
	599B	4 pickup keys, 1 hold key, and 1 turnbutton key
	617A	12 signal keys
Transmitters	661A	For use with 1A and 1A1 speakerphone systems
	667A	For use with 3A speakerphone system

3.03 The 105-type apparatus blank (see Fig. 2) is a molded white plastic blank that has the appearance of a 598- or 599-type key. It is used to fill unequipped key spaces.

3.04 The 598A key module (see Fig. 3) consists of six convertible locking-type buttons and lamps for illuminating each button and its adjacent designation area. The buttons may be converted from locking to nonlocking for signal use by removing the P-10E837 screws as necessary. (When keys are converted to nonlocking, use the P-11E977 insulating details to insulate the two contacts adjacent to the key plunger.) All buttons are interlocked mechanically so that operation of a pickup button will release any previously operated button. A chaining switch consisting of

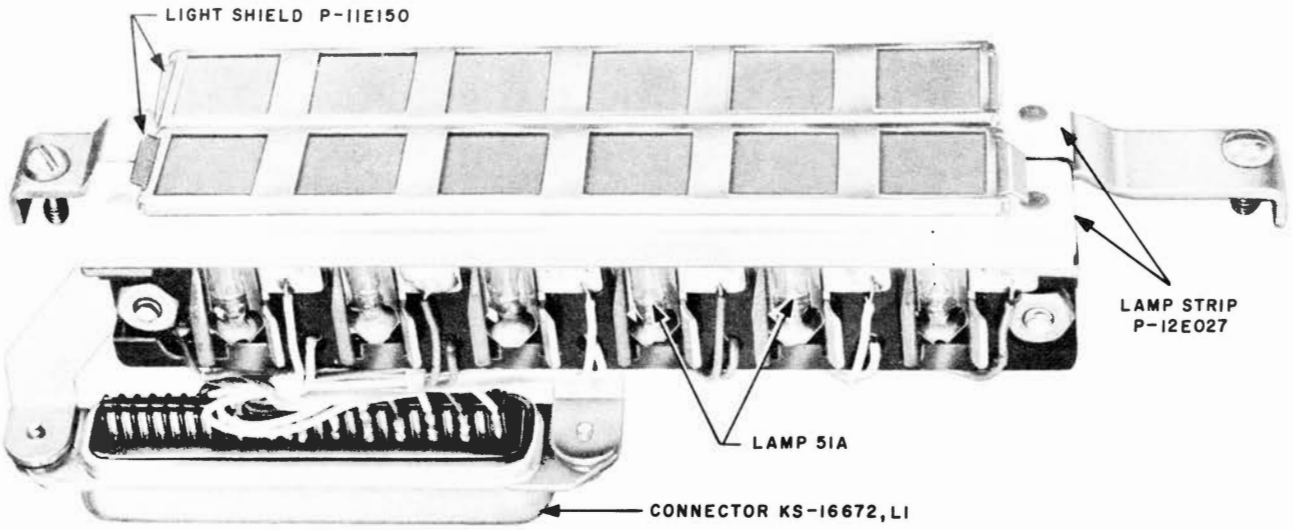

Fig. 1 — 59A Lamp Socket

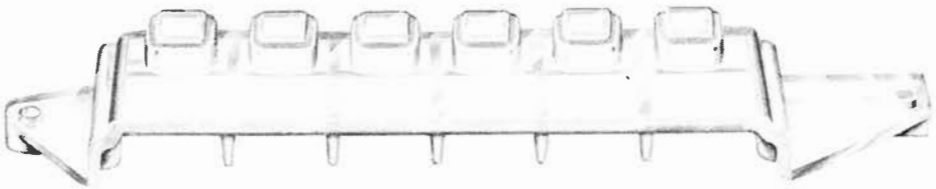

Fig. 2 — 105-Type Apparatus Blank

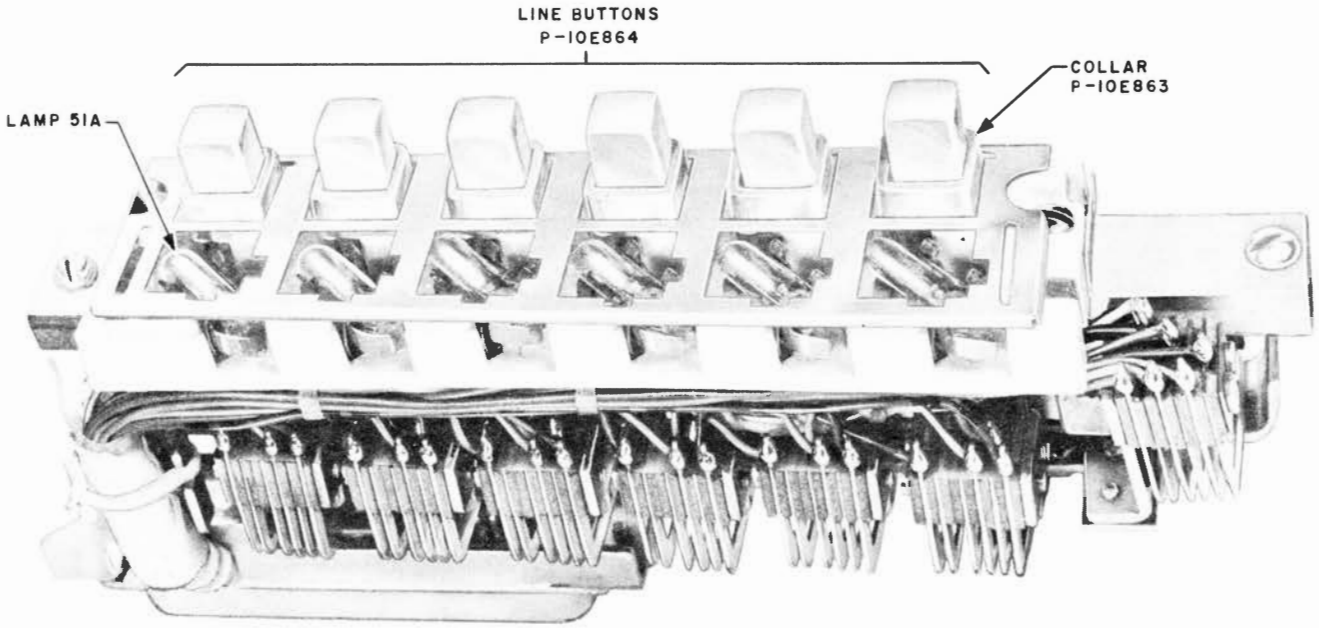

Fig. 3 — 598A Key

three normally closed contacts electrically interconnects subsequently positioned keys. The chaining switch operates when any pickup button is depressed. Wiring is terminated in a 50-terminal KS-16672, List 1 connector.

3.05 The 599A key module (see Fig. 4) is the same design as the 598A with the following exceptions:

- Provides a hold feature by means of a red nonlocking button in the sixth position. (Hold button can be illuminated.)
- Five remaining buttons are convertible from locking to nonlocking.

3.06 The 599B key module (see Fig. 5) is the same design as the 599A key with the following exceptions:

- A turnbutton in the top position provides cutoff feature, transfer, etc. (If the spacer in the button assembly is removed, depressing the turnbutton will release any previously operated button.)
- Four remaining buttons are convertible from locking to nonlocking.

3.07 The 617A key module (see Fig. 6) consists of twelve nonlocking nonilluminated signal buttons in two rows of six buttons each. Each button when operated closes a normally open single make contact to a common ground strip. Ground strips are connected together by a strap and screw-type terminal at the end of each strip. One end of a spade-tipped conductor, 8 inches long, is connected under one of the screw terminals. Wiring is terminated in a 50-terminal KS-16672, List 1 connector.

3.08 The 661A transmitter module (see Fig. 7) is a plug-in module for the last position of the 600-series sets. This transmitter is used with 1A and 1A1 speakerphone systems. Components consist of an AB1 transistor unit, a volume control, an OFF button, and an illuminated ON button. A muting feature associated with the ON button allows a private conversation with others in the room without having the conversation transmitted over the line. Depressing and holding the ON button for such a conversation short-circuits

