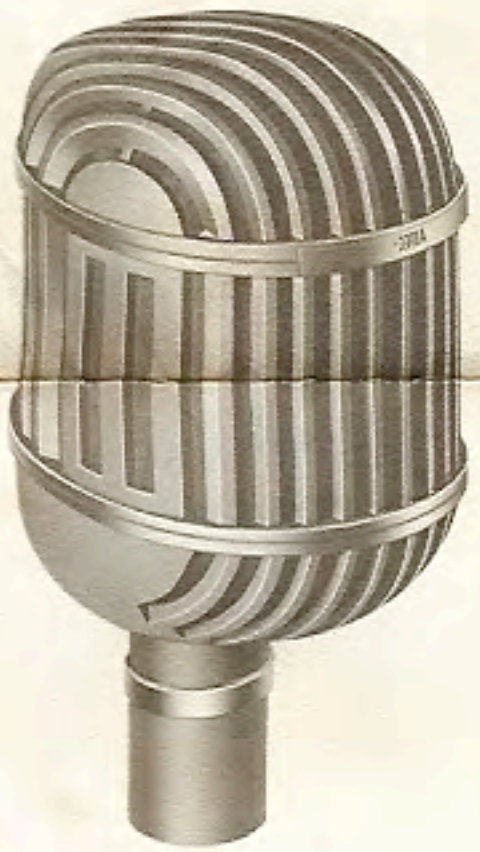
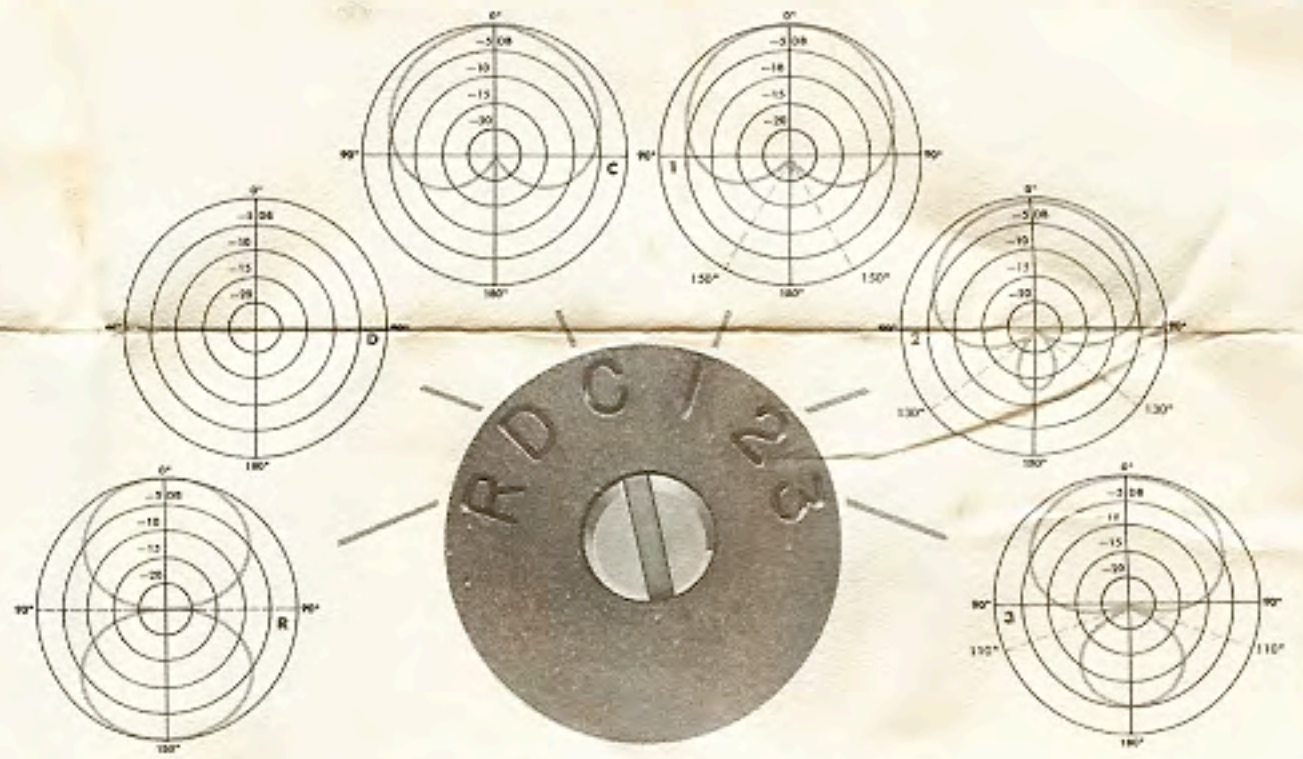
ALTEC LANSING®

639A 639B MICROPHONES
442 TYPE JACK

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS





PATTERN SELECTOR (ON REAR OF HOUSING)

GENERAL

The 639 type microphone is a general purpose microphone consisting of a dynamic moving coil type pressure element and a ribbon type velocity element arranged so that their outputs can be used individually or combined equally.

DIRECTIVITY

639A—three patterns: R, D, and C—selectable through a three position screwdriver operated switch.
639B—six patterns R, D, C, 1, 2, and 3—selectable through a six position screwdriver operated switch.
At the angle of minimum response the average discrimination with respect to the zero degree response of the microphone is 20 db over the range of 40 to 10,000 cycles.

IMPEDANCE

The impedance varies somewhat throughout the frequency range. The average impedance from 40 to 10,000 cycles is 40 ohms. Designed for use with equipment having a rated source impedance of 25 to 50 ohms.

MICROPHONE CONNECTIONS

Three pins on the microphone accommodate the 442A Jack for external connections. The connections are as follows:

Pins 1 and 3—microphone output
Pin 2—ground to microphone housing

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

ALTEC LANSING®
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Litho in USA

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442 TYPE JACK

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The 442 Type Jack is used with the 630 and 639 Type Microphones or with the 633 Type when the latter is equipped with a 311A Plug.
Cord: A two-conductor No. 18 AWG shielded, coded cordage approximately 9/32-inch in diameter, should be used.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WIRING

1. Thread the cord through the gland, the washer, the gasket, the shell and the rubber sleeve. See Figure 1.

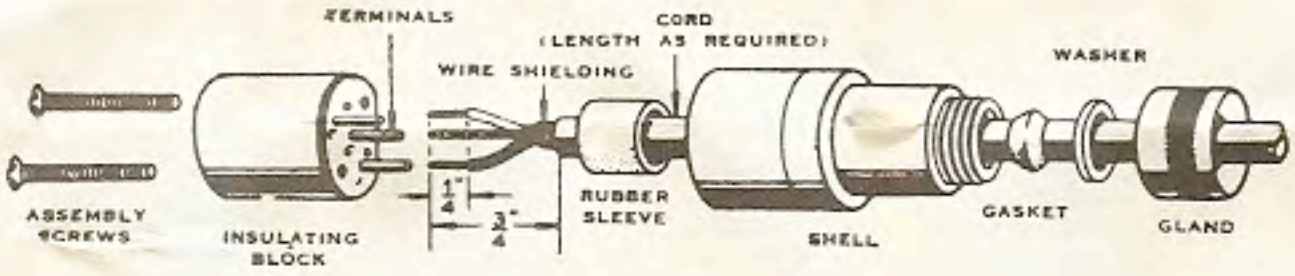

Figure 1

2. Remove the rubber jacket from the cord for approximately 2 inches. Avoid cutting the wire shielding. Trim off the cotton covering.
3. Expand the wire shielding by working it back on the conductors. Spread the wire apart close to the rubber jacket and pull the two conductors and the cord fillers out through the opening. Avoid cutting the insulation on the conductors or breaking the wires of the shield. Trim off the cord fillers and loose thread.
4. Re-form the wire shield as small as possible and cut the shield and the two conductors to ¾-inch long. See figure 1.
5. Remove the insulation for ¼-inch from the two conductors. See Figure 1.
6. Open the wire shield at the end and form it over a pin approximately the same size as the terminal, bind with fine wire to prevent fraying during soldering. Slide the shield over the center terminal and solder. Solder the two conductors to the sides of the pins opposite the designation markings, one conductor to terminal 1 (high voltage terminal) and the other conductor to terminal 2 (low voltage terminal). Remove any loose wires and excess solder to avoid grounds and shorts.
   NOTE: The soldering will be facilitated if the insulating block is held immovable. Use rosin core solder.
7. Place the small piece of slit rubber tubing around the center shield connection and slide the rubber sleeve over all three connections.
8. Reassemble the jack, making sure the screws and especially the gland are tight.
9. Test the completed assembly.

The other end of the cord should be equipped with a three-conductor polarized plug to meet local requirements. Make sure the conductors are correctly poled.

When using the 442 Type Jack with the 9-A swivel attachment on the 22-A and 23-A microphone (stands) the gland nut should be replaced with the 708-A or 712-A adapters which can be locked to the shell by means of a set screw. The 712-A adapter is essentially the same as 708-A adapter to which has been added a soft rubber sleeve which increases mounting stability. This is especially true of the 639 type microphone.