

1599A MIXER EXTENDER

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS





FEATURES

- Very Low Noise Level
- Controls and Mixes 6 Inputs
- +6 dBm Output into 600 Ohms
- Microphone Preamplifier Gain is Selectable at 0, -10 and -20 dB
- Provisions to Connect Additional Input Channels
- AC or Battery Operation
- Automatic Transfer to Battery Operation if AC Power Fails
- Hinged Front Panel for Easy Maintenance
- Small Size
- Light Weight
- Safety Underwriters' Laboratories Listed



Mixer Extender.

NOTICE

Read this manual before operating the 1599A

Specifications and components subject to change without notice. Overall performance will be maintained or improved.

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SPECIFICATIONS

Туре:	6-channel solid-state mixer with provi- sions for plug-in input accessory modules	Controls:	6 MIX gain controls, continuously vari- able
Gain:	48 dB with 1588C Microphone Preampli- fier (gain may be reduced 10 or 20 dB with GAIN switch)		6 GAIN switches, 3-position (0 dB, -10 dB and -20 dB)
Input Clipping Level — With 1588B Microphone Preamplifier:	 -1 dB with 15095A Line Transformer bridging 600-ohm line 15 dB with 15356A Line Transformer -22 dBm with GAIN switch at 0 dB -10 dBm with GAIN switch at -10 dB 0 dBm with GAIN switch at -20 dB 	Connections — Input: Output: Battery Power: Accessory Mounting Socket	 1 POWER on-off line switch 6 XLR3-31 receptacles (INPUT 1-6) 2 phono jacks (MASTER MULTIPLE) 2-terminal, barrier-type terminal board (- and +) 6 octal sockets (ACC-1 through ACC-6) for plug-in input accessory modules
With 15095A Line Trans- former:	Greater than 20 volts	Power Requirements:	120/240V ac, 50/60 Hz, 6 watts – or – 24/28V dc at 0.12A Battery minus (–) is ground
Power Output: Total Harmonic	1.5 volts (+6 dBm) at less than 0.5% THD 20 Hz to 20 kHz Typically less than 0.1%	Operating Temperature Range:	Up to 55°C (131°F) ambient
Frequency Response:	±1 dB from 20 Hz to 20 kHz	Dimensions: Color:	3-1/2"H × 19"W × 7"D ALTEC green
Source Impedance:	Up to 50,000 ohms with 1579C Equalized Preamplifier (unbalanced input) 150/250 ohms nominal with 1588C Mi- crophone Preamplifier (balanced input)	Weight: Accessories:	7 pounds ALTEC 1579C Equalized Preamplifier ALTEC 1588C Microphone Preamplifier ALTEC 15095A Line Bridging Transformer
	600 to 15,000 ohms with 15095A Line Transformer (balanced bridging input) 150 to 600 ohms with 15356A Line Trans- former (balanced matched input)		ALTEC 15356A Line Matching Transformer ALTEC 42526 Shelf Mount Cover (7"H) ALTEC 42625 Shelf Mount Cover (8–3/4"H)
Minimum Load Impedance:	600 ohms		
Output Impedance:	230 ohms nominal		
Noise Level (20 kHz Bandwidth):	-124 dBm equivalent input noise from 20 Hz to 20 kHz	AI SE 15 fo	CCESSORIES MUST BE ORDERED PARATELY. One 1579C, 1588C, 5095A or 15356A must be ordered r each input channel used.

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DESCRIPTION

The ALTEC 1599A Mixer Extender controls and mixes up to six independent input signals for a sound reinforcement system. Several 1599A Mixer Extenders may be used with a mixer/amplifier to expand the input capability of the sound system. Up to 30 inputs, each with separate GAIN control, may be applied to a single amplifier.

The 1599A may be used with any ALTEC amplifier having MASTER MULTIPLE input connectors. It also may be used independently where as many as six inputs are desired. The 1599A will drive a power amplifier having an input sensitivity of 0.1 volt rms.

The 1599A operates at an exceptionally low noise level and delivers up to +6 dBm output power. Optional plug-in input module accessories permit each of the six channels to be used for microphone, magnetic phono pickup or high-level line sources. Gain is 48 dB with the 1588C Microphone Preamplifier accessory. Each channel is provided with a GAIN switch to reduce gain by 10 or 20 dB to allow use of high-output microphones without introducing distortion.

ACCESSORIES

One plug-in input accessory is required for each channel used. These include the 1579C Equalized Preamplifier, the 1588C Microphone Preamplifier, the 15095A Line Bridging Transformer and the 15356A Line Matching Transformer (see Figure 1). Applications and requirements are summarized in Table I of the **INSTALLATION** section.

