



**mojo**<sup>®</sup> **TONE** **D I Y**  
**K I T**

**TWEED DELUXE**  
5E3 STYLE 1X12 COMBO AMP

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**





# TWEED DELUXE

## 5E3 STYLE 1X12 COMBO AMP

The Mojotone Tweed Deluxe is based on the classic 5E3 circuit from the 1950's and is by far one of the most popular amp circuits in history.

These amps were originally designed as medium power amps that would allow a musician to plug in more than one amplified instrument at a time. At higher volumes, this amp produces saturated tones that were adopted as signature sounds for the likes of Billy Gibbons, Neil Young, Don Felder, and Larry Carlton.

Utilizing two 6V6 power tubes, one 12AY7 preamp tube, and one 12AX7 preamp tube, the circuit is simple enough to maintain a rich harmonic composition but powerful enough for guitarists to use in recording studios, rehearsals, and smaller venues — and the amp is just a microphone away from being ready for bigger stages. We chose a Jensen C12Q 35 Watt speaker to complement the 5E3 style circuit, as it enhances the sound of the amp without compromising its historic tonal accuracy.

Our Tweed Deluxe style amp has two normal channel inputs and two bright channel inputs. The normal and bright channels each have their own volume control, and the two channels can even be 'jumped' together and blended for a new range of tonal options. The global tone control also helps shape the overall timbre of the amp, giving the player total control over their sound without having to spend hours dialing in EQs.

The Mojotone amp kit is designed to give you the joy of building a quality amp that will have the look, sound, and feel of legends.

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# INTRODUCTION

This amplifier kit wiring and assembly are based on the same construction methods that the original designers used 50+ years ago. This vintage method of assembly is a “hands-on” experience. You should take your time when assembling the kit. It’s always exciting as you get closer to finishing the build, but this is where errors will normally occur. It can become overwhelming when looking at the whole picture of building the kit, therefore try looking at the amp in small sections. Ex: The input jacks, preamp section on the board, power supply section on the board, wiring the potentiometers, wiring the preamp tube sockets, wiring the power tube sockets, transformer wiring and so on.

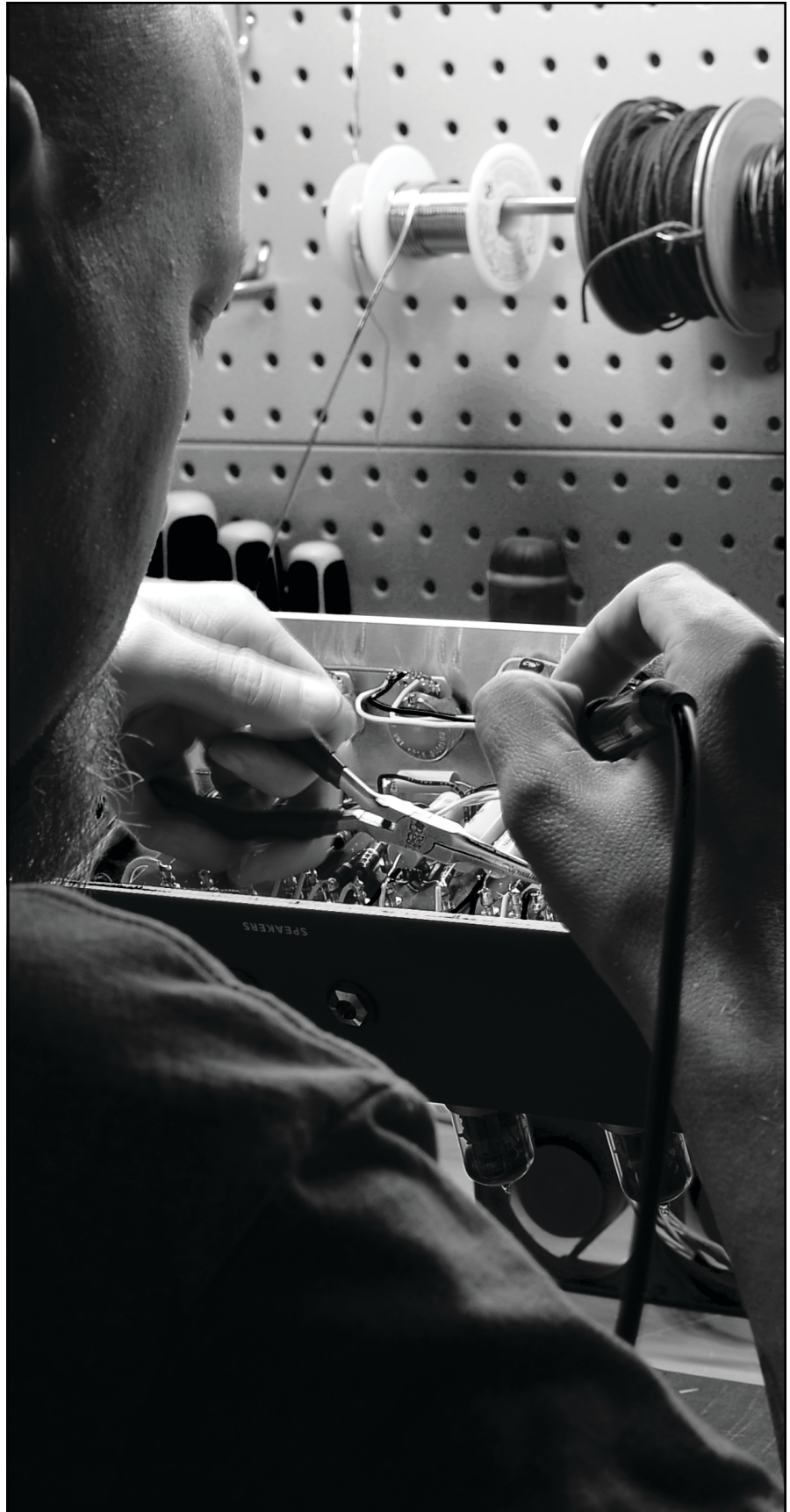
Remember to take your time and enjoy the build. If you get stuck on something, step away from the build for a few hours or a day, then come back to it.

## SECTION 1:

# SAFETY

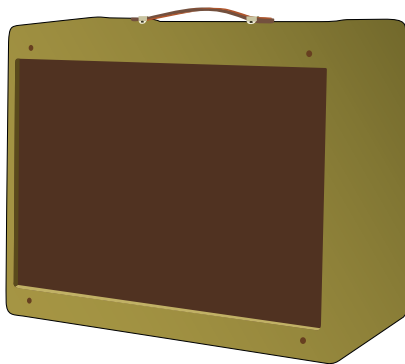
**SAFETY FIRST!** Electronics can be dangerous and must be treated with respect. Any circuit that works with 120VAC power from an electrical outlet is especially dangerous and could potentially kill you. Here are some guidelines to keep you safe as you work.

- **Never work on a circuit** while power is applied.
- **Do not connect power** to a circuit until the circuit is finished and you have carefully checked your work (twice).
- **If you smell anything burning**, immediately disconnect the power and examine your circuit to find out what went wrong.
- **Keep your work area** dry and organized.
- **Be careful around large capacitors.** They can continue to hold voltage long after they are disconnected from power. Discharge electrolytic capacitors if power has been applied to the unit.
- **Be especially careful when you solder.** A hot soldering iron can easily burn you.
- **Always work** in a well-ventilated space.
- **Have safety equipment** such as a fire extinguisher, a first-aid kit and a phone nearby.
- **Be Patient!** Rushing through any type of technical work just leads to frustration and compounds issues that can easily be avoided.





# INVENTORY \*optional based on order



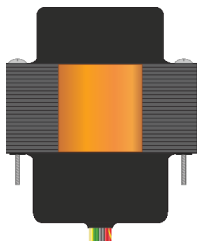
(1) solid pine cabinet\*



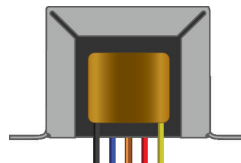
(1) Mojotone Anthem 12" 50W Speaker 8Ω



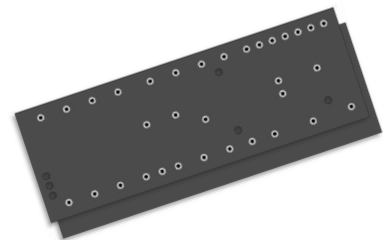
(1) chrome chassis



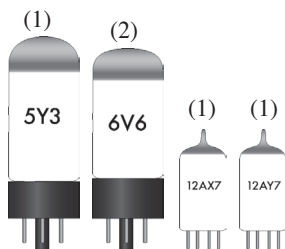
(1) Mojo 756 power transformer



(1) Mojo 768 output transformer



(1) eyelet board & backer board



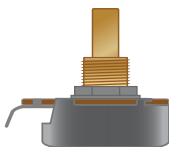
Vacuum Tubes



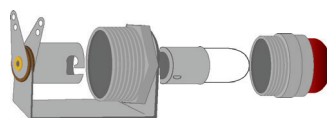
(3) octal tube socket



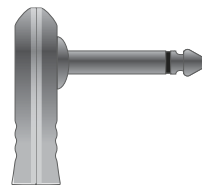
(2) 9-pin tube socket



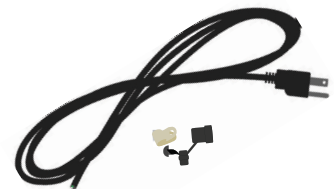
(3) IMA potentiometer w/ hardware



(1) indicator light assembly w/ hardware



(1) right angle 1/4" plug



(1) 10' install power cord w/ hardware



(3) chicken head knobs



(5) J12A 1/4" shorting jack w/ hardware



(2) ground switch & power switch w/ hardware



(2) rubber grommet



(1) fuse holder, (1) slow blow 1 amp fuse w/ hardware







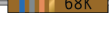




(1) J11 1/4" mono jack w/ hardware



(2) ground tab




## RESISTORS

<b>Carbon Composite</b>	
	(2) 1/2 watt 100Ω
	(1) 1/2 watt 820Ω
	(4) 1/2 watt 1.5K
	(1) 1/2 watt 22K
	(2) 1/2 watt 56K
	(4) 1/2 watt 68K
	(3) 1/2 watt 100K
	(2) 1/2 watt 220K
	(3) 1/2 watt 1M



