



Tupelo

Users Manual

Tupelo Guitar Amplifier

Congratulations on your purchase of the Tupelo!

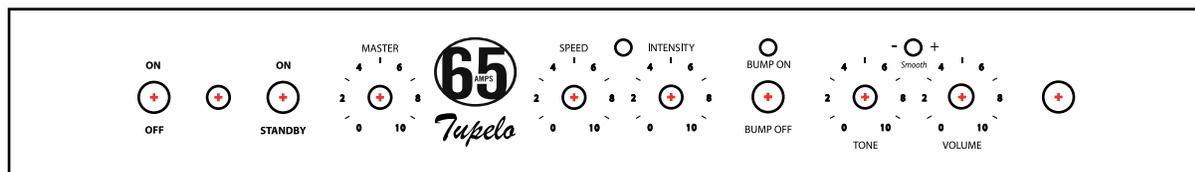
The Tupelo is a breakthrough amplifier rooted in some lost designs from the early '60s best designer, only based on a 6V6 power section. Its unique circuitry creates a platform that reveals the true character of the power tubes to a surprising level. The 6V6 power section colors the character of the front end to sound like outstanding examples of American circuitry from the late '50s through the mid-sixties while at the same time removing all the bad behaviors of those old amps. The Tupelo is a must for players whose ears are tuned to

American circuits and sounds. Equally comfortable in every music genre, the hot-rodded Tupelo is a super-versatile cousin to the 65amps Lil' Elvis with more power, an astonishing vocabulary, touch sensitivity and harmonic richness. It is loaded with 65amp's "Master Voltage" circuitry to make the Tupelo comfortable at any volume, from bedroom to coffee house to small clubs to the studio. The Tupelo also features a passive FX Loop, 2 speaker outs, 65amp's unique bias tremolo, and of course... rich tone for days!

*****READ BEFORE USING AMP FOR THE FIRST TIME*****

CAUTION - FOR U.S. OPERATION, SET AC VOLTAGE SELECTOR FOR 120 VOLTS ONLY!

65amps TUPELO FRONT PANEL



Tubes:

The Tupelo tube complement consists of six tubes: three 12AX7 preamp tubes, two 6V6 output tubes, and a solid state rectifier.

ON/Standby:

Best to turn the POWER switch on first before the Standby and wait about 10 seconds before turning Standby on. This will prolong tube life. When turning the amp off, turn POWER switch off first. This allows the power to drain out of the amp circuit. You can turn off the Standby switch later before turning the amp back on.

Master Voltage:

Our master voltage emulates the tonal response of a big amp only at low volumes. The "Master Voltage"TM knob reduces the B+ voltage and output in the amp in a unique way that keeps the internal tube relationships perfect while keeping the filament voltage up. After seeing all other power schemes' shortcomings, we've come at this from a different angle and we're very pleased with the results. You can dial this amp down to 3 watts output WITHOUT losing tone, feel, vocabulary, authority, etc.

Speed & Intensity:

These two knobs control the speed and depth of the Bias Tremolo, which modulates the level both up and down but, unlike traditional designs, also incorporates some clever circuitry that always allows the attack of a new chord or note to pass through at its normal level, regardless of where the tremolo oscillator is in its cycle.

Bump Control:

The BumpTM control is a much more effective alternative to traditional channel switching. The BumpTM

allows the user gain-up and re-slope the amp's tone stack allowing much more midrange to flow through the circuit; thereby gaining up the entire amp naturally and not inducing false preamp gain that creates fizz and buzz. The end result is the effect of having two amps in one.

Tone controls:

The Tone control is a passive cut-style. We recommend starting at "10" and backing off. With brighter single-coil guitars, the mid's will focus really well with the TONE set back around "5 to 8".

Smooth Switch:

The Smooth switch removes crossover distortion for a smoother tone. This is most useful at higher volumes. Flip it on when the amp is revved up and it removes the fizziness that comes along with crossover distortion. Your mic will notice it before your ears will, so it's perfect for use while recording.

Register Your Amp

and join our mailing list at:

<http://65amps.com/reg.html>

65amps TUPELO REAR PANEL



FX Loop - The passive effects loop comes out on a pair of jacks, allowing the user's own effects to be added after the preamp stage.

CHANNEL FTSW - This allows you to change channels.

SPEAKER OUTPUTS - Two speaker outputs in parallel.

IMPEDANCE - All 65 212-Combos and Extension Cabinets are wired for 16-ohms (two 8-ohm speakers in series). If using two 16-ohm cabinets, set IMPEDANCE to 8-ohms. Always be sure to match the impedance of this amplifier with the impedance of the speaker cabinet you are using.

H.T. (High Tension) FUSE - (500mA Slo-Blow) This fuse is in line with the DC voltage in the amp. When the H.T. FUSE blows, it is typically a sign of a bad power tube.

A.C. FUSE - (2A/250V Slo Blow) This fuse is connected to the AC primary side of the Power Transformer. CAUTION - Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating.

Specifications:

Output: 20 Watts

Tubes: Three 12AX7 preamp tubes, two 6V6 output tubes, solid state rectifier

Combo speakers: 1x12" Celestion G12H30

Panel controls: Volume, Smooth switch, Tone, Bump switch, Intensity, Speed, Master

Extras: Passive effects loop, two-button footswitch jack, dual speaker outs, switch for 8Ω & 16Ω impedance

Cabinet: Finger-jointed Baltic birch

Dimensions: Head: 24.75" W x 8.5" D x 10.5" H; Combo: 25" W x 10" D x 19.75" H

Weight in box: Head: 29 lbs, Combo: 57 lbs

Accessories: Footswitch included

Pair with Elvis style cabinet:

Speakers: 1x12" Celestion G12H30

Dimensions: 25" W x 10" D x 19.75" H

Weight in box: 47 lbs

IMPORTANT: We recommend a qualified technician for retubing. All tubes use the same size socket, but have very different wiring configurations and voltages. Placing the wrong tube in the wrong socket can cause damage to the amplifier and tube.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING WARNINGS AND USER ADVICE!

- Always make sure the AC Voltage Selector is set for the proper voltage (120 volts in the U.S.) before turning on the amplifier!
- Always make sure the amplifier is grounded! (3-prong connector - no ground lifts).
- Use only a high quality grounded 3-prong AC power cable with this unit. Always look for breaks or exposed wire and replace if defective.
- Never remove the chassis from the cabinet! The amplifier will store high voltages long after the amp has been turned off and disconnected from the AC. Changing tubes does not require any internal adjustments. Refer all service to a qualified technician.
- Do not expose to excessive humidity, direct sunlight or extreme high or low temperatures. Be certain there is adequate ventilation around the amplifier. Never expose to liquids or excessive dust.

More info at www.65amps.com