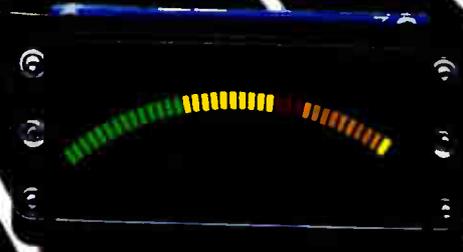
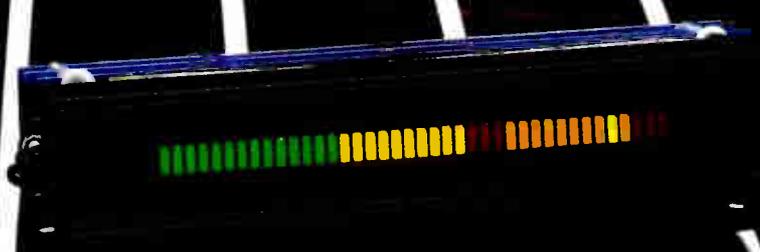
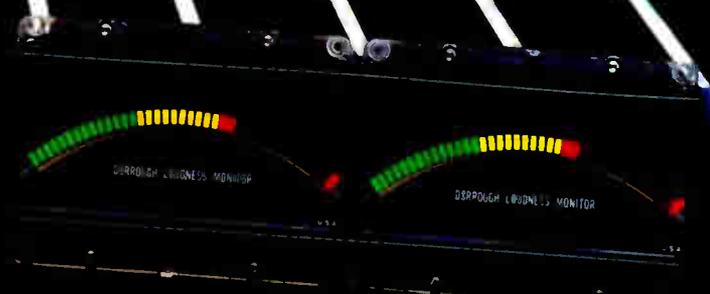




DORROUGH LOUDNESS MONITOR

MODEL 40-A



*dorrough*

# DORROUGH LOUDNESS MONITORS. A SIMPLE, ACCURATE WAY TO GET THE HIGHEST & MOST CONSISTENT LEVEL WITH THE MINIMUM DISTORTION.

Today's audio requires careful attention to precise level control. The consumer now has audio playback systems that stretch the limits of program dynamics. With all this new equipment, the modern listener is able to hear subtle differences in level and distortion within program material and makes critical program choices based on the quality of sound.

Now it is more critical for the engineer to obtain the maximum loudness with the minimum of distortion components in order to fully utilize the dynamic range available.

With the dynamic range that digital audio offers and the bandwidth now available to film and video productions, it has become of paramount importance that there be a new method of monitoring and establishing the maximum safe level at which a system can operate.



VU Meter

## THE SHORTCOMINGS OF A 50 YEAR OLD STANDARD.

This old Weston meter was the standard for level monitoring almost 50 years ago. It met the then new standard for VU meters, and those same specifications are still the standard for all VU meters in use today. VU meters are really nothing more than voltmeters calibrated in power, and their ballistics were chosen to represent

program material of the early days of radio and film.

A VU meter is classified as a quasi-average reading device. It almost completely ignores peak waveforms. With the somewhat arbitrarily chosen rise time of 300ms, engineers have developed certain compensations, such as riding dialogue 3 to 5 dB below music, to control the peak levels in an attempt to attain consistent listening levels. The standard broadcast practice is to allow for a crest factor of at least 10 dB to cover the peak excursions of the waveform that the VU meter is too slow to indicate.

The VU meter was never intended to provide acoustical comparisons between processed and unprocessed program material. Nor was it ever intended to provide indications of peak excursions. Clearly the VU meter has some dramatic shortcomings with today's dynamic program material.



PPM Meter

## THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO FILL THE GAP.

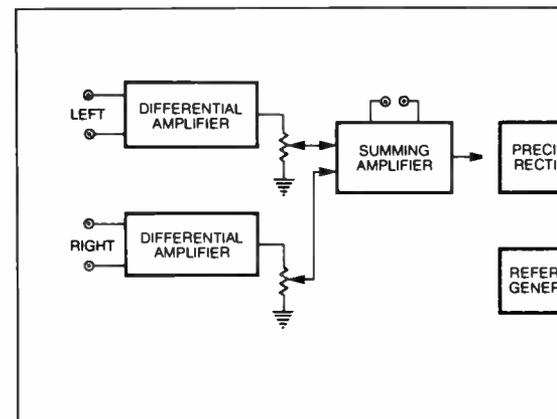
The PPM meter is not quite as old as the VU meter, being only about a forty-year-old standard, but like the old VU meter, the original standards are still on the books today. The PPM meter was the first answer to the obvious shortcomings of the VU metering, but, because it displays and holds only the peak level of the waveforms,

the integration time of quasi-average program level is almost completely ignored.

The PPM also has a scale that does not relate directly to measured program level, but only indicates relative levels. The numbers are arbitrary and could be just as well represented by fruit symbols or stick figures. Modern technology has eliminated the need to stare at a narrow mechanical needle oscillating in an analog motion to set level.

Peak hold circuits have been suggested as a solution, but while holding a peak reading, they ignore any information that occurs during the decay time. An engineer must make an adjustment, then wait while the peak hold circuit decays to get an indication of the new setting. Obviously this method cannot be used because of the need to respond to program material in real time.

Most contemporary studios have tried to solve their metering problems by using both VU and PPM meters on the same source in an attempt to get the maximum usable level out of a piece of program material. This has led to cramped and overly complex metering bridges and panels, and does not overcome the limi-





**DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**  
 5221 Collier Place • Woodland Hills, CA 91364  
 PH: (818) 999-1132 • FAX: (818) 998-1507

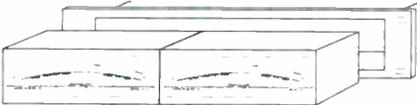
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**DORROUGH METERS**

	Model Number	Description	Price
40-A	Model 40-A	Standard Dorrough Loudness Meter	\$ 475.00
	Model 40-AP	Peak Hold Version	\$ 595.00
40-B	Model 40-B	Relative Loudness to Peak Modulation Meter	\$ 475.00
	Model 40-BP	Peak Hold Version	\$ 595.00
40-C	Model 40-C	Telecine Transfer Meter	\$ 475.00
	Model 40-CP	Peak Hold Version	\$ 595.00
60-D	Model 60-D	Digital Transfer Meter	\$ 475.00
	Model 60-DP	Peak Hold Version	\$ 595.00
	Model 10-A (or B)	Panel Mount Meter - 2.00" (H) x 4.25" (W)	\$ 475.00
	Model 12-A (or B)	Panel Mount Meter - 2.00" (H) x 8.562" (W)	\$ 950.00
	Model 20-A (or B)	Panel Mount Meter - 1 RU (H) x 1/2 RU (W)	\$ 475.00
	Model 21-A (or B)	Panel Mount Meter - 7.90" (H) x 1.30" (W)	\$ 475.00

