

## 4.1 MICROPHONES AND INSTALLATIONS

### 4.1.1 Alternate Microphones and Installation

For best results, the user should select a low-impedance dynamic type microphone or a transistorized microphone. Transistorized type microphone must be provided with a four-lead cable. The audio conductor and its shielded lead comprise two of the leads. The fourth lead is for receive control, and third is for transmit control. The microphone should provide the functions shown in Figure 4.1 (Schematic Diagram).

#### 4 WIRE MIC CABLE

<u>Pin Number</u>	<u>Mic Cable Lead</u>
1	Audio Shield
2	Audio Lead
3	Transmit Control
4	Receive Control

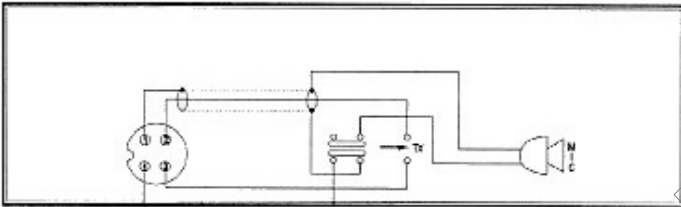


Figure 4.1 Transceiver Microphone Schematic Diagram

If the microphone to be used is provided with pre-cut leads, they must be revised as follows.

(1) Cut leads so that they extend  $\frac{7}{16}$ " beyond the plastic insulating jacket of the microphone cable.

(2) All leads should be cut to the same length. Strip the ends of each wire  $\frac{1}{8}$ " and tin the exposed wire.

Before beginning the actual wiring, read carefully the circuit and wiring information provided with the microphone you select. Use the minimum heat required in soldering the connections. Keep the exposed wire lengths to a minimum to avoid shorting when the microphone plug is reassembled.

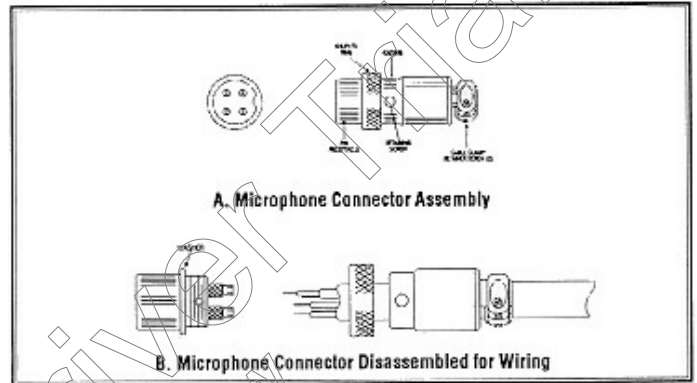


Figure 4.2 Microphone Plug Wiring

- (1) Remove the retaining screw.
- (2) Unscrew the housing from the pin receptacle body.
- (3) Loosen the two cable clamp retainer screws.