## ALTEC SERVICE COMPANY <br> MOTIOGRAPH SOUND EQUIPMENT BULLETIN <br> MAY 25, 1957 <br> ISSUE \#2 part 1 of 2

## What's in here?

The Altec Service Company was a branch of Altec in the busines of servicing all kinds of movie theater audio and film gear. This is but one of many volumes concerning this work. It is invaluable for anyone seeking more knowledge of old-time high fidelity sound reproduction systems made from the 1930's to the 1950's. This includes Schematics, Factory mods, Factory upgrades, Setup instructions, Confidential Field Bulletins, and other generally unpublished information not available anywhere else
What does it pertain to?
According to the table of contents... 15 different models, several WE, a couple high power
Amplifiers
Baffles
some least 6 kinds
Control Cabinets

- three, plus varian

Horns
two kinds of HF horns
Loudspeakers
ourteen varieties comprising
Motors
Networks
Power Units
Reproducers
wree kinds of projector motors
aight kindse adjust the chara

Systems
ransformers
these get the audio off the film and have their own characteristics.

- three variants
- nine types

EQ methods and curves that may be of use.
What kinds of equipment?
Many Western Electric and several less-known but fine other kinds (Bogen etc). Simplex Projectors - as these are after all where the movie sound comes from!
What is the resolution?
300DPI

## Dedication

This scan is dedicated to peace, spiritual and military strength, the rights of individuals to bear arms, and to assemble, speak the truth openly, and worship freely, and to goodwill among all truly God-fearing peoples.

None of these are mutually exclusive in a free society.





1. DEsCRIPTIOS - The T. E. $118-\mathbb{A}$ Amplifier is a medium gain, high power, two stage, pugh-pull bridging

DESCRIPTIC
amplifier.
2. Hoonting - 19 n Relag hack
3. cearacteristics -

Gain - 36 db (12 ohm input) (As used with Motiograph Sound Systema)
Yolume Control - Continuous - Not calibrated
Impedence - $\frac{\text { Input }}{\text { Output }} \quad \begin{aligned} & 1-25,000 \text { ohms } \\ & 1-1,000 \text { ohms }\end{aligned}$

Noise Level $-25 \mathrm{dr} / .006 \mathrm{~K}$
Vacuam Tubes - $2-67$ or $6.79,4-646$ or $6 \mathrm{Gu} 6 \mathrm{G}, 1-523$
Pomer Supply Required - 200N, 115v, 60 cycles
Mrequency Response - Flat 55-8000 cp
Dimensions - 7-1/4" High, 12 " wide, 18-13/16" Long
Teieht - 35 pounds
associamed dramings

| ${ }_{\text {BSR-61 }}^{\text {ESP }}$-614786 | ${ }_{\text {Schematic }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| BSR-613790 | Wiring Dis |





Printed in U.S.A.


1. DESCRIPTION - Open Pront chassis, all 16 oparated; separite chassis ( PA-7505) for tmo stage prean shan plate supply rectifier, and monitor amplifier tube.
2. Mownine
2.1 For $\boldsymbol{1}$ System (single anplifier cabinet) - W M-7015 Cabinet and External Controls.
2.2 For M-9』 System (separate cabinets)

2.3 For k-9 Dual. System

- PA-7015 Cabinet (for PL-7505)



3. charactaristics

 and 2000 voits, rectified and filtered plate supply at 4.0 ma to PA- 7505
Amplifier PA 7505 smplifier furni shes two photocell polarizing supplies



4. TESTINQ PROCRDURE - Average Tube Sociket Voltages and Currents, using 20,000 ohm/volt meter. DC voltages measured to cathode, except as noted.

ssociatid dramivgs

us-7505 Amplifier; Wiring Diogram


Frinted in $T^{*}$



1.1 The pA-7505-A Amplifier is a chassis-type preamplifier. Individual input stages for two reproaucer are provided, end these mork into a common output stage through a commutator type changeover smitch
and master volume control potentioneter.
1.2 The $\mathrm{MA}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{-7505} \mathrm{~A}$ Amplifier is a chassis-type unit intended for use as an output or intermediate power
emplifier.
2. movarim
2.1 The PA-7505-A chassis is designed to be mounted in the associated cabinot on one side; tubes and auxiliary baloncing controls occupy the opposite, or upper side, and the conventional mbottom of
the chasis faces outmari so that all components are easily accessible for tests or servicing. The
changeover switch and main volume control are mounted on an upright bracket at one corner of the changeover switch and main volume control are mounted on an apright bracket at one correr of the
chassis with hafts horizontal so they may be controlled from eitther projector operating poition
by means of extension control shafts.
2.2 The MA-7505-A chassis is mounted on one side in the associated cebinet, with tubes occupying the
 panel, and carries the monitor volume control and the plate current meter and srit tches.
3. charactizistios
3.1 PA - $7505-\mathrm{A}$ Amplifier

Volume Control- Continuously variable plate circuit potentioneters (range - 8 ab) for balancing
input stages. Main volume control $-38 \mathrm{ab}(19-2 \mathrm{db}$ steps and opr)



3.2 Man-7505-A Amplifier

Volume Control- \#unti-unit grid resistance and movable grid lead in input stage. Renge -6 db


$\frac{0}{}$

3.3 Combined PA and $M A-7505-A$ Amplifiors mounted in their cabinets and comnected with 201 of cable.

megokm resistor in series with a 100 ohm resisitor on the
accoss


4. AcCessoriss

$4.2 \mathrm{MA}-7505-\mathrm{A}$ Amplifier- $-\begin{aligned} & 1-\mathrm{MA}-7000 \\ & 1-\mathrm{MA}-7018 \\ & \text { Cabinet } \\ & \text { Set, Mounting Angles (for rack nounting) }\end{aligned}$
5. opriration
5.1 The milliammeter on the meter panel of the MA-7505-A Amplifier Indicates the plate current in the




## 

PA-7505-A Amplifier, Schematic
PA-7505-A Amplifier,
Wiring Dis



USE OF METAL 6L6 TUBES IN MA-7505-A AMPLIFIERS

There have ben several field reports recently of troubles experienced when
met mate to use metal $6 L 6$ tubes in HA-7505-A amplifiers and a fer reports of
 specially selected 6 LL 6 type. We have just completed an extensive investigation of this matter, aided by tube company engineers, and have worked out a very simple corrective procedure

At the time of the development work on the 7505-A type amplifiers only GijG tubes mere available. The amplifiers are stahle using these tubes. With the other
types, however, the silightiy different tube characteristics in conbination with stra coupling in the emplifilier wiring cause a tendency toward the production of parasity
oscillations in the amplifier outout stage. These oscillations may be in, or well oscillations in the amplifier output stage. These oscillations may be in, or well
above the audible range, and they may be internittent or continuous; a fer cases
 full outpat by an audio signal. The observed effects may be steady horiing, extreme
audio distortion, heavy hum in the amplifier output, poor balance in the output stage qudio distortion, heavy hum in the amplifier output, poor balance in the our
plate currents, very short tube life, or any combination of these effects.
There are several different mays to corroct this trouble. One, for example,
is to install shields on certain of the wire leads along the top of the resistor and

 consists of installing small fixed resistors in the 6ib tube grid leads directly at the
tube sockets as parasitic oscinluation suppessors. This procedure is standard practic
 Ions similiar to those encountered in our amplifitiers. Thare are no effects matever on
the performance of the amplifiers other than the elimination of the tendency tomard in the perforr
stability.
${ }^{\text {Lin } 6}$ type tubes have an unused base pin position, \#6. The suppressor resistors are installed very simply bru usioldering the green grid lead wires from vS3 and VS4 45 socket grid terninals, bridging the resistors across terminals reconnecting the grid lead wires to the .id instead of the \#s terminals, thus connect
ing the resistors in series with the grid leads. The resistors may be $1 / 4,1 / 3$, or
$1 / 2$ watt, 100 ohim units, either carbon or wire-wound.

As of this date, ner wa-7505-A Applifiers are being equipped with the supcall for tors tion using 7505-type amplifiers where trouble is being experienced Motiograph will
 quired for each MA-7505-A Amplifier in the installation; order iom as wiA-2688 Para-
sitic Suppressor Resistor" and give the neme of the installation for which they are needed.


SUGGESTED HODITICATIUN OF MA-7505-A AIPLIFIERS TO
ELIIITAATE OSCILIATIO

1. GENERAI
1.1 The modification outlined below which was suggested by one of our field inspectors and approved by iotiograph, Inc., is submitted for your use to eliminate oscillation in the IFA-7505-A Amplifier.
2. PROCEDURE
2.1 The change involved consists of unsoldering the leads from the screen temminals of V3, taking them out of the cable form, running them straight across in the open and reconnecting. If possible these two leads should be kept at least $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ to $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ away from the chassis.
2.2 iotiograph advises that the screen circuits are now run in redmblue wire instead of red-white as called for on the wiring diagrans in order to distinguish the circuits from the red plate circuits. This change in color code will be corrected on the next printing of wiring diagram.

## 3. COIITNTS

3.1 liotiograph further advises that the wiring change as submitted by our inspector has been tried out many times and according to all reports, it helps in the majority of cases though not in all, particularly with the worst $6^{\prime \prime} 6^{1}$ s. It has the virtue, however, of not adversely affecting the amplifier performance and this wiring change will be put into effect at once on new amplifier production.

| 1 Page - Page 1 | Issued by | July 5, 1950 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | Isgineering Department | Issue if1 |











1. DESCRIPNION-The TA-7466 Type Amplifier is a chassis-type preamplifier, with facilitios for volume control of, and sound changeover between two suitable inputs; for example, two sin- 7500 Reproducers.
Electricaliy it consists of a single stage of amplification for each input, morking into a common utput stage through individual volume controls and a casngeover switch.
2. Liovinivio The TA-7466 Type Amplifier is intenaed to be mounted in a suitable housing such as the隹 ing the changeover switch and rieht hend injut volune control to tie rieght hand projector operating location
3. сharactiristics

## $\frac{\text { Gain }-40 \mathrm{db}}{\text { Volume Control }}-38 \mathrm{db}$ ( $19-2 \mathrm{db}$ steps and ofr) <br>  <br>  

4. Testing procidure
4.1 Altiough routine testing will not require that any readings be taken at the output of the TA-7466/4
(a) Connect the meter betreen ground and the junction of $\mathrm{C}-1$ and $\mathrm{R}-1$ of the associated $\mathrm{TA}-7467 / \mathrm{A}$
(b) Connect the meter to the output terminals of the TA-7466/A Amplifier with a 0.05 mf . or greater cepecity condenser in series with the high side.
Caution:- Output terminals of the TA- $7466 / \mathrm{A}$ Amplifier, and input terminals of the $T \mathrm{~T}-7467 / \mathrm{A}$
 Volume Controls to minimum value be
excessive surges to stage speakers.
4.2 Avergge tube socket voltages and currents, using, 20,000 ohn/voit meter, taken with voliume controls
at zero and changeover switch in the OFY position. DC voltage readings are with respect to tube cathode.
5. KODITICATIONS - TA- 7466 and TA-7467 Amplifitirs had frequency responses to conform to academ recom-
 engtin was insurficient. Modifications were therefore developed to permit the use of terle fort mput cables. These modifications consist of changes in
noidified have the letter $\Delta \Delta$ "added to the usual coding.

 as follows:-
(a) Disconnect and remove the Aerovor condenser.
(b) Usill the mounting detail as a template, drill two $1 / 8 "$ holes for mounting the mallory condenser
(c) Fasten the mounting detail in place with $6-32 \times 1 / 44$ screws and nuts.
(d) Insert the nem condenser in the mounting detail and securely lock it in place by twisting its
(e) Connect the white wire to one of the case lugs.
(f) Connect the red wire to one insulated lue
(f) Connect the red wire to one insulated lug.
(g) Connect the two resistors R-8 and R-12 to the otier insulated lug.

- ase
grounded at the amplifier terninal chasisis without causing troubie since the white wire is



1. DEschipiIcN - The TA-7467 Type Amplifier is a three stage resistance coupled, neegative feedback,
anplifier, Ancorporating facilities for varying the frequency response of a sound system.
. moUNIING - TA-7470 or unit type cabinet.
2. cearacteristics -
$\frac{\text { Gain- }}{\text { Golume Control }}$
10 db continuously variable with an externel 20,000 ohm variable resistor con nected to nvoI. ConTrioli torninals. (Strap these terninals if remote volume
control is not installed. Leaving terminals open causes a 10 do 10 ss in gain and some loss in HF response



nitor Amplifier Stage- (TA-7466 plus TA-7467 Type Amplifiers - full gati)
3. oprrating and testing procidure
4.1 Normal amplifier operation and satisfactory tube condition is indicated by reading on the panel
milliammeter varying not more than plus or minus $25 \%$ from the midescale or $100 \%$ mark. The switch ad jacent to the meter (use a coin to oporate $1 t$ ) permits the meter to be connected to indicate the plate current in any one of the five main amplifier tubes (monitor amplifitier plate current in not
netered). The plate current indications in smitch position 2 and 3 should not differ by more thai 5\% for proper operation of the phase inverter stage comprising these tro tubes. Plate currents
 considerably above $125 \%$ without effect on amplifier performance.
4.2 Average tribe socket voltages and currents, using 20,000 ohms/volt meter, taken at zero signal,
monitor control orr. D. C. voltege readings are with respect to cathode, except as noted.

|  |  | $\frac{310-B \text { Tube ( } 7-2 \text { ) }}{}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 voits ( $(1000$ volt scale) |  | R |
| $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{s}}-6.8$ volts ( $10 \mathrm{volt} \mathrm{scale)}$ |  | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{s}}-0.9$ volts ( $10 \mathrm{volt} \mathrm{scale)}$ |
| 310-B Tube ( $\mathrm{V}-3$ ) |  | 300-B Tubes |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{p}}-118 \mathrm{volts}$ (1000 voit scale) | - | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{p}}-345 \mathrm{~F}$ volts 1000 v |
| $\mathrm{Es}_{\mathrm{s}}-118$ voits ( 1000 volt scale) |  | $\mathrm{Eg}_{\mathrm{g}}-75$ volts ( 1000 volt scale |
| $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{g}}-4.0$ volts ( 10 volt scale ) |  |  |
| 274-A Rectifier ( $7-6$ ) <br> Mp - 580 voits ( 1000 volt AC scale, either plate to Gad $)$ E output - 440 volts (1000 volt DC scale, FII. to GND) |  | 336-A Tube ( $\mathrm{V}-7$ ) |
|  |  | Pp - 240 volts 1000 volt |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}-35.5$ volts ( 50 volt scale) |

5. HODIFICATIOMS- TA-7466 and $\mathbb{T}_{A}-7467$ Type Amplifiers, had frequency response to conform to Academy
 foot input cables. These modifications conisist of changes in certain condenser values, and amplifiers
 .001 mf condenser in $\mathrm{C}-15$ position with a .0005 mf condenser

## AMPLIFIER, TA-7467 TTPE

homiograpa
6. transuission data-
6.1 TA-7466 and TA-7467 Amplifiers.

| Equalization Condtion** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| con, $0-51 n, 0-7$ open |  | -3.0 | -1.8 | -0.2 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |
|  |  | -1.4 | -0, | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{\mathrm{c}}{\text { c-2, }} \mathrm{C-7}$ open, $\mathrm{c}-5$ in |  | -2.1 | -2.3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ |
|  |  | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |
| C-6 | C-9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| .00025** | opan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1.7 |  | $\underline{1.4}$ | -0. |
| . $0005^{\circ}$ | open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1.1 |  |  |  |
| . $0000{ }^{*}$ | . 001 * | O | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1.0 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text {. }}{\text {. }}$ | open | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | -0.3 |  |  | 64.8 |

$6.2 T \mathbb{T}-7466-\mathbb{A}$ and $\mathbb{T} A-7467-\mathbb{A}$ Amplifiers.

| Equalization Condition** |  |  | Correction Factors (DB) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 55 | 130 | 300 |  | 3 SC | 5 CO | 7 FCC | 8KC |
| C-2, c-5 in, c-7 open |  |  | -1.7 | -1.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  | -0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
|  |  |  | -0.9 | -1.0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & c-2,0-7 \text { open, } c-5 \text { in } \\ & c-2 \text { open, } c-5, c-7 \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0-6 | c-9 | C-26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Open | 1 n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4.7 | -6.4 | -6.9 | -6.6 |
|  | open | in | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -4.5 | -5.9 | -6.0 | -5.6 |
| . $00005^{*}$ | open | in | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3.9 | -5.0 | -4.4 |  |
| .0005* | .001** | ${ }^{1 n}$ | - |  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |  | -4.1 | -3.2 | -2.4 |
| . $0001 *$ | open | in | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2.8 | -2.7 | -1.5 | -0.4 |
| . $0005^{*}$ |  | open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| . $0005^{*}$ | . $001^{\circ}$ | open |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0.4 |  | 4.4 |
| . $0001 *$ | open | open | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1.8 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 5. |

* These values are obtatned by interchanzing $\mathrm{c}-6, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}$, and 0 o-24.

6.3 SR-7500 Reproducer Sets.

|  | $55 \quad 13$ |  | Correction Pactors (DB) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 10.0 |
| SH-7500 Repro., SH-2526 Lens, SH-2672 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 13.0 |

associatrd dramics



## 1. GENERAL

1.1 The SE-7629 suppressor amplifier is a control device which can be used in connection with the fourth channel of any standard stereophonic sound system. Its primary function is to make the auditorium speakers inoperative ex
1.2 The control medium is a 12 KC signal that is recorded along with the sound effects that are to be reproduced. When this control frequency is present it causes the circuit to respond in such a way that the relay contacts transmit the sound to the auditorium speakers. Absence of the control tone causes the relay to operate, this opens the sound circuit from the preamplifier and places 2200 ohms across the
primary of the output transformer resulting in no sound or noise being transmitted to the auditorium speakers.
3 The circuit also provides considerable attenuation to the 12 KC signal so it will The circuit also provides considerable attenuation to the
2. INSTALLATION
2.1 The suppressor amplifier contains its own power supply (operated from the 115 volt ) and its inptallation is simplified as it can be wall mounted.
2.2 The MA-2690 output transformer will couple the unit to any high impedance amplif (such as the Motiograph MA-7505 series) having one side of the input grounded With amplifiers having high imperance input transformers, such as the Altec Lansing 1520 T and 153 T , the transformer should be by-passed to provide a better
impedance match. If the unit is to be used with an amplifier having a 500 ohm impedance match.
3. TEST AND ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE
3.1 Test
3.11 When tubes warm up the relay should operate to its "down position.
3.12 A 12 KC 100 p (ED-42A) running thru the machine with the preamplifier gain at maximum should cause the relay to release to its "upper" position. The relay dopending upon position while the gain control is backed of $f$ The P3 control provides maximum sensitivity when in its clockwise position. It is expected that normal operation will be provided at approximately midposition.
3.13 With the rain control on maximum the 12 KC simal from the ED-42A loop should not be audible in the auditorium speakers and when measured at the output terminals should be approximately 30 db below the 1 KC level. As ED-42A has a
12 KC signal recorded on track 2, by reversing the loop, the 12 KC signal level 12 KC signal recorded on track 2, pared with the 1 KC level obtained by threading the loop in the normal manner
3.2 Ad justment - See Note
3.21 With AC switch "off" terminate the output with 50,000 ohms.
3.22 Fun ED-L2A loop (track 2 in position 4).
3.23 With P3 in its midposition, connect meter to the output terminals and adjust $\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{P}_{1}$, and $\mathrm{P}_{2}$, in this order, until a minimum 12 KC reading is obtained. $C_{1}, P_{1}$, and $P_{2}$, in this order, until a minimum 12 KC reading is obtal
Several individual adjustments must be made to obtain lowest value

RSE-7628








Printed in U.S.A.

$1$

1. COMPONTNTS and cearadtraristios
$1.1 \quad$ SE-7038 Netmorix


1.2 SE-7037 Baffle Assembly Matertal
Overall aitmonsions Overal
Tei ght

Dimens Dimanions, base reflex section | Spoeaker |
| :---: |
| Fini sh |


 Mat black casein paint
1.3 SB-7034 I. F. Loud gpoaker Unit

```
MTpe (landin, ratin
Terminals mepiance
MTMight
```

1.4 SR-7015 H. F. Loua speaker Unit

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |

Terninals
Overall dimensions
Teicht
Finish
1.5 SE-7029 H. F. Horn
Type
Hounting
Pinish
Dimentions
Weight
Distribution
Frequiency Range

18 n
24 mectro-dynamic cone
24
volts
33
watte 16 ohms at 400 ceccles


${ }^{51} 1 \mathrm{lbs}$ biack lacquer

Type
Fineld
Tindinge , rating
Voin impedance Perninals

| Trient |
| :---: |
| Mnish |

Yetal diaphragm, olectro-dynemic
24
volts,
20 matta
24 yolts, 20 matts
Screw and solider lugs
 21
Duli
Ibs.
bieck
lac
 Supporting and Tilting Brackets

$13-1 / 2$ 1bs.
Covers bolid angle $40^{\circ}$ (rert.) $\times 90^{\circ}$ (horiz.)
Suitable for 800 cycie croseovor systems
 should bo availab1e at the back of the basp-reflex section po the baffle to pernit access to the
 25 matts.
field supply.
2. INSTALIATIOM
2.1 Assemble the bass-reflex and wing section of the SE-7037 Baffle Assembly per aketch, using the car-
 troo sections to facilitate phasing. Nail the section with the cleat. to the top conter wing section of the baffle with cleat to the rear and facing dom, and with the edge opposite the cleat flush ${ }^{\text {m }}$
the front surface of the baffle. Insert the angle brace between cleat and rear baffle surface and the front surface of the
firnly nail it in place.
2.2 Assemble the E.F. Speaker Unit (SE-7015) to the Collular Horn (SE-7029) and mount the complete
assembiy on the remaining horn sholf section, using the sE-7033 Supporting and Milting Breckets
providea. Locate the angie breckets supporting the horn corners near the edge of the shelf so the
 the maximum renge of tilt. Make certain that the dust cover plate is renoved from the high frequency unit before it is bolted to the horn throat.
2.3 Place the assembled L.P. Baffle beh1nd the screen with the front baffle surface as close as possible
to the rear screen surface. If screen masking covers the bess-reflex or I . F. Speaker openings, it to the rear screen surface. If screen masking covers the bess-reflex or I. F. Speaker openings, it
should not be of heavier matertel than bleck scrim cloth. The crossover frequency of the loud speaker system 1 s goo cycles, and an apprecleble amount of speech enerey therefore comes from the L. P.
Speaker Onit.
2.4 Flece the 隹. F. Speaker Assembly on the shelf section nailed to the top of the baffle. Slide the




-
hemove the rear cover of the bass-reflex section and mount the 18" I.F. Speaker Unit (SW-7034).
2.6 The network may be fastened to the baffle in any convenient position, or it may be mounted in a suit-
able cabinet on the stage wall $4 f$ local reeulations or stage conditions require such protection. In locations where the loudspeaker eoucuipment is never disturbed, it is ssegested that the network. be
pleced on a small pad of ozite, or other soft material, placed on top of the baffle bass-reflex section. $\frac{\text { SE-7O33 SUPFORTING AND }}{\text { TITTIMGG BRACEST }}$


SE-7038 NETVORK SE-7015 H.F. UNIIT

$\underset{\substack{\text { Lssued by } \\ \text { Engineoring Department } \\ \text { Printod in } \\ \text { U.s. } A .}}{\text { In }}$

## 3. opmration and aduostuents

3.1 The acoustical energy output of the F. P. Channel is made purposely higher than, and adjustable mith, respect to that from the L. F. Channel in order to permit good balancing under all screen and audidto
ium acoustical conditions. It is varied by connecting the two blue strap mi res underneath the network chassis to similiarly numbered terminais of the tiot tapped ettenuator resistors. The number



 should be performed before final, amplifier equalization is undertaken inince it affecte the apparent
sound quality. There are mumerous phasing method in use. One which gives consisten results is as
full
 throughout the auditorium as evidecice by instening tests, A reel containing fairly heary male sound quality is notea as the voice coll leads to the H. F. Speaker Unit are reversed for various lonettuainal positions of the B.F. Speaker Assembly with respect to the I.F. Bafflie. With network and
speaker connections made
th acord

 point of marimum difference 10
toll mhich voice
coil cound connection gives best quality
qual
3.3 Unless the stage volume is very small, or is fairiy mell filled with drapes, scenery, etc., better

 heavy drapes, wall board, old scenery, etc., arranged to close off the back of the screen (except for
horn mouth and appaker openinga), as well as possible, and to extend to the sides of the proscenium horn mouth and apeaker openings), as well as possible, and to extend to the sides of the proscenium
arch. If there is considerable stage apron space in front of the ccreen. it may be necessary to cover
it haintremarcel
4.1 In the event of complete failure of a E.T. Unit, reasonably satisfactory emergency operation can be

5. rempacminm parts

1 The cone and voice cotl of the SE-7034 L.F. Towereaker Unit may be ordered as "-2351-4 Cone and Voice Coil for SR-7034 I. F. Loudspeaker Unitn. Thio diaphrign and field coil of the SE-7015 H.F.
Loudspeaker Unit cannot be satisfactorily replaced in the field. Replacement units are available on a repatr basia.
$1$
1.1 SB-7018 Netmork
 Oreral aimensions

. 2 SE-7019-A Foided L.F. Horn

| Material |
| :---: |
| Overall |

Overall dimensions
Weight
Speaker
Monits tr
Mounting
position
Tinish
1.3 SE-7020 I.T. Loudspeaker Unit

Type
Fiideld winding, rating
Toice coill mpedeance Terminals Thight
Finish
1.4 SE-7015 H. P. Loudspeaker Unit

|  |
| :---: |
| Voice coil impedance |
| Terminal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Overall dimens: |
| Hetght |
| Finit ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |

1.5 SR-7017 Horn Throat Yaterial
Dimenaions Teight
Function
Finish
1.6 SE-7016 日. ․ Cellular Horn (32 cell)

Material
$\underset{\substack{\text { Dimensions } \\ \text { Wetent }}}{ }$
Tistribution

1.7 SE-7057 Sled for B.eP. Horn Assembly

Katertial
Function
Teleght
Finish
${ }_{\text {Dull bleck }}^{17-1 / 2 \text { bbs. }}$

260 138.. (sE-7020)
${ }^{24}$ " volectro-dynamic con
24 volts, 17 matts

24 volts, 20 matts
16
ohms at
600
16 ohns at 600 cycles
 $14-5 / 8^{8 \prime}$
end.
9 16s.

