



Your new Airline Model GVC-9027A two channel reverb amplifier has been professionally engineered and crafted to provide faithful, undistorted sound reproduction from electric guitars and accordions.

Two separate channels are provided, with treble and regular inputs and individual tone and volume controls in each channel. Additional sound variations are accomplished through the use of the tremolo and reverb sections, which operate through the second channel only. The tremolo and reverb controls may be operated manually or through the use of the remote foot switches which are supplied with the amplifier.

All controls are rotated clockwise to turn on or increase expression and counterclockwise to turn off or decrease expression. The stand-by switch enables you to turn the speakers off, but leaves the amplifier on, ready for instant response without warm up when switched to "play" position.

TUBE COMPLEMENT



13

REF. NO FUNCTION # TYPE Dual Purpose 12AX7 **V1** (1/2 tremolo oscillator stage) (1/2 tremolo output stage) 12AX7 **Dual Purpose V2** Mixer Stage 12AX7 **V**3 **Dual Purpose** Input Stage—Channel 2 12AX7 **V4 Dual Purpose** Input Stage—Channel 1 1.636EU7 **Reverb Output Stage V5** 230 6DR7 **Reverb Input Stage** V6

~5U4 - 15 5U4 38/6L6 6L6 Power Supply **Power Consumption** Power Output Loud Speakers: Voice Coil Impedance Fuse

andine-sold exclusively by MONTGOMERY WARD

Power Output Stage Power Rectifier Power Rectifier **Power Output Stage** Power Output Stage

Power Output Stage

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS 105-125V, 60 Cycle 2.5 amp. C 117V 70 Watts 60-5000 CPS **Amplifier Frequency Range** 2-12" PM, 17 oz. Ceramic Magnet 8 OHMS at 400 cycles 4 amp, Type MTH

FUNCTION

POWER PACK TUBES

REF. NO.

V101

V102

V103

V104

V105

V106

TYPE

6L6

6L6







NOTE: All resistance values in ohms and half watt unless otherwise specified. All capacitance values in MFD unless otherwise specified. All DC voltages shown on this schematic were measured with a 20,000 ohm/volt VOM and under zero signal conditions.

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RESISTORS

POWER PACK PARTS LIST

GVC 9027A

CAPACITORS

REF. NO. PART NO. DESCRIPTION C101, C102 35 MFD, 50V, Electrolytic 303-54 20-10-10 MFD, 450V, Electrolytic C103A, B, C 303-53 C104, C105, ***TVA**-1709 C106, C108 20 MFD, 450V, Electrolytic C107A, B, C 303-53 2-10-10 MFD, 450V, Electrolytic

RESISTORS

200 OHM, 7W, W.W.

1K OHM, 7W, W.W.

R101, R102

R103, R107

*WF5120

*WF5210

R19, R20, R21, R28, R29 R30, R31, R41, R44, R51, R56 *CB1410 R3, R11, R25, R27, R35, R42, R57, R61 **R4** 302-2 R7, R15, R39, R47 **R8** 302-2 R9, R10, R13, R14, R16, R36, R43, R45, R52, R53, R64, R66 *CB1427

R1, R37 *CB1347 47K OHM, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 10%, Carbon R2, R5, R6, 100K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon *CB1222 2.2K OHM, $\frac{1}{2}W$, 10%, Carbon 500K OHM, Pot., Tone Control (Channel 1) *CB1447 470K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 500K OHM, Pot., Volume Control (Channel 1) ويستجملك الماليا بلدارات الرائية مجاري سارلية والرواجات بنون المحاد ويهيدكا المحتد معدانك مستطلبيهم ومعهى الرائية الان

R103, R107 R104, R105 R106 R108	*WE5150 *CB1315 *CC1310	500 OHM, 5W, W.W. 15K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 10K OHM, 1W, 10%, Carbon	R53, R64, R66 R12 R17 R18, R22, R38	*CB1239 *CB1312	270K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 3.9K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 12K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 2.2 MEGOHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon
			R23, R24 R26, R50	*CB1422 *CB1215	220K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon 1.5K OHM, 10%, Carbon
	MISCELLANEOUS		R32A, B	302-8	500K OHM, Dual Pot., Volume Control (Channel 2)
	309-1	Cable, Speaker, with P104 or P105	R33	302-2	500K OHM, Pot., Tone Control (Channel 2)
	221-5	Knob, Control	R34, SW-4	302-4	500K OHM, Pot., Intensity Control with
P101	312-2	Plug, Power Output			on-off switch
SO-102,			R46	*CB1327	27K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon
SO-103	304-9	Socket	R48	*WE5150	500 OHM, 5W, W.W.
SO-104,			R49	*WF5250	5K OHM, 10W, W.W.
SO-105	311-6	Socket, Speaker	R54	*CB1256	5.6K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon
SP-101,			R55	302-3	500K OHM, Pot., Tremelo Speed Control
SP-102	550-27	Speaker	R58	*CB1515	1.5 MEGOHM, 1/2 W, 10%, Carbon
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500-S1	Switch, Foot Control	R59, R62, R63	*CB1510	1 MEGOHM, $\frac{1}{2}W$, 10%, Carbon
T101	VAC-108	Transformer, Power	R60	*CB1210	1K OHM, 1/2 W, 10%, Carbon
T102, T103	E-3778A	Transformer, Output	R65, SW-3	302-4	500K OHM, Pot., Tremelo Intensity
*Refer to IIn	*Refer to Universal Parts Price List				Control

