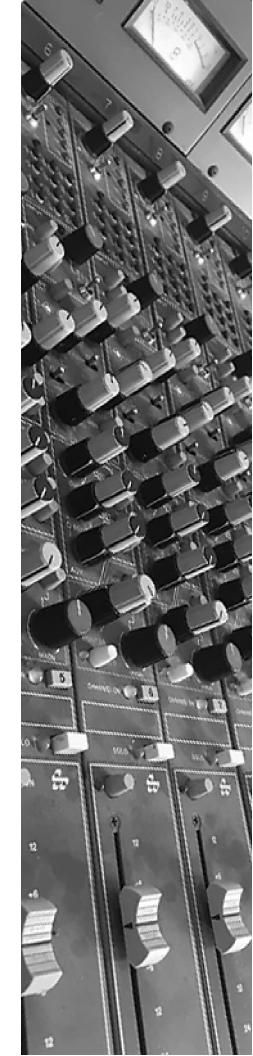
The Sound Workshop Series 34: Recording/Mixing Console.





Sound Workshop

Series 34 Record/Mix Audio Console

Owners Manual

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Table of Contents

SENERAL INFORMATION - SECTION 1	
DESCRIPTION	1.1
THE INPUT/DUTPUT CONCEPT	1.2
LIMITED WARRANTY	1.3
EXPEDITING SERVICE	1.4
ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	1.5
MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	1.6
FIGURES	v
Mechanical Specifications	1 A
NSTALLATION - SECTION 2	
INTERFACING NOTES	2.1
Microphone CablesLine Level Cables	2.1.1
GROUNDING AND SHIELDING	2.2
Grounding Procedures	2.2.2
CONSOLE SET-UP AND TURN-CN	2.3
Normalizing the ConsolePower Supply Setup	2.3.1 2.3.2
MONITOR SYSTEM SETUP	2.4
FIGURES	
Microphone Interface	28 20 2E 2F 26

User Interface Card Layout - 50MF	21
Proper Crimping Technique	2d
Typical Headphone Distribution System	2K
Typical Recording System Layout	ZL
DPERATION - SECTION 3	
OVERVIEW	3.1
I/O MODULE	3.2
Track Assignment Matrix [1]	3.2.1
I/O ED Motor Display [7]	3.2.2
Microphone Drasmolifier [3]	3.2.3
line Input Amplifier [3]	3.2.4
Foundings (A)	3.2.5
Cue and Echo Send Lines [5]	3.2.6
Monitor/Mixdown Section [6]	3.2.7
Channel On Switch [7]	3.2.8
Channel Solo Switch [8]	3.2.9
Channel Fader Section [9]	3.2.10
ARMS Computer Controls [10]	
ECHO MASTER MODULE	3.3
VU Meter and Meter Switches [21, 25]	3.3.1
Frho Send and Return Controls [22, 23, 24]	5.5.2
Microphone, Function and Display [26, 27, 28]	. 3.3.3
CR/STUDIO MASTER MODULE	3.4
Echo and Cue Controls [31 - 37]	- 3.4.1
Monitor Controls [38 & 39A-F]	. 3.4.2
Macter Solo Controls [396-1]	- 3.4.3
Communications Sertion [40]	3.4.4
Test Oscillator [41]	- 3.4.5
Mixdown Master Control [42]	- 3.4.6
ARMS Computer Controls [43]	- 3.4.7
PATCH BAY	3.5
METER BRIDGE	3.6
DIRECTORY OF CONSOLE CONTROLS	3.7
Input/Output Module	- 3.7.1
Frho Mactor Modulo	- 3.7.2
CR/Studio Master Module	- 3.7.3
FIGURES	
Block Diagram - Input Module	- 202-100
Plack Discrem - Mactor Madules	- 202-101
Callouts - Input Module	- 3A/1

	Callouts - Echo Master Module	
	Callouts - CR/Studio Master Module	
	MB Patch Bay Panel (50MF/41-50)	3B/1
	MB Patch Bay Panel (Tie Lines W-AA)	38/2
	Patch Bay Panel Layout (24MF/32MF)	
	Patch Bay Panel Layout (40MF/50MF)	3 D
CIBCH	IT ANALYSIS - SECTION 4	
INPU	T/OUTPUT MODULE	4.1
	Microphone Preamplifier	4.1.1
	Four-Band Equalizer	4.1.2
	Monitor and Aux Send	4.1.3
	Track-Summing Bus Assign	4.1.4
	Monitor Solo and Flip	4.1.5
	Main Printed Circuit Board	4.1.6
	Line Input Amplifier	4.1.7
	VU Meter and Driver	4.1.8
	Fader Booster/Interface	4.1.9
	Track Bus ACA	4.1.10
	Track Dutput Inverter	4.1.11
	Bus Monitor Inverter/Buffer	4.1.11
	Balanced Output	4.1.12
	High Resolution Meter Module	4.1.13
	Single VU Meter Driver/Buffer Board	4.1.14
ECHO	RETURN MODULE	4.2
	Return Pan Amplifiers	4.2.1
	Return Buffer to 24 Track Assign	4.2.2
	Return Buffer to Mix Assign	4.2.3
	24 Track Assign Matrix	A 2 A
	SOLO	4.2.5
	Talkback	4.2.6
	High Resolution Meter Control	4.2.7
	Echo Send ACA (Active Combining Amplifier)	4.2.8
	Echo Send Booster	4.2.9
	Meter Summing	
	Meter Rectifier, Driver, and Display	4.2.11
	Other Components	4.2.12
VOLT	AGE CONTROL CARD	4.3
	VCA Sub Assembly	A 3 1
	Voltage Control Card	4.3.2
MAST	ER MODULE	
	Main/Master PC Assembly	
	Bus Summing Amplifiers	4.4.1
	Output Ponctor Amplifica-	4.4.2
	Output Booster Amplifiers	4.4.5
	Control Room Booster Amplifier	4.4.4
	HOHOLOCCI CO ONICCITIO CONTRACTOR	4.4.4

	Studio Booster	- 4.4.3
	Two-Track Tape Returns	- 4.4.6
	VU Meter Level Scalers	- 4.4.7
	Echo Return Active Combining Amplifier	- 4.4.8
	Communications PC Assembly	- 4.4.9
	T/B Mic Pre-Amp	- 4.4.10
	T/B Inverter/Follower Amplifiers	- 4.4.1
	Oscillator Section	- 4.4.12
	Talkback and Solo Logic	- 4.4.13
	Solo Logic	- 4.4.14
	Solo Defeat	- 4.4.1
	Talkback Logic and Audio Switching	- 4.4.17
	Switch Module PC Assembly	- A A 1
	Echo Return Assign	A A 10
	Aux Select	7 4 7 1 C
	Aux Select	~ 4.4.1°
	Studio Input Amplifiers and Switching	- 4.4.25
	Control Room Input Amplifiers and Switching	- 4.4.2.
	Aux Level Indicator	- 4.4.2
	Balanced Output Driver PC Assembly	- 4.4.2
	Front Panel Assembly	- 4.4.2
	Misc Components	- 4.4.2
	FIGURES	
	Equalizer Simplified Circuit	- 4A
	UCΔ Circuit Block Diagram	- 48
	Circuit Diagram - Summing and Output	- 4C
		•
		•
S V 9		
6 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE - SECTION 5	
5 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE - SECTION 5	
5 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2
5 Y S	Fower Supply - Console Audio (+/- 16V)	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3
5 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES Power Supply - Console Audio (+/- 16V)	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4
5 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES Power Supply - Console Audio (+/- 16V) Power Supply - Phantom (+48V)	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6
5 Y 9	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES Power Supply - Console Audio (+/- 16V) Power Supply - Phantom (+48V)	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6
6 Y 9	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7
6 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7
6 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES — Power Supply — Console Audio (+/- 16V) — Power Supply — Phantom (+48V) — Power Supply — ARMS (+5V; +/-16V) — Master Module — Input/Output Module — Input/Output Module — High Resolution Meters — Mechanical Meters — Line Input Calibration — Inpu	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8
6 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2
6 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES — Power Supply — Console Audio (+/- 16V) — Power Supply — Phantom (+48V) — Power Supply — ARMS (+5V; +/-16V) — Master Module — Input/Output Module — High Resolution Meters — Mechanical Meters — Mechanical Meters — Line Input Calibration — Line Input Calibration — Module Removal & INSTALLATION — Module Removal — Module Installation — PATCHBAY CLEANING — FADER CLEANING — SECTION 5	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2 5.3 5.4
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES — Power Supply — Console Audio (+/- 16V) — Power Supply — Phantom (+48V) — Power Supply — ARMS (+5V; +/-16V) — Master Module — Input/Output Module — High Resolution Meters — Mechanical Meters — Mechanical Meters — Line Input Calibration — Line Input Calibration — Module Removal & INSTALLATION — Module Removal — Module Installation — PATCHBAY CLEANING — FADER CLEANING — SECTION 5	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2 5.3 5.4
5 Y \$	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES — Power Supply — Console Audio (+/- 16V) — Power Supply — Phantom (+48V) — Power Supply — ARMS (+5V; +/-16V) — Master Module — Input/Output Module — Input/Output Module — Mechanical Meters — Mechanical Meters — Line Input Calibration — Input Calibration — INPUT MODULE REMOVAL & INSTALLATION — Module Removal — Module Installation — PATCHBAY CLEANING — FADER CLEANING — CONNECTOR PINOUTS — SECTION 5	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.2 5.3 5.4 5.5
3 Y S	TEM MAINTENANCE — SECTION 5 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES — Power Supply — Console Audio (+/- 16V) — Power Supply — Phantom (+48V) — Power Supply — ARMS (+5V; +/-16V) — Master Module — Input/Output Module — High Resolution Meters — Mechanical Meters — Mechanical Meters — Line Input Calibration — Line Input Calibration — Module Removal & INSTALLATION — Module Removal — Module Installation — PATCHBAY CLEANING — FADER CLEANING — SECTION 5	5.1 - 5.1.1 - 5.1.2 - 5.1.3 - 5.1.4 - 5.1.5 - 5.1.6 - 5.1.7 - 5.1.8 5.2 - 5.2.2 5.3 5.4 5.5

Microphone Pre-Amplifier Connector	5.5.2
Voltage Control Card	
Master Module / Main PC Assembly Connectors	
Master Module / Switch PC Assembly Connectors	5.5.5
Echo Return Module Connectors	5.5.6
High Resolution Meter Module	5.5.7
Single VU Meter Module	5.5.8
CONSOLE POWER SYSTEM	5.6
Overview	5 6 1
Power Distribution	5 6 7
Mechanical Meter Bulb Power	5.6.3
Phantom Power	5.6.4
Power Cable Pinouts	5 4 5
Fuse Values	5.6.6
GROUND STRUCTURE	5.7
Microphone Interface Harness	
Input and Master Modules	3./.1
Patchbay	3./.2
Meters	5.7.3
	W = 7 + 7
FIGURES	
Input Module Harness Callout	
CR/Studio Master Module Harness Callout	5C
Echo Master Module Callout	5 D
Meter Module Harness Callout (Mech & HiRes)	5E
Power Supply Chassis Layout	
Console/Power Interface (24MF-40MF)	
Console/Power Interface (50MF)	
Power Supply Harness Pinout (24MF-40MF)	
Power Supply Harness Pinout (50MF)	
ARMS Power/Data Interface (APB)	5K
ARMS System Layout	
IC Pinout/Function Detail	5M
DRAWINGS - SECTION 6	
DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY DRAWING NUMBER	6.1
Sound Workshop Drawings	6.1.1
Power One Drawings	6.1.2
DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY DRAWING NAME	6.2
Sound Workshop Drawings	6.2.1
DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY CATEGORY	6.3
Block Diagrams	A. 3. 1
Schematics	6.3.2

Power	Supply Schematics (Power One)	6.3.3
Assemb	ly Drawings	6.3.4
Power	Supply Assembly Drawings (Power-One)	6.3.5
	Workshop/Power One Cross-Reference Guide	

PARTS LISTS - SECTION 7

SOUND WORKSHOP

POWER ONE

CUSTOM MODIFICATIONS - SECTION 8

DOCUMENTATION FOR CUSTOM CONSOLE MODIFICATIONS (Where Applicable)

Field Dulletin

ARMS gurde

Section 1

General Information

1.1 DESCRIPTION

The Series 34 is Sound Workshop's latest generation of professional audio mixing console, incorporating the latest advances in recording studio technology. As a result, the Series 34 console enjoys all the high performance standards, the ease of operation, and the reliability that previous Sound Workshop owners have come to expect.

A partial list of available Series 34 features includes:

>Rigid high-strength multi-input mainframe.

>Optimized high-performance microphone preamplifier.

>Four-band sweep equalizer.

>Six auxiliary send buses (4 mono, 1 stereo).

>High-resolution peak/average meters, featuring ultra-sharp 3-color, 40-segment displays.

>Full input chain metering (in addition to bus/tape metering).

>Balanced transformerless outputs (+27 dBu).

>ARMS Console Computer (Super-Group input grouping system, In-Place-Solo, Tape Automation)

Each Sound Workshop Series 34 console is made up of the following components:

>Rigid high-strength Mainframe, with meter bridge housing.

>Up to 50 Input/Output modules, each with LED meter, 24-track assign matrix, four-band equalization, comprehensive echo and cue sends, input fader and computer controls.

>Echo Master module, with master controls for echo sends and returns 3 and 4.

>Master module, with most of the master control functions, mixdown and cue returns, and ARMS Computer Control master functions.

>Modular Patch Bay System.

>One or two power supply rack mount cabinets.

Sound Workshop's Series 34 uses balanced transformerless output stages, which permit output levels to exceed +27 dBu before clipping. The nominal track output level is +4 dBu, but may be easily adjusted to other levels (-10 dBu to +8 dBu).

The newly-designed microphone preamplifier further extends the performance capabilities of the Series 34. In addition, new thick-film laser-trimmed resistive networks will be found in all critical circuits, to assure ultra-stable operation.

1.2 THE INPUT/OUTPUT CONCEPT

At the core of all modern multi-track consoles is the Input/Output (or "I/O") Module, so-called because it presents all controls and electronics - Input and Output - for one audio channel within a single module. In fact, the I/O concept has proven so popular that it has become the de facto "standard" of the recording industry.

For the studio engineer, the advantages of the I/O module become obvious after a very few sessions in the studio. With all controls relating to a particular channel conveniently located on a single module, the engineer does not have to search three or four separate locations simply to set up input and output controls, track and monitor assignments.

For the console manufacturer, there are related advantages. Since all I/O modules are identical, manufacturing economies are readily achieved. Sophisticated procedures for fabrication, assembly and testing are readily implemented, and will greatly enhance product reliability and system performance.

The in-line design of Sound Workshop's Series 34 console results in a compact versatile system that is simple to operate yet functionally versatile. The uncluttered layout leads to a quick and thorough understanding of each control's location and purpose. Signal flow is straightforward and easy to follow.

For example, during a tracking session the signal path from microphone output to tape input first passes through the mic preamplifier, and then through the input channel signal processing and channel fader (or VCA), after which it is normally assigned to a track-summing bus. Here, an Active Combining Amplifier (ACA) sends the combined signal to the track booster amplifier, and then to the console's track output.

For multi-track tape monitoring while recording, each tape recorder output is routed through its respective console line input amplifier to the monitor level control, and then to the stereo mix panpot. The signals on the stereo mix buses are fed to the Master Module for processing, monitoring and stereo recording.

During the eventual multi-track to stereo mixdown session, each multi-track signal is fed from its line-input amplifier to the respective input channel. Here, the channel equalizer, filter, aux sends and fader provide the same signal processing capabilities that were available to the microphone signals during the original recording session. After processing, each signal is routed through its pan pot to the stereo mix buses for monitoring and stereo recording.

Since the same module is used for recording, mixdown, input and output, the user enjoys system versatility and reliability, free from the clutter and cramped spacing often found in less- flexible multi-function designs. With the addition of comprehensive Echo Master and Master modules, as well as extensive switching and patching capabilities, Sound Workshop's Series 34 may be easily used in any creative application, from multi-track recording and video/film post production, to sound reinforcement and broadcast studio operation.

1.3 LIMITED WARRANTY

To assure Sound Workshop customers of reliable factory support, the following LIMITED WARRANTY is provided. The Sound Workshop LIMITED WARRANTY gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights as well, which vary from state to state.

A. Sound Workshop Professional Audio Products, Inc. warrants the Series 34 Mixing Console to be free from defects in material and workmanship. For a period of one year from the date of purchase, any part or subassembly will be repaired or replaced (at Sound Workshop's option), if it is found to be defective under the terms of this warranty.

If warranty repair/replacement is necessary, please return the defective item to Sound Workshop, with all shipping costs prepaid. The repaired/replaced item will be returned to you at Sound Workshop's expense. Our obligation is limited to the repair or replacement of defective items returned to the factory, and we reserve the right to charge for service and shipping if the defect is not due to a fault of Sound Workshop.

- B. Sound Workshop assumes no responsibility or liability for inconvenience, loss of time or usage, or any other commercial or other loss which may arise from interrupted operation. Our liability shall in no event include consequential damages.
- C. Sound Workshop reserves the sole right to determine if a defect in material or workmanship is our fault. This warranty does not cover damage caused by unauthorized modifications or attempted repairs by others. Misuse, neglect or accidental damage are also not covered by the warranty.
- D. The Sound Workshop LIMITED WARRANTY is valid only for the original purchaser, in the country in which the purchase was made. For the warranty to be valid, the enclosed Warranty Registration Card must be returned to Sound Workshop within 20 days of the date of purchase. A copy of the original sales receipt must accompany any warranty claim.
- E. Implied warranties are limited to the duration of this warranty, and this includes all implied warranties of fitness for a specific purpose or merchantability.

1.4 EXPEDITING SERVICE

To assure you of the fastest possible service, in the event that you require assistance in the operation or maintenance of your console, please contact your authorized Sound Workshop dealer. All Sound Workshop dealers are required to maintain a well-equipped service department and are prepared to assist you with your console related needs.

Should it become necessary to return an item to the factory, please call first so that we may be better prepared to offer you fast and efficient service. Sound Workshop may be reached by phone at (516) 582-6210 and by Telex at 530464 (Sound Workshop).

1.5 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

0 dBu = 0.775 VAC rms

INPUTS

Microphone Impedance Level (without 20dB pad)	>1.2 kilohms, active balance -62 dBu to -17 dBu, nominal
Line Impedance Level	>40 kilohms, active balanced -8 dBu to +8 dBu, nominal
Patch ImpedanceLevel	>5 kilohms, unbalanced -2 dBu, nominal
Echo Return Impedance Level	>7 kilohms, unbalanced +4 dBu, nominal
Aux Mix Bus Input Impedance Input Level	>7 kilohms, unbalanced +4 dBu, nominal
Tape 1 & Tape 2 Monitor Input Impedance Input Level	<pre>>7 kilohms, unbalanced +4 dBu, nominal (trimable from -8 to +8 dBu)</pre>
OUTPUTS	
Impedance	<100 ohms
Maximum Level Track, Mix, Control Room All others	>+27 dBu, balanced >+21 dBu, unbalanced
Nominal Level All except Direct & Patch Direct & Patch	+4 dB -2 dBu
MISCELLANEOUS	
Frequency Response	20 Hz to 20 kHz, +0/-0.5dB

Frequency Response	20 Hz to 20 kHz, +0/-0.5dB
Slew Rate	>8 volts per microsecond
Microphone Equivalent Input Noise @ 60 dB gain	
200 ohm source	
0 ohm source	< −130.5 dBu

Distortion (THD and IM) Typical Maximum	<.03% <.1%
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	>82 dB
Crosstalk 1 kHz 20 kHz	<70 dB <50 dB
System Gain	78 dB (Mic in to Mix Bus out)
Oscillator	20 47-420 64-
Integrated Circuits	CD4053, IH5011, HA4605, LF351 LF353, LM339, NE5532, NE5534, TL074 XR2206, RC4558
High Resolution Meters Supply Requirements Current Draw	+/-15.00 to 16.50 VDC
Input Impedance Nominal Input Level Input Range	40 kohms, balanced bridging -2 dBu -8 to +8 dBu (internal select)
Displayed Dynamic Range Modes Mode Select Peak Attack Time	40 dB Average, Peak, DC Ground enable 0.1 ms full scale indication of full scale input
Peak Decay TimeIntensity Control Bus	3 seconds full scale (approximate) 3.75 to 0 VDC

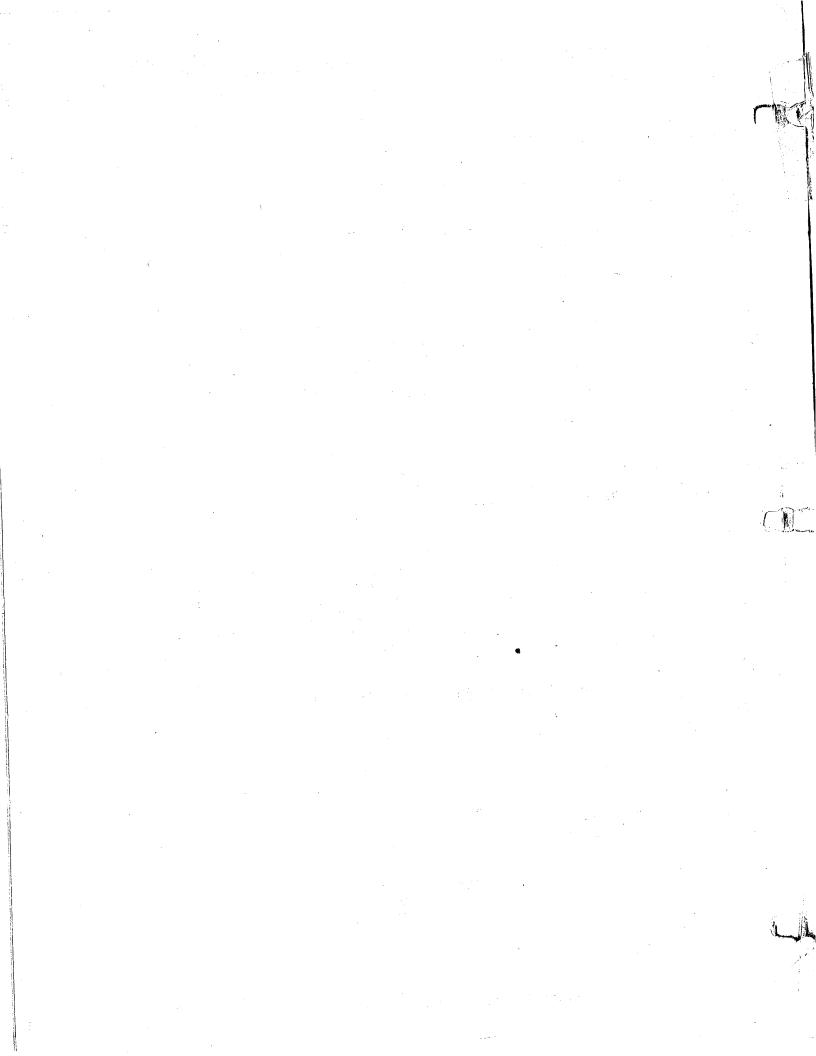
1.6 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Consoles</u> See Figure 1A

Power Supplies
19" x 14" x 5.25" - Allow 5" behind power supply for cable bend

<u>Shipping Dimensions/Weights</u> All weights are approximate

Consoles: 3424 62" x 36" x 45" 300 pounds 3432 88" x 36" x 45" 350 pounds 3440 104" x 36" x 45" 400 pounds 3450 124" x 36" x 45" 450 pounds Power Supplies: 33" x 24" x 14" 50 pounds



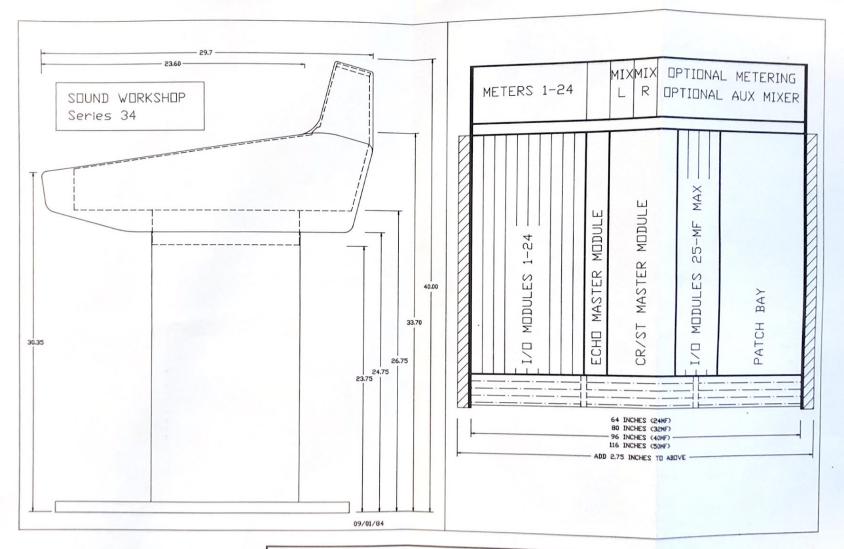


FIG 1A - MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Section 2

Installation

2.1 INTERFACING NOTES

An extensive connector system is provided for all of the Series 34's input and output lines. All audio cables interface to the console via multi-pin connectors located in the two pedestal legs. The inside covers on both pedestal legs may be removed, for convenient access to the cables.

All audio lines should be 2-conductor cables with a foil shield. For ease of termination, use cables that include a separate shield drain wire. Within the cable, both signal lines and the drain wire should be low-capacitance stranded #22 or #24 AWG conductors.

All I/O audio lines must be crimped into the connector pins supplied with the Series 34 console. After doing so, the pins are snapped into housing assemblies, which are then plugged onto the consoles interface connectors located in the legs. Crimping is one of the easiest, most reliable methods of termination currently available. However, care must be taken that the crimping tool has been properly adjusted, and that the crimping procedure is carefully executed (Figure 2J).

Each Sound Workshop console is supplied with complete instructions, drawings, connector layouts and connector parts which are needed for a simple and reliable installation. It is essential that all terminations are properly crimped. An optional crimping tool is available from Sound Workshop (Part No. HTR-2445A).

2.1.1 Microphone Cables

All microphone-level audio cables enter the console through the left pedestal leg, where they are terminated in 36-pin molded connector housings (Amp Part # 1-350356-9). Crimp-type pins (Amp Part # 641300-1) are supplied and installed into the connector housings as illustrated in the microphone connector drawing (Figure 2A).

2.1.2 Line Level Cables

All line-level audio cables enter and exit through the right console pedestal leg and are terminated using the connector parts as detailed in the previous paragraph. Line-level connector pinouts are illustrated in the line-level interface drawings (Figure 2C-I).

2.2 GROUNDING AND SHIELDING

It is important to remember that the terms "ground" and "shield" are <u>not</u> synonymous. A ground wire is a low-resistance conductor used to minimize differences in potential between circuits. A shield is a protective device against outside electrical interference, such as from stray electrostatic fields.

2.2.1 Grounding Procedures

The object of any grounding system is to minimize the ground potential differences between circuits. In the ideal system installation, there is a single-point electrical ground, which is common to all input, output and power circuits. In designing the complete system, the single-point ground will help to avoid ground loops, which exist whenever there is more than one DC path to ground.

Sound Workshop recommends that the console be at the center of the grounding system. All external equipment should have separate ground wires that are returned to this central point. These wires should be insulated, stranded (not solid), #12 AWG or larger (Belden 9912 or equivalent). For ground return wires longer than 20 feet, proportionately larger-gauge wire should be used.

Rack-mounted equipment requires particular care. It may be most practical to run a single ground return wire to the console from a well-insulated ground bus in the rack. Individual ground wires may be used to connect each piece of rack equipment to the ground bus. It is not suitable to simply ground the rack to the console, and assume that by doing so all equipment installed in the rack is therefore properly grounded. Such a grounding system is inherently unreliable.

Ground wires returned to the console may be soldered directly to the console's ground bus. These wires may be routed to the ground bus via the right pedestal leg, and soldered to the bus where it extends beneath the patchbay panel. For heavy gauge wires, a high-power soldering iron may be required, and great care should be taken to insure that nearby audio cables are not burned by the iron.

A single ground wire should be run from the console's grounding point to a good Earth ground, such as a metal grounding rod driven into the soil. Make sure the rod is driven a few feet into the ground and is actually earthed. Sand, mica or crushed rock do not make satisfactory grounds.

If a reliable grounding rod system is impossible, then a cold water pipe or a steel support within a building may be used. Do not use metal 2x4s within a wall or ceiling for this purpose.

2.2.2 Microphone Shields

The shields on all microphone lines must be connected at both ends of the cable. This assures shielding continuity from the console out to the microphone in the studio. Since the microphone is not otherwise connected to the electrical system, there is no danger of a ground loop occurring.

2.2.3 Line Shields

To make sure that other cable shields do not inadvertently serve as grounds (thereby setting up potential ground loops), each shield should be wired to a cable connector at one end of the cable only. Sound Workshop recommends that shields be connected at the external equipment end only. Leave the shield disconnected at the console end of each cable. It is important to observe this convention throughout the installation, in order to guarantee a quiet properly-operating system.

Recommended equipment interconnections are illustrated in Figures 2B and 2K-L.

2.3 CONSOLE SET-UP AND TURN-ON

Note: The following procedures should be performed under the direct supervision of your authorized Sound Workshop dealer, who is familiar with your console, and prepared to offer expert assistance during this critical phase. Your dealer's presence assures you that your new Series 34 console will be installed to your complete satisfaction.

Carefully unpack the shipping crate, and verify that all the items listed on the attached packing slip are present. The following items should be found:

```
√ Rack mount power supply (supplies)

√ Multi-conductor cables for power supply (supplies)

✓ Installation Kit containing Amp pins/housings

✓ Spare Parts Kit
Extender Ribbon Set
Amp-Pin Insertion/Removal Tools

✓ Owners Manual
```

2.3.1 Normalizing the Console

It is good operating procedure to completely normalize a console before starting a recording or mixdown session, as well as before performing any system tests. In other words, all controls are placed in their appropriate "neutral" position (off, centered, released, etc., depending on the specific function). This lessens the possibility that a signal will get misrouted by some switch or potentiometer being left in an improper position. This procedure should also be followed before turning the console on for the first time.

When console normalization is to be performed on an operational console, first make sure the monitor system is set for a safe low-level output, so that unexpected high-level signals will not damage the speakers.

To properly normalize the Series 34 console, follow this 7-step procedure:

- 1. Place all console switches in the Up (released) position.
- 2. Turn all Level potentiometers fully counter-clockwise.
- 3. Turn all Pan Pots to their center position (1A, upper sections of 4B-E and 5A, 6E, 23A, 32A-C).
- 4. Place the MIXDOWN MASTER FADER (42) in its uppermost position.
- 5. Place all other slide faders in their lowermost position.
- 6. Remove all patch cords from the patch bay.

ON ARMS EQUIPPED CONSOLES ONLY:

7. Make sure that the SYSTEM ON (431) and MASTER SOLO (430) LEDs are off. MASTER WRITE (43N) LED will be on.

2.3.2 Power Supply Setup

NOTE: Do not turn the power supply on yet.

The main power supply for the series 34 console consists of two bipolar (+/-16 VDC) supply modules, plus a Phantom Power module. Supply 'A' powers the left hand side of the console (half of the supplied I/O modules and half of the meter bridge). Supply 'B' powers the rest of the console, and Supply 'C' is the 48 volt phantom-powering module. Consoles with more than two mechanical meters have an additional 48 volt supply for the meter lights.

Inside the power supply, there are five vertically-mounted LEDs on the Power Distribution Board located at the rear of the chassis. These may be viewed through the metal grill on the top of the power supply, and indicate the presence of the following supply voltages (1 is the top LED, 5 is the bottom LED):

- 1. Red Positive supply rail on module A
- 2. Green Negative supply rail on module A
- 3. Red Positive supply rail on module B
- 4. Green Negative supply rail on module B
- 5. Red Phantom Power supply (module C)

There is a separate fuse for each module, located on the power supply's front panel.

Place the console at, or near, its proper position in the control room, and remove the inside cover from the right leg. This exposes the connector for the power supply. Locate the 16-pin male CPC connector labelled #1. 50 input mainframes will have an additional connector labeled #2. For /C series consoles equipped with Sound Workshop's ARMS computer, there is a second 16-pin connector nearby, labelled A. Consoles with more than 2 mechanical meters will have a separate 4 pin connector labeled B.

Temporarily place the power supply (supplies) near the console, so it may be easily reached during the initial check-out procedure. Do NOT turn it on yet. Attach one end of the 16-conductor supply cable to the #1 connector in the console leg, and the other end to the #1 connector on the power supply. Repeat this procedure for the #2 cable on larger consoles. For /C series consoles, repeat the procedure for cable A. At this time, also connect cable B if console has a mechanical meter bridge. Since the cables and connectors are identical, make sure that the cable runs are between connectors 1-to-1, 2-to-2, and A-to-A.

Make sure all front-panel fuse caps are in place, and that the power switch is off. Plug in the power supply's AC power cord, and make sure that no pilot lights are illuminated.

On the series 34's Master Module, locate the Oscillator section. (Master Module, location 41). Depress the TEST and the 1K switches. Note the two LEDs, located just above the TEST and FREQUENCY switches. These are illuminated by the B module within the power supply housing. The TEST (yellow) LED is powered by the negative rail, and the FREQUENCY (red) LED is powered by the positive rail. Therefore, the illumination of both is an indication that both sides of bipolar power module B are functioning properly.

Turn the power supply ON, and quickly verify that <u>both</u> LEDs are illuminated. Also verify that all 5 LED's on the power distribution board are on. If not, turn the power supply off immediately, and do the following:

If none of the LED's were illuminated: Recheck all connections, and try again. If all_LEDs are still not illuminated, turn the power supply off, and contact your authorized Sound Workshop dealer or call the factory for assistance.

If only some LED's were illuminated: This condition may infrequently occur, due to capacitive circuit elements within the console, and does not indicate a console or power supply malfunction. Turn the power supply on-off-on within a one-second interval. If this does not illuminate all LEDs, turn the power supply off again and seek assistance.

Verify that the positive and negative voltages supplied to the console are within specifications, by measuring these voltages at I/O modules 1 and xx (where xx = the number of the last I/O module on your console). Each voltage reading should be taken at the front mother ribbon connector (P_{A}) where it is attached to the module. Make sure the voltage is measured at a point before the diode on the module. The following voltages should be seen:

Pin ·	Purpose	Voltage	Tolerance
3	Positive Supply Rail	+16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
4	Negative Supply Rail	-16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt

ARMS power Board - located under the console, below the patchbay, on Series /C consoles only. Refer to Drawing 101-508 for pin locations.

P3-Pins	Purpose	Voltage	Tolerance
1,2	Positive Supply Rail	+16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
3,4	Negative Supply Rail	-16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
P4-Pins:	Purpose	Voltage	Tolerance
1,2,8,9	Logic Supply Rail	+5 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
3-7	Ground		

NOTES for Series /C consoles: On the ARMS power board, LEDs 1 and 2 are illuminated by pressing Data switches A and B (43K,L) on the Master Module. LED 3 is not used. LED 4 indicates the presence of \pm 5 VDC.

As an additional check of the microphone-line phantom power supply, measure the voltage at pins 2 and 3 on any microphone input line. Before doing so, make sure the ± 48 Switch (3C) on the corresponding I/O module is depressed. The following voltages should be seen:

Pin	Purpose	Voltage	Tolerance
2	Phantom power	+48 VDC	+/-0.5 volt
3	Phantom power	+48 VDC	+/-0.5 volt

Measure both pins 2 and 3 with respect to pin 1 (Shield). Also measure the voltage difference between pins 2 and 3 and verify that it is less than 0.5 volt.

If any measured voltage is not within its specified tolerance, perform the Power Supply Alignment Procedure in Section 5 before continuing.

2.4 MONITOR SYSTEM SETUP

For optimum system operation, it is essential that the gain staging between the Series 34 console and the monitor amplifiers is given careful attention. The following procedure will verify that your monitor system is properly interfaced with the console output. Before you begin this procedure, make sure that your monitor speakers are capable of withstanding the power and listening levels that may be delivered to them. Proper speaker protection is the responsibility of the system owner.

The optimum setting for the Series 34 Monitor level controls (38F and 39F) is between 12:00 and 3:00 o'clock. When the control is near the 3:00 o'clock position, the listening level should be very loud - about as loud as you would ever want it to be.

To begin, turn the Series 34 Studio and Control Room Monitor level potentiometers (38F, 39F), and the power amp sensitivity controls, to their minimum (counterclockwise) position. (If your power amp does not have input level controls, it may be necessary to install an in-line attenuator between the console outputs and the amplifier inputs.)

On the console, set the appropriate Monitor Level potentiometer to the 3:00 o'clock position. Now play back some representative program material, and advance the monitor amp's input level controls (or the in-line attenuator) until the listening level is very loud.

Follow the same procedure for both the control room and the studio monitor systems.

Note: When the console's Monitor Level potentiometer is at the 2:00 o'clock position and the mix-bus meters read zero VU, the level at the Monitor outputs will be +4 dBu.

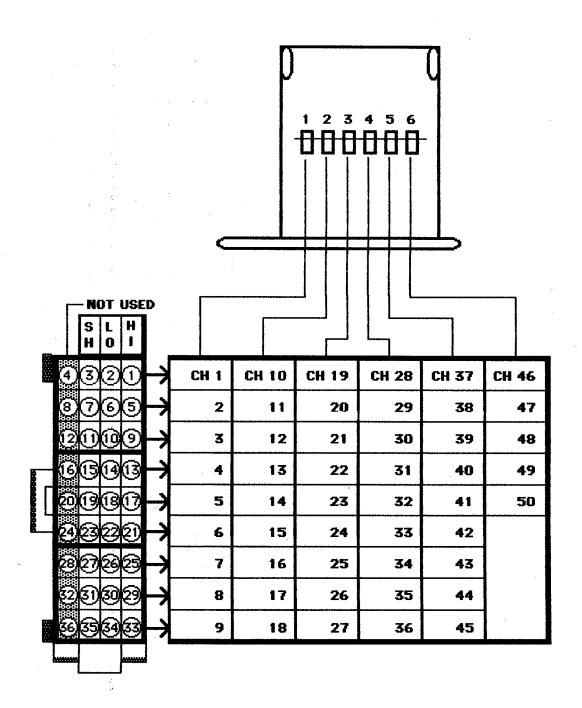
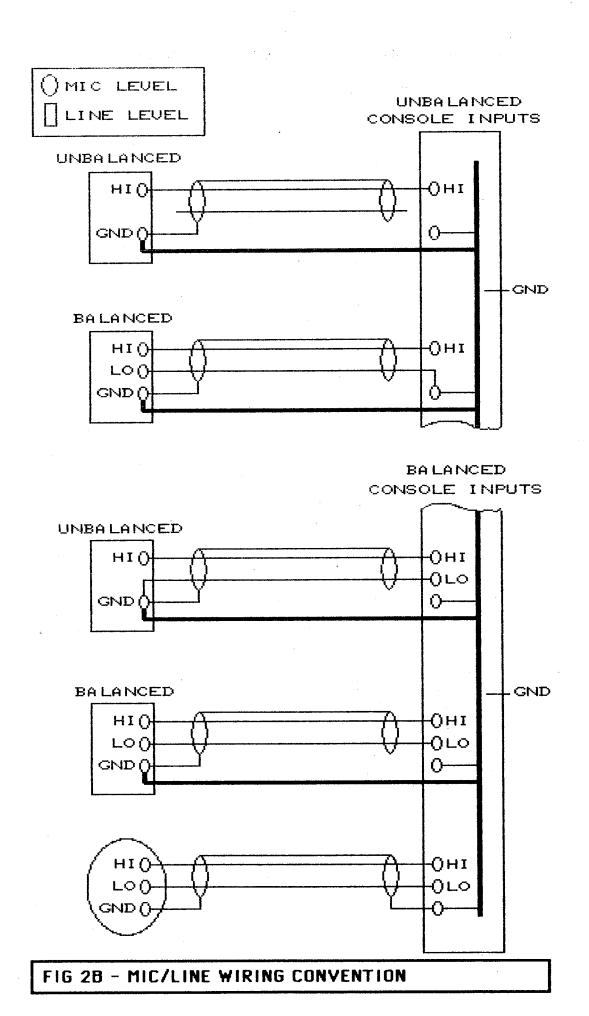


FIG 2A - MICROPHONE INTERFACE



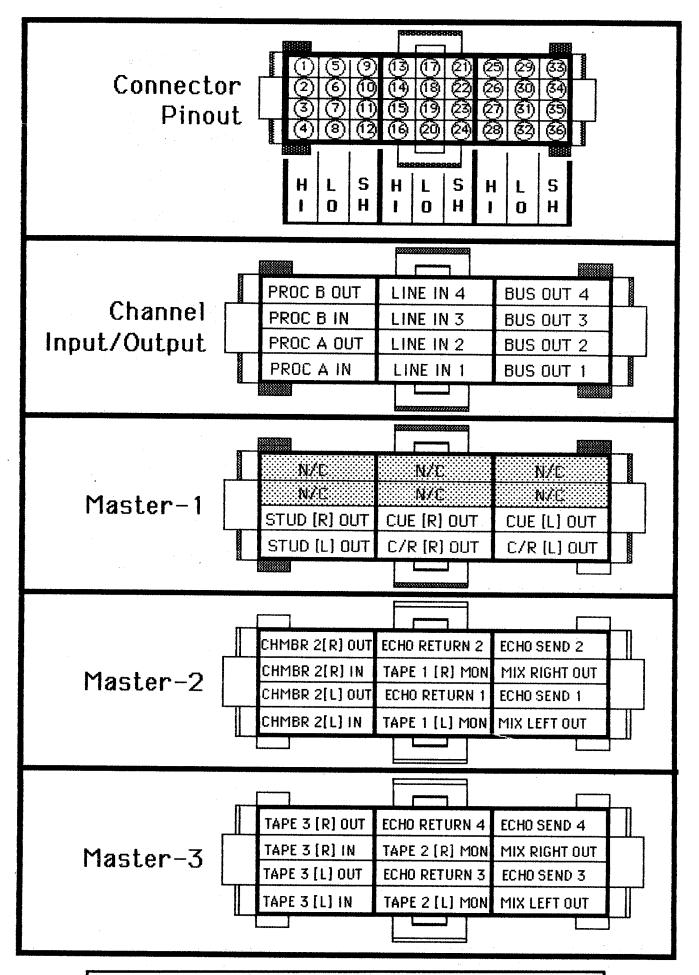
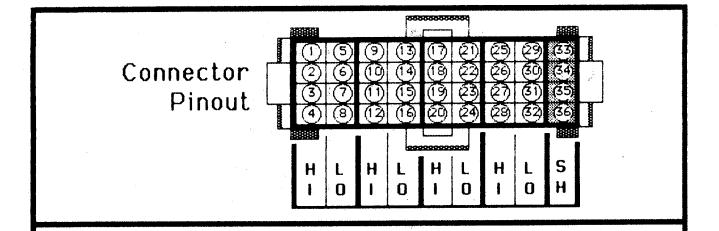
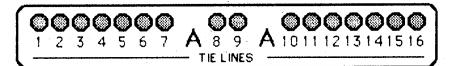


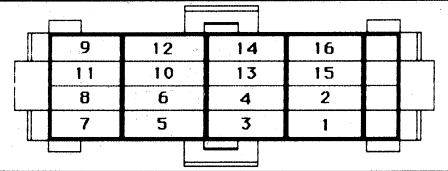
FIG 2C - USER INTERFACE WIRING - CONSOLE I/O



Tie Line Patch Card



Tie Line Interface Card



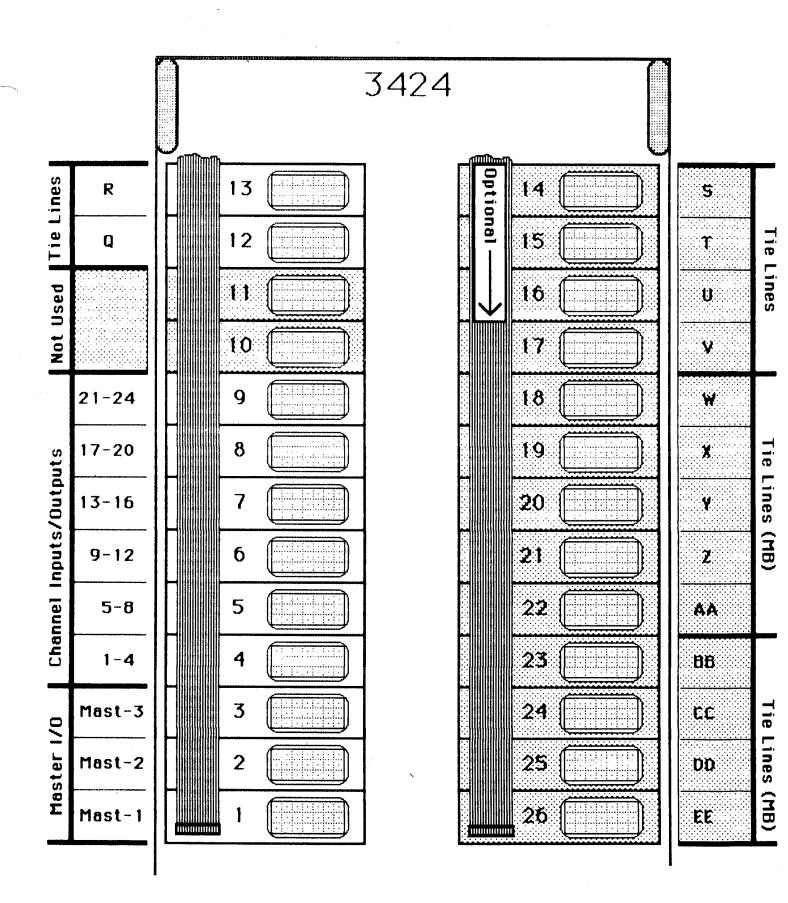


FIG 2F - USER INTERFACE CARD LAYOUT - 24MF

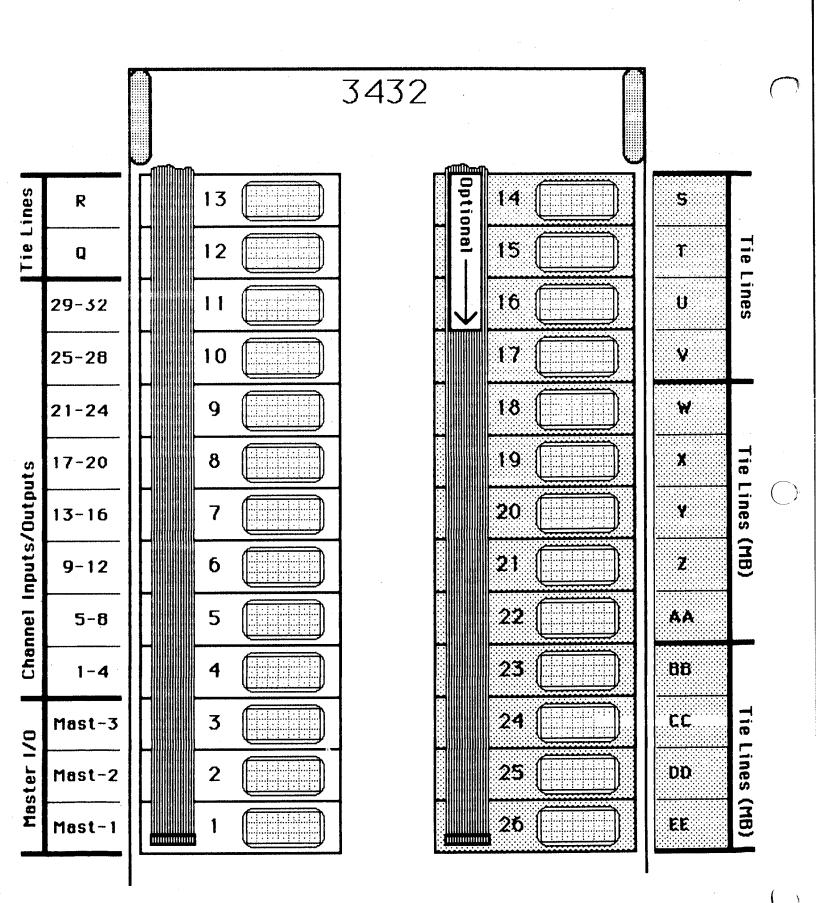


FIG 2G - USER INTERFACE CARD LAYOUT - 32MF

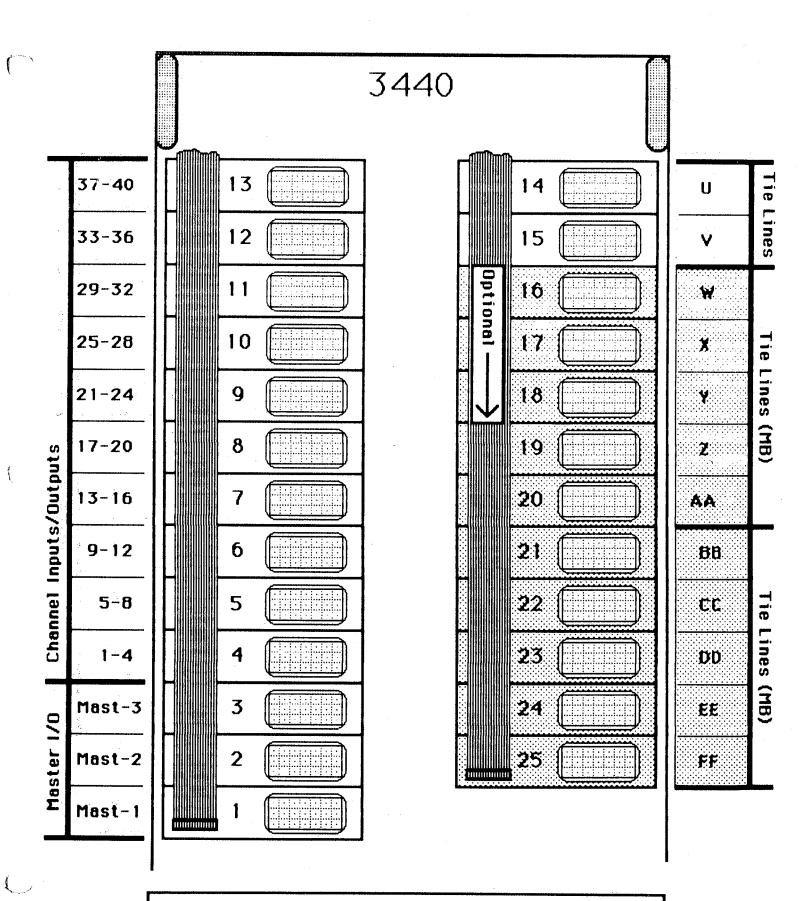


FIG 2H - USER INTERFACE CARD LAYOUT - 40MF

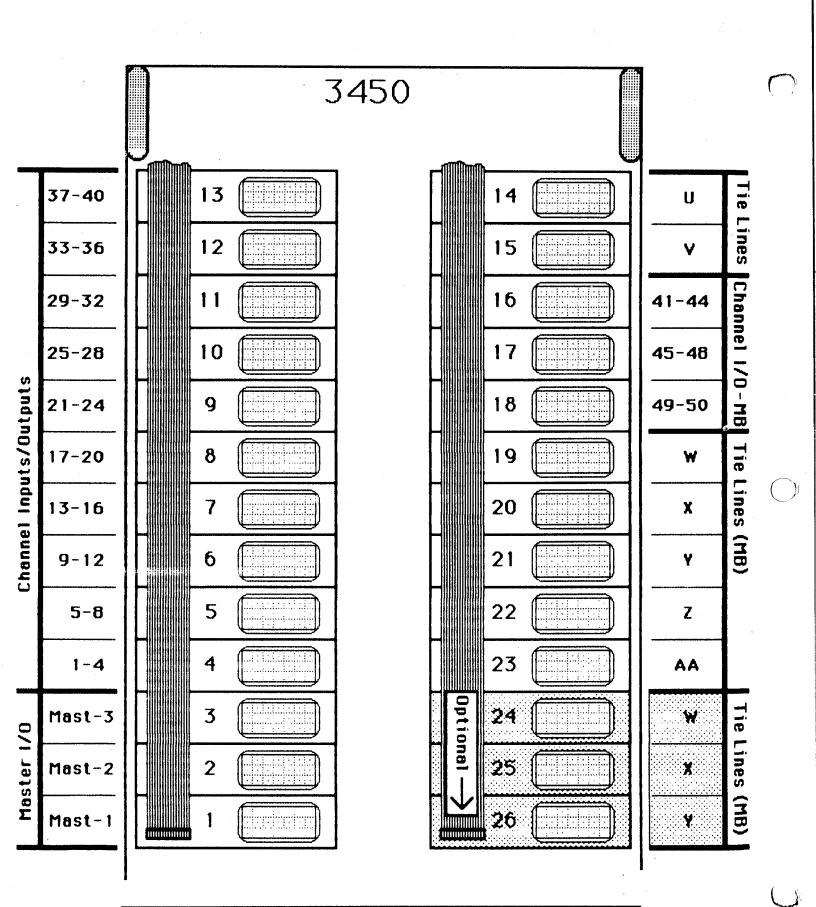


FIG 21 - USER INTERFACE CARD LAYOUT - 50MF

how to hand crimp

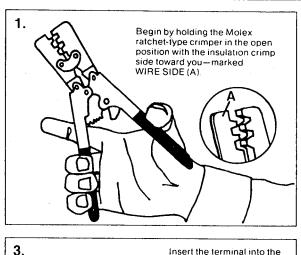
NOTE: This hand tool is primarily intended for standard conductor sizes. It may not give a good insulation

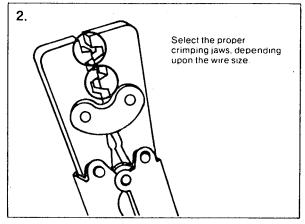
crimp support for all wire variations.

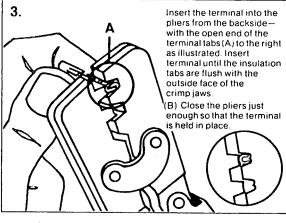
CAUTION: This tool is adjustable. See illustration 6 before use, set jaw eccentric to maximum opening then adjust

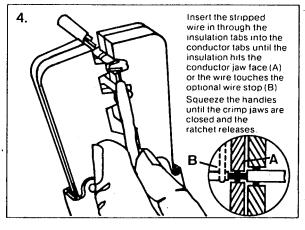
crimp to wire pull test. Failure to follow this procedure can result in tool breakage.

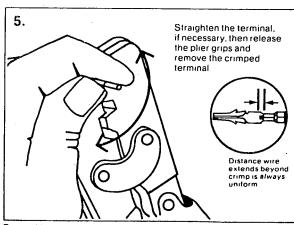
Follow these six simple steps to fast, positive terminal crimping.

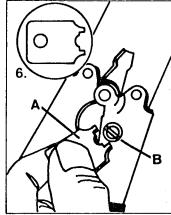












How to adjust crimping pressure.

If too much or too little pressure is needed to release the crimper s ratchet pawl at the end of the crimp stroke, the ratchet can be easily adjusted. A spanner wrench (A) provided with the tool can be used to rotate the keyed lock and stud nut (B) on the crimper handle. Turning this lock nut clockwise increases pressure: turning it counterclockwise reduces crimping pressure.

*Newer models should be adjusted with a screw driver.

For additional copies of this instruction sheet, write to: Molex Incorporated, 2222 Wellington Ct., Lisle, Illinois 60532

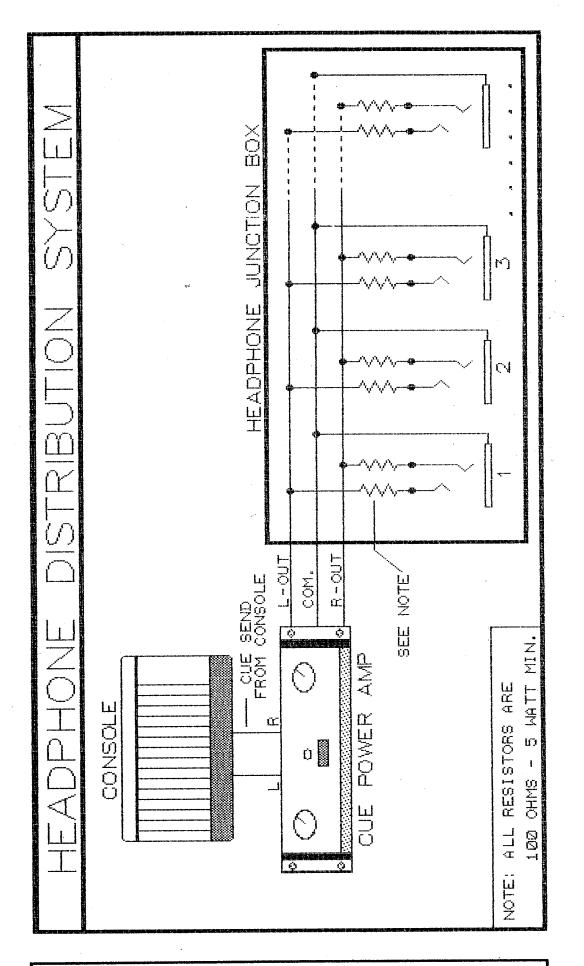


FIG 2K - TYPICAL HEADPHONE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

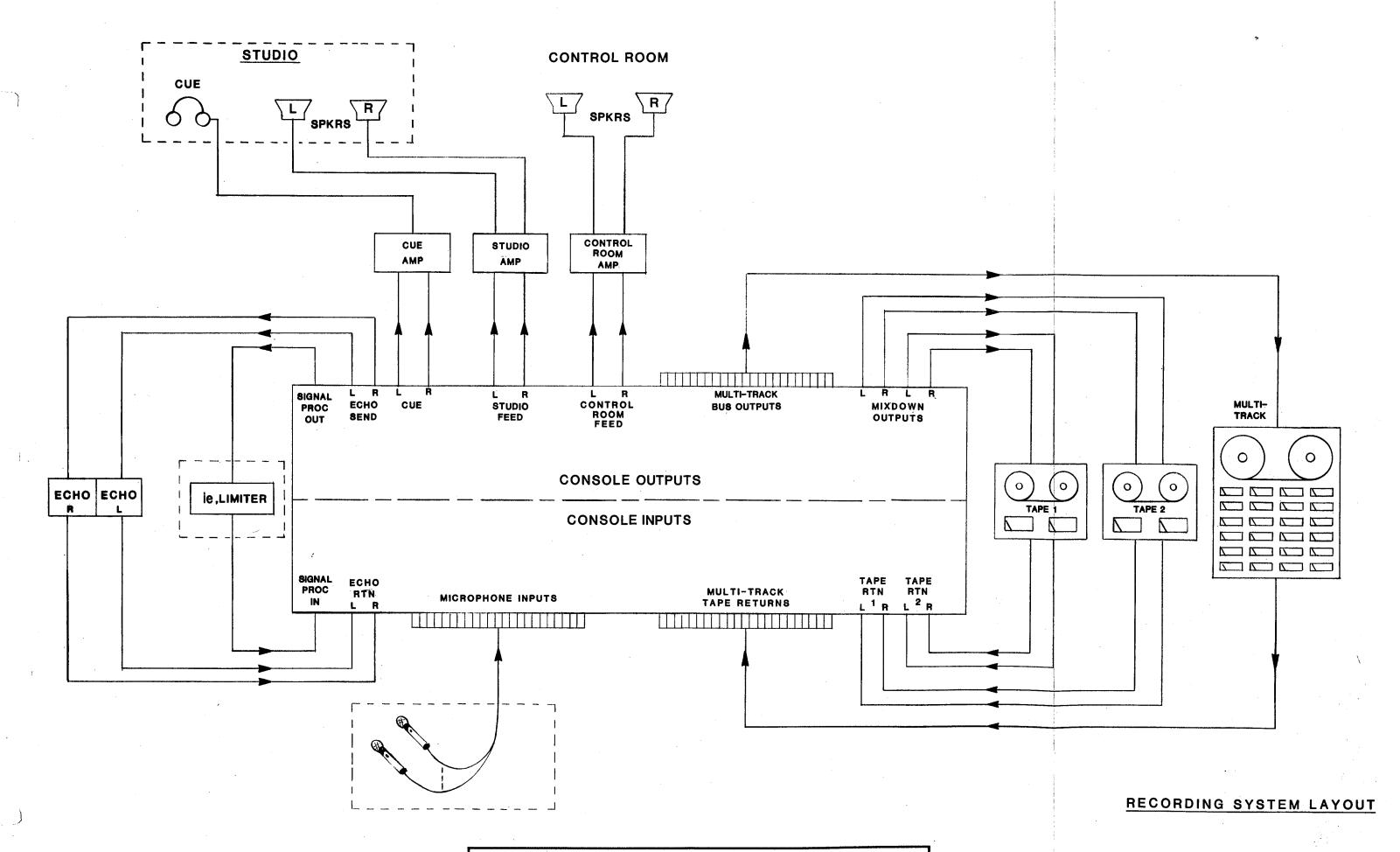


FIG 2L - TYPICAL RECORDING SYSTEM LAYOUT

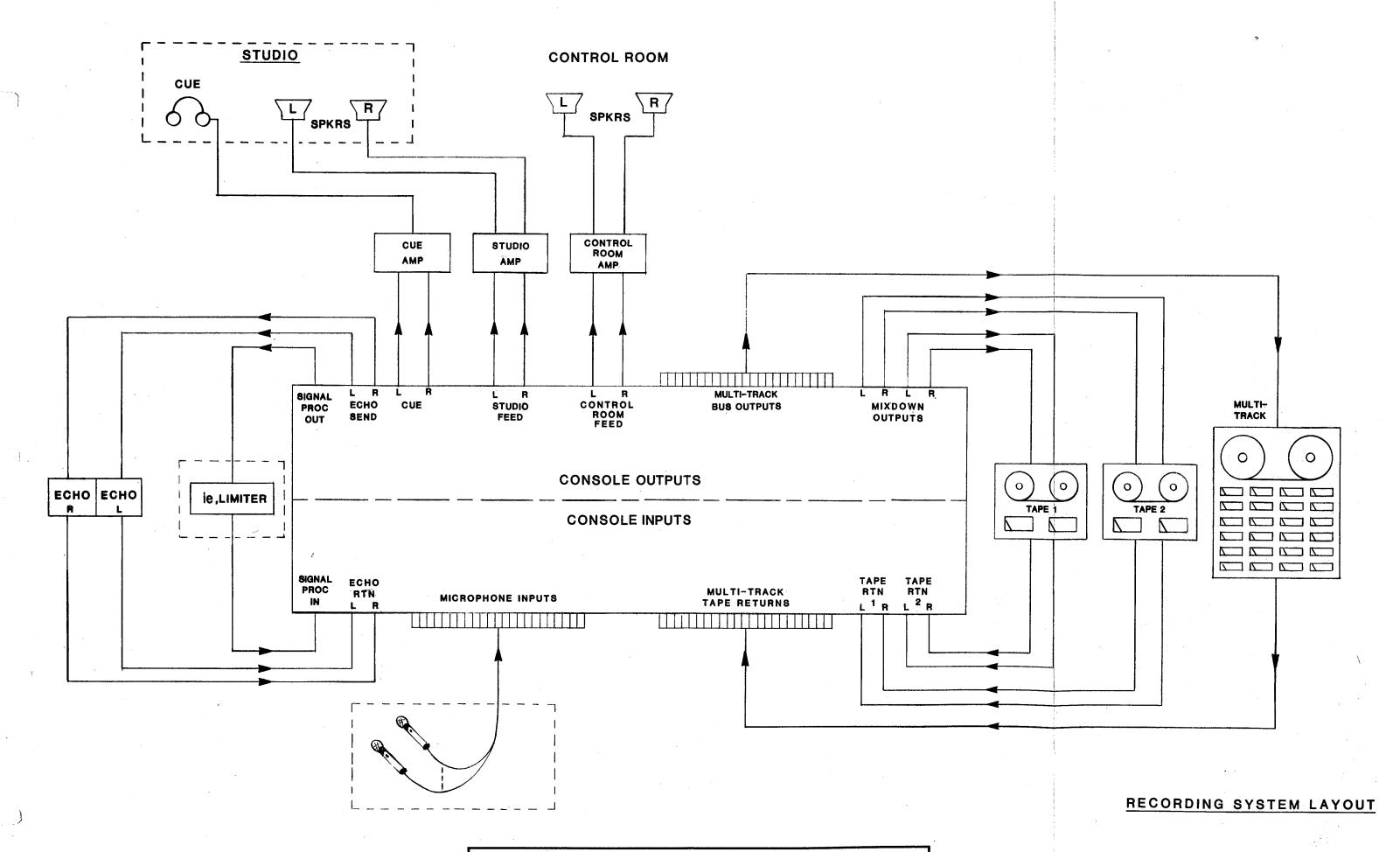


FIG 2L - TYPICAL RECORDING SYSTEM LAYOUT

Section 3

Operation

3.1 OVERVIEW

In the following pages, each operating control of the Series 34 console is described in detail. First, the Functional Descriptions offer brief overviews of the controls on each of the Series 34 modules. This is followed by a Directory of Console Controls. For easy reference, each description is keyed to one of the three module control layout drawings found at the end of this section.

For purposes of discussion, signal flow within each I/O module may be divided into two sections: the Channel path and the Monitor path. The Channel path routes the signal from the module input to the track-summing buses, while the Monitor path feeds the input signal to the stereo mix buses. Differences between the two paths are dependent on how the I/O module controls and switches are set.

3.2 I/O MODULE

[Block Diagram 202-100, Figure 3A/1]

3.2.1 Track Assignment Matrix [1]

The Series 34 console contains 24 active track-summing buses. At the top of each I/O module, 12 pushbutton switches [1Cl allow the user to route any input signal to one or more stereo pairs of buses [1/2, 3/4, ..., 23/24). On each module, the TRACK ASSIGN pan-pot [1Al pans the incoming signal between the odd/even track-summing bus pair(s) selected by the TRACK ASSIGN switches. When the pan-pot is rotated fully left or right, the signal is routed to only one of the two buses that are selected by each TRACK ASSIGN switch (Left = odd bus, Right = even bus).

In addition, each I/O module provides a direct post-fader output which is routed to a DIRECT OUTPUT jack on the patch bay. This output may be used to feed a tape recorder or other auxiliary equipment.

3.2.2 I/O LED Meter Display [2]

Depending on the position of the MIC/LINE switch [3E], the five-segment LED meter on each I/O module displays the level of either the incoming line-level signal or the output of the microphone preamplifier. Consequently, this meter may be used to verify Mic trim or Tape Cal adjustments. If the equalizer is in the channel path, then the effect of the equalization controls [4A-G] will be seen on the meter.

The Series 34 meter circuit is designed to produce a display that resembles the ballistics of a mechanical VU meter. Wide- angle, high-intensity LEDs indicate VU levels of -15, -10, -3 (green), 0 (yellow), and +3 (red), even under high ambient light conditions. The internal trim pot for each I/O meter has been factory calibrated to give a 0 VU indication when the signal level is -2 dBu, the internal operating level of the console. The trim pot may be reached via an access hole adjacent to the -3 LED.

To prevent current surges that might inject noise into the audio circuitry, a constant-current source is used to drive the meter LEDs.

3.2.3 Microphone Preamplifier [3]

The Series 34 Input/Output module uses a low-distortion, high-gain balanced transformerless microphone preamplifier circuit. Using a teedback-type control the MIC TRIM potentiometer [3D] is used to vary circuit gain over a 45 dB range, to accommodate nominal input signal levels from -62 dBu to -17 dBu. For higher level input signals, the PAD switch [3A] inserts 20 dB of attenuation. A polarity switch [3B] reverses the polarity of the incoming signal, and phystom-powered capacitor microphones may be operated by depressing the +48 switch [3C].

