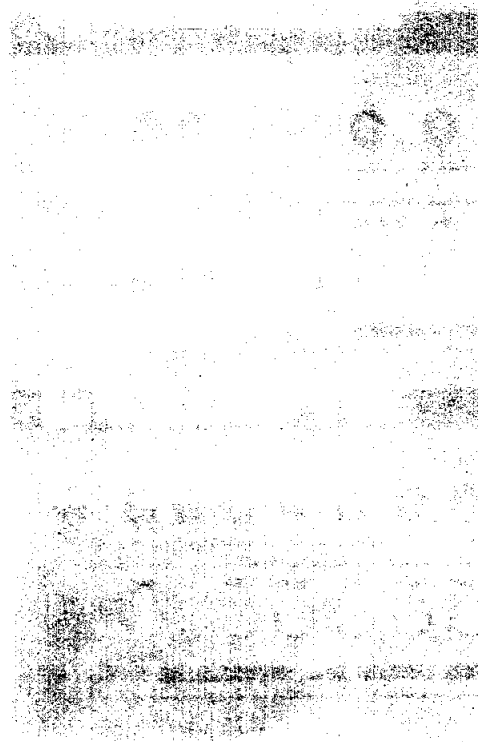


LINEBACKER BASS AMPLIFICATION



LANEY

LINEBACKER BASS AMPLIFICATION

INTRODUCTION Congratulations on the purchase of your new Laney amplifier.

Laney products are designed with ease of operation as a primary objective, however, to ensure that you get the best from your amplifier, it is important that you take some time to read this instruction manual, and to familiarise yourself with the control functions and facilities available.

BEFORE SWITCHING ON

Your amplifier should be fitted with a three pin 'grounded' (or 'earthed') plug. Please make sure that the amplifier is powered from a 'grounded/earthed' outlet.

If changing or fitting a plug yourself, ensure that the applicable wiring code is adhered to, for example in the UK the cable colour code for connections are as follows:

- EARTH OR GROUND - GREEN/YELLOW**
- NEUTRAL - BLUE**
- LIVE - BROWN**

The amplifier should never be exposed to moisture or wetness under any circumstances since this would represent a possible shock or fire hazard, and may cause expensive damage to your valuable possession.

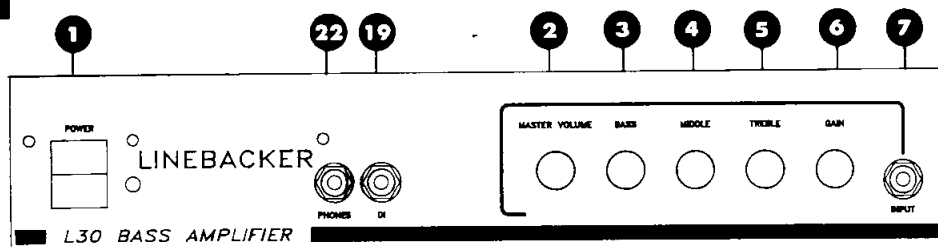
In the unlikely event that a fuse should blow, it is imperative that you or your engineer, use a correctly rated replacement.

Details of the fuse required is printed on the rear panel of your amplifier, please take special care to use a 'time delay' fuse wherever stated, this information is also printed within this manual.

The following instructions and illustrations, are designed to guide you through your amplifier and generally help to you to achieve your sound requirements.

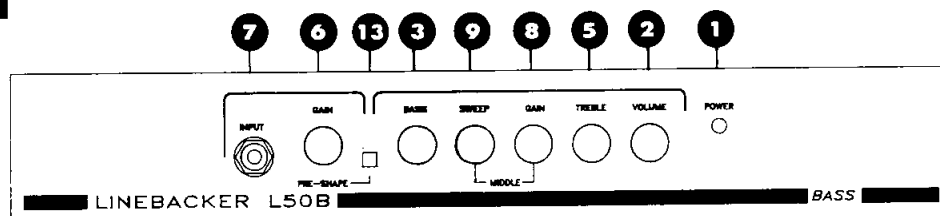
MODEL: L30B10

PREAMPLIFIER

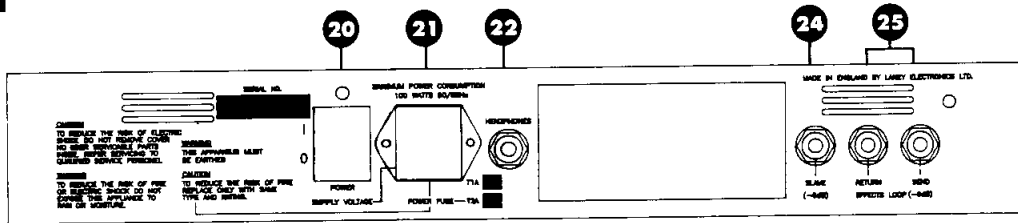


MODEL: L50B12 & L50B15

PREAMPLIFIER

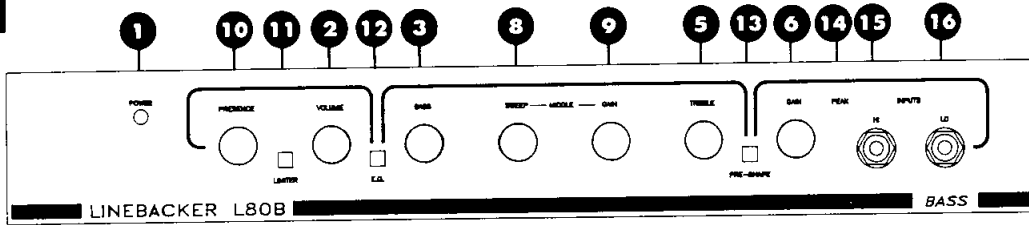


REAR PANEL

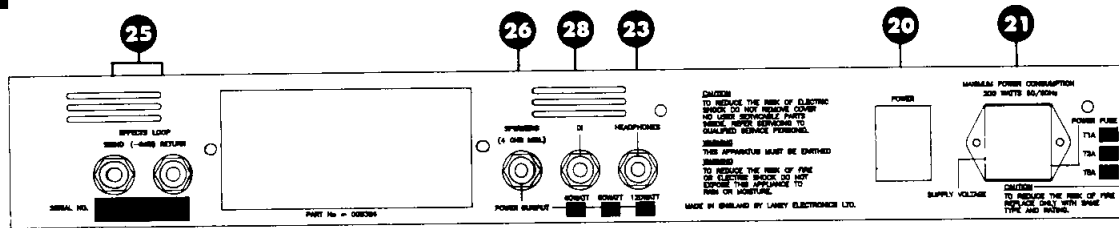


MODEL: L80B15

PREAMPLIFIER

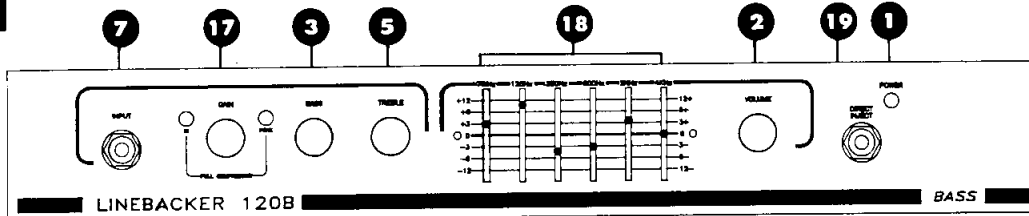


REAR PANEL

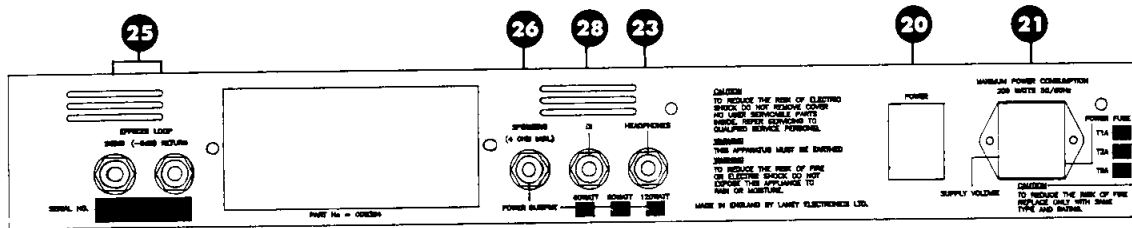


MODEL: L120B15

PREAMPLIFIER

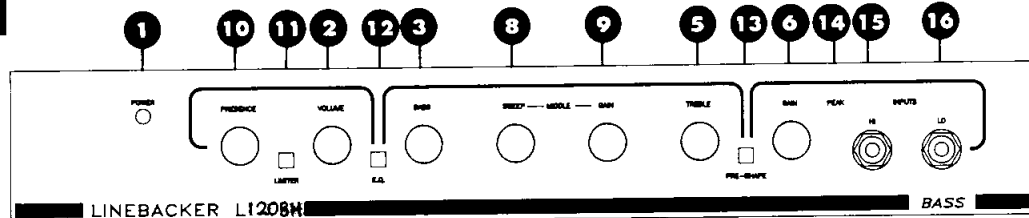


REAR PANEL

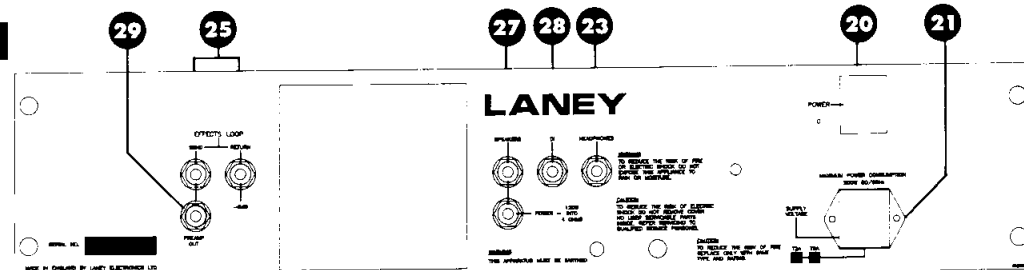


MODEL: L120BH

PREAMPLIFIER



REAR PANEL



EXPLANATION OF TERMS

PREAMPLIFIER

1. **POWER:** Illuminates when amplifier is switched on.
2. **MASTER VOLUME:** Controls overall output level of amplifier.
3. **BASS:** Adjusts the low frequency response.
4. **MIDDLE:** Adjusts the mid range frequency response
5. **TREBLE:** Adjusts the high frequency response.
6. **GAIN:** Controls the input level of the amplifier.
7. **INPUT:** Jack input for instrument.
8. **MIDDLE GAIN:** Cuts or boosts the gain of the mid range frequency, selected with the sweep control.
9. **MIDDLE SWEEP:** Moves the mid range frequency point at which the cut or boost of the middle gain is applied. Clockwise movement lowers the frequency point, and anti clockwise raises the frequency point.

Middle sweep is effective only when the middle gain control is set either side of the centre zero position.

10. **PRESENCE:** Adjusts the ultra high frequency response or 'sparkle' of the amplifier.
11. **LIMITER:** Activates a fast attack compressor circuit. This is auto triggered on the output section, and prevents distortion at high output levels.
12. **EQ:** Defeats the bass, middle and treble EQ controls, under this condition the amplifier is pre set for a flat response, providing the pre shape switch is disenabled (out).
13. **PRE SHAPE:** When pressed a pre shaped voicing circuit is selected. This is in addition to the EQ selected via the rotary controls.
14. **PEAK:** Should flash only on loud notes, and when the pre amplifier is approaching distortion. This is set by the GAIN control (6).

The PEAK indicator, fully illuminates on distortion. Distortion is normally undesirable, and when this condition is signalled the GAIN control should be turned down.

15. **INPUT Hi:** High sensitivity input normally used for passive bass guitars. Virtually all guitars are compatible with this input.
16. **INPUT Lo:** Low sensitivity input for high output active bass guitars.
17. **COMPRESSOR:** This is combined with the amplifier gain control. Compression is activated by pulling out the gain control. Compression ensures a constant output level, irrespective of your playing technique. When in use clean sustain and a fast attack can be achieved. A fast attack reduces the rise time of the note when a more punchy sound is required.

Two indicators are mounted either side of the gain control. The green 'IN' indicator shows when compression is taking place. Further increase in the gain, will increase compression.

