
USER MANUAL
INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

HF/VHF/UHF DSP RECEIVER
MODEL RX-400A

TEN-TEC, INC.
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SEVIERVILLE, TN 37862

THIS MANUAL WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MIL-HDBK-1221

1ST PRINTING – 3/10
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

PART NO. 74446

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NO.	DATE	TITLE OR DESCRIPTION	ENTERED BY
001	7/26/10	para 4.3, page 4-1, add Mission Download feature notation	J. Andem
002	7/27/10	para 5.2.5, page 5-5, add AGC mode description	J. Andem
003	7/27/10	para 7.6.1, page 7-22, add Mission Download command word listing	J. Andem

P/N 74446

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE

Is used in the operation of this equipment.

DEATH ON CONTACT

may result if personnel fail to observe safety precautions.
Learn the areas containing high voltage within the equipment.
Be careful not to contact high voltage connections when installing,
operating or maintaining this equipment.
Before working inside the equipment, turn power **OFF** and
ground points of high potential before touching them.

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CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE, SCOPE AND CONTENT OF USER MANUAL

This manual provides installation and operation instructions as well as pertinent technical data for the RX-400A HF/VHF/UHF DSP Receiver. The manual was prepared using MIL-STD-1221, Department of Defense Handbook for Evaluation of Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Manuals as a guideline. It is organized into Chapters along with a Table of contents, List of Illustrations, and List of Tables.

Chapter 2 presents general information about the RX-400A Receiver including functional capabilities, performance specifications and physical characteristics.

Chapter 3 provides information concerning the unpacking, inspection and mounting of the Receiver. This chapter also provides instructions for making connections to the Receiver as well as identifying the use and location of chassis mounted components.

Chapter 4 provides detailed descriptions of all the front panel operating controls, rear panel configuration switch and purpose of front panel status indicators.

Chapter 5 provides a brief theory of operation to provide the User with a working knowledge of the Receiver.

Chapter 6 contains the information and steps required to initially load or update the Receiver Firmware.

Chapter 7 Provides the User and System Manager with the data necessary to effect remote control of the Receiver to include interface description, message formatting and command descriptions.

Chapter 8 describes the Audio Streaming function.

Chapter 9 provides maintenance information.

Chapter 10 gives instructions to prepare the Receiver for storage or shipment

CHAPTER 2

2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 RX-400A RECEIVER PURPOSE AND FUNCTION

The TEN-TEC RX-400A is an all mode, wide RF coverage, HF/VHF/UHF receiver that delivers military-grade performance in a Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) product. The unit is designed to provide signal acquisition, monitoring and collection functions using manual tuning, frequency scan or directed search memory channel modes of operation.

The RX-400A covers the frequency range of 100kHz to 3000 MHz using a mix of high performance analog circuitry for the RF to IF conversion path coupled to a digital back-end comprised of the latest digitizer and DSP techniques to provide a software defined receiver. The DSP section provides 27 digital IF filters from 100Hz to 300kHz and AM, FM, USB, LSB and CW detection modes. Other than a power ON/OFF switch, headphone jacks, volume control and status indicators, the receiver has a blank front panel, thus is designed for remote control operation. Remote control is via a companion RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit or via a host/PC using an optional Graphical User Interface (GUI) software package.



Figure 2-1 RX-400A, Front View

All interface to the Receiver is via rear panel connectors for power, RF input, IF outputs, line audio output, external reference input and remote control. The rear panel also contains a dip-switch to set the receiver configuration to operational or firmware update modes.

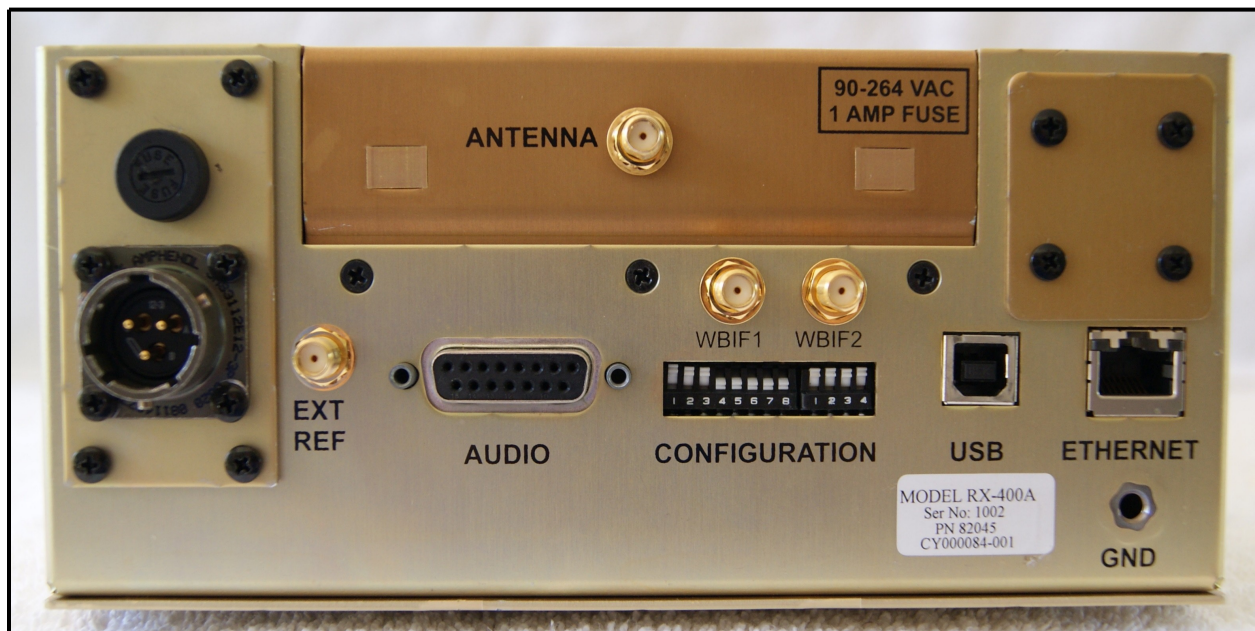


Figure 2-2 RX-400A, Rear Panel View

The RX-400A contains separate signal paths for HF and VHF/UHF frequency bands. The HF section covers the 100kHz to 88 MHz range. The VHF/UHF front-end covers the range from 88 MHz to 3000 MHz. A single RF input connector is used to cover both ranges. Internal firmware commands automatically switch between the HF and VHF/UHF pre-selector sections based on tuned frequency.

During HF operation signals entering the HF converter section first pass through a user adjustable step attenuator to enhance receiver performance by reducing interference caused by receive overload in the presence of extremely large signal levels encountered in the HF frequency domain. The attenuator is followed by multiple pole RF filters (pre-selector) to eliminate potential interference from out-of-band signals.

For VHF/UHF operation the received signals are routed to the high band pre-selector which contains switched filter sets to cover sub-octave ranges between 88 and 3000 MHz. For other than U.S. Government, U.S. Military or approved foreign government use the RX-400A will not provide coverage of the various cellular telephone bands.

The 2 Receiver IF outputs, WBIF 1 and WBIF 2, provide wideband IF signals for use with auxiliary analysis equipment such as IF pan signal monitors and IF-Tape converters. The IF center frequency is 21.4 MHz with a bandwidth of 2 MHz below a tuned frequency of 20 MHz. From a tuned frequency of 20 to 3000 MHz the IF bandwidth is 6 MHz.

The RX-400A contains two (2) command and control ports, an Ethernet IP RJ-45 connector, and a standard USB connector. Both interfaces support the same command set, with the exception of the digital audio streaming which is only available on the Ethernet IP interface. Generally the USB interface is used as the firmware update port or for connection to an external host PC for receiver control using the optional GUI package, while the Ethernet interface is used for connection to the RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit, for control/status and audio streaming. This port can also be used for connection directly to a host PC with the added benefit of audio streaming capability, providing the host has the optional GUI software installed.

Internal RX-400A receiver firmware establishes the operating features and parameters such as tuned frequency, gain, AGC mode, IF filter bandwidth, detection mode, BFO and all the functions associated with frequency and memory channel scan modes. This firmware can be updated in the field using a laptop computer or the system host PC/workstation with the appropriate drivers. See Chapter 6 for details.

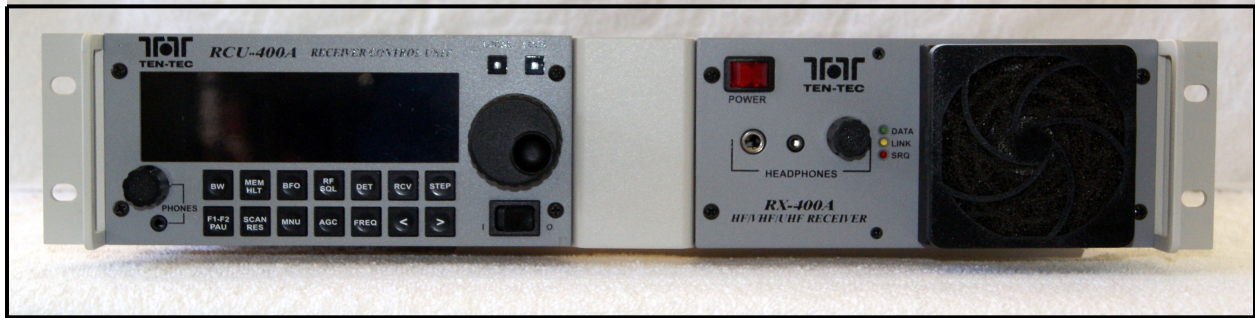


Figure 2-3
RX-400A Receiver Mounted Side-By-Side with RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit
Front View



Figure 2-4
RX-400A Receiver Mounted Side-By-Side with RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit
Rear View

2.2 SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE 2-1

Parameter	Performance			
Frequency Range.....	100 kHz to 3000 MHz			
Tuning Resolution.....	1 Hz steps (10kHz steps at WB IF output)			
Operating Modes.....	Manual Tune,F1-F2 Scan and Memory Channel directed search			
Detection Modes.....	AM, FM, USB, LSB and CW			
Frequency Stability.....	TCXO, +/-20Hz below 30 MHz, +/- 0.5ppm above 30 MHz			
Frequency Accuracy.....	All oscillators locked to int./ext. reference			
External Reference.....	1,2,5 or 10 MHz @ -10dBm nominal, receiver automatically switches to this reference upon application			
Spurious Responses.....	All spurious less than -105 dBm, equivalent input max., except with approx. 6 spurs @ less than -80 dBm			
Image Rejection.....	80 dB typical, 2-3000 MHz			
IF Rejection.....	80 dB typical, 2-3000 MHz			
BFO.....	Tunable in CW mode only, +/- 8 kHz in 10 Hz steps, fixed offset in USB/LSB modes, disabled in AM, FM modes			
Memory Channels.....	1000 each, full receiver parameter set-up			
Scan Rate.....	100 channels per second or faster, adjustable Gaze, Dwell and Dead times			
Synthesizer Lock Time.....	Approximately 1 millisecond			
Squelch.....	Adjustable, 0-127 dB			
Selectivity.....	Std. 27 IF bandwidth set, 100 Hz to 300 kHz, independent of detection mode, 1.5:1 shape factor or better, DSP derived, 3 dB ripple, max.			
Sensitivity.....	<u>Mode</u>	<u>S/N</u>	<u>BW</u>	<u>dBm</u>
	USB/LSB	10 dB	3 kHz	-117
	AM (50%)	10 dB	6 kHz	-108
	FM-NB	16 dB	15 kHz	-107
	FM-WB	16 dB	50 kHz	-102
	FM-WB	16 dB	200 kHz	-96
Dynamic Range.....	<u>Freq.</u>	<u>NF(typ)</u>	<u>In-band IIP (typ)</u>	
	2-88 MHz	12 dB	-2 dBm	
	89-1650 MHz	13 dB	-3 dBm	
	1651-3000 MHz	14 dB	-3 dBm	
2 nd Order Intercept Point.....	50 dBm, minimum			

TABLE 2-1, Cont'd
SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Performance																				
AGC.....	Fast, Medium, Slow & Programmable, Manual Gain (MGC) setting provided in all 4 modes, 120 dB range, AGC DUMP in all 4 modes																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode</th> <th>Attack</th> <th>Hang</th> <th>Decay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fast</td> <td>0.8 dB/ms</td> <td>0</td> <td>1200 dB/Sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>0.8 dB/ms</td> <td>0</td> <td>100 dB/Sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slow</td> <td>0.8 dB/ms</td> <td>0</td> <td>25 dB/Sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prog.</td> <td>.01-1.0 dB/ms</td> <td>.01-99.9 Sec.</td> <td>.01-99.9 dB/Sec.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mode	Attack	Hang	Decay	Fast	0.8 dB/ms	0	1200 dB/Sec	Medium	0.8 dB/ms	0	100 dB/Sec	Slow	0.8 dB/ms	0	25 dB/Sec	Prog.	.01-1.0 dB/ms	.01-99.9 Sec.	.01-99.9 dB/Sec.
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Slow	0.8 dB/ms	0	25 dB/Sec																		
Prog.	.01-1.0 dB/ms	.01-99.9 Sec.	.01-99.9 dB/Sec.																		
Wideband IF Output.....	Analog, 21.4 MHz CF, fixed gain, 6 MHz BW, 10 kHz tuning steps, 2 MHz BW below 20 MHz receiver tuned frequency																				
S-Meter.....	Reports signal level to host in dBm on request																				
Control Interface(s).....	2, Ethernet TCP/IP (RJ-45), and USB, std. 2.0																				
Firmware.....	Can be updated remotely into Flash ROM																				
Antenna (RF) Input.....	50 ohms, unbalanced, SMA connector, 2.5:1 VSWR max.																				
Line Audio Output(s).....	2 each, 0 dBm, +/- 3 dBm, 600 ohms, One AC coupled, one DC coupled, 15 pin-D																				
Headphone(s) Output.....	2 stereo jacks, one std 1/4 inch, one std. 1/8, 10 mW into 600 ohms, front panel volume control																				
BITE.....	Reports pass/fail status to host on request																				
MTTR.....	Less than 30 minutes for replacement of any of 9 major sub-assemblies																				

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The RX-400A Receiver is a rugged design intended for commercial, government and military applications. The unit is specifically suitable for fixed site, vehicle or shelterized installations, shipboard service and cabin-class turbo-prop/jet aircraft if appropriate shock and vibration isolation is provided. The RX-400A is a COTS product and as such is not certified to MIL-STD-810 standards, however the unit is designed to meet shock and vibration levels associated with procedure 514 for cabin-class aircraft environments.

With regard to RFI/EMI the RX-400A is designed to meet, although not factory tested, to MIL-STD-461F for CE02, CE03, RS01, RS02 and RS03.

The RX-400A is designed to operate under the conditions in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Parameter	Specification
Operating Temperature.....	0 to 50 degrees C, full specification
Operating Limits.....	Functional, -10 to +60 degrees C
Storage Temperature.....	-40 to +85 degrees C
Humidity.....	10-95%, without condensation
Altitude.....	+15,000 feet MSL, un-pressurized

2.4 MECHANICAL

The RX-400A Receiver is housed in a standard 2U high EIA half-rack chassis. It has a behind the panel depth of 16.00 inches (407mm), excluding connectors.

Construction is all aluminum with wrapped corners and a thick front panel to accommodate rack mounting. Top and bottom covers are affixed using flat head screws. 10-32 threaded inserts are installed in the chassis sides to accommodate user slides. The rear panel has a 10-32 threaded insert to accept a chassis ground connection. The chassis is chem.-treated to resist corrosion and the front panel is painted gray with black silk screening.

The RX-400A weighs 10.25 lbs. (4.65 kG)

Figure 2-5 depicts a 3-view drawing for the RX-400A Receiver.

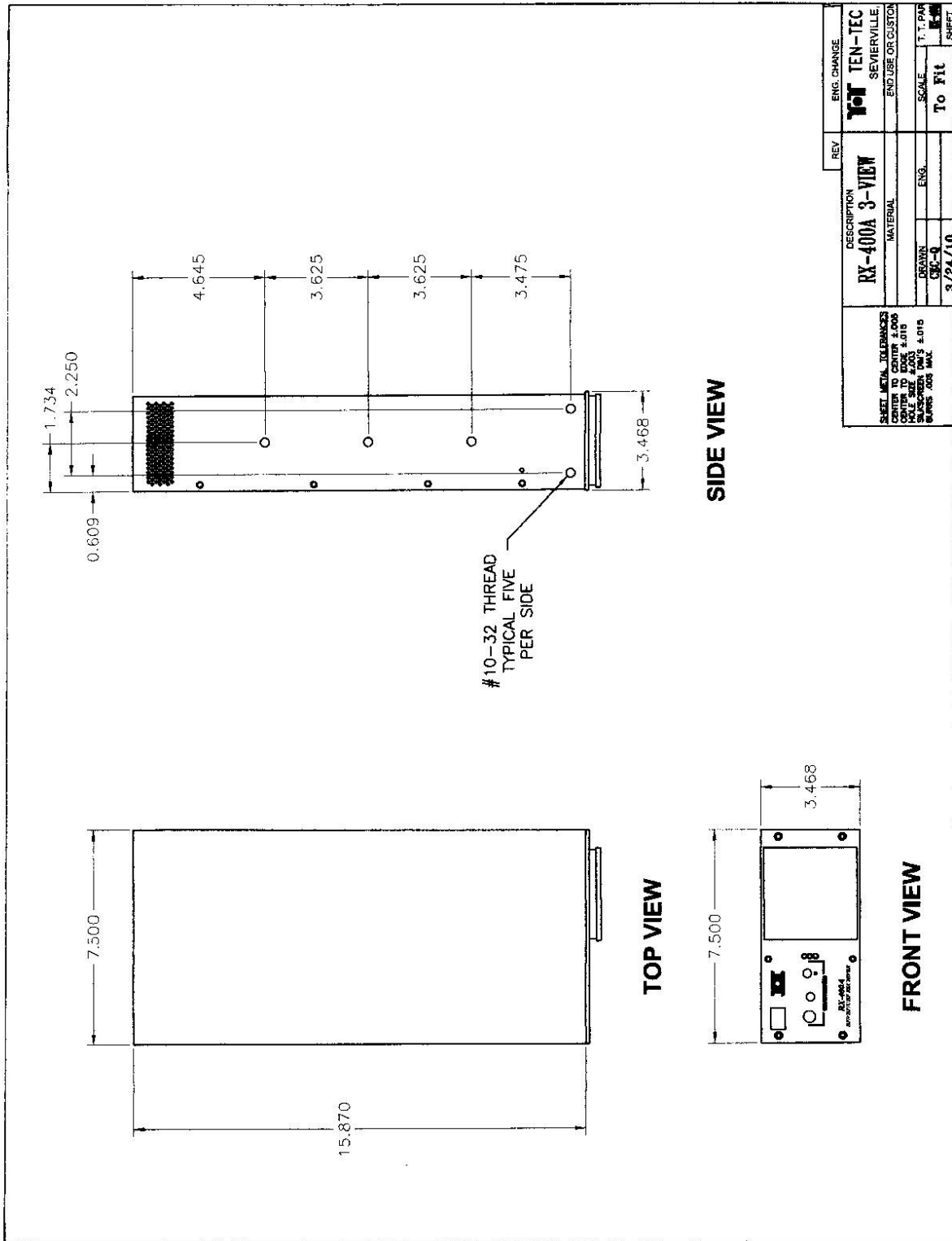


FIGURE 2-5 RX-400A RECEIVER, 3-VIEW DRAWING

2.5 ELECTRICAL

Power requirements for the RX-400A are presented in Table 2-3.

TABLE 2-3
RX-400A POWER REQUIREMENTS

Parameter	Specification
Line Voltage.....	90 to 264 VAC
Frequency.....	48-440 Hz, single phase
Power Consumption.....	36 Watts, nominal
Power Connector.....	Circular MS type connector, 3-pin, male
Spikes and Noise.....	Designed to meet MIL-STD-704, but not tested at factory
Power Connection.....	Pin-A, AC High; Pin-B, AC Low; Pin-C, AC Ground



FIGURE 2-6 RX-400A ELECTRICAL INTERFACE

3.0 PREPARATION FOR USE AND INSTALLATION

3.1 UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

Examine the shipping carton for damage before unpacking the unit. If the carton is damaged, attempt to open it in the presence of the shipping agent. If this is not possible then document or photograph the carton damage for a matter of record. If undamaged then retain the carton and packing material for future use.

Remove the packing material from the top of the unit and lift the RX-400A Receiver free of the carton. Next remove the clear plastic bag from the unit. Inspect the unit for external damage with particular attention to dents or bent sheet metal. Also inspect front panel components and rear panel connectors for damage. If external damage is evident then remove top and bottom covers of the RX-400A Receiver by removing multiple screws along the cover edges, then inspect all the internal assemblies for damage such as cracked circuit cards or broken or loose components. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THE EQUIPMENT IF INTERNAL DAMAGE IS NOTED.** Upon finding any damage contact the shipping agent and contact the TEN-TEC factory to arrange for unit repair.

