

BASE STATION MICROPHONE WITH SPEECH COMPRESSION AMPLIFIER MODEL TW-232

This model uses a rugged die cast, and is specially designed to fill the need of a base station microphone with high modulation level capability. It is for use with all types of communication transmitter, transceivers, business radios and CB, etc.s,

SPECIFICATIONS

Sensitivity	: -25db (0db=1 volt per microbar)
Output Impedance	: Below 4.5K Ω
Frequency Response	: 200 – 5,000Hz
Amplifier Voltage Gain	: 0 – 30db
Battery	: 9V DC (006p or equivalent)
Finish	: Silver Gray Coated
Weight	: 770grs.
Cable	: 4 conductor, 1 shield coiled cord

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

If your transceiver use a *relay for switching* from the receive to the transmit mode, connect the **BLACK** lead to either terminal of the relay there is only one terminal for activating the relay, connect the **WHITE** lead to chassis ground.

If your transceiver uses *electronic switching*, please note that switching circuits used in various pieces of equipment differ from each other. Lead connection from the microphone to the equipment depend upon the particular switching circuit in your transceiver. Switching circuits can conveniently be divided into the two groups described below. Choose the group that best describes the circuit used in your transceiver, and make the indicated connections from the microphone.

1. One some transceivers, a circuit must be completed only when the push-to-talk button on the microphone is pressed. If this is the case with your equipment, follow the wiring instructions under relay switching, detailed above.
2. Some transceivers must have one circuit completed when the push-to-talk button is not pressed and a second circuit completed when the push-to-talk button is pressed. Should your equipment require these connections, connect the **BLACK** lead to the common terminal of the switching circuit on your transceiver. If there is no common terminal, the **BLACK** lead is usually connected to chassis ground. The **RED** lead is then connected to the terminal on your equipment used to complete the receiver circuit. (On some units, this is one of the leads from the loudspeaker, while on other units it may be the ground return for the receiver electronics. In a third group of equipment, the **RED** lead must be connected to both the speaker and the receiver electronics.)
The **WHITE** lead is connected to the terminal used for completing the transmitter circuit.

Now connect the **YELLOW** lead to the microphone audio input terminal on the transceiver and connect the **SHIELD** lead to the microphone ground terminal.

Disregard all unused leads, cutting them flush with the end of the cable.

Note: Be carefull in wring, it depends upon the circuit of your set.

