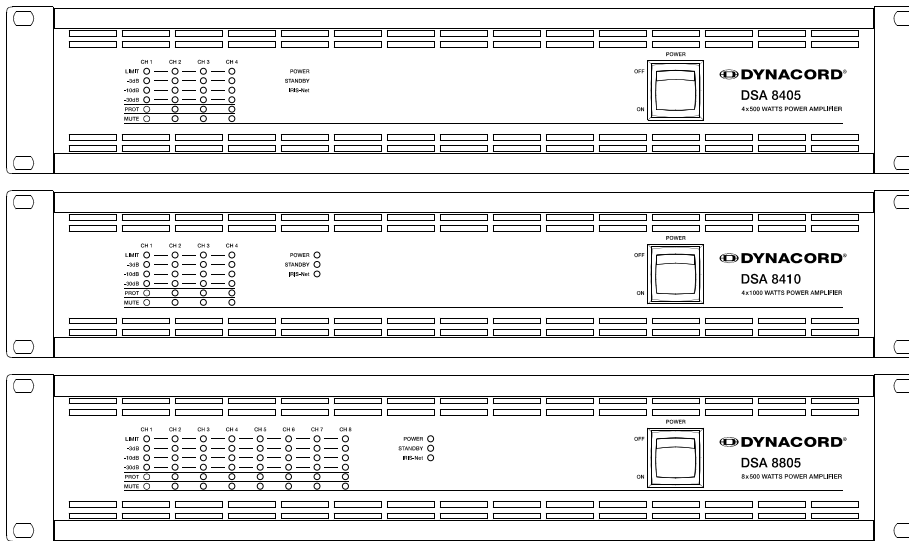




# DYNACORD

GERMAN ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE

## OWNER'S MANUAL BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG



# DSA 8405

# DSA 8410

# DSA 8805



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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

	<b>CAUTION</b> RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK DO NOT OPEN	
<b>WARNING:</b> TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS APPLIANCE TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.		
<b>AVIS:</b> RISQUÉ DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE, NE PAS OUVRIR.		
<b>WARNING:</b> CONNECT ONLY TO MAINS SOCKET WITH PROTECTIVE EARTHING CONNECTION.		



The lightning flash with arrowhead symbol, within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated „dangerous voltage“ within the product's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating and maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the appliance.

1. Read these instructions.
2. Keep these instructions.
3. Heed all warnings.
4. Follow all instructions.
5. Do not use this apparatus near water.
6. Clean only with a dry cloth.
7. Do not cover any ventilation openings. Install in accordance with the manufacture's instructions.
8. Do not install near heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other apparatus (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
9. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or the grounding-type plug. A polarized plug has two blades with one wider than the other. A grounding type plug has two blades and a third grounding prong. The wide blade or the third prong are provided for your safety. If the provided plug does not fit into your outlet, consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet.
10. Protect the power cord from being walked on or pinched particularly at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the apparatus.
11. Only use attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer.
12. Use only with the cart, tripod, bracket, or table specified by the manufacturer, or sold with the apparatus. When a cart is used, use caution when moving the cart/apparatus combination to avoid injury from tip-over.



13. Unplug this apparatus during lightning storms or when unused for a long period of time.
14. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel. Servicing is required when the apparatus has been damaged in any way, such as power-supply cord or plug is damaged, liquid has been spilled or objects have fallen into the apparatus, the apparatus has been exposed to rain or moisture, does not operate normally, or has been dropped.
15. Do not expose this equipment to dripping or splashing and ensure that no objects filled with liquids, such as vases, are placed on the equipment.
16. To completely disconnect this equipment from the AC Mains, disconnect the power supply cord plug from the AC receptacle.
17. The mains plug of the power supply cord shall remain readily operable.

## IMPORTANT SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

**CAUTION:** These servicing instructions are for use by qualified personnel only. To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not perform any servicing other than that contained in the Operating Instructions unless you are qualified to do so. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

1. Security regulations as stated in the EN 60065 (VDE 0860 / IEC 65) and the CSA E65 - 94 have to be obeyed when servicing the appliance.
2. Use of a mains separator transformer is mandatory during maintenance while the appliance is opened, needs to be operated and is connected to the mains.
3. Switch off the power before retrofitting any extensions, changing the mains voltage or the output voltage.
4. The minimum distance between parts carrying mains voltage and any accessible metal piece (metal enclosure), respectively between the mains poles has to be 3 mm and needs to be minded at all times. The minimum distance between parts carrying mains voltage and any switches or breakers that are not connected to the mains (secondary parts) has to be 6 mm and needs to be minded at all times.
5. Replacing special components that are marked in the circuit diagram using the security symbol (Note) is only permissible when using original parts.
6. Altering the circuitry without prior consent or advice is not legitimate.
7. Any work security regulations that are applicable at the locations where the appliance is being serviced have to be strictly obeyed. This applies also to any regulations about the work place itself.
8. All instructions concerning the handling of MOS-circuits have to be observed.

**NOTE:**



**SAFETY COMPONENT (MUST BE REPLACED BY ORIGINAL PART)**

## WEEE RECYCLING/DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS



**FOR RECYCLING  
INFORMATION  
CONTACT YOUR  
DISTRIBUTOR OR  
VISIT OUR WEBSITE**

**WWW.EVIAUDIO.COM**

The Wheelie Bin symbol found on the product or in the manual indicates that this product must not be disposed of with other waste. It is in our category the manufacturer's responsibility to properly dispose of their waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) at the end of its life. Due to the differences in each EU country's management of WEEE, please contact your local distributor. We are committed to facilitate our own electronic-waste-management-system, for the free of charge return of all EVI Audio GmbH products: Telex, Dynacord, ElectroVoice, Midas Consoles, KlarkTeknik and RTS. Arrangements are made with the dealer where you purchased the equipment from, for the returning of all unusable equipment **at no cost**, to the factory in Straubing, for environmental protective disposal.

## 1 Introduction

Dynacord's new high efficiency DIGITAL SYSTEM AMPLIFIER series combine uncompromising audio performance with the highest reliability.

### 1.1 Unpacking and Inspection

Carefully open the packaging and take out the power amplifier. Inspect the power amp's enclosure for damages that might have occurred during transportation. Each amplifier is examined and tested in detail before leaving the manufacturing site to ensure that it arrives in perfect condition at your place. Please inform the transport company immediately if the power amplifier shows any damage. Being the addressee, you are the only person who can claim damages in transit. Keep the cardboard box and all packaging materials for inspection by the transport company.

Keeping the cardboard box including all packing materials is also recommended, if the power amplifier shows no external damages.

#### **CAUTION:**

**Do not ship the power amp in any other than its original packaging.**

When shipping the power amp, make sure to always use its original box and packaging materials. Packing the power amplifier like it was packed by the manufacturer guarantees optimum protection from transport damage.

### 1.2 Scope of Delivery and Warranty

- 1 Power Amplifier
- 1 Owner's Manual (this document)
- 1 Mains Cord
- 1 (DSA 8405/8410) or 2 (DSA 8805) Output connectors, 8 pole
- 2 (DSA 8405/8410) or 4 (DSA 8805) Input connectors, 6 pole
- 1 Power Remote connector, 2 pole
- 1 Warranty Certificate with safety instructions

Keep the original invoice that states the purchase/delivery date together with the warranty certificate at a safe place.

### 1.3 Responsibility of the User

#### **Speaker System Damage**

DSA power amps provide extremely high power output that might be dangerous for human beings as well as for the connected speaker systems. High output voltages can damage or even destroy the connected speaker systems, especially, when the DSA amplifier is operated in bridged mode. Prior to connecting any loudspeakers, make sure to check the speaker system's specifications for continuous and peak power handling capacities. Even if amplification has been reduced through lowering the input level controls on the amplifier's front panel, it is still possible to achieve full power output with a sufficiently high input signal.

#### **Danger at the Loudspeaker/Power Outputs**

DSA amplifiers are capable of producing dangerously high voltage output that is present at the output connectors. To protect yourself from electric shock, do not touch any blank speaker cables during operation of the power amp.

#### **WARNING:**

**The terminals marked with ⚡ are hazardous live and the external wiring connected to these terminals requires installation by an instructed person or the use of ready-made leads of cords.**

#### **HF-Interference (FCC Information USA)**

1. IMPORTANT: Do not modify this unit! Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority, granted by the FCC, to operate the equipment.

2. NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee

that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help

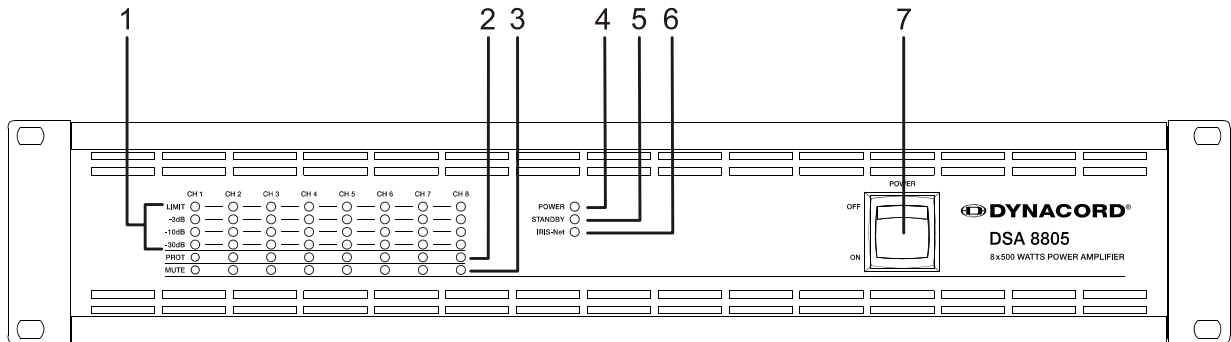
**This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interferences in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.**

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.  
Cat appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

## 2 Installation

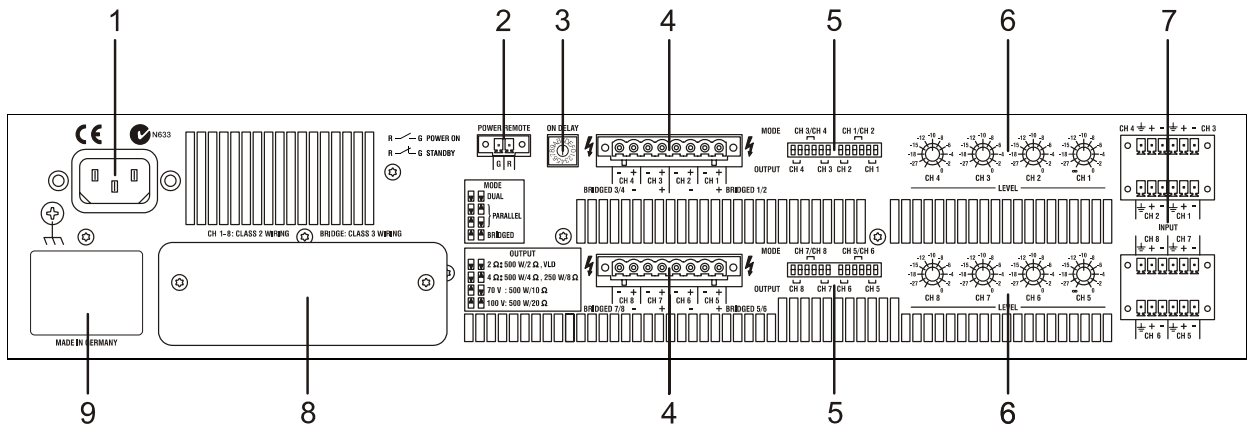
### 2.1 Controls, Indicators and Connections

#### Front View



- 1 Level Indicators for each channel
- 2 Protection Indicator (PROT) for each channel
- 3 Muting Indicator (MUTE) for each channel
- 4 Power On/Off Indicator (POWER)
- 5 Standby Indicator (STANDBY)
- 6 Remote Amplifier Indicator (IRIS-Net)
- 7 Mains Switch

#### Rear View



- 1 Mains Input
- 2 POWER REMOTE connector (POWER REMOTE)
- 3 Power On Delay selection switch (ON DELAY)
- 4 Power Amps Outputs (CH 1...4 / 5...8, BRIDGED)
- 5 Power Amp Outputs Mode Switch (MODE) and Outputs Load Switch (OUTPUT)
- 6 Input Level Control (LEVEL) for each channel
- 7 Audio Inputs (INPUT) for each channel
- 8 Expansion Slot (e.g. Remote Control Module RCM-810)
- 9 Type Plate

## 2.2 Operating Voltage

The power amplifier receives its power supply via the mains input. During installation, always separate the power amplifier from the mains. Connect the power amplifier only to a mains network, which corresponds to the requirements indicated on the type plate.

Device	Voltage	Frequency	Power Consumption
DSA 8405	220-240 V AC / 120 V AC / 100 V AC	50-60 Hz	490 W
DSA 8405	220-240 V AC / 120 V AC / 100 V AC	50-60 Hz	840 W
DSA 8805	220-240 V AC / 120 V AC / 100 V AC	50-60 Hz	930 W

Table 2.1: Operating Voltage

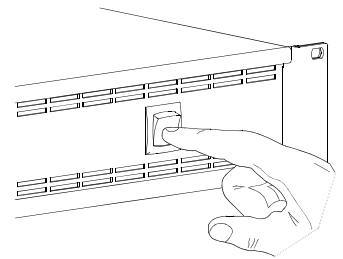
## Mains Operation and Resulting Temperature

The power drawn from the mains network is converted into output power to feed the connected loudspeaker systems and into heat. The difference between power consumption and dispensed power is called power dissipation ( $P_d$ ). The amount of heat resulting from power dissipation might remain inside of a rack-shelf and needs to be diverted using appropriate measures. The tables on page 36 allow the determination of power supply and cabling requirements. The tables are meant as auxiliary means for calculating temperatures inside of a rack-shelf system/cabinet and the ventilation efforts necessary.

The column  $P_d$  lists the leakage power in relation to different operational states. The column BTU/hr lists the dispensed heat amount per hour. The following factors allow direct proportional calculation of the mains current  $I_{\text{mains}}$  for different mains supply voltages: 100 V = 2.3, 120 V = 1.9, 220 V = 1.05, 240 V = 0.97.

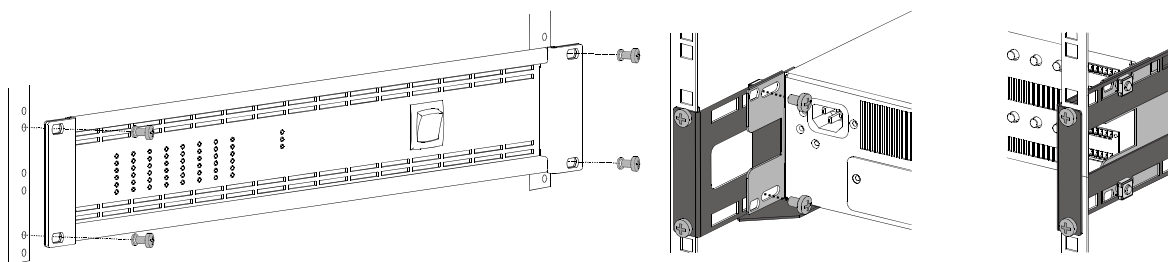
## 2.3 Mains Switch

The Mains Switch on the front panel separates the power amp from the mains. Turning the Mains Switch to ON starts booting up the power amp. A soft start circuit compensates mains inrush current peaks and thus prevents the automatic cutout of the mains from reacting when switching on the power amplifier. Speaker system switch-on is delayed by approximately 4 seconds, effectively suppressing any possible power-on noise, which otherwise might be heard through the loudspeakers.



## 2.4 Mounting

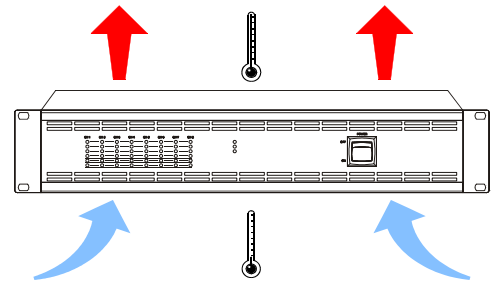
DSA amplifiers have been designed for installation in a conventional 19-inch rack case. Attach the power amp with its frontal rack mount ears using 4 screws and washers as shown in following illustration. Additionally securing the amplifier at the rear becomes necessary, if the rack case in which the power amplifier has been installed will be transported. Failure to do so may result in damage to the power amplifier as well as to the rack case. Attach the power amp as shown in the illustration using 4 case nuts and screws. RMK-15 brackets for securing the power amplifier are available as accessories.



## 2.5 Ventilation

As with all Dynacord power amps with fan cooling, the airflow direction is front-to-rear, obviously because there is more cold air outside of the rack case than inside. The power amplifier remains cooler and dissipating the developing waste heat in a specific direction gets easier. In general, setting up or mounting the power amplifier has to be done in a way that fresh air can enter unhindered at the front and exhausted air can exit at the rear. When installing the power amp in a case or rack system, attention should be paid to these details to provide sufficient ventilation. Allow for an air duct of at least 60 mm x 330 mm between the rear panel of the power amplifier and the inner wall of the cabinet/rack case. Make sure that the duct reaches up to the cabinet's or the rack case's top ventilation louvers. Leave room of at least 100 mm above the cabinet/rack case for

ventilation. Since temperatures inside of the cabinet/rack case can easily rise up to 40 °C during operation of the power amp, it is mandatory to bear in mind the maximum allowable ambient temperature for all other appliances installed in the same cabinet/rack case.



**CAUTION:**  
**Blocking/closing the power amp’s ventilation louvers is not permissible. Without sufficient cooling/ventilation, the power amplifier may automatically enter protect mode. Keep ventilation louvers free from dust to ensure unhindered airflow.**

**Do not use the power amplifier near heat sources, like heater blowers, stoves or any other heat radiating devices.**

**To ensure trouble-free operation, make certain that the maximum allowable ambient temperature of +40°C is not exceeded.**

For fixed amplifier installations in a device control room that incorporates a central air-cooling system or air conditioners, calculating the maximum heat emission may be necessary. Please also take notice of the information on page 7.

**Fan Cooling**

The power amplifier has two fans. The fans are temperature controlled, i.e. they are not running permanently but the running speed of the fans is controlled continuously depending on the ambient temperature. That in return ensures very silent running during idle state. The temperatures of the power amp’s channels are registered and monitored separately.

**2.6 Selecting the Mode Of Operation (MODE)**

The MODE switch on the power amp’s rear panel defines how the audio inputs handle the input signals. The amplifier types DSA 8405 and DSA 8410 allow the configuration of audio inputs CH 1/CH 2 or CH 3/CH 4, the amplifier type DSA 8805 additionally allows configuration of audio CH 5/CH 6 or CH 7/CH 8.

In the following description of the modes DUAL, PARALLEL or BRIDGED the generic letters A and B are used for the two audio inputs of a MODE switch (e.g. for switch CH 1/CH 2 input A corresponds to CH 1 and input B corresponds to CH 2).

**DUAL**

In DUAL mode, the two channels of the power amplifier work independent from each other. This mode of operation is being used for all 2-channel applications, like stereo or Bi-Amp (active) operation. Using the input level controls on the power amp’s rear panel allows independently adjusting the channels’ amplification.