3.2.4 Line Input Amplifier [3]

Depressing the MIC/<u>LINE</u> switch [3E] places the module in the Line Input mode. The amplifier design includes a transformerless differential input for the incoming line level signal. The line input may be fed from either a balanced or an unbalanced source signal, and an internal trim pot allows amplifier gain to be optimized for input signals from -10 dBu to +8 dBu. The trim pot may be reached through the CAL opening located adjacent to the MIC/LINE switch.

The balanced-input, variable-gain amplifier design permits easy interface with any tape recorder or other line-level source, regardless of its nominal output level and structure. The line amplifier's output feeds both the main input channel and the monitor sections of the I/O module.

3.2.5 Equalizer [4]

Every I/O module contains an active four-band sweep equalizer [4]. Four sets of dual-concentric potentiometers provide level and frequency control for low, mid (1 & 2) and high frequencies. A mechanical detent on each level control permits settings to be accurately repeated. However, the potentiometer may also be placed at any position between the detents. Levels are adjustable over a +/-15 dB range, and the four frequency bands are as follows:

High Frequency	750 Hz - 15 kHz (4D1
Mid Frequency 2	400 Hz - 8 kHz [4B]
Mid Frequency 1	150 Hz - 3 kHz [4E]
Low Frequency	35 Hz - 700 Hz [4C]

The wide overlap in frequency ranges provides maximum equalizer flexibility, with no inter-band interaction. The circuit design incorporates four active biFET IC stages, in a unity-gain configuration. The equalizer has an exceptionally low noise characteristic, minimal phase shift, and very low transient distortion.

In addition, the independent low-cut filter switch [4A] inserts a 40 Hz, 18 dB-per-octave low-cut (high-pass) filter in the Equalizer circuit block.

An EQ IN switch [46] on each module allows the equalizer to be switched out of the circuit, while depressing the MON switch [4F] moves the equalizer out of the channel path and into the monitor section.

3.2.6 Cue and Echo Send Lines [5]

Each module's AUX section provides control over the signal sent to the stereo Cue bus and/or to the four Echo Send buses. These unbalanced lines have a clipping level of +21 dBu. Otherwise, each bus matches the performance specifications of the main console output buses.

The stereo Cue signal is a dual-concentric potentiometer [5A] with separate controls for level and panning. Similar potentiometers [5B,C] provide level control only for Echo Sends 1 and 2, and 3 and 4. In addition, POST/PRE and CHAN/MON (channel/monitor) switching [5D-G] is provided for Echo Send lines 1-3.

Cue and Echo Send signals may be derived from one of four possible sources. For the Cue Send and Echo Sends 1-3, the CHAN/MON switch selects a feed from the channel or from the monitor section, and the POST/PRE switch picks up that signal from a point before or after the channel or monitor level control. Echo Send line 4 is always fed from the post-fader channel output, but can be internally selected to be fed from the same sourcing as Echo Send 3.

The chart given here lists the four signal sources for the Cue Send and Echo Sends 1-3:

SWITC	HES	
CHAN/MON	POST/PRE	SIGNAL SOURCES
Uр	Up	Channel section, after fader
Up	Down	Channel section, before fader
Down	Uр	Monitor section, after level control
Dawn	Down	Monitor section, before level control

Master level controls and metering for the Cue Send lines and for Echo Sends 1 and 2 are located on the Series 34 Master Module. Echo 3 and 4 controls are found on the Echo Master Module.

3.2.7 Monitor/Mixdown Section [6]

This section of the Series 34 I/O module selects the signal to be monitored and routed to the Stereo Mixdown bus. When the MON/MXDN switch [6D] is released, the signal selected by the BUS/TAPE switch [6C] is monitored. Level and pan are adjusted with the Monitor Level [6A] and Mix Bus Pan [6E] potentiometers. When the BUS/TAPE switch is released, the monitored signal is taken from the channel track—summing bus. When the switch is depressed, the signal comes from the line input amplifier (normally fed by the multi-track tape recorder returns). Monitored signals may be routed to the Solo bus by depressing the Monitor Solo switch [6B].

When the MON/MXDN switch [6D] is depressed, the channel output is selected. The FADER [9] and MIX BUS PAN pot [6E] determine the level and stereo position of the monitored signal. The monitored signal is also sent to the Echo and Cue send controls, and it may be routed to the Solo bus by depressing the CHANNEL SOLO switch [8].

The chart given here summarizes the effects of these switches. The underlined segment indicates the position of each switch:

6 D	6C	Monitored Signal
<u>MON</u> /MXDN	<u>BUS</u> /TAPE	TRACK SUMMING BUS
MON/MXDN	BUS/TAPE	LINE INPUT AMPLIFIER
MON/MXDN		CHANNEL DUTPUT

3.2.8 Channel On Switch [7]

Depressing the CHANNEL ON switch [7] turns on all post-fader channel feeds within the I/O module. In the released position, all feeds are muted. For optimum signal-to-noise ratio, the CHANNEL ON switch should remain in the released position (mute) when the I/O module is not in use. Since the switch action is silent, it may be conveniently used for punching in and out, as needed.

3.2.9 Channel Solo Switch [8]

One or more input signals may be routed to the solo bus by depressing the CHANNEL SOLO switch [8] on the appropriate I/O module(s). When multiple CHANNEL SOLO switches have been depressed, the SOLO DEFEAT switch [39I] on the master module may be used as a Group Solo switch. In any case, the solo mode has no effect on the normal recording/signal-routing functions of the I/O module, and so it may be freely used during recording or mixdown work. Since the solo signal is taken from a point before the CHANNEL ON switch [7], muted signals may be soloed for cueing purposes. This feature can be quite helpful in making very tight, fader-up, punch-ins.

3.2.10 Channel Fader Section [9]

Level control for each input channel is provided by a Penny & Giles audio-taper CHANNEL FADER [98]. The input to the fader is taken from a point immediately after the Patch Out/In jacks, which may be used as insertion points within this signal path. (During multi-track recording, if more than 10 dB of gain reduction at the CHANNEL FADER is consistently required, the MIC TRIM potentiometer [3D] should be used to attenuate the incoming signal, thereby maintaining the correct console gain structure.)

The CHANNEL FADER feeds a booster amplifier which in turn feeds the CHANNEL ON and SOLO switches [7, 8]. With the ARMS Console Computer option installed, the audio-taper fader is replaced with a VCA-law fader, and the input channel level is VCA controlled via a DC reference voltage derived from the fader and its associated circuitry. The in-circuit position of the CHANNEL FADER and the MONITOR LEVEL potentiometer [6A] may be exchanged by depressing the MON switch [9A] located just above the fader.

3.2.11 ARMS Computer Controls [10]

These LEDs and switches are used in conjunction with Sound Workshop's Auto-Recall Mixdown System (ARMS). Please refer to the ARMS owners manual for complete details.

3.3 ECHO MASTER MODULE

[Block Diagram 202-101, Figure 3A/2]

3.3.1 VU Meter and Meter Switches [21, 25]

The LED VU meter found in the Echo Master Module uses the same high-performance circuit design found in the I/O Module meters. Here, it monitors either the Send or Return line chosen by the METER SELECT switches [25].

3.3.2 Echo Send and Return Controls [22, 23, 24]

Just below the VU meter, an ECHO RETURN matrix [221 consisting of twelve pushbuttons may be used to assign Echo Returns 3 and 4 to one or more pairs of odd/even track summing buses. Individual controls for each Echo Return are found immediately below the matrix. Each has its own PAN pot [23A] and LEVEL potentiometer [23B]. By depressing the ECHO RETURN-to-TRACK ASSIGN switch [23C], the Echo return is routed to the ECHO RETURN matrix. The ECHO RETURN-to-MIX BUS switch [23D] routes the signal to the Stereo Mix bus, while an ECHO RETURN SOLO switch [23E] allows either return line to be routed to the solo bus.

There is a separate ECHO SEND MASTER potentiometer [24A] for Send Lines 3 and 4, as well as an ECHO SEND SOLO switch [24B].

3.3.3 Microphone, Function and Display Controls [26, 27, 28]

For talkback and slating, a high-performance electret microphone [26] is built into the Echo Master Module. Just below it, four FUNCTION switches [27] may be used to control user- defined functions. Near the bottom of the module, an INTENSITY potentiometer [28A] and VU/PPM switch [28B] control the intensity and meter ballistics of the Series 34's high-resolution meter modules.

3.4 CR/STUDIO MASTER MODULE

[Block Diagram 202-101, Figure 3A/3]

For operational efficiency, the Series 34 Master Module conveniently groups all the important master control functions within a clearly-defined area.

Each Summing Bus (Cue sends 1 & 2, Echo sends 1-4, Solo and Mix Left and Right) feeds an identical circuit block, consisting of an Active Combining Amplifier (ACA), fader, and an Output Booster (AFB - After-Fader Booster). Note: the Echo send 3 and 4 level controls are located on the Echo Master Module, and use a rotary potentiometer in place of a slide fader.

In addition to summing the normal channel outputs, the Stereo Mix buses are also fed from the following sources: Echo returns 1-4 via the Echo-to-Mix switches [23D and 36], two auxiliary inputs via the BUS IN patch points, and the Slating amplifier.

Each ACA feeds its Summing Bus output to a fader, which provides full-range level control to the Output Booster amplifier. This amplifier delivers a nominal +4 dBu output level into a 600-ohm load.

3.4.1 Echo and Cue Controls [31 - 37]

The upper section of the Series 34 Master Module contains all master controls associated with the Left and Right Cue sends and Echo Sends 1 and 2. The ECHO RETURN-to-MIX PAN and LEVEL potentiometers [32A-D] are used to set the stereo position and level of the echo return lines feeding the stereo mix bus. An ECHO-to-MIX switch [36] in the echo return section may be used to add the echo signal into the mix. In addition, there are ECHO RETURN-to-CUE LEVEL [33] and TALKBACK-into-CUE LEVEL potentiometers [34] located in the upper right hand corner of the module.

Immediately below these controls, four slide faders [35] are used to set the master levels for Echo Sends 1 and 2, and for the Left and Right Cue Sends. The Master Module's five-segment AUX LEVEL meter [31] will monitor any one of these send lines, via the AUX SELECT switches [37]. This signal is also fed to the Studio and Control Room Monitor section. Therefore, when the AUX SELECT switches for Cue 1 and Cue 2 are both depressed, it is possible to stereo monitor the cue system by also depressing the Studio or Control Room AUX switch [38C and/or 39C].

The meter's circuit design provides a signal response that matches the ballistics of a mechanical VU meter. The high- intensity wide angle leds provide a clear multi-color display even under high ambient light conditions. The leds indicate levels of -15, -10, -3, 0 and +3 VU. The meter is factory calibrated to indicate 0 VU for a +4 dBu output level. An internal trim pot is provided for meter calibration. To prevent current surges from injecting noise into the audio circuitry, the leds are driven by a constant-current source.

3.4.2 Monitor Controls [38 & 39A-F]

Monitor select and level controls are grouped in the mid section of the Series 34 Master Module. For the studio monitor system, a set of four STUDIO MONITOR SELECT switches [38A-D] and a STUDIO MONITOR ON switch [38E] route the appropriate signal to the STUDIO LEVEL potentiometer [38F]. A similar set of controls [39A-F] are used for the control room monitor system. When either AUX switch [38C, 39C] is depressed, the signal chosen by the AUX SELECT switch [37A-D] is monitored. Within the Control Room group of switches, the MONITOR ON switch is replaced by a MONO switch [38E] for monitoring in the mono mode. Especially on multi-mic recording and multi-track mixdowns, this function should be frequently used to check for phase cancellation effects and other mono-mode compatibility problems.

3.4.3 Master Solo Controls [396-I]

Master Solo controls are also found in the Control Room section of the module. A SOLO ENABLE LED [396] provides a clear visual indication that the Solo Bus is feeding the control room monitor system. The SOLO LEVEL potentiometer [39H] may be used to adjust the listening level of the Solo signal. When the Solo mode has been selected on one or more I/O modules, the Master Module's SOLO DEFEAT switch [39I] may be used as a Master Group Solo control. By simply depressing this one switch, all active solos are lifted, and the normal monitoring mode is restored. Releasing the switch reactivates the solo mode.

3.4.4 Communications Section [40]

Communications controls are also located in the mid section of the Master Module. The STUDIO TALKBACK LEVEL potentiometer [40A] adjusts the level of the talkback signal feeding the studio monitors. Talkback level is not affected by the Studio LEVEL control [38F] and On/Off switch [38E]. Immediately below the STUDIO TALKBACK control, the SLATE LEVEL potentiometer [40B] performs the same function for the signal feeding the Track-summing, Stereo Mixdown, and Stereo Cue buses. In either case, the TALKBACK switch [40C] must be depressed to enable the Talkback/Slating functions. The TALKBACK-to-CUE switch [40D] may also be used to route the signal to the Cue buses only, to permit headphone-communication to the studio musicians while recording. When either Talkback switch is depressed, a logic circuit mutes the feeds to the Control Room and Studio monitors.

3.4.5 Test Oscillator [41]

All oscillator controls are located next to the Communications section. A LEVEL potentiometer [41A] adjusts the oscillator's output level, while the frequency is determined by a potentiometer [41B] and two multiplier switches [41D,E]. The adjacent TEST switch [41C] is used to feed the oscillator output to all the Track-summing and Stereo Mixdown buses. The oscillator output is also available at the OSC jack in the Patch Bay. When the oscillator's LEVEL potentiometer is turned fully clockwise, the output level is +4 dBu at the Oscillator jack in the patch bay.

3.4.6 Mixdown Master Control [42]

In the lower left hand corner of the Master Module, the MIXDOWN MASTER FADER [42] regulates the stereo output signal sent to both two-channel tape recorders, and to the Control Room and Studio monitor systems.

3.4.7 ARMS Computer Controls [43]

Just to the right of the Mixdown Master Fader, a group of 16 pushbuttons and LEDs are provided. The first eight of these switches may be assigned to user-defined functions, while the remaining eight are for use with Sound Workshop's Auto-Recall Mixdown System (ARMS). Please refer to the ARMS manual for complete details.

3.5 PATCH BAY

[Figures 3B-D and all Block Diagrams]

A comprehensive patch bay provides convenient insertion points within each I/O module, as well as at all key locations in the Echo Master and Master modules. There are also patch points for tie lines and signal processors. For complete patch bay details, see the appropriate Flow Charts. In addition, Figures 3B-D illustrate the layout of the patch bay. Also refer to Section 5 for important Maintenance notes.

3.6 METER BRIDGE

To monitor the console outputs or tape returns, as determined by the position of the BUS/TAPE switch [6C], two metering designs are offered, both of which mount in the Series 34 console's meter bridge. The High-Resolution Meters provide forty-segment, three-color LED displays that feature both peak and average modes. Both modes are displayed using the same meter scale, allowing accurate analysis of peak signal content by switching between modes. At 0 VU, resolution is 0.25 dB, which allows precise system calibration. The intensity of the LEDs may be adjusted over a wide range to eliminate the eye fatigue that is so common with many LED displays.

For more traditional metering requirements, Sound Workshop provides conventional mechanical meter modules. Conventional and High-Resolution meter modules may be intermixed within the limits of the available space.

3.7 DIRECTORY OF CONSOLE CONTROLS

The numbers and letters given below correspond to those seen on the appropriate Module Call-Out drawings found at the end of this section.

3.7.1 INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE

[Block Diagram 202-100, Figure 3A/1]

- [1A] TRACK ASSIGN pan-pot. Pans the incoming signal between the odd/even track-summing bus pair(s) selected by the TRACK ASSIGN switches [10].
- [18] KLUDGE hole. Drilled and capped to accommodate future options.
- C1Cl TRACK ASSIGN switches. Assign the incoming signal to one or more of the odd/even track-summing bus pairs, in conjunction with the TRACK ASSIGN panpot [1A].
- [2] VU METER. Five LEDs provide a visual indication of the Microphone or Line Input level, as selected by the MIC/LINE switch [3E].
- [3A] PAD switch. Inserts a 20 dB attenuation network before the microphone preamplifier.
- [3B] POLARITY switch. Reverses the polarity of the microphone line (for 180-degree sinewave phase shift).
- [3C] +48 switch. Supplies 48 VDC to the microphone line, for phantom-powered capacitor microphones.
- [3D] MIC TRIM potentiometer. Controls the gain of the microphone preamplifier over a range of 45 dB.
- [3E] MIC/LINE switch. Selects either the microphone or the line as the I/O module's input signal.
- [4] EQUALIZER section.
- [4A] LOW-CUT FILTER switch. Inserts an 18 dB-per-octave low-cut (high-pass) filter in the input signal path. Note that this switch operates independently of the EQ IN [46] switch.
- [4B-E] LEVEL and FREQUENCY potentiometers. Adjust the level and frequency for each of four bands of equalization, as seen here:

Control	Level (upper knob)	Frequency Range (lower knob)	Band		
4 D	+/-15 dB	750 Hz - 15 kHz	High		
4B	+/-15 dB	400 Hz - 8 kHz	Mid 2		
4E	+/-15 dB	150 Hz - 3 kHz	Mid 1		
4 C	+/-15 dB	35 Hz - 700 Hz	Low		

- [4F] EQ MONITOR INSERT switch. Removes the equalizer from the channel path and inserts it in the monitor path. (Note that the equalizer is active only when the EQ IN switch [46] is depressed.
- [46] EQualizer IN switch. Routes the channel or monitor input signal selected by the MONITOR INSERT switch [4F] through the equalizer.
- **COME LEVEL and PAN** potentiometers. Adjust the level (lower knob) and pan position (upper knob) of the input signal fed to the stereo cue bus.
- [5B] ECHO LEVEL 1 & 2 potentiometers. Adjusts the levels of the input signal fed to echo buses 1 (lower) and 2 (upper).
- [50] ECHO LEVEL 3 & 4 potentiometers. Adjusts the levels of the input signal fed to echo buses 3 (lower) and 4 (upper).
- [5D] POST/PRE switch. Routes the appropriate input signal to the CUE LEVEL and PAN potentiometers [5A] from a point after (POST) or before (PRE) the source selected by the CHANnel/MONitor switch [5E].
- **(5E) CHANNel/MON** switch. Routes either the channel or the monitor signal to the POST/PRE switch [5D].
- [5F] POST/PRE switch. Routes the appropriate input signal to the ECHO LEVEL potentiometers [5B] and 5Cl from a point after (POST) or before (PRE) the source selected by the CHANnel/MONitor switch [5G]. NOTE: the switch effects only the bus-3 side of the 5C potentiometers. The bus-4 side is permanently assigned to the post-fader channel output.
- C5G1 CHANnel/MON switch. Routes either the channel or the monitor signal to the POST/PRE switch [5F].
- [6A] Monitor LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the monitor signal when the MON/MXDN switch [6D] is released. NOTE: When the MON switch [9A] is depressed, this potentiometer is exchanged with the CHANNEL FADER [9B].
- [68] MONITOR SOLO switch. Routes the monitored signal to the solo bus, which is inserted in the control room monitor system in place of the regular monitor signal. NOTE: muted signals and multiple channels may be soloed.
- **CACI BUS/TAPE** switch. Routes the signal from the track-summing bus or the tape return to the monitor LEVEL potentiometer **CAL** and to the meter module.
- [6D] MON/MXDN switch. Routes the signal from the BUS/TAPE switch [6C] or from the INPUT FADER [9] to the MIX BUS PAN potentiometer [6E]. (MON = BUS/TAPE, MXDN = INPUT FADER.)
- [6E] MIX BUS PAN potentiometer. Pans the signal selected by the MON/MXDN switch [6D] between the left and right mix buses.
- [7] CHANNEL ON switch. Turns the channel signal path on or off (mute).

- (81 SOLO switch. Routes the channel output signal to the solo bus, which is inserted in the control room monitor system in place of the regular monitor signal. NOTE: muted signals and multiple channels may be soloed.
- [9A] MON switch. When depressed, exchanges the CHANNEL FADER [9B] with the monitor LEVEL potentiometer [6A].
- [98] CHANNEL FADER. Controls the level of the channel (or monitor) input signal.
- [10A-E] ARMS Computer Controls. These LEDs and switches are used in conjunction with Sound Workshop's Auto-Recall Mixdown System (ARMS). Please refer to the ARMS instruction manual for complete details.

3.7.2 ECHO MASTER MODULE

[Block Diagram 202-101, Figure 3A/2]

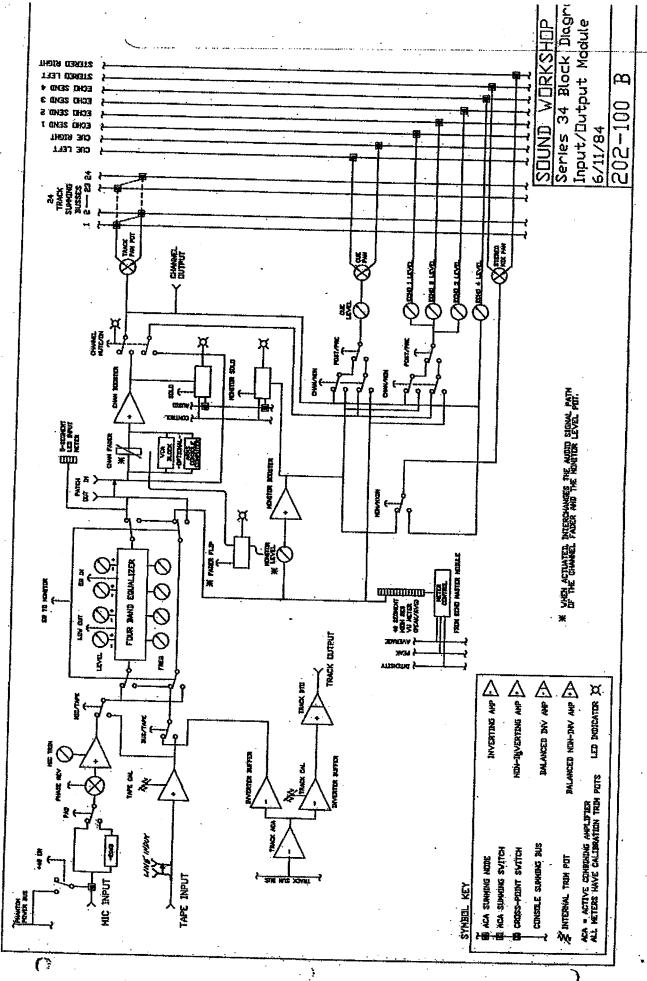
NOTE: Echo controls on this module are for Echo Lines 3 and 4 only. Echo lines 1 and 2 are controlled from the Master Module.

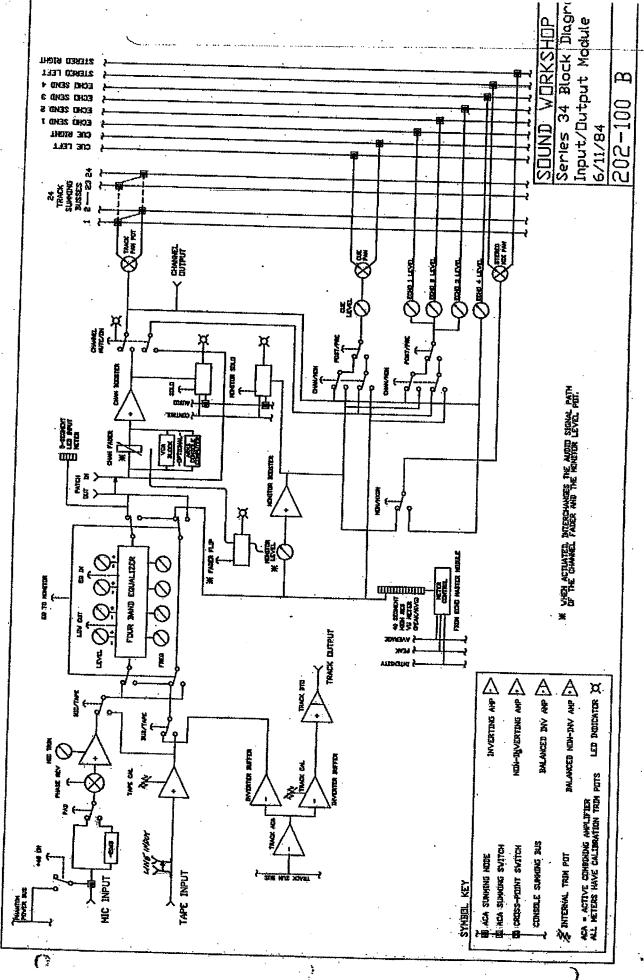
- [21] ECHO VU meter. Provides a visual indication of the Echo send or return level (on line 3 or 4), as selected by the METER SELECT switches [25A-D].
- [22] ECHO RETURN ASSIGN matrix. Assigns the incoming echo return signal to one or more of the odd/even track-summing buses when an ECHO RETURN-to-TRACK SUMMING BUS switch [238] is depressed.
 - NOTE: There are two sets of controls [23A-E] and [24A-B], to accommodate echo send and return lines 3 and 4.
- [23A] ECHO RETURN PAN potentiometer. Pans the incoming signal between the selected odd and even track-summing bus pair and/or between the left and right mix buses, according to the status of the ECHO RETURN-to-TRACK SUMMING BUS switch [23C] and the ECHO RETURN-to-MIX BUS switch [23D].
- [23B] ECHO RETURN LEVEL potentiometer. Controls the level of the incoming echo return line.
- [23C] ECHO RETURN-to-TRACK Summing Bus switch. Routes the incoming echo return line to the ECHO RETURN ASSIGN matrix [22].
- [23D] ECHO RETURN-to-MIX Bus switch. Routes the incoming echo return line to the stereo mix bus.
- [23E] ECHO RETURN SOLO switch. Routes the incoming echo return line to the solo bus.
- [24A] ECHO SEND MASTER potentiometer. Controls the level of the outgoing echo send line.
- [24B] ECHO SEND SOLO switch. Routes the outgoing echo send line to the solo bus.
- [25A-D] METER SELECT switches. Route the signal from either of the send or return lines to the ECHO VU meter [21].
- [26] TALKBACK/SLATING microphone. A high-sensitivity electret microphone for talkback and slating.
- [27] FUNCTION SELECT switches. Provide convenient switching facilities for any user-defined functions.
- [28A] METER INTENSITY potentiometer. Adjusts the brightness of the related highresolution meter modules.
- [288] VU/PPM SELECT switch. Selects Average (VU) or Peak (PPM) ballistics mode for the related high-resolution meter modules.

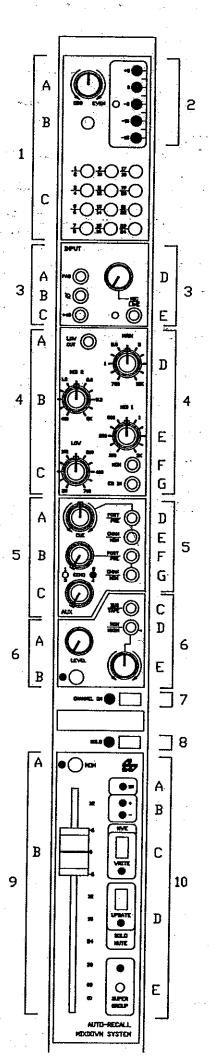
3.7.3 MASTER MODULE

- [Block Diagram 202-101, Figure 3A/3]
- [31] AUX BUS LEVEL meter. Displays the level of Echo Send line 1 or 2, or of the left or right Cue Send line, according to the status of the AUX BUS SELECT switches [37].
- [32A,C] ECHO RETURN-to-MIX PAN potentiometer. Pans the incoming left [32A] and right [32C] echo return lines to the Stereo Mix Bus, when the ECHO-to-MIX switch [36] is depressed.
- [32B,D] ECHO RETURN-to-MIX LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the incoming left [32B] and right [32D] echo return line feeds to the Stereo Mix Bus.
- [33A-B] ECHO RETURN-to-CUE LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the incoming left [33A] and right [33B] echo return line feeds to the Stereo Cue Bus.
- [34A-B] TALKBACK-into-CUE LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the Talkback [40C] or Cue [40D] line feeds to the Stereo Cue Bus.
- [35A-B] ECHO SEND MASTER LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of Echo Send lines 1 [35A] and 2 [35B].
- [35C-D] CUE SEND MASTER LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of Cue Send lines Left [35C] and Right [35D].
- [36] ECHO-to-MIX switch. Routes Stereo Echo Return lines 1 and 2 to the Stereo Mix Bus, in conjunction with the ECHO RETURN-to-MIX potentiometers [32B,D].
- [37A-D] AUX SELECT switches. Select the signal to be routed to the AUX BUS meter [31]. The metered signal may be Cue Send line 1 [37A], Cue Send line 2 [37B], Echo Send line 1 [37C] or Echo Send line 2 [37D]. The switches also select the line going to the AUX position in the STUDIO MONITOR SELECT [38C] and CONTROL ROOM MONITOR SELECT [39C] switches.
- [38A-D] STUDIO MONITOR SELECT switches. Select the signal to be monitored in the studio. The monitored signal may be from Tape 2 [38A], Tape 1 [38B], Aux Bus [38C] or Mixdown Bus [38D].
- [38E] STUDIO MONITOR ON/OFF switch. Routes the selected signal to the studio monitor system.
- [38F] STUDIO LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the playback level of the studio monitor system.
- [39A-D] CONTROL ROOM MONITOR SELECT switches. Select the signal to be monitored in the control room. The monitored signal may be from Tape 2 [39A], Tape 1 [39B], Aux Bus [39C] or Mixdown Bus [39D].
- [39E] CONTROL ROOM MONO switch. When depressed, places the control room monitor system in the mono mode.

- [39F] CONTROL ROOM LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the playback level of the control room monitor system.
- [396] SOLO ON LED. Indicates when one or more input channels are in the Solo mode.
- [39H] SOLO LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the solo bus. Used in conjunction with the CONTROL ROOM LEVEL potentiometer [39F].
- [391] SOLO DEFEAT switch. Disables the Solo mode, regardless of the status of all I/O module Solo switches [8]. May be used as a Group Solo control.
- [40A] STUDIO TALKBACK potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the Talkback signal fed to the studio monitor system. Talkback level is not affected by the STUDIO LEVEL or ON/OFF controls [38E,F].
- [40B] SLATE LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the level of the Talkback signal fed to the Track, Stereo Mix and Stereo Cue buses.
- [40C] TALKBACK switch. Routes the Talkback signal to the Track, Stereo Mix and Stereo Cue buses, as well as to the Studio monitor system.
- [40D] TALKBACK-to-CUE switch. Routes the Talkback signal to the Stereo Cue Bus only.
- [41] OSCILLATOR Controls.
- [41A] LEVEL potentiometer. Adjusts the output level of the built-in test oscillator.
- [41B] FREQUENCY potentiameter. Tunes the output frequency of the test oscillator. Used in conjunction with the FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER switches [41D-E].
- [41C] TEST switch. Routes the oscillator output signal to the Track and Stereo Mix buses.
- [41D-E] MULTIPLIER switches. Select the range (x1, x10, x100) in which the FREQUENCY potentiometer [41B] operates. When both switches are released, the oscillator output is disabled.
- C421 MIXDOWN MASTER fader. Adjusts the level of the Stereo Mix Bus signal fed to the two-channel tape recorders, and to the control room and studio monitor systems.
- [43] ARMS COMPUTER CONTROLs. These LEDs and switches are used in conjunction with Sound Workshop's Auto-Recall Mixdown System (ARMS). Please refer to the ARMS instruction manual for complete details.

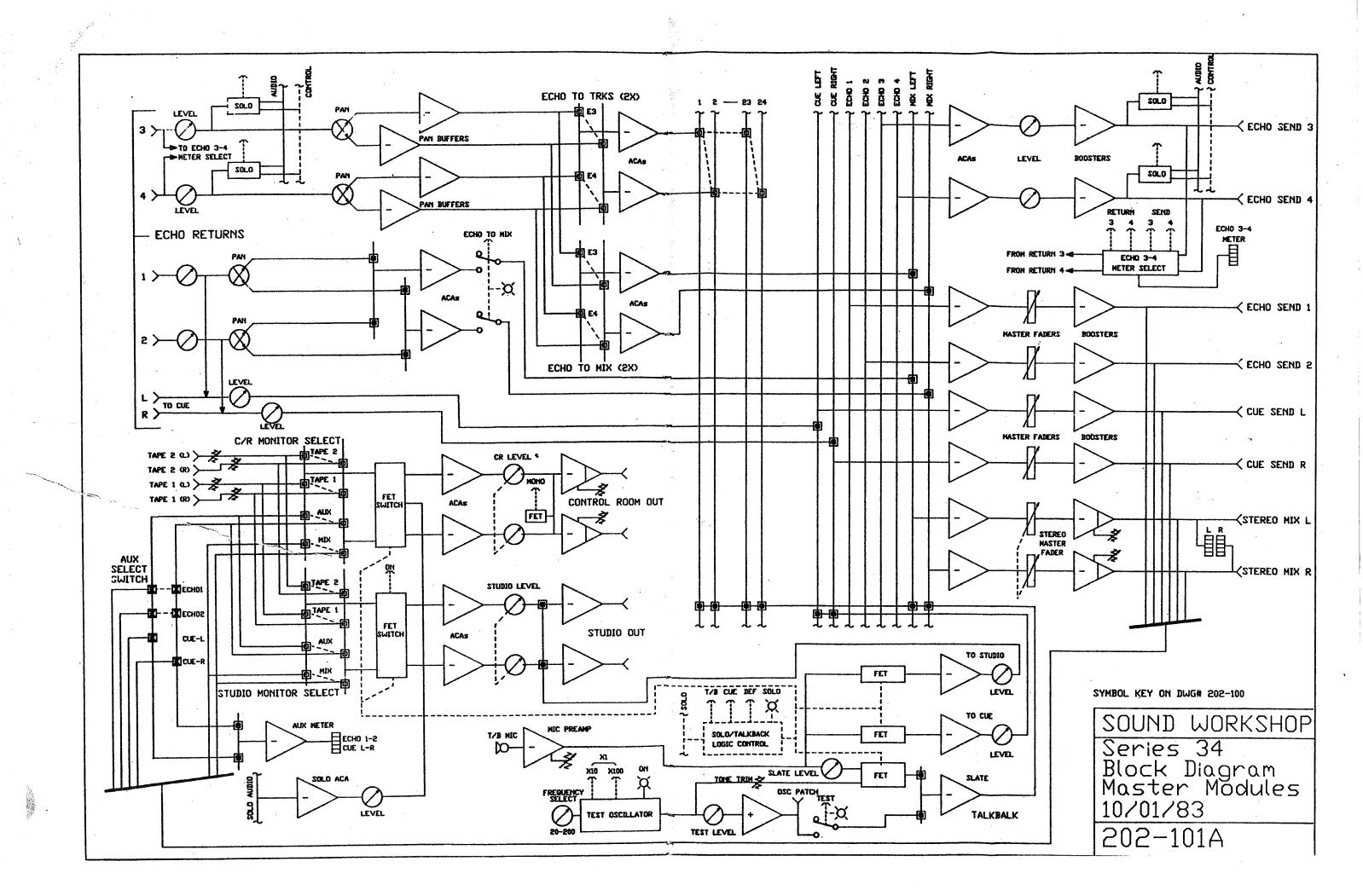






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- MONITOR/MIXDOWN SECTION 9
- SWITCH CHANNEL ON/MUTE
- SOLO SWITCH CHANNEL $\dot{\omega}$
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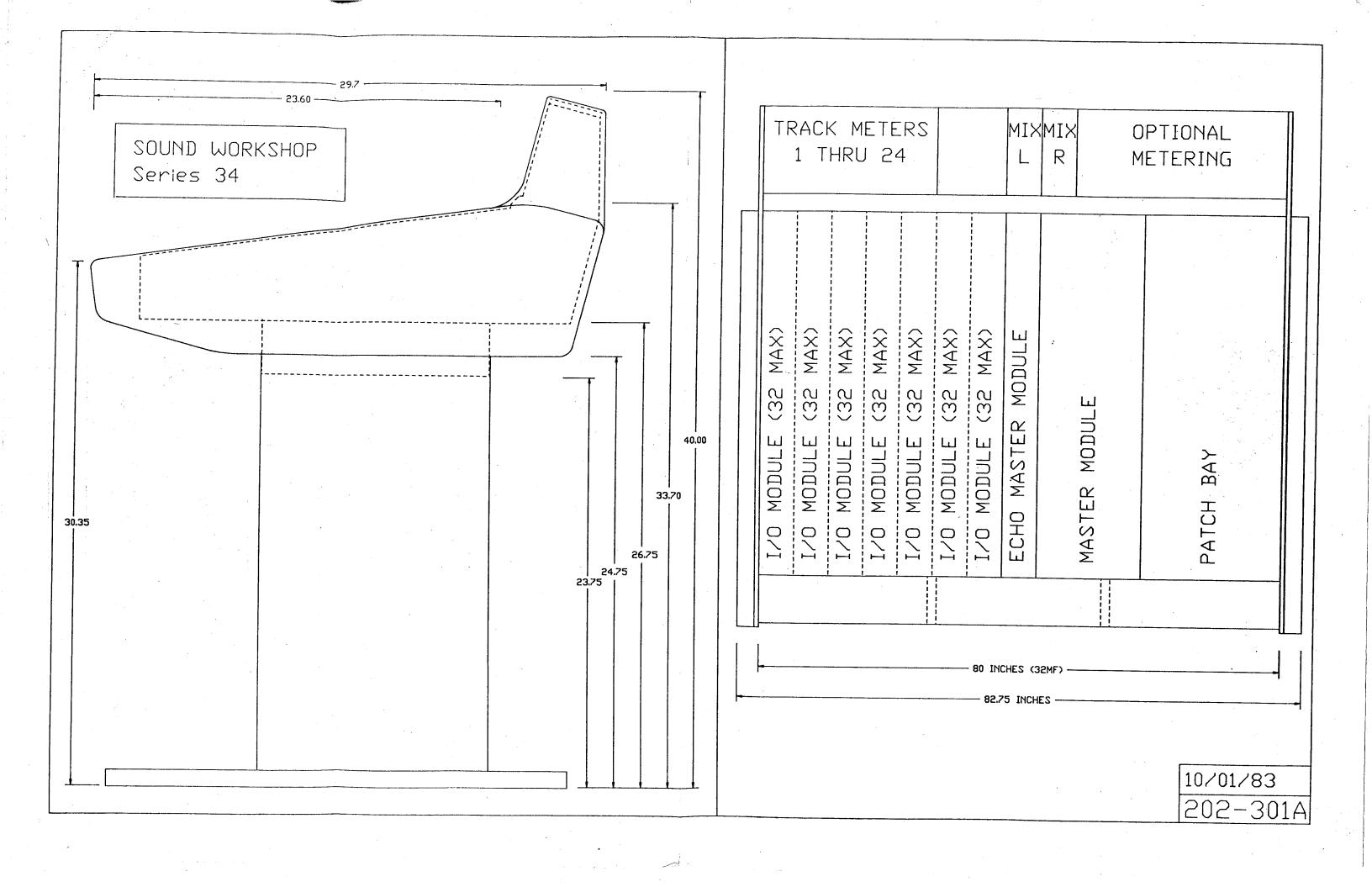
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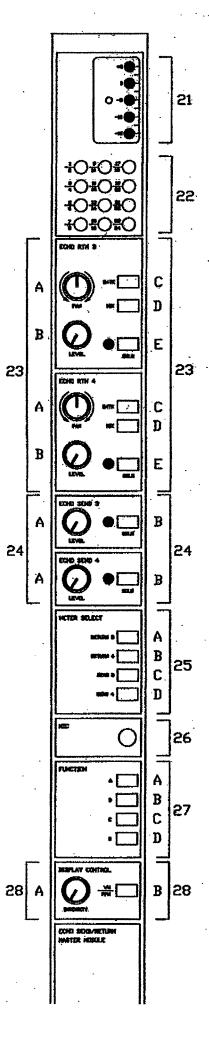
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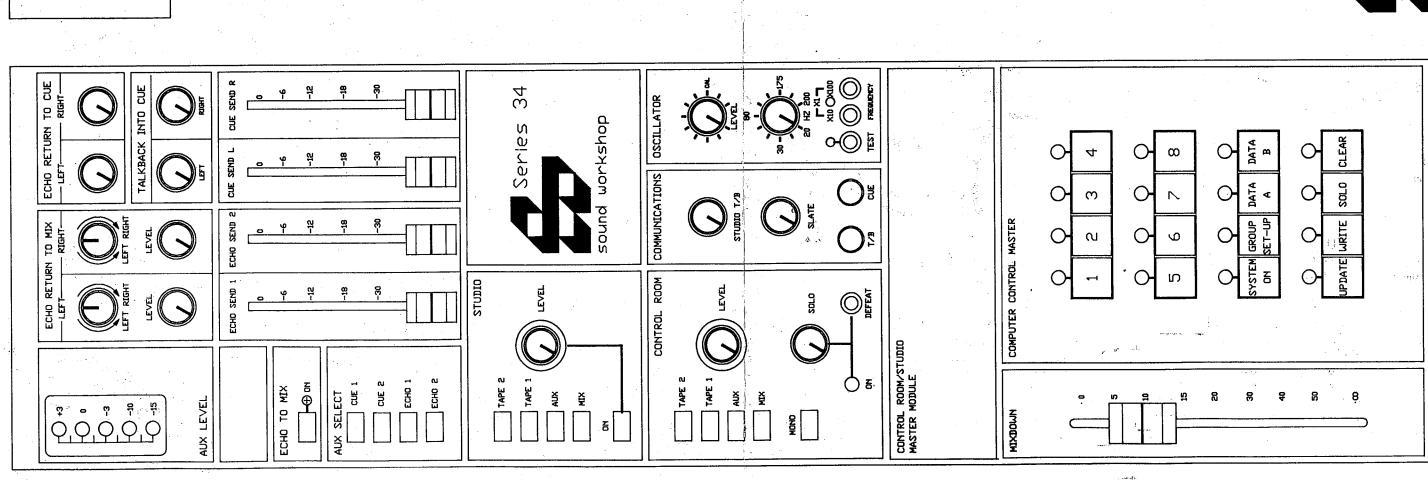
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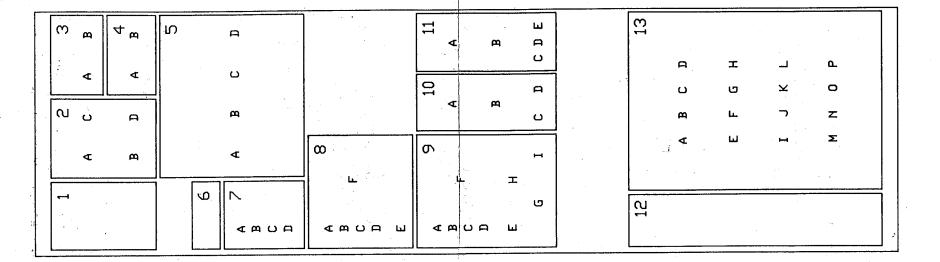
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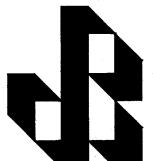






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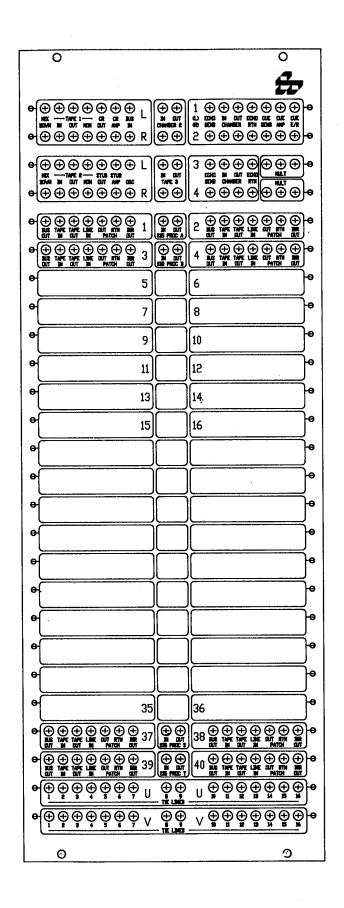


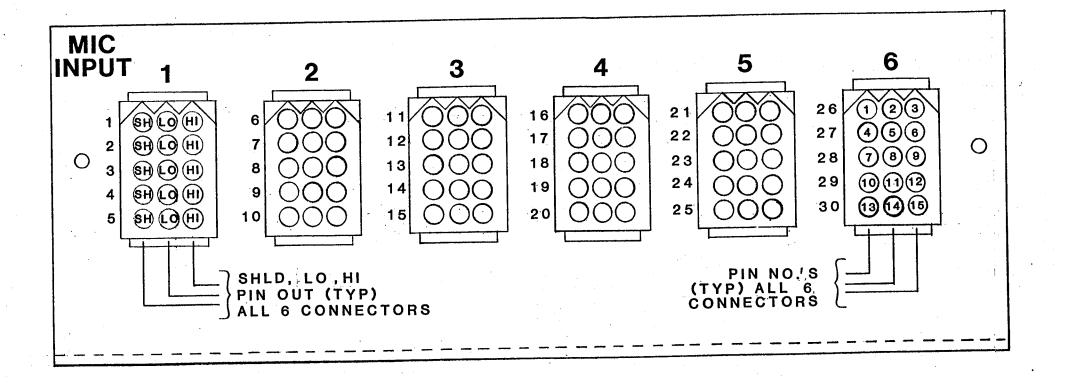
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FIG 38/1 - MB PATCH PANEL - SOMF (CHAN 41-50)

FIG 38/2 - MB PATCH PANEL - TIE LINES (W-AA)

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J7 J8 J9 1 J10 J16 L "C/R" PATCH CARDS INTERFACE FOR R MASTER FUNCTIONS SHIELDED CABLE HARNESS TO MASTER MODULE "STUDIO" PATCH CARDS INTERFACE FOR MULTI-TRACK "I/O" PATCH CARDS **RIBBON HARNESS** TO I/O MODULE -16 3 8 18 18 E 32 17-21、000的10 TIE LINE'S 16 17-32 16 J.1 J7 J8 J16 J9 J10 17-PATCHBAY LAYOUT FIGURE 3H

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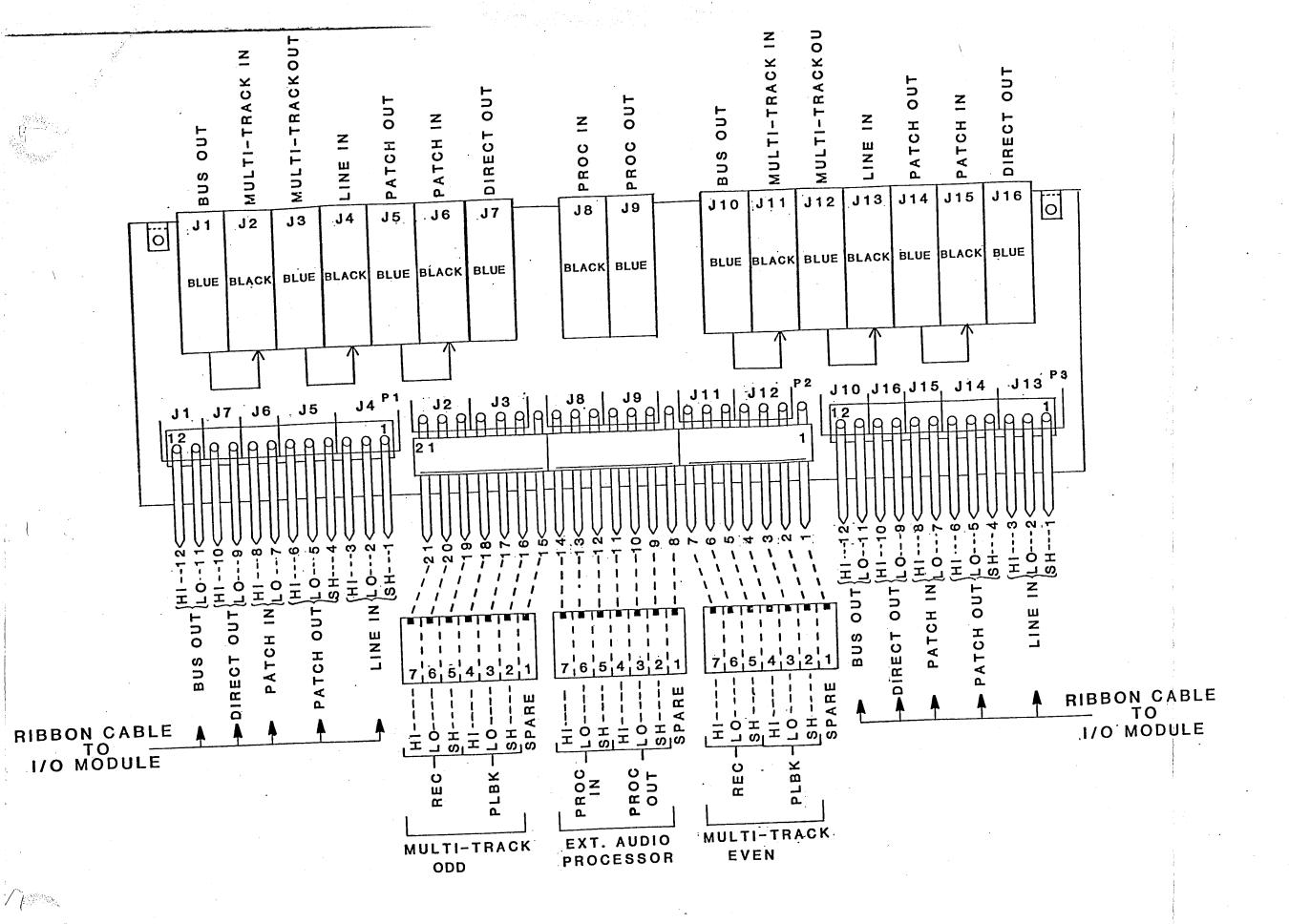
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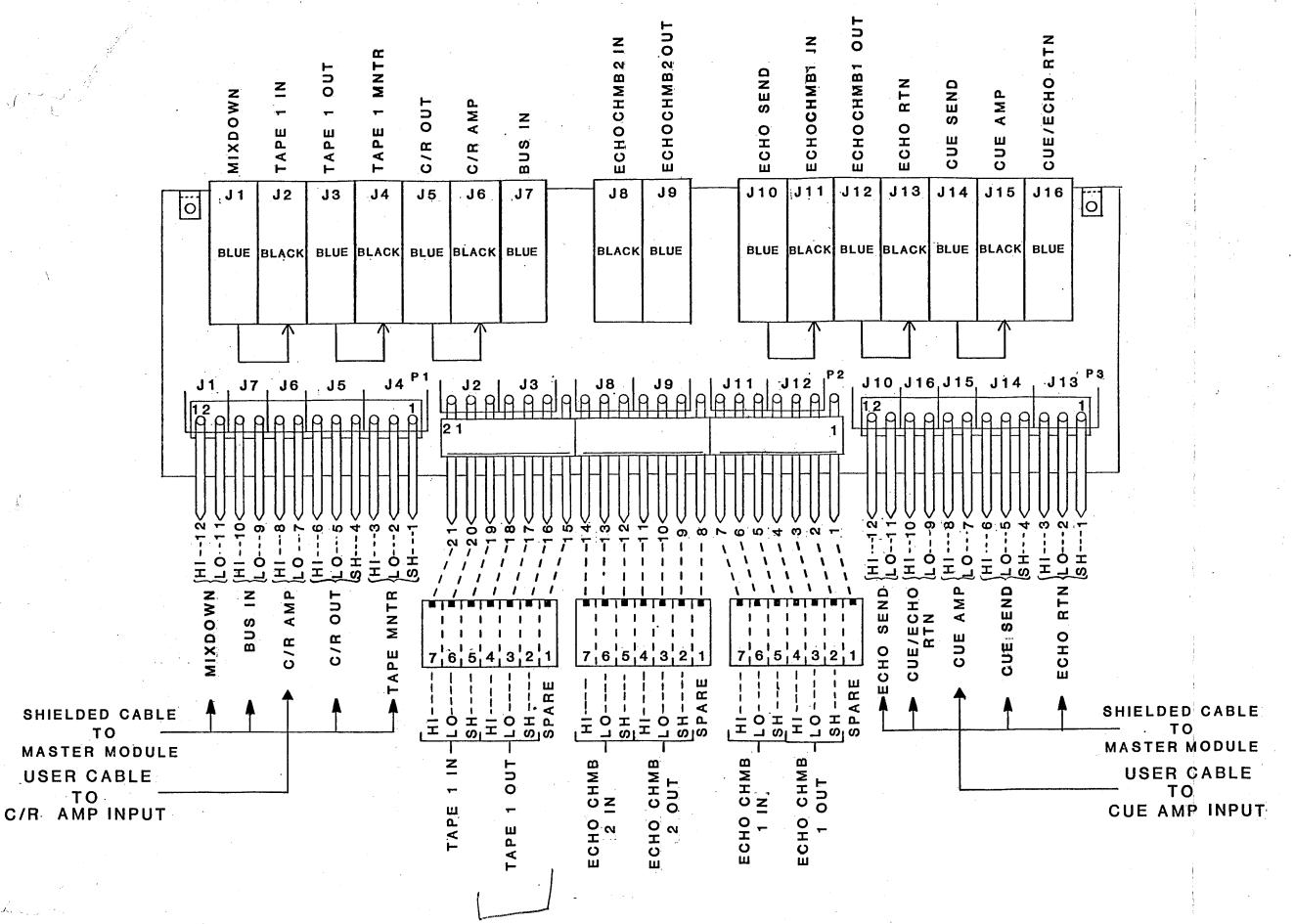
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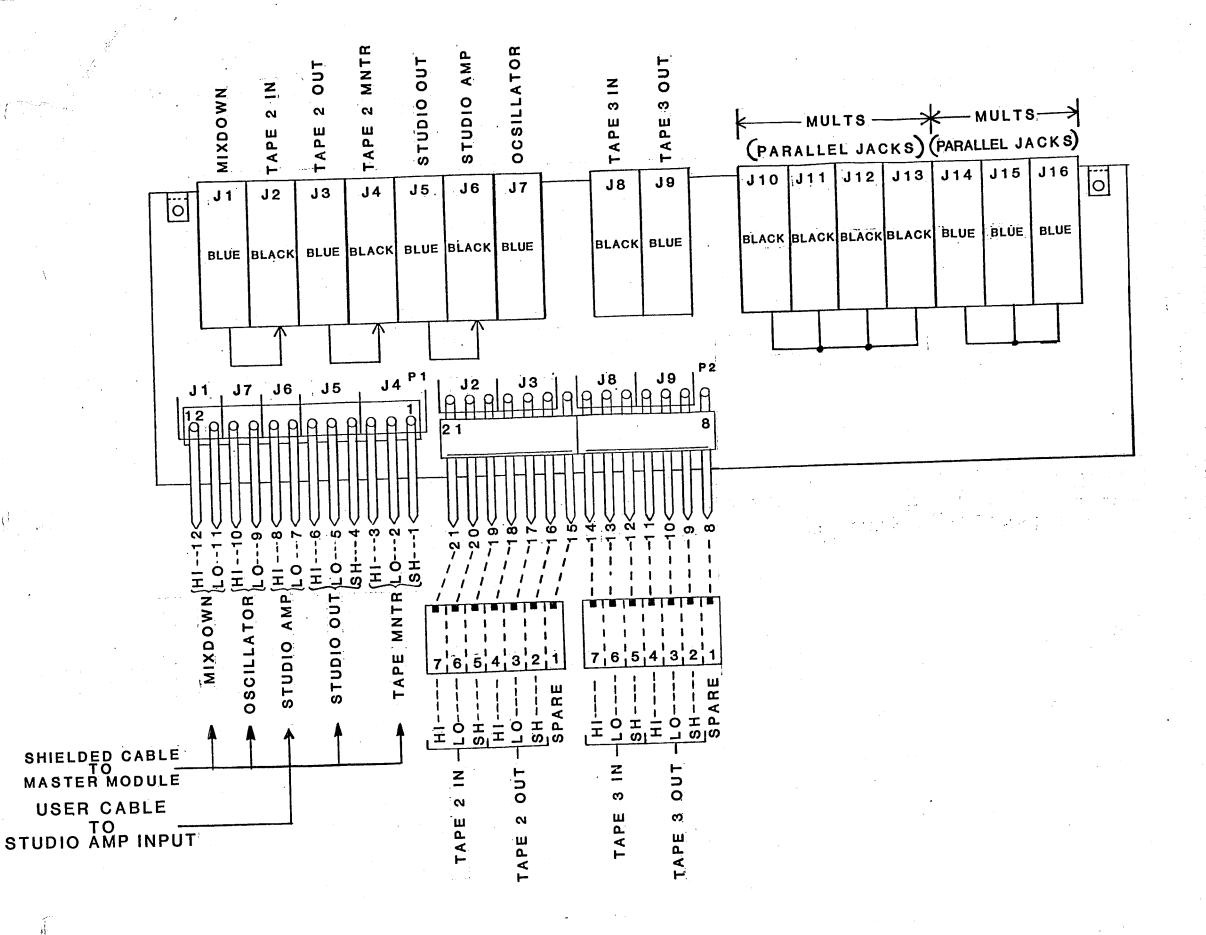
TIED TO ANY CONSOLE



1/O PATCH CARD
-BALAN-CED
FIGURE 3J



CONTROL ROOM PATCH CARD
-BALANCED
FIGURE 3K



STUDIO PATCH CARD
-BALANCED
FIGURE 3L

J16 L J8 J9 1 110 J7 | L "C/R" PATCH CARDS R INTERFACE FOR MASTER FUNCTIONS SHIELDED CABLE HARNESS TO MASTER MODULE "STUDIO" PATCH CARDS R IR INTERFACE FOR MULTI-TRACK "I/O" PATCH CARDS RIBBON HARNESS TO I/O MODULE 36 32 17-TIE LINE'S 32 .17-J16 J10 18 19 J7 J 1 - 32 17-PATCHBAY LAYOU FIGURE 3

NOTES:

1. # OF I/O IS DETERMINED BY MAINFRAME SIZE.

2. J8 + J9 AVAILABLE FOR USER INTERFACE. NOT TIED TO ANY CONSOLE

CIRCUTRY.

Section 4

Circuit Analysis

4.1 INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE

The Series 34 I/O Module consists of several interconnected circuit blocks. Each module is made up of six printed-circuit boards and a front panel. (The VCA option adds two more PC boards.)

Printed Circuit Boards:	Schematic	Assembly Drawing
1. Microphone Preamplifier	202-122	202-522
2. Four-Band Equalizer	202-132	202-532
3. Aux. Send	202-120s4	202-523
4. Track Bus Assign	202-12056	202-524
5. Monitor Solo and Flip	202-120s7	202-528
6. Main I/O Module Assembly	202-120s1-3,5	202-521
Voltage Control Card	103-122	103-522
8. Volt-Controlled Amplifier	203-122	203-583

Each of these circuit blocks is described in detail below. Note that component reference numbers on each board should not be confused with similar numbers on the main I/O assembly. For a functional description of each Series 34 module, see Section 3 of this manual. Top panel controls and indicators, ie: switches, rotary or slide potentiometers, and LED's, are indicated in parentheses. Component designations are given in brackets and use the following letters:

Component	Letter
Capacitor	С
Diode	D
Inductor	I
Opamp	U
Resistor	R
Resistor Network	RN
Switch	S
Transistor	Q
Wire Jumper	W

4.1.1 Microphone Preamplifier

202-122 Schematic 202-522 Assembly Drawing

The microphone preamplifier boosts the incoming low-level signal to the console's -2 dB operating level. The Series 34 console uses a high-gain, low-distortion, balanced transformerless microphone preamplifier with variable feedback - controlled circuit gain.

Common-Mode Parameters

Low-frequency common-mode rejection may be optimized by adjusting the CMR trimpot [R5] in the R5,6,7 network. The common - mode input range of the NE5534 Opamp [U1] is protected against excessive inputs by diodes D5 and D6.

Resistor Network

Precision-trimmed resistors for the 20 dB attenuation pad and the phantom powering network are contained within the HN-PAD network [HN1]. In the normal configuration, a jumper wire [W1] shorts the center-tap resistor in the phantom powering network, thus providing correct powering for most microphones.

Circuit Components

C1,C2	DC Blocking Capacitors, to keep +48 VDC phantom power out of the rest of the preamplifier circuit.
C3,C4	Bypass Capacitors, to provide RF bypass and compensate for long microphone-line inductance.
C5-8,C10	Frequency Compensation Capacitors.
C9	Blocking Capacitor, to prevent DC offset as MIC TRIM pot [R1] is adjusted.
C11	DC Dutput Blocking Capacitor.
012,013	Bypass Capacitors, to provide audio and RF bypass on incoming power rails.
D 1 – 4	Zener Diodes [1N5235], to provide protection against excessive input voltages to mic pre-amp (7.5 V clipping point).
D5,D6	Common-Mode Protection Diodes [1N4148].
HN-1	Resistor Network, contains 20 dB attenuation pad and phantom-
HN-2	power resistor network.
nn-z	Resistor Network, contains base bias and emitter load resistors for Q1 and Q2, feedback/gain and oscillation-prevention resistors (see Drawing 203-501).
L1,L2	Ferrite Beads, part of the RF suppression network.
Ri	MIC TRIM (3D) potentiometer.
R2	Provides a DC return path to ground for C11.
R3	not used.
R4	Part of frequency compensation network for U2.
R5-7	Low-frequency common-mode rejection network.
R8	Part of input terminating network.
R9,10	not used.
R11,12	Collector load resistors for Q1 and Q2.
Si	POLARITY Switch (3B), reverses polarity of the microphone line.
52	+48 Switch (3C), supplies phantom powering to mic line.
S3 ₀	PAD Switch (3A), inserts 20 dB attenuation pad in mic line.
U1	Microphone preamplifier [NE5534].
Q1,Q2	Front-End Transistors [T51A], to provide low-noise performance and good gain bandwidth for the Opamp [U1].
x .	- Fame ·

4.1.2 Four-Band Equalizer

202-132 Schematic 202-532 Assembly Drawing

The Series 34 equalizer provides four stages of frequency control. Each stage operates over a 20:1 frequency range, and supplies up to 15 dB of cut or boost at the selected frequency. Frequency control is achieved by adjusting the resistance of a modified Wein bridge network in a null pot circuit. The low-cut filter is a three-pole design providing an 18 dB-per-octave cut below 40 Hz.

The basic design consists of a variable bandpass filter for each of the High, High-Mid, Low-Mid, and Low frequency ranges, and controls to change the frequency and the amount of boost or cut. The boost/cut control is a "null" pot at the input of the filter. The signal fed to the filter may be in phase or out of phase as determined by the null pot. If the null pot is centered, signal cancellation will take place and no filter effect will occur.



The output of the filter is then mixed back in with the primary signal at the mix amplifier. If the output of the filter and the primary signal are in phase, the two signals add together and an increase (boost) in the total output of the mix amp occurs. If the signals are out of phase, cancellation takes place and a decrease (cut) in the signal occurs. The amount of cut/boost is determined by the 'off-center' position of the null pot.

Circuit Description

To aid in understanding and to allow a more convenient circuit description, the low frequency range portion of the EQ is shown in Figure 4A. The two amplifiers are all part of one quad operational amplifier IC, but they have been given individual reference numbers in this drawing.

Signal is applied to the low frequency section and feeds signal to the null pot R10C and to the "-" input of U1 through input resistor RN2. U1 is a unity gain amplifier that inverts the signal and feeds it to the other side of R10C and to the next EQ stage (this would be low- mid frequency section).

Null pot R10C now has in phase signal on one side (signal input) and out of phase signal on the other side (U1 out). Signal is now sent from the arm of R10C, through U2, and into the filter network. Remember, if the arm is centered, zero signal will result at the arm due to phase cancellation.

The filter circuit used in the EQ is a standard Wein-bridge design. A detailed description of Wein-bridge filter circuits may be found in any good electronic circuits textbook. The output of the filter feeds the "+" input of U1.

If the arm of the null pot is moved towards the output of U1, out of phase signal will be sent through U2 and the filter circuit. The output of the filter circuit sends the out of phase signal to U1. The out of phase signal on the "+" input of U1 internally sums with the in phase signal on the "-" input and provides a net result of decreased or cut signal output. (The internal summing effect here is similar to a balanced line feeding a differential input.)

If the arm of the null pot is moved towards the applied signal, in phase signal will be sent to U2, through the filter, and on to U1. The in phase signal at the "+" input and the in phase signal at the "-" input will internally sum with the net result of a increased or boosted signal output.

The gain of U2 determines the maximum amount (15dB in this design) of the boost or cut at the center frequency. R10A and R10B determine the center frequency and provide a range adjustment of 20:1.

```
C1 - 3
            Low-cut filter's cutoff frequency network.
C5
            DC Blocking Capacitor.
C7
            DC Output Blocking Capacitor.
C10-13
            Roll-off Stabilizers for main signal amplifiers.
C15,16
            Low-band frequency determining capacitors.
            Lower-midband frequency determining capacitors.
C19,21
C23-26
            Upper-midband frequency determining capacitors.
C28,29
            Upper-band frequency determining capacitors.
R1-3
            Low-cut filter's cutoff frequency network.
R5
            DC return to ground, to prevent clicks.
R7
            DC Output return resistor.
R10A&B-
R13A&B
            Frequency control potentiometers (lower section of 4B-E)
R10C-
R13C
            Boost/Cut potentiometers (upper section of 4B-E)
R15-22
            Frequency control end-stop resistors.
RN1
            Unity-gain network for low-cut filter.
RN2,3
            Unity-gain network for the main signal chain amps.
RN4
            Side-chain feedback resistors.
RN5,6
            Side-chain input reference resistors.
51
            Low-cut filter switch (4A).
U1
            [1351] Active element for the low-cut filter.
U2A&B
U3C&D
            [IO74] Main signal amplifiers.
U2C&D
U3A&B
            [1074] Side-chain buffer amplifiers.
```

4.1.3 Monitor and Aux Send

202-120 s4 Schematic 202-521 Input Module Assembly 202-523 Aux send Assembly

The Monitor booster amplifier circuit consists of an NE5534 integrated circuit Opamp [U2] and its associated components. The circuit restores the 12 dB insertion loss of the monitor level control.

Each panning network consists of a two-section rotary potentiometer, two loading resistors and two (or more) output voltage-to-current conversion resistors. The pan pot is connected so that when it is is rotated fully counter-clockwise, the output of the Left section will be maximum, while the Right section is cut off. Full clockwise rotation produces the opposite effect. When the pan pot is placed in its center position, the loading resistors attenuate each section by 3 dB, instead of the 6 dB which would otherwise occur. This provides a true constantenergy panning characteristic. (This panning-network description also applies to the Track Assign panning network seen in drawing 202-120s6.)

```
DC Input Blocking Capacitor.
63
            DC Output Blocking Capacitor.
C7
            Power input decoupling capacitors.
C18,19
            Power input decoupling diodes.
D1,2
            Cue Send level pot (5A lower).
R2F
            Cue send pan pot (5A upper)
R2R
            Echo send 1 level pot (5B lower)
R4F
            Echo send 2 level pot (5B upper)
R4R
            Echo send 3 level pot (5C lower)
R5F
            Echo send 4 level pot (5C upper)
R5R
            DC return path to ground for the Opamp [U2] non-inverting (+)
R16
                  input.
            Part of the feedback/gain network.
R17,18
            Pan pot loading resistors.
R19,20
            Mix Bus pan pot (6E).
R21
            Voltage-to-current resistors.
R23,23
R24-27
            Echo send (1-4) voltage-to-current summing resistors.
            DC return path to ground for C7.
RB0
            Voltage-to-current resistors.
R84,85
            Cue send source select (5E)
54
            Cue send pre/post source select (5D)
55
            Echo send source select (56)
54
            Echo send.pre/post source select (5F)
57
510
            Mix pan pot source select (6D)
U2
            [NE5534] Opamp.
```

4.1.4 Track-Summing Bus Assign

202-120 s6 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

This network assigns the output of the module to one or more odd/even pairs of console track summing buses. Provision is made for panning the output between the selected odd/even pair(s). The circuit functions are similar to the other panning network in the I/O module. (see description of monitor section panning circuit above)

R34	Track Assign pan pot (1A).
R35,36	Loading resistors.
R101-124	Voltage-to-current resistors.
S20-31	Track Assign switches (1C).

