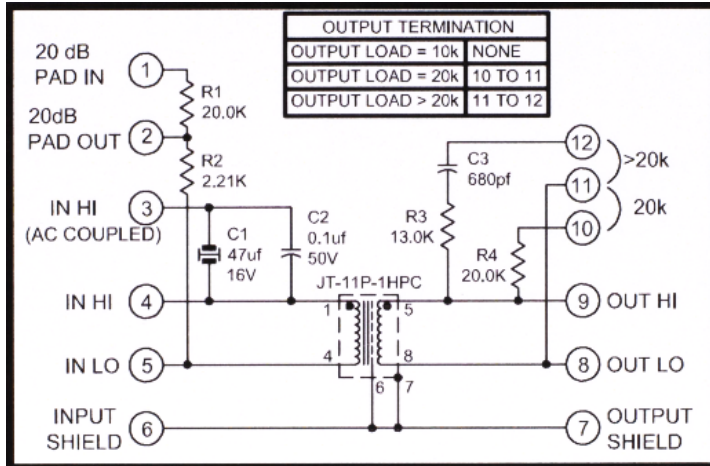


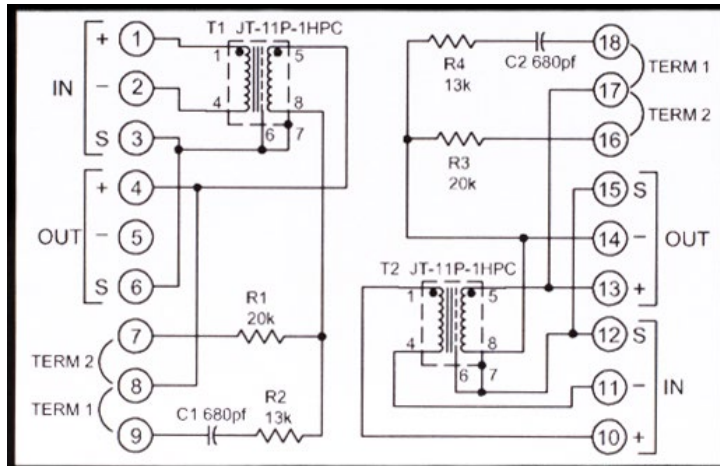
Audio isolation transformers protect against external magnetic fields and radio frequencies while reducing hum and buzz caused by ground loops and stray DC currents.

The two primary types of audio transformers used in Daktronics audio systems are the T-1130 (1CH) and T-1123 (2CH), but the following troubleshooting can be applied to any audio transformer as long as the proper schematic drawing for the transformer is referenced.

## T-1130



## T-1123



**NO AUDIO:** Check AC Voltage between input pins (+ and -) and the output pins (+ and -). If there is voltage at the input but not at the output, the transformer is bad and needs to be replaced. There should be very little or no voltage difference measured from the input and output.

**SYSTEM NOISE:** Disconnect the input and output connectors and perform a continuity check between the input and output pins. There should be no connection. If there is continuity, that means there is a connection and the transformer is not working.

The resistance of the coils can be checked on each side of the transformer to determine a fault. Disconnect the input and output connectors and measure between the + and - on each input and output. For example, on the T-1123 you would measure between pins 1 & 2 on the input. If this measures open (0L), the input side of the transformer is bad. Anticipated values for input is 2.1K and output is 1.9K. Other models may vary, but the test is the same.