Instruction manual

1、Wireless microphone, also known as wireless microphone, it can achieve sound restoration and expansion, compared with wired microphone is more simple, more and more favored by consumers, is widely used in KTV, audio-visual room, conference room and other occasions.

2、How wireless microphones work:

Wireless microphones are mainly composed of transmitting parts and receiving parts. The emitting part is powered by a battery, and the microphone converts the sound into an audio electrical signal, and after internal circuit processing, it transmits radio waves containing audio information into the surrounding space. The receiving part is generally powered by the mains, and the radio waves emitted by the transmitting part are received by the receiving antenna, and the audio signal is extracted through the processing of the internal circuit, and sent to the sound reinforcement system through the output signal line, so as to complete the wireless transmission of the audio signal.

3、Impedance matching

When using a wireless microphone, the output impedance of the wireless microphone and the input impedance of the amplifier are the same as the match of *, and if the mismatch ratio is above 3:1, it will affect the transmission effect. For example, when a 50Ω wireless microphone is connected to an amplifier with an input impedance of 150Ω, although the output can be increased by nearly 7Db, the sound of high and low frequencies will be significantly lost.

4、Working distance and proximity effect

Generally, the working distance between the wireless microphone and the mouth is 750px--1000px, if the distance is too far, the echo will increase, and the noise will increase relatively. If the working distance is too close, it will be distorted due to too strong signal, and the low-frequency sound will be too heavy and affect the intelligibility of language. This is because directional microphones have a "proximity effect", that is, when speaking at close range, the low-frequency sound is significantly improved. However, sometimes singers deliberately use "near-talk" to make the singing effect more beautiful and beautiful.

5、The angle between the sound source and the wireless microphone

Each wireless microphone has its effective angle, and the general sound source should be aligned with the center line of the wireless microphone, and the greater the declination angle between the two, the greater the treble loss. Sometimes when using a wireless microphone, there is a "boom" sound, and then it can be mitigated by deflecting it by some angles.

6、Wireless microphone position and height

When amplifying, the wireless microphone should not be placed close to the speaker or aligned with the speaker first, otherwise it will cause howling.

The height of the wireless microphone should be determined by the height of the sound source, if one person speaks or several people sing, the height of the wireless microphone should be consistent with the singer's mouth; When there are a large number of people, the wireless microphone should be placed at an average height, and the position of the singer and accompaniment and various instruments in the team should be appropriately arranged, so as not to make the sound too loud, light and too light, and to make all the

sound within the effective angle of the wireless microphone.
Wireless microphones should be protected from knocks or falls during use. It is not advisable to test the microphone by blowing or tapping, otherwise it is easy to damage the wireless microphone.
When using wireless microphones outdoors or recording voice, you should use a draft shield to avoid recording "pops" of the wind. The draft shield also prevents dust from staining the wireless microphone.
7、Remove the battery in time when not in use

Wireless microphones, such as the LWM85-6-7, are battery-powered. If the voltage drops, the sensitivity decreases and the distortion increases. Therefore, when the sound becomes worse, the battery voltage should be checked, the power switch should be turned off when the wireless microphone is not in use, and the battery should be removed when it is not used for a long time.

Use for multimedia audio, outdoor mobile audio, home Karaoke audio

Head :	Moving tyle/professional KTV grade microphone core
Carrier frequency range:	657.2M / 662.6MHz (4 channels)
Dynamic range:	≥60dB
Distortion:	≤3%
Signal-to-noise ratio:	≥60dB
Operating distance:	＞30m
Operating temperature range:	3°~45°
Audio usage range:	45Hz -16KHz±3Db
System output:	300mV for handheld channel, 36mV for beltpack channel (10Mv 1KHzin)

Application:	High-end mobile speakers / super stereo / jukebox etc.
Type:	One-two wireless microphone

Transmitter

Carrier output power:	<10dBm
Modulation method:	FM
Maximum frequency deviation:	±75KHz
Power supply voltage:	1.5V x 2
Power consumption:	≤150Ma
Net weight:	282g

FCC Caution.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:
-Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
-Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
-Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
-Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

RF warning for Portable device:
The device has been evaluated to meet general RF exposure requirement. Th e device can be used in portable exposure condition without restriction.

Causion: For this device use 600MHz duplex gap band, the users need to register with and check a white-space database to determine available channels prior to operation at a given location.