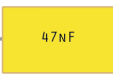

<b>Metal Oxide</b>	
	(1) 2 watt 4.7K

<b>Ceramic</b>	
	(1) 5 watt 270





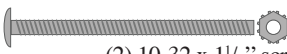
## CAPACITORS

	
(1) silver mica 500pf @ v	
	
(3) Mojotone Electrolytic KingCap 25μf @ 50v	
	
(3) Mojotone Electrolytic KingCap 16μf @ 475v	





## Dijon

	(1) 4.7 nF @ 600v
	(1) 0.22 nF @ 600v
	(1) 0.47 nF @ 600v
	(4) 100 nF @ 600v

## HARDWARE

	(4) 4-40 x 1/4" screw & keps nuts
	(2) 8-32 x 1/4" screw & keps nuts
	(6) 4-40 x 3/8" screw & keps nuts
	(2) 6-32 x 1/2" screw & keps nuts
	(2) 10-32 x 1 1/2" screw & keps nuts

## WIRES

	18 gauge stranded <b>Black</b>
	18 gauge stranded <b>White</b>
	22 gauge pre-tinned <b>Yellow</b>
	18 gauge pre-tinned <b>Green</b>

## SECTION 3:

# TOOLS

Certain tools are required to successfully build your amp. The following are recommended to complete your project.

**NEED A TOOL?** Do you see something on this list that you need? Turn to **page 20** for a full list of tools, parts and kits to add to your workbench

- 1/2" nut driver
- Set of needle nose pliers (one with teeth and one without)
- Wire cutters
- Wire strippers
- Soldering iron and solder
- Adjustable wrench
- Phillips head screw driver
- Multimeter



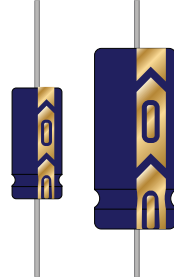
#### SECTION 4:

## COMPONENT IDENTITY & ORIENTATION

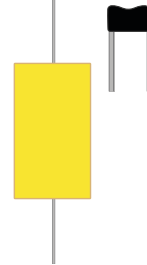
Ensure all polarized caps are in the correct orientation when installing onto the board. This is typically denoted by an arrow pointing towards the negative side, or a small indentation on the positive side.

**SAFETY FIRST!** A cap in the wrong orientation can explode! So follow your wiring diagram and pay close attention when orienting your polarized caps.

POLARIZED



NON-POLARIZED

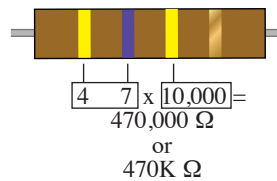


#### SECTION 5:

## HOW TO READ COMPONENTS

#### READING RESISTOR VALUES

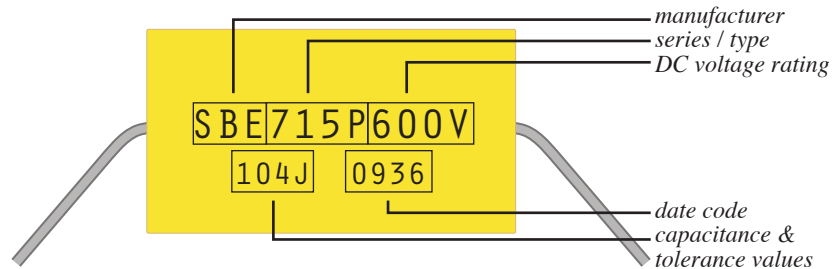
The resistors that are included in your Mojotone kit, all use the 4-band resistor color code for determining their values. The easiest way to read the resistors, start by having the gold strip facing towards the right. The first two colors on the left are going to be your values, for example Yellow & Violet would be 47. The third strip is going to be your multiplier. So for this example, the third strip is a yellow stripe which is 10,000. The value of the resistor is calculated as such 47 X 10,000 which equals 470,000 ohms or 470K ohms.



color	BAND 1	BAND 2	MULTIPLIER	TOLERANCE
Black	0	0	1Ω	
Brown	1	1	10Ω	± 1%
Red	2	2	100Ω	± 2%
Orange	3	3	1KΩ	
Yellow	4	4	10KΩ	
Green	5	5	100KΩ	± 0.5%
Blue	6	6	1MΩ	± 0.25%
Violet	7	7	10MΩ	± 0.10%
Grey	8	8	100MΩ	± 0.05%
White	9	9	1Ω	
Gold			0.1Ω	± 5%
Silver			0.01Ω	± 10%

#### READING MOJOTONE DIJON CAPACITOR VALUES

Your Mojotone kit includes Mojotone Dijon capacitors. These capacitors use a numerical value and multiplier, very similar to resistors, for calculating their values. The top line printed on the capacitor is going to be the series number followed by the 3 digit voltage rating. For example, SBE 715P600V translates to SBE (manufacturer), 715P (capacitor series / type), 600V (DC voltage rating). The next line will have a 3-digit code followed by a letter. Just like the resistors, the first two digits are your values in pico farads (pf) and the third digit is the multiplier. The letter code after the 3-digits is tolerance value for the capacitor. For example, 104J is equal to 10 X 10,000 or 100,000pf which converts to 0.1uf, the 'J' indicates that cap is has a 5% tolerance in value. The 4-digit code after the value digits is going to be the date code when the capacitor was manufactured. For example, 0936 converts to the 36th week of 2009.

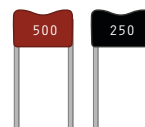


#### COMMON VALUES FOR CAPACITORS:

102J - 0.001uf  
 222J - 0.0022uf  
 332J - 0.0033uf  
 472J - 0.0047uf  
 103J - 0.01uf  
 223J - 0.022uf  
 473J - 0.047uf  
 104J - 0.1uf

#### READING SILVER MICA CAPACITOR VALUES

On Silver Mica capacitors, the actual values are printed on the capacitor. Silver Micacs are typically smaller values in pico farads. For example, if a cap has 510 printed on it, the value is 510pf, another would be 47 or 47pf.



## SOLDERING BASICS

**B**efore you start slinging solder in your kit or if you have never soldered before, take a moment to read over this section about soldering.

When assembling your amp kit, whether it's putting components on the eyelet board, wiring up the tube sockets or connecting wires to the potentiometers, the first thing you want is a good solid mechanical connection. So for example if you are connecting a wire to a pin on a tube socket or on the back of a potentiometer, you do NOT want to set the wire on the pin or let it float loosely and throw a bunch of solder on there. Solder is not a great conductor, specially some of the newer lead-free solder, think of it as more of a semi-conductive glue. So what you want is a solid physical connection between the components that you are connecting together. For example, when soldering to a tube socket, you would want to create a hook with the wire or component lead, hook it through the pin, then use a pair of needle nose pliers to pinch the hook together around the pin. Now the wire has a solid connection to the pin, so even if solder were to fail, in theory you have the components connected together. After you have created the mechanical "bond", then you can add a little solder to help solidify the joint.

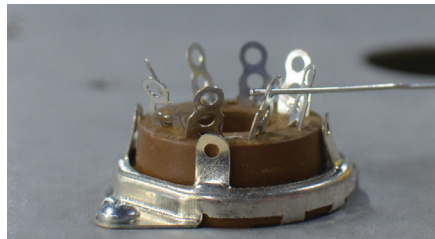
### Working with eyelet boards

When installing components onto the eyelet boards, you want the component to lay or sit down onto the board, feeding the leads into the eyelets and then bending them underneath the board. Once all the components are installed on the board and the connecting wires are attached as well, then start soldering the joints. After they have been soldered, be sure to clip the excess leads that are underneath the boards so that they do not short against other components.

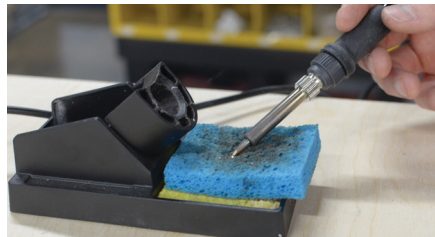
**PRO TIP:** There is an exception to laying a component down on the eyelet board and that would be when higher wattage resistors are in the power supply OR if the amplifier is running the power tubes in a cathode biased configuration. These components are dropping voltages across them during operation, which results in excess heat, and needs to float a little above the board to dissipate the heat.

### SOLDERING A CONNECTION

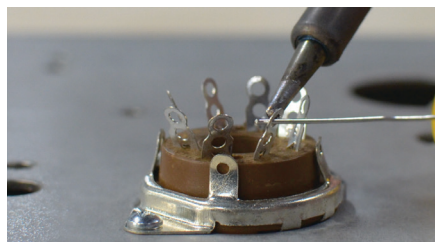
- Connect the components together. Be sure you have a solid mechanical connection before you proceed.



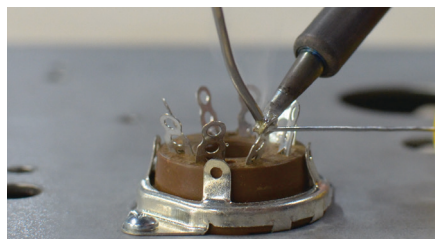
- Make sure the tip of the iron is clean.



