

LSG-215A  
STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR  
SERVICE MANUAL

**LEADER**

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Specifications	2
2. Test Equipment Required	3
3. Calibration Procedure	4
4. Troubleshooting Procedure	10
5. Location of Adjustment	17
6. Printed Circuit Board	18
7. Block Diagram	23
8. Schematic Diagram	25
9. <b>Parts List</b>	<b>46</b>

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NOTE

These servicing instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To avoid electrical shock, do not perform any servicing other than that contained in the service manual unless you are qualified to do so.

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## 1. Specifications

<b>(1) Frequency</b>		
Range	2 ranges:	0.1 to 30 MHz and 30 to 120MHz
Indication		6-digit digital indication
	Resolution:	0.1 to 30 MHz; 100 Hz 30 to 120 MHz; 1 kHz
Accuracy		within $\pm 5 \times 10^{-5} + 1$ count
Drift		within $\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$
<b>(2) RF Output</b>		
Range		-10 to 120 dB $\mu$ (0 dB=1 $\mu$ V, open terminal)
Indication		3-digit digital indication
Reference level accuracy		within $\pm 1$ dB at 120 dB $\mu$
Attenuator accuracy		within $\pm 1.5$ dB (more than 0 dB) within $\pm 2$ dB (less than 0 dB $\mu$ )
Output impedance		50 $\Omega$ , VSWR less than 1.3
Spurious output		less than -30 dB
<b>(3) Modulation</b>		
Internal modulation frequency		400 Hz, 1 kHz within $\pm 1\%$
External modulation input impedance		approx. 10 k $\Omega$
<b>FM</b>		
Frequency deviation		0 to 100 kHz (carrier of more than 1 MHz)
Deviation indicator		5, 10, 50 & 100 kHz full scale
Accuracy		1 to 120 MHz; $\pm 10\%$ of full scale
Distortion		1 to 120 MHz; less than 0.1% for 75-kHz deviation (demodulation band 80 Hz to 100 kHz)
External modulation frequency range		20 Hz to 100 kHz
External modulation frequency response		$\pm 1$ dB (reference 1 kHz)
<b>AM</b>		
Modulation rate		0 to 50%
Modulation meter		5, 10, 50 & 100% full scale
Accuracy		$\pm 10\%$ of full scale
Distortion		0.1 to 30 MHz, less than 1% at 30% modulation 30 to 120 MHz, less than 3% at 30% modulation
External modulation frequency range		20 Hz to 10 kHz
External modulation frequency response		$\pm 1$ dB (reference 1 kHz)
<b>Residual Modulation (S/N)</b>		
FM component		more than 70 dB in S/N for 75-kHz deviation (FM linear detector: demodulation band, 80 Hz to 20 kHz)
AM component		more than 50 dB in S/N for 30% modulation rate
<b>(4) Preset</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using the internal memory, 100 points of presettings can be stored for combinations of frequency, modulation type, and output level.</li> <li>• Separately available memory unit, EPROM, can be ordered.</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Miscellaneous</b>		
Power voltage		100, 120, 220, and 240 V
Power consumption		approx. 30 VA
Size and weight		400(W) x 100(H) x 300(D) mm 7 kg
Accessory		output cable 1 (50 $\Omega$ BNC 3D-2V)

## 2. Test Equipment Required

The following test equipment is required for calibration and servicing of the Model LSG-215A. The suggested specifications are the minimum necessary for proper calibration of this instrument.

Test Equipment	Minimum Spec.
- Multimeter	Accuracy < 1%
- Frequency Counter	120MHz
- RF Millivoltmeter	120MHz bandwidth +20dBm sensitivity
- AF Millivoltmeter	1 - 5V sensitivity
- Oscilloscope	20MHz bandwidth 10mV sensitivity
- Distortion Meter	1kHz
- FM Linear Detector	120MHz 75kHz deviation
- AM Linear Detector	30MHz
- Sine Wave Generator	1kHz 1Vrms
- Spectrum Analyzer	120MHz

### 3. Calibration Procedure

- \* Calibration should be performed after a 30 minute warm-up period. It should also be confirmed that the unit is connected to the rated power line voltage.
- \* All adjustment should be completed in the given order, because some adjustments interact with others.
- \* During the adjustment procedure, remove the case only when necessary and replace immediately after making an adjustment. This will maintain all circuit at constant operating temperature.

#### 1) Initial Control Settings

The initial control settings to be used for each check and adjustment are listed below. Any variations from these settings are stated in the applicable procedure.

FREQUENCY	100.000MHz
OUTPUT	120dB $\mu$
MODULATION	OFF
METER RANGE	100

#### 2) Adjustment of Meter Mechanical Zero

- a) Turn the instrument off and allow 30 second for all capacitors discharge.
- b) Rotate zero adjustment screw clockwise or counterclockwise so that pointer indicates exactly zero.
- c) After pointer is exactly at zero, rotate the screw slightly opposite direction to release tension of meter suspension.







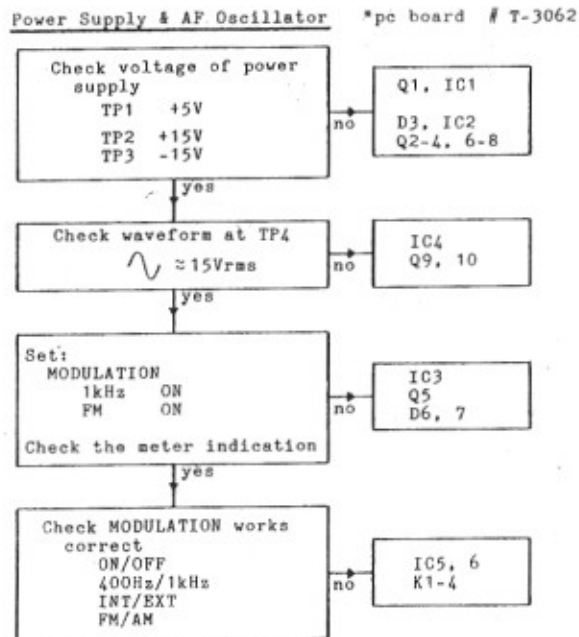




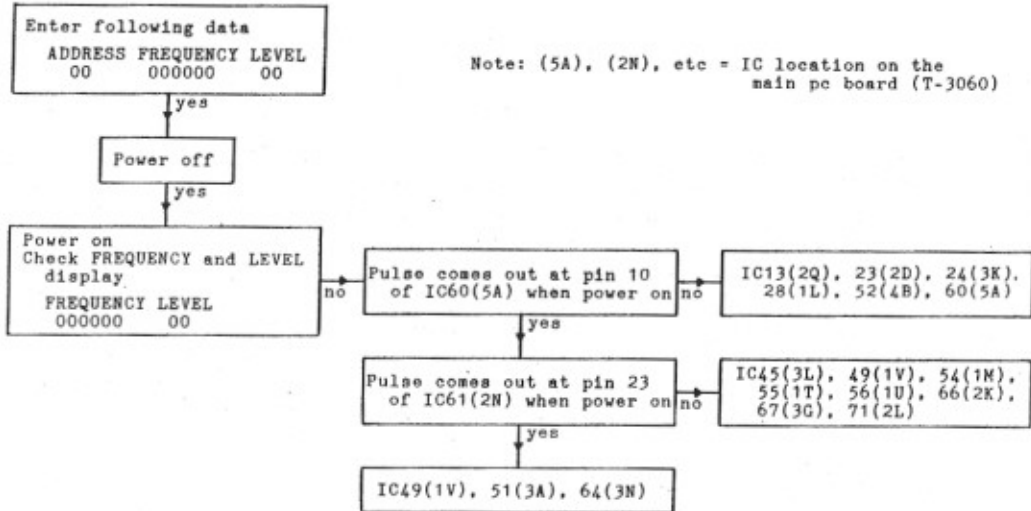
#### 4. Troubleshooting Procedure

- 1) Check all control settings, because an incorrect setting can make a good unit appear defective.
- 2) Some trouble can be solved with proper adjustment.
- 3) Check the DC voltage and waveform as shown in the schematic diagram to locate the defective circuit. Start with the power supply.
- 4) Check all circuit for visual defects such as broken components, loose connections and poor soldering which could be a cause of trouble.

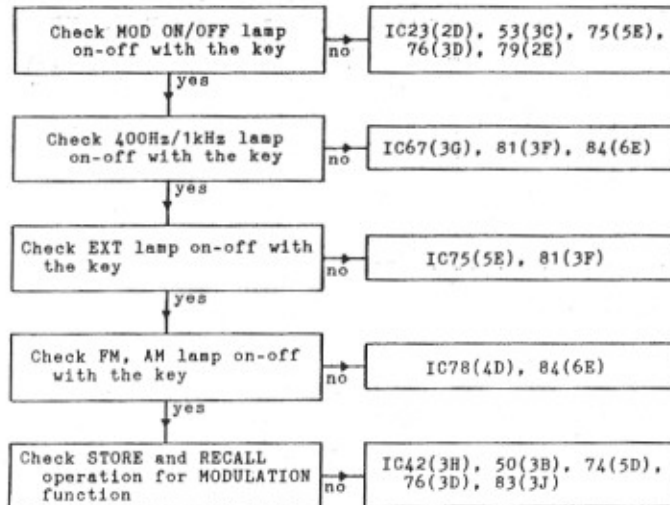
#### 5) Troubleshooting Chart



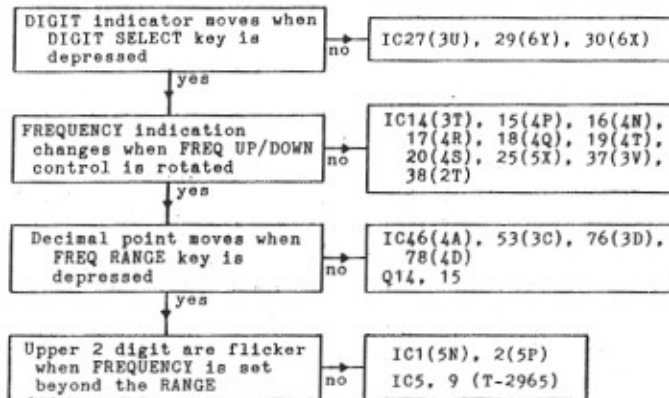
Initial Settings \*pc board # T-3060



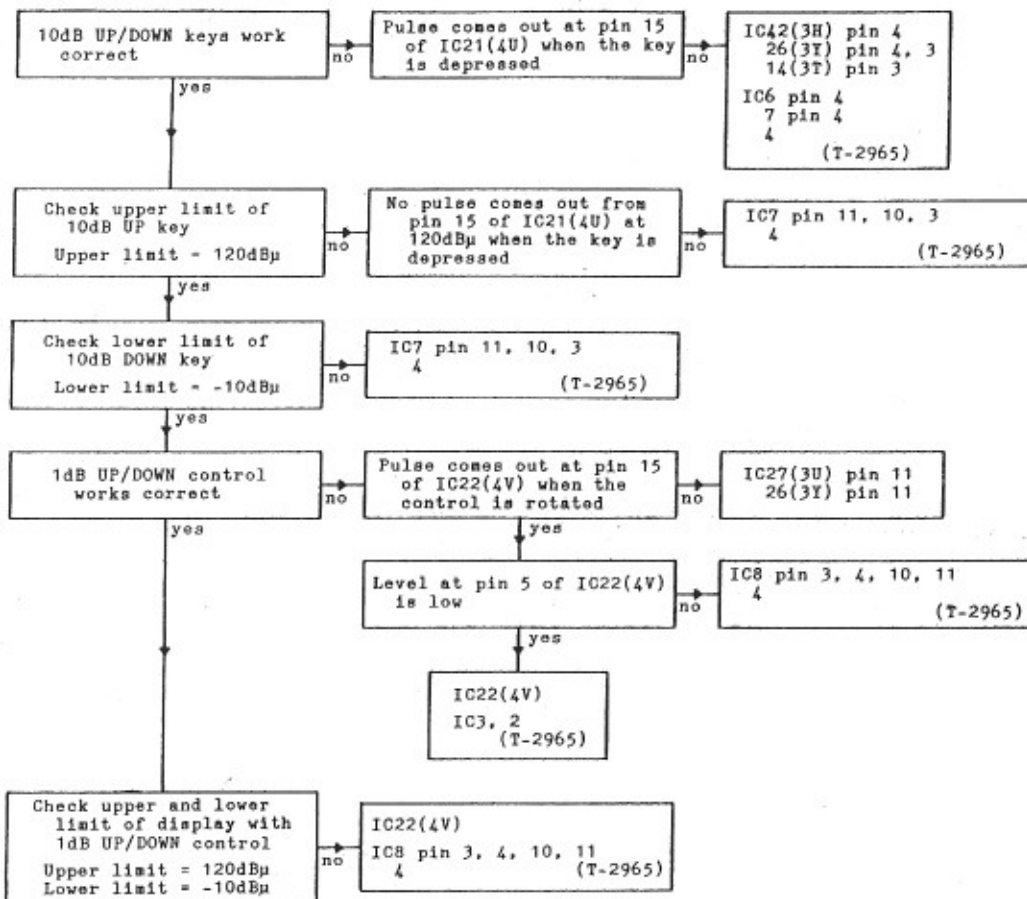
Control Circuit (Modulation) \*pc board # T-3060



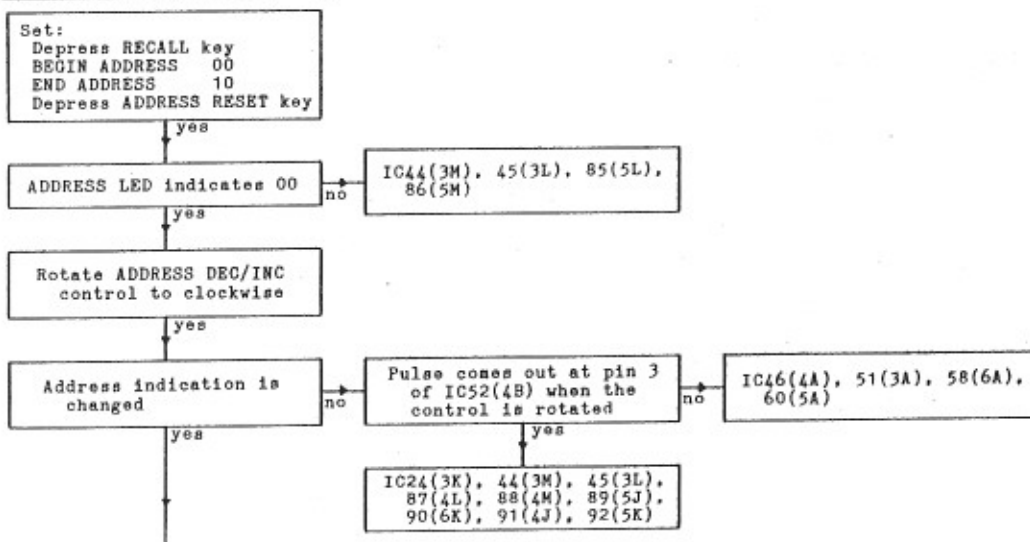
Control Circuit (Frequency) \*pc board # T-3060, T-2965

