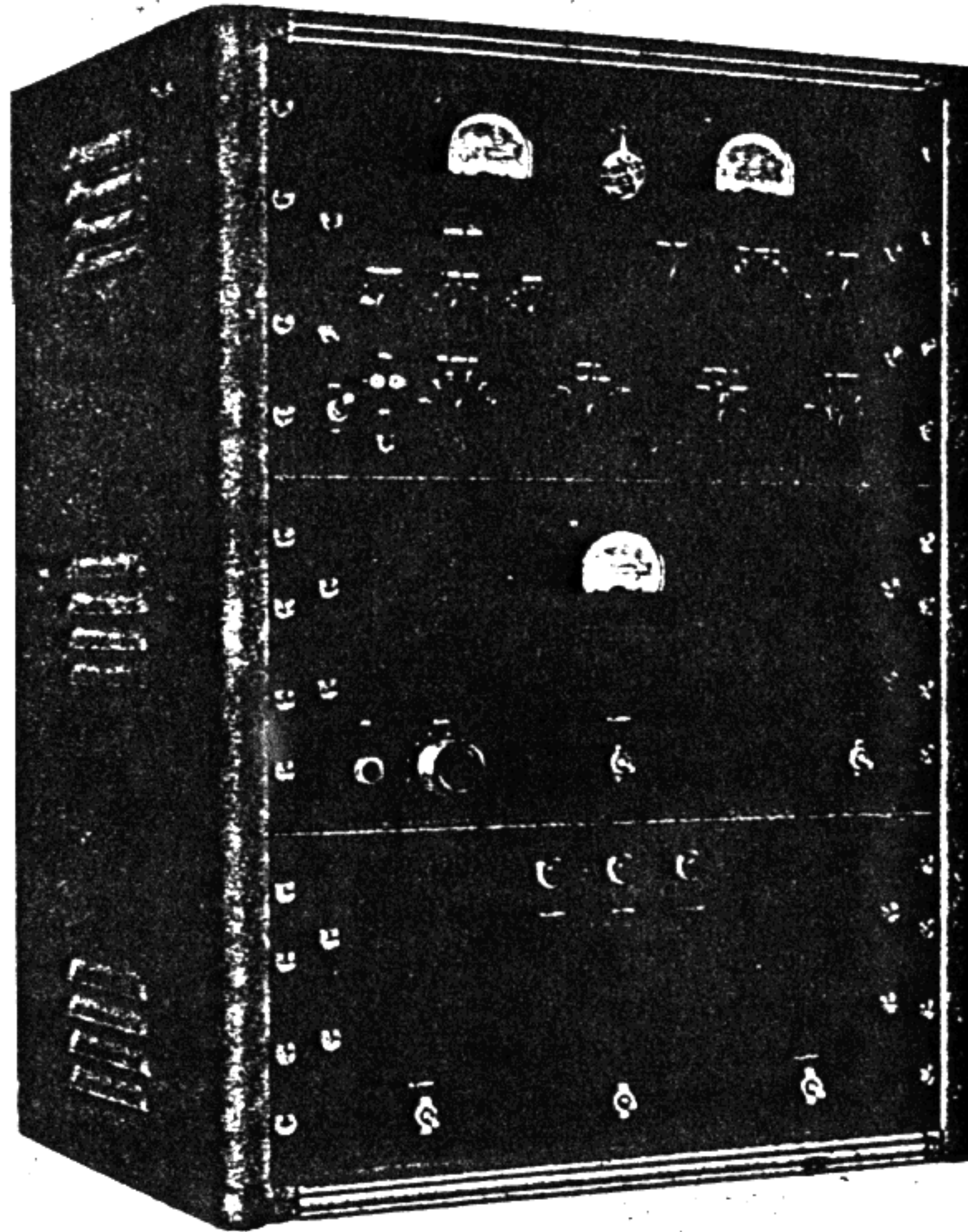


INSTRUCTION MANUAL

GLOBE KING TRANSMITTER

MODEL 500 A



Manufactured By WRL ELECTRONICS, INC.
Council Bluffs, Iowa

FOR

WORLD RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.

