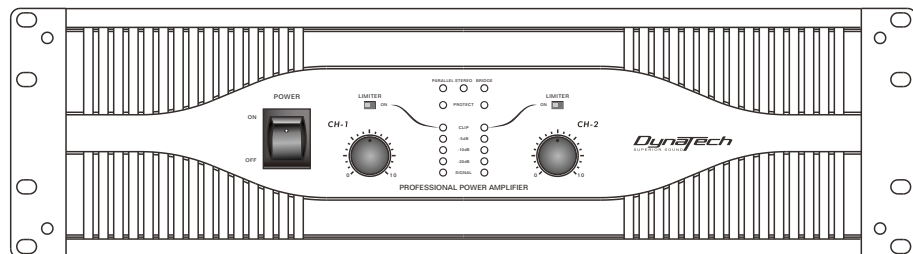


**Dynatech**  
SUPERIOR SOUND

MADE IN TAIWAN



# USER INSTRUCTIONS



## V-Series

V-4000 / V-5000 / V-7000

Professional Power Amplifiers

# IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS V-4000 / V-5000 / V-7000



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.

**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.



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



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.

**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 más advertencias en la guía de operación.



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.



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.

**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.



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.



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.

**VORSICHT:** Risiko - Elektrischer Schlag! **Nicht öffnen!**

**VORSICHT:** Um das Risiko eines elektrischen Schlags zu vermeiden, nicht die Abdeckung entfernen. Es befinden sich keine Teile darin, die vom Anwender repariert werden könnten. Reparaturen nur von qualifiziertem 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.



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



## 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 DYNATECH 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 product's 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 BE RATED EACH AT 4 OR MORE OHMS.

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



POUR ASSURER LA FIABILITÉ ET OBTENIR UNE PERFORMANCE OPTIMALE, NÉCESSITEZ JAMAIS L'AMPLIFICATEUR A UNE CHARGE D'IMPÉDANCE

TOTALE INFÉRIEURE À 2 OHMS, NI AVEC UN H.P. EN COMBINAISON DES H.P.

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

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

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

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## Important Precautions

- To reduce the risk of electrical shock or fire, do not expose this unit 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 amplifier 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, 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.

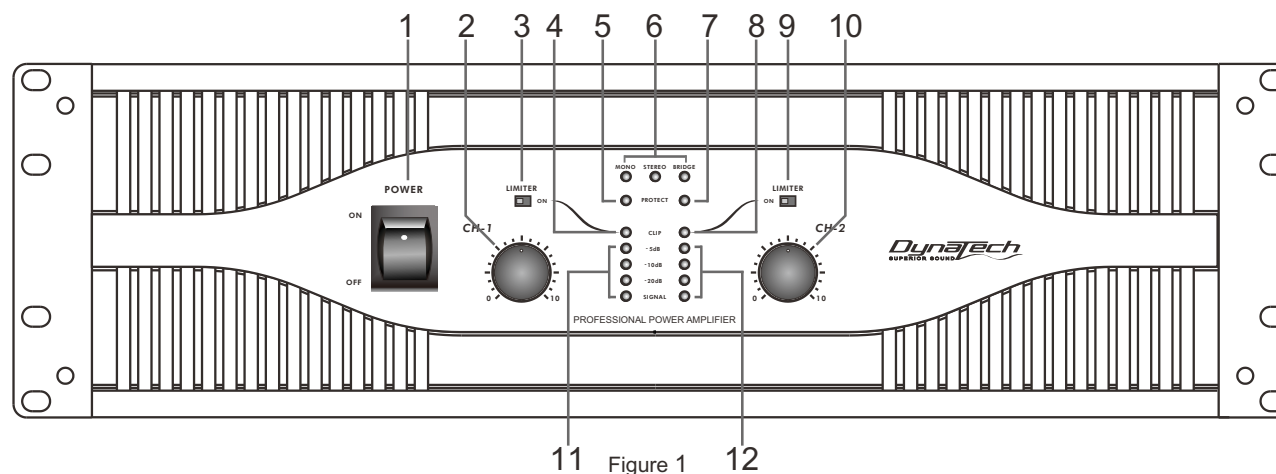
## Introduction

Congratulations and thank you for purchasing an **V4000 / V5000 / V7000** amplifier. This amplifier is a representation of Dynatech's continuing commitment to produce the best and highest quality audio products at an affordable price. These amplifiers are designed to provide a big impact in sound reproduction. 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 **V4000 / V5000 / V7000** 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 system have 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 if the unit is to be mounted into a mobile rack.

