

# “The Bandit”

## FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

**RED WIRE** Connect to any switched positive point. The most convenient place being the on-off switch, usually at the rear of the volume control. To identify the correct connection, use a voltmeter or small 12V bulb.

**BLACK WIRE** Ground connection. negative (not the transceiver case). A handy point is to solder the wire to one of the screening cans (Fig 2).

**BLUE WIRE** Solder this wire to the audio pin on mic socket.

**GREEN WIRE/YELLOW WIRE** If there is not a yellow wire, then solder the green wire to the transmit pin on mic socket. If there is a yellow wire then locate the transmit pin on mic socket, remove this lead and connect it to the yellow wire. Solder the green wire to the vacant pin on mic socket.

**ORANGE WIRE** On units that produce a tone at the end of transmission grounding this wire will prevent any audio being transmitted. The usual way to achieve this is to connect it to a single pole miniature switch on units that produce a tone at the beginning of the transmission. grounding this wire will prevent the tone being sent unless the mic is keyed twice in quick succession.

## HOW TO FIND THOSE CONNECTIONS

1 WITH A CIRCUIT DIAGRAM Compare the instructions with your circuit diagram, transferring the mic pin numbers on your circuit to the correct pins on the instruction sheet. Then follow FITTING INSTRUCTIONS.

2 WITHOUT A CIRCUIT DIAGRAM a) P/T or transmitter connection Set the transmitter up into its normal operating position, with aerial power supply etc. Disconnect the power supply, remove the lower case half (the side with the speaker grill in). Using a knife or small file, scrape away a small portion of plating from one of the cod screening cans near to the mic socket. TAKE CARE (Fig 2). Using a 25W, or larger soldering iron, solder a 6 inch length of insulated wire (provided) to the screening can. For the next step you will need to monitor your transmitter output. An SFR meter or another receiver will do. Remove the mic. Reconnect the power and switch on. Using the length of wire, soldered to the screening can, carefully touch each pin on the mic socket in turn. One of the pins when touched will turn the transmitter on. Mark the pin number onto the instruction sheet. Turn off the power and remove the wire from the screening can. b) Reconnect power and switch on. Hold the bare end of the length of wire and touch the other end onto the mic pins inside the transceiver. One of the pins when touched, will cause a click hum or buzz in the loudspeaker. Mark the pin number onto the instruction sheet.

## NOTES

- 1 On some transceivers the above method of finding the audio pin may not work. If this is the case then follow step b) with the transceiver transmitting and monitor the transmitted signal using a modulation meter or receiver.
- 2 On transceivers where the loudspeaker is turned off when the mic is removed 4 is quite normal for the "PIP" to be heard in the loudspeaker at the end of the transmission (if the fitted unit produces a note at the end of the transmission) if the audio is too loud solder a resistor of value 22K to 56K (to suit) in series with the BLUE lead.
- 3 Try and place your unit as near to the mic socket as possible keeping all wires short.
- 1 If the audio is heard in your loudspeaker or if the audio is not transmitted, then a relay may be fitted to duplicate the action of the mic switch.

For fitting details see FIG 4  
 IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHAT TO DO OR HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY DO NOT CONTINUE BUT CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR A COMPETENT ELECTRONIC ENGINEER  
 DAMAGE CAUSED BY INCORRECT FITTING WILL NOT BE COVERED UNDER WARRANTY

## WARNING

WHEN FITTING THIS UNIT INSIDE EQUIPMENT THE SUPPLIED PROTECTIVE COVER MUST BE FITTED (For units where the protective cover is supplied separately)

View from front of mic socket

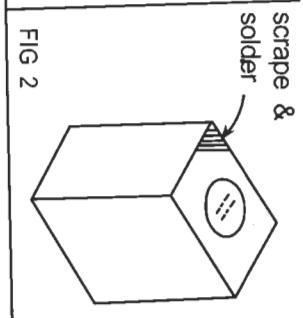
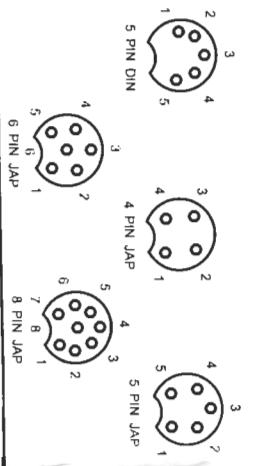


