

SOUNDTRACS PLC

TOPAZ MAXI 24 - 4 - 2 MIXER

TOPAZ MAXI 32 - 4 - 2 MIXER

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Issue B Sept. 95

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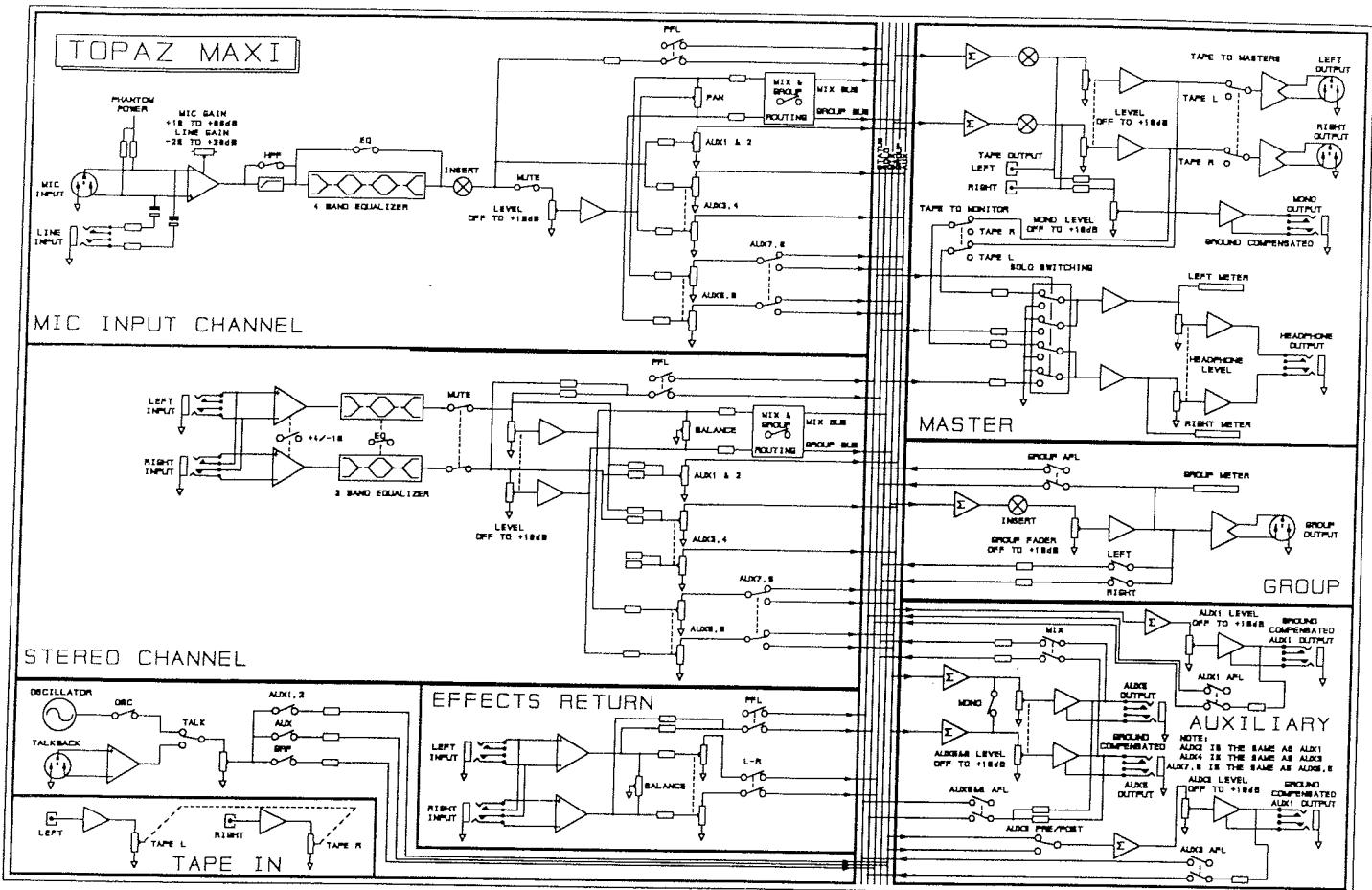
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Technical Information



Specifications

INPUT & OUTPUT IMPEDANCES

Microphone Inputs	1k2 ohms
Line Inputs	>20k ohms
Outputs	<70 ohms

OUTPUT LEVELS

Master Outputs (Balanced)	+26dBu
Aux Outputs (Ground Comp)	+21dBu
Headphones (per side)	140mW into 600 ohms

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Channel	20Hz - 30kHz ±1dB
E.I.N.	

Source 150ohms	-128dBu
----------------	---------

MIX NOISE (Master Fader at 0dB)

Input Faders Down (24 Ch)	<-86dB
Input Faders Down (32 Ch)	<-84dB

DISTORTION

Line	<0.007% at 1kHz
------	-----------------

AUX NOISE

Input Sends Down (24 Ch)	<-86dBu
Input Sends Down (32 Ch)	<-84dBu

SIGNAL CROSSTALK (1kHz)

Input Fader Attenuation	>95dB
Aux Send Attenuation	>90dB
Adjacent Channel	>85dB
Stereo Channel Separation	>75dB

DIMENSIONS

24 Ch Weight (Unpacked)	25Kgs
24 Ch Width	980mm
32 Ch Weight (Unpacked)	30Kgs
32 Ch Width	1218mm
24 & 32 Height at Front	60mm
24 & 32 Height at Rear	120mm
24 & 32 Overall Depth	712mm
24 & 32 Overall Height	125mm

SUB AND FINAL ASSEMBLY PARTS LISTS FOR SOUNDTRACS PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

Soundtracs parts lists are printed according to the stages of assembly of the final product. Parts lists included in user manuals normally refer to the initial printed circuit board construction and correspond to the schematic circuit diagrams to aid in fault diagnostics during repairs.

In order to find part numbers for items used later in the construction of a product the relevant parts list must be consulted.

PARTS LISTS

In general the following applies to the reference number which are given to the various groups of lists:

Complete PCB's begin P

This will show resistors, IC's etc. PCB part lists may be further sub divided with a "VCD" part number. This is a list of small components fitted by the automatic insertion machine.

Module assemblies begin MOD-

This will show knobs, panels, fixing screws etc. The

MOD- prefix also refers to the complete electronics assembly of a single plate mixer such as Solo or Topaz. *

Chassis/frame assemblies begin FRM-

This will show the parts of large separate mechanical housings used on larger mixers such as Jade. (There are no FRM- lists for Solo, for example) *

Final assembly begins X-

This shows rear panels, end cheek mouldings, accessory cables etc. This will also include packing materials etc.

EXAMPLE: Topaz 24 in line recording mixer:

Input PCB component parts are listed under P-12979

Knobs are listed under MOD-TPZ-REC24

End cheeks are listed under X-TPZ-REC24

* For Topaz Mini, Macro, Macro+ and Maxi, these are reversed i.e. MOD- is the completed assembly and FRM is the assembled front panel with PCB's.

PCB Suffix Codes

On all recent Soundtracs PCB's the number shown will be in the form of P12345/01 ISS A.

The P code will be the same as the drawing number which begins S. e.g. S12345. If there several pages these will be S12345A, S12345B etc. but all refer to 1 PCB.

The suffix /01, /02 etc. which is seen on the PCB refers to the "layer" of the PCB e.g., component side copper, solder mask etc. The most common code seen is /01 which is copper layout on the non component side and /05 which is the component ident printing on the component side. The issue version maybe relevant and is the "ISS A" adjacent to the P12345 and NOT the hand written ISSUE elsewhere on the PCB (this is the component kit issue).



