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Dorrough Dap 310 Manual

Please dont register using a disposable or fake email address or if you are a known or suspected SPAMMER. Your registration will be declined. Please know that.mac email addresses will not be accepted because they refuse to deliver our emails. Thanks in advance and have fun.A copy would be fine. Also, if anyone has any thoughts on these 70s vintage boxes, Id like to hear them.Then the trees root ball on top of the DAP. Add dirt.;Usually drug the audio across a couple of diodes after that, followed by a crude RC filter. But then, half the AM stations in the USA couldnt modulate positives above 70%, so who noticed. It quickly became the industry standard in the 70s. AM solid state also came out with real positive peak capability.decent AM audio performance was in reach. It needed to be tweaked every year or so.once you knew the routine it was easy to keep it sounding good. There were a million replacement clipper boards for the DAP.practically everyone built one. You had to keep an eraser for the circuit board edge connectors. I still know of a station, owned by an old engineer, who uses a DAP. In his rack is a brand new 9200. He swears the DAP sounds better.Run your phone interface through it. It does a nice job keeping the tonal quality of your phone calls consistant. I dont know if they are using one, but listen to the quality of the phone calls on the Hanity show. That nice low end on the caller sounds great. There are uses for these. In his rack is a brand new 9200.Just tell me where to send it.I know something about them. The DAP 310 is an FM triband limiter and uses a clipper for overmodulation peak control. It can be used for AM but back the signal down from the clipper and follow the unit with a good dynamic peak limiter. You might be able to pull the limiter board and replace it with the limiter board from an AM dap limiter. Something to check out. It is a good sounding limiter if used properly. We had one at a station at which I was the engineer.<http://atol-res.pl/uploads/94-bmw-325i-owners-manual-download.xml>

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I backed off the clipper and followed it with another good quality FET limiter. The station sounded great. Any station corporate owned or not needs a good limiter to keep the modulation under control or it will sound like crap. The DAP is about as good as any, although some of the new state of the art stuff is considerably better. But Ill take a DAP 310 any day. Jackson326Its still a good box.It was one of the first commercial multiband processors. As ar as I know, Mike Dorrough is still around making Loudness meters. You might give him a call and ask about the DAP. Back in the days of Katz Broadcasting Katz The Best he spoke to the engioneers assembled over dinner at an NAB show. Very impressive gentleman. Check his website.Theyre not to be found. The problem with many units today is that they have been modified. I have one in my work room from which some person removed the expander cards. Some units I saw had the FETs replaced. Unfortunately, the units were very particular about their FETs. Some parts with exactly the same number J112 would not work correctly. God knows how many people modified the equalizer cards. There was a power supply modification that replaced a zener diode with an LM342 regulator. The mod helped to improve the stability and drift. Tuned up and left alone, the Dorrough 310 was a wonderful box. Many people wanted to know my secret for AM audio processing. When I told them the truth a very clean audio chain and a single box the 310, they often didnt believe me. Mike and Kaye Dorrough are two of the finest people you will ever meet. They are honest, ethical, and caring business people. It is unfortunate that we have not been in touch for quite a few years.I wanted to pick up a few for the high school radio station Im building but they dont have a ton of budget, so Ive been using what I can get donated to the district. I had a 310 in of one of the schools TV studios and it sounded

great. <https://equinelibertysports.com/userfiles/94-buick-roadmaster-owner-s-manual.xml>

I just sent some loudness meters back to Dorrough for repair and recently got them back. Mike is enjoying retirement, but Kay is still involved with the day to day business. They seem to be pretty busy, which I'm glad they make a great product and I love those meters. Out of all the things I still have squirreled away, I have this card which you plug into the left most slot when looking at the front panel on a 310 after removing the dummy card. Made by a third party, it was a pink noise generator that could be left inside and switched on to do the alignment of the 310. Neat little card. I think it kept it always hoping I could find a few 310s to use it in. The hard thing to find seems to be units with the AM Limiter cards, as it seems I've always seen the ones that were used on FM. Photo by Greg Snow. MultimaxMultimax's and beneathBeneath black face DAP 300 of Mike Dorrough. Hollanders response with. Subscribe to our free newsletter Request a new review In fact, it is rglr the flight. O for each of the three bands, the threshold of the expander, the FET bias. APRS good time. a rglages sounds serious! As a textbook, jnai most comprehensive ever seen. I use it on bass drums, snare drums,. By using our services, you agree to our use of cookies. Find out more. By continuing to use the forum you conform your acceptance of these. If you are not happy to accept these you must stop using the forum and delete our cookies from your browser. I've heard that they were a breakthrough in the field of compansion, and that they were regularly used on the main outputs of radio station mixers, being one of the last things in the chain to the transmitter. The night before i was to have a look at it I went online to dorrough.com and retrieved the manual and had a good look around, so I knew what to expect. When i picked it up today, there were some noticable signs of modification, mostly poor solder jobs, an added OP amp, and broken wires. How would i start off repairing such a thing.

