

45 Watts
High Fidelity
MIXING AMPLIFIER

for musicians



11-stage mixing amplifier * 5 mixable inputs * Connection for echo equipment * Output for tape recorder * Two inputs with separate bass and treble controls * Four inputs with separate switches for echo/reverb. "on — off" * Optical modulation indicator * Wide frequency response * 50 watts peak output * Elegant low cabinet with carrying handle *

EMINENT

A new feature:

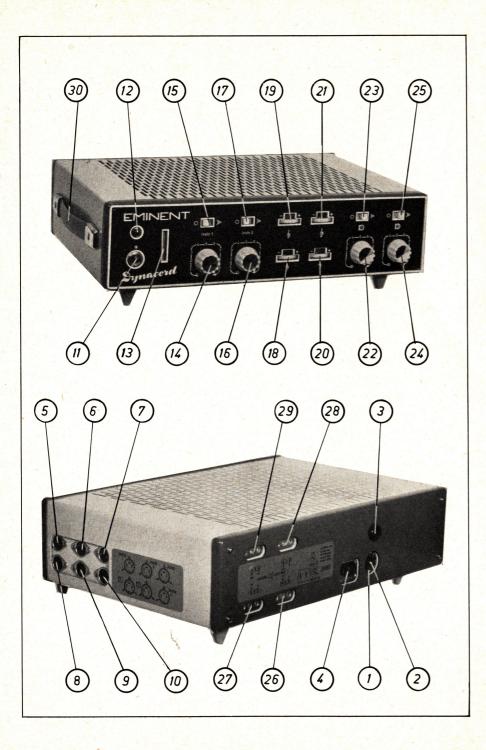
Totalizing volume control

Correct setting of the volume controls for the various amplification inlets will be found by practical experience. Up to now all volume controls had to be newly set in the event of a modification of the room's acoustical conditions due e. g. to a different occupation of the room. By means of the now incorporated "totalizing volume control" the required change can be obtained by operating one button only i. e. there is no need to set all individual volume controls.

In order to adjust the unit put the totalizing volume control (in the middle of the front plate, between the tone controls) in its medium position. Now tune all individual volume controls of the occupied inlets accordingly. After this has been done, the desired total volume can be changed equally according to new room conditions for all inlets by simply turning the totalizing volume control knob to the right (louder) or to the left (tuning down).

Note: The individual controls are out of operating as long as the totalizing volume control is in its neutral position (deviation to the left!)

Dynacord



- 1 = Voltage Selector
- 2 = Fuse Holder (centre cap) Main Fuse
- 3 = Fuse (B supply)
- 4 = Line Cord Interlock Plug
- (5) = Input Jack "Instrument 1"
- 6 = Input Jack "Instrument 2"
- 7 = Input Jack "Echo/Reverb. Units"
- (8) = Input Jack "Dynamic Microphone 1"
- 9 = Input Jack "Dynamic Microphone 2"
- 10 = Input Jack "Instrument 3"
- (11) = Mains Switch
- (12) = Pilot Light
- (13) = Modulation Indicator
- (4) = Volume Control for Instrument 1
- (15) = Echo/Reverb. "On Off" Switch for Instrument 1
- (6) = Volume Control for Instrument 2
- (17) = Echo/Reverb. "On-Off" Switch for Instrument 2
- (18) = Bass Control for Instrument 1 and 2
- (19) = Treble Control for Instrument 1 and 2
- 20 = Bass Control for Microphone 1 and 2
- (21) = Treble Control for Microphone 1 and 2
- 22 = Volume Control for Microphone 1
- 23 = Echo/Reverb. "On Off" Switch for Microphone 1
- 24 = Volume Control for Microph: ne 2
- 25 = Echo/Reverb. "On Off" Switch for Microphone 2
- 26 = Loudspeaker Connecting Socket, 4 Ohms
- (27) = Loudspeaker Connecting Socket, 8 Ohms
- 28 = Loudspeaker Connecting Socket, 16 Ohms
- 29 = Loudspeaker Connecting Socket, 100 Volts
- 30 = Carrying Handle

Index:

								Page
Cover with Short Descrip	otion						,	1
Amplifier "EMINENT" in Front and Rear View								3
Component Guide by N	umb	ers						4
General Description .								5
Mains Supply								5-6
Input Connectors .								6-7
Operating Controls .								7
Circuit Diagram	-							8-9
Output Connectors .				7.1				10
Operating the Amplifier								11-13
Technical Specifications								14

EMINENT

General:

Within the extensive manufacturing programme of DYNACORD the mixing amplifier EMINENT represents a further developement of the former model EXQUISIT. We have implemented in this amplifier all desires which have been expressed by performers and musicians concerning the otherwise proved and popular model Exquisit. Tone controls have been added, so that there are now separate bass and treble controls for two inputs. This enables the user to vary the tone individually in case more than one microphone or instrument is being used. The individual echo/reverb. "on - off" switches on four inputs, are another important novelty. The technically minded user will appreciate the fact that this amplifier has been constructed with printed circuits, except the output stage. This construction provides a far greater reliability in operation which is of special importance to the performer on the stage as well as to the musician. The mechanical design of the amplifter has been improved in such a way as to eliminate damages to the chassis even in rough handling during transportation. In general we feel that the amplifier "EMINENT" will be as popular as the preceding model, due to its technical construction, its design, and its convenient way of handling during transportation.

