INITIAL SETUP

This procedure is very important. Even if you don't like to read manuals, please read this section. After you connect up the system, you are ready to set the initial set up for every input channel. The matching of every input trim to the signal source is crucial; every detail will affect the final output of the mixer. Basically, the input sensitivity adjustment, channel fader, groups and output fader are the main factors. You should try to set only as much microphone trim as required to achieve good balance between signals. If the input trim is set too low, you will not get enough gain on the faders to push the signal up to an adequate level. If the input trim is set too high, the channel fader will need to be pulled down in compensation, but it leaves a greater risk of feedback because small fader movements will have a very significant effect on the output level. Certainly, the limited fader travel path will not be successful in the mixing procedure. Please use the following set up procedure. Don't turn the output up until it clips and then back off.

FOLLOW THE PROCEDURE FOR EACH CHANNEL IN USE

- Set all faders and trim controls all the way off.
- Phantom powered microphone should be connected before the +48V is switched on.
- Set power amplifier levels to 70%.
- Set the CTRL RM Level and Headphone level to about 50%.
- If you want to hear what you're doing later, plug your headphones into the phones output socket, or hook up your control room amplifier system to the Control Room outputs.
- Release the channel on button, the LED will not light.
- Push in the PFL button, the LED should light.
- Set EQ control to the center position.
- Set PAN and BALANCE knobs to the center position.
- You need headphones to continue.
- Apply a typical performance level signal, monitoring the level on the LED meter. Adjust the input trim until the meter shows in the amber section, with occasional peaks to the first red LED at maximum source level. This allows enough headroom to accommodate peaks and the maximum level for normal operation; you can listen to them through your headphones.
- For professional line level audio signals (+4 dBu), you may not need to adjust the gain at all, keep it at the extreme left.
- For home stereo line level audio signals (-10 dBV), you may need to turn the gain a little bit higher.
- For microphone sources, the trim control adjustment will depend on what kind of microphone you use, normally turn the trim clockwise to 2~3 o'clock. But, please ask the singer to perform outloud, don't whisper. If they do not sing at a normal level while you're doing the sound check, you might drive the mixer to overload or produce feedback, because you set the gain too high during the initial set up.
- Repeat this procedure on all other channels. When more channels are added to the mixer, the LED meters may move up to the red section, adjust the overall level using the master faders if necessary.