

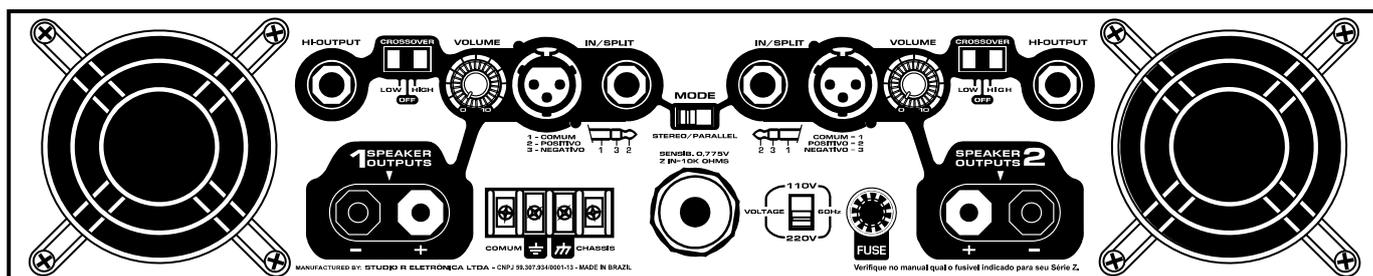
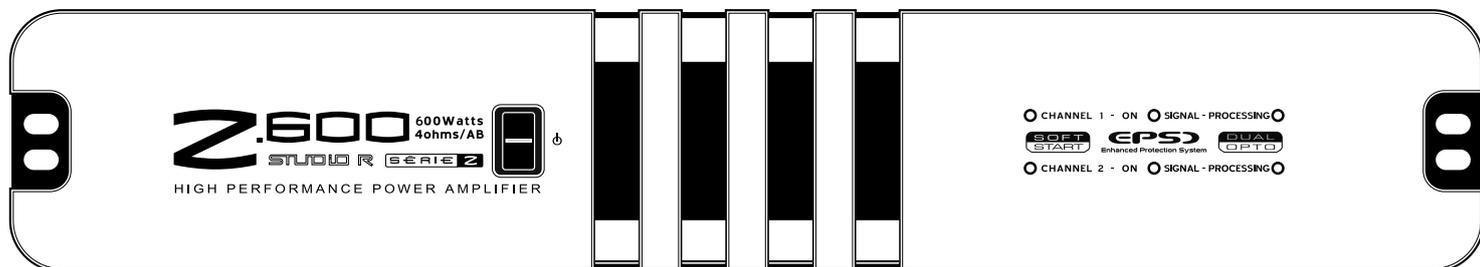
# STUDIO R SÉRIE Z 4Ω BUILT-IN CROSSOVER

## Z.600 600Watts 4ohms/AB

STUDIO R SÉRIE Z

## Z1200 1.200Watts 4ohms/AB

STUDIO R SÉRIE Z

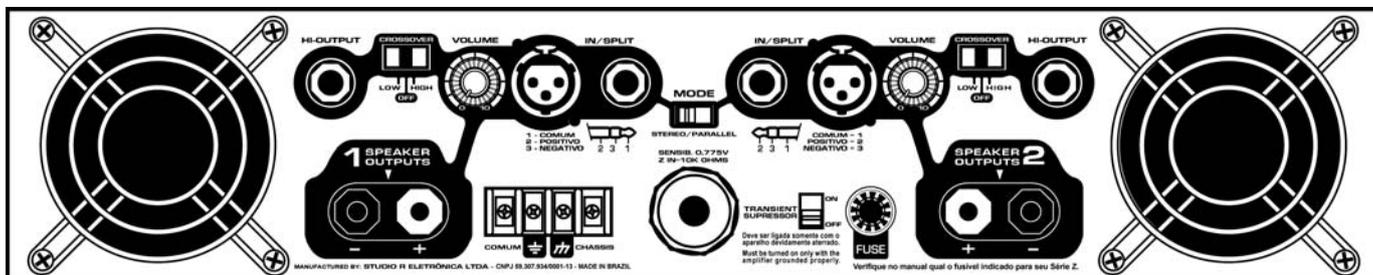
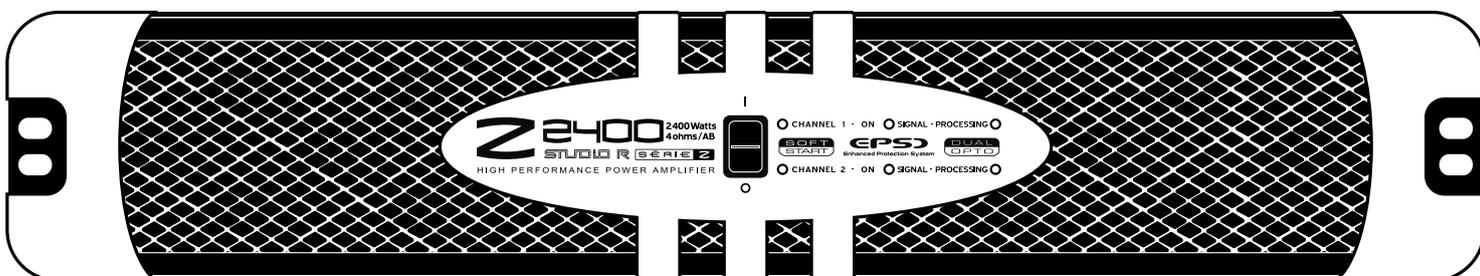


## Z1600 1.600Watts 4ohms/AB

STUDIO R SÉRIE Z

## Z2400 2400Watts 4ohms/AB

STUDIO R SÉRIE Z



## OWNERS MANUAL

SOFT START

EPS  
Enhanced Protection System

DUAL OPTO

## INTRODUCTION:

Congratulations for purchasing a **STUDIO R Z SERIES** amplifier!

