

40SFSYS 24, 26 and 28

USER GUIDANCE NOTES AND ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

V 3.0 (new cabinet new aerials)

USER GUIDELINES

BASICS.

Front Panel Controls and Setting-up the system.

The radio microphone receiver output is (*and any built-in or external audio source*) is connected to the Mixer.

The output from the Mixer is fed into the amplifier.

The output from the amplifier drives the loudspeakers.

Because the outputs going into the Mixer are from different sources, and no two Halls are the same, these levels are adjustable (see below).

Each input to the Mixer needs to be adjusted so that the level of the input going into the amplifier is 'balanced'. i.e. So that all the microphones sound the same and that any other input – E.g. Music from a CD player – does not drown out someone using a microphone.

The overall Mixer output level may then be adjusted before it goes into the Amplifier.

The amplifier output to the loudspeakers may then, also, be adjusted using the two volume controls.

In addition, there are (three) controls that may be used to set 'Tone' adjusting Low, Mid-range and High frequency sounds to give the best results;

Set all three of these controls to the mid-way position (12:00 o'clock) to start with, and then adjust (only slightly) forwards or backwards to suit individual voice characteristics or Hall acoustics.

All of these controls will have been set up correctly by the installers and they should seldom need adjusting. At the back of this guide you will find a sheet on which you can make a record of the preferred settings, for future use.

If for any reason the controls have been altered from their original settings the following instructions allow you to change any of the user adjustable controls in order to obtain the best results for YOUR hall.

Because no two Halls are the same this is intended as a guide only. You will need to set the controls, using these instructions, in order to obtain the best results for your Hall.

It will prove very useful if you can carry out the setting up with a colleague or, better still, with a group - so that you can all get a 'feel' for how the system works and how it should sound.

1. Set the two volume controls on the **Amplifier** to low, or to the 9 o'clock position.
2. Set the output (L and R) from the **Mixer** to the Amplifier to the 2 o'clock position.
(Numbered 14 in the Manufacturers Handbook)
3. Set the Mixer control for the collar worn microphone (Channel 1) to 11 o'clock.
4. Set the Mixer control for the Handheld microphone (Channel 2) to 10 o'clock.

DO NOT ACCEPT THESE AS 'DEFAULT' SETTINGS THIS IS SIMPLY A 'STARTING-POINT' FROM WHICH TO ADJUST THE CONTROLS TO SUIT YOUR HALL.

Make a note of the settings for your system on the sheet provided on Page 7.

Switch-on the system at the mains, and make sure that the radio microphone receivers are on and that both the Mixer and the Amplifier are also switched on.

Although the amplifier and the mixer have their own on/off switches the two Radio Receivers and the battery charger do not. So, it is quite in order, and much easier, to use the switch on the mains socket as a 'master' on/off switch - for the whole system.

However, you will need to plug the battery charger in to a separate switched socket so that you may still charge the rechargeable batteries even when the system is not in use.

Collar worn microphone

5. Plug the collar worn microphone into the beltpack transmitter unit, fit the microphone around your neck and adjust it so that it is comfortable to wear with the mic' capsule in front of you, approximately 80mm to 100mm (3" to 4") from you mouth.

If you have the microphone too close to your mouth there will be a marked reduction in the amount of speech that gets into the microphone as you turn you head sideways. If you have the microphone too far away you will need to increase the level (using the control on the front of the Mixer) to a point where you are almost guaranteed to get 'feedback' wherever you are standing in the Hall.

6. Switch on the beltpack transmitter.

Note that the green LED display (next to the green 'Power On' LED on the appropriate, matching, Receiver unit will light - This indicates that the receiver is successfully getting a radio signal from the transmitter. Also note that the two yellow LED's to the right of the display will blink alternately, indicating that the signal is switching between the two channels – see the note on page 11.

7. Without raising your voice, speak into the microphone – as if you were talking to someone at about arms length from you.
You should be only just aware that there is sound coming out of the loudspeakers.*

Check that your voice does not trail away too markedly when you move your head from side to side - away from the microphone. If you find that this happens i) move the microphone slightly further away and ii) adjust the input control for Channel 1 up (clockwise) slightly. If you find that you get 'feedback' then adjust the Mixer Output down (anti-clockwise).

