

IFBT4

Synthesized UHF IFB Transmitter



Featuring Digital Hybrid Wireless™ Technology

U.S. Patent 7,225,135



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General Technical Description

Introduction

The IFBT4 IFB transmitter brings DSP capability and a convenient LCD interface to the popular Lectrosonics IFB product line. Replacing the venerable IFBT1 transmitter, the IFBT4 retains the same physical size and is fully interchangeable with its predecessor in terms of audio, RF and power interfaces. Along with providing peerless audio quality with wide frequency response and dynamic range in Nu Hybrid mode, the technology used in the IFBT4 includes compatibility modes for Lectrosonics Mode 3 and IFB receivers.

The IFBT4 features a graphics type backlit LCD display with a menu system similar to those featured in our 400 Series receivers. The IFBT4 can be "Locked" to prevent a user from changing any settings but still allow browsing of the current settings.

The IFBT4 can be powered from any external DC source of 6 to 18 Volts at 200 milliamps maximum or from the provided 12 Volt power supply with a locking power connector. The unit has an internal self-resetting fuse and reverse polarity protection.

The IFBT4 is housed in a machined aluminum case with a tough electrostatic powder coating. The front and rear panels are anodized aluminum with laser etched engraving. The included antenna is a right angle, $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength monopole with a BNC connector, constructed of polymer coated flexible steel cable.

These features, along with the 250 milliwatt RF output and a wide range of selectable audio input types and levels, make the IFBT4 an excellent choice for long range IFB applications and other long range wireless audio needs.

Audio Input Interface

The standard 3 pin XLR connector on the rear panel handles all audio inputs. The four DIP switches allow setting the input sensitivity for low levels, such as microphone inputs, or for high levels, such as line inputs, balanced or unbalanced. The switches also offer special settings to provide the proper input configurations to match to Clear Com, RTS1, and RTS2 intercom systems. Pin 1 of the XLR input connector is normally connected to ground but an internal jumper can be moved if a floating input is desired.

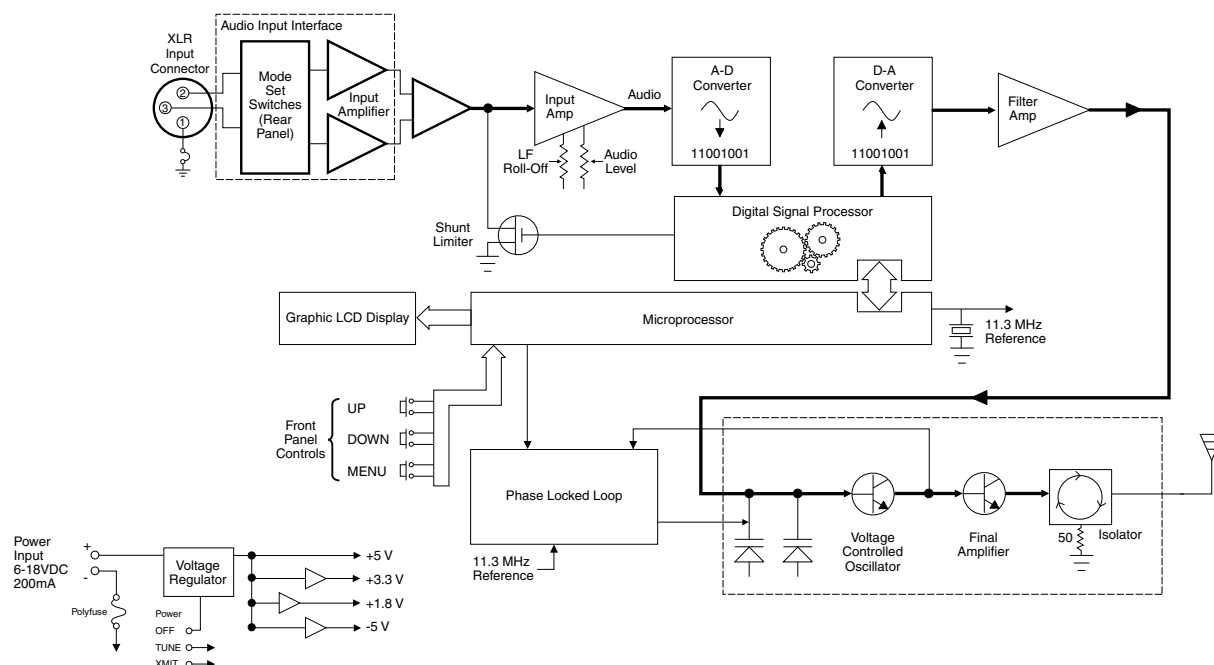
While the XLR input does not offer phantom power, it is fully compatible with standard 48 Volt phantom power. Phantom supplied microphones may be connected to the IFBT4 without the need for DC isolation.

A user-selectable low frequency roll-off can be set for 35 Hz or 50 Hz. The recommended 50 Hz default setting helps to remove wind and traffic noise, air conditioner rumble, and other sources of undesired low frequency audio. The 35 Hz setting offers a fuller range of sound in the absence of adverse conditions.