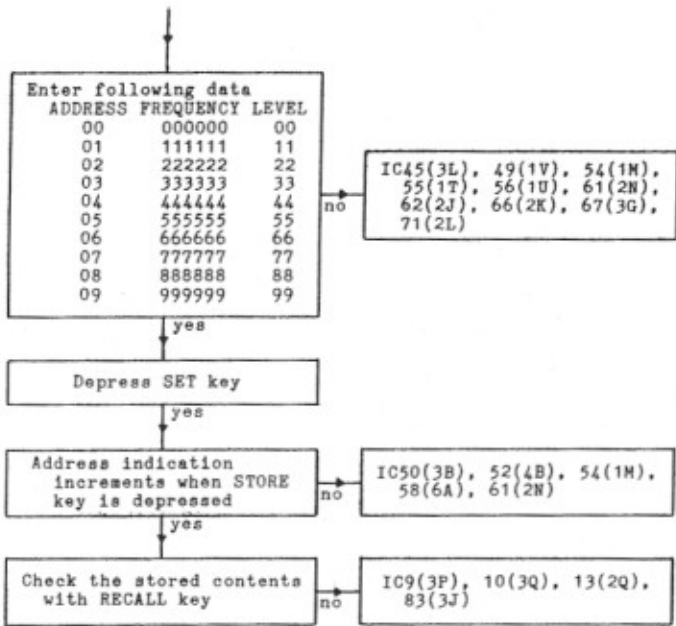


Control Circuit (Level) \*pc board # T-3060, T-2965

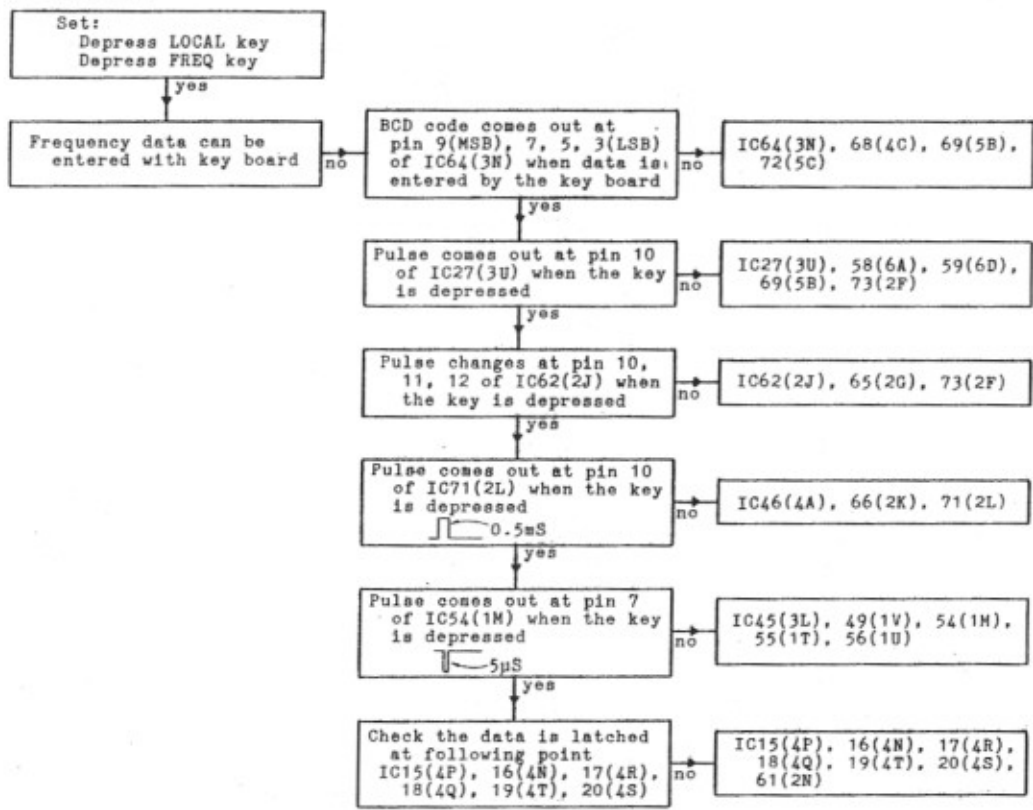


Control Circuit (Memory) \*pc board # T-3060

