

Monitor Station V2

Quick Start Guide



Please review your Monitor Station V26 User Manual available at www.PreSonus.com for more information on proper operation and installation.

English

Español

Deutsch

Français

中文

1 Getting Started

1.1 Quick Start Guide

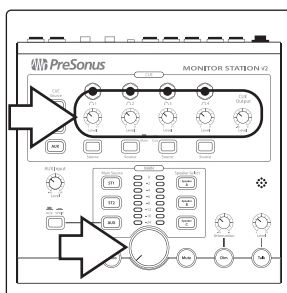


The Monitor Station V2 Quick Start Guide will help get your Monitor Station V2 integrated with your system as quickly as possible. These step-by-step instructions are based on a typical studio environment; your setup will depend on your needs and applications.

Note: Throughout this chapter, we'll refer to turning a knob all the way down as "zeroing" the knob, since for practical purposes, the knob will be set to "0."

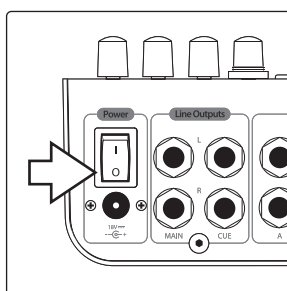
1.1.1 Connecting the Monitor Station V2's Power

WARNING: Before connecting the Monitor Station V2's included power supply, make sure that the power supply meets the input-voltage requirements of the region or country in which you're using it. PreSonus supports only the power supply shipped with your Monitor Station V2. If the power supply doesn't meet your local requirements, or if you wish to purchase an additional power supply, please contact your local dealer or distributor.

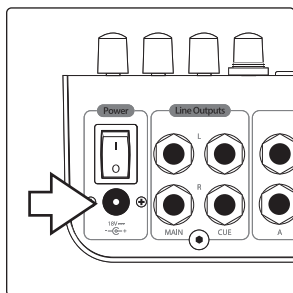


1. Zero the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob, the Cue Output knob, and the individual headphone Level knobs by turning them fully counterclockwise.

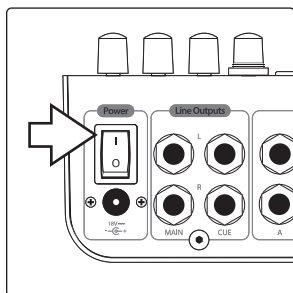
Note: If you have speakers or other gear connected to the Main L/R Line Outputs, you should also zero their own output controls.



2. Make sure the Monitor Station V2's rear-panel Power switch is turned off by pressing the "0" at the bottom of the switch.

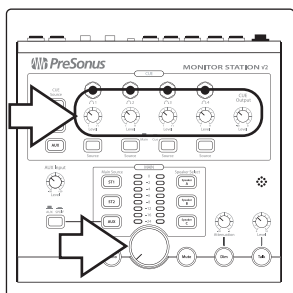


3. Connect the included power supply to the appropriate wall socket and then to the Monitor Station V2's rear-panel power input.

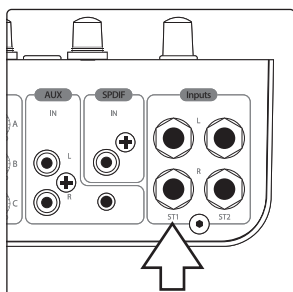


4. Turn on the Monitor Station V2's power by pressing the "I" symbol at the top of the Power switch.

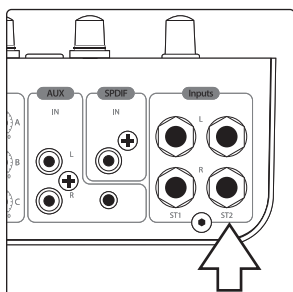
1.1.2 Connecting Devices to the Monitor Station V2's Inputs



1. Zero the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob, the Cue Output knob, and the individual headphone Level knobs by turning them fully counterclockwise.