Input Limiter

A DSP-controlled analog audio limiter is employed before the analog-to-digital converter. The limiter has a range of more than 30 dB for excellent overload protection. A dual release envelope makes the limiter acoustically transparent while maintaining low distortion. It can be thought of as two limiters in series: a fast attack and

IFBT4 Transmitter Block Diagram



release limiter followed by a slower attack and release limiter. The dual release limiter recovers quickly from brief transients but recovers more slowly from sustained high levels, keeping audio distortion low while preserving short term dynamic changes. When the audio meter on the LCD display widens slightly as it reaches zero, limiting is indicated. When the zero changes to a letter C, severe limiting and/or clipping is indicated.

Audio DSP and Noise Reduction

Lectrosonics IFB systems use a single band compressor and pre-emphasis for exceptional IFB audio quality. The IFBT4 performs these traditionally analog functions entirely in the digital domain, maintaining historical compatibility while requiring fewer adjustments. When the IFBT4 is configured for compatibility with other types of wireless systems, the DSP stops IFB compressing and instead performs the appropriate audio processing for the chosen mode. The Nu Hybrid mode offers objectively superior audio performance and is recommended when the receiver is capable of supporting it.

Pilot Tone Squelch System

Lectrosonics IFB systems use a special “pilot tone” so that valid IFB signals can be distinguished from RF interference. During normal operation, an IFB receiver will listen for the distinctive pilot tone, remaining silent (squelched) until the pilot tone is detected. The pilot tone is located well above audio frequencies and is never passed through to the receiver’s audio output.

The benefit of the pilot tone squelch system is that the receiver will remain muted until it receives the pilot tone from the matching transmitter, even if a strong interfering RF signal is present on the carrier frequency of the system.

When the IFBT4 is operated in compatibility modes other than IFB, it generates pilot tones as appropriate for the chosen mode.

Frequency Agility

The IFBT4 transmitter uses a synthesized, frequency selectable main oscillator. The frequency is extremely stable over a wide temperature range and over time. The transmitter’s standard tuning range covers 256 frequencies in 100 kHz steps over a 25.6 MHz band. This flexibility significantly helps avoid interference problems in mobile or traveling applications.

Power Delay

When powering the transmitter on and off, and when switching between the XMIT and TUNE modes, intelligent circuitry adds brief delays in order to allow time for circuits to stabilize, both locally and in the matching receiver. These delays prevent clicks, thumps or feedback from entering the sound system.

Microcontroller

The microcontroller oversees most system operations, including RF frequency and output, DSP audio functions, buttons and display, and more. User settings are stored in non-volatile memory, so they are retained even when the power is turned off.

Transmitter

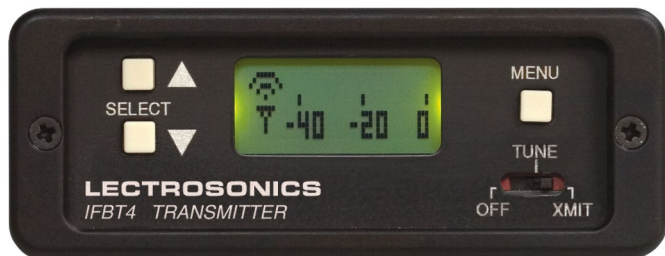
The IFBT4 transmitter operates at a high RF power level to ensure a clean signal free of dropouts and noise. All transmitter circuits are buffered and filtered for excellent spectral purity. The IFBT4’s clean signal reduces the chances for interference in multiple transmitter installations.

Antenna System

The 50 Ohm BNC output connector will work with standard coaxial cabling and remote antennas.

Front Panel Controls and Functions

IFBT4 Front Panel



OFF/TUNE/XMIT Switch

- OFF** Turns the unit off.
- TUNE** Allows all functions of the transmitter to be set up, without transmitting. The operating frequency may only be selected in this mode.
- XMIT** Normal operating position. The operating frequency may not be changed in this mode, though other settings may be changed, so long as the unit isn't "Locked."

Power Up Sequence

When power is first turned on, the front panel LCD display steps through the following sequence.

1. Displays Model and frequency block number (e.g. IFBT4 BLK 25).
2. Displays installed firmware version number (e.g. VERSION 1.0).
3. Displays the current compatibility mode setting (e.g. COMPAT IFB).
4. Displays the Main Window.

Main Window

The Main window is dominated by an audio level meter, which displays the current audio modulation level in real time. In TUNE mode, a blinking capital "T" is displayed in the lower left corner to remind the user that the unit is not yet transmitting. In XMIT mode, the blinking "T" is replaced by an antenna icon.

Audio limiting is indicated when the audio bargraph extends all the way to the right and widens somewhat. Clipping is indicated when the zero in the lower right corner changes to a capital "C".

The Up and Down buttons are disabled in this Window.

Frequency Window

Pressing the MENU button once from the Main window navigates to the Frequency window. The Frequency window displays the current operating frequency in MHz, as well as the standard Lectrosonics hex code for use with transmitters equipped with hex switches. Also displayed is the UHF television channel to which the selected frequency belongs.

In XMIT mode, it is not possible to change the operating frequency.

In TUNE mode, the Up and Down buttons may be used to select a new frequency.

If the TUNING mode is set to NORMAL, the Up and Down buttons navigate in single channel increments, and MENU+Up and MENU+Down move 16 channels at a time. In any of the various group tuning modes, the currently selected group identifier is displayed to the left of the hex code, and the Up and Down buttons navigate among the frequencies in the group. In factory group tuning modes A thru D, MENU+Up and MENU+Down jump to the highest and lowest frequencies in the group. In user group tuning modes U and V, MENU+Up and MENU+Down permit access to frequencies not currently in the group.