Dull black lacquer Speaker Unit. Pro
Dibe
Dull black 1acquer



Long dimension vertical or horizontal. (SRR-7019 Type can be
mounted only with long dimension horizontal) mounted only with long


Metal diaphraen, electro-dymamic

 Couples one SE-7015 H.F. Loud speaker Unit to SE-7016 Horn
Duli bleck lecquer

Die-cast zinc alloy exponential cells boltad together and into

Covers. solta ancle $45^{\circ}$ (vert.) $\times 90^{\circ}$ (horiz.)
Suitable for 400 cyccie crossover

Angle iron, miscellaneous hardmare
Supports SM-7016 Horn, sin-7017 Horn Throat, and SE-7015 Loud-
1.8 General - The overall dimensions of the assembled SE-7511 Loudspeaker System mith ST-7019-A Folded

 nent. The loudspar fold source of DC., of approx. 2.4 amperes at 24 volts is required for field supply.
2. instailation
2.1 The SE-7019-』 Folded L.F. Horn, is designed to allow for mounting with the longer dimension either energ) or vertical. The efficiency (ratio of total acoustical ouphat eneres to olectrical hap energy) is silight1y greater with the longer dimension horizontal and with the horn resting solidily
on the stage floor. The angular distribution of energy is wider and more even, howver, about the
 mouid call for having the longer dinensision vertical. For high houses rith one or more briconies,
better results mill usually be secured by having the longer dimension hori zontal. Experience indicates that in such cases, best E.F. Horn coverage is secured by having the H.F. Speaker System foirly
woll domn on the screen, in fact, resting on the I.F. Horn. In this position it is close enoush to moll
main flow on the screen,
front seats to provide plenty of direct sound energy even though the H.F. Horn Assembly is main floor front seats to provide plenty of direct sound energy even though the H.F. . . .
tilted upward a considerabie amount to give direct sound energy to upper balcony seats.
2. 2 Renove the ming nuts and washers securing the rear cover of the I.F. Horn Speeker Compartment and take off the cover. Hount the two I.F. Speaker Onits, taking care that cones are not damaged by accidenta contact with mounting bolts; this operation is most easily and safely performed with the L.F. Horn
resting face dommard on the floor, provided space pernits. Hount the network to the support blocks
 and Unit, and ris the assembly on the support sled. The sled members go together with the tapping
projections uprard so the bottom surface of the sled will be smooth end hence free to slide on the projections upard so the bottom surface of the sled will be smooth and hence free to slide on the
L.F. Horn surface supporting th for phasing operations. The sketch shows the assembleal relationship
of the various components for the vertical I.F. Forn position

2.3 Make connections to the netmoric and the loudspeaker units in accordance with the following ake tch,


3. OPERATION AND ADJUSTMEMI
3.1 The acoustical enerey output of the H.F. Channel is purposely made higher than and adjustable with respect to that from the L. P. Channel in order to permit good balancing under all screen and audito ium acoustical conditions. It is varied by connecting the tmo blue strap mires inside the net mork
chassis to similarly numbered terninals of the tmo tapped attenuator resistors. The numbers inaica the enount of attenuation in ab. Por an auditorium of average acoustical propertios, and assuming that the sound picture screen is in good condition for the the
tions, the attenuation mill need to be in the order of 2 db .
3.2 For best quality sound, the longitudinal position of the E.I. Speaker Assembly with respo the I.F. Spenker must be adjusted so that the acoustical enerey output of the E.F. and L.F. Channels mil be rin phasen, that is, will add, and not cancel in the crossover frequency rogion. This operation should be performed before final amplifier equalization is undertaken since it affects the apparen
sound quality. There ere numerous phasing methods in inse. One which gives consistent results is as
 throughout the audi torium as evidenced by 11 stening tests. A reel containing fairly heavy male di
logue is then run. An observer in the auditorium is asked to note mien the largest difference in sound quality is noted as the voice coil leads to the H. T. Speaker TVint are reversed for various lone 1tudi nal positions of the F.F. Speaker Assembly with respect to the I.F. Forn. Once the point of
maximum difference in sound quanity is deterwi ned, oven an untran oed observer will beable to tell
 morn is vertical due to its resulting swoother. response in the crossover frequency reeion. If the
 the E.F. Horn nouth ahead of the face of the L. F. Horn; at the same time reversing the E.F. Unit
voice coil leads. The I . T. Horn face need not be. close to the screen surface, but as has been pre voice coil leads. The I. F. Horn face need not be close to the screen surface, but as has been pre-
viously pointed out, the H. F. Horn mouth should be, for reduction of sound reflections from the rear
screen surface.
3.3 Unless the stage volume is very amell, or is fairly well filled inth drapes, scenery, otc., better auditorium sound quality will usually
and auditorium except for the horn mouths. The solat ing material may consist of heavy drapes, Fail and aud torium except for the horn mouths. The isolating material may consise of heavy drapes, wail
board, old scenerry, etc., arranged to close off the back of the screen (except for horn mouths) as
as ell as possible, and too extend to the ssides of the proscentum arch. If there is considerable stage
apron spoce in front of the screen, it mey be necessary to cover it mith cerpet or other sound abapron space in front of the screen, it mey be
sorbing material to reauce sound reflections.
4. haintrinamce

the entire amplifier output to the two L.F. Speaker Units, by remoring the wire going to the network
input terminals and splicing them to the wires removed from the netmorik I. F. outgut terninals.
5. rifplacmincive parts
5.1 The cone and voice coil of the SE-7020 L. F. Loud Mpeaker Whit, may be ordered as "SA-1999-4 Cone and

Lous speaker Unit cannot be satisfactorily replaced in the field. Replacenent units are availabie on
a repgir basis.

1. coumonemis and gearactratsics
1.1 SE-7018 Hetmork

400 cycl
16 oms
16 ohms


17空 1 lis.
bull black lacquer

 | Weieht |
| :---: |
| Finish |

1.2 SE-7010-A Folded L. F. Horn

OTorall
Height
Dimensions
Speaker Units required
Hounting Position
Finish
1.3 ST-7020 I. F. Loudspeaker Unit


Type
Fiela wining rating
Voice coil impedance Voice coil impedanc
Terruinal
Oreral Welght
$\underset{\text { Fininish }}{\text { Treight }}$
1.4 SE-7015 E. F. Louid speaker Unit

. 5 SE-7039 H. F. Horn Double Throat Yaterial
Dimension
Dimensions (overall)
$\underset{F}{\text { Tieight }}$
Finish


 $\frac{\text { can be mounted only wit }}{\text { Flat black casein paint }}$

```
15" Electro-ayma
24 V,, 17 matts.
32 ohms at 400 cycles
\,
lol
lol
```

Letal diaphragn, electro-dynamic
$24 \mathrm{v}, 20$ watts
16 ohins at 60 .
16 ohms at 600 cycles
Screm and solder lugs

${ }_{21}^{21}$ 1bs. 21 or black 1 .

Die-cost $z \mathrm{inc}$ alloy

5

SBE-7116 b. F. Feck lacquer

Die cast zinc alloy exponential cells bolted

Covers solid angle $45^{\circ}$ (vert.) $\times 90^{\circ}$ (horiz.) Sult
Sult ble for for lacquer cycle crossover systems
Dut



LOUTSPBAKER SY STEM, SE-7522 SOUND RGUIRLENT BULLETM
1.8 SR-7040 Impedence Latching Transformor

| Type | Iron cors, audio-frequency ( $300-8000$ cycles) <br> transformer in sheet metel case. Screw terminals |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dimensiona | $4-5 / 8 \times 4-3 / 4 \times 5-3 / 8 \mathrm{Em}$. |
| Teight | $6{ }_{4}^{4} 18 \mathrm{bs}$. |
| Punction | Matches two SE-7015 H. F. Loud speaker Unit voice coil <br> in parallel ( 8 ohms) to 16 oams H. F. channel output <br> of SE-7018 ietwork - 16 ohm terninals are numbers 3 |

Finish and $5 ; 8$ ohm termin
Dull black hacquer
1.9 Oeneral - The overall dimensions of the assembled SE-7511 Loud speaker system with SE-7019-A Folded

 its speaker unit and network compartment. The 1oudspeaker system will safely and with lon aistortion handle up to 40 watts of anplifier output power. The input impedance is 16 ohn
An external source of D. C., Approximately 3.0 emperes $8 t$ thelt is required for field an exter
supply.
2. instailation
2.1 The SR-7019-A Folded I. F. Horn is designed to allow for mounting witn the longer dimieasion either horizontal or vertical. The angular distribution of enerey is wider and more even, however, about
the long axis of the horn, and this consideration therefore in an autitorive of the usual proportions mould call for having the longer dimension vertical. For high noubes mith one or more balconies
 that in such ceses, best $H$. F.horn coverege is secured by heving the H . F. speaker system feirly well
down on the screen, in fact, resting on the L . F. horn. In this position $1 t$ is close enough to main

2.2 Renove the wing nuts and washers securing the rerr cover of the I. F. aorn speaker compartment and take offer the over. Kount the diental accidental contact with mounting bolts; this operation is most oasily and safely performed with the
I. F. horn resting fece dommeri on the floor, providead space permits. Wount the netrork to the
 Impedsnce Natcuing Transforner may also be mountod in the spenker compartment if desired, or it may
be located elsemhere on the SE-7019-A yolded I . F. Horn at any convenient point in the ceble coinec tions to the H. F. Doudspeaker Unts. Assemble the H. F. Morn, throat and units, and rig the assembly on the support sled. The sled members go togetner with ine tapping projections upward so the bottom
surfece of the sled will be smooth and hence free to slide on the I . Y , norn surfece supporting it sor fhasing operations. The sketicn shoms the assembled relationship of the verious components fo the vertical L . F. horn position.


2.3 Kake connections to the network, matching trensformer, and the lovadspeaker units in accordance with the following sketch, or, mhere the loud speaker system 1 s part of a standard sound system, in
accordence with the sound system condut and connection diagrens. If there is doubt as to final


3. opiration and adjugiluzits
3.1 The acoustical energy output of the H. F. channel is purposely made higher then and ad justable with
 network chessis to similarly numbered terminals of the two tapped attenuator resistorse The numbe indicate the anount of attenuation in db. For on anditorium of average acoustical propertios, and
assuming that the sound picture screen is in good condition for the transmission of sound through its
perforctions, perfortions, the attenvetion
3.2 For best quelity sound, the longitudinal position of the $\mathbb{E}$. $F$. speaker assembly with respect to the

 apparent sound quality. There are numerous phasing methods in use. One which gives consistent
results is $\varepsilon s$ foiloms. The H. F. houn essembly is first properly tilted to give even distribution of
 heavy male dialogue is then run. An observer in the auditorium is asked to note mhen the largest

 be able to tell which volceit coil connection gives best quality. Pnasing will be found less critical
when the . . . . horn is vertical due to its resulting smoother response in the crossover frequency
refion. region. If the phasing point comes where the face of the B. F. horn assembly is more than a f fow inc
from the screen, another equally good point can be found by changing the relative horn positions

## Loudspaakrr systex, sk-7522 Sound Equipnent builetin

 need not be close to the screen surfzce, but
reflections from the rear screon surface.
3.3 Unless the stage voluma is very small, or is fairly well filled with drapes, scenery, etc., better

 apron space in front of the screen, $1 t$ may
ing material to reduce sound reflections.
4. manimikance
4.1 In the event of coaplete fetlure of a H . F. unit, reesonably setisfactory emergency operation can be obtained by connecting the entire amplifier output the mires going to the networls invut terminals and and sclicing them to the wires removed fro the wires going to the net work ingut terninals
the netrork L . F . output terminals ( 3 and 4 ).
5. Replaciment pakis
5.1 The cone and voice coil of the SE-7020 I.T. Lowderoaker Unit may be ordered as MSA-1999-4 cone \& Voice able on a repeir basis. Disphregns and fielì coils are not field replaceable.


SPEAKER SECTION
TA-7396 BAFFLE --.-- ASSEMBLY

NOTE: TA-7397 Baffle is same as above except for TA- 7397 BAFFLE IS SAME AS ABOVE EXCEPT FOR
SUBSTITUTION OF ANOTHER SPEAKER SEGTION FOR SUBSTITUTION OF ANOTHER SPEAKER SECTION FOR
THE FRAMEWORK SHOWN. TA-7397 BAFFLE ACCOMODATES four 18" L.F. speaker units.


1. ABSTRACT - Due to fluctuating supply conditions various difierent makes of motors have been furnished with
following list for a brief description of the various motors that have beon used. All of them to interchangeable mochanically.
1.1 The SH-7068 is the AC notor currently being supupiied.
2. DESCRIPTION

SH-2673 Lelend $1 / 6$ up orig. motor used on SH-7500 reproducer has following parts:
SH -2758 Thernal overload device


SH-2786 Seme as SH-2785 except with wealer springs for 50 cycle operation.
SH-2787 Wagner $1 / 6$ HP frame 571, type RB or RBR, 1725 RPM, sp1it phase
SH-7043 GE 1/12 HP Rodel 5KH 35 AB 205 A type $\mathrm{KH}, 1725 \mathrm{RPM}$ uses:
SiI-2788 Bearing
SH-2799 Resilitent mounting ring
SH-2799 Starting svitch
SH-7050 Kingston \& Conley $1 / 4$ IP TYpe SB uses:
SH-7051 GE $1 / 4$ HP 1725 RPM Model 5 KH 45 AB2200
SH-7052 Delco $1 / 4$ HP "Thermoneter" Type M Yodel A-6251
H-7053 GE liodal $\mathrm{KH} \mathrm{I} / 4 \mathrm{HP}$
SH-7054 $1 / 8$ HP GE 1770 RPM Direct current operation
SH-7062 $1 / 4$ HP Bmarson type S60 BEA style 1765-16422 1725 RPM uses: SH-2814 resilient mounting ring and SH-2815 starting switch

SH-7065 Leland 1/6 WP type KS, frame 2 B567 1725 RPM uses:
 sleeve and A5994 spring.

SH-7066 Same as 7065 except for 50 cycle operation
sil-7068 Motor GE 1/4 HP Model 5KH 42AB 1252
SH-7070 Marathon $1 / 6$ HP Uodel $\begin{aligned} & \text { SH-7075 internal starting switch, } \\ & \text { SH-7076 } \\ & \text { sthrow out assembly and following }\end{aligned}$ kration parts:

10182 bearings, E3925-A rubber mounting rings,
Ah-511634-5 rotor assembly
SH-7070C Same as SH-7070 but nodified for condenser starting uses
SH-2829 condenser mounting unit
SH-70才1
Same as SH-7070 except has SH-2813 springs for 50 cycles
Sil-7072 Same as SH-7067 plus rheostat for torque control
SH-7073 Sane as SH-7068 plus rheostat for torque control
SH-7080 Marathon 1/4 IP 1725 RPM
SH-7081 Same as SH-7080 except has sh-2830 springs for 50 oycle operation

1. Description
 and is arranged for left-hand side. wall mounting. A Alow-torque starting winding and a thernal over-
2. prppicaram paprs devico

| PaRT | Papr mutber |
| :---: | :---: |
| Armature assembly, coorlete | 25-CN-KAR-63 |
| Stator Assembly, complete | 2571 |
| Smitch End Preme | 20-386-c31 |
| Pulley Shaft End Prame | 26-395-3a |
| End Freme Scrers | 19-6 |
| Snitch End Prame Bearing only | A-128 - SH-2775 |
| Pulley Shaft End Prame Bearing only | A-128 - SH-2775 |
| Centrifugal Starting sintch Hechaniam | B-285-5H-2771 |
| Centrifugal starting Switch Tension Springs only | A-165-SH-2770 |
| Terminal Block (includes switch contacts) | B-466-s-2759 |
| Thermal Overload Protection Device only | E-436-sE-2768 |
| Shaft End Flay Mashers | 2415 |
| Rubber Cushion Ring | 28532-1 - PS-1606 |
| 011 Cup | 1168- $\frac{\text { sin-2772 }}{\text { sf-277 }}$ Straight |
| Pressed steel base | Sc-1043-3 |
| Conduit Box Assembly | в-303 |
| Cradle Latches | *28457 - sh-2774 |

0. ABSTRACT
0.1 To overcome trouble experienced with Sh-7070 (Marathon) Motors due to siow starting or failure to
start, Motiograph is supplying a kit which adds a starting condenser to the circuit and increases torque.
0.2 This bulletin provides instructions for modifying SH-7070 Notor (Marathon) for improved starting This buyletin pro
characteristics.
1. PRocervite
1.1 Electricelly this modification consists of connecting an electrolytic condenser in series with the Internal starting switch to increase the starting

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{1}^{1} 3^{\text {n }} \text { Instracth of cambri }
\end{aligned}
$$

1.2 Disconnect the 115 volt leads and motor coupling. Take motor from cradle after removing end clamps After marking end bell end housing for reference in reassembling, remove end bell opposite shaf extension. Remove four screvs holding internal switch in place. Drill a hole in the end bell as
indicated in the drawing using a $11 / 32 \mathrm{l}$ drill. Ream hole to size for $3 / \mathrm{sin}^{\mathrm{n}}$ bushing which is used to protect wires to the condenser. Unsolder blue lead (only wire on one end of switch) and replad
隹 fith new $12 "$ lead. Shortenn blue lead by two inches and splice to other new 12" lead suppli
After soldering cover splice with cambric tubing and run the new wires through the bushing. After soldering cover splice with cambric tubing and rum the new wires through the bushing.
Restore starting switch to proper position. Reassembie motor beeing sure that none of the wire touch the starting switch or rotating parts. Riount the condenser bracket by renoving and discoardin the top screw used to hold the connection box to the side of the motor using the new screw in the
center hole of the bracket. Cut vires to proper length, tin ends and slip gromnet over the wires and connect wires to the condenser terminals. Raplace end covers on condenser bracket and af replacing clanps, coupling, 115 volt leads, etc., the notor should be ready for operation with
increased torque. A raduction in starting time and torque can be obtained by using a smaller increased torque. A reduction in starting time and torque can be obtained by using a smaller
condenser. The $85-115$ mid unit was selected as the proper size to start the notor under extreme load and Iow voltage conditions.
2. VERchaidising
2.1 Motiograph advises that these kits are available on a no-charge basis and where needed the exhibitor 2.2 Each SH-7070 Moror to be mocified requires:

1-SH-7074 Modification Kit.


3R-7070-c yor


## REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENP

Replacement of component parts, except of a minor nature, should not be attempted in the field due to time and expense involved.

A replacement panel is available, on a revolving stock basis, in New York.

Order 1 - SEw 7512 Switching Panel, indicating the correct charge classification and return the old panel to New York immediately following its replacement.

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\because<<<
A&,
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ALTEC SERVICE CORPORATION

5310.12

aLTEC SERvICE CORPORATION TA-7471 Power Unit






Printed in U.S.A.

### 5312.14



Printed in U.S.A.

1. SUBJECT - Replacement for SE-2605 (CE-206) Mercury Vapor Rectifier.
2. GENERAL - Field and laboratory tests have shown that the 189048 Tungar Bulb may be used as a direct replacement for the SE-2.605 (CE-206) Mercury Vapor placement under the following conditions
(a) Both rectifier bulbs must be of the same type.
(b) Local conditions must be such that the lower output voltage, present when the tungar bulbs are used, may be compensated for by adjustment of the series resistance in the power unit
3. MODIFICATION - When the 189048 Tungar Bulbs are first installed, it is recommended that the MA-2521 Plate Switch (S-2) be strapped out.
4. MERCHANDISING - When present SE-2605 (CE-206) spares have been placed in service, order replacements as 189048 Tungar Bulbs.




Pomer suply
Power Supply
Accessories


5. insralamion
2.1 Hount cabinet on rack using pounting angles, or on wall using holes in back of cabinet. If rack mounted, place at top of rack because of heat developed during operation. After the niring has
run, silide the chassis on the brackets and secure it in place mith the two
g- 32 screvs and nuts un, sild
The power unit may be mounted in the booth or in an adjoining room if local regulations require it
The location must have adequate ventilation to carry off the heat developed in the power unit.
3.1 Prreheat rectifier tubes for 3 minutes (filanent eritch) before applying plate voltage (plate sritch) 4. ADJUSTMEMIS
 approximethe stage. As received, the taps milil be found connected to terminal B . Vith an A 1ine voltago of 115 volts and average circuit resistance conditions this will uevalily be the

(b) After the plate transformer prinary tap has been adjusted as outlined in (a), adjust the the series circuit at average line voltage

RSE-2622 Tiring Diagram and Schematic (Replaces ASS-2613 Schematic, \& ASB-2614 Tiring Diagram)


1. DESCRIPTION and Characteristics

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \xrightarrow{\text { type } . . . . . . . . . . . . T r a n s f o r m e r ~ m o u n t e d ~ o n ~ a n g l e ~ i r o n ~ f r a m e ~}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. USE
2.1 This Auxilisry Power Unit which is to be mounted in the MA-7000 Cabinet below the sound systemt
regular SE-7520 Power Unit provides facility for emergency operation of system exciter 1 Iemps AC in case of failure of DC exciter lamp supply.
3. instaliatton
3.1 Disconnect the wiring to the SE-7520 Power Unit and bend the leads out of the way while the auxilia
unit is being put in place in the bottom of the MA-7000 Cabinet. Cabinets having cover fastening screws do not have clearance for the unit's frame, so the scress must he removed while it is bein
installed; this is unnecessary in cabinets having covers held on with latches. Align the tapped holes in the power unit end brackets with the lowest holes in the cabinet, sides and anchor the unit terminals of the SE-7520 Power Unit and reconnect the AC supply circuit. Strap the "EXC-DC IN" terminals to the regular power unit's "EXC" and "GND-Neg" terminals. The external leads forme
4. opfration
4.1 With the AC-DC switch S-2 in the DC position, ard with a suitable DC amneter connected into the Series exciter lamp circuit, adjust the short-strap on the exciter circuit resistor of the SE-7520 Power Unit to give the desired exciter lamp current. Then repiace the armeter with an AC meter of
similar range and operate the AC-DC switch to the AC position. Make certain that the 3 ampere fuse are in place and then throw the togele switch S-1 to its "ON" position. Adjust the shorting strap
on the auxiliary power unit's resistor to provide the seme current value as in the case of DC operation.
4.2 For normal system operation on DC the toggle switch S-1 should be in its "OFF" position and the ac DC switch S-2 in its DC position. In changing from DC to AC operation it is advisable though not DC switch $S$, in its DC position. In changing from DC to AC operation it is advisable though not
absolutely necossary, to first shat off both the plate switch of the reaular power unit and the
toggle switch of the auxiliary power unit in order to prevent destructive arcing at the AC-DC switch togele swiver
contacts.


Lssued by
Engineering Depa

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Type - } & \text { Chassis type, full-wave, filtered reotifier } \\ \text { Output - } & \text { SE-7570-A-Two exciter lamp oircuits - eaoh }\end{array}$

Filtering -
Power Supply -
Accessories -

Dimension (oabinet)
Weight (with oabinet)
Assooiated Drawings
SE-7570-A-Two exoiter lamp oircuits - eaoh
9 volts, 4 amperes, D.C. re, D.
SE-7570-B-Three exciter lamp oircuits, each 9 volts, 4 amperes.

SE-7570-D-Two exoiter lamp oircuits with separate power transformer for improved eme rgency operation,

Less than 0.1\% max. AC oomponent
105-125 volts, $50 / 60$ cycles, 250 watts Two SE-2887 (NL-649) Rectifier Tubes (order separately.
One MA-7000 Cabinet (order separately. For rack mounting order also one iNA-7018 Set Raok Mounting Angles).

17-5/16" wide, 19-3/8" high, 10-1/8" deep.
55 pounds
PSE-2888, SE-7570-A Power Unit, Schematio and wiring Diagrams ${ }_{\text {RSE-288, }}$ SE-7570-B Fower Unit, Schematic and Wiring Diagrams. P.SE-2957, SE-7570-D and Wiring Diagrams.
2. INSTALLATION
(a) The power unit may be mounted in the booth or in a separate power equipment room if have adequate ventilation to carry off the heat developed.
(b) Mount oabinet on the amplifier rack using inA-7018 mounting angles or on the wall vising holes in oabinet bacik. If rack mounted, preferred location $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { at at top of rack beceuse of heat developed } \\ \text { during operation. Separate } \# 1 \mathrm{~L} \\ \mathrm{RH} \text { circuits are required to the }\end{array}\right.$ EXC. terminals of each SH-7500 Reproducer of the sound system and a \#IL RH wire must connect the power unit GIND. terminal to the ma in sound system ground. After the wiring has been run, slice the chassis on the oabinet brackets and seoure it in pla Connect the A.C. supply, the exciter lamp leads, and the ground lead to the designated terminals.

