



INSTALLATION • OPERATION • MAINTENANCE

INSTRUCTIONS

TYPE LCB II CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL LINE PROTECTION RELAY SYSTEM & TYPE LCB II RELAY MODULES

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ADDENDUM TO I.L.40-217 AND I.L.40-218

This addendum contains information updates regarding two new modules which have been incorporated into the LCBII system. The addendum applies to all LCBII systems shipped after January 1, 1987.

New modules are:

- 1) IFDT module which replaces IFT module.
(NOTE: LCBII relays with IFDT module can only communicate with LCB systems with IFDT modules).
- 2) IFO 1300 NM module for optical systems.

Due to the replacement of the IFT by the IFDT module, the "Loss of Channel" and "Return to Normal" block timers on the RELAY module were changed from 22 msec to 45 msec. This change insures proper coordination for removing the erroneous demodulated remote quantity VR from the comparison circuits before inserting overcurrent trip. This modification will be incorporated in all LCBII relays shipped after January 1.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1987

CHANGES TO I.L.40-217

OPERATION SECTION; FUNCTIONAL OPERATION, pg 9, para. 5

Channel trouble output (EN) connected to RELAY module will activate an abnormal channel timer of 45 msec. The LCB can still be used as an overcurrent function after 45 msec instead of 22 msec.

LCBII ACCEPTANCE TEST PROCEDURE; Section XI, pg 26 (D4) and pg 27 (F4)

Removing the input signal to the receiver should cause terminal 2 of the AXLM module to rise to +15 Vdc for 45 msec (instead of 20 msec) then return to 0 volts for approximately 105 msec (instead of 130 msec.) before returning to +15 Vdc.

TYPE LCBII RELAY WITH DUAL TONE INTERFACE (IFDT)

This information relates specifically to the replacement of Tone Interface Module (IFT) style 1603C80G01 with Dual Tone Interface module (IFDT) style 1606C93G01. The IFDT module provides additional security for audio tone links subject to frequency translation occurrences.

INTRODUCTION:

The IFDT module is an enhancement to the IFT module and provides high speed detection of frequency translation occurrences. A pilot tone has been incorporated into the design of this "IFDT" tone module. The monitoring of this pilot tone in addition to the present carrier monitoring adds another level of relay system security without decreasing dependability.

The carrier monitoring features include high level signal detection, low level signal detection, high speed SNR detection and fast responding frequency detection. All of this takes place within the modulated carrier signal detection range of 1.0 to 2.5 KHz. This window of 1.5 KHz allows for proper carrier recognition. The new additional feature of pilot tone detection complements the carrier signal monitoring. The pilot tone signal is established outside the modulated carrier range yet the carrier and pilot signal are transmitted together allowing channel disturbances affecting the carrier to equally affect the pilot. These disturbances in pilot are separately monitored for level detection, frequency deviation and excessive noise, all within a window of only 40 Hz.

The addition of this second level of monitoring requires that LCB relays with the IFDT module communicate only with other terminals containing IFDT tone modules.

OPERATION SECTION; SYSTEM OPERATION, pg. 6, para. 1

Block diagrams figs. 4 and 5, audio-tones, 2 and 3-terminal lines are superseded by drawings 2398F07 and 2398F08 which show the new audio tone interface block diagrams.

OPERATION; FUNCTIONAL OPERATION, pg. 8, para. 4 thru pg. 9, para. 2

The LCB Block Diagram drawings show the audio tone interface module, IFDT (see left handside). This module may be divided into three basic functional elements consisting of carrier receiver, channel monitoring, including receiver for pilot frequency, and transmitter.

Terminals 9 and 7 are the inputs to the IFDT receiver. The incoming signals go through an isolation transformer, then through a common-mode noise-rejection circuit to a scaling circuit. Depending on the received composite signal level, this circuit may be set by a link to act as either an amplifier or attenuator. The carrier signal is then adjusted to the nominal AGC level using a control accessible at the front panel of the module (RX ADJ). At the output of the scaling circuit, the signal is sent to both the carrier receiver circuit and to the frequency detector circuit. Continuing with the carrier receiver path the pilot signal is first removed using a notch filter, followed by a band-pass filter which eliminates noise and spurious signals outside the desired 1 to 2.5 KHz modulated carrier range. The automatic gain control (AGC) unit maintains a nearly constant magnitude signal going to the demodulator.

The AGC control voltage is used for High and Low signal level monitoring as well as the reference for signal-to-noise (SNR) monitoring.

In the high/low limit monitoring circuit, the AGC control voltage is compared with predetermined levels. The differential comparison function of the relay is permitted to perform only when the incoming carrier is within these set limits ($\pm 10\text{dB}$).

In the SNR monitoring circuit, the carrier signal output from the AGC circuit is conditioned by a band-reject circuit (carrier removal), and only the noise voltage will remain at the output of this circuit. An absolute-value circuit is used to further process the noise into a dc quantity which in turn is to be compared with a voltage derived from the AGC control voltage for the desired SNR level. If the noise voltage equals or exceeds the set level, a block signal will occur. The use of the AGC control voltage for the SNR level setting permits the SNR monitoring to be a truly relative function not tied to any specific input signal or noise level. The noise voltage obtained in this circuit is used yet for another purpose.

In the relay design, as described earlier, the remote and the local current quantities are evaluated by circuits which perform the vector comparison and magnitude comparison. The outputs of the two comparisons are then combined to determine a trip. If the recovered remote current contains noise due to a noisy channel, it is desirable that this noise can be recognized and eliminated. The very nature of the comparison technique and the characteristics of random noise have already provided some inherent noise rejection. However, additional noise rejection is achieved by relating the noise voltage (VN) to the trip reference. This feature provides an adaptive desensitized trip maintaining the comparison accuracy in the presence of channel noise.

The frequency detector circuitry monitors a pilot frequency that is received with the carrier signal. The signal from receiver scaling circuit goes through a band-pass filter that eliminates noise and spurious signals outside the desired 2700 to 2850 Hertz pilot range including the unmodulated carrier signal. The limiter converts the analog signal to a digital signal and provides on board indication if pilot level falls below the setting of 2762 Hertz level detector. The frequency discriminator and detector circuitry performs a comparison of the received pilot frequency to a reference frequency and provides an output if within predetermined frequency limits.

The high/low carrier frequency detector is a fast responding detection circuit which directly senses the carrier signal and provides an output if the signal is outside of its range for more than one cycle.

The output of SNR circuitry is "OR"-ed with output of pilot Frequency detector circuitry producing a SNR indication if abnormal noise or frequency conditions occur. The "OR"-ed signal is then stretched to provide an additional 100 msec delay before returning to normal. The output of the Lo and Hi level detectors are "OR-ED", with output and separate Hi/Lo indication occurring when received signal exceeds ± 10 dB from normal received carrier signal. This "OR"-ed output is stretched with an additional 600 msec delay before returning to normal. The output of carrier frequency detector and outputs of respective SNR and Hi/Lo level conditioning timers are "OR"-ed together to provide a "high" on EN or "low" on CA only when abnormal conditions are present. The two separate conditioning timers provide the appropriate time delays for system restoration.

The transmitter combines the carrier signal with a crystal generated pilot signal to obtain a composite. The transmitter-level control is a combination unit which is used to adjust the transmitter output to the level required by the tone channel used with the relay system. The signal conditioning circuit converts the incoming square waves to a composite sine wave, and the protection and isolation unit provides a safe and matched connection to the channel.

LCBII CHARACTERISTICS; pg. 12, Number 4

In addition to the 1700 hertz, unmodulated carrier frequency, a fixed, 2762 hertz, pilot frequency will be present.

