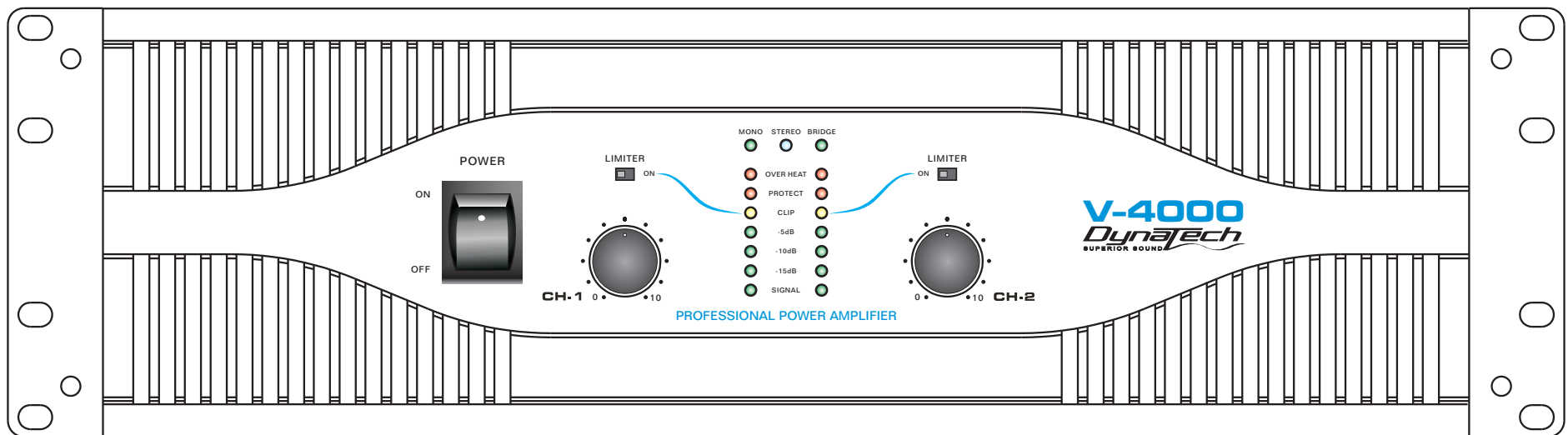




User Instructions



This symbol is intended to alert the user to the presence of non insulated "dangerous voltage" within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



This symbol is intended to alert the user of the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the product.

CAUTION: Risk of the electrical shock - **DO NOT OPEN!**

CAUTION: To reduce the risk of electrical shock, do not remove cover. No user serviceable parts inside. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

WARNING: To prevent electrical shock or fire hazard, do not expose this amplifier to rain or moisture. Before using this amplifier read the user manual for further warnings.



Este símbolo tiene el propósito de alertar al usuario de la presencia de "voltaje peligroso" que no tiene aislamiento dentro de la caja del producto que puede tener una magnitud suficiente como para constituir riesgo de corrientazo.



Este símbolo tiene el propósito de alertar al usuario de la presencia de instrucciones importantes sobre la operación y mantenimiento en la literatura que viene con el producto.

PRECAUCIÓN: Riesgo del choque eléctrico - **NO SE ABRA**

PRECAUCIÓN: Para disminuir el riesgo de choque eléctrico, no quite la cubierta. No hay piezas adentro que el usuario puede reparar. Deje todo mantenimiento a los técnicos cualificados.

ADVERTENCIA: Para prevenir choque eléctrico o riesgo de incendios, no deja expuesto a la lluvia o a la humedad este amplificador. Antes de usar este amplificador, lea las advertencias en la guía de operación.



Ce symbole est utilisé pour indiquer à l'utilisateur la présence à l'intérieur de ce produit de tension non-isolée dangereuse pouvant être d'intensité suffisante pour constituer un risque de choc électrique.



Ce symbole est utilisé pour indiquer à l'utilisateur qu'il trouvera d'importantes instructions importantes sur l'utilisation et l'entretien de l'appareil dans la littérature accompagnant le produit.

ATTENTION: Risque de choc électrique - **NE PAS OUVRIR!**

ATTENTION: Afin de réduire le risque de choc électrique, ne pas enlever le couvercle. Il ne se trouve à l'intérieur aucune pièce pouvant être réparée par l'utilisateur. Confier l'entretien à un personnel qualifié.

AVERTISSEMENT: Afin de prévenir les risques de décharge ou de feu, n'exposez pas cet appareil à la pluie ou à l'humidité. Avant d'utiliser cet amplificateur, lisez les avertissements supplémentaires situés dans le guide.



Dieses Symbol soll den Anwender vor unisolierten gefährlichen Spannungen innerhalb des Gehäuses warnen, die von Ausreichender Stärke sind, um einen elektrischen Schlag verursachen zu können.



Dieses Symbol soll den Benutzer auf wichtige Instruktionen in der Bedienungsanleitung aufmerksam machen, die Handhabung und Wartung des Produkts betreffen.

VORSICHT: Risiko - Elektrischer Schlag! Nicht öffnen!

VORSICHT: Um das Risiko eines elektrischen Schlages zu vermeiden, nicht die Abdeckung entfernen. Es befinden sich keine Teile darin, die vom Anwender repariert werden könnten. Reparaturen nur von qualifizierter Fachpersonal durchführen lassen.

ACHTUNG: Um einen elektrischen Schlag oder Feuergefahr zu vermeiden, sollte dieses Gerät nicht dem Regen oder Feuchtigkeit ausgesetzt werden. Vor Inbetriebnahme unbedingt die Bedienungsanleitung lesen.



CAUTION
Do not open -
risk of electric shock



CAUTION: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT REMOVE THE COVER. THERE ARE NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER ALL SERVICE TO YOUR AUTHORIZED AMERICAN AMX DEALER.



The lightning flash with an arrow triangular symbol is intended to alert the user to the presence of non insulated "dangerous voltage" within the products enclosure, and may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock.



