





## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



# CAUTION

RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK DO NOTOPEN



WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK. DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.

1. Read these instructions.

- 2. Keep these instructions.
- 3. Heed all warnings.
- 4. Follow all instructions.
- 5. Do not use this apparatus near water. Do not expose this apparatus to dripping or splashing and ensure that no objects filled with liquids, such as vases, ase placed on this apparatus.

shock to persons.

- 6. Clean only with a dry cloth.
- 7. Do not block any of the ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufactures instructions.
- 8. Do not install near any heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other apparatus that produce heat.
- 9. Only use attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
- 10.Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus (including amplifiers) has been damaged in any way, such as power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally, or has been dropped.
- 11.To completely disconnect mains power from this apparatus, the power supply cord must be unplugged.

# For US and CANADA only:

Do not defeat the safety purpose of the grounding-type plug. A grounding type plug has two blades and a thirdgrounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are rovided for your safety. When the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult An electrican for replacement of the absolete outlet

#### **IMPORTANT SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS**

CAUTION: These servicing instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not perform any servicing other than that contained in the Operating Instructions unless you are qualified to do so. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

- 1. Security regulations as stated in the EN 60065 (VDE 0860) and the CSA E65 94 have to be obeyed when servicing the appliance.
- 2. Use of a mains separator transformer is mandatory during maintenance while the appliance is opened, needs to be operated and is connected to the mains
- Switch off the power before retrofitting any extensions, changing the mains voltage or the output voltage.
- 4. The minimum distance between parts carrying mains voltage and any accessible metal piece (metal enclosure), respectively between the mains poles has to be 3 mm and needs to be minded at all times.
  - The minimum distance between parts carrying mains voltage and any switches or breakers that are not connected to the mains (secondary parts) has to be 6 mm and needs to be minded at all times.
- Replacing special components that are marked in the circuit diagram using the security symbol (Note) is only permissible when using original parts.
- 6. Altering the circuitry without prior consent or advice is not legitimate.
- 7. Any work security regulations that are applicable at the location where the appliance is being serviced have to be strictly obeyed. This applies also to any regulations about the work place itself.
- 8. All instructions concerning the handling of MOS circuits have to be observed.



SAFETY COMPONENT (HAS TO BE REPLACED WITH ORIGINAL PART ONLY

The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol, within

an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated dangerous voltage

within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric

presence of important operating and maintance

The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the

(servicing) instructions in the literature

accompanying the appliance.

#### ATTENTION

The following special limitations apply to the console and must be observed in order to maintain safety and electromagnetic compatibility performance:

#### POWER CONNECTION

The console should only be operated with the power supply connected to ground via its mains supply the connector.

## **AUDIO CONNECTIONS**

The console should only be operated with high quality screened twisted pair audio cables. All connector shells should be of metal construction so that they provide a screen when they are plugged into the console. All JACK connector shells should be connected to the cable screen. All XLR connectors should have pin 1 connected to the cable screen.

#### **ELECTRIC FIELDS**

If the console is operated in an electromagnetic field that is amplitude modulated by an audio frequency signal, the signal to noise ratio may be degraded. Degradation of up to 60dB may be experienced under extreme conditions (3V/m, 90% modulation).

# INSTALLATION

There are a number of points to consider when installing a mixing console. Many of these points will have been addressed before the console is even unpacked but it is worth repeating them.

#### **POSITION**

The console should be located in a convenient space commensurate with the use to which the console is being put. Ideally a cool area is preferred not in close proximity to power distribution equipment or other potential sources of interference. Provision should be made for some flat surface surrounding the console to prevent people using it as a table top.

#### MAINS VOLTAGE SETTING

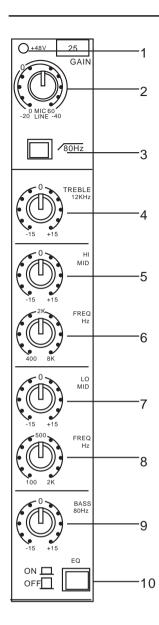
The console is shipped with a specified mains voltage setting If the mains voltage is ever changed by the mains voltage selector at the rear of the external power supply, the mains fuse has to be changed as well to the rating matching the selected voltage on the label.

# THE EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY SHOULD NEVER BE OPERATED WITH THE MAINS EARTH DISCONNECTED

Please note that the power supply contains LETHALVOLTAGES and that its rails can produce extremely large currents which could burn out equipment and wiring if shorted. All testing and servicing should ONLY be carried out by qualified engineers.

