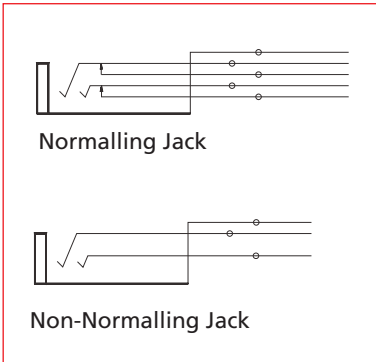


NORMALLING and GROUNDING

Normalling is a wiring scheme whereby a signal path is established from one audio device to another without the use of a patch cord. This is known as the “normal path.” The normal path between a pair of jacks is most commonly wired internally from



the source jack (Row 1) to the destination jack (Row 2). All of our jacks are available in two types: jacks with normal switches (normalling jacks), and jacks without normal switches (non-normalling jacks).

Plugging a patch cord into one of the normalling jacks

will break the normal switch connections, allowing the user to reroute the signal path through the patch cord. When the patch cord is unplugged from the jack, the normal path is restored.

Normal paths may be installed all at once or may be field-configured as the equipment changes.

We can also meet your grounding requirements in a number of different ways:

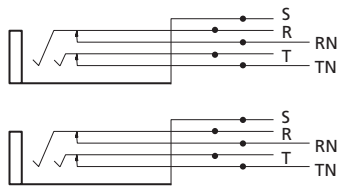
Grounds Not Bussed (N). All jacks are isolated and each independent ground is brought out to rear termination.

Grounds Bussed (B). All jacks are bussed together, making a common ground. This common ground is then routed to a binding post at the rear of the panel.

Grounds Vertically Strapped (GVS). The grounds of each vertical jack-pair are connected. Horizontally, the grounds of these vertical jack-pairings are still isolated. This allows the user to maintain a solid ground path from source to destination.

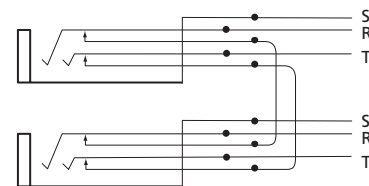
Grounded to Specific Application. If you need one row bussed and the other not, or have another method you need implemented, we will accommodate to meet your requirements.

EVERYTHING OUT (TYPE 1)



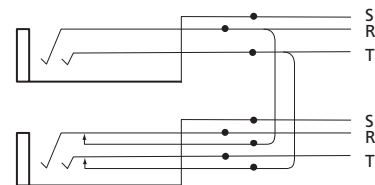
An “Everything Out” signal path is the most flexible of all normalling types. Instead of wiring the normal paths internally, all contacts (TRS and normals) from both top and bottom jacks are brought out to separate rear termination points, giving the user full control of the normalling scheme at the rear of the panel.

FULL-NORMALLED (TYPE 1)



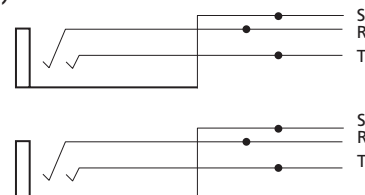
A “Full-Normalled” signal path occurs when a pair of normalling jacks are wired together at the normals. This normal signal path can be interrupted and redirected by plugging a patch cord into either jack.

HALF-NORMALLED (TYPE 2)



A “Half-Normalled” signal path occurs when the Tip(+) and Ring(-) connections of a non-normalling jack (source) are wired respectively to the Tip Normal and Ring Normal connections of a normalling jack (destination). Plugging a patch cord into the source jack (Row 1) allows the user to monitor the source signal without interrupting the normal path. The normal path can be interrupted and redirected only by inserting a plug into the destination jack (Row 2).

NON-NORMALLED (TYPE 3)



A “Non-Normalled” signal path occurs when both the source and destination jacks are non-normalling jacks. Since there are no normal connections on the jacks, there can be no normal path; the signal moves straight through and cannot be interrupted via the insertion of a patch cord.