When the compressor has reached its operating limit, the red PEAK

indicator will fully illuminate, showing compression has ceased.

18. GRAPHIC EQ: This 6 band slider EQ circuit allows frequencies from 70Hz to 4KHz to be independently cut or boosted and should be used in conjunction with the amplifier Bass and treble controls. To obtain the best performance from graphic EQ a few simple rules should be observed:

- a) Use the sliders in a smooth curved shape, this will ensure a more natural sound.
- b) Avoid extremes of settings, this will minimise any resultant noise.
- c) Try to arrange an equal number of sliders above and below the centre zero position.

19. DI: Direct injection socket. This provides a low impedance output signal for connecting to a mixing desk or power amplifier for further sound reinforcement.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

REAR PANELS

20. POWER: Power on/off switch.

21. POWER INPUT: Euro power input socket with combination fuse carrier and Voltage selector, replace fuses when appropriate with similar value to that marked alongside the carrier as described in the 'general notes'

22. HEADPHONES (Models L30B10, L50B12, L50B15): Headphone output for silent practice or tuning. Plug in your headphones, this automatically disconnects the built in speaker.

23. HEADPHONES (Models L80B15, L120B15, L120BH): Headphone output for silent practice or tuning. Simply disconnect your speaker by removing the speaker jack at the rear of your amplifier, plug in your headphones and play as normal. Important: After completing headphone use, ensure your speakers are re-connected to the correct output.

24. SLAVE: Output to slave amplifier or mixing desk.

25. EFFECTS LOOP: SEND and RETURN sockets for the buffered effects loop. 'Buffered' effects are preferred, since they ensure a constant output signal level. The send socket may also be used as a slave output.

26. SPEAKERS: On board speaker input jack socket. The user may wish to disconnect the built in speaker, and connect a multi speaker enclosure system. This is acceptable providing the net impedance does not fall below 4 ohm.

27. SPEAKERS (Model L120BH) This is an amplifier head where provision is made for up two enclosures to be connected where the resultant impedance should not be below 4 ohm

28. DI: Direct injection socket. This provides a low impedance output signal for connecting to a mixing desk or power amplifier for further sound reinforcement.

29. PREAMP OUT: Use for driving an additional power amplifier.

Your Laney amplifier has been designed to be of high quality and reliability.
Each unit is thoroughly examined and tested before leaving the factory. In
the unlikely event that a fault should develop contact the dealer from whom
you made your purchase and seek his assistance.

LANEY

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