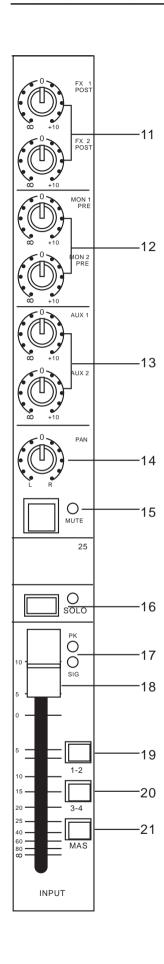
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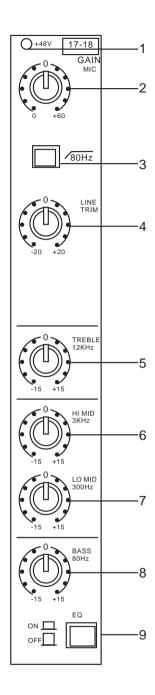


The KING Mono Channel is equipped with an XLR input, which can be used for Mic or Line level signal sup to  $+22 \, \mathrm{dBu}$ . An additional 1/4 inch jack socket, provides an input for line level signals, which require protection against accidental 48 volt connection KING The Line input gives 20 dB of permanent attenuation to the input signal which will allow the connection of extreme high line level signals up to  $+42 \, \mathrm{dBu}$ .

- The +48V led monitors if phantom power is assigned. The +48V switch for each channel is placed on the rear-panel of the console. It connects +48V phantom power to the XLR input connector. This is suitable for a condenser microphone or DI Box.
- 2. The GAIN control gives continuous adjustment of the input amplifier gain from 0dB to +60dB for the Mic input and 20dB to + 40dB for the Line Input.
- 3. The HI PASS switch connects the 80Hz hi-pass-filter in the input channel signal path before the insert point and equaliser.
- 4. The TREBLE control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15 dB to +15 dB with a 0dB centre detent. The treble equaliser acts on 12 kHz.
- 5. The HI MID control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to+15dB with a 0dB centre detent.
- The HI MID FREQ control gives continuous adjustment of the frequency range that the hi mid equaliser acts on from 400Hz to 8kHz with a 1 octave bandwith.
- 7. The LO MID control gives con tenuous adjustment of boost andcut from -15dB to + 15dB with a 0dB centre detent.
- 8. The LO MID FREQ control gives continuous adjustment of the frequency range that the lo mid equaliser acts on from 100Hz to 2kHz with a 1 octave bandwith.
- 9. The BASS control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to +15dB with a 0dB centre detent. The bass equaliser acts on 80Hz.
- 10. The EQ switch connects the equaliser in the input channel signal Path.



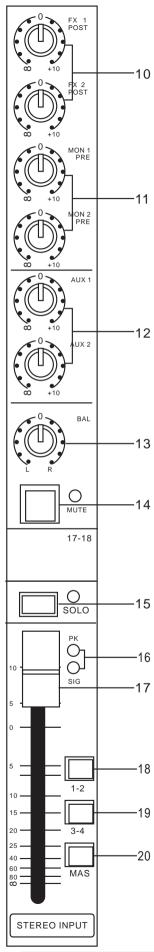
- 11. The FX controls give continuous adjustment of the post fader level sent from the input channel to the FX busses. The level adjustment is from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary Control.
- 12. The MON controls give continuous adjustment of the prefader and preequaliser signal sent from the input channel to the MON busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.
- 13.The AUX controls give continuous adjustment of the level sent from the input channel to the AUX busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control. AUX1 and 2 can be configured globally for pre- or post-fader operation by pressing the PRE/POST switch on the appropriate AUX-rail in the master Section.
- 14. The PAN controls the channel placement within the master stereo or group mix and has a constant power law. i.e. 3dB at the centre position and 0dB or off at either extreme setting.
- 15. The MUTE switch mutes the input channel at all points after the insert send, including all auxiliary Sends.
- 16. The SOLO switch sends the input channel signal to the PFL /mono-and AFL / stereo busses. If the switch is engaged, the mon1/2 meters are automatically used for solo metering.
- 17. The SIGNAL (-16dBu) / PEAK(+16dBu) display monitors the peak signal level of the pre fader input channel.
- 18. The FADER gives continuous adjustment of the input channel level from +10dB to off.
- 19. The 1-2 switch connects the post fader channel signal to the group 1-2 busses via the pan control.
- 20. The 3-4 switch connects the post fader channel signal to the group 3-4 busses via the pan control.
- 21. The MAS switch connects the post fader channel signal to the master stereo bus via the pan control.



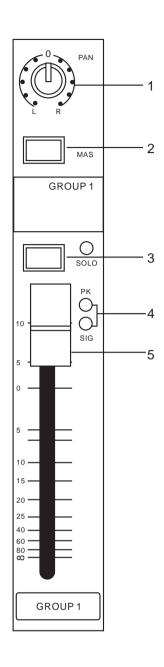
The KING stereo input channel is equipped with an XLR input which can be used for Mic or Line level signals up to +22dBu. Two additional 1/4 inch jack sockets, provide an input for Stereo- or Mono Line level signals up to +28dBu. The stereo channel features the same hi-value microphone preamp as the mono channel. Because the stereo input channel uses independet circuits for Mic and Stereo Line, it is possible to have all inputs connected at the same time, without interference.

