



**Houston, We Have A Problem: *Making Technology Work For You*
Part 1– Sound Systems**

The goal: help people focus on _____ by...
_____ the music, media, or message and
eliminating _____.

It's the _____, not the car. _____ is not the solution.

Tech people are an _____ part of the worship team.

Mutual support is _____ for creating a great environment.

No _____!

Ministry leaders: it's on YOU to _____ the atmosphere you desire.

Don't hope. _____. You _____ have a positive, fun environment!

Sound System Overview: Basics For Everyone To Know

The audio engineer is an important part of the _____.

Basic signal _____: Mic/Instrument – Sound board – Amps – Speakers

Sound Board Basics

Sound “flows down” the channel strip to the fader. It starts at the input gain, goes through the EQ, past the mute button, and finally to the volume fader.

Input gain (or trim): adjusts the sound level coming into the board from microphones or instruments. It’s the first line of defense against feedback. Good audio mixes start here. Don’t turn that gain knob up too high!

EQ: adjusts the high, mids, and lows of a mic/instrument. Generally it’s better to cut or turn down offending frequencies than it is to boost other frequencies. Example: turn down the low end of the keyboard so it doesn’t compete with the bass guitar. EQ is where the mix is made.

Mute button: turns off the sound of a channel altogether. It’s a good idea to mute the musicians’ channels once they leave the stage.

Fader: the volume slider that determines how much sound goes out to the speakers. Good to keep faders somewhere near 0 or unity and adjust input gain for volume. Think of faders as the last adjustment you make, the final stop in the signal flow.



Common Audio Sources

_____ microphones, _____ microphones, and
_____ or D/I's

Dynamic microphones can handle _____, are rugged.

Diaphragm: thin material that picks up _____

Condenser microphones can pick up _____.
They are more sensitive, so you'll want to guard against volume spikes.

Dynamic mics are generally put _____ to the audio source.

Direct Box: connects _____ and mic/XLR cables

Wait to unplug _____ until sound person says it's OK!

Avoid a big _____ when plugging/unplugging cables...

Plugging In: plug cable into _____ FIRST, then direct box next.

Unplugging: unplug from the _____ FIRST, then from
your instrument.