LCBII ACCEPTANCE TEST PROCEDURE; Section VI, pg. 23, Section A1

When moving "XdB" link to verify table, an AC True rms voltmeter must be used. Upon setting output level for 775 mV (0 dBm, 600 ohm) at "XMTR OUT", the Pilot to Carrier separation can be verified. Remove "RFO" link, measure and record level at 2762 Hz. Replace "RFO" link and remove "PF1" link, measure and record level at 1700 Hz. The difference in levels recorded should be 6 dB ($\pm .75$ dB).

ACCEPTANCE TEST PROCEDURE; Section VI
Receiver Sensitivity, pg. 24 Number 3.

Noise evaluation test (IFDT) only.

- (a) Connect an oscillator set at 1000 Hz or noise generator (continuous noise) through a 600 ohm attenuator to printed circuit board (PCB) terminals 9 and 7.
- (b) With the oscillator turned off, but attenuator connected to terminals 9 and 7 and at least 10 dB attenuation, measure and record the signal at "AGC IN" and "RX IN" with the normal received tone signal (measured in dB).
- (c) Increase amplitude of oscillator until the "SNR" indicator just begins to operate, terminal 25 should drop from +15 to 0 volts dc.
- (d) Disconnect the incoming transmitted signal from receiver input by removing the "XdB" link on corresponding IFDT module. The measured signal at "AGC IN" should be 17dB (± 2 dB) less than the signal measured in step b.
- (e) Replace "XdB" link to +15dB position and remove "PF1" link on same module. Set oscillator for 2762 hertz and adjust level to obtain the same voltage at "RX IN" as recorded in step b above.
- (f) Gradually increase frequency, not level, of oscillator until "SNR" indicator just turns "ON", voltage on terminal 25 should be +15 Vdc and voltage on terminal 29 should be 0 Vdc. Frequency of oscillator should be 2777 to 2787 Hertz.
- (g) Gradually decrease frequency, not level, of oscillator below 2762 hertz until "SNR" indicator again just turns "ON". Voltage on terminal 25 should be +15 Vdc and voltage on terminal 29 should be 0 Vdc. Frequency of oscillator should be 2747 to 2737 Hertz.
- (h) Remove oscillator from terminals 9 and 7. On board indicator should be on. Replace "PF1" link on IFDT module. On board indicator should be off.

LCBII CALIBRATION PROCEDURES; Section IV, pg. 32

A. "Hi" Level Adjustment (IFDT)

With the channel receiving a signal either from the remote terminal or back to back, adjust the signal at "AGC IN" to 0.436 Vrms with "RX ADJ". At this level (+10 dB from normal) adjust potentiometer P5 so that the "Hi" level indicator just lights. This adjustment has been factory set and should not be adjusted unless absolutely necessary.

B. 1700 Hz Trap Adjustment (IFDT)

Remove IFDT module terminals 9 and 7 from channel and connect oscillator through 600 ohm attenuator. Monitor TP12 using a AC true rms voltmeter. Sweep the frequency from 1500 Hz to 1900 Hz and adjust P4 until the peak between 1500 and 1700 Hz is equal to to the peak between 1700 and 1900 Hz. This adjustment was factory set using a spectrum analyzer. P4 should not be adjusted unless absolutely necessary.

C. 2762 Hz Trap Adjustment (IFDT)

With the channel receiving an unmodulated signal, remove "RFO" link from transmitting IFDT module and adjust potentiometer P3 for minimum dc voltage at TP4. This adjustment has been factory set and should not be adjusted unless absolutely necessary.

LCBII CATALOG NUMBER; pg. 43

IFDT Module style is 1606C93G01.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS; INTERNAL SIGNALS, pg. 46

NT1, NT2 replaced by +5V output signal.

HA1, HA2 replaced by FA1, FA2 (Carrier Frequency Alarm).

TYPE LCBII RELAY WITH 1300 NM OPTICAL INTERFACE AND SMA CONNECTORS

This information relates specifically to the LCBII relay for use with a 1300 nm wavelength LED, PIN photodiode, and SMA connectors. The optical fiber employed for this may be multimode 50/125 (or greater) graded-index dual-window fiber, or single mode 9/125 fiber. The fiber-optic cable terminates to the LCB with an SMA connector.

APPLICATION; CHANNEL CONSIDERATIONS SECTION;
FIBER OPTIC, PG. 5, PARA. 2

The LCB is also available for operation at a wavelength of 1300 nm, where fiber attenuation is generally lower, with either graded-index dual-window 50/125 fiber or with single mode 9/125 fiber.

The light power level encountered when the 1300 nm LED is coupled into a 50 micrometer graded-index dual-window fiber is -25 dBm, and that for a 9 micrometer single mode fiber is -40 dBm. The loss is basically due to the diameter difference between the LED spot and the fiber core. The larger the fiber used, the lower the coupling loss will be.

At 1300 nm, the maximum allowable channel attenuation for the 50/125 graded-index dual-window fiber is 30 dB. For single mode 9/125 fiber, the maximum allowable channel attenuation is 15 dB. These attenuation levels are based on the LED light source and PIN detector selected, and consist of losses in the fiber-optic cable itself, splice losses, and connector losses. (The LCB coupling losses have already been accounted for.) The stated channel attenuation limits allow for a 3 dB system degradation and a minimum of a 20 dB signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver.

As an example of a loss calculation for a 9/125 fiber:

Assume the average loss of the fiber used to be 0.5 dB/km at 1300 nm, and the optical channel length 20 km, with 6 fusion-type splices (0.5 dB/splice) and 2 connectors (1 dB/connector).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Channel loss} = & (20 \text{ Km}) (0.5 \text{ dB/Km}) + \\ & 6 \text{ splices } (0.5 \text{ dB/splice}) + \\ & 2 \text{ connectors } (1 \text{ dB/connector}) * = 15 \text{ dB} \end{aligned}$$

* These are connectors other than the LCB terminal connectors.

The example described represents the maximum channel loss for this system. If the cable had been 50/125 dual-window, with a typical loss of 2 dB/Km (at 1300 nm), having the same number of splices and connectors, the maximum repeaterless channel length would have been only 12.5 Km. However, if a larger core multimode graded-index fiber is used, (with 2 dB/Km) this distance would be greater, since more power can be coupled to the fiber as mentioned earlier.

LCBII CHARACTERISTICS SECTION, pg. 14

15. Fiber-Optic Cable Interface (1300 nm, single mode or Multimode)

Frequency response: 1.0-2.5 kHz

Minimum optical power input to maintain 20 dB SNR is 1.6 nanowatts.

Low signal level setting - 1.6 nanowatts.

Optical channel capability is 15 dB when using a 9 micrometer core fiber cable, at 1300 nm.

Optical channel capability is 30 dB when using a 50 micrometer core dual-window fiber cable, at 1300 nm.

Optical power output - 0.5 milliwatt.

RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT, pg. 21

11. Optical cable with SMA connectors for connecting the relay back-to-back, or measuring levels.

10 meter length 50/125 fiber, Westinghouse Style 1604C71G04.

10 meter length 9/125 fiber, Westinghouse Style 1604C71G08.

LCBII ACCEPTANCE TEST PROCEDURE; SECTION VI,
CHANNEL INTERFACE (IFO MODULE(S)), pg. 23 thru pg. 24

A. Transmitter Output

NOTE: A short alignment sleeve should be used on the SMA-terminated fiber optic cable when interfacing to the LED (transmitter).

