The model CX15 is a P.A. amplifier which delivers 15 watts of output power. It has no field supply.

It has four input circuits for two microphones and two phonographs.

Power Rating: - 105-125 volts, A.C. 60 cycles, consumes 125 watts.

Tubes Used: - Total 7, 2-6J7; 1-6F8G; 1-6CG6; 2-6N6G; 1-5X4G. A close fitting tube shield is supplied for the 6F8G tube.

Connections: Phonograph:

There are 2 low gain input channels for use with high impedance type of phono pickup. A shielded wire should be used between each phono and the input terminals in order to reduce noise pickup. Connect shield to terminal #1 which is grounded. Use terminal #2 for wire from phono to first channel. Use terminal #3 for wire from phono to second channel.

Microphone:

Any high impedance type microphone, such as Velotron, Velocity, Crystal, or Dynamic may be connected to either of the two screw type microphone connectors provided. A shielded microphone cable is essential between each microphone and the amplifier. It may be fitted to the female cable connector supplied with the amplifier by the method described and illustrated on the reverse of this sheet.

Output:

The two five prong sockets marked "SPEAKER" on the rear of the amplifier, are for connections to two speakers with their own source of field excitation. Additional speakers may be connected to the terminal strip marked "OUTPUT" as follows: Terminal 1 is common, terminal 2 is two ohms, terminal 3, 4 ohms; terminal 4, 9 ohms; terminal 5, fifteen ohms and terminal 6 is 500 ohms.

AC Receptacle:

An AC outlet is located on the rear of chassis so that a phono motor, field exciter or other device may be plugged in if desired. The master switch controls this circuit also.

Fuse:

A 2 ampere fuse is located under the metal cover on rear panel. If the fuse blows, examine wiring and equipment for possible short circuits or other troubles before attempting to operate system again.

Remarks:

If any hum is noticed when using the microphone, reverse the line polarity by pulling out the AC line plug, giving it a half turn and re-instating. Hum may be caused by faulty tubes. If hum is noticed with correct polarity check all tubes carefully. In some cases, an external ground may be necessary. Terminal #1 of input or #1 of output may be used to ground the system.