



# VTM<sup>®</sup> Preamp Pedal

## VTM Preamp

- TransTube recreation of the legendary Peavey VTM 60/120 preamp circuit (circa 1987) in a pedal
- **Standard 9V supply (#30908180) or 9V battery (#00050130)**
- Hard Bypass switch with anti-click circuit
- Pre and Post Gain controls
- 8-position DIP switch for Custom Response Modifications
- Three-band passive EQ
- Tested and formally approved for worldwide EMC and FCC compliance by an independent laboratory



### **(1) PRE GAIN**

This controls the input volume level of the preamp.

### **(2) POST GAIN**

This controls the overall volume level of the preamp.

### **(3) LOW, MID and HIGH EQ CONTROLS**

Passive EQ controls that regulate the LOW, MID, and HIGH frequencies respectively.

### **(4) DIP Switches (Response Modification)**

The “secret sauce” of the original VTM sound, these 8-position dip switches allow you to dial in your perfect gain response.

#### **ALL SWITCHES IN “OFF” POSITION**

This position yields a vintage “British-style” tube amp response which can be somewhat distorted (depending on Pre/Post Gain adjustment), but it is particularly nice for slightly distorted, punchy, yet distinct guitar sounds.

#### **GAIN #1**

Activating this switch adds an additional stage of tube gain and increases the VTM’s capacity to overload at low volumes. This additional gain increases the harmonic content of the sound and is an excellent choice for the guitarist looking for a crisp sound with an intermediate amount of distortion which falls between “vintage” and “full-tilt crunch”.

#### **GAIN #2**

Activating this switch opens the extra tube gain stage all the way to its voltage limits, and, as that statement indicates, maximum TransTube preamp distortion is obtained. This position yields the sound which lucky owners of custom hot-rodged tube amps have had, but owners of stock, out-of-the-box amps have previously heard only on hit records! Tremendous sustain and controllable harmonics at a level many players think impossible are immediately available. Excellent for today’s hottest metal stylization.

#### **COMP**

This switch activates a carefully integrated compression circuit. (This is one of the major “secrets” of the elite amp modifiers.) This circuit adds a tremendous amount of “smoothness” to the sound and further enhances sustain, without sacrificing bite or crunch. This circuit is the key to an incredibly liquid, warm tone that still screams. Full power chords ring clear and fat, single notes sing, and it seems the player only need think “feedback” and soaring harmonics cut the air like a hail of bullets.

#### **LOW1**

This circuit, like the remaining four switched circuits, begins the VTM’s ability to contour the overall amp EQ. The Low 1 switch adds a subtle amount of additional low end. It is strictly up to the individual preferences of the user as to the “correct” amount of bottom end that an amp of this type should have. However, it is to some degree dependent upon the guitar and speaker enclosure used. Properly used, this increased bottom can add punch and fullness to the sound. It must be repeated that this is not a “tone switch” in the normal sense of the word, but rather a true “component swap” which is accomplished via the switch.

#### **LOW2**

This circuit, like Low 1, adds additional low end but in a different place than Low 1. (A third low-end voicing is obtained by activating both Low 1 and Low 2.) Again, personal preference will dictate the “proper” low voicing. Please note that even with maximum low end (Low 1 and 2 on), muddiness has been scrupulously avoided.

#### **MID**

This circuit noticeably alters the critical mid-range voicing of the VTM by adding a pronounced mid peak centered in the “throaty” area. The two mid voicings available from the VTM (Mid On/Off) offer the two major variations most often heard in contemporary music. Mid On is somewhat more “punchy” and “percussive”. Mid Off is somewhat more “cutting” and “crisp”.

**HI 1**  
This circuit alters the high voicing of the VTM, and like all of the EQ “mods”, is a matter of personal preference as to which high EQ is “correct”. However, it is somewhat dependent upon the guitar and speaker enclosure used.

**HI 2**  
This control (when used in conjunction with Hi 1) further alters the high-end voicing of the VTM. The proper use of the two Hi controls is dependent upon many factors; however, the added “apparent highs” obtained by activating Hi 1 and Hi 2 are particularly useful in getting a bright sound out of high-output humbucking pickups.

**(5) SWITCH**  
This switch is hard-bypass with anti-click circuitry, ensuring quiet operation.

**(6) IN**  
Input signal from the instrument.

**(7) OUTPUT**  
This provides a signal capable of driving any PA system, instrument amplifier, or signal processor/pedalboard setup. The level of the output signal more or less matches that of the input signal. Output impedance 1 k $\Omega$

**(8) POWER SUPPLY**  
9VDC (NEG TIP) - Provided for the input of a standard 9VDC barrel-type, negative tipped power supply. The 25VDC rails are generated internally by a super high-efficiency inverter circuit.



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Features and specifications subject to change without notice.

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Logo referenced in Directive 2002/96/EC Annex IV  
(OJ/L37/38.13.02.03 and defined in EN 50419: 2005  
The bar is the symbol for marking of new waste and  
is applied only to equipment manufactured after  
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