

AMPLIFIERS—238, 276, AND 277 TYPES

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section contains identification and installation information for the 238A, 276A, and 277A amplifiers which are single stage circuits. Each circuit consists of a transistor, an inductor, a capacitor, resistors (and in the case of the 277A, a polarity guard) all mounted on a printed circuit board and attached to a special transmitter cup (Fig. 1, 4, and 6).

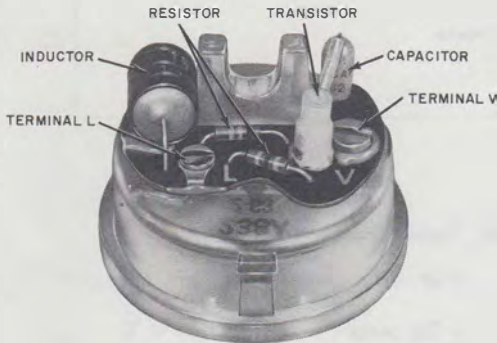


Fig. 1—238A Amplifier, Showing Terminal Locations

1.02 This section is reissued to:

- Revise Note on Part 2(c)
- Revise Fig. 7 and 8

2. IDENTIFICATION

- Purpose:** Amplifies station carbon transmitter output for long loops.
- Application:** (See Table A.)
- Ordering Guide:**

Amplifier, 238A

Amplifier, 276A



Fig. 2—238A Amplifier, Showing Typical Terminal N Location

Amplifier, 277A

Note: ♦An identification label is shipped with each amplifier and should be attached to the telephone set base as shown in Fig. 8. It reads for example: EQUIPPED WITH 238A AMPLIFIER.♦

(d) **Design Features:** (See Table B.)

3. INSTALLATION

3.01 Connect telephone set according to appropriate connection section.

3.02 Installing Amplifier:

- Measure the line current (transmitter current). If the current measures 15 to 24 ma use the 238A or 277A amplifier. If line is subject to polarity reversals, use the 277A amplifier. If current measures more than 24 ma use the 276A amplifier (see Table A).

NOTICE

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238A AMPLIFIER

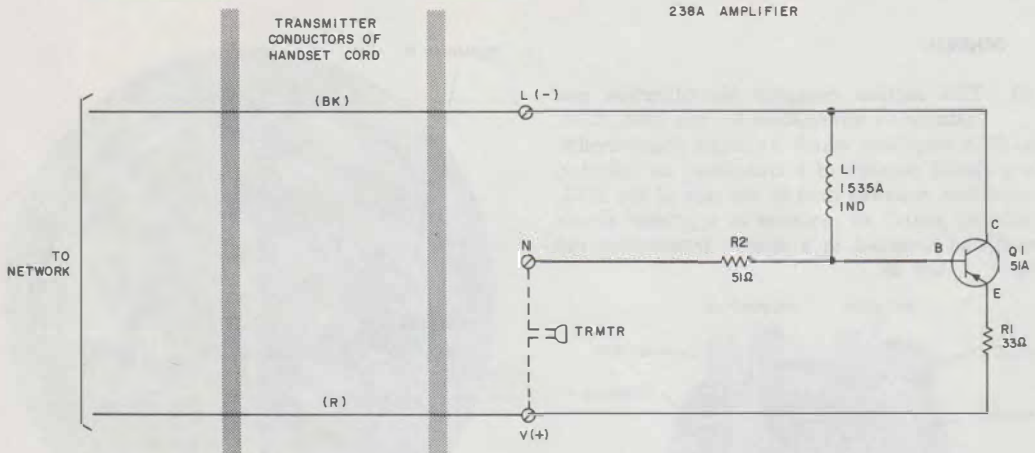


Fig. 3—238A Amplifier Schematic, Typical Connections

- Remove transmitter cap and transmitter
- Remove and disconnect the plastic transmitter cup (white) and replace with the amplifier plastic transmitter cup (red)

Caution: 238A or 276A amplifier—Ensure that positive voltage (+) wire is connected to amplifier terminal V and negative voltage (-) wire is connected to amplifier terminal L. Wrong polarity will prevent the unit from functioning and may damage the amplifier. Sidetone will not be heard in handset if polarity is incorrect.

- 3.03 Connect transmitter leads to amplifier terminals (Fig. 1, 4, or 6) as follows:

For Long Line Circuit SD-26129-01 or SD-96588-01

- Tip party: (R) to V, (BK) to L (Fig. 3, 5, or 7)
- Individual, or ring party: (R) to L, (BK) to V.