The exclamation point triangular symbol is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the user manual accompanying the amplifier.



FOR OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE AND RELIABILITY DO NOT PRESENT THE AMPLIFIER WITH A SPEAKER LOAD OF LESS THAN 2 OHMS OR ANY COMBINATION OF SPEAKERS THAT TOGETHER ARE LESS THAN 2 OHMS!

USING ONE SPEAKER, IT MUST BE RATED AT 4 OR MORE OHMS.

USING TWO SPEAKERS, THEY MUST RATED EACH AT 4 OR MORE OHMS.

USING THREE SPEAKERS, THEY MUST BE RATED EACH AT 8 OR MORE OHMS.



POUR ASSURER LA FIABILITE ET OBTENIR UNE PERFORMANCE OPTIMALE, NESOUMETTE JAMAIS L'AMPLIFICATEUR A UNE CHARGE D'IMPEDANCE TOTALE INFERIEURE A 2 OHMS, NI AVEC UN H.P. NI EN COMBINAISON DES H.P.

AVEC UN H.P., IL FAUT UNE CHARGE D'IMPEDANCE MINIMUM DE 2 OHMS.

AVEC DEUX H.P., FAUT POUR CHAOUN UNE CHARGE D'IMPEDANCE MINIMUM DE 4 OHMS.

AVEC TROIS H.P., FAUT POUR CHAOUN UNE CHARGE D'IMPEDANCE MINIMUM DE 8 OHMS.

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Important Precautions

- To reduce the risk of electrical shock or fire, do not expose this unit to rain or moisture.
- Do not spill water or other liquids into or on to your unit.
- Do not attempt to operate this unit if the power cord has been frayed or broken.
- Do not attempt to remove or break off the ground prong from the electrical cord. This prong is used to reduce the risk of electrical shock and fire in case of an internal short.
- Disconnect main power before making any type of connection
- Do not remove the cover under any conditions. There are no user serviceable parts inside.
- Never plug this unit in to a dimmer pack.
- Always be sure to mount this unit in an area that will allow proper ventilation. Allow about 6" (15cm) between this device and a wall.
- Do not attempt to operate this unit, if it becomes damaged.
- This unit is intended for indoor use only, use of this product outdoors voids all warranties.
- During long periods of non-use, disconnect the unit's main power.
- Always mount this unit in a safe and stable manner.
- Power cords should be routed so they are not likely to be walked on, pinched by items placed upon or against them.
- Cleaning -The outside of the unit should be wipe down with a soft cloth and mild cleaner when needed.
- Heat -The appliance should be situated away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other appliances (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
- The fixture should be serviced by qualified service personnel when:
 - A. The power-supply cord or the plug has been damaged.
 - B. Objects have fallen on, or liquid has been spilled into the unit.
 - C. The appliance has been exposed to rain or water.
 - D. The fixture does not appear to operate normally or exhibits a marked change in performance.

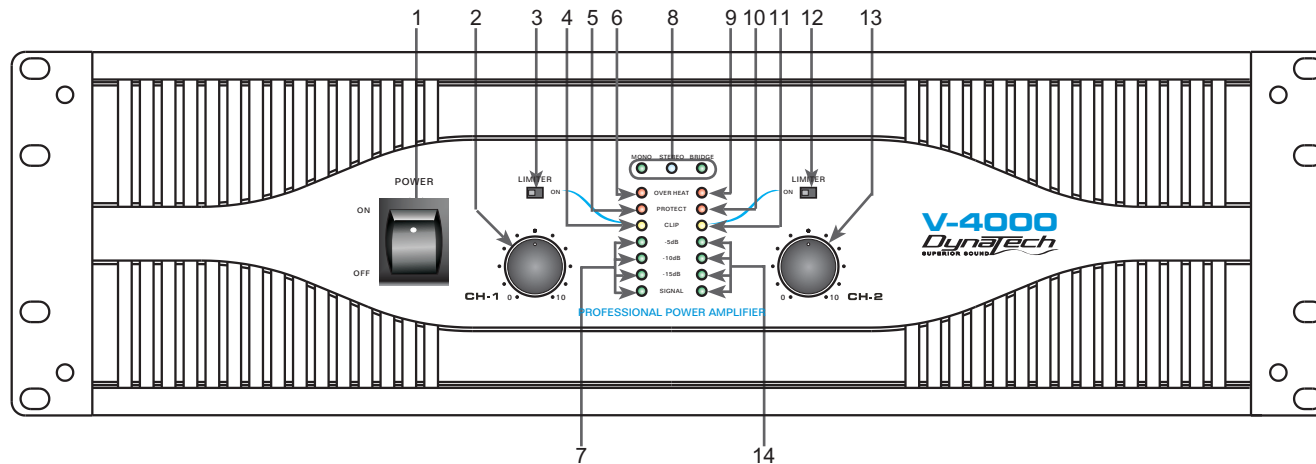
Introduction

Introduction: Congratulations and thank you for purchasing the DynaTech V-4000 amplifier. This amplifier is a representation of DynaTech's continuing commitment to produce the best and highest quality products all at an affordable price. Please read and understand this manual completely before attempting to operate your new amplifier. This booklet contains important information concerning the proper and safe operation of your new amplifier.

Unpacking: Every **V-4000** amplifier has been thoroughly tested and has been shipped in perfect operating condition. Carefully check the shipping carton for damage that may have occurred during shipping. If the carton appears to be damaged, carefully inspect your unit for any damage and be sure all accessories necessary to operate the unit has arrived intact. In the event damage has been found or parts are missing, please contact your dealer for further instructions.

Installation: This amplifier is designed to mount into a standard 19" rack. The front panel provides four holes used to screw the unit into a rack. The unit also provides a way to rear mount the unit into a rack for added security. Rear mounting the unit is especially recommended for this amplifier if the unit is to be mounted into a mobile rack.

