Cobra 4 pin wiring diagram

Many people asked me about microphone wiring. Different manufacturers may use a different way to wire microphone. The CB and microphone are too far from the desk, causing a great deal of inconvenience. I would like to create a splitter for the microphone so that I can use two 2 microphones, the CB and original, hand-held microphone would remain where they are and the new microphone, an A-Static desk-top model would have a longer cord and be placed on the desk. Ideally, the PTT button on the desk-top microphone should render the hand-held microphone temporarily disabled so that there would only be one microphone able to transmit at a time. Is this possible? The existing system consists of a Cobra Vehicle I have several CB with a four 4 pin hand-held microphone. The A-Static desk-top microphone is also a four 4 and does work properly on the CB. I also have all the parts and tools I need, since I started to work on this about years ago. Ie, multi-meter, soldering iron, female four 4 pin connectors, project box, spare wires and spare CBs and microphones for testing at home, first. Your email address will not be published. This site uses Akismet to reduce spam. Learn how your comment data is processed. All about Radio. Comments im trying to solder a 6 pin but 5 wires on a midland xl as someone has changed it for other cb, what is the wiring numbers ie 1 is colour wire, 2 is colour wire and so on. Would you have any suggestions on how to properly wire such a microphone splitter configuration? Any help would be greatly appreciated. Thanks much! Leave a Reply Cancel reply Your email address will not be published. This is just a small sample of the useful information you'll find there. Check it out! This wiring discussion assumes that you have no schematic for the radio, or no information for the mike. There are three steps when wiring any new mike to your CB: 1. Determine which color wire on the new or repaired mike performs that same function. Be able to neatly solder and insulate those wires on the corresponding pins of the new plug. The obvious way is to look at the main chassis for a relay. Or while listening to a signal, unplug the mike. Since diodes are cheaper than relays, nowadays almost all CBs use them. These three or four connections are regardless of the number of pins on the CB socket. For example, if your CB has one of those female 5-pin or 6-pin DIN type sockets, only three or four of the pins are actually used. Manufacturers use the cheapest parts they can find. To begin, figure out which pin on the mike socket does what. Use the Rx1 resistance range. Touch the other Ohmmeter test probe to all the mike socket pins. That indicates a DC short i. In other words, this is the Ground. Or probe from the inside of the socket if you can reach the connections on it. Immediately draw a sketch of the socket, using its notch as a reference point. Mark the common Ground lead you just found. And it shows a few ohms of resistance. This is an obvious indication for the RX line. Mark it on your sketch. You can also confirm this in Step 4 below. Now attach a clip-lead or a piece of bare wire to the common pin you found in Step 2. Start touching the other end of the wire or clip-lead to the remaining pins briefly and watch what happens. Write it down. This is the TX line. On a 5- or 6-pin DIN socket, finding the Mike line will be slightly harder. Listen on another CB tuned to the same channel while you touch the remaining socket pins with your fingers. Some older relay switched rigs used a small shielded cable between the mike socket and main chassis, a dead giveaway that those are the Mike line and Ground. In those models one ground is the common circuit ground and the other is the earth or cabinet ground. This helps to break up potential ground loops which can cause squealing or other stray oscillations. In any case, only four wires are actually needed. Some models include extra wires and pins for remote control functions such as CH. DOWN switching. For electronic switching this is exactly the same as described above but without the benefit of already knowing the common connection. Start by jumpering any two mike socket pins together and see what happens. Suppose they key the TX. Draw another sketch and mark both those pins. Continue jumpering around until you hear a normal receive signal in the speaker. Note those pin numbers. For example, if pins 2 and 3 cause TX, and pins 2 and 4 cause RX, then obviously pin 2 is common ground to both functions. Therefore, 3 is the TX line, and 4 is the RX line. This leaves only pin 1 remaining, which must be the Mike line. Relay switched radios will be slightly more complicated, unless you have an older type that uses a 3-pin threaded mike socket. On old tube type sets, attach one end of the clip-lead to any part of the metal chassis. Now start touching the loose end of the clip-lead to the mike socket pins until it keys the TX. By the way when looking inside the radio, you can just as easily find the common or Ground by noting which pin the shield of that audio cable is attached to. If grounded it means that more than one combination will key the TX. In these rare cases, there will be voltage to ground on two pins instead of just one; touching either of those pins to common will make the lights go out or blow the fuse. In this case you need a separate set of mike switch contacts to wire it right, but most power mikes can be arranged this way. Now that you know which mike pin on the CB does what, you must match those pins to the corresponding colored wires on the new mike. On a power mike, the battery must be installed before trying any Ohmmeter tests. The typical power mike will have three, four, or five colored wires and a shield braid. If one of the colored wires is