Pressing and holding the Up or Down button invokes an autorepeat function, for faster tuning.

Audio Input Gain Window

Pressing the MENU button once from the Frequency window navigates to the Audio Input Gain window. This window greatly resembles the Main window, with the exception that the current audio input gain setting is displayed in the upper left corner. The Up and Down buttons may be used to alter the setting while reading the realtime audio meter to determine what setting works best.

The gain range is -18 dB to +24 dB with 0 dB nominal center. The reference for this control can be changed with the rear panel MODE switches. See the **Installation and Operation** section for more information on the MODE switches.

Setup Window

Pressing the MENU button once from the Audio Input Gain window navigates to the Setup window. This window contains a menu which permits access to various setup screens.

Initially the active menu item is EXIT. Pressing the Up and Down keys permits navigation among the remaining menu items: TUNING, COMPAT and ROLLOFF.

Pressing the MENU button selects the current menu item. Selecting EXIT navigates back to the Main window. Selecting any other item navigates to the associated setup screen.

ROLLOFF Setup Screen

The ROLLOFF setup screen controls the low frequency audio response of the IFBT4 by moving the 3 dB corner of a 4 pole low-pass digital filter. The 50 Hz setting is the default, and should be used whenever wind noise, HVAC rumble, traffic noise or other low frequency sounds may degrade the quality of the audio. The 35 Hz setting may be used in the absence of adverse conditions, for a fuller bass response.

Press MENU to return to the Setup window.

COMPAT Setup Screen

The COMPAT setup screen selects the current compatibility mode, for interoperation with various types of receivers. The available modes are:

Nu Hybrid - This mode offers the best audio quality and is recommended if your receiver supports it.

IFB - Lectrosonics IFB compatibility mode. This is the default setting and is the appropriate setting to use with a compatible IFB receiver.

MODE 3 - Compatible with certain non-Lectrosonics receivers. (Contact factory for more information.)

Press MENU to return to the Setup window.

NOTE: If your Lectrosonics receiver does not have Nu Hybrid mode, use Euro Digital Hybrid Wireless® (EU Dig. Hybrid).

⬅️SETUP
COMPAT⬆️

TUNING Setup Screen

The TUNING setup screen allows selection of one of four factory set frequency groups (Groups A through D), two user programmable frequency groups (Groups U and V) or the choice to not use groups at all.

In the four factory set frequency groups, eight frequencies per group are preselected. These frequencies are chosen to be free of intermodulation products. (Refer to receiver manual for more information).

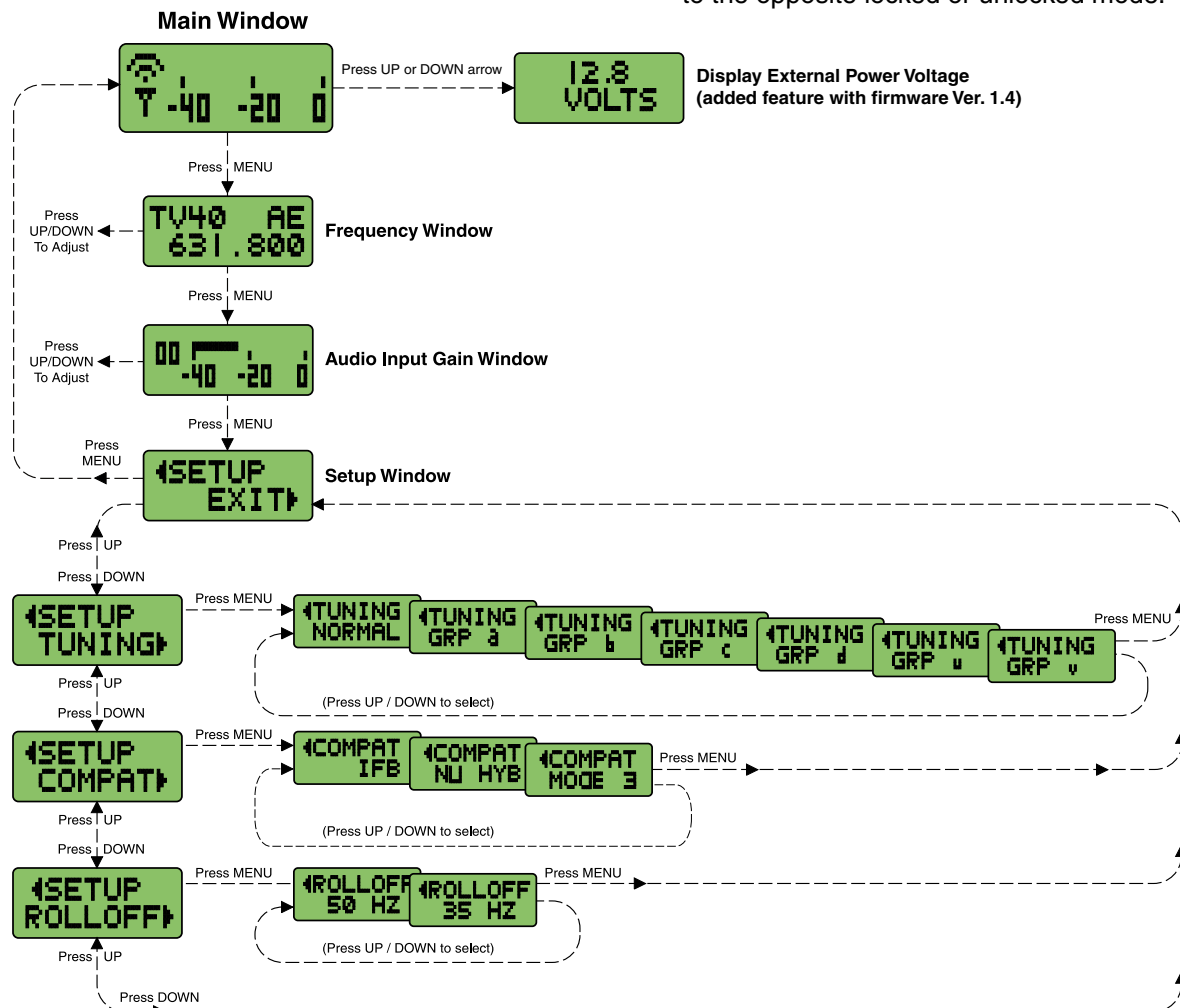
In the two user programmable frequency groups, up to 16 frequencies can be programmed per group.

