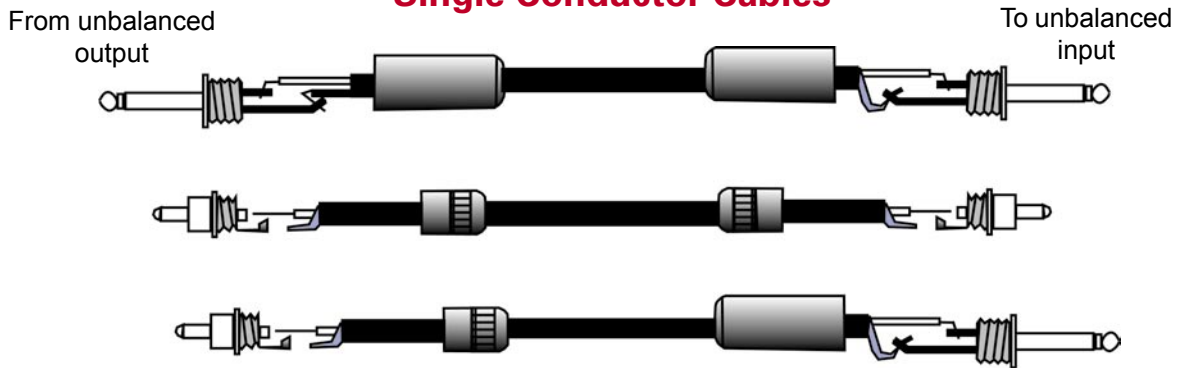


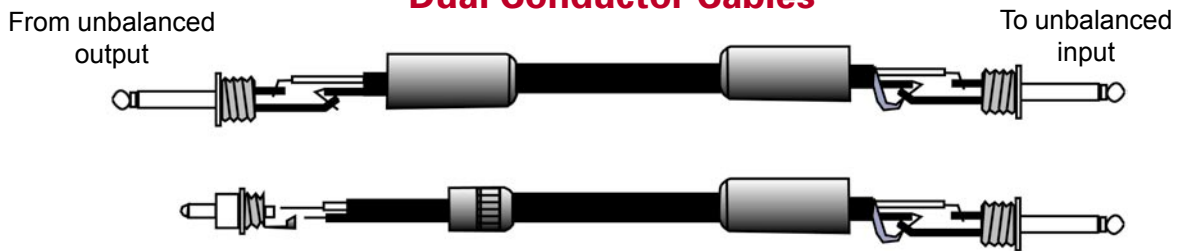
Single & Dual Conductor Cables Set-Ups To Use with Unbalanced Sources

Here are a few examples of cables that you can make to connect unbalanced sources to other balanced or unbalanced sources. It's important to make sure that you follow the color wire polarity from one end to the other so signals do not get crossed.

