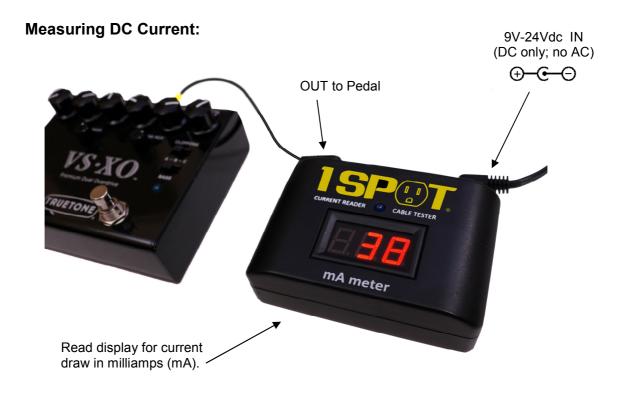


# mA meter

## Instructions



To measure the current draw of your pedal, plug the pedal's power supply to the DC IN jack on the mA Meter. Plug one end of the included short DC cable into the DC OUT jack on the mA Meter, and the other end into your pedal. You can also plug the short DC cable into the daisy-chain cable from a 1 SPOT to measure the total current draw of all your pedals.

## More information about powering guitar pedals:

What are milliamps anyway? They're just like Watts, but it's just another way of talking about power consumption... like how inches and millimeters are two different ways of talking about measurement.

The important thing to remember is that your pedals will only take the amount of power they need. So, if you plug an overdrive pedal that only uses 10mA into a 1 SPOT Pro output with a "500mA" label, it's OK. The pedal will only take what it needs. The "500mA" label is the maximum that output can give... although, with the 1 SPOT Pro, the outputs can actually give even more than they say.





LED on = Good cable; LED off = Bad cable

To test a guitar cable, plug both ends into the ¼" (6.35mm) jacks on the front of the mA Meter. If the blue LED lights up, your cable is good. If the blue LED doesn't light up, your cable is bad. You might also want to move the cable around a little while it is plugged into the mA Meter, to see if the LED goes on and off... that would indicate an intermittent problem.

#### What happens if my pedal draws more than 999mA?

Don't worry, nothing will break. The display will tell you that you're over 999mA, by showing this readout:

Having said that, there are very few DC powered pedals that use more than 999mA. However, if you're measuring the current draw of your whole pedalboard, it might be over 999mA.

# What if I plug in a 9Vac power supply by accident?

Again, nothing will break on the mA Meter, so relax.

The display will show this:



Just make sure you don't plug an AC power supply into a DC pedal, ever. Bad things happen.

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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 to 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.