"COMPANDER" USER MANUAL





manufacturer of: recording - broadcast - p.a. - mixingdesks - signal processors

COMPANDER noise reduction manual

The D&R Compander noise reduction system is a single channel unit (in case of 1HE units and $9\frac{1}{2}$ " units) which brings professional quality noise reduction to the small studio.

The system has several features: 30dB broadband tape noise reduction and more than 10 dB increase in recorder headroom.

When recording, the unit compresses the input signal by a 2:1 ratio. During playback the system provides an exact complementary 1:2 expansion of the encoded signal.

Note:

Because of the enormeous dynamic range of the system, it is to be advised to record on a lower level as you are used to do. This is also because of frequency corrections in the compander during compression. The clip led on the compander may not light frequently, because only then you are able to make recordings that are free of distortion.

SETTING UP PROCEDURE

Connect the output of the compressor (encoder) to the input of the recorder, and the output of the recorder with the input of the expander (decoder). Connect the output of your mixing desk with the input of the compressor and connect the output of the expander to the input of your mixing console.

ALIGNMENT

Press the bypass switch on the compander and in case of using semi-pro equipment push the -10 dBV switch. Bring a test tone signal to the input of the compander, for instance a 1 kHz tone, and adjust the input level on the recorder to the desired level. It is good practise to set it for a -6dB reading. Record the signal on tape, switch off the bypass mode on the compander and set the recorder monitor knob to play or tape. When switching the compander to bypass you may not hear any difference in level and sound on the replay mode of your tape deck. If there is a level difference adjust the replay level on your deck.

it is important that your tape deck is well aligned on the right tape brand.Remember the better the tape and the tape deck , the better the recording will be with the least side effects.

POWERING

The unit can be powered from 110V as well as 220V by setting the mains switch on the back of the unit (on $9\frac{1}{4}$ " units only). Some units may be set already at the factory with a fuse outside instead of a voltage selector.

We wish you a noiseless future with this D&R compander

NOTE

READ SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY ON THE BACK PAGE!

PRODUCT SAFETY

This product is manufactured with the highest standards and is double checked in our quality control department for reliability in the "HIGH VOLTAGE" section.

CAUTION

Never remove any panels, or open this equipment. No user servicable parts iriside.

Equipment power supply must be grounded at all times.

Only use this product as described, in user manual or brochure. Do not operate this equipment in high humidity or expose it to water of other liquids. Check the AC power supply cable to assure secure contact. Have your equipment checked yearly by a qualified dealer service center.

Hazardous electrical shock can be avoided by carefully following the above rules.

EXTRA CAUTION FOR LIVE SOUND

Ground all equipment using the ground pin in the AC power supply cable. Never remove this pin. Ground loops should be eliminated only by use of isolation transformers for all inputs and outputs. Replace any blown fuse with the same type and rating only after equipment has been disconnected from AC power. If problem persists, return equipment to qualified service technician

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING IN-FORMATION VERY CAREFULLY,

Especially in sound equipment on stage the following information is essential to know.

An electrical shock is caused by voltage and current, actually it is the current that causes the shock

In practise the higher the voltage the higher the current will be and the higher the shock.

But there is another thing to consider and it is resistance. When the resistance in Ohms is high between two poles, the current will be low and vica versa.

All three of these; voltage, current, and resistance are important in determining the effect of an electrical shock.

However, the severity of a shock primarily determined by the amount of current flowing through a person.

A person can feel a shock because the muscles in a body respond to electrical current and because the heart is a muscle it can affect, when the current is high enough. Current can also be fatal when it causes the chest muscles to contract and stop breathing. At what potential is current dangereous.

Well the first feeling of current is a tingle at 0.001 Amp of current. The current between 0.1 Amp and 0.2 Amp is fatal.

Imagine that your home fuses of 20 Amp can handle 200 times more current than is necessary to kill. How does resistance affect the shock a person feels. A typical resistance between one hand to the other in "dry" condition could well over 100,000 Ohm.

If you are playing on stage your body is perspiring extensively and your body resistance is lowered by more than 50%. This is a situation in which current can easily flow.

Current will flow when there is a difference in ground potential between equipment on stage and in the P.A. system. Please do check if there is any potential between the housing of the mikes and the guitarsynth amps, which will be linked by your body on stage. Imagine, a guitar in your hand and your lips close to the mike! A ground potential difference of above 10 volts is not unusual, in improperly wired buildings it can possibly be as high as 240 volts.

Allthough removing the ground wire sometimes cares a system hum, it will create a very hazar-deous situation for the performing musician.

Always earth all your equipment by the grounding pin in your mains plug.

Hum loops should be only cured by propr wiring and isolation input/output transformers.

Replace fuses always with the same type and rating after the equipment has been turned off and unplugged.

