

# User's manual



Hand made, 100 Watt,  
Tube Guitar Amplifier Head

Congratulations on purchasing a tube guitar amplifier head and joining The Laboga Family. Thank you for your trust. Mr. Hector belongs to the world's top tube constructions. It is designed with 35-years of experience in creating and servicing top quality equipment. The various correction possibilities of the amplifier will enable each individual to find their own sound and will ensure long hours of creative entertainment. We hope the amplifier will satisfy all of your needs.

Enjoy playing!

*Adam Laboga*

**IMPORTANT!**

Before using the amplifier for the first time, read the instructions concerning safety measures carefully – they are on page 6 and 7. Keep these instructions for future reference.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATION.....	<b>4</b>
AMPLIFIER FEATURES .....	<b>5</b>
WHAT IS IN THE SET .....	<b>5</b>
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS .....	<b>6</b>
TECHNICAL HINTS, PROPER USAGE .....	<b>7</b>
FRONT PANEL, PANEL DESCRIPTION .....	<b>8</b>
REAR PANEL, VARIOUS FUNCTIONS .....	<b>11</b>
TUBES MAINTENANCE .....	<b>13</b>
EXEMPLARY AMPLIFIER SETTINGS .....	<b>15</b>
TECHNICAL DATA .....	<b>17</b>
TROUBLESHOOTING .....	<b>18</b>
WIRING AMPLIFIER TO SPEAKER CABINETS .....	<b>20</b>

## AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATION

Mr. Hector is a high-gain amplifier and it has been designed for those guitarists who usually lack distortion. From the very beginning it has been made and tested by musicians who are best aware of the guitarist's needs.

This 100 watts power stage is based on four 6L6WGC/5881 tubes, the preamp on four 12AX7 tubes and the power supply on two 5C3S tubes. We have used the same tone control for both channels. This amplifier is equipped with a serial effects loop circuit, a "direct out" (XLR socket) – line level with guitar speaker simulation and 4,8 and 16 ohm speaker outputs. Additionally, there is the possibility of selecting supply voltage between vacuum tube rectifier – "Tube" ( two 5C3S tubes) and "Diode"(solid state). Tube rectification gives a more compressed, vintage-like, low sound. Diode rectification gives more headroom, more dynamics and a faster response. The results can be heard especially while playing loud, when the power supply operates at higher load.

Both channels contain a high frequency "bright" boost. On the distorted channel, this high frequency boost, used along with little gain, causes a change of distortion for a more vintage-like sound.

In tone regulation we used a "Mid Switch", which changes the way of tone frequencies. Various EQ settings with the simultaneous activation of this switch, result in frequency shift of the Middle filter tone regulation and change of low tones. In both "Mid Switch" positions, you gain an entirely different amplifier sound and a different EQ function. In the first case, the sound has more bass and is similar to a classic high gain, whereas, in the second case, it resembles more the sound gained with the use of Stomp Boxes. The most radical change of sound can be obtained especially with less "Middle" knob. Distorted channel provides even more sound varieties: from Rock, Thrash, Metal to Death Metal.

The Clean channel is relatively easy to saturate. By setting the "clean gain" knob to max. and the "Master" knob to min. you can obtain a crunchy sound, which resembles the distorted channel, with different dynamics and tonal character.

Additionally, we recommend using a Laboga Mr. Hector cabinet, which is dedicated to heavier types of sound. This cabinet is equipped with two Celestion Vintage 30 speakers and one ElectroVoice Black Label speaker. You can also use a 4x12 Laboga model with Celestion Vintage 30 speakers or cabinets of other brands.

## AMPLIFIER FEATURES

- power: 100/50 W (switchable),
- tubes used: 4 × 6L6/5881, 4 × 12AX7, 2 × 5C3S,
- two channels: clean and distorted,
- high and low inputs,
- volume controls – clean channel, gain and volume – distorted channel,
- two separate Master Volume controls, selected by footswitch, both channels use the same tone control including the Mid Switch,
- the same tone control for both channels with Mid Switch,
- footswitch: changes channels and Master Volume,,
- channel switching on relays,
- separate bright switches for both channels,
- series effect loop,
- line level Direct Out with speakers simulation,
- speaker outputs: 2 × 4 Ohm, 2 × 8 Ohm, 1 × 16 Ohm,
- dimensions: 700 × 275 × 255.

## WHAT IS IN THE SET

- footswitch,
- stereo-cable connecting footswitch and amplifier,
- power supply cable,
- owner's manual,
- warranty.

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



**ATTENTION:** To reduce the risk of electrical shock, do not remove the back cover of the amplifier. Inside parts can be repaired only by qualified service personnel.

**WARNING:** To prevent the risk of electrical shock do not expose this appliance to moisture, rain or any liquid.



This symbol is intended to alert the user to the presence of dangerous voltage and constitutes a risk of electrical shock.



This symbol alerts the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance instructions.



Be cautious while transporting the cabinet.

### ATTENTION !!!

- Amplifier produces high volume levels. Prolonged exposure to high volume levels may cause permanent hearing loss.
- To avoid electrical shock never open the amplifier's cover. In case of failure, refer servicing to qualified personnel.
- Always use the highest quality signal cables (we recommend Laboga "Way of sound" cables) and speaker cables. Using improper speaker cables may cause damage to the amplifier.
- Do not use the amplifier in humid and dusty environments.
- Do not operate the amplifier through an unearthened socket.
- Internal amplifier and bias settings should only be modified by qualified personnel.
- Tubes could get heated intensively, do not touch it or it could cause burning.
- Do not leave the apparatus in the vicinity of children.
- Unplug the amplifier tube changing tubes, unplug the power cord and wait for the tubes to cool down.
- Before changing the fuse, switch the amplifier off and unplug the cord. Use a fuse of the same type for replacement.


**!! Keep these instructions for the future use !!**

## TECHNICAL HINTS, PROPER USAGE

- avoid using the amplifier in humid and dusty places
- do not place the amplifier on unstable surfaces
- do not place the apparatus near any heat sources
- do not use the amplifier before connecting it to the right cabinet
- after switching on, wait about 30-60 seconds until tubes get heated
- switch the amplifier off before changing cables
- do not block any of the ventilation openings in order to ensure proper air circulation
- never put any liquid containers near the amplifier
- if any objects should fall on or any liquids should spill into to amplifier, switch the device off and unplug the power cord immediately
- protect the amplifier from any strikes
- wait about 10 minutes for the tubes to cool down before moving the amplifier
- always use a dry or damp cloth to wipe off the dust. Never use solvents on the amplifier
- use additional devices and accessories according to the manufacturer's recommendations
- the power supply cord should be unplugged from the outlet during storms or when the device is left unused for a long period of time



Crossed-out wheeled bin symbol implies that in EU countries, after use, product must be discarded separately in a special, adjusted place. It concerns both the apparatus itself as well as other accessories bearing this symbol. Do not discard such products together with unsorted communal wastes.

 In EU countries there are special systems of collecting used electrical products. Disposing of used electrical products in certain designated places prevents them from being harmful to the environment and people's health.

### LABOGA

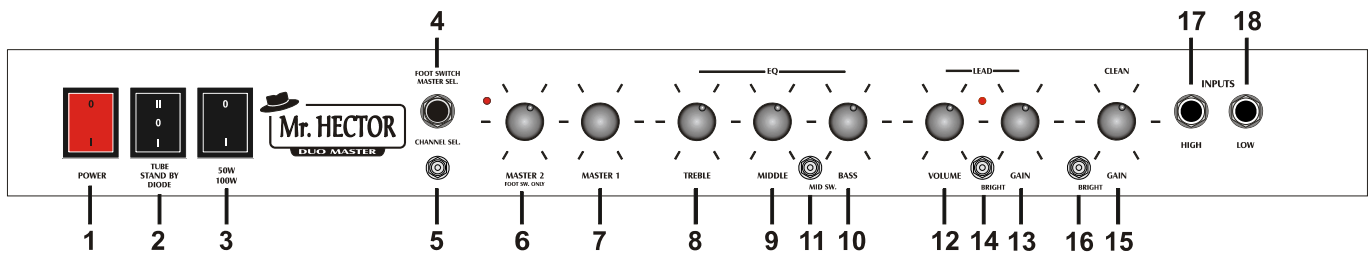
ul. Partyzantow 35/2  
51-675 Wroclaw, Polska  
[www.labogaamps.com](http://www.labogaamps.com)



We reserve the right to introduce any technical changes and the changes to this amplifier's image. This instruction is actual once it has been printed.

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# FRONT PANEL, PANEL DESCRIPTION



## 1. POWER

This switch turns the amplifier on and off. The amplifier is off when the switch is in the position "0" – then the switch is not illuminated by the internal lamp. The amplifier is on when the switch is in position "I" – the switch is illuminated in red. In this position the amplifier is muted, but tubes are hot, and you can change channels.

**HINT:** Before turning the amplifier on, always make sure that the *Standby* switch is in the position "0" – this will extend the life span of the tubes. Turn the amplifier on the following way: first, turn on the *Power* switch and wait about 1 minute. Next, you can switch from *Standby* to *I* or *II*.

Turning off the amplifier works the other way around. First, switch the *Standby* switch to "0", wait about 1 minute and then you can turn the **Power** off.

## 2. STAND BY

In position "0" the amplifier is ready to work. Changing it to positions "I" or "II" sends anode voltage to the tubes – in these positions the amplifier plays. You have to wait about 1 minute for the tubes to get heated before switching.

In position "I" – "Diode" – diode rectification is used, however, in position "II" – tube rectification is used.

**HINT:** In position "I" there is more response and dynamics – the sound is more aggressive and "fast". Position "II" has a more compressed sound and slower attack – vintage like sound.

**HINT:** If the amplifier is only used in *Diode* mode, the rectifier tubes V9, V10 can be taken out (see page 13) – the amplifier will use less energy and the removed tubes will not be exposed to vibrations while the amp is in use.

## 3. 50/100 wat

Change of the amplifier's output power. In position "50W", only the tubes in position V5 and V8 are operational.

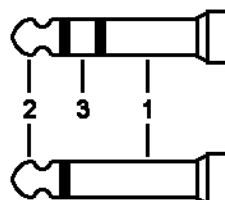
In position "100W", all the 5851/6L6WGC tubes work.

**HINT:** Switching to 50 watts causes a decrease in dynamics - so called "headroom", understood as the space between the quietest tones and the loudest ones - the amplifier has more tendency to distortion.

**HINT:** If the amplifier is always used in 50W mode, you can take out the central tubes V6, V7 (see page 13) and keep them as spare for the future – the amplifier will use less energy, and, taken out tubes, will not be exposed to vibrations while the amp is in use.

## 4. Footswitch

Socket to connect a footswitch for channel switching and Master selection. TRS socket





(T – tip: 1, R – ring: 2, S – sleeve: 3), where tip changes channels, ring - changes masters, sleeve is ground. A “stereo” cable is required to use all the functions. If a “mono” cable is used, however, the Master switch will not be active and, in the amplifier, only *Master 2* will be active.

## 5. Channel sel.

Switch to change channels of the amplifier. Only works when no cable is connected to the Footswitch socket. In the right-hand position, the clean channel is active, whereas, in the left-hand position, the distorted channel is active.

## 6. Master 2

The Second Master volume potentiometer is only available when a footswitch is used. When active, the LED is lit, both on the panel and the footswitch. *Master 2* functions the same way as *Master 1* but independently. They can be selected by footswitch.

**HINT:** This potentiometer can be used to boost volume, e.g. while soloing. To achieve such effect, set *Master 2* To a louder volume than *Master 1*.

**HINT:** *Master 2* can be used as a “mute” function. To achieve this, set the knob to zero, while the position of *Master 1* is can remain unchanged . Mute the amp by switching to *Master 2* with a footswitch.

## 7. Master 1

First Master volume potentiometer – becomes the main Master volume when the footswitch is not connected.

**HINT:** Set this knob to in position “0” before turning the amplifier on and off.

## 8. Treble

Adjusts the high-frequency tone.

**HINT:** Set all tone controls to a 12.00 o'clock position, then adjust them

individually to get the best sound. Remember that those controls stay in a mutual relation, the change of one influences the others.

## 9. Middle

Adjusts the middle-frequency tone.

## 10. Bass

Adjusts the low-frequency tone.

## 11. Mid switch

Shift of equalizer’s band.

**HINT:** This results in a shift of frequencies of the Middle filter and a change in low tones. Both settings of the *Mid Switch* produce an entirely different sound of the amplifier and various EQ functions.

In the first setting, the sound has more bass and is more classical, characteristic of high gain. In the other setting, the sound is more similar to Stomp Boxes. The most radical change of sound may be obtained especially in a less *Middle* knob setting.

## 12. Lead Volume

Distorted channel volume. Proportions between clean and distorted channel can be set by this potentiometer.

## 13. Lead gain

Amount of gain for distorted channel.

**HINT:** With a little value you can obtain crunch effect or overdrive. By adding gain distortion is added until reading high gain. For guitars with Hum-Bucker pick-ups and high output signal, it is possible that turning the knob to the right does not cause more distortion. It only gives more noise of the amplifier. It is designed that way, because each guitar has a different output signal level, and the value of gain was set up that way, that in the case of guitars with less signal, it is also possible to get more distortion.

#### 14. Bright

High frequency boost for the distorted channel.

**HINT:** Apart from the high frequency boost, this switch also changes the distortion character. It is possible that using certain controls of equalizer or gain, high frequency boost will be less noticeable.

#### 15. Clean gain

Amount of gain for the clean channel.

**HINT:** At a low setting of this potentiometer, you get a clean sound. When you boost clean gain, you get sound more saturated until crunch is achieved. When you turn the *Master* down and boost *Clean gain*, you obtain crunch.

So you can get crunch on both channels, which, at the same time, differ in character and dynamics.

#### 16. Bright

High frequency boost for the clean channel.

**HINT:** use it to achieve clear sound. It is helpful when pick-ups in the guitar do not have enough high frequencies.

#### 17. High input

High level input socket with high input impedance.

**HINT:** This input is adjusted for guitars with "passive electronics" - guitars without preamplifiers.

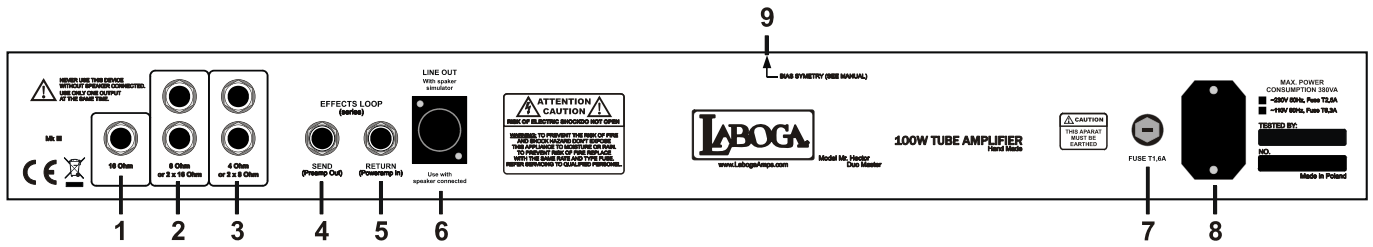
#### 18. Low input

Low level input socket.

**HINT:** This input is for guitars with "active electronics" - guitars with preamplifiers (most often they use batteries built in the guitar)

It can also be used if the output signal from pick-ups is very strong and if it is impossible to get a clean sound on the clean channel.

# REAR PANEL, VARIOUS FUNCTIONS



1. **Power output socket** for the 16 ohm impedance cabinet.

2. **Power output socket** for the 8 ohm impedance cabinet, or two 16 ohm cabinets each and connected to both 8 ohm sockets.

**HINT:** Both outputs are connected in a parallel way, that is why there is no difference which output is used.

3. **Power output socket** for the 4 ohm impedance cabinet, or two 8 ohm cabinets each and connected to both 4 ohm sockets.

**HINT:** Both outputs are connected in a parallel way, that is why there is no difference which output is used.

4. **Effects loop socket - "Send"**

Output signal socket taken from the preamplifier. Nominal signal output level is 0dBV.

**HINT:** This output always has signal, even if the loop is not used. Consequently, the outlet can be used to connect a guitar tuner permanently – it does not influence the sound.

5. **Effects loop socket – "Return"**


Inserting a plug into this socket brakes internal connection in the amplifier, witch bypasses the effects loop.


