

# **THYMATRON™ System IV SERVICE MANUAL**

**WARNING:**  
THE FOLLOWING SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS  
ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL  
ONLY. TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY, DO NOT  
PERFORM ANY SERVICING UNLESS YOU ARE  
QUALIFIED TO DO SO.

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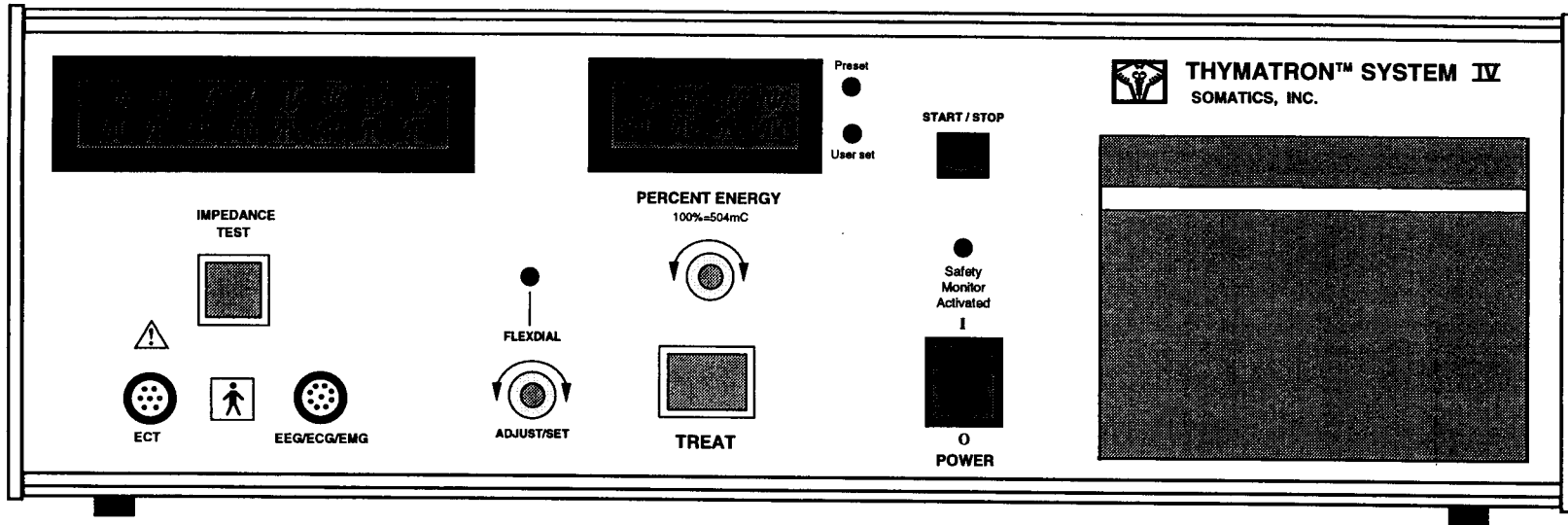


Fig 1.1

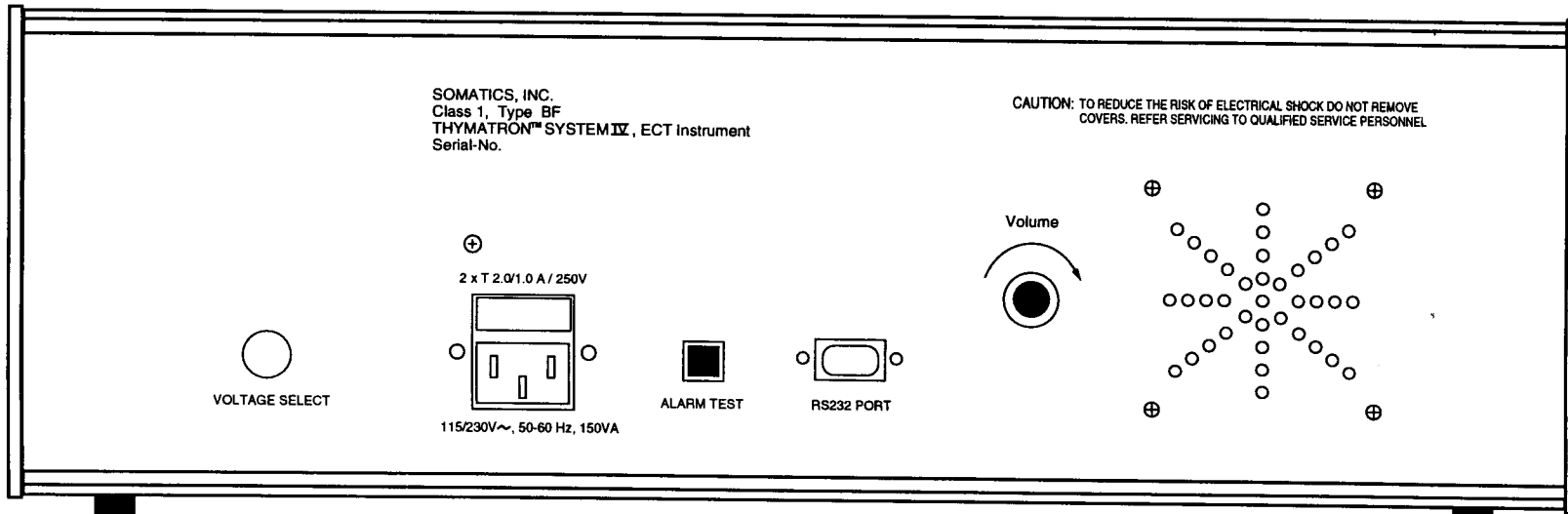


Fig 1.2

## 1. EXPLANATIONS OF OPERATING CONTROLS

### 1.1 POWER SWITCH

The power switch is an alternate position switch. When activated it connects both the hot and the neutral into the power circuits.

### 1.2 IMPEDANCE SWITCH

The impedance switch is a momentary switch. When depressed, it signals the processor to start the impedance test sequence. After a second, an impedance readout is displayed. The display is on for the duration of the switch activation.

### 1.3 IMPEDANCE/TIME READOUT

The impedance readout is an 8 digit alphanumeric LED (Light Emitting Display) which indicates the impedance of the stimulus electrodes when the impedance test switch is depressed. If the impedance is over 3000 Ohms the display blinks. After the treatment is delivered the same 8 digit LED is used to display time elapsed since the end of treatment key. It is also used during the Flexdial setup mode to alter parameters.

### 1.4 PERCENT ENERGY READOUT

The percent energy readout is an 4 digit alphanumeric LED (Light Emitting Display) which indicates the setting of the energy dial. It is also used to indicate the treatment program that is being used.

### 1.5 DOSAGE ADJUSTMENT DIAL

The dosage adjustment dial sets the number of pulses in the stimulus pulse train . The encoder works in conjunction with the percent energy display. It's continuously rotating optical encoder. The lowest setting gives 28 pulses. Each increase in the setting of the dial adds 28 more pulses to the stimulus. The maximum setting is 560 pulses. The dial is calibrated in PERCENT ENERGY of its maximum for ease of understanding. After each change there is 1 second display of the millicoulomb value before the display returns to the percent display. If the dial is pressed the display will indicate the treatment program that is being used.

### 1.6 TREAT SWITCH

The TREAT switch is a momentary switch which controls the delivery of the stimulus. It has a special protective cover which prevents accidental activation. As an additional safety feature there is an one second warning tone before the stimulus begins whenever the TREAT button is depressed. The red indicator light inside the button lights up only when the electrical stimulus is being delivered. The switch must be depressed for the duration of the stimulus. The delivery of the stimulus is indicated by the TREAT button light and a warbling sound. If the button is released, the stimulus will be immediately terminated.

### 1.7 ECT CABLE JACK

The ECT cable jack is a keyed round 7 pin plastic lock connector. The ECT cable plug is connected to this jack.

### 1.8 EEG/EKG CABLE JACK

The EEG/EKG cable jack is a keyed round 9 pin plastic lock connector. The EEG/EKG cable plug is connected to this jack. )

1.9 FLEXDIAL

The Flexdial enables the user to change all parameters by pressing and turning the dial and following the attached flow diagram. The settings are remembered in the battery backed RAM. The Flexdial LED is blinking whenever the user enters the Flexdial mode. To exit press the START/STOP button.

1.10 START/STOP BUTTON

START/STOP button is used to control the operation of the printer. Pressing the button will start the printer another press will stop it. It is also used to terminate the Flexdial mode. When the Flexdial mode is exited with the START/STOP button the system will printout all the parameters.

1.11 100 MM THERMAL PRINTER

The printer is used to print out all graphic and ASCII data. I uses a 100 mm fanfold paper. To open the paper storage press the tab above the printer roller.

1.12 PRESET AND USER SET LED

Whenever the system is in the factory preset mode the PRESET LED is on. If the user sets any treatment parameter to a setting different from the preset the USER SET LED is lit.

1.13 SAFETY MONITOR ACTIVATED LED

A separate safety monitoring microprocessor is used to monitor the output. It reads the energy level and if the level is exceeded by 20% it trips and audio alarm and sets off the LED. It also disables the output. The only way to reset this is to turn off the system.

## REAR PANEL

See fig. 1.2

### 1.20 VOLUME KNOB

The volume knob controls the volume of the EEG activity tone. Clockwise direction increases the volume. If the EEG audio channel is not being used turn the knob all the way counter-clockwise for no sound. This knob does not control the stimulus warning tone or the stimulus delivery tone, both of which are factory preset.

### 1.21 RS232 CONNECTOR

A 9 pin miniature connector is used to connect the system to an external PC. It enables the user to download data and upload the name of the institution. It can also be used to upload previously downloaded data for reprint.

### 1.23 LINE FUSES

For 115V lines this instrument uses two 2.0 amp 250V T type 5x25 mm fuse.  
For 230V lines this instrument uses two 1.0 amp 250V T type 5x25 mm fuse.  
Do not replace with a different type of fuse.

### 1.24 IEC POWER CONNECTOR

Use the cable supplied and plug this instrument only into a well grounded three prong receptacle, make sure you select the correct input voltage.

### 1.25 INPUT VOLTAGE SELECTOR

Use the selector to choose between 115V and 230 volts. Use a screwdriver to align the arrow with the desired voltage. Remember to use the correct fuses.

### 1.26 ALARM TEST BUTTON

Alarm test button is used to test the independent output monitor. Depressing the Alarm Test button before a test treatment will cause the system to add additional 5% to the treatment total and the alarm system should set off.

**CAUTION:** Never use a two prong power adapter as it is unsafe.

2. SAFETY CHECK PROCEDURE

- 2.1 Upon unpacking check for any frayed or damaged cord or cable.
- 2.2 Check for ground continuity by connecting a DMM between the ground contact on the power plug and any convenient ground on the chassis e.g. screw or connector. The reading should be below 1 ohm.
- 2.3 Check for isolation of the ECT electrodes by measuring the resistance between either of the ECT electrodes and the ground. The reading should be greater than 20 Megohms.
- 2.4 Check AC leakage by using a commercial leakage tester or by using a testbox constructed so as to permit disconnecting ground, neutral and reversing AC polarity as in figure 2.1. Test leakage under any combination of the switch settings. All current readings should be less than the maximum reading in  $\mu$ amps RMS read according to chart below between any chassis or electrode point and the test box.

