



SHARCTONE MAIN REV E1.sch-4 - Fri Apr 11 10:39:24 2003

















DATE CODE REQUIREMENTS

1) Silkscreen date code for bare PCB fabrication
in area marked on drawing.
Place date code stamp or sticker for
finished PCBA in area marked on drawing
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| :---: |
|  |
| PRoGram: PADS POWER PCB V5.0 |
| FILE: \SharcTone Product Family \Duet 212 Combo\Electrical\} <br> PCB\Sharctone Family Main \REV E $\backslash$ SHARCTONE MAIN REV E.pcb |
| SCALE: 1:1 Rev: E ${ }^{\text {d }}$ DATE: DECEMBER 20, 2002 |
| TITE: $\quad$ Sharctone Main Board |

PART \# 35-00-012


| MOTT08 Y J8MJ22A |  |  |
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| 0.2V өว9 яэW09 20A9 :МАяәоя9 |  |  |
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|  | 3:179 | $1: 1: 3$ ЈАО 2 |
| bidog nidM 9nototond |  |  |



PART \# 35-00-0121

## DATE CODE REQUIREMENTS <br> 1) Silkscreen date code for bare PCB fabrication in area marked on drawing.

2) Place date code stamp or sticker for finished PCBA in area marked on drawing.


| ASSEMBLY TOP |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | LINE 6 INC. |
| PROGRAM: PADS POWER PCB V5.0 |  |
| FILE: \Shorctone HD\PCBs \Power Amp Modern H0 Power Amp Rev B.pcb |  |
| SCALE: NONE REV: B $\quad$ DATE: MAY 30, 2003 |  |
| TITLE: MODERN HD POWER AMP | dRAWING No: $35-00-0205$ |
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|  | ASSEMBLY BOTTOM |  |  |
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## ASSEMBLY TOP

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PROGRAM: PADS POWER PCB V5.0
FILE: ... Sharctone HD $\backslash$ PCBs $\backslash$ PS Control $\backslash$ REV A $\backslash$ PS Control Rev A.pcb

| SCALE: 1:1 | REV: A | DATE: JANUARY 27, 2003 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

тTIE: MODERN HD P.S. CONTROL PART \# 35-00-0119

## DATE CODE REQUIREMENTS

1) Silkscreen date code for bare PCB fabrication in area marked on drawing.
2) Place date code stamp or sticker for finished PCBA in area marked on drawing.


## ASSEMBLY BOTTOM

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ASSEMBLY TOP
the information contained in this drawing is the sole property of
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the written permission of line 6 INC. IS Prohilited

|  | COMPANY: LINE 6 INC. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE CODE REQUIREMENTS <br> 1) Silkscreen date code for bare PCB fabrication in area marked on drawing. | PROGRAM: PADS POWER PCB | 3.5.1 |
|  | FlLE: Data on Ffd/Clients/FFo/Hol/H | Hordwore/Pct/HDIL LINE FLLTER REV B.PCB |
|  | SCALE: NONE REV: | DATE: MAR 5, 2001 |
| 2) Place date code stamp or sticker for finished PCBA in area marked on drawing. | TITLE: <br> HDII LINE FILTER | DRAWING NO: $35-00-4001$ |



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## ASSEMBLY DRAWING BOTTOM





ASSEMBLY BOTTOM



| COMPANY: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PROGRAM: PADS POWER PCB V4.0 |  |
| FILE: \SHARCTONE Product Family \OUET 212 Combo\Electrical\PCB\GUITAR IN TREV $\ \backslash$ DUET GUITAR IN REV C.pcb |  |
| SCALE: NONE REV: C | UST 27, 2002 |
| TITLE: <br> SHARCTONE GUITAR INPU | DRAWING NO: $35-00-0169$ |




21-34-9034-1 CBL DIL RIBBON 34-COND 28ANG

21-36-0265 CABLE SPKR 2 COND 24ANG 12.0"
WHT INSUL SOLID

Ref: 1. PWR Amp to SPK OUT 2. LED PCBA to POWER SUPPLY J1
24-03-0002 SWITCH TOGGLE SPST ON-OFF 1.000000
250V 6A 2-Pin ChASSIS MNT
24-21-1122 CAP SWITCH

30-00-0018 SCREW SELF-TAP 6-32 x . 75 PFZ
4.000000

30-00-0035 SCREW 6-32 x 1 " PPZ w/EXT
TOOTH CAPTIVE WASHER
30-00-0039 SCREW 10-32 $\times 1$ In Phil-TRUSS
BLACK
30-00-0040 SCREW 3-48 UNEx . 25 FLT HD BLK

30-00-0041 SCREW 10-24 x. 75 Phil Oval hD

30-00-0046 SCREW SHEET METAL NO. $6 \times 5 / 8$
PPZ
Ref: Power Supply Heat Sink Spacers
30-00-0047 SCREW 10-32 x 5/8 In PPZ

30-00-0375 SCREW 6-32 $\times .375$ PPB

30-00-0607 SCREw 6-32 x 7/16IN w/LK WASH
38.000000

PPZ STL
30-00-8375 SCREW SHEET METAL \#8 x.375"
2.000000

SELF-TAP PPB
30-00-4250 SCREW SHEET METAL SELF-TAP
4.000000
\#4 x .250in PPB
30-03-0015 WASHER . 750 OD x. 560 IDx .045

| 2 | 30-06-0025 NUT . 370 HEX 10-32 STL ZINC <br> w/NYLON INSERT | 2.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 30-06-0024 NUT . 370 HEX 10-24 STL ZINC <br> w/NYLON INSERT | 4.000000 |
| 2 | 30-06-0623 NUT HEX 6-32 w/CPTV STAR-WASHR | 2.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-10-0001 PLUG HOLE FINISHING 3/8"ID x } \\ 1 / 2 " 0 D \quad \text { STEEL NI-PLATED } \end{gathered}$ | 2.000000 |
| 2 | 30-12-8418 1IN AL $\quad$ STANDOFF HEX . 250 6-32 M-F | 9.000000 |
| 2 | 30-15-0004 SPACER .13THKx.630D NYLON | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} 30-15-0012 \\ \text { NYLON } \end{gathered} \quad \text { SPACER . } 75 \text { OD x . } 50 \text { ID x .19HT }$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30-15-0014 SPACER . } 615 \text { OD x } .386 \text { ID x } \\ & .189 \text { LG WHITE NYLON } \end{aligned}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} 30-15-0016 \quad \text { SPACER } 6.4 \times 3.7 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { NYLON NATURAL } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30-15-0019 SPACER HT SNK . } 75 \text { ODx. } 830 \mathrm{HT} \\ & \text { NYLON } 6 / 6 \text { BLK } \end{aligned}$ | 2.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-27-0049 LT PIPE SHARCTONE } 1.4 \text { OD x } \\ .47 \text { HIGH CLR POLY MINITEXTURE } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-27-0060 LIGHTPIPES 6 PIN . $38 \times .719$ <br> LEXAN HIGHLY POLISHED | 2.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-27-0061 BUTTON . } 315 \text { DIA x . } 325 \text { HIGH } \\ \text { POLYOXMETHYLENE BLACK W/MATTE } \end{gathered}$ | 2.000000 |
| 2 | 30-33-0039-1 MDF BLK END CAP RIGHT 8.4×8.3×1.0 IN | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-33-0039-2 MDF BLK END CAP LEFT $8.4 \times 8.3 \times 1.0$ IN | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-45-0007 KNOB SPLINE .77DIA x . 76 METAL w/INDICATOR CHROME | 10.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30-45-0008 KNOB SPLINE .77DIA x . } 76 \text { METAL } \\ & \text { CHROME } \end{aligned}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-51-0070 SHIELD CHASSIS 23.44x 8x .5IN } \\ \text { STEEL-EG } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30-51-0113 LENS JEWEL D. } 610 \times \text { H. } 654 \text { IN } \\ & \text { METAL BASE w/NUT CLEAR } \end{aligned}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-51-0122 CHASSIS BASE 8.4x $23.5 \times 1.6 \mathrm{IN}$ CRS CHROME-PLATED | 1.000000 |


| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30-51-0125 CHASSIS TOP } 23.50 \times 8.35 \times 4.75 \text { IN } \\ & \text { CRS CHROME PLATED } \end{aligned}$ | 1.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 30-51-0126 CRS BLK | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-51-0127 PANEL AC-RECEPT $5.77 \times 4.10$ IN CRS BLACK | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-51-0137 OVERLAY 23.5×3.75x. 02 AL | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 30-57-0001 HANDLE HD147 | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-60-0005 LOGO LINE } 6 \text { MED } 139.70 \times 28.63 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { BRUSHED/BLK FINISH AL } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 30-75-0008 FOOT RUBBER 1.50" I.D. x .75"H } \\ \text { BLACK } \end{gathered}$ | 4.000000 |
| 2 | $\begin{gathered} 30-75-9600 \text { GROMMET RUBBER 7/16-D x } \\ 1 / 16 \text {-GRV x } 9 / 16 \text { IN GRV-DIA BLK } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 2 | 50-00-0169 PCBA INPUT GUITAR HD147 | 1.000000 |
| 3 | 01-00-0102 RES 1K 5\% 0805 | 1.000000 |
| 3 |  Ref: R4 <br> $01-00-0105$ RES 1M 5\% 0805 | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \text { Ref: R3 } \\ 01-24-1002 & \text { RES } 10.0 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% 0805 \end{array}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \text { Ref: R1 } \\ 01-24-4991 & \text { RES 4.99K } 1 \% 0805 \end{array}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ref: R2 } \\ 01-24-8870 \quad \text { RES } 887 \mathrm{R} 1 \% 0805 \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: R5 03-46-0104 CAP X7R 0.1uF 50V 20\% 1206 Ref: C1 | 1.000000 |

03-50-0470 CAP NPO 47pF 50V 10\% 080
1.000000

Ref: C4
03-52-0473 CAP X7R 47nF 50V 20\% 0805

Ref: C2-3,C5
11-10-0601 FERRITE BEAD 600R @100MHZ 1206

Ref: L1
12-54-0134 IC OP AMP - OPA134UA SM
S0-8
Ref: U1
21-00-6617 JACK 1/4" TRS 6-PIN PCB MT
HORIZ TH W/CHROME HRDWARE

Ref: J3
21-20-0205 HDR PCB MT SIL 5-PIN x 2 mm
1.000000

MALE SHRD VERT MT TH

Ref: J1
30-18-3030 CLIP GND PCB .30x.30x. 07
1.000000

Ref: J2

50-00-0204 PCBA MAIN HD47

01-00-0000 RES OR 5\% 0805
1.000000

Ref: R66
01-00-0155 RES 1.5M 5\% 0805
1.000000

Ref: R89
01-24-1000 RES 100R 1\% 0805
3.000000

Ref: R64,R67,R108
01-24-1001 RES 1.00K 1\% 0805
19.000000

## Ref: R8, R21, R54-56, R86, R92,R95-96, R113,R115,R120,R130,R144-145, R153-154, R157-158

01-24-1002
RES $10.0 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% 0805$

Ref: R10, R23, R51-52, R59-60, R68,R71,R73-74,R76-77,R80,R83, R103, R110-111, R116-118, R128, R131-132, R134, R136, R141, R147

$$
\text { 01-24-1003 RES 100K 1\% } 0805
$$

Ref: R97-98,R135,R137,R165-166,R168-172

Ref: R27,R39
01-24-2741 RES 2.74K 1\% 0805

Ref: R17-18
01-24-2801
RES 2.80K 1\% 0805
2.000000

Ref: R79,R82 RES 3.01K 1\% 0805



03-52-0473 CAP X7R 47nF 50V 20\% 0805

Ref: C11, C21-22, C25, C29-30, C33, C35, C37, C39, C41-42, C45, C51-53, C55, C60-61, C65, C67-69, C75, C80, C83, 86-87, 89-94, 102, C115, C122-124,

C127-130, C133-136, C139-146, C150-151, C153, C155-157, C159-160
06-20-0099 DIODE GEN PUR DUAL 70V 215mA
$6 n S$ SOT-23 SM BAV99
Ref: D1-3, D5-6, D21-23
06-34-0016 DIODE SWITCHING 75V 200mA
6nS SOT-23 SM BAS16LT1

Ref: D4, D7-20
09-10-4401 TRANS NPN SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4401
3.000000

SOT-23 SM
Ref: Q1,03-4
09-10-4403 TRANS PNP SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4403
SOT-23 SM

Ref: Q2
11-00-3000 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR 30MHz 3.3V
1.000000

DIP4 TH

Ref: Y1
11-10-0501 FERRITE BEAD 500R ©100mHZ
2.000000
2.5A 1206 SM

Ref: L5-6
11-10-0601 FERRITE BEAD 600R ©100MHZ 1206

Ref: L1-4, L7-28
12-02-1086 IC REG +3.3V TO-220 TH
LM1086

Ref: U26
12-02-7805 IC REG +5 v 1.5 Amp TH

Ref: U8, U27
12-02-7815 IC REG +15V 1AMP TO-220 TH
1.000000

Ref: U29
12-02-7915 IC REG -15V 1AMP TO-220 TH
7915
Ref: U31
12-54-0082
IC OP AMP DUAL TLO82CD SO-8 SM
3.000000

Ref: U1, U7, U17, U28, U30, U32
12-54-5538 IC OP-AMP DUAL LO NOISE
NE5532AD8 SM S0-8
Ref: U4
12-62-4053 IC SWITCH-ANALOG TRIPLE 2-CHAN
TSSOP-16 SM CD4053BPW
Ref: U9, U13
12-64-4528 IC CONVERTER 24B 48/96KHz
AUDIO CODEC SM AK4528
Ref: U5-6
15-40-6138 IC 6N138 OPTO-ISOLATOR
1.000000

DIP-8 TH

15-64-0014 IC 74HCT14 HEX INVERTER
1.000000

Ref: U21
15-65-0014 IC 74LCX14 LOW VOLTAGE CMOS
1.000000

INV HEX SCHMITT TRIGGER SM
Ref: U19
15-67-0179 IC RS-485 LOW PWR DIFF
1.000000

TRANSCEIVER SN75LBC179 S0-8 SM

Ref: U25
15-70-1610 IC DRAM 1 M X 16 SDRAM
2.000000

HY57V161610DTC-7 SM
Ref: U11-12
15-86-1065 IC DSP SHARC
ADSP-21065LKS-240 MQFP208 SM
Ref: U14
15-92-5810 IC RESET 5V 5\% ACTIVE-HI
SOT-23 SM LM810
Ref: U18
21-00-6616 JACK 1/4" TRS 6-PIN PCB MT
5.000000

HORIZ TH
Ref: J3-6, J9
21-04-5075 JACK DIN 5-PIN FEMALE MIDI
2.000000

PCB-MNT RT-ANG LN 05075
Ref: P1-2
21-08-0013 JACK XLR MALE PCB MNT RT ANG
2.000000

Ref: J1-2

| 3 | 21-16-0045 JACK RJ-45 8-Pin FEMALE PCB-MNT RT-ANG | 1.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Ref: J7 <br> 21-18-0002 <br> RT ANGLE <br> TERMINAL <br> SNAP-IN TH        | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Ref: BR2 } \\ \text { 21-20-0205 } & \text { HDR PCB MT SIL } 5-\text { PIN } \times 2 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { MALE SHRD VERT MT TH } \end{array}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Ref: H1 } \\ \text { 21-20-1033 } & \text { HDR PCB MT DIL } \\ \text { MALE SHRD VERT MT TH } \end{array}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ref: H4 } \\ \substack{\text { 21-20-1568 } \quad \text { HDR PCB MT SIL } \\ \text { MALE VERT-MNT FRIC-LOCK }} \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: H6 } \\ & \text { 21-20-2010 HDR PCB MT DIL } 10 \text {-PIN } 2 \times 5 \times 100 \\ & \text { MALE SHRD VERT } \end{aligned}$ | 2.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: H5, H7 <br> 21-44-0044 <br> PROFILE SMT       | 1.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: S1 24-09-0222 $\quad$ SWITCH SLIDE DPDT | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $$ | 2.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: U29, U31 30-06-0623 NUT HEX $6-32 \mathrm{w} /$ CPTV STAR-WASHR | 2.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \text { Ref: U29, U31 } \\ 30-18-3030 \quad \text { CLIP GND PCB . } 30 \mathrm{x} .30 \times .07 \end{array}$ | 7.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: GF1-6, GF8 30-51-0029 HEATSINK AL BLK ANODIZED | 1.000000 |
| 3 | Ref: P3 30-51-0057 WAKEFIELD HEAT SINK, \#287-1AB | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ref: P4 } \\ \text { 45-01-0001 } \quad \text { IC PROGRAMED MPU v1.01 } \\ \text { c/s }=\text { CFA3 } \quad \text { DUET } \end{gathered}$ | 1.000000 |
| 4 |  | 1.000000 |

45-02-0006 IC PROGRAMME
c/s=05AC161F MODERN-HD
Ref: U10
15-78-0000 IC FLASH 4Meg 512Kx8/256x16
TSOP-48 SM AM29LV400
45-06-0001 IC PROGRAMMED PLD HD147
REV B
Ref: U15
15-96-0000 IC PLD 64 MACROCELL/64IO
TQEP100 SM M4A3-64/64-10VC
50-00-0238 ASSY CAP SWITCH w/ARTWORK
1.000000