**If you can hear yourself clearly then the system is too loud – turn the volume (on the Amplifier) down a little. Remember this is a 'Soundfield System' not a Public Address System.*

Handheld microphone

8. Switch on the handheld microphone and hold the microphone approximately 30cm to 35cm (12" to 14") from you mouth then, without raising your voice – as if talking to someone at about arms length away, speak into the microphone.
Once again, you should only just be aware that there is sound coming out of the loudspeakers.*

The sound from the handheld microphone should be about the same as from the collar worn mic'. If it is markedly quieter or louder then adjust the input control for Channel 2 up or down as appropriate.

Again, if you can hear yourself clearly then the system is too loud – turn the volume (on the Amplifier) down a little. Remember this is a 'Soundfield System' not a Public Address System.

- * The whole idea of a Soundfield System is to provide a comfortable level of sound for everyone to hear the person speaking clearly.**

When setting up the radio microphones, and generally when familiarising yourselves with this equipment try and make sure that there is a group of you (or at least two!).

People are often surprised at how different they sound when they listen to themselves through loudspeakers, try and share this experience with others and have fun whilst you get to know your way around the various different controls and switches. Pass the microphones around the group, try turning the volume up and down, play some music through the system, but always remember when your are using this system for speech, for teaching, that if you can clearly hear your own voice then the volume setting is a little too loud and you should turn it down (see notes above).

DO NOT ACCEPT THESE AS 'DEFAULT' SETTINGS THIS IS SIMPLY A 'STARTING-POINT' FROM WHICH TO ADJUST THE CONTROLS TO SUIT YOUR HALL.

Make a note of the settings for your system on the sheet provided at the back of this guide

Auxiliary equipment (E.g. CD or Cassette player, Lap-Top, 'Coomber' unit, Etc.)

9. Depending on how many Radio Microphones you have in your system any auxiliary equipment will be connected using the next vacant channel on the Mixer. With a tape or CD playing in your system the sound/volume from the additional equipment should match the microphones – as set up above. If necessary use the Mixer control for the appropriate Channel to adjust the input to the mixer 'up' or 'down' as necessary.

This control may be used like a volume control to 'fade' music in/out during productions/presentations.

10. Once you have matched the input from the microphones, and any additional equipment, and the output from the Mixer to the Amplifier is set so that 'feedback' is not a problem the overall loudness of the whole system may be adjusted using the volume controls on the Amplifier – so that there is an even spread of sound throughout the hall, and the person speaking is only barely aware of their own voice.

As a general rule these controls should be adjusted together so that they are both set to the same position. If necessary (because, for example, of the unusual shape or layout of your hall) it is quite acceptable to have them set at different values.

If you want to use the system and find that there are no charged batteries available for the radio microphones, it is quite in order to use Alkaline batteries as an alternative – and we would recommend keeping a stock of Alkaline batteries for just such an eventuality!

As a guide, you should find that you get approximately 8 to 10 hours use from a set of Alkaline batteries.

A set of rechargeable batteries should last approximately 3 to 4 hours.

Re-broadcasting the System output from a Radio Aid Transmitter:

For **fmGenie** Radio Aids we have supplied a Soundfield to fmGenie connecting lead (XSIBFMG2B).

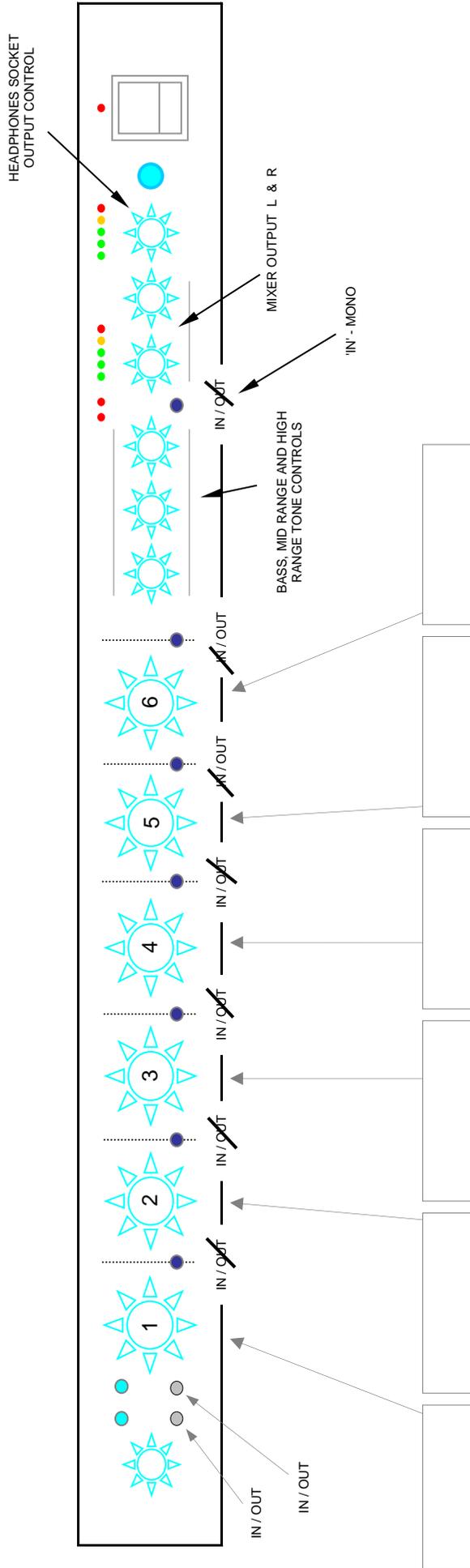
- Locate the Phono sockets on the front panel marked 'Radio Aid Out'.
- Connect the Phono Plug into either of the sockets on the front panel.
- Plug the 2.5mm Jack into the **Ext Mic** socket on the fmGenie Transmitter.