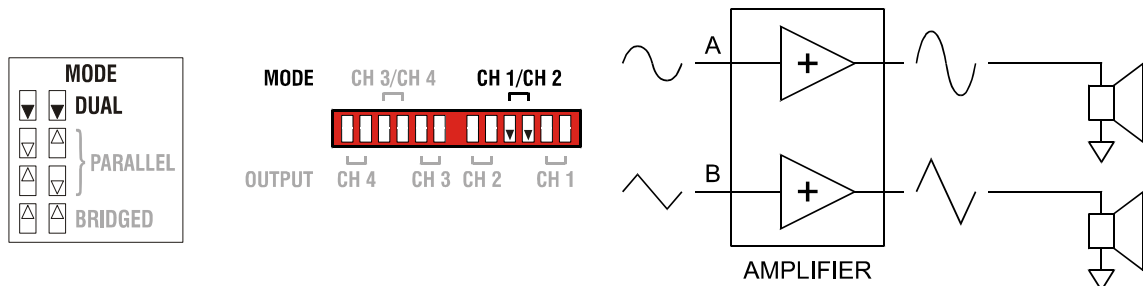


Illustration 2.1: Audio signal applied to both input connectors in DUAL mode



**PARALLEL**

In PARALLEL mode, the inputs of channel A and channel B are directly electrically linked. The audio signal has to be applied to the input connectors of channel A. Using the input level controls to independently control the amplification of the two channels is still possible because only the channels' inputs are linked. PARALLEL operation is the mode of choice, whenever the same input signal drives multiple power amp channels of a large system installation, e.g. when driving massive bass arrays.

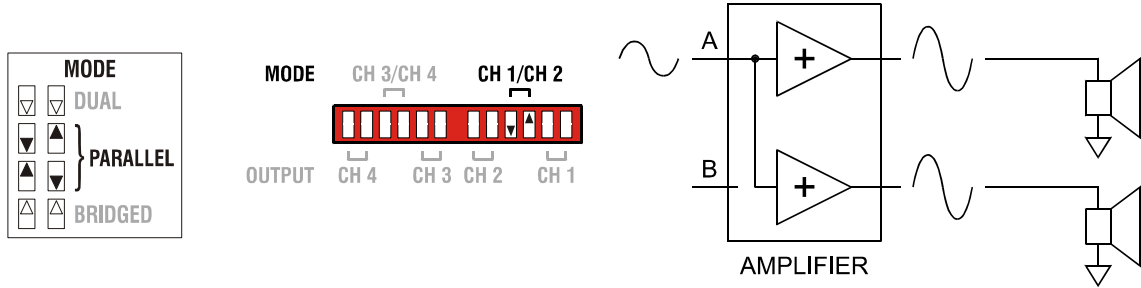


Illustration 2.2: Audio signal applied to input A connector in PARALLEL mode

**CAUTION:**

**In PARALLEL mode, the input signal has to be fed to input channel A only.**

**BRIDGED**

In BRIDGED mode both amp channels work in push-pull operation to provide doubled output voltage. The audio signal has to be applied to the input connectors of channel A, amplification is set via input level control of channel A only. BRIDGED operation is the mode of choice, whenever high power speakers are used.

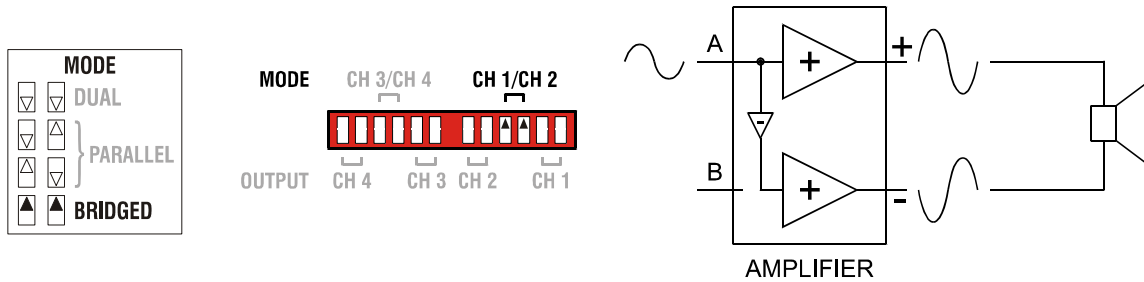


Illustration 2.3: Audio signal applied to input A connector in BRIDGED mode

**CAUTION:**

**In BRIDGED mode operation, it is not allowable for the load connected to fall below a value of 4 ohms. Extremely high voltages can be present at the output. The connected speaker systems must be able to handle such voltages. Make sure to completely read and fully observe power rating specifications of the speaker systems to be used and to check them against the output power capacity of the power amp.**

OUTPUT	2 Ω	4 Ω	70 V	100 V
DSA 8405	4 Ω	8 Ω	1000 W at 140 V (≈20 Ω)	1000 W at 200 V (≈40 Ω)
DSA 8410	4 Ω	8 Ω	2000 W at 140 V (≈10 Ω)	2000 W at 200 V (≈20 Ω)
DSA 8805	4 Ω	8 Ω	1000 W at 140 V (≈20 Ω)	1000 W at 200 V (≈40 Ω)

Table 2.2: Minimum load in BRIDGED mode

## 2.7 Selecting the Mode of Output (OUTPUT)

Different output modes are available for the amplifier's output channels. Each channel can be switched to high impedance mode (HZ) for driving 70 V or 100 V loudspeakers without output transformers (Direct Drive).

In DUAL or PARALLEL mode each output channel's OUTPUT setting can be independently set. In BRIDGED mode for each pair of outputs only the OUTPUT setting of the channel with odd number (1, 3, 5 or 7) matters, the OUTPUT setting of the channel with even number (2, 4, 6 or 8) is ignored.

Following section describes the four different OUTPUT settings of DSA amplifiers.

### 2 Ohm Mode / VLD Mode

In 2 Ohm mode the power amplifier reaches maximum output power having a load of 2 Ω connected. Up to 4 cabinetts having a nominal impedance of 8 Ω each can be driven by each amplifier channel. This mode should be used if a high number of speaker with medium or low power rating should be driven in low impedance mode (LZ). The VLD mode (Remote Control Module required) allows adjusting the output power of the amplifier channel. Please see page 11 for details about VLD mode.

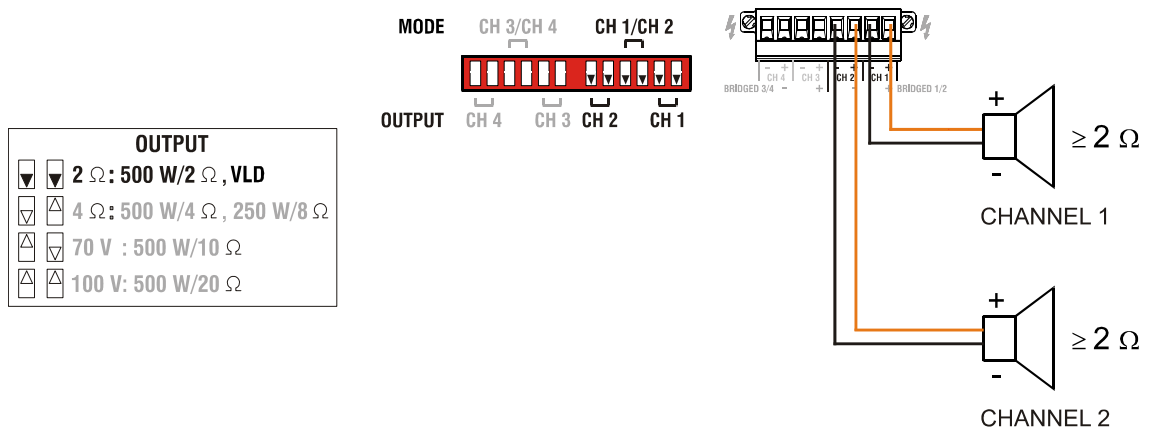


Illustration 2.4: DUAL mode of CH 1 and CH 2 in 2 Ohm Mode

### 4 Ohm Mode

In 4 Ohm mode the power amplifier reaches maximum output power having a load of 4 Ω connected. Up to 2 cabinetts having a impedance of 8 Ω each can be driven by each amplifier channel. This mode should be used if speakers with high power rating (e.g. Subwoofers) should be driven in low impedance mode (LZ).

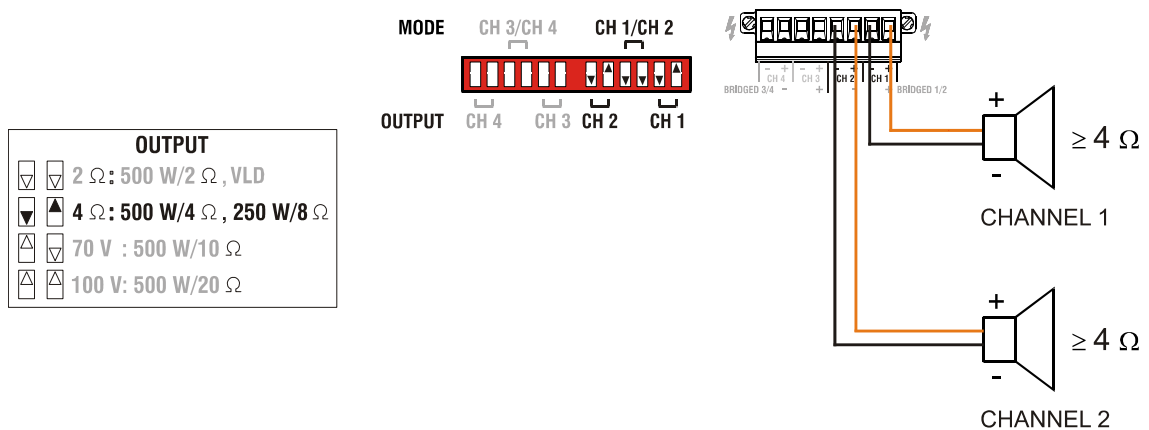


Illustration 2.5: DUAL mode of CH 1 and CH 2 in 4 Ohm Mode

### 70 V Mode

The 70 V mode allows connection of 70 V loudspeaker lines (Direct Drive) in high impedance mode (HZ) without using output transformers. In this case the maximum number of loudspeakers connected to an output channel is only limited by the amplifier's output power (500 W for DSA 8405/8805 or 1000 W for DSA 8410). This mode should be used if the distance between amplifier and speaker is larger than 50 metres (approx. 150 feet) and/or a high number of small speakers with transformer (e.g. ceiling speakers) is used.

