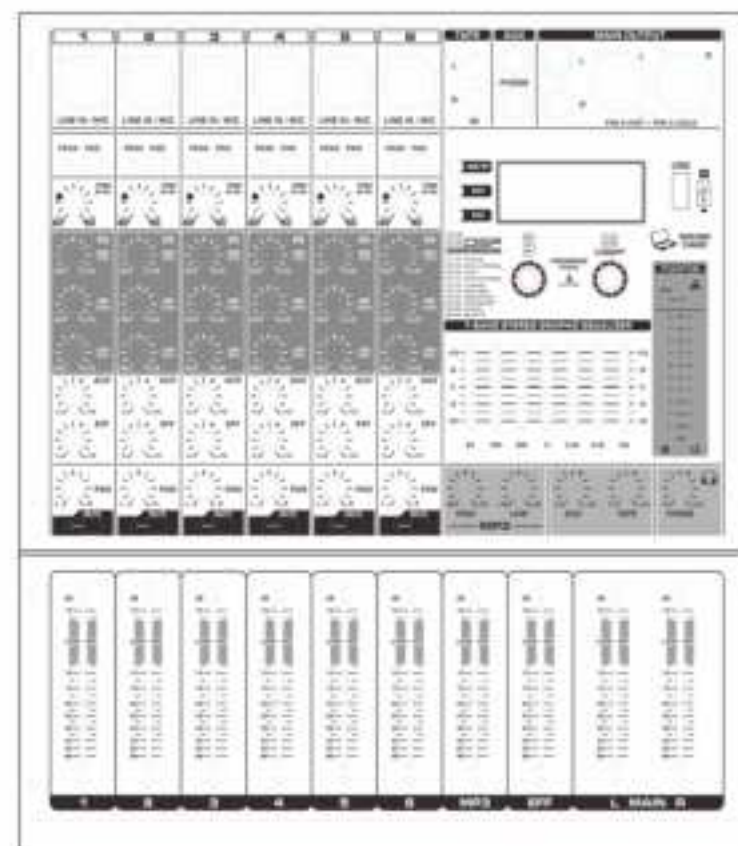


User Manual

PROFESSIONAL MIXER SERIES

TF SERIES



PROFESSIONAL MIXER SERIES

TF SERIES

Instruction manual for professional mixer
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

MATTERS NEEDING ATTENTION

— Safe operation instruction —



Install

- This AC power adapter can only be plugged into an AC power outlet of the specification specified in this user manual or shown on this adapter. Failure to do so may result in fire or electric shock.
- Do not allow water to enter the device or make it drip. Failure to do so may result in fire or electric shock.
- Do not place containers containing liquids or small metal objects on this device. Otherwise, liquid or small metal objects falling into the device may cause fire or electric shock.
- Do not press heavy objects (including this device) on the power cord. Otherwise, the power cord may be damaged, which may lead to fire or electric shock. In particular, do not put heavy objects on the power cord covered by the carpet.

Controls

- Do not scratch, bend, twist, stretch or heat the power cord. Otherwise, the power cord may be damaged, which may lead to fire or electric shock.
- Do not open the cover of the device. Failure to do so may result in electric shock. If you think the device needs repair, maintenance or repair, please contact the distributor.
- Please do not modify the device without authorization. Failure to do so may result in fire or electric shock.
- If lightning strikes, please turn off the power switch of the device as soon as possible and pull out the power plug.
- When lightning occurs, do not touch the power plug while plugged. Failure to do so may result in electric shock.



Install

- Please avoid using this device in the following situations:
 - Exposure to splashing oil and steam, such as near kitchen stoves, kettles, etc.
 - Unstable surfaces, such as wobbly tables or stools.
 - Exposure to excessive heat, such as inside a car with windows closed or in direct sunlight.
 - Places that are exposed to high humidity or dust accumulation.
- Hold the plug part when removing the power plug from the AC power outlet. Do not pull the cable directly. Otherwise, the power cord may be damaged, which may lead to fire or electric shock.
- Do not touch the power plug with wet hands. Failure to do so may result in electric shock.
- To use the device, first unplug the power from the AC power outlet and unplug all connecting cables. Otherwise, the cable may be damaged, which can lead to fire or electric shock.

