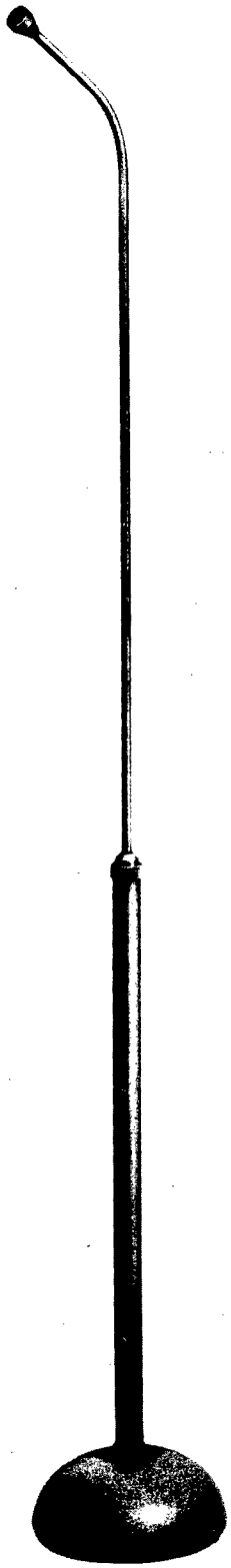
CONDENSER STAND MICROPHONE S R M 6 4

SRM 64 - 910-02-00



This "long neck stage" microphone is suitable even in all those applications where the use of standard microphones would present difficulties, due to their size and the consequent obstruction of view. This applies particularly to film and television studios. A further field of application is on stages (in theaters) and on rostrums.

The microphone consists of a condenser capsule, a coupling tube, the microphone amplifier, the stand tube and the microphone base. The condenser capsule is connected to the amplifier by means of the long tube. The amplifier is housed in the stand tube which is screwed on to the microphone base. By means of a collet, the amplifier can be held in the stand tube at any desired height and the height of the capsule above the floor can thus be altered between 1.20 meters (4 feet) and 1.50 meters (5 feet). The coupling tube is bent in order to point the capsule in the direction of the sound source.

The directional characteristic is cardioid. The directional characteristics are almost independent of frequency. The frequency response curves for angles of sound incidence up to $\pm$ 135° are virtually parallel. If, therefore, a complex sound source moves in a three-quarter circle around the microphone, only the level varies but the tone quality remains unaltered.

GEORG NEUMANN · LABORATORIUM FÜR ELEKTROAKUSTIK GMBH · BERLIN SW 61 (WEST)

1264256
Printed in Germany

The frequency response of the microphone extends from 40 cps to 18 kcps. A slight fall below 100 cps compensates for the bass-rise which is common to all pressure gradient microphones at close range. At the high frequency end, the response rises by about 2 ... 3 dB.

To avoid overloading the microphone amplifier, at very high sound levels, an attenuator giving approximately 14 dB attenuation can be switched in between the capsule and the microphone valve. This enables the highest sound levels that are likely to occur in practice, to be reproduced without distortion.

STANDARD ACCESSORIES

The microphone is fitted with a 6-pole Tuchel connector T 3402. The connection to the supply unit is made by means of the 10 meter extension cable KC 1. Suitable supply units are the portable power supply unit NKMa, the plug-in power supply unit N 52t and the battery unit BB 12. The versatile supply units NN 48b (mains portable) and BB 50 (battery) can also be used.

Power Supply Unit NKMa

The portable power supply unit NKMa will supply the microphone SRM 64 from the AC mains.The heater and HT voltages are stabilised. The output from the microphone is obtained via a 3-pole Tuchel connector type T 3081. The unit is connected to the mains by means of an equipment type mains plug (DIN 49 493).

