

Technical Manual





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BMX TECHNICAL MANUAL

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BMX TECHNICAL MANUAL

Section 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed to provide the necessary information required to understand, install, operate, and maintain the series BMX broadcast audio console. It is assumed that the reader has a working knowledge of audio control consoles, systems, and installation practices. The BMX series console, however, is a sophisticated device featuring many advanced technologies. Should you encounter any difficulty during installation or initial operation, we recommend that you contact the factory for assistance. Each BMX console is configured to the customer's specifications, thoroughly tested, and burned in for over one hundred (100) hours prior to shipment.

1.2 DESCRIPTION

The BMX console is a high performance, compact, audio-control system designed to meet the most exacting on-air broadcast requirements. There are three BMX mainframe sizes available which will accommodate 14, 22 and 26 input modules. These mainframes feature identical output channel, monitoring, and remote line switching functions. In order to realize the maximum potential of a BMX console, it is important that the user fully acquaint himself with, not only the audio mixing and control functions, but also realize and appreciate the extensive logic functions designed to control and be controlled by the peripheral equipment. The accompanying block diagram shows, not only the audio signal flow, but also details the numerous control command inputs and outputs that are available to the user at both microphone and line input positions. Most of these logic control functions have not been previously available in an off-the-shelf console. Indeed, most of these features were developed in our System One series custom consoles and, therefore, have proved their utility, functionality, and reliability in major broadcast installations over the past four years. The block diagram presents a concise picture of the internal workings of the complete console system. This diagram can be very useful in determining how best to utilize your BMX console, as a reference to understanding the operating functions and features, and for use in trouble shooting.

The console has been designed functionally, mechanically, and electronically to provide the maximum in performance for cost of any currently available broadcast console. Highest quality components are used throughout the console. Glass epoxy P.C. Boards with gold-plated contact fingers mate with bifurcated gold-plated edge connectors. Potentiometers are low-noise, conductive plastic controls, and switches are wiping-action, low-noise, long-life units.

The gain structure of the console is such that normal operation is easily achieved without danger of internal clipping while operating the amplifiers at optimum signal to noise conditions. The standard input modules accommodate the range of input levels normally found in broadcast operations without the use of external pads or amplifiers. A patch point is provided at each input position after the input amplifier and before the fader. This is the optimum point at which to insert external processing devices such as limiters and equalizers. Patch points are also provided in each output channel after the mixing amplifier and before the line output amplifier.

All console inputs and program outputs are transformer isolated for best noise rejection, simplified system grounding, and maximum protection against auxiliary equipment failures. When properly installed, using the information in this manual, the BMX console is free of internal switching pops, clicks, and RFI.

The separately packaged power supply is fully regulated and is protected with fuses as well as electronic safeguards against excessive current and line-voltage fluctuations. The power supply provides three separate voltage outputs. Two of these outputs, \pm 16 volts are used to power the audio circuitry. The third output, \pm 12 volts, is used to power the logic control circuitry, lamps, and relays. An optional \pm 48 volt output is available for the powering of condenser microphones connected to the console.

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Microphone Input

Source Impedance Input Impedance

150 ohms 10 times source impedance.

Microphone Input **Amplifier**

- 127dBvRMS (reference 0.755V) equivalent input noise, 150 ohm source.

Input Level

balanced and floating Adjustable from -60dBv to

High Level Input

20KHz band width

Input Headroom

-35dBv (Reference 0.775V) Greater than 30dB above nominal input level.

Amplifier

 112dBm RMS. equivalent input noise, 600 ohm source, 20KHz

band width

Noise

High Level Input

Program, Audition, Monaural Outputs

Monitor Outputs

Source Impedance Input Impedance

Input Headroom

600 ohms 10K ohms, balanced and

microphone channel ON, fader at - 15dB attenuation, input

sensitivity at -50dBv

Output noise with one

- 75db below output, (reference + 8dBm), 150 ohm source. 20KHz bandwidth

Input Level

Adjustable from - 12dBm

to +8dBm

Greater than 30dB above

Output noise with one nominal input level. Line channel ON, fader

at -15dB attenuation. input sensitivity at

+8dBm

 82db below output. (reference + 8dBm), 600 ohm source, 20KHz bandwidth

Load Impedance Source Impedance Nominal Ouput Level Maximum Output Level Output Headroom. above +8dBm

600 ohms Less than 95 ohms +8 dBm, adjustable + 28 dBm, 600 ohm load Greater than 20dB

Output noise with no input channels on

Microphone Input to

Microphone Input to

program output

program output

program output

(+8dBm)

Line Input to

Line Input to

-84dB below output. (reference + 8dBm), 20KHz

Less than 0.025% at

Less than 0.015% at

1KHz, Less than 0.3% at

1KHz, Less than 0.3% at

28dBm, 30Hz to 20KHz

Less than 0.02% SMPTE

Less than 0.01% SMPTE

+ 28dBm, 30Hz to 20KHz

Distortion, T.H.D.

Distortion, I.M.

bandwidth

Main Output

Output Impedance Load Impedance **Output Level**

600 ohms, unbalanced 5K ohms or greater 0 dBm nominal, + 20dBm Maximum

Headphone Output Output Impedance Load Impedance **Output Level**

75 ohms, resistor feed 8 ohms or greater 0 dBv nominal, +20 dBv maximum. (Reference 0.775V)

Cue Output

Output Impedance Load Impedance **Output Level**

10 ohms

45 ohms or greater 0 dBv nominal, +20 dBv maximum. (Reference

program output (+8dBm)

0.775V)

Frequency Response

Microphone Input (150 ohm) to program output

20Hz to 15KHz 20Hz to 20KHz

+0, -1dB+0, -1.5dB

Line Input (600 ohm) to program output

20Hz to 15KHz 20Hz to 20KHz

+0. -1 dB+0, -1.8dB

Square Wave Response

Microphone Input to program output

Rise time less than 10 usec. Overshoot or ringing: None

Line Input to program output

Rise time less than 12 µsec. Overshoot or ringing: None

Crosstalk

bus assignments on, all

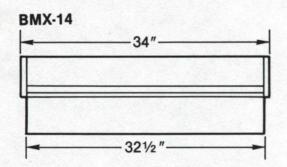
Less than -75 dB at

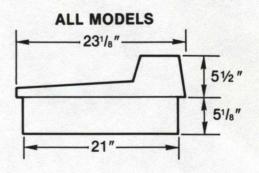
Less than -85 dB at 1 KHz

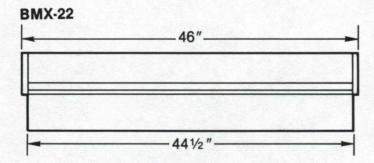
20 KHz

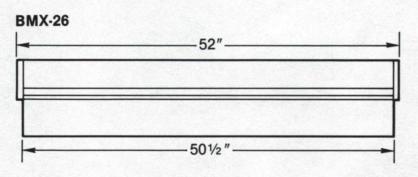
Adjacent busses, all inputs on

1.4 DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS

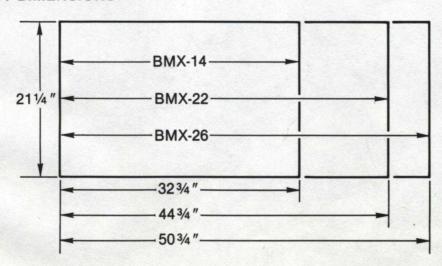








CUTOUT DIMENSIONS



Section 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Installation of the BMX is remarkably easy for a console of its sophistication. The console is physically installed by setting it into a cutout in the work surface of the studio cabinetry. Signal and power connection to the console is made to the connector panel located at the rear of the console. This panel is recessed to provide the broadcaster flexibility of wire routing in console installation. Care should be taken to avoid locating the console within six feet of any intense electromagnetic hum fields such as are produced by large power transformers and motors. Likewise, cables to and from the console should be routed to achieve maximum practical distance from AC power wiring.

Before beginning the installation, a plan should be drawn up showing how support equipment will be connected to the console. All cables and connectors should be tagged with legends and/or numbers, and logged.

2.2 GROUNDING

Grounding in modern broadcast consoles is more critical than older devices of more limited band-pass capabilities. Achieving low ground system impedance within a small piece of equipment is relatively easy. However, the problem becomes progressively more difficult as the system becomes larger. In designing the BMX, much thought was given to system grounding requirements and the elimination of DC path ground loops. The rules are simple and logical:

- The shield pins on each console connector are connected directly to the console system ground.
- 2. Shields of cables connecting to any auxiliary equipment should not be terminated to the ground of that equipment.
- 3. A separate ground wire from the console and from each piece of auxiliary equipment should then be run to a system ground point in accordance with the station's grounding procedure.

2.3 CABLE PREPARATION

Only unspliced, preferably new, cables should be used in connecting the console. Audio connections should be made with two conductor insulated foil shielded cable with drain wire. This cable should be equivalent to Belden types 8451, 9451, or 8761.

The molex pins are constructed so that the short crimp ears attach to the non-insulated end of the wire and make electrical contact, while the long crimp ears attach to the insulated section of wire and help support the connection. Insulation and foil shield on cables should be stripped back about 1½ inches. Shield drain wire should be sleeved leaving about 3/16 inch wire exposed. Strip signal wire insulation back about 3/16 inch.

Insert molex crimp pin into tool notch "B" with short ears pointing toward the letter "B". Insert the wire into the terminal so that the stripped portion is between the short crimp ears. Crimp the pin. Place the long ears of the pin into tool notch "A". Crimp the long ears over the insulated section of wire. Logic connections should be made with stranded 22 gauge, multiple conductor jacketed cable. The number of conductors should be determined by application.

Once the pins are crimped, they may be inserted and locked into the nylon connector housing; a click can be felt indicating that the locking ears on the pin have set. If a pin is inserted into the wrong connector position, or it is desired to make a circuit change, simply use the extractor tool supplied to release the pin and press it out of the connector housing.

2.4 POWER SUPPLY CONNECTION

Connection to the power supply is made with the supplied six-foot cable to the barrier strips on the power supply and on the console.

Should it be necessary to mount the power supply at a distance further than permitted by the supplied cable, it is recommended that a new cable be made rather than splicing a longer length to the existing cable. Cable lengths up to ten feet may be fabricated using 16 gauge wire. Cable lengths up to 20 feet should be fabricated with 14 gauge wire. It is very important to check and double check the power supply connections prior to turn on. An error in wiring could result in damage to the power supply and/or console circuitry. The power supply may now be turned on, at which time, the meter lamps should illuminate. Use an accurate DC volt meter at the power supply front panel test points to verify supply voltages.

It will be noted that two wires, yellow and green, at the power supply end of the connecting cable are not connected to the power supply barrier strip. These wires are provided in the event the broadcaster wishes to connect a power supply for the phantom powering of condenser microphones. The console mainframe and microphone modules contain the necessary circuitry to apply powering voltage to microphone inputs.

2.5 AUDIO CIRCUITS CONNECTION

Complete information relative to console input, output, and logic terminations is contained on the interconnection reference drawing. Good wiring practice calls for care in making each connection, and in neatness of cable layout. It is very important to sleeve the cable shield drain wire and sleeve the shield at cable ends with heat shrink tubing. There is no other means of assuring an installation according to recommended grounding procedures.

Throughout the installation, considerable care should be exercised to maintain correct audio phasing. The wiring layout of the connector panel aids in achieving correct phasing by following a consistent wiring pattern. The shield or drain wire is always connected to the left connector pin; the low or common wire is connected to the middle connector pin; and the high or signal wire is connected to the right-hand pin. A simple visual inspection upon completion of installation should reveal any errors in wire phasing.

1 MICROPHONE INPUT WIRING

2.	51 M	ICR
	PUT # 000	
-	A —	
00	000	}
	B-	
	000	
	TCH	—
0000	000	
-LC	GIC	—

Typical for all microphone inputs

	MOLEX		PIN #		
	CONNECTOR	Shield	Low	High	
A-Input	Α	1	2	3-	
B-Input	В	1	2	3	
Preamp Output	PATCH	1	2	3	
Fader Input	PATCH	7	8	9	

Notes:

- a) Connector "A" and "B" pins #4, 5 & 6 are not used on microphone input modules.
- b) Patch connector pins #4, 5, 6, 10, 11, & 12 are not used on microphone input modules.
- c) The PATCH connector must be wired so that the preamp output is connected through to the fader input. If external signal processing or patch bay equipment is not connected here, a mating connector with a jumper from pins #3 to #9 must be installed.

2.52 LINE INPUT WIRING

Typical for all line inputs

INPUT		MOLEX	PIN #		
000		CONNECTOR	Shield	Low	High
000	A-Input/Left	Α	1	2	3 7
—A—	A-Input/Right	Α	4	5	6
000	B-Input/Left	В	1	2	3
000	B-Input/Right	В	4	5	6
—В—	PATCH SEND/Left	PATCH	1	2	3
600	PATCH SEND/Right	PATCH	4	5	6
000	PATCH RETURN/Left	PATCH	7	8	9
000 000	PATCH RETURN/Right	PATCH	10	11	12
-	Notos:				

- PATCH— Notes:
- 000 000 000 (1) (1) 13 (4) (5) - LOGIC -
- a) Signal from a monaural source should be wired to the LEFT input.
- b) In some installations, it may be operationally more convenient to connect a monaural source to both left and right inputs. The bridging-type inputs of the line modules allow them to be jumpered together without concern of double termination.
- c) The PATCH connector must be wired so that the PATCH SENDS are connected through to the PATCH RETURNS. If external processing or patch bay equipment is not connected here, a mating connector with jumpers from pins #3 to #9 and #6 to #12 must be installed.

- A12

n'C

2.53 OUTPUT WIRING

Typical for Program, Audition, and Utility (Mono) Outputs

OUTPUT NAME		MOLEX	PIN#		
		CONNECTOR	Shield	Low	High
-MAIN-	-				100
660	MAIN OUTPUT/Left	MAIN	1	2	3
000	MAIN OUTPUT/Right	MAIN	4	5	6
AUX	AUX OUTPUT/Left AUX OUTPUT/Right	AUX	1 4	2 5	3
-PATCH-	PATCH SEND/Left	PATCH	1	2	37
000	PATCH SEND/Right	PATCH	4	5	6
000	PATCH RETURN/Left	PATCH	7	8	9)
@@@	PATCH RETURN/Right	PATCH	10	11	12

Notes:

- a) The monaural output (optional) appears on the LEFT pins of the UTILITY connector.
- b) The PATCH connector must be wired so that the PATCH SEND are connected through to the PATCH RETURNS. If external processing or patch bay equipment is not connected here, a mating connector with jumpers from pins #3 to #9 and pins #6 to #12 must be installed.

2.54 MONITOR WIRING—CONTROL ROOM and STUDIO MONITOR modules.

		Г			D	
100 204			MOLEX	PIN#		
1&2 ତିଡିଡି	3&4 000	INPUTS L	CONNECTOR	Shield	Low	High
000 INPUTS	000	#1/Left	1 & 2	1	2	3
000	000	#1/Right	1 & 2	4	5	6
5&6	7&8	#2/Left	1 & 2	7	8	9
[<u>6</u> 60	000	#2/Right	1 & 2	10	11	12
000 INPUTS	000	#3/Left	3 & 4	1	2	3
	000	#3/Right	3 & 4	4	5	6
STUDIO CO	NTROL	#4/Left	3 & 4	7	8	9
	OOM	#4/Right	3 & 4	10	11	12
[SSS]	000	#5/Left	5 & 6	1	2	3
000 OUTPUT	000	#5/Right	5 & 6	4	5	6
		#6/Left	5 & 6	7	8	9
[<u>6</u> 60	000	#6/Right	5 & 6	10	11	12
000 AUX	000	#7/Left	7 & 8	1	2	3
	000	#7/Right	7 & 8	4	5	6
		#8/Left	7 & 8	7	8	9
		#8/Right	7 & 8	10	11	12
CONTROL RO	OM M	ONITOR MO	DULE			
OUTPUT/Left			OUTPUT	1	2	3
OUTPUT/Righ	nt		OUTPUT	4	5	6
HEADPHONE	OUTP	UT/Left	AUX	1	2	3
HEADPHONE		UT/Right	AUX	4	5	6
CUE AMP OU			AUX	7	8	9
CUE SPEAKE	R INPL	JT	AUX	10	11	12
STUDIO MONI	TOR N	MODULE				
OUTPUT/Left,	w/Lev	el control	OUTPUT	1	2	3
OUTPUT/Right, w/Level control			OUTPUT	4	5	6
OUTPUT/Left, direct w/muting			AUX	1	2	3
OUTPUT/Right, direct w/muting			AUX	4	5	6
OUTPUT/Left, direct w/o muting			AUX	7	8	9
OUTPUT/Right, direct w/o muting			g AUX	10	11	12

Notes:

- a) All monitor units are bridging, 10k ohms impedance.
- b) All monitor inputs are common to both the Control Monitor and Studio modules.
- c) The Cue Amplifier to Cue Speaker connection is made with jumpers between pins #8 to #11 and pins #9 to #12 on the Control Room Aux connector.

2.55 REMOTE LINE SELECTOR WIRING

			MOLEX	PIN #		
1&2	3&4	INPUTS	CONNECTOR	Shield	Low	High
\$\\ \frac{6}{9} \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	#1/Left #1/Right #2/Left #2/Right #3/Left #3/Left #3/Right #4/Left #4/Right #5/Left #5/Right #6/Left #6/Right #7/Left #7/Right #8/Left #8/Right #9/Left #9/Right #10/Left #10/Right	1 & 2 1 & 2 1 & 2 1 & 2 1 & 4 3 & 4 3 & 4 3 & 4 3 & 4 5 & 6 5 & 6 5 & 8 7 & 8 7 & 8 7 & 8 9 & 10 9 & 10 9 & 10 9 & 10	1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7 10 1 4 7	25 8 11 25 8 11 25 8 11 25 8 11 25 8 11	3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12 3 6 9 12
		OUTPUTS #1/Left #1/Right #2/Left #2/Right	OUT-1 OUT-1 OUT-2 OUT-2	1 4 1 4	2 5 2 5	3 6 3 6

Note:

All Inputs are common to both selectors.

