

Ampete

444

Owner's Manual

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We all...

... produce electronic waste! It's just a matter of time!

We here at Ampete Engineering are not only consumers, like you yourselves, but also engineers of electronic products that we want to place into a modern world. Here it looks at first glance that everything has been invented already. But demands are getting more refined and specific by the day and as in the economics, the sports- or even spiritual world, performance, utility and consistency depend on small changes and nuances in improvements. In other words we are supposed to get better every day. This is not a one way street, it's a huge responsibility in the other hands!

For us it means more than wanting a slice of the pie. It means to review every single product we design for its added values, to anticipate the circumstance you put it into in order to ,simply' be able to maintain it everywhere it has been sold to.

Today our whole life is determined by electronics, at home, on the road, at work or vacation, in supermarkets, concert arenas or even in natural resorts.

Today in general electronics aren't built any longer to last! They're cheap.

For people from the 70ies like us it is a turning point. We grew up in a world where an electronic device is nothing short of a masterpiece. Today 90% of electronic applications are manufactured by using robots or exploitation in countries where `global players` celebrate the abolition of workers protection and minimum salaries. But it doesn't end there.

After an expected life cycle, more or less short, the cheap electronic waste is gonna be ,disposed' of. Dispose might suggest that components like housing, metal and synthetics will be recycled to find their way back into a product. But of course often this is not how it is done!

If you ever heard of 'toxic city' (and I don't mean the fantastic album of a great band) you probably know what we speaking of.

It might surprise you to read this in a manual for an electronic device.

We want to make sure you understand that by purchasing an Ampete Engineering Product you will get a device in which we put all our passion, belief and knowledge and that you get a product in the tradition of many great people before us, for whom electronics were and still are wonderful masterpieces.

But you also purchased a little piece of responsibility. Maintain your Ampete Engineering Product – we will be here to support you, we built this to survive... possibly even us.

In case you should be faced with any issue on any day at any place somewhere in the world, we are here as you would expect us to be.

This is not a promise, it is our view of life.

Thanks for letting us be a part in enabling your musical world.

Yours sincerely,

Ampete

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Introduction

The 444 is designed to combine guitar amplifiers, guitar cabinets and guitar effects!

There have been Audio Loopers before, but there hasn't been the possibility to route one out of four amplifiers into one or two out of four cabinets.

... one out of two, two out of... ??

... furthermore you are not any longer in need of several delay, reverb, modulation pedals or rack units, simply route every single FX loop of your amplifiers into one common FX loop for driving one common FX unit or one common FX rig.

... one common... ???

... nor there has been the option to run a wet/dry/wet system from one system of several guitar amplifiers without using line mixers and audio transformers and...

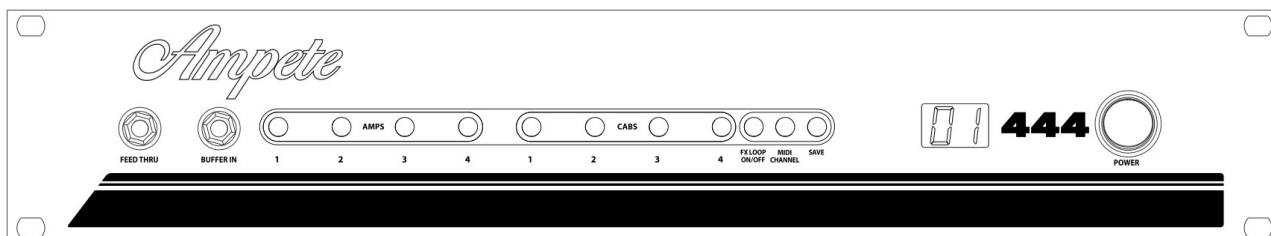
... transformers... ????

Don't get nervous, it sounds complicate, but indeed it's very simple and the 444 truly simplifies your guitar rig in a way it hasn't been possible before, simply by using our old and beloved midi pedal.

We will guide you through it in this manual.

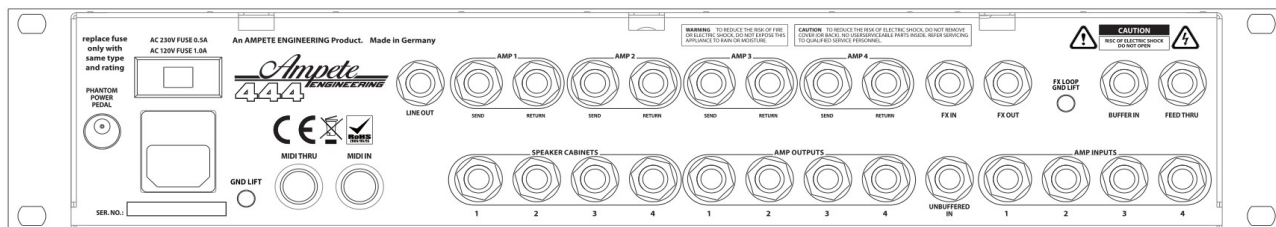
Features

- 4 amplifiers selectable
- 4 speaker cabs selectable, up to 2 at a time
- external FX units assignable to any of the 4 connected amplifiers
- FX-Loops from any of the connected amplifiers assignable to one common FX Loop
- Line out for driving external power amplifiers when running W/D/W systems
- buffered and unbuffered inputs
- feed thru jacks for easy wiring in the rack
- amplifier and cabinet selection without loss in sound, dynamics or noise
- no switching noises
- no switching latency
- protection circuits to prevent amplifiers from damage
- midi controllable via program change or control change