**HINT:** This input can also be used as line input, therefore the amplifier serves as a power amp.


6. **Balanced line output** with guitar speaker's emulation

Balanced output with 0dBV line level, where the signal is taken from speaker transformer through guitar speaker emulation.

**HINT:** Output can be used to connect the amplifier directly to a mixer or other devices.

 **ATTENTION!** Do not connect cabinets with different impedances at the same time.

 **ATTENTION!** Before turning the amplifier on, make sure the cabinet is connected to the appropriate power output socket.

 **ATTENTION!** Do not use this output without a speaker or fake load connected to power output socket.

## 7. Anode fuse

Slo Blo anode fuse T1,6A.

**HINT:** If you blow the fuse, the amplifier doesn't work. However, you can still change channels, LED diodes are lit and tubes glow.

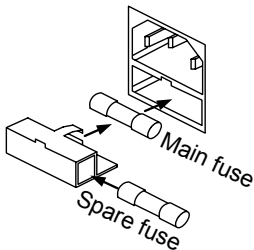


**ATTENTION!** Before you exchange the fuse, always unplug the amplifier from the power outlet and wait for at least one minute.



**ATTENTION!** Always exchange the fuse for one of the same value.

## 8. Main fuse integrated with power supply socket



A Slo Blo T2,5A fuse is integrated in the power supply socket. One spare fuse is included.

**HINT:** Remove the power cord during a storm or when the amp is not used for a longer period of time.

**HINT:** While changing the fuse, make sure the blades of the fuse are properly installed.



**ATTENTION!** Before you change the fuse, always unplug the amplifier from the power outlet and wait for at least one minute.



**ATTENTION!** Always exchange the fuse for one of the same value.

## 9. Power tubes symmetry

### **ONLY FOR ADVANCED USERS**

A symmetry potentiometer of power tubes is used to minimize the differences in parameters of power tubes, which should work as a quartet (all four tubes have the same parameters). You will have access to it if you unscrew the rear grate, which secures power tubes. Be careful, hot tubes may cause burning when you touch them

If tubes are not matched in a quartet, or, if, after some time of usage, you can hear hum in the speakers (even after turning the Master down), you can get rid of it by adjusting the tube symmetry potentiometer until the hum is gone. You should avoid extreme potentiometer positions by all means - if the hum fades only in one of the extreme settings, it indicates that tubes have inconsistent parameters, which may cause tube or amplifier damage.



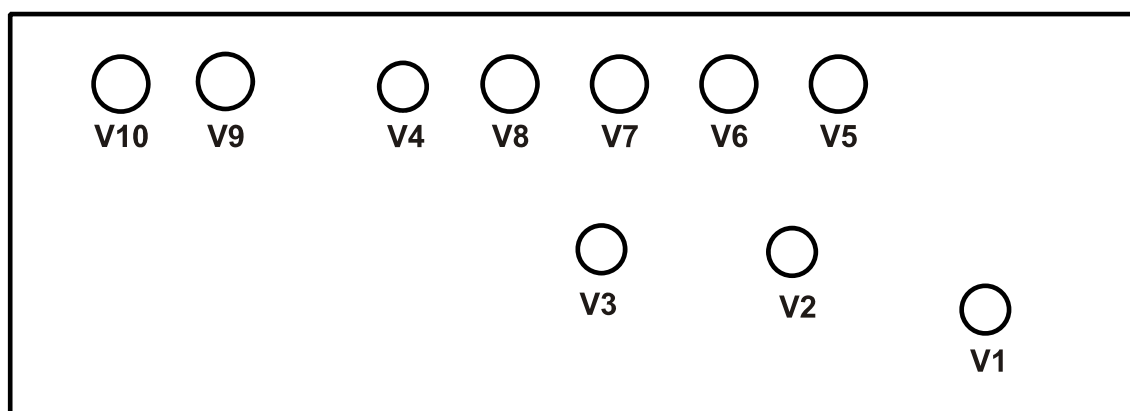
**ATTENTION!** Always observe then power tubes carefully (with the amplifier on) to check if any of them are glowing in an unusual way before you adjust the symmetry. If in any tube's outer metal cover (anode) glows red, you have to urgently turn the amplifier off and contact authorized Laboga service personnel or any Laboga retailer.



**ATTENTION!** Avoid using this potentiometer if you are unsure about its function or do not understand what harm it may cause when you use the tubes with mismatched parameters.

# TUBES MAINTENANCE

## Positions of tubes in the amplifier



**FRONT**

	MODEL	FUNCTION
V1	12AX7	first preamp tube
V2	12AX7	second preamp tube (only for distorted channel)
V3	12AX7	third preamp tube
V4	12AX7	phase inverter tube
V5 ÷ V8	6L6WGC / 5881	power tube
V9 ÷ V10	5C3S (5U4G)	rectifier tube

## Hints concerning tubes.

Tube replacement and bias adjustment should only be performed by qualified personnel. Tubes can get very hot and touching them may result in burns. Therefore the amplifier needs to be turned off, unplugged and allowed to cool down before maintenance is performed.

Before you change tubes, pay attention to the correct alignment of the pins to the socket.

When the sound quality of the amp starts to decrease over time, a tube replacement might be in order. One indicator is a loss of high frequencies and dynamic range. There are other signs that indicate that tubes should be changed: a red outer metal cover, which is normally grey; flashes inside the tube and other irregular behaviour.

Use only new tubes. Power tubes should all be changed at the same time for a quartet of 5881/6L6WGC tubes. The 5881 are more mechanically reliable version of 6L6. Both of the sets can be purchased from Laboga.

The amplifier's design also features a power tube symmetry regulation - see point 9 on page 12. Such regulation should be attempted only after you read the instruction point 9, page 12. However, you cannot change the Bias value. Various tests helped to choose the best possible bias, setting, therefore we've decided to fix the bias value to avoid changes. This has been done to improve the amplifier's reliability.

Do not change the type of the tubes, no matter what opinions you have read on the internet. Changing the tube type, especially the power tubes (e.g. 5881 for EL34) may cause damage to the amplifier and results in warranty loss.

It is recommended to use V1 and V2 tubes with low noise specs and/or "low microphonics". Because of the amplifier's high sensitivity, humming may occur when all the knobs are set to maximum and the amplifier is on the distorted channel.

If the amplifier is only used in 50W mode, you can take out middle tubes V6, V7 and keep them as a spare set for future use – the amplifier will use less energy and taken out tubes will not be exposed to vibration while playing.

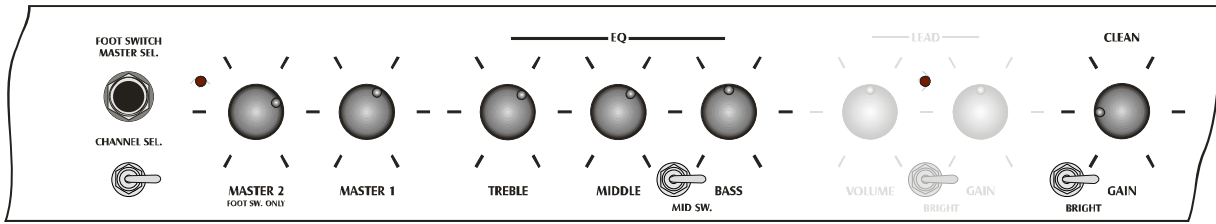
If the amplifier is always used in *Diode* mode, you can also take out the rectifier tubes (5C3S).

## HOW TO USE THE AMPLIFIER IN ORDER TO PROLONG TUBES' LIFE-SPAN

1. The amplifier is fitted with a rubber tube socket suspension, which makes the amplifier more resistant to vibrations and shock. However, do not expose the amplifier to excessive vibration or shock.
2. The amplifier should always be switched on the following way: First, turn the Power on and wait for 1 minute. Then, you can switch from Standby to Tube or Diode. Switching the amplifier off works the other way around: First flip the switch to Standby position, then wait 1 minute before turning off the power.
3. Always use a matched quartet of power tubes, from Laboga or renowned producers.
4. Wait for the tubes to cool down before moving the amplifier.
5. When you don't use the amplifier, it is advisable to switch *Standby* to the "0" position.
6. An excessive amount of dust on the tubes may decrease heat distribution of the tubes, which could shorten the tubes' life-span. Use original Laboga cover or hard case to prevent damages and dust.

