

Model WM300 Wall Mount User Station TW Intercom System

9300350300 Rev F 11/2006

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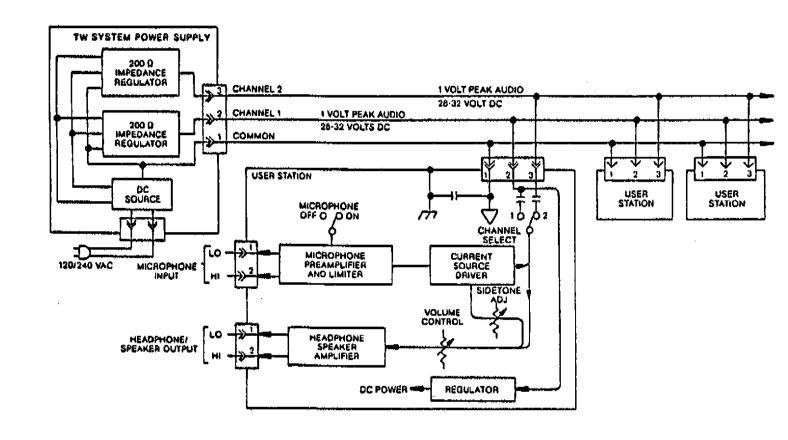


Figure 1-1
TW System Concept Block Diagram

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION & SPECIFICATIONS

1.1 DESCRIPTION

The Model WM300. a wall mount user station, is a component used in the TW Intercom System. Each user station is a communications unit along a multi-unit conference bus.

The System Concept Block Diagram, Figure 1-1, illustrates a user station interconnection, and user station connection to the system power supply. User station interconnection can be:

- Centrally wired, with each cable coming from a central point or,
- 2) distributed, where all the user stations are looped together from one to another, or
- 3) a combination of both

The centrally wired interconnection not only reduces interchannel crosstalk but also allows for easier expansion into an assignable channel, multi-channel system.

The WM300 Block Diagram, Figure 1-2, illustrates user station functional components, input/output connections and controls.

The WM300 User Station has the following functional components:

- 1) a microphone preamplifier with limiter,
- 2) a microphone switch,
- 3) a "bilateral current source" line driver,
- 4) a listen volume control,
- 5) a headphone amplifier, and
- 6) a channel selector switch

The microphone preamplifier/limiter:

- converts the small microphone signal to a strong line level signal,
- conditions the signal strength from loud and soft talkers to be almost, the same and
- 3) sends the signal to the line via the microphone switch and a "bilateral current source". The "bilateral current source" adds signal, via the channel select switch, to the line without affecting any signals already on the line. The channel selector switch selects on which channel

the user will talk and listen. The "bilateral current source" also extracts the listen signal from the line and sends it to the headphone amplifier via the volume control. Some of the user's own voice signal ("sidetone") is also fed to the headphone amplifier. The headphone amplifier output drives the user's headphones.

The user station voltage regulator takes power from channel 1 regardless of the channel selector switch setting (exception: local power option units). The regulator not only supplies regulated power to the user station, but also prevents unwanted interaction between the user station and the intercom line supplying power.

The WM300 User Station has three input/output connectors, which are described in section 2.8:

- DYNamic MICrophone type HeaDSeT or handset.
- CARBON MICrophone type headset or handset.
- 3) Line INPUT (ties the station to the intercom line.)

The WM300 User Station has the following controls, which are described in Section 3:

- 1) CHannel select switch
- A latching-action MiCrophone ON-OFF toggle switch.
- 3) A momentary-action MICrophone ON-OFF pushbutton switch
- 4) A headphone VOLUME control.
- CALL LIGHT switch/indicator (Call Light Option only).

1.2 HEADSET REQUIREMENTS

A wide range of headset types may be used:

Dynamic microphone headset type:

50 to 1000 ohm microphone 25 to 1000 ohm headphone (s)

Carbon microphone headset type:

Standard carbon microphone 25 to 1000 ohm headphone (s)

