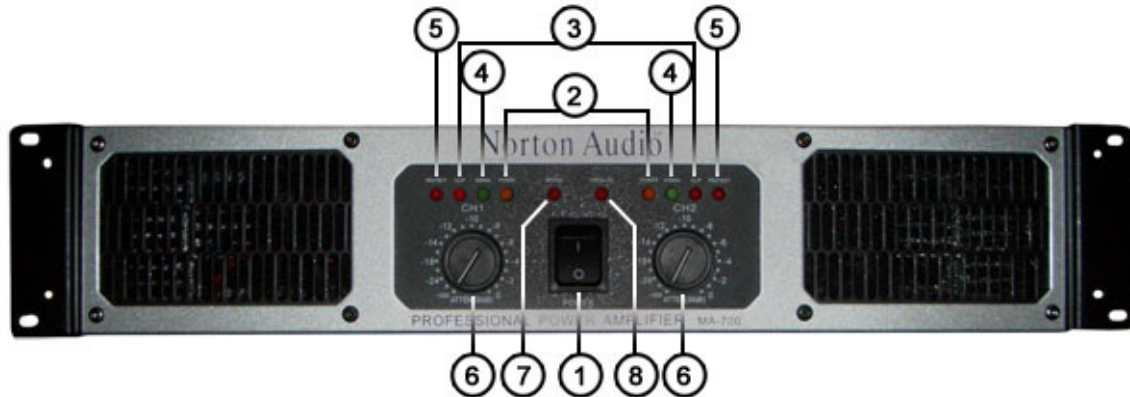


## FRONT & REAR CONNECTIONS (2U)



### FRONT PANEL

#### **1. POWER SWITCH**

To turn the unit ON or OFF, press the upper or lower portion of this button. Before turning on the amplifier, check all connections and turn down the level controls. A momentary muting is normal when turning the amplifier on or off.

(Caution: Always turn on your power amplifier last, after all your other connected equipment, and always turn off your power amplifier before your other connected equipment.)

#### **2. ACTIVE LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate when the power is turned "ON".

#### **3. CLIP LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate if any section of the power amplifier's output are within 3dB of clipping. Occasional blinking if the LEDs are acceptable, but if they remain on more than intermittently you should turn down either the power amplifier's level controls or reduce the output level of the preceding component to avoid audible distortion.

#### **4. SIGNAL LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate to confirm the presence of an input signal greater than 100 mV at that channel of the amplifier.

#### **5. PROTECT LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate if the power amplifier's output connection is shorted, the load impedance is too low. Or if there is an internal malfunction. When either of these LEDs is lit up, turn OFF the power and check the output's connection to verify that it is correct, then turn ON the power again.

#### **6. LEVEL CONTROLS**

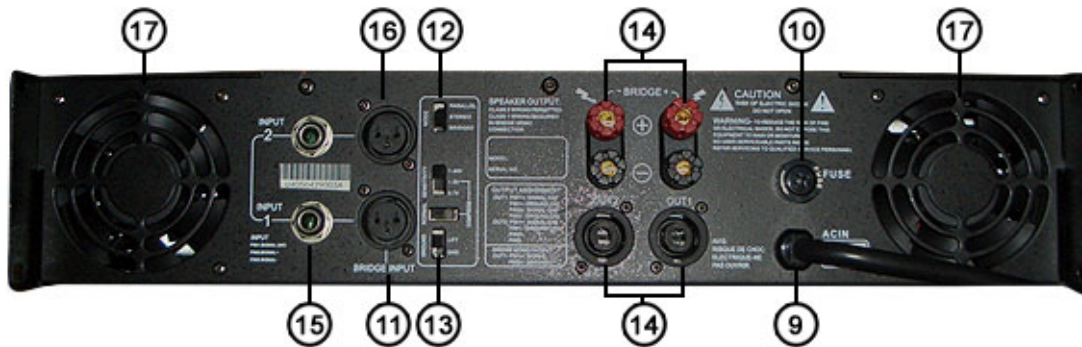
These control the level of signal coming into each channel. The actual voltage attenuation of the amplifier is shown in dB. Turn these controls counterclockwise if the Limit LEDs illuminate steadily (including a too strong input signal).

