

PARTS LIST * AR-315 * BALANCED MODULATOR

NUMBER	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	VALUE AND RATINGS
C1,2	2	Capacitor, Disc	0.1 mfd, 25v
C3	1	" "	33 pf
C4,5		" "	330 pf
R1,16,17,18	4	Potentiometer, 1/4" shaft	100k linear
R2,3,4,5,14,15	6	Resistor, Carbon	10k 10%
R6,19,22	3	" "	3.3k 10%
R9	1	" "	12k 10%
R8,10,11,21	4	Trimpot	10k linear
R12,13	2	Resistor, Carbon	2.2k 10%
R7	1	" "	6.8k 10%
R23	1	Resistor, Carbon	22k 10%
R24,25	2	" "	1k 10%
R20	1	" "	15k 10%
U1	1	I C Multiplier	MC1595 (Motorola)
U2	1	Operational Amplifier	LM301A
	1	Printed Circuit Board	
	1	Front Panel	
	4	Knobs, 1/4" Shaft	
	1	Frame	
	2	Bracket	
	6	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8	
	6	Nuts	
	12	Jack, mini-phone	

ARLES System 800 Music Synthesizer
Module AR 315

Balanced Modulator and Attenuators Assembly Instructions

The previous pages were written as a general guide, to familiarize the builder with the components. Here, now, are the specific assembly instructions for building your

It is recommended that you do the following before you proceed:

Find a place where you can work through completion, without disturbing your set-up.

Use adequate lighting.

Wash your hands before starting. This removes contaminating oils and perspiration and makes assembly more comfortable.

As you proceed, check off each step with a pencil.

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1. Preparation

Lay the circuit board down on a sheet of white paper. PLACE METAL SIDE DOWN! Turn board so that connector strip is to the left.

Lay the assembly drawing down near the board.

Unpack the parts carefully and place in a large box or tray so they won't get lost.

Have the following tools nearby:

Pencil tip soldering iron, hot and tinned (solder coated)

Solder--Use only thin rosin core solder!

Small diagonal wire cutters

Small wire strippers

Small long-nose pliers

Regular pliers

Flat blade screw driver

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2. Jumpers

Find jumper J1 on the drawing. Measure J1 on the PCboard. Cut a piece of insulated wire one inch longer than J1 measures on the PC board. Strip 1/2 inch of insulation from each end being careful not to damage the wire itself. Bend the bare ends to a right angle and insert into the holes on the board, according to the drawing. While holding the ends down against the board to hold the wire in place. Solder and cut off the excess. (Refer to the introduction on parts installation.)

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3. Resistors

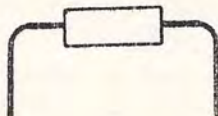
Carefully install all 25 resistors on the circuit board.

R8, 10, 11, and 21 are trim pots. R1, 16, 17, 18 are potentiometers.

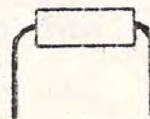
To avoid breaking the resistors leads, bend the leads at least 1/16 of an inch away from the body of the resistor.

For example:

Correct



Incorrect



- () 4. Capacitors
Install all four capacitors on the board. (C1 through C4)
- () 5. Integrated Circuit Amplifiers
Install the 1595 Modulator and the LM301 op amp and the board.

ALL BOARD COMPONENTS ARE NOW MOUNTED.