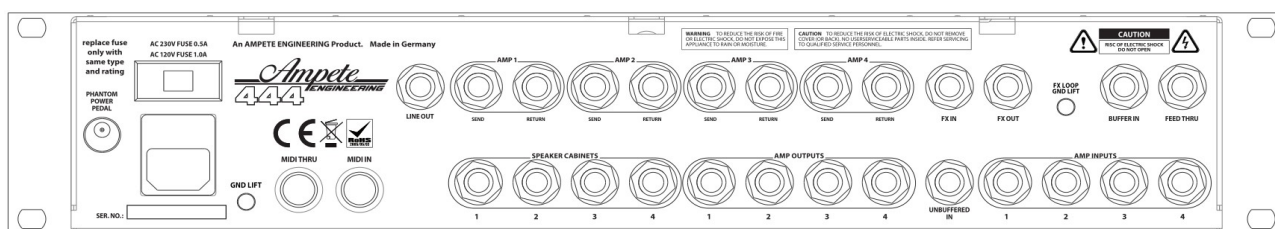
Front Panel

1. **FEED THRU:** Jack for an ungrounded direct signal connection from/to the backpanel FEED THRU. Use it for connecting tuners, wireless systems or any connection you need from back to front without using long cable connections.
2. **BUFFER IN:** Front Panel instrument input, which routes the instrument signal to your connected amplifier inputs via a high to low impedance buffer, for keeping signal clean and noiseless without coloring it.
3. **AMPS 1-4:** Select one of four possible connected amplifiers by pushing the corresponding illuminated switch. The other 3 amplifiers are connected to an internal load to prevent them from any damage. Input signal is only routed to the selected amplifier.
4. **CABS 1-4:** Select up to two cabinets at the same time by pushing the corresponding illuminated switch.
5. **FX LOOP ON/OFF:** Switches the FX Loop Send/Return jacks of the currently chosen amplifier to the FX In and FX Out jacks to share one FX unit or FX rig with all of the 4 connected amplifiers. That way spillover effects from reverb or delay effects are possible between the different amplifiers. Please be aware to set the send and return levels of the connected amplifiers equally to avoid changes in volume.
6. **MIDI CHANNEL/CC MODE:** Displays and selects the Midi Channel when pressed short. Toggles the Control Change mode when pressed long. See „Controlling via MIDI“ for more informations about the MIDI Control Change Modes
7. **SAVE:** Saves the current state of the 444 to the previously selected Program Change preset.
8. **Display:** Gives informations about the selected Program Change preset, Midi Channel, or Control Change mode.
9. **Power On/Off:** I bet you know what this is for...



