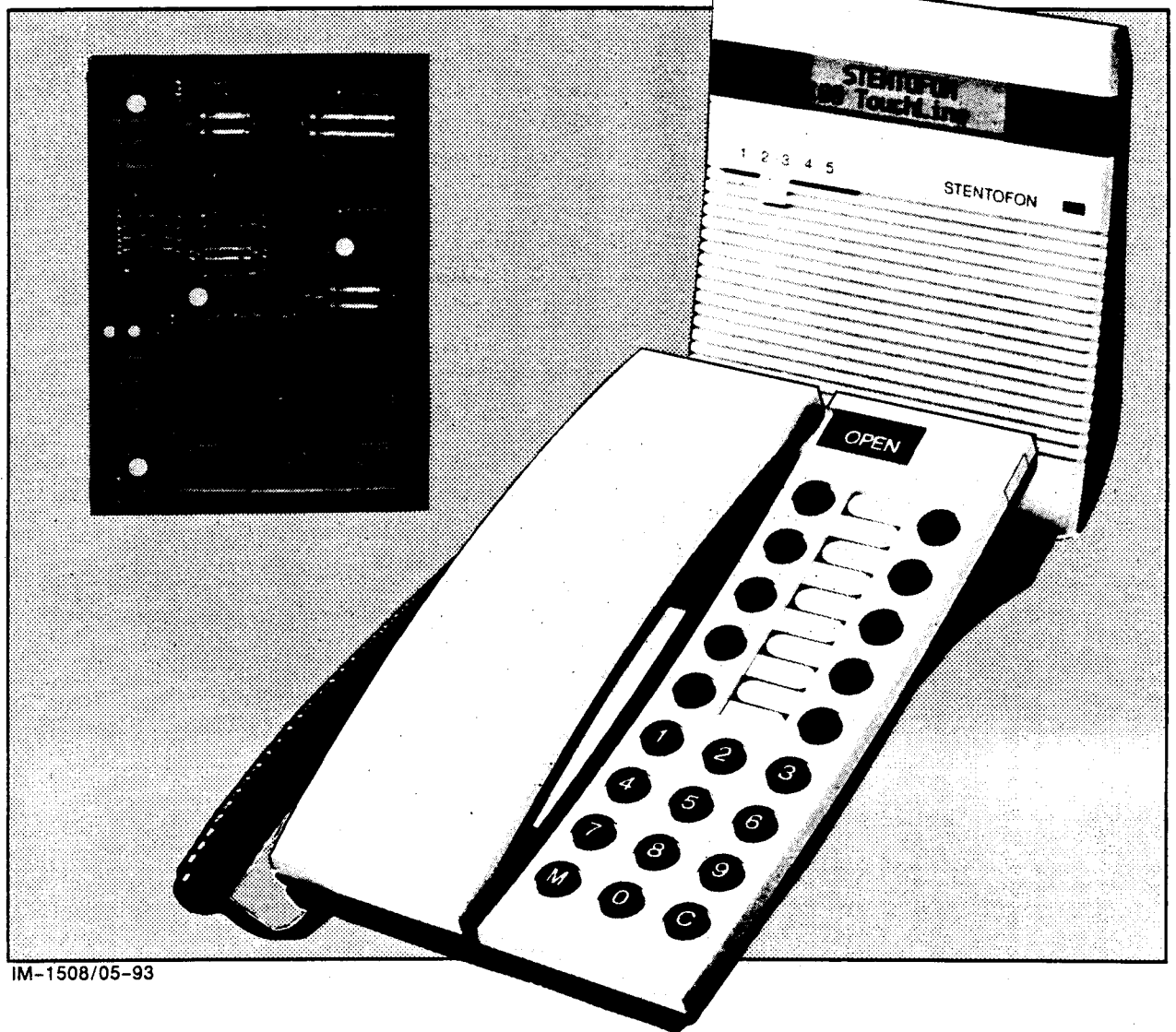




# TouchLine System

Remote Control Board  
MC 1000615100



IM-1508/05-93

## Installation Instructions

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## THE REMOTE CONTROL BOARD (MC)

### Introduction

The MC-board is designed mainly to be used in Pamex MPC exchanges where attention signals (alarm and time signals) are required. It functions more or less as a substation and is programmed as such in the software.

