

# \* instruction \* manual



for the  
*GLOBE*

*Chief*  
*Deluxe*

Surplus Sales of Nebraska  
[customerservice@surplussales.com](mailto:customerservice@surplussales.com)

manufactured by  
**GLOBE ELECTRONICS**  
a division of  
**TEXTRON ELECTRONICS, INC.**

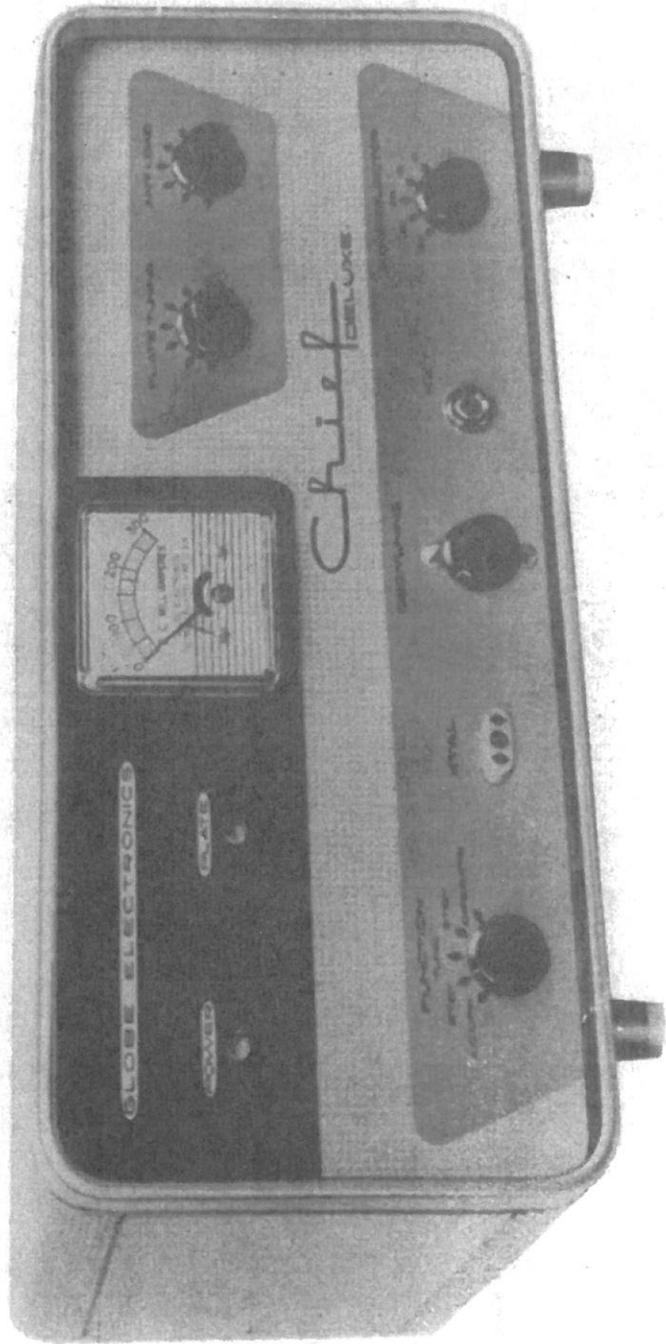


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## SECTION I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. GENERAL. The Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter, is made by Globe Electronics, a Division of Textron Electronics, Inc., of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The transmitter is rated at 75 watts input power for operation by the holder of a Novice Class amateur radio license, or may be operated at 90 Watts input by the holder of a General Class, or higher class license. The Globe Chief Deluxe has been designed to provide the amateur radio operator with a complete CW transmitter of adequate power for world wide contacts. Complete bandswitching is included for maximum convenience. A wide variety of antenna types may be used with the transmitter due to the pi-network output circuit.

Either modified blocked-grid or cathode keying is available by a single change in jumpers in the accessory socket.

The transmitter has been designed to allow the addition of a plate modulator; or, if radiotelephone operation is desired at minimum cost, a screen modulator may be employed. Provision for use with an external VFO has been incorporated. Voltage for operating an antenna change-over relay is available at the auxiliary socket on the rear of the transmitter.

1-2. DESCRIPTION. The Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter is completely self-contained in a metal cabinet. Dimensions are 6-1/4" high, 11" deep, and 15-1/4" wide. Net weight is approximately 20 pounds. The cabinet is completely perforated to allow maximum ventilation and heat dissipation. The meter and cabinet are well shielded for TVI reduction.

The unit may be removed from the cabinet for inspection and servicing. Power requirements are 115 volts AC, 50/60 cycles, single phase. Power consumption is approximately 160 watts for 75 watts plate input, or 175 watts for 90 watts plate input. Tube complement is shown in Table I.

TABLE I. TUBE COMPLEMENT

Quantity	Type	Function
2	807	R.F. Amplifier (parallel)
1	6AG7	Oscillator
1	5U4GB	Rectifier

## SECTION II

### SPECIFICATIONS

R.F. AMPLIFIER POWER INPUT: 90 watts maximum, all bands. 75 watts for Novice use.

OUTPUT: Unbalanced, 50 to 600 ohms, non-reactive.

BAND COVERAGE: 80 through 10 meters with generous overlap between amateur bands for MARS operation.