CONFIRMATION OF PERFORMANCE FOR SOUNDTRACS MIXERS

INTRODUCTION

The following is a condensed version of test procedures for checking Soundtracs consoles to original factory published specifications. Refer to the figures given in product user manual or brochure when performing the following tests.

Any tests should be carried out with the mixer operated in isolation with NO external equipment connected except the measurement instrument. (monitor using headphones or battery powered loudspeakers if required).

The correct use and setup of audio measurement systems is an art in itself and a failure of an otherwise fault free mixer to meet specifications is invariably due to incorrect setup or procedure. Please contact the factory for further advice on our procedures and your test system supplier for advice on the optimum use of your test system.

01/96

DISTORTION

1. Set the fader on the channel to be tested to "0" i.e.. 10 dB below the top of fader movement and route the channel to the left output. Make sure no other channels are routed to the left output (if the mixer has no routing switches, the published specification allows for this) and that all other faders, monitors and effects returns are turned down.
2. Set the master faders to zero. (This is 10dB below the top of the fader movement on some mixers).
3. Connect a low distortion signal generator to the line input of a channel, and set to give +10dBu on the Left output.
4. Measure distortion at the left output of the console. The Distortion meter should be average responding and have a LP filter at 80kHz.

ADJACENT CHANNEL CROSSTALK

1. Input a reference + 4 dBu sine wave to the line input of one channel. Set the fader on the channel to 0 (10 dB below max.), route the channel to L/R and set the pan to centre.
2. Connect audio level meter to the line output of an adjacent channel. The meter should be average responding, with 22Hz -22kHz bandwidth. Set the fader on the second channel to 0, route the channel to L/R and set the pan to centre.
3. Connect a 150 Ohm resistor to the line input of the second channel , set the gain to zero and select line in.
4. Take two readings from the meter, one at 1kHz and one at 10kHz.
5. Where there is no line output from an adjacent channel, DO NOT pan one channel left, the other right and measure the left - right difference. This is NOT channel separation (and is NOT the stereo separation either!). This gives the pan control performance which is limited by the pan control pots, usually to about 65 dB.

(4)

MIX NOISE

1. Set Master L & R faders or other outputs (e.g. groups or Aux.'s) to be measured to "0". (This is 10dB below the top of the fader movement on some mixers).
2. Set all channel faders and monitor pots (if fitted) to the bottom of their movement (no output from channel). This ensures we are looking at only the mix noise and not any contributed from channels themselves.
3. Set all pan controls to the centre position.
4. Route the required number of channels to MIX / L-R or other output as required. This is indicated in the brochure. i.e. If the brochure states 32 inputs routed then 32 inputs must be routed. This could be 24 monitors and 8 effects returns, 16 channels and 16 monitors, etc. Remember to include any FX returns etc. that are permanently selected. Note that all Aux sends are usually all routed at all times.
5. Connect test instrument to either L or R master output or other output of interest.
6. Set instrument to measure amplitude, average detector, 22Hz - 22kHz bandwidth, unweighted. 0 dB_r = +4 dB_u (0 dB_u = 775mV). (Using RMS will make the reading about 1 dB worse).
7. Switch ground lift switch on PSU to ensure you do not have ground loops in your test set-up. Noise should be as per our published figures (usually around -80dB_r) or better. If it is worse, look at this with an oscilloscope or better, a spectrum analyser to determine what it is that you can hear. This often turns out to be hum, either due to bad earthing or induction.

Soundtracs use Audio Precision instruments to obtain the published results but any regular Audio mV meter should work.

MICROPHONE EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE

If you are comparing a Soundtracs with a different mixer, be careful not to be deceived by different gain structures (in particular the +10dB gain in the mix master faders which if pushed to the top will show 10dB "extra" noise).

1. Un-route all channels groups and returns except channel under test. Route this to MIX / L-R. (if the mixer has no routing switches, the published specification allows for this)
2. Set channel fader to "0" i.e.. 10 dB below the top of fader movement.
3. Set Master L faders to "0" as per mix noise, above.
4. Input -60dB sine wave reference level signal to the channel under test, pan full left.
5. Set channel gain to maximum and measure L mix output, this shows the channel gain.
6. Disconnect input signal and replace with 150ohm dummy load.
7. Measure output noise on left master output with the same set up as for mix noise.
8. Channel noise is gain + measured noise e.g.: -60dB_r gain and -69dB_r noise gives -129dB_r noise for the mic input.

(5)

SOUNDTRACS POTENTIOMETER DECODER

Revised 30th April 96

Because of the huge number of pots in use we use a number based system. Whilst circuit diagrams show most component values, the pots are called up by their part number. This "decoder" is to give service engineers a handy reference as to what the value and type these pots are. In addition, some other useful information follows.

Linear, Logarithmic and Reverse- or Anti-Log law & Values in Ohms

In general pots are marked with the value e.g. 10K and a letter giving the law.

There are however 2 different sets of codes.

Japanese manufacturers (notably Alps) use a different code from European types

A = Log (i.e. = audio) B = Linear C = RLog

Pots are either marked in simple 10K (=10,000 ohm) form or the more recent style (as used on many capacitors) showing the number of zero's e.g. 10K = 103 (10 followed by 3 zero's)

In general the part number defines the type for a particular application.

POT000104	22K RLOG	POT000106	5K RLOG (use POT000147)
POT000107	10K LIN CD	POT000108	50K LOG
POT000109	100K+100K RLOG	POT000110	10K+10K LIN CD
POT000111	50K+50K LOG	POT000112	use POT000114
POT000113	10K LOG STEREO FDR	POT000114	10K LOG side pcb FDR
POT000115	use POT000123	POT000116	10K LOG CD
POT000117	2X100K RLOG	POT000118	2X100K LOG
POT000119	10K LOG	POT000120	2X10K LIN CD
POT000121	2X10K LOG	POT000122	10K LOG FDR
POT000123	2X20K RLOG	POT000124	4X100K RLOG
POT000125	10K LOG FDR 60mm	POT000126	10K LOG FDR 60mm
POT000127	2X10K LOG	POT000129	4X 100K RLOG
POT000131	MOTOR FDR 10K LOG	POT000132	10K STER FDR
POT000133	MOTOR 10K LOG FDR	POT000134	use POT000121
POT000135	10K LOG FDR	POT000136	10K LOG FDR
POT000137	10K STEREO FDR	POT000138	10K MONO FDR
POT000139	5K RLOG (use POT0147)	POT000140	10K LIN CD (use POT0107)
POT000141	50K LOG (use POT0108)	POT000142	10K STEREO FDR
POT000143	10K MONO FDR	POT000144	10K STEREO FDR
POT000145	10K MONO 60mm FDR	POT000146	10K STEREO 60mm FDR
POT000147	5K D (special)	POT000148	10K MONO FDR
POT000149	10K STEREO FDR	POT000150	10K STEREO FDR 60mm
POT000151	10K MONO FDR 60mm		

