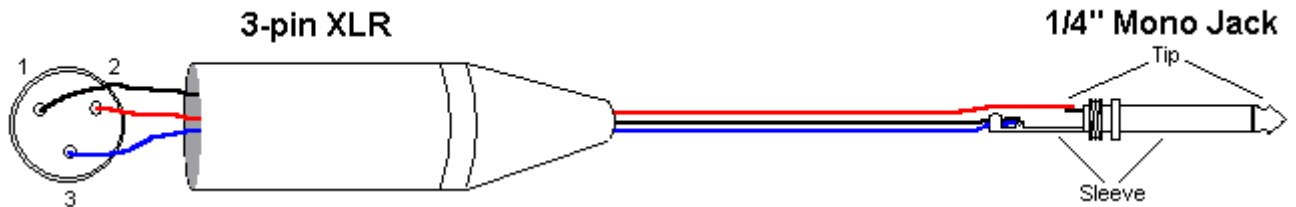


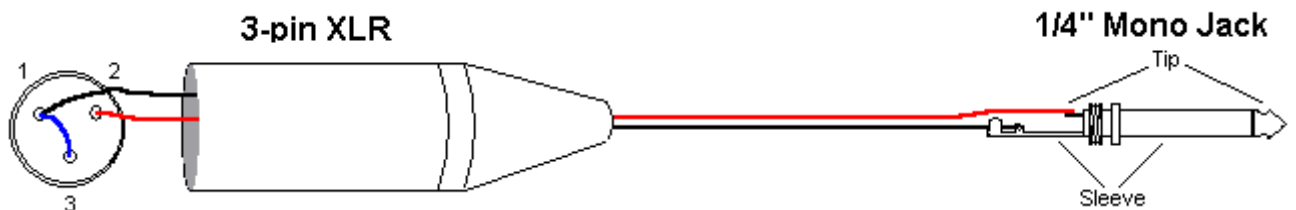
## XLR to 1/4" Mono Jack

The most common way to wire a 3-pin XLR to a 1/4 inch mono jack (or 6.5mm jack), is to join the -ve and shield together.

This can be done by either soldering the shield and -ve wires to the sleeve of the jack.....



Or by soldering a jumper on the XLR.....

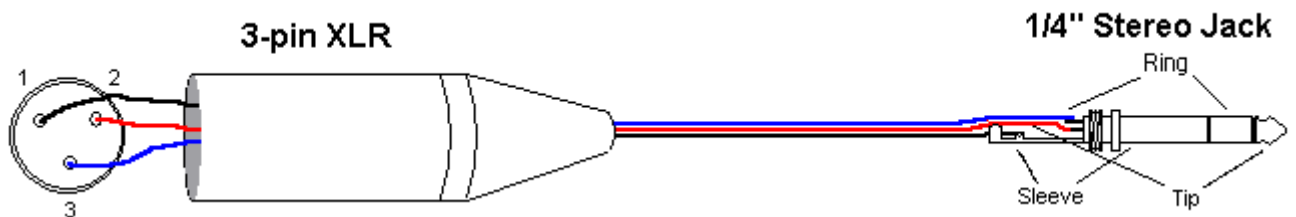


Either way gives you the same result: An unbalanced audio cable.

## XLR to 1/4" TRS Connector (wired for balanced mono)

The usual way to connect a 3-pin XLR to a 1/4" TRS (AKA stereo jack plug) is to use the following pin allocation:

- XLR pin 1 to jack sleeve
- XLR pin 2 to jack tip
- XLR pin 3 to jack ring

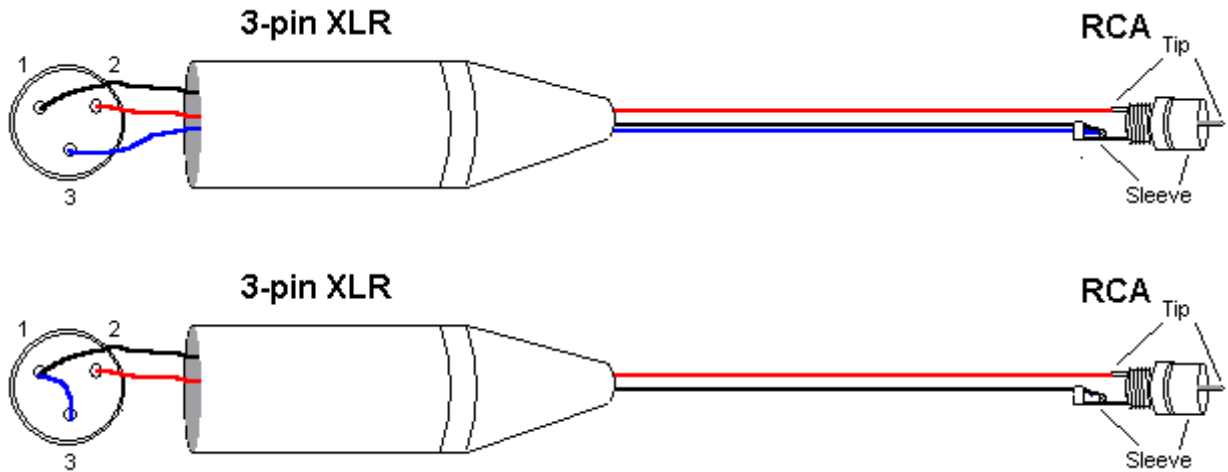


This wiring configuration gives you a balanced mono audio cable.

## XLR to 1x RCA

When connecting a 3-pin XLR to one RCA, you use the same wiring as if you were connecting an XLR to a 1/4" jack.

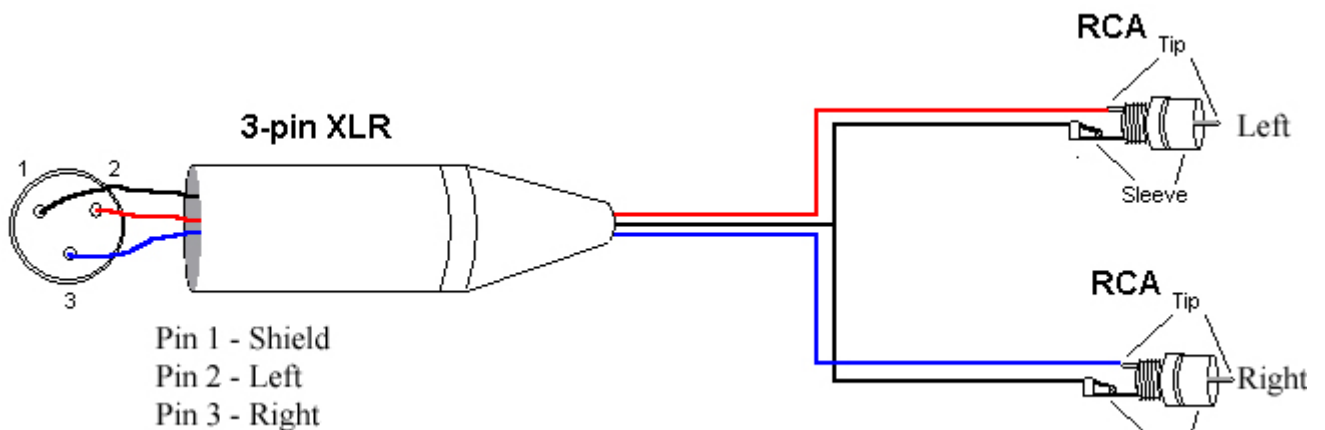
The -ve and shield of the XLR are joined together, either at the XLR end or the RCA end. The easiest way is to solder a link between pins 1 and 3 (shield and -ve) of the XLR, rather than trying to solder the shield and -ve wire to the sleeve contact of the RCA.



This produces an unbalanced audio cable.

## XLR to 2x RCA

A 3-pin XLR with a stereo signal can be split into left and right by wiring pin 2 of the XLR to the tip of one RCA plug, and pin 3 of the XLR to another RCA tip. Pin 1 of the XLR connects to the sleeve of both RCA plugs.



## Stereo Jack to 2x RCA

When a stereo 1/4" jack is being used for a stereo signal (as opposed to a balanced mono signal), the left and right parts of the stereo signal can be split off to two separate connectors. For example, a stereo headphone output can be split into left and right connectors, and one possible use for this would be to use these two independent connectors to feed left and right monitoring speakers.

