

Radial

engineering

Radial JD7 Injector

Guitar Signal Distribution and Routing System



Owner's manual



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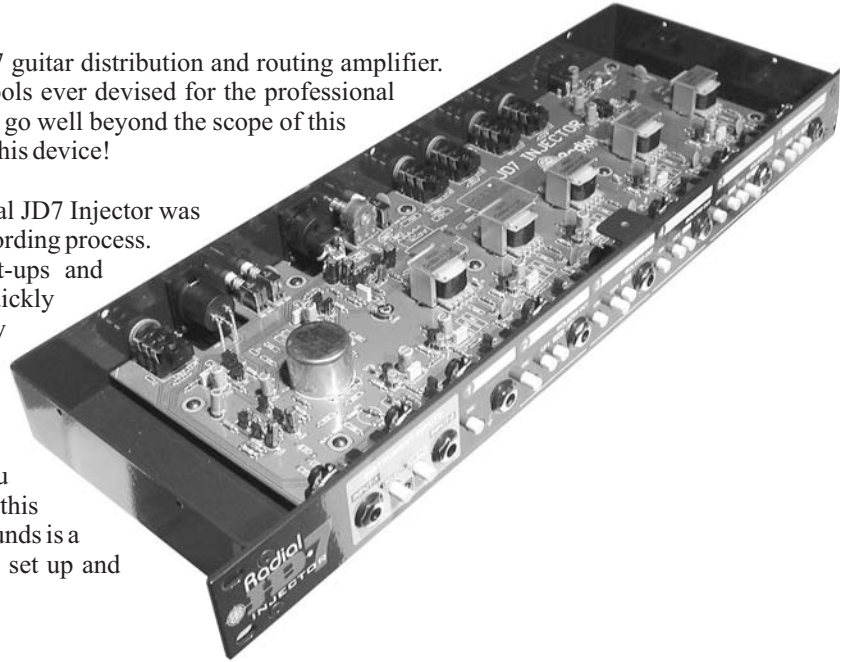
Radial JD7 Injector Guitar Signal Distribution and Routing System

Concept: Gaining a Creative Edge...

Congratulations on your purchase of the Radial JD7 guitar distribution and routing amplifier. You now own one of the most powerful creative tools ever devised for the professional guitar player. We are confident that you will quickly go well beyond the scope of this manual as you develop new and creative ways to use this device!

As you read this, keep one thing in mind: The Radial JD7 Injector was designed to enhance the creative spirit during the recording process. Experiment and have fun! Start with simple set-ups and combinations before you go hog-wild. You will quickly find that small changes such as reversing the polarity to one amp versus another will dramatically change the way your guitar sits in a mix.

As your configurations become more complex, try different combinations and keep track of what you liked with the handy scribble page at the back of this manual. We have found that keeping track of great sounds is a lot easier if you remember how the equipment was set up and where the dials were set.

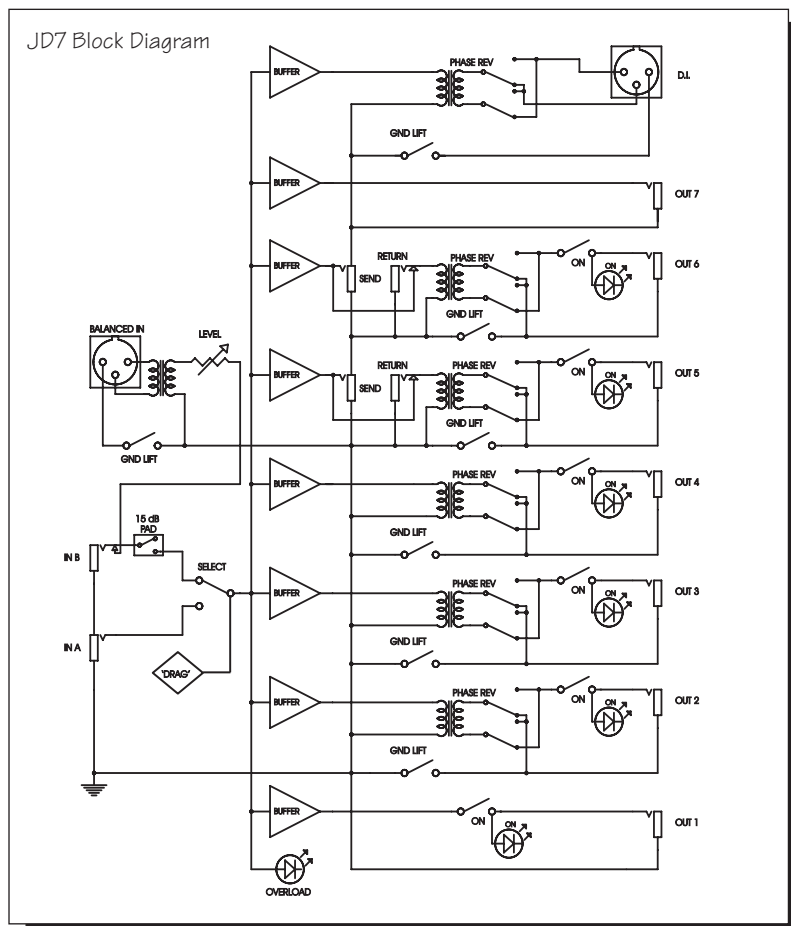


Introduction:

The Radial JD7 is a guitar signal distribution amplifier. It has been optimized to retain the original sound of the instrument so that the connection is the same as if the guitar was plugged directly into the amp. The JD7 is also a 'unity gain' device. This means what you put in - you get out... only more!