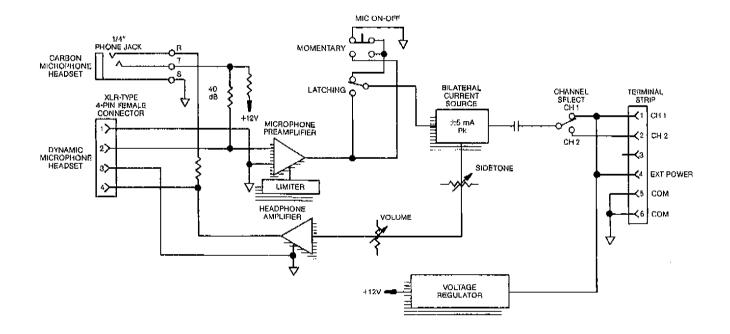


Figure 1-2 WM300 Block Diagram

High efficiency headphones are recommended because less line current is required from the power supply. Use headphones with an impedance of 25 ohms or greater. Low impedance 8 ohm headphones are not recommended. Headphones with good acoustic isolation not recommended. Headphones with good acoustic isolation (20 to 40 dB) improve communication in high ambient noise environments, and allow the user to listen at a less tiring lower volume.

In the headset connecting cable, prevent coupling between the microphone and headphone leads by using a shielded, twisted pair for the microphone, and a separate, twisted pair for the headphones. Do not allow headphone ground to contact microphone 1.3 WM300 SPECIFICATIONS

ground or shield. Tie the shield to microphone ground or "mic low". The headset cable can be made longer when the microphone and headphone pairs are physically separated. The wider the separation, the longer the cable length which may be used. Estimated maximum usable headphone cable lengths are as follows:

-Single cable, two shielded twisted pair:

10 feet (3.05 m).

-Dual ribbed cable, two shielded twisted pair: 30 feet (9.14 m).

Separate cables, shielded twisted pair in each: 50 feet (15.24 m).

-Balanced microphone input: up to 100 feet (30.48 m).

WM300 Specifications:

Input DC voltage:

18 to 33 volts DC, operating from -200 to +36 volts DC without

damage

DC Current Quiescent Operating

10 to 40 milliamps

50 milliamps, typical (w/25 ohm headphones)

75 miliamps typical (w/light & 25 ohm headphones)

Impedance across line:

10,000 ohms typical, 2000 ohms worst case dynamic operation

Ambient Temperature Range

Operating: 0°C to 60°C Storage: -55°C to 125°C

Noise contribution to 200 ohm line

One Unit: -75 dBV Ten Units: -67 dBV

Microphone Preamplifier

Input impedance (Dynamic Mic Input) Source Impedance (Dynamic Mic Input)

Max. Input Level (Dynamic Mic Input)

Voltage gain:

Frequency Response

Limiter range

Carbon Mic Excitation Current

470 ohms

200 ohms, nominal

150 millivolts

54 dB

100 Hz to 10,000 Hz, ±3dB

30 dB

10 milliamps, nominal

Current Source Transfer ratio Output

5 milliamps/1.5 volts

±5 milliamps into 200 ohms=

±1 volt peak, nominal

Headphone Amplifier

Overall voltage gain Overall voltage gain Output power Headset station:

Frequency Response Headphone Impedance Range Sidetone Adjustment Range

Call Light:

Signaling Frequency Flashing Rate

Dimensions:

24 dB

9 volts peak-to-peak into 25 ohms

1/2 watt into 25 ohms 150 Hz to 8,000 Hz, ±3 dB 25 to 600 ohms 20 dB to full on

 $20,000 \text{ kHz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz}$

5 Hz ±2 Hz

4.5" H x 4.5" W x 1.81" D 114.3 x 114.3 x 46.0 mm

SECTION 2: INSTALLATION

2.1 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/GROUNDING

All console, rack and wall mounted user station chassis should be connected to earth ground or power line safety ground, but the TW Intercom System circuit ground should not be directly connected to "earth" or "chassis" ground. Each user station is bypassed to its own chassis via a 0.1 microfarad capacitor to prevent interference from radio stations.

The power supply has a bleeder resistor from circuit ground to chassis ground (22 kilohms) to prevent a buildup of voltage across the system capacitance. If the system has no RTS power supply, install a bleeder resistor at a central point in the system.

There are two advantages to not "earth" grounding the circuit ground:

- The system continues to operate during an accidental grounding since this can be tolerated by the system until it can be cleared.
- Earth currents from other equipment are prevented from introducing noise into the TW Intercom System.
 - -User stations should not arbitrarily be taped or fastened to metal structures. Grounding the case of the user station to an arbitrary structure may introduce large noise voltages due to local ground currents or due to the completion of a "ground loop antenna". Always clear all earth grounds from the RTS TW Intercom System circuit ground. The only ground should be through the 22 kilohm resistor in the power supply.