If the fuse blows again you have an equipment failure, do not use it again and return it to your dealer for repair.

And last but not least be carefull not to touch a person being shocked as you, yourself could also be shocked.

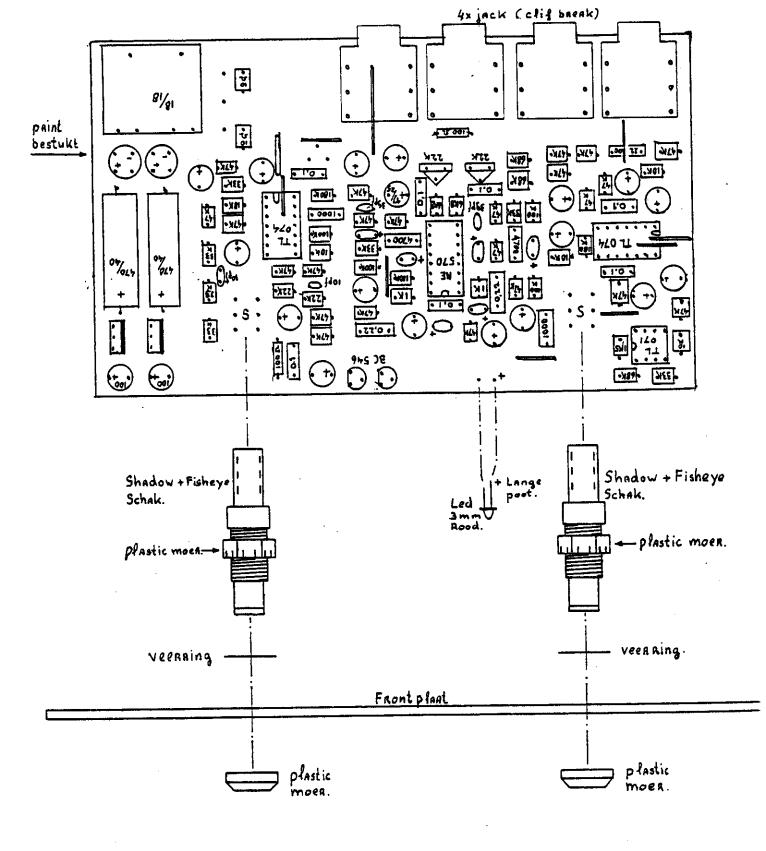
Once removed from the shock, have someone send for medical help immediately

Aways keep the above mentioned information in mind when using electrically powered equipment.

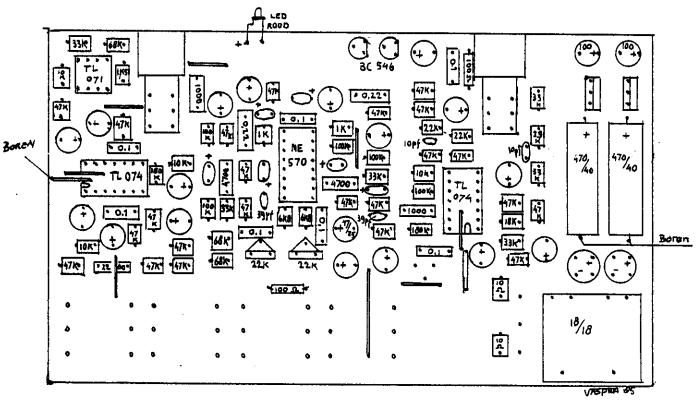
D&R ELECTRONICA B.V. WEESP

"COMPANDER" SERVICE MANUAL





Cude print met bleine steek. Weerstanden aan strip leveren. Geatje voor brug boren. 2 GMATJES voor ELLOS Baan doorfrezen bij trafo



					Ave but as
Bruggen 1 cm. 2,5 cm.	9x 1x	<u>pf's</u> : 39 pf 10 pf	2x 2x	Brugcel : 2x	Trafe 18/18 lx
Weerstand 33K 68K 10K 1K5 47K 130K 100K 13K 6K3 22K 1K 30K 10	ien da an	IC: TL 071 TL 074 NE 570 Voeties 8 pens 14 pens 16 pens 16 pens Tantas1 1,35 Transisto BC 546 7318	lx 2x lx	Cond.: 2200pf lx 1000pf 2x 4700pf 2x 0,22 2x 0,1 7x Elco's : 47/25 13x 100/25 2x 470/40 2x Instel pot : 22K 2x Shadow so ak.: 2x	

