

CHANDLER LIMITED

TG2 MIC AMPLIFIER

Thank you for purchasing the Chandler Limited TG2 Mic Amplifier. This unit is proudly hand wired and assembled in the USA. It is made with 100% discrete components, specially wound transformers, and has been precisely designed to match their vintage cousins. Included are item descriptions and hints to get you on your way.

Please feel free to contact our shop anytime for help or with questions.

Phone: 319-885-4200

Email: support@chandlerlimited.com

Send repairs to: Chandler Limited, Inc.
222 S. Cherry Street
Shell Rock, IA 50670

Connections - All connections on the TG2 are transformer balanced with pin 2 hot.

Power supply - The TG2 is designed to be used with the Chandler Limited PSU-1 MKII.

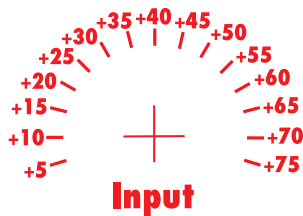
The power pin out is as follows:

- 1) Chassis and audio ground
- 2) +48 volt
- 3) +28 volt
- 4) -28 volt

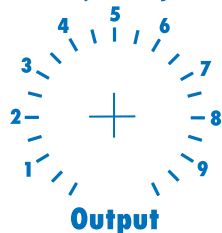
Notes on Grounding - The back of the power supply has two black banana connectors. These join the audio ground to the earth ground with a solid wire between them. Depending on your studio you may want to connect or disconnect this. Turn up your monitors or headphones to experiment with which has a lower noise floor in your system. You may also need to join the audio banana plug to other sections of your studio to obtain the lowest noise floor. The connectors are located near the closest edge of the power supply case. Use something simple, like a guitar cord, and touch the tip to other portions of your studio to find the best results.

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The Controls



Input Gain Control - Features a 1200 ohm transformer balanced input with +5 to +75 db of gain. The fifteen position switch is designed to give better control at lower gains, with the first step being +5db. Hopefully, avoiding the microphones pad.



Output - Functioning as a console fader, this control is placed after the gain stage and before the output stage. This allows for trimming of the input signal between the 5 db steps on the input switch, as well as allowing the user to run the input very hot (for extra coloration) without distorting the recorder. In most cases this will be left in the full position.

Direct In - This is an unbalanced high impedance input for guitar, bass, samples, etc. The DI switch on the front panel can also be used as a mute switch when using the rear panel mic input. It is important to note that this DI bypasses the input transformer and will give a different sound than using a direct box and plugging in the mic input. You may want to try both types and find the right sound for each situation.

Impedance Switching - This allows for switching the input impedance from 1200 ohm to 300 ohm values to match any microphone.

Phase - Reverses polarity of the input stage of the pre amp. Use this when using two mics on the same source, such as guitar amps or snare drum, to avoid phase canceling.

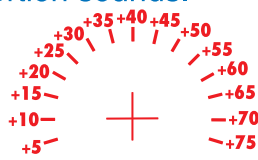
48 volt - Phantom power for condenser microphones such as AKG C414 and Neumann U87. This will destroy ribbon mics, so use caution when connecting those types.

Summing Option (on back panel) - The signal is mixed from both pre amps and is sent to the output of the second channel. You can now bypass your console using great sounding discrete circuits and maintain a minimal signal path.

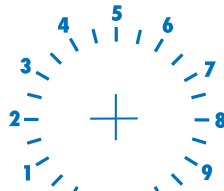
Available Options - The Output Control is available as a 21-position stepped switch with an audio type taper, for those needing accurate, recallable trimming. Price for a stereo unit is \$200.

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"Color Your Sound" - You can add even more vintage style, warmth, and distortion to your sound running the input of the TG2 hotter than normal and backing off the output fader. Try different amounts of boost and see what sounds you like. Take this technique to the edge for some neat distortion sounds.



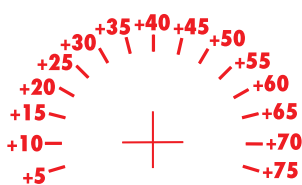
Input



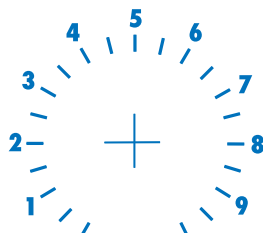
Output

Warming Up Tracks - The TG2's warm, natural sound can be used to spice up already recorded tracks or even entire mixes. Just run them through the mic inputs on the rear panel, set the input to minimum (+5db), and back off the output slightly to make unity gain. You may even want to run the gain at higher settings to add extra coloration (this can be fun). Another way to try this trick is by going through the DI input. This bypasses the transformer and has a different input impedance and will give another type of sound.

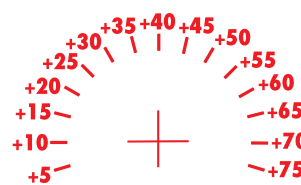
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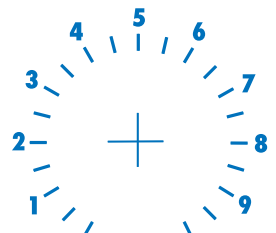
Input



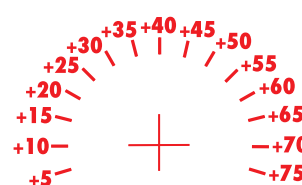
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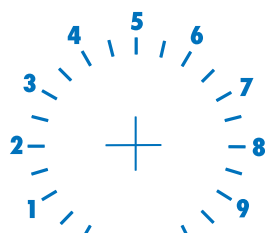
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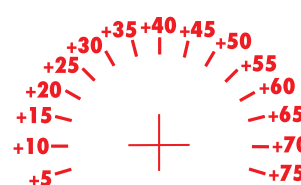
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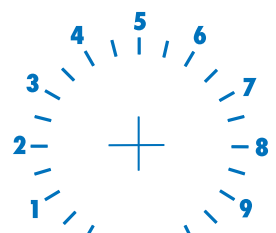
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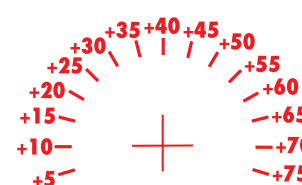
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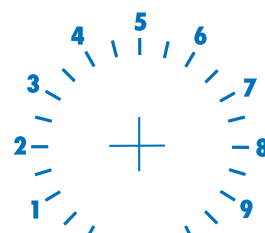
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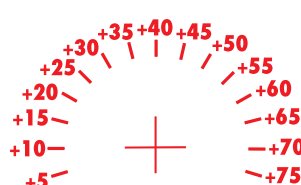
Output



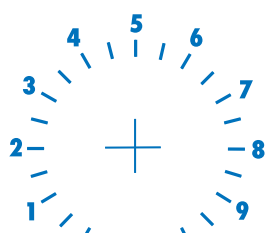
Input



Output



Input



Output