

*Marshall*

*Marshall*

TRANSISTOR SPLIT CHANNEL  
HANDBOOK

**For Models:-**

3315 \_\_\_\_\_ 150 watt transistor split channel head with reverb  
3310 \_\_\_\_\_ 100 watt Mosfet split channel head with reverb  
5150 \_\_\_\_\_ 150 watt 2×12 split channel combo  
5100 \_\_\_\_\_ 100 watt 1×12 split channel combo



## Congratulations !

I would like to thank you personally for selecting one of our amplifiers.

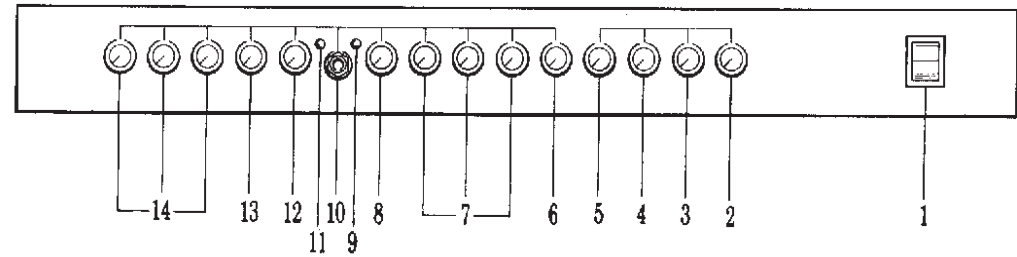
Our reputation is built on a total commitment to design and engineer the finest amplifiers available in the world. To that end we have spared no effort in providing the very best in materials, and precision workmanship to allow extended years of outstanding performance.

Please be sure to return your registration card, so that we may enter your name in our roster of Marshall users.

Again, thank you sincerely.

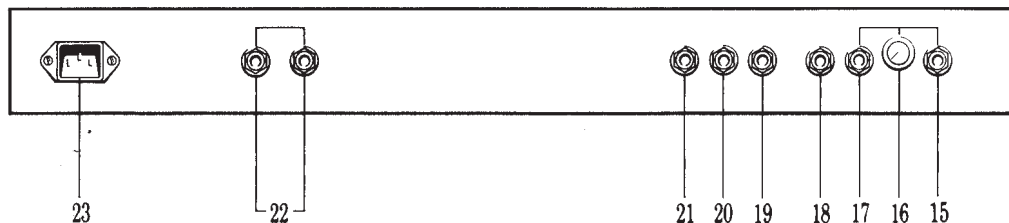
Managing Director

## Front Panel Functions Model 3315/5150



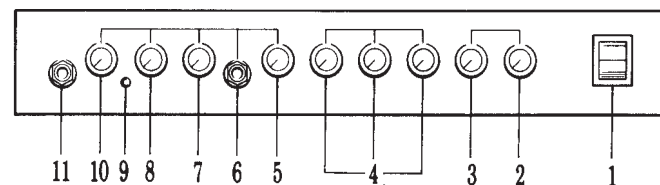
- |                                    |   |                                      |   |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mains Power Switch              | On/Off switch for mains power to the amplifier.   | 8. Gain Control                      | Controls the level of gain for the normal channel. This control set high will generate some degree of overdrive.                    |
| 2. Master Reverb Control           | Controls the overall depth of the reverb effect.  | 9. L.E.D. Indicator (Normal Channel) | Indicates green when the normal channel is selected.  |
| 3. Master Volume Control           | Controls the overall output level of the amplifier.   | 10. Input Jack                       | Socket to connect the instrument to the amplifier.  |
| 4. Master Presence Control         | Boosts the upper frequencies of the overall sound to add extra crispness and liveliness.  | 11. L.E.D. Indicator (Boost Channel) | Indicates red when the boost channel is selected.   |
| 5. Effects Mix Control             | Controls the balance between the effects to dry signal when external effects are linked through the effects send and return loop.   | 12. Gain Control                     | Controls the amount of drive to the boost channel providing the level and intensity of overdrive.                                   |
| 6. Volume Control (Normal Channel) | Controls the volume level of the normal channel.  | 13. Volume Control                   | Controls the volume level of the boost channel (in conjunction with control 12 — allows the selection of desired overdrive volume). |
| 7. E.Q. Section                    | Bass, Middle and Treble rotary tone controls for the normal channel. (N.B. these controls are inter-active, therefore some experimentation will be necessary in order to achieve optimum settings). | 14. E.Q. Controls                    | Bass, Middle and Treble rotary tone controls for the boost channel tonal selection.   |

# Rear Panel Functions Model 3315/5150



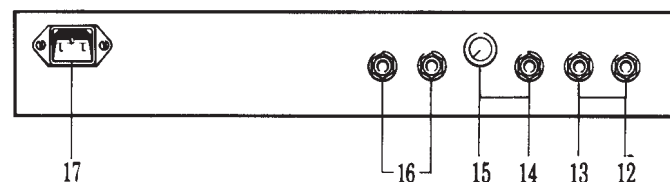
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>15. <b>Effects Send Socket</b> Signal jack to feed the input of external effects processors.</p> <p>16. <b>Effects Level Control</b> Rotary level control to match effects processor level to amp level.</p> <p>17. <b>Effects Return Socket</b> Return jack from the output of external effects processor.</p> <p>18. <b>Footswitch Socket</b> Jack socket for the connection of the remote reverb/boost footswitch.</p> <p>19. <b>Pre-Amp Out Socket</b> Jack socket providing a direct signal from the pre-amp. May be used as a direct out to a mixer or external power amp. Alternatively, in conjunction with item 20 (power amp in) as a series connected effects loop, best suited to graphic E.Q., compressor limiters etc.</p> | <p>20. <b>Power Amp In Socket</b> Jack socket providing direct connection to the power amp. (Also see item 19).</p> <p>21. <b>D.I. Output</b> Jack socket carrying a low level version of the amplifier output. Suitable for connection to P.A. mixing desks, recording equipment or to drive a slave amplifier system.</p> <p>22. <b>Loudspeaker Outputs</b> Twin jack sockets for the connection of loudspeakers. (Minimum 4 ohms total load). Cabinet impedance should be checked with your dealer if not clearly marked.</p> <p>23. <b>Mains Input</b> Connects the amplifier to the mains power supply.</p> |
|---|--|

# Front Panel Functions Model 3310/5100



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <b>Mains Power Switch</b> On/Off switch for mains power to the amplifier.</p> <p>2. <b>Master Reverb Control</b> Controls the overall depth of the built in reverb effect.</p> <p>3. <b>Master Volume Control</b> Controls the overall output level of the amplifier.</p> <p>4. <b>E.Q. Section (Normal Channel)</b> Bass, Middle and Treble rotary tone controls for the normal channel. (N.B. these controls are interactive therefore some experimentation will be necessary in order to find optimum tone settings).</p> <p>5. <b>Volume Control (Normal Channel)</b> Controls the volume level of the normal channel.</p> | <p>6. <b>Footswitch Jack</b> Jack input for the connection of the remote reverb/boost footswitch.</p> <p>7. <b>Tone Control</b> Controls the overall tone (bass to treble) of the boost channel.</p> <p>8. <b>Volume Control (Boost Channel)</b> Controls the volume level of the boost channel.</p> <p>9. <b>L.E.D. Indicator</b> Indicates red when the boost channel is selected.</p> <p>10. <b>Gain Control (Boost Channel)</b> Controls the amount of drive on the boost channel and provides the level and intensity of overdrive.</p> <p>11. <b>Input Jack</b> Jack socket to connect the instrument to the amplifier.</p> |
|--|---|

# Rear Panel Functions Model 3310/5100



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>12. <b>Effects Send Socket</b> Signal jack to feed the input of an external effects processor.</p> <p>13. <b>Effects Return Socket</b> Return jack from the output of external effects processor.</p> <p>14. <b>Line Output Socket</b> Line output providing low level version of the amplifier output and suitable for connection to mixing or recording desk etc.</p> <p>15. <b>Line Out Level Control</b> Controls the level of the line output signal.</p> | <p>16. <b>Loudspeaker Outputs</b> Twin jack sockets for the connection of loudspeakers. (Minimum 4 ohms total load). Impedance values should be marked externally on the cabinet. If in doubt check with your dealer.</p> <p>17. <b>Mains Input</b> Connects the amplifier to the mains power supply.</p> |
|---|---|

# Operational Functions — Model 3315/5150

Connect the amplifier to the mains with the mains lead provided into socket (23).

Connect loudspeaker to socket (22) then switch on mains switch (1). External effects such as delay, chorus etc. may be connected through the effects loop sockets (15) and (17) and the level balance adjusted with control (16) (N.B. It is usually more satisfactory to link overdrive and distortion units through the front of the amplifier).

By connecting the footswitch to socket (18) and the guitar to input (10) the amp should now be fully operational. The desired volume and tone level settings can be achieved by experimentation and will greatly depend on the type and size of playing environment.

In general, clean sounds are obtained by maintaining master channel volumes and overall volume at a high level (controls 3, 6 and 13) and pre-amp levels (controls 8 and 12) at a lower level. Overdrive level and intensity is increased by turning up the gain controls (8) and (12), which in turn may require some reduction in overall levels.

Many different types and textures of both distorted and clean sounds are possible therefore it is well worth some experimentation in order to be fully familiar with the controls.

# Operational Functions — Model 3310/5100

Connect the amplifier to the mains with the mains lead provided into socket (17).

Connect the footswitch to input socket (6) and check that speakers are connected to socket (16).

External effects (delay, chorus etc.) should be connected through the effects loop sockets (12) and (13). Effects such as overdrive and distortion are usually better suited to direct connection to the guitar input.

Switch on the mains (1) and connect the guitar to the input jack (4). The amplifier should now be fully operational.

Volume and tone settings are a matter of personal taste and will depend heavily on the type and size of venue and style of playing.

Clean sounds are generally achieved by turning the master volume levels high (controls 3 and 8) and the pre-amp levels lower (controls 5 and 10).

Overdrive can be achieved by reversing these positions with the intensity increasing as the gain increases.

Many different types of sound, both clean and distorted, are possible from this amplifier, experimentation and familiarity with the controls are the best ways of achieving optimum performance.

## **WARNING** PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LIST CAREFULLY

- A. ALWAYS fit a good quality mains plug, conforming to the latest B.S.I. standards.
- B. ALWAYS wire the plug according to the colour code attached to the mains lead.
- C. NEVER, under any circumstances, operate the amplifier without an earth.
- D. NEVER attempt to bypass the fuses or fit ones of the incorrect value.
- E. NEVER attempt to replace fuses with the amplifier connected to the mains.
- F. DO NOT attempt to remove the amplifier chassis, there are no user serviceable parts.
- G. ALWAYS have this equipment serviced or repaired by competent qualified personnel.
- H. NEVER use an amplifier in damp or wet conditions.

*ALWAYS ENSURE THAT MARSHALL APPROVED COMPONENTS ARE USED AS REPLACEMENTS*