2.6 LOGIC CIRCUITS CONNECTION

The microphone and line input modules in the BMX console each offer a comprehensive set of control logic functions. These functions are brought out from every input position to the 15 pin molex connector associated with each input. It should be noted, that the control commands and functions are referenced to the console logic power supply and, as such, should never be directly connected to auxiliary equipment logic control supplies, or grounds.

The logic commands are designed to drive interface relays and/or opto-isolators to control auxiliary equipment. Fabrication of interface systems is straightforward and simple. However, should the installer prefer to use prefabricated units, interface devices and cable assemblies are available from Pacific Recorders to control tape decks, cart machines and turntables.

Connection to the control circuits is very easy and requires only an understanding of the logic nomenclature.

Control Outputs

Command ___ continuous voltage source
Command continuous sink to common
Pulse __ pulse voltage source
Pulse __ pulse sink to common

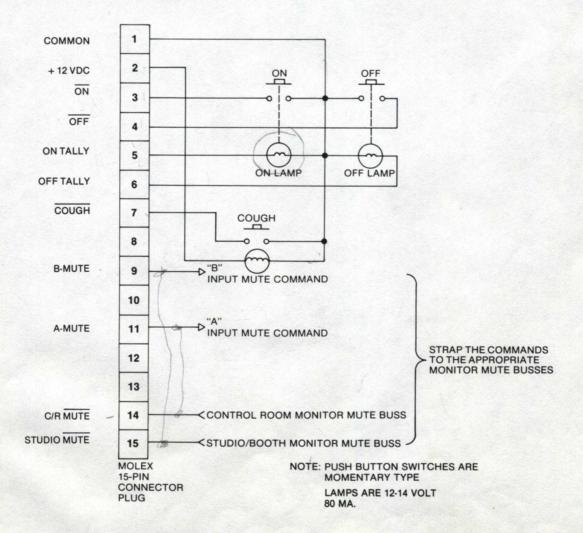
Control Inputs

CONTROL Line above word indicates function by connection to common.

It should be noted that the BMX uses "common" or "ground" switching for all of its control inputs, thus preventing the possibility of defective remote controls shorting out the logic power supply.

2.7 MICROPHONE MODULE LOGIC

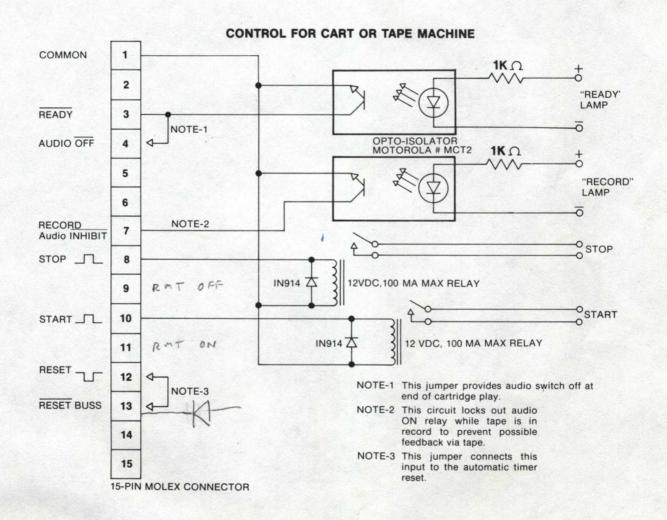
The schematic shown illustrates the full compliment of remote control available for a microphone input module.

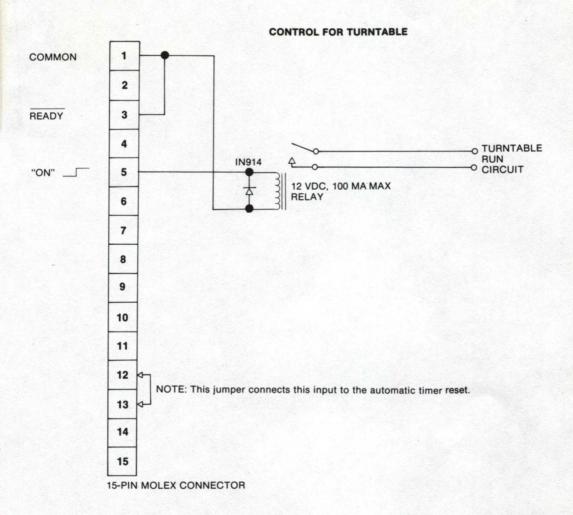


2.8 LINE INPUT MODULE LOGIC

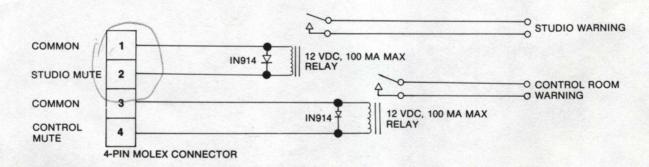
The control logic for the line input module provides remote control functions for the "A" or primary input. When the "B" input is selected, the remote control logic is locked out to the equipment connected to the "A" input.

It will be noted that the "OFF" button does not illuminate when the "A" input is selected. This is because the "OFF" lamp is utilized as a tape or cart READY status indicator. To illuminate the "OFF" lamps on those inputs not used with cart or tape decks, simply install a jumper between pins #1 and #3 on the appropriate logic connectors.





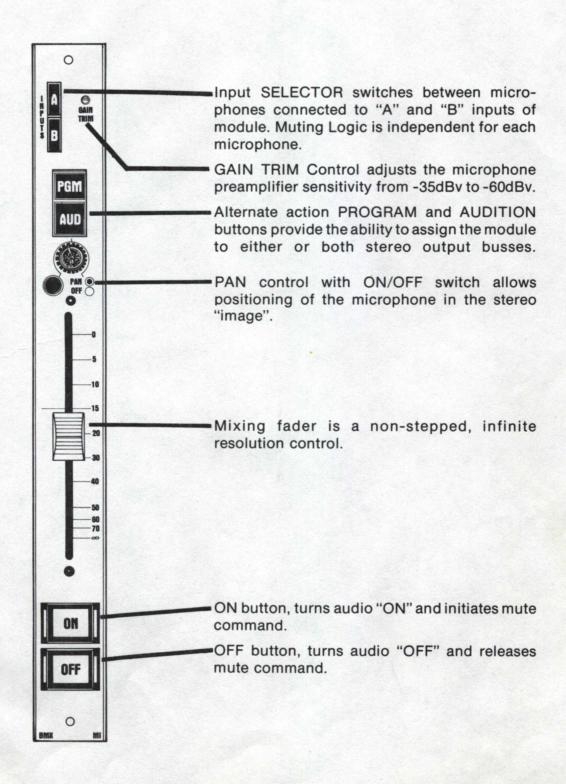
2.9 WARNING COMMAND LOGIC



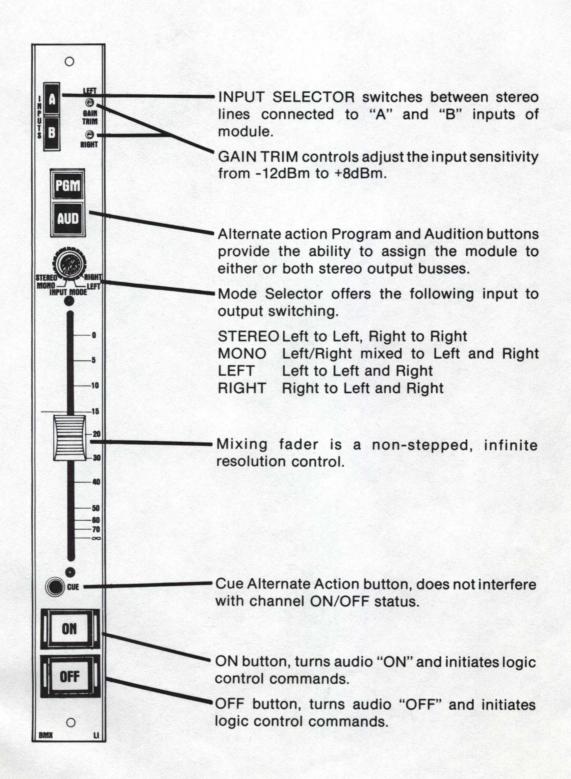
Section 3 SET UP AND OPERATION

3.1 OPERATING CONTROLS

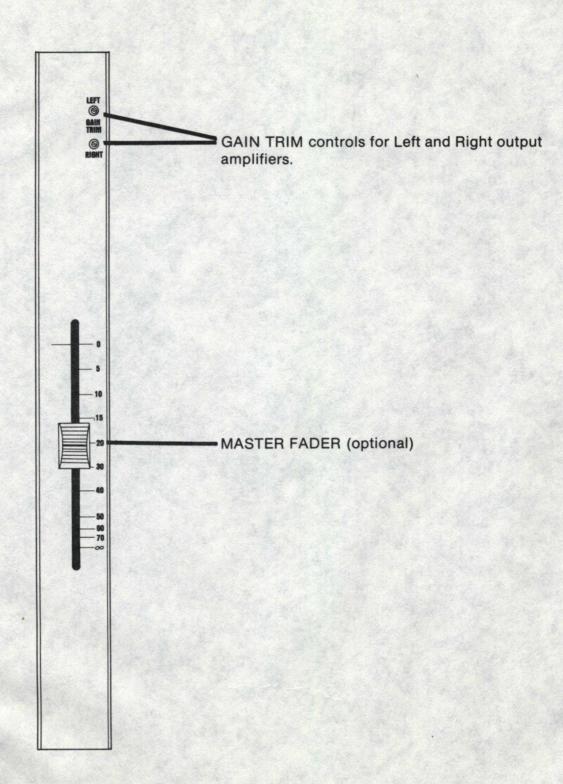
MICROPHONE MODULE



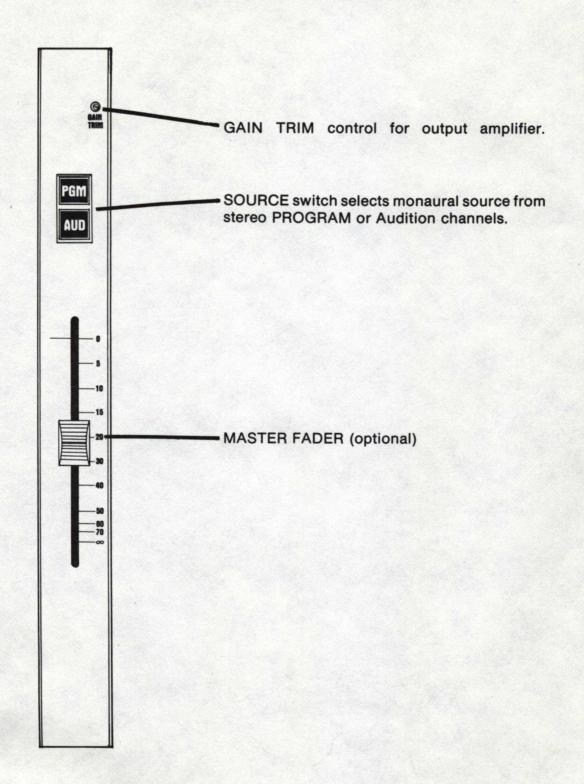
LINE MODULE



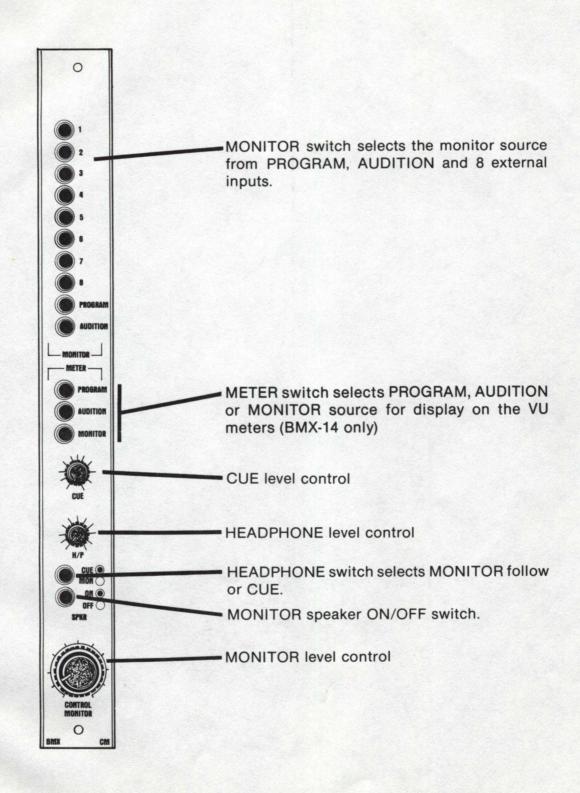
STEREO OUTPUT MODULE



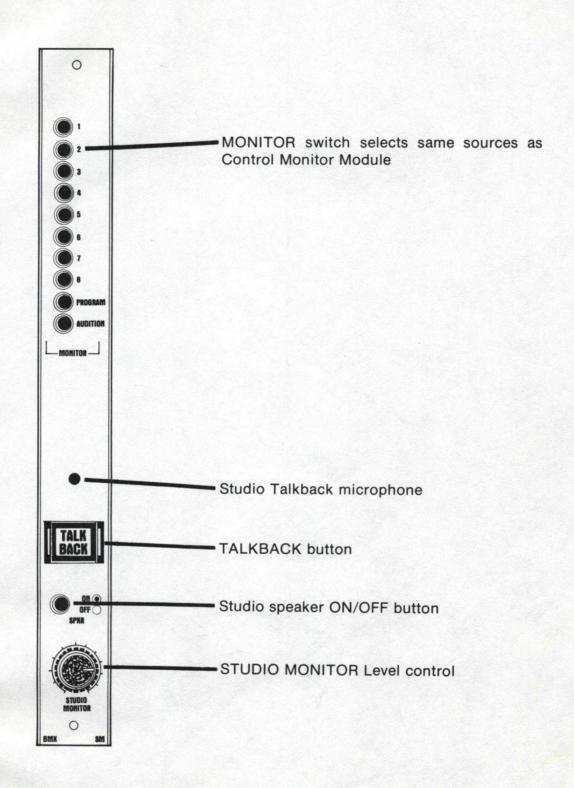
MONAURAL OUTPUT MODULE



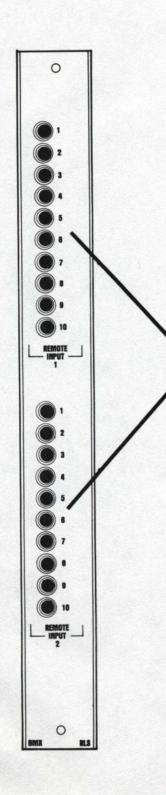
CONTROL ROOM MONITOR MODULE



STUDIO MONITOR MODULE



REMOTE LINE SELECTOR



Two, Stereo, 10-station selector switches. Each switch bank accesses the same remote inputs. The outputs of each switch bank may be connected externally to any console input position.

3.2 LEVEL ALIGNMENT

The BMX console amplifiers were level aligned at the time of factory test as follows:

Stereo Output Amplifier Modules

IKHz test signal at -10dBm applied to patch return; GAIN TRIM controls adjusted to give +8dBm output into 600 ohm, 1% termination load.

Microphone Input Modules, Fader set at "-15" mark.

1 KHz test signal at -50dBv (Ref. 0.774v) to module input; GAIN TRIM control adjusted to give +8dBm console output into 600 ohm, 1% termination load.

Line Input Module, Fader set at "-15" mark.

1KHz test signal at +8dBm to both module left and right inputs; GAIN TRIM controls adjusted to give +8dBm console output into 600 ohm, 1% termination load.

Monaural Output Amplifier Module

Using test signal into Line Module above, select PROGRAM source on Monaural Module, and adjust GAIN TRIM control for a +8dBm output into a 600 ohm, 1% termination load.

Gain trim controls on the line output modules should not require retrimming unless components which affect amplifier gain have been replaced.

VU Meter Amplifiers

1KHz test signal at +8dBm console output level, meter amplifier trim control set for "O" VU meter indication.

Gain trim controls on the input modules should be adjusted so that the input accommodates the signal level from the source equipment. IMPORTANT, always set the mixing fader at the "-15" dB mark before adjusting the gain trim controls. This will insure that the optimum gain structure, i.e. headroom and signal to noise ratio, has been maintained.

Should additional input gain range accommodation be required than permitted by the GAIN TRIM controls, refer to Section 6, OPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS.

3.3 AUDIO PATCH FACILITIES

Each BMX input and output module features an audio patch connector. These connectors provide the ideal point to connect external processing equipment such as equalizers, limiters, filters, etc. A patch bay system may be connected to these connectors to provide a very flexible processing/patching facility.

The output of each patch is unbalanced and designed to operate into low-impedance (600 ohm) or higher loads. The patch return is unbalanced, 5Kohm impedance.

The level at all patch points, microphones, line, and output is -10dBm nominal. This level was determined to provide optimum headroom within the console as well as a good compatability match with currently available processing equipment.

Section 4 EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

4.1 MAINFRAME

The console housing contains all the interconnection wiring required to accommodate a full complement of modules. Each input position is wired in a universal fashion and, therefore, will accept either a microphone or line input module. The three extreme left module positions are dedicated for the output amplifier modules, while the three extreme right positions are dedicated for the monitoring and switcher modules.

The mainframe itself does not contain active electronic components with the sole exception of the meter amplifier modules mounted in the meter panel. Access to the rear of the meter panel is provided by a removable panel attached with quarter-turn fasteners.

The meter panel assembly for the 14-input mainframe is supplied with a stereo pair of output meters and a cue speaker. The panel is pre-wired to accept an output meter for the optional monaural output module.