---

**RACK MOUNT KITS**



Model 40-D	19" (W) x 3.50" (H) for dual Model 40 or 60	\$ 45.00
Model 40-S	19" (W) x 3.50" (H) for single Model 40 or 60	\$ 45.00
Model 20-D1	19" (W) x 1.75" (H) for dual Model 20	\$ 45.00
Model 20-D2	19" (W) x 3.50" (H) for dual Model 20	\$ 45.00
Model 20-S1	19" (W) x 1.75" (H) for single Model 20	\$ 45.00
Model 20-D2	19" (W) x 3.50" (H) for dual Model 20	\$ 45.00

Consult factory for other available models

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**STEREO TEST SET**



Model 1200	Stereo Signal Test Set	\$ 1650.00
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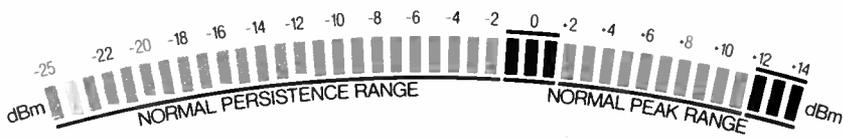
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**AUDIO PROCESSING**

Model 610-A-AM	Discriminate Audio Processor for AM	\$ 3200.00
Model 610-A-FM	Discriminate Audio Processor for FM	\$ 6200.00
Model 610-A-TV	Discriminate Audio Processor for TV	\$ 3200.00
Model 610-A-HF	Discriminate Audio Processor for HF	\$ 3200.00



## Meter Scale



MODEL 40-A

tations inherent in these systems. Even the switchable bar graph meters offered as a solution by some console manufacturers suffer from the same ballistic limitations.

## THE DORROUGH LOUDNESS MONITOR — THE LOGICAL SOLUTION.

Years of hands-on experience and frustration with both VU and PPM metering led to the development of the DORROUGH Loudness Monitors. DORROUGH's research has established the relationship between integration time, RMS metering and the display of peak levels. It displays, in an easy to read format, the *actual energy content* of the program material regardless of frequency, while still indicating the peak amplitude of the complex audio signal. The Loudness Monitor allows the operator to ride levels in a manner such that all program material can be adjusted for equal perceived loudness while protecting the peak of the waveform. Now, one meter gives you more complete and more usable information than any combination of peak

hold, VU and PPM indicators.

The DORROUGH Loudness Monitor integrates on the same scale, two ballistics, showing the relationship between the average and the peak. It simultaneously displays peak and average, and the relative difference, in dB, between these two ballistics is derived from the integration time of the persistence scale.

The operator has only to adjust the level until either the peak or persistence reference is reached. This will result in the maximum level, regardless of program content. Material with or without compression can easily be matched for the same listening level.

Each DORROUGH Loudness Monitor features Right and Left inputs for use in stereo mixing applications. With one instrument, the operator can easily see the stereo mix and avoid the classic in-phase/out-of-phase problem. "Center channel build-up," the addition of in-phase or monophonic material, which causes the mix to be perceived as louder, will appear as a sudden increase in level. This is especially important in preparing stereo program material for broadcast, while still being able to maintain monaural compatibility.

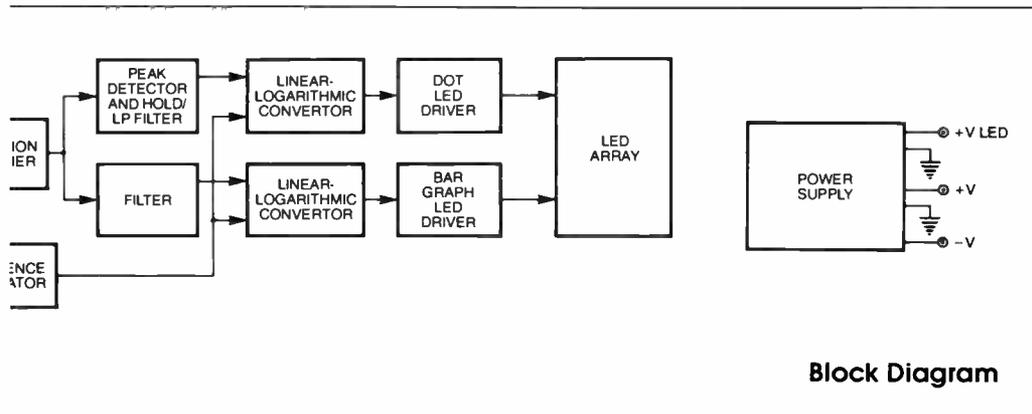
With the DORROUGH Loudness Monitor's long scale, even clicks and pops that could be difficult to locate in the mix, appear on the meter scale.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

Observation of the complex audio signal on an oscilloscope will indicate the average and the peak excursions of the program material. The use of an oscilloscope with a variable or long persistence CRT will show additional information relative to recurrent amplitudes which are displayed by the persistence of the screen as a concentrated band of energy about the center of the CRT. It is these two pieces of information which compose the acoustically related visual indication of the complex audio signal, and is the basis for the DORROUGH Loudness Monitor. Those sources which are more sinusoidal in their energy content, such as female voices and bass, are indicated in the persistence scale, and program material with more transient information, male voices or drum tracks, are indicated in the peak scale.

The -25dB to 0dB LED's represent the persistence scale, and 0dB through +14dB LED's represent the peak scale. Circuitry permits amplitudes of short durations to illuminate a single LED indicating crest level, while amplitudes of longer duration illuminate a series of LED's in bar form, indicating information which is generally recurrent or persistent in amplitude. Though the peak will travel *through* the persistence range, to eliminate confusion, it will not illuminate the red LED's at the top of the persistence scale.

The DORROUGH Loudness Monitor consists of 40 LED's mounted in a single scale, so that it can be easily related to existing forms. Starting from the left side of the meter, levels -25dB to -12dB below reference level are displayed by green LED's; -11dB to -2dB are displayed by yellow LED's; -1 through 0 to +1dB are displayed by red LED's; +2dB to +11dB are also in yellow, with +12dB to +14dB above reference indicated with red LED's.



Block Diagram

The ballistics of the persistence scale are not like those standardized for the VU meter. The time constants employed in the DORROUGH Loudness Monitor were selected objectively after careful evaluation of various types of program material with the assistance of major network, film and studio personnel. Rise times were selected so that average program material would be indicated in yellow (-11dB to -2dB) on the persistence scale. Peak amplitude excursions are indicated in the yellow (+2dB to +11dB) in the peak scale. Again, to avoid possible confusion, the red (-1dB, 0, +1dB) LED's in the persistence scale are not illuminated by peak information.

Perceived loudness to the ear from source to source is determined by which circuit (peak or persistence) is first to illuminate its respective set of red LED's. Program adjustments for equally perceived loudness should be holding either the "peak" or "persistence" excursions to its corresponding red LED area.

