

# GUITAR MIC B QUICK START GUIDE

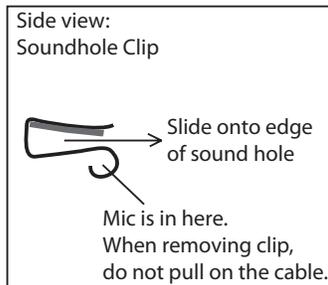
1. Insert a 9V alkaline battery (not included) into the battery box. Attach the battery clip to the battery. Replace the battery door.

2. Plug a guitar cord (not included) into the battery box jack.

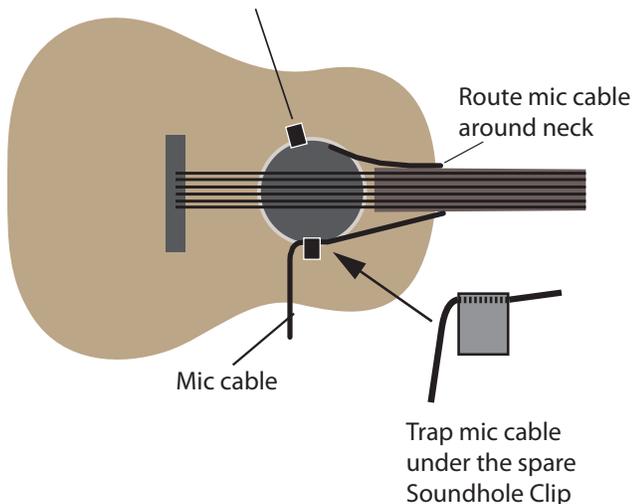
3. Connect the other end of the guitar cord to one of these:

- an active direct box
- an instrument input jack on a mixer or audio interface
- an input on an instrument amplifier
- a stompbox or volume pedal

4. The mic comes already inserted in a Soundhole Clip. Slide the Soundhole Clip onto the sound hole as shown below. The Soundhole Clip is covered in felt to prevent damage to the sound hole.



Grasp the Soundhole Clip and attach the mic to the guitar's front surface just **inside** the sound hole.



5. Route the mic cable around the neck, attach the spare Soundhole Clip to the bottom of the sound hole, and gently pull the cable tight. That acts as a cable strain relief.

6. Depending on your particular model of guitar, you might want to turn your mixer's or amp's treble up or down slightly, turn the bass up or down, or just leave it alone.

## HOW TO PREVENT FEEDBACK

- Mix in the sound of a pickup. That increases the volume without increasing feedback.
- If you have a pickup, send its signal to the monitor speakers, and send the mic signal to the house speakers. Here's how: In your mixer's pickup channel, turn up the monitor send and turn down the fader. In your mixer's Guitar Mic B channel, turn down the monitor send and turn up the fader.
- Use in-ear monitors.
- Use an MXR graphic equalizer or Zoom A3 preamp with a feedback notch filter. Turn down frequencies that feed back.
- If you are using an instrument amplifier, put it several feet behind you and slightly to one side so that your body blocks the feedback from speaker to mic. Or put the amp close to the audience and far from the microphone.