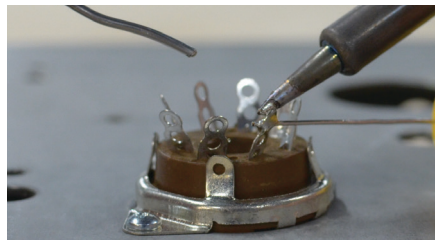
- Heat the components by touching the tip of the iron to both components at the same time. It should take about 2-3 seconds for the connecting component leads to become hot enough to flow solder.



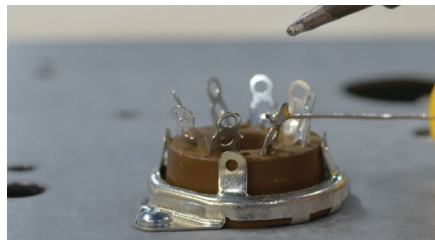
- Slowly flow the solder into the connection. The solder should liquefy and spread over the connection. If the solder does not melt almost instantly or if it beads up and falls off, double check the temperature of your soldering iron and make sure the tip of the iron is clean.



- Remove the solder from the connection.



- Remove the iron from the connection and allow the joint to cool. Once it has cooled you can gently pull the component to test the connection.





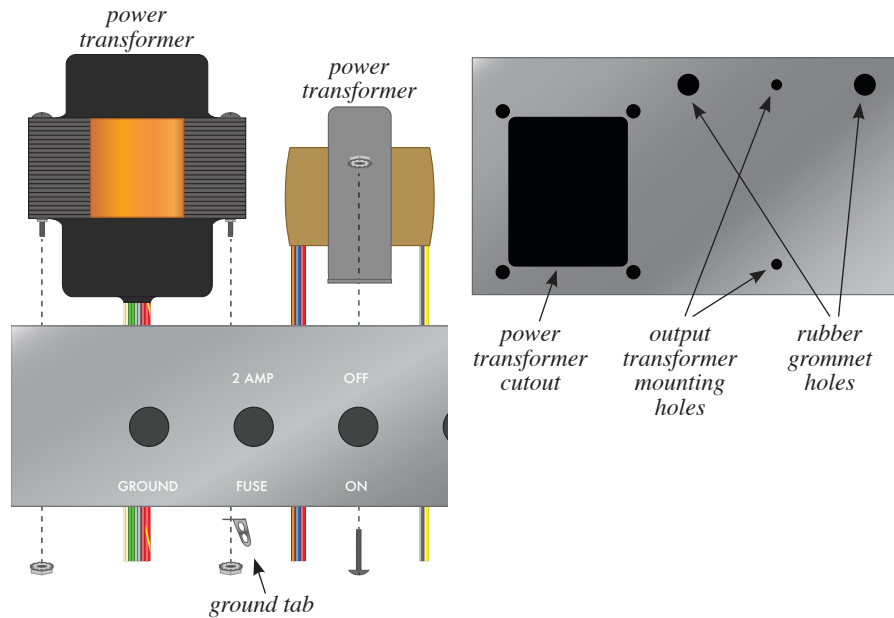
# CHASSIS ASSEMBLY

## TRANSFORMERS

○ **Mount the power transformer** by first removing the black rubber tips on the ends of the mounting screws. Do NOT remove the nuts on the transformer. These are used to create an air gap for dissipating heat. The transformer will be recessed through the rectangular cutout in the “belly” of the chassis. Install 8-32 keps nuts on the left two studs (ones that are closest to the side of the chassis). Install a ground tab on each of the right studs and fasten with 8-32 keps nuts.

○ **Install rubber grommets** in holes for output transformer leads.

○ **Mount the output transformer** using the (2) 8-32 x 1/4” screws and corresponding keps nuts onto the outside of the chassis next to the power transformer (output transformer is not recessed). Install the transformer so that the **Red, Blue** and **Brown** wires go through the grommet closest to the power transformer. The **Yellow** and **Black** wire (MOJO768) or **Yellow, Black, Green** and **Orange** (MOJO768SP) go through the grommet furthest from the power transformer. The screws will go through the outside of the chassis, and the nuts will be installed in the inside. Use a screwdriver and adjustable wrench to tighten.



## CONTROL PANEL

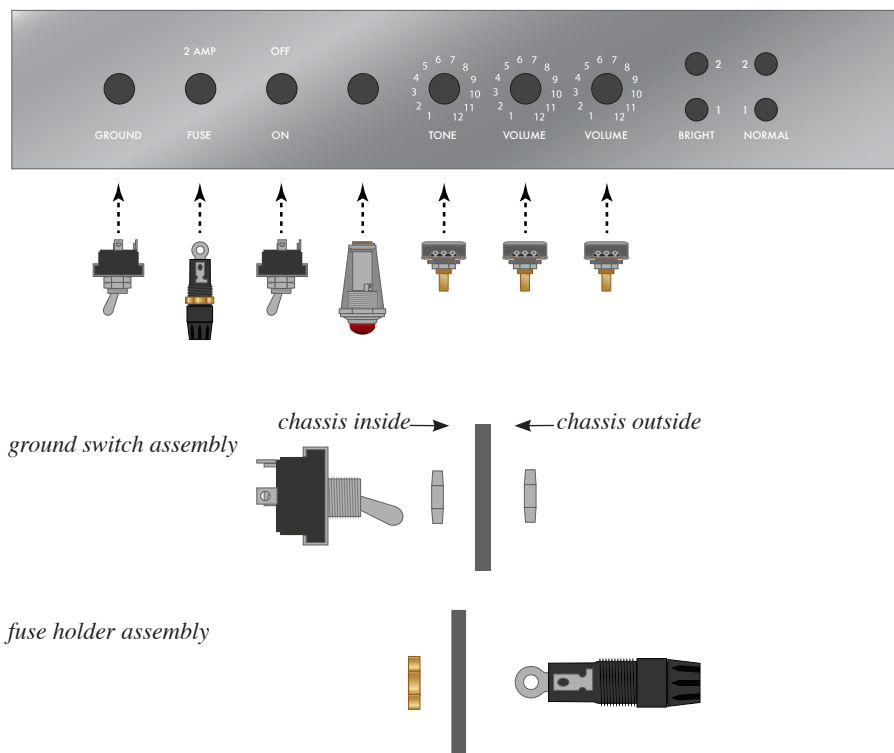
○ **Mount the ground and power switches** using their pre-assembled hardware. Unthread the hardware from the switch, insert the switch through the chassis cut out, and reapply hardware.

○ **Mount the fuse holder** using its pre-assembled hardware and adjustable wrench. Install fuse.

○ **Mount the indicator light** using its pre-assembled hardware and adjustable wrench.

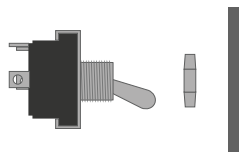
○ **Mount potentiometers** using their pre-assembled hardware and 1/2” nut driver. Make sure potentiometers are mounted with their lugs facing up towards the open end of the chassis.

**PRO TIP:** When mounting the pots, make sure the toothed locking washer goes between the potentiometer and the chassis. The flat washer will go on the outside of the chassis and the nut will tighten down.



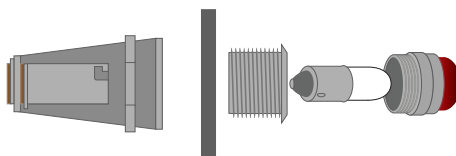
- **Once you have the pots securely installed,** turn the shaft of the pot all the way counter-clockwise. Install the chicken head knob on each pot, making sure the pointer of the knob is pointing to “1” on the chassis. Use a small flat head screwdriver to tighten the set screw in the back of the knob securely on the pot shaft.

*power switch assembly*

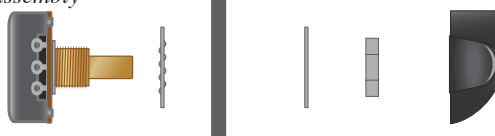


- **Do not install the input jacks yet.** They will be installed after the eyelet board has been mounted the chassis for easier wiring.

*indicator light assembly*



*potentiometer and knob assembly*

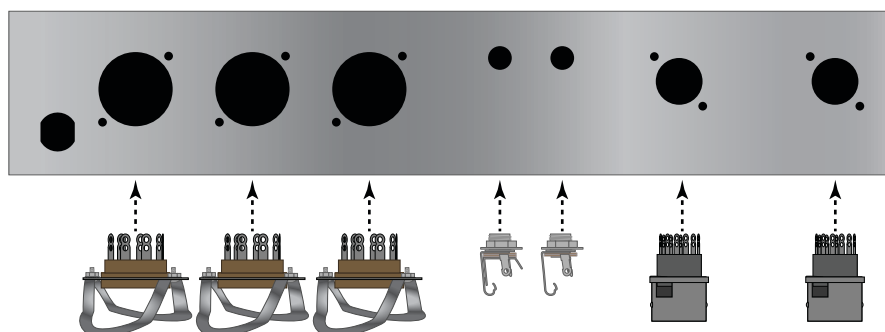


#### REAR PANEL

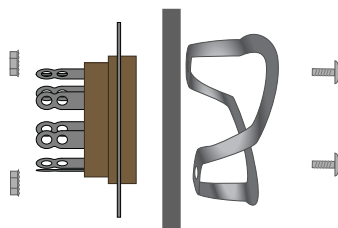
- **Mount octal tube sockets** and tension clamp using the (6) 4-40 x 3/8” screws and keps nuts. When mounting, be sure to choose an orientation and keep this orientation uniform throughout all octal sockets. Install octal sockets with solder lugs facing inside the chassis.

- **Mount speaker jacks** using its pre-assembled hardware and 1/2” nut driver. The J12A shorting jack (jack with 3 pins) should be mounted closest to the output tubes. The J11 jack should be mounted closest to the preamp tubes.