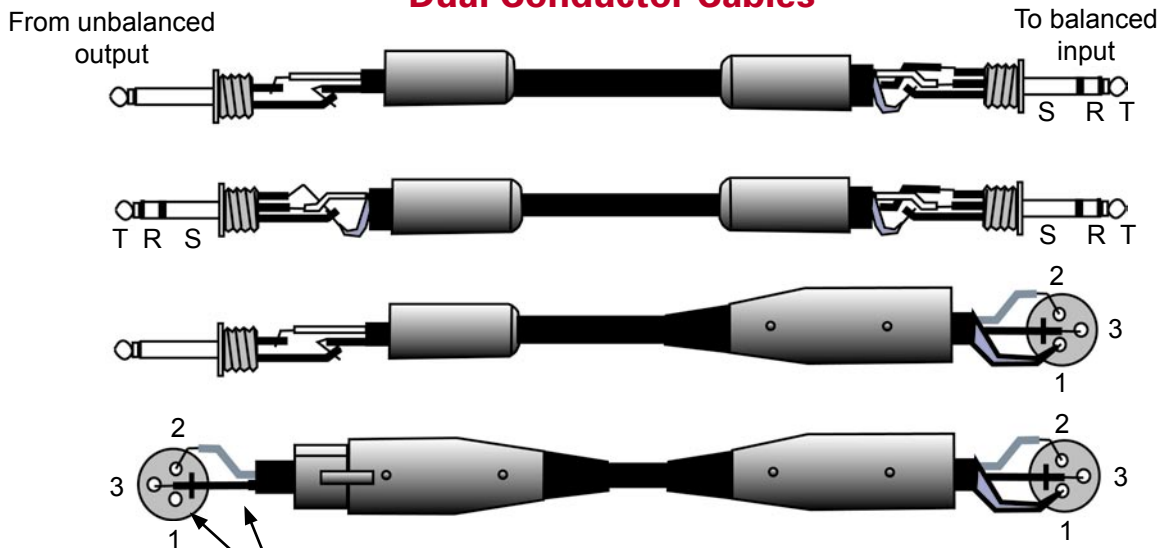
Single Conductor Cables



Dual Conductor Cables



Dual Conductor Cables

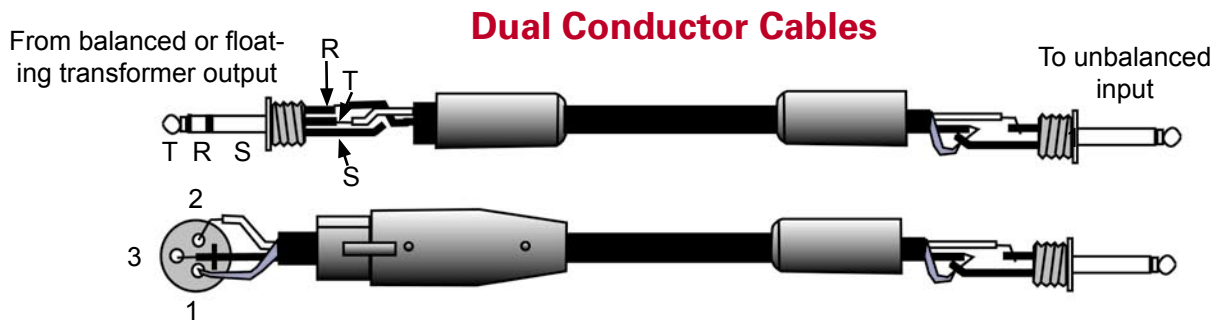
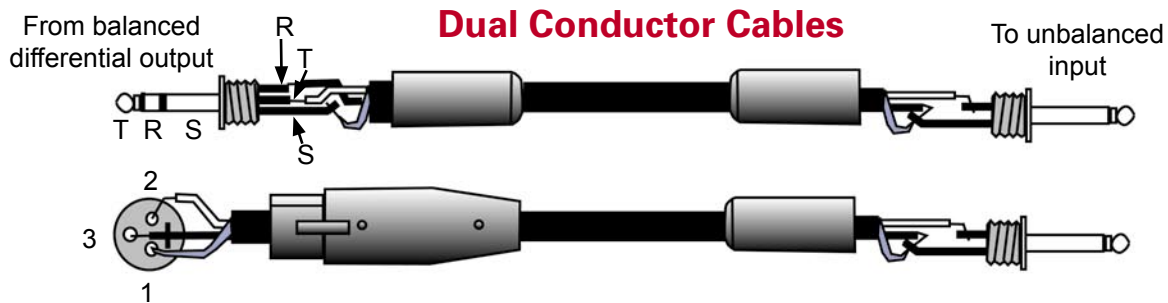
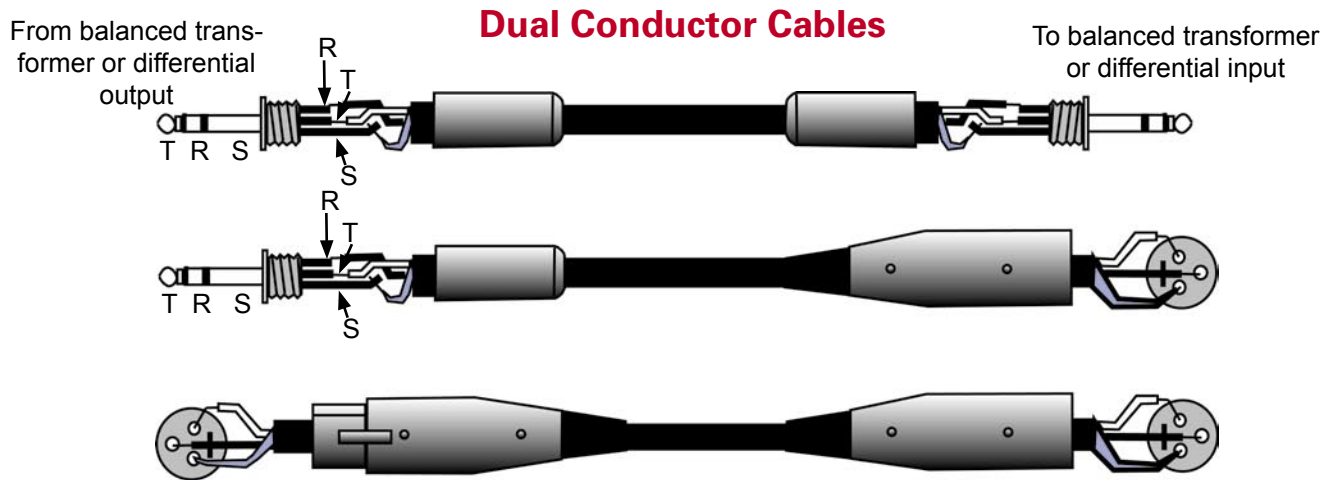


For mic cables, connect the shield to Pin 1 at both ends of the cable.
For line-level signal cables, cut the shield as indicated here

T = Tip
R = Ring
S = Sleeve

Single & Dual Conductor Cables Set-Ups To Use with Transformer or Differentially Balanced Sources

There are a lot of important differences in the way various balanced outputs are designed. Usually when a balanced output is driving an unbalanced input, it is best to use a dual-conductor shielded cable. Connect the shield at both ends of the cable and allow the low side of the cable to join the shield at the unbalanced end of the cable. This will provide most of the hum protection of a fully balanced line. In some cases however with a balanced to ground output, it is best to use a single conductor shielded cable as shown below. In other cases, such as equipment racks where jacks are grounded through the rack frame, it may prove necessary to cut the shield at the output end of the cable. Unfortunately there is no one right way to make a cable for all installations.



T = Tip
R = Ring
S = Sleeve