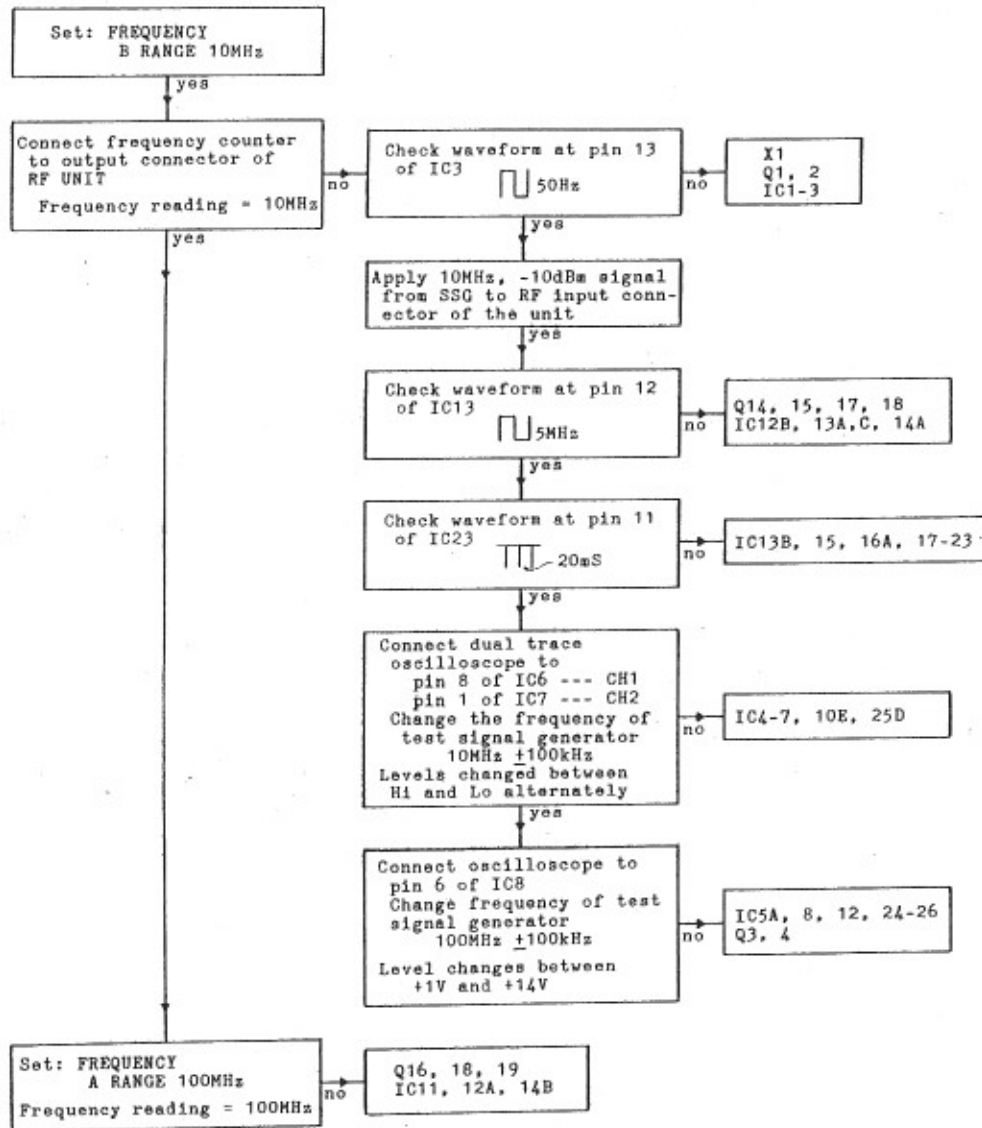




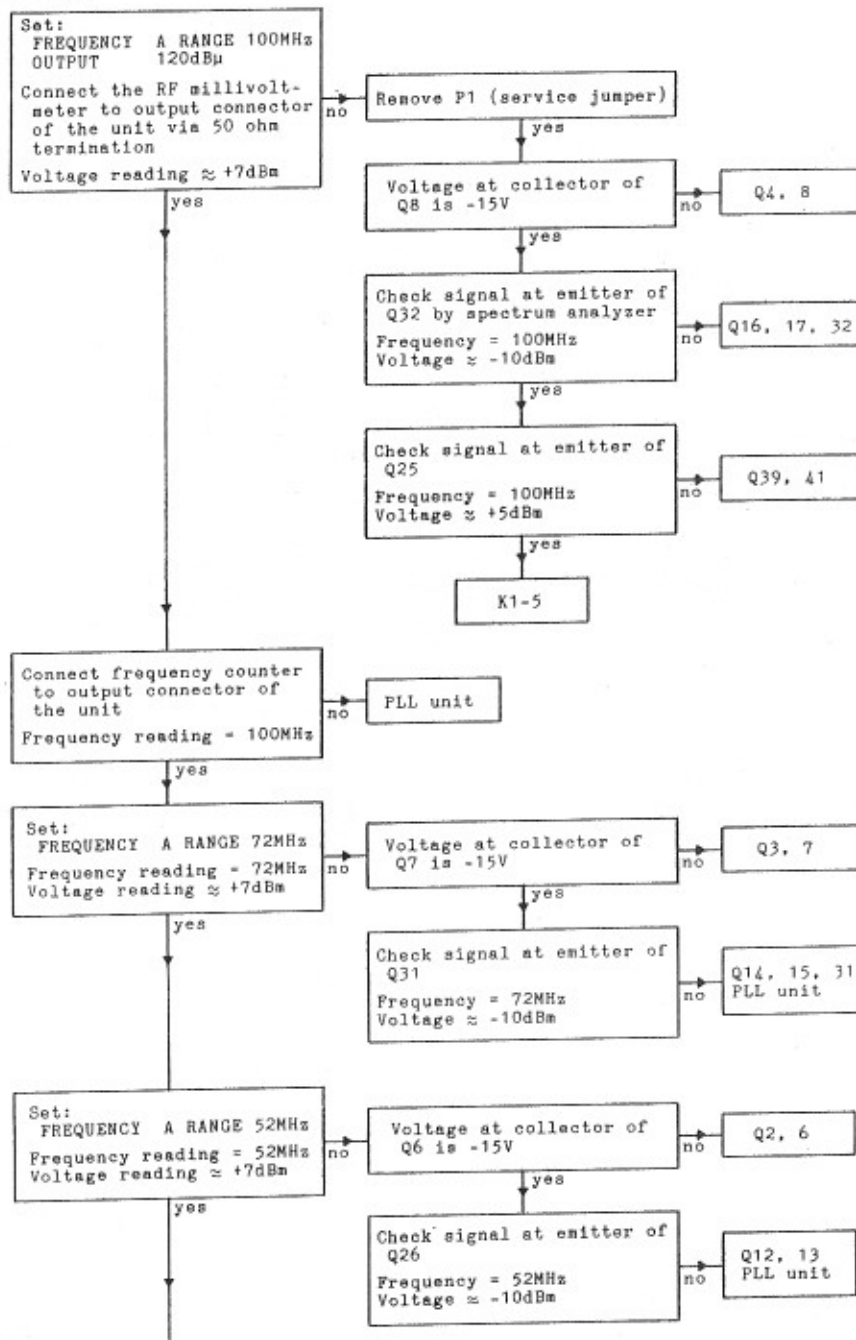
Ten-key Board \*pc board # T-3060

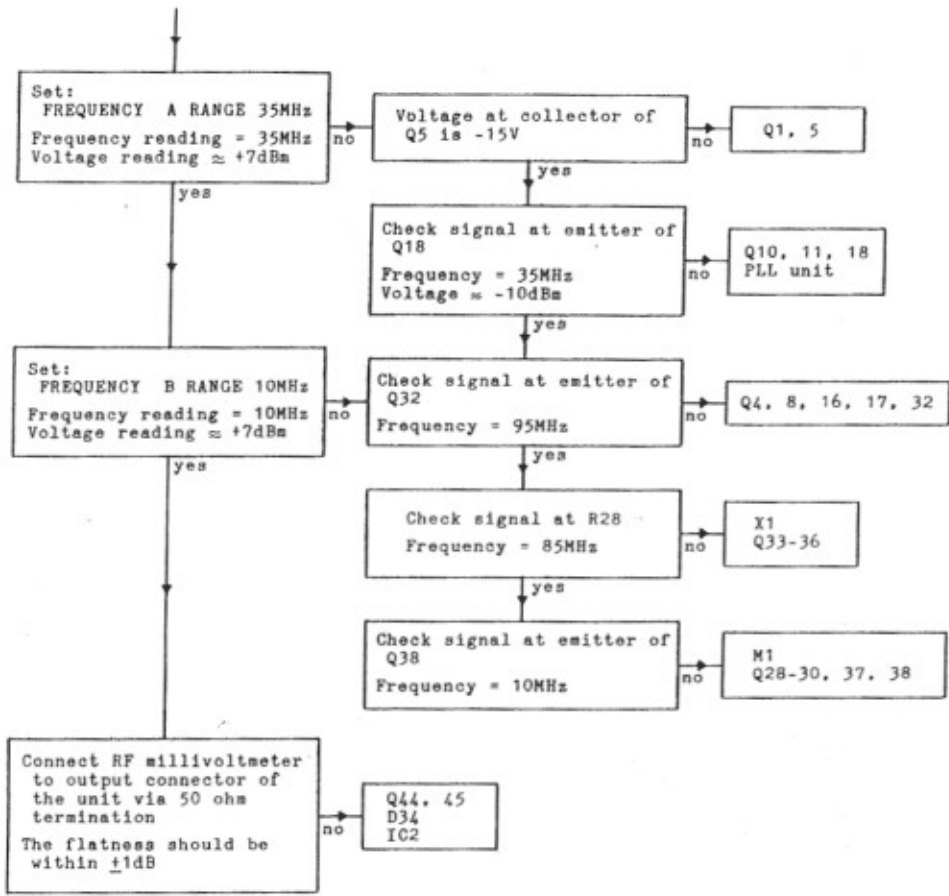