EMISSION: CW, with provisions for either screen or plate modulation.

KEYING: Safe keying through the use of a modified blocked-grid system or conventional cathode keying. Voltage across the key limited to less than 75 volts when using blocked-grid system.

## SECTION II (Contd)

POWER REQUIREMENTS: 115 volts AC,  
50/60 cycles, 1-1/2 amperes.

DIMENSIONS: 6-1/4 inches high, 11 inches  
deep, 15-1/4 inches wide.

FREQUENCY CONTROL: Crystal control,  
with provision for external VFO.

SHIPPING WEIGHT: 30 pounds.

## SECTION III

### UNPACKING

3-1. CLAIMS. After removing the transmitter from its shipping carton, inspect it carefully for any damage in shipment. Claims against the carrier delivering the equipment must be made with the carrier's agent at the point of delivery. DO NOT SHIP DAMAGED EQUIPMENT BACK TO YOUR DEALER OR GLOBE ELECTRONICS, INC. UNTIL AUTHORIZED TO DO SO.

3-2. INSPECTION. Remove the unit from the cabinet and be sure that all tubes are seated firmly in their sockets and pilot lamps are tight in their sockets. Replace the chassis in the cabinet. There is a metal retaining lip on both bottom and top of cabinet, use extreme care when removing or replacing transmitter to prevent damage to components by scraping them against the lip.

## SECTION IV

### OPERATION

#### WARNING

Operation of radio transmitters of any type and on any frequency requires the proper license from the Federal Communications Commission. To operate this unit without such a license constitutes a Federal offense.

4-1. GENERAL. The following paragraphs describe the various controls of the Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter. Tune-up and operating procedures are outlined following the description of the controls. It is recommended that this section be studied thoroughly before any attempt is made to place the transmitter in operation.

## SECTION V

### DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS

5-1. FUNCTION SWITCH: This switch controls the AC power to the unit and also switches the internal control circuits necessary for operation. The switch is of the five position, rotary type. When first placed in the STAND-BY position, AC power is applied to the tube heaters only. In the TUNE position, blocking bias is applied to the RF amplifier and at the same time permits the oscillator to operate normally for oscillator tune-up. CAUTION: Full plate voltages are present at this setting. When placed in the second STAND-BY position, the high voltage center-tap is opened, removing the high voltage from the circuits. In OPERATE position full plate voltages are applied, voltage is applied to the red pilot lamp and 115 volts is applied to pins 4 and 6 of the accessory socket SO-6 for operation of an antenna change-over relay.

5-2. OSCILLATOR TUNING: A variable capacitor tunes the oscillator plate circuit to the fundamental, second, or third harmonic of the crystal frequency.

5-3. BAND SWITCH. A two-section rotary switch permits instant choice of bands through the range of amateur frequencies from 80 to 10 meters by selecting the proper taps on the oscillator and RF amplifier coils.

5-4. PLATE TUNING. A variable capacitor tunes the RF amplifier plate circuit to resonance at the desired operating frequency.

5-5. ANTENNA LOADING. A variable capacitor matches the antenna or feedline impedance to the RF amplifier plate circuit impedance for proper loading and maximum RF output to the antenna.

5-6. EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS.

WARNING

Before making any external connections to the transmitter remove the AC power cord plug from the AC source receptacle. Also, place the FUNCTION SWITCH IN THE OFF position.

The first external connection should be a good ground to the GROUND connection on the rear of the transmitter.

5-7. GROUND. Located on the rear of the transmitter. Attach a good electrical ground to this terminal.

5-8. XTAL-VFO SOCKET. Located on front panel of the transmitter. Plug frequency controlling crystal, or VFO, into this socket. (See section VII if VFO is used)

5-9. KEY. Located on front panel of the transmitter. Plug transmitting key into this jack for CW operation.

5-10. AUXILIARY SOCKET SO-2. Located on rear apron of the transmitter. Type of CW operation, either cathode keying or blocked-grid keying, is controlled by jumpers in this socket. Connections are also available at this socket for installation of a Globe SM-90 Screen Modulator.

5-11. AUXILIARY SOCKET SO-6. Located on the rear of the transmitter. 115 volts AC is available at this socket for the operation of an antenna change-over relay. This socket may also be used to provide connections for a plug-in plate modulator for radiotelephone operation or adapt transmitter for VFO operation.

5-12. ANTENNA CONNECTOR. Located on rear apron of the transmitter for co-axial feed of the antenna to the transmitter.

A #12 copper wire connected to a cold water pipe, or to a 6 or 8 foot rod driven into the ground is usually satisfactory. Should difficulty be encountered in achieving a good ground on the higher frequency bands, it may be that the length of the grounding wire is such that it acts like an antenna. The cure is to shorten or lengthen the wire a few feet, or add additional wires of different lengths. Also see Section VIII paragraph 2.

5-13. POWER CORD AND PLUG. Extends out from the rear of the transmitter. Supplies AC power to the transmitter when plugged into 115 volt 50/60 cycle, single

5-13 (cont'd) phase alternating source. Most home wall receptacles provide this type of power.

5-14. TUNE-UP. Proper tune-up is necessary for optimum performance of the Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter. Attempted operation of the transmitter without proper tune-up may result in damage to the equipment or spurious radiations outside the assigned amateur bands.

