

BUFFER JACK

INSTALLATION MANUAL & USER'S GUIDE

OVERVIEW

The Buffer Jack will allow you to run a passive guitar pickup and a secondary source (mini mic, magnetic pickup, etc) through the same stereo cable without the mic bleeding into the pickup channel (a phenomenon known as crosstalk), and without a battery on your guitar.

Important: The Buffer Jack is designed to work with the Mixpro. We do not guarantee that the Buffer Jack will be compatible with any other manufacturer's equipment. Additionally, L.R. Baggs assumes no responsibility for any damage to the guitar or personal injury resulting from installation, improper installation, use or misuse of the product.

INSTALLATION

1. Drilling: For proper installation, this jack requires a clean 1/2" hole in the tailblock of the instrument. If the guitar lacks this hole, start by placing a piece of masking tape on the outside of the guitar over the drilling area (to avoid clipping the finish). Then drill a 1/16" pilot hole and follow with a step drill.

2. Soldering: The jack is installed onto the guitar from the inside; solder the pickup and mic wires to the jack before inserting it into the instrument. We recommend using a cloth to protect the instrument's finish during soldering.

3. Connection procedure: Unscrew the metal cap from the Buffer Jack and thread the pickup wire through it. Solder the primary pickup coax's central (hot) wire to the square through-hole, and the ground braid to the larger rectangular pad, as shown in figure 1. Clip the end of the hot wire close to the PC board to prevent it from touching the metal cap or other parts.

Now thread the cable from the secondary source through the cap, and solder to the other set of input pads. Figures 2a-2e show wiring diagrams for many common type of mini mics. Again, clip all wire ends so they won't touch anything.

4. Installation: Screw the cap back on and install the Buffer Jack in the guitar as follows. Remove the strap ring, retaining nut and washer from the jack. There should be one star locking washer, one flat washer and a nut remaining on the jack.

Bring the jack down through the sound hole, into the body and insert it into the pre-drilled hole in the tailblock. Next, using the internal nut (be sure to include the flat and star washers), set the proper depth so nearly all of the smaller threaded section to protrude from the instrument (see figure 3).

With the jack in place, lay the remaining washer over the threads and attach the external retaining nut until it's tight. Finish by attaching the strap ring. Make sure phantom power is on for both channels of your outboard preamp/mixer. On the Mixpro, you'll need to remove the cover and set the two phantom power switches as shown in the mixpro manual.

For best results, follow the instructions in the Mixpro manual and adjust the rest of the "under the hood" controls, to optimize your pickup and microphone settings.

Note: When combining a magnetic pickup with the Ribbon Transducer, solder the Ribbon to the top contacts as shown in figure 1, and the magnetic to the ring contacts per figure 2e. Be sure the phantom power to the ring channel in the Mixpro is in the off position.

L.R. Baggs

483 N. FRONTAGE RD.
NIPOMO, CA 93444
WWW.LRBAGGS.COM

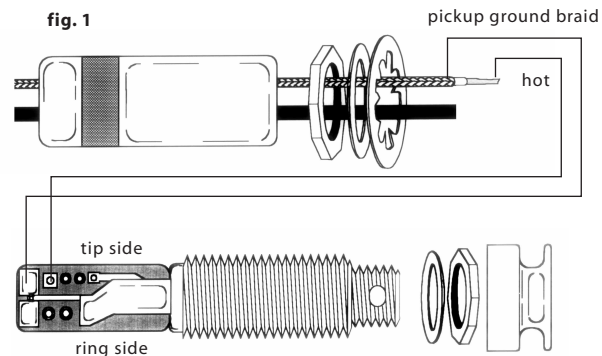


fig. 2a: Crown
GLM-100/W (omni)
GLM-200/E (cardoid)

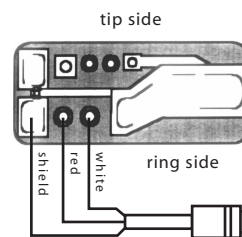


fig. 2c: Countryman
Iso-Max

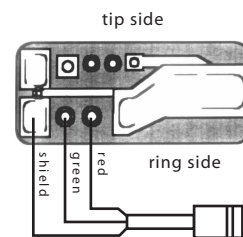


fig. 2b: Joe Mills/Sony
ECM-44pt

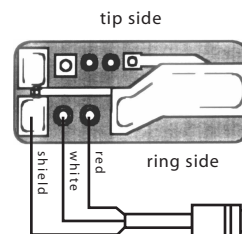


fig. 2d: Shure
SM-98

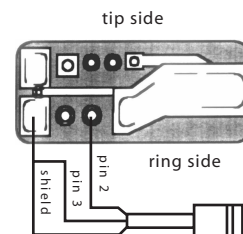


fig. 2e: Mics with 2 wire output
such as AKG C406/B

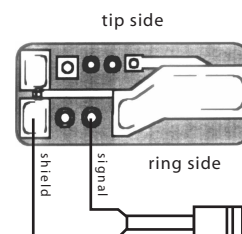


fig. 3