Onderdelenlijst van de 9.5 compander

No.	***	ONDERDEEL	-	ARNTAL		STUKSPRIJS	-	TOTAALPRIJS
0001	_	INKOOPGEGEVENS	-	1	_	0,01	_	0,0:
0003	_	Front compad9.5	-	i	_	6,60	_	6,60
0083	_	Schak.115/230V	_	ī	_	6,77		6,77
9984	_	Isol.pl.rand.9,5	_	í	-	0,75	_	e,75
0093	-	Kast 9.5' 1HE/5	_	ī	-	14,75		14,75
0146	_	Inst.pot 22k m		ž	_		_	1,00
0199	_	PROD.TIJO/15min.	_	5	_	6,00		30,00
9266	-	TEST.TIJD/15min.	_		_		-	6,00
0213		Cond ker 10pF	_	122127	-	0,05	_	0,10
0220	-	Condiker 39pF	-	2				9,10
0246	-	Cond 1000pF pol	_	2	_	0,12	_	0,24
0248	-	Cond 2200pF pol	-	1	-		_	0,12
0250	-	Cond 4700pF pol	-	2	-	0,12	_	0,24
0261	-	Cond 0.1 uF pol	-	7	-	0,14	-	0,98
0264	_	Cond 0.22 uF pol	-	2	-	0,19		0, 38
0275		Stick.out/in	_	2	-	0,08	_	0,16
0277	-	Stick.code	-	1	-	0,08		0,08
0278	-	Stick.decode	-	1	-	0,08	_	9,08
0279	-	Elco 1 /63	-	6	-	0,08	-	0,48
0287	-	Elco 47 /25	-	18	-	0,09	-	1,62
0292	-	Elco 100 /25	-	18 2 2	-	0,12	-	0,24
0295		Elco 470 /40ax	_	2	-	0,70	-	1,40
0303	-	Ic TL 071 bife t	-	1	-	0,51	-	0,51
0305	-	Ic TL 074 bifet	-	2	_	1,07	-	2,14
0314	-	Ic NE 570 cmp/ex	-	1	-	10,73	-	10,73
0322	-	Ic 7818 TO220/ 1	_	2 2 2	-	0,47	-	0,94
0 328	-	8C 546/B NPN	-	2	-	0,09	-	0,18
0345	-	Brugcel 880C1000	-		-	0,82	-	1,64
0390	_	Led 5x2 rood	_	1	-	0,30	-	0,30
0394	-	Ic vo∉t 8 pinæ	-	i	-	0,08	-	9,08
0395	-	Ic voet 14 pins	-	2	-	0,14	-	0,28
03 9 6	-	Ic voet 16 pins	-	1	-	- /	-	0,16
0404	_	Schak. + Fisheye	-	2	-	4,29	_	8,58
0421	-	Stick.warning rd	_	1	-	0,08	-	0,08
0432	-	Jack clif break	-	4		0,34	-	1,36
6438	-	Pri bst.compand.	-	1	-	24,00	-	24,00
0499	-	Kabel NET2ad	-	1	-	0,92	-	0,92
050 3	-	Pri.compander /1	•••	1	-	3,73	-	3,73
0570	-	Kantelning 12mm	-	1	-	0,10	-	0,10
0582	-	Irafo 2x18y pri	-	Ĭ	-	4,23	-	4,23
0642 0642	_	Trekontl. 8 11mm	-	1	-	0,10	-	0,10
9675	-	Zek.houd.i≴ol pr	-	<u>i</u>	-	0,32	-	0,32
Ø678	-	Park.2.9x6.5zwwr	-	8	-	0,06	-	0,48
8693	-	Zek. 160 mA slow	-	1	-	9,32	-	0,22
0694	-	Soldeerlip groot	-	1	-	0,33	-	0,33
07 05	-	Weerst 5% 10	-	2	-	0,01	-	0,02
0717 0770	-	Weerst 5% 100	-	2 2 2 1	-	0,01	-	0,02
9729 9724	_	Weerst 5% 1kg	-	2	_	0,81	-	0,02
0731	_	Weerst 5% 1k5	-	1		9,01	-	0,01
9739 9744	_	Weerst 5% 6k8	-	2	-	0,01	-	0,02
9741	-	Weerst 5% 10k	_	4	-	0,01	-	0,04
0744	-	Weenst 5% 18k	-	1	-	0,01	-	0,01
0745 0747	_	Weerst 5% 22k	•	1 2 6	-	0,01	-	0.02 3.07
0747	-	Weerst 5% 33k	-	6	-	0,01	-	9 ,9 6

Kosterijs : Hfl. 135,87				Soorten art. : 68				68	-
0347		Doos randapp 9.5		1	-	1,80	-	1,80	
0756 0924			-	2	-	0, 0 1	-	0,02	
97 5 3			-	~	-	0,01	-	0,05	
, , - -	-	the state of the contract of t	-	3	-	0,01	-	0,03	
_		Meenst 5% 47k	-	23	-	0,01	-	0,23	
0748 074 9	-	Weenst 5% 39k	-	ī	-	0,01	_	0,01	

.

.