FIG 1

FIG 2

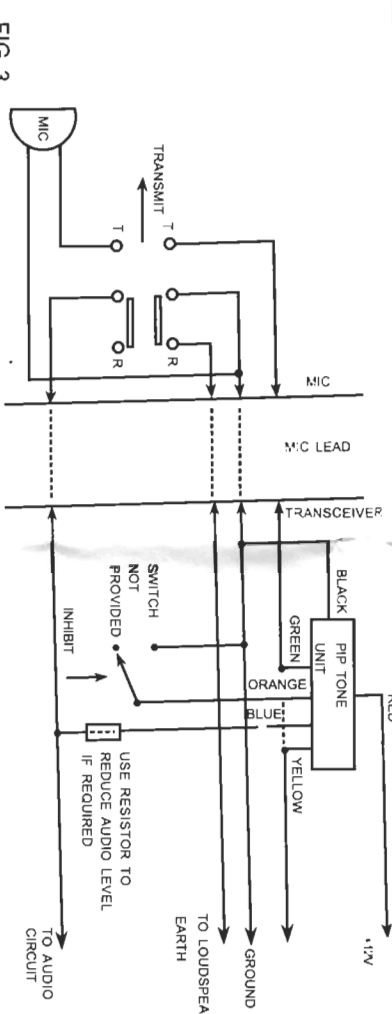


FIG 3

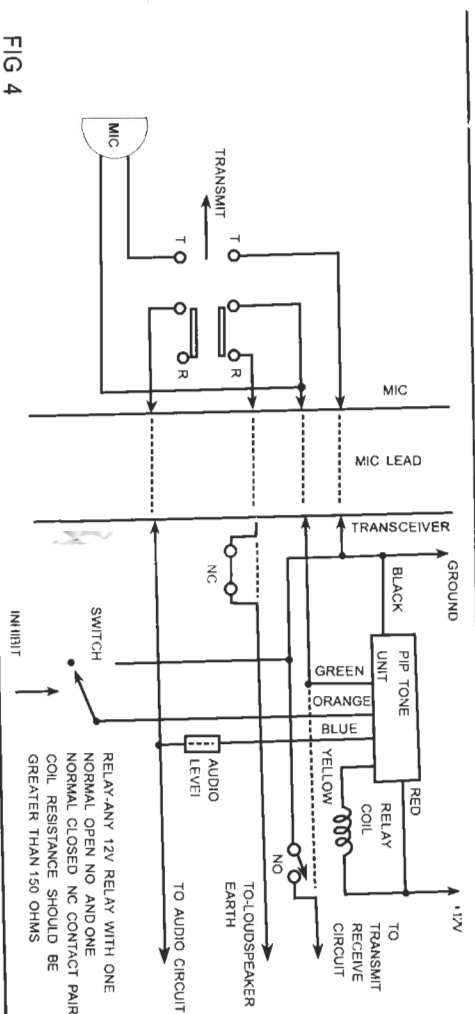


FIG 4

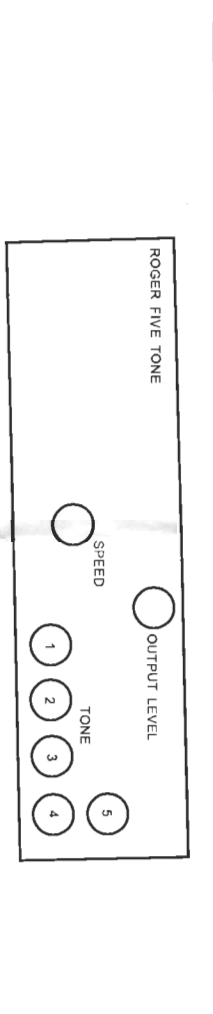


FIG 5