

# **HANDBOOK**

FOR

# BROADCAST STUDIO PLUG IN EQUIPMENT

TYPE I POWER CONVERTER TRIMAX S75

TYPE I AMPLIFIER TRIMAX A63

TYPE 2 AMPLIFIER TRIMAX A65

TYPE 2 AMPLIFIER TRIMAX A65A

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## BROADCAST STUDIO PLUG IN EQUIPMENT

| ITEM | 1 | TYPE I | POWER CONVERTER | TRIMAX | S75  |
|------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|------|
| ITEM | 2 | TYPE I | AMPLIFIER       | TRIMAX | A63  |
| ITEM | 3 | TYPE 2 | AMPLIFIER       | TRIMAX | A 65 |

SCHEDULE : CONTRACT :

C 7983 22818

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

May, 1960

The plug-in units described in this handbook are constructed on a plug-in chassis to departmental drawing CF551 and are suitable for use in a 4 unit or 8 unit shelf to P.M.G. drawings CF549, CF550 respectively.

Four plug-in units, when mounted in a shelf to Drawing CF549, occupy  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " of standard 19" rack space to a depth of 11".

Each chassis contains a 24 pin connector and the pin allocations have been standardised to make units of different manufacture fully interchangeable. It also enables each unit to be placed in any desired position in the shelf, but normally the power converter is fitted in the extreme right hand position.

The pin allocation is as follows:

Pins 1 and 3 Mains (Pin 1 Active)

Pins 6 and 9 6.3V filament

Pin 7 H.T. Positive

Pins 10, 11 and 12 Output (11 C.T.)

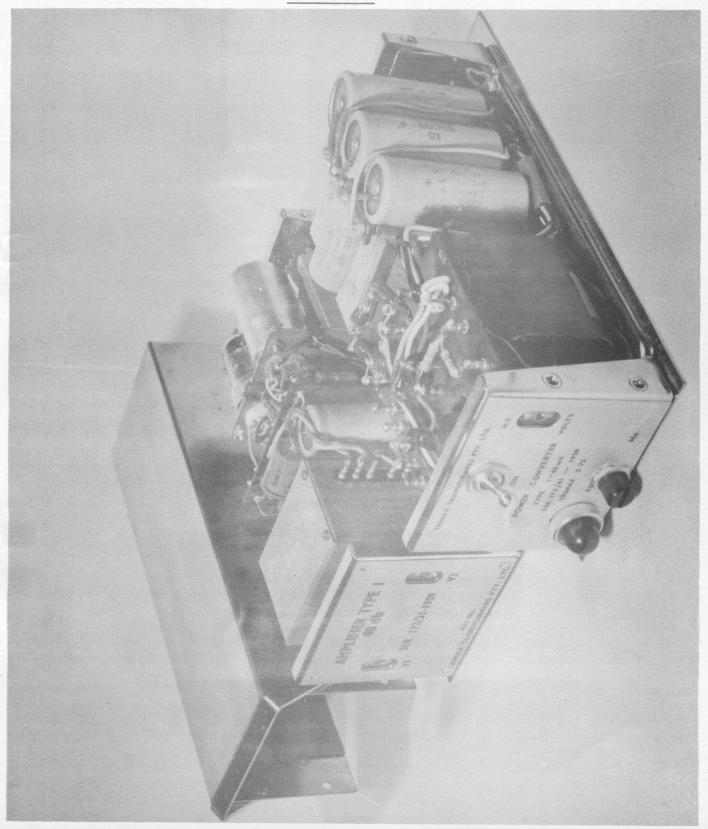
Pin 13 H.T. Negative

Pin 14 Earth

Pins 19, 20 and 21 600 ohm or Bridging Input (20 C.T.)

Pins 23 and 24 50 ohm input (20 C.T.)

## PHOTOGRAPH



## TYPE I POWER CONVERTER SPECIFICATION

### TRIMAX TYPE S. 75

May, 1960

The Type 1 Power Converter is designed to operate from normal mains supplies and provides filament and H.T. supplies for 3 Plug-in amplifiers simultaneously, regardless of type.

