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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3 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 816 TU-3
User guide SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3
Operating instructions SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3
Instructions for use SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3
Instruction manual SENNHEISER MKH 816 TU-3



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USER'S GUIDE
MODE D'EMPLOI

STUDIO-RICHTMIKROFON
DIRECTIONAL STUDIO MICROPHONE
MICROPHONE DIRECTIONNEL DE STUDIO

MKH 816 TU-3



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Manual abstract:

However, if the Input impedance is smaller than 400 Ω , a resistor of appropriate value should be placed in series with the microphone so that it "sees" at least 400 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. Sennheiser condenser microphones produce relatively large output voltages; these can be up to 1 volt with maximum sound pressure levels. This has the advantage that even with long cables induced interference signals can be disregarded. Also the internal noise produced by the microphone does not contribute to the total noise level. The microphones are fitted with high frequency filters, which ensure that no high frequency signals from the microphone can affect the external circuitry, and also that the microphone itself is protected from high frequency disturbance. @@@@ e. @@@@ @@@@ @@@@ e.

@@@@ the voltage should be 12 volts \pm 2 volt. @@ the current consumption of the microphone is approximately 6 mA. According to the DIN standard the resistors should be 2 x 180 Ω . This means that the voltage drop across the resistors is approx. @@ Low equivalent sound pressure level.

Principle of high frequency circuit The capsule of an 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). Powering and connection Sennheiser electronic introduced A-B powering, which was then standardized in DIN 45595. As with dynamic microphones, only two wires are required to connect the microphone when this powering system is being used. The operating current is led along the same wires as the audio frequency signal, so that the circuitry in the microphone does not have to be connected to earth.

Because of this earth free technique the highest possible values of immunity from noise or disturbance are achieved. @@@@ (1777) Filtered at both ends with XLR connectors. .



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