(2.) Optical Interface Module(s)
IFO-1 and IFO-2 (when used)

There is no transmitter adjustment. The LED light output power level, from a 50/125 graded-index dual-window multimode fiber should be -25 dBm or greater, and that for 9/125 single-mode fiber should be -40 dBm or greater. The light level can be optimized by loosening the connector sleeve, rotating it to find the peak output, and tightening it once again. Essentially, this aligns the optical fiber with the LED spot.

B. Receiver Sensitivity

(2.) Optical Interface Module(s) IFO-1 and IFO-2 (when used)

Paragraph (2) if for 850 nm wavelength.

For 1300 nm and 50/125 graded-index dual window fiber: If an (1300 nm) optical attenuator is available and connected between transmitter output and receiver input, vary attenuator until "LO" indicator lights. This attenuation should be 30 dB or greater, including optical attenuator insertion loss. AGC should read -6 Vdc (± 0.5 Vdc) when the light turns on. For 1300 nm and 9/125 Single mode fiber: The attenuation should be 15 dB or greater, including optical attenuator insertion loss. AGC should read -6 Vdc (± 0.5 Vdc) when the light turns on.

If an optical attenuator is not available, then simply disconnect the optical cable between transmitter and receiver, and observe "LO" indicator light.

FIELD SETUP AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURE; SECTION I,
COMMUNICATION CHANNEL ADJUSTMENT; pg. 34

A. Transmitter

1. Optical Channel

NOTE: A short alignment sleeve should be used on the SMA-terminated fiber optic cable when interfacing to the LED (transmitter).

- a. Channel 1 (IFO-1) - No adjustment is required. However, the transmitter (LED) light output can be optimized by loosening the connector sleeve, rotating it to find the peak output, and tightening it once again. Essentially, this aligns the optical fiber with the LED spot. The light output power level should be as follows:
 - 1) 9/125 single mode fiber ---- -40 dBm or greater.
 - 2) 50/125 graded-index, dual-window fiber ---- -25 dBm or greater.
- b. Channel 2 (IFO-2) - 3 terminal lines. Follow the same procedure as above.

B. Receiver

(NOTE: Transmitters must be adjusted first).

1. Optical Channel

- a. Channel 1 (IFO-1) - same as in I.L.40-217, except for the "LO" indicator NOTE stated, which refers to 850 nm. For 1300 nm, the following applies:
 1. 9/125 single mode fiber -----
"LO" indication should occur with 15 dB, or more, of attenuation between transmitter and receiver.
 2. 50/125 graded-index, dual-window fiber -----
"LO" indication should occur with 30 dB, or more, of attenuation between transmitter and receiver.
- b. Channel 2 (IFO-2) - 3 terminal lines - same as above.

LCBII CATALOG NUMBER; pg. 43 thru pg. 44

Position 7

Code B: Fiber Optic, 1300 nm, multimode or single mode fiber, SMA connector.

Fiber Optic Channel-2 Terminal

IFO-1 Module - (POS F)

Style 1605C05G03 - Fiber Optic, 1300 nm, single mode or multimode fiber, SMA connector.

pg. 44, Fiber-Optic connector cable: (additional style)

Style 1604C71G08, 10 meter long, 9/125 micrometer single mode fiber-optic cable with SMA connectors on each end.

CHANGES TO I.L.40-218

MODULE APPLICATION/DESCRIPTION SECTION; IFDT, pg. 2, para. 3

In the receive portion, input level sensitivity is adjustable and stabilized with an AGC circuit. Detection circuits are employed for high and low level, excessive noise to signal levels, frequency translation, and missing cycle periods.

IFDT Module - Style 1606C93G01

Internal Schematic: 1353D79
Component Location: 1496B32
Chassis Location: POS. F
(Channel 1)
POS. E
(Channel 2)

IFO Module - Style 1605C05G03 (1300 NM/SMA option)

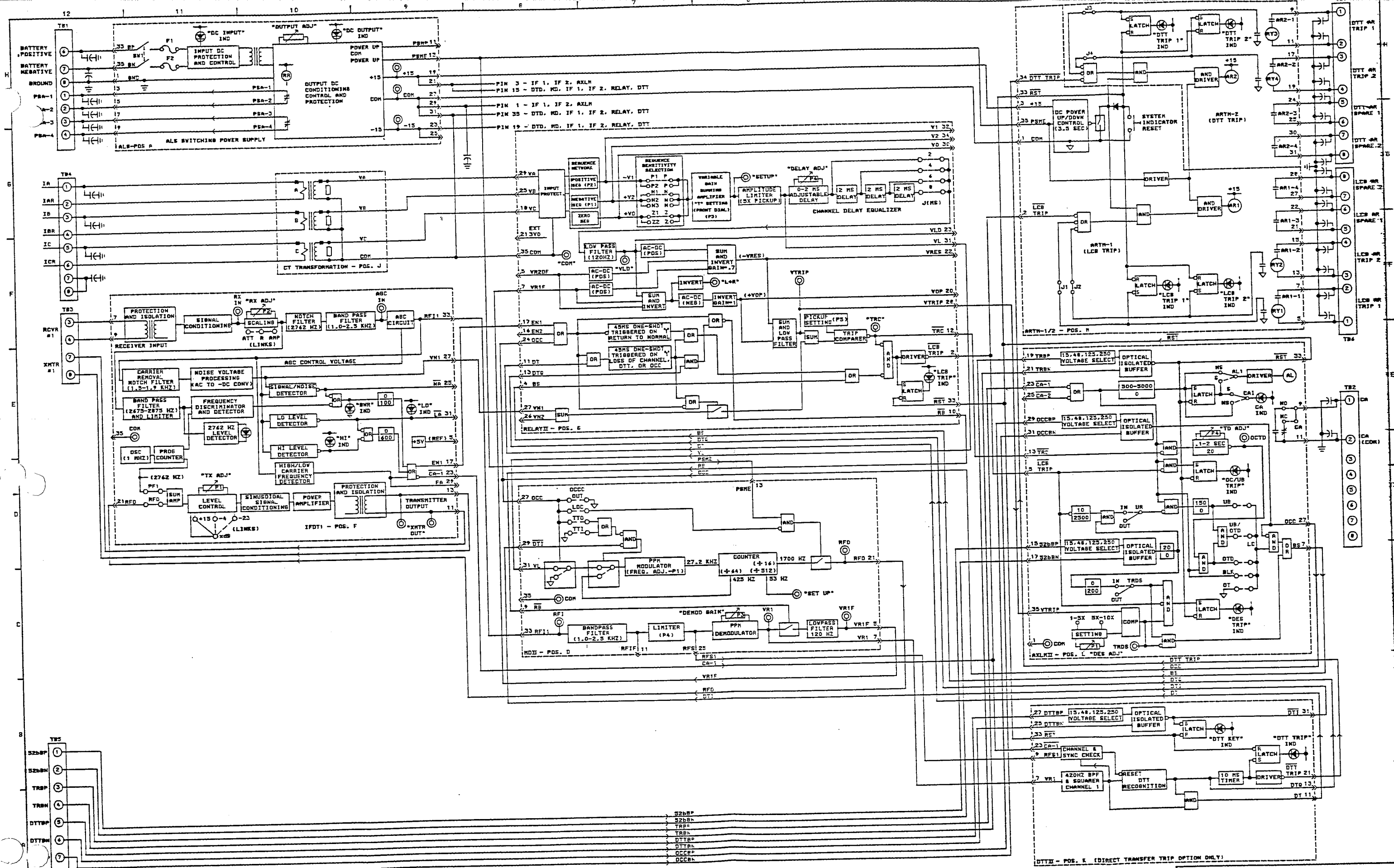
Internal Schematic: 1352D88
Component Location: 1494B65
Chassis Location: POS. F
(Channel 1)
POS. E
(Channel 2)

