



F-1200B

Bass Head

(Super Festival Series)

Manual





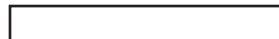
FCC Compliancy Statement

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, that may cause undesired operation.

Warning: Changes or modifications to the equipment not approved by Peavey Electronics Corp. can void the user's authority to use the equipment.

Note - This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures.

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.



Peavey® F-1200 B

Congratulations on your purchase of the Peavey F-1200 B bass amp head!

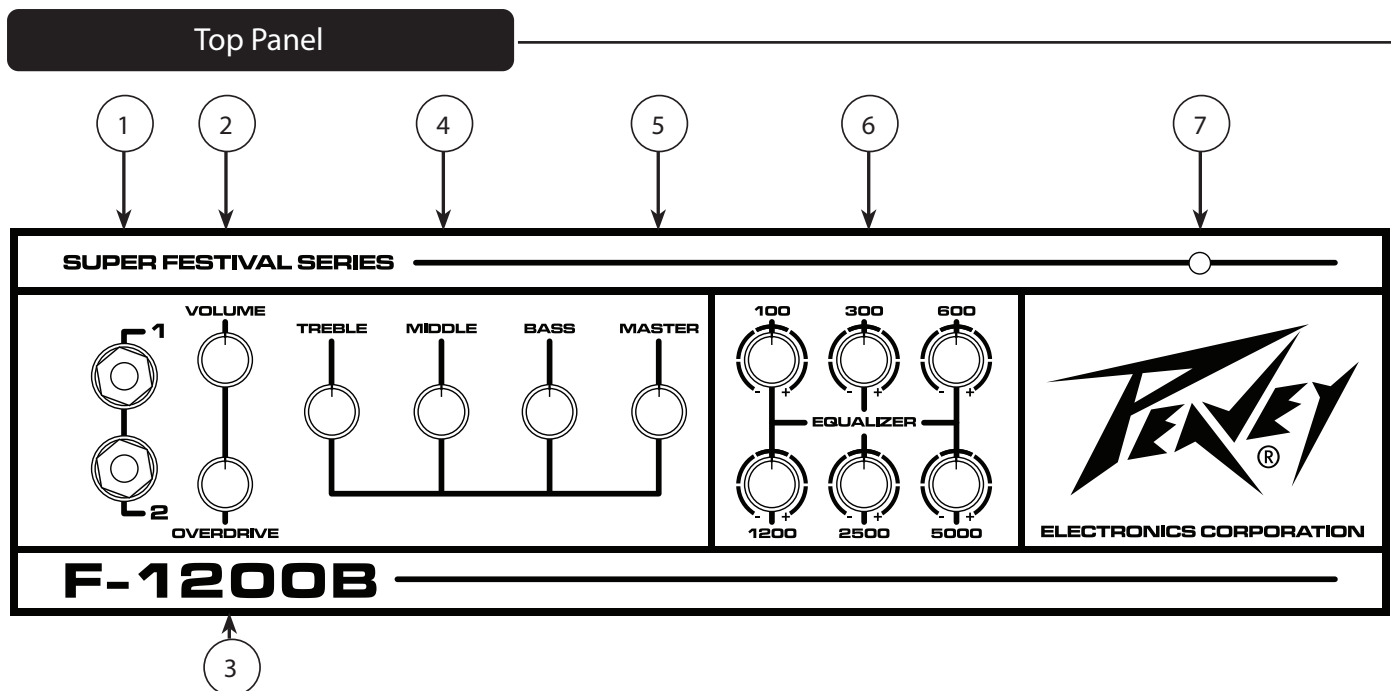
FEATURES:

- Peavey's new take on the classic F-800B Bass Amp Head (early version; circa 1971)
- 1200 skull-crushing watts of true RMS Peavey power!
- Classic discrete BJT preamp circuitry voiced by the man, himself-- Hartley Peavey.
- Footswitchable F-800B bass overdrive tones with an all new Master Volume circuit for use at any level.
- Three-band Treble, Middle, Bass EQ with preset Slope (internally adjustable, if desired)
- Six-band inductive EQ circuit just like the original!
- Pre and Post balanced XLR outputs with Ground Lift
- Headphone output
- Dimensions 12.0"W x 12.0"D x 3.62"H (305mm x 305mm x 91.9mm)
- Weight: 11.5 lbs (5.22 kg)
- *Noiseless buffered effects loop with level switch (footswitchable)
- *Preamp Output / Power Amp Input 1V(rms) master/slave loop
- *Buffered 1/4" tuner/dry feed jack
- *Dual 1/4" TRS footswitch jacks for Mute, Boost (+4dbV), Overdrive, and Effects Loop
- *USB-C Recording Output/Interface
- *Dual Neutrik combination Speakon/phone speaker output jacks
- *4 Ohm minimum load
- *Worldwide AC voltage selector

Caution: Please look over this guide and read any caution or warning statements found within. Following these warnings is crucial to your personal safety and the safety of your Peavey product. Additional safety warnings are located on the bottom of the unit.