Notes on listing

2x = dual (stereo) + = dual concentric

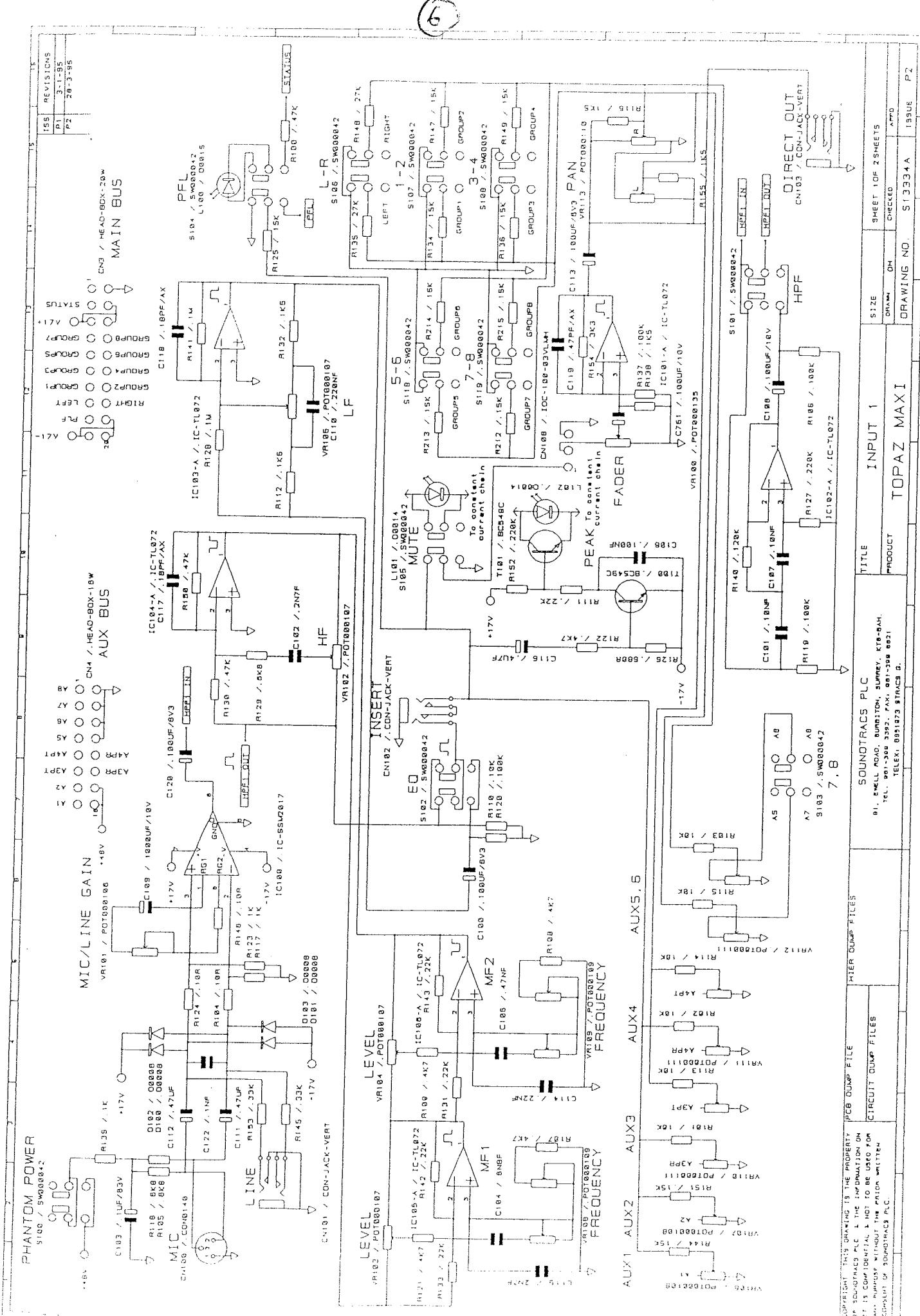
CD = Centre detent (e.g. panpots)

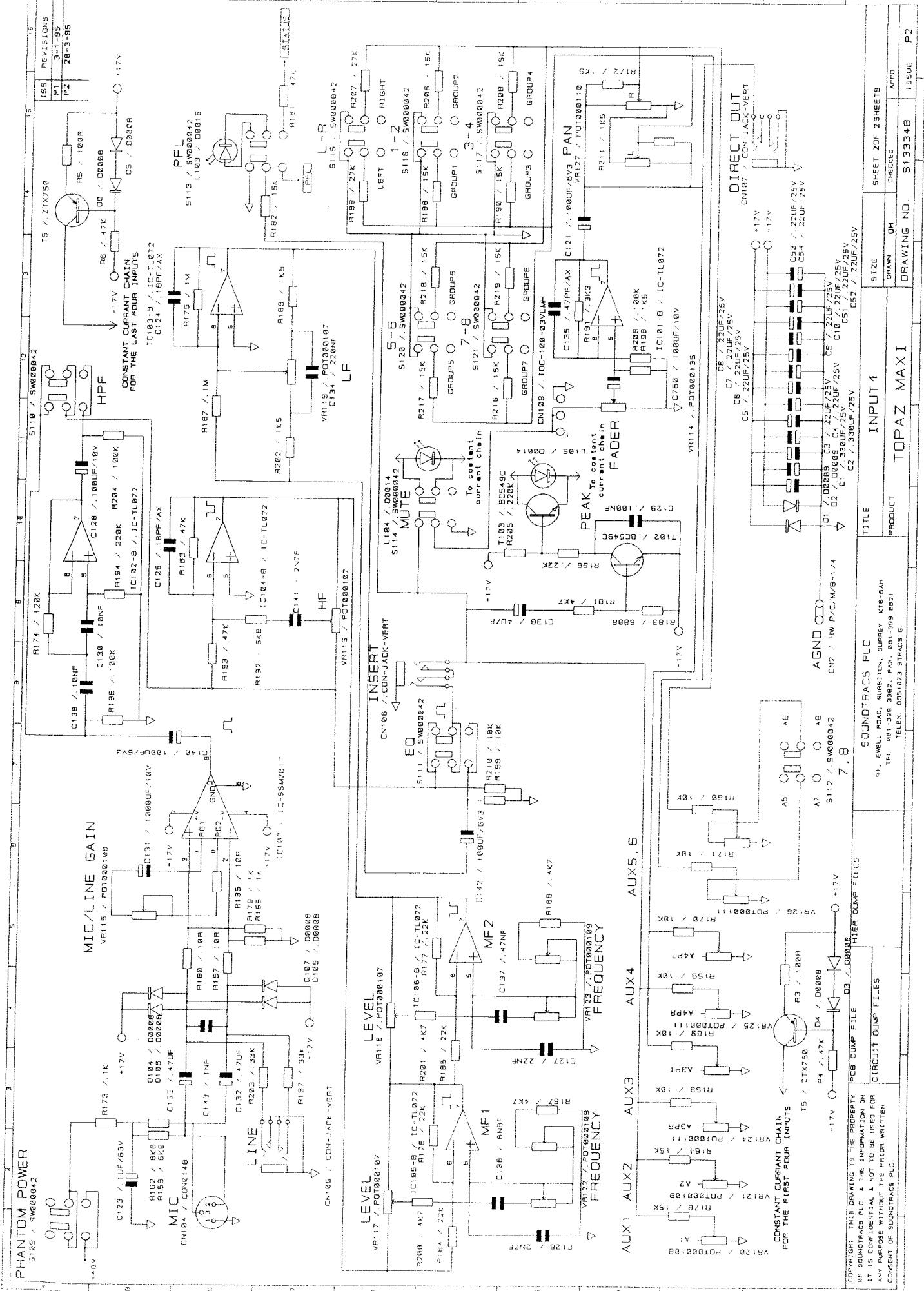
FDR = fader

K = 1000's of ohms LIN = linear,

LOG = audio, RLOG = Reverse (or anti) Log

use.... = pot has been replaced new type





PHANTOM POWER

S100 / SW00042



MIC/LINE GAIN

VR108 / POT000108

+48V

0102 / 000009

C103 / 1μF/63V

R118 / 8K8

R105 / 8K8

C112 / 470μF

CN101 / CON-JACK-VER1

C111 / 470μF

R152 / 35K

R145 / 33K

-17V

0103 / 000008

R146 / 10K

A124 / 10K

R116 / 1K

-17V

0104 / 000008

R117 / 1K

C109 / 1000μF/10V

C120 / 1000μF/10V

A3PR

A4PR

CNA / HEAD-BOX-18W

AUX BUS

A1 A2 A3PT A5 AB A7
A2 A3PT A4PT A6 AB A8
PFL LEFT GROUP1 GROUP3 GROUPS GROUP7 STATUS
RIGHT GROUP2 GROUP4 GROUPS GROUP8 CN3 / HEAD BOX-20W