## SECTION VI

### TUNE-UP AND INSTALLATION

#### WARNING

Operation of this equipment involves the use of high voltages which are dangerous to life. Observe all safety precautions! Do not attempt to make adjustments inside the equipment or change any tubes with the power on. Disconnect- UNPLUG- the power cord before touching any high voltage points or the antenna terminals. Do not perform any work on the inside of the transmitter without first unplugging the power cord. It is advisable to short the B plus to ground using an insulated screwdriver as a shorting bar, before touching any exposed wiring.

6-1. TUNE-UP PROCEDURE. The following paragraphs describe the tune-up procedure for the Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter. Prior to the initial tune-up the following preliminary precautions and procedure should be observed:

- (a) Make certain AC power cord plug is removed from the AC power source receptacle.
- (b) Make certain the Function Switch is in the OFF position.
- (c) Attach a good electrical ground as per paragraph 5-7.
- (d) Connect the antenna feedline to the coaxial receptacle on the rear apron of the chassis. The use of a coaxial feedline naturally indicates the use of a coaxial connector such as the type 83-13P.

If a twinlead type feedline is used, Balun coils or an antenna tuner will be required to match the balanced feedline to the unbalanced transmitter output. Most common antennas of good design use the unbalanced coaxial feed system, however, a folded dipole or rhombic requires balanced feedline and consequently a transformation from unbalanced to balanced line must be effected at the transmitter.

- (e) Plug an 8 pin octal plug P-2 into accessory socket SO-2 with proper jumpers for mode of operation desired, either cathode or blocked-grid keying. (See figures 1 & 2 for proper connections)

- (f) Plug a 9 pin octal style plug P-3 with proper jumpers into accessory socket SO-6. (See figure 3 for proper connections)
- (g) Insert the power cord plug into a 115 volt AC wall receptacle.
- (h) Place Function Switch in first STAND-BY position and let the transmitter warm up for at least one minute.
- (i) Set Band Switch to the desired band of operation.
- (j) Insert a suitable crystal into the crystal socket. (See Table II)

TABLE II. CRYSTAL CHART

<u>Band</u>	<u>Crystal Frequency General Class</u>	<u>Crystal Frequency Novice Class</u>
80	3500 to 4000 kc.	3700 to 3750 Kc.
40	7000 to 7300 Kc.	7150 to 7200 Kc.
20	7000 to 7175 Kc.	no Novices
15	7000 to 7150 Kc.	7034 to 7083 Kc.
10	7000 to 7425 Kc.	no Novices

- (k) Rotate the Function Switch to TUNE position.
- (l) Insert the key plug into the key jack and close the key contacts.
- (m) Rotate the OSC. TUNING control for maximum reading of the meter. On several bands there will be two positions of the control where a maximum meter reading will be obtained; on 15 METERS ONLY use the one where the arrow on the OSC. TUNING control is to the right of center. On all other bands, use the one with the arrow to the left of center.
- (n) When the proper maximum reading has been obtained, open the key contacts. If you are using cathode keying the meter should drop to zero. Using blocked-grid operation the meter should drop to a point just above zero, approximately 20 MA or 2 meter scale divisions.
- (o) Turn the ANTENNA LOADING control as far as it will go counter clockwise.
- (p) Turn the PLATE TUNING control as far as it will go counter clockwise.
- (q) Place the Function Switch in the OPERATE position.
- (r) Close the key contacts. The meter reading should rise.
- (s) Rotate the PLATE TUNING control until the meter pointer dips to a minimum reading.

- (t) Rotate ANTENNA LOADING control until the meter reading rises to approximately 190 milliamperes.
- (u) Rotate PLATE TUNING control for minimum meter reading again. The minimum should now be higher than it was in step (s).
- (v) Repeat steps (s), (t), and (u) until the minimum meter reading is 180 milliamperes (Heavy line extending below scale). This is 75 watts input, the maximum allowed to a novice operator.

If the licensee and operator of the station holds a general, or higher class license, loading may be increased until the meter reads 210 milliamperes, which represents just over 90 watts input.

- (w) The transmitter is now ready for CW operation. If separate antennas are used for transmitting and receiving, it is merely necessary to close the key to begin transmitting, and open the key to listen. If it is desired to use the same antenna for transmitting and receiving, a 115 volt AC antenna relay may be used. 115 volts AC to operate this relay is available at pins 4 and 6 of the AUX. socket SO-6 on the rear of the transmitter.

Placing the Function Switch in the OPERATE position will apply this voltage to pins 4 and 6 of the AUX. socket; placing the Function Switch in any other position will remove the voltages.

## 6-2. DIFFICULTIES IN OPERATION

- (a) Fuse blows after the Function Switch has been ON for about three to ten seconds. If an ohm-meter is available, check for shorts from B plus to ground. BE SURE POWER IS OFF AND AC POWER PLUG UNPLUGGED. The ohm-meter should show approximately 35,000 ohms from B plus to ground. It is possible that the filter capacitor or choke may be defective, although this seldom happens.
- (b) Fuse blows after 10 to 30 seconds warm-up. This indicates trouble in the oscillator or final amplifier stages. It is possible that the 6AG7 or one of the 807 tubes may be defective.
- (c) No meter rise when tuning OSC. TUNING control. Check to make certain key is plugged in and key contacts closed. Check to see that the bandswitch setting corresponds to the crystal which is plugged into the crystal socket. (See Table II) It is possible that RF choke RFC-1, the 6AG7 tube, or the 807 tubes may be defective.
- (d) Meter reads below 200 milliamperes when Function switch is first placed in OPERATE position. Check to make certain PLATE TUNING and ANTENNA LOADING controls are all the way counter-clockwise.  
It is possible that the 807 tubes may be defective.