4.1.5 Monitor Solo and Flip

202-120 s7 Schematic 202-528 Assembly

This assembly contains switching facilities for two functions:

- 1. Monitor SOLO [6B]. Depressing this switch routes the monitor signal to the solo audio bus. At the same time, the Solo DC logic circuit mutes the currently monitored signal in the control room and the solo'd channel(s) is (are) inserted in its place. The LED adjacent to the SOLO switch is illuminated to indicate the module is in the Solo mode.
- 2. MONitor Flip [9A]. This switch interchanges the functions of the channel fader [9B], and the monitor level potentiometer [6A]. The LED adjacent to the MON Flip switch is illuminated when the switch is depressed.

Circuit Components

LED1	SOLO indicator.
LED2	FLIP indicator.
R1-R3	Constant current source network.
R4	Monitor LEVEL potentiometer (6A).
S1	Monitor SOLO switch (8).
S2	MONitor Flip switch (9A).
Q1	Constant current source network.

4.1.6 Main Printed Circuit Board

202-120	s 1	Schematic	: Line Input Amplifier
202-120	s 2		VU Meter
202-120	s3		Fader Booster/Interface
202-120	s 4		Monitor Booster/Interface
202-120	s 5		Track ACA and Output
202-521		Assembly	Drawing

The following components are mounted directly on the Main Printed Circuit Board. The function of the diodes, capacitors and resistors listed here is repeated in the description of the circuit block in which each may be found. For further details, refer to the appropriate schematic diagram given in parentheses.

```
C18,19
            (202-120s4) Power input decoupling capacitors.
                        High frequency power bypasses
C21,22
D1,2
            (202-120s4) Power input decoupling diodes.
            (202-120s3) Current generator
Q4
            (202-120s2) VU Meter calibration potentiometer.
R4
            (202-120s1) DC return for C5
R14
R19-23
            (202-120s4) Mix Bus pan network.
            (202-120s4) Voltage-to-current resistors for Echo sends 1-4.
R24-27
R33
            (202-120s5) Track out HI DC return
            (202-120s6) Track panning network resistors.
R35,36
            (202-120s3) Solo logic bus isolation resistor.
R37
            (202-120s3) Voltage-to-current resistor for Solo audio bus.
R38
R42
            (202-120s3) DC return for C17
            (202-120s1) Patch out isolation resistor
R43
            (202-120s2) Part of VU meter reference divider string
R51-55
            (202-120s3) Current generator sensing
R64
            (202-120s3) Current generator reference
R65
            (202-120s3) Current generator reference
R66
R83
            (202-120s5) Unbalanced feed isolation resistor
            (202-120s4) Voltage-to-current resistor for Cue send Left
R84
            (202-120s4) Voltage-to-current resistor for Cue send Right
R85
            (202-120s5) Track out LOW DC return
R87
            (Refer to I/O Module front panel drawing)
            (3E) MIC/LINE switch.
51
            (4G) EQualizer IN switch.
S2
            (8) Channel SOLO switch.
53
            (5E) Cue CHAN/MON switch.
54
S5
            (5D) Cue POST/PRE switch.
56
            (5G) Echo CHAN/MON switch.
S7
            (5F) Echo POST/PRE switch.
58
            (6C) BUS/TAPE switch.
59
            (not used)
S10
            (6D) MON/MXDN switch.
511
            ( 7) CHANNEL ON switch.
            (4F) Equalizer to MONitor switch.
S12
520-31
            (1C) Track Assign switches.
```

4.1.7 Line Input Amplifier

202-120 si Schematic 202-521 Assembly

The LF351 Opamp [U1] and its associated components provide a balanced transformerless input for line-level signals with a nominal level ranging from 10 dBu to +8 dBu. The circuits bridging input has an impedance greater than 40 kohms. Amplifier gain can be adjusted by a trim pot [R2] which is accessed through a hole in the I/O module's faceplate directly to the left of the MIC/LINE switch (3E).

Circuit Components

C1,C2	RF Bypass Capacitors.
C3,C4	DC Blocking Capacitors.
C5	DC Output Blocking Capacitor.
R1	not used.
R2	Logarithmic taper gain trim pot.
R3,4	not used.
R5-13	Gain network resistors.
R14	DC return path to ground for C5.
U1	[LF351] op-amp

4.1.8 VU Meter and Driver

202-120 s2 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

The RC4558 Integrated Circuit [U6] and its associated components form a precision rectifier that changes the incoming signal to a DC voltage which is sent to the LM339 Voltage Comparator [U7]. Here, it is compared with a series of fixed voltages from the Resistor Network [R51-55]. Normally, these fixed voltages hold their respective comparator stages on, thereby shunting the source current formed by the T51A transistor [Q1] and the [R61-63] network.

As the audio-derived DC voltage exceeds the lowest of the fixed voltages, the first comparator turns off, allowing the source current to flow through the -15 VU LED and illuminate it. As the voltage increases, the next three LED's (-10, -3, 0 VU) are illuminated in the same manner. A separate comparator consisting of two T51A transistors [Q2,3] is used for the +3 VU LED.

To illuminate the LED's, the T51A transistor [Q1] and [R61-63] network provides a constant 8 ma current source, and prevents current surges that might otherwise inject noise into the audio circuitry.

The circuit design provides LED response matching the ballistics of a mechanical VU meter. An internal trim pot [R4] is used for meter level calibration. It may be accessed through a hole adjacent to the -3 VU LED.

In the normal configuration, a jumper wire in the third position to the right of diode [D3] routes the output of the MIC/LINE switch (3E) to the meter circuit.

C20	Sets the response time to match the ballistics of a mechanical
	VU meter.
D3,D4	Rectifier diodes for U6.
R4	Meter calibration trim pot.
R44-50	Gain networks for U6.
R51-55	Part of VU reference divider string
R56-60	Bias and load resistors for Q2 and Q3.
R61	Emitter resistor for Q1, sets 8 ma constant current level.
R62-63	Bias resistors for Q1.
Q 1	T51A provides 8 ma constant current drive for VU meter LEDs.
02,03	T51A comparator for +3 VU led.
U6	RC4558 Dual Opamp.
U7	LM339 Quad Comparator.

4.1.9 Fader Booster/Interface

202-120 s3 Schematic 202-512 Assembly

The Fader booster amplifier circuit consists of an NE5534 integrated circuit Opamp [U3] and its associated components. The circuit restores the 12 dB insertion loss of the input channel fader.

C15	DC Input Blocking capacitor.
C17	DC Output Blocking capacitor.
C24	Part of the feedback network, to provide circuit stability.
C25	Opamp compensation capacitor.
R37	Solo logic bus isolation resistor.
R38	Channel Solo summing resistor.
R42	DC return path to ground for C17.
R67	DC return path to ground for the Opamp (U3) non-inverting (+)
	input.
R68,69	Part of the feedback/gain network.
R70	Prevents capacitive loading oscillation at the circuit output.
U3	NE5534 Opamp.

4.1.10 Track Bus ACA

202-120 s5 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

The Active Combining Amplifier (ACA) circuit for the Track Buses consists of an NE5534 integrated circuit Opamp [U4] and its associated components. Sound Workshop has selected the NE5534 because of its extreme low-noise characteristic, which makes it an excellent choice for sensitive summing applications. The ACA circuit sums all the signals routed to its associated bus, and raises the nominal output level to -2 dB. Note that the signal polarity is inverted by the ACA. Provision is made for a separate Summing Ground, or common circuit, as protection against crosstalk and ground loops.

Circuit Components

C13	DC Output Blocking Capacitor.
C14	Part of the feedback network, used to maintain circuit stability.
R39	Prevents capacitive loading oscillation at the circuit output.
R40	Part of the feedback/gain network.
R41	Stabilizer/Isolation resistor.
R81	Return path to ground for Summing Ground line.
U 4	NE5534 Opamp, used as an Active Combining (Track Summing)
	Amplifier.

4.1.11 Track Output Inverter, Bus Monitor Inverter/Buffer

202-120 s5 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

The Track Output Inverter and Bus Monitor Inverter/Buffer circuit consists of an NE5532 integrated circuit Opamp [US] and its associated components. The nominal output level of the Track Output Inverter [USA] can be adjusted from -16 dBu to +2 dBu, using the Track Output Calibration trim pot [R3]. The adjustment may be made through the access hole to the left of the MIC/LINE switch (3E). The Bus Monitor Inverter/Buffer [USB] feeds the monitor section of the I/O module.

C8 .	DC Output Blocking Capacitor.
C9,10	Part of the feedback network, used to maintain circuit stability.
Cii	DC Input Blocking Capacitor.
R3	Trim pot, to adjust gain for a nominal output from -10 dBu to +8 dBu.
R16	DC return path to ground for the Opamp [U5] non-inverting (+) input.
R28-31	Part of the feedback/gain network.
R79	DC return path to ground for C8.
R83	Prevents capacitive loading oscillation at the sircuit output.
U5	NE5532 Dual Opamp.

4.1.12 Balanced Output

202-120 s5 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

The Balanced Track Output circuit consists of an LF351 [U8], and an NE5532 [U9] integrated circuit Opamp, along with their associated components. A hybrid network [HN]) contains laser—trimmed precision resistors which, together with the ICs, comprise an unbalanced driver and an electronically balanced output stage. The circuit provides 6 dB of gain, for an output level of -10 dBu to +8 dBu, depending on the position of trim pot R3 (described above). The track output circuit may be operated in either a balanced or unbalanced output configuration.

Circuit Components

C12,28 DC Output blocking capacitors.

C26,27 Output stage stabilizing capacitors.

HN1 Balanced Output Hybrid network.

UB I351 Driver stage. U9A&B I5532 Output stages.

4.1.13 High Resolution Meter Module

202-160 Schematic 202-562, 202-562 Assemblies

The input section of the meter consists of U1 P12-14 configured as an adjustable gain balanced input stage. Resistor R1 sets the gain of the stage with the value of 20K yielding unity gain. U1 P8-10 and U1 P1-3 comprise a precision rectifier, extracting an exact full wave rectified version of the audio input signal. This rectified signal is fed into 2 separate weighting networks, one for each mode of the meter.

U1 P5-7 and U2 P8-10 form a sample and hold circuit to implement the "PEAK" function of the meter. Capacitors C5 & C6 together with Resistors R 7-9 determine the holding and recovery characteristics of the sample and hold function. The circuit is discharged to +V to create a linear decay characteristic. R12 calibrates the output of the peak detector. R14 is provided to correct for any DC offset in the peak detector and in the following stages when in the peak mode.

U2 P12-14 forms an average weighting inverter to implement the "VU" mode of the meter. R20 and C7 set the time constant of the averaging network to be equivalent to a mechanical meter in the -20 to +3 range of the meter scale. R23 is provided to trim the DC offset of the averaging stage and all other stages in the "VU" mode. R21 sets the calibration of the average stages output.

A third "DC INPUT" mode is selectable to provide for special applications of the meter bar graph. No internal calibration is provided and calibration and scaling is left to the optional electronics.

U3 is a 3 channel CMOS FET switch used to select the operating mode of the meter. RN3 provides pull-up to +V so that ground enable logic can be implemented. U2 P5-7 convert the current output of U3 to a voltage so that grounding P2 Pins 1,2, or 3 selects PEAK, VU, or EXTERNAL DC modes for the meter.

The LED display comprises an array of 40 individual LED's each configured to come on at a particular level. U4 thru U13 contain the 40 individual voltage comparators required to control these LED's. Hybrid networks RN5, 6, & 7 contain precision networks setting the turn on voltages for each of the 40 comparators. Each group of (10) LED's is connected as a separate series string across the supply rails. Transistors Q2 - Q4 provide constant current drive for each of the strings. Emitter resistors R41- R44 set the relative currents to provide appropriate visual balance between the (3) colors of the display. The base voltage applied to these transistors determines the current thru the LED strings and thus the intensity, of the display. U2 P1-3 and Q1 form the interface and DC level shift network that enables the console INTENSITY bus to control the display intensity of the meters by controlling the DC base voltage to the current drivers. The display functions by having the comparators "un-short" successive LED's in the string as the applied control voltage (derived from the input audio) varies. Thus, with no audio applied, all the LED's are "shorted" and the display is "off". As voltage is developed at Pin 7 of U2, successive comparator stages are turned "off" and the associated LED's are turned "on".

```
C1,2
            Input amp stabilization caps
C3
            Precision rectifier compensation and anti-chatter
C.4
            Feed forward frequency pole
C5.6
            Peak value Capture
C7
            Averaging time constant
C10
            Input amp DC blocking
D3
            + input clamp
D4
            - input detector
D5
            Clamo
            Peak detector
D6
D7
            Current to voltage clamp
DB
            Level shifter offset regulator
Ρi
            Audio and DC control Input
            Control voltage level shifter
Q1
02-05
            Display string constant current drivers
R1
            Input gain set
            Input feedback
R2,3
R4
            Feed forward compensation
R5
            Sample & hold input scaling
R6
            Feedback from peak capture
R7-9
            Discharge path
R10
            Parasitic suppressor
            Peak cal trim
R12
R13
            Peak output scaling voltage to current converter
            Peak offset trim
R14
            Offset trim cal network
R16-17
R19-20
            Averaging inverter gain set
R21
            Averaging stage output cal
R22
            Averaging stage output voltage to current converter
R23
            Average DC offset trim
R24-25
            Average offset trim cal network
R29
            Current to voltage scaling resistors
R35
            Input offset setting resistor
            Control voltage level shifters
R37-R40
R41-R44
            Display current setting resistors
RN1
            Balanced input network
RN2
            Precision rectifier ground ref and feedback resistors
RN3
            DC input voltage to current converter (pins 7 & 8)
            Logic pull up for mode switch (pins 1-6)
RN4
            Control input interface network
RN5-RN7
            Display LED set point network
U1
            Audio input, precision rect, and peak detector
U3
            Mode selector
U2
            Sample and hold buffer (pins 8,9,10)
            Intensity control input level shifter (pins 1-3)
            Mode selector current to voltage converter (pins 5-7)
U4-U13
            Display control comparators
U14-U17
            Display LED's
```

4.1.14 Single VU Meter Driver/Buffer Board

240-160	Schematic
240-560	Assembly

The meter driver consists of a balanced transformerless gain stage with trimable gain. The output impedance of this stage is set to provide "VU" damping for the following meter.

C1,C2	Power bypass
C3,C4	Amplifier high frequency roll-off
M1	Meter
R1	Gain control endstop
R2	Gain trimmer
R3	Amplifier feedback
R4	Amplifier non-inverting return
R5,R6	Meter calibration and damping
RN1	Balanced input network

4.2 ECHO RETURN MODULE

202-151 Schematic 202-551 Assembly

4.2.1 Return Pan Amplifiers

Each Pan amplifier consists of a "loss" type panner followed by 6db gain inverting buffers on the left and right outputs. Output DC decoupling is included.

Circuit Components

C3-6 Pan amplifier output DC blocking C7-10 High frequency roll off R1,2 Return level pot Panner input resistors R3,4,6,8 R5,7 Pan pot R9-12 Pan amplifier feedback Pan amplifier DC return RN1 P1-2 P7-8 Pan amplifier DC return Pan buffer input resistors RN1 P3-6 Pan amplifier DC return RN2 P1-2 Pan amplifier DC return P7-8 RN2 P3-6 Pan buffer input resistors S1-4 Return select - 1,2 TO 24 Track. 3,4 TO Mix U1,3 Pan amplifiers

4.2.2 Return Buffer to 24 Track Assign

This is a unity gain summing, inverting amplifier combining and buffering the signal to the echo return assign matrix.

Circuit Components

C12-13 High frequency roll off
C16-17 DC blocking
RN3 P1-8 Input resistors
RN4 P1-2,7-8 DC return
RN4 P3-6 Feedback resistors
U2 Buffer amplifier

4.2.3 Return Buffer to Mix Assign

This is a unity gain summing, inverting amplifier combining and buffering the signal to the echo return to the MIX bus

Circuit Components

C14,15	High frequency roll off
C18,19	DC blocking
RN5 P1-8	Input resistors
RN6 P3-6	Feedback resistors
RN6 P1-2	Bus summing resistor
RN6 P7-8	Bus summing resistor
U4	Buffer amplifier

4.2.4 24 Track Assign Matrix

This circuit is identical to the one used on each Input Module. Please see the complete description in the Input Module circuit analysis.

Circuit Components

R50	Gain equalization	loss
RN10-15	Summing resistors	to track buses

4.2.5 Solo

The SOLO system has a local current generator to provide clickless illumination of the desired LED's. Control and audio buses are handled as in the I/O module.

LED1-4	Solo ON LED's
Q 1	Current generator
R17	Current sensor
R18-19	Part of reference divider
RN6	Solo audio summing
R16	Solo DC isolation
S5-8	Solo switches

4.2.6 Talkback

Circuitry is provided to power and decouple an electret condenser microphone mounted in the module. Low frequency filtering is provided to restrict the response to voice frequencies and reduce the occurrence of acoustic feedback.

Circuit Components

C21	DC blocking and low frequency roll	aff
C22	Power de-coupling and filter	
MIC	Electret microphone	
R31-32	Power divider	

4.2.7 High Resolution Meter Control

U10 derives a regulated +5 source for the intensity control pot R52. S10 selects the VU or PPM mode.

Circuit Components

R51	Isolation
R52	Intensity control
S10	VU/PPM Mode select
U10	Regulator

4.2.8 Echo Send ACA (Active Combining Amplifier)

These stages are the combining amplifiers for the ECHO 3 & 4 buses.

C27-28	DC blocking
C29-30	High frequency roll off
R29-30	Isolation
R27-28	Feedback
U6	Combining amplifier

4.2.9 Echo Send Booster

These are inverting amplifiers with 6dB of gain. They serve to correct the phase of the echo send signal and provide +4 dBu nominal output level for the send buses.

Circuit Components

C23-24	DC blocking
€25-26	High frequency roll off
R23-24	Echo send level control
R25-26	Input resistor
RN7 P3-6	Feedback
RN7 P1-2	DC return
RN7 P7-8	DC return
U5	Buffer amplifier

4.2.10 Meter Summing

This stage allows multiple summing inputs to the LED VU meter.

Circuit Components

C33	High frequency roll off
R33-34	Part of precision DC rectifier
RN8	Input resistors
RN9 P1-2	Feedback
59	Meter select
U7	Buffer amplifier

4.2.11 Meter Rectifier, Driver, and Display

This circuit is identical to the one used on each Input Module. Please see the complete description in the Input Module circuit analysis.

4.2.12 Other Components

C1,C2	RFI filtering
C34,C35	Power decoupling
Di,D2	Power protection and decoupling
R20,R21	Send 3 & 4 isolation
511-14	User defined function switches

4.3 VOLTAGE CONTROL CARD

4.3.1 VCA Sub Assembly

203-183 Schematic 203-583 Assembly

The VCA Sub Assembly plugs into the main Voltage Control Card (VCC). On this PCB is all of the circuitry associated with the actual audio portion of the "VCA". The heart of the VCA sub-card is the TA-101 Gain Cell manufactured by Valley People (Nashville, TN). The Gain Cell is a voltage-controlled current-in/current-out device and utilizing this circuit for VCA applications requires the addition of voltage to current and current to voltage converters at the inputs and outputs respectively (Figure 4B).

U1 [LF351] and its associated components convert the audio input voltage to input current supplied to the Gain Cell. U3 [LF351] is a current to voltage converter providing audio output voltage from the current output of the Gain Cell. One half of U2 [4558] is a DC control ACA which provides the control bias voltage to the Gain Cell from the external DC control sources. The other half is a bias voltage regulator and bias inverter.

FET transistors Q1 and Q2 provide a "soft switch" for on/off control of the audio signal. Logic transistors Q3 and Q4 drive Q1 and Q2 through 22 msec timing networks to create the "soft switching". A +5 voltage at pin 9 (J1 of the PC assembly) will mute the audio signal.

Trim pots in the circuitry provide the following adjustments:

R19 Adjusts for minimum DC control voltage at the output of the
Gain Cell
R12 Adjusts for minimum IM distortion at unity gain

R4 Adjusts for minimum IM distortion at +12dB and -12dB of gain

These trim pot adjustments are set at the factory. A precise sequence must be followed due to interaction between the adjustments. No attempt should be made to change these settings!

```
Ci
             Feedback capacitor - provides circuit stability
 C2
             Feedback capacitor - noise filter
 C3
             Feedback capacitor - provides short circuit stability
 04-5
              Response time caps
 01 - 2
             Soft switching transistors
 Q3-4
             Provide logic drive to Q1 and Q2
 R2-6
              Input bias resistors for TA-101(U4)
 R4
              Trim pot - sets min IMD at + or - 12dB gain
             Feedback/gain resistor for U2
 R13
 R7-9,RN1
             Control bias resistors
 RN2 P5.7
             Base bias resistors for Q3
 RN2 P3
             Collector load resistor for Q4
 RN2 P2
             Collector load resistor for Q3
 R24-25
             Base bias resistors for Q4
 R1
             Input resistor for U1
 R21
             Feedback/gain resistor for U3
 R22
             Base bias resistor for Q1
 R23
             Base bias resistor for Q2
             Trim pot - sets minimum IM distortion at unity gain
 R12
 R19
             Trim pot - adjusts for minimum control DC at output of TA-101
                    (U4)
 U1
              Input bias compensator for TA-101
€112
              [4558] opamp used as control voltage ACA and bias inverter
c U3°
              [LF351] opamp used as current to voltage converter for output
                   of TA-101
C U4
              TA-101 Electronic Gain Cell
```

4.3.2 Voltage Control Card

103-122	Schematic
103-522	Assembly

The voltage control card has three separate functions. It provides logic control and status indication for the computer system, it provides DC control voltage from the fader to the VCA assembly, and it allows interface between the VCA and the analog portion of the computer system.

The VCA operates in conjunction with a special VCA law fader which when combined, simulate the audio taper of a standard fader.

U1 P12-14 and U1 P1-3 provide DC bias and control voltages to the VCA. Trim pot R31 sets the output bias voltage for the fader "0" position. At U1 P1 the following voltages appear for these fader settings:

```
Fader full up -.75v
Fader at "0" +.75v
Fader down +12.00v
```

These voltages are fed into the interface section which provides interface of the fader output control voltage with the VCA assembly and the computer system. This section switches VCA control between fader and computer. FET transistors Q3 and Q4 provide this switching. When Q4 is on, fader control voltage is fed to the VCA. When Q3 is on, computer control voltage is fed to the VCA. Q1 and Q2 provide logic control of Q3 and Q4 from the computer system. If the computer system is not being used or not installed, Q4 is always on. This allows for local fader control of the VCA.

U1 PB-10 is used as a unity gain, non-inverting buffer between the fader DC control voltage and the computer system. U1 P5-7 is a filter/buffer amp between the computer system control voltage and the VCA. Trim pot R17 (part of the input resistor network to U1 P5-7) sets the voltage control parameter from the computer system to the VCA at exactly 8dB/volt.

Switches S1, 2, and 3-2 along with LED's 1-5 and 6-2 are used for computer control and status indication. This circuitry is totally independent, including power and ground, from the rest of the circuitry on the PC board. Circuit description for this section is covered in the Auto-Recall Mixdown System (ARMS) text.

```
Feedback capacitor and noise filter
  C 1
  02
              Noise filter capacitor
  63
              Filter capacitor
  C 4
              Feedback/filter capacitor
  C5-7
              Power bypass capacitors
              Part of fader bias network
  D 1
              Zener diode - part of fader bias network
  D2
  0.1 - 2
              Provide logic drive to Q3 and Q4
              Provide control switching to VCA
  03 - 4
  R1
              Isolation resistor
  R2
              Feedback/gain resistor for U1 P1-3
  R3-4
               Input resistors for U1 P1-3
  R5
              Feedback/gain resistor for U1 P12-14
               Bias network for U1 P12-14
  R6-7
  RB-9
               Input resistors for U1 P12-14 (fader control) - also part of
                     noise filter with C2
  R10-11
              Part of fader bias network
  R12
               not used
  R13
              Part of fader bias network
               Input resistor for U1 P12-14 (group control)
  R14
               Trim pot - sets the Odb DC output of the fader to match the "O"
  R15
                     position of fader scale (see text)
               Input resistor for U1 P5-7
  R16
  R17
               Trimpot - (see text)
               Bias resistor for "+" input of U1 P5-7
  R18
               Gain resistor for U1 P5-7
  R19
  R20
               Feedback/gain resistor for U1 P5-7
  R21
               Input resistor (through Q3) for the control ACA (U2) on the VCA
                     card (ARMS control)
  R22
               Collector load resistor for Q2
               Input resistor (through Q4) for the control ACA (U2) on the VCA
  R23
                     card (local group fader control)
               Base bias resistors for Q2
  R24~25
               Collector load resistor for Q1
  R26
  R27-28
               Base bias resistors for Q1
  R29
               Part of fader loading network
  R30
               Part of Computer System (See ARMS Section)
               Trimpot - sets max DC control voltage with fader full up to -
  R31
                     .75v
  R32-40
               Part of Computer System (See ARMS Section)
  R41
               Part of fader loading network
               Part of Computer System (See ARMS Section)
  S1-S3
r = U1
               [LM324] quad opamp
```

4.4 MASTER MODULE

The Series 34 Master Module consists of several individual circuit blocks that are interconnected by wires, connectors, or PC lands to form the total Master Module assembly. Seven PC boards and a front panel make up the module. Each circuit block will be described and a component/function list will be included.

MAIN/MASTER PC ASSEMBLY

912-151 Schematic 912-551 Assembly

COMMUNICATIONS PC ASSEMBLY

202-153 Schematic 202-553 Assembly

SWITCH MODULE PC ASSEMBLY

202-154 Schematic 202-554 Assembly

BALANCED OUTPUT DRIVER PC ASSEMBLY (FOUR BOARDS)

007-141 Schematic 007-541 Assembly

FRONT PANEL ASSEMBLY:

202-520 Assembly - Series 34 Master Module

912-152-1 Schematic - Series 34 Pot board with pan 912-552 Assembly - Series 34 Pot board with pan

4.4.1 Main/Master PC Assembly:

912-151 Schematic 912-551 Assembly

The Master PC board consists of the summing amplifier for solo, the summing and output booster amplifiers for 2-trk Mix, Echo 1 & 2, and Cue L & R, the output booster amplifiers for Control Room and Studio, the input amplifiers for Echo Return, and the Control Room Mono circuit.

4.4.2 Bus Summing Amplifiers:

The identical circuit is used for the Solo, Echo, Cue, and 2-Track Mix summing amplifiers. A minor exception to this statement occurs when additional inputs to the circuits such as Echo Return to Cue require additional summing resistors into the amplifier. Since seven separate summing amp circuits are required, and since all seven have separate component numbers, a typical circuit design will be discussed here.

The ACA incorporates an ultra low noise wide band op-amp in a 0 gain, inverting/combining circuit. A 100 ohm resistor isolates the stage from the bus capacity and enhances circuit stability. The signal level after the ACA is - 2dBu nominal and out of phase. This low signal insures that bus headroom is preserved. A following booster corrects the phase and brings the level up to +4 dBu nominal for interface to the outside world. Roll off caps are 10 pf, the minimum to insure stability and RFI free summing. No HF pole cap is required.

Circuit Components

The following table relates the component numbers of the seven circuits to the typical circuit (Figure 4C).

```
Cf Feedback capacitor - provides circuit stability
Co Output DC blocking capacitor
Ri Input bus isolation resistor
Rf Feedback/gain resistor
Rext Additional summing resistor
Ro Output isolation resistor
U NE5534 opamp
```

SUMMING AMP			Cf	. Co		Ro
Solo	R37	R38		C23	I U5	1 R86 1
Echo 1	R41	R42	C17	l C25	I U7	R83
l Echo 2	L R39	1 R40	C16	C24	I U6	R82
Cue Left 	1 R45	R46	C19	C27	I U9	I R85 I
Cue Right	1 R43	R44	C18	C26	l UB	R84
	R33	R34	L C13	1 020	1 U3	RB0
2 Track Right	R35	l R36	C14	C21	U4	R81
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T	T	T	J	

Additional components unique to individual circuits

```
R28
            Aux input to 2-trk Mix left
R32:
            Aux input to 2-trk Mix right
R48
            Echo Rtn 1 to Cue left
R50
            T/B to Cue left
R47
            Echo Rtn 2 to Cue right
R49
            T/B to Cue right
R27
            Echo Rtn 1 to 2-trk Mix left
R31
            Echo Rtn 2 to 2-trk Mix right
R29
            Slate audio to 2-trk Mix left
R30
            Slate audio to 2-trk Mix right
```

4.4.3 Output Booster Amplifiers

Auxiliary Sends

This stage inverts the phase of the bus ACA to normal, adds 6 dB of gain, and allows the CR to drive 600 ohm loads with a +4 dBu nominal signal.

Circuit Components - Cue Send Booster

R61.62	Input resistors
R65,66	Feedback resistors
U12	Booster amplifier
029,30	High frequency roll off
C33,34	DC Blocking
R69,70	Load isolation
R73.74	DC Return

Circuit Components - Echo Send Booster

R59,60	Input resistors
R63,64	Feedback resistors
U11	Booster amplifier
C27,28	High frequency roll off
C31,32	DC Blocking
R67,68	Load isolation
R71,72	DC Return return

2 Track Mix Booster

These stages incorporate our 007-541 BTO circuits and provide trimable overall gain. See separate description of BTO stage later in this section.

Circuit Components

A3,4	Balanced Track Output amplifier assembly
R51,52	Input resistors
R97,98	Feedback gain trim
R53.54	Feedback end stoo

4.4.4 Control Room Booster Amplifier & Mono/Stereo Switching

These stages incorporate our 007-541 BTO circuits and provide trimable overall gain and MONO/STEREO switching. Q1 is a logical inverter as required by the FET switches and R6/C1 along with R5/C2 provide ramped control voltage for silent switching, even in the presence of signal. All switching is done at ground potential to eliminate any residual distortion. Extra switches are incorporated to maintain this potential on the "off" inputs.

Circuit Components - CR Booster Amp

A1,2	Balanced Track Output amplifier assembly
R1	CR Master level control
R7,10	Input resistors
R91,92	Feedback gain trim
R11,12	Feedback end stop

Circuit Components - Mono/Stereo Switching

Ci	Timing
C2	Timing
R1	Base pull up
R2	Collector pull up
R3	Base divider
R4	Base divider
R5	Ramp current feed
R6	Ramp current feed
R8	Mono input
R9	Mono input
Q1	Logic inverter
0.2	Audio switch
0 2	Audio switch
Q.4	Audio switch
Q5	Audio switch

4.4.5 Studio Booster

This stage provides 6 db of gain with summing for the Studio Select and Talk Back to Studio signals.

C3,4	High frequency roll off
C5,6	DC Blocking
R2	Studio master level control
R3	T/B to Studio level control
R13-16	Input summing resistors
R17-18	Feedback
R75-76	Isolation
R77-78	DC Return
U1	Studio booster amplifier

4.4.6 Two-Track Tape Returns

These four trim pots allow the user to adjust the 2 Track tape return level for Tape 1 and Tape 2 monitor positions. They can be adjusted over a range of -8 dBu to +8 dBu.

Circuit Components

C9-12	RFI Bypass
R93	Tape 2 Left trim
R94	Tape 2 Right trim
R95	Tape 1 Left trim
R96	Tape 1 Right trim

4.4.7 VU Meter Level Scalers

This is a unity gain buffer isolating the external VU meter from the MIX bus signal.

Circuit Components

R55,58	Input resistors
R56,57	Feedback resistors
U10	Buffer amplifier

4.4.8 Echo Return Active Combining Amplifier

This stage is a unity gain combining ${\tt amp}\$ which sums the signals from the echo return pan pots.

Circuit Components

07,8	DC Blocking
R19,20	DC Return
R21,22	Feedback
R23-26	Input
112	Combining amplifier

4.4.9 Communications PC Assembly

202-153	Schematic
202-553	Assembly

The Communications PC board consists of the Talkback (T/B) microphone preamplifier, T/B inverter/follower amplifiers, T/B switching logic, solo logic, and the console oscillator circuitry.

4.4.10 T/B Mic Pre-Amp

The T/B mic preamp is actually two separate circuit stages. The first stage is a single ended, switched gain amplifier with a maximum gain of 45 dB. When the T/B buttons are not depressed, a FET is used to reduce the circuit gain. This is done to minimize the amount of microphone bleed through. The second stage amplifier allows additional adjustable gain from OdB to 46dB to bring the T/B mic signal up to the nominal circuit operating level. An internal trim pot (R6) varies the gain of the second stage within the 46dB range. (Both amplifier stages are part of the quad opamp integrated circuit U1 [HA4605]. The output of the second stage feeds the Slate level control (R8) and the solid state analog switch integrated circuit U5 [IH5011]. U5 is controlled by the T/B switching logic and provides switching of the T/B signals to the T/B inverter/follower amplifiers.

Circuit Components

C1,C2	Provide circuit stability
C3	Output DC blocking capacitor
021	Output DC blocking capacitor
R1-4	Feedback/gain resistors (first stage)
R5	Input resistor (second stage)
R6	Trim pot - provides gain adjustment (second stage)
R7	Feedback/gain resistor (second stage)
R8	Slate audio level pot
पान	[HA4605] quad opamp 3

4.4.11 T/B Inverter/Follower Amplifiers

The other two sections of U1 are used for the T/B to Cue and T/B to Studio inverter/follower amplifiers. Integrated circuit (U3 [LF356] is used as the Slate audio amplifier and has a fixed gain of 6dB to allow setting loss in the Slate level control. Slate tone and Test tone from the oscillator are also summed into U3.

C14-16 R31 R32 R33	Output DC blocking capacitors Input resistor to U3 - Slate audio input Input resistor to U3 - Slate tone input Feedback/gain resistor - U3
R34,R35	Feedback/gain resistors - U1
R36,R37	Input resistors - U1
R38	not used
R42	Input resistor to U3 - Test Tone input
R63	Prevents oscillation due to capacitive load on output of Slate amplifier
R64	Same as R63 - T/B to Cue amplifier
R65	Same as R63 - T/B to Studio amplifier
Q1	· [HA4605] · quad opamp }
	[LF353] dual opamp
	[IH5011] 4PST solid state analog switch

4.4.12 Oscillator Section

U2 [XR2206] is a function generator integrated circuit capable of supplying a sine wave output over a frequency range of 1Hz to 200kHz with less than .5% distortion. The circuit design as used in the Master Module operates well within the limits of the IC to provide a precision, very stable sine wave oscillator with level stability of $\pm 1/2$ at all frequencies.

The output of the oscillator IC is fed through a full range level control (R20) to the output booster amplifier U4 [LF351]. Complementary transistors Q4 and Q5 at the output of U4 provide increased current drive capability for the circuit. The booster amplifier has fixed gain of 6dB, but variable oscillator output is achieved with the Oscillator Level control.

```
C4,5
            Frequency range capacitors: X10 range
C6
            Frequency range capacitor: X1 range
C7
            Frequency range capacitor (normally not used)
C8
            Frequency range capacitor: X100 range
C11
            Output DC blocking capacitor
C12
            Transient filter capacitor
0.13
            Decoupling capacitor
LED 1
            TEST "on" indicator
LED 2
            OSC "on" indicator
R9
            Frequency adjustment pot - top panel control
R10
            Multi-turn trim pot: provides adjustment for minimum distortion
                  and defines the Sine wave mode of the IC by tying pins 13
                  and 14 together
R11-12
            These resistors refine the resolution of trim pot R13
R13
            Trim pot - provides adjustment for waveform symmetry
R14-15
            Bias resistors for trim pot R16
R16
            Trim pot - sets nominal output at Pin 2 of the IC
R17
            Current limit resistor for LED 2
R18
            Trim pot - slate tone level trim
R19
            Current limit resistor for LED 1
R61
            Timing resistor in series with trim pot R9
54
            TEST switch - routes signal to slate amplifier
S5
            Frequency range switch: 1kHz
56
            Frequency range switch: 10kHz
U2
            [XR2206] IC function generator
```

(U4 is the output booster for the oscillator section which is considered a separate circuit block, so a separate component list is given below.)

```
020
            Output DC blocking capacitor
Q4
            Current boost transistor
Q5
            Current boost transistor
R8
            Slate tone level pot
R20
            Oscillator level pot
R21
            Feedback/gain resistor
R22
            Gain resistor
R23-26
            Base bias resistors for Q4 and Q5
R27-28
            Emitter load resistors for Q4 and Q5
            prevents oscillation due to capacitive loading on the output of
R29
                  the circuit
R66
            Provides a DC return for C20
            [LF351] opamp
```

4.4.13 Talkback and Solo Logic

With the exception of R30, the Solo level pot, the rest of the communications circuit description deals with the T/B logic and audio switching, solo logic switching, and the solo defeat logic.

4.4.14 Solo Logic

The base of Q6 is tied to the Solo logic bus through R50. When the Solo logic bus is pulled low by a Solo switch in the I/O module, the base of Q6 is pulled low turning Q6 off. Q6 is normally biased on by R48. When Q6 is turned off, the collector is pulled high by constant current source Q1, and the Solo LED (LED 3) is turned on. The base of Q2 is pulled high through R52 turning on the transistor. The collector of Q2 is pulled low and releases the positive logic signal being sent through diode D3. The cathode of D3 is pulled low by bias resistors in the Control Room switching circuitry, and the solo audio is switched into the Control Room inverter/follower amplifiers by a solid state analog switch. The collector of Q2 also pulls the base of Q3 low and Q3 turns off. The collector of Q3 goes high sending positive logic through D1 and D2 to the Studio and Control Room circuitry respectively. This logic disables the switching functions to provide Studio and Control Room mute during Solo. (Note: in standard systems, D1 is omitted from the PC assembly so that Studio does not mute during Solo.)

4.4.15 Solo Defeat

The Solo Defeat logic deactivates the solo interrupt logic signal to the Control Room input switching circuit thereby preventing the I/O module solo switches from initiating Control Room solo. Normally Q6 is biased on by base resistor R48. When any of the I/O module solo switches is depressed, the base of Q6 is pulled low through the series resistor R50. Q6 turns off and the collector goes high activating further logic and eventually providing solo switching to the Control Room amplifiers. If the Solo Defeat switch (S1) is depressed, an additional resistor (R49) is placed in series with the existing R50. The large value of R49 prevents the base of Q1 from being pulled low by the I/O module solo switches and blocks any activation of solo logic.

4.4.16 Talkback Logic and Audio Switching

The T/B switch enables all three T/B functions (Slate, Cue, and Studio) together by activating the logic for all the sections of the solid state analog switch U5 [IH5011]. U5 switches signal from the output of the T/B mic preamp to the T/B to Cue and T/B to Studio inverter/follower amplifiers. U5 also switches signal from the Slate level control and the Slate tone control into the Slate amplifier. The Cue T/B switch also activates U5, but only the T/B to Cue switch section of U5 is enabled.

When the T/B switch (S2) is depressed, the base of Q7 is pulled high turning the transistor on and forcing the collector low. The collector low is fed to U5 and turns on the switch sections for Slate audio, Slate tone, and T/B to Studio. The base of Q8 is also pulled high through the normally closed contacts of the T/B to Cue switch (S3). This forces the collector of Q8 low. This low is fed to U5 turning on the T/B to Cue switch section. S2 also sends positive logic out through diodes D4 through D6 to ensure Control Room mute, Studio mute, and Solo mute functions during T/B.

When the T/B to Cue switched is depressed, the base of QB is pulled high forcing the collector low and turning on the T/B to Cue section of U5. This is the only section of U5 that is activated during Cue T/B. S3 also sends logic out through D7 through D9 to ensure Control Room, Studio, and Solo mute functions.

C9 Internal DC bypass	
C10,17-18 Transient filter capacitors	
C21 not used	
D1-9 Logic isolation diodes	
D10-11 Switching protection diodes	
Q1 Constant current source transistor for LED 3	(Solo)
Q2-3 Provide solo logic switching	
Q6 Solo logic bus input transistor	
Q7 Logic driver to U5 for "T/B"	
Q8 Logic driver to U5 for "Cue"	
Q10 Mic turn on FET	
R30 Solo Level	
R39 Base input resistor for Q7	
R40 Logic resistor	
R41 Base bias resistor for Q7	
R43 Base input resistor for Q8	
R44 Collector load resistor for Q7	
R45 Collector load resistor for Q8	
R46-47 Base bias resistor for Q1	
R48 Base bias resistor for Q6	
R49-50 Base input resistor for Q6	
R51 Current limit resistor for LED 3 (solo)	
R52-53 Base input/bias resistor for Q2	
R54 Collector load resistor for Q2	
R55-56 Base input/bias resistor for Q3	
R57 Collector load resistor for Q3	
R58-59 Isolation resistors for mute logic control 1	ines
R60 Emitter resistor for Q1	
R62 Base bias resistor for Q8	
R70 "Off" Gain setting	
S1' Solo Defeat switch	•
S2 T/B switch	
S3 Cue switch	

4.4.17 Switch Module PC Assembly

202-154 Schematic 202-554 Assembly

The Switch Module consists of the switching circuits for Echo Return Assign to Mix, Aux Select, Studio Input Select, and Control Room Input Select. In addition, the Control Room and Studio input amplifiers and the Aux VV level indicator circuits are located on this PC assembly.

4.4.18 Echo Return Assign

Switch S5 routes the Echo Return signal from the output of the pan mix amps (see Main PC description) to the 2-trk Mix buses through the bus summing resistors and also provides LED indication of Echo Return to Mix.

Circuit Components

LED 6	Echo return to mix indicator,
R17	Current limit resistor for S5 indicator LED (LED 6)
S 5	Echo Return to 2 Track Mix Switch

4.4.19 Aux Select

The Aux Select switch assembly S6A-D selects which of the four send signals (Echo 1, Echo 2, Cue L, Cue R) will be sent to the Aux Level indicator and to the Control Room and Studio input select switches.

4.4.20 Studio Input Amplifrers and Input Switching

Integrated circuit U5 FHA46051 is a quad opamp. Two of the four opamps in this IC are used for the Studio Input Amplifiers, while the remaining two sections are used for the Control Room Input Amplifiers. Integrated circuit 404-16 IH50111 is a solid state analog switch and is used for Studio On and T/B to Studio switching.

U2 [IH5001] is used for Control Room mute and Solo interrupt switching.

C3	Transient filter capacitor
C8,9	Input DC blocking capacitor
C12,13	Output DC blocking capacitor
C16,17	High frequency roll off
Di	Logic diode - part of On/Mute circuit
R18-18	Part of "On" bias network
R20,21	DC reference
R22,23	Feedback/gain resistor
R44-51	Input resistors
57A-D	Input select switch assembly
S8	Studio On switch
	[IH5011] 4PST solid state analog switch
U5	[HA4605] quad opamp

4.4.21 Control Room Input Amplifiers and Input Switching

Two sections of U5 [HA4605] are used as the Control Room Input Amplifiers. U2 [IH5011] is a 4PST analog switch and provides switching for Control Room mute and solo interrupt.

Circuit Components

C4-5	Transient filter capacitors
C10,11	Input DC blocking capacitor
C14,15	Output DC blocking capacitor
C18,19	High frequency roll off
D2	Logic diode - part of CR mute network
R52-59	Input resistors
R60,61	Solo audio input resistor
R62,63	Feedback/gain resistor
R64-65	Bias network for CR mute logic signal
R66-67	Bias network for solo interrupt logic signal
S9A-D	Input select switch assembly
S10	MONO switch
£ U2	[IH5011] 4PST solid state analog switch
U5	[HA4605] quad opamp

4.4.22 Aux Level Indicator

Integrated circuit U3 [RC4558] and its associated components form a precision rectifier. The incoming audio signal is changed to a DC voltage which is sent to a voltage comparator IC, U4 [LM339]. U4 compares the DC voltage derived from the audio signal with a series of fixed voltages formed by the resistor network R32 and R37-40. The fixed voltages from this network normally hold the comparator stages on, thereby shunting the LED source current. As the audio DC voltage exceeds the fixed DC voltages, the comparator stages begin to sequentially turn off, allowing the source current to flow through the respective LED in the 5-segment LED VU display. An additional comparator stage to activate the fifth LED (+3) is formed by the transistor network of Q2 and Q3. The design of the circuitry provides LED response matching the ballistics of a mechanical VU meter along with an internal trim pot for level calibration. Q1 and R28 and R42-43 form a constant current source (8ma) to drive the LED's. This is used to prevent current surges that might inject noise into the audio circuitry.

```
Sets response time of U3 P1-3 to match ballistics of a
63
          mechanical VU meter
          Rectifier diodes for U3
D3,4
          Provides constant current (8ma) drive for VU LED's
0.1
02,3
          Comparator/drive transistors for LED 1 (+3)
          Trim pot - level calibration
R71
R24,25,
          Gain network for U3 P1-3
R31.69
          Gain network for U3 P5-7
R26,30,70
R27,29,
          Bias/load resistors for Q2 and Q3 g
R33,34,41
          Bias resistors for Q1
R28,R43
          Part of level reference divider
R32
          DC offset compensation
R35
          DC offset compensation
R36
          Part of level reference divider
R37
          Part of level reference divider
R38
          Part of level reference divider
R39
          Part of level reference divider
R40
           Emitter resistor for Q1 - sets constant current level to 8mA
R42
           [RC4558] dual opamp
U3
114
           [LM3391 quad comparator
```

4.4.23 Balanced Output Driver PC Assembly

007-141 Schematic 007-541 Assembly

This circuit develops a fully balanced high level output capable of driving 600 opm loads up to +27 dBu. It includes a input ACA/BUFFER, an inverter, and a pair of op-amps connected in a cross balanced feedback arrangement to develop the floating output. Half of the feedback is derived from the output voltage of each stage and half from the output current. The output isolation resistors also function as current sensors. R8 & R9 provide just enough error in the cross balancing feedback to prevent the instability which results from infinite output 7.

C1,2	Power bypass
C3,5,6	High frequency roll off
C4,7,8	DC Blocking
RN3A	Input ACA feedback
RN3B	Inverter feedback
RN3C	Input
RN3D	Input
RN4A	Feedback
RN4B	Feedback
RN4C	Feedback
RN4D	Feedback
R2	Unbalanced output isolation
R5,6	Feedback divider
R7,10	Output isolation and sensing
R8, 9	Feedback gain unbalanced
R11,12	DC Return

4.4.24 Front Panel Assembly

202-570	Assembly	_	Series	34	Master	Mod	iule	
912-152-1	Assembly	_	Series	34	Pot boa	ard	with	nan

Circuit Components

R1	Control Room level control
R2	Studio level control
R3	Talkback to Studio level control

(Note: The following Send/Return Master controls are mounted on a series of four PC boards which then mount to the front panel assembly. The Echo Send/Return boards consist of one linear fader, one level pot, and one pan pot each. The Cue Send/Return boards consist of one linear fader, and two level pots each. Please examine the proper schematic and assembly drawings for further details.)

R5	Echo send i level control
R5	Echo send 2 level control
R4	Echo return 1 level control
R4	Echo return 2 level control
R3	Echo return 1 pan pot
R3	Echo return 2 pan pot
R5	Cue send i level control
R5	Cue send 2 level control
R3	Echo return 1 to Cue level control
R3	Echo return 2 to Cue level control
R4	Talkback to Cue i level control
R4	Talkback to Cue 2 level control

4.4.25 Misc Components

C39,40	Power decoupling
C41	Power decoupling
C42-48	RFI Bypass
C35-38	RFI Bypass
D1,2	Power decoupling and isolation

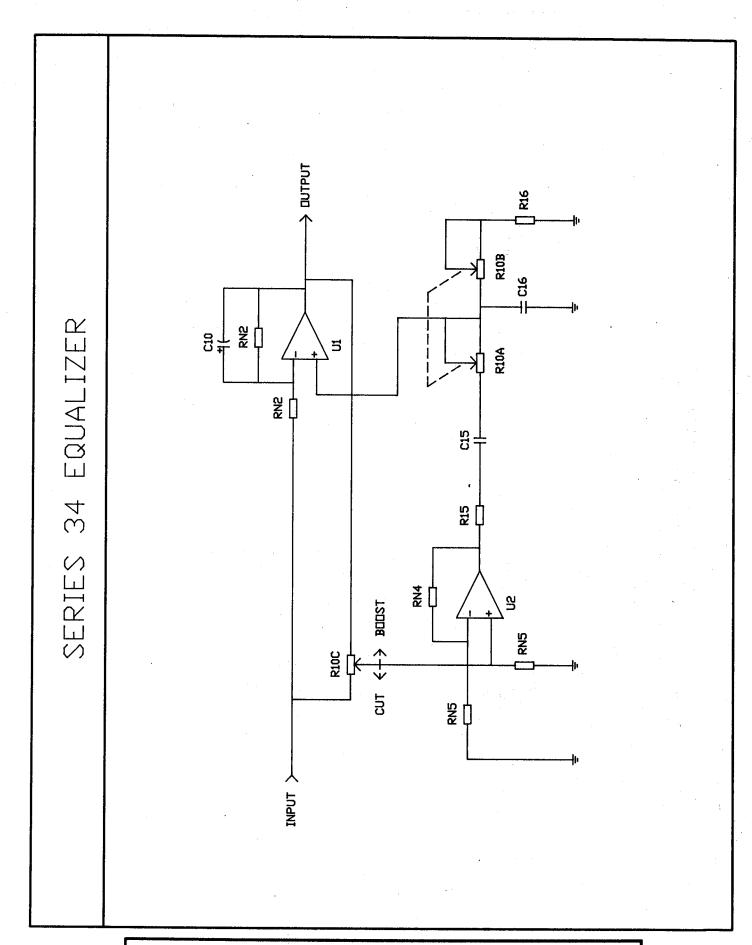


FIG 4A - EQUALIZER SIMPLIFED CIRCUIT

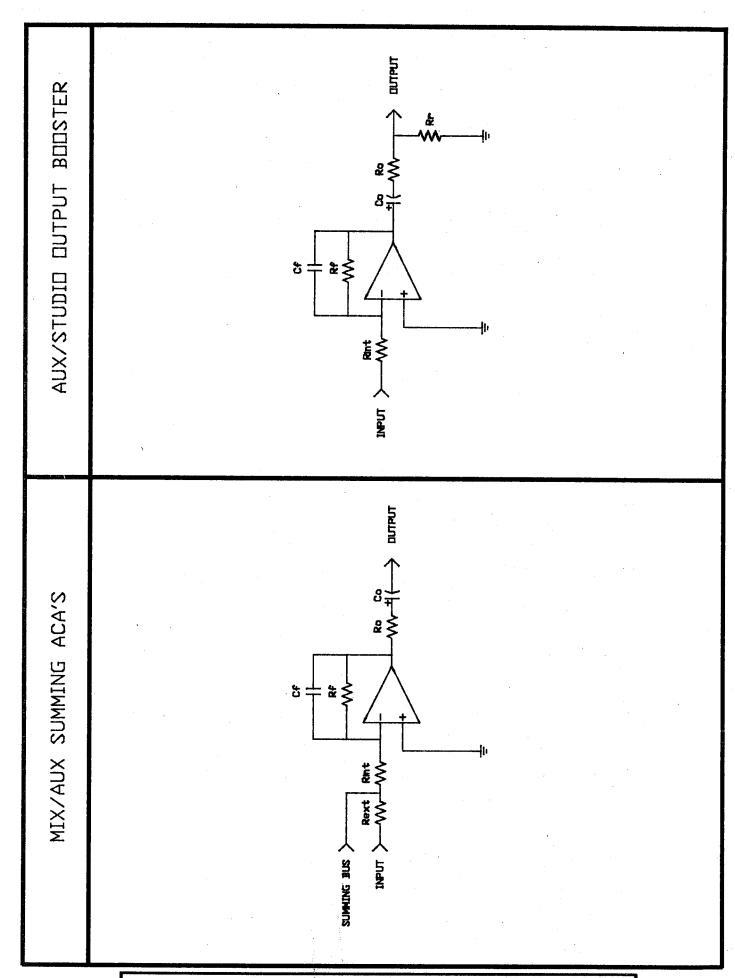


FIG 4C - CIRCUIT DIAG - SUMMING & OUTPUT

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Section 5

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

5.1 ELECTRICAL ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Note: 0 dBu = 0.775 VAC rms

Warning: Do not adjust any internal potentiometers other than the ones specified in the following procedures. No sealed potentiometer should be adjusted without first consulting your authorized Sound Workshop dealer or the factory.

5.1.1 Power Supply - Console Audio (+/- 16V)

53615 Schematic 53611 Assembly Drawing

If the voltages measured at the console are not within tolerance, adjust the appropriate trim pot on the power supply:

Trim Pot label Purpose Voltage Tolerance
+V Positive Supply Rail +16 VDC +/-0.1 volt
-V Negative Supply Rail -16 VDC +/-0.1 volt

Note: Current-limiting potentiometers (I limit) are factory sealed and must not be adjusted under any circumstances.

5.1.2 POWER SUPPLY - Phantom (+48V)

51336 Schematic 51330 Assembly Drawing

Trim Pot label Purpose Voltage Tolerance +V Phantom power +48 VDC +/-0.5 volts

5.1.3 POWER SUPPLY - ARMS (+5V: +/-16V)

52982 Schematic 53126 Assembly Drawing

Trim Pot label	Purpose	Voltage	Tolerance
+٧	Positive Supply Rail	+16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
-V	Negative Supply Rail	-16 VDC	+/-0.1 volt
+5	Logic	+5 VDC	+/-0.1 volt

5.1.4 Master Module

Communications Module Schematic 202-153

202-503 Assembly Drawing

Master PC Board Schematic 912-151

912-551 Assembly Drawing 11 1 2 3 4 3 5 5 5

NOTE: THIS ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER

- 1. Turn the Series 34's TEST DSCILLATOR on and set frequency at 1 kHz. Turn LEVEL potentiometer (41A) fully clockwise, and let oscillator stabilize for ten minutes before proceeding. Patch an external meter into the OSCILLATOR OUT jack on the patch bay. On the Communications Module, adjust R16 for a meter reading of +4 dBu.
- 2. Depress OSCILLATOR TEST switch (41C) to feed oscillator signal to all Multi-Track and Mixdown Buses. Put MIXDOWN FADER (42) in its full on position. On the Master PC Board, measure the voltage on P13, pins 1 and 23. Adjust OSCILLATOR LEVEL potentiometer (41A) for a meter reading of -2 dBu on each pin. The potentiometer knob should be pointing to the CAL legend. If it is not, rotate the knob cap until it is properly aligned. Make sure these controls are not disturbed during the remaining procedures.
- Note: Trim pots R91-R98 are found on the Master PC Board, and may be reached by tilting the Control Room Module up. Use drawing 912-551 as a guide.
- 3. Patch an external meter into MIX BUS LEFT OUTPUT on the Patch Bay. Adjust R98 for a meter reading of +4 dBu. Move the meter to the MIX BUS RIGHT OUTPUT and repeat while adjusting R97.
- 4. Patch external meter into CONTROL ROOM LEFT OUT on the Patch Bay. Depress MIX switch (38D) and adjust the CONTROL ROOM MONITOR LEVEL potentiometer (38F) for a meter reading of +4 dBu. Patch the meter into CONTROL ROOM RIGHT OUT on the Patch Bay and verify that the meter reading remains at +4 dBu. If necessary, adjust R91 (left output) or R92 (right output) so that the levels are equal.
- 5. Patch an external meter into CONTROL ROOM LEFT OUT, as in step 4. Patch both MIX BUS OUT jacks into the TAPE 1 MONITOR RETURNS, and Depress TAPE 1 switch (388). Adjust R95 so that the meter reading in the TAPE 1 mode remains at +4 dBu. Move the meter to CONTROL ROOM RIGHT OUT, and repeat the procedure while adjusting R96.

5 1 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 C

6. Repeat Step 5, this time patching into the TAPE 2 MONITOR RETURNS, and depress TAPE 2 switch (38A). Adjust R93 and R94 for meter readings of +4 dBu. Verify that all setting are correct by switching between MIX, TAPE 1 and TAPE 2 (38D, B, A). The meter reading should remain at +4 dBu. If not, repeat steps 4-6.

5.1.5 Input/Output Module

202-120s5 I/O Module ACA and Track Output Schematic 202-521 I/O Module Assembly Drawing

Note: All adjustments below refer to trim pots on each I/O Module main PC board.

- If necessary, re-adjust TEST OSCILLATOR as in Steps 1 and 2 above. Make sure oscillator TEST (41C) switch is still depressed.
- 2. Patch an external meter into MULTI-TRACK BUS 1 OUTPUT on the Patch Bay. Adjust R3 for a meter reading of +4 dBu. This adjustment may be made through the access hole to the left of the MIC/LINE switch (3E). The R3 trim pot is near the bottom of the I/O module card, and about one inch forward (towards bolster) of the access hole. Therefore, a long thin screwdriver will be required to make adjustments. (The trim pot directly aligned with the access hole is R2, which is used in the Line Input Calibration procedure below).
- 3. Repeat Step 2 for all other I/O modules.

5.1.6 High Resolution Meters

202-160 Meter Driver Board Schematic 202-561 Assembly Drawing

Note: Adjustments are made on the Meter Driver Board.

- If necessary, adjust the TEST OSCILLATOR as in Steps 1 and 2 of the Master Module Procedure.
- 2. On the Echo Master Module, depress the VU/PPM switch (288).
- On I/O Module 1, release the BUS/TAPE switch (6C). Adjust R12 for a meter reading (High-Resolution Meter) of 0 VU (i.e., 0 dB).
- 4. On the Echo Master Module, release the VU/PPM switch (288).
- 5. Adjust R21 for a meter reading of 0 VU (i.e., 0 dB).
- 6. Repeat Steps 2-5 for all other I/O modules.

5.1.7 Mechanical Meters

240-160 Meter Driver Board Schematic 240-560 Assembly Drawing

Note: Adjustments are made on the Meter Driver Board.

- 1. If necessary, adjust the TEST OSCILLATOR as in Steps 1 and 2 of the Master Module Procedure.
- 2. Release the TEST switch (41C) to lift the Oscillator test signal. Verify that the Meter 1 needle comes to rest at the mark below -20 VU on the meter face. If it does not, adjust the meter's Rest Point Calibration Screw, which may be accessed through the hole in the METER DRIVER BOARD on the back of the meter.
- 3. Depress the TEST switch (41C) on the oscillator and adjust R2 for a meter reading of 0 VU.
- 4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for all other meters.

5.1.8 Line Input Calibration

NOTE: Meter Calibration Procedure must precede this calibration

202-120s1 I/O Module Input and Equalizer Schematic 202-521 I/O Module Assembly Drawing

103-122 Voltage Control Card Schematic 103-522 Voltage Control Card Assembly Drawing

Note: Most adjustments are made on the I/O Module Main PC Board. However, the Step 6 adjustment is made on the Voltage Control Card (VCA-equipped consoles only).

- Release the console oscillator TEST switch (41C). Depress the BUS/TAPE switch (6C).
- 2. Using either an external signal generator or the consoles own oscillator, patch a 1kHz, +4dBu signal into the LINE 1 INPUT jack on the Patch Bay. Adjust R2 for a Console (High-Resolution or Mechanical) meter reading of 0 VU. Access to R2 is through the access hole to the left of the MIC/LINE switch (3E). If there is no meter associated with the module, set R2 for a -2 dBu reading at the PATCH OUT jack.
- 3. While watching the five-segment LED meter (2) on the I/O module, adjust R4 so that the yellow O VU LED is just illuminated. This adjustment can be made through the access hole next to the meter's -3 LED. (Turn the potentiometer down, and then up slowly until the O VU LED just comes on.)

- 4. With an external meter, verify that the level at the CHANNEL PATCH OUT jack is -2 dBu, +/-0.25 dBu.
- 5. Repeat Steps 1-4 for all other I/O modules.
- 6. FOR VCA EQUIPPED CONSOLES ONLY. R31 is located on the Voltage' Control Card. Turn the ARMS Computer off before proceeding. Patch an external meter into the CHANNEL 1 DIRECT OUT jack, and apply a 1 kHz, O dBu signal to the CHANNEL 1 PATCH IN jack. Turn the channel "ON", Set the CHANNEL FADER (9) to the O mark, and adjust R31 for a meter reading of O dBu.
- 7. Repeat Step 6 for all other I/O modules.

5.2 INPUT MODULE REMOVAL & INSTALLATION

NOTE: ALL CONSOLE POWER SUPPLIES MUST BE TURNED OFF BEFORE REMOVING OR INSTALLING ANY MODULES.

5.2.1 Module Removal

See Figure 5B

- 1. Remove upper and lower module screws.
- 2. Pivot the fader end of the module up approximately 6 inches.
- Disconnect the Computer Channel Ribbon (If console has ARMS)
- 4. Disconnect the Ground Jumper and Front Mother Ribbon.
- 5. Pivot module up an additional 6 to 8 inches.
- 6. Disconnect the Rear Mother Ribbon.
- 7. Remove the upper end of the module from the mainframe approximately 4 inches.
- 8. Disconnect the Patch Bay Harness, Microphone Harness, and Meter Feed Harness (If applicable).

5.2.2 Module Installation

To install an I/O Module, reverse the above procedure.

5.3 PATCHBAY CLEANING

All electrical interconnect systems require periodic cleaning to ensure integrity of their signal paths. This is especially true of studio patch bays and patch cords. Under normal usage and environmental conditions, we recommend cleaning patch cords at a minimum of once a month. Under heavy usage and/or extreme environmental conditions (ie: cigarette smoke and dust) this should be done more often.

A good quality brass cleaner such as Noxon should be used. Once the patch cords are cleaned, they will act to burnish the contacts in the patch bay and therefore no special cleaning of the bay itself should be required. If the patch bay is heavily contaminated, we recommend using a high quality, freon based, non-residue spray cleaner, such as Miller-Stephenson's Contact Re-Nu as follows: First, the jacks should be sprayed with the cleaner. Immediately following this, a <u>clean</u> patch cord should be inserted into and removed from the jack several times to exercise the contacts and ensure that the jack is cleaned.

5.4 FADER CLEANING

Should it become necessary to clean the faders, do not use any solvents or sprays, as these will attack and possibly damage the conductive plastic elements. After disassembly, the faders should be rinsed under only warm tap water. If needed, a soft brush may be used to remove heavy deposits from the elements or contact fingers. Be careful not to bend the contacts at any time during the cleaning. After the faders are cleaned, they should be allowed to air dry or a low wattage blow dryer may be used.

5.5 CONNECTOR PINOUTS

The following is a list of all interface connectors located on the Input, Meter, Echo Return, and Master modules. These connectors and their associated wiring harnesses perform all of the electrical interconnection within the console system itself. Exact information as to location and orientation of these connectors can be found in their respective assembly drawings. Note: No intramodule (ie: EQ Assembly to Input Module main PC Assembly) connections are listed. Refer to the appropriate schematic and/or assembly drawings for this information.

5.5.1 I/O Module Connectors

202-120 Schematic 202-521 Assembly

Pi - Rear Mother Ribbon

Pin# Function ____ Phantom power bus (+50 Volts) Chassis ground bus 3 Track summing bus 23 4 Track summing bus 15 5 Track summing bus 24 6 Track summing bus 7 7 Track summing bus 21 8 Track summing bus 16 9 Track summing bus 13 10 Track summing bus 8 11 Track summing bus 22 12 Track summing bus 5 13 Track summing bus 14 14 Track summing bus 19 15 Track summing bus 6 16 Track summing bus 20 17 Track summing bus 3 18 Track summing bus 11 19 Track summing bus 12 20 Track summing bus 17 21 Track summing bus 4 22 Track summing bus 18 23 Track summing bus 1 24 Track summing bus 9 25 Track summing bus 10 26 Track summing bus 2

P2 - Patch Bay Ribbon Harness

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	Line Input Lo (-)
3	Line Input Hi (+)
4	Common
5	Common
6	Patch Output
7	Common
8	Patch Return
9	Common
10	Direct Output
11	Track Output Lo (-)
12	Track Output Hi (+)

P3 - Front Mother Ribbon

· Pin#	Function
	Die der Sein den bed von den bes
, 1	Common
$>^{k} \hat{2}$	Common
3	+16 Volts DC (Supply Rail)
4	-16 Volts DC (Supply Rail)
s 5	2-Track Summing Bus - Left
• 6	2-Track Summing Bus - Right
7	Solo Audio Summing Bus
8	Solo DC Logic Bus
9	Echo 4 Summing Bus
10	Echo 3 Summing Bus
11	Echo 2 Summing Bus
12	Echo 1 Summing Bus
13	Cue Left Summing Bus
14	Cue Right Summing Bus

P6 - Meter Feed Harness

Pin#	Function
	And the last last and pas ing
1	Common
2	Track Jumper(ACA Output)
3	Meter Bridge Feed
4	Unbalanced Output (Track Inverter Out)

5.5.2 Microphone Pre-Amplifier Connector

202-122 Schematic 202-522 Assembly

P1 - Microphone Harness

Pin# Function
---1 Common
2 Microphone Input Lo (-)
3 Microphone Input Hi (+)
4 N/C

5.5.3 Voltage Control Card

103-122 Schematic 103-522 Assembly

P1 - Computer Channel Ribbon

Pin#	Function
1	Logic Common
2	Logic Common
3	Write
4	N/C
5	Update
6	Group Switch
7	Sense
8	Spare Switch
9	Solo/Update LED
10	Group LED
i 1	Mute/Write LED
12	VCA Mute
13	+ Null LED
14	- Null LED
15	+5 Volts Return
16	Channel ON LED
17	N/C
18	+5 Valts
19	VCA Control Output
20	VCA Control Return

5.5.4 Master Module / Main PC Assembly Connectors

912-151 Schematic 912-551 Assembly

P1/P2 - Control Room/Patch Bay Harness

Note: P1 and P2 are identical, with P1 carrying Left Channel Audio and P2 carrying Right Channel Audio

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	Common
₆ 3 .	Tape 1 Playback (from Patch Bay)
4	Common
95	Control Room Output Lo (-) (to C/R Amp)
26	Control Room Output Hi (+) (to C/R Amp)
7	Common
8	N/C
9	Common
à 10	2-Track Mix Bus Aux Input (from PB)
011	2-Track Mix Bus Output Lo (-) (to 2-Track)
*12	2-Track Mix Bus Output Hi (+) (to 2-Track)

P3/P4 - Control Room/Patch Bay Harness

Note: P3 and P4 are identical, with P3 carrying Left Channel Audio and P4 carrying Right Channel Audio

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	Common
9 3	Tape 2 Playback (from PB)
4	Common
5	Common
s ₄ 6	Studio Room Output (to Studio Amp)
7	Common
8	N/C
9	Common
≯ 10	Oscillator Output - P4 Only (P3 - N/C)
es 11	2-Track Mix Bus Output Lo (-) (to 2-Track)
a 12	2-Track Mix Bus Output Hi (+) (to 2-Track)

P5/P6 - Control Room/Patch Bay Harness

Note: P5 and P6 are identical, with P5 carrying Left Channel Audio (& Echo 1) and P6 carrying Right Channel Audio (& Echo 2)

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	Common
3	Echo Return (from PB)
4	Common
5	Common
6	Cue Send (to Cue Amp)
7	Common
8	N/C
9	Common
10	Echo Return to Cue (from PB)
11	Common
12	Echo Send (to Chamber)

P12 - Front Mother Ribbon

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	Common
3	+16 Volts DC (Supply Rail)
4	-16 Volts DC (Supply Rail)
5	2-Track Summing Bus - Left
6	2-Track Summing Bus - Right
7	Solo Audio Summing Bus
8	Solo DC Logic Bus
9	Echo 2 Summing Bus
10	Echo 1 Summing Bus
11	Cue Right Summing Bus
12	Cue Left Summina Bus

P19/20 - Stereo Meter Harness

Note: P19 and P20 are identical, with P19 feeding the Left VU Assembly and P20 feeding the Right VU Assembly

Pin#	Function
i	N/C
2	Common
3	+V
4	-V
5	Audio Feed to Meter Circuit

5.5.5 Master Module / Switch PC Assembly Connectors

292-154 Schematic 202-554 Assembly

Pi - Slate/Talkback Harness

Pin#	Function
1	Chassis ground bus
2	Spare
3	Phantom power bus (+50 Volts) to Echo Return Module
4	Slate Audio to Echo Return Module
5	Common
6	Common
7	Talkback Mic from Echo Return Module

5.5.6 Echo Return Module ConnectorsJ!

202-151 Schematic 202-551 Assembly

P1 - Echo to Patch Bay Harness

Pin#	Function
	9,47 year also was myo with 1880 hits
1	N/C
2	N/C
3	N/C
4	N/C
5	Echo Return 3 (from PB)
6	Common
7	Echo Return 4 (from PB)
8	Common
9	Echo Send 3
10	Common
11	Echo Send 4
12	Comm on

P2 - Rear Mother Ribbon

Refer to Input Module P1 call-out for this information.

