

GE 100

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SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCIES

31.2Hz · 62.5Hz · 125Hz ·
250Hz · 500Hz · 1KHz ·
2KHz · 4KHz · 8KHz ·
16KHz

MAXIMUM BOOST / CUT

12dB
Unity ±0.5dB (Defeat
or Controls centered)

INPUT IMPEDANCE

100K ohm

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

10K ohm

MAXIMUM INPUT LEVEL

+5dBm

MAXIMUM OUTPUT LEVEL

+20dBm

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE

-105dBm (input short
IHF A curve)

T.H.D

0.05%

SWITCH

FILTER / DEFEAT

SEMICONDUCTORS

IC 7pcs.

Tr 2pcs.

Diode 7pcs.

POWER SUPPLY

117 Volts. (T-Type)

220 Volts. (S or U-Type)

50 / 60Hz · 2.6VA

80(H)X230(W)X160(D) mm

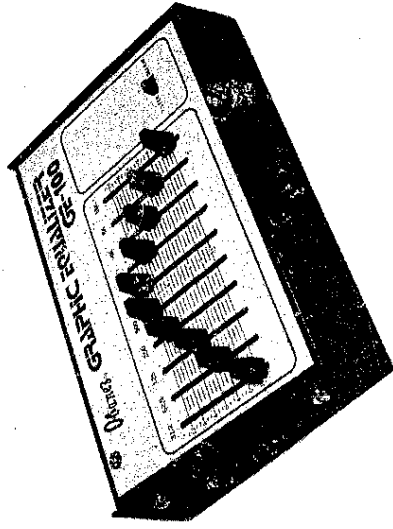
SIZE

WEIGHT

1.6 Kg



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



60703

Equalization, in strict terms, is electronically altering the frequency curve of a particular program so that the output is more "equal to" the input. Room acoustics, speaker coloration, pre-amp and amplifier response, all tend to alter a given input and make it sound different when the big switch is turned on.

Through judicious use of an equalizer, frequencies that have been cut can be boosted back to normal and signals that have been boosted can be cut back.

Besides being able to restore a program to its original state, an equalizer can also be used to emphasize certain frequencies for a more pleasing sound.

In short, equalization can give a group or individual musician very complete and precise control over the tone color of his sound.

THE IBANEZ GE-100 GRAPHIC EQUALIZER

The Ibanez GE-100 Graphic Equalizer is a 10-band peak and dip equalizer. It is called a "graphic" equalizer because it uses slider potentiometers, giving a graphic representation of the frequency response curve.

The ten bands are in one octave increments, covering most of the audio spectrum from 22Hz to 20KHz with peaks at 31.2Hz, 62.5Hz, 125Hz, 250Hz, 500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 4KHz, 8KHz, 16KHz. There is typically more than

12db of boost or cut available in all ten bands, making the Ibanez GE-100 very versatile. It is also very compact and easy to use. The GE-100 is AC powered and uses $\frac{1}{4}$ " phone input and output.

EQUALIZING A SOUND REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM

One of the most useful things an equalizer can do is compensate for room acoustics. Different shapes and different materials have

very definite frequency attenuation characteristics. Most musicians have played in a small intimate situation with carpeted walls, acoustic ceiling and lots of people to absorb sound. Everything sounds clean, but lifeless.

By boosting the mids slightly, you'll find that some of the richness comes back into the sound.

Then there's the acoustical nightmare, the concrete hall with tile floor and steel ceiling. Everything resonates so much that the harmonic sounds almost like the electric bass.

Such places may need the highs boosted a little and the lows cut a lot.

A good indication of where a room is resonating is feedback. All other things being equal, different rooms will give you feedback at different frequencies. By raising the level of the entire sound system to the point of feedback, and then rolling the volume back slightly you can make a feedback check in this manner.

If the feedback is high pitched, begin by slowly boosting the 16KHz band of the equalizer to the point where feedback occurs. Note the position of the slider and return it to the flat position. Repeat this process with each successive band on the equalizer until you have gone through them all. You can then set your equalizer to the shape of the "plot" you have recorded, but reducing each setting by 2-4db. This setting should allow you to get a higher overall gain from your system without feedback. Of course, you should be careful to set your speakers, monitors and mikes in the least feedback prone spots.

EQUALIZING YOUR INSTRUMENT

Why doesn't one fifty watt amp with two twelves sound just like another fifty watt amp with two twelves. There are hundreds of answers, but they all come down to the fact that the two amps have different net response curves. An equalizer gives you the power to alter the response of an amp until it looks like the response curve of another.

To compound the situation, your instrument has its own resonant conditions which may cause distortion or feedback at certain frequencies. You can use the equalizer to reduce this distortion and feedback.