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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48

User guide SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48

Operating instructions SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48

Instructions for use SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48

Instruction manual SENNHEISER MKH 416 P48



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Manual abstract:

The microphones employ the proven RF-principle for low noise, low interference operation. The directional characteristic is supercardioid at low and medium frequencies, at higher frequencies the directional pattern is club-shaped. The microphone's susceptibility to wind and pop noises is low due to the working principle employed. Therefore the MKH 416 P 48 can often be employed as a microphone for soloists or for commentary purposes without using an additional popshield. However, for outdoors the use of a windscreen is recommended. The frequency response is intended to have a slight increase of the high frequencies. The so-called close-talking effect is low with this microphone. Therefore, the MKH 416 gives a well balanced sound even when it is used close up. P 48 and P 48-U are 48 V phantom-powered according to DIN 45596. The source impedance of Sennheiser condenser microphones with phantom powering is extremely low (about 10 Ω at 1000 Hz) so that the amplifier input impedance has only to be at least 200 Ω . This is usual in the majority of cases. Should - however - the input impedance be smaller than 200 Ω , a resistor of appropriate value should be placed in series with the microphone so that it "sees" at least 200 Ω . The voltage division caused by this series resistor must, of course, be considered. The same method can be used when a higher output impedance of the microphone is demanded. In this case again, a series resistor can be used to provide correct matching. e. When a pressure pulse strikes the capsule from the front, pin 1 of the DIN-connector (resp. Pin 2 of the Cannon-connector) goes positive with reference to Pin 3. If the amplifier being used has a very high input sensitivity i. This way the large signal on the microphone cable is maintained up to just before the amplifier, which helps to increase the signal to noise ratio. It should be stabilised and filtered, so that the unweighted noise voltage is less than 1 mV. According to the DIN standard the feed resistors should be 2 x approx. The difference between the two resistors should be ~ 0 . The original diagram is included with each microphone, measured from 50 μ m diameter 35 mm, Length 80 mm. Used in conjunction with the MZG 415 and the MZO 415. windscreen-combination MZW 426, MZS 416, MZP 816 This combination consists of the robust, light windscreen basket MZW 426, shock mount MZS 416 and the ineliable pistol grip MZP 816. The combination is particularly well suited for outdoor reporting use and features easy handling and insensitivity to wind and handling noise.

The combination may also be mounted on a tripod instead of the pistol grip. Windshield MZW 415 The foam-rubber-windshield should be drawn over the sound inlets of the microphone when wind disturbances are evident. Power Supplies MZN 16 P 48 and MZN 16 P 48-U Power supply unit for 48 V phantom powering according to DIN 45596. Two microphones can be powered simultaneously from each supply unit. dimensions: 168 x 120 x 50 mm. connecting the MKH 106 P 48 U to the power supply unit MZN 16 P 48-U.



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