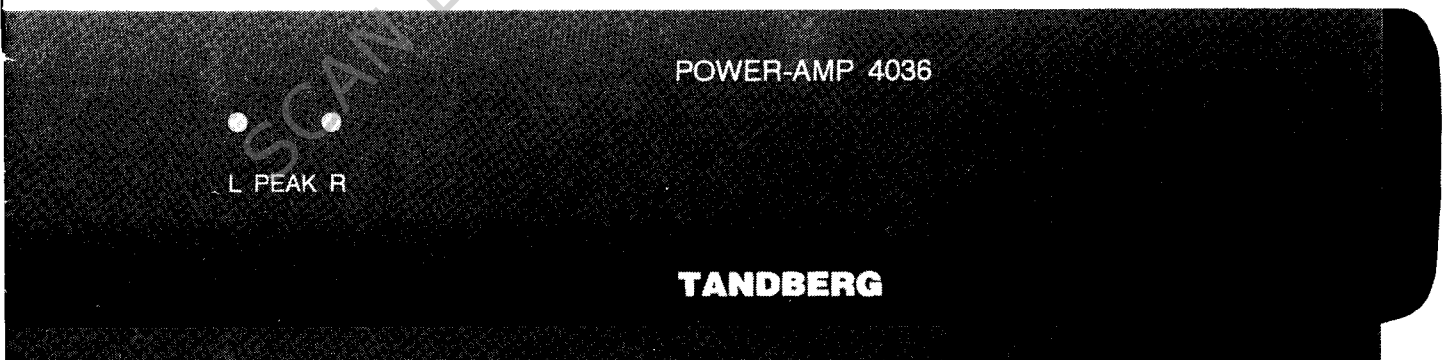

TANDBERG[®]
POWER AMPLIFIER 4036

Operating Instructions

SCAN BY PACKRAT014 - NOT FOR RESALE



READ THIS FIRST!

For your safety!

To prevent electrical shock or fire, do not expose electronic products to rain or moisture, and do not remove covers (or back). If anything fails, leave the repair to a qualified technician.

Pull out the power plug during thunder storms and when you are away for a long time (e.g. holidays, etc.).



Warning!

Faults on the units caused by the circumstances described in the warnings below, do not necessarily apply for warranty service.

Main power

In some areas the main power wall outlet carries high frequency data and intercom communications. To prevent this high frequency to reach the receiver/power amplifier, an HF filter should be connected in the power line. Ask your local Tandberg dealer if this high frequency is in your area. Should this high frequency reach the receiver/power amplifier, and interfere with the electronics, damage may occur in the output stage or the speakers.

Connecting

When connecting the units in a Hi-Fi system together, it is very easy to touch the hot wire on the phono lead and generate a hum signal. This signal can be amplified and cause damage to the receiver/power amplifier or the speakers. To avoid this problem, switch off all the units in the system before connecting.

Speaker connection

Use speaker systems with two speaker wires (+ and -) to each speaker. Some speaker systems have common ground between the speakers, and this may cause oscillation. If this type of speaker system with common ground is used, damage may occur in the receiver/power amplifier or speakers.

Do not connect two speaker systems with 4 ohm impedance, only one system at a time!

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Power requirements

Make sure the power amplifier is marked at the rear panel with the correct mains voltage for your area.

US version: 110 V-115 V \pm 10%,
50/60 Hz.
European version: 220 V-230 V \pm 10%,
50/60 Hz.

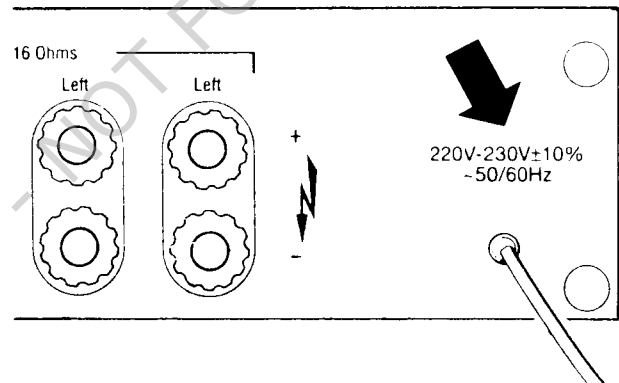
Changing the mains voltage setting and fuse (inside) should only be carried out by a qualified service technician.