The meter panels for the 22 and 26 input mainframes are supplied with four output meters, a stereo pair each for Program and Audition and a cue speaker. These panels are also pre-wired for the optional monaural output meter. The remaining two spaces in all models may be used to install digital clocks, timers or other accessory items.

4.2 POWER SUPPLY

Two generations of power supplies exist for the console. Earlier consoles use the part #50-1 supply, later consoles use the part #50-2 supply. The two supplies are completely interchangeable.

Supply #50-1 uses three discrete power modules, two 16 volt and a 12 volt. Each module contains its own power transformer and regulator circuitry. Power is applied to each module by the front panel mounted master circuit breaker via independent fuse circuits. Voltage test points and adjustment trimmers for each supply are mounted on the front panel. Connection to the supply is made at the rear panel terminal strip. This supply assembly is designed for operation at 115VAC, 50/60Hz.

Supply #50-2 uses two discrete power modules, a bi-polar 16 volt and a 12 volt. Power is applied by a master circuit breaker to individual power switches, one for the 16 volt "Audio" supply, and one for the 12 volt "Logic" supply. Voltage test points for each supply are located on the front panel. Each supply module has a voltage adjustment trim control located on the module itself. Connection to the supply is made at the rear panel terminal strip. The supply is strappable for operation on 115VAC and 230VAC, 50/60Hz power mains.

4.3 MICROPHONE INPUT MODULE

AUDIO CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: The transformer coupled microphone input preamplifier U3 utilizes variable feed-back control to provide an overall voltage gain range of 24dB to 50dB. The gain control is adjusted to provide a nominal

— 10dBv (Ref. 0.775v) output from the preamp to the patch send line. The mix fader "in hand" attenuation of 15dB reduces this level to — 25dBv. Fader buffer amplifier U2 recovers the fader attenuation with 16dB of voltage gain. The — 9dBv signal is routed to the channel ON/OFF relay. The relay feeds the PAN control and PAN/OFF switch. The PAN switch shunts R39 in the PAN mode, increasing the gain of U2 by 3dB, to accommodate the 3dB loss contributed by the PAN control. The signal is then routed to the mix busses by the PGM and AUD button switches.

LOGIC CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: The first two sections of the CD4093B quad, 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger are configured as a bi-stable flip-flop. At power up, C21 being a larger value than C20, the circuit is forced into the "OFF" mode. The third section is an inverter and drives Q2, the "OFF" lamp driver. Pressing the "ON" button causes the flip-flop to change state, illuminating the "ON" lamp via Q1, initiating MUTE via Q4 and audio "ON" via delay circuit R36, R37, C23, gate U1 and transistor Q3. Pressing the "OFF" button resets the flip-flop state.

4.4 LINE INPUT MODULE

<u>AUDIO CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION</u>: The stereo audio path consists of two identical sets of circuitry. For clarity, this description shall discuss the left channel only. Resistors R1, R2, R3 form a 24dB, 10Kohm to 600ohm pad in front of input transformer T1. This pad provides a true resistive input impedance to source equipment as well as a low source impedance to the bridging input transformer. The input transformer is a 10Kohm/10Kohm repeat coil. Input preamplifier U1 utilizes a variable feed-back control to provide pad input to amplifier output gain range of – 18dB to + 2dB. The gain control is adjusted to provide a – 10dBv (Ref. 0.775v) output to the patch send line. The mix fader "in hand" attenuation of 15dB loss reduces the signal level to – 25dBv. The 15dB gain of fader buffer U3 raises the signal level to – 10dBv and sends the signal to the MODE switch and on to the channel ON/OFF relay. The relay feeds the PGM and AUD assignment button switches.

LOGIC CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: The logic is divided into two functional sections. The first controls the ON/OFF status of the module; the second generates the remote control logic commands. This second section functions only when the "A" audio input has been selected by the front panel button switch. The power up circuit R57, C42 via U5 and U6, sets the flip-flop, U7 output high. The "OFF" lamp is illuminated via inverter U5, AND gate U6 and transistor Q2. Pressing the "ON" button reverses the state of U7, illuminating the "ON" lamp via inverter U5 and transistor Q1, and turning on the audio via time delay circuit R62, R64, C45, AND gate U5 and transistor Q8. When the "A" input is selected, the LOGIC ENABLE line is low. In this state, the illumination of the "OFF" lamp in the "OFF" mode is controlled by the READY input line status via AND gate U6. The LOGIC ENABLE line also allows the D flip-flop U8 and U7 to generate START, STOP, and TIMER RESET PULSES via Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7 and Q3 respectively.

4.5 STEREO OUTPUT MODULE

This module contains two identical sets of circuitry. For clarity, only the left channel will be described. Summing amplifier U1 operates at unity gain from the mix buss. Amplifier U3 serves as an isolation buffer for the summing amplifier and as

an inverter to correct the polarity inversion of the buss summing amplifier. U3 operates at unity gain and supplies the patch send line with a $-10 \, \text{dBv}$ (Ref. 0.775v) signal. Output amplifier U5 and associated discrete circuitry operates over the gain range of 6.6dB to 11.2dB as set by feed-back gain trim control R30. Output transformer T1 provides additional voltage gain due to the 1:3 winding ratio. Gain trim control R30 is set to provide an amplifier input to transformer output gain of 18dB, the resulting output signal being $+8 \, \text{dBm}$. Note the auxiliary mix outputs from U1 and U2. These Left and Right buss signals are returned to the mother board and routed to the monaural output amplifier module position.

4.6 MONAURAL OUTPUT MODULE

The mono source switch selects either the PGM or AUD stereo auxiliary outputs. The stereo signal is mixed to mono by amplifier U1. U1 operates at a gain of -6dB to accommodate the mixing gain of similar input signals. The output to the patch send line is -10dBv (Ref. 0.775v). Output amplifier U2 and associated discrete circuitry provides the nominal 18dB gain to the +8dBm output line level. Gain trim R13 provides a 5dB trim range for the output amplifier.

4.7 CONTROL ROOM MONITOR MODULE

This module consists of a monitor section, meter section, cue section and a head-phone section. The monitor section takes the signal selected by the 10 station monitor switch and buffers it with the bridging amplifiers formed by T1, U1, and T2, U2. The input to output gain of each bridging amplifier is -8dB. This signal is routed to the HEADPHONE selector switch and to the monitor muting relay, K1. The relay feeds the MONITOR LEVEL control.

The METER switch selects which signal, PROGRAM, AUDITION or MONITOR is displayed by the output meters.

The cue section consists of summing amplifier U3 which feeds the HEADPHONE switch and cue mute relay K2. The relay routes the cue signal to CUE LEVEL control R27. Amplifier U7 and associated discrete circuitry provides the drive for the meter panel mounted cue speaker. The amplifier was designed to drive the 450hm speaker with a maximum power of 750 milliwatts.

The HEADPHONE switch selects between the monitor selection and the cue mix. HEADPHONE LEVEL control R26 feeds the headphone amplifiers U4 and U5. These amplifiers, with their associated circuitry, supply signals to the trim panel mounted headphone jack and to the rear connector. Monitor and cue muting relays K1 and K2 are driven by transistor Q1. Q1 conducts when its base is pulled low to logic common by a mute command from a microphone module. The collector of Q1 is also the source of the WARNING command and voltage.

4.8 STUDIO MONITOR MODULE

This module duplicates the control room monitor module selector and buffer amplifier section. The output of the buffers are routed through the mute and talkback relays to the MONITOR LEVEL control. The talkback circuit consists of an electret condenser microphone and preamplifier U3. The microphone signal level is set by R24 which feeds talkback relays K1 and K3. Actuating the TALK-BACK

button causes the control room monitor to mute via CR4, and the talk-back relay to switch as driven by Q2. Studio monitor mute is driven by Q1 when its base is pulled low. Warning command voltage is also supplied by the collector of Q1.

4.9 REMOTE SWITCHER MODULE

This module is simply two 10-station stereo selector switches fed from 10 stereo common remote inputs. The switch used is not available with a mechanical lock-out mechanism to prevent pushing two or more buttons in a switch assembly simultaneously. Therefore, the switches in each 10-station assembly have been wired in series to avoid the possibility of remote input lines being tied together through accidental depression of two or more buttons.

Section 5 MAINTENANCE

5.1 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance is usually limited to cleaning the linear motion faders, checking all button switches for proper operation and keeping the panel surfaces clean. The panel surfaces are coated with a baked polyurethane paint and may be cleaned with a weak solution of dishwashing detergent.

The Penny & Giles faders are removed from the modules by unplugging the cables and unscrewing the two button-head panel screws. Remove the side cover; the track will now be accessible for cleaning. Rinse the fader under a tap with warm clean water. This will remove common contaminants such as coffee, soft drink or (?). If necessary, use a **SOFT** brush or cotton tipped swab to loosen heavy contamination. Take care to avoid damage to the wiper fingers. Dry the fader thoroughly by the use of an air jet or hair dryer. Replace side cover, re-install fader and cables.

Meter lamp replacement is achieved by removing the meter amplifier board from the rear of the meter and replacing the bayonet based lamps. Lamp replacement in panel button switches is achieved by removing the cap from the front of the switch. Be careful to replace any lamp with an identical type. **Do not substitute** lamps of different voltage or current.

Check power supply voltages monthly. Each should be within 0.5 volt of its specified output. Adjust if necessary, using an accurate voltmeter or digital multimeter. The supply is designed to provide very low noise power to the console. The outputs should be checked every six months for ripple and noise with a sensitive AC voltmeter. Readings should be less than 350 microvolts RMS.

5.2 TROUBLE SHOOTING

The modular construction of the console greatly enhances trouble shooting since module substitution will usually isolate any problem other than power supply failure. It is strongly recommended that the Equipment Description section be read thoroughly prior to trouble shooting. Once the module at fault has been identified, use the extender module or standard service bench techniques to isolate the problem. The extender board will accommodate all types of console modules except for the monitor and remote switcher modules. These modules should be bench serviced. Most of the active analog and digital components are socketed for ease of replacement.

SPECIAL NOTE

The CMOS logic devices are susceptible to destruction from static discharge in handling. It is recommended that considerable caution be exercised when working with these parts.

5.3 SPARE PARTS

The following parts are supplied with each console as spares:

QUANTITY	PR&E P/N		DESCRIPTION
4	20-8	NE5534T	Low noise operational amp
4	20-9	TL082	J-FET operational amp
4	21-12	74COO	CMOS, QUAD 2-input NAND
4	21-27	74COO	CMOS, Dual D flip-flop
4	21-4	CD4093B	CMOS, QUAD 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger
2	8-8	2N3638A	transistor
2	8-1	MJE 171	transistor
2	7-1	MJE 181	transistor
2	7-11	MJE6560	transistor
4	7-7	MPS U45	transistor
6	8-6	MPS U95	transistor
4	11-13	IN914B	diode
4	11-7	IN4001	diode
4	12-20	658	lamp
2	12-21	756	lamp

This kit should provide sufficient spares for the initial operating period, however, it is recommended that this kit be replenished and kept on hand for emergency use. The components used are, wherever possible, standard items of general availability. However, should difficulty be encountered locating any of these items, Pacific Recorders and Engineering maintains a reasonable stock of replacement parts.

The following components are readily available only from Pacific Recorders and Engineering:

Input, Output and Power Transformers

Penny and Giles faders

All potentiometers

Schadow button switches

In applications where any down time is unacceptable, it is recommended that the following be kept on hand:

Power Supply Unit

Microphone Input Module

Line Input Module

Line Output Module

Control Monitor Module

Section 6 OPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

6.1 MICROPHONE INPUT MODULE

Phantom powering of condenser microphones via the console is accomplished by connecting a low noise 48 volt DC power supply to the designated terminals on the mainframe barrier strip and installing wire jumpers on the appropriate microphone input module. For microphones connected to the "A" input, connect a jumper from E25 to E27; for the "B" input, connect a jumper from E24 to E26.

6.2 LINE INPUT MODULE

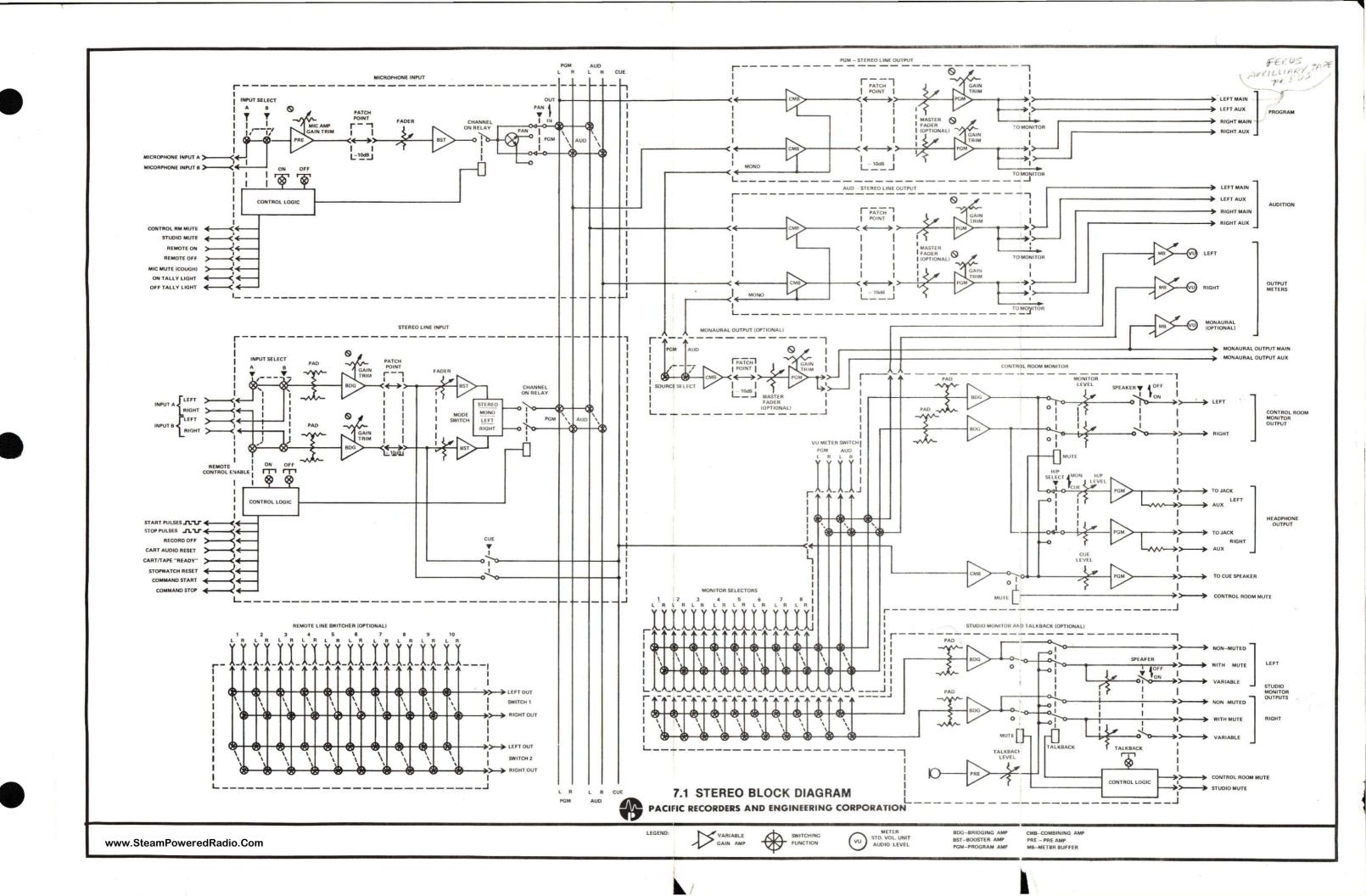
An additional 24dB of input sensitivity is available for those applications such as low level telephone lines, which require more gain than provided by the gain trim controls. Remove the following input pad resistors R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and install wire jumpers at R1, R3, R4, and R5. The input sensitivity range of the module will now be from -36dBm to -16dBm.

