

Innersound
DPR-500 Stereo/DPR-1000 Mono
Amplifier Owner's Manual



i n n e r s o u n d

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INSTALLATION & OPERATION

LOCATION

To provide for adequate ventilation, you should allow at least two inches of unobstructed space above and a couple of inches on each side of the amplifier. Because of its large power supply, the amplifier produces a small local magnetic field that may be picked up by low-level circuitry such as preamplifiers, turntables, and the like. For this reason, you should also provide at least four inches of space between the amplifier and these low-level components.

INPUT CONNECTIONS and SYSTEM TURN ON/OFF

Signal Input is made through two gold-plated RCA (unbalanced) or two XLR (balanced) type connectors. Use one or the other. Do not use both RCA and XLR connectors at the same time as they will load each other improperly.

Some preamplifiers produce large turn-on and turn-off DC voltages, which you will hear as a "thump." If your preamplifier does this, be aware that these surges probably will briefly drive the amplifier to full output. When an amplifier has as much power as the DPR Amplifier, such voltage surges can damage speakers and/or blow fuses.

To avoid such problems, turn on your preamplifier first. Within five seconds, solid state preamplifiers will have stabilized so you can safely turn on the DPR amplifier. If your preamplifier uses vacuum tubes, you should wait a full minute before turning on the amplifier.

When turning off the system, turn off the amplifier first, wait about a half minute for the power supply capacitors to mostly discharge, then turn off the preamplifier. An excellent way to avoid this cumbersome start-up and turn-off procedure is to always leave your preamplifier on.

Although there is a power switch on the back panel, the amplifier is designed to be left on continually. Electronics last longer when they are left on, as repeatedly switching them on and off is stressful to them. You can expect an indefinite life-span if you just leave it on.

OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

The output to your speakers is made through heavy-duty, gold-plated, five-way binding posts. Be sure of the correct speaker phasing by connecting the speaker cables to the same color posts for each channel.

Check and double-check that the speaker terminals are not shorted together by any loose strands of wire. Check this at both the amplifier and speaker connections. Shorting the output terminals together will blow fuses and can damage the amplifier. This type of abuse is not covered under warranty.

POWER CONNECTIONS

Be certain all associated equipment is turned off before making any connections. Insert the power cord into the AC LINE INPUT on the back panel and then connect it to an appropriate power source. You may use an "audiophile" power cord if it is at least 14 gauge wire. This is a powerful amplifier. If you use a power conditioner or generator, it must be able to deliver at least 1500 watts of power to the amplifier.

ELECTRICAL PROTECTION

Although not essential, it is a good idea to use a surge protector to prevent damage to the amplifier in the event of an electrical storm or other causes of abnormally high voltage. These are inexpensive and can be obtained from any hardware store. You do not need to use an expensive line conditioner, but if you do, these normally will have surge protection built-in so you do not need to use additional surge protection.

The AC line voltage of the amplifier is preset at the factory for your location, but may easily be changed if needed — contact the factory for details. There is a 15-amp, slow-blow, AC line fuse and 10-amp, fast-blow, internal power supply rail fuses. Since the failure of these fuses may indicate a problem that needs correction before the amplifier is put back into service, contact the factory before replacing them. There are speaker protection fuses on the back panel that are easily replaced if needed (explained on the next page).

SPEAKER FUSE REPLACEMENT

The amplifier has 8-amp, fast-blow speaker-protection fuses. The amplifier will deliver over 600 watts/channel using these fuses. If you have speakers with low power handling capability (less than 100 watts), you may wish to replace these fuses with 2 amp, fast-blow fuses for better protection. These fuses are of the European 5 x 20 mm variety. Two spare 8-amp fuses are supplied with the amplifier.

These fuses are mounted in rectangular housings between the speaker binding posts on the back panel. If you should blow a fuse, you may access the fuse by pressing down on the top of the fuse holder. This will release a little drawer that you may pull out. Once inside, remove the blown fuse and replace it with a spare. Push the fuse holder in and up until you feel it "snap" into place.

Note that by far the most common cause of blown fuses is changing speaker cables while leaving the amplifier on. It is hard to avoid touching the two cable ends together when changing cables, and shorting the cables will instantly blow the fuse. So always turn the amplifier off and wait 60 seconds for the capacitors to fully discharge before changing cables.

CARE AND CLEANING

If you wish to clean your amplifier, use a 90% Isopropyl Alcohol. Window cleaners like "Windex" also work well. Do not use any abrasive cleaners or chemical solvents like "Ajax", Acetone, or paint thinners.

Use particular care not to damage the aluminum chassis. Aluminum is a medium hardness metal and although it is anodized, it can be easily scratched by the careless use of tools during installation, or by rough handling.

The unit may overheat and the finish may fade if exposed to direct, unfiltered sunlight or intense heat for prolonged periods.

Save your box and packing materials. They will be very helpful for moving or if you need to ship the unit for any reason.

SPECIFICATIONS

Rated Power for the Reference 500 Stereo Amplifier

900 Watts/channel, 20Hz to 20kHz, both channels driven into a resistive 4 ohm load.

500 Watts/channel, 20Hz to 20kHz, both channels driven into a resistive 8 ohm load.

Rated Power for the Reference 1000 Mono Amplifier

1800 Watts, 20Hz to 20kHz, when driven into a resistive 4 ohm load.

1000 Watts, 20Hz to 20kHz, when driven into a resistive 8 ohm load.

Bandwidth

-3dB at 5Hz through 100kHz

Distortion

Less than 0.01% from 10Hz to 30kHz at full output, both channels driven.

Gain

26dB

Slew Rate for the Reference 500 Stereo Amplifier

50 Volts/microsecond

Slew Rate for the Reference 1000 Mono Amplifier

100 Volts/microsecond

Input Impedance

47k ohms unbalanced or balanced

Noise

More than 100dB below rated output

Output impedance

Less than 0.01 ohms from 20Hz to 20kHz

Dimensions

17 inches wide by 6.875 inches tall by 15 inches deep

(43 cm W x 14 cm T x 36 cm D)

Weight

75 pounds (18.5 kG)