

# SMWB Series

## Wireless Microphone Transmitters and Recorders



**SMWB**



**SMDWB**



Featuring  
**Digital Hybrid Wireless®**  
**Technology**  
US Patent 7,225,135



Fill in for your records:

Serial Number:

Purchase Date:



# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	4
<b>Features</b> .....	5
Battery Status LED Indicator .....	5
Menu Shortcuts.....	5
<b>Battery Installation</b> .....	6
<b>Turning Power ON</b> .....	6
Short Button Press.....	6
Long Button Press .....	6
<b>Transmitter Operating Instructions</b> .....	7
<b>Recorder Operating Instructions</b> .....	7
<b>SMWB Main Menu</b> .....	8
<b>SMWB Power Button Menu</b> .....	9
<b>Setup Screen Details</b> .....	10
Locking/Unlocking Changes to Settings.....	10
Main Window Indicators .....	10
Connecting the Signal Source .....	10
Using Line Level and Instrument Inputs .....	10
Turning Control Panel LEDs ON/OFF .....	10
Helpful Features on Receivers.....	10
Files .....	10
Record or Stop .....	11
Adjusting the Input Gain.....	11
Selecting Frequency .....	11
Selecting Frequency Using Two Buttons.....	12
About Overlapping Frequency Bands .....	12
Selecting the Low Frequency Roll-off .....	12
Selecting the Compatibility (Compat) Mode.....	12
Selecting Step Size.....	13
Selecting Audio Polarity (Phase).....	13
Setting Transmitter Output Power .....	13
Recorded File Naming .....	13
SD Info .....	13
Restoring Default Settings .....	13
<b>5-Pin Input Jack Wiring</b> .....	14
<b>Microphone Cable Termination</b> <b>for Non-Lectrosonics Microphones</b> .....	15
<b>Input Jack Wiring for Different Sources</b> .....	16
Microphone RF Bypassing.....	17
Line Level Signals.....	17
<b>Firmware Update</b> .....	18
<b>Silver Paste on SM Series Transmitter Thumbscrews</b> .....	20
<b>Straight Whip Antennas</b> .....	21
<b>Belt Clips and Pouches</b> .....	22
SMWB Single Battery Model .....	22
SMDWB Dual Battery Model.....	22
<b>Miscellaneous Accessories</b> .....	23
<b>Troubleshooting</b> .....	25
<b>Specifications</b> .....	26
<b>Service and Repair</b> .....	27
Returning Units for Repair .....	27

**FCC Notices:**

*For body worn operation, this transmitter model has been tested and meets the FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with the Lectrosonics accessories supplied or designated for this product. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines. Contact Lectrosonics if you have any questions or need more information about RF exposure using this product..*

*This device complies with FCC radiation exposure limits as set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This device should be installed and operated so that its antenna(s) are not co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.*

**Consumer Alert for US Users - FCC Order DA 10-92**

Most users do not need a license to operate this wireless microphone system. Nevertheless, operating this microphone system without a license is subject to certain restrictions: the system may not cause harmful interference; it must operate at a low power level (not in excess of 50 milliwatts); and it has no protection from interference received from any other device. Purchasers should also be aware that the FCC is currently evaluating use of wireless microphone systems, and these rules are subject to change. For more information, call the FCC at 1-888- CALL-FCC (TTY: 1-888-TELL-FCC) or visit the FCC's wireless microphone website at [www.fcc.gov/cgb/wirelessmicrophones](http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/wirelessmicrophones). To operate wireless microphone systems at power greater than 50mW, you must qualify as a Part 74 user and be licensed. If you qualify and wish to apply for a license go to: <http://www.fcc.gov/Forms/Form601/601.html>

# Introduction

The design of the SMWB transmitter delivers the advanced technology and features of Digital Hybrid Wireless® in a Lectrosonics belt-pack transmitter at a modest cost. Digital Hybrid Wireless® combines a 24-bit digital audio chain with an analog FM radio link to eliminate a compandor and its artifacts, yet preserve the extended operating range and noise rejection of the finest analog wireless systems. DSP “compatibility modes” allow the transmitter to also be used with a variety of analog receivers by emulating the compandors found in earlier Lectrosonics analog wireless and IFB receivers, and certain receivers from other manufacturers (contact the factory for details).

The housing is a rugged, machined aluminum package with a standard Lectrosonics 5-pin input jack for use with electret lavalier mics, dynamic mics, musical instrument pickups and line level signals. The LEDs on the keypad allow quick and accurate level settings without having to view the receiver. The unit is powered by AA batteries, one battery in the SMWB and two in the SMDWB. The antenna port uses a standard 50 ohm SMA connector.

Switching power supplies provide constant voltages to the transmitter circuits from the beginning to the end of battery life, with output power remaining constant over the life of the battery. The input amplifier uses an ultra low noise op amp. Input gain is adjustable over a 44 dB range, with a DSP-controlled dual envelope input limiter providing a clean 30 dB range to prevent overload from signal peaks.

## About Digital Hybrid Wireless®

All wireless links suffer from channel noise to some degree, and all wireless microphone systems seek to minimize the impact of that noise on the desired signal. Conventional analog systems use compandors for enhanced dynamic range, at the cost of subtle artifacts (known as “pumping” and “breathing”). Wholly digital systems defeat the noise by sending the audio information in digital form, at the cost of some combination of power, bandwidth, operating range and resistance to interference.

The Lectrosonics Digital Hybrid Wireless system overcomes channel noise in a dramatically new way, digitally encoding the audio in the transmitter and decoding it in the receiver, yet still sending the encoded information via an analog FM wireless link. This proprietary algorithm is not a digital implementation of an analog compandor but a technique which can be accomplished only in the digital domain.

Since the RF link between transmitter and receiver is FM, channel noise will increase gradually with increased operating range and weak signal conditions, however, the Digital Hybrid Wireless system handles this situation elegantly with rarely audible audio artifacts as the receiver approaches its squelch threshold.

In contrast, a purely digital system tends to drop the audio suddenly during brief dropouts and weak signal conditions. The Digital Hybrid Wireless system simply encodes the signal to use a noisy channel as efficiently and robustly as possible, yielding audio performance that rivals that of purely digital systems, without the power, noise and bandwidth problems inherent in digital transmission. Because it uses an analog FM link, Digital Hybrid Wireless enjoys all the benefits of conventional FM wireless systems, such as excellent range, efficient use of RF spectrum, and long battery life.

## Servo Bias Input and Wiring

The input preamp is a unique design that delivers audible improvements over conventional transmitter inputs. Two different microphone wiring schemes are available to simplify and standardize the configuration. Simplified 2-wire and 3-wire configurations provide several arrangements designed for use only with servo bias inputs to take full advantage of the preamp circuitry.

A line level input wiring provides an extended frequency response with an LF roll-off at 35 Hz for use with instruments and line level signal sources.

## DSP-controlled Input Limiter

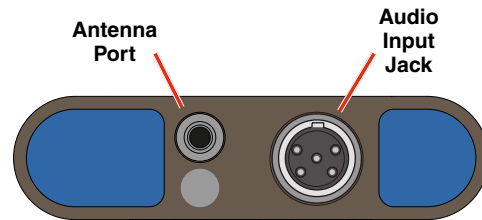
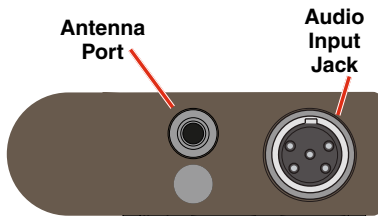
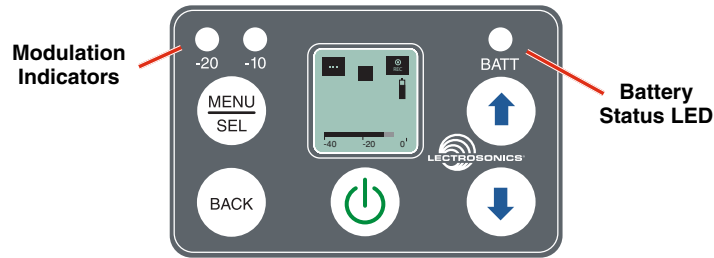
The transmitter employs a digitally-controlled analog audio limiter prior to the analog-to-digital converter. The limiter has a range greater than 30 dB for excellent overload protection. A dual release envelope makes the limiter acoustically transparent while maintaining low distortion. It can be thought of as two limiters in series, connected as a fast attack and release limiter followed by a slow attack and release limiter. The limiter recovers quickly from brief transients, so that its action is hidden from the listener, but recovers slowly from sustained high levels to keep audio distortion low and preserve short term dynamic changes in the audio.

## Recorder function

The SMWB has a built in recording function for use in situations where RF may not be possible or to work as a stand alone recorder. The record function and transmit functions are exclusive of each other - you cannot record AND transmit at the same time. When the unit is transmitting and recording is turned on, the audio in the RF transmission will stop, but the battery status will still be sent to the receiver.

The recorder samples at 44.1kHz rate with a 24 bit sample depth. (the rate was selected due to the required 44.1kHz rate used for the digital hybrid algorithm). The micro SDHC card also offers easy firmware update capabilities without the need for a USB cable or driver issues.

# Features



## Battery Status LED Indicator

AA batteries can be used to power the transmitter. The LED labeled BATT on the keypad glows green when the batteries are good. The color changes to red when the battery voltage drops down and stays red through most of the battery life. When the LED begins to *blink* red, there will be only a few minutes remaining.

The exact point at which the LEDs turn red will vary with battery brand and condition, temperature and power consumption. The LEDs are intended to simply catch your attention, not to be an exact indicator of remaining time.

A weak battery will sometimes cause the LED to glow green immediately after the transmitter is turned on, but it will soon discharge to the point where the LED will turn red or the unit will turn off completely.

Some batteries give little or no warning when they are depleted. If you wish to use these batteries in the transmitter, you will need to manually keep track of the operating time to prevent interruptions caused by dead batteries.

Start with a fully charged battery, then measure the time it takes for the Power LED to go out completely.

**NOTE:** The battery timer feature in many Lectrosonics receivers is very helpful in measuring battery runtime. Refer to the receiver instructions for details on using the timer.