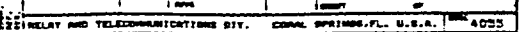
RELAY Module - Style 1603C78G01

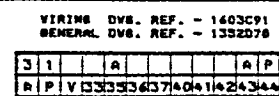
Internal Schematic: 1351D97
Component Location: 1493B69
Chassis Location: POS. G

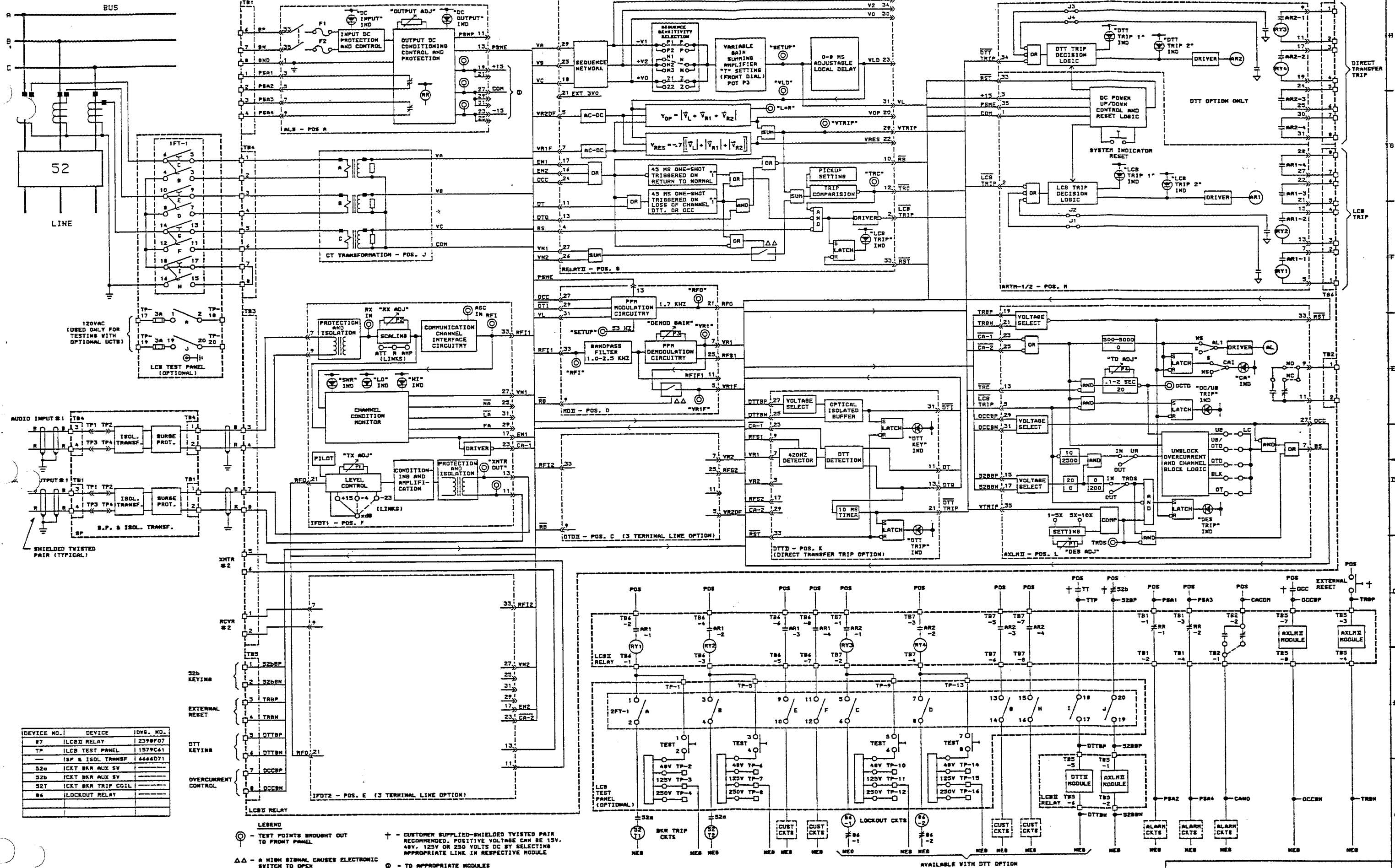
ATTACHMENTS:

1. LCBII Block Diagram - Audio Tone - 2 Terminal Lines	2398F07
2. LCBII Block Diagram - Audio Tone - 3 Terminal Lines	2398F08
3. LCBII Block Diagram - Fiber Optic - 2 Terminal Lines	2381F99
4. LCBII Block Diagram - Fiber Optic - 3 Terminal Lines	2382F01
5. LCBII System Schematic - Audio Tone - 2 Terminal Lines	2398F09
6. LCBII System Schematic - Audio Tone - 3 Terminal Lines	2398F10
7. LCBII System Schematic - Fiber Optic - 2 Terminal Lines	2383F23
8. LCBII System Schematic - Fiber Optic - 3 Terminal Lines	2383F24
9. IFDT Internal Schematic	1353D79
10. IFO Internal Schematic	1352D88
11. RELAY Internal Schematic	1351D97
12. IFDT Component Location	1496B32
13. IFO Component Location	1494B65