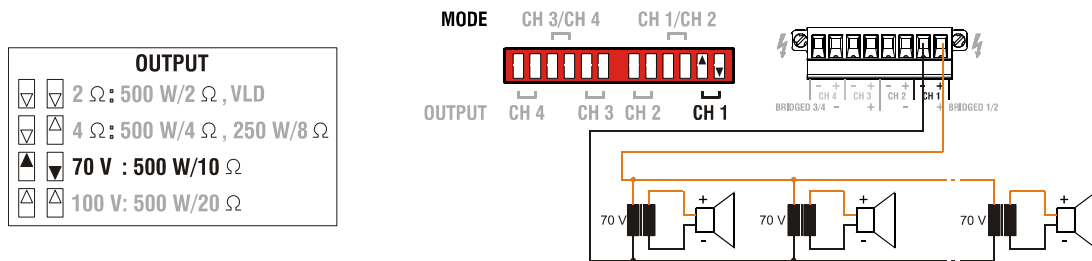


Illustration 2.6: CH 1 in 70 V mode

### 100 V Mode

The 100 V mode allows connection of 100 V loudspeaker lines (Direct Drive) in high impedance mode (HZ) without using output transformers. In this case the maximum number of loudspeakers connected to an output channel is only limited by the amplifier's output power (500 W for DSA 8405/8805 or 1000 W for DSA 8410). This mode should be used if the distance between amplifier and speaker is larger than 50 metres (approx. 150 feet) and/or a high number of small speakers with transformer (e.g. ceiling speakers) is used.

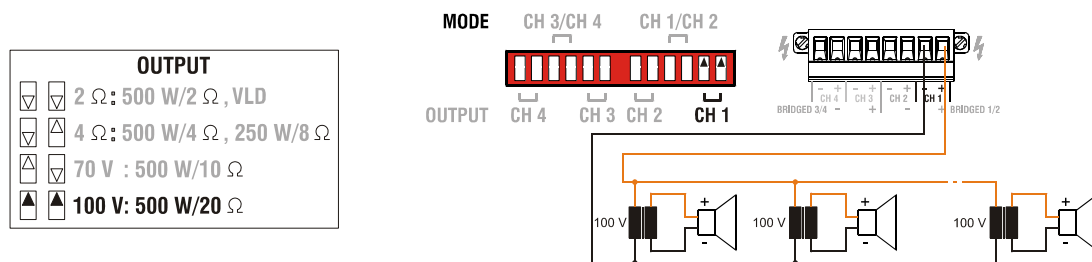


Illustration 2.7: CH 1 in 100 V mode

## 2.8 Variable Load Drive (VLD)

Selecting an output mode, as described in the previous chapter, provides an extremely practical way of matching amplifiers and connected loudspeaker systems. Table 2.3 shows all possible combinations of output power and connected load for power amps operated in low-impedance mode. Retrofitting an optionally available Remote Control Module (e.g. RCM-810) allows freely programming individual amplifier channels via Variable Load Drive (VLD). For power amplifier models DSA 8405 and DSA 8805 it is possible to freely select the output power in a range between 100 watts to 500 watts for loads ranging from 2 ohms to 10 ohms per channel. For the power amplifier model DSA 8410 it is possible to freely select the output power in a range between 100 watts to 1000 watts for loads ranging from 2 ohms to 10 ohms per channel. Additionally, the Remote Control Module RCM-810 allows switching a 50 Hz High-Pass filter on per channel. This may be advantageous when driving small or medium sized full-range cabinets to eliminate unwanted sub-frequency content in the audio signal.

For using VLD in a power amplifier with a Remote Control Module installed, please proceed as follows:

- Set the DIP-switch MODE (see page 8) to „2 Ω/VLD“ for power amplifier channels to be operated in VLD mode.
- Use the DIP-switch OUTPUT (see page 10) to select DUAL or PARALLEL output mode for power amplifier channels to be operated in VLD mode. VLD is not available in the BRIDGED output mode.
- Use IRIS-Net (see page 15) to configure output power, impedance and High-Pass filters of individual channels. Detailed information on the configuration, control and monitoring of amplifiers with Remote Control Modules installed can be found in the documentation that comes with the IRIS-Net software application.

The configuration of power amplifier channels is stored nonvolatile in the Remote Control Module. Please keep in mind that the VLD configuration in IRIS-Net only affects channels set to „2 Ω/VLD“ mode. Operation modes 4 ohms, 70 V and 100 V are

not affected by VLD. Power amplifier channels behave as described in chapter 2.7. The use of VLD considerably expands the adaptability of a power amplifier. Table 2.4 lists some application examples of VLD.

	2 Ω	4 Ω	8 Ω
<b>125 W</b>			2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05
<b>250 W</b>		2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05	4 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or 2 Ω Mode DSA 8410
<b>500 W</b>	2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05	4 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or 2 Ω Mode DSA 8410	4 Ω Mode DSA 8410 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8x05
<b>1000 W</b>	2 Ω Mode DSA 8410	4 Ω Mode DSA 8410 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8x05	Bridge 4 Ω DSA 8x05 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8410
<b>2000 W</b>		Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8410	Bridge 4 Ω DSA 8410

Table 2.3: Maximum Output Power (VLD deactivated)

	2 Ω	4 Ω	8 Ω
<b>125 W</b>	VLD, all types	VLD, all types	2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or VLD DSA 8410
<b>250 W</b>	VLD, all types	2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or VLD DSA 8410	4 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or 2 Ω Mode DSA 8410
<b>500 W</b>	VLD DSA 8410 or 2 Ω Mode DSA 8x05	4 Ω Mode DSA 8x05 or 2 Ω Mode DSA 8410	VLD DSA 8x05 or 4 Ω Mode DSA 8410 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8x05
<b>1000 W</b>	2 Ω Mode DSA 8410	4 Ω Mode DSA 8410 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8x05	VLD DSA 8410 or Bridge 4 Ω DSA 8x05 or Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8410
<b>2000 W</b>		Bridge 2 Ω DSA 8410	Bridge 4 Ω DSA 8410

Table 2.4: Maximum Output Power (VLD activated)

## 2.9 Power on delay

The ON DELAY switch on the amplifier rear panel allows selection of the power on delay time. Following table shows possible switch settings and corresponding delay times in seconds.

ON DELAY	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
Delay time (in s)	0	0.15	0.3	0.45	0.6	0.75	0.9	1.05	1.2	1.35	1.5	1.65	1.8	1.95	2.1	2.25

### CAUTION:

The setting of ON DELAY is ignored if a Remote Control Module is assembled.

## 2.10 Audio Cabling

### Input

Inputs are electronically balanced. Whenever possible, using balanced audio signal feeds at the input of the power amplifier is always preferred. Unbalanced connections should only be used if the cables are very short and no interfering signals are to be expected in the vicinity of the power amplifier. In this case, bridging the screen (shielding) and the pin of the inverting input inside of the connector is mandatory. Otherwise, a 6 dB drop in level could result. Please also see following illustration. Due to their immunity against external interference sources, such as dimmers, mains connections, HF-control lines, etc., using balanced cabling and connections is always preferable.

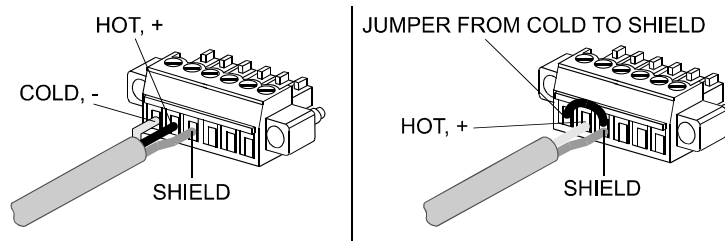
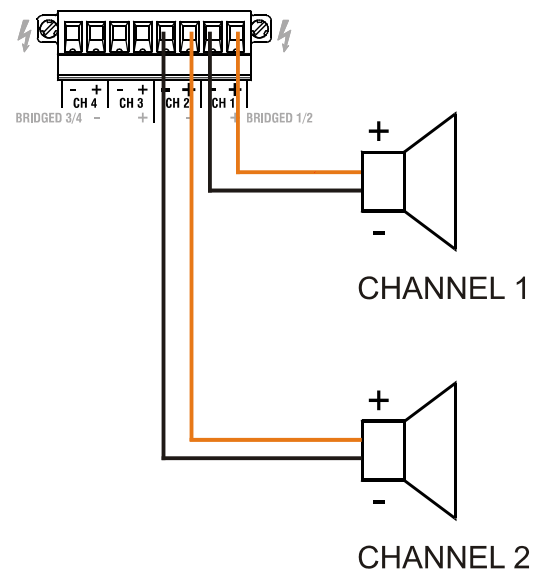


Illustration 2.8: Balanced / unbalanced connection of input

### Output in DUAL Mode or PARALLEL Mode

See illustration right for connecting speakers in DUAL or PARALLEL mode. Only connection of CH 1 and CH 2 is shown, the other channels have to be connected identically.