P3/6 - Front Mother Ribbon

	Pin#	Function
	 6 2-Track Summing Bus - Right 7 Solo Audio Summing Bus 8 Solo DC Logic Bus 9 Echo 4 Summing Bus 10 Echo 3 Summing Bus 11 N/C 	
1 Common 2 Common 3 +16 Volts DC (Supply Rad 4 -16 Volts DC (Supply Rad 5 2-Track Summing Bus - Lo 6 2-Track Summing Bus - R 7 Solo Audio Summing Bus 8 Solo DC Logic Bus 9 Echo 4 Summing Bus 10 Echo 3 Summing Bus	Common	
	3	+16 Volts DC (Supply Rail)
	4	
à	5	2-Track Summing Bus - Left
ų	6	2-Track Summing Bus - Right
	7	Solo Audio Summing Bus
	8	
	9	
	10	
	11	-
	12	N/C

P5 - Slate/Talkback Harness

Pin#	Function	
1	+50 Volts Phantom (Power
2	Slate Audio	
3	Talkback Mic Lo	
4	Talkback Mic Hi	

P7 - High Resolution Meter Control

Pin#	Function
1	PEAK Mode select logic
2	AVG Mode select logic
3	DC Mode select logic
4	Intensity control bus
5	N/C
6	N/C
7	N / C

5.5.7 High Resolution Meter Module

202-160 Schematic 202-560 Assembly

P1 - Audio Input

Pin#	Function		
1	Audio In Hi (+)		
2	Audio In Lo (-)		
3	Common		
4	DC Input		

P2 - High Resolution Meter Ribbon

Pin#	Function
	which would make some some trees
1	Peak Mode Select Logic
2	AVG Mode Select Logic
3	DC Mode Select Logic
4	Intensity Control Bus
5	Common
6	+16 Volts
7	-16 Volts

5.5.8 Single VU Meter Module

240-160 Schematic 240-560 Assembly

Pi - Audio Input

Pin#	Functi	on		
1	Audio	In	Hi	(+)
-2	Audio	Iπ	LO	(-)
3	Commor	1		
4	N/c			

P2 - Mechanical Meter Ribbon

Pin#	Function
1	Common
2	+16 Volts
3	-16 Volts
4	+48 Volts
5	-48 Volts
6	Lamp Power
7	Lamp Power

5.6 CONSOLE POWER SYSTEM

5.6.1 Overview

Power for the Series 34 console is supplied from rack mount chassis which contain various sub-assemblies. These chassis come in five models :

MODEL #	USE
PSR-55PT	All power requirements (EXCEPT arms) in consoles with mechanical meters.
PSR-55P	Same as above but used in consoles with Hi-Resolution meters.
PSR-D	ARMS Computer power (40 input mainframes and smaller).
PSR-5D	ARMS power and additional Bi-polar power for 50 input mainframes with ARMS computer.
PSR-5	Additional Bi-polar power for 50 input mainframes without ARMS computer.

Refer to Figure 5F for a description of the sub-assembles within each power supply rack.

Refer to figures 56 and 5H to see how the various rack styles relate to console size, and how the Power Supply Harnesses (PSH) interface to the console.

Power for the Series 34 console exits the power supply chassis thru multi-pin connectors in one of two ways; either by utilizing the POWER DISTRIBUTION BOARD (PDB) or by going directly to the multi-pin connector. The PDB is used to route the outputs of the sub-assemblies to the proper pins in the Power Supply Harness (PSH). It is also used to distribute AC power (110/220) within each rack chassis. A PDB is used in all of the above models with the exception of PSR-D which houses the PS-5/16/16 (ARMS supply). This sub-assembly along with PS-T36 always exits the rack without going through the PDB. The AC feed to the PS-T36, however, does originate from the PDB.

5.6.2 Power Distribution

The PSR-55PT is used as the primary power source for the SERIES 34. Each of the two PS-16/16/-5 sub-assemblies are fed to half of the console. The "split" is accomplished by interrupting the power buses on the front mother ribbon at the "electrical center point" of the console. This creates two independent loads that are referred to as the "LEFT" and "RIGHT" loads (Left and Right is referenced to the mixing position).

The following chart represents the sub-assemblies which make up the Left and Right loads for each console size.

SIZE	LEFT LOAD (SUPPLY A)	RIGHT LOAD (SUPPLY B)
24	INPUT MODULES AND METERS 1 THRU 14	INPUT MODULES AND METERS 15 THRU 24, ERM, CRM MIX METERS.
32	INPUT MODULES AND METERS 1 THRU 16	INPUT MODULES 17 THRU 32 METERS 17 THRU 24, MIX METERS, ERM, CRM.
40	INPUT MODULES AND METERS 1 THRU 19	INPUT MODULES 20 THRU 40 METERS 21 THRU 24, MIX METERS, ERM, CRM.

When a console is configured with all mechanical meters, the meter power (+/16v, not bulb power) is not split into a Left and Right load. All power for
these meters are from the "A" sub-assembly and connect to the "Tail" of the
Mechanical Meter Ribbon (MMR).

On a 50 input mainframe, the console is divided into three equal loads, LEFT, CENTER, and RIGHT.

LOAD	POWERED MODULES	SPLICE
LEFT (PSR-55PT, supply A)	INPUT MODULES 1 THRU 22	11-12
CENTER (PSR-55PT, supply B)	INPUT MODULES 23 THRU 42 ERM, AND CRM.	34-35
RIGHT (PSR-5 OR 5D)	INPUT MODULES 43 THRU 50 METERS 1 THRU 24, MIX	43
	METERS	13-14

5.6.3 Mechanical Meter Bulb Power

Power for the mechanical meter bulbs is derived from the PS-T36 sub-assembly. This is a step down transformer with an output voltage of 36VAC. The AC input to this comes from the Power Distribution Board (PDB) P5-7,9. The PDB is modified when the console is configured with all mechanical meters. This modification consists of jumping pins 6 and 7, 8 and 9 of P5. With this modification, sub-assemblies PS-T36 AND PS-50 now share the "C" fuse in the power supply rack. Bulb power enters the console using the "B" Power Supply Harness (PSH). The internal wiring of the console then connects this to the Mechanical Meter Ribbon (MMR) pins 6 and 7.

5.6.4 Phantom Power

Phantom power (+48VDC) originates in the PS-50 sub-assembly. From the "1" PSH (pin #14), the internal wiring of the console brings this bus to the Echo Return Module (P5-1). It then goes to the track assign board in the ERM which ties this to the Rear Mother Ribbon (RMR) pin #1.

5.6.5 Power Cable Pinouts

Within each Power Supply Harness are buses that terminate in various locations in the mainframe. See Figure 5I and 5J for a description of what each pin in the harness represents, along with the point of origin and destination of each bus.

5.6.6 Fuse Values

FUSE VALUE (AMPS) FOR POWER SUPPLY SUB-ASSEMBLIES

POWER SUPPLY	110v	220v
PS-16/16-5	3.0	1.5
PS-50	0.5	. 25
PS-5/16/16	2.0	1.0

FUSE VALUES FOR POWER SUPPLY CHASSIS ASSEMBLIES - (SPARE)

RACK MODEL#	Α	₿ ,	C
PSR-55P(T)	3	3	.5
PSR-D	2	2*	2*
PSR-5D	3	2	3*

*For use as spare

A, B, and C refer to the sub-assemblies in FIGURE 1.

5.7 GROUND STRUCTURE

Within the Series 34, a #8 solid copper bar is installed that extends the width of the mainframe. It is secured to the mainframe via solder lugs that are bolted to the main support rail. This bar is referred to as the "Ground Bus" and is the central ground point of the console.

There are two types of grounds within the power structure of the console. These are AUDIO (analog) and COMPUTER (digital) ground. Computer ground is distributed in the mainframe by the ARMS POWER BOARD (APB). This ground originates from the PS-5/16/16 sub-assembly, and is used only for the components of the ARMS computer system (Processor and Digitizer boards). Audio ground is the chassis or Ground Bus ground and originates in the PS-16/16-5 sub-assemblies. The ground bus is also where the commons of each of the PS-16/16-5 sub-assemblies tie together. Audio and Computer ground tie to each other at only one point, by connecting pins 14 and 16 of PSH "A" to the Ground Bus.

5.7.1 Microphone Interface Harness

The microphone harness consists of a group of 2-conductor shielded wires that are used to interface between the studio and the console. Each of the wires have their shields tied together and soldered to a terminal strip at the connector bracket in the left console leg. A wire is connected between the ground bus and the terminal strip, thereby grounding all of the incoming microphone wires. The shields on the input module side of the harness are lifted.

5.7.2 Input and Master Modules.

All of the above sub-assemblies tie to the ground bus independently. This is accomplished by jumpers that are soldered directly to the ground bus and plug into the appropriate connector on the various modules. See the module callout drawings for the connector "P#".

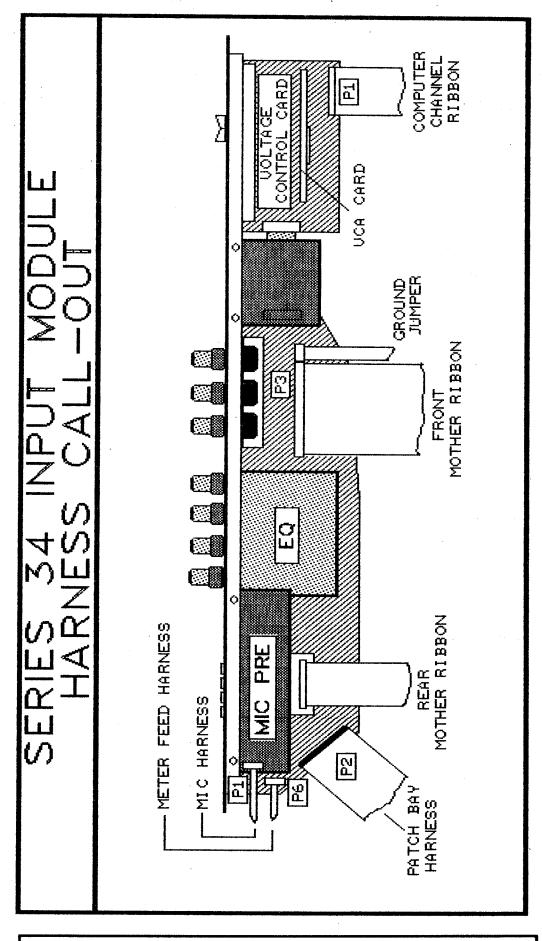
5.7.3 Patchbay

Grounding of the patchbay is accomplished by a jumper wire that connects between the ground bus and the upper patch bay card mounting screw. The bottom side of the patchbay panel is conductive, thereby grounding all of the patch bay modules that are attached to it.

5.7.4 Meters

The mechanical meters are tied to ground by a wire that is soldered to the ground bus. This wire connects to the Mechanical Meter Ribbon (MMR) on pin #1 via an inline connector on the tail of the ribbon harness. This connector is also used to supply power to the ribbon.

Hi-resolution meters are tied to ground via a wire that is directly soldered to the Hi-Res Ribbon (HRR) pin #5. The location of this splice is specified in the power distribution chart. There are two wires for this ground, one each for the for the left load and right loads.



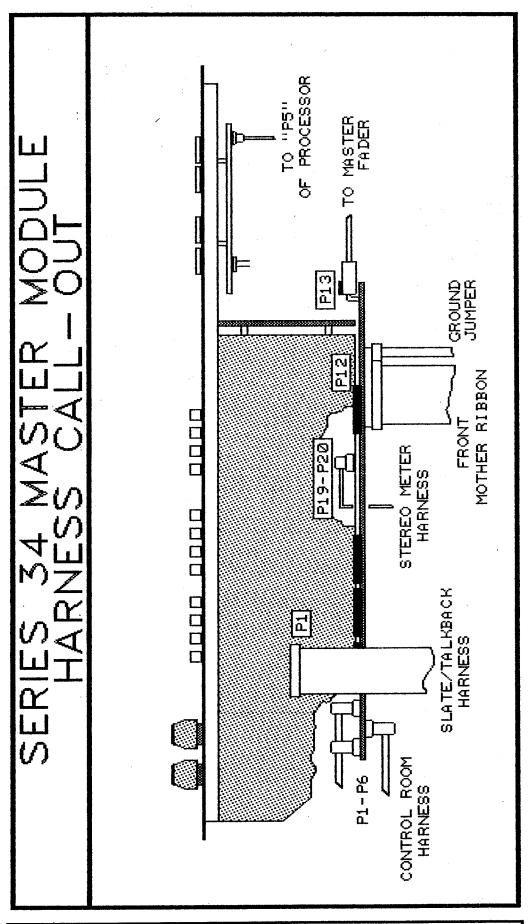


FIG 5C - CR/STUD MASTER MODULE HARNESS CALLOUT

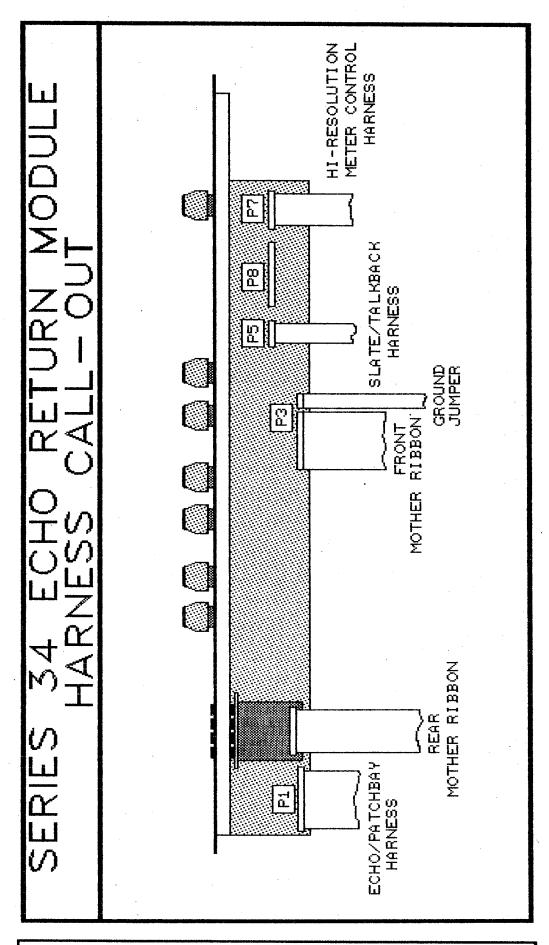


FIG 5D - ECHO MASTER MODULE HARNESS CALLOUT

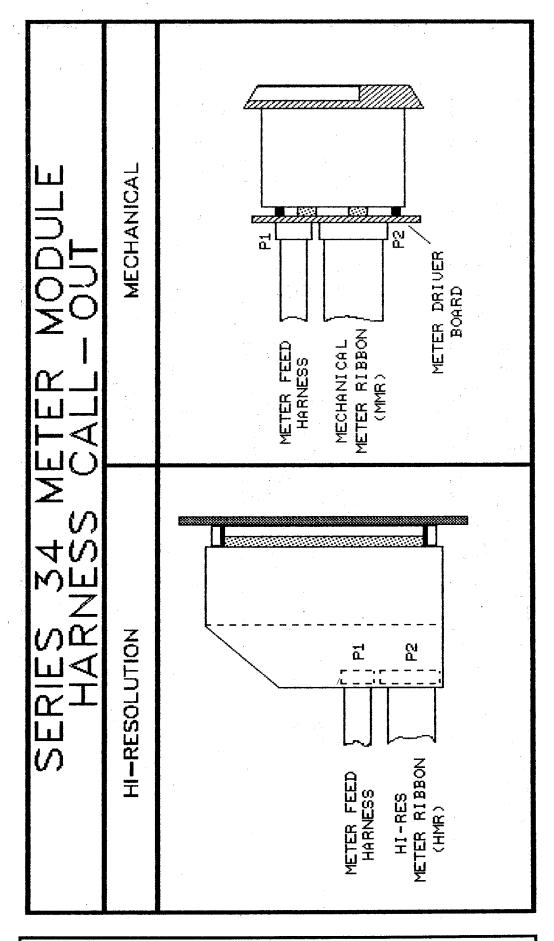


FIG 5E - METER MODULES HARNESS CALLOUT

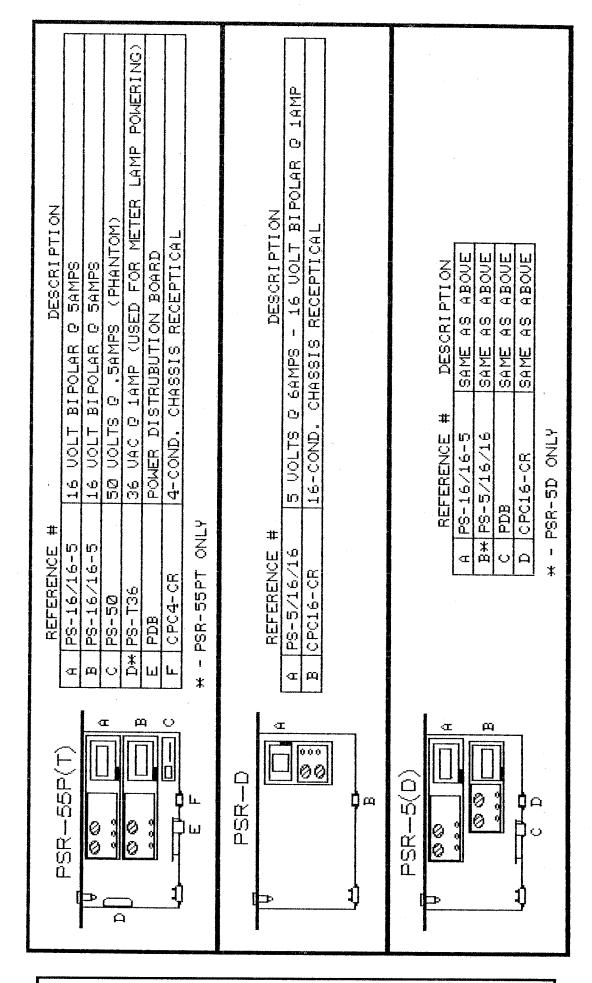


FIG 5F - POWER SUPPLY CHASSIS LAYOUTS

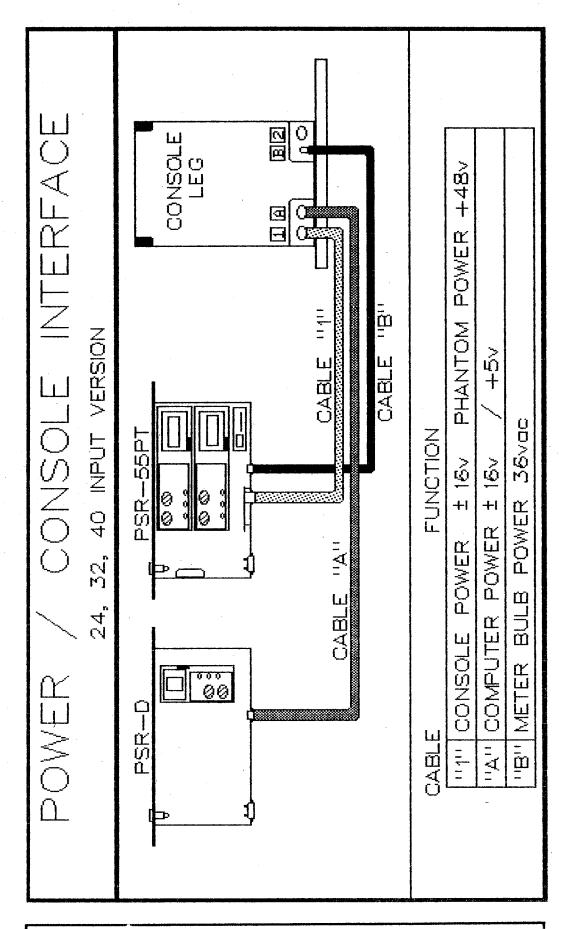


FIG 5G - CONSOLE/POWER INTERFACE (24-40MF)

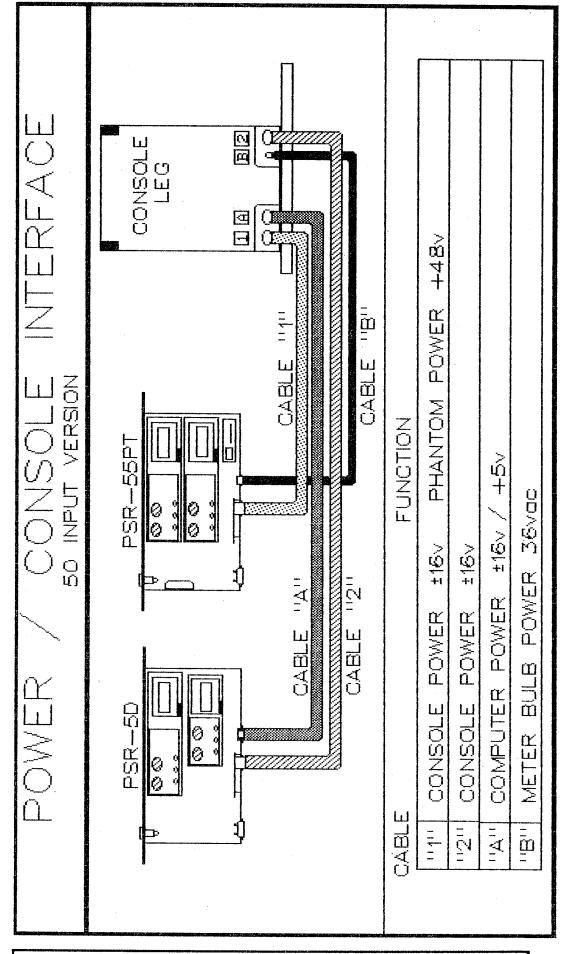


FIG 5H - CONSOLE/POWER INTERFACE - 50MF

SUPPLY HARNESS CALL 40 INPUT MAINFRAMES AND SMALLER PUWER

CABLE

CABLE

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DESTINATION

FUNCTION

DRIGIN SUPPLY SUPPLY

MMR-6 MMR-7

36VAC 36VAC N/C N/C

													1	ì		
DESTINATION	FMR-1 (L)	MMR-2	FMR-2 (L)	MMR-3 [HRR-7(L)]	BUS BAR	BUS BAR	FMR-1 (R)	[BUS BAR		FMR-2 (R)	[HRR-7(R)]	BUS BAR	ERM P5-1	BUS BAR	TBUS BAR
FUNCTION	+16v	+16v	–16v	-16v	COM	COM	+16v	N/C [+16v]	COM	2/N	-16v	[^9I-] 3/N	COM	~20 ^	MOO	MOD
	A	A	A	Þ	A	A	В		A		В		B	Ç	В	В
DRIGIN	SUPPLY A +16v	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY B		SUPPLY A COM		SUPPLY B -16v		SUPPLY B	SUPPLY C +50v	SUPPLY B	SUPPLY B
N#	1	2	3	4	5	9	_	8	6	9	Ħ	걹	53	7	15	16

													£	ì			
DESTINATION	FMR-1 (L)	MMR-2 [HRR-6(L)]	FMR-2 (L)	MMR-3 [HRR-7(L)]	BUS BAR	BUS BAR	FMR-1 (R)	[HRR-6(R)]	BUS BAR		FMR-2 (R)	[HRR-7(R)]	BUS BAR	ERM P5-1	BUS. BAR	BUS BAR	
FUNCTION	+16v	+16v	-16v	-16v	CDM	COM	+16v	N/C [+16v]	COM	N/C	-16v		COM	+50^	COM	COM	
DRIGIN	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY B		SUPPLY A		SUPPLY B		SUPPLY B	SUPPLY C	SUPPLY B	SUPPLY B	
Z	l	١	l	١.			١.	١	_	۱_	۱_	اما	_		ın		

NOTES

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	CABLE	

DESTINATION

PRIGIN

E#

SAME IN ALL	ADS,	RES METERS				-
1) CABLE 'A' AND 'B' CALLOUT REMAINS THE SAME IN ALL VERSIONS,	2) (L) AND (R) INDICATE LEFT AND RIGHT LOADS.	3) WHEN A CONDICE IS CONFIGURED WITH HI-RES METERS USE DATA IN BRACKETS,	LEGEND	FMR - FRONT MOTHER RIBBON	MMR - MECHANICAL METER RIBBON	HMR - HI-RESOLUTION METERS
A	ລ	$\widehat{\mathfrak{S}}$				

USE DATA									≥.		~	=		£		
P4-3	P3-1	4-4d	2-6d	P4−1	_b4-2	P4-5	6-Ed	b4-8		P4-6	P3-4	P4-9	BUS BAR	P4-7	BUS BAR	
CUM	+16v	MUS	+16v	20	5v	WDO	-16v	+5v	N/C	COM	-16v	+5^	CUM	CUM	COM	
SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A		SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	SUPPLY A	
	CDM P4-3	CDM P4-3 +16v P3-1	C□M P4-3 +16v P3-1 C□M P4-4	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CDM P4-4 +16v P3-2	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CCIM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 F4-4 F3-2 F4-1 5v P4-2 F4-2 F4-2 F4-2 F4-2 F4-2 F4-2 F4-2	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CDM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CDM P4-5	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CDM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CDM P4-5 -16v P3-3	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CCIM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CCIM P4-5 +16v P3-3 +5v P4-8	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CCIM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CCIM P4-5 -16v P3-3 +5v P4-8	CDM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CDM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CDM P4-5 -16v P3-3 +5v P4-6 CDM P4-6	CDM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CDM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CDM P4-5 -16v P4-6 L5v P4-6 -16v P4-6	C□M P4-3 +16v P3-1 C□M P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 C□M P4-5 -16v P4-6 -16v P4-6 -16v P4-6 +5v P4-6 +5v P4-9	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 CCIM P4-4 +16v P3-2 5v P4-1 5v P4-2 CCIM P3-3 +5v P4-8 N/C P4-6 CCIM P4-6 -16v P3-4 +5v P4-6 CCIM P4-9	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1	CCIM P4-3 +16v P3-1 F4-4 F4-4 F4-4 F4-4 F4-5 F4-5 F4-5 F4-5 F4-5 F4-6 F4-6 F5v P4-9 F5v P4-9 F5v P4-9 ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM ECIM ECIM BUS BAR ECIM EC

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POWER SUPPLY HARNESS CALLOUT

50 INPUT MAINFRAME

CABLE 1

Z#	DRIGIN	FUNCTION	DESTINATION
1	SUPPLY A	1 +16v	FMR-1 (L) scors 1-11
ผ	₹ XJddNS	A +16v	FMR-1 (C) stars 12-22
3	∀ KJddNS	A -16v	FMR-2 (L) SLOTS 1-11
4	SUPPLY A	1 –16v	9
כנו	SUPPLY A	A COM	BUS BAR
9	SUPPLY A	COM	
7	∃ XJddNS	B +16v	FMR-1 (C) SLDTS 23-34
88	I ANDANS	B +16v	FMR-1 (C) scors 35-42
9	∀ XJddNS	A COM	BUS BAR
10		SPARE	
11	8 YJAAUS	3 –16v	FMR-2 (C) SLOTS 23-34
12	SUPPLY B	3 –16v	FMR-2 (C) scors 35-42
13	I ANAANS	B C□M	
14	O ATAANS	C +50v	ERM P5-1
15		N C□W	BUS BAR
16	8 AJddns	W□3	BUS BAR

CABLE A

															•		
	DESTINATION	MMR-2 (L) [HMR-6]	MMR-2 (R) [HMR-6]	MMR-3 (L) [HMR-7]	MMR-3 (R) [HMR-7]	BUS BAR	BUS BAR	FMR-1 (R)		BUS BAR		FMR-2 (R)		BUS BAR		BUS BAR	RIC RAP
	FUNCTION	+16v	+16v	-16v	-16v	COM	MUQ	+16v	N/C	COM	SPARE	-16v	N/C	COM	N/C	CIM	MU
		Œ	Þ	Ā	A	A	A	B		A		В		В		B	α
	DRIGIN	SUPPLY	YJ44US	SUPPLY	LINDALLY	SUPPLY	SUPPLY	SUPPLY		SUPPLY A		SUPPLY B		SUPPLY B		SUPPLY B	> Iddi
	E#		2	3	4	5	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	13	15
,								-									

NOTES

- 1) (L), (R), AND (C) INDICATE LEFT, RIGHT, AND CENTER LDADS.
- 2) WHEN A CONSOLE IS CONFIGURED WITH HI-RES METERS. USE DATA IN BRACKETS.

LEGEND FMR - FRONT MOTHER RIBBON MMR - MECHANICAL METER RIBBON HMR - HI-RESOLUTION METERS

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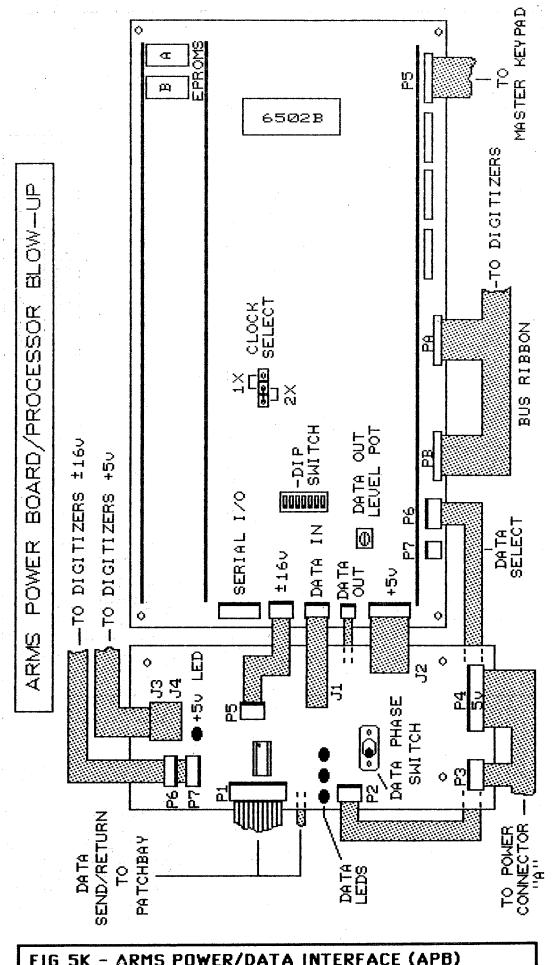
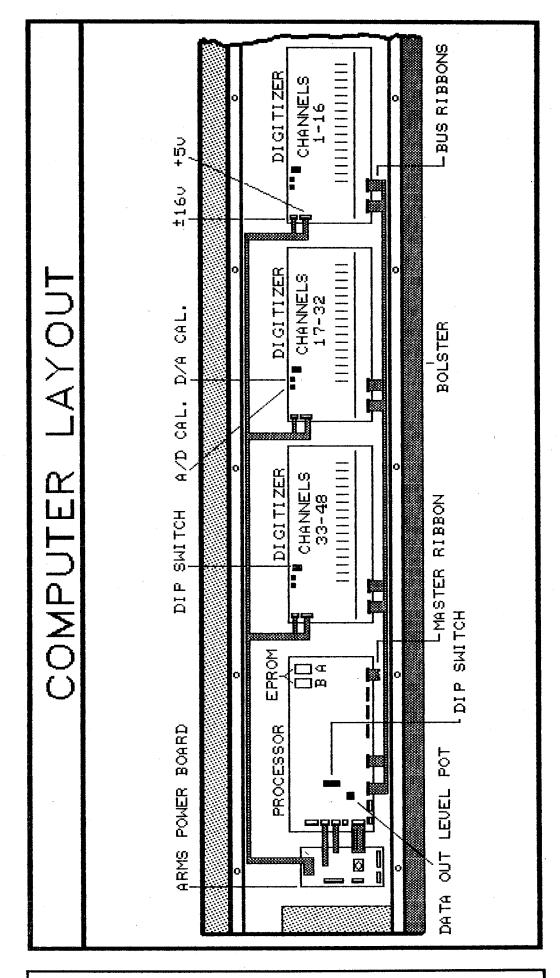


FIG 5K - ARMS POWER/DATA INTERFACE (APB)



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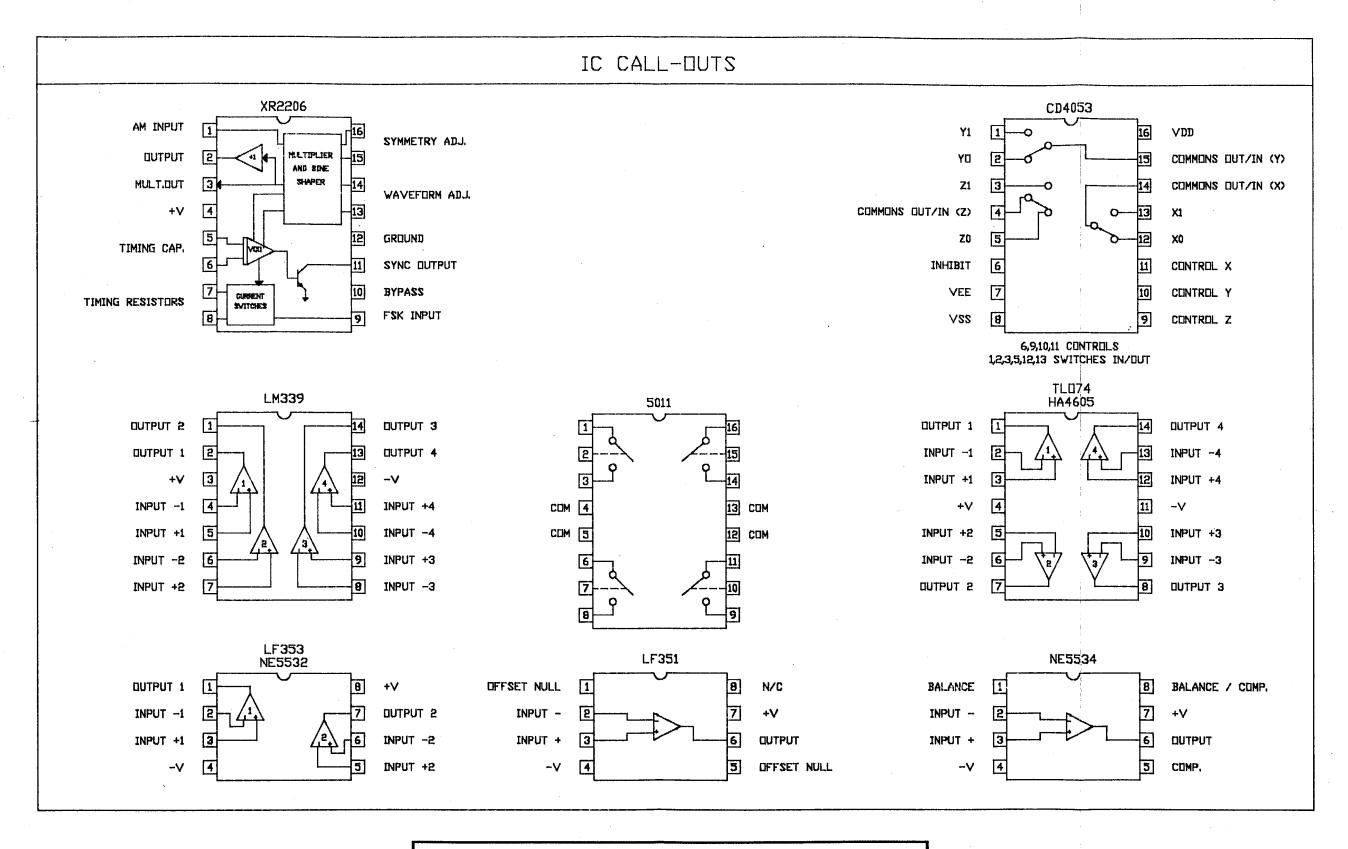


FIG 5M - IC PINNOUT/FUNCTION DETAIL

Section 6

Drawings

6.1 DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY DRAWING NUMBER

Note: Drawings are filed here in this sequence. Module Block Diagrams (**) are inserted in Section 3.

6.1.1 Sound Workshop Drawings

Number	Description
007-141	Output Card, Balanced
007-541	Output Card, Balanced
101-108	ARMS Power Board
101-508	ARMS Power Board
	Voltage Control Card
103-522	Voltage Control Card
104-120	Power Dist. Board
104-521	Power Dist. Board, Supply Side
202-100 **	Input/Output Module
202-101 **	Echo Master and Master Modules
202-120 s1	I/O Input and Equalizer
202-120 s2	I/O VU Meter
202-120 s3	I/O Fader Interface
202-120 s4	I/O Monitor & Aux. Send
202-120 s5	I/O ACA & Track Output
202-120 s6	I/O Track Assign
202-120 57	I/O Monitor Solo & Flip
202-122	Microphone Preamplifier
202-132	Four-Band Equalizer
202-151	Echo Return Module
202-153	Communications Module PCB
202-154	Switch Module
202-160	Meter, 40-Segment Hi-res. VU
202-521	I/O Module
202-522	Microphone Preamplifier
202-523	I/O Aux. Send
202-524 202-528	Track-Summing Bus Assign
202-528	Monitor Solo/Flip Equalizer, Four-Band
202-551	Echo Master Module
202-553	Communications Module
202-554	Switch Module
202-561	Meter, High-Res. Control PCB
202-562	Meter, High-Res. Display Driver Brd.

202-570	Master Module	-
203-183	Voltage-Controlled Amplifier	3
- ; · ·	Microphone Network	
203-501	·	
203-583	Voltage-Controlled Amplifier	
240-160	Meter Driver, VU	4.
240-560	Meter Driver, Mechanical VU	
402-196	Patch Bay Card - Tie Line	
402-197	Patch Bay Card - Channel	
402-581	Patch Bay Interface Card - Channel	
402-582	Patch Bay Interface Card - Tie Line	
412-101	ARMS Processor (2 sheets)	
412-501	ARMS Processor Board	
540-160	VU Driver with Peak LED	
540-560	VU Driver with Peak LED	
612-102	ARMS I/O System	•
612-115	ARMS Master Keyboard 612-501-1 ARMS PC Board ARMS I/O Board 455'Y Processor Board	- and
612-502	ARMS I/O Board ASS'Y Processor Board	(19+1)
612-515	ARMS Master Keyboard	4
912-151	Master Module Main PC Assembly	
912-152	Potentiometer Board	
912-551	Master Module Main PC Assembly	
912-552-1	Potentiometer Board with Pan Pot	
912-552-2	Potentiometer Board with out Pan Pot	

6.1.2 Power One Drawings

Number	Description	Module	SW Ref No.
12785	Over-voltage Protector Assembly	0VP-12	PS-OVP
11152	Over-voltage Protector Schematic	OVP-12	PS-OVP
51330	Phantom Power Supply Assembly	HB48-0.5	PS-50
51336	Phantom Power Supply Schematic	HB48-0.5	PS-50
53126	Triple output Supply (ARMS)	HCAA-60W	PS-5/16/16
52982	Triple Output Supply (ARMS)	HCAA-60W	PS-5/16/16
53611	Bi-polar Power Supply Assembly	HDD15-5.0	PS-16/16-5
53615	Bi-polar Power Supply Schematic	HDD15-5.0	PS-16/16-5

6.2 DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY DRAWING NAME

6.2.1 Sound Workshop Drawings

Description	Schematic	Assembly Dwg
ARMS I/O System	612-102	612-502
ARMS Master Keyboard	612-115	612-515
ARMS Power Board	101-108	101-508
ARMS Power Supply (Pwr One)	52982	53126
ARMS Processor	412-101	412-501
Communications Module PCB	202-153	202-553
Echo Master Module	202-151	202-551
Equalizer, Four-Band	202-132	202-532
Input/Output Module		202-521
I/O ACA & Track Output	202-120 s5	
I/O Aux. Send Pot Assembly		202-523
I/O Fader Interface	202-120 s3	
I/O Input and Equalizer	202-120 s1	
I/O Monitor & Aux. Send	202-120 s4	
I/O Monitor Solo & Flip	202-120 s7	202-528
I/O Track Assign	202-120 s6	202-524
I/O VU Meter	202-120 s2	
Master Module		202-570
Master Module	912-151	912-551
Meter Driver, Mechanical VU	240-160	240-560
Meter Driver, With Peak LED	540-160	540-560
Meter, High-Res. 40-Segment	202-160	
Meter, High-Res. Control PCB		202-561
Meter, High-Res. Display Driver Board		202-562
Microphone Network		203-501
Microphone Preamplifier	202-122	202-522
Output Card, Balanced	007-141	007-541
Over-voltage Protector (Pwr One)	11152	12785
Patch Bay Card - Tie Line	402-196	
Patch Bay Card - Channel	402-197	
Patch Bay Interface Card - Channel		402-581
Patch Bay Interface Card - Tie Line		402-582
Potentiometer Board with Pan Pot	912-152	912-552-1
Potentiometer Board w/out Pan Pot	912-152	912-552-2
Power Dist. Board	104-120	104-521
Power supply, Bi-polar (Pwr One)	53615	53611
Power Supply, Phantom (Pwr One)	51336	51330
Switch Module	202-154	202-554
Track-Summing Bus Assign Matrix		202-524
Voltage Control Card	103-122	103-522
Voltage-Controlled Amplifier	203-183	203-583

6.3 DRAWING CROSS REFERENCE BY CATEGORY

6.3.1 Block Diagrams

Block plagrams	
	STATE OF THE STATE
202-100	Input/Output Module
202-101	Master Module

6.3.2 Schematics

007-141	Balanced Output Card
101-108	ARMS Power Board
103-122	Voltage Control Card
104-120	Power Distribution Board
202-120 si	I/O Input and Equalizer
s2	I/O VU Meter
	I/O Fader Interface
s4	I/O Monitor & Aux. Send
s5	I/O ACA & Track Output
56	I/O Track Assign
5 7	I/O Monitor Solo & Flip
	Microphone Preamplifier
202-132	Four-Band Equalizer
202-151	Echo Return Module
202-153	Communications Module PCB
	Switch Module
	40-Segment Himnes. VU Meter
203-183	Voltage-Controlled Amplifier
240-160	VU Meter Driver
402-196	Patch Bay Card - Tie Line
402-197	Patch Bay Card - Channel
412-101	ARMS Processor
540-160	VU Driver with Peak LED
612-102	ARMS I/O System
612-115	ARMS Master Keyboard
	Master Module Main PCB
912-152	Pot Board

6.3.3 Power Supply Schematics (Power One)

11152		Over-voltage	Protector	
51336		Power Supply,	Phantom	
52982	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Power Supply,	Triple Output	(ARMS)
53615		Power Supply,	Bi-polar	

6.3.4 Assembly Drawings

007-541	PC Balanced Output Card
101-508	ARMS Power Board
103-522	PC Voltage Control Card
104-521	Power Distribution Board, PS Side
202-521	I/O Module
202-522	Mic Preamplifier
202-523	I/O Aux. Send
202-524	24-track Assign
	Four-Band Equalizer
202-551	Echo Master Module
202-553	Communications Module
202-554	Switch Module
202-561	High-Resolution Control PCB
202-562	High-Resolution Display Driver
202-570	Master Module
203-501	Microphone Network
203-583	Voltage-Controlled Amplifier
240-560	Mechanical VU Meter Driver
402-581	Patch Bay Interface Card - Channel
402-582	Patch Bay Interface Card - Tie Line
412-501	ARMS Processor Board
540-560	VU Driver with Peak LED
612-502	ARMS AIO Board
612-515	ARMS Master Keyboard
912-551	Master Module
912-552-1	Potentiometer Board with Pan Pot
912-552-2	Potentiometer Board with out Pan Pot

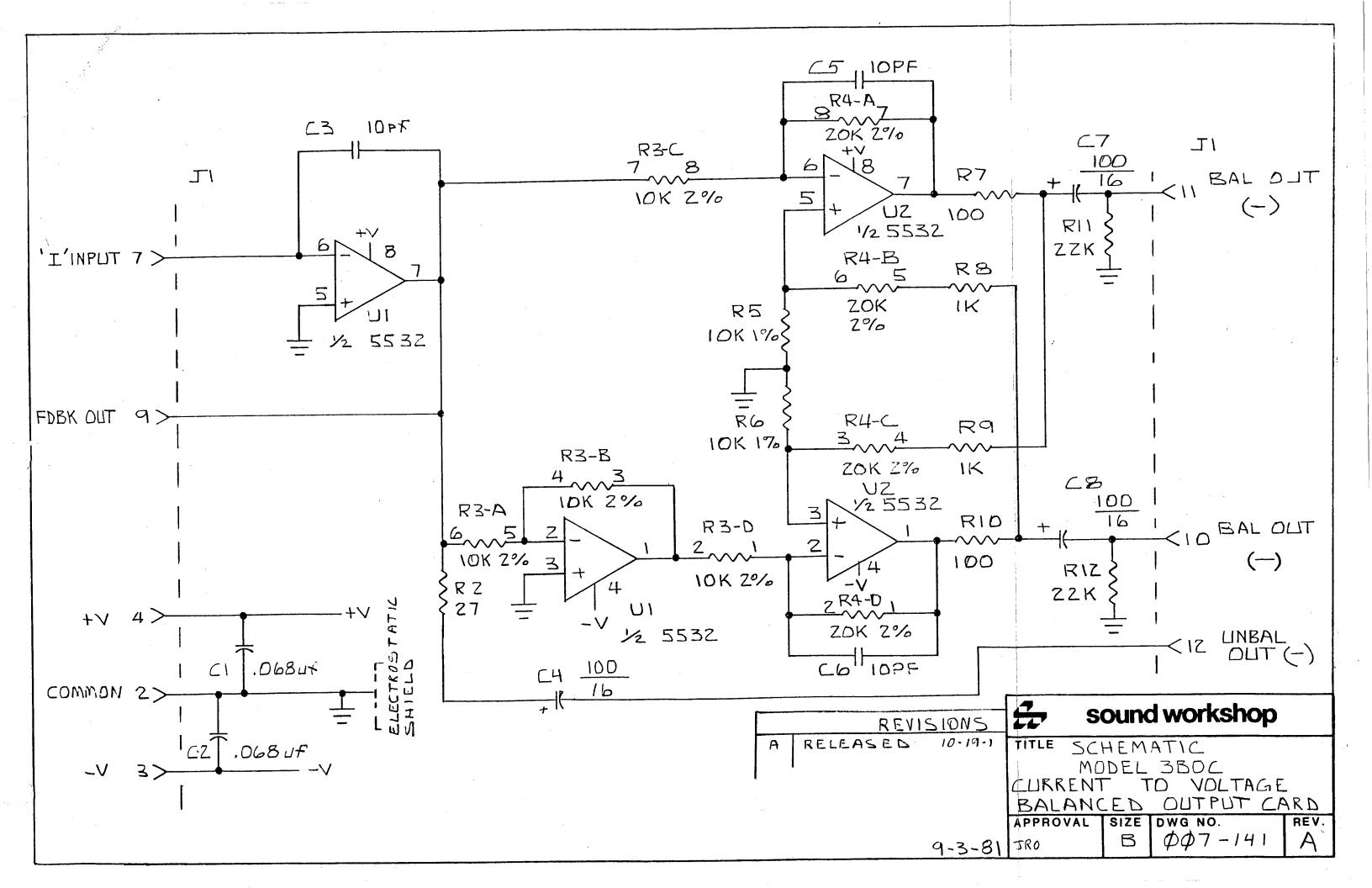
6.3.5 Power Supply Assembly Drawings (Power-One)

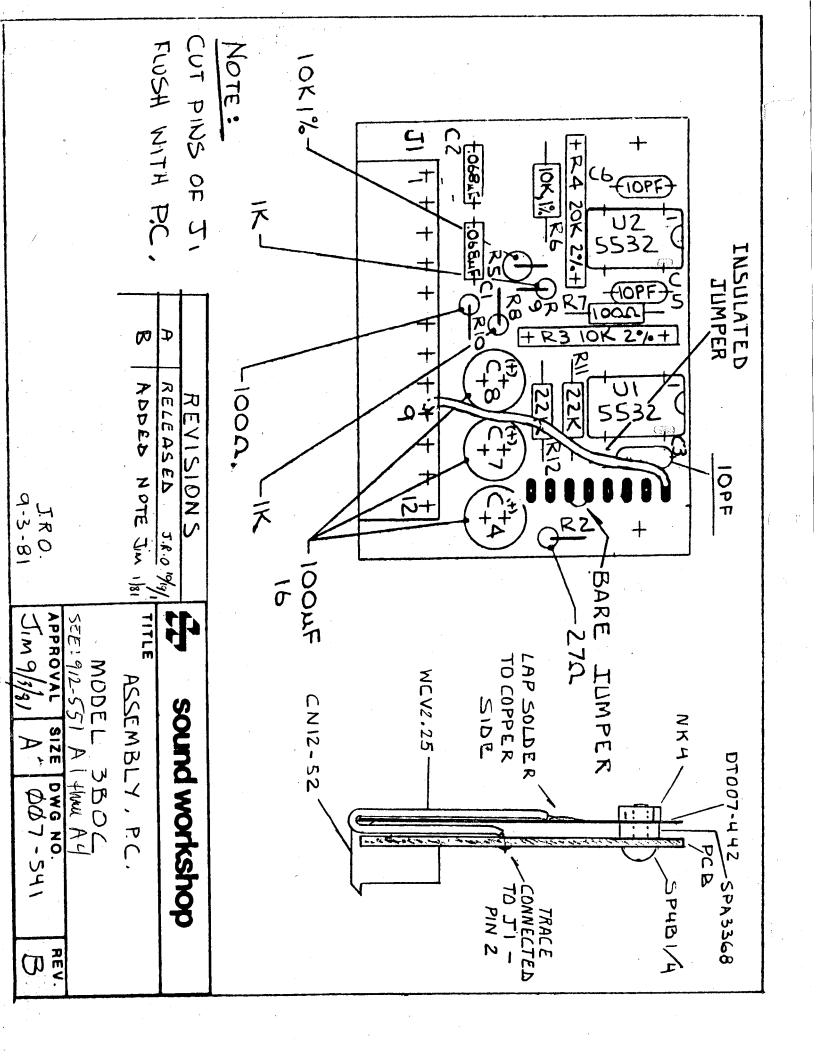
12785	Over-voltage Protector
51330	Power Supply, Phantom
53126	Power Supply, Triple Output (ARMS)
53611	Power Supply, Bi-polar

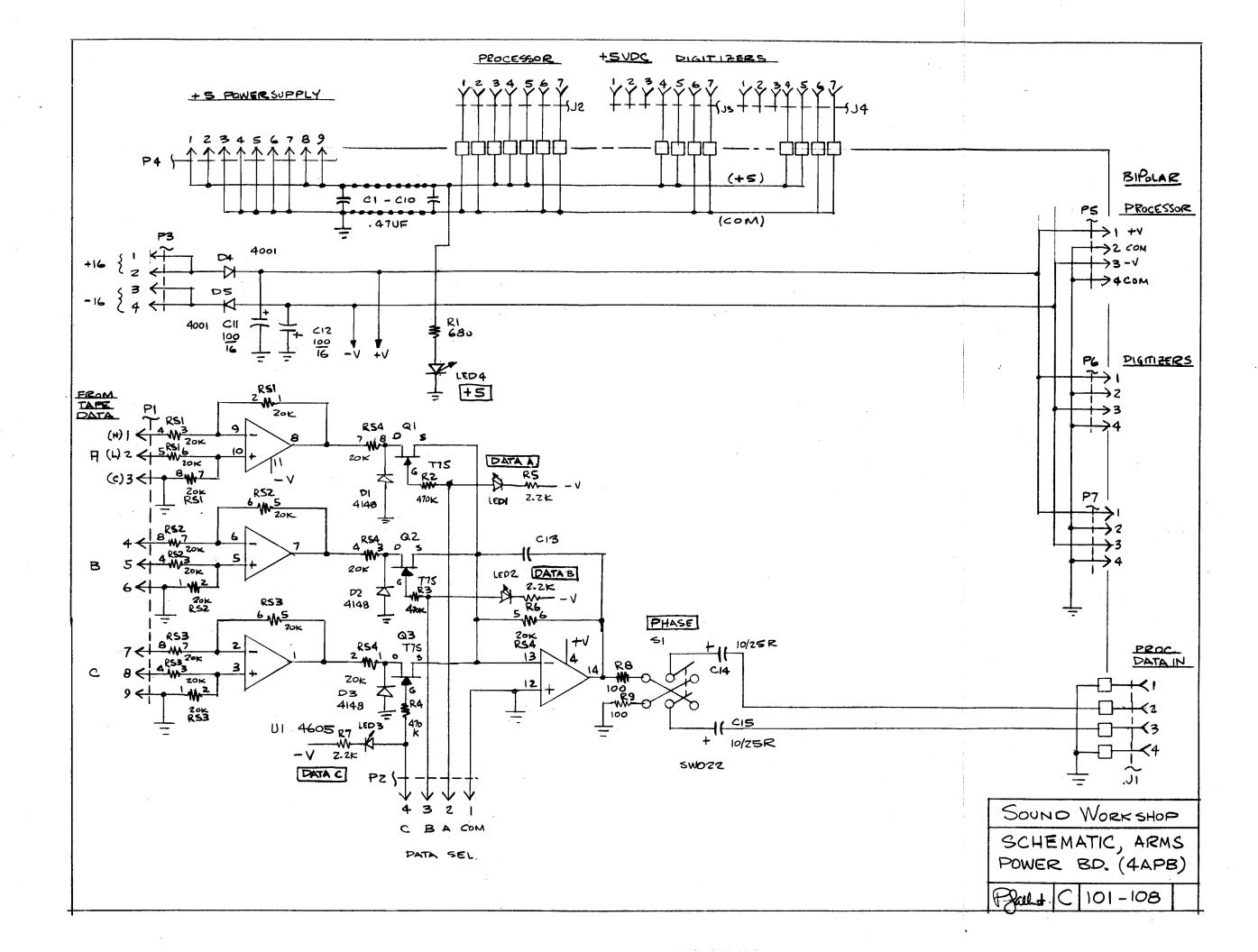
6.3.6 Sound Workshop/Power One Cross-Reference Guide

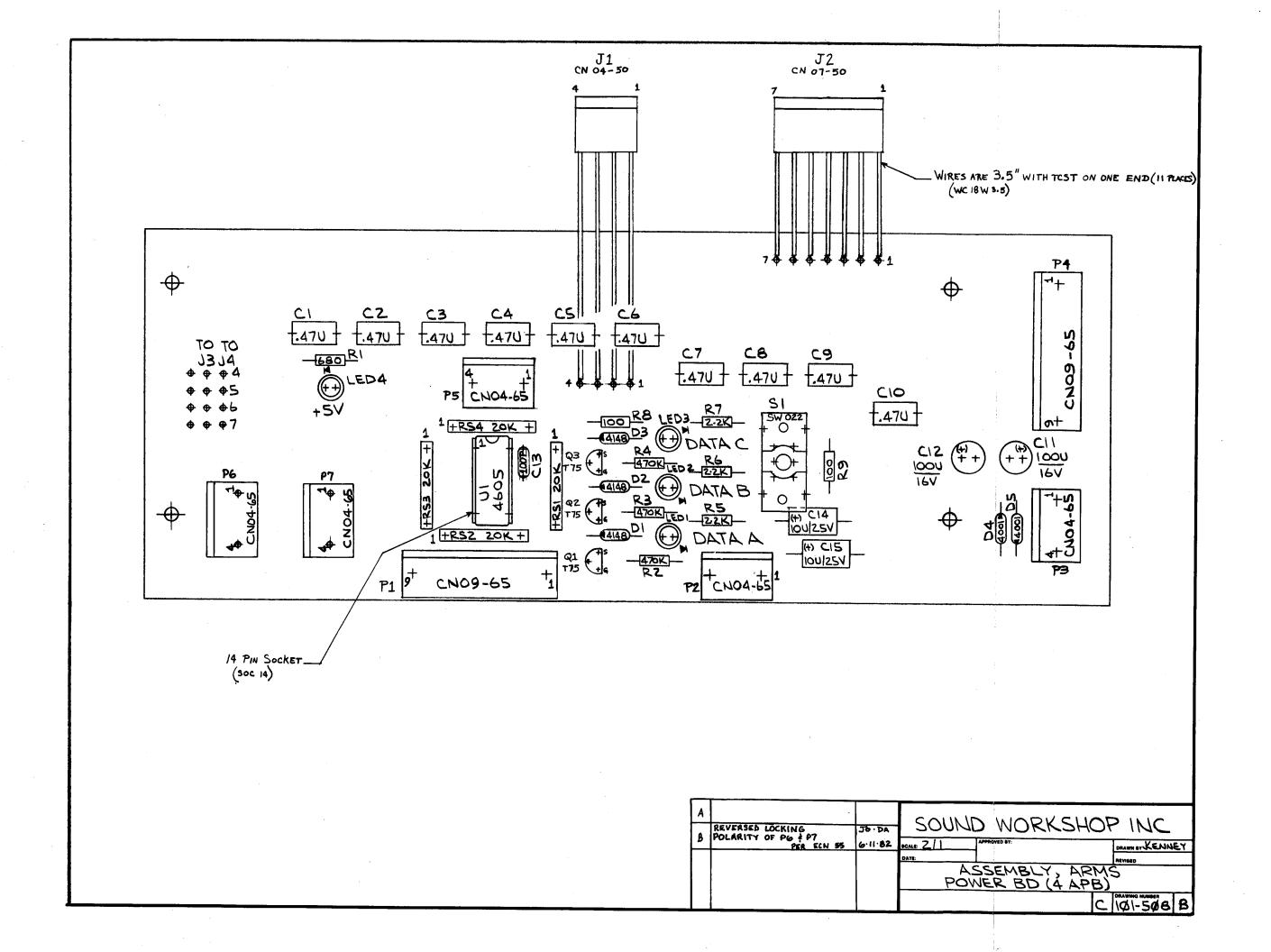
,	- rower one		ponua morkenol
Assembly	Module	Schematic	
12785	0VP-12	11152	PS-OVP
51330	HB48-0.5	51336	PS-50
53126	HCAA-60W	52982	PS-5/16/16
53611	HDD15-5.0	53615	PS-16/16-5

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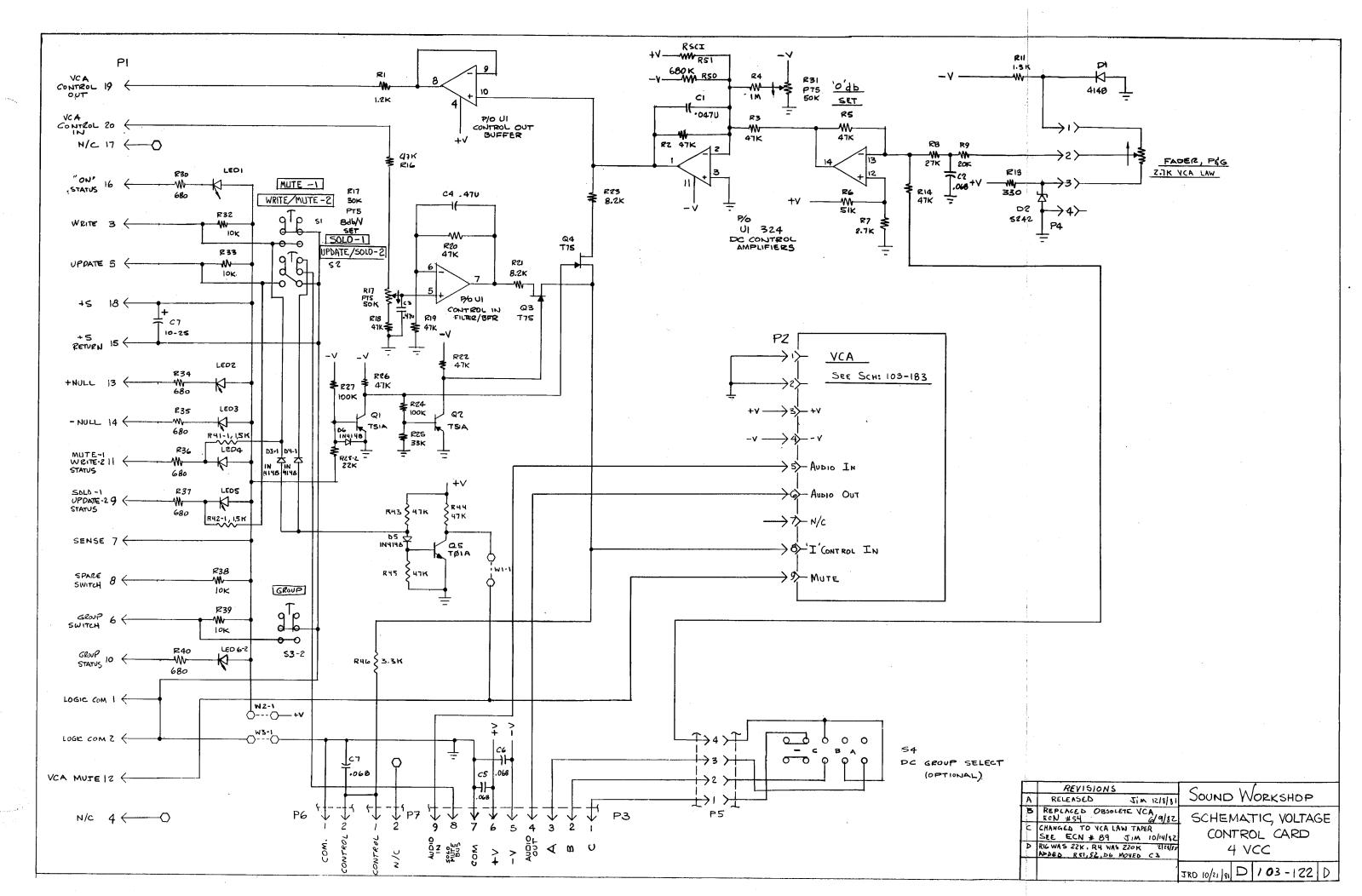