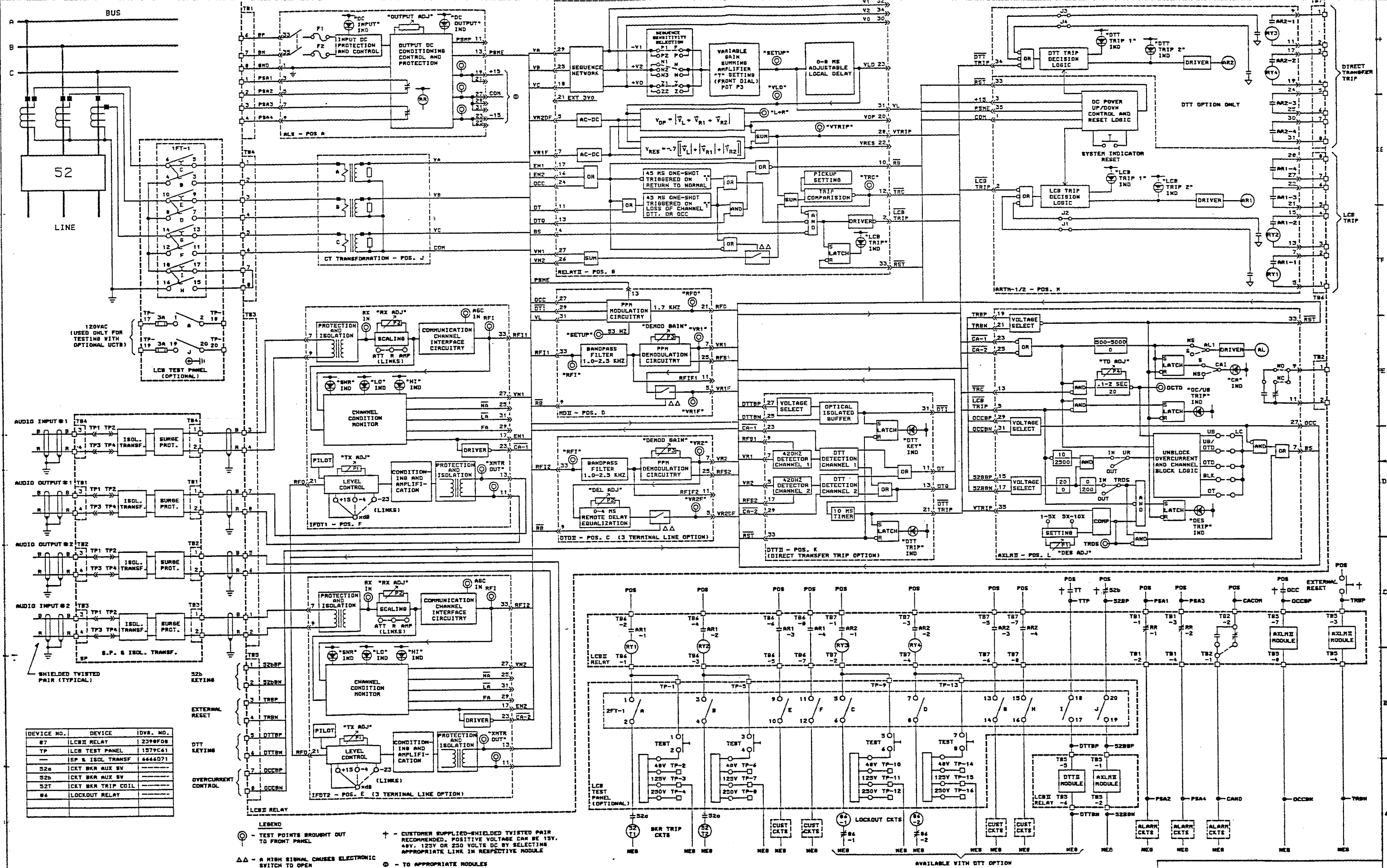


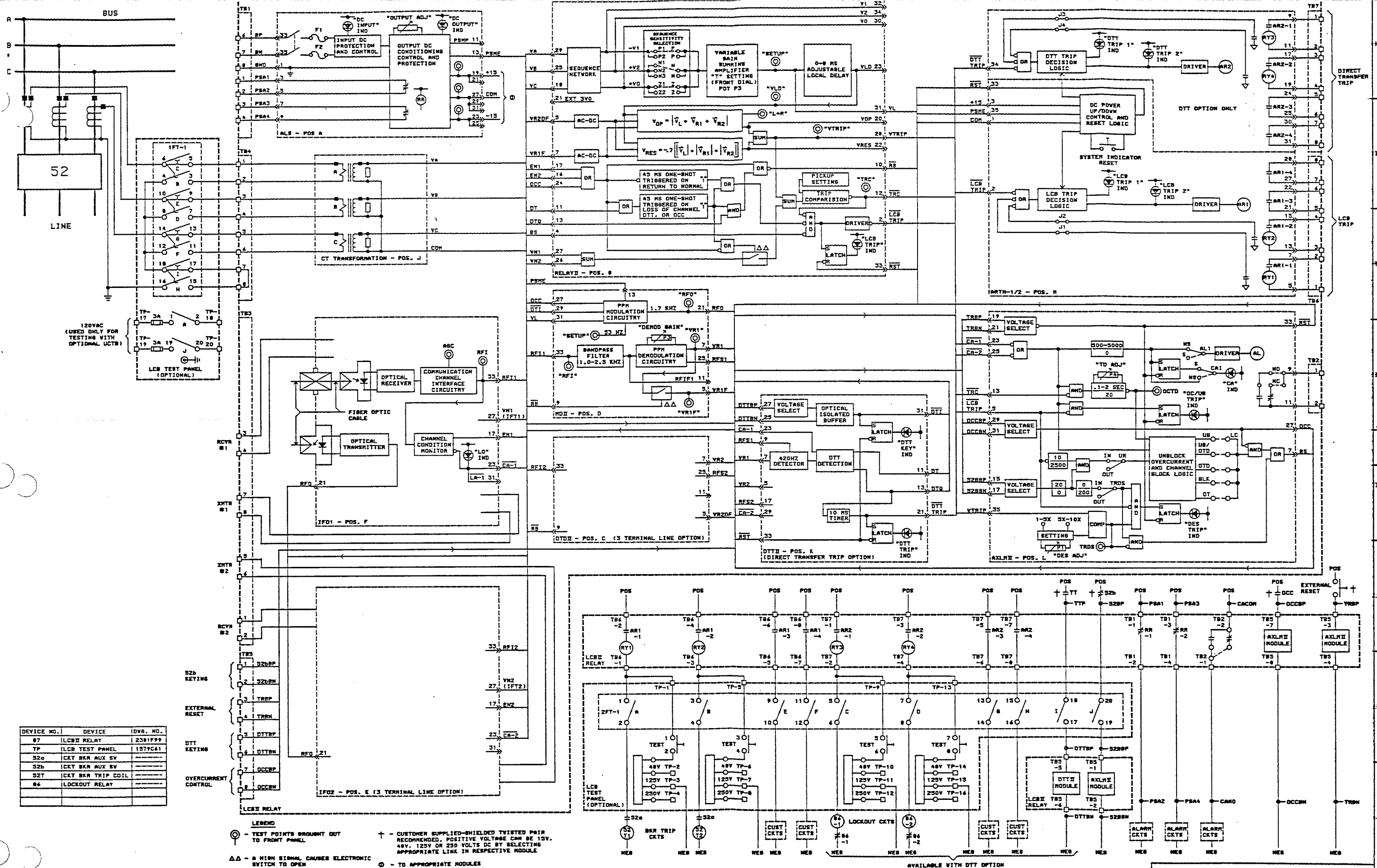






DEVICE NO.	DEVICE	IDV# NO.
87	ILCBII RELAY	2398F07
TP	ILCB TEST PANEL	1579C61
—	ISP & ISOL TRANSF	4446D71
S2b	ICKT BKR AUX SV	
S2b	ICKT BKR AUX SV	
S2T	ICKT BKR TRIP COIL	
86	LOCKOUT RELAY	