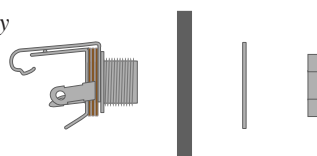
- **Mount 9-pin tube sockets** using (4) 4-40 x 1/4” screws and keps nuts and tighten down with adjustable wrench and screwdriver. Here again, make sure to choose an orientation and keep it uniform throughout all 9-pin sockets.



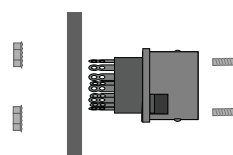
*octal tube socket assembly*



*speaker / input jack assembly*



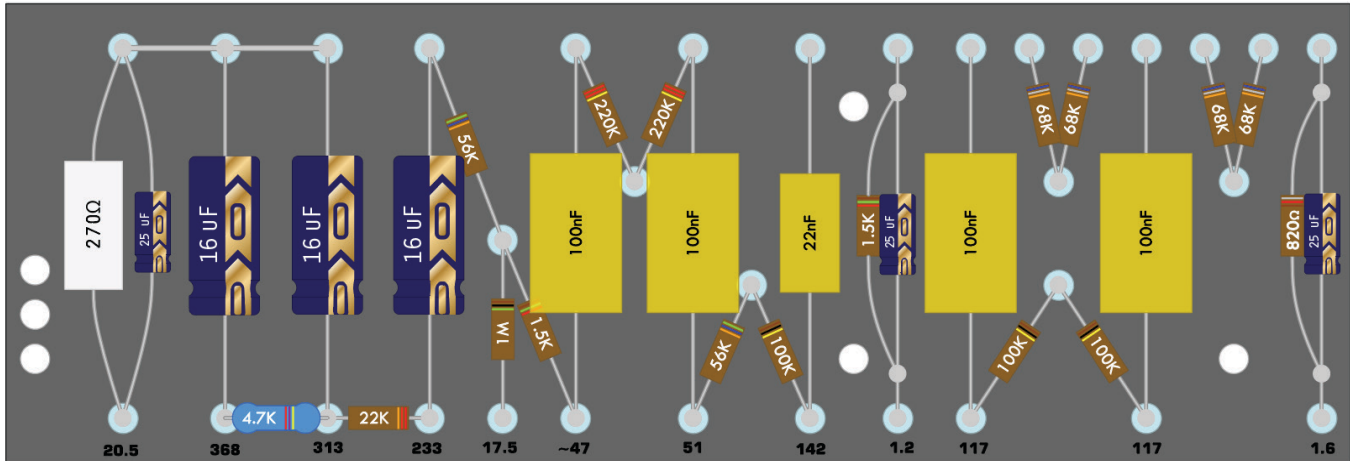
*9-pin tube socket assembly*



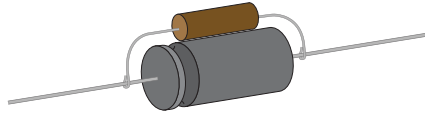


## CIRCUIT BOARD ASSEMBLY

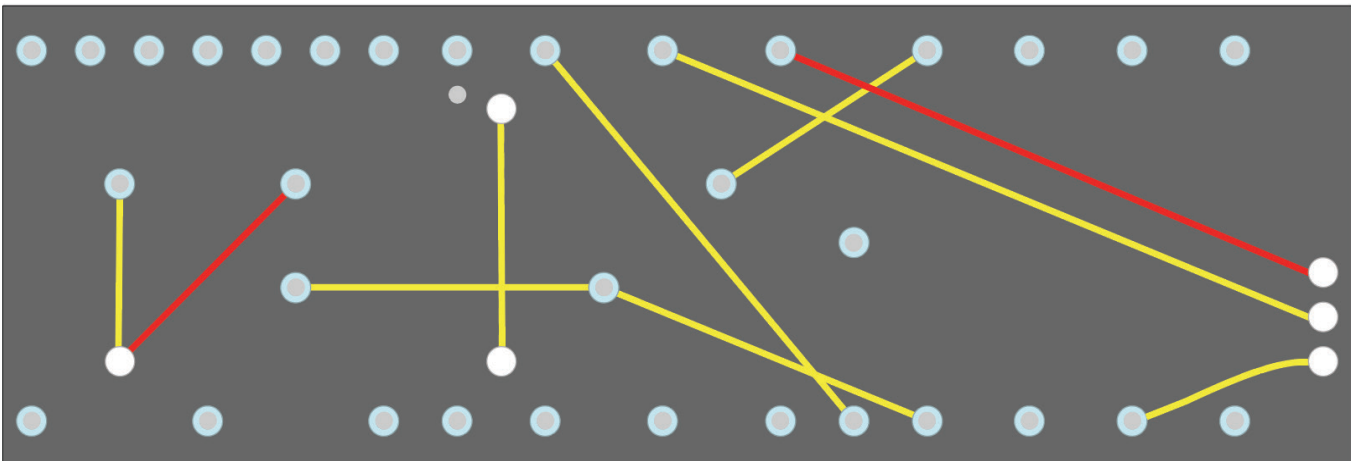
- **Starting at one end** of the front side of the board, identify the necessary components for each eyelet connection and place leads through the eyelet holes. Once inserted, bend the leads under the bottom of the board to hold them in place.



**PRO TIP:** When a capacitor and resistor are both running between the same eyelet holes, you can twist their leads around one another and solder to form a solid mechanical connection.



- **Once all components are in place** on the front side of the board, flip the board over and start applying traces or jumper wires to the backside of the board. These are illustrated on your wiring diagram as striped lines connecting different eyelet holes. Use your **Yellow** cloth-covered wire and cut each piece to size. Insert leads and bend around front of eyelet board to secure them.



**PRO TIP:** Make a small hook with the wire so that the wire “hooks” into the eyelet.

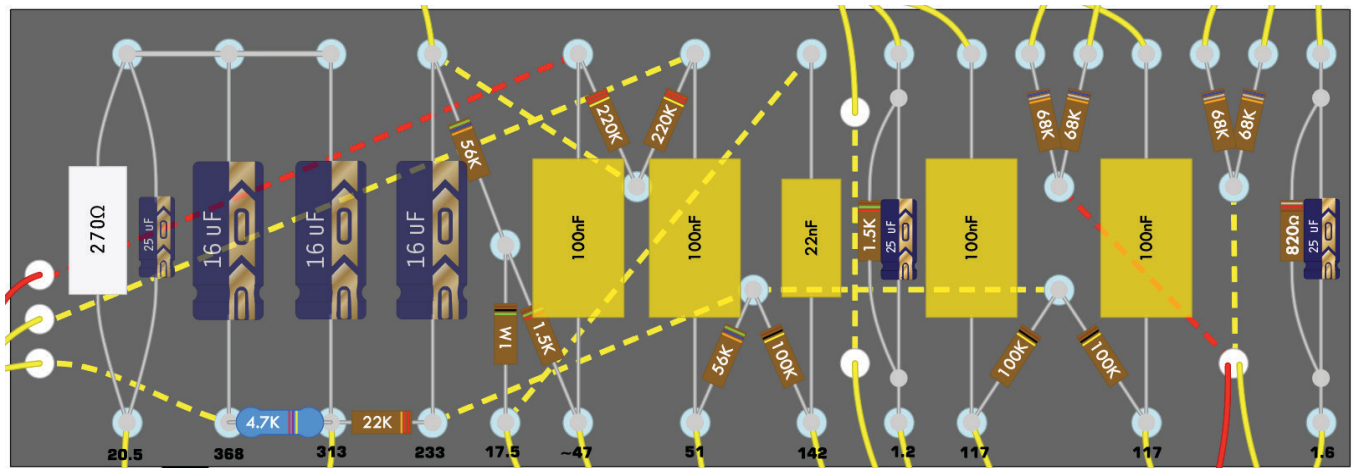


○ **Once jumper wires are in place**, follow wiring diagram to create leads where necessary. These will be the wires that go out from the component board to other components in the circuit. Insert these leads down through the front of the board and bend around back to secure.

**PRO TIP:** Use the included Wiring Diagram to approximate lead lengths

○ **Once all components, jumpers, and leads** are in place, start at one end of the board and begin soldering every eyelet hole.

○ **Make Sure** you don't have any bad or "cold" solder joints by lightly pulling each wire after solder has set.

