



Q B I

BUILD INSTRUCTIONS



Introduction

Thank you for purchasing QBI module.

The idea behind QBI is to fulfill two fundamental functions when patching, duplicate a signal and invert a signal.

These are two basic yet important and essential functions when patching. But even though they are important, we wanted them to take up as little space as possible.

Contents of kit

Sourced

- ☐ 1- QBI PCB (SMD presoldered) **x1**
- ☐ 2- QBI Faceplate **x1**
- ☐ 3- Jack socket 3.5 mono **x8**
- ☐ 4- Micro switch **x1**
- ☐ 5- Micro Switch Caps **x1**
- ☐ 6- Power ribbon cable **x1** optional

Warranty

BLACK NOISE warrants the contents of this kit to be free of defects in materials or workmanship and to be conform with the specifications at the time of shipment for a period of two years from the date of purchase.

We do not warrant, and we do not repair or take in modules to troubleshoot end-user DIY build faults or second hand DIY products.

BLACK NOISE cannot be held responsible for any damage caused by one of our DIY kits and resulting from an end-user DIY build faults.

If you encounter problems in the assembly you can contact us at:
contact@blacknoisemodular.com



01 Prepare the micro-switch #1

The micro-switches are designed to be soldered as a through-hole component. Due to the space available on the QBI PCB the micro-switch need to be modified to by soldered as a SMD component. To do so, you must bend the tabs outwards as in the picture.



02 Prepare the micro-switch #2

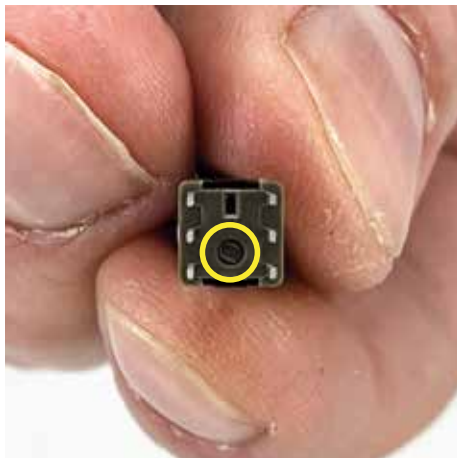
Once the tabs are bended you need to trim them to make the micro-switches fit the width of the PCB. To do so cut all the tabs to half there length.





03 Prepare the micro-switch #3

Once the tabs are trimmed, look under the switch you will see a round mark. Pay attention to this mark is important to correctly place your switch on the PCB.



04 Prepare the jack socket

Due to the limited space on the PCB, one of the jack connectors must be modified. Take one of the jack connectors provided in the kit and bend the middle tab as shown in the picture. When bended the tab should be flush with the connector body.



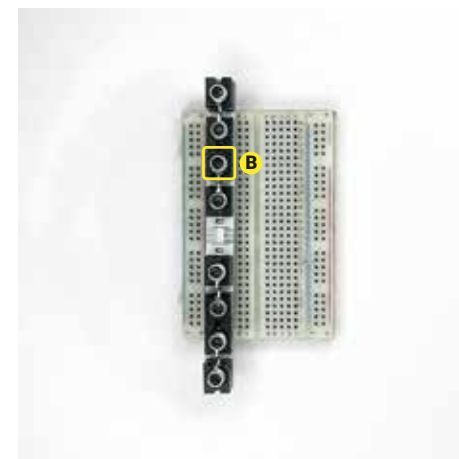
Warning

Don't cut the tab! If you cut the tab, it could scratch the PCB and cause problems.



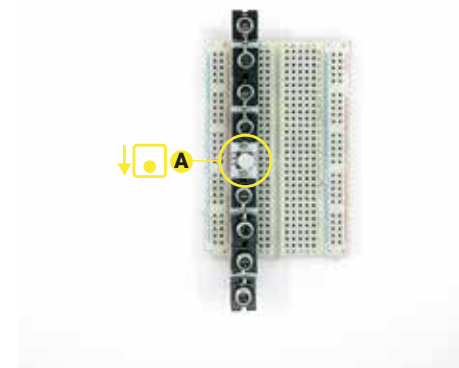
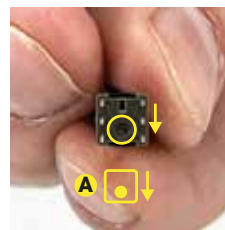
05 Place the jack connectors

Place the jack connectors on the PCB. Make sure to place the connector modified during the previous step at location **B** as shown in the picture.



06 Place the micro-switch

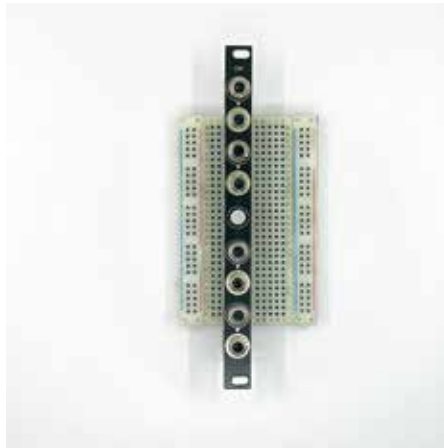
Position the micro-switch on the PCB. Make sure the round mark below the switch is positioned towards the bottom of the PCB as shown in the picture.





07 Place the faceplate

Place the faceplate and screw the nuts on the jack connectors.



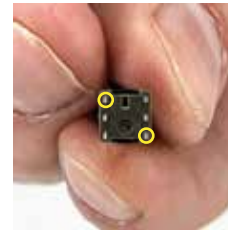
08 Solder micro switch #1

To immobilize the micro-switch solder one of the tabs. Make sure all the tabs are properly aligned against the pads before soldering.



09 Solder micro switch #1

To ensure that the micro-switch is correctly aligned, solder the tab opposite to the first soldered as shown in the image below. Once its two tabs are soldered, you can solder the remaining tabs.



10 Solder the jack connectors

Once all the micro-switch tabs are soldered, you can turn the PCB over and solder the jack connectors. Make sure the connectors are flush against the PCB before soldering them.

Once all the components are soldered, check the PCB to avoid any unsoldered pads, solder-bridges etc.





11 *Check your module*

Set your multimeter to "continuity", connect one of the probe to one the the ground pin. Test +12V and -12V pins with the other probe. your multimeter should not ring, if it rings there is a short.



12 *Clean your module*

Clean the PCB of flux and solder residue using Isopropyl alcohol.



13 *Test your QBI*

For more information on connecting to your rack and the possibilities of your QBI consult the user manual accessible by scanning the QR code.



Scan the QR code
to access the user
manual





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