

C-DUCER

LP2 INSTRUCTIONS

SETTING-UP PROCEDURE

- Clean the area of the instrument to which the tape is to be attached and remove the backing strip.
- Ensure that the instrument's surface will not be damaged by the adhesive on the tape by sticking the tape to a portion of the instrument that does not show and removing it, watching for any disturbance of the surface. If disturbance does occur, contact your supplier to obtain a special protective film that is available.
- Lightly press the tape onto the instrument in the recommended position.
- Plug the tape lead into the input socket on the pre-amplifier and connect the output to the amplifier/mixer.
- Listen to the sound of the amplified instrument and vary the tape position until the instrument is faithfully reproduced.
- Apply firm pressure to secure the tape in position.
- A new length of adhesive should be used for each application of the tape.
- When the tape position is finalised it is recommended that the small adhesive sponge pad provided is used to firmly secure the plastic

The timbre of the sound varies across the soundboard, the optimum position will vary from one instrument to another. A guide to those positions most often found to be best is shown in the diagrams.

CARE OF C-DUCER

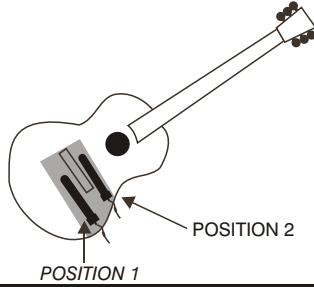
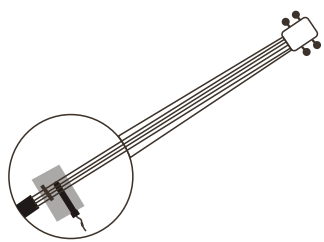
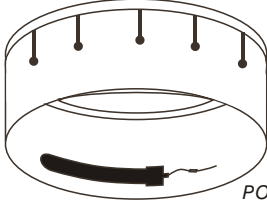
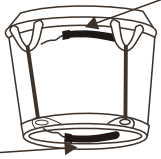
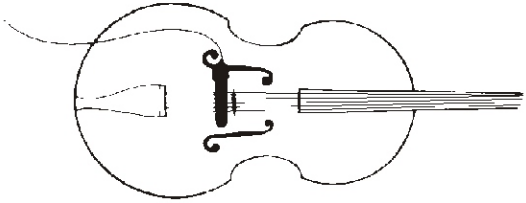
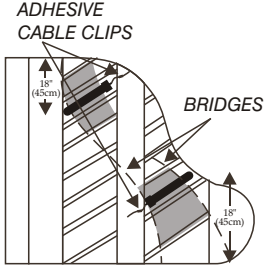
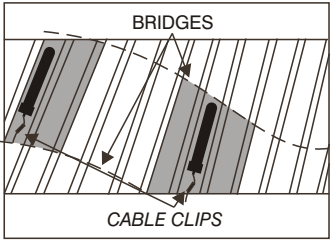
- The tape is ruggedly constructed but as with any piece of high-quality instrumentation, deserves careful treatment to ensure continued perfect performance.
- The tape should not be subjected to mechanical stress.
- The tape should be kept dry and not subjected to extremes of temperature.

Important: If it is found necessary to reconnect the jack-plug (after shortening the cable, for example) note that there is a layer of conductive black plastic surrounding the inner conductor insulator. This must be stripped back and kept clear of the inner conductor.

SPECIFICATIONS

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency response: | .3dB at 40Hz and 25kHz |
| Output impedance: | 5kOhm |
| Power requirements: | 1 x 9v battery (PP3/VT3) |
| Current consumption: | 3mA (approx) |
| Weight: | 200g (approx) |
| S/N: | Better than 80dB |

Note: The output jack-plug is used to turn the pre-amplifier on and should be removed when the unit is not in use to maximise battery life.

| INSTRUMENT | TAPE POSITION - Shaded area offers a guide to suggested area of experimentation | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Guitar Group Folk Classical Mandolin Balalaika Lute etc. Banjo | Parallel to bridge Position 2 gives a brighter sound than position 1 |  |  |
| Percussion Timbales Congas Bongos | Inside the drum parallel to the playing head. Congas: Outside the drum at the top of shell. Bongos: Inside the drum at the bottom of the shell. |  |  |
| Violin Family Double Bass Cello Violin | Parallel to the bridge over the sound post. |  | |
| Keyboard Instruments Grand Piano Upright Piano | If the back of the soundboard of the upright piano is inaccessible, position the tapes on the front face which can be reached via the lower cover board. |  |  |
| Smaller Keyboard Instruments Harpsichord Spinet Clavichord Celeste etc. | | | |