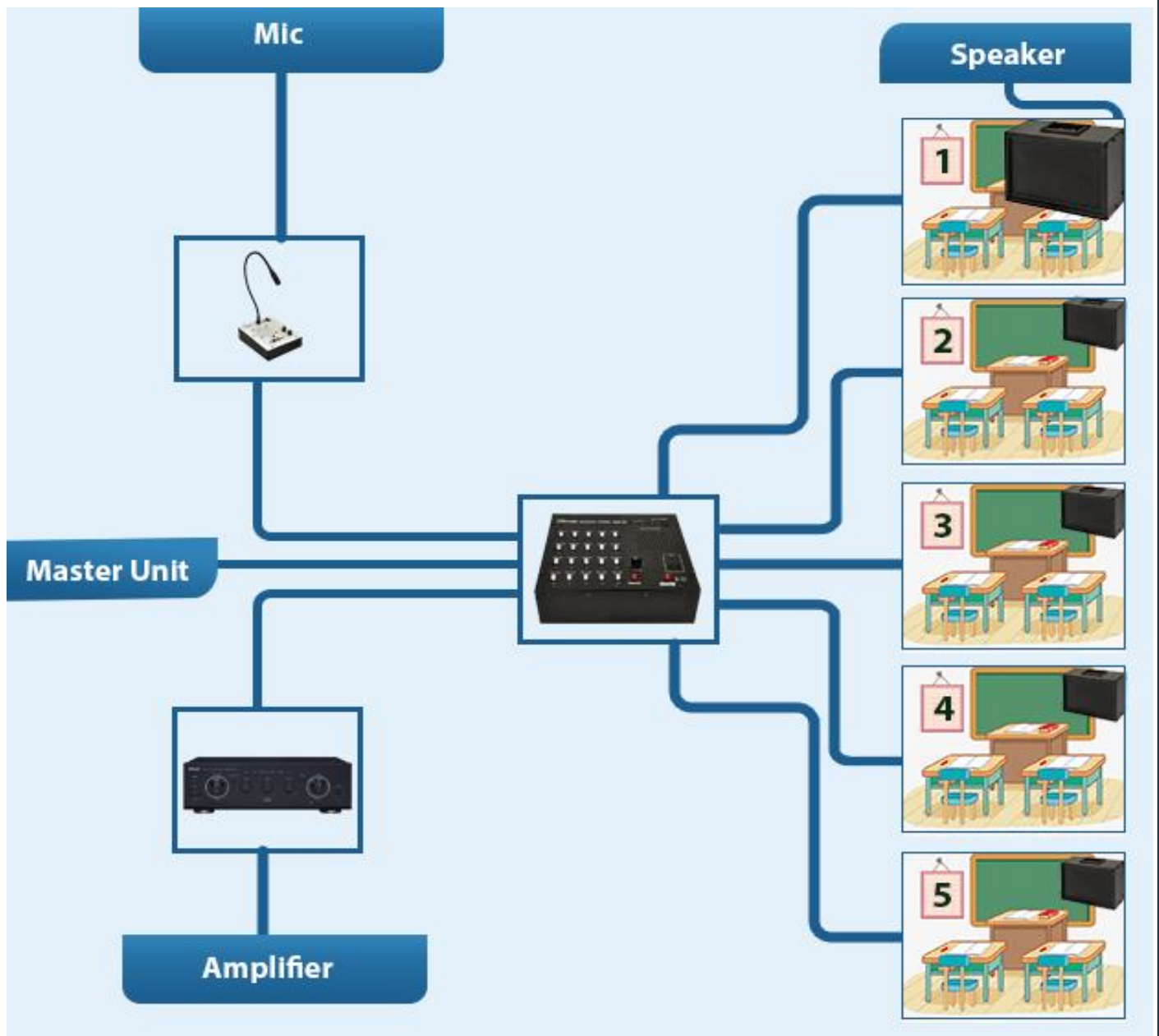


# School

## Broadcasting System

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## Features

- One to one Communication: with talk back can speak as well as listen to any selected room with disturbing other rooms.
- All call: call can be made to all the rooms where voice will be audible in all slaves/classroom units simultaneously.
- Group Call: User can make group of rooms like senior, junior wing, playground and staff room etc.
- Selective Call: User can make call to particular selected room also.

## Microphone

The microphone is the first component of most any school broadcasting system, or PA system. Technically speaking it is a "transducer", which is just a fancy name for something that takes one type of energy and converts it to another. In the case of a microphone, acoustic energy (sound pressure) is converted to electrical energy (a voltage). Microphones are designed to accomplish this transduction in a number of ways, but most use either electromagnetism or a large capacitor. Although there are tons of different kinds of microphones on the market, the most common design is called a dynamic microphone which uses electromagnetism.

## Amplifier

The **amplifier** is the next part of the chain. Amplifiers, or amps, electronically increase the level of the initial sound source. Sometimes mixers come with built-in amps, which simplify the setup process for the user. If the amp is not built-in, separate cables are needed to transmit the signal from the mixer to the amplifier. All-in-one designs are called "powered mixers". Most of the models we sell are designed as all-in-one, or boxed, units so that setup is easier for the user. In some cases, the loudspeakers include built-in amplifiers rather than the mixer, but most loudspeakers are "unpowered" or "passive" and must be connected to a separate amplifier to generate sound.

## Master Unit

Master unit allow multiple sound sources to be blended together so they can be played out of the same speakers. Master unit range from single input designs to very large elaborate mixing consoles and desks with hundreds of inputs. Just be sure to adjust the output level of your music playing device accordingly to avoid overloading the system

## Speakers

Speakers are the final piece of the school broadcasting system and reproduce the amplified sound. Think of the speaker as the opposite of a microphone. Although they are both transducers, the speaker converts an electrical signal, or voltage, back to acoustic energy. Most importantly, the reproduced sound is much louder than the original source. Loudspeakers utilize a variety of different cables depending on the manufacturer, but most work with the aforementioned TRS and XLR connections.

## UPS

UPS would only provide the electronics with a backup AC supply for a short while during an outage. Some have surge protectors built in as well, which may be more like what you were thinking might "protect" the speakers if there was a surge or lightning strike.

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