Leakage to Ground (Source)

GROUND	POWER	POLARITY	LEAKAGE( $\mu$ A)
ON	ON	Normal	_____ (<1.0)
ON	ON	Reverse	_____ (<1.0)
ON	OFF	Reverse	_____ (<1.0)
ON	OFF	Normal	_____ (<1.0)
OFF	ON	Normal	_____ (<100)
OFF	ON	Reverse	_____ (<100)
OFF	OFF	Reverse	_____ (<100)
OFF	OFF	Normal	_____ (<100)

Leakage to Patient (Sink), use the isolated voltage source in series with the probe.

GROUND	POWER	POLARITY	LEAKAGE( $\mu$ A)
ON	ON	Normal	_____ (<20)

2.5 THIS PROCEDURE SHOULD BE PERFORMED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR

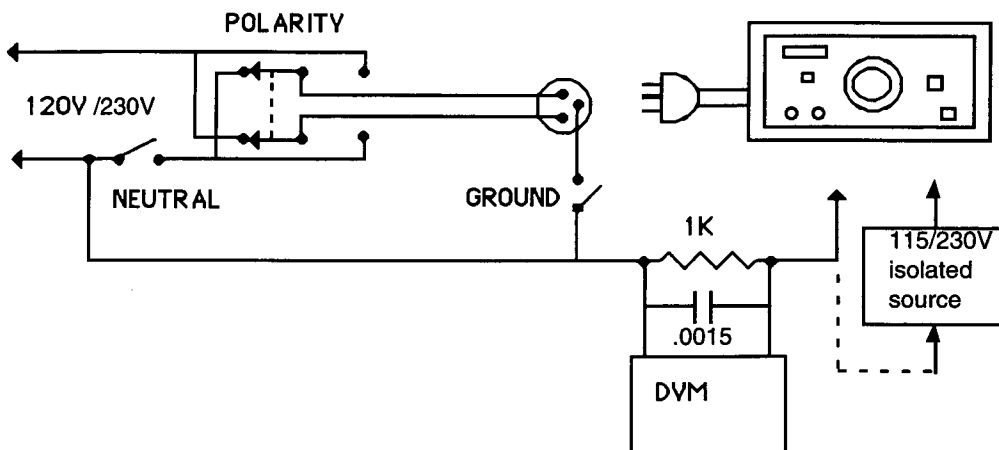


fig 2.1



3. CALIBRATION CHECK

NOTE: THIS DEVICE SHOULD BE CALIBRATED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR

- 3.1 Connect DUMMY LOAD (200 ohms 10W resistor) to the ECT banana plugs.  
See Fig. 3.1

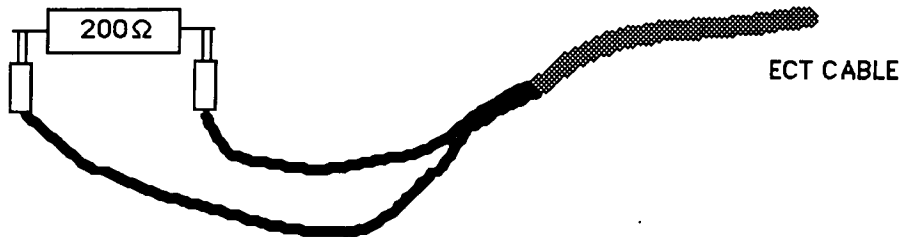


fig. 3.1

- 3.2 Connect Oscilloscope across the dummy load. Be sure the scope can measure up to 500 volts. If not, construct a high impedance divider such as in fig. 3.2.

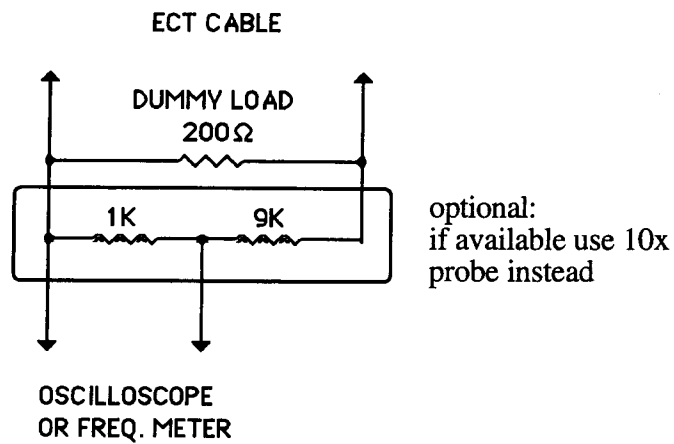
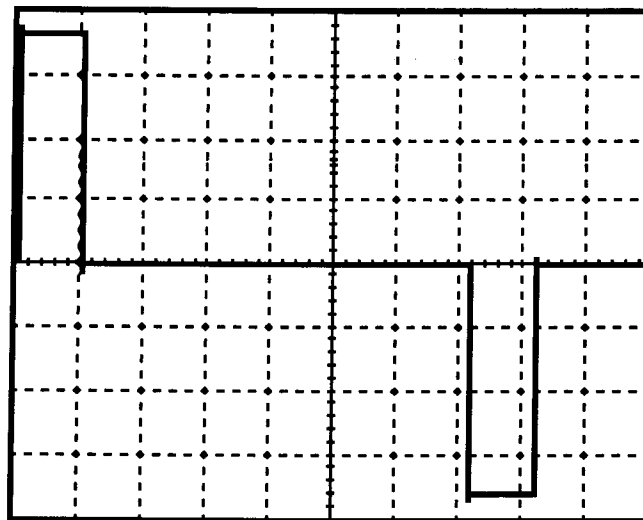


fig. 3.2

**CAUTION: HIGH VOLTAGES ARE PRESENT DURING TESTING. EXERCISE CAUTION TO PREVENT INJURY.**

### 3.3 TEST CURRENT OUTPUT

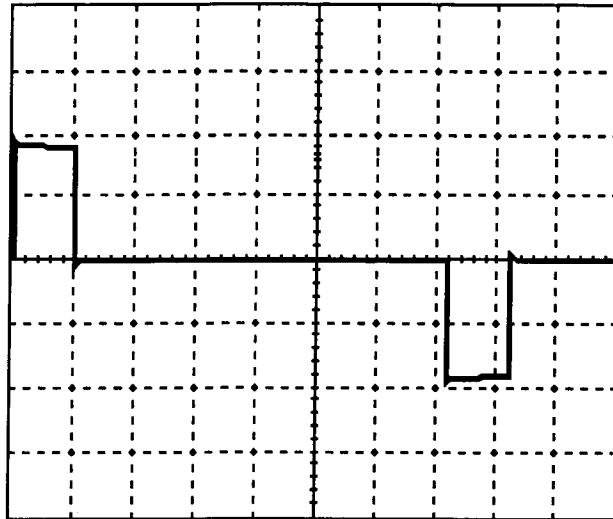
Set oscilloscope vertical deflection to 50V/div (5V/div when using the divider), horizontal deflection to 1msec/div. Set trigger for positive phase. Turn power on. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 100% and push TREAT button. Observe waveshape as in figure 3.3. Peak voltage reading should be 180 Volts  $\pm 7.5\%$  which corresponds to 900 ma at 200 ohms. For other loads waveshapes see fig.3.4



VERT. 50V/DIV

HOR. 1MS/DIV

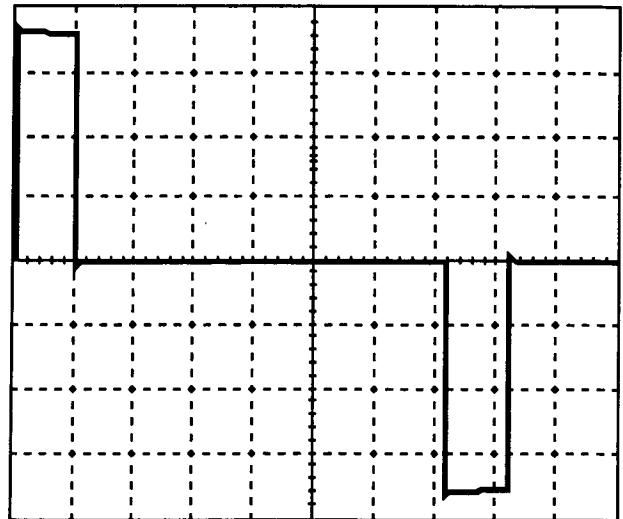
fig 3.3



VERT. 50V/DIV

HOR. 1MS/DIV

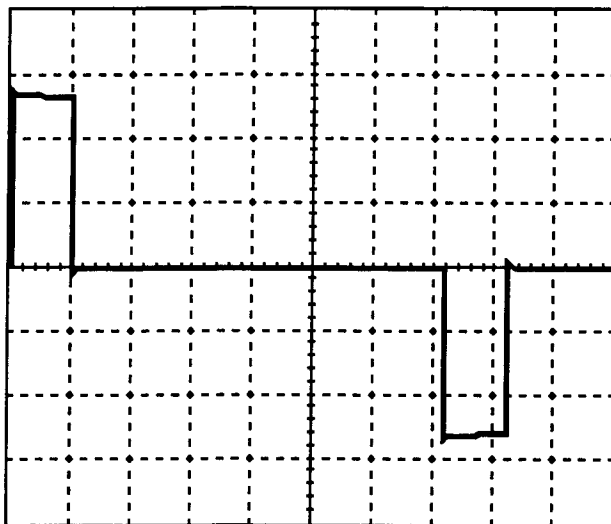
LOAD=100 OHMS



VERT. 50V/DIV

HOR. 1MS/DIV

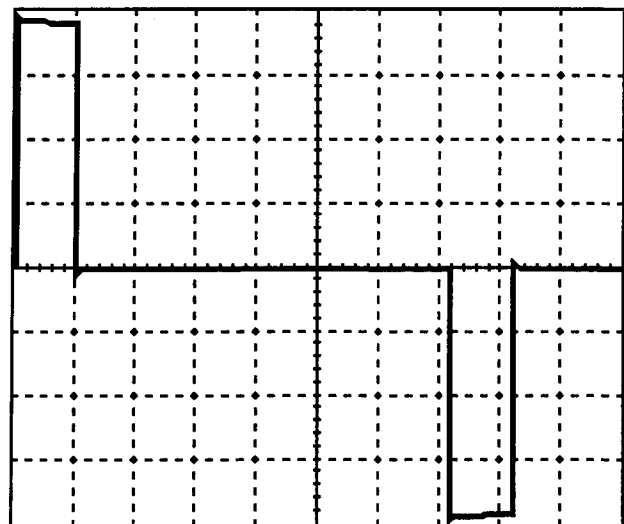
LOAD=200 OHMS



VERT. 100V/DIV

HOR. 1MS/DIV

LOAD=300 OHMS



VERT. 100V/DIV

HOR. 1MS/DIV

LOAD=500 OHMS

fig3.4

### 3.4 TEST PULSE WIDTH

Change horizontal deflection to 200  $\mu\text{sec}/\text{div}$  and push TREAT button. Observe waveshape such as in fig. 3.5. The pulse width should be 1.0 msec  $\pm 5\%$  from the start of the rising edge to the start of the falling edge of the pulse.