## Menu Shortcuts

From the Main/Home Screen, the following shortcuts are available:

- **Record:** Press the MENU/SEL + UP arrow simultaneously
- **Stop Recording:** Press the MENU/SEL + DOWN arrow simultaneously

**NOTE:** The shortcuts are only available from the main/home screen AND when a microSDHC memory card is installed.

# Battery Installation

The transmitter is powered by AA batteries. (The SMWB requires one AA battery and the SMDWB requires two.) We recommend using lithium for longest life.

Because some batteries run down quite abruptly, using the Power LED to verify battery status will not be reliable. However, it is possible to track battery status using the battery timer function available in Lectrosonics Digital Hybrid Wireless receivers.

The battery door opens by simply unscrewing the knurled knob part way until the door will rotate. The door is also easily removed by unscrewing the knob completely, which is helpful when cleaning the battery contacts. The battery contacts can be cleaned with alcohol and a cotton swab, or a clean pencil eraser. Be sure not to leave any remnants of the cotton swab or eraser crumbs inside the compartment.

A small pinpoint dab of silver conductive grease\* on the thumbscrew threads can improve battery performance and operation. **See page 20.** Do this if you experience a drop in battery life or an increase in operating temperature.

If you are unable to locate a supplier of this type of grease - a local electronics shop for example - contact the factory for a small maintenance vial.

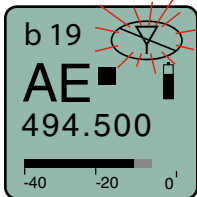
Insert the batteries according to the markings on the back of the housing. If the batteries are inserted incorrectly, the door may close but the unit will not operate.

# Turning Power ON

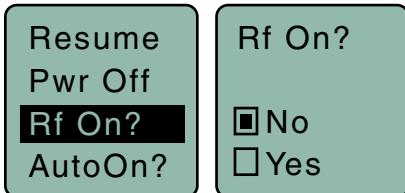
## Short Button Press

When the unit is turned off, a short press of the power button (⏻) will turn the unit on in the Standby Mode with the RF output turned off.

RF indicator blinks

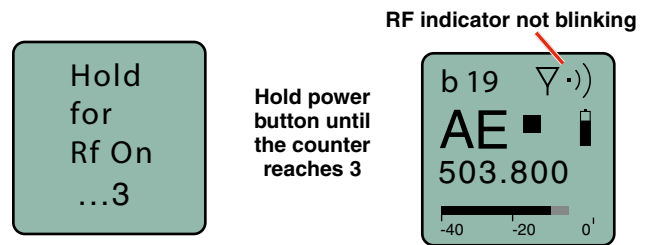


To turn the RF output on from the Standby Mode, press the Power button/Rf On? option.



## Long Button Press

When the unit is turned off, a long press of the power button will start a countdown to turn the unit on with the RF output turned on. Continue to hold the button until the countdown is complete.



If the button is released before the countdown is completed, the unit will switch back to RF output turned off.

## Power Button Menu

When the unit is already turned on, the Power Button is used to turn the unit off, or to access a setup menu.

A long press of the button turns the power off.

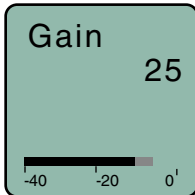
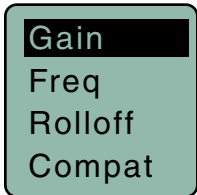
A short press of the button opens a menu for the following setup options. Select the option with the UP and DOWN arrow buttons then press MENU/SEL.

- **Resume** returns the unit to the previous screen and operating mode
- **Pwr Off** turns the unit off
- **Rf On?** turns the RF output on or off
- **AutoOn?** selects whether or not the unit will turn on automatically after a battery change
- **Remote** enables or disables the audio remote control (dweedle tones)
- **Bat Type** selects the type of battery in use
- **Backlit** sets the duration of the LCD backlight
- **Clock** sets the Year/Month/Day/Time
- **Locked** disables the control panel buttons
- **LED Off** enables/disables control panel LEDs
- **About** displays the model number and firmware version

A long press of the button starts a countdown from 3 to 1 to turn the unit off.

# Transmitter Operating Instructions

- Install battery(s)
- Turn power on in the Standby mode (see previous section)
- Connect microphone and place it in the position where it will be used.
- Have user talk or sing at the same level that will be used in the production, and adjust the input gain so that the **-20 LED blinks red on louder peaks**.



Use the UP and DOWN arrow buttons to adjust the gain until the -20 LED blinks red on louder peaks

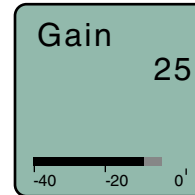
Signal Level	-20 LED	-10 LED
Less than -20 dB	● Off	● Off
-20 dB to -10 dB	● Green	● Off
-10 dB to +0 dB	● Green	● Green
+0 dB to +10 dB	● Red	● Green
Greater than +10 dB	● Red	● Red

- Set the frequency and compatibility mode to match the receiver.
- Turn the RF output on with the **Rf On?** item in the power menu, or by turning the power off and then back on while holding the power button in and waiting for the counter to reach 3.

**NOTE:** The translucent “bubble” next to the antenna connector is an IR port that can be used to transfer settings from an IR enabled Lectrosonics receiver. Refer to the receiver manual for details.

# Recorder Operating Instructions

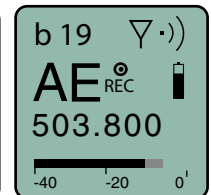
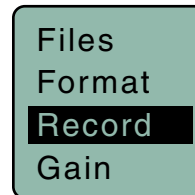
- Install battery(s)
- Insert microSDHC memory card
- Turn power on
- Format memory card
- Connect microphone and place it in the position where it will be used.
- Have user talk or sing at the same level that will be used in the production, and adjust the input gain so that the **-20 LED blinks red on louder peaks**



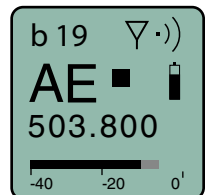
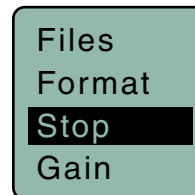
Use the UP and DOWN arrow buttons to adjust the gain until the -20 LED blinks red on louder peaks

Signal Level	-20 LED	-10 LED
Less than -20 dB	● Off	● Off
-20 dB to -10 dB	● Green	● Off
-10 dB to +0 dB	● Green	● Green
+0 dB to +10 dB	● Red	● Green
Greater than +10 dB	● Red	● Red

- Press MENU/SEL and choose Record from the menu



- To stop recording, press MENU/SEL and choose Stop; the word SAVED appears on the screen

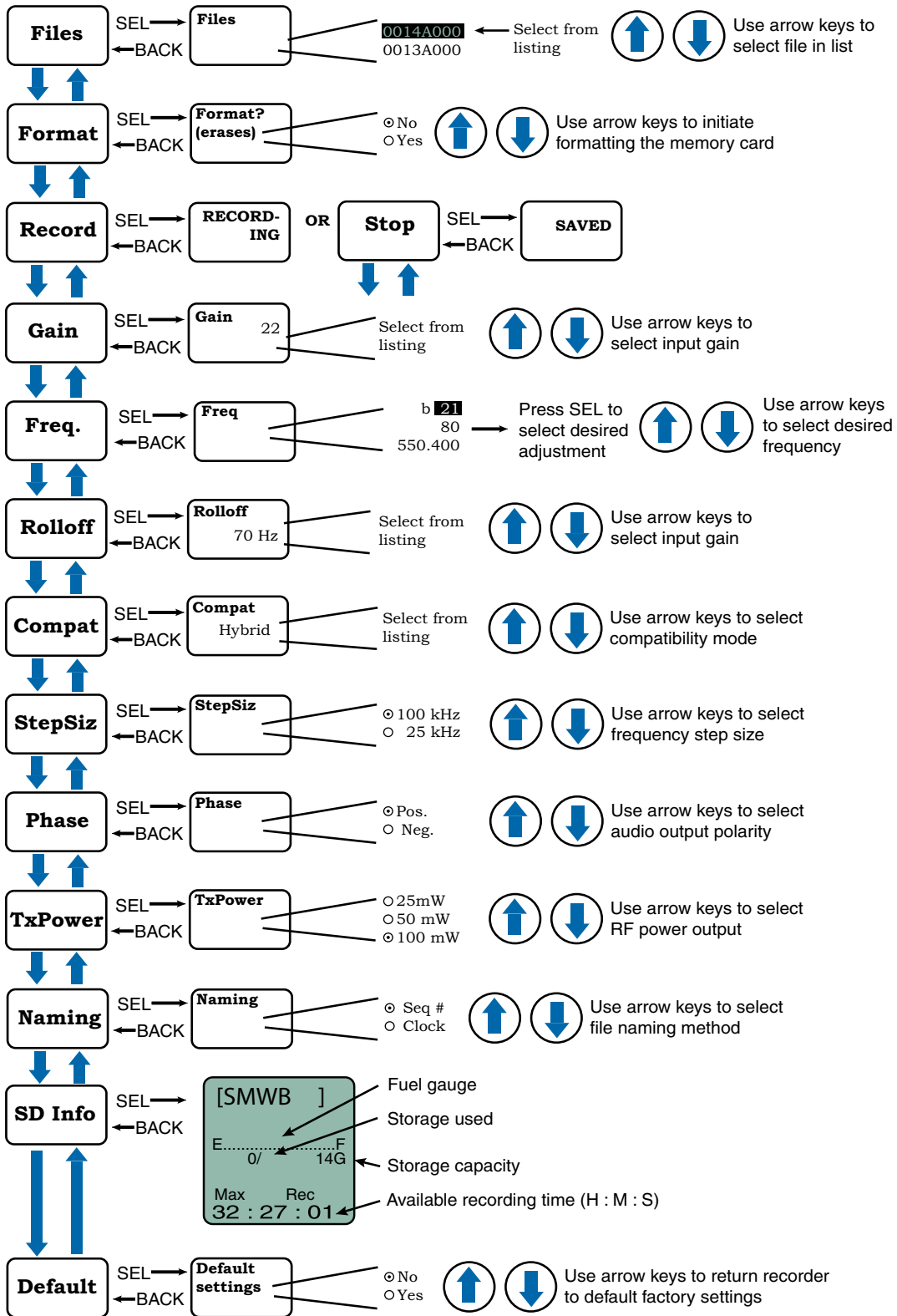


To play back the recordings, remove the memory card and copy the files onto a computer with video or audio editing software installed.

# SMWB Main Menu

From the Main Window press MENU/SEL.



Use the UP/Down arrow keys to select the item.

