Key Features:

- Designed specifically for musical instruments
- Flexible mechanical design for optimum positioning
- Supercardioid pattern for exceptional acoustic isolation and feedback rejection
- Accurate response, even in high sound pressure levels (SPL)
- Rugged steel construction for exceptional durability



General Description:

Designed specifically for horns, drums, acoustical and electric guitars, the N/D468 provides a smooth, natural sound, capturing the excitement of the instrument. The supercardioid pattern provides superior rejection and acoustic isolation in any application. An innovative EV design harnesses the increased power of a neodymium based magnet design, allowing a large-diameter voice coil (up to 50% larger than other mics) for dynamic, efficient microphone performance. N/DYM® offers the power and clarity to "cut through the mix." Whatever your instrument application the N/D468 is sure to be a top performer.

Operation

The low frequency response of the N/D468 microphone varies with the distance from the sound source. Known as "proximity effect," maximum bass response is produced in "close-up" use with the microphone 1/4 inch from the sound source. Normal bass response is experienced with working distances greater than 24 inches. Working close to the microphone will produce a more robust sound. Close up positioning of the microphone will also reduce the potential for feedback from the sound reinforcement system. When close-miced, the bass-boost provides an increase in overall microphone output level. The mixer gain may be proportionately reduced, resulting in a reduction of the system's sensitivity to feedback caused by sound entering the microphone from the loudspeakers.

Technical Specifications:

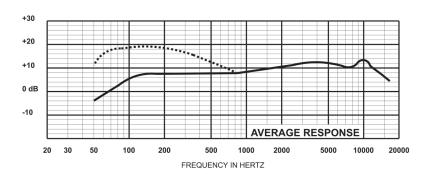
Element:	Dynamic N/DYM® magnet structure
Freq. Response, Close:	30 Hz - 22,000 Hz
Freq. Response, Far:	60 Hz - 22,000 Hz
Polar Pattern:	Supercardioid
Sensitivity, Open Circuit Voltage @ 1 kHz:	3.1 mV/pascal
Dynamic Range:	144 dB
Equivalent Output Noise:	14 dB A weighted (0 dB = 0.00002 pascal)
Polarity:	Positive pressure on diaphragm causes positive voltage on pin 2 ref. pin 3
Impedance:	350 ohms balanced (low-z)
Microphone Connector:	3-pin, XLR-type
Finish:	Non-reflecting black
Materials:	Memraflex™ grille screen
Accessories Included:	311 Stand Adapter Soft Zippered "Gig" Bag
Dimensions, Length: Diameter: Shank:	2.05" (52 mm)
Net Weight:	6.7oz (190 g)
Shipping Weight:	16 oz (453 g)

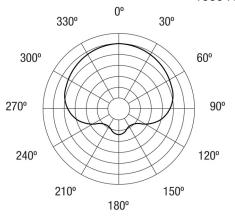


Frequency Response:



(5 dB per division)
—— 1000 Hz





Microphone Use and Placement

Please note that micing techniques are a matter of personal preference. These are merely guidelines to assist in the placement of the microphone to gain optimal performance.

<u>Usage</u>	Optimal Placement
Electric Guitar and Bass Guitar Amplifier	Place microphone approximately 1-2" from and at a 90° degree angle to the speaker cone. To reduce boominess, move the microphone off axis to the cone from 90° to 45°, or move mic from center of cone to either edge.
Tom-Toms	On double headed Toms place mic over the top of drum 1-3" and at a 45° angle to the drum surface and 1-2" in from the drum edge. On single headed Toms use above method or place mic inside Tom from underneath at a 90° angle from the center of head, 3-5", away.
Snare Drum	Place mic 1-3" above the heads, 1-2" in from the rim. Aim each mic at the top heads angled down about 45°. If the drum rings, tape deadening material to the head or use damping rings. For more "snare" sound place a 2nd mic underneath aimed up at the bottom of head.
Cymbals	Place microphone one to two feet above the top of cymbals.

High-Hat
Place micropnone one to two reet above the top of cymba
Place 5 inches above outside edge at a 45° down angle.

Brass
6-24" away, and on axis with the bell of the instrument.

Acoustic Guitar
Place mic 6-12" from where finger board joins the body.

Instrumental Microphone Standard Placement & Use Guidelines

- 1. Always point the microphone at the desired source of sound, and away from any unwanted sources.
- 2. The microphone should be located close to the sound source to minimize interference from other potential sound sources.
- 3. Use the 3-to-1 rule when using multiple microphones. Place each microphone three times farther from other microphones as from the desired sound source.
- 4. Minimize over-handling of the microphone to reduce unwanted mechanical noise.
- 5. Working close to the microphone will increase the bass tone and also provide increased gain-before-feedback.

N/D468 Part Number: 16043008



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Part Number 38109-831 Rev. B

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Specifications subject to change without notice.