The board is equipped with four (4) relays and components that can give an (ID) puls identification and an (ID + M) key identification which again is what's needed to activate a call to two different subscriber numbers in an MPC-controlled exchange.

The board can to have attention signals distributed to two different places or groups at different times, or one alarm signal to all subscribers in an installation.

### Description of MC-board

#### Input for start (ID) and (ID+M)

The MC-board has two inputs marked (ID) and (ID+M) which will operate a relay K1 when +24V is applied. Signals coming from the external equipment such as firealarm devices or time signal devices (clocks) are connected to these two inputs.

#### Relay K3

The +24V applied on input (ID+M) will in addition to relay K1 also operate a relay marked K3. This relay gives when operated an M-key IL-identification (6k8 in parallel with 2k2 across the a/b-wires) and it will also have influence on the inputs S2 and S3.

#### Inputs S0, S1, S2, S3 and S4

When relay K3 operates, the signal connected to input (S2) will be turned off and a signal connected to input (S3) will be connected to the c/d-wires instead. The signal sources for time and alarm or microphone amplifier are connected to input signals S0 to S4. The relay K3 allows one to switch between two signal sources. The source is connected between S4 (which represents ground) and one of the inputs S0-S3, and must be 300mV RMS or 800mV pp to have maximum output signal.

#### Points E, F and G

Which of the inputs S0, S1, S2 or S3 to connect to the c-wire, depends on the programming of lugs E, F and G.

The following programming can be done:

Audio signal connected to S0	Strap E to F
Audio signal connected to S1	Strap E to G
Two signals alternating connected to S2 and S3	Strap E to G

### Relay K1

The relay K1 which operates each time a signal (+24V) is applied on either input (ID) or (ID+M), has two main purposes. First operated to give a positive puls on the base of T1 which again gives a low puls to operate relay K2, secondly to give a cancelling signal when the relay is reset (6k8 in parallel with 470 ohm connected across the a/b-wires).

### Relay K2

The relay K2 has one main purpose and that is to give an ID-signal (Resistor 2k2 across c/d-wires).

This means that K2 alone gives an ID call and that (K2+K3) together gives an (ID+M) call.

### Relay K4

When a call is made to a number, one will upon through connection have polarity switching of the c/d-wires.

This will cause the transistor T2 to operate and collector to go low (ground) and thereby operate a relay K4.

Relay K4 gives when operated a constant M-key depressed identification and allows a +24V to be presented on output A1, A2 or both depending upon programming. The +24V presented on the A0-A2 is used to start the oscillator L-6935 connected.

