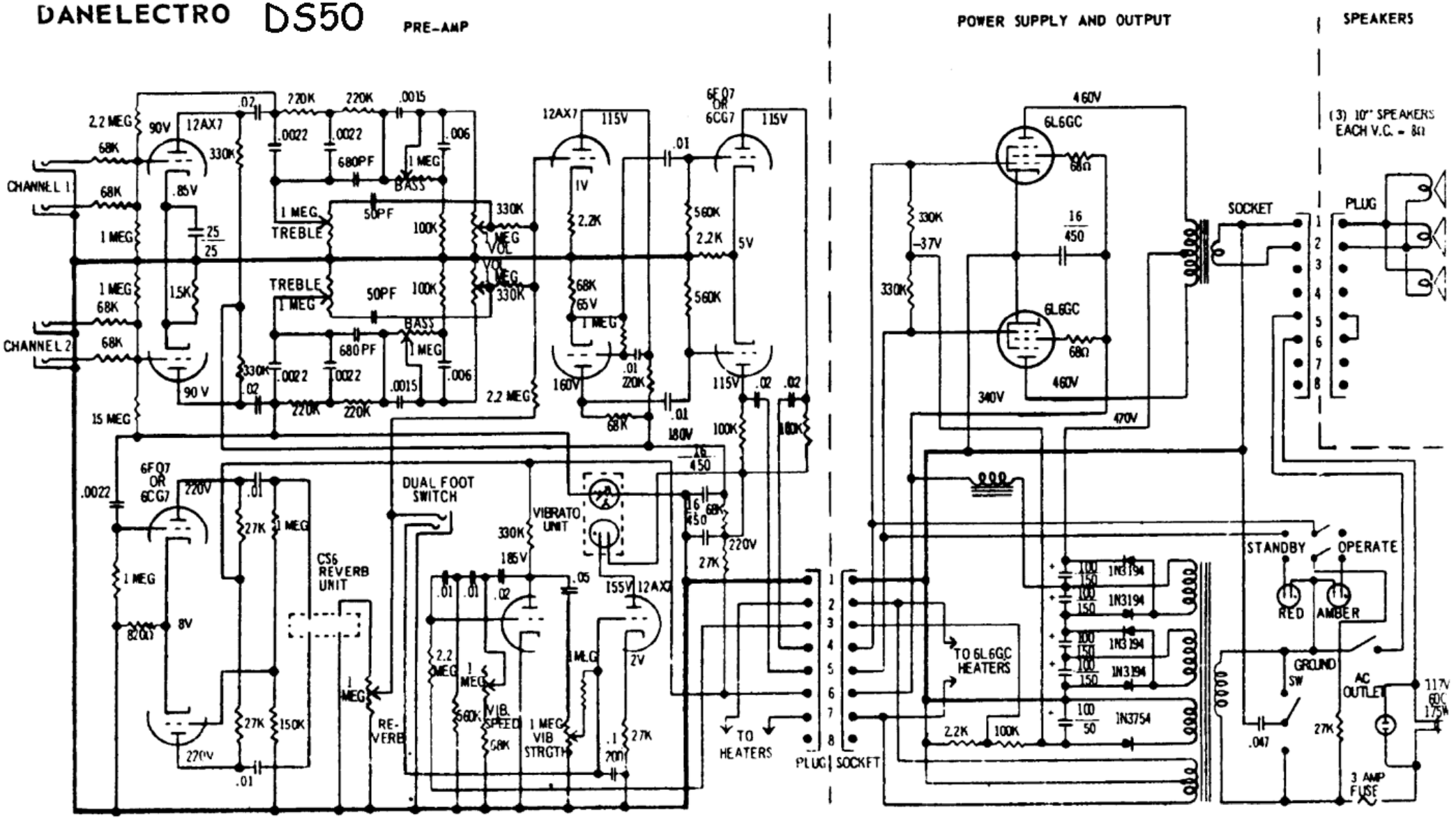
DANELECTRO DS50



NOTES:
1. VALUES OF CAPACITORS IN MFD. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 2. ALL RESISTORS ARE ½ WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. 3. VOLTAGES MEASURED FROM POINTS INDICATED TO CHASSIS WITH 20,000 OHM/VOLT METER.

GHER than actually needed. If the pickup on your instrument is provided with its own volume control it should be kept at or ar maximum.

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

EVERB . . . The wide range reverberation effect is wired into Channel Two only. The effect is accomplished by creating a "reverberated sound" in a separate specially designed circuit and then mixing the "reverberated sound" in with the ordinary sound. Therefore the amount of reverb which is heard depends on the setting of both the Volume control of Channel 2 and the Reverb ntrol. Ordinarily the Volume control would be set to the desired loudness, and the Reverb control to the setting which gives desired overall effect. However, for certain special "outer space" effects it is possible to turn the Volume control down ite low or even to zero, and turn the Reverb control to the desired loudness thereby getting as much as 100% "reverberated und". This is an exclusive Danelectro feature. Note however, that the reverb button on the two-button foot switch does not nction effectively when this extreme reverberation effect is employed.

IBRATO . . . Two controls provide for the adjustment of the Vibrato speed and strength. Set as desired. Vibrato is wired into hannel Two only.

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

ORMAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE

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

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

SE . . . A protective safety fuse is located on the lower 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 2 ampere type 3 AG fuse for replacement.

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