Connecting to the Mains Supply:

The proper line voltage for the set is being selected on the voltage selector ① located at the rear panel. Using a screw driver the centre cap must be slightly pressed and turned until the notch corresponds with the required line voltage. All units supplied from our factory are adjusted to a voltage of 220 Volts. The set must be connected only to A. C. Supplies.

The fuse is located inside the centre cap ② of the voltage selector ①. This centre cap will snap out after a turn and release the fuse. Repeated blowing of the proper fuse indicates a defect in the unit. Do not attempt to bridge the fuse with wire or other objects for this may cause severe damage to the unit which will not be covered by warranty. The fuse holder for the B-supply fuse ③ 0.3 A is located directly above the voltage selector.

Input Connectors:

The six input jacks (3-pin sockets) are located at the right hand side panel. The plate at the left of these sockets shows a schematic diagram of all possible connections. The small arrows besides the socket symbols indicate to which pins of the 3-prong connectors the leads of the connecting cables are to be fixed. They further indicate which pins represent audio inputs or audio outputs.

The upper jacks, from left to right, are:

- Input (5) for instrument 1: pin 1 = Audio inputs (especially for guitars) pin 2 = Ground (shield)
 pin 3 = Not used
- Input 6 for instrument 2: pin 1 = Audio input pin 2 = Ground (shield) pin 3 = Not used
- 3. Input (7) for echo pin 1 = Audio for echo pick-up and reverberation: pin 2 = Ground (shield)

 pin 3 = Audio for echo play-back

Instead of an echo- and reverberation set also a tape-recorder may be connected to the amplifier. One connecting cable with two shielded leads is fully sufficient for both "pick-up" and "play-back". In any case, the cable will remain in socket (7).

The lower jacks, from left to right, are:

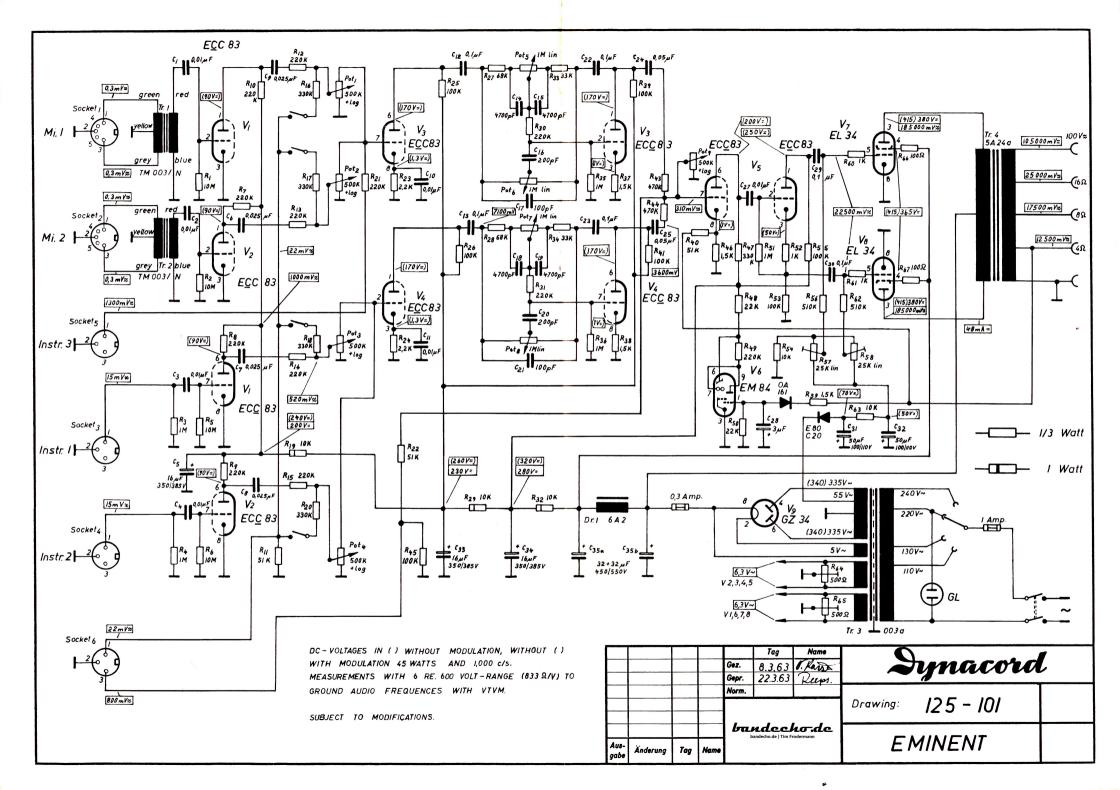
- 4. Input 8 microphone 1 pin 1+3= Audio input (dynamic): pin 2= Ground (shield)
- 5. Input 9 microphone 2 pin 1+3 = Audio input (dynamic): pin 2 = Ground (shield)
- 6. Input (10) instrument 3: pin 1 = Audio input (for electronic instruments, pin 2 = Ground (shield) such as Organs, etc.) pin 3 = Not used

