

Danelectro AMPLIFIER FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Centurion

SERIES F
MODEL 275

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

POWER SUPPLY . . . CAUTION: This amplifier is designed for operation from 105-125 volt, 60 cycle A.C. Never connect to a power supply having a different voltage or frequency. Insert power cord plug into any convenient outlet. Push handle of toggle switch, located on rear panel to "On". The pilot light will become illuminated. Allow 30 seconds to warm up.

INPUTS . . . Channel One and Channel Two each have two input receptacles (jacks) and when both channels are used can accommodate up to four instruments and/or microphones. Channel One has one of its two inputs labeled STRONG. This is a low gain input to be used when an instrument or other input stronger than normal might overload amplifier if connected to any of the other three jacks.

VOLUME CONTROLS . . . Turn volume control up to position giving desired loudness. It is usually best to keep this control NO HIGHER than actually needed. If the pickup on your instrument is provided with its own volume control it should be kept at or near maximum.

TONE CONTROLS . . . Two tone controls are provided for each channel to give independent control of the Treble and Bass. A mid point setting for both Treble and Bass results in a uniform overall response. Adjust these controls to cut or boost as much as necessary to achieve whatever tonal balance you desire.

REVERB . . . Available on Channel One only and regulated by a control labeled REVERB. Operating this control at too high a setting may cause a feedback howl under certain circumstances. If this happens the howl can be stopped by reducing the setting of the Reverb control or of the other controls in Channel One.

VIBRATO . . . Two controls provide for the adjustment of the Vibrato speed and strength. Set as desired.

DUAL FOOT SWITCH . . . For remote control or Reverb and Vibrato plug the foot switch cord into the jack provided on the rear panel of the amplifier. The left button of the switch controls Vibrato and the right controls Reverb.

MIXING . . . Several instruments and/or microphones can be used simultaneously. Correct balance may be obtained by adjusting the volume controls. Whenever only one channel of the amplifier is being used, the volume control of the unused channel should be turned all the way down.

NORMAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE

TUBES . . . Check tubes once a year, or more frequently if amplifier is subject to constant or severe use. When replacing tubes take care to put them in the correct sockets and see that the base pins are fully inserted.

SPEAKER . . . Loud bass notes put a severe strain on the moving parts of a loud speaker. It is important to realize that the useful life of the speaker will depend on the style of playing. Hard usage can cut the speaker life to as little as a month or two. A smooth style that avoids rattling the speaker will preserve their life and sound much better.

FUSE . . . A protective safety fuse is located on the lower or main chassis. It may be removed for examination or replacement, after first disconnecting the amplifier from the power supply. Blowing out a fuse may be a warning signal of trouble in the amplifier, and a careful checkup should be made when this happens. Use only a 1 ampere type 3AG fuse for replacement.

HUM . . . Local conditions affecting your power supply may cause a slight hum or noise in the amplifier. The hum may be eliminated by withdrawing the plug from the electric outlet and inserting it again with the position of the prongs reversed.

FEEDBACK . . . Do not use an instrument or a microphone too close to the amplifier. If too close, a loud tone or howl in the amplifier may be caused by the acoustical effect of the vibrations from the loud speaker reflecting back into the instrument or microphone. It is preferable to have the amplifier well to the right or left of your playing or singing position.