7-3. CONNECTIONS FOR KEYING THE GLOBE CHIEF DELUXE WITH A GLOBE 755-A VFO:

- (1) Insert a plug P-2 in accessory Socket SO-2 with jumpers installed for cathode keying. (See paragraph 7-1)
- (2) Make up a keying cord as follows:(a) Install a 2 circuit phone plug on a convenient length of two conductor cable such as lamp cord that will reach from the transmitter to the key. Insert this plug into key jack of transmitter. Connect the other end to the key.  
(b) Connect one end of another length of similar cable, that will go from the key to the VFO, to the key. Connect the other end of this cable to a two circuit phone plug. Insert this plug into the key jack of the VFO. (c) The transmitter and VFO will now be keyed simultaneously.

7-4. CONNECTING THE GLOBE CHIEF DELUXE TO AN EXTERNAL PLATE MODULATOR:

- (1) Insert a plug P-2 in accessory socket SO-2 which is jumpered as shown in figure 5
- (2) Make connections to a 9 pin octal-style plug as shown in figure 6. Plug P-3 into socket SO-6. The transmitter is now ready for AM operation.

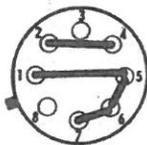


Figure 5

P-2 Plate modulator operation

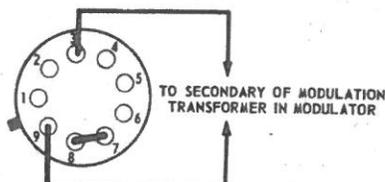
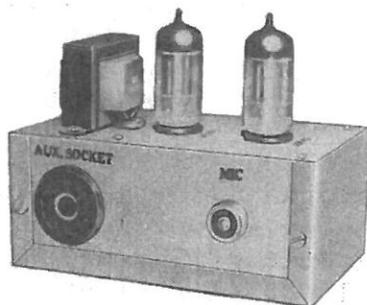


Figure 6

P-3 Plate modulator operation



SM-90 Screen Modulator for use with Globe Chief Deluxe Transmitter  
(Optional Equipment)

7-5. USING THE GLOBE CHIEF DELUXE WITH GLOBE SCREEN MODULATOR SM-90. To install the SM-90 Screen Modulator the following procedure must be followed:

- (a) Remove the cover from the modulator chassis. Connect a wire from pin 5 of the modulator socket SO-7 to ground. (Replace the cover on the modulator.

- (e) Erratic meter readings while adjusting PLATE TUNING or ANTENNA LOADING controls. Check to see if there are any sparks between the plates of these variable capacitors, C-18 and C-19. If they are, note whether it is due to excessive dust and dirt between the plates, or whether the plates are bent out of alignment and are touching or nearly touching. If dirty, blow or brush out the dirt. If out of alignment, carefully bend the plates until they are aligned, or replace the faulty capacitor.

### CAUTION

Do not touch anything inside the transmitter unless the AC POWER CORD is first removed from the wall receptacle.

## SECTION VII

### ACCESSORIES AND MODES OF OPERATION

7-1. GENERAL The Globe Chief Deluxe is designed to provide two modes of keying, cathode or blocked-grid. On crystal operation blocked-grid keying is preferred due to the fact that this method has superior keying characteristics. P-2 is supplied wired for blocked grid keying in wired units. Cathode keying is provided primarily to facilitate operation of a VFO in conjunction with the transmitter without modifying the transmitter or using a keying relay. VFO connections are covered in later paragraphs. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show proper connections for plugs P-2 and P-3 for xtal operation with blocked grid or cathode keying.

7-2. CONNECTING THE GLOBE CHIEF DELUXE TO AN EXTERNAL VFO. The holder of a general class license may desire to operate the transmitter with an external VFO for variable frequency operation.

(a) Insert P-3, the 9 pin socket jumpered as shown in figure 4, provided with unit into SO-6 and Transmitter is ready for VFO operation.

(b) Connect the output of the external VFO Model 755A to the crystal socket. Be sure the grounded side of the VFO output cable connects to the grounded side of the crystal socket. This is the right side of the crystal socket XS-1 as viewed from the front panel.

If the VFO used does not supply its own power as the Globe VFO does, a separate power supply for the VFO will be necessary. Contact the VFO manufacturer for information on the required supply.



Fig. 1.

P-2 Blocked grid keying

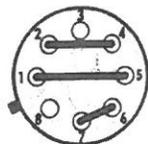


Fig. 2

P-2 Cathode keying



Fig. 3

P-3 Crystal operation

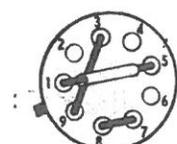


Fig. 4

P-3 VFO operation

(b) Remove the jumper plug P-2 from accessory socket SO-2 on the transmitter and install the modulator into the accessory socket SO-2. Install the jumper plug P-2 in the socket SO-7 in the SM-90. Connect the microphone to the SM-90 and operate.