Front Panel Control



1. Power Switch - This switch is used to control the units main power.
2. Channel 1 Gain Control - This rotary knob is used to control the output signal of channel one. Turning the knob in a clockwise direction will increase signal output.
3. Channel 1 Limiter Switch - This is used to activate the channels built-in limiter. The limiter reduces the average input level when the signal begins to distort, this process is designed to reduce distortion and protect the speakers. See limiter page 12.
4. Channel 1 Clip Indicator - This red LED will begin to flash when channel one begins to overload (clip). At this point channel one will begin to distort. Under heavy clipping activity lower the channel one gain control to reduce the risk of damage to your speakers and amplifier. This LED may glow when the unit has been turned off, this is normal.
5. Channel 1 Protect Indicator - The red Protect LED will begin to glow when the channel goes into protect mode. When the channel goes into protect mode all output for that channel will turn off. This is to protect any speakers connected to the channel.
6. Channel 1 Overheat Indicator - This indicator will begin to glow when the channel goes into thermal protection mode. When the unit goes into thermal protection, channel output will turn off. See □ hermal Protection page 13.
7. Channel 1 Signal Indicators - These green and yellow LEDs will glow according to the average signal output.

8. Function Indicators - These indicators detail the operating mode of the amplifier. These LEDs will also function as a power indicator.
9. Channel 2 Overheat Indicator - This indicator will begin to glow when the channel goes into thermal protection mode. When the unit goes into thermal protection, channel output will turn off. See thermal Protection page 13.
10. Channel 2 Protect Indicator - The red Protect LED will begin to glow when the channel goes into protect mode. When the channel goes into protect mode all output for that channel will turn off. This is to protect any speakers connected to the channel.
11. Channel 2 Clip Indicator - This red LED will begin to flash when channel one begins to overload (clip). At this point channel one will begin to distort. Under heavy clipping activity lower the channel one gain control to reduce the risk of damage to your speakers and amplifier. This LED may glow when the unit has been turned off, this is normal.
12. Channel 2 Limiter Switch - This is used to activate the channels built-in limiter. The limiter reduces the average input level when the signal begins to distort, this process is designed to reduce distortion and protect the speakers. See limiter page 12.
13. Channel 2 Gain Control - This rotary knob is used to control the output signal of channel two. Turning the knob in a clockwise direction will increase signal output.
14. Channel 1 Signal Indicators - These green and yellow LEDs will glow according to the average signal output.

Rear Panel & Controls

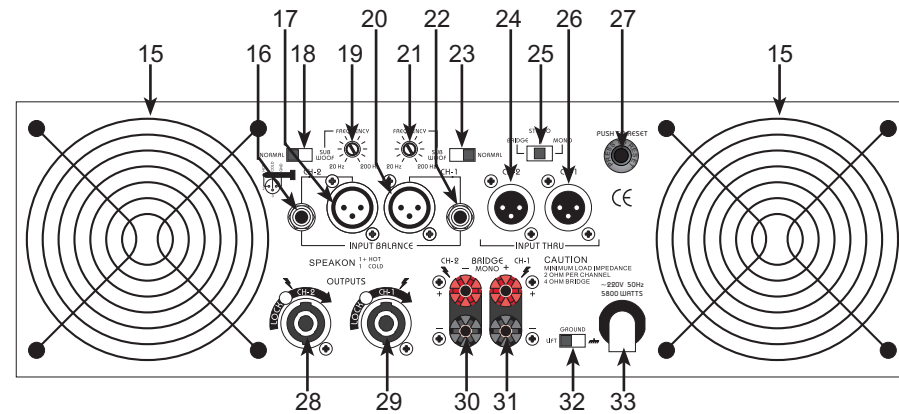


Figure 2

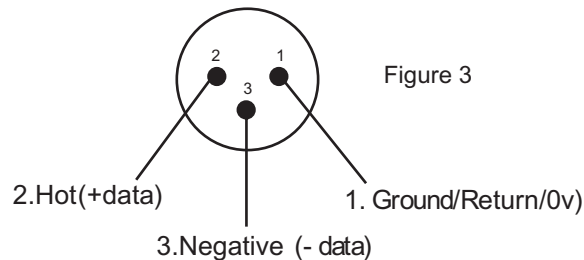
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>15: Cooling Fans - Dual high speed cooling fans</p> <p>16: Channel 2 TRS Input - Channel two 1/4 plug jack balanced or unbalanced input jack.</p> <p>17: Channel 2 XLR Input - Channel two 3-pin XLR balanced input jack.</p> <p>18: Channel 2 Subwoofer Mode On/Off Switch - Turns the subwoofer mode for channel two on and off.</p> <p>19: Channel 2 Frequency Adj. - This pot adjust the frequency level sent to your speaker on channel two when using your amplifier in subwoofer mode.</p> <p>20: Channel 1 XLR input - Channel one 3-pin XLR balanced input jack.</p> <p>21: Channel 1 Frequency Adj.- This pot adjust the frequency level sent to your speaker on channel two when using your amplifier in subwoofer mode.</p> <p>22: Channel 1 TRS Input - Channel one 1/4 plug jack balanced or unbalanced input jack.</p> <p>23: Channel 1 Subwoofer Mode On/Off Switch - Turns the subwoofer mode for channel one on and off.</p> <p>24: Channel 2 XLR THRU Jack - Channel two 3-pin XLR balanced input jack.</p> <p>25: Mode Switch - This changes the amplifier operating modes from Mono Bridge, Parallel Mono, or Stereo.</p> | <p>26: Channel 1 XLR THRU Jack - Use this thru jack to connect to another amplifiers input jack.</p> <p>27: Reset Button - This button is used to reset the breaker.</p> <p>28: Channel 2 Speakon Output - Use pins 1+ and 1- of this 4-pole Speakon connector to connect to your speakers input jack.</p> <p>29: Channel 1 Speakon Output - Use pins 1+ and 1- of this 4-pole Speakon connector to connect to your speakers input jack.</p> <p>30: Channel 2 Output Jack/5 way Binding Post - Connect to your speakers input jack. Red is positive signal and Black is negative signal.</p> <p>31: Channel 1 Output Jack/5 way Binding Post - Connect to your speakers input jack. Red is positive signal and Black is negative signal.</p> <p>32: Ground Lift Switch - This switch is used to disconnect the internal ground signal from the amplifiers chassis ground. This may reduce the buzz that is caused from an electrical 50Hz cycle.</p> <p>33: AC Cord - Plug this cable into a standard 230V wall outlet. Be sure that the supplied voltage in your area matches the amplifiers required voltage.</p> |
|---|---|