- 1. The +48V switch for each channel is positioned at the rear panel of the console. It connects +48 V phantom power to the XLR input connector. This is suitable for a condenser microphone or DI Box.
- 2. The MIC GAIN control gives continuous adjustment of the input amplifier gain from 0dB to + 60dB for the Mic input.
- 3. The HI PASS switch connects the the 80Hz hi-pass-filter in the input channel signal path right after the mic input amplifier.
- 4. The LINE TRIM control gives continuous adjustment of the stereo input amplifier gain from -20dB to + 20dB for the Stereo Line input.
- 5. The TREBLE control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to 15dB with a 0dB centre detent. The treble equaliser acts on 12kHz.
- 6. The HI MID control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to +15dB with a 0dB centre detent. The HI MID equaliser acts on 3kHz with a 1.4 octaves bandwith.
- 7. The LO MID control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to+15dB with a 0dB centre detent. The LO MID equaliser acts on 300Hz with a 1.4 octaves bandwith.
- 8. The BASS control gives continuous adjustment of boost and cut from -15dB to +15dB with a 0dB centre detent. The bass equaliser acts on 80Hz.
- 9. The EQ switch connects the equaliser in the input channel signal Path.

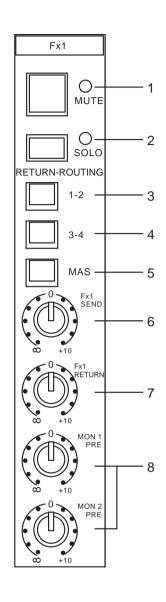
# STEREO INPUT CHANNEL



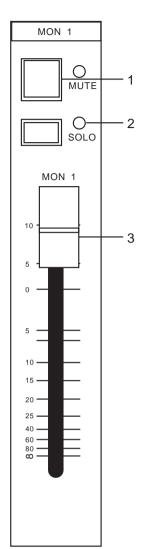
- 10. The FX controls give continuous adjustment of the level sent from the input channel to the FX busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control. The FX controls are connected post-fader and send the mixed left/right signal to the FX Busses.
- 11. The MON controls give continuous adjustment of the level sent from the input channel to the MON busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control. The MON controls are connected prefader, pre equaliser and send the mixed left/right signal to the MON bus-Ses.
- 12. The AUX controls give continuous adjustment of the mixed left/right signal level sent from the input channel to the AUX busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control. AUX1 and 2 can be configured globally for pre- or postfader operation by pressing the PRE/POST switch on the appropriate AUX-rail in the master section.
- 13. The BAL (pan) control is used to balance the relative levels of the left and right channel signals that are sent to the masters or groups. The control has a constant power law, i.e. -3dB at the centre position and + 0dB or off at either extreme setting. If the Stereo channel used as mono input, the BALANCE (pan) controls the channel placement within the master stereo- or group mix.
- 14. The MUTE switch mutes the input channel at all points, including all auxiliary sends.
- 15. The SOLO switch sends the input channel signal to the PFL/ mono and AFL/ stereo busses. If the switch is engaged, the mon1/2 meters are automatically used for solo metering.
- 16. The SIGNAL (-16dBu) / PEAK (+16dBu) display monitors the peak signal level of the pre fader input channel.
- 17. The FADER gives continuous adjustment of the input channel level from +10dB to off.
- 18. The 1-2 switch connects the post fader channel signal to the group 1-2 busses via the bal (pan) control
- 19. The 3-4 switch connects the post fader channel signal to the group 3-4 busses via the pan control.
- 20. The MAS switch connects the post fader channel signal to the master stereo bus via the pan control.



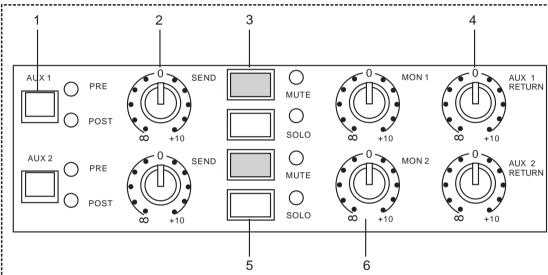
- 1. The PAN controls the group placement within the master stereomix and has a constant power law i. e. -3dB at the centre position and 0dB or off at either extreme Setting.
- 2. The MAS switch connects the post fader group signals to the stereo master bus via the pan Control.
- 3. The SOLO switch sends the group signal to the PFL / mono and AFL / stereo busses. If the switch is engaged the mon meters are automatically used for solo metering
- 4. The SIGNAL (-16dBu) PEAK (+16dBu) display monitors the signal level of the group bus.
- 5. The GROUP faders give continuous adjistment of the sub group output levels from +10dB to off.



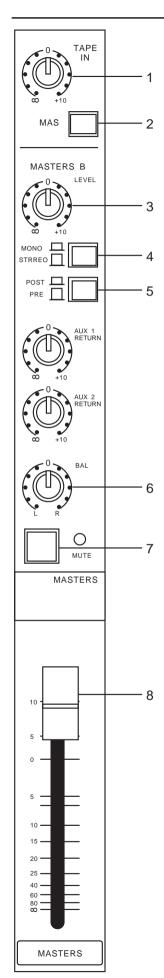
- 1. The MUTE switch mutes the Fxreturn at all pointes.
- 2. The SOLO switch sends the Fxreturn signal to the PFL / mono and AFL / stereo busses. If the switch is engaged the mon 1 /2 meters are automatically used for solo metering
- 3. The 1-2 switch connects the post fader FX- return left signal to the group 1 bus and right signal to the group 2 bus.
- 4. The 3-4 switch connects the post fader FX- return left signal to the group 3 bus and right signal to the group 4 bus.
- The MAS switch connects the post fader FX- return stereo signal to the stereo master bus
- 6. The FX SEND control gives continuous adjustment of the FX send output level from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.
- 7. The FADER gives continous adjustment of the FX- return level from +10dB to off.
- 8. The MON controls give continuous adjustment of the pre-fader signal sent from the Fxreturn channel to the MON busses. The level adjustment is from + 10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.