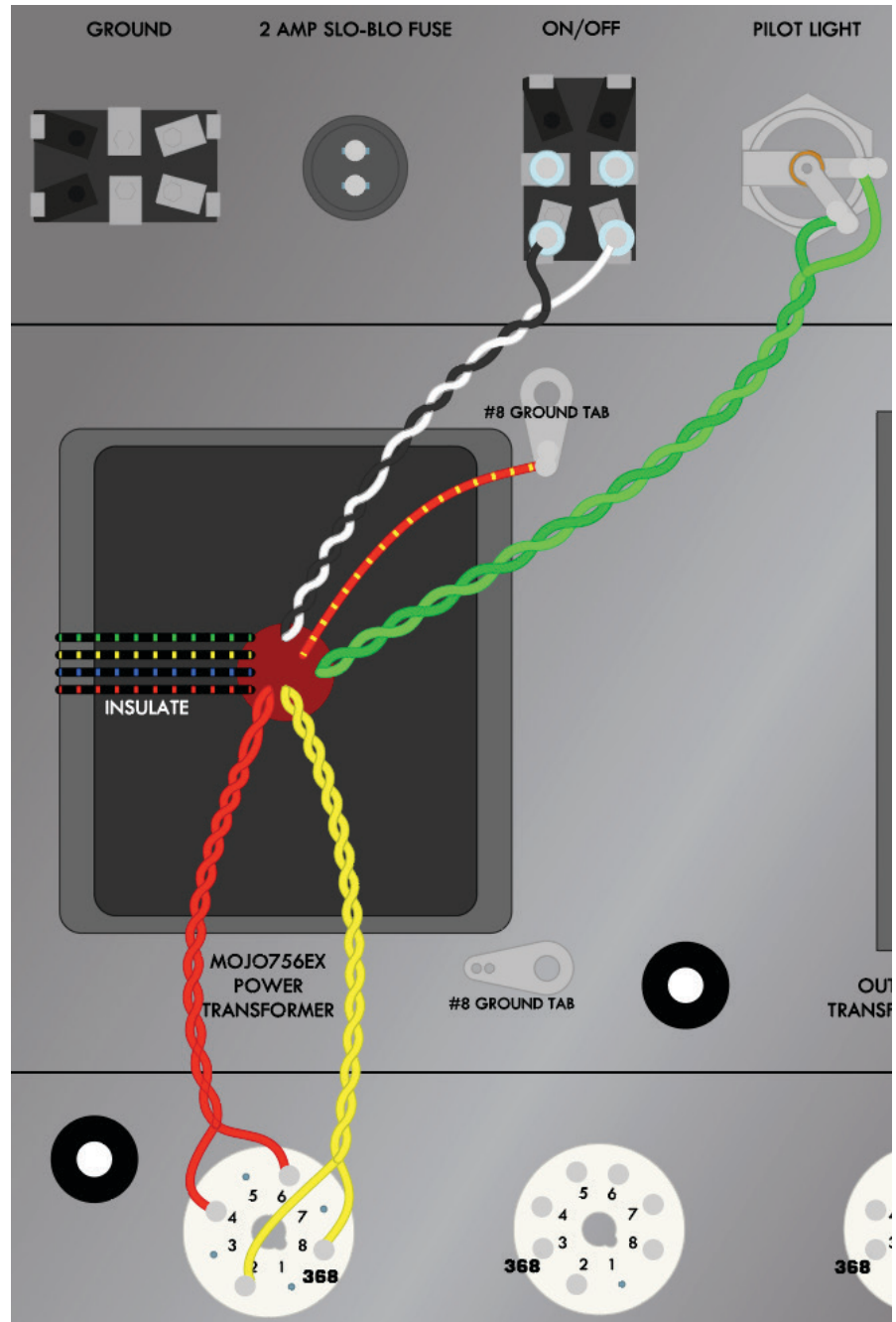




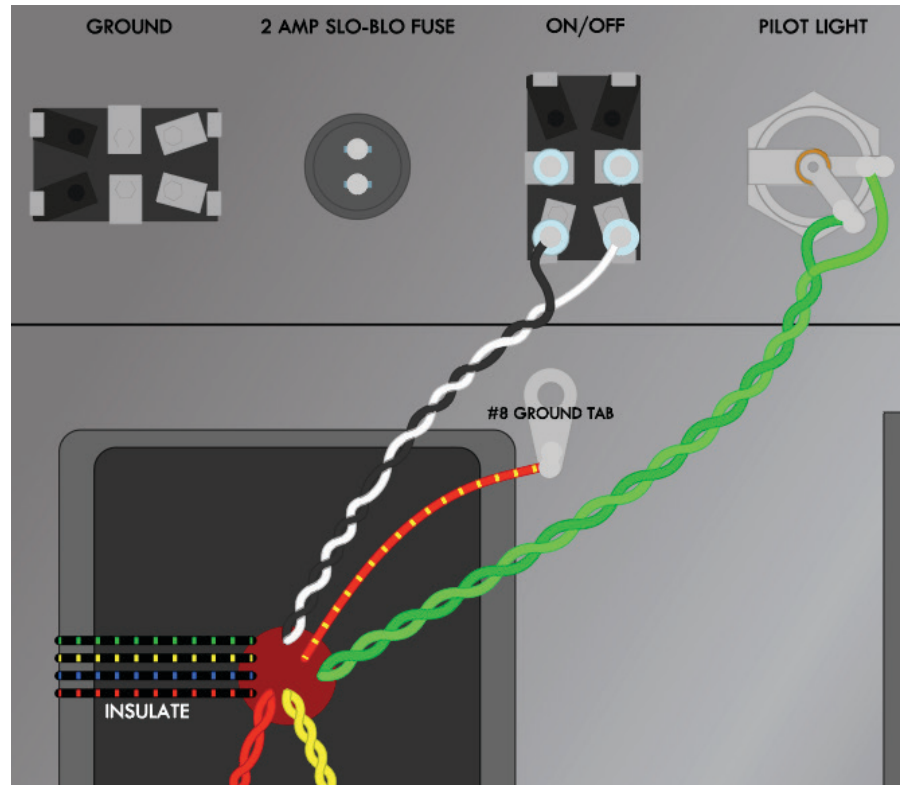
## TRANSFORMER WIRING

## POWER TRANSFORMER

- **Twist all matching pairs of wires** coming out of the power transformer.
- **Measure length needed for each wire**, allow yourself extra lead and cut to length. This will eliminate excess wire and free up space in your chassis — apply this principle to all leads.
- **Prepare the two Red wires** from the power transformer (HV secondary). Solder one wire to pin 4 and the other to pin 6 of the rectifier tube socket, the octal socket that is closest to the power transformer.  
NOTE: These wires carry AC voltage, so either wire can go to either pin 4 or 6.
- **Prepare the Red / Yellow wire** and connect it to the ground lug closest to the front of the chassis.
- **Prepare the two Yellow wires** from the power transformer (5v rectifier filament). Connect these two wires to pins 8 and 2 (top opening of pins) of the rectifier tube socket. Solder pin 2 but don't solder pin 8 yet.
- **Prepare the 2 Green wires** from the power transformer (6.3v tube filament) and connect one to each of the lugs on the indicator light.
- **Determine which Primary AC voltage** (AC voltage coming from the wall socket) you will need. The power transformer included with the kit has taps for both USA and export voltages. **White** - 120V (USA), **Black / Blue** - 100V, **Black / Yellow** - 220V, **Black / Green** - 230V, **Black / Red** - 240V.
- **Prepare the AC Voltage wire (120v White Wire)** for your application, connect it to the lower right terminal of the power switch.
- **For the remaining primary voltage wires**, clip the ends, apply a piece of heat shrink to each end, then neatly secure them in between the side of the chassis and the power transformer.
- **Prepare the Black wire** coming from the power transformer and connect it to the ring terminal of the fuse holder.

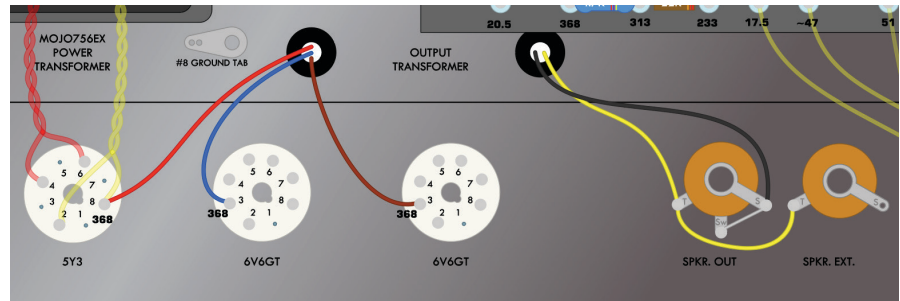


- **Connect the Black wire** to the bottom left on the power switch.
- **The White wire** from the transformer will go to the bottom right of the power switch.
- **Double check your wiring.**



#### OUTPUT TRANSFORMER

- **The primary is the Red, Blue and Brown wires.** The secondary is the **Black** and **Yellow** wires.
- **Twist together the Blue and Brown wires** from the output transformer together. Connect the **Blue** wire to pin 3 of the octal socket closest to the rectifier tube socket. Connect the **Brown** wire to pin 3 of the octal tube socket closest to the speaker jacks.
- **Connect the Red wire** to pin 8 of the rectifier tube socket.
- **Connect a small jumper wire** from the tip lug of the J12A speaker jack to the tip lug of the J11 speaker jack.
- **Twist together the Black and Yellow wires** from the out put transformer. Connect the **Black** wire to the ground lug of the J12A speaker jack. Connect the **Yellow** wire to the tip lug of the J12A speaker jack. (**Yellow** - 4 Ohm).
- **Double check your wiring** and begin soldering all connections in this section.

