

# BOWENS

## Service Data

Covers Bowens 400CX Monolite ) 117V 60Hz  
Bogen Photo 400B Monolite) AC only

## Contains

Schematic  
P.C.B. Layout  
Parts List  
Fault Charts  
Circuit Description

# MONOLITE 400B CX

## **BOWENS OF LONDON**

a **PROMANDIS** group company

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# BOWENS

400E /CX

## General Specifications

Modelling Lamp : E.S. Fitting  
275 watt maximum

Voltage Supply : 117 volts 60Hz A.C. only

Power Output : Maximum 250 watt/seconds

Flash Duration : Full Power 500th second  
2/3 400th second  
1/2 250th second  
1/3 200th second  
1/4 150th second

Weight : 6 lbs/2.75 kg.

Fuse : Maximum 5 amps 1 1/4"

Flash Temperature: 5600°K (equivalent to daylight)

## MONOLITE 400B

### CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The 400B consists of a voltage quadrupling capacitor/rectifier circuit which charges the main capacitors to approximately 650 volts on a 117volts 60Hz supply. The quadrupling components consist of C2/C3, Q3/4/5/6, and the main capacitors C4/5/6/7. The initial high current is limited by R2 which is a ceramic wirewound resistor situated on the resistor panel sub-assembly, and comes via the normally closed contacts of RY. This relay controls the glow-stopping by switching off the supply as the capacitor C8 discharges through RY and R5 when the unit fires. The glow-stopping period is about 0.4 seconds. The diode Q7 prevents RY from operating when C8 charges on switch-on.

The unit will normally fire and discharge to about 80volts on switch off. Resistors R3/R4 will discharge the main capacitors slowly in the event of the unit being unplugged from the supply without the operation of the unit's own on/off switch.

Resistors R6/7 and the preset R8 are a voltage divider for the ready neon N2, which has a delayed flash operation controlled by C9 and R9. R8 must be adjusted slowly until the neon lights when the voltage across the flashtube is standing at 450 volts. In normal operation the neon will then be indicating 80% of capacitor volts for a supply of 117 volts 60Hz.

R13/12/11/10 are ceramic, wirewound resistors on the resistor panel sub-assembly, and are progressively put in series with the flashtube by the rotary power switch S3A to reduce the output of the unit down to  $\frac{1}{4}$  power in 5 steps.

The modelling lamp circuit consists of the triac Q1 controlled by diac Q2, capacitors C11 and 12, resistors R14/17/18/19 and pre-sets R15 and R16. R15 is used to adjust the dimming range which is switched by S3B. R16 is used to adjust the lowest dimming level. The switch S2 is for modelling lamp function, being continuously off when switched to short out C12, on when in the middle position, and intermittently on when switched to the normally open contacts of RY. As the unit fires these contacts close and short C12, thus switching Q1 off for the duration of the glow-stopping period. Choke L1 in series with the lamp is for radio interference suppression, in conjunction with capacitor C1.

Resistors R21/22/23/24/25 form a potential divider across the main capacitors to provide a sync. voltage of about 200 volts and at the same time providing isolation at a very low sync. energy. On the application of a short circuit across the sync. via P/B, J/S or S1B, the capacitor C10 discharges through the primary of the trigger coil T/C producing an E.H.T. pulse on the secondary for the triggering of the flashtube.

The thermal cut-out C/O and its associated triac and resistor, Q7 and R26 respectively, are designed to cut the supply off to protect the unit in conditions of rapid firing. C/O operates at around 70°C and breaks to interrupt the supply to the gate of the triac thus turning Q7, and hence the unit, off. When C/O breaks the neon N1 lights via R1 to indicate the overheat condition.

## MONOLITE 400B

### DISMANTLING INSTRUCTIONS

#### A. UNIT DISCHARGE

1. First remove the two screws holding the reflector/tube assembly to the front of the unit.
2. Discharge the unit by placing a 200ohm (approx.) wirewound resistor across the two lower spring contacts.

#### B. WRAP REMOVAL

1. Stand the unit on a bench with the tube contacts uppermost.
2. Unscrew both of the reflector clamp knobs and remove them from the unit.
3. Remove the two screws which hold the overlapping ends of the wrap together. These screws are situated on the right of the umbrella bracket.
4. Remove the two screws situated on the opposite side of the wrap and lift the wrap halfway up along the unit.
5. It can now be seen that the wrap is attached to the unit via a green earth wire. Unsolder this wire from the tag situated on the wrap fastener bracket.
6. The wrap can now be lifted clear of the unit.

#### C. SUB ASSEMBLY REMOVAL

1. The resistor panel assembly can be removed by levering out the 10 way socket and removing the four screws situated at the four corners of the panel. On the first 200 units, the triac associated with the cut-out is adjacent to the panel and this must also be removed from the main chassis before the resistor panel can be separated from the unit. On later models, the triac is situated on the printed circuit board and thus does not have to be touched.
2. The printed circuit board is attached to the chassis by two screws situated on the metal heat-sink in the centre of the board. Remove these screws and lever out the two 10 way sockets. The board is now held on by five connectors. The thick yellow wire at the top of the board (trigger wire) has to be disconnected from the spring connector at the front by separating the spade terminals. The four connectors on the board can be pulled off after noting which wires connect which terminals.
3. The capacitors can be removed by unscrewing the bolts holding the two black brackets and unsoldering the connecting wires. Care must be taken to ensure that the insulating strips around the brackets are put back upon re-assembly.
4. The control panel is attached to the chassis by five screws, four being accessible on the outside of the panel and the fifth on the bracket holding the top jack socket. If the 10 way socket on the resistor panel is unplugged, the control panel can then be swung away to the left.

400CX MONOLITE

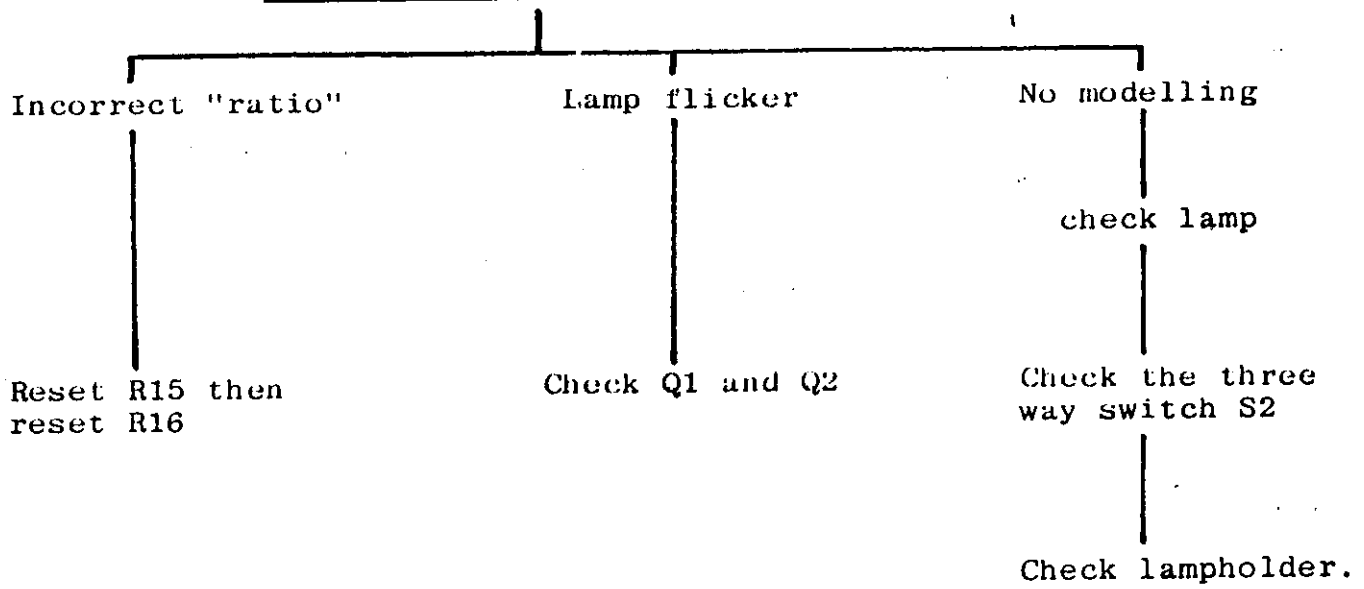
ELECTRICAL SETTING UP PARAMETERS.

