

**U.S. MUSIC / RANDALL** AMPLIFIERS

U.S.A.

**WARNING: HAZARD**

To prevent a possible fire or shock do not allow this appliance to become exposed to rain or moisture of any kind and do not attempt to operate with wet hands or feet.

This product is produced with the highest quality components and strict attention to workmanship. With proper care and maintenance it will provide long and outstanding service.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

CHANNELS	Two, each driven from common input jacks
MINIMUM INPUT SIGNAL FOR RATED OUTPUT	1mV @ 3KHz overdrive channel 80 mV @ 3KHz normal channel
TONE CONTROLS	All tone controls set at 5 Bass Swing @ 50 Hz, 15 dB Mid Swing @ 600 Hz, 10 dB Treble Swing @ 10 KHz, 12 dB Gain Voicing @ 1 KHz, 12 dB
EFFECTS LOOP	Send 1.5V max, Return 22K ohms
SIGNAL OUTPUT	0 dB @ 600 ohms
INPUT IMPEDANCE	1 MEG @ HI + 6 dB, 130K ohms @ Lo 0 dB
POWER AMPLIFIER DAMPING FACTOR	2-4 @ 8 ohms
AC LINE VOLTAGE FOR RATED OUTPUT	120 VAC 60 Hz

---

---

# Randall

---

---

## CENTURY 1000, 2000, 170 HEAD OWNER'S MANUAL

---

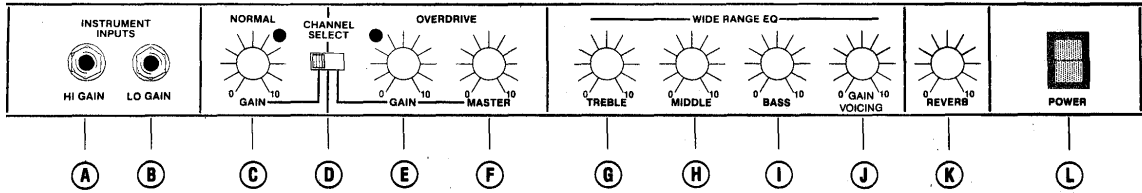
---

The Randall Century 1000, 2000 and 170 Head are channel switching amplifiers with outstanding characteristics for their price class. They will provide an extremely loud, clean sound which can be instantly switched to a gutsy, resonant distortion, free from the often heard raspy distortion of many other competitive amplifiers. A special "GAIN VOICING" control in the overdrive channel allows these amplifiers to create some of the most up to date distortion sounds. The tone controls are very effective and provide a wide range of tone variation. The reverb is particularly brilliant and adds that "big sound" to any type of playing. Jacks are provided for connecting external effects and for driving other amplifiers or feeding a line. These are truly versatile amplifiers and if cared for properly will give long and trouble free service.

---

---

Note\* Century 170 controls read right to left.



**(A) HIGH GAIN +6dB INPUT**

This input accommodates most musical instruments. The gain characteristic of this input is 6dB higher than the low gain input.

**(B) LOW GAIN -0dB INPUT**

This input is provided to accommodate instruments whose output signal would be high enough to exceed the input capability of the normal input thereby causing distortion.

**(C) NORMAL GAIN**

The normal gain control is used exclusively to control the volume when slide switch D is in the normal position.

**(D) SLIDE SWITCH—CHANNEL SELECTOR**

The slide switch selects either the normal channel (for distortion free sound) or the overdrive channel for overdrive and sustain. This switch must be in the normal position when using the footswitch to select channels.

**(E) OVERDRIVE (F) MASTER CONTROLS**

The setting of the overdrive gain control determines the amount of distortion while the master control determines the volume.

**(G) TREBLE CONTROL (H) MIDDLE CONTROL (I) BASS CONTROL**

**TREBLE CONTROL MIDDLE CONTROL BASS CONTROL**  
These controls provide a high degree of tone variation. Initially set all tone controls to mid range and then adjust each until the desired sound is obtained.

**(J) GAIN VOICING**

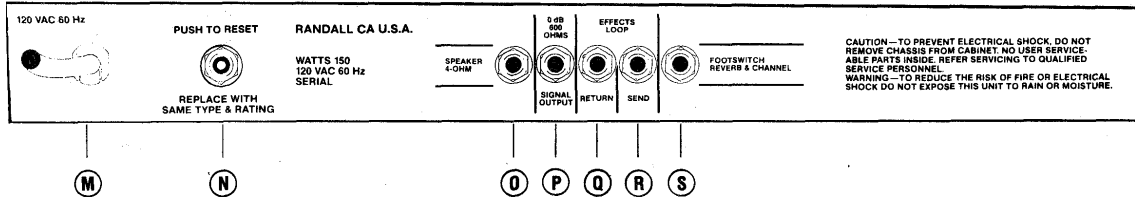
This control allows for the adjustment of a midrange notch at a specified frequency. The notch becomes deeper as the control is turned clockwise.

**(K) REVERB CONTROL**

The setting of this control determines the amount of reverb introduced into the signal. The reverb may be turned on or off by means of the footswitch. If the reverb control is turned off the footswitch will be ineffective.

**(L) ON-OFF SWITCH—PILOT LIGHT**

This switch turns the amplifier on and off. The power on position is indicated by a built in pilot light.



**(M) AC LINE CORD**

The AC line cord connects the amplifier to any external power source capable of supplying 115-125 VAC @ 50/60 Hz.

**(N) CIRCUIT BREAKER**

The circuit breaker is actually a mechanical fuse and protects the amplifier from extreme overload conditions. Pushing in on the red circuit breaker button will set it, and it need not be reset unless caused to trip by an extreme overload. If the circuit breaker does trip and cannot be reset, it indicates trouble that should be investigated by a qualified technician.

**(O) SPEAKER OUTPUT JACK**

The speaker output jack is provided to connect an external speaker to the amplifier.

**(P) SIGNAL OUTPUT JACK**

This jack will provide a signal of approximately 0 dB level for driving an additional amplifier, tape recorder, line, or for recording directly from the amplifier, eliminating the need to mic. the speakers. This jack should never be used to connect another speaker.

**(Q) EFFECTS RETURN JACK (R) EFFECTS SEND JACK**

The jack marked "effects send" should be connected to the input of the effects unit. The jack marked "effects return" should be connected to the output of the effects unit. The effects loop is pre power amplifier and post pre amplifier.

**(S) FOOTSWITCH JACK**

Using a Randall FS-9 footswitch connected to this jack will facilitate the switching of both the reverb and the normal overdrive channels from a remote location.