PG Microphone Overview

English

Vocal Microphones



PG48
Vocal Microphone

A great microphone for spoken word applications.



Cardioid Dynamic Tailored

Applications > Page 4

Speech
Karaoke



PG58
Vocal Microphone

A rugged microphone tuned to accentuate the clarity of lead and back up vocals.



Cardioid Dynamic Tailored

Applications > Page 4

Lead Vocals
Back up Vocals

Instrument Microphones



PG57
Instrument Microphone

A versatile microphone for use with amplified or acoustic instruments.



Cardioid Dynamic Tailored

Applications > Page 5

Guitar Amplifier
Brass and Saxophone



PG81
Instrument Microphone

A sensitive, flat response microphone ideal for use with acoustic instruments.

** Battery or phantom power required (11-52V dc)*



Cardioid Condenser Flat

Applications > Page 6

Acoustic Guitar
Cymbals
Piano
Other applications:
Strings
Woodwinds
Ensembles

PG Usage and Setup

PG48 Vocal Microphone

Usage	Desired Response	Setup
Spoken Word	Natural sound Minimal "p" popping and "s" sounds.	15-60cm | 6-24in away from the mouth, slightly off to one side.



Karaoke	Robust sound Maximum isolation from other sources.	<10cm | <4in away from the mouth, directly in front of microphone.



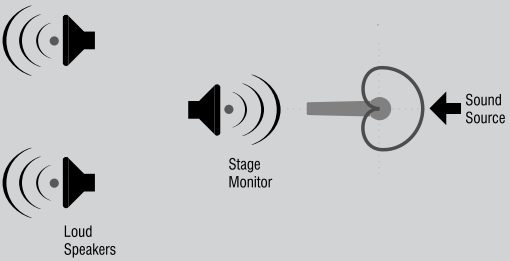
PG58 Vocal Microphone

Lead and Backup Vocals	Robust sound Emphasized bass, maximum isolation from other sources.	<15cm | <6in away from the mouth, directly in front of microphone.



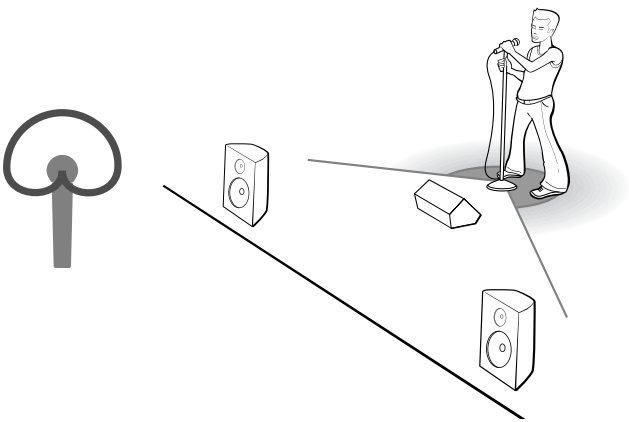
Feedback

Feedback Effet Larsen Realimentación
Feedback フィードバック 回响 Rückkopplung



How to avoid feedback*

1. Position the front of the microphone as close as possible to the sound source you're trying to mic.
2. Keep the microphone as far away as possible from loudspeakers.



*What is feedback?

During the normal operation of any sound system, sound produced by the loudspeakers can be picked up by the microphones, re-enter the system and become amplified. At certain points this can cause the system to create a noisy, sustained "howl" known as feedback.

*Cosa è il feedback ?

Durante l'esercizio normale di qualsiasi sistema sonoro, il suono prodotto dagli altoparlanti può essere ripreso dai microfoni, rientrare nel sistema e venire amplificato. In certi momenti ciò può creare nel sistema un "sibilo" prolungato e rumoroso, denominato feedback.

Come evitare il feedback

1. Collocare la parte anteriore del microfono il più vicino possibile alla sorgente sonora che si desidera riprendere.
2. Tenere il microfono il più lontano possibile dagli altoparlanti.

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*Qu'est-ce que l'effet Larsen ?

Au cours du fonctionnement normal de toute chaîne audio, le son diffusé par les haut-parleurs peut être capté par les micros, puis retourner dans le système et être amplifié. Ce cientraîne la production d'un sifflement continu et gênant, appelé effet Larsen.

Comment éviter l'effet Larsen.

1. Positionnez le micro le plus près possible de la source sonore à capter.
2. Placez le micro le plus loin possible des haut-parleurs.

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*¿Qué es la realimentación?

Durante el funcionamiento normal de cualquier equipo de sonido, el sonido producido por los altavoces puede ser captado por los micrófonos, realimentarse en el sistema y amplificarse. A veces, esto puede hacer que el sistema emita un "pitido" sostenido conocido como "acople".