The power consumption is 500 Watt maximum.

Fuses:

220 V/230 V: 4 A slow blow, 5 x 20 mm.
110 V/115 V: 8 A slow blow, 5 x 20 mm.

Check that the power amplifier is marked with the correct mains voltage.



Placing the amplifier

The best position for TPA 4036 is free on a shelf with minimum 5 cm space to each sides and the top. If the shelf is open on the back, the space to the sides and the top can be slightly reduced.

Never place the amplifier in a soft surface that can impede ventilation or in front of or above a radiator.

If placing units on top of each other the power amplifier must always be positioned at the top.

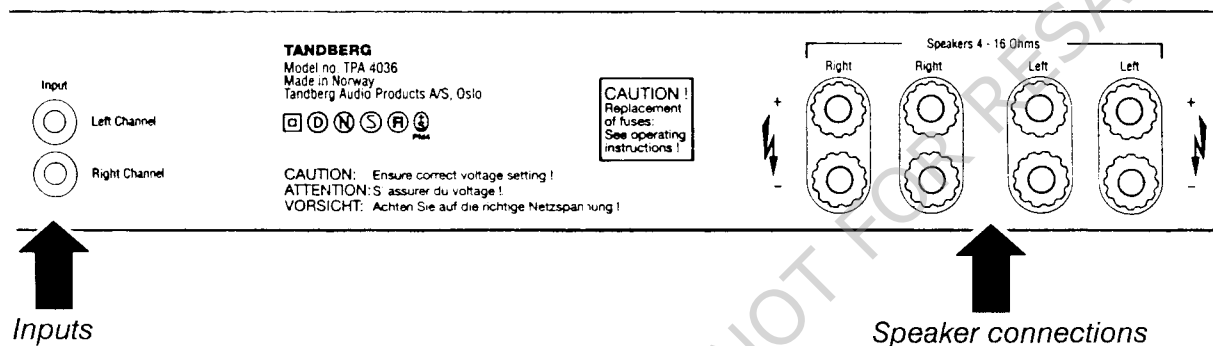
Important: Never place any other equipment on the top of this amplifier, as this may cause damage to the other equipment.

Connections

Important! All connections should be carried out before the Power is switched on*.

- Connect the speakers to the speaker terminals. Make sure that the polarity is correct*.
- Connect the signal source to the left and right inputs using High Resolution phono cables for best performance.

- Plug the mains lead into the wall socket.
- The outputs are designed for bi-wired speakers (separate connections for bass and middle/high elements).
Note: If the speakers have no bi-wiring, do not use more than one pair of speakers with 4 ohm impedance. When using two pair of speakers, both pairs must have a minimum of 8 ohm impedance.

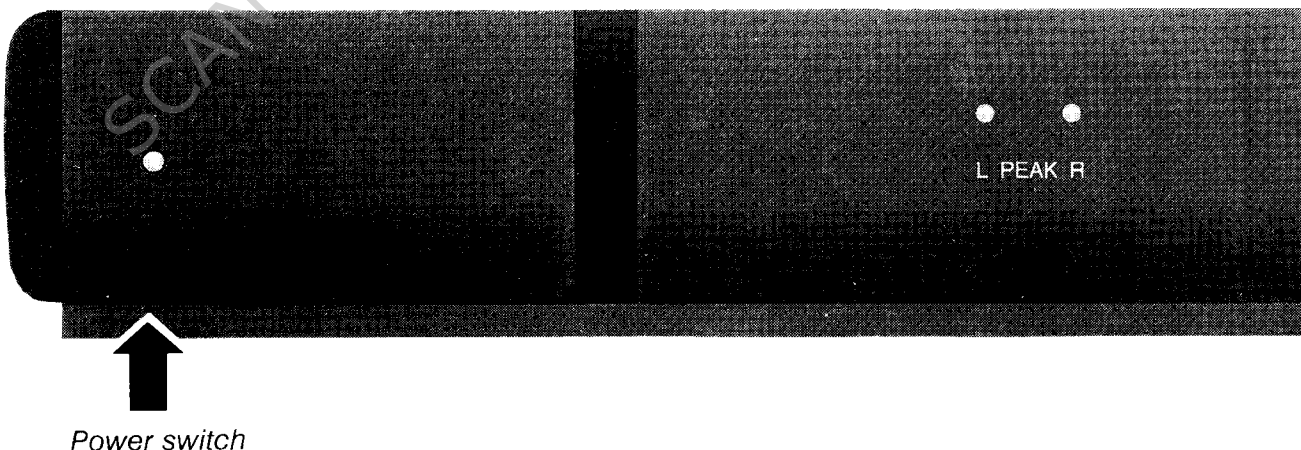


Switching on

Check that the power amplifier is marked with the correct voltage on the rear panel.

