

*Overtone*

# *Overtone Special*

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20W Mini “Lunchbox”

Amplifier

User’s Manual

Thank you for the purchase of your Ceriatone Overtone Special 20W Mini guitar amplifier!

Here, we hope to explain how best to use your new amp.

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### **1) About the Overtone Special 20W Mini “Lunchbox”**

The release of our Overtone series of amplifiers has been overwhelmingly popular, and the support of customers such as you has instigated the release of over a dozen different versions within the series. We have been pleased to provide many players access to our unique take on these legendary amplifiers.

Most recently, we offered our first foray into the “lunchbox” format – the OTS Mini 20W. Not only is this amplifier a completely different format for us, it is also a unique design that capitalizes on the expressive, sweet power section centered on classic American-style 6V6 tubes. Many fantastic sounds are possible with this unassuming, but completely serious amplifier

While our work could not have been possible without the gracious information shared over the last decade in the public domain, we hope you appreciate our modifications, component selection, and construction techniques. Most of all, we hope the OTS becomes an integral part of your tone equation to exhilarate your playing and music.

Rock on!

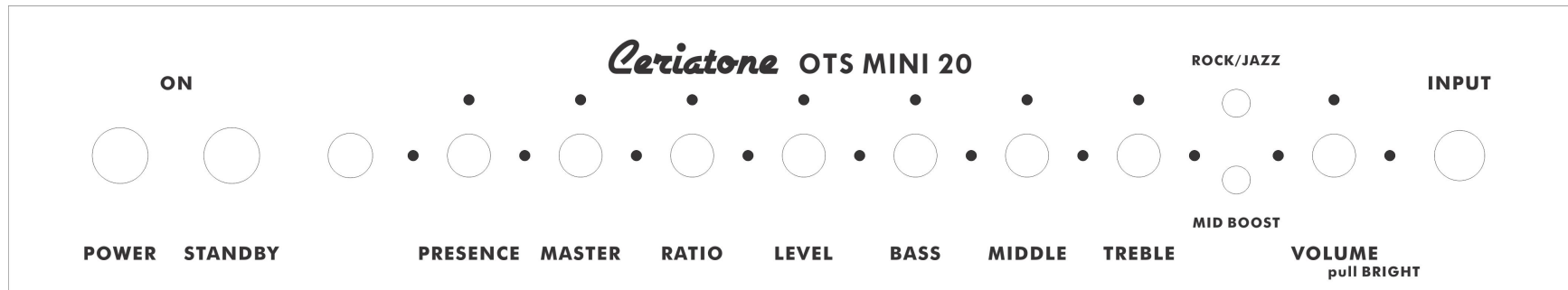
- Nik Azam

## 2) QUICK SETUP (for instant gratification)



- 1) Plug your guitar using a 1/4" instrument cable into the INPUT on the far right of the front panel
- 2) Plug a suitable power cable from the OTS's rear panel MAINS cable inlet to your wall power receptacle
- 3) Plug the OTS into your speaker cabinet using 1/4" speaker cable
- 4) Set the IMPEDENCE selector to the match the impedance of your speaker cabinet
- 5) Plug the footswitch cable into the FOOT PEDAL jack on the rear panel of the amplifier
- 6) Set the OD TRIM control on the rear panel to 12:00 (clock face)
- 7) Set all rotary controls on the front panel to 12:00 (clock face)
- 8) Turn MASTER control to about 9:00 (clock face)
- 9) Set front panel MID BOOST switch in the down position (OFF)
- 10) Set front panel ROCK / JAZZ switch in the up position (ROCK)
- 11) Set front panel POWER switch in the upward ON position (with adjacent switch to STANDBY) for 30 seconds to allow tube filaments to warm up
- 12) Set front panel STANDBY switch upward to the ON position
- 13) **ROCK!!!!!!**

### 3) FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



On the front panel of the Overtone Special, you can see fourteen items of interest.