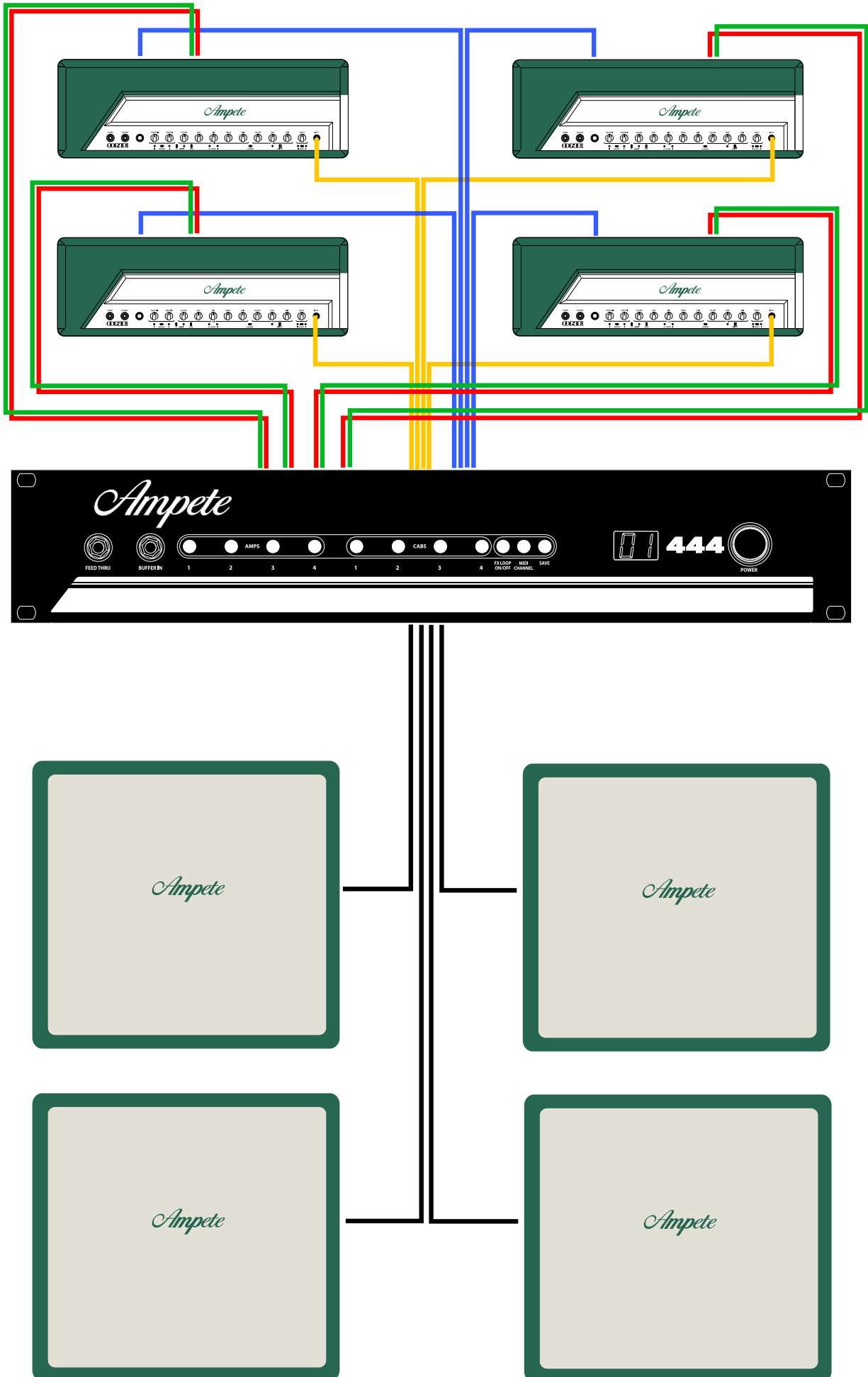
Rear Panel

1. **PHANTOM POWER PEDAL Jack:** Connect a DC power supply to provide phantom power for your MIDI pedal. By default the DC jack is connected to pin 1 (center pole) and 3 of the 7-pin MIDI connector. It can be internally modified to serve pin 6 and 7.
2. **AC JACK / AC VOLTAGE SELECTOR:** When changing AC voltage for using the 444 in a different country, make sure fuse values are correct.
3. **GROUND LIFT:** Controls whether the 444s audio ground is connected to earth conductor or not. The chassis is grounded when the switch is in the 'Out' position. We recommend this position when using the 444 as the input device for your guitar. In case you are using other audio loopers in front of the 444, you might notice hum noise, which is most often caused by ground loops between two devices. Switching the ground lift to the 'In' position will solve the issue in almost any case.
4. **MIDI THRU:** If you have several MIDI devices in your setup, connect the MIDI Thru with the MIDI In of the following device.
5. **MIDI IN:** Connect a MIDI pedal or any other MIDI device, to control the 444 via Program Change or Control Change messages. If your MIDI device can be powered via the MIDI cable, connect the correct DC power supply to the PHANTOM POWER PEDAL jack. Make sure supply voltage and pin assignment is correct.
6. **LINE OUT:** Outputs the SPEAKER Outs or FX LOOP Send signal of the currently selected amp at line level. It can be internally jumpered to be a speaker or an FX send line out. We recommend the speaker setting, which also is set by default. Note that when feeding the LINE OUT from the FX Send Bus, it's only active when the chosen amp's FX loop is connected and activated!
7. **AMP1 SEND:** Connect the FX Loop Send/preamp out/line out of Amplifier 1 to the AMP 1 SEND jack of the 444. Please be aware that this is not an independent loop but the corresponding FX loop of the amplifier you drive with the AMP INPUT 1 and AMP OUTPUT 1 jacks of the 444!
8. **AMP1 RETURN:** Connect the FX Loop Return/power amp in/line in of Amplifier 1 to the AMP 1 RETURN of the 444. Like before mentioned, this is not an independent loop but the corresponding FX loop of the amplifier you drive with the AMP INPUT 1 and AMP OUTPUT 1 jacks of the 444!
9. **AMP2/3/4 SEND and AMP2/3/4 Return:** Proceed like described under point 7 and 8.

