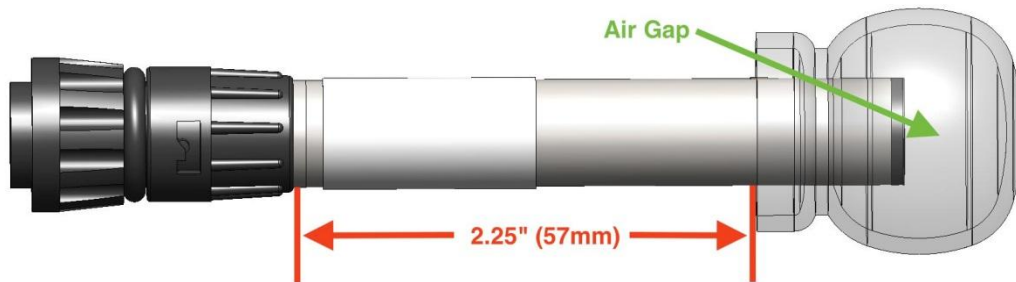


#### For protection against weather

- Microphones should always be positioned so that they point slightly lower than horizontal. If you expect wind driven rain, it is advisable to point them even lower.
- Windscreens should be used for all deployments that could encounter precipitation. There is no reason to remove windscreens regularly. Always leave an air gap between the end of the mic and the windscreen as shown below. Windscreens should be used with the optional SMX-Horn also, but no air gap is required.



- Do not handle or remove a wet windscreen as it is easy to accidentally squeeze the windscreen and push water into the end of the mic

#### For mechanical protection

- Mount the mic using a cable instead of directly on the recorder itself whenever possible. When used with proper strain relief a cabled mic is less likely to be damaged by an animal hitting or sitting on it
- When disconnecting a mic from a cable or the recorder, turn the locking ring to unlock it and then pull straight away from the cable or recorder. Do not twist the mic itself.

#### To avoid electrical discharge damage

- Ground the mic either by making sure it touches a properly grounded surface directly, or by attaching a large gauge wire to the bare metal of the mic and that to a grounded surface. You should also isolate the recorder that the mic is attached to from ground. This will give electricity from static buildup or lightning a better path to ground than through the mic, down the wire and through the recorder

#### For best recording quality when using an ultrasonic microphone

- Test the mic when it is first received and regularly thereafter using an Ultrasonic Calibrator available from Wildlife Acoustics. This will allow you to quickly detect a loss in sensitivity
- Mount ultrasonic microphones away from all solid surfaces including the recorder itself, walls, ground, water tree branches and trunks and foliage to avoid recording echoes
- Position the mic in the middle of the bat flyway