CIRCUITRY: The converter uses an astatically wound transformer to minimise hum pick-up in adjacent units. The rectifier circuit is of bridge form employing 4 silicon diodes. This results in high efficiency, low heating and high reliability. A two-stage filter is used to reduce the ripple content to a very small value. The output capacitor of the filter is made very large to improve the stability margin when two Type 1 Amplifiers are operated in cascade from the same Power Converter.

For circuit details and parts list refer drawing M637 (page 5).

## SPECIFICATION:

Input

: 200-250V AC 50 c/s. The appropriate primary tapping is selected on the transformer terminal panel inside the cover.

Approximate input current at full load - .15A

Low Tension

Output

: 6.3V ± 10% centre tapped. Max. current 2.5 Amp. A.C. Centre tap connected to H.T. negative.

High Tension

Output

: 250V DC at 60 mA DC 295V DC at 20 mA DC 315V DC at 5 mA DC

NOTE: The unit is capable of supplying an H.T. current of 80 mA continuously, without overheating.

The output voltage under that condition is 235V.

Filtering : At a load current of 60 mA the ripple content of the H.T. supply is less than  $1\ \mathrm{mV}$ 

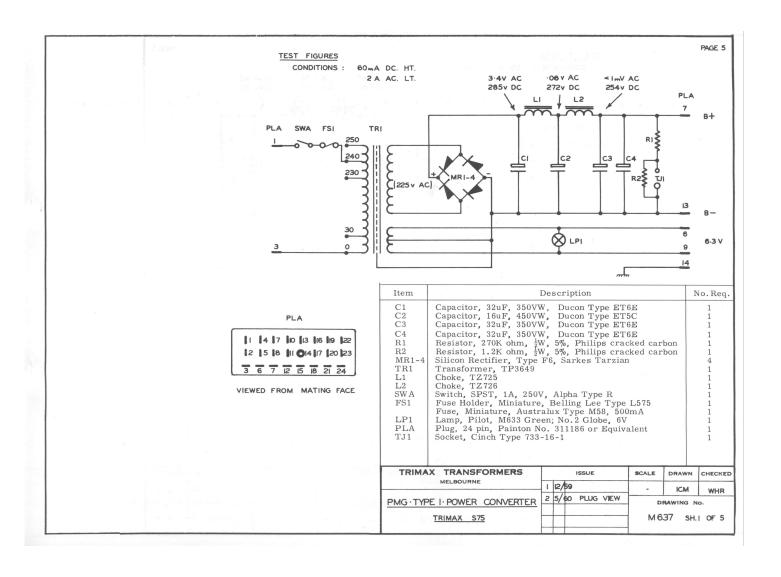
Metering : A polarised metering socket is provided on the front panel. A 1 mA/1000 ohm meter (1V FSD) will read halfscale at 250V H.T.

Fusing : A 0.5 amp miniature fuse (Australux M58) is provided and is accessible from the front panel.

Pilot Light Replacement

: A telephone type globe is used in the pilot light. This can be replaced upon the removal of cover. Do not attempt to unscrew front bezel.

Maintenance: For maintenance purpose e.g., replacement of electrolytics, the whole filter assembly can be removed by two screws in the base of the unit.



#### TYPE I AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATION

May, 1960

## TRIMAX TYPE A. 63

This is a fixed gain amplifier suitable for microphone level work or as a following amplifier with an output power of approximately 120 mW. When two Type 1 Amplifiers are used in cascade from the same power converter, it is advisable to interpose a pad of at least 3 db loss between the two units to increase the stability margin.

Two alternative inputs are provided, one of 150 ohms suitable for operation from a 50 ohm microphone, the other of 600 ohms.

CIRCUITRY:

A multishielded input transformer, tapped on the primary side, feeds a twostage amplifier with heavy negative feedback, giving high gain stability, wide frequency range and low noise and distortion. The first stage employs a low noise pentode, the second stage a double triode used in parallel.

For circuit details and parts list refer Drawing M638 (Page 7).

### SPECIFICATION:

: Condition A: 600 ohm + 15% Source Z 600 ohm 30 c/s - 15K c/s Input Z Condition B: 150 ohm + 15% Source Z 50 ohm

Output Z : 600 ohm + 15% 30 c/s - 10 Kc/s.

Load Z : 600 ohm.

