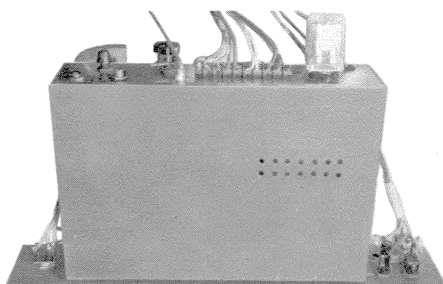


# OMNIVOX (continued from page 1)

A block diagram of this system is shown in Fig. 1. Only four tubes are needed in the functional amplifier and control stages. In addition, a 6AL7-GT twin indicator tube provides constant monitoring of the signal applied to the telephone line when using the phone patch. The indicator tube provides a sensitive means for determining optimum balance of the hybrid circuit, gives a visual indication of "zero-beat" and furnishes an indication of the amount of ALC voltage developed.



TOP VIEW of the OMNIVOX model with chassis cover in place. Vent holes in cover and chassis deck provide air circulation around tubes.

The gain of the audio system is about 70 decibels, providing adequate amplification from a crystal or other high impedance low level microphone to yield 22 volts at the audio output terminals when no ALC voltage is developed.

The input amplifier in the schematic diagram, Fig. 2, is driven through the master gain control ( $R_1$ ) which provides the load for the crystal microphone. It also acts with  $R_2$  and  $R_{11}$  as a voltage divider to control the amount of telephone signal fed to  $V_1$ .

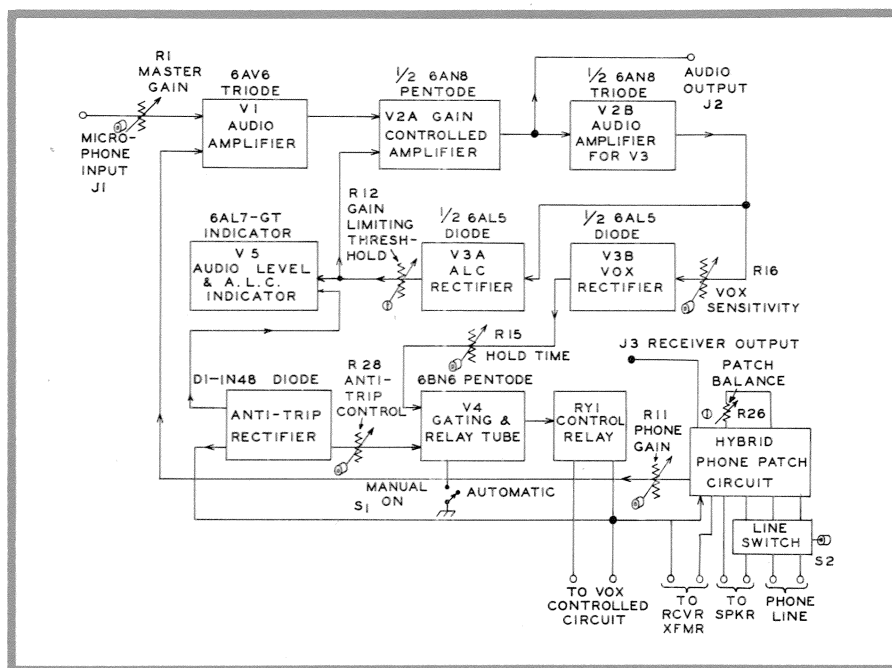


FIG. 1. BLOCK DIAGRAM of the OMNIVOX circuit, showing audio amplifier at top, bias rectifier and indicator tube at center, VOX circuit at bottom and hybrid phone patch at lower right corner. All controls except Gain Limiting Threshold ( $R_{12}$ ), Calibrate ( $R_{35}$ ) and Patch Balance ( $R_{20}$ ) are on the front panel.

Preamplifier  $V_1$  drives the pentode section of a 6AN8 ( $V_{2A}$ ), connected as a gain controlled audio amplifier. Inter-stage coupling capacitors  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  provide low frequency attenuation. Circuit and tube capacitances coupled with  $C_8$  provide high frequency attenuation, resulting in the audio frequency response characteristic shown in Fig. 3.

The output circuit of  $V_{2A}$  is composed of  $R_7$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  in series with the load connected to the output jack ( $J_2$ ) and the input impedance of  $V_{2B}$  connected through

$R_{20}$ . When the OMNIVOX is in the "receive" ( $R_{Y1}$  not energized) condition, the audio output jack ( $J_2$ ) is grounded through one of the normally closed contacts of  $R_{Y1}$ .

Thus, no audio output can appear at  $J_2$  from the speaker feeding into the microphone, even though both audio stages may be operating at full gain. The paralleled resistance of  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  is 50,000 ohms, and this, in shunt with  $R_7$ , provides a load resistance of 33,000 ohms for  $V_{2A}$ . The audio voltage developed across this load resistance is coupled to  $V_{2B}$  to provide additional gain for the rectifier circuits of  $V_3$  which provide a positive voltage from  $V_{3A}$  for driving the gating tube ( $V_4$ ), and a negative voltage from  $V_{3B}$  for the ALC bias on  $V_{2A}$ .

In addition, should the positive going output of  $V_{2A}$  exceed the 7.5 volts developed by  $R_{21}$  and  $C_{14}$  in the cathode circuit of  $V_{2B}$ , the 47,000-ohm resistance of  $R_{20}$  is shunted across the plate load to reduce the peak gain and provide moderate limiting action. Should greater clipping be desired,  $R_{20}$  can be reduced. The peak voltage at which clipping begins can be adjusted by changing the value of  $R_{21}$  to develop more or less DC voltage. (It is recommended that  $R_{21}$  be no less than 600 ohms.)

THE OUTPUT OF  $V_{2B}$  is coupled through  $C_{13}$  to  $V_{3A}$  where it is rectified and filtered through  $C_{10}$ ,  $R_{21}$ ,  $R_{37}$  and  $C_1$  to provide a negative voltage proportional to the amplitude of the



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