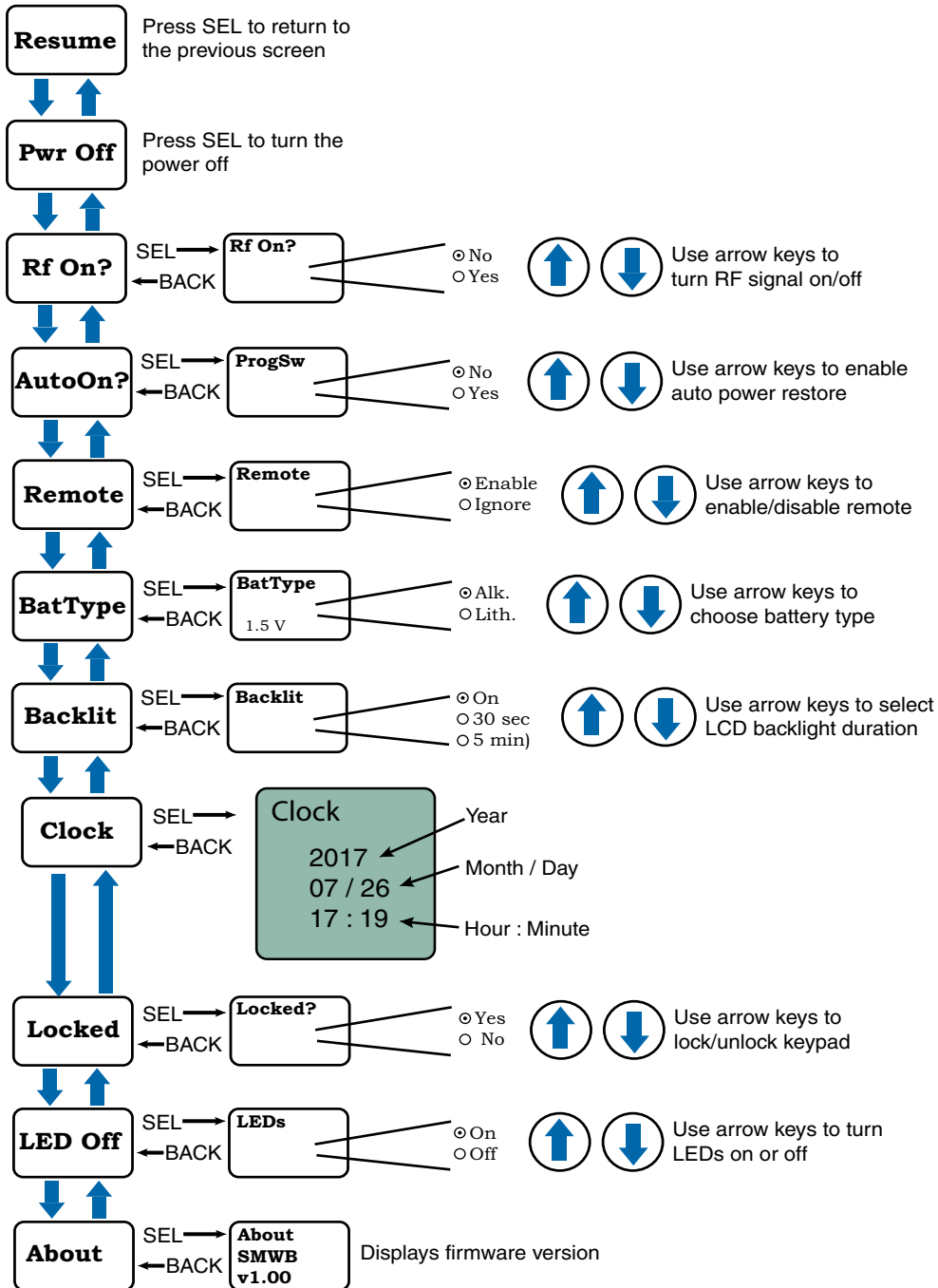




# SMWB Power Button Menu

From the Main Window press the power button. 

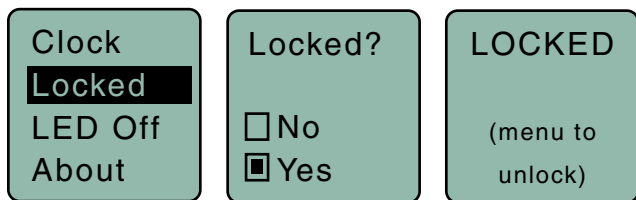
Use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to select the item.  



# Setup Screen Details

## Locking/Unlocking Changes to Settings

Changes to the settings can be locked in the Power Button Menu.

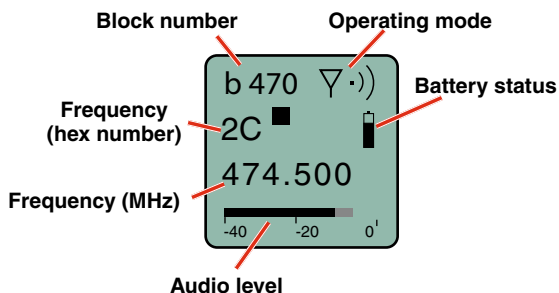


When changes are locked, several controls and actions can still be used:

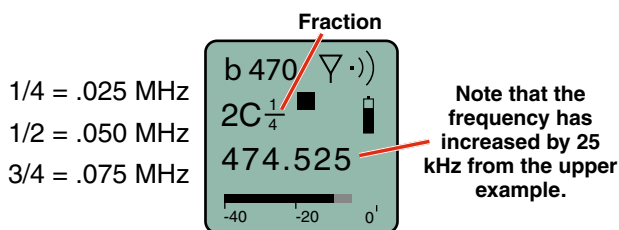
- Settings can still be unlocked
- Menus can still be browsed
- When locked, **POWER CAN ONLY BE TURNED OFF** by removing the batteries.

## Main Window Indicators

The Main Window displays the band number, Standby or Operating mode, operating frequency, audio level, battery status and programmable switch function. When the frequency step size is set at 100 kHz, the LCD will look like the following.

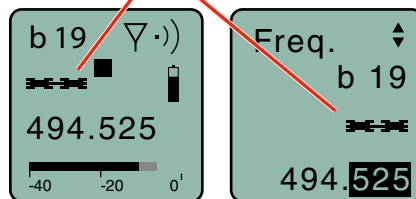


When the frequency step size is set to 25 kHz, the hex number will appear smaller and may include a fraction.



Changing the step size never changes the frequency. It only changes the way the user interface works. If the frequency is set to a fractional increment between even 100 kHz steps and the step size is changed to 100 kHz, the hex code will be replaced by two asterisks on the main screen and the frequency screen.

Frequency set to fractional 25 kHz step, but step size changed to 100 kHz.



## Connecting the Signal Source

Microphones, line level audio sources and instruments can be used with the transmitter. Refer to the section entitled **Input Jack Wiring for Different Sources** for details on the correct wiring for line level sources and microphones to take full advantage of the Servo Bias circuitry.

## Using Line Level and Instrument Inputs

Line level signals can be sent to the input with the proper wiring. Refer to the section on **Input Jack Wiring for Different Sources** for details.

## Turning Control Panel LEDs ON/OFF

From the main menu screen, a quick press of the UP arrow button turns the control panel LEDs on. A quick press of the DOWN arrow button turns them off. The buttons will be disabled if the LOCKED option is selected in the Power Button menu.

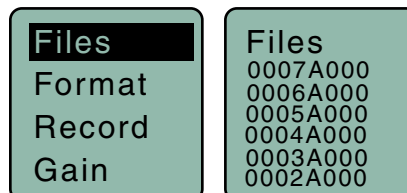
The control panel LEDs can also be turned on and off with the **LED Off** option in the Power Button menu.

## Helpful Features on Receivers

To aid in finding clear frequencies, several Lectrosonics receivers offer a **SmartTune** feature that scans the tuning range of the receiver and displays a graphical report that shows where RF signals are present at different levels, and areas where there is little or no RF energy present. The software then automatically selects the best channel for operation.

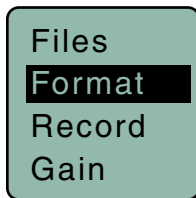
Lectrosonics receivers equipped with an **IR Sync** function allow the receiver to set frequency, step size and compatibility modes on the transmitter via an infrared link between the two units.

## Files



Select recorded files on microSDHC memory card.

## Format



Formats the microSDHC memory card.

**WARNING: This function erases any content on the microSDHC memory card.**

## Record or Stop

Begins recording or stops recording. (See page 7.)

## Adjusting the Input Gain

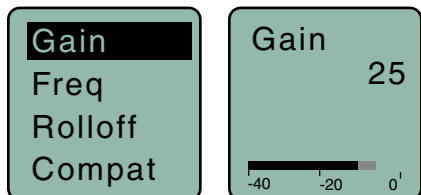
The two bicolor Modulation LEDs on the control panel provide a visual indication of the audio signal level entering the transmitter. The LEDs will glow either red or green to indicate modulation levels as shown in the following table.

Signal Level	-20 LED	-10 LED
Less than -20 dB	● Off	● Off
-20 dB to -10 dB	● Green	● Off
-10 dB to +0 dB	● Green	● Green
+0 dB to +10 dB	● Red	● Green
Greater than +10 dB	● Red	● Red

**NOTE:** Full modulation is achieved at 0 dB, when the “-20” LED first turns red. The limiter can cleanly handle peaks up to 30 dB above this point.

It is best to go through the following procedure with the transmitter in the standby mode so that no audio will enter the sound system or recorder during adjustment.

- 1) With fresh batteries in the transmitter, power the unit on in the standby mode (see previous section **Turning Power ON and OFF**).
- 2) Navigate to the Gain setup screen.

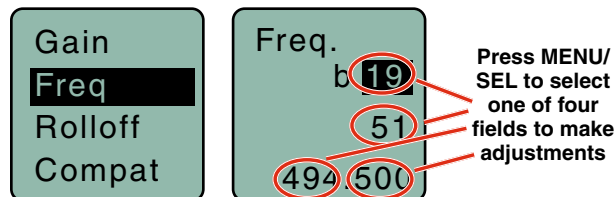


- 3) Prepare the signal source. Position a microphone the way it will be used in actual operation and have the user speak or sing at the loudest level that will occur during use, or set the output level of the instrument or audio device to the maximum level that will be used.
- 4) Use the ⬅️ and ➡️ arrow buttons to adjust the gain until the **-10 dB** glows green and the **-20 dB** LED starts to flicker red during the loudest peaks in the audio.
- 5) Once the audio gain has been set, the signal can be sent through the sound system for overall level adjustments, monitor settings, etc.