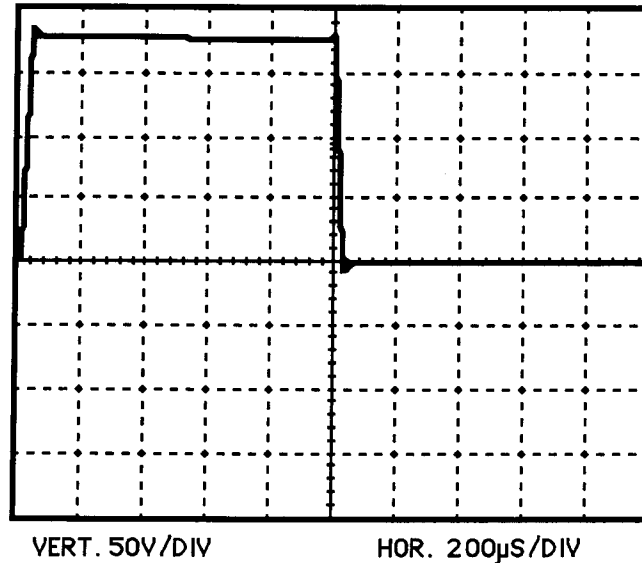


fig 3.5

### 3.5 TEST PULSE FREQUENCY

Connect a frequency counter to the dummy load divider as in fig. 3.2. Set up proper triggering. Make sure the overshoot does not double trigger the counter. Set the counter to period measure. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 100% and press TREAT button. The reading should be 14.28 msec  $\pm 5\%$  which corresponds to 70 Hz. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 50% and press TREAT button. The reading should be 20.00 msec  $\pm 5\%$  which corresponds to 50 Hz. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 20% and press TREAT button. The reading should be 33.33 msec  $\pm 5\%$  which corresponds to 30 Hz.

### 3.6 TEST STIMULUS DURATION

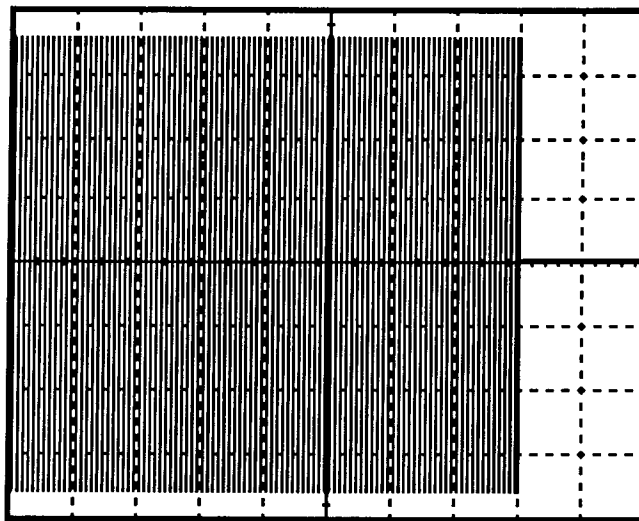
There are two ways to test stimulus duration. The more precise way uses an event counter (many frequency counters are capable of event counting), The less precise way uses an oscilloscope.

A) Connect an event counter across the dummy load (using the divider) and set to trigger properly. Make sure the overshoot does not double trigger the counter. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to an appropriate setting and press the TREAT button. Note the counter reading and check for correspondence to table 3.1. Repeat procedure for rest of the settings.

dial set	read	dial set	read
5	14	10	28
15	42	20	56
25	70	30	84
35	98	40	112
45	126	50	140
55	154	60	168
65	182	70	196
75	210	80	224
85	238	90	252
95	266	100	280

table 3.1

B)Connect oscilloscope across the dummy load . Set vertical deflection to 50 v/div and horizontal deflection to 0.5 sec/div. Set proper trigger. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 100% and push the TREAT button. The duration of the stimulus should be 4 seconds as in fig. 3.6.



VERT. 50V/DIV

HOR. 500MS/DIV

fig. 3.6

### 3.7 IMPEDANCE TEST

Connect a variable resistor box to the ECT stimulus cable. Set on zero ohms and push the impedance test button the readout should be  $0 \pm 100$  . Repeat for 1000 and 2000 . At impedances higher then 3000 the display will read >3000 and blink.

**CAUTION:** DO NOT PRESS THE TREAT BUTTON DURING THIS TEST. THE LARGE POWER OUTPUT COULD DESTROY YOUR RESISTANCE BOX.

### 3.8 CHANNEL 1-4 EEG AMPLIFIER GAIN TEST

Connect an oscillator through a 80db divider into the electrode inputs of the channel 1-4 amplifier according to fig. 3.7. Make sure the gain of the amplifiers is set at  $200\mu\text{v}/\text{cm}$ . Adjust output of oscillator to 10 Hz and 2.0 volts p-p sinewave. Turn on THYMATRON™IV and note the EEG output should be 1 cm p-p sinewave on the printout. Check for 3db points by setting frequency to 1 Hz and then to 25 Hz and note 3 db drop in amplitude .

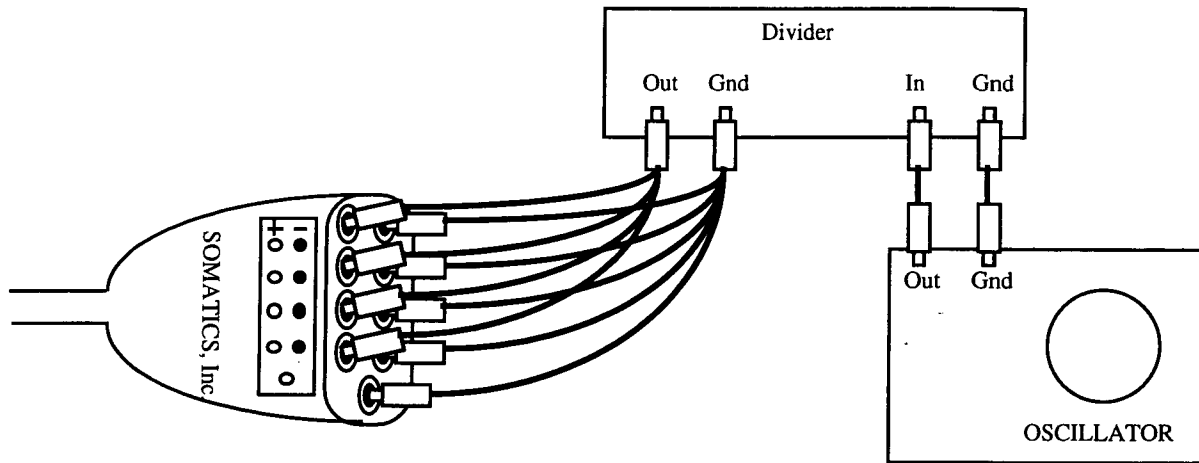


fig. 3.7

### 3.9 EEG AMPLIFIER NOISE TEST

Connect three 5K resistors into the electrode input of the EEG amplifier according to fig. 3.8. With the oscilloscope connected to the EEG output jack note that output noise is no more than 50 mv (equivalent to  $5\mu\text{v}$  at the input).

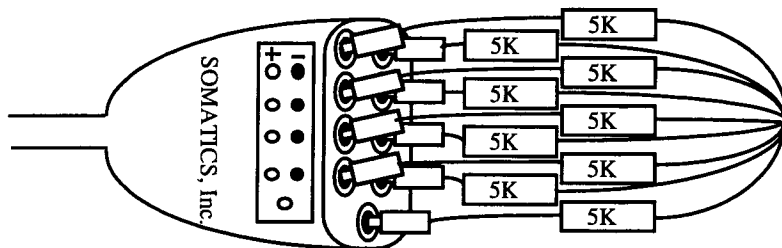


fig. 3.8

### 3.10 EEG AMPLIFIER SOUND TEST

With oscillator and oscilloscope connected, connect dummy-load to the ECT output. Turn THYMATRON™IV on and press TREAT button. Right after the stimulus is delivered a modulated sound should be heard from the speaker. The volume knob on the back may be adjusted. Vary the frequency and amplitude of the oscillator and note the changes in the sound.

## 4. THEORY OF OPERATION

### General Description

The internal circuitry is contained on 4 PC boards and one printer module. These are:

- 4.1. Analog board
- 4.2. Control board
- 4.3. Power/ Output board
- 4.4. Display board
- 4.5. Printer module

See fig. 4.1 for Interconnection diagram.

#### 4.1. Analog board

The analog board consists of EEG channel 1 and 2 amplifiers, EEG/EMG channel 3 amplifier, EEG/ECG channel 4 amplifier, isolation power supply, sound circuitry, impedance circuitry, output measurement circuitry, 13 bit serial A/D, optical isolators, Microcontroller to move data between the main CPU and A/D, and two output protection monitor microcontrollers.

The analog channels consist of input overvoltage protection circuitry connected to an instrumentation amps. The signal is then amplified with two stages of amplification for total of x4000. The next stage is a three pole low pass filter set at 50 Hz as well as level shifter for the A/D.

A/D is a 13 bit serial A/D with 8 channel input. Channels 1-4 are the biological signals from the patient, channels 5-7 are impedance and output measurement channels. the digital data from and to the A/D are isolated with a high speed optical isolators. An isolated power supply provided  $\pm 5$  V from the 5V power.

The impedance measurement is derived by injecting 6  $\mu$ amp current into the treatment electrodes and using an isolated differential amplifier to amplify the difference voltage which is proportional to the impedance of the electrodes. A safety relay is added in the ECT path. This relay is controlled by the treat switch and one of the two safety monitors and is a backup safety system for patient disconnect in case of primary failure.

The output current and voltage measurements are achieved by using two isolating transformers that isolate the signals from the output and which are then amplified and coupled to the A/D.

The microcontroller is connected to the main bus via a slave port and is used to serially control the A/D as well as to pass data from the A/D. It also generates the impedance source signal and the EEG sound signal as well as the warning sounds.

The sound system consists of an 3" speaker and a volume potentiometer mounted on the rear panel. The amplifier sums up the various sources of warning signals as well as the EEG modulated sound. The EEG sound is the only one that can be controlled by the volume control and is only active after the end of the treatment and until the START/STOP button is pressed.

The two output monitors are identical duplicates of each other. They monitor the output during the treatment and if the output charge value exceeds the preset by 15% they shut off the treatment delivery by releasing the relay as well as blocking the treatment pulses and they also sound the alarm and activate the "Safety monitor LED".