Note: The TUNING Setup Screen only selects the tuning mode (NORMAL or Group tuning) and not the operating frequency. Actual operating frequencies are chosen through the Frequency Window.

Press MENU to return to the Setup window.

⬅️SETUP
TUNING⬆️

IFBT4 Menu Diagram



Frequency Window Behavior, based on TUNING mode selections

If NORMAL tuning mode is selected, the Up and Down buttons select the operating frequency in single channel (100 kHz) increments and the MENU+Up and MENU+Down shortcuts tune in 16 channel (1.6 MHz) increments.

There are two classes of group tuning: factory preset groups (Grp A through D) and user programmable frequency groups (Grp U and V).

In any of the group modes, a lower case a, b, c, d, u or v will be displayed to the immediate left of the transmitter switch settings in the Frequency window. The letter identifies the selected factory or user tuning group. Any time the currently tuned frequency is not in the current group, this group identification letter will blink. Any time the currently tuned frequency is in the current tuning group, the group tuning mode indicator will give a steady (non-blinking) indication.

In any of the group modes, the Up and Down buttons navigate among the selected intermod-free frequencies in the group. In factory groups (A through D), the MENU+Up and MENU+Down shortcuts jump to the first and last frequencies in the group. In user groups (U and V), MENU+Up and MENU+Down permit access to frequencies not already in the group.

User Programmable Frequency Group Behavior

The user programmable frequency groups “U” or “V” work very similarly to the factory groups with a few exceptions. The most obvious difference is the ability to add or remove frequencies from the group. Less obvious is the behavior of a user programmable frequency group with only one entry, or with no entries.

A user programmable frequency group with only one entry continues to display the single frequency stored in the group no matter how many times the Up or Down buttons are pressed (provided the MENU button is not pressed at the same time). The “U” or “V” will not blink.

A user programmable frequency group with no entries reverts to non-group-mode behavior, i.e., access is allowed to all available frequencies in the selected receiver module’s frequency block. When there are no entries, the “U” or “V” will of course blink. However, once a frequency has been added to the tuning group, this behavior changes to group-mode behavior where the MENU button must be pressed and held while either the Up or Down buttons are pressed to access frequencies that are not part of the current tuning group.

Adding/Deleting User Programmable Frequency Group Entries

Note: Each User Programmable Frequency Group (“u” or “v”) has separate contents. We recommend that you consider the larger issue of frequency coordination prior to adding frequencies in order to minimize potential intermodulation problems.

1. Start from the Frequency window and verify that a lower case “u” or “v” is present next to the transmitter switch settings.
2. While pressing and holding the MENU button press either the Up or Down button to move to one of the 256 available frequencies in the block. Whenever the selection comes to rest on a frequency that is in the current group, the group tuning mode indicator (letter “u” or “v”) will give a steady indication. On frequencies that are not in the group, the indicator will blink.
3. To add or remove the displayed frequency from the group, hold down the MENU button while pressing and holding the Up button. The group tuning mode indicator will stop blinking to show that the frequency has been added to the group, or begin blinking to indicate that the frequency has been removed from the group.

Rear Panel Controls and Functions

IFBT4 Rear Panel



XLR Jack

A standard XLR female jack accepts a variety of input sources depending on the setting of the rear panel MODE switches. XLR pin functions can be changed to suit the source depending on the positions of the individual switches. For detailed information on the setting of these switches see the **Installation and Operation** section.

MODE Switches

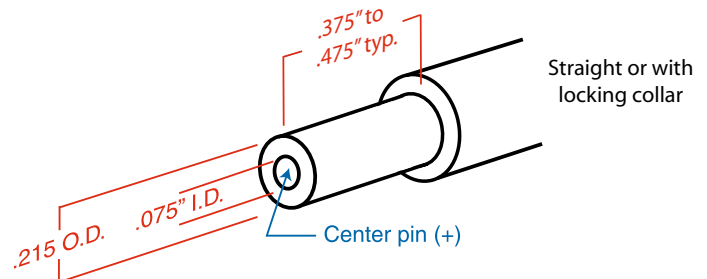
The MODE switches allow the IFBT4 to accommodate a variety of input source levels by changing the input sensitivity and the pin functions of the input XLR jack. Marked on the rear panel are the most common settings. Each setting is detailed below. Switches 1 and 2 adjust the XLR pin functions while switches 3 and 4 adjust the input sensitivity.