PLL unit

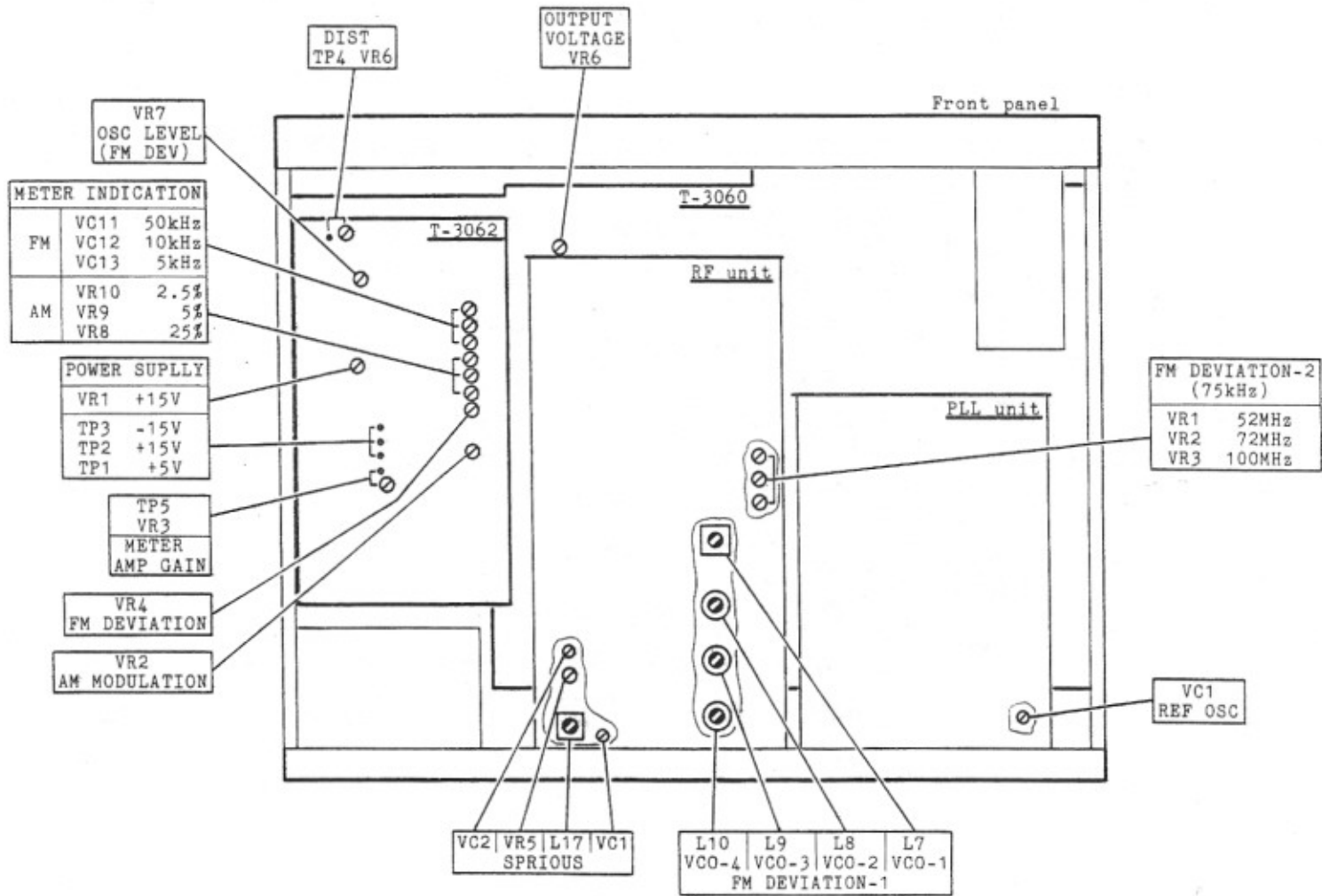


RF unit

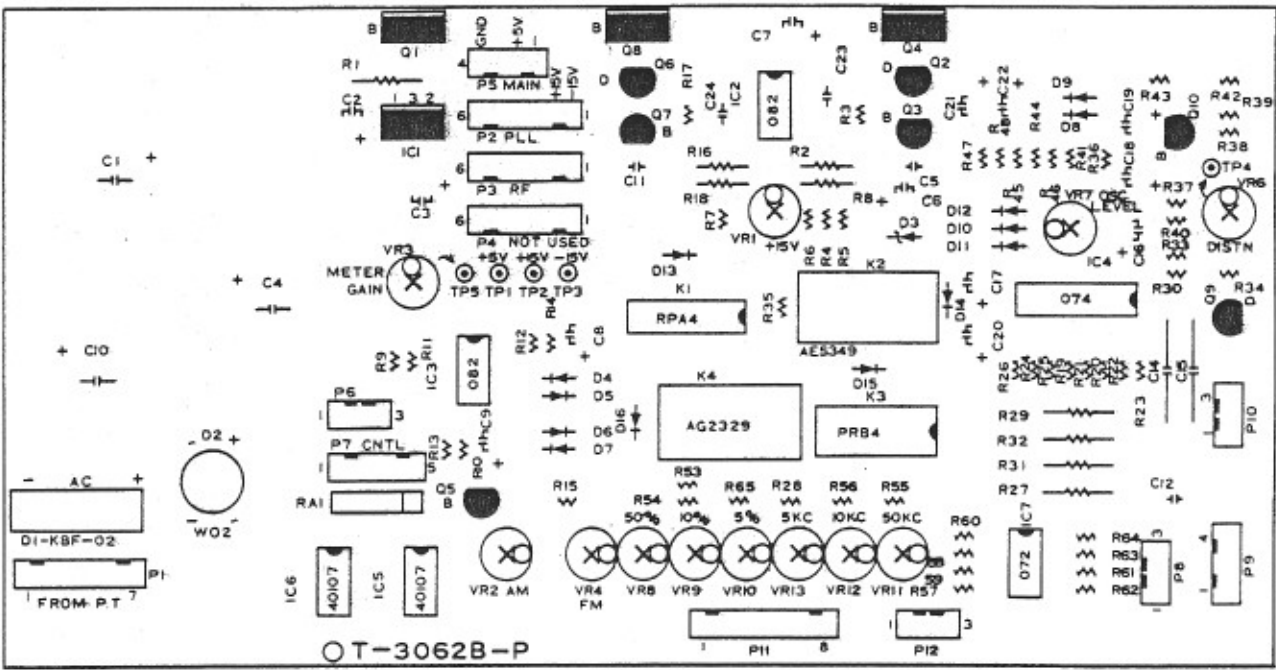




5. Location of Adjustment