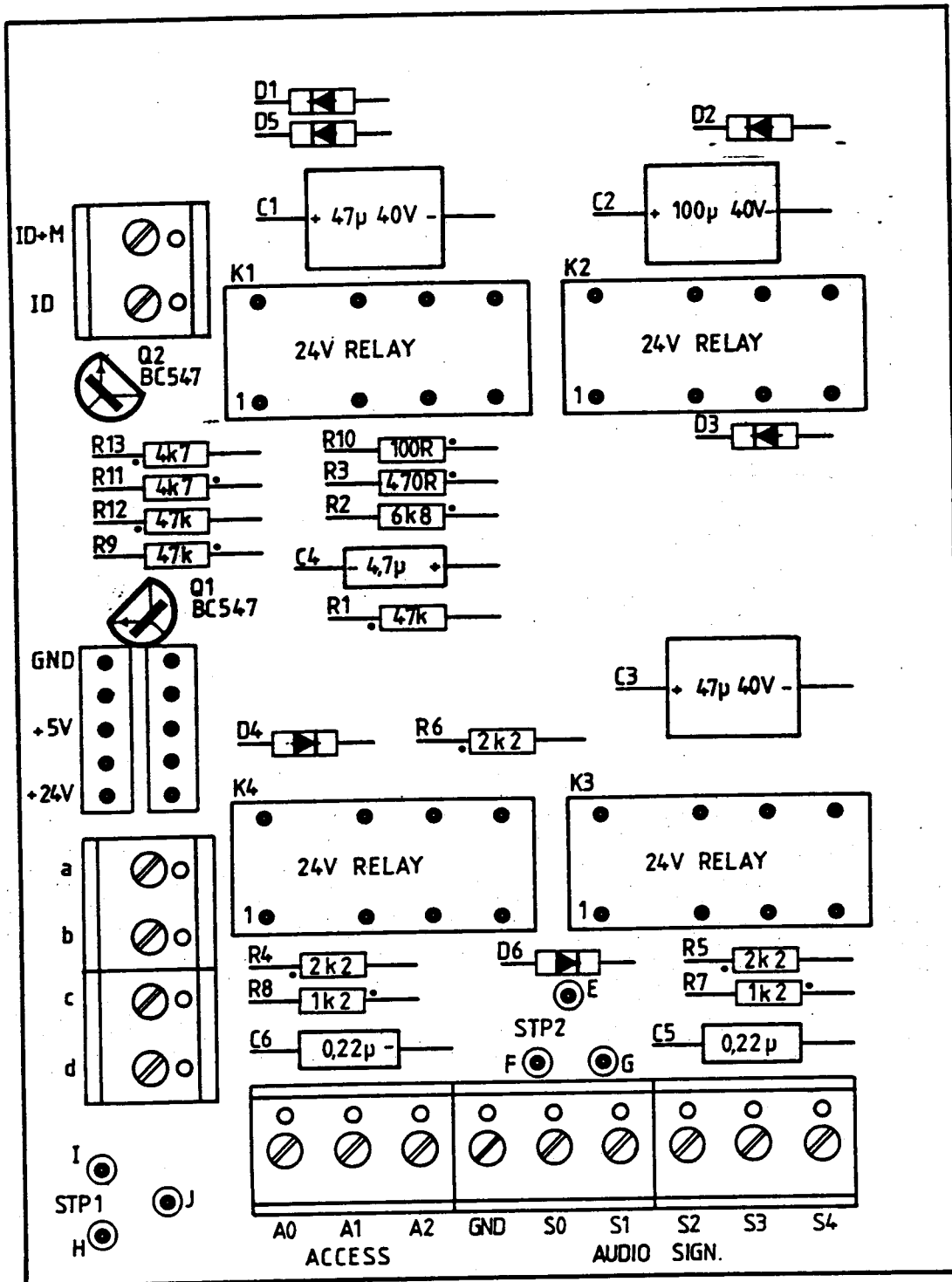
A time signal or alarm will then be heard in the stations programmed until relay K1 gives a cancelling signal.

### Points A0, A1 and A2

These points can by strapping lugs marked (N, I and J) accordingly have +24V applied to A1 (N strapped to I) or to A2 if point (N) is strapped to (J).

A1 will when relay K4 operates be applied +24V but A2 will have +24V constantly applied. These outputs are normally used to start the tone generator. If, however, the tone generator used cannot run on +24V, then the desired voltage (+V) can be connected to A1. The output A2 will then be applied (+V) every time relay K4 operates if point I is strapped to J.





PCB NO. 1096/2

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	DESCRIPTION REMOTE CONTROL BOARD MC 6151								
DRAWN	26.04.84 A.B.	SYST.	P	DRAW No	DB/1941/B2	PAGE	1(1)	FILE REF.	133-18
CHECKED	06.06.84 FN								
APPROVED	06.06.84 SA								



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