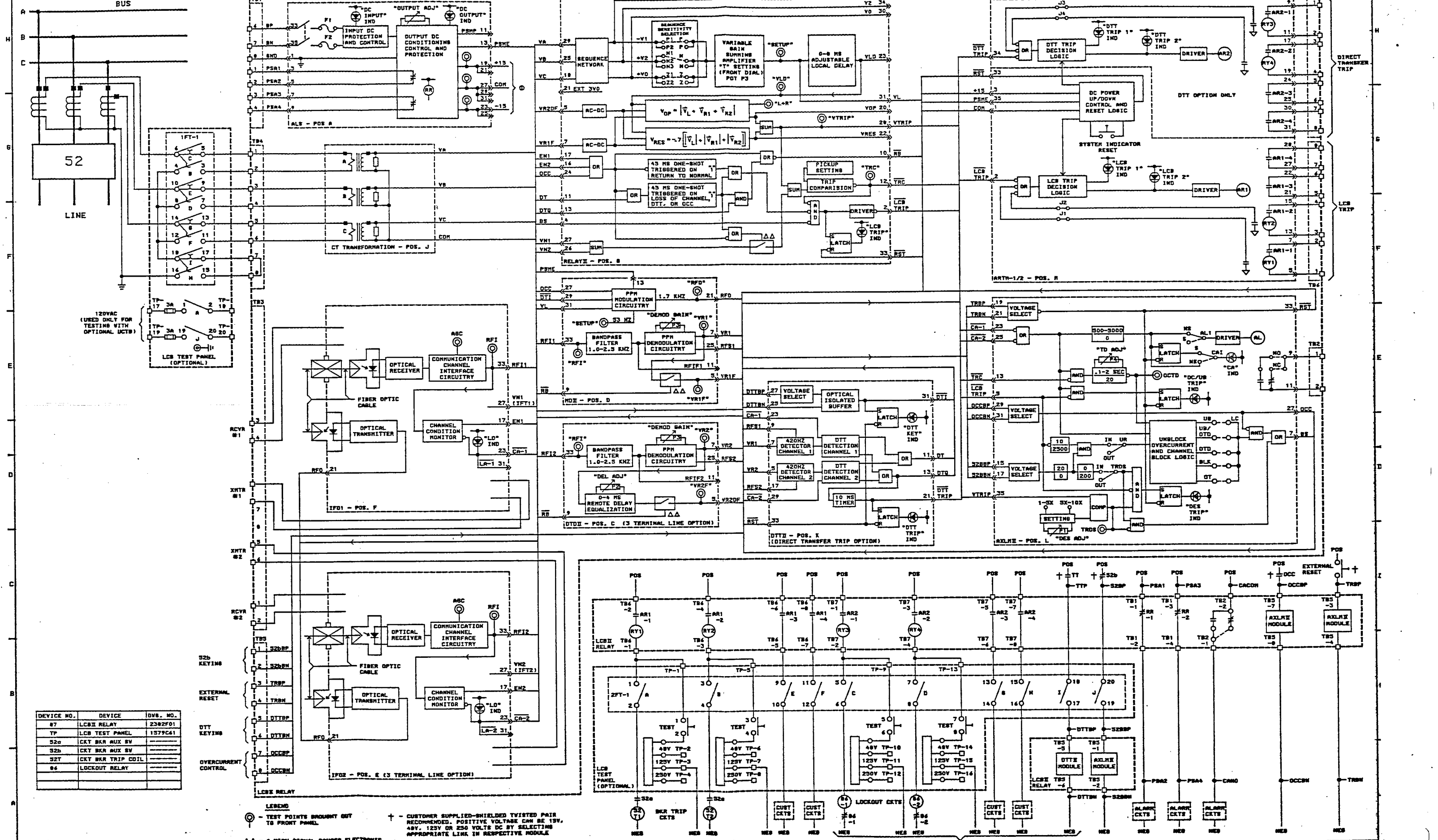


DEVICE NO.	DEVICE	DVS. NO.
87	LCBII RELAY	2381F99
TP	LCB TEST PANEL	1579C61
S2a	CKT BKR AUX SV	
S2b	CKT BKR AUX SV	
S2T	CKT BKR TRIP COIL	
86	LOCKOUT RELAY	

REVISIONS
JME 9-21-88
JLV 9-24-88

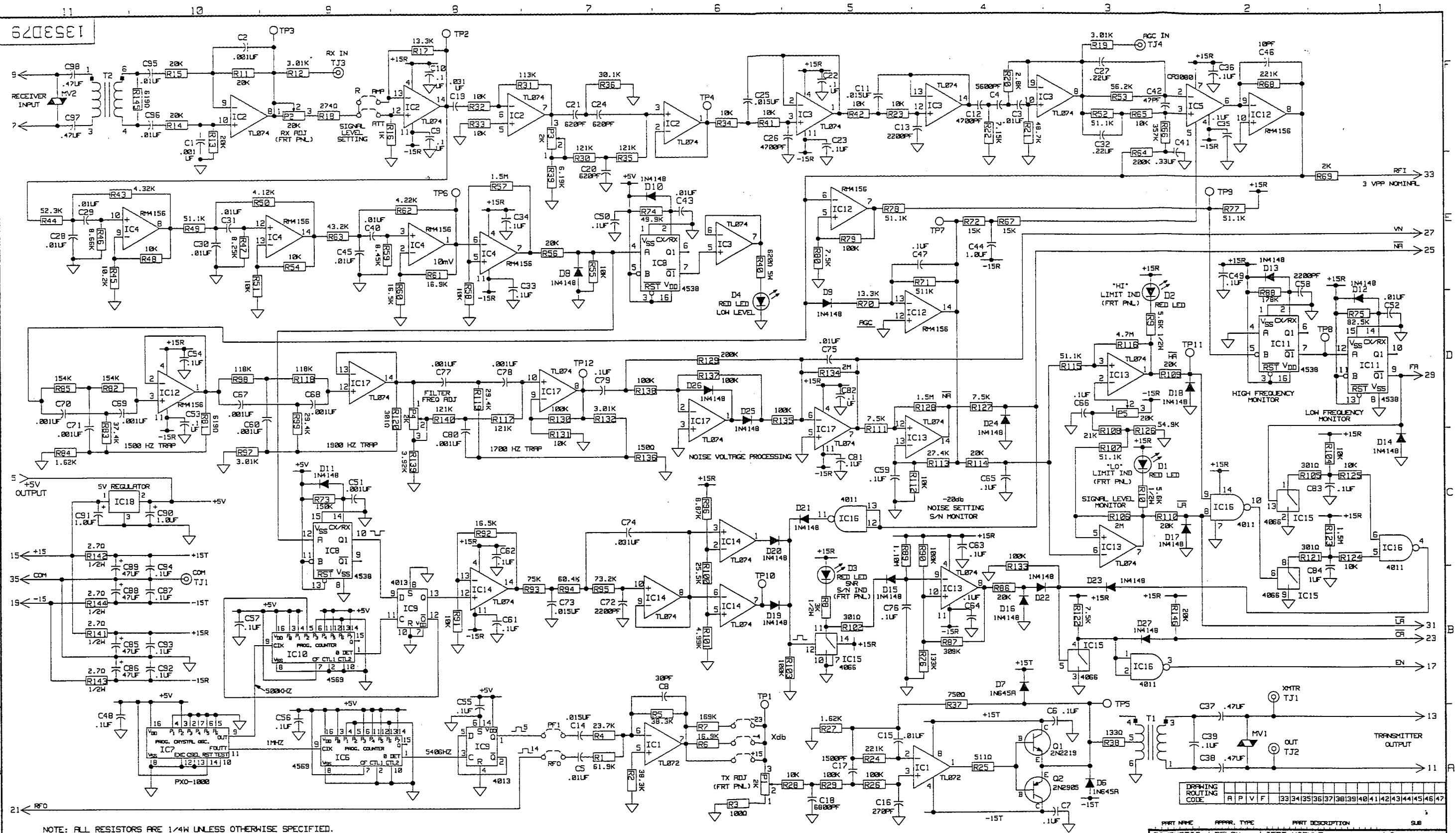
REVISIONS
JME 9-21-88
JLV 9-24-88

REVISIONS
JME 9-21-88
JLV 9-24-88



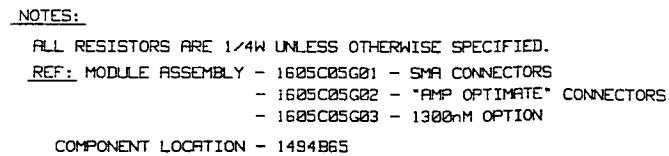
DEVICE NO.	DEVICE	DWG. NO.
87	LCBX RELAY	2382F01
TP	LCB TEST PANEL	1579C41
52a	CKT BKR AUX SV	
52b	CKT BKR AUX SV	
52T	CKT BKR TRIP COIL	
84	LOCKOUT RELAY	