## 3. OPERATION

(a) Asoertain the average line voltage prevailing in the projection room and conneot the $T-1$ transformer primary tap to the terminal (105, 115 or 125) most nearly correspondyng to the average line
voltage. If the power unit is type SE- $570-\mathrm{A}$ for two maohines, voltage. If the power unit is type SE- $570-A$ for two machines cheok to make certa in that the tho to the transformer seoondary taps marked "35" and that neoted to the transformer secondary taps marke connected to the
the SLATE wire feeding the "AC" side of $\mathrm{S}-2$ is con
"21" terminal. The oorresponding terminals for the three machine "21" terminal. The oorresponding terminalis for the three ma
(b) Set the shorting strap on the exciter circuit control resistanoe R-2 so that all the resistanoe is in the circuit. Cheok to see
that 6 fuses are instalied in the POVIER and LOAD fuse holders. set the Power and LOAD switches to their OFF positions, and snap the CIRCUIT INDICATOR switohes to their DO Snap the Povier switch to ON (to DC in case of SE-7570-D) and permit the reatifier tubes to heat initially for approximately three minutes. Then turn the LOAD switch to DC; the characteristic blue glow of mercury vapo exaiter lamps should light. After the power unit has been in operation long enough to pernit all components to reach stable op erating temperatures, oonnet a D.C. ammeter of suitable range
( $0-5$ or $0-10$ ampres) into the series exciter lamp oi rouit at an ( $0-5$ or $0-10$ amperes) into the series exciter lamp oircuit at any
of the power unit EXC terminals, or at one of the reproducer EXC of the power unit EXC terminals, or at one of the reproducer EXC position of the shorting strap on $R-2$. This adjustment should be made when the line voltage is somewhere near its average value so that the current will be neither excessively high nor excessivel ow as the line voltage departs from this value o Snap the LOAD switch to its for the initial preheating period, the Po:EER switch need be turned oN only about 60 seconds before the LOAD switch is
thrown to its DC position. In case of drive-1n the atre where thrown to its DC position. In case of drive-in the atre where
temperature is below normal a longer warm-up period should be used Failure to allow this short preheating period will cause arc-backs in the tubes, and consequent serious shortening of the ir lives. If the line voltage fails for any rason, the LOAD switoh should
(c) In locations subject to frequent power interruptions the necessity for preheating the mercury vapor rectifier tubes may be objectionable. In such cases power units may be ordered wi th
tube sockets installed for $G$. E . Tungar Fectifier Tubes $\# 12 \times 825$. tube sockets installed for G.E. Tungar Fectifier Tubes \#12X825. type; the Tungar tubes need no preheating, but have considerably shorter rated life than the meroury vapor tubes. The Tungar tube sockets mount over the regular four prong sockets in the pover
units, and are connected in parallel with them. For fiela in. units, and are connected in parallel with them, For field in.
stallation they may be ordered as an SE-7l7 Tungar Adapter Kit which includes two sookets with connection leadi, and mounting screws and fiber washers. The required til2X825 Tungar Tubes must be obtained or ordered separately. To mount the sockets, remove
the four binding head screws between the four prong sockets from their weldnuts. Place two fiber washers over each weldnut and mount the sookets, using the $8-32 \times \frac{1 / 1}{2}$ " binding head sorews supplied in the kit. Thread the connection leads through the porchassis, connect the leads in parailel with the oorrespondingly color-ooded leads to the terminals of the four prong sockets green to terminal \#l, white to $\ddagger 4$, and the red-black plate lead the which are used merely as circuit junction points.
d) Reference to the power unit schematio diagrams will show that the 32 volt oircuit indicator pilot lamps are connected in parallel with each exoiter lamp output circuit. On the norma. full brilliancy if that lamp burns out, or if its oircuit is otherwise opened. Operation on the other lamp, or lamps, is
restored by throwing the toggle switah below the bright indioato to its UP position, thus olosing the series circuit via the as sociated dummy load resistor. This operation completely dis-
connects the exolter lamp oircuit in trouble, and burned out lamps may therefore be replaced vithout interference to other lamps, and without arcing at socket contacts. Indioator lamps should last indefinitely, normally operating so far under rated ooddent, they may be replaced easily by pulling their sockets acodant, they may be replaced easily out into the open. Socket leads are sufficiently long to permit this.
(e) In the event of reotifier tube failure during a performanoe exciter lamps may be temporarily operated on raw A.C. by snapping the LOAD switoh S-2 down to its AC position until the tube can be replaced. When SE-7570-D power unit is used, both S-1 and S-2 shoula be in the DOMN or AC position. This removes the T-1

## 4. MAINTENANCE

(a) Replace rectifier tubes and indicator lamps as they beoome in operative. Periodically check connections for looseness, and possible erratic variations in output ourrent. Dust and dir should be blown or cleaned out of the power unit frequently to insure proper ventilation. Current in the series output oir cuits should be cheoked regularly, and after replacement of
rectifier tubes. Power and load circuit fuses should be inspected occasionally for contact corrosion; yearly roplacement will usually forest.
(b) Ordering information for replacement parts is given on the circult diagrams.


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1. GmyRai - There is very littie infornation available on these reproaucers. Some identifying data is
given below.
1.1 IU - This model mas arrenged for direct low-capacity cable onnection to the photocells echanically the sound heads can be ident
bracket just above tne film guide roller. of the mein housin
the PEC circuit.

Reproducers.
1.4 WX - Actually an ux unit with an $X$ appearing after the serial mumber. Optical system and aperture nee up as far as yossin the with simplex projectors, the aynchronization was "off" in cases mhere operators could not be
persuaded to use a shorter then normel lower film loop. Bracket for tension shoe of the film parsuaded to use a shorter then hommel lower fill 1000 . Brack
gulde roller goes around the aperture block and PEC hous $\ddagger$ ng.

2. impramal firing of ak refroduciar

3. REPLACEMENT PARTS - (Almays furnish soundhead serial number)
3.1 双 Reproducer
 and guide roller shoe breacket
SH-2208 - Bracket for sound sprocket

LK Kírrophonic, Reproducer - (Refer to photographs and parts List, pg. 5350.13-5350.20)
SH-2526 - Long lens tave (as used in SH-7500 Reproducer)
SSH-1602 - leerture cylinder

* Then ordering sh-1602 or sh-2216 aperture Cylinders specify lens tube in use
associated draithgs
Photographs (6) - MK - Lirrophonic
Parts List $-\mathrm{KK}-\mathrm{Mirrophonic}$
$\underset{\substack{\text { Iesuad by } \\ \text { Engineoring Dopartment } \\ \text { Printod in } \\ \text { U. } . \text {. }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}$

1

1


MOTIOGRAPH MODEL "MK" MIRROPHONIC SOUND REPRODUCER
Operating Side View
irinted in U.s.A.






MOTIOGRAPH MODEL "MK" MIRROPHONIC SOUND REPRODUCER MECHANISM DRIVE Frinted in U.s.a.



MOTIOGRAPH MODEL "MK" MIRROPHONIC SOUND REPRODUCER COUPLING UNIT



.
The Reproducer is finished externally in wrinkle gray and internally in white enamel, having the

 1 $\rightarrow$ ? 2.1 Pedestals - (Sound Head Support Brackets). (Order from pedestal mamufacturer except where noted.) $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2.11 } & \text { Motiograph } \mathrm{HD}-\text { Mount reproducer directly on pedestal. } \\ \text { 2.12 }\end{array}$


2.16 Super-Simplex type and simplex A-170-L Pedestal Arm Sype - S -1184-L Sound Head Suppor


2.2 Takeup Assembly
2.21 Simplex - Use SH-2669 Takeup Drive Pulley and SH-2727 Spring as replacenents for original correspond-
2.22 Motiograph - Replace TU-707 Assembly with Tu-716 (Item 160) (TU-725 - Available 194.5)
. Genvral - Applies to all types of projectors except where noted.
3.1 $\mathrm{SH}-2670$ Adapter Plate (Item 116) - Remove from the top of the reproducer, and remove the shipping
Euard from the stabilizer shaft; save screws and washors for mounting motor bracket. Return shipping guard from the stabilizer shaft; save
guards to Motiograph, Inc. for credit.
3.11 With Motiograph Projectors, (except AA), fasten the CS-1,48 Mechanism Plate (Item 163), supplied with
 and reproducer. Remove the assembly and tighter screexs (Item 161), securely. Replace the asseanbly on the reproducer and insert three of the Ite
plate mounting holes. Tilghten screws firmly.
3.12 With Simplex type Projectors (incluades Motiograph AA), fasten the SH-2670 Adapter Plate (Item 116),
 ism mounting screws. Locate the mechanism base squarey yyainst the shoulder of the adapter plate, and with a distance of $3-7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ( $4-1 / /^{4 \prime}$ for Super-Simplex) from the operating side of the meocanism
base to the operating side of the adapter plate. It is important that this dimension be correct
to insure proper aligment in the film path.






3.21 With Motiograph Moolel uk Projector it is only necessary to replace the existing drive chain sprocket on the mechanism shart with the new Item 152 Sprocket.
3.3 Install the $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{HH} \text {-2532 Drive Chain Sprocket (Item 111) on the reproducer shaft just below the takeup belt } \\ & \text { pulley if it } \\ & \text { is } \\ & \text { is not aiready mounted. Place the projector mechanism and attached adopter plate on the }\end{aligned}$ pulley if it is not already mounted. Place the projector mechanism and attached adapter plate on the
reproducer set so that the adapter plate drops into the machined euide. Slide the mechanism forward

 those in the reproducer set. Tighten the mourting screms. Align drive chain sprocket on its shart
with mechanism chain sprocket using a straight eage; tighten the lower sprocket set serew securely





 sasembly so as to provide corrrect mesh with drive gears of certain older types of sound reproducers.
Then Model $K$ Meconisma are used with SH-7500 Reproducers this adjustment should be at approximately the middile of its travel in order to allow sufficient slack in the silent link chain connecting the reproducer and the projector mechanism. If the adjustment is at the upper end of its trevel it will
be found that there is no slack in the chain when the mechani sm is placed in its normal position.
 (Item 129) to a point where the drive chain runs smoothly without wippping, and the bakelite fdier
 rear half door. Screv nearest the mechanism center freme is tapped into the base casting and pushes
down against the gear train casting. The large headed screw next to it is a clearance fit in the
 base casting, but 1s tapped into the gear train casting. Thus by tiehtening one screer and loosening
$3.4 \frac{\text { Hount the SH-7015 Drive Chain I Ialer Bracket Assembly (Itan 129) on the reproducer set and set it }}{\text { temporarily for minimum chain tension. }}$
3.41 On Motiograph Model RK Projector use Sh-7040 Assembly (Item 174).
3.5 Mount the lower magazine to the frame of the reproducer set, using the SH-2693 Mounting Screms (Item 99)
supplied with the reproducer. Install the SH-7017 Oil Pan Assembiy (Item 92) betmeen the magazine and

3.7 $\frac{\text { Install the sh-2674. Takeup Belt (Item 115). Shorten belt as required. After installation, adjust }}{\text { idier assembly (Item } 128 \text { ) to give sufficient tension for positive drive of the takeup assembly. }}$
$3.8 \frac{\mu_{0} \text { oror } \mathrm{SH}-2673}{}$ is shipped completely assembled to the motor bracket assembly. Before mounting the bracket to reproducer frame, using screws and washers, Items 100 and 101 , at the same time siipping
 the frame. Fith the motor bracket in its proper position, there should be free movemant of the moto
coupling over both shafts. $\overline{\text { with }}$ th proper alignnent, securely tighten both motor coupling get screms
 has been tapped to permit the bracket to be installed or removed vithout disturbing the stabilizer
5.9 Intall stabilizer as follows:
(a) On operating side remove SH-7004 Mirror Assembly (Item 33).
c) Lift Impeeaknce Rroiler Assembly Retaining Clip (Item 26), and swing 90 degreas and retightan.
(d) Insert impedance drum assembly shaft into stabilizer, advancing inpedance drum assembly into its
(e) Hormal position.
3.91 To remove stabilizer, reverse the above procedure. The stabilizer may also be installed or removed by remorng the motor from its cradie; in this way neit ther the stabilizer shaf ther the motor bracket aitigneent is disturbed. Loosen motor coupling set screws and loosen and remove the clamps
holidng the motor in ins cradie. In replacing motor in the cradie, tighten the clamps to their
maximum tightness.
4. ADJUSTMENTS
4.1 The SH-7005 ad Sk-f006 Pad Roller Assembllos can be adjusted for lateral alignment with the sprocket by mens of tha knurlid nuts on their pivot shafts after Ioosening the locking cirews in the center of
the nuts. The adjustment should be such that the flanges of the pad roilers clear the sprocket faces.

 winich is found to the loft of the pad roiller assembly, and tighten the other. Then pry
of two thicknosses of film has been obtained, tignten the main mounting serems firmly.
4.2 Check the path of the light beam from the lens tube Item 41 , through the lens and

 loosen the tro screws holding the mirror insert in lens and mirror assembly Item 33, and rotate mirror
insert for proper position and retighten acrews. The inage of the silt is focused on the collector Iens by silightiy loosening the two mounting screws (Item 68), fastening the lens and mirror asemb1,
Itean 33, and silding the assembly toward or aray from the film. When properly poinitioned, retighte

 mounting screms so th
film carrying roller.
4.3 Adjust the lens tube assembly for maximum response mith a 7000 or 8000 cycle film
5. lobricafton
5.1 Shaft bearings in the SR-7500 Reproducer are ball bearing type requiring no additional lubrication uring the life of the bearing.
2 Daily, or before each period of operation, apply one drop of mechanism oil to the folloring points: (a) Oil holes in pad rollers on SHi-7027 Sound Sprocket.
(b) Sides of projector mechanisimirive chain idier rolier.
(c) Sides of takeup belt taler puileys.
5.3 once per week of normal operation
(a) Fill the two oil tubes which lubricate the reproducer drive gears
(b) Apply a few drops of oil to the projector mechandm drive ch
(a) Apply one drop of oil to the oil holes in the bracket aril of
 Idler Roller Assembly (Item 59). The
requiring only infrequent Iubrication.
 autonobile oil. Take care that only enough oil is supplieed to saturate the wool packing in the bear-
ings. Excessive oiling will cause rapid deterioration of the rubber cushion supports and of the start
6. cleanting
6.1 Great care rust be exercised in cleaning the mirrors in the lens and mirror assembly. The rhodiwn plating may be demaged by the use of such solvents, as acetone, alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, etc.
For regular cleaning, it is best that a soft lens paper be used, being careful that no sharp implement
 suggested that the whole assenbly be removed and limers
a soft cloth, and the mirror polished with lens paper.
7. PUSH-PULL MODIFICATIONS
7.1 Equipment Changes:
7.11 The SH-2572 Lens is omitted from the SH-7018 Collector Lens Assembly, thus pernitting the 11 ght from
spot.
7.12 The SH-2725 Photocall is replaced with an RCA \#920 or Catron HCE-21 Twin Element Photocell clanping device is provided on the photocell sooket to hold the cell rigidiy in alignnent with th保
7.13 The terminal strip is replaced by an assembiy containing, in addition to the usual terminals for

號
 than that from standerd ones. When the reprocucers are used with TA-7466-A and TA-74.67-A Amplifiers,
this is compensated by increasing the photocoll polorizing voltage by replacing R-14 and R-17 100,000


## yotiocraph

$\qquad$
ohm resistors in the TA-7466-A Amplifier with 50,000 ohm resistors. This change till ate
 sound yrstem. The voltage to ground at the reproducer "90 V." terminal
100 volts, as measured with a 20,000 ohm/volt meter, 1000 voit scaile,

### 7.2 Adiustments

7.21 The longitudinal position of the SH-7004 Lens Mirror Assembly and the reffection angle are adjusted
 the light beall, is adyusted so that the beam passes through it without interference.

 just clearing the edge of the finpedance drum. This may be observed by looking at the rilm from th front ea it pasee over the mpedance drum ase mambly. If the angular position of the bracket is
changed appreciably, the adjustments in 7.21 of this section should be rechecked.


7.31 The first method uses standard film (not push-pull), and presupposes that the distance from the
7.31
sound track edge of this film to the center of its sound track is exactly the same as the corre-


7. 31 se run, should be checked against the standard frequency film being used for balancing purposes.
7.311 Set the potentiometer on the side of the terminal strip assembly to the midale of its travel.
7.312 With the standerd frequency films ruining through the roproducer, and with the terminal strip switch in the "P-Pr position, adjust the position of the light beam falling on the photocell
cathodes by turning the mirror plug in the outside end of the shlo
sit

 standard frequency finl) is then obtained by ajjusting the potentioneter for lowest response.
It should be possible to obtein $18-20$ db. cancellation 1 n this manner.
7.32 The Becond method consists simply of using a push-puni frequency film recording. The terninni str
stittch 1 s set to the mp - Pn position, and adjustments are made in exactiy the same manner as for
 The peakt well not be as will defined as the dip obtained in the fiririman outhout meter readings.
culties are reduced since all push-pull film from the same dific
 sritch to "STD" position and sdyust for minimum output; it is doubtrul, however, that thiti will
ressult in very accurate puahh pull balance, for circuit conditions and photocell characteristics are
different in the two saitch position result in very accurate puah-pull balan
different in the two switch positions.
7.4 The high frequency response of the modifled reproducers is several db less than that of standard ones due to the effects of shunt capacities in wiring, switches and photocell leads. Reproducer correction
ffactors given in system installation notes for trangmission tests will therefore be inadeauate at 7 \&
8 kc.
8. REFLACBYENT PARTS - (Refer to WE-7521, WE-7522, wE-7506, WE-7507, HE-7529, RSH-7003)
8.1 Reproducers manafactured prior to about the middle of 1942 had a small brass flywheel or balance
wheel on the motor drive shaft. With the adoption of the present molded rubber courlings it is no



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Printed in in $\mathrm{s} . \mathrm{s}$. A .



|  |  | sound fquipuant bullerin | SE-7500 REPRPDUCER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Part No. | Name |  |
| 141 | SH-2750 | 1/4-32 $\times 5 /$ gnt $^{4}$ Tapered oval Filister Head Scres Impedance roller tension spring |  |
| 142 <br> 143 <br> 1 | SH-2589 |  |  |
| 144 | SE-7030 | Projector Mechanism Drive Assembl <br> a. Oil Cup, Simplex <br> b. 0 il Cup, Motiograph <br> c. Locknut <br> d. Drive Chain Sprocket <br> e. Shaft <br> f. Mech. Drive Pinion | proj. |
|  | Note: A few SH-7028 Mechanism Drive Sprocket Assemblies have been supplied to the field in place of the SH-7030 Assemblies for stock reasons. They are identical except that the shaft is Part No. SH-2681 and the drive pinion is Part No. SH-2684. They may be tdentified from the soiral oil grooves in the shafts; SH-7030 Assemblies have a single straight oil groove. |  |  |


| 145 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 146 | SH-2727 | Simplex Lower Megazine friction Spring |
| 147 | SE-7038 | HX Projector Drive, Gear and Sprocket Assembly |
| 148 | SEizios | hK Projector Drive, Ialer |
| 149 | cs-1783-c | HX Mechaniem Drive Sheft (cs-1701-C less CS-1102 Sprocket) |
| 150 | SH-2712 | HK Projector Drive, Gear Bracket |
| 151 | SF-273 | HK Prajector Drive, Gear \& Sprocket Sha |
| 152 | SH-2714 | MX Projector Drive, Sprocket (urad with 149) |
| 153 <br> 154 |  |  |
| 155 |  | 5/16-18 $\times 1 / 4^{4}$ Allen Cup Point Set Screm (used with 152) |
| 156 | SH-2736 | Kotor Bracket Cover Plate |
| 157 |  | $5 / 16$ Std. Steel Masher, N.P. (used mith 154) |
| 158 |  |  |
| 159 |  | 1/4-20 $\times 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ Allen Oup Point Set Screw (used with 15 |
| 160 | TU-716 Avail. 1945) |  |
| 16 |  | 5/16-18 $\times 1$ 1-1/2l\| Hex. Ho. Gap Scren, N.P. (used with 163) |
| 163 | CS-1445 | Mechanism Adapter Plate, Motiograph K and HK |
|  |  |  |
| 165 | Tu-476 | Lock mut |
| 166 | TU- 280 | Shaft |
| 167168 | Tu=477 | Puiley and fub |
|  | TU-718 | Bushing Assembly |
| 168 169 | TJ-467 | Tension Adjusting Nat |
| 170 | Tu-4. 46 | Tension Spring |
| 171 | TU-714 | Gripping ring and Disc Assembly |
| 172 | Tu-468 | End Tarust mall bearing |
| 173 | SH-7042 | Rear Guard dasembly (hit oniy) |
| 174 | SE-7040 | Drive Chain Ialer Bracket Assembly (Ex only) |
| 175 176 | Ps-1461 | $5 / 16-18 \times 1-1 / 4 \mathrm{Hu}$ Hex. Ha. Cap Scren, N.P. (used wit |
| 177 | sH-2602 | C1ip |
|  | 51-2602 | -1p |
| 178 | SH-2596 | Lens |
| 179 | SH-2598 | Locknut Ring |
| 180 | SH-2597 | Cork Gasket |
| 181 |  | 1-72 $\times 1 / 8$ Fil. $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{B.W}$.S. N.P. |
| 182 | SH-2600 | Clamp Plate |
| 183 184 188 | ***SK-2599 | Mirror (or Asp-8903) |
| 185 |  | F4 Brass masher |
|  |  |  |
| 186 | SH-2601 | Mirror Holder |
| $\begin{gathered} 187 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | SH-2737 | Spring |
|  | SE-2603 | ${ }^{\text {wirror }}$ (or ASP-8904) ${ }^{\text {collector Lens Assembly, consigting of }}$ |
| Lens " ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | SH-7018 | Colilector Lens Assembly, consisting of: |
|  |  | SH-2570 Lens Bra |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | SH-2573 Lens Bracket Light food |

Sotes: *SE-7005 and SB-7co6 Pad Roller Assembites consist of:



SH-2582 Adjusting Nut
SH-2605
Sring (dotent)
SH-2730 Pad Rolier
SH-2606 Paid Roller Shaft
SH-2606 Paid Roller Shart
$7 / 32 n$ Dia. Steel Ball Bearing (Detent Ball

*replace both drive gear and pinion a a sot unless new type are in uea Pa
**Individual mirrors of the SE-7004 Lens Mirror Assembly may be replaced. Order as: ASP-g904 Mirror (P.E.O. end)
(These are front surface mirrors and if used as a normal mirror, i.e., rear surface, efficioncy is low. Check by viering reflection of some object or 1 ight with mirro
held at an angle. Phe correct reflecting surface is upgermost mhen ground glass
eld
$* * *$ A few reproducers, coded $T A$ - 7500 , have been supplied to the field.
These use ASP-8866 Chain.
\#Sh-7002 Photocell Bracket Assembly (Item 31) consisting of:

```
\
I-2562 Excitier Lemp L.ookket Insu12ating Bushi
Sil
SH-2564 Potocell socke
H-2573 Lens Bracket Ligint Hood
```



SH-7500 REPRODUCER


DRIVE SIDE ASSEMBLY WITH MODEL HK PROJ. MECH.
Motiograph, Inc.
Chicago, Ill.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WE-7550-1 } \\
& 7-10-101
\end{aligned}
$$



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| STOCK LIST |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ITKM | REQ | PIECE | NAME |
| 1 | 1 | St-2578 | Impedance Roller Shaft |
| 2 | 1 | SH-2579 | Impedance Roller Pivot Shaft |
| 3 | 1 | 54-2580 | Impedance Roller Arm |
| 4 | 1 | SE-2581 | Impedance Roller Spring support |
| 5 | 1 | SE-2582 | Pivot Shaft Mut |
| 6 | 1 | SH-2583 | Impedance Foller |
| 7 | 1 | SH-2584 | Impedance Roller-Shouldered |
| 8 | 2 | SH-2585 | Impedance Roller Plate |
| 9 | 2 | SH-2586 | Impedance Roller Spacer |
| 10 | 2 | SH-2587 | Impedance Roller Shaft Key |
| 11 | 1 | 58-2588 | Impeaiance Roller Plate |
| 12 | 1 | SH-2589 | Impedance Roller Tension Spring |
| 13 | 1 | SH-2590 | Impedance Roller Compression Spring |
| 14 | 1 | SH-?. 591 | Impedance Roller Ring |
| 25 | 1 | SE-7021 | Cushion Roller Assembly |
| 16 | 2 | 58-2592 | \#77034-New Depart. Bearg. Per No. Spec. 25-2002 |
| 17 |  |  | \#8(.164")-32x5/8" OV.CSK.H.I.M.SCR. NIC.FIN. |
| 18 | 4 |  |  |
| 19 | 8 |  | *3(.099") $-56 \times 1 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ FLAAT H.I.M. SCR. NIC.PL。 |
| 20 | 1 |  | +6(.1381)-32x7/16" OV.FIL. H.I.M. SCR. NIC.PL. |
| 21 | 1 |  | 5/16" STD. Lockwasher |
| 22 | 1 |  | 5/16 ${ }^{\text {¹ STD }}$ S Hex Nut |
| 23 | 1 | SE-2676 | Impedance Roller Plate |

1. Before assembling, all parts except bearings (Item 16) and cushion roller (Item 15) shall be cleaned in carbon toreign particles such as dust, grit and chips have been removed, all foreign particles assembling the bearings the bearing seats in the arm and the seats on the shaft must be coated with a film of oil. The inner races of the bearings are marked at the high point of eccentricity and must be assembled in line with each other. Care shall be exercised to prevent cocking bearings in assembly, as subsequent porcings on either shaft or in the arm, may permentiy damage them.
2. Rollersand their component parts shall spin freely on the ball bearings, and shall decelerate slowly, show no signs of stickiness due
to the presence of dirt, or misalignment, or bind in the bearings.
3. Apply slushing grease to all exposed, unprotected surfaces of parts made from ferrous metal.
4. At no point shall the distance between flanges of roller be less than $1.375^{\prime \prime}$ nor greater than $1.379^{\prime \prime}$, including the side wobble of each roller, which shall not exceed. $0005^{n}$.


- Items 1, 3,0 SHi-7045 Asss $3,0,7,0,9,10,11,15,16,18,19$, comprise the there isj a small V stamped on be replaced on a repair basis, unless component, parts, except cushion rollers, are field replaceable.



## 1. DESCRIPTION:

The AAA Magnetic Reproducer is a film driven soundhead de signed to mount between the projector mechanism and the upper on the operating side and an alar cover that can be easily romoved The film motion filtering equipment, guide rollers, pad rollers, before mounting in the aluminum housing. The head was especially designed for operation with the Motiograph AA or AAA projectors, or with any other standard American made projector by using proper adapters. Due to the fact that the picture projector pulis the film
down through the magne tic reproducer, the performance of the
latter wili depend to a certain extent upon the condition of then latter will depend to a certain extent upon the condition of the
picture projector. There should be a minimum of wear or backlash picture projector. There should be a minimum of wear or backlash
in the projector gear train, especially as far as the motion of the upper feed sprocket of the project or is concerned. Any irregular motion or fiutter in the movement of this sprocket will increase the amount of flutter elimination to be done by the filter
system. The use of a stroboscope is recommended if any unusual flutter condition exists.

A minimum of Magnetic material has been used in the film tran sport me chanism. All rollers and impedance drums are made is of the "built up" type and onily the sprocket discs are of magnetic material. The tooth shape is of special de sign and of the fat tooth type which has proven best for this type sprocket

The filter mechanism uses the tight loop system having two impedance drums and fly wheels. The filtering effect is provided by two damping rollers on the end s of long arms which plvot on shafts and housing assemblies and which are especially fitted copable of reducing the flutter content to a very low level.
Tatch ine pad roller assemblies are unusual in design and will in the field, specing is factory, or when necessary to readjust in
adjusted with three thicknesses of film.