Once the guitar is connected, you may route the guitar signal to one or as many of the outputs as desired. A myriad of signal paths and combinations are available. For added flexibility, switchable effect device routing is available, as is direct-to-record output for redistribution of the recorded clean guitar signal to the amplifiers for re-mixing during the record production stage.

The JD7 is not limited to electric guitars; it may also be used with instruments such as bass, keyboards, acoustic guitars or any other signal. The operative idea with the JD7 is to 'expand the creative process' by taking full advantage of the equipment you already own.



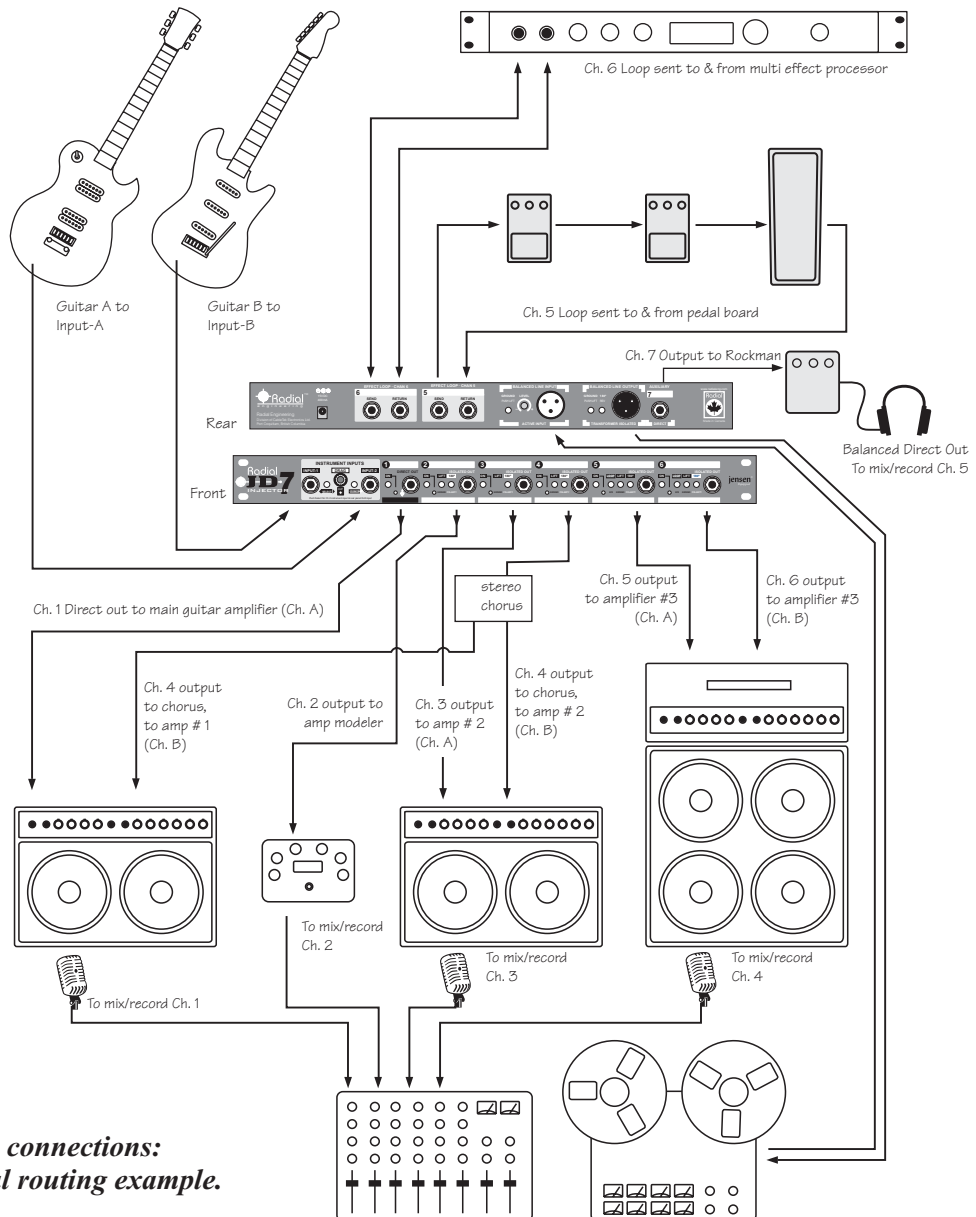
Connecting the power:

For lowest insertion noise keep the power supply unit away from any audio connections. Plug the power adapter cord into the rear 15VDC input on the rear. The JD7 does not have a power on-off switch for two reasons: (a) the Class-A circuit will sound better once the unit has gained electrical and thermal stability, and (b) on-off transients can devastate speakers down the line if 'popped' by switching on at full volume. Always switch amplifiers on last.

