
MODEL 500C MICROPHONE INTERFACE CARD

GENERAL PROCEDURE

- » **BEFORE REMOVING OR INSERTING CIRCUIT CARDS, TURN OFF POWER TO THE MAINFRAME. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE CARDS AND WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.**

Installation of the 500C Microphone Interface Card consists of three steps:

1. Check and/or set the address
2. Plug the 500C card in to its proper slot in the 500M/500ME mainframe. Be sure that the component side of the 500C card faces left as seen from the front of the mainframe.
3. Connect the Audio Bus ribbon cable to J1, its mating connector on the 500C card

ADDRESS

Given that all the cards are plugged into the same control bus, the address is the scheme by which the computer identifies the 500C with which it wishes to communicate. The address range is 0 to 127. Each 500C card must have a unique address. To avoid confusion and possible errors, addresses are factory preset consecutively from 0 to the total number of 500C cards minus 1. Addresses are selected using the jumper array, J2, located near the lower left corner of Figure 1. Each jumper position is marked with a value adjacent to it on the printed circuit board (see the magnified view on the left side of the drawing). These values are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64. In the magnified view, jumpers are shown in positions 1, 2, and 8. The address would be:

$$1 + 2 + 8 = 11$$

CORRECT SLOT

Systems are configured at the factory with the 500C cards grouped to the left of the 500M Mainframe, as viewed from the front. The first slot on the left is slot 1. The 500C card with address 0 is assigned to slot 1. Addresses for additional 500C cards progress in sequence to the right as viewed from the front. 500C card slots must always be associated with 500FT terminal strips on the rear of the 500M Mainframe.



If a 500C card is replaced for any reason, the address of the new card must be set to the same value as the card which was removed. If the address is not known, it can easily be determined by subtracting 1 from the slot number.

AUDIO BUS CONNECTION

Audio bus connection is made via ribbon cable with connectors which mate with J1 and corresponding connectors on other cards of the system. Refer to Figure 2 for J1 pin connections.

LED INDICATORS

Each card has 9 green and 8 red LEDs, one of each for each channel through which a microphone station may be served. One green LED indicating the internal phantom power supply is functioning. A red LED lit means that the input to that channel is enabled in software, but that there is faulty or no communication with the microphone station. A green LED solidly lit means that the microphone station connected to that input is currently in use. If neither LED is lit the indication is that the microphone station has been designated as unused (not enabled) by the software. A rapidly flashing green LED means that the input is enabled in software, but not currently in use.

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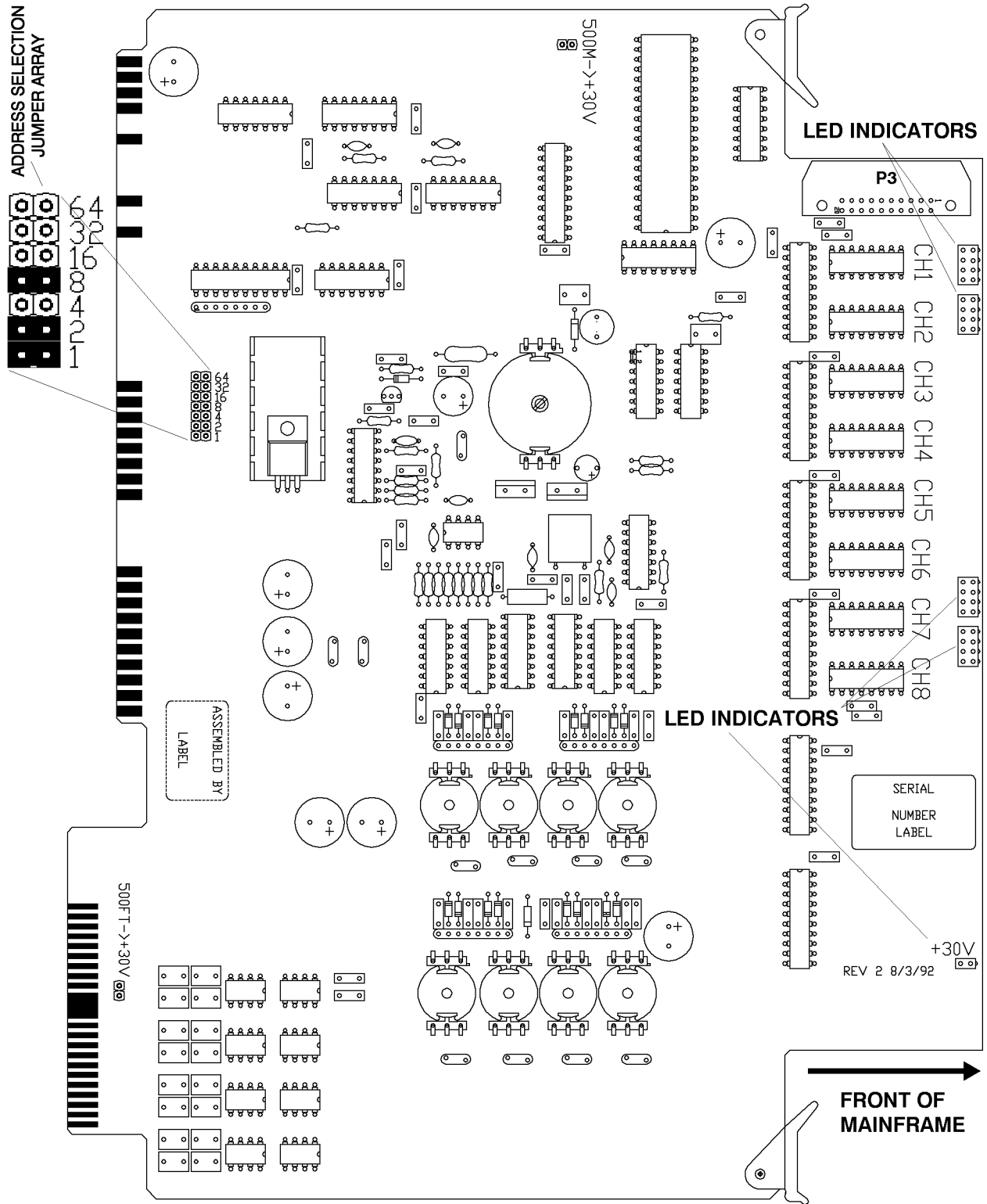
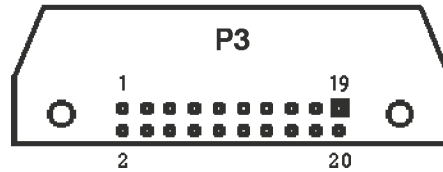