Our amplifiers are designed for many years of reliable operation at fixed or movable facilities, under the strictest weather conditions.

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### **Studio R 3-year warranty (valid for Brazil. Check with your dealer for local warranty):**

A regular warranty usually covers the free repair of a product every time this fails during a certain initial period of its lifetime. This procedure, although free of charge, solves the problem of those components on the product which have aged prematurely on a very costly and burdensome way for the customer. Many hours are lost with the system inoperative and its transportation. Our concern with the warranty covering our products has never been that of merely repairing them promptly every time they present a fault, but also to prevent faults for a long time during their lifetimes.

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### **Studio R exclusive Burn-in:**

Every **Studio R** amplifier is in-factory tested for three 3-hour cycles at full power in a high-temperature oven. It is cooled and tested again at every interval. This exclusive process in Brazil is the only internationally proven way of finding components of a system which could deteriorate prematurely within the equipment lifetime.

Our current fault rate is 2 out of every 1000 devices produced, with a 5-year time of regular use between two faults.

Such kind of product really allows you to amortize your investments safely and still make profit. This is why we say that your amplifier should operate almost seamlessly, while keeping the sonic quality and performance characterizing the **Studio R** products.



Although it is basically simple to operate, and having been designed to be durable, **the improper use of this equipment can be dangerous!**

**FOR YOUR SAFETY, READ THE SECTIONS ON IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS,  
INPUT, OUTPUT, AND POWER CONNECTIONS.**

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**⚡ DANGER:** THE OUTPUTS OF THIS AMPLIFIER CAN PRODUCE LETHAL VOLTAGE LEVELS. NEVER MAKE CONNECTIONS WHILE THE DEVICE IS ON.

Wait for at least 1 minute after the shutoff in order to carry out modifications in your connections.

**⚠ WARNING:** THIS EQUIPMENT IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING HIGH SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS WHEN CONNECTED TO SPEAKERS AND SPEAKER SETS.

The continued exposure to high sound pressure levels may cause the permanent loss of or a reduction in the hearing. Always work with your ears protected by appropriate attenuators.

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## **1- IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS: Read before operating your amplifier:**

- 1.1 Keep this manual for future inquiries.
- 1.2 Follow all instructions printed on the chassis for the device proper operation.
- 1.3 Make sure the power line is compatible with your device voltage by checking on its back panel.
- 1.4 **Do not spill liquids in or on the apparatus.** Do not operate the apparatus exposed to rain or with some spilled liquid. Such practice is the main reason for lethal accidents caused by electric discharges.
- 1.5 **Do not block the air inlet or outlet.** Do not operate in locations liable to preventing the normal air flow.
- 1.6 Do not use this equipment in case any wire is stripped or fractured.
- 1.7 It is recommended to keep your amplifier frame always connected to a grounding system; do this by means of the chassis bolt on the back panel.
- 1.8 Do not activate the inputs with a power supply greater than the required for the amplifier at maximum output.
- 1.9 Never connect the output of a channel back to the input of another channel.
- 1.10 Do not connect the outputs in parallel with the outputs of any other amplifier.
- 1.11 Do not connect the outputs of this equipment with any other power supply, such as batteries or power line, either the equipment is ON or OFF.
- 1.12 Do not connect any positive terminal to the ground.
- 1.13 **Do not remove the covers.** On removing them you will be exposed to dangerous voltages. Inside the equipment there is no useful parts for the user. In case any problem occurs, call our nearest technical assistance.

Technical support and information by Internet or e-mail:

**[www.studior.com.br](http://www.studior.com.br) - [studior@studior.com.br](mailto:studior@studior.com.br)**

## 2- INSTALLATION AND OPERATION:

### 2.1 Unpacking

Open the transportation packing carefully and check for any apparent damage. Prior to leaving the plant all **Studio R** amplifiers are fully tested and inspected and ought to reach you in perfect conditions. Should any damage be found on them, please notify the carrier immediately. Only a forwarding agent may request the carrier to take actions concerning the damage occurred during the transportation. Make sure to keep all packing for inspection. It might be a good idea to keep the packing even when your amplifier has come in perfect conditions. Whenever it has to be transported, use the original packing or rack standard CASE, with frontal bars.