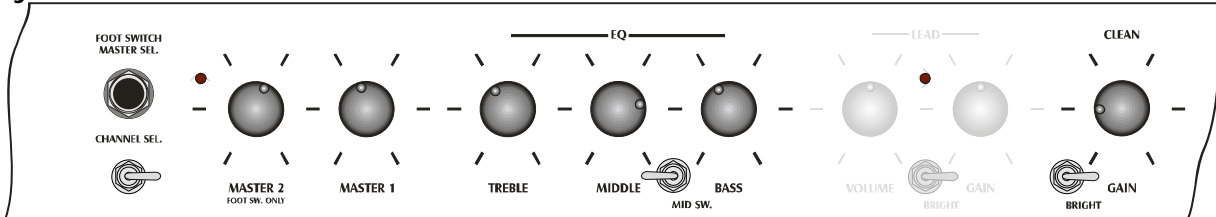
# EXEMPLARY AMPLIFIER SETTINGS

## Classic Clean:



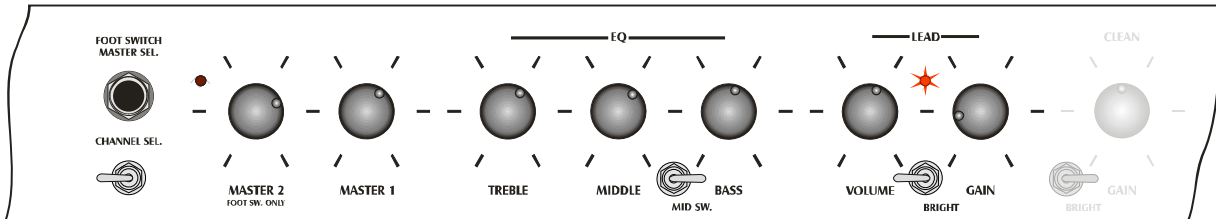
Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.  
Bright: matter of taste.

## Dirty Clean:



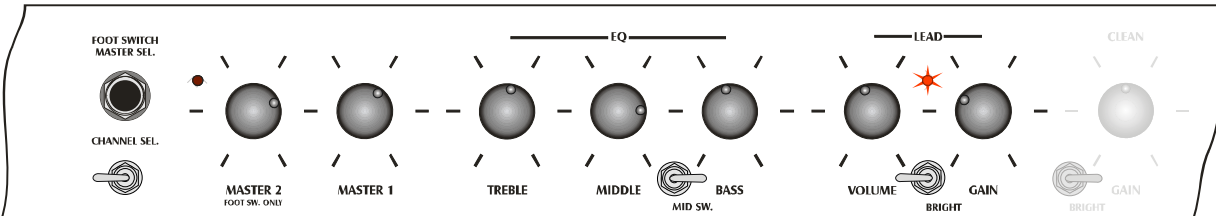
Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.  
Bright: matter of taste.

## Crunch:



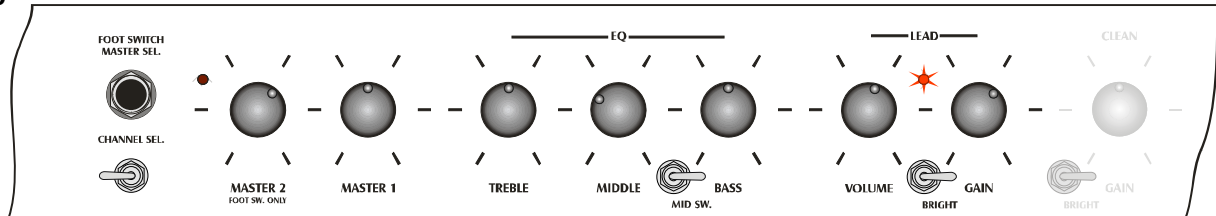
Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.

## Classic Overdrive



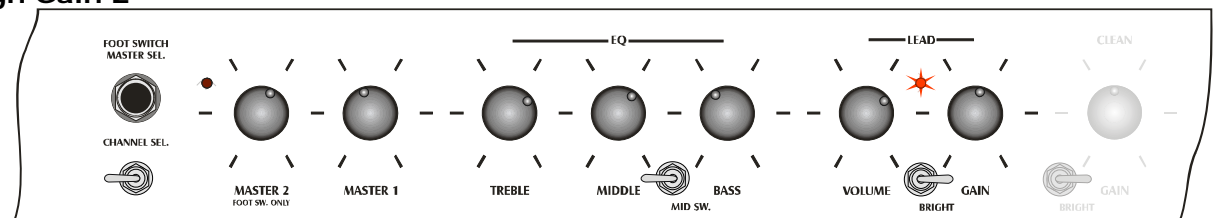
Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.

## High Gain 1:



Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.

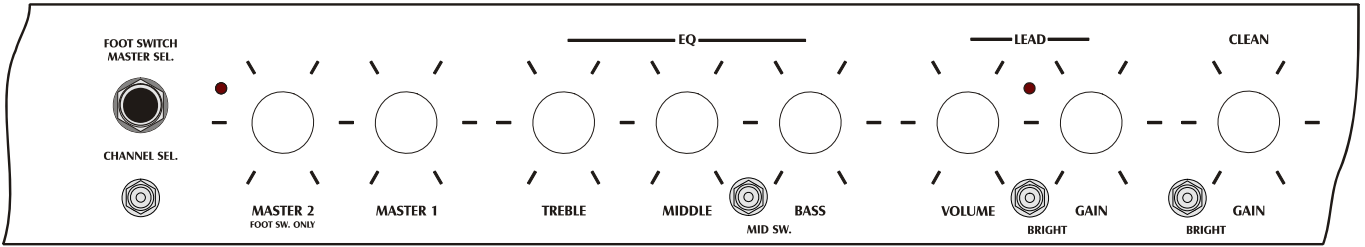
## High Gain 2



Tube/Diode: matter of taste – see hint in point 2 on page 8.

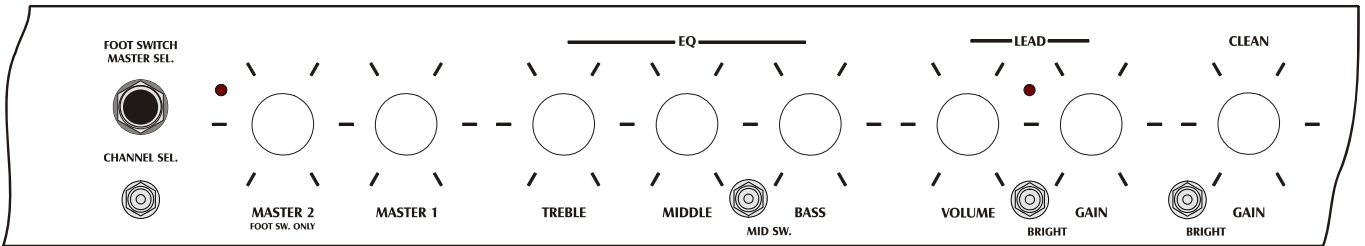
# Individual settings (draw your own knob settings):

Name: .....



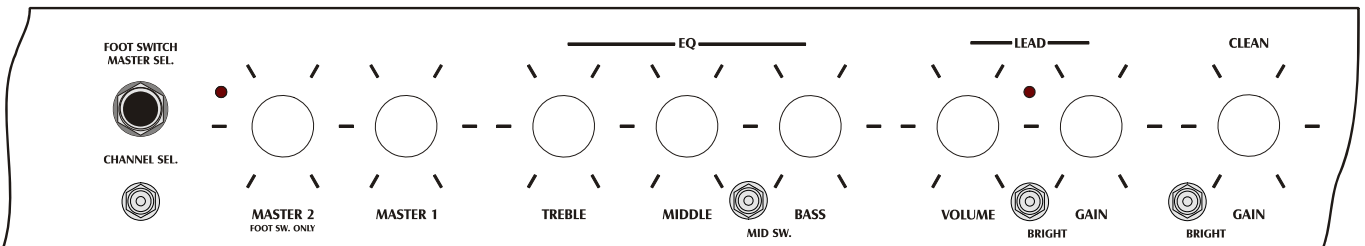
Switch position:  Tube  Diode

Name: .....



