

CERIATONE

A M P L I F I C A T I O N

JTM45/100

“Experienced”

80W Amplifier

User's Manual

Thank you for the purchase of your Ceriatone JTM45/100 guitar amplifier!
Here, we hope to explain how best to use your new amp.

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1) About the JTM45/100 “Experienced”

Our British series of amplifiers has been overwhelmingly popular, and is still the backbone of our amplifier line. Our JTM45/100 represents a very specific, special transitional period head. This amplifier is based on the amp head was used and made famous by Hendrix, however other famous players like Clapton and the Young brothers have leaned on the amp’s thick, rich tones and amazing clean tones. The circuitry in this amplifier is unique, and bears some resemblance to something of a JTM45 with 4xKT66 and solid-state rectification. However, because of the unique output transformer and power supply filtering, the result extends beyond what one would expect and truly taps into the sublime.

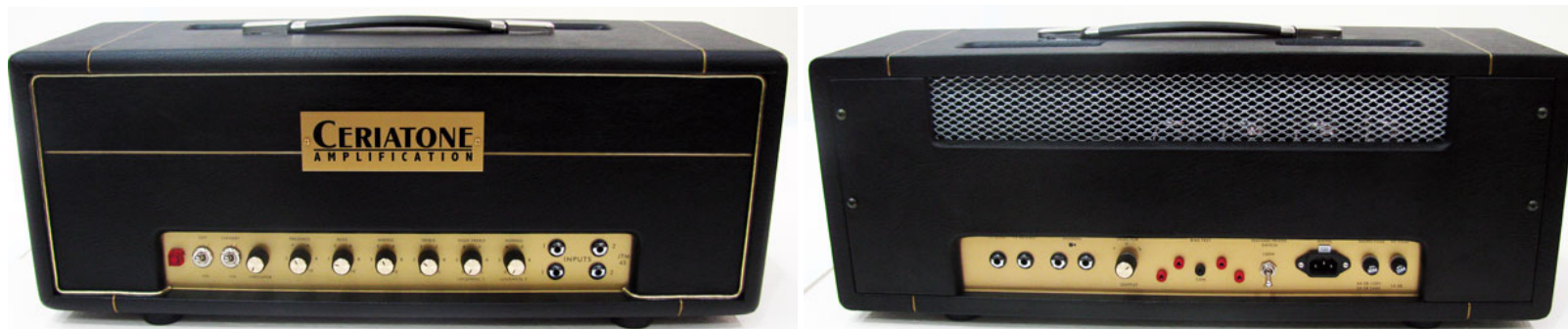
You’ll notice our version holds true sonically, but adds modern features including external bias measurement and adjustment, an effects loop.

Most of all, we hope the JTM45/100 becomes an integral part of your tone equation to exhilarate your playing and music.

Rock on!

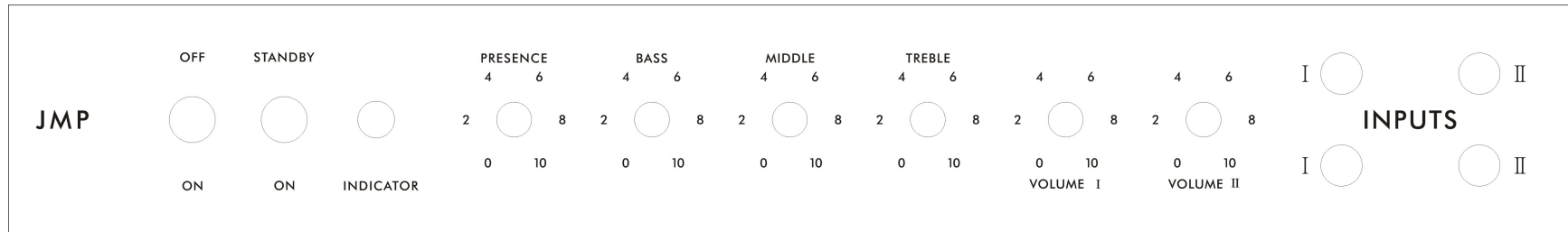
- Nik Azam

2) QUICK SETUP (for instant gratification)