In case it is desired to use more than two dynamic microphones (impedance of 200 Ohms), these may be connected to the instrument inputs 1 and 2 (5) and (6) through the DYNACORD cable transformer MK 200.

Operating Controls:

from left to right:

- 1. Mains Switch (11) and Pilot Light (12)
- 2. Optical modulation control (magic band indicator) (13)
- 3. Volume and mixing Control (4) for instrument 1
- 4. Echo/Reverb. "on off" switch (5) for instrument input 1. To operate either with or without echo or reverberation.
- 5. Volume and mixing control (6) for instrument 2
- 6. "On Off" switch 17, same as No. 4 above, however for instrument input 2
- 7. Bass Control (18) for the inputs "instrument 1 and 2"
- 8. Treble Control (9) for the inputs "instrument 1 and 2"
- 9. Bass Control 20 for the inputs "microphone 1 and 2"
- 10. Treble Control (21) for the inputs "microphone 1 and 2"
- 11. Volume and mixing Control 22 for dynamic microphone 1
- 12. "On-Off" switch 23, same as No. 4 above, however for microphone input 1
- 13. Volume and mixing Control 24 for dynamic microphone 2
- 14. "On Off" switch ②5, same as No. 4 above, however for microphone input 2



Output Connectors:

The amplifier "EMINENT" is equipped with output connectors for any of the usual loudspeaker systems. The connecting sockets for the following impedances are located at the rear panel:

Socket 26 for 4 Ohms Socket 27 for 8 Ohms Socket 28 for 16 Ohms Socket 29 for 100 Volt adaption

An outstanding sound reproduction may be obtained by using DYNACORD sound radiators. Our extensive manufacturing programme enables you to find a suitable speaker combination for any purpose. It is recommended to use only speakers or speakers combinations which was able to be all the first the first transmissions.

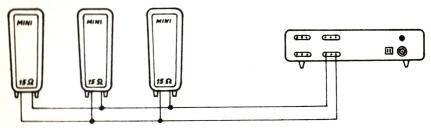
speaker combinations which are able to handle the 45 Watts provided by the amplifier. In order to obtain the most effective distribution of sound in large rooms it is advisable to use several radiators, according to the local situation.

The impedances of the speakers connected to the amplifier must be matched by all means. To obtain the best sound reproduction the deviations from the proper impedance should not exceed 25%. DYNACORD speaker combinations are especially designed to allow a large variety of combinations.

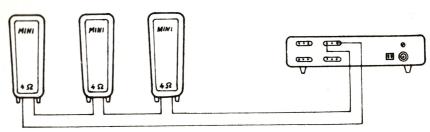
For example:

Quan- tity	Speaker-Type I mpodation		to be connected	amplifier output		
1	Hi-Fi 40	15	directly	16 Ohms @9		
1	BB 40	15	directly	16 Ohms 29		
2	Mini or BB 32	15	in parallel	8 Ohms 28		
3	Mini or BB 32	15	in parallel	4 Ohms 27		
4	Mini or BB 32	15	in parallel	4 Ohms 27		
4	Mini or BB 32	4	In series	16 Ohms 29		

Examples for Wiring:



3 sound radiators "Mini" connected in parallel to amplifier output 4 Ohms



3 sound radiators "Mini" connected in series to amplifier output 16 Ohms

When several sound radiators or speaker combinations are being connected (especially in case they are arranged very close to each other) attention must be paid to connecting the polarition correctly. In case of wrong polarity the effects will cancel out each other, especially in reproducing the basses. The result will be poor reproduction as well as a low volume of sound. Polarity is lately being indicated on the connecting plugs of all DYNACORD sound radiators by a coloured dot.

Operating the Amplifier:

After the voltage selector ① with fuse holder ② has been adjusted to the proper line voltage, the amplifier can be switched on by the mains switch ①. There is a special mark on the front panel to indicate the "on"-position. The pilot light ② indicates after the warm up period that the amplifier is in operation.

After the instruments and/or microphones are connected to the appropriate jacks $\boxed{5}$ — $\boxed{0}$, the volume can be adjusted with the controls $\boxed{4}$, $\boxed{6}$, $\boxed{2}$, and $\boxed{2}$. The tone may be adjusted with the controls $\boxed{8}$, $\boxed{9}$, $\boxed{2}$, and $\boxed{2}$). The volume controls are marked in correspondence with the respective input jacks.

The "Bass" for the instrument inputs 1 and 2 may be adjusted with control (18), and the "Treble" with control (19). For the microphone inputs 1 and 2 the Bass will be adjusted with control (20) and the Treble with control (21). The input for echo- and reverberation units is not being affected by these tone controls. For this purpose the tone controls of the echo- and reverberation unit itself must be utilized.

To avoid distortions by adjusting the volume controls the modulation indicator should be observed. The light bands at the modulation indicator may be close together or even touch each other during operation, but they should never overlap each other. Maximum modulation, however, can be obtained only when the loud-speakers and microphones located in the same room are not causing a so-called "acoustic feed-back".

The "acoustic feed-back" is a physical phenomenon caused by the reciprocal effects of loudspeaker and microphone. When a microphone is connected to the amplifier at maximum volume the acoustic feed-back causes a high-pitched tone.

An "acoustical feed-back" can be prevented by reducing the volume and stepping closer to the microphone. It is also quite important to arrange microphone and loudspeakers carefully. The microphone should always be placed within the dead sound corner of the loudspeakers but never within the field of emission in front or back of the speakers. The arrangement of the loudspeakers and microphones is especially critical in closed scarcely occupied rooms or in rooms with bare walls. Turning the microphone or the speakers slightly into another direction usually brings about the wanted improvement in transmission. It must be further considered that large and bare walls are reflecting the sound in a high degree.

The use of low feedback-type microphones, such as the DYNACORD microphones DD 65, DD 65/R, DD 61, and DD 260, guarantee low feed-back and high fidelity in transmission.

The "on – off" switches located directly above the volume controls facilitate an immediate change over from an operation with echo or reverberation effects to one without these effects, individually for each of the inputs. When the amplifier "EMINENT" is for example connected to the echo unit "ECHOCORD SUPER 62", the switches in their right hand position effect transmission with echo or reverberation effect, while the individual inputs may be operated without these effects when the switches are in the left position. The required intensity of the echo and reverberation effects should be checked and adjusted on the echo unit prior to final operation.

In order to have both the echo unit "ECHOCORD SUPER 62" and the amplifier "EMINENT" withhin easy reach for operation, DYNACORD has designed the combination rack "KR 2". Both units can be mounted in this rack for easy operation and transportation. For convenient transportation of the amplifier "EMINENT" a convenient carrying handle is provided at the left hand panel 30.



EMINENT



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Mains voltage:

Power consumption:

Tubes: Circuits:

Output: Distortion:

Gain: Dynamic range:

Frequency response:

Frequency correction:

Inputs:

Microphone 1 (dynamic) Microphone 2 (Instrument 1 (guitar or other) Instrument 2 (accordion or other)

Echo/reverb. (play-back) Echo/reverb. (pick-up) Instrument 3 (electronic organ) Outputs:

Fuses:

Pilot light: Weight: Dimensions: Cabinet:

adjustable 110, 130, 220, and 240 volts A. C. approx. 150 VA at peak power 5 x ECC 83, 2 x EL 34, EM 84, GZ 34, E 60 C 15

9 preamplifier stages, 1 phase inverter, 1 push-pull stage in AB/2 class, power supply with tube and dry-rectifier,

1 indicator tube. 45 Watts continuous output, 50 watts peak output

less than 1% at 1.000 c/s and 40 watts

60 dB at maximum modulation 30 - 20.000 c/s \pm 2 dB

200 ohms

separate bass and treble controls for each two inputs Impedance: Sensitivity:

> 200 ohms 0.6 mV 1 MOhms 15 mV 1 MOhms 15 mV 100 KOhms 800 mV 15 KOhms 22 mV

0.6 mV

300 KOhms 1.3 mV 4, 8, and 16 ohms, 100 volts

mains voltage 110 - 160 volts = 3 amp. 220 - 240 volts = 1 amp.B-supply voltage = 0.3 amp.

all fuses medium lag-type, 5 x 20 mm neon lamp 220 volts 23 lbs.

Width $14^{3}/_{4}$ ins., depth 11 ins., height $4^{1}/_{2}$ ins.

Modern flat metal cabinet with carrying handle, two-tone colour, black and gold front panel.

Subject to modifications



ELEKTRONIK UND GERÄTEBAU

bandecho.de | Tim Frodermann