IC104-A / IC-TL072
C117 / 10PF/XX

R150 / 47K

HPEL IN

IC103-A / IC-TL072
R129 / 1M

HPEL OUT

R130 / 47K

HPEL OUT

R129 / 5K8

C102 / 2N7F

HF

VR102 / POT000107

VR102 / POT000107

PFL

S104 / SW00042

00015

MAIN BUS

C118 / 10PF/XX

R141 / 1M

GND

IC108 / IC-SSM2012

R128 / 1M

IC103-A / IC-TL072

R129 / 1M

IC104-A / IC-TL072

R130 / 1M

IC105-A / IC-TL072

R131 / 1M

IC106-A / IC-TL072

R132 / 1M

IC107-A / IC-TL072

R133 / 1M

IC108-A / IC-TL072

R134 / 1M

IC109-A / IC-TL072

R135 / 1M

IC110-A / IC-TL072

R136 / 1M

IC111-A / IC-TL072

R137 / 1M

IC112-A / IC-TL072

R138 / 1M

IC113-A / IC-TL072

R139 / 1M

IC114-A / IC-TL072

R140 / 1M

IC115-A / IC-TL072

R141 / 1M

IC116-A / IC-TL072

R142 / 1M

IC117-A / IC-TL072

R143 / 1M

IC118-A / IC-TL072

R144 / 1M

IC119-A / IC-TL072

R145 / 1M

IC120-A / IC-TL072

R146 / 1M

IC121-A / IC-TL072

R147 / 1M

IC122-A / IC-TL072

R148 / 1M

IC123-A / IC-TL072

R149 / 1M

IC124-A / IC-TL072

R150 / 1M

IC125-A / IC-TL072

R151 / 1M

IC126-A / IC-TL072

R152 / 1M

IC127-A / IC-TL072

R153 / 1M

IC128-A / IC-TL072

R154 / 1M

IC129-A / IC-TL072

R155 / 1M

IC130-A / IC-TL072

R156 / 1M

IC131-A / IC-TL072

R157 / 1M

IC132-A / IC-TL072

R158 / 1M

IC133-A / IC-TL072

R159 / 1M

IC134-A / IC-TL072

R160 / 1M

IC135-A / IC-TL072

R161 / 1M

IC136-A / IC-TL072

R162 / 1M

IC137-A / IC-TL072

R163 / 1M

IC138-A / IC-TL072

R164 / 1M

IC139-A / IC-TL072

R165 / 1M

IC140-A / IC-TL072

R166 / 1M

IC141-A / IC-TL072

R167 / 1M

IC142-A / IC-TL072