MODULE ASSEMBLY-- Please refer to Module Assembly Drawing

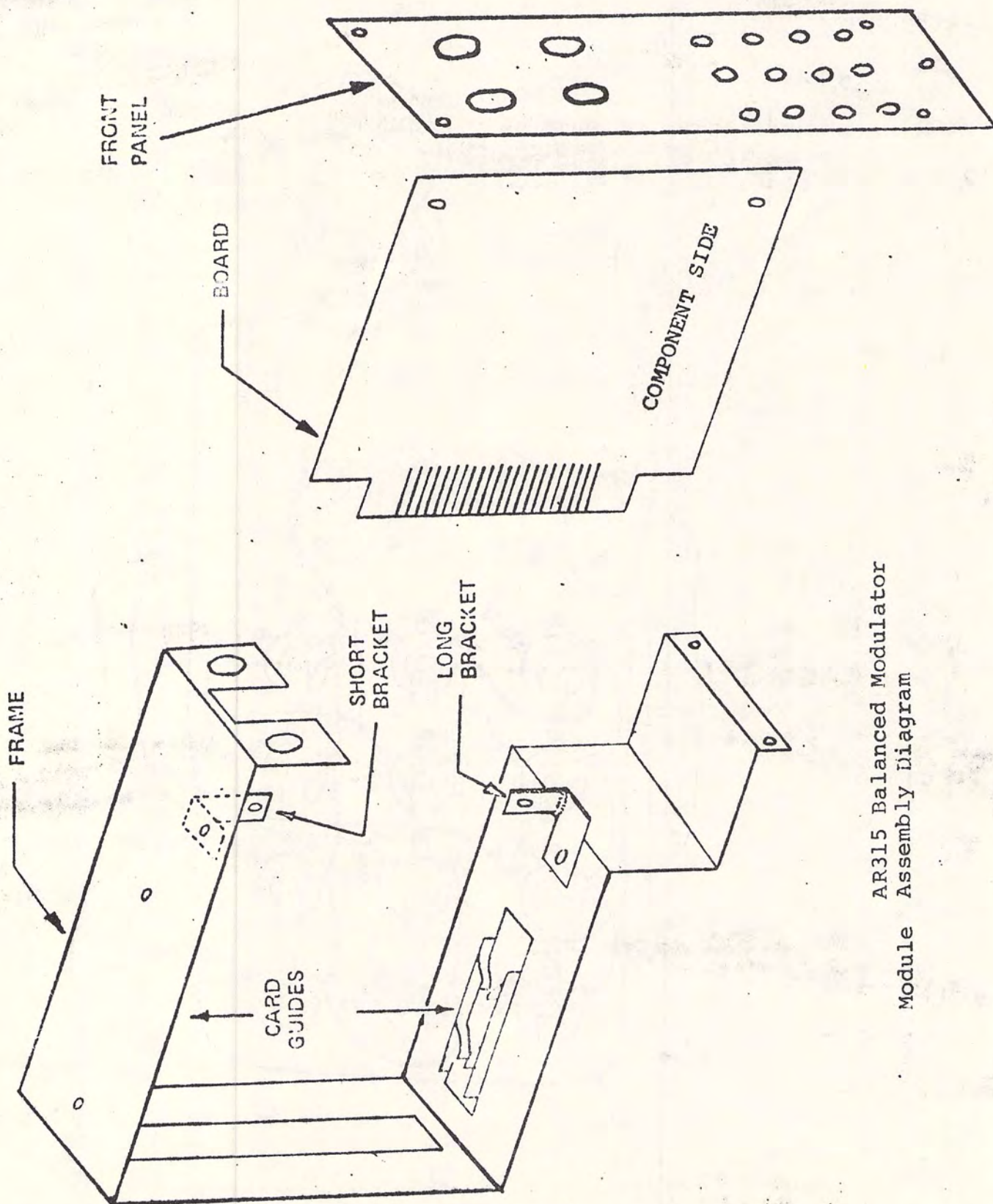
- () 1. Unpack the frame, bag of hardware, and front panel.
- () 2. Snap the two plastic card guides into the holes in the frame.
Be sure that the pairs of tabs in the guides which hold the board point toward the rear of the frame. (The bottom one is shown installed in the drawing.)
- () 3. Slide the circuit board into the frame, holding the top and bottom of the frame together against the board so that the board fits snugly in the card guides. Be sure that the pairs of plastic tabs pinch the edge of the circuit board properly.
- () 4. Using 4-40X3/8" screws and nuts, mount the two angle brackets to the frame as shown in the drawing. The brackets should be entirely on the component side of the board.
- () 5. Now screw the board to the brackets. Insert the 4-40 X 3/8" screw from the foil side of the board. **DOUBLE CHECK THAT THE HEAD OF THE SCREW DOES NOT TOUCH ANY FOIL!!!**
- () 6. Unpack the front panel carefully. Avoid scratching its surface.
AT THIS POINT you may if you wish skip steps 7-8 and proceed through the first few steps in the panel wiring (those in which wiring is done between components on the panel, but not to the board) before finishing the module assembly.
- () 7. Mount the top of the panel to the top of the module frame using the top two potentiometers as follows: If there are tabs sticking up parallel to the shaft on the pots, bend 90 degrees inward out of the way. Put the locking washer on the pots. Insert the pot shafts through the matching 3/8" holes in the frame and the top of the panel. Put on the nuts and tighten them very snugly, but avoid scratching the panel.
- () 8. Attach the bottom of the panel to the frame using the remaining 4-40 screws and nuts.
- () 9. Install the other pots onto the panel.
- () 10. Install all 12 mini-phone jacks as shown in the panel drawing.
- () 11. Turn all pot shafts fully counterclockwise and mount the knobs pointing to the leftmost number. Tighten knob screws.

