

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.

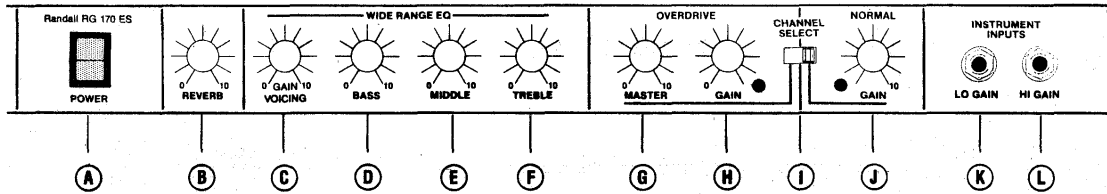
SPECIFICATIONS

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 @ 1KHz, 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

RG 170 ES OWNER'S MANUAL

The Randall RG-170 ES is a channel switching amplifier with outstanding characteristics for its price class. It 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 the RG-170 ES 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. The RG-170 ES provides jacks for connecting external effects and also a jack which supplies a 0dB signal for driving other amplifiers or feeding a line. It is truly a versatile amplifier and if cared for properly will give long and trouble free service.



(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(D)

(E)

(F)

BASS CONTROL MIDDLE CONTROL TREBLE 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.

(G) MASTER CONTROLS (H) OVERDRIVE

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

(I) 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.

(J) NORMAL GAIN

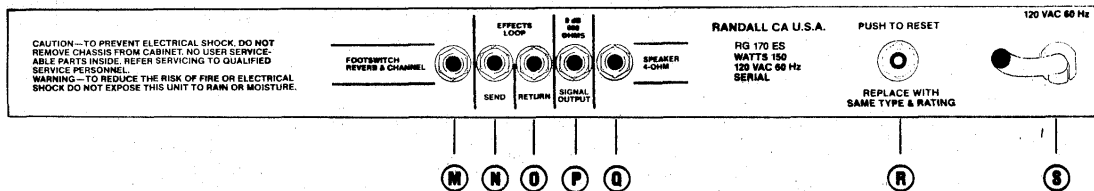
The normal gain control is used exclusively to control the volume when slide switch I is in the normal position.

(K) 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.

(L) HIGH GAIN +6dB INPUT

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



(M) 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.

(N) EFFECTS SEND JACK (O) EFFECTS RETURN 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.

(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) SPEAKER OUTPUT JACK

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

(R) 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.

(S) AC LINE CORD

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