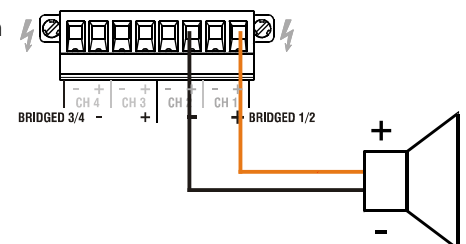
The correct connection is also indicated at the amplifiers rear panel.



### Output in BRIDGED Mode

See illustration right for connecting speakers in BRIDGED mode. Only connection at CH 1/CH 2 is shown, the other channels have to be connected identically.

The correct connection is also indicated at the amplifiers rear panel.

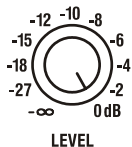


### CAUTION:

**In BRIDGED mode operation, it is not allowable for the load connected to fall below the values given in table 2.2 on page 9. Extremely high voltages can be present at the output. The connected speaker systems must be able to handle such voltages. Make sure to completely read and fully observe power rating specifications of the speaker systems to be used and to check them against the output power capacity of the power amp.**

### 3 Operation

#### 3.1 Volume Control



In DUAL and PARALLEL mode, the level controls LEVEL on the power amp’s rear panel are used to control the amplification of the corresponding channel. The scale values are given in dB. Turning the control to the right increases and turning it to the left decreases the volume. In BRIDGED mode operation, the output volume for a pair of outputs is only controlled by the level control of the channel with odd number (1, 3, 5 or 7), the setting of the channel with even number (2, 4, 6 or 8) is ignored.

#### 3.2 Indications

##### PROTECT

PROT

The PROT LED lights indicating that one of the internal protection circuits against thermal overload, short-circuit, Back-EMF, HF-occurrence at the output, etc., has been activated. In that case, the connected load is separated from the power amps to prevent the connected loudspeaker systems and the power amplifiers as well from being damaged. Whatever caused the fault – e.g. a short-circuited speaker cable – needs to be remedied. In case of thermal overload you have to wait until the power amplifier automatically regains normal operation.

##### MUTE

MUTE

The MUTE LED lights red whenever the power amp’s output signal is being muted, which happens when manually muting the output signal via IRIS-Net.

##### -30dB...LIMIT

LIMIT

-3dB

-10dB

-30dB

Level indication is realized via vertical LED chains on the power amp’s front panel that individually indicate the actual levels of each channel at -30dB, -10dB and -3dB below full modulation. The LIMIT LED lights as soon as the integrated dynamic audio limiter is activated and the power amplifier is driven at the clipping limit or generally at its maximum capacity. Short-term blinking is not a problem, because the internal limiter controls input levels of up to +21 dBu down to a THD of approximately 1%. If, on the other hand, the LIMIT LED light constantly, reducing the volume is recommended to prevent the loudspeaker systems connected from being damaged by probable overload.

##### POWER

POWER

The POWER LED lights green when the power amplifier is on. If the POWER LED does not light, despite the fact that the amplifier has been switched on, this indicates that the power amp is not connected to the mains or the primary fuse has blown.

##### STANDBY

STANDBY

The STANDBY LED lights yellow when the power amp is in standby mode. Standby mode reduces the amp’s power consumption to an absolute minimum. Activating the standby mode is possible via IRISNet or the POWER REMOTE port at the amp’s rear panel.

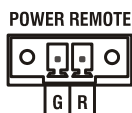
##### IRIS-Net

IRIS-Net

The IRIS-Net LED lights blue if an IRIS-Net compatible remote control module has been installed in the power amp’s extension slot and successful data communication has been established. The IRIS-Net LED blink slowly whenever the “Find” function in IRIS-Net is being used to locate a power amplifier in the rack.

#### 3.3 Standby Mode (POWER REMOTE)

R  G POWER ON  
R  G STANDBY



POWER REMOTE provides a simple way to remotely power-on/off the power amplifier. The POWER REMOTE function is only useful for appliances not employing a Remote Control Modul. Controlling appliances with Remote Control Module installed per REMOTE CONTROL is practically pointless. Leaving the pins of POWER REMOTE socket open the appliance power is switched on. When connecting the pins the appliance enters standby mode.

## 4 Options

Installing one of the optionally available extension modules in the extension slot on the rear panel lets you expand the power amp's functional range. As an example, the following paragraphs describe the RCM-810 Remote Control Module. Please read and follow the instructions provided in the documentation that you have received together with each extension module.

### 4.1 RCM-810

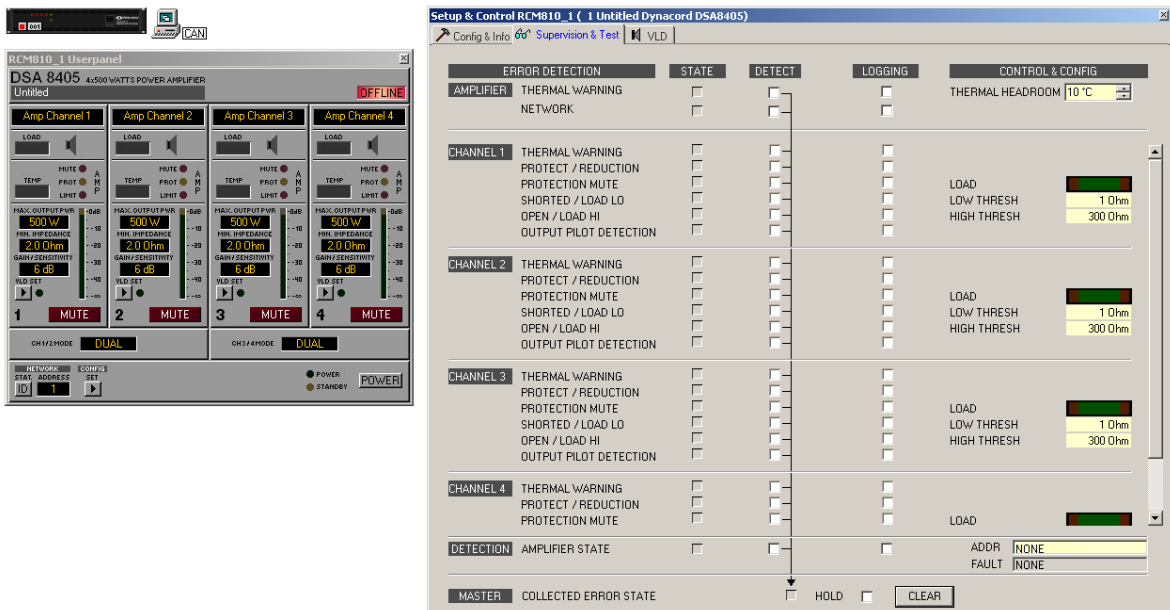
#### System Description and Features

The RCM-810 Remote Control Module is a digital controller module for live sound reinforcement, PA and fixed installation applications. Installing the RCM-810 turns a conventional amp into a remote amplifier, which, at any time, provides complete overview of the overall system status and control of system parameters.

RCM-810 modules allow the integration of amplifiers into a remote control network with up to 100 devices. By using multiple networks within an IRIS-Net project up to 250 amplifiers can be used in total. This offers the possibility to control and monitor an entire PA system from one or more PCs using the IRIS-Net - Intelligent Remote & Integrated Supervision - software package. All operational states, e.g. power-on status, temperature, activation of protections, load impedance, etc., are centrally registered and displayed in IRIS-Net. This provides the possibility to react and to selectively intervene even before critical operational states arise. Programming an automatic reaction, when specific thresholds are being exceeded or fallen below, is also possible.

Parameters, like power on/off, muting, etc. can be controlled in real-time and stored in the amplifier. In the event of network failure or loss of power, all settings stay intact, independent of the control by the network.

Furthermore, the RCM-810 provides a control port with freely programmable control inputs and control outputs. Control inputs (GPI's) allow the connection of switches. IRIS-Net offers the possibility to program a variety of logic functions for the inputs. Control outputs (GPO's) allow the connection of external components, which, for example, are used to signal specific states to peripheral equipment. For further details about configuration, control and monitoring of amps with installed RCM-810 modules, please refer to the documentation of IRIS-Net. The latest version of IRIS-Net is available at [www.dynacord.com](http://www.dynacord.com).



**Controls and Connections**

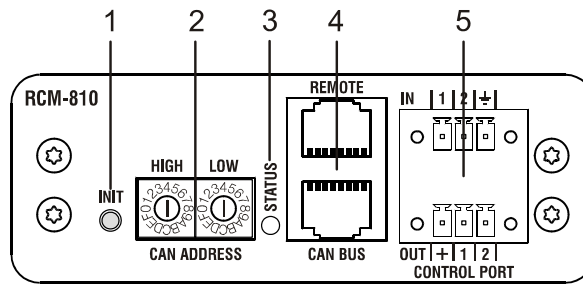


Illustration 4.1: Controls and Connections of the RCM-810

**1 INIT button**



The INIT button allows resetting the RCM-810 to factory settings. Press the button for at least 3 seconds using e.g. a small screwdriver. Table 4.1 lists the factory settings of the RCM-810 module.

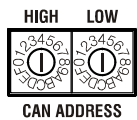
**CAUTION:**

**All RCM-810 parameters configured via IRIS-Net are discarded when pressing the INIT button.**

Parameter	Value
CAN-Bus data rate	10 kbit/s
Power-On-Delay	0 ms
Amplifier & Channel Labels	RCM-810 Module, RCM-810 Input, RCM-810 Output
Supervision	not configured
Control Ports and Job Numbers	not configured
VLD	deactivated

Table 4.1: Factory Settings of RCM-810

**2 CAN ADDRESS Selector Switch**



The two address selector switches are for setting the network address of the RCM-810. CAN networks support addresses in the range of 01 to 250 (FA hex). Addressing has to be carried out in the hexadecimal number system. The LOW selector switch sets the lower digit, while HIGH sets the higher digit.