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### **INPUT LEVEL:**

-30 to +20 dBm  
(shipped calibrated to +8dBm)

### **INPUT IMPEDANCE:**

20K Ohm, Balanced;  
10K Ohm, Un-balanced

### **POWER:**

110 VAC, 50/60 Hz  
Self powered  
+15 VDC and +5 VDC  
Remote powered

### **CONFIGURATIONS:**

The DORROUGH Loudness Monitors are available in a wide variety of packages: singles, duals, vertical and horizontal reading, self-powered and DC powered, and as standard "VU" sized packages to retrofit existing units. Please consult the DORROUGH price list for exact mechanical dimensions and format configurations.

U. S. Patent applicable.  
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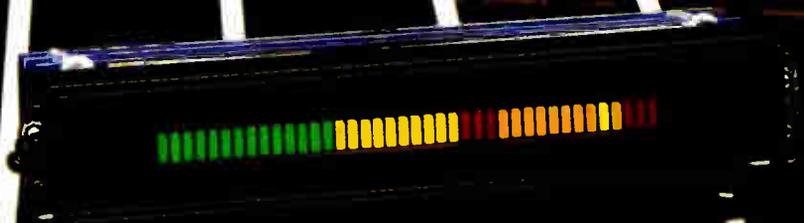
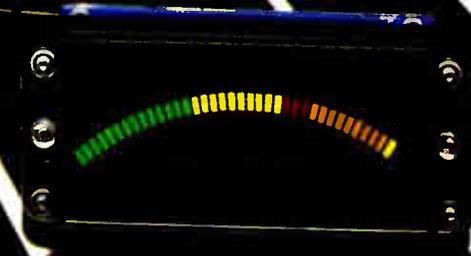
## **DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**

5221 Collier Place  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364  
Telephone: (818) 999-1132



**DORROUGH LOUDNESS MONITOR**

MODEL 40-A



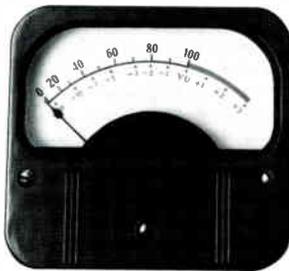
*dorrough*

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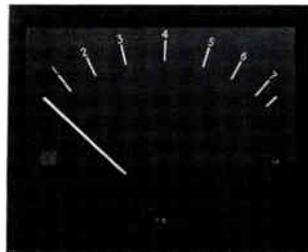
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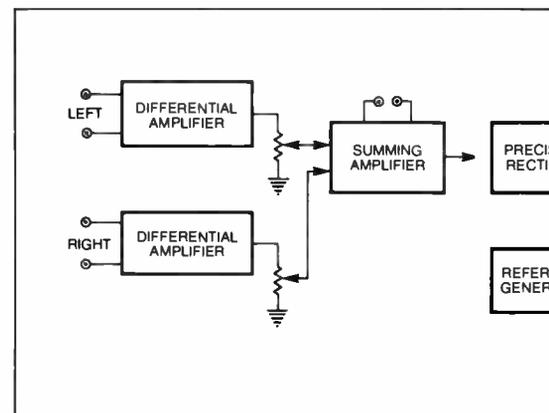
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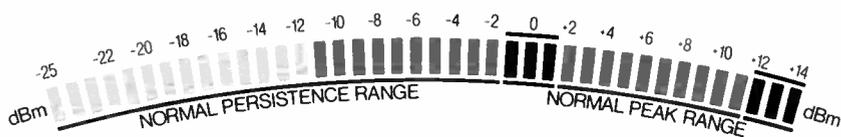
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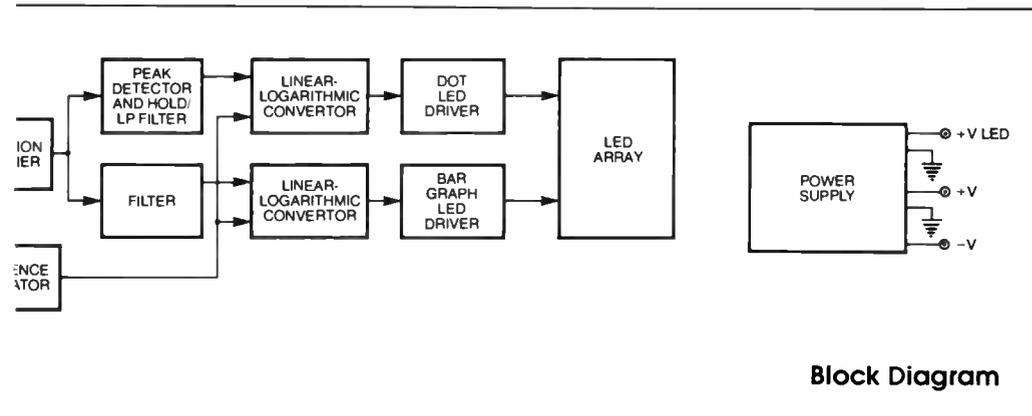
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### **POWER:**

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### **CONFIGURATIONS:**

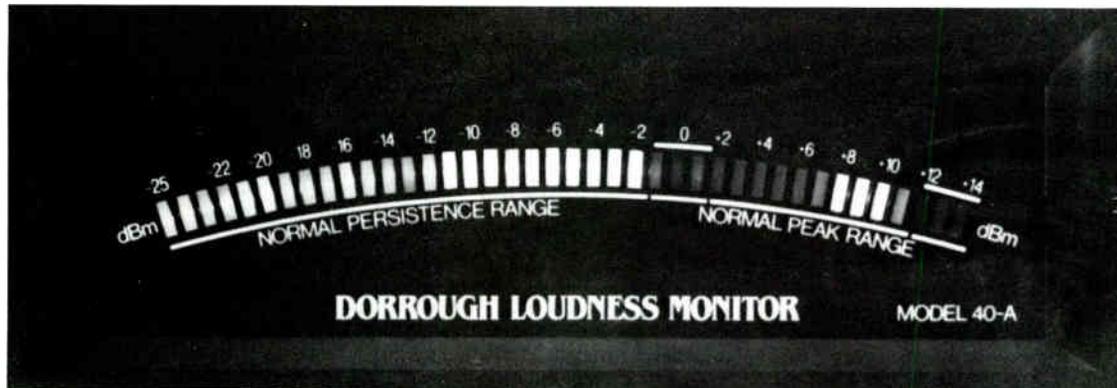
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U. S. Patent applicable.  
© 1985, Dorrough Electronics

# **DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**

5221 Collier Place  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364  
Telephone: (818) 999-1132

# Dorrrough Program Level Meter



Model 40-A

Simultaneous Display  
in LED Form  
of the Peak Amplitude  
and Average Persistence  
of the Complex Audio Waveform.

Effective Monitoring for Equal Loudness

## **DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**

5221 Collier Place  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364, USA  
Telephone: (818) 999-1132

Available in smaller size for console mounting.