Name	Switch Positions				XLR Pins	Balanced	Input Sensitivity
	1	2	3	4			
CC	▼	▼	▼	▲	3 = Audio 1 = Common	No	-10 dBu
MIC	▲	▲	▲	▼	2 = Hi 3 = Lo 1 = Common	Yes	-42 dBu
LINE	▲	▲	▼	▼	2 = Hi 3 = Lo 1 = Common	Yes	0 dBu
RTS1	▲	▼	▼	▼	2 = Hi 1 = Common	No	0 dBu
RTS2	▼	▼	▼	▼	3 = Hi 1 = Common	No	0 dBu

Power Input Connector

The IFBT4 is designed to be used with the DCR12/A5U external (or equivalent) power source. The nominal voltage to operate the unit is 12 VDC, although it will operate at voltages as low as 6 VDC and as high as 18 VDC. External power sources must be able to supply 200 mA continuously.

The connector dimensions are shown below. Lectrosonics P/N 21425 has a straight back shell. P/N 21586 has a locking collar.



Antenna

The ANTENNA connector is a standard 50 ohm BNC type for use with standard coaxial cabling and remote antennas.

Installation and Operation

- 1) The IFBT4 transmitter is shipped with pin 1 of the XLR input connector tied directly to ground. If a floating input is desired, a Ground Lift Jumper is provided. This jumper is located inside the unit on the PC board near the rear panel XLR jack. For floating input, open the unit and move the Ground Lift Jumper to the desired location.

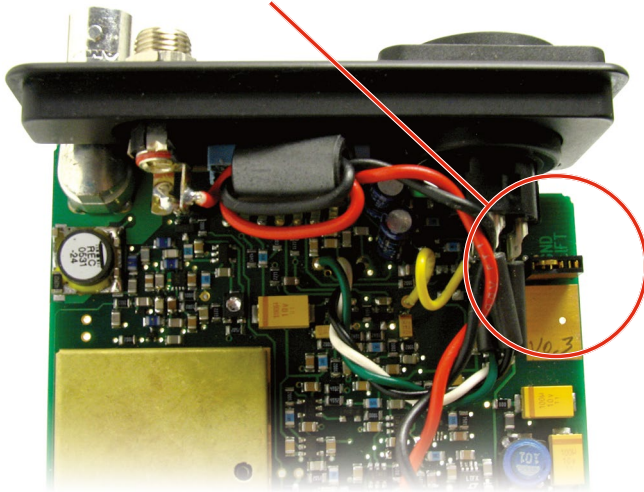


Ground Position



Lift Position

Location of Ground Lift Jumper:



- 2) Set the MODE switches on the rear panel to match the specific input source to be used. (See MODE Switches.)
- 3) Insert the power supply plug into the 6-18 VDC jack on the rear panel.
- 4) Insert the microphone or other audio source XLR plug into the input jack. Ensure that the pins are aligned and that the connector locks into place.
- 5) Attach the antenna (or antenna cable) to the BNC connector on the rear panel.
- 6) Set the OFF/TUNE/XMIT switch to TUNE.
- 7) Press the MENU button to display the Frequency Window and adjust the transmitter to the desired frequency with the front panel Up and Down buttons.
- 8) Position the microphone. The microphone should be placed where it will be located during actual use.
- 9) Use the MENU button to navigate to the Audio Input Gain Window. While speaking at the same voice level that will be present during actual use, observe the audio meter display. Use the Up and Down buttons to adjust the audio input gain so that the meter reads close to 0 dB, but only rarely exceeds 0 dB (limiting).
- 10) Once the transmitter audio gain has been set, the receiver and other components of the system can be turned on and their audio levels adjusted. Set the power switch on the IFBT4 transmitter to XMIT and adjust the associated receiver and sound system level as required.

Note: There will be a delay between the moment the transmitter is energized and the actual appearance of audio at the receiver output. This intentional delay eliminates turn-on thumps, and is controlled by the pilot tone squelch system.

Operating Notes

The AUDIO LEVEL control should not be used to control the volume of the associated receiver. This gain adjustment is used to match the IFBT4 input level to the incoming signal from the sound source to provide full modulation and maximum dynamic range, not to set the volume of the associated receiver.

If the audio level is too high — the audio metering will exceed the 0 dB level too frequently. This condition may reduce the dynamic range of the audio signal.

If the audio level is too low — the audio metering will be too far below the 0 dB level. This condition may cause hiss and noise in the audio, or pumping and breathing in the background noise.

The input limiter will handle peaks over 15 dB above full modulation, regardless of the gain control setting. Occasional limiting is often deemed desirable, indicating that the gain is correctly set and the transmitter is fully modulated for optimum signal to noise ratio. Different voices will usually require different audio input gain settings, so check this adjustment as each new person uses the system. If several different people will be using the transmitter and there is not time to make the adjustment for each individual, adjust it for the loudest voice.

Accessories

DCR12/A5U

AC power supply for IFBT4 transmitters; 100-240 V, 50/60 Hz, 0.3 A input, 12 VDC regulated output; 7-foot cord with LZR threaded locking plug and interchangeable blades/posts for use in Europe, UK, Australia and USA (sold separately).