Of course, I don't necessarily need to ask how here, but just thought I would since so many knowledgeable people reside here The online manual, including schematics I'd try removing the mods, getting it back as original as possible, then maybe replace the electrolytics if you have any issues. It wouldn't hurt to replace the 741s, at least, with TL071s. You could probably do the 301s as well but you'd need to get rid of the frequency compensation caps. See how it sounds though if noise isn't objectionable you probably don't need to do a lot. Of course you could go to all kinds of weird and wonderful highend opamps, but I always end up just using the TL07x range and they seem to cope pretty well with most things I've taken some pictures of all the cards, circuit boards and the strange OP amp mod, should I post them Being very modular, you can check it stage by stage of course and the straight line signal path is probably worth checking first in test mode. This will prove PSU, Line Output stage and Peak Limiter. Thereafter, it's down to the components within the cards. I'd be intrigued to hear the musical qualities of this. Given the various adjustments, it should be possible to produce a really squashed signal without the usual pumping associated with such devices. Good Luck with this. I look forward to seeing the pics also Andy I've got pictures of each individual card, front and back, but there's so many pictures I'd have to upload them to my server instead. EDIT notice in the power supply that one of the 1000uf capacitors has a strangely wired connection, as does another 250uf capacitor there, however the 1000uf is physically severed from the board at that end Do the tracks look intact. Maybe they struck an issue with hum earth loop or something with the other mods and so hacked around a bit to try to fix it. Is their continuity between the 0V terminal and the track by the cap.

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I'd look at removing that matrix board mod from the front of the unit might be interesting to trace the circuit and see what it is! I will try to remove the mod later today, as it's well past my bedtime I see they're 50V; try Jaycar RE6236 or Dick Smith R4458 both 1000uF 63V radials but probably localish to you. Dick Smith did have axials R4190 but they're showing as runout stock in NZ. You might be lucky in AU though. Do the 250uF ones as well. Also noted when powered up is that one of

of cosmetic wear, but is fully operational and functions as intended. This item may be a floor model or an item that has been returned to the seller after a period of use. See the seller's listing for full details and description of any imperfections. Contact the seller opens in a new window or tab and request a postage method to your location. Please enter a valid postcode. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. All Rights Reserved. User Agreement, Privacy, Cookies and AdChoice Norton Secured powered by Verisign. The strong bass is created by a combination of the parametric EQ, the WB AGC2 in "Bass Only" mode, and a final boost in the Band Mix.

Vocals are pushed a bit farther back in the mix in favor of the strong low end, and Infinite1 ratios in all bands of the multiband AGC at all times creates a dense and consistent output, conjuring up the general sound of another unnamed but ubiquitous processor known for its bass texture and consistency. If there's bass to bring forward in the music, "Big Bottom" will find it. It provides a warm, open, vocal sound and won't attempt to aggressively reequalize the original spectral balance of the source material. It's competitively loud but still punchy. It is not designed for loudness, as it utilizes a modest amount of slow multiband gain riding and minimal final clipping. It has a much wider gain range than corresponding presets in most other processors, yielding excellent consistency and listenability at lower volumes such as an office setting or in noisy environments. This preset works equally well with classical and jazz programming. Very slow multiband attack and release rates, high multiband AGC target settings, and higher than normal Gate and Freeze thresholds prevent soft passages from increasing too much and allow short term dynamics to pass through with plenty of punch. This makes it a good choice for stations who play World or New Age music or for any format where long term listening is a priority. Vocals are warm and full, balanced by a crisp high end. Also has tuner. Classic 60s tube AM transmitter used for Carrier Current operations. Another copy. JPG image of schematic. PDF image of schematic. kind of poor. For use with LPB transmitters. Great audio! Needed to narrowband for HF.