R168 / 1M

IC143-A / IC-TL072

R169 / 1M

IC144-A / IC-TL072

R170 / 1M

IC145-A / IC-TL072

R171 / 1M

IC146-A / IC-TL072

R172 / 1M

IC147-A / IC-TL072

R173 / 1M

IC148-A / IC-TL072

R174 / 1M

IC149-A / IC-TL072

R175 / 1M

IC150-A / IC-TL072

R176 / 1M

IC151-A / IC-TL072

R177 / 1M

IC152-A / IC-TL072

R178 / 1M

IC153-A / IC-TL072

R179 / 1M

IC154-A / IC-TL072

R180 / 1M

IC155-A / IC-TL072

R181 / 1M

IC156-A / IC-TL072

R182 / 1M

IC157-A / IC-TL072

R183 / 1M

IC158-A / IC-TL072

R184 / 1M

IC159-A / IC-TL072

R185 / 1M

IC160-A / IC-TL072

R186 / 1M

IC161-A / IC-TL072

R187 / 1M

IC162-A / IC-TL072

R188 / 1M

IC163-A / IC-TL072

R189 / 1M

IC164-A / IC-TL072

R190 / 1M

IC165-A / IC-TL072

R191 / 1M

IC166-A / IC-TL072

R192 / 1M

IC167-A / IC-TL072

R193 / 1M

IC168-A / IC-TL072

R194 / 1M

IC169-A / IC-TL072

R195 / 1M

IC170-A / IC-TL072

R196 / 1M

IC171-A / IC-TL072

R197 / 1M

IC172-A / IC-TL072

R198 / 1M

IC173-A / IC-TL072

R199 / 1M

IC174-A / IC-TL072

R200 / 1M

IC175-A / IC-TL072

R201 / 1M

IC176-A / IC-TL072

R202 / 1M

IC177-A / IC-TL072

R203 / 1M

IC178-A / IC-TL072

R204 / 1M

IC179-A / IC-TL072

R205 / 1M

IC180-A / IC-TL072

R206 / 1M

IC181-A / IC-TL072

R207 / 1M

IC182-A / IC-TL072

R208 / 1M

IC183-A / IC-TL072

R209 / 1M

IC184-A / IC-TL072

R210 / 1M

IC185-A / IC-TL072

R211 / 1M

IC186-A / IC-TL072

R212 / 1M

IC187-A / IC-TL072

R213 / 1M

IC188-A / IC-TL072

R214 / 1M

IC189-A / IC-TL072

R215 / 1M

IC190-A / IC-TL072

R216 / 1M