SNA600

Collapsible dipole antenna that adjusts over a wide frequency range. Ideal for situations where a full 360 degree receiving pattern is required as opposed to a directional pattern.

ALP Series Antennas

ALP500, ALP620 & ALP650 Shark Fin style Log Periodic Dipole Array (LPDA) Antennas that provide a useful directional pattern over a broad frequency bandwidth. Ideal for portable applications including temporary setups for field production.

ALPKIT

Stainless steel kit for mounting SNA600 and ALP Series antennas on photo and video tripods, lighting equipment, and standard microphone stands.

ARG15

A 15 foot antenna cable of standard RG-58 coax cable with BNC connectors at each end. Loss of 1 to 2 dB with 0.25" diameter.

ARG25/ARG50/ARG100

An antenna cable of Belden 9913F low-loss coax cable with BNC connectors at each end. Double shielded, flexible, 50 Ohms, with a foamed polyethylene dielectric. Lower loss (1.6 to 2.3 dB) with somewhat less weight than standard RG-8 with the same 0.400" diameter. Available in 25, 50 and 100 foot lengths.

RMP195

4 channel rack mount for up to four IFBT4 transmitters. Rocker switch included to work as a master power switch if desired.

21425

6 ft. long power cord; coaxial to stripped & tinned leads. Coaxial plug: ID-.080"; OD-.218"; Depth-.5". Fits all compact receiver models that use CH12 power supply.

21472

6 ft. long power cord; coaxial to stripped & tinned leads. Right angle coaxial plug: ID-.075"; OD-.218"; Depth-.375". Fits all compact receiver models that use CH12 power supply.

21586

DC16A Pigtail power cable, LZR stripped & tinned.

DCR12/A5U



SNA600



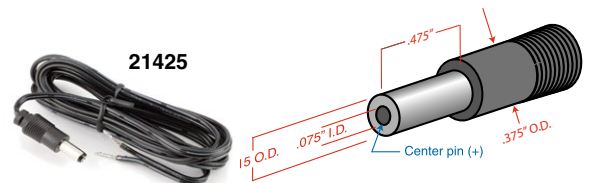
ARG15 ARG25 ARG50 ARG100



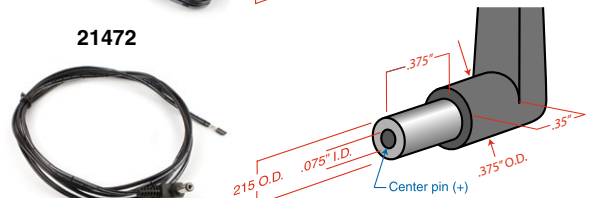
RMP195



21425



21472



21586



Troubleshooting

NOTE: Always ensure that the COMPAT (compatibility) setting is the same on both transmitter and receiver. A variety of different symptoms will occur if the settings do not match.

With the IFBR1a receiver no sound will be heard unless the transmitter is set to the IFB mode. When used with receivers other than the IFBR1a, a variety of symptoms will occur when the COMPAT settings do not match, ranging from no sound, to level inconsistencies, to distortion of various degrees.

See the section entitled *Front Panel Controls and Functions* for details on the available compatibility modes and how to select them.

Symptom:

Possible Cause:

Display Dead

- 1) External power supply disconnected or inadequate.
- 2) The External DC power input is protected by an auto-reset polyfuse. Disconnect power and wait about 1 minute for the fuse to reset.

No Transmitter Modulation

- 1) Audio input gain setting turned all the way down.
- 2) Sound source off or malfunctioning.
- 3) Input cable damaged or mis-wired.

No Received Signal

- 1) Transmitter not turned on.
- 2) Receiver antenna missing or improperly positioned. (The IFBR1/IFBR1a headset cable is the antenna.)
- 3) Transmitter and receiver not on same frequency. Check on transmitter and receiver.
- 4) Operating range is too great.
- 5) Transmitter antenna not connected.
- 6) Transmitter switch in the TUNE position. Switch to XMIT mode.

No Sound (or Low Sound Level), and Receiver is powered on.

- 1) Receiver output level set too low.
- 2) Receiver earphone cable is defective or mis-wired.
- 3) Sound system or transmitter input is turned down.

Distorted Sound

- 1) Transmitter gain (audio level) is far too high. Check audio level meter on transmitter as it is being used. (Refer to Installation & Operation section for details on gain adjustment.)
- 2) Receiver output may be mismatched with the headset or earphone. Adjust output level on receiver to the correct level for the headset or earphone.
- 3) Excessive wind noise or breath "pops." Reposition microphone and/or use a larger windscreen.

Hiss, Noise, or Audible Dropouts

- 1) Transmitter gain (audio level) far too low.
- 2) Receiver antenna missing or obstructed. (The IFBR1/IFBR1a headset cable is the antenna.)
- 3) Transmitter antenna missing or mismatched. Check that the correct antenna is being used.
- 4) Operating range too great.
- 5) Defective remote antenna or cable.

Antenna Icon (in Main Window) or Hex Code (in Frequency Window) Blinking

- 1) PLL is unlocked. Retune transmitter. Factory service may be required if problem persists.

Frequency Blocks and Ranges

The table below lists the factory designated frequency ranges available for the IFBT4 Transmitter.

Each IFBT4 transmitter is built to cover a pre-selected range of frequencies (a "block") as shown below. The transmitter will tune to any of 256 different frequencies within this factory assigned block (except blocks 23 and 944).

The block number is determined by this formula:

$$25.6 \times \text{Block} = \text{Lowest frequency (MHz) in the block}$$

To determine a block number from a frequency:

$$\text{Freq. (MHz) divided by 25.6} = \text{Block number}$$

It is handy to remember these formulas, in case you do not have a copy of the table. For example, suppose you need to know which block covers 685.500 MHz, which is in the middle of the Block 26 frequency range.

$$685.500 \text{ divided by } 25.6 = 26.77734375$$

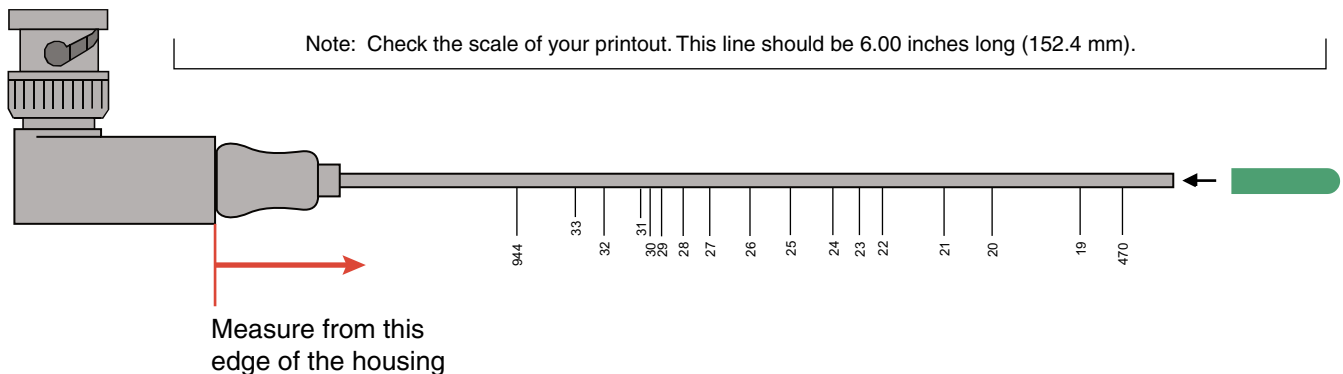
The first two digits left of the decimal are the block number. In this case, 685.500 MHz falls within block 26.

Block 944 is an exception to this block numbering system and depicts the actual frequency of the block since it is a special case in an 8 MHz band with 78 frequency channels.

The IFB transmitter antennas are color coded to indicate the frequency block that they operate within. The length of the antenna varies with the frequency block. The actual length of the antenna is not as critical as it might appear in the table below. The usable bandwidth of the detachable antenna is +/- 50 MHz from the block's center frequency, so it is acceptable to use an antenna from an adjacent block above or below the operating frequency if some loss in range can be tolerated.

Part of block 23 is not used since it covers a 608 to 614 MHz band that is allocated exclusively for use in radio astronomy.

UHF Transmitter Antenna Specifications



Lectrosonics A500RA UHF transmitter antennas follow the color code specifications in this chart to identify operating frequency block range. (The frequency block range is engraved on the outside housing for each individual transmitter.) If a situation exists whereby the antenna is defective and the antenna cap is missing, refer to this chart to determine the correct replacement antenna.

BLOCK	FREQUENCY RANGE	CAP COLOR	ANTENNA LENGTH
470	470.100 - 495.600	Black w/ Label	4.73"
19	486.400 - 511.900	Black w/ Label	4.51"
20	512.000 - 537.500	Black w/ Label	4.05"
21	537.600 - 563.100	Brown	3.80"
22	563.200 - 588.700	Red	3.48"
23	588.800 - 607.900	Orange	3.36"
944	944.100 - 951.900	Black w/ Label	1.57"

Specifications

Operating Frequencies (MHz):

Block 470	470.100 - 495.600
Block 19	486.400 - 511.900
Block 20	512.000 - 537.500
Block 21	537.600 - 563.100
Block 22	563.200 - 588.700
Block 23	588.800 - 607.900
Block 944	944.100 - 951.900

Channel Spacing:	100 kHz
RF Power Output:	250 mW
Pilot tone:	25 to 32 kHz; 3.5 kHz deviation (in Nu Hybrid mode)
Spurious Radiation:	Compliant with ETSI EN 300 422-1 v1.4.2
Frequency Stability:	±0.01% (10 ppm) @ 25° C
Temperature Stability:	±0.01% (10 ppm) from -30° C to +50° C
Channel Selection:	Momentary pushbutton switches, TUNE Up and Down
Compatibility Modes	Mode 3, IFB and Nu Hybrid
Audio Frequency Response:	100 Hz to 8 kHz, ±1 dB, IFB mode system response (see Rolloff) 30 Hz to 20 kHz, ±1 dB, Nu Hybrid mode system response
Rolloff:	Low frequency audio rolloff is Menu selectable for 3 dB down at 35 Hz or 50 Hz.
Signal to Noise Ratio:	90 dB typical ("A" weighted)

Output Impedance:	50 ohms
Audio Input Levels:	• 0 dBu for Line, RTS1 & RTS2 • -10 dBu for Clear Com • -42 dBu for mic dry inputs (no phantom power) • +/-50Vdc max
Audio Input Config:	Balanced and Unbalanced, rear panel selectable for Line, Mic, RTS 1, RTS 2, and Clear Comm
Audio Input Impedance:	Greater than 2 K balanced, greater than 1 K unbalanced at any gain setting
Gain Control Range:	-18 dB to +24 dB (0 dB nominal center), Menu selectable
Audio Input Jack:	Standard XLR female connector
Input Power:	12 to 14 VDC typical, 200 ma. max.; Max. Input Range 6 to 18 VDC
Power Input Jack:	Coax type, locking LZR RL26AE
Indicators:	Backlit Liquid Crystal Display. Displays modulation meter, frequencies, modes, rolloff, audio level, and tuning groups.
Front panel controls:	• MENU momentary pushbutton switch • Power OFF-TUNE-XMIT, 3 position slide switch • Select UP momentary pushbutton switch • Select DOWN momentary pushbutton switch
Rear panel controls:	Input Mode Select, 4 section DIP switch
Weight:	9.6 ozs. (272 grams)
Size:	5.25" L (including connectors) x 3.25" W x 1.25" H 133.35 L (including connectors) x 82.55 W x 31.75 H mm
Emission designator:	110KF3E

Specifications subject to change without notice.

This device complies with FCC radiation exposure limits as set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This device should be installed and operated so that its antenna(s) are not co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. A separation distance of at least 20cm (8 inches) must be maintained to comply with the FCC Radio Frequency Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) requirements.

Service and Repair

If your system malfunctions, you should attempt to correct or isolate the trouble before concluding that the equipment needs repair. Make sure you have followed the setup procedure and operating instructions. Check the interconnecting cables and then go through the **Troubleshooting** section in this manual.

We strongly recommend that you **do not** try to repair the equipment yourself and **do not** have the local repair shop attempt anything other than the simplest repair. If the repair is more complicated than a broken wire or loose connection, send the unit to the factory for repair and service. Don't attempt to adjust any controls inside the units. Once set at the factory, the various controls and trimmers do not drift with age or vibration and never require readjustment. **There are no adjustments inside that will make a malfunctioning unit start working.**

LECTROSONICS' Service Department is equipped and staffed to quickly repair your equipment. In warranty repairs are made at no charge in accordance with the terms of the warranty. Out-of-warranty repairs are charged at a modest flat rate plus parts and shipping. Since it takes almost as much time and effort to determine what is wrong as it does to make the repair, there is a charge for an exact quotation. We will be happy to quote approximate charges by phone for out-of-warranty repairs.

Returning Units for Repair

For timely service, please follow the steps below:

- A. DO NOT return equipment to the factory for repair without first contacting us by email or by phone. We need to know the nature of the problem, the model number and the serial number of the equipment. We also need a phone number where you can be reached 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. (U.S. Mountain Standard Time).
- B. After receiving your request, we will issue you a return authorization number (R.A.). This number will help speed your repair through our receiving and repair departments. The return authorization number must be clearly shown on the **outside** of the shipping container.
- C. Pack the equipment carefully and ship to us, shipping costs prepaid. If necessary, we can provide you with the proper packing materials. UPS is usually the best way to ship the units. Heavy units should be "double-boxed" for safe transport.
- D. We also strongly recommend that you insure the equipment, since we cannot be responsible for loss of or damage to equipment that you ship. Of course, we insure the equipment when we ship it back to you.

Lectrosonics USA:

Mailing address:

Lectrosonics, Inc.
PO Box 15900
Rio Rancho, NM 87174
USA

Shipping address:

Lectrosonics, Inc.
561 Laser Rd. NE, Suite 102
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
USA

Telephone:

(505) 892-4501
(800) 821-1121 Toll-free
(505) 892-6243 Fax

Web:

www.lectrosonics.com

E-mail:

sales@lectrosonics.com

Lectrosonics Canada:

Mailing Address:

720 Spadina Avenue,
Suite 600
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T9

Telephone:

(416) 596-2202
(877) 753-2876 Toll-free
(877-7LECTRO)
(416) 596-6648 Fax

E-mail:

Sales: colinb@lectrosonics.com
Service: joeb@lectrosonics.com

LIMITED ONE YEAR WARRANTY

The equipment is warranted for one year from date of purchase against defects in materials or workmanship provided it was purchased from an authorized dealer. This warranty does not cover equipment which has been abused or damaged by careless handling or shipping. This warranty does not apply to used or demonstrator equipment.

Should any defect develop, Lectrosonics, Inc. will, at our option, repair or replace any defective parts without charge for either parts or labor. If Lectrosonics, Inc. cannot correct the defect in your equipment, it will be replaced at no charge with a similar new item. Lectrosonics, Inc. will pay for the cost of returning your equipment to you.

This warranty applies only to items returned to Lectrosonics, Inc. or an authorized dealer, shipping costs prepaid, within one year from the date of purchase.

This Limited Warranty is governed by the laws of the State of New Mexico. It states the entire liability of Lectrosonics Inc. and the entire remedy of the purchaser for any breach of warranty as outlined above. NEITHER LECTROSONICS, INC. NOR ANYONE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OR DELIVERY OF THE EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS EQUIPMENT EVEN IF LECTROSONICS, INC. HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE LIABILITY OF LECTROSONICS, INC. EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF ANY DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have additional legal rights which vary from state to state.



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7 November 2018