#### 4.2. Control board

The control board contains the CPU and other digital circuitry such as DRAM and EPROM. A static memory chip combined with battery backed clock is used for real time clock and for parameter backup. Two crystal oscillators provides timing signals, one is running at 16.67 MHz and is used for 32 bit 68306 CPU clock and for the safety monitoring and peripheral PIC microcontrollers, the other is an 3.58 MHz and is used for timing of the pulses and data collection. All address and data lines are buffered.

#### 4.3. Power/ Output board

The power/output board contains DC power supplies and the ECT output drive. There are three power supplies.

a. The 5V power supply provides power for all digital and analog circuitry and for the digital circuitry on the printer.

b. The +24V power supply provides power for the positive half of the ECT output drivers and for motor and thermal head of the printer.

c. The -24V power supply provides power for the motor and thermal head of the printer. Each supply is individually protected by a fuse.

The ECT output section contains the constant current supply and two power drivers. One driver controls positive pulses while the other driver controls negative pulses. The ECT output is voltage boosted as well as isolated by T103 transformer

#### 4.4. The User/Display board

The User/Display board contains all user displays and controls. One display is an 8 character alphanumeric and the other is 4 character alphanumeric . Both displays are driven by one microcontroller which is connected to the main bus by its slave port. It also controls the input dials and buttons consisting of Impedance, Treat, Start/Stop and Alarm Test. The two dials are both optical encoders, one controlling the Flexdial (setting of the parameters) and the other controls the energy level.

#### 4.4. Printer module

The 100 mm thermal printer is used to record up to 4 channels of patient data as well as time and other alphanumeric data. It uses 100mm fanfold thermal paper. It is connected by an bi-directional parallel bus to the main processor. It is programmed to be able to run at three speeds: 5mm, 25mm and 50 mm/sec. The 5 V power for the digital circuitry and the 24 V power for the thermal head and the motor are supplied by the power board.



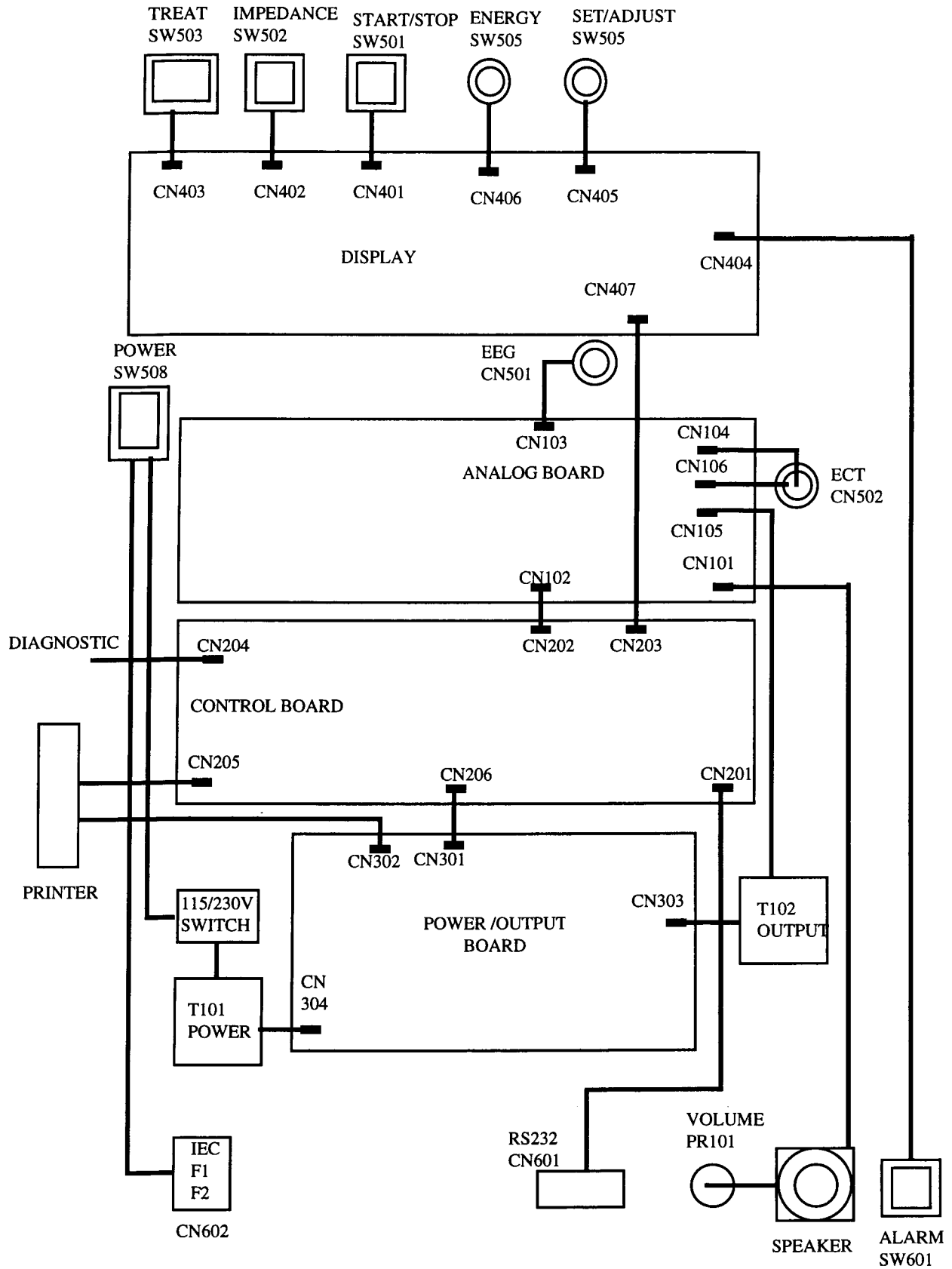


fig 4.1

## 5. CALIBRATION AND FACTORY PRESETS

- 5.1 All adjustments require removal of the top panel. To do this, make sure the machine is off, remove the 2 screws from the back of the top panel and lift the top cover backwards until it clears the case. Refer to figure 5.1 for location of jumpers and connectors

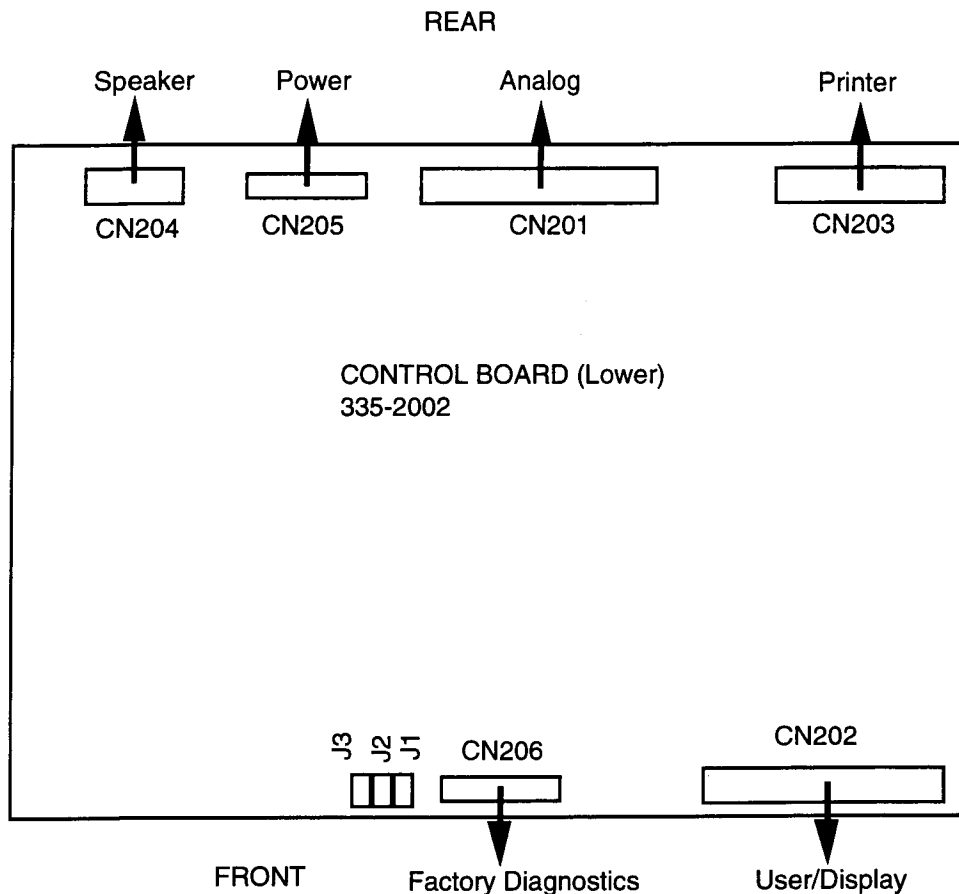


fig 5.1

**CAUTION:** WITH CASE OFF HIGH VOLTAGES ARE EXPOSED. EXERCISE CAUTION TO AVOID INJURY.

- 5.2 With the system turned off install a jumper on J3 (test). Turn on the system and note that the display shows CALIBR.

### 5.3 EEG AMPLIFIER GAIN ADJUSTMENT

Set oscillator to 2V p-p and 10Hz. Use a calibrated meter to adjust the oscillator to .707 Volts. ( It may help to temporarily set the oscillator to 30 Hertz but remember to reset it back down to 10 Hz when finished with adjusting of the volts). Connect all 4 channels to the oscillator according to fig. 3.7. Press the START/STOP button and let the system collect 5 seconds of data then stop the collection by pressing the START/STOP button again. Note that the paper graph should have 4 traces of 10 Hz signal approximately 1 CM in size each. The main display should show "#1--xx.x" , the value must be between 80.0 and 120.0. If it

is, press the Flexdial button to calibrate, the display should show 100.0. Turn the Flexdial clockwise on click and the display should show "#2--xx.x" . Repeat procedure for channels 2-4. If any channel is not in the range of 80-120 there is a fault that must be diagnosed and repaired before proceeding. If a calibration is attempted with out of range results the system will display "error" and will not recalibrate.

All the calibration values are stores in the battery backed memory and will remain there even with the power switched off. Press the START/STOP button to exit the EEG channels calibration and return to the main shell, The display will read CALIBR.

#### 5.4 IMPEDANCE GAIN CALIBRATION

Connect 1500 ohm 1 % load across the treatment leads. This load can be rated at low wattage, 1/4 or 1/2 watt but be very careful not to press the TREAT button while using this load.

CAUTION: The low wattage load will be destroyed and possibly catch on fire if a treatment is initiated.

Press the IMPEDANCE button and hold until a value is displayed. Make sure the reading is between 1350 and 1650 ohms. If it is, press the Flexdial button to calibrate, the display should show 1500. Press the START/STOP button to exit the impedance calibration and return to the main shell, The display will read CALIBR.

#### 5.5 CURRENT AND VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT ADJUSTMENT.

NOTE: Make sure that the output current is calibrated first as described below.