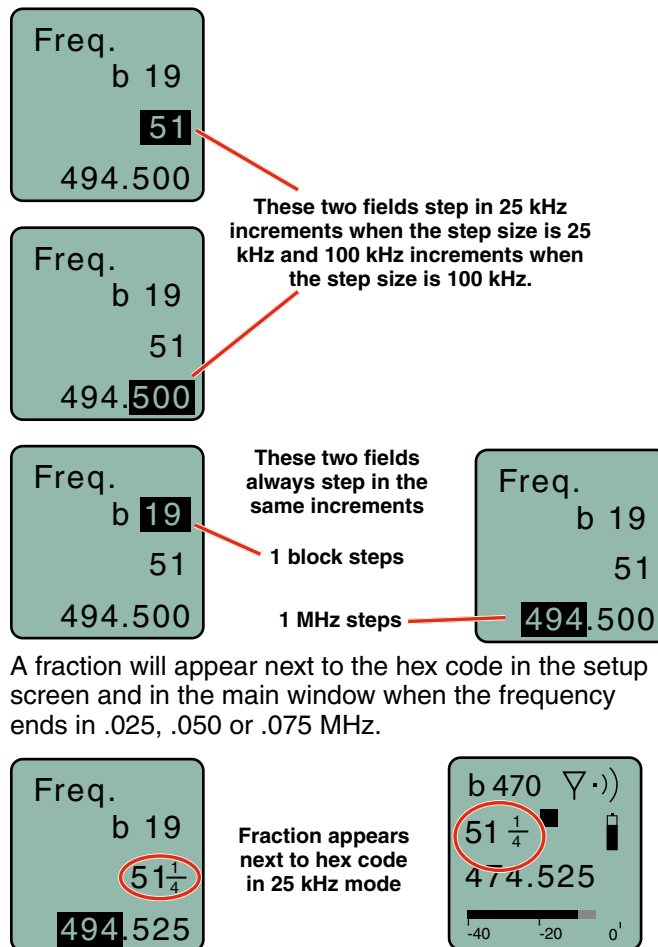
- 6) If the audio output level of the receiver is too high or low, use only the controls on the receiver to make adjustments. Always leave the transmitter gain adjustment set according to these instructions, and do not change it to adjust the audio output level of the receiver.

## Selecting Frequency

The setup screen for frequency selection offers several ways to browse the available frequencies.



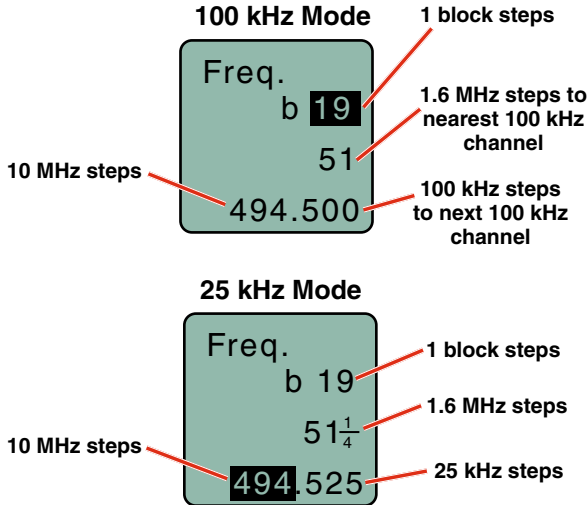
Each field will step through the available frequencies in a different increment. The increments are also different in the 25 kHz mode from the 100 kHz mode.



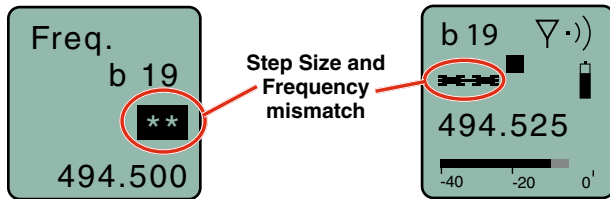
## Selecting Frequency Using Two Buttons

Hold the MENU/SEL button in, then use the and arrow buttons for alternate increments.

**NOTE:** You must be in the FREQ menu to access this feature. It is not available from the main/home screen.



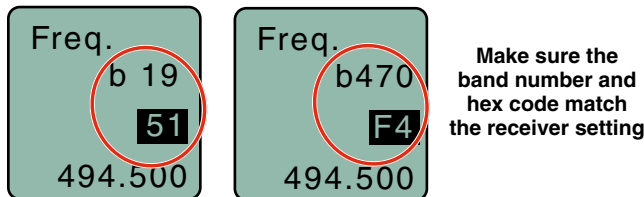
If the Step Size is 25 kHz with the frequency set between even 100 kHz steps and the Step Size is then changed to 100 kHz, the mismatch will cause the hex code to display as two asterisks.



## About Overlapping Frequency Bands

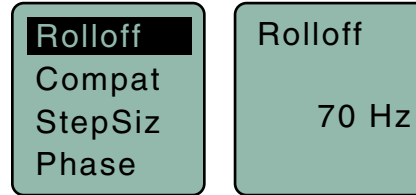
When two frequency bands overlap, it is possible to select the same frequency at the upper end of one and the lower end of the other. While the frequency will be the same, the pilot tones will be different, as indicated by the hex codes that appear.

In the following examples, the frequency is set to 494.500 MHz, but one is in band 470 and the other in band 19. This is done intentionally to maintain compatibility with receivers that tune across a single band. The band number and hex code must match the receiver to enable the correct pilot tone.



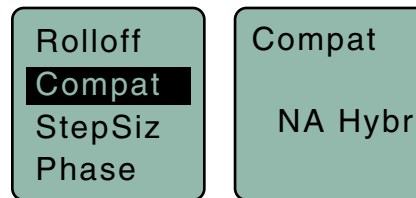
## Selecting the Low Frequency Roll-off

Low frequency audio content may be desirable or distracting, so the point at which the roll-off takes place can be set to 35, 50, 70, 100, 120 and 150 Hz.



## Selecting the Compatibility (Compat) Mode

When used with a Lectrosonics Digital Hybrid Wireless® receiver, the best audio quality will be achieved with the system set to the Hybrid compatibility mode.



Use the UP and DOWN arrows to select the desired mode, then press the BACK button twice to return to the Main Window.

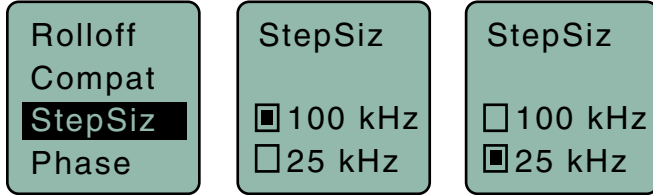
Compatibility modes are as follows:

Receiver Models	LCD menu item
Digital Hybrid Wireless®:	NA Hybr
Mode 3:*	Mode 3
200 Series:	200 Mode
100 Series:	100 Mode
Mode 6:*	Mode 6
Mode 7:*	Mode 7
IFB Series:	IFB Mode

**Modes 3, 6 and 7** work with certain non-Lectrosonics models. Contact the factory for details.

## Selecting Step Size

This menu item allows frequencies to be selected in either 100 kHz or 25 kHz increments.

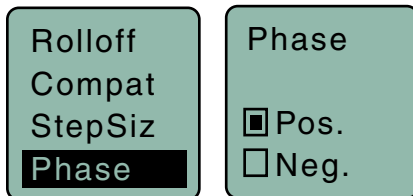


If the desired frequency ends in .025, .050 or .075 MHz, the 25 kHz step size must be selected.

Normally, the receiver is used to find a clear operating frequency. All Lectrosonics Digital Hybrid Wireless® receivers provide a scanning function to quickly and easily find prospective frequencies with little or no RF interference. In other cases, a frequency may be specified by officials at a large event such as the Olympics or a major league ball game. Once the frequency is determined, set the transmitter to match the associated receiver.

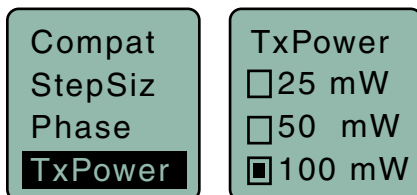
## Selecting Audio Polarity (Phase)

Audio polarity can be inverted at the transmitter so the audio can be mixed with other microphones without comb filtering. The polarity can also be inverted at the receiver outputs.



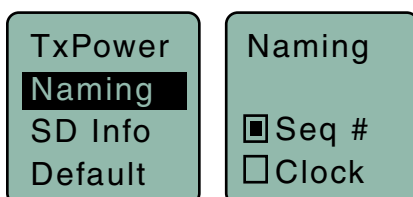
## Setting Transmitter Output Power

The output power can be set to 25 mW, 50 mW or 100 mW.



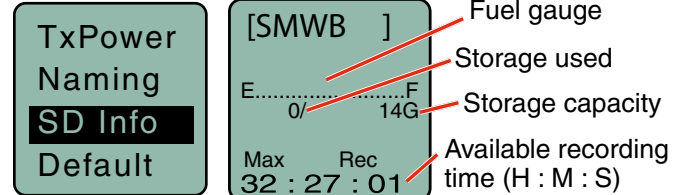
## Recorded File Naming

Choose to name the recorded files by the sequence number or by the clock time.



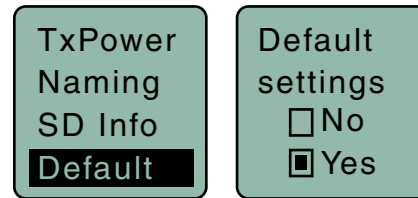
## SD Info

Information regarding the microSDHC memory card including space remaining on card.



## Restoring Default Settings

This is used to restore the factory settings.