When an exception occurs during operation

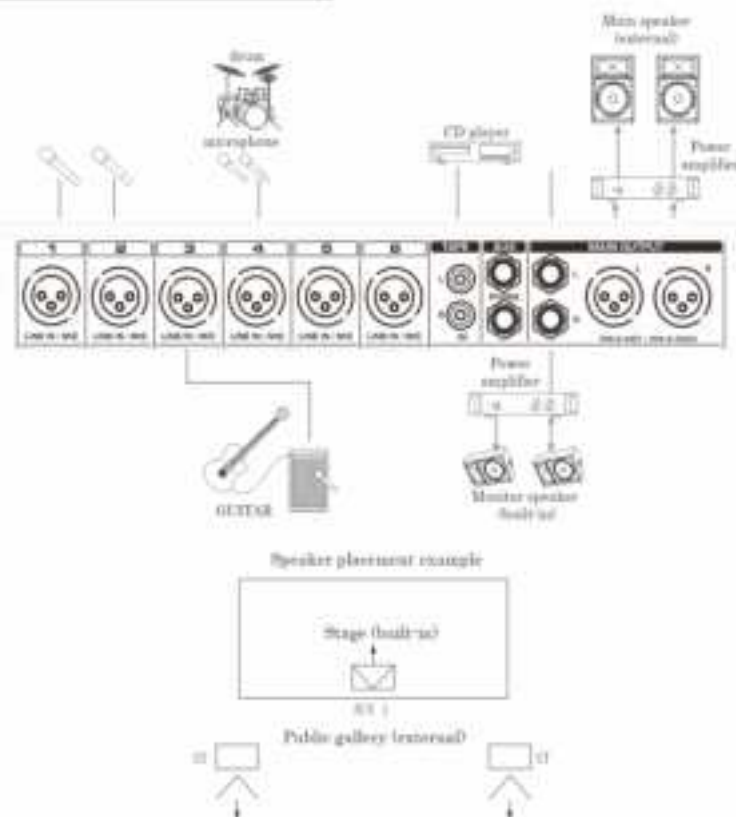
- If the power cable is damaged (for example, the cable is broken or the wire cable is exposed), please obtain a replacement from the dealer. Continued use of this device with a damaged power cord may result in fire or electric shock.
- If the AC adapter falls from a height or the housing is damaged, turn off the power switch immediately, pull out the power plug from the AC power outlet, and contact the dealer. If you continue to use this device, it may cause fire or electric shock.
- When you find any abnormality, such as smoke, odor, noise, foreign matter, liquid into the device, please turn off the power switch immediately. Remove the power plug from the AC power outlet. Please agent dealer for repair. Continued use may result in fire or electric shock.



- When the device is not in use or lightning is occurring in the area, be sure to remove the power plug from the power outlet.
- To avoid unnecessary noise, keep enough distance between the power amplifier and the screen.

CONNECTION AND INSTALLATION

Connection and installation



This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception,

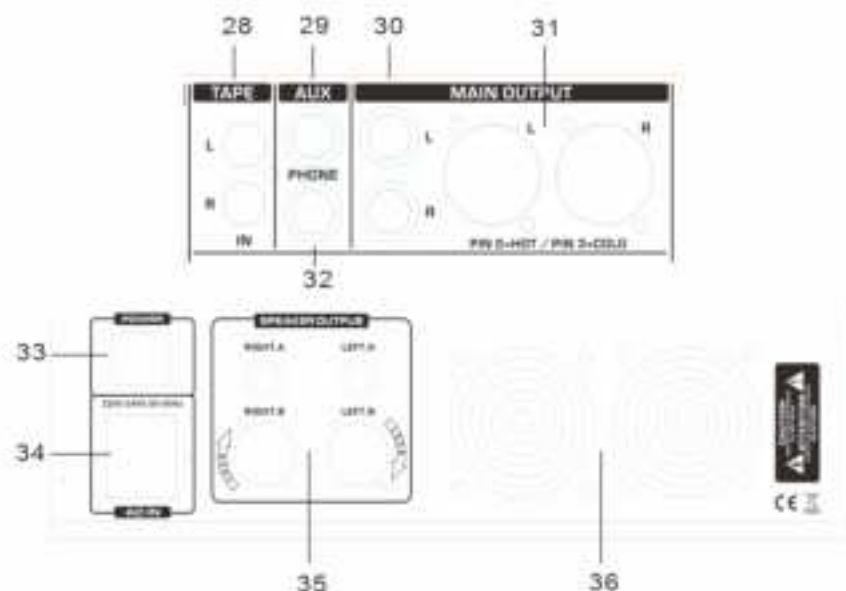
which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