The ALTEC 42526 Shelf Mount Cover accessory encloses two 1599A units for shelf use. It tilts the units for easy access to front panel controls. The sides and top extend beyond the front panels to prevent accidental changes to control settings. The shelf mount cover provides easier handling for portability and is sturdy enough to support lightweight equipment that is placed on top of it. Four polyethylene feet prevent marring of surfaces. The ALTEC green finish of the shelf mount cover matches the front panels of the 1599A units.

The 42625 Shelf Mount Cover is larger and accommodates one 1599A and any ALTEC amplifier having a height of 5-1/4" (see Figure 1).

INSTALLATION

MECHANICAL

The 1599A may be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack or two units may be shelf-mounted when supplied with an ALTEC 42526 Shelf Mount Cover. Required vertical space for mounting the 1599A in an equipment rack is 3-1/2".

Rack Mounting

- Step 1. Remove two screws securing front panel; open and lower panel (see Figure 2).
- Step 2. Install 1599A in equipment rack with two screws supplied with unit.
- Step 3. Close front panel and secure with two screws previously removed.

Shelf Mounting

Two 1599A units may be shelf-mounted after installing the 42526 Shelf Mount Cover accessory.





Figure 2. Front View 1599A with Hinged Panel Open



Figure 3. Rear View 1599A

ELECTRICAL

120V ac, 50/60 Hz Power Connections

Equipment supplied for domestic use is provided with the power transformer primary strapped for 120 volts (terminals 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 on TB2). The power input nameplate, adjacent to the power cord on the chassis, is mounted to show the appropriate side specifying the connections (see Figure 3). Verify that line voltage is in accordance with the voltage rating before connecting to primary power.

240V ac, 50/60 Hz Power Connections

Export equipment is provided with the power transformer primary strapped for 240 volts (terminals 2 to 3 on TB2). The power input nameplate, adjacent to the power cord on the chassis, is mounted to show the appropriate side specifying the connections. For a 1599A previously wired for 120V ac primary power, use the following procedure to change wiring for 240V ac, 50/60 Hz operation:

- Step 1. Remove two screws securing front panel; open and lower panel.
- Step 2. Locate terminal board TB2 beneath power transformer T1 (see Figure 2).
- Step 3. Remove strap "A" connecting terminals 1 and 2, and remove strap "B" connecting terminals 3 and 4. Solder strap "C" to terminals 2 and 3 (see Figure 4).
- Step 4. Remove voltage-rating plate from chassis; reverse and re-install to show 240V rating (see Figure 3).
- Step 5. Close front panel and secure with two screws previously removed.



Figure 4. Converting to 240V ac, 50/60 Hz Operation

Battery Connections

If desired, the 1599A may be connected to an external 24/28-volt battery with minus (-) as ground. The battery power terminal board is shown in Figure 3. If ac power fails,, transfer to dc power is instantaneous, automatic and silent.

The battery power supply is not operated by the primary POWER switch. If switching of battery power is desired, an external relay or switch should be provided by the user.

Input Connections

Inputs to the mixer channels are connected on the chassis at connectors INPUT 1 through INPUT 6 (see Figure 3) with cables terminating in XLR3-12 type plugs. Appropriate internal wiring for these plugs is shown in Figure 5. Input for any channel may be microphone, magnetic phono or highlevel line sources.

One plug-in input accessory is required for each channel used. Input accessories are selected to meet application requirements, and are plugged into the corresponding receptacle (ACC-1 through ACC-6). Applications of plug-in input accessories for various sources are shown in Table 1.

Table I.	Plug-In Accessory Applications for Varia	ous Input
	Sources	

Input Source	Acceptable Source Impedance	Plug—In Input Accessory	
Magnetic Phono	Up to 50,000 ohms (unbalanced input)	ms Use 1579C Equal- ut) ized Preamplifier	
Microphone	150/250 ohms nominal (bal– anced input)	Use 1588C Micro- phone Preamplifier	
High-Level Line (Bridging)	Up to 15,000 ohms	Use 15095A Line Bridging Trans- former	
High-Level Line (Matching)	600 or 150 ohms	Use 15356A Line Matching Trans– former	

Output Connections

Two MASTER MULTIPLE output jacks (Figure 3) are provided for connecting the six outputs to a mixer or power amplifier. One shielded coaxial cable with a pin-tip phone plug connects the 1599A to the mixer or power amplifier. Either MASTER MULTIPLE output jack may be used.

One or more 1599A Mixer Extenders may be connected to an individually submastered system, as shown in Figure 6. All inputs of such a system appear at the output of the mixer/ power amplifier. Each input is separately adjustable, and the MIX controls of the mixer/power amplifier function as 'system submasters' (master gain controls) for the appropriate 1599A. The 15095A Line Bridging Transformer accessories are used for the required input interface.