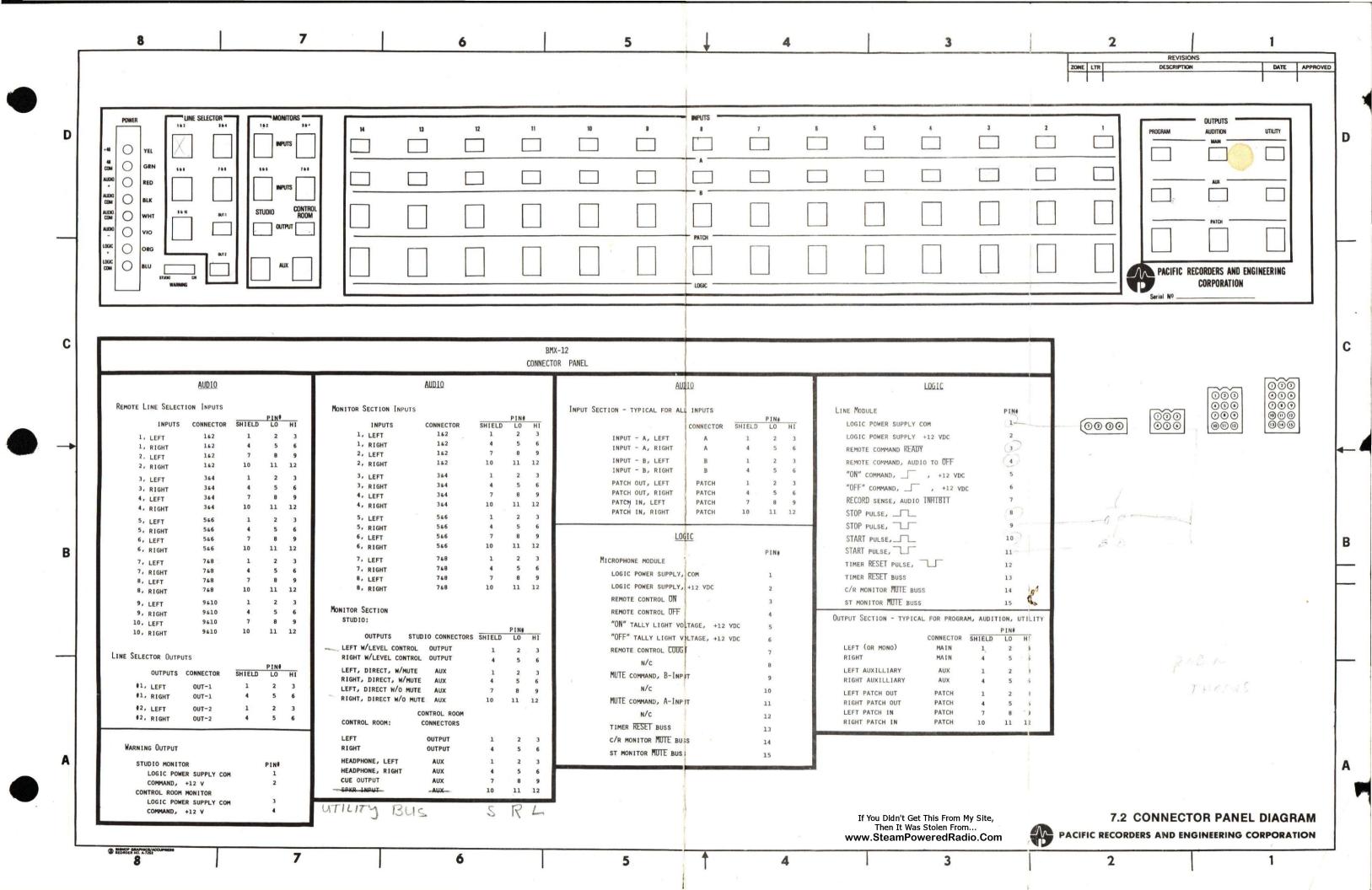
6.3 UTILITY MIX BUSSES

The console mainframe wiring assembly is equipped with a spare set of mixing busses called the UTILITY busses. These busses were designed to provide an additional stereo output capability as required. These busses terminate at the console position for the Monaural Output Module, and therefore, are not available if the Monaural Output is used.

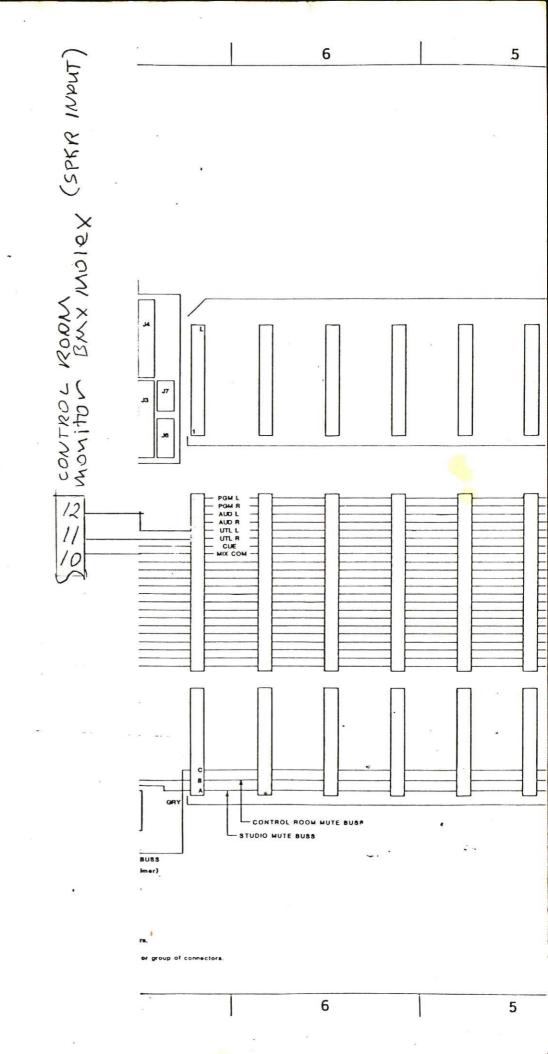
The following procedure must be followed to access the UTILITY busses:

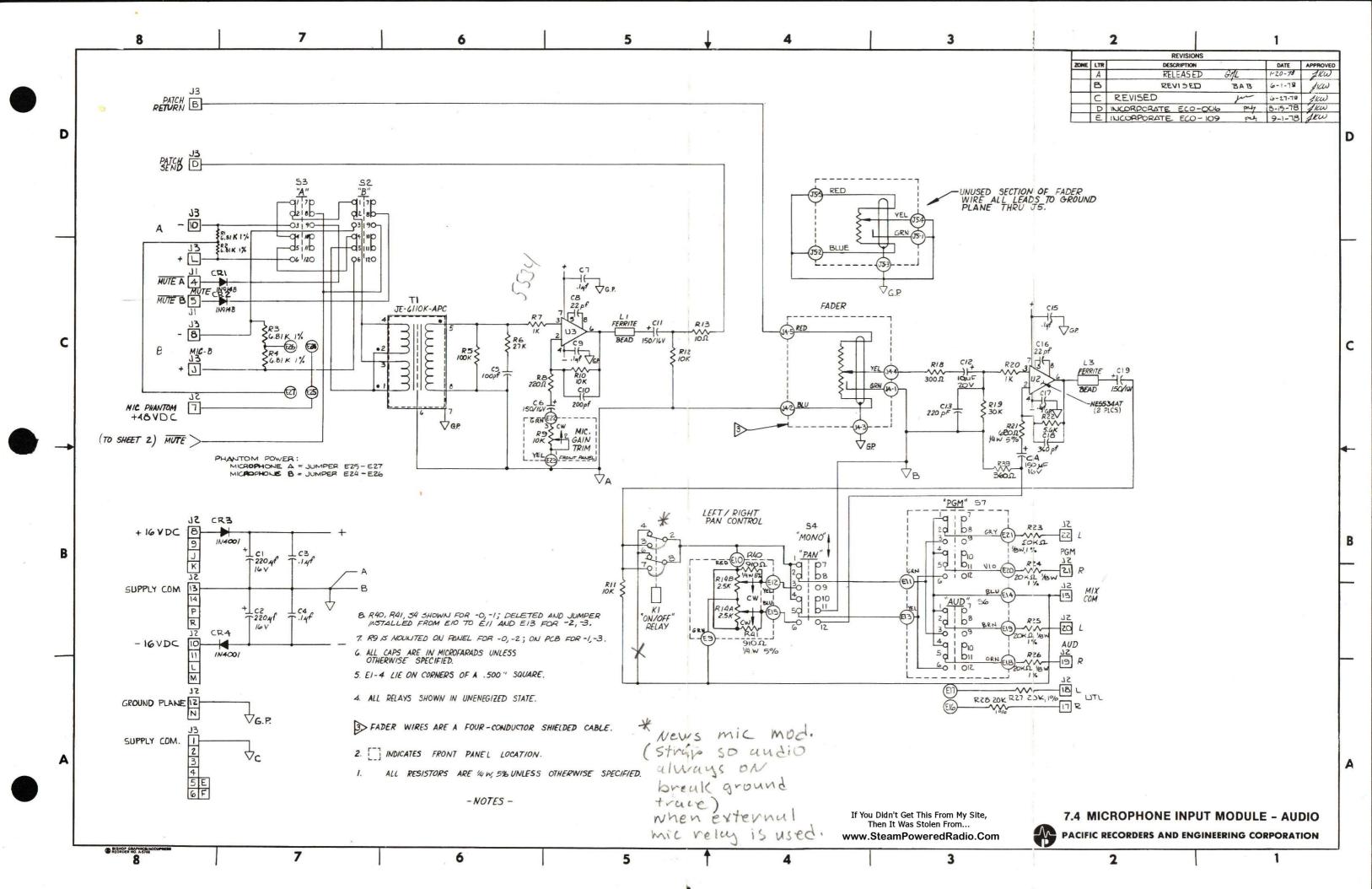
Refer to the schematic drawings of the Microphone and Line input modules. Note the "E" points E16 & 17 on the Microphone and E24 & 25 on the Line modules. These "E" points are the inputs to the UTILITY left and right mix busses. Refer to the schematic drawing of the stereo Line Output module. Remove resistors R7 and R9 from each of the output modules. These resistors are the signal feed source for the Monaural Output module. Install a Stereo Line Output module in the extreme left module position. The outputs and patch points for this module appear on the rear panel molex connectors labeled UTILITY. Applications for the UTILITY busses include split mixes for telco hybrid feed and three level mixes for separate processing of microphones, commercials and music.