SECTION I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. GENERAL.

1-2. The WRL Globe King Transmitter Model 500A is made by World Radio Laboratories of Council Bluffs, Iowa. This transmitter is rated at 500 Watts input power to the R.F. Power Amplifier, either Radio Telegraphy (CW), Radio Telephony (AM) operation or 400 watts Single Sideband, peak D.C. plate input.

1-3. DESCRIPTION.

1-4. The Model 500A transmitter is completely self-contained in a metal relay rack cabinet. Dimensions are 31 inches high, 15 inches deep, and 22 inches wide. Weight is approximately 60 pounds. Ventilating louvres are provided in the cabinet to assure adequate ventilation and heat dissipation. Complete TVI precautions have been taken. The R.F. section of the transmitter is completely shielded, meter leads have been by-passed and all AC leads have been by-passed.

1-5. The components of the transmitter are so arranged that semi-unit construction is employed and are broken down into three units as follows;

- a. Exciter, Buffer and Power Amplifier.
- b. Modulator with Integral Power Supply.
- c. Main Power Supply.

Each unit may be removed from the cabinet independently for inspection and servicing. Power requirements are 115 volts, 50/60 cycles single phase alternating current. Tube complement is shown in Table I. The rear and top doors of the cabinet may be opened for additional ventilation in very hot climates. This will not affect TVI or BCI, as the R.F. section is individually shielded.

TABLE I. TUBE COMPLEMENT.

Quan	Type	Function
	4-250A	RF Power Amplifier
	6146	Buffer-Doubler
1	6V6	Crystal Oscillator 6AG7
1	6SJ7	Microphone Amplifier
2	6C5	Speech Amplifiers
1	6L6G	Audio Driver
2	811A	Modulators
1	6X5	Bias Rectifier
1	5Y3GT	P.A. Screen Grid Rectifier
2	816	Modulator High Voltage Rectifiers
	5Y3GT	Modulator Low Voltage Rectifier
	866A	P.A. High Voltage Rectifiers
1	5U4G	Exciter Voltage Rectifier

1-6 THEORY OF OPERATION.

1-7. A 6V6 tube is employed in a regenerative crystal oscillator circuit. The oscillator has a substantial harmonic output and works very

well as a doubler or tripler with a minimum of crystal current; this allows the use of 160-80 and 40 meter crystals to cover all amateur bands up to 10 meters. A VFO with approximately 10 volts RF output will drive the oscillator stage easily, with cathode choke RFC-1 shorted. A switch on the panel selects crystal or VFO operation, and with this switch in the correct position either VFO or crystal may be used in the oscillator stage.

1-8. A type 6146 tube functions as a buffer or doubler stage. This stage is capacity coupled to the oscillator. A combination of fixed and excitation bias is applied to the buffer stage; this allows class "C" operation and also assures complete cut-off of buffer plate current when the oscillator is keyed, or in the event of excitation failure. R.F. drive to the power amplifier is controlled by a potentiometer in the buffer screen grid circuit. Bandswitching of the entire exciter section is simplified by a ganged switch. DC voltages are kept off the coil (L3) and the bandswitch by shunt feeding of the plate of the buffer tube. A SSB RF signal may be inserted by means of a link in the plate coil (L3). This same link may be used for VFO control and drive of the power amplifier stage. 10-15 watts drive are required for this method of operation. SSB operation requires the removal of low B plus voltages from the exciter section. A switch located on the rear of the RF section is provided for this purpose.