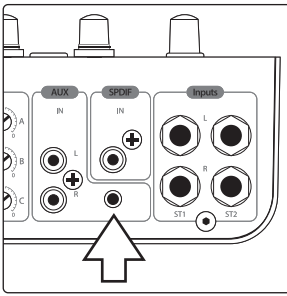


2. Connect your primary audio source (computer audio interface, mixer, or other stereo source) to the balanced 1/4 inch TRS ST1 L/R inputs on the back of your Monitor Station V2.

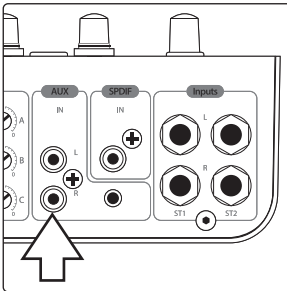


3. If you have a secondary stereo audio source or cue audio source—such as other interface outputs or the auxiliary outputs of your mixer—connect it to the balanced 1/4 inch TRS ST2 L/R inputs.

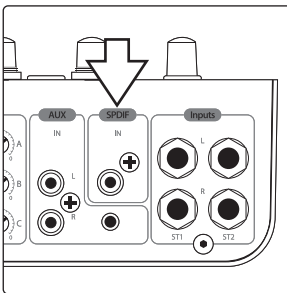
The Monitor Station V2 can accommodate a variety of analog and digital input sources. Here's how to attach them.



Phone, personal music player, or other device with 1/8" stereo output. Connect the output to the rear-panel 1/8" Aux In jack using an unbalanced, stereo 1/8" cable. (With a phone or personal music player, the headphone jack is its output.)



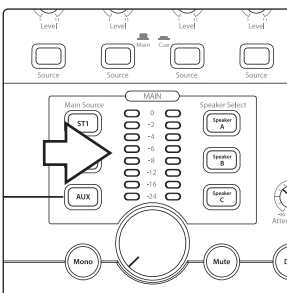
Analog audio device with RCA outputs. Connect the device's outputs to the Monitor Station V2's rear-panel unbalanced RCA AUX L/R IN jacks.



Digital audio device with S/PDIF output. Connect the source device's S/PDIF output to the Monitor Station V2's rear-panel RCA (coaxial) S/PDIF input. The Monitor Station V2 supports sample rates of 44.1, 48, 88.2, and 96 kHz.

Note: The RCA and 1/8 analog Aux In jacks are summed and can be used at the same time. Control their volumes relative to each other using their individual output controls. Switch between the analog Aux inputs and digital S/PDIF inputs **as described in Section 4.1.3**.

1.1.3 Calibrating the Monitor Station V2's LED Meter



By default, the Monitor Station V2's LED meters are calibrated so that the red 0 VU LED illuminates when the selected source signals reach +10 dBu. This can be changed so that 0 VU references +4, +10, or +18 dBu.

+4 dBu. 0 VU should reference +4 dBu if any of your monitoring devices has a maximum input of +4 dBu or if none of your input devices has a maximum (or nominal) output level greater than +4 dBu.

Press and hold the Cue Source ST1 button while powering on your Monitor Station V2.

+10 dBu. 0 VU should reference +10 dBu if any of your monitoring devices has a maximum input of +10 dBu or if none of your input devices has a maximum (or nominal) output level greater than +10 dBu.

Press and hold the Cue Source ST2 button while powering on your Monitor Station V2.

+18 dBu. 0 VU should reference +18 dBu if any of your monitoring devices has a maximum input of +18 dBu or if none of your input devices has a maximum (or nominal) output level greater than +18 dBu.

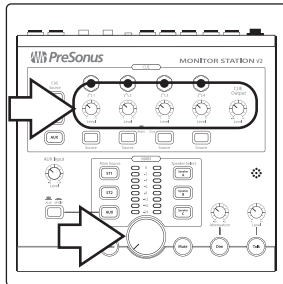
Press and hold the Cue Source Aux button while powering on your Monitor Station V2.

1.1.4 Setting the Output Level of Your Audio Sources

Your audio sources sound their best through the Monitor Station V2 when their outputs are set correctly.

To optimally set the output level of an audio source, the source should be able to produce a 1 kHz sine-wave test tone, either by playing one back or by generating it from an internal oscillator. You can find and download free test tone audio files from the internet if necessary.