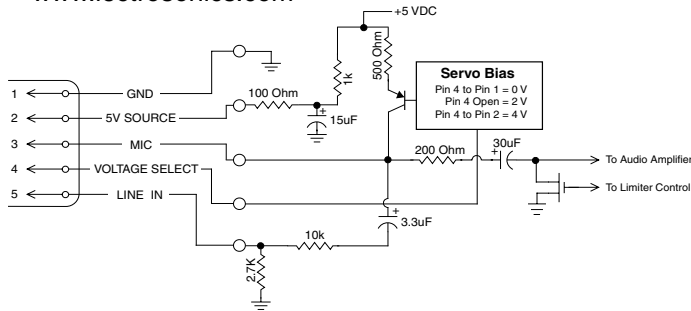


# 5-Pin Input Jack Wiring

The wiring diagrams included in this section represent the basic wiring necessary for the most common types of microphones and other audio inputs. Some microphones may require extra jumpers or a slight variation on the diagrams shown.

It is virtually impossible to keep completely up to date on changes that other manufacturers make to their products, thus you may encounter a microphone that differs from these instructions. If this occurs please call our toll-free number listed under Service and Repair in this manual or visit our web site at:

www.lectrosonics.com



## Audio input jack wiring:

### PIN 1

Shield (ground) for positive biased electret lavalier microphones. Shield (ground) for dynamic microphones and line level inputs.

### PIN 2

Bias voltage source for positive biased electret lavalier microphones that are not using servo bias circuitry and voltage source for 4 volt servo bias wiring.

### PIN 3

Microphone level input and bias supply.

### PIN 4

Bias voltage selector for Pin 3.  
Pin 3 voltage depends on Pin 4 connection.

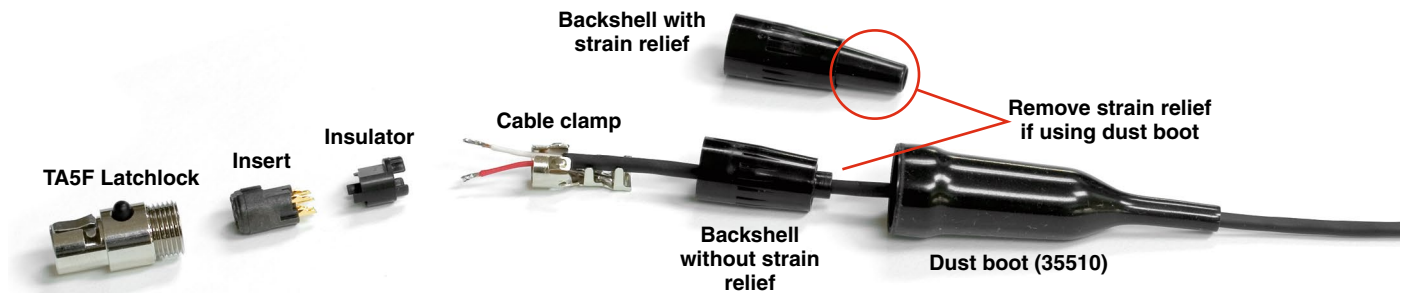
Pin 4 tied to Pin 1: 0 V

Pin 4 Open: 2 V

Pin 4 to Pin 2: 4 V

### PIN 5

Line level input for tape decks, mixer outputs, musical instruments, etc.



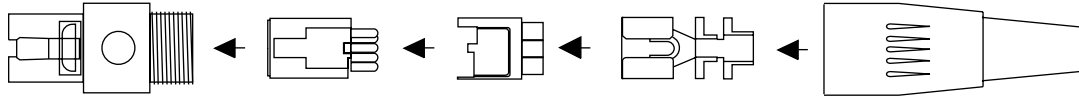
Note: If you use the dust boot, remove the rubber strain relief that is attached to the TA5F cap, or the boot will not fit over the assembly.

## Installing the Connector:

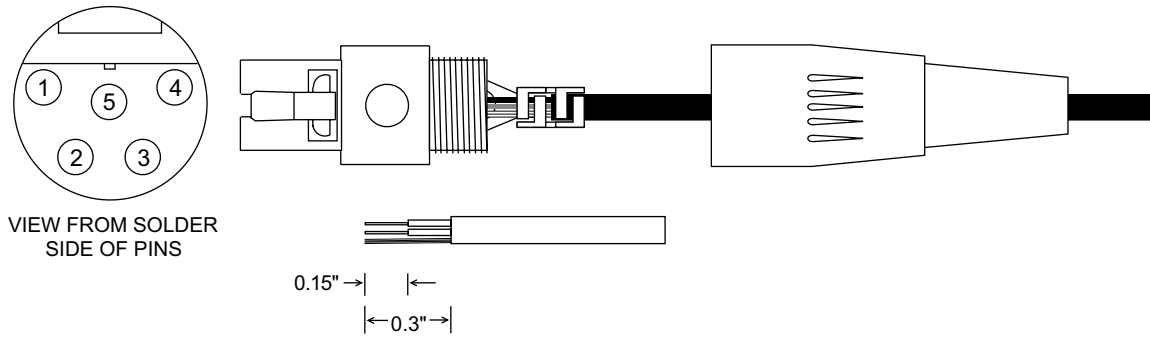
- 1) If necessary, remove the old connector from the microphone cable.
- 2) Slide the dust boot onto microphone cable with the large end facing the connector.
- 3) If necessary, slide the 1/8-inch black shrink tubing onto the microphone cable. This tubing is needed for some smaller diameter cables to ensure there is a snug fit in the dust boot.
- 4) Slide the backshell over the cable as shown above. Slide the insulator over the cable before soldering the wires to the pins on the insert.
- 5) Solder the wires and resistors to the pins on the insert according to the diagrams shown in **Wiring Hookups for Different Sources**. A length of .065 OD clear tubing is included if you need to insulate the resistor leads or shield wire.
- 6) If necessary, remove the rubber strain relief from the TA5F backshell by simply pulling it out.
- 7) Seat the insulator on the insert. Slide the cable clamp over the end of the insulator and crimp as shown on the next page.
- 8) Insert the assembled insert/insulator/clamp into the latchlock. Make sure the tab and slot align to allow the insert to fully seat in the latchlock. Thread the backshell onto the latchlock.

# Microphone Cable Termination for Non-Lectrosonics Microphones

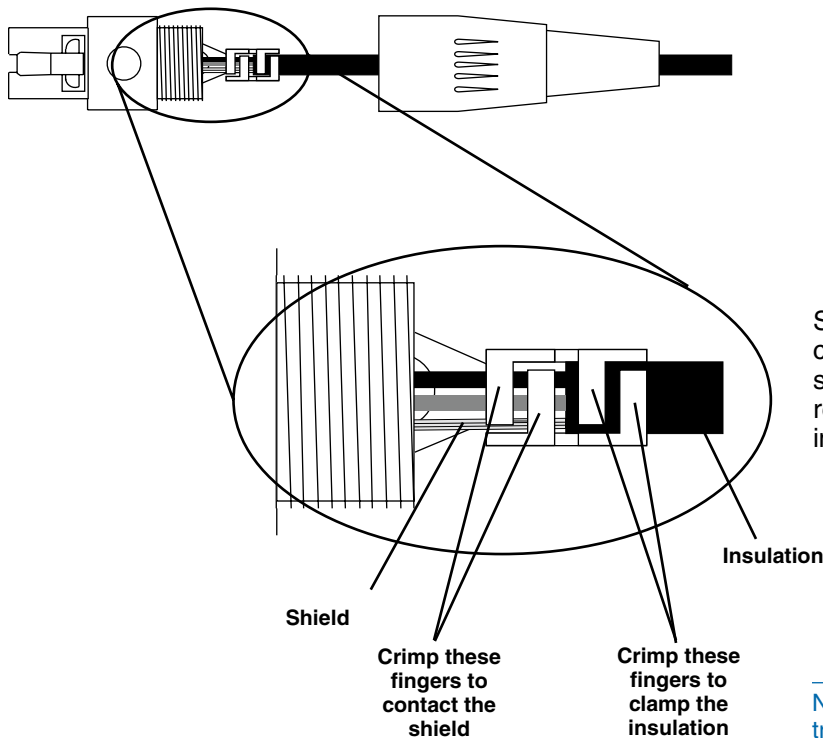
## TA5F Connector Assembly



## Mic Cord Stripping Instructions



## Crimping to Shield and Insulation



Strip and position the cable so that the clamp can be crimped to contact both the mic cable shield and the insulation. The shield contact reduces noise with some microphones and the insulation clamp increases ruggedness.

**NOTE:** This termination is intended for UHF transmitters only. VHF transmitters with 5-pin jacks require a different termination. Lectrosonics lavalier microphones are terminated for compatibility with VHF and UHF transmitters, which is different from what is shown here.

# Input Jack Wiring for Different Sources

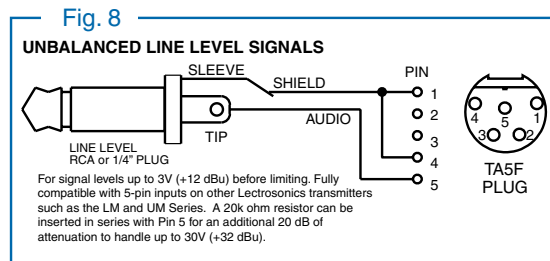
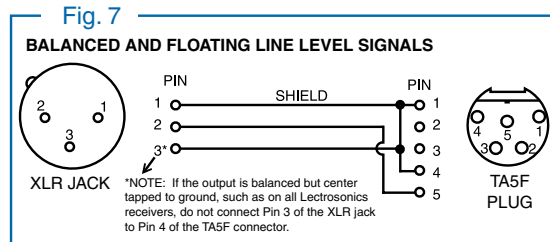
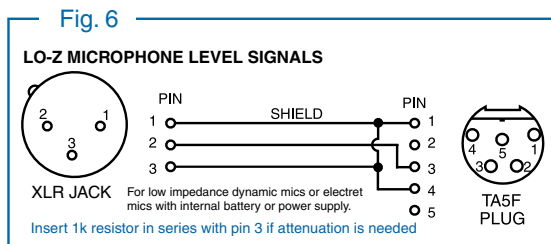
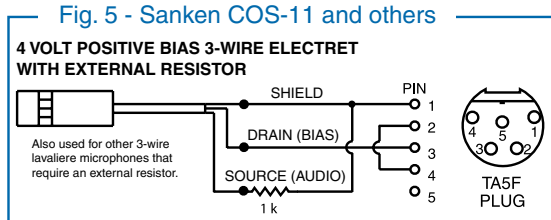
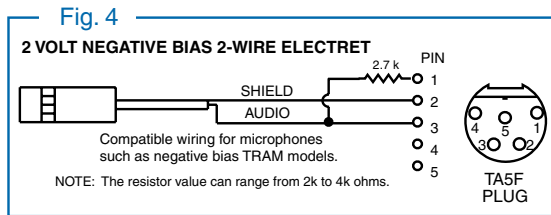
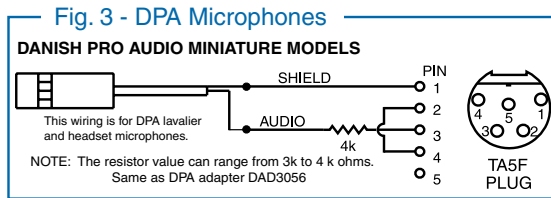
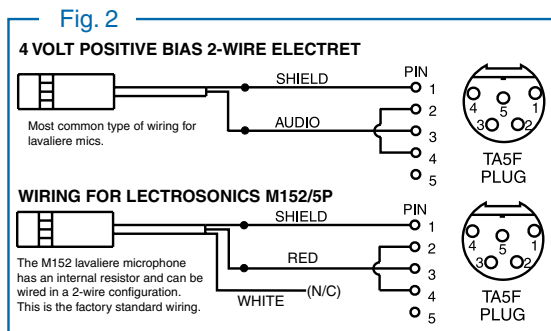
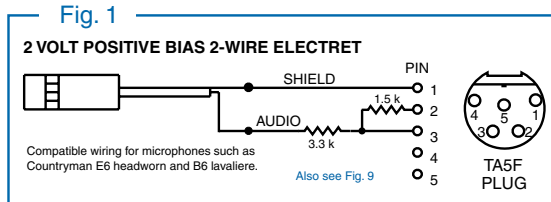
In addition to the microphone and line level wiring hooks-ups illustrated below, Lectrosonics makes a number of cables and adapters for other situations such as connecting musical instruments (guitars, bass guitars, etc.) to the transmitter. Visit [www.lectrosonics.com](http://www.lectrosonics.com) and click on Accessories, or download the master catalog.