The device has been evaluated to meet general RF exposure requirements. The device can be used in portable exposure conditions without restriction.

INPUT/OUTPUT PART

Input/output part



28.TAPE stereo lotus input interface

29.AUX auxiliary output interface

30.MAIN Main output 6.3 Output Interface

31.MAIN Main output XLR balanced output interface

32. Monitor the earphone output interface

33. Power switch

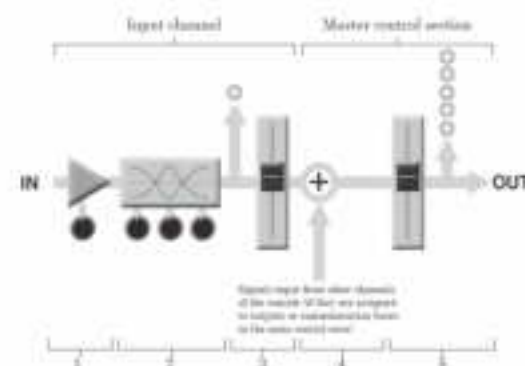
34. Power socket with fuse

35. Speaker Canon output interface

36. Cooling fan

Get the best out of the mixer

Simplified mixing console block diagram



When the signal enters the box after the direction

Input channel

1. Pre-amplifier

The first stage of any mixer workflow usually has significant 'gain' or 'amplification' features only at that stage. The pre-amplifier has a 'gain' control function to adjust the input sensitivity of the mixer to match the signal source level. Weak signals (such as microphone signals) are amplified and larger signals are weakened.

2. Equalizer

The equalizer may simply be a low or high frequency controller, or a fully featured four-band parametric equalizer. When enhanced, the EQ stage also has a gain function. The actual input channel can be overloaded by applying excessive EQ enhancement. A weakening is usually more effective than an enhancement.

3. Channel peak indicator and attenuator

The channel peak indicator is the most useful tool when setting the input gain control to get the best results. Note that it means after the preamp and EQ.

4. Adding amplifier

This is where the mixer really works. All the signals entered from the various input channels of the mixer are 'added' (mixed) here.

5. Main attenuator and level meter

A stereo, mono channel, or communication bus master attenuator and mixer master output level meter. Several main attenuators may be configured depending on the specific design of the mixer, such as depending on the communication bus or number of outputs provided.

Steps for level setting for best results

1. First set all level controls to the maximum: main attenuator, group attenuator (if any), channel attenuator and input gain control. It is also confirmed that no EQ enhancement or weakening is performed, and all effects and dynamic processors in the system are turned off or bypassed.
2. Load one source signal into one channel at a time: audition, play and play at the desired maximum level. Gradually increase the input gain as the signal is loaded into the appropriate channel until the peak indicator begins to blink, then dial back a little to the point where the peak indicator flashes only occasionally. Repeat the preceding steps for channels that are not open.
3. Raise the main attenuator and group attenuator (if any) to the maximum level (i.e. the '0' mark on the attenuator scale).
4. Now, load all signal sources simultaneously, turn up the channel attenuator, and set the initial mixing level.

The above are all basic operations. When setting the mix, the eye must look at the main output level meter to avoid staying in the peak area. If the output level meter stays at the peak, the channel attenuator must be lowered until the overall playback track falls within a good range, depending on the specific track material being played.