Set Up

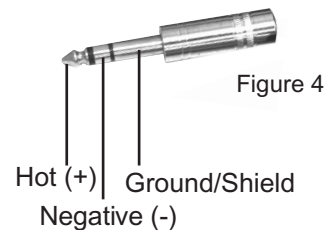
INPUTS

The V-4000 allows you two types of input connector per channel, a XLR jack for balanced connections and a 1/4 jack that will accept balanced and unbalanced connections. Use these connection to connect the output signal from a mixer, cross-over or EQ to your V-4000 amplifier. A balanced connection is recommended for cable runs longer than 20ft. When constructing your own XLR cables follow the pin configuration describe below for proper connections. For cable runs shorter than 20Ft. you may choose the 1/4 unbalanced input option. The 1/4 unbalanced input option may be more convenient for most users due to the abundant supply of prefabricated cables on the market. You may use the two XLR Input Thru jacks to jump a parallel connection to another amp. For Example: Connect a XLR cable to the input of channel one. You may now connect a XLR cable from the channel one Input Thru jack to the input jack of another amplifiers channel one input. This will reduce the use of Y cables.

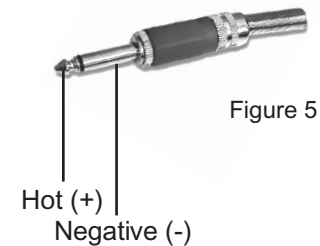
Male XLR Pin Configuration:
US ITT Standard



Balanced TRS 1/4 Plug



Unbalanced TS 1/4 Plug



OUTPUTS - Binding Post:

Connect your speakers to the binding post outputs on the rear of the amp. The speaker wire may be connect by bare wire (directly connected, usually for permanent connections), banana plug, or spade connector. Connections are made to Channels 1 and 2 outputs for stereo and parallel mono modes or across the red terminals of Channels 1 and 2 for Mono Bridge Mode.

Important Notice: Although a speaker will operate with the positive and negative leads plugged into either terminal on the amplifier binding post, be sure to plug the negative lead into the black terminal and positive lead into the red terminal. Ensuring proper polarity will avoid your speakers being out of phase, that can cause a loss of bass response.

Bare Wire Connections: (Figure 6)

When connecting your speakers to the amplifier using bare wire; Unscrew the red and black caps on the binding post, be sure not to completely remove or unscrew the red and black caps. Strip back the wire insulation 1/2 (13mm). Insert the bare wire into the hole that was revealed by unscrewing the binding post cap. After inserting the wire into the binding post hole, screw the binding post cap down on the wire. To reduce the risk of shock or damage to your amplifier, be sure that the wire connected to one binding post does not come in contact with that of another.

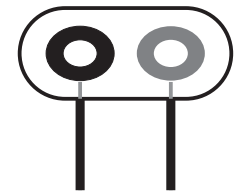


Figure 6

Spade Connector: (Figure 7)

When connecting your speakers to the amplifier using spade connector; Unscrew the red and black caps on the binding post, be sure not to completely remove or unscrew the red and black caps. Insert the spade connector in to the binding post and tighten the caps down on the spade connector. To reduce the risk of shock or damage to your amplifier, be sure that the wire connected to one binding post does not come in contact with that of another.

Banana Plugs:

When connecting your speakers to the amplifier using banana jacks; Be sure that the red and black caps on the binding post are tighten down completely. Insert the banana jacks into the caps of the binding post, be sure that the banana jack is inserted securely to avoid the risk of it popping out.

Mono Bridge Connections:

Mono bridge operation connections will follow the figure below. When operating in mono bridge operation the speaker connections will run between the two positive (red) leads. Use channel two's red output terminal for the negative lead and channel one's red output terminal for the positive lead. (Figure 8)

