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LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR NEW GEMINI VI (MODEL GS-15R)

OPERATIONS:

1) With all controls at "0" and toggle switch off, plug line cord into any 105-125 volt, 50-60 cycle AC power source. Do not use any other line voltage as severe damage may result.

2) Plug your instrument cable into appropriate input jack as indicated on the control panel. There are four input jacks on the panel marked: Guitar, Accordion, Auxiliary and Microphone.

3) For guitar, turn volume control (of the guitar) full on.

4) Turn toggle switch to "on"; pilot lamp will glow. Allow about one minute warm-up time.

5) **VOLUME:** Raise volume control on the amplifier to the desired level, never exceeding the overload point of the speaker. Excessive volume imposes a severe strain on speakers and can destroy the cone quickly if overdriven. Use your ear. If you hear a slapping sound in the speaker, you are asking for trouble.

6) In the event a noticeably loud hum is present when "setting up" in a new location, simply reverse the plug in the wall outlet.

   Another common cause of hum is inadequate shielding or poor ground connections on the microphone, pick-up or cable. If the hum becomes louder when you plug in your instrument cable, it is likely to be coming from the cable or pick-up. It is wise to have a spare cord.

7) **TONE CONTROLS:** Tone is largely a matter of personal taste; and in general, it is safe to say that accordion players tend to favor more bass in order to mellow the metallic quality of the reeds, whereas guitar players more often want to emphasize the crisp highs. When testing for tone, you may find that with your particular guitar you get better results through the accordion input jack. The accordion jack affords deepest tone, and it is perfectly legitimate to use it for guitar. If you like it, then use it.

   For optimum sound and performance, the proper balancing of all controls is a critical factor. It will pay you to spend some time adjusting slowly, listening carefully, and getting thoroughly acquainted with the subtle tone colorings made possible by the electronic design of this professional quality amplifier.

8) **ACCORDION:** When adjusting control settings for accordion, be sure the volume controls on the accordion are off until everything else on the amplifier is adjusted. Accordion uses an acoustic pick-up, and hence is very sensitive to feed-back. You can destroy a speaker be letting your set go into a "loud squeal" (feed-back). When you have what you think is a workable setting on the amplifier, move away from the amplifier, slowly open the volume controls on the accordion until you reach a workable or satisfactory volume and tone setting without feed-back. If you have to re-adjust the amplifier, turn the volume control on the accordion down before walking back to the amplifier to avoid the feed-back or squealing problem.

9) **ECHO:** Your Gemini VI has a control marked "ECHO". With this you may select the desired degree of reverb. Make certain the footswitch button marked ECHO is on the "on" position. Reverb is particularly pronounced at higher treble settings. When testing for the proper setting for your Echo, always play staccato notes in order to discern the amount of echo.

10) **TREMOLO:** The tremolo effect is also activated by the footswitch, and the speed of its pulse is regulated by a panel control marked SPEED. The intensity or strength of this pulse is controlled by the INTENSITY control.

11) **FOOTSWITCH:** A double footswitch provides remote control of either echo and/or tremolo. When not in use, the footswitch should be kept in its spring retainer located on the inside left wall of cabinet.

12) **REPEAT PERCUSSION:** You will notice a small asterisk at the extreme position of the intensity control. When the control knob is turned to maximum, keep turning a little farther until you hear a click. You have now activated the repeat percussion. You may then regulate the speed of the "repeat" by means of the tremolo speed control. Practice and preference will determine the setting for a given tempo. For example, try "Jingle Bells" with the speed control turned up full, or "Daisy" with the speed control slightly slower. A slow down-and-up picking technique, (triplet) will make one guitar sound like two. Or, an accordion can be made to sound like a banjo!

13) An unusual extra in the Gemini VI is the "ultra-high switch". This feature is built into the treble control.

Here is how it works: After you have turned the treble control knob all the way to maximum, keep turning a little farther until you hear a click. You have now activated the "ultra-high switch". This brings out the extreme highs (overtones) that add brilliance to any musical instrument as well as your own performance.

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 pick-up 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 on the control panel next to the on/off switch. Replace, if necessary, with a type 3AG, 3-amp fuse.

CAUTION: Avoid moving or jarring the amp while turned on with reverb in use. Any sudden motion will produce a thunderous crashing sound. This, while not necessarily harmful, can be very annoying; it is characteristic of the delay mechanism and is no cause for alarm. Before moving the unit simply turn off the reverb by setting the echo control at "0".

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.