**CAUTION:**

**Each address may exist only once in a system. Otherwise, network conflicts may arise.**

HIGH	LOW	Address
0	0	Stand-alone
0	1...F	1...15
1	0...F	16...31
2	0...F	32...47
3	0...F	48...63
4	0...F	64...79
5	0...F	80...95
6	0...F	96...111
7	0...F	112...127
8	0...F	128...143
9	0...F	144...159
A	0...F	160...175
B	0...F	176...191
C	0...F	192...207
D	0...F	208...223
E	0...F	224...239
F	0...A	240...250
F	B...F	reserved

Table 4.2: CAN addresses

Address 0 (00 hex, delivery status) disables remote communication between the RCM-810 and the bus. The module does not appear in the system, even though it is physically connected to the CAN-bus.

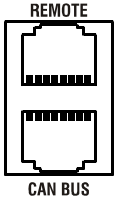


### 3 STATUS LED

○ STATUS

The STATUS LED is for monitoring the communication on the CAN bus. The LED blinks rhythmically every 3 seconds, when the module’s address is set to “00“, which means that it is disconnected from the CAN bus and software control. The LED blinks rhythmically in intervals of one second, when an address in the range of 01 to 250 has been assigned to the module and there has not yet been any activity on the CAN bus. As soon as communication on the CAN bus is recognized, the LED lights for at least 100 ms, when the power amplifier sends data on the CAN bus.

### 4 REMOTE CAN BUS Connection



The RCM-810 module provides two RJ-45 sockets for connecting to the REMOTE CAN BUS. These sockets are connected in parallel and serve as inputs as well as for daisy-chaining the devices on the remote network. Cabling in a rack system can be established using commercially available RJ-45 network cables. However, CAN guidelines have to be observed for longer cable lengths. Both ends of the CAN bus must be terminated using 120 Ω terminating plugs.

The CAN bus allows using different data rates, whereas the data rate is inversely proportional to the bus length. For smaller network setups, data rates can be as high as 500 kbit/s. For broader networks, reducing the data rate becomes necessary (down to the minimum data rate of 10 kbit/s).

**NOTE:**

**The data rate of the CAN bus is preset to 10 kbit/s.**

The following table illustrates the relation between data rate and bus length or network size. The use of CAN repeaters is strongly recommended for busses that exceed 1000 meters in length.

Transfer rate (in kbit/s)	Bus length (in m)
500	100
250	250
125	500
62,5	1000
20	2500
10	5000

Table 4.3: Transfer rate and bus length

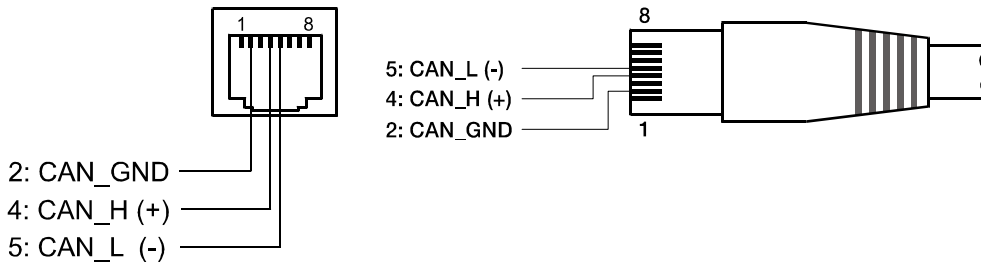
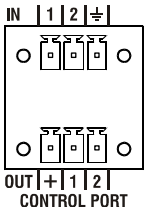


Illustration 4.2: Pin-assignment of CAN jack and CAN plug

### 5 CONTROL PORT



The CONTROL PORT of the RCM-810 provides two control inputs, two control outputs and reference connections for +5V and ground. The control inputs are configurable via IRIS-Net. They can be used for example for switching between power on / standby modes. The two control contacts IN 1 and IN 2 are internally connected via pull-up resistors and carry +5V (open). The control inputs can be activated using external switches, pushbuttons or relays to connect them to ground potential. The two control outputs OUT 1 and OUT 2 are open collector outputs, which are highly resistive in the non-active state (off). In active state (on) the outputs are connected to ground. The control outputs are configurable via IRIS-Net and are used to signal internal states. LEDs, indicators or relays can be driven directly. The +5V reference connector provides voltage supply for connected components.

**CAUTION:**

**The maximally allowable current at the +5V output is 200 mA.**

## Specifications/Technische Daten

### DSA 8405

Amplifier at rated conditions, all channels driven, rated loads, unless otherwise specified.

Load Impedance	Low Impedance Mode			High Impedance Mode	
	2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	8 Ω <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 10 Ω <sup>3</sup>	100 V / 20 Ω <sup>4</sup>
<b>Maximum Midband Output Power</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz, 4 channels driven	500 W <sup>5</sup>	500 W	250 W VLD: 500 W	500 W	500 W
<b>Rated Output Power</b> THD < 0.3%, 20 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...20 kHz, 4 ch. driven	450 W	450 W	225 W VLD: 450 W	450 W	450 W
<b>Maximum Bridged Output Power</b> THD= 1%, 1 kHz	-	1000 W <sup>1</sup>	1000 W	1000 W <sup>7</sup>	1000 W <sup>8</sup>
<b>Maximum RMS Voltage Swing</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz	32 V	45 V	45 V VLD: 63 V	70 V	100 V
<b>Power Bandwidth</b> THD = 1%, ref. 1 kHz, half power @ rated load	10 Hz...25 kHz			50 Hz...25 kHz	
<b>Voltage Gain</b> , ref. 1 kHz	32 dB	32 dB	32 dB	33 dB	36 dB
<b>Input Sensitivity</b> , rated power, 1 kHz	0.775 V (+0.0 dBu)	1.1 V (+3.0 dBu)	1.1 V (+3.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)
<b>THD</b> at rated output power, MBW = 80 kHz, 1 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>IMD-SMPTE</b> , 60 Hz, 7 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>DIM30</b> , 3.15 kHz, 15 kHz	< 0.02%				
<b>Maximum Input Level</b>	+22 dBu (9.76 V <sub>rms</sub> )				
<b>Crosstalk</b> , ref. 1 kHz, at rated output power	< -80 dB				
<b>Frequency Response</b> , ref. 1 kHz, 8 Ω load	15 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...30 kHz (±1 dB)				
<b>Input Impedance</b> , active balanced	20 kΩ				
<b>Damping Factor</b> , 1 kHz, 8 Ω	> 240				
<b>Slew Rate</b>	28 V/μs				
<b>Signal to Noise Ratio Amplifier</b> , A-weighted	98 dB	100 dB	100 dB	104 dB	106 dB
<b>Output Noise</b> , A-weighted	< -66 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -64 dBu
<b>Output Stage Topology</b>	Class D				
<b>Power Requirements</b> (factory configured)	220-240 V, 50-60 Hz or 120 V, 50-60 Hz or 100 V <sup>9</sup> , 50-60 Hz				
<b>Power Consumption</b> , 1/8 maximum output power	490 W				
<b>Protection</b>	Audio Limiters, High Temperature, DC, HF, Short Circuit, Peak Current Limiters, Inrush Current Limiters, Turn-on Delay, Mains Circuit Breaker Protection, Mains Over/Under-voltage Protection				
<b>Cooling</b>	Front-to-Rear, temperature controlled fans				
<b>Ambient Temperatur Limits</b>	+5 °C...+40 °C (40 °F...105 °F)				
<b>Safety Class</b>	I				
<b>Dimensions</b> (W x H x D), mm	481 x 88.0 x 421 <sup>10</sup>				
<b>Weight</b>	11.1 kg (24.3 lbs)				
<b>Optional:</b> <b>Rear-rackmount</b>	D113223 (RMK-15)				

1 Output Mode 2 Ω (500 W at 2 Ω, 250 W at 4 Ω, 125 W at 8 Ω)

2 Output Mode 4 Ω (500 W at 4 Ω, 250 W at 8 Ω)

3 Output Mode 70 V

4 Output Mode 100 V

5 Depending on the ambient temperature, the unit might reduce the output power at 2 Ω load

6 50 Hz High Pass is automatically activated in 70 V / 100 V output mode

7 140 V at 20 Ω

8 200 V at 40 Ω

9 Due to the mains voltage situation in Japan the values for the maximum output power can be decreased by 15%

10 Depth of the unit without rack ears (detachable): 380 mm

**DSA 8410**

Amplifier at rated conditions, all channels driven, rated loads, unless otherwise specified.