- |    |   |     |  |            |        |
|----|---|-----|--|------------|--------|
| 1) | Mains Input Volts<br>at 60Hz  | 107 | TYP<br>117   | MAX<br>127 | V.A.C. |
| 2) | Maximum H.T. Volts<br>for each case<br>for 50 or 60Hz mains   | 599 | 655  | 700        | V.D.C. |
| 3) | Flash to indicator interval should be around 2 secs at 50Hz<br>corresponding to less than 2 secs on 60Hz mains.   |     |  |            |        |
| 4) | Static H.T. volts for ready Neon setting<br>give an 80% indication of capacitor volts.<br>Corresponding mains input at this point<br>as measured on a moving Iron meter |     | = 450 VDC to<br>= 80 volts 50Hz                            |            |        |
| 5) | Equivalent Lamp working voltages<br>for 117 VAC 50Hz mains input<br>as measured on a moving Iron meter  |     | ) Full power = 95 volts<br>) Quarter power = 72 volts<br>) |            |        |

NOTE: All A.C. measurements must be made with a moving Iron  
Meter not a moving coil meter

MONOLITE 400B

FAULTY MODELLING CONDITION



MONOLITE 400 B

UNIT CHARGES BUT DOES NOT FIRE

Ready light is flashing  
at normal rate

Press the firing button.  
Can the trigger spark be  
heard?

YES

Check the tube

NO

Check sync. volt  
Check trigger capacitor  
C10  
Check continuity of  
trigger coil.  
Check spade connection  
to uppermost spring tube  
connector.

MONOLITE 400B

Unit fails to show 'ready'

Check the mating of all 10-way plugs and sockets

Does modelling lamp work,

YES

NO

Do C4/5/6/7 charge at all?

Check supply  
Check fuse  
Check switch  
Check C/O (overheat  
will light if open  
circuit).

YES

NO

Is voltage  
approx 660.

