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Sebago Sound Double Trouble User Guide



Congratulations on your purchase of the Sebago Sound Double Trouble amplifier. While the best way to get to know your new amplifier is to play it, here is some basic information that will help you get started.

The DT50 is a 50 Watt two channel amplifier; the DT100 is a 100 Watt two channel amplifier. Aside from the difference in the output power, the controls and operation of the amplifiers are identical. The front panel is shown below. There are two inputs, a preamp control section, overdrive control section and power amp control section. The lower input is the "Normal" input, and connects directly to the first tube gain stage. The upper input is the "FET" input and connects to a simple FET (Field Effect Transistor) gain stage before being routed to the first tube gain stage. The Normal input is used most often with magnetic pickup electric guitars. The FET input can be used for guitars with Piezoelectric pickups, or when some extra gain is required using your normal electric guitar. The FET input can be used to slightly overdrive the clean channel, or for extra saturation on the overdrive channel.

The Double Trouble circuit has four, cascaded preamp gain stages. The first two are used for the clean channel, and the second two are added when the overdrive channel is engaged. The clean channel gain stages feed into the Overdrive channel. Three of the four gain stages have volume or drive controls on the front panel. In addition there is a master volume control that sets the overall level of the amp.



The first Volume control in the preamp section sets the level of the clean channel.

The Bright switch adds a nice high end sparkle to the sound. The Mid switch fattens up the midrange significantly, it adds a nice mid boost to the clean channel, and lot of harmonics and drive to the overdrive channel. The Rock/Jazz switch adds a bit of extra midrange gain when set in Rock mode. You may notice that when the switch is set in Rock mode, the Bass and Middle controls are less active. This is normal and results from the Rock mode switch partially bypassing the tone controls to achieve extra gain. Most players leave the switch on the Jazz setting, and use Rock mode when a little extra gain is required.

The Rock mode switch can also be used at low playing volumes to keep the tone from getting too thin.

The Preamp tone controls can be used to set the balance of the sound based on volume level, room configuration, and guitar type. The tone controls on the Double Trouble (or any Dumble style amp) are a bit less dramatic than other amps, but can be used to tune the response of your amp, guitar and speaker to a particular room or volume setting. You may find you need more bass at lower volumes, less at higher volumes or smaller rooms for example.

There is a "Preamp Boost", or PAB, that bypasses the tone stack and gives the amp more gain. The PAB can be controlled by the footswitch and is great for adding some extra gain and volume for leads.

The Overdrive section has two controls. The Drive control sets the amount of overdrive or distortion that will be introduced, and the Volume sets the level of the Overdrive channel. Use the Overdrive Volume to match the volume level to the clean channel volume for a nice transition when switching between the two channels.

The Power Amp section has two controls. The Master volume sets the overall level of the amp, and the Presence control can be used to add some high end sparkle or bite to the tone. Settings between 7 and 10 add an audible amount of highs to the sound. Below 7, the Presence control has a more subtle effect on the "feel" of the amp that might not be audible.

The rear panel of the DT50 is shown below.



The power input connector is on the left. The amplifier should always be plugged in to a three-pronged outlet running at 120V and 60Hz unless otherwise stated on the amplifier itself. There is a replaceable 3 amp Slo-Blo fuse to protect the amp should something cause a short. Before replacing the fuse and restarting the amplifier, always make sure to understand what caused the fuse to blow. Many times it is due to a faulty or failing tube, but may be due to something more

serious. Always have a qualified amp technician diagnose any problems, or send your amp back to Sebago Sound for Warranty repairs.

The Mains switch turns the amplifier on and off, and the Standby switch turns the high voltage to the tubes on and off. It is best to turn the amp on with the standby switch in the off position, let the tubes warm up a little and then turn the standby switch on. This is especially important if you are using vintage tubes, to prevent damage to the cathode of the tube that may be caused by applying a high voltage before the cathode has had time to warm up. Modern or recently manufactured tubes do not have as much of a tendency to suffer cathode damage on a cold startup.

There are two speaker outputs that are wired in parallel. The Impedance selector switch can be used to match your speaker configuration to the amplifier output section. There is an unbuffered effects loop labeled Signal Access. The Output takes the signal after the Master Volume control, and the Input returns the signal directly to the Power Amp input. Connect the Preamp Output of the amplifier to the input of your effect pedal, and the output of the pedal to Power Amp Input. Be careful not to plug and unplug the Effects loop without first turning off the standby switch, you may hear a loud pop otherwise as the return is coupled directly into the power amp.

There are two switches that select the Preamp Boost and Overdrive channel. If you are using the external footpedal, leave the switches in the Pedal position and the footswitch will control the selection of the Boost and Overdrive functions. If you leave them in the Manual position, the footswitch will not be able to control the function.

Important Safety Information:

SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH CAN OCCUR AS A DIRECT OR INDIRECT EFFECT OF ELECTROCUTION.

Never operate the amplifier without proper ground connected.

There are lethal voltages inside the chassis on multiple exposed terminals as well as on the tube socket pins when tubes are not installed.

This amplifier is capable of storing lethal charges even when the amplifier has been disconnected from the wall outlet for two weeks. There are no user serviceable components inside the amplifier. If you believe your amplifier needs adjustment or service, please return it to Sebago Sound or to a Sebago Sound authorized repair service.

Sebago Sound Double Trouble DT50 Limited 3-Year Warranty

All our Sebago Sound amplifiers are covered by a limited three year warranty. All parts and labor for repairing the amps except those listed below in the limitations are covered under the warranty. All shipping costs for warranty repairs will be the responsibility of the owner.

Limitations:

All tubes including preamp and power tubes are not covered under the warranty.

Damage due to improper handling, mechanical shock, exposure to improper elements, damage cause by water or other liquids, and improper packing during transportation are not covered under the Sebago limited 3-year warranty. It will be solely the judgment of Sebago Sound whether the damage to the amplifier is covered under warranty or not.

Please see our website at www.sebagosound.com for contact and shipping details. If you are unable to access the web or you need to contact us in person, we can be reached at:

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between 9AM and 6PM PST, or email us any time at support@sebagosound.com