A pivoted idier roller is provided to reduce the danger of film breaking whe startig the machine

To provide synchronization between picture and sound the lower idler roller is adjustable, making it possible to obtain the necessary 28 frames separation.

The first AAA reproducers were coded 910-A and the housing did not provide sufficient clearance for some types of electric changeovers. The $910-\mathrm{B}$ provided this clearance with no other changes. The 910-C has a modified filter system using longer away" plug for the magnetic head, and a changed position of the terminal strip to simplify wiring.


The design provides for a film wrap of approximately 14 degrees around the pickup head for best contact and minimum wear en out warped or edge curled film before it reaches the scanning point. $p^{3.5}$
The four track magnetic head has ondinal impedance of 30 hms for each section, an inductance of 35 milhenries per section, and is assembled in a mu-metal shield to prevent nols pickup.

The top of the main housing, at the point where the
magazine is attached, is made at an angle to tilt the magazine away from the front wall. This is a very important feature especiality when large magazines are used or in cases where the

The reproducer weighs approximately 22 pounds. The over all length is $11-1 / 4$ inches and the depth is 8 inches. Its height is $7-1 / 2$ inc
2. INSTALLATION:

Each reproducer is carefully inspected and tested before leaving the factory and, unless subjected to severe handling recoived.

Ad justment of rollers and magnetic head assemblies should not be changed unless it is obvious that they have been disturbed during shipment.

Packed with each reproducer are the following items which Packed with each reproducer are the f
are required for instailation or operation:

2-R-20117 studs, with hex nuts for mounting
2-R-11641 flywheels, identical but marked
1-A-404 wrench
1 - A-406 wrench
1 - A-407 wrench
Plus adapters, as indicated on order.
Remove the upper magazine and fire trap assembly from the projector and mount the reproducer using the $R-20117$ studs and
nuts, being careful to line up the film slots and sprockets. Install the fire trap assembly and magazine. If necessary fil the threading slot in the reproducer wider to properis align
with the slot in the top of the projector mechanism.

Check rollers, drums, and sprocket to see that they revolve freely. Check the filter arms to see that they move freely with
in their range.

| September 17, 1954 Issue \#1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Issued by } \\ \text { Engineering Department } \end{gathered}$ | 5 Pages - Page 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Install the flywheels on the ir shafts making sure that the we instelled first with its hub on the out uide. The lower flywheol is then installed with its hub on the inside. A hole 1 provided in the front of the housing to insert the hex head ${ }_{w i n}$ unch. The se set screws must be tight, otherwise the flutte will be increased beyond the normal inim.
just a trace of endplay in the impedance drum assembly afte
tightening flywheel.

The tension on the upper magazine apindle should be adjusted to provide a smooth rotation of the reel. Any uneven move nents at this point could increase the flutter content of the movement should be steady.

At this point the projector and optical soundhead should be inspected to make sure that Cinemascope apertures, sprockets film path should be checked to detect any parts that may caus excessive wear on the magnetic sound
picture area of the Cinemascope freme

A small compass can be used to detect the magnetization of any projector or sound head parts the conage the recording on the magnetic tracks

The magnetic head is a four track assembly designed to numbered from the outside as follows: is the 29 mil or sound effects track and when used delivers its sound to the auditorium speakers.
3. THREADING and OPERATION:

The threading chart on Drawing ASK-931 shows the film path through the reproducer and the bypass threading when using
standard film. Until one is thoroughly familiar with the thread ing oparation it may be more satisfact ory to first thread the film loosely over the sprockets and rollers of the reproducer into the lower magazine. The reproducer can now be properly threaded by working back from the top projector sprocket to the upper magazine. Place the film over the teeth on the bottom of the large sprocket and lock the roller assembly, With one hand
hold the top demping rolier in its normal position (against its stop to the right) and push the lower damping roller to the lef against its stop. With the other hand puli the film tight over the top of the sprocket being sure that the teeth fit the hol machine in operation, the filter mechani sm should stabalize 1 maphine in operation, the filter mechanism should stabalize in that the centers of the two damoing rollers be aligned vertically rollers do not line up properly. in the vertical plane, the flywheels should be removed and the tension of the compensating spring should be adjusted by moving the brass spring holders,
until this condition 1s reached. It is not necessary to renla the flywheels until the proper adjustment of the compensating springs is obtained.
4. ADJUSRMENT and MAINTMIANCE

As received, the reproducer is ready for operation after installation of the flywheels. No lubrication is required as all rollers are mounted on specially selected saaled ball bearings. The top damper roiler has flanges and is the Indexing or position controj, with respect to film alignment over the magnetic heed. when assembled on its shaft it is very important
that a minimum oi' endiay exists, otherwise it cannot exert the proper control over the lateral movement of the film. During assembly it is sometimes necessary to use small spacing washers on the sprocket shaft to position the sprocket so that its teeth

The operation of the flutter filter unit depends upon the proper assembly and adjustment of the demping arm assemblies, especially the shaft and housing assemblies which allow the ar to pivot. During assembly these part are honed toge ther to
insure proper surfaces and lubricated in such a manner as to exclude alr from the assembly and keep the shaft reservoir per manentiy full of oil. No further attiontion should be requi red for at east a year, when the assembly should be cleanediy selected oil, 1dentified by Motiograph as Part No. LP-726, is required for this application. It will be supplied on order in 2 oz
5. MAGETIC EEGD ADJUSTMEIT

To provide proper output level, frequency response, balance between tracks and good contact between the head gaps and each magnetic track, it is very important be adjusted to meet these requirements. Three senarate adjustments are provided to obtain track placenent,

After loosening the track placement locking screw, the head can be aligned visualily by moving it to a point where it covers the center portion of the film. With an 8000 , cycle azimuth test film loop and an output meter connected acrose the output of the
\#2 channe., loosen the canter locking screw and rotate the head mount on its axis until the highest meter reading is obtained. Tightsn lock screvs. Now slightly loosen azimuth locking screws and rotate the head mount back and forth for maximum meter raading.

To complete overall adjustmont realign track placement
and adjust for maximum meter deflection. When making the second adjustment of the Carier it will be noticed that the same high
meter reading will be obtained for severai degrees of rotation, meter reading will be obtained for severai degrees of rotation
and the final setting should be in the center of this rotation Now complate the adjustment with a realignment of the azimuth.

If it is found that channels 1,2 and 3 are not of equal levels at 8000 cycles, the canter adjustment should be repested other. Any remaining differences can be compensated for in the

preainplifiers. After the last canter adjustment it will be necessary to again realign the azimuth. It is important to have proper operation of the squelch amplifier circuit, when this equipment is used in connection with auditorium speakers.

It is possible that the magnetic head will sometimes become magnetized, possibly through inadvertent contact with magnet tools or because some of the projector or magazine parts are crease of background noise, and in combination with certain conditions of the sound track may produce a background noise sounding like a swarm of "bees".

The projectionist should never "bloop" a magnetic head with a piece of metal that may be magnetized as this may transfe enough of

The following adapters are available for use with the AA reproducer:
For Motiograph AA or AAA Mechanism, order the 11700 Assembly
For Motiograph H, HU, HK or K Me chanisms, order the 11701 assembly plus R-11854 Magazine Adapter.
For Simplex, Century and Brenkert mechanisms, order the 11702 assembly.
Simplex XI magazines are not adaptable to the Motiograph Penthouse Reproducer

## ASSOCIATED DRAWINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS

ASK-931 - Threading Diagram
ASK-932 - Wiring Diagram
ASK-933 - Assembly and Parts List
ASK-934 - Front View, Penthouse Reproducer
ASK-935-Rear V1ew, Penthouse Reproducer



$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Issued by } \\ \text { Eginooring Departm }}]{ }$


1. PURPOSE
1.1 T@ announce the availability of the AQ-3008 Filter Arm Stop. Instiallation of tris atiacinment, wili. reduce the stabilization tiame of the AAA Magueits (or $920-0$ and 91(um) Reproducers by from 3 to i saconds. In general, this reduction is ample to prevent wows in music right after a changeover.
2. DESCRIPTION
2.1 The $A Q-3008$ Stop consists of a small bar which fastens by existing holes at the lower front corner of the penthouse front panel. An adjustable slider on the rear end of the bar limits the first starting excursion of the lower filter arm.
3. installation procedure
(a) Remove the two screws in the lower front corner holding the front panel to the housing.
(b) Attach the AQ-3008 Stop, slider to rear, being sure washers supplied set the bar out from the panel to clear the flange on the filter arm pivot.
(c) Push slider all the way to the rear, thread the machine leaving slack equal to three perforations from a tight loop.
(d) Start machine, and after stabilization move the slider forward and clamp it in a position leaving $3 / 32^{\text {n }}$ clearance to the bottom of the lower filter arm. (3/32" is abour equal to the thickness of two dimes).
(e) Stop machine, unthread and rethread leaving slack equal to two perforations from a tight loop.
(f) Start machine and check to see that clearance remains at value set.
(g) Instruct projectionist to always thread up the projector the same way: Leave the top pad roller in the penthouse until last, pull film tight and then back off two sprocket-holes.
(h) Projectionists should occasionally check to see that while the machine is running the clearance between arm and stop is enough to prevent contact except during the starting period.
4. MERCHANDISING
4.1 For each machine, order

$$
1 \text { - AQ-3008 Filter Arm Stop } \quad \text { (Charge Classification "NeT") }
$$

This attachment is available at a price of $\$ 15.00$ per machine if installed at the time of a routine call. When special trips are necessary, such calls are billable, per schedule 9A or 9B of F. I. \#5, whichever applies.

| SYSTIEM | $\underset{\text { REPRODDCERR }}{\text { SOUND }}$ | RRE- AMPLFIRR | $\underset{\text { AMPLITIER }}{\operatorname{Man}}$ | COMRTROL | STITCHING PaAEL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Powner } \\ & \text { UNIT } \end{aligned}$ | NETVORK | H.F. LODSFERERER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HiF. } \\ & \text { Horn } \end{aligned}$ |  | bapple | LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM | иомттов | $\underset{\text { DRARTMGS }}{\text { SYSTMM }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M-7 | uK (2) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PUU-702 } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { PAPV }-2665 \\ * \mathrm{APV}-2624 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{* \text { SSE-7038 }}{\substack{\text { SE }}}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7029 | SE-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (\mathbb{T A}-7472) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { LSS-7518 } \\ \text { LSS-7517 }}}{\text { Lic }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} u-9 \\ M-9 A \end{gathered}$ | SH-7500 (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7505 } \\ *_{A P A-2566} \\ { }_{A A P A-2567} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MA-7015 } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { PA-7015 } \\ \text { +LPA-7025 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7038 } \\ * \text { ASE-7038 } \end{gathered}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7029 | SE-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SB-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA}-7472) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{M}{\mathrm{M}-9} \mathrm{D}$ | sh-7500 (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7505 } \\ \begin{array}{c} * A P A-2566 \\ * A P A-2567 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA- } 77015 \\ \text { *LPA- } 7025 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PJ-7502 } \\ \begin{array}{c} * A P U-2615 \\ A_{A P U}=2614 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | SE-7025 | SE-7029 | SE-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{gathered} \text { S8-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA}-7472) \end{gathered}$ | LSS-7525 |
| u-10 | SH-7500 (2) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA-7466A } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { FiE-7539 } \\ \text { FiEL }-7540 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{* \text { LPA-7015 }}{\substack{\text { PA } \\ \hline}}$ |  |  | $\underset{* A S E-7038}{\substack{\text { SE-7038 }}}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7029 | SE-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SB-7501 } \\ (T A-7472) \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { LSS-7523 }}{\text { LSS-521 }}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Mual }}{\substack{40 \\ \text { Dual }}}$ | SH-7500 (2) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7015 } \\ * L P A-7025 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PU-7502 } \\ { }^{* A P U-2615} \\ { }^{\mathrm{APPU}-2614} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{* S E-7038}{\substack{\text { SEPO38 }}}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7029 | SE-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE-7501 } \\ & \text { (TA-7/472) } \end{aligned}$ | LSS-7522 |
| 4-11 | SH-7500 (2) |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{* S E-7018}{\text { SE-7018 }}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7016 | SE-7020(2) | SE-7019 | ${ }_{\text {SR-75II }}^{\text {Similar }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA}-7 / 272) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LSSS-7512 } \\ & \text { LS } 5513 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M-11 } \\ & \text { Dual } \end{aligned}$ | SH-7500 (2) |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{*}{\text { SSE-7018 }}$ | SE-7015(2) | SE-7016 | SB-7020(2) | SE-7019 | ${ }_{\text {SB-7522 }}^{\text {Simine }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA}-7472) \end{gathered}$ | LSS-7514, |
| 4-13 | SH-7500 (2) |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7512 } \\ \substack{\text { STA-7478) } \\ \text { WRE-7500 }} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 5944 | 24 A | $\underset{(2)}{T A-4181 A}$ | TA-7396 | Yot ooded as auch | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (\mathbb{T A - 7 4 7 2}) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| M-134 | sh-7500 (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  | SE-7015(2) | SE-7016 | SE-7049(2) | TA-7396 | Not coded as such | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA}-7472) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FE-7514 } \\ & \text { RE-7513 } \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | SH-7500 (2) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 87E } \\ & \text { *AASO-8518 } \\ & \text { *AASR-4549 } \\ & \text { TA-7467A (2) } \\ & \text { *TE-7537 } \\ & \text { *FE-7538 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{* S E-7018}{\text { SE-7018 }}$ | SE-7015(2) | SE-7043 | SE-7034(4) | TA-7397 | Not coded as such | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\mathrm{SB}-7501}{(\mathrm{TA}-7472)} \mathbf{n} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HE-7516 } \\ & \text { RE-7515 } \\ & \text { RE }-75508 \end{aligned}$ |
| H-15A | SH-7500 (2) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 87 E(2) \\ & \text { *AASO-8518 } \\ & \text { *AASR-4549 } \\ & \text { TA-7467A (2 } \\ & \text { *WE-7537 } \\ & \text { *WE-7538 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7018 } \\ * S E-7018 \end{gathered}$ | SE-7015(4) | SE-7016(2) | SE-7034(4) | TA-7397 | Not coded as auch | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE-7501 } \\ & (\mathrm{TA}-7472) \end{aligned}$ | NB-7516 WE-7515 WE-7508 |
| u-17 | SH-7500 (2) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7015 } \\ { }_{\text {*LPA-7025 }} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{* \mathrm{RSE}-7520(2)}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{SER} 7018 \\ & * S \mathrm{SE}-7018 \end{aligned}$ | SB-7015(2) | SB-7016 | SE-7020(4) | SE-7019(2) | $\underset{\text { SE-7522 }}{\text { Sini } 1 \text { ar }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (T A-7472) \end{gathered}$ | LSS-7526 |
| u-98 | SR-7500 (2) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7015 } \\ * \mathrm{LPA}-7025 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7520 } \\ \text { \#RSE-2622 } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{* A S E-7038}{\text { SR-7038 }}$ | SE-7015 | SE-7029 | SS-7034 | SE-7037 | SE-7508 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SE-7501 } \\ (T A-7472) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 4-911 | SH-7500 (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-75055 } \\ \begin{array}{c} * A P A-2637 \\ \\ * A P A-2638 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7015 } \\ \text { *LPA-7025 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{*}{\text { SREF-7520 }}$ | *SE-7018 | SE-7015 | SE-7016 | SE-7020(2) | SE-70194 | SE-7511 | $\begin{gathered} \text { SBE-7501 } \\ (\mathrm{TA-}-7472) \end{gathered}$ | xSS-7535 |
| ${ }_{\text {dual }}^{\text {L-911 }}$ | SH-7500 (2) | $\begin{gathered} \text { PA-7505A } \\ { }_{* A P A}^{* A P A}-2637 \\ * A P A-2638 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{* \text { PAPA-7025 }}{\text { PAPA }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {*SE-7018 }}^{\text {SE }}$ | SE-7015(2) | SE-7016 | SE-7020(2) | SE-7019A | SE-7522 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE-7501 } \\ & (\mathrm{TA}-7472) . \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { LSS-7531 } \\ \text { LSS-7532 }}}{ }$ |

[^0]$$
\theta
$$ MOTIOGRAPH

1. DESCRIPTION
1.1 New sound systems shipped after 9-1-48 will include the required arount of $\mathrm{RG}-62$ - T Coaxial Cable instead of Belden \#8401 as previously shipped. The RG-62-U cable is identiried by its solid $\# 22$ copper core conductor polythylene dielectrie material, copper shielding and black vinyl outer jacket.
1.2 This cable has a rated capacity of 14 micromicrofarads per foot. Cable ends are dressed in much the same manner outlined in system instruction bulletins for $\# 8401$ cable. In making soldered joints care must be exercised to avoid melting the polythylene dielectric material; use a hot, well-tinned iron and remove it from the joint as soon as the solder flows. Failure to exercise care in this detail may result in melting the polythylene under the braiding which may lead eventually to a short between the solid conductor and the braided shield.
2. CORRECTIUN FACTORS
2.1 The following table gives cable correction factors for use in transmission tests on Motiograph sound systems installed with $R G-62-U$ input cables 12 ft . long and inter-amplifier cables 20 ft . long. The factors are to be added algebraically to those now given in the bulletins or derived fron equalization curves. As contrasted with $\# \$ 8401$ cable, RG-62-U inter-amplifier cables up to 40 ft . long have negligible efiect upon the system frequency response, and no correction factors for varying cable lengths need bo applied. The apparent small loss a力 55 cycles comes from the fact that the increased HF response due to the lower cape acity cable extends down slightly beyond the 1000 cps reference frequency.

Frequeney eps
Corr. Factor db
Collllllll
0.5 $\frac{130}{0} \quad \begin{array}{lllllll}0 & \frac{1000}{} & \frac{3000}{} & \frac{5000}{7000} & \frac{8000}{-1.5} & -3.0 & -3.5 \\ -3.0\end{array}$
Issucd by
Engineering Department
Printed in U.S.A.

1. M - 7 STSTMS (For components refer to Chart Pg. 5380.01 )
1.1 This system 1 s 1 dentical to Hodel $\mathrm{H}-9$ Type Systens except that the wr Fixed Cate Roproducors are
 in both rospaducers; the photocell used in the MK Reproducer has approximately the same sensitivity; so all gain and frequancy
for the $\$-7$ Type sytems.
2. $4-9$ STSTMMS (For componente refer to Chart Pg. 5380.01 )
2.1 Amplifier Cabinet - Locate on the projection room front wall betwein the projectors so that extension the left projector so that controi knobs may be easily reached from 1ts operating position. Cas


 the action of the detent spring
and hut should be much as to insen
(right) and I (1eft) positions.
 10 ft. input cables. This is
the majority of installations.
3. 111 Whare it is desired to bring aill projector wiring up through padestal bases, the 10 ft . cable


2.112 The cables from both reproducers to prearplifier must obriously be of the same length to prevent



2.12 The main volume control dial controls both reproducer outputs in steps of approximately 2 db, to
 balance machines 10 wer the 1 the
ing strap in the preampliffer
schematio and wiring diagrams.
 mately serven feet above the floor sli iehtly to
mpace between projector mechani am and lamphouse.
 ranit.
2.4 forer circuits - In addition to the sound system condutt specified in draming LSS-7518, separatel
 oard or in the 1ine, since the emitch on the ampliflor chassis is intended for use only during


2.5 Speaker System (Refer to E.B. ST-7508 Loud Speaker System.)
 ithout a of the comnected.

2.61 The above response should be obtained with input cables as specified in section 2.11 and with both the proamplifitier and the main amplifiter nounted in a single cabinet. If longer inpur cables aid



7 Yaximum gain of the amplifier system is approximately 95 db . Pickup losses corresponding to various
heproducers):
Relative Sensitivity

| 4.0 amperes | -4.0 db |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.8 | 11 |
| 3.6 | 11 |
| 3.4 | 11 |

3. M-9A SYSTMkS (For components refer to Chart Pg. 5380.01)
3.1 There local conditions or regulations prohibit the mounting of a large single amplifier cabinet on the projection room front wail between the projectors, the 1 -9 system 1 s supplited with a compact
Controi cabinat for the preamplifier alione, and a separate larger control cabinat for the preamplifiler alone, and a soparate larger cabinet to house the
4. $4-9$ Duad STsim (Tor components refer to Chart Page 5380.01)
4.1 For Dual Chamel Systems the conduit layout and connection diagram specified in the main bulletin are replacea by the combination diagrean ISSS-7525, which shows a suggested rack layout and specifies


 The rack 10 cation shoulid be such as to ingure adequate amplifier ventilation, conve
to monitor volume controls and smitching panel, and good visibility of test metera.
4.2 Host of the information given in the main system builetin applies also to the Dual Channel System

Section 2.1 - Applies to preamplifter control cabinot only


4.3 Position "1" on the antching panel cominects main amplinior 1


## ssociated drantings and buthetrims

| LsS-7518 | u-9 System, Conauit Layout |
| :---: | :---: |
| LsS-7517 | $4-9$ System, Connection diagram |
| 区. в. | Amplif iers, PA-7505 and MA-7505 |
| $\mathrm{APP}_{\text {-2566 }}$ | PA-7505 Preamplifier, Schematic |
| APL-2567 | PLT-7505. Preamplifier, firing Diagram |
| M4-2513 | UA-7505 mplifier, schematic |
|  | $\underline{M A-7505 ~ A m p l i f i e r, ~ F i r i n g ~ D i e g r a m ~}$ |
| ASE-7038 | SE-7038 Network, Schenatic \& Tiring Diagram |
| B. B. | SE-7520 Power Unit |
| RSE-262a | SE-7520 Power Unit, Schematic \& Miring Diagram |
| M14-2512 | ua-7502 Amplifier schematic |
| P4-2565 | Pa-7501 Amplirier schematic |
| MPU-2516 | PU-7502 Power Unit Schematic |
| 4.PT-5514 | FU-7502 Power Unit wiring diagram |
| LSS-7519 | m9a system conduit layout |
| LSS-7515 | W9A System Connection Diagram |
| LSS-7525 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Dual Systom Connection Diagram |
| WE-7500 | SR-7512 (TA-7478) Switching Panel, Schematic and iring Diagram |
| E. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | ST-7508 Loudepeaker Syatem |
| LPP-7025 | Pd-7015 C.C. de Parloi6 dux. Controls |


2. Three-machine sound systems are those including three sound reproducers, with their associated pedestals,
 dvisable to place the machine so that the center, or $\# 2$ machine, is on the longitudinal axis of the
theatre so as to prevent excessive keystone effects in thie projected pictures from the outside machines. theatre so as to prevent excessive keystone effects in the projected pictures from the outside mach.
The machines are numbered 1,2 and 3 from left to fight facing the screen from the projection room.
3. The system modifications for three-machine operation concern mostly the preamplifier and exciter lamp power supply equipment. Main amplifiers and output anplifiers are insta.
4. An auxiliary preamplifier for the \#3 machino is supplied. It consists of a single stage amplifior,
constructed on the chassis of a PA-7505-A Amplifier and mounted in a PA-7015 cabinet modified to hav appropriate markings for the changeover control hanbs. The cabinet is coded PaA-7507. The amplifier is coded PA-7509 and it is identical to the right hand ingut stage of a PA-7505-A Amplifier except that
cesistor R-1/ in the PEC voltage circuit is 75,00 instead of 100,000 ohns to compensate for there bein no PEC load on this side of the circuit, and the plate cirircuit of the tube is brou
terminals on the main terminal strip instead of going to a D-1 changeover switch.
 changeover switch for the output coaxial cable from \#3 machine, and internnal nodification of the switc
to provide four operating positions. Looking at the switch from the shaft end, the first four contact to provide four operating positions. Looking at the switch from the shaft ond, the first four contacts
froon the maximum counterciockivise positionare strapped togother so that the switeh arm in this position
 The next four contacts connect the RH , or ${ }^{\# 2}$, 1 , input stage to the output stage, and the next four conne
the auriliary terminals for the $\# 3$ machine to the output stage. The remaining contacts are strapped the auriliary terminals for the \#3 machine to the output stage. The remaining contacts are strapped
oogether and thence to the amplifier ground circuit to provide for an orF position as the switch is turned
lockwise beyond the three operating positions.
6. The PA-7708 Preamplifijer mounts either in a pa-7506 Cabinet, whidich 1s a modified version of the PA-7500 Cabinet used in" "11"-type sound oystems and having lanp substitution resistors and swit thes in
its lower compartment, or in second PA-7507 Cabinet, in which case the resistors and switches are locate
 Cabinet. The PA-7507/PA-7510.
the latter unit is exhausted.
7. The resistors, switches, pilot lights and terninal strip in the lower part of the PAA-7506 Cabinet, or in the PA-7510 Cabinet, provide Pacilitites for operating the throe reproducer exciter lamps in series
from the "EXC" output circuit of the sound system's sp-7520 Power TInit. Wiring in this assembly provides or the series connections between the individual terninal pairs for the Wexciter lamp circuits to each nachine. Across each terninal pair is bridged a lamp substitution resistor (equal in resistance to the
 surning, and with the lamp substitution switches in their. OFF positions, these pilot lights burn vory
dimly since they receive only the 9 volt exciter lamp voltage unen an exciter lamp bums out, however,
 lights to nearly full brilliancy, thus giving a ready indication as to wiich 1 amp in the series circuit
is open. If the burned out lamp is not in the active machinin the porfornance mey bo continued with little is open. If the burned out lamp is not in the active
del by snapping the appropriate lamp substitution
circuit to nornal until the open lamp is replaced.
3. The main volune control in the PA-7508 Preamplifier follows the changeover switch in its circuits and therefore controls the output of whichever machine is in use. Individual input stege balancing con-
trols alongside each input stage tube permit the reproducer output levels to be nade equal. The change tror switch and etech input stage xonion rads the main volume controu may be operated from any operating position by means of the xtension Controls supplied with 2 machine jobs.
9. Except for the oxtension wiring to the single stage preamplifier for the \#3 machine, systems having
 nowited as close as possible to the \#1 machine. The cabinet for the PA-7509 Preanplifier must be mounted
between machines \#2 and \#3 in a position which will provide good alignment betueen its control sharf bear between machines \#2 and \#3 in a position which will provide good alignment betwen its control shart beat
ings and those on the other cabinet. Since it is usually impossible to get single long control shafts into projection rooms, the PA-7026 Extension Controls include four standard length shafts which are
atandard except that two have \#38 holes drilled in the ends opposite the forked ends to take the Pa-255 standard exceet that two have \#38 holes drilled in the end opposite the firked ends to take the pa-25
Studs of the extra PA-7014, Coupling incluced in these controls. If the cabinets cannot be located so
that these couplings land inside the proamplifior cabinet in the 2-3 operating position, it will be necessary
to cut the rods to suit and re-drill the stud holes during installation. Installation and adjustment proedure for the balance of the extension control components is given in the main system builietins and it
applies in the case of 3 machine jobs except for the obvious necessity
for adjusting the components to apilies in the case of 3 machine jobs except for the obvious necessity for adjusting the components to
provide for positive detent action for each of tiree changeover switch overate positions, with the cirf