## Front Panel Control



1. **Power Switch** - This switch is used to control the unit's mains power.
2. **Channel 1 Gain Control** - This rotary knob is used to control the output signal of channel one. Turning the knob in clockwise direction will increase signal output.
3. **Channel 1 Limiter Switch** - This is used to activate the channel's 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 at page 13.
4. **Channel 1 Clip Indicator** - This red LED will begin to flash when the channel begins to overload (clip), at this point the channel will begin to distort. Under heavy clipping activity lower the channel's 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. **Function Indicators** - These indicators detail the operating mode of the amplifier. These LEDs will also function as a power indicator.

7. **Channel 2 Protect Indicator** - The red Protect LED will begin to glow when the channel goes into protection mode. When the channel goes into protection mode all output for that channel will turn off. This is to protect any speakers connected to the channel.
8. **Channel 2 Clip Indicator** - This red LED will begin to flash when the channel begins to overload (clip), at this point the channel will begin to distort. Under heavy clipping activity lower the channel's 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.
9. **Channel 2 Limiter Switch** - This is used to activate the channel's 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 at page 13.
10. **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.
11. **Channel 1 Signal Indicators** - These green and yellow LEDs will glow according to the average signal output.
12. **Channel 2 Signal Indicators** - These green and yellow LEDs will glow according to the average signal output.