Connect 200 ohms 10 W resistor to the ECT stimulus cable, see fig 3.1. Set PERCENT ENERGY dial to 100% and push TREAT button. Hold the button until the indicator light goes off. The main display should show ".xxA xxxV" , the values must be between 0.72-1.15A and 144-198V. If there are, press the Flexdial button to calibrate, the display should show "0.90A 180V" Press the START/STOP button to exit the impedance calibration and return to the main shell, The display will read CALIBR.

#### 5.6 OUTPUT CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

Connect 200 Dummy load across the output and follow steps 3.1-3.3. If peak output is not 180 volts  $\pm$  7.5% peak, adjust VR301 for proper output. See fig. 5.2

#### 5.7 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

Connect DMM probes between the case of LM338 +5V regulator and ground on the power board. Adjust VR302 to 5.0 Volts. Repeat for +24 V but adjust VR303. See fig. 5.2

#### 5.8 Following items are not adjustable and their failure necessitates factory service:

Stimulus duration (pulse count)

Pulse width

Pulse frequency

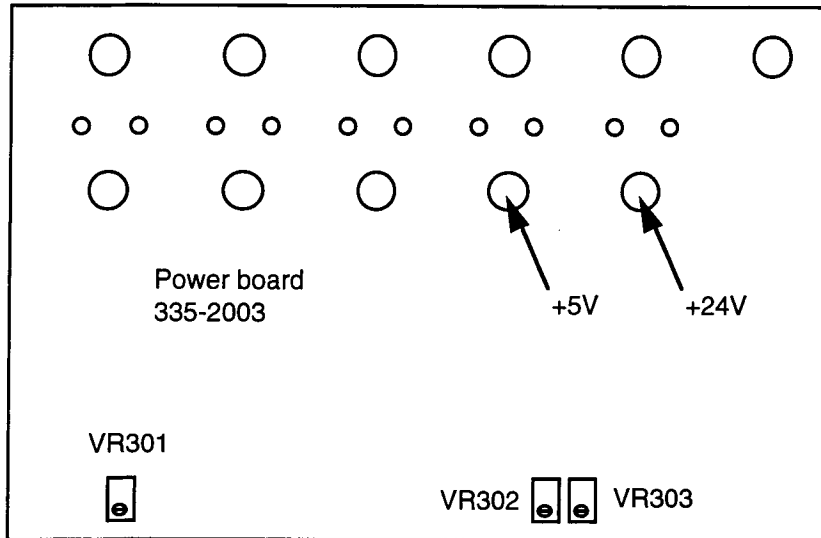


fig. 5.2

### 5.8 FACTORY CONFIGURATION

In normal use these presets need not to be changed unless the system is moved to a different country using different line frequency or date display convention or language.

To change any of the above items enter the calibration mode using jumper 3. Note that the display should show CALIBR. Now turn the Flexdial clockwise one click and the display should show CONFIG.

Press the Flexdial button and rotate the Flexdial to select 50 or 60 Hz notch filter depending on the frequency of the power mains.

Press the Flexdial button again and rotate the Flexdial to select the date format; either Day/Month/Year or Month/Day/Year.

Press the Flexdial button again and rotate the Flexdial to and select 24 hour or 12 hour format.

Press the Flexdial button again and rotate the Flexdial to select from the available list of languages which will be used to print out the report.

Press the Flexdial button again and CONFIG. will be displayed. All the configuration settings are stores in the battery backed memory and will remain there even with the power switched off.

## 6. SPECIFICATIONS

- 6.1 ECT  
Output current 900 ma constant current  $\pm 7.5\%$   
Pulse shape bi-directional brief pulse square wave  
Maximum output voltage 450 volts  $\pm 7.5\%$  into 500 load  
Pulse width 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25, 1.5 ms  $\pm 5\%$   
Pulse frequency 10,20,30,40,50,60 or 70 Hz  $\pm 5\%$   
Stimulus duration adjustable in 20 steps up to 4 seconds  
(8 sec with .5 pulsewidth)
- 6.2 EEG-channel 1,2  
Amplification 86 dB  
Bandwidth 3 dB points at 2 Hz and 25 Hz  
Notch filter 40 dB down at 60 Hz  
CMRR 80 dB  
EEG sound frequency 500 Hz modulated  
(from channel 1)
- 6.3 EMG-channel 3  
Amplification 66 dB  
Bandwidth 3 dB points at 2 Hz and 50 Hz  
Notch filter 40 dB down at 60 Hz  
CMRR 80 dB
- 6.4 EKG-channel 4  
Amplification 66 dB  
Bandwidth 3 dB points at 2 Hz and 50 Hz  
Notch filter 40 dB down at 60 Hz  
CMRR 80 dB
- 6.5 Printer  
Resolution 200 dots/inch  
Adjustments Position, Gain on each channel (use Flexdial )  
Channels 1 -4 selectable  
Time/Date Battery backed
- 6.6 DIMENSIONS  
Width 18 inches  
Depth 13 inches  
Height 5.25 inches  
Weight 22 lbs

## CONNECTOR DEFINITION FOR T4

### 1. ANALOG BOARD

CN103-	10pin SIP	1-	+ch1
		2-	-ch1
		3-	+ch2
		4-	-ch2
		5-	+ch3
		6-	-ch3
		7-	+ch4
		8-	-ch4
		9-	isognd
CN106-	3pin SIP	1-	OUTAO
		2-	OUTBO
CN105-	3pin SIP	1-	OUTAI
		2-	OUTBI
CN101-	10pin SIP	1-	+speaker
		2-	-speaker
		3-	volume-high
		4-	volume-center
		5-	volume-low
CN102-	40 pin DIN To control	1-	warn sound
		2-	EEG sound enable [EEGS]
		3-	-ALARM
		4-	GAIN
		5-	BD0
		6-	BD1
		7-	BD2
		8-	BD3
		8-	BD4
		10-	BD5
		11-	BD6
		12-	BD7
		13-	-EADC
		14-	-RD
		15-	-WR
		16-	-RST
		17-	GND
		18-	CLK
		19-	GND
		20-	-ADERR
		21-	-ADEF
		22-	-ADDR
		23-	-ADTR
		24-	ENERGY0
		25-	ENERGY1
		26-	ENERGY2

27- ENERGY3  
28- ENERGY4  
29- 2xEN  
30- -TREATSW

33- GND  
34- GND  
35- GND  
36- GND  
37- 5V  
38- 5V  
39- 5V  
40- 5V

## 2. CONTROL BOARD

CN202-	40 pin DIN To analog	1- warn sound 2- EEG sound enable [EEGS] 3- -ALARM 4- GAIN 5- BD0 6- BD1 7- BD2 8- BD3 8- BD4 10- BD5 11- BD6 12- BD7 13- -EADC 14- -RD 15- -WR 16- -RST 17- GND 18- CLK 19- GND 20- -ADERR 21- -ADEF 22- -ADDR 23- -ADTR 24- ENERGY0 25- ENERGY1 26- ENERGY2 27- ENERGY3 28- ENERGY4 29- 2xEN 30- -TREATSW  33- GND 34- GND 35- GND 36- GND 37- 5V 38- 5V
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		39-	5V
		40-	5V
CN203-	40pin DIN to display PCB	1-	warn sound
		2-	MENULED
		3-	GND
		4-	GAIN
		5-	BD0
		6-	BD1
		7-	BD2
		8-	BD3
		8-	BD4
		10-	BD5
		11-	BD6
		12-	BD7
		13-	-EAND
		14-	-RD
		15-	-WR
		16-	-RST
		17-	GND
		18-	CLK
		19-	GND
		20-	ENERGY0
		21-	ENERGY1
		22-	ENERGY2
		23-	ENERGY3
		24-	ENERGY4
		25-	2xEN
		26-	FLEX0
		27-	FLEX1
		28-	FLEX2
		29-	FLEX3
		30-	-RLTREAT
		31-	TRIND
		32-	PLED
		33-	GND
		34-	GND
		35-	GND
		36-	GND
		37-	5V
		38-	5V
		39-	5V
		40-	5V
CN205-	50pin HDDIN TO PRINTER	1-	-PRRD
		2-	GND
		3-	BD0
		4-	GND
		5-	BD1
		6-	GND
		7-	BD2
		8-	GND
		9-	BD3



10-	GND
11-	BD4
12-	GND
13-	BD5
14-	GND
15-	BD6
16-	GND
17-	BD7
18-	GND
19-	BA0
20-	GND
21-	BA1
22-	GND
23-	BA2
24-	GND
25-	BA3
25-	GND
27-	BA4
28-	GND
29-	BA5
30-	GND
31-	BA6
32-	GND
33-	BA7
34-	GND
35-	BA8
36-	GND
37-	-PRWR
38-	GND
39-	BUSY
40-	-RST
41-	ERROR
42-	-FEED
43-	-SOUT
44-	-SIN
45-	INTRP
46-	POST
47-	BRDY
48-	+SUP
49-	ABUFF
50-	-SUP

CN201-                    10 pin DIN

1-	
2-	TXD
3-	GND
4-	RTS
5-	
6-	RDX
7-	DTR
8-	
9-	CTS

CN206	12pin SIP TO POWER	1-	+5V
		2-	+5V
		3-	+5V
		4-	+5V
		5-	+5V
		6-	GND
		7-	GND
		8-	GND
		9-	GND
		10-	GND
		11-	OUTA
		12-	OUTB

### 3 POWER/OUTPUT BOARD

CN301	12pin SIP TO CONTROL	1-	+5V
		2-	+5V
		3-	+5V
		4-	+5V
		5-	+5V
		6-	GND
		7-	GND
		8-	GND
		9-	GND
		10-	GND
		11-	OUTA
		12-	OUTB
CN302	6pin SIP TO PRINTER	1-	PGND
		2-	PGND
		3-	+24V
		4-	+24V
		5-	+5V
		6-	LGND
CN303-	5pin SIP	1-	T305
		2-	
		3-	gnd
		4-	
		5-	T304
CN304-	10pin SIP	1-	5Vac-A
		2-	5Vac-A
		3-	5Vac-B
		4-	5Vac-B
		5-	+24Vac
		6-	+24Vac
		7-	-24Vac
		8-	-24Vac
		9-	24V CT
		10-	24V CT

#### 4. DISPLAY BOARD

CN407-	40pin DIN to CPU PCB	1- warn sound 2- MENULED 3- GND 4- GAIN 5- BD0 6- BD1 7- BD2 8- BD3 8- BD4 10- BD5 11- BD6 12- BD7 13- -EAND 14- -RD 15- -WR 16- -RST 17- GND 18- CLK 19- GND 20- ENERGY0 21- ENERGY1 22- ENERGY2 23- ENERGY3 24- ENERGY4 25- 2xEN 26- FLEX0 27- FLEX1 28- FLEX2 29- FLEX3 30- -TREATSW 31- TRIND 32- PLED 33- GND 34- GND 35- GND 36- GND 37- 5V 38- 5V 39- 5V 40- 5V
CN403-	5 pin SIP	1- -TREATSW 2- GND 3- +5 4- TREATIND
CN402-	3 pin SIP	1- -IMPSW 2- GND 3-
CN401-	3 pin SIP	1- -STSTSW 2- GND 3-