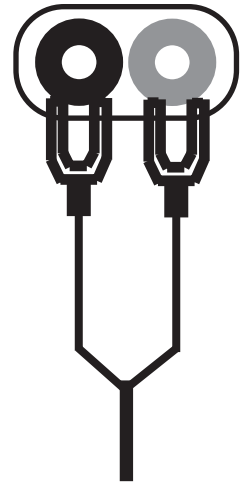


Figure 7

Typical Mono Bridge Connections

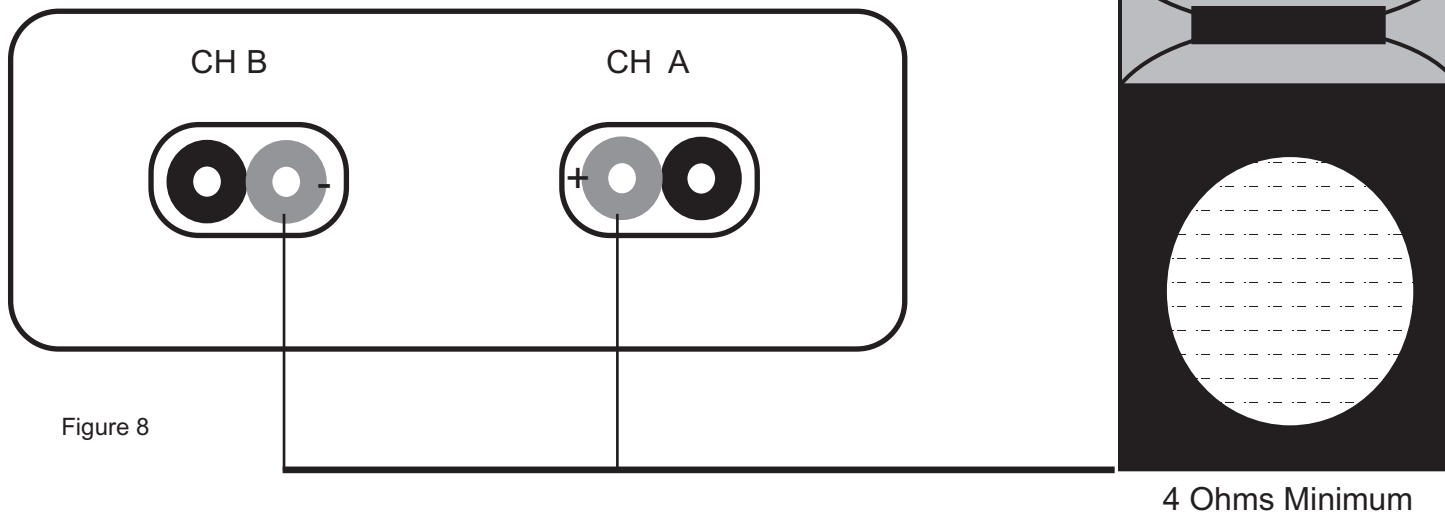


Figure 8

Typical Stereo Set-Up

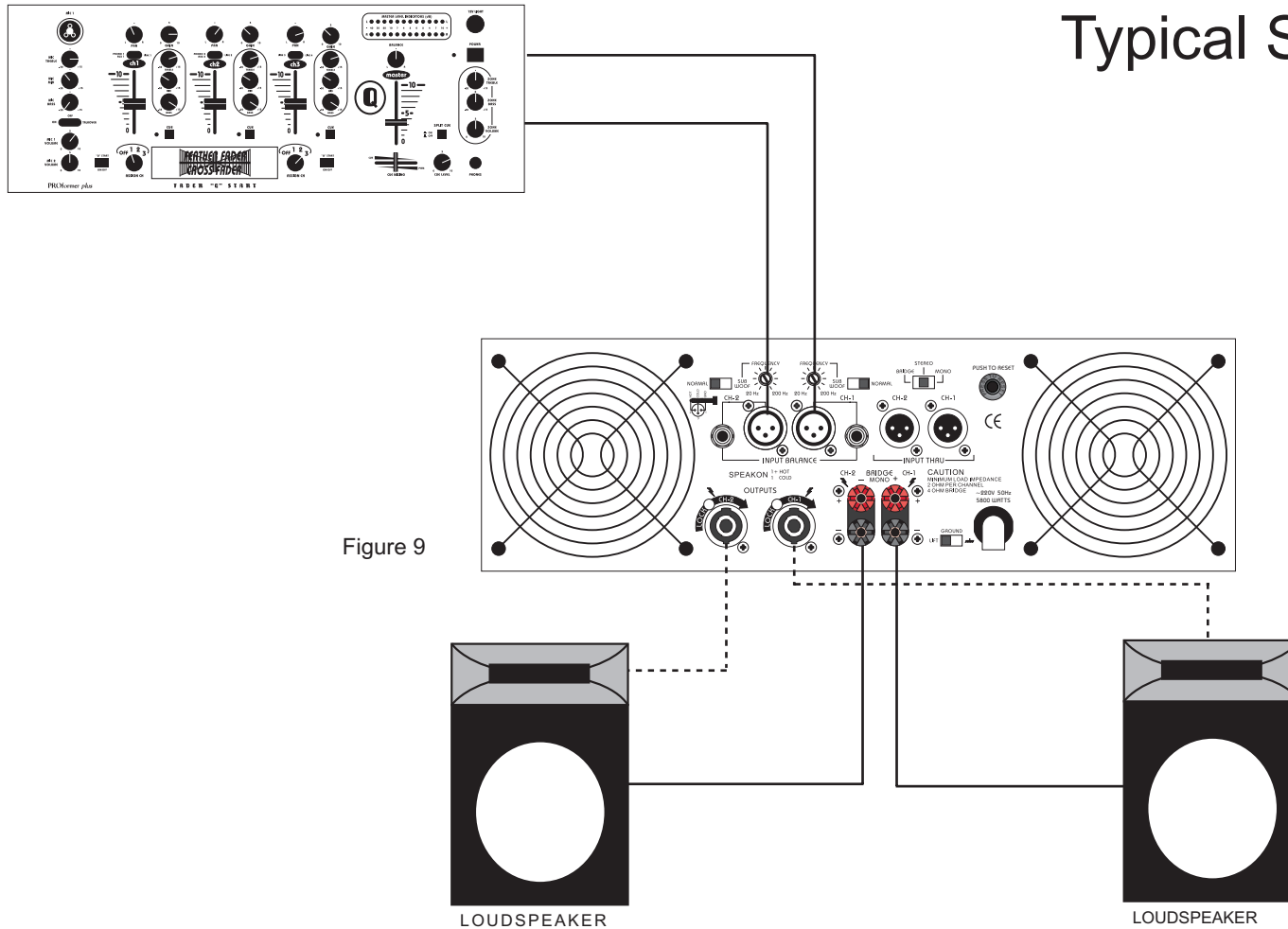


Figure 9

Stereo Connections Using the Neutrik Speakon output connectors:

Recent regulatory requirements in Europe have outlawed the use of the dual banana plug and force amp users to terminate their speaker cables with spade lugs or bare wire ends. This is not advantageous to most users that want to reconfigure their systems or quickly change out an amp. The Neutrik Speakon connector provides the most convenient solution to this problem, eliminating the need for spade lugs or bare wire end cables. Major speaker manufacturers have been using Speakon connectors on their products for years, so chances are you are ready to use the Speakon connection. With Speakon connectors, you can connect straight from the amp to the speaker. The Speakon connector used on this amplifier meets all known safety regulations. Once wired correctly, the connector cannot be plugged in backwards, causing the type of inverted polarity situations that have become common with banana hookups. This connection will provide a safe, secure and reliable method of connecting your speakers to your new amplifier. You can purchase the Speakon NL4FC connectors from your local audio dealer.