## Rear Panel Control

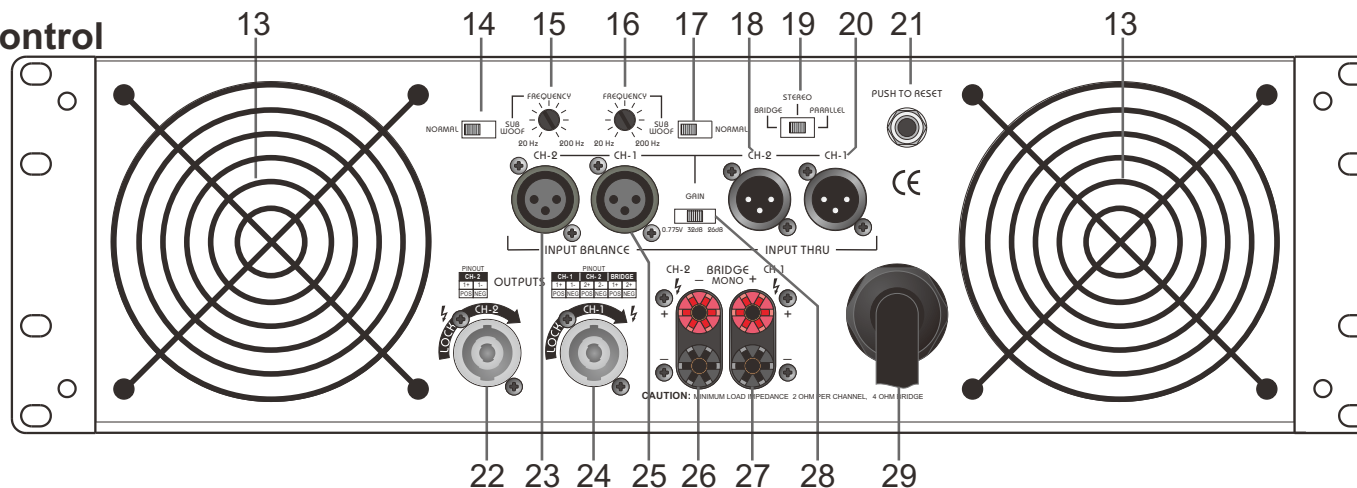


Figure 2

- 13. Cooling Fans** - Dual 2-speed cooling fans.
- 14. Channel 2 Subwoofer Mode On/Off Switch** - Turns the subwoofer mode for channel two on and off.
- 15. Channel 2 Frequency Adjustment** - This knob is used to adjust the frequency level sent to your speaker on channel two when running the channel in subwoofer mode.
- 16. Channel 1 Frequency Adjustment** - This knob is used to adjust the frequency level sent to your speaker on channel one when running the channel in subwoofer mode.
- 17. Channel 1 Subwoofer Mode On/Off Switch** - Turns the subwoofer mode for channel one on and off.
- 18. Channel 2 XLR THRU Jack** - This jack is used to send a parallel signal from the channel two input jacks to another device or amplifier.
- 19. Mode Switch** - This switch controls the amplifier's operating mode. The amplifier can operate in three different modes; Mono Bridge, Parallel Mono, or Stereo. The amplifier is shipped in stereo mode.
- 20. Channel 1 XLR THRU Jack** - This jack is used to send a parallel signal from the channel one input jacks to another device or amplifier.
- 21. Reset Button** - This button is used to reset the breaker.
- 22. Channel 2 Speakon Output** - Optional speaker output connections. Use pins 1+ and 1- of this 4-pole Speakon connector to connect to your speaker's Speakon input jack.
- 23 Channel 2 XLR Input -Channel two 3 - pin XLR balanced input jack.** See page 7 for more details.
- 24. Channel 1 Speakon Output** - Optional speaker output connections. Use pins 1+ and 1- of this 4-pole Speakon connector to connect to your speaker's Speakon input jack.
- 25.Channel 1 XLR input - Channel one 3 - pin XLR balanced input jack.** See page 7 for more details.
- 26. Channel 2 Output Jack/5 way Binding Post** - Connect to your speaker's input jack. Red is positive signal and Black is negative signal.
- 27. Channel 1 Output Jack/5 way Binding Post** - Connect to your speaker's input jack. Red is positive signal and Black is negative signal.
- 28. Input Gain Switch** - This three position switch let you select different input sensitivities, respectively three different voltage gain. The switch setting is selectable at 26dB, 32dB or 0.775V input sensitivity.
- 29. AC Cord** - Plug this cable into a standard 230V wall outlet. Check that the voltage in your area matches the amplifiers required voltage.

## SET UP

### INPUTS

The V-4000 / V-5000 / V-7000 amplifier allows you to use XLR 3-pin input connector per channel. A XLR female jack for balanced connections to connect the output signal from a mixer, cross-over or EQ to your V-4000 / V-5000 / V-7000 amplifiers. A balanced connection is recommended for cable runs longer than 20ft. When constructing your own XLR cables follow the pin configuration described below for proper connections. You may use the two XLR "Input Thru" jacks to jump a parallel connection to another amplifier or other device. 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 amplifier's channel one input. This will reduce the use of "Y" cables.

#### Male XLR Pin Configuration

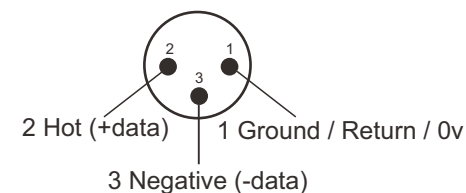


Figure 3

### OUTPUTS

**Binding Post/Banana Plug:** Connect your speakers to the binding post outputs on the rear of the amplifier. The speaker wire may be connected by bare wire (directly connected, usually for permanent connections), banana plug, or spade connector. Connections are made to channel one and channel two outputs for Stereo Mode or across the red terminals of channel one and channel two 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 speakers being out of phase that can cause a loss of bass response.

**Banana Plugs:** When connecting your speakers to the amplifier using banana plugs, be sure that the red and black caps on the binding post are completely screwed in. Insert the banana plugs into the caps of the binding post, be sure that the banana plugs are inserted securely to avoid the risk of popping out.

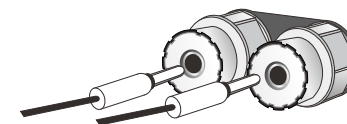


Figure 4



### Bare Wire Connections:(Figure 5)

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.

### Spade Connector: (Figure 6)

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.

### Mono Bridge Connections:

Mono bridge operation connections will follow the above descriptions, however, when operating in mono bridge operation the speaker connections will run between the two positive (red) leads. Use channel two positive output terminal for the negative connection and the channel one positive output terminal for the positive connection.

### 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 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.

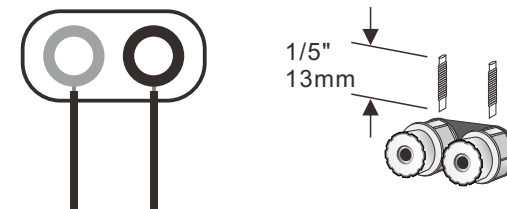


Figure 5

Typical speaker output using bare wire.  
Insert bare wire into the binding post and tighten.

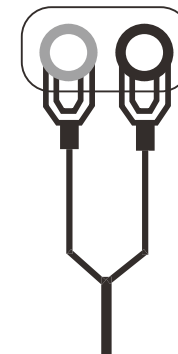


Figure 6

Typical speaker output using spade connectors.  
Insert bare wire into the binding post and tighten.



