



PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS

PB-48 Patchbay

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on purchasing the dbx PB-48 rackmountable patchbay. The PB-48 features 48 front panel patchpoints and 48 rear panel patchpoints, from 24 user-adjustable board assemblies that can be configured for Half-Normalled or De-Normalled patchbay operation without soldering or cutting wires. The PB-48 is a rugged, noise-free, patchbay designed to serve all your patchbay needs, from providing clear and easy access to your mixer and other studio gear, to reducing the wear and tear on their jacks, to facilitating quick and precise re-routing of devices within your studio setup. PB-48 patchbay jacks accept balanced TRS or unbalanced TS standard audio 1/4" plugs.

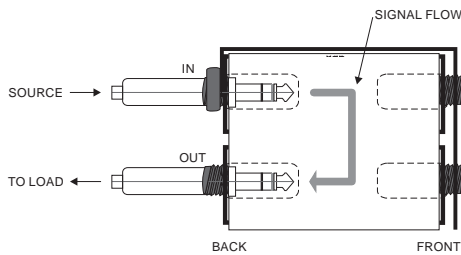
We recommend that you take a moment and read through this instruction sheet as it provides information that will assist you in using your patchbay to its fullest. Explanations of standard patchbay jargon, with plenty of pictures, are included to help de-mystify common patchbay points of entanglement and clear up any misunderstandings you might have. Examples, suggestions and tips are provided as a starting point only. Experiment with different setups, so that you find the setup that best fits your system.

UNDERSTANDING PATCHBAYS AND THE dbx PB-48

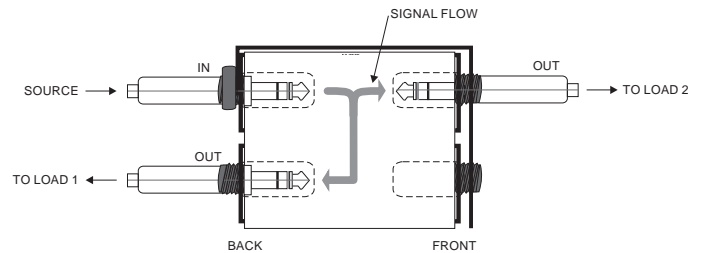
The PB-48 is shipped from the factory with its circuit boards installed for half-normalled patchbay operation. **Normalled** means that audio signal automatically flows between a vertical pair of patchbay jacks without the need for patchcords (see Figure 1-A). Normalled patchbays may be half-normalled or full-normalled. In the half-normalled PB-48, each rear-panel upper jack is respectively normalled to the jack directly below it as long as nothing is plugged into the lower front-panel jack. Half-normalled means that plugging into the upper front-panel jack does not break the connection between the upper and lower rear-panel jacks, but splits the signal to two destinations, while plugging into the lower front-panel jack breaks the connection (see Figures 1-B and 1-C). Note: A full-normalled

patch bay's rear-panel connections are broken when plugging into either front-panel jack.

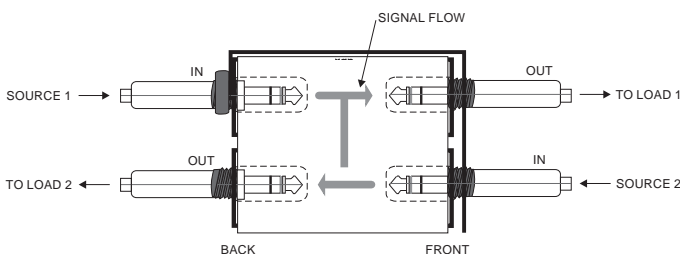
A simple example of using half-normalled operation: connect a mixer's monitor out to one of the PB-48's rear-panel upper jacks, then connect the rear-panel jack directly below it to a power amplifier. The "normalled" signal will flow from the mixer monitor out to the power amplifier, and will only be broken when a connection is made to the corresponding front-panel lower jack.



