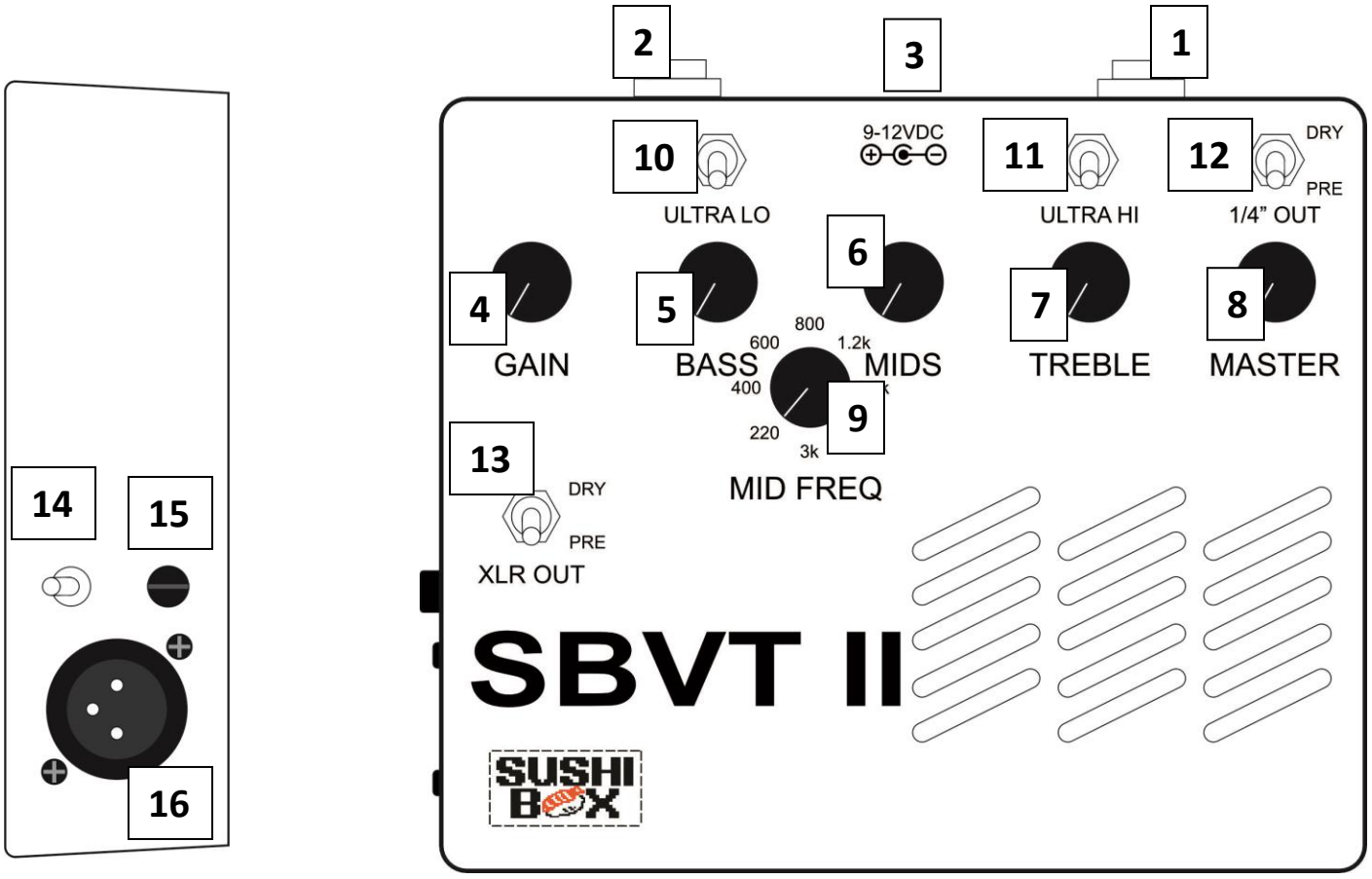

1) ¼" input jack; 5.6MΩ input impedance.

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

3) DC input jack; 9-12VDC, minimum 900mA input required.

4) Gain control; sets the overall gain of the preamp. Care should be taken when setting this control as high gain settings (past 3 o'clock) can create issues when EQ settings are also turned up high (past 3 o'clock)

5) Bass control; boosts or cuts; this is a Baxandall-style shelving filter and does not have a set center-frequency.

6) Mids control; boosts or cuts mids centered at the frequency set by the Mid Freq control (control 9)

7) Treble control; boosts or cuts treble; this is a Baxandall-style shelving filter and does not have a set center-frequency.

8) Master Volume affecting the ¼" output when the ¼" output selector switch is set for PRE.

9) Mids Frequency selector; this rotary switch selects the center frequency for the Mids control (control 6)

10) Ultra-Low switch; with this switch in the down position, the circuit operates as "stock". With the switch up, there will be a noticeable drop in gain as the high frequencies are filtered out, accentuating the ultra-low frequencies.

11) Ultra-High switch; with this switch in the down position, the circuit operates as stock. With the switch up, there will be a noticeable addition of high frequencies. Note that using this switch when the treble control and gain control are both turned up high (3 o'clock or higher) it can result in instability.

12) ¼” output selector switch; with the switch in the “PRE” position, the ¼” output comes from the preamp output; with the switch in the “DRY” position, the ¼” becomes a true bypass output, attenuated by the Master control (control 8). If the ¼” output is not being used, leave this switch in the PRE position.

13) 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 15)

14) 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. Operating recommendation is to use whichever position results in lower noise in your current setup.

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

16) XLR output jack; adjustable level (per control 15) balanced signal to send direct to a recording interface or mixer.