- 1. The MUTE switch mutes the monitor send output signal.
- 2. The SOLO switch routes the monitor send signal to the PFL/ mono and AFL/ stereo busses. If the switch is engaged, the mon 1/2 meters are automatically used for solo metering.
- 3. The MON SEND fader gives continuous adjustment of the monitor send signal from +10dB to off.

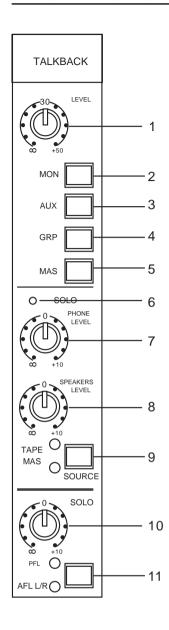


- 1. The global AUX PRE/POST switch configures the aux bus either in pre- fader (mon) or post-fader (fx) operation. The LEDs next to the switch provide indication of status.
- 2. The AUX SEND control gives continuous adjustment of the aux send output level from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary Control.
- 3. The MUTE switch mutes the aux send output signal. It does not affect the aux return.
- 4. The AUX RETURN control gives continuous adjustment of the stereo aux return level from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control. The aux return signals are directly routed to the L/R master Busses.
- 5. The SOLO switch routes the aux send signal to the PFL/ mono and AFL/ stereo busses. Whenever a solo switch is engaged the man 1/2 display is automatically used for solo metering.
- 6. The MON controls give continuous adjustment of the level sent from the aux return to the MON busses. The level adjustment is from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.



- The TAPE inputs provide a feed from an unbalanced phono source to the stereo master busses or to phones and speakers outputs. The TAPE IN level control provides nominal adjustment from +20dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.
- The MAS switch connects the TAPE IN signal to the master L/R busses right after the master mute switch. This allowes i. e.background music during a show, even when the master mute switch is engaged. The MAS switch should be off during recording via TAPE OUT.
- 3. The MASTERS B rotary control gives continuous adjustment of the masters B (stereo/mono) output level from +10dB to off with 0dB at the centre position of the rotary control.
- 4. By the STEREO/MONO switch the Master B outputs can be configured in two modes. In STEREO mode the master b outputs are fed with the stereo left and right mix signals. In Mono mode they are fed with the summed left and right mix signal.
- 5. The PRE/POST switch changes the signals sent to the masters b outputs from pre master fader to post master fader.
- 6. The BAL control is used to balanced the relative levels of the left and right master signals that are sent to the masters outputs. The control has a constant power law, i. e. OdB at the centre position and +3dB or off at either extreme Setting.
- 7. The MUTE switch mutes all signals sent to master and master b outputs. Only the Tape In signal to masters is not affected by the MUTE switch.
- 8. The stereo Fader gives continous adjustment of the left and right mix levels from +10dB to off.

# **MASTER SECTION**

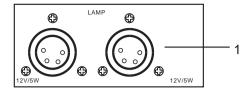


- 1. The talkback LEVEL control gives continuous adjustment of the talkback signal from +50dB to off. The talkback input accepts a maximum input level of +8dBu.
- The non-latching MON switch connects the talkback mic to mon1 and mon2 busses.
- 3. The non-latching AUX switch connects the talkback mic to aux1 and aux2 pre-busses.
- 4. The non-latching GRP switch connects the talkback mic to all group busses.
- 5. The non-latching MAS switch connects the talkback mic to left and right master busses.
- 6. Whenever a solo button is engaged the SOLO led turns on and the mon 1/2 metering is automatically used as solo meter.

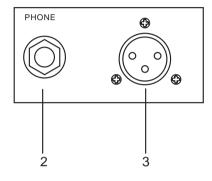
In pfl-mode the mon1 meter displays the signal level in dBu of the selected solo source at the pre- fader position.

In afl-mode the mon1 (afl-I) and mon2 (afl-r) meters are active and display the signal levels in dBu in the stereo image at the after- fader position.