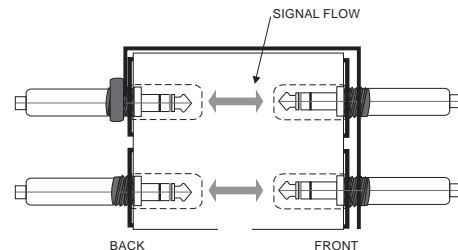
(1-A) Full-Normalled or Half-Normalled Patchbay



(1-B) Half-Normalled [Multi-ed] Patchbay



(1-C) Half-Normalled Patchbay
[With Rear-Panel Normal Connection Broken]



(1-D) De-Normalled Patchbay

Figure 1: Normalled, Half-Normalled and De-Normalled Patchbay Operation

The front-panel upper jacks in a half-normalled/normalised patchbay are usually considered to be outputs because each front-panel upper jack is wired directly to its corresponding rear-panel upper jack, where the audio source is connected (see Figure 1-B). For example, in the half-normalled situation, connecting from a front-panel upper jack output to the input of a headphone amp allows you to “listen in” to the signal from the corresponding rear jack. This setup is sometimes called a **Mult-ed** patch, because the patchbay simultaneously routes the rear-panel signal (i.e., signal fed to the rear upper jack) to multiple points: one output to the rear-panel lower jack and one output at the front-panel upper jack. A possible setup might have a mono mix sent to the rear upper jack, the routed signal at the lower rear jack fed to the power amp, and the routed signal at the front-panel upper jack connected to a tape recorder input for a mono tape mix.

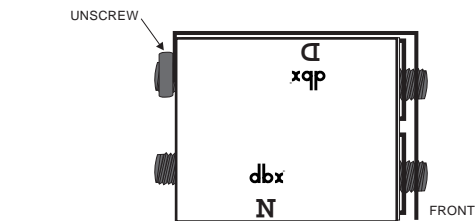
The front-panel lower jacks in a half-normalled/normalised patchbay are called inputs because each front-panel lower jack is wired directly to its corresponding rear-panel lower jack which is connected to an equipment input. Plugging into a front-panel lower jack interrupts the signal fed from the corresponding rear-panel upper jack and provides a new input source to the rear-panel lower jack (see Figure 1-C). For example, inserting a DAT recorder signal into the front-panel lower jack routes the tape signal directly to the corresponding rear-panel lower jack. Note, however, that the front-panel upper jack retains the signal from the rear-panel upper jack.

The front-panel lower jack input can also be used to alter its corresponding rear-panel upper jack signal when the board assembly is correctly patched to a signal processor (e.g., an equalizer, compressor, gate, etc.). Start with a mixer and amp connected to one vertical pair of the patchbay’s rear-panel jacks, as described before. Then, connect the front-panel upper patchbay jack (which has the mixer’s output signal) to the processor’s input, and connect the processor’s output to the front-panel lower jack input which feeds the amp.

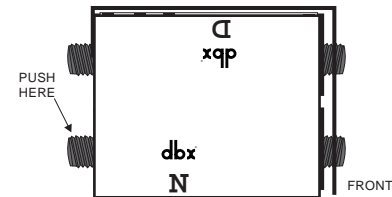
To connect devices like effects or signal processors directly to the PB-48’s rear panel jacks, so that they are accessible through a vertical pair of front panel patchpoints, the PB-48 must be De-Normalized (see Figure 1-D for example and Figure 2 for customization instructions).

In a **De-Normalled** (or **Non-Normalled**) patchbay, each front panel jack is routed directly and only to the corresponding rear-panel jack (i.e., first upper front to first upper rear, first lower front to first lower rear, etc.). The purpose for de-normalled patch points is convenience so that equipment rear-panel jacks are easily accessible. De-normalled operation is useful with effects devices or other input/output devices for which there is no “normal” connection between it and other equipment. For example, a compressor’s inputs and outputs may be patched into the insert point of any mixer channel or may be used on the master outputs at mixdown and, therefore, has no “normal” connection. Also, for consistency, the usual patch bay setup connects outputs to rear-panel upper jacks and inputs to rear-panel lower jacks, so normalising this vertical pair would cause an effects device’s output to be connected directly back to its input. This unintentional normalising is not only useless, but feedback from output to input can cause the equipment to oscillate and emit a nasty shriek.

