



## CAUTION

Be sure the slider switch on the rear panel of International equipment is positioned properly for the power line voltage (115 or 230 volts).

If a meter panel is being used, the power source can be connected to the POWER IN receptacle on that panel. The unswitched POWER OUTPUT receptacle on the meter panel can then be connected to the mixer.

### 2.4.2 More Than One Mixer

When two or more mixers are to be coupled together to provide more input facilities, the INPUT signal and power connections for each mixer are the same as described in paragraph 2.4.1. The output connections are different.

On the rear panel there is a five terminal barrier strip labelled MIXER COUPLE (see Fig. 5). From the top down the terminals are labelled IN A, IN B, GRD, OUT A, and OUT B. To couple the mixers, connect the OUT A and OUT B terminals on the first mixer to the IN A and IN B terminals on the second, the OUT A and OUT B terminals on the second mixer to the IN A and

IN B terminals on the third mixer, etc. The normal OUTPUT A and OUTPUT B connectors (XL type) are employed only on the last mixer in the line, all coupling is accomplished between the barrier strips. When recording stereo (both A and B) use twisted pair shielded cable for the coupling connections, wiring the shield to the GRD terminal on the barrier strips. If only single channel recording is contemplated, one shielded wire is sufficient.

Connect the OUTPUT A and OUTPUT B connectors on the last mixer in the line the same as described in paragraph 2.4.1.

## 3. OPERATION

### 3.1 SELECTING OUTPUT CHANNELS

Across the top of the mixer (see Fig. 6) are four 3-position selector switches, with positions marked A, A & B, and B. These positions correspond to the output channel of the mixer. Inputs can thus be connected to output A only, both output A and output B, or output B only.

Note the microphone inputs 1 and 2 are switched individually. Microphone input 3 and line input 4 are switched together, as are microphone input 5 and line input 6.

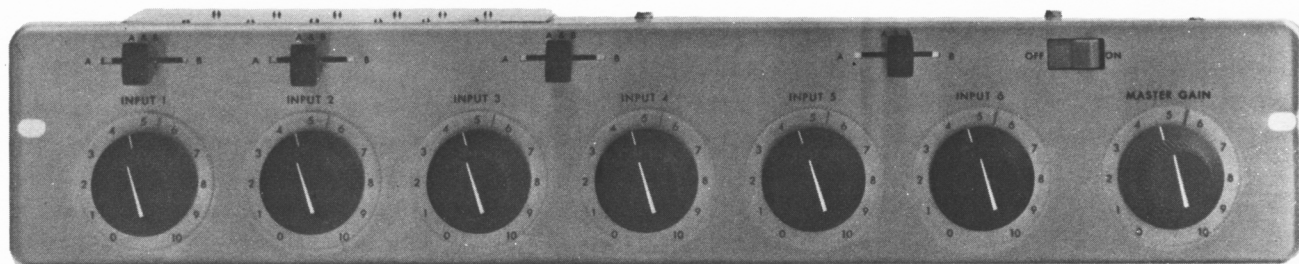


Fig. 6. Operating Controls and Indicators

### 3.2 APPLYING POWER

An OFF-ON switch is located on the upper right hand corner of the front panel (see Fig. 6). Simply press it ON to apply power. Power application will be indicated either by a pilot light or by back lighting of the OFF-ON switch.

### 3.3 SETTING LEVEL

Turn the MASTER GAIN control to 6, and position the plastic reset indicator (beneath the knob) to the same number.

Use test tones or program material to

adjust all inputs being used so that proper output levels for the recorder are available. (If a meter panel is employed, it will provide visual indication of output level for each channel.) Set the plastic reset indicators to the same setting.

### 3.4 DURING THE PROGRAM

While the program is being recorded, or otherwise used, individual inputs can be faded out and in by turning the input level control to 0, then advancing it to the position indicated by the red marker on the reset indicator to return it to proper level.

Similarly, both outputs can be simultaneously faded out or in by using the MASTER GAIN control.

## 4. MAINTENANCE

The plug-in units and the switching system employed make it very simple to isolate malfunctions to certain circuits.

For example, if a microphone input does not operate through the output which is selected, the selector switch for that input can be placed in

the A & B position. If the input then does not appear on either output channel it is probable that the trouble is in the microphone preamplifier. To check this, the preamplifier for that input can be changed with that of another input. If the trouble clears, the microphone preamplifier is at fault.

In our example, if the input operated normally through one output and not the other when the selector switch was placed in the A & B position, it is probable that the fault is in the mixer and line amplifier printed circuit board. Interchange the circuit boards. If the output trouble now is reversed, the printed circuit mixer and line amplifier board is at fault. In this case the trouble can be even further isolated by checking the signal at the five terminal MIXER COUPLE barrier strip on the rear panel. If the signal from the malfunctioning channel is normal at that point, it indicates that the trouble is in line amplifier portion of the mixer and line amplifier; if it is not normal the trouble is probably in the mixer circuit on that card.

Testing of printed circuit cards can be done while they are inserted in their connectors, by removing all cards except those for the circuit being tested. This leaves room for probes from test equipment.