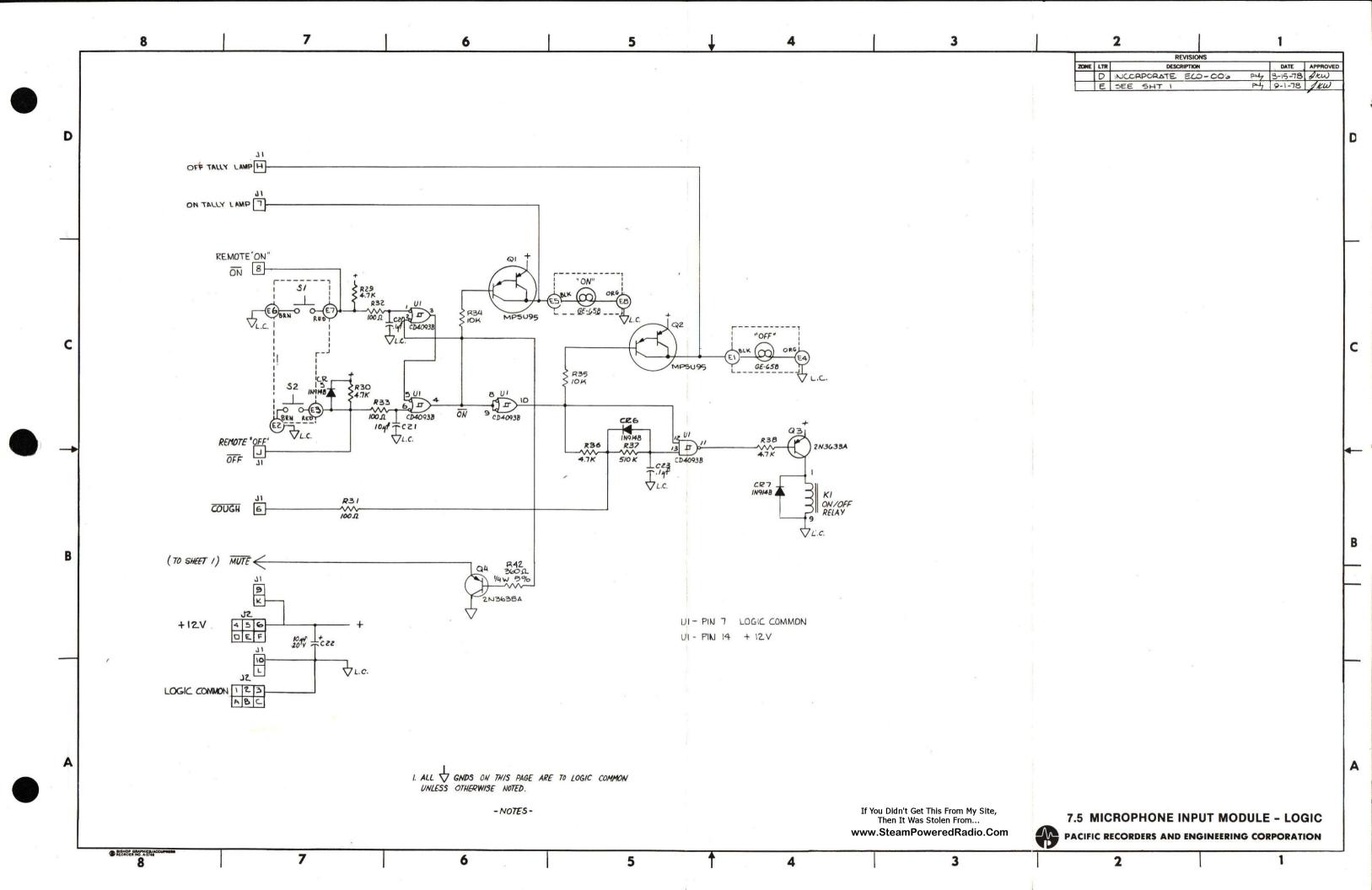


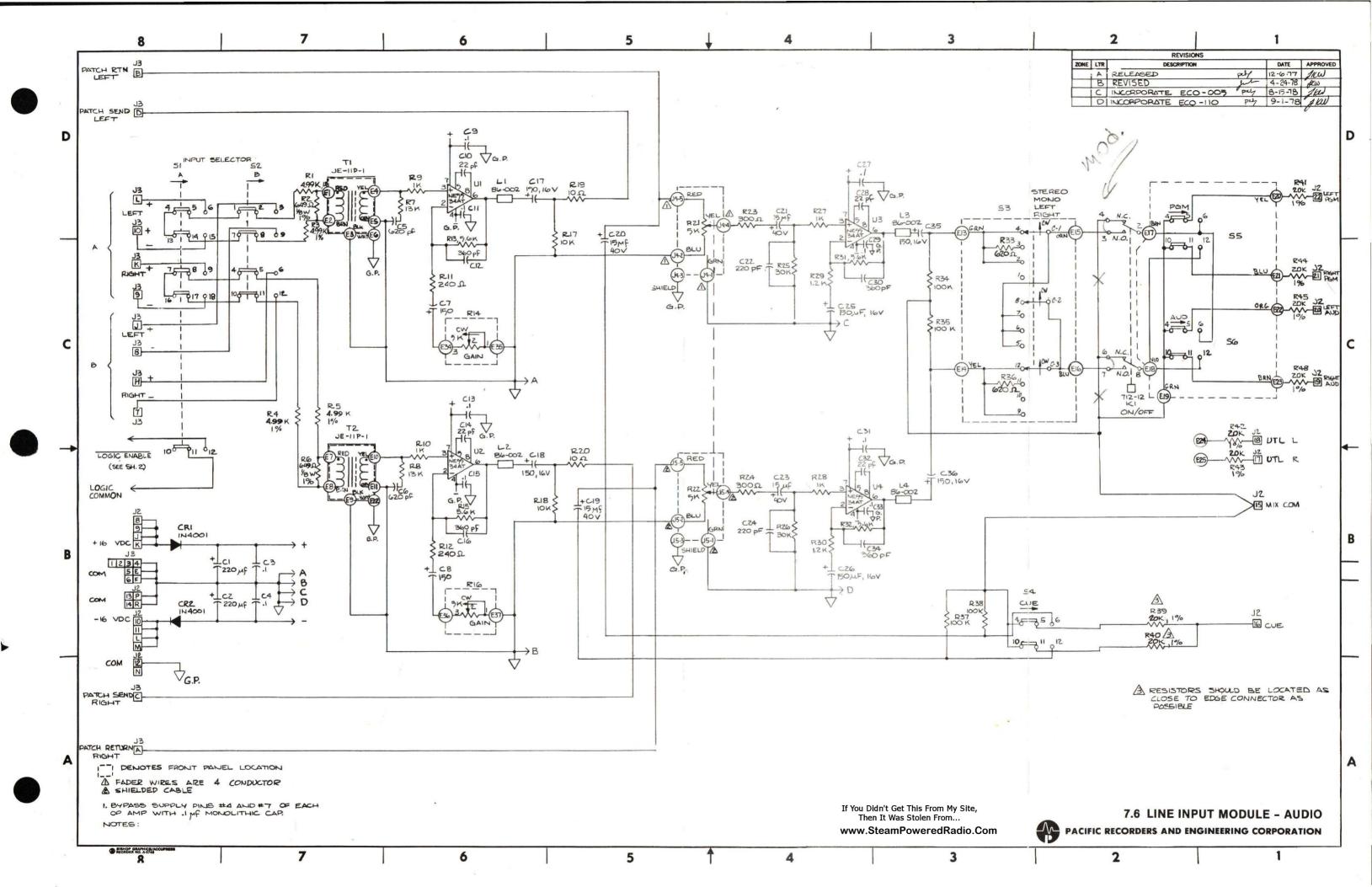


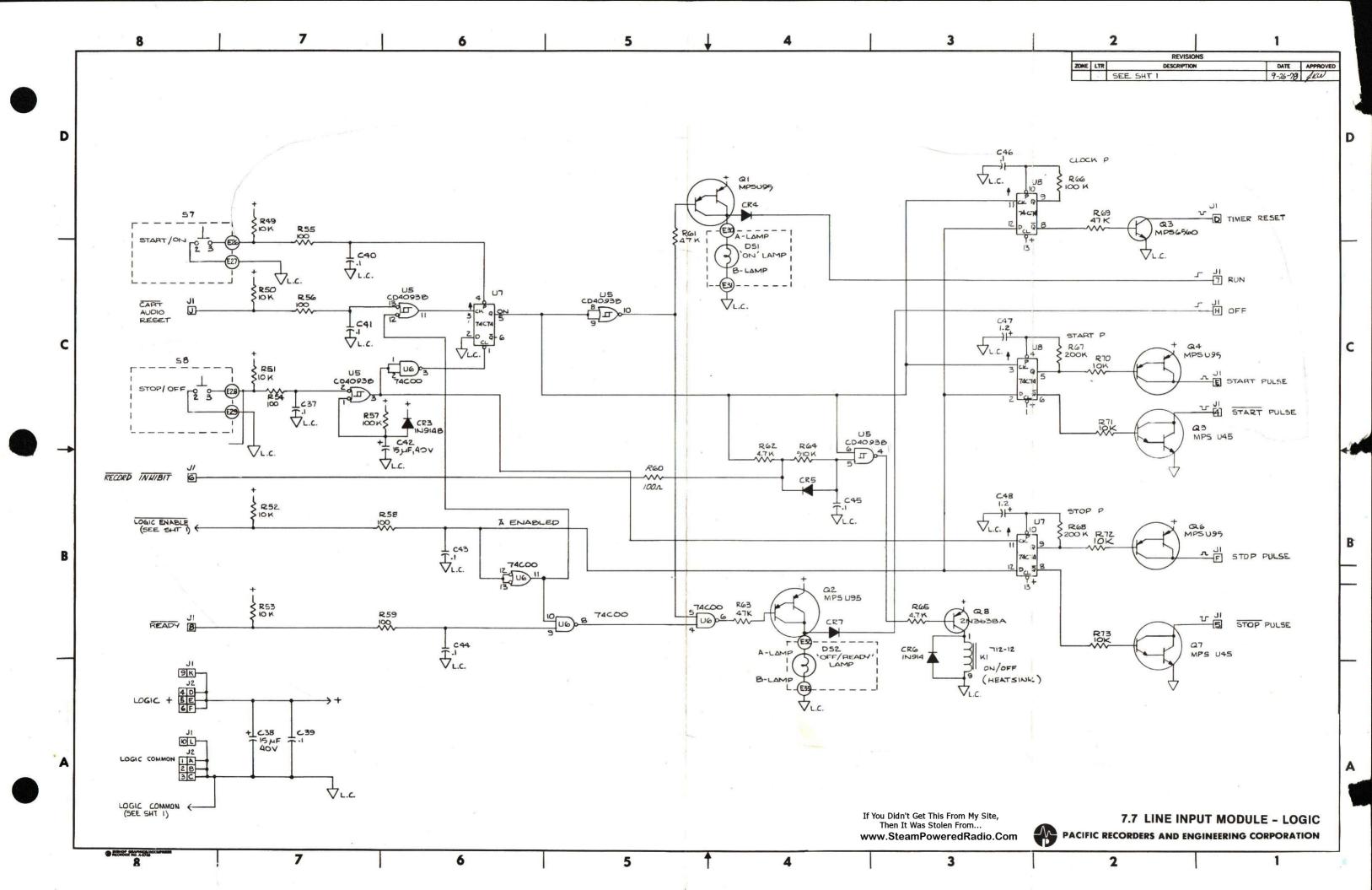
UTILITY BUSS ACCOS SMX

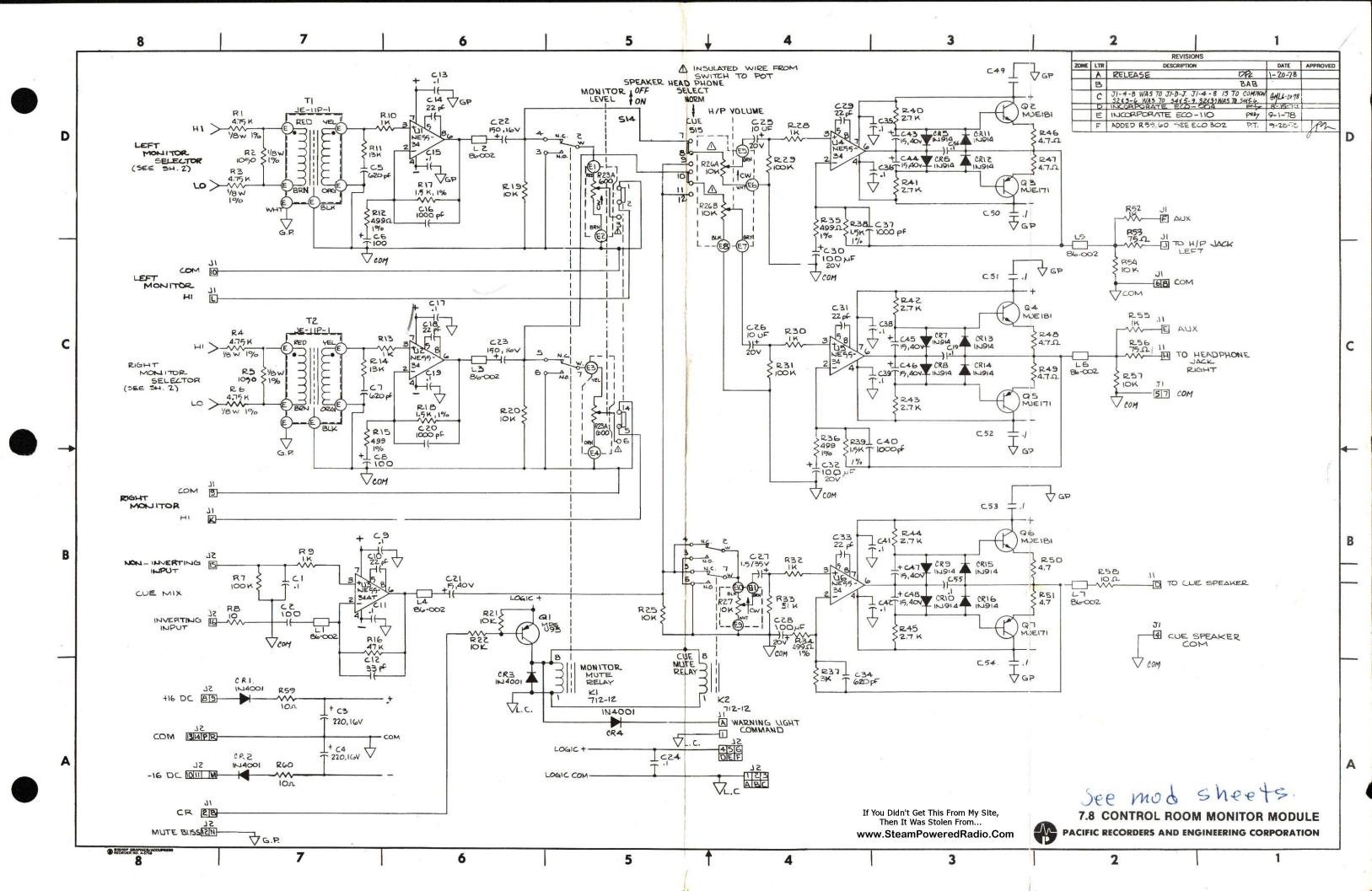


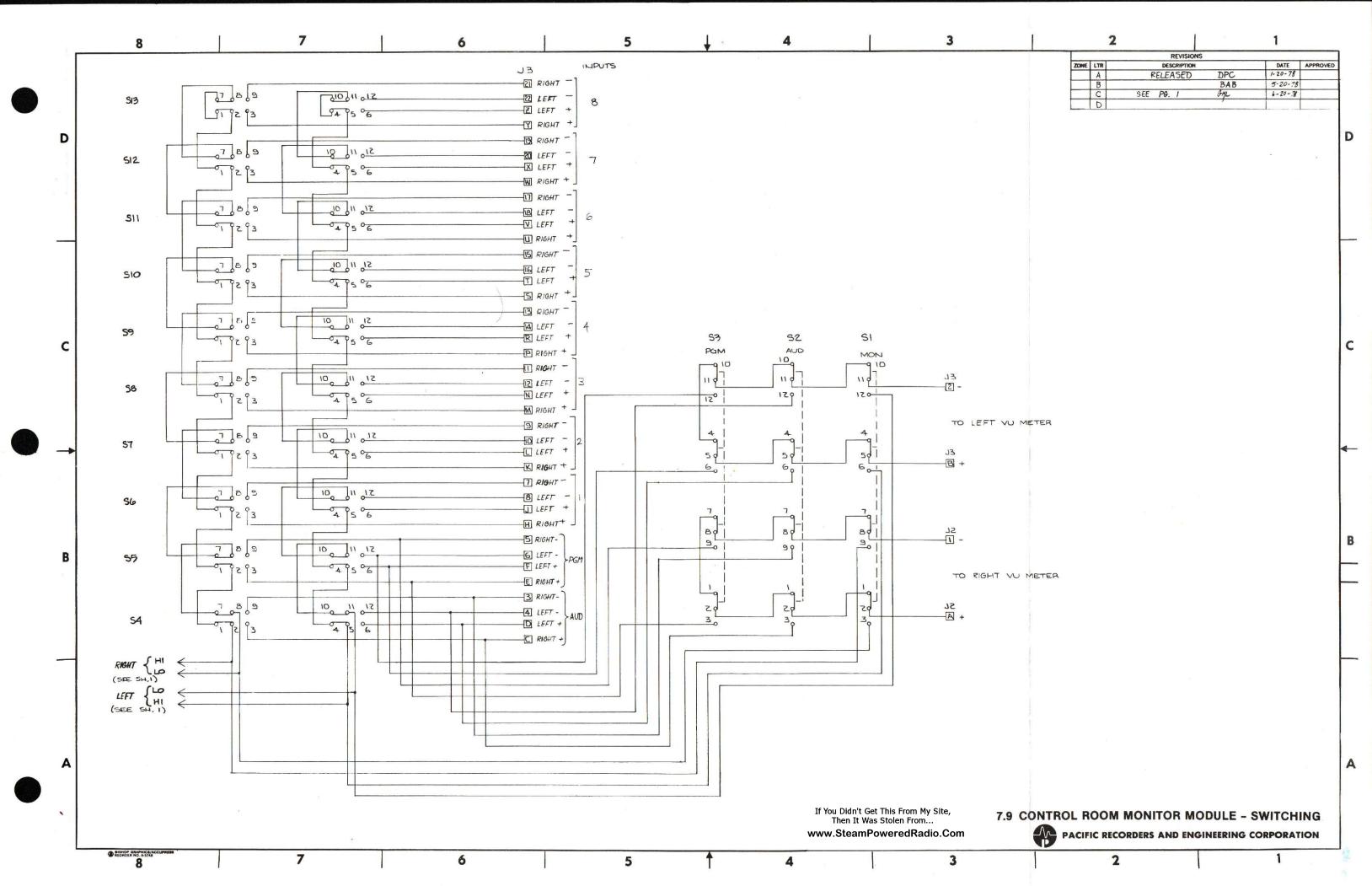


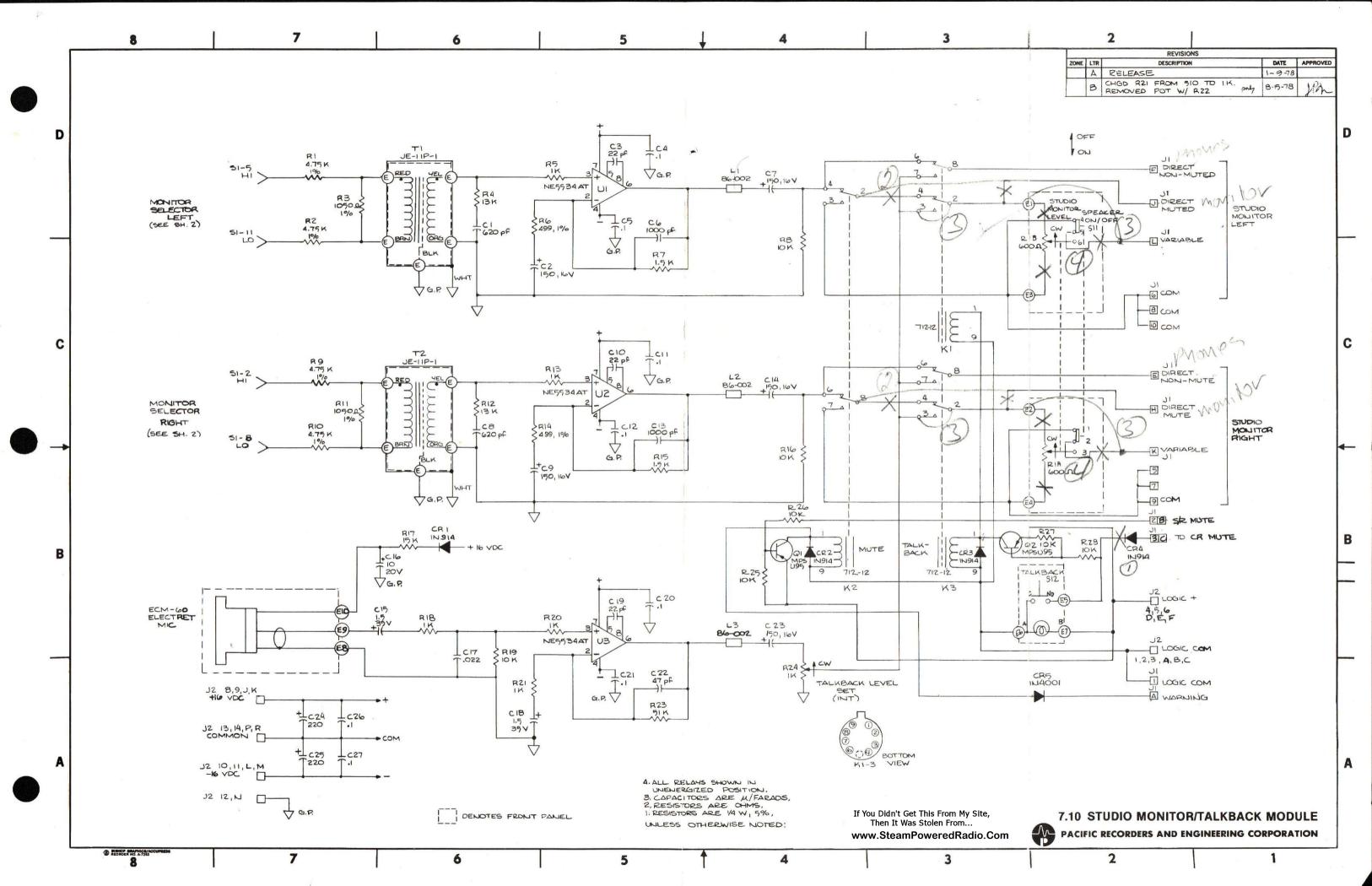


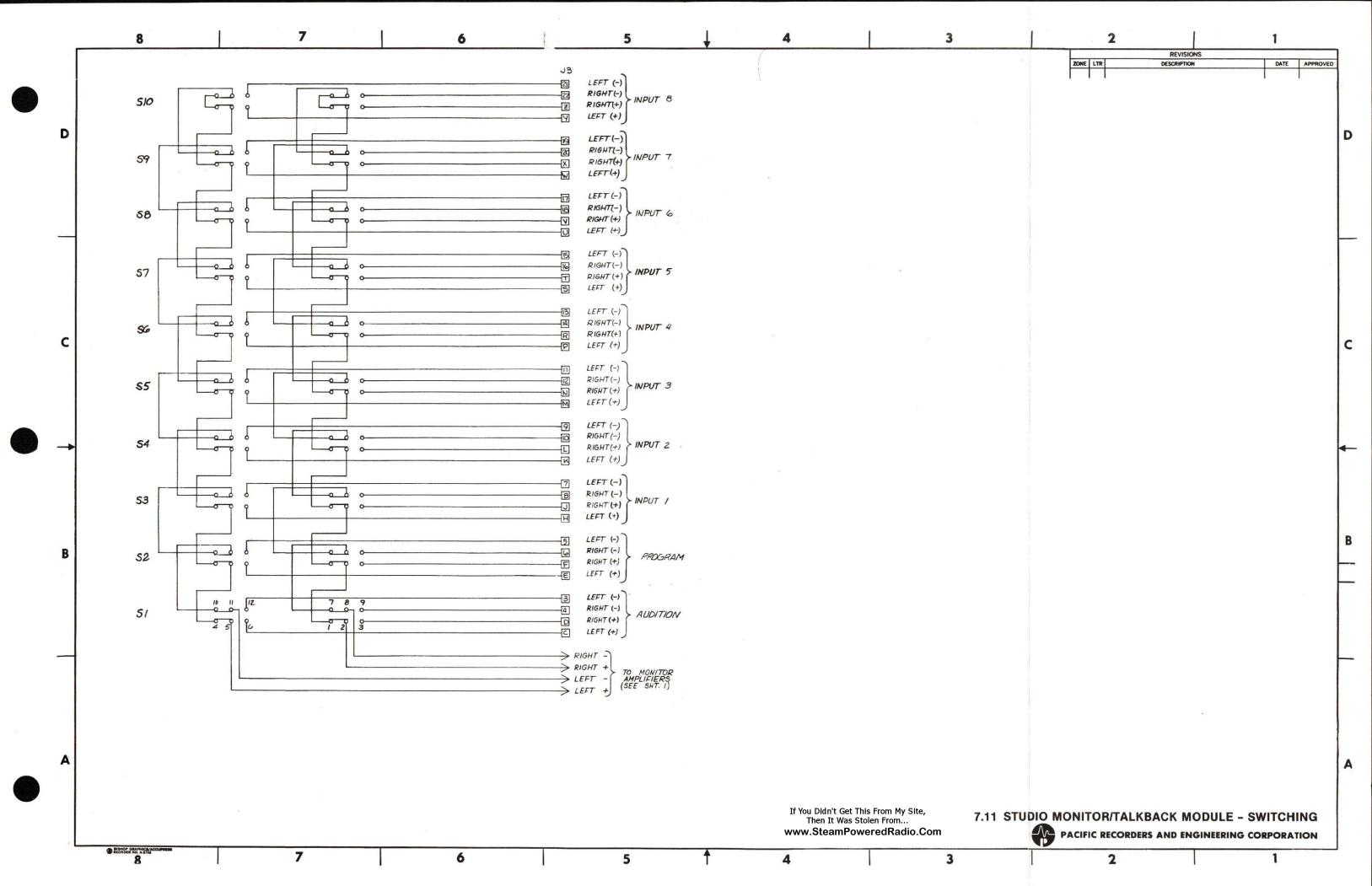


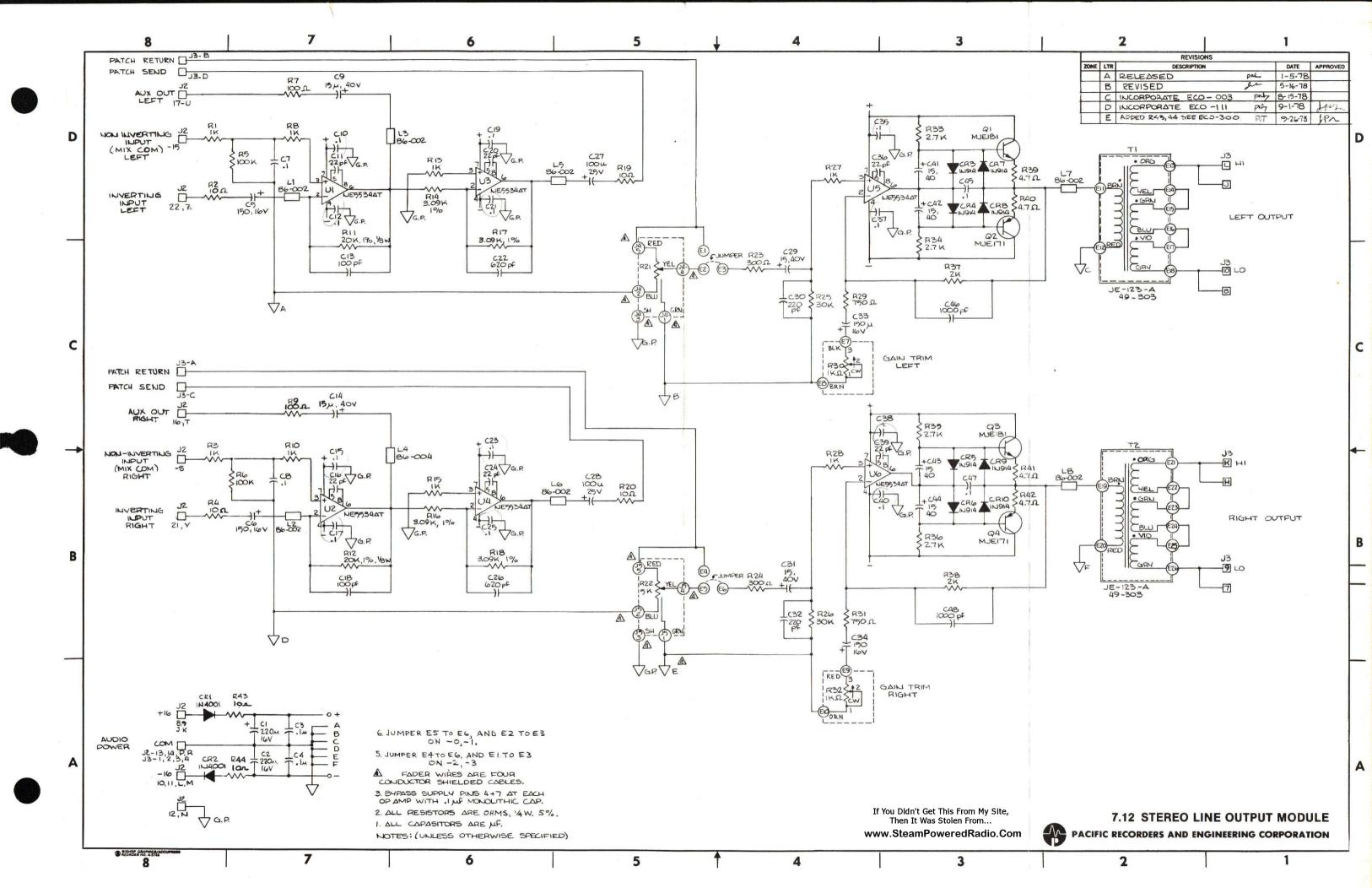


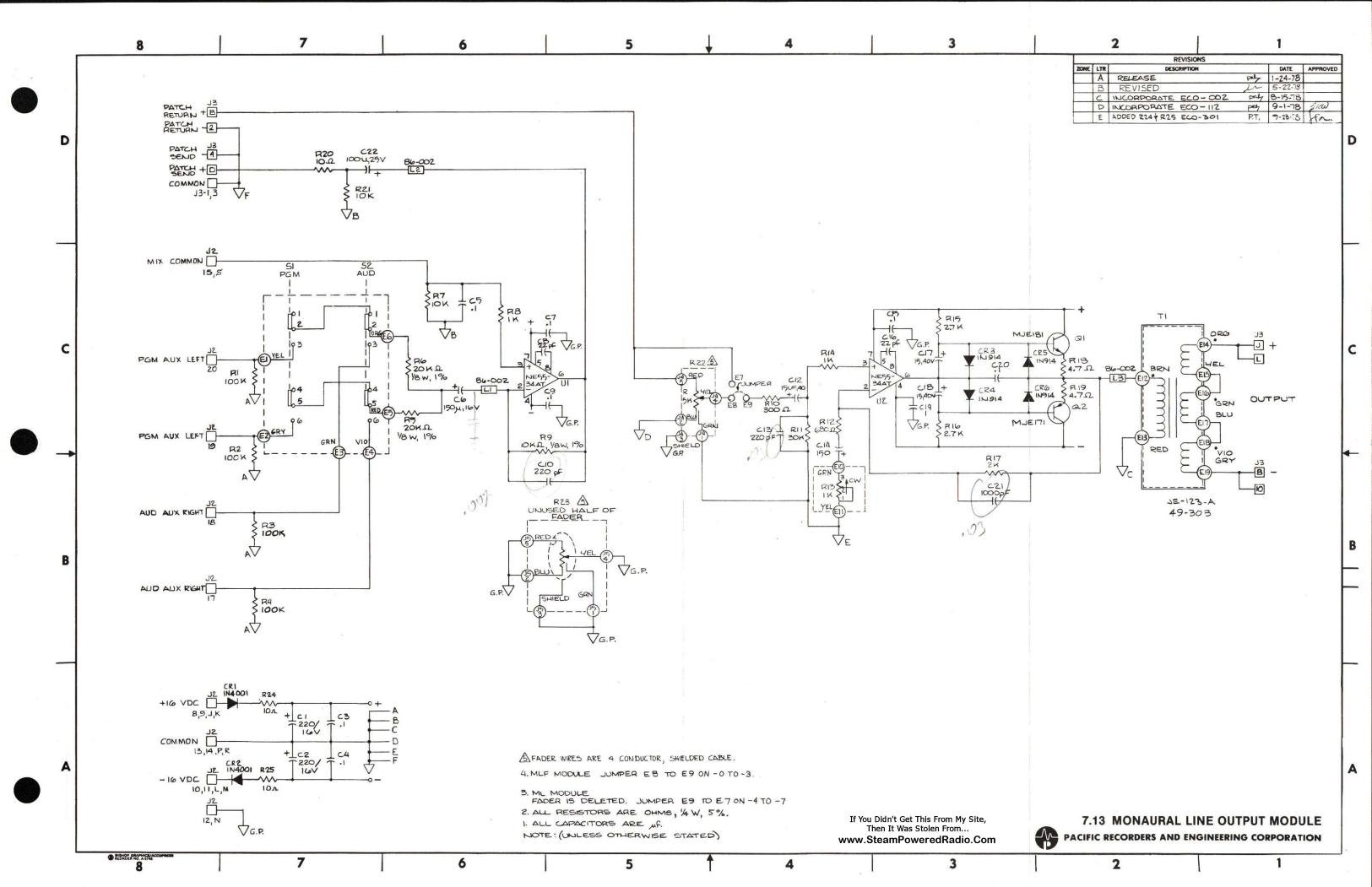












7.20 BMX CONSOLE PARTS LIST

PART DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	PRE P/N
Button, Engraved		
Yellow OFF Red ON White TALKBACK PGM AUD A B Blue START Blue STOP Blue RESET Blue HOLD Blue AUTO	Honeywell/PR&E Honeywell/PR&E Honeywell/PR&E Schadow/PR&E Schadow/PR&E Schadow/PR&E Schadow/PR&E Dialco/PR&E Dialco/PR&E Dialco/PR&E Dialco/PR&E Dialco/PR&E Dialco/PR&E	25-5-1 25-2-1 28-8-1 25-13-1 25-13-2 25-14-1 25-14-2 25-53-5 25-53-6 25-53-3 25-53-4 25-53-2
Button, Plain		
White Red Blue Green Yellow Orange(Amber) White Red Blue Green Yellow Orange	Honeywell Honeywell Honeywell Honeywell Honeywell Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco Dialco	25-8-0 25-2-0 25-7-0 25-6-0 25-5-0 25-4-0 25-53-0 25-49-0 25-52-0 25-50-0 25-54-0 25-51-0
Button, Clip	Honeywell	25-45
Bezel, Meter 31/2",VU	Dixson	36-5
Connector, PC edge		
10 term, dual, solder 22 term, dual, solder 22 term, single, solder 10 term, dual, molex 22 term, dual, molex Molex terminals	SAE SAE SAE Molex Molex Molex	14-207 14-209 14-208 14-21 14-22 15-3

PART DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	PRE P/N
Connector, "Molex" type		
4 term, chassis housing 4 term, square, chassis housing 6 term, chassis housing 12 term, chassis housing 15 term, chassis housing Molex Female term. pins 4 term, cable-type housing 4 term, square cable-type housing 6 term, cable-type housing 12 term, cable-type housing 15 term, cable-type housing Molex Male term. pins 9 term, cable-type housing	Molex	15-709 15-19 15-702 15-704 15-707 15-002 15-608 15-21 15-603 15-605 15-607 15-003 15-604