A lot of information regarding microphone wiring is also available in the FAQ section of the web site at:

<http://www.lectrosonics.com/faqdb>

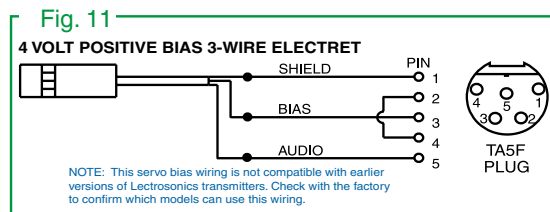
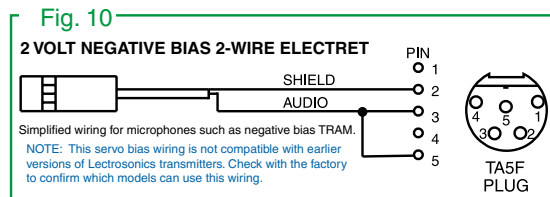
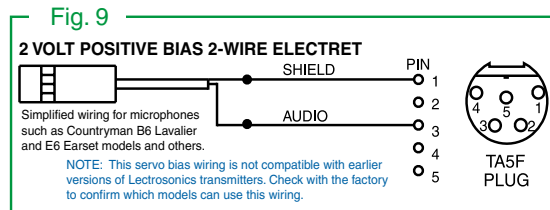
Follow the instructions to search by model number or other search options.

## Compatible Wiring for Both Servo Bias Inputs and Earlier Transmitters:



## Simple Wiring - Can ONLY be used with Servo Bias Inputs:

Servo Bias was introduced in 2005 and all transmitters with 5-pin inputs have been built with this feature since 2007.





## Microphone RF Bypassing

When used on a wireless transmitter, the microphone element is in the proximity of the RF coming from the transmitter. The nature of electret microphones makes them sensitive to RF, which can cause problems with microphone/transmitter compatibility. If the electret microphone is not designed properly for use with wireless transmitters, it may be necessary to install a chip capacitor in the mic capsule or connector to block the RF from entering the electret capsule.

Some mics require RF protection to keep the radio signal from affecting the capsule, even though the transmitter input circuitry is already RF bypassed.

If the mic is wired as directed, and you are having difficulty with squealing, high noise, or poor frequency response, RF is likely to be the cause.

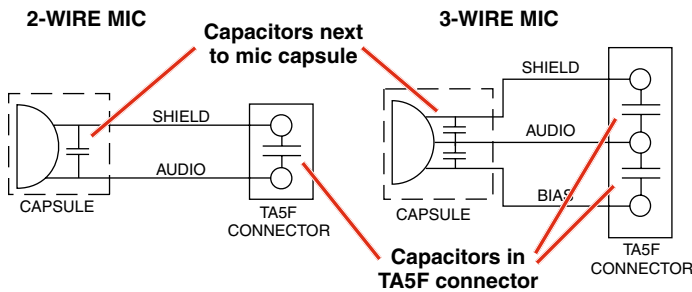
The best RF protection is accomplished by installing RF bypass capacitors at the mic capsule. If this is not possible, or if you are still having problems, capacitors can be installed on the mic pins inside the TA5F connector housing. Refer to the diagram below for the correct locations of capacitors.

Use 330 pF capacitors. Capacitors are available from Lectrosonics. Please specify the part number for the desired lead style.

Leaded capacitors: P/N 15117

Leadless capacitors: P/N SCC330P

All Lectrosonics lavalier mics are already bypassed and do not need any additional capacitors installed for proper operation.



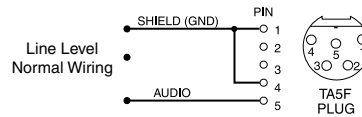
## Line Level Signals

The wiring for line level and instrument signals is:

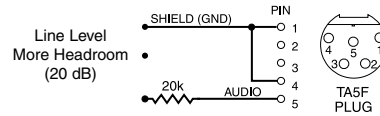
- Signal Hot to pin 5
- Signal Gnd to pin 1
- Pin 4 jumped to pin 1

This allows signal levels up to 3V RMS to be applied without limiting.

**NOTE for line level inputs only (not instrument):** If more headroom is needed, insert a 20 k resistor in series with pin 5. Put this resistor inside the TA5F connector to minimize noise pickup. The resistor will have little or no effect on the signal if the input is set for instrument.



See Fig. 8 on previous page



# Firmware Update

Firmware updates are made using a microSDHC memory card. Download and copy the following firmware update files to a drive on your computer.

- **smwb vX\_xx.ldr** is the firmware update file, where “X\_xx” is the revision number.

## In the computer:

- 1) Perform a **Quick Format** of the card. On a Windows-based system, this will automatically format the card to the FAT32 format, which is the Windows standard. On a Mac, you may be given several options. If the card is already formatted in Windows (FAT32) - it will be greyed out - then you do not need to do anything. If the card is in another format, choose Windows (FAT32) and then click “Erase”. When the quick format on the computer is complete, close the dialogue box and open the file browser.
- 2) Copy the **smwb vX\_xx.ldr** file to the memory card, then safely eject the card from the computer.

## In the SMWB:

- 1) Leave the SMWB turned off and insert the microSDHC memory card into the slot.
- 2) Hold down both the UP and DOWN arrow buttons on the recorder and turn the power on.
- 3) The recorder will boot up into the firmware update mode with the following options on the LCD:
  - **Update** - Displays a scrollable list of the .ldr files on the card.
  - **Power Off** - Exits the update mode and turns the power off.

**NOTE:** If the unit screen shows **FORMAT CARD?**, power the unit off and repeat step 2. You were not properly pressing UP, DOWN and Power at the same time.

- 4) Use the arrow buttons to select **Update**. Use the UP and DOWN arrow buttons to select the desired file and press MENU/SEL to install the firmware. The LCD will display status messages while the firmware is being updated.
- 5) When the update is complete, the LCD will display this message: **UPDATE SUCCESSFUL REMOVE CARD**. Open the battery door and remove the memory card.
- 6) Re-attach the battery door and power the unit back on. Verify that the firmware version was updated by opening the Power Button Menu and navigating to the **About** item. **See page 6.**

- 7) If you re-insert the update card and turn the power back on for normal use, the LCD will display a message prompting you to format the card:

### **Format Card?** (files lost)

- **No**
- **Yes**

If you wish to record audio on the card, you must re-format it. Select **Yes** and press MENU/SEL to format the card. When the process is complete, the LCD will return to the Main Window and be ready for normal operation.

If you choose to keep the card as is, you may remove the card at this time.

The firmware update process is managed by a bootloader program - on very rare occasions, you might need to update the bootloader.

- **smwb\_boot vX\_xx.ldr** is the bootloader file

Follow the same process as with a firmware update and select the smwbboot file. Be forewarned, this can corrupt your unit if interrupted. Don't update the bootloader unless advised to do so by the factory.

## Recovery Process

In the event of a battery failure while the unit is recording, a recovery process is available to restore the recording in proper format. When a new battery is installed and the unit is turned back on, the recorder will detect the missing data and prompt you to run the recovery process. ***The file must be recovered or the card will not be usable in the SMWB.***

First it will read:

***Interrupted Recording  
Found***

The LCD message will ask:

***Recover?  
for safe use  
see manual***

You will have the choice of **No** or **Yes** (No is selected as the default). If you wish to recover the file, use the DOWN arrow button to select **Yes**, then press MENU/SEL.

The next window will give you the option to recover all or part of the file. The default times shown are the best guess by the processor where the file stopped recording. The hours will be highlighted and you can either accept the value shown or select a longer or shorter time. If you are unsure, simply accept the value shown as the default.

Press MENU/SEL and the minutes are then highlighted. You can increase or decrease the time to be recovered. In most cases you can simply accept the values shown and the file will be recovered. After you have made your time choices, press MENU/SEL again. A small **GO!** symbol will appear next to the DOWN arrow button. Pressing the button will initiate the file recovery. The recovery will happen quickly and you will see:

***Recovery  
Successful***

### Special Note:

Files under 4 minutes long may recover with additional data “tacked on” to the end of the file (from previous recordings or data if the card had been used previously). This can be effectively eliminated in post with a simple delete of the unwanted extra “noise” at the end of the clip. The minimum recovered length will be one minute. For example, if the recording is only 20 seconds long, and you have selected one minute there will be the desired 20 recorded seconds with an additional 40 seconds of other data and or artifacts in the file. If you are uncertain about the length of the recording you can save a longer file - there will simply be more “junk” at the end of the clip. This “junk” may include audio data recorded in earlier sessions that were discarded. This “extra” information can be easily deleted in post production editing software at a later time.

