## OPERATING <br> 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 $-20 \mathrm{~dB}$


## NOTICE

Read this manual before operating the 1599A Mixer Extender.

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SPECIFICATIONS


| Controls: | 6 MIX gain controls, continuously variable <br> 6 GAIN switches, 3-position ( $0 \mathrm{~dB},-10$ $d B$ and $-20 d B$ ) <br> 1 POWER on-off line switch |
| :---: | :---: |
| Connections Input: | 6 XLR3-31 receptacles (INPUT 1-6) |
| Output: | 2 phono jacks (MASTER MULTIPLE) |
| Battery Power: | 2-terminal, barrier-type terminal board (- and +) |
| Accessory Mounting Sockets: | 6 octal sockets (ACC-1 through ACC -6 ) for plug-in input accessory modules |
| Power Requirements: | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 240 \mathrm{~V} \text { ac }, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 6 \text { watts } \\ & - \text { or }- \\ & 24 / 28 \mathrm{~V} \text { dc at } 0.12 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { Battery minus }(-) \text { is ground } \end{aligned}$ |
| Operating <br> Temperature <br> Range: | Up to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(131{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ ambient |
| Dimensions: | $3-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 19^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 7$ - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Color: | ALTEC green |
| Weight: | 7 pounds |
| Accessories: | ALTEC 1579C Equalized Preamplifier ALTEC 1588C Microphone Preamplifier ALTEC 15095A Line Bridging Transformer ALTEC 15356A Line Matching Transformer ALTEC 42526 Shelf Mount Cover (7"H) ALTEC 42625 Shelf Mount Cover ( $8-3 / 4$ "H) |

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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 to 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 1588 C 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 1. 1599A with Accessories and 1592B Mixer/Amplifier


Figure 2. Front View 1599A with Hinged Panel Open


Figure 3. Rear View 1599A

## ELECTRICAL

120 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 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.

## 240 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 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 120 V ac primary power, use the following procedure to change wiring for 240 V 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 Tl (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 240 V rating (see Figure 3).

Step 5. Close front panel and secure with two screws previously removed.


Figure 4. Converting to 240 V ac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ 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 I.

Table I. Plug-In Accessory Applications for Various Input Sources

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

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 5. Input Wiring for Various Applications


Figure 6. Individually Submastered 1599A Mixer Extenders


Figure 7. Parallel Multiple Connections of 1599A Mixer Extenders


Fiqure 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 contac $\dagger$ 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 testing 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:

1. Solid-state components and PCB's may be damaged by excessive heat. Use a small soldering iron with a $1 / 8-$ inch diameter chisel tip. Use small-diameter, 60/40 rosin-cored solder.
2. Remove components by placing soldering iron on component lead on conductor side 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 conductor side.

## 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.


Figure 10. Chassis Components


Figure 11. Schematic (3C474-5), 1599A Mixer Extender


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


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

## PARTS LIST

MAIN CHASSIS

| Reference Designator | Ordering Number | Name and Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al | 27-01-042905-02 | PCB assembly, summing and power |
| Cl | 15-02-100110-01 | Cap., $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C2,3 | 15-02-100089-01 | Cap., $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F} \pm 20 \%$, 1400V |
| $\begin{gathered} C 4,5,6,7, \\ 8,9 \end{gathered}$ | 15-02-107454-01 | Cap., $100 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%$, 100 V |
| F1 | 51-04-109448-01 | Fuse, 0.5A, 3AG, slo-blo |
| J1,2 | 21-01-100508-01 | Jack, phono, insulated ground |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{J} 3,4,5,6, \\ 7,8 \end{gathered}$ | 21-02-113172-01 | Receptacle, 3-terminal, XLR-3-31 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{J} 9,10,11, \\ 12,13,14 \end{array}$ | 21-02-100973-01 | Socket, octal |
| L1,2 | 56-01-044110-01 | Choke, ferrite bead |
| P1 | 60-06-012636-03 | Cord, 18GA, 3-conductor, 6 feet w/plug |


| Reference Designator | Ordering Number | Name and Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R} 1,2,3,4, \\ & 5,6 \end{aligned}$ | 47-01-102103-01 | Res., $11 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 5 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { R } 7,8,9,10, \\ & 11,12 \end{aligned}$ | 47-01-102127-01 | Res., $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R } 13,14,15, \\ 16,17,18, \\ 19,20,21, \\ 22,23,24 \end{gathered}$ | 47-01-102163-01 | Res., $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { R25,26,27, } \\ 28,29,30 \end{array}$ | 47-06-042485-02 | Pot., $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S} 1,2,3,4, \\ & 5,6 \end{aligned}$ | 51-02-119053-01 | Switch, 3P3T, rocker |
| S7 | 51-02-113178-01 | Switch, DPDT |
| TI | 56-08-007397-04 | Transformer, power |
| TB1 | 21-04-101034-01 | Terminal board, 2-terminal |
| TB2 | 21-04-101013-01 | Terminal board, 5-terminal |

SUMMING AND POWER PCB ASSEMBLY

| Reference Designator | Ordering <br> Number | Name and Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1,3 | 15-01-107452-01 | Cap., $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C2 | 15-02-107455-01 | Cap., $47 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10 \%$, 100V |
| C4 | 15-01-100236-01 | Cap., $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}, ~ 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C5 | 15-01-107485-01 | Cap., $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| C6,7 | 15-01-114480-01 | Cap., $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 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 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R} 1,2,3,4, \\ 5,6 \end{gathered}$ | 47-01-102101-01 | Res., $9.1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 5 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |


| Reference Designator | Ordering Number | Name and Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R7 | 47-01-102190-01 | Res., $180 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R8 | 47-01-102187-01 | Res., $100 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 10 \%, 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R9 | 47-01-102075-01 | Res., $750 \Omega \pm 5 \%$, 1/4W |
| R10, 15 | 47-01-102175-01 | Res., $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \pm 10 \% ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| 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., $33 \Omega \pm 10 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R14 | 47-01-102157-01 | Res., $330 \Omega \pm 10 \%$, 1/4W |
| R16, 17 | 47-01-102140-01 | Res., $10 \Omega \pm 10 \%$, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}$ |

LISTED


[^0]:    ACCESSORIES MUST BE ORDERED SEPARATELY. One 1579C, 1588C, 15095A or 15356A must be ordered for each input channel used.