7-6 INSTALLATION OF OTHER ACCESSORIES: The socket diagram, figure 7, is given to aid in the connection of other accessories to your transmitter:

7-7 MOBILE OPERATION: Mobile operation voltages may be supplied to accessory socket SO-6 as shown in figure 8.

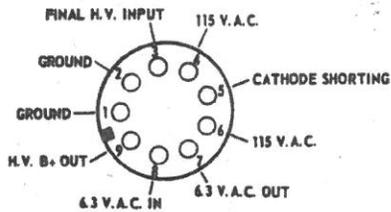


Figure 7  
Socket SO-6

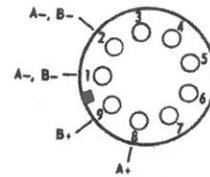


Figure 8  
SO-6 Mobile voltage

## SECTION VIII

### OPERATING HINTS

8-1 GENERAL. Included here are some hints applicable to the operation of this transmitter, and some helpful information on the successful setting up and operation of any amateur radio station. Attention paid to details will result in consistently satisfactory operation; a careless job will give not only erratic results, but also may cause equipment failure and possible dangerous electrical shock.

8-2 GROUNDING. IT IS recommended that all metal chassis in use at the station, including this transmitter, be connected to a common ground wire. This will eliminate possible electrical shocks which may otherwise be received from some ungrounded equipment. A fairly short lead of heavy (No. 12 or No. 14) copper wire securely fastened to a COLD water pipe is usually a satisfactory ground. Do not just wrap the wire around the pipe; it must make a good electrical connection. Ground clamps suitable for making this connection are available for only a few cents. A six or eight foot grounding rod driven into the moist earth will also provide a suitable point to which a grounding wire for the station can be attached.

8-3 ANTENNA. The one item which can perhaps be said to be the most important in determining if an amateur station will "get out" is the antenna. With a poor antenna even a 1000 watt station will experience great difficulty in making many satisfactory contacts, while with a good antenna a 75 to 90 watt station may make excellent

8-3 cont'd

contacts with all continents of the world. In general, the higher up an antenna is, the better it will radiate. A half-wave dipole or folded dipole is quite satisfactory for 40 and 80 meters, and many long distance contacts can be made on the 10, 15, and 20 meter bands with such an antenna. A quarter-wave vertical or ground-plane antenna will often provide superior performance on 10 or 15 meters. On 20, 15, and 10, a rotary beam antenna will provide excellent performance. For the best compromise between performance and cost, we recommend the half-wave dipole or folded dipole for each band. (See Table III and Figures 9 and 10) For minimum cost, a simple 75 to 85 foot end-fed wire may be strung up from the transmitter to the nearest high point; this antenna will usually load up on all bands and get out fairly well if the far end is high and in the clear and not too much of the antenna is inside the building which houses the transmitter.

However, as previously mentioned an antenna which is primarily designed for the band of operation such as the dipole or lower frequencies, or the vertical and beam antennas on higher frequencies, will produce superior results with far less chance of TVI or harmonic radiation. Also use of the AT3 Globe Tuner with an end connected wire 140 feet long will work very well and normally result in substantial harmonic reduction on all bands 80 through 10 meters.

TABLE III. ANTENNA CHART.

Band	Length	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Wave Dipole	Folded Dipole
10	15' - 9" to 16' - 6"	15' - 8" to 16' - 5"
15	21' - 11" to 22' - 3"	21' - 9" to 22' - 1"
20	32' - 10" to 33' - 3"	32' - 4" to 33' - 0"
40	64' - 3" to 66' - 6"	63' - 6" to 66' - 0"
80	118' to 133'	116' to 132'
80*	126'	124' - 6"

\* Novice Band

Note: In table III, two lengths are given for each type of antenna for most bands. The shorter one is correct for the high frequency end of the band, and the longer for the low frequency end of the band. If operation over the entire band is desired, cut the antenna to a length in between the lengths given for the band edges. For instance, a 65 foot  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave dipole or folded dipole would work well over the entire 40 meter band.

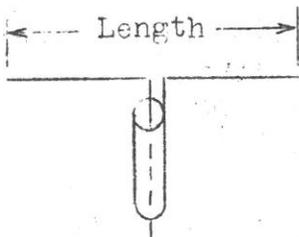


Figure 9. Half-Wave Dipole

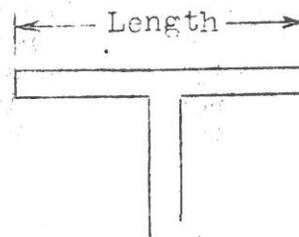


Figure 10. Folded Dipole

(300 ohm Twinlead)

Use with Balun Coil set for 300 ohm balanced to 75 ohm unbalanced.

8-4. ANTENNA RELAY. When a good transmitting antenna has been installed, it is advantageous to be able to use the same antenna for receiving. This can be done with a 115 volt AC Antenna Relay can be used as shown in Figure 11. When using this relay, it is only necessary to set the Function Switch to the Second STAND-BY position when it is desired to listen, and to OPERATE when it is desired to transmit. In the OPERATE position, 115 volts AC is applied to the coil of the relay, closing the relay and connecting the transmitter to the antenna while disconnecting the receiver.

