

TROUBADOUR 225

取扱説明書/OWNER'S MANUAL/BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG
MODE D'EMPLOI/MANUALE DI ISTRUZIONI/MANUAL DEL USUARIO



はじめに

この度はIBANEZアコースティック・ギター・アンプTA225をお買い求め頂きまして、誠にありがとうございます。本製品の機能を十分に活用して頂くために、ご使用前に必ず本取扱説明書をよくお読みください。また、本書は大切に保管してください。

特徴

TA225はアンプ・ヘッド部に25Wのステレオ出力、スピーカー部にIBANEZオリジナル10インチ・ウーファとツイータを2セット搭載しています。プリアンプはマイク、ギター、AUXを独立して装備し、マイク・プリアンプにはベース、トレブルの2バンドEQ、ギター・プリアンプにはベース、トレブル、それにポイントが可変可能なパラメトリックEQが採用され、幅広い音作りが可能です。また、スイッチでON/OFFできるコーラス・エフェクトはスピード、デプスがコントロールでき、さらにレベルを調整できるリバーブも内蔵されており、サウンドに深みを与えることができます。

使用上のご注意

- 落下等の衝撃を与えたり、乱暴な取り扱いには避けてください。
- 安定した場所に設置してください。設置の仕方、場所、会場等によって音色が異なって聞こえる場合があります。
- ご使用にならない時は、電源をオフにして保管してください。また、長期間ご使用にならない場合は、電源コンセントを抜いて保管してください。
- 直射日光の当る場所、極端な温度や湿度環境等のご使用、保管はお避けください。
- ギター・シールド・ケーブル、外部に接続されたエフェクター等のケーブルの接続、取り外しはボリュームを0にするか、電源スイッチを切ってから行ってください。プラグの抜き差しをする際のノイズは本製品に深刻なダメージを与える場合がありますので、ご注意ください。

Foreword

Thank you for purchasing the Ibanez TA225 acoustic guitar amplifier. Read this manual thoroughly prior to using your amplifier in order to get the most out of the functions available. Ensure that this manual is also stored in a safe place.

Features

The TA225 amplifier provides 25W of stereo output and is equipped with twin 10-inch Ibanez original woofer-and-tweeter speakers. The amplifier provides independent pre-amps for microphone, guitar, and AUX. The microphone pre-amp provides a 2-band (bass and treble) equalizer, while the guitar pre-amp offers bass, treble, and variable parametric EQ that enables production of a wide range of different sounds. Moreover, the speed and depth of the chorus effect (turned ON/OFF by switch) can be controlled. The TA225 is also equipped with a built-in adjustable-level reverb function to bring out the depth of sound.

Precautions During Use

- Do not subject the amplifier to shocks by dropping or rough handling.
- Install the amplifier in a stable location. The amplifier will sound differently depending on the method, location or venue of installation.
- Ensure that the power supply is switched OFF when the amplifier is not in use. Also remove the power cable from the power supply socket when the amplifier is not to be used for an extended period of time.
- Do not use or store the amplifier in locations where it is subject to direct sunlight or in environments that experience dramatic fluctuations in temperature and humidity levels.
- Reduce the volume to "0" or switch OFF the power supply when connecting the guitar shielded cable, the microphone cable, and cables connected to external units, such as the effects. Note that the noise generated when plugs are inserted or removed may cause severe damage to the equipment.

Vorwort

Herzlichen Glückwunsch zu Ihrem neuen akustischen Gitarrenverstärker Ibanez TA225. Bitte lesen Sie diese Anleitung für optimale Nutzung aller Funktionen vor der Inbetriebnahme des Verstärkers aufmerksam durch. Bewahren Sie die Anleitung dann für späteres Nachschlagen an einem sicheren Platz auf.

Merkmale

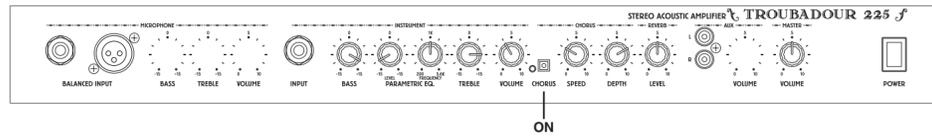
Der TA225 liefert eine 25 W Stereo-Ausgangsleistung und ist mit zwei 10-Zoll Ibanez-Lautsprechern mit Hochtonern ausgestattet. Der Verstärker bietet separate Vorverstärker für ein Mikrofon, eine E-Gitarre und ein Zusatzsignal (AUX). Der Mikrofonvorverstärker ist mit einer Zweiband-Klangregelung (Tiefen und Höhen) ausgestattet. Der Gitarren-Vorverstärker hingegen bietet einen Bass- und Treble-Regler, sowie einen durchstimmbaren Mitten-EQ, mit dem sich unterschiedliche Sounds erzielen lassen. Die Geschwindigkeit und Intensität des Chorus-Effekts (mit An/Aus-Schalter) sind einstellbar. Der TA225 ist mit einer einstellbaren Hallfunktion ausgestattet, mit der Sie dem Klang Räumlichkeit hinzufügen können.

Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für den Betrieb

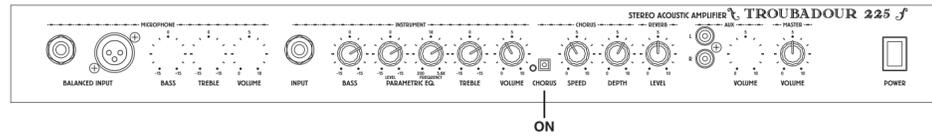
- Den Verstärker vor starken Stößen bewahren, nicht auf den Boden fallen lassen usw.
- Den Verstärker auf einer stabilen Fläche aufstellen. Stellfläche, Einbauplatz und -methode haben Einfluss auf den Klang.
- Darauf achten, die Netzversorgung auszuschalten, wenn der Verstärker nicht verwendet wird. Bei länger ausgeschaltetem Verstärker den Netzstecker abziehen.
- Den Verstärker nicht an Plätzen lagern oder betreiben, an denen das Gerät direkter Sonnenbestrahlung oder starken Temperaturen und Luftfeuchtigkeitsschwankungen ausgesetzt ist.
- Vor dem Anschluss des Gitarren-, des Mikrofonkabels, oder sonstiger externer Anschlusskabel die Lautstärke auf "0" stellen oder die Netzversorgung ausschalten. Andernfalls kann das laute Brummen beim Anschließen oder Abziehen der Stecker ernsthafte Schäden am Verstärker verursachen.

SAMPLE SETTINGS

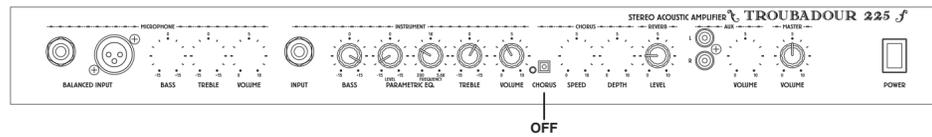
STRUM



ARPEGGIO



TIGHT CUTTING



SPECIFICATIONS

- OUTPUT POWER : 25W+25W @ 1kHz/8ohms
- INPUT IMPEDANCE : 4Mohms
- CONTROLS :
 - MICROPHONE SECTION
 - BASS ±15dB (100Hz)
 - TREBLE ±15dB (10kHz)
 - VOLUME
 - INSTRUMENT SECTION
 - BASS ±15dB (40Hz)
 - PARAMETRIC EQ
 - LEVEL ±15dB
 - FREQUENCY 200Hz-5.6kHz
 - TREBLE ±15dB (5.6kHz)
 - VOLUME
 - CHORUS
 - SPEED
 - DEPTH
 - REVERB
 - LEVEL
 - AUX SECTION
 - VOLUME
 - MASTER SECTION
 - VOLUME
- SWITCHES :
 - CHORUS ON/OFF
 - POWER ON/OFF
- JACKS :
 - BALANCED INPUT (1/4" PHONE)
 - BALANCED INPUT (XLR)
 - INSTRUMENT INPUT
 - AUX INPUT RCA STEREO
 - EFFECTS LOOP
 - EFFECTS SEND
 - EFFECTS RETURN
 - LINE OUT (STEREO)
 - FOOT SW.
- SPEAKER UNIT :
 - POWER JAM PJ1008 × 2pcs. 40W (60W MAX.)
 - POWER JAM PJ-TWEETER × 2pcs. 20W (40W MAX.)
- DIMENSIONS :
 - TA225 490mm (H) × 630mm (W) × 260mm (D)
- WEIGHT :
 - TA225 21Kg



Model No : TA225

The aforementioned equipment fully conforms to the protection requirements of the following EC Council Directives.

89/336/EEC : ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY
73/23/EEC : LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE

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Introduzione

Grazie per aver acquistato l'amplificatore per chitarra acustica Ibanez TA225. Leggere attentamente questo manuale prima di usare l'amplificatore per ottenere il massimo dalle funzioni disponibili. Assicurarsi inoltre di conservare questo manuale in un posto sicuro.

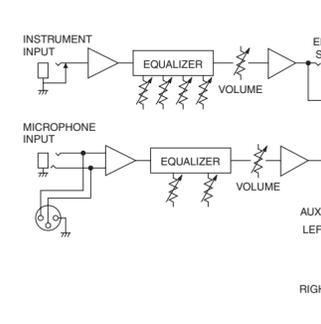
Caratteristiche

L'amplificatore TA225 offre un'uscita stereo di 25 watt ed è dotato di due diffusori woofer da 10 pollici, originali Ibanez, e di altoparlanti tweeter. L'amplificatore fornisce preamplificazioni indipendenti per microfono, chitarra e AUX. La preamplificazione microfono fornisce un equalizzatore a 2 bande (bassi e acuti), mentre la preamplificazione chitarra offre bassi, alti ed equalizzatore parametrico variabile che consente di produrre una vasta gamma di suoni. Inoltre la velocità e la profondità dell'effetto chorus (attivato/disattivato tramite interruttore) può essere controllata. Il TA225 è inoltre dotato di una funzione di riverbero regolabile incorporata per far risaltare la profondità del suono.

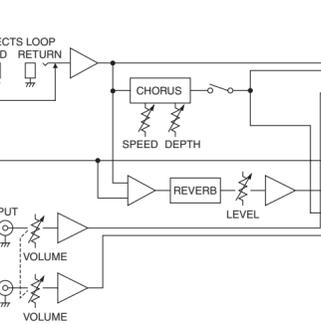
Precauzioni durante l'uso

- Non esporre l'amplificatore ad urti lasciandolo cadere o trattandolo in modo brusco.
- Installare l'amplificatore in un luogo stabile. L'amplificatore emette un suono diverso a seconda del metodo, del luogo e dell'ambiente di installazione.
- Assicurarsi di spegnere l'amplificatore quando non se ne fa uso. Inoltre scollegare il cavo di alimentazione dalla presa di corrente quando non si usa l'amplificatore per un lungo periodo.
- Non usare o depositare l'amplificatore in luoghi in cui sia esposto a luce solare diretta o in ambienti soggetti a notevoli sbalzi di temperatura e livello di umidità.
- Ridurre il volume a «0» o spegnere l'amplificatore quando si collega il cavo schermato chitarra, il cavo microfono e i cavi collegati ad unità esterne, come quelle per gli effetti. Note che il rumore generato quando le spine sono inserite o rimosse può causare seri danni all'apparecchio.

