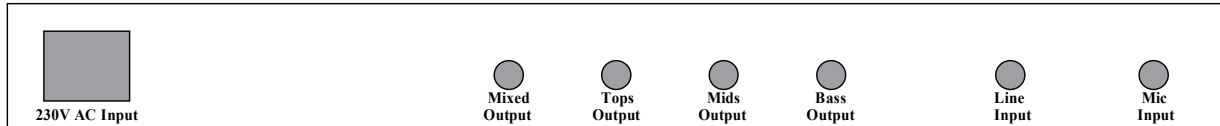


Mostec – Mini Preamp (series 01) – Operators guide

Making connections

The diagram below shows the connections on the back panel of the pre-amp. Moving from left to right, each connection will now be described



230 AC Input - IEC

A standard IEC (kettle plug) lead should be used to apply power to the unit. The fuse holder is located just next to the mains input socket. If the fuse needs to be replaced a 315mA anti surge (slow blow) type should be used.

Mixed output – 6.3mm mono jack socket

This socket provides a mixed signal output, combining the three signals (bass, mids, and tops) from the crossover. Use this socket to connect a tape deck or similar recording device. If the preamp is to be used with a single amplifier then connect the amplifier to this socket.

Treble output – 6.3mm mono jack socket

Use this socket to feed a signal to an amplifier that is connected to tweeters or similar high frequency speakers. This socket may also be linked to the mids output (using suitable adapters or leads) to provide a signal consisting of midrange and treble.

Mids output – 6.3mm mono jack socket

Use this socket to feed a signal to an amplifier that is connected to midrange frequency speakers. This socket may also be linked to the treble output (using suitable adapters or leads) to provide a signal consisting of midrange and treble.

Bass output – 6.3mm mono jack socket

Use this socket to feed a signal to an amplifier that is connected to woofers or similar low frequency speakers. This socket may also be linked to the mids or treble output but this is usually not required in most set-ups.

Line input – 6.3mm stereo jack socket

Use this socket to connect the output of a mixer or similar device to the preamp. If a stereo jack socket is used then the signals will be combined into a mono signal

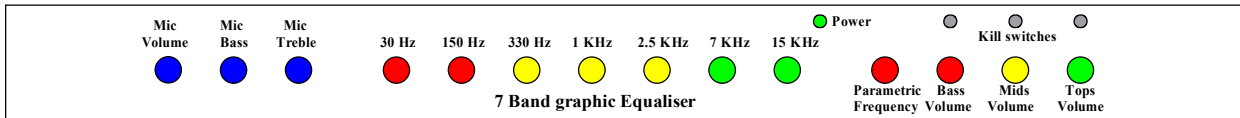
Mic input – 6.3mm mono jack socket

Use this socket to connect a low impedance microphone to the preamp.

Mostec – Mini Preamp (series 01) – Operators guide

Using the unit

The diagram below shows the layout of the front panel.
Moving from left to right, each control will now be described



Mic Volume, Mic Bass, Mic Treble

These three controls adjust the level and the sound of the microphone signal. No other control on the front panel affects the microphone signal

7 Band Graphic Equaliser

These 7 controls affect the sound of the signal fed to the line input.

Parametric Frequency

The preamp contains a parametric circuit to further enhance the sound of bass frequencies. Turning the control clockwise will mean that higher bass frequencies are boosted. Turning the control anti-clockwise will mean that lower bass frequencies are boosted.

Bass Volume

This control affects the level of signal that is fed to the bass output. This control does not affect any microphone signals, which as also fed to the bass output

Mids Volume

This control affects the level of signal that is fed to the mids output. This control does not affect any microphone signals, which as also fed to the mids output

Treble Volume

This control affects the level of signal that is fed to the treble output. This control does not affect any microphone signals, which as also fed to the treble output

Above each of these three volume controls are 'kill' switches that allow each of the frequency ranges to be switched on (down position) or off (up position). These switches do not affect any microphone signals.

Applying power

Also located on the front panel is a green power LED. This will be illuminated as soon as mains power is applied. The preamp also features relay muting. All outputs will be muted for approximately 4 seconds when power is first applied. This is to prevent any unpleasant noises from being fed to any attached amplifiers. When power is removed, the relay operates to mute the outputs.