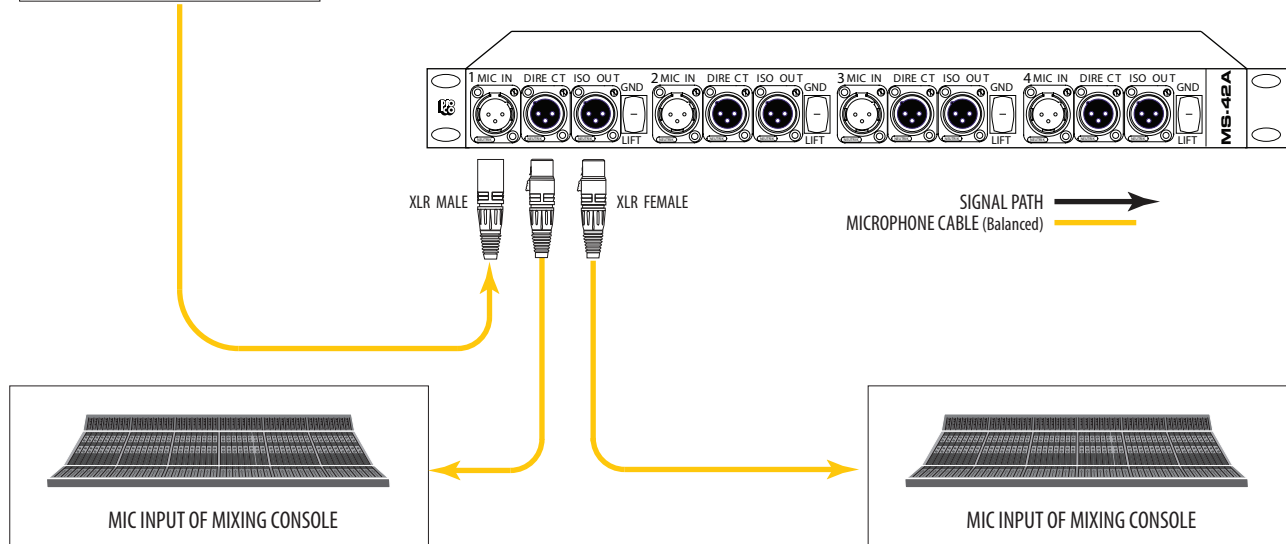


APPLICATION INFORMATION

SIGNAL SOURCE



**PHANTOM POWER (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PROVIDED BY CONSOLE CONNECTED TO DIRECT OUTPUT.**



**CONTROLS:**

**MIC IN:**

Female 3-pin XLR-type connector accepts signal from low-impedance (150 ohm nominal) microphone or similar source. Input impedance (with 1.0 kohm loads on DIRECT and ISO OUTS): approx. 500 ohm.

**DIRECT:**

Male 3-pin XLR-type connector wired in parallel with MIC IN provides signal to feed mixer input.

**ISO OUT:**

Male 3-pin XLR-type connectors provide floating transformer-isolated low-impedance outputs to feed mixer inputs. Recommended load impedances: 1.0 kohm.

**GND/LIFT:**

GND position connects pin 1 of MIC IN \DIRECT to pin 1 of ISO OUT. LIFT position "floats" ISO OUT. Used to reduce hum and buzz by eliminating ground loops and providing proper grounding for various conditions.

**NOTES:**

- 1. **For safety reasons, all equipment with 3-wire AC line cords should be connected to properly grounded receptacles.**

If all mixers are grounded properly, GND/LIFT switches should be set in the LIFT position for minimum hum and buzz. If this setting does not minimize hum and buzz, it may be indicative of poor grounding quality or improperly wired AC receptacles. Such conditions may be hazardous and should be investigated.