Speakon Assembly: You will need a pair of Neutrik Speakon NL4FC connectors. You will also need high-quality two or four conductor speaker cable, a pair of needle-nosed pliers and a 1.5-mm Allen key to assemble the Speakon connectors to your speaker wire. To assemble the Neutrik Speakon NL4FC connector, complete the following steps:

1. Strip back 3/4-inch of the cable casing. Strip off 1/4-inch from the end of each of the conductors down to bare wire, and insert the brass fittings (*Figure 10*).
2. Slide the wire tensioner (D) and the speakon coupler (E) through the cable end. See *figure 11*.
3. Insert each wire with the brass fittings into the top of appropriate slot of the connector insert (B) as shown in figures 11 and 12. Use a 1.5-mm Allen key to tighten the connection (*Figure 12*).
4. Be sure to properly match the positive (+) and negative (-) leads of each wire (*Figure 13*).
5. Slide the connector insert (B) into the connector housing (A), making sure that the large notch on the outer edge of the insert lines up with the large groove on the inside of the connector housing. The insert should slide easily through the housing and out the other side until it extends approximately 3/4-inch from the end of the housing.
6. Slide the cable tensioner (D) along the cable and insert into the housing (A), making sure that the large notch lines up with the large groove on the inside of the connector housing (A). The cable tensioner (D) should slide easily into the housing until only 3/8-inch of the tensioner (D) extends from the back end of the connector.
7. Slide the coupler (E) along the cable and screw it onto the end of the housing (A). Before tightening, you may want to test the connector to make sure it has been assembled properly.

Operating Modes

Stereo Operation:

Page 9/*Figure 9* details an example of a typical stereo set-up. Connect your inputs into channels one and two of the amplifier. Connect your speakers to the outputs on the rear of the amplifier. Be sure that your front gain controls are turned down to their lowest level (full counter-clockwise). Turn your amp on. Turn your input source level up. Use your front gain controls to regulate

Figure 10

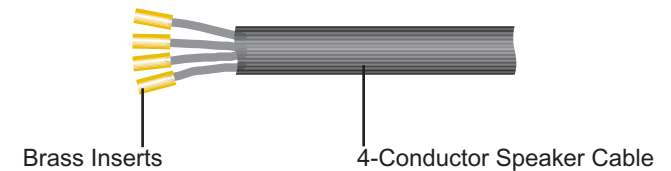


Figure 11

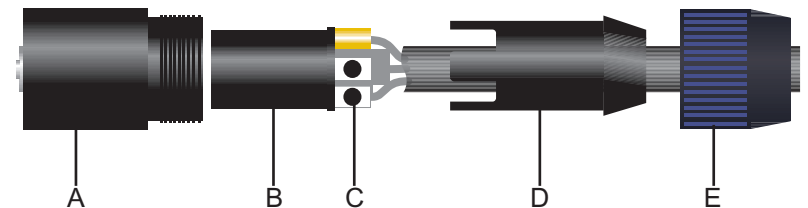


Figure 12

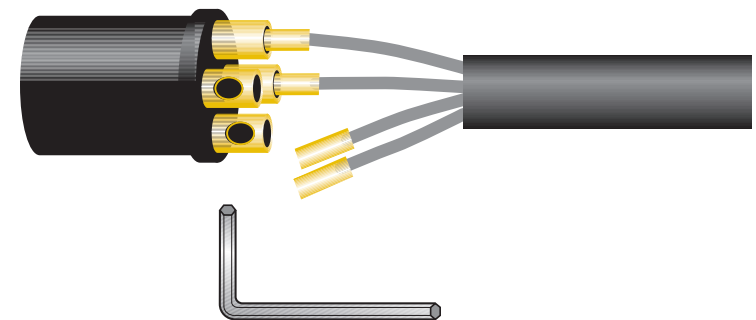
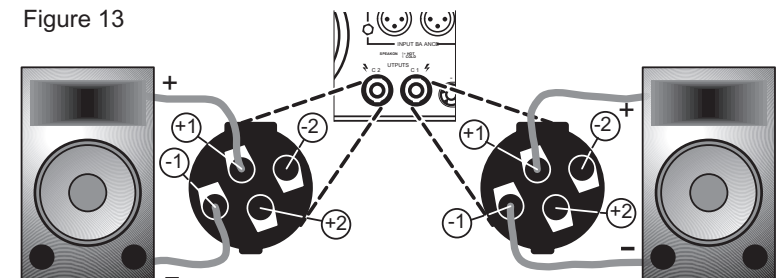


Figure 13



the output volume. Be sure not to raise the volume to the clip level, however an intermittent clip signal is acceptable.

Mono Bridge Operation:

Page 8/Figure 8 details a mono bridge set-up. Be sure your amplifier and all other audio equipment is powered down. Flip the Stereo/Mono/Mono Bridge switch to the Mono Bridge position. Connect an input signal to channel one. Connect your speaker across the red output binding post on the rear of your amplifier. Turn your equipment on (your amplifier should always be the last item you turn on). Apply an input source signal to your amplifier. Turn channel two gain up. Use the channel one gain to regulate your amplifier output.