Maximum loudness Maximum fidelity minimizes I can't answer In the case of ssb, adding just a bit more Frequency response is limited With a 10 hertz mistuning, That's why it sounds Its important to be able to individually The scope is a And although Many modern rigs But you quickly reach a point Keep in mind that as you increase receiver bandwidth, Personally, I think 200 to 3200 Response below 100 Hertz is generally It combine many innovative Subsequent to the adoption Bob Orban was another pioneer. Audio dynamics When 15% power Once the transmitter and microphone frequency response is known The 2 kHz to 4 kHz droops With AM modulation, A really good preamp This traditional This prevents gain reduction caused Dynamic processing for ssb The technique imparts With many types What actually This phase rotation Sometimes two or more are cascaded. The market appears to Most of these I don't mean to suggest Meaningless. Mine seems to be missing some parts I have them here in my manual. I don't have a scanner right now. Is there something I can look up for you C Clark, I need the value of the 2 limiting diodes and the pot value located just above them. Someone stripped them out of this board. Just wondering what the original values were. Thanks Patrick K4AAM This manual is a 3 or 4th generation copy, some of the meat has disappeared from the lettering etc. EDIT Guess that it should be added that 1N4148 superceded the 914, and current production 914s often have a secondary designation of 1N4148. Hope this helps. GL Vic I will replace the missing parts and see if it works. Patrick AMfone Dedicated to Amplitude Modulation on the Amateur Radio Bands. We do not encourage any radio operations contrary to regulations. Always consult with the appropriate authorities if you have questions concerning what is permissible in your locale.

But, if you want a standalone unit, where you don't have to worry about software upgrades, hard drive crashes, or even dedicating a computer with yet another task, then this could be another alternative to go. Me I like computer aided, but totally computer dependent, on a station. Manual override is nice. I don't like the idea of relying on a computer to process or handle audio, but the

reality is we all do now. Open up the latest Omnia or Optimod and you'll find they are largely a PC inside. The nice thing about software processors is you can twiddle to your hearts content. I was never real happy with the hardware boxes, there was always something about the sound I didn't like. The Optimod had no balls bass due to Bob's notion that there was no musically relevant spectral content below 50hz B.S.. The CRLs had unfiltered clippers and if you hit them too hard they would get grungy. Same thing with the Innovonics. I suspect that this box on the inside is very similar to a 3 band innovonics processor from the 80s, made with surface mount parts to shrink the whole thing down. I looked inside, it's all through hole. Throw in a switched capacitor Caucer filter and you now have an NRSC processor. I like the idea of a hardware box, but with the downturn in props, you gotta do what you have to, to be heard. For a part 15, an old inno or CRL box would be just fine. The guys with balls so large they need a wheelbarrow to carry them are the ones that do live shows and respond to hfunderpants logs in real time. Luckily the Dorrough schematics and manual are available online so it's not too hard to clone your own similar box if you have a lot of time and electronics skills. It's actually pretty simple under the hood, tons of op amps though. The SW200 looks to be similar while utilizing modern parts. Software processors rival even the best analog processors except when it comes to the audible latency.

I really love Stereo Tool and have an excellent AM preset I found a while back for it and tweaked. The problem is that there is the need of a fast dedicated computer with a quality sound card and ASIO4ALL really needs to be running to make the latency the least noticeable. The OS needs to be stripped to bare bones so the computer can dedicate all its processing to the software and not other useless junk. Even with the fastest computer I have it had delay that was enough to drive me crazy for live programming and really screws with my head if I listen to myself talk over the live feed. Of course this can be fixed by only listening to the program feed output rather than the live OTA feed, but I like hearing the transmitted audio through my modulation monitor. So in that respect I still prefer analog audio processors where suitable and if setup properly can still sound pretty damn good. If all you are broadcasting is prerecorded shows or only listening to the studio audio then digital processing is fine. Comes down to personal preference but digital processing will give the edge, and possible listener fatigue if overused. The Free Radio Forum I've worked around the processor latency problem by monitoring off air for the control room speakers, but whenever a mic is turned on, a macro sets the monitor feed to program. It has all of the features of the SW200 but with some differences under the hood including a much steeper NRSC compatible filter reaching out to 9.5kHz instead of 6kHz. Page 2 of the thread gets more in depth with progress snapshots. I designed this for the pirate and part 15 community for those willing to take the effort to roll their own but trust me it's no easy undertaking. In time we will have PCB files online to simplify a lot of it for hobbyists who don't want to solder the insane protoboard work I did which took many months and instead slim it down to a few days worth of soldering onto a prefab board. Video of my complete AM broadcast processor [here](#).

Components like the Schlockwood SW200 are all generic for easy to source parts. Only exception is the VCA chip I used but that's still available from a few part sources. Tried to keep simplicity in mind and was inspired by the Dorrough DAP 310 and Texar Audio Prism circuits and sound from the 70s and 80s. The Free Radio Forum seems like it would be OK for higher power also, as read in the 5th paragraph [here](#) I'm getting a little tired of having to prerecord and preprocess all of my audio. I may give this thing a try. These are on eBay all the time. This is not going to give you a heavily. A lot of it has to do with your source material. They said it used to belong to a guy just outside of town who had a recording studio who was taking that final long nap. I knew they were talking about my pal Frank. Frank was a nut and great guy to boot. He'd have probably given it to me if I'd asked. I'm proud I knew him. Mine will do mono and stereo and has an excellent desser. For 35 bucks it was like stealing.

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