



## 900 Series Mixer, Slave & CD-mixer Amplifiers



### PA900 - 5 CHANNEL 120W RMS MIXER AMPLIFIER

Mixer amplifier producing 120W rms output power featuring 4 mic inputs and 1 line input. Switchable VOX priority on Mic 1 and balanced input and phantom power on all MIC input channels.

Maximum output power 160W  
VOX priority channel 1  
2U 19" rack mount

5 input channels  
Bass & treble controls  
Peak and signal LED's

4 balanced mic inputs  
8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Mains and 24v battery operation



### PA900S - 120W RMS SLAVE AMPLIFIER

A 120W rms high power slave amplifier for use with the above range of mixer amplifiers or with any other suitable source. Featuring XLR sockets for line inputs and outputs and front located master volume and tone controls.

Maximum output power 160W  
Peak and signal LED's

8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Bass & treble controls

2U 19" rack mount  
Mains and 24v battery operation



### PA910CD - 5 CHANNEL 120W RMS MIXER AMPLIFIER WITH CD PLAYER

Mixer amplifier producing 120W rms output power featuring 4 mic inputs and 1 line input. Switchable VOX priority on Mic 1 and balanced input and phantom power on all MIC input channels. Incorporates single CD player.

Maximum output power 160W  
VOX priority channel 1  
2U 19" rack mount

5 input channels  
Bass & treble controls  
Peak and signal LED's

4 balanced mic inputs  
8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Mains and 24v battery operation



### PA930CD - 5 CHANNEL 120W RMS MIXER AMPLIFIER WITH CD PLAYER

Mixer amplifier producing 120W rms output power featuring 4 mic inputs and 1 line input. Switchable VOX priority on Mic 1 and balanced input and phantom power on all MIC input channels. Incorporates single CD player.

Maximum output power 160W  
VOX priority channel 1  
2U 19" rack mount

5 input channels  
Bass & treble controls  
Peak and signal LED's

4 balanced mic inputs  
8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Mains and 24v battery operation



## PA940 - 5 CHANNEL 240W RMS MIXER AMPLIFIER

Mixer amplifier producing 240W rms output power featuring 4 mic inputs and 1 line input. Switchable VOX priority on Mic 1 and balanced input and phantom power on all MIC input channels.

Maximum output power 340W  
VOX priority channel 1  
2U 19" rack mount

5 input channels  
Bass & treble controls  
Peak and signal LED's

4 balanced mic inputs  
8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Mains and 24v battery operation



## PA980 - 5 CHANNEL 480W RMS MIXER AMPLIFIER

Mixer amplifier producing 480W rms output power featuring 4 mic inputs and 1 line input. Switchable VOX priority on Mic 1 and balanced input and phantom power on all MIC input channels.

Maximum output power 340W  
VOX priority channel 1  
2U 19" rack mount

5 input channels  
Bass & treble controls  
Peak and signal LED's

4 balanced mic inputs  
8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Mains and 24v battery operation



## PA940S - 240W RMS SLAVE AMPLIFIER

A 240W rms high power slave amplifier for use with the above range of mixer amplifiers or with any other suitable source. Featuring XLR sockets for line inputs and outputs and front located master volume & tone controls.

Maximum output power 160W  
Peak and signal LED's

8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Bass & treble controls

2U 19" rack mount  
Mains and 24v battery operation



## PA980S - 480W RMS SLAVE AMPLIFIER

A 480W rms high power slave amplifier for use with the above range of mixer amplifiers or with any other suitable source. Featuring XLR sockets for line inputs and outputs and front located master volume & tone controls.

Maximum output power 160W  
Peak and signal LED's

8 ohm and 100V line outputs  
Bass & treble controls

2U 19" rack mount  
Mains and 24v battery operation



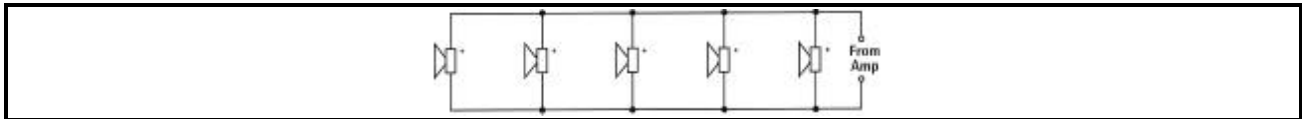
## RECTANGULAR HEAVY DUTY HORN SPEAKERS

A proven and long established range of heavy duty, high quality rectangular PA horn speakers. Made from robust, virtually indestructible ABS material offering maximum protection against shock and weather making them ideal for mounting in extreme conditions, whether on vehicles, boats or in exposed outdoor installations. IP rating 65. All are fitted with a sturdy, 270° adjustable mounting bracket and a 60cm length of double insulated connecting cable. All models are fitted with high quality aluminium voice coils offering high acoustical properties and reliability. 100V line models have high quality line matching transformers fitted into a sealed rear housing with wattage tappings selectable by an integral rotary switch.

	<b>IT-20</b>	<b>IT-35</b>	<b>IT-40</b>
Power rms	15W	25W	40W
Power max	23W	38W	60W
Impedance	670, 1k, 2k, 4k	400, 500, 670, 1k, 2k	250, 330, 500, 1k, 2k
Tappings	15, 10, 5, 2.5W	25, 20, 15, 10, 5W	40, 30, 20, 10, 5W
Freq. Response	275Hz - 7kHz (±3dB)	250Hz - 10kHz (±3dB)	180Hz - 7kHz (±3dB)
SPL-1kHz-1W-1m	106dB	108dB	112.5dB
SPL-1kHz-rated-1m	118dB	122dB	128.5dB
Dimensions	250 x 145 x 300mm	300 x 180 x 315mm	400 x 200 x 420mm
Weight	2kg	2.5kg	3.9kg

## Installing 100v line PA sound systems

- Please read this first
- Plan your loudspeaker layout and locations together with your cable routes
- Use cable with a minimum specification of 6a twin sheathed two core flex (02162) for the loudspeakers – this means that there is a blue and a brown wire inside a white outer (for instance) and it is at least the size of cable on your table lamp or TV etc.
- Install the loudspeaker cable – remember with 100v line PA sound systems all loudspeakers are connected in parallel – this means that the cable starts at the amplifier and goes to the first loudspeaker, from there to the second loudspeaker and from there to the third loudspeaker etc.



- Remember that the total wattage of all of your loudspeakers added together must NOT be higher than the rated wattage of your amplifier
- Prepare your loudspeakers for installation – each 100v line loudspeaker will have a number of wattage tapings – it is best to start off by using the middle wattage (ie: if you have 1, 2, 4, & 8 watts you could use the 4w tapping) – this allows you to increase or lower the volume of each loudspeaker later. Please be aware that some loudspeakers (especially ceiling types) are often supplied with this setting disconnected from the built in transformer on each loudspeaker – it is often left to the purchaser to fit or connect the tag to the transformer etc.
- On some loudspeakers you connect your cable to 'com' (or 'common') and to the chosen wattage connection and on others you connect a tag to the chosen wattage connection (or select via a switch) and connect your cable to the short fly leads
- All loudspeakers MUST be connected in the same phase – it is likely that your cable and your loudspeakers do not have the same coloured wires – choose an obvious convention such as brown cable to red on loudspeaker and blue cable to black (for instance) and stick to it throughout your installation
- Once you have installed and connected all of your loudspeakers and you are happy that there are no short circuits or other problems with the installation you can connect the other end of your cable to your amplifier
- Your amplifier will probably have both low impedance (8 ohm) and 100v line connections – you must NEVER use both at the same time
- Connect your wires to the 100v and 'com' (or on some amplifiers to the pair of terminals marked 100v line)
- Your amplifier should ideally sit on top of your CD player, cassette deck etc. so that there is adequate ventilation and airflow to keep the amplifier cool.
- Turn all volume controls to minimum and set all bass and treble controls to midway
- Connect your microphone to the amplifier and switch your amplifier on
- Turn your master volume to around midway and gradually turn the microphone volume (or input volume) up while speaking into the microphone
- Adjust to the volume level that is required

## PA sound systems - basic set-up rules

- Always turn on the power last - after you have connected up the whole sound system
- Always turn the power off first - before you strip down the sound system
- Microphones should always be connected to inputs marked 'mic' on amplifiers
- Radiomic systems usually have two outputs – the XLR output should preferably be connected to inputs marked 'mic' on amplifiers and the jack output should preferably be connected to inputs marked 'aux' or 'line' on amplifiers
- Remember - you must still project your voice when using any sort of microphone amplification system
- ALWAYS use the microphone from a position behind the loudspeakers
- CD players and cassette decks should always be connected to inputs marked 'aux', 'CD', 'cassette' or 'line' on amplifiers
- Commercial and industrial projection, horn & column type (100v line) loudspeakers should always be connected to the 100v line terminals on amplifiers
- Hifi, disco and similar cabinet type (8 ohm - low impedance) loudspeakers should always be connected to the 8-16 ohm terminals or connectors on amplifiers - NEVER connect these speakers to the 100v terminals on amplifiers
- NEVER use 100v line & 8 ohm speakers on the same sound system

## Inputs

Microphones should only be connected to inputs marked mic or microphone while line sources such as CD players, cassette deck and line outputs on radiomic receivers should only be connected to inputs marked aux, line, CD etc. As a rule of thumb a jack output on a radiomic receiver is line level and an XLR output is mic level

## Speaker Leads

Internal fuses will blow and the amplifier will be damaged if you use faulty speaker leads (or speakers). Always look after your interconnect cables - they are easily damaged - especially in a portable or mobile sound systems. The leads and any damage directly caused by using faulty leads is not covered by the Sound Services or manufacturers warranty unless the leads exhibit a manufacturing fault. Immediately STOP USING THE SYSTEM if you suspect that you have damaged the speaker leads or speakers in any way.

Maximum volume that a PA sound system is capable of producing before incurring equipment damage will be apparent by noticeable audio distortion - this may well occur when the volume control(s) are set well down from their maximum position! If you can hear distortion the sound system is being damaged! Turn the volume and the bass down! Never use more than two 8 ohm speakers with aerobics and other portable sound systems.

## Acoustic Feedback (Howl)

- To avoid acoustic feedback (howl) microphones must never be used in front of or otherwise near to any loudspeakers. Always ensure that the person wearing/using the microphone/radiomic does not go within 3m to 4m of the loudspeaker(s).
- Body worn (lapel) mics should be central on the body and around 20cm below the mouth (on a tie, for instance). Feedback is very likely with this sort of microphone – body worn microphones can only be used to reinforce the voice.
- Headworn microphones should always be protected by a foam windshield and be worn as near to the mouth as possible and well below the nose so that breath noises do not become a problem.
- Hand held microphones sound 'warmer' and exhibit less feedback if they are close to the mouth.
- Remember - you must still project your voice when using any sort of microphone system.
- Feedback is primarily caused by proximity of microphone(s) to loudspeaker(s), incorrect placement of loudspeakers, too much volume and/or incorrect tonal settings on the amplifier such as far too much bass.
- The microphone(s) must always be used from behind the loudspeakers.

## Other Considerations

- Please note that radiomic receivers can be effected by CD players & other RF sources - keep your radiomic receiver at least 300mm away from any CD player, ghetto blaster or music system.
- Please read all manufacturers instructions prior to using any equipment.
- For sports, aerobics, dance and other exercise based activities it is preferable to wear you radiomic transmitter belt pack in a custom pouch and belt such as the IMG or Strike belts.
- Induction loops for the hard of hearing must reach BS6083 Part 4 1981 and the requirements of the RNID.

