

M Britt Profiles – D100 Pack

There are two folders in this pack. If your Kemper firmware is pre-7.x, then use the .kipr files. If it is 7.x or higher, use the .krig files.

D100 Pack contains 29 “studio” type profiles. Your KPA must be using 3.0 or later to use these profiles.

The Diaz CD100 is a pretty rare amp that is loosely based on a 100w tweed twin, but with reverb and a host of pull pots for more gain, bright, and mid cut. The handful of guys that use this amp swear by it and I can hear how Warren Haynes' tone is captured with this amp. I don't know if I fully got it, but I did a few profiling sessions to try.

I had one of these amps years ago (~2005) and loved it for my main clean tone. It took pedals well, so I profiled it clean with many of my favorite stomp overdrive pedals. I also opened up the volume and pulled the gain knob for some to let it breathe a little. It is a fat amp with a lot of low end so it may be a little picky about guitars, but hopefully you will find some that work for you.

I recorded the clips with P90 pickups as they seemed to be in between normal single coils and humbuckers.

Possibly Useful Info –

Naming Conventions – When profiling amps, I usually just number them sequentially as I go. I often (but not always) start with lower gain and work up unless the amp is strictly an overdrive amp. Then I'll go back and check it and make any adjustments and profile it again. The numbers don't signify anything except the order that I profiled them. On these packs, I pick my favorite of each gain level and include those, but keep the number of the profile for my reference. I also try to note if and which pedals are profiled in front of the amp in the comments section of the amp tags. The “+” usually means more gain or a boost switch, and “B” is usually Bright input or switch. The first number after the rig name is usually the profiling session and the second is the profile number. If I do a substantial tweaking to a profile, I often save it as a suffix to the original number, like 2 5 1 (meaning the 2nd profile session, 5th profile's 1st edit) and so on. That way I can always refer back to the original to see if it was actually an improvement.

Speakers and mics – I usually like to profile amps using the same speaker cab and mic setup. While some amps might benefit from using their built-in speakers/cabs, I find that I get the best and most-usable results from this setup. The 3rd Power speaker cabs I use have diagonal baffles inside which create non-parallel walls in the speaker box to reduce standing waves and resonant frequencies so that they are relatively even and don't impart as much of a “tone” to the profiles like standard cabs do. This lets the sound of the amp come out and not so much the sound of the cabinet. My Classic Lead 80 is an even, smooth speaker with tight bottom that doesn't impart too much speaker character onto the profile. There are some exceptions to this setup but they will be noted in the tags. The combination of a Shure SM57 and a ribbon mic (usually a Cascade Fathead II) gives a blend that sounds closest to what I hear standing in front of the amp. Having a consistent speaker/mic combination also helps when switching profiles/rigs in a live situation.

Tweaking – **Feel free to tweak these profiles to fit what you want to hear just as you would a traditional amp.** I strive to keep my EQ section as flat as possible so it gives the user plenty of room to adjust as necessary. **I find the Definition control extremely useful in dialing in profiles as it**

can sweep the focus of the overall eq without having to grab the eq knobs. I often start there. If you find the profile "dull", start by turning up the Definition. If you find it harsh, try turning the Definition down til it smooths out. The Power Sagging, Compressor, Clarity control and the speaker Character control can all be helpful as well. Some profiles may require more tweaking than others in getting "your" sound out them.