3.2 MOUNTING

The RX-400A may be mounted as a single unit or side-by-side with another 2U half-rack piece of equipment in a standard EIA 19" rack enclosure. For single unit rack installation please contact TEN-TEC to secure the correct rack mount kit. For most common mounting arrangements the RX-400A will be installed side-by-side with another RX-400A Receiver or companion RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit to fill a 2U rack opening. Side-by-side mounting is accomplished by using the RM-400-2 Rack Mount Kit. The RX-400A has 3 threaded inserts on each side of the chassis to accept 10-32 x 0.50" long screws for use with customer furnished chassis slides. The hole pattern is compatible with Jonathan model 375QD or equivalent.

The rack mount kit contains 4 pieces as listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1
RM-400-2 Rack Mount Kit Contents

Item	Description	Quantity
001	U-Channel Bracket	1
002	Front Panel Center Bracket	1
003	Rack Mount Ears (R & L)	2
004	10-32, Hex Head Attachment Screws	12

To use the RM-400-2 rack mount kit, first attach the U-channel bracket to the 'inside' side of one of the chassis using the rear 2 mounting holes out of the set of 3, with the furnished screws. Then attach the front panel bracket to the chassis with the flat side

toward the front panel surface. Next, position the second chassis so the U-channel and front panel brackets can be attached to the second chassis. Now the 2 units are secured together with about a 2 inch gap between the chassis. Next attach the left hand and right hand brackets (rack mount ears) using the furnished screws. The ears are attached using 2 threaded 10-32 inserts at the front of the RX-400A chassis. Refer to Figure 3-1 for parts orientation.

3.3 POWER

Ensure the Power Switch is in the OFF position on The RX-400A Receiver (left side of switch depressed toward front panel). Connect a customer furnished power cable with a female MS-type 3-pin plug to the power connector on the rear of the RX-400A. Pin wiring for the cable must be identical to that listed in Table 2-3. Next plug the other end of the cable into a 90-260 VAC, single phase power source.

3.4 RF, IF, EXTERNAL REFERENCE AND AUDIO CONNECTIONS

The RF (Antenna) connection is made to Receiver via a SMA connector. Both WBIF outputs are connected to external devices using SMA connectors/cables. Likewise an external reference signal can be connected with a SMA cable. Balanced Line Audio is available on a rear panel 15-pin D connector where connections are made via a customer furnished mating connector and cable assembly. Pin assignments are listed in Table 3-2.

3.5 REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTION

RX-400A Receiver control is via two (2) interface connectors on the rear panel. One is a USB 2.0 interface using the standard USB type connector. The other is ETHERNET using a RJ-45 type jack. Either interface can be used to control the receiver and the command sets are identical, however, only the ETHERNET interface provides the digital audio streaming capability. Please see Chapter 7 for detailed information for command words.

3.6 CONNECTION TO THE RCU-400A RECEIVER CONTROL UNIT

For operator manual control of the Receiver it can be connected to a companion RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit, either co-located with the Receiver or at a different position from that of the Receiver. In this case use the ETHERNET interface on the Receiver and connect a cable to port 1 through port 7 on the RCU-400A.

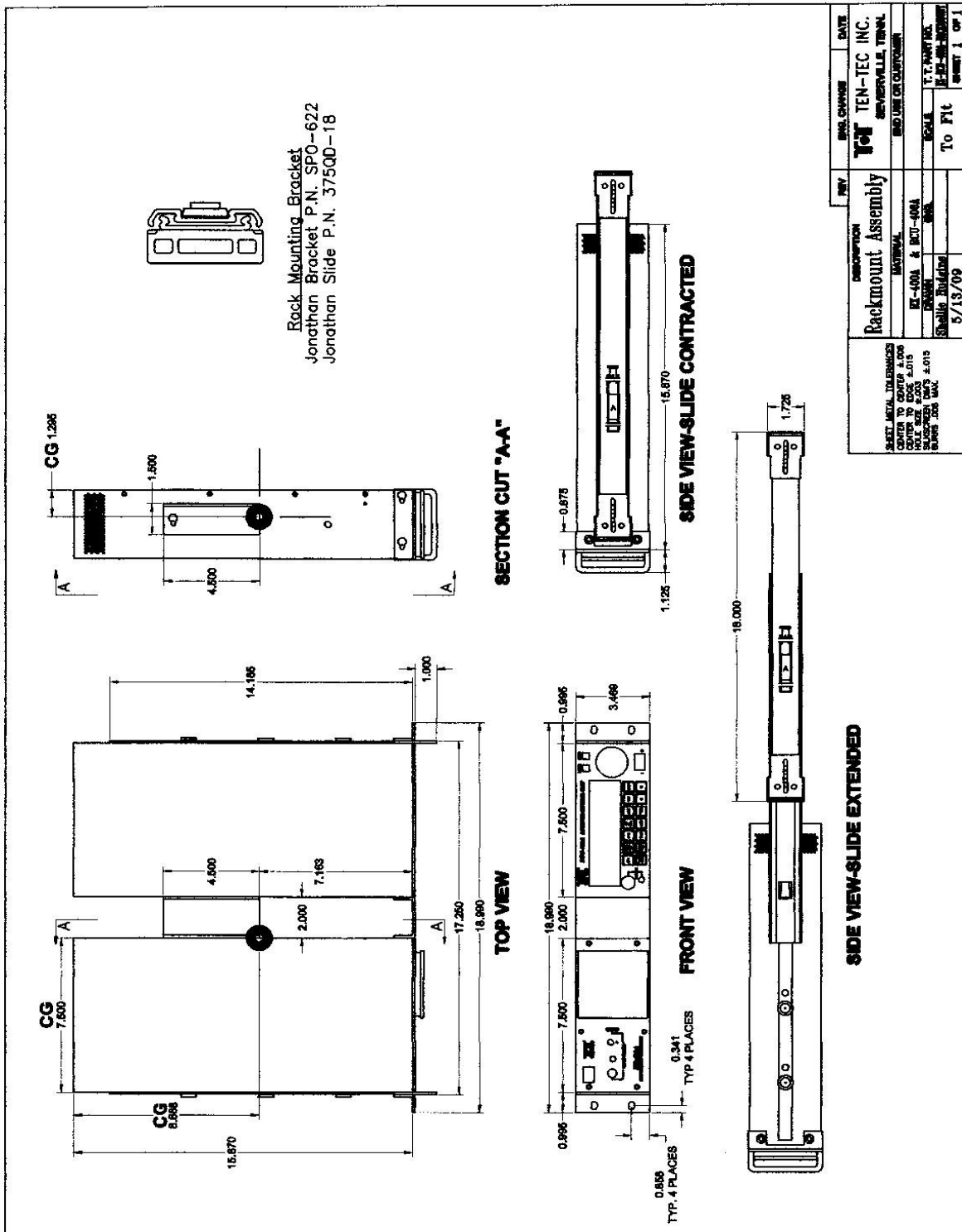


FIGURE 3-1 RX-400A and RCU-400A INSTALLATION

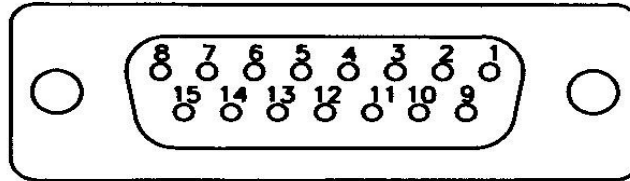


Figure 5 - Audio Connections

Pin	Note	Description
1		Chassis Ground
2		A/C Coupled Mono Audio
3		Line B-
4		Line B center tap
5		Line B+
6		Line A-
7		Line A center tap
8		Line A+
9		Chassis Ground
10		DC Coupled Mono Audio
11		No Connection
12		User Programmable Output #1 (not available when frequency extender attached)
13		User Programmable Output #2 (not available when frequency extender attached)
14		User Programmable Output #3 (not available when frequency extender attached)
15		User Programmable Output #4 (not available when frequency extender attached)

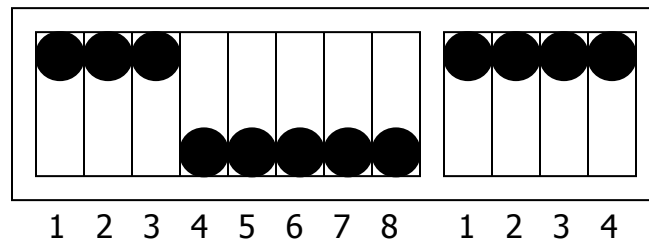
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TABLE 3-2
RX-400A AUDIO CONNECTIONS

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3.7 CONFIGURATION DIP SWITCH

The rear panel contains a recessed two section Dip Switch used to set the operating configuration for the Receiver. The first section contains 8 switches and the second contains 4 switches. For normal Receiver operation, place the first section with switches 1, 2 and 3 in the UP position and 4 through 8 in the DOWN position. All four switches (1 through 4) are placed in the UP position for the second switch section.



3.8 FUSE

A replaceable fuse is located above the power connector on the rear panel. The fuse is removed and replaced using a small (1/8") wide common blade screwdriver. Replace it with a 5x20 mm, 1 Amp, 250VAC, time delay fuse.

3.9 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

The RX-400A is designed for remote operation so the front panel controls are limited. A switch is provided to control the unit power ON/OFF.

3.10 HEADPHONE JACKS

Two headphone jacks are provided, one for 1/4 inch, and one for 1/8 inch stereo plugs.

3.11 FRONT PANEL INDICATORS

The power switch has a built-in indicator that glows red when the unit is turned ON. Data, Link and SRQ LEDs are provided to provide the status of the Receiver.

3.12 COOLING FAN

A quiet running fan/filter assembly is mounted to the front panel to provide cooling air flow to the Receiver.

3.13 CHASSIS GROUND

A chassis ground connection should be made on the rear panel using a 10-32 x 1/2 inch screw and terminal lug. The ground wire should be AWG #16 or larger.

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4.0 OPERATION

Since the RX-400A is intended for remote control, operation is limited to power ON/OFF, audio volume control and viewing of status indicators. It is assumed the Receiver will be connected to either a RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit or host PC using the optional Graphical User Interface (GUI) software package. Connections are to be made per paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6.

4.1 POWER ON/OFF

The Receiver power is turned ON by depressing the right side of the toggle switch toward the front panel. A built-in red lamp will illuminate to indicate power has been applied.

4.2 HEADPHONES VOLUME

The headset audio level may be adjusted by rotating the VOLUME control, minimum at full CCW position, full volume at full CW position.

4.3 STATUS INDICATORS

Three LED indicators are provided to indicate the operating status of the Receiver. The green DATA LED blinks or is on-steady when data is being transferred to/from the Receiver to the RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit or host PC. The yellow LINK LED is on when the link between the Receiver and an external device has been established. The SRQ LED illuminates when service requests are received.

Refer to Figure 2-1 for the Receiver front panel component locations.