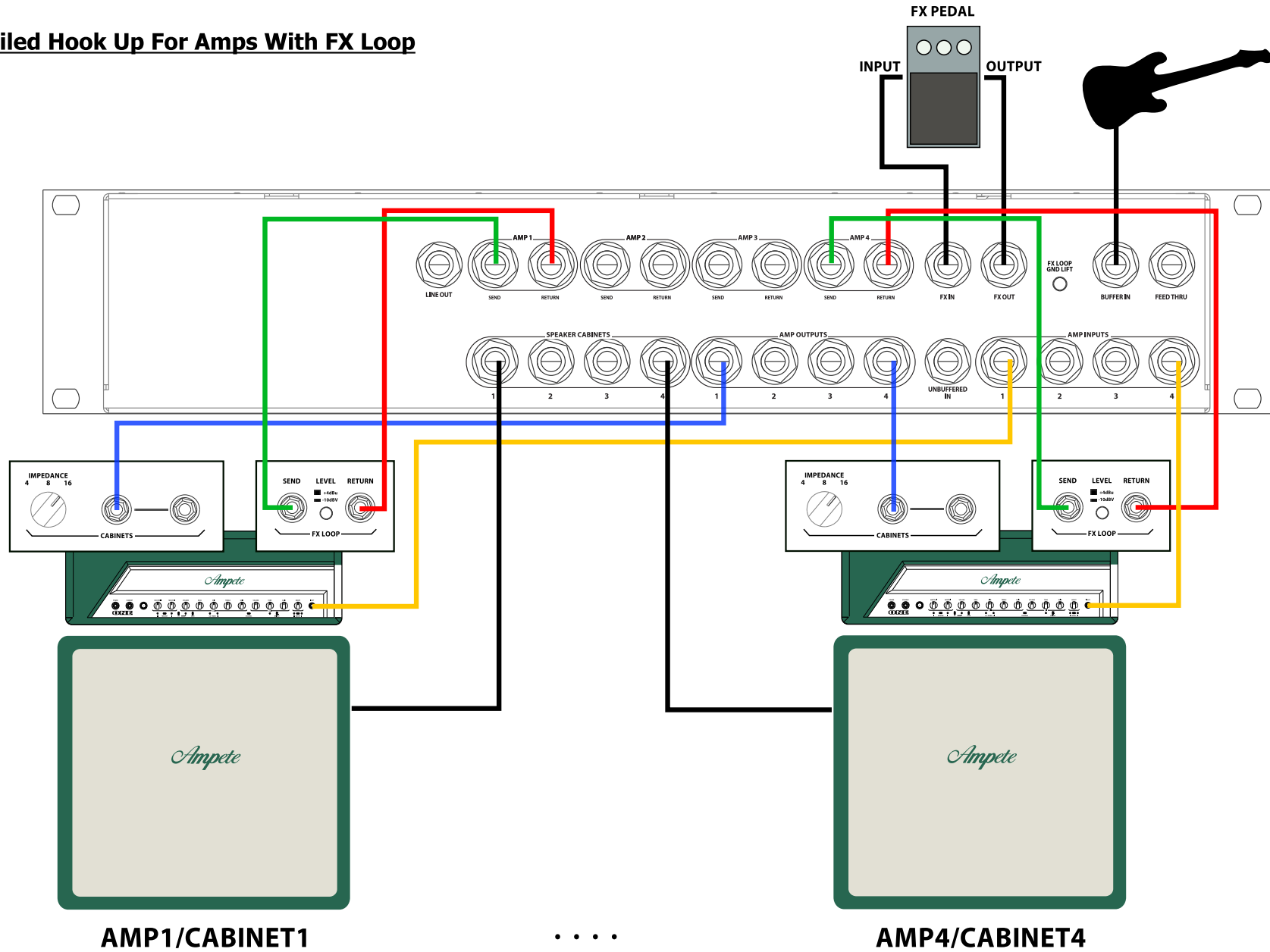


10. **FX IN:** Connect the FX IN jack of the 444 to the input of your effect, whether it is a single unit like a delay pedal, a chain of pedals or rack units or another audio looper. This is exactly like you would connect it to your amp's FX Loop Send. When switching between amps on the 444, it automatically switches your effects to the currently selected amp.
11. **FX OUT:** Connect the FX OUT jack of the 444 to the Output of your effect, whether it is a single unit like a delay pedal, a chain of pedals or rack units or another audio looper. This is exactly like you would connect it to your amp's FX Loop Return. When switching between amps on the 444, it automatically switches your effects to the currently selected amp.
12. **FX LOOP GND LIFT:** The FX LOOP GND LIFT lets you suppress possible pops when switching between 2 amps with using spillover effects like long delays or reverbs. This is most often caused by a static voltage growing to a non grounded electronic signal path or switching between from one audio ground to another. In almost any case that switch will solve the issue
13. **BUFFER IN:** BUFFER IN to drive the AMP INPUTS of the 444. Same as BUFFER IN at the front side, but disconnected when front panel BUFFER IN is in use.
14. **FEED THRU:** Direct ungrounded signal connection to the front panel FEED THRU jack only to simplify the rack wiring.
15. **SPEAKER CABINETS 1-4:** Connect your speaker cabinets here. No matter which cabinets you choose, from 1x12" to 4x12" with every impedance everything is possible, but consider not to exceed the power handling of the speaker cabinet to avoid any damage to the speakers and/or the amplifier. Use speaker cables only!
16. **AMP OUTPUTS 1:** Connect the loudspeaker/cabinet/amp output outputs of amplifier 1 here. This is **NOT** an independent output but it corresponds to the number of the AMP INPUT 1 and the AMP1 SEND and RETURN jacks of the 444. Use speaker cables only!
17. **UNBUFFERED IN:** Input between the BUFFER IN and AMP INPUTS. This input bypasses the buffer, when it's used, the BUFFER IN jacks are disconnected. We recommend this input when using preceded buffer units or preamps.
18. **AMP INPUTS 1-4:** Connect the instrument inputs of your amps here. This is the most sensitive connection setting up the 444, make sure to use high quality instrument cables.