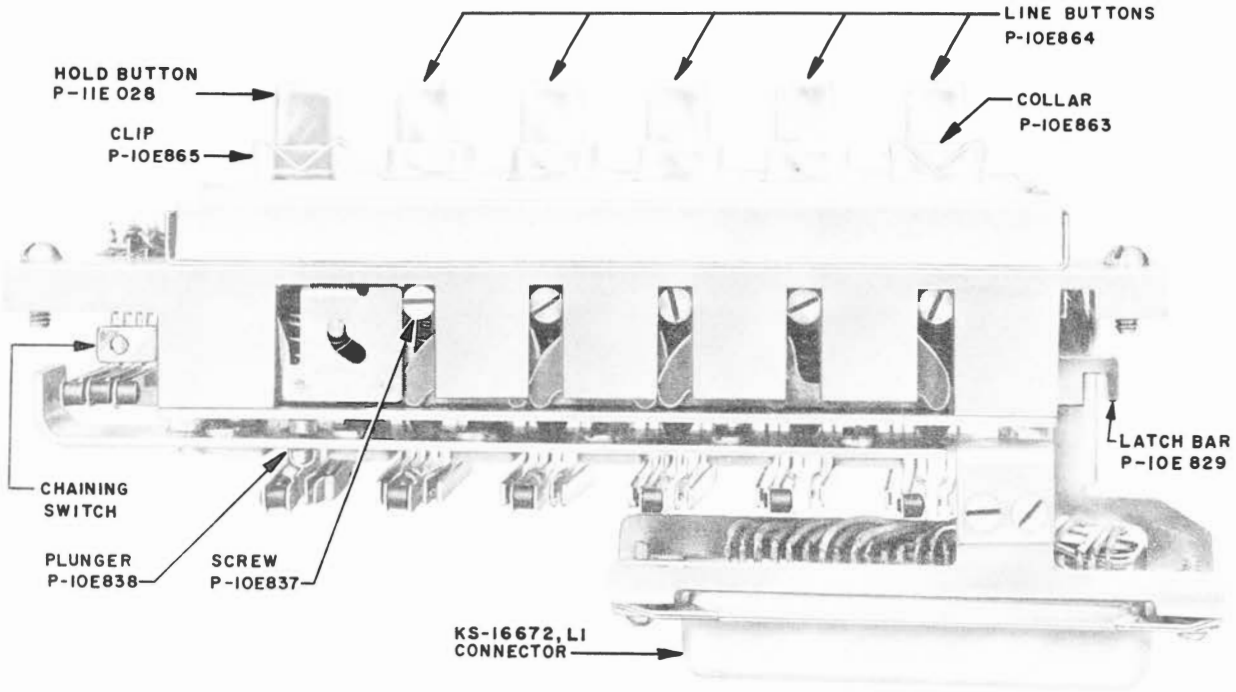

Fig. 4 — 599A Key

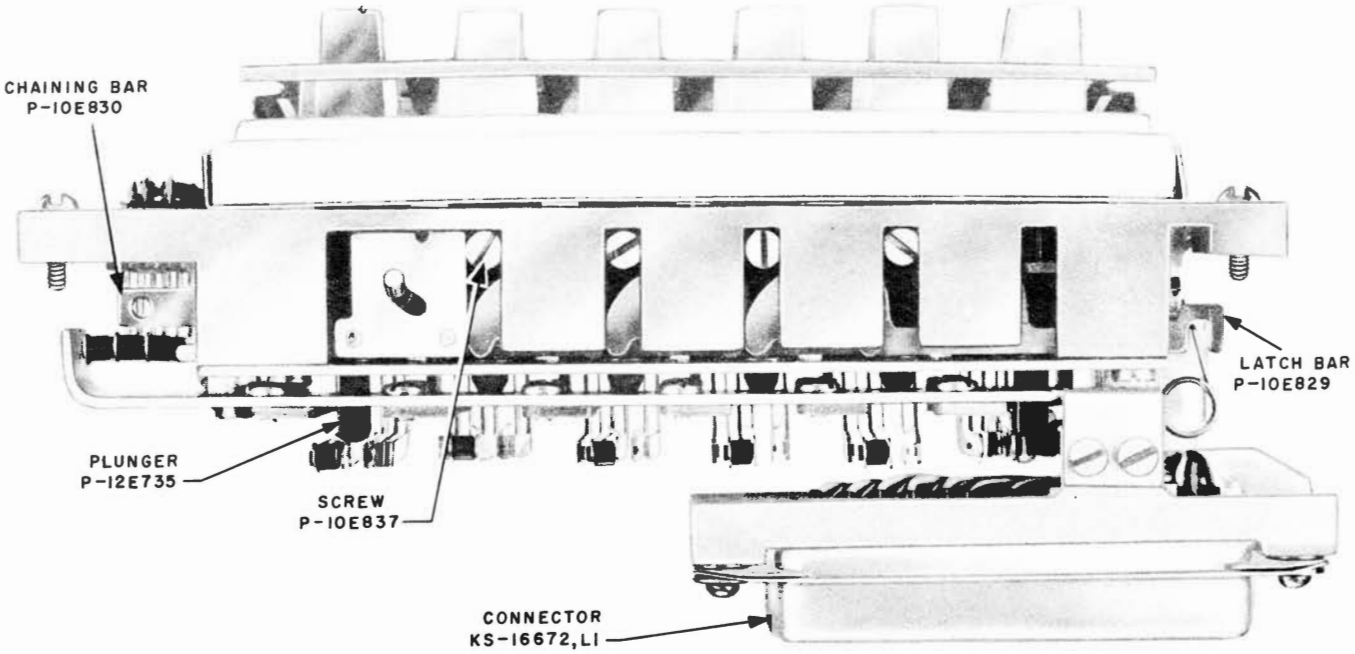

Fig. 5 — 599B Key

the transmitter unit and holds the line. Releasing the ON button permits resumption of the conversation. Seven spade-tipped leads are provided, connecting the transmitter to the telephone set network and dial. External wiring terminates in a KS-16672, List 1 connector.