This relay may be used for radiotelephone transmission as well as for CW. To convert the transmitter for phone operation, see paragraphs 7-4 through 7-5.

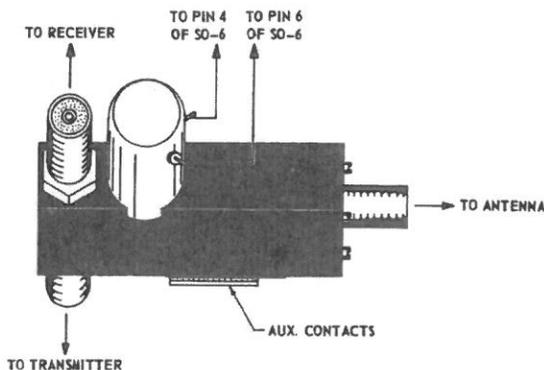


Figure 11  
Antenna Relay

## SECTION IX

### THEORY OF OPERATION

9-1 OSCILLATOR. The oscillator uses a type 6AG7 tube in a Colpitts oscillator circuit which supplies adequate drive to the RF amplifier on all bands. Regeneration is removed by short-circuiting the cathode RF choke when a VFO is used in place of crystal control. This is accomplished by plug P-3.

Blocked-grid keying is available, with the blocking bias supplied by a resistor common to the B minus return of the oscillator and amplifier stages. The oscillator stage is capacity coupled to the RF amplifier.

9-2. RF AMPLIFIER The RF amplifier uses two type 807 tubes operated in parallel as a Class C amplifier. A pi-network tank circuit in the plate circuit of this stage provides wide range matching to various antenna loads, good harmonic attenuation, and is a circuit which allows a convenient means of bandswitching. Under key-up conditions, a large bias voltage is applied to this stage, limiting plate current to between 20 and 30 milliamperes. This current is enough to greatly improve the regulation of the power supply, and yet small enough to be handled easily by the 807's. This current

SECTION IX (cont'd)

flowing through the common B minus resistor provides the blocking bias for the oscillator stage. The RF amplifier stage operates as a "straight-through" amplifier on all bands except 10 meters, where it doubles.

9-3 POWER SUPPLY The power supply uses a full-wave rectification circuit. The rectifier tube is a 5U4GB, feeding a single section choke input filter. Power supply output is 475 volts at 235 milliamperes.

## SECTION A

## PARTS LIST

Cct. Des.	Description	Quantity	Globe Part No.
C-1	Capacitor, Tubular 33mmf.	1	1101-004
C-2	Capacitor, Disc. 200 mmf.	1	1101-044
C-3	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-4	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-5	Capacitor, Variable	1	1105-016
C-6	Capacitor, Tubular 33mmf.	1	1101-004
C-7	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-8	Capacitor, Disc. .001mfd. 1kv.	1	1101-024
C-9	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-10	Capacitor, Elec. 12mfd. 700v	1	1106-007
C-11	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-12	Capacitor, Tubular .05mfd. 200v	1	1100-006
C-13	Capacitor, Disc. .005 mfd.	1	1101-003
C-14	Capacitor, Disc. .002mfd. 1kv	1	1101-009
C-15	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd.	1	1101-003
C-16	Capacitor, Disc. .002mfd. 1kv	1	1101-009
C-17	Capacitor, Disc. .001mfd. 3kv	1	1101-028
C-18	Capacitor, Variable	1	1105-009
C-19	Capacitor, Variable	1	1105-021
C-20	Capacitor, Disc. .001mfd. 3kv	1	1101-028
C-21	Capacitor, Disc. .005mfd	1	1101-003
C-22	Capacitor, Disc. .01mfd. 1.6kv	1	1101-043
C-23	Capacitor, Disc. <del>2x</del> .0008mfd. 1kv	1	1104-002
R-1	Resistor, 47K 1/2 watt	1	1000-002
R-2	Resistor, 100K 1/2 watt	1	1000-009
R-3	Resistor, 9 K 10 watt	1	1003-011
R-4	Resistor, 25K 10 watt	1	1003-001
R-5	Resistor, 12.5K 10watt	1	1003-007
R-6	Resistor, 6K 10 watt	1	1003-010
R-7	Resistor, 2K 7 watt	1	1003-008B
R-8	Resistor, 10K 1 watt	1	1001-008B
R-9	Resistor, 220 ohm 1 watt	1	1001-004
CH-1	Choke	1	1300-008
RFC-1	Choke, R.F. 750 uh	1	1301-006
RFC-2	Choke, R.F. 2.5 mh	1	1301-022
PS-1	Parasitic Suppressor	1	1301-009
PS-2	Parasitic Suppressor	1	1301-009
PS-3	Parasitic Suppressor	1	1301-009
L-1	Coil Osc. 20-10	1	1400-043
L-2	Coil Osc. 80-40	1	1400-032
L-3	Coil Tank	1	1400-108
T-1	Transformer, Power 1/2 shell	1	1200-017
F-1	Fuse 3 amp	1	1500-002
FS-1	Fuse Holder	1	1500-001