A parallel multiple system of 1599A Mixer Extenders is shown in Figure 7. Three 1599A units are connected via the MASTER MULTIPLE jacks to provide a system with up to 23 inputs. Only one MASTER gain control is available with this configuration.

Any combination of these two types of systems may be connected as a hybrid system, adding as many inputs as permitted by overall system performance (gain requirements).





Figure 6. Individually Submastered 1599A Mixer Extenders



Figure 7. Parallel Multiple Connections of 1599A Mixer Extenders

OPERATION

CONTROLS

All operating controls are located on the front panel (see Figure 8). Controls and functions are given in Table II.

Table II.	Controls	and	Functions
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Name	Function/Description	
MIX 1 – 6 controls	Provide attenuation for corresponding input channel. Continuously variable potentiometers, graduated from 0 dBm to $\boldsymbol{\varpi}$. Turn clockwise (cw) to in- crease gain.	
GAIN switches	Reduce gain -10 or -20 dB on corre- sponding input channels to allow use of high-output microphones without intro- ducing distortion (when using 1588B Microphone Preamplifier accessory). Set switches to 0 dB for other applica- tions such as use of 15095A or 15356A Transformer accessories. Turn associ- ated MIX control counterclockwise (ccw) to \mathbf{c} before switching, to avoid system 'pops'.	
POWER switch	Applies primary power to Mixer Ex- tender	

WRITE-IN BLOCKS

The write-in blocks above the six MIX gain controls may be marked with a soft lead pencil to identify use. To remove writing, use a damp cloth — never use a pencil eraser or other abrasive material.



Figure 8. Operating Controls

SERVICE

If a malfunction occurs, service should be performed by an ALTEC Qualified Service Representative. For factory service, ship the 1599A prepaid to:

Customer Service ALTEC 131 West Katella Avenue Anaheim, California 92803

For additional information or technical assistance, call (714) 774–2900, or Telex 65–5415.

ACCESS

Remove two screws securing front panel, then open and lower hinged front panel to gain access to chassis interior.

BATTERY FUSE REPLACEMENT

The battery fuse is located within the chassis (see Figure 2). If fuse replacement is required, determine and correct any cause of failure before replacing fuse. Install an identical fuse (see **PARTS LIST**) by opening the front panel, removing the fuse from the clip holder and inserting a new fuse.

The ac primary power line is not fused because the power transformer has low current drain.

REPLACEMENT OF PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD (PCB)

- Step 1. Remove two screws securing front panel; open and lower panel.
- Step 2. Carefully remove two plug connectors from PCB.
- Step 3. Remove four screws securing PCB to chassis and remove one screw and nut securing PCB to ground lug.
- Step 4. Install replacement (or repaired) PCB, securing with hardware removed in Step 3.
- Step 5. Carefully insert two plug-in connectors onto pin connectors of PCB until fully seated.
- Step 6. Close front panel and secure with two screws removed in Step 1.

RECOMMENDED SERVICE TECHNIQUES

If systematic troubleshooting indicates need for parts replacement, observe the following precautions:

Orientation of Solid-State Components

Solid-state components are packaged in various case sizes and types with various lead orientations (see Figure 9). Before removing a solid-state component from the PCB, sketch the lead orientation with respect to the PCB.

Form the leads of the new component to conform with the leads of the part being replaced to aid in making proper connections.

Before removing small transistors, note position with respect to the PCB or socket. Cut the leads of the new transistor to the required length and insert them properly oriented into the PCB or socket.

Replacing Voltage Regulator (IC)

Verify no grit or metal particles are between replacement IC and heat sink. Verify heat sink contact area is coated with silicone grease or fluid and mounting screw is tight.



Figure 9. Typical Solid-State Component Configurations

Testing Transistors

Transistors should be checked with a transistor tester. If a tester is not available, use the following procedure for test-ing transistors with an ohmmeter:

- Step 1. Remove suspected transistor from circuit (see Replacing PCB Components).
- Step 2. Connect ohmmeter leads to base and emitter. Read on lowest ohms scale. Reverse leads and read again. Normal readings should be at least 10 times greater in one direction than in the other direction.
- Step 3. Connect ohmmeter leads to base and collector and repeat Step 2. Ohmmeter readings should be similar to those obtained in Step 2.
- Step 4. If Steps 2 and 3 show normal function, connect ohmmeter leads to collector and emitter. Read on lowest ohms scale. Reverse leads and read again. If reading is low and virtually unchanged when ohmmeter leads are reversed, the transistor has a short circuit between collector and emitter.

Replacing PCB Components

Component locations on the main chassis are shown in Figure 10. The main chassis schematic is shown in Figure 11. Component locations on the PCB are shown in Figure 12. PCB schematic is shown in Figure 13. Before removing PCB components for testing or replacement, read and observe the following instructions:

- Solid-state components and PCB's may be damaged by excessive heat. Use a small soldering iron with a 1/8inch diameter chisel tip. Use small-diameter, 60/40 rosin-cored solder.
- Remove components by placing soldering iron on component lead on <u>conductor side</u> of PCB and pull out lead. Avoid overheating the conductor.