IC191-A / IC-TL072

R217 / 1M

IC192-A / IC-TL072

R218 / 1M

IC193-A / IC-TL072

R219 / 1M

IC194-A / IC-TL072

R220 / 1M

IC195-A / IC-TL072

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IC196-A / IC-TL072

R222 / 1M

IC197-A / IC-TL072

R223 / 1M

IC198-A / IC-TL072

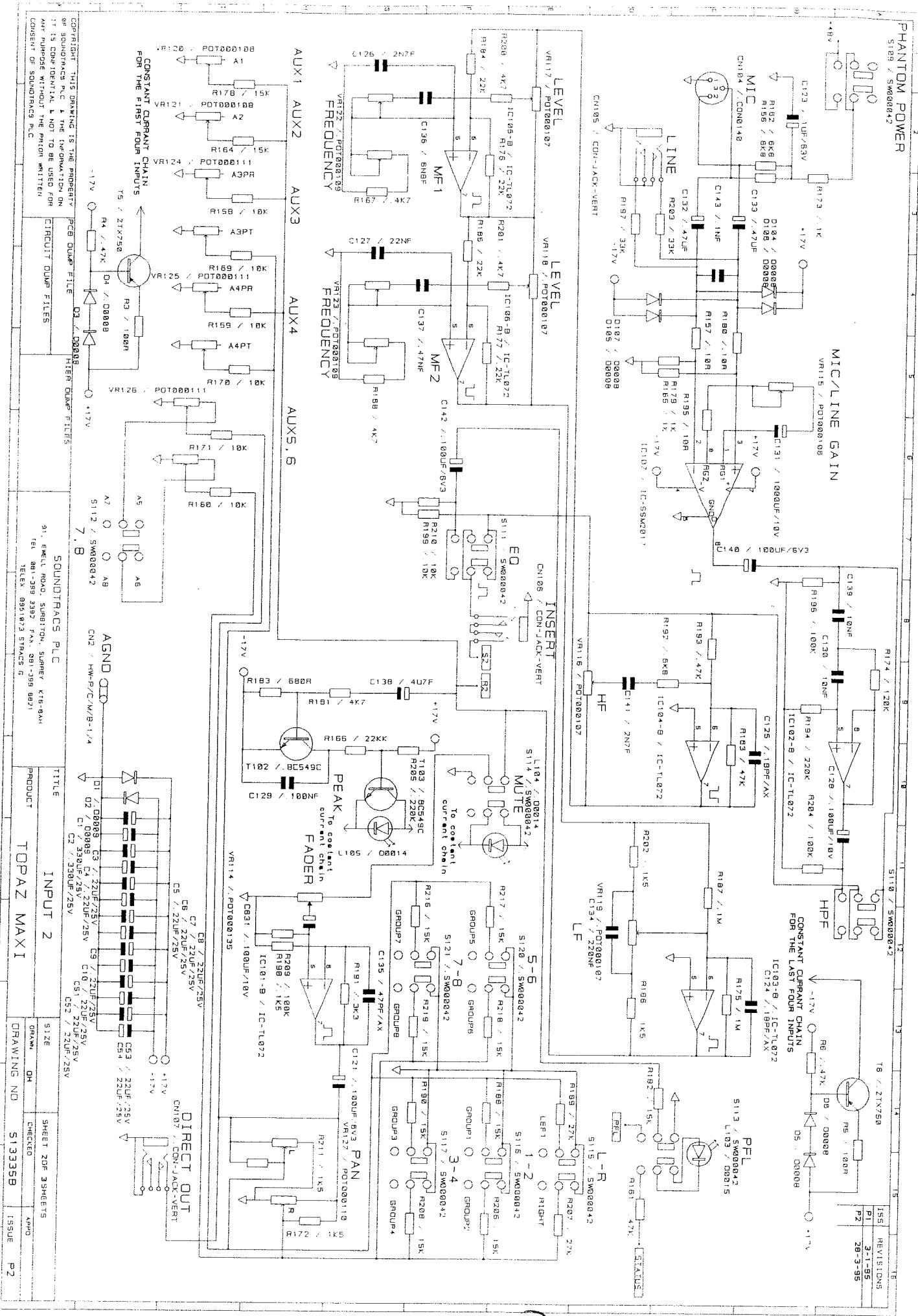
R224 / 1M

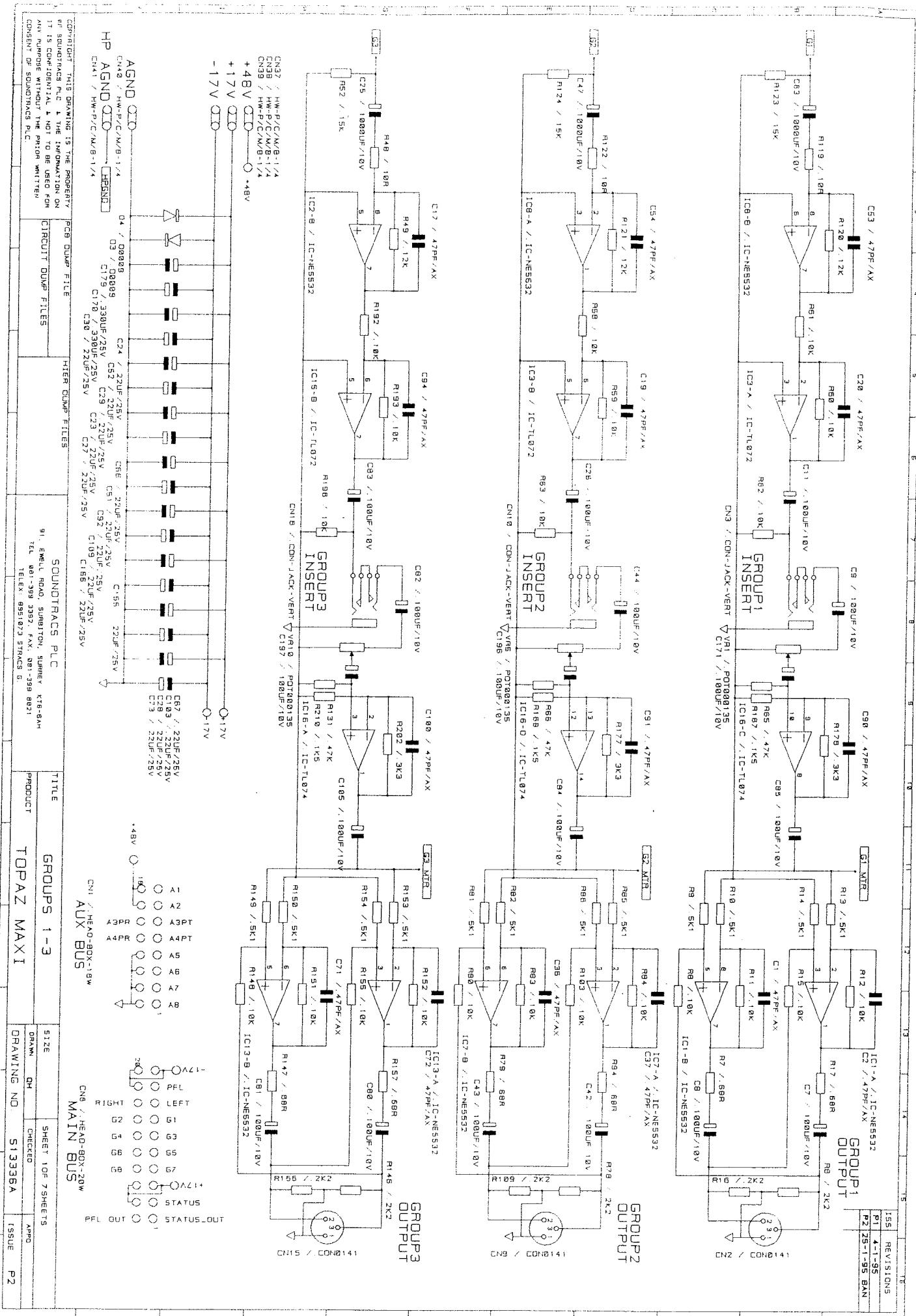
IC199-A / IC-TL072

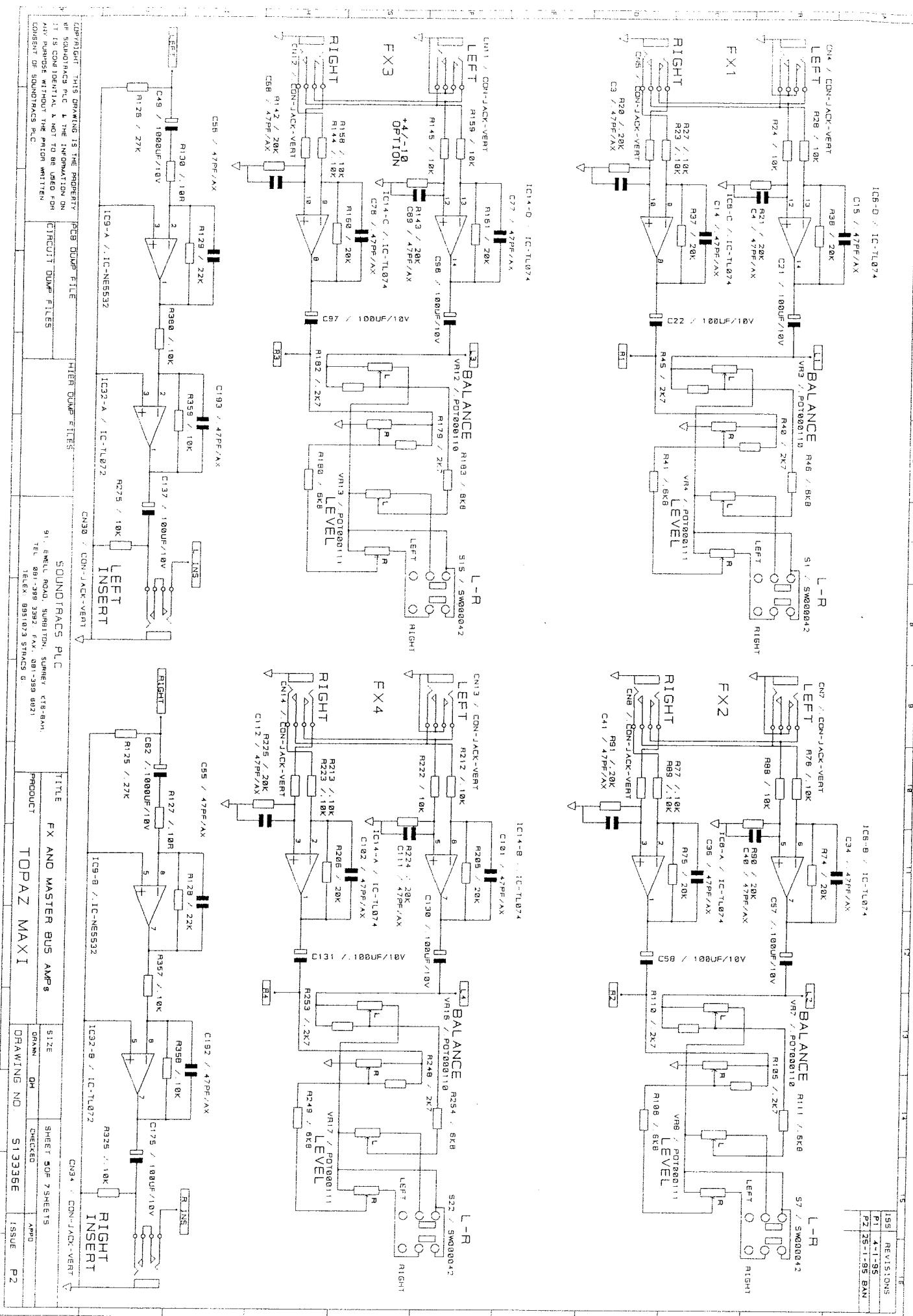
R225 / 1M

IC200-A / IC-TL072

R226 / 1M







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IC9-A / IC-NE5532

3126 ✓ 27K

C49 / U 1802UF/10V

RECORDED BY R. L. BROWN
2

C56 / 47PF/AX
R129 / 224

◀

R142 / 20K
C58 / 47PF/AX

GND / 100

OPTION
F X 3
IC14-C / IC-TL074
C78 / 47PF/AX
DUF/16

+4/-10 R143 / 20K
C69 / 47PF, A.Y

The diagram shows a circuit for CSB and A145. It features a 10kΩ resistor connected between the CSB input and ground. The output of this stage is connected to a 1.2V reference voltage. This signal then passes through a 1.2V reference voltage and a 1.0MΩ resistor to the A145 input. The A145 input is also connected to ground.

CC22 / 47PPM/X
DRAFT

ICV4-D - IC-TL074

- 1 -

C3 R20 V-20K
/-47PF/AX

L14 / 100

F X 1

H2A / 16K
R21 / 2.8K
C4 / +7.7PF / AX

Circuit diagram for the LEFT channel:

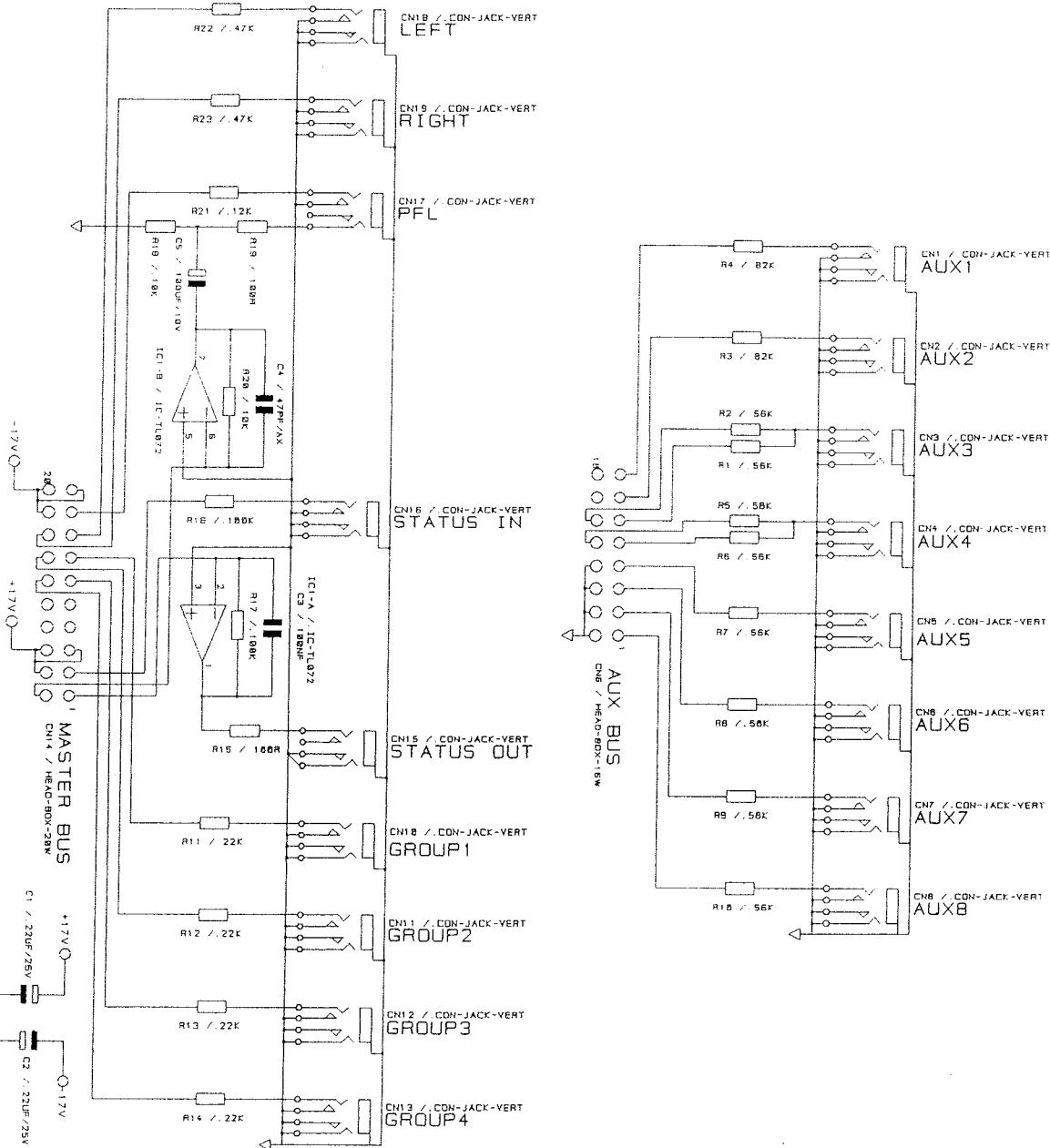
- Node R28 is connected to Node H36 via a 10k resistor.
- Node H36 is connected to ground via a 2.2k resistor.
- Nodes H36 and GND are connected to the left side of the CNE / CONN-JACK-VERT component.