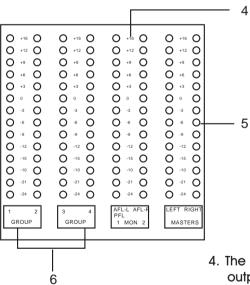
- 7. The PHONES level control gives continuous adjustment of the level from +10dB to off at the phones output.
- 8. The SPEAKERS level control gives continuous adjustment of the signal at the speakers left and right output from  $+10 \, \text{dB}$  to off with 0 dB at the centre position of the rotary control.
- The SOURCE switch controls whether the tape in or master signal is present at the headphones and control room speaker outputs, if no solo button is engaged.
- 10. The SOLO control adjusts the incoming solo level before sending it to the headphones and speaker outputs. The control range is -20dB to +20dB with 0dB in centre position.
- 11. If a solo button is engaged the PFL / AFL switch controls whether the mono pre fader listen or the stereo after fader listen signal is present at the headphones and control room speaker outputs.



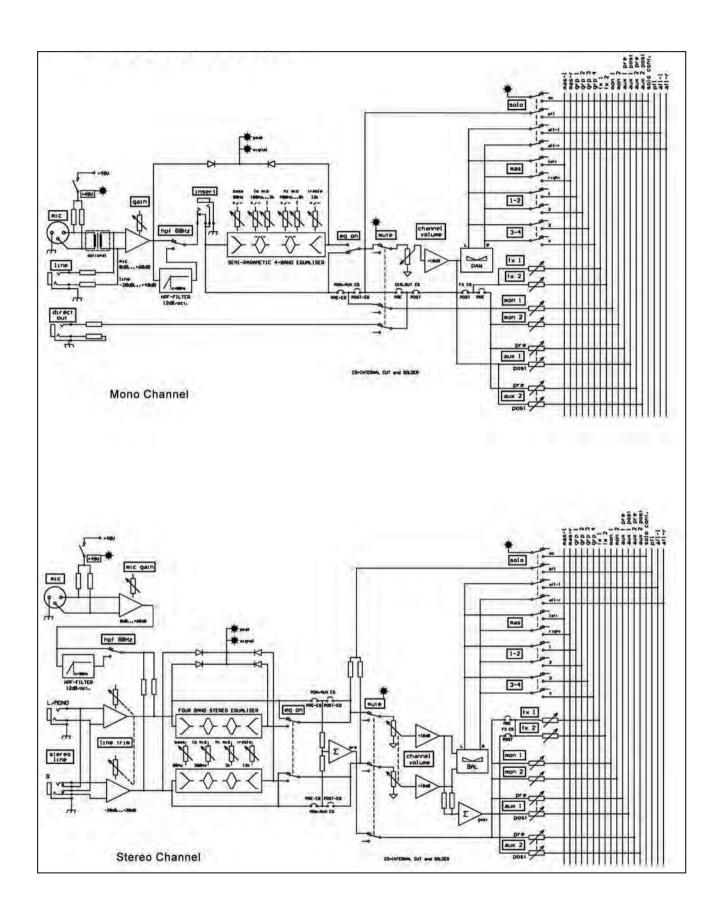
 A convenient connection for two 12V desk lamps is provided via the 4pinfemale XLR connectors. The power rating 5W is the maximum rating per output and may not be Exceeded.