#### **7. BRIDGE LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate when the MODE is turned "BRIDGE".

#### **8. PARALLEL LED INDICATORS**

These LEDs illuminate when the MODE is turned "PARALLEL".



## **REAR PANEL**

### **9. POWER CONNECTOR**

The cord connector is used to connect the AC power source to your power amplifier. (Caution: Always operate the unit with the AC ground wire connected to the electrical system ground)

### **10. FUSE**

Fuse holders for 5A-20A/250V fuses. If these fuses continuously blow, shut off the unit and have it serviced by qualified service personnel.

### **11. GROUND LIFT SWITCH**

Switch up to disconnect the chassis from ground if necessary to eliminate hum caused by ground loops.

### **12. SENSITIVITY SELECTOR SWITCH**

The amplifiers offer 3 SENSITIVITY of operation: 0.7V 1.0V & 1.44V.

### **13. COMPRESS SELECTOR SWITCH**

The amplifier offer OFF or COMPRESS.

### **14. L/R CHANNEL OUTPUT CONNECTORS**

Connections are as described on the rear panel and in the CONNECTIONS section on page 7 of this manual.

### **15. BALANCED INPUT CONNECTORS (1/4" TRS & XLR)**

These 1/4" (6.3mm) TRS (Tip/Ring/Sleeve) phone jacks and XLR. Connectors are compatible with balanced inputs and are wired as Tip/Pin 3 = (-), Ring/Pin 2 = (+); and Sleeve/Pin 1 = Ground. Since the TRS phone jacks and XLR connectors are internally wired in parallel, you can parallel this unit with another amplifier by using either the LINE1/4" jack or the XLR (depending on which you're using to input your signal) to output the signal to the input connectors of the other amplifier.

The 1/4" TRS phone jacks can also be used for unbalanced inputs. For TRS phone plugs, simply connect the Rings to the Sleeve (ground). For 1/4" TS phone plugs, no change is necessary however signal. Balanced connections are recommended as they are less prone to AC hum. For long cable runs a source output impedance of less than 600 ohms is needed to avoid signal loss. For stereo (two-channel) operation, use the inputs for both CH-1 and CH-2; for parallel or bridged mono operation use only CH-1 input. (See MODE SELECTOR SWITCH below for more explanation.)

## 16. MODE SELECTOR SWITCH

The amplifiers offer 3 modes of operation: PARALLEL, STEREO & BRIDGED. Slide the switch to one of the three positions for you application.

- **PARALLEL (MONO) INPUT** – This mode allows both channels to operate in parallel with the same signal and without requiring a Y-cord, in this mode the inputs for both channels are internally connected, so that you only need to feed a signal into one of the channels. This still allows independent level control of each channel. It also enables easy “daisy-chaining” with other amps by using the other channel of input connectors.

(Note: Do not select this “Parallel” mode when feeding the amplifier with 2 separate signals.)

(Note: Do not use both unbalanced and balanced cables in the same set-up as that can unbalance all the connections when daisy-chaining, resulting in hum)

- **STEREO INPUT** – This is the most common mode generally used, and allow independent control of 2 separate signals such as stereo playback, main and monitor live mixes, and bi-amp operation (highs in one channel and lows in the other).

- **BRIDGED MONO** – This mode combines the power of both channels to drive a single speaker. In this mode the amp produces 4 times the peak power and 3 times the sustained power into a 4 or 8 ohm speaker than each channel can deliver separately in stereo or parallel mode.

(CAUTION: In this mode the amplifier can deliver high power into a speaker. Make sure that the speaker, connectors and wiring can handle this output. Note that for prolonged overdriven outputs into a 4 ohm speaker the mains fuses may blow, so care must be taken not to overload the amplifier in such operation.)

- Connect the input signal to CH-1 input for bridged mono operation.

## 17. VENTILATION HOLES

Hot air exhausts out the front of the amplifier in order to prevent abnormal increase in temperature do not block these holes

The fan speed is varied automatically to maintain the proper internal operation temperature.