## Speakon Assembly:

You will need a pair of Neutrik speakon NL4FC connectors. You will also need high-quality two or four conductor speakon 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 7).
2. Slide the wire tensioner (D) and the speakon coupler (E) through the cable end. See Figure 8.
3. Insert each wire with the brass fittings into the top of appropriate slot of the connector insert (B) as shown in Diagrams 9 and 10. Use a 1.5-mm Allen key to tighten the connection (Figure 9).
4. Be sure to properly match the positive (+) and negative (-) leads of each wire (Figure 10).
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.

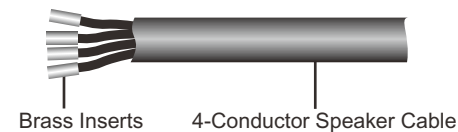


figure 7

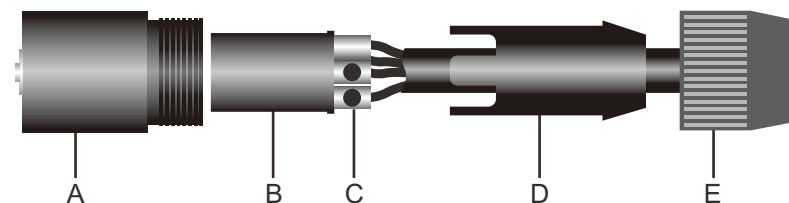


figure 8

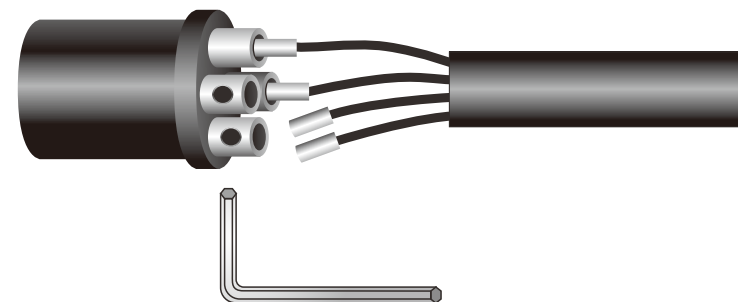


figure 9

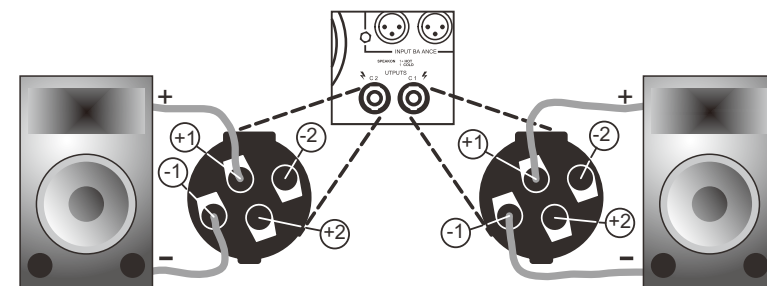


figure 10

## Operating Modes

**STEREO OPERATION** : Page 9/ Figure 11 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 (fully counter-clockwise). Turn your amp on. Turn your input source level up. Use your front gain controls to regulate 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 10/ Figure 12 details a mono bridge set-up. Be sure your amplifier and all other audio equipment are powered down. Flip the Parallel/Stereo/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. Use the channel one gain control to regulate your amplifier output.

**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 / V-5000 / V-7000 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 Parallel. Be sure the amp is off or the power is disconnected before making any changes.