Cómo evitar la realimentación

1. Coloque el frente del micrófono lo más cerca posible de la fuente de sonido que desea captar.
2. Mantenga el micrófono lo más lejos posible de los altavoces.

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*Was passiert bei einer Rückkopplung?

Ein Schallsignal wird von einem Mikrofon aufgenommen und entsprechend verstärkt über Lautsprecher wiedergegeben. Das vom Lautsprecher abgegebene Signal erreicht wieder das Mikrofon, wird wieder verstärkt, und so weiter. Bei entsprechend großer Verstärkung ergibt sich ein anhaltender Heul- oder Pfeifton.

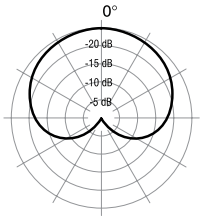
Wie wird Rückkopplung vermieden?

1. Versuche Sie das Mikrofon so nah wie möglich an die Schallquelle heran zu bringen.
2. Platzieren Sie das Mikrofon so weit entfernt wie möglich von allen Lautsprechern.
3. Halten Sie das Mikrofon niemals zu. Durch das Zuhalten ändert sich die Richtcharakteristik (sie wird kugelförmig), was in den meisten Fällen die Rückkopplungen noch verstärkt.

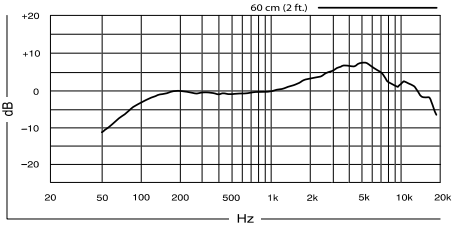
Specifications

PG48

70–15,000Hz



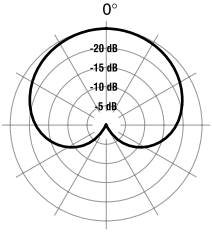
Measured at 1000 Hz



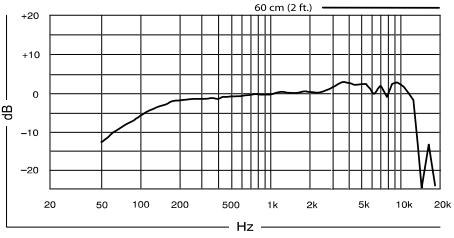
FREQUENCY RESPONSE

PG58

60–15,000Hz



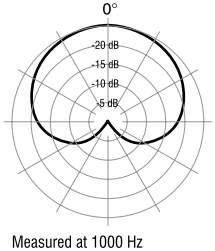
Measured at 1000 Hz



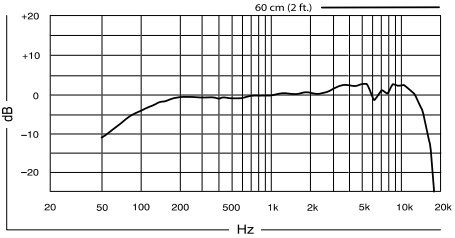
FREQUENCY RESPONSE

PG57

50–15,000Hz



Measured at 1000 Hz



FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Microphone Care

PG microphones are built tough to excel in performance conditions, just like legendary Shure SM and Beta microphones. The following tips will help you get the longest life from your PG microphones:

- Avoid dropping the microphone.
- Keep the microphone grille securely screwed down to the handle.
- Keep the microphone dry and avoid exposure to extreme temperatures and humidity.
- Clean the microphone and cable with a dry cloth when necessary.

I microfoni PG sono robusti e resistenti per eccellere durante le rappresentazioni professionali, esattamente come i microfoni della serie SM e Beta della Shure. I seguenti consigli sono rivolti ad ottenere la massima durata dei microfoni PG.

- Non lasciare cadere il microfono.
- Mantenere la griglia del microfono saldamente avvitata all'impugnatura.
- Mantenere il microfono asciutto ed evitare di esporlo a livelli estremi di temperatura e umidità.
- Pulire il microfono e il cavo con un panno asciutto quando sia necessario.

Les microphones PG sont de construction robuste pour exceller en toute circonstance, tout comme les modèles légendaires SM et Bêta de Shure. Les suggestions suivantes vous aideront à prolonger la durée de vie de vos micros :

- Evitez de faire tomber le micro.
- Assurez-vous que la grille du micro est bien fixée au corps.
- Gardez le micro au sec et évitez de l'exposer à des conditions extrêmes de température et d'humidité.
- Nettoyez le micro et le câble à l'aide d'un chiffon sec, si nécessaire.