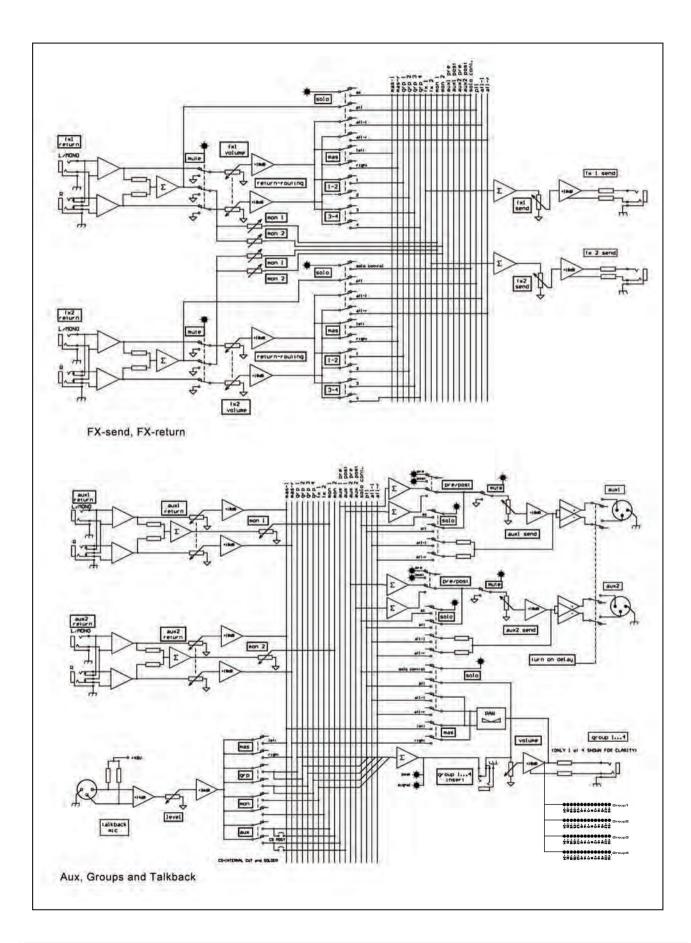


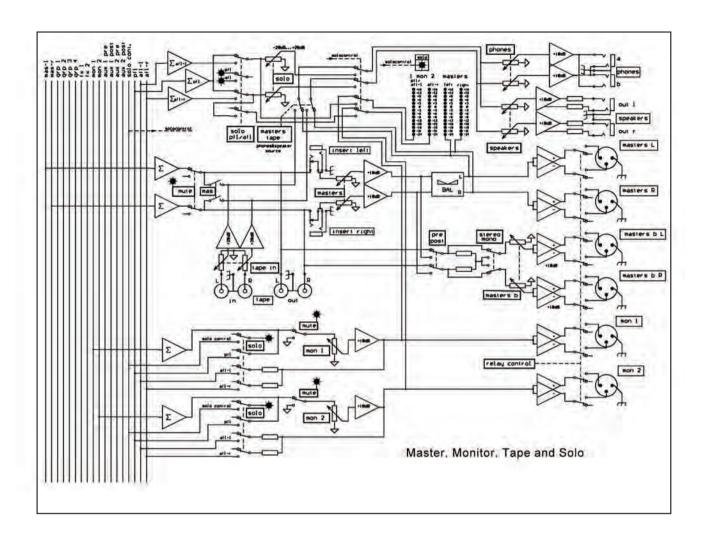
- 2. The 1/4 inch jack sockets provide stereo outputs for one PHONES. Output are controlled via the phones rotary control.
- 3. The input for a TALKBACK Microphone is provided via a 3pinfemale XLR connector. The +48V Phantom power is permanently connected which is suitable for condenser microphones.



- 4. The MON meters display the post fader peak signal levels of the monitor outputs. Whenever a solo button is engaged the meter displays the peak signal levels of the selected pfl or afl solo source.
- 5. The MASTER meters monitor the peak signal levels of the master outputs left and right (post Fader).
- 6. The groups metres monitor the peak signal levels of the group outputs.





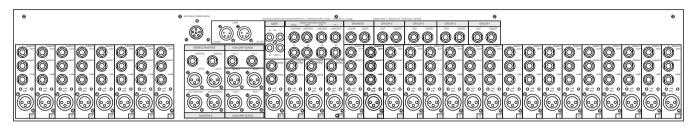


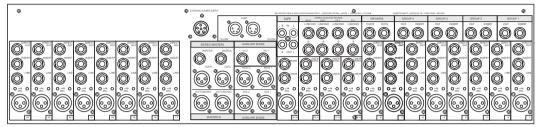
Features and Specifications	KING-416	KING-424	KING-432
Inputs (total)	30	38	46
Mono-Inputs (Mic/Line) with Inserts	8	16	24
Stereo-Line/Mono-Mic-Input Channels	4/4	4/4	4 / 4
Stereo-Effect-Returns (Line)	4	4	4
Stereo-Tape-Return(Line)		1 left/right	
Busses		15	
Subgroups		4	
Aux Pre-Fader (Monitor)		2	
Aux Post-Fader (Effects)		2	
Aux switchable Pre/Post-Fader		2	
Master L/R		2	
Mono-PFL		1	
Stereo-AFL		2	
Outputs			
Subgroups (with Inserts)		4 impedance balanced 1/4 inch impla	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4 impedance balanced 1/4 inch jacks	
Aux Pre-Fader (Monitor)		2 XLR (balanced)	
Aux Post-Fader (Effects)		2 impedance balanced 1/4 inch jacks	
Aux switchable Pre/Post-Fader		2 XLR (balanced)	
Master (with Inserts)		2 XLR (balanced)	
Master B Out		2 XLR (balanced)	
(switchable Mono/Stereo, pre-postFader)			
Tape Send (Recording)		1 Stereo (Phono)	
Direct Outputs (1/4inch Jack)	8	16	24
Stereo-Headphones		2 Stereo-1/4 inchjack	
Stereo-Speakers		2 impedance balanced 1/4 inch jacks	
Size (mm/inch)		Size (mm/inch)	
Width	490/19.3"	698 / 27.5"	906/35.7"
Depth	568/22.4"	568 / 22.4"	568/22.4"
Heights	194/7.6"	194 / 7.6"	194/7.6"
Weight (kg)	14.5	19.2	24
Power Consumption	100W	120W	150W
Mains Voltage		220V~240V	
Additional Features			
Connector for desklamps		0 v 10\//5\///4 Dis VID)	
Connector for desidatips		2 x 12V/5W(4-Pin XLR)	
External Power Supply	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accessories		External power supply	
		12V Desk lamp(notincluded)	