# Silver Paste on SM Series Transmitter Thumbscrews

Silver paste is applied to thumbscrew threads on new units at the factory to improve the electrical connection from the battery compartment through the housing on any SM Series transmitter. This applies to the standard battery door and the battery eliminator.



The small enclosed vial contains a tiny amount (25 mg) of silver conductive paste. A small speck of this paste will improve the conductivity between the battery cover plate thumbscrew and the case of the SM.



The tiny vial is about 1/2 inch tall and contains 25 mg of silver paste.

With improved conductivity (lower resistance) more of the battery voltage can get to the internal power supplies causing reduced current drain and longer battery life. Though the amount seems very small, it is enough for years of use. It is, in fact, 25 times the amount that we use on the thumbscrews at the factory.

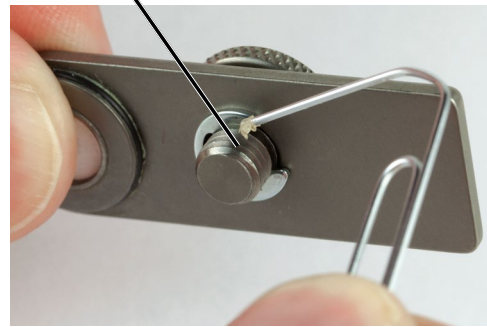
To apply the silver paste, first completely remove the cover plate from the SM housing by backing the thumbscrew completely out of the case. Use a **clean, soft cloth** to clean the threads of the thumbscrew.

**NOTE:** Do NOT use alcohol or a liquid cleaner.

Simply hold the cloth around the threads and turn the thumbscrew. Move to a new spot on the cloth and do it again. Do this until the cloth remains clean. Now, clean the threads in the case by using a dry cotton swab (Q-tip) or equivalent. Again, clean the case threads until a fresh cotton swab comes away clean.

Open the vial, and transfer a pinhead speck of silver paste to the second thread from the end of the thumbscrew. A easy way to pickup a speck of paste is to partially unfold a paper clip and use the end of the wire to acquire a tiny bit of paste. A toothpick will also work. An amount that covers the end of the wire is sufficient.

Apply paste to second thread from end of thumbscrew



It is not necessary to spread the paste more than a little bit on the thread as the paste will spread itself every time the thumbscrew is screwed in and out of the case during battery changes.

Do not apply the paste to any other surfaces. The cover plate itself can be cleaned with a clean cloth by rubbing the slightly raised rings on the plate where it contacts the battery terminal. All you want to do is to remove any oils or dirt on the rings. Do not abrade these surfaces with a harsh material such as a pencil eraser, emery paper, etc., as this will remove the conductive nickel plating and expose the underlying aluminum, which is a poor contact conductor.

# Straight Whip Antennas

Antennas are supplied by the factory according to the following table:

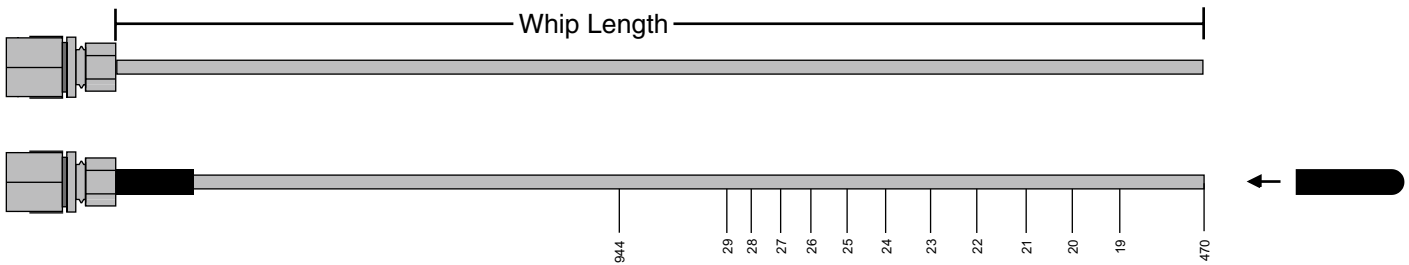
BAND	BLOCKS COVERED	SUPPLIED ANTENNA
A1	470, 19, 20	AMM19
B1	21, 22, 23	AMM22
B2	22, 23, 24	AMM23
C1	24, 25, 26	AMM25

The supplied caps can be used several different ways:

- 1) A color cap on the end of the whip
- 2) A color sleeve next to the connector with a black cap on the end of the whip (trim the closed end of the colored cap off with scissors to make a sleeve).
- 3) A color sleeve and color cap (cut the cap in half with scissors).

This is a full size cutting template used to cut the length of the whip for a particular frequency. Lay the uncut antenna on top of this drawing and trim the whip length to the desired frequency.

After cutting the antenna to the desired length, mark the antenna by installing a color cap or sleeve to indicate the frequency. Factory labeling and marking is listed in the table below.



Note: Check the scale of your printout. This line should be 6.00 inches long (152.4 mm).

## Factory Marking and Labeling

BLOCK	FREQUENCY RANGE	CAP/SLEEVE COLOR	ANTENNA LENGTH
470	470.100 - 495.600	Black w/ Label	5.67 in./144.00 mm.
19	486.400 - 511.900	Black w/ Label	5.23 in./132.80 mm.
20	512.000 - 537.500	Black w/ Label	4.98 in./126.50 mm.
21	537.600 - 563.100	Brown w/ Label	4.74 in./120.40 mm.
22	563.200 - 588.700	Red w/ Label	4.48 in./113.80 mm.
23	588.800 - 614.300	Orange w/ Label	4.24 in./107.70 mm.
24	614.400 - 639.900	Yellow w/ Label	4.01 in./101.90 mm.
25	640.000 - 665.500	Green w/ Label	3.81 in./96.77 mm.
26	665.600 - 691.100	Blue w/ Label	3.62 in./91.95 mm.
944	944.100 - 951.900	Black-w/Label	2.62 in./66.55 mm.

Shaded cells are factory marking and labeling

**NOTE:** Not all Lectrosanics products are built on all of the blocks covered in this table. Factory supplied antennas pre-cut to length include a label with the frequency range. Label is not supplied with this kit.

# Belt Clips and Pouches

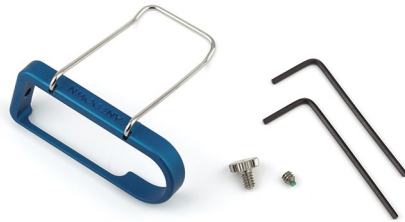
## SMWB Single Battery Model

### SMWBBCUP



Wire clip for single battery model; antenna points UP when unit is worn on a belt.

### SMWBBCDN



Wire clip for single battery model; antenna points DOWN when unit is worn on a belt.

### SMWBBCUPSL



Spring-loaded clip; antenna points UP when unit is worn on a belt.

### SMWBBCDNSL



Spring-loaded clip; antenna points DOWN when unit is worn on a belt.

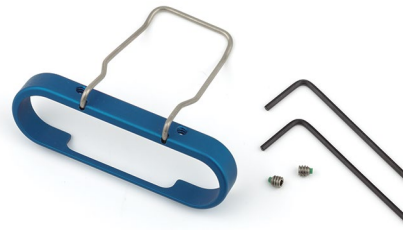
### PSMWB



Sewn leather pouch for single battery model; plastic window allows access to control panel.

## SMDWB Dual Battery Model

### SMDWBBCSL



Wire clip for dual battery model; antenna points UP when unit is worn on a belt; can be installed for UP or DOWN antenna.

### SMDWBBCSL



Spring-loaded clip for dual battery model; can be installed for UP or DOWN antenna.

### PSMDWB



Sewn leather pouch for dual battery model; plastic window allows access to control panel.

# Miscellaneous Accessories

## SMKITTA5



Mic cable not included

TA5 connector kit; with sleeves for small or larger cable; mic cable not included

## SMSILVER



Small vial of silver paste for use on battery door retaining knob threads

## P/N 55015 MicroSDHC memory card



MicroSDHC memory card with SD adapter. UHS-I; Class 10; 16 GB. Brand may vary.

## P/N 35924 FOAM INSULATING PADS



Attached to the side of the transmitter when it is worn very close to or on the user's skin.

(pkg of two)





# Troubleshooting

## Symptom:

**Transmitter Battery LED off when Power Switch “ON”**

**No Transmitter Modulation LEDs when Signal Should be Present**

**Receiver Indicates RF But No Audio**

**Receiver RF Indicator Off**

**No Sound (Or Low Sound Level), Receiver Indicates Proper Audio Modulation**

**Distorted Sound**

**Wind Noise or Breath “Pops”**

**Hiss and Noise -- Audible Dropouts**

**Excessive Feedback (With Microphone)**

It is important that you follow these steps in the sequence listed.

## Possible Cause:

1. Batteries are inserted incorrectly.
  2. Batteries are low or dead.
1. Gain control turned all the way down.
  2. Batteries are inserted incorrectly. Check power LED.
  3. Mic capsule is damaged or malfunctioning.
  4. Mic cable damaged or miswired.
  5. Instrument Cable damaged or not plugged in.
  6. Musical instrument output level set too low.
1. Audio source or cable connected to transmitter is defective. Try using an alternate source or cable.
  2. Make sure the compatibility mode is the same on transmitter and receiver.
  3. Ensure musical instrument volume control is not set to minimum.
  4. Check for correct pilot tone indication on the receiver. See item on page 16 entitled **About Overlapping Frequency Bands**.
1. Ensure that the transmitter and receiver are set to the same frequency, and that the hex code matches.
  2. Transmitter not turned on, or battery is dead.
  3. Receiver antenna missing or improperly positioned.
  4. Operating distance is too great.
  5. Transmitter may be set to the Standby Mode. See page 8.
1. Receiver output level set too low.
  2. Receiver output is disconnected; cable is defective or miswired.
  3. Sound system or recorder input is turned down.
1. Transmitter gain (audio level) is too high. Check Modulation LEDs on transmitter and receiver while distortion is being heard.
  2. Receiver output level may be mismatched with the sound system or recorder input. Adjust output level on receiver to the correct level for the recorder, mixer or sound system.
  3. Transmitter and receiver may not be set to the same compatibility mode. Some mis-matched combinations will pass audio.
  4. RF interference. Reset both transmitter and receiver to a clear channel. Use scanning function on receiver if available.
1. Reposition microphone, or use a larger windscreen, or both.
  2. Omni-directional mics produce less wind noise and breath pops than directional types.
1. Transmitter gain (audio level) far too low.
  2. Receiver antenna missing or obstructed.
  3. Operating distance too great.
  4. RF interference. Reset both transmitter and receiver to a clear channel. Use scanning function on receiver if available.
  5. Musical instrument output set too low.
  6. Microphone capsule picking up RF noise. See item on page 21 entitled **Microphone RF Bypassing**.
1. Transmitter gain (audio level) too high. Check gain adjustment and/or reduce receiver output level.
  2. Microphone too close to speaker system.
  3. Microphone is too far from user's mouth.