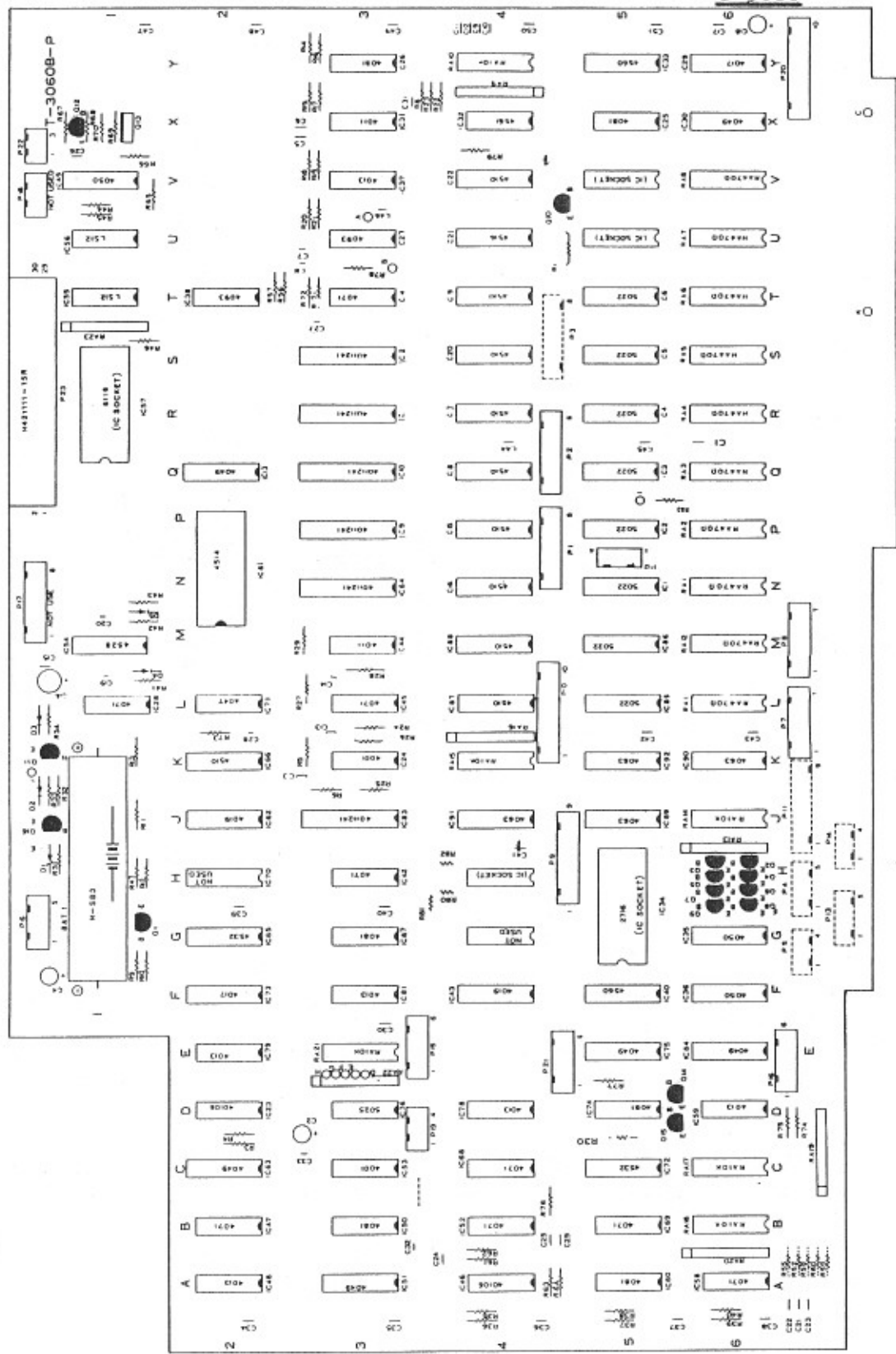
Bottom view

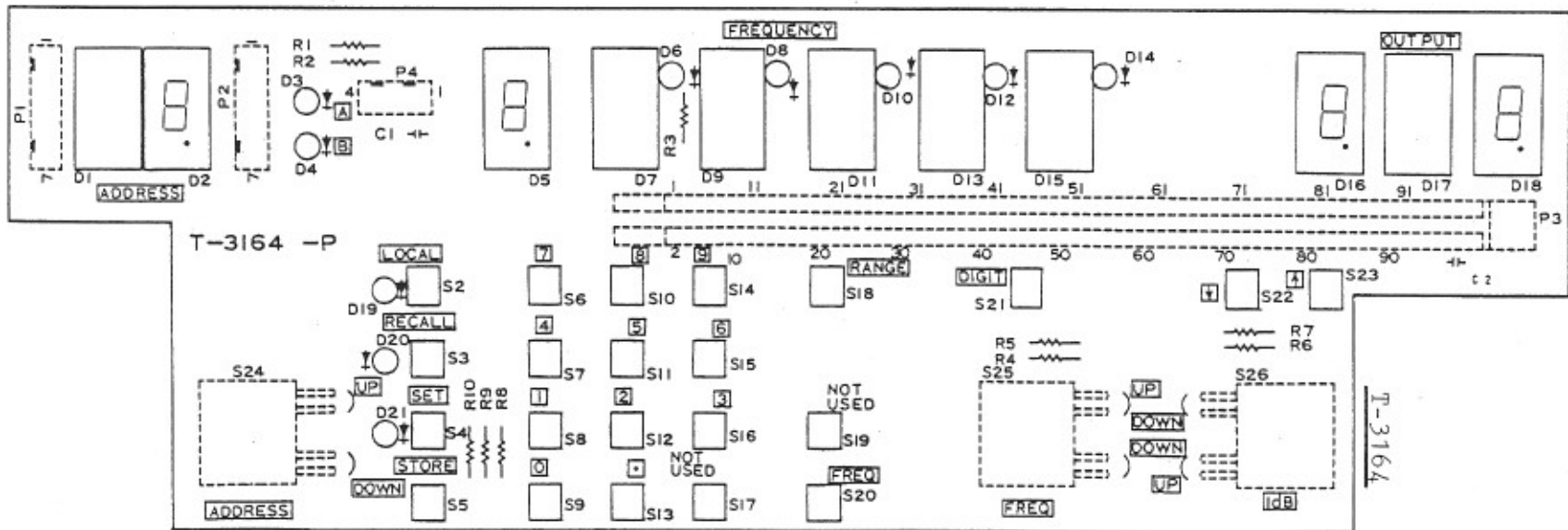
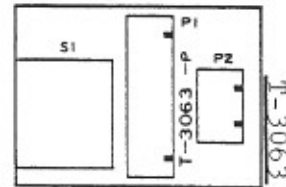
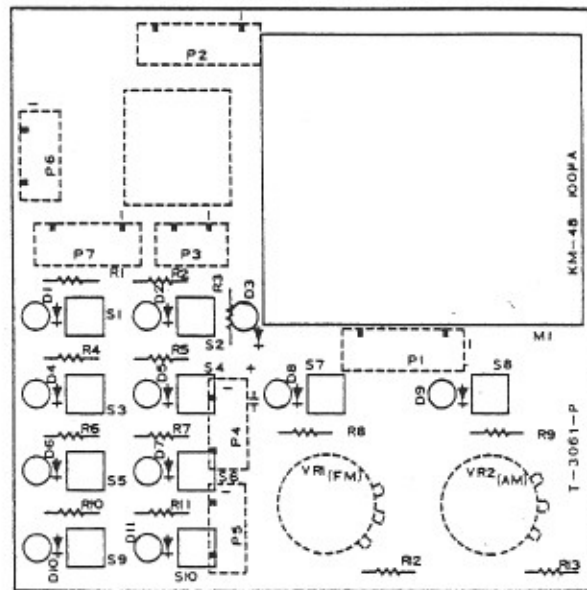