BRIDGED-MONO MODE CAUTION: The voltage across the output terminals of a bridged V-4000 amplifier may equal or exceed 100 volts RMS and may be as high as 130 volts. Use fully insulated CLASS ONE wiring, and the load must be rated for up to 2500watts (@4 ohms)

PARALLEL MONO: Parallel ties the two channel line inputs together so that they will both be driven by the same signal, without the need for external jumpers or wiring. Both amplifier channels will operate independently. Though they carry the same signal, their gain controls affect only their respective channels, and they both must use their respected speaker outputs. Never attempt to parallel the speaker outputs, this may cause serious damage to your amplifier! This mode is recommended when using the V-4000. To run bass speakers, to achieve better low end. To run in parallel mono mode connect your system as you would if you were going to run in stereo mode. Then flip the mode switch to MONO. Be sure the amp is off or the power is disconnected before making any changes.

BRIDGE SUBWOOFER: This operation allows you to get the most possible power out of your amplifier for the sole purpose of running a high powered subwoofer loudspeaker in mono. To avoid amplifier overheating, never run the amplifier below 4 ohms in this mode. In this mode you may use the frequency adjustment on the rear of the amp, to control the frequency output level. Frequencies may be adjusted from 20Hz to 200Hz. Figure 14 details a typical Bridge Subwoofer set up.

STEREO SUBWOOF: This operation is similar to the Bridge Subwoofer operation but in stereo. This operation allows you to run several subwoofers down to a minimum of 2 ohms. To avoid amplifier overheating, never run the amplifier below 2 ohms in this mode. Set up this mode as you would a standard stereo set up. Be sure both channels are set to SUBWOOF. In this mode you may use the frequency adjustment on the rear of the amp, to control the bass frequency output level. Frequencies may be adjusted from 20Hz to 200Hz. Figure 15 details a typical Stereo Subwoofer set up.

MONO SUBWOOF: This operation is similar to the Stereo Subwoofer operation but in mono. When running subwoofers it is usually recommended to run them in mono mode to achieve a cleaner tighter low end. This operation allows you to run several subwoofers down to a minimum of 2 ohms. To avoid amplifier overheating, never run the amplifier below 2 ohms in this mode. Set up this mode as you would a standard stereo set up. Be sure both channels are set to SUBWOOF and the mode switch is set to MONO. In this mode you may use the frequency adjustment on the rear of the amp, to control the bass frequency output level. Frequencies may be adjusted from 20Hz to 200Hz.

ONE NORMAL/ONE SUBWOOF (BI-AMP): You may also use your amp to bi-amp your system. You may use one side of the amp to power a subwoofer and the other side to power a full range speaker. Follow the set up guides listed above to mix and match your operations.

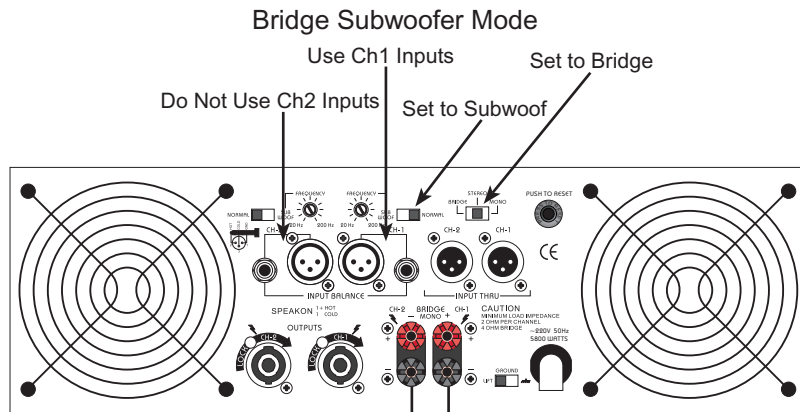


Figure 14

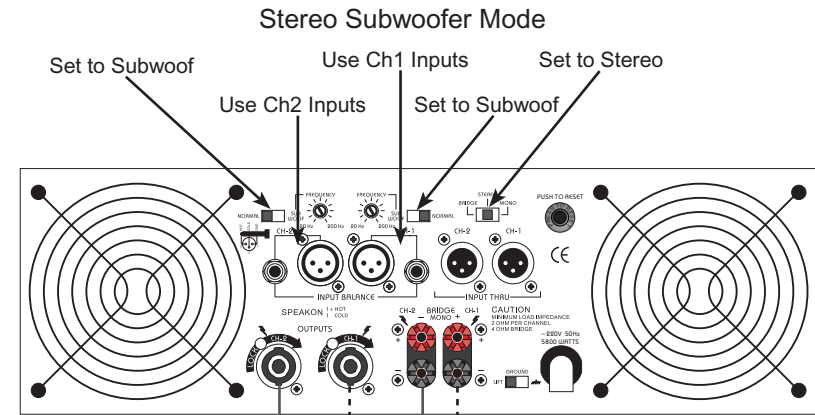


Figure 15

PROTECTION

LIMITER:

The V-4000 comes with a built in limiter. During signal overload, the limiter will reduce the input audio signal enough to minimize the amount of clipping. A limiter takes an overloading signal and brings it down, this reduces distortion that can cause damage to your speakers and amplifier. During normal operation, the limiter does not affect the audio signal and is, in fact inaudible. Below clipping, and during short clips on peaks, the limiter does not affect the audio signal. It will allow brief clipping of peaks and will only activate when continuous,hard clipping occurs. During excessive clipping the limiter will reduce the audio signal enough to minimize the amount of clipping. When the input signal decreases enough that clipping ends, the limiter will deactivate and cease its gain reduction. The limiter has a fixed threshold and can not be adjusted. When the input signal overloads, the CLIP LEDs indicate a signal overload. At this time,

the LIMITER switch on the front panel should be in the ON position or the master volume should be lowered to reduce distortion. The limiter for either channel can be disabled independently using the slide switch on the front panel.

Output Loads:

8-Ohm Loads

The amplifier can operate at practically any power level without risk of overheating. However, if it is pushed hard enough to continually light the CLIP indicator, the amplifier average output power can reach 700 watts, which is more than many speakers can handle.

4-Ohm Loads

If the CLIP indicator flashes occasionally, the amplifier is approaching its maximum long-term power capacity. If it is lit about half the time, the amplifier channel will probably go into thermal protection within a few minutes.

2-Ohm Loads

Except for an occasional flash, keep the CLIP indicator dark to avoid overheating the amplifier channel. Clipping should be kept to a reasonable minimum. An amplifier speak current draw at full output power into 2 ohms is several times what the normal draw is, but its various protection circuits will prevent this condition lasting more than a minute or two.

SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION:

The V-4000 comes with built in Output Short Circuit Protection. The Output Short Circuit Protection protects the output devices from short circuits and stressful loads. If your speaker lines short, the amplifier automatically detect this problem and discontinues operation for that channel. If one side of your amplifier becomes shorted and goes into protect mode, the other side will continue to operate normally. During short circuit protection, the CLIP LED and PROTECT LED will light simultaneously indicating amp fault. All channel output will be interrupted (i.e. No sound output), during the SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION. SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION can usually be traced back to the signal output line (i.e. Speaker Line). Check the line from the out-put terminal to the speaker. If this line good, check the internal speaker connections and components. A short circuit will usually be traced to a bad cable or a bad speaker and is rarely traced to the amplifier itself.

THERMAL PROTECTION:

A pair of variable-speed high output fans provide an adequate cooling supply. During low level output the fan runs at normal speeds. During high output and as heat raises, (exceeding 90 C.), the fan will run at high speed to aid the cooling process. But if the heatsink temperature exceeds 91 C., the amplifier will mute until the amplifier cools down. When the amplifier cools below 90 C., the amplifier will return to normal operations. Be sure not to operate your amplifier below the minimum load ratings to reduce the risk of overheating problems.

INPUT/OUTPUT PROTECTION:

The input circuits are isolated by 10k resistors. An ultrasonic network decouples RF from the output and helps keep the amplifier stable with reactive loads. MONO

SUBWOOF MODE:

The subwoofer operation can be operated in stereo, mono, or bridge mono modes. Adjust the settings by flipping the mode switch to your desired operating mode. Set the switch to the subwoofer position, select the frequency from 20 Hz to 200 Hz via variable frequency selector.

AMPLIFIER OPERATING MODE (MONO/STEREO/MONO BRIDGE):

Always configure your amplifier operating mode before beginning operation. If you want to change it during performance. You must decrease the gain controls to their lowest levels to protect the speakers from any popping noise.

THRU:

Thru will allow the user to daisy-chain one amplifier's signal input into another amplifier. Plug the signal source outputs into the first amplifier's input, patch from the amplifier's THRU jacks to the next amplifier's input, and so on, daisy-chaining as many amplifiers as there is no excessive level loss. Is not affected by crossover setting.

GROUND LIFT SWITCH:

Applying or lifting the ground switch will change level for background noise and hum, if the noise level remains the same in either position, better to keep the ground lift switch in the ground position. This will eliminate 50Hz cycle hum that is sometimes induced when mounting several units in the same rack.

OPERATING VOLTAGE (AC MAINS):

The serial number label indicates the correct AC main voltage. Connecting to the wrong voltage is dangerous and may damage the amplifier.

GAIN CONTROLS:

The gain controls are located on the front panel and are calibrated in 2DB of attenuation from full gain. It is best to adjust the amplifier so no hissing is heard from speakers with no music being played, this will ensure the lowest possible distortion during normal operation.

LED INDICATORS:

Each channel has seven LEDs. Four LEDs indicate signal level activity; two green LED and two yellow LED. One red LED indicates signal clipping. One red LED indicates protection mode for shorts/ overload. One red LED indicating overheating situations. Both channels will also share the center green LED that indicates the amplifier's operating mode.

FUNCTION INDICATORS:

3 (Three) Green LED indicators The function of Stereo, Mono, and Bridge.

OVERHEAT INDICATOR:

Two red LEDs for this function, one for each channel. When the amplifier's heat sink temperature rises above 91 C., output will be discontinued and the red overheat LED glow continuously. One channel can still operate normally if the other goes into overheat protection mode.

V-SERIES AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATIONS			
MODEL NO:	V-4000	V-5000	V-7000
Output Power: 2 ohms, 1 Khz 1% THD 4 ohms, 1 Khz 1% THD 8 ohms, 1 Khz 1% THD (Bridge Mode, mono) 4 ohms, 1 Khz 1% THD 8 ohms, 1 Khz 1% THD	1400w RMS Stereo. 1200w RMS Stereo. 700w RMS Stereo. 2900w RMS 2400w RMS	1900w RMS Stereo. 1700w RMS Stereo. 1000w RMS Stereo. 3800w RMS 3400w RMS	2900w RMS Stereo. 2400w RMS Stereo. 1400w RMS Stereo. 5800w RMS 4800w RMS
Total Harmonic Distortion 20Hz-20kHz, @ rated output power, 8 ohms	Less than 0.02%		
Input Sensitivity and Impedance: @ rated output power, 8 ohms	1.0v RMS (0 dBv)	1.1v RMS (0 dBv)	1v RMS (0 dBv)
Dimensions & Weight: Height x Width x Depth Weight	5.25" (13.3cm) x 19" (48.3cm) x 15.9" (40.7cm) 61.7 lbs. (28kg)	5.25" (13.3cm) x 19" (48.3cm) x 15.9" (40.7cm) 55 lbs. (25kg)	5.25" (13.3cm) x 19" (48.3cm) x 18.2" (46.2cm) 72.8 lbs. (33kg)
Frequency Response: +/- 1db, 1w RMS. 8 ohms +/- 0.2 db, @ rated output, 8 ohms	10 Hz - 40 kHz 20 Hz - 20 kHz		
Hum & Noise: Below rated output,8 ohms	100 dB, unweighted		
Power Consumption: @ rated output power, 8 ohms	10A @ 230v	9A @ 230v	10.5A @ 230v
Cooling System:	2 Dual Speed Fans and Heatsinks		



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