

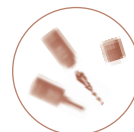
Frequency range:	40 Hz - 16 kHz
Sensitivity:	10 mV/Pa
Equivalent noise level:	
A-weighted:	18 dB-A
CCIR:	26 dB
Signal-to-noise ratio	
(A-weighted):	76 dB-A
Maximum SPL:	134 dB (0.5% THD)

**Note:**  
Though not specifically designed for such use, the MK 8 capsule can also be used on the active tube RC or the variable angle joint GVC; it simply will not necessarily be aimed where you might intend. On request we will supply an elastic ring which can be slipped over the threads of the RC or GVC so that the final turn of the capsule will place it at the desired angle of rotation.

## Microphone Capsule MK 8# Compact Microphone CCM 8#

- pure pressure-gradient transducer with figure-8 pattern
- directional pickup nearly independent of frequency
- main axis: radial (pickup perpendicular to the microphone body)

This microphone type is a true dipole transducer, operating with a single diaphragm. The main axis of its bidirectional pickup lies at right angles to its cylindrical axis, and is marked at 0° and 180° with a red and a black dot respectively.



pattern:



When M/S stereo recordings are made, the 0° axis faces to the left, as viewed from behind the microphone setup. The "8" engraved on the top of the housing should be aligned on its side so as to appear horizontal, at a precise right angle to the Mid capsule. The microphone should be placed directly above or beneath the microphone for the "M" channel.

- The inherent qualities of a pure pressure-gradient transducer are readily observed in this microphone type:
- Its sensitivity decreases at low frequencies.
  - The directional characteristic and the random energy efficiency are extraordinarily independent of frequency.
  - Proximity effect is present.

The sound quality of the MK 8 or CCM 8 is clear and neutral. For the sake of a polar pattern that remains largely independent of frequency, the response at and above 16 kHz is intentionally limited.

When an MK 8 or CCM 8 is used as a spot microphone, care must be taken to avoid picking up early reflections or unwanted direct sound from its rear, since sound arriving from the back is picked up with full intensity but reversed in polarity. This could result in partial cancellation of the intended sound, which can lead to comb-filter effects at higher frequencies.

A typical and interesting application of the MK 8/CCM 8, for which it is ideally suited, is as the S channel of an M/S stereophonic system. (As an X/Y pair, two of them crossed at 90° are also ideal in the Blumlein stereo arrangement.)