Place the Transmitter into its pouch and hang the pouch from the hook supplied or from the door of the rack-cabinet.

For other Radio Aids, including the Connevans CRM220, please contact Customer Services (01737 247571) for details of the appropriate lead(s).

MIXER CONTROLS - 'DEFAULT' SETTINGS

..... DD/MM/YY ...



IMPORTANT NOTE:
 The input selector buttons on the front panel of the Mixer (marked 11 in the Mixer Instructions Book - page 3), need to be 'IN' when using the XLR Mic' input and need to be 'OUT' when a 'LINE LEVEL' input is connected (E.g. Cassette or CD player, and when using the Phono sockets on Patch Panel.

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PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUFACTURERS HANDBOOK FOR MORE DETAILS ON USER SELECTABLE FRONT PANEL CONTROLS.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 9 -

CONNEVANS LIMITED

HALL SOUNDFIELD SYSTEM
40SFSYS 24, 26, 28

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS AND
USER GUIDANCE NOTES

Upon receipt check all the packages for damage and check the contents,
You should receive the following:

Main Equipment and Accessories.

- 1 x 12, 15 or 18U Wall mounting cabinet
- 1 x mounting tray for 2x Trantec Radio Receivers (48S416RK)
- 1 x 1U Shelf - with back (Z191USHELZ)
- 1 x Microphone/Line Mixer (MZMMM-602)
- 1 x Audio Amplifier (OMZINR300)
- 2, 3 or 4 Pairs of Loudspeakers (40SFJBLC1P or C1W)
- 1x 100m drum of Speaker Cable (MXE627)
- 1 x Handheld Radio mic' Transmitter and Receiver
- 1 x Beltpack Radio mic' Transmitter and Receiver
- 1 x Boom mic' stand (MX180040)
- 1 x 2U Drawer unit. (Z192UDRAWHN)
- 1 x 8-way Power Distribution Unit (Z198WAYPDU)

- 1 x Front Patch Panel (A40SFPP01)
- 1 x Collar worn mic' for belt pack unit
- 1 Packet of Marker Cable Ties and a Marker Pen (MXF054BLPEN)
- 4, 6 or 8 x Speaker Safety Wire and screw eye
- 4 x XLR Plug to XLR Socket lead. 700mm (XLREP7MBK)
- 1 x Stereo lead. 2x Phono plugs to 2x stackable Phono sockets (MXA114F)
- 3 x Stereo lead. 2x Phono plugs to 2x Phono sockets (MXA114)
- 1 x fmGenie neck harness and pouch (FMG621)
- 1 x Soundfield to fmGenie Tx lead (XSIBFMG2B)
- 1 x Battery charger
- 4 x Rechargeable batteries (MBRHPP3X1NX)
- 4 x M6 x 10 'Rawbolts' (ZFRB0810)
- 19" Panel fixings (captive nuts and screws - M6 x 25mm) 7 Pks of 4 (Z19FIX1)
- 1 x Antenna mounting plate assembly (A0SF4AKB)

INSTALLATION.

Fixing the wall cabinet.