10. Conduit and wiring runs from the \#3 reproducer to its preamplifier are the same as are appocified for stem rrual function froducers. A separate ground lead should be run from this reproducer to the main system ground junction, for exanple, and the cooadial cabli from its output terminils should connect to the
terminals at the RH end of the resistor and condenser nounting strip in the PA-7509 Preamplifier. If
 and
between the $\# 3$ reprocucer and the other two, the output circuit from the PA-7509 to the PA-7508 Preamplifier should be made ria the special low capacity coaxdal cable furmished with the third machine equipment and the
 trapped to that of the similar cordage bringing tube heater power to the PA-7508 Preanplifier from the

11. After all wiring connoctions are made and checked, turn on the system and test for signal output from
three machines as outlined in the system instruction bulletin. Since the SE-7520 Power ormally shipped with the various adjustments apoproximately in the right settings for two exciter lamps normaily shipped with the various adjustments approxinately in the right settings for two exciter lamps,
the current in the three lemp series circuit witi be lowl To adjust it properly, short out all of the
exciter current adjusting resistor in the power unit and select for use the power unit plate transformer exitior current adjusting resistor in the power unit and select for use the power unit plate transformer
 rouit will be somewhat above the 24 volt nominal rating of the units but so long as the voltage manarured
t the unit field torminals does not exceed 30 volts their parformance and $14 f e$ will not bo adversely

號 of the plate transfornar primary taps and the adjusting resistor
12. The winding in the MA-7505-A Amplifier power transformor which supplies heater powar to the proamplididitional voltage drop in the heater circuit will not reduce the heater terminal volt tage surfficiently to
 late voltage appreciably, but this tendency is compensated by changing R-6 in the inA-7505-A Amplifier
in both Ma-7505-A Amplifiers in dual-type systens) from 30 ,000 ohms to 25,000 ohns. This change will ordinatily have been made in the ampilifiers before shipment in three machine systems, but it should be
autic ssryics corporatton


$$
1
$$

1. $4-10$ STSTRMS (For componente refor to chart, page 5380.01 )
 the left machine so that the changeover knob mill be easily reached from the left projector operating


 Changeover amitch and volume control. After the gystem 1 s operating check the ad pastnent of the 1 in




1.111 The cables from both reproducors to preamplifier must obriously be of the same length to prevent differences in frequancy response betmeen reproducers. If for some reason they cannot be mado
 (for exmple, a .ooci mf conden ser is equal in effect to a 11 titie over 3 feet of cable).
1.112 There it is desired to bring ali projector wiring up through pedestal bases, the 12 ft cable

 $12 \mathrm{ft}$. cables. In general, satisfacto.
input cables op to about 25 ft. long.
1.12 Tor stock reasons, $L$ L-10 Sound Systems are sometimes shipped with the type Ph-7500 (TAA-746B) pro-

1.121 The resistor bank in the amplifier cabinot sorves two functions. The front tappod resistors 0 that volume control settings may be mats independently of the regular machine volume control arallel withe each reproducer exciter mam. Adentical if desired. $A$ resistor 1 in comected in out rith the strap wire provided the current in the asociciated excitar lemp 18 raduced an of sis db reduction.
1.122 The rear center-tapped resistor in confunction with the toggle snitches on oither side of the 1 lamp burn out on one machine. Throwing either switch to its ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OM}$ M position substitutes half of evistor $\mathrm{R-1}$ (min-7505) for the oxciter lamp tn the associeted reproducer soo that operation of the geries exciter lamp circuil
loft in their OFF poesitions.
2.2 4 - 7000 Cabinet for the Ta- 7467 - A Amplifier - Locate at any convenient, well ventilated point in the


 space between projector mechaniman and lemphoouse.
1.4 $\frac{\text { SE- } 7520 \text { Power Unit }}{\text { rin }}$ - Locate in the projection room or in a separate enclosure if local regulations $\stackrel{\text { requir }}{\text { rent. }}$
1.5 Power Circults - In addition to the sound system conduit specified in drawing LSS-7523, geparatel
 oard or in the line, since the switch on the amplifier chassis is intended for use only during anplifier servicing. Motor circuits should be fused at 15 amperes, or mith Iusetrons of the
correct rating for $1 / 6$ HP motors. Ampifier circuit fuses shoula not exceed 3 amperes, or 2.5 ampore Fusetrons may be used. Power unit circuit should be fused only for iring protection
(15 amperes), since protective fuses are provided inside the unit. All poner circuits should be not amperes), since protactive fuses are provided inside the unit. All poner circuits should be
nes than 414 BRC except motor feed circuits, which should be at least $\# 12$ BRC. Connect the
5385.12

## sotid modiphent bunubits

1.6 SE-7508 Speaker System - Refer to Equipment Bulietin
 Lens Trube, sis-2725 (or fri.e.
and $T \$ 746=A$ rreamplifier.
Preauency
$\begin{array}{lllllll}55 & 130 & 300 & \text { IKC } & 3 K C & 5 K C & 7 K C\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Correction Factor (db) } & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3.0 & 6.6 & 10.8 & 13.0\end{array}$
 (See Amplifiers $\mathbb{T A - 7 4}$,

| Trequancy | 55 | 130 | 300 | 1KC | 3KC | 5KC | TKC | BKC |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Amplifiers | -0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0 | -3.6 | -4.1 | -3.2 | -2.4 |
| Reproducers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 13.0 |
| Total | -0.1 | -0.7 | 1.4 | 0 | -0.6 | 2.5 | $\frac{1.6}{10.6}$ |  |

 masurenente in tranainision tests the following tabulation of relative sen
of the SK-7500 Reproducer at various exciter lamp currents will be ueeful.

| Mxciter Lamp Current | Relative Sensitivity (db) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4.0 ampares | -4.0 |
| 3.8 | -6.0 |
| 3.4 | -10.0 |

2. H-10 गJal STSITM (Tor components refer to chart, page 5380.01)
2.1 Double channel $y$-10 Systems include an additional main amplifier, an amplifier arit ching pane1, a

 located on the projection room front wall betwen the projectors. The witit.
facilitities for connecting eithor or both main amplifiers into the circuit.
2.2 For double channol aystems the condult layout and comnection diagram specified in the main bullotin are replacead by the combination diagram LSS-7522, wich ahowr a suggestad rack layout and specifie conduit runs, cable types, and wire sizes. Locate the amplifior rack at least ing from the pro-
jection room wall so as to provide easy access to the suitching panel comactions. conduit con-



2.3 Nost of the information given in Section 1 applies also to the double channel system with the 3 Most of the information given 1 following exceptions and notes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { section } 1.2 \text { does not apply. } \\
& \text { Section 1.5. The AC supply circuits to the two Ta-7476-A amplifiers } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { should be geparatelly fused, } \\
\text { line anitch is sufficient. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