NOTES

1. Full receiver operation descriptions for Manual Tuning, F1-F2 Frequency Scan and Memory Channel Scan modes as well as other control parameters such as Gain Control, Squelch, Bandwidth, Detection Mode, BFO and AGC is provided in the RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit User Manual
2. Directed Search, using host workstation loaded optional software package, provides Mission Download capability via the RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit

5.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

5.1 OVERVIEW

The Ten-Tec model RX-400A is a DSP-based receiver with a wide-band IF output available at 21.4MHz. The superhetrodyne architecture is triple-conversion to the IF output for received frequencies of 88 MHz to 3GHz, and double conversion when tuned below 88 MHz. The IF output bandwidth is 6 MHz for tuned frequencies of 20 MHz to 3 GHz, and 2 MHz when tuned below 20 MHz receive frequency. Tuning step size is 10 kHz (1 kHz optional) at the 21.4 MHz IF output. Conversion gain from antenna to IF output is 3 dB nominal. The block diagram in Figure 5-1 outlines the signal path and major functions throughout the RX-400A architecture.

The 21.4 MHz 3rd IF is bandpass filtered to 300 kHz bandwidth in the 3RD CONVERTER module, AGC leveled, and presented to the DSP board. On the DSP board, a high-speed A/D converter drives an AD6620 Digital Down Converter which applies fine tuning, further bandpass filtering, and decimation to the digitized IF signal to prepare the data for a Digital Signal Processor. Final selectivity filtering and mode-specific detection functions are accomplished by the DSP.

Audio/Video outputs are available via connectors on either rear or front panel. The outputs are designed for a nominal 600-ohm load.

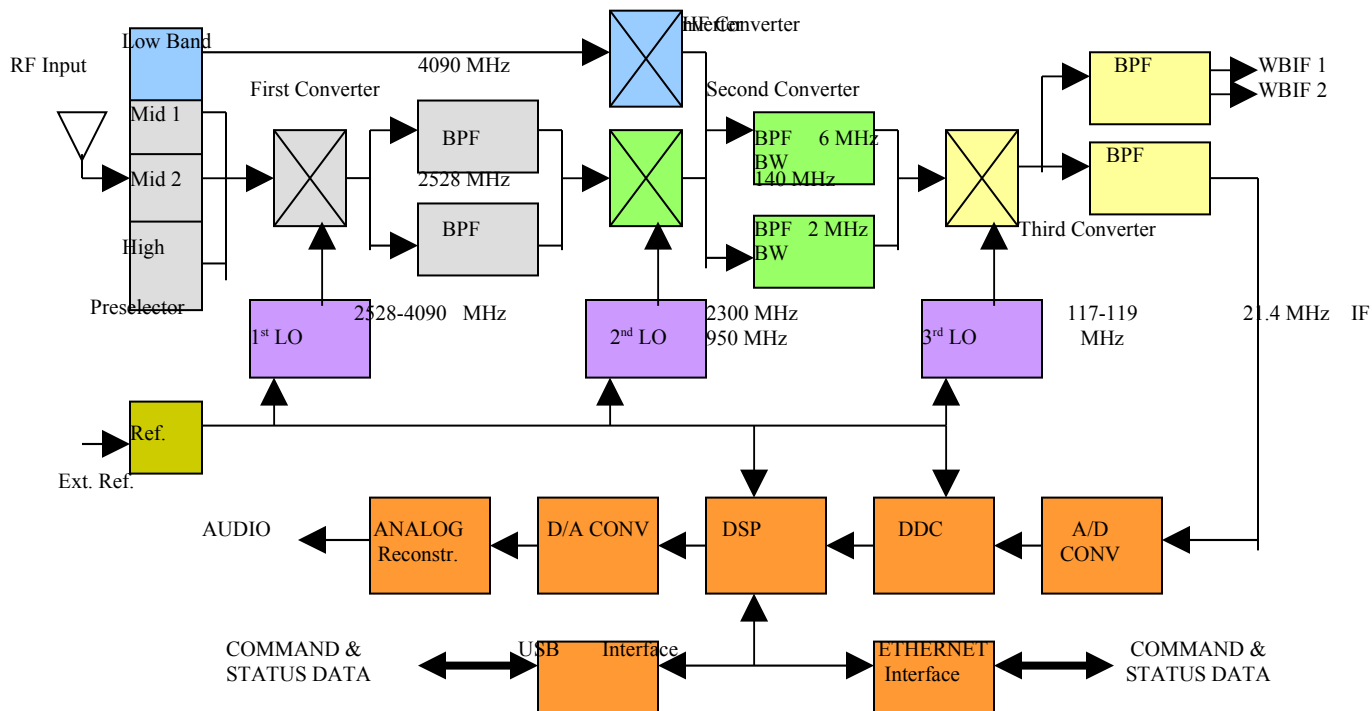


FIGURE 5-1 RX-400A BLOCK DIAGRAM

Six modules located on the bottom chassis deck accomplish the analog frequency conversion functions. These interconnected modules are the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CONVERTERS and the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD LOCAL OSCILLATORS. Signal interconnection between modules is by miniature semi-rigid coax.

Two interconnected PRESELECTOR BOARDS located on the top foldout chassis deck perform frequency band pre-selection and signal pre-amplification between the antenna input and the FIRST CONVERTER module.

The DSP BOARD located on the inner chassis deck performs all digital signal conditioning, detection algorithms, and logic control functions. The DSP BOARD also contains the audio/video output amplifiers and the TCXO master frequency reference. Distribution of control signals and power to the various radio modules and boards is via connectorized ribbon cable between the DSP BOARD and the target board/module.

All DC power is supplied by a shielded universal AC input switching supply located on the inner chassis deck. The DSP BOARD receives the outputs from this main power supply for post-regulation and distribution to the other radio modules.

A front-mounted fan supplies forced-air ventilation. Cooling air enters at the front-mounted filter and exits through vent holes around the rear perimeter of the chassis. The front panel board provides both high-speed and low-speed fan connections. To change fan speed from fast to slow, see paragraph 9.5 of this manual.

5.2 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

The rear panel antenna input is protected by a spark gap and filtered by a 3 GHz low-pass filter on the MID/HIGH BAND PRESELECTOR board, then routed to the common terminal of a 4-position switch. Below a 88 MHz receive frequency the RF signal from the antenna is connected to the LOW BAND PRESELECTOR board, either directly or through a 20 dB resistive pad.

5.2.1 Low Band Preselector

Dual PIN diodes on the LOW BAND PRESELECTOR select one of eight sub-octave bandpass filters. Each of the eight filters selects a frequency band approximately $2/3$ octave wide to cumulatively cover the Low Band range of 2 to 88 MHz (slightly over $5\frac{1}{3}$ octaves). After bandpass filtering, the selected fractional-octave band is amplified by and passed through a 140 MHz band-reject filter. This band-reject filter provides additional attenuation of the Low Band 1st IF frequency. Buffers pass serial data to a PIN diode driver. Commands enables power to the RF preamplifier.

5.2.2 Mid/High Band Preselector

Position 3 of the switch on the MID/HIGH BAND PRESELECTOR board routes the antenna signal through a bank of seven mid-band filters selected by switches. Logic lines determine complimentary switch positions. The first mid band filter is dedicated to the US FM broadcast band of 88-108 MHz. The remaining six filters have approximate 2/3 octave pass-bands to cover 108 to 1650 MHz. The selected filter output is amplified and low-pass filtered, then routed to the Mid Band / High Band switch.

Position 4 on the MID/HIGH BAND PRESELECTOR board routes the High Band antenna signals through one of two high-pass/low-pass filter cascades selected by switches. Complimentary switch positions are determined by a logic line. This arrangement creates two half-octave sub-bands of 1650-2200 MHz and 2200-3000 MHz. The selected portion of the High Band is further conditioned by an amplifier and high-pass filter before being presented, along with the Mid Band sub-band to a switch. Based on a logical AND combination, the switch routes the selected sub-band through another amplifier to the MID/HIGH BAND PRESELECTOR board output.

5.2.3 First Converter

The FIRST CONVERTER module contains the first mixer and first IF amplifier for all receive frequencies above 88 MHz. The first local oscillator, moving in 2 MHz steps from 2528 to 4090 MHz, is high-pass filtered, then amplified and applied as high side injection to the first mixer. On the Mid Band receive frequencies of 88-1650 MHz, the mixer produces a 2440 MHz first IF which is filtered and amplified by the cascade first IF filters. This 2440 MHz IF has approximately 80 MHz bandwidth determined by SAW filters.

On the High Band receive frequencies of 1651-3000 MHz, the first mixer produces a 1090 MHz first IF filtered and then amplified. The 1090 MHz IF has approximately 14 MHz bandwidth determined by two dielectric filters.

5.2.4 Second Converter

The SECOND CONVERTER module contains the second mixer for all receive frequencies above 88 MHz. It also contains the first mixer for receive frequencies below 88 MHz. Each mixer, selected by a switch, drives a common 140 MHz IF amplifier. Switches select an IF filter of either 6 MHz bandwidth for receive frequencies above 20 MHz, or 2 MHz bandwidth for use below 20 MHz.

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The input Mid Band and High Band first IF frequencies of 2440 or 1090 MHz are mixed with fixed Second LO injection frequencies of 2300 or 950 MHz respectively. Each injection signal is provided by the SECOND LOCAL OSCILLATOR module, which is filtered and amplified, then applied to the LO port of the mixer.

On Low Band, the LOW BAND PRESELECTOR board supplies the 100 kHz-88 MHz signal to the RF port of HF Mixer. The Low Band injection signal is developed in the FIRST LOCAL OSCILLATOR module by dividing a 2272-3648 MHz VCO by 16 to produce 142-228 MHz in 250 kHz steps. This frequency-divided first LO is routed through the FIRST CONVERTER module then applied to the LO port of the HF mixer.

The 140 MHz IF output from a switch is low-pass/high-pass filtered, then amplified and routed to the THIRD CONVERTER module.

5.2.5 Third Converter

In the THIRD CONVERTER module, the third mixer is for receive frequencies above 88 MHz (Mid/High bands) and acts as the second mixer for receive frequencies below 88 MHz (Low Band). The LO injection signal, developed in the THIRD LOCAL OSCILLATOR module, tunes a 2 MHz range from 117.71 to 119.7 MHz in 10 kHz steps (1 kHz optional). Low Band receive frequencies use a 240 kHz segment of this range from 118.48 to 118.72 MHz to fill in the 250 kHz tuning steps produced by the divided-down first LO. The third LO injection signal is amplified and applied to the LO port of the mixer. A 159 MHz trap attenuates a potential image frequency response.