# Specifications

## Transmitter

### Operating frequencies:

- Band A1: 470.100 - 537.575
- Band B1: 537.600 - 614.375 (608.000 to 614.000 excluded)
- Band B2: 563.200 - 639.975 (608.000 to 614.000 excluded)
- Band C1: 614.400 - 691.175

**NOTE: It's the user's responsibility to select the approved frequencies for region where the transmitter is operating**

<b>Channel Spacing:</b>	Selectable; 25 or 100 kHz												
<b>RF Power output:</b>	Switchable; 25, 50 or 100 mW												
<b>Compatibility Modes:</b>	Digital Hybrid Wireless® (NU Hbr), 200 Series, 100 Series, Mode 3, Mode 6, IFB												
<b>Pilot tone (Digital Hybrid Mode):</b>	25 to 32 kHz; 5 kHz deviation												
<b>Frequency stability:</b>	± 0.002%												
<b>Deviation:</b>	± 75 kHz max. (Digital Hybrid Mode)												
<b>Spurious radiation:</b>	Compliant with ETSI EN 300 422-1												
<b>Equivalent input noise:</b>	-125 dBV, A-weighted												
<b>Input level:</b>													
<b>If set for dynamic mic:</b>	0.5 mV to 50 mV before limiting Greater than 1 V with limiting												
<b>If set for electret lavalier mic:</b>	1.7 uA to 170 uA before limiting Greater than 5000 uA (5 mA) with limiting												
<b>Line level input:</b>	17 mV to 1.7 V before limiting Greater than 50 V with limiting												
<b>Input impedance:</b>													
<b>Dynamic mic:</b>	300 Ohms												
<b>Electret lavalier:</b>	Input is virtual ground with servo adjusted constant current bias												
<b>Line level:</b>	2.7 k ohms												
<b>Input limiter:</b>	Soft limiter, 30 dB range												
<b>Bias voltages:</b>	Fixed 5 V at up to 5 mA Selectable 2 V or 4 V servo bias for any electret lavalier												
<b>Gain control range:</b>	44 dB; panel mounted membrane switches												
<b>Modulation indicators:</b>	Dual bicolor LEDs indicate modulation -20, -10, 0, +10 dB referenced to full modulation												
<b>Controls:</b>	Control panel w/ LCD and 4 membrane switches												
<b>Low frequency roll-off:</b>	Adjustable from 35 to 150 Hz												
<b>Audio Frequency Response:</b>	35 Hz to 20 kHz, +/-1 dB												
<b>Signal to Noise Ratio (dB): (overall system, 400 Series mode)</b>	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>SmartNR</th> <th>No Limiting</th> <th>w/Limiting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OFF</td> <td>103.5</td> <td>108.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NORMAL</td> <td>107.0</td> <td>111.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FULL</td> <td>108.5</td> <td>113.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SmartNR	No Limiting	w/Limiting	OFF	103.5	108.0	NORMAL	107.0	111.5	FULL	108.5	113.0
SmartNR	No Limiting	w/Limiting											
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FULL	108.5	113.0											

(Note: the dual envelope "soft" limiter provides exceptionally good handling of transients using variable attack and release time constants. The gradual onset of limiting in the design begins below full modulation, which reduces the measured figure for SNR without limiting by 4.5 dB)

<b>Total Harmonic Distortion:</b>	0.2% typical (400 Series mode)
<b>Audio Input Jack:</b>	Switchcraft 5-pin locking (TA5F)
<b>Antenna:</b>	Flexible, unbreakable steel cable.
<b>Battery:</b>	AA lithium, disposable
<b>Battery Life w/ Lithium AA:</b>	

SMWB 50 mW (1 AA):	5.8 hrs
SMWB 100 mW (1 AA):	4.4 hrs
SMDWB 50 mW (2 AA):	11.6 hrs
SMDWB 100 mW (2 AA):	11.2 hrs

<b>Weight (w/ lithium batteries):</b>	SMWB: 3.2 oz. (90.72 grams) SMDWB: 4.0 oz. (113.40 grams)
<b>Overall Dimensions: (without microphone)</b>	SMWB: 2.366 x 1.954 x 0.642 inches; 60.096 x 49.632 x 16.307 mm SMDWB: 2.366 x 2.475 x 0.642 inches; 60.096 x 62.865 x 16.307 mm
<b>Emission Designator:</b>	180KF3E

## Recorder

<b>Storage media:</b>	microSDHC memory card
<b>File format:</b>	.wav files (BWF)
<b>A/D converter:</b>	24-bit
<b>Sampling rate:</b>	44.1 kHz
<b>Recording modes/Bit rate:</b>	
• HD mono mode:	24 bit - 144 kbytes/s 32 bit - 192 kbytes/s
• Split gain mode:	24 bit - 288 kbytes/s 32 bit - 384 kbytes/s
<b>Input</b>	
<b>Type:</b>	Analog mic/line level compatible; servo bias preamp for 2V and 4V lavalier microphones
<b>Input level:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamic mic: 0.5 mV to 50 mV</li> <li>• Electret mic: Nominal 2 mV to 300 mV</li> <li>• Line level: 17 mV to 1.7 V</li> </ul>
<b>Input connector:</b>	TA5M 5-pin male
<b>Audio Performance</b>	
<b>Frequency response:</b>	20 Hz to 20 kHz; +0.5/-1.5 dB
<b>Dynamic range:</b>	110 dB (A), before limiting
<b>Distortion:</b>	< 0.035%
<b>Operating temperature range</b>	
<b>Celsius:</b>	-20 to 50
<b>Fahrenheit:</b>	-5 to 122



\*microSDHC Logo is a trademark of SD-3C, LLC

**Specifications subject to change without notice.**

## Service and Repair

If your system malfunctions, you should attempt to correct or isolate the trouble before concluding that the equipment needs repair. Make sure you have followed the setup procedure and operating instructions. Check the interconnecting cables and then go through the **Troubleshooting** section in this manual.

We strongly recommend that you **do not** try to repair the equipment yourself and **do not** have the local repair shop attempt anything other than the simplest repair. If the repair is more complicated than a broken wire or loose connection, send the unit to the factory for repair and service. Don't attempt to adjust any controls inside the units. Once set at the factory, the various controls and trimmers do not drift with age or vibration and never require readjustment. **There are no adjustments inside that will make a malfunctioning unit start working.**

LECTROSONICS' Service Department is equipped and staffed to quickly repair your equipment. In warranty repairs are made at no charge in accordance with the terms of the warranty. Out-of-warranty repairs are charged at a modest flat rate plus parts and shipping. Since it takes almost as much time and effort to determine what is wrong as it does to make the repair, there is a charge for an exact quotation. We will be happy to quote approximate charges by phone for out-of-warranty repairs.

### Returning Units for Repair

For timely service, please follow the steps below:

- A.** DO NOT return equipment to the factory for repair without first contacting us by email or by phone. We need to know the nature of the problem, the model number and the serial number of the equipment. We also need a phone number where you can be reached 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. (U.S. Mountain Standard Time).
- B.** After receiving your request, we will issue you a return authorization number (R.A.). This number will help speed your repair through our receiving and repair departments. The return authorization number must be clearly shown on the **outside** of the shipping container.
- C.** Pack the equipment carefully and ship to us, shipping costs prepaid. If necessary, we can provide you with the proper packing materials. UPS is usually the best way to ship the units. Heavy units should be "double-boxed" for safe transport.
- D.** We also strongly recommend that you insure the equipment, since we cannot be responsible for loss of or damage to equipment that you ship. Of course, we insure the equipment when we ship it back to you.

#### Lectrosonics USA:

**Mailing address:**

Lectrosonics, Inc.  
PO Box 15900  
Rio Rancho, NM 87174  
USA

**Web:**

www.lectrosonics.com

**Shipping address:**

Lectrosonics, Inc.  
581 Laser Rd.  
Rio Rancho, NM 87124  
USA

**E-mail:**

sales@lectrosonics.com

**Telephone:**

(505) 892-4501  
(800) 821-1121 Toll-free  
(505) 892-6243 Fax

#### Lectrosonics Canada:

**Mailing Address:**

720 Spadina Avenue,  
Suite 600  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T9

**Telephone:**

(416) 596-2202  
(877) 753-2876 Toll-free  
(877-7LECTRO)  
(416) 596-6648 Fax

**E-mail:**

Sales: colinb@lectrosonics.com  
Service: joebe@lectrosonics.com

## LIMITED ONE YEAR WARRANTY

The equipment is warranted for one year from date of purchase against defects in materials or workmanship provided it was purchased from an authorized dealer. This warranty does not cover equipment which has been abused or damaged by careless handling or shipping. This warranty does not apply to used or demonstrator equipment.

Should any defect develop, Lectrosonics, Inc. will, at our option, repair or replace any defective parts without charge for either parts or labor. If Lectrosonics, Inc. cannot correct the defect in your equipment, it will be replaced at no charge with a similar new item. Lectrosonics, Inc. will pay for the cost of returning your equipment to you.

This warranty applies only to items returned to Lectrosonics, Inc. or an authorized dealer, shipping costs prepaid, within one year from the date of purchase.

This Limited Warranty is governed by the laws of the State of New Mexico. It states the entire liability of Lectrosonics Inc. and the entire remedy of the purchaser for any breach of warranty as outlined above. NEITHER LECTROSONICS, INC. NOR ANYONE INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OR DELIVERY OF THE EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS EQUIPMENT EVEN IF LECTROSONICS, INC. HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE LIABILITY OF LECTROSONICS, INC. EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE OF ANY DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have additional legal rights which vary from state to state.