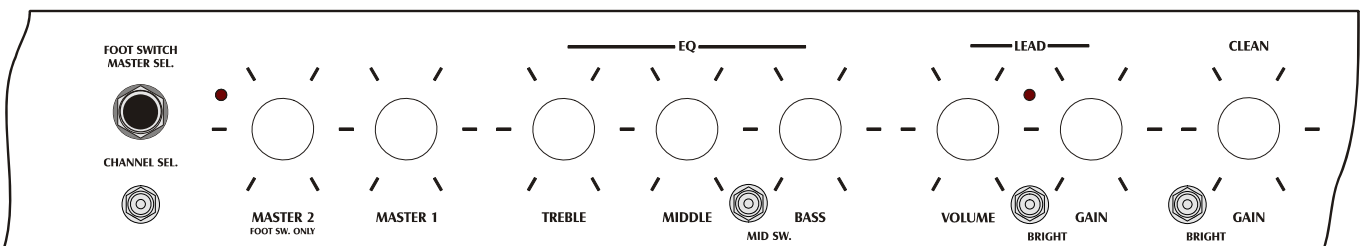
Switch position:  Tube  Diode

Name: .....



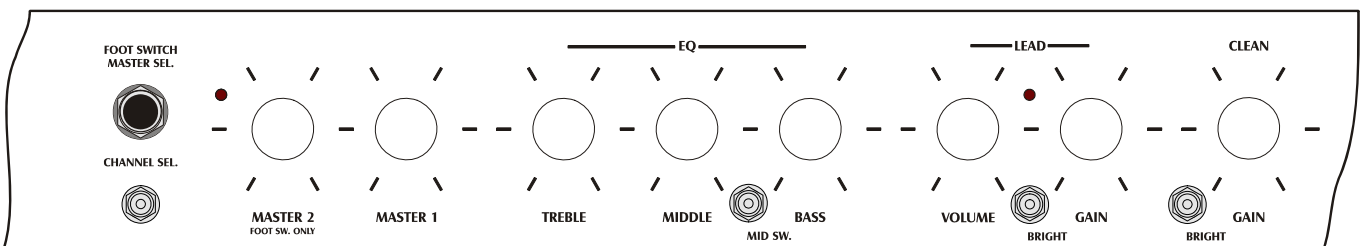
Switch position:  Tube  Diode

Name: .....



Switch position:  Tube  Diode

Name: .....



Switch position:  Tube  Diode



## TECHNICAL DATA

### INPUTS:

- Guitar input sensitivity:
  - High input: -40 dB,
  - Low input: -30 dB.
- Input Impedance:
  - High input: 1M ohm,
  - Low input: 130k Ohm.

### OUTPUTS:

- Power Output impedance:
  - 2 parallel outputs of 4 Ohm impedance,
  - 2 parallel outputs of 8 Ohm impedance,
  - 1 output of 16 Ohm impedance.
- Power: 100/50W (switchable), which does not depend on impedance,
- Balanced line signal level output: 0 dBV.

### EFFECTS LOOP:

- Effects Loop *Send* output level: 0 dBV,
- Effects Loop *Send* output impedance: 100 Ohm,
- Effects Loop *Return* output level: 0 dBV,
- Effects Loop *Return* output impedance: 220 kOhm.

### TUBES:

- Preamplifier: 4 items 12AX7,
- Power amplifier : 4 items 5881/6L6WGC,
- Power supply: 2 items 5C3S.

### POWER SUPPLY:

- 230V AC / 50Hz – Mains fuse: slo blo T2,5A/250V,
- 110V AC / 60Hz – Mains fuse: slo blo T6,3A/250V,
- Maximum power consumption: 380VA.

### CASE:

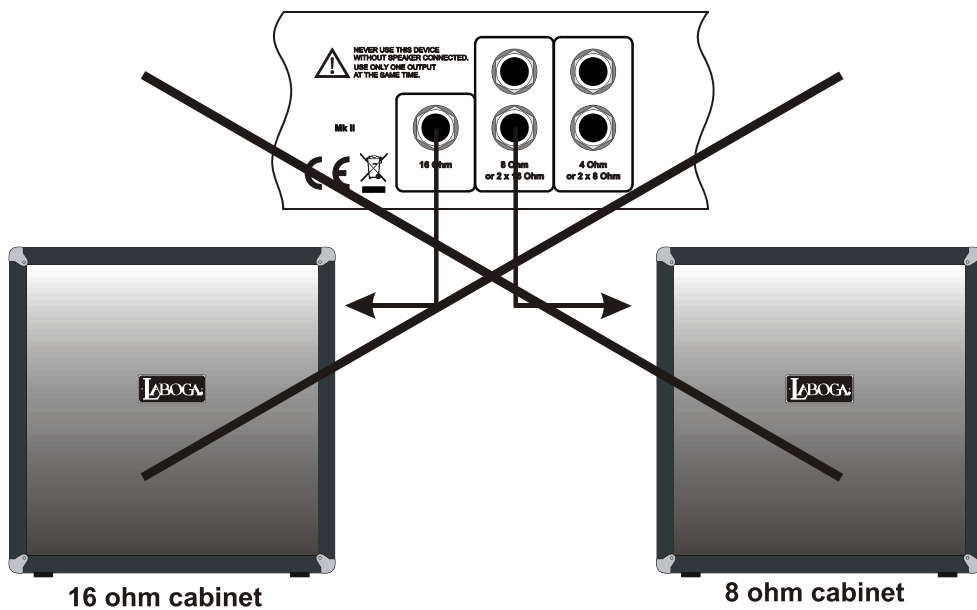
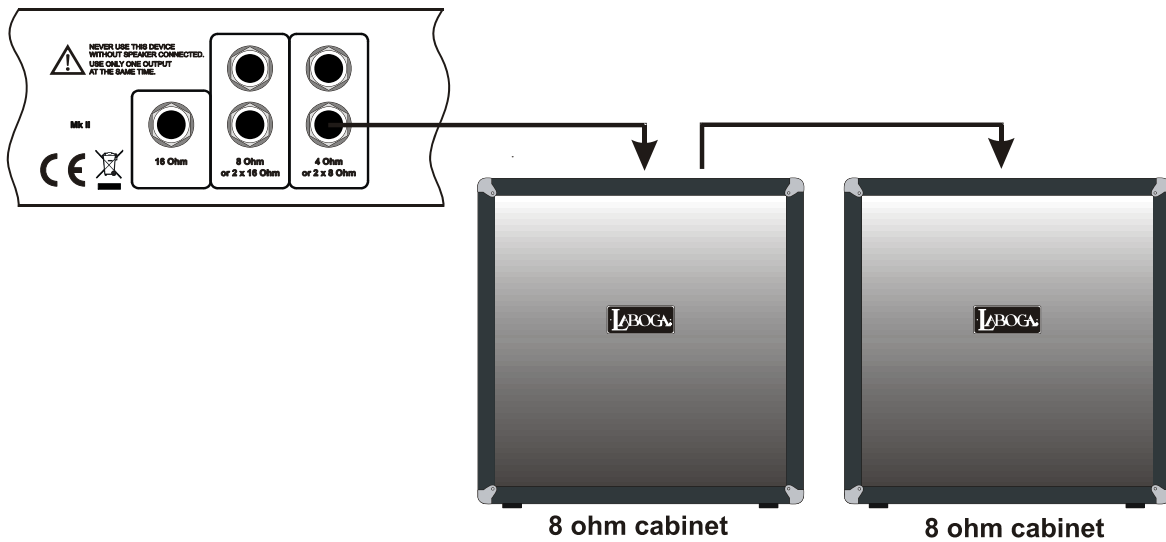
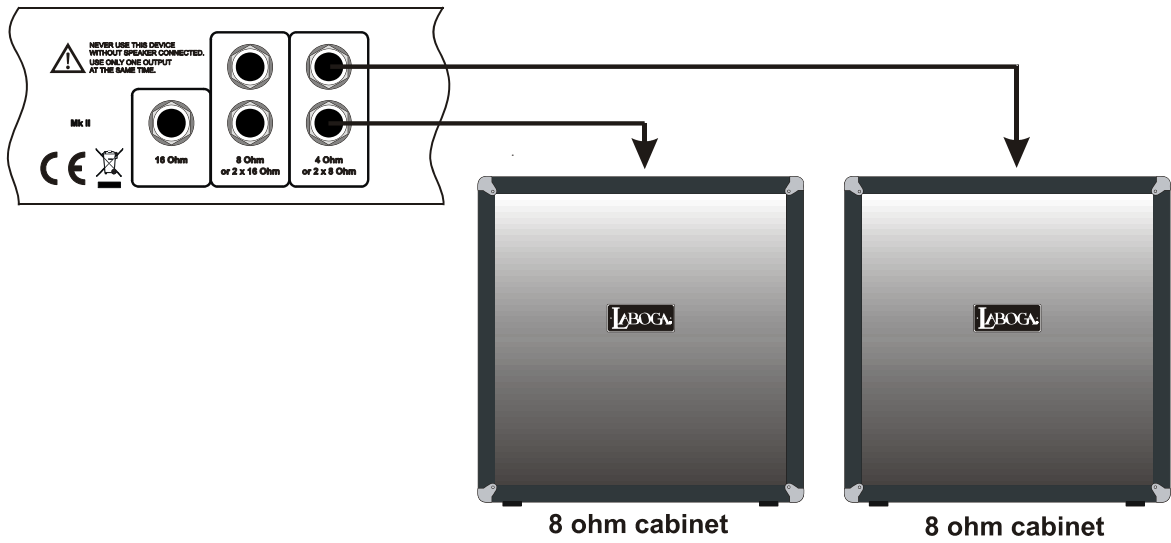
- Dimensions: 700mm × 275mm × 255mm,
- Weight: 21 kg.