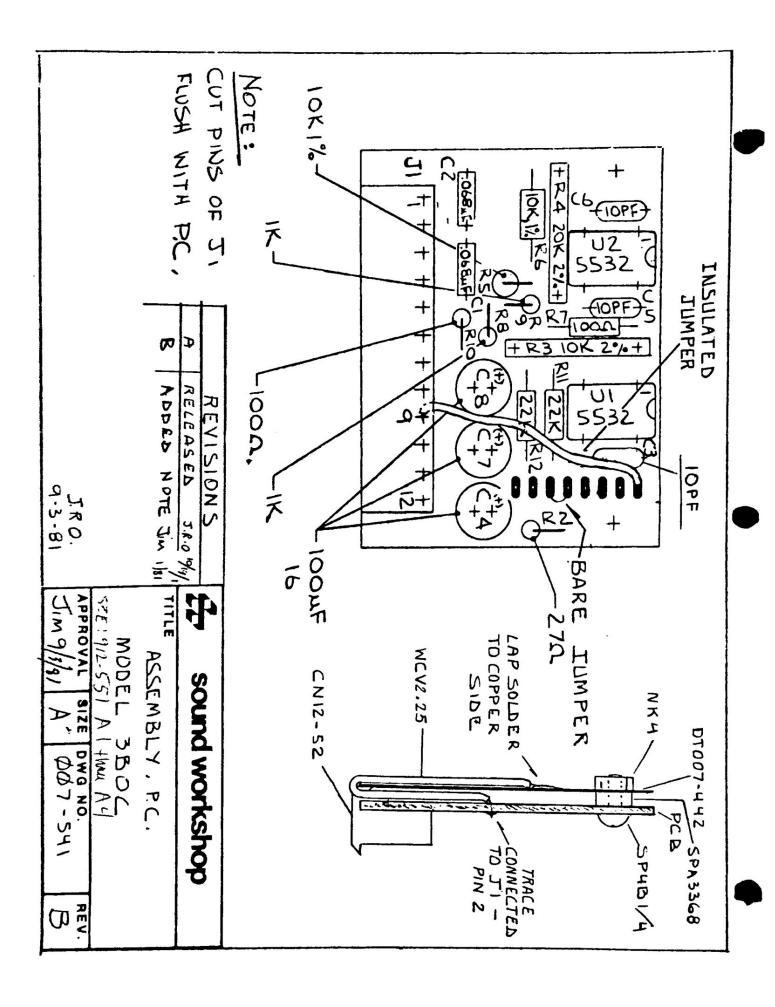


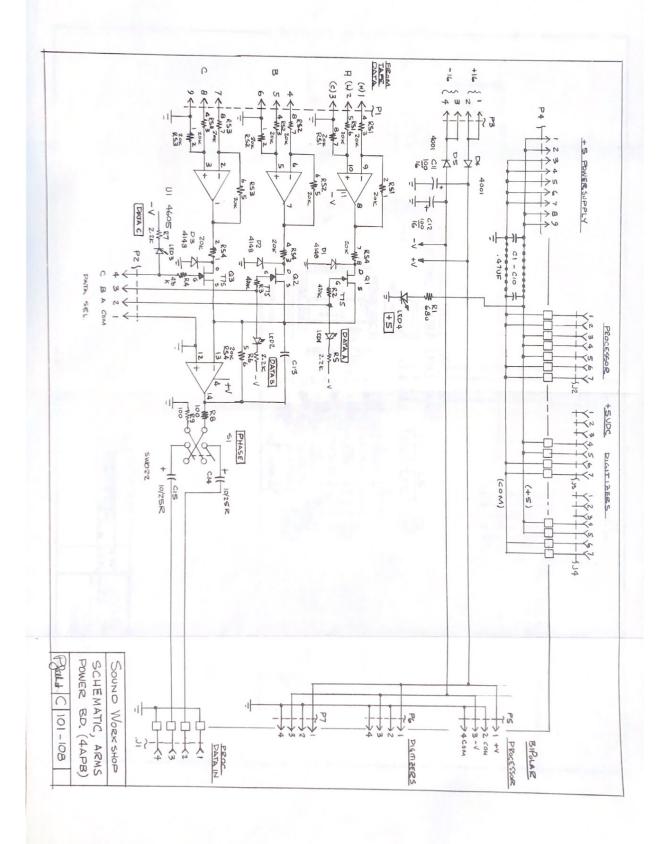


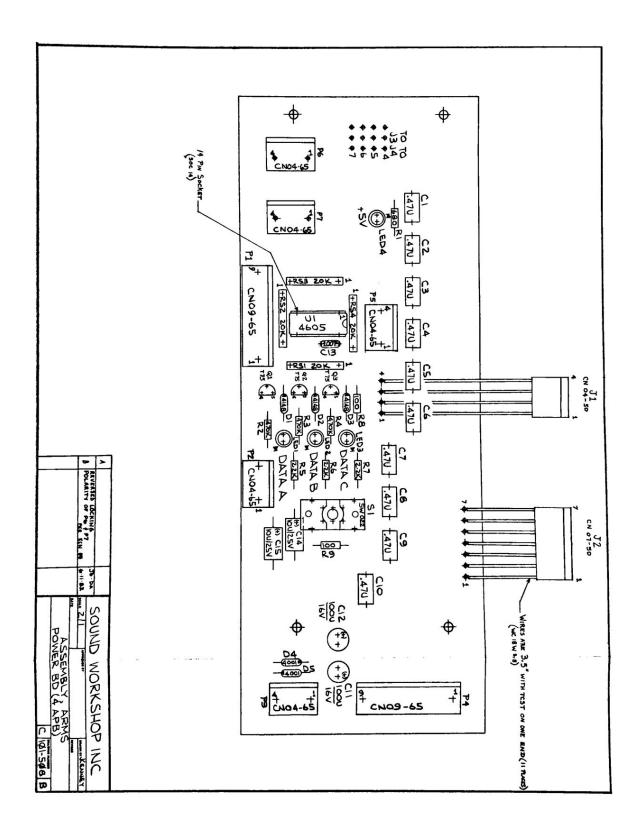
2.43

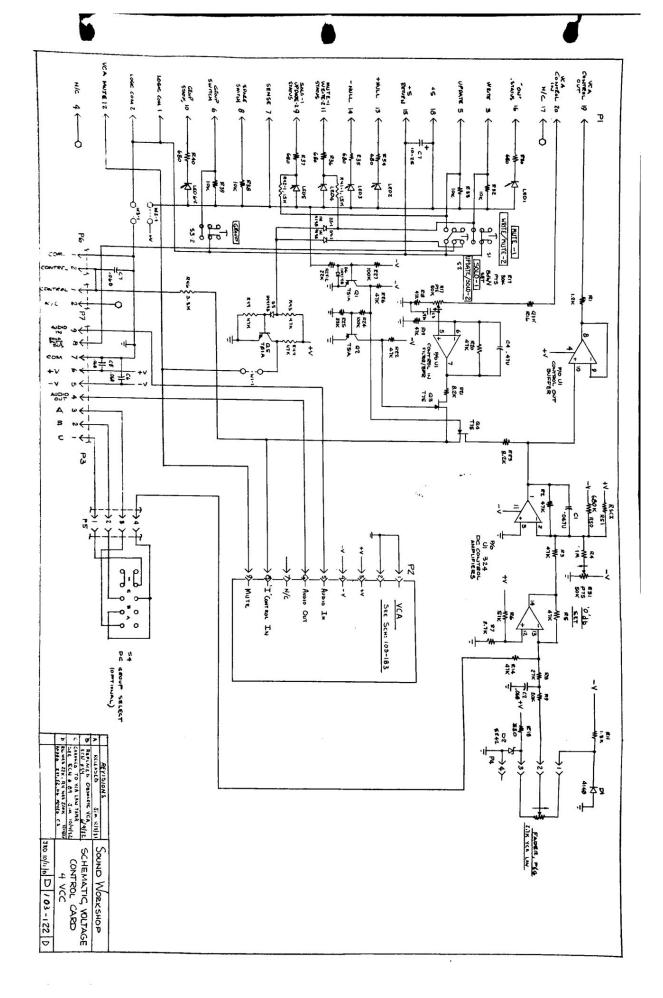


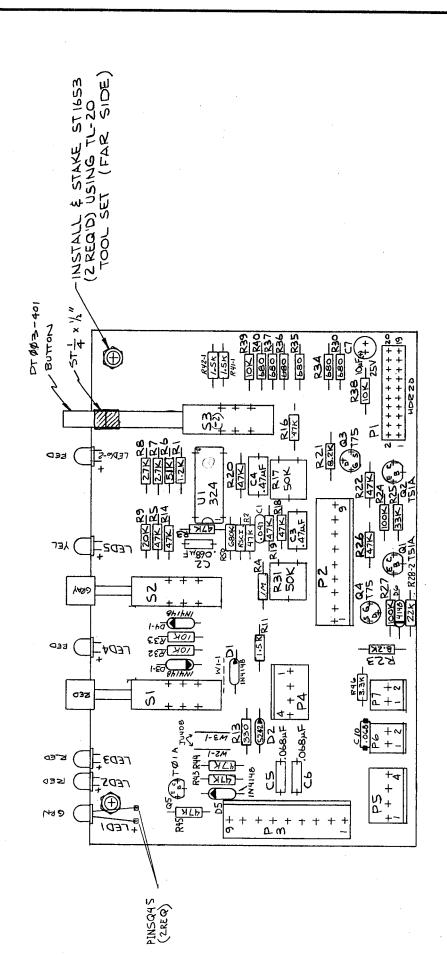
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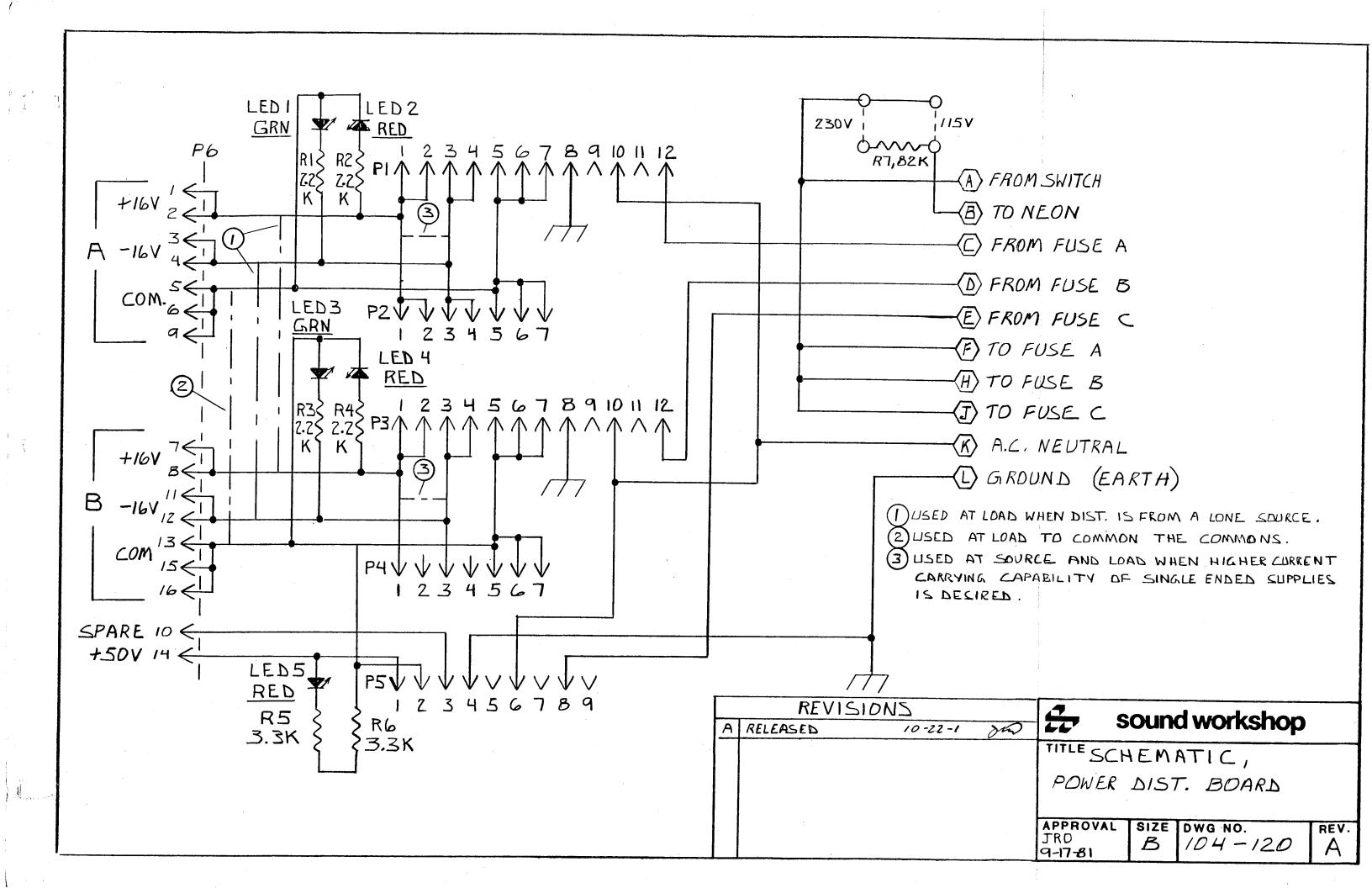


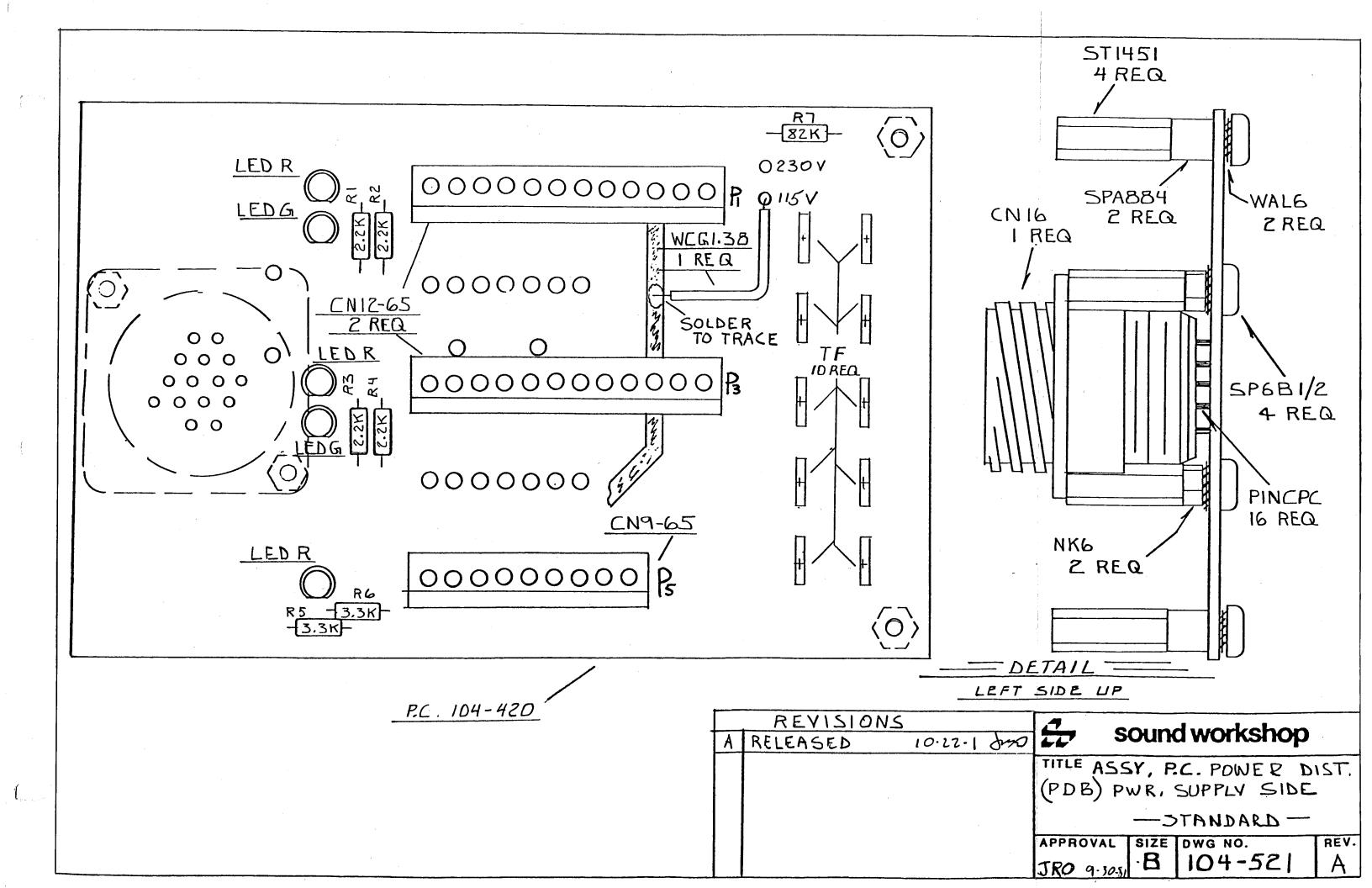


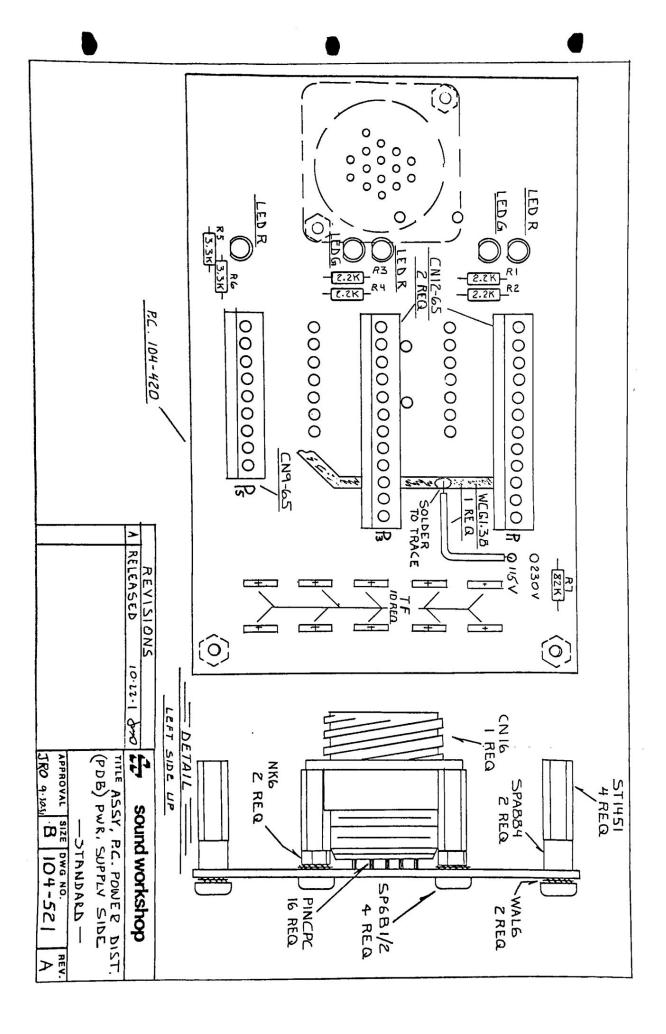
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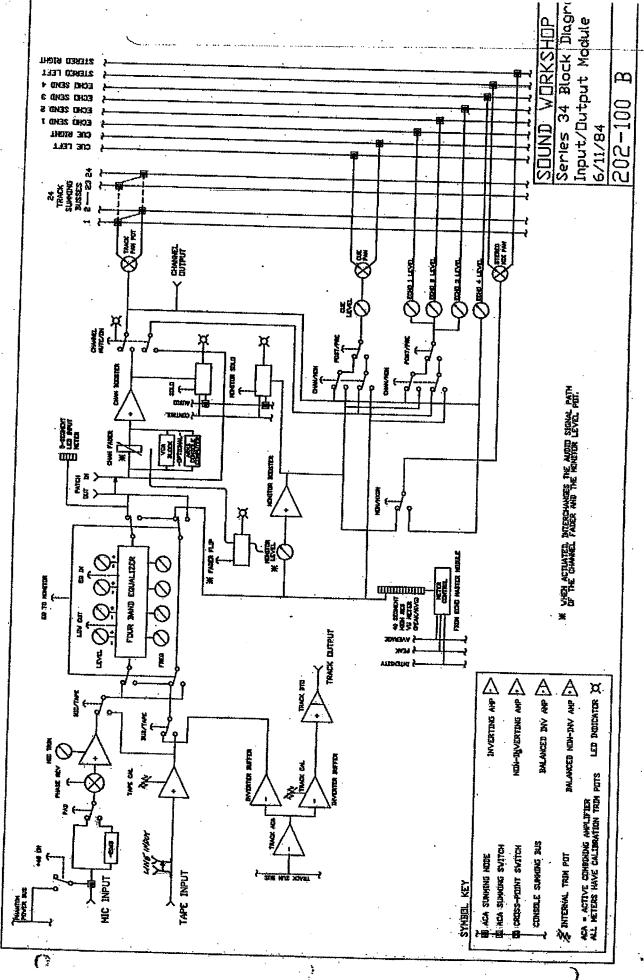
NOTES:
1.ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/4 W, 10%.
2. ALL IC'S IN SOCKETS SOC \$\infty\$8

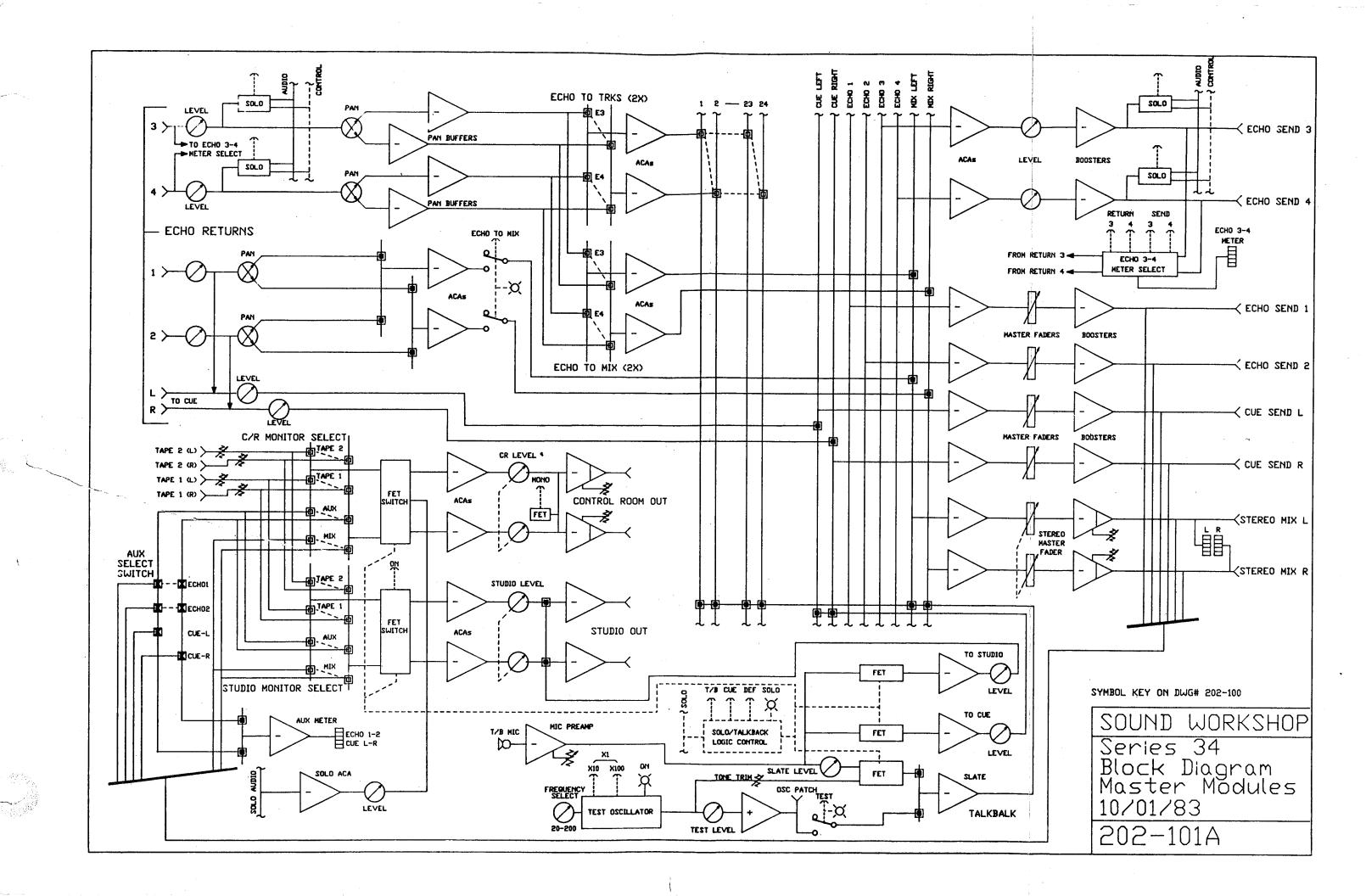
	1	YELLINEY YELLINEY	GARAJE		Q	C / 0 3 5 5 2 5
1/2 40HS X X ON CIVIOS 1/3/3/2 2:5	10110011011	APPROVED BT:		ASSEMBLY,	VOLTAGE CONTROL CARD	ريدار ر
		2/1	DATE		VOLTAGE	
3 : M 12/8/81	14050	Tim tofules	WAS 220K DIV	J\$-12-2		
A KELCHSED	1	Cer Con # 90 His Infulso	MOVEN RULUZ DU	22K. Abbed RSO 2-24-85		
1	ď)	ŀ			
•						

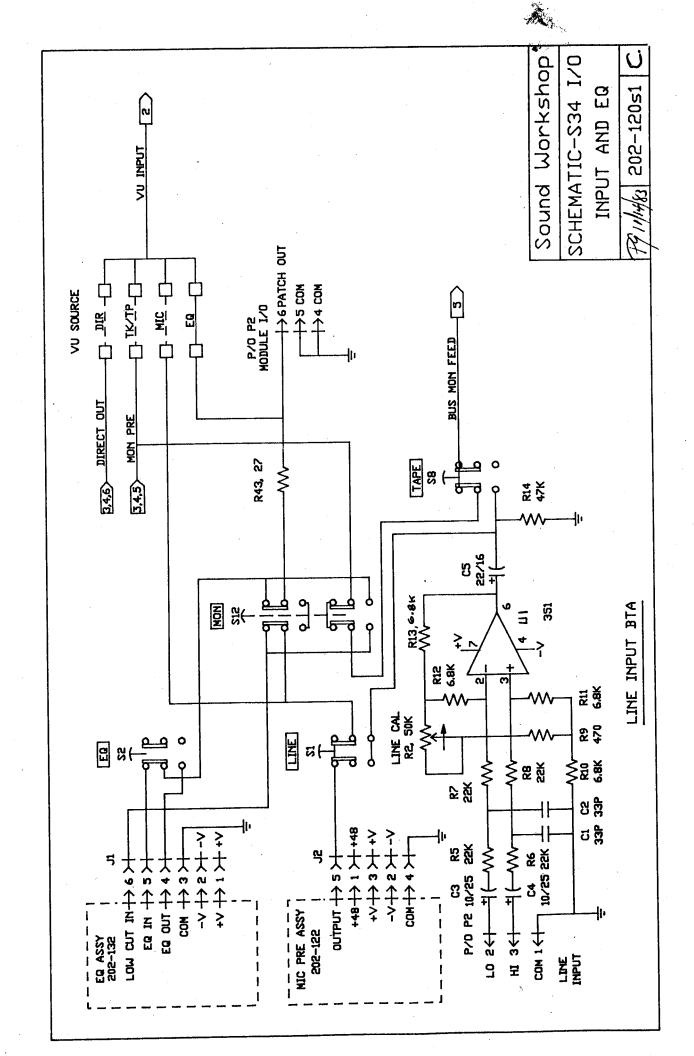


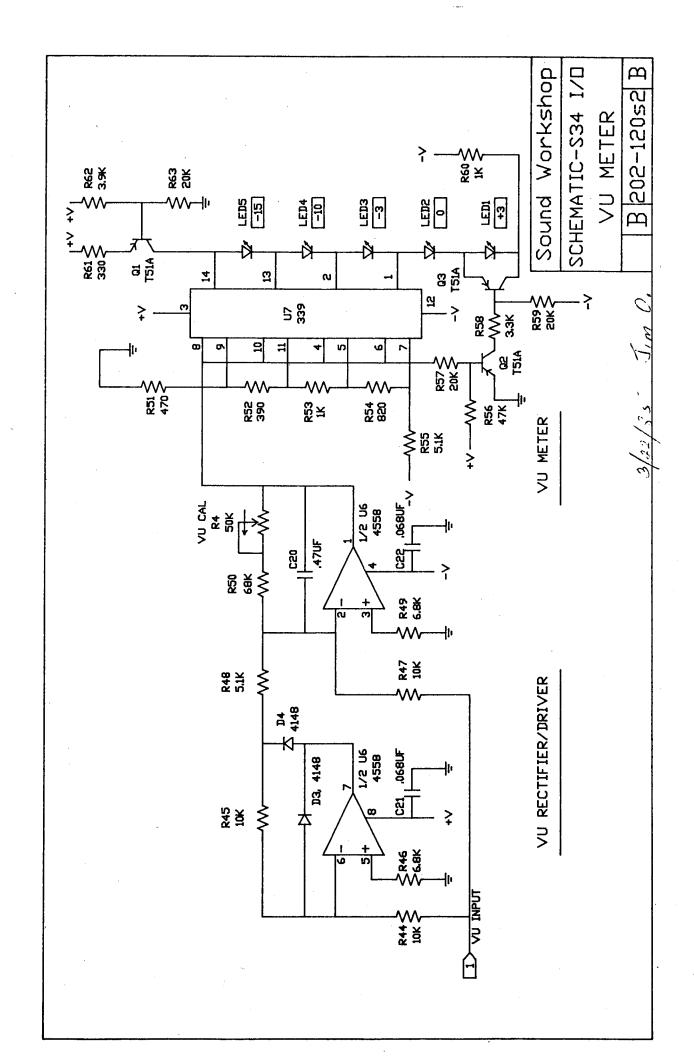


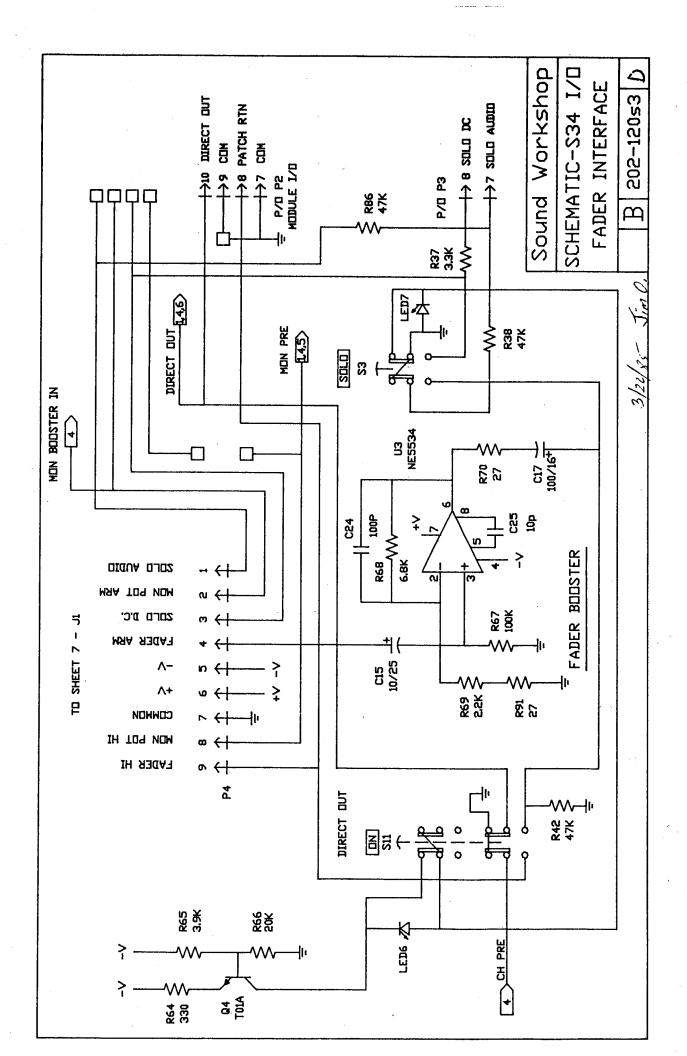


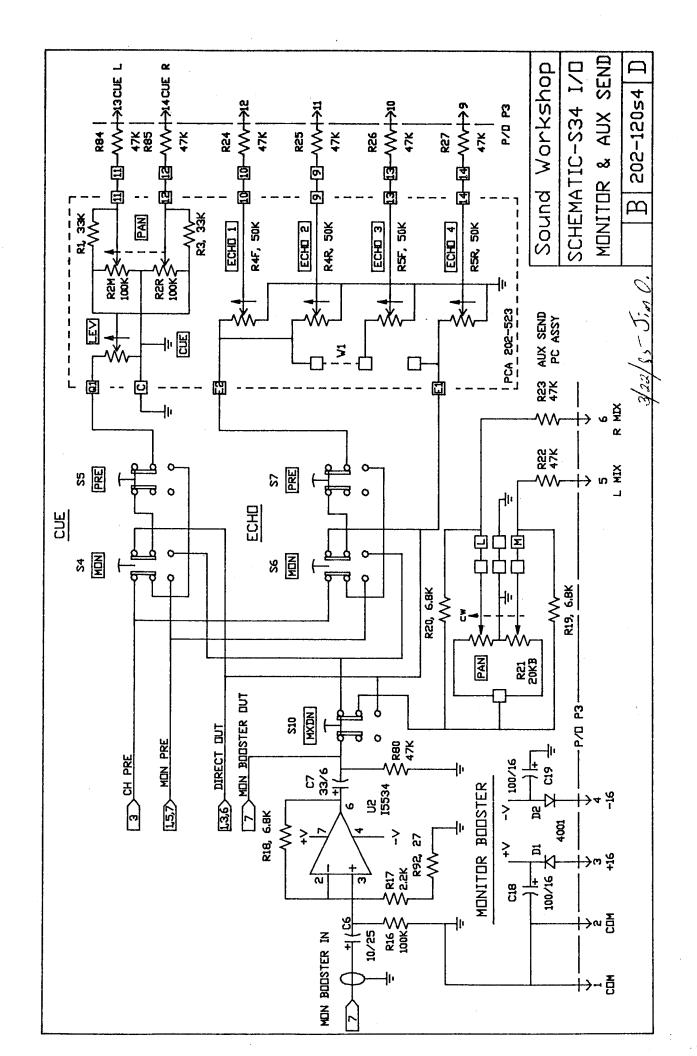


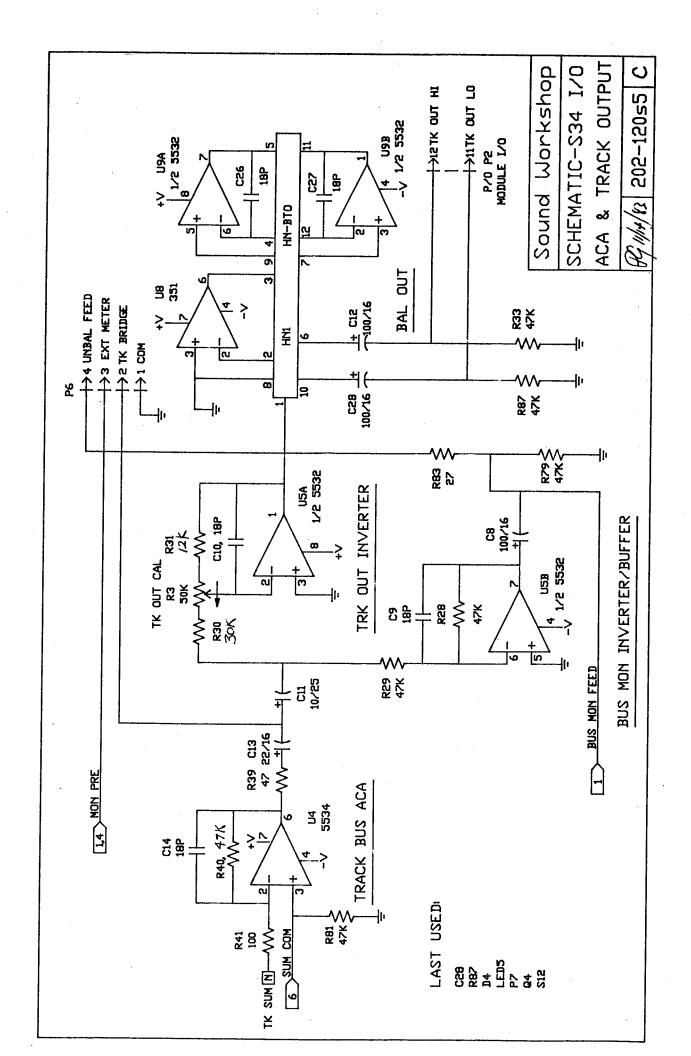




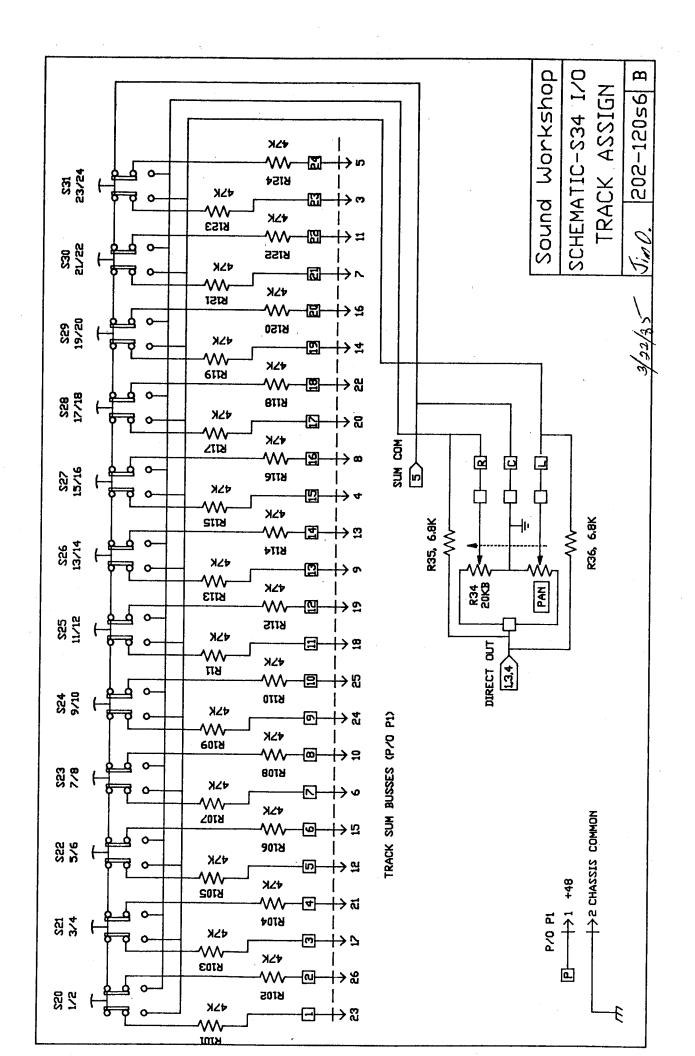


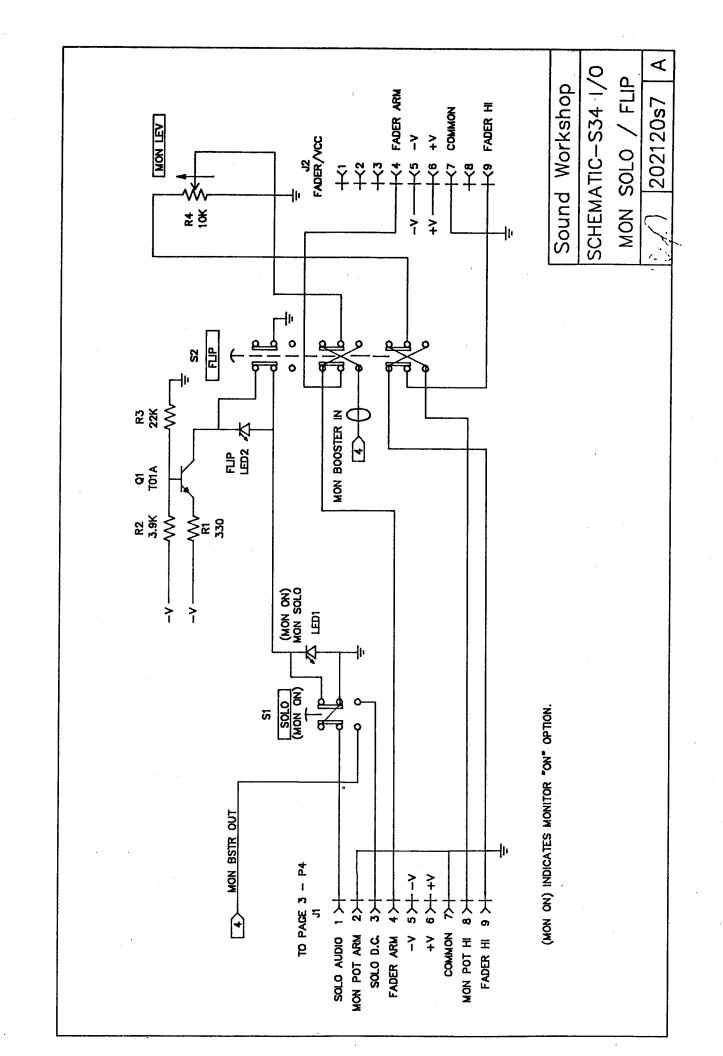


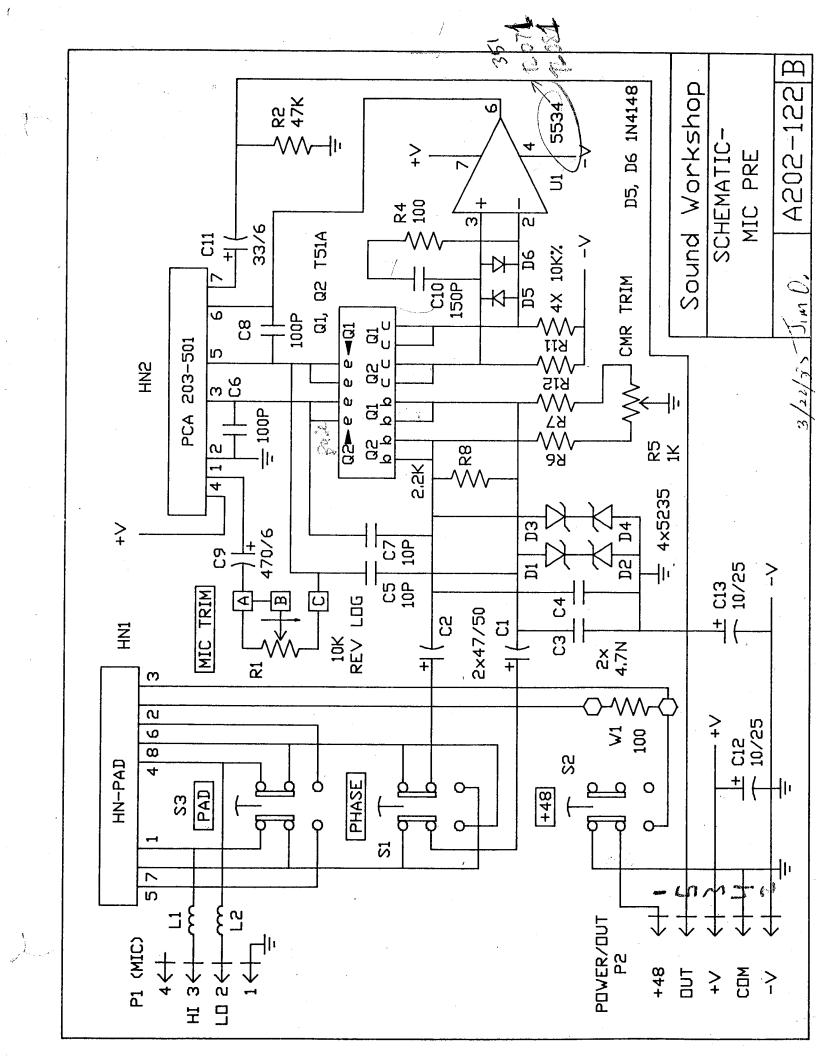


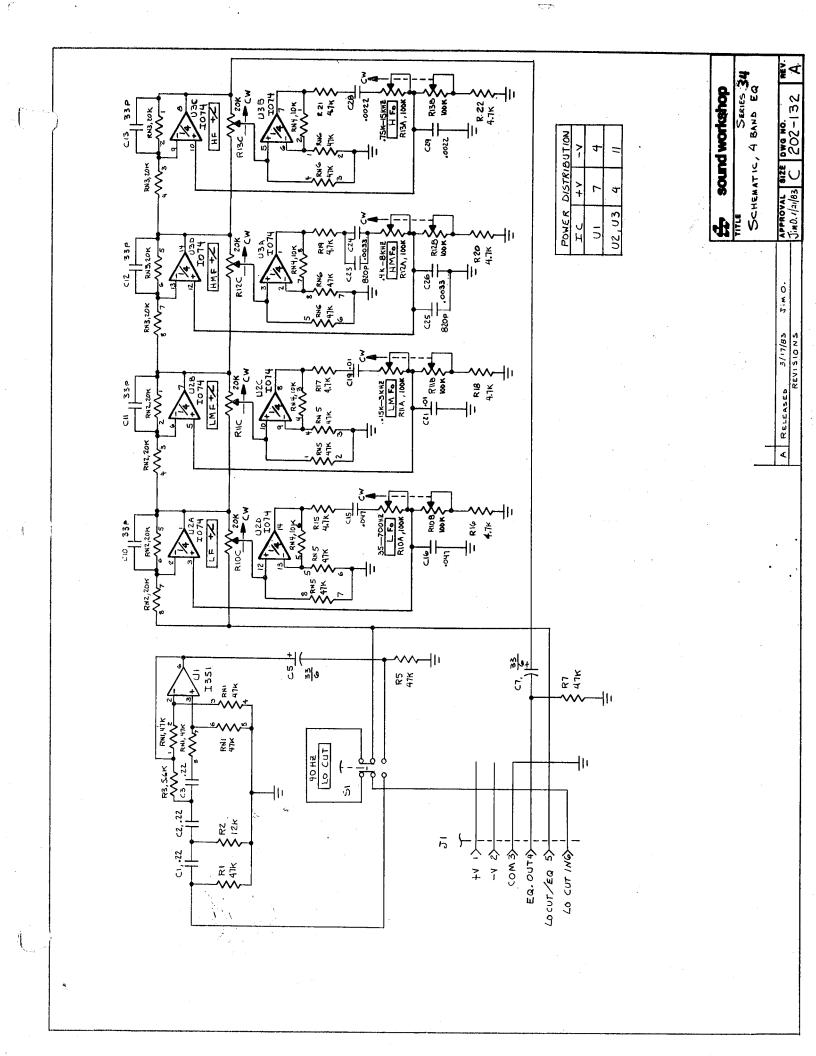


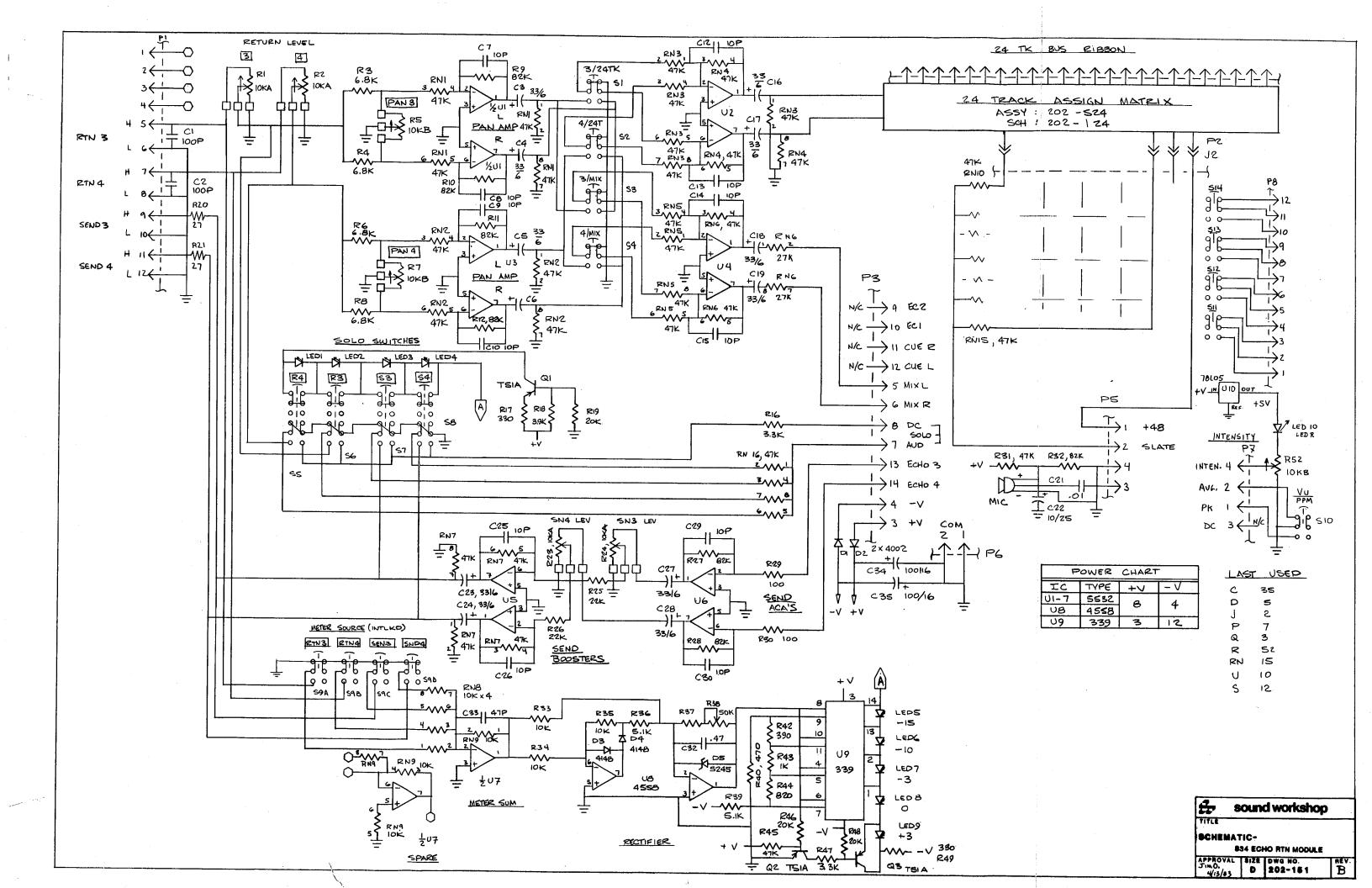
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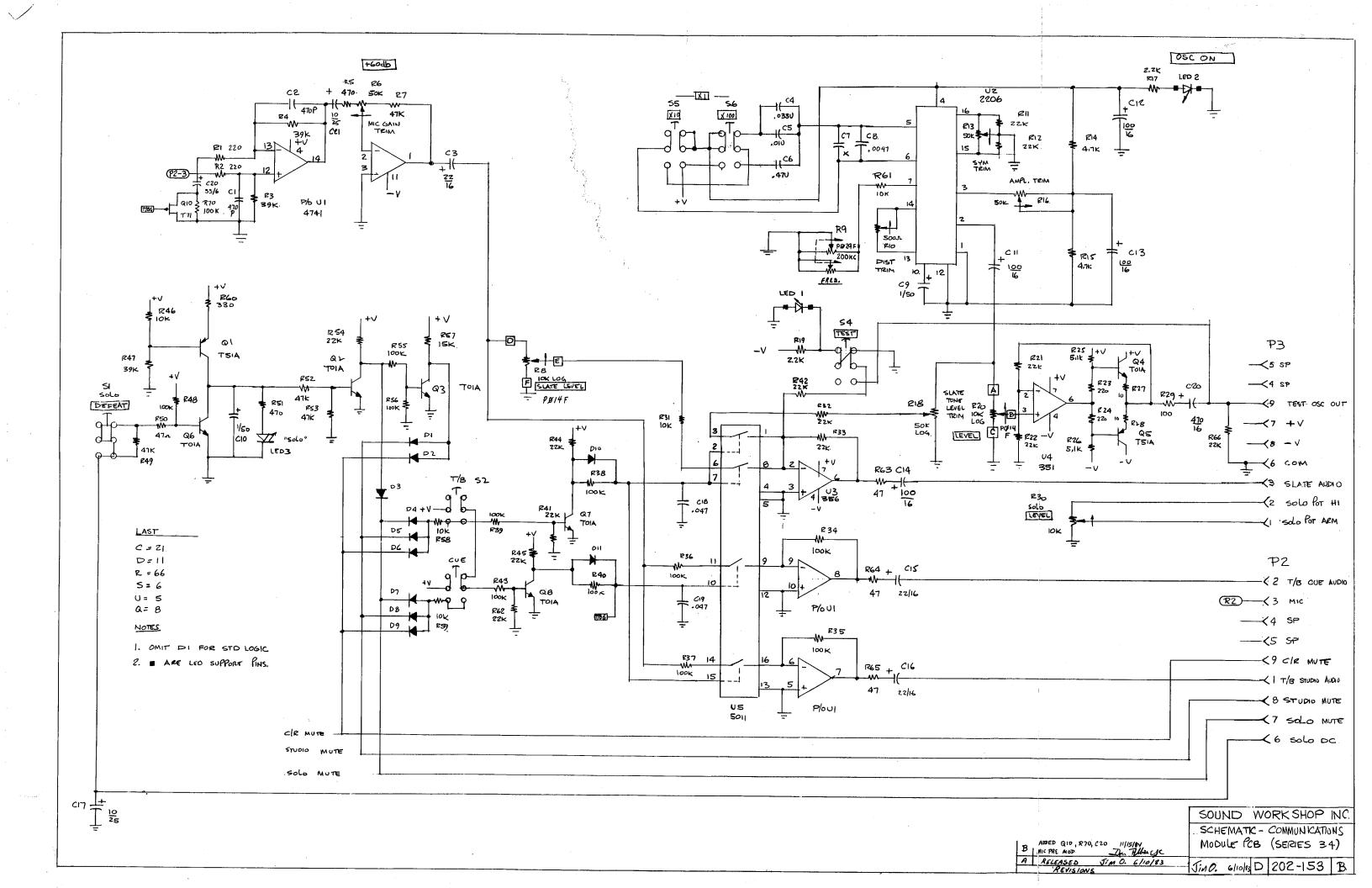