Diodes		
IN4001 IN914B		11-7 11-13
Fader, Linear Motion Assbly.	Penny & Giles/ PR&E	90-69
Integrated Circuits		
NE 5534 T CD 4093 B 74 C 00 74 C 74 TL082	Signetics RCA Nat'l. Semiconductor Nat'l. Semiconductor Texas Instruments	
Knobs		
Monitor level Pan, Mode Cue, Headphone Fader, White Fader, Black Fader, Red Fader, Yellow Fader, Green Fader, Blue	Buckeye Buckeye Buckeye Penny & Giles	32-101 32-102 32-111 32-719 32-710 32-712 32-714 32-715 32-716
Lamps		
# 382 # 658 # 756	Chicago Miniature Gen. Electric Sylvania	12-16 12-20 12-21

PART DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	PRE P/N
Meter, 31/2" VU	Dixson	46-4
Microphone, Talkback	Primo	23-1
Parts Kit	PR&E	76-2
Potentiometers		
Pan Monitor Level Headphone Level Cue Level Gain Trim, Microphone Gain Trim, Line Input Gain Trim, Output	Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat Clarostat	24-67 -24-62 24-26 24-27 24-18 24-19 24-20
Power Supply Assembly		
Early Current Timer	Micropower Micropower Electronic Components	50-1 50-2 50-17
Relay	Teledyne	28-501
Speaker, Cue, 45 ohm	Oaktron/PR&E	90-83
Sockets		
Round, 8-pin D.I.P.,8-pin D.I.P.,14-pin	Augat Texas Instrument Texas Instrument	16-109 16-108 16-114
Switches		
ON, OFF CUE, PAN 10 Station Meter Select 2 station, alternate action Timer, momentary Timer, alternate action Mode	Honeywell Schadow Schadow Schadow Schadow Dialco Dialco Grayhill	25-102 25-602 25-714 25-724 25-70 25-57 25-68 27-327
Transformers		
Microphone Input Line Input Output	Jensen Jensen Jensen	49-102 49-310 49-303

PART DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER	PRE P/N
Transistors		
PN 3638A MPS U45 MPS U95	Nat'l. Semiconductor Motorola Motorola	8-8 7-7 8-6
MJE 171 MJE 181	Motorola Motorola	8-1 7-1
Tools		
Molex Crimp Molex pin extractor Molex crimp, fancy	Molex Molex Molex	70-3 70-4 70-5