When using a test tone, make sure there's no processing—EQ, compression, reverb, and so on—in your test tone's audio path so the tone is as clean as possible.



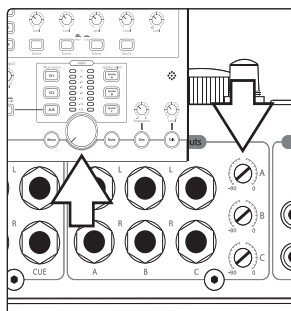
1. Zero the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob, the Cue Output knob, and the individual headphone Level knobs by turning them fully counterclockwise.

2. Turn down the outputs of the primary audio source connected to ST1 to their lowest setting.
3. From your primary audio source, play your 1 kHz sine-wave tone at a level of 0 dB.
4. On the Monitor Station V2, press the ST1 Main Source button so that it lights to select the primary audio source; make sure that no other Main Source buttons are turned on.
5. Turn up the output level control of your primary audio source until the Monitor Station V2's LED meter's red 0 VU LED lights.

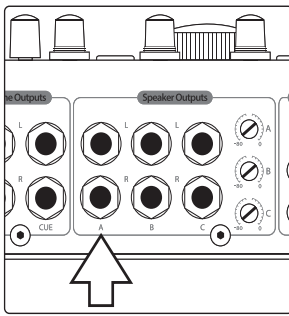
Reality vs. Unity Gain: The master output fader or knob on many audio devices has a Unity Gain marking that shows the position at which the output's level isn't being raised or lowered and is therefore at its optimal position. This is usually marked as a "0" setting. If you find that the output setting of your audio source needs to be way above or below its Unity Gain marking in order to light the Monitor Station V2's 0 VU LED, you may need to recalibrate the Monitor Station V2's LED meter to better accommodate the device. Adjust the meter's range as described in **Section 2.1.3**, then repeat steps 2-5 in this section.

6. For the audio sources connected to the ST2 and Aux Inputs, repeat steps 2-5, selecting the appropriate source in step 4. (Ideally, these devices also need to be able to produce a test tone.)

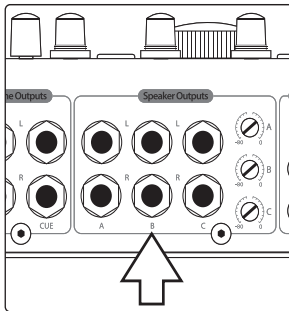
1.1.5 Connecting Speakers to the Monitor Station V2



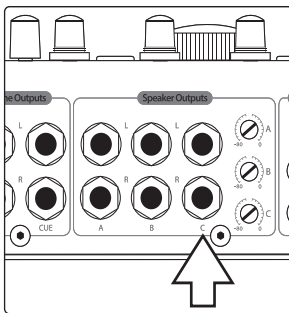
1. Zero the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob and rear-panel Speaker A Out trim by turning them fully counterclockwise.



2. Connect your primary monitoring system (such as a pair of powered nearfield reference monitors) to the Monitor Station V2's A L/R Speaker outputs.



3. If you have a second set of monitors, connect them to the Monitor Station V2's B L/R Speaker outputs.



4. If you have a third pair of monitors or a subwoofer, connect them to the Monitor Station V2's C L/R Speaker outputs.

Note: If using a subwoofer, make sure the Monitor Station V2 is set to Combo mode or Toggle A/B mode, as described in [Section 2.3.1](#).

1.1.6 Calibrating Your Speaker Levels

Speaker calibration sets the output level of your speakers so that a specific level shown on the Monitor Station V2's meter equals a specific acoustic level in your studio as measured in dB SPL. The meter level most typically used for calibration is 0 VU.

Calibrating your speakers provides a few important benefits. First, calibration establishes a comfortable maximum level for your studio environment. A healthy monitoring level for a small control-room environment would be 78 dB. For a large environment, 85 dB makes more sense. You can estimate the best listening level for room sizes in-between.

Calibration also ensures that your left and right speakers are precisely balanced with each other. This enhances stereo imaging and, more critically, allows you to trust the stereo panning you hear as you work. When you perform a speaker calibration, you separately set the level of each speaker to the same value.