### 2.2 Assembling

Your amplifier is designed to be assembled on a standard 19" CASE, with two units/rack (88.5 mm). The ventilation on the apparatus rear portion and the front air outlet are essential for its proper performance. This system provides enough cooling for all load rates, assuming that the rack rear portion is open and unblocked. On racks with a closed rear portion, it is vital to install additional fans on same in such a way to pressurize them, ensuring a good air source for your amplifier internal fan.

### 2.3 Operating precautions.

**Make sure that the power line AC voltage is the same selected on the amplifier. The warranty does not cover damages resulting from using the device on the wrong voltage. Also check the fuse proper use on the table of the following page.**

Prior to making any connection, both of input and output, make sure that the power switch is off. Even though the amplifier is fitted with overload protection as well as a Soft Start (silent activation), it is recommendable to always keep the gain controls low when turning it on. This operation will prevent any possible damages to the speakers should there be an excess signal on the inputs. Seek to acquire cables, connectors, and speaker of good quality and appropriate capacity. Check the wiring capacity table (Section 2.5) to determine the appropriate measures for different impedances and lengths of cables.

Most of the systems intermittences and faults occur due to defective wires and connectors.

Use quality connectors, wires, and welding technique to ensure seamless operations.

<b>Fuses Tables (110V / 220V):</b>			
<b>Z.600</b>	<b>Z1200</b>	<b>Z1600</b>	<b>Z2400</b>
6A (110V) 3A (220V)	11A (110V) 6A (220V)	15A (110V) 7,5A (220V)	20A (110V) 10A (220V)

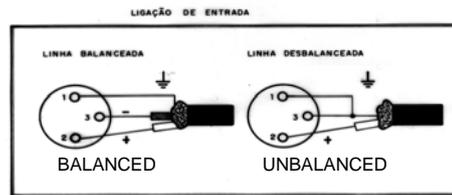
## 2.4 Connecting the inputs

The input/split connections are performed by means of two 3-pin, XLR-type and two "P10"- type connectors, located on the rear panel. The connection orientation is:

**Pin 1 - Ground.**

**Pin 2 - Positive (phase).**

**Pin 3 - Negative (counter-phase).**



The 4 Ohm **Z SERIES** amplifiers contain balanced inputs and can be powered either by balanced lines or not, according to the figures.

The crossover outputs (HI-OUTPUT) uses the same scheme and must follow the kind of connection (balanced or unbalanced) chosen for the inputs.

**ⓘ** The fact of finding XLR-type connection cables on devices or cables does not mean your connections are correct.  
**ALWAYS CHECK THESE DETAILS VERY CAREFULLY**

The figures on the following pages show the basic diagram for the connections on the rear of your amplifier in a sound system.

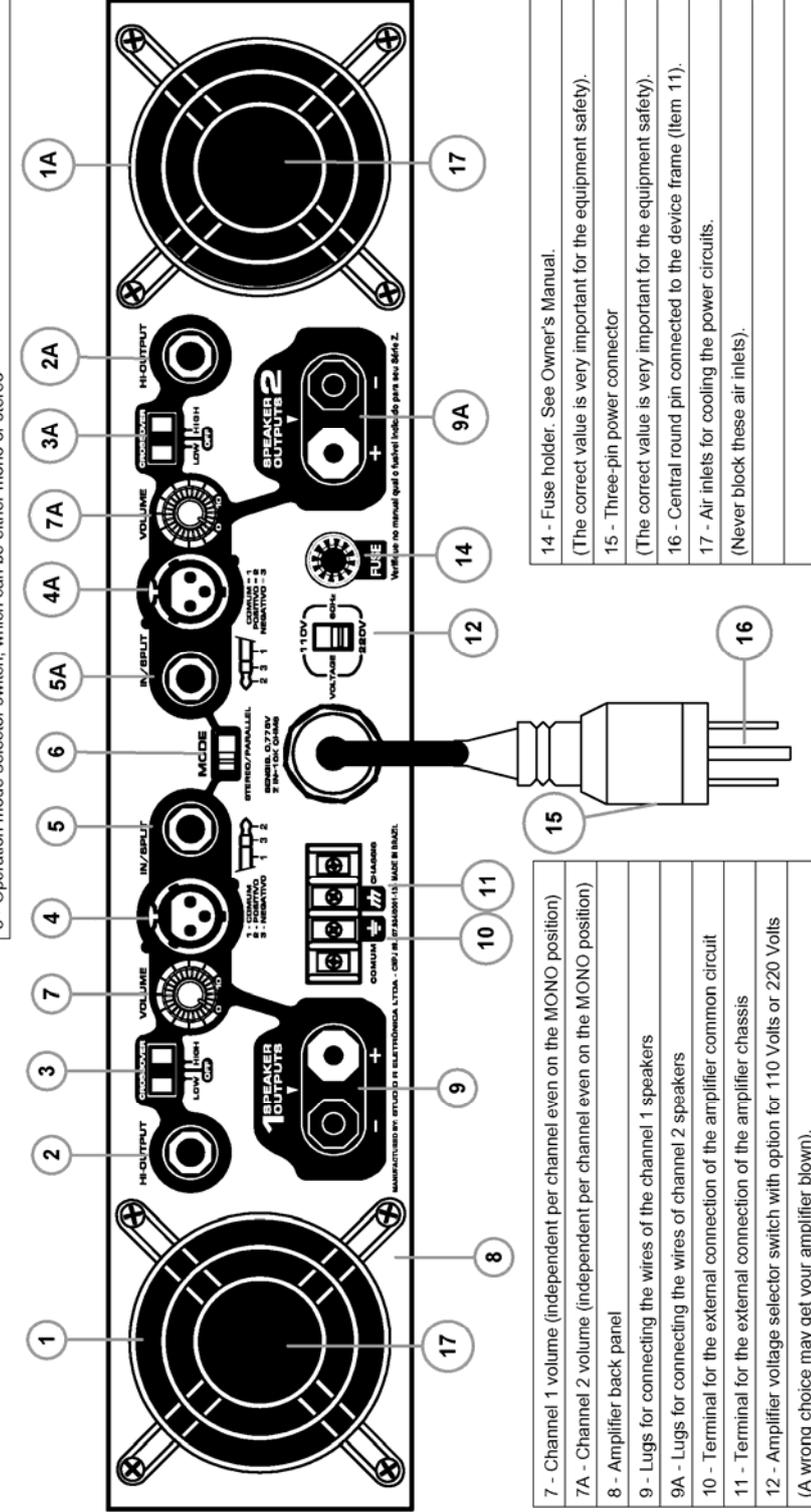
It is important on a stereo system to connect the mixer L channel to the amp input 1, and the mixer R channel to the amplifier input 2.