.4 Fosition ${ }^{10}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ on the switching panel connects the uppor, or No. 1 TAL $7467-1$ Amplifier to the stage and monitor apeakers. In the center, or ${ }^{11}$ a ${ }^{21}$ position, both Th paraliel, althoush yo. 2 (lower) Amplifier alone serves the monitor speaker. In pooition "12",


```
Condult Lavout
M-10 Sound System, Connection Diagram Digram
    SE-7520 Power Onit,Niring Disgram and Schomatic
    *)
    TL
    Ta-7467-1 Amplifter, Schematic Diagram
    Th-7468 Control Cabinet ani Ta-7469 Auriliary Contro1s Assembly
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    se-7508 Ioudapeakar syatem
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1. $\mathbf{M - 1 1}$ SYSTrws (For components refer to chart, page 5380.01 )
$1.1 \frac{\mathrm{PA}-7500(\text { TrA- } 7468 \text { ) Control Cabinet }}{\text { Chat }}$ - Locate on the booth front wall between the two projectors so
 roper location of the various parts. The $5 / 160^{\prime \prime}$ flite washers go over the rods inside the cabinet be teeen the detent stop lugs and the cabinet wall. Adjust the position of the stop lugg on the aharts,
and the ecentric bushings on the stop studs so that the lugs take all stoppling strain from the part Inside the changeover suitch and volum cotrtrol. After the system is operating check the adjust--
ment of the hug on the changeover switch shaft; the relation between the lug and its detent spring ment of the lug on the changeover switch shaft; the relat
should be such that a positive OFF position is obtained.
1.11 $\frac{\text { Belden } \# 8201}{\text { Cooxial Cables between reproducers and preamplifiler input terminale must be } 12 \mathrm{ft} \text {. and }}$ Che frequency responge corroction factors given in another section of these notes are based on the
use of 12 ft input cables. This is an average length mitch experience indicates will be satio-
 though this length may not bo required in a part
and stored in the rear of the control cabinet.
1.121 The cables from both reproducers to preamplifier must obviousiy be of the pame length to provent
differences in frequency response between reproducers. If for some reason they cannot bs made physically equal in length, the same electricel offect can be obtained by padding the be made cable with small condensors on the basis of a cable capacity of 30 micro-micro-farade por foo
1.112 Where it is desired to bring all projector wiring up through pedestal bases, the 12 ft . cable length will probably be insurficient in some instances. Longer cables can be accommodated, how-
ever, by selecting amplifier response curves having considerable HF rise, although in such casees ever, by selecting amplifilier response curves having considerable hF rise, althouch in such case
the correction factors given in these notes nill not apply, since they are based on the use of the correction factors given in these notes will not apply, since they are based on the use of
12 ft. cables. In generval, satisfactory frequency response can be obtained in this manner with
input cables up to about 25 ft. long. input cables up to about 25 ft . long.
1.12 The resistor bank in the lower part of the preamplifier cabinet serves trio functions. The fron pped reeistors afford means for balancing machine outputs independently of the regular machin
nel
 connected in parailel with each reproducer exciter hamp.
are shorted out ith the strap wire provided, the current in the asiociated exciter lamp is re-
duced an amount sufficient to lowe the reproducer output in steps of spproximately two db to a duced an amount sufficient t
maximum of six db reduction.
2. 13 The rear center-tapped resistor in conjunction with the toggle switches on either side of the ampli-

 citer lamp
positions.


$1.3 \frac{\text { SE-7501 (TA-7472) Monitor Speaker - }- \text { Suspend by its connection condult from the projection room cell }}{\text { Ing approximatoly }}$ seven feet above the floor slightly to the left of the left projector, and in lin ing approximately seven feot above tha space between projector mechani em end lamphouse.
1.4 $\frac{\mathrm{TA}-7471 \text { Power Unit - Locate in the projection room or in a separate enclosure if local regulations }}{\text { require }}$ it. The location must have adequate ventilation to carry off heat developed in the power require it. The location must have adequate ventilation to carry off heat developed in the power
unit. output terminals are liocted behind the remoable conderger guide panel in the lower gection.
Before operating the unit, turn all control rheostats to their extreme counter-clockwise positions.
(a) Wake the adjustments when the line voltage is at or near its average value. Turn power unit
(b) semove the cover
 manner. Connect a D.C. armeter ( $0-10 \mathrm{scaie}$ ) across the "EXC.LAMP CURRENY" terminals and open the strap. (d) Turn the power unit switch to "oNn and permit the unit to assume normal operating temperature. "EXC. LAMP SHWMT RESISTAKCEn $\mathrm{R}-2$ so that the ballast lamp voitage is 12 volts. Make these adustments succeesivisily as they react on each ofther, and allow a minimum of 10 seconds betweer justments successively, as they react on each other, and allo
changes to pormit the ballast lamp temperature to stabilize.

Nort: If the stated values cannot be obtained within the ranges of the rheostats, move the voltage or exceptionally high aircuit reaistance conditions it may be necessary to move both econdary taps to hisher mmbered terminals.
(f) After the exoiter lamp and ballast lamp circuit is adjusted, measure the voltage at the 1 Ioud-
speaker unit field terminals on the stage. Set this voltage as closely as possible to 24 volts

1.5 Power Circuits - In addition to the AC circuits shoma, separately fused 115 volt, 60 cycle power mast be provided with switches, or a single safety switch may be instailiod in the feed circuit to the fuse panel to turn off or on the entire sound system. Motor circuits should be fused at 15 amperes, or with Fusetrons of the correct rating for $1 / 6$ H.P. motors. Power Unit circuit fuses shoulid be of 10
empere rating. Amplifier circuit fuses should not exceed 3 ampere rating, or 2 ampere Fusetrons may
 be used. $A 1$ power circuit
less than $\# 12$ PRC At the
silver $A \mathrm{AC}$ LINE terminals.
1.6 Spaakers - Refer to E.B. SE-7511 Loudspeaker System

Correction Factors (db)
$\begin{array}{llllll}55 & 130 & 300 & 15 C & 350\end{array}$
5 KC 7KC $\quad 8 \mathrm{KC}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Correction Factors (ab) } & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3.0 & 6.6 & 10.8 & 13.0\end{array}$
1.71 Amplifiers are usually shipped connected in accordance with equalization conditions (B) and (K).
See TA-7467-A and $T A-7466-\mathrm{A}$ Amplifiers. The total system correction factors for these condition are thus as follows.

| Frequency | 55 | 130 | 300 | IKC | 3KC | 5KC | 7KC | 8KC |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amplifiers | -0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0 | -3.6 | -4.1 | -3.2 | -2.4 |
| Reproducer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 13.0 |

 of the SH-7500 Reproducer for various exciter lamp currents mill be useful.

| EXCITER LAMP CUPRENT | REIATIVE SENSITIVITI (db) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4.0 emperes | -4 |
| 3.6 | -6.0 |
| 3.4 | -10.0 |

2. $u$ - 11 DUAL SYSTEMS (For components refer to chart, page 5380.01)
2.1 Double channel M-11 Systems include an additional TA-7467 type Amplifier, an amplifier switching panel,
 throat for the HF collular horn, and a transformer to match the impedance of the parallei H.F. speake
units to the netmork. The switching panel provides facilities for connecting either or both TA-7467 units to the netmork. The switch
type Amplifiers into the circuit.
2.2 For double channel systems the conduit layout and cornection diagram specified in the main bulletin are replaced by the combination diagram Liss-7514, witch shows a suggested rack layout and specifies
conduit runs, cabbe types, and wire sizes. Liocate the amplifier rack at least 188 from the projection brought to the provide easy access to the smitching panel connectiona. o brought to the top of the rack as shown, using the trough provided, or conduits may enter the
fack from the bottom. Clearance opening at the bottom of the rack is approximately 3 ( $\times 18$. The rack location ahould be such as to insure adequate amplifier ventilation, co
tor volume controle and switching panel, and good visibility of test meters.
 ance matching transformer for the HF units may be mounted in the speaker compartment of the LF folded ance matching transformer for the HF units may be mounted in the spakker compartiment of the LF folded
horn near the network. The two FF units will operate in phase $\pi$ ith each other if connections are made
as shown in the diagram, but correct
 folded horn must be determined by triai oftor the system is operatid
the HF speaker is adjusted for best distribution in the auditorlum.
2.4 Position " 1 " on the smitching panel connects main amplifier No. 1 to the stage and monitor speakers.

3. $\mathrm{H}-13 \mathrm{~A}$ SYSTTMS (For components refer to chart, page 5380.01 )
3.1 The M-I3A system is similar to the M-ll Dual system with the following additions and/or substitutions:
$3.11 \frac{\text { TA- } 7380 \text { Puse Cabinet provides fused circuits for the porer unit and to the two main amplifiers. }}{\text { Power unit circuit fuses should not be larger than } 10 \text { amperes; amplifier circuit fuses should }}$ exceed 3 amperes, or 2.5 ampere Fusetrons may be used. The AC switchos provided on power unit and

3.12 TA-7396 Baffle, SE-7049 LF Speaker, SE-7016 HF Horn, SE-7015 HF Spoaker - Assemble the low frequency spoaker section, framemork, and barfie wings on the stage behind the screen, and units. Assemble the high frequency horn, double horn throst and high frequency speaker units.
This assembly may be supported from the baffle structure, or it may be hung from 11nes. Tilt the horn as required to eveniy distribuse its output over the seatifg area of the theatree. Than the angle of tilt is ditermined, adjust the relative positions of the low and high frequency speaker
asserblises so that the hide frequency horn mouth is as close as possible to the screen surface, and
and the center lines of all speaker unit diaghragms are in the same vertical plane. These center lines
tor
for the L. F. units are at a point midmay between the cone apex and perithery. The centerline of the For the L.F. units are at a point midmay between the cone apex and periphery. The centerline of the
 avee with the wiring diagram, this procedure will result
aeing in approximately the correct phase relationship.
$3.13 \frac{\text { SE-7040 Matohing Trangformer }}{\text { No FIF-7513. Mount inside a suitable junction box as shown on the miring diagram }}$

associated dramings and bulletins

| LSS-7512 | Conduit Layout |
| :---: | :---: |
| LSS-7513 | Connection diag |
| WE-7502 | TA-7471 Power Onit Schemati |
| WE-7501 | TA-7471 Power Unit wiring Diagrem |
| SE-7018 | SE-7018 Network Schematic |
| E.B. | TA-7466 Amplifier |
| พE-7539 | TA-7466 Amplifier Schematic |
| WE-7540 | TA-7466 Amplifier Firing Diggram |
| WE-7517 | TA-7468 Control Cabinet \& TA-7469 Aux. |
| wE-7505 | Lamp Adjustment Schematic |
| E.B. | Ta-7467 Amplifier |
| vim-7537 | TA-7407 Amplifier Schematic |
| WE-7538 | Ta-7467 mplifier miring diagram |
| LSS-7514 | M-11 Sound System (Double Channel), Connection and C Diagram |
| WE-7500 | SE-7512 (TA-7478) Switching Panel, Schematic and Wiring Diagram |
| सए-7514 | M-13-A System, Conduit Trayout |
| WE-7513 | M-13-A System, Wiring Diagram |
| WE-7509 | M-13-A System, Schematic |
| WE-7552 | TA-7396 Bafrle, Assembly (Photo) |
| E.B. | SE-7511 Loudspeaker System |






2.
 mounted on the stage wall if it is desired to reduce the mumber of mires required betreen booth and
stage from sid and turnanbix, control track equil memant, etc. Conduits to amplifier racks may enter the oottons of the racks (clearance space is $3^{n} \times 18^{n}$ ) in concealed conduit installations. The D.c. output circuits from
the poner unit the power units need not come to the racks, as shom, if 10 cal conditions indicate that condult installa
tion mould be simplified, by running a separate $1 / 2^{n}$ conduit from the TA-7471 Power Unit directly to
 speaker unit fields to a function box in the conduit ifne to the stage.
3. PA-7500 (TA-7468 trpe) Control Cabinet - Locate on the booth front wall betmeen the two projectora so that the extension control rods will clear port holes and othror obstructions. Have the cabinet as
close as possible to to the left machine so that the changeover knob will be easily reached from the
 location of the various parts. The $5 / 16 \mathrm{Th}$ fat washers go over the rods inside the cabinet betmeen the
 eccentric bushings on the stop studs so that the lugs take all stopping strain from the parts inside
the changeover sititch and volume contron. After the system is operating check the edjustenent of the
lug on the changeover switch shaft the relation between the lug and its detent

$3.1 \frac{\text { Belden } \# 8401 \text { coaxial cables between reproducers and preamplifier input tarminal must be } 12 \text { feet, }}{\text { and the frequen fres response correction factors given in another section of these notes are based on }}$ and the frequency response correction factors given in another section of these notes are base
the use of 121 input cables. This is an average length which experience indicates will be gatis
 this length may not be required in a particular ingtalletion
stored in the rear of the preamplifier and control cabinet.
3.11 The cables from both reproducers to preamplifier must obviously be of the seme length to prevent differences in frequency response betreemplifeproducers. obviously be of the same length to preven physically equal in length, the same electrical effect can be obtained by padding the shorter
cable with small condensers on the basic of a cable capacity of 30 micro-micro-farads per foo cable with small condensers on the basis of a cable capacity of 30 micro-micro-farado per
(for example, a .oool mf. condenser is equal in effect to a littile over 3 feet of cable).
3.12 Where it is desired to bring all projector wiring up through padestal bases, the 121 cable length ill probably be insufficient in some instances. Longer cables can be accommodated, homever, by ion factors given in these notes will not apply, since they are based on the use of 121 cables. In general , bat
about $25^{\prime}$ long.
3.2 The resistor bank in the lower part of the preamplifier cabinet serves two functions. The front
 coinected in parallel with each reproducer exciter lamp. As additional sections of the resistor ar connected in parailel with each reproducer exciter lamp. As additional sections of the resigtor are
shorted out mith the strap nire provided, the current in the associnted exititer lemp is reduced an
amount sufficient to lomer the reproducer output in steps of epproximately two db to a maximum of gix shorted out w.
amount suffic:
db reduction.
3.3 The rear center-tapped resistor in conjunction with the toggle switches on ot ther side of the ampli-
fier cabinet pernits operation on the other projector to be continued in case of exciter 1emp burnfier cabinet perrint to peration on the other projector to be contimued in case of exciter 1 anp
out on one machine. Throwing either switch to $1 t s$ oN position substitutes half of resistor R-1

 Tiring shomn between nvol. conT." terminals on these amplifiers and the switching panel need not be
stalled. These terminalis should then be strapped on both amplifiers to prevent loss of gain end $\# \mathbb{F}$ reaponse. If wiring to the switching panels is installed, the same elect
plished by strapping terminals 10 and 21 on TS-1 of the switching panel.
5. Power Units must be mounted in a location having adequate ventilation to carry off the heat they of the cabinets. For concearied conduit installations suitabie entrance holes for connection wires may of the cabinets. For conceaided conduit installations suitable ont
be cut in the rear walls of the cabinets near the terminal strips.

## I-1L-A AND $\Psi-15-A$ SYSTRMS

installation gotes
motiograpy
(a) Make the adjustments minen the line voitage is at or near its average value. Turn power unit



Turn the power unit switch to no太n and permit the unit to ascume normal operating tenme, and the
 justments successively, as they react on oach other, and all
changes to permit the ballast lamp temperature to stabilize.
NOTE: If the stated values cannot be obtained within the ranges of the rheostats, move the primary tap on the T-1 power transformer to a lower numberred terminal. For extremely low 1 Ine voltage
or exceptionally high circuit resistance conditions it may be necessary to move both secondary or exceptionally high circuit resi
(f) Shut off power unit, disconnect meters, close strap on "EXC. LAMP CURRENT" terminals and replace

TA-4244-A Power Unit - Adyustments
(a) Change the shorting strap (flexible clip lead on panel) associated with R-1 and R-5 so that (b)

 fientical, but methods of connection and adjustment differ to some extent. See
and Draming RSE-2622, the combination schematic and wiring diggram for this unit.
5.31 AC line fuses are provided in the SE-7520 Power Unit. At the discretion of the installation
engineer these may be strapped out in favor of a single fuse of the correct size $(6$ ampere) at the engineer these may be strapped out in favor of a
sound system power distribution cabinet ( TA - 7880 ).



 with the space between profector mechanism and lamphouse.
7. TA-7380 Huse Cabinet - Provides separately fused circuits for onch power unit and amplifier. Suritches as shown shovid be installed in the circuit to the TA-7467-A Amplifisers since the chassis switches on
these amplifiers are intended only for conventence in testing. These switches may be omitted if the




 and should be fused at 20 amperes, or wit fusetrons of the
ate circuits for each motor, of course, should be provided.


 witching Panel so that either of the TA-7467-A Amplifiers may be used as an emergency amplifier in the mplifier.
8.1 In the $\mathrm{u}-14 \mathrm{~A}$-A System, position "2n of the switch on the SE-7512-A Switching Panel is for emergency operation on one or the other of the TAA-7467-A Amplifiers alone. In this aystem, positions "1" and
${ }^{\circ}{ }^{n}$ both connect the 87 type Amplifier into the circuit, and for normal operation the switch should be left in one or the other of these positions.

 is with the switch in ite "1 \& ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ p position, which connects both 87 th
the stage loudspaakers and gives a maximum output porer of 100 watts.

 speaker units securely with ind
considerabll less risi of damage to the paper cones if this procedure is
to mount the units on the boards winde they are in place on the baffle.
10. HF Cellular Horn( $\beta$ ), Throat ( 8 ) and Units - For standard theatre installations the HF speaker system保 not too large the baffle structure may be used as a support. For larger screens the HF speaker gyste
may be supported from lines, or from suitsble scaffolding fastenod to the baffle. The supporting


 over the seating area of the auditoriva or audionce space. The 60 cell HF horn gives uniform coverage
over a silid angle of about 110 degrees horizontally, and 60 degrees verticolly when $i t ~ i s ~ s u p p o r t e d ~$ with the longeat face dimension horizontal. In a relative high and narrow audit torium, more iniform
coversge and less possibility of detrimantal side wall reflections may result if the horn is mounted coverage and less possibility of detrimal
Fith the linger face dimension vertical.
10.2 Rach of the 32 cell HF horns in the $M-15-\mathrm{A}$ System gives uniform coverage over a solid angle of 90 degrees in the longer face dimension, and over 45 degrees in the shorter face dimension. In very wide dimensions horizontal and ars flared the maximun 45 degrees permissibie. For very high theatres more dimensions horizontal and are filared the maximum L5 degrees permisesinie. For very
uniform coverage may result if the horns are mounted with face dimensions vertical
10.3 Diachragns and field coils are not field replaceable.

1. Phasing - HF units wili operate in phase with oach other and LF units in phase with other LF units if tween the HF speaker aystem and the LF speaker system is obtained by ajduating the relpacive phaning beot position of one to the othar. There are nunerous phasing methoda in use. One which gives consistent
results is as follows: The HF speaker system is first properly tilted (and flared, in the case of the Tesults is as follows: The hF speaker aystem is first properly tilted (and flared, in the case of the
M-15-A System) to give even distribution of sound energy throughout the eudience area as evidenced by
 the audience area is asked to note men the greatest difference in sound quality is noted as the trio
 With respoct to the IF baffie. Once the point of maximum difference in quality is deternined, even a

11.1 It is usually desirable to have the HF speaker horn mouths as close as possible to the rear surfac
of the sereen in order to of the screen in order to roduce HF sound reflections from this surface. If the point of maximum
difference in quality in noted when the HF speaker system is consideraty to the rear of the baffl
face (and hencu face (and hence bome distance from the screen), another point of maximum difference will be noted if
the HF speaker system is moved formard approximately 16 , at the same time reversing the input leads.
 surface in this position, the entire loudspeaker system can then be moved backmard to provide claear-
ance between screen and horn mouths, since the LF speakers need not be close to the sereen surface.
2. Balance betmeen HF and LF output may be changed to suit auditorium acoustical conditions by changing he response of the HF channel in the SE-7018 Netmork. For an auditorium of average acoustical properies, and assuming that the sound screen is in good condition for transmission of sound through it Porras, the HF channel will need to be atterunted 2 to 4 db in order to compensate for the greater
fficiency of the HF speaker units as compared with the LF units. 7 db reduction is available by officiency of the 日R speaker units as compared with the LF units. 7 db reduction is
changing connections to the attemuator reaistors $\mathrm{R}-1$ and $\mathrm{R}-2$ on the network chassis.
3. Correction Factors for the combination of the sH-7500 Reproducer with 12 feet of \#8401 cable between and the TA-7466-A Preamplifier and amplifier
13.1 Both TA-7467-A Amplifiers ahould obviously be equalized in the same mannor since they are ubed interchangeably. No correction factors for the 87 type Ampliffiers are required as
of these amplifiers is essentially flat over the range of 55 cycles to 8 KC .
4. 胃位imum gain of the amplifior system for all equalization connections is 104 db . For system gain measurements in trangiseion tests the following tabulation of relative sen
of the SH- 7500 Reproducer for various exciter lamp lartents will be useful.

EXCITER LAMP CURRENT RELATIVE SENSITIVITY (ab)

| 4.0 Amperes | -4.0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3.8 3.6 | -8.0 |
| 3.4 | -10.0 |

associated dranings and bulletins





AASR-4549 87-E Amplifier, W1ring Diagra


wE-7505 PA-7500 (TAT7468) Control Cabinet, Schematic and wiring Dlagram





1.1 PA-7015 Control Cabinet (Refer to Section 3, H-14-A SONND SYSTRMS, Installation Yotes)
1.2 118-A Amplifier (Refer to Bquipment Bulletin)
1.3 SE-7512\& SE-7512-A Switchinf Panols



 by leaving the
n2" position.
1.4 SE-7520 Porser Unit (Befer to Section 5, H-14A SYSTMus, Installation Notes)
1.41 The \#1 Power Unit serves only the exciter lamp supply circuit and the \#t Onit only the loud-解
1.5 Speaker System
1.51 Similar to SE-7522 with additional SR-7019 Baffie Section, intended to rest one on top of the other. Refer to E. B. Loudspeaker System.
1.6 Laxinum Gain - 131 db . (Refer to Saction 14, L-14-A SYSTMis, Installation yotes)
1.61 If the $\mathbb{T A}$ - $7466-\mathrm{A}$ Amplifiter volure control setting can be redaced three steps rhen the $118-\mathrm{A}$
 reached.
associatid irarimes and buniarins

| LSS-7526 | M-17 System, Connection Dlagram |
| :---: | :---: |
| E. B. | SR-7520 pomer Unit |
| RSE-2622 | SB-7520 Power Unit, Tlring Mhagram \& Schamatic |
| SE-7018 | SE-7018 Netmork, " " |
| WE-7500 | se-7512 switching Pane1 " |
| ع. B . | TA-7466 mype Amplifior |
| TR-7539 | PA-7001 (TA-7466-A) Amplifier, Schematic |
| 78-7540 | Ta-7467-A Amplifier, Tiring Dlagram |
| ¢. ${ }^{\text {B. }}$ | TA-7467 Type Amplifier |
| \%T-7537 | TA-7467-A Amplifier, Schematio |
| E. B. | 118-A Amplifier |
|  |  |

sound equipucint bulletim































 tain
 connection between the shielding and the enclosure may prove helpful in some instances. The
shielding should be grounded at the switching panel end as called for on the system connection shielding
aingram.
4.2 The complete lounspeaker unit (including input transforwer) is Part \# SE-7002. The transformer has






## 6. Speeker System - Refer to Equipment Bulletin

association praming and boliertins
$\underline{L-9 B}$ System
L-9B Sound System, conduit Layout


PA-7505-A Amplifier, Schematic
PA-750-A Amificer, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wirinin Diagran } \\ & \text { MA-7505-A Amplifier, } \\ & \text { schematic }\end{aligned}$

7505-A- Type Ampliffers, Equalizzation Curves
SE- 7520 Porar Unit
SE-752 Power Unit
SE-7520 Power Unit, Schematic and wiring Diagram
SE-7508 Loudspeaker Syster
SE-7508 Doual speaker Systom

(substitutions and $\frac{\text { Systom }}{\text { daditions) }}$
 SI-7511 Loudspearer Systen

xss-7535 $\quad 4-911$ Juai Sound System, Conduit Layout and Connection
TE-7500
$\underset{\text { A. BE-7018 }}{\text { B. }}$ Diegram
SE-7512
(TA-7478) Snitching Panel, Schematic and SE-7522 Louaspeaker Systen
SR-7018 Wetwork, schematic and Tiring Diaeram

1. GEMERAL This equipnent was designed to reproduce single channel magnetic sound from a four
track Cinemasione film or the Magotical type of print. It consists of two AAA-1 Penthouse Repro-
ducers, a two tube Preamplifier, a Power Supply and a Changeover Device to change from one reproducer
to the other.

The preamplifier will develop approximately 2 volte from a magnatic track and when
 system but uses only the number 2 track as per Twentieth Century-Fox's recominendation. Ench plakup
 Tr

If in the future it is desired to convert the magnetic reproducers for a 3 or 4 channol
ystem, it will be necessary to replace these pickup heads with the type having four stereophonic sy
active tracks.
be necessary for the the much wider dynamic or volume range recorded on magnetic film it will ofte
 ampliffigrs as they were not designed to deliver this amount of power without overload distortion.
Most stereophonic power emplifiers have enough reserve power to deliver such peaks without distortion
2. InSTALLATION and oprration

A normal instaliation of this equipment pleces the preamplifier between the two
machines and
PA-7505A preamplifier. the number one preamplificier or in the case of a Motiograph System, over the A preamplifier.

The power supply cabinat shourd be located at least aix feat from the pramplifier and It is very important that no other transformers or hum producing equipment be mounted near the pre-
ampliffer. Due to its high amplification, it is possibie that such devices will introduce hum into
the



 the curve is not boosted above the 1000 cycle level in order
reduce the possibility of low frequency overiosd distortion.
Century-Fox, should be flat fyrom 50 to 8000 cycles with tolerancess as shown below.

The output of the preamplifier is high impedanoe and intended to work into high imped-
 output
swit toh.

The gain control on the magnetic amplifier is adjusted to a point where the magnetic and optical sound requitres approxinately the same setting of the opticel preanplifier gain control be uged with other types of equitment. When two opticel preamplifiers are used, the magnetic sound will
alwers feed into the same one and its gain control used for controlling the livel of the magnetic alwers feed into the sane one and its gain control used for controlling the level of the magnatic
sound. This may be a slight disadvantage where a separate volume control is provided for each pream plifier.
during the changeover cyangever switch includes nuting contacte which short the preamplifier output during the changeover cycle. Sound changeovers are mad
going head and removing a short from the incoming head.
somm soutipent baliertn
Whon the equipment is ordared for use with a Notiograph system, the SE-7668 power
His supply is furnished. This unit takes all of its power from the PA-75
in a simpler instailiation as no 117 volt line connection is required.
tional design. The In all 7669 , power supply is furnished for use with other systems and is of convenThe AAA-1 reproducers include balancing potentiomate tube fllaments. The AAA-1 reproducers include balancing potentions ters which are normally adjusted for maximum output. If one reproaucer dolivers more output than the other, it should be reduced by operating this control in the counter-clockwise direction, No pluy-in conne ction is provided
for the pickup head as only three wires are involved end present no soidering or phasing problems. The AAA-1 reproducer $1_{18}$ identicel to the standard AAA with the following exceptions:

## The RX-11840 ptckup head assembly replaces the $\mathrm{RX}-11830$ The RX- 11837 terminal panel assembly replaces the RX-11828

ASSOCIATED DRAWINGS





altec service corporation


altec service corporation
sinflex


Attached herewith is a set of schematic and wiring diagrams of the component
of the new Simplex X-L Sound Systems, as well as an equipment list and a chart showing the speaker combinations for these systems. The material included is as follous:

| FILE 40.15 | IRANING CB-1920 | AM-1032 | Cabinet Kit | Wiring |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1099 } \\ & \text { GC-1921 } \end{aligned}$ | AM-1033 | Cabinat Kit | Schematic Wiring |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1103 } \\ & \text { GC } 2174 \end{aligned}$ | AM-1038 | Cabinet IIt | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Schematic } \\ & \text { Wiring } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1104 } \\ & \text { GD-2175 } \end{aligned}$ | AM-1039 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cabinet Kit } \\ & \text { n } \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Wiring |
| 40.03 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD-1085 } \\ & \text { WE-1094 } \end{aligned}$ | AM-1026 | $\text { Amplifier }_{n}$ | Schematic Wiring |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD-1086 } \\ & \text { WE-1092 } \end{aligned}$ | AN-1027 | ${ }^{\text {Amplifier }}$ | Schematia wiring |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1087 } \\ & \text { WC }-1093 \end{aligned}$ | AM-1029 | Monitor Amplifier n | Schematio Wiring |
| 40.31 | WC-1088 WD-1091 | PJ-1009, | , PD-1010 Power Unit | Schematic Wiring |
| 40.03 | WG-1089 WC-1090 | AKM-1028 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre-Amplifier } \\ & n \end{aligned}$ | Schematic Wiring |
| 40.22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1095 } \\ & \text { WD-1096 } \end{aligned}$ | LU-1103 | Network | Schematic Wiring |
| 40.35 | WC-1097 | SH-1007, | , SH-1008 Sound Heads | Schematic and Wiring |
|  | WC-1100 | SH-1012, | , St-1013 Sound Heads | Schematic and Wixing |
| 40.15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WC-1101 } \\ & \text { WD-1102 } \end{aligned}$ | AM-1035 | $\underset{n}{\text { N.S. Cabinet }}$ | Schematic wiring |
| 40.27 | AS-2189 | LJ-3017 | Ramp Switching Panel | Wiring |
|  | AS-2190 | LU-3018 | Ramp Switching Panel | wiring |
| 40.15 | WC-1098 | AM-197 | Changeover Cabinat | Schematic and Wiring |

These bulletins should be separated and filed in your Simplex bulletin binder under the file number as shown in the upper right hand corner of the bulletin.

 In the wall
A. Characteristios - AM-1000 type Amplifier. type
Gain $\quad$ Chassis type - two stage, rosistanoe coupled, inverse feedback. Input Impodance - 250,000 ohms (where dual AM-1000 Amps. installed, impedance is 150,000 ohms) Gatin Control Imper

- Potentio ometerer - 20 steps, 2 db each.
P.E.C. Control - R3 adjustable resistor with range of 6 db , in oathode of first tube for Vacuum Tubes
Power Suply - Plate and filament supply obtained from AM-1001 Amplifier and voltage



WD-108 Wiring
WD-109 and AR-1125 Changeover Switch Schomatic
B. Changeover is made at either machine by operating the changeover switoh on the front of eitho
 sound changeover incorporating a threo-may oirouit is employed. In the "ON" amplifier the
second tube has normal bias, whereas in the "opf" amplifier the biae of this tube is inorease


2. instaliation

The AM-101 Amplifier Unit should be mounted as shom in syatem conduit layouts. Sinoe a flxed 1ength of SH-2100 Coaxial cable is shippod with the syatem for ooupling betwoen the PEC output and
AM-101 input, this amplifier should be so located that the ooaxial oable can bo properly installed and con

NOTE: All wires connected to terminals in the cabinot should run below the terminal strips and The miorophone cable, connected to the output terninal, should be seouroly fastened, by
means of oord through tio cord holes in the terminal strip, in suoh a manner that there meane of oord through tie cord
is no strain on the conduotor.
A. Equalization of PEC Outputs. The resistor Ry should be adjusted so that the output of all volume oontrol amplifiers is the same, with the same setting of the main volume control. Thie resintor should be adjusted after equre adjustments have
B. Volume control. In ostablishing normal oporating leval initially for a spocific auditoriua

3. operation

Set the switgh on the terminal strip of the amplifier in "ON" position and the changeover ewitoh

4. maintbiance
A. Vaouum Tubes. The prongs should make good contact and should be olean and bright.
B. Capacitors. Check all clamping rings and nuts poriodioally, and tighten if necessary