: Condition A: 40 db + 1 db measured at + 8 dbm as ratio of output to input power. Condition B: 46 db + 1 db measured as voltage ratio.

Frequency

Response :  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 db 30 c/s - 15 Kc/s relative to 1 Kc/s at + 8 dbm.

Power

Gain

: The distortion does not exceed 0.5% at + 21 dbm from 60 c/s - 7.5 Kc/s. Output The distortion does not exceed 1% at + 21 dbm from 30 c/s - 15 Kc/s.

The noise at the output does not exceed - 82 dbm with the input terminated in Noise: its appropriate source impedance.

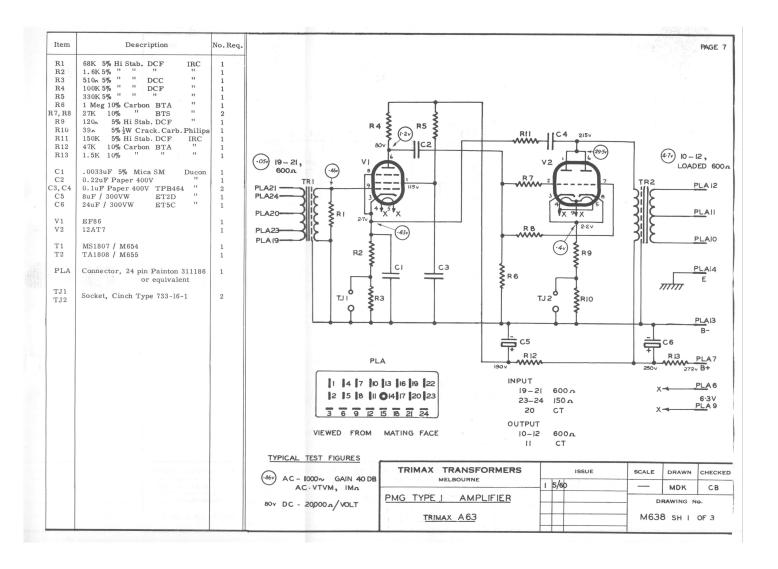
Crosstalk : The amplifier output does not exceed - 67 dbm with the disturbing amplifier delivering + 8dbm at the output.

Stability : The amplifier remains stable when the termination is changed from 600 ohms to 600 ohms in parallel with 0.1uF.

6.3V 0.5 Amp. A.C. Power 240-300 V DC 16 mA. Requirement:

3 amplifiers are normally supplied by one Type 1 Power Converter.

Metering : Two polarised metering sockets are provided on the front panel, for measurement of the cathode current of V1 & V2 respectively. These will give a half scale reading on a 1 mA/1000 ohm (1V FSD) meter. Valves should be replaced if current drops below 40% FSD.



## TYPE 2 AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATION

June, 1961

### TRIMAX TYPE A. 65.

The type A.65 is a low gain amplifier used mainly as an isolating amplifier and for-compensation of switching losses. The nominal power output of 500mW is sufficient for all line work and the gain is variable in 0.5 db steps.

The input impedance is suitable for bridging a terminated 600 ohm line and the output is designed to feed a 600 ohm lead.

CIRCUITRY: A multishielded input transformer with a balanced stepped gain control on its

secondary side feeds two low power output pentodes in push-pull. Negative feedback is applied from a tertiary winding on the output transformer.

For circuit details and parts list refer Dwg. M. 724 P.9.

### SPECIFICATION:

Input Z: Greater than 25,000 ohm 30 c/s - 15 Kc

Output Z : 600 ohm ± 15% 30 c/s - 15 Kc

Load Z : 600 ohm

Gain :  $0 \text{ db} - 6.5 \text{ db} \pm 0.25 \text{ db}$  variable in 0.5 db steps

Frequency

Response: + 1 db 30 c/s - 15 Kc relative to 1 Kc

Power

Output : + 27 dbm (500 mW) for less than 0.5% distortion 60 c/s - 10 Kc. The

amplifier will deliver + 30 dbm (1 Watt) before serious distortion occurs.

Noise : The equivalent noise input is less than -75 dbm

Crosstalk : The amplifier output does not exceed - 65 dbm with adjacent amplifier

delivering + 11 dbm at output.

Stability : The amplifier remains stable when the termination is changed from 600 ohm

to 600 ohm in parallel with 0.1uF.