2,2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/POWER

The WM300 receives electrical power from either:

- 1) A system power supply (26 to 32 volts DC on line connector (TB1) terminals 1 (+) and 6 (com) (2 channel operation) or
- 2) A local power supply option (12 to 33 volts DC). A user station requires 18 to 33 volts to be a 10,000 ohm bridging impedance across the powering line, but the station can otherwise operate (as in the local power option) from 12 to 33 volts. Model WM300 current requirements range from 20 to 50 mA; WM300-L, from 30 to 60 mA. Since, in (1), above, the power and

communications signals share conductors, it may be necessary to overcome power losses by increasing conductor size over long runs (over 1/2 mile (804 m)). Typical operating distance for one WM300 station is 1 mile (1.6 km) using a normal #22 AWG conductor size; for a WM300-L, 3/4 mile (1.2 km).

2.3 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/SIGNALS

The required number of conductors to interconnect user stations is as follows: (For standard, unbalanced TW user stations)

Number of Channels	Number of Conductors
1	2
2	3
3	4

Use shielded cable to interconnect user stations in areas of possible electrical interference, (areas such as those near: digital equipment, high current primary power conductors ("mains"), transformers, transmitters and lamp dimmers).

Most two channel applications may use either standard microphone cable (for convience) or twotwisted-pair cable (considerably less expensive than microphone cable). Standard wire size for the TW Intercom System is #22 gauge wire for interconnection. For permanent installations it is recommended that each channel should have an individually shielded twisted pair of at least #22 gauge wire, such as Belden #8723 for 2 channels. For 3 channel installations, a cable of 3 individually shielded wires such as Belden #8733 may be used (using the 3 drain wires as circuit ground. For 3 channel installations using terminals blocks or tag strips, a cable of 3 twisted shielded pairs such Belden #8777 maybe used (using the 3 drain wires and one each of the three pair as circuit ground). This will reduce interference and help maintain a low crosstalk figure Connect the shield to system between channels. common but do not tie the shield to chassis, earth or connector shell ground.

2.4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/ CROSSTALK CONTROL

In the TW Intercom System all channels share a common circuit ground return. Crosstalk due to common ground resistance can be lowered by reducing the common ground resistance. Reduction

of ground resistance can occur as a side benefit of using shielded cable, since the shield drains can be tied together and electrically parallel the circuit ground. Another way of lowering resistive crosstalk is to "homerun" all interconnecting cables to a central or "home" location. In this configuration, the ground path is short and the corresponding ground resistance is small.

Crosstalk due to mutual capacitance occurs when the signal on one wire of a twisted pair couples into the other wire. Separating the two conductors with a shield greatly reduces the capacitive crosstalk.

To reduce both capacitive and resistive crosstalk and to afford a degree of RF and electrostatic shielding, use a cable which has a shielded twisted pair for each channel. Each pair consists of a conductor for the channel, a conductor for circuit ground return and a shield around the two conductors. The shield is accessed via a drain conductor. This drain conductor and the shield can augment the circuit grounds and thus lower the ground resistance.

Routing the TW Intercom System cables along the same ductways and pathways as power cabling can increase the noise and hum levels.

2.5 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/MOISTURE/ CONTAMINATION PROTECTION

When using equipment in the rain, always protect the equipment with plastic covers. Also, make sure all cable connectors are lifted out of the mud or snow and protected with plastic bags. Water, mud and snow in connectors can cause considerable audible noise.

2.6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION/HUM PREVENTION

Prevent inducing hum into the system by not locating user stations near hum sources such as power transformers, electrical switch panels, lamp dimmers or TV cameras. When the microphone switch is turned on, the dynamic microphone acts as a sensitive antenna for magnetic field hum sources.

2.7 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

The WM300 mounts directly into a standard 2.25 inch (57.2 mm) deep, 4 inch (1.02 mm) square, 2 gang electrical conduit box.

Determine space allowances for control access, cabling and servicing on a case by case basis. Provide space for: cabling service loops, reaching XLR type connector lock releases, and headset connectors/cables. If the headset connector is remotely located, allow space between this cable and interfering sources such as video/TV monitors, power supplies and equipment with internal power supplies.

NOTE: Because the regulator takes power from channel 1, channel 2 can be expanded into many channels by using a switch and for each channel: a separate wire and a termination network consisting of a 200 ohm resistor and a 10 microfarad capacitor in series (see the Application Diagrams in the TW Intercom System Catalog). (A TW System power supply terminates a line with 200 ohms).