Check Q7 ✓  
Check R26  
Check RY contacts  
Check R2  
Check C2/C3

YES

NO

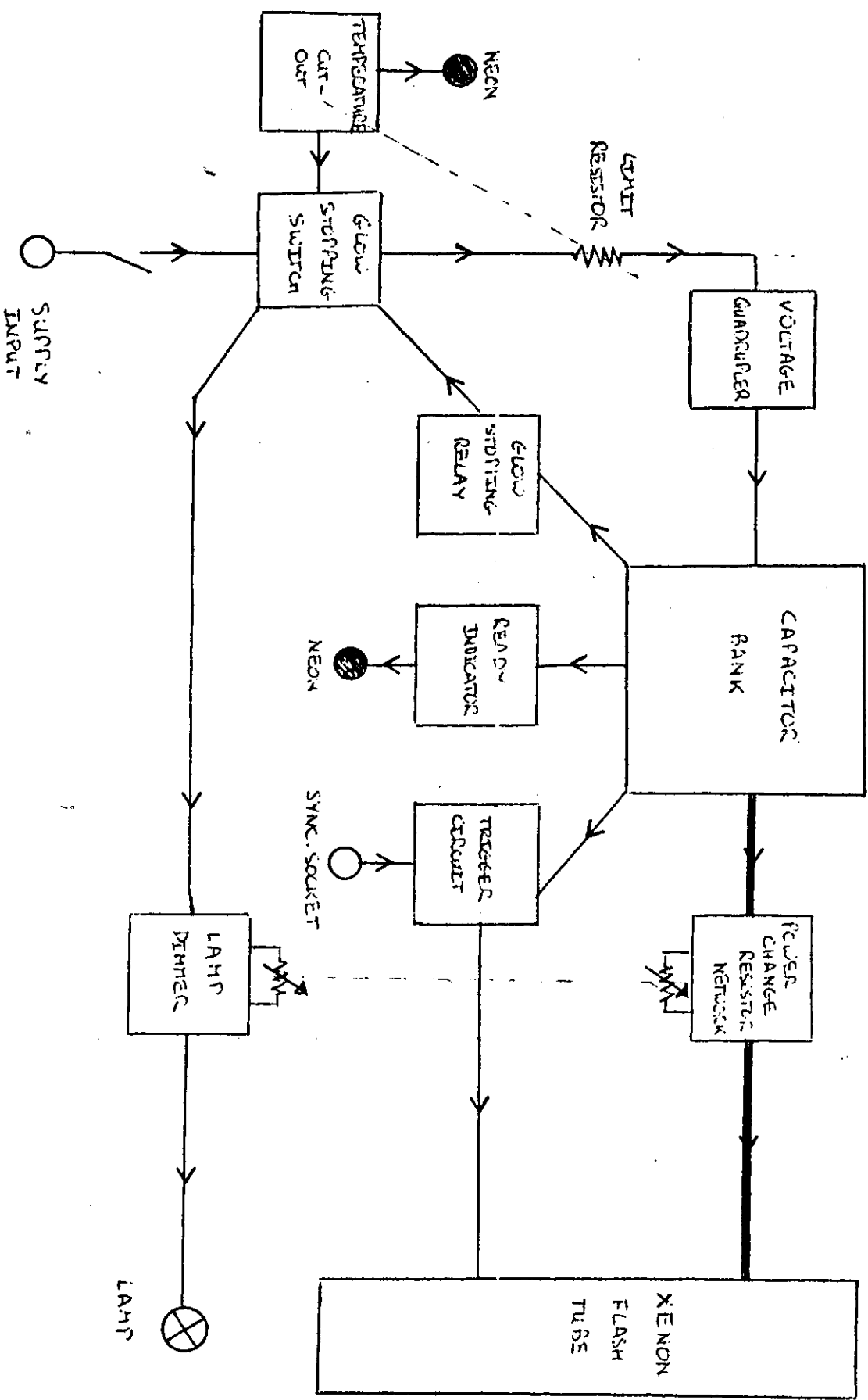
Check setting  
of R8  
Check neon N2  
Check R6/7/8

Check supply voltage  
Check C4/5/6/7  
for deforming  
Check Q3/4/5/6  
Check Q7