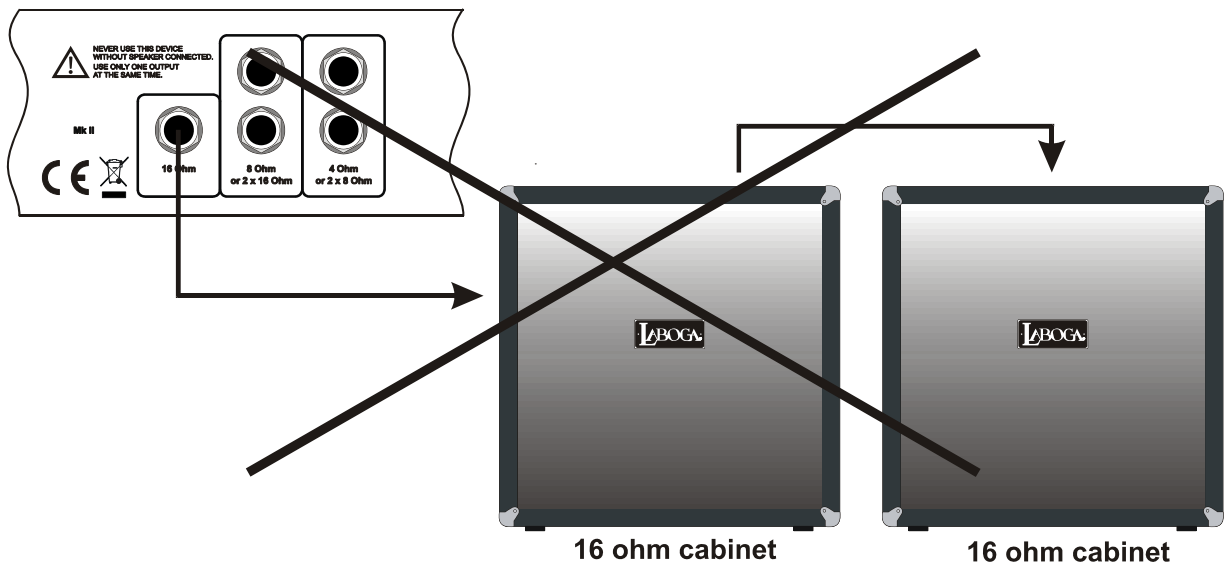
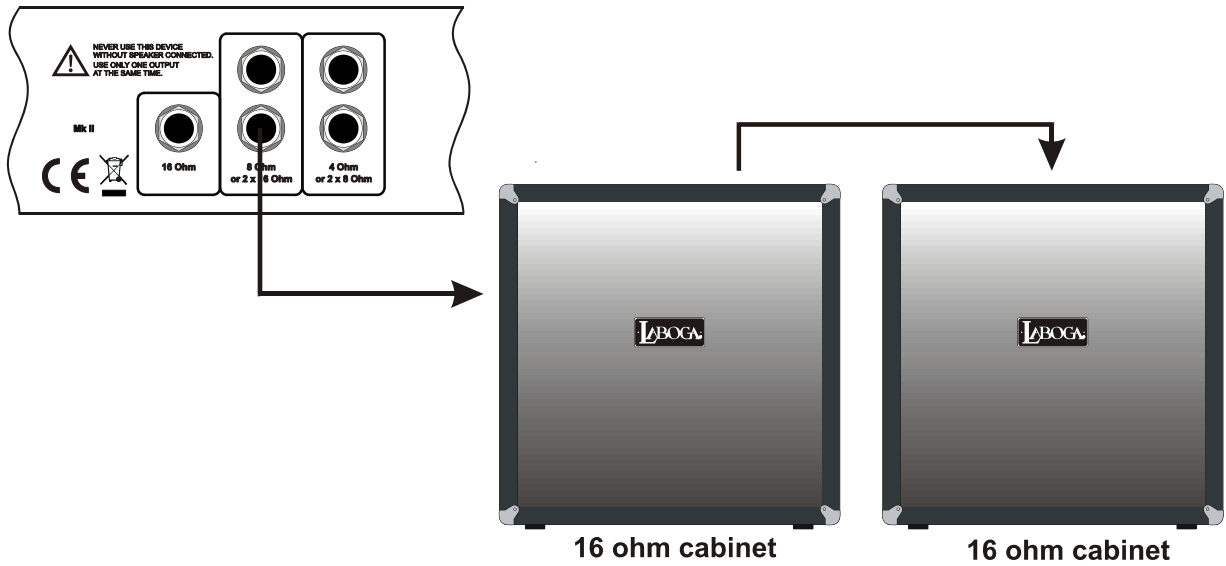
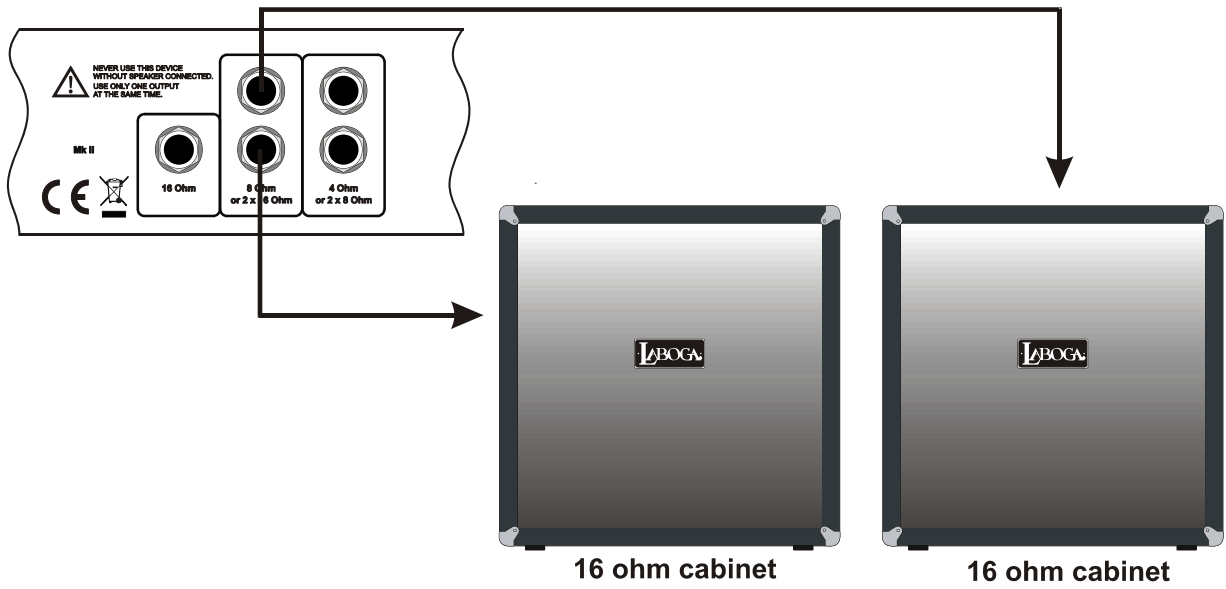
## TROUBLESHOOTING

