

CRL 139 Buzzer Unit Five-Lite System

The CRL 139 Buzzer Unit is used to provide sound at stations that do not have a buzzer built in.



CRL 139 Buzzer Unit 2" X 1 3/8" x 1 1/4"

MOUNTING

Select a spot on the Theta cable for the CRL 139 Buzzer Unit that is away from the doctor, his assistant and the patient. This can be back inside dental cabinetry or above the drop ceiling. The buzzer unit must be somewhat accessible so that the volume of the buzzer may be adjusted. Secure the buzzer unit with the mounting screws provided.

Buzzer Adjust

The volume of the buzzer may be adjusted by turning the large buzzer adjust screw on the outside of the housing. Turn clockwise to reduce sound and counter clockwise to increase sound. Hold down the "S" pushbutton on the panel and turn the buzzer adjust screw *slowly* until you have the loudness you desire.

WIRING

The CRL 139 Buzzer Unit is supplied with two feet of orange and brown wire attached to it.



This component may either have its wires routed to a component which has terminal screws or it may be spliced to the #89 system cable. There are three methods of splicing which Theta feels are acceptable:

- wire nuts
- crimp connectors
- solder

All methods require that the outside jacket of the cables be removed about four inches. The inside conductors of all cables should have their insulation removed about 3/4 inches. All conductors of each color are then tightly twisted together. Wire nuts may then be twisted on, crimp connectors crimped on or solder applied to the conductors. If uninsulated crimp connectors or solder are used, electrical tape should be used to insulate each different color. Wire nuts or crimp connectors must be acquired locally. They should be of the proper size for the conductors. Usually, the capacities are listed on the box that they are sold in. When soldering, rosin core solder should be used with a soldering iron or gun. Crimp connectors must be crimped with a special tool designed for the connectors. A pliers will not do a reliable job. All methods of splicing may be tested by pulling on the individual conductors. They should not break apart under about five pounds of tension.