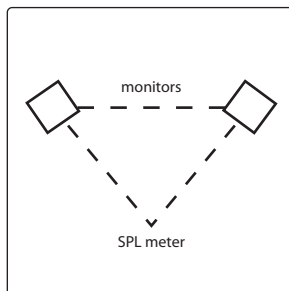
Note: PreSonus does not suggest that the calibration method described here is necessarily the best or the only worthwhile method of speaker calibration. Different studio environments—with different equipment, clients, and purposes—may benefit more from one of the many other methods available. If you want to calibrate your studio monitors using a different method, we encourage you to do so.

What You'll Need

Pink Noise. In the following steps, you'll calibrate your speakers using 500 Hz to 2.5 kHz, bandwidth-limited pink noise at a level of -20 dBFS. (When calibrating a subwoofer, use 40 Hz to 80 Hz, bandwidth-limited pink noise.) Many DAWs include a tone generator that produces this type of pink noise and can be set to this level. You can also download the required pink noise audio files for playback in your DAW from a variety of free Web sites, or you can purchase a tone generator or test-tone CDs from an electronics or entertainment retailer. If need be, you can use the chorus of a modern commercial rock song as a quick-and-dirty substitute for pink noise.

Note: "dBFS" stands for "decibels full scale." This is a measurement of amplitude level in digital systems where there's a finite maximum available level before clipping occurs. This maximum level is referred to as "0 dBFS." In a digital device with analog outputs, such as an audio interface, the analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters are configured so that 0 dBFS equals a certain amount of voltage. For example, a 0 dBFS tone playing at Unity Gain from an AudioBox™ 1818VSL or FireStudio™ Project audio interface measures +10 dBu. It's important to know the voltage your device references to prevent overloading the input of the Monitor Station V2.

SPL Meter. In order to measure the sound-pressure level in your environment, you'll need an SPL meter. You can purchase an inexpensive SPL meter from an electronics retailer or download an SPL-meter app for your phone. Make sure your SPL meter can take C-weighted measurements and offers a slow response time.



When calibrating reference monitors in a studio, the acoustic level or sound-pressure level (SPL) should be measured from the mixing position at seated ear height. Essentially, you want the meter to measure SPL from where you listen, so position it roughly where the middle of your head would be in terms of height and distance from the speakers. (We're assuming you follow the standard practice of listening from a location facing an imaginary point precisely in the center of your speakers, creating an equilateral triangle.)

You can place your SPL meter on a music stand or some other stationary structure so that it doesn't pick up handling noise or move during the procedure.

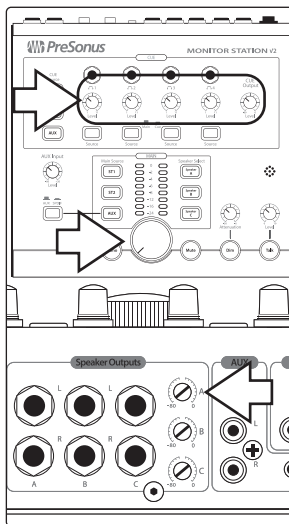
If you have multiple monitor systems connected to your Monitor Station V2, be sure to use exactly the same method for calibrating all of the systems. This will allow you to switch between them without experiencing disorienting volume changes as you compare your mixes and recordings on the different systems.

Note: Since various speaker systems sound different from each other, you'll still hear timbral changes when you jump between speaker sets after calibration. After all, that's why monitoring with multiple systems helps ensure your mixes and recordings sound good wherever they're played.

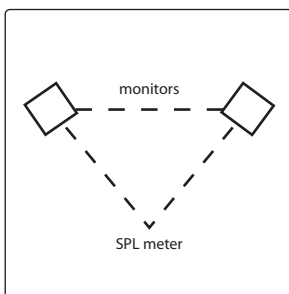
Calibrating Your Primary Speakers

This speaker-calibration method sets up your primary speakers so that the Monitor Station V2's 0 VU meter level produces a certain acoustic level. In the following steps, we'll use 80 dB SPL as our target; this is a sensible level for a small-to-medium-sized environment. (You may want to use another target level between 78 dB and 85 dB that is more appropriate to the size of your space.)