C15 / 4.7PF/AX

ICG-D / IC-TL074

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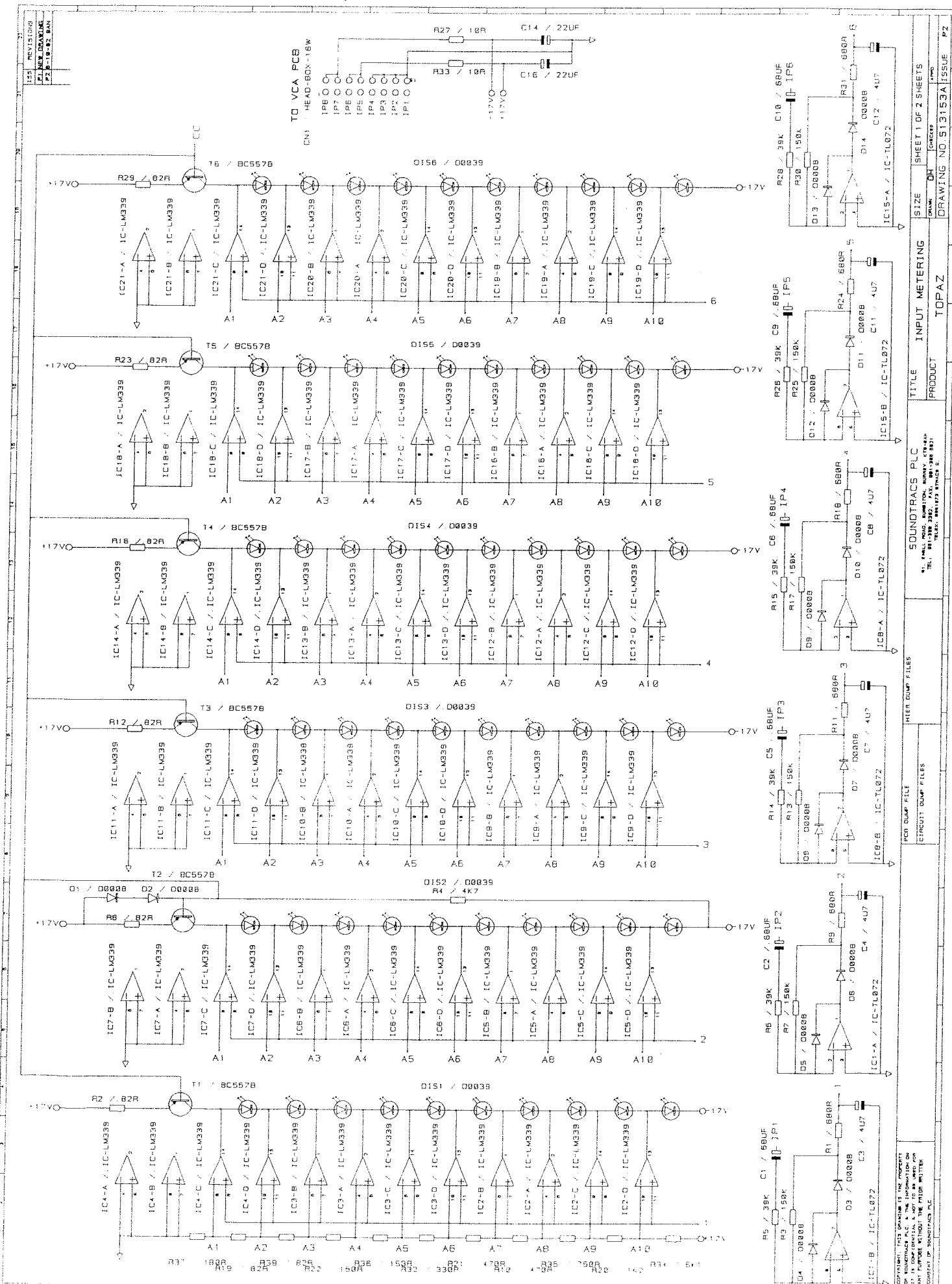


REF	REVISIONS
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P2	7-6-95
A	3-8-95
C2 & S	3-8-95

81

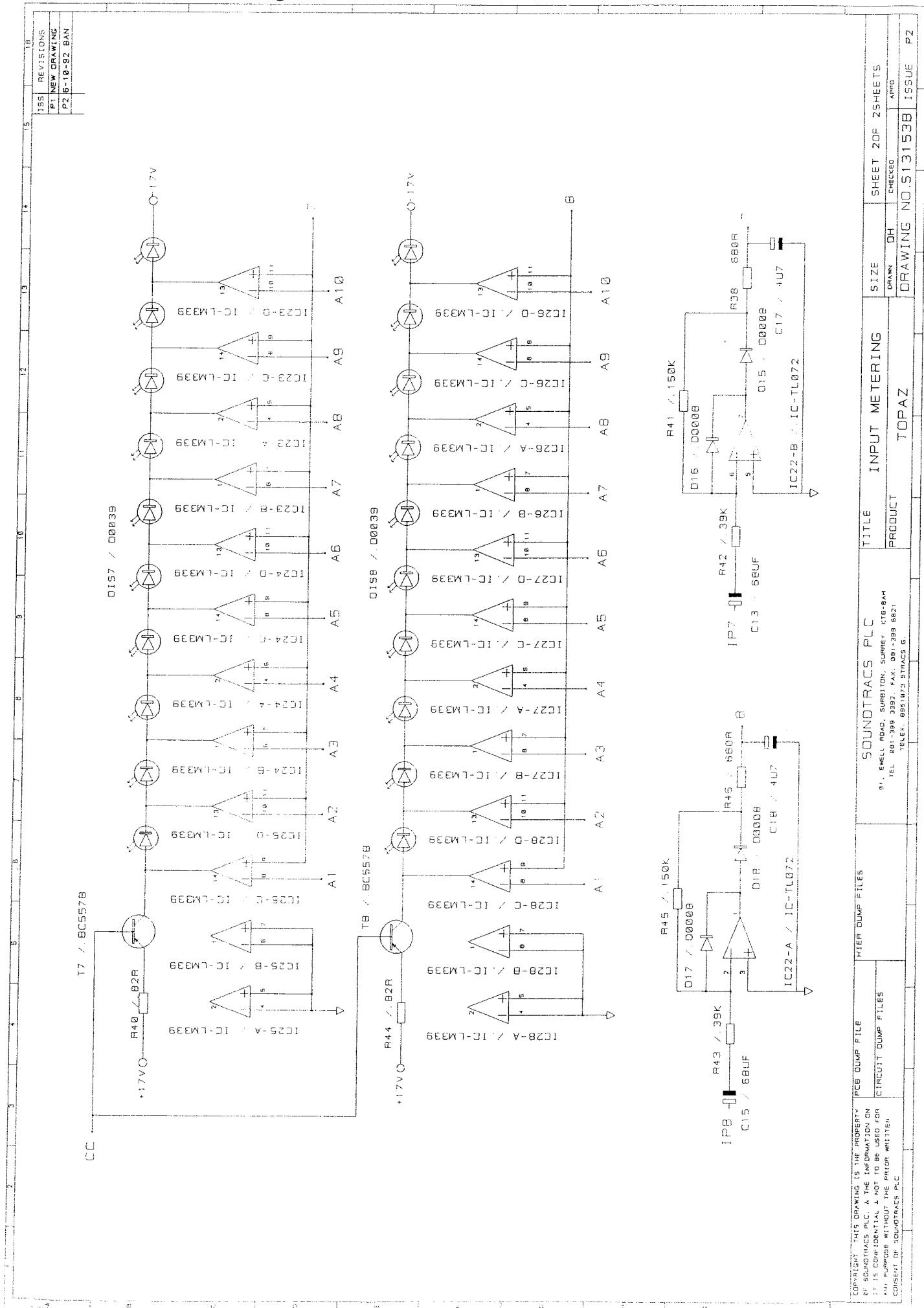
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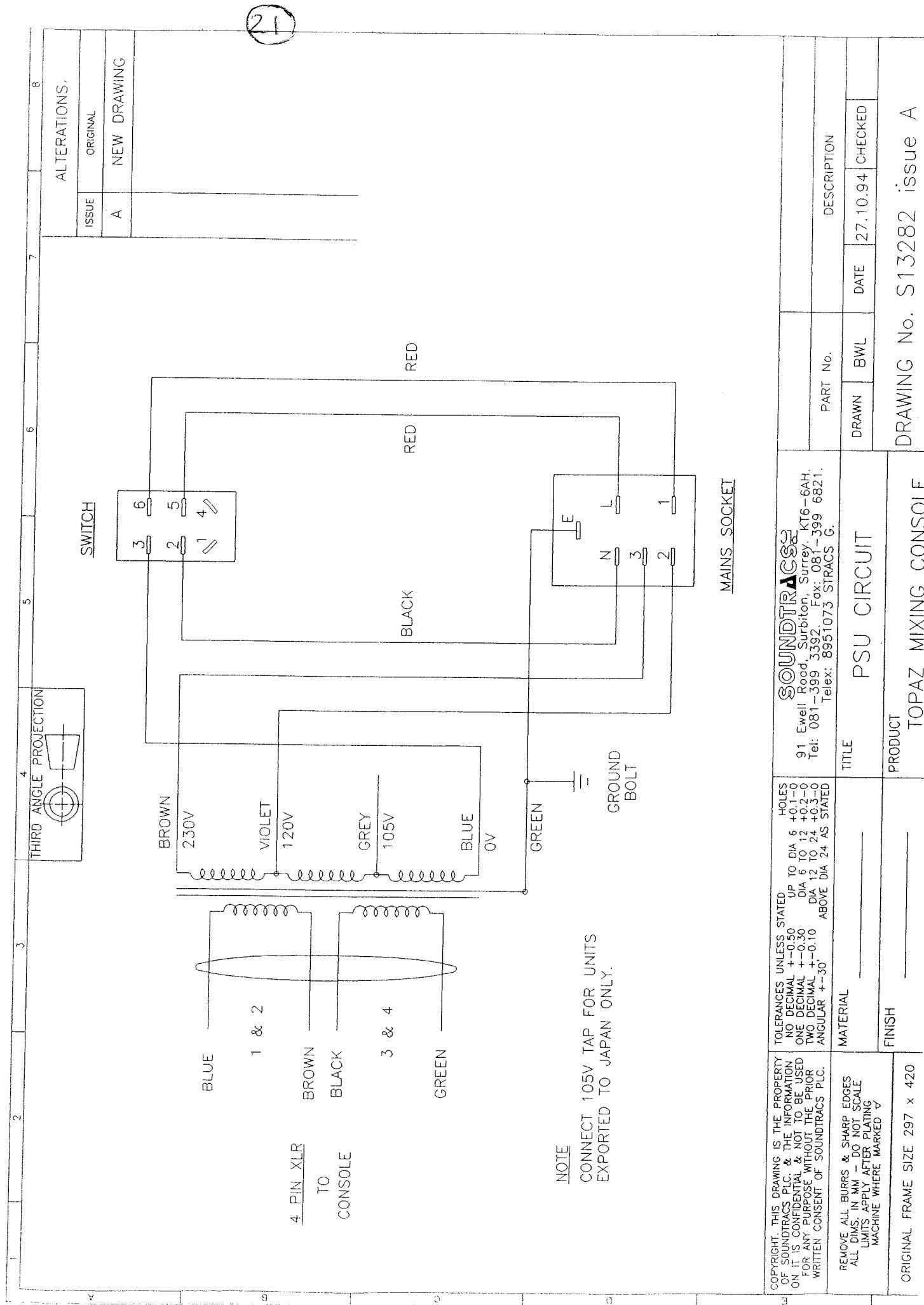