The same precaution should be taken for connecting the speakers. The speakers located on the right side of the stage should be connected to the right channel (OUTPUT 2), and those of the other side to the left channel (OUTPUT 1).

The speaker polarity is also important. The speaker positive should be connected to the amplifier (+) positive terminal, and the speaker negative, to the amplifier (-) negative terminal.

## Main functions of the 4-ohm, Z-Series amplifier control panel

1 - Channel 1 fan
1A - Channel 2 fan
2 - Channel 1 crossover treble output
2A - Channel 2 crossover treble output
3 - Cutoff frequency selector switch for channel 1 crossover
3A - Cutoff frequency selector switch for channel 2 crossover
4 - XLR balanced input for channel 1 with 10 kOhms impedance (see the table on the connection panel).
4A - XLR balanced input for channel 2 with 10kOhm impedance (see table on the connection panel).
5 - P-10 input balanced for channel 1 (Can be used as input signal distributor).
5A - P-10 input balanced for channel 2. (Can be used as input signal distributor).
6 - Operation mode selector switch, which can be either mono or stereo



7 - Channel 1 volume (independent per channel even on the MONO position)
7A - Channel 2 volume (independent per channel even on the MONO position)
8 - Amplifier back panel
9 - Lugs for connecting the wires of the channel 1 speakers
9A - Lugs for connecting the wires of channel 2 speakers
10 - Terminal for the external connection of the amplifier common circuit
11 - Terminal for the external connection of the amplifier chassis
12 - Amplifier voltage selector switch with option for 110 Volts or 220 Volts (A wrong choice may get your amplifier blown).