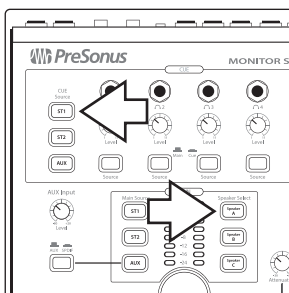
1. Zero your speakers' input knobs. On many powered monitors the input knob is labeled "Input Sensitivity." Consult each monitor system's documentation, or the manufacturer's Web site, for more information about adjusting the speaker input level.



2. Zero the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob, the Cue Output knob, individual headphone Level knobs, and the rear-panel Speaker A Output trim by turning them fully counterclockwise.



3. Position your SPL-metering device as described above.



4. On the Monitor Station V2, press the ST1 Main Source and Speaker A Speaker Select buttons so they light. Make sure no other sources or speakers are turned on.

5. In your DAW, or on your noise generator, pan the pink noise all the way to the left, since we'll start by calibrating the left speaker.

6. Make sure your pink-noise source isn't going through any signal processing so it's as clean as possible.

7. Begin playing pink noise; you shouldn't hear it, since you turned everything down in step 1. If you do hear it, repeat step 1.

8. Set the Monitor Station V2's front-panel Main Output Level knob to Unity Gain by turning it fully clockwise.

9. Set the Monitor Station V2's rear-panel Speaker A Output trim to fully clockwise. You may begin hearing the test tone playing through your speakers.

10. Begin slowly increasing the input level on your left speaker until your SPL meter is showing 80 dB SPL (or the target level you've chosen).

11. Repeat steps 6-10 for the right speaker.

Calibrating Additional Speaker Systems

Repeat the steps above for your other monitoring systems, making sure to zero each system's Speaker Output trim in step 2 and pressing the appropriate speaker-system button in step 4.

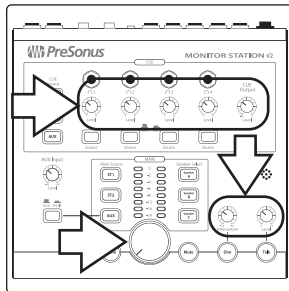
After you've set up additional monitoring systems, you can test your calibrations by playing audio through Speaker A only and then—making no other adjustments—toggling Speaker A off and Speaker B on. You may hear a slight tonal variance due to the different acoustic properties of the monitoring systems but the loudness should remain consistent. If it doesn't, you may want to recalibrate your speaker systems.

Calibrating a Subwoofer

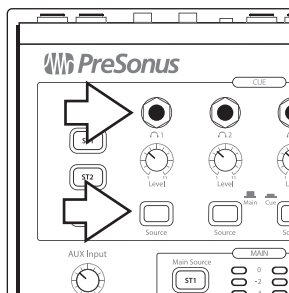
If you're calibrating a speaker system with an independent subwoofer, such as a 2.1 system, repeat steps 4 and up, with the following changes:

- Press the Speaker C button to light it; make sure all other speaker buttons are turned off.
- Pan your pink noise to the center in step 5.
- For step 6, use 40 Hz to 80 Hz, bandwidth-limited pink noise.

1.1.7 Calibrate the Talkback Microphone



1. Zero the Main Output level, Talkback level, Cue output, individual headphone level, and Dim attenuation knobs by turning them fully counterclockwise.



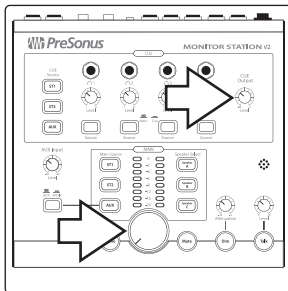
2. Connect headphones to any one of the Phones outputs and select Cue as the source by pressing the corresponding Source button so that it latches in its down position.

