AAE 11-1 REVERB

User Guide

Reverb Return

Sets the reverb level (i.e. mixes the reverberated signal with the main signal. See *reverb drive* on the rear panel.

Gain

By increasing the input *gain*, sensitivity also increases and a preamp type of distortion gradually takes place.

Sensitivity

A small toggle switch. In the left position adds extra gain to the preamp. It can be useful when using passive instruments fitted with lower output single coil pick ups. With high pick ups such as humbuckers, more overdrive will result.

Volume

Master gain. By turning up the *volume* and reducing the *gain*, a different type of distortion will result i.e. output stage distortion where the single ended output tone will come in to effect.

A smooth, sustained type of warm distortion with plenty of string detail will result if both *gain, volume* are set somewhere around the middle (i.e. 12 o' clock) position, and the *sensitivity* set high.

Bright

This is part of the *gain* control. By pulling the *gain* knob, the treble is boosted. The lower the *gain* is set, the higher the treble boost is in relation to the total volume. Good results in treble definition and 'crunchy' type of distortion will result if the *bright* switch is pulled whilst the *gain* is set in the middle and the *sensitivity* is set high. When the *gain* is set at maximum, there is no boost of the treble by pulling the switch.

Equalization – Treble, Mid, Bass

These controls cover a much higher range of settings than other types of guitar EQUs, experimentation is necessary to achieve desired tone. A good starting point is to set all three in the middle position.

Mid Range Focus

This focuses the midrange *(mid)* control onto a slightly higher range i.e. presence, when in the down position. It's good for high distortion guitar solos when the amp drives Celestion type of speakers. Lower settings for the bass and treble controls are better suited for a satisfying output tone. In the up position a fuller more 'bassy' tone is generated and it will probably suit fender guitars and Jensen type speakers. In this

position the *mid* control covers both low and high midrange frequencies. The sound is also smoother, while in the down position it can sound sharp.

Rocker Switch

This is the standby switch, which is to be turned on one minute after the *mains* switch is turned on. The *mains* or *power switch* is situated in the rear bottom panel of the cabinet.

Rear Panel

Pentode/ultra-linear (UL) mode

Toggle switch. Up position is ultra-linear, down is pentode. **Do not leave this switch in the middle position.**

This is unique for a guitar amp because all guitar amps work in pentode mode. UL mode is normally used in hifi. It produces a much cleaner sound with more detail in the low mids and bass. The treble is not as sharp too. It may suit Jazz/country and western players.

Reverb Drive

Works in conjunction with *reverb return*. This is another unique feature of this amp. (Nearly all guitar amps send a fixed portion of the signal to the reverb tank.) It controls the amount that is being sent to the reverb tank amplifier in order to create all sorts of reverberated guitar sounds.

To set the reverb drive: Turn Reverb Drive to zero (fully anti-clockwise). Set the Reverb Return to preferred position, i.e. based on another amp. Turn the Reverb Drive until the desired sound effect is heard.

Speaker Impedance Selector Switch

Looking from behind, turn from anti-clockwise to fully clockwise three positions 4, 8, 16 ohms. The amplifier tone sounds different depending on which speaker it drives, so it’s worth trying different speakers.