1-9. The power amplifier employs a type 4-250A tube which operates as a straight through class "C" AM, or class "B" SSB amplifier. Fixed and excitation bias are used in the power amplifier stage. Class of operation is determined by the switch on the rear of the RF chassis, which selects the proper fixed bias voltage. The plate circuit is tuned by a Pi network and an additional "L" section is used on 160 meters. It will match resistive loads of 50-600 ohms except on 160 meters where an external matching device may be used to match below 300 ohms. On 80 through 10 meters additional capacity (where needed) will match 50-600 ohms resistive, and reasonable reactive loads. When properly tuned, harmonic output of the power amplifier is reduced considerably. The plate of the power amplifier is high level modulated directly while the screen grid is self-modulated by means of a high inductance choke in series with the screen lead. The power amplifier is unique in that the screen grid voltage is self regulating. A rise of screen grid current automatically reduces voltage, and vice-versa. By this means the screen grid power rating is not exceeded, giving excellent tube protection, and tube life is extended. A 5Y3GT tube is employed as the low voltage rectifier for the power amplifier

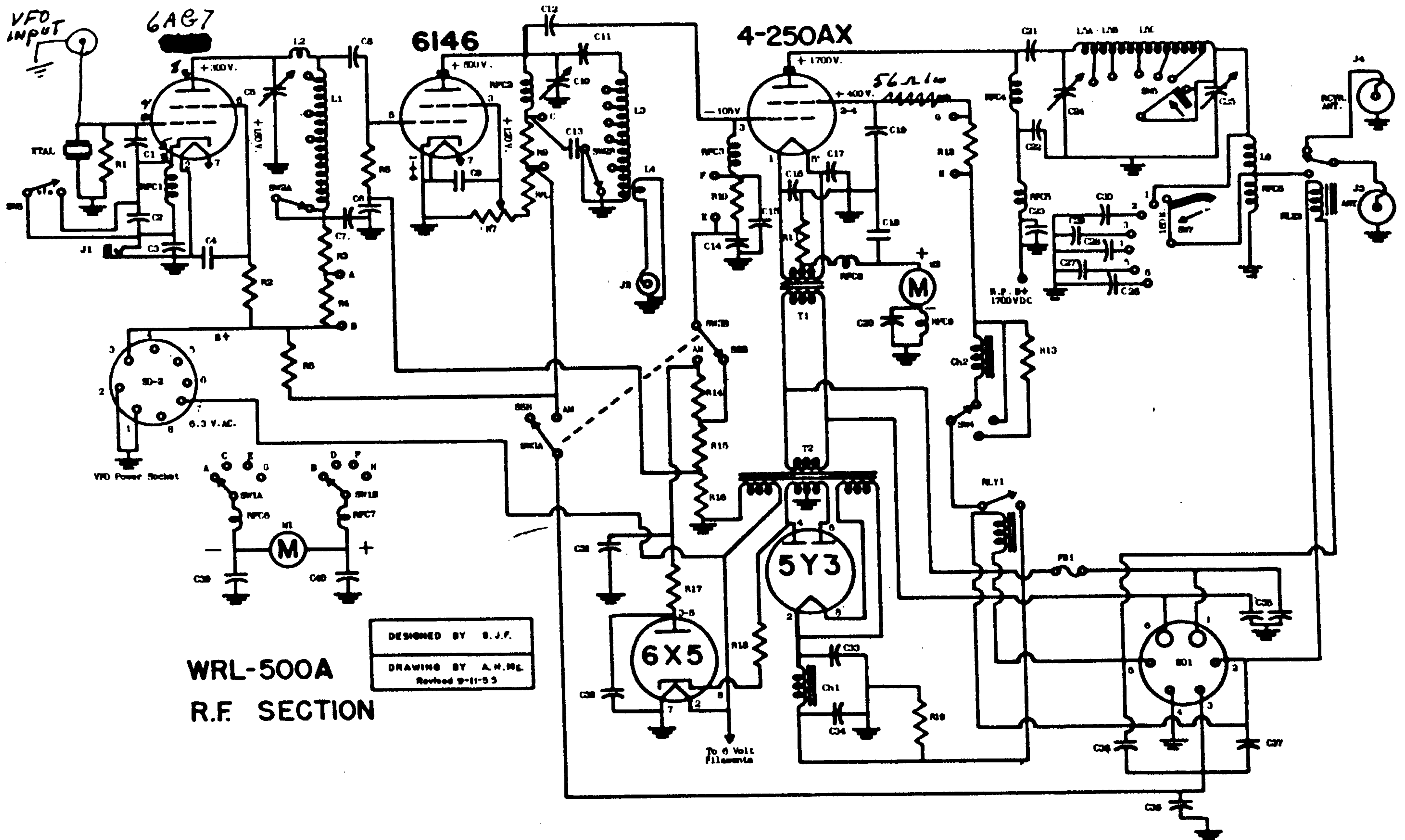
SECTION I
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