The 21.4 MHz IF resulting from this low-side mix provides two outputs from the THIRD CONVERTER module: The Wideband IF Output is sampled by a directional coupler and then low-pass filtered. This output is either 2 MHz or 6 MHz wide, depending on the receiver tuned frequency, and has 10 kHz (1 kHz optional) tuning resolution. The Narrowband Output is filtered to 300 kHz bandwidth, amplified and AGC leveled, then delivered to the DSP BOARD.

Double-resonator filters along with an amplifier provide a 21.4 MHz tuned IF stage which delivers a 300 kHz sub-band of the mixer output to a variable gain amplifier. Additional fixed gain amplifiers boost the signal to a maximum of 1 volt peak-to-peak which is then low-pass filtered before being fed to the AGC detector.

A balanced diode detector samples the IF signal at the output of an amplifier and provides a rectified signal envelope to the AGC amplifier. Components in the AGC loop determine the circuit time constants. Buffers for the AGC node voltage complete the AGC loop. The active region of the VGA control input is 0.25 to 1.5 volts with a positive slope of 32 dB/V establishing a 40 dB control range.

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A Manual Gain Control buffer and window comparator provide a means for the DSP processor to modify the analog AGC function. When a digital-to-analog converter on the DSP BOARD reduces the MGC voltage below the existing analog AGC voltage, feedback regulates the AGC voltage to the new set value. The ANALOG and DIGITAL outputs inform the DSP which driving source is asserting analog AGC gain reduction, the analog envelope detector or the digital-to-analog converter. This mechanism allows software implementation of both manual gain control and slower analog AGC decay rates.

Another function enabled by this circuit arrangement, useful in narrowband detection modes, is DSP correction of analog AGC action caused by strong signals located outside the digitally implemented selectivity bandwidth. Because the analog AGC detector samples the entire 300 kHz analog IF bandwidth, some signals causing AGC action may be invisible to the DSP when narrow selectivity filtering (partially implemented in a AD6620 Digital Down Converter) precedes the digital detection algorithm. The information provided to the DSP by the AGC, ANALOG, and DIGITAL outputs allow the software to identify and compensate for the effects of these strong "out-of-band" signals. As a result, signal strength calculation and overall AGC action is based only on those signals that are inside the chosen selectivity bandwidth. Fast, Medium and Slow AGC modes with fixed, pre-determined, attack and decay times are provided, along with a Programmed AGC mode where the operator can select the attack, hang and decay times in milliseconds.

5.2.6 First Local Oscillator

The FIRST LOCAL OSCILLATOR module contains a single-loop fractional-N frequency synthesizer producing 2272-4090 MHz in 2 MHz steps. Serial data from the DSP board configures synthesizer to divide the provided 100 MHz reference by five and the selected VCO by a MODULO 10 fractional N-number of 113.6 to 204.5 for phase comparison. Integrated phase pulses from the synthesizer chip develop a DC tuning voltage for the active VCO. The tuning voltage output is sampled and delivered to the DSP board for possible charge pump gain calibration based on VCO tuning voltage slope variation. A loop filter reduces reference and phase-correction ripple on the tuning voltage before it is applied to the VCO control input. The active VCO output selected by a switch splits to two buffer amplifiers. One amplifier provides feedback to the synthesizer chip, completing the loop. The second amplifier develops the Mid/High Band First LO output which splits between the module output and MODULO 16 divider to provide the Low Band First LO of 142-228 MHz.

The 100 MHz master frequency reference signal is developed on the DSP board and is delivered through this module to the SECOND LOCAL OSCILLATOR module.

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5.2.7 Second Local Oscillator

The SECOND LOCAL OSCILLATOR module contains a single-loop fractional-N frequency synthesizer producing a fixed frequency of 2300 or 950 MHz. Serial data from the DSP board configures the synthesizer to divide the provided 100 MHz reference by 5 or 10 and the selected VCO by a MODULO 10 fractional N-number of 115.0 or 95.0 for phase comparison. Integrated phase pulses from the synthesizer chip develop the DC tuning voltage for the active VCO. A loop filter reduces reference and phase-correction ripple on the tuning voltage before it is applied to the VCO control input. The active VCO output selected by a switch that drives the module output through a buffer amplifier. A sample of the output provides feedback to the synthesizer chip, completing the loop.

The 100 MHz master frequency reference signal from the FIRST LOCAL OSCILLATOR module is delivered through this module to the THIRD LOCAL OSCILLATOR module.

5.2.8 Third Local Oscillator

The THIRD LOCAL OSCILLATOR module contains a single-loop integer-N frequency synthesizer driving an N=1 mixing loop to develop a 117.71 to 119.7 MHz output tuning in 10 kHz (or optionally 1 kHz) steps.

Serial data from the DSP board configures the synthesizer to divide the provided 100 MHz reference by 250 (or optionally 2500) and VCO by 1771 to 1970 (or optionally 17701 to 19700). Additional circuitry modifies the (nominally 400 kHz) loop filter for the optional 40 kHz reference frequency when the fine tuning option is selected.

The VCO delivers 708.4 to 788 MHz in 400 kHz (or optionally 40 kHz) steps to the RF input of the PLL which is programmed to divide by 40 producing a 17.71 to 19.7 MHz reference in 10 kHz (or optionally 1 kHz) steps at the phase comparator. A VCO driving buffer develops the module output. The mixing loop is closed via a mixer which subtracts 100 MHz from the VCO output of 117.71 to 119.7 MHz to provide 17.71 to 19.7 MHz directly to the phase comparator (R=1) through a low-pass filter.

When the receiver is tuning the Low Band (2-88 MHz), the Third LO output frequency is restricted to the range 118.48 to 118.72 (or optionally 118.471 to 118.720) to fill in the 250 kHz stepping of the divided-down First LO.

5.2.9 Logic/DSP System

The RX-400A Logic/DSP assembly incorporates Digital down Conversion, Signal Processing, Control & Interface, Power and Master Clock Reference circuitry on a single circuit board. The Logic/DSP board controls all Preselector, RF Converter and Local Oscillator (LO) boards over ribbon cables. The RF/LO and Preselector boards are programmed by the DSP processor via the attached ribbon cables to achieve the correct RF tuning. In addition, the DSP board monitors LOCK DETECT (LD) signals from the LO boards to be reported to the controller as status information.

The processor is an Analog Devices ADSP-21364 DSP processor. The DSP processor communicates with various other on-board components to implement a unified signal processing and control system. In addition to the DSP processor the system includes an Analog Devices AD6620 digital down converter, a 16C500 RS-232 UART, 10/100 Ethernet interface chip, FLASH memory components, an A/D and a D/A. System bus management and I/O are contained in a Xilinx Programmable Logic Device (PLD).

An AD6620 down-converter accepts the 3rd IF signal via a coax connector. The 3rd IF center frequency is 21.4 MHz. The Digital down Converter (DDC), comprised of two A/D converters, converts the signal to base band for further processing inside the DSP. The sample rate between the AD6620 and the DSP is dependent on the selected IF bandwidth. During power-up the DDC is initialized via its parallel control interface. After initialization of the DSP processing system the DDC is controlled via the serial control interface.

The DSP processor provides user control through USB or Ethernet Interfaces. Digital audio is provided on the Ethernet Interface only. Please see the RX-400A Control Interface Command Set in Chapter 7 of this manual for command interface details.

5.2.10 Power

The system power supply delivers +/-12V and +/-5V to the Logic/DSP board via an on-board connector. On-board power regulators provide the proper +1.2 and +3.3 volt supply for the DSP core and I/O system. Additional regulators develop +24 and +9 volts which are provided to other boards via the same ribbon cables which provide control and monitoring. A connector provides a user-selectable +5 or +12 volts for the cooling fan depending on application requirements.

6.0 FIRMWARE LOAD AND UPDATE PROCEDURES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The RX-400A Receiver is delivered from the factory with operating firmware installed. While the firmware is the latest version available at time of manufacture, updates may become available at the time of Receiver installation or periodically over the life of the equipment.

Firmware is available from the TEN-TEC, Inc. by contacting the factory.

6.2 REQUIRED APPLICATION TOOLS

To load firmware updates into the RX-400A Receiver requires the TEN-TEC Flash Update Utility tool. This tool is available by contacting the factory. Upon receipt load the utility onto the desktop screen of the laptop or PC. This update utility will run on Windows 2000, XP or Vista operating systems.

The RX-400A firmware updates are loaded via the Receiver's USB port. Loading the firmware requires a USB-to-Serial-Converter driver installed in the laptop or PC being used to perform the download. This driver is available on the Internet at FDTIchip.com. Click on 'Drivers' and select VCP Driver version 2.0-6.00. Download and install this driver into the laptop or PC.

6.3 FIRMWARE LOAD/UPDATE STEPS

To load firmware into the RX-400A Receiver perform the following steps:

1. Turn RX-400A power to OFF.
2. With reference to paragraph 3.7 of this manual, place the #1 switch of the left hand Configuration Dip Switch section to the 'down' position.
3. Connect a USB cable from the Receiver USB connector to a USB port on the laptop or PC.
4. Turn the Receiver power ON.
5. Click and open the Update utility icon on the laptop or PC desktop.
6. Click 'Settings', then click 'Setup'.
7. On the setup window 'check' the serial port box.
8. Select the COM port you want to use.
9. Note the IP address, UDP port and radio pass-code entries.
10. Click OK.

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Firmware Load/Update Steps (cont'd)

11. Now click 'Process' on the Flash Utility window.
12. Click on 'Update Radio'.
13. A 'select Firmware Update File' window appears.
14. Select 'Look In:' Desktop.
15. Scroll down through the listing until the desired '*ruf' file is located.
16. Highlight the file, then click 'Open'
17. The load preamble text will be displayed, then the 'Erase' steps will occur and the firmware will then load 4096 lines of new firmware code.
18. Upon completion of download a 'successfully loaded' window will appear.
19. Close the application.
20. Place the Receiver power to OFF.
21. Disconnect the USB cable.
22. Return the #1 configuration switch to the 'UP' position.
23. Turn Receiver power ON. This concludes the firmware update procedure.

7.0 RECEIVER REMOTE CONTROL

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the RX-400A control interfaces and the associated command set. All features of the Receiver are controllable through the interfaces. In addition, the Ethernet interface provides audio streaming from the receiver to a RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit or PC or any device that can process variable sample rate PCM data delivered via UDP packets.

7.2 USB INTERFACE DESCRIPTION

The RX-400A Digital HF/VHF/UHF Receiver has the built-in capability of being controlled remotely by a computer or other controller that is equipped with a USB interface or an Ethernet port and capable of transmitting and receiving ASCII-standard encoded characters. A baud rate hardware configuration can be selected via switches 2 and 3 of the Configuration DIP switch.