obviously covered by the shielded braid, it's the Mike or audio line. Following are some typical examples. One color should show a short; i. This is the RX line. Another color should show a short 0 W , or continuity with the mike keyed, and open with the mike button released. The remaining color is obviously the Mike or audio line. It will short two of the three colored wires on TX, rather than one color and the shield braid. See below. The mike or audio line can be found as follows: 1. On a standard dynamic mike not a power mike , the audio line will normally show a DC resistance of about W W between the shield and Mike line when keyed, on the Rx10 or higher scale. You may also see this in the unkeyed position. On a power mike with the battery installed, the resistance may vary anywhere from a few ohms to several thousand ohms, depending on the setting of its gain control. Note: Many power mikes will show a mike line reading of a few ohms all the time until you key it. This indicates a normally closed audio line, a very undesirable feature. A meter on the mike line will jump when you key it. A normally closed audio line can be a real problem to wire to many CBs. Ideally the mike line should make a complete circuit only when you key it. All Turner mobile mikes work this way. A quick Ohmmeter check after you find the mike line will reveal that you get a complete circuit continuity between the two remaining colored wires, rather than one color and the shield. We suggest you do this even if your CB uses relay switching. Nowadays Turners all come with 5-wire cables since relay CBs are a thing of the past, and with them the old 3-wire mike cables. It can be easily rewired to use on another CB later just by stripping either of the switching wires and twisting it together with the shield as a single wire. The remaining color then becomes the TX line for relay switched radios. Usually one or two of these wires will end up being unused and can be cut off when you solder on the plug. Red 2. Yellow 3. Blue 4. Green 5. Shield braid. Step 1: Identify the Mike or audio line. This will have the shield wrapped around it. If not, use the previously described Ohmmeter method. Use your Ohmmeter to touch the remaining three colors with both test probes. You should discover that two of the three colors will short show continuity when keyed, and two of the three will short unkeyed. One of those three colors is common to the other two colors, in exactly the same way we found the common on the mike socket itself. Step 3: Strip back that common color and twist it together with the shield, making this a single wire. Then solder them together. In this case, also cut off the unnecessary fourth RX wire. This can make it difficult or even impossible to wire to certain CB radios. This problem shows up as a loud buzz, squeal, or the receiver going dead when you plug the mike in. In many cases, installation of a resistor of about 4. This would be installed exactly the same way as the RF feedback squeal filter described below. You may have to experiment to find the proper value resistor. Use the smallest value resistor that will prevent the RX from going dead or squealing. And is also more expensive. Those models are specifically designed to let you hear yourself in the speaker so you can adjust an Echo or some other audio feature in the radio. Feedback squeal is a very common problem. Fancy name, easy solution. Often the stock mike works fine, and the squeal only starts when you try to wire up a power mike. RF feedback means that some of your TX energy is getting back into the audio or modulation circuit of the CB. It starts a continuous cycle of oscillation or feedback, just like a PA system with the mike too close to the speaker. The cure is cheap and simple. Open the mike and figure out which colored wire is the actual audio or Mike line. See the previous discussion to determine this. After finding the audio line, cut it at a convenient spot and insert a W 4. For extra filtering protection, also connect a. These will easily fit inside the mike. Solder and tape all your connections. Please, no Scotch Tape! If adding the resistor only partially solves the feedback problem, you can try using a small RF choke instead. Get the miniature epoxy type of RF chokes, which actually look like a 1-Watt resistor and even have a 4-band color code on them. If filtering the mike doesn't fix the problem, also check your antenna by substituting a Dummy Load. If the squeal disappears, it was caused by high SWR, which causes excess RF energy to flow back into the radio. The cure is obvious: tune or fix that antenna! Got related questions? Contact us by email: click here. Read more From all of us here at CB World, we wish you the very best. Contact CB World! We created this page to help people understand that not all microphones are wired the same way. For example, just because two different microphones are 4 pin does not mean that they are wired the same, even if they are the same brand! Different manufacturers may wire their microphones differently. Generally, a radio manufacturer will wire their microphones the same so that the microphones are interchangeable between their radios, however, this is not always the case. There are some radio brands that have the same general wiring such as Cobra and Uniden but that is not always the case. The list below offers some microphone wiring information. Mic wiring can be frustrating enough, but when you can't find the right wiring info, it is just impossible. We will continue to try to get all the information that we can listed on this page. Galaxy CB Radios. Uniden CB Radios. Modulation 2. Ground 6. Power Supply. About Us. Store Links. Customer Service. Get advice, hear about specials, and much more when you follow us

Microphone Wiring We created this page to help people understand that not all microphones are wired the same way. Power Supply Having troubles with your microphone? Make sure the connections are tightened. Ensure that the microphone pins on the radio are making a connection with the microphone plug. If need be, you can very gently spread the pins with a small flathead screwdriver. Make sure your CB mic is plugged in securely. Check for breaks or damage to the plug and cord. Check the pins in the radio for damage as well. Be sure you are pressing the CB microphone button all the way in. If it is a power mic or echo mic, make sure there is a battery in it! So I have this Pro com II amplified Mic think made by Telex. It was wired for my Pres HR and worked really good. I want to wire for my cobra 4

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 pin cobra 25 and 29 but can't seem to figure out. Any help would be appreciated. Had a wiring booklet but misplaced it. Thanks in advance. Here is the information that we have. We hope that helps! I have a cobra 29 lx max. All my wires in my mic broke off and i need to put it back together but i can not find a wire diagram any where for it. Its a 6 pin. Will a stock cobra 29 mic work on a magnum s radio. Thanks for all your help on wiring. I have looked on the internet and the results agree with my Red Devil Microphone. Though when I plug the Red Devil in. The radio goes into transmit. If I use the original Uniden Microphone which came with the radio. All is fine. Kind regards, Paul. With your results, it seem like the microphone was rewired. Was the Red Devil Microphone that you have brand new or could someone have rewired it? Prev 1 2.