For All Other Long Line Circuits

- Tip party: (R) to L, (BK) to V
- Individual, or ring party: (R) to V, (BK) to L.

Caution: 276A or 277A amplifier—Insulate possible shorting of amplifier elements.

- 3.04 Complete installation as follows:

- Be sure screw on terminal N is tight before replacing transmitter (Fig. 2)
- Place amplifier assembly cup in handset
- Replace transmitter and cap
- Attach identification adhesive label to telephone set base (Fig. 8).

Note: The label must be attached to a clean surface.

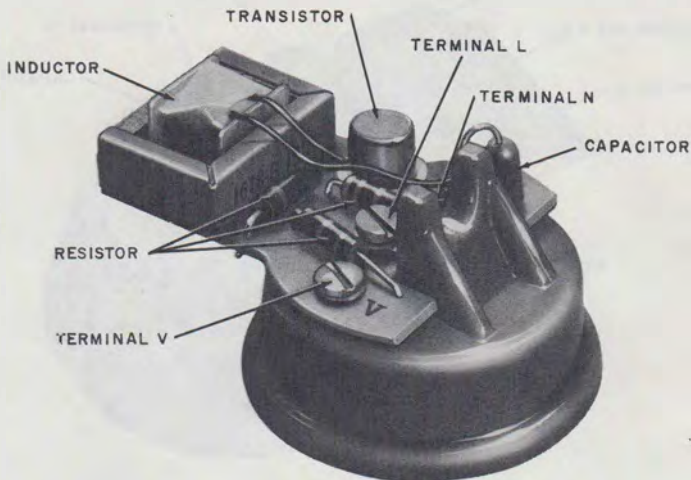


Fig. 4—276A Amplifier, Showing Terminal Locations

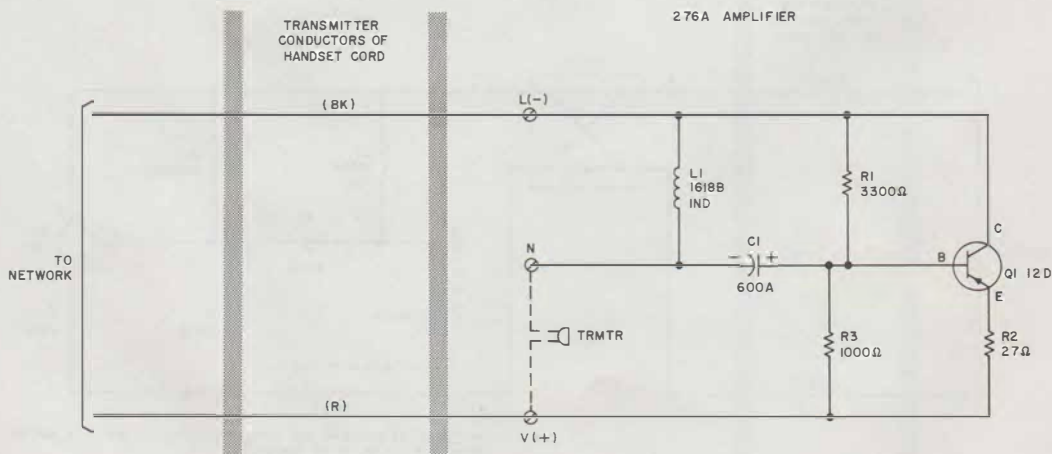


Fig. 5—276A Amplifier Schematic, Typical Connections

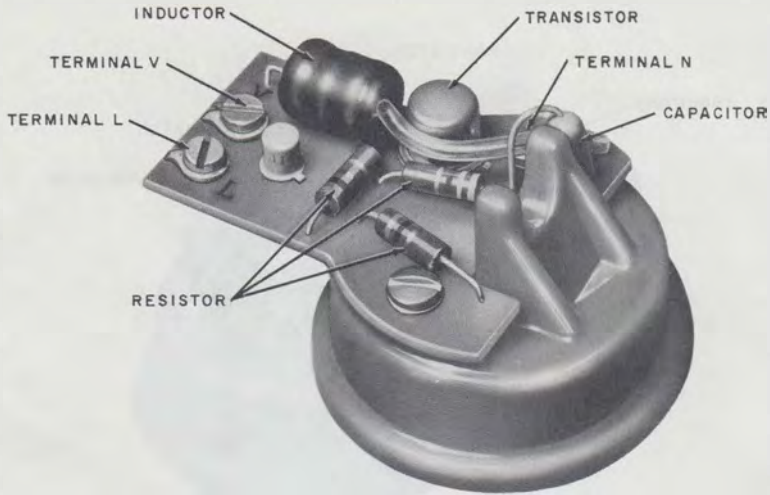


Fig. 6—277A Amplifier, Showing Terminal Locations

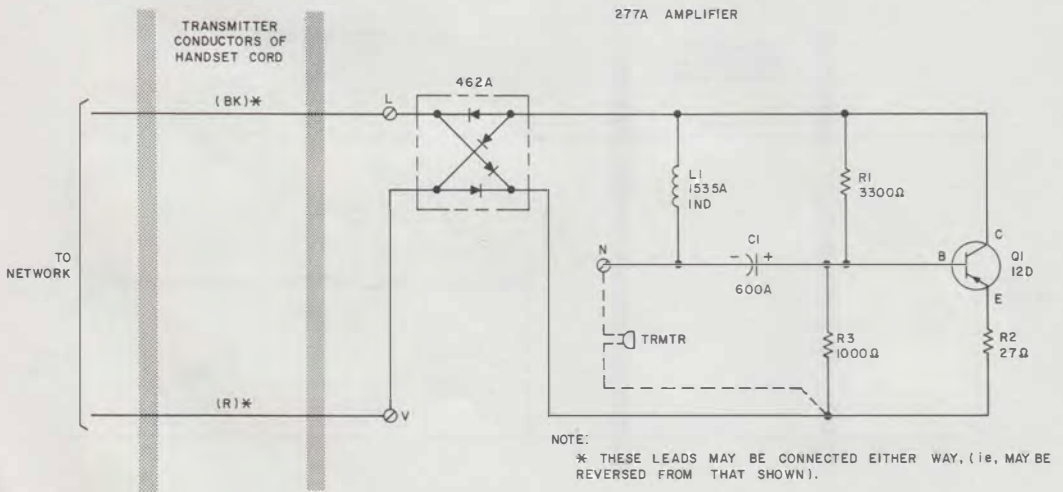
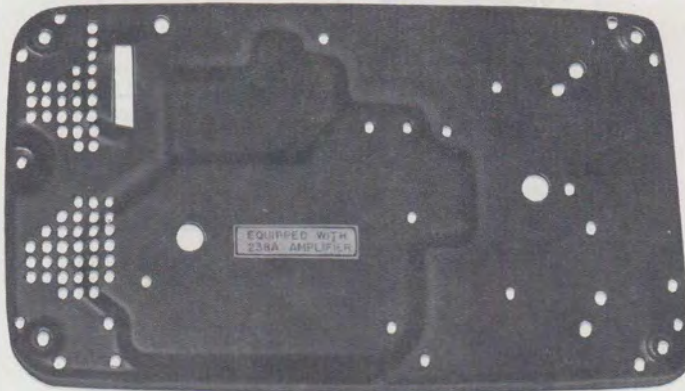


Fig. 7—277A Amplifier Schematic, Typical Connections



700-AND 2700-TYPE TELEPHONE, BASE PLATE



500-AND 2500-TYPE TELEPHONE, BASE PLATE

Fig. 8—Typical Base Plates With Label Attached

TABLE A

APPLICATION	AMPLIFIER		
	238A	276A	277A
Long Line Equipment loops where polarity of line voltage is maintained constant	✓	✓	
Long loops where line is subject to polarity reversals			✓
Step-by-step areas where range extenders are used			✓
Farm interphone service*		✓	
G-type handsets except G3N3, G3P, G3R, G3S, G3T, G6AR, G7AR, G8A, and handles having molded cord retainer posts	✓		
G-type handsets except G1, G3N3, G3P, G3R, G3S, G3T, G6AR, G7AR, G8A, and handles having molded cord retainer posts		✓	✓

* 2A farm interphone service is MD.

TABLE B

DESIGN FEATURE	AMPLIFIER		
	238A	276A	277A
Provides approximately 7 db gain	✓	✓	✓
Input and output impedances approximately 500 and 1000 ohms, respectively	✓	✓	✓
Has larger inductor and handles higher currents		✓	
Has a polarity guard			✓
Does not have a polarity guard	✓	✓	