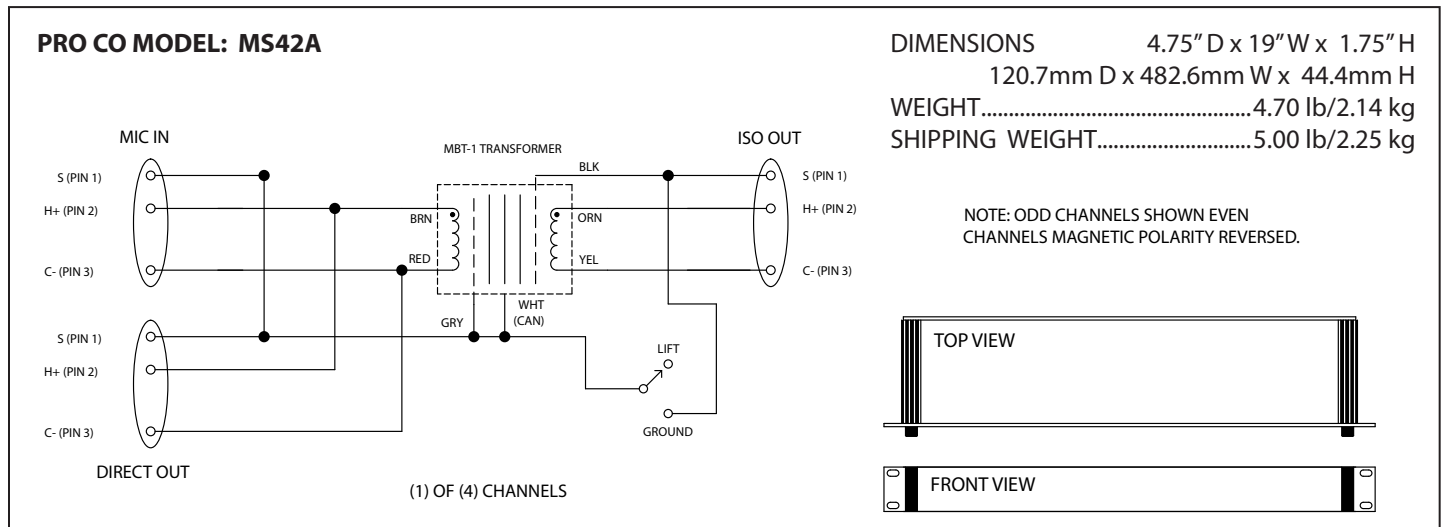
If a GND/LIFT switch seems non-functional, check the wiring of all mic cables plugged into the unit. Cables with a jumper between pin 1 and the connector shell can defeat the GND/LIFT switches.

- 2. Microphones require a ground connection somewhere in the signal path. For this reason it is suggested that a properly grounded mixer always be connected to the DIRECT OUTPUT.

- 3. Direct boxes receiving inputs from AC-line-powered sources such as keyboards or stage amplification should have their GND/LIFT switches set to LIFT and the source equipment line cords properly connected to grounded 3-wire receptacles whenever possible. (See note 1).

- 4. Because of the use of transformers, DC current cannot be passed from an ISO OUT to the MIC IN. This effectively blocks phantom power such as may be required by condenser microphones and some direct boxes. Phantom power must be provided by the mixer connected to the DIRECTS, or by a suitable outboard power supply connected between the microphone and the MIC IN.

**CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:**



**Other TradeTools™ Products from Pro Co**

- AV1A Audio/Video Interface Unit
- AVP1 Wallplate Format Audio/Video Interface Unit
- AVP1V Wallplate Format Audio/Video Interface Unit with Input Level Control
- CB1 Direct Box
- DB1 Professional Direct Box
- DB2 Professional Stereo Direct Box
- DB4A Rackmount Quad Direct Box
- DBA1 Professional Active Direct Box
- HJ4P Professional Stereo headphone Junction Box
- HJ6 Headphone Junction Box
- iFace Portable Audio Player Interface
- iGate Universal Audio Gateway
- iPlate Wallplate Format Portable Audio Player Interface
- iRack Rackmount Portable Audio Player Interface

- IT1 Isolation Transformer Unit
- IT4A Rackmount Quad Isolation Transformer Unit
- IT8A Rackmount 8-ch. Isolation Transformer Unit
- LS82 Rackmount 8-ch. 1:2 Line Level Splitter
- MC2 Microphone Combiner
- MS2 1:2 Microphone Splitter
- MS3 1:3 Microphone Splitter
- MS42A Rackmount Quad 1:2 Microphone Splitter
- MS43A Rackmount Quad 1:3 Microphone Splitter
- MS82 Rackmount 8-ch. 1:2 Microphone Splitter
- MS82P Rackmount 8-ch. 1:2 Phantom Power Microphone Splitter
- MS83 Rackmount 8-ch. 1:3 Microphone Splitter
- MS83P Rackmount 8-ch. 1:3 Phantom Power Microphone Splitter
- RA1 Reamping Box

... plus our full line of audio cabling, snakes!



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