CAUTION — The conductor on the PCB is a metal surface plated with solder and laminated to the board. Too much pressure or overheating may lift the conductor from the board.

3. If component is faulty or damaged, clip leads close to component and then unsolder leads from board. Withdraw leads from component side.

- Clear solder from circuit board holes before inserting leads of new component. Heat solder remaining in hole, remove iron and quickly insert a pointed nonmetallic object, such as a toothpick, from conductor side.
- Shape new component leads and clip to proper length. Lead shape should provide stress relief for component. Insert leads in holes, observing same polarity or orientation of removed component. Apply heat and solder on <u>conductor side</u>.

Repairing Fractured or Damaged PCB Conductor

If a conductor is fractured, damaged or lifted from the circuit board, a recommended method of repair is to solder a section of good conducting wire along the damaged area and seal with epoxy.









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Figure 12. Electronic Part Locations (3C727-1), Summing and Power PCB Assembly



Figure 13. Schematic (3C507-3), Summing and Power PCB Assembly

PARTS LIST

Reference Designator	Ordering Number	Name and Description	Reference Designator	Ordering Number	Name and Description
A1	27-01-042905-02	PCB assembly, summing and power	R1,2,3,4, 5,6	47-01-102103-01	Res., 11KΩ ±5%, 1/4W
C1	15-02-100110-01	F, 100∨, 0.1 µF, 100∨	R7,8,9,10, 11,12	47-01-102127-01	Res., 100KΩ ±5%, 1/4W
C2,3	15-02-100089-01	Cap., 0.01µF ±20%, 1400∨			
C4,5,6,7, 8,9	15-02-107454-01	Cap., 100 pF ±10%, 100V	R13,14,15, 16,17,18, 19,20,21, 22,23,24	47-01-102163-01	Res., 1KΩ ±10%, 1/4W
Fl	51-04-109448-01	Fuse, 0.5A, 3AG, slo-blo			
J1,2	21-01-100508-01	Jack, phono, insulated around	R25,26,27, 28,29,30	47-06-042485-02	Pot., 1ΜΩ
J3,4,5,6, 7,8	21-02-113172-01	Receptacle, 3-terminal, XLR-3-31	\$1,2,3,4, 5,6	51-02-119053-01	Switch, 3P3T, rocker
	·		S7	51-02-113178-01	Switch, DPDT
J9,10,11, 12,13,14	21-02-100973-01	Socket, octal	ті	56-08-007397-04	Transformer, power
L1,2	56-01-044110-01	Choke, ferrite bead	TB 1	21-04-101034-01	Terminal board, 2-termina
Pl	60-06-012636-03	Cord, 18GA, 3-conductor, 6 feet w/plug	TB2	21-04-101013-01	Terminal board, 5-termina

MAIN CHASSIS

SUMMING AND POWER PCB ASSEMBLY

Reference Designator	Ordering Number	Name and Description
C1,3	15-01-107452-01	F, 50V/ م Cap., 10
C2	15-02-107455-01	Cap., 47 pF ±10%, 100V
C4	15-01-100236-01	F, 25∨, 50 µF,
C5	15-01-107485-01	F, 25∨, 1000 µF, 25∨
C6,7	15-01-114480-01	F, 35V, 1000 پر
CR1,2,3	48-02-042787-01	Rect., silicon, 1A, 400V PIV
ICI	17-01-118679-01	Integrated circuit, 18V, Fairchild UGH 7818393
Q1,2	48-03-109714-01	Transistor, TZ81
Q3	48-03-108557-03	Transistor, 2N5367, selected
R1,2,3,4, 5,6	47-01-102101-01	Res., 9.1KΩ ±5%, 1/4W

Reference Designator	Ordering Number	Name and, Description
R7	47-01-102190-01	Res., 180KΩ ±10%, 1/4W
R8	47-01-102187-01	Res., $100K\Omega \pm 10\%$, $1/4W$
R9	47-01-102075-01	Res., $750\Omega \pm 5\%$, $1/4W$
R10,15	47-01-102175-01	Res., 10KΩ ±10%; 1/4W
R11	47-01-102159-01	Res., $470\Omega \pm 10\%$, $1/4W$
R12	47-01-102154-01	Res., $180\Omega \pm 10\%$, $1/4W$
R13	47-01-102145-01	Res., $33\Omega \pm 10\%$, $1/4W$
R14	47-01-102157-01	Res., 330Ω ±10%, 1/4W
R16, 17	47-01-102140-01	Res., 10Ω ±10%, 1/4W
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