Los micrófonos PG son robustos y resistentes y producen resultados incomparables en las presentaciones en vivo, tal como los legendarios micrófonos SM y Beta de Shure. Los siguientes consejos le ayudarán a lograr la máxima duración de sus micrófonos PG:

- No deje caer el micrófono.
- Mantenga la rejilla del micrófono bien atornillada a la empuñadura.
- Mantenga el micrófono seco y evite exponerlo a niveles extremos de temperatura y humedad.
- Limpie el micrófono y el cable con un paño seco cuando sea necesario.

Accessories

Furnished

	PG48-QTR	PG48-XLR	PG58-QTR	PG58-XLR	PG57-XLR	PG81-XLR	PG52-XLR	PG56-XLR
4.57 m (15 ft.) Cable (XLR-1/4 in.) 95B2137	•		•					
4.57 m (15 ft.) Cable (XLR-XLR) 95D2153		•		•	•	•	•	•
Microphone Clip A25D	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Drum Mount A50D								•
5/8" to 3/8" Thread Adapter 31A1856	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Storage Bag 26D18	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Storage Bag 26A27								•
Storage Bag 26B25							•	
AA Battery						•		

Optional

	PG48-QTR	PG48-XLR	PG58-QTR	PG58-XLR	PG57-XLR	PG81-XLR	PG52-XLR	PG56-XLR
6.1 m (20 ft.) Cable (XLR-1 / 4 in.) C20AHZ	•	•	•	•				
7.6 m (25 ft.) Cable (XLR-XLR) C25J	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Windscreen (6 colors available) A58WS Series	•	•	•	•				
Windscreen A85WS					•			•
Windscreen A3WS						•		
Phantom Power Supply PS1A						•		
Desk Stand S37A, S39A, S41A	•	•	•	•				
Drum Mount A50D					•		•	
Isolation Mount A55M	•	•	•	•	•	•		

Replacement

	PG48-QTR	PG48-XLR	PG58-QTR	PG58-XLR	PG57-XLR	PG81-XLR	PG52-XLR	PG56-XLR
Cartridge Assembly RPM150			●	●				
Cartridge Assembly RPM152					●			●
Cartridge Assembly RPM154							●	
Screen and Grille Assembly 95A2207C	●	●						
Screen and Grille Assembly 95B2207C			●	●				
Screen and Grille Assembly 95A2208C					●			●
Screen and Grille Assembly 95B2203C							●	
ID Ring 90A4766	●	●						
ID Ring 90B4766			●	●				
ID Ring 90C4766					●			
ID Ring 90A4767								●
ID Ring 90A4769							●	
On/Off Switch Assembly RPM644			●	●	●			
Switch Glamour Cap 65A1973	●	●	●	●	●			

Polar Pattern/Directionality

The area in which a microphone best picks up sound from the sound source

Diagramma polare/ direzionalità
La miglior zona nella quale il microfono rileva il suono proveniente dalla sorgente sonora.

Directivité
La meilleure position du micro pour capter le son en provenance d'une source spécifique.

Patrón polar/ direccionalidad
El área en la que un micrófono capta mejor el sonido de una fuente sonora

Richtcharakteristik
Beschreibt dieRichtungsabhängigkeit der Mikrofonempfindlichkeit. Sie gibt Aufschluss über die bevorzugte Aufnahmerichtung des Mikrofons.

Padrão Polar/ Direcionalidade
A área pela qual um microfone capta melhor o som da fonte sonora.

ポーラーパターン/指向特性
マイクロホンが音源からの音を最もよく取り入れることのできる範囲。

麦克风从音源拾取声音的最佳区域。



Cardioid
Picks up the most sound from in front of the microphone and some sound from the sides. Less susceptible to feedback in high volume settings.

Cardioide
Rileva la maggior parte del suono dal fronte del microfono e meno suono dai lati. Meno suscettibile al feedback in ambienti ad alto volume.

Cardioïde
Cellule micro permettant de capter surtout le son de la source directement face à lui ainsi qu'une fraction du son d'une source latérale. Moins sujet à l'effet Larsen en forte amplification.

Cardioide
Capta la mayor parte del sonido delante del micrófono y algo de sonido de los lados. Es menos susceptible a realimentación en configuraciones de volumen alto.

Nierencharakteristik
Mikrofone mit Nierencharakteristik sind am empfindlichsten für Schall, der direkt von vorn auftritt, etwas weniger empfindlich für Schall, der seitlich einfällt und am unempfindlichsten für Schall der von hinten auf die Kapsel bzw. Membrane auftrifft. Rückkopplungsarm.

Cardióide
Capta o máximo possível de som da frente do microfone e algum som dos lados. Menos suscetível a feedback em ajustes mais altos de volume.

カーディオド
マイクロホン前部で大半の音を取り入れ、ある程度の音を側面から取り入れる。大音量の設定において、フィードバックが発生しにくい。

心型
所拾取的声音大多数来自麦克风的前方，有部分声音来自两侧。在高音量设置中不易产生回响。