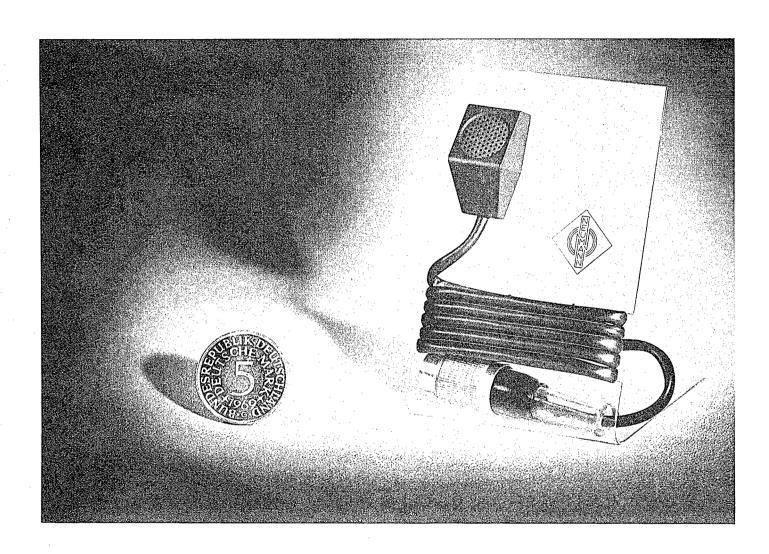


11235-910-002.01



The KMA clip-on condenser microphone was developed with the special needs and requirements of reporters, panelists and quizmasters in mind as well as those for similar stage, film and television applications. This microphone, with the dimensions $18 \times 33 \, \text{mm}$ (approx. $3/4^{\prime\prime} \times 13/8^{\prime\prime}$) is unusually small for a condenser microphone and it weighs only 30 grams (1 oz.). It contains a microphone capsule which works as a pressure transducer and is equipped with a field effect transistor impedance converter.

The surface material is non-reflecting dark, thus enabling the microphone to be worn almost unnoticed on the clothing. Connected directly to a TS 83 or TS 83/1 transistor pocket transmitter (manufactured by Beyer, Heilbronn) and used in conjunction with a receiver (an NE 74, for example), the KMA fulfills the requirements of a "wireless microphone". So used, the wearer is no longer bound to one spot and is free to move about. The microphone receives its power from batteries in the transistor transmitter. Since the power consumption is so low, there is practically no lessening of the operating life of the transmitter's batteries.

The microphone may also be powered from any 48 V Phantom-power outlet by using a SWA power supply adapter. It then lends itself to convenient round-table discussion applications. A BS 18 battery box will also operate the microphone. Both the SWA power supply adapter and the BS 18 battery box contain an additional amplifier which raises the microphone output to a source impedance of ≤ 200 Ohm and the normal condenser microphone level of 1 mV/µbar.

Compared with conventional Lavalier microphones, the KMA clip-on model has the following advantages:

Its light weight does not hinder the wearer's freedom of movement.

Noises which often result when a lavalier microphone rubs against clothing are virtually eliminated.

The extremely simple electrical circuitry insures a high degree of trouble-free operation.

The location in which the KMA is normally worn on the body produces, at frequencies above 1000 Hz, a greatly different pressure response curve from that obtained when a comparison microphone is frontally addressed. These properties were compensated entirely by electroacoustical means in the transducer itself, making electrical corrections unnecessary.

Technical Specifications KMA Acoustical operating principle Pressure transducer Frequency range 40 to 16,000 Hz Sensitivity (across 2.7 kOhm) approx. 0.5 mV/µbar Source impedance approx. 800 Ohm (unbalanced) Capsule capacity approx. 30 pF Self noise level (DIN 45 405) $\leq 30 \, \text{dB (re 2} \times 10^{-4} \, \mu \text{bar})$ SPL limit for 0.5% THD ≥ 100 μbar = 114 dB for 1 % THD ≥ 200 μbar = 120 dB for 3 % THD ≥ 500 μbar = 128 dB Operating voltage _______18 V ± 6 V DC Current consumption ______0.33 mA Weight ______ 30 gram without plug Plug connection ______ T 3400 Pin connections 1 and 2 : 0 V 3 : audio output 6 Technical Specifications BS 18 Voltage amplification approx. 6 dB Source impedance ______ \(\frac{1}{2}\) 50 Ohm /200 Ohm Terminating impedance _____ ≥ 250 Ohm /1000 Ohm Operating voltage _______ + 18 V DC Current consumption, including KMA _______ approx. 0.8 mA Batteries _______ 2 × 9 V (IEC 6 F 22) Battery operating life ______ approx. 180 hrs. Technical Specifications SWA Voltage amplificationapprox. 6 dB Source impedance _____ ≦ 50 Ohm /200 Ohm Terminating impedance _____ ≥ 250 Ohm/1000 Ohm Operating voltage 48 V + 6 V DC

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