THIS COMPLETES MODULE ASSEMBLY

PANEL WIRING--Refer to panel wiring diagram and board assembly drawing.

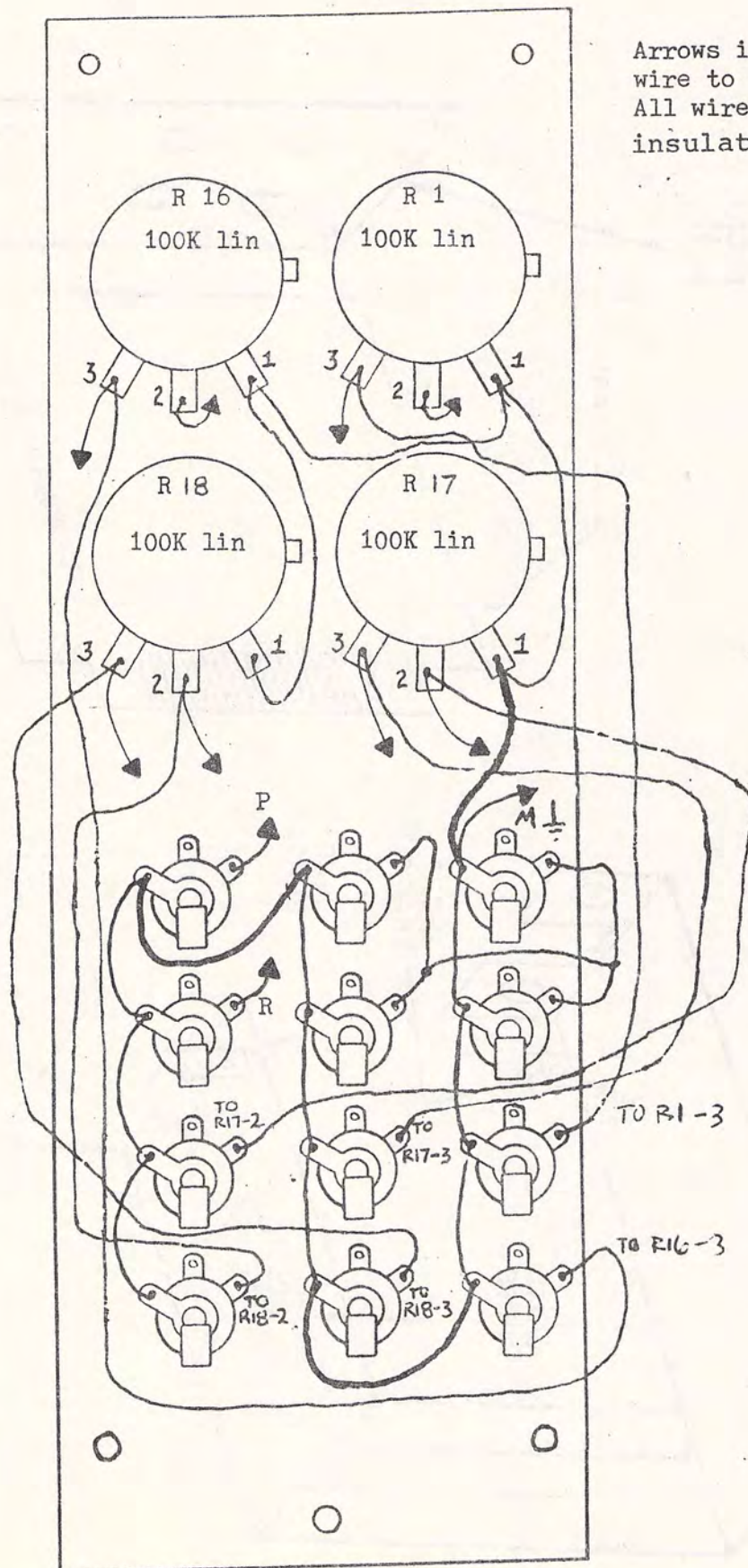
- () 1. Run a wire connecting the grounds of all 12 mini-jacks, as shown, and from there to the point on the board labelled M on the assembly drawing.
- () 2. Run a wire connecting pins 1,2,and 3 of each pot on the panel to the appropriate point on the board as labelled on the assembly drawing.
Wire one pot at a time to avoid confusion.
- () 3. Wire all jacks with arrows and a letter designation to the appropriate point on the board as labelled on the assembly drawing.

THIS COMPLETES ASSEMBLY OF YOUR BALANCED MODULATOR AND ATTENUATORS.



AR315 Balanced Modulator
Module Assembly Diagram

AR 315 BALANCED MODULATOR AND ATTENUATORS PANEL WIRING DIAGRAM--rear view



Arrows indicate a wire to the PC board. All wires must be insulated.

BALANCED MODULATOR AND ATTENUATORS TRIM PROCEDURE

The following procedure is recommended if the test instruments are available.

1. Oscilloscope with direct coupled (DC) vertical input.
2. 10 volt DC voltage source. (The output from an envelope generator with sustain at maximum may be used for this.)
3. An oscillator with two waveforms.

Trim as follows: Turn all trim pots to center position before proceeding.

1. Turn the Y input attenuator to 0 and apply a 10 volt sawtooth to the X input. X input at 10.
2. Adjust R 10 for minimum signal on the output. (Oscilloscope gain may be increased for more precise trimming.)
3. Turn X input attenuator to 0 and apply a 10 volt sawtooth to the Y input. Y input at 10.
4. Adjust R 11 for minimum signal at the output.
5. Turn both input attenuators to 0. Adjust R 21 for 0 volts at the output.
6. Apply a 10 volt DC voltage to the inputs of X and Y. pots on 10.
7. Adjust R 8 for 10 volts at the output.

Your Balanced Modulator, Attenuators Module is ready to use.

THEORY OF OPERATION AR-315
BALANCED MODULATOR

The module has two inputs, called X and Y. Signals from these are fed to U1, which is a 4-quadrant multiplier I C. Its output is amplified by U2, an op amp connected as a differential amplifier. When trimmed, the output voltage should equal XY over 10. If either input, or both, are 0, the output will be 0. R10 trims the output to within a small fraction of a volt when Y is 0, and R11 does so when X is 0. When both inputs are 0, R21 is used to trim the output to 0 volts D C.

Finally, with 10 volts applied to BOTH inputs, R8 trims the gain for 10 volts output. By multiplying (modulating) two different audio waveform together, a wide variety of new sounds may be generated. The AR-315 module also has two independent controls with inputs and outputs, for use as a variable attenuator, or level control, anywhere in a synthesizer patch.

+15V
X INPUT
Y INPUT

ATTEN 1 IN
ATTEN 2 IN

GROUND

OUTPUT 1
OUTPUT 2
ATTEN 1 OUT
ATTEN 2 OUT

-15V

1 JUMPERS

AR-315 BALANCED MODULATOR