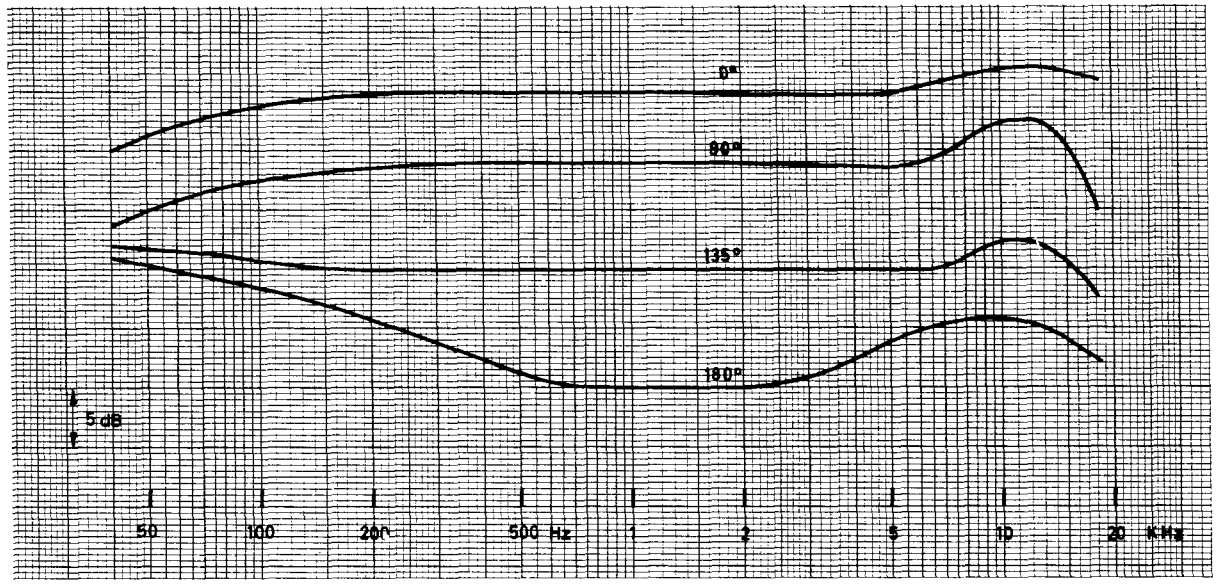
TECHNICAL DATA N K M a

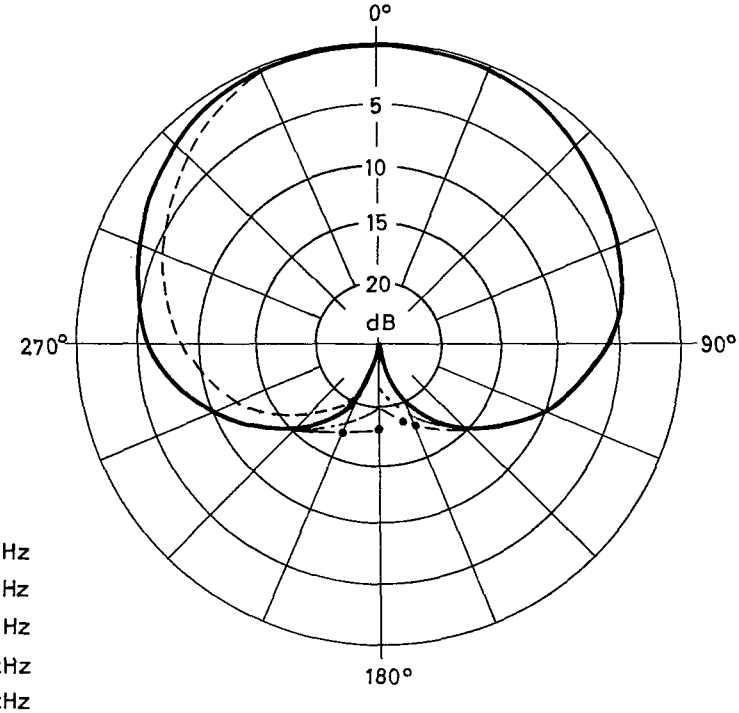
Mains voltage	117 / 127 / 220 / 240 V 50 / 60 cps
Fuses	50 mA mt for 220 / 240 V 80 mA t for 117 / 127 V
Power consumption	app. 11 VA
DC-output voltages	4 V (100 mA) 120 V (0.5 mA)
Noise voltages	
filament	≦ 8 µV
plate	≦ 10 µV
Neon pilot lamp	Rafi No. 2855 110 V
Dimensions	220 x 100 x 120 mm
Weight	app. 2.2 kg
Maximum length of cable	40 m
Connectors	T 3403 / T 3081

T E C H N I C A L D A T A

Microphone S R M 6 4

Acoustical operation.....	Pressure gradient transducer
Directional characteristic.....	cardioid
Frequency response.....	40 ... 18 000 cps
Output level.....	app. 0.8 mV/µb across 1 kΩ
Switchable attenuation.....	app. 14 dB
Electrical load resistance.....	≧ 1 000 Ω (250 Ω)
Electrical source resistance.....	200 Ω (50 Ω) ± 20 %
Capacity of capsule.....	app. 35 pF
Stray voltage.....	≦ 12 µV across 1 kΩ
Weighted noise voltage (DIN 45 405).....	≦ 4.5 µV across 1 kΩ ≙ ≦ 29 phon
Maximum sound pressure for .5 % distortion at 40 cps, 1 kcps and 5 kcps.....	≧ 120 dB (dB above $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ µb)
Gain of microphone amplifier at 1 kcps..... (without coupling tube)	app. - 5 dB
Valves.....	1 x AC 701k
Connectors.....	T 3402
Weight.....	app. 3.3 kg
Dimensions.....	120 ... 150 cm high 9 and 21 mm Ø





— • — • — 125 Hz
— — · — — · 250 Hz
— · — · — · 500 Hz
——— 1 kHz
— · · — — · · 2 kHz
— — · · · — — 4 kHz
— • • — • • 8 kHz
- - - - - - - - 16 kHz

NICHT EINGEZEICHNETE FREQUENZKURVEN
FALLEN MIT DER 1kHz-KURVE ZUSAMMEN