UG8 MICROPHONE DESK STAND
WIRING DATA SHEET

Typical UG8 Stand Microphone Cable Wiring
To Plug and Jack Connectors

*** For High Impedance Microphone Circuits**
(Astatic Models: D-104, D-104C, 77L, 10C, 10DA, T-3, DN-HZ, 811

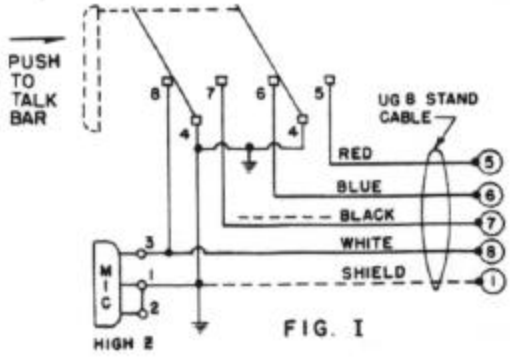
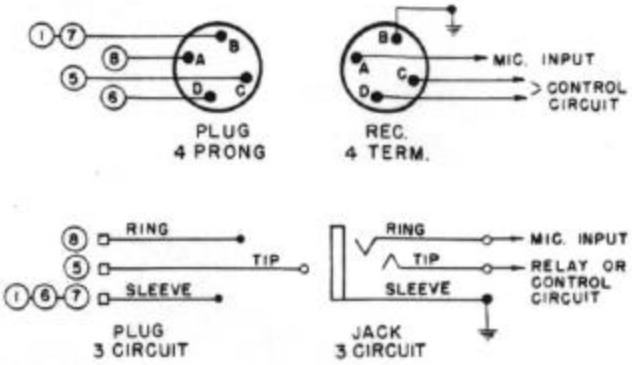


FIG. I



(Factory Wired)
Refer to diagram on base cover

NOTE: Numbers match those used for terminal wiring shown on base plate.

*** For Low Impedance Microphone Circuits Series Switching - Single Control to Ground**
(Astatic Models: DN-50, 77L, 811)

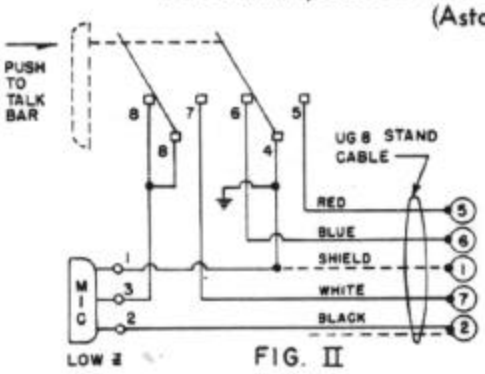
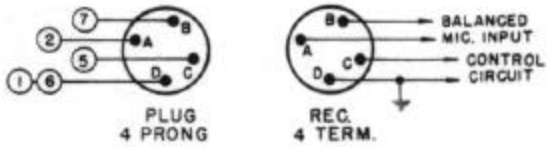


FIG. II



(Field Changed)
Refer to Fig. III for terminal strip wiring change

NOTE: Numbers match changed terminal wiring for Lo Z operation.

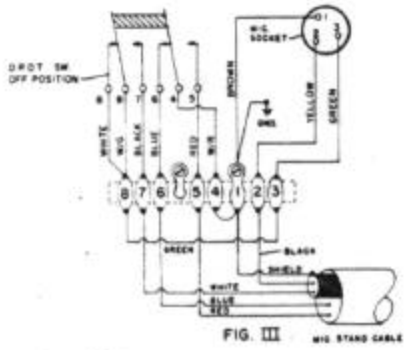


FIG. III

WIRING DATA

- * UG8 stand factory wired for HIGH impedance Astatic microphones, Fig. I.
- * For LOW impedance (Balanced Line) use BLACK and WHITE conductors, Fig. II.
- * To Change Wiring simply remove three screws on base plate. Note large terminal strip for easy circuit changes. See Fig. III, example for low Z change.
- * Wire Color Code - WHITE or BLACK for microphone circuits. RED or BLUE for relay or electronic circuit switching. SHIELD for common ground.

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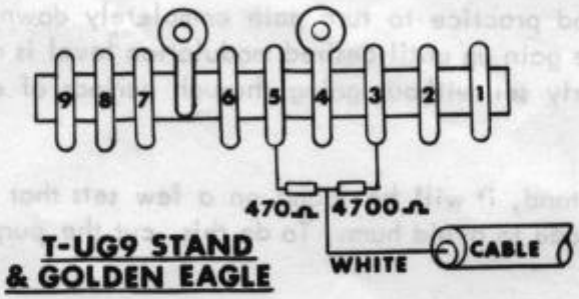
T-UG9 STAND

Special Instruction Notes

1. A combination of the amplified stand and a high level microphone may result in over modulation (tinny or hollow sound), overly sensitive gain adjustment or a squeal when transmitting. Several possible solutions exist for this problem. The first is to add a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor equal to ten times the input impedance of the set, in series with the white cable lead.

   A second solution is installation of an "L" pad comprising two resistors.



T-UG9 STAND & GOLDEN EAGLE

   Decreasing the value of the 470 ohm resistor will lower the output level.

2. When wiring microphone cables and plugs to equipment, the color codes for the cable and for the equipment are not necessarily the same. Be careful to connect wires to the correct terminals.

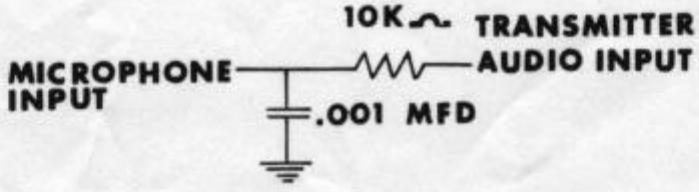
3. Occasionally R.F. feedback presents problems. The solution is basically good installation.

   a. Antenna Feedline standing wave ratio must be low.

   b. Good grounding eliminates a "hot" transmitter chassis condition which can couple R.F. into unwanted places. On base stations multiple grounds with different length line to each ground is good practice.

   c. In stubborn cases it may be necessary to alter microphone cable length to a non-resonant length. A coil cord in lieu of a straight cable can be a solution.

   d. In extreme cases it has been found that installation of an R. F. filter in the transmitter at the audio input eliminates R.F. to audio input stage. This filter comprises a 10K ohm resistor in series and a .001 mfd. capacitor from the microphone input to ground.



T-UG9 STAND

Special Instruction Notes Continued

4. Some transceivers (such as Messenger 124) have the microphone ground at a D.C. potential differing from the outer case. With a metal housed microphone there is a possibility of shorts to the outer case blowing fuses or damaging equipment. When using equipment of this type, replace the black jumper from terminal 5 to the solder lug, with a 10 mf. capacitor of adequate voltage rating.

5. On initial setup it is a good practice to turn gain completely down. After turning on the transmitter, slowly turn the gain up until desired modulation level is reached. This procedure aids in getting gain properly set without going through periods of excessive distortion and over modulation.

6. When using the T-UG9 Stand, it will be found on a few sets that the audio line must be grounded in the receive mode to avoid hum. To do this, cut the purple wire from terminal 3 and add it to terminal 5.