

Reslo Microphone Cable Guide By R. Bell (2005)

Since there seem to be frequent requests for pinout details for Reslo microphone cables, I thought it might be an idea to make a (hopefully) simple PDF which people can reference when constructing Reslo cables.

The first thing to note is that there are variants of the Reslo microphone models, some of which have dual output impedance. This means that the output transformer will have an extra wire coming from it which is connected to pin 3. Since this is usually a Hi-Z tap, it is usually redundant. For 30-50 Ohm models, the third pin is usually left disconnected within the microphone. One exception to these rules is the studio ribbon microphones, model SR1. These use pin 3 as a dedicated earth pin.

Since there is no dedicated earth pin on the standard models, there are two approaches to forming an earth connection.

The first (and probably easiest) solution is to connect your microphone cable to the hot and cold pins of the Reslo male connector as per usual, but solder the shield of the cable to the barrel of the male Reslo microphone plug. This can be done simply if the plug has one of the standard large grub-screws fitted in the base of it. These grub-screws are drilled through the centre so that a cable shield can be soldered in Place. If there is no grub-screw, you can simply improvise and connect a wire from pin 3 to the Reslo connector barrel.

The second option is to utilise the third pin as is done already in the Reslo SR1 model. This involves firstly earthing pin 3 within the microphone itself. The microphone socket is easily drawn out by removing the fixing screw and pulling the socket with a pair of needle-nosed pliers. Pin three within the microphone should then be disconnected from any wires currently connected and then it should be fitted with a wire which is connected to somewhere suitable on the microphone body. A suitable place is under one of the four screws which fixes the plastic ribbon assembly down. Now on the male Reslo cable connector, we simply wire hot and cold as per usual and wire the earth shield to pin 3.

On the other end of your cable, you will most likely have an XLR connector wired. For anyone who fails to remember, XLR pin 1 = earth, pin 2 = hot (+ve) and pin 3 = cold (-ve).

The image shown below is from the perspective of looking at the plug as if it were fitted to the end of a cable.