CN406-	6 pin SIP	1-	GND
		2-	GND
		3-	ENERGYSW
		4-	ENOUTB
		5-	ENOUTA
		6-	+5V

CN405-	6 pin SIP	1-	GND
		2-	GND
		3-	SETSW
		4-	ADOUTB
		5-	ADOUTA
		6-	+5V

CN404-	3 pin SIP	1-	-ALARMSW
		2-	GND
		3-	

## 5 FRONT PANEL

CN501-	9pin Hyperion EEG	1-	+ch1
		2-	-ch1
		3-	+ch2
		4-	-ch2
		5-	+ch3
		6-	-ch3
		7-	+ch4
		8-	-ch4
		9-	isognd

CN502-	7pin Hyperion ECT	1-	
		2-	OUTAO
		3-	OUTBO
		4-	
		5-	RTREATA
		6-	RTREATB
		7-	

SW502-	Treat switch	1-	-TREATSW
		2-	GND
		3-	+5
		4-	TREATIND

SW503-	Impedance switch	1-	-IMPSW
		2-	GND

SW504-	Start/Stop switch	1-	-STSTSW
		2-	GND

SW505-	Energy switch	1-	GND
		2-	GND

		3-	ENERGYSW
		4-	ENOUTB
		5-	ENOUTA
		6-	+5V
SW506-	Adjust/Set switch	1-	GND
		2-	GND
		3-	SETSW
		4-	ADOUTB
		5-	ADOUTA
		6-	+5V
SW507	Power switch	1-	LINE
		2-	NEUTRAL
		3-	SWLINE
		4-	SWNEUTRAL
<b>6 REAR PANEL</b>			
CN601-	9pin DB RS232	1-	
		2-	RDX
		3-	TXD
		4-	DTR
		5-	GND
		6-	
		7-	RTS
		8-	CTS
		9-	
CN602	3pin IEC power	1-	line
		2-	neutral
		3-	gnd
SW602	110/220 voltage sw	1-	line
		2-	neutral
		3-	gnd
SW601-	Alarm test	1-	-ALARMSW
		2-	GND

## 11.SCHEMATICS and Assembly diagrams

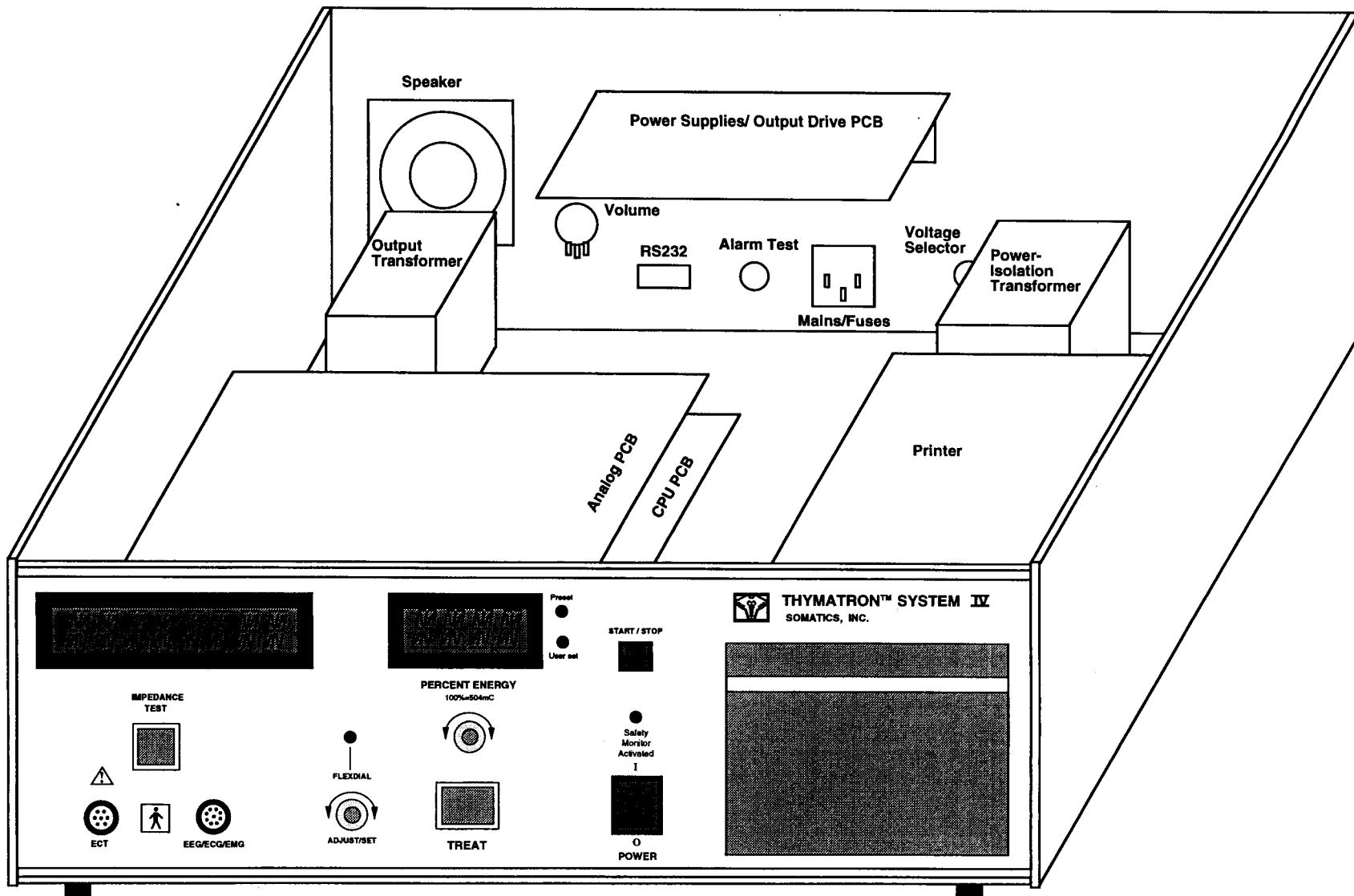
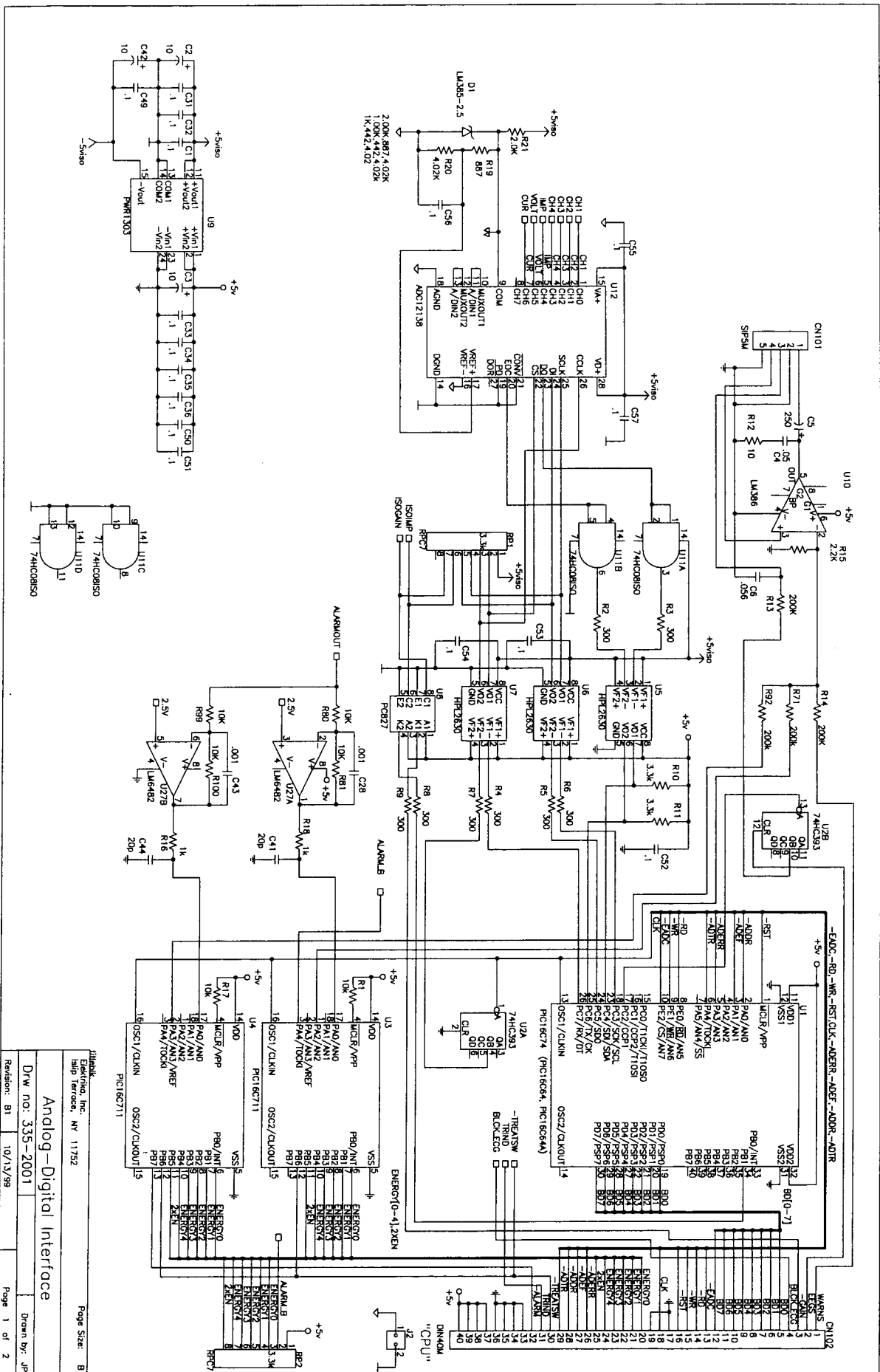
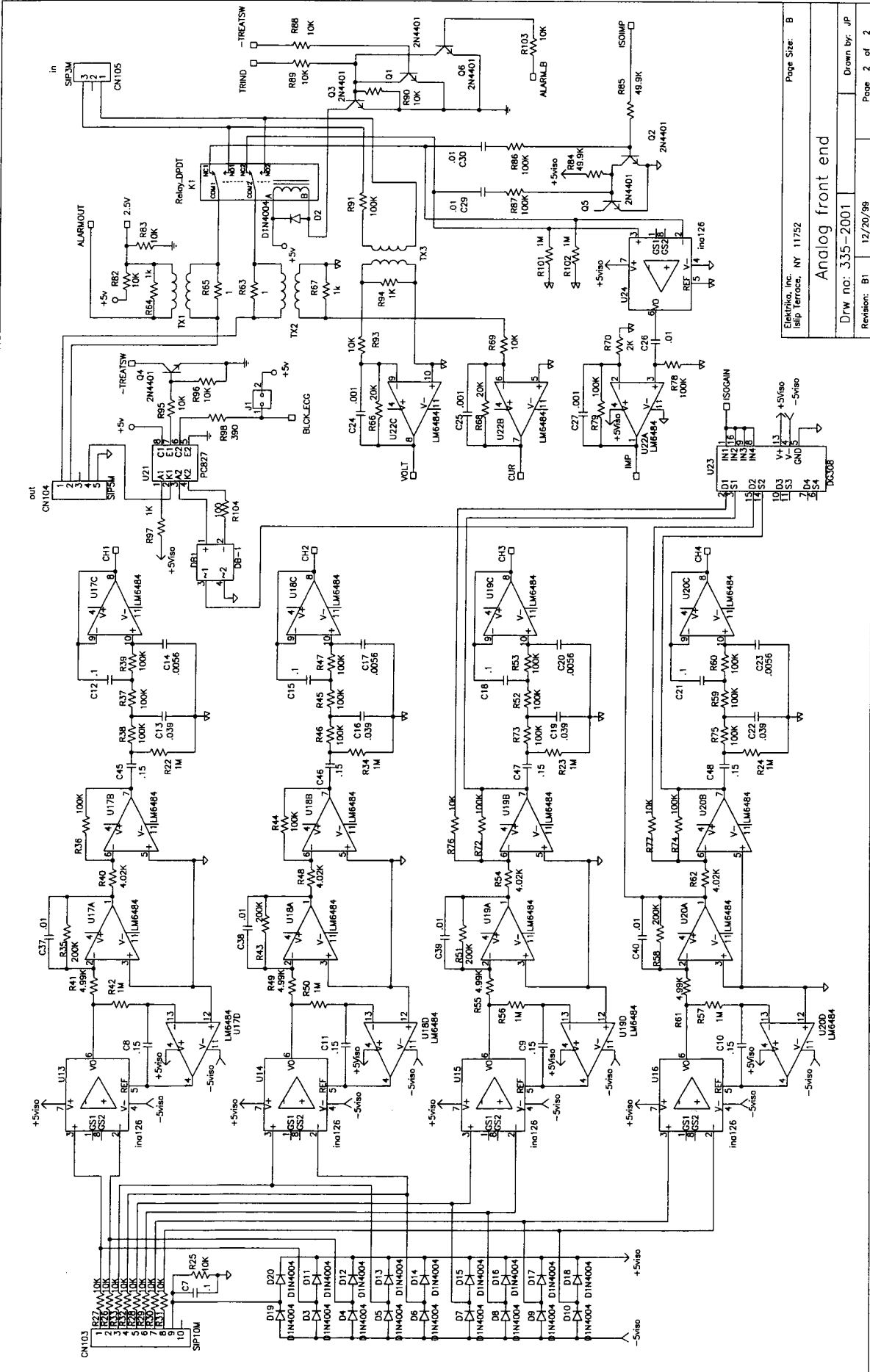