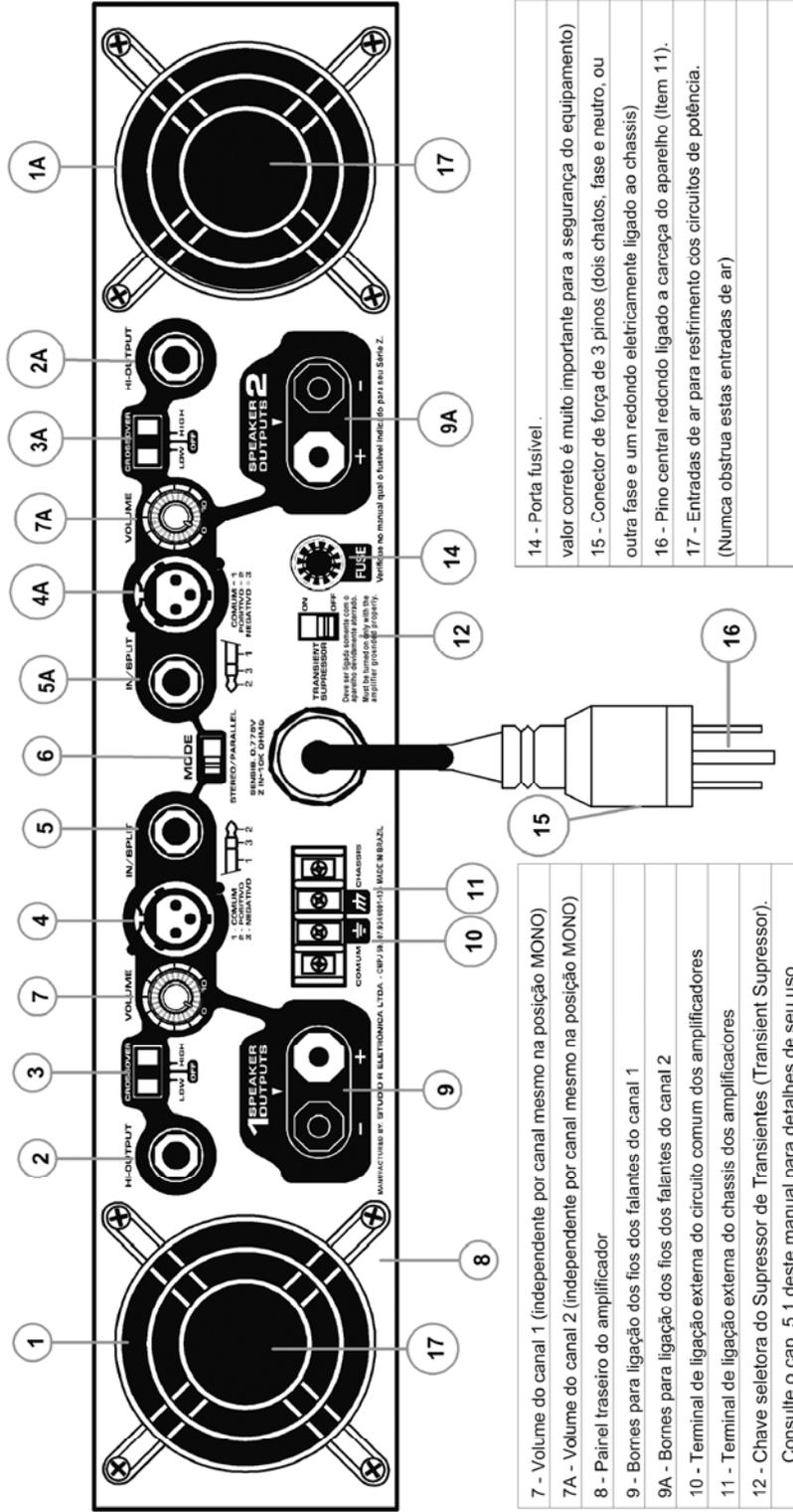
14 - Fuse holder. See Owner's Manual. (The correct value is very important for the equipment safety).
15 - Three-pin power connector (The correct value is very important for the equipment safety).
16 - Central round pin connected to the device frame (Item 11).
17 - Air inlets for cooling the power circuits. (Never block these air inlets).

## Z.600, Z1200 & Z1600 DIAGRAM:

## A0

### Principais funções do painel de controle dos amplificadores da linha Z de 4 ohms

1 - Ventilador do canal 1
1A - Ventilador do canal 2
2 - Saída de agudos do crossover do canal 1
2A - Saída de agudos do crossover do canal 2
3 - Chave seletora de frequência de corte do crossover do canal 1
3A - Chave seletora de frequência de corte do crossover do canal 2
4 - Entrada XLR balanceada do canal 1 com impedância de 10kOhms (ver tabela no painel para ligação)
4A - Entrada XLR balanceada do canal 2 com impedância de 10kOhms (ver tabela no painel para ligação)
5 - Entrada P-10 balanceada do canal 1. (Pode ser usada como distribuidor do sinal de entrada)
5A - Entrada P-10 balanceada do canal 2. (Pode ser usada como distribuidor do sinal de entrada)
6 - Chave seletora de modo de operação que pode ser mono ou estéreo.



14 - Porta fusível . . .
valor correto é muito importante para a segurança do equipamento)
15 - Conector de força de 3 pinos (dois chatos, fase e neutro, ou outra fase e um redondo eletricamente ligado ao chassis)
16 - Pino central redondo ligado a carcaça do aparelho (Item 11).
17 - Entradas de ar para resfriamento dos circuitos de potência. (Nunca obstrua estas entradas de ar)

7 - Volume do canal 1 (independente por canal mesmo na posição MONO)
7A - Volume do canal 2 (independente por canal mesmo na posição MONO)
8 - Pairel traseiro do amplificador
9 - Bornes para ligação dos fios dos falantes do canal 1
9A - Bornes para ligação dos fios dos falantes do canal 2
10 - Terminal de ligação externa do circuito comum dos amplificadores
11 - Terminal de ligação externa do chassis dos amplificadores
12 - Chave seletora do Supressor de Transientes (Transient Suppressor). Consulte o cap. 5.1 deste manual para detalhes de seu uso.

**JUMPER positioning table for choosing the pair of frequency cutoffs in Hz.**

The (●●) symbol means the pair of pins to have a JUMPER.

The jumpers are located on the output board inside the device. Remove the equipment upper cover to access them.  
The table below shows the positioning related to the jumpers of each channel.

