



PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINER
MODEL PE15D DUAL-IMPEDANCE UNIDIRECTIONAL
DYNAMIC MICROPHONE



PE15D-LC: Supplied without cable

The PE15D Microphone offers the most desirable features for the professional entertainer.

- Unidirectional (cardioid) pickup pattern minimizes feedback in live performance
- Wide frequency response provides clean and natural reproduction of voice and instruments
- Dual impedance for instant connection to high- or low-impedance microphone inputs
- Ball-type grille reduces "p-popping" and excessive breath noise when used close up
- Shock-mounted cartridge reduces handling noise
- Lockable On/Off and Impedance Selection switch
- Nonreflective dark gray finish for professional appearance onstage
- Rugged, reliable, and backed by the Shure guarantee

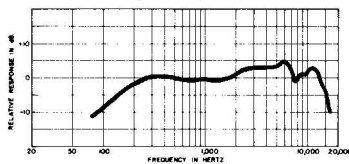
SPECIFICATIONS

Type

Dynamic

Frequency Response

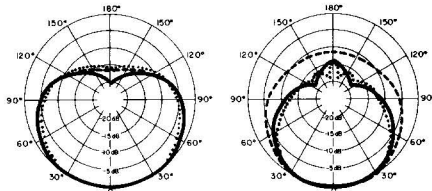
80 to 13,000 Hz (see Figure 1)



TYPICAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE
FIGURE 1

Polar Pattern

Cardioid (unidirectional) See Figure 2



TYPICAL POLAR PATTERNS
FIGURE 2

Impedance

LO Z: Microphone rating impedance is 150 ohms (180 ohms actual) for connection to microphone inputs rated at 75 to 300 ohms

HI Z: Microphone impedance is "High" for connection to high-impedance microphone inputs

Output Level (at 1,000 Hz)	LO Z	HI Z
Open Circuit Voltage*	-82.0 dB (0.08 mV)	-59.5 dB (1.1 mV)
Power Level**	-60.5 dB	
*0 dB = 1V/ μ bar		
**0 dB = 1 mW/10 μ bar		

Switch

Built-in On/Off, Impedance-Selection switch with lockplate to lock out undesired impedance, and option to lock switch On

Connector

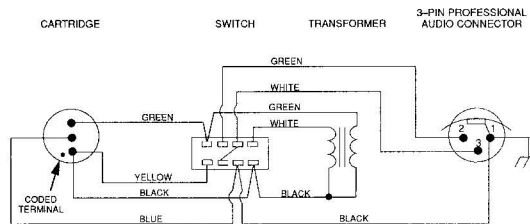
Three-pin professional (XLR) type

Cartridge Shock Mount

Internal rubber vibration-isolator

Phasing

Positive pressure on diaphragm produces positive voltage:
on pin 2 with respect to pin 3—LO Z;
on pin 1 with respect to pin 3—HI Z



INTERNAL CONNECTIONS
FIGURE 3

Swivel Adapter

Positive action, adjustable through 90° from vertical to horizontal, slip-out removal for handheld use, suitable for mounting on stand with 5/8"-27 thread

Case

Dark gray with dark gray screen and grille

Net Weight

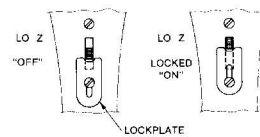
284 grams (10 oz)

IMPEDANCE SELECTION AND SWITCH LOCKING

The microphone is shipped with the switch locked in the low-impedance (LO Z) position.

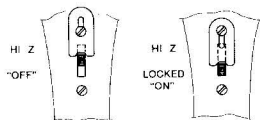
A. To lock the switch "On" in low impedance,

1. Loosen the screw holding the lockplate.
2. Move the switch button to "On".
3. Slide the lockplate up until the notch butts against the button.
4. Tighten the screw.



B. To change the switch to the high-impedance (HI Z) position,

1. Remove the screw holding the lockplate.
2. Move the switch to the "Off" (Center) position.
3. Remove the lockplate and replace the screw.
4. Remove the screw at the top of the switch.
5. Place the lockplate in position* with the notch toward the switchbutton.
6. Replace and tighten the screw.



*The lockplate has two positions, just as in low-impedance above: either locked in high impedance, or locked "On" in high impedance.

SHURE
MODEL PE15D
UNIDIRECTIONAL DYNAMIC MICROPHONE

FURNISHED ACCESSORIES

Swivel Adapter	A25B
Padded Gig Bag	26A13

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Windscreen	A58WS Series
Floor Stand (Weighted base)	MS-10C
Floor Stand (Tripod base)	S15
Baby Boom	BB-44
Cable	C15A, C20A, C20B (HI Z); C25J (LO Z)

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Cartridge	R15
Screen and Grille	RK220G
Switch	55A171A

SHURE — QUALITY IS OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION

Congratulations on the purchase of your new Shure microphone. It will serve you faithfully even in the most difficult circumstances. Because more than 50 years of experience with microphones has taught us one thing: they are not always used under ideal conditions. Far from it! So Shure develops, designs, builds, and tests them for the worst conditions we can imagine.

We know they'll be flung into equipment boxes after performances. We know they'll be called upon to function at humidity levels near 100%. We know they'll be left in the direct rays of the midday sun for hours, waiting for outdoor concerts to begin. Professional vocalists depend upon their microphones much as musicians depend upon their instruments, but many don't hesitate to throw their Shure microphones across the stage and down on the floor — violently — as part of their performance. They never give it a second thought. They know that Shure microphones shrug off abuse that would make others fail.