3.09 The 667A transmitter module (see Fig. 8) is for use with the 3A speakerphone system and is essentially the same design as the 661A with the following exceptions:

- Positions of the ON and OFF buttons are reversed.
- Incorporates a 3-transistor printed wiring board preamplifier.
- Transmitter unit is an AB2 unit.

3.10 To connect 661A or 667A transmitter to speakerphone control unit, use a 148A adapter or an A25B connector cable from plug end of mounting cord.

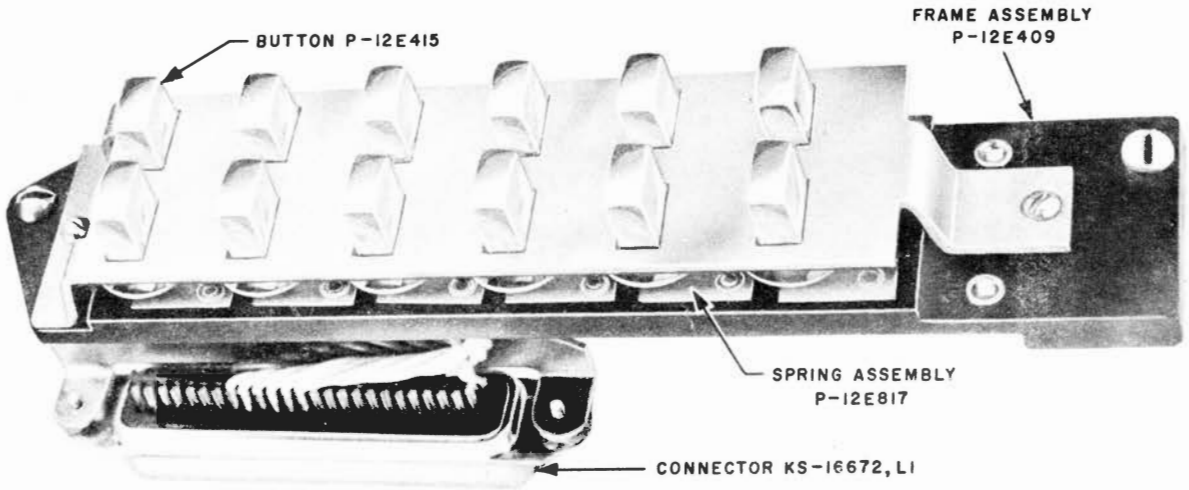

Fig. 6 — 617A Key

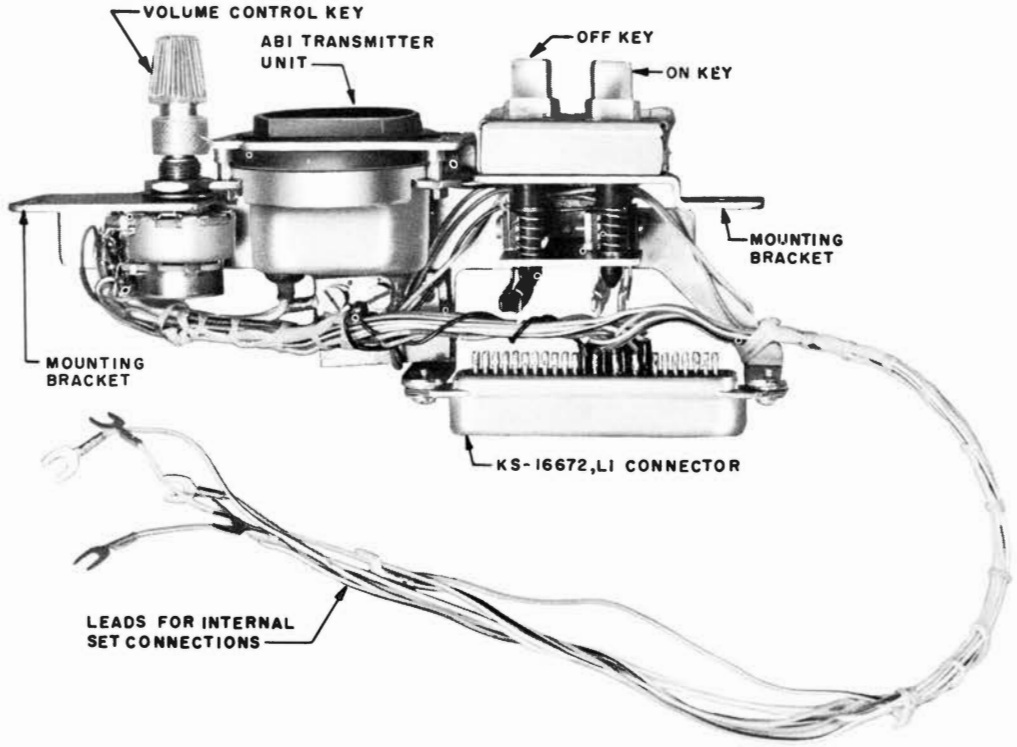