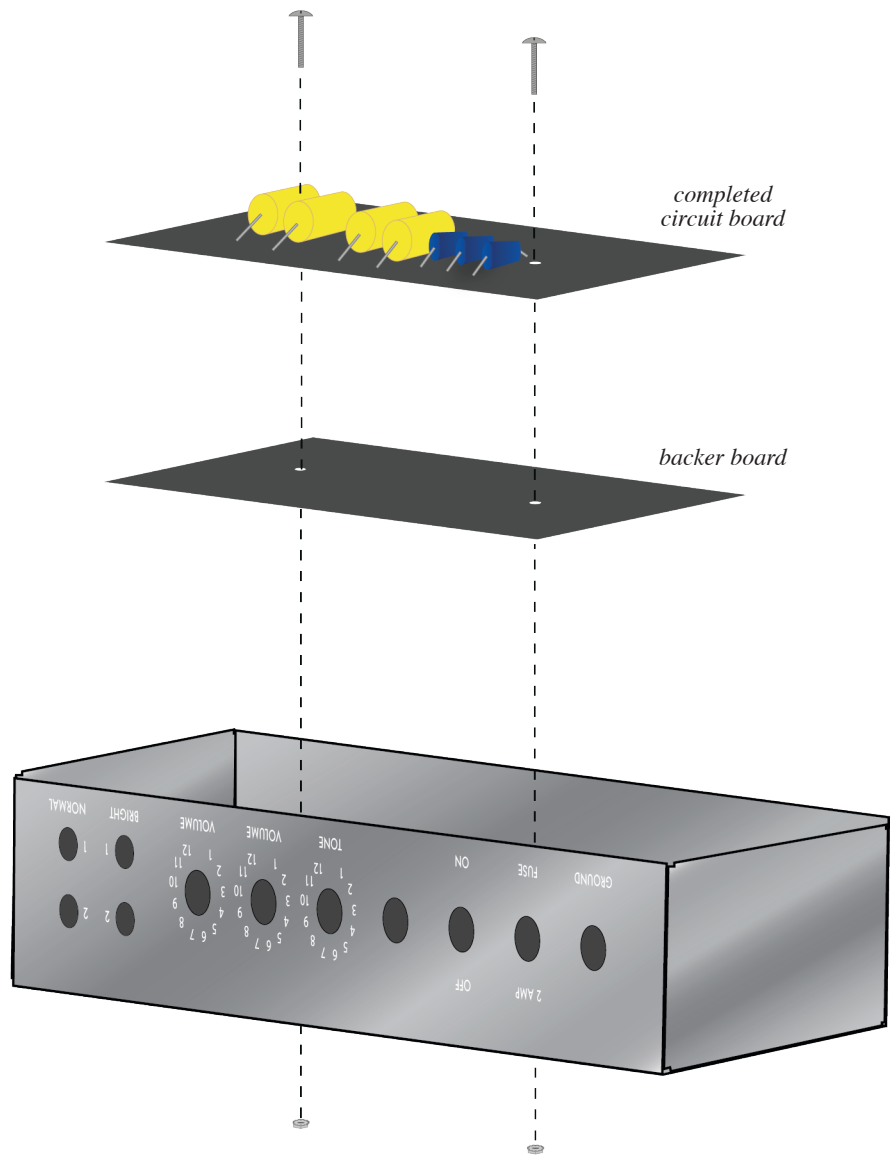




## SECTION 10:

# INSTALLING CIRCUIT BOARD

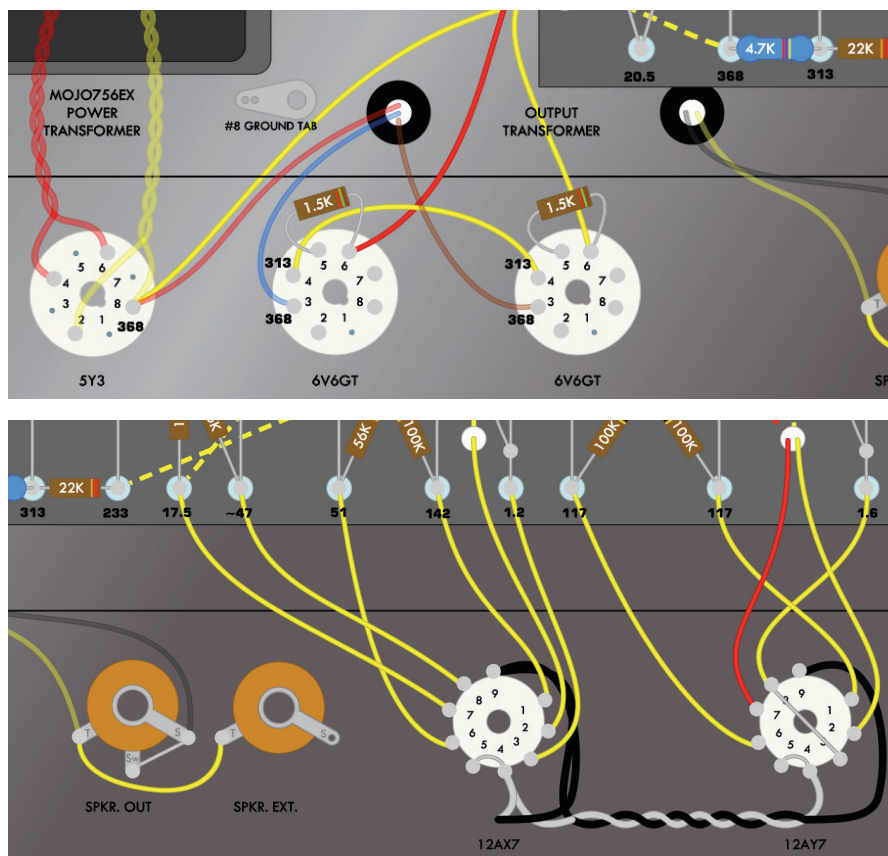
- **Locate** the two small fiber board mounting holes drilled into the chassis.
- **Tilt the chassis on it's side** and insert the 6-32 screws from the top of the chassis through to the outside.
- **Holding the screws in place**, insert the backboard into the chassis, and push the mounting holes down over the screws.
- **Repeat** with main component board.
- **Use the 6-32 keps nuts** and hand tighten screws. Once in place, fasten down the screws and nuts using a screwdriver and adjustable wrench.



## WIRING THE SOCKETS, POTS, JACKS & POWER CORD

- **On the back of both power tube sockets**, connect a 1.5K 1/2 watt resistor between pin 5 and pin 6.

- **Follow the wiring diagram** and begin wiring the tubes sockets starting from the power tubes and work your way across the chassis towards the preamp tubes. Note that there is a jumper between pins 3 and 8 on the preamp tube closest to the input jacks.

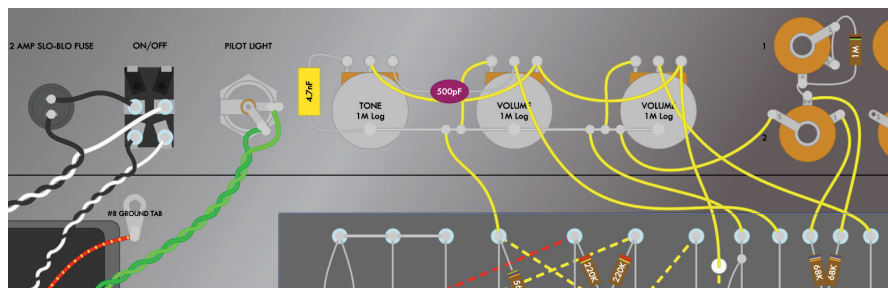


- **Prepare the bus wire** that will mount across the back of all the pots. Start from the “TONE” control on the left side and solder the wire on the back of each pot ending on the ground lug of the bottom left input jack. This will provide a place to run to ground since the pots are all grounded to the chassis.

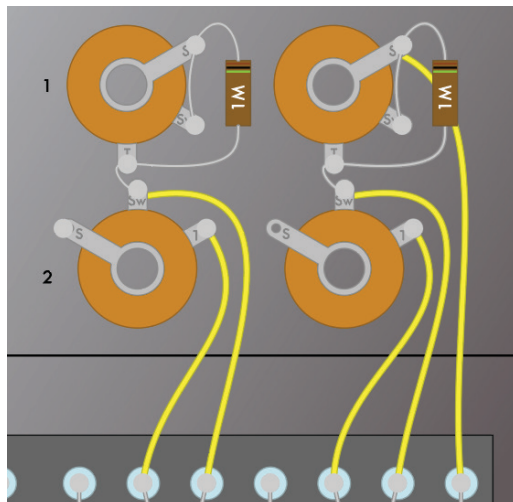
- **Follow the wiring diagram** and begin wiring the pots on the front of the chassis. Start from the left “TONE” control and work your way across the chassis towards the input jacks.

- **Prepare the three Green wires** from the board. Follow the wiring diagram and connect them to the grounding points.

- **Prepare two Green wires** and connect from the empty terminals on each “VOLUME” pot and connect to the ground buss wire.



- **Install the input jacks.** Follow the wiring diagram for the correct orientation.
- **Install a  $1M\Omega$  resistor** on one of the two sets of input jacks. Connect the second jack(s) with a jumper.
- **Connect the Yellow wires** to the input jacks.
- **Connect the Green wire** on the right to one of the ground lugs on the input jack on the top right.



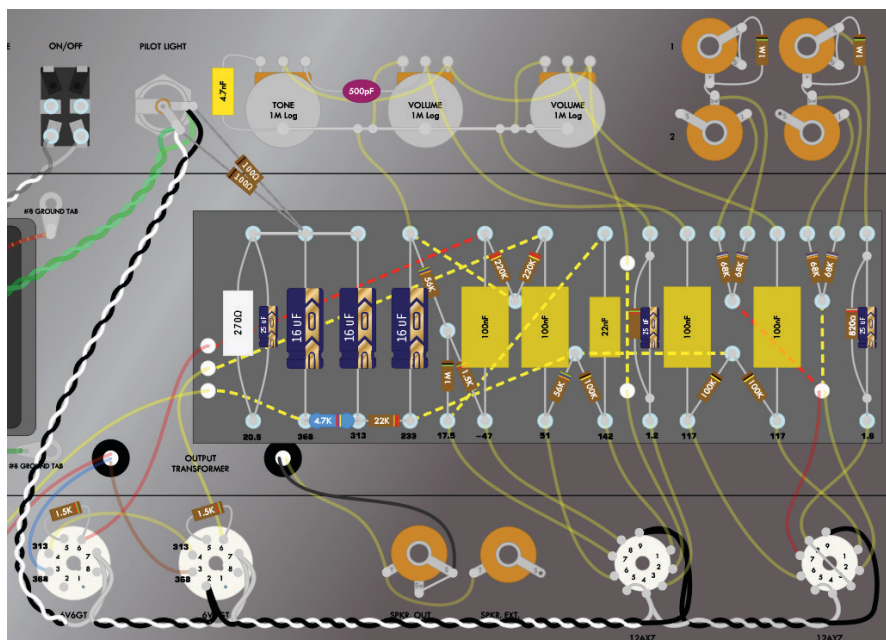
## WIRING THE HEATER FILAMENTS

- **Connect one end of the  $100\Omega$  resistors** to each lug of the indicator light. Make sure that either lead that is connected to the indicator light does NOT touch the other or the bracket that holds the assembly to the chassis. Connect the other end of both resistors to the top left eyelet on the fiberboard.
- **Twist tightly together** a length of about 5' of **Black wire** and **White** 20ga. pre-tinned wire to start wiring the tube filaments. Starting with the Indicator light, connect one wire to one terminal and the other wire to the other terminal. From there, connect the wire to pin 2 of the power tube closest to the rectifier tube. Connect the other wire to pin 7 on the same power tube socket.
- **Connect one wire to each lug** of the indicator light. Connect the other end of the wires to pins 2 and 7 of the power tube socket closest to the rectifier tube socket.