Shure reliability begins during the design stage. Shure has a staff of specialists whose sole function is to uncover any weaknesses before Shure microphones are put into quantity production. During the testing process, microphones are:

- Heated at temperatures up to 85°C (185°F) often for entire days
- Frozen down to -46°C (-50°F) for half-hour periods during the heat test
- Shaken from side to side, back and forth, and up and down, simultaneously and violently
- Subjected to steamy humidities — up to 100% at room temperature and 93% at 38°C (100°F)
- Subjected to ultraviolet rays, salt sprays, alcohol, sand, and water
- And for good measure, dropped repeatedly 2 meters (6 ft) onto hardwood floors.

That is our **standard** test procedure. All during production, units chosen at random are put through these same tests. Failure of any one microphone brings production to a halt until the original design requirements are again met.

That's why at Shure we say, quality is our first consideration. The purchasers of the millions of microphones bearing the name Shure during past years, and those now buying their first Shure microphone can rely on us to continue to follow the philosophy and policies that keep Shure microphones working dependably — year after year after year.

Quality is our first consideration!

FEEDBACK AND UNIDIRECTIONAL MICROPHONES

A performer's worst enemy in using a microphone is "feedback". This is a harsh hum, howl, or squeal that occurs when the microphone picks up sound from the loudspeakers, reamplifies and rebroadcasts it over and over again. This vicious circle results in feedback.

A unidirectional microphone aids in preventing feedback because it rejects sound that originates from the sides and rear. Sound pickup from the sides is reduced by about one half, and pickup from the rear is reduced by about nine tenths. You can demonstrate this reduction in pickup by repeating "Test one, two" or some other convenient phrase as you rotate the microphone from front to back.

Using unidirectional microphones close to the performer or instrument ensures that the direct sound will be much louder than the feedback-producing amplified sound. Because the amplifier gain can be turned up less to achieve the desired overall loudness, the amplified sound will likely remain below the volume that triggers feedback.

Other helps in preventing feedback are: keep the loudspeaker as far to the sides as possible; be sure that the microphones point toward the performers and away from the loudspeakers; and make certain that any stage monitor speakers are positioned in front of the performers and face the insensitive rear of the microphone.

BASIC MICROPHONE TECHNIQUE

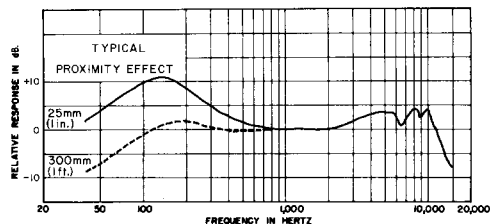
Good microphone technique will add to your effectiveness as a performer. Keep the following points in mind when using your Shure Professional Entertainer Microphone.

1. Maintain the proper distance from the microphone. When you want a warm, full sound, get close to the microphone and lower your voice. For a wide open, driving sound, raise your voice and back away from the microphone to avoid overdriving the amplifier into distortion.
2. Don't change your distance from the microphone needlessly as this will affect the level of sound coming from the loudspeakers.
3. Your Shure PE Microphone is your link to the audience. Consider the microphone an instrument and develop your technique through practice.

UNIDIRECTIONAL MICROPHONES, OMNIDIRECTIONAL MICROPHONES, AND PROXIMITY EFFECT

Because of their usefulness in reducing the likelihood of feedback, unidirectional microphones are best in sound reinforcement and public address; while omnidirectional microphones are best in recording where feedback problems do not arise, or for close-miking instruments and amplifiers.

When unidirectional microphones are used close to a vocalist or musical instrument, there is an increase in bass (low-frequency) output called proximity effect. At a distance of about 6mm (1/4 in.) a typical increase is shown on the curve below.



Proximity effect can be used to improve your sound.

1. With vocalists, it increases warmth, giving a fuller quality to the voice.
2. With instruments, it provides a flat or boosted bass output without tone controls, simply by changing the distance between source and microphone; and close miking provides natural isolation by minimizing bass pickup of other instruments.

Most Shure unidirectional microphones are designed with a bass response that provides control at low frequencies yet still allows proximity effect to be used advantageously when desired. To employ proximity effect, you need to hear the amplified result. Just as you practice your instrument, you will want to practice your microphone technique to get the precise sound you want. (A good way to hear the actual result of proximity effect is to use monitor speakers or headphones if they are available.)

Omnidirectional microphones do not exhibit proximity effect when used closeup. Because the response does not change with angle or distance from the performer, an omnidirectional microphone is valuable when the sound must stay the same for several performers positioned around the microphone, or for a performer who moves from place to place during a play or interview. But be aware of feedback problems that may occur if omnidirectional microphones are used when sound amplification is present.

CHOOSING A MICROPHONE EXTENSION CABLE

Low-impedance microphones can be used with practically unlimited lengths of cable with no added noise or high-frequency loss. Any Shure 2-conductor balanced cables (e.g., C25E or C25F TRIPLE-FLEX®, or C25J, C50J, or C100J HI-FLEX) can be used as extension cables for Shure low-impedance microphones. These cables can also be used in any required lengths or combinations between a low-impedance microphone and an A95UF Low-to-High-Impedance Matching Transformer.

High-impedance microphone cables are usually limited to 6.1m (20 ft) to avoid high-frequency loss or possible noise pickup. If longer cables are needed with high-impedance microphones, use such Shure low-impedance cables as the C25B, C25E, C25F or C20H to reach the required distance. Then add the C20B or C15A high-impedance cable to plug into the equipment. Adjust the treble control on the equipment to compensate for the high-frequency rolloff caused by the extra length of cable.