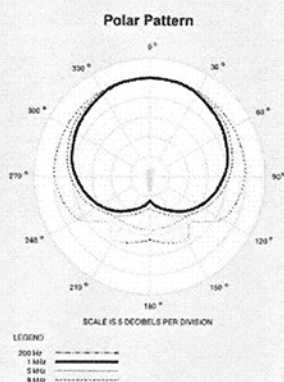


# GOOSENECK MICROPHONES

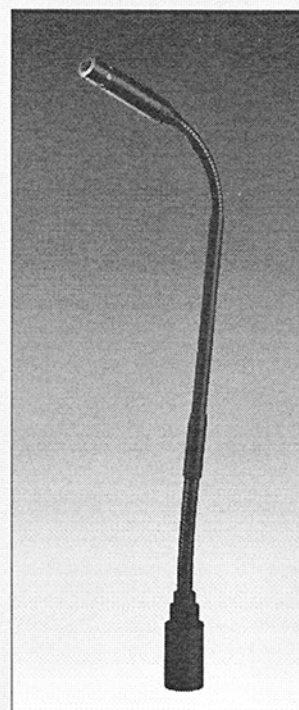
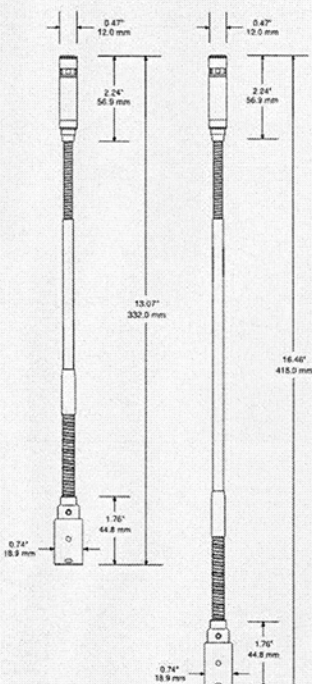


## SPECIFICATIONS

Element	Fixed-charge back plate permanently polarized condenser
Polar Pattern	Cardioid (Unidirectional)
Frequency Response	70-16,000 Hz
Open Circuit Sensitivity	-37 dB (14.1 mV) re 1V at 1 Pa*
Impedance	100 ohms
Maximum Input Sound Level	134 dB SPL, 1 kHz at 1% T.H.D.
Signal-to-noise Ratio	66 dB, 1 kHz at 1 Pa*
Dynamic Range (Typical)	106 dB, 1 kHz at Max SPL
Phantom Power Requirements	9-52V DC, 2 mA typical
Output Connector	Integral 3-pin XLRM-type
Accessory Furnished	foam windscreen

## Optional Accessories:

large metal windscreen.  
 large foam windscreen for high-wind conditions.  
 line matching transformer  
 adjustable in-line attenuator for use with balanced microphones.  
 2-conductor, shielded, vinyl-jacketed, broadcast-type cable with XLRM-type connector at microphone end, XLRM-type connector at equipment end. Available in 10', 20', 25', 30', 50' & 100' lengths.  
 shock mount.  
 four-channel 48V phantom power supply (AC powered).  
 quick-mount plug-in microphone desk stand.  
 single-channel 48V phantom power supply (AC powered).



## Operation and Maintenance

Output is low impedance balanced. The output connector mates with XLRM-type connectors. The balanced signal appears across Pins 2 and 3, while the ground (shield) connection is Pin 1. Output is phased so that positive acoustic pressure produces positive voltage at Pin 2 in accordance with industry convention.

DC phantom power (9-52 volts) must be applied equally to Pins 2 and 3, with the ground for the power supply connected to Pin 1. This can be provided by a console or mixer with built-in phantom voltage or with the addition of an in-line phantom power supply.

For balanced low-impedance inputs (required for phantom power), cable (or equal) should be used. Regardless of cables used, it is important that both ends of each cable are wired consistently, with the shield always connected to Pin 1 at both ends, Pin 2 connected to Pin 2, and Pin 3 to Pin 3. This will ensure that all microphones are electrically in phase and reduce problems of uneven response and sound cancellation when two microphones are used close to each other.

The high sensitivity ensures useful output and an excellent match to most mixer, tape recorder and amplifier inputs. It will provide undistorted output even in sound fields as loud as 134 dB SPL. However, due to the high sensitivity, in some instances it may be possible to overload sensitive input stages. If distortion occurs, first check for input overload. In such cases, an attenuator may be required between the mic and the electronics input. (Also, many mixers provide "input pad" switches to reduce mic-input signal levels.)

The provided windscreens simply slips over the head of the microphone, effectively reducing wind noise or "popping" when used extra close.

The small-diameter gooseneck is very easy to manipulate for proper positioning. It is heavily lubricated to offer very smooth and quiet operation. Should it become noisy with prolonged use, apply a light machine oil directly on the gooseneck area affected.

While a modern condenser microphone is not unduly sensitive to the environment, temperature extremes can be harmful. Exposure to high temperatures can result in gradual and permanent reduction of the output level. Avoid leaving the microphone in the open sun or in areas where temperatures exceed 110° F (43° C) for long periods of time. Extremely high humidity should also be avoided.

## Frequency Response