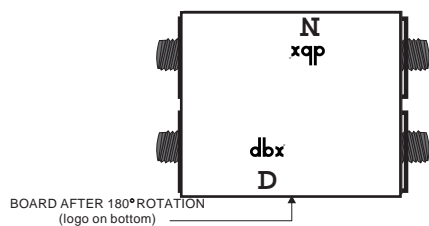
Although a De-Normalled circuit board eliminates the opportunity to “mult” outputs, the number of possible “straight” signal connections is increased. For example, to provide access to all the inputs of a 16-channel mixer, connect the first eight pairs of the patchbay’s rear-panel jacks respectively to the 16 mixer inputs. Now, plugging a synthesizer into one of the front-panel patchpoints routes the synthesizer signal directly to the corresponding mixer input. Note that all of this can be accomplished using only 1/3 of the patchbay. The drawback, of course, is that any connection to a de-normalled patch point must be made with a patch cable.



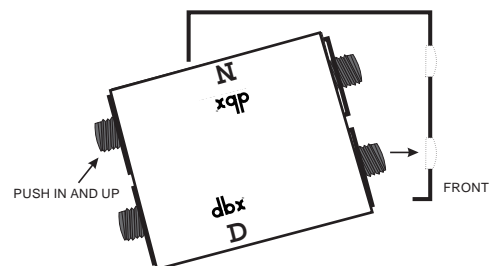
(2-A) Unscrew rear panel nut and save it.



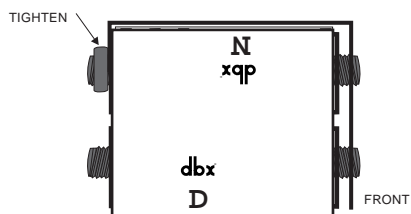
(2-B) Push down on rear lower jack, and snap board out



(2-C) Keeping circuit board component side facing you, rotate the board 180°.



(2-D) Angle board in (front lower jack to lower front hole), and push rear upper jack (in and up) to snap board into place.



(2-E) Re-tighten upper jack with nut from step A.

Note that when a board assembly has been de-normalled, a large “D:” will be visible below the dbx logo at the bottom of the board assembly. For boards that are in the half-normalled configuration, a large “N” (for normalled) will be visible below the dbx logo. These “D” and “N” indicators are visible at the bottom of each board assembly even when the boards are secured in the patchbay frame.

Figure 2: De-Normalled Configuration Steps (to Re-Normalize, repeat steps)

EXAMPLES OF PATCHBAY SETUPS

It is common to set up your patchbay with some boards normalled and others de-normalled, so that your front panel patchpoints are as flexible as required and you maximize patchbay real estate as much as possible. For example, to compress a mixer's mono output signal, consider the following (as shown in Figure 3): keep one circuit board normalled, as shipped (e.g., #12), and connect the mixer's mono output to its rear upper jack, then connect the power amp input to its rear lower jack; de-normalize a different circuit board (e.g., #7) and add a compressor to this board by connecting the compressor input to its rear lower jack and the compressor output to its rear upper jack. To compress the mono output via the

PB-48's front panel patchpoints (Figure 3-A), connect the mono output to the compressor input with a patch cable from the normalled front upper jack to the de-normalled front lower jack, then connect the compressor output to the power amp with a patch cable from the de-normalled front upper jack to the normalled front lower jack. Other examples are shown in Figures 3-B through 3-D. It should be noted that since this patch bay is TRS, other applications may include using stereo unbalanced signals (tip-left, ring-right, sleeve-ground) or unbalanced insert signals (ring-send, sleeve-ground for example) on a single "2-conductor plus shield" cable.