HONDLITE 400B/cx

FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



# BOWENS

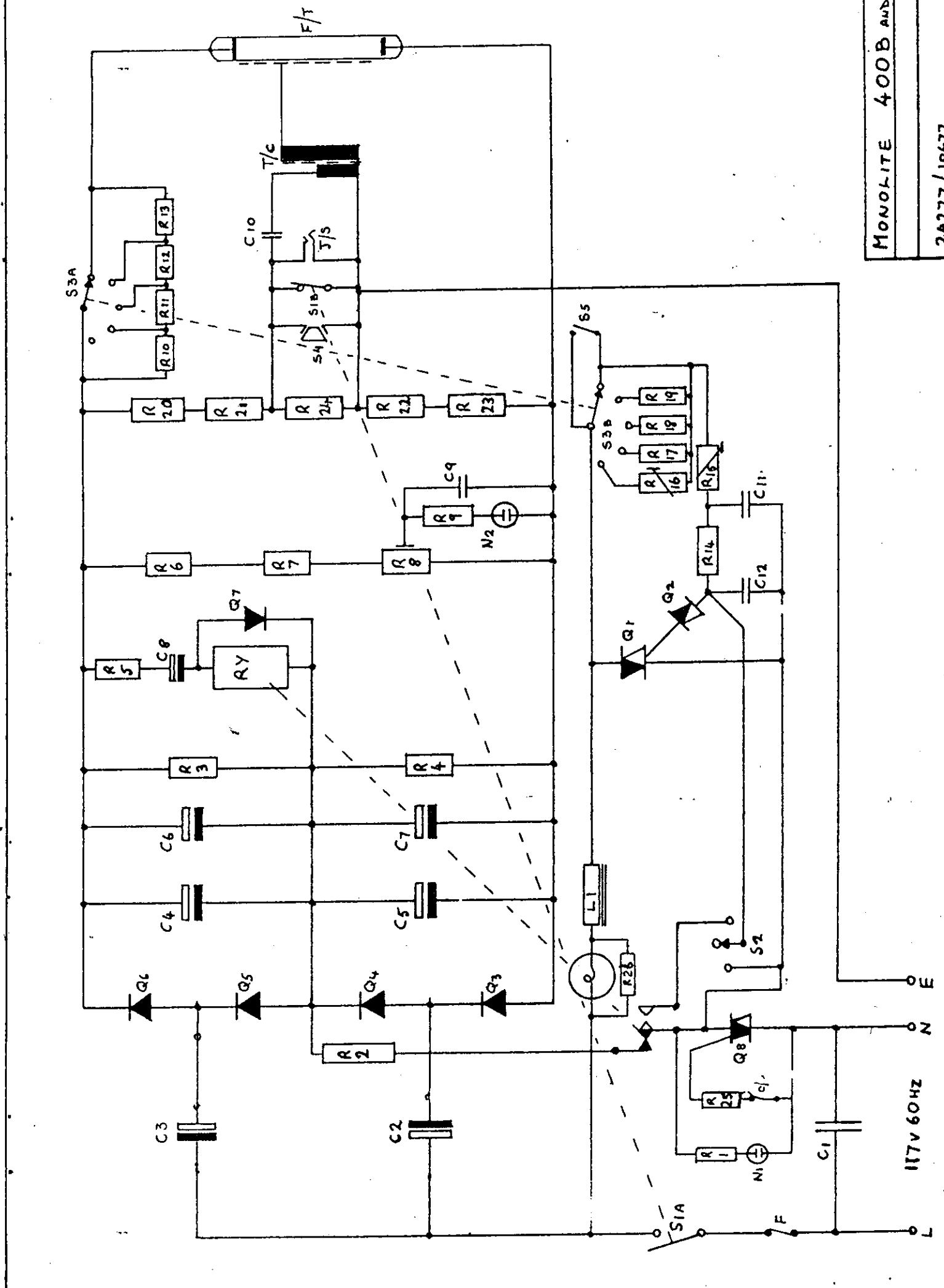
## MONOLITE 400B

### CAPACITOR ELECTROLYTE LEAKAGE

The main charging capacitors C4-C7 and the doubler capacitors C2-C3 contain a small quantity of viscous fluid, the electrolyte which under fault conditions can form an abnormal quantity of gas. The gas creates a pressure which can force electrolyte out of the capacitor-can and spray the fluid over the insides of the unit. The electrolyte causes corrosion when in contact with metal and must be cleaned off with warm soapy water.

The connectors and the P.C.B. must be replaced if affected.

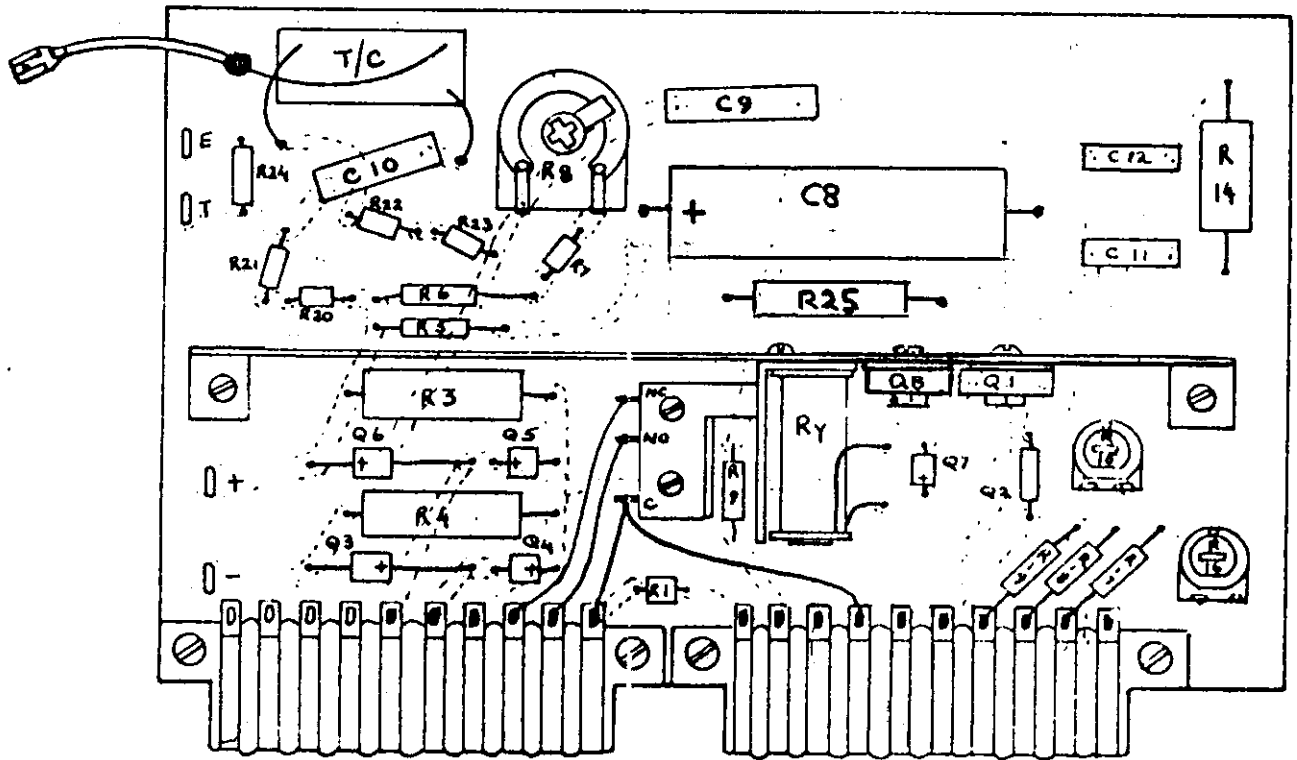
Normal operation of the Monolite can occur even after the capacitors have leaked electrolyte.



MONOLITE 400B AND C  
2A277/10677

117V 60HZ





N.B. LATEST P.C.B. SHOWN.

