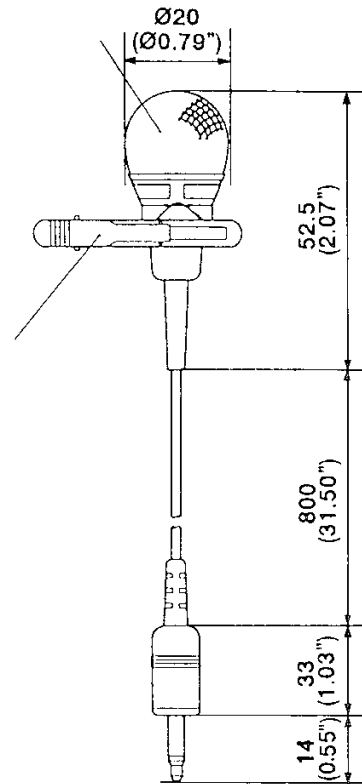


■ TIPS FOR CONVENIENT USE

1. To avoid feedback, use the microphone with your mouth put as close to the microphone top as possible.
2. Adjust the tuner volume control to an appropriate volume level that prevents feedback. The system is prone to feedback if the microphone comes too close to the speaker. It is suggested that tests be performed preliminarily of feedback points in locations where the microphone is to be actually used.
3. To prevent radio interference or malfunction of the tuner, always use the microphone at least 3m (10 feet) away from a receiving antenna.
4. When using multiple microphones simultaneously, separate them at least 60cm (2 feet) from each other to prevent noise or break in sound, which may result from mutual microphone interference.
5. Walls, floors, and ceilings block the radio wave's straight-line travel, and frequently create null spots that can cause temporary loss of signal reception even within the practical transmission distance threshold. In such cases, relocate a receiving antenna or change microphone locations. (To effectively reduce the null spots, use the diversity tuner instead of non-diversity tuners.)
6. Human bodies absorb radio signals, and this can badly affect signal reception. In rooms having a number of people, attempt to install an antenna high above the floor.
7. Once a wireless system is installed, actually move around the site with a microphone to check system operation.



■ ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS

Squelch circuit

In a receiver employing only a noise or carrier squelch, the squelch circuit is actuated and provides the output whenever the receiver receives the same RF carrier as a receiving frequency. This causes even a disturbing radio signal to be received provided its frequency is the same as the receiving frequency. As a result, it can happen that sound is suddenly heard from the speaker due to disturbing radio signal even when the wireless microphone's power switch is left OFF.

The squelch circuit of TOA's wireless systems consists of both the tone and noise squelches, and is not actuated if only same RF carrier as the receiving frequency is received. It is so designed as to be actuated and output a signal only when the received RF carrier contains a very exact pre-determined tone frequency component. Therefore, disturbing radio signals are rejected and the speaker can be kept completely quiet when the wireless microphone's power switch is set to OFF, ensuring reliable use in every application.