CLASSIC FT3
30-27-0066 SWITCH CAP 6.4x.63x. 55
.0000
1.000000

50-00-4001 PCBA LINE FILTER
1.000000

01-12-0154 RES CARBON FILM 150K 1/4W 5\%

Ref: R1-R2.
01-70-0516 THERMISTOR INRUSH 0.5R@16A
5/22/7.8 TH
Ref: RT1.
03-00-1102 CAP Y-CAP 1nF 250vaC 20\% CER
2.000000

DISC 8D/7/7.5
Ref: C3-C4.
03-41-0224 CAP X-CAP 0.22uF 275vaC $20 \%$
POLYPROYPYLENE 18/9.5/17.5/15
Ref: C1.
11-10-3501 INDUCTOR COMMON MODE LINE
FILTER ICE LF-35040-0044
Ref: L1-2
21-14-8301 JACK IEC ANGLED 10A IEC320
POWER-COMPONENTS 83011172
Ref: J1.
21-20-2075 HDR PCB MT SIL 2-Pin X 7.5mm
1.000000

MALE VERT MT FRIC-LOCK TH
Ref: J2
21-34-1806 CBL S-T/EYE 1-COND 126mm STRND
1.000000

Ref: Solder to through hole clip on pn\# 21-14-8301 at M4
21-48-9521
CLIP fuSE HOLDER
2.000000 Ref: F,F1.

```
24-19-8250 FUSE 8A/250V 5X20mm FRN F
```

LITTLEFUSE 217008 or eqiv
Ref: f,f1(install into fuse clip holders, pn\# 21-48-9521).

|  | 50-00-9102 | ASSY FINAL POWER AMP HD147 | 1.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 30-00-0010 \\ \text { S-SIL } \end{array}$ | SCREW 8-32 x 9/16 SKT-CAP | 10.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 30-03-0002 \\ \text { STEEL } \end{array}$ | WASHER \#8 . 293 x .174 x .040 | 12.000000 |
| 3 | 30-06-0007 | NUT . 344 HEX 8-32 STEEL ZINC | 10.000000 |
| 3 | 30-51-0059-2 | HEATSINK 6.0 IN LG AL ALY | 1.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30-51-0073 \\ & 1.3 x .45 x \end{aligned}$ | CLAMP HEATSINK TO-220 35" CR STEEL 1018 | 10.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30-63-4001 \\ & \text { BERG-400 } \end{aligned}$ | PAD THERMAL TO-247 C-7-102 | 8.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30-63-4005 \\ & \text { BERG-400 } \end{aligned}$ | PAD THERMAL TO-220 -54 | 4.000000 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30-63-5050 \\ & \text { " x.50' } \end{aligned}$ | GAP-PAD V0-SOFT . 125 "THK x . 50 | 1.000000 |
| 3 | 50-00-0205 | PCBA POWER AMP HD147 | 1.000000 |
| 4 | 01-00-0334 | RES 330K 5\% 0805 | 3.000000 |
| 4 | 01-00-0393 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: R7, R78, R84 } \\ & \text { RES 39K 5\% } 0805 \end{aligned}$ | 4.000000 |
| 4 | 01-00-05R1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: R2, R25, R145-146 } \\ & \text { RES 5.1R 5\% } 0805 \end{aligned}$ | 8.000000 |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 01-20-02 R 2 \\ & \text { S/B } 01-2 \end{aligned}$ | Ref: R27-28,R47-48,R59,R95 RES METAL OXIDE 2.2R 2W 5\% TH -02R2 | 2.000000 |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O1-20-0R22 } \\ & \text { S/B } 01-2 \end{aligned}$ | Ref: R23,R69 RES METAL OXIDE 0.22R $2 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ TH OR22 | 8.000000 |

01-24-1001 RES 1.00K 10

Ref: R36,R109,R119, R128
01-24-1002 RES 10.0K 1\% 0805

Ref: R49,R51-52,R62,R64,R67,R70,R73,R86,R97,R101,R108,R111, R142,R144

01-24-1003 RES 100K 1\% 0805

Ref: R8,R13,R15,R26,R33, R35, R50, R55, R76-77,R79, R85, R130, R134, R143,R159-161,R162,R163

01-24-1004 RES 1.00M 1\% 0805
9.000000

Ref: R31,R34,R74,R99,R121,R129,R149,R153, R155
01-24-1102 RES 11.0K 1\% 0805
2.000000

Ref: R6, R83
01-24-1242 RES 12.4K 1\% 0805
4.000000

Ref: R22,R24,R88,R152
01-24-1500
RES 150R 1\% 0805
15.000000

Ref: R3, R5, R12, R16, R18, R38, R44, R46, R96, R103, R105, R116-117, R123 R127

01-24-1502 RES 15.0K 1\% 0805
2.000000

Ref: R39, R118
01-24-2001
RES 2.00K 1\% 0805
4.000000

Ref: R60,R65,R148,R154
01-24-2491
RES 2.49K 1\% 0805

Ref: R87,R147,R150-151
01-24-2492
RES $24.9 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% 0805$
2.000000

Ref: R57,R114
01-24-2493 RES 249K 1\% 0805
1.000000

Ref: R63
01-24-2742 RES 27.4K 1\% 0805
8.000000

01-24-3161 RES 3.16K 1\% 0805

Ref: R40,R126
01-24-3482 RES 34.8K 1\% 0805

Ref: R89, R141
01-24-4750 RES 475R 1\% 0805

Ref: R1,R4,R10-11,R41-42,R58,R61,R92,R102,R107,R112,R137,R157-158
01-24-4751 RES 4.75K 1\% 0805

Ref: R37, R71, R81,R98,R100, R120, R122, R124-125,R132-133, R135
01-24-4752 RES 47.5K 1\% 0805

Ref: R32,R131
01-24-4753 RES 475K 1\% 0805
1.000000

Ref: R56
01-24-4992 RES 49.9K 1\% 0805

Ref: R43,R90
01-24-6041 RES 6.04K 1\% 0805

Ref: R14,R72,R91
01-24-6492 RES 64.9K 1\% 0805

Ref: R66
01-24-8251 RES 8.25K 1\% 0805

Ref: R80
01-24-8252 RES 82.5K 1\% 0805
.0000
2.000000

Ref: R164,R165
01-24-8871 RES 8.87K 1\% 0805
2.000000

Ref: R113, R140
01-24-9092 RES 90.9K 1\% 0805

Ref: R29, R45, R68, R82
01-70-0080 THERMISTOR 80C PTC TH
1.000000

Ref: RT1
03-12-0107 CAP ELEC 100uF 16V 20\% RADIAL Ref: C18,C22,C25
3.000000


06-12-1045 DIODE SCHOTTKY 45V 10A T0-220AC TH MBR1045

Ref: D8, D12
06-28-8412 DIODE ZENER $12 \mathrm{~V} 5 \% 350 \mathrm{~mW}$
SOT-23 SM BZX84C12

Ref: D6-7,D17
06-28-8418 DIODE ZENER 18V 5\% 350mW
SOT-23 SM BZX84C18

Ref: D21
06-28-8439 DIODE ZENER 3.9V 5\% 350mW
SOT-23 SM BZX84C3V9
Ref: D10
06-28-8468 DIODE ZENER 6.8V 5\% 350mW 8.000000

SOT-23 SM BZX84C6V8

Ref: D1,D13-14,D16,D19-20,D22-23
06-34-0016 DIODE SWITCHING 75V 200mA
6nS SOT-23 SM BAS16LT1

Ref: D2-5,D9, D11,D15,D18,D24-25,D34
09-00-4403 TRANS PNP SMALL-SIGNAL 2N4403
TH
Ref: 035
09-00-5551 TRANS NPN SMALL-SIGNAL 2N5551
TH
Ref: $021,023,034,038,050-51$
09-06-0006 TRANS POWER-MOSFET N-CHAN
2.000000

MTP50N06V TH TO-220

Ref: Q2, Q12
09-06-0251 TRANS MOSFET N-CHAN 200V
.075R TO-247 TH IRFP250N
Ref: $09,010,013-14,046-49$
09-10-0042 TRANS NPN POWER 300V 200 mA
3.000000

SOT-23 SM MMBTA42
Ref: $03,037,042$
09-10-0092 TRANS SMALL-SIGNAL PMBTA92
5.000000

SOT-23 SMD

Ref: $01,024,027,041,043$
09-10-4401 TRANS NPN SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4401 12.000000

SOT-23 SM
Ref: Q4-5, $211,016,218,026,028-29,032,239-40,245$
09-10-4403 TRANS PNP SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4403
13.000000

SOT-23 SM
Ref: $06-8,015,017,019-20,022,025,033,036,044,052$
09-10-4416
TRANS SMALL-SIGNAL SST4416 N-CHANNEL J-FET
Ref: Q30-31
2.000000

> 12-54-0084 IC OP AMP QUAD TL084CD SM

Ref: U10
12-54-1082 IC OP-AMP DUAL TLC082CD
3.000000

SINGLE-SUPPLY SM
Ref: U2,U6, U9
12-54-1084 IC OP-AMP QUAD TLC084CD
SINGLE-SUPPLY SM
Ref: U3-5
12-58-0339 IC COMPARATOR QUAD LM339D SM
1.000000

Ref: U7
$\begin{array}{ll}12-62-4066 ~ I C ~ S W I T C H ~ Q U A D ~ B I ~ 14-P I N ~ S M ~ & 2.000000\end{array}$
TI CD4066BM
Ref: U1, U8
21-20-0204 HDR PCB MT SIL 4-PIN x 2 mm
MALE SHRD VERT MT TH

Ref: P4
21-20-1564 HDR PCB MT SIL 4-PIN X . 156
1.000000

MALE VERT-MNT FRIC-LOCK
Ref: P2
21-20-1566 HDR PCB MT SIL 6-PIN X . 156
MALE VERT-MNT FRIC-LOCK
Ref: P3
21-20-2010 HDR PCB MT DIL 10-PIN $2 \times 5 \times 100$
MALE SHRD VERT

Ref: P1

50-02-0008 PCBA LED CHASSIS ILLUMINATION
HD147
01-12-0181 RES CARBON FILM 180R 1/4W 5\%
4.000000

TH

Ref: R2,R3,R6,R8
18-03-0001 LED ULTRAVIOLET InGaN 0.228-IN
8.000000

400nm CLEAR T1-3/4 TH
Ref: D1,D3,D5,D7-8,D10,D12,D14
21-20-3002 HDR PCB MT SIL 2-PIN x . 100
1.000000

VERT MT FRICT LOCK TH
Ref: J1
35-00-0006
PCB SUPPORT-LED END-A MODERN-HD FT3 REV.A Ref: LED PCB to CHASSIS TOP
2.000000


06-34-0016 DIODE SWITCHING 75V 200mA 6nS SOT-23 SM BAS16LT1

Ref: D1-2,D3,D20-26,D37,D39
09-06-7002 TRANS MOSFET N-CHAN 60V 7R5
SOT-23 SM 2N7002
Ref: Q1-7
12-64-1543 IC ADC 10 BIT 11 CHANNEL SM TLC1543CDW

Ref: U4
15-64-0595 IC 74HCT595 OCTAL SHIFT REG
W/ 3-S S0-16 SM
Ref: U1-3
18-02-0001 LED YELLOW SUPERBRITE T1 (3MM)
TH L934SYC

Ref: D27-30,D38,D40,D47
18-22-0003 LED YELLOW SUPER $2.0 \times 1.2 \times 1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$
AP2012SYC SM
Ref: D31-36,D41-46
18-26-0001 LED TRI-STATE RD/GRN 627/565nm
16.000000

CLR LENS COM-CATH SOT-23 SM
Ref: D4-19
21-20-1033 HDR PCB MT DIL 34-PIN 2x17x2mm
MALE SHRD VERT MT TH

Ref: H1
24-12-0003 ENCODER 18-STEP w/PUSH SW
1.000000

25 mm D-SHFT METAL V-MNT PCB
Ref: ENC1
21-34-0036 CAB ASSY 4 PIN 2.54MM PITCH
2.165 LG

Ref: H2 to H3
24-31-1102 SWITCH TACT 6 mm SQ 4-PIN TH
W/ SQ 2.8 mm ACTUATOR
Ref: SW5,SW8
24-31-1105 SWITCH TACT 6mm SQ 4-PIN TH
7.000000

Ref: SW1-4, SW6-7, SW9

50-02-0236 PCBA POWER SUPPLY w/CONTROL
1.000000

HD147/VETTA-HD SERIES
30-00-0607 SCREW 6-32 x 7/16IN w/LK WASH
4.000000

PPZ STL

| 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 30-51-0158 \\ \text { ASSY } \end{array}$ | BRACKET MOUNTING POWER SUPPLY | 1.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $50-00-0119$ <br> HD14 | PCBA CONTROL POWER SUPPLY TA-HD SERIES | 1.000000 |
| 4 | 01-00-0101 | RES 100R 5\% 0805 | 1.000000 |
| 4 | 01-24-1001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: R52 } \\ & \text { RES 1.00K 1\% } 0805 \end{aligned}$ | 3.000000 |
| 4 | 01-24-1002 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ref: R7, R9, R11 } \\ \text { RES } 10.0 \mathrm{~K} 1 \% 0805 \end{array}$ | 9.000000 |
| 4 | 01-24-1003 | Ref: R1,R16,R18-19,R23,R27,R33,R37,R40 RES 100K 1\% 0805 | 8.000000 |
| 4 | 01-24-1241 | Ref: R2,R12-13,R22,R26,R31,R41,R53 RES 1.24K 1\% 0805 | 1.000000 |
| 4 | 01-24-1503 | ```Ref: R50 RES 150K 1% 0805``` | 3.000000 |

4
$01-24-4750$
Ref: R54,R57

01-24-4751 RES 4.75K 1\% 0805

Ref: R20, R28, R34, R48, R24, R49, R51
01-24-4752 RES 47.5K 1\% 0805
6.000000

Ref: R4, R6, R21, R29-30, R36
01-24-47R5
RES 47.5R 1\% 0805
1.000000

Ref: R56
01-24-6191 RES 6.19K 1\% 0805
3.000000

Ref: R8,R42-43
01-70-0001 THERMISTOR NTC 100K@25C
1.000000

Ref: NTC1
03-14-0476 CAP ELEC 47uF 25V 20\% RADIAL 6.3/7/5

Ref: C1-3, C6, C8
03-18-0105 CAP ELEC 1uF 50V 20\% RADIAL 5/11/5

Ref: C12
03-18-0106 CAP ELEC 10uF 50V 20\% RADIAL
2.000000

Ref: C4, C10
03-50-0102 CAP NPO 1nF 50V 5\% 0805

Ref: C7,C17
03-50-0221 CAP NPO 220pF 50V 20\% 0805

Ref: C20-21, C24
03-52-0101 CAP X7R 100pF 50V 20\% 0805

Ref: C5
03-52-0104 CAP X7R 0.1uF 50V 20\% 0805

Ref: C9, C18
03-52-0473 CAP X7R 47nF 50V 20\% 0805
8.000000

Ref: C11,C13-16,C22-23,C25
03-52-1103 CAP X7R 10nF 100V 10\% 0805

06-28-8418 DIODE ZENER $18 \mathrm{~V} 5 \% 350 \mathrm{~mW}$ SOT-23 SM BZX84C18

Ref: D1,D8
06-28-8451 DIODE ZENER 5.1V 5\% 350mW 2.000000 SOT-23 SM BZX84C5V1

Ref: D3,D9
06-34-0016 DIODE SWITCHING 75V 200mA
6nS SOT-23 SM BAS16LT1
Ref: D2,D4-7,D10
09-06-7002 TRANS MOSFET N-CHAN 60V 7R5
SOT-23 SM 2N7002

Ref: $22,04,06,09$
09-10-0042 TRANS NPN POWER 300V 200 mA
1.000000

SOT-23 SM MMBTA42
Ref: 011
09-10-4401 TRANS NPN SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4401
SOT-23 SM
Ref: 012,015-16
09-10-4403 TRANS PNP SMALL-SIGNAL MBT4403
8.000000

SOT-23 SM
Ref: $01,03,05,07-8,013-14,017$
12-50-0431 IC REG ADJ PREC SHUNT <36V 1.000000

TL431 SOT23-5 SM
Ref: $\mathrm{Q10}$
12-58-0339 IC COMPARATOR QUAD LM339D SM
1.000000

Ref: U1
12-58-0393 IC COMPARATOR DUAL LM393D-T SM
1.000000

Ref: U2
15-68-3844 IC CONTROLLER PWM SO-8
1.000000

Ref: U3
21-20-0021 HDR SIL 20-PIN PCB-MNT
.0000
1.000000

Ref: H1
50-00-0236 PCBA POWER SUPPLY
HD147/VETTA-HD SERIES
01-21-0623 RES METAL OXIDE 62K 1W 5\% TH
1.000000

Ref: R24

| 4 | 01-22-0102 | RES METAL OXIDE 1K 2W 5\% | 2.000000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 01-22-039 | Ref: R1-2 <br> RES METAL OXIDE 39R 2W 5\% TH | 4.000000 |
| 4 | 01-22-047 | Ref: R8, R11, R23, R25 RES METAL OXIDE 47K 2W $5 \% \mathrm{TH}$ | 2.000000 |
| 4 | 01-22-075 | Ref: R26-27 <br> RES METAL OXIDE 75R 2W 5\% TH | 4.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: R13-15, R22 } \\ & \text { RES METAL FILM 100R 1/8W 1\% } \end{aligned}$ | 5.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-1001 | Ref: R3-7 RES METAL FILM 1.00K 1/8W 1\% | 2.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-1002 | Ref: R9-10 RES METAL FILM 10.0K 1/8W 1\% | 1.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-100 | Ref: R16 RES METAL FILM 1.00M 1/8W 1\% | 2.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-10R | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: R18-19 } \\ & \text { RES METAL FILM 10R } 1 / 8 \mathrm{~W} 1 \% \quad \mathrm{TH} \end{aligned}$ | 2.000000 |
| 4 | 01-32-20R | Ref: R20-21 RES METAL FILM 20R $1 / 8 \mathrm{~W} 1 \% \quad \mathrm{TH}$ | 2.000000 |
| 4 | 03-00-018 | Ref: R12,R17 CAP CER DISC 18pF $3 \mathrm{KV} 5 \% \mathrm{TH}$ | 2.000000 |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 03-00-0331 \\ \mathrm{TH} 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: C10-11 } \\ & \text { CAP CER DISC 330pF 1000V 10\% } \end{aligned}$ | 4.000000 |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 03-00-0471 \\ \text { TH } 6 \end{array}$ | Ref: C26-28,C31 <br> CAP CER DISC 470pF 1000V 10\% | 4.000000 |
| 4 | 03-00-110 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ref: } \mathrm{C} 23, \mathrm{C} 25, \mathrm{C} 34-35 \\ & \text { CAP CER 0.1uF } 100 \mathrm{~V} 10 \% \text { TH } 200 / \end{aligned}$ | 10.000000 |
| 4 | 03-00-2471 | Ref: C1-4, $\mathrm{C} 9, \mathrm{C18,C20-21,C30,C32}$ CAP CER 470pF 100V $10 \% \mathrm{TH} 150 /$ Ref: $\mathrm{C14}, \mathrm{C} 17, \mathrm{C} 19, \mathrm{C} 22$ | 4.000000 |

```
03-10-0228 CAP ELEC 2200uF 10V 20% 105C
    LOwZ 0.04R RADIAL 12.5/25/5
            Ref:C8
03-14-0476 CAP ELEC 47uF 25V 20% RADIAL
    1.000000
    6.3/7/5
    Ref: C29
03-14-1227 CAP ELEC 220uF 25V 20% RADIAL
    3 . 0 0 0 0 0 0
    LowZ 0.15R RADIAL 8/15/5
    Ref:C7,C15-16
03-16-1108 CAP ELEC 1000uF 35V 20% 105C
    LOWZ 0.04R RADIAL 12.5/31.5/5
            Ref: C5-6
03-20-0227 CAP ELEC 220uF 63V 20% 105C
    2.000000
    LOWZ 0.07R RADIAL 12.5/20/5
                            Ref: C12-13
03-22-0108 CAP ELEC 1000uF 200v 20% SNAP-
                                    2.000000
    IN RADIAL 25/50/10
            Ref: C36-37
03-24-0223 CAP MET-POLY 22nF 250V 10% TH
1.000000
    10.3/4.4/7.5/7.5
                    Ref: C33
03-24-0683 CAP MET-POLY 68nF 50V 5% TH 7.
1.000000
Ref: C24
03-41-0224 CAP X-CAP 0.22uF 275VAC 20%
1.000000
    POLYPROYPYLENE 18/9.5/17.5/15
            Ref: C40
03-42-0471 CAP Y-CAP 470pF 250VAC 20% TH
3.000000
    CER DISC 8D/7/7.5
                            Ref: C38-39,C41
04-00-0271 INDUCTOR DRUM-CORE 270uH@
1.000000
    4MHz 840mA TH
    Ref: L1
06-00-4148 DIODE SMALL-SIGNAL 100V 300mA
4.000000
    4nS DO-35 TH 1N4148
                            Ref: D5-6,D10,D12
06-02-0120 DIODE ULTRA FAST 200V 1A 50nS
3.000000
Ref: D2-4
06-08-0020 DIODE ZENER 20V 5% 1W
1.000000
```

Ref: D8

Line 6
HD 147
06-08-0068 DIODE ZENER $6.8 \mathrm{~V} 5 \%$ 1W
D0-41 TH 1N4736A

Ref: D11
06-12-0160 DIODE ULTRA FAST 600V 1A 50ns 59-04 PLASTIC TH MUR160

Ref: D16
06-12-1045 DIODE SCHOTTKY 45V 10A
1.000000 TO-220AC TH MBR1045

Ref: D1
06-16-0008 DIODE BRIDGE-RECT 8A 600V
4-PIN SIL TH KBU8J
Ref: D18
06-24-0460 DIODE ULTRAFAST 4A 600V TH 2.000000 MUR460

Ref: D14,D17
$\begin{array}{lll}06-24-1660 ~ D I O D E ~ U L T R A F A S T ~ D U A L ~ 8 A ~ 600 V ~ & 4.000000\end{array}$
COM CATHODE MUR1660CT
Ref: D7,D9, D13,D15
09-00-1616 TRANS BIPOLAR NPN SMALL-SIGNAL
.0000
2.000000

Ref: Q1-2
09-06-0460 TRANS MOSFET N-CHAN PWR 500V
$0.27 \mathrm{R} \mathrm{TO}-247 \mathrm{AC}$ TH IRFP460

Ref: 04,06
09-06-7000 TRANS MOSFET N-CHAN 60V 5R T0- . 0000 2.000000

Ref: 03,25
11-10-0002 INDUCTOR CUR-SENSING TH
PREMIER MAGNETICS PM-CIO2
Ref: T6
11-10-0584 XFMR OFFLINE GATE DR TH PULSE P0584

Ref: T3
11-10-0831 INDUCTOR POWER FORWARD
1.000000

CONVERTER ICE ICA-0831

Ref: L2
11-30-0012 XFMR CCFL 8P TH
.0000
1.000000

11-30-0617 XFMR VERT BOBBIN 49/v20/-1rtg
1.000000

Ref: T5
11-30-0633 XFMR HOUSE-KEEPING
1.000000

4
12-12-1234 IC CONTROLLER PWM
POWER-INTERGRATIONS TOP234Y

Ref: U1
21-20-0003 HDR SIL 3-PIN x 2 mm PCB-MNT

Ref: J2
21-20-0005 HDR SIL 2-PIN x . 200 PCB-MNT

Ref: J3-4
21-20-1566 HDR PCB MT SIL 6-PIN X . 156
MALE VERT-MNT FRIC-LOCK
Ref: H2
21-20-1568 HDR PCB MT SIL 8-PIN X . 156
MALE VERT-MNT FRIC-LOCK

Ref: H1
21-20-2075 HDR PCB MT SIL 2-PIN X 7.5 mm
2.000000

MALE VERT MT FRIC-LOCK TH
Ref: J6, J7
21-20-3002 HDR PCB MT SIL 2-PIN x . 100
VERT MT FRICT LOCK TH
Ref: J5
21-29-0006 WIRE 20ANG 70.00 mm INSUL

21-34-0006 CAB SIL 2-PIN 1.95" .156"
1.000000

Ref: J6
21-48-9521 CLIP FUSE HOLDER

Ref: F1
24-19-6325 FUSE 6.3 AMP 250V 5X20mm DOM F
1.000000

Ref: F1
30-00-0440 SCREW \#4-40 X 3/8 Socket CAP

Ref: Heatsink H5-D7,D9,D13,D15/Heatsinks to PCB
30-00-0607 SCREW 6-32 x 7/16IN w/LK WASH
1.000000

PPZ STL

Ref: d1
30-00-1632 SCREW 6-32 $\times$ 3/8IN PPB
2.000000

TAP-TITE STL
Ref: PCB Brace to Heatsinks
30-00-2632 SCR 6-32 x . 500 LG SHCS BLK
3.000000

30-00-3125 SCREW 4-40 x. 3125 PPB STL

Ref: U1-H6
30-03-0400 WASHER \#4 SPLIT LOCKWASHER
ZINC
Ref: Heatsink H5-D7,D9,D13,D15/Heatsinks to PCB
30-03-0425 WASHER,\#4,0.125" ID,.233" OD,
. 018 HEIGHT, ZINC PLATE
Ref: Heatsink H5-D7, D9, D13, D15
30-03-0600 WASHER \#6 SPLIT LOCKWASHER
ZINC
Ref: Heatsink H4-Q4, Q6, D18
30-03-0606 WASHER \#6 FLAT ZINC
3.000000

Ref: Heatsink H4-Q4, Q6, D18
30-06-0440 NUT HEX . 242 4-40 STL/ZNC
1.000000

Ref: U1-H6
30-12-0632 STANDOFF HEX . 250 6-32 F-F 1IN
F-F AL
Ref: D1
30-15-0404 SHOULDER BUSHING TO-220 VALPAK
NY04-040-140-012TWG

Ref: Heatsink H5-D7,D9, D13, D15
30-51-0057 HEAT SINK, BLACK ANODIZED AL,
1.000000

WAKEFIELD \#287-1AB
Ref: H6
30-51-6001 Heat sink, HD 2 P/S\#1
1.000000

Ref: H4
30-51-6002 Heat sink, HD 2 P/S\#2
1.000000

Ref: H5
30-63-4002 INSULATOR THERMAL K6 T0-247

Ref: Heatsink H4-Q4, 26
30-63-4005 PAD THERMAL T0-220
BERG-400-7-54
Ref: Heatsink H5-D7, D9, D13, D15
$\begin{array}{lll}50-02-0237 & 1.000000\end{array}$
HD147/VETTA-HD SERIES
03-36-0102 CAP ESTR 1nF 100V 5\% TH Ref: C1-2
2.000000

3

21-00-6616 JACK 1/4" TRS 6-PIN PCB MT HORIZ TH

Ref: J16, J18, J28, J30
21-20-0204 HDR PCB MT SIL 4-PIN x 2 mm
MALE SHRD VERT MT TH
Ref: H3

21-20-3002 HDR PCB MT SIL 2-PIN x . 100
VERT MT FRICT LOCK TH
Ref: J7
24-09-0128 SWITCH SLIDE DPDT RA PCB MT ON-OPEN-ON SWEETA SPA-128

Ref: SW1
30-18-3030 CLIP GND PCB . $30 x .30 x .07$
4.000000

Ref: J42-45


## HD147 Factory reinstall/Reset

Hold the A and D buttons down while powering up.

## HD147 Flash code version ID

Hold C button down while powering up. B, C and D LEDs will flash to show the flash code version. "B" designates the major version, "C" and "D" LEDs designate the first and second decimal points, respectively, in a point release. For example, if "B" flashes once, "C" once and "D" twice, the flash code version is 1.12 .

## HD147 OTP/Boot code version ID

Hold B button down while powering up. B, C and D LEDs will flash to show the OTP/boot code version. "B" designates the major version, "C" and "D" LEDs designate the first and second decimal points, respectively, in a point release. For example, if "B" flashes once, "C" once and "D" twice, the OTP/boot code version is 1.12.

Engineering

## Mechanical Assembly Instructions: Rev B HD147 p/n 59-00-0515



## Forward and Notes

The information in this booklet applies to the HD147 mechanical assembly only.
This booklet deals with assembling the major sub-assemblies, the final product, and quality/inspection considerations. See also the Related Electrical assembly documentation, for major considerations in assembling the electrical components of the PCBs (through the soldering process and preparation of the board for addition of custom components).
A note on the text: the illustrations in this book are for reference only. In some cases, color and geometry of illustrations may not accurately reflect the color or exact geometry of actual parts.

- Unless otherwise noted, all dimensions are in inches.
- Part identifying notes are in this format: Description $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N}(\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{N}=$ part number $)$
- Drawings are not to scale.
- Cotton gloves should be worn when handling the chrome chassis parts.
- Special care must be taken when handling the chrome chassis parts, to avoid scratches \& dings.


## LINE 6 <br> Engineering <br> Table of contents:

## BASE CHASSIS SUB ASSEMBLY

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a) Feet Installation } & 4\end{array}$
b) Heat Sink Spacer Installation 5
c) Line filter PCBA and Main PCBA standoff installation 6
d) Power Amplifier Installation 7
e) Power Amplifier Cable installation 8
f) Power Supply installation 9
g) Power Supply to Power Amplifier Cable installation 10
h) Back Panel subassembly 11
i) Back Panel subassembly installation 13
j) Power Supply Cable to Main PCBA attachment 17
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { k) Line Filter PCBA installation } & 18\end{array}$

1) Power Switch Cable installation 20

TOP CHASSIS SUB ASSEMBLY
a) Top Chassis subassembly exploded view 22

TEST AND INSPECT THE COMPLETED UNIT.......................................... 61

COMPONENT SETTINGS FOR FINAL PACKAGING

PACK-OUT LIST.............................................................................................. 62

## LINE 6 <br> Engineering

## BASE CHASSIS ASSEMBLY



Full Base Chassis Sub-Assembly


Base Chassis p/n 30-51-0122

## LINE 6

## Engineering

1) Install 4 rubber feet (p/n 30-75-0008) with 4 each $\mathbf{1 0 - 3 2} \times .5 / 8$ " screws (30-00-0047). Torque to $\mathbf{8 - 1 0}$ in/lbs)


Foot installation onto bottom surface of Base Chassis - 4 places


Foot installation complete

## LINE 6

Engineering
2) Install 2 HEAT SINK SPACERS (p/n 30-15-0019) with two 6-32 x .75" screws (30-00-0018).


Screw spacer into heat sink, until the screw bottoms out in the


Make sure that all the holes in the Spacer are aligned on centerline shown.
Chassis mounting holes on the Spacer should be facing outward, away from the PCBA transformer.

## LINE 6

## Engineering

3) Install five, 1 inch long hex standoffs ( $\mathbf{p} / \mathrm{n} 30-12-8418$ ) into pre-assembled .5 " chassis standoffs. Torque standoffs to 8 in-lbs.


Completed Installation

## LINE 6

## Engineering

4) Install 1 each Power Amplifier assy (p/n 50-00-9102) with 2 each 6-32 self tapping screws ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{n} 30$ -00-0018). Torque screws to $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 2}$ in-lbs.

Secure power amp using 2 x self-tapping screws (30-00-0018) at these locations


Power Amplifier Assembly onto Base Chassis


Completed Installation

## LINE 6

Engineering
5) Install Power Amplifier cables

1 each (\# 21-34-0008-2, \# 21-30-0009-4, \# 21-34-0007-3)


PCBA and Cable Connector detail

## LINE 6

## Engineering

6) Install 1 each Power Supply Assembly (p/n 50-02-0236 )

- Prior to mounting the Bracket, install cable assembly (p/n 21-34-0021-3 ) onto Power Supply and Power Amplifier (see next figure \#7).
- Install the Power Supply using 2 each 10-32UNF-2A screws (\#30-00-1012) with lock washer (\#30-03-0001) . Torque screws to 12-14 in-lbs.
- 



To mount the power supply Spacers (30-15-0019) to the chassis, Use screws \#30-00-0046 \#6 Sheet metal Phillips Pan Zinc (2 per)

## LINE 6

## Engineering

7) Install Power supply cable (21-34-0021-3) to Power Amplifier assembly prior to mounting the Power Supply Bracket onto the Base Chassis.

- Make sure that Jumper Cable \#21-34-0006, is INSTALLED for 100/120v units. It must be removed for $220 / 240 \mathrm{v}$ units.


Cable - Voltage jumper. \#21-34-0006.
100/120V - INSTALLED
220/240V - NOT INSTALLED.


Power Supply to Power Amplifier cable installation

## LINE 6

## Engineering



Completed Power Supply Installation

Note :
To mount the power supply Spacers (30-15-0019) to the chassis, Use screws \#30-00-0046 \#6 Sheet metal Phillips Pan Zinc (2 per), at positions shown, from the bottom of the chassis base.

## LINE 6

## Engineering

8) SUB-ASSEMBLY: assemble the following parts; 1 each I/O PANEL p/n 30-51-0126, 1 each MAIN PCBA p/n 50-00-0204, 1 each SPEAKER OUT PCBA p/n 50-02-0237


Main PCBA and Speaker Output PCBA mounting

6-32 x . 375 inch Phil, black oxide screw
1 place for rear panel ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{n} 30-00-0375$ )


Completed Rear Panel Assembly - top view

## LINE 6

## Engineering



Completed Rear Panel Assembly - end view


Completed Rear Panel Assembly - rear view

## LINE 6

## Engineering

9) Rear panel assembly installation onto Base Chassis.


Rear Panel Assembly installation onto Base Chassis

## LINE 6

Engineering
10) Connect Power Amplifier cables to Main PCBA and Speaker Output PCBA.


## LINE 6

Engineering
11) Secure MAIN PCBA with 4 each 6-32 screws (p/n 30-00-0607). Torque the screws to $\mathbf{8 - 1 0}$ in-lbs.


Main PCBA fastening to the Base Chassis

## LINE 6

## Engineering

12) LOOSELY install 5 each BLACK SCREWS (p/n 30-00-0375) to hold panel to chassis. These screws can be fully torqued down, when the Top Chassis is assembled.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

13) Install POWER SUPPLY to MAIN PCBA CABLE ASSEMBLY (\# 21-34-0014-2).

Route the cable around the back of the Power Supply Bracket as shown.


Cable \# 21-34-0014-2


Cable \# 21-34-0021-3

## LINNE 6 <br> Engineering

14) Install the LINE FILTER PCBA p/n 50-00-4001 into chassis.


Line Filter PCBA Installation

## LINE 6

## Engineering

14a) Install the LINE FILTER PCBA p/n 50-00-4001 into chassis using 5 each $\mathbf{6 - 3 2}$ screws p/n 30-00-0607, to 8-10 in/lbs.
Attach AC receptacle ground wire to chassis standoff using 1 each 6-32 screws (p/n 30-00-0607). Torque all screws to 8-10 in-lbs.


## FUSES:

220/240v Units use \#24-19-4250 4 amp 250v $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ FRN
100/120v Units use \#24-19-8250 8 amp 250v $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ fast acting.

## LINE 6

## Engineering

15) Install the LINE FILTER PCBA to POWER SUPPLY cable assembly \# 21-34-0018-1.


## LINE 6 <br> Engineering

## TOP CHASSIS SUB-ASSEMBLY



Full View - Front View - Top Chassis Sub Assembly

## LINE 6

## Engineering



Full View - Front View - Top Chassis Sub Assembly

## LINE 6

## Engineering



Exploded View - Main Components - Front-Left View - Top Chassis Sub Assembly

## LINE 6

Engineering


Exploded View - Main Components - Rear-Left View - Top Chassis Sub Assembly (NOTE: LED PCBA 50-02-0008 is not shown)

## LINE 6

## Engineering

16a) \# 50-02-0008 LED PCBA assembly to top chassis:


Outer support PCB's 35-00-0006. Apply RTV (GE RTV-5240 \#30-
64-0005) or similar Line 6
 approved material, to PCB edges, as shown

## LINE 6

## Engineering

## 16b) \# 50-02-0008 LED PCBA assembly to top chassis cont. :



Position the PCBA centrally in the chassis, making sure that the RTV fully contacts the chassis \& PCBA. The RTV should OVERLAP both sides of the PCB supports, as indicated. Add more RTV if required.

## LINE 6

Engineering
16c) \# 50-02-0008 LED PCBA assembly to top chassis cont. :

There must be at least 0.250 " ( 6 mm ) area that is free from the RTV at each end. This is to clear the End Caps at final assembly.

Extra RTV can be added to the PCB supports, if required, to make sure it is well embedded.

NOTE : Set the Chassis aside \& allow a minimum of 20 minutes, for the RTV to cure, before assembling the Shield (30-51-0070).

Check that the LED PCBA is still in the correct position, and hasn't moved. If the LED PCBA has moved, then it should be re-positioned.

- Attach Cable \#21-36-0265 on to LED PCBA (J1)


## LINE 6 <br> Engineering

## Assemble parts onto the sheet metal SHIELD.



## LINE 6

## Engineering

17) Install OVERLAY (\# 30-51-0137) onto SHIELD (\# 30-51-0070). Remove self-adhesive cover paper, align to SHIELD holes and firmly press overlay onto the SHIELD front face as shown. An alignment fixture is recomme nded, to assure accurate alignment of the holes.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

18) Install USER INTERFACE PCBA (\# 50-02-0146) onto SHIELD.


SHIELD / USER INTERFACE PCBA - exploded view

## LINE 6

## Engineering

## 18a) To Assemble the UI front panel PCBA.

1) Inspect the UI front panel (50-02-0146) and ensure all pots, encoders, LED's and tack switches are soldered flat to the PCB surface. Inspect for concentricity for shafts with the silkscreen artwork.
2) Apply the spacer washer (\#30-15-0014) over the shaft and pass the encoder though the circular cutout (see figure). Before finger snug the nut and washer on the encoder and check that (1) the shaft of the encoder is concentric with the though hole and that (2) the corner 6-32 screw clearance holes between the front panel and breakaway are concentric (see below). Finish tightening nut to 68 inch-lbs.

3) Heat stake the 2 light pipes (30-27-0060) to the front panel at the though holes adjacent to the 2 tack switches (see figure below left). Ensure that the shafts of the light pipes perpendicular to the PCBA board while securing in place (see figure below).


## LINE 6

## Engineering

4) Clip the indicated keycaps and framing from the switch cap (24-21-1122). Install on the front panel at position M1.

5) Clip the indicated keycaps and framing from the assy art switch cap (50-00-0238) and install on the front panel as indicated below.

6) Install the 2 -shot light pipe (30-27-0049) over the main encoder. Check that the part is fully clipped onto the panel and does not sit on any of the LED's. Also confirm that it sits concentric with the opening.
If it does not, remove the light pipe, loosen the hex nut and adjust the concentricity of the shaft to match the silkscreen hole. Re-install the light pipe and confirm concentricity.

## LINE 6

Engineering


## LINE 6

## Engineering

c) Install the User Interface PCBA and guitar input PCBA to the chassis cover.

1) Immediately prior to installing the UI PCBA (35-00-0146) to the chassis cover, install the 2 plastic select buttons (30-27-0061) onto the tack buttons on the UI front panel as shown below. (NOTE: these do not clip in and can come loose before installation - do not tip the panel as the buttons may fall off).

2) Install the UI front panel into the chassis cover without inverting the PCBA (see below). Ensure that the light pipes, select buttons and switch caps protrude without interference. Ensure that the encoder light pipe protrudes though overlay and sits about .020 inch over the surface.

3) Secure the front panel to the chassis cover using 11 Screws 6-32 PHPS (30-00-0607) at the locations indicated. Secure and align the breakaway PCB using the long spacer (30-15-0016) and 1 inch long 6-32 PHPS (30-00-0035). Tighten the 1 -inch screw to only 4 inch-lbs max.

## LINE 6

## Engineering

Secure the PCBA with eleven 6-32 captured lock-star pan head Phillips (30-00-0607) as shown. Torque 8-10in/lbs.


USER INTERFACE PCBA Installation


USER INTERFACE Light Pipe and Encoder PCBA Installation

HD147 Assembly Instructions

## LINE 6

## Engineering

Inspect to see that the light pipe is sitting flush or slightly above the sheet metal (see figure below). If the light pipe sits below the sheet metal, loosen the screws, reset the front panel until the light pipe is seated and then tighten the screws.

Note that the edge of light pipe is flush or slightly above the OVERLAY.


## Engineering

g) Install Guitar input jack PCBA (\# 50-00-0169) onto SHIELD


When positioned, secure the jack from the front face first installing a black spacer (30-15-0004), followed by an included black plastic corner washer and secured with the nickel finishing nut (included with the PCB assembly). Torque 6 in/lbs.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

f) Install JEWEL LENS \# 30-51-0113 \& Install LED PCBA \# 50-02-0146 .

Secure the PCBA with two 6-32 captured lock-star pan head Phillips (30-00-0607) as shown. Torque 6 in/lbs.


JEWEL LENS and LED PCBA - exploded view


## LINE 6

Engineering

## g) Install POWER SWITCH ( \# 24-03-0002 ) into SHIELD.



Tighten nut to base of bushing


Install finishing washer and then hex nut.
Torque 6 in/lbs
onto bushing, before installing into chassis.

POWER SWITCH (\#24-03-0002) hardware detail

## LTNE 6

## Engineering



POWER SWITCH installation - rear view

## LINE 6

## Engineering

g) Assembly of the Top Chassis(\# 30-51-0125) and Shield subassembly.


TOP CHASSIS / SHIELD SUBASSEMBLY - exploded view

## LINE 6

## Engineering

Installation of SHIELD assembly into TOP CHASSIS.
g) Install GROMMIT \#30-75-9600, and feed (\#21-36-0265) cable (1 per) through SHIELD wall.


Engineering
g) Rotate SHIELD subassembly into TOP CHASSIS as shown.
 screws.

## LINE 6

Engineering
g) Install HANDLE screws (\# 30-00-0041), through HANDLE (30-57-0001), TOP CHASSIS and SHIELD walls and use 10-32 lock nuts (\#30-06-0024) to secure handle. Torque $12 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{lbs}$.


Pre-form the HANDLE (\#30-57-0001), into a smooth radius curve as shown. DO NOT BEND AT THE CENTER POINT.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

g) Attach MAIN PCBA ribbon cable (\# 21-34-9034-1) to USER INTERFACE PCBA. Attach GUITAR INPUT cable to MAIN PCBA (\#21-34-0015).


## LINE 6

## Engineering

g) Attach \#21-36-0265 cable to POWER SUPPLY header (J1) as shown.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

g) Insert the two TOP CHASSIS Pins into the mounting channels in the POWER AMP HEATSINK.


Rear View - POWER AMP heatsink \& TOP CHASSIS pins


Top View - POWER AMP heatsink mounting channel locations

## LINE 6

## Engineering



TOP CHASSIS pin detail - Left Side

## LINE 6

## Engineering

h) Install the AC PANEL onto the CHASSIS assembly as shown. 4 screws \#30-00-0375.Torque 10-12 in/lbs. AC jack screws ( 2 per -\# 30-00-8375) 4-5 in/lbs.


## LINE 6

## Engineering



Install cable ( \# 21-34-0018-1) to the Power switch, Line filter PCBA, and Power supply PCBA, as shown. Note: White cable to top connector of Switch.

## LINE 6

## Engineering

i) Attach SHIELD to BASE CHASSIS. Torque screws to 10-12 in-lbs.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

j) Install two nickel plated PLUGS ( \# 30-10-0001) into the BASE CHASSIS Power Amp heatsink screw access hole locations as shown.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

k) Install two nickel plated PLUGS (30-10-0001) by firmly pressing the parts into the holes as shown.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

l) Install LOGO (\#30-60-0005) onto TOP CHASSIS, using two 3-48 black flat head screws (\#30-000040). Torque to 5-6 in/lbs.


## LINE 6

## Engineering

## m) Install End Caps.

Install end caps \#30-33-0039-1 (right hand side) \& \#30-33-0039-2 (left hand side, using screws \#30-00-0039 4 per side. Torque to $10 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{lbs}$.


## n) Install Knobs.

Install "Model" Knob 30-45-0008 (1 per), and Knobs w/indicator 30-45-0007 (10 per) as shown above. Make sure that they are fully seated.

Engineering

## Test $\&$ Inspect completed unit.

To help ensure maximum quality of all products, it is the responsibility of the assembler to complete a post assembly inspection prior to sending the unit on to electrical testing and final inspection. This should help achieve one goal: no unit shall ever be returned from test and inspection for rework because of a mechanical defect that could have been corrected at the assembly stage. Remember that things that have already been inspected during assembly may have been inadvertently damaged during the assembly process. With this in mind, fully inspect the unit for mechanical defects. Things to look for include:

- Cosmetic damage to any visible surface of the unit. This includes but is not limited to: defects to the silk-screening - both front and back panel, dents, dings or scratches in all outer surfaces, smooth even surface color of the front panel, even Chrome finish, scratches or fingerprints on buttons, damage to button text or keycaps, and/or visible process marks on knobs and other plastic parts.
- Unit must be free of all fingerprints.
- Proper complete assembly of all parts. This includes but is not limited to: Presence of all parts, flush full insertion of all screws. Even consistent spacing of knobs, proper centering of lenses in cutouts, etc.
- Proper mechanical function of all components. This includes re-testing all knobs for smooth consistent feel, testing all buttons for proper feel.
- Add serial number label (40-25-0101) to rear of unit (space is specified on the silkscreen), and make sure that the unit is marked to reflect the correct AC voltage- Cover up LABELS \#40-30-0020 used for $220 / 240 \mathrm{v}$ units, and \#40-30-0017 used for 100 v models.

If there is any question about the quality of a unit, consult a supervisor for guidance. If the unit passes assembly inspection, the unit is complete and ready to proceed to electrical testing, final inspection, pack and ship.

## Unit Final configuration:

## Front panel:

- POWER SWITCH: Off
- DRIVE, BASS, MID, TREBLE, PRESENCE, CHANNEL VOL to 12:00 O'Clock.
- REVERB, MOD, DELAY, MASTER to 7:00 O'Clock ( fully counter clockwise)

Rear Panel:

- LEVEL TRIM: 12:00 O'Clock
- GROUND LIFT: Ground

HD147 Assembly Instructions

## LINE 6

## Engineering

## PACK OUT LIST.

1. \#40-25-0100 LABEL BARCODE SERIAL NUMBER 4 PANEL ..... (1 PER)
2. POWER CORDS (1 per -depends on voltage configuration):
i) \#21-37-1160 CABLE POWER US/JA ..... (1 PER)
ii) \#21-37-1163 CABLE POWER AU ..... (1 PER)
iii) \#21-37-1167 CABLE POWER EU ..... ( 1 PER)
iv) \#21-37-1168 CABLE POWER UK ..... (1 PER)
3. \#40-00-0021 MANUAL, USER ..... ( 1 PER)4. \#40-00-0024 PRESET CHART, HD147
$\qquad$5.\#40 -20-0010 BAG PLASTIC $43 " \times 38 " x$.004" CLEAR....(1 PER)
4. \#40-20-0011 BAG PLASTIC 10"x 16" 2MIL CLEAR.....(1 PER)7. \#40-10-0059 FOAM CORNERS.
$\qquad$8. \#40-10-0057 CARTON GIFT HD147 .......................( 1 PER)
5. \#55-00-0001 COVER HD147 HEAD ..... (1 PER)


## HD147 Pilot Handbook

The serial number can be found on the back panel of your HD 147. It's the number that begins with "(21)". Please note it here for future reference:

## SERIAL NO:

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, do not expose this appliance to rain or moisture.

CAUTION: To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, do not remove screws. No user-serviceable parts inside. Refer servicing to qualified service personnel.

CAUTION: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.


The lightning symbol within a triangle means "electrical caution!" It indicates the presence of information about operating voltage and potential risks of electrical shock.


The exclamation point within a triangle means "caution!" Please read the information next to all caution signs.

## You should read these Important Safety Instructions KeEp these instructions in a safe place

Before using your HD 147, carefully read the applicable items of these operating instructions and safety suggestions:

1. Obey all warnings on the HD 147 and in this Pilot's Handbook.
2. Do not place near heat sources, such as radiators, heat registers, or appliances which produce heat.
3. Guard against objects or liquids entering the enclosure.
4. Connect only to AC power outlets rated $100-120 \mathrm{~V}$ or $230 \mathrm{~V} 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (depending on the voltage range of the unit; refer to the back panel). Current ratings should be 4 A for the 120 V range and 2 A for the 230 V range.
5. Do not step on power cords. Do not place items on top of power cords so that they are pinched or leaned on. Pay particular attention to the cord at the plug end and the point where it connects to the amp.
6. Unplug your HD 147 when not in use for extended periods of time.
7. Do not perform service operations beyond those described in the HD 147 Pilot's Handbook. In the following circumstances, repairs should be performed only by qualified service personnel:

- liquid is spilled into the unit
- an object falls into the unit
- the unit does not operate normally or changes in performance in a significant way
- the unit is dropped or the enclosure is damaged


8. Prolonged listening at high volume levels may cause irreparable hearing loss and/or damage. Always be sure to practice "safe listening."

## Please Note:

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Welcome to HD I47 ..... - •|
Register ..... - •
Connect at www.line6.com ..... - •
Line 6 and HD 147 ..... -|
Working It
Quick Start Guide ..... 2•1
Front Panel Features ..... $2 \cdot 2$
Manual Mode: What You See Is What You Get ..... $2 \cdot 6$
Using The Channel Memories ..... $2 \cdot 6$
Creating Amp Defaults ..... $2 \cdot 7$
Rear Panel Features ..... $2 \cdot 8$
Speaker Cabinet Basics ..... - 10
Using Your Direct XLR Outputs ..... 2•15
The Amps \& Cabs
What's In There ..... 3•1
The Cabinets ..... 3•23
The Effects
About the Delay and Modulation Effects ..... 4•1
Delays ..... $4 \cdot 2$
Modulations ..... $4 \cdot 4$
Using Your Feet
FBV Class Foot Controllers ..... 5•1
Connecting an FBV ..... 5•1
So What Do All These Buttons and Pedals Do? ..... 5•2
Saving and Naming with an FBV ..... $5 \cdot 4$
Appendices
Amp Models ..... A
Cabinet Models ..... B
MIDI Channel, Program Change \& Sysex ..... C
MIDI Continuous Controllers ..... D
Customer Service ..... E
Warranty Information ..... F

## Welcome TO HD \| 47

## Register

Thanks for buying a HD 147! Please send in that included registration card or click on over to www.line6.com to get registered. We'll wait right here...

## Line 6 and HD 147

You probably know Line 6 as a technological innovator in the guitar world-first to put digital software modeling technology to work in guitar combo amps, pioneering direct recording technology in POD and other products, and capturing the soul of classic pedals in modern stomp boxes. We make gear that's packed with features and hi-tech breakthroughs, and bring new value and capabilities to guitarists.

Like all Line 6 products, the HD 147 is packed with tone-full of refined models of premier guitar amps and effects from the past five decades.

What sets the HD 147 apart from other amplifiers of its stature are the 14 custom Line 6 custom amp models that put you on the forefront of a new wave of Line 6 innovation. You see, after carefully modeling a plethora of coveted vintage and modern amps, our tone craftsmen have picked up a thing or two about what makes great amps magical. Armed with this knowledge, our hardy band of adventurers has tunneled deep into the "Middle Earth" of guitar tone on a tireless quest to bring you awesome new gems of sonic power.

By bringing you these unique tonal treasures along side a bevy of premier amp models ranging from punishing high gain tone to crystal clear cleans, HD 147 gives you a trove of tonal riches you can't get from anywhere but Line 6 .

HD 147 also includes Line 6's signature A.I.R. II direct outs, so you of course get your tone to its destination without compromise or complication in every situation. And, of course, it's all ready to dazzle your audience with its other worldly chromed chassis and glowing black lights.

So flip the page, you lucky devil. And let's take your hot new tone buggy for a spin!

### 1.2 Connect at www.line6.com

Join the thriving community at www.line6.com. The discussion boards are humming with Line 6ers sharing insights to get the most from their gear and the great adventure of making music. Learn what's new from the artists that rely on Line 6, be the first to hear about new products, and tap into Customer Support via the powerful FAQTRAQ system.

## Working It

In a rush? Well, then, just read this page and come back for the rest later:

## Quick Start Guide

POWER: Connect the power cord from HD 147's rear panel to your power outlet. But don't turn the power on yet.

PLUG IN: Connect your speaker cabinet and set the impedance switch on the back of the amp to match the impedance of your cab. Jack your guitar into HD 147's Input. Turn HD 147's Master knob (on the far right) all the way down, and kick the Power switch to fire that bad boy up. Spin Master up to 9 o'clock or so. Rock on!

MODELS KNOB: Spin this to select from the 16 amp flavors, each with two variations, for 32 Amp Models total.

DRIVE, BASS, MID,TREBLE, PRESENCE,VOLUME KNOBS: What you see is what you get here-turn knobs 'til things sound good!

DELAY: Press the button to the left of the Delay knob to pick one of the Delay effects. Tap in a tempo for the delay, and turn the Delay Tweak knob to get more or less of the effect.

MOD: Press the button to the left of the Mod knob to pick one of the Mod effects. Turn the Mod Tweak knob to adjust the amount of the selected effect.

COMP/GATE: Press Comp and/or Gate to engage each effect. The Compressor will smooth out your dynamics and add sustain. The Gate will mute the inherent noise common to high gain amp tones when you're not playing.

CHANNEL MEMORIES: These are like the buttons on a car radio that remember your favorite stations. Press A, B, C or D to recall one of the 4 Channel Memories. Press that button again to get back to "manual mode." You're in manual mode if none of the A, B, C, or D buttons are lit. And just like a car radio, hold any of the buttons for 3 seconds to save your current settings to that memory for later recall.

## Front Panel Features


I. Guitar Input: Plug your guitar in here.
2. Models - Amps: As you turn this knob, one of the lights surrounding it will light. An AMBER (yellow) light next to one of the Model names tells you that you've selected that Amp Model. Turn the knob one more click to get a RED light, and you've got a whole new amp model within a similar genre. Chapter 3 describes all 32 Amp Models.

Models - Cabs: When you select an Amp Model, your HD 147 is selecting an appropriate Cab Model to go with it behind the scenes. Many of the amp models on the HD 147 use the "No Cab" cabinet model. "No Cab" bypasses the additional cabinet coloration to allow the natural character of your speaker cabinet to come though. To choose a different cabinet from the 16 available models, press and hold the Model knob while turning it; you'll see GREEN lights. The cabs run from smallest to largest, so selecting green lights from "Line 6 Super Sparkle" through "Deity Lead" takes you all the way from petite combo amp cabinets to ferocious $4 \times 12 \mathrm{~s}$. Turn to "Line 6 Clean" to bypass the cab modeling.
3. Drive: Turn this knob to set how hard you're driving the chosen Amp Model. Similar to the input volume control on a non-master volume amp, the higher the setting, the more "dirt."
4. Tone Controls - Bass, Mid,Treble and Presence: These controls are made to behave like the controls of the amps that were modeled for HD 147. Twist them round until things sound just the way you like. See Chapter $\mathbf{3}$ for details.

5. Channel Select Buttons-A, B, C, D: HD 147 uses these buttons to remember your favorite settings-no more need to mark up the front of your amp with grease pencil to note your favorite settings! Each memory is pre-set with delicious tone when an HD 147 leaves the factory-press a button to hear the saved setting. As you do, notice that HD 147's lights indicate which Amp Model is used in the Channel Memory, which effects are on, etc. To get back to the "manual mode," just press the lit button again to turn it off. Plus...

As you come across your own favorite settings that you'd like to keep, you can save them to the $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ and D buttons to replace the factory presets. Just hold down any of A, B, C or D buttons for about 3 seconds until it flashes and presto-HD 147 has now memorized your custom tone for easy recall! See Using The Channel Memories on page $2 \bullet 6$ for more detail. The Line 6 FBV class foot controllers let you select these Channel Memories with your feet-and expand the number of memories recallable to a total of 36 . Chapter 5 has got the details.
6. Volume: This knob controls the relative volume level of the "channel" you are playing through - thus, Channel Volume. Use this to balance levels between the sounds you store in two different HD 147 Channel Memories (say between your rhythm and lead tones).

## Working It • Front Panel Features


7. Reverb: Just turn the knob to get the amount of reverb you'd like. Turn the knob fully counter-clockwise for no reverb.

Bonus Feature: Reverb Tweak- To adjust the type and decay of the Reverb, press and hold the Tap Tempo button and turn the Reverb knob. There are three different Reverb types accessible throughout the range of the knob. The first third of the knob is a spring, the second third a Room, and the final third a Plate, each with a range of decays, from short to long.
8. Delay Select: Press this to step though the Delay effects listed to the left of the Delay knob, or to turn off the Delay (all lights off). Press and hold the Delay Select button to bypass the current model without losing your place in the effects list. The next press of the Delay Select button restores the model you had previously selected. (The bypass feature works with the Mod Select button too!)
9. Tap Tempo: Tap the button at the tempo you'd like-the delay time switches to match that tempo.
10. Delay (Tweak): Dynamically adjusts multiple delay parameters, including mix, feedback and tone. Spin it to get more or less delay.
Delay Time - To set the delay time without having to deal with tapping, press and hold the Tap Tempo button while turning the Delay knob. For shorter delays, dial counter-clockwise. Longer delays, clockwise.

Bonus Features: Delay Feedback - To adjust only the Delay Feedback, press and hold the Delay Select button and turn the Delay knob. Note: Turning the Delay knob after tweaking the feedback will override your feedback setting. So it's best to first get the general Delay set with the Delay knob, and then fine-tune the feedback if necessary.

I I. Mod: Press this to step though the Mod effects listed to the left of the Mod knob, or to turn off the Mod (all lights off).
12. Gate: Engages the on-board gate. The gate kicks in when your guitar signal drops below a certain "threshold," and is intended to mute the noise that you might otherwise hear at that time. To adjust the Gate threshold, press and hold the Gate button while turning either the Delay or Mod knob. The lower the threshold (clockwise), the more the sustain of your notes will tend to get chopped off.
13. Comp: Engages the on-board Compressor. The compressor will add sustain to your guitar sound, and smooth out your dynamics. To set the amount of compression, press and hold the Comp button while turning either the Delay or Mod knob. The higher the setting, (clockwise) the more your notes will sustain.
14. Mod (Tweak): Dynamically adjusts multiple modulation parameters, including rate and depth.
Bonus Feature: Modulation 2nd Function - Each modulation model can be finetuned by pressing and holding the Mod Button while turning the Mod Knob. The list below shows which fine-tuning is available for each effect.

| MOD Effect | Fine-Tune |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rotary | Tone |
| U-Vibe | Depth |
| Phaser | Feedback |
| Flanger | Rate |
| Chorus | Rate |
| Tremolo | Waveform (sine - square) |

15. Master: Sets the overall volume of your HD 147. Adjust this to set your basic loudness, then use the Volume knob to balance the relative volume of the sounds you store with the A, B, C, D buttons.

## Working It • Manual Mode:WhatYou See Is What You Get

## Manual Mode: What You See Is What You Get

When none of the A, B, C, D Buttons are lit, HD 147 is operating in Manual Mode, meaning that all of the controls are active and the sound of the amp is determined by the current knob settings. Just like a regular amplifier, right?

If you are not in Manual Mode and would like to be, simply give the lit $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$, or $\mathbf{D}$ Button a quick press.

## Using The Channel Memories

HD 147 can store and recall your favorite settings using the $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}$ Buttons.
Save: Any time you've dialed up a sound that you'd like to save for later recall, all you have to do is hold down button $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{D}$ for 3 seconds. At the end of that 3 seconds, the button you held will flash to let you know that you've successfully stored your present setting of all the controls to that button.

Recall: When you tap one of the A, B, C, D Buttons to light it up, HD 147 recalls the settings that were stored in that button's Channel Memory. This includes your choice of Amp and Cab Models, the Drive, Bass, Mid, Treble, Presence, Reverb and Channel Volume settings, plus your Mod and Delay settings. Note: The Master Volume setting is not stored with each Channel. Instead, it acts as a global volume that controls the overall level of all channels.

The various front panel lights will show the recalled settings, but the knobs will not. Turning any knob or operating any button will override the recalled setting for that control only. To override all the recalled settings and get the sound determined by the current setting of all the knobs, press the lit A, B, C, or D Button. You're now back in what-you-see-is-what-you-get Manual Mode.

See Chapter 5 for details on how to store and recall a total of 36 HD 147 Channel Memories using your feet.

To reset all the Channel Memories (including all 36 available from an FBV and MIDI) to their factory state, hold the A and D Buttons while powering up your HD 147.

## Creating Amp Defaults

Amp Defaults are simply snapshots of all the important Amp Model controls that are automatically recalled when you select a model via the Model knob. Every time you select a model, HD 147 loads the associated Amp Default to expedite your trip to tone nirvana.
You can edit any or all of the Amp Defaults, and pack your HD 147 with all the special amp-tweaking genius that only you possess. This brilliance will then be available instantly at the turn of the Model knob. For instance, when you turn the Model knob to load the Plexi-45 model, you'll get your personal Plexi-45, with all the controls set for your very own version! Here's how it works:

Choose an Amp Model, change the cab if you like, dial in the amp controls, etc. When you're happy with what you've got, press and hold the Model knob being careful not to turn it. After about 5 seconds, the light for the selected model will start to blink and you can let go. Your custom settings have been saved.

Using MIDI, you can customize a whole bunch of other controls and store them with the Amp Setup. Check out the MIDI Appendix for detail on the continuous controller messages that drive each of these parameters. After making tweaks via MIDI, you can save the result as the Amp Default.

Amp parameters accessible via MIDI include:

| Drive | Compression Gain | Reverb Model |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bass | Compression Threshold | Reverb Decay |
| Mid | Comp Enable | Reverb Tone |
| Treble | Gate Threshold | A.I.R. II Model |
| Presence | Gate Decay Time | Cabinet Model |
| Channel Volume | Noise Gate Enable | Volume PRE/POST |

## Working It • Rear Panel Features

## Rear Panel Features


16. Phones: Keep it quiet around the house by connecting headphones to the Phones jack-plugging in headphones disables your speaker outputs. The Master knob sets the output level while you're using headphones-be sure you turn the knob down as you switch between headphones and the speakers to make sure you don't unexpectedly blast yourself with volume.
17. Pedal: Connect the RJ-45 cable supplied with your FBV or FBV Shortboard here. Chapter 5 has the full details.
18. MIDI In \& MIDI Out: Connect standard MIDI cables here. HD 147 always sends and receives on MIDI Channel 1. See the MIDI appendix for more details.
19. Effects Loop: Use the Left(Mono) Send and Return for a mono rack effect. Connect stereo effects as shown. Generally, stomp boxes go before the amp, not in this loop.

20. Level Trim: The level of the XLR Outputs is set by the small rear panel trim, and is not affected by the Master knob.
21. XLR Balanced Outputs \& Ground Lift: These versatile connections are designed with Line 6's exclusive A.I.R. II technology to give you the perfect pair of direct connections for live performance and studio recording sessions. See Using Your Direct XLR Outputs on page $2 \bullet 15$ for details. Try flipping the Ground Lift switch if you are experiencing buzzing or hum when connected to other equipment via the

## Direct XLR Outs.

Please Note: there can be an audible 'pop' on the XLR outputs when powering your HD 147 on or off. We recommend that you either disconnect the direct outputs or power down whatever the direct outs are connected to before turning your HD 147 On or Off.

Power Switch \& Connector (not shown in diagram): These are on the side of the rear panel that's not included in the illustration. Connect the supplied power cable to your wall outlet, then flick the power switch to let the electrons in to do their stuff.

## Working It•Speaker Cabinet Basics

## Speaker Cabinet Basics

Be sure to turn the amplifier off when connecting or disconnecting speaker cables and cabinets. (This protects both the amplifier and the speakers.)

Use only heavy gauge, unshielded cables for hooking up speaker cabinets. (Do not use standard guitar cables to connect speaker cabinets, as they will degrade your sound.)

## Take a Load Off!

While you would never want to operate a tube amplifier without a load (that means without speakers attached), operating the HD 147 without a load is OK! You do not need to have speakers connected to the amplifier in order to use the balanced Direct Outputs.

## Volume Levels

Exercise some common sense about volume levels. The HD 147 can drive four $4 \times 12$ cabinets with power to spare, so it's got enough juice to fry the speakers of most setups if you really tried. If you see the speakers practically jump out through the speaker grille, back off on the HD 147's Master Volume a wee bit to get things back into the realm of reasonable operational levels. Also understand that Line 6 cannot be liable for replacement of speakers damaged by abuse. So, feel free to crank it up, but do it with a bit of sense and some regard for y our speakers.

## Setting the 4/16/18 Ohm Switch

It's important that you set your HD 147's rear panel 4/8/16 OHM switch to match the impedance of the cabinets that you are driving. You must match impedance to get the full volume and response, and to avoid overheating and shutting down the power amplifiers.

Sometimes the correct setting of the $4 / 8 / 16$ OHM switch may not be immediately obvious. While most modern speaker cabinets (Like the Line $64 \times 12$ ) will clearly label their jacks with the impedance load that the speakers present to an amplifier, some vintage cabinets don't include impedance labeling. There are, fortunately, some general rules of thumb that you can usually rely on:

The first thing to know is that, due to the magical nature of electricity, the impedance load that a speaker cabinet creates depends on (1) the impedance of each speaker and (2) whether these speakers are hooked up in series or parallel. Series means that the speakers are wired up to the speaker jack in their cabinet so that electricity coming into
the jack from your HD 147 flows first into one speaker, and then into the next. Parallel means that the speakers are wired so that each has a direct connection to the jack, giving them each a direct connection to the electrical power supplied by your HD 147.

Typically, $2 \times 12$ cabinets are loaded with 8 ohm speakers. If they operate in mono, their internal wiring is generally done in parallel for a 4 ohm load. If they have a stereo option, this splits the speakers so that each acts as an 8 ohm load.

- To use the HD 147 with this typical $2 \times 12$ cabinet in mono, you'd set the HD 147's 4/8/16 OHM switch to 4 ohms and connect only the HD 147's left/mono output to the single mono input of the cabinet.
- For stereo HD 147 operation with this typical 2x12 cabinet, you'd set the HD 147's 4/8/16 OHM switch to 8 ohms and connect cables from HD 147's left output to the speaker cabinets left input, and from HD 147's right output to the speaker cabinet's right input.

Most $4 \times 12$ cabinets are loaded with 16 ohm speakers. When they operate in mono, their internal wiring is generally done in a combination parallel/series configuration that adds up to a 16 ohm load. If they have a stereo option, this configures the speakers left/right so that each side acts as an 8 ohm load.

Line $64 \times 12$ cabs are loaded with 8 ohm speakers wired for a 4 or 16 ohm load when running stereo, and either 2 or 8 ohms in mono.

If you connect two cabinets that have the same impedance to the two Left jacks of your HD 147 or the two right jacks (but not one each to left and right), that side of the HD 147's power amp will be connected to the speakers in parallel, and the result will be an ohm load that is one half of the impedance of one speaker cabinet alone. For instance, if two 16 ohm $4 \times 12$ cabinets are connected to the left outputs (or the right ones) of your HD 147, the impedance of the combined cabinet setup is 8 ohms, and you should set the HD 147 rear panel 4/8/16 OHM switch to this setting.

See the following pages for illustrations of typical setups.

## Working It • Speaker Cabinet Basics

## Hooking up your HD 147 in mono with single $4 \times 12$

Hooking up your HD 147 in stereo with single $4 \times 12$


Hooking up your HD 147 in side by side stereo with two $4 \times 12$ s


Hooking up your HD 147 in stacked stereo with two $4 \times 12$ s


Hooking up your HD 147 to a single $2 \times 12$ in stereo.


Hooking up your HD 147 in side by side stereo with two $2 \times 12$ s.


## Working It • Speaker Cabinet Basics

## HD 147 through four $4 \times 12 s$

2•14


## Using Your Direct XLR Outputs

One of the nifty features inside your HD 147 is Line 6's exclusive A.I.R. II technology that enables you to get that great mic'd up sound out of your amplifier without the microphone! Your Direct outputs can be used either in the studio or as a direct feed to the house sound system for a live performance.

The Master knob on your HD 147 sets the level for the internal speakers (and any external speakers you connect), without having any effect on your Direct Output level. This is a good thing, for instance, when you're playing live. It means you can set a low volume level for your amp on stage (maybe it's a small venue) while still pumping out full level at the direct outs so the house sound system is getting plenty of juice. And any adjustments you make to your on-stage level during the gig don't send the sound man scrambling to compensate on his end. This is also a good thing if you're recording in the studio, using your amp to monitor with the other band members while your direct out is being recorded. Once again, an appropriately low master volume level that you might want for the amp doesn't force you to have a low level signal going to tape, and adjustments you make to your level don't interfere with the levels in the control room.

HD 147 can send enough direct out level to light up the input meters for +4 dBu pro recording. For live sound systems, as well as many recording setups designed to work with lower levels, this can sometimes be overkill. The Level Trim knob on HD 147's rear panel lets you roll back the direct out level and keep your sound guy or lower-level recording system happy.

If you're setting the levels yourself, and want to make sure you don't overdo it, you can follow these basic steps. First, plug the hottest output level guitar you plan to use into your HD 147, switch to your hottest pickup setting, and crank the guitar's output volume (or put it as high as you ever set it). If you plan to change sounds on your HD 147 during the gig, start by selecting the HD 147 sound that seems to have the loudest output level. You can set your Master knob on HD 147 low as you do all this so you don't blow yourself out; it won't affect the direct output level. Now, with this guitar and HD 147 setup, play hard (so you're sending maximum volume out those direct outputs) and have someone adjust HD 147's rear panel Level Trim knob until a good healthy level is being received by the equipment you're sending sound to. The level shouldn't be so hot that it's causing input distortion or clipping on that receiving equipment. If the receiving equipment has an input level adjustment, you'll probably get your best signal-to-noise ratio by setting it as low as possible while setting your HD 147's Level Trim as high as possible.

## The Amps \& Cabs

HD 147's heart is its collection of Amp and Cab Models-resulting from Line 6's meticulous study of a dream collection of vintage and modern amplifiers and cabinets. Each position of HD 147's Model knobs calls up a particular Amp/Cab combination, powered by many of the same coveted models that appear in the Line 6 Vetta series amps as well as PODxt.

## What's In There

## Line 6 Clean

To create this Amp Model, we essentially grafted the preamp and tone stack of a JC-120 (Roland's popular "Jazz Chorus" solid state combo) onto the power amp and transformer of a classic Marshall JTM-45 tube head, thereby giving you the crisp and clear front end typical of a solid state amp, but with a rich, satisfying tube amp-style bite as you turn it up.

## Line 6 Super Clean (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Clean")

Forget what you know about how clean or how bright a guitar amplifier can go. Line 6 Super Clean goes farther, adding a lot of brightness. While this model is both Sparkley and Clean it has two other fun tricks up its sleeve as well: Setting the Drive knob at max gives a really broken "small amp on 10 about to die" sound. FUN! And the bass knob has an extreme effect when set to minimum - for sweet AM radio sounding tone.

Caution: Because Super Clean adds so much brightness, it generally won't work so well with distortion pedals, since they usually add lots of high frequencies, too. The combination may produce unnatural artifacts-or just rip your head off. Plug an undistorted guitar in here, though, and we're talking super happy shiny bright.

## Line 6 Super Sparkle

You know how all great amps have a certain sweet spot - a particular setting where they sound magical - dripping with tone? Super Sparkle captures that organic vibe with a new twist: its voiced in the clean/low gain realm where everything usually sounds too clinical or too dark. Super Sparkle is an edgy tone that will sparkle and shimmer if you treat her right. So play nice.

## The Amps \& Cabs • What's In There

## Line 6 Mood (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Super Sparkle")

And here we give you a fantasia tone, based on our fondest memories of grunge guitar tones we have known and loved. You can almost here the Seattle rain tapping on a practice room window somewhere.

## Line 6 Crunch

While having cousins marry is not such a good idea in real life, in the amp world, it can have a great payoff. Since the design of some early Marshall amps had a lot in common with the Fender Tweed Bassman circuitry, we wondered what it would be like if we took the preamp and tone stack of our JTM-45 and ran it into the power amp and transformer of our ' 58 Tweed Bassman. Point, click, cut, paste (it would be nice if it were really that easy, huh? We'd sure be able to get more sleep). What we got was way happening, as Line 6 Crunch will attest. Great grind and nice punch. A tone that the whole family can enjoy.

## Line 6 Spinal Puppet (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Crunch")

The monster truck of tone. Big, powerful, tight and fast. We studied some of the best stock and modded Marshalls in the world to create this hybrid monster that goes way past 11. This is all about serious amounts of gain for discerning high gain players.

## Line 6 Insane

Imagine running your Boogie Dual Rectifier as a preamp for your Triple Rectifier, and you've got a pretty good picture of just how much sheer gain is involved in Line 6 Insane. It's entirely possible to get completely out of control with this one, and we heartily encourage you to do just that.

## Line 6 Purge (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Insane")

We took our model of a Marshall JMP-1 preamp and hot-rodded it. It was hard work sticking in that digital dual overhead cam and hooking up the virtual glasspacks, but when we were done, we had the ultimate shred machine. Look out world, here you come.

## Line 6 Smash

Got an axe to grind? Dial up Smash to take it way over the top with an obscene helping of gain. Smash delivers a tight bottom end, and a serious mid range void that'll render Hi-Fi, butt-kicking rhythm tone every time.

## The Amps \& Cabs • What's In There

## Line 6 Big Bottom (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Smash")

Just can seem to get enough bottom end out of your cabinet? Try punishing it with Big Bottom. We crossed a Boogie Triple Rectifier with a Rivera Los Lobottom sub rig and dialed it in for serious disembowelment. But it's not just about the bass. A super wide midrange control and an extra present high midrange maintain articulation and power throughout the tonal range of this amp.

## Line 6 Octone

Now here's something we hope you'll really like. What would it be like if you built a tube-based Octave Distortion preamp for a Class A poweramp? Line 6 Octone provides the answer. You'd get an Octave box that tracks better than anything you've ever used, deals with consonant intervals with a degree of panache that just wasn't possible before, and kicks some major rock and roll butt!

## Line 6 Agro (Red alternate model for "Line 6 Octone")

An aggressive high gain amp with a unique Mid control that will take you though the entire gamut of tone on one knob. How did we do it? The mid knob for this model changes the character of the distortion. When set to minimum the distortion exhibits Fuzz pedal characteristics. When the Mid is set to noon it creates creamy modern high gain amp tones a la Soldano. And when the Mid knob is turned up to Max it's very much reminiscent of that Class A Vox sound. Of course, then there are all the places in between...

## Line 6 Treadplate

The original POD had a popular amp model simply called Rectified. It was our best attempt at the time to pay homage to the Mesa Boogie Rectifier series of amplifiers. In addition to the Boogie vibe, that model had some unique qualities that were all its own, and which we've captured here. In a way, Treadplate marks the first time we've actually modeled another Line 6 product! Here is an excerpt from the old POD manual to describe it: "...modeled after a 1994 Mesa Boogie Dual Rectifier Tremoverb. You can use this Amp Model to get that tight, high gain sound used by bands like Dream Theater or Metallica. Boogie made their mark in the late 70's and early 80 's by adding master volumes and more gain stages to amps with Fender-style circuitry. You can hear the Fender heritage but with more "punch" in the mids. The Boogie Dual Rectifier's tone controls are post-distortion and, as with the tone sections of most of the amps we based our models on, the individual controls interact with each other and with the Drive."

## Criminal based on the Peavey 5I50 MkII



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Line 6 Treadplate spot on the Model knob.

No doubt, Eddie Van Halen will forever be known as one of the premier rock guitarists of all time. His technique and tone inspired legions of young guitar players, a couple of EVH custom guitars and this Peavey amp. Apparently Eddie committed some serious time to tweaking the distortion, tone and control range of this amp until it played and sounded just right. Interesting enough, it goes way beyond the classic "brown sound" that Eddie famously coaxed out of walls of Marshalls, and takes you into some serious rhythmic shredding territory.

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## Jazz Clean - based on a Roland JC-I 20



This Amp Model is modeled after the classic Roland JC-120.
This transistor amp was known for a strident clean sound and built-in stereo chorus. When using the JC-120 model, try cranking up the Treble for a shimmering clean sound that'll cut through just about any mix. It's also perfect for that 80 's "new wave" sound (after all, it was Andy Summers' favorite amp with The Police).

You should also try setting all the tone controls at 12 o'clock for a darker jazz tone. It'll give you an essentially flat response, providing a balanced tone across the fretboard for jazz chord melodies or single-line phrasing.

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## Class A-30 TB - based on a 1967 Vox AC-30 Top Boost



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Jazz Clean spot on the Model knob.
Music was changing in the early ' 60 s and guitarists were asking for more brilliance \& twang. So the Jennings Company, makers of Vox amps, decided to add Treble and Bass controls (and an extra 12AX7 gain stage, incidentally) in addition to the Treble Cut knob it already had (which in actuality was a sliding bandpass filter); this additional circuit became known as Top Boost. On this Amp Model, HD 147's Mid control acts like the original Cut knob on the AC 30 .

The AC 30 with Top Boost was the amp made famous by many British invasion bands. Much of the unique character of the Vox sound can be attributed to the Class A circuitry-Class A amps overdrive in a very different way than Class AB. Brian May of Queen, Mike Campbell of Tom Petty's Heartbreakers, and The Edge of U2 have all used classic AC 30s to make their music. Although often played fairly clean, a cranked AC 30 has a great saturated lead tone, a la Brian May on early Queen albums.

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## Blackface Lux - based on a 1964 Fender Deluxe Reverb



The Holy Grail for many blues, country, and "roots" players has been a blackface Fender Deluxe Reverb. The particular amp we studied for modeling was built in 1964, and is truly one of the finest examples of what a Deluxe Reverb can be.

Most players love a Deluxe when it's turned up to about 7 for a nice gritty sound that cleans up when you back off your guitar's volume knob just a little. Notice how the tone control response changes as this Amp Model's Drive is changed: clean settings are crisp and present, while more driven settings will mellow the high end. This is typical of what you get from a Deluxe and is nicely captured here.

The Deluxe itself has only Bass and Treble controls. The Mid knob of HD 147's Blackface model lets you add some post-Amp Model midrange contouring when you want to expand on the Deluxe Reverb's capabilities for a little more flexibility. And Presence adds, well, Presence. Set the Mid knob to its 12 o'clock position and the Presence knob to 0 for the classic Deluxe sound. Tweaked up right, this tone will cut through and sing.

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## The Amps \& Cabs• Fender 1961 Tweed Champ

## Fender 196I Tweed Champ



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Blackface Lux spot on the Model knob.
Modeled after a 1961 Tweed Champ, this model has a great sound when the Drive is cranked (not bad clean, either). These amps were originally designed to be sold to beginners, but rock and rollers quickly discovered that you could get a great distorted sound at fairly low volume levels. Many of the classic guitar solos of the 50 's were recorded through a Champ. The Champ had no tone control, only volume. With your HD 147, it's easy to get a classic Champ tone. Just leave the Bass, Mid and Treble controls parked at 12 o'clock, which means they are "flat," making no contribution to the tone. Set Presence to 0 , and it will also be letting the unadorned classic Champ tone through. When you're ready to explore further sonic territory, spin those and work your magic.

Since the Champ's only got one input jack, that's what we plugged into as we burned the midnight oil making our model based on this puppy.

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## Double Verb - based on a 1965 Fender Twin Reverb



The classic blackface Fender Twin (in this case, a 1965 Twin) was a real workhorse. Everybody used it, from jazz and country players to serious rockers. I myself remember seeing Johnny Winter at a concert where both he and Rick Derringer-am I dating myself or what?-were using six Twins stacked in a pyramid. Each. We were in the second balcony and it was REALLY loud even all the way back there. The Twin has a lot of tonal flexibility and is at home in a great many different situations. It never gets extremely overdriven and dirty, mostly just louder-a lot louder.

With HD 147's killer spring reverb model, this is a great choice for the classic surf sound. Goose the reverb, crank up the volume, and get ready to party with Annette Funicello and the rest of the gang!

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## Tweed B-man - based on a 1958 Fender Tweed Bassman



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Double Verb spot on the Model knob.
The classic ' 58 Fender Bassman $4 \times 10$ combo was the amp that started it all—instant rock and roll tone. Originally a bass guitar amp, the Bassman became a Blues staple for 6 -string guitarists thanks to its fat bottom end and the Fender twang on the top.

An interesting thing about the Bassman-and HD 147's Tweed 410 model-is just how interactive the Mid and Treble controls are. The Mid control inn't a bandpass, as in most tone control setups. Instead, it's almost like a second treble control. The two are additive, so if you're running the Mid knob higher than halfway up, you'll find the Treble control might give you more bright than you really want. On the other hand, when you turn the Mid knob down, you'll probably want to boost the Treble.

The Bassman, like many of the amps modeled by HD 147, didn't have a master volume, and you had to really crank it up to get the great tone it delivers at high volume. With HD 147, you can get that kind of tone at a bedroom or studio level-or through your headphones even-by cranking up the Drive knob. Give your best R\&B licks a try with Drive set to about 4 or 5 .

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## Plexi Lead I00 - based on "Jumped"I968 Marshall Super Lead



We literally scoured the world for this particular amp, finally finding a great example of a Super Lead languishing (we like to think fate preserved it for us) in Holland. One of the fun things you can do with a Plexi is take a short guitar cable and jumper channel I and channel II (as they're frequently numbered) together for a little extra saturation. Some guys loved this sound so much that they pulled the chassis and permanently wired a jumper
 into the amp. We modeled the Super Lead this way.

Hendrix used a Super Lead with the 'lay down' transformer unique to the 68 models, and Van Halen's first two records also owed their "brown sound" to a '68 Plexi. To get a nice crunch sound out of a Plexi, you crank all the volume and tone controls to 10. In keeping with our "make-it-sound-a-whole-lot-like-the-original" concept, diming all your knobs with HD 147's Plexi Lead gets you pretty darned near the same thing.

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## The Amps \& Cabs•Plexi 45 - based on a 1965 Marshall JTM-45

## Plexi 45 - based on a 1965 Marshall JTM-45



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Plexi Lead 100 spot on the Model knob.
When the royal agents that we had dispatched to the UK found this particular amp, we instantly fell in love. The amp even has the original KT-66 tubes in it, still in great shape! It's one of the finest examples of a JTM-45 we've ever heard, and it's a constant battle at Line 6 to see who gets to take it home for the weekend.

Those interested in the genealogy of tone will be interested to note that the JTM-45 marked the beginning of Marshall's transition from a mellower Fender-like tone to the distinctive, bright "crunchy" sound of the later Marshalls.

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## Brit J-800 - based on a 1987 Marshall JCM 800



Turn to this Amp Model to conjure up tones of the coveted JCM 800, one of Marshall's most universally-acclaimed modern amps. This updated version of the Plexi continued Marshall's heritage with added gain and edge for a new generation of rock guitarists. One of the biggest differences here is that the tone controls are located after the preamp tubes, giving them more tone-sculpting effect at high gain settings. Some versions of the JCM 800, by the way, get their distortion by clipping a diode. The amp we modeled uses a tube for distortion.

The JCM 800 is, of course, the metal sound Marshall made famous. And although not many people play Marshalls clean, it is a great tone, so you should also be sure to check out this model with a low Drive setting. Of course, you can always pump up the drive and rage....

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## Brit J-2000 - based on a Marshall JCM2000



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Brit J-800 spot on the Model knob.
The JCM2000 captures the modern Marshall tone, by refining the JCM series into a multi-channel power house. Our recreation captures the OD2 channel, with the Deep switch kicked in on a 60W TSL. The JCM200 uses a quartet of ECC83 pre-amp tubes and a pair of EL34 output tubes.

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| associated or affiliated with Line 6. These product names, descriptions and images |
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| studied during Line b's sound model development. |

## Connor 50 - based on a Cornford mk50h



The Cornford mk50h is a fine, British-made boutique amplifier that our very own Line 6 UK lads tipped us onto. The Cornford has a fair amount of gain and breaks up like a Marshall Plexi, but retains a certain clarity that is more typical of Vox amplifiers.

One odd thing about the Cornford is the fact that it actually runs its drive channel in series with the Clean channel. This provides for some unique interaction that we captured during our modeling process by sweeping both controls though their range at the same time, and tying all of this to your HD 147's Drive knob. Lower Drive settings give you a tone dominated by the clean channel tonalities. As you turn the knob up past noon, you'll be moving into it more progressive high gain territory.

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## Brit Silver - based on I985 Marshall Silver Jubilee



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Connor 50 spot on the Model knob.
In 1987, to commemorate 25 years in the amp business, Jim Marshall introduced a limited edition collection of tube amps based on the 2203 and 2204 master volume designs. They were very distinctive products, with silver vinyl covering and chrome panels, known simply as the " $25 / 50$ Silver Jubilee" Series models. The Silver Jubilee models used a unique diode clipping stage for extra gain and a redesigned tone block to offer much more tonal variation than previous Marshalls.

Guns N' Roses' lead guitarist, Slash, is way into this amp. So much so, in fact, that Marshall reintroduced the 100 watt model as the "Slash Limited Edition Signature Amplifier" in 1996.

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## Treadplate - based on a 200I Mesa Boogie Dual Rectifier



This Amp Model is based on a 2001 Mesa Boogie Dual Rectifier Solo Head.
The Dual Rectifier was part of Boogie's more modern, high gain approach. In contrast to the earlier Boogies, the Dual Rectifier's tone controls have more influence at high gain settings, so you can scoop the mids and increase the bottom end. This is a great model to try if you're looking for the aggressively high gain sound of much of today's modern rock.

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## Diamond Plate - based on a Mesa Boogie 2001 Triple Rectifier



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Recto Dual spot on the Model knob.
This model is based on the Channel 3 'Modern' setting of a 2001 Mesa Boogie Triple Rectifier Solo Head. Rock and roll is all about excess, now, innit? If two are good, three have got to be better, especially if you like the spongy feel of sagging rectifier tubes. No need to be bashful. Plug in, dial up some volume, and have some fun.

As with the Dual Rectifier model, we used Channel 3 in its Modern mode, with the rear switches set to Bold and Tube for this.

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## Bomber Uber - based on a Bogner Uberschall



Much like the Bogner Extacy, which we're about to meet, the Uberschall dishes up serious tone for high gain players. This is a fabulous boutique amp with a focused high gain tone that'll cut thought the band and soar overhead for days.

The Uberschall has a very unique Presence control that we did our best to model here. Unlike most presence controls that tend to shave off very high frequencies, the Uberschall presence knob messes with the whole recipe. Mids, treble, bass and presence will come in and out, effecting both the pre gain and post gain tonality. A tonal roller coaster ride brought to you by one of the tube amp world's finest designers.

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## Bomber X-TC - based on a Bogner Extacy



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Bomber Uber spot on the Model knob.
Reinhold Bogner was good enough to personally select and deliver a Bogner Extacy for use in crafting this model. Reinhold was designing and building amplifiers long before he left Germany in 1989 to move to Los Angeles. Once in the US, he quickly gained the trust of many influential players including Steve Stevens, Dann Huff, Allan Holdsworth, Mike Landau and Steve Vai. They all sought out his skill at modifying and custom-building their amps. Eddie Van Halen entrusted Reinhold to overhaul and revitalize Eddie's \#1 Marshall Plexi. We hear that Eddie was pleased.

The Extacy covers a wide range of tone, and you'll find that your HD 147's Bomber XTC model lets you do much the same as you work the Drive knob, as well as your guitar's volume knob. On the top end, this one'll bark like a Plexi, or you can take it down through swampy crunch and finally arrive in the realm of lush clean tone. The Extacy is a really versatile amp from a really great guy, and we're pleased that he helped us model it for your HD 147.

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## Deity Lead - based on a Diezel VH4



What is it about Deutchland and high gain guitar amplifiers? When we met Peter Diezel, and opened up the VH4 we new we were in the presence of a serious tone fanatic. The VH4 is the Ducati of high performance guitar amplifiers. Meticulous attention to every detail, and enough tone and power to not only take on but seriously destroy any competitor.

Some of the most serious players in the Metal genre have come to depend on their VH4's for tight, focused and perfectly refined tone. The VH4's tone lies somewhere between a Soldano SLO 100 and a Mesa Boogie Dual Rectifier. It is perfect for lead work, and when the drive is brought back to noon, affords some excellent rhythm tones as well. Our model captures channel 4 on this sublime beauty.

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## Deity's Son - based on a Diezel Herbert



This is the alternate, "red light" model at the Deity spot on the Model knob.
After messing with the VH4 we knew you'd get into another amp from Peter Diezel. Herbert is one of those simple, ingenious designs. It is unique among amps in its ability to achieve an incredibly wide range of tone on a single channel. Your HD 147'smodel is very faithful to the original in tone, but due to a couple extra knobs on the Herbert, we had to make a few choices for you. Our model tackles Channel 3 with the Deep control preset to 2 O'Clock. The original also had a Mid Cut Intensity knob - this is the magic control that affords this amp its serious tonal range. To bring you this same joy, we set Herbert's Mid knob to about 2 o'clock when modeling the tone stack. That allowed us to offer you control of Herbert's unique Mid Cut Intensity with your HD 147 's Mid knob. Treble, Bass, Presence and Gain all work as the original.

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## The Cabinets

Here's the list of speaker Cabinet Models you've got in HD 147:

| Cab <br> Size | The model was created through careful study of this actual cabinet: | Model Knob Position |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Cabinet Modeling Bypass | Line 6 Clean |
| 2x2 | $2 \times 2$ ' Fender Mini Twin | Line 6 Super Sparkle |
| 1×8 | $1 \times 8$ " Fender '61 Champ | Line 6 Crunch |
| $1 \times 12$ | $1 \times 12$ " Fender '64 Deluxe | Line 6 Insane |
| $2 \times 12$ | $2 \times 12$ Roland JC-I20 | Line 6 Smash |
| $2 \times 12$ | $2 \times 12$ "Vox '67 AC-30 | Line 6 Octone |
| $2 \times 12$ | $2 \times 12$ ' Fender '65 Twin | Line 6 Treadplate |
| $4 \times 10$ | $4 \times 10$ ' Fender '58 Bassman | Jazz Clean |
| $4 \times 12$ | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Marshall '67 with Greenbacks 20's | Blackface Lux |
| $4 \times 12$ | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Marshall '68 with Greenbacks 25 's | Double Verb |
| $4 \times 12$ | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Marshall with Celestion T75's | Plexi Lead 100 |
| $4 \times 12$ | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Marshall with Celestion V30's | Brit J-800 |
| 4XI2 | $4 \times 12$ " Marshall with 2V30's \& 2 T75's | Connor 50 |
| 4XI2 | $4 \times 12$ " Mesa Boogie with Extended Low End | Treadplate |
| 4X12 | $4 \times 12$ Line 6 Custom | Bomber Uber |
| $4 \times 12$ | $4 \times 12$ " Mesa Boogie with CelestionV30's | Deity Lead |

As described in Chapter 2, you can select a Cab Model by pressing and holding the Model knob. A green light will come on in the ring around the knob to show you what cab is currently selected. Turning the knob while still pressing and holding it will change the cabinet selection. The cabinets are organized from small to large. It all starts out small with the cab at the "Line 6 Super Sparkle" position and gets bigger as you go clockwise to the "Deity Lead" spot. Turn the knob to "Line 6 Clean" to disable the cab modeling. As you select Amp Models via the Model knob, HD 147 is loading an appropriate cab for each amp in the background so you don't have to. See Creating Amp Defaults on page $2 \bullet 7$ to learn how to change which cab will load with a particular Amp Model.

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## The Effects

## About the Delay and Modulation Effects

Welcome to the Effects section of our manual. Against our accountant's better judgment, we took the liberty of adapting a bunch of great stomp box models from Line 6's MM4 Modulation Modeler and DL4 Delay Modeler pedals, and stuffed them all into your HD 147.

Now you may be wondering, how it is that we were able to take all of the controls associated with cool effects like a Flanger or an Analog Delay and distill them down to a single Delay or Mod control? Well, we asked around and discovered that a lot of people like to run their effects in similar ways. For example, it's common when setting up a slap echo to turn the feedback down, while long delay times usually are accompanied by increased feedback. Similarly, with modulation its generally accepted that as the rate is increased, the depth needs to decrease in order for the perceived intensity of the effect to remain the same.

We used this knowledge to make the Delay and Mod knobs 'smart,' with each controlling a number of parameters as needed to give you a full range of usable sounds via just one control. Then, as described on page $2 \cdot 5$ and page $2 \bullet 5$, we threw in the ability to further fine-tune Delay Feedback as well as various aspects of the Mod effects. The result is great sounding effects that are also really easy to use!

So, why don't we learn about each of the effects in detail...

## Delays

As detailed on page $2 \bullet 5$, you've got these controls for Delay:
Delay Select Button chooses from the Delay Models or turns Delay off
Delay Knob gives you more/less of the selected delay effect
Tap Tempo Button sets the delay time when you tap it
Or press and hold Tap Tempo and turn the Delay Knob to set delay time
For extra tweakability, press and hold the Delay Select Button and turn the Delay Knob to fine-tune just the Delay Feedback

## Tube Echo - Maestro EP-I Echoplex

The classic 1963 Maestro EP-1 was the first of a series of "Echoplex" designs distributed by the company, and made by Harris-Teller in Chicago. As touted in a Maestro advertisement, the Echoplex's "...special effects range all the way from a controlled high speed reverberation to a full, throbbing echo"!

The main feature of the Echoplex design is a special cartridge of looped $1 / 4$-inch audio tape that wraps past separate record and playback heads. The position of the
 playback head can be moved to adjust the delay time from 60 to 650 milliseconds.

If you listen closely, you can hear some wow and flutter in the delay sound of this model, just like you'd get on the wonderfully organic-sounding original.

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# Tape Echo - Roland RE-IOI Space Echo 

Long before Boss pedals, the Space Echo was Roland's first venture into the world of effects processing. Rather than the single movable playback head of the Echoplex, this machine has multiple stationary heads that can all play back at the same time to create its signature multi-tap delay effects. The Tape Echo in your HD 147 recreates this classic sound.

## Analog - Electro-Harmonix Deluxe Memory Man

This model is based on the Electro-Harmonix Deluxe Memory Man and its classic analog echo "bucket brigade" electronics. This classic effect also has a chorus circuit that is applied to the echoes only, leaving the direct sound unaffected. The resulting warm, distorted tone and swimming echoes of the Memory Man appealed to many guitarists, and were an essential part of the guitar sounds for the first U2 album.


## Digital

Straight up mono digital delay here, for basic echo-cho-cho-cho.

## Ping-Pong

Ping pong Delay bounces the delays all around the stereo field. Our Ping Pong delay has two modes: when the Delay Knob is turned counter-clockwise past noon, your delay time is set to quarter notes on the left and straight eighth notes on the right for a more traditional stereo ping pong delay. Turning the delay Knob past noon gives you quarter notes on the left and dotted-eighths on the right for a classic U2 Edge sound.

## Sweep Echo

Sweep Echo is a Line 6 original. It first appeared on our DL4 Delay Modeler and has turned out to be a special favorite amongst the many DL4 users that we've spoken to. It's kind of like a garden variety digital delay line with the unique addition of a sweeping resonant filter applied to the delayed signal. The Filter's Sweep rate is tied to Tap Tempo and will complete a cycle every two bars. "Warp speed, Scotty!"

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## Modulations

As detailed on page $2 \bullet 5$, you've got these controls for Mod:
Mod Select Button chooses from the Mod Models or turns Mod off
Mod Knob gives you more/less of the selected mod effect
For extra tweakability, press and hold the Mod Select Button and turn the Mod Knob to fine-tune a Modulation 2nd Function.

## Tremolo

This is based on the smooth, even-sounding tremolo circuits of blackface Fender amps like the '64 Deluxe and '65 Twin Reverb. They have a light bulb and a photo-resistor: when the light gets brighter, the tremolo gets louder. Adjusting the Mod Knob will change the speed and depth of the Tremolo from a smooth Fender sound to Ginsu knife-style chopping. The Mod 2nd Function adjusts the Depth.

## Chorus

Here's big, beefy, extra wide, stereo sine wave modulated-chorus. This custom bad boy take cues from the greats like the Roland CE-1 and the TC Electronic SCF. Adjusting the Mod knob will affect the amount of Chorus, and scale the depth appropriately. Use the Mod 2nd function to adjust the Chorus Rate independently.


Flanger - A/DA Flanger

This is our model of the A/DA Flanger. Introduced in 1977, this stomp box's 35 -to- 1 sweep range and built-in compressor work together with the tone circuitry to create a signature jet-like sweep. It can be very dramatic with its unique wave shape and ability to create almost ring modulator-like effects at extreme settings. The Mod knob changes the amount of Flange and scales depth and feedback though the range of subtle to extreme. Use the Mod 2nd function to adjust the Modulation Rate independently.

[^1]
## Phaser - MXR Phase 90

The unassuming metal box pictured here is the phaser that changed the world-the MXR Phase 90 . The Phase 90 is relatively subtle compared to other phasers, and when you use it, it becomes part of the overall guitar tone rather than trying to grab the spotlight all to itself. Its lush, organic, and groovy swirl can be heard all over the first two Van Halen albums, as well as Jimmy Page's work on Physical Graffiti. The Mod knob adjusts the rate. Use the MOD 2nd function to adjust the Feedback independently.


## U-Vibe - Uni-Vibe



The now-legendary Uni-Vibe was put on the map in 1969 by Jimi Hendrix. Essentially a four-stage phase shifter, the Uni-Vibe is best known for its watery texture and sultry tones. One listen to "Machine Gun" and you'll know what we mean. Adjusting the Mod knob changes the rate. Use the MOD 2nd function to adjust the Depth independently.

## Rotary - Leslie 145

Fine furniture and cool tones-the Leslie 145 gave you both at once. This tube-driven behemoth (you definitely don't want to try picking one up on your own) features a belt-drive rotating high frequency horn along with a downwards facing 15 -inch speaker that had a segmented drum spinning over it to disperse the sound. It was originally designed to be used with electric organs like the Hammond B3, but once guitarists (and even vocalists!) heard it, they just had to get in on the rotate-o-rama. The Leslie's sole control is a fast/ slow switch labeled Tremolo/Chorale. Setting the Mod
 knob below 12 O'Clock selects the slow setting, above noon, the fast. The 2nd function adjusts the Tone.

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## Using Your Feet

## FBV Class Foot Controllers

The optional FBV series foot controllers give you Wah and Volume pedal control plus the ability to name, store and recall thirty-six HD 147 Channel Memories.

The FBV series of foot controllers includes the original FBV—with its extensive effects controls for the Line 6 Vetta amps-and the more-compact FBV Shortboard, which includes all the controls needed for the HD 147. The Shortboard comes with a sticker that re-labels some of the controls that are used for non-HD 147 functions on other Line 6 products. We'll assume you've got that in place as we describe the Shortboard's functions here.

Note that the Line 6 Floor Board and FB4 foot controllers will not work with HD 147.

## Connecting an FBV

Your FBV comes with an included RJ-45 cable. Connect this cable between the rear panel of the HD 147 and the rear panel of the FBV. The cable supplies power as well as communication, so there's no separate power supply required for the pedal.

If you ever need a replacement cable, look for a Category 5, 10 Base-T or RJ-45
cable with male connectors on both ends.

- "Category 5 " refers to a 1 to 5 grading system for cable quality, with 5 being the highest quality. Get the good one.
- "10 Base-T" is a kind of computer network that uses these same cables.
- "RJ-45" is what you call the connectors on the ends of the cable.

If you're unsure if you've got the right thing, note that RJ-45 connectors basically look like a wide version of standard US telephone line connectors, with eight contacts instead of four.

## Using Your Feet•So What Do All These Buttons and Pedals Do?

## So What Do All These Buttons and Pedals Do?



## Using Your Feet • So What Do All These Buttons and Pedals Do?

I. Bank Up - Bank Down: Use these two switches to choose any of the 9 Banks of your HD 147's Channel Memories. Bank 1 is the same four memories you get from the front panel $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}$ Buttons when no FBV is connected.
2. Channel A, B, C \& D: Select from the four Channel Memories in the current Bank.
3. COMP/MOD/DELAY/REVERB: You guessed it! These switch the HD 147 effects COMP, MOD, DELAY and REVERB on and off kinda like they were stomp boxes on a pedal board. Note: FBV Shortboard includes a sticker labeled "COMP" to place over the STOMP graphic on the pedal.
4. TREMOLO (FBV only): The Tremolo button on the FBV will turn HD 147's Compressor on/off. Contact our Customer Service department if you'd like a handy dandy sticker to re-label your FBV.
5. Tap/Tuner: Tap a couple beats to set the tempo. Or press and hold this switch until you see the tuner on the pedal's display. Press it again to exit tuner mode.
6. FX Loop: Turns HD 147's Effects Loop on or off.
7. Wah and Volume Lights: These light to show that a pedal is ready to control Wah or Volume. The FBV's Pedal 1 and Pedal 2 lights are not used with the HD 147.
8. FBV Shortboard Pedal: Press the pedal fully forward to click the toe-switch, switching the pedal to control Wah or Volume. If a separate expression pedal is connected to the Shortboard's rear panel 1/4-inch jack, the Shortboard pedal controls Wah only, with the toe switch toggling the Wah on/off.
9. External Pedal Jack: You can connect an expression pedal (such as the Line 6 EX-1) to the Shortboard's rear panel $1 / 4$-inch jack, and the connected pedal will control Volume, while the Shortboard pedal controls Wah only.
10. FBV Pedals: Press a pedal forward to click the toe-switch, turning the pedal on/off.

I I. Favorite Channel (FBV only): Recalls a channel of your choice no matter what bank you are currently using. To make a channel your favorite, select that channel, then press and hold the favorite switch until the display shows "SAVING"-that's it!
Note: Any switches not being used by your HD 147 do send MIDI messages and can be used to control other devices. See the MIDI Appendix for details.

Flip the page for details on saving and naming HD 147 sounds with your FBV....

## Saving and Naming with an FBV

To prepare for saving, it's a good idea to browse through the various factory-stored preset sounds to decide which you can do without. Make a note of their Bank number and Channel letter so you can save your own sounds there instead.
I. Save: Step on the FX LOOP switch until "NAME EDIT" is displayed.
2. FBV SHORTBOARD users - Name: The Shortboard's COMP and MOD switches (labeled Cursor in small text) select one of the characters of the channel name so you can edit it. The DELAY and REVERB switches (labeled Character in small text) choose from the available letters, numbers and symbols. Once you've got a name you're happy with, jump ahead to step 3 .
2. FBV Users - Name: The REVERB and TREMOLO switches select which character of the channel name you would like to edit. The MODULATION and DELAY switches choose from the available letters, numbers and symbols. Once you've got a name you're happy with...
3. Pick a Bank: Bank Up and Bank Down switches pick a Bank you'd like to save to.
4. Complete the Save: Press the $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{D}$ switch to store to that Channel Memory in the chosen Bank. The display will show "SAVING".

Congratulations, you're all done!

## Appendix A: Amp Models

| $\#$ | Amp Model | Based On | Cab Model | Mic | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Vol } \\ \text { Pre/Post }\end{array}$ | MIDI |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CC |  |  |  |  |  |  |$]$

[^2]
## Appendix B: Cabinet Models

| \# | Cab Model | Based On | MIDI CC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | No Cab | Cabinet Modeling Bypass | 0 |
| 2 | $2 \times 2$ Mini | $2 \times 2$ " Fender Mini Twin | I |
| 3 | $1 \times 8$ Tweed | $1 \times 8$ ' Fender '61 Champ | 2 |
| 4 | Ix 12 Blackface | $1 \times 12$ " Fender '64 Deluxe | 3 |
| 5 | 2x12 Jazz | $2 \times 12$ Roland JC-120 | 4 |
| 6 | $2 \times 12$ Class A | $2 \times 12$ Vox '67 AC-30 | 5 |
| 7 | $2 \times 12$ Blackface | $2 \times 12$ ' Fender '65 Twin | 6 |
| 8 | $4 \times 10$ Tweed | $4 \times 10$ " Fender '58 Bassman | 7 |
| 9 | $4 \times 12$ Green 20's | $4 \times 12$ " Marshall ' 67 with Greenbacks 20's | 8 |
| 10 | $4 \times 12$ Green 25's | $4 \times 12$ " Marshall ' 68 with Greenbacks 25's | 9 |
| 11 | $4 \times 12$ Celest T75 | $4 \times 12$ " Marshall with Celestion T75's | 10 |
| 12 | $4 \times 12$ CelestV30 | $4 \times 12$ Marshall with CelestionV30's | 11 |
| 13 | $4 \times 12 \times$-Load | $4 \times 12$ " Marshall with 2V30's \& 2T75's | 12 |
| 14 | 4XI2 Big Bottom | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Mesa Boogie with Extended Low End | 13 |
| 15 | 4XI2 Custom | $4 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ Line 6 Custom | 14 |
| 16 | 4×12 Treadplate | $4 \times 12$ " Mesa Boogie with Celestion V30's | 15 |

## Appendix C: MIDI

## MIDI Channel

HD 147 always communicates on MIDI Channel 1.

## MIDI Program Changes

MIDI Program Change Messages 0-36 can be used to select HD 147's Channel Memories or Manual Mode, and are sent by HD 147 to control MIDI effects, etc.:

| MIDI <br> Program Change | HD I47 <br> Channel Memory <br> Manual Mode |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | IA |
| I | IB |
| 2 | IC |
| 3 | ID |
| 4 | 2 A |
| 5 | 2 B |
| 6 | 2 C |
| 7 | 2 D |
| 8 | 3 A |
| 9 | 3 B |
| 10 | 3 C |
| 11 | 3 D |
| 12 | 4 A |
| 13 | 4 B |
| 14 | 4 C |
| 15 | 4 D |
| 16 | 5 A |
| 17 | 5B |
| 18 |  |


| MIDI <br> Program Change | HD I47 <br> Channel Memory |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19 | 5 C |$\left|\begin{array}{cc|}\hline 20 & 6 \mathrm{D}\end{array}\right|$| 21 | 6 B |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 6 C |
| 23 | 6 D |
| 24 | 7 B |
| 25 | 7 C |
| 26 | 7 D |
| 27 | 8 A |
| 28 | 8 B |
| 29 | 8 C |
| 30 | 8 D |
| 31 | 9 A |
| 32 | 9 B |
| 33 | 9 C |
| 34 | 9 D |
| 35 | Tuner |
| 36 |  |
| 37 |  |

## Notes:

MIDI PC 0 puts the HD 147 in Manual mode. (See Chapter 2 for a description of Manual Mode).
MIDI PC37 toggles tuner mode on and off. This is only useful if you have a FBV series controller
attached to your HD 147.

## MIDI Sysex (Memory Dumps)

There are 3 special hidden functions on the Flextone III that will transmit a Sysex message that can be recorded by a MIDI application, or sent to another Flextone III amplifier.
I. Presets \& Amp Setups - To transmit all of your custom presets and Amp Defaults: press and hold the Tap Tempo, Comp \& Mod Select buttons while powering up the amp. Connect the MIDI out of the source amp to the MIDI In of your computer or another amp. (If you are connecting to another HD 147, you can power up the target amp normally.) Press the Delay Select button to send the message.
2.The Whole Enchilada - To transmit the entire memory of the amplifier including your custom presets, amp setups, and DSP software, (the brains behind the operation): press and hold the Tap Tempo, Gate \& Mod Select buttons while powering up the amp. Connect the MIDI out of the source amp to the MIDI In of your computer or another amp. (If you are connecting to another HD 147, you can power up the target amp normally.) Press the Mod Select button to send the message.
3.The Edit Buffer - To transmit the current state of the amp, press and hold the Tap Tempo and any of the $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ or $\mathbf{D}$ buttons.

## Appendix D: MIDI Continuous Control

| Amp Parameter | MIDI |  | MIDI CC Range |  |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TX | RX | CC\# | Min | Max |  |
| Amp Settings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amp Model Select | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 12 | 0 | 31 | Loads Amp Model without Amp Model Defaults. Amp Models list gives CC values. |
| Amp Select |  | $\checkmark$ | 11 | 0 | 31 | Loads Amp with Amp Defaults. Amp Models list gives $C C$ values. |
| Drive | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 13 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Bass | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 14 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Mid | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 15 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Treble | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 16 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Presence | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 21 | 0 | 127 |  |
| ChannelVolume | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 17 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Reverb Level | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 18 | 0 | 127 |  |
| A.I.R. Settings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinet Model | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 71 | 0 | 15 | Cab Model list gives CC numbers. |
| A.I.R. Il Model |  | $\checkmark$ | 70 | 0 | 127 | Range $=0 \sim 6$. See Note I |
| Compressor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compression Gain |  | $\checkmark$ | 5 | 0 | 127 | 0 to +31dB |
| Compression Threshold | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 9 | 0 | 127 | -63dB to 0dB |
| Comp Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 26 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Noise Gate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gate Threshold | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 23 | 0 | 96 | 0 to -96dB |
| Gate Decay Time |  | $\checkmark$ | 24 | 0 | 127 | 0=.1msecs; 127=2000msecs |
| Noise Gate Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 22 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Modulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modulation Model | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 58 | 0 | 5 | See note 2 |
| Mod Tweak |  | $\checkmark$ | 3 | 0 | 127 | Same as adjusting the Mod knob |
| Mod Param I (Speed) |  | $\checkmark$ | 29 | 0 | 127 | Mod Speed |
| Mod Param I Dbl Precision |  | $\checkmark$ | 61 | 0 | 127 | Mod Speed, Double Precision |
| Mod Param I Note value |  | $\checkmark$ | 51 | 1 | 13 | See note 3 |
| Mod Param 2 |  | $\checkmark$ | 52 | 0 | 127 | See note 4 |
| Mod Param 3 |  | $\checkmark$ | 53 | 0 | 127 | See note 4 |
| Mod Param 4 |  | $\checkmark$ | 54 | 0 | 127 | See note 4 |
| ModVolume/Mix |  | $\checkmark$ | 56 | 0 | 127 | 0 to 100\% |
| Mod Pre/Post |  | $\checkmark$ | 57 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Pre, 64-127=Post |
| Mod Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 50 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |

Note I - A.I.R. II Models: 0=A.I.R. II Off, I=Shure SM 57on axis, $2=$ Shure SM 57off axis, 3=MD 421 on axis,
$4=M D 42$ I off axis, $5=\mathrm{U}-67$ on axis, $6=\mathrm{U}-67$ off axis
Note 2 - Modulation Models: $0=$ Tremolo, I = Chorus, $2=$ Flanger, $3=$ Phaser, $4=$ U-Vibe, $5=$ Rotary
Note 3 - Note Values: 0 = Note Off, I = Whole, 2=Dotted Half, 3 =Half, 4=HalfTriplet, 5=Dotted Quarter, 6 =Quarter, $7=$ QuarterTriplet, $8=$ Dotted Eighth, $9=$ Eighth, $10=$ Eighth Triplet, II =Dotted Sixteenth, $12=$ Sixteenth, $13=$ Sixteenth Triplet
Note 4 - Modulation Parameters: Some Mod models have unique parameters. All use PI (parameter) for Speed.
ForTremolo P2= Waveform; Chorus P2= Depth, P3= Bass, P4=Treble; Flanger P2= Depth, P3= Feedback, P4= Manual; Phaser P2 = Feedback; U-Vibe P2= Depth; Rotary P2=Tone.

| Amp Parameter | MIDI |  | MIDI CC Range |  |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TX | RX | CC\# | Min | Max |  |
| Delay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delay Model | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 88 | 0 | 5 | See Note 5 |
| Delay Tweak |  | $\checkmark$ | 2 | 0 | 127 | Same as adjusting the Delay knob |
| Delay Param I (Time) |  | $\checkmark$ | 30 | 0 | 127 | Delay time |
| Delay Param I Dbl Prec |  | $\checkmark$ | 62 | 0 | 127 | Delay time, double-precision |
| Delay Param I Note value |  | $\checkmark$ | 31 | 1 | 13 | See note 3 |
| Delay Param 2 (Feedback) |  | $\checkmark$ | 33 | 0 | 127 | See note 6 |
| Delay Param 3 |  | $\checkmark$ | 35 | 0 | 127 | See note 6 |
| Delay Param 4 |  | $\checkmark$ | 85 | 0 | 127 | See note 6 |
| Delay Volume/Mix |  | $\checkmark$ | 34 | 0 | 127 | 0 to 100\% |
| Delay Pre/Post |  | $\checkmark$ | 87 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Pre, 64-127=Post |
| Delay Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 28 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Tempo Settings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tap Tempo MSB | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 89 | 0 | 127 | 30.0-960.0 BPM |
| Tap Tempo LSB | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 90 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Tap | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 64 | 0 | 127 | 64-127= a Tap |
| Reverb |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reverb Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 36 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Reverb Model |  | $\checkmark$ | 37 | 0 | 15 | Range $=0 \sim 15$, see note 7 |
| Reverb Decay |  | $\checkmark$ | 38 | 0 | 127 | 0.1 to 9.0 sec |
| Reverb Pre-Delay |  | $\checkmark$ | 40 | 0 | 127 | 0 to 100ms |
| Reverb Tone |  | $\checkmark$ | 39 | 0 | 127 | 0 to 100\% |
| Performance Controllers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FX Loop Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 107 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Tuner Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 69 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Wah Enable | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 43 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| Wah Position | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 4 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Vol Pedal Position | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 7 | 0 | 127 |  |
| Volume PRE/POST | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 47 | 0 | 127 | 0~63 = Pre, 64~127 = Post |
| FBV Series Foot Controllers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (FBV) Stomp Box 1 | $\checkmark$ |  | 25 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Stomp Box 2 | $\checkmark$ |  | 109 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Stomp Box 3 | $\checkmark$ |  | 110 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Amp I | $\checkmark$ |  | 111 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Amp 2 | $\checkmark$ |  | 112 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Pitch/Tremolo | $\checkmark$ |  | 113 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Modulation | $\checkmark$ |  | 50 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Delay | $\checkmark$ |  | 28 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Reverb | $\checkmark$ |  | 36 | 0 | 127 | 0-63=Off, 64-127=On |
| (FBV) Tap | $\checkmark$ |  | 64 | 0 | 127 | TXI27 |

[^3]
## Appendix E: Customer Service

Before contacting the Line 6 Customer Service team, please take the time to look through this publication to see if it can answer your questions. Additional helpful information is on the Support page of the Line 6 web site (www.line6.com), including the searchable FAQTRAQ system which is often the fastest and easiest way to go answers.

Need to talk to an actual human on the Line 6 Customer Service team by phone? Have your serial number handy and take some notes for yourself before you call, so you remember everything you want to ask about. In the USA or Canada, you can contact Line 6 at (818) 575-3600, 8AM to 5PM Monday through Friday (Pacific Time). Outside the USA and Canada, please contact your distributor directly to arrange service. The list of Line 6 distributors is available on the Internet at www.line6.com.

## To obtain factory service:

If a member of the Line 6 Customer Service Team determines that your HD 147 needs to be sent to Line 6 for service, you will be given a return authorization (RA) number. Products returned without an RA number will be returned to you at your sole expense. Pack the product in its original shipping carton and attach a description of the problem along with your name and a phone number where Line 6 can contact you if necessary. Ship the product insured and freight prepaid to Line 6 Customer Service, 6033 De Soto Avenue, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

## APPENDIX F: WARRANTY INFORMATION

## LINE 6 LIMITED WARRANTY INFORMATION

Sending in your registration card allows us to register key information so that we may handle problems faster and inform you of advance information, upgrades and other news. Thanks in advance for filling out your registration card and sending it to us. And good luck in your music!

Line 6, Inc. (hereinafter "Line 6") warrants that your new Line 6 product, when purchased at an authorized Line 6 dealer in the United States of America ("USA") or Canada, shall be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the original date of purchase. Please contact your dealer for information on warranty and service outside of the USA and Canada.

During the warranty period, Line 6 shall, at its sole option, either repair or replace any product that proves to be defective upon inspection by Line 6.

Line 6 reserves the right to update any unit returned for repair and to change or improve the design of the product at any time without notice. Line 6 reserves the right to use reconditioned parts and assemblies as warranty replacements for authorized repairs.

This warranty is extended to the original retail purchaser. This warranty can be transferred to anyone who may subsequently purchase this product provided that such transfer is made within the applicable warranty period and Line 6 is provided with all of the following items: (i) all warranty registration information (as set forth on the registration card) for the new owner, (ii) proof of the transfer within thirty (30) days of the transfer purchase, and (iii) a photocopy of the original sales receipt. Warranty coverage shall be determined by Line 6 in its sole discretion.

This is your sole warranty. Line 6 does not authorize any third party, including any dealer or sales representative, to assume any liability on behalf of Line 6 or to make any warranty for Line 6 .

Line 6 may, at it's option, require proof of original purchase date in the form of a dated copy of original authorized dealer's invoice or sales receipt.
Service and repairs of Line 6 products are to be performed only at the Line 6 factory or a Line 6 authorized service center. Line 6 may require advanced authorization of repairs to authorized service centers. Unauthorized service, repair or modification will void this warranty.

## LINE 6 LIMITED WARRANTY INFORMATION

Sending in your registration card allows us to register key information so that we may handle problems faster and inform you of advance information, upgrades, and other news. Thanks in advance for filling out your registration card and sending it to us. And good luck in your music!

Line 6, Inc., warrants this product when purchased at an Authorized Line 6 Dealer in the United States of America or Canada, to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of original purchase only upon completion and return of the Line 6 Warranty Registration form within 30 days from date of purchase. Please contact your distributor for information on warranty and service outside the USA and Canada. During the warranty period Line 6 shall, at its option, either repair or replace any product that proves to be defective upon inspection by Line 6 . Line 6 reserves the right to update any unit returned for repair, and reserves the right to change or improve the design of the product at any time without notice. This warranty is extended to the original retail purchaser. This warranty can be transferred to anyone who may subsequently purchase this product within the applicable warranty period by providing Line 6 with all Warranty Registration information for the new owner and proof of transfer within 30 days of the purchase. Final determination of warranty coverage lies solely with Line 6 . This is your sole warranty. Line 6 does not authorize any third party, including any dealer or sales representative, to assume any liability on behalf of Line 6 or to make any warranty for Line 6 . Line 6 may, at its option, require proof of the original date of purchase in the form of a dated copy of the original authorized dealer's invoice or sales receipt. Service and repairs of Line 6 products are to be performed only at the factory (see below) unless otherwise authorized in advance by the Line 6 Service Department. Unauthorized service, repair or modification will void this warranty.

## DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY

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[^3]:    Note 5 - Delay Models: $0=$ Tube Echo, I = Tape Echo, 2=Analog, 3=Digital, 4=Ping Pong, 5=Sweep Echo
    Note 6 - Delay Parameters: All use P1 for Delay Time, P2 for Feedback; Tube Echo P3 $=$ Flutter, P4= Drive; Tape Echo P3= Heads, P4= Flutter; Analog \& Digital P3= Bass, P4=Treble; Ping Pong P3= Offset, P4= Spread; Sweep Echo P3= Sweep Rate, P4= Sweep Depth Note 7- Reverb Models: $0=$ Deluxe Spring, $1=$ Twin Spring, $2=$ King Spring, $3=$ Small Room $1,4=$ Tiled Room $5=$ Bright Room 1, 6= Dark Hall I, 7= Medium Hall, 8= Really Large Hall, $9=$ Rich Chamber I, $10=$ Rich Chamber 2,
    I $1=$ Cavernous Chamber, $12=$ Slap Plate I, $13=$ Plate, $14=$ Large Plate I

