

CORNELL AMPLIFICATION



OWNERS INSTRUCTION MANUAL

PedalAmp®

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Please Read all instructions before operating unit!

*If you require any further information regarding the **PedalAmp** or other
CORNELL products, please do not hesitate to contact us.*

DC DEVELOPMENTS. EQUIPMENT DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

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Cornell PedalAmp® Configurations

INTRODUCTION

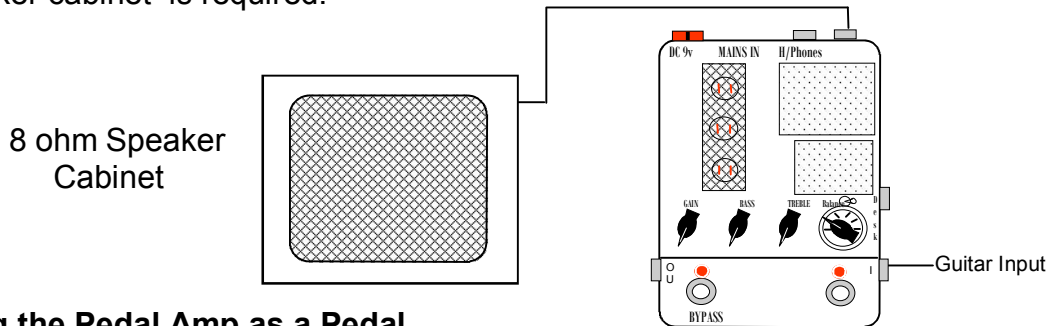
Thank you for choosing a Cornell PedalAmp.

The PedalAmp® employs valve technology. It is hand built. Quality components are used so that you can enjoy years of trouble-free use.

Please take time to read this manual, to ensure that you get the best from your Pedal Amp.

Using the Pedal Amp as an Amplifier

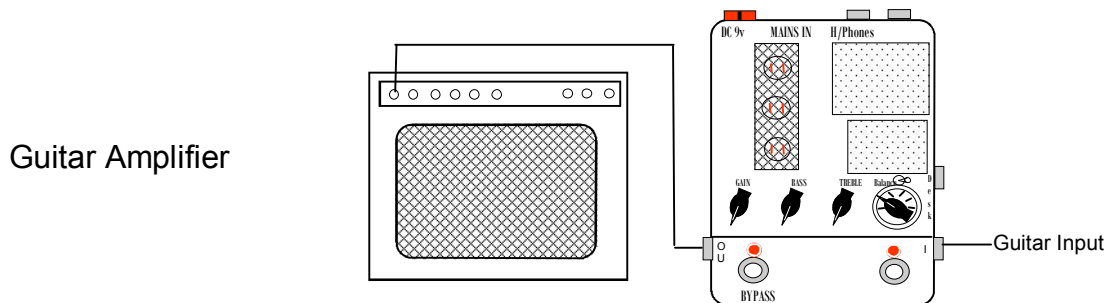
The Pedal amp has an EL84 valve output stage producing 4 watts of touch sensitive, tube driven power. In this mode the output control acts as a master volume. Use in conjunction with the gain to achieve the required amount of distortion. An 8 ohm Speaker cabinet is required.



Using the Pedal Amp as a Pedal

Use the Pedal amp as a valve pre amp or overdrive pedal.

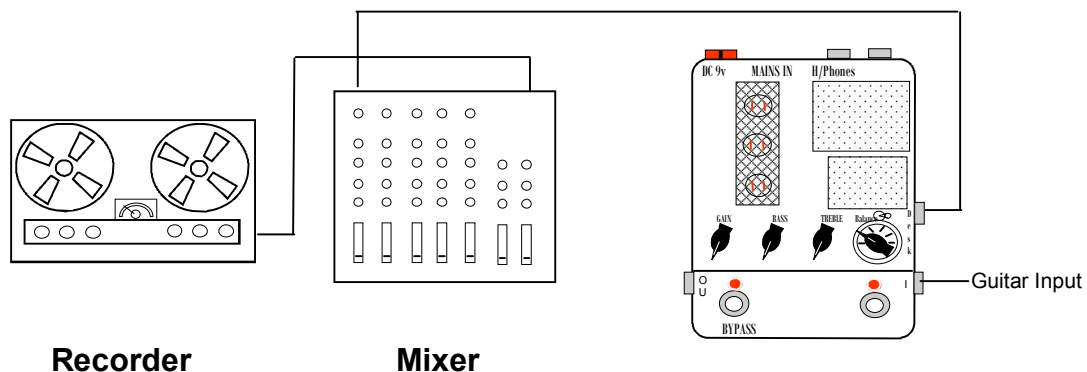
Connect up as an effects pedal, connect the output from the Pedal Amp into another amplifier. The Pedal Amp has a true bypass switched for easy access back to your original amplifier tone. Use the lowest output 1 or 2 on the Master Output and use the low input on the amp for minimum noise.



Using the Pedal Amp as a Pre – Amp

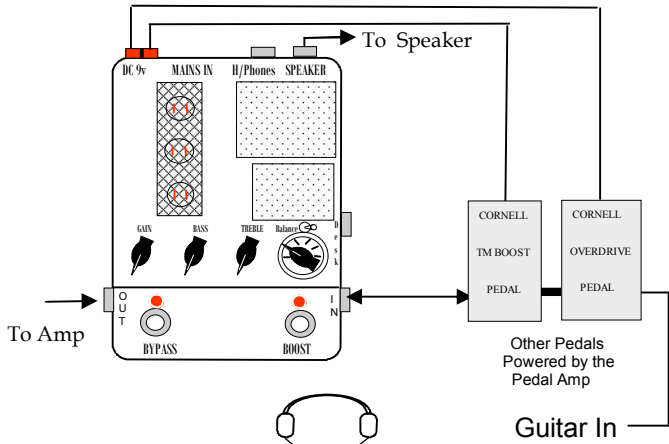
The output from the Pedal amp is designed to be compatible with the input of an amplifier as well as the input of a studio mixer, (the output volume control has a network of components adjusting the signal to suit both amplifier pre-amp and mixer line levels).

This unique feature can be utilized either by recording its sophisticated valve tone sounds or using it as a gigging tool straight into the house PA.

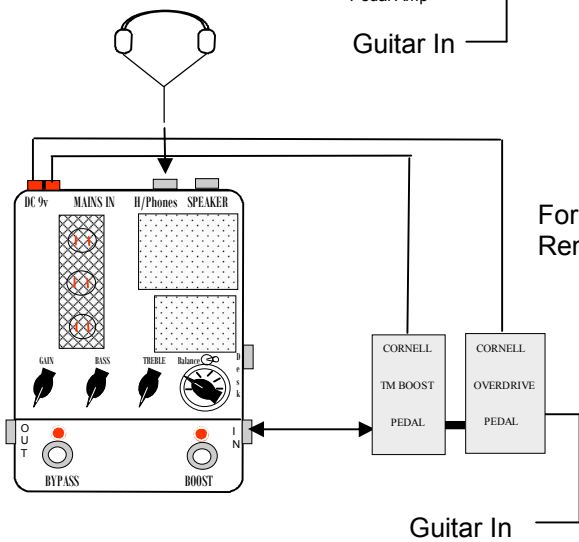


OTHER SET-UP'S

“Keep Mains Hum to a Minimum”. It is important when using the pedal amp in conjunction with a device (Mixer or amp) that is connected to the mains to plug the pedal amp mains lead next to the device mains lead.

