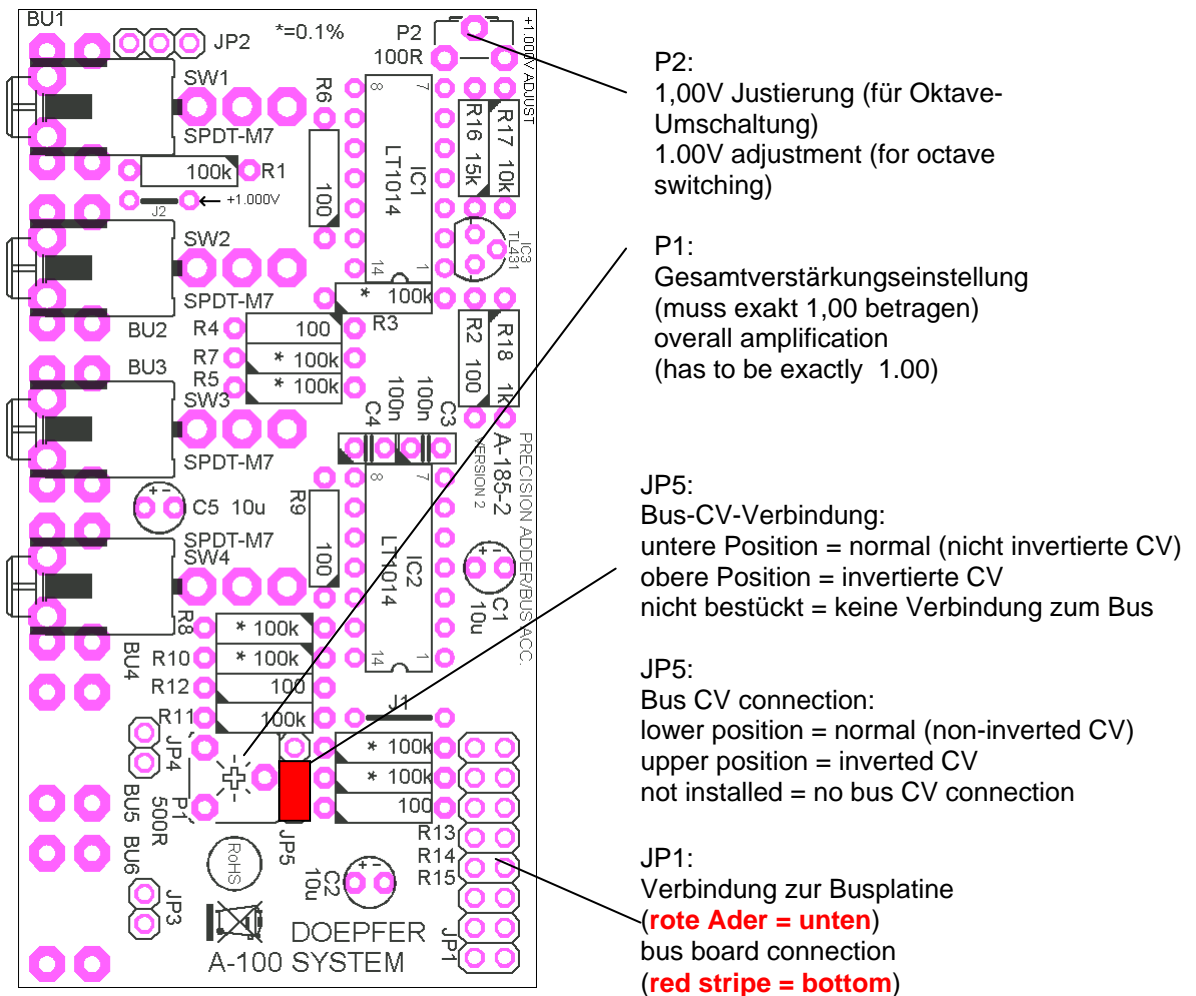


DOEPFER MUSIKELEKTRONIK GMBH

ANALOG MODULAR SYSTEM A-100

A-185-2 Precision Adder / Bus Access

Position und Funktion der Trimpotentiometer, Steckbrücken und Stiftleisten Position and function of the trimming potentiometers, jumpers and pin headers



Adjustment

1. Overall amplification

- all switches at center position
- measure the non-inverting voltage on one of the (+) outputs
- it should be very close to 0V, e.g. +6mV or - 5mV (offset voltage)
- turn the second switch to the right position (+) and apply a fixed voltage (e.g. +4 V) to the second input socket
- measure this input voltage very accurately while it is applied to the socket (e.g. via a multiple), e.g. +4.012V
- measure the output voltage on one of the (+) outputs and adjust P1 so that the output voltage is the sum of the input voltage and the offset voltage (in the examples that's 4.012V + 6mV = +4.018V or 4.012V - 5mV = +4.007V).

2. Octave interval

- the second switch remains at the right position (+)
- remove the jack plug from the second input socket, then the switching contact of the sockets becomes active and connects the socket to the internally generated +1.000V
- measure the output voltage on one of the (+) outputs and adjust P2 so that the output voltage is +1.000V plus the offset voltage (in the examples that's 1.000V + 6mV = +1.006V or 1.000V - 5mV = +0.995V).

For both adjustments the voltage difference is essential (4.012V in the example, and 1.000V), not the absolute voltages !