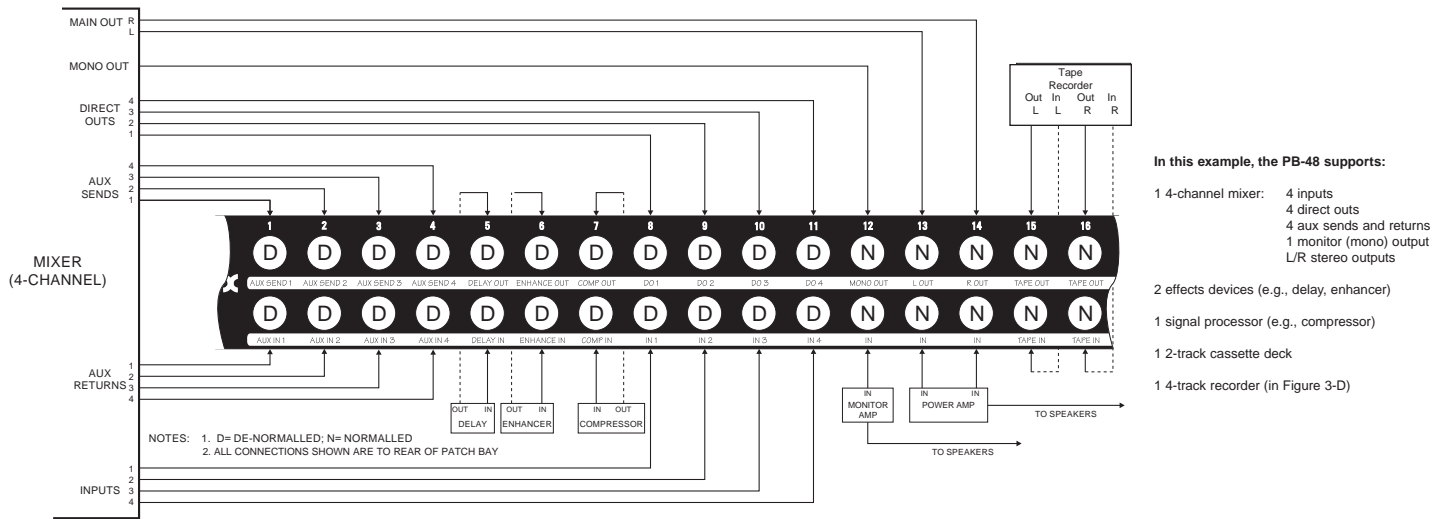
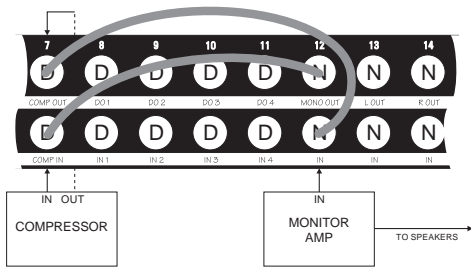
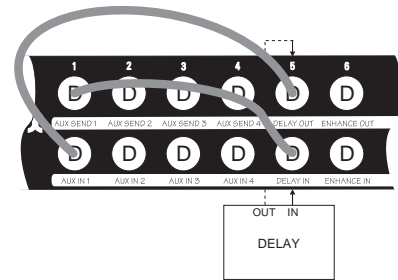


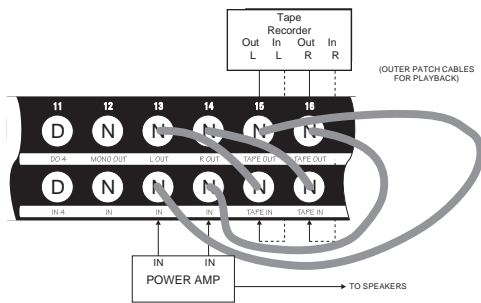
Figure 3: Possible Initial Patchbay Setup
(Examples of patchpoints for this setup are shown below)