- 1) Plug your guitar using a 1/4" instrument cable into the upper I input on the right of the front panel
- 2) Plug a suitable power cable from the Plexi's rear panel MAINS cable inlet to your wall power receptacle
- 3) Plug the Plexi into your speaker cabinet using 1/4" speaker cable
- 4) Set the IMPEDANCE SELECTOR to match the impedance of your speaker cabinet
- 5) Set all rotary tone and gain controls on the front panel to 12:00 (clock face)
- 6) Set VOLUME controls at just above minimum
- 7) Set front panel POWER switch in the ON position (down position, with adjacent STANDBY switch in the "STANDBY" mode) for 30 seconds to allow tube filaments to warm up
- 8) Set front panel STANDBY switch to "ON" mode (down position)
- 9) **ROCK!!!!!!**

3) FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



From left to right:

- 1) **POWER** 2-way toggle switch
- 2) **STANDBY** 2-way toggle switch
- 3) **INDICATOR** LED
- 4) **PRESENCE** control
- 5) **BASS** control
- 6) **MIDDLE** control
- 7) **TREBLE** control
- 8) **VOLUME I** control
- 9) **VOLUME II** control
- 10) **INPUT I and II** input 1/4" instrument jack

POWER two-way toggle switch powers the amp on and off. With the toggle switch in the DOWN ("ON") position, the amp is on. In the UP position, the amp is OFF.

STANDBY applies high voltage to the vacuum tube anodes (and screen grids) during use of the amp. To ensure long tube life, first power the unit on with the STANDBY toggle switch in UP position for approximately 30 seconds. You can then switch to DOWN (“ON”) to use the amp. With the toggle switch in the UP position, the amp is in STANDBY mode. In the DOWN position, the Plexi is in OPERATE mode

INDICATOR will illuminate when the Plexi is powered by turning the front panel POWER toggle switch to the ON position. If INDICATOR does not turn on, check your power cable connections, and then the 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.

BASS adjusts low frequencies

MIDRANGE adjusts the mid frequency response

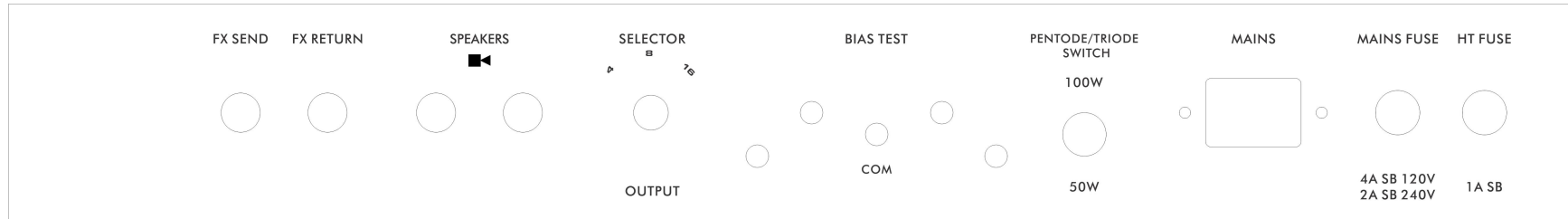
TREBLE adjusts the high frequency response

VOLUME I sets the overall volume and gain of the “BRIGHT” channel of the JTM45/100.

VOLUME II adjusts the overall volume and gain of the “NORMAL” channel of the JTM45/100.

INPUT I and II are ¼” jacks for instrument cables. Plug your guitar in here. Use the I input for the BRIGHT channel. The BRIGHT channel has more gain, more treble, and a more prototypical JTM45/100 tone. The UPPER I input is higher gain, whereas the LOWER I input is lower gain. Use the II input for the NORMAL channel. The NORMAL channel is much darker, lower gain, and has an abundance of lower frequencies. The UPPER II input is higher gain, whereas the LOWER II input is lower gain.

4) REAR PANEL CONTROLS



From left to right:

- 1) **SEND** 1/4" instrument jack
- 2) **RETURN** 1/4" instrument jack
- 3) **IMPEDANCE SELECTOR** three-way rotary selector
- 4) **SPEAKERS** 1/4" speaker jacks (x2)
- 5) **BIAS TEST** probe jacks (x4)
- 6) **COM** probe jack
- 7) **FULL / HALF** 2-way toggle switch
- 8) **MAINS** IEC cable inlet
- 9) **MAINS FUSE**
- 10) **HT FUSE**

SEND 1/4" instrument jack can be used to directly interface the preamps of the JTM45/100, thereby bypassing the power amplifier. 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 1/4" instrument cable.

RETURN ¼" instrument jack can be used to directly interface the power amp of the JTM45/100, 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.

IMPEDANCE SELECTOR three-way rotary selector. Set 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 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, either jack is acceptable.

***NOTE** – never turn your amplifier to OPERATE mode ("1" / DOWN position on STANDBY) without connecting the amplifier to a speaker cabinet or suitable dummy load! Failing to do so may damage your amplifier!*

FULL / HALF switches the power output of the power amp. For the JTM45/100, half mode is approximately 40W. HALF mode configures the power tubes to run in triode operation, and this negates any need to reconfigure the IMPEDANCE SELECTOR.

BIAS TEST and **COM** multimeter probe jacks – use this for external bias current measurements (see Section 5, Page 8)

MAINS IEC cable inlet – plug a suitable IEC power cable into this inlet to power your amplifier

MAINS FUSE slow-blow fuse – used to protect your amplifier from voltage spikes or excessive current draw. Replace only when necessary. 4A is used for amplifiers used with a 120VAC country supply, and 3A is used with 240VAC.

HT FUSE 1A fuse – used to protect your amplifier from voltage spikes or excessive current draw. Replace only when necessary.

5) TUBE COMPLIMENT AND BIAS ADJUSTMENT



From left to right:

V1 – 12AX7/ECC83 (Input stage Bright and Normal channels)

V2 – 12AX7/ECC83 (stage 2 and tonestack cathode follower)

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

V4-V7 – KT66

BIAS ADJUSTMENT CONTROL IS INDICATED BY THE RED ARROW

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) Insert the black probe tip into the black probe jack (red arrow). This is GROUND in the amplifier.
- 4) Insert the red probe tip into the V4 red probe jack (green arrow) on the left. This measures bias for V4. Write down your measurement
- 5) Repeat step 4 for V5 through V7, moving to each responding red probe jack for each power tube. Write down your measurement for each

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 V4-7 plate voltage for JTM45/100 series amplifiers = 470VDC
- Maximum plate dissipation for KT66s = 25W

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

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

In most cases, amplifiers are biased between 50% and 75% dissipation. We bias the 100W Plexi series amplifiers to approximately 35mV on a DMM, which is 65% dissipation.

An example is as follows:

$$\frac{25W}{470VDC} \times 65\% \times 1000 = \textit{about 35mA}$$

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 35mA measures as 35mV on your DMM.

NOTE – Only set your DMM to mV for measuring bias on the amplifier. 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 9
- 2) Calculate what bias voltage reading you will set your tubes to (in this case, we will use 35mV)
- 3) Place your red probe in the LEFT **BIAS** jack, and the black probe in the **COM** jack.
- 4) Turn the bias potentiometer shaft SLOWLY until your DMM reads 35mV
- 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.

Is the FX loop series or parallel? Active or passive?

- The FX loop is series, and is currently passive. However, we have plans to release an option for a tonally transparent solid-state FX loop. Stay tuned!

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. 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?

- 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. KT66s are recommended.

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 amp, though!

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

- 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 our British series (1/2W carbon composition resistors, 1W carbon film resistors, TAD Mustard capacitors, high-voltage silver mica capacitors, Belton tube sockets, and Alpha potentiometers, Cliff jacks). 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.

7) Settings templates