Catalogue Sheet 03-86

DORROUGH LOUDNESS MONITORS

- Model 10-A            Single meter, console or panel, 3/16" LEDs  
in arc configuration.  
Dimensions: 4.25" x 2.0"
- Price: \$475.00
- Model 12-A            Dual meter (two side by side), console or panel  
mount, 3/16" LEDs in arc configuration.  
Dimensions: 8.562" x 2.0"
- Price: \$950.00
- Model 20-A            Single meter, console or panel mount, straight  
lined 1/2" LEDs, designed to be used in the  
horizontal position.  
Dimensions: 7.93" x 1.3"
- Price: \$475.00
- Model 21-A            Same as Model 20-A but designed to be used in  
the vertical position.
- Price: \$475.00
- Model 40-A            Single meter 1/2" LEDs in arc configuration, complete  
enclosed cabinet for table top use.

Price: \$475.00

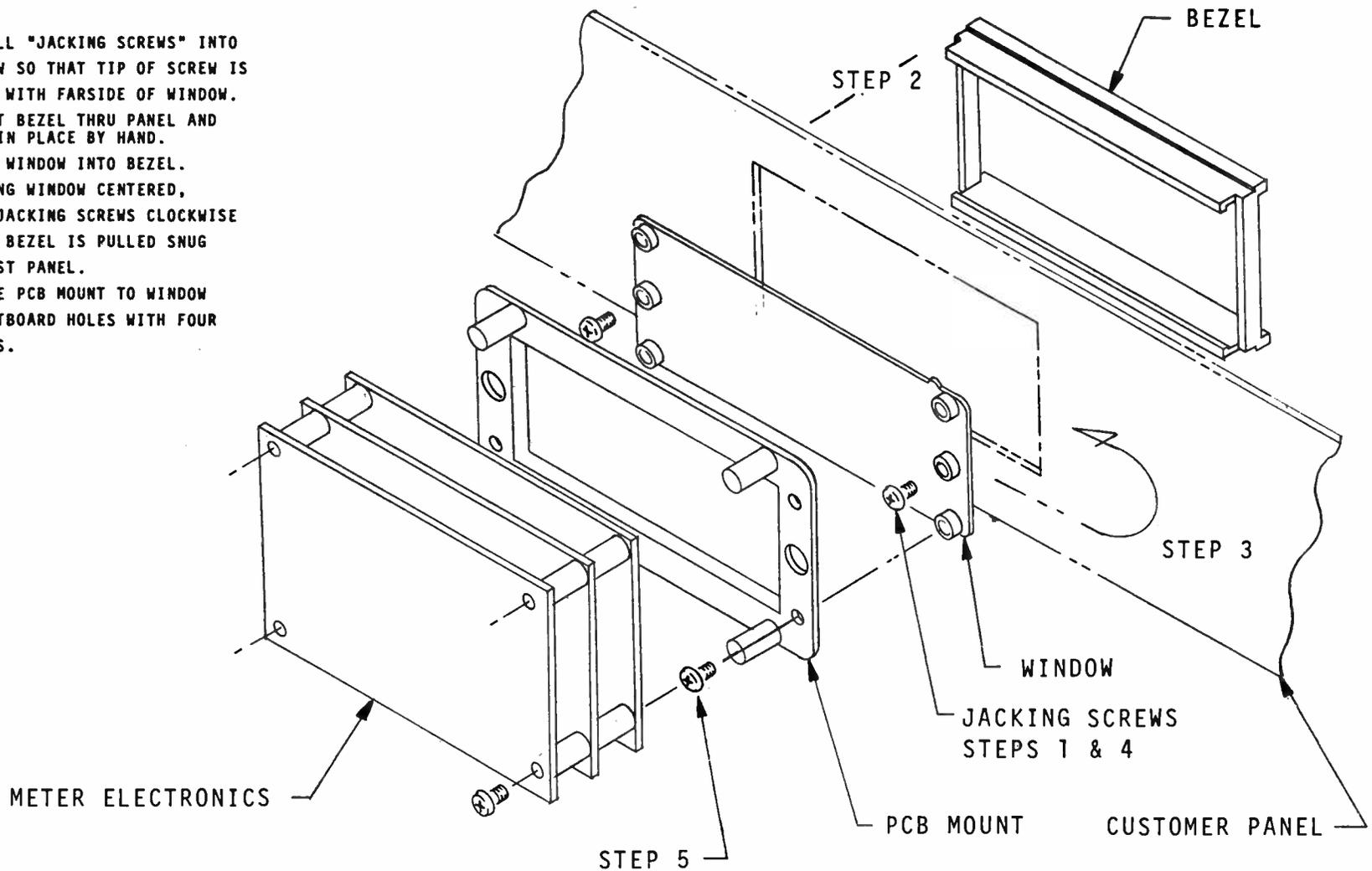
Single or double standard rack mounting available  
for the 40-A

Price: \$45.00

Dorrrough Electronics  
5221 Collier Place  
Woodland Hills, California 91364  
818-999-1132



- STEP 1. INSTALL "JACKING SCREWS" INTO WINDOW SO THAT TIP OF SCREW IS FLUSH WITH FAR SIDE OF WINDOW.
- STEP 2. INSERT BEZEL THRU PANEL AND HOLD IN PLACE BY HAND.
- STEP 3. SLIDE WINDOW INTO BEZEL.
- STEP 4. KEEPING WINDOW CENTERED, TURN JACKING SCREWS CLOCKWISE UNTIL BEZEL IS PULLED SNUG AGAINST PANEL.
- STEP 5. SECURE PCB MOUNT TO WINDOW AT OUTBOARD HOLES WITH FOUR SCREWS.