Switch on the mains with the switch on the left side at the front.

Note! A protection circuit will cause a delay and the Peak LEDs will light red. After approx. 12 - 15 seconds the power amplifier is ready for operation and the Peak LEDs will light green.



Peak clipping indicators

The indicators (one for each channel) will flash red when peak clipping of the signal occurs.

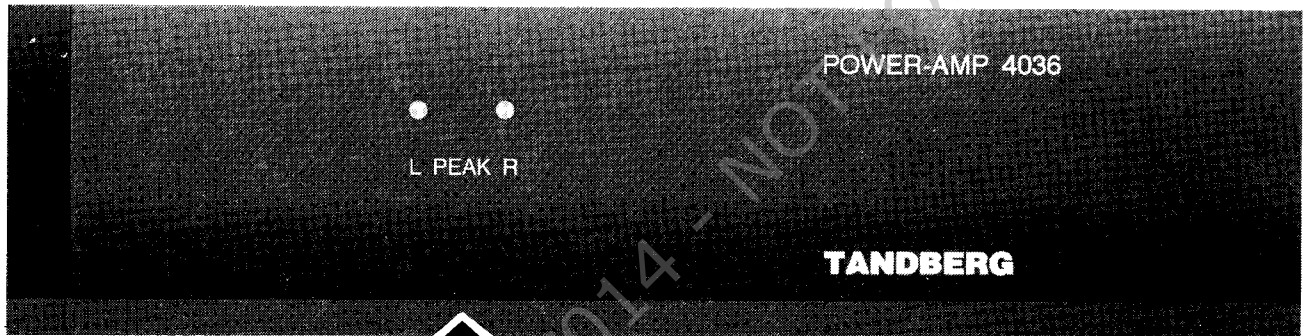
Protection circuit

Electronic circuits will protect the power amplifier against:

- Overload and short-circuiting of the speaker terminals.
- Flashback from inductive speaker loads.

- If the amplifier runs too hot, a protection circuit will turn off the amplifier. When the amplifier restores normal operating temperature, the protection circuit will automatically turn the power on.

The same circuit prevents DC-voltage from reaching and damaging the loudspeakers.



Peak clipping indicators

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Technical data

Tandberg Power Amplifier TPA 4036	Power Requirements:	110 - 115 V/220 - 230 V \pm 10%, 50/60 Hz
	Power Consumption:	50 - 500 W
	Dimensions:	Width: 464 mm Depth: 380 mm Height: 76 mm Weight: 10,0 kg

Typical Technical Data according to IHF-A-202, 1978

Continuous Average Power Output:	(8 ohm 20 - 20 000 Hz, THD <0.08%) 2 x 100 W
Frequency Response:	20 - 20 000 Hz +0/-0.1 dB
A-weighted Signal-to-Noise Ratio:	(Ref. 1 W/8 ohm) 90 dB
Output Connection:	4 Speaker Terminals

Secondary Disclosures

Output Impedance (20 - 20 000 Hz):	<0.01 ohm
Wideband Damping Factor:	>800
Low Frequency Damping Factor:	>2500
SMPTE Intermodulation Distortion:	0.08%
IHF Intermodulation Distortion:	0.08%
Transient Overload Recovery Time:	Immeasurable
Input Connection:	2 Phono Connectors
Sensitivity:	(1 W) 100 mV (100 W) 1.0 V

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

NOTE

The information in this manual is subject to improvements without notification. Additional pages may be inserted in future editions. The user is asked to excuse any omissions or errors in the present edition.

No responsibility is assumed if accidents occur while the user is following the instructions in this manual. No responsibility is assumed for defects in the unit's firmware.

We shall have no liability or responsibility to customer or any person or entity with respect to any liability, loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by equipment sold or furnished by us, including but not limited to, any interruption of service, loss of business or anticipatory profits or consequential damages resulting from use or operation of the equipment or software.