screen grid supply. A 6X50T tube, operating as a half-wave rectifier, supplies all bias voltages to the power amplifier and buffer stages.

1-10. The microphone amplifier tube consists of a 6SJ7 tube which is capacity coupled to the following speech amplifier stage. Two 6C5 tubes are utilized as speech amplifiers, these being capacity coupled into a 6L6G driver stage. "Couplates" are used for coupling the aforementioned audio stages. They have a restricted audio range and allow full use of usable audio power, also, they discriminate against power wasting high and low audio frequencies. The 6L6G driver stage is transformer coupled to the modulator stage. All speech and driver stages are thoroughly decoupled, and all DC voltages applied to them are thoroughly filtered. Two 811A tubes, with zero bias, operate as push-pull, class B modulators. Modulator plate current is indicated at all times, by a meter in the plate circuit. High voltage for the modulator is supplied

by a pair of 816 rectifier tubes in a full wave rectification circuit. A 5Y30T tube, in a full wave rectification circuit, supplies plate voltage for the speech and driver stages.

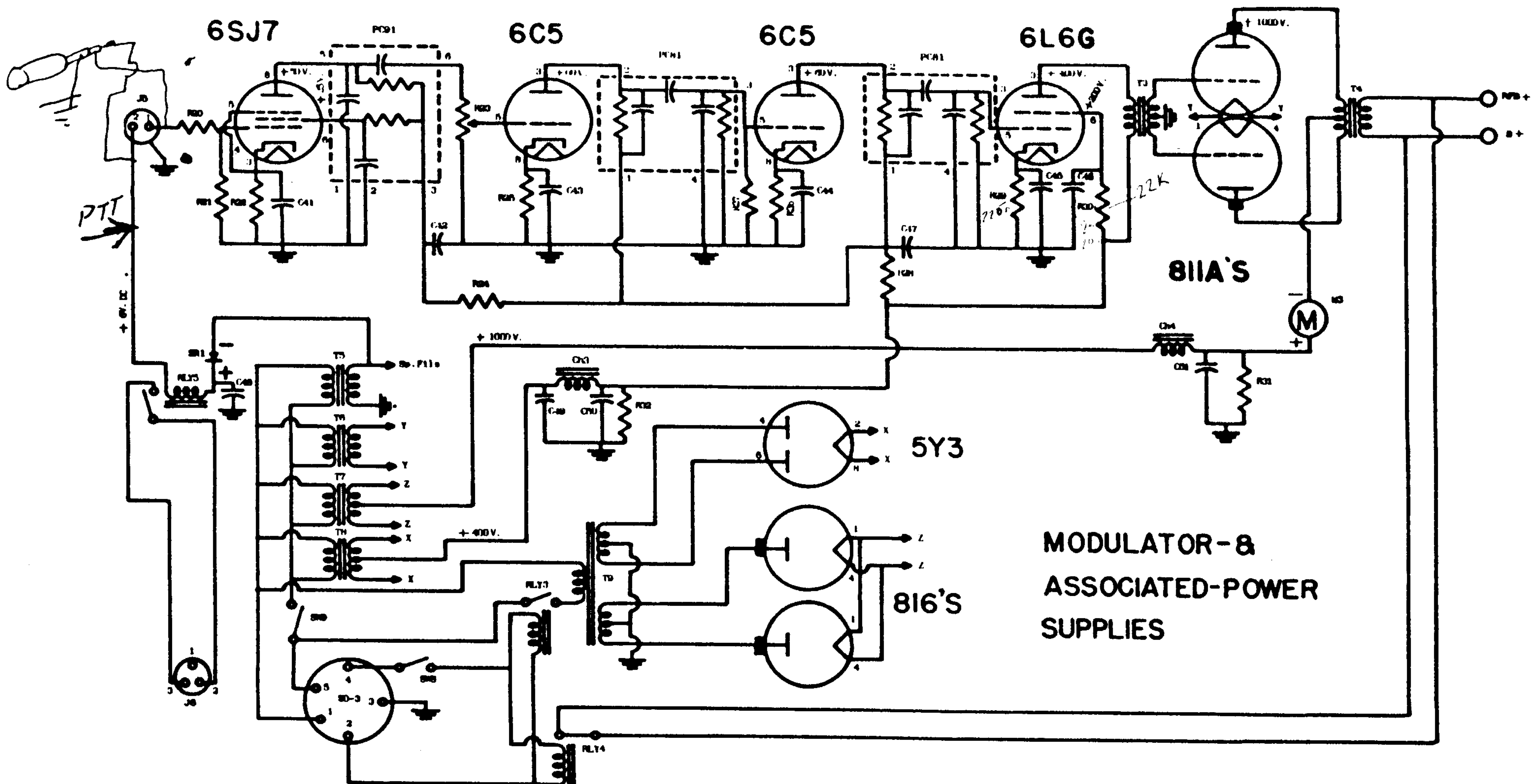
1-11. The high voltage supply for the R.F. uses two 866A tubes in a full wave rectification circuit. The filter section utilizes choke input. The R.F. driver power supply uses a 5U4G rectifier tube in a full wave rectification circuit, with single section choke input filter. Reduced screen voltage on the final amplifier tube is obtained by placing the function switch in tune position. This will prevent the final amplifier tube from drawing excessive plate current during tune-up and testing. A terminal strip on the rear of the main power supply chassis provides 115 vac when the TRANSMIT switch is in ON position. This is to operate external relays used to silence the receiver, etc. The AC input circuit is fused with a 20 amp. fuse to protect the equipment in the event of component failure.