SECTION A  
(cont'd)

Cct. Des.	Description	Quantity	Globe Part No.
SO-1	Socket, Octal	1	1600-023
SO-2	Socket, Octal	1	1600-023
SO-3	Socket, 5 pin	1	1600-009
SO-4	Socket, 5 pin	1	1600-009
SO-5	Socket, Octal	1	1600-023
SO-6	Socket, 9 pin Octal style	1	1600-027
XS-1	Socket, Crystal	1	1602-001
CX-1	Coaxial Receptacle	1	2000-004
P-2	Octal Plug w/cover	1	2001-009
P-3	Octal style Plug w/cover	1	2001-014
J-1	Key Jack	1	2004-002
SW-1	Bandswitch	1	2100-029
SW-2	Function Switch	1	2100-030
M-1	Meter	1	2500-010B
PL-1	Pilot Light Bulb	1	3800-002
PL-2	Pilot Light Bulb	1	3800-002
V-1	6AG7 Tube	1	
V-2	807 Tube	1	
V-3	807 Tube	1	
V-4	5U4GB Tube	1	
P-1	Power Cord	1	2700-042

### Chief Deluxe Voltage Chart

Key Up

Key Down

FUNCTION SWITCH in tune position.  
Position of all other controls in immaterial.

TUNE-UP procedure completed plate current 180 ma.

All voltage readings are from specified pin to ground, unless indicated otherwise.

Bandswitch at the 40 meter position  
Function switch in transmit position.

All voltages measured from specified pin to ground unless indicated otherwise.

Pin No.	504G	6AG7	807	807
	0	0	63VAC	6.3 VAC
	560 VDC	0	560 VDC	560 VDC
	0	0	-65 VDC	-65 VDC
	680 VDC	-65	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	680 VDC	380 VDC	---	---
	0	6.3 VAC	---	---
	560 VDC	560 VDC	---	---
Top Cap	---	---	560 VDC	560 VDC

Pin No.	504G	6AG7	807	807
1	0	0	6.3 VAC	6.3 VAC
2	520 VDC	0	320 VDC	320 VDC
3	0	0	*	*
4	640 VAC	*	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	640 VAC	250 VDC	---	---
7	0	6.3 VAC	---	---
8	520 VDC	*	---	---
Top Cap	---	---	*	*

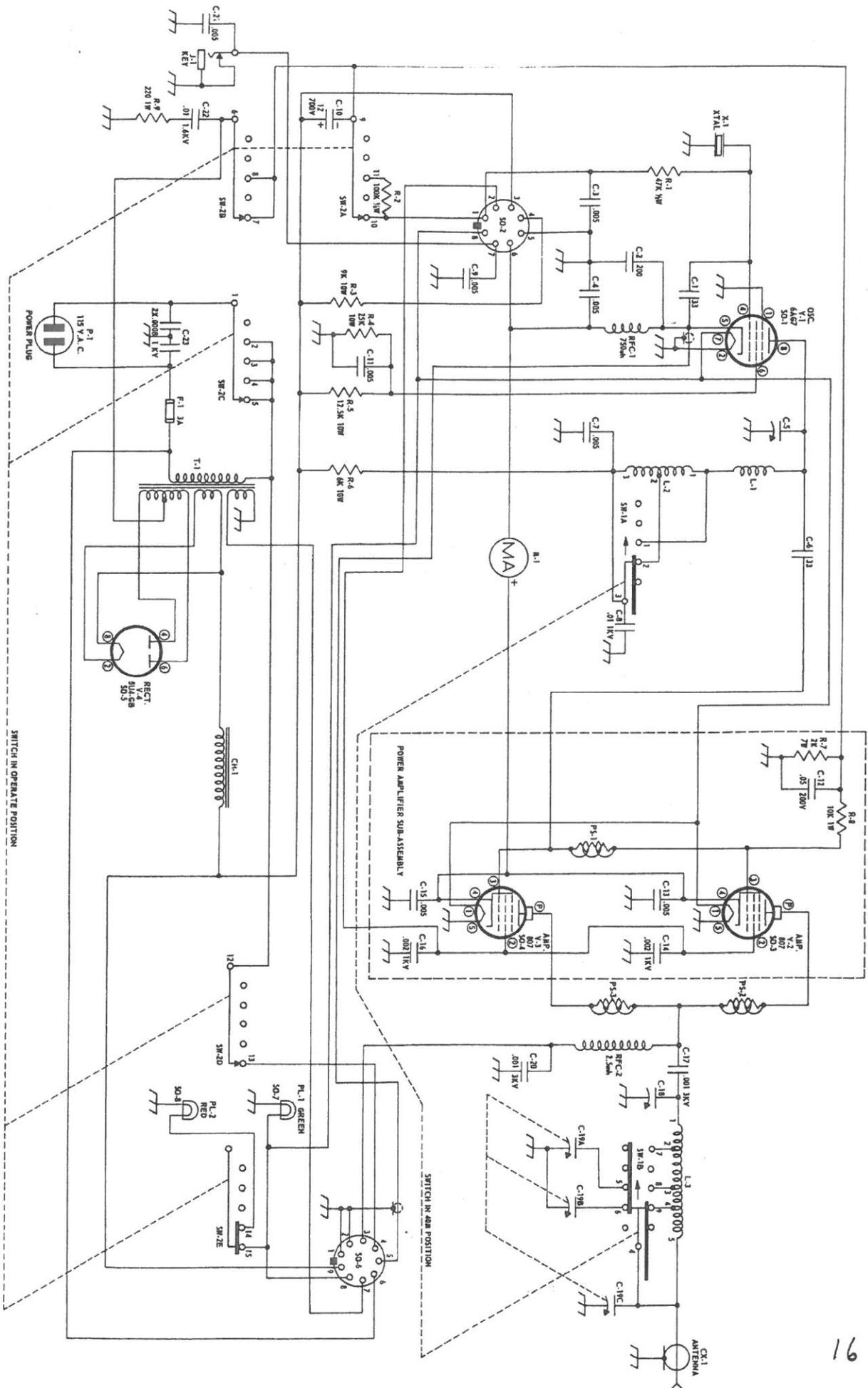
\* 5.0 volts AC from pin 2 of 504G to pin 8 of 504B