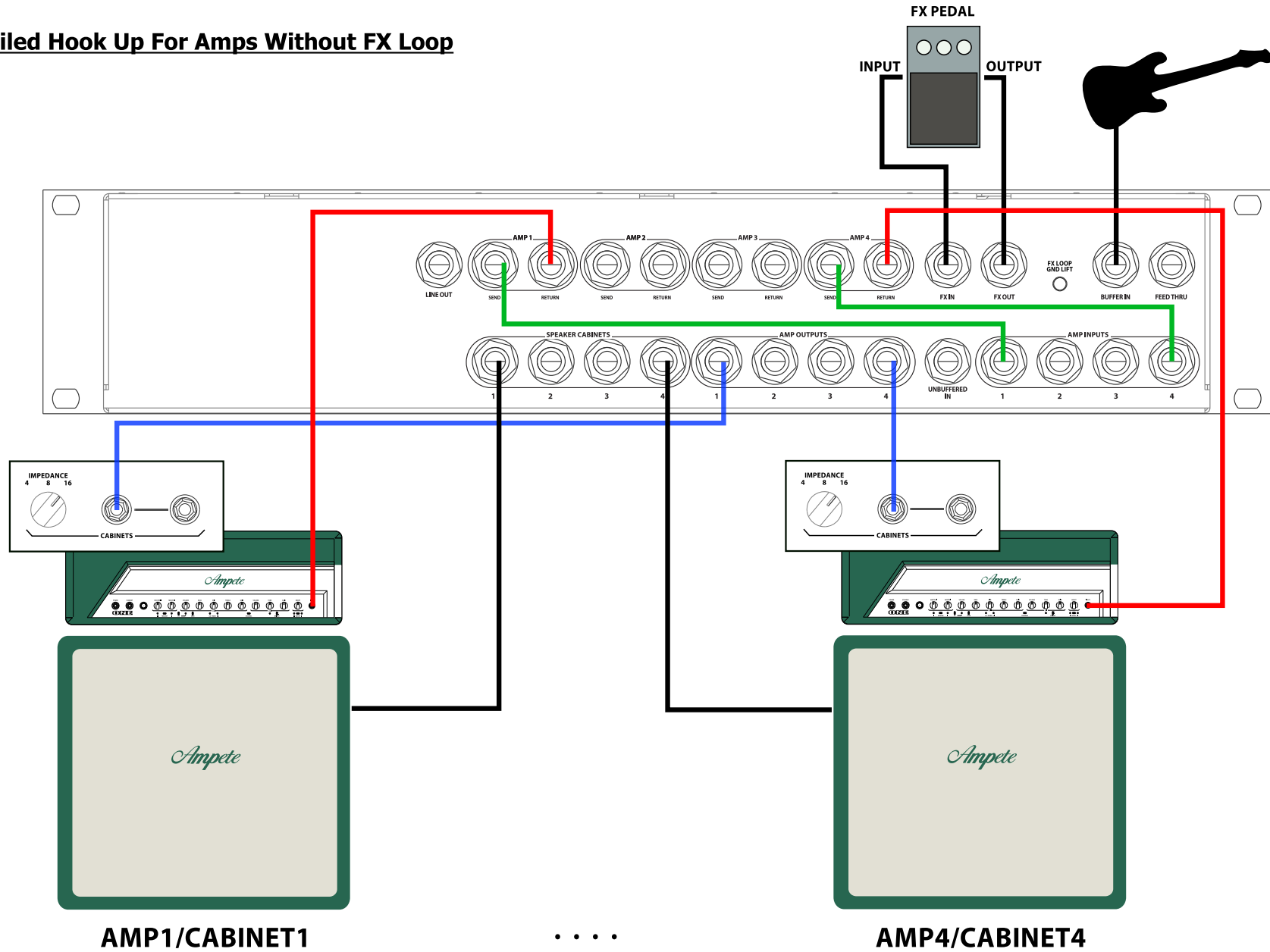
A Typical Setup



Detailed Hook Up For Amps With FX Loop



Detailed Hook Up For Amps Without FX Loop



Controlling the 444 via the front panel

Selecting Amplifiers and Cabinets / Switching rules & protection

At this point you hooked up amplifiers and cabinets to the 444. Let's start switching!

You should establish a certain operating process when operating the 444. Either in the operating way via the front panel switches, when programming midi presets or using control changes, a cabinet has to be chosen first by pressing the corresponding front panel CABS switch (or the corresponding control change at the midi send device). It is **NOT** possible to select an AMP before.

And again, a CABS button can only be selected with a speaker cabinet hooked up to the corresponding SPEAKER CABINETS jack. Thereby the 444 not only controls if a plug is connected to the SPEAKER CABINETS jack, but also the attached load for its impedance. Hereby a low impedance is interpreted as a speaker cabinet, a high impedance could be a non connected cable, a defective speaker cable or even a speaker in form of a ruptured speaker coil etc. In that case the 444 would refuse the selection and state an n.c. in the display for 'no connection'. This way the 444 prevents your amplifier from damage because of running without a load. The display will state an error status (Er).

