

MSDI™

Instructions

DESCRIPTION: The Peavey MSDI (MICROPHONE SIMULATED DIRECT INTERFACE) is a direct interface box, specifically designed for use in numerous Electric Guitar applications or for any other amplified instrument that has an exaggerated level of high-frequency harmonic content. It addresses the shortcomings of typical full-range DI units in these applications by simulating the response of a mic'd guitar cabinet, thus eliminating the need for microphones in front of your guitar rig; in both live AND recording applications. The MSDI has completely PASSIVE circuitry, which requires NO power supply and DOES NOT CLIP your signal.

1. INPUT FROM AMPLIFIER: This ¼" jack is used to interface your amplifier's speaker output to its speaker and the MSDI output. With a speaker-level signal applied and an appropriate guitar cabinet connected to the SPEAKER/LOAD (2) jack, the sound of the speakers which you are using is maintained with the microphone simulation taking care of the signal that is sent to the PA and its associated frequency content. The result in live applications is a cleaner stage/recording setup and a perfectly optimized signal for your sound guy to send through the PA. **NOTE: DO NOT USE SPEAKER-LEVEL SIGNALS WITHOUT A SPEAKER OR DUMMY LOAD CONNECTED TO THE SPEAKER/LOAD (2) JACK!** The MSDI offers similar results when line-level signals are applied to this jack, however, it is IMPORTANT that a low-impedance speaker or dummy load NOT be connected to the SPEAKER/LOAD jack when using line-level signals. See the diagrams below for suggested connections.

2. SPEAKER/LOAD: This ¼" jack is typically used to connect your speaker cabinet (or dummy load) to your amplifier as a "thru" connection. The MSDI does not "color" the sound of the amplifier that is sent to the speaker, in any way. This jack should only be used to connect a speaker or load when a speaker-level signal is connected to the INPUT FROM AMPLIFIER (1) jack.

3. TONE: This switch changes the high-frequency response of the MSDI to accommodate your personal preference in the application in which it is being used. The "REFERENCE" setting is optimized for most speaker-level applications, however, this will be subjective to the user(s) in any application.

4. OUTPUT LEVEL: This control sets the level of the signal being sent to the PA or recording device. For all applications, it is advisable to set this control to the -15dB (Reference Level) and adjust it for more or less signal, as needed. In speaker-level applications, the setting will depend on the output power and volume level at which your amplifier is being used. At lower settings, for very high-powered guitar amplifiers, the low frequency response is slightly enhanced. In low-level applications it will, typically, be best set at higher levels, to reduce attenuation.

5. GROUND LIFT: This switch disconnects the ground (pin 1) of the MICROPHONE SIMULATED OUTPUT (6), when engaged, to eliminate ground loops and associated "hum" in your system.

6. MICROPHONE SIMULATED OUTPUT: This balanced XLR output is used to route the mic-simulated signal directly into your PA or recording device. Use the clip indicators and input level controls on the device to which the MSDI is connected, in conjunction with the OUTPUT LEVEL (4) on the MSDI, to minimize clipping in your PA or recording device.