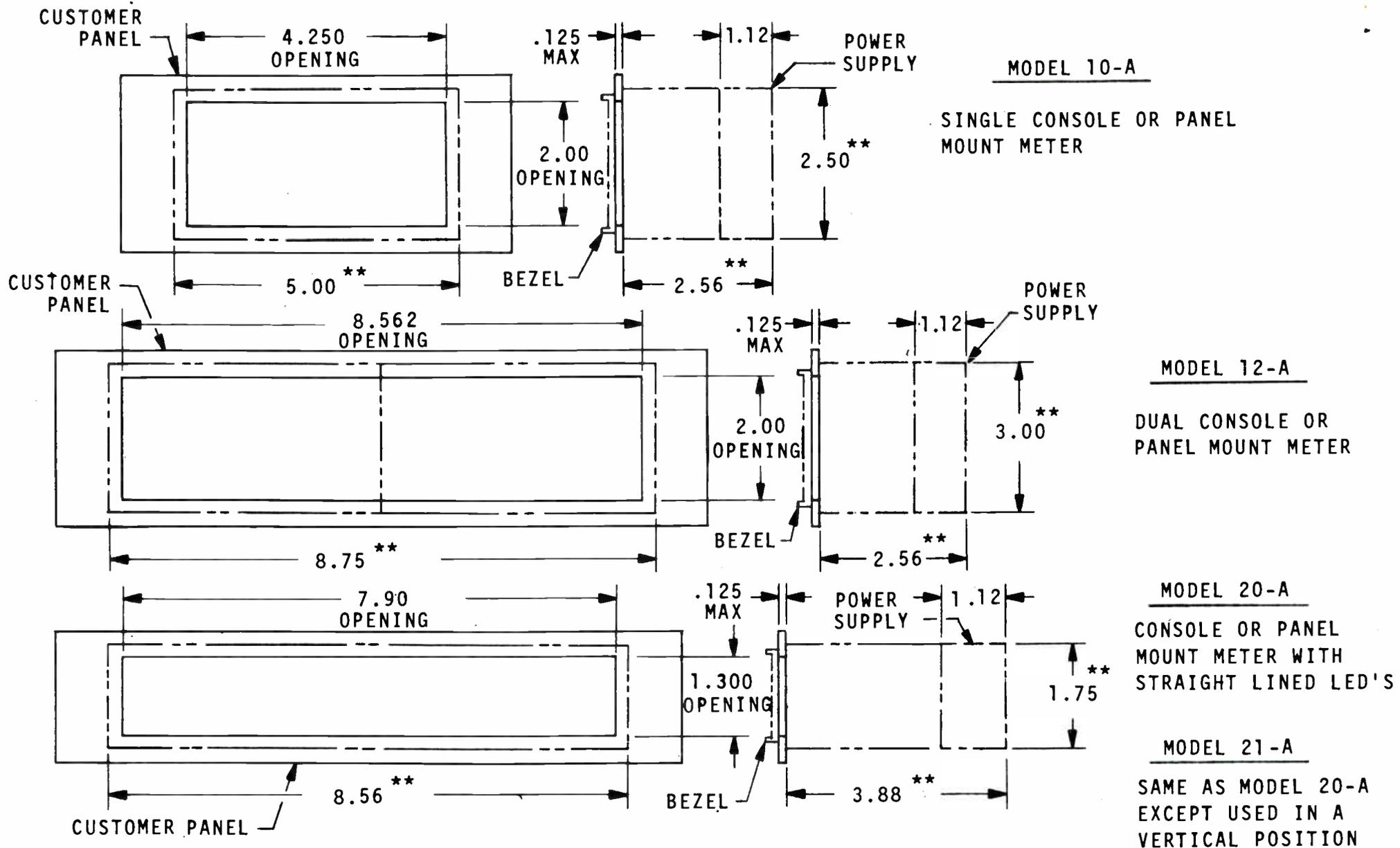


## DORROUGH ELECTRONICS

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 Woodland Hills, California 91364  
 (818) 999-1132  
 Or a Dorrough Distributor



METER PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS



- \*\* DENOTES METER CLEARANCE REQUIRED BEHIND CUSTOMER PANEL
- \* A 1.00" CLEARANCE BEHIND THE METER IS RECOMMENDED FOR HEAT DISSIPATION AND WIRING OF METER.

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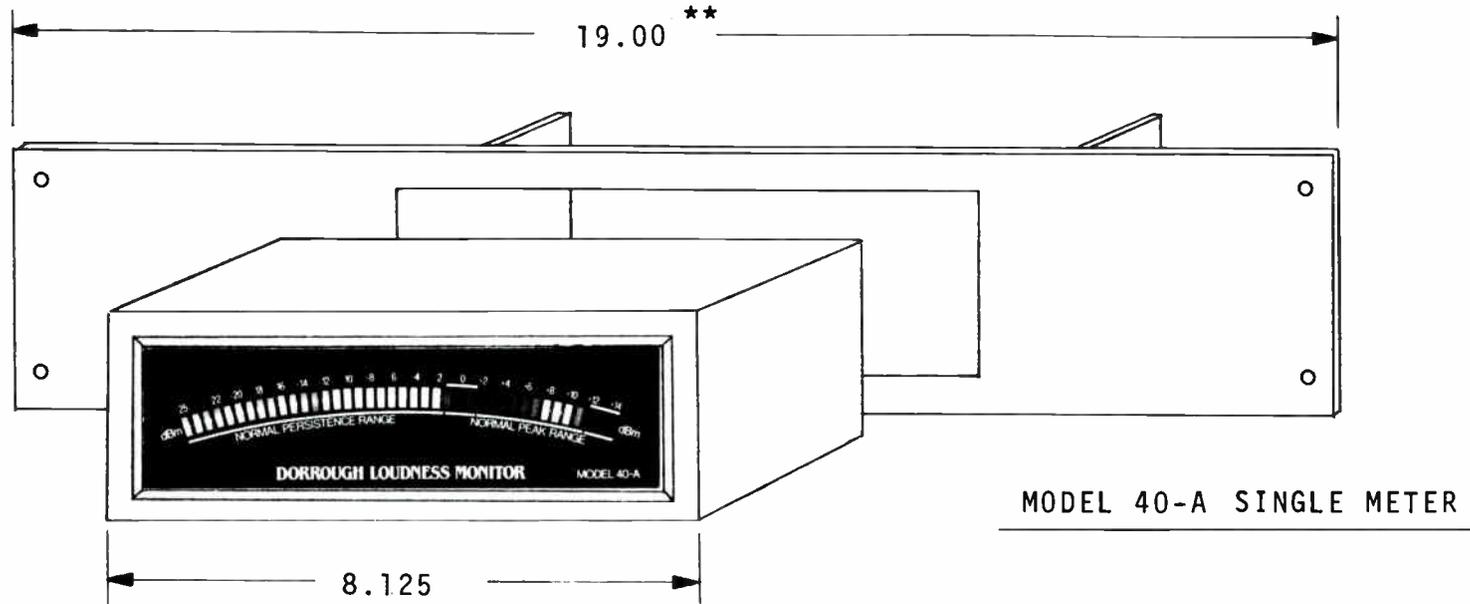
Or a Dorrough Distributor



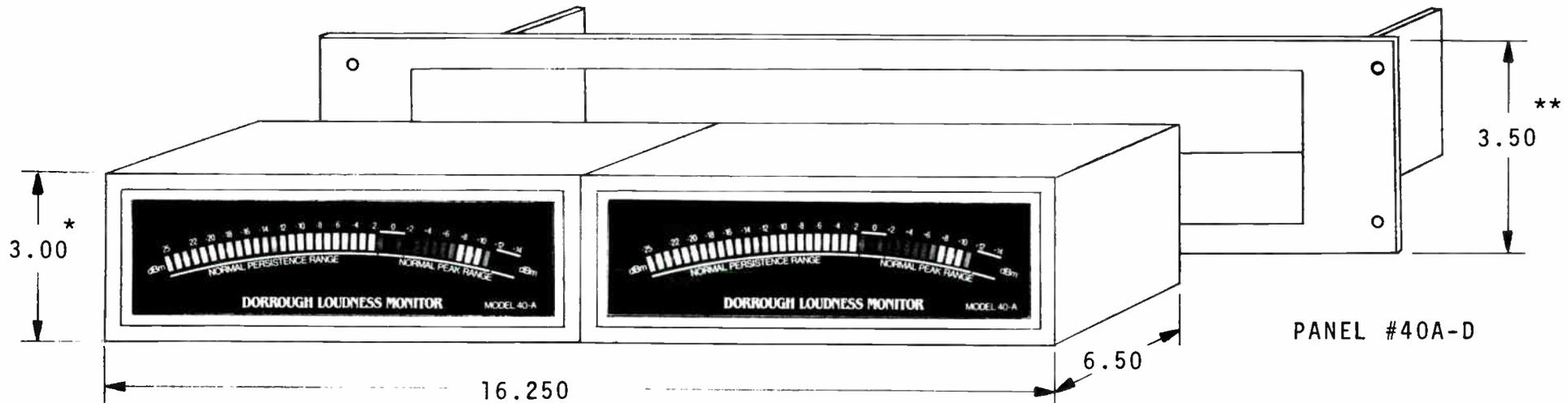
METER PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