Fig 1.1



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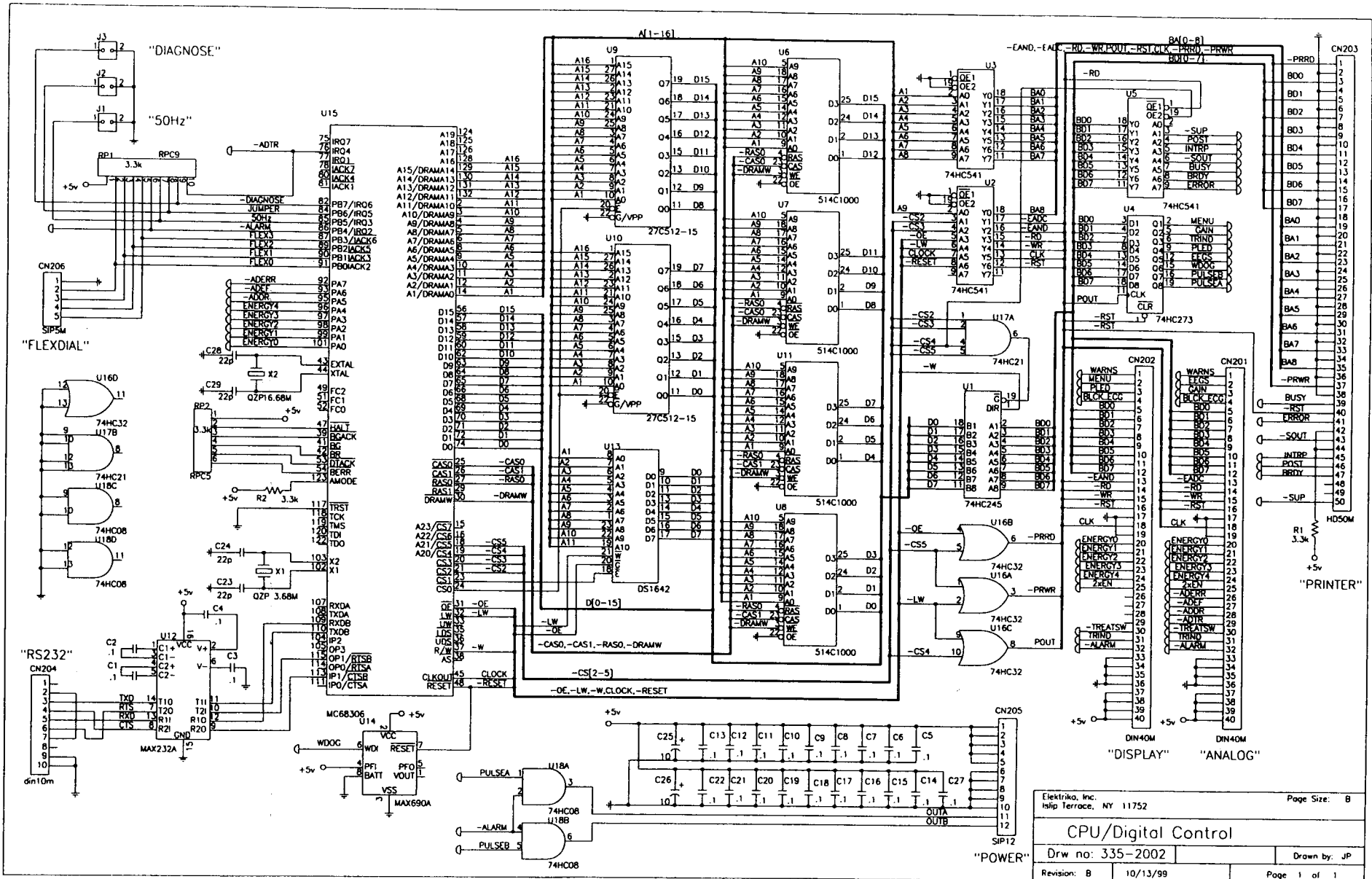
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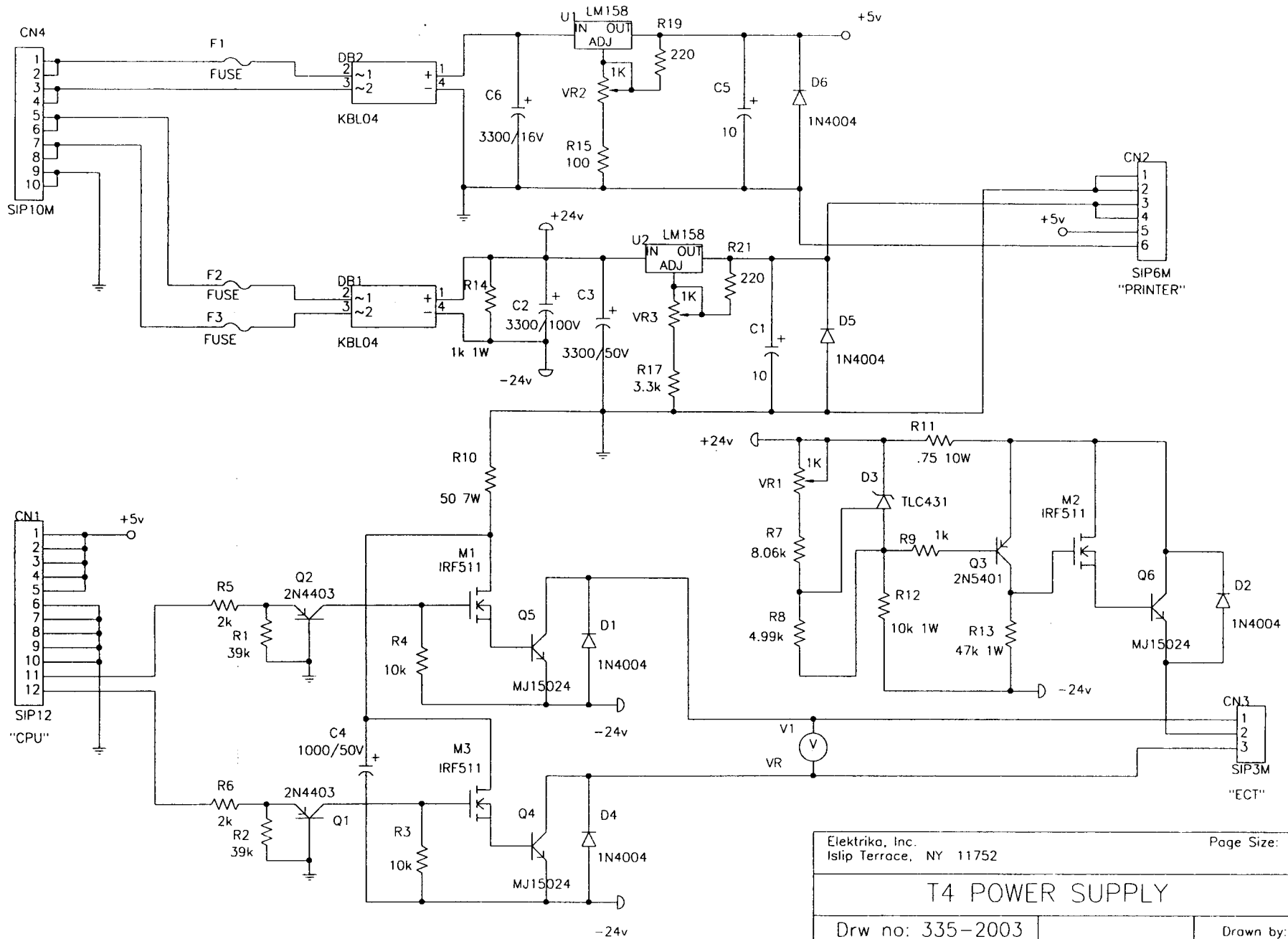
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Analog front end

