

With reference to the Lincoln Service Manual, the drawing numbers (#1207, #1264, #1286) are 'earlier' than those in Concert Service Manual (#1523-1526). Other Selmer drawings with dates are: Dwg 1170 dated 9/1953; and Dwg 1660 has date 31/10/1957. That dates the Lincoln 'design' as circa 1954. Octal valves (apart from the single noval pentode) is consistent with that date.

Noticeable differences between the Lincoln and Concert models are the oscillators, simpler registrations, single Manual and only 13 bass pedals.

The service manual identifies the Lincoln model, and a Theatre model, but with almost no circuit differences. The Lincoln only has one Manual of 60 notes from C1 to B5, covering 5 octaves with A3 tuned to 440Hz, and all other notes tuned from there. One triode from a B65 dual triode is used in a Colpitts oscillator that generates 2 adjacent notes by connecting tuning inductors, but the lower frequency note cannot be generated concurrently. Fifteen B65 tubes provide the 60 note Manual tones. A vibrato bus signal is used to modulate the cathode voltage of all oscillator triodes. Each key has three contacts that allow notes from 3 octaves to be selected by the 4', 8' and 16' tabs.

The Lincoln has 13 bass pedals (possibly from C-1 to C1), with each note using tuning inductor in a similar colpitts oscillator, with only the highest selected note playing. The Tab Box mixes the bass pedal and Manual notes using tabs for different registrations, and passes the resulting signal to a Z729 pentode preamplifier, then via the swell pedal to the main amplifier. The amplifier using output signal feedback to an L63 triode and then an L63 see-saw self-balancing phase inverter with local feedback on the input triode. An un-bypassed cathode bias KT66 push-pull output stage uses screen and anode stoppers and a T13 output transformer.

The Concert uses 12 settable oscillators (rather than $60+13=73$), which dramatically reduces the inductor count, tuning effort and robustness, and the oscillator HT supply is regulated. The Concert oscillators are always on, whereas the Lincoln oscillators are keyed on and so have attack and decay characteristics. The Concert vibrato is a frequency shift modulation, whereas the Lincoln appears to use mainly tremolo type modulation.