2.8 USER STATION CONNECTIONS

Dynamic Microphone headset connector: XLR-4-31 type receptacle (J1)

Input level:

-55 dBV nominal

Output level to headphone:

10 volts peak-to-peak open

circuit

Pin 1 - Microphone low

Pin 2 - Microphone high

Pin 3 - Headphone low Pin 4 - Headphone high

Carbon Microphone headset connector:

Standard 1/4" Phone Jack (J2)

Input level:

-15 dBV nominal

Output level

to Headphone:

10 volts peak-to-peak open

circuit

Tip - Carbon Microphone

Ring - Headphone

Sleeve - Common/ground

Line input:

Terminal strip type (TB1)

Terminal #1 - Channel 1

Termianl #2 - Channel 2

Terminal #3 - Channel 3 (When 3 CHannel option is installed)

Terminal #4 - External Power

Terminal #5 - Common (low side of line)

Terminal #6 - Common (low side of line)

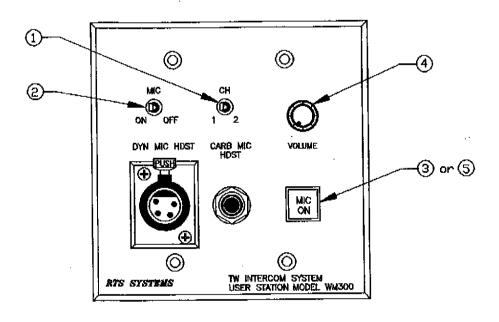


Figure 3-1 Front Panel

SECTION 3: OPERATION

3.1 OPERATING CONTROLS

Table 3-1 lists the Model WM300 operating controls, with reference numbers corresponding to Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1

Ref <u>No.</u>	Name	Description
1)	CHannel Select Switch	Selects 1 of 2 channels (standard) or one of three channels (optional). The Call light option transmitter and receiver operate on the channel selected by this switch. The CHannel select switch is omitted in the Single Channel (SC) option.
2) 3) 4)	MIC ON-OFF Toggle MIC ON-OFF Pushbutton VOLUME	A latching-action switch. A momentary-action switch (not standard with the Call Light option). A headphone VOLUME control. (May be a dual control for the Dual Listen (DL) or Program (E) option).

CAUTION!

Always Turn The Volume Control All The Way Counterclokwise (To The Left) Before Plugging In The Headset

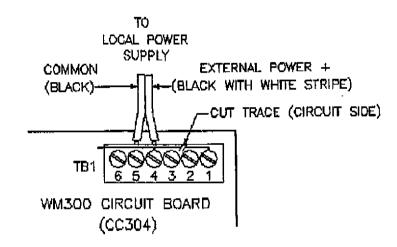
5) CALL LIGHT Switch/Indicator

This switch/indicator appears only on the user stations with the "Call Light" option. The switch, when depressed, adds a 20 kilohertz signal to the TW intercom line on the same channel as the CHannel Select Switch has been set. This signal activates the Call Light receiver on all user stations which are switched to the same channel, causing the lamp in the switch to Flash.

EN6344 Installation, Local Power Option, WM300

The WM300 can be powered from an external (local) power supply module of between 18 to 33 volts DC, at a minimum current of 100 milliamperes. Connect the external supply across terminal block, TB1 pins 4 (external power +) and 5 (common). When using an external supply, the circuit board trace running between TB1 pins 1 (channel 1) and 4 must be cut.

The local power option can be installed on a WM300 ordered from the RTS Systems facility. WM300 units ordered with the standard local power option will be supplied with a 117 volts AC 60 Hz in, 24 volts DC 400 milliamperes out external supply. Customers whose power mains are not 117 volts AC nominal must provide an AC to DC step-down power conversion/rectifier device.