Section 8 ACCESSORIES

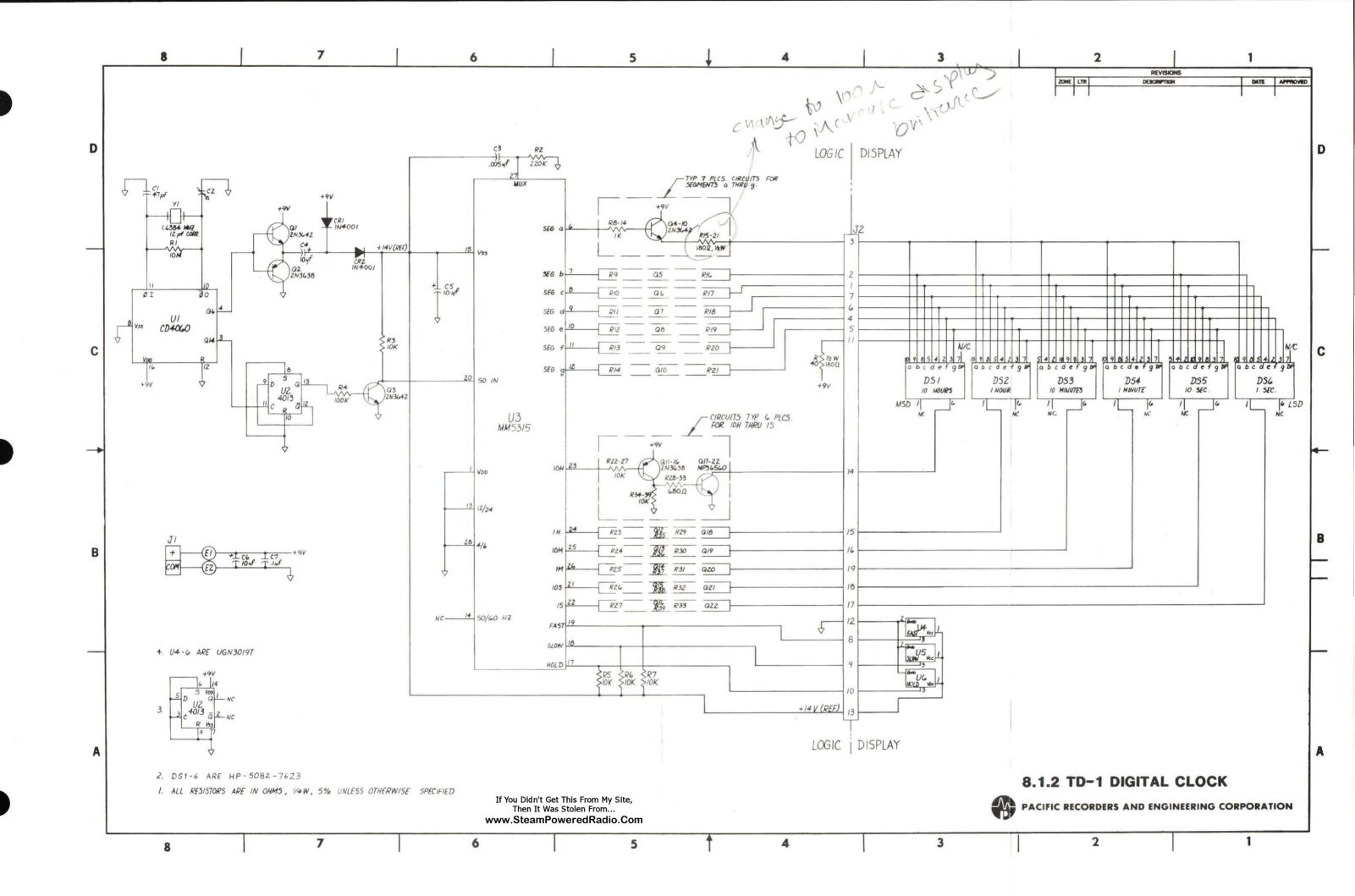
8.1 TIMERS AND CLOCKS

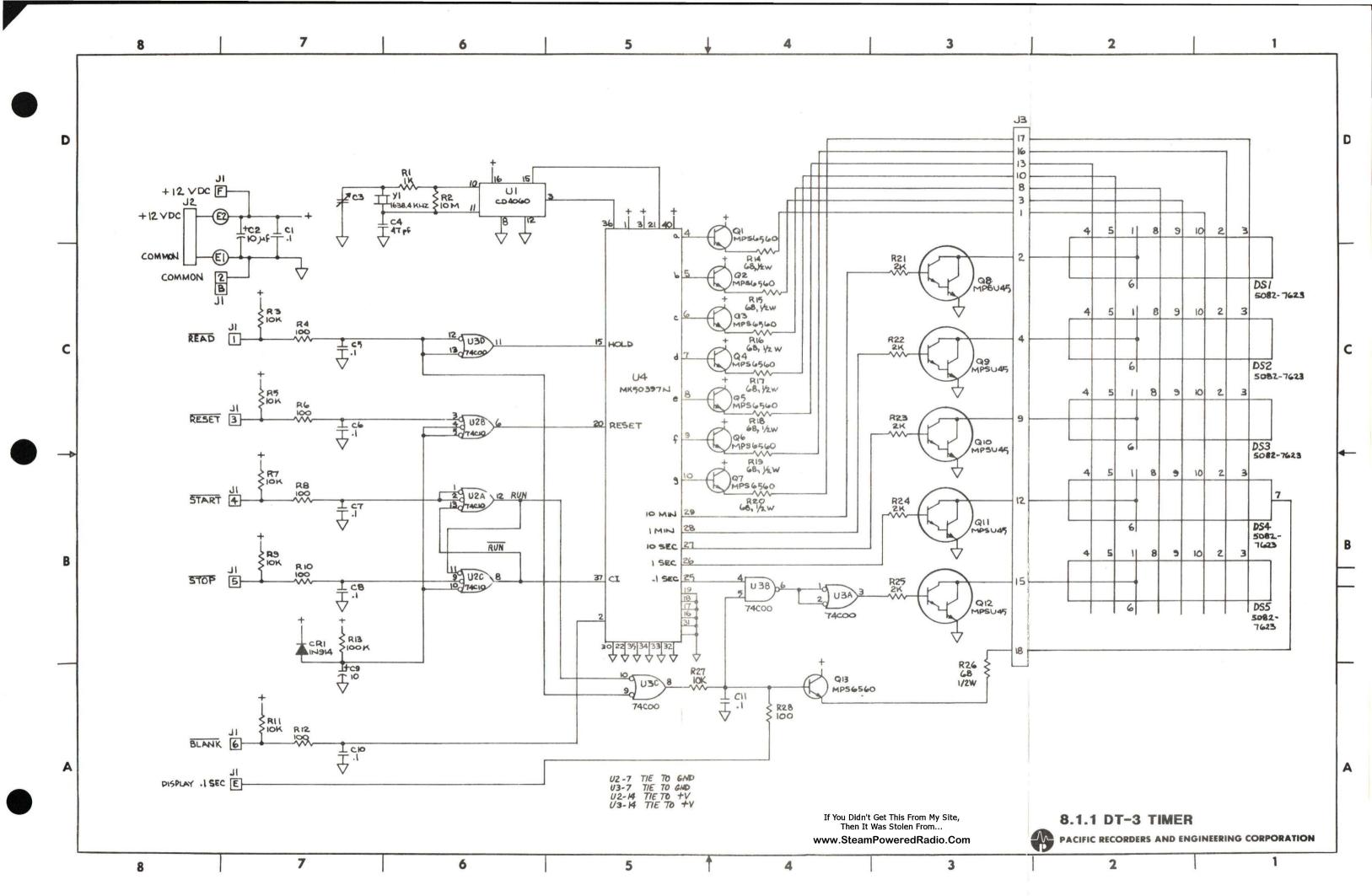
8.1.1 DT-3 TIMER

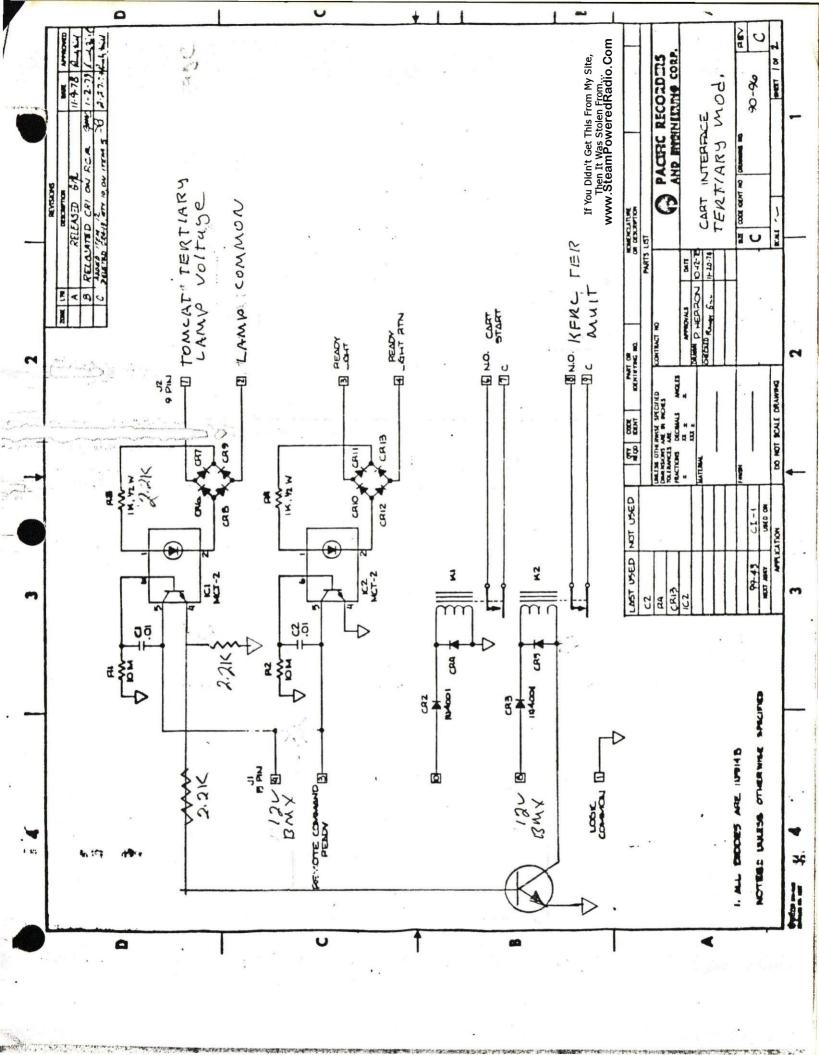
DT-3 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: The count up timer is designed around the MK50397 timer integrated circuit U4. Time base and multiplex frequency is supplied by oscillator/divider R1, R2, C3, C4, Y1, and U1. The segments of DS1-5 are selected by drivers Q1-7, and the digits are selected by drivers Q8-12. Power up reset circuit R13, CR1, and C9 via U2B resets U4 to zero, and sets the start/stop flip-flop U2A, C such that the NOT RUN line is high. An external START command via R7, R8, and C7 will set U2A, C such that the NOT RUN line is low, which enables U4 to count up. An external STOP command via R9, R10 and C8 will similarly set the NOT RUN line high. An external RESET command via R5, R6, C6, and U2B will reset U4 to zero. An external READ command via R3, R4, C5, and U3D will momentarily hold the display at the immediate time count (while the real time count continues). The READ command or the RUN line's low state via U3, R27, C11, U3B, and U3A enables the .1 SEC display, and via Q13, and R6 turns on the decimal point. Strapping J1-E to J1-F via R28 continuously enables the .1 SEC display and the decimal point. An external BLANK command via R11, R12, and C10 disables the display outputs of U4.

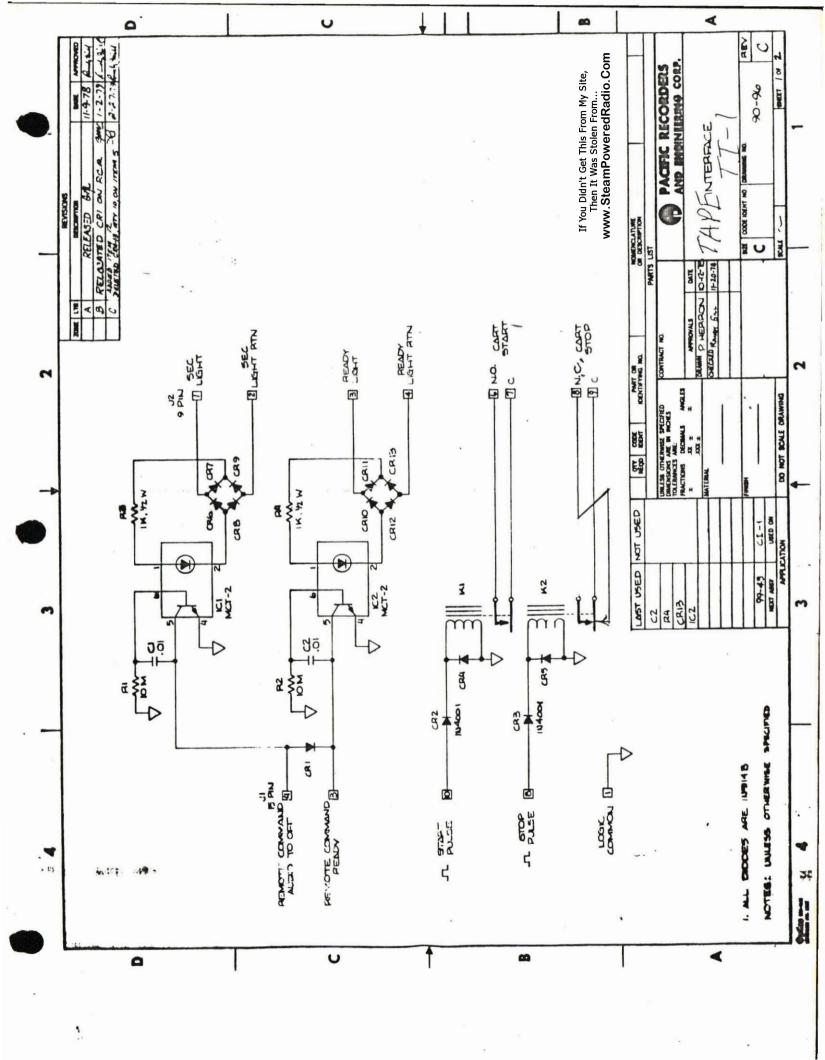
8.1.2 TD-1 DIGITAL CLOCK

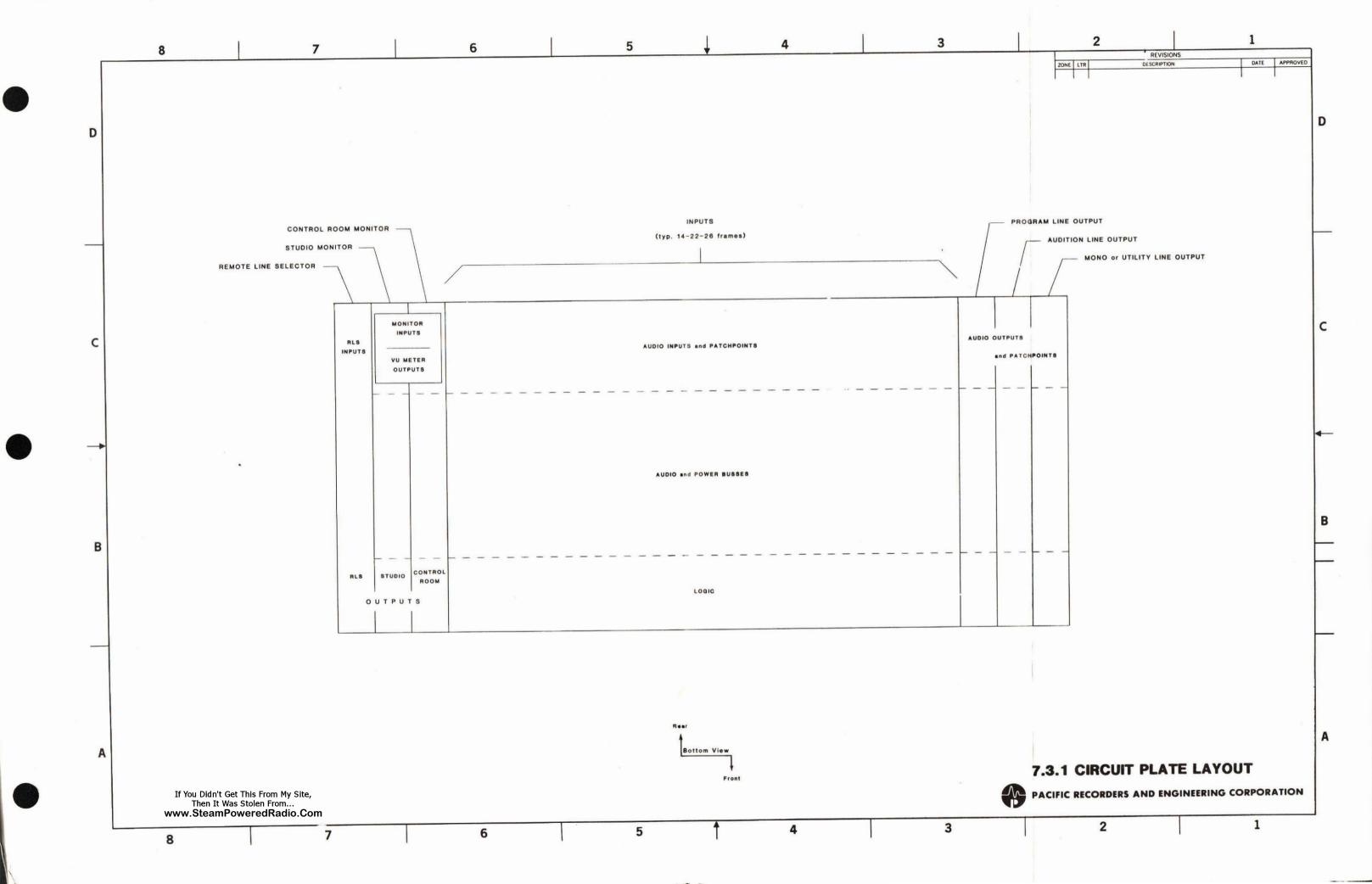
TD-1 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION: The time of day clock is designed around the MM5315 digital clock integrated circuit U3. Time base is supplied by oscillator/divider circuit R1, C1, C2, Y1, U1, R3, R4, and Q3 to pin 20 of U3. The voltage doubler circuit Q1, Q2, C4, CR1, CR2, and C5 provides the high Vss required at pin 15 of U3. The multiplex frequency is established by C3 and R2. The segments of DS1-6 are selected by drivers Q4-10, and the digits are selected by invertors Q11-16 and drivers Q17-22. Hall effect switches U4-6 are magnetically activated to set the clock by respective FAST, SLOW, and HOLD functions.