LEGEND
⊙ - TEST POINTS BROUGHT OUT TO FRONT PANEL
+ - CUSTOMER SUPPLIED-SHIELDED TWISTED PAIR RECOMMENDED. POSITIVE VOLTAGE CAN BE 15V, 48V, 125V OR 250V DC BY SELECTING APPROPRIATE LINK IN RESPECTIVE MODULE
ΔΔ - A HIGH SIGNAL CAUSES ELECTRONIC SWITCH TO OPEN
- - TO APPROPRIATE MODULES



NOTE: ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/4W UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

[illegible]



DRAWING ROUTING CODE	3	1						A								A	P	I	A	
	A	P	V	F		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

PART NAME	APPR. TYPE	PART DESCRIPTION	SUB
SCHEMATIC	RELAY	IFO II MOD. - LCB II	3
Westinghouse Electric Corporation TITLE LCB II RELAY			
OPTICAL INTERFACE MODULE II (IFO II)			
DRTH M. L. RIQUEN	11-187	APPD	
CHGR.		APPD	
		APPD	
RELAY-TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIV.-CORAL SPRINGS, FLA.-U.S.A.			1 OF 2
			100 4055

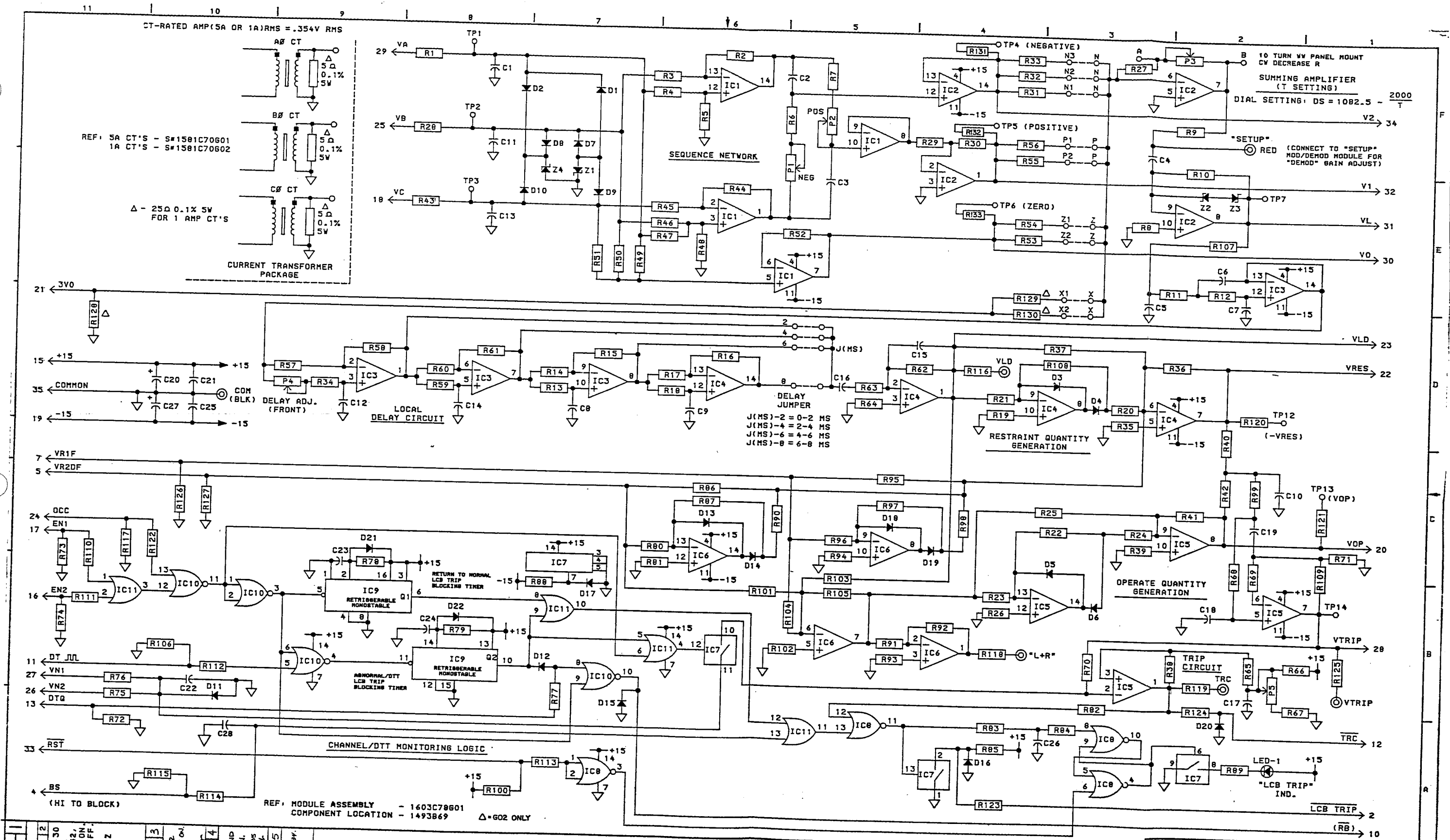
DRAWING ROUTING CODE		A	P	V	F	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47				
PART NAME					APPAR. TYPE					PART DESCRIPTION										SUB				
SCHEMATIC					RELAY					OPTICAL INTERFACE										23				
Westinghouse Electric Corporation																								
TITLE LCB II RELAY																								
OPTICAL INTERFACE MODULE																								
DTFM M. URIGUEN					DI-501 1987		APPD																	
CHGL							APPD																	
							APPD																	
RELAY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIV. - CORAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA, U.S.A.																		COST		4055				

SCHEMATIC	RELAY	OPTICAL INTERFACE	23
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OPTICAL INTERFACE MODULE

CHICL	APFD	DWEL. NO.	3520
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2 1



REF: 5A CT'S - S#1581C70601
1A CT'S - S#1581C70602

Δ - 250 0.1% 5V
FOR 1 AMP CT'S

CURRENT TRANSFORMER
PACKAGE

REF: MODULE ASSEMBLY - 1403C78601
COMPONENT LOCATION - 1493B69 Δ=602 ONLY

11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

29 VA TP1

25 VB TP2

18 VC TP3

SEQUENCE NETWORK

OTP4 (NEGATIVE)

OTP5 (POSITIVE)

OTP6 (ZERO)

10 TURN VV PANEL MOUNT
CV DECREASE R

SUMMING AMPLIFIER
(1 SETTING)

DIAL SETTING: DS = 1082.5 - 2000
T

V2 34

"SETUP" RED
(CONNECT TO "SETUP"
MOD/DEMOD MODULE FOR
"DEMOD" GAIN ADJUST)

V1 32

VL 31

V0 30

VLD 23

VRES 22

TP12 (-VRES)

VOP 20

TP14

VTRIP 28

TRC 12

LCB TRIP 2

(RB) 10

CHANNEL/DTT MONITORING LOGIC

RETRIGGERABLE MONOSTABLE

RETRIGGERABLE MONOSTABLE

ABNORMAL/DTT
LCB TRIP
BLOCKING TIMER

RETURN TO NORMAL
LCB TRIP
BLOCKING TIMER

RESTRAINT QUANTITY
GENERATION

OPERATE QUANTITY
GENERATION

TRIP CIRCUIT

"LCB TRIP"
IND.