\*\* DIMENSIONS SHOWN  
ARE TYPICAL  
FOR BOTH PANELS.

\* DIMENSION INDICATED  
INCLUDES MOUNTING  
PADS



MODEL 40-A SINGLE METER



PANEL #40A-D

MODEL 40-A DUAL METER

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*Perfection  
in  
Broadcast Signal Processing*



*Digital Tri-Band Signal Processing  
and  
Accurate Loudness Monitoring*

*Application for AM, FM, and TV*

**DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**

# The Discriminate Audio Processor

The Discriminate Audio Processor Model 610 is a digital controlled tri-band audio processor. A maximum of three channels has proved to be the most colorless and least modifying of program material. The use of gain reduction independently in the three channels eliminates the typical restrictions heard on single channel devices. It is the intention of this device by virtue of the three bands not to doctor or modify the average or peak of the program content in any way that would be offensive to the ear.

The Discriminate Audio Processor Model 610 operates in the following sequence:

- Splitter,
- Three Channels,
- Program Equalizer,
- Peak Limiter.

## Digital Control

The unit utilizes a frequency discriminate digital control signal, operating in real time, to control the action of analog attenuators, which are located within the discriminate path of the input audio signal. This concept eliminates the delay in attenuator action associated with standard servo approaches and their attendant action on the leading edge of the input wave. The independent channel parameters are on a programmable EPROM and TTL logic is used throughout.

## Equalization

A four position equalizer appears on the front panel and is electrically positioned after the three channels and before the Peak Limiter. These "pleasure" controls are provided for individual tailoring of program material. The instruction manual suggests settings with electrical explanations.

## Peak Limiter

The Peak Limiter is designed with a combination of soft and hard clipping, followed by 15 kHz low pass filter. Peak Limiters are available for AM, FM, and TV applications.

## LED Metering

LED metering is used for each of the three channels with individual LEDs for indicating quieting mode and clip level. The Output Meter enables precise setting of relative loudness levels desired to peak modulation. The large LED array is a visual display of the weighted or loudness factor of the program material.

The system is essentially free of all internal adjustments. The initial installation and setup procedure will usually require front panel adjustments only.

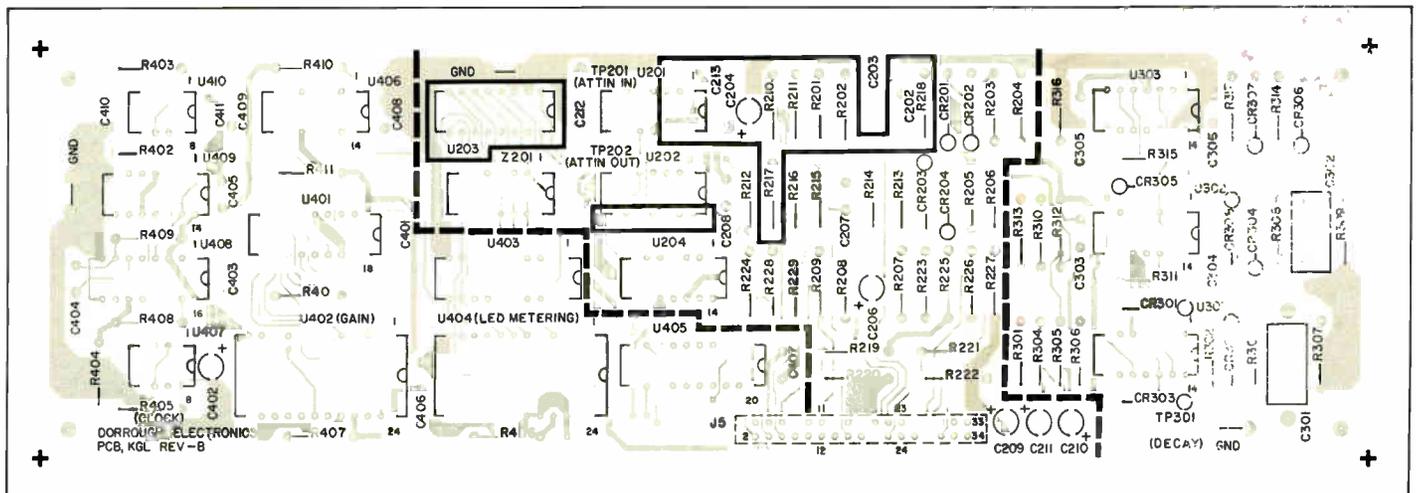
Entry portals are available as standard for interfacing with any of the AM stereo systems. Units track in the stereo mode with digital perfection.

For further information, contact:

**DORROUGH ELECTRONICS**  
5221 Collier Place  
Woodland Hills, California 91364  
(213) 999-1132

Or a Dorrough Distributor

## Single Digital Channel



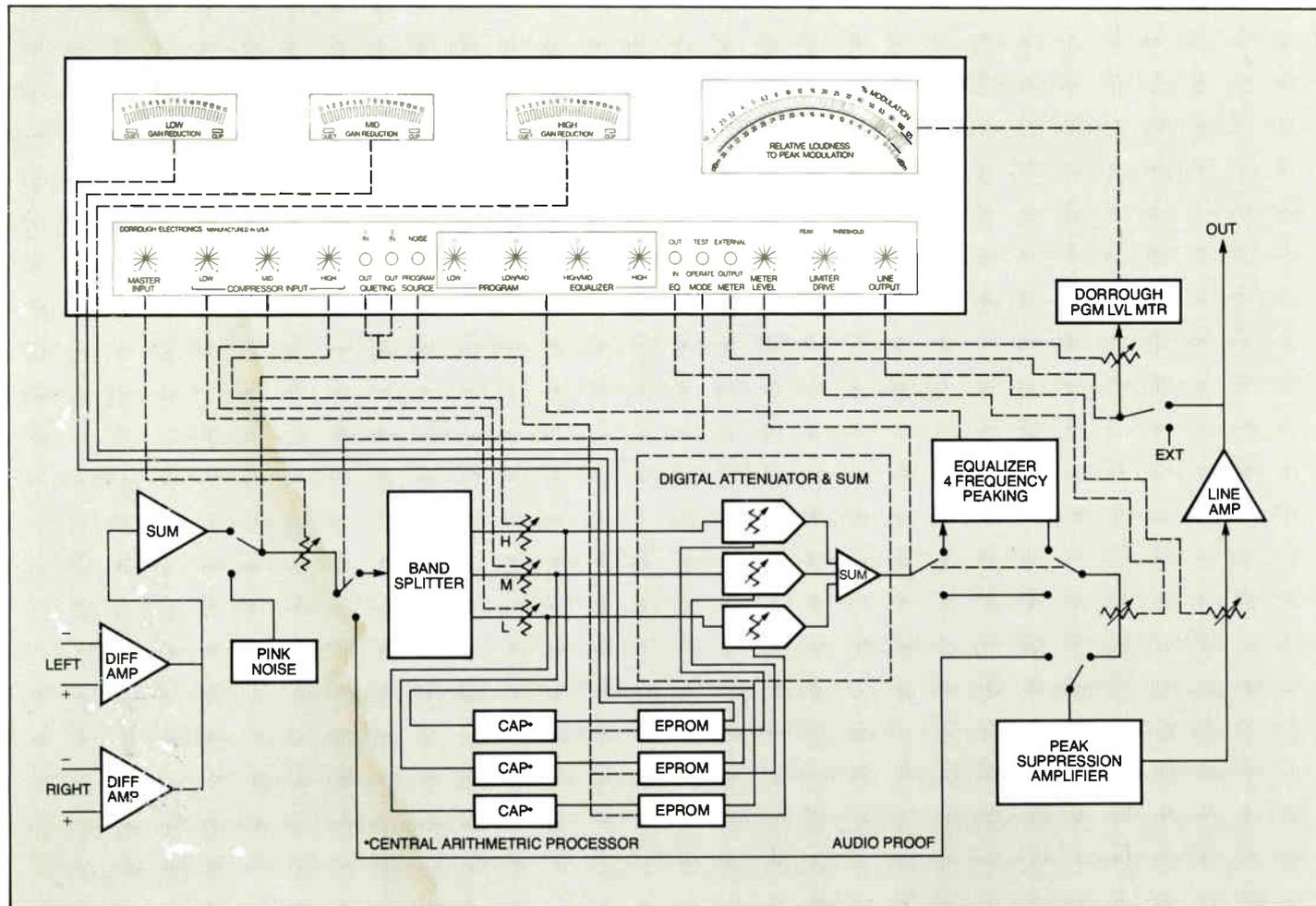


Model 610

### Specifications

Input	-20 dBm at 600Ω or 0 dBm Balanced differential 10k bridging input	Attack Time	EPROM controlled
Output Level	+20 dBm	Release Time	EPROM controlled
Output Impedance	Balanced differential for 600Ω load	Thresholds	EPROM controlled
Number of Discriminate Bands	Three	Power Requirements	110/220 volts, 50/60 Hz, 75 watts
Crossover Frequencies	173 kHz and 6.5 kHz	Dimensions	Standard 19" rack mount, 5-1/4" high
15 kHz Filter Response	-34 dB at 19 kHz (FM)	Weight	Shipping weight 19 lbs.
Signal to Noise Ratio	68 dB under operating conditions 75 dB under proof conditions	Price	\$3900.00. Arrangements can be made for factory installation. Please inquire.

### Simplified Block Diagram





## DORROUGH ELECTRONICS

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Woodland Hills, CA 91364  
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# The Dorrrough Loudness Monitor

The Dorrrough Loudness Monitor is an indicating device which displays the composition of the average acoustically related program material in visual form, as well as peak amplitude of the audio signal.

Equal energy, properly weighted for program material, will be discerned as equal in loudness. Since energy can be displayed as a function of amplitude and time, an oscilloscope can be used to confirm that large amplitudes of short tone bursts will be equal in loudness, as perceived by the ear, to longer tone bursts of lower amplitude.

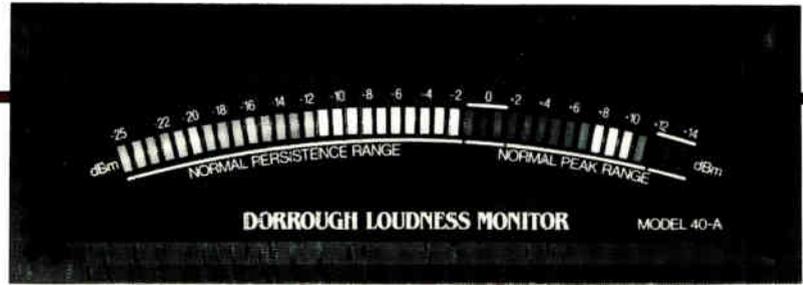
Observation of the complex audio signal on an oscilloscope will indicate the peak excursions of the program material. The use of an oscilloscope with variable or long persistence CRT will show additional information relative to recurrent amplitudes which are displayed by the persistence of the screen as a concentrated band of energy about the center of the CRT. It is these two pieces of information which provide the composition of acoustically related visual indication of the complex audio signal. It is on this principle that the Dorrrough Program Level Meter was developed.

The Dorrrough Program Level Meter consists of 40 LEDs mounted in a single arched scale, so that it can be easily related to existing metering forms. Starting from the left side of the meter, levels  $-25$  dB to  $-12$  dB below reference level are displayed by green LEDs;  $-11$  dB to  $-2$  dB are displayed by yellow LEDs;  $-1$  through  $0$  to  $+1$  dB are displayed by red LEDs;  $+2$  dB to  $+11$  dB are also in yellow, with  $+12$  dB to  $+14$  dB above reference indicated with red LEDs.

Circuitry permits amplitudes of short durations to illuminate a single LED indicating peak level, while amplitudes of longer duration illuminate a series of LEDs in bar graph form, which indicate information which is generally recurrent or persistent in amplitude.

The ballistics of the persistence scale are not likened to those standardized for the VU Meter. The time constants employed in the Dorrrough Program Level Meter were objectively selected after evaluating various types of program material. Risetimes were selected so that average program material would be so indicated in the yellow ( $-11$  dB to  $-2$  dB) on the persistence scale. Peak amplitude excursions would also be so indicated in the yellow ( $+2$  dB to  $+11$  dB) peak scale. To eliminate possible confusion, the red ( $-1$  dB,  $0$ ,  $+1$  dB) LEDs in the persistence scale are not illuminated by peak information.

Perceived loudness to the ear from source to source is thus determined by the function by which circuit (peak or persistence) is first to illuminate its respective set of red LEDs.