Input Impedance	Mic	2k Balanced
	Line	20k Balanced
Input Gain	Mic	Continuously variable from  0dB to + 60dB
	Line Mono Channel	Continuously variable from - 20dB to + 40dB
	Line Stereo Channel	Continuously variable from
	Line Level Inputs	- 20dB to + 20dB OdB
Maximum Input Level	Mic	+ 22dBu
	Line Level Inputs	+ 22dBu
	Line Mono Channel	+ 42dBu
	Line Stereo Channel	+ 28dBu
CMR at 100Hz	Mic (gain + 40dB)	Typ. 75dB
CMR at 1kHz	Mic (gain + 40dB)	> 85dB
5	Line	> 45dB
Frequency Response (20 to 20kHz)	Mic to Mix (gain + 60dB)	+ OdB to- 1dB
Noise (20 to 20kHz)	Mic EIN ref. 150ohms	- 129dBu
Noise (20 10 20kHz)	(gain + 60dB)	- 129dbu
System Noise (20 to 20kHz)	(gain + ooab)	
0,01011110100 (2010 201112)	Summing Noise	- 90dBu
	(16 channels routed with faders down)	75454
	Line to MixNoise	- 86dBu
	(16 channels routed at OdB, pancentre)	00000
Distortion at 1 kHz	Mic to Insert(+ 30dB gain, + 20dBu output)	Тур 0.0007%
	Mic to Mix(+30dB gain, +20dBu output)	0.009%
Crosstally at 1615	Channel to Channel	2040
Crosstalk at 1 kHz	Channel to Channel Mix to Mix	< - 80dB < - 80dB
	Channel to Mix	< - 80dB
	Fader Attenuation	> 100dB
	Switch Rejection	> 100dB
Output Impedance	All Line Outputs	75 Ohms Balanced Source
	Headphones	To drive 32ohms
		32ohms
Maximum Output Level	Master Outputs on XLR	+ 25dBu
	All other Outputson XLR	+ 22dBu
	All Outputs on 1/4 inch jacks	+ 22dBu
	Headphones	+ 22dBu/600ohms
Nominal Signal Level	Mic	- 60dBu to 0 dBu
	Line	OdBu
Equaliser Mono Channel	Hi Pass Slope	12dB / Oct
	Hi Pass Frequency	80Hz
	Treble Gain	Treble Gain Continuouslyvariable + 15 dBto - 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB
	Treble Frequency	12k
	Hi Mid Gain	Continuously variable + 15 dB to - 15 dB
	TII Wild Gaill	Commudaty variable 110 db 10-10 db
		Centre detent = 0dB
	Hi Mid Frequency	Centre detent = 0dB  Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k
	Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwith	Centre detent = 0dB  Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)
		Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k
	Hi Mid Bandwith	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k 1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)
	Hi Mid Bandwith	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k 1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB
	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB
	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to-15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dB to - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency  Treble Gain  Treble Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable + 15 dBto - 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 80Hz  12dB / Oct 80Hz Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 80Hz
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency  Treble Gain	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 80Hz  12dB / Oct 80Hz Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 12k Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 12k Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Requency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency  Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwidth	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+ 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)  Continuously variable+15 dB to- 15 dB
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwidth Lo Mid Gain	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwidth Lo Mid Gain  Lo Mid Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  30Hz
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Requency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwidth Lo Mid Gain  Lo Mid Frequency Lo Mid Bandwidth	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dBto - 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  80Hz  12dB / Oct  80Hz  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  12k  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  3k  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB  Centre detent = 0dB  300Hz  1.4 Oct. (Q = 1)
Equaliser Stereo Channel	Hi Mid Bandwith Lo Mid Frequency  Lo Mid Bandwith Bass Gain  Bass Shelving Frequency  Hi Pass Slope Hi Pass Frequency Treble Gain  Treble Frequency Hi Mid Gain  Hi Mid Frequency Hi Mid Bandwidth Lo Mid Gain  Lo Mid Frequency	Continuously variable Centre from 400Hz to 8k  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable + 15 dBto - 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB  1 Oct. (Q = 1.4) Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 80Hz  12dB / Oct 80Hz  Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 12k Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 3k 1.4 Oct. (Q = 1) Continuously variable + 15 dB to- 15 dB Centre detent = 0dB 3k Centre detent = 0dB 3c Centre detent = 0dB 3c Centre detent = 0dB