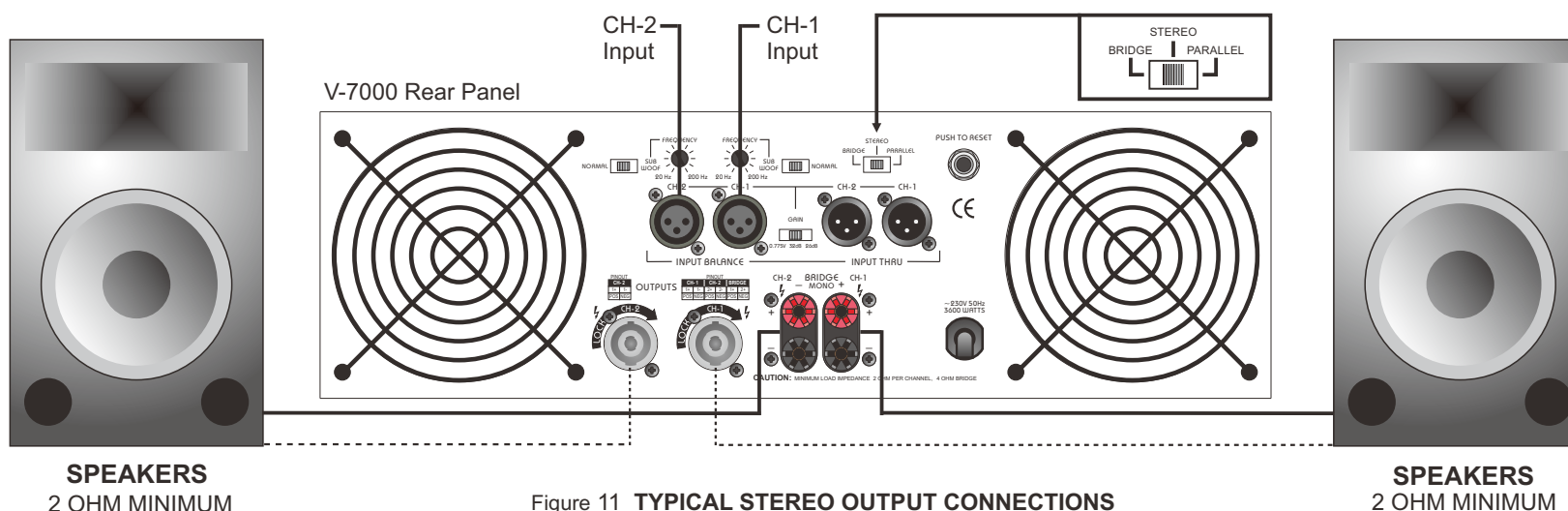


Figure 11 TYPICAL STEREO OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

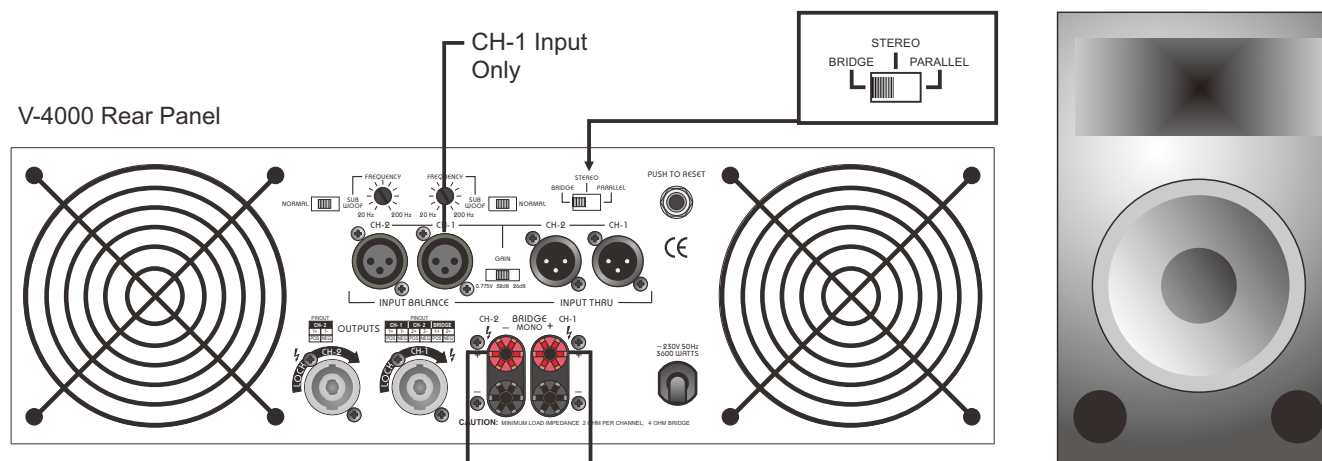
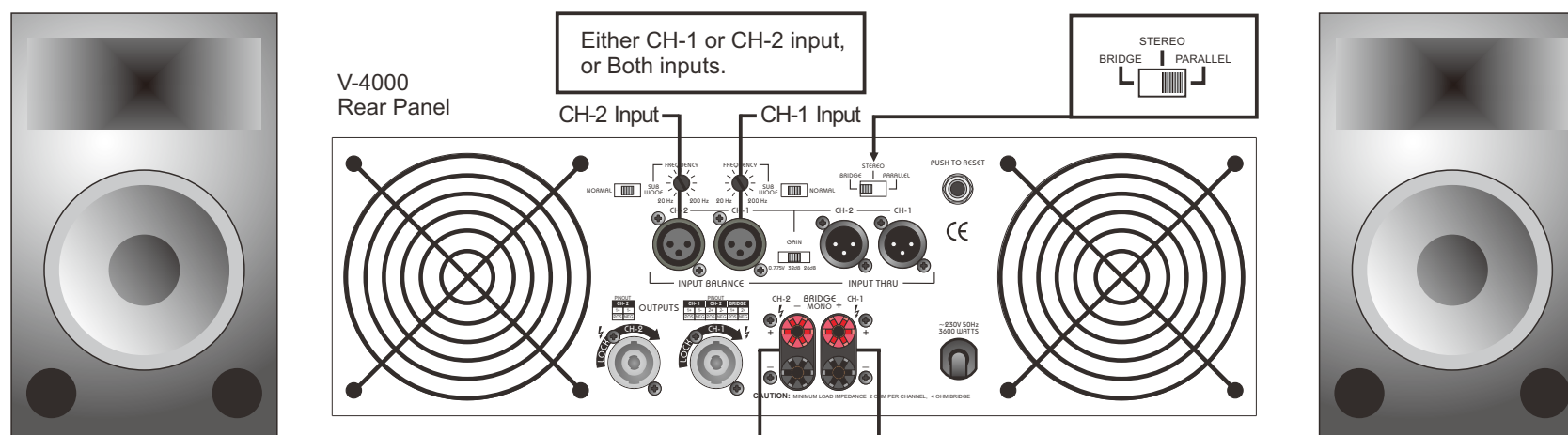