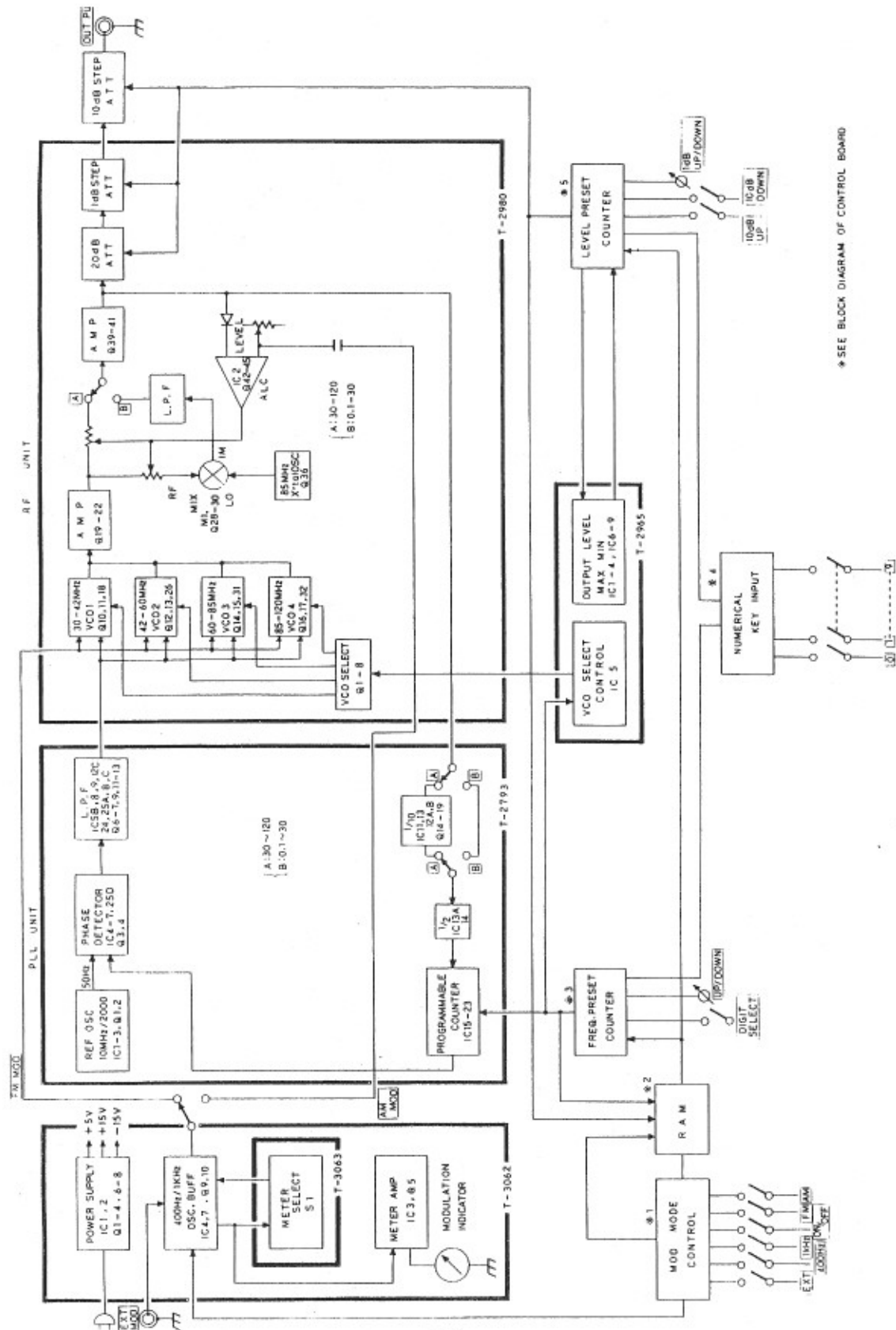
T-3062



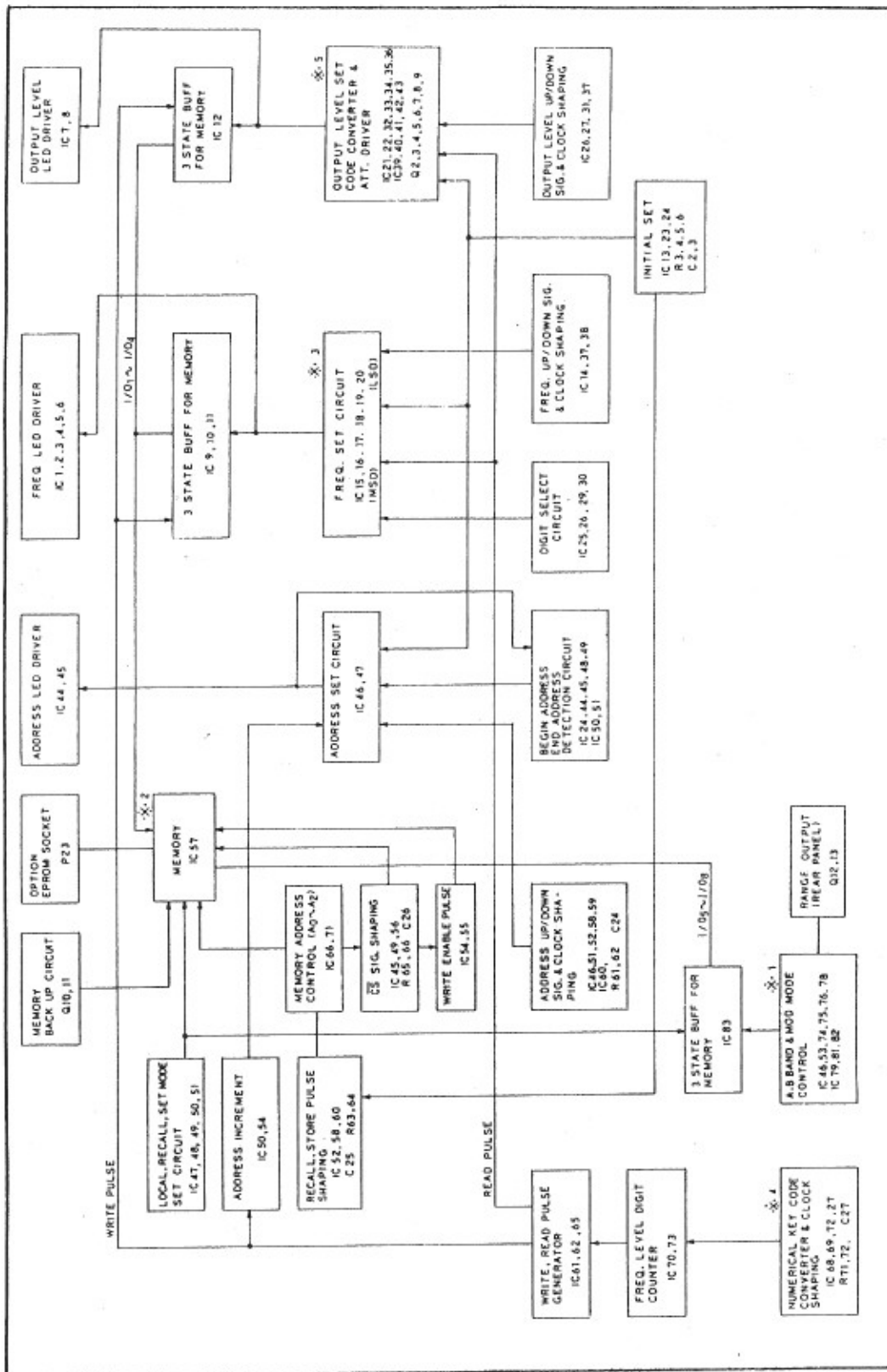






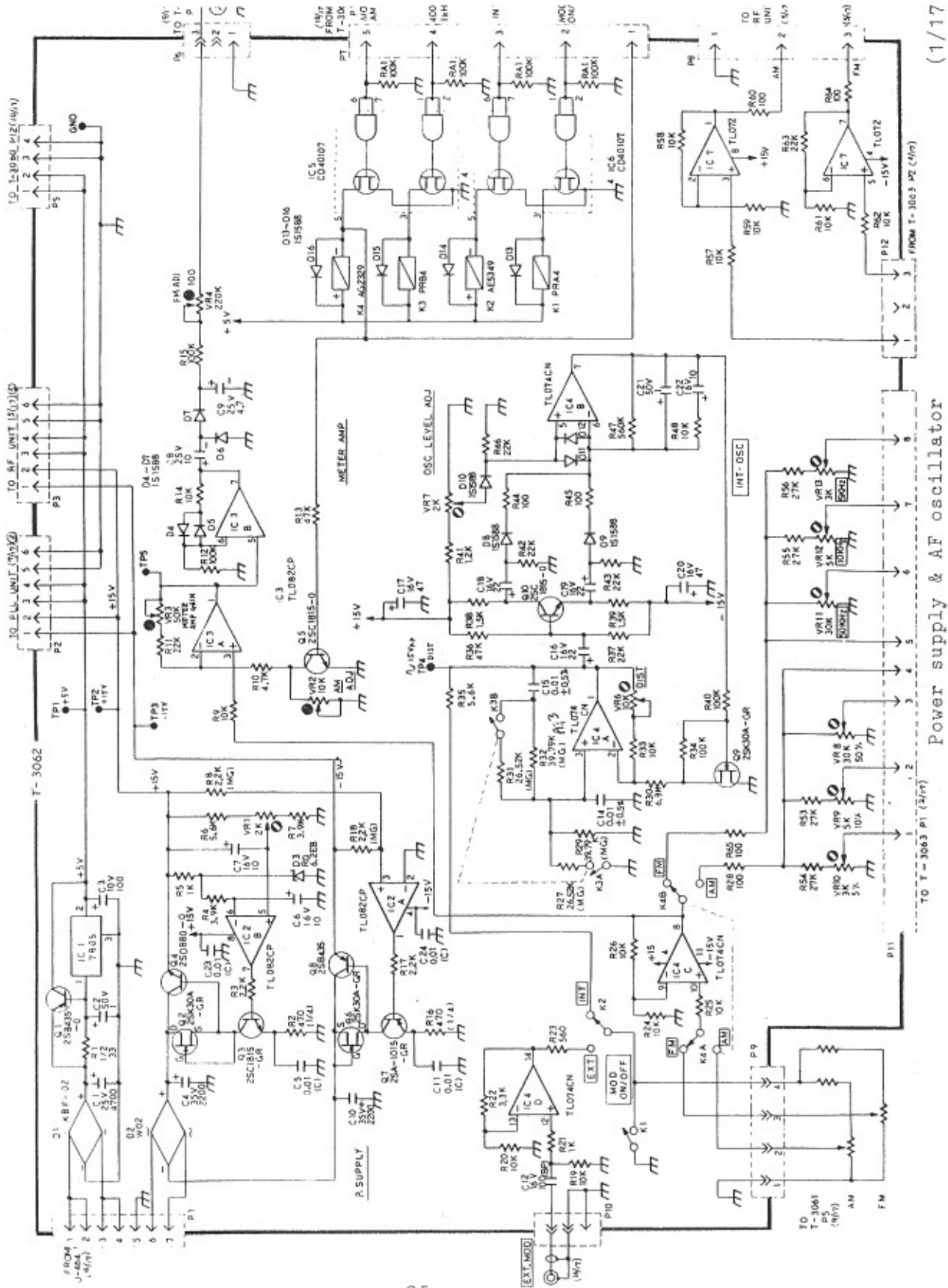


SEE BLOCK DIAGRAM OF CONTROL BOARD



T-3080