Power

Requirement: 6.3V 0.4 Amp A.C.

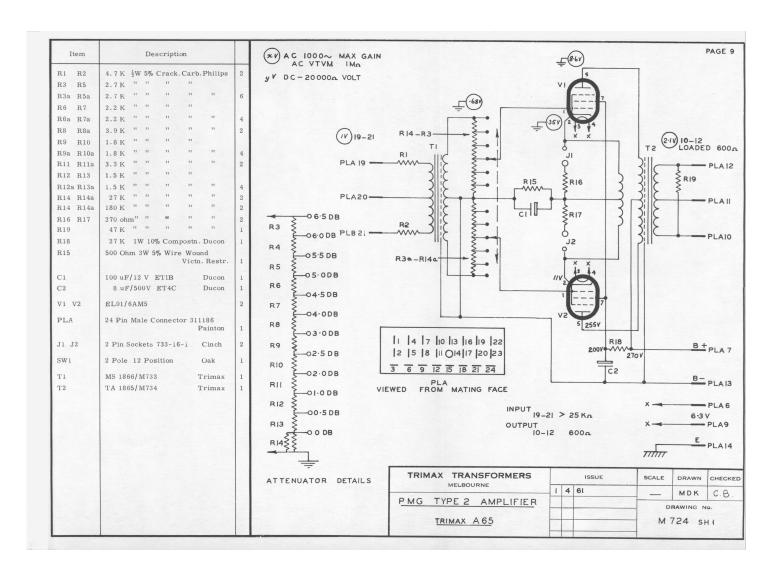
240 - 300V D.C. 20mA

3 amplifiers are normally supplied by one Type 1 Converter.

Metering : Two polarised metering sockets are provided on the front panel, for

measurement of the cathode current of V1 & V2 respectively. These will give a half scale reading on a 1 mA/1000 ohm (1V FSD) meter. Valves should be replaced if current drops below 40% FSD. For best distortion figures at low frequencies the valve currents should be within 10% of each

other.



## TYPE 2 AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATION

June, 1962.

## TRIMAX TYPE A. 65 A.

The type A.65A is a low gain amplifier used mainly as an isolating amplifier and for compensation of switching losses. The nominal power output of 500mW is sufficient for all line work and the gain is variable in 0.5 db steps.

The input impedance is suitable for bridging a terminated 600 ohm line and the output is designed to feed a 600 ohm lead.

CIRCUITRY: A multishielded input transformer with a balanced stepped gain control on its secondary side feeds two low power output pentodes in push-pull. Negative

feedback is applied from a tertiary winding on the output transformer.

For circuit details and parts list refer Dwg. M. 724 P.11

### SPECIFICATION:

Input Z : Greater than 25,000 ohm 30 c/s - 15 Kc

Output Z : 600 ohm ± 15% 30 c/s - 15 Kc

Load Z : 600 ohm

Gain : 0 db - 6.5 db ± 0.25 db variable in 0.5 db steps

Frequency

Response : + 0.5 db 60 c/s - 15 Kc relative to 1 Kc

+ 1 db 30 c/s - 60 c/s - 60 c/s relative to 1 Kc.

Power

Output : + 24 dbm for less than 0.5% distortion 60 c/s - 7.5 Kc and less than 1%

30 c/s - 15 Kc/s. The amplifier will deliver + 30 dbm (1 Watt) before

serious distortion occurs.

Noise : The equivalent noise input is less than - 80 dbm

Crosstalk due to an adjacent amplifier delivering an output of + 11 dbm

does not cause appreciable alteration of this figure.

Stability : The amplifier remains stable when the termination is changed from 600 ohm

to 600 ohm in parallel with 0.1uF.

Power

Requirement: 6.3V 0.4 Amp A.C.

240 - 300V D.C. 20mA

3 amplifiers are normally supplied by one Type 1 Converter.

Metering : Two polarised metering sockets are provided on the front panel, for

measurement of the cathode current of V1 & V2 respectively. These will give a half scale reading on a 1 mA/1000 ohm (1V FSD) meter. Valves should be replaced if current drops below 40% FSD. For best distortion figures at low frequencies the valve currents should be within 10% of each

other.