ブロック図



Block Diagram



Blockdiagramm

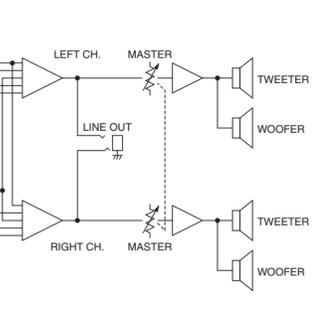


Schéma fonctionnel



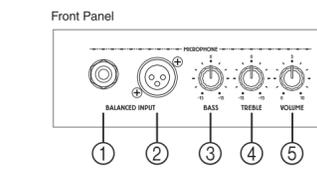
Diagrama de bloques



Diagramma a blocchi



各部の名称と働き



1. **BALANCED INPUT**
フォン・ジャック
標準1/4"ステレオ・ジャックの入力端子です。ステレオ・フォン・プラグのバランス・アウトを受けることができます。また、モノラル・フォン・プラグのアンプバランス・アウトを受けることもできます。バランス入力の場合、アンプバランス入力よりもノイズを拾いにくい特徴があります。

2. **BALANCED INPUT XLR**
ジャック
XLRのバランス入力端子です。XLRタイプのプラグを使用できます。1-GND、2-COLD、3-HOTです。コンデンサ・マイクのような、ファントム電源が必要なマイク用フォンはご使用いたしません。
3. **BASS**
コントロール
シェルビング・タイプのイコライザーで、100Hz以下の帯域を±15dBのレベルまでブーストまたはカットできます。
4. **TREBLE**
コントロール
シェルビング・タイプのイコライザーで、10kHz以上の帯域を±15dBのレベルまでブーストまたはカットできます。
5. **VOLUME**
コントロール
ギター・アンプの入出力レベルをコントロールできます。歪んだり、ハウリングしないレベルで調節してください。
6. **INSTRUMENT INPUT**
ジャック
標準1/4"ジャックの入力端子です。ギターからシールド・ギター・ケーブルを用いて接続してください。

7. **BASS**
コントロール
ピーキング・タイプのイコライザーで、40Hzの帯域を±15dBのレベルまでブーストまたはカットできます。
8. **PARAMETRIC EQ LEVEL**
コントロール
FREQUENCYコントロール(9)で決定した周波数帯を±15dBのレベルまでブースト、またはカットできます。
9. **PARAMETRIC EQ FREQUENCY**
コントロール
LEVELコントロール(8)で可変する周波数帯域を200Hz〜5.6kHzの範囲でコントロールできます。
10. **TREBLE**
コントロール
シェルビング・タイプのイコライザーで、5.6kHz以上の帯域を±15dBのレベルまでブーストまたはカットできます。
11. **VOLUME**
コントロール
ギター・アンプの入出力レベルをコントロールできます。歪んだり、ハウリングしないレベルで調節してください。
12. **CHORUS**
スイッチ
コーラス・エフェクトのオン/オフの切り替えができます。ギターの出力が大きすぎると、コーラス回路で歪んでしまう場合がありますので、その場合はギターのボリュームを下げてください。
FOOT SWジャック(23)にフットスイッチが接続されている場合にこのスイッチは動作しません。

13. **SPEED**
コントロール
コーラス・エフェクトのうねりのスピードをコントロールできます。右に回すに従って、スピードが速くなります。
14. **DEPTH**
コントロール
コーラス・エフェクトのうねりの深さをコントロールできます。右に回すに従って、効果が深くなります。
15. **REVERB**
LEVEL
コントロール
リバーブのかけり具合を調節する事ができます。リバーブをかけたとき、音に自然な喪失感がかかります。
16. **AUX INPUT**
ジャック
CD等の外部機器の入力が可能なRCAタイプ・ステレオ外部入力端子です。
17. **AUX VOLUME**
コントロール
CD等の外部機器の出力レベルをコントロールします。
18. **MASTER VOLUME**
コントロール
アンプの出力レベルをコントロールします。出力が25W／チャンネル以上になるとパワーアンプが歪み始め音質が変化しますのでこのコントロールで調整してください。

19. **POWER**
スイッチ
電源のオン/オフを行うスイッチです。電源オンでオレジン色に点灯します。アンプをご使用にならない時はオフにしてください。
20. **EFFECTS LOOP SEND**
ジャック
外部機器に信号を送るエフェクト・センド端子です。*EFFECTS LOOPはINSTRUMENTセクションにのみ有効です。
21. **EFFECTS LOOP RETURN**
ジャック
外部機器からの信号を受けるエフェクト・リターン端子です。*EFFECTS LOOPはINSTRUMENTセクションにのみ有効です。
22. **LINE OUT**
ジャック
標準1/4"ジャックのステレオ出力端子です。MICROPHONE、INSTRUMENT、AUXセクションをミックスした信号がステレオで出力されます。ステレオ・プラグからモノラル・プラグが2本に分岐している「Y-ケーブル」を使用してください。LINE OUT信号の出力レベルは各セクションのVOLUMEで調整します。
*MASTER VOLUMEはLINE OUTのレベルに影響しません。
23. **FOOT SW**
ジャック
外部フットスイッチを接続する端子です。フットスイッチを接続すると内蔵コーラスのオン/オフを切り替える事が可能です。フットスイッチはラッチ・タイプを使用してください。
24. **FUSE**
ホルダー
ヒューズが切れた場合内部に重大な故障が発生している可能性がありますのでヒューズを交換する前に販売店に御相談ください。
25. **AC IN**
付属のACケーブルを接続する端子です。パネルに表示してある入力電圧以外の電圧では絶対使用しないでください。

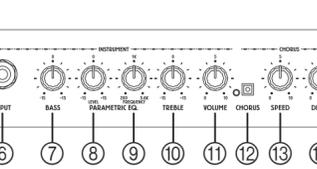


故障かな？と思ったら

- 電源が入らない
 - 電源ケーブルは正しく接続されていますか？
 - 他のコンセントに接続しても電源が入りませんか？
- 電源は入るが、音が出ない
 - ギター、マイク用フォン、または外部機器が正しく接続されていますか？
 - ギターまたはマイク用フォンとアンプ間のエフェクターを外しても音が出ませんか？
 - シールド・ケーブルを変えても音が出ませんか？
 - ギターのボリュームが0になっていませんか？
 - ギターまたはマイク用フォンのスイッチはオンになっていますか？
 - ギターに電池は入っていますか？電池は正常ですか？
 - 他のギターまたはマイク用フォンを使っても音が出ませんか？
 - アンプのボリュームが0になっていませんか？
- ノイズが出る
 - 周辺のもの共共振して震えたり、ぶつかったりして音を出していませんか？
 - シールド・ケーブルのブラグ・カバーがゆるんでいませんか？
 - ギターの弦高は、低すぎたりせず、正しく調整されていますか？
 - マイクをアンプバランスとして使用していませんか？その場合はノイズが乗りやすくなっています。
 - 他のギター、エフェクター、ケーブルを使用してもノイズが出ますか？

故障などの場合
この製品は、厳密に検査を終えた上で出荷されておりませう。故障かな？と思ったら、お手数ですが上記の項目をぜひご確認ください。万一使用中に異常が発生した場合は、お買い上げになった販売店にお尋ねください。また、修理をご依頼の際は、すみやかに修理を行えるよう、どのような症状がどのような場合に起こるかを詳しくお伝えくださいますようお願い申し上げます。

Name and Function of Each Part



1. **Balanced Input Jack**
This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. This input can receive the balanced signal from stereo phone plug. It can also receive the unbalanced signal from monaural phone plug. It is a feature of the balanced circuit that is harder to pick up any noise than unbalanced circuit.

2. **Balanced Input XLR**
This is the balanced input terminal with XLR jack. This allows the use of XLR type plugs. 1 is GND, 2 is COLD and 3 is HOT. Microphones requiring phantom power supply, such as condenser microphones, can not be used.
3. **Bass Control**
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band below 100Hz by up to ±15dB.
4. **Treble Control**
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
5. **Volume Control**
This controls the output level of the microphone pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
6. **Instrument Input Jack**
This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. Connect from the guitar using a shielded guitar cable.
7. **Bass Control**
This is a peaking-type equalizer. This equalizer can boost or cut the 40Hz band by up to ±15dB.
8. **Parametric EQ: Level Control**
Use this control to boost or cut the selected frequency band (see 9 below) by up to ±15dB.
9. **Parametric EQ: Frequency Control**
Use this control to select the frequency band whose level you want to adjust using the Parametric-EQ level control (see 8 above). You can select a frequency from 200Hz to 5.6kHz.

10. **Treble Control**
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
11. **Volume Control**
This controls the output level of the guitar pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
12. **Chorus Switch**
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
13. **Chorus Switch**
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
Note that this switch does not function if you have connected a footswitch to the FOOT SW jack (see 23 below).
14. **Speed Control**
This controls the ripple speed of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the speed.
15. **Depth Control**
This controls the ripple depth of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the depth.
16. **Reverb Level Control**
This control adjusts the reverb level. Use of reverb adds a natural depth to the sound.
17. **AUX Input Jack**
This is an RCA-type stereo input jack. This jack accepts input from an external audio device (CD player, etc.).
18. **AUX Volume Control**
This controls the output level of the signal from the external audio device.
19. **Power Switch**
Use this switch to turn the power ON or OFF. The lamp lights up orange when power is ON. Be sure to turn this switch OFF when the amplifier is not in use.

20. **Effects Loop Send Jack**
Sends the audio signal to an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section only.
21. **Effects Loop Return Jack**
Receives signal from an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section.
22. **Line Out Jack**
This is a standard 1/4" stereo output jack. This jack puts a stereo mix of the signals from the microphone, instrument, and AUX sections. (Please use a Y-cable to divide the signal into two monaural lines.) You can control the level by adjusting the three section-specific volume controls as necessary. (Note that the master volume control has no effect on this level.)
23. **FOOT SW Jack**
Connects to an external footswitch. You can use the footswitch to switch the chorus effect ON and OFF. Please use a latch-type footswitch.
24. **Fuse Holder**
Blowing out of the fuse may indicate a significant problem within the amplifier. Please consult your dealer before replacing the fuse.
25. **AC IN**
Connects to the AC power cable that came with the amplifier. Be sure that the input power you are using matches the power rating indicated on the amplifier's panel. (Never try to connect up to an incorrect power voltage.)

This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. This input can receive the balanced signal from stereo phone plug. It can also receive the unbalanced signal from monaural phone plug. It is a feature of the balanced circuit that is harder to pick up any noise than unbalanced circuit.
This is the balanced input terminal with XLR jack. This allows the use of XLR type plugs. 1 is GND, 2 is COLD and 3 is HOT. Microphones requiring phantom power supply, such as condenser microphones, can not be used.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band below 100Hz by up to ±15dB.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the microphone pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. Connect from the guitar using a shielded guitar cable.
This is a peaking-type equalizer. This equalizer can boost or cut the 40Hz band by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to boost or cut the selected frequency band (see 9 below) by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to select the frequency band whose level you want to adjust using the Parametric-EQ level control (see 8 above). You can select a frequency from 200Hz to 5.6kHz.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the guitar pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
Note that this switch does not function if you have connected a footswitch to the FOOT SW jack (see 23 below).
This controls the ripple speed of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the speed.
This controls the ripple depth of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the depth.
This control adjusts the reverb level. Use of reverb adds a natural depth to the sound.
This is an RCA-type stereo input jack. This jack accepts input from an external audio device (CD player, etc.).
This controls the output level of the signal from the external audio device.
Use this switch to turn the power ON or OFF. The lamp lights up orange when power is ON. Be sure to turn this switch OFF when the amplifier is not in use.
Sends the audio signal to an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section only.
Receives signal from an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section.
This is a standard 1/4" stereo output jack. This jack puts a stereo mix of the signals from the microphone, instrument, and AUX sections. (Please use a Y-cable to divide the signal into two monaural lines.) You can control the level by adjusting the three section-specific volume controls as necessary. (Note that the master volume control has no effect on this level.)
Connects to an external footswitch. You can use the footswitch to switch the chorus effect ON and OFF. Please use a latch-type footswitch.
Blowing out of the fuse may indicate a significant problem within the amplifier. Please consult your dealer before replacing the fuse.
Connects to the AC power cable that came with the amplifier. Be sure that the input power you are using matches the power rating indicated on the amplifier's panel. (Never try to connect up to an incorrect power voltage.)

This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. This input can receive the balanced signal from stereo phone plug. It can also receive the unbalanced signal from monaural phone plug. It is a feature of the balanced circuit that is harder to pick up any noise than unbalanced circuit.
This is the balanced input terminal with XLR jack. This allows the use of XLR type plugs. 1 is GND, 2 is COLD and 3 is HOT. Microphones requiring phantom power supply, such as condenser microphones, can not be used.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band below 100Hz by up to ±15dB.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the microphone pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. Connect from the guitar using a shielded guitar cable.
This is a peaking-type equalizer. This equalizer can boost or cut the 40Hz band by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to boost or cut the selected frequency band (see 9 below) by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to select the frequency band whose level you want to adjust using the Parametric-EQ level control (see 8 above). You can select a frequency from 200Hz to 5.6kHz.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the guitar pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
Note that this switch does not function if you have connected a footswitch to the FOOT SW jack (see 23 below).
This controls the ripple speed of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the speed.
This controls the ripple depth of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the depth.
This control adjusts the reverb level. Use of reverb adds a natural depth to the sound.
This is an RCA-type stereo input jack. This jack accepts input from an external audio device (CD player, etc.).
This controls the output level of the signal from the external audio device.
Use this switch to turn the power ON or OFF. The lamp lights up orange when power is ON. Be sure to turn this switch OFF when the amplifier is not in use.
Sends the audio signal to an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section only.
Receives signal from an external device.
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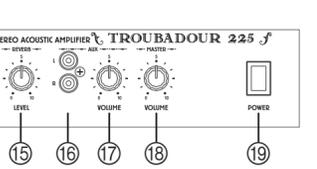
Troubleshooting

- The power supply cannot be switched ON.
 - Check that the power cable has been connected correctly.
 - Try plugging it into a different power supply socket and see if the same problem occurs.
- The power supply can be turned ON, but no sound is produced.
 - Check that the guitar, microphone, and external devices have been connected correctly.
 - Remove the effects between the guitar and the amplifier and check to see if no sound is produced.
 - Replace the shielded cable and check to see if no sound is produced.
 - Check to see if the volume on the guitar is set to "0".
 - Check to see if the guitar or microphone switch has been turned ON.
 - Check to see if there are batteries in the guitar. If there are, check that they are OK.
 - Use a different guitar and see if no sound is produced.
 - Check to see if the volume on the amp is set to "0".
- Noise is produced
 - Check to see if anything in the immediate vicinity is resonating or banging against the amplifier to produce the noise.
 - Check to see if the plug cover on the shielded cable is loose.
 - Check that the string action (distance between strings and frets) is correctly adjusted (not too low).
 - Check to see if the guitar batteries are depleted.
 - Is the microphone used as unbalanced? If so, noise occurs easily.
 - Use another guitar, microphone, effects and cable to see if the same noise is produced.

In the case of defects

This product has passed exhaustive inspections before being shipped from the factory. Ensure that the above procedures are carried out when a problem is thought to exist. Contact your dealer in the unlikely event that an abnormality occurs during use. Also, ensure that the symptoms of the problem are explained in detail when requesting repairs in order to facilitate swift handling.

Bezeichnungen und Funktion der Teile



1. **Symmetrische Eingangsbuchse**
Diese Buchse dient zum Anschluss von 1/4-Zoll-Klinken. Die elektrische Gitarre mit einem abgeschirmten Klinkenkabel an diese Buchse anschließen. Hier kann auch das unsymmetrische Signal von einem Mono-Cinchstecker angeschlossen werden. Ein Merkmal dieser symmetrischen Schaltung ist, dass weniger Empfindlichkeit gegen Rauschen besteht als bei unsymmetrischen Schaltungen.
2. **Symmetrischer XLR-Eingang**
Dies ist ein als XLR-Buchse ausgelegter symmetrischer Eingang. Dadurch wird die Verwendung von XLR-Steckern möglich. 1 ist GND, 2 ist COLD und 3 ist HOT. Mikrofone, die Phantomspannung erfordern, z.B. Kondensatormikrofone, können nicht verwendet werden.
3. **Bassregler**
Mit diesem Regler können Sie die Frequenzen unterhalb 100Hz um ±15dB anheben oder absenken.
4. **Höhenregler**
Mit diesem Regler können Sie die Frequenzen oberhalb 10kHz um ±15dB anheben oder absenken.

5. **Lautstärkereglr**
Dieser Regler bestimmt den Pegel des Mikrofon-Vorverstärkers. Auf einen Pegel einstellen, bei dem der Klang nicht verzerrt und keine Rückkopplung auftritt.
6. **Instrument-Eingangsbuchse**
Dies ist die Eingangsbuchse für handelsübliche 1/4-Zoll-Klinken. Schließen Sie hier das abgeschirmte Gitarrenkabel an.
7. **Bassregler**
Hierbei handelt es sich um einen Glockenfilter, mit dem das 40Hz-Band um ±15dB angehoben oder abgesenkt werden kann.
8. **Pegel des parametrischen EQs**
Mit diesem Regler kann die gewählte Frequenz (siehe 9) um ±15dB angehoben oder abgesenkt werden.
9. **Frequenz des parametrischen EQs**
Wählen Sie hiermit die Frequenz, deren Pegel Sie mit dem EQ-Pegelregler (siehe 8) einstellen möchten. Die Frequenz ist im Bereich 200Hz bis 5,6kHz durchstimmbar.

10. **Höhenregler**
Hierbei handelt es sich um ein Filter, mit dem die Frequenzen oberhalb 5,6kHz um ±15dB angehoben oder abgesenkt werden können.
11. **Lautstärke-Regler**
Dieser Regler kontrolliert den Ausgang des Gitarren-Vorverstärkers. Stellen Sie diesen Regler so ein, dass das Signal nicht verzerrt bzw. dass es nicht zu Rückkopplung kommt.
12. **Chorus-Schalter**
Dies ist der Ein/Aus-Schalter für den Chorus-Effekt. Verzerrung tritt in der Chorus-Schaltung auf, wenn die Gitarrenlautstärke zu hoch eingestellt ist. Die Gitarrenlautstärke in diesem Fall niedriger stellen.
Dieser Schalter ist nicht belegt, wenn Sie einen Fußtaster an die FOOT SW-Buchse (siehe 23 unten) angeschlossen haben.
13. **Geschwindigkeitsregler**
Steuert die Modulationsgeschwindigkeit des Chorus-Effekts. Diesen Regler nach rechts drehen, um die Geschwindigkeit zu erhöhen.
14. **Intensitätsregler**
Hiermit kann die Modulationsintensität des Chorus-Effekts eingestellt werden. Drehen Sie ihn nach rechts, um die Intensität zu erhöhen.
15. **Hallepegelregler**
Hiermit kann die Lautstärke des Halleffektes eingestellt werden. Hall verleiht dem Klang mehr Tiefe.
16. **AUX-Eingangsbuchse**
Diese Stereo-RCA-Buchse kann eine externe Signalquelle (CD-Spieler usw.) angeschlossen werden.
17. **AUX-Pegelregler**
Hiermit kann die Lautstärke der externen Signalquelle eingestellt werden.
18. **Master-Pegelregler**
Mit diesem Regler bestimmen Sie die allgemeine Lautstärke des Verstärkers. Bei einer Ausgangsleistung von mehr als 25W/Kanal kann es zu Verzerrung kommen. Reduzieren Sie die Lautstärke dann entsprechen.
19. **Netzschalter**
Dieser Schalter dient zum Ein- und Ausschalten der Netzversorgung. Die Diode leuchtet orange, wenn der Verstärker eingeschaltet ist. Darauf achten, dass dieser Schalter auf OFF gestellt ist, wenn der Verstärker nicht verwendet wird.
20. **Send-Buchse der Effektschleife**
Über diese Buchse wird das Audiosignal zu einem externen Effektegerät übertragen.
* Die Effektschleife ist nur für die Instrumentsektion belegt.
21. **Return-Buchse der Effektschleife**
Über diese Buchse wird das Ausgangssignal eines externen Effektegerätes empfangen.
* Die Effektschleife ist nur für die Instrumentsektion belegt.
22. **Line-Ausgang**
Hierbei handelt es sich um eine 1/4-Zoll Stereo-Klinkenbuchse, an welcher die Mischung des Mikrofon-, Gitarren- und AUX-Signals anliegt. (Verwenden Sie im Bedarfsfälle ein Y-Kabel, um zwei Mono-Klinken nach außen zu führen.) Die Lautstärke dieser drei Sektionen kann mit den betreffenden Pegelreglern eingestellt werden. (Die Einstellung des Master-Pegelreglers hat keinen Einfluss auf das hier anliegende Signal.)

23. **FOOT SW-Buchse**
Hier kann ein optionaler Fußtaster angeschlossen werden, mit dem sich der Chorus-Effekt ein- und ausschalten läßt. Verwenden Sie bitte nur einen An/Aus-Schaltertyp.
24. **Sicherungshalter**
Das Durchbrennen der Sicherung weist auf einen gravierenden Mangel des Verstärkers hin. Wenden Sie sich also vor Auswechseln der Sicherung an Ihren Händler.
25. **AC IN**
Hier muss das beliegende Netzkabel angeschlossen werden. Verbinden Sie dessen anderes Ende mit einer Steckdose, die den Angaben auf dem Typenschild entspricht. (Schließen Sie den Verstärker niemals an eine ungeeignete Steckdose an.)

This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. This input can receive the balanced signal from stereo phone plug. It can also receive the unbalanced signal from monaural phone plug. It is a feature of the balanced circuit that is harder to pick up any noise than unbalanced circuit.
This is the balanced input terminal with XLR jack. This allows the use of XLR type plugs. 1 is GND, 2 is COLD and 3 is HOT. Microphones requiring phantom power supply, such as condenser microphones, can not be used.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band below 100Hz by up to ±15dB.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the microphone pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. Connect from the guitar using a shielded guitar cable.
This is a peaking-type equalizer. This equalizer can boost or cut the 40Hz band by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to boost or cut the selected frequency band (see 9 below) by up to ±15dB.
Use this control to select the frequency band whose level you want to adjust using the Parametric-EQ level control (see 8 above). You can select a frequency from 200Hz to 5.6kHz.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the guitar pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
Note that this switch does not function if you have connected a footswitch to the FOOT SW jack (see 23 below).
This controls the ripple speed of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the speed.
This controls the ripple depth of the chorus effect. Turn this control to the right to increase the depth.
This control adjusts the reverb level. Use of reverb adds a natural depth to the sound.
This is an RCA-type stereo input jack. This jack accepts input from an external audio device (CD player, etc.).
This controls the output level of the signal from the external audio device.
Use this switch to turn the power ON or OFF. The lamp lights up orange when power is ON. Be sure to turn this switch OFF when the amplifier is not in use.
Sends the audio signal to an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section only.
Receives signal from an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section.
This is a standard 1/4" stereo output jack. This jack puts a stereo mix of the signals from the microphone, instrument, and AUX sections. (Please use a Y-cable to divide the signal into two monaural lines.) You can control the level by adjusting the three section-specific volume controls as necessary. (Note that the master volume control has no effect on this level.)
Connects to an external footswitch. You can use the footswitch to switch the chorus effect ON and OFF. Please use a latch-type footswitch.
Blowing out of the fuse may indicate a significant problem within the amplifier. Please consult your dealer before replacing the fuse.
Connects to the AC power cable that came with the amplifier. Be sure that the input power you are using matches the power rating indicated on the amplifier's panel. (Never try to connect up to an incorrect power voltage.)

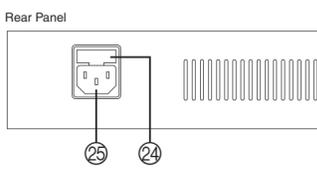
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This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±15dB.
This controls the output level of the guitar pre-amp. Adjust so that the sound is free of distortion and does not cause howling.
This is the ON/OFF switch for the chorus effect. Distortion occurs in the chorus circuit when the guitar output is too high. Turn down the guitar volume in this case.
Note that this switch does not function if you have connected a footswitch to the FOOT SW jack (see 23 below).
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This controls the output level of the signal from the external audio device.
Use this switch to turn the power ON or OFF. The lamp lights up orange when power is ON. Be sure to turn this switch OFF when the amplifier is not in use.
Sends the audio signal to an external device.
*The effects loop applies to the instrument section only.
Receives signal from an external device.
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This is a standard 1/4" stereo output jack. This jack puts a stereo mix of the signals from the microphone, instrument, and AUX sections. (Please use a Y-cable to divide the signal into two monaural lines.) You can control the level by adjusting the three section-specific volume controls as necessary. (Note that the master volume control has no effect on this level.)
Connects to an external footswitch. You can use the footswitch to switch the chorus effect ON and OFF. Please use a latch-type footswitch.
Blowing out of the fuse may indicate a significant problem within the amplifier. Please consult your dealer before replacing the fuse.
Connects to the AC power cable that came with the amplifier. Be sure that the input power you are using matches the power rating indicated on the amplifier's panel. (Never try to connect up to an incorrect power voltage.)

In the case of defects
This product was produced within the framework of quality control before delivery. Ensure that the above procedures are carried out when a problem is thought to exist. Contact your dealer in the unlikely event that an abnormality occurs during use. Also, ensure that the symptoms of the problem are explained in detail when requesting repairs in order to facilitate swift handling.
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Noms et fonctions des différentes parties



1. **Prise d'entrée symétrique**
Prise d'entrée des fiches de 1/4" normalisées. Elle peut recevoir le signal symétrique d'une fiche stéréo. Elle peut aussi recevoir le signal asymétrique d'une fiche monophonique. Un circuit symétrique a par caractéristique de capter plus difficilement un bruit quelconque qu'un circuit asymétrique.
2. **Prise d'entrée symétrique XLR**
Prise d'entrée symétrique de type XLR. Elle permet l'utilisation de fiches de type XLR. 1 correspond à GND (masse), 2 à COLD (froid) et 3 à HOT (chaud). Les microphones nécessitant une alimentation fantôme comme les microphones à condensateur ne peuvent pas être utilisés.

3. **Commande Bass**
Il s'agit d'un égaliseur en plateau. Il permet d'accentuer ou d'atténuer la bande de fréquences inférieures à 100Hz d'une valeur allant jusqu'à ±15dB.
4. **Commande Treble**
Il s'agit d'un égaliseur en plateau. Il permet d'accentuer ou d'atténuer la bande de fréquences supérieures à 10kHz d'une valeur allant jusqu'à ±15dB.
5. **Commande Volume**
C'est la commande du niveau de sortie de la section préampli du microphone. Réglez cette commande à un niveau permettant d'éviter la distortion ou un effet Larsen.
6. **Entrée pour instrument**
Prise d'entrée des fiches 1/4" normalisées. La guitare électrique se raccorde à cette prise à l'aide d'un câble pour guitare blindé.
7. **Commande Bass**
Egaliseur en cloche. Cette commande permet d'accentuer ou d'atténuer la bande de fréquences inférieures à 40 Hz d'une valeur allant jusqu'à ±15 dB.
8. **Commandé de niveau de l'égaliseur paramétrique**
Cette commande permet d'accentuer ou d'atténuer la bande de fréquence choisie (voyez le point 9, ci-dessous) d'une valeur allant jusqu'à ±15 dB.
9. **Commande de fréquence de l'égaliseur paramétrique**
Celle commande permet de sélectionner la bande de fréquence dont vous souhaitez ajuster le niveau avec la commande de niveau de l'égaliseur paramétrique (voyez le point 8, ci-dessous). Vous pouvez choisir une fréquence sur une plage allant de 200Hz à 5,6kHz.

10. **Commande Treble**
Egaliseur en cloche. Cette commande permet d'accentuer ou d'atténuer la bande passante au-delà de 5,6kHz d'une valeur allant jusqu'à ±15 dB.
11. **Commande de volume**
Cette commande détermine le niveau de sortie du préampli de guitare. Réglez-la de sorte à ce qu'il n'y ait pas de distortion ni d'effet Larsen.

12. **Commutateur Chorus**
Ce commutateur permet de couper/d'activer l'effet Chorus. Il y a risque de distortion dans le circuit Chorus si le niveau de sortie de la guitare est trop élevé. Diminuez alors le volume de la guitare. Notez que ce commutateur ne fonctionne pas si vous avez branché un commutateur au pied à la prise FOOT SW (voyez le point 23, ci-dessous).
13. **Commande de la vitesse**
Celle commande détermine la vitesse d'ondulation de l'effet Chorus. Tournez la commande vers la droite pour augmenter la vitesse.
14. **Commande d'intensité**
Celle commande détermine l'intensité d'ondulation de l'effet Chorus. Tournez la commande vers la droite pour accroître l'intensité.

15. **Commande de niveau de réverbération**
Celle commande détermine le niveau de réverbération. La réverbération confère une profondeur naturelle au son.
16. **Toma de entrada AUX**
Es una toma de entrada estereofónica de tipo RCA. Esta toma admite la entrada de un dispositivo audio externo (reproductor de CD, etc.)
17. **Entrée AUX**
Il s'agit d'une entrée stéréo de type RCA/Cinch. Cette entrée peut être reliée à un appareil audio externe (lecteur CD, etc.).
18. **Commande de volume AUX**
Celle commande règle le niveau de sortie du signal venant de l'appareil audio externe.
19. **Commande de volume Master**
Celle commande détermine le niveau de sortie de l'amplificateur. Notez qu'il peut y avoir distortion et dégradation du son à des niveaux de sortie excédant 25W/canal. Réglez donc la commande de sorte à éviter toute distortion.
20. **Prise d'envoi pour boucle d'effet**
Envoie le signal audio à un appareil externe.
*La boucle d'effet ne s'applique qu'à la section instrument.
21. **Prise de retour pour boucle d'effet**
Reçoit le signal d'un appareil externe.
*La boucle d'effet ne s'applique qu'à la section instrument.
22. **Sortie ligne**
Cette sortie accueille des jacks 1/4" stéréo normalisés. Elle transmet un mixage stéréo des signaux venant des sections microphone, instrument et AUX. (Veuillez utiliser un câble en Y pour diviser le signal en deux voies mono.) Vous pouvez contrôler le niveau en réglant les commandes de volume spécifiques des trois sections. (La commande de volume Master reste sans effet à ce niveau-ci).
23. **Prise FOOT SW**
Permet de brancher un commutateur au pied externe. Vous pouvez servir de ce commutateur au pied pour activer et couper l'effet Chorus. Choisissez un commutateur au pied de type aluminium/éteint.

24. **Support de fusible**
Un fusible qui saute révèle un problème important au niveau de l'amplificateur. Veuillez consulter votre revendeur avant de remplacer le fusible.
25. **AC IN**
Il faut brancher le cordon d'alimentation secteur fourni avec l'amplificateur. Vérifiez que la tension utilisée correspond bien à la tension préconisée en face arrière de l'amplificateur. (N'essayez jamais d'utiliser une tension différente.)

Dépannage

- Impossible de mettre l'appareil sous tension
 - Vérifiez si le câble d'alimentation est raccordé correctement.
 - Essayez de le brancher sur une autre prise secteur pour voir si le même problème se reproduit.
- L'appareil se met sous tension mais pas de son
 - Vérifiez si la guitare, le microphone et les appareils externes sont raccordés correctement.
 - Enlevez les effets entre la guitare et l'amplificateur pour voir si le son signal passe.
 - Remplacez le câble blindé pour voir si le signal passe.
 - Vérifiez si le volume de la guitare est bien ouvert.
 - Vérifiez si la guitare et le microphone sont bien en fonction.
 - Vérifiez si des piles sont en place dans la guitare. Si c'est le cas, vérifiez si elles sont en bon état.
 - Utilisez une autre guitare pour tester.
 - Vérifiez si le volume de l'amplificateur est bien ouvert.
- Bruit
 - Vérifiez s'il n'y a rien à proximité qui résonne ou heurte l'amplificateur, produisant ce bruit.
 - Vérifiez si le cache de la fiche du câble blindé ne s'est pas détaché.
 - Vérifiez si l'action des cordes (distance entre les cordes et les frettes de la guitare) est réglée correctement (pas trop bas).
 - Vérifiez si les piles de la guitare ne sont pas usées.
 - Si le microphone est asymétrique, du bruit peut se produire facilement.
 - Utilisez une autre guitare, un autre microphone, un autre effet et un autre câble pour voir si le même bruit se produit.

En cas d'anomalies

Cet appareil a subi des inspections rigoureuses avant de quitter l'usine. Si vous pensez qu'un problème existe, n'oubliez pas d'effectuer les opérations indiquées ci-dessus. Dans le cas peu probable où il se produirait une anomalie pendant l'utilisation, consultez votre revendeur. Par ailleurs, si des réparations doivent être effectuées, veuillez à expliquer en détail les symptômes du problème de façon à permettre un diagnostic rapide et adéquat.

This is the input jack for standard 1/4" plug. This input can receive the balanced signal from stereo phone plug. It can also receive the unbalanced signal from monaural phone plug. It is a feature of the balanced circuit that is harder to pick up any noise than unbalanced circuit.
This is the balanced input terminal with XLR jack. This allows the use of XLR type plugs. 1 is GND, 2 is COLD and 3 is HOT. Microphones requiring phantom power supply, such as condenser microphones, can not be used.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band below 100Hz by up to ±15dB.
This is a shelving-type equalizer. You can use this to boost or cut the band above 10kHz by up to ±1