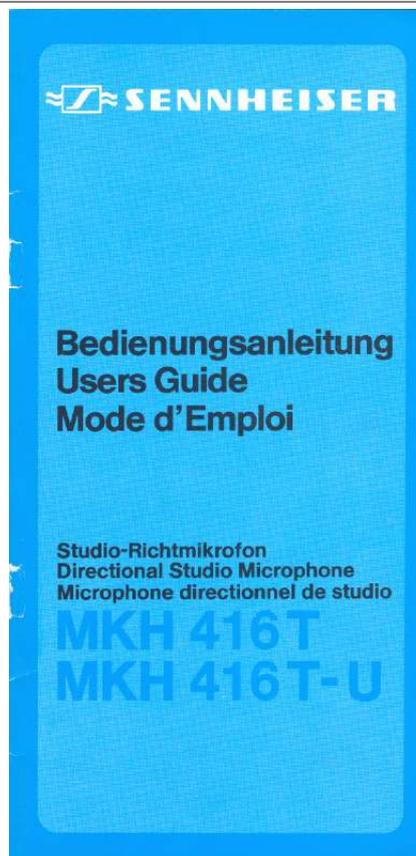




# Your PDF Guides

You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for SENNHEISER MKH 416 T. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the SENNHEISER MKH 416 T 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 T**  
**User guide SENNHEISER MKH 416 T**  
**Operating instructions SENNHEISER MKH 416 T**  
**Instructions for use SENNHEISER MKH 416 T**  
**Instruction manual SENNHEISER MKH 416 T**



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**Manual abstract:**

*the MKH 416 T represents a combination of a pressure gradient transducer and an interference microphone. However, for location work the use of a windshield is recommended. The so-called close-talking effect is low with this microphone. The original diagram is included with each microphone, from 50. Is being used for professional studio purposes, this is not critical, as the large output voltage of the microphone combined with its low output impedance provides a large signal to noise ratio. Care should be taken, however, that no multiple ground circuits are formed when the microphones are mounted on tripods etc. Connection to Amplifiers with High Input Sensitivity In the amplifier being used has a very high input sensitivity, i. e. When it is normally intended for use with dynamic microphones, it can be necessary to reduce the output voltage from the microphone by means of a voltage divider. This should be built into the microphone cable at the amplifier input. By this means the large signal on the microphone cable is maintained up to just before the amplifier, which helps to increase the signal to noise ratio. This is usual in the majority of cases. Connection to Amplifiers with Powering Facilities If an appropriate voltage source is available in the amplifier the condenser microphone can be powered directly. the voltage should be 12 volts :± 2 volt.*

*It should be so stabilised and filtered, that the unweighted noise voltage is less than 5 /LV and that the weighted noise components are less than 2 /LV. the current consumption of the microphone is approximately 6 mA. According to the DIN standard the feed resistors should be 2 x 180 n. this means that approx. 2 volts are lost across the resistors.*

*The capsule of a RF condenser microphone presents, contrary to low frequency circuits, a low impedance output. Instead of the high polarization voltage normally required, a high frequency capsule needs only a high frequency voltage of about 10 volts, which is produced by a built-in low noise oscillator (8 MHz). Sennheiser condenser microphones are polarised according to DIN standard i. e. When a pressure signal strikes the capsule from the front, Pin 1 goes positive with reference to Pin 3. This should be considered when the amplifier input plug is being wired. Connection to Amplifiers with balanced Inputs In this case the microphone is simply connected to the input of an amplifier via a battery adapter or the power supply MZN 16 T. Fitted with 3 pin connectors according to DIN 41524. Model T-U with Cannon connectors. Shock Mount MZS 415 The shock mount can be connected to all tripods, booms, etc.*

*The swivel mount MZG 415 and with 3/8" threads and prevents the microphone clamp MZQ 415 recordings being disturbed by or the shock mount MZS 415 a footfall or other strong mechanical desk stand for the cable disturbances. The microphones are powered from the transmitter. Connecting cable KA 7-1 For use with all Sennheiser microphones with the suffix U. The KA 7-1 is fitted on one end with a Cannon female connector, the other end is free for the connection of the necessary plug. Can be found in our catalogue "Sennheiser revue". batteries as in MZA 15. Crophone line at any point. The mercury cells can be purchased in all shops which cater for the hard of hearing. To prevent an unnecessary discharge of the batteries, the battery adapter should be unscrewed from the microphone when it is not in use. .*



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