CONNECTIVITY

METHOD 1

Used in-between the Record output on the amplifier and the chosen connected device. The Ear will amplify any signal fed to the output sockets.

Connect the two sockets on the back marked **INPUT** (Red = Right, Black = Left) to the amplifier output sockets. The two sockets on the back marked **LINK** (Red = Right, Black = Left) are connected to the input (record) sockets on the recording device. The mute on the front panel will mute the signal to the chosen device. The volume control on the amplifier will not affect the volume level of the headphones; use the volume control on the Ear to adjust the level of the headphones.

METHOD 2

The Ear can act as a stand alone amplifier that will amplify any signal fed into the input sockets.

Connect the two sockets on the back marked **INPUT** (Red = Right, Black = Left) to the source output sockets (CD, Tuner or other digital device). The sockets on the back marked **LINK** (Red = Right, Black = Left) could be used to feed the signal to another amplifier if required. The volume control on the Ear may be used to adjust the level of the headphones.

When connecting a digital source such as CD, DVD or DAC, these devices generally output higher signal than a standard line level. This apparent increase can be easily adjusted via the volume control.

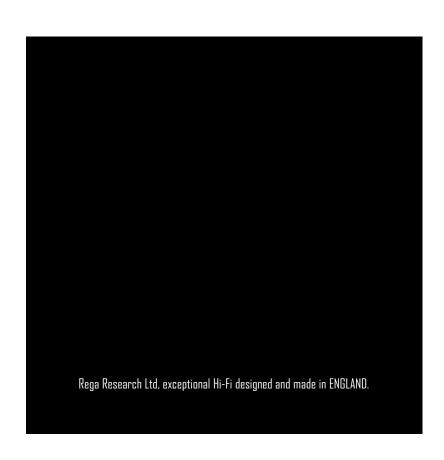
In the standalone mode (METHOD 2) where the ear is not required to feed a signal to another amplifier, the LINK sockets can be used as an input, this means it is possible to mute the EAR headphone signal by using the mute control on the front of the EAR.

METHOD 3

When using an integrated amplifier with pre-amplifier output and power amplifier input sockets, the EAR will be connected between the pre-amplifier output and power amplifier input sockets on the integrated amplifier, the Ear will amplify any signal fed to the pre-amplifier output sockets of an amplifier. The volume on the amplifier will control the headphone level and the main speakers can be muted via the Ear.

Connect the two sockets on the back marked **INPUT** (Red = Right, Black = Left) to the pre-amplifier output sockets on the back of the main amplifier. The two sockets on the back marked **LINK** (Red = Right, Black = Left) are connected to the power amplifier input sockets on the back of the main amplifier.

The mute on the front panel of the Ear will mute the signal to the speakers connected to the main amplifier. The volume control on the amplifier and the volume control on the Ear will affect the volume level of the headphones. The best setting for the Ear volume



control is where the level of the headphones is the same as that of the main speakers (the volume level on the Ear should be approximately 12:00 hours on the dial).

METHOD 4

When using seperate pre amplifier and power amplifier combination, you may use the Ear in-between a pre-amplifier output and power amplifier input, the Ear will amplify any signal fed to a pre-amplifier output and the link will feed the required power amplifier. The volume control on the pre-amplifier will control the headphone level and the main speakers can be muted via the Ear.

Connect the two sockets on the back marked INPUT (Red = Right, Black = Left) to the preamplifier output sockets on the back of the pre-amplifier. The two sockets on the back marked LINK (Red = Right, Black = Left) are connected to the input sockets on the back of the power amplifier.

The mute on the front panel of the ear will mute the signal to the speakers connected to the power amplifier. The volume control on the pre-amplifier and the volume control on the Ear will affect the volume level of the headphones. The best setting for the Ear volume control is where the level of the headphones is the same as that of the main speakers (the volume level on the Ear should be approximately 12:00 hours on the dial).



To prevent possible hearing damage, do not listen at high volume for long periods.

EAR SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum output level and required input sensitivity $25\Omega\ load = 775\text{mW},\ input\ sensitivity = 175\text{mV}$ $32\Omega\ load = 685\text{mW},\ input\ sensitivity = 185\text{mV}$ $50\Omega\ load = 530\text{mW},\ input\ sensitivity = 205\text{mV}$ $100\Omega\ load = 320\text{mW},\ input\ sensitivity = 225\text{mV}$ $600\Omega\ load = 60\text{mW},\ input\ sensitivity = 235\text{mV}$ $0\text{pen\ circuit\ voltage\ (no\ load)} = 6V,\ input\ sensitivity = 240\text{mV}$ $0\text{utput\ impedance} = 0.175\Omega\ /\ lnput\ impedance = 20\text{K}\Omega\ /\ 6\text{sin} = 28\text{dB}$ $\text{Frequency\ response\ 12Hz\ to\ 37\text{KHz\ }(-0.5\text{dB\ points})}$ $\text{THD} = \text{typically\ }0.003\%\ (\text{ldB\ below\ clip\ into\ }100\Omega)$ $\text{Signal\ to\ noise\ ratio\ referenced\ to\ maximum\ output\ level\ = -100\text{dB\ }(22\text{Hz}\ - 22\text{KHz})}$ $\text{Maximum\ Power\ requirements\ }24\text{VAC\ at\ }225\text{mA\ }(685\text{mW\ }32\Omega)$

POWER SUPPLY SPECIFICATIONS

	PSI UK
Input	230V ~ 50Hz 0.05A
	24V ~ 300MA AC
	EU (Euro 2 pin)
Input	230V ~ 50Hz 0.05A
Output	24V ~ 300MA AC
PS1	UL (American)
Input	115V~60Hz
Output	24V ~ 300MA AC