c. Pilot Lamp. If the pilot lamp doas not 1 ight cheok the fuse mounted on the torminal strip cause the fuse to tlow. obhernise the pliot limp should ber eplaced by romoving the socke
frou the inside of the cabinot. A filokering pilot lamp indicates a defective tungar bulb in the exciter lamp power unit.

Then $2 \mathrm{AM}-1000$ Amplifiers are installed in the $\mathrm{AM}-101$ Volume Control Cabinet, proceed as follows:
A. Modifications. IN YHE SECOND AIPLIFIRR in each cabinet disconnect $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ from $\mathrm{C}_{1}$, and tape the amplifier is the one which projects out beyond the cover as shown in Fit. 1 and is shown as Amplifier \#2. (See Dwg. WD-108 regarding other (in (follows
B. The Installation Procedure for the second anplifier (modified per A above) is as follows
(1) Install fibre washer (required to avoid grounding) and AM-2029 Coupling on (2) On second amplifier remove potentiometer from bracket. Do not disconnect wires. Reverse (3) nounting bracket to provide space
(4) Line upplied, second potentiometer with first. A slotted hole is provided in the bracket fo this purpose. Tighten coupling set screw and the potentioneter locknut.
(5) Mount the second amplifier terminal strip below the first (see Figure 2) using two \#8 (6) $x 3 / 8$ R.H.I.M.S., nuts and lockwashers supplied.
(6) Form the second amplifier cable toward the cabinet cover so that it
strip when the cover is closed. Adjust the cable clamg as required.
(7) Like terninals on the two AM-1000 should be strapped together per Figure 2. The input should be strapped by conne
hinplifier (See Figure 1).
(8) The two potentiometers are coupled tozether mechanically, so that the
(9) A of the cabinet controls the volune, irrespective of the AM-1000 in use.
(9) A terminal strip on an external cable form is provided for external connections. Ar
no
No


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { - Disconnect This } \\
\text { Lead From } \mathbf{C}_{1}
\end{gathered}
$$

FIGURE I

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { SN-169 Std. Washer }
\end{aligned}
$$


C. $\frac{\text { Equalization of PEC Outputs. Resistor RJ in each AM-1000 should be adjusted so that the }}{\text { output of all volune control }}$ volume control. This resistor should be adjusted after all adjustments have been made
the sound mechanism, and when carefully made will accurately equalize outputs.
2. operation

 standby anplifier, Set the changeover switch so that the projector being threaded is inoperative (pilot lamp is out) and make the changeover, when the in-coming machine is up to
speed, by depressing the switch button on either cabinet.
B. Emergenoy. If the regular amplifier becomes inoperative in gither cabinot:
(1) Set the volume control in that cabinet on stop 1. This is important to prevent disturb (2) Set the switch on the regular anplifier in that cabine in in "ofit position.
(3) Set the switch on the standby anplifier in that cabinet in "oN" position.
(4) Return the volume nontrol eturn the volume control to normal setting, and the system may be operated in the
3. ORDERING. A second amplifier for one cabinet should be ordered as:

1 AM-108 Amplifier Equipment consisting of:

$8 \mathrm{SN}-685$ Lockwasher (\#1108)
SN-169 St
Standard Wa hers

AM-1000 AMPLIFIER


Printed in U.S.A.


Printed in U.S.A.


| ALTEC SERVICE CORPORATION |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| SIMPLEX | AN-101 NMPLIFIPF |
| SOUND EOUTPNENT BULLETIN GROUND ISOLATION |  |

1. 

- HUM REDUCTION - Due to the fact that the associated sound system is also grounded to the front wall conduit through the chassis of the AM-1000 Amplifiers, hums may be experienced if the house wiring is defective due to this ground loop. This hum may appear to be of an intermittent nature, depending on whether or not, the lights on the defective circuit are turned on or off.


## 2. MODIFICATION

2.1 The above condition may be eliminated by electrically insulating the AM-1000 Amplifiers from the AM-101 Cabinet.
2.2 Material required for each AM-101 Amplifier.

4 - Extruded insulating washers Outside diam. of washer $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ Dian. of boss , Dian. of boss 1/16" Thickness of boss 11/64"
Diam, of hole
2 - Sheets insulating fish paper, approx. $2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
3. PROCEDURE
3.1 Remove AAI-1000 Amplifier from the AM-101 Cabinet.
3.2 Enlarge the four mounting holes of the AM-1000 Amplifier to $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ to accommodate the boss of the insulating washers.
3.3 Insert the fish paper between the amplifier chassis and cabinet. Using the same screws and insulating washers, remount the amplifier.
3.4 It may be necessary to file the end of the $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ fitting on the greenfield containing the coaxial cable. Sometimes the end of this fitting will extend far enough beyond the cabinet to touch the amplifier chassis, thus causing a ground.
3.5 When the cabinet is closed, the chassis may touch the flange on the cabinet. Using a hacksaw and a pair of pliers, remove enough of this flange to safely clear the amplifier

## 2 Pages-Page $1 \quad$ Issued by <br> Printed in USA

June 14, 1948
Issue \#

SOUND EQUIPMENT BULLETIN
3.6 Remove the safety stud from the door of the SH-1000 Sound Units. When or if, this stud touches the guide roller assembly, the amplifier chassis will effectively be grounded.
3.7 Remove the ground wire from the respective AM-1000 Amplifiers and using ohmmeter check to see if chassis is free from ground If free from ground, restore ground wires and test for sound.
4. It is desirable that the above modification be made on all new installations and on all existing installations where trouble may be suspected.

## 1. NOISE RFDUCTION

1. 1 Several cases of noises and "plops" in the AM-1000 Amplifier have been treced to the SN-541 Potentioneters, Further investigation of this trouble indicated that the shafts of these potentiometers were intermittently grounded to the mounting bracket.
2. MODIFICATION
2.1 The AM-2260 Mounting Bracket which consists of the standard bracke $\leftarrow$ with an insulated mounting hole has been made available as a means of eliminating this grounded condition.
3. PROCEDURE
3.1 To install, merely remove SN-541 Potentiometer from present SN-543 Bracket without removing any wires and remount on the AM-2260 Bracket.
4. AVAILABILITY
4.1 This insulated mounting bracket is available on request and should be installed in those locations where noises and plops traced to the SN-541 Potentiometer are adversely affecting rerroduction. These brackets are being furnished to Altec on a No Charge basis by International Projector Corparation and will be installed where needed on a similar basis.
5. MERCHANDISING
5.1 For each AM-1000 Amplifier involved, order:

$$
1 \text { - AM-2260 Mounting Bracket }
$$

A. DEscription

1. Use. In AN-101 and AM-101-X Volume Control Amplifiers to eliminate changeover "thumps" and
2. List of Parts (per Volume Control Amplifier):

| 1 | AM-2048 | Terminal Stri |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | SN-612 | Resistor, 10,000 ohn |
| 1 |  | Resistor, 15,000 oh |
| 4 | SN-1881 | Resistor, 240,000 oh |
| 1 | SN-1882 | Capacitor, 50 mf |
|  |  | Sleev |

B. instailation

The procedure for each $A M-1000$ Amplifier in each Ahtiol or Ain-101-X Volume Control Amplifier is as
follows. (See Drawing Drawing WD-103).
NOTV: The $A M-101-\mathrm{X}$ Amplifier is the same as the $A \%-101$ Amplifier except that it is equipped with
two $M M-1000$ Amplifiers.
2. Remove R-6.
. Remove R-1
Install an SN-612 Resistor ( 10,000 ohms) in Cornect of
Connect an SNI-1881 Resistor ( 240,000 ohns) from C-4 to ground on TS-2

 arellel to terminals 9 and 10 of Ali-20 88 and wire pin 2

c. opreation

The $A M-101$ and $A M-101-X$ Volune Control Amplifiors oporate in the same manner as described in the Equip-
ment Instruction for these units.
D. availability

This modification kit is available on request and should be installed in those locations where such changeover thumps and clicks are edversaly affecting repprocuction. These kits are beins furne such
Altec on a no charge basis by International Projector Corporation and will be instavled where needed
on a similar basis.
. verciandising
For each AM-101 or AM-101-X Amplifier order
1-AM-2256 Amplifier Modfication Kit
altec Service corporation IMPLEX
SOUND EQUIPMENT BULLEETIN

## 1. DESCRIPTION

A. Use. In AM-1000 Volume Control Amplifiers to replace the SN-532 Resistor, and provide a more satisfactory metho of adjusting the gain of the amplifier for machine bal ancing.
B. LIST OF PARTS (Per Amplifier)

1 AM-2258 Volume Control Potentiometer Assembly, cónsisting of:-

| 1 | SN-669 | Nut |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | SN-1061 | Washer |
| 1 | RN-1887 | Potentiometer |
| 1 | SN-1888 | Bracket |
| 1 | SN-1890 | Jam Nut |

Complete Kit Net only
1 - 188 Bracket
SN-1890 Jam Nut

## 1 SN-675 Screw

2. INSTALLATION

The installation procedure recommended for each AM-1000 is as follows:
A. Remove the WH-YEL or BLK wire and disconnect the SN-1l29 Resistor ( $\mathrm{R}-2$ ) from the $\mathrm{SN}-532$ Resistor ( $\mathrm{R}-3$ ).
B. Unsolder the other terminal of R-3 from the ground lug and remove R-3. Retain the SN-683 Nut.
C. Mount the AM-2258 Potentiometer Assembly on the chassis by means of the SN- 675 Screw, SN-683 Nut and SN-686 Lockwasher
Use the SN- 532 mounting hole in the chassis. The assembly Use the SN- 532 mounting hole in the chassis. The assembly should be positioned so that the slot in the potentiometer shaft is accessible for adjustment.
D. Connect the WH-YEL or BIK wire, removed under "A" above, to the center terminal of the potentiometer and connect $R-2$ to the left terminal of the potentiometer.
3. OPERATION

Adjust the potentiometer as required to equalize machines, turning in a clockwise position to increase the gain. Tighten the SN-1890 Jam Nut when the adjustment is completed.
4. ASSOCIATED DRAWING. WD-108 AM-101 Volume Control Amplifier, WD-100 AM-101 Volung Control Amplifier, Schematic.

1. Description.

The AM-14D Volune Control Amplifier consists of an MM-1010 Volume Control Amplifier, the main system volume control, and a spectal input jack enclosed in a mall mounting metal cabine
$10^{n}$ high $\times 8^{n}$ mide $\times \dot{L}^{n}$ deep, with a cover hinged at the left. Total weight 8 lts.
A. $\frac{\text { Charactariatios }- \text { - MM-1010 Amplifier }}{\text { Type }}$

| Type | Chassis Type two stage resistance, coupled. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gain |  |
| Impedance Input | 166,000 ohms |
| Impodance Output | - 5 5,000 ohns |
| Gain Control | - Potentiometer ( 20 db ) - not in equal steps. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
| P.E.C. Control | - Potentiometer on terminal strip for varying p.E.C. potential. <br> - One 1620 in first stage and one 657 in second stage. |
| Power Supply | - Plate and filament supply obtained fror AM-1011 (Power Amp |
| Accessories | Input jack on chassis provided for special inputs of high impeda |

installation.
 and the terminel strip may be remored as a a unit by loosening the two ohassis mounting screws
and removing the two terminal strip mounting screws.
External connections to the terminal strip should be made per the system wiring diagram and
the Equipment Bulletin "Sh-2103 Coaxial Cable". The se external wires should run below the
the Equipnent Aulletin "sio-clo3 coaxial Cablen. These external wires should run below the
=emital strip, and not above, to avoid interference with the AM-1010 Amplifier cable form.
 tioneter should ber adjusted arter all adjustments have been made in the sound mechenisma, and when carefully made will accurately aqualize the outputs.
B. The Yain Volume Control should be adjusted, as required, to compensate for variations in 3. opfeation.
A. Film keproduction. The AM-1010 is ready for operation when the main system poner supply
 Set the volume control as required by the specific installation conditions, and when the incoming machine is up to speed make the changeover by operating the changeover smitch The volume contro1, when turned to
all sound from the stage speakers.
B. Special Input. Insert the special input plug in the jack on the left side of the cabinet and adjust the volume as requir red. The special input plug must be removed for film
reproduction- otherwise both sound mechanisna are inoperative.
C. There aesirisble and necessary the high end response may be shelved down a do (refer to
E. G. LU-1047 Networic, F. 40.21 ) by transferring H.F. lead to 18 ohm section of network ana

D. If hum level is high it may be decreased by modifying circuit in acceoraance with sketch
ohm on $\mathrm{RD-158}$.
4. hatitenamce.
A. Vacuum Tubes. Tubes should be tested monthiy by substituting a nem tube. Tube grongs
 burnished with crocus cloth, if necessary.
B. Capacitors. Check all clamping̈ rings enci nuts periouically and tighten if necess COMCEALED COMDUIT installations.
 eçuipment.


Printed in U.S.A.


1.1 The AM-1011 is an AC operated chassis type, two stage plus phase inverter, negative feedback, pushpull output power amplifier. An adjustable warping circuit is provided in the feedback loop to vary
the high and low frequency response as may be required. A single stage transformer coupled monitor the high and low frequency response as may be re

- amplifier is also included on the same chassis.
1.2 The LD-1046 :s an $8^{n}$ dia. $\times 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ cone type Pu Speaker. Voice coil impedance 4 ohms. Weight 3 lbs .

2. characteristics (am-1011)

Gain . . . . . . . . . . . . 48 DB (Monitor Ampl. 20 DB)



Frequency Response . . . . Refer to Sc-43

Vacuum Tubes . . . . . . 2-6S57, 2-6L6, $1-523, f=6 F 6$
Power Supply Required . . 105-125 V AC, 50-60 cycles, 115 matts
Power Supply Furnished . . Heator and plate supply for AM-141 Vol. Contr. Ampl.
Dimensions . . . . . . . $7-1 / 2^{n \mathrm{H}} \times 17^{7 \pi} \times 10^{10 n \mathrm{D}}$
Weight . . . . . . . . . . 35 lbs .
3. installation instructions
3.1 Power Transformer Connections.

| $\frac{\text { Average Line Voltage }}{120-130}$ | $\frac{\text { Connect to } \mathrm{T}_{2} \text { Tap }}{125 \mathrm{~V} \text { (Cornection as shipped) }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $110-120$ | 115 V |
| $100-110$ | 105 V |



 Instructions advise that the ${ }^{\text {n24 }}$ ohm"
terminal is the 6 ohm load terminal.
3.3 Warping
oircouit adjustnont - Adjust response curve, as required, in accordance with instruction
on DwE. Sc-43. associated drahinas
LD-159
SC-43 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Schematic and Wiring Diagram } \\ & \text { Freq. Response Characteristics }\end{aligned}$


The AM-145 Unit is usually a wall mounted cabinet $11-3 / /^{n \prime \prime} h i g h \times 9-1 / 2^{n \prime \prime}$ wide $\times 4-1 / 2^{n \prime \prime}$ deep
weighing 10 lbs. Sometimes it is mounted in a convenient location near the sound mechanisan
weighing 1 ibs. Sometimes it is mounted in a convenient location near the
a pipe support fastened to the sloor. It contains an AM-1007 Preanflifier.
A. Characteristios of AM-1007 Amplifier

Type - Chassis type, 2 stage inverse feed-back with interstage resistance coupling. Procoupling to fader
Gain - 39 db . maximum
Input Impedance - 250,000 ohms
Output Impedance - 500 ohms
Gain Control - In grid circuit of first tube - adjustable with screw driver.
Vacuum Tubes - 2-6C5 (furnished separately).
Power Supply - Plate voltage of 90 or 120 V DC and filament voltage of 10 CAC or 12 V DC from

Equalization - Warping circuit in the inverse feed-back ofrouit.
Accessories - Torminal strip with plate and rilement "ON-off" switch and an external cable
Associated Drawing - WD-160 Schematic and Hiring Diagram
2. instaulation
A. $\frac{\text { On the Front Wall. Normally an AM-1L5 should be mounted below each observation post in such }}{\text { and }}$ Ioation that the supplied leugth of SH-2100 Coaxial Cable ( $7 \mathrm{~T}^{\prime \prime}$ ) can be installed in the regular manner.
B. $\frac{\text { On a Pipe Support. Where the front wall space }}{18 \text { Inadequate to install the oabinet in the }}$ regular manner tit may be munted on in the regular manner it may be mounted on a pipe
support away from the mall, as shown in Fig. 1, the pipe support throeding into a flange
$\left(3 / 4^{\text {n }}\right.$ pipe thread) provided in the bottom of


C. $\frac{\text { External connections. Terminal strip connections should be made per drawing WD-161 associated }}{\text { Wth the installation }}$
D. Gain Control. The amplifitior is shipped with the potentiomoter $P_{1}$ sot for a gain or 30 db. A



E. Warping Circuit Adjustments. The warping circuit is set for the $\frac{I_{2 x}, \text {. }}{\text { Heg }}$ ourve (Soe drawing system frequency response characteristic for the specific suditorium. Changes in the warping ircuit should be made only aftor careful listening tests and cheoking of the operation of the
ther system components. In ohooking lens tube adjustment in sH-1000 or SH-1001 sound Meohan

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { cirruit for the } \\ & \text { of background not se。 }\end{aligned}$

For normal operation switches $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ should bo set in "ON" position. These switches are pro-
vided to isolate the amplifier for serxice and test.
4. maintenance
A. Vacuum Tubes. The tubes should be tested nonthly by substituting a new tube. Tube prongs should make good contact and should be clean and brizht. Caraful bending or the
tacts may be resorted to and the prongs burnishod with crocus cloth if necessary.

- Capacitors. Check all clamping rings and nuts periodically, and tighten if necessary

5. Concealed condut installations

When the conduits from the AM-LLL 5 to the sound mechanism aro concealed, or when coaxial cable
 should be substituted for the SH-2100 Coaxial Cable supplied, a compensating capacitor (obtain
locally as required) substituted for $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ in the high end warping circuit in the Al - $\mathrm{l}_{1} 5$, and $\mathrm{C}_{8}$
strapped to $\mathrm{C}_{7}$, see Fig. 2 below.
Since the value of the capacitor substituted for $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ depends upon the amount of cable used, the $\frac{\text { length }}{\text { mined }}$ for each $\frac{\text { projector }}{}$ should be carefully measured and the value
This substitution is necessary, due to the differenoe in capacity of the two cables', in order to obtain the frequency response characterstictic shom on drawing sC-46. This method of compensation
applies to all high end curves, except $\mathrm{H}_{20}$ which may be considered a special condition.


ALTEC SERVICE C RPORATION
40.03
AM-145 Amplifier



## 1. DESCRIPTION


it contains two AM-1012 Volume Control Amplifiers. The oabinet is mounted for oxposed cond
A. Characteristics of AM-1012 Amplifier
$\underset{\text { Gype }}{\text { Tyin }}$
$\qquad$ - Chass
$=46$ db
$=250,00$

## 46 db . 250,000

Inpedance 250,000 ohms.
Gutput Impedance - 10,000 ohms.
Gain Control
Potentiometer



- Power Supply $\begin{gathered}\text { Plate and filament supply obtained from pooner amplifier and voltage } \\ \text { divider in AM-1012 provides P.E.C. polarizing potential }\end{gathered}$

Accossories - Torminal strip on external cabie providing for external connections,

B. Changeover is made betweon mahisea by moans of eithor AM-149 or AM-165 Switohing Cabinots


Each 1 M- 148 should be mounted as shown on conduit layouts. Since a fixed length of sH-2100 co


A. External Connections. The connections to the terminal strips should be made per the system strips and not above, to avoid possible interference between these wires and the AM-1012
chassis when the cabinet is closed.

The microphone cable, connected to the output terminal, should be securely fastened, by meane
of cord through tie cord holes in the terminal strip, in such a manner that there is no strain of cord through tie cord holes in the terminal strip, in such a manner that there is no strat
on the conductor. Torminals on the two AM-1012 should be strapped together per Figure 1. The inputs ehould be
strapped by connecting a wirs between the lower terminals of $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ in each amplifier (ses Figure 2). strapped by connecting a wirs between the lower terminals of $\mathrm{C}_{1}$.
In the second AM-1012 only disconnect $\mathrm{Rl}_{1}$ from $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ per Figure 2 .
B. $\frac{\text { Equalization of PEC Outputs. Resistor R3 in eaoh }}{\text { put of }}$ AM-1012 should be adjusted so that the output of all volume control amplifiers is the same, with the same setting of the main volume con-
trol. This resistor should beadjusted arter ali adjustments have been made in the sound mech-
anism, and when carrully nad will anism, and when carefully made will accurately equalize outputs.
c. Volume Control. In establishing nornal operating level initially for a specific auditorium, adjust the gain control on step 9, run a standard recording, such as the Academy Test Reol, and
ane the power amplifier as required to obtain adequate volume level in
the auditorium. oprbation
A. Normal. Set the switch on the terminal strip of Amplifier \#1 in noff" position, and the simaccessible for fube replacements and servicing, is then the regular, and the first the standby amplifier. Sot the changeover switch so that the projector being threaded is inoperative and make the changeover, when the in-coming nachine is up to apeed, by operation of the changeover
switch. As noted in Section 2-C above, the volume control should be set as required by the switch. As noted in Section 2-C
specific installation conditions.
B. Emergency. If the regular amplifier becomes inoperative in either cabinet
(1) Set the volume control in that cabinet on step 1. This is important to prevent disturb-
(2) Set the switch on the regular amplifier in that cabinet in "OFF" position.
(3) Set the switch on the standby amplifier in that cabinet in "ON" position.
(4) Return the volume control to normal setting, and the system may be operated in the regular 4. matntenaice
A. Vacuum Tubes. The prongs should make good contact, and should be clean and bright.
B. Capacitors. Check all clamping rings and nuts periodically, and tighten if necessary.


$$
1
$$

The AM-169 consists of one AM-1014 Volume Control Amplifier, an AM-2156 Switch, a sound and exciter lamp changeover switch and a pilot lamp in a wall mounting metal two AM-1014 Volume Control Amplifiers. Otherwise it is the same as the AM-169. The cabinet is surface mounted for exposed conduit installations and may be partlally recessed in the wall when the conduit is concealed
A. The AM-1014 Volume Control Amplifier is a two-stage, resistance coupled, inverse feedback amplifier using one $\# 162 \rho$ and one $6 J 7$ tube, which are furnished sepa rately. The \#1620 is a low noise level tube and should be installed in the first stage, The maximum gain 1 s 46 db ., input impedance 250,000 ohms, output impedance 10,000 ohms. It contains a main system volume control, consisting of a potentiometer having twenty 2 db steps, which regulates the volume by varying
the signal voltage applied to the grid of the second tube. When two AM-1014 are ncluded, the two potentiometers are coupled together mechantcally so that the knob on the front of the cabinet controls the volume, irrespective of the AM-1014 in use.
An adjustable resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{3}\right)$, range of 6 db ., is provided in the cathode circuit of the first tube of each amplifier for equalization of PEC outputs by adjustnent of the gain of the amplifier. Plate and filament supply are obtained from izing potential. A terminal strip is provided for external connections.
B. The AY-2156 Switch consists of a three-position selector switch ("Emerg"-"Reg" Off") with an adjustable stop and knob, and a two-position jack switch (Re ension cable form is provided for external connection to the AM-1014 are also included.
In the AM-169-X the selector switch selects either of the two AM-1014 in the In the AM-169-X the selector switch selects either of the two am-1014 in the
cabinet ("Reg-"Emerg") or disconnects both amplifiers ("Off") and connects th cabinet ("Reg-"Emerg") or disconnects both amplifiers ("Off") and connects the
associated sound mechanism to the other operative cabinet. The two-position associated sound mechanism to the other operative cabinet. The two-posstion
jack switch in the operative cabinet completes the connection ("Serv") so that Jack switch in the operative cabinet completes the connection (h) in operative cabinet. In the AM-169 the stop on the selector switch is set so that "Regular"
and "Off" positions only are usable. Thus an tnoperative amplifier or an entire and "Off" positions only are usable. Thus an inoperative amplifier or an en
cabinet may be completely isolated and is available for immediate servicing.
C. Changeover is made at either machine,by operating the switch lever on the front of either cabinet. Under regular operating conditions, sound and exciter lamp are transferred at the same time by means of the three-way circuit employed. An electronic type of changeover is used. In the "ON" amplifier the second tube has normal bias, whereas in the "OFF" amplifier the bias of this tube is increased beyond cutoff and the amplifier is inoperative. There is no switching hen the AM- 2156 Switch is set so that both sound mechanism nois less ed to one cabinet, changeover is by exciter lamp only, the volume control amplifier being biased on at all times. Exciter lamp changeover provides for
preheating of the standby lamp on $A C$ to eliminate thermal lag in the filament. The pilot lamp indicates the sound mechanism in use.
2. installation.

One AM-169 or AM-169-X should be mounted approximately $3^{n}$ below the bottom of each
observation port, or at such a helght that the $1^{n}$ conduit between the two cabinets is below the projection port. Since a fixed length of SH-2100 Coaxial Cabie is shipped with the system for coupling between the PEC output and volume control amplifier
innut, it is essential that the volume control amplifier be so located that the coax lal cable can be properly connected.
A. External Connections. The connections to the terminal strips should be made per the system wiring diagram. All wires connected to terminals in the cabinet should run below the terminal strips AND NOT ABOVE, to avoid possible interference between these wires and the amplifier chassis. The microphone cables should be securely fastened, by means of cord through tie cord holes in the terminal strip, in such a manner that there is no strain on the conductor
B. Equalization of PEC Outputs. Resistor $\mathrm{R}_{3}$ in each AM-1014 should be adjusted so that the output of all volume control amplifters is the same, with the same sett-
ing of the main volume control. This resistor should be adjusted after all ading of the main volume control. This resistor should be adjusted after all ad
justments have been made in the sound mechanism and when carefully made will accurately equalize outputs
C. Yolume Control. The main volume control should be adjusted as required to compensate for variations in prints, size of audience, etc. In establishing normal operating level initially for a specific auditorium, set the volune control on
step 9 , run a standard recording, such as the Academy Test Reel, and adjust the step 9, run a standard recording, such as the Academy Test Ree 1, and adjust the in the auditorium.
3. installation of second am-iol4.
hen the second am-1014 is added after the initiai installation (Figure 1), the procedure is as follows:-
A. AM-2156 Switch. Remove the selector switch from its mounting plate and adjust the stop so that the switch moves through three positions ("Emerg"-"Regn-"Off") Remount the switch on the mounting plate.
B. Remove the AM-1 014 from the cabinet without disconnecting the wires to the ter
minal strip. This amplifier is the regular amplifter and is remounted per "F" below.
C. Install the second AM-1014 in place of the amplifter removed under "B" above
D. On the regular amplifier, remove the potentiometer from its bracket. Do not disconnect the disconnect the wires. Reverse the potentiometer mounting bra.
space for the AM-2029 Coupling and remount the potentiometer.

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4 P9604 - Pacto
E. Install the fiber washer (required to avold grounding) and the am-2029 coupling on the potentioreter shaft of the emergency amplifier
. Attach the regular amplifier to the emergency amplifier per Figure 1
G. Line up the two potentiometers. A slotted hole is provided in the bracket Line up the two potentiometers. A slotted hole is provided in the bracket for
H. Equalization of photo-electric cell outputs and volume control setting should be in accordance with Sections $2-B$ and $2-C$


Figure 1.
A. Normal. Set both the selector switch and the two-position jack switch in "Reg" position. Set the changeover switch so that the profector being threaded is position. Set the changeover switch so that the profect, when the incoming ma-
inoperative (pilot chine is up to speed, by operating the switch lever on either cabinet. As noted in Section 2 -c above, the volume control should be set as required by the specific installation conditions.
B. Emergency.
(1) Regular ampliffer in either cabinet becomes inoperative.
(a) Set the selector switch in "Emerg" position if dual ampli^iters are installed. If only one AM-1014 is installed in each cabinet, see
(2) Entire cabinet becomes
(a) Set the selector switch in inoperative cabinet in "Off" position.
(b) Set the jack switch in the other cabinet in "Serv" position. The pilot lamp then indicates only which sound mechanism is in operation. The
volume control in the cabinet in which the jack switeh is set in "Serv" position controls the volume of both machines and should be adjusted in the regular way.
In the regular way.
NOTE:- In order to avoid clicks in the stage speakers when operating
the $4 M-2156$ Switch the "PHONO ${ }^{n}-{ }^{n T L L M}{ }^{n}-n$ MICR" switch in the the AM-2156 Switch, the "PHONO"-"FILM"-"MICR" switch in the AM-170 NS-Amplifier Assembly
"MICR" position before the switch is operated and returned to "FILM" position afterward.
5. maintenance.
A. Vacuum Tubes. The prongs should make good contact and should be clean and bright. Careful bending of the socket contacts may be resorted to and the prongs burnished with crocus cloth, if necessary, to provide good contact.
B. Capacitors. Check all clamping rings and nuts periodically and tighten if necessary.
C. Pilot lamp. If the pilot lamp does not light, check the fuse mounted on the terminal strip mounting bracket, as removal of the exciter lamp while the power should be replaced by removing the socket from the inside of the cabinet. flickering pilot lamp indicates a defective tungar bulb in the exciter lamp power unit.
6. ORDERIMG.
second amplifier for one cabinet should be ordered as:-
AM-1014 Volume Control Amplifier
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { SN-707 } & \text { Vacuum Tube } \\ \text { SN-792 } & \text { Vacuum } \\ \text { Vabe }\end{array}$
1 AM-2016 Mounting Parts, Consisting of:-
1 AM-2029 Coupling
SN-676 Fiber Washer
SN
SN
8 SN-683 Nut ( $8 / 32$ )
8 SN-685 Lockwasher (\#1108)
Issue \#1
November 22,
1944
4 SN-169 Standard. Washer


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## I. description.

The AM-170 consists of an AM-1015 NS-Amplifier, an AM-2157 Switch and an AM-2158 NS-ANS Switching Attachment in a wall mounting metal cabinet $12 \hbar^{n}$ high $x$ h" wide $x 6 \mathrm{z}^{n}$ deep, total weight 12 lbs . The cabinet ts surface mounted for exposed conduit
installations and may be partially recessed in the wall when the condult is concealed
A. The AM-1015 MS-Amplifier is a two-stage, resistance coupled, inverse feedback amplifier using one \#1620 a and one 6J7 tube, which are furnished separately. The
$\# 1620$ is a low notse level tube and should be installed in the first 1620 is a low no1se level tube and should be installed in the first stage. T ohms. It contains a main system volume control, consisting of a potentiome ter having twenty 2 db steps, which regulates the volume by varying the signal volt age applied to the grid of the second tube n adjustable resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{3}$ ), range 6 db ., is provided in the cathode circuit of the first tube of the amplifier for adjustment of the gain of the amplifier. and sumply are obtained from the power amplifier. A terminal
解 prornal connections.
B. The AM-2157 Switch is a two-position selector switch which provides for the isolation of the AM-1015 Amplifier in case it becomes inoperative, thereby rendering it avallable for immediate servicing.
C. The AM-2158 MS-ANM Switching Attachment consists of a three-position selector switch and knob, two single circuit jacks and four resistors on a suitably en-
graved plate. A terminal strip on an extension cable form is provided for external connections. The AM-2158 selects any one of three inputs; film in middl position, microphone in left position ( 500,000 ohms) and turntable- in right
position ( 500 ohms).
2. installation.

The AM-170 should be located in a convenient position in the projection room, pre ferably adjacent to the turntable when one is used. Connections to the terminal cording to the system wiring diagram.
3. operation.
A. AM-2158 wS-AMM Switching Attachment.

1. Film Reproduction. Set the selector switch in "Film" position, system operation is normal and the spectal inputs are disconnected.
2. Microphone or Turntable Reproduction. Set the selector switch in left or right position respectively and adjust the volume control for proper aud-
itorium level. If plug connections are used, be sure the plug is in the jack. With the switch in either left or right position, both sound mechanisms and their associated volume control amplifiers are inoperative
B. AM-2157 Switch.
3. Normal. Set the selector switch in "ON" position.

| Meplipiris | C service curpuratiun stupliax |
| :---: | :---: |

ㅆㅆ- 170 SLIPLAST
SOOAD EQUIPMENT BULEETIN