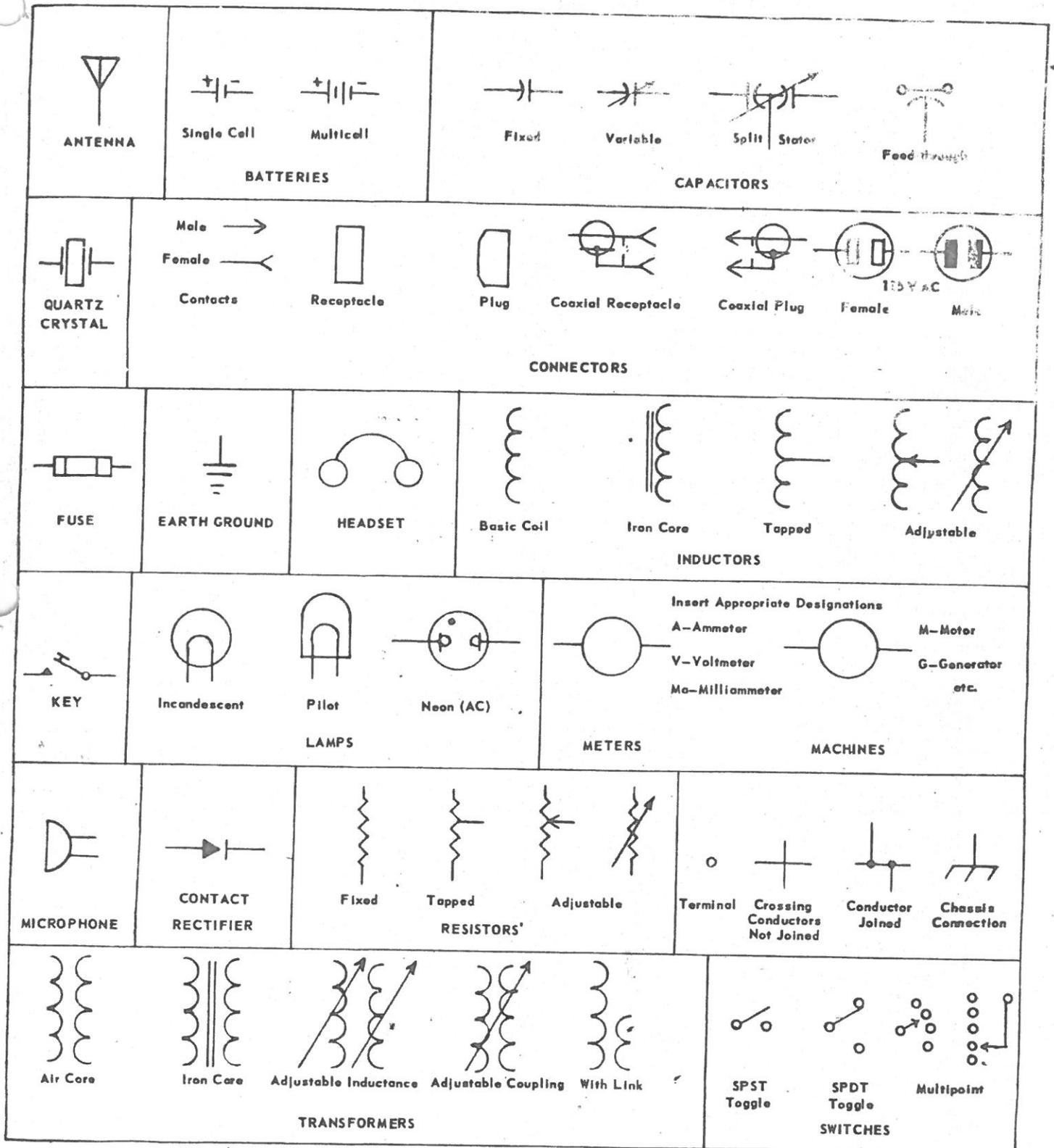
\* Do not measure as RF is present at this point

Corection to Globe Chief Deluxe Schematic Key Jack (J-1) on the Schematic diagram is shown as a closed circuit jack.

This diagram of the key jack is wrong. The one used in the Chief Deluxe is an open circuit key jack.

# GLOBE Chief DELUXE





Electronic Symbols.