3. Play some typical audio, such as a song on your phone or an existing project, and select that audio source as your only input to the Cue bus, as described in [Section 4.1.2](#).
4. Put on the headphones you connected in step 2 and set them to a comfortable listening volume by turning up the corresponding Level knob.
5. Engage the talkback microphone by pressing the Talk button; the level of the audio in your headphones is lowered.
6. Begin speaking into the talkback microphone, slowly turning up the talkback Level knob until you can hear yourself speaking through the headphones but your voice isn't loud enough to annoy the performers.

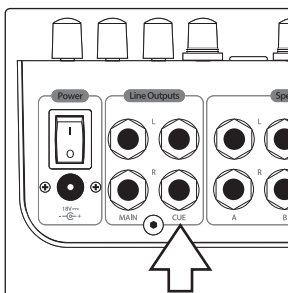
1.1.8 Connect the Cue Outputs

In addition to the four individual amplified headphone jacks on its front panel, the Monitor Station V2 provides rear-panel Cue L/R Line Outputs that you can connect to a separate headphone amplifier. Their audio is selected using the front-panel Cue Source buttons, as described in **Section 4.1.2**. You can set their level using the front-panel Cue Output knob, as explained in **Section 4.1.2**.

Here's how to calibrate a headphone amplifier.



1. Zero the Main Level and Cue Output knobs by turning them fully counterclockwise.



2. Connect the inputs of the headphone amplifier to the Monitor Station V2's Cue L/R Line Outputs.

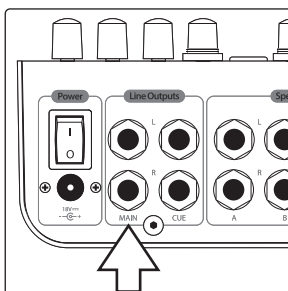
3. Calibrate the device's audio levels according to its user manual or visit its manufacturer's Web site for information about the recommended calibration process.

Note: If the headphone amplifier doesn't have a recommended calibration process, increase the Monitor Station V2's Cue Output knob to Unity Gain by turning it fully clockwise and then adjust the amplifier's input level as necessary.

1.1.9 Connect the Main Outputs

The Main L/R Line Outputs provide what's essentially a "thru" circuit for the Monitor Station V2's input sources. They're typically used to feed external devices that need a constant full-strength input signal, such as tape machines or digital stereo recorders. The audio they carry is determined by the Main Source (described in Section 3.1.4), and their output level is equal to the original input source level.