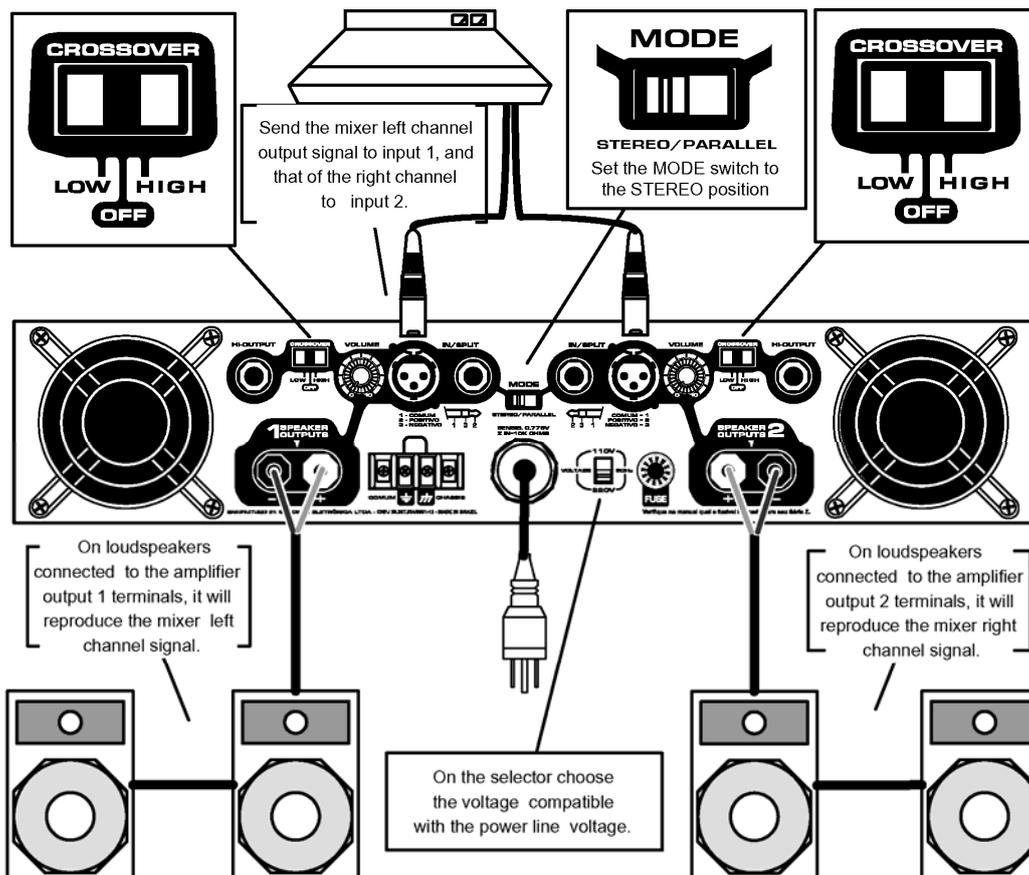
80/800	120/1200	160/1600	200/2000	240/2400	280/2800
●●				●●	
	●●			●●	●●
		●●			●●
			●●		
●●				●●	
	●●			●●	●●
		●●			●●
			●●		

320/3200	360/3600	400/4000	430/4300	480/4800	560/5600
	●●	●●	●●		●●
●●	●●	●●		●●	●●
	●●		●●	●●	●●
●●		●●	●●	●●	●●
	●●	●●	●●		●●
●●	●●	●●		●●	●●
	●●		●●	●●	●●
		●●	●●		●●
●●			●●	●●	●●

In case of doubt, please get in touch with our technical support on the following e-mail:  
[studior@studior.com.br](mailto:studior@studior.com.br)

You can also visit our website: [www.studior.com.br](http://www.studior.com.br).



You can connect up to two 8 Ohm speakers or cabinets in parallel per channel, or only one 4 Ohm speaker or cabinet per channel. If you don't respect these limits, you can overload your amplifier and void the warranty.

**2.4.1. The Z.600, Z1200, Z1600 and Z2400 amplifiers are fitted with stereo electronic crossover** with frequency selection and independent high-frequency balanced outputs on channels 1 and 2. The crossover complete connection and operation diagram is displayed at the additional **Application Manual**.

### 2.5 Connecting the outputs:

The loudspeakers should be connected to the amplifier by wires which should, first, provide the minimum current capacity necessary for the work.

Wire minimum gauge in mm <sup>2</sup> (Z.600)	
A wire for each speaker	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>
A wire for every two speakers	2mm <sup>2</sup>
Wire minimum gauge in mm <sup>2</sup> (Z1200)	
A wire for each speaker	2mm <sup>2</sup>
A wire for every two speakers	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>
Wire minimum gauge in mm <sup>2</sup> (Z1600)	
A wire for each speaker	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>
A wire for every two speakers	3mm <sup>2</sup>
Wire minimum gauge in mm <sup>2</sup> (Z2400)	
A wire for each speaker	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>
A wire for every two speakers	4mm <sup>2</sup>

In addition to the current capacity of the speaker connecting wires, it is important to know as well at what distance from the amplifier the speakers are. We may have power and damping factor losses on long-distance connections, even with the correct gauge wire.

**The following example can provide us with a magnitude order in this regard: An 8-ohm speaker placed at 50 meters from the amplifier and connected with a pair of 2-mm<sup>2</sup> wires results in a damping factor of 9 only.**

**i** A drop in the Damping Factor occurs on any amplifier, and it just takes the presence of a wire between same and the speaker or speaker set.