A short summary:

- Select CABS button first. Two cabinets can be selected. If two cabinets are selected, one of the chosen has to be switched off first, before the 444 lets you select another.
- Select AMPS button next. One amp at a time can be selected, which means by selecting another AMPS button the 444 disables the previously chosen amplifier.

FX Loop

The FX loop option of the 444 allows to assign one single effect unit or even a complex FX rig to any of the FX loops of your connected amplifiers. That way you are not in need of one effect unit for each amplifier. Connect your FX or separate looper unit to the FX IN / FX OUT. By pressing the FX LOOP ON/OFF button, the FX IN / FX OUT are assigned to the selected amplifiers FX loop. Be aware that it can not be activated without having a cabinet and an amplifier selected before. When engaged, the FX LOOP ON/OFF switch will light up to show its active status.

When switching between amplifiers, the 444 assigns the FX IN / FX OUT to the selected amp's FX Loop at the same time.

Amps without FX loop

There are many especially classic amps like Fender Brown-, Black-, Silverfaces, Vox ACs or Marshall Plexis, JMPs, JCM800s, but also many newer amps in the tradition of those not featuring any kind of insert between pre- and poweramp such as an FX loop.

The 444 gives you the option of sharing a single FX unit or a complex effect rig not only with any of your FX loop equipped amp, but also with those classic style amps not featuring an FX loop.

All you need to do is connect the AMP(1-4) SEND and RETURN in front of the amp!!!

This is simply done by patching a short cable from the AMP INPUTs (1-4) to the corresponding AMP(1-4) SEND. Next connect the RETURN of that FX loop to the amplifiers input.

Now you can assign the 444s FX loop (FX IN and FX OUT) both in front of your amp without FX loop or in between pre- and poweramp of your amp with FX loop.

Controlling the 444 via MIDI

Surely all the control functions of the paragraph *'controlling the 444 via front panel'* (see page 10) pertain if you control it via Midi. But it offers some options beyond....

Checking and setting the MIDI Channel

By pressing the MIDI CHANNEL button, the display will show the currently active MIDI channel. This is indicated by an additional decimal point at the lower right corner of the display for only a few seconds before the display switches back to the MIDI program number.

To set the MIDI channel, consecutively press MIDI CHANNEL for a short period of time. The displayed number counts up to '16', and starts again at '0'. Stop pressing MIDI CHANNEL if the desired MIDI Channel number is reached. '0' stands for 'all channels' or 'omni mode'.

As soon as the display switches back to the previous state, the MIDI channel is saved to the non-volatile memory of the 444.

MIDI Program Change

The 444 offers the possibility to save up to 99 presets of different amplifier / cabinets combinations. You can switch between presets by sending MIDI Program Change messages from your MIDI foot controller, or any other MIDI device connected to the 444's „MIDI IN“ connector.

To save a preset, send a MIDI Program Change message of the desired preset number. The switcher status saved with the preset number is called, and the preset number is shown in the front panel display.

Note that the 444 starts counting the presets at „1“, even though the MIDI standard internally starts at „0“. The reason we did this is because almost any MIDI foot controller start counting the foot switches at „1“ as well.

If the preset is now changed by the front panel controls, the SAVE knob starts flashing. Press SAVE to save the current status to the preset.

To protect your amps, a preset can not be activated if at least one of the cabinets saved with the preset is not connected to the 444. In that case the display states the message (n.c.)!

MIDI Control Change

All front panel controls can additionally be remote controlled by MIDI Control Change messages. In contrast to recall presets via MIDI Program Changes, every Control Change message switches only one function at a time. You might have heard people saying „Direct Access“, that's what is meant by it. See „Control Change messages table“ for a detailed description of the 444 Control Change messages.

MIDI Control Change modes

Even though Control Change messages only access one function at a time, some people prefer programming presets of several Control Change messages inside their MIDI controller, instead of sending Program Change messages to access a preset stored in the 444.

Some MIDI controller such as the RJM Mastermind GT offer the possibility to send Control Change presets in an „intelligent“ way. That means CC messages are sent to switch the currently selected amp or cabinet off before switching on another one. This is important due to the 444s certain rules and orders for the switching process to protect your amps from any damage. (see „switching rules & protection“).

Choose the 444s Control Change mode '0' for operating with such midi controller pedals.

If you are using a MIDI controller pedal with a let's say more simple software structure – meaning the controller pedal does not „know“ which amp or cabinet is currently in use - or if the number of CC messages in a preset is limited, it might work for you better using the 444s Control Change mode '1'. With that mode the 444 will process Control Change messages with value 127 („switch on“) only after switching off the previously selected amp or cabinet.

If you are unsure about which CC Mode works best for you, start with Mode '0'. This is also the 444s factory default. This is the right mode for almost any cases, especially if you are sending single CC messages, and not presets of several CC messages.