EARLIER TYPE HAD NO Q8 AND R25

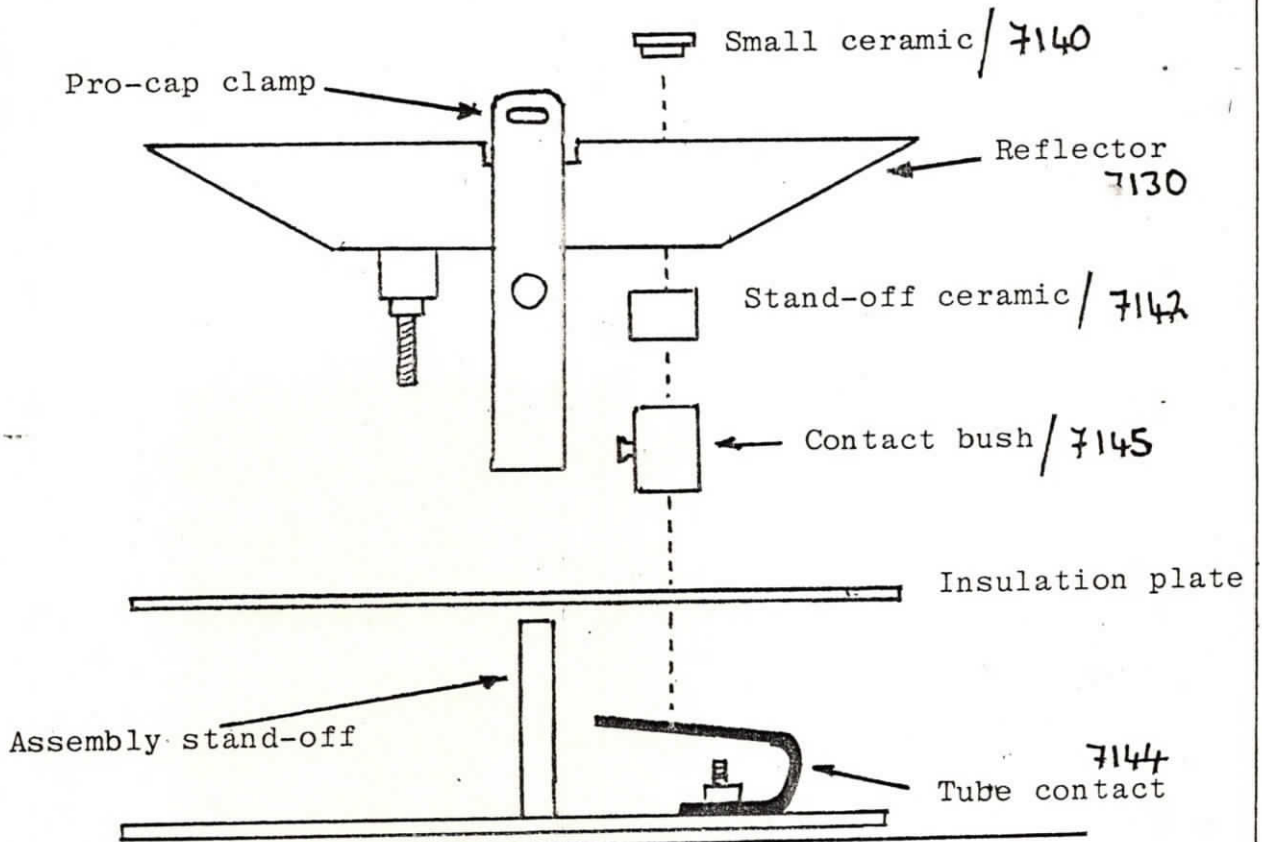
MONOLITE 400B/CX

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD.

COMPONENT LAYOUT.

# BOWENS

## MONOLITE TUBE SECTION



A complete tube assembly is available comprising of flash tube, reflector, ceramic stand-offs and bushes. Part numbers are as follows:-

With U/V coated flashtube 1102  
With clear flashtube 1101

# BOWENS

## 400B/CX Monolite

### Modifications

1. Because of problems with R71 contacts burning out, circuit boards made after June 1977 had an additional triac and resistor (Q8 and R25) added to the over heat circuit. The same schematic can be used for repairing the earlier P.C.B. except C/O is in place of Q8 and R25 not present.
2. R26 added across lamp holder.
3. (Feb 81) ED16006 dropper resistor R10-13 changed to ED16155. Due to the increased length of the replacement it must be fitted using U-shape mounting plate and flat head screw.
4. December 80 - Lampholder changed
5. January 81 - Black rear disc fitted
6. March 81 - Omron G2L relay fitted  
Part No. 6512C