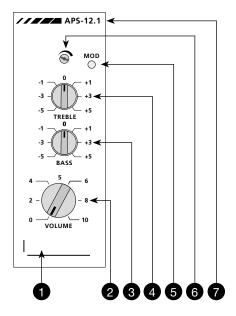


APS-12.1

Input module with audio signal detection



Front view (FRS)

- 1 Sound source label
- 2 Volume control
- 3 Bass control
- 4 Treble control
- 5 Activation level control
- 6 Activity indication
- 7 Model code

Rear view (RWS)

- A Input label
- B Socket DIN
- C Socket XLR

Description

Designation and function

Universal input module for the reproduction of a sound source according to the label – with audio signal detection for an action

Possible sound sources

Dynamic microphone, condenser microphone, wireless microphone, music device, line

Use of the module

As an independent input

Adjustments on the module

- · Adaptation to the sound source (input sensitivity)
- Attack time and release time
- High-pass filter
- Bypass for bus 1 and bus 2

Function of the module

According to the programming of the APS-990 processor module

Controls for volume, bass and treble

Do affect the tone in all active loudspeakers

Security

The operating knobs can be removed (with pliers) – operation only then possible with the aid of a screw-driver; an additional cover makes the operation impossible (prevents operating errors)

Rear panels (RWS)

RWS-01 (standard)

RWS-12 (option: as RWS-01 but with additional internal transformer and level adjustment)



Technical specifications

Connection diagram for the DIN Socket (B)

- 1 LF (low frequency) input balanced +
- 2 Ground/shield
- 3 LF input balanced or unbalanced (unbalanced = left channel; mono together with 5)
- 4 Remote control
- 5 LF input balanced or unbalanced (unbalanced = right channel; mono together with 5)

Connection diagram for the XLR socket (C)

- 1 Ground/shield
- 2 LF (low frequency) input balanced +
- 3 LF (low frequency) input balanced -



3

Data

Removal of the module from a unit

- a) CAUTION: the amplifier system must be disconnected from mains and battery supply!
- b) Remove the covering strips at the cabinet
- c) Unscrew the mounting screws
- d) Pulling out the module forwards

Input sensitivity

Sselectable with the mini switches S2 and S4 – according to the table printed on the module:

-63 dBm without phantom powering
-53 dBm with phantom powering
-37 dBm without phantom powering
(S2 = -63 dBm, S6 = 0 dBm)
-10 dBm without phantom powering
0 dBm without phantom powering
reduction to -42 dB
(e.g. from 100 V to 0 dBm;
without phantom powering)

Connection

Microphone/Line Balanced
Music source/AUX Unbalanced

Balancing

Electronically made (at RWS-12: by LF transformer with additional electrical insulation)

Inputimpedance

Microphone 200 Ohm Auxiliary/Line 47 kOhm at RWS-12 600 Ohm

Phantom powering for condenser microphone

12 VDC

Remote control

Switch-on/switch-off of the amplifier unit and transmission of a digital information to the APS-990

Remote control activation

External (normally open) contact between pin 4 and pin 2 of the DIN 5-pole socket

Deactivation of the switch-on/switch-off

Remove Diode D2 at the module

Action

Transmission of a digital information to the APS-990

Priority and LF activation

According to the programming of the APS-990

Settings on the module

- Activation level (on the front): the signal level needed for the activation of the audio signal detection
- Attack time (ATTACK TIME): duration between the signal detection and the activity/triggering of the action (activity indication lights)
- Release time (internal control RELEASE TIME): duration between the end of the detection and the end of the activity
- High-pass filter (internal mini switch LOW CUT, S3 off = filter active): attenuation of low frequencies
- Bypass for the input buses M1 (internal mini switch S1.1) and M2 (S1.2): if the LF path is not activated, then the signal of the input is not muted on the selected bus – it is only lowered by 12 dB

Important

The use must be in accordance with the programming!