Figure 12 TYPICAL MONO BRIDGE SET-UP

**SPEAKERS**  
4 OHM MINIMUM



**SPEAKERS**  
2 OHM MINIMUM

Figure 13 TYPICAL PARALLEL SET-UP

**SPEAKERS**  
2 OHM MINIMUM

**SUBWOOFER MODE :** This mode sends low frequencies to your speakers without the use of an external cross-over. The subwoofer operation can be operated in stereo, parallel, or bridge mono modes. Change the different operating modes by flipping the mode switch on the rear of the unit to your desired operating mode. Also, set the subwoofer mode switch to the “SUBWOOF” position. Use the frequency selector to adjust the subwoofer output frequency from 20Hz to 200Hz. The different subwoofer modes are listed as follows:

**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. Page 11 / Figure 14 details a typical Bridge Subwoofer set up.

**Stereo Subwoofer** - 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. Page 12 / Figure 15 details a typical Stereo Subwoofer set up.

**Parallel Subwoofer** - This operation is similar to the Stereo Subwoofer operation but in Parallel. 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 “Parallel.” 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 Channel Normal / One Channel Subwoofer (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.

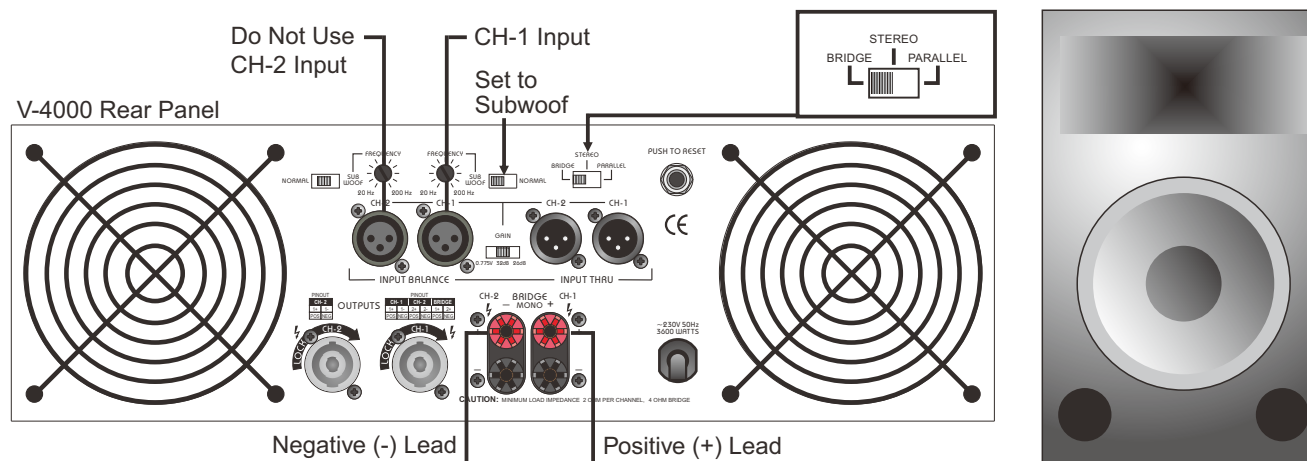
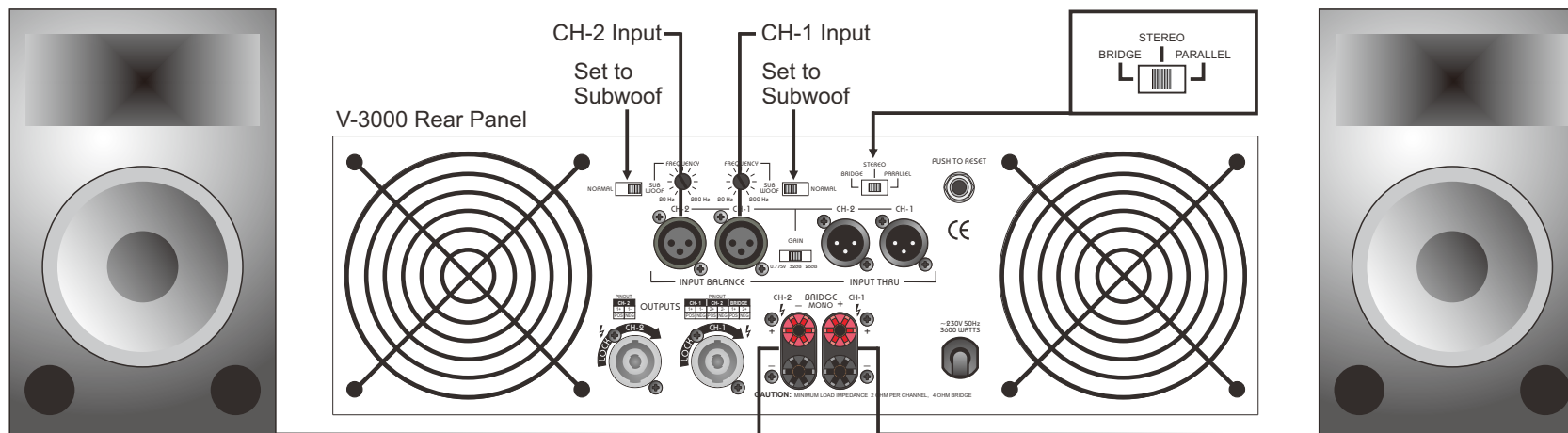


Figure 14 Bridge Subwoofer Mode Speaker Set-Up

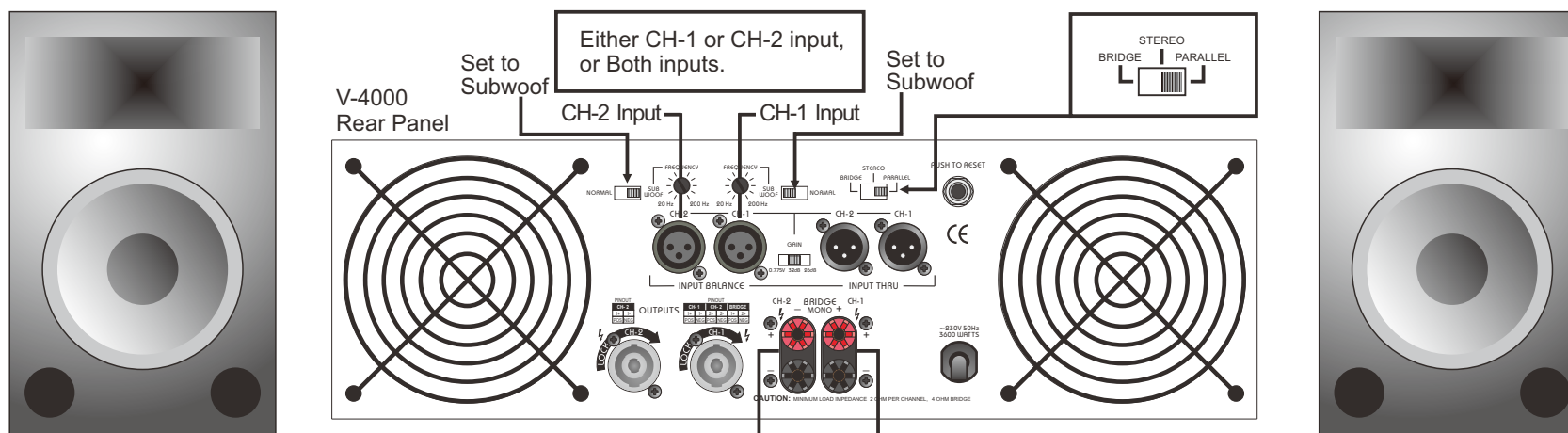
Use the two red terminal from the Binding Post to power a subwoofer speaker in mono-bridge mode.