Power supply and DC supply lock: The JD7's power supply input is outfitted with a handy cable lock. Simply unscrew the lock, pass the DC supply cable through the hole and tighten. This will keep the DC supply jack safely in place and prevent accidental unplugging.

Connecting guitars and amplifiers:

Make sure all of the channel output switches are set to the 'off' position (LED light out) before making connections. Turn all guitar amplifier levels down to eliminate connection 'popping'. Caution must be observed when connecting older and non-grounded (2-prong) amplifiers. Please read the **CAUTION** notice at the beginning of this manual regarding equipment connection.



Making connections:
A typical routing example.

Inputs

Input Section:

The JD7 has two inputs allowing a second guitar to be used without having to reconnect instruments. Input clipping is monitored with a red LED indicator. Under normal use, a typical electric guitar should not cause the LED to illuminate. If you have a very high input level and it does illuminate, either turn down the level or reconnect using input-2. This input is outfitted with a switchable 8dB pad.

Input-2 is dual function. It is used for a second guitar and to access the rear XLR female input jack. This is a switching jack with front panel priority. When the front 1/4" input jack is used (has a jack connected), it becomes active. When it is not used, the rear XLR female input jack becomes active when the selector is depressed. See the 'Balanced Low-Z output and input' section in this manual for details on using these features.

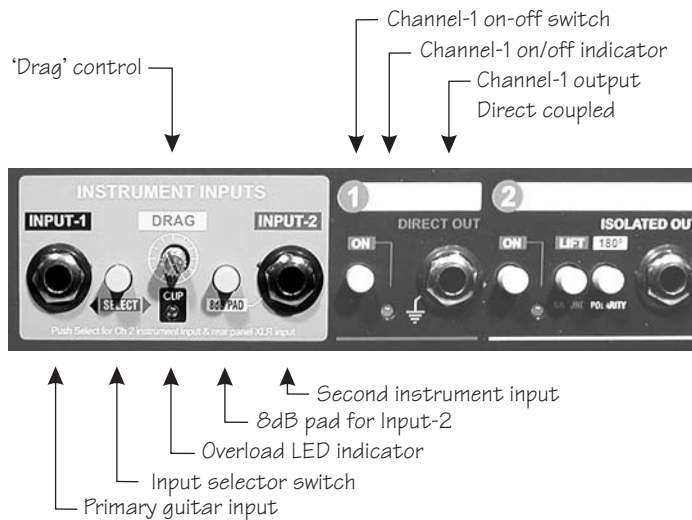
Drag™ Control: Drag control is a simple yet extremely musical function that allows you to simulate the way your guitar reacts when connected directly to your amplifier.

After many months of listening tests, we found that the particular sound of a guitar is in fact made up of the way the amplifier's input section 'sees' or loads down the guitar. This effect depends greatly on the type of guitar pick-ups and is compounded by the guitar cable used. For instance, a low output single coil pick-up has less 'drive voltage' than a humbucking pick-up and is therefore more prone to these effects, while active guitars and basses (and keyboards) will be virtually unaffected.

Drag control lets you 'dial-in' the natural relationship between your guitar and amplifiers with a simple, yet very musical one dial interface.

To start, set the Drag control to 12 o'clock, which is about normal for a PAF humbucker. A Strat to a Twin sounds 'normal' at about 10 o'clock. To add Drag for a darker sound, turn counter-clockwise. For less Drag, turn the knob the other way. Once you have found the sound that best matches your set-up, leave the control where it is. There is no 'plastic' finger knob on the JD7 as Drag will normally not be used once you have your set-up dialed in. You will find that the JD7 will quickly become a centerpiece in your studio and you will be using it all the time. We made the Drag control hard to adjust so that it will not be changed inadvertently.

This is not to say that you cannot use Drag control. In fact, the more you play with it, the more you will hear the subtleties that make the function both unique and musical. Opening up the Drag (clockwise) will give your sound more 'air' while going counterclockwise will darken the tone. Use your ears!



JD7 Instrument inputs, Channel-1 & Channel-2 outputs.

An important note about grounding:

Since guitar circuits are high-gain and high impedance, RF noise, hum and buzz are easily induced. Connecting equipment with different grounding schemes often results in ground loops and more noise. The Radial JD7 addresses these problems by employing a floating ground architecture which requires an earth ground. This is accomplished via the Channel-1 output. Channel-1 provides an electrical ground from the JD7 chassis to the primary guitar amplifier, therefore **always connect Channel-1 to a guitar amp with a 3-prong grounded A/C power cord** to enable a proper ground and keep noise out. If a Channel-1 connection is not desired, another ground path is necessary to minimize noise. This can be achieved by grounding chassis to chassis using a ground lug and wire attached to (eg.) one of the chassis assembly screws.

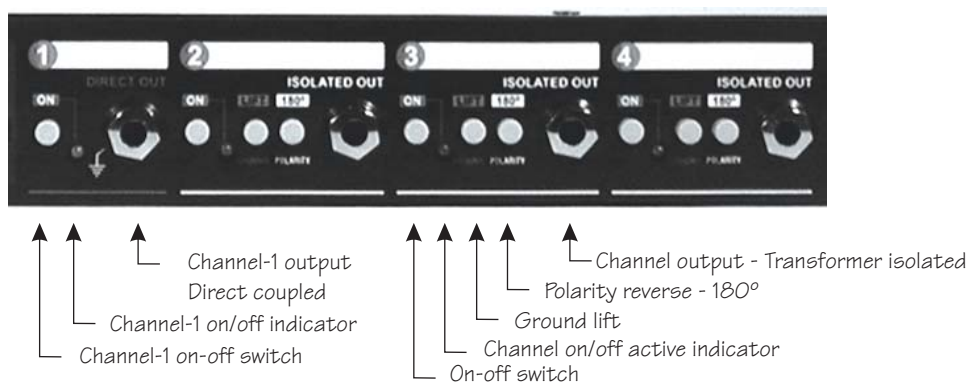
Output Section - Channel-1 direct out:

The direct out connects to the normal guitar amplifier. This also provides the usual ground path for the guitar. An on-off channel output activation switch is provided. This would be the first connection made.

Channel-2 thru Channel-6 primary amp drivers:

Adjacent to channel 1 are five transformer isolated outputs. These outputs feature Jensen Transformers to ensure signal integrity and provide electrical isolation to eliminate 60 cycle ground hum caused by ground loops. A ground lift switch is available to allow JD7-to-amp grounding to be lifted at any output. Many older vintage amplifiers use the chassis as the neutral. These are often a source of noise when integrated within a system. Lifting the ground can often help reduce noise. A polarity reverse switch is provided as an added creative option and for 'voice coil alignment' when combining mic'd amplifiers with direct signals.

Channel-1, 2, 3 and 4 front panel output jacks, switches & LEDs.



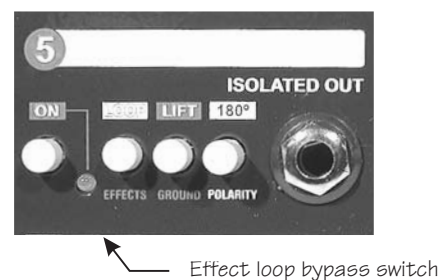
Channel-5 & Channel-6 signal routing and effect loops:

Channel-5 and 6 are identical to channel-2, 3 and 4 with the addition of a switchable effect loop circuit for each channel. Connections are made on the back panel with normalling jacks so that if the 'loop' button is depressed, it will have no effect unless a cable has been inserted.

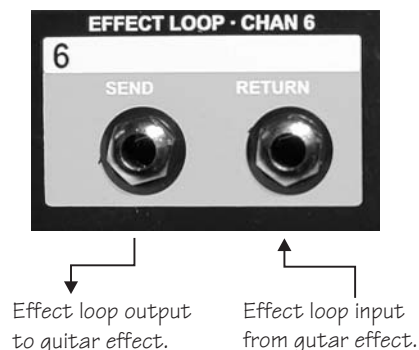
As the effect loop jacks are not transformer isolated, it is a good idea to power all your effects and the amplifier used with this channel from the same power bar. This will reduce susceptibility to induced noise. The transformer isolated output will then allow you to combine different signal paths without added noise. The effect loop provides guitar level outputs for use with standard guitar effects. Using line level devices such as those normally used with mixers may require you to turn up the effect's input which could increase background noise.

Using the effects loops is essentially the same as if you were connecting effects directly between your guitar and amplifier. Begin by inserting the effects with the JD7 channel output turned off and the 'loop' button out (inactive). Test your guitar amp connection by turning on the output. Then, depress the loop insert switch to insert the effects. Adjust the levels to unity gain so that when the effects are in, the level coming out of the amplifier is the same whether the loop is in or out. You can always increase the output as needed.

Channel-5 front panel output jack, switches & LED.



Channel-6 effect loop rear panel send/return.



Channel-7 rear panel auxiliary output:

This output is identical to the Channel-1 direct output and is used to drive tuners, alternate amplifiers, the 2nd channel on an already connected amplifier, to drive monitors, etc, etc... in fact, we would love to hear how you've used this output in a creative way!

Balanced low Z output and input:

These important connections allow the clean unaltered guitar signal to be routed to the low impedance input of a mixer and then sent directly to the recorder. This way, you can perform with a wild and distorted sound while recording the original clean sound for future playback through the JD7 and your amps and effects. This opens the door to a whole new creative process! By 'injecting' the clean guitar signal into your rig at guitar levels, you can sit back in the comfort of the control room chair and audition a variety of sounds before committing one to tape.

Hookup is simple. Connect the output from the XLR-male to your mixing console or recording device. A ground lift is supplied should the need arise. Once the track is recorded, return the signal to the JD7's XLR female input. Select the rear input by depressing 'SELECT' on the front panel 'Instruments Inputs' section. Input-2 is a switching jack, which means the front panel 1/4" jack has priority over the rear XL-F jack if a plug is inserted, thus, if something is connected to the front 1/4" jack, there will be no signal input at the rear XLR. Adjust the level potentiometer and make sure the overload LED on the front panel does not light-up. If it does, back off the input level by turning the level potentiometer counter-clockwise. Use the JD7 as usual. Try different combinations until you get the sound you are looking for and then press record. Instant magic! You not only get to play the track but also get to produce it too! Please see 'Re-mix Function' section illustration elsewhere in this manual for more details.

Of course you can also use the balanced out instead of a direct box. This features an active input and transformer coupled output for the best of both worlds... and yes, a Jensen transformer is provided of course, just like on other renowned Radial DI's!

Label marking zones:

The Radial JD7 panel has been silk screened with white label areas for identifying your routing. These can be a lifesaver during those hectic studio sessions where simplifying equipment routing would be a big help. Use only erasable pens such as a dry/wet erase or wax markers. Test a small corner on a back label for eraseability before marking the front. *Note that different markers will affect the white enamel finish in different ways.*

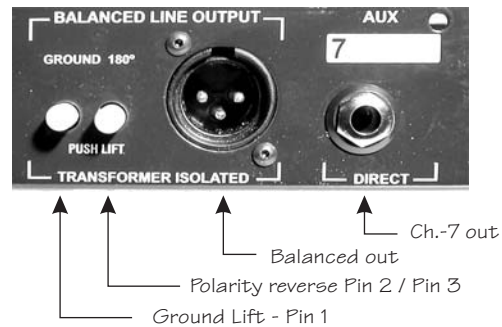
Front panel label marking example.



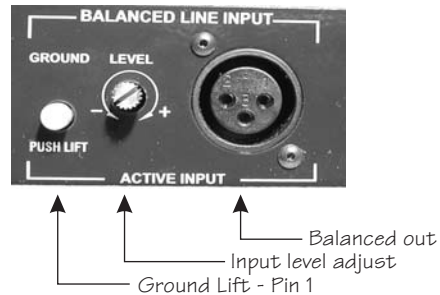
Set-up charts:

Attached you will find a master 'set-up saver' that you can use to record your amplifier and effect pedal settings for future reference. These charts will come in handy when trying to re-create a certain 'magical' sound you've discovered. We suggest you photocopy extra copies of these handy sheets.

Channel-7 - Rear panel 1/4" output jack, Balanced (recording) XLR output & switches.

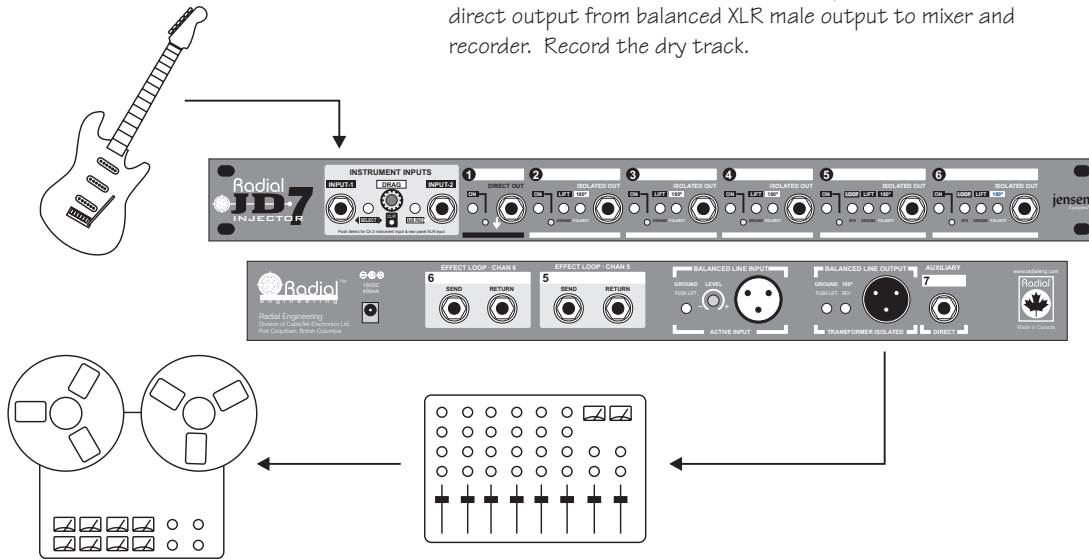


Balanced (recording) XLR input, level & ground lift switch.

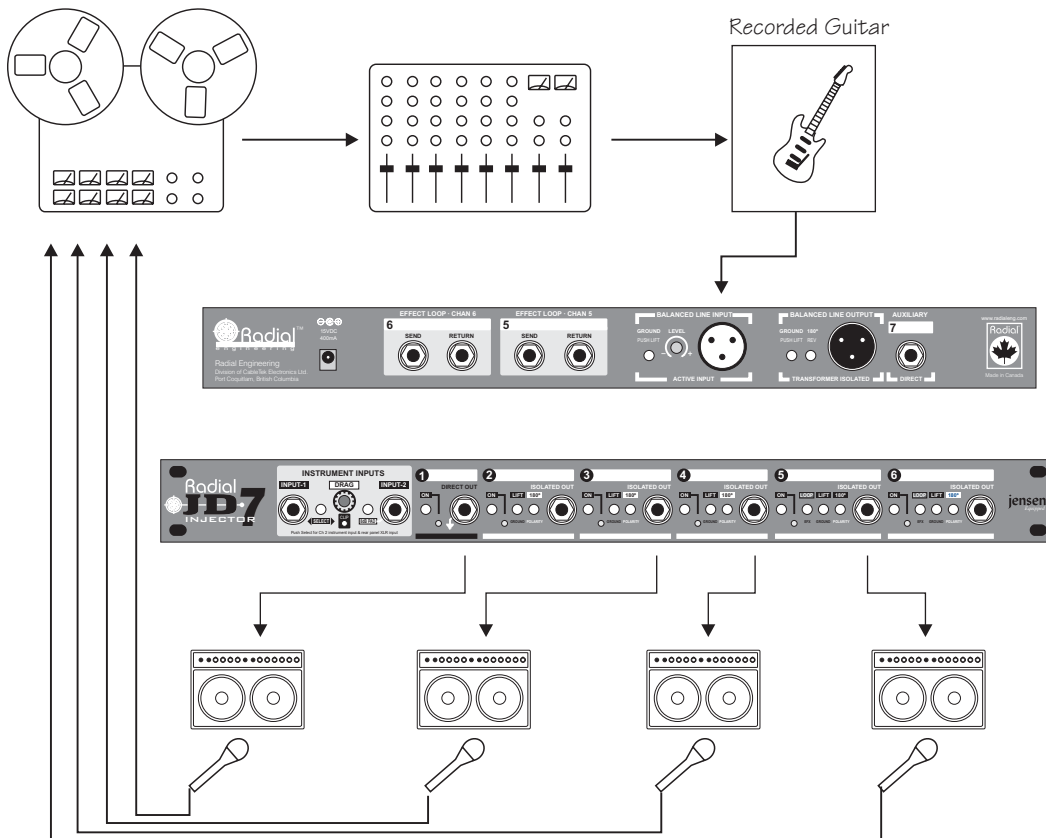


The re-mix function

For Re-Mix - Connect the guitar and amplifiers as usual. Take direct output from balanced XLR male output to mixer and recorder. Record the dry track.



Replay the dry track, sending the signal to the XLR female input on the JD7. Select 'INPUT-2' by depressing the 'Select' switch on the front panel to turn on the XLR input. Adjust input level to suit. Now, play back the track through your amplifiers while trying different settings. This way, you can monitor different sounds before committing final track to tape.



Radial JD•7 Questions and Answers:

Q: Can I use all the JD•7 outputs to my amps at the same time?

A: Yes. The JD•7 is a high-impedance, unity gain distribution amplifier. This means that it takes the original signal and then amplifies it so that the output signal to each connected amp is the same as if only one amp was connected.

Q: Whenever I have tried to connect more than one amp together in the past, I have experienced all kinds of hum and noise. How does the JD•7 get around this problem?

A: The problem you were experiencing in the past was caused by what is commonly known as a ground loop. Each amplifier is different and as such, has different chassis voltages referenced to ground. When you connect these together these voltages combine to cause noise and hum. The Radial JD•7 is equipped with isolation transformers on most of the outputs. These electrically isolate the amplifiers from each other thus solving the ground loop problem.

Q: I have tried many A+B boxes but they always change the sound of my guitar. Why?

A: If you simply Y-jack the output of your guitar, the signal going to each amp is cut in half or to be more precise, you will experience a 3dB loss at the input. You loose punch, dynamics and drive which makes your guitar sound lifeless and thin. Most A+B boxes are simple passive devices that cause this problem. The next level AB box uses inexpensive drive circuits (opamps and IC's) to step-up the power so that you do not experience the power loss. These circuits are cheap to build and unfortunately sound like it. They are brittle and unnatural and ruin the sound of the guitar.

Q: Will the JD•7 change the sound of my guitar?

A: The JD•7 is as perfect as perfect can be! The JD•7 has been designed to reproduce your guitar as faithfully as technology will allow. In other words, although nothing is perfect, the JD•7 is as close to perfect as possible. The JD•7 does not employ any opamps or IC's it is 100% discreet Class-A. This is what audiophiles insist on for best reproduction. Further, the JD•7 uses the worlds finest Jensen Transformers. The best circuit with the best components produces the best results!

Q: Can you explain Drag control?

A: After we built the 1st JD•7 prototype, we knew it was exceptionally accurate. It was perfect. In fact it was too perfect. The problem was that it did not sound right. After many hours of testing, we found that there was a relationship between the guitar and the amplifier that was being lost. When a guitar is connected to an amplifier, the amplifier's input section, tubes and transformers combine to create a load on the pick-up. This 'loading effect' combined with the type and length of cable further causes a noticeable tonal change, especially on lower output single coil or vintage humbucking pick-ups. Although subtle, the change is more than tonal; it has to do with the feel and grind of the guitar. This was the problem: When the guitar was connected through the JD•7, the natural loading and resistance was lost. The guitar no longer saw the amplifier; it was seeing the perfect input on the JD•7 while the amp was seeing the JD•7's perfect output. The relationship was lost. The amp was no longer 'dragging' down the pick-up. Drag control recreates this effect by allowing the musician to adjust with the guitar's impedance and resistance before it is sent out to the amplifiers. Drag is subtle yet absolutely awesome!

Q: Can I use a foot switch to control the JD•7?

A: We do not provide a foot switch however you can connect the JD•7 to a custom switching system and it will work fine. I am sure that the Radial Design Team will one day produce a foot controllable system for live use.

Q: Can I control the level going to each amplifier independently?

A: Yes. We have a device that you can purchase called the Radial Trim-Set. [hyperlink] It has 3 inputs, volume controls, and an amplifier Drag offset circuit. You simply connect the Trim-Set between the output of the JD•7 and the amplifier and you can now fine-tune your amp input levels in the comfort of your chair!

Q: I notice that there are two effect outputs on the JD•7. Can these be used as extra outputs?

A: Yes. Maybe we should have called the JD•7 the JD10... The effect loop outputs on channels 5 and 6 are always engaged. Depressing the loop switch on the channel front panel turns the 'receive' on. This means that you can use these outputs for other devices such as guitar tuners.

Q: Can I use any amp with the JD•7?

A: Yes of course. However please keep in mind that in order to keep noise down and to avoid getting a shock, you should always use properly designed equipment with 3 prong plugs. The 3rd ground plug is there for safety and using older 2-pronged amplifiers can be both dangerous and noisy.

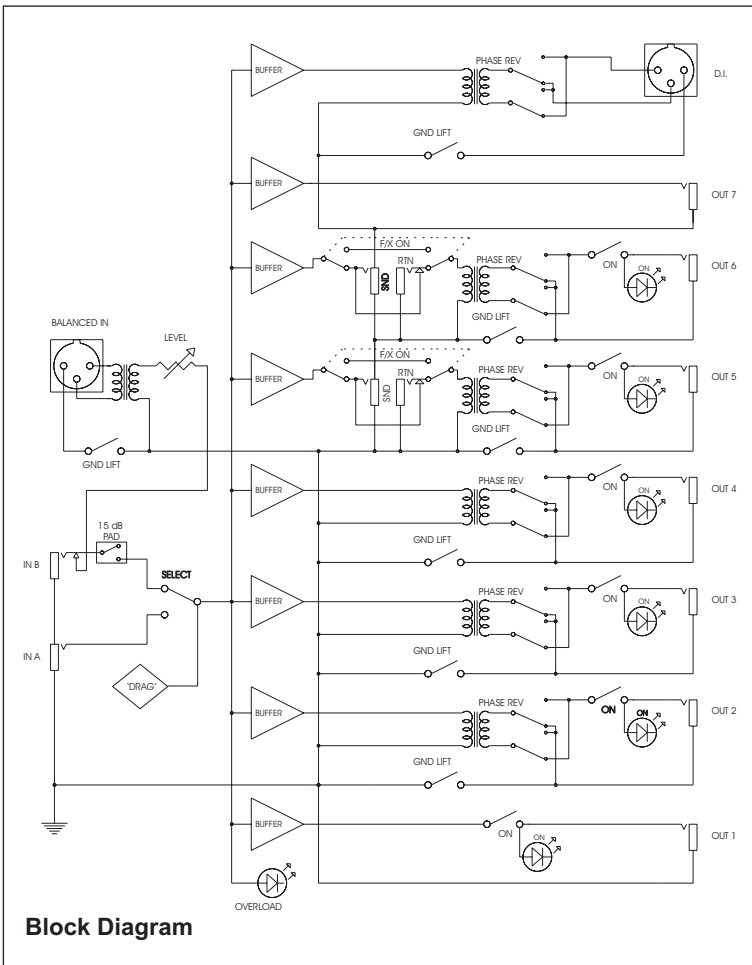
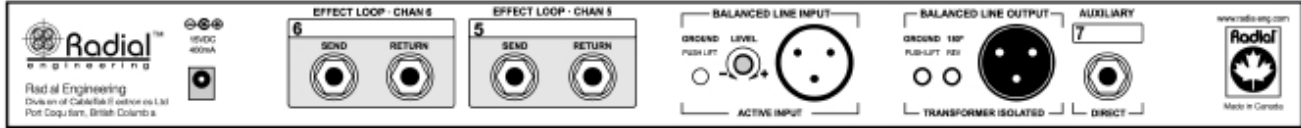
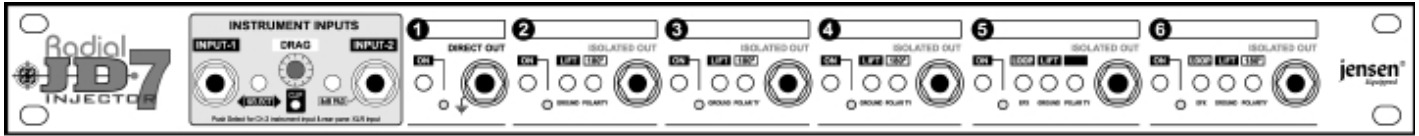
To prevent noise, we recommend that channel-1 always be connected to a relatively new amplifier with proper grounding. This is where the JD•7 derives its ground. You must make sure that any old amplifiers be set to the correct electrical polarity. [Read the owner's manual on this matter as this will not only protect you from shock](#), but it will also reduce noise.

Q: Is the balanced out on the JD•7 line level?

A: No. It is mic level. The output is about the same as what you would get from a direct box. This allows the JD•7 to be used in a concert or recording splitter snake system. The JD•7 balanced output should be connected to a mic preamp or mixer mic input.

Q: Where can I buy a JD•7?

A: The Radial JD•7 is a professional box sold through professional audio and recording outlets. Please contact Radial Engineering for the name of a dealer near you.



SPECIFICATIONS

Instrument inputs:	Selectable A/B 1/4" inputs w/8dB pad on input 'B'
Balanced inputs:	XLR balanced line level input w/level control.
Instrument outputs:	2 x 1/4" Class-A direct coupled outputs, 5 x 1/4" Jensen Transformer isolated outputs, mic level isolated balanced XLR out.
Ground lifts:	Ground lifts on outputs 2 thru 6.
Polarity reverse:	180° reverse on all isolated outputs.
Effect loops:	2 separate loops, 1/4" send / receive on channels 5 & 6

Input section:	Position A – hi-Z input (1mega Ohm). Position B – Hi-Z input (1 mega Ohm) with 8dB pad Drag control amp and pickup compensation circuit Overload LED indicator Balanced low-Z(600 Ohm) XLR input w/ variable trim and clip LED.
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Output section:	1 & 7 – Direct coupled and grounded outputs. 2 ~ 6 – Jensen Transformer isolated outputs. Balanced low-Z(600 Ohm) 'direct record' out @ -20dB (mic level).
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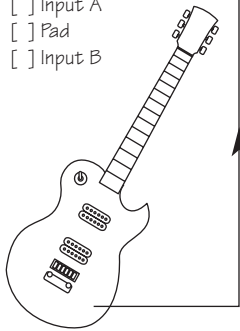
Output	Type	On-Off switch	LED indicator	Ground lift switch	180° polarity	Effect loop
Chan 1	Direct	•	•			
Chan 2	Isolated	•	•	•	•	
Chan 3	Isolated	•	•	•	•	
Chan 4	Isolated	•	•	•	•	
Chan 5	Isolated	•	•	•	•	•
Chan 6	Isolated	•	•	•	•	•
Chan 7	Direct (rear)					
Record	Isolated			•	•	

	Direct out – 1/4"	Isolated out 1/4"	Balanced i/o - XLR
Linearity from 20Hz to 20kHz:	+/- 0.02dB	+/- 0.3dB	+/- 0.5dB
Harmonic distortion @1kHz:	< 0.05%	< 0.05%	< 0.1%
Inter-modulation distortion:	<0.2%	<0.25%	<0.5%

DIMENSIONS

Construction:	14 AWG welded steel construction, blue baked enamel finish
Power:	15VDC external power supply, UL-CSA approved. Power supply connector 'lock'.
Dimensions:	19" rack mount1RU, chassis 17.5"w x 6"d x 1.75"h (44.5cm x15.25cm x 1.75cm).
Shipping box:	22"w x 10"d x 4.5"h (55.9cm x 25.4cm x 11.4cm).
Shipping weight:	8lbs / 3.63kg.

Guitar: _____
 Input A
 Pad
 Input B



1 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 On
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

2 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 On
 Lift
 180°
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

3 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 On
 Lift
 180°
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

4 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 On
 Lift
 180°
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

7 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 On
 Auxiliary Output
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

Loop Ch. 5

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

5 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

Loop Ch. 6

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

Effect: _____

 Note: _____

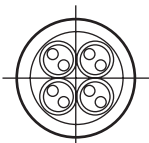
Effect: _____

 Note: _____

6 Amplifier: _____ Microphone: _____ Note: _____
 Channel 1 [] - 2 []
 Bright []
 Treble boost [] Input Gain Treble mid bass presence master
 Mid boost []

Date: _____
 Sound: _____
 Track: _____

8 **Balanced out** Effect: _____ Program: _____
 Line in [] Mic in []
 Pad []
 Polarity reverse [] Trim High Freq Mid 1 Freq Mid 2 Bass
 EQ In []



Radial

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