

Commissioning of PML200E-P preamplifier

- 1 - Position the two Gain controls to a minimum (counterclockwise)
- 2 - Place the control of the selector In Rub
- 3 - Place all inverters down
- 4 - Connect the power cable supplied with the device between the socket male on the rear panel of the preamp and a 230 volt grounded power outlet. (110/115 volts following countries).

Turn on the device using the ON push-button located on the front right side of the device (LED lights). Warm up the unit (tubes) approximately 10 minutes before use.

- 5 - Connect the line outputs on male XLR sockets on the back of the preamp inputs on the L/R lines of an analog or a digital recorder, a mixing console or a power amplifier.

The AUX outputs on stereo jack 3 points are for the headphone control amplifier or on a console for the back stage.

Acoustic stereo mixing (voice or instrument)

- 1 - Connect the microphones with their cable on XLR female sockets located on the rear panel of the preamp.

- 2 - Position In order depending of the microphone used:

Rub = ribbon - Dyn = Dynamic - C = capacitor or electret - AT = 20dB attenuator for microphones supplied with 48V

(On the AT and C positions. 48V phantom power signaled by red LED

Up the gain of 4 to 10 as to obtain a maximum level depending on the level delivered by the microphone or microphones. (usually setting between 6 and 8)

The green LED indicates a signal from the source. The orange color corresponds to the output level of +12dBu and the red color indicates the maximum level of +22 dBu.

Electric mixing (DI / Instruments)

- 1 - Connect the outputs of each instrument (guitar ...) with their cable to the female jack sockets located on the front panel of the preamp. Switching is automatically taken into account, you do not need to disconnect the microphone cables.

For gain adjustment refer to the acoustic recording.

NB: You can mix sources such as a microphone on the right channel and a guitar on the left channel

Filter and phase reverse

The role of the filter is to remove interfering frequencies that are in the lower spectrum. Depending on your choice you have two positions. The inversion of the phase is useful in the case where the microphones are not in phase. For the recording of percussions, phase inverter is sometimes useful depending on the placement of the microphones.

Ground / Lift

Set the Ground/Lift switch placed on the right side of the front face if you have hum or buzz related to a ground loop between devices. This feature disable the ground on the connectors of the outputs (floating outputs)

Notes: