MAC-G3 RE-2 GUITAR CORD FEATURING GEORGE L™ CABLE

The MAC-G3 uses low-noise George L guitar cable for the BPU-2 and WT-500 bodypack transmitters. Using the MAC-G3 with the EV RE-2 exclusive guitar optimization gives you one of the most “wired-sounding” wireless rigs of all time.

- Low-noise cable for great sound
- Built-in signal pad to work with BPU-2/WT-500 bodypack transmitters
- TA4 connector for any EV or Telex bodypack transmitter

R300GTRCBL R300 ACTIVE GUITAR CABLE

The R300GTRCBL is an active guitar cable designed for exclusive use with the R300 body-pack transmitter. Its active circuitry creates an ideal impedance match between guitar and bass pickups, and the input circuit of the BP300 body-pack transmitter. When used as a guitar wireless system, recommended BP-300 gain switch settings are LAV position for passive pickups, or INS for active pickups.

- Ideal impedance match between pickup and transmitter
- Superior dynamic and tonal performance
- Wireless freedom with the tone and response of a guitar cable

WP-1000 LEATHER POUCH FOR BPU-2

The WP-1000 is a leather pouch for BPU-2, CSB-1000, WT-500 and WT-1000 bodypack transmitter. A clear window in the front allows the LCD screen to show through and the snapping top strap covers and protects the on/off button. An integrated leather covered metal beltclip on the back of the WP-1000 secures the unit to a belt, costume or guitar strap.

- Fits BPU-2, WT-500, CSB-1000 and WT-1000 bodypacks
- Elastic sides for a snug, secure fit
- Clear window over LCD screen
- Top strap snaps to secure bodypack and it covers the on/off switch
- Integrated leather-covered clip mounts to belt, costume or guitar strap

BC-1000 BELTCLIP WITH TAB AND SCREW

The BC-1000 is a cellphone style swiveling beltclip with tab and screw for the WTU-2, CSB-1000 or WT-1000 transmitter. The mounting tab also allows these transmitters to work with the PC and Boundary Satellite wireless accessory microphones.

BP2-Clip FLAT BELTCLIP FOR BPU-2

The BP2-Clip is a flat beltclip for the BPU-2 and the WT-500 transmitter. The BP2-Clip offers an alternative mounting style to the standard swivel clip.

HHCK HANDHELD COLOR KIT

The HHCK includes six different color caps for the HTU-2, HT-500 and PHTU-2 handheld transmitters. The color caps help the sound engineering identify from a distance which channel is in use.

BP2-Clip-Swivel BELTCLIP WITH TAB AND SCREW

The BP2-Clip-Swivel is a cellphone style swiveling beltclip with tab and screw for the BPU-2 and WT-500 transmitter. The mounting tab also allows these transmitters to work with the PC and Boundary Satellite wireless accessory microphones.

MSSA CUSTOM STAND ADAPTER

The MSSA is a custom fit stand adapter for the RE-2, FMR-500, PHTU-2 and REV-PH handheld transmitters.

MSA-REV CUSTOM STAND ADAPTER

The MSA-REV is a custom fit stand adapter for the RE-H handheld transmitters.

WIRELESS GUIDELINES

CHOOSE YOUR WIRELESS SYSTEM WISELY!

Wireless systems are not all created equal. In fact, only a very few of the wireless microphone products on the market today are actually designed and built by the people who sell them, and many of the most popular systems are built by microphone companies that only recently began to manufacture wireless devices.

Electro-Voice and Telex are unique in the world of wireless. EV has been leading the way in microphone technology for over 85 years, and Telex practically invented professional wireless microphone systems three decades ago. When Telex and Electro-Voice came together in the late 1990s, these two great heritages were combined into a one-of-a-kind microphone company. All EV wireless products are the result of this vast experience and technological know-how.

As wireless products become more widely used, more and more problems are being encountered in installation and performance. Wherever possible, we build features into our new products to take care of problems before they start. But wireless problems are often unique to the situation and require a trained professional with considerable RF experience to solve. EV maintains a staff of highly trained RF engineers and designers to help our dealers and customers get systems working in the most critical and demanding applications. The key for the dealer is the knowledge that their sales are backed by a large company with plenty of talent and experience in wireless installations.

IMPORTANT WIRELESS TERMINOLOGY

A wireless system at its most basic includes a transmitter—handheld or bodypack—and a receiver. As in any other technical business, however, beneath that apparent simplicity the world of wireless comes with its own set of concepts and technical jargon. To avoid being misled by overzealous marketing materials, it’s very important to understand the basics of this language and to dispel any myths or preconceived notions that create an inaccurate picture of how things work. In the following sections we’ll go through the more common technical terms and try to give you an objective outlook.

WHAT IS DIVERSITY?

The term “diversity” is derived from the word “diverse”, which means varied or unlike. In the world of RF, this translates into two or more unlike sources of the signal energy that is received at the receiver. Referred to as “diversity reception,” this approach is used to minimize the effects of multipath delays that can create dropouts of the radio signal. By combining or selecting two or more antenna sources for the same signal, diversity reception produces a constantly usable signal. While this always requires more than one antenna, each in a different physical location, it does not necessarily require multiple receivers.

There are many types of diversity circuits used in wireless microphones on the market today, including twin-receiver “switching” diversity, antenna diversity, switching antenna diversity and the EV-patented Posi-Phase auto-diversity. Each of these methods may be effective, depending on the particular implementation of the circuitry by the manufacturer, provided that other critical areas of the receiver circuitry are not compromised.

As long as two sources of signal are unlike or varied from each other, they qualify as diverse. You may hear a lot of hype about some systems claiming “true” diversity, but in reality all diversity systems use different sources of received energy from two or more antennas, and by definition any receiver using two or more varied signal inputs has diversity. Major manufacturers may differ in their particular implementation of the diversity circuitry, but from an engineering standpoint the term “true diversity” is meaningless.