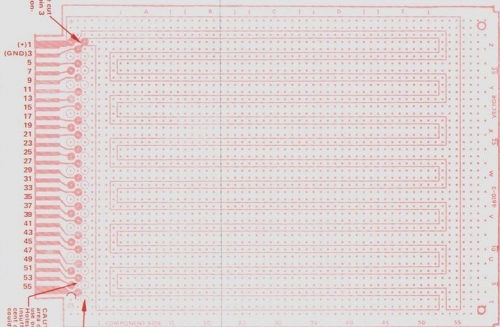


4610-2 PLUGBOARD — COMPONENT SIDE

LA26P1



This link may be cut open to isolate pin 3 from pin 4 for non-STD-BUS use.

See notes on wiring side layout paper for bussing pin 1 to 2, 8 pin 3 to 4 for STD-BUS

CONTACT NUMBERS ARE PER STD-BUS CONVENTION

2. TO PREVENT SHORTING WRAPPED WIRE TO FITTED CIRCUIT WHEN WIRE WRAPPING, CHISEL CUT WIRE AGAINST ETCHED CIRCUIT AS A SHOOTING BIRD FLAY. DO NOT MAXIMIZE THE CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE WIDEST PART OF THE TERMINAL AND NOTES:

NOTICE:

Where tin coated circuitry exists, a small percentage of the holes may have solder blockage. This is a light "skin" easily penetrated by components leads. In some cases, a soldering iron may be required.

APPLICATION:

Intended for use in micro-processor systems RMS or 200 volt DC.

NOTE:

Circle above edge contacts indicates location of actual connector contact pads on opposite side of board.

CAUTION: In any plug contact area on either side of Plugboard, Minimum clearance between contact pads on opposite side of board to avoid excess shorting.

4610-2 PLUGBOARD — WIRING SIDE

LA26P2

NOTE:—Insert above edge connector pins in approximate location of actual connector contact pads on opposite side of board.

CONTACT NUMBERS ARE PER STD-BUS CONVENTION.

Fig. 1 & 2 should be biased together with wires thru this hole.
 Fig. 3 & 4 should be biased together with wires thru this hole.
 Fig. 3 & 4 should be biased together with wires thru this hole.
 See option cut-link on component side to isolate pin 3 from pin 4, if desired for non-STD-BUS use.

(GND) 4
 (+) 2

5. To prevent shorting wrapped wire to etched circuit when wire wrapping, use one or more insulated turns at bottom of wrap post; also, do not chisel-cut wire against etched circuit as a shorting burr may occur.
4. Before pressing terminals into board, position (rotate) terminals to maximize the clearance between the widest part of the terminal and the nearest adjacent conductor.
3. In any plug contact area on either side of Plugbord, use only those holes having pads. Holes without pads may have insufficient clearance to adjacent circuitry and using them could cause shorting.
2. Where tin-coated circuitry exists, a small percentage of the holes may have solder blockage. This is usually a light "skin" easily penetrated by component leads. In some cases, a soldering iron may be required.
1. Intended for use in non-hostile environments up to 200 volts RMS or 300 volts DC.

NOTES:

