



## Tips & Tricks

The front port on MicroWedge stage monitors can accommodate excess cable. When jumpering two MicroWedges, sliding the excess jumper cable length into the port of one or both wedges can really help clean up your stage.

The port was designed to fit the leg of a tripod mic stand. For single and triple MicroWedge setups, it can be helpful to insert one leg of a tripod stand into the port. Not only does this stabilize the stand, but it also gets that third leg away from the artist or guitar pedals.

The port is fairly tight, and at times it can seem difficult to plug in connectors. We often see people down close to the floor trying to connect them, but the best way to connect a MicroWedge is to place it on its back while connecting, and then setting it down in place.

MicroWedge is amazing in its ability to achieve very high gain before feedback with little or no EQ. In order to further optimize MicroWedge, here are some other factors to consider:

- **Placement** – For optimum results when used in pairs, MicroWedges should be positioned with a space between them equal to one to two MicroWedges. For more info on this topic, check out the MicroWedge Configurations Overview, also available for download on EAW.com.
- **Mic Angle** – The maximum rear rejection point for a mic will be circular, and 180, 150 or 120 degrees off-axis, depending on whether the pattern is cardioid, supercardioid or hypercardioid. Therefore, simply changing the angle of the mic on its stand can often significantly increase or decrease gain before feedback. (Of course, this only applies to situations where a mic is left on its stand during a performance.)

MicroWedge handles quite a bit of power, so the small size can be deceiving. In order to get the most from your MicroWedge, be sure to provide adequate power. Input power of 1,000 watts (or more) per wedge in moderate to high-volume situations produces very favorable results.