2. Emergency. Set the selector switch in "OFF" position if the AM-2M5 Amp lifier becomes inoperative. Since input, output, plate and filament are disconnected, the amplifier is completely isolated an may be serviced
without interfering with the operation of the sound system.
4. maimtenance.

1. Vacuum Tubes. The pronjs should make good contact and should be clean and bright. Careful bending of the sorket contacts may be resorted to and the prongs
B. Capacitors. Check all clamping rings and nuts periodically and tighten if necessary.
2. associated dranimgs. wd-210 Schematic.

WD-211 Wiring Diagram.


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1. DFscriprion - The AM-1001 is an AC oper刀ted chsesis type, two stage plus rhase inverter, negative
fcedback, push pull output power anpiifier designed for use in moving nicture sound systems. It Tcedback, push-pi-2023 cabinet and is furnished with two terninal strips on extension cable forns for ck loop to very the
2. chapactrpistics -

Gain . . . . . . . . . . . . $60 ~ D B ~ m a x . ~$
Volune Control . . . . . . Contimuously adjustahle (12 DB) - screwdriver adjustment. Imperances. . . . . . . . . $\quad$ Inyut (source) 10,0 oro ohms
forer output . . . . . . . 15 watts, 34 DR; 41.3 DBM
Freguency Response . . . . . Refer to Section 3.5 and Dwg. sc-21.
Hoise Level. . . . . . . . . -35 DB; -27.2 DB
Vacuum Tuibes . . . . . . . 2-6J7, 2-6L6́G, 1-523
Power Suunly Reguired. . . . 105-125V Ac, $50-60$ cycle, 115 watts.
Power Suve: Yyurnished - . Heater and plate supplif for M-1000 Volume Control Amplifier and

etghit . . . . . . . . . . . 30 1bs.
wemalafton wernoctions
.l Power Tranforer Connection.
verags Tine Voltnge
$110-120$
$100-110$
$\frac{\text { Connect to } T_{2} \text { rap }}{125 \mathrm{~V}}$ (Connection as shipped)
115 V
105 V
3.2 Output Transformer Connections - AIl Systans - For optimum power output with a nominal 12 ohm
speaker load the "output" wire should connect to the " 24 ohn" transforner terminal and the "feedback" speaker load the "output" wire should connect to the " 24 ohn" transfornier terminal and the "feedba
wire to the "12 ohm" termonal. Use TJ-403-A Natching Auto-Transformer with 60 watt syster when suppliod with Voice of the
Theatre Speaker $\$ y s t e m$, connected as follows, wh - conmon, $B R-$ amplifier output, RD - network 1 nput.
3.3 Resistor R3 (2000 ohns) - When oniy one amplifier operates at a. time, this resistor should be trapped out as shipped). When tro amplifiers normally operate in ongraliel, the strap (Jumper fro $\mathbb{R}_{3}$ to $\mathrm{R}_{8}$ ) should be removed in each amplifier to maintain a constant impenance.
.4. Resistor $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ (2000 ohns) - when four amplifiers normanly operate in parellel, this resistor should be replaced
necessary
3.5 Strap.Betwen Terninals NRYC $3^{11}$ and MPVC 4 " - Then only one anlifier operates at a time, this strap shapld be connected. When tiwo or more amplifiers onerate in paraileel, disconnect this strap as the
anplifier selector switch, supplied in such cases, makes the necessary connections to these terminals
3.6 Gain Control - The gain control of each anplifier in the system should have the same setting, and
be adjusted to obtain adequate volume level in the specific auditoriur in accordance mita Fquipment be adjusted to obtain adequate volume level in the specific auditoriun in accordance witn Fquipment
Bulletin A Ai-101 volume Control Amplifier". Counter-clockyise rotation increases the volune. The Bulletin "Ali-101 Volume Control Amplifier". Counter-clockel se rotation increases the vol
setting should be as low as possible and never in th extreme counter-clockxise rofltion.

3.8 Rarping Circuit Adjustments - The following tabulation shors typicel system response for $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}-2$
straming (as shiped) and variations that mav be obtained, from $\mathrm{L}-2, \mathrm{H}-2$, through the use of 1 ternate warping circuit connections.


Note: Add deviation values algebradcally to $\mathrm{L}-2-\mathrm{H}-2$ to obtain system response for various warping connections, Any IOW end curve may be used with any HIGH end curve. With some
combinations there may be interaction (not exceading. 1 DB) between LOW and HIGif curves.
4. operation and mainttenaici
4.1 Dual or Fmergency Amplifiers - When tro or more amplifiere normally operate in parallel, or emergency amplifier equipment is installed, e selector switch is supplied to disconnect the output, external
heater and plate circuits and warping circuit of the inoperative emplifier $(\mathrm{s})$ and connect similar circuits of the operative amplifier( s ). Only one warping circuit is used at and time. The input is
in circuits of the of
4.2 Frequency Response and Power Output Measurenents - Recommended test load under all conditions is onms. Dumny load resistor in netwiork should be connected for this value.
4.3 Plate Meter - Slight movement of the pointer of the plate current meter may be observed before over-
loed. It may occur as mich as 8 db before full load and is not an indication of distortion in the output stage but merely of varistion in signal strength.
4.4 Vacuum Tube Testing (Plate Meter)

| ube Testing (Patat Meter)General concitions - |  | Meter Resdings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VT-sm. | GR | ${ }^{\text {RD }}$ | ${ }^{\text {RD }}$ | ${ }^{\text {GR }}$ | RD |
| VT-1 \% VT-2 | 1-2 | Good | $\frac{1}{\mathrm{VT}-1}$ |  | 384 |  |
| VT-3 \& VT-4 | 3-4 |  | Bad | Bad | Good |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | See Not |

Note: Renove one tube at a time and replece tube giving deflection below "RD 3 or $4^{\circ}$.

Caution: To avoid disturbances in system, remove tube with grid cap attached. Replace
grid cap before reinstalling tube.
Replace 523 Rectifier Tube if reading is below both "CR $1 \& 2$ "and "GR $3 \& 4$ " in the
above tests.
associated dramings
wid-101 SChematic
RDD-113 WrRIIG DIAGRMM
SC-21 FREQUENY RESPONSF CHARACTERISTICS


LEGEND:-
f 7 oesignates shielded cable

1. AMPLIFIERS FROM 1289 UP ARE AS SHOWN.

$128 B A R E$ AS SHOWN EXC.
SV 565 RESECTVEL.



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AM－1001 AMPLIFIER－SPECTAL


$S_{2}$
$\mathrm{S}_{2}$

をミ登



1. Chazactortistics - cosponents - drarting.
type - Chassis Type. Single stage push pull.
Gain - 26 db
Output - 6 watts
Input Impedance -50 ohms
Output Impedance- 50 ohms
Vacuuin Tubes - One $6 N 7$
Vacuun Tubedance- 50 ohe 6 N 7


Schematic \& Hiring - WD-141
2. DESCRIPTION.

The Aii-1003 is used as a bridging amplifier across the input of the loudspeaker network to proviue added power for the :anitor loudspeaker. Since it draws
practically no power, the full out put of the amplifiers is availeble for th practically no power, the full output of the amplifiers is availeble for the stage speakers. It ray also be used to drive auxiliary speakers and hearing
aid attachments.
3. insthllation.

As a monitor amplifier, the $\operatorname{AM}-1003$ shoula be plugged into the socket on the chassis of the loudspeaker network and the two screws furnished, threaded into ssis ana tightened
NOTE:- External wires should be connected to the "Fil" and "Platen terminals of the network per the system wiring diagram. These three wires are the heater and plate supply for the hulloom. Refer to Equipment
Bulletin LU-1018 Monitor Unit for conneotions to monitor loud speaker
4. oprration.

Set the monitor amplifier switch on the network chassis in "ON" position, turn on the hill-1001 amplifier ano the monitor amplifier is ready for operation.
5. Eavercency.

If the amplifier becomes inoperative, set the monitor amplifier switch in noffn position. The amplifier is disconnected and the monitor loudspeaker connected
across the network input through the monitor volume control. Volume is therefore controlled in the same way as when the amplifier is used.


# LTEC SBRVTCE CORPORATIO 

 level and one for low level input)- Potontioneter 20 steps -2 db ench
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Vacuum Tubes } \\ \text { Power Supply } & \text { - Two or throe - } 1620 \text { Tubes } \\ \text { Filter Prate }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nimonsions } & -7-1 / 2^{n} \text { high } \times 17^{n} \text { long } \times 10^{n \prime 2} \text { doop } \\ \text { Noight } & -15 \text { lbs. }\end{array}$

Assooiated Draming - $\mathrm{KD}-166$ Schematic.

2. USE

This amplifier is used as a booster amplifier for s.s. or Announcing. Where high level piokup atages of amplification are employed. If a low empodance, low level piockup is connected to N.S. (L) and additional gain is required, VT may bo added and the input impedanoe ohanged to obtain
a match as desoribed on associated draming $\mathrm{HD}-166$.


3. installation

The AM-1009 should be installiod in the AM-2023 Cabinot in the looation shown on the systom oon-
duit layout draining. Conneotions should be made to the terminal strip per the systen wiring
dital diagram.
opbratton
Sot the amplifier plate and filament emitch in "OB" position, and the AM-1009 is ready for operation mhen the power amplifier is turned on. The volume control should be adjusted as $r e$

- maintibuafee
 provide good oontact.



LEGEND:-
f.q designates shielded cable
40.03

AM-1020 AMPLIFIERS
W0-1022


Printed in U.S.A.

1. DSSCRTPTITN - The AM-1025 is a rack mounted, AC operated, single push-pull stage, power amplifier of
recessed panol construction. It is used particularly in Drive-In Theatre Systems.
2. Charactertstics

3. instaitaiton instructions
3.1 General - Remove knook-outs in the ends of the chassis to facilitate cooling.
3.2 Power transformer connections
```
Average Line Voltap
l10-115
```

3.3 Output Transformer Comnections



1255
105
V

Impedance of Stmplex Coupling Units and In-A-Car Speakers (2 speakers,
voiune controls full on) is approxinately 1500 ohms at 1000 cps
4. NODIFTCATIONS - R-7 Resistor in amplifiers of early manufective is a 20 ohm 2 watt resistor. It is commended should be readjusted by moving slider on R-5 Resistor to the top
$\frac{\text { ssociate Drawing }}{4179 \text { Schematic }}$


## 0. ABSTRACT

0.1 To provide information on the subject of blowing fuses in the $\mathbb{A M - 1 0 2 6 ~ A m p l i f i e r . ~}$

## 1. genteral

1.1 Tests by International Projector Corporation based on reports of the AM-1026 Amplifier blowing fuses ndered that the 807 Tubes become cherry-red and the fuse blew in approximately one hour's operation when the output of the amplifier was shorted, and the audio signal adjusted so that signal peaks were approximately 60 watts.
2. CONCLUSION
2.1 As a result of these tests International Projector Corporation suggests that in case similar symptoms are encountered in the field, a check should be made to see that the load presented to the amplifier is normal.
2.11 The most likely source of trouble will be shorted ramp feed lines.



LEGEND $\div \begin{aligned} & K=x+1000 \Omega \\ & M \times x, 000,000 \Omega\end{aligned}$

REPERE-1026
amE-1026 $x$-LAMPLIFIER,60W.
WE-1094 WIUING DIAGRGM



## SUBJECT - OVERHEATING OF 807 VACUUM TUBES

High plate current (at zero signal) and consequent overheating of 807 Vacuum Tubes in the AM-1026 Amplifier have been found due to one or more of the following conditions:

1. Short circuits in output lines - This has occurred in Drive-In theatres.
2. Defective voltage regulator tubes - The 807 screen supply should be close to 300 V .
3. Heater cathode leakage in 6SN7 Vacuum Tubes - The manufacturer recommends type 6SN7GTA only.
4. Leakage of $C 3$ and $C 4$ - Universal replacement was made some time ago with the CD-Gray Tiger type. If these give trouble, headquarters should be notified by special memorandum. Leakage is most easily detected by connecting the DC VTVM across R12 and R13 in turn. There should be no observable deflection of the meter needle.
5. The bias voltage may be below the normal value of -30 volts measured between the 807 grids and ground. This may be due to:
(a) Incorrect power transformer tap - Use taps as follows:

Iine voltage 122 to 130 , use 125 V tap
Line voltage 113 to 121, use 115 V tap
Line voltage below l12, use 105 V tap
(b) Inefficient CMI and CR2 bias rectifiers - Restore bias roltage ic $-30 \mathrm{~V} \pm$ j10\% by changing R17 (91,000 clums) to '75,000 okms, 1 watt. If there is reason io believe the rectifiers are defective, replacements shoula be oràered.



[20


LEGEND: $\begin{aligned} & K=\times 1000 \Omega \\ & M=x, 000,000 \Omega\end{aligned}$

reference ongs.







1. GENERAL
2. 1 The Ai-1040 Amplifier used in the $X-L 25-D$ and $X-L 25 X-D$ Drive-In Systems is the Simplex AM-1018 (Altec Iansing 287-W) Amplifier equipped with a TL-216 Imput Transformer.
3. 2 Until advisec to the contrary, the TL-216 Transformer will be shipped separately and should be mounted in the holes already provided in the chessis of the $A-1018$ Amplifier and connected to the amplifier as per Altec Lansing Drawing 3741, file 50.03, Amplifier 287-W, in the Altec Lansing bulletins.
1.3 The input of the TL-216 Transformer should be strapped for 14 ohms.


Printed in U.S.A.

1. DESCRIPTION
1.1 The NTS-1125 Amplifier is a modified Bogen $\mathrm{HO}-125$ Amplifier and is to be used only for Drive-In Theatre Installations with In-Car Speakers.
2. CHARACTTRISTICS
2.1 This amplifier delivers its rated power output of 125 watts over a limited frequency range with $5 \%$ harmonic distortion and as such will handle a maximum of 500 of these In-Car Speakers.
2.2 National Theatre Supply Headquarters advises that this amplifier is not to be used in regular theatre installations as such use would lead to continual trouble and complaints due to its limited frequency response and high noise level distortion.


Type - AM-149 - Rotary type for three projeotors - $360^{\circ}$ continuous clockwise rotation. AM-165 - Rotary type for two projoctors (nornal) - $\begin{gathered}\text { wita } \\ \text { nopen }\end{gathered}$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Size } \\ \text { Height } & -10-1 / 4^{n} \text { nigh } \times 3-1 / 4^{n} \text { wide } \times 5^{n} \text { deep. } \\ \text { - }\end{array}$

2. installation
A. The AM-149 Cabinet should be installed adjacent to the observation port for the middle pro-
B. The AM-165 cabinet should be installed adjacent to the observation port for the left projector
3. oferation

Set the changeover switch so that the machine being threaded is inoperative. Changoover is the made whon the incoming machine is up to speed by rothting the knob at either machine position inet.


Nors: A seoond Brackot and Buashing (supp11id with each hil-2129 of
AM-2139) may be instailed at the
conter of the shat if deat






















## 1. DESGRIPTION

The LU-3001 is contained in a wall mounting, sheet metal cabinet $13^{\prime \prime}$ high $x 0^{\prime \prime}$ wide $x$ 12" deep, finished in aluminum gray. hinged at the bottom and includes the panel on which the com ponents are mounted, opens downward to a horizontal position so that all parts are accessible without removal from the cabinet.
On the panel are mounted twenty 2-position transfer jack
switches, a monitor volume control and an Amplifier ${ }^{\text {nin }}$ D.P.D.T. toggle switch. A terminal strip, for external connections is the $s$ ound to one ramp in a Drive-In Theatre having IN-A-CAR speakers. An artificial resistance load is inserted when the jack switches are turned. "OFF". The "Amplifier" switch select either of two power amplifiers, when dual amplifier equipment is employed, and two resistors are provided for termination of the unused amplifier equipment.
2. INSTALLATION

The unit should be mounted on one of the Projection Room walls in a convenient, accessible tem conduit layout. Likewise, it should be so located that the wiring from the Drive-In area may enter the bottom of the cabi net. All external connections to the terminal strips should be made per the system wiring diagram.
A. Strapping of Terminals INP 1 and INP 2.

Strap these two terminals, when single amplifier equipment is employed to prevent accidental operation of the "Amplifier" switch causing sound failure.
B. Disconnection of Load Resistors R-23 and R-24

When single amplifier equipment is employed, disconnect the WH-YEL or BLK H16 wire from these resistors and tape, otherwise R-23 and $R-24$ will be in parallel with the speaker load
C. Adjustment of Load Resistors (R-1 to R-20 Incl.)

The artificial resistance load, which is inserted when the jack switches are turned off, should be adjusted for each circuit so that the impedance remains constant. With each switch in "ON" position an ohmmeter should be connected successively across each resistance and this resistance adjusted per the following tabulation.

| Speakers <br> Per Circuit | Load Resis tor <br> Setting-OhmS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 100 |
| 30 | 100 |
| 40 | 75 |
| 50 | 50 |
| 60 | 43 |
| 70 | 38 |
| 80 | 33 |
| 90 | 37 |
| 100 | 27 |
| 110 | 25 |
| 120 |  |

3. opgration
A. Normal. Switches 1 to 20 may be set in "ON" position at all times or if desired may be turned on successively cars park on the several ramps.

The "Amplifier" switch should be set in position "l" reardless of whether single or dual amplifier equipment is supplied.
The monitor $\nabla$ olume control should be adjusted as required for adequate volume.
B. Finergency.

1. Speaker Group Failure. A short circuit in the line from the Projection Room to any ramp will affect all of the speakers in the Drive-In area and likewise moni or reproduction. This particular line may be a scona time quickly by turning off the jack switches on that restores sound should remain mopF" until the that restores sound should remain "OrF" until the as before.
2. Defective Amplifier. When dual amplifier equipment is installed and \#l amplifier becomes inoperative, set amplifier switch in position ${ }^{2 n}$. The defective amplifier is disconnected and operation continues o the emergency amplifier.
3. ASSOCIATED DRAWING. WE-1023 LU-3001 Loudspeaker Control Cabinet - Schematic and Wiring Diagram.

## October 14, 1949

Issue \#2

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Engineering Departmen




$\underbrace{\substack{0}}_{-2}$





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Printed in U.S.A.

1. DESCRIPTIOK
 in flexible metal tubing for meohenical

The sivac consists of 10 cew capity ceramic beeds strung on a stranded conductor ond covered mpregnated woven cocton braid. Eich end of the shield is terminated in lugs for shield impregnated
connections.
2. installation.
A. Install the SE-2100 per Figu: 1 : 1 and 2 .

Caution: Unpack, handle and instail the enxial cable earefully, as sharp bends or
kinks may damege it and make replacerent necessary. DO NOT SHOTTEN THP CAELE
3. Strap the cable on the front wall $8^{\prime \prime}$ to the left of and $2^{\prime \prime}$ below the $A M-101$ using a bind when the cover is is ciosed enci is not under tensior when the cover is openo Stray bind when the cover is closed end is not cunder ter
the sable again on the eenter line of projectior.
C. Strop the sable to the bracket mourted below the sound mecharisisy per Iquiprent Instruc-

figure 1. instaliation of sh-2100 in sh-1000 sound mechanism

figure 2. installation of sh-2100 in am-101 volume control amplifier

1. DESCRIPTION

The SH-2103 is an 80 inch length of a special oil proof coaxial cable (approximately 40.0 mmf capacity per foot) and two flexible oil proof wires in a flexible metal tubing with a f lexible conduit connector at each end. It couples the sound mechanism to the volume control amplifier, which should be located so that the coaxial cable can be properiy installed and connected.
2. INSTALLATION

The SH-2103 is shipped unassembled. EN-652 sleeving is included. The method of assembly and installation is as follows:
A. Prepare the $\mathrm{SN}-1101$ Coaxial Cable carefully per Figure 1.


FIGURE 1
B. Assemble the coaxial cable per Figure 2


Enlarged view of flex ble tubing. Shoulder should be as shown to prevent oil seepage.

FIGURE 2
C. Install and connect in each sound mechanism per Figure 3 and the system wiring diagram

D. Install and connect in the volume control amplifier per Figure 4 and the system wiring diagram.

E. Strap the cable on the front wall per the system conduit layout, and to the lower magazine of the sound mechanism per equipment instruction "SH-1000 Sound Mechanism".
The cable should not have any twist when the installation is complete.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$ 2 Pages - Page 2

 sound meahanden output to the input of the volume control pnduit in) on the Projection Room front wall in all conceale conduit installations. This cable should likewise be used in essitate the mountine of the volune font wall conditions nech such a location that a cablibe longer than the standard coovial cable is required. The cable should be enclosed in $3 /$ Bl $^{n}$ flex-
ible conduit (when the AM-1/1 Amplifier Equipment is supplied add two ${ }^{H 16 \text { BRC wirrs), and the cable shield soldierec to to te }}$
terminal lugs in the sound mechanism end volune control amplierminal lugs in the sound mechanism and volune control ampli system wiring diagrans. The recommended instaliat ation methods
2. EQUTPEETT MOUNTIMG - COMCEALDD COMDUT INSTALLATIONS - The
 brought into thi, knockouts in the sides and bottom of the eab
Inets (see Figures I and 2) or they may be surface nounied an onduits brought into knockouts in the beck or into
outiet box mounted belou the cabinet (see Figure 3).
The At-14, V Vilune Control Amplifier and Ai-142 Amplifier Equipnent are surface mounted, and concealed conduits nay be into knocl
below the
eabinets
3.




FIGure 2 .
figure 1.

Add capacitor.
Determine size from Figure 5.

for recessed installa-
fion, and Figures 9 ,
ion, and Figures 9 ,
10 or 11 for concoiled condurit conmections to the sound
mehanisin. When $\# 8401$ Cable is substituted or $\mathrm{HH}-21100$ Coaxiol Cable, a compensating ov the customer) should, due to the of the two cables, be onnected across Ry in the cathode circuit of
$V_{2}$ in each $A V-1000$ Volume Control Ampli-
fier per Figure 4 in order to obtain the
frequency response requency Tesponse


### 40.16

## sImpiex

 sound equipieni bunerinon Drawing SC-2l. Since the value of the capacitor connected across R7 depends upon the amount of
8401 Cabie used, the length used for each projector should be carefully messured end the value of 8401 Cable used, the length used for each projector should be carefully messured and the value of the
apaceitor required determined from Figure 5. Standord mica capacitors of 0.010 and 0.002 mfd. connected in parallel may be used.
4. AK-1/2 VOLUNE COITROL AMPLIFIER - Figure 6 shows the concoaled conduit installation, wiring and connection - 10 or 11 for concealed condult

When \#8iol Belden hicrophone Cable is substituted for SN-1101 Coaxial Cabie, a compensating capacitor


Since the value of the capacitor substituted for $C_{4}$ depends upon the amount of \#3401 cable used, the fron Figure 8. For example, if the lenethr required per projector is $\chi_{4}$ feet, the capacitor required fron ligure 8 . For example, if the leneth required per ppo
cor Sound Mechanism
Terminations. figure 6.
 figure 7.

5. SUPER SDPTEX PEDESTASS - Figure 9 shows concealed conduit installation an wiring. The $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ flexible conduists from the sound nechanism to the pedestal sho:rld be about two $f$ et long, dopending won the


 Figure 6 for the conduit comecti
6. TYPE ML" STMPTEX PEDESTAL - Figure 10 shows the concealed concuit installation and wiring. A $4^{n}$ outlet

 duits should bo approximately 1 lin long, depencing upon the projection ancle, and showld have a surfi-
cient loop to prevent oil fron ertering the outlet box. The Belden Cable betveen the sound mechanis解 outlet box should be covered with $5 / 16 "$ I.D. Oil Proof Varnished Cambric Tubing (supplicd by th


ficure


FIGURE 9
Figure 9-a

 conduits from the front wall should terminate in a $4^{n}$ outlet box to which the $3 / 8^{n}$ flexible conduit
from the sound neehanism should also connect. These flexdble condurits should be $18^{n}$ to $24^{4}$ long,

 Figure 6 for the concuit connections to the Ais-101 Volume Control Amplifier or AM-1/1 volume Control Amplifier and PU-1005 Power Unit.

 viring diagram.


The AP-17-1 Test Track, made available by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, affords an accurate means of checking the uniformity of illumination across the scanaing slit and the ad-
justment of the lateral guide roller assembiy in Simplex Sound Mechanisms to obtain uniform optijustment of the lateral guide roller assembly in Simplex sound Mechanisms to obtain uni form
mum sound track illumination. The test track is 230 feet long, containing 17 approximately mum sound track inlumination. The test track is 230 feet long, containing 17 approximately
oquanly spaced 1000 cycle tracks, each with an amplitue of 6.8 mils $\pm 1.6 \%$ Track \#l is on the
outside nearest the sprocket holes, and track $\# 17$ on the inside otward the conter of the film. The outside nearest the sprocket holos, and track \#17 on the inside toward the conter of the film. The
tracke are so placed longitudinally on the film that only one is scanned at a time, and each track tracks are so placed longitudinaly on the rilm that only one ois scanned ar a time, and each track
is identified before scanning. Tracks \#1, 2,16 and 17 fall outside a correctly adjusted scanning eystom using an 84 mil silit, so that only tracks 3 to 15 inclusive will be reproduced at full out-
. preparatory procedure
 track is used. The edjustment of the PJ-1000 Power Unit is extremoly important and should be
carefully made.
A. PU-1000 Poner Unit. When this pomer unit is used the DC output should be carefully adjusted per Equip pent Bullot ti.
lamp is 4 ampores DC.

C. Exciter Lamp. The exciter lamp in each sound meohanissin should be adjusted per Equipmont Bulletin ${ }^{\text {SHi-1000 }}$ (si-1001) Sound Mechanism" so that the
horizontally and vertically on the slit in the lens tuibe
D. Optical System. The lens tube and reflector lens should be adjusted per Equipment Bulletin "SH-1000 (SHR-1001) Sound Mechanism". Adjust tment of the lens tube should be made using the mplifier changed temporarily during this adjustmont in the warping oircuit in the power amplifier changed temporarily during
structions for the particular system.
Positioning the reflector lont as olose as possible to the film without interfering with the scanning drum has usually been found to give the best parformance. The spot of light on the justod to its maximum diameter it usually covers the entire width of the cathode. The ox citer lamp, lens tube lenses, rerlector lens and photo-ele ctric coll should be carefully

E. Lateral Guide Roller Assombly. Check the adjustment of the lateral guide roller assembly, Thun the Academy Buzz Track Fiim and adjust the roller as necessary per Equipment Bulletin
"SH-1000 (SH-1001) Sound Mechanism" to eliminate frame line and sprocket hole noise. Final
 precise adjustment of the
Test Track per Section 3 .
F. Photo-electric Cell. . Bo sure that normal PEC voltage is boing supplied to oach photo-

 justable, for output equalization, by a potentiometer connected between the "gov" terminal nd the photo-eloctric cells of the two machines. Voltage readings are tabulated below, the vacuum tube voltmeter reading being the actual voltage. The readings using the 1000 ohm per
volt voltmeter are lower due to the extra current drain of the meter.

| SYSTEM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A-15, $\mathrm{E}-30, \mathrm{~B}-30, \mathrm{~B}-60, \mathrm{C}-60$ | $\underline{\text { TYPE }{ }^{\text {n }}{ }^{\text {n }}}$ |
| Vaccum tube voltmeter | 84 volts | volts |
| 1000 ohm per volt vol | scale 60 volts | 65 volts |

3. METHOD OF पSE
A. Thread the Standard Soanning Illumination Test Track in the mechanism in the regular way.

# LLTEC SEfvice corporatton 



 sior volume indicator moasurements.
In the Tyye Mnn Systan the otage spaker 1oad should be disoonnoctod from the Mr-142 Amp11fier

 properly to minate the amplifiter.
c. Run the tast tracik and plot all volumo Indioator readings. If the maximum and mininimum read-
 the 1 mimits speocified abovo.


 so that moderate displacemenent of the oxciter lamp from optimum position has a minimum offe
on intumination. In the optical systom usod, the oondonsor lons forms an imago of the light source in tho
 ture of the ondenser 1 lens 1 is oircular the wis.
width to the diamoter of the objective losss.
Other optical systems wherein the light source is imaged in the plane of the mechanical siit, which is in turn imagod on the film plane, or which consist of oylindrioal lenses wherein the
smaller dimension of the sing
 sane general proportions as the siit, and the vertical adjustmont is oxtremply oritical. In

D. If track 3 is bolow the lower limit, its illumination is inadequate and the exciter lamp bracket should be moved outward carefully and/or lateral guide roller assembly moved invard.
Adjustments of both exciter lamp and lateral guide roller assembly should be made to be sure Adjustments of both exciter lamp and lateral g.
that the optimum position of both is obtained.
E. If track 15 is belon the lowor limit, its illumination is inadequate and the exciter lamp
 lamp and lateral guid
F. One of the middie tracks may ocosionally be belox the lower limit. If such a condition is

- The above tests should be made on each machine and until all roadings taken on tracks 3 to 15 inclusive are within the specified limits. This test track is an accurate means of adjust
ment, and extreme care should be taken in making the tost and any necessary adjustments.

1. physical dimensions \& flectrical chafacteristics

| CODE NJMEER | impedance. |  |  | Crossover. FPEQUENCY | $\begin{gathered} \text { APProximate. } \\ \text { METGAT } \\ \text { LBS. } \end{gathered}$ | IEMSIONS | dramings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | InPuT | L.F. | H.F. |  |  |  |  |
| Lu-1002 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 400 | 19 | $8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 17^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{m} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | WD-11.6 |
| LU-1003 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 400 | 24 | $8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 177^{\prime \prime} \times \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | D-117 |
| LU-1003-x | 6 | 6 | 6 | 400 | 24 |  | WD-200 |
| LU-1026 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 400 | 37 | $8-1 / 2{ }^{\text {H }}$ H $\times 17 \mathrm{MW} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | \%D-12 |
| LU-1047 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 800 | 5-1/4 | $7 \mathrm{WH} \times 5-3 / 8 \mathrm{FW} \times 6-1 / 4 \mathrm{MD}$ | B. |
| LU-1084 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 500 | 24 | $8-1 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 17 \mathrm{\#} \\| \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$ | -D-1012 |

2. DESCRIPTION

Each of these networks, except LU-1047 (See E. B.) is a twowray parallel type dividing network on a chassis. A terminal strip on an external cabie form is provided for external connections. Two
switches (for stage loudspeaker testing, frequency response measurements and emergency operation), monitor volume control rheostat, and $\&$ jack for headset monitioring or frequency response measurements
are mounted on the front panel. A vacuun tube socket, into which an Aill-1003 Monitor Amplifier may be are mounted on the front panel. A vacuua tube socket, into which an Ai-1003 Monitor Amplifier may
plugged, and a monitor amplifier noviluofr ssitch are on the chassis. Adjustable L-Pad resistors
are provided in the H.F. speaker circuit for use in tuning-up.
3. instailation

These networks, except LJ-1047 (See E.B.) should be installed in the AN-2023 Cabinet as shown on the systen conduit layout draving and connections made to the terminal strip per the systen wiring diagra network is instalied so that the monitor amplifier may be mounted without delay.
A. H.E. Speaker L-Pad Resistors, providing acjustable attenuation in the H.F. speaker circuit, may be adjusted as required per the associated draving to obtain optimum balance between H.F. and L.F. speakers.
3. Frequency Ressonse Measurements. With the "H.F." and ML.F." switches in the "OFF" position, plug the V.I. into the jack on the front panel. This terminates th.
following impedances on the input of the network as indicated.

* Two 12 ohns resistors are provided in LU-1003, LU-1003-X, LU-1026 and LU-1084 Netrorks.
tion under test.
Note: Where the LU-1047 Netrork is instrilled, disconnect on put lead and terminate
amplifier with a 12 ohn external resistor
ppremion (mestor
$\frac{\text { Normal. Set the "HiF. " and "L.F." enitches in "oN" position. Set the "Monitor Ampl". switch in "oN" }}{\text { position }}$ smitch in "OFF" positior. Energency. In case of failure of the high frequency staze speaker(s), set the "H.F." switch in ""
position and the nL.F. "smitch in "onn position. The network is then disconnected, end the L.F. position and the "L.F. F. smitch in
speaker(s) operates across the full output of the AM-1001 Amplifier(s).
$\frac{\text { Stage Speaker Testing. The stage speakers may be tested as follows, and if the reproduction indicates }}{\text { a defective unit it should be replaced at once: }}$ 2 Pages - Page 1


## lite service corporation

 sound equipuent buleett4. (cont'd.)
(1) H.F. Speakers. Set the MH.F." switch in "ON" position and the "L.F." switch in "OFF" position. This pernits testing of a single speaker where used or of the H.F. speakers as a group. To
test each speaker separately, lift each of the external connections to the H.F. terminals of
2) $\frac{\text { L.F. Speakers. Set the "L.F." switch in "ONn position, ond the "H.F." switch in"OFF" position. }}{\text { This }}$ pernits. st each speaker separately, lift each of the external connections to the L . F . termin aroup. To test each speaker separately, lift each of the external connections to the L.F. terninals
netrork. NOTR: There 4 L.F. speakers are installed, 2 of the 4 may be tested as a group by lifting each of the external connections to the L.F. terninals of the network.


[^0]:    * Associatod drazinge