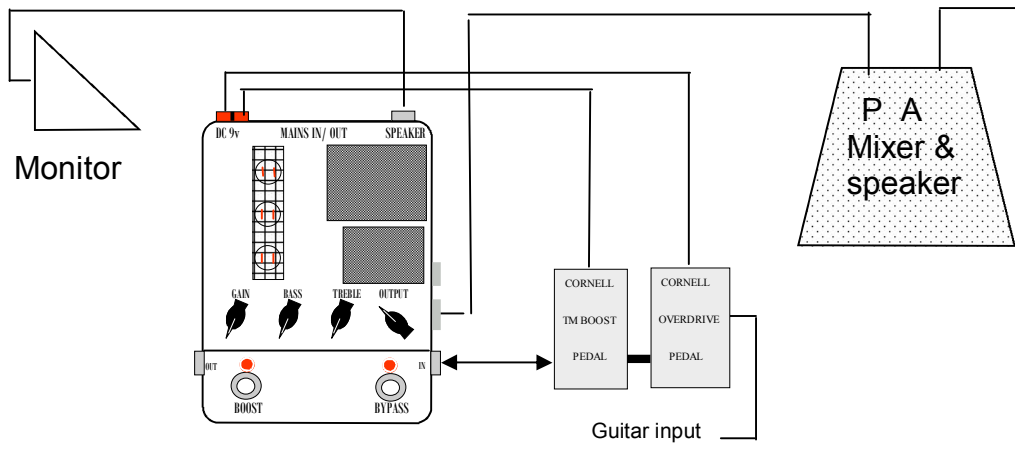


Using the Pedal amp as a part of your pedal board
 The 9 volt DC 1 amp internal power supply for use to supply other pedals. (1 amp = 1000 mA)
 Most pedals will have the current rating on the back of the pedal or in the manual. Add each pedal together. Do not go over 1000mA. In this case use an extra power supply.
 For home use there is no need to drag out your regular amplifier. Simply connect the output to a speaker.



For silent use connect your head-phones.
 Remember it is not essential to hook up to a speaker.

“What About Live”



Imagine turning up at a gig with just the Pedal Amp. Provided there is PA system you can take the Desk output form of the Pedal Amp into the PA mixer and become part of the front sound mix.

THE CONTROLS

1. **INPUT** High impedance Guitar or pedal.

CONTROLS

2. **GAIN.**

Adjusts the volume /gain of the pre-amp and is used in conjunction with the MASTER control to set the overall volume of the amplifier.

3. **BASS.**

Adjusts the amount of low frequency boost.

4. **TREBLE.**

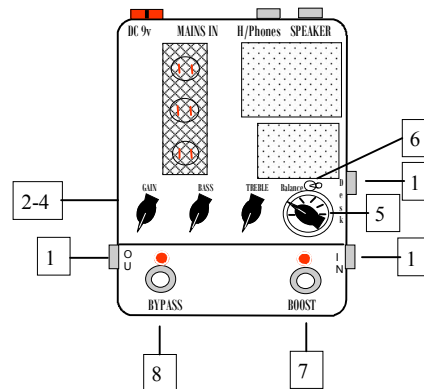
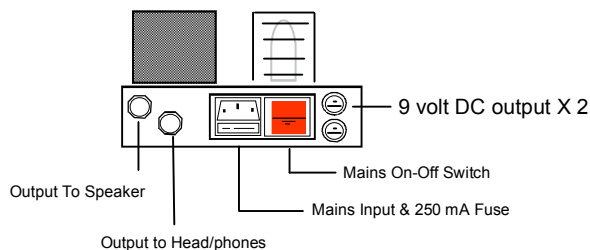
Adjusts the amount of high frequency, the pull switch lowers the frequency.

5. **MASTER OUTPUT.**

Adjusts the volume to all the outputs and also works with the gain control to adjust the amount of distortion.

6 **BALANCE**

The Balance switch keeps the preamp and out voltage equal, this has the effect of reducing the amount of output distortion and maintaining a cleaner sound
This switch has no effect on maximum output (pos 6 on Master Output)

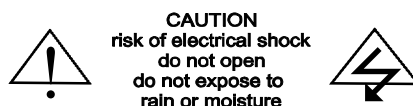


7 **BOOST**

The Boost foot switch increases the gain on a pre-set tone. When this is in operation the tone controls have no effect

8 **BYPASS.**

The True Bypass switch takes the guitar signal directly to the output. This is for use as a pedal when the output is connected to an amplifier
NOTE: If operated without an amplifier connected the signal will be muted.



Mains Fuse

The fuse holder contains the mains fuse to the amplifier and protects the amplifier from electrical faults.

Replace a failed fuse only with the same type and rating.

Some Useful Output settings.

Use these as a guide, not as a rule, Connection to out board devices will vary, Guitar amplifiers may have high and low inputs, Mixers will have line and mike inputs that will need different output levels.

Position 1. Low Output.



From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Output	Guitar Amp	In or Out
2 Speaker	Mixer	In
3		
4		

Position 2. Low Output



From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Output	Guitar Amp	In or Out
2 Speaker	Mixer	In
3 Desk	Mixer	In or Out
4		

Position 3. Medium Output



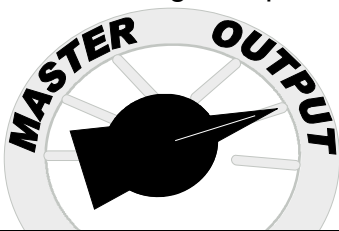
From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Output	Power Amp	In
2 Speaker	Mixer	In
3 Desk	Mixer	In or Out
4 Desk	Power Amp	In or Out

Position 4. Medium Output



From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Desk	Mixer	In or Out
2 Desk	Power Amp	In or Out
3 Speaker	8 ohm Cab	In or Out
4 Head Phones	Use	In

Position 5. High Output



From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Desk	Mixer	In or Out
2 Desk	Power Amp	In or Out
3 Speaker	8 ohm Cab	
4 Head phones	Use	

Position 6. High Output



From Pedal Amp	To	Balance Sw
1 Speaker	8 ohm Cab	
2 Head phones	Use	
3		
4		

Setting 6 is for use with an 8 ohm speaker cabinet and will have an output of 4 watts RMS. The Balance Switch is not in operation on this setting and will not function.

If you want to use head phones at this position it is not essential to have a speaker connected to the output.

Tube Replacement

Tube life varies depending upon playing style and application. Power tubes have a much shorter life than pre-amp tubes which can last for years.

To maintain the optimum performance of your amplifier, the tubes should only be replaced with the same type tubes as specified on the tube illustration below.

When changing tubes ALWAYS unplug the amplifier and remember that the TUBES ARE HOT! wait for the tubes to cool or replace tubes when amplifier has not been used for several hours.

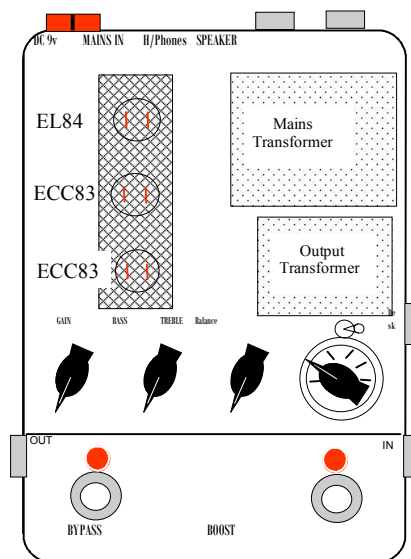
Your PedalAmp has 3 valves. Two pre-amp valves 12AX7 or ECC83, one power valves EL84.

Valve Failure.

When a valve breaks down its internal elements can short. This can cause major damage to the internal components of the amplifier and become a possible fire risk. There are two fuses that will break under fault conditions. The mains fuse is mounted on the back panel. There are two inside the chassis remember to replace the fuses with the same type and rating.

Remember we are always happy to assist in any way we can so please do not hesitate to contact us.

Chassis Valve Line up



SPECIFICATIONS

POWER 115 Volts AC, 60Hz, 50 Watts (USA)
230 Volts AC, 50Hz, 50 Watts (GB)

FUSES Mains T 500mA (for the 115 volt US model)
T 250mA (for the 230 volt GB model)
HT T100mA (inside unit)

INPUT IMPEDANCEInput Hi 2.2 Meg ohm.

CONTROLS Pre-amp Gain, Bass, Treble,
Master Output Switch.

OUTPUTS

Speaker4 Watts RMS 8 Ohms single ended class 'A'
2.5 watts RMS into 16 or 4 ohms.

Head-Phones470 Ohms 1 watt

Desk 1K Ohms 0 db

Output 47K Ohms -6db

WEIGHT 8 lbs (3.6 Kg)

WARNING

To prevent damage, fire or shock hazard, do not expose this amplifier to rain or moisture.

No user serviceable parts inside. Refer servicing to qualified personnel only.

This unit must be earthed. Use the correct mains cord.