Schematic of R.F. Section

Parts List for R.F. Section

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p> C1-25 mmf 600 V. Cer.
 C2-120 mmf 600 V. Cer.
 C3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17-.005 mf
 600 V.
 C5-75 mmf variable
 C8-25 mmf 600 V.
 C10-140 mmf variable
 C11-.001 mf 1500 V.
 C12-70 mmf 1000 V.
 C18, 20, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40-500 mmf 600 V.
 C19-.002 mf 600 V.
 C21-500 mmf 10 KV.
 C22, 23-500 mmf 20 KV.
 C24-250 mmf variable
 C25-350 mmf variable
 C26-.001 mf 2500 V.
 C30- .0001 mf 2500 V.
 C29- .0002 mf 2500 V.
 C33- .0004 mf 2500 V. ✓
 C27- .0005 mf 2500 V.
 C31, 32-12 mf 250 V. Elect.
 C33, 34-10 mf 450 V. Elect.
 C35-2x.0008 mf 1600 V.
 CH1-Screen B+ Filter Choke
 CH2-Screen Modulation Choke
 FS1-3 Amp Fuse
 J1-Key Jack
 J2-SSB/VFO Input
 J3-Antenna Input
 J4-Receiver Antenna Input
 L1-Osc plate coil
 L2-Osc plate coil
 L3-Buffer plate coil
 L4-SSB/VFO Input link
 L5A,B, C-Final P1 coils