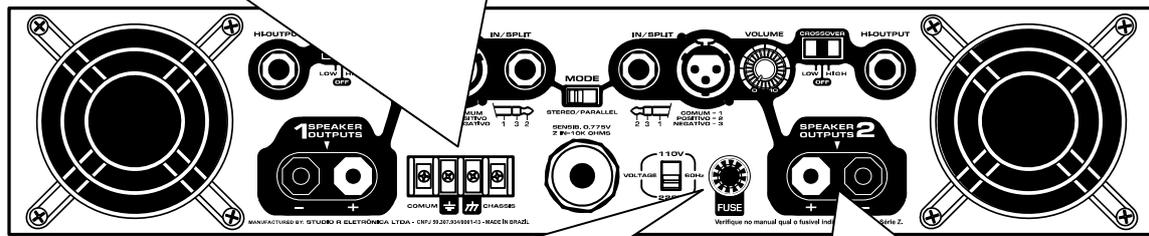
On the following table see the power loss in percentage and, in parentheses, the resulting damping factor:

(We can see in **bold letters** that the losses in long distances exceed 10%, and that the damping factor also drops to below 10. For example, with a 12% loss on a 1000-W amplifier, 120 watts are lost and the speakers receive 880 watts only.)

Length of the pair of wires (in meters)	Gauge (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Power loss on the wires for each speaker (Damping factor)	Power loss on the wires For each 2 speakers (Damping Factor).
5	1	2,2% (45)	
5	1,5	1,5% (67)	3% (34)
5	2,0	1% (90)	2,2% (45)
5	2,5	0,85% (114)	1,75% (57)
5	3	0,7% (140)	1,4% (66)
10	1	4,4% (23)	
10	1,5	3% (34)	6% (16)
10	2,0	2% (46)	4,4% (25)
10	2,5	1,7% (57)	3,5% (28)
10	3	1,4% (66)	2,8% (33)
20	1	8,8% (11)	
20	1,5	6,0% (16)	<b>12% (8,3)</b>
20	2,0	4% (22)	8,8% (11)
20	2,5	3,4% (28)	7% (10)
20	3	2,8% (33)	6% (16)

**Rear panel – Z.600, Z1200 and Z1600:**

**Floating common:** Your amplifier circuit ground is insulated from the frame. This allows various safety configurations to be made for the system grounding.

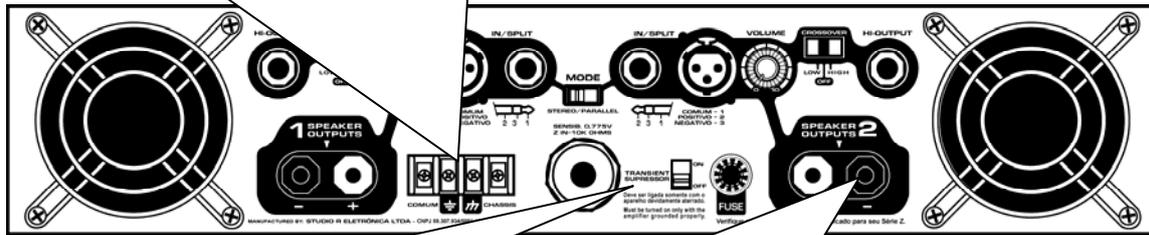


**WHEN WE SELECT THE LINE VOLTAGE ON WHICH THE AMPLIFIER WILL OPERATE, IT IS VITAL TO PLACE THE FUSE WITH THE PROPER CURRENT VALUE. SEE THE CORRECT VALUE ON THE FUSES TABLE.**

**SPEAKER OUTPUTS:** This is where the speakers should be connected. Connect the speaker positive to the positive lug, and the negative to the speaker negative.

**Rear panel - Z2400:**

**Floating common:** Your amplifier circuit ground is insulated from the frame. This allows various safety configurations to be made for the system grounding.



**Floating ground and Transient Suppressor:** Your amplifier circuit ground is insulated from the frame. This allows various safety configurations to be made for the system grounding. For more information, refer to the **chapter 6.1** about the Transient Suppressor bar and problems related to lightning systems.

**SPEAKER OUTPUTS:** This is where the speakers should be connected. Connect the speaker positive to the positive lug, and the negative to the speaker negative.

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### **2.5.1 Speaker wire terminals**

We should use wires with “banana” or “fork” terminal, the second (fork) being more reliable in the long run (the banana terminal gets loose in a short time).

We can see that on each amplifier output channel there is a pair of lugs. The speaker positive should be connected, and the terminal with **red lug** is to be regarded as “**hot**”, which should **never be connected directly to the ground**. The other side of the speaker should be connected to the black lug.

**⚡ Never connect any wire directly between the left channel lugs and those of the right channel and vice-versa.**

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### **2.6 Connecting the power of your 4-ohm Z series:**

Your **Studio R** power cable has 3 wires with a 3-pin connector. The **4-ohm Z Series** amplifiers are designed to operate on 110V or 220V (**not selectable for 22400**).

Under full power, with both channels set to 4 ohms (2 speakers per channel), your **Studio R 4-ohm Z Series** amplifier can “pull” a considerable current. See on the following table the recommendable minimum gauge to use on your AC electrical installation according to the number of speakers to be used and the type of music.