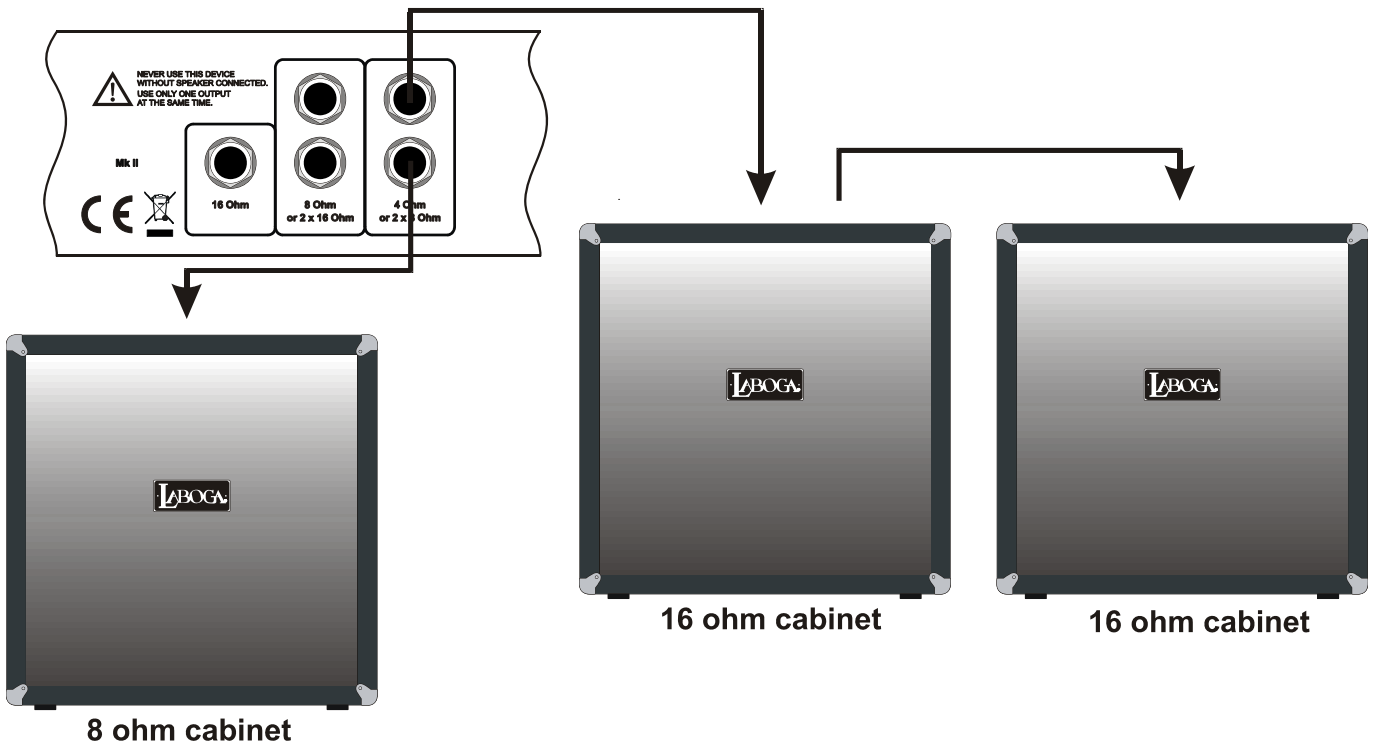
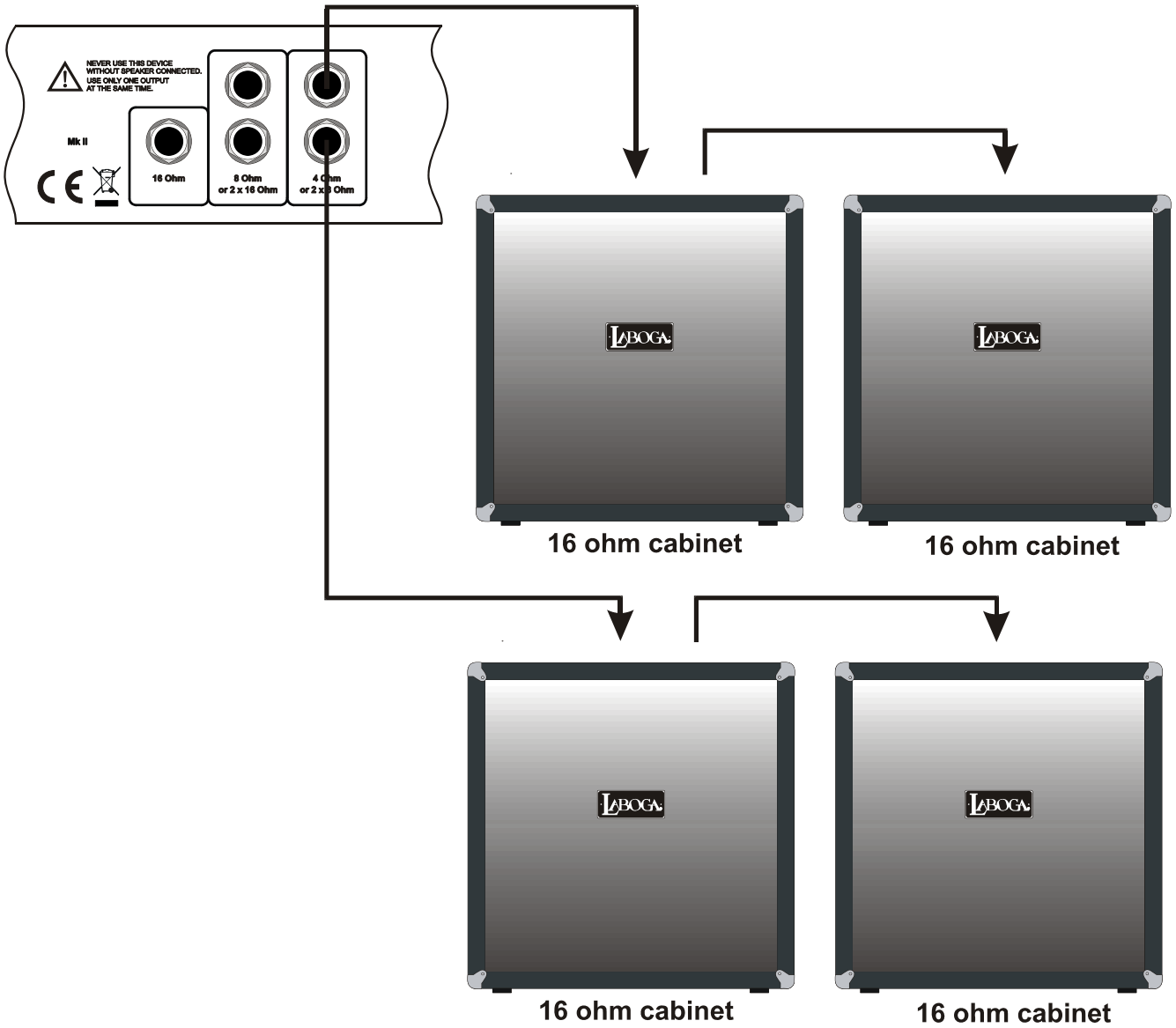
SYMPTOM	RECOMMENDED INTERVENTION
The amplifier doesn't work, LED diodes aren't lit, control light isn't lit.	Check if the main fuse isn't blown or if the power supply cord isn't broken (use another). If it still doesn't help, contact Laboga service personnel or any Laboga retailer.
Smoke is coming out of the amplifier.	Immediately unplug the amplifier from the mains outlet and contact authorized Laboga service personnel or any Laboga retailer. Don't try to repair the amplifier yourself.
The amplifier doesn't work, but LED diodes are lit.	<p>Check if guitar cable is connected and if guitar the cabinet works properly. Then, check if the guitar's volume potentiometer, Master or other potentiometers that influence the amplifier's volume aren't turned down all the way.</p> <p>If the above-mentioned hints don't help, unplug the amplifier from the mains outlet, wait at least 1 minute, then check if the anode fuse is blown. If it is, exchange it for a new one, turn the amplifier on again and observe the tubes for any unusual signs. If the fuse is blown again after replacement, contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.</p> <p>If the fuse isn't blown, plug the guitar cable into the return socket at the back of the amplifier and check if you can hear the guitar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you can, exchange the preamp tubes to make sure that none of them are broken. If this doesn't help, contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.</li> <li>• If you can't hear the guitar, contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.</li> </ul>
Only the clean channel works.	Make sure that Lead Gain or Lead Volume isn't turned all the way down. Otherwise, unplug the amplifier from the mains outlet, wait for the tubes to cool down, unscrew the rear grate and exchange the tube in the V2 position. If this doesn't help, contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.
The amplifier hums even with the <i>Master</i> turned down.	Check if the outer metal cover in any of the power tubes is glowing red (it is usually grey). If yes, immediately turn the amplifier off and contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.
The amplifier produces weird noises and crackles during use or the sound disappears intermittently.	Check if the power cable is connected properly. Additionally, check the quality of the speaker cable – if it is damaged and if the cable has the proper diameter.