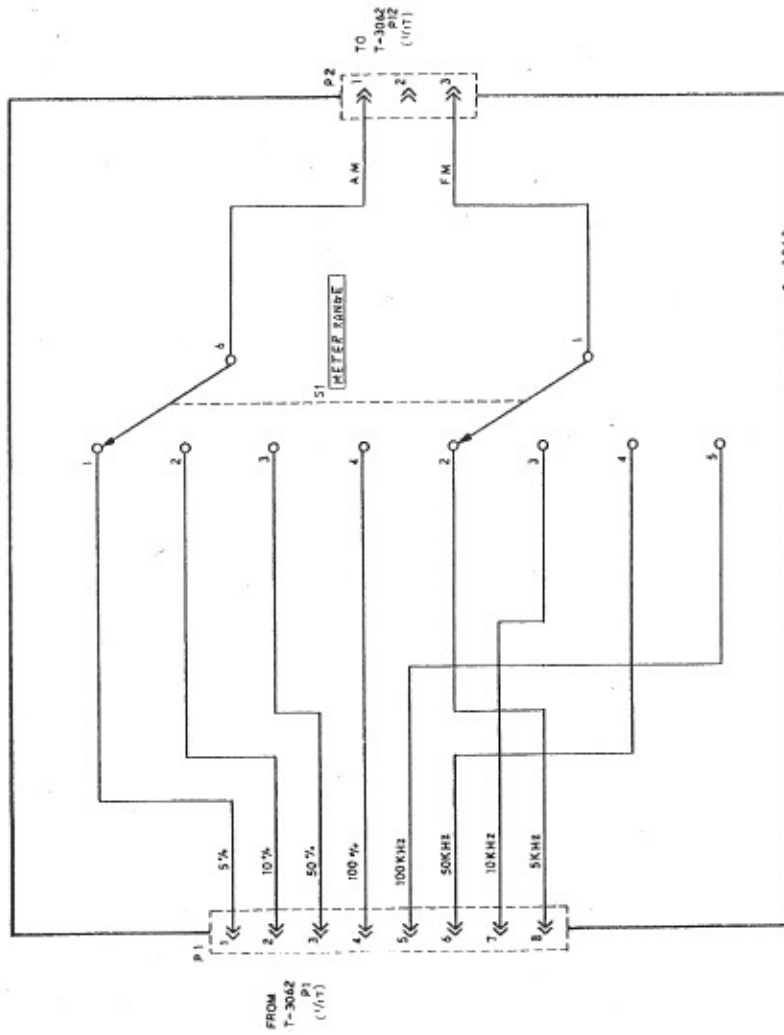
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(1/17)

Power supply & AF oscillator

TO T-3063 P1 (4/17)



METER RANGE switch

(2/17)