VENTILATION: For proper ventilation, allow 12" clearance from the nearest combustible surface. All vents should have a minimum of 2" of free air space so air can flow thru the unit freely for proper cooling.



(1) INPUT JACKS

The input jacks of your F-1200 are arranged in a unique switching circuit that allows added flexibility in matching various input levels. Input "1" has about twice as much gain as input "2". If the amp is being overloaded in -this more sensitive jack-, the less sensitive jack "2" should be used. Generally, it is best to use the higher gain input, if possible.

(2) VOLUME

The volume control is used to vary the gain of the preamp. The setting of the volume control does not indicate the output power, but rather is an indication of the sensitivity of the input preamp. It is possible to drive the amplifier to full power with very low volume control settings if the output from your instrument is extremely high.

(3) OVERDRIVE

The overdrive oontrol is used to determine the amount of distortion introduced into the output signal. The distortion produced in your F-1200B is very similar in harmonic content to the signal produced by an over-driven tube type amp. We have achieved this novel effect through the use of non-linear feedback in a unique and exclusive circuit developed by our engineers. Varying the harmonic structure of the signal has the effect of greatly increasing the apparent loudness since the additional harmonics actually multiply the energy of the signal. By adjusting the overdrive control the amount and blend of harmonic distortion can be precisely controlled. Dramatic effects are obtained by setting the overdrive feature! and then tailoring the response with the equalizer and tone controls. The use of the equalizer in conjunction with the overdrive enables the musician to select any tonal range for emphasis and allows sustain, control of harmonics, and coloration never before possible. The dynamics made available with these controls will allow complete freedom in seeking the sound desired for any purpose. It is important to note that the overdrive is not a fuzz type of distortion, and it is characterized by its fullness and softner nature. The overdrive feature is controllable from the remote footswitch by depressing the proper button.

(4) TREBLE, MIDDLE, AND BASS CONTROLS

The treble controls are part of an electronic crossover, and serve to boost or cut the high frequencies. The treble controls act as level controls for the high frequencies and are augmented by the use of the last three filters of the equalizer, labeled 1200, 2500, 5000.

The middle control is used to tailor the very important middle frequencies. Experimentation will illustrate the importance of this function.

The bass control is part of an electronic crossover and serves to boost or cut the lower frequencies. This control should be regarded as a level control for the low end response. This function is augmented by the use of the first three sections of the equalizer, labeled 100, 300, 600.

(5) MASTER VOLUME

Controls the overall output of the amplifier.

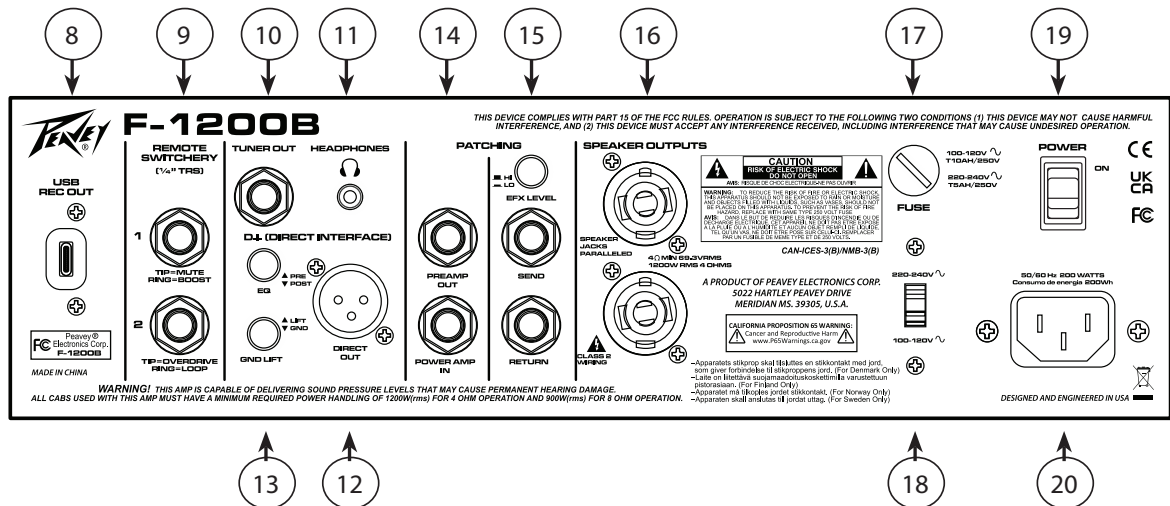
(6) EQ CONTROLS

The six equalizer controls are used to blend the response characteristics desired in almost any conceivable combination. The six channel equalizer actually divides the tonal spectrum into six segments with each control allowing precise control over its particular band of frequencies. To set up the amp for the best sound, the six equalizer controls should be at the vertical (flat) position. When all the equalizer controls are flat, the coarse balance should be arrived at through use of the conventional bass, middle, and treble controls. Once the initial coarse balance is obtained the equalizer should be used to “fine tune” the tone until a satisfactory blend is obtained. Operation of the standard tone controls in conjunction with the equalizer will yield almost any tonality imaginable. As with any sophisticated system, a thorough understanding of the controls and a fair amount of experience is necessary to achieve the desired results. With the overdrive in operation it has been found that overboosting the high frequencies tend to emphasize the odd order harmonics and give a more harsh sound. Much smoother effects can be produced by using less top end and more middles and lows. It is important to remember that the equalizer is a true electronic crossover with each control acting as a volume control for its range. The overall loudness is a function of the setting of these controls. The amp should never be operated with all the filters in the extreme cut position. Experimentation will illustrate the fantastic versatility and range of the equalizer circuit.

(7) PILOT LIGHT

This indicates when power is applied to the amplifier.

Rear Panel



(8) USB RECORD OUT

This is provided for connection to a computer or a digital audio workstation for recording. It is the preamp master out signal which includes all preamp functions. There is no input capability.

(9) Footswitch

Connect the F-1200B footswitch here for for control of mute, boost, overdrive, and effects loop functions.

(10) TUNER OUT

A direct send from the input circuitry for a tuner. It is not processed and is fully buffered. It remains active even when the amp is muted - for silent tuning.

(11) HEADPHONES

Allows for silent operation.

(12) DIRECT INTERFACE (DI)

This is a balanced output to send to a mix console or analog recording device. It has a switch that selects whether the output is before or after the EQ.

(13) GROUND LIFT

This disconnects the ground connection from Pin1 on the DIRECT OUTPUT connector. Usually it should be left in the GND position, but in certain circumstances hum is produced when connecting to another device due to grounding differences. Lifting the ground connection should eliminate the problem.

(14) PREAMP OUT/POWER AMP IN

The preamp out is the signal coming from the front panel. The power amp input is a direct connection to the power amplifier. An external processor or volume pedal can be inserted between the preamp and the power amp if needed. Inserting a jack into the preamp output disconnects the power amp input; inserting a jack into the power amp input also disconnects the preamp from the power amp. To use the F-1200B as a power amplifier only, apply the signal to the power amp input. This loop is after the OUTPUT Level knob.

(15) EFX SEND/RETURN

These two connectors are provided for patching an external effects processor (delay, chorus etc.) in series with the preamp signal. The signal level is set by the EFX level switch. The effects loop can be turned on and off with the footswitch. This loop is before the OUTPUT Level knob.

(16) SPEAKER OUTPUT CONNECTORS

This is the amplifier output, with two paralleled connectors. These connect to the speaker cabinets. The minimum load for the amplifier is 4 Ohms. This can be a single 4 Ohm cabinet, two 8 Ohm cabinets, or any combination of cabinets whose parallel combination is greater than 4 Ohms, total. The output is a bridged signal – both lines are driven. Do not ground either one or the unit will shut down and damage may occur. There can be high peak voltages on these connectors.

(17) FUSE

Use only the properly rated fuse for your line voltage.

(18) VOLTAGE SELECTOR SWITCH

Set this to your local mains voltage. An incorrect setting can damage the unit. The fuse's rating must match the mains voltage setting.

(19) POWER

Applies power to the unit.

(20) MAINS INPUT

This is the receptacle for an IEC line cord, which provides AC power to the unit. Connect the line cord to this connector to provide power to the unit. Make sure the voltage setting and fuse are correct before turning on the unit.

Never break off the ground pin on any equipment. It is provided for your safety. If the outlet used does not have a ground pin, a suitable grounding adapter should be used, and the third wire should be grounded properly. To prevent the risk of shock or fire hazard, always make sure that the amplifier and all associated equipment is properly grounded.



Specifications

Weight:

11.5 lbs (5.22 kg)

Dimensions (W x D x H):

15.2"W x 10.5"D x 5.7"H
(386mm x 267mm x 145mm)

Mains Voltage:

120 VAC 50/60 Hz, Fuse = T10AL/250V

220-240 VAC 50/60 Hz, Fuse = T5AL/250V

Protection:

Over temperature

Over current

Clip limiting

Short circuit

DC output

Power Output

Minimum load = 4 ohms

Bridged output

RMS Power, 4 Ohm load; 1200W @ 5% THD+N

RMS Power, 4 Ohm load; 1100W @ 1% THD+N

RMS Power, 8 Ohm load; 835W @ 1% THD+N

Input Impedance:

340k Ohms

EQ:

Special Treble, Mid, Bass EQ (Baxendall + bridged-T)

Six-band "rotary graphic" with inductive filters centered at 100, 300, 600, 1200, 2500, and 5000 Hz, respectively

Direct Output:

Balanced

Pin 1 = GND

Pin 2 = +Signal

Pin 3 = -Signal

Switchable pre/post EQ

Gnd lift switch.

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



www.peavey.com

Warranty registration and information for U.S. customers available online at
www.peavey.com/warranty
or use the QR tag below



Features and specifications subject to change without notice.

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Logo referenced in Directive 2002/96/EC Annex IV
(OJ(L)37/38, 13.02.03 and defined in EN 50419: 2005
The bar is the symbol for marking of new waste and
is applied only to equipment manufactured after
13 August 2005