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### T4 POWER SUPPLY

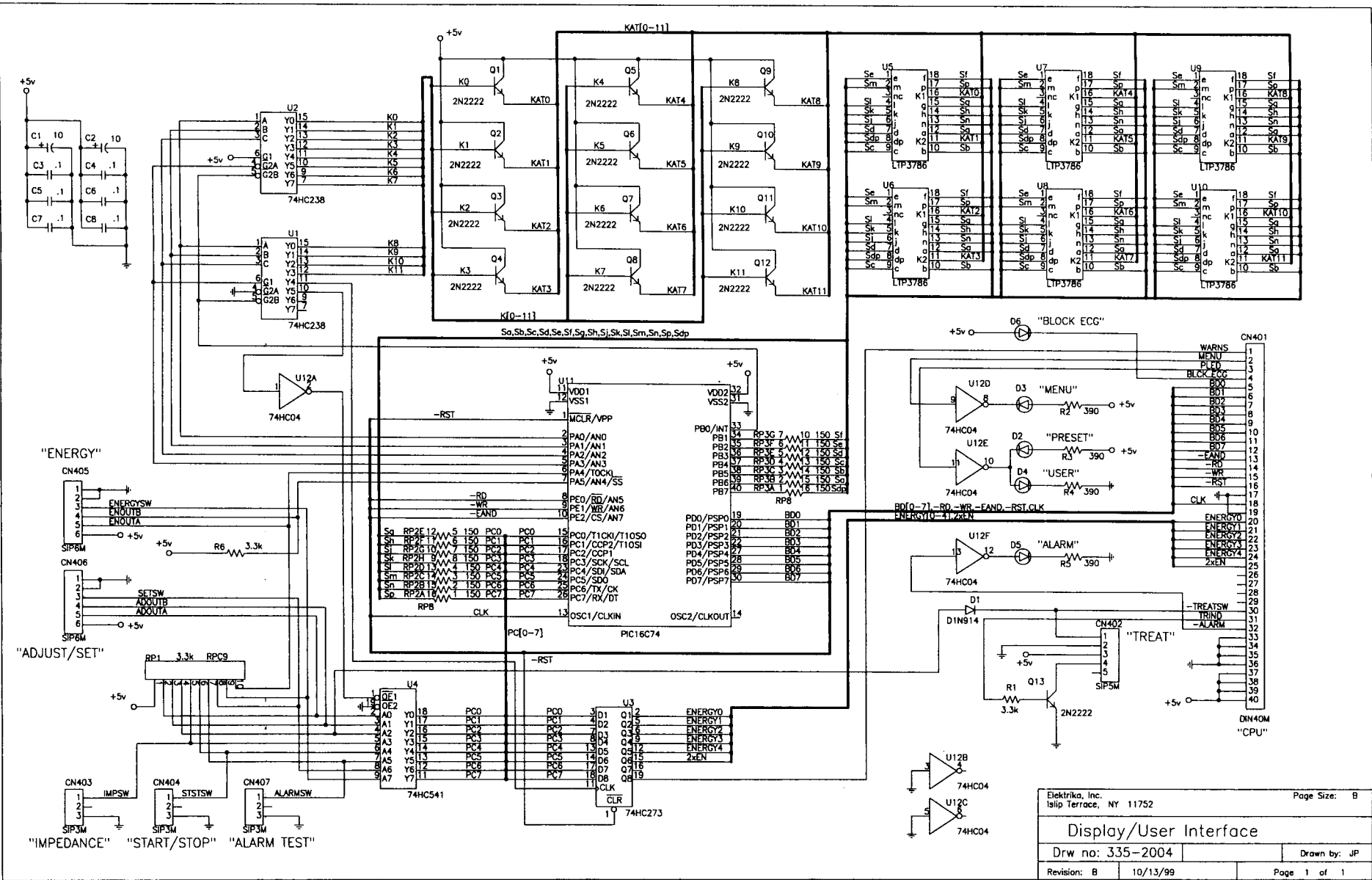
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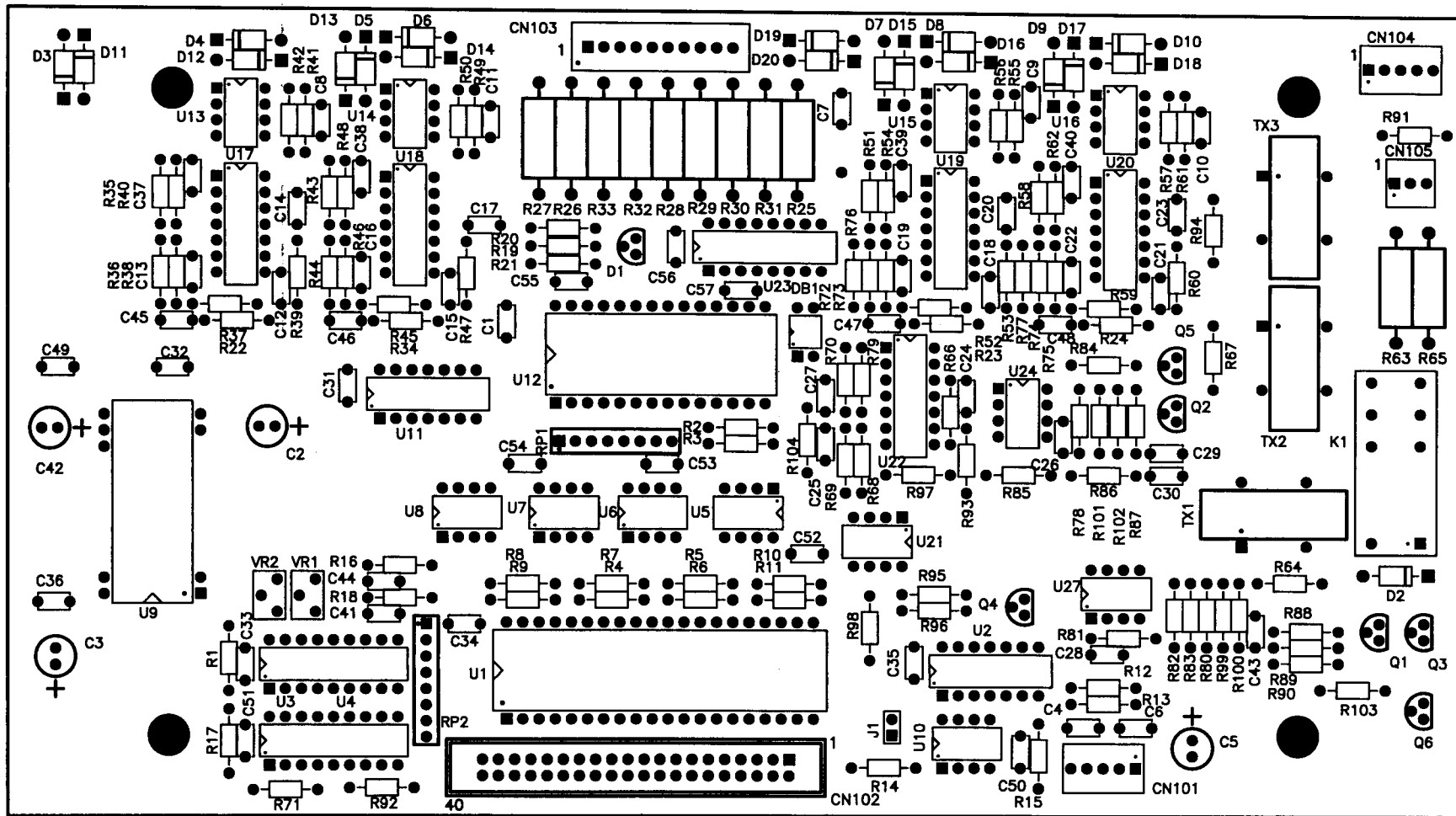
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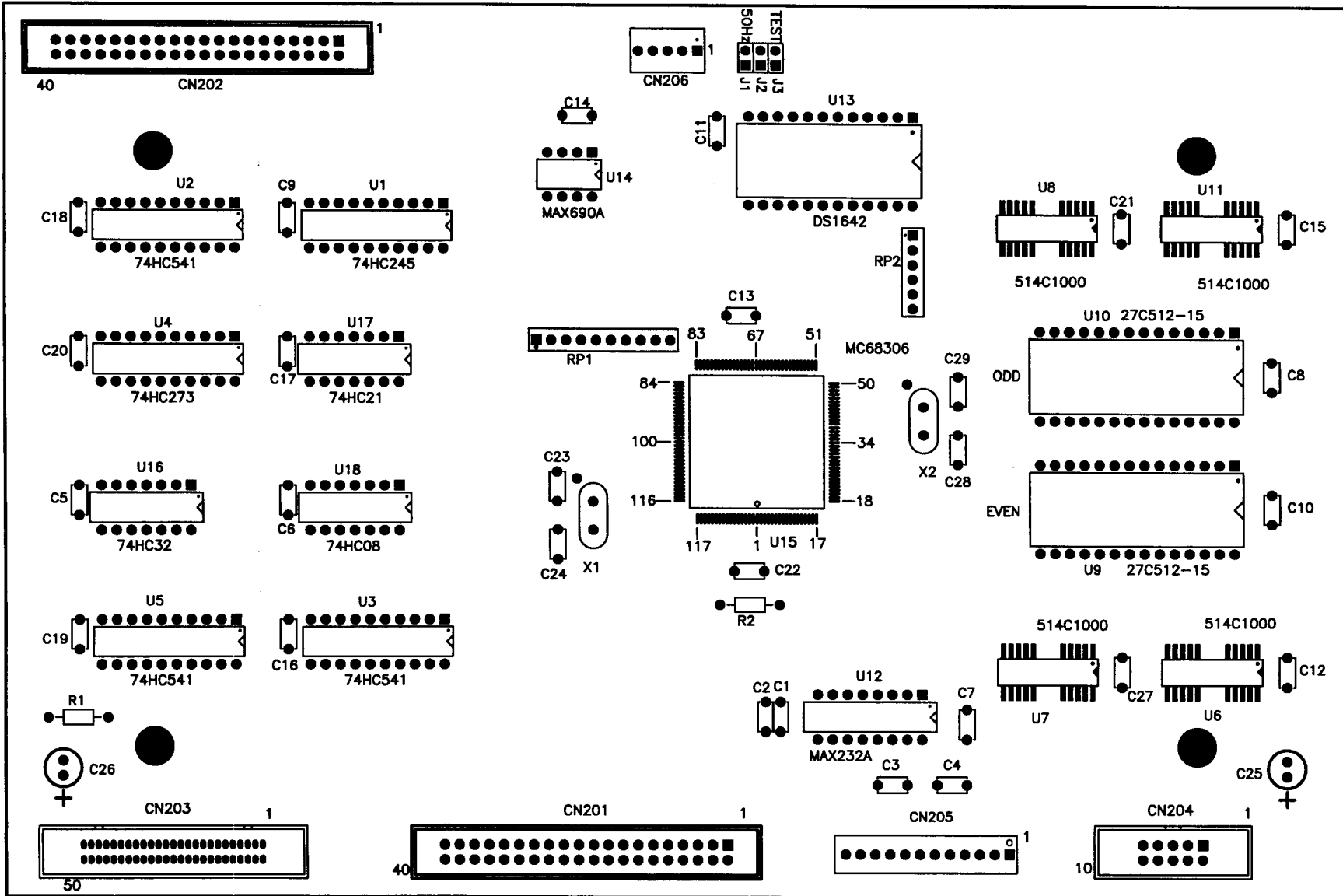
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Part # 335-2002 Rev B



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