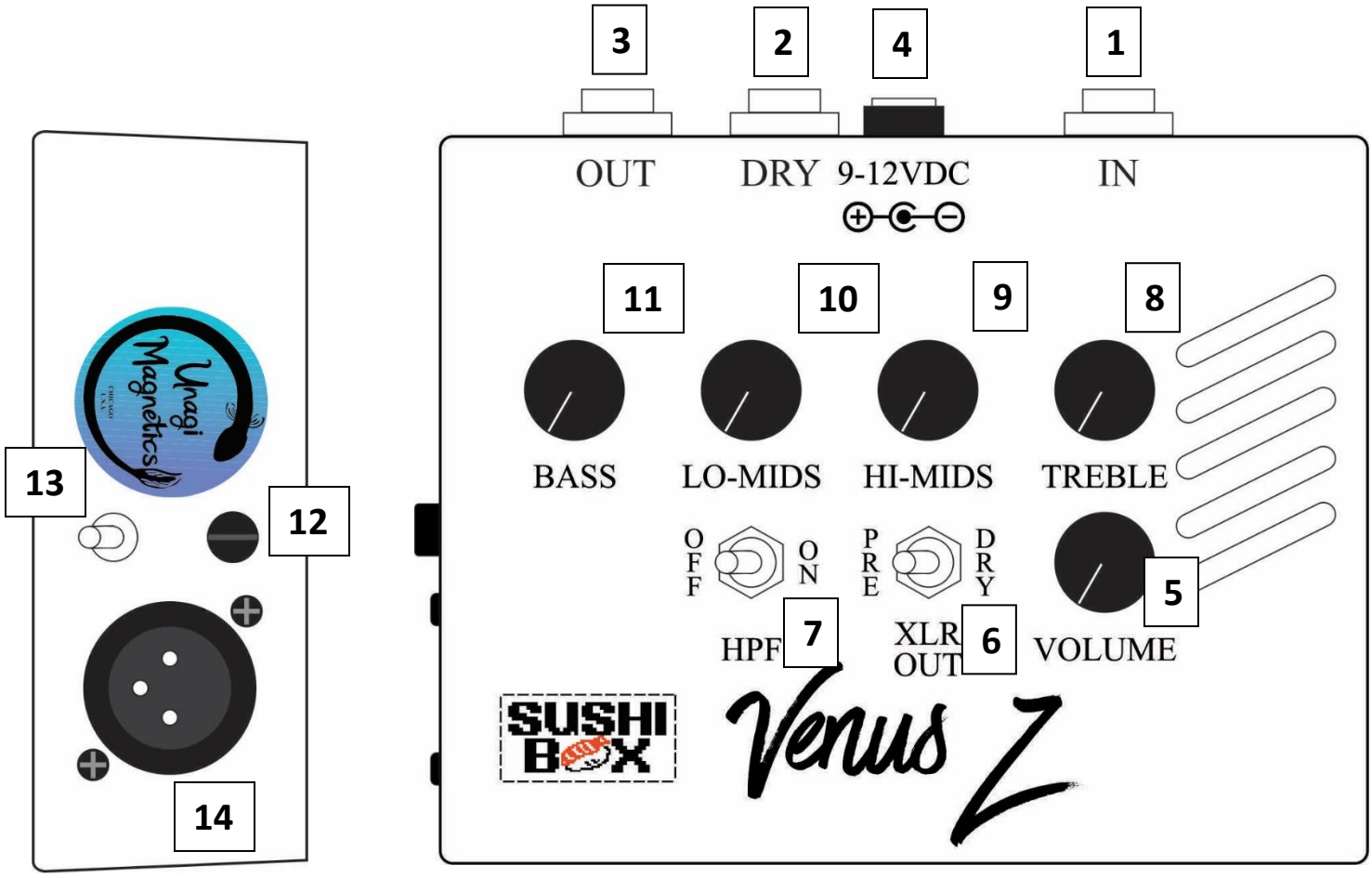


1) ¼" input jack; 1MΩ input impedance.

2) ¼" dry passthrough jack; this output is in parallel to the input and gives an unaffected passthrough to another device.

3) ¼" preamp output jack; this output comes direct from the preamp.

4) DC input jack; 9-12VDC, minimum 400mA input required.

5) Volume control; sets the output volume of the ¼" output.

6) XLR output selector switch; with the switch in the "PRE" position, the XLR output comes from the preamp output; with the switch in the "DRY" position, the XLR becomes a passive D.I. output, attenuated by the XLR level control (control 12).

7) HPF switch; with the switch in the down position, the circuit response is flat. With the switch in the up position, there is a high-pass filter rolling off -6dB per octave below 90Hz.

8) Bass control; boosts or cuts bass frequencies centered at 60Hz.

9) Lo-mids control; boosts or cuts low-mid frequencies centered at 250Hz.

10) Hi-mids control; boosts or cuts high-mid frequencies centered at kHz.

11) Treble control; boosts or cuts treble frequencies centered at 7kHz.

12) XLR level control; sets the output of the XLR output.

13) XLR ground lift switch; with the switch in the down position, the XLR ground connects to the common circuit ground. With the switch in the up position, the XLR ground is isolated from the circuit ground.

14) XLR output jack; adjustable level (per control 12) balanced signal to send direct to a recording interface or mixer.