LED-1

MADE FROM DWG
1349D34

1585C07

Westinghouse Electric Corporation

LCB II RELAY

RELAY MODULE II (RELAY II)

DATE KJB 1-3-85 APP

APP A-SOLER 2-5-85

1351D97

RELAY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIV. CORAL SPRINGS, FL, U.S.A. 4055

1351097

CAPACITOR	STYLE
C01 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C02 .022 MFD 100V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H01
C03 .01 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H02
C04 1.0 MFD 50V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H11
C05 .1 MFD 50V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H03
C06 .047 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H07
C07 .01 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H02
C08 .01 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H02
C09 .01 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H02
C10 .22 MFD 100V 5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H10
C11 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C12 .012 MFD 200V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H04
C13 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C14 .01 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H02
C15 .0068 MFD 200V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H06
C16 .047 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H07
C17 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C18 .1 MFD 50V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H03
C19 .15 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H09
C20 10 MFD 35V +-5% TANTALUM	862A530H12
C21 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C22 510 PF 500V +-2% MICA	861A846H19
C23 .1 MFD 50V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H03
C24 .1 MFD 50V +-2% MET-POLY CARB	3533A53H03
C25 .1 MFD 100V +-5% MET-POLY CARB	3534A68H08
C26 .0047 MFD 200V +-5% NYLAR	3502A85H09
C27 10 MFD 35V +-5% TANTALUM	862A530H12
C28 270 PF, 500V, 2%, DUR-MICA	762A757H12

DIODE	STYLE
D01 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D02 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D03 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D04 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D05 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D06 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D07 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D08 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D09 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D10 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D11 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D12 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D13 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D14 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D15 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D16 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D17 1N4148A 75V	836A928H06
D18 1N4148A 75V	836A928H06
D19 1N4148A 75V	836A928H06
D20 1N645A 225V	837A692H03
D21 1N4148 75V	836A928H06
D22 1N4148 75V	836A928H06

DIAL	STYLE
DIAL DIGITAL DIAL	3509A12H03

INT CKT	STYLE
IC01 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC02 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC03 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC04 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC05 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC06 TL0741J QUAD OP AMP	3528A90H01
IC07 MC1486BAL QUAD BILATERAL SWITCH	3527A09H06
IC08 MC1401BAL QUAD 2-INPUT NOR	3533A17H01
IC09 MC1453BAL DUAL PREC MONO MULTIVIB	3527A09H01
IC10 MC1401BAL QUAD 2-INPUT OR	3533A17H01
IC11 MC1401BAL QUAD 2-INPUT OR	3537A15H04

DIODE	STYLE
LED-1 RED LED (EDGE MOUNT)	3508A22H01

POT	STYLE
P01 100K 3/4W 10% TRIMPOT	3527A30H07
P02 100K 3/4W 10% TRIMPOT	3527A30H07
P03 100K 2W 10 TURN 5% PREC POT	3509A13H04
P04 100K 3/4W 10% TRIMPOT	3527A30H07
P05 1K 3/4W 10% TRIMPOT	3527A30H09

RESISTOR	STYLE
R001 300 OHM 2% 1/2W METAL GLAZE	629A531H19
R002 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R003 301K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R004 301K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R005 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R006 178K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H25
R007 115K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H07
R008 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R009 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R010 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R011 75K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A37H85
R012 75K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A37H85
R013 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R014 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R015 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R016 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R017 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R018 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R019 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R020 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R021 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R022 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R023 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R024 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R025 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R026 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R027 8.25K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A820H37
R028 300 OHM 2% 1/2W METAL GLAZE	629A531H19
R029 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R030 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R031 4.32K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A820H10
R032 4.53K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A820H12
R033 4.99K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A820H16
R034 1K 1X 1/4W METAL FILM	848A819H48
R035 24.3K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H38
R036 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R037 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R038 2.0 MEG 5% 1/2W CARBON	187A290H38
R039 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H65
R040 61.9K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H77
R041 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R042 61.9K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H77
R043 300 OHM 2% 1/2W METAL GLAZE	629A531H19
R044 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R045 301K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R046 301K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R047 301K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R048 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R049 301K 1X 1/4W METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R050 301K 1X 1/4W METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R051 301K 1X 1/4W METAL FILM	3534A73H01
R052 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R053 806 OHM 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H39
R054 412 OHM 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H41
R055 20K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A37H30
R056 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R057 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R058 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R059 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R060 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R061 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R062 150K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H18
R063 301K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H47
R064 150K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H18
R065 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R066 15K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H10
R067 100 OHM 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A39H01
R068 30.1K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A37H47
R069 162K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H21
R070 5.11K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A820H17
R071 2K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H30
R072 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R073 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R074 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R075 150K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H18
R076 150K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H18
R077 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R078 221K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H34
R079 442K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H63
R080 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R081 100K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R082 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R083 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R084 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R085 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R086 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R087 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R088 3.01K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H94
R089 3.01K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H94
R090 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R091 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R092 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R093 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R094 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R095 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R096 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R097 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R098 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R099 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R100 51.1K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H49

R101 200K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R102 75K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A37H85
R103 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R104 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R105 140K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H15
R106 100K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R107 9.09K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H93
R108 200K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3532A38H30
R109 16.2K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H21
R110 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R111 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R112 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R113 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R114 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R115 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R116 3.01K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R117 100K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3532A38H01
R118 3.01K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R119 3.01K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R120 3.01K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R121 3.01K 1X 1/8W METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R122 10K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H01
R123 499 OHM 1/2W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H19
R124 7.5K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A38H85
R125 3.01K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A38H47

ZENER	STYLE
Z01 1N759A 12V 5% 400 MW	837A693H01
Z02 1N961B 10V 5% 400 MW	186A797H07
Z03 1N961B 10V 5% 400 MW	186A797H07
Z04 1N759A 12V 5% 400 MW	837A693H01

LINK	STYLE
J(MS) BLUE CLIP LINK	3532A54H01
N BLUE CLIP LINK	3532A54H01
P BLUE CLIP LINK	3532A54H01
Z BLUE CLIP LINK	3532A54H01
X BLUE CLIP LINK	3532A54H01

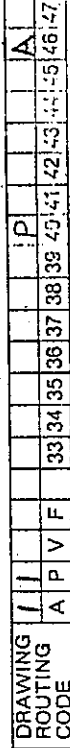
R126 30.1K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H47
R127 30.1K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H47
R128 30.1K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H47
R129 412K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	848A819H11
R130 20.0K 1/8W 1% METAL FILM	3535A37H30
R131 3.01K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R132 3.01K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A38H47
R133 3.01K 1/4W 1% METAL FILM	3535A38H47

DRAWING ROUTING CODE	A	P	V	F	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
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PART NAME	APPL TYPE	PART DESCRIPTION	SUB
SCHEMATIC RELAY	LCB RELAY II		5
Westinghouse Electric Corporation			
LCB II RELAY			
RELAY MODULE II			
DATE	BY	APPD	CHKD
11/1/83	M. J. H.	11/1/83	
SHEET 2 OF 2		DWG NO. 1351D97	
RELAY-INSTRUMENT DIV. - CORAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA, U.S.A.			

COMPONENT LOCATION

OPTICAL INTERFACE MODULE (I/O)



PART NAME	APPAR. TYPE	PART DESCRIPTION
		903

COMP LOC	RELAY	OP INTERFACE MODULE - LCB	12
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Westinghouse Electric Corporation
COMPONENT LOCATION

OPTICAL INTERFACE MODULE-RELAY TYPE LC211

DTM	RWL	WZK.	APPD	PWT	6/7/8	DWG. NO.	494B65
CHKR.	.		APPD M. J. L.		6/7/8	SHEET	/ CF /

RELAY-INSTRUMENT DIV. - CORAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA, U.S.A.	4055
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100

50
1
IN-2508 (3)
2
C34 TO C41, 156, 157
WERE NOT ON.
JULY 1-19-87
MAY 1-23-87

100-441150-100