

# All Saints, Hérault

## New (2021) PA (microphone) System

- 1 The mains power lead for the amplifier is stored in the compartment on its top, next to the 'suitcase' type handle. Press down to open the compartment, press down again to close it. Take the power lead out before mounting the amplifier on its stand.
- 2 Extend the amplifier stand until the flimsy-looking leg supports are horizontal. Clamp using the clamping screw.



- 3 Slide the top of the stand out and insert the metal peg into the third hole from the top (there are some marks next to this) and tighten the clamping screw.



- 4 The amplifier must now be mounted onto its stand. There is a circular hole, diameter 35 mm, depth 100 mm (4") in the bottom of the amplifier which the stand fits into. The amplifier is quite heavy (16.5 kg) and I have found it easier to lay the amplifier down on its side and insert the stand into the mounting hole, until the top hole in the stand is about 25 mm (1") from the amplifier bottom. Then the amplifier can be raised into position using two legs of the stand as support. The alternative is to lift the amplifier onto the stand.

- 5 Erect the microphone stand, insert the Shure microphone into the holder and plug the long microphone lead (female end) into the microphone. The microphone stand should be positioned so that the microphone head points directly towards the mouth of the person speaking and is about 20 cm (8") away.
- 6 Positioning of microphone and amplifier: if you imagine that the front of the amplifier is the face of a brick in an imaginary wall, the microphone should always be behind that wall. This is to avoid acoustic feedback (squealing), caused by sound from the loudspeaker getting back into the microphone. Move the amplifier forward if necessary or angle it away from the microphone, always remembering that a hard wall can reflect sound and cause the same problem.



- 7 Plug one end of the long 3.5 mm jack lead into your music source, eg laptop computer, iPod, smartphone, tablet etc.
- 8 The numbers on the photograph on the next page are in a sensible order for connecting the amplifier and setting it up and are described below.
  - 1 Plug the 3.5 mm jack lead from your music source into here.
  - 2 Make sure that this button is in, not out, for AUX input. This is not obvious because a little of the white part of the button still shows when 'in' is selected.
  - 3 Make sure that the volume setting for the AUX input is as shown, 3.5 on a scale of 0 to 10.
  - 4 Plug the male end of the long microphone lead into here. It will only go in one way and there is a latch to keep it in, released by pressing 'PUSH'.
  - 5 The black button under the microphone lead should be IN, to select a low signal level microphone, which needs a lot of amplification. If the switch is OUT it would be suitable for louder signals such as headphone socket outputs. Check this button if the microphone is too quiet.
  - 6 Make sure that the volume setting for the microphone input is as shown, 6.5 on a scale of 0 to 10.
  - 7 Screw the antenna for the radio microphone into here. The thread is a fine one and so several turns are needed. Once screwed in the antenna can be angled.
  - 8 Check that the wireless radio channel is channel 1. The two buttons under the display are used to change it if necessary.
  - 9 Check that the radio microphone receiver level is as shown, 9 on a scale of 0 to 15.
  - 10 Make sure that ECHO is turned off, ie at zero.
  - 11 Set the low frequency equalizer at the mid-point.
  - 12 Set the high frequency equalizer as shown, with some treble boost, to help reduce a nasty resonance from the microphone.
  - 13 Set the master volume at maximum. This control affects all signals.
  - 14 Plug the mains lead in if power is available. This type of power cord is notorious for coming loose, so check that it is pushed fully home. If you are in the temple at St Pargoire and there is no mains power, check that the power in the building is still on. The circuits are very limited and can manage only two power-hungry appliances, eg the coffee urn and one kettle. The MCB trip to restore power is in the lavatory area above the sink.

If there is no power the amplifier can operate from its internal battery for some hours. If you choose to do this, remember to plug into a power source afterwards to recharge the battery.
  - 15 Switch on.



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Église Anglicane  
All Saints, Hérault  
E-mail : achstp@gmail.com  
Site web : <http://heraultenglishchurch.fr/>  
Tel : 04 67 25 13 86



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- 9 The radio headset microphone takes two AA batteries and these do not last long, only two or three services. There is a battery tester (see photo): **please check the batteries before each use.** The battery compartment of the microphone unit is accessed at the bottom, with OPEN and CLOSED in black and rather difficult to see. The correct way up for the batteries is shown in a similar way on the side with the clip.



- 10 The microphone unit has a slide switch on the top to set the gain and this should be set to -10dB. Switch the unit on by pressing the POWER button for two seconds and turn it off in the same way. The ASC/POWER/LOW BATT LED should then show green; if it flashes red then the batteries need replacing. I wear a belt over my robes for the clip, so that I can easily put on or take off this radio microphone. I also switch the microphone off whenever not talking, particularly when singing, because it can be very loud.



Roger Smith  
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