

UNICORD
WESTBURY, N.Y.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR YOUR
MARSHALL EQUIPMENT

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE
ATTEMPTING TO SWITCH ON. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY
RESULT IN SERIOUS DAMAGE.

WARNING: TO PREVENT FIRE OR SHOCK HAZARD,
Do not expose this appliance to rain or moisture

MODEL # _____

SERIAL # _____

RECORD AND RETAIN SERIAL NUMBER (LOCATED ON REAR OF UNIT).

POWER SUPPLY

All Marshall amplifiers are designed to operate on 110/250V 50/60 Hertz A.C. It is most important that amplifiers are set to the correct voltage rating before switching on: NEVER CONNECT TO A D.C. SUPPLY.

VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

All Marshall amplifiers are fitted with a voltage selector switch to permit operation at 120, 220, or 240 volts. For operation in the United States, use the 120 volt setting, and the power cord supplied.

SWITCHING ON

1. Speaker units should be connected to the amplifier where applicable before switching on. Failure to do this may result in damage to the equipment.
2. Plug line cord into wall outlet (117 volts AC, 50/60 cycles)
3. Place amplifier mains switch in ON position. The power switch lamp should now be illuminated. If not, disconnect the power plug, check connections and plug fuse (if one is fitted).
4. Ensure that all amplifier controls are turned to zero before proceeding further.
5. Wait one minute for amplifier to warm up, then switch ON the standby switch positioned next to the power switch. The amplifier is now ready for use.
6. Before plugging in your instrument, try this quick test: Turn up volume, treble and presence controls and listen for a hiss from the speakers. If this is not audible there could be a fault in your speaker lead, speaker cabinet or impedance selector plug, so switch off the standby and check each of these three items separately. Return the controls to the zero setting prior to connecting your instrument.

NOTE: The function of the standby switch is to allow the amplifier to be available for immediate use without the necessity for it to warm up, and it also relieves the tubes of emission load.

Check that Jack plugs on instruments are correctly connected before inserting in amplifier. If everything is functioning correctly, plug in your instrument and set tone and volume controls to your preference.

OPERATIONAL NOTES

Operate the controls to familiarize yourself with their functions. Detailed information on this is given below, but firstly the following points should be noted in order to obtain the best possible performance from your equipment:

1. If one channel is not in use, return it's volume control setting to zero.
2. If your instrument has a built in volume control, it is best to set this a maximum and control the volume level from the amplifier, thus hum and other noises will be kept to a minimum.

CONTROLS FITTED TO VARIOUS MODELS OF MARSHALL EQUIPMENT

TREBLE - emphasizes the high frequencies.

MIDDLE - emphasizes the middle frequencies.

BASS - emphasizes the lower frequencies.

PRESENCE - provides liveliness and crispness to the overall sound.

MASTER VOLUME - permits overload distortion performance at low volume levels.

GAIN (models 2000 and 2001) - Each channel of the 2000 and 2001 amplifiers have a gain control. This allows you to set the individual channel at the volume level you desire. Channel B on model 2000 includes a "volume" control which acts as a master volume for that specific channel, permitting you to create the overload level you want to utilize at any selected volume level.

MID FREQUENCY SELECT (model 2001) - Channel A on model 2001 includes a Mid Frequency Select Control which allows you to select frequencies of 100, 200, 400 Hz, and 1.3 and 6 kHz to be boosted or cut by the middle control.

OUTPUT COMPRESSION (model 2001) - The power amp section of model 2001 incorporates a compression circuit with adjustable threshold and an LED indicator. This control aids you to perform with even response at any volume level over the complete range of your instrument.

SLOPE (models 1986 and 1992) - This control allows you to filter the low fundamental frequencies offering better control when performing at loud volume levels.

MID SWEEP (SWEEP) (models 2000, 1992, 1986) - This control allows you to select specific middle frequencies to be emphasized by your middle control.

OUTPUT

All Marshall amplifiers are provided with output impedance selectors to allow usage with various speaker cabinets. Depending on speaker selection, your amplifier should be set to the impedance shown on the accompanying chart.

INPUT

On amplifiers where more than one input per channel is supplied these are arranged in such a way that when all are in use, the sensitivity is equal. If, however, only one input is being used, the upper socket should be selected for greater sensitivity.

OVERLOAD DISTORTION

As the pick-ups fitted to certain instruments have a greater output level than others, distortion can occur when the amplifier volume controls are at maximum. Should this happen, decrease the volume level until the distortion is eliminated. This could be as low as setting four on the panel. By doing this it does not necessarily mean that the amplifier is working below it's maximum output level, but rather that it is working in relation to the sensitivity of the instrument pick-up. For instance - two instruments fitted with different pick-up units and connected to the same amplifier may well require a different volume setting to produce exactly the same intensity of sound.

REPLACING "BLOWN" FUSES

Ensure that the amplifier is disconnected from the power supply before attempting to replace fuses.

It is most important that only replacement fuses of the same value as originally fitted to the amplifier are used when replacing blown fuses.

If one fuse blows it does not necessarily mean there is a fault, so try a second fuse. If this should blow, then take the amplifier to your service agent.

WARNING: DO NOT REMOVE BACK OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE UNIT WITH THE MAINS SUPPLY CONNECTED.

NOTE: All units must be used with a ground connection.

MARSHALL IMPEDANCE CHART

CABINET MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

| CABINET | SPEAKERS | OUTPUT | IMPEDANCE |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1935 | Four 12" | 260 Watts | 16 ohms |
| 1936/37 | Two 12" | 130 Watts | 8 ohms |
| 1940 | Eight 10" | 400 Watts | 4/16 ohms |
| 1960 | Four 12" | 260 Watts | 16 ohms |
| 1982 | Four 12" | 320 Watts | 16 ohms |
| 1984 | Four 12" | 320 Watts | 16 ohms |

AMPLIFIER CABINET SET-UPS

| AMPLIFIER | CABINET | AMP IMP. SETTINGS |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1987, 2204 | 1 1936 | 8 ohms |
| | 2 1936 | 4 ohms |
| | 1 1960A | 16 ohms |
| | 1 1960A + 1 1960B | 8 ohms |
| 1986 | 1 1937 | 8 ohms |
| | 2 1937 | 4 ohms |
| | 1 1935A | 16 ohms |
| | 1 1935A + 1 1935B | 8 ohms |
| 1959, 2203 | 1 1960A or 1982A | 16 ohms |
| | 1 1960A + 1 1960B (or 1982s) | 8 ohms |
| 1992 | 1 1935A or 1984A | 16 ohms |
| | 1 1935A + 1935B (or 1984s) | 8 ohms |
| | 1 1940 | 4 or 16 ohms |
| 2000 | 1 1982A + 1 1982B | 8 ohms |
| | 1 1940 | 4 ohms |
| 2001 | 1 1984A + 1984B | 8 ohms |
| | 1 1940 | 4 ohms |
| | 2 1940 | 4 ohms |

IMPEDANCE SELECTOR IS FOUND ON THE REAR PANEL OF AMPLIFIER