R67

F1

J1, J2, J3

J4, J5, J6

SO-1

SW-1

SW-2

Provide the second s

PREAMPLIFIER PARTS LIST **GVC-9027A**

REF. NO. PART NO. DESCRIPTION C1, C10, C11, C20, C21, C25, C28 *DD-502 .005 MFD, 500V, 10%, Discap **C**2 .001 MFD, 500V, 10%, Discap *DD-102 C3, C7, C17, C22, C29,

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22K OHM, ½W, 10%, Carbon

MISCELLANEOUS

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304-10 Cable, Shielded, with P2 or P3 *312004 Fuse, 4 Amp. 304-7 Holder, Fuse E .a 304-3 Jack, Open Circuit 304-6 Jack, Closed Circuit 310-4 Pilot Light (Neon) 5C **Reverberation Unit (Assembly)** 311-1 Socket, Octal, Power Input 304-21 Switch, On-Off and Line Reversing 304-19 Switch, Play-Stand By

*Refer to Universal Parts Price List.

*CB1322

operation

CAUTION

This amplifier is designed to operate on 105-125 volt 60 cycle alternating current (A.C.) only. Never attempt to operate it on direct current (D.C.). If a hum is heard, set the On-Off line reverse switch to the alternate On position.

- 1. Unpack amplifier carefully. Be sure all tubes are firmly
- seated in their proper sockets (sockets are labeled.)
- 2. Uncoil the power cord and plug it into the AC outlet.
- 3. Plug cord from musical instrument into the proper input jack.
- 4. Set On-Off-Line reverse switch to On position. Pilot will

3. Make sure stand-by switch is in Play position. 4. Is fuse blown? Use only 4 amp replacements. 5. Are tubes seated firmly? Is connecting cord defective? 6. Check for defective tube? Short in circuit?

IF YOU RECEIVE NO REVERB OR TREMOLO, **CHECK THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Is the respective intensity control turned on? 2. Is instrument plugged into channel 2? 3. Is foot switch (if in use) in On position?

- light. Turn related volume control to mid-position and wait 30 seconds for the tubes to warm up.
- 5. Set controls on musical instrument and amplifier to the desired levels. Best results are usually obtained when controls are at the near maximum setting on the musical instrument and the amplifier volume is set no higher than needed. Experimenting while playing will help determine the most desirable settings. If only one channel is used, turn volume control of the other channel to Off.
- 6. The tremolo and reverb systems operate on the second channel inputs. Each system has its separate intensity control. The tremolo system has a separate speed control. If the use of remote foot switch accessories is desired, plug switch cords into designated inputs. To use, depress foot switch to start-depress again to cut off.
- IF YOU RECEIVE NO SOUND FROM THE **AMPLIFIER, CHECK THE FOLLOWING:**

- 4. Is there a defective or loose tube in the respective section of the circuit?
- 5. Broken or tampered reverb unit?

IF YOU HAVE A HUM, FEEDBACK, **MICROPHONICS OR DISTORTION**, **CHECK THE FOLLOWING:**

- 1. Is instrument too close to the amplifier?
- 2. Set the On-Off-Line reverse switch to the alternate On position.
- 3. Is volume set too high on amplifier or is there an overload from playing too hard or loud?
- 4. Is amplifier on or near line supplying neon or fluorescent lights, motors, shaver, etc.?
- 5. Check for microphonic, worn, or defective tube or part. 6. Poor shielding or defective ground on guitar or connecting cord?

1. Is the A.C. line switch and the pilot light on 2. Is volume control on instrument on?

7. Damaged or abused speakers?

control panel layout



BASS - GUITAR ACCORDION AMPLIFIER

maintenance

1. An amplifier is a delicate electronic device. Treat it carefully. Avoid rough handling.

2. Check tubes once a year or more frequently if amplifier is subjected to constant or sever/e use. When replacing tubes take care to put them in the correct sockets and see that the base pins are fully inserted.

3. Should trouble ever occur, the first step is always to determine whether difficulty is caused by the musical instrument or the amplifier.

This is a simple check. Try amplifer with another instrument known to be in good order. This simple procedure often saves time and expense by pin-pointing the device causing the trouble. For example—poor or worn guitar chords cause many of the problems that might be suspected as amplifier or guitar problems.