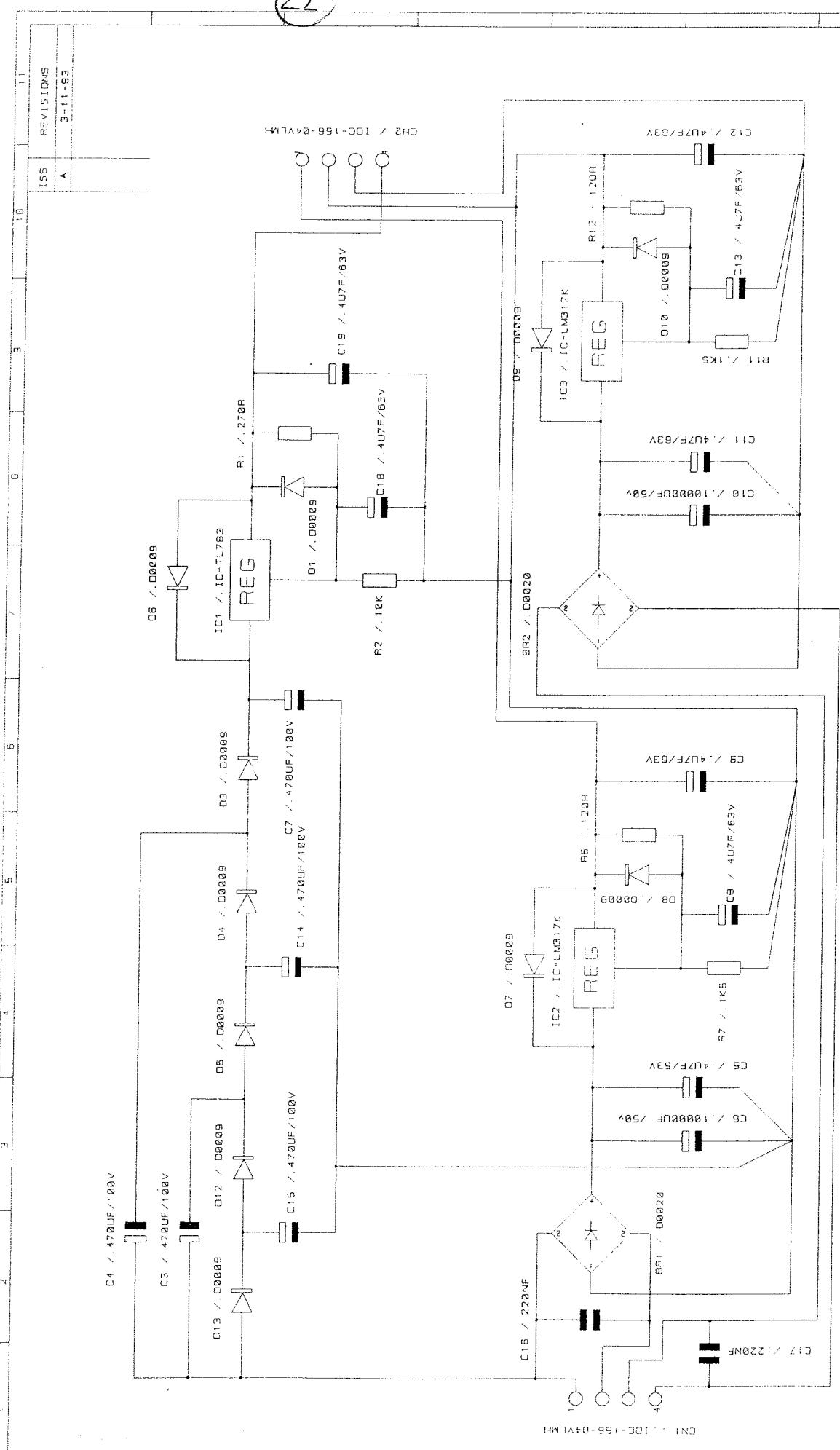
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External PSU as fitted to early Topaz Maxi





NOTE: IC2 and IC3 are LM338K regulators for Topaz Rotor 32 Channel Console.

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