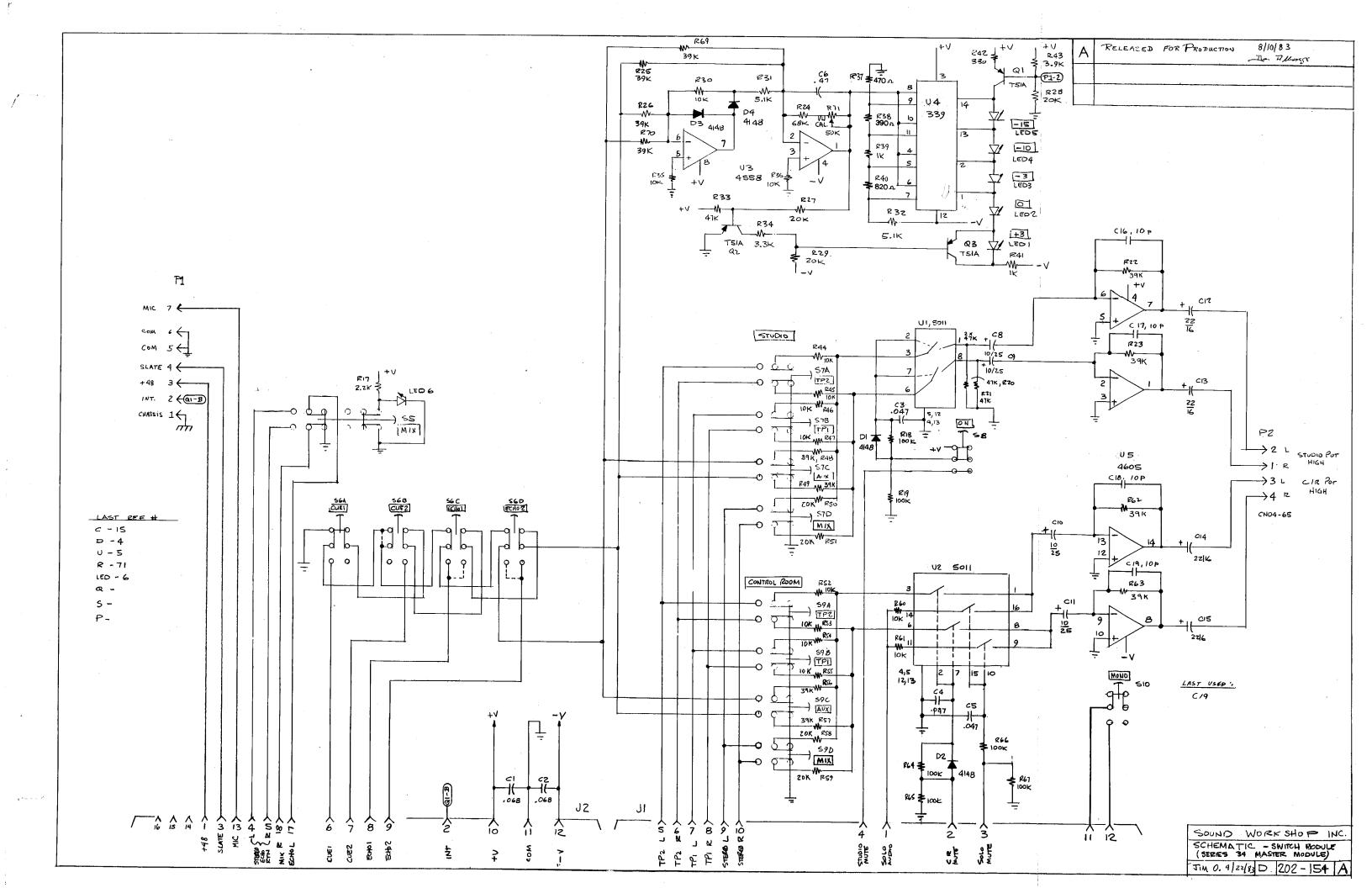


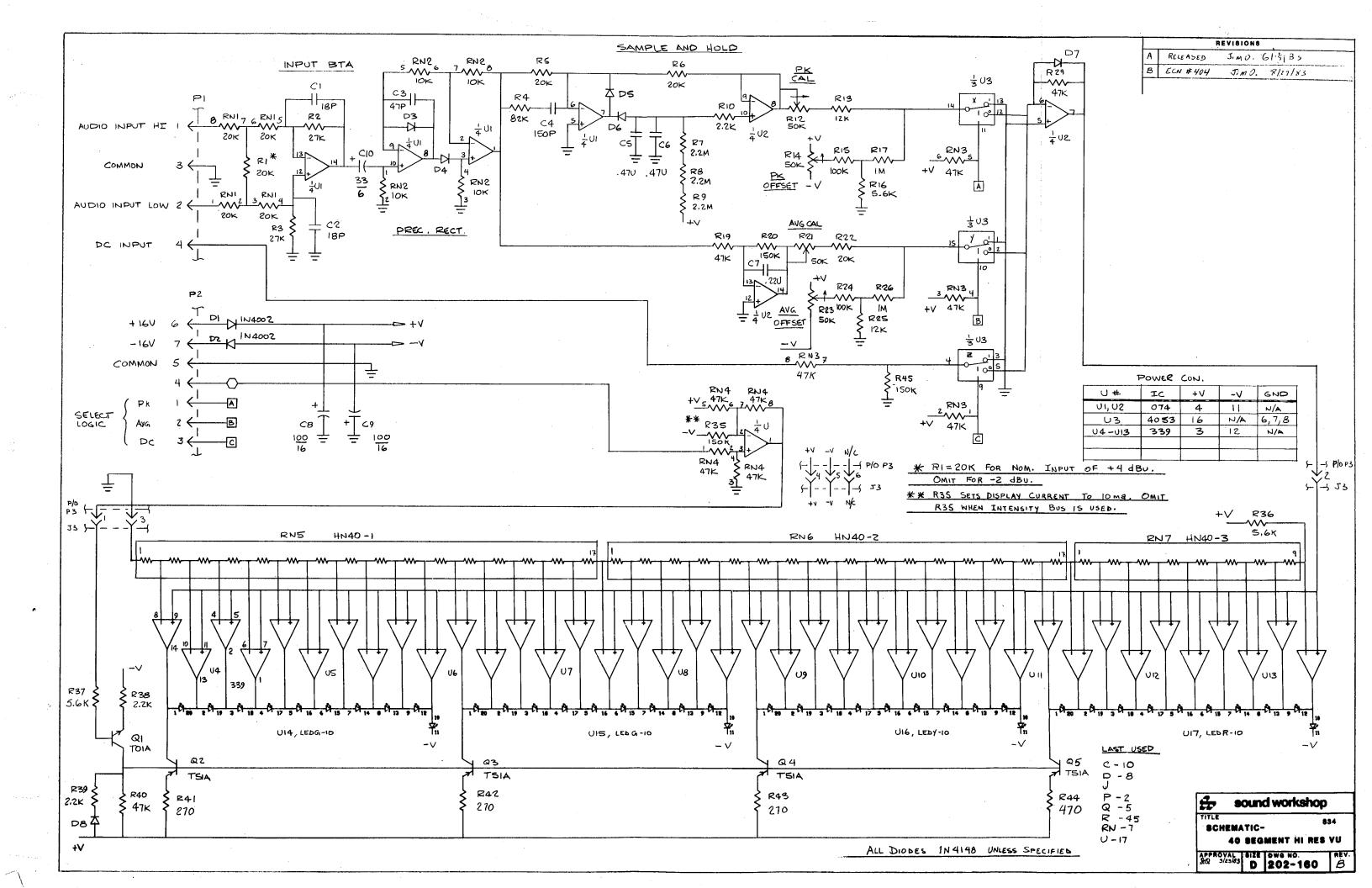


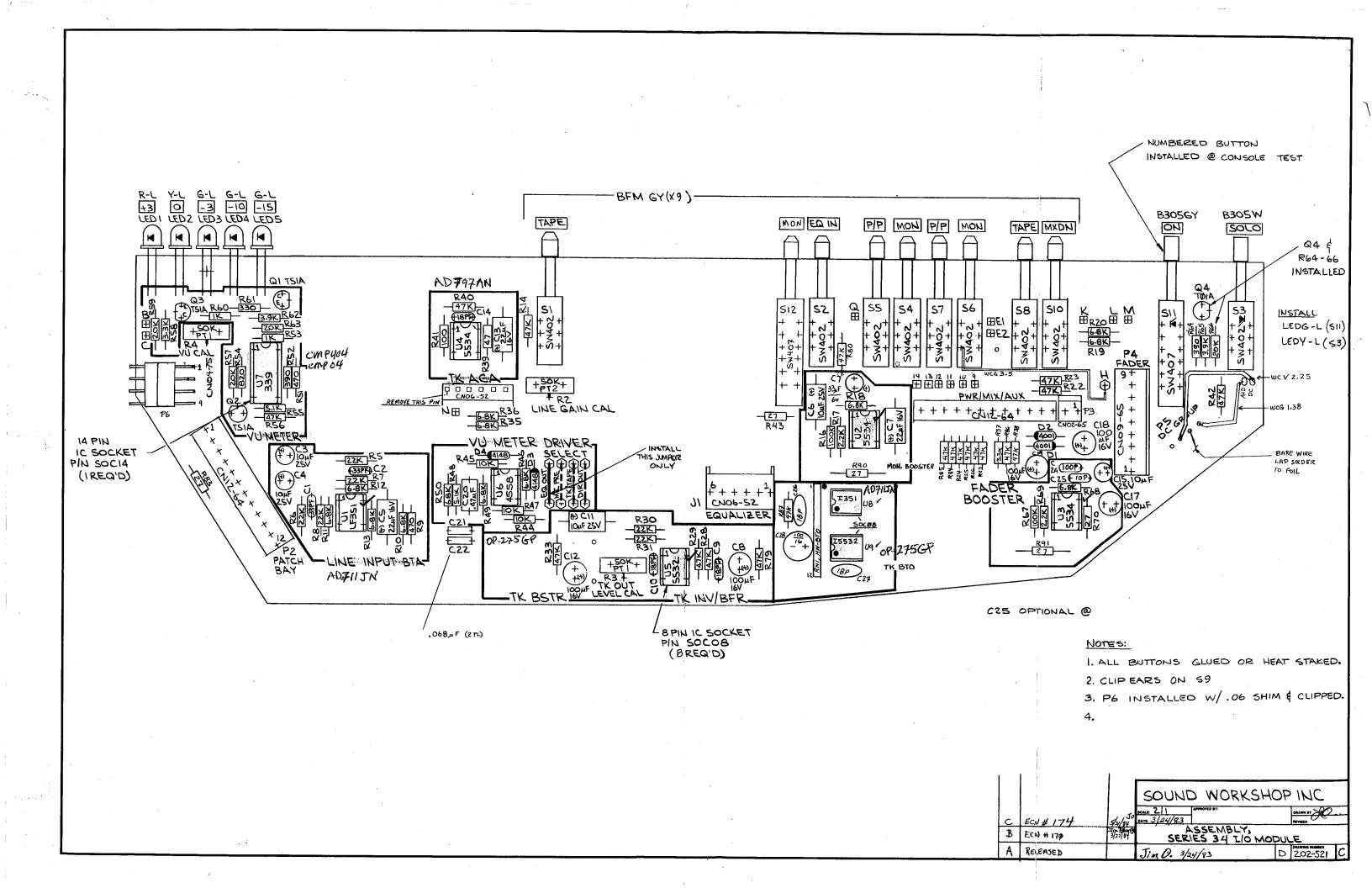


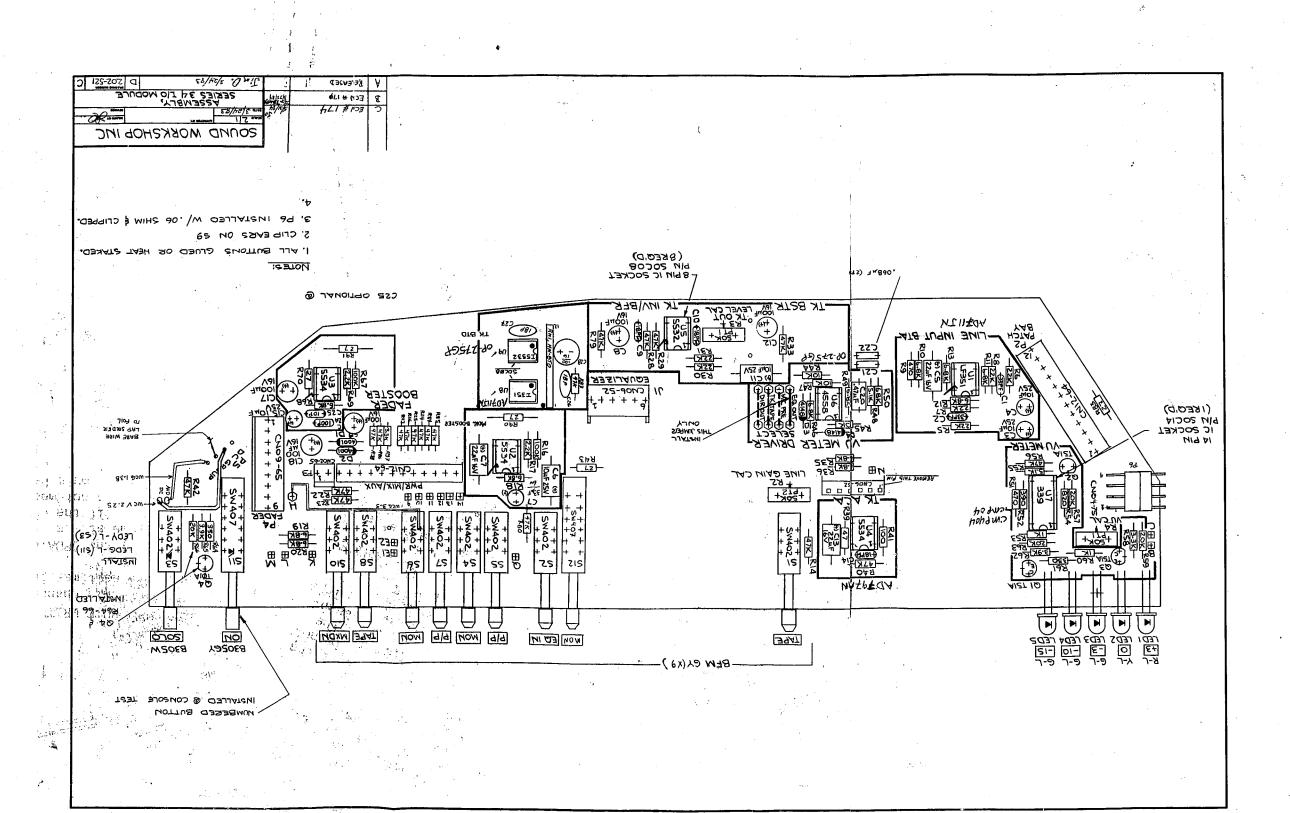


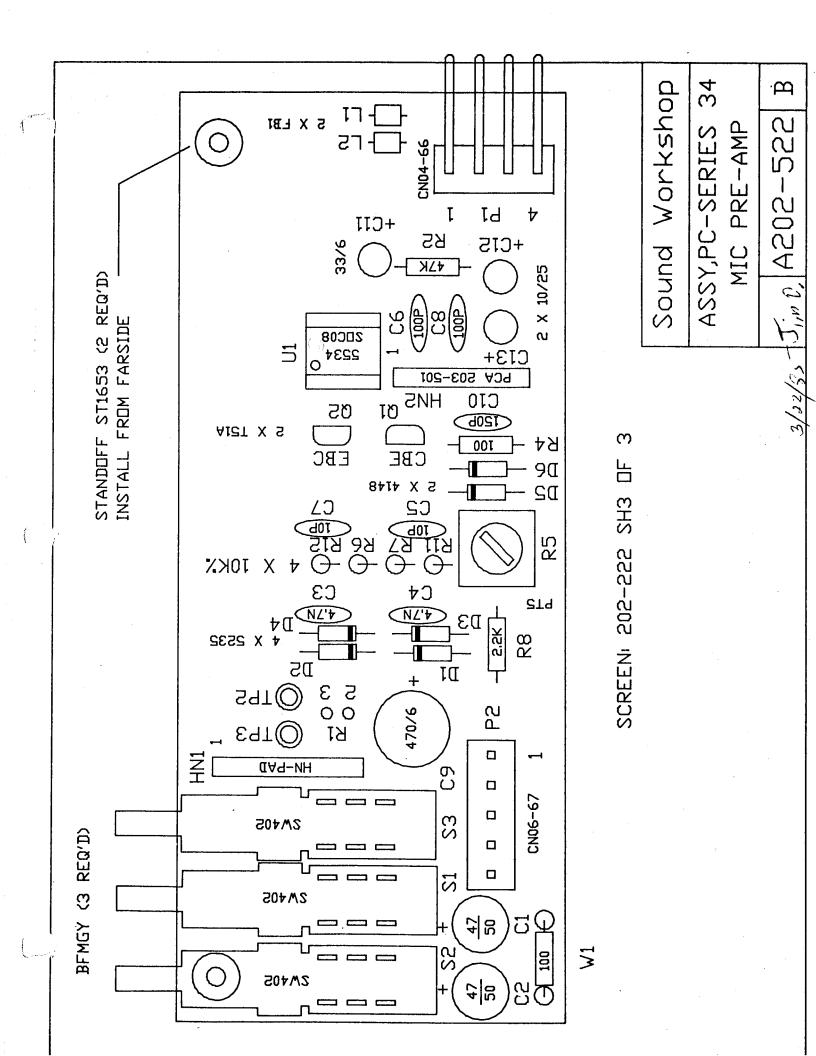


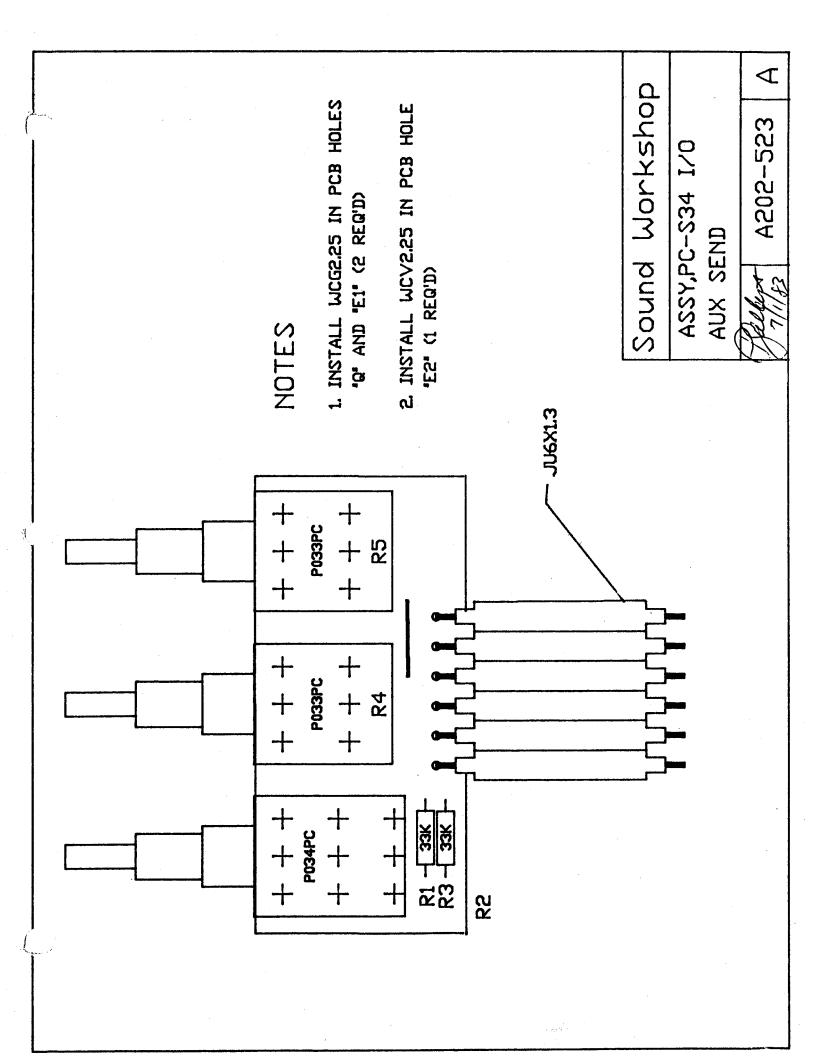


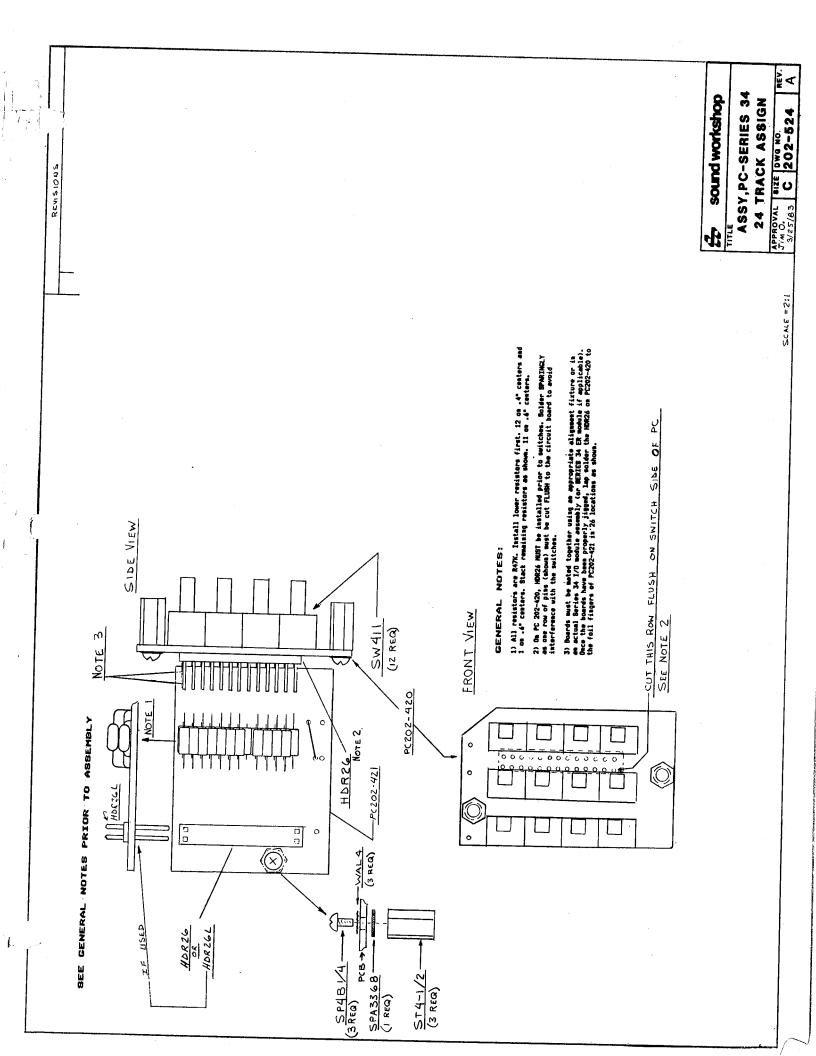


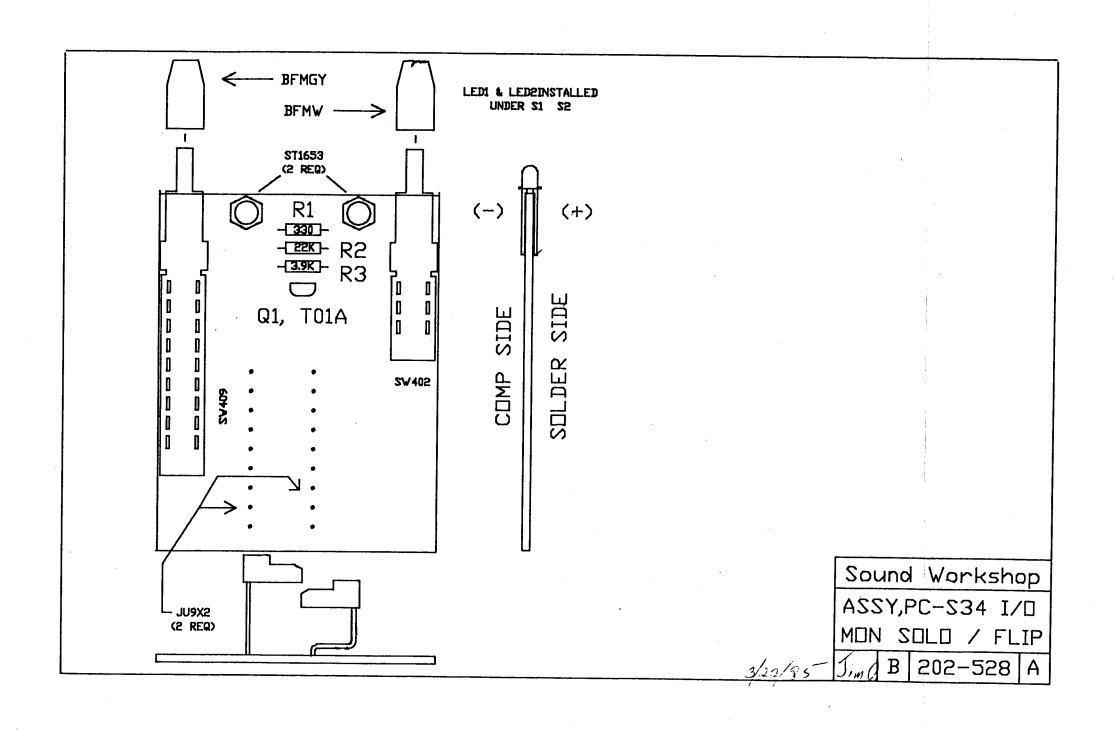


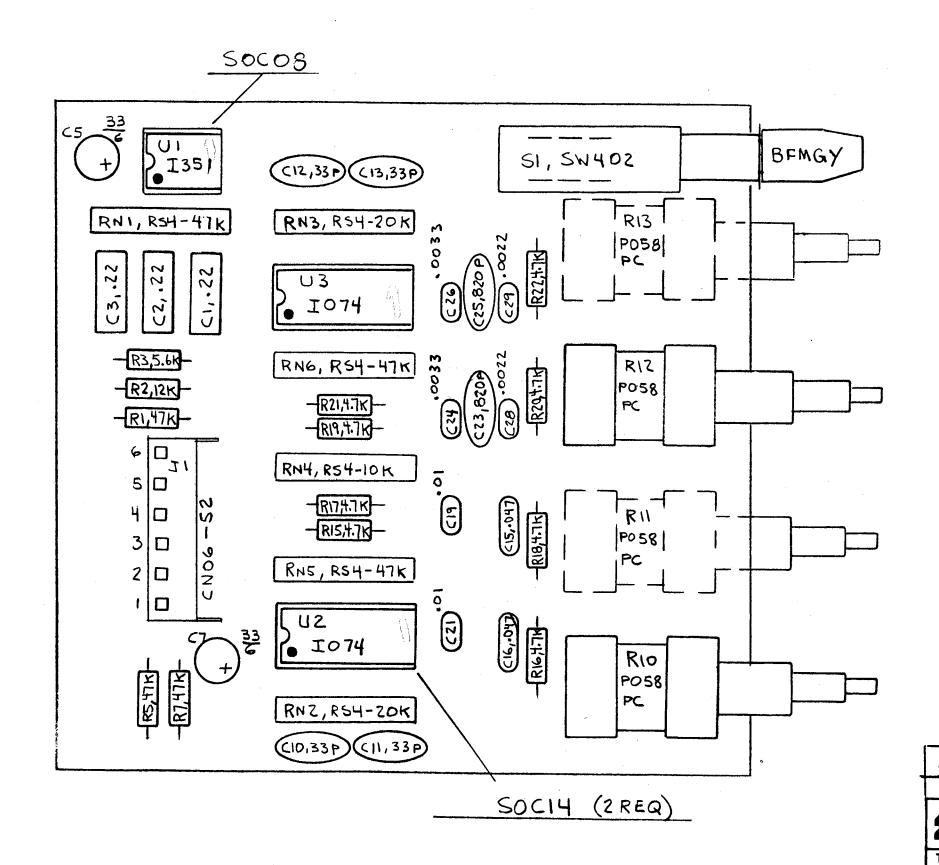


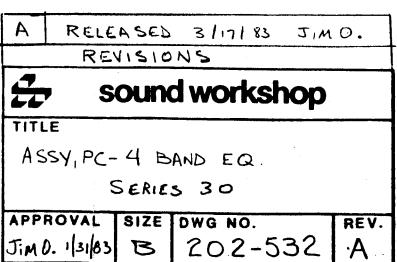


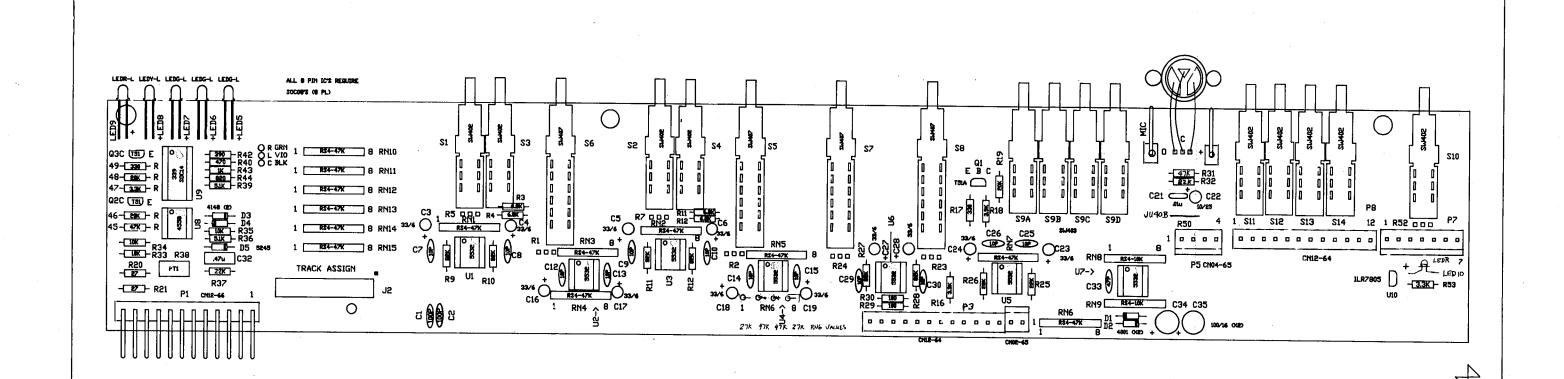








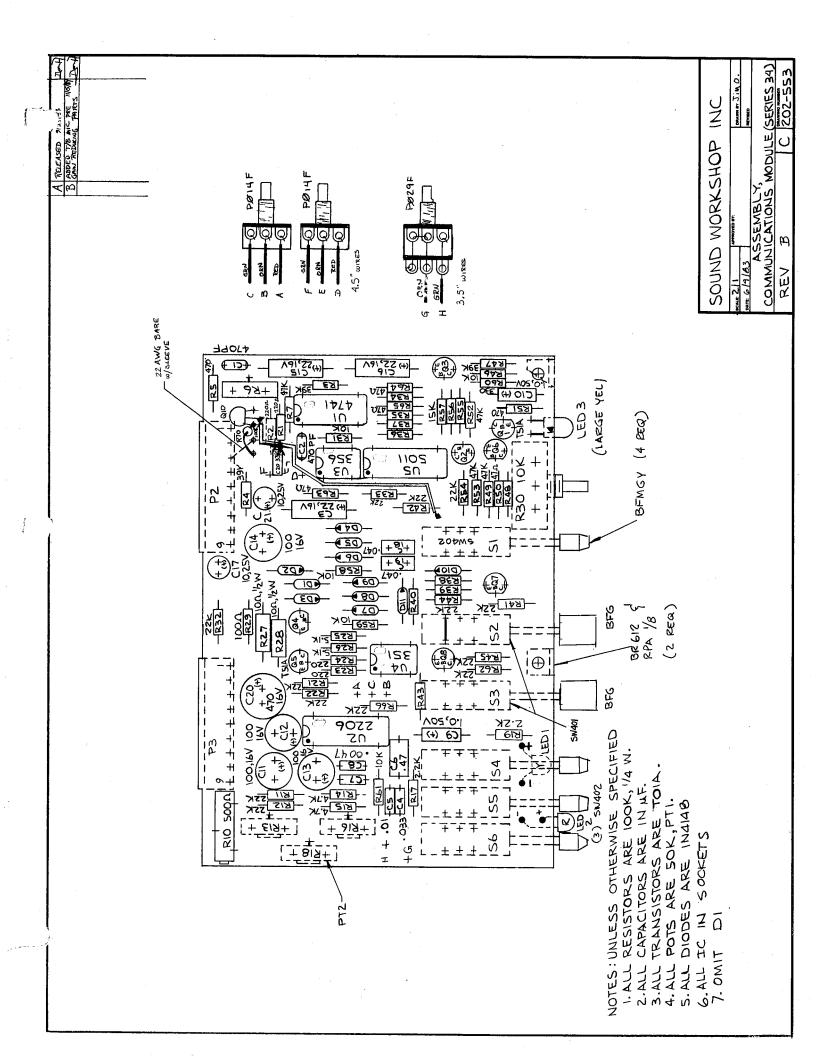


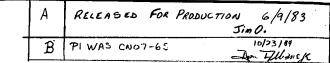


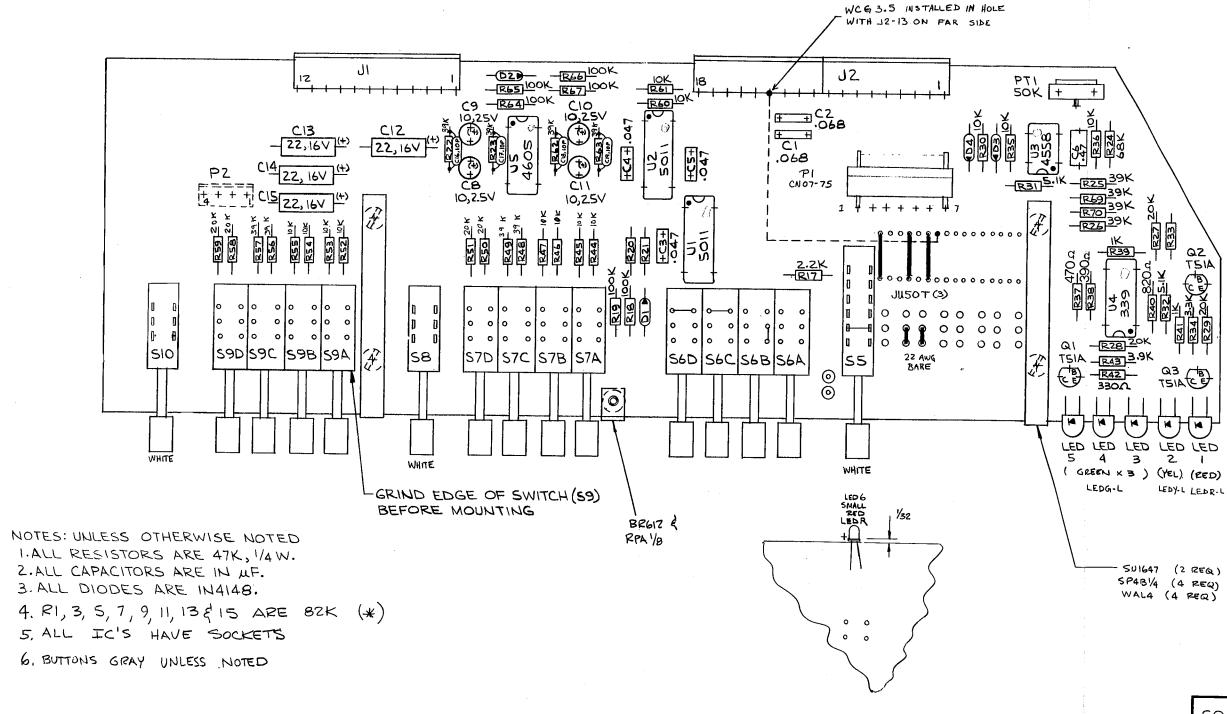
ASSY,PC-SERIES 34 ECHO MASTER MOD.

Sound Workshop

D202-551 B







SOUND WORKSHOP INC.

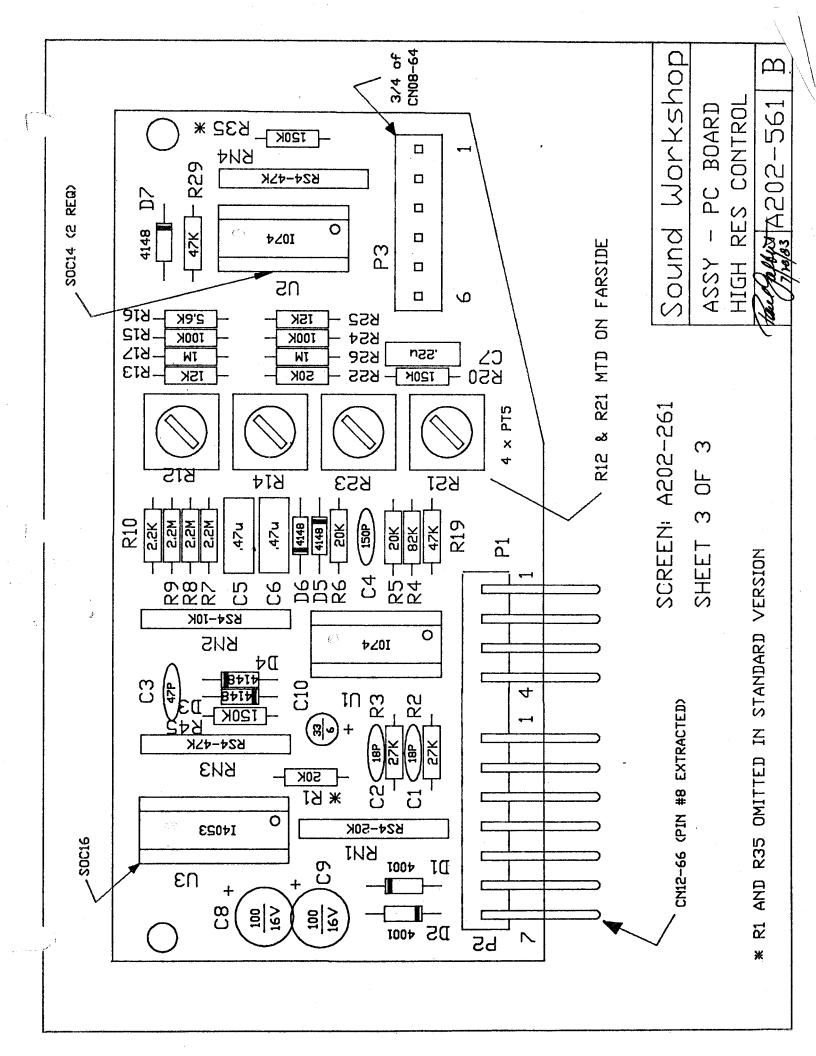
DATE: 6/9/83

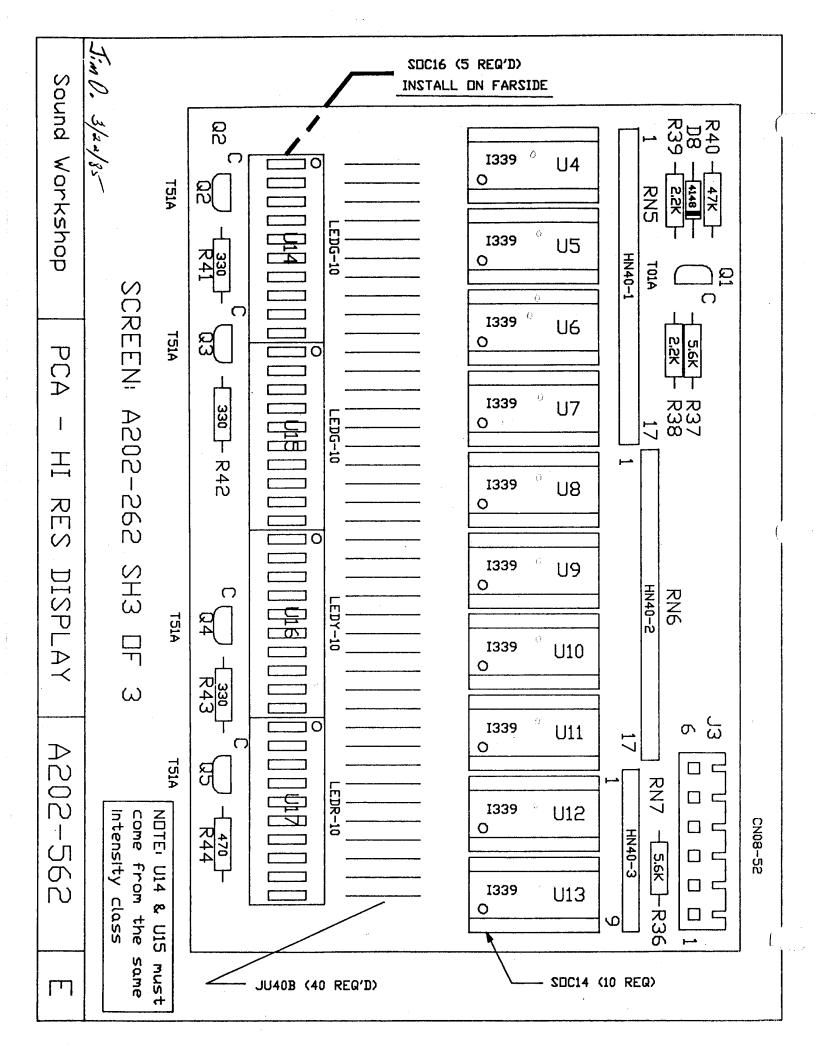
PRAWN BY. J I M U.

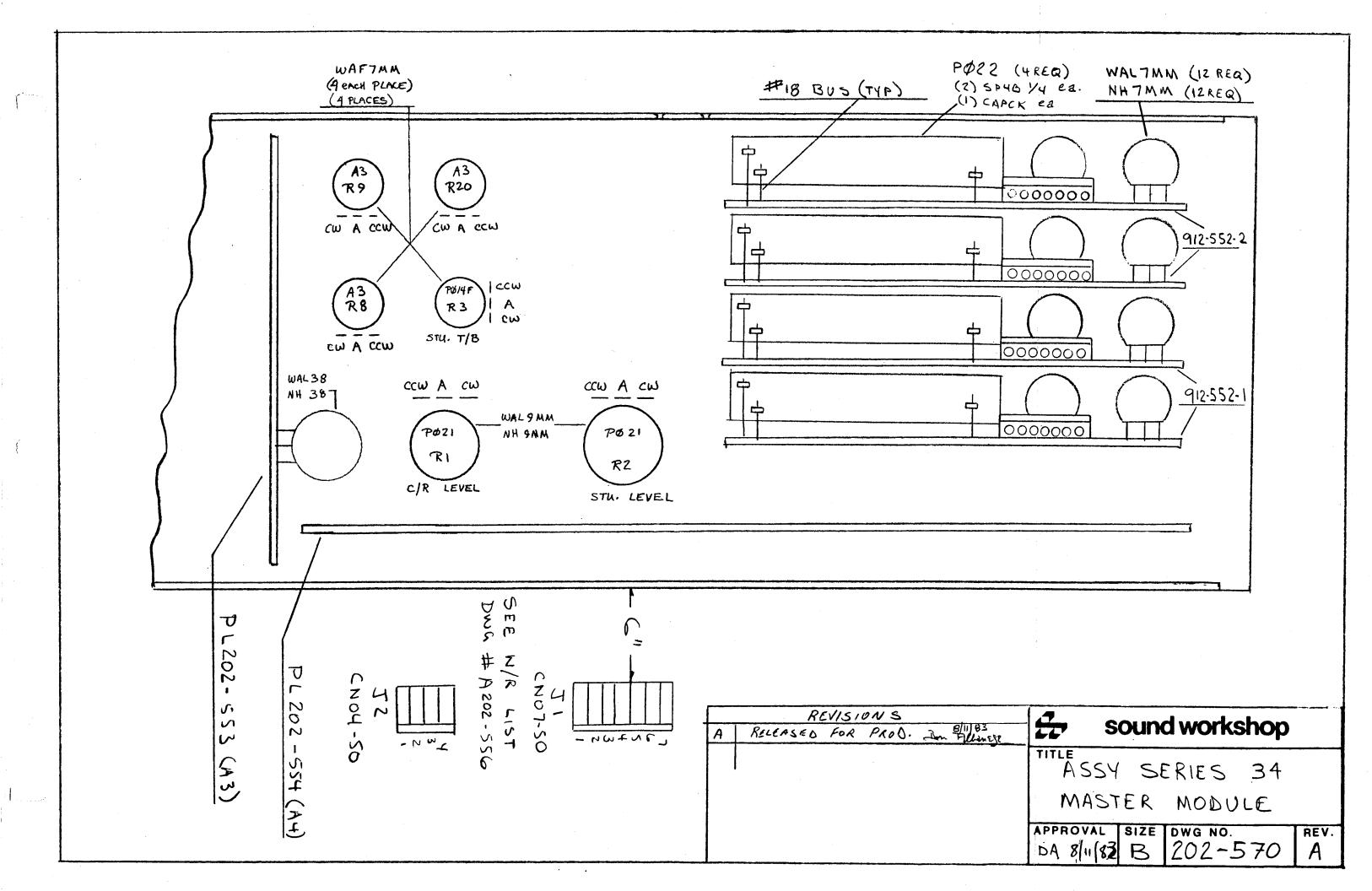
ASSEMBLY, SWITCH MODULE (SERIES 34 MASTER MODULE)

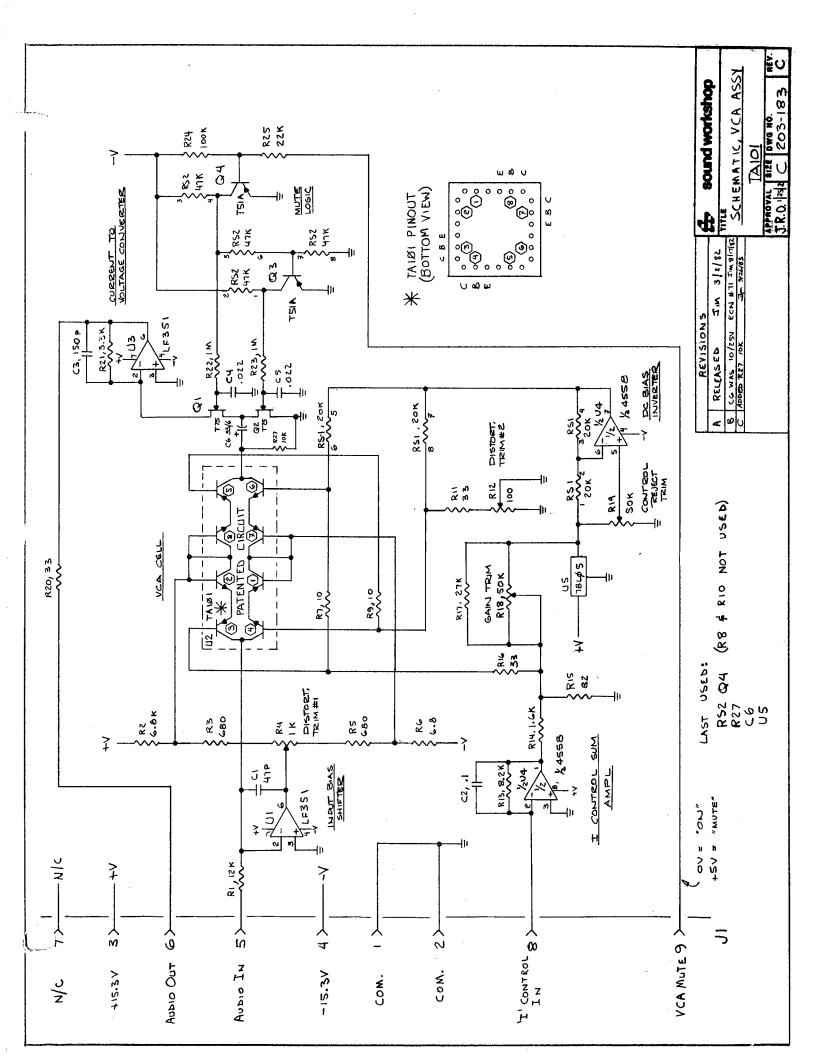
REV B

DSO5-22

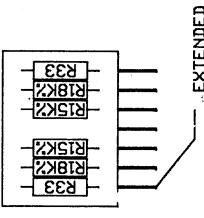




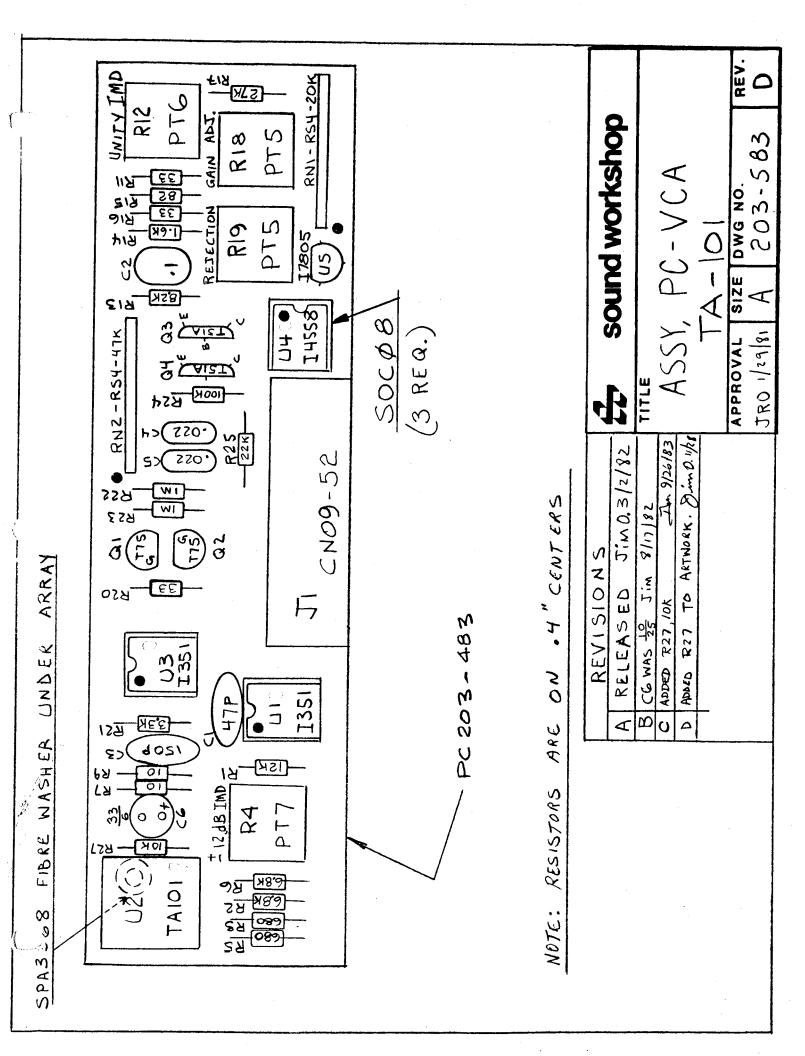


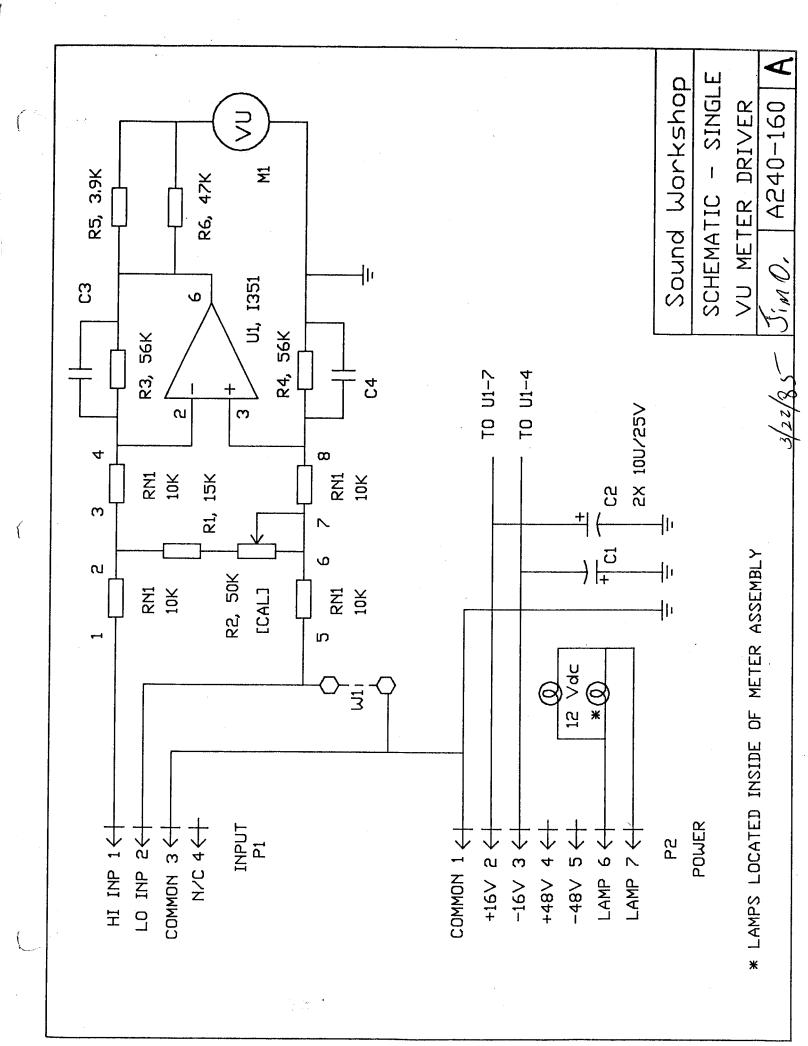


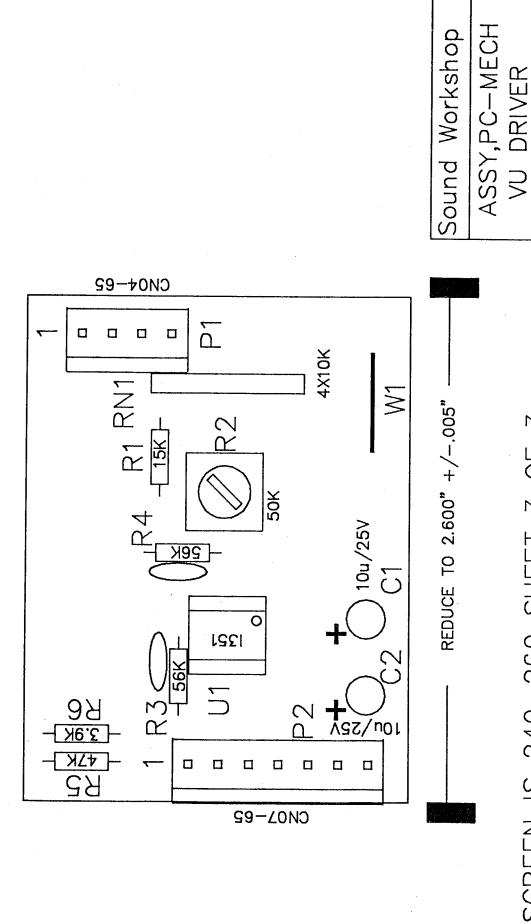
A203-501



- EXTENDED ENDS OF COMP LEADS

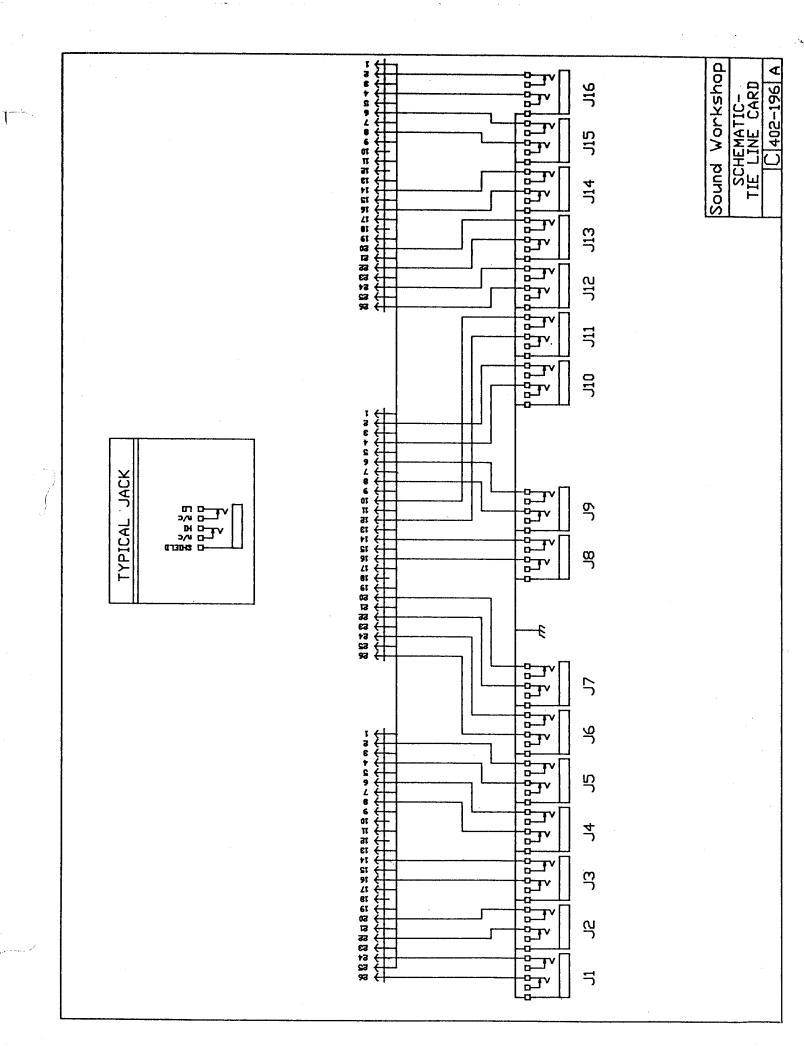


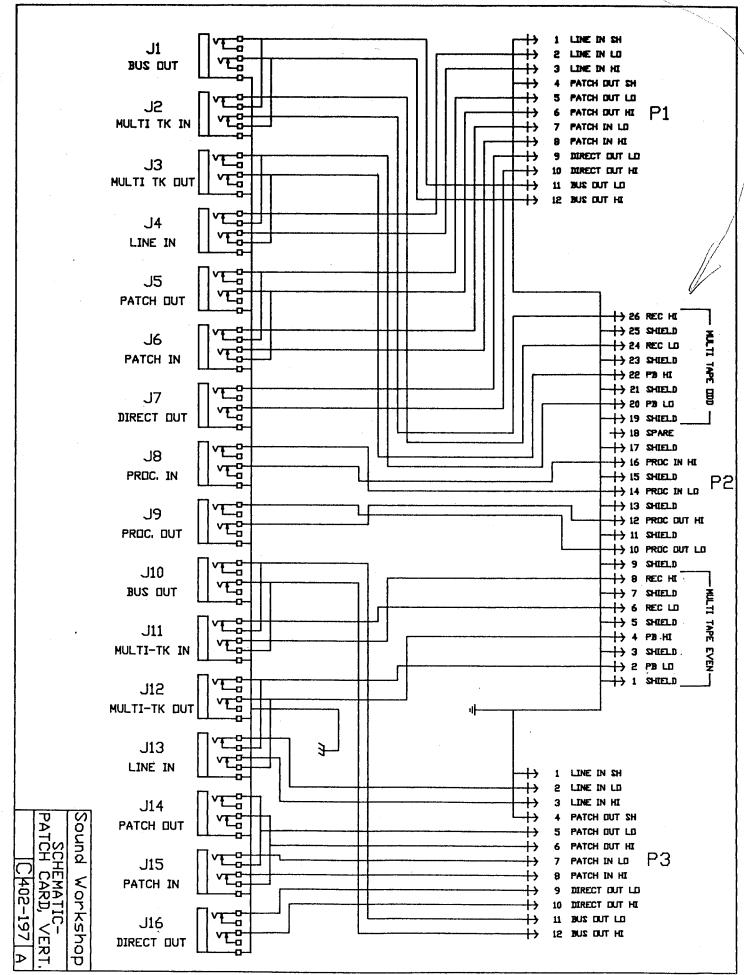


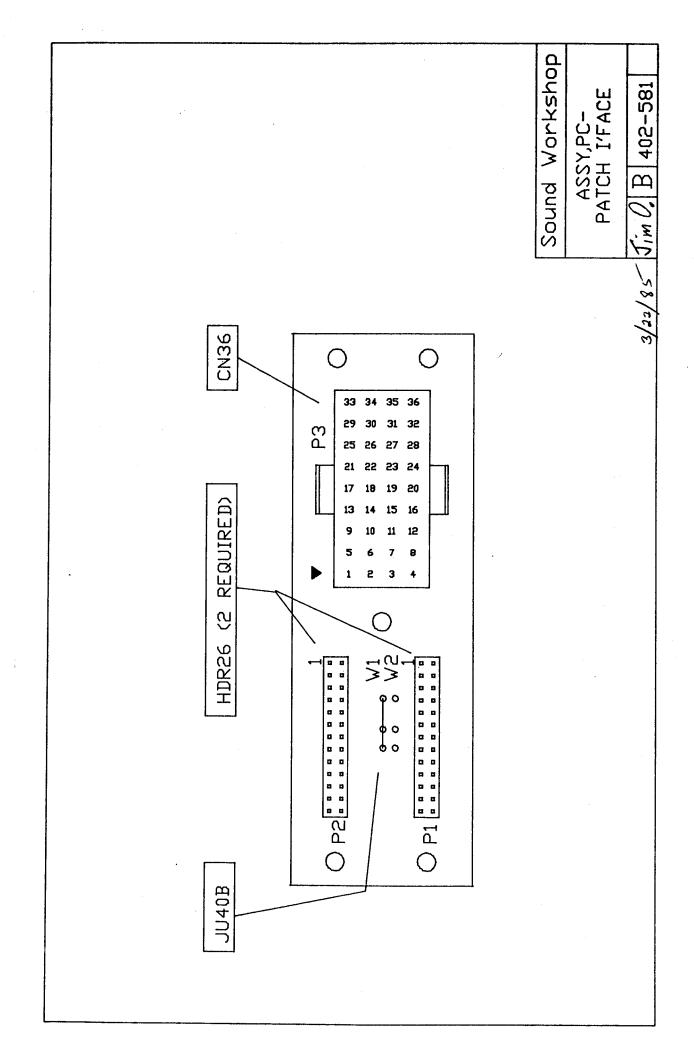


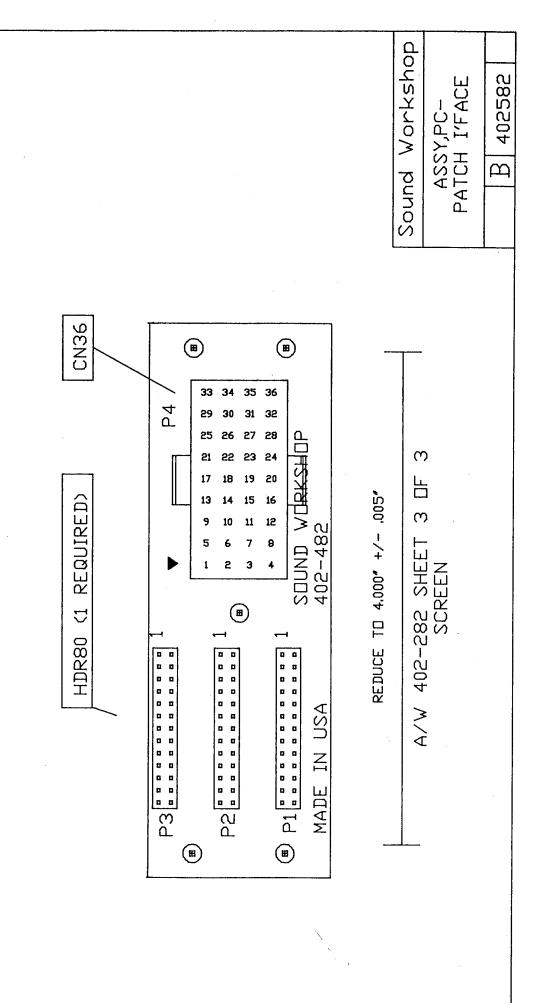
SCREEN IS 240-260 SHEET 3 OF

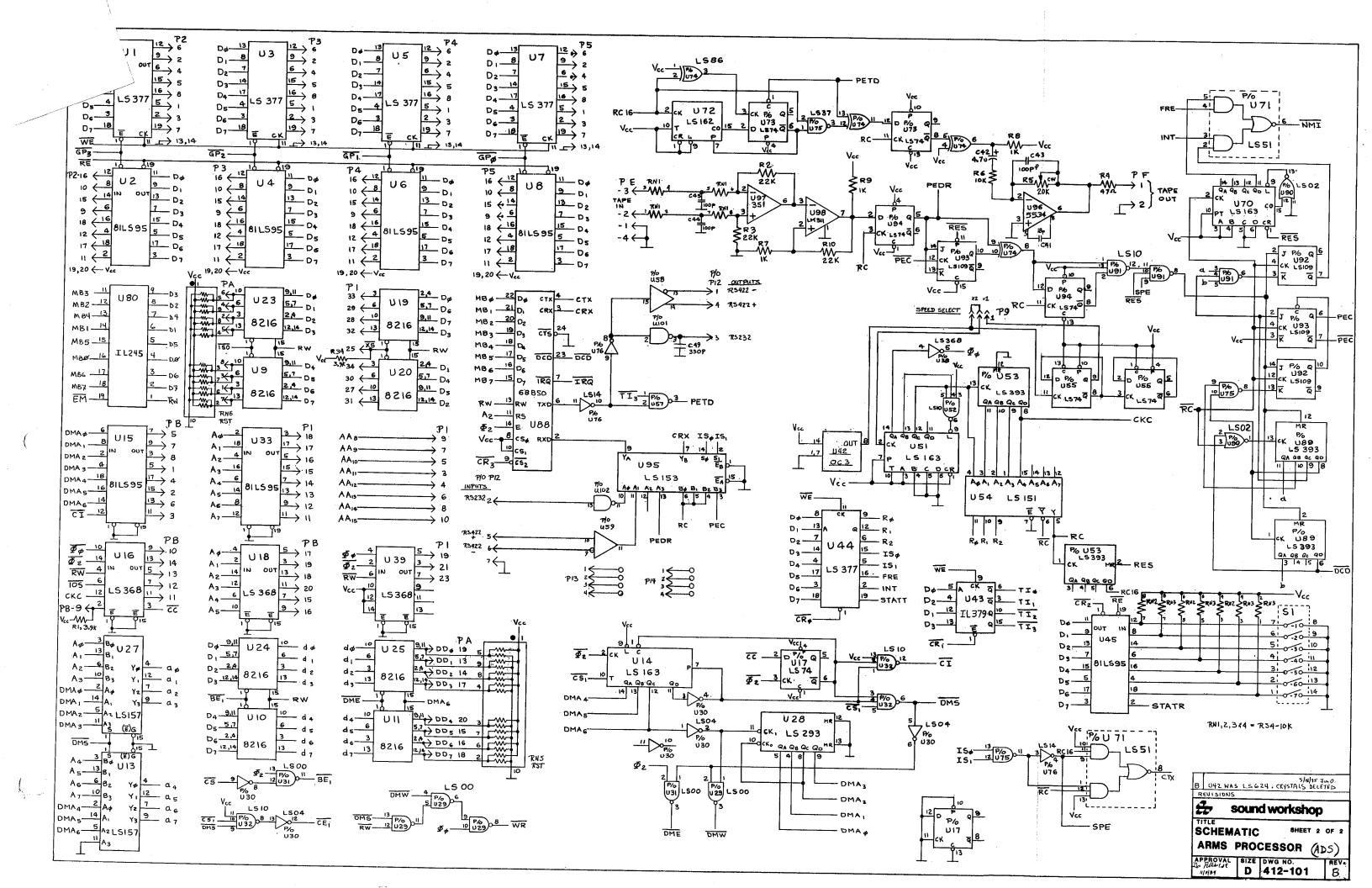
240-560 A

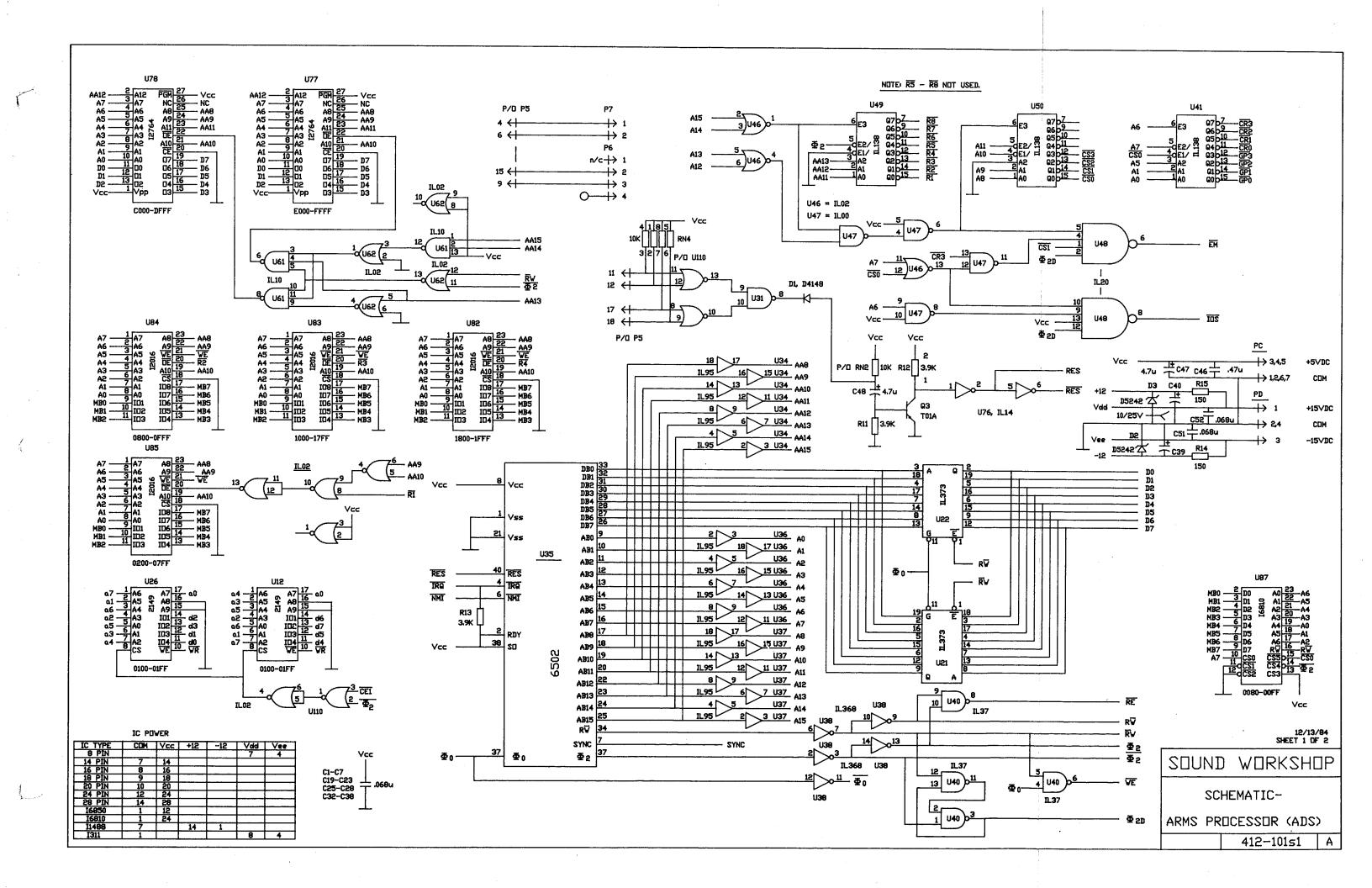


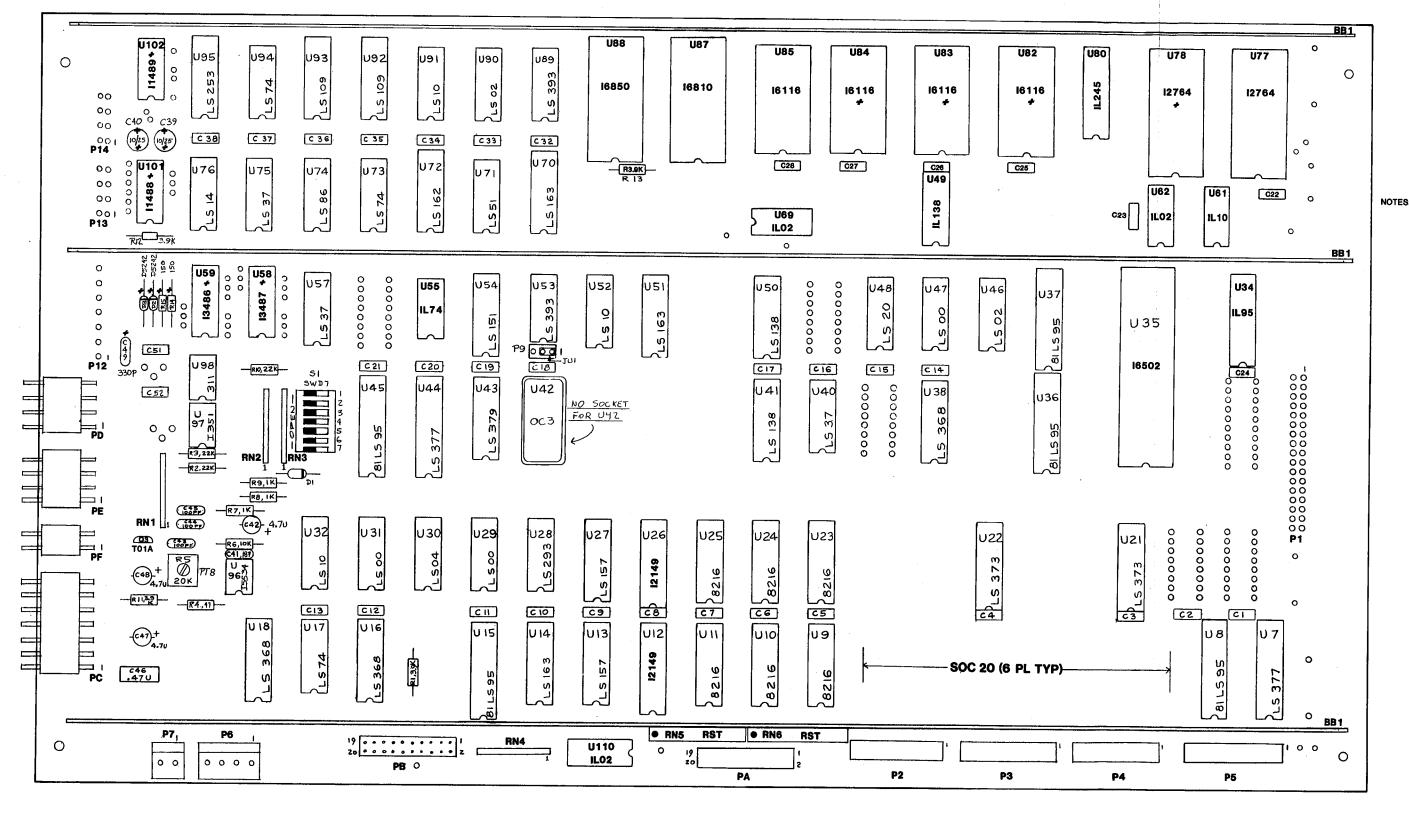












UNLESS NOTED

ALL ICS ARE SOCKETED DO NOT INSTALL PART ALL CAPS. ARE C.068U

PA, PB & P2-P5 ARE
EACH 1/3 HDR 60
PC IS CN07-75
PD & PE ARE CN04-75
PF IS CN02-75
PC-PF ARE SET .062"
ABOVE P.C.
ALL DIODES D4148

ALL RNS ARE RS4-10K

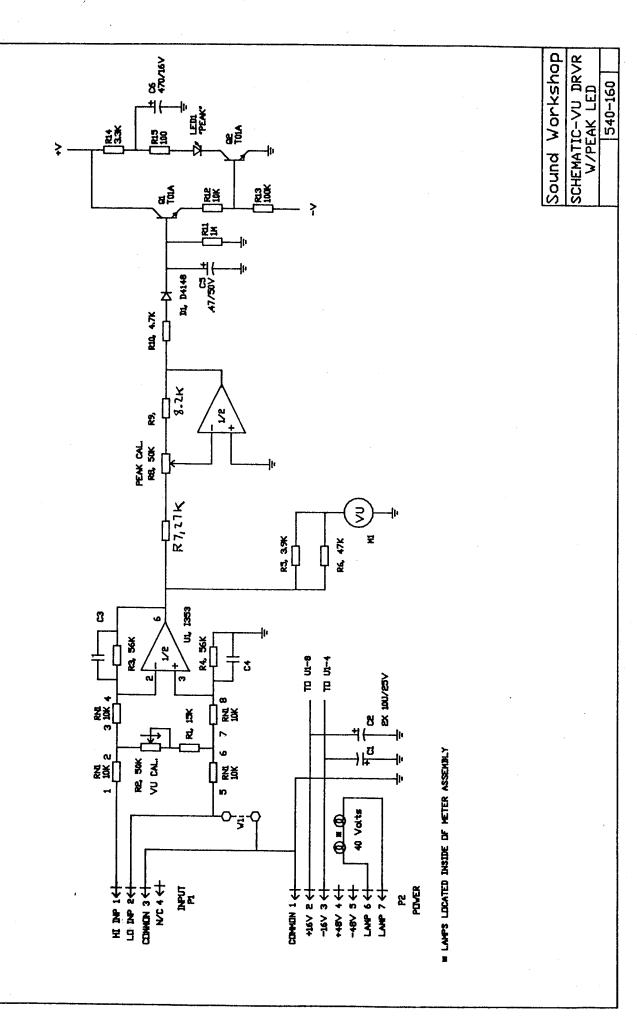
SOUND WORKSHOP INC

ASSY. P.C. BOARD
PROCESSOR

ARMS DOUBLE SPEED

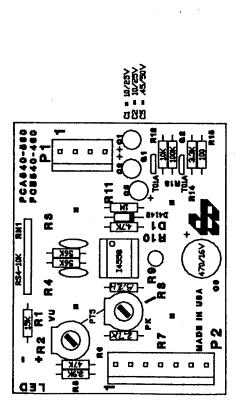
B CRYSTALS PRICESSON, 5/16/35
A RELEASED JIM 0, 14/12/44

REV. DESCRIPTION DATE Ton FILLENESS 16 NOVEMBER 1984 1 OF 1

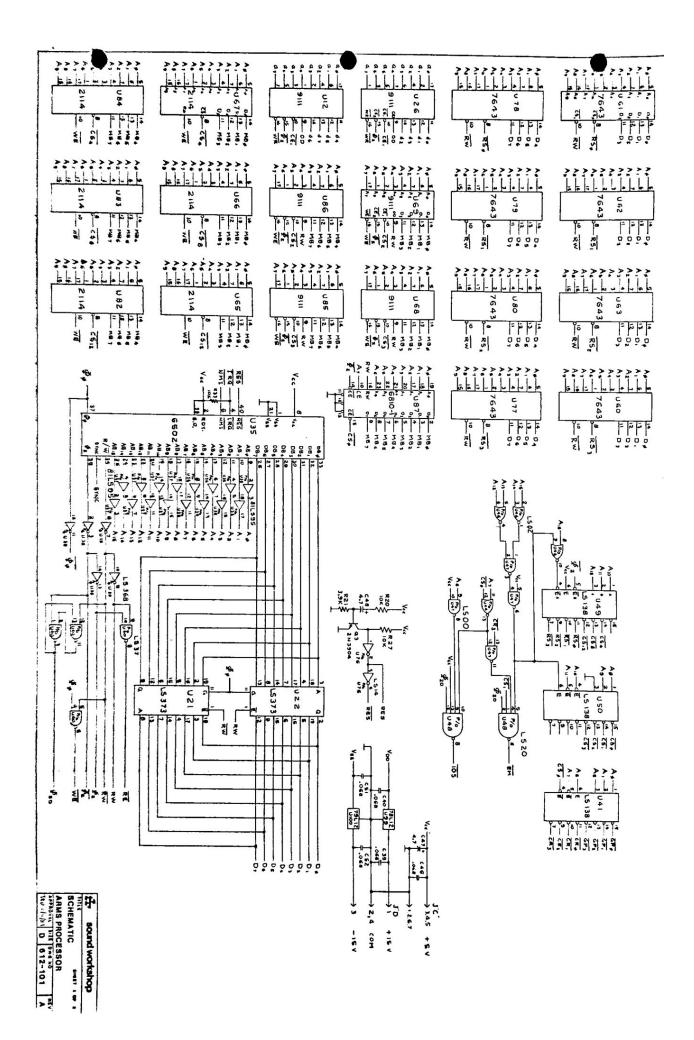


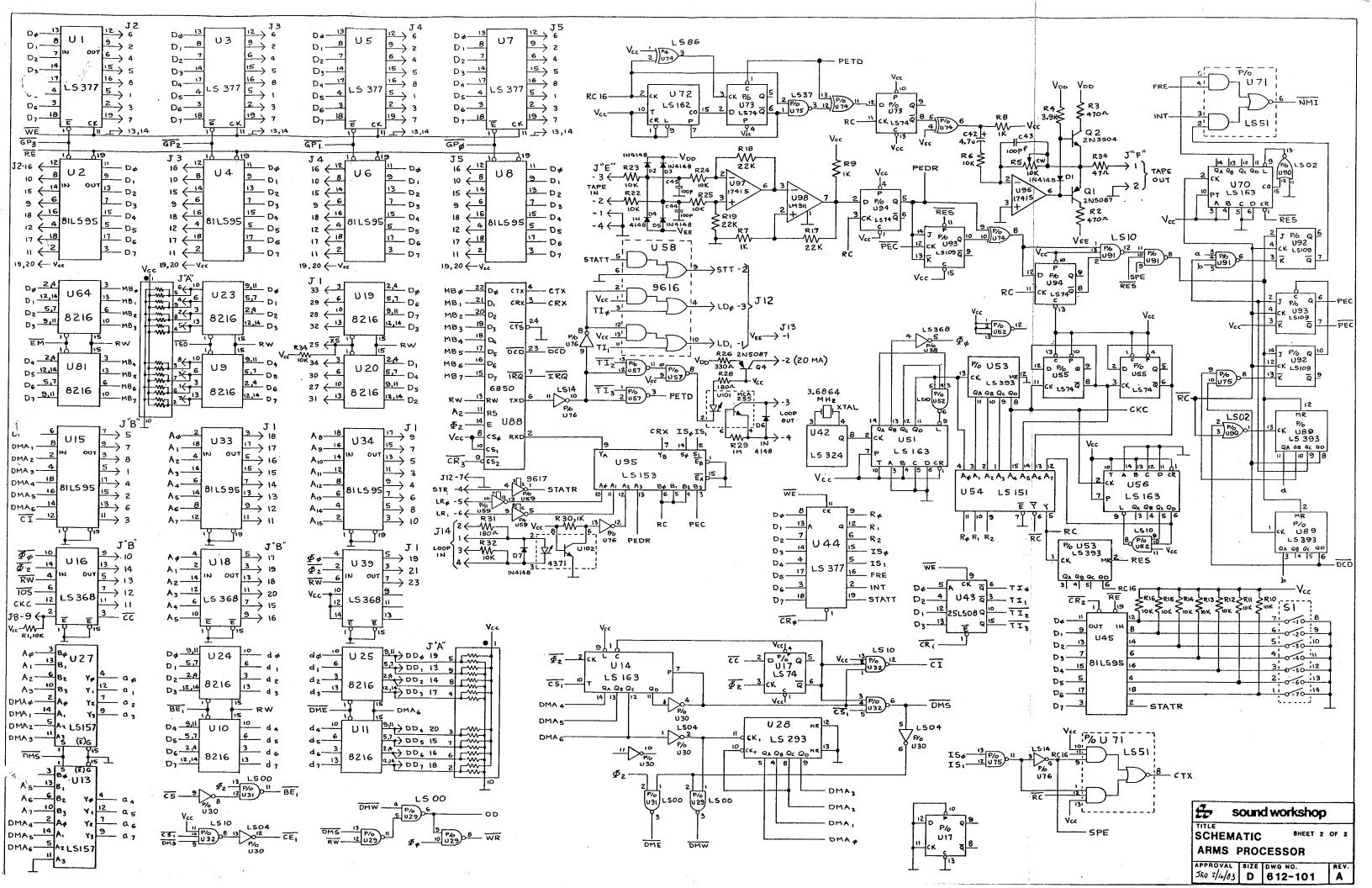
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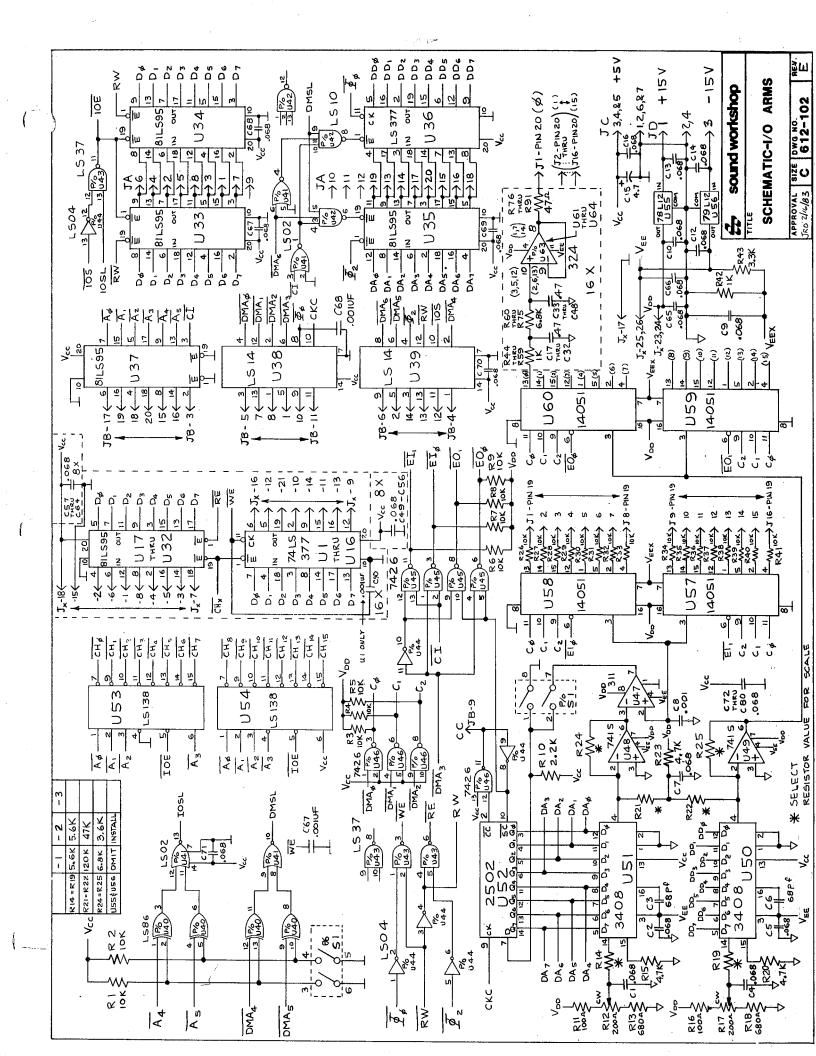
Ļ

