JP3, JP4 & JP5 on Encoder set A-B for Analog Audio
set B-C for AES/EBU

JP1 of the Encoder should be in the A-B position for Analog Audio, and the B-C position for AES/EBU. The input must be either AES/EBU, or Analog.

JW2 of the Decoder should be in the A-B position for Analog Audio, and in the B-C position for AES/EBU. Only one output is active at a time. JW4 & JW5 set A-B for Analog Audio
set B-C for AES/EBU

Both the Encoder and Decoder use a terminal strip located on the rear panel to access the AES/EBU interfaces.

2.7 Use of Analog Subcarriers

Analog Subcarriers can be added to the DMM92-75's digital signal using subcarrier frequencies higher than the bandwidth required by the digital baseband signal. Often, these are already in use in the existing Analog systems. DMM92-75 series equipment permits the use of Analog Subcarriers from 110kHz on up. Subcarriers above 150kHz are suitable for use with the DMM92-100.

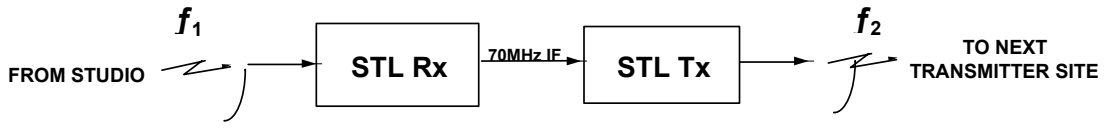
The method of adding subcarriers is identical to the method used to add subcarriers to Analog composite stereo STL equipment. Consult the operation manual of the STL equipment if necessary.

2.8 Repeater Installation

There are three basic methods for repeating the DMM92 digitally coded STL signals, for applications where the signal must be relayed. They are outlined below.

2.8.1 IF Repeaters

The most desirable method is and IF Repeater. Here the RF is received at the repeater site and converted to the new output frequency without ever leaving the RF domain (no demodulators or modulators). This method minimizes degradation of the modulating signal. Figure 2.8-1 is a block diagram of this arrangement. TFT 's model 8300 provides this capability.



Figute 2.8-1. IF Interferface Repeater