Output Connections

This is a description of the terminal board P1 located on the rear of the PE-100 Paging Encoder. Reference to Figure 3 and the schematic should be made periodically.

Pins 1 and 2 are the external transformer connections. The power requirement is 12VAC at 500ma. and is normally supplied by the step-down transformer supplied with the encoder. However, any unregulated source of DC from 8V to 16V at 400ma. may be used in place of the transformer.

Pins 3, 4, and 5 are SPDT relay contacts used for PTT keying of an associated transmitter, pin 4 being COMMON, pin 3 is N.C. and pin 5 is N.O. A built-in resistor/capacitor shunt is across pins 4 and 5 to prevent arcing from inductive loads. If a ground to transmit is required to key the transmitter, JU-2 can be installed. This will ground pin 4 to P1 and when the PAGE Key is depressed, pin 5 of P1 will be grounded. Pin 5 of P1 should be connected to the transmitter PTT line. If an isolated pair of contacts is required for PTT keying, JU-2 may be removed. The contacts will, however, still be protected from inductive loads by C19 and R24.

Pins 6, 7 and 8 are another set of SPDT contacts which may be used for additional functions as required. Pin 7 is COMMON, pin 6 is N.C. and pin 8 is N.O. Some suggested applications would be: microphone muting, sub-audible tone disable, output tone gating, external transmit and receive indicators, etc. These contacts are rated at 1.0A at 28VDC or 0.5A at 115VAC and are operational during the paging cycle. It is suggested that if the tone output is to be connected to the microphone circuit, that these contacts be used for microphone muting in order to prevent excessive loading or unwanted pick-up.

Pins 9 and 10 are the Tone Output terminals. If shielded wire is used, the center conductor should be connected to pin 10 and the shield to pin 9. Pin 9 should be used as the system ground. When injecting the tone output into a high impedance load, it may be necessary to add a resistor divider network to the output of the PE-100 to reduce circuit loading and prevent excessive output if proper level adjustment cannot be made.

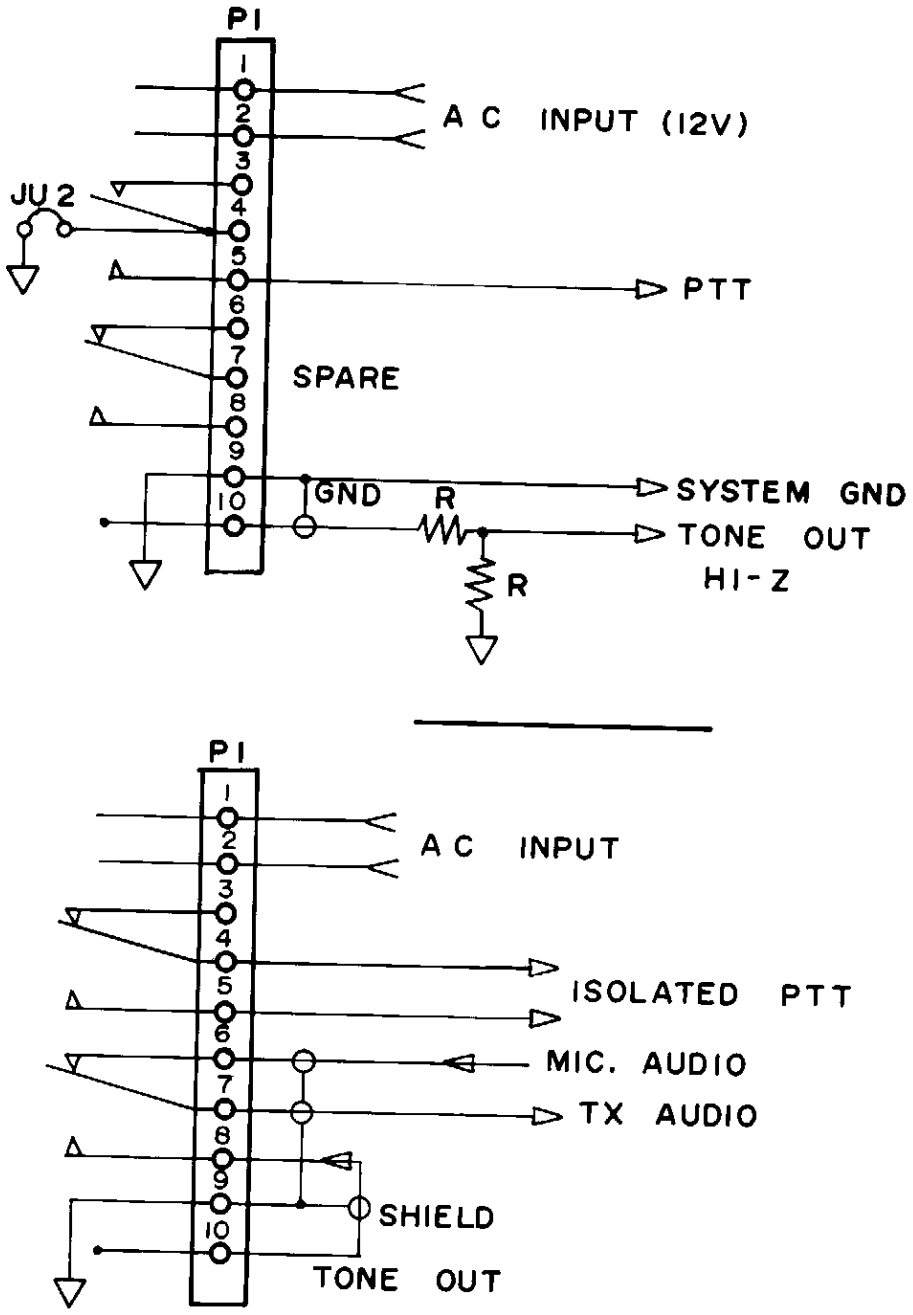

FIG. 3 TYPICAL CONNECTIONS