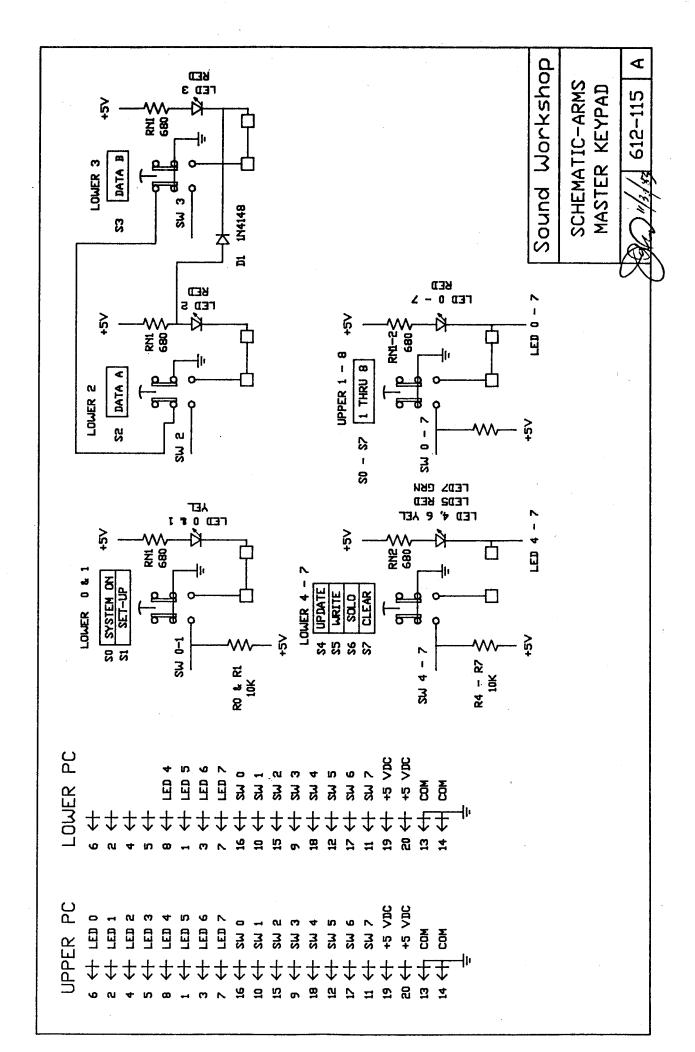


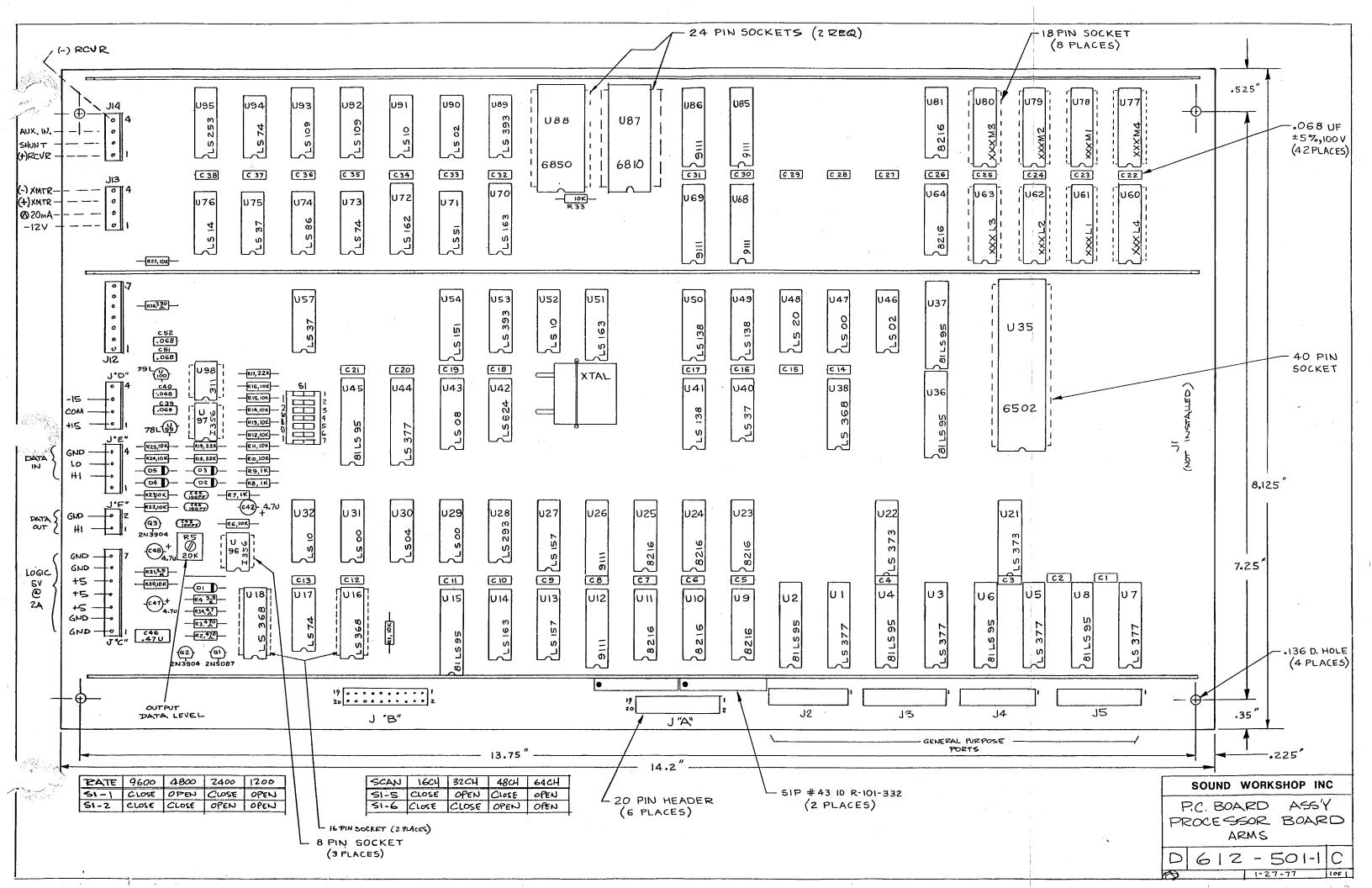
Sound Workshop ASSY,PC-VU DRVR W/PEAK LED

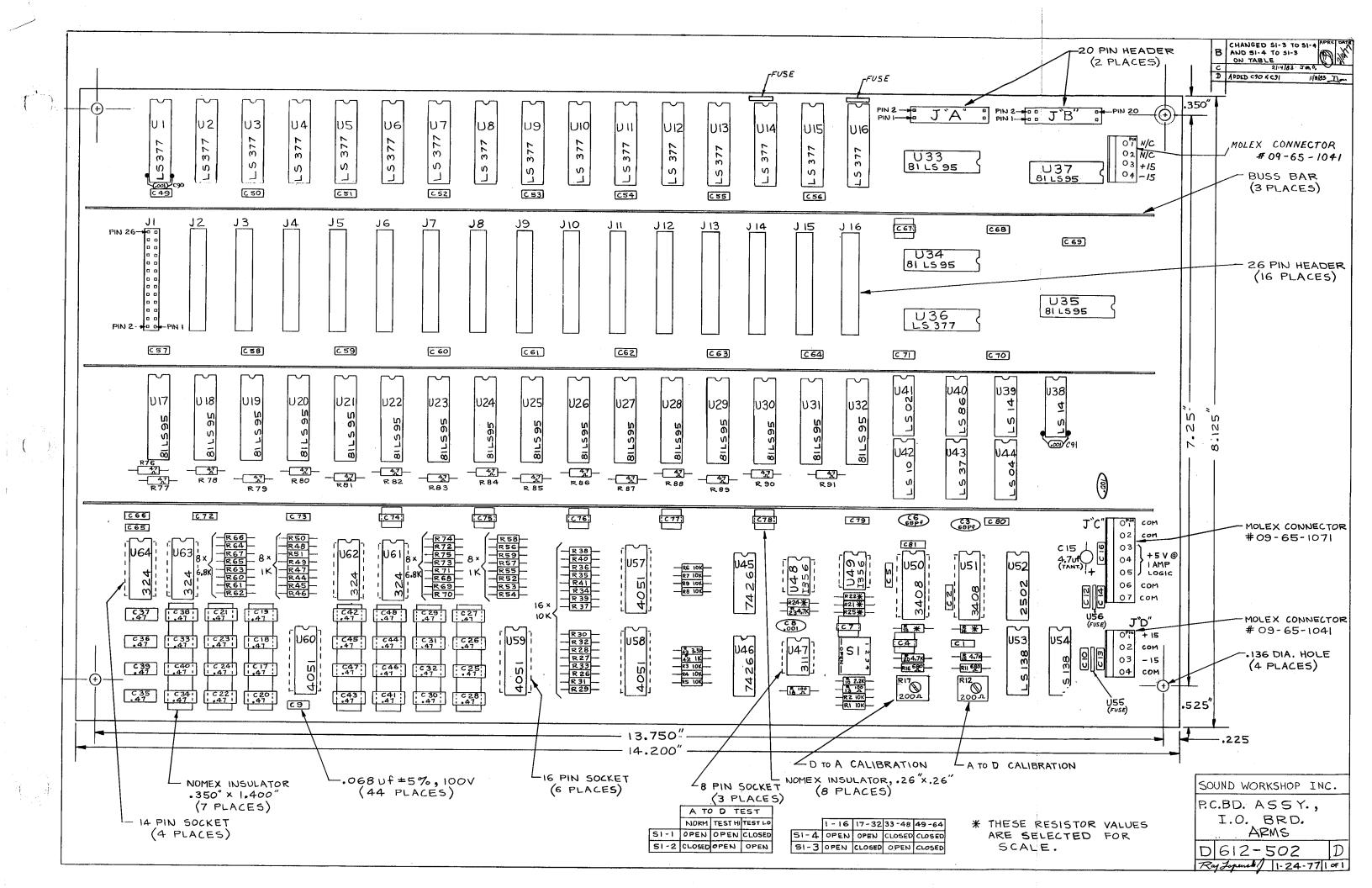


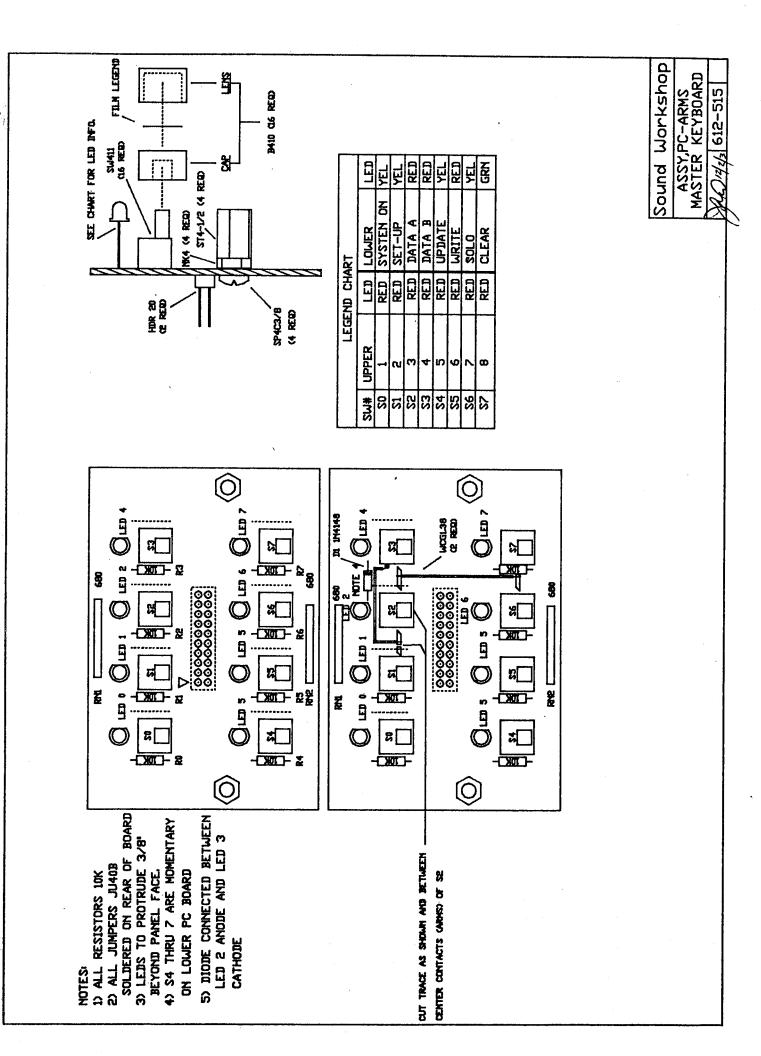


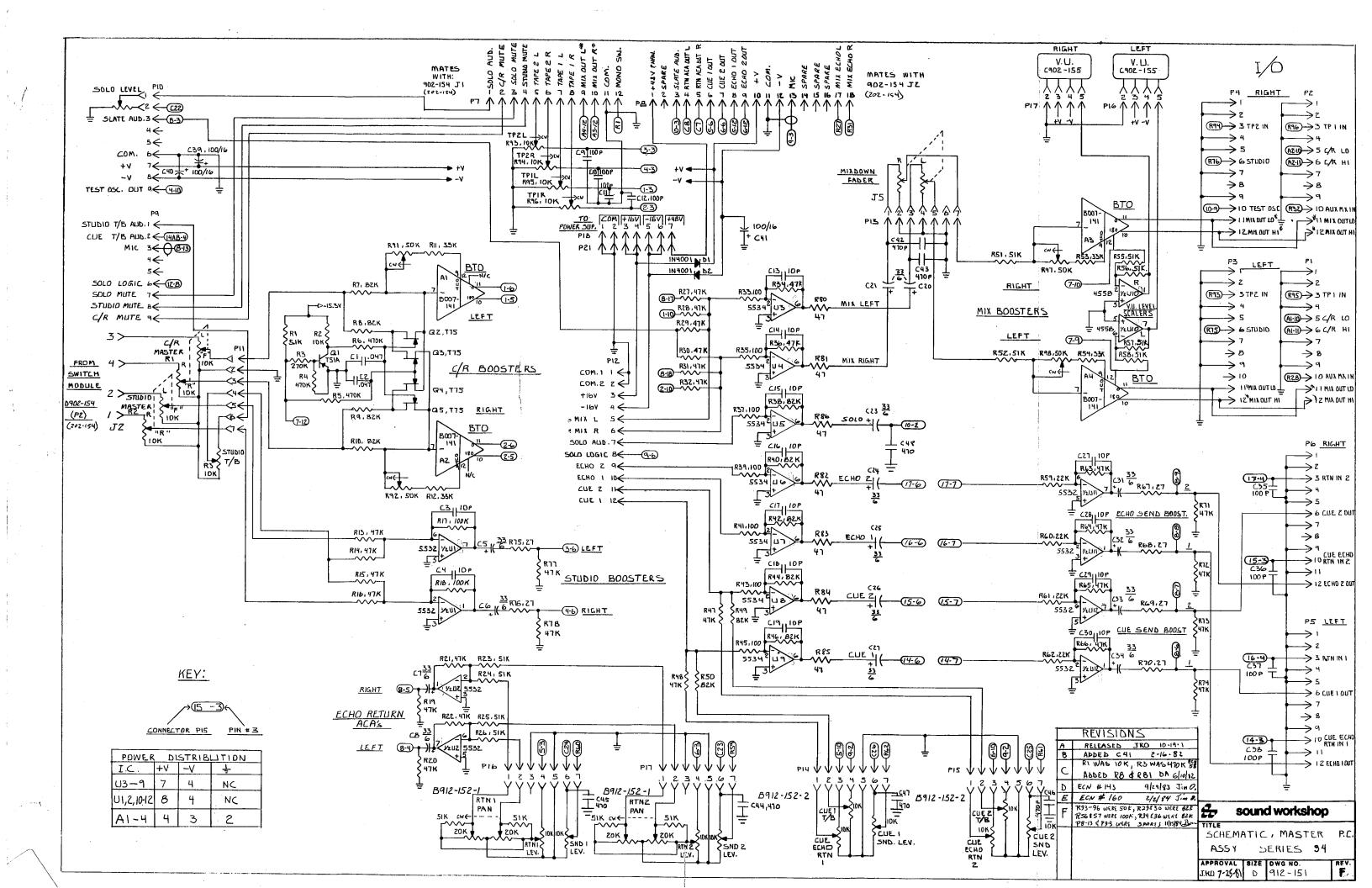


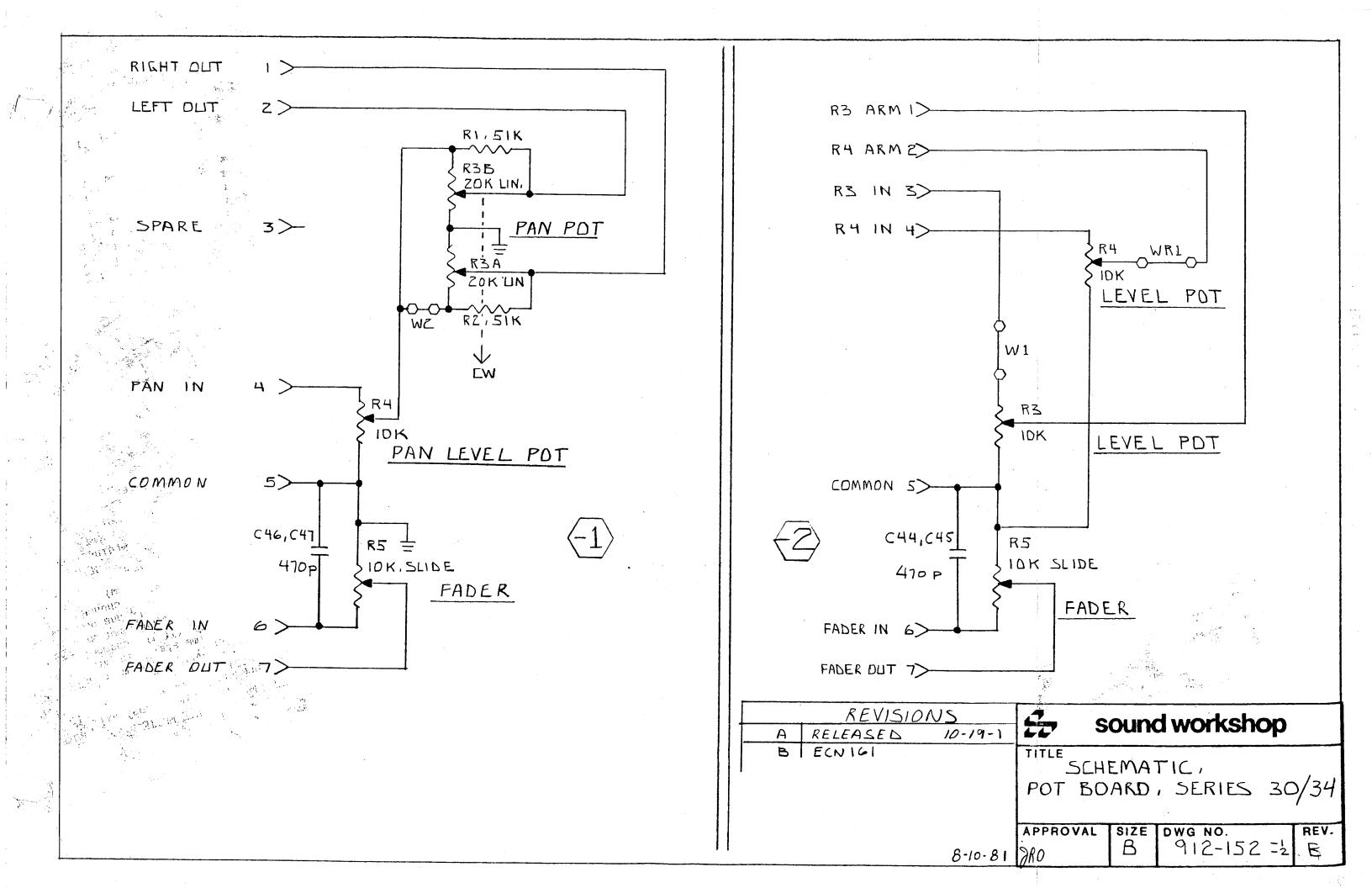


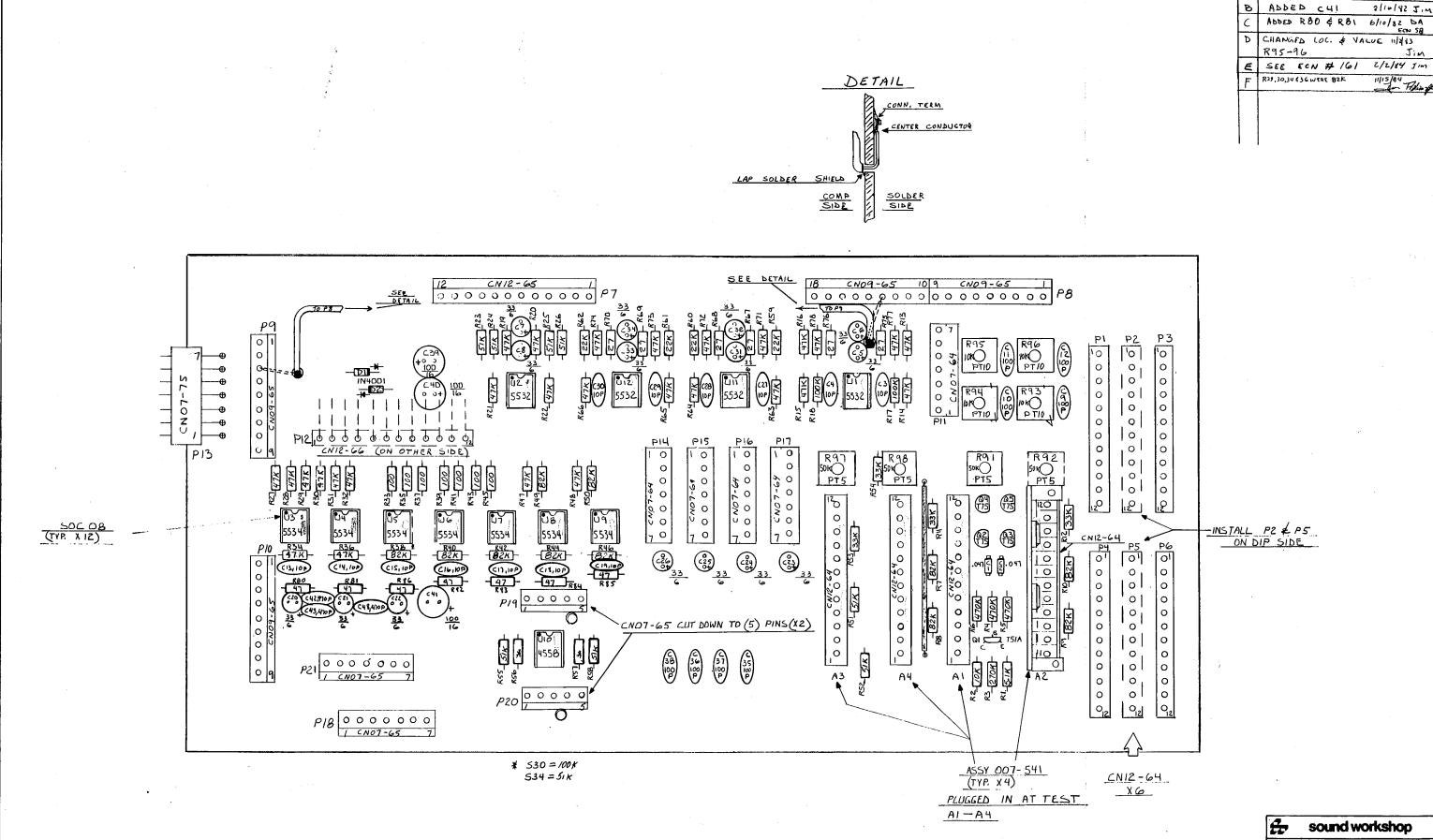










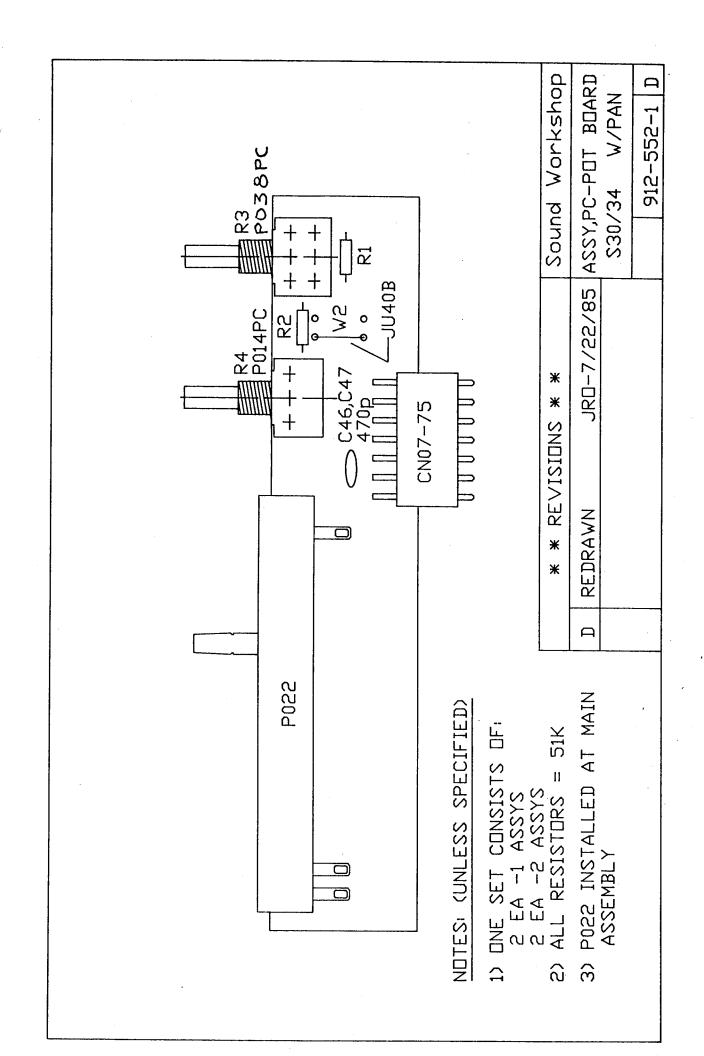


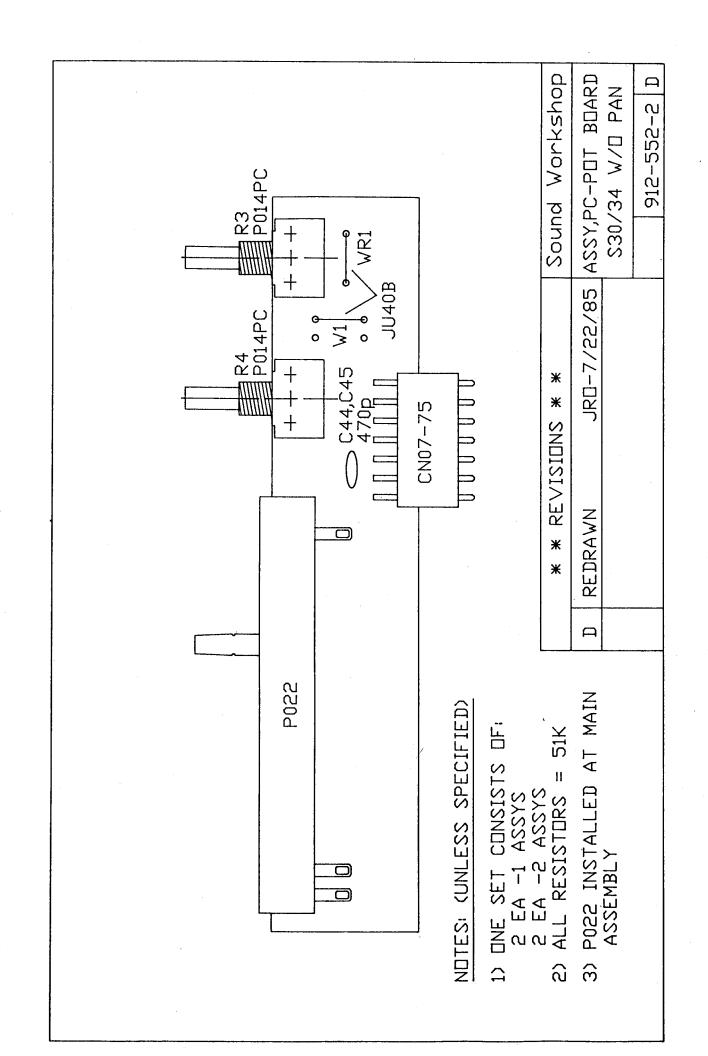
ASSEMBLY MASTER P.C. SER. 34

REVISIONS RELEASED

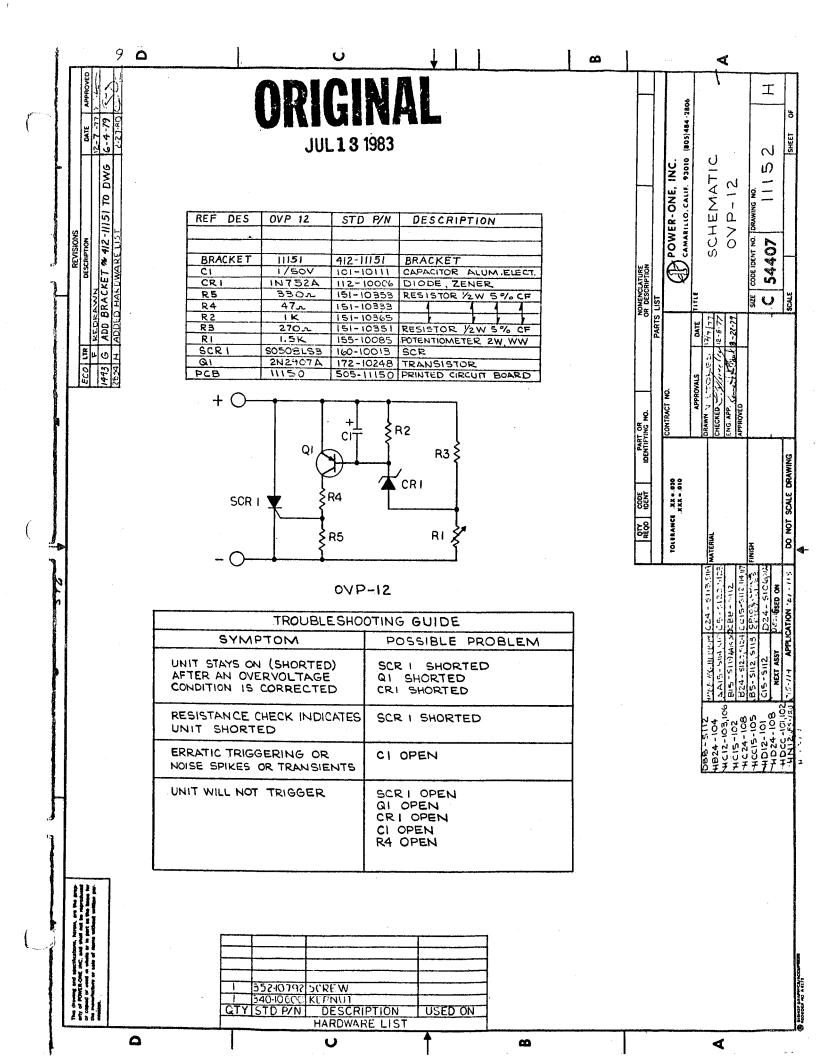
10/19/81 Ji

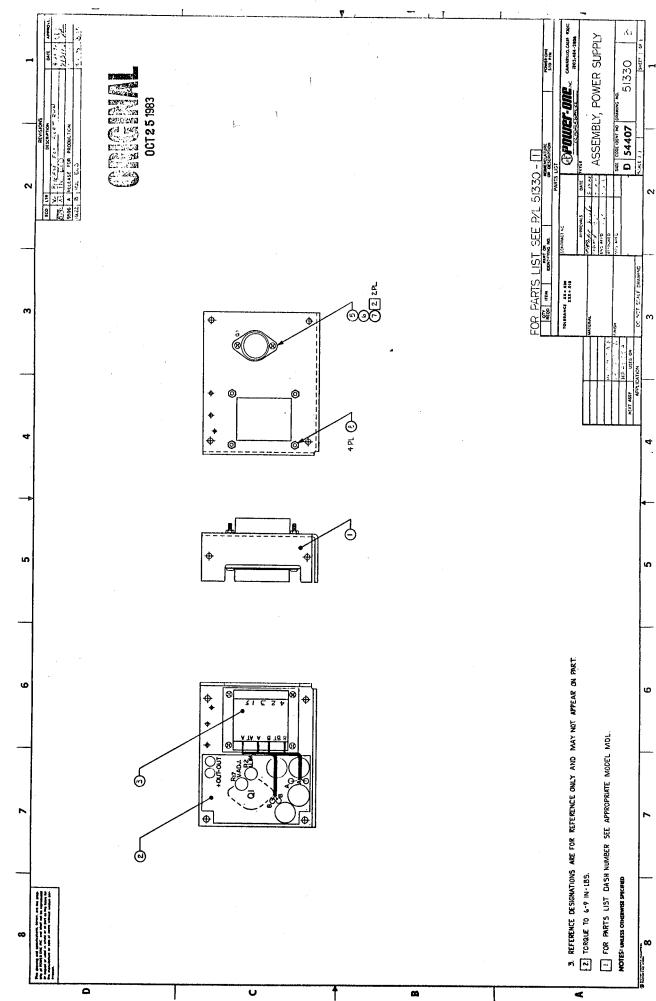
APPROVAL SIZE DWG NO. D 912-551

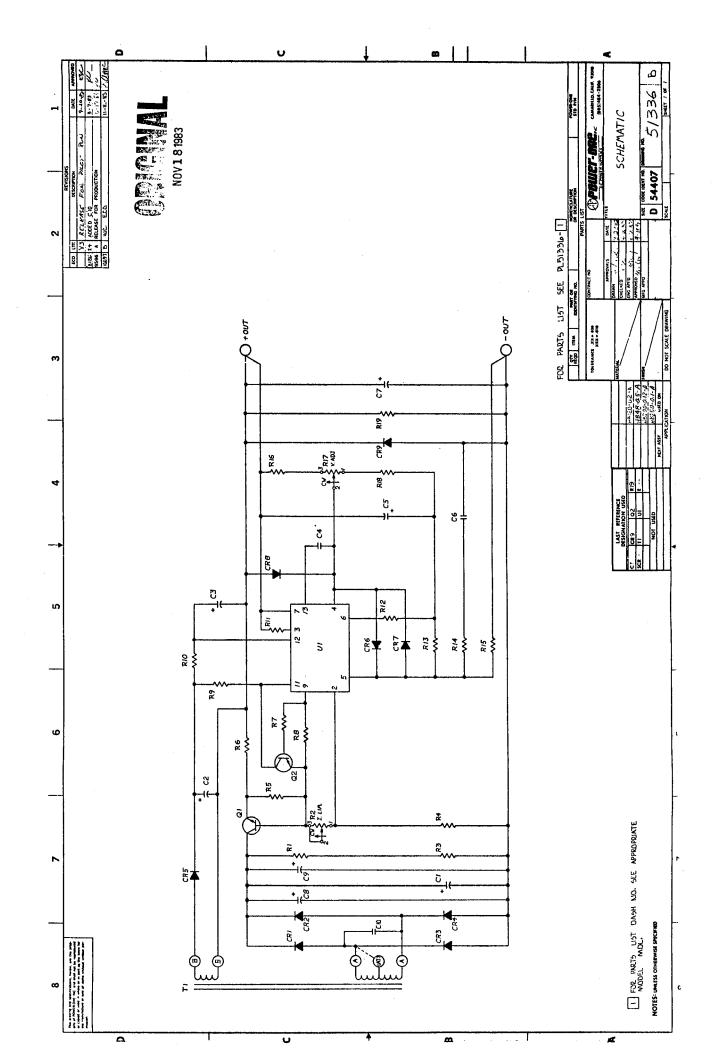


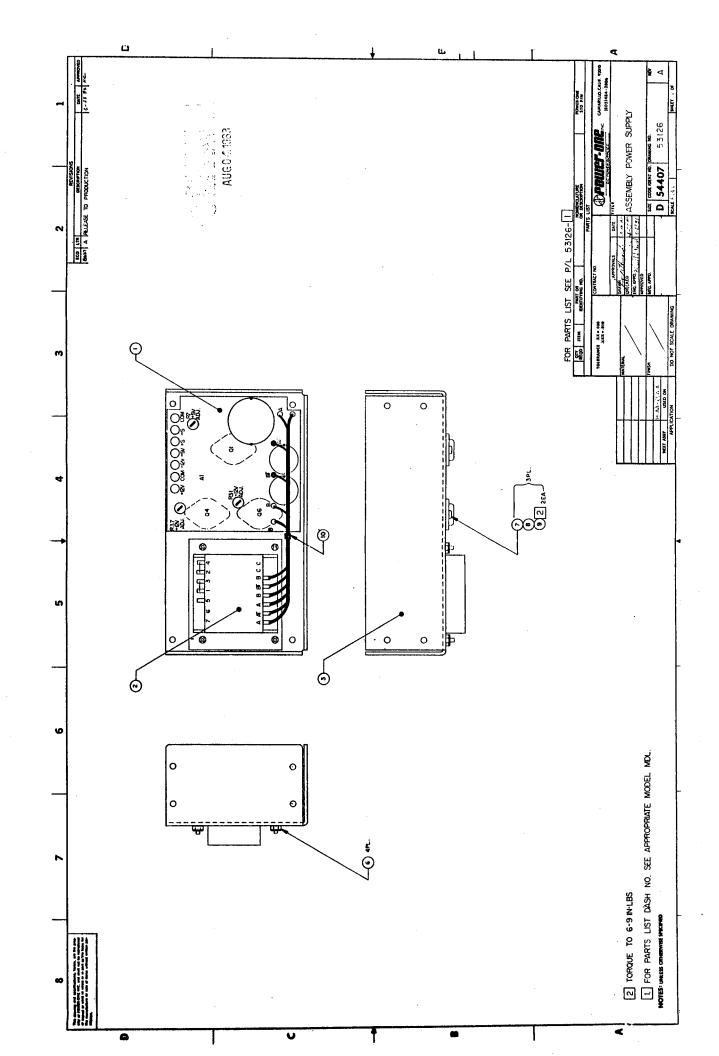


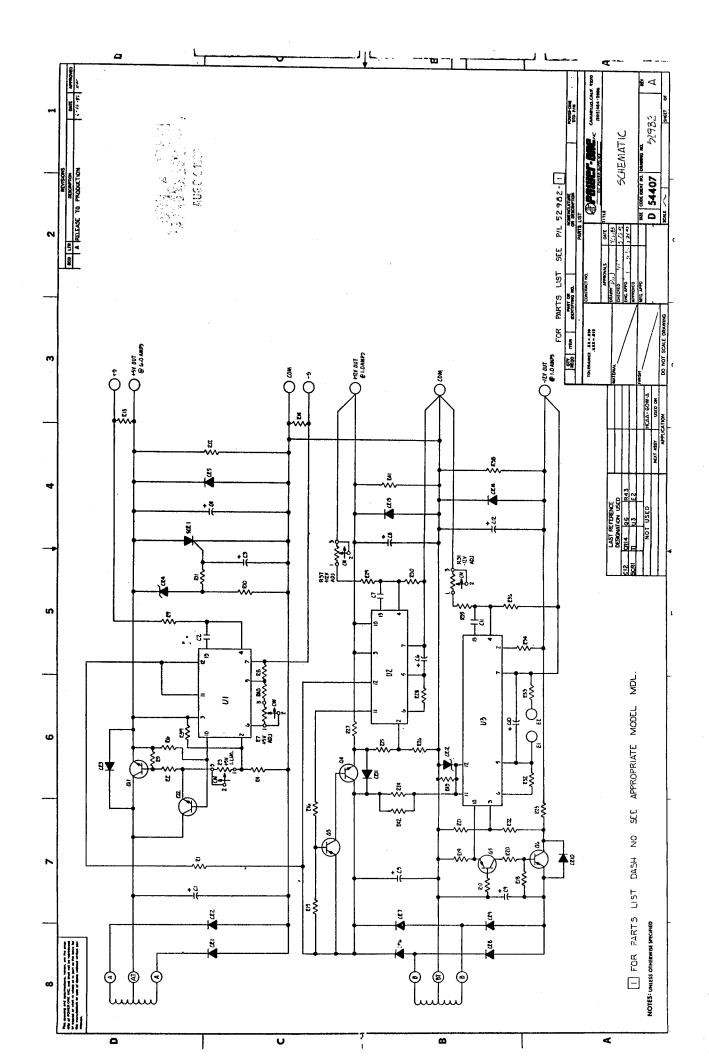
HSHOP GRAPH DS. ACCUPRESS



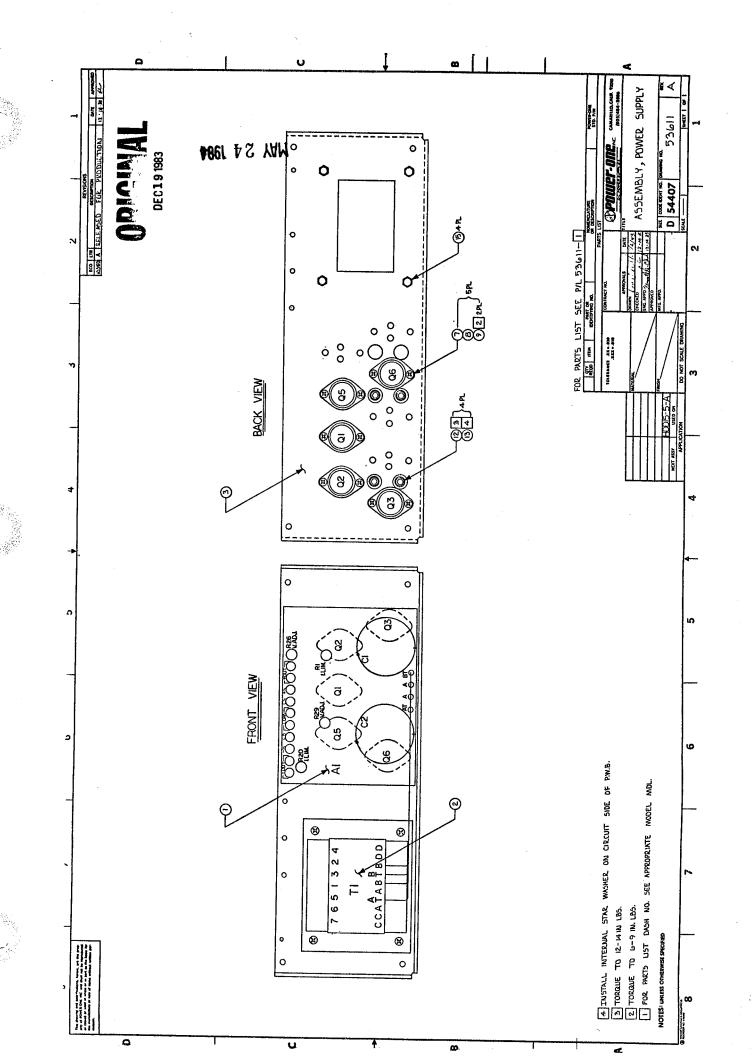


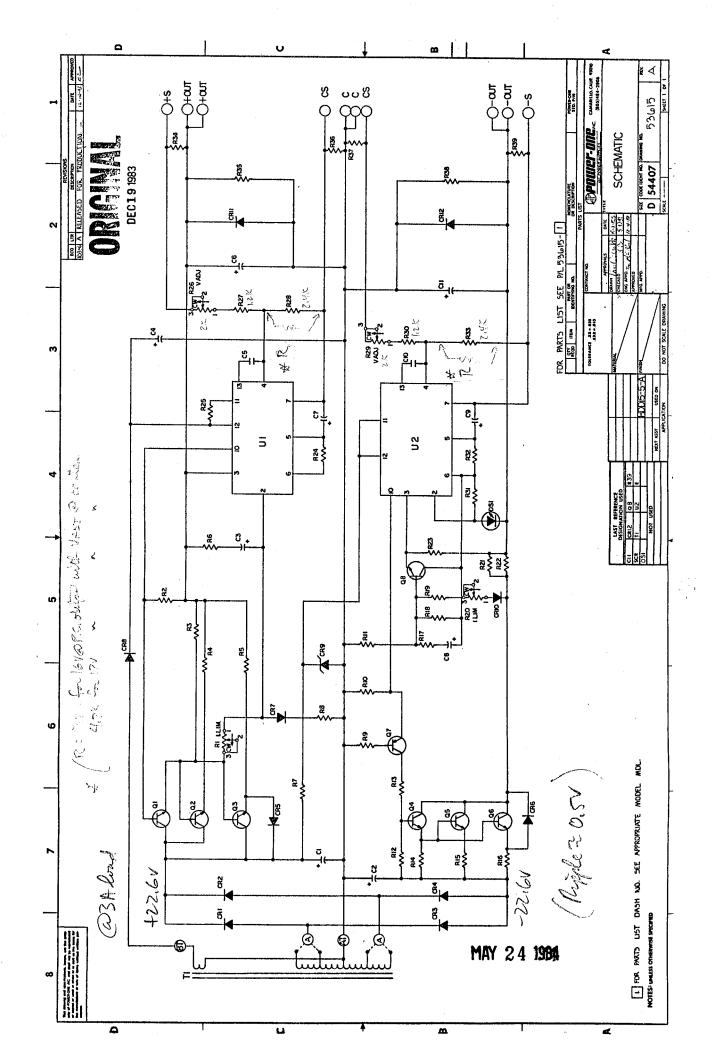






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34CRM - PCA-BAL OUTPUT CARD [PL#: 007-541]

; +	Qtγ	!	Reference #	Description	}	Part Number	!
ŀ	1	1	PC007-440	PC BD-SERIES 40 BTO	- ,	B007-440A	+
i	1	ŀ	DT007-442	DETAIL - SHIELD 3BOC	3	DT007-442 rev A	į
¦	3	ì	CIOP	! CAP-CER DISC 10PF	1	50V N750 10%	į
į	2	1	C.068U	I CAP-MYLAR RAD .068UF	ì	B32510.068/5/100	ł
ļ	3	ŀ	C100-16	CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V	ŀ	KSMM 100-16	1
ł	1	ļ	CN12-52	CONN-12 PIN (F) RT ANGLE	!	09 -5 2-3121	1
CJ.	2	i,	15532	DUAL LOW NOISE OF AMP	į	NE5532AP	1
1	i	ļ	R27	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27	ł	CF25	1
ì	2	1	R100	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100	į	CF25	!
ł	2	į	R1K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1K	1	CF25	1
ŀ	2	i	R10K%	RES-MTL FLM 1/8 1% 10K	;	GP55D	į
1	2	į	R22K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 22K	i 1	CF25	!
1	1	ļ	RS4-10K	F RESISTOR-SIP 4X10K 2%	1		ł
1	1	į	RS4-20K	! RESISTOR-SIP 4X20K 2%	ļ		ł
1	2	į	S0C08	SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	1	WLLS 802-0081642	1
į	2	ł	NK4	I NUT-KEP 4-40	ŀ		1
!	2	į	SP4B1/4	SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40x1/4	1	STL-CROSS RECESS	
ł	2	1	SPA3368	WASHER, FIBRE .062 THK	1	3368	!
!	2	į.	WCV2.25	WIRE-CUT VIOLET 2.25"	!	#22 TOP COAT PVC	1
ł	SCH	1	B007-141	1	!		1
!	ASY	į	A007-541	1 7	ļ		1

4VCC - PCA-VCA CONTROL CARD [PL#: 103-522]

		<u> </u>	
1 Oty 1	Reference #	 Description	Part Number :
1 1	PL203-583	4VCC VCA SGSA SGSA PC BD-16 VCC BUTTON-RED B305 BUTTON-GRAY B305	PCA-VCA (TA101) :
00 1	PL003-527	SGSA SGSA :	SUPER GROUP SW !
1 1	PC103-422	PC BD-16 VCC	C103-422 rev B
1 1	B305R	BUTTON-RED B305	J5230504500 I
1 1	B305GY	BUTTON-GRAY B305	J5230503501 :
	C.047U	BUTTON-RED B305 BUTTON-GRAY B305 CAP-MYLAR RAD .047UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .068UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .47UF CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V CONN-ST LOCK 24 PIN .156	CP100K0470 :
	C.068U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .068UF	B32510.068/5/100 :
	C.47U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .47UF	B32511.47/5/100
	C10-25R	CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V	CEM25-0010
	CN65	CONN-ST LOCK 24 PIN .156	MLSR156-24 !
	1 17 8 4 8 17	NIONE	' 18/41 <i>4</i> U !
	D5242	DIODE-ZENER 1N5242B	1N5242B
	HDR60	HEADER-60 PIN	SAE CHD6960W1S
	1324	DIODE-IN4148 DIODE-ZENER 1N5242B HEADER-60 PIN IC-324	LM324N)
	! JU40B	: JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40	! JO.40X.25 B 24
	! LEDG	LED TI-GREEN	L QEC309A
	l LEDR	LED T1-RED	QEC209A
1 1	! LEDY	: LED T1-YELLOW	CEC409A !
1 2	: PT5	LED T1-GREEN LED T1-RED LED T1-YELLOW POT-TRIM 10MM 50K 20%	PTC-10V 50K
1 2	PINSQ45	PIN-SQUARE .045X.50 RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1.2K	CD-1221-25
1 1	! R1.2K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1.2K	! CF25
1 6	! R680	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 680	CF25
1 1	! R330	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 330 .	CF25
1 3	R1.5K		CF25
1 1	l R2.7K		! CF25 !
i i	! R3.3K		CF25
1 2	! R8.2K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 8.2K	l CF25 !
1 4			! CF25
			! CF25
			CF25
1 1			I CF25 !
			l CF25
			! CF25
			CF25
	: R100K		1 CF25
	! R680K		! CF25 !
	RIM		CF25
	! SOC14		WLLS 802-14-1642
	1 SW401		F2U0A-51213
	ST1653		1 1653-2
			: ZTX450
			TIS-75
	T51A	! TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	: ZTX550
	C103-522	i	
	1 D003-122	i .	i
: ART	! ART013-222		i

34IM - MAIN ASSEMBLY [PL#: 202-520]

Qty	Reference #	Description	Part Number
1 1	PL202-520T	S34 IM TEST TEST	
1 1	PL202-521	! 34IM IPC	PCA-I/O SER 34
1 1	PL202- 5 22	1 34IM MP	PCA-MIC PRE
1 1	PL202-522T	S30/34 MIC PRE TEST MP-T	1
1 1		1 34IM IAUX	AUX SEND PCA
1 1	! PL202-524		PCA-24 TK ASSIGN
1	PL202-532		PCA 4 BAND EQ
1 4	I- CK111		C111 GRAY
1 2	l CKBU	CAP-KNOB 15MM BLU W/LINE	C151-BLUE
1 1		CAP-KNOB 15MM GRY W/LINE	
! 1		CAP-KNOB 15MM RED W/LINE	
1 3			C111 BLACK
1 1	: CN06-67	CONN-6 PIN (M) LONG SQ.	3100-1-106-36
1 1	DT202-425	DETAIL-S34 24TK PANEL	D202-425 rev C
1 7	K5C-6	KNOB-MEDIUM CONC. BLACK	K5C-6
1 2	l KPBK	! KNOB-15MM X 6MM PUSH ON	DC150-006 BLACK !
₹ 7	KS111		S111-125
1 4	NH7MM	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	! 7MM
1 3	: NH8MM		! 8MM !
! 4	NH9MM		! 9MM
1 3	1 NK4	NUT-KEP 4-40	
1 1	! P014F	PDT-16MM 10KA W/FLAT SH	Revised 07/02/81
1 2	P038PC		rev of 12/07/81
l 1	! P030F	! POT-16MM 10KRD W/FLAT SH	
1 1	! PL1/4	PLUG-HOLE 1/4"	
1 7	SF4B1/4	SCREW-FLHD BLK 4-40x1/4	1 100D-STL-CR RECS
1 3	SP4B1/4	SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40x1/4	
1 16	WAF7MM	1	
1 2	I WAL4	WASHER-LK INT TH #4	
1 4	! WAL7MM	WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	. 7MM
1 3	! WALBMM	! WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	
1 4	! WAL9MM	WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	
1 3	! WCG1.38		#22 TOP COAT PVC
1 1	1 WCBK2.25	WIRE-CUT BLACK 2.25"	
	! KS151-6	KNOB-15MM BLACK (6MM SH)	
1.2	PC202-429	PCB-S34 POT BOARD	
1 1	WCBU3.5	WIRE-CUT BLUE 3.50"	#22 TOP COAT PVC !
1 1	WC03.5	WIRE-CUT ORANGE 3.50"	
	! D902-520	1	
	PL203-501	1 34MP MPMN	MIC NETWORK
			FLIP BOARD :
1 1	WCY1.38	WIRE-CUT YELLOW 1.38"	
1 1	WCG4.5	WIRE-CUT GREEN 4.50"	#22 TOP COAT PVC !

34IM - PCA-MAIN I/O BOARD [PL#: 202-521]

+		h
Qty Reference #	Description	Part Number
1 1 PC902-421	: PC BOARD-I/O MODULE	B902-421 REV H
1 1 B305GY	! BUTTON-GRAY B305	J5230503501
1	: BUTTON-WHITE B305	J5230502502
19 BFMGY	: BUTTON-FM GRAY	FM-GRAY/TAM-GRAY
1 2 1 C.068U	: CAP-MYLAR RAD .068UF	B32510.068/5/100
! 1	: CAP-MYLAR RAD .47UF	B32511.47/5/100
! 2	CAP-ELECT AX 10UF/25V	CET25-0010
1 3 C10-25R	CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V	! CEM25-0010
6 C100-16	: CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V	KSMM 100-16
: 1 : C100P	CAP-CER DISC 100PF	1 50V SL 10%
1	! CAP-CER DISC 10PF	1 50V N/50 10% 1
5 C18P	CAP-CER DISC 18PF	1 50V N750 10%
2 C22-16	: CAP-ELECT AX 22UF/16V	1 CE116-0022
! 1	: CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	: CEM06-0033 :
! 2	: CAP-CER DISC 33PF	1 50V N/50 10%
1 5 ! CNA5	! CONN-ST LOCK 24 PIN .156	MLSR156-24
! .166! CN75	CONN-AN LOCK 24 PIN .156	: MLAS156-24 :
! 2	! CONN-A PIN (F) VERT/TOP	1 3000-006-2101 1
I 1 ! PNAA	! CONN-STR RND 24 PIN .156	MFSR156-24
2 D4001		1N4002
2 D4148	DIODE-1N4002 DIODE-1N4148 CDEC-4VPRID NETWORK	1N4002
CL 1 L HN-BTO	- I SPEC-HYBRID NETWORK, BIU	l' Revi.A∋ L
1 1 3 3 9	: IC-QUAD COMPARATOR	LLM339N
C 2 4 1351	IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL	† LE351N=(NAT⊕)
lc 1 - 1 14558	1 IC-4558.13	LORC4558NB
(2 1.15532	I DUAL LOW NOISE OF AMP	NE5532AP
el 3 11 15534	IC-5534	NE5534N®
1		. 14 EAV 9E D 99 1
1	! JUMPER WIRE-BARE #22 .50 ! JUMPER WIRE-TEFL #22 .50	J0.50X.25 T 22
1 4 LEDG-L	: LED T1-3/4 GREEN	1 SA543G
1 LEDR-L	: 1 6 5 1 1 4 3 7 4 8 6 5 5	7644566
		! SA543Y
! 2	POT-TRIM 50K LINEAR POT-TRIM 50K LOG RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100	X201-R503-B
1 PT2	¦ POT-TRIM 50K LOG	! CY4844
! 1	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100	! CF25
! 2	; RESISTUR-1/4 3% TOOK	i 6F20
3 R10K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10K	CF25
1 1 R12K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 12K	! CF25 !
4 R1K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1K	1 CF25
! 2 R2.2K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2K	! CF25
! 4 R20K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 20K	1 CF25
6 R22K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 22K	1 CF25
1 5 1 R27	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27	1 CF25
1 2 ! R3.3K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.3K	1 CF25
1 2 R3.9K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.9K	! CF25
! 1 ! R30K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 30K	1 CF25
1 2 1 R330	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 330	1 CF25

34IM - PCA-MAIN I/O BOARD [PL#: 202-521]

+- { +-	Qty	1	Reference #	Description	++ ! Part Number
1	1	!	R390	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 390	CF25
ŀ	1	i	R47	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47	1 CF25 1
ŧ	2	ļ	R470	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 470	1 CF25
1	20	1	R47K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	! CF25 !
ł	2	ł	R5.1K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.1K	1
1	12	ì	R6.8K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 6.8K	! CF25 !
;	1	1	R68K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 68K	1 CF25 !
ł	1	1	R820	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 820	! CF25 :
ł	8	!	S0C08	SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	! WLLS 802-0081642 !
;	1	ļ	SOC14	SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	! WLLS 802-14-1642 !
1	9	ļ	SW402	SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	MPB21S-A (F2UEE)
ļ	2	ļ	SW407	: SWITCH-4P ALT ACTION	! MPB41S-A (F4UEE) !
ł	1	ł	T01A	TRANSISTOR-NPN 1 AMP	: ZTX450 :
ŀ	3	!	T51A	! TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	: ZTX550 :
i	1	ŧ	WCG1.38	WIRE-CUT GREEN 1.38"	: #22 TOP COAT PVC :
ł	1	ł	WCV2.25	WIRE-CUT VIOLET 2.25"	: #22 TOP COAT PVC :
ł	1	ļ	WCG3.5	! WIRE-CUT GREEN 3.50"	! #22 TOP COAT PVC !
ŀ	PCA	1	D202-521	1	
+-		+-		+	++

34IM - PCA-MIC PRE [PL#: 202-522]

		4
Qty Reference #	Description	Part Number
.1666 PC202-422 3	PC BD-SERIES 34 MIC PRE BUTTON-FM GRAY CAP-MYLAR RAD .0047UF CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V CAP-CER DISC 100PF CAP-CER DISC 10PF CAP-CER DISC 150PF CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V CAP-ELECT RAD 47UF/50V CAP ELECT RAD 47UF/6.3V CONN-6 PIN (M) LONG SQ. CONN-12 PIN (M) RT ANGLE DIODE-1N4148 DIODE-ZENER 6.8V/5%/.4W FERRITE BEAD SPEC-HYBRID NET, 20DB PD IC-5534 POT-TRIM 10MM 50K 20% RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100 RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K SOCKET-IC 8 PIN STANDOFF-SWAGE 4-40X1/8	A202-422 Rev A FM-GRAY/TAM-GRAY CP100K0047
3	: SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT : TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP : : : : RES-MTL FLM 1/8 1% 10K	MPB21S-A (F2UEE)
+		.++

34IM - PCA-AUX SEND BOARD [PL#: 202-523]

ł	Qty	1	Reference #	+ !Description +	ţ	Part Number	1
1	1	ł	PC202-423	PC BD S34 I/O AUX SEND JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40	ŧ	A202-423 Rev B	!
ŧ	1	į	JU6X1.75	JUMPER-S34 AUX I/O	ţ	JU6X1.75	!
į	2	ŧ	P033PC	POT-DUAL CONC 100K AUD	į	DM10R100KAX2	ł
ļ	1	į	P034PC	POT-3 SECT 50KA/2X100KB	ļ	FM60R50KA100KBX2	ł
1	2	i	R33K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 33K	1	CF25	ŀ
į	1	1	WCBK2.25	WIRE-CUT BLACK 2.25"	i	#22 TOP COAT PVC	ļ
i	3	I	WCG2.25	WIRE-CUT GREEN 2.25"	ŧ	#22 TOP COAT PVC	l
į	2	Į	WCV2.25	WIRE-CUT VIOLET 2.25"	ļ	#22 TOP COAT PVC	ł
ł	PCA	!	A202-523] 	ŧ		ŧ
+		+			+-		-+

34IM - PCA-FADER FLIP BOARD [PL#: 202-528]

Qty	¦ - ± -	Reference #	!Description		Part Number
1	- + -	BFMGY	BUTTON-FM GRAY		FM-GRAY/TAM-GRAY
1	1	BFMW	! BUTTON-FM WHITE	1	FM-WHITE/TAM-WHT
2	ļ	JU9X2	JUMPER-9 COND SR30 SVCA	ŀ	JU9X2
1	ł	LEDR	! LED T1-RED	ļ	QEC209A
1	ŀ	LEDY	! LED T1-YELLOW	ł	QEC409A
1	1	PC202-428	PCB-S34 FLIP BOARD	1	A202-428 REV C
1	ł	R22K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 22K	ł	CF25
1	ł	R3.9K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.9K	1	CF25
1	Į	R330	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 330	ŀ	CF25
1	į	SW402	SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	ł	MPB21S-A (F2UEE)
1	1	SW409	: SWITCH-6PDT ALT ACT	1	MPB61S-A (F6UEE)
1	i	T01A	! TRANSISTOR-NPN 1 AMP	1	ZTX450
1	1	TWS	! TIE WRAP-4" LONG	1	T18R (08-432)
. 7	1	WS-1	WIRE-SHLD 1 COND FOIL	!	1X22-7/30
1	1	WCBU3.5	WIRE-CUT BLUE 3.50"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC
1	ł	WCBK4.5	! WIRE-CUT BLACK 4.50"	ŧ	MW22 SOLID TC
1	i	WC05	! WIRE-CUT DRANGE 5.00"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC
1	1	WCY5	WIRE-CUT YELLOW 5"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC
2	1	ST1653	: STANDOFF-SWAGE 4-40X1/8	1	1653-2

34IM - PCA-4 BAND EQ [PL#: 202-532]

+		. 4.		+ -		. -	
	Qty	 	Reference #	! [Description	!	Part Number
1	1	1	BFMGY	1	BUTTON-FM GRAY CAP-MYLAR RAD .0022UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .0033UF	!	FM-GRAY/TAM-GRAY
1	2	ļ	C.0022U	Į	CAP-MYLAR RAD .0022UF	!	CP100K0022
ţ	2	1	C.0033U	į	CAP-MYLAR RAD .0033UF	l	.0033UF/10%/100
ł	2	ļ	C.01U	ŧ	CAP-MYLAR RAD .01UF	i	.01UF/10%/100V
1	2	ŧ	C.047U	;	CAP-MYLAR RAD .01UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .047UF	ŀ	CP100K0470
i	3	ŀ	C.22U	ŧ	CAP-MYLAR RAD .22UF	1	B32511.22/5/100
!	2	ł	C33-6	ŀ	CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	į	CEM06-0033
ł	4	ŀ	C33P	ŧ	CAP-CER DISC 33PF	į	50V N750 10%
į	2	į	C820P	ŀ	CAP-CER DISC 820PF	ŧ	50V Y5F 10%
1	1	ŀ	CN06-52	ŧ	CONN-6 PIN (F) VERT/TOP	!	3000-006-2101
6	2	1.	I 107.4	ł.	CAP-MYLAR RAD .047UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .22UF CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V CAP-CER DISC 33PF CAP-CER DISC 820PF CONN-6 PIN (F) VERT/TOP OP AMP-QUAD BI-FET	ŀ,	TLO74CN
ϵ i	1	1.	I351	1	IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL POT-CONC, 2x100KC & 20KB	i	LF351N (NAT.)
ł	4	ļ	P05BPC	ŀ	POT-CONC, 2x100KC & 20KB	ļ	Rev B 02/14/83
į	1	i	PC202-432	ŀ	PC BD-S30 4BAND EQ	ŧ	B202-432 Rev B
•	1	į	R12K	ŀ	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 12K	ļ	CF25
	8	i	R4.7K	ļ	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 4.7K	!	CF25
-	3	į	R47K	ŀ	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	i	CF25
ł	1	i	R5.6K	ŀ	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.6K	ŀ	CF25
į	1	ļ	RS4-10K	1	POT-CONC, 2x100KC & 20KB PC BD-S30 4BAND EQ RESISTOR-1/4 5% 12K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 4.7K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.6K RESISTOR-SIP 4X10K 2% RESISTOR-SIP 4X20K 2% RESISTOR-SIP 4X47K 2%	ļ	
1	2 .	ł	RS4-20K	ł	RESISTOR-SIP 4X20K 2%	ŀ	
ŧ	3	ţ	RS4-47K	ţ	RESISTOR-SIP 4X47K 2%	ŀ	
ŀ	1	1	S0C08	ł	SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	!	WLLS 802-0081642
1			SOC14	ł	SOCKET-IC 8 PIN SOCKET-IC 14 PIN SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	l	WLLS 802-14-1642
!			SW402	ŀ	SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	1	MPB21S-A (F2UEE)
1		-	C202-132	ŧ		ł	
1	PCA	!	C202-532	ŀ		ł	
+		-+		+ •		+-	

34ERM - MAIN ASSEMBLY [PL#: 202-550]

4.		. 4 -		<u> </u>	
1	Qty	1	Reference #	 Description	Part Number
-	1	1	PL202-551	I 34ERM ERPC I	PCA-834 ECHO RET 1
;	1	;	PL202-552	: 34ERM ERTK :	PCA-24 TK ASSIGN :
1	1	1	DT202-450	DETAIL-ECHO PANEL, 534	D202-450 rev B
1	2	;	CKBU	: CAP-KNOB 15MM BLU W/LINE :	C151-BLUE
1	4	1	CKGY	CAP-KNOB 15MM GRY W/LINE	C151-GRAY
1	7	1	JS03	; JUMPER, STRIP 3 POSITION ;	1
1	6	1	KPBK	! KNOB-15MM X 6MM PUSH ON !	DC150-006 BLACK
1	1	1	K5A-6	¦ KNOB-MEDIUM (BLACK) 6MM ¦	K5A-6
l	i	ŀ	MICGRILL		!
1	7	i	NH7MM	: NUT-HEX S/W ALPS POTS	7 M M
į	4	i	NK4	I NUT-KEP 4-40	l
;	4	i	P014F	: POT-16MM 10KA W/FLAT SH	Revised 07/02/81
1	2	i	P016F	POT-16MM 10KB W/FLT DNT	Revised 07/02/81
1	4	!	SF4B1/4	SCREW-FLHD BLK 4-40x1/4	100D-STL-CR RECS !
1	18	ļ	WAF7MM		1
ł	7	ŀ	WAL7MM	WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	: 7MM - 1
ļ	1	1	WCBK2.25	WIRE-CUT BLACK 2.25"	#22 TOP COAT PVC !
į	1	1	WCG2.25	WIRE-CUT GREEN 2.25"	#22 TOP COAT PVC
ŀ	1	ŀ	WCV2.25	WIRE-CUT VIOLET 2.25"	#22 TOP COAT PVC
;	1	ł	P016(OLD)	!	
4	:	- + -			<u> </u>

34ERM - PCA-ECHO RETURN [PL#: 202-551]