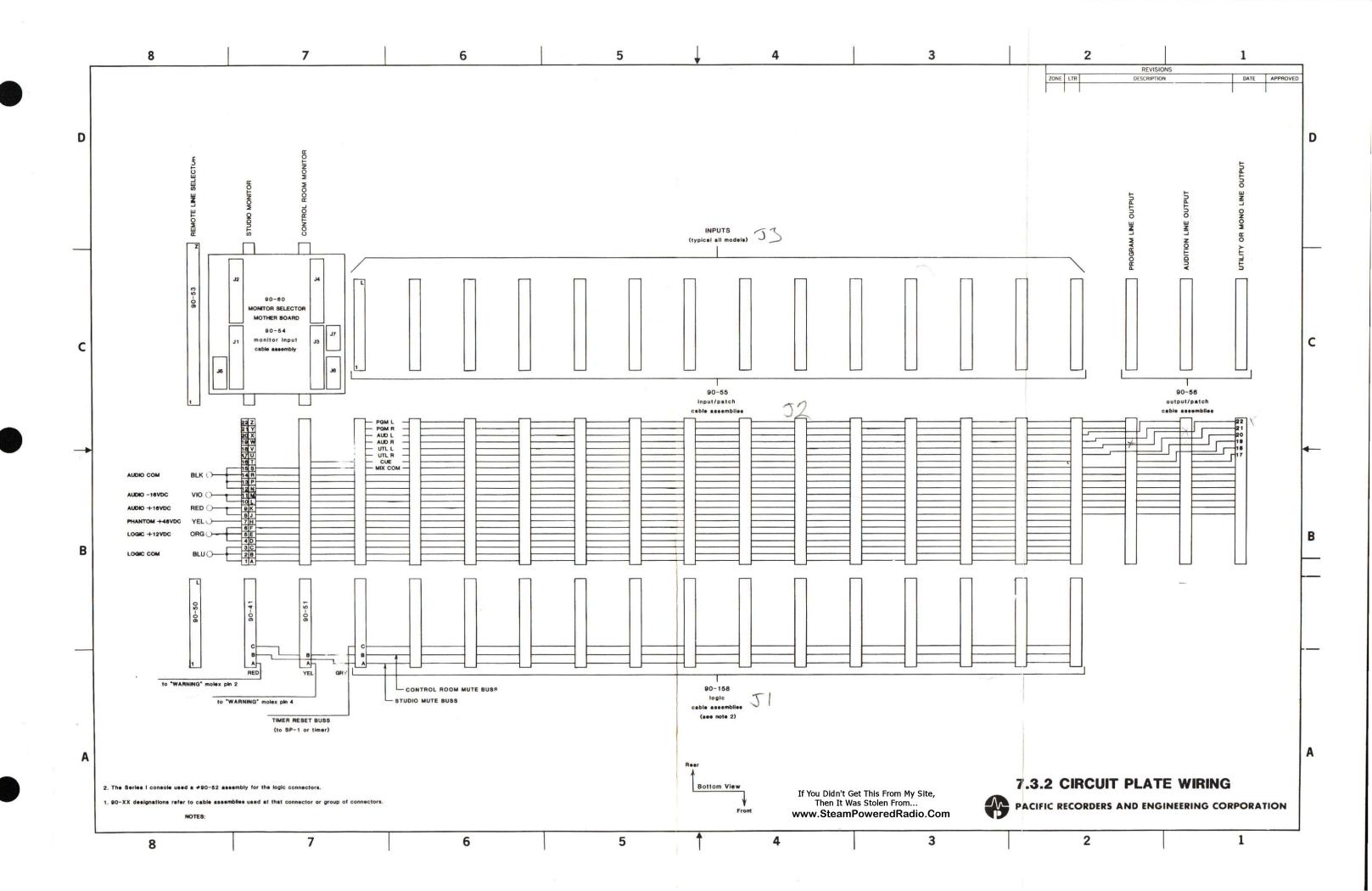


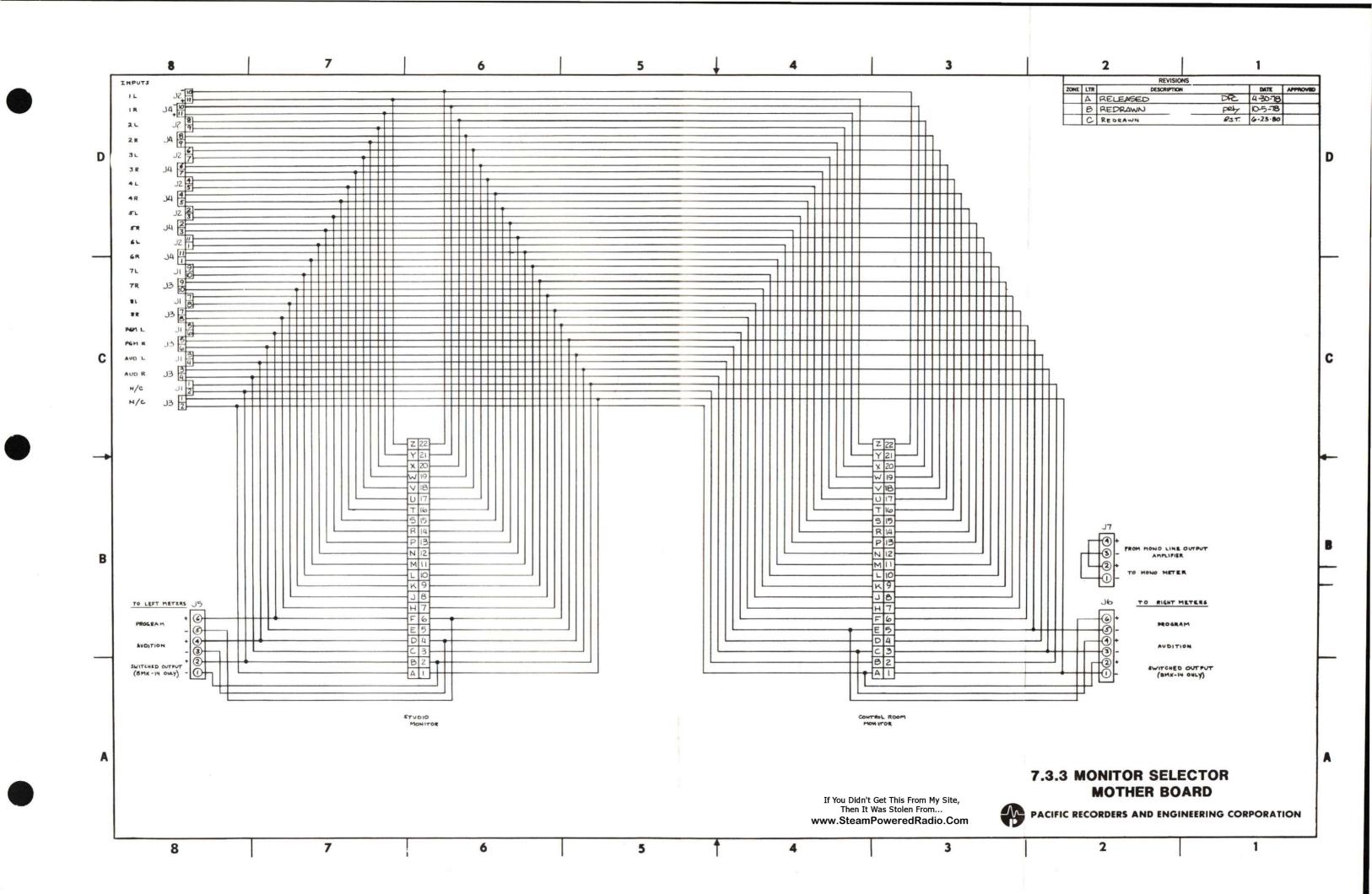


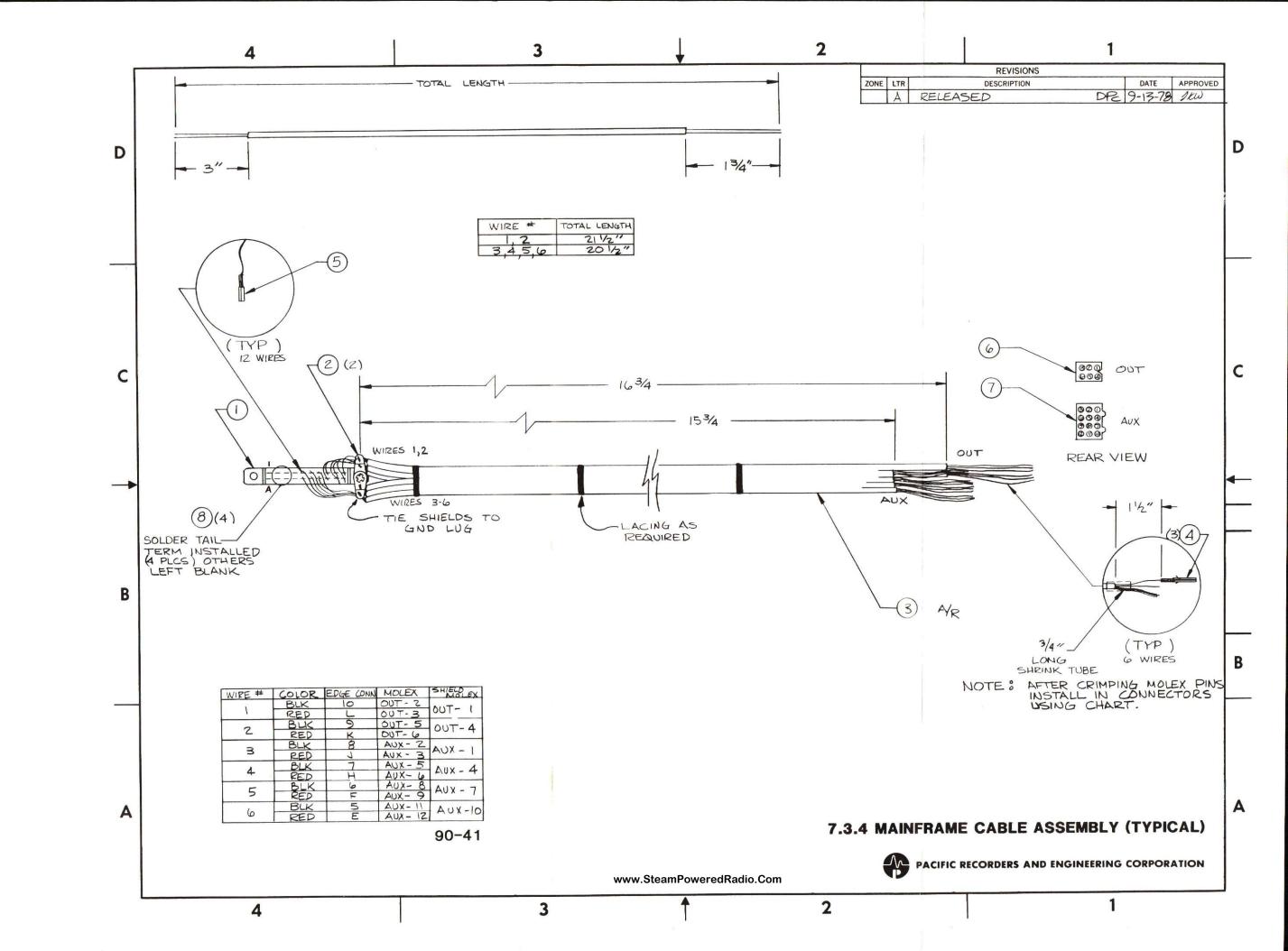












WIRE #	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR	REAR PANEL MOLEX	
	SHIELD	GND LUG	OUT 1 - 1	
1	BLK	10	OUT 1 - 2	
	RED	L	OUT 1 - 3	
	SHIELD	GND LUG	OUT 1 - 4	
2	BLK	9	OUT 1-5	
	RED	K	OUT 1 - 6	
	SHIELD	GND LUG	OUT 2 - 1	
3	BLK	8	OUT 2 - 2	
	RED	J	OUT 2 - 3	
	SHIELD	GNO LUG	оит2 - 4	
4	BLK	7	OUT2-5	
	RED	н	OUT 2 - 6	

90-50

7.3.6 REMOTE LINE SELECTOR OUTPUT

WIRE #	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR	REAR PANEL MOLEX
	SHIELD	GND LUG	OUT 1
١	BLK	10	OUT 2
	RED	L	OUT 3
	SHIELD	GND LUG	OUT 4
2	BLK	9	OUT 5
	RED	K	OUT 6
	SHIELD	GND LUG	AUX I
3	BLK	6	AUX 2
	RED	F	AUX 3
	SHIELD	CND LUG	AUX 4
4	BLK	5	AUX 5
	RED	E	AUX 6
	SHIELD	GND LUG	AUX 7
5	BLK	4	AUX 8
	RED	а	AUX 9

90-51

WIRE#	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR	REAR PANEL MOLEX	
	· · ·	ALL SHIELDS CUT-OFF AT JACKET		
	BLK	2.2	IAND 2 -2	
·	RED	2	1 AND 2 - 3	
2	BLK	21	1 AND 2 -5	
	RED	У	IAND2 -6	
3	BLK	20	1 AND 2 - 8	
	RED	X	1 AND 2 - 9	
4	BLK	19	1AND 2 - 11	
1	RED	W	1AND 2 - 12	
5	BLK	18	3 AND 4 - 2	
	RED	V	3 ANO 4 - 3	
6	BLK	17	3 AND 4 - 5	
	RED	U .	3 AND 4 - 6	
7	BLK	16	3 AND 4 - 8	
	RED		3 AND 4 - 9	
8	BLK	15	3 AND 4 - 11	
	RED	2	3 AND 9 -12	
a	BLK	14	5 AND 6 - 2	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	RED	R	5AND 6 -3	
10	BLK	13	5 AND 6 - 5	
, , ,	RED	р	5 AND 6 - 6	
))	BLK	12	5 AND 6 - 8	
, ,	RED	N	5 AND 6 - 9	
12	BLK	11	5 AND 6 - 11	
/~	RED	m	5 AND 6 - 12	
13	BLK	10	7AND 8 - 2	
	RED	L	7AND 8 - 3	
14	BLK	9	7AND 8 -5	
14	RED	K	7AND 8 - 6	
15	BLK	8	7 AND 8 -8	
10	RED	J	7AND8 -9	
16	BLK	7	7 AND 8 - 11	
10	RED	Н	7AND8 -12	
17	BLK	6	9 AND 10 - 2	
11	RED	F	9 AND 10 - 3	
10	BLK	5	9AND 10 - 5	
18	RED	E	9 AND 10 - 6	
10	BLK	9	9 AND 10 - 8	
19	RED	D	9 AND 10 - 9	
20	BLK	3	9 AND 10 - 11	
20	RED	C	9 AND 10 - 12	

NOTE: 90-53

Shield pins 1, 4, 7, and 10 of the Remote Line Selector Input molex connectors are tied to chassis ground at the rear panel.

WIRE # COLOR		FROM	M L MOLEK ECTORS	# 90 -60 MONITOR SELECTOR
WIKE	COLOR	INPUT	PIN #	MOTHER BOARD
1	BLK	8L	8	J1 - 7
. 1	RED	81	9	71 - 8
2	BLK	7L	2	11-9
	RED	7L	3	11-10
3	BLK	6L	8	11-11
	RED	6L	9	J2 -1
Λ	BLK	5 L	2	J2 - 2
4	RED	5 L	3	J2 - 3
5	BLK	4L	8	J2 - 4
	RED	4L	9	J2-5
6	BLK	3 L	2	J2-6
9	RED	3 L	3	J2-7
7	BLK	2L	8	J2 -8
7	RED	2L	9	J2-9
8	BLK	IL	2	J2-10
0	RED	IL	3	J2 - 11
a	BLK	8 R) [J3-7
9	RED	8R	12	J3-8
10	BLK	7 R	5	13-9
/0	RED	7R	6	J3 -10
1)	BLK	6R	11	J3 - 11
	RED	6R	12	J4 - 1
12	BLK	5R	5	J4 - Z
12	RED	5R	6	J4-3
13	BLK	4R	11	J4 - 4
75	RED	4R	12	J4-5
10	BLK	3 <i>R</i>	5	J4 - 6
14	RED	3R	6	J4 - 7
15	BLK	2 R	11	J4 - 8
15	RED	28	12	J4 - 9
1/	BLK	IR	5	J4 - 10
16	RED	IR	6	J4 - 11

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NOTE:

Shield pins 1, 4, 7 and 10 of the Monitor Input molex connectors are tied to chassis ground at the rear panel.

WIRE #	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR	REAR PANEL
	SHIELD	GND LUG	A -1
)	BLK	10	A-2
	RED	L	A-3
	SHIELD	GND LUG	A - 4
2	BLK	9	A-5
	RED	K	A-6
	SHIELD	GND LUG	B-1
3	BLK	8	B-2
	RED	J	B-3
	SHIELD	GND LUG	B-4
4	BLK	7	B-5
	RED	H	B-6
	SHIELD	GND LUG	PATCH I
5	BLK	4	PATCH 2
	RED	D	PATCH 3
	SHIELD	GND LUG	PATCH 4
6	BLK	3	PATCH 5
	RED	C	PATCH 6
	SHIELD	GNDLUG	PATCH 7
7	BLK	2	PATCH 8
	RED	В	PATCH 9
	SHIELD	GND LUG	PATCH 10
8	BLK	1	PATCH II
	RED	A	PATCH 12

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WIRE #	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR		TO # 90-60 MONITOR SELECTOR MOTHER BOARD
	SHIELD	UTILITY	GHD LUG	CUT OFF AT JACKET
)	BLK	UTILITY	10	J7 -3
	RED	UTILITY	L	J7 -4
	SHIELD	PGM	GHD LUG	CUT OFF AT JACKET
2	BLK	PGM	10	11-5
1000	RED	PGM	L	11-6
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	CUT OFF AT JACKET
3	BLK	AUD	10	JI - 3
	RED	AUD	L	J1 - 4
	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	CUT OFF AT JACKET
4	BLK	PGM	9	J3-5
	RED	PGM	K	J3-6
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	CUT OFF AT JACKET
5	BLK	AUD	9	J3-3
	RED	AUD	K	33-4
		,		TO REAR PANEL MOLEX CONNECTORS
1.2	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM MAIN I
6	BLK	PGM	10	PGM MAIN 2
	RED	PGM	L	PGM MAIN 3
_	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM MAIN 4
7	BLK	PGM	9	PGM MAIN 5
	RED	PGM	K	PGM MAIN 6
_	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM AUX I
8	BLK	PGM	8	PGM AUX 2
	RED	PGM	٦	PGM AUX 3
~	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM AUX 4
9	BLK	PGM	7	PGM AUX 5
	RED	PGM	H	PGM AUX 6
	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM PATCH 1
10	BLK	Pam	4	PLM PATCH 2
	RED	PGM	D	PGM PATCH 3
	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	POM PATCH 4
11	BLK	PGM	3	AGM PATCH 5
	RED	PGM	C	PGM PATCH 6
12	SHIELD	PGM	GNO LUG	PGM PATCH 7
12	BLK	PGM	2	PGM PATCH 8
	RED	PGM	B	PGM PATCH 9
17	SHIELD	PGM	GND LUG	PGM PATCH 10
13	BLK	PGM	1	PGM PATCH II
	RED	PGM	A	PGM PATCH 12
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD MAIN 1
14	BLK	AUD	10	AUD MAIN 2
	RED	AUD	<u>L</u>	AUD MAIN 3
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD MAIN 4
15	BLK	AUD	٩	AUD MAIN 5
	RED	AUD	K	AUD MAIN 6

WIRE #	COLOR	EDGE CONNECTORS		RBAR PANEL MOLEX	
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD AUX	1
16	BLK	AUD	8	AUD AUX	2
	RED	AUD	J	AUD AUX	3
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD AUX	4
17	BLK	AUD	7	AUD AUX	5
	RED	AUD	н	AUD AUX	6
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD PATCH	1
18	BLK	AUD	4	AUD PATCH	2
	RED	AUD	D	AUD PATCH	3
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD PATCH	4
19	BLK	AUD	3	AUD PATCH	5
	RED	AUD	C	AUD PATCH	6
	SHIELD	AUD	GND LUG	AUD PATCH	7
20	BLK	AUD	2	AUD PATCH	8
	RED	AUD	В	AUD PATCH	9
	SHIELD	AUD	GNDLUG	AUD PATEH	10
21	BLK	AUD	1	AUD PATCH	11
	RED	AUD	A	AUD PATCH	12
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL MAIN	1
22	BLK	UTL	10	UTL MAIN	2
	RED	UTL	L	UTL MAIN	3
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL MAIN	4
23	BLK	UTL	9	UTL MAIN	5
	RED	UTL	K	UTL MAIN	6
	SHIELD	UTL	GNP LUG	UTL AUX	1
24	BLK	UTL	8	UTL AUX	2
	RED	UTL	J	UTL AUX	3
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL AUX	4
25	BLK	UTL	7	UTL AUX	5
	RED	UTL	H	UTL AUX	6
10	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL PATCH	1
26	BLK	UTL	4	UTL PATCH	2
	RED	UTL	D	UTL PATCH	3
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL PATCH	4
27	BLK	UTL	3	UTL PATCH	5
	RED	UTL	ی	UTL PATCH	6
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL PATCH	7
28	BLK	UTL	2	UTL PATCH	8
A-9/31	RED	UTL	В	UTL PATCH	9
	SHIELD	UTL	GND LUG	UTL PATCH	10
29	BLK	UTL	ı	UTL PATCH	11
	RED	UTL	Α	UTL PATCH	12

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		FROM				
WIRE#	COLOR	METER POSITION	CONNECTOR	ТО		
1	SHIELD	١	P2-1	#90-60 MONITOR SELECTOR MOTHER BOARD 15-17		
	BLK	1	P2-2			
	RED	1	P2-3			
2	SHIELD	2	P4-1			
	BLK	2	P4-2			
	RED	2	P4 - 3			
3	SHIELD	3	P6-1			
	BLK	3	P6-2			
	RED	3	P6-3			
4	SHIELD	4	P8-1			
	BLK	4	P8-2			
	RED	4	P8-3			
5	SHIELD	5	P10-1			
	BLK	5	P10-2			
	RED	5	P10-3			
METER POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS						
ORG +12YDC						
BLU COM						
RED +16VDC						
BLK COM						
V10 -16 VDC						
SP-1 TIMER PANEL CONNECTIONS						
BLU COM						
ORG +12 VDC						
GRY RESET BUSS						

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WIRE COLOR	EDGE CONNECTOR	REAR PANEL MOLEX
COLOR	PIN #	PIN #
BLK	10, L	1
WHT	9 K	2
RED	8	3
GRN	J	4
ORN	7	5
BLU	Н	6
WHT/BLK	6	7
RED/ BLK	F	8
GRN/BLK	5	9
ORN/BLK	E	10
BLU/BLK	4	11
BLK/WHT	D	12
RED/WHT		13
GRN/WHT		14
BLU/WHT		15