Load Impedance	Low Impedance Mode			High Impedance Mode	
	2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	8 Ω <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 5 Ω <sup>3</sup>	100 V / 10 Ω <sup>4</sup>
<b>Maximum Midband Output Power</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz, 4 channels driven	1000 W <sup>5</sup>	1000 W	500 W VLD: 1000 W	1000 W	1000 W
<b>Rated Output Power</b> THD < 0.3%, 20 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...20 kHz, 4 ch. driven	900 W	900 W	450 W VLD: 900 W	900 W	900 W
<b>Maximum Bridged Output Power</b> THD= 1%, 1 kHz	-	2000 W <sup>1</sup>	2000 W	2000 W <sup>7</sup>	2000 W <sup>8</sup>
<b>Maximum RMS Voltage Swing</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz	45 V	63 V	63 V VLD: 89 V	70 V	100 V
<b>Power Bandwidth</b> THD = 1%, ref. 1 kHz, half power @ rated load	10 Hz...25 kHz			50 Hz...25 kHz	
<b>Voltage Gain</b> , ref. 1 kHz	32 dB	32 dB	32 dB	33 dB	36 dB
<b>Input Sensitivity</b> , rated power, 1 kHz	1.1 V (+3.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)
<b>THD</b> at rated output power, MBW = 80 kHz, 1 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>IMD-SMPTE</b> , 60 Hz, 7 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>DIM30</b> , 3.15 kHz, 15 kHz	< 0.02%				
<b>Maximum Input Level</b>	+22 dBu (9.76 V <sub>rms</sub> )				
<b>Crosstalk</b> , ref. 1 kHz, at rated output power	< -80 dB				
<b>Frequency Response</b> , ref. 1 kHz, 8 Ω load	15 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...30 kHz (±1 dB)				
<b>Input Impedance</b> , active balanced	20 kΩ				
<b>Damping Factor</b> , 1 kHz, 8 Ω	> 240				
<b>Slew Rate</b>	28 V/μs				
<b>Signal to Noise Ratio Amplifier</b> , A-weighted	101 dB	103 dB	103 dB	104 dB	106 dB
<b>Output Noise</b> , A-weighted	< -66 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -64 dBu
<b>Output Stage Topology</b>	Class D				
<b>Power Requirements</b> (factory configured)	220-240 V, 50-60 Hz or 120 V, 50-60 Hz or 100 V <sup>9</sup> , 50-60 Hz				
<b>Power Consumption</b> , 1/8 maximum output power	840 W				
<b>Protection</b>	Audio Limiters, High Temperature, DC, HF, Short Circuit, Peak Current Limiters, Inrush Current Limiters, Turn-on Delay, Mains Circuit Breaker Protection, Mains Over/Under-voltage Protection				
<b>Cooling</b>	Front-to-Rear, temperature controlled fans				
<b>Ambient Temperatur Limits</b>	+5 °C...+40 °C (40 °F...105 °F)				
<b>Safety Class</b>	I				
<b>Dimensions</b> (W x H x D), mm	481 x 88.0 x 421 <sup>10</sup>				
<b>Weight</b>	11.1 kg (24.3 lbs)				
<b>Optional: Rear-rackmount</b>	D113223 (RMK-15)				

- 1) Output Mode 2 Ω (1000 W at 2 Ω, 500 W at 4 Ω, 250 W at 8 Ω)
- 2) Output Mode 4 Ω (1000 W at 4 Ω, 500 W at 8 Ω)
- 3) Output Mode 70 V
- 4) Output Mode 100 V
- 5) Depending on the ambient temperature, the unit might reduce the output power at 2 Ω load
- 6) 50 Hz High Pass is automatically activated in 70 V / 100 V output mode
- 7) 140 V at 10 Ω
- 8) 200 V at 20 Ω
- 9) Due to the mains voltage situation in Japan the values for the maximum output power can be decreased by 15%
- 10) Depth of the unit without rack ears (detachable): 380 mm

**DSA 8805**

Amplifier at rated conditions, all channels driven, rated loads, unless otherwise specified.

Load Impedance	Low Impedance Mode			High Impedance Mode	
	2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	8 Ω <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 10 Ω <sup>3</sup>	100 V / 20 Ω <sup>4</sup>
<b>Maximum Midband Output Power</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz, 4 channels driven	500 W <sup>5</sup>	500 W	250 W VLD: 500 W	500 W	500 W
<b>Rated Output Power</b> THD < 0.3%, 20 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...20 kHz, 8 ch. driven	450 W	450 W	225 W VLD: 450 W	450 W	450 W
<b>Maximum Bridged Output Power</b> THD= 1%, 1 kHz	-	1000 W <sup>1</sup>	1000 W	1000 W <sup>7</sup>	1000 W <sup>8</sup>
<b>Maximum RMS Voltage Swing</b> THD = 1%, 1 kHz	32 V	45 V	45 V VLD: 63 V	70 V	100 V
<b>Power Bandwidth</b> THD = 1%, ref. 1 kHz, half power @ rated load	10 Hz...25 kHz			50 Hz...25 kHz	
<b>Voltage Gain</b> , ref. 1 kHz	32 dB	32 dB	32 dB	33 dB	36 dB
<b>Input Sensitivity</b> , rated power, 1 kHz	0.775 V (+0.0 dBu)	1.1 V (+3.0 dBu)	1.1 V (+3.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)	1.55 V (+6.0 dBu)
<b>THD</b> at rated output power, MBW = 80 kHz, 1 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>IMD-SMPTE</b> , 60 Hz, 7 kHz	< 0.05%				
<b>DIM30</b> , 3.15 kHz, 15 kHz	< 0.02%				
<b>Maximum Input Level</b>	+22 dBu (9.76 V <sub>rms</sub> )				
<b>Crosstalk</b> , ref. 1 kHz, at rated output power	< -80 dB				
<b>Frequency Response</b> , ref. 1 kHz, 8 Ω load	15 Hz <sup>6</sup> ...30 kHz (±1 dB)				
<b>Input Impedance</b> , active balanced	20 kΩ				
<b>Damping Factor</b> , 1 kHz, 8 Ω	> 240				
<b>Slew Rate</b>	28 V/μs				
<b>Signal to Noise Ratio Amplifier</b> , A-weighted	98 dB	100 dB	100 dB	104 dB	106 dB
<b>Output Noise</b> , A-weighted	< -66 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -65 dBu	< -64 dBu
<b>Output Stage Topology</b>	Class D				
<b>Power Requirements</b> (factory configured)	220-240 V, 50-60 Hz or 120 V, 50-60 Hz or 100 V <sup>9</sup> , 50-60 Hz				
<b>Power Consumption</b> , 1/8 maximum output power	930 W				
<b>Protection</b>	Audio Limiters, High Temperature, DC, HF, Short Circuit, Peak Current Limiters, Inrush Current Limiters, Turn-on Delay, Mains Circuit Breaker Protection, Mains Over/Under-voltage Protection				
<b>Cooling</b>	Front-to-Rear, temperature controlled fans				
<b>Ambient Temperatur Limits</b>	+5 °C...+40 °C (40 °F...105 °F)				
<b>Safety Class</b>	I				
<b>Dimensions</b> (W x H x D), mm	481 x 88.0 x 421 <sup>10</sup>				
<b>Weight</b>	13.9 kg (28.7 lbs)				
<b>Optional: Rear-rackmount</b>	D113223 (RMK-15)				

1) Output Mode 2 Ω (500 W at 2 Ω, 250 W at 4 Ω, 125 W at 8 Ω)

2) Output Mode 4 Ω (500 W at 4 Ω, 250 W at 8 Ω)

3) Output Mode 70 V

4) Output Mode 100 V

5) Depending on the ambient temperature, the unit might reduce the output power at 2 Ω load

6) 50 Hz High Pass is automatically activated in 70 V / 100 V output mode

7) 140 V at 20 Ω

8) 200 V at 40 Ω

9) Due to the mains voltage situation in Japan the values for the maximum output power can be decreased by 15%

10) Depth of the unit without rack ears (detachable): 380 mm

**5.1 Mains Operation & Resulting Temperature**

DSA 8405	Output Mode	U <sub>mains</sub> in V	I <sub>mains</sub> in A	P <sub>mains</sub> in W	P <sub>out</sub> in W	P <sub>d</sub> in W <sup>4</sup>	BTU/hr <sup>3</sup>
Idle	all	230	1.1	120	0	120	409
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	3.7	490	4x63	238	812
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	3.4	465	4x63	213	727
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	3.3	430	4x63	178	607
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	6.4	955	4x167	327	1116
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	6.3	925	4x167	257	877
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	6.1	870	4x167	202	689
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	3.0	395	4x45	215	734
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	2.7	350	4x45	170	580
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	2.4	300	4x45	120	409
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	9.0	1370	4x225	470	1604
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	8.4	1280	4x225	380	1297
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	7.6	1140	4x225	240	819

DSA 8410	Output Mode	U <sub>mains</sub> in V	I <sub>mains</sub> in A	P <sub>mains</sub> in W	P <sub>out</sub> in W	P <sub>d</sub> in W <sup>4</sup>	BTU/hr <sup>3</sup>
Idle	all	230	1.1	120	0	120	409
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	5.9	840	4x125	340	1160
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	5.5	765	4x125	265	904
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	5.3	740	4x125	240	819
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	12.0	1850	4x333	518	1767
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	11.4	1760	4x333	428	1460
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	11.1	1690	4x333	358	1222
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	4.5	620	4x90	260	887
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	4.2	570	4x90	210	717
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	4.1	560	4x90	200	682
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	16.4	2730	4x450	930	3173
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	14.8	2390	4x450	590	2013
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	14.4	2320	4x450	520	1774

DSA 8805	Output Mode	U <sub>mains</sub> in V	I <sub>mains</sub> in A	P <sub>mains</sub> in W	P <sub>out</sub> in W	P <sub>d</sub> in W <sup>4</sup>	BTU/hr <sup>3</sup>
Idle	all	230	1.9	230	0	230	785
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	6.5	930	8x63	426	1454
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	6.0	860	8x63	356	1215
1/8 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	5.6	800	8x63	296	1010
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 2 Ω <sup>2</sup>	2 Ω	230	12.8	2045	8x167	709	2419
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 4 Ω <sup>2</sup>	4 Ω	230	12.2	1920	8x167	584	1993
1/3 Max. Output Power @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>2</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	11.5	1730	8x167	394	1344
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	5.3	750	8x45	390	1331
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	5.0	700	8x45	340	1160
Normal Mode (-10dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	4.5	615	8x45	255	870
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 2 Ω <sup>1</sup>	2 Ω	230	17.0	2800	8x225	760	2593
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 4 Ω <sup>1</sup>	4 Ω	230	16.0	2600	8x225	560	1911
Alert (Alarm) Mode (-3dB) @ 70 V / 100 V <sup>1</sup>	70 V / 100 V	230	14.3	2300	8x225	260	887