The USB interface of the RX-400A is physically implemented on a rear panel standard USB connector. This interface has a full duplex operation, meaning that it can transmit and receive data simultaneously.

The baud rates are selectable via configuration dip switches SW2 and SW3. Refer to Table 7-1.

Baud Rate	Sw1/Switch 2	Sw1/Switch3
1200	0	0
9600	0	1
19200	1	0
57600 default	1	1

Table 7-1 Baud Rate Switch Settings

The RX-400A is set up with a fixed data word frame format consisting of ten bits, and comprised of the following:

- one start bit,
- an eight-bit character
- no parity,
- one stop bit

An example illustration of the fixed data word format is shown below.

Start Bit	Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Bit 6	Bit 7	Stop Bit

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It is important in serial data transmissions that the receiving device knows when data is being transferred and when data being transferred is about to stop. This information is conveyed by the above start and stop bits. The start bit synchronizes the receiving device so it reads the data properly. The stop bit notifies the receiving device that the data frame has ended. The RX-400A's fixed data word frame format does not contain a parity bit.

7.2.1 Communications Protocols

Data transfers are handled via input and output buffers. The input buffer is handled in circular fashion allowing simultaneous inputting and processing of data. The input buffer accepts up to 256 bytes before overflowing. As data in the buffer is being processed, up to 16 additional characters can be accepted by the unit. Upon receiving a terminator character, the RX-400A processes any previous messages in the buffer. The input buffer processing starts on the receipt of a terminator (CR). If the communications error flag is set, the buffer contents from the end of the last processed message thru the message terminator are discarded. In the event the buffer is overrun, its contents are discarded. All other incoming data is buffered and processed in the order in which it was received. If the radio does not understand a command sequence or the command is badly formatted, the radio will respond with a 'Z' followed by a carriage return.

The output buffer is handled in circular fashion allowing simultaneous additions and outputting.

7.3 COMMAND MESSAGE FORMATTING

Command messages for the RX-400A are exclusively ASCII-encoded data, consisting of command headers and arguments. Command headers consist of a two character (letter-digit) mnemonics. All queries consist of a question mark (?) followed by a command header. All set commands consist of an asterisk (*) followed by a command header.

7.4 TERMINATORS FOR COMMANDS AND QUERIES

Terminators are used to signal the end of a command or string. When a properly formatted message is ready to be sent, a CR (carriage return) character should be entered. The CR character instructs the receiver to process the preceding messages. The RX-400A also transmits a terminator when responding to queries. After the query response is transmitted the receiver issues a CR (carriage return) indicating the end of the response.

7.5 FORMATS OF QUERY RESPONSES

The RX-400A transmits responses to queries in a fixed-field format. Query responses begin with the letter-digit mnemonic of the query in upper-case characters, followed by an alphanumeric argument. Numeric arguments are represented by the least number of digits possible, while still representing the entire range of the value. If a negative value is allowed for the argument, a positive or negative sign is always given. Multiple responses to a query are valid but are separated by a CR character.

7.6 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Various receiver parameters can be controlled and /or monitored over the USB or Ethernet interface. See Table 7-2 below for supported control commands. Note: All commands are 2 ASCII characters.

TABLE 7-2 COMMAND PARAMETERS

Description	Set Command	Query Command
Set Attenuator	*A0	?A0
BITE Level 1	*B1	Not Applicable
BITE Level 2	*B2	Not Applicable
BITE level 3	*B3	Not Applicable
Store Memory Channel	*C0	Not Applicable
Set Manual Attenuation	*C1	?C1
BFO	*C2	?C2
Bandwidth	*C3	?C3
Store Sweep Range	*C4	?C4
Automatic Gain Control	*C5	?C5
Detection Mode	*C7	?C7
Memory Recall	*C8	Not Applicable
Software Reset	*C9	Not Applicable
Load EEprom Defaults	*D1	Not Applicable
Reset AGC Settings	*D2	Not Applicable
Stop Ethernet Audio RIP	*E0	Not Applicable
Start Ethernet Audio RIP	*E1	Not Applicable
Set Ethernet IP Address	*E2	?E2
Set Base UDP Port	*E3	?E3
Set Gateway Router IP Address	*E4	?E4
Disable Ethernet Communications	*E5	Not Applicable
Enable Ethernet Communications	*E6	Not Applicable

Table 7-2, Continued

Tune Frequency	*F1	?F1
Start /End Frequency Range for Frequency Scan	*F2	?F2
Start/Halt/Pause/Re sume Frequency Scan	*F3	?F3
Frequency Step	*F5	?F5
Add/Delete Lockout Frequency	*F6	?F6
Add/Delete Lockout Frequency Range	*F7	?F7
Add Lockout Frequency Range	*F8	?F8
Set Attack Rate	*G1	?G1
Set Decay Rate	*G2	?G2
Set Hang Time	*G3	?G3
Unit Serial Number	Not Applicable	?I1
Firmware Version	Not Applicable	?I2
Fault Status	Not Applicable	?I3
Extended Firmware Info	Not Applicable	?I4
Recall Memory Channel	*P0	?P0 (report only)
Store current parameters in Memory Channel	*P1	Not Applicable
Memory Scan Channel Range Start/Stop	*P2	?P2
Memory Scan Channel Skip/Add	*P3	?P3
Memory-Scan Channel Halt/Pause/Resume	*P4	Not Applicable
Set Squelch Level	*S1	?S1
Report Signal Strength	*S3	?S3
Squelch Status	Not Applicable	?S4
Dwell Timer	*T1	?T1
Dead Time	*T2	?T2
Gaze Time	*T3	?T3
S-Meter Hold off Time	*T4	?T4
Set Carrier Loss Time	*T5	?T5
Set Transient Time	*T6	?T6
Disable Multi Address mode	*U1	?U1
Enable Multi Address Mode	*U2	?U2

7.6.1 Command Descriptions

The following will define a functional description of each control command or query command supported in the RX-400A Receiver.

Hardware HF Attenuator On/Off

Controls the hardware attenuator. This attenuator is active in the HF bands only.

Format: _____ **(Set command)** *A0n<cr>
 (Get command) ?A0<cr> **Response: A0n<cr>**

1)

Definitions:

N= 1 or 0, where 1 turns the attenuator on and 0 turns the attenuator off.
Where 1= 20dB and 0= 0dB

BITE, System Self Test (B!,B2,B3)

Initiates the BITE process. When completed, the system will report PASS or FAIL.

Format: _____ **(Set command)** *Bn<cr>
 1) **The system will run internal diagnostics and report PASS or FAIL.**

Definitions:

N= 1,2 or 3,

Store Memory Channel

Stores current operating Frequency and Detection Mode to the indicated memory channel

Format: _____ **(Set command)** *C0nnn<cr>

Definitions:

1)

n=3 digit memory channel 0 to 999.

Set Manual AGC Attenuation

Sets the amount of AGC attenuation to apply. Adjusts from 000-120 dB range with 0.10 dB resolution. Can be set in any mode. Receiver gain is reduced and AGC threshold is increased by the number of dB indicated.

Format: _____ **(Set command)** *C1AAAD<cr>
 (Get command) ?C1<cr> **Response: C1AAAD<cr>**
1)

Definitions:

AAA= 000-120 represents the amount of attenuation in db. Range 000-120
D=represents .10 resolution for the attenuation. Example: 107.8 dB attenuation will be entered as 1078. Decimal point is not allowed.

BFO (C2)

Format: **(Set command)** *C2nnnn<cr>
 (Get command) ?C2nnnn<cr>

Definitions:

For CW detection mode operations, The Beat Frequency Oscillator (BFO) capability is available. The BFO is adjustable over a +/- 8192 Hz range in 1Hz steps. The BFO frequency can be applied to the received CW signal to alter its audio pitch as a detection aid. The BFO frequencies are selected by the BFO commands.

Bandwidth (C3)

The operator may select one of 18 available IF bandwidth filters.

Format: (Set command) *C3BB<cr>
(Get command) ?C3<cr> Response: C3BB<cr>

Definitions:

BB selects the desired bandwidth using 2 ASCII decimal digits. See Table 7-3 for Filter selections. Note: Filter numbers are 2 ASCII digits. Example <0><0> for filter number 0.

Filter Number	Bandwidth	Filter Number	Bandwidth
00	300khz	10	20khz
01	240khz	11	15khz
02	180khz	12	10khz
03	150khz	13	6khz
04	100khz	14	5khz
05	60khz	15	3khz
06	50khz	16	2khz
07	35khz	17	1khz
08	30khz	18-27	900-100hz
09	25khz		

Table 7-1 Bandwidth Filters

Store Current Parameters in Sweep Range A-H (C4)

Format: (Set command) *C4<cr>
(Get command) ?C4<cr>

Definitions:

Software Reset (Reboot) Unit (C9)

Format: (Set command) *C9<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

This command will perform a soft reboot to the receiver. The unit will be initialized as if the power were removed. The ASCII string "RADIO START" will be transmitted by the radio when reset is complete.

Load EEprom Defaults (D1)

Format: (Set command) *D1PPPPP<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

PPPPP is the 5 ASCII digit pass code that must be entered to download default values to EEprom and is defined as:

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This command will load all defaults settings to EEPROM. A valid five character password must enter with this command before the command will be accepted.

NOTE: This command could take up to 10 seconds to complete. The user should wait for the ASCII string "RADIO START" that will be transmitted by the radio when the download is complete.

AGC Dump (D2)

Format: (Set command) *D2<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

This command will terminate the current AGC state and refresh the AGC system. This will cancel HANG or DECAY in process. This is most effective for canceling a long AGC recovery delay that may be suppressing the receiver gain and reducing sensitivity.

Stop Ethernet Audio Rip (E0)

This command stops the transmission of RIP (Radio over IP) audio via Ethernet UDP protocol.

Format: (Set command) * E0<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

Start Ethernet Audio Rip (E1)

This command starts the transmission of RIP audio ethernet packets. This command must be sent out a minimum of every 5 seconds for the unit to continue to send rip packets via ethernet.

Format: (Set command) * E1<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

Set Ethernet IP Address (E2)

Format: (Set command) *E2AAA<dot>BBB<dot>CCC<dot>DDD<cr>
(Get command) ?E2<cr>
Response: E2AAA<dot>BBB<dot>CCC<dot>DDD<cr>

Definitions:

AAA—The 1st octet of the IP address. Range 0-255

BBB—The 2nd octet of the IP address Range 0-255

CCC—The 3rd octet of the IP address Range 0-255

DDD—The 4th octet of the IP address Range 0-255

The octet addresses can be specified using 1, 2, or 3 digits. If less than 3 digits are specified for the octet address, a “dot” character<0x2E> must sent between the octets to differentiate between address values.

