

ALTERNATE MICROPHONES AND INSTALLATION

For best results, the user should select a low-impedance dynamic type microphone or a transistorized microphone. Transistorized type microphones have a low output impedance characteristics. The microphones must be provided with a five-lead cable. The audio conductor and its shielded lead comprise two of the leads. The third lead is for receive control, the fourth is for grounding and fifth is for transmit control.

The microphone should provide the functions shown in schematic below.

5 WIRE MIC CABLE

Pin Number	Mic. Cable Lead
1	Audio Lead
2	Audio Shield
3	Receive Control
4	Grounding
4	Transmit Control

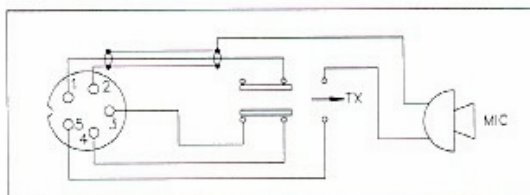


Fig. 1 Schematic of microphone

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 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 1/8" and tin the exposed wire.

- 15 -

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.

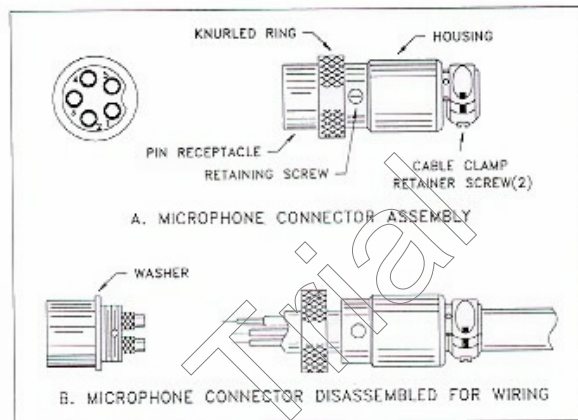


Fig 2 Microphone plug wiring

To wire the microphone cable to the plug provided, proceed as follows :

1. Remove the retaining screw.
2. Unscrew the housing from the pin receptacle body.
3. Loosen the two cable clamp retainer screws.
4. Feed the microphone cable through the housing, knurled ring and washer as shown Figure 2.

- 16 -