Use either the bare wire  
or the banana jacks

Figure 15 **Stereo Subwoofer Mode Speaker Set-Up**

Use either the bare wire  
or the banana jacks



Use either the bare wire  
or the banana jacks

Figure 16 **Parallel Subwoofer Mode Speaker Set-Up**

Use either the bare wire  
or the banana jacks

## PROTECTION

**LIMITER** - The V-4000 / V-5000 / V-7000 comes with a built in limiter. When the input signal overloads, the “CLIP LED’s” indicate a signal overload, at this time, the volume should be lowered to reduce distortion. If the input gain level is not reduced the built-in limiter will activate. During signal overload, the limiter will reduce the input audio signal enough to minimize the amount of clipping. A limiter takes the gain of an overloading signal and reduces it, the reduction in gain reduces distortion that can cause damage to your speakers and amplifier. During normal operation below clipping, and momentary clips on peaks, the limiter does not affect the audio signal and is inaudible. 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.

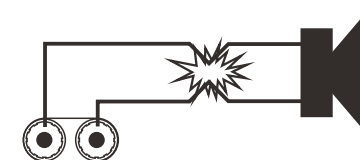
### Safe Power Levels at Different Output Loads:

**8-Ohm Loads** : The amplifier can operate at its rated power level without risk of overheating. However, it may caused excessive temperature if it is pushed hard enough to continually light the “CLIP ” indicator, the amplifier’s average output power can reach its maximum peak.

**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’s peak 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 / V-5000 / V-7000 amplifiers comes with built-in Output Short Circuit Protects. The Output Shorted Circuit Protection protects the output devices of the amplifier from short circuits and stressful loads. If your speaker lines shorted, the amplifier automatically detects 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 amplifier fault. Channel output during the “Short Circuit Protection” will be interrupted (i.e. no sound output). Short Circuit Protection can usually be traced back to the signal output line (i.e. speaker line). Check the line from the output terminal of the amplifier to the speaker. If this line is good, check the internal speaker connections and components. A short circuit will usually be traced to a bad cable or a bad speaker component and is rarely traced to the amplifier itself.



**Thermal Protection** - Dual 2-speed fans on the amplifiers provide adequate cooling. During low level output the fans run at normal speeds. During high output and as heat raises, (exceeding 50°C.), the fans will run at higher speeds to aid the cooling process. If the heat sink 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 resistors. An ultrasonic network uncouples **RF** from the output and helps to keep the amplifier stable with reactive loads.



**Operating Voltage (AC Mains)** - On the rear panel will indicate the correct AC mains voltage. Connecting to the wrong voltage is dangerous and may damage the amplifier. Always be sure the source voltage for your areas matches the required voltage for your 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.

## **AMPLIFIER FEATURES:**

**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.

**LED INDICATORS** : Each channel has six 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. Both channels will also share the center green LED that indicate the amplifiers operating mode.

**FUNCTION INDICATORS** : These green/white/green LED indicators detail the amplifiers current operating mode (Parallel, Stereo, Bridge).



## 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	1700w RMS Stereo. 1200w RMS Stereo. 700w RMS Stereo.  3000w RMS 2000w RMS	2300w RMS Stereo. 1600w RMS Stereo. 1000w RMS Stereo.  3600w RMS 2500w RMS	3520w RMS Stereo. 2200w RMS Stereo. 1400w RMS Stereo.  5720w RMS 3570w RMS
Total Harmonic Distortion 20Hz-20kHz, @ rated output power, 8 ohms	Less than 0.02%		
Input Sensitivity and Impedance: @ rated output power, 8 ohms	selectable ( 0.775V / 1V / 1.44V)		
Dimensions & Weight: Height x Width x Depth Weight	5.25" (13.3cm) x 19" (48.3cm) x 15.9" (40.7cm) 60.5 lbs. (27.5kg)	5.25" (13.3cm) x 19" (48.3cm) x 15.9" (40.7cm) 61.6 lbs. (28kg)	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 AC	12.5A@230V AC	15.8A@230V AC
Cooling System:	Dual 2-Speed Fans and Heatsinks		



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