Set Base UDP Port (E3)

Format: (Set command) * E3NNNNN<cr>
(Get command) ?E3<cr> **Response: E3NNNNN<cr>**

Definitions:

This command will set the 5 digit UDP port value for the radio.

NNNNN- valid range 0-65520.

Set Gateway Router IP Adress (E4)

Format: (Set command) * E4AAA<dot>BBB<dot>CCC<dot>DDD<cr>
(Get command) ?E4<cr>
Response: E4AAA<dot>BBB<dot>CCC<dot>DDD<cr>

Definitions:

AAA—The 1st octet of the gateway IP address. Range 0-255

BBB—The 2nd octet of the gateway IP address Range 0-255

CCC—The 3rd octet of the gateway IP address Range 0-255

DDD—The 4th octet of the gateway IP address Range 0-255

The octet addresses can be specified using 1, 2, or 3 digits. If less than 3 digits are specified for the octet address, a “dot” character<0x2E> must sent between the octets to differentiate between address values.

Disable Ethernet Communications Port (E5)

Format: (Set command) *E5<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

This command will disable Ethernet communications.

Enable Ethernet Communications Port (E6)

Format: (Set command) *E6<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Definitions:

This command will enable Ethernet communications.

Tune Frequency (F1)

The F1 command allows the tuned frequency of the RX-400A to be set to any value between 100kHz and 3 Gigahertz in 1-Hz increments.

Format: (Set command) * F1FFFFFFFFF<cr>
(Get command) ?F1<cr> **Response:**
F1FFFFFFFFF<cr>

Definitions:

FFFFFFFFF--Selects the frequency to tune in hertz entered as 10 ASCII/decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted. Range 2 MHz to 3 GHz

Example:

To tune a frequency of 235.67 MHz the value 235670000 will be entered.
To tune a value of 2 MHz 2000000 can be entered.

Start/End Frequency (F2)

This command is used to select the start and end frequency range for P-SCAN mode which allows the radio to search for activity in a given frequency range.

Format: (Set command) * F2SSSSSSSSSS<dot>EEEEEEEEEE<cr>
(Get command) ?F2<cr> **Response: F2SSSSSSSSSS<dot>EEEEEEEEEE<cr>**

Definitions:

SSSSSSSSSS --Selects the starting frequency in hertz. The value entered in 10 ASCII /decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted but the <dot> character must be transmitted to differentiate between the start and end frequency values. Range 100kHz-3 GHz

EEEEEEEEEE-- Selects the ending frequency in hertz. The value entered in 10 ASCII /decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted. Range 100kHz-3 GHz

Start/Halt/Pause/Resume Frequency Scan (F3)

Format: (Set command) * F3X<cr>
(Get command) ?F3<cr> **Response: F3X<cr>**

Definitions:

X = <S> start programming frequencies for the specified range using command F2. If no range has been specified using command F2, the receiver, the valid range will be from 0-3Ghz in 1hz increments if no step size is specified via command F5. If command F5 has been received, the receiver will use the step size specified in that command.

<H> halts or stops frequency scanning and returns to manual mode. The receiver will remain tuned to frequency it is currently set to when receiving this command.

<P> Scanning will pause scanning if currently in scan mode. This command is ignored if not currently in scan mode.

<R> resumes frequency scanning if currently in "paused" mode. Ignores this command if not currently in paused mode

Frequency Step (F5)

Sets the step size of frequency scan (1 Hz steps) in P-SCAN mode

Format: (Set command) *F5FFFFFFFFF<cr>
(Get command) ?F5<cr> **Response:**
F5FFFFFFFFF<cr>

Definitions:

FFFFFFFFF-Selects the step size in hertz entered in ASCII/decimal format. Leading zero's can be omitted. Range 1 Hz-3 GHz

Set Attack Rate (G1)

Format: (Set command) *G1NNNN<cr>
(Get command) ?G1<cr>
Response: G1NNNN<cr>

Definitions:

NNNN=Valid range 0001-9999 in ASCII decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted.

The attack rate is used in automatic gain control (AGC) to select the rate to raise the volume for weak signals to try to maintain an approximately constant average output level of varying signal levels.

Set Decay Rate (G2)

Format: (Set command) *G2NNNN<cr>
(Get command) ?G2<cr>
G2NNNN<cr>
Response:

NNNN=Valid range 0001-9999 in ASCII decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted.

The attack rate is used in automatic gain control (AGC) to select the rate to lower the volume for strong signals to try to maintain an approximately constant average output level of varying signal levels.

Set Hang Time (G3)

Format: (Set command) *G3NNNN<cr>
(Get command) ?G3<cr>
Response: G3NNNN<cr>

NNNN=Valid range 0001-9999 in ASCII decimal format. Leading zeros can be omitted.

Unit fault Status (I1)

Format: (Set command) *I1KKKKKKKKKK<cr>
(Get Command) ?I1<cr>

Response: By single character letter code

KKKKKKKKKK – This will be a key code used in the set command to clear out all error codes logged in the unit. The key code will be a 10 character hard coded value used by Ten-Tec Service to clear out the error codes.

Error Code Definitions:

This command will report error codes and fault conditions via one alphabetic character that are logged by the firmware. They are defined as follows:

- A=
- B=
- C=
- D=

Firmware Version (I2)

Format: (Set Command) Not Applicable
(Get Command) ?I2<cr> **Response:** CCCCCCCCCCCC<cr>

Definitions:

This command will report the firmware version number. The following strings are defined and will be reported for the specific unit model numbers.

RX-400A Model:

VER<0x20>XXXX<0x5f>400<cr> Note: XXXX represents 4 digits that will increment with each Firmware version release

Format: (Set command) (Not applicable)
(Get command) ?I2<cr> **Response:**
CCCCCCCCCCCC<cr>

Definitions:

This command will report the firmware version number. The following strings are defined and will be reported for the specific unit model numbers:

RX400 model:

7-16

VER< 0x20>XXXX< 0x5f>400<cr> Note: XXXX represent 4 digits that will increment with each Firmware version release.

Unit Serial Number (I3)

<u>Format:</u> (Set command)	(Not applicable)	
(Get command)	?I3<cr>	Response:
I3SSSSSSSS<cr>		
<u>Definitions:</u>		
This command will report the serial number assigned to each unit by Ten-Tec. The following format is defined: To be determined		

Extended Firmware Info (I4)

<u>Format:</u> (Set command)	(Not applicable)	
(Get command)	?I4<cr>	Response: to be determined

Store To Memory Channel (P0)

Stores current operating Frequency and Detection Mode to the indicated memory channel	
<u>Format:</u> _____ (Set command)	*P0nnn<cr>
(Get command) ?P0nnn<cr> reports contents of memory channel without recalling the data.	
<u>Definitions:</u>	
1)	n=3 digit memory channel 0 to 999.

Store Current Parameters in Memory Channel (P1)

Format: (Set command)	*P1CCCBMSSRFFFFFFFFFFFF<cr>		
1)	(Get command)	?P1CCC<cr>	Response:
	P1CCCBMSSRFFFFFFFFFFFF<cr>		
Definitions:			
CC =Channel Number to assign parameters. Range 00-999 in ASCII/decimal format			
BB =Selected IF Bandwidth filter number assigned to the specified channel number. Range: (See Table 5)			
M =Selected detection mode assigned to the specified channel <A>=AM, <F>=FM, <U>=USB, <L>=LSB,			
<C>=CWU, <W>=CWL, <K>=FSK			
SS =Selects the desired squelch mode settings. Multiple squelch modes can be selected.			
R =<A>=channel specified in command is added to the channel ring.			
=<D>=channel specified in command is deleted from the channel ring.			
FFFFFFFF =Frequency to tune assigned to specified channel number. Range 100kHz-3 GHz Leading zero's can be omitted.			

Memory-Scan Channel Start-Stop Range (P2)

Format: (Set command)	*P2SSSEE<cr>		
1)	(Get command)	?P2<cr>	Response:
	P2SSSEE<cr>		
Definitions:			
SS= Specifies the starting channel for the memory scan via two ASCII digits. Range 0-999.			
EE= Specifies the ending channel for the memory scan via two ASCII digits. Range 0-999.			

Memory Channel Skip/Add (P3)

Format: (Set command)	*P3CCCX<cr>		
1)	(Get command)	?P3CCC<cr>	Response:
	P3CCCX<cr>		
Definitions:			
CC=specifies the channel to be added or deleted to the memory list when scanning. Range 0-999			
X= <A> adds the specified channel to the memory list when scanning.			
=<S> removes the specified channel from the memory list when scanning.			

Start/Halt Pause/Resume Memory Scan (P4)

Format: (Set command)	*P4X<cr>
(Get command)	(Not applicable)

Definitions:

X = <S> start scanning for activity on pre-programmed memory channels. The receiver will use the specified channel range via command P4. If no range has been specified using command P4, the valid channel range will be from 0-999.

NOTE: if no channels are found to be programmed, an error will be returned when the "S" is transmitted to start scanning.

NOTE: the time between scanning uses the time set in the Gaze Time (T3) command.

<H> halts or stops program scanning and returns to manual mode. The receiver will remain tuned to the channel it is currently set to when receiving this command.

<P> pauses channel scanning if currently in scan mode. Ignored if receiver not currently in scan mode.

<R> resumes channel scanning if currently in "paused" mode. Ignores this command if not currently in paused mode

Squelch Notes:

Unlike HF receivers, VHF/UHF receivers need noise squelch, window squelch and signal level squelch. It is not sufficient to rely on carrier to noise ratio alone to determine if signal is present in a channel.

Set Signal Strength Squelch (S1)

Format: (Set command)	*S1LLL<cr>	
(Get command)	?S1<cr>	Response: S1LLL<cr>

Definitions:

LLL—the level that will be compared to the current signal strength level used to determine if a valid signal is present. If the current signal strength is found to be less than this value, the signal is found to be invalid and the audio will be muted. Valid ranges 0-127. Leading zero's can be omitted.

Current Signal Strength (S3)

Format: (Set command) (Not applicable)
(Get command) ?S3<cr>
Response: S3NNN<cr>

NNN= Current measurement of signal strength. Valid ranges 0-127

This command will report the current signal strength value that is updated in the firmware. This is the value that is compared to the squelch level set in the S1 command. If this value goes below the squelch level, the audio will be muted.

Squelch Status (S4)

Format: (Set Command) (Not applicable)
(Get command) ?S4<cr>
Definitions: TBD

Dwell Timer (T1)

Format: (Set command) *T1TTTTTTTT<cr>
(Get command) ?T1<cr> Response: T1TTTTTTTT<cr>
1)

Definitions:

TTTTTTTT= represents the time in ASCII/decimal format. Value = number of milliseconds. Valid ranges are 0-99999999.