Decide on best position for the cabinet:

- **Things to consider.**
- At the front or the back of the Hall, but with a clear view of the Hall – for the Aerials.
- Leave enough clear space so that the door can be opened freely.
- Away from large metal objects (E.g. Steel beams and column supports Etc.).
- Not immediately above or too near to a radiator or room heater.
- Near to an existing 13A Mains Power socket (*or you could have a new spur fitted*).
- Low enough so that you can get to the equipment controls and the drawer unit.
- Not so low that it becomes a hazard (with or without the door open).
- Please consider all of the uses for the Hall, and consult with other members of staff.

Unlock and remove the door and both the side panels from the wall cabinet.

(When removing the door take great care not to lose the small spacer that you will find under the lower hinge pin!).

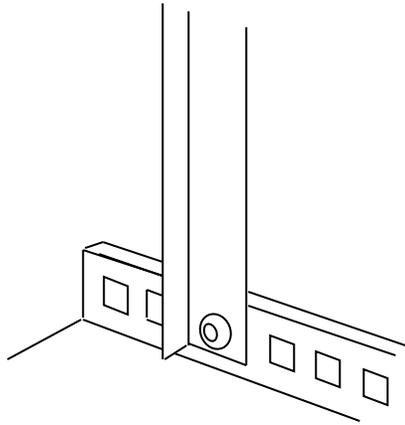
Unscrew the two retaining screws and remove the hanging bracket at the rear of the cabinet.

Taking account of the overall height of the cabinet being installed (**12U = 640mm. 15U = 770mm**) use a spirit level and the wall bracket as a template to mark the top pair of holes for fixing the cabinet to the wall. **See figure 1, page 12.**

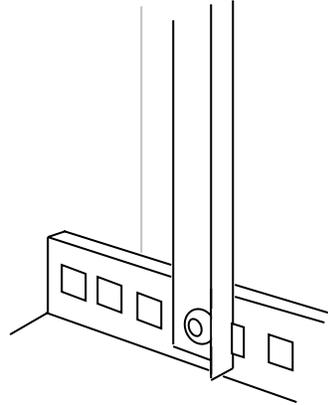
Using a 12mm masonry bit drill a 12mm x 50mm hole at each of the marked positions and fit the bracket to the wall with two of the Rawlbolts supplied. Hang the cabinet on the wall bracket and mark the position of the two lower fixing holes. Remove the cabinet, to drill and insert the Rawlbolts, then replace the cabinet and secure to the wall.

Fit the antenna mounting plate assembly (as shown in **figure 2, page 12**) and making sure that it is fixed securely. Attach the four antennae to the sockets on the mounting plate, note that the two pairs are staggered - front to back - and arrange them so that they are angled approx 60° from horizontal – as shown in **figure 2**.

Having the antennae not touching and not vertical is essential, because these transmitters and receivers are both ‘diversity’ and each operates on two channels (so as to avoid creating radio reception ‘dead spots’ around the Hall). Whichever of the two channels operating at any given moment is indicated by the two yellow LED’s on the front panel of the receiver – see also page 4.



BEFORE



AFTER

Equipment installation.

Fitting the Power Distribution unit:

With the cabinet on the wall remove the two vertical rails at the rear of the cabinet, leaving the captive nuts in position, and replace the rails so that they are the other way around (see page 14).

Using a set of captive nuts and screws fix the PDU into the cabinet; position it in-line with and opposite to position of the Patch Panel - facing into the cabinet. Bring the mains lead out through the floor of the cabinet ready to plug into the nearby 13A socket

Assemble the two radio microphone receivers on to their tray, using the screws provided in the kit, and as shown in **figure 4, page 17**. Take this opportunity to set the channels and adjust the 'Mute' and 'Gain' levels (see notes below).

Using the captive nuts and screws, from the accessory pack, install the equipment as shown by the drawings on **pages 11 & 19**. Remember that the Patch Panel (A40SFPP01 must be fitted above the amplifier (*this location provides a void above the amplifier that assists with convection ventilation for the amplifier*) and below the Mixer (*so that the accessories sockets are in line with their respective controls*).

As the equipment is installed into the cabinet connect it together with the cables supplied as per the illustration **Figure 6** on **page 19**, using the cable marker ties (supplied) to identify each lead. See, also, the important notes on setting-up radio receivers, below.

Setting up the Radio microphones:

RECEIVERS

On the rear panel of each radio receiver you will find a control for setting the '**Mute**' and '**Gain**' levels. Using finger and thumb, or a small flat bladed screwdriver, set them both to the mid-way position.