 L6-160M "L" matching coil </p> | <p> M1-0-150 MA meter
 M2-0-400 MA meter
 RFC1-Osc. cathode choke-2.5 MH
 RFC2- Buff. plate choke-2.5 MH
 RFC3-P.A. grid choke-2.5 MH
 RFC4-P.A. plate choke-1 MH
 RFC5-Protective output choke
 RFC6, 7, 8, 9-Meter TVI chokes
 RLY1-P.A. screen B+ relay
 RLY2-Antenna changeover relay
 R1, 2, 6-47,000 ohms ½ W.
 R3-120 ohms ½ W.
 R4-22 ohms ½ W.
 R5-6000 ohms 10 W.
 R7-25,000 ohms WW. Pot.
 R8-25,000 ohms 10 W.
 R9, 10, 12-22 ohms 1 W.
 R11-22 ohms 2 W.
 R13-20,000 ohms 20 W.
 R14-3000 ohms 10 W.
 R15-1000 ohms 10 W.
 R16-2500 ohms 10 W.
 R17-560 ohms 1 W.
 R18-5000 ohms 10 W.
 R19-50K. ohms 10 W.
 S01-RF section power input
 S02-External VFO power output
 SW1-Metering switch
 SW2-Exciter bandchange sw.
 SW3-SSB/AM bias sw.
 SW4-Function sw.
 SW5-P.A. bandchange sw.
 SW6-Xtal/VFO sw.
 SW7-Antenna loading sw.
 T1-4/250A F11 xfmr.
 T2-Screen and Bias xfmr. </p> |
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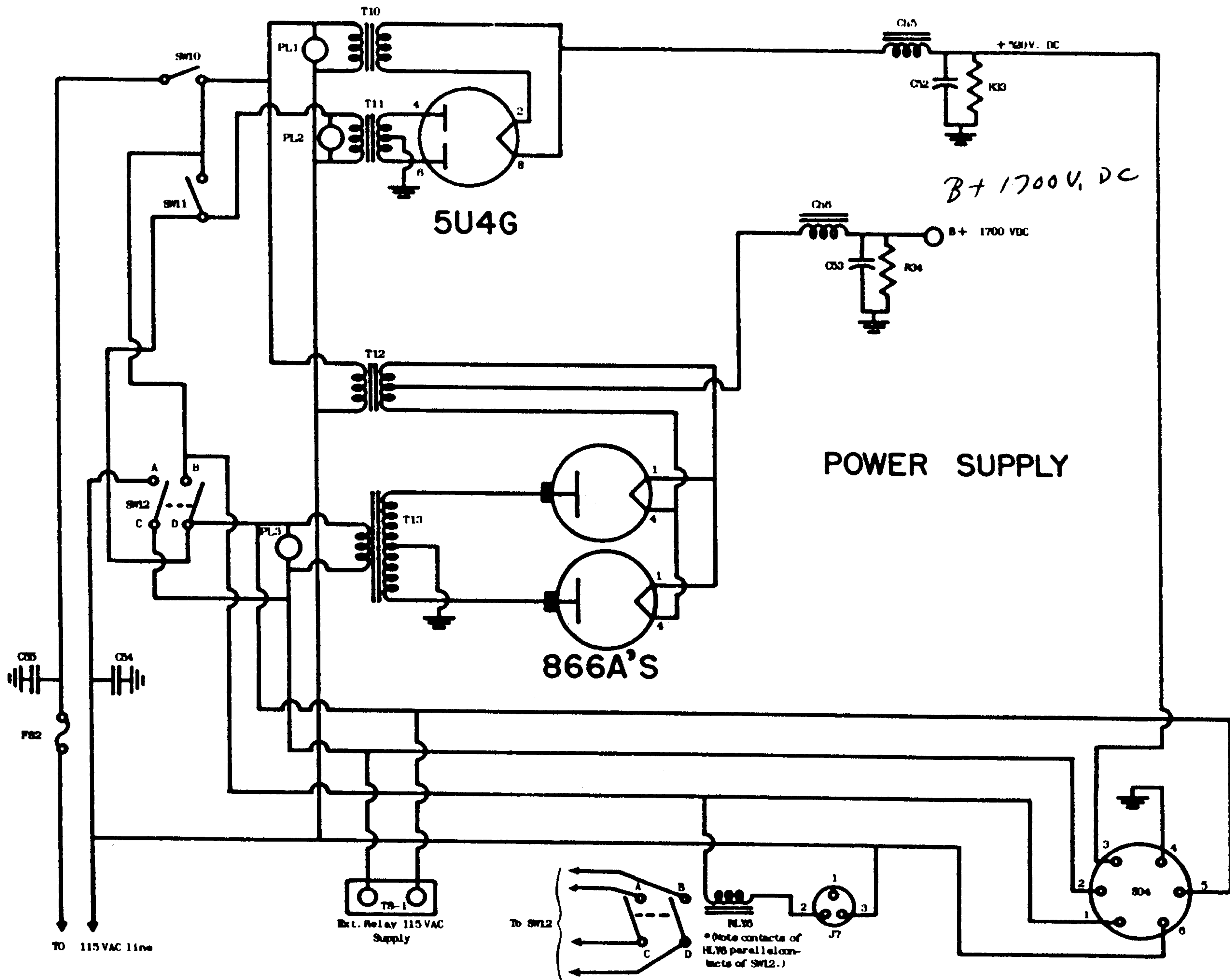