**PRO TIP:** Make sure the power tube filaments are “in phase”. This means that the filament wires (black and white twisted wires running between the power tubes sockets) must connect to the corresponding pins between the sockets. Pin 2 to pin 2, Pin 7 to pin 7. Preamp tubes do not have to be in phase.

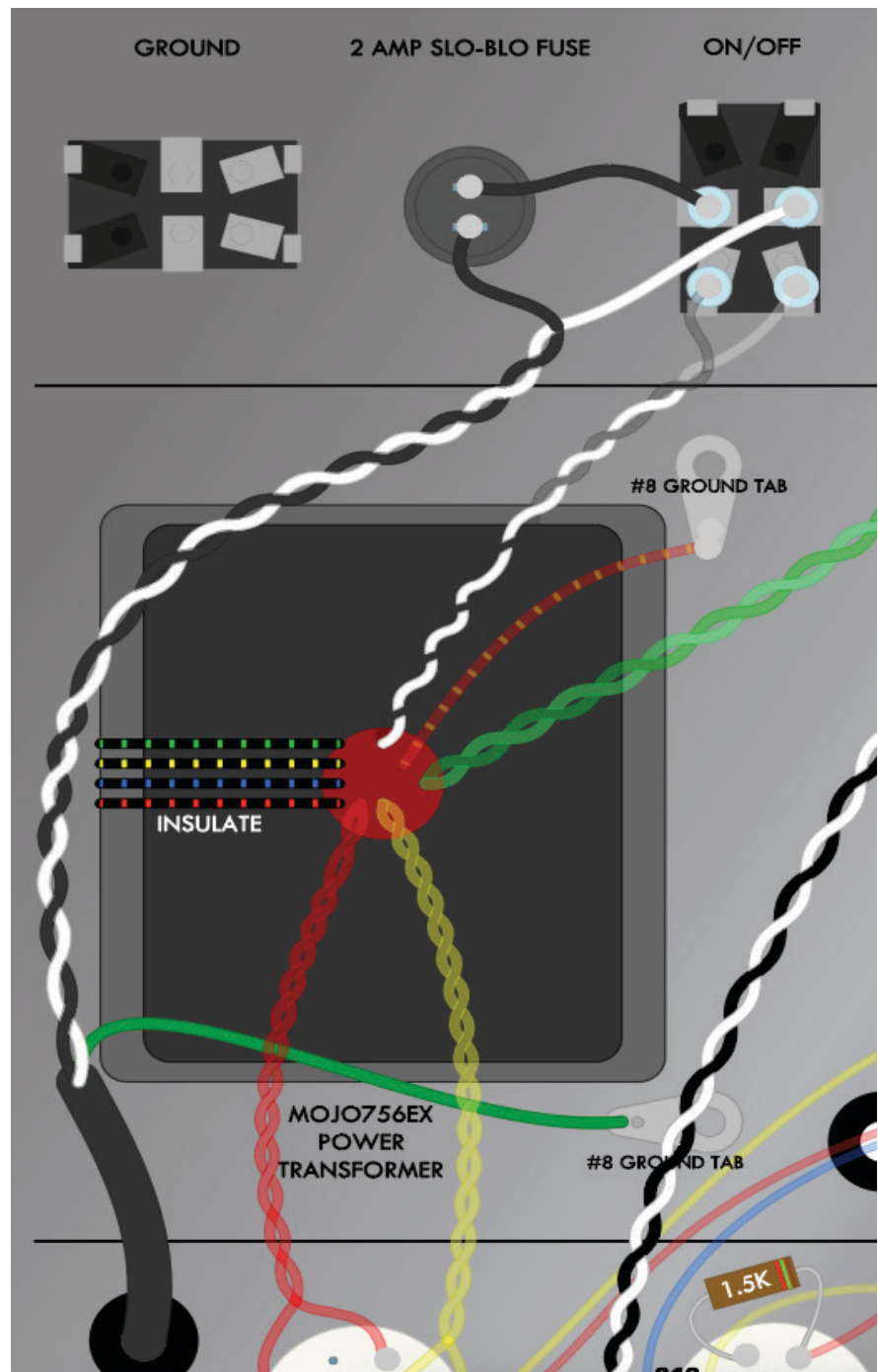
- **Follow the Wiring Diagram** and begin wiring the heater filaments between the tube sockets starting from the far left power tube and working your way across to the far right pre-amp tube.

**PRO TIP:** Since there is a jumper wire connected to the 5 pin of each pre-amp tube socket, you can achieve the jumper by stripping the wire running to the 4 pin back further, running it through to the 5 pin.





- **Strip about 5"** of the outer insulation of the power cord.
- **Insert stripped wires** through the hole in the bottom left corner of the chassis next to the rectifier tube.
- **Use the Black strain relief** to clamp around the power cord about 2" before the portion that was stripped. Compress the strain relief with an adjustable wrench or needle nose pliers and carefully insert it into the chassis until it locks in place.
- **The Black wire from the cord** will connect to the ring of the fuse holder. The white wire from the cord will connect to the right, upper part of the power switch.
- **Prepare the ~~White~~ wire** in the power cord and connect it to the right lug on the power switch.
- **Prepare the Green wire** in the power cord and connect it to the ground lug next to the power transformer.
- **Prepare a length of Black wire** and connect one end to the top lug of the fuse holder and the other end to the right lug on the power switch.

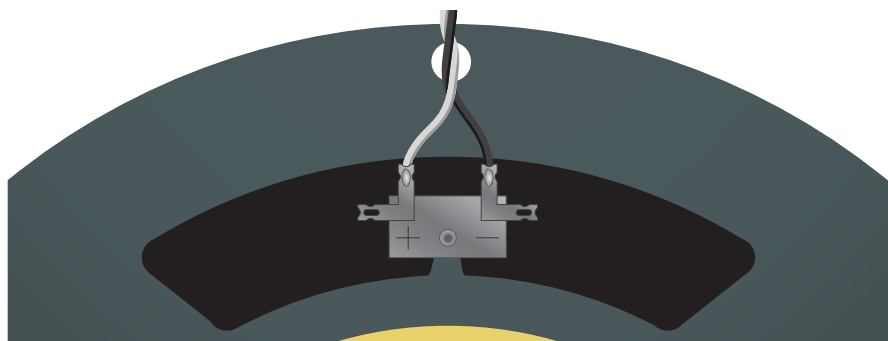
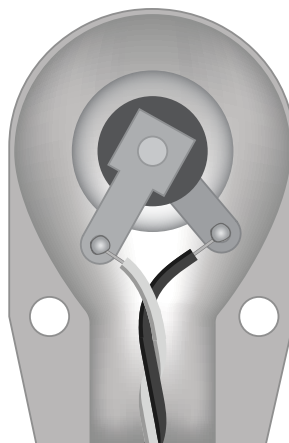


SECTION 12:

## SPEAKER WIRING & INSTALLATION

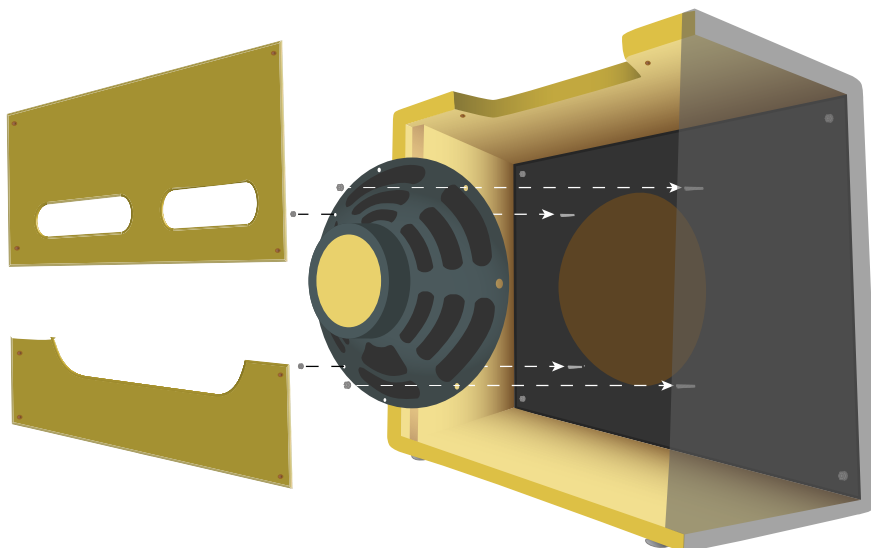
### SPEAKER WIRING

- **Twist the two 15" lengths of Black and White** 18 gauge stranded wire together.
- **Unscrew** the back of the 1/4" right angle plug.
- **Prepare the wires** and solder them to the plug, **White** to center and **Black** to shield. Reinstall the back.
- **On the other end** of the wiring harness, prepare the wires and make a "hook" with a pair of needle nose pliers.
- **Insert the White wire "hook"** into the positive (+) terminal on the back of the speaker. Use the needle nose pliers to carefully crimp the "hook" on the terminal, forming a mechanical connection. Then solder the wire to the terminal. Repeat the same process with the **Black** wire on the negative (-) terminal.



### SPEAKER INSTALLATION

- **Remove the upper and lower back panel** of the cabinet.
- **Remove the four keps nuts** from the speaker studs on the baffle.
- **With the cabinet laying face down**, line up the mounting holes on the speaker with the studs on the baffle and carefully install the speaker onto all four studs at the same time.
- **Finger tighten** the mounting speaker screws starting with the top left screw, tighten with a screwdriver, then tighten the screw diagonally from it. Then tighten the remaining screws in the same way.



## INITIAL CHASSIS TESTING

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- **Ensure all solder joints** and connections are good.
- **Physically inspect every tube socket** closely, making sure there are not any extra wires touching other pins.
- **Look and listen for loose hardware** by shaking chassis.
- **Ensure chassis is free from debris** before plugging in. Check for pinched or burnt wire insulation.
- **Adjust lead dress** so it is easy to see components.
- **Power amp on** without the tubes installed.
- **Using a multimeter** set to AC voltage, Check the power transformer secondary AC voltages (at tube socket for filaments). This will be pins 4, 5 and 9 on the preamp tubes and pins 2 and 7 on the 6V6. The voltage here should read high at around 7.5V. If the reading is 0V, shut the power off immediately and look for a short in the heater filament wiring.
- **Turn amp off and install the tubes.** Make sure when installing the tubes that you line up the guide pin correctly. Plug the speaker into the speaker jack that is closest to the power tubes.
- **Turn amp on** and allow it to warm up (approximately 10 seconds). Watch for any kind of arcing or smoke from any component or transformer. If you see anything, shut down the amp immediately. Disconnect the amplifier from wall socket, check voltages on the filter capacitors (DC voltage), make sure they are drained, and then recheck your wiring.
- **Set your multimeter** to its highest DC Voltage setting. Attach the ground / common probe to the metal chassis.
- **With one hand**, take the positive (**Red**) probe and carefully measure the voltage on pin 8 on the rectifier tube socket and compare it to the voltage on the wiring diagram. Then measure the voltages at the rest of the test points on the wiring diagram.
- **Check the voltage** on pin 5 of each 6V6 tube. Ensure the voltage reading is near 0V +/- 50mV to avoid “red-plating” of the tubes.

**PRO TIP:** Red plating occurs when too much current is applied to the plate (anode) of a vacuum tube. It will overheat and glow cherry red. Turn the power off immediately if this happens.

○ **Let the amp idle** on for half an hour or so for the chassis to be warm and do the bump test. A bump test is exactly what it means. Use a non conductive tool, such as a wooden handle of hammer or plastic handle of a screw driver, to hit the edge of the chassis or pick your amp up about an inch and drop it. Don't worry it won't harm your amp. This helps you test for bad solder joints and any loose hardware as well as lets you know if there is a physical problem with one of your tubes.

**CAUTION:** If you do not have voltages at these points, power down the amplifier, allow the capacitors to drain, DO NOT short them to ground as this can damage the capacitors or cause them to explode. Test with your multimeter to make sure the voltages are below 10V DC before working on the amp.



## CHASSIS INSTALLATION

○ **Install the 2 chassis mount screws** into mount holes on top of cab. Turning the cabinet upside down may make it easier for chassis installation.

**PRO TIP:** Be mindful of tweed and tolex when installing. Use painter's tape if you need to at pinch points for the cab, as it can protect from tearing or lifting up the tweed covering.

○ **Make sure** you do not pinch any wires between the chassis screws/nuts, chassis and cabinet. Do not over-tighten the chassis screws as it may deform and weaken the cabinet.

○ **Place the chassis into the cabinet**, lining up holes with mount screws.

○ **Install and hand tighten the keps nuts** for the chassis screws. Do not tighten these two screws yet. Leave them somewhat loose for chassis alignment.

○ **Hold the upper back panel in place** and slide the chassis back so it is flush against the back panel.

○ **Remove the back panel and tighten down** the two chassis mount screws.

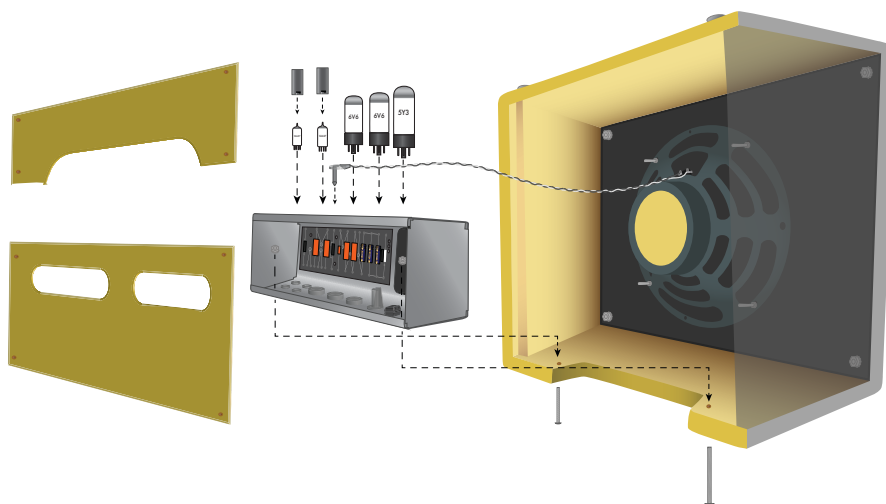
○ **Check chassis alignment** with the back panel in place, adjust as necessary.

○ **Plug speaker into speaker jack** that is closest to the power tubes.

○ **Install the cord strain relief** to the side of the cabinet using #6 screw.

○ **Install tubes and tube shields.**

○ **Install the upper and lower back panels.** Do not over-tighten the screws.



## SOUND TEST

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- **Turn on the amp** and let it warm up.
- **After warm-up**, ensure the tubes are not “red plating.”
- **Rotate all controls fully** and listen for noise. It is normal to have some noise at high volume levels.
- **Plug in an instrument cable** and listen for any crackle, pops, strange oscillations or feedback.
- **Leave on for a while** so the tubes and components can “burn in” - (not literally)
- **ROCK OUT!!!**

**CONGRATULATIONS!!** You have just built your very own Tweed Deluxe. There is only one on the planet that is like yours. We hope you have enjoyed this experience and gained knowledge to help you become more confident to build many more amps and spread your knowledge.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

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Depending on the issue you have, you will need to diagnose which part of the circuit is faulty. Try to work the problem analytically, you can make problems worse or create new ones by doing unnecessary repairs. 99% of the time it is simple, a bad solder joint, no solder on joint, capacitor in backwards, etc.. Here are a few resources we suggest.

### RESOURCE WEBSITES

- **www.ampwares.com**  
The best resource with the most extensive info on most vintage amps.
- **rob-robinette.com**  
The non-electronic tech's guide to understanding the classic 5E3 tube amplifier and how it works.
- **TDPRI.com**  
Telecaster discussion page reissue - various builders are on this forum and a wealth of info for history and help.

### RESOURCE LITERATURE

- **Tube Guitar Amplifier Essentials and All About Vacuum Tube Guitar Amplifiers**  
*by Gerald Weber*  
Truly must read books by Gerald Weber for any amp tech. You can purchase these at Mojotone.com.
- **The Tube Amp Book**  
*By Aspen Pitman.*  
A great resource for schematics and basic tube info. Comes with DVD that has over 800 schematics of vintage tube amp technology.
- **RCA Tube Receiving Manual**  
This is one of the books that really started the guitar amp craze. In the back of the book, there are many drawings that will look familiar to you. Leo Fender used this very book to develop his first amps. These are out of print, but you can find them on Ebay and Amazon.

## THE **mojo** TONE WORKBENCH

WORKBENCH TESTED. AMP PRO APPROVED.

Years of experience and endless passion have driven our team at Mojotone to create the quality products that we offer. Now you can use the tools that we do in your search for perfect tone.



## MOJOTONE AMPLIFIER CHASSIS STAND

Using unconventional means to work on your amplifier chassis can be a real pain, and cause unwanted frustration. We here at Mojotone decided we've had enough and created our take on the bench-top repair stand. The final outcome is the item listed above, the Mojotone Amplifier Chassis Stand. Made from 13 ply 3/4" Baltic Birch and completely adjustable, this repair stand will make you wonder how you ever got along without it.

SKU # 616A5951



## MOJOTONE SYG A830L DIGITAL MULTIMETER

9V battery is included and pre-installed.

Parameters for Transistors and Continuity:

DC Voltage: 200mV/2V/20V/200V/600V

AC Voltage: 200mV/2V/20V/200V/600V

DC Current: 200uA/2mA/20mA/200mA/2A/10A

Resistance: 200/2K/20K/200K/2M/20M Ohm

SKU # 4152015



## WELLER WSA350 BENCH TOP SMOKE ABSORBER

Weller WSA350 120v bench top smoke absorber removes flux fumes from your soldering workbench. Great for workspaces using more active fluxes used with lead-free solder. The fumes are absorbed by the replaceable carbon-activated filter. The stand allows the smoke absorber to be adjusted to varying angles and the fan is quiet and will not add significant noise to the workspace.

SKU # N4T0L107



## TUBE AMP DOCTOR TUBE BIAS MASTER

Measures the current of 4x any standard base octal power tubes (6L6, EL34, 6550, etc).

Measures EL84 current with optional noval probe set.

SKU # 4152000



## MOJOTONE PICKUP WINDING MACHINE

The most versatile, compact and heavy duty pickup winder available featuring 24DC geared motor; dual H bridge motor driver; uController controlled speed, direction and turns; free mode for manual override; 10 programmable banks; approximately 1800 RPM max speed; magnet gauss sensor; optical counter; and made in the USA.

SKU # R3PUW401