; 	Qty	t Reference #	Description	-+
	 1	+ PC202-451	PC-S30 AUX MODULE BUTTON-GRAY B305 BUTTON-WHITE B305 CAP-MYLAR RAD .01UF CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V CAP-CER DISC 100PF CAP-CER DISC 10PF CAP-CER DISC 10PF CAP-CER DISC 47PF CONN-2 PIN (M) LOCKING CONN-4 PIN (M) LOCKING CONN-7 PIN (M) LOCKING CONN-12 PIN (M) STRAIGHT	-+
	13	: R3056V	! BUTTON-GRAV BROS	! J5730503501
	4	. B305W	: BUTTON-WHITE 8305	! 35230503501
	1	! C.01II	! CAP-MVI AR RAD OTHE	! 01UE/107/100V
	i	. C. 4711	! CAP-MVI AR RAD ATHE	! B32511 47/5/100
•	<u>.</u>	! C10-25R	! CAP-FIECT RAD 10HE/25U	! CEMP5_0010
	2	: C100-16	! CAP-FIECT RAD 1001/23V	! KCMM 100-14
	2	! C100P	! CAP-CER DISC 100F	! 500 CL 107
	12	. C10P	! CAP-CER DISC 1001	! 500 N750 107
	12	: C33-A	! CAP-FLECT RAD 33HE-AU	! CEMOA-0033
	1	. 000 C ! C47P	! CAP-CER DISC 47PF	! 50V N750 107
	1	! CNO2-45	! CONN-2 PIN (M) LOCKING	! 3100-9-202-01
	1	! CNO4-A5	! CONN_A PIN (M) LOCKING	! HI CD154-A
	1	. CNO7-65	! CONN-7 PIN (M) LOCKING	! HI CR154-7
	2	! CN12-64	! CONN-12 PIN (M) CTDATEUT	! 3100-1-212-01
	~ 1.16/	51 CN12-66	COMMIT I THE CITY OF THE PROPERTY !	;;
		CN26-25	! CONN-24 PIN (E) PC	. G100-3-112-17
		1 D4001	CONN-12 PIN (M) RT ANGLE CONN-26 PIN (F) PC DIODE-1N4002 DIODE-1N4148	1 MA 002 1 MA 002 1
		D4148	! DIODE-1N4002	1 184140
		D5245	DIODE-ZENER 1N5245B	1 1N5245B
			! IC-QUAD COMPARATOR	I EMSTON S
			1 IC-4558	
		: 15579	I DUAL LOW MOTOR OD AMB	I NEECZOAD :
		: 15532 : ILR7805	I IC-5V REG. %5 TOLERANCE JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40 LED T1-3/4 GREEN LED T1-RED LED T1-3/4 RED	I NEGOVERF I
		: JU40B	I IL-JV RED. AJ (GLERHNUE	I TO ADV DE D DA
	_	! LEDG-L		1 00.40x.23 D 24 4
		LEDO-L LEDR	1 LED 11-3/4 DREEM	1 000000
		LEDR-L	LED 11-RED LED T1-3/4 RED	QEU207H
		LEDY-L	LED T1-3/4 YELLOW	1 04040K 1
		MIC	: MICROPHONE-NIPPON	SA543Y
		PT1	POT-TRIM 50K LINEAR	i EMTIULB i
		I FII	i PUITIKIN DUK LINEAK	: XZ01-K202-R
		R100	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100	i UF25 i
		R10K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1K	1 0505
		R20K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 20K	! CF25 !
	3 1	R22K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 22K	1 CF25
		1 R27	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27	1 CF25 !
	2 !	R27K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27K	! CF25 !
		R3.3K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.3K	! CF25 !
	1 1	R3.9K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.9K	! CF25 !
		R330	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 330	CF25
	1 1	R390	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 390	! CF25 !
		R470	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 470	! CF25 !
	4 :	R47K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	! CF25
	2 1	R5.1K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.1K	1
Z	4 !	R6.8K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 6.8K	CF25
	1 :	R820	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 820	1 CF25

34ERM - PCA-ECHO RETURN [PL#: 202-551]

	•			· 	-	Part Number	T -
1	7 2		R82K R54-10K R54-47K S0C08	RESISTOR-SIP 4X10K 2% RESISTOR-SIP 4X47K 2% SOCKET-IC 8 PIN		CF25 WLLS 802-0081642 WLLS 802-14-1642	+
	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SW402 SW403 SW407	SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT SWITCH-2P/4STA INTLKD SWITCH-4P ALT ACTION	1	MPB215-A (F2UEE) 2KBC0400001037 MPB415-A (F4UEE) ZTX550	

34ERM - PCA-24 TRK ASSIGN [PL#: 202-552]

1 1		.1.	meterence #	11	Description			!
i l		1	PC202-420	- - -	PCB-SW BD, 24 TK ASSN			
1 1		i	PC202-421	1	PCB-RES BD, 24 TK ASSN	į	A202-421 Rev B	l
1 1	2	i.	B34	i	BUTTON-S34	!	B34	į
1 1		į	HDR26L	!	HEADER-26 PIN LONG TAIL	ŀ	SAE CHD6926-W3S	ł
! .	5	ŧ	HDR60	1	HEADER-60 PIN	1	SAE CHD6960W1S	i
1 1		1	JU40B	i	JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40	ļ	J0.40X.25 B 24	1
1 2	4	ŧ	R47K.	i	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	1	CF25	1
1 3		į	SP4B1/4	1	SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40x1/4	ŀ	STL-CROSS RECESS	ŀ
1 1		į	SPA3368	į	WASHER, FIBRE . 062 THK	ŀ	3368	ł
1 3		1	ST4-1/2	1	STANDOOF-1/4HX 4-40X1/2	ŀ	1450C	ł
1 1	2	į	SW411	ł	SWITCH-2 POLE LATCHING	ţ	SPH121A	ŧ
; 3		1	WAL4	i	WASHER-LK INT TH #4	ł		ł
1 5	CH	1	A202-124	;		1		ŀ
P	CA	ŧ	A202-524	ŀ		ŀ		ŀ

34CRM - PCA-COMMUNICATIONS BOARD [PL#: 202-553]

: Qty :	Reference #	Description	Part Number
! 1 !	PC902-453	PC BD-COMM MOD SERIES 30	C902-453A :
1 2	BFGGY	BUTTON-GRAY FG BUTTON-FM GRAY BRACKET-KEYSTONE # 612 CAP-MYLAR RAD .0047UF	FG-GRAY/TAG-GRAY :
1 4	BFMGY	BUTTON-FM GRAY	FM-GRAY/TAM-GRAY
1 2	BR612	BRACKET-KEYSTONE # 612	612
1 1	C.0047U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .0047UF	CP100K0047
1 1	C.01U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .O1UF	.01UF/10%/100V :
1 1	l C.033U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .033UF	.033UF/10%/100V :
1 2	E.047U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .047UF	CP100K0470 :
1 1	! C.47U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .47UF	B32511.47/5/100
		CAP-ELECT AX 1UF/50V	
		CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V	
		CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V	
1 3	C22-16	: CAP-ELECT AX 22UF/16V	CET16-0022
	C33-6	CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	CEM06-0033
1 1	l C470~6	CAP ELECT RAD 470UF/6.3V	CEM06-0470
1 2	1 C470P	CAP-CER DISC 470PF	1 50V SL 10%
1 2	l CN09-52	CONN-9 PIN (F) RT ANGLE	09-52-3091
10	D4148	CONN-9 PIN (F) RT ANGLE DIODE-1N4148 IC-2206	1 1 1 1 4 1 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
$\{C\mathbf{f}^{*}\}_{i=1}^{n}$	I 12206	IC-2206 IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL	I :: XR2206≥
1.1	1351	I IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL	LELF351N (NAT.)
€1: 1	1356	IC-356	L.LF356N
CI 1	14741	I IC-4741	!-HA3-4741-5 ⁻ ¦
	1 15011	! IC-5011	I IH5011CPE
1 1	l aLEDR	! LED T1-RED ! LED T1-YELLOW	QEC209A
1 1	! LEDY	: LED T1-YELLOW	QEC409A
1 1	LEDY-L	I LED T1-3/4 YELLOW	SA543Y
	P014F	POT-16MM 10KA W/FLAT SH	Revised 07/02/ 81
1 1	P014LPC	POT-10K AUDIO LPC	P014LPC
	P029F	1 POT-16MM 2x200KC W/FL SH	Revised 07/02/81
1 3		POT-TRIM 50K LINEAR	
1 1	! PT2	; POT-TRIM 50K LOG	1 CY4844
1 1	PT3	: POT-TRIM 15T 500	3006-W-1-501
1 2	l R10	RESISTOR-1/2 5% 10 RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100	(CF50
1 1			CF25
1 12	l R100K		! CF25
1 5			! CF25
1 1			CF25
1 2			l CF25
4			CF25
1 12			CF25
1 1			CF25
1 3	l R39K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 39K	! CF25
1 2	l R4.7K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 4.7K	: CF25
1 4	R47	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47	: CF25
1 2	R470	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 470	! CF25
1 4	l R47K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	CF25
1 2	! R5.1K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.1K	

34CRM - PCA-COMMUNICATIONS BOARD [PL#: 202-553]

+-		+ -			- +	
¦	Qty	¦	Reference #	Description	l	Part: Number
1	2	1	RPA1/8	; RIVET-POP 1/8X1/8 ALUM	- {	EA42
1	2	1	S0C08	SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	!	WLLS 802-0081642 8
ł	1	1	S0C14	SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	1	WLLS 802-14-1642
Į į	2	3	S0C16	SOCKET-IC 16 PIN	1	WLLS 802-0161642 (
ļ	2	1	SW401	SWITCH-2P/1STA MOM	1	F2U0A-51213
ł	4	!	SW402	SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	1	MPB21S-A (F2UEE) {
į	6	į	TOIA	! TRANSISTOR-NPN 1 AMP	ŀ	ZTX450
ļ	1	i	T271	! TRANSISTOR-P CHAN FET	ł	SILICONIX J271
ŀ	2	ŀ	T51A	: TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	1	ZTX550
1	1	ŀ	WCG2.25	! WIRE-CUT GREEN 2.25"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC :
1	1	ł	WCG3.5	WIRE-CUT GREEN 3.50"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC :
1	1	ţ	WC03.5	WIRE-CUT DRANGE 3.50"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC I
i	2	!	WCG4.5	WIRE-CUT GREEN 4.50"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC :
1	2	į	WC04.5	WIRE-CUT ORANGE 4.50"	ł	#22 TOP COAT PVC
ł	2	ł	WCR4.5	WIRE-CUT RED 4.50"	1	#22 TOP COAT PVC
1	ASY	ì	C902-553		1	
!	SCH	ļ	D902-153		1	
+-		+-		 	- + -	

34CRM - PCA-SWITCH BOARD [PL#: 202-554]

++	Reference #	Description	Part Number /
1 1		PC BD-SWITCH MOD SER 30 1	
		BUTTON-GRAY B305	
; 3 ;	000001 000001	BUTTON-WHITE B305	15230502502
		BRACKET-KEYSTONE # 612	
	C.047U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .047UF	CP100K0470:
		CAP-MYLAR RAD :068UF	
	C.47U	CAP-MYLAR RAD 47UF	B32511.47/5/100
		CAP-ELECT RAD 10UF/25V	
	C10P	CAP-CER DISC 10PF/	50V N750 10%
! 4	. C22-14	CAP-ELECT AX 22UF/16V	CET16-0022
1 1	CN04-65	CONN-4 PIN (M) LOCKING	HLSR156-4
		CONN-7 PIN (M) ANG. LOCK	
1 2	CNAG_50	! CONNEG PIN (F) BT ANGLE	! 09-52-3091 !
1 1	! CN12-52	CONN-12 PIN (F) RT ANGLE	09-52-3121
. 4	! DAIAR	DIODE-IN4148	! 1N4148
	! 1339	I IC-QUAD COMPARATOR	Laum339Non.o
1 1	! 14558	1 IC-4558	RC4558NB
1 1	! 14605	IC-4558 IC-QUAD OP AMP IC-5011	HA1-4605-5
1 2	15011	I IC-5011	IH5011CPE -
1 3	. JUSOT	JUMPER WIRE-TEFL #22 .50	J0.50X.25 T 22
1.3	LEDG-L	LED T1-3/4 GREEN	! SA543G
1 1	LEDR	LED T1-3/4 GREEN LED T1-RED	I QEC209A I
1 1	LEDR-L	LED T1-3/4 RED	SA543R
	LEDY-L	LED T1-3/4 YELLOW	SA543Y
	PT1	POT-TRIM 50K LINEAR	: X201-R503-B
		RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100K	CF25
1 1 3	R10K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10K	CF25
4		RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1K	CF25
1 1	! R2.2K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2K	1 CF25
1 7	: R20K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 20K	CF25
1 1	: R3.3K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.3K	! CF25
1 1	! R3.9K		! CF25
1 1	l R330	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 330	l CF25
1 1	: R390	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 390	l CF25
1 12	: R39K		: CF25
1 1	! R470		1 CF25
1 3	₹ 847 K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	CF25
1 2	! R5.1K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.1K	:
1 1		! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 68K	: CF25
1 1	! R820	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 820	l CF25
1 1	: RPA1/8		EA42
1 1	: SO CO8	: SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	WLLS 802-0081642
1 2	1 SOC14	SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	WLLS 802-14-1642
1 2	1 SOC16		WLLS 802-0161642
: 4	: SP4B3/8	SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40x3/8	STL-CROSS RECESS
! 2	SU1647	: SUPPORT-BOARD 1647	1 1647
1 2	: SW402	: SWITCH-2P/1STA ALT ACT	(MPB215-A (F2UEE)

34CRM - PCA-SWITCH BOARD [PL#: 202-554]

4		Part Number
3	SWITCH-2P/4STA INTLKD SWITCH-4P ALT ACTION TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	! 2KBC0400001037

34CRM - WIRING LIST [FL#: 202-556]

		. 2						
†					escription			!
+					CONN-4 PIN (F) SHELL			1
ł	1	ŀ	CN07-50	:	CONN-7 PIN (F) SHELL	ŀ	09-50-3071	į
1	11	ł			TERMINAL-CRIMP STR			ł
1	4	ŧ			TIE WRAP-4" LONG			ŀ
l	2	1	WCBK3.5	ł	WIRE-CUT BLACK 3.50"	ł	#22 TOP COAT PVC	1
ţ	1	ŀ	WC05	1	WIRE-CUT DRANGE 5.00"	ŀ	#22 TOP COAT PVC	1
1	1	Į	WCY5	ł	WIRE-CUT YELLOW 5"	ŧ	#22 TOP COAT PVC	1
ł	1	į	WCBR7	;	WIRE-CUT BROWN 7.00"	ŀ	MW22 SOLID TC	i
ł	1	ŀ	WCR7	ŧ	WIRE-CUT RED 7.00"	ļ	#22 TOP COAT PVC	1
ł	1	1	WCBR11	1	WIRE-CUT BROWN 11.00"	ļ	MW22 SOLID TC	i
!	1	ì	WCBU11	1	WIRE-CUT BLUE 11.00"	į	MW22 SOLID TC	Į
ļ	1	į	WCG11	;	WIRE-CUT GREEN 11.00"	1	MW22 SOLID TC	i
i	1	l	WCD11	!	WIRE-CUT DRANGE 11.00"	ł	MW22 SOLID TC	ł
1	1	1					MW22 SOLID TC	ŧ
1	1	į			WIRE-CUT VIOLET 11.00"			ł
į	1	ļ	WCY11	ŀ	WIRE-CUT YELLOW 11.00"	1	MW22 SOLID TC	ł
+		+		+-	~	+-		-+

34HIRES - PCA-CONTROL BOARD [PL#: 202-561]

l Qty	1	Reference #	Description	Part Number
1 1	-	PL202-562	I 34HR HRD	DISPLAY ASSEMBLY
1 1	ł	PC202-461	! PC BOARD, S30 HI RES VU	C202-461 Rev A
1 1	l	C.22U	: CAP-MYLAR RAD .22UF	B32511.22/5/100
1 2	ŧ	C.47U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .47UF	B32511.47/5/100
1 2	1	C100-16	CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V	KSMM 100-16
1 2	i	C150P	CAP-CER DISC 150PF CAP-CER DISC 18PF CAP-ELECT BAD 33HE-AU	1 50V SL 10%
1 2	!	C18P	CAP-CER DISC 18PF	: 50V N750 10%
1 1	1	C33-6	CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	: CEM06-0033
1 1	ł	C47P	CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V CAP-CER DISC 47PF	1 50V N750 10%
1 1	į	CN08-64	! CONN-8 PIN (M) LONG RND	3100-1-208-07
1 1	ł	CN12-66	CONN-12 PIN (M) RT ANGLE	3100-3-112-17
1 2	į	D4001		1 1N4002
1 5	ļ	D4148	DIODE-1N4148	1 1N414B
1-2		1074	OP AMP-QUAD BI-FET	
1 1	1			MC14053BCP
1 2	-	PT5	POT-TRIM 10MM 50K 20%	! PTC-10V 50K
1 2	ļ	R100K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100K	CF25
1 2	ŀ			! CF25
! 2	ł	R150K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 150K	! !
1 2	į	RIM	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 1M	CF25
1 1	ł	R2.2K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2K	CF25
1 3	ł	R2.2M	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2M	CF25
1 3	ł	R20K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 20K	CF25
1 2	ł	R27K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27K	CF25
1 2	!	R47K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	CF25
1 1	ì	R5.6K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.6K	! CF25
1 1	ļ	R82K	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 82K	l CF25
1 1	ł		RESISTOR-SIP 4X10K 2%	1
1 1	ł	RS4-20K	! RESISTOR-SIP 4X20K 2%	! !
1 2	i	RS4-47K	RESISTOR-SIP 4X47K 2%	!
1 2	!	S0C14	! SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	WLLS 802-14-1642
1 1	i	S0C16	SOCKET-IC 16 PIN	WLLS 802-0161642
! PCA	ł	A202-561	!	
2	1	PT5H	POT-TRIM 10MM 47K 20%	PTC-10H(2.5) 47K

34HIRES - DISPLAY ASSEMBLY [PL#: 202-562]

1.		4.			+-	
1	Qty	!	Reference #	Description	:	Part Number
!	1	!	PC202-462	PC BOARD S30 DRVR/DSPLY	1	C202-462 Rev A I
!	1	ŀ	DT202-469	DETAIL-PANEL, 34HRVU	ŧ	A202-469 rev B
1	4	į	BR612	BRACKET-KEYSTONE # 612	ŧ	612
ŧ	1	ŧ	CN06-52	BRACKET-KEYSTONE # 612 CONN-6 PIN (F) VERT/TOP DIODE-1N4148 SPEC-40 SEG VU NETWORK	į	3000-006-2101
ł	1	ŀ	D4148	DIODE-1N4148	ţ	1N4148 !
1	1	1	HN40	SPEC-40 SEG VU NETWORK	!	-1, -2 & -3 revB !
(1)	1.05	ļ	1779	TC-DUAD COMPARATOR		LM339N 1
ł	1	i	JS03	JUMPER, STRIP 3 POSITION	ļ	! !
1	40	i	JU40B	JUMPER, STRIP 3 POSITION JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40 LED-10 SEGMENT GREEN	ì	J0.40X.25 B 24 \
ł	2	ļ	LEDG-10	LED-10 SEGMENT GREEN	1	H/P HDSP-4850 !
i	1	ŧ	LEDR-10	LED-RED 10 SEGMENT	1	H/P HDSP-4830 (
1	1	i		LED-YELLOW 10 SEGMENT		
1	2	ł	R2.2K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 2.2K	1	CF25 !
ł	3	ł	R270	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 270 RESISTOR-1/4 5% 470	ŀ	CF25
1	1	į	R470	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 470	1	CF25 !
ŧ	1	!	R47K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K	ţ	CF25 !
į	2	ŧ	R5.6K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 47K RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.6K SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	į	CF25 !
ł	10	ŧ	SOC14	SOCKET-IC 14 PIN	1	WLLS 802-14-1642 !
1	5	ŀ	SUU16	SUCKET-IC 16 PIN	i	WLL5 802-0101042 ;
ł	4	i	SP4B1/4	SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40x1/4	l	STL-CROSS RECESS !
!	4	ľ	SP4B3/16	: SCREW-PNHD BK 4-40X3/16 : TRANSISTOR-NPN 1 AMP : TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	!	STL-CROSS RECESS !
1	1	į	T01A	TRANSISTOR-NPN 1 AMP	ŀ	ZTX450 :
ļ	4	l	T51A	TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	ł	ZTX550 :
ŀ	PCA	ţ	A202-562		i	<u> </u>
4.		4.		L	+-	+

34CRM - MAIN ASSEMBLY [PL#: 202-570]

+-	Qty	· + - ¦	Reference #	Description	Part Number
	4	1	PL007-541	3CRM/34CRM 3BOC	PCA-BAL OUT CARD
1	1	1	PL202-553	: 34CRM	COMM. MOD PCA :
1	1	i	PL202-554	: 34CRM SM :	SWITCH MOD PCA
1	1	ł	PL202-556	SERIES 34 CRW :	WIRING LIST-34CR
į	i	ŧ	PL612-515	! ARMS MKPC !	ARMS MSTR KEY BD
1	1	į	PL912-551	: 3CRM CRPC :	PCA-MASTER :
ţ	1	1	PL912-552	: 3CRM ECPC :	ECHO/CUE POT ASY
ŀ	1	ì	CK151	CAP-KNOB 15MM BLK W/LINE	C151-BLACK
!	3	ļ	CKBU	! CAP-KNOB 15MM BLU W/LINE :	C151-BLUE
į	2	1	CKGY	CAP-KNOB 15MM GRY W/LINE	C151-GRAY
ł	2	ł	CKN151	COVER-NUT 15MM BLACK /	N151 :
!	i	ł	DT202-477	DETAIL-PC BRACKET	A20 2 -477 rev A: 1
٠ [1	i	DT202-479	DETAIL-PANEL 834 C/R	D202-479
1	4	ł	JU7X10	DETAIL-JUMPER \$30 CRM 👉	
ł	1	-			3092B1-21 KNOB
ŀ	8				K5A-6 !
l	4		KA		01 LA 132 04
ŀ	2		KPBK		DC150-006 BLACK
ŀ	2		KPGY		DC150-006-GRAY
i	2		KS151		S151-250
1	1		NH3B		1/2" ACROSS FLTS
i	12		NH7MM	NUT-HEX S/W ALPS POTS :	
i	2	i	***************************************		9MM :
į	1	i	P014F	POT-16MM 10KA W/FLAT SH	
i	2		P021	•	Revised 11/13/81
i	4 2		P022		LDE4A00410KA
i 1	7	-	SF4B1/4	SCREW-FLHD BLK 4-40x1/4	
i	10	•	SP4B1/4 SP4B3/8		STL-CROSS RECESS !
1	2	1	SP6B1/4		STL-CROSS RECESS
!	12	-	SPA875	SCREW-PNHD BLK 6-32x1/4	STL-CROSS RECESS 875
!	16	!	WAF7MM	I DEMOCK-MANILO MIFUN I	L\0
!	1	•		WASHER-LK INT TH 3/8ID	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
!	2	1		WASHER-LK INT TH #4	
ì	12	!	WAL7MM	WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	7MM
1	2	!	WAL9MM	WASHER-LOCK S/W ALPS POT	9MM
}	ASY	-	B202-570	; wholen cook of meta for	* 1165 !
+-		, . . .]	d allen rend para derly diffe paral also bet- med their para over quar vice map you gap you o

4VCC - FCA-VCA AUDIO CARD [PL#: 203-583]

_				. +
1	Qty	Reference #	Description	Part Number :
ì	1	PC203-483	PC BD-VCA ASSY (TA101) CAP-MYLAR RAD .022UF CAP-MYLAR RAD .1UF CAP-CER DISC 150PF CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	A203-483 rev B
	2	1 C.022U	CAP-MYLAR RAD .022UF	1 .022UF/10%/100V
	1	! C.1U	: CAP-MYLAR RAD .1UF	CP100K1000
	1	C150P	CAP-CER DISC 150PF	1 50V SL 10%
1	1	1 C33-6	: CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	CEW09-0033
į	1	1 C47P	l CAP-CER DISC 47PF	1 50V N750 10% 1
ł	1	! CN09-52	: CONN-9 PIN (F) RT ANGLE	1 09-52-3091
C.	2	[1351	L IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL	L LE351N (NAT.)
	1	1 14550	I IC-OP AMP, BI FET, SINGL	InRC4558NB
ŧ	1	: ILR7805	l IC-5V REG. %5 TOLERANCE	! uA78L05ACLP !
į	2	! PT5	! IC-5V REG. %5 TOLERANCE ! POT-TRIM 10MM 50K 20% ! POT-TRIM 3/8 SQ 100 OHMS	! PTC-10V 50K :
1	1	1 PT6	POT-TRIM 3/8 5Q 100 OHMS	3386P-1-101
.	1		POT-TRIM 3/8 SQ 1K OHMS	: 3386P-1-102
ł	1			CF25
ŀ	2		! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10	1
- 1	1	1 R100K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 100K	CF25
1	3	! R10K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10K	! CF25 !
!	1			! CF25 !
į	2	l R1M		! CF25 !
1	1	1 R22K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 22K	CF25
ł	1	R27K	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 27K	! CF25
į	1	1 R3.3K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 3.3K	! CF25
;	3	1 R33	! RESISTOR-1/4 5% 33	CF25
1	2	! R6.8K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 6.8K	! CF25 !
į	2	1 R680	RESISTOR-1/4 5% 680	! CF25 !
!	1	! R8.2K	: RESISTOR-1/4 5% 8.2K	CF25
ł	1			CF25
1	1	! RS4-20K	RESISTOR-SIP 4X20K 2%	1
1	1	1 RS4-47K	! RESISTOR-SIP 4X47K 2%	1
ŧ	3	1 50008	: SOCKET-IC 8 PIN	! WLLS 802-0081642 !
ŧ	1	! SPA3368	! WASHER, FIBRE . 062 THK	1 3368
1	2	T51A	! TRANSISTOR-PNP 1 AMP	: ZTX550 :
ŀ	2	l T75	! TRANSISTOR-N CHAN FET	! TIS-75 :
1	1	! TA101	! TRANSISTOR ARRAY, VCA	! TA 101 !
ļ	ASSY	1 B203-583	1	1

34CRM - ARMS MASTER KEYPAD [PL#: 612-515]

 -	Qty	; ; ; 4 -	Reference	#	Description Part	Number
;	1	1	PC612-415		PC-ARMS MÁSTER KEYBOAD A612-	115 Rev B
•			B410		: BUTTON, RELEGENDABLE : B410W	
į	1	ļ	D4148		! DIODE-1N4148	3
!	.66	1	HDR60		I HEADER-60 PIN : SAE CI	1D6960W1S
ŧ	12	į	JU40B		JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40 JO.40	(.25 B 24
i	1	ł	LEDG-L		! LED T1-3/4 GREEN	3
ŧ	11	1	LEDR-L		LED T1-3/4 RED	₹
ŀ	4	ŀ	LEDY-L	•	! LED T1-3/4 YELLOW	1
ŧ	4	i i	NK4		NUT-KEP 4-40	
ŀ	1.4	ļ	R10K		RESISTOR-1/4 5% 10K CF25	
ļ	4	ł	RS4-680		RESISTOR-SIP 4 x 680 2% !	
i	4	ļ	SP4C3/8		SCREW-PNHD BLK 4-40X3/8 (
ŀ	4	ŧ	ST4-1/2		STANDOOF-1/4HX 4-40X1/2 1450C	•
i	16	i	SW411		SWITCH-2 POLE LATCHING SPH12:	l A
į	2	;	WCG1.38			OP COAT PVC
į	SCH	į	A612-115	•	l de la companya de l	
ŀ	PCA	1	A612-515		Programme and the second secon	, 4 , 7

34CRM - PCA-MASTER [PL#: 912-551]

+			
! Qty !	Reference #	Description	Part Number !
		! PC RN-530 CRM '	1912-451 Rev C !
		CAP-CER DISC 10PF	50V N750 10%
:8 :		CAP-CER DISC 100PF	50V SL 10%
13 1	C470P	CAP-CER DISC 470PF	50V SL 10%
1 2 1	C. 047H	CAP-MYLAR RAD .047HF	CP100K0470 : 1
1 15	£33-6	CAP-ELECT RAD 33UF-6V	CEM06-0033
1 3	C100-16	CAP-ELECT RAD 100UF/16V	KSMM 100-16
1.66	CN64	CONN-STR RND 24 PIN .156	MFSR156-24
1 3.331	CN65	CONN-ST LOCK 24 PIN .156	MLSR156-24
1 1		CONN-7 PIN (M) ANG. LOCK !	
1 10	CN12-64	CONN-12 PIN (M) STRAIGHT	3100-1-212-01
1 1		CONN-12 PIN (M) LOCKING	
1 1	CN12-66	CONN-12 PIN (M) RT ANGLE	3100-3-112-17
	the first control of the first control of the contr		1N4002 I
1 1			RC4558NB⊅ (
		DUAL LOW NOISE OP AMP	NE5532AP® I
			NE5534N →
			PTC-10V 50K
			PTC-10V 10K
			CF25 :
			CF25 / I
			CF25 I
1 1		RESISTOR-1/4 5% 5.1K	ŀ
1 1			CF25
1 4			CF25
	** =		CF25
			CF25 .
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		CF25
			WLLS 802-0081642 !
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ZTX550
1 4			TIS-75
	WCBK2.25	WIRE-CUT BLACK 2.25"	#22 TOP COAT PVC
	D912-151		; ,
	D912-551		
+			r -

34CRM - ECHO/CUE POT ASSEMBLY [PL#: 912-552]

	Į	Reference #	toescription toescription	1	Part Number	1
4 6 6 2 4 5CH ASY	** ** ** ** ** ** **	CN07-75 C470F JU40B P014PC P038PC PC912-452	CONN-7 PIN (M) ANG. LOCK CAP-CER DISC 470PF JUMPER WIRE-BARE #24 .40 POT-10K AUDIO PC POT-20KBX2 DETENT PC BD-S30 CR AUX CONTROL RESISTOR-1/4 5% 51K		HLAS156-7 50V SL 10% J0.40X.25 B 24 Revised 11/13/81 rev of 12/07/81 B912-452 rev B	

DZ4	PARTS		LIST Pro	Pour Services No. PL. 53126-101	OI SHEET	T 2 OF 2 SEE
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	DESCR	VENDOR NO.	REF. DES.
	_		081-52982-101	P.W.B ASSEMBLY	BD# 52980	Al
2			082-50213	TRANSFORMER		1_
3		_	412-50212	CHASSIS W / SILKSCREEN	50140	
4		2	171-10261	TRANSISTOR	2N6569	04,6
Ŋ		_	171-10262	TRANSISTOR	2N3O55	। छ
9		4	340-10603	KEP-NUTS # 8-32		
7		e -	320-10288	INSULATOR MICA		
8		3	320-10290	INSULATOR MC NABB		
6		9	350-10206	SCREWS B.H #6-32 7/16		
01		-	316-20664	TYWRAP	THE REPORT OF	## P2
=						
21					AUG1 5 1983	83
13						
4						
15						
91						
17						
18						
BISHOP 6 REORDER	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629	CUPRESS			:	

BISHOP GHAPHICS/ACCUPA REORDER NO. A17629

P /	PARTS		LIST	POLICY ONC. PL. 52982 - 101	SHEET 2 OF 4 SEE
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO. REF. DES.
_		_	505-52981	PRINTED WIRING BOARD	BD. 52980 AI
2		REF	50213	TRANSFORMER	
3				3	
4		3	154-20020	POTENTIOMETER 2K NOV 4	041983 R7, 31, 37
5		7	154-20937	POTENTIOMETER 500.	R3
9					
7		2	158- 10082	RESISTOR .56. 2W, 10% BWH	R23, 27
В			150- 20372	3,6K 1/4W 5% CF	RS
6		_	150-20293	ਹ	R2
01		2	150-20315	اقم	R5, 25
		3	150-20307	₩9°9	R11,13,14
12		2	150-20327	47.p.	RIO, 22
13		5	150-20343	250a	RI,12,19,20,28
4		2	150-20347	330~	R16,34
15		3	150-20356	-v-05L	R24, 40, 42
91		10	150-20361	1.2 K	R6,9,17,18, 26, 29, 35, 38,41,43
17		3	150-20363	1.5K	R4,15,33
18		رن دن	150-20368	RESISTOR 2.4K 1/4W 5% CF	R 30, 32, 36
S GOHOIG	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	333001			

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. 417629

ρΔ	PARTS		LIST	E S	Power surves	DWG. P.	J. 52982-	101	8HEE T	3 of 4	REV. SEE SHT. I
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	0		DESCRIPTION	ż	VENDOR	NO.	REF. DES.	
61		J	150-2036	69	RESISTOR	2.7K	1/4W 5% CF			R21.	
20		_	150-20383	33	RESISTOR	IOK	1/4W 5% CF			R 39	
21		3	130-10287	7,	IC VOLTAGE		REGULATOR	LA 723		UI,2,3	
22											
23		-	172-20771	12	TRANSISTOR	Ř	NPN	TIP-29A	۸	92	
24		REF	171-10262	,2			NPN	2N3055	5	۵۱	
25		REF	171-10261	ı			NPN	2N6569	6	۵4,6	
97		2	172-10248	8	TRANSISTOR	Ř		2N2907	7	Q3, 5	
27							6l b				
28		1	160-10013	3	SCR 8	BA	50V (S	S0508L53	53	SCRI	
67		4	111 - 20590	90	DIODE 1.	1.5A		IN 5392		CR6,7,8,9	
30		9	111 10251	51	DIODE	٩١	2000	IN4003	_	CR3,5,10,11,13,14	4
31		2	111 - 10256	56	9	6A	50V	MR 750		CR1, 2	
32		-	112 - 10006	96	ZE	ZENER	5.67	INT52A	,	CR4	
33			112-10009	60	DIODE ZE	ZENER	157	IN965 E	ଧ	CRIZ	
34											
35			101 - 20950	50	CAPACITOR	ELECT.	22,000 _u f / 16V			CI	
98		7	101-20934	34	CAPACITOR	ELECT.	2200uf/35V			C5, 9	
BISHOP G	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	UPRESS									

BISHUP GHAPHICS/ACCUPINE REORDER NO. A17629

PZ	PARTS		LIST	MUET-BILE NO. PL. 52982-101	SHEET	REV. SEE. SHI. I
ITEM NO.	NOTE	OT) REQ	ONE ART NO.		VENDOR NO.	REF. DES.
37		_	101-10107	CAPACITOR ELECT. 22014/ 16V	C4	+
38		2	01101-101	100mf/ 35V	(8)	3, 12
39			101-10114	10mf / 25V	9)	'n
40		2	101-1011	ELECT. ILMF/ 50V	C3	c3, 10
4		-	104 - 10093	MYLAR .001 Lt 100V	C2	C
42		2	104-10092	CAPACITOR MYLAR .0033 Lef 100Y	(7,	5.11
43						
44		9	321-10679	IC SOCKET 14 PIN	FO	FOR: UI, 2, 3
45						
46		2	916-21170	WIRE, 16AWG. BLK, 10" 1/4 x 3/8 T	∀	۸,۸
47			916-21169	WIRE, 16 AWG. WHT, 10" 1/4 × 3/8 T	۷	AT
48		2	914-21065	WIRE, 20 AWG. BLK, 51/2" 1/4 × 1/4 T	B	Б, В
49		1	914-21021	WIRE, 20AWG. WHT, 61/2" 1/4 x 1/4 T	BT	5٦
50			,			
51						
52				NOVO 4 1000		
53						
54						
BISHOP G	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	UPRESS				

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629

PΔ	IRT	T S	IST.	CPOULET-ONE NO. PL. 51330-10) внеет	ET 2 OF 2 SEE SHT. 1
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	ON RT	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO.	REF. DES.
_				CHASSIS, 5.5.	51925	
2			081 - 51336-101	<u>L</u>	51334	Al
3			082-51333	TRANSFORMER		1
4			171-10244	TRANSISTOR	2N3773	۵۱
5		-	320-20126	INSULATOR NYLON (TO-3)		
9			320-10288	INSULATOR, MICA		
7		7	350-10206	SCREW PHIL B.H. 6-32 X 7/16		
8	·	4	340-10602	NUT, KEPS 6-32		
6		REF.	51336	SCHEIMATIC		
					057 2 5 1983	
BISHOP C	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629	SUPRESS				

REORDER NO. A17629

PZ	PARTS	SL	IST (PP	POWET-ONE NO. PL. 51336 - 10) SHEET	T 2 OF 3 SEE SHT.
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO.	REF. DE
-			505-51535	PRINTED WIRING BOARD	BD # 51334	PWB
7						
3					9 3	
4				861.3 T AON	5	
5		2	174- 20020	POTENHOMETER 2K		R2,17
9						
7		3	151-10389	RESISTOR, 1/2 W 5% CF. 10K		R1,3,19
8		2	151 - 10406	1/2W 5% C.F. 51K		R4,15
6		-	151 - 10302	1/2 W 5% CF 1,52		R6
01			150 - 20361	1/4 W 5% CF 1,2K		R5
=		5	4 -20347	4 4 330 m		R7,9,10
71		3	-20375	4.7 K		RB,13,1B
13			-20343	. 220 J		RII
4		_	-20327	47.~		RIZ
15	-	_	1-20367	7 7 7 2.2K		고
91		-	150-20368	RESISTOR 3 1/4 W 5 % CF. 2.4K		RIG
17						
8			130 - 10287	IC VOLTAGE REGULATOR	ZZLAL	חו
BISHOP GR	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	PRESS				

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629

PA	PARTS	1	LIST BE	CE POULET-ONE NO. PL. 51336-101	SHEET 3 OF 3 SEE SHT. I
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO. REF. DES.
61			172 - 10247	TRANSISTOR 2	2N2219 Q2
70		REF.	171 - 10244	ε	2N3773 Q1
17				361 2	
22		9	10001 - 111		IN4007 CR12,3,4,5,9
23		2	111-10251	N	1N4003 CR 6,7
24		_	111- 20058	100 V 20,2A	IN4448 CRB
25		2	105 - 100 90	CAPACITOR CERAMIC .OLL/INV	01,00
26		2	101-21198	CAPACITOR, ALUM, ELECT 220 UK/100Y	2 را ے
27		_	4 -10109	A A 330uH35V	C 2
28		_	01101-	V 35 V 100 UV 35 V	C3
2.9		_	10101-	1911/1022 A 4 A	52
8			91101-101	ALUM.ELECT. 220K/63V	C7
5-	2			ALUM, ELECT.	63
32		_	105 - 10088	CAPACITOR CERAMIC 200PWINY	C4
55					
*		_	221 - 10679	IC SOCKET , 14 PIN	FOR:U)
35		7	914-21020	WIRE 20 AWG BLK 4" 1/4 X 1/4T	A,A
36		2	9 14- 2149B	WIRE ZOAWG WHT 4" 1/4 X 1/4T	B ₂ B
B BISHOP G	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	CUPRESS			

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPAGE REORDER NO. A17629

D	PARTS		DA LSI	(Promerone Dwg. Pl 53611-101	SHEET	2 of 2 see
ITEM NO.	NOTE	 -	ONE ART NO	3CR	VENDOR NO.	7 1.1
_			101-21964-101	PRINTED WIRING BOARD	BD. 53613 A	う
2			082-53612	TRANSFORMER		
3		-	412-53908	CHASSIS W/SILKSCREEN	50300	
4					1	
Ŋ		_	19201-161	TRANSISTOR, NPN	2NG569	<u>ا</u> ه
9		4	29201-171	TRANSISTOR, NPN	2N3055 0	Q2,3,5,6
7		S	320-1028	INSULATOR, MICA		
ญ		9	320-10290	INSULATOR, MCNABB		
6		01	350-10206	SCREW , 6-32 X 7/6" B.H.		
01						
=		2	103-21258	CAPACITOR ELECT. 23000W1351	כ	CI, 2
12		4	358-21318	SCREW, ALLEN 10-32 X 38		
13		4	392-10829	WASHER , INTERNAL STAR, #10		
4						
15		4	340-10603	KEP, NUTS 8-32 PORM		
ا ل						
7.1				DECIS	1983	
18						
BISHOP GE	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCIIPRESS	IDDECC				

(B) BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629

Zd	PART	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	DIA LSI	(Brouner-ane No. PL 53615-101	SHEET 2 OF 3 SEE	· -
NO.			ART NO	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO. REF. DES.	
_		_	505-53614	PRINTED WIRING BOARD	BD# 53613 AI	
2				,		
જ		2	154-20937	POTENTIOMETER HORIZ, 5002	R1,20	
4		2	154-20020	POTENTIOMETER HORIZ, 2K	R26, 29	
5						
و		2	158-10077	RESISTOR .12 2W 10% BWH	R21,22	
_		4	158-10078	. IB 2W 10% BWH	R4,5,15,16	
හ		න	151-10374	2.4K 1/2W 5% CF	R 23,35,38,38	·
6		Ŋ	♦ − 10349	220v 🕴	R3,14,24,25,32	\sim 1
9		_	-10345	B 1501	Rlo	
=		<u>പ</u>	57601-		R7, 12, 17	`
12			10381	ACA	RB	
13		_	-10411	82K	RII	
4		_	76501—	13K	RIB	
5		_	710372	2K	R19	
9		_	C1601-	2.2K	R23	
17		2	<i>1</i> 9€01 — 🛕	1,2K 🔻 🔻 👣	R27,30	T
18		-	151-10389	RESISTOR 10K 1/2W 5% CF	R31	
BISHOP C	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	UPRESS				

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCU

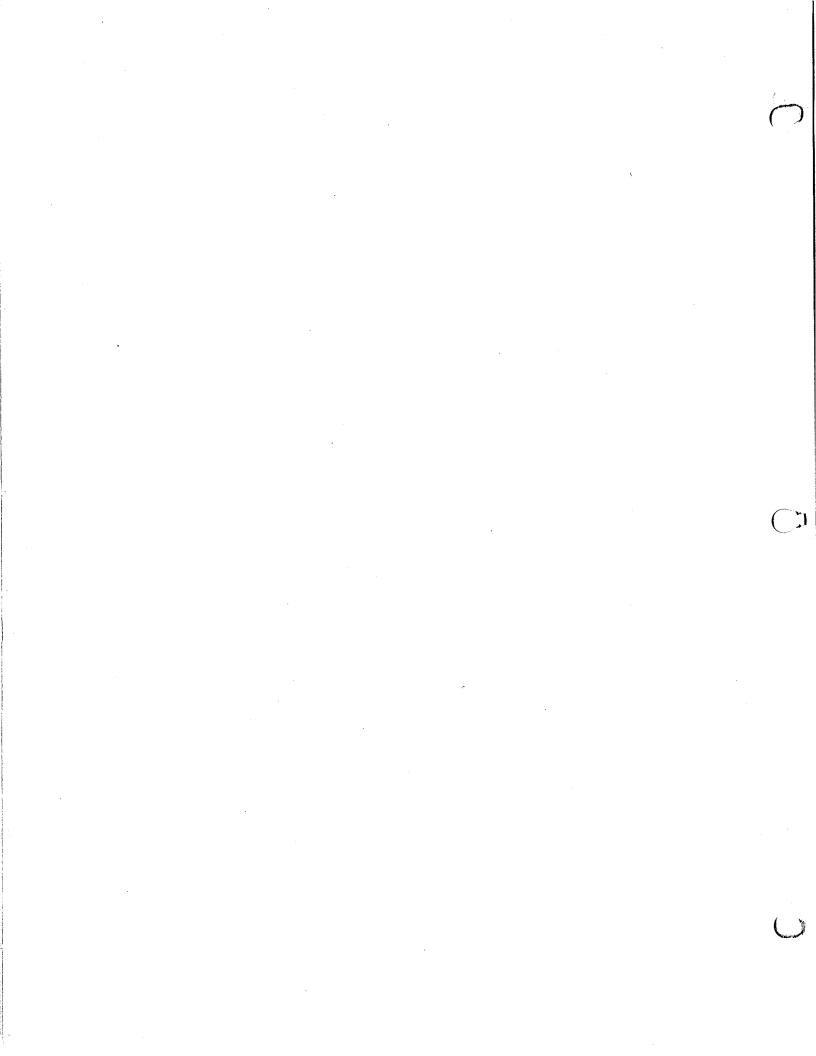
Zd	PARTS LIST	S	a	Post Post Supplies No. PL. 53615-10	SHEET	T 3 OF 4 SEE SHT. 1
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	DESCRIPTION.	VENDOR NO.	REF. DES.
16		4	151-10313	RESISTOR 6,82 1/2W 5% CF		R34,36,37,39
C					,	
		7	130-10287	I.C. VOLTAGE REGULATOR	JUA723	11,2
2						
23		REF	171-10261	TRANSISTOR, NPN	6959NZ	اح
24		REF	29701—111	y	24305NS	02,3,5,6
25		_	172-271		TIP29A	0.4
2b			172-10247	NAN	2N2219	Q.B
7.2			172-10248	TRANSISTOR, PNP	2N2907	Q_7
28						
29		4	111 — 10256	DIODE, 50V. 6A.	MR750	CP1,2,3,4
30		C.	10251	A 200V. 1A.	IN4003	CR 5, 6,8
31		2	∀ — 20058		IN4448	CR7,10
35		2	111 - 10252	100V, 3A.	IN 5401	CR 11, 12
33			112-10009	15.0V. ZENER	1N965B	CR9
34			113-10751	DIODE, L.E.D. RED	L,E,D.	DSI
35						
9E						
BISHOP G	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS	UPRESS				

BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629

PZ	PARTS LIST	7 S	(4)	DWG. PULLES NO. PL. 53615-101	SHEET 4 OF 4 SEE
ITEM NO.	NOTE	QTY REQD	POWER ONE STD PART NO.	DESCRIPTION. VENDOR	OR NO. REF. DES.
37		REF	,01	CAPACITOR, ELECT. 2300011/35V.	C1,2
38		3	101-10114	10mb/25V	C3,7,9
39		_	101-20063	220m/750V.	C4
40			101-101	105/Jm1 A	CB
4		7	101-10109	ELECT 330m5/35V	C6,11
4		-	104 - 10093	1001/5m100. MJ17	C.5
42			104 - 10092	CAPACITOR, FILM .0033JF/1KV	CIO
43		7	321 - 10679	I.C.SOCKET, 14 PIN	FOR: U1, 2
44		-	352-10218	SCREW , 6-32 X 516"	FDR: Q.4
45					
4b		2	916-21170	WIRE ILAWG, BLK. 10"14 X 3/8T	A, A
47			9110-0116	WIRE ILAWG. WHT. 10" 14 X 3/8T	AT
48			914-21101	WIRE 20AWG. WHT. 10" 14 X 3/8T	ВТ
49					
50					
51	,			DEC191983	
52					
53					
BISHOP G REORDER	BISHOP GRAPHICS/ACCUPRESS REORDER NO. A17629	UPRESS			

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SOUND WORKSHOP

FIELD ENGINEERING BULLETIN #36

PRODUCT : SERIES 34 RECORD/MIX CONSOLES

SERIAL #: ALL

DATE : SEPTEMBER 2, 1985

CONTACT : LEE POMERANTZ

DRAWINGS:

TO ALL SERIES 34 OWNERS:

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND A COPY OF THE SERIES 34 OWNERS MANUAL. WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DELAYS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DOCUMENTATION. ADDITIONAL COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM YOUR SOUND WORKSHOP DEALER AT A PRICE OF \$75.00 EACH.

NOTE THAT THIS MANUAL REPRESENTS CURRENT PRODUCTION SERIES 34B CONSOLES. WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN PERIODIC UPDATES AND REVISIONS, THESE CHANGES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE PATCH BAY/STUDIO INTERFACE AND THE ARMS PROCESSOR) HAVE BEEN MINOR AND THE ENCLOSED MANUAL IS ACCURATE EVEN FOR VERY EARLY CONSOLES. THOSE OWNERS WHO HAVE SERIES 34A CONSOLES SHOULD INSERT THE DOCUMENTATION THEY RECEIVED WITH THEIR CONSOLE INTO THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

- 1. ALL CONSOLE TO STUDIO INTERFACE INFORMATION PATCH BAY CARD ASSEMBLY AND SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS (SECTION 6), PATCH BAY WIRING CALL OUTS, AND MICROPHONE WIRING CALL OUTS (SECTION 2).
- SCHEMATIC AND ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS FOR THE ARMS CONSOLE COMPUTER PROCESSOR (SECTION 6).

A NOTE TO ALL SERIES 34 OWNERS WHO HAVE THE ARMS CONSOLE COMPUTER: A REVISED AND UPDATED ARMS CONSOLE COMPUTER OPERATING GUIDE IS IN THE WORKS AND WILL BE SENT TO YOU UPON ITS COMPLETION.

PLEASE CONTACT ME AT THE FACTORY IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

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To summarize the above chart:

When the WRITE led is ON, the channel is in MUTE WRITE. Being in MUTE WRITE means that the ON/OFF Status for this channel will be written into Data according to its present realtime status.

The Realtime status of a channel is shown by the UPDATE or MUTE led. If the led is ON the channel's realtime status is ON. If the led is OFF then the channel is OFF or muted. (If the channel is not in MUTE WRITE than the UPDATE led being on does not mean that the channel is not muted. It means that a realtime mute has not been "installed". The previous Data could be muting this channel. This would be indicated by the ON led being OFF — see below)

If the WRITE led is OFF then the channel is not in the MUTE WRITE mode and the channel will be written into Data according to (or DEPENDANT on) its Status in previous Data. The realtime status of the channel will not affect the data being written.

The Data Status of the channel is <u>always</u> indicated by the green ON led. If the led is ON then the channel is written into Data with an "on" Status. If the ON led is OFF, than the channel is being written as a Mute or OFF.

INSTALLING OR INITIATING MUTES

Channels are muted with the console in the MUTE mode (indicated by the MASTER SOLO and UPDATE leds being lit). Pressing an UPDATE button will Mute that channel. Pressing it again will unmute it or turn it on. (If the channel is in MUTE WRITE than the mute will be written into Data.) If one or more channels are muted the MASTER UPDATE led will flash (and the channel update leds on the muted channels will be off). All muted channels may be unmuted or turned on by pressing MASTER UPDATE. (Now the MASTER UPDATE led is off and the console is in the SOLO mode).

The SOLO mode is the same as the MUTE mode except that the UPDATE buttons now mute all <u>alternate</u> channels. If a channel Update button is pressed, every <u>other</u> channel is muted, effectively putting this channel in an "in-place" Solo mode. Pressing any more Update buttons will turn those chanels on-joining the first channel in its Solo status. To return the console to a full ON status any Update buttons that were pressed must be pressed again or the MASTER UPDATE button may be pressed. If one or more channels is in Solo Status than the MASTER SOLO led will flash.

Leaving the SOLO or MUTE modes to NORMAL console mode (by pressing MASTER SOLO), does not change any mute or solo status of any channels. In fact switching between NORMAL (Level) and SOLO or MUTE has no effect on the status or mode of anything in the console. It merely changes what the leds mean and what the buttons do.

MODE DESCRIPTIONS

READ*

The processor ignors the fader position and sets channel level from Data, and writes that level as new Data

WRITE

The processor ignors previous Data and sets level according to fader position, and writes that level as new Data

UPDATE

The processor recognizes the fader position when the UPDATE button is pushed as the UPDATE NULL POINT. The new audio level is set by reading previous data and adding or subtracting any fader movement (referenced to the UPDATE NULL). This composite is written as new Data.

SOLO

When the console is in the SOLO mode (indicated by MASTER SOLO being on) the WRITE and UPDATE buttons and leds revert to alternate function. The SOLO mode also includes the MUTE mode (indicated by both the MASTER SOLO and UPDATE leds being on. While in SOLO, all alternate channels are muted when a 'Solo' button is pressed. These mutes will be written into Data if those channels are in MUTE WRITE.

MUTE WRITE

When in the SOLO (or MUTE) modes the WRITE buttons function as MUTE WRITE buttons, both on the channels and the MASTER mode selector. When in MUTE WRITE, the processor examines the realtime MUTE status of the channel (whether the channel is on or off) and writes it as MUTE Data. This MUTE information is written independently for each channel. If a MUTE (channel off) is written, the audio signal will not be present upon playback, however the LEVEL Data remains and may be recovered by simply writing a "channel on" while in the MUTE WRITE mode. Until a MUTE is written into Data all channels exist in the "on" status.

SWITCHING IN AND OUT OF "SOLO/MUTE MODE" DOES NOT CLEAR MUTES AND DOES NOT CHANGE ANY CHANNEL'S STATUS!!

*READ/CLEAR BUTTON

Pushing the READ or CLEAR button exits all channels from modes that effect Data. That is all channels will revert to READ and MUTE READ. It will not cancel any realtime mute that have been installed by either the solo or mute function. These can be cleared by pressing READ twice within 500ms. In addition, this will clear all current level and mute data stored in memory (RAM) and establish initial Data (all channels 'on'; levels appx. -12).

DATA PATCHING

Automation Data is accessed from and returned to the processor through the Automation Data Patch Card. From top to bottom this card has 3 Blue Jacks, 3 Black Jacks, and another Blue Jack (which is a spare). Data Output from the processor appears on the top 3 jacks. The next 3 jacks are the Data Returns to the processor. Only 1 jack feeds the processor at a time and this is seleted by the FUNCTION switch at the top of the Control Room/Studio Module of the Console. FUNCTION "1" is the top Black Jack, "2" the next etc. Position "4" of the FUNCTION switch assures that no Data is being fed into the processor. This position should be seleted during the Initial Write Pass. "Con the Series 30, switch B is equivalent to Function 1, and 'C' to 3. Pressing neither B or C is equivalent to Function 4).

Normally during Automated Mixdown, 2 tracks are chosen as Data Tracks. These will be used to store the Level and Status (on/off) information for all of the input channels. Data is written on one track at a time. During all "mix passes" the previous Data is fed into the processor from the last Data Track recorded on. The procesor generates new data based on the previous data (or mix) and the current (but ever changing) status of the console. If the entire console is in the READ mode and no channels are in MUTE WRITE than the new Data will be identical to the previous Data, and the mix will not have changed. If channel 14 (for example) is in Write, then new mix will be identical to the old mix except that channel 14's level will be dependant on it's fader position throughout the mix.

Any combination of modes (READ, WRITE, UPDATE, MUTE WRITE) may be used on the various channels of the console at any time, with only one exception:

<u>Initial Write</u> is the mode that the console must be in when writing the first Automation Data Track. Initial Write means that all input channels are in the WRITE mode (their MUTE WRITE status is unimportant). Since all modes other than WRITE require previous Data to establish their new Data levels, they will not work during the first pass (since there is no previous Data).

The only time that the procesor generates Data without previous Data being fed into it is when it is in Initial Write. This also means, however, that if it any time during the mixing process a Data Track is recorded with all channels in WRITE, the processor generates New Data ignoring the previous Data and effectively erasing all previous mixing efforts. Of course the old mix still exists on the previous Data Track, and will exist until the next Automation Pass is made erasing the Data of the old mix.

SAMPLE MIX SESSION PROCEEDURE

A. SET UP

- Patch Data Inputs and Outputs to proper Tape Machine Inputs and Outputs
- 2. Set first Data Track (A) to 'Record'
- 3. Set console for mixdown
- 4. Set ARMS for Initial Write pass (MASTER WRITE)
- 5. Set Tape Machine to record Data at -7VU

B. FIRST PASS

1. Rehearse mix

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- 2. Perform mix while recording Data onto Track A
- 3. Either 'keep' mix and proceed or repeat 'First Pass'

C. PLAYBACK

- 1. Rewind Tape Machine; set Track A to Sync Mode; set Track B to Record Mode (by always switching the Tape Machine modes immediately after each pass that will be kept, the chances of erasing a wanted Data Track are almost eliminated)
- 2. Put ARMS into READ by pressing MASTER CLEAR (or READ)
- 3. Play Tape
- 4. Note that VALID Data LED is lit
- 5. Rewind Tape

D. UPDATE PASSES

- Set desired channels to WRITE or UPDATE (other channels remain in READ). In addition, each channel may or may not be put into MUTE WRITE. (Not being in MUTE WRITE is the equivalent a being in 'Mute Read', and all mute info is totally independant from the level modes)
- 2. Do not put <u>ALL</u> channels into (level) WRITE as this will cause the processor to perform an Initial Write, which ignors all previous Data.
- 3. Rehearse mix, feeding latest mix Data into Processor,
- 4. Perform mix, recording new mix Data onto other Data Track

E. NOTES

- 1. The Console <u>must</u> be in MASTER WRITE (Initial Write) during the first pass being recorded onto a Data Track.
- 2. Data must always be played back in the SYNC mode.
- 3. The VALID Data LED should always be lit when playing tape with Data, indicating that the processor is able to read the recorded data.
 - a. If the LED flashes or is intermitant, try recording the data at a higher level. If this problem still persists, check the physical condition of the tape and the alignment of that track.
 - b. DO NOT EMPLOY NOISE REDUCTION WHEN RECORDING DATA!
 - c. If the LED does not come on at all then reverse the switch position on the phase reversal switch located on the ARMS power Distribution board adjacent to the other ARMS boards. The Data is phase dependant and will not respond to out of phase data. Once this switch is set it will not have to be reversed, except possible when playing back data tracks recorded on a different console/tape machine combination. If reversing phase does not cure the problem check that the processor is 'seeing' the Data by reading voltage at the processor Data Input.

Mode Descriptions

I. OPERATION

A. CONTROLS AND LEDS

1. SUPER-GROUP SET-UP BUTTON (SET-UP BUTTON)-Located just above the other ARMS Master Controls on the Control Room/Studio Master Module. This is a latching-type push-button and puts ARMS into the Super-Group Set-up Mode when in the 'pushed' position (LED Lit). When in the 'up' position, ARMS is in the Operate Mode.

NOTE: On the Series 30 Console the Super-Group Set-Up Button is located below the Master ARMS Controls and is labeled 'A'.

- 2. SUPER-GROUP CHANNEL BUTTON (VIEW BUTTON)-A momentary push button located on every input channel to the right of the fader at the bottom of its travel. This push button enacts all of the channel related functions of Super-Group, including viewing groups and adding or deleting channels from groups during Set-up Mode operations.
- 3. SUPER-GROUP LED (LED)-Located just above the VIEW BUTTON. The LED indicates different things at different times and has four (4) modes of indication:

OFF ON SLOW FLASH FAST FLASH

- B. OPERATE MODE-When the SET-UP BUTTON is not depressed, Super-Group is in its "normal" or OPERATE MODE (as opposed to the SET-UP MODE, discussed later).
 - While in the OPERATE MODE, with no VIEW BUTTONS pressed the LED on any given channel indicates the following:

OFF Channel is not a Master
ON Channel is a Master
SLOW Channel is a Master under Local Control
FAST Channel is a Master in Transition

2. While a VIEW BUTTON is pressed (and held), Super-Group is in the VIEW MODE (which is concurrent with the OPERATE MODE, and can be concurrent with certain phases of the SET-UP MODE). The VIEW MODE allows the operator to instantly assertain the Group status of that channel and how it relates the rest of its group if it is a group member. If the channel (with the held VIEW BUTTON) is not a member of a group, then nothing will occur. If it is a Group Member, then the Super-Group LEDs on all channels will change to indicate the following in relation to the group to which that channel belongs.

OFF Channel is not a member of this group
ON Channel is a member of this group
FAST Channel is the Master of this group
SLOW Channel is the Master of this group, but is now either under Local Control or in Transition

(While any VIEW BUTTON is being held, all other VIEW BUTTONs are ignored).

C. SET-UP MODE - When the SET-UP BUTTON is depressed, ARMS is in the Group Set-up Mode which is used to establish groups, to cancel groups or to modify their membership. When in this mode the VIEW LEDs mean the following:

OFF Channel is not a member of any group
ON Channel is a member of a group
FAST Channel is a Master of a group
SLOW Channel is a Master of a group, but is now either under Local Control or in Transition

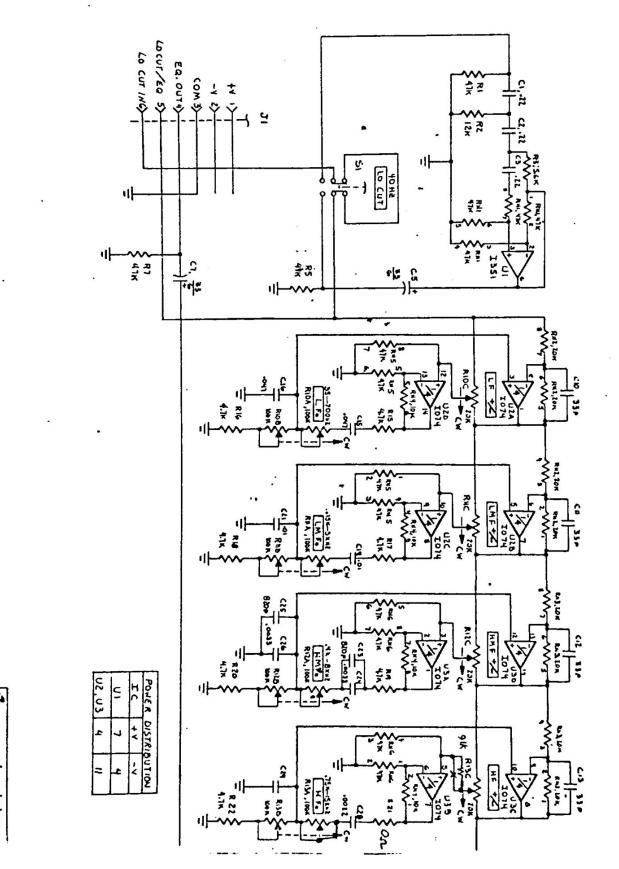
When a VIEW BUTTON is held during Set-Up, the LEDs function as they do while in the OPERATE MODE. The MASTER ARMS Buttons are dedicated to Group functions while in the Set-Up Mode, and have no effect on normal ARMS Modes or Functons

1. TO SET UP A NEW GROUP - Hit the VIEW Button twice (2 times) within 250ms. This stores the current (Local) fader level in memory, and establishes the fader as a group master. To assign or delete members simply touch the view buttons of any desired channels. Each touch will add or delete the channel to the group depending on present status (the touch reverses the membership status). If you press a channel that is a member of another group, the console will 'VIEW' that channels entire group. When that channel is released, you are returned to 'working' on the previous group. When the group membership is satisfactory, press MASTER CLEAR. This enters the new group into memory.

2. TO MODIFY A GROUP - Hit any group member twice within 250ms. This allows you to 'work' on that specific group. Only the LEDs of that group will light (in accordance with the SET-UP Mode LED parameters). Once you are 'working' on a specific group, the functions are the same as setting up a group.

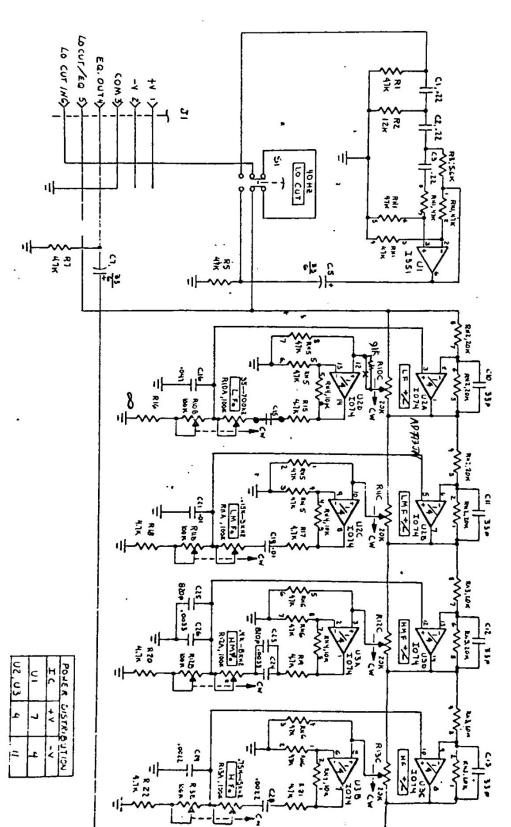
- 3. TO DELETE AN ENTIRE GROUP While in SET-UP Mode Press the MASTER UPDATE and press the MASTER VIEW Button of the group you wish to delete within 1 second (1,000ms for you time freaks).
- 4. TO ESTABLISH A GRAND MASTER First create a group with a Master only (no members). Make sure that it is entered into memory by pressing MASTER CLEAR. Press MASTER WRITE, followed by the Master destined to be Grand (within 1 second). The GRAND MASTER fader value is added to ALL channel fader values, thereby controlling the level of the entire console.
- 5. TO ESTABLISH A SOLO DIM MASTER First set up a group with only a Master (no members). Make sure that it is entered into memory by pressing MASTER CLEAR. Press MASTER SOLO, followed by that Master (within 1 second). The SOLO DIM fader value is added to ALL channel fader values that are not in Solo when the console is in the SOLO DIM Modes(a concurrent mode).
 - a. STANDARD SOLO- When channels are solo'd, all other channels are fully attenuated (muted)
 - b. SOLO DIM WRITE— When Channels are solo'd the value of the SOLO DIM Master is added to all fader values, on channels that are not in 'solo'. Since fader values are written into data on those channels which are in WRITE or UPDATE, executing Solo Dim Write type solos will effect the data of any channels in those modes.
 - c. SOLO DIM- When Channels are solo'd the value of the SOLO DIM Master is added to all VCAs, except those in 'Solo'. Since VCA values are not sent 'to' the processor, executing Solo Dim solos will only effect what is being heard (it will never have an effect on Data).
- 6. SETTING SOLO MODES- Solo modes are established by pressing combinations of MASTER buttons, while in the SET-UP mode.
 - a. STANDARD SOLO is the default solo mode when the processor is turned on. To establish standard solo from another solo mode press MASTER UPDATE and MASTER WRITE.
 - b. SOLO DIM WRITE is set by pressing MASTER SOLO and MASTER WRITE.
 - c. SOLO DIM is set by pressing MASTER SOLO and MASTER UPDATE.

- 1. ALL ARMS Mode Functions follow group structure: Pressing WRITE on a channel that is a group master puts that entire group into WRITE. Likewise with the other functions including UPDATE, SOLO, and MUTE.
- Group Masters reference to '0' on the fader scale.
- 3. When setting a new group, the master of that group is intransition mode, and must pass through the 'O' point before it takes over group control. This allows groups to be set up in real time, while the console is 'live', without any unwanted level changes.
- 4. Any individual channel is limited to 12dB of gain above '0'. If additional gain is attempted by a group master addition or by an out of range UPDATE, that channel will simply stay at +12. That situation can be corrected by lowering the console level through an UPDATE PASS, modifying the Grand Master, or both.



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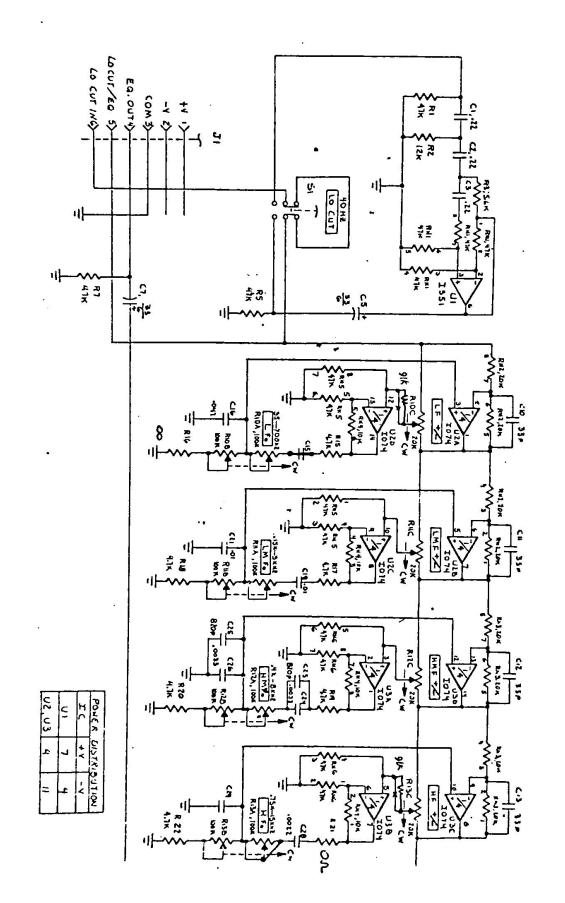
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