Schematic of Modulator Section

Parts List for Modulator Section

C41, 43, 44, 45—25 mf 25 V. Elect.
C42, 46, 47—3x8 mf 450 V. Elect.
C48—50 mf 25 V. Elect.
C49, 50—3x8 mf 450 V. Elect.
C51—6 mf 1000 V. oil.
CH3—7H/150 MA choke
CH4—7H/350 MA choke
J5—Mic input jack
J6—Push to talk socket
M3—0-300 MA meter
RLY3—Mod. plate rly.
RLY4—Mod. shorting rly.
RLY5—Push to talk relay
R20—100K $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
R21—2.2 meg $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
R22—2200 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
R23—500K gain control
R24, 28—22K $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

R25, 26—1500 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
R27—47K $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
R29—220 2 W.
R30—22K 2 W.
R31—50K 50 W.
R32—50K 20 W.
SR1—25 MA rectifier
S03—Power input socket
SW8—Plate energizing SW
SW9—Mod. Fil. Sw.
T3—Driver xfrmr.
T4—Mod. xfrmr.
T5—6.3 V 3A. xfrmr.
T6—6.3 V. 8A. xfrmr.
T7—2.5 V. 5 A. xfrmr.
T8—5V. 3 A. xfrmr.
T9—Dual plate xfrmr.



Schematic of Power Supply Section

Parts List for Power Supply Section

C52—8 mf 600 V.
C53—3 mf 3000 V.
C54, 55—.1 mf 250 V.A.C.
CH5, 7H—150 MA. choke
CH6, 7H—350 MA. choke
FS2, 20A—AB fuse
J7—Push to talk socket
PL1—Filament pilot light
PL2—Exciter pilot light
PL3—Transmit pilot light
RLY6—Control Relay

R33—50K—20 W.
R34—75K—100 W.
S04—Power output socket
SW10—AC switch
SW11—Exciter B+ Sw.
SW12—Transmit Sw.
T10—5V—3A xfrmr.
T11—Lo B+ plate xfrmr.
T12—2.5 V.—10A xfrmr.
T13—Hi B+ plate xfrmr.
TS1—External relay control