Figure 1 - 500C connectors, jumpers, and LEDs



AUDIO BUS CONNECTOR



VIEWED FROM SOLDER SIDE
OF CIRCUIT BOARD

1. N/C	2. N/C
3. Gnd	4. Audio Bus #1
5. Gnd	6. Audio Bus #2
7. Gnd	8. Audio Bus #3
9. Gnd	10. Audio Bus #4
11. Gnd	12. Audio Bus #5
13. Gnd	14. Audio Bus #6
15. Gnd	16. Audio Bus #7
17. Gnd	18. Audio Bus #8
19. Gnd	20. Gnd

Figure 2 - 500C audio bus connector, P3
Pin connections

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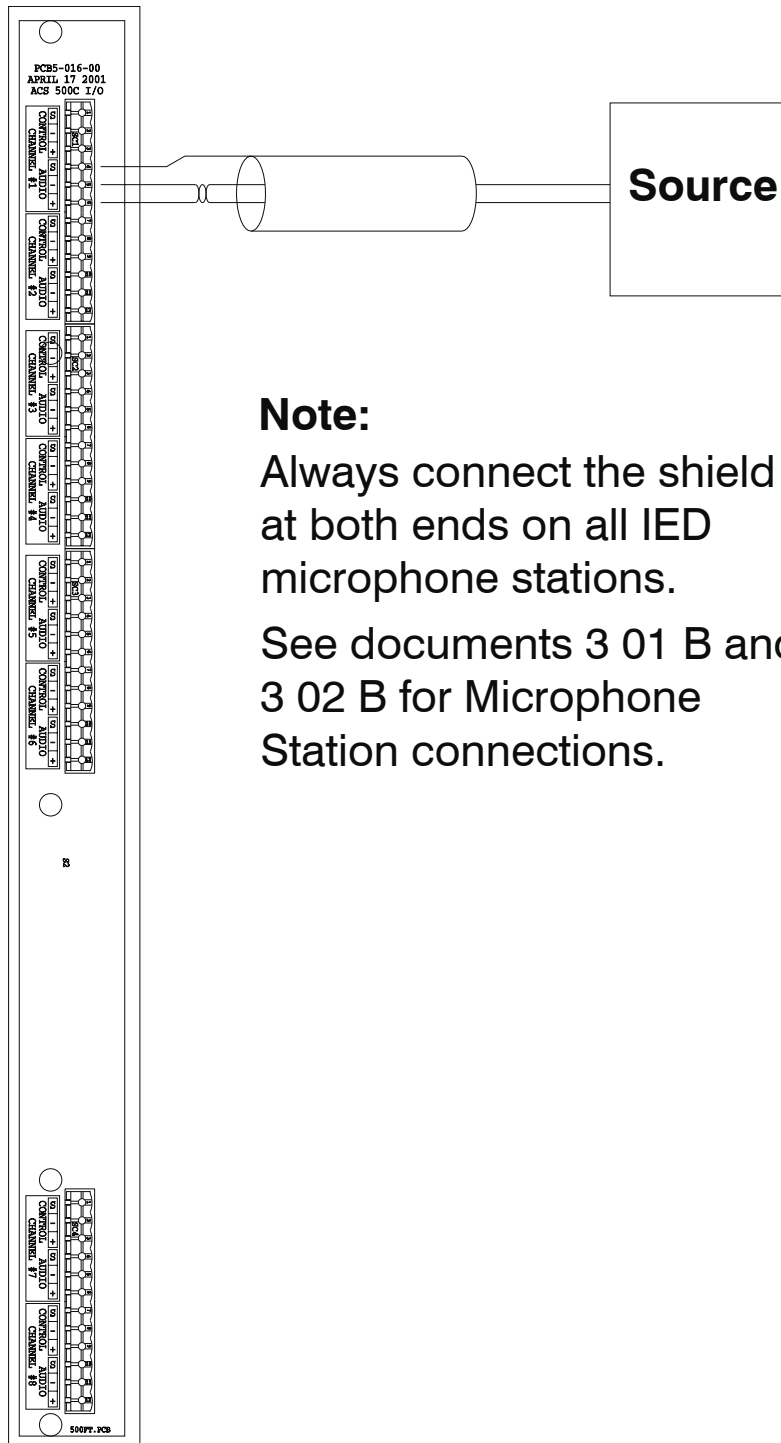


Figure 3 - Typical line level audio connection.
See documents 3 01 B and 3 02 B for Microphone Station connections.



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