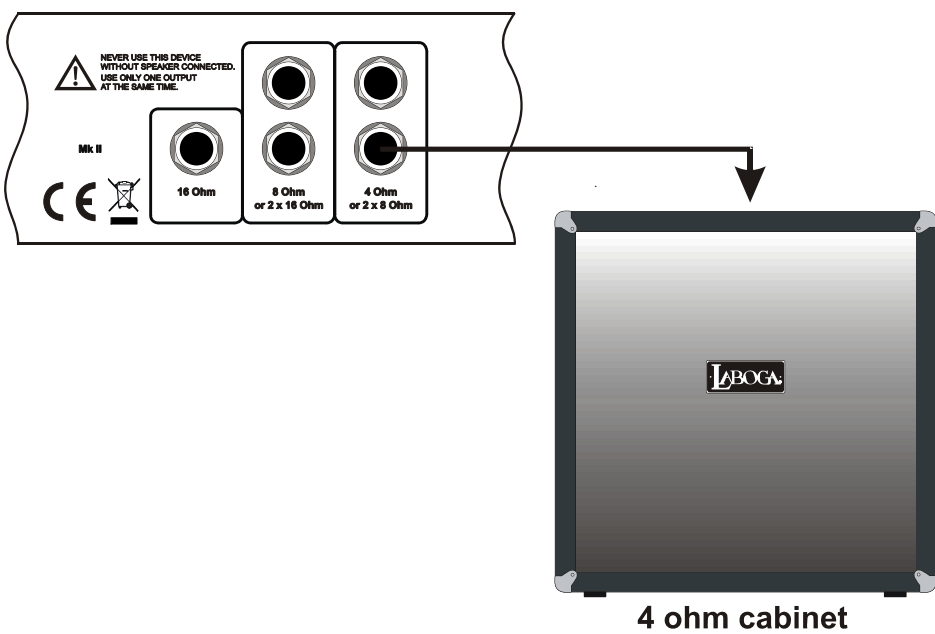
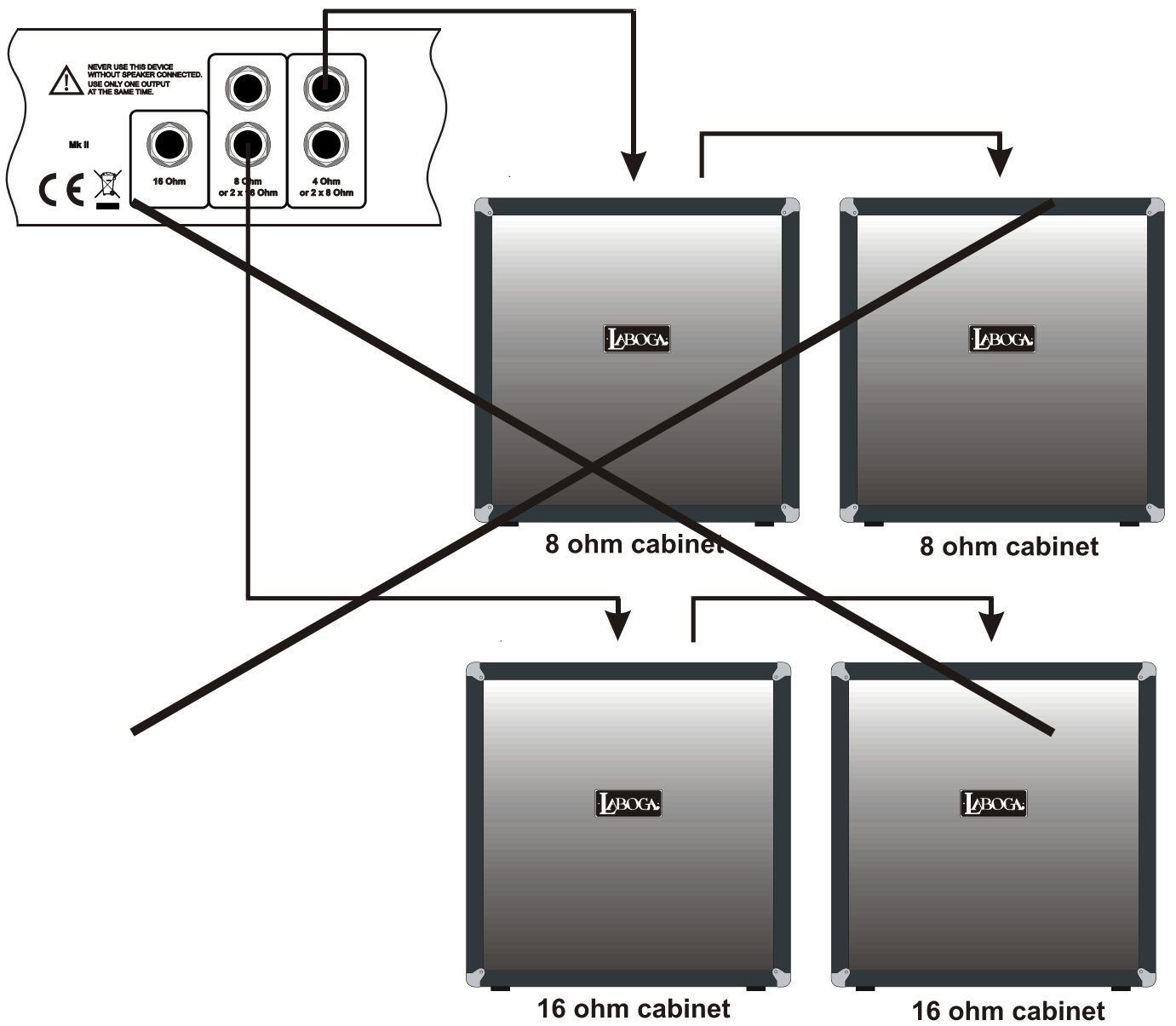
<p>The amplifier produces random noises even if no guitar is plugged in.</p>	<p>Check if this happens on both channels (this information can be crucial for the service department). Unplug the guitar and switch to the distorted channel – check if the noise disappears when you turn down the <i>Lead Gain</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, unplug the power cable from the amplifier, wait for the tubes to cool down, unscrew the rear grate and exchange the tube in the V1 position with any other tube. If the problem disappears, keep this tube configuration.</li> <li>• If the noise is still present, check if it disappears when you turn down the <i>Lead Volume</i>. If yes, unplug the amplifier from the power socket, wait for the tubes to cool down, unscrew the rear grate and exchange V2 for V3 or V4. If the noise persists, turn the <i>Master</i> down. If the noise persists after you have taken these measures, contact your Laboga Dealer and tell about your observations</li> </ul>
<p>Footswitch won't change channels.</p>	<p>Unplug the cable from the <i>Footswitch</i> and try to change channels manually;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If channels can be changed manually, replace the footswitch cable. A stereo cable is preferable. A mono cable will work as well, but the <i>Master</i> cannot be changed by footswitch and only <i>Master 2</i> is active.</li> </ul> <p>If the problem persists, contact authorized Laboga service or any Laboga retailer.</p>

# WIRING AMPLIFIER TO SPEAKER CABINETS











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