

*the*  
**Ampeg**  
co., inc.

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LET'S GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR NEW JET OR ROCKET

The JET and ROCKET (models J12 and R12) are the perfect introduction to AMPEG'S superior quality instrument amplifiers. They are light in weight, modest in price, but professional all the way. Top flight studio and recording stars (as well as audio engineers) like their exceptional freedom from hum and distortion. For average jobbing and club work their power and projection are more than adequate.

Whether you play guitar, accordion, piano or wish to use your JET or ROCKET merely for vocal work, your performance will be greatly improved by absorbing the following information. (The chief difference between the two models, incidentally, is the addition of an extra input and separate speed and intensity controls for the tremolo of the ROCKET. It also has a footswitch for remote control. The inputs for guitar and accordion on both models vary slightly to favor those particular instruments.)

OPERATION

- 1) With all controls at "0" and the switch off, plug line cord into any 105 to 125-volt, 60 cycle A.C. power source. Do not use any other line voltage.
- 2) Turn volume and tone controls of your instrument all the way up; always keep them at or very near maximum.
- 3) Plug instrument into appropriate input jack as indicated on control panel of ROCKET. For the JET use right hand input for accordion or speaking mike and left hand input for guitar or magnetic pickup.
- 4) Turn toggle switch to "on"; pilot lamp will glow. Allow about one minute warm up time.
- 5) Raise volume control on the amplifier to the desired level. This setting should never quite reach or exceed the overload point of the speaker. Excessive volume imposes a great strain on speakers and can destroy the cone quickly if overdriven. Use your ear, and do not rely on the number around the control. If you hear a slapping sound in the speaker you are asking for trouble.

You may use more than one instrument at the same time, but be prepared for a volume drop and raise the volume control to compensate.

- 6) The tone control carries the letters B and T which stand for bass and treble; to the left for more depth, right for highs. It is generally turned well to the left for accordion, although this is a matter of taste.
- 7) TREMOLO: On the JET a single control alters the speed of the tremolo to suit the mood of the musical composition. In its extreme left position the control clicks to off.

On the ROCKET an extra control is provided to alter the intensity of the tremolo. It may also be turned off by this control. The footswitch offers convenient auxiliary off and on action.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

A dampened, soapy, sponge will quickly clean the tough, durable vinyl covering of these amplifiers. We find that Glass Wax is best for polishing chrome surfaces. The grill cloth may be tightened, if necessary, by a heat lamp or hot plate held several inches from the surface and kept in motion, applying just enough heat to shrink it. It should also be brushed occasionally with a soft-bristle brush, especially if the unit is used in a dusty location.

TROUBLESHOOTING

- 1) A complete wiring diagram (schematic) is pasted to the inside of the back cover. The most common trouble in instrument amplification is in the external connections. Nine times out of ten, loss of power (or gain), or unevenness of tone quality can be traced to this fault. It is usually in the cord connections, or broken shielding. Any good radio man should be able to make a complete continuity check between the pickup and the amplifier and isolate any serious trouble.
- 2) If the set is plugged in and you have no pilot light or any sound whatsoever, you can easily check your fuse, located in a fuse block on the resistor board. You will spot it when you remove the back cover. Replace, if necessary, with a type 3AG 2 amp. fuse.
- 3) An annoying hum is sometimes caused by disturbances in the A.C. line voltage; it can be often corrected by removing the plug from the wall socket, reversing it and re-inserting it.

Another common cause of hum is inadequate shielding or poor ground connection on the microphone, pickup or cable. If the hum becomes louder when you plug in your instrument cable it is likely to be coming from the cable or pickup. The common phone plug with bakelite cover is not suitable. Your pickup leads must be shielded all the way; therefore a phone plug with a metal jacket must be used. The illustration below shows how a properly soldered connection should appear. It is wise to have a spare cord.

Be sure to make these checks before you blame the amplifier, and feel free to write or call us on any questions you may have. We will not let you down.