Fig. 7 — 661A Transmitter

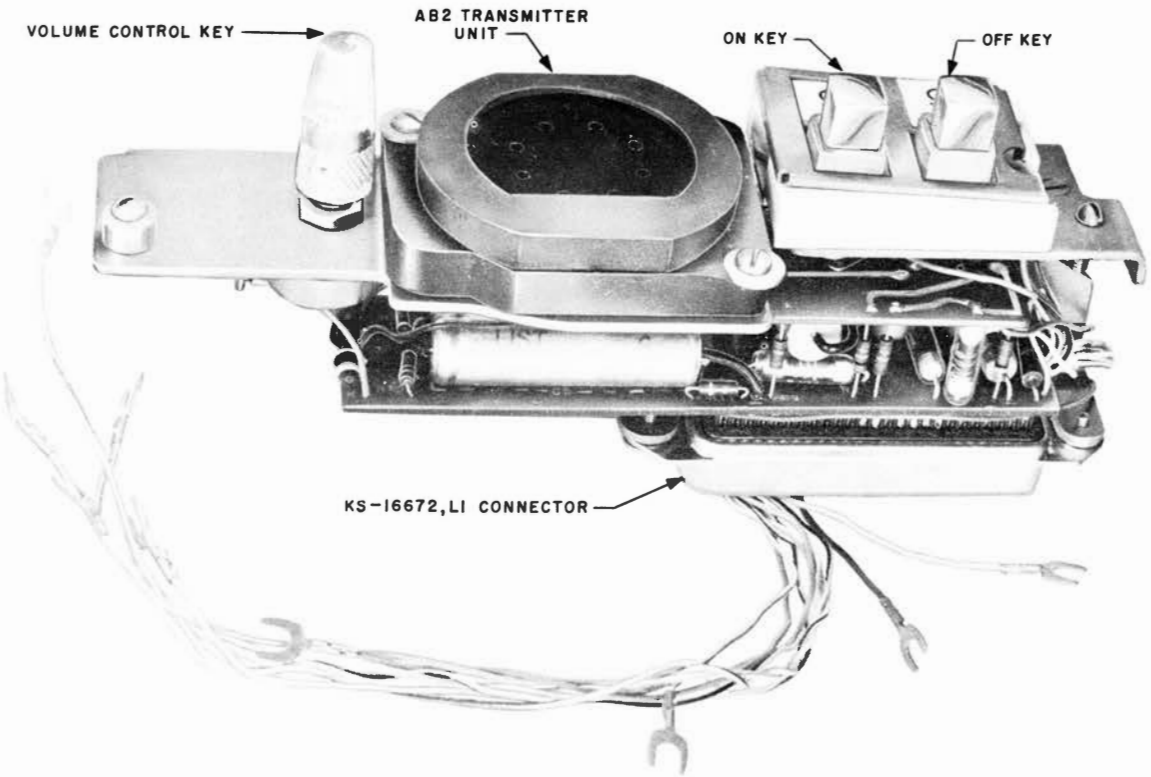

Fig. 8 — 667A Transmitter

3.11 Installation of the 661A or 667A transmitter in 18-button sets requires a 20C faceplate assembly, a P-11E903 Bezel, and a P-81L500 housing. Installation in the 30-button sets requires a 21C faceplate assembly, a P-11E902 Bezel, and a P-81L400 housing.

3.12 For circuit connections refer to the appropriate C Section.

3.13 For transmitter module speakerphone connection, refer to C Sections entitled 1A and 1A1 Speakerphone, Connections; and 3A Speakerphone System, Connections.