The dwell time feature sets the duration of time the receiver will remain on an active channel. An infinite dwell time can also be selected. Setting the Dwell Time to 0 activates the INFINITE DWELL which forces the radio to remain on the frequency or memory channel as long as it is active (SQUELCH open).

Dead Time (T2)

Format: (Set command)	*T2TTTTTTTT<cr>	
(Get command)	?T2<cr>	Response:
T2TTTTTTTT<cr>		

TTTTTTTT= represents the time in ASCII/decimal format. Value = number of milliseconds. Valid ranges are 0-99999999.

Dead time refers to the time the radio will remain on a channel after activity has ended. The factory default is 8 seconds. If the DWELL TIME setting is less than the DEAD TIME setting the radio will resume scanning when the DWELL TIME timer runs out. If the DWELL TIME setting exceeds the DEAD TIME setting, scanning will resume when the DEAD TIME timer runs out.

Gaze Time (T3)

Format: (Set command)	*T3TTTTTTTT<cr>	
(Get command)	?T3<cr>	Response: T3TTTTTTTT<cr>

TTTTTTTT= represents the time in ASCII/decimal format. Value = number of milliseconds. Valid ranges are 0-99999999.

Gaze time is the time the radio will spend waiting for activity on each new channel or frequency. The factory setting is 50Ms. This time can be adjusted to control the rate of scan.

S-Meter Hold Off Time (T4)

Format: (Set command)	*T4TTTTTTTT<cr>	
(Get command)	?T4<cr>	Response:
T4TTTTTTTT<cr>		

TTTTTTTT= represents the time in ASCII/decimal format. Value = number of milliseconds. Valid ranges are 0-99999999.

This feature determines how long the radio will wait before checking channel activity after moving to a new frequency or channel. This time is necessary to allow the AGC system to settle down so an accurate measure of channel activity can be made. Factory defaults to 50ms.

Disable Multi-Addressing Switch Override (U1)

Format: (Set command) *U1<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Description:

This command disables the Multi addressing override mode. The firmware will set/clear multi addressing mode via Dip Switch SW1, switches 4-8. If all the switches are set to the ON position, multi addressing is disabled and the unit will respond to all commands. If the dip switches are set to any other position, multi address mode is enabled and the unit will respond only to commands that have the binary address selected via the dip switches of the unit. Switch 4 = MSB, Switch 8 = LSB.

Enable Multi-Addressing Switch Override (U2)

Format: (Set command) *U2<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Description:

When this command is received, the multi addressing mode is ignored and all the units connected on the serial or Ethernet bus assumes non multi addressing mode. The units will respond to all commands until they have been reset via the C9 command, power reset, or the U1 command.

Mission Download (M0)

Format: (Set command) *M0<cr>
(Get command) (Not applicable)

Description:

Command set passed from system host/workstation through RCU-400A to RX-400A to set fstart, fstop, fstep, filterBW, detection mode, rfgain, squelch, AGC mode, attack, decay, hang, gaze, dwell, deadtime, memory channel group<cr>. Where CC=Mission Memory Channel and MT=Memory Type is (R) range or (C) channel. Example: *M01,02,R,0088000000,0108000000,0000100000,10,F,0,040,F,99,88,77,10,50,90,21

8.0 AUDIO STREAMING

8.1 RADIO OVER IP (RIP) DATA FORMAT

RIP is the system by which the RX-400A provides real time streaming audio. The RIP packets are sent from the radio via standard UDP packets. With each UDP packet containing a descriptive header and audio data block. The RIP UDP Packet is based on the Real Time Protocol (RTP). RTP is the format utilized by various commercial Voice Over IP systems. The format of the data packet used for RIP is as follows:

Octet 0	Header Information	0x80 = RTP Format
Octet 1	Header Information Continued	0x50
Octet 2-3	RTP Sequence	0xnn 0xnn Packet Counter (=last+1) used for verification of service
Octet 4-7	RTP TimeStamp	0xnn 0xnn 0xnn 0xnn Time Counter (=last+64)
Octet 8-11	RTP Sync Source	0x45 0xmm 0xnn 0xoo ID of the Radio (last 4 MAC digits)

The above octets were arranged so that a third party program that supports RTP audio protocol could already use the packets from the RX-400A.

Additional header information is included that is specific to the RX-400A.

Octet 12-15	Sampling Frequency	0x00 0xmm 0xnn 0xoo MSB first. e.g. if sampling frequency is 54081 the value returned would be 0x00 0x00 0xd3 0x41. Because the RX400 sample rate is related to filter selection this will change when filters are changed.
128 octets	Audio Data	0xnn... The audio data samples are two octets long and there are 64 of them. Format is 2 octets per sample MSB first.

There are two commands to start and stop the RIP process.

Stop Ethernet RPiNg	*E0<cr>
Start Ethernet RPiNg	*E1<cr>

9.0 MAINTENANCE

9.1 FACTORY SERVICE

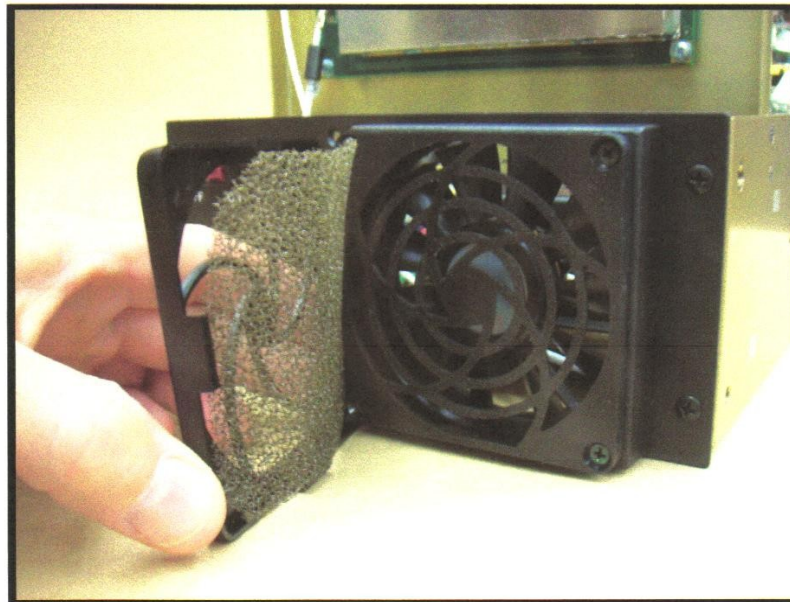
The RX-400A Receiver is designed to provide reliable service, however, should non-recoverable faults or equipment failure occur it is recommended the unit be returned to TEN-TEC, Inc. for repair. The TEN-TEC Service Department provides quick turn-around for most repairs. RMA numbers are not required. You may contact TEN-TEC to arrange for service at: (865) 428-0364. Hours are 8:00AM-5:00PM, Monday through Friday. Or send e-mail to: service@tentec.com

If known please indicate the nature of the fault or defect. Also include return shipping address and any special instructions related to marking or packing.

9.2 CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

Panel surfaces may be cleaned using a soft damp cloth and a mild detergent solution. *Never use caustic cleaners or any type of solvent as this may damage painted and chem-treated surfaces and plastic parts and knobs.*

The Receiver cooling fan filter will require periodic cleaning or replacement dependent on the operating environment. The filter can be removed and replaced by grasping the edges of the fan bezel and pulling straight back. Wash the filter in a mild detergent solution, then let air dry. Wipe the fan housing with a damp soft cloth. *Never use solvents of any kind as this may damage or dissolve the filter element.* Replace the filter element into the fan housing and snap on the fan bezel (see Figure 9-1).



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9.3 INSPECTION **FIGURE 9-1 FAN ELEMENT REMOVAL**
9-1

The RX-400A Receiver should be checked for external damage or component wear periodically. This should include inspection of the front panel phone jacks for looseness, proper power switch operation with illuminated red indicator with power ON, volume control knob tight on it's shaft and intact cooling fan bezel and filter element. Any time the unit is out of the rack console or if access is available to the rear of the Receiver, the rear panel connectors should be checked for damage or looseness.

9.4 PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION AND FAULT ISOLATION

User level maintenance is limited to those tests that can be made at the operator position. Performance verification consists of normal operation of the unit, that is, the receiver seems to exhibit adequate signal sensitivity through out the unit's frequency tuning range, detection mode selections match the signal demodulation, IF bandwidth selections result in expected audio response results without distortion and that audio outputs are present. It is also useful to check for proper operation of manual tuning, F1-F2 scan mode and memory channel scan mode along with RF gain, squelch and BFO function. Since the RX-400A is a 'blank panel, no manual controls unit', it is anticipated these checks will be made using the companion RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit.

Fault isolation is also accomplished using the RCU-400A Receiver Control Unit. This is done by depressing the RCU Menu Key and scrolling through to the RX BITE screen. The BITE routine checks the RF-to-IF-to-Audio paths as well as communication between the RX and RCU. The indication is either PASS or FAIL. Instructions are provided in the RCU-400A User Manual.

9.5 FAN SPEED

The fan speed may be changed by the end user. The factory default is 'Fast'. To change the fan speed to 'Slow' first disconnect the AC power cord, then remove the fan bezel and filter element as in paragraph 9.2 above. Then remove the four (4) screws securing the fan to the front panel and let the fan lay on bench surface by its leads. Looking through the fan opening in the front panel there is a 3-pin connector plugged into a 4-pin circuit board connector on the left-hand side. Note that connector is plugged into the forward most 3 pins. With needle nose pliers gently lift up the connector off the 3 forward pins and move backwards and plug onto the rear most set of 3 pins. This is the 'Slow' speed fan position. Replace the fan by the 4 screws previously removed, then put in the filter element and snap on the fan bezel. This completes the steps required to change the fan speed.

10.0 PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT OR STORAGE

10.1 STORAGE

If the RX-400A Receiver is not going to be used for an extended period of time (in excess of 30 days) it should be stored in its sealed shipping carton or equivalent container. The unit is rated for storage temperatures from -40 to $+85$ degrees C. To prepare the unit for storage perform the following steps:

1. Remove all cords or cables attached to the unit.
2. Ensure there is sufficient bubble wrap or packing material in the container.
3. Place the unit in the center of the packing material.
4. Place packing material on top of the unit and seal the container.
5. Fasten labels or stamps and with indelible ink, write the word FRAGILE on all sides of the container. Also write the model number, nomenclature, quantity and serial number on the top of the container.

10.2 PREPARATION FOR SHIPMENT

If the RX-400A is required to be shipped to another location or back to the factory for service, perform the steps in 10.1 above. Also include a packing slip, any pertinent instructions or purchase order paperwork inside the container on top of the packing material. Affix a shipping label to the outside of the container.

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