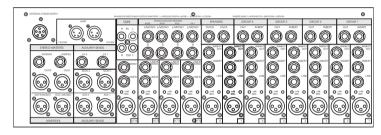
# CONNECTORS

#### **KING-432**

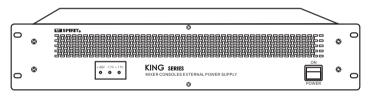




**KING-424** 



**KING-416** 





#### **EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY**



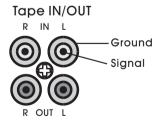
Input/Output XLR Pin 1:Ground Pin 2:Hot

Pin 3:Cold





Lamp out Pin 1:Chassis Pin 2:n.c Pin 3:Ground Pin 4:+12V

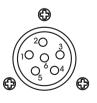




Insert
Tip: Send
Ring: Return
Sleeve: Ground
Input/Output

Tip: Hot Ring: Cold Sleeve: Ground

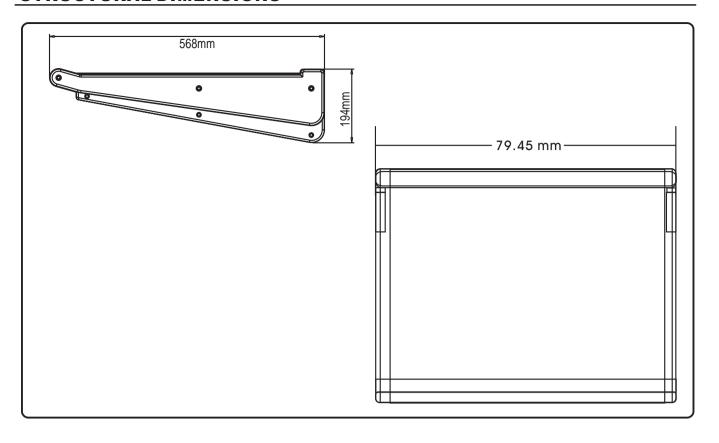
# POWER SUPPLY OUTPUT SOCKET

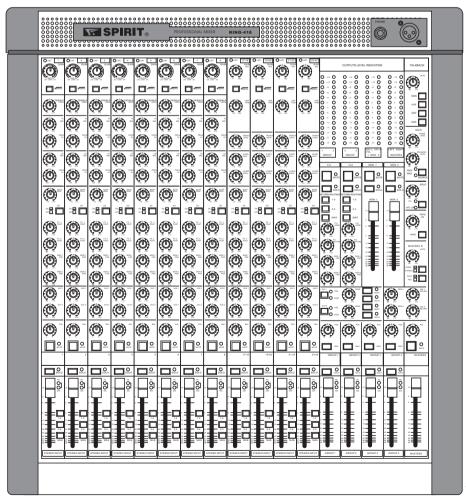


PIN1:+17V PIN2:-17V PIN3:GROUND PIN4:+48V PIN5:SHIELD

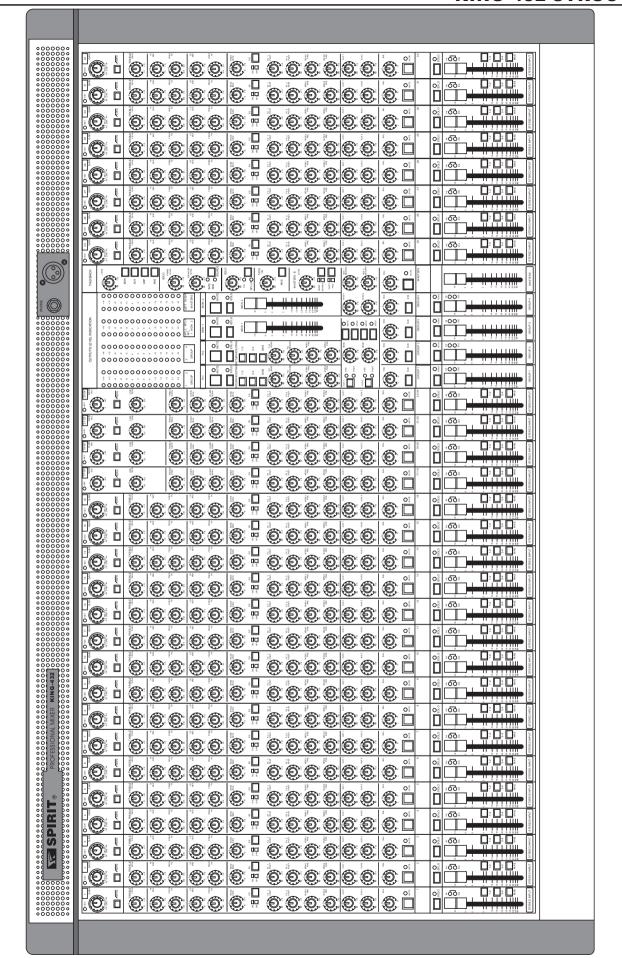
PIN6:SWITCH OUTPUT RELAYS

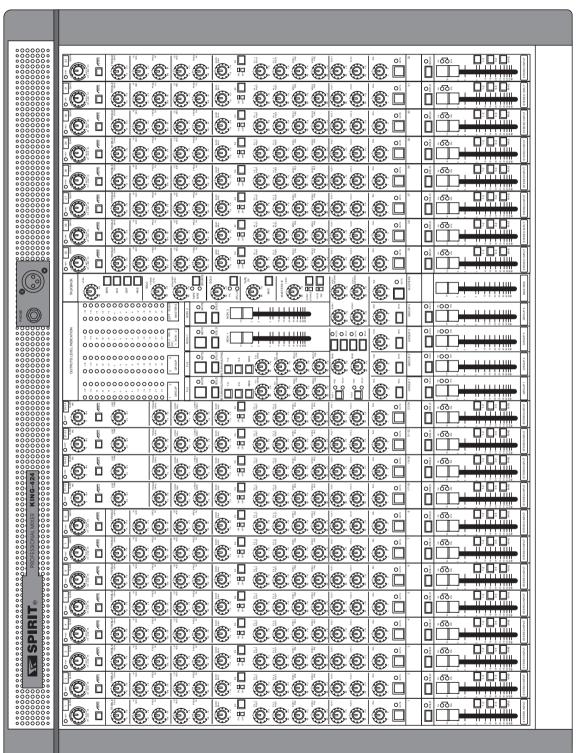
## STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS





KING-416 STRUCTURAL





King-424