Next to the dc Power input socket there is a small rotary control for setting the different CHANNELS (1 – 16). Using a small flat bladed screwdriver set these controls to two different channels for the two receivers (*Typically 1 and 2 - as shown in figure 6 on Page 19*).

The numbers 1 to 16 correspond to the 16 UHF frequencies pre-programmed into the receiver and these are detailed in the manufacturer's instructions booklet.

TRANSMITTERS:

Beltpack – Channel 1

Carefully open the battery compartment – *by sliding the cover down and then, once it is clear of the catch, hinge it upwards*. Above the space for the battery there are three user adjustable controls; on the left is a small slide switch ('INST' for instrument and 'MIC' for Microphone). Make sure that this switch is in the 'MIC' position. Next to this is the control for selecting the channel. Using a small flat bladed screwdriver carefully turn this control to the number corresponding with the matching receiver in the cabinet.

On the right-hand side is a control marked 'GAIN'.

This will have been pre-set at the factory and will probably be at or near to the mid-way position. It is unlikely that you should need to adjust it. However, if you do need to adjust the gain please refer to the manufacturer's instruction book and, using a very small flat bladed screwdriver move the control clockwise or anti-clockwise as required.

Finally fit a PP3 9v battery, being sure to observe the correct polarity, replace and close the battery compartment cover.

Handheld – Channel 2

Turn the locking collar to the left (anti-clockwise) and carefully slide the outer shell of the body down, to reveal the battery compartment and small rotary control (similar to the one on the rear panel of the receiver). Using a small flat bladed screwdriver, carefully turn this control to the number corresponding with the matching receiver in the cabinet.

Insert a 9v PP3 battery, being sure to observe the correct polarity, replace the battery compartment cover, and secure it in place by returning the collar to the 'locked' position.

For more detailed instructions please refer to the manufacturer's instruction handbook.

Once all the equipment has been installed and connected inside the wall cabinet, and the wires from the loudspeakers have been connected to the amplifier, you can replace the two side panels and the door.

When replacing the door it may be hung to open 'left-to-right' or 'right-to-left' as dictated by the location. Simply insert the lower hinge pin into its socket – remembering to replace the small spacer removed earlier (see page 13) – and then pull the upper hinge pin back against its spring, position over the socket in the chassis, and release to secure the door.

Fixing the loudspeakers.

Decide on the location for the loudspeakers (*see below and figure 3, Page 22*) and fix them to the wall using the brackets supplied and, at the same time, attach the safety eye to the wall and secure to the speaker using the safety cable supplied. When positioning the fixing 'eye' MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS LITTLE OR NO SLACK IN THE SAFETY WIRE, BETWEEN THE SPEAKER AND THE WALL FIXING.

**Remember, when installing speakers for a Hall Soundfield System, try not to “think sound”, but try to “think light”.
Imagine that your intention is to give an even spread of *light* throughout the Hall, and place the loudspeakers accordingly.**

Typically, for a 6-speaker system in a rectangular Hall, locate a speaker on to the longest wall half way between the two end walls and then two more on the same wall at a distance approximately 1/3 the total length of the hall away from the centre speaker, one to the left and one to the right hand-side. Repeat for the opposite wall.

Speakers should be fixed at between 3m and 4m from the floor.

Once you have attached the speaker to the bracket and connected the wires 'aim' the speaker at a point roughly equivalent to a point just in-board from the angle where the floor and the wall opposite meet. Using the tool supplied, tighten the locking ring to fix the speaker in place.

See figure 3 Page 22

Using the drum of speaker cable supplied connect up the loudspeakers, as per the notes and drawing (**see page 21**) supplied. Bring the wires back to the wall cabinet for connection to the output terminals on the rear of the amplifier, passing through the cable entry point in antenna mounting plate.

NOTES

Settings. (DD/MM/YY)

Mic' ONE

Style:..... Head../..Hand../..Collar

Channel no.....1.../...2.../...3.../...4...

Mic' TWO

Style:..... Head../..Hand../..Collar

Channel no.....1.../...2.../...3.../...4...

If using additional Radio Microphones:

Mic' THREE

Style:..... Head../..Hand../..Collar

Channel no.....1.../...2.../...3.../...4...

Mic FOUR

Style:..... Head../..Hand../..Collar

Channel no.....1.../...2.../...3.../...4...