When programing presets of CC messages to your MIDI controller, always keep in mind that the 444 works after certain rules for the switching process mentioned before. I.e. if you program a preset that sends commands to switch on two amps at a time, the 444 will only show an error status (Er) in the display.

Setting the Control Change mode

To set the Control Change mode on the 444, press MIDI CHANNEL for a long period of time until the display shows „0“ or „1“ with an additional decimal point in the lower right corner.

Note that in contrast to setting the MIDI Channel this action directly toggles the CC Mode, there is no way to check the current setting first.

MIDI Control Change messages table

CC Controller Number	Function	Value
80	AMP 1	0=off, 127=on
81	AMP 2	0=off, 127=on
82	AMP 3	0=off, 127=on
83	AMP 4	0=off, 127=on
88	FX LOOP	0=off, 127=on
90	SAVE	127=save
104	CAB 1	0=off, 127=on
105	CAB 2	0=off, 127=on
106	CAB 3	0=off, 127=on
107	CAB 4	0=off, 127=on

Troubleshooting

Problem: No signal when an amplifier (AMP1-4) is chosen.

Make sure all amp inputs and speaker outputs are properly connected. Never mix amp in- and outputs to different amplifiers!

Problem: No effect signal when switching FX loop.

Make sure the FX Loop of the chosen amplifier is connected correctly to the 444s matching FX Loop. For example, if AMP1 is chosen, the AMP1 FX SEND and RETURN have to be connected to the same amplifier, which is connected to AMP1 INPUT and AMP1 OUTPUT of the 444!

Problem: No amp can be selected.

Check the display for its status while pressing the AMP1-4 button, when showing (n.c.) a cabinet hasn't been selected. Activate a CAB1-4 button and try again.

Problem: No cabinet can be selected.

Check if the chosen cabinet and cable is connected properly. Also check the cable and/or speakers for any defects.

Problem: drastic volume increase or decrease in reverb or delay spillovers when switching between amplifiers with FX loop option.

The send and return levels of the connected amplifiers have to be set equally. Most often the send level is controlled by the channel volumes, sometimes a separate send level is present

Problem: Cracking noise when switching FX on and off.

No proper grounding at the FX loop circuit. Pushing the **FX LOOP GND LIFT** switch will solve the issue in almost any case.

Problem: erratic behaviour when switching via MIDI Control Changes.

Check if the correct CC Mode is set (see page 11)

Problem: No function when switching via MIDI.

Check if the correct MIDI channel has been set (see page 11)

A word on impedances

When it comes to impedances and matching of valve amplifiers and speaker cabinets, there have been written a lot of words and there have been told many opinions, myths and beliefs. And as it is so often in our world, all of them are in between the truth and the untruth. Some more, some less. Don't expect mine to be the only truth! But I give you some arguments on hand, why it is not necessary to match your amp and cabinet and why your amplifier will not get damaged when the load does not match the impedance switch setting.

Let's start with one of the most often heard opinions. Some claim that a mismatch between amplifier and cabinet causes the valves to wear out quicker or can cause damage to the output transformer and/or valves while at the same time advertising their amplifiers to work with any kind of valves, doesn't matter if EL34, 6L6, KT66, KT88 etc.

Don't get me wrong that this is not possible, but the matching between amplifier and cabinet isn't isolated on the secondary winding of the output transformer and the speaker. It's an interaction between valves, primary winding of the output transformer, secondary winding of the output transformer and speaker. It starts with a certain impedance each valve type has and which would require (if we go on with the argumentation) a specific primary winding and thus again an impedance of the output transformer to be 'matched'. The output transformer itself not only transforms the voltage, it also transforms the impedance. It continues to the output transformers secondary winding (with another you know what) and ends with the speaker (sorry, but yes...).

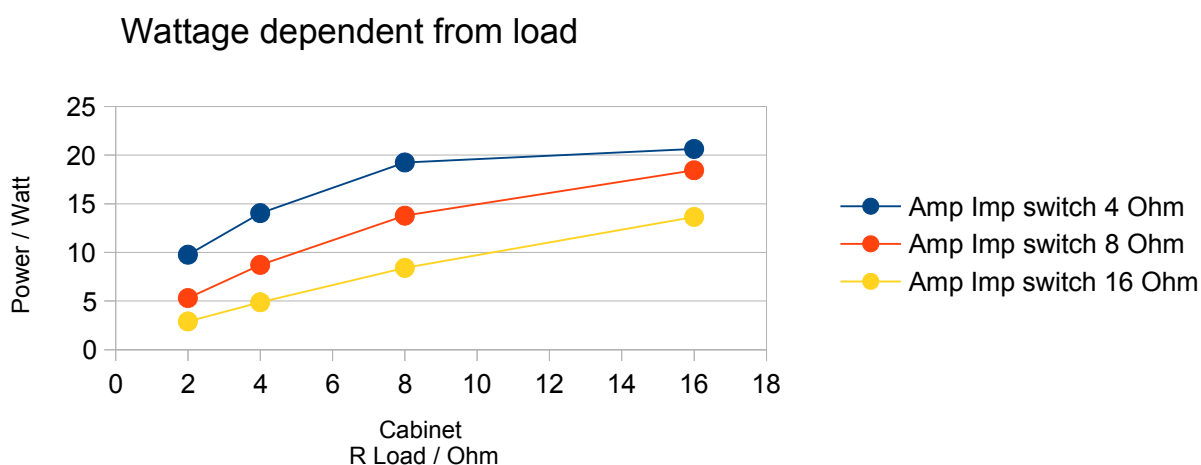
As mentioned above, this is not a one way street, it's an interaction, which means the speaker influences the power amplifier and the power amplifier influences the speaker. Surely this is not a linear process, it is dependend on frequency, power or wattage, electric and even mechanic speaker specifications.