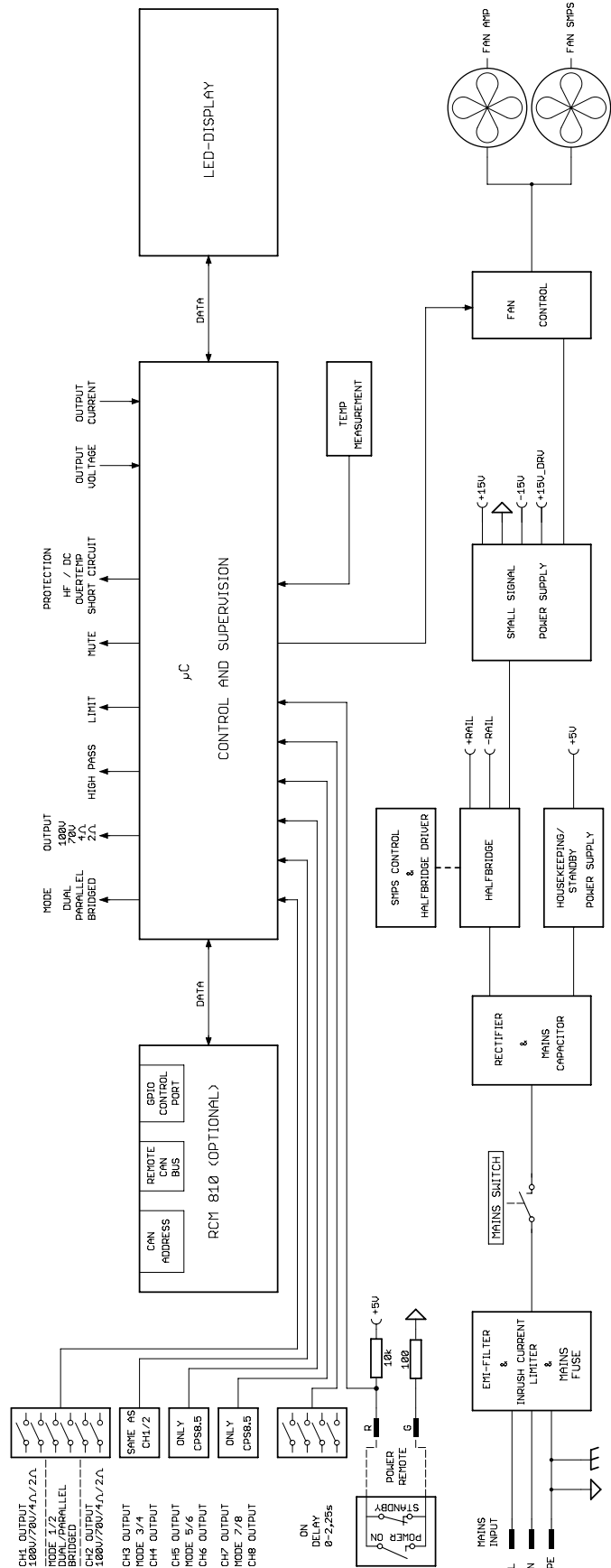
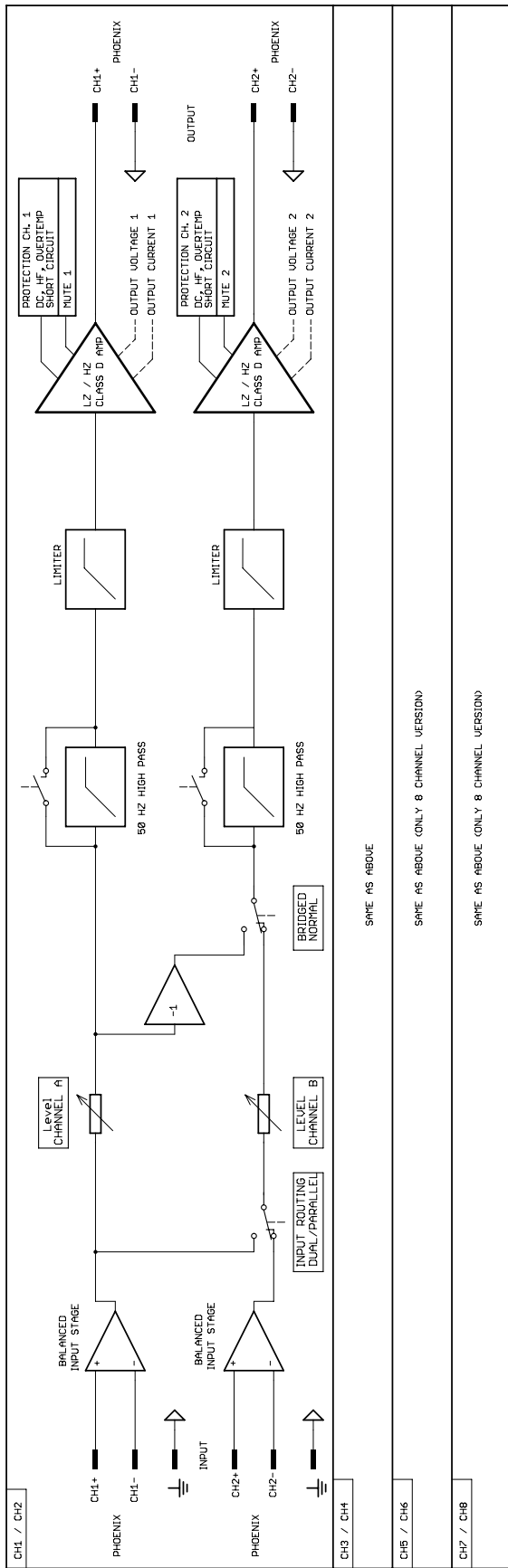
1) Sine Modulation (1 kHz)

2) Pink Noise EN60065 / 7. Edition

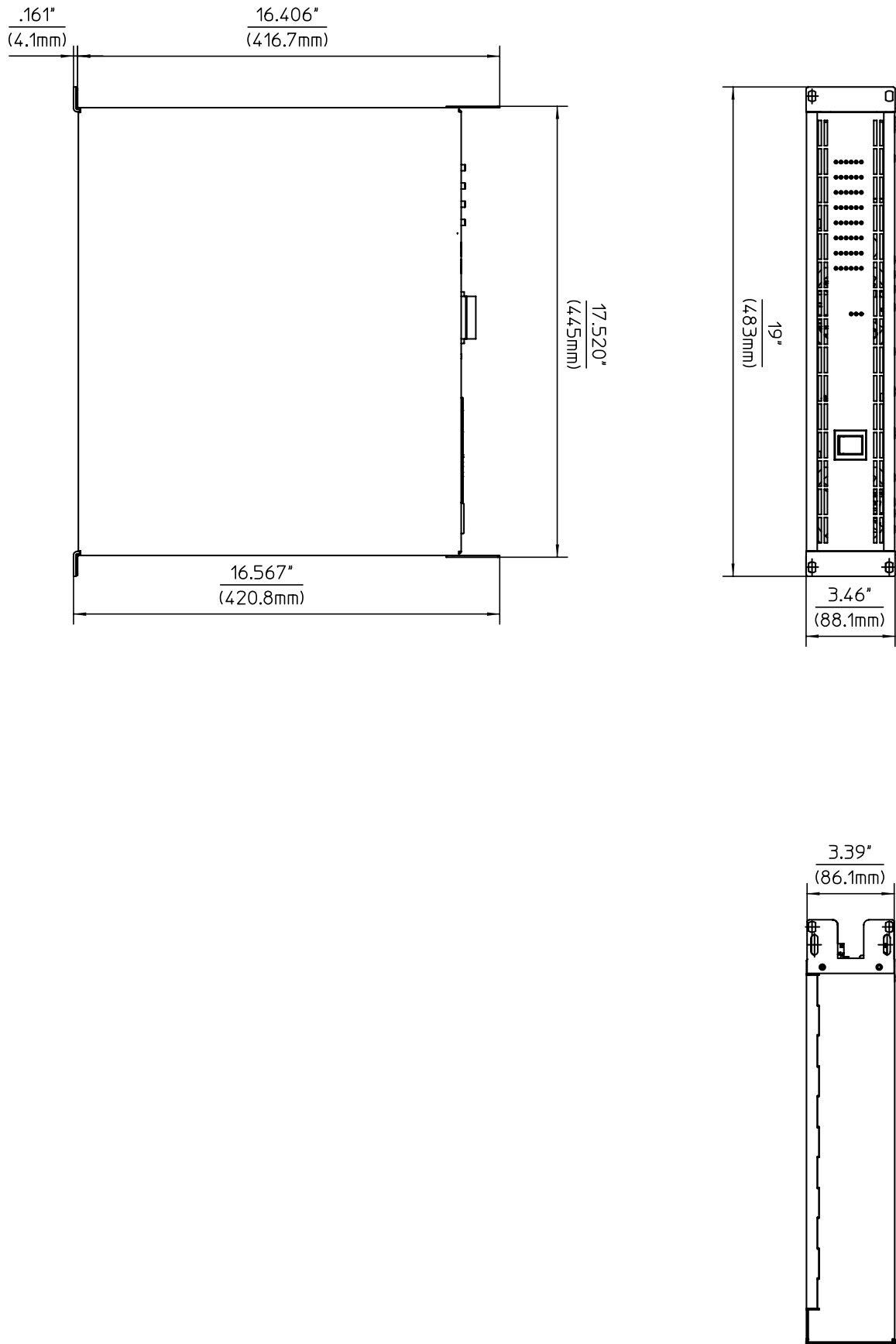
3) 1 BTU = 1055.06 J = 1055.06 Ws

4) P<sub>d</sub> = Power Dissipation

Block Diagram / Blockschaltbild



5.2 Dimensions / Abmessungen





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