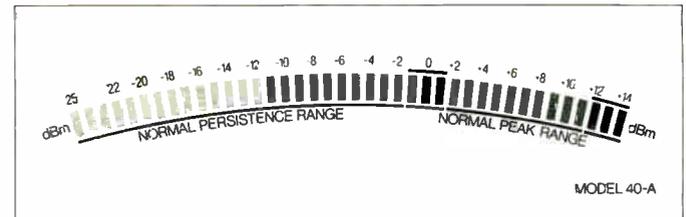
Model 40-A

Program adjustments for equal perceived loudness should be holding either the "peak" or "persistence" excursions to its corresponding red LED area.

An additional feature of importance to stereophonic broadcasting is the provision of left and right program inputs for display on a single indicating instrument. Observation of this display advises the operator of proper operating levels to avoid "center channel buildup," which is the addition of in-phase or monophonic program material, which makes that information to be perceived as louder than stereophonic material.

The adjustment of program levels with this instrument indicating composite material, as well as peak and persistent amplitudes, provides a more consistent input to the audio processing equipment. The obvious result of this is more consistent audio processing, and a lessened listener fatigue.

## Meter Scale

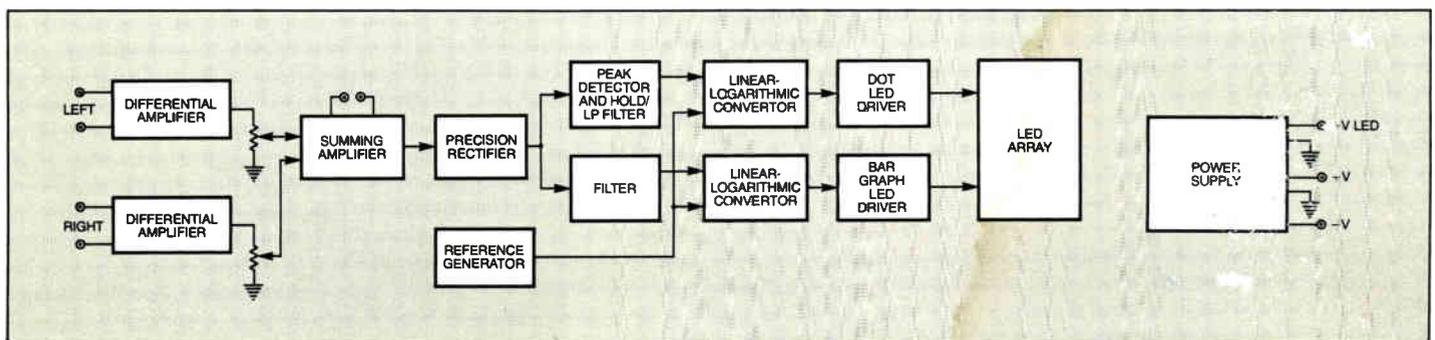


Meter Scale

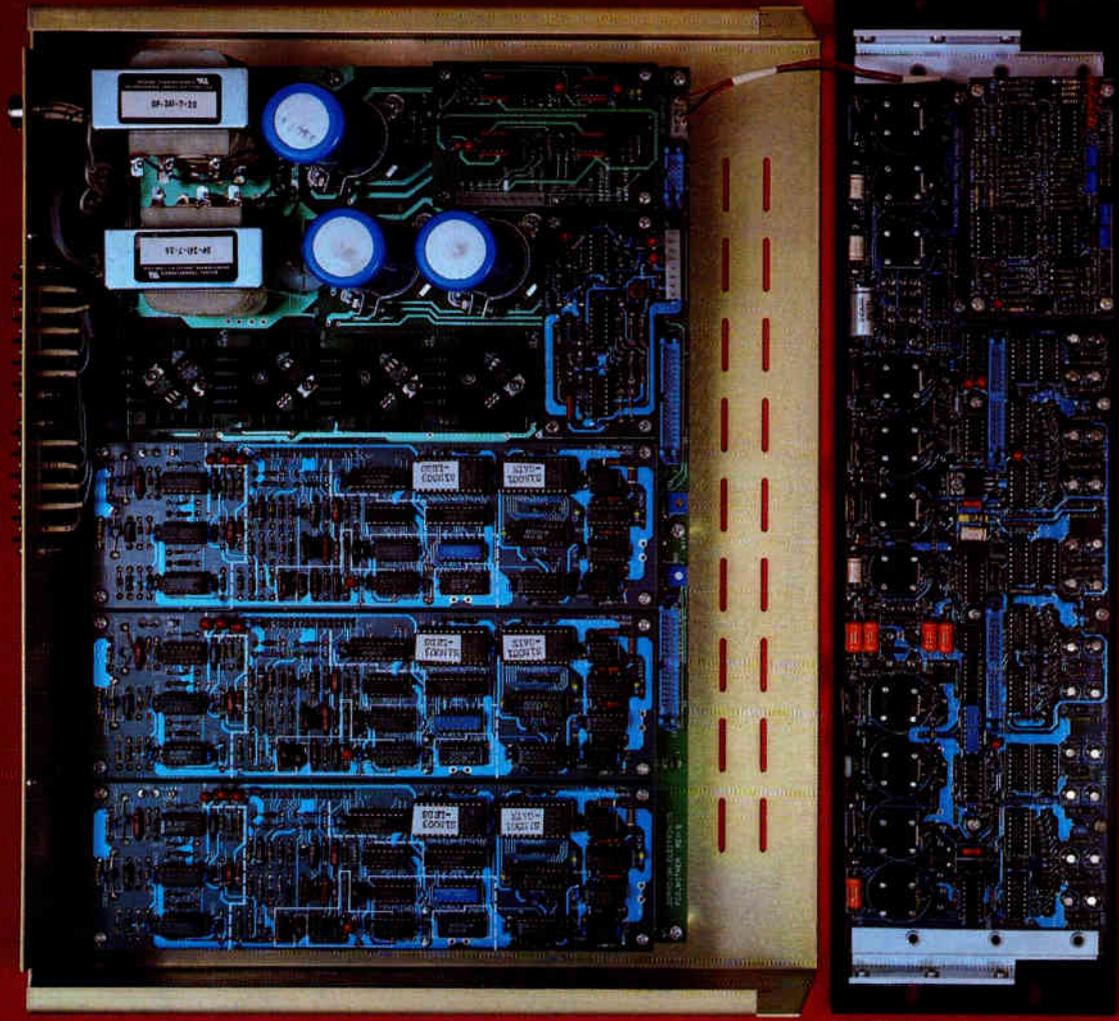
## Specifications

Input Level	$-30$ to $+20$ dBm, shipped calibrated to $+8$ dBm
Input Impedance	20k balanced, 10k un-balanced
Power	110 Vac, 50/60 Hz
Size	8-1/8" wide $\times$ 3" high $\times$ 6-3/8" deep
Weight	2-3/4 lbs.
Price	Single unit \$475.00. Available as a single unit, rack mount, or as a console panel replacement.

## Block Diagram



# Interior View



Each of the three compressor channels are powered independently and are interchangeable. The line amplifier and the peak limiter are also plug in cards. The front panel display board contains the equalizer circuit, pink noise source, and meter displays for the low, mid, and high channels.