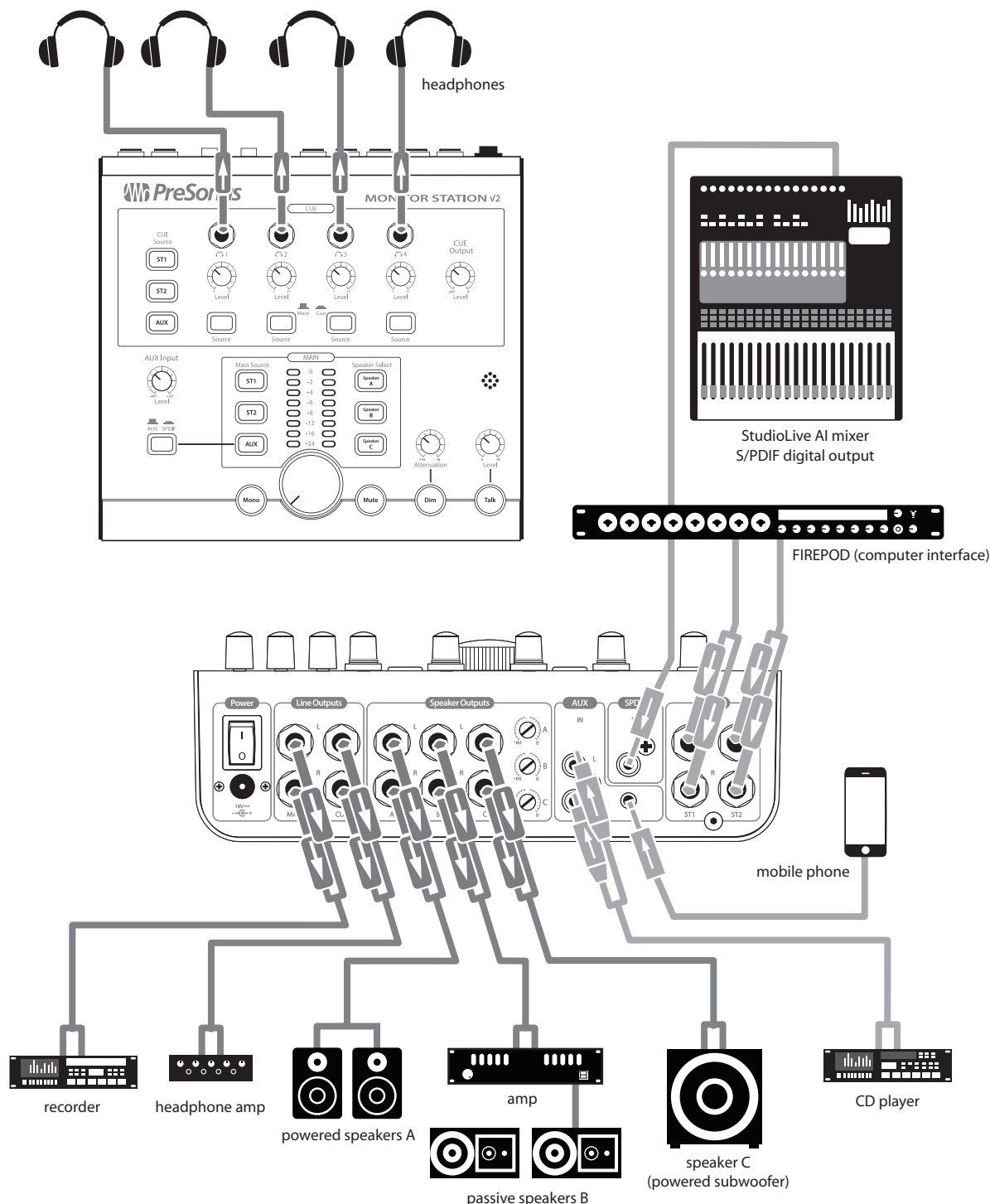
1. Turn the input and output levels of the external device to be connected all the way down.
2. Connect the inputs of the external device to the Monitor Station V2's Main L/R Line Outputs.



3. Calibrate the device's audio levels according to its user manual or visit its manufacturer's Web site for information about the recommended calibration process.

1.2 Basic Hookup Diagram

Here's a typical Monitor Station V2 setup. In this example, the input sources are an audio interface, a CD player, a mobile phone, and a StudioLive AI-series mixer's S/PDIF digital output. Two monitoring systems for auditioning mixes are connected, along with a subwoofer. The Cue L/R outputs are connected to a headphone-distributing amplifier, and the Main L/R outputs are feeding a digital recorder.



Added bonus: PreSonus' previously Top Secret recipe for...

Redfish Couvillion

Ingredients:

- ¼ C Vegetable oil
- ¼ C flour
- 1 onion diced
- 1 clove garlic minced
- 1 green pepper diced
- 3 celery stalks diced
- 1 14oz can diced tomatoes
- 1 bottle light beer
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 tsp thyme
- 2 lbs Redfish fillets

Cooking Instructions:

1. In a heavy saucepan or large skillet, heat oil on medium high and slowly add flour a tablespoon at a time to create a roux. Continue cooking the roux until it begins to brown, creating a dark blond roux.
2. Add garlic, onions, green pepper, and celery to roux.
3. Sauté vegetables for 3-5 minutes until they start to soften.
4. Add tomatoes, bay leaves, thyme, and redfish. Cook for several minutes.
5. Slowly add beer and bring to a low boil.
6. Reduce heat and simmer uncovered for 30-45 minutes until redfish and vegetables are completely cooked, stirring occasionally. Break up redfish into bite size chunks and stir in. Add pepper or hot sauce to taste. Do not cover.
7. Serve over rice

Serves 6-8

While not one of Southeast Louisiana's more famous dishes, Redfish Couvillion is a favorite way to serve our favorite Gulf fish. Also known as Reds or Red Drum, Redfish is not only fun to catch, it's also delicious!

Monitor Station V2

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