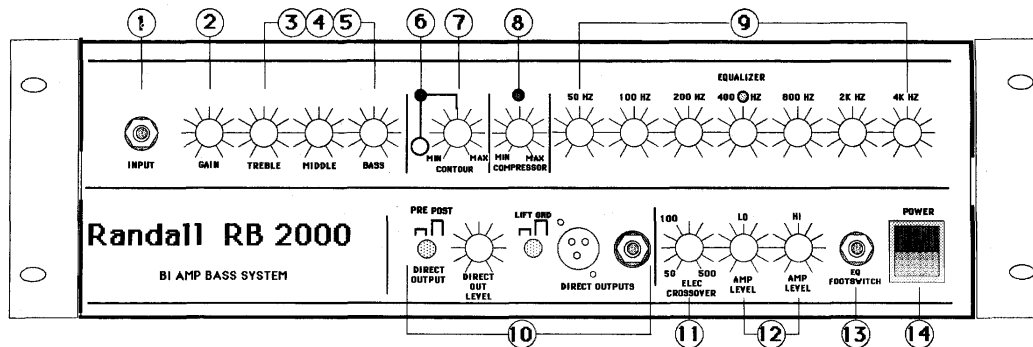


Randall

RB 2000 OWNER'S MANUAL





1 Input Jack

This input is to be used with musical instruments. Use good quality shielded guitar cords with 1/4" phone plugs. This input can accept up to 7.5 volts RMS.

2 Gain

The Gain Control is active and very linear in its output level. A setting of 2 to 4 is a good initial setting.

3, 4, 5

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.

6,7 Contour

The contour switch (6), when depressed, boost the bass and treble frequencies. The amount of middle frequency dip is controlled by the contour control (7). The LED above the contour switch is lit when the contour switch is in use.

8 Compressor

The primary use of the compressor is to keep the power amplifiers from going into hard clipping or distortion at very hi output levels. To activate the compressor simply turn the control clockwise until the LED, above the control, turns red on peaks. The "Squeeze Bass" effect can be attained by turning the compressor control to "max".

9 Equalizer

The equalizer is a peaking type with the frequency listed above each knob. Be careful when using these as extreme boost or cut can alter the tone drastically. Each control is capable of boosting or cutting the frequency in its range by up to 15 dB. The frequency range of the equalizer is from 50 Hz to 4 kHz.

CAUTION — TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL SHOCK, DO NOT REMOVE BACK OR CHASSIS. NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

10 Direct Out

The direct output is very useful when a direct connection to a P.A. System or recording board is required. The switch (A) when depressed puts the direct output jacks (D) (E) pre (before) the EQ and tone controls in the amplifier. See block diagram. The switch (A) in the post (after) position puts the direct output jacks (D) & (E) after all tone and EQ controls. The "direct out level" controls the amount of signal at the direct output jacks. The ground lift switch (C), when depressed, disconnects pin 1 on the XLR jack (D) from chassis ground. This can be very useful when eliminating ground loops in the system, P.A. and recording boards. The XLR jack (D) is lo impedance and transformer balanced. The 1/4" phone direct out jack (E) is not balanced. The XLR (D) and the 1/4" phone jack (E) can provide a maximum output of 3 volts RMS.

11 Electronic Crossover

The "Electronic Crossover" control provides a means of selecting the crossover frequency point. If the control is set at 200 all frequencies below 200 cycles are fed to the "lo" power amplifier and all frequencies above 200 cycles are fed to the "hi" power amplifier. In most cases this control should be set at 200 to 500. A setting of 300 (3 o'clock) is a good setting for use with Randall R215BH and R212HB speaker enclosures.

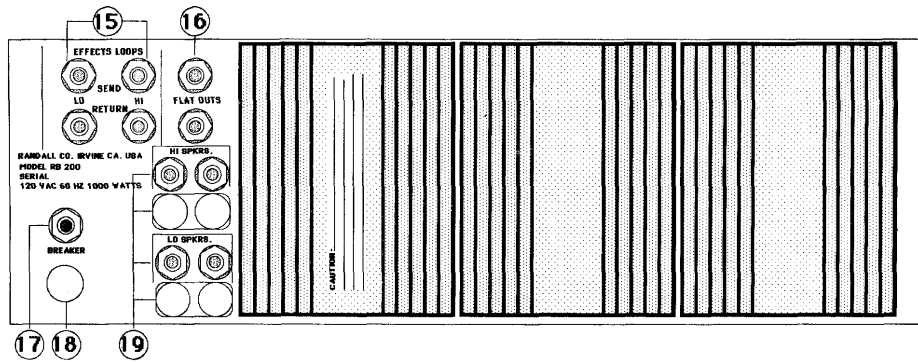
12 Lo and Hi Controls

The "lo" and "hi" amp level controls set the volume level of each power amplifier. A good starting point for these controls is 5 or 12:00 o'clock. The "lo" control is for the lo frequencies and the "hi" control is for the hi frequencies.

13 Eq Footswitch

The "EQ Footswitch" jack is provided as a means to connect a footswitch for switching on or off the equalizer section of the amplifier. The red LED, when on, below "Equalizer" indicates the equalizer is functioning.

WARNING: TO PREVENT FIRE OR SHOCK HAZARD DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.



14 Power Switch

The Pilot Light is activated when the amplifier is turned on. The Power Switch provides a means of turning the amplifier on.

15 Effects Loops

An effect can be connected either to the "lo" or "hi" frequency amplifiers. The jack labeled "effects send" should be connected to the input of the effects unit. The jack labeled "effects return" should be connected to the output of the effects unit. The effects buss is pre power amplifier and post pre amplifier. External effects are most effective when used on the "hi" frequency amplifier.

16 Flat Output Jacks

These flat output jacks are used when the "lo and/or "hi" frequency amplifiers are to be used as full range amplifier(s). Use a short (1 to 2 ft. approx.) shielded cable from one flat output jack to the return jack of the "lo" or "hi" jack.

17 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.

18 AC Line Cord

To be connected to any external power source capable of supplying 115-125 VAC at 50/60 Hz, 800 watts. Use grounded AC receptacle only.

19 Hi Speakers & Lo Speakers

These jacks are provided for connection to loudspeaker enclosures. It's important that the speaker systems used can handle at least the rated output of the amplifiers, 150 watts "HI", 375 watts "LO". When ever possible it is recommended that the red and black 5 way binding post be used. This minimizes power loss that occurs when using the 1/4" phone jacks. It is recommended that #16 to #14 GA wire be used. DO NOT USE guitar chords for speaker connections. Make sure that all speaker enclosures and connecting cables are in phase.