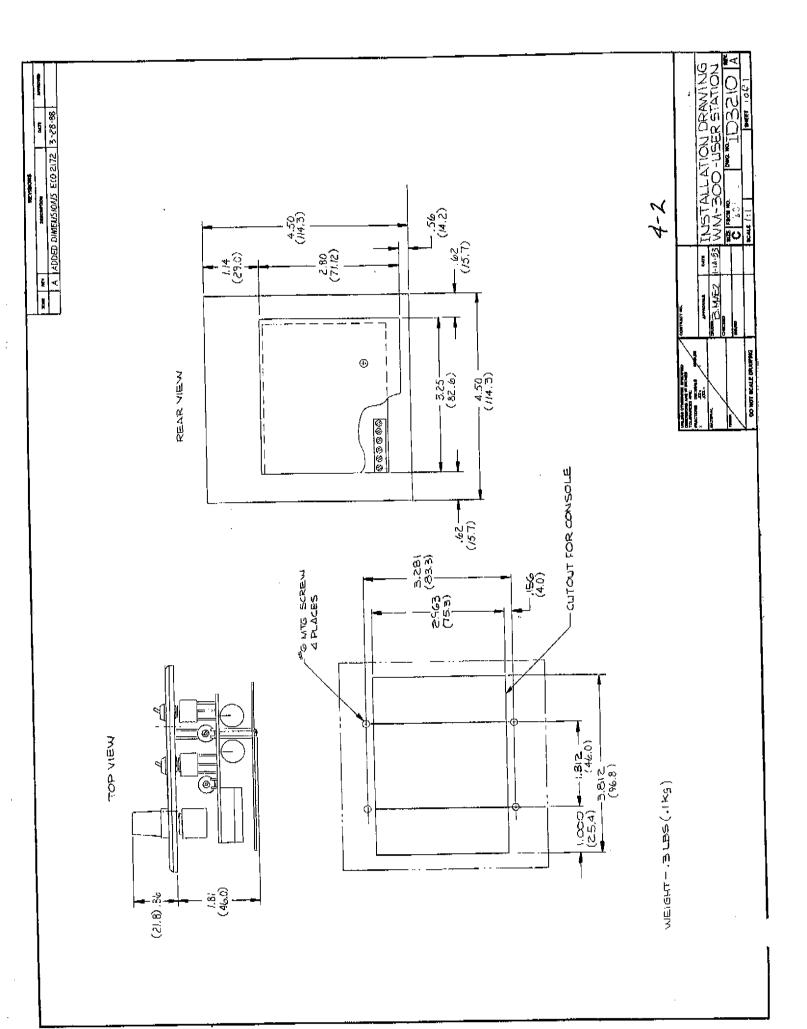


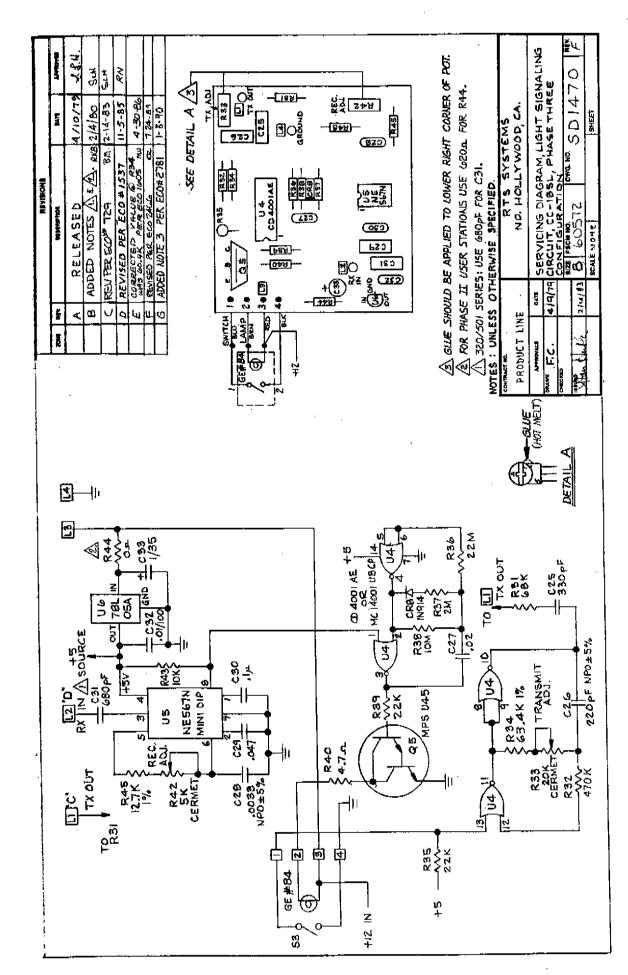
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Notes:

SECTION 4: LIST OF DRAWINGS

RTS Systems Document <u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	Page
ID3210	Installation Drawing, Model WM300 User Station	4-2
SD1470	Servicing Diagram, Light Signalling Circuit, CC-18SL, Phase 3 Configuration	4-3
AS2432	Assembly Diagram, P.C.B., Model WM300 & WM300-L	4-4
SD2386	Schematic Diagram, Wall Mount User Station, Model WM300 & WM300-L	4-5





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