And if this wouldn't be enough, remember that it's called impedance because it alters with the frequency... if you have ever seen the impedance curves of a speaker you know what that means.

There are several ways to 'mismatch', using different speaker impedances is only one possibility. Different valve types or 2 instead of 4 valves are others. But none of them causes the power amp, valves or output transformers to fail.

The diagram below shows some simple measurements (in that particular case taken with our Amp TWO, a 110 Hz, 150mV sine wave, which is similar to the 'A' strings first harmonic of a Humbucker guitar). The amp impedance switch has been set to either 4 (blue color), 8 (orange) and 16 (yellow) Ohm and in every of these settings a reactive load of 2, 4, 8 and 16 Ohm has been attached to the power amp. Let's point out only the two essential characters.

1. When the amp impedance switch and cabinet load are matched, the wattage is nearly identical in either 4, 8 or 16 Ohm case;
2. The higher the load the higher the wattage, or equivalent the lower the load, the lower the wattage.



Is it as simple as that? Yes and No.

No, as mentioned above this is not as linear as it looks at first glance as it is dependent from several parameters.

Yes, because - and this is the main fact for all the 444 users - it will never be the other way round. The Power will not increase when the load impedance is lower than the chosen amp output impedance (surely as long as we are talking about valve driven amplifiers). And not only the wattage will not increase, also the voltage - primary and secondary - decreases with a lower load.

For those who are interested, the current increases. On the primary side it does not exceed the maximum current flowing when the amp impedance switch and load are set to its minimum position (most often 40Ohm). The current flowing on the secondary side increases slightly about 10-15%.

The 444 is capable of switching 1 or 2 cabinets to any of the connected amplifiers. That means, the load to the amplifiers output will change when the second cabinet is assigned to it. Let's assume your amplifiers impedance switch is set to 16 Ohm, you run a single 16 Ohm cabinet with your amplifier and you add a second 16 Ohm cabinet, then the total load will change to 8 Ohm.

Now refer to the diagram and you see the power of the amplifier drops.

But even if the power decreases by almost one third compared to a matching load, the subjective impression will be the volume is nearly the same (as long as the phases of the speaker cabinets are the same). This is simply because more speakers are now driven by the amplifier. You will notice a slightly different feel, which is caused by a different damping factor the power amp of your amplifier 'sees'.

Hereby a lower impedance from your cabinet will feel more 'loose', a higher impedance will give you a more 'tight' feeling. There is a simple reason for that. As seen before the higher impedance causes the amplifier to emit more power, more 'headroom'. Because the bass frequencies require more power than the higher frequencies, it can be amplified more accurate, more 'tight' as it's often called. The dynamic does not drop when especially palm muted low strings are hit. In contrast there's a natural sag with the lower impedance because of the lowered power.

But don't expect these changes to be drastically, we are talking about nuances in sound. This will be even more hard to notice because the number of speakers has changed.

Having said that, we recommend to undermatch the cabinet load when using 2 cabinets at the same time.

- one or two 16 Ohm Cabinets (=8 Ohm) > Impedance switch 16 Ohm
- one or two 8 Ohm Cabinets (=4 Ohm) > Impedance switch 8 Ohm
- one or two 4 Ohm Cabinets (=2 Ohm) > Impedance switch 4 Ohm

It is also possible to mix cabinets with different impedances, you only have to be aware that the power to the cabinets will be different as well, to be precise it will be twice as high at the cabinet with half the impedance.

- one 16 and one 8 Ohm Cabinet (=5,33 Ohm) > Impedance switch 16 Ohm
- one 8 and one 4 Ohm Cabinet (= 2,66 Ohm) > Impedance switch 8 Ohm

In any case do not exceed the power handling of the speaker cabinet! Be aware of, that the setting of your volume control is not an indicator for the power your amplifier emits.

This is just a rough overview on the interaction between a valve driven power amplifier and a loudspeaker. Believe me, that process is far too complex to put it in such a manual, and to be honest in its entirety it would exceed my knowledge. And even if the era of valves is long gone, this is why some very few people - including me - are still researching on it.

... and we keep you informed!

Dimensions	Front Panel: W 17,2" (438mm), H 3,5" (88mm), D 8,8" (223mm)
	Front Panel: W 19" (482mm)
Weight	10 lbs (4,5kg)
Power consumption	10W max.

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