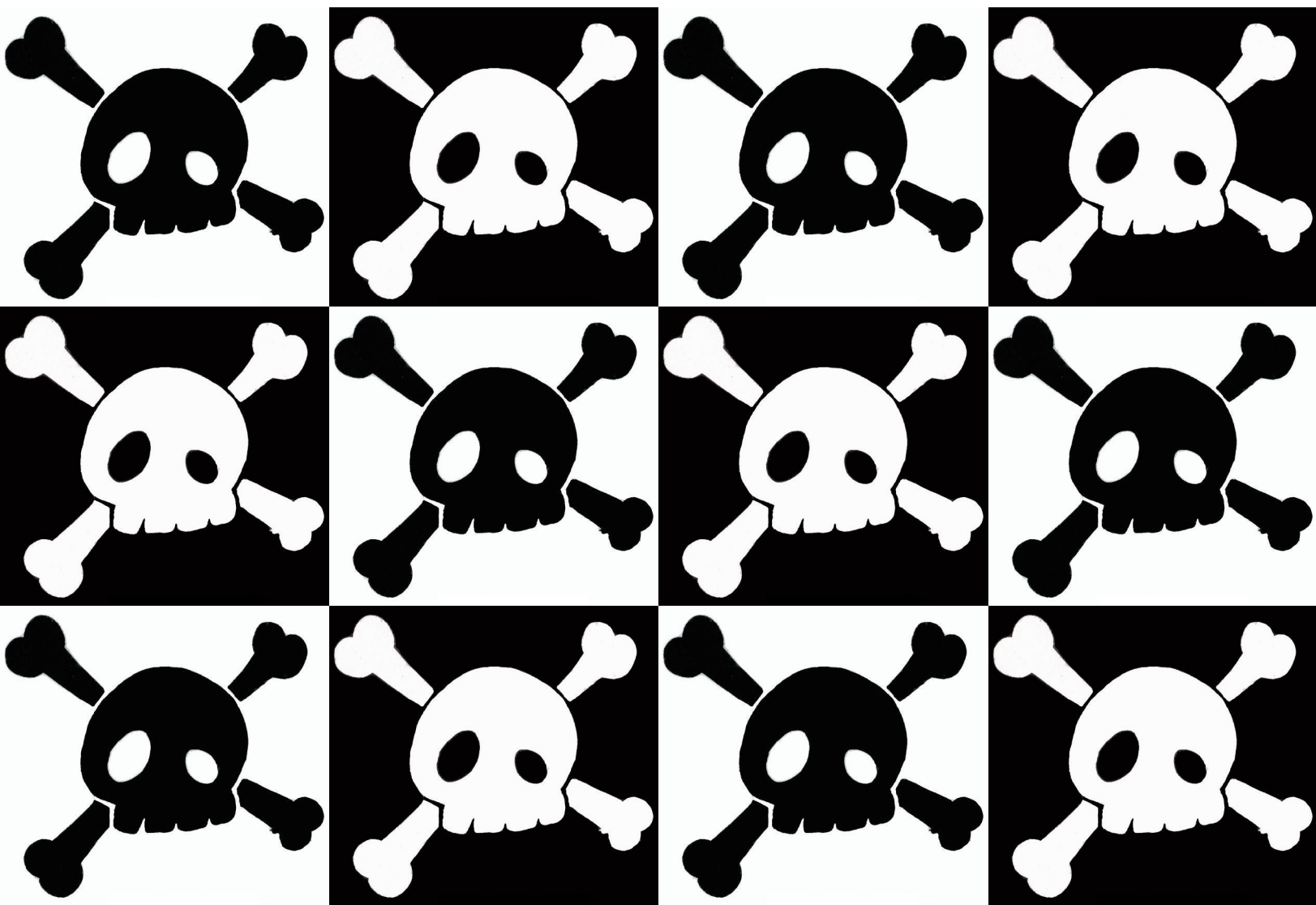


**REGULAR JOHN RECORDING**



**BAXANDALL  
MASTERING EQ  
USER MANUAL**

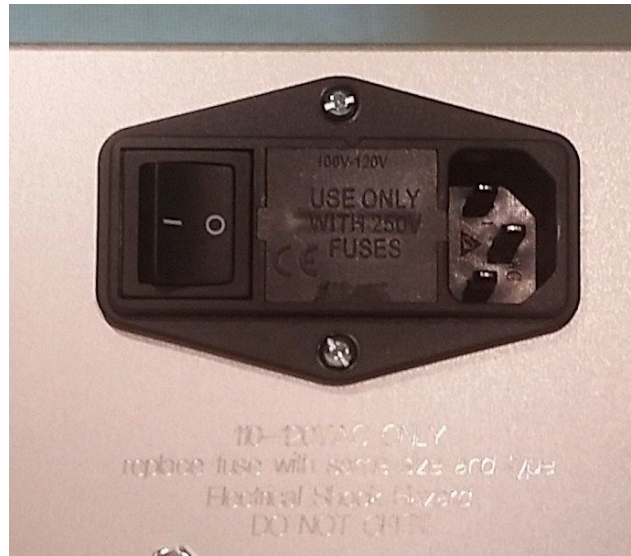
# **THE BORING STUFF:**

- **DO NOT** under any circumstance open the chassis of your RJR BAX. There is nothing inside the chassis that interests you. Opening the chassis will cause humanity's existence to come to an end. Let's not have that happen!
- When you receive your RJR BAX, carefully open the boxes and packaging and inspect the unit. It's a good idea to take care that the boxes aren't ripped open. Make sure there is no damage to your RJR BAX. If your RJR BAX has incurred shipping damage, contact the retailer that you bought it from immediately.
- Only use your RJR BAX with a 110-120 VAC 50/60Hz AC Mains supply.
- Use common sense when using your RJR BAX. Your RJR BAX is only designed for processing audio. Do not use your RJR BAX for any other purpose.
- If you happen to spill liquid on your RJR BAX, turn it off IMMEDIATELY. Contact [dustin@regularjohnrecording.com](mailto:dustin@regularjohnrecording.com) before powering your RJR BAX back on.
- Your RJR BAX is always covered for the entirety of your ownership for any issues that arise though normal use. What is normal use? Normal use is installing your RJR BAX into your recording setup and using it to EQ line level audio. What is not normal use? Everything else. If there is a problem, just send it in to RJR and it will be fixed. Shipping charges for warranty repair are your responsibility, however.

# USING YOUR RJR BAX

## POWERING ON

Plug the provided IEC power cable into the IEC jack on the rear of your RJR BAX. Plug the other end into a power outlet that supplies 110-120 VAC 50-60Hz. DO NOT use any other mains voltage because doing so will damage your EQ. Incorporated into the IEC jack is a rocker-type power switch. With the switch set to "o", the power is off. With it set to "-", the power is on. See image below.



If the EQ doesn't power on after plugging in the power cable and turning the switch to the 'on' position, check to be sure that the fuses are still intact. To do so, unplug the IEC power cable and use a small flathead screwdriver to pop the fuse panel out of the power connector/switch assembly. If either fuse is blown, replace with the same size and type of fuse.

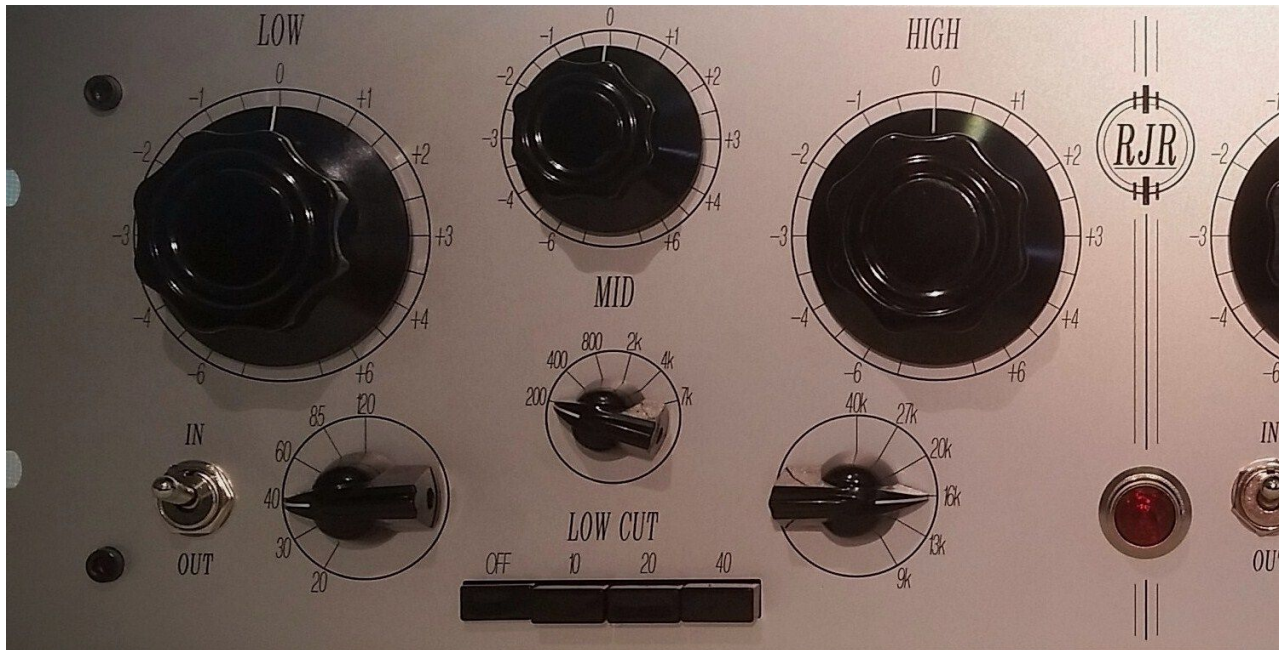
# REAR PANEL CONNECTIONS

The rear panel of your RJR BAX is pretty straightforward. We've covered the IEC power jack and power switch located in the center of the rear panel. The remaining jacks are for audio (obviously!). They are labeled "L" for left and "R" for right, as well as "I" for in and "O" for out. In the event that your EQ is installed in a rack where it's difficult to see, just remember that the L/R orientation of the rear panel jacks is oriented as though you're looking at the front panel. So if you're looking at the rear panel, L and R are reversed. Confusing? An easier way to think about it is that the jacks on the rear panel go straight through the chassis and are directly behind the channel they plug into.



# THE FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

Now on to the good stuff. The front panel, where all the magic happens!  
The RJR BAX is a 3 band EQ with high and low baxandall shelves, a parametric mid band, and a low frequency cut-only filter.



## **LOW CUT:**

The Low Cut filter is a 6dB/octave cut-only filter that allows you to remove unwanted subsonic frequencies from your music. It can also be used to offset or tame a large boost on the low shelf band. The numbered settings are in Hz and represent the -3dB point of the curve. When set to "OFF" there is no filtering taking place.

## **LOW BAND:**

There are six available knee frequencies for the low baxandall shelf that can be seen in the picture above. The numbered settings are in Hz. Use the 24 position boost/cut knob to boost or cut at +/- .5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, or 8dB

## **MID BAND:**

There are six available knee frequencies for the mid frequency control that can be seen in the picture above. The numbered settings are in both Hz and kHz. Use the 24 position boost/cut knob to boost or cut at +/- .5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, or 8dB

### **HIGH BAND:**

There are six available knee frequencies for the high baxandall shelf that can be seen in the picture above. The numbered settings are in kHz.

Use the 24 position boost/cut knob to boost or cut at +/- .5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, or 8dB

### **BYPASS:**

The bypass function is engaged with a toggle switch which activates an electronic relay. When "IN" is selected, the EQ is active. When "OUT" is selected the XLR input jack is routed directly to the XLR output jack for a direct hard bypass, and the EQ circuit is removed from the audio path completely.

## **A LITTLE EXTRA INFO**

There are a few things that are useful know about this Bax EQ, as well as Baxandall EQs in general. The first is that the bands of the EQ are both fluid and interactive. What that means, is that unlike most EQs where the frequency points on the front panel are static, with a baxandall eq that is not the case. The actual knee point of the filter curve will move a little bit depending on how much boost/cut you're using of that filter band, AND the knee point will also move depending on how much boost/cut you're using of the other filter bands, as well as what frequency the other filter bands are set to. The more boost/cut you use, the more the knee will shift; and the further apart the frequency selections of different bands are, the less they will interact. The labeled frequency points on the front panel are a general average of the knee location, but they should not be taken as a definitive hard number. Baxandalls are intuitive, emotive eq circuits and should be used as such.

## **CONCLUSION**

At this point you should have a good understanding of the front panel controls and rear panel connections on your RJR BAX. So rather than ramble on about how great your new EQ is like most user manuals would, let's instead end it here. Go forth and do some EQ-ing! Use your ears and see where the RJR BAX takes your music. And as always, if you have any questions, feel free to contact [dustin@regularjohnrecording.com](mailto:dustin@regularjohnrecording.com).

# TROUBLESHOOTING

**-EQ doesn't turn on.** Check to make sure that the AC outlet has power. Check the fuses to make sure neither fuse is blown. If the unit still doesn't power on, contact [dustin@regularjohnrecording.com](mailto:dustin@regularjohnrecording.com).

**-EQ doesn't pass audio, or audio level is extremely low.** Check to make sure all audio connections are secure. Check XLR cables and make sure they are in good condition with no damage. Test the EQ with a different audio source and a different audio destination. Be sure all boost/cut controls are at 0. If issues persist, contact [dustin@regularjohnrecording.com](mailto:dustin@regularjohnrecording.com)

**-Knobs are loose or not correctly oriented.** All the knobs on the EQ are attached to the rotary switch shafts with a set screw. Look at the knob on the opposite end from the white indicator line, and there will be a recess with a set screw in it. A small flathead screwdriver is required to tighten or loosen the set screw. Loosen the set screw to free up the knob, position it in correctly making sure that the indicator line is pointing at the correct setting or hash mark, then tighten the set screw leaving enough clearance for the knob to rotate above the rotary switch panel mount nut. If the knob does not rotate, or if it rotates poorly, loosen the set screw and raise the knob a millimeter or two higher off the panel, then retighten the set screw.

For any other issues or concerns, contact [dustin@regularjohnrecording.com](mailto:dustin@regularjohnrecording.com).