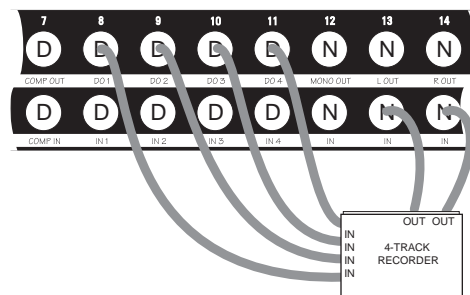
(3-A) Patching A Compressor To A Monitor (Mono) Mix



(3-B) Patching An Effects Device To A Mixer Aux Channel



(3-C) Patching a Tape Recorder To The Main Outs



(3-D) Patching a Multitrack Tape Recorder Into The System

PATCHBAY TIPS

- Make sure you always label the front panel jacks, so you remember how the patchbay is connected to your system. Use a colored pencil that won't rub off easily, but that can be erased if you make changes. Furthermore, it might prove helpful to use one color for normalled patch points and another color for de-normalled patch points. (Note: Use of solvents could damage the front panel finish.)
- The PB-48's jacks have pure nickel-silver, self-cleaning contacts which will provide many years of use. Use only standard audio 1/4" plugs. Other styles of plugs while appearing to fit, can in fact deform the contacts.
- Keep cables to a minimum length. Generally, most professional equipment will drive at least 50 feet of commonly used shielded cable without audible signal loss. Note that the longer the cable run, the more the quality of the cable becomes critical.
- Maintain a supply of patchcords of various cable lengths, so you can make connections rapidly and effectively.
- When mounting the unit in a rack; do not wedge it between two other units that are much deeper, as measured from front to back; for easy access to rear-panel jacks.
- Set the patchbay as close to eye level as possible to complement the patchbay's ability to simplify your system connections. (Consider if your eye level is usually from a sitting or standing position).
- Although a normalled circuit board can support two "straight" signal lines, we recommend you de-normal the circuit board, for situations previously described, to reduce feedback or the chance of oscillations through unintentional signal loops.
- Do not waste real estate. Set up your patchbay to meet as many of your needs as possible, while providing the most flexibility. Remember, de-normalled operation reduces the chance of feedback.
- Do not overpatch. If there is a simple route, take it. Even if it means having to de-normal a patch. This feature is provided to serve long term needs. Use it.
- Do not be afraid to change your patchbay setup. New connections might serve you better. Chances are if you're thinking about a change, then the change has merit. If you are concerned about forgetting a previous setup, just jot it down clearly.

WARRANTY

Limited Warranty

This warranty is valid only for the original purchaser. We warrant dbx products against defects in material or workmanship for a period of two years from the date of original purchase for use, and agree to repair or, at our option, replace any defective item, except external power transformers, without charge for either parts or labor.

IMPORTANT: This warranty does not cover damage resulting from accident, misuse or abuse, lack of reasonable care, the affixing of any attachment not provided with the product, loss of parts, or connecting the product to any but the specified receptacles. This warranty is void unless service or repairs are performed by an authorized service center. No responsibility is assumed for any special, incidental or consequential damages. However, the limitation of any right or remedy shall not be effective where such is prohibited or restricted by law.

Simply take or ship your dbx product prepaid to our service department. Be sure to include your sales slip as proof of purchase date. (We will not repair transit damage under the no-charge terms of this warranty.) dbx will pay return shipping.

NOTE: No other warranty, written or oral is authorized for dbx products.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow the exclusion of limitations of incidental or consequential damages or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above exclusion and limitations may not apply to you.

SPECIFICATIONS

Patch Points: 48 (2 rows of 24)

Jacks: 1/4" phone, balanced or unbalanced, nickel-silver, self-cleaning contacts

Normaling: Half-normalled or de-normalled (user configurable)

Chassis Dimensions (H x W x D): 1.75" x 19" x 2.6" (44mm x 482mm x 68mm)

Module Dimensions (H x W x D): 1.4" x 0.6" x 2.6" (40mm x 18mm x 68mm)

Shipping Weight: 2.3 lb (1.1 kg)

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