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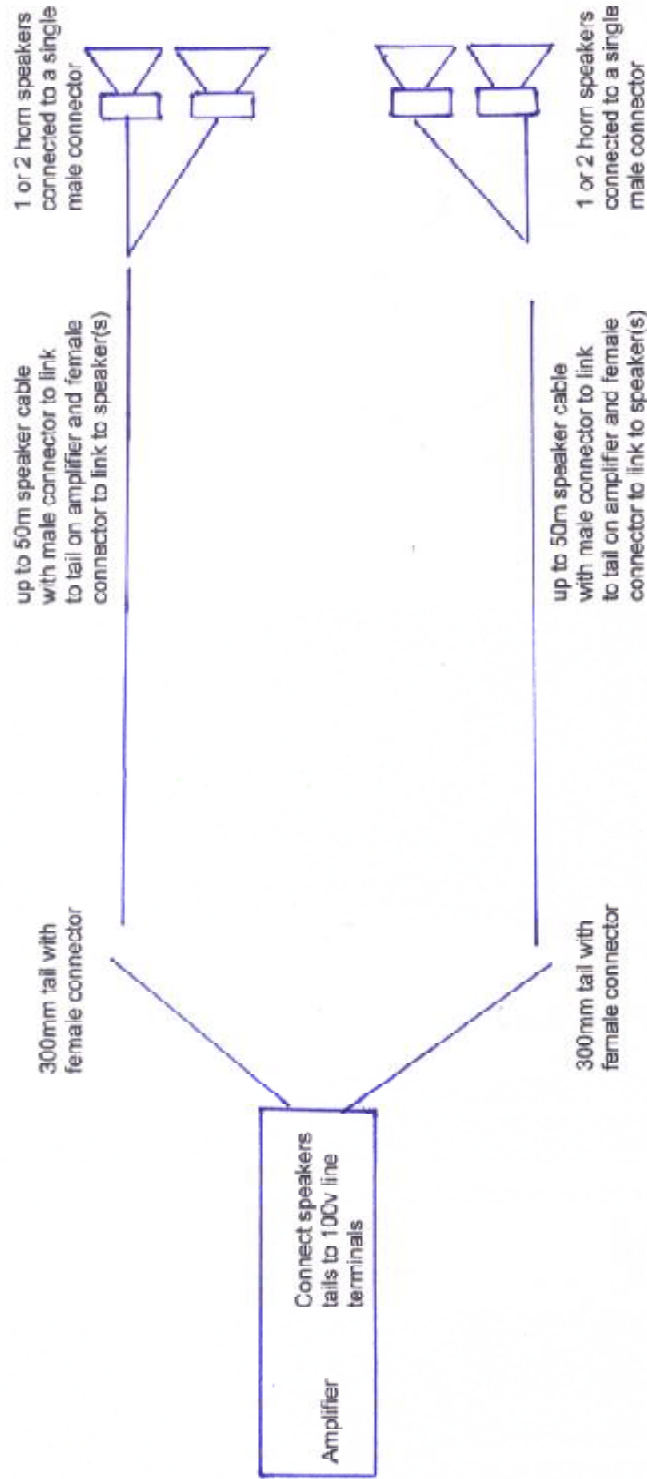
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It is often preferable to have two tripods with cross bars (or similar supports) for each pair of horn loudspeakers – this allows for easier wiring and for you to angle the pairs of loudspeakers at 45 degrees each way (that is 90 degrees from each other) – this will produce good sound coverage with a good 'single point sound source' which will help to reduce echo and make speech easier to understand.

It is not usually desirable to play music over horn loudspeakers.

**Total wattage of all 100v line  
loudspeakers on a sound system  
must not exceed rated amplifier  
output wattage**

Do not use 'direct', 'low impedance' or '8 Ohm' switch positions on this speaker when using 100v line sound systems

Connect speaker to 'com' & '100v' on amplifier and not to low impedance or 8 ohms

Set each speaker to the wattage required – the total wattage must not exceed the rated output of the amplifier – ie: 6 x 20w speakers on a 120w / 100v line amplifier

**PLEASE read all printed instruction sheets & instruction books etc. prior to installation**

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