From left to right:

- 1) **POWER** two-way toggle switch
- 2) **STANDBY** two-way toggle switch
- 3) **INDICATOR LED**
- 4) **PRESENCE** control
- 5) **MASTER** control
- 6) **RATIO** control
- 7) **LEVEL** control
- 8) **BASS** control
- 9) **MIDDLE** control
- 10) **TREBLE** control
- 11) **ROCK / JAZZ** two-way toggle switch
- 12) **MID BOOST** two-way toggle switch
- 13) **VOLUME (PULL BRIGHT)** control
- 14) **INPUT** 1/4" instrument jack

**POWER** two-way toggle switch powers the OTS on and off. With the toggle switch in the UP position, the OTS is ON. In the DOWN position, the OTS is OFF.

**STANDBY** applies high voltage to the vacuum tube anodes (and screen grids) during use of the OTS. To ensure long tube life, first power the unit on with the toggle switch in STANDBY position for approximately 30 seconds. Then place switch upward to ON position to use the OTS. With the toggle switch in the UP position, the OTS is in operate mode. In the DOWN position, the OTS is in standby mode.

**INDICATOR** will illuminate when the OTS is powered by turning the rear panel MAINS toggle switch to the ON position. If INDICATOR does not turn on, check your power cable connections, and then the 2A slow-blow fuse on the rear of the unit.

**PRESENCE** adjusts the high frequency response of the power amplifier using negative feedback. Use this control to add sparkle and clarity to your tone.

**MASTER** sets the overall volume of your amplifier.

**RATIO** serves a sort of volume control for the overdrive channel. However, just like this version of the original amplifier, there are not individual master volume controls for the clean and overdrive channels. Instead, the RATIO control serves to balance out the volume of the overdrive channel with the clean channel.

**LEVEL** adjusts the amount of gain, and in turn distortion in the overdrive mode.

**BASS** adjusts low frequencies in your amplifier for both clean and overdrive modes.

**MIDRANGE** adjusts the mid frequency response for both clean and overdrive modes.

**TREBLE** adjusts the high frequency response for both clean and overdrive modes. At near-maximum settings, you may also notice an increase in gain.

**ROCK / JAZZ** adjusts the overall frequency response and voicing of the amplifier. ROCK has a fatter midrange and a deeper, spongier bottom end. You might find ROCK more familiar territory. JAZZ tightens up the bottom end and adjusts the contour of the midrange, giving the amplifier more of a hi-fi response. Experiment with both, as great sounds rest in each. With the toggle switch in the UP position, ROCK is on. In the DOWN position, JAZZ is on.

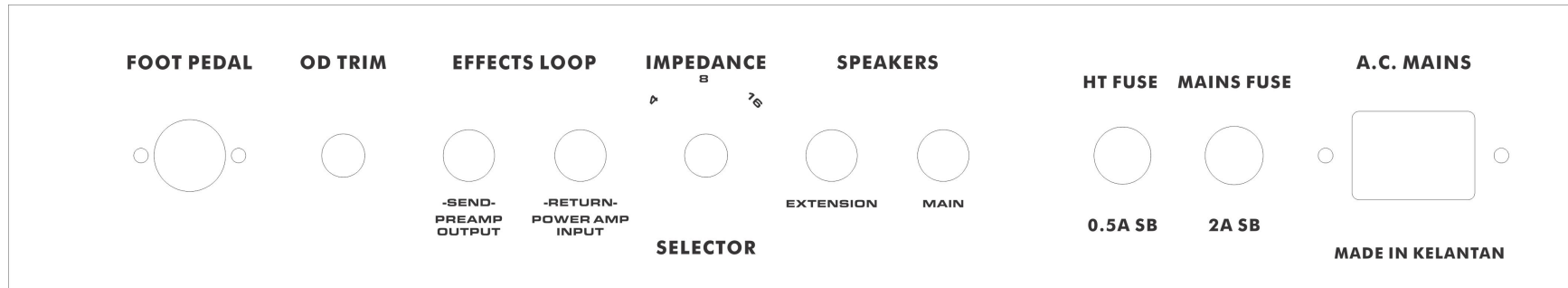
**MID BOOST** is a midrange-frequency boost. You can use this to add fatness to your clean or overdrive tones, or even make single coil guitars sound thicker and less scooped. We particularly like MID BOOST with the overdrive mode. With the toggle switch in the UP position, MID BOOST is on. In the DOWN position, MID BOOST is off.

**VOLUME** adjusts the signal strength coming out of the tonestack, and going into the second tube stage. Think of this as a gain control primarily for your clean channel, but note it will impact the overdrive mode as well.

**BRIGHT** is a high-frequency boost that can be used to add sparkle to your tone in both clean and overdrive modes. This high frequency boost is more prominent as VOLUME is turned down. To engage this feature, pull out the VOLUME control. To turn BRIGHT off, push the VOLUME control inward.

**INPUT** jack provides a typical, 1megaohm input impedance as seen on most guitar amplifiers. The FET input has been removed from the 20W Mini, as in most circumstances the regular input provides the best results in clean and overdrive modes.

## 4) REAR PANEL CONTROLS



On the rear panel of the Overtone Special, you can see ten items of interest.

- 1) **FOOT PEDAL** 5-pin DIN female jack
- 2) **OD TRIM** control
- 3) **EFFECTS LOOP SEND** 1/4" instrument jack
- 4) **EFFECTS LOOP RETURN** 1/4" instrument jack
- 5) **IMPEDANCE** three-way rotary selector
- 6) **SPEAKERS EXTENTION** 1/4" speaker jack
- 7) **SPEAKERS MAIN** 1/4" speaker jack
- 8) **HT FUSE** 0.5A slow blow fuse
- 9) **MAINS FUSE** 2A slow blow fuse
- 10) **A.C. MAINS** IEC cable inlet

**FOOT PEDAL** 5-pin DIN female jack is used to connect the foot pedal to the amplifier. Use the foot pedal to control the OVERDRIVE and PREAMP BOOST modes. Red LED indicates OVERDRIVE, and Green LED indicates PREAMP BOOST.

**OD TRIM** control. This control adjusts the signal strength sent to the first tube stage in the OVERDRIVE channel. Lower settings yield more touch-sensitive, lower gain sounds. Higher settings are more compressed, higher gain, and more harmonically complex. Start with the control between 10:00 and 12:00 (clock face), but experiment for your own ideal tone!

**EFFECTS LOOP SEND** ¼" instrument jack can be used to directly interface the preamp of the OTS, thereby bypassing the power amplifier and using the OTS as a preamp. Conversely, this is usually used as the SEND of the effects loop. Plug the input of your effects unit, or interface device (ex – C-lator, Klein-ulator) into this jack using ¼" instrument cable. The effects loop in the OTS amplifiers are all passive, like the originals.

**EFFECTS LOOP RETURN** ¼" instrument jack can be used to directly interface the power amp of the OTS, thereby bypassing the preamp and using the amplifier as a power amplifier. Conversely, this is usually used as the RETURN of the effects loop. Plug the output of your effects unit, or interface device (ex – C-lator, Klein-ulator) into this jack using ¼" instrument cable. The effects loop in the OTS amplifiers are all passive, like the originals.

**IMPEDANCE** three-way rotary selector. Set this selector to the position that matches the impedance of your speaker cabinet.

**NOTE** – *if you are using two speaker cabinets in parallel (ex – two 16 Ohm cabinets), set the impedance selector to half that of a single cabinet (in this case, 8 Ohms).*

**SPEAKERS EXTENSION AND MAIN** ¼" speaker cable jacks. Use a ¼" speaker cable to connect your speaker cabinet to the amplifier using these jacks. If you use one speaker cabinet, use the jack labeled MAIN. If you want to run two cabinets in parallel, connect the second cabinet to the amplifier using the jack labeled EXTENSION.

**NOTE** – *never turn your amplifier to OPERATE mode without connecting the amplifier to a speaker cabinet or suitable dummy load! Failing to do so may damage your amplifier!*



**HT FUSE** 0.5A slow-blow fuse – used to protect your amplifier, particularly during the event of tube failure. Replace only when necessary.

**MAINS FUSE** 2A slow-blow fuse – used to protect your amplifier from voltage spikes or excessive current draw. Replace only when necessary.

**A.C. MAINS** IEC cable inlet – plug a suitable IEC power cable into this inlet to power your amplifier

## 5) TUBE COMPLIMENT AND BIAS ADJUSTMENT



From left to right:

V1 – 12AX7/ECC83 (clean and overdrive stages 1 and 2)

V2 – 12AX7/ECC83 (overdrive stages 3 and 4)

V3 – 12AX7/ECC83 (phase inverter for power amplifier)

V4 – 6V6

V5 – 6V6



In these pictures, we have color coded the important features for simplicity

- 1) Blue arrow = bias adjustment potentiometer shaft
- 2) Yellow arrow = power tube pin connected to 1 Ohm bias measurement resistor
- 3) Red arrow = ground pin connected to 1 Ohm bias measurement resistor

**NOTE** – each power tube socket has a 1 Ohm bias measurement resistor connected to a ground pin near the rear of the chassis.

To measure your power tube bias, carefully follow these steps **with the amplifier in OPERATE, MASTER at minimum, and connected to a speaker load (not doing so may damage your amplifier!)**:

- 1) Turn on a digital multimeter (DMM), and set it to read millivolts (mV) in the 100mV range (this will vary from DMM to DMM)
- 2) Plug a black probe into the color-coded jack on your DMM, and do the same for a red probe
- 3) Touch the black probe tip to the ground pin connected to the 1 Ohm bias measurement resistor (red arrow). This is GROUND in the OTS amplifier.

- 4) Touch the red probe tip to the power tube pin connected to the 1 Ohm bias measurement resistor (yellow arrow) on the far left. This measures bias for the 6V6 in that socket position. Right down the value your DMM reads. You might expect a value between 23mV and 25mV.
- 5) Repeat for the other power tube position

Okay, now I've measured my bias. Now what?

To calculate bias, there are two pieces of information you need to know: your amplifier's power tube plate voltage, and the published value for maximum plate dissipation for the power tubes used in your amplifier. To save you some time and energy, here are those two values:

- Approximate plate voltage for OTS Mini amplifiers = 380-390VDC
- Maximum plate dissipation for 6V6s = 14W

...and now some math. The formula for calculating bias is as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{maximum plate dissipation}}{\textit{amplifier plate voltage}} \times \textit{percent of maximum dissipation} \times 1000 = \textit{bias current (mA)}$$

In most cases, amplifiers are biased between 50% and 75% dissipation. We bias the OTS to approximately 23mV-25mV reading on a DMM.

An example is as follows:

$$\frac{14W}{380VDC} \times 65\% \times 1000 = \textit{about 24mA}$$

You might wonder why your DMM is set to millivolts and not milliamps – simply, we have a 1 Ohm resistor placed between your probe jacks and ground to convert a current reading to a voltage reading. That way, a bias current of 24mA measures as 24mV on your DMM.

**NOTE** – *Only set your DMM to mV for measuring bias on the OTS amplifiers. Not doing so may damage your DMM.*

Now that you know how to calculate bias, all you need to do is:

- 1) Follow steps 1-5 on page 11
- 2) Calculate what bias voltage reading you will set your tubes to (in this case, we will use 24mV)
- 3) Place your red probe on the previously mentioned power tube pin connected to the 1 Ohm resistor, and the black probe on the other end of the 1 Ohm resistor.
- 4) Turn the bias potentiometer shaft SLOWLY until your DMM reads 24mV
- 5) Wait 1 minute
- 6) Recheck all power tube bias measurements
- 7) Readjust bias potentiometer shaft if necessary

### *A FEW COMMENTS ON BIASING*

Due to the nature of vacuum tube amplification, there are inherent risks when biasing your amplifier. Extremely high-voltages are present, and vacuum tubes reach high temperatures during use.

The risk of electrical shock and/or skin burns should ALWAYS be kept in mind. Therefore, bias at your own risk, and only while paying attention and taking all precautionary measures.

Biasing should only be done on a clean workbench with no distractions. Do not wear loose clothing or any jewelry. Take your time, and think carefully before each step.

Again, bias at your own risk. Ceriatone Amplification is not responsible for any damages or injuries resulting from user biasing.

## 6) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

*How do I hook up this thing?*

- See Section 2, beginning on page 3.

*When I plug effects into the effects loop, my tone noticeably changes. Sometimes the effects don't sound quite right. What's the deal?*

- Generally, what you're hearing is a significant mismatching of impedances, and/or an overloading of the effect unit itself. Most rack-mount units have different input impedance than pedals, and thus can *sometimes* function fine without a buffer before them. In addition, *some* of these rack-mounted effects can pad the volume they receive, preventing it from overloading. Pedals do not have proper input impedance or padding ability, and therefore do not play nicely.
- For best results, an effects loop interface like the C-lator or Klein-ulator should be used with the OTS amplifiers. These units prevent impedance mismatching, as well as provide the ability to pad down the volume sent to the effects units hence preventing any overloading.

*Can I substitute different tube types for the 12AX7/ECC83s or 6V6s?*

- Although you can try 12AT7s, 12AU7s, 5751s without any harm, the design is optimized for 12AX7s, and are therefore the only recommended tube in the preamp positions. Usage of other power tubes is not recommended for the OTS 20W Mini.

*What settings do you recommend?*

- Try setting all controls at 12:00, and adjust MASTER to a suitable volume.

*I've read about something called a PI trimmer inside of the amp. Does the OTS Mini have it?*

- No, we omitted it from this design for simplicity.

*Do I need to use matched power tubes?*

- Although not necessary, matched power tube sets are recommended for best results.

*Do I need to use a matched and balanced phase inverter?*

- It is not necessary. Feel free to experiment with different tubes (of the same type) in your OTS, though!

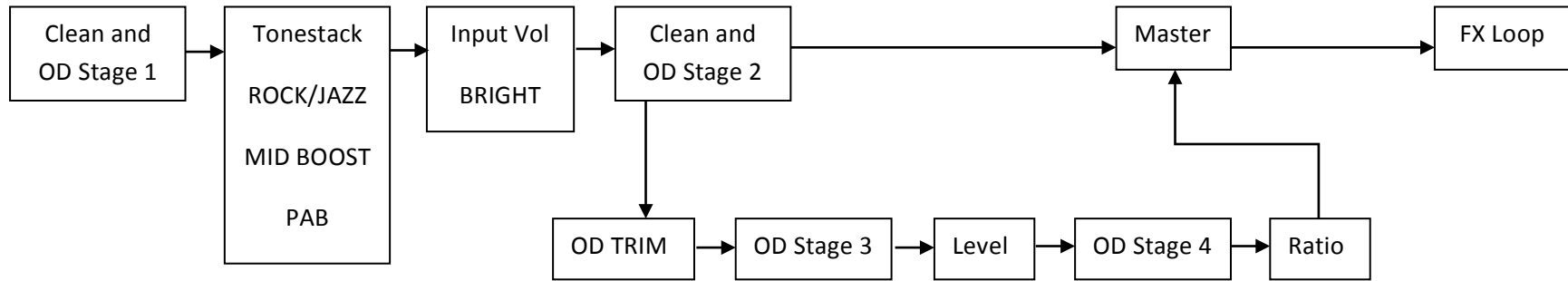
*I've read that the components used in this type of amplifier are really important. What is inside my OTS Mini?*

- We use a combination of parts custom-made for us to our specifications (power transformer, output transformer, choke, high-temperature / low-ESR electrolytic capacitors) and those used in the original amplifiers (Vishay/Dale RN65 precision metal film resistors, 1W carbon film resistors, SBE 6PS polyester film capacitors, high-quality ceramic disc capacitors, Belton tube sockets, and Alpha potentiometers). We prefer high-quality enclosed Cliff (built in the UK) jacks to the open-style Switchcraft jacks used in the originals and many clones. Finally, we occasionally use NOS components from our vast surplus parts collection in locations they work well and complement the voicing or enhance the performance of the amplifier.

*I like to use rack-mounted multieffects units. What is the output level straight from the EFFECTS LOOP SEND jack, -10dB or +4dB?*

- While not exact, -10dB is a better approximation than +4dB. The actual output level will depend on your settings, particularly the volume controls. +4dB is usually reserved for recording/P.A. equipment with balanced connections.

*This all seems kind of complicated, can you tell me where all of these controls are in the preamp so I have a better idea how to set up my amplifier?*





## 7) Settings templates