**NOTE THAT THE TABLE VALUES WERE CALCULATED FOR 110 VOLTS, WITH A SETTING BETTER THAN 5% (WHICH IS A SATISFACTORY SETTING), ON AN INSTALLATION WITH NO MORE THAN 50 METERS BETWEEN THE POWER FRAME AND THE AMPLIFIER. AS TO THE 220-V LINE, WE CAN USE UP TO HALF THE GAUGE.**

When longer distance connections are required, such as for example 100 meters (double the distance), we should use double the gauge as well.

In case of a sound system leasing company, where music is generally reproduced, we should always size the AC system for the PINK NOISE rate:

<b>PINK NOISE</b>		<b>Z.600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1200 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z2400 (110V)</b>
2 speakers p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	8mm <sup>2</sup>
1 speaker p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	8mm <sup>2</sup>

<b>ROCK WITH COMPRESSION</b>		<b>Z.600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1200 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z2400 (110V)</b>
2 speakers p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	8mm <sup>2</sup>
1 speaker p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	5mm <sup>2</sup>

<b>AMBIENT MUSIC</b>		<b>Z.600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1200 (110V)</b>	<b>Z1600 (110V)</b>	<b>Z2400 (110V)</b>
2 speakers p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	2,5mm <sup>2</sup>	8mm <sup>2</sup>
1 speaker p/ channel		1mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	1,5mm <sup>2</sup>	5mm <sup>2</sup>

ⓘ All of the **Studio R Z Series** amplifiers come with a power cable and connector. The user should consult the consumption table and, according to the intended use of his/her equipment, purchase the female connector with the appropriate capacity for the extension.

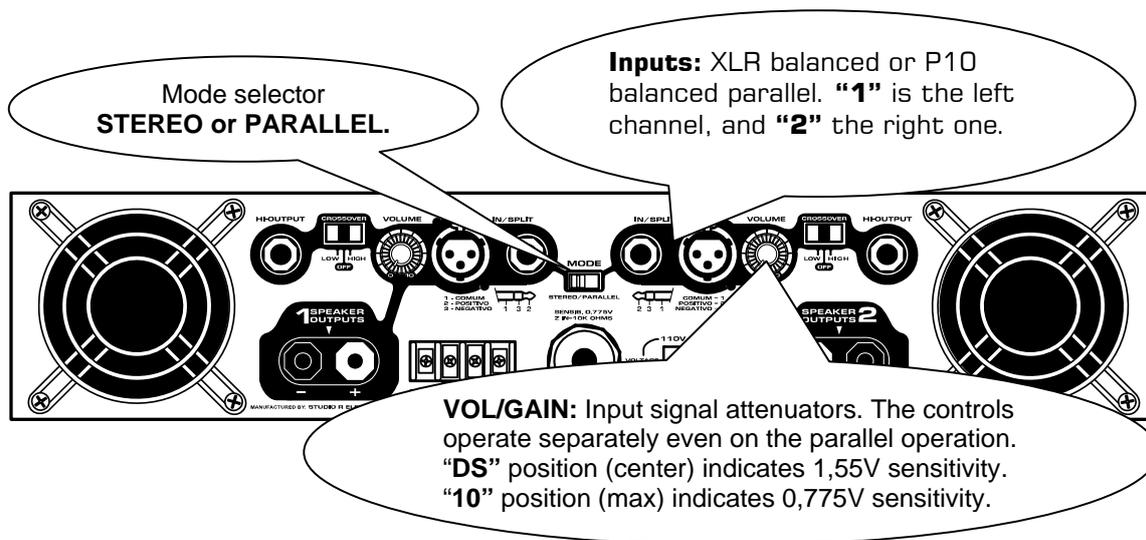
## 2.7 Stereo Operation:

For stereo operation, place an audio signal on the channel "1" input with an amplitude consistent with the amplifier sensitivity (**selectable according to the SDS table**) in order to produce a signal output on channel "1" parallel lug, while a signal in "2" will produce a signal output on the parallel connector in "2".

<b>SDS table (gain/sensitivity adjust):</b>		
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Euro Version</b>	<b>Regular Version</b>
<b>DS</b> (centered gain - "DS" point)	26dB / 20x	1.55V
<b>Maximum</b> (gain at 10 position)	32dB / 40x	0.775V

**IMPORTANT: The 1.55V level (in regular versions) is equal to -6dBm or -6 dBU. You must always use this level, instead of 0.775V, when using digital processors. In other cases, adjust according to your system sensitivity.**

Both channels operate on a completely independent way, with their respective input attenuators controlling the total levels. In order to distribute the signals to other amplifiers we must use connectors parallel to the input connectors: "P10" in case of input via "XLR", and "XLR" in case of inputs via "P10".



## 2.8 Parallel operation:

Both channels, on the parallel mode, can be fed by a single input signal source without the need for any bridge. The signal applied on the "XLR" or "P10" of channel 1 will activate both sides with the signal in phase. The output connections are made in the same way as the stereo mode via the channel and black lugs. Both input attenuators remain active, allowing for different levels for the speakers of each channel.

The power specifications continue the same as on the stereo operating mode.

⚡ Attention: