Technical Specifications

20Hz - 85kHz (-3dB) EQ off 20Hz - 52kHz (-3dB) EQ on Frequency Response:

Signal-to-noise-ratio: > 90dBu

92mV eff for OdBu Output 30mV eff for -10dBu Output Input Sensitivity:

13,2Vpp 4,65V eff (+15,5dBu) max. Input-Voltage:

Distortion-Level: + 16.5dBu

Tonecontrol

Variable Input Gain: - 9.5dB - +18.5dB (28dB)

min. Headphone-Impedance: ca. 30/30 Ohm

9-12V DC Power Supply:

ca. 16mA min. ca. 45mA max. Current Draw:

Dimensions (DxWxH): 125 x 150 x 55mm

Weight: ca. 650g

The indicated specifications apply for operation with 9V power supply





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Tonwerk

Bass Preamp Module

Handmade in Cermany

Quick Manual



HEADPHONE OUTPUT

The Headphone Output is located on the back (left). It is designed for the use of stereo headphones with a minimal impedance of 30/30 Ohm. Best results however will be attained with impedances between 100-600 Ohm. Only stereo phonejacks should be used.

SETTING INPUT LEVEL

To achieve an optimum signal quality and signal-to-noise ratio, it is crucial to set the input level correctly. For this purpose, turn the "input Level" control up until both green LED indicators are lighting up continuously (more or less). It is OK if the red LED indicator is blinking shortly on occasion when using strong signal attack. Even in this case, there still is enough headroom available. Permanent illumination of the red LED indicator should be avoided.

4 - BAND EQ TONE-CONTROL

A special feature of the "Tonewerk" Preamp is the 4-Band EQ tonecontrol with three selectable filter-frequencies for each indvidual EQ-band. This allows a vast number of sound nuances. With all tone-controls (bass, mid, treble) set to mid position, the EQ tonecontrol is working linear. In this setting there will be no audible changes when changing the frequency-select rotary switches. Once a tone-control is being boosted or cut the sound will change accordingly. In case of the EQ being adjusted in such a way that the general signal level in active mode will be drastically raised/lowered (by boosting or cutting certain frequencies), this might also show in a different signal-level indication of the VU-LED-Meter, which measures the signal level "post.EQ". It could therefore become necessary to readjust the preamp signal level after setting the EQ.

CONNECTING

Like with most effect-pedals and preamlifieres, the "input" is located on the right hand side, the "output" on the left hand side of the unit. Once a jack is plugged in the input socket, it activates the preamp (please only use mono-jack-plugs). This also applies to the external powersupply (it will only draw current, once the input socket is activated by a jack plugged in). The "Tonwerk" Preamp can be powered either by an internal 9V battery or external 9-12V power supply which does connect to the DC socket on the back. We highly recommend the use of a power supply, as the pre-amp's average current draw (20-25mA) might cause frequent battery changes to become necessary.

DC CONNECTION

A "DC" connecting socket located on the back of the unit allows the preamp to be supplied with external 9-12V direct current. In any case, the current should be stabilized never to exceed 12V. The connector plug is sized 5,5/2,1mm. The plug-polarity is meeting common standard with center (tip) negative (·) and outer (ring) positive (·). The pedal is equipped with polarity-protection, so it won't be damaged in case the wrong polarity might be applied.



FOOTSWITCH-FUNCTION AND D.I. OUT ASSIGNMENT

Located above the volume control is a 3-way toggle-switch, which assigns different functions to the footswitch and the D.I.-Output. With the footswitch LED being lit, the EQ is generally engaged, so this applies to all three positions of the toggle switch.

Pos.1 D.I. Out Routing: Pre EQ, Footswitch Function: True Bypass

In this position the D.I. Out is directly assigned to the Input. The bass signal at the D.I. Out therefore does remain uneffected by changes to the EQ setting. In this setting, enganging the Footswitch will have no effect on the D.I. Out-Signal. However, as mentioned, the EQ is active once the footswitch is engaged and can only be heard via the regular output and headphone Out. If the footswitch is disengaged, the signal will be truly bypassed, unbuffered, directly to the Output. This setting allows a direct A/B comparison between buffered/EQ'd and bypassed sound, which is especially useful when the "Tonwerk" Preamp is connected to the input of an amplifier. This function also serves well for the application as a booster.

Pos. 2 D.I. Out Routing: Pre EQ, Footswitch Function: EQ On/Off

Again, in this setting, the D.I.-Out is assigned directly to the dry input signal (with no EQ in the signal chain). The output signal now contains the levelled, buffered signal - either direct (dry) or with the Equalizer switched on. This setting can be particularly useful when - apart from the D.I.-Out - the (Jack-) Output shall serve an additional low-impedance signal-input. Also this switch-position is of advantage when using long instrument cables.

Pos. 3 D.I.-Out Routing: Post EQ, Footswitch Function: EQ On/Off

The D.I.-Out is now routed to the output signal of the preamp, but before the Volume Control, receiving the levelled EQ On/Off signal (changing the Volume Control therefore will not effect the D.I. Out level. However, changing the Input-Level Control does effect the D.I.-Out level). The Footswitch function is the same as in Pos. 2.

The D.I. is generally operating in "Groundlift" mode, which means that ground is disconnected (avoiding noise interference issues).

VOLUME CONTROL

Finally the Volume Control is levelling the Output-Signal, helping to adjust/match signal level to the input of a connected device (amplifier, mixing console ...). Please consider, that the preamp can deliver a relatively high signal-level of min. +12dBu, which can become challenging even for high level resistant amplifier input stages. Therefore it does make sense to A/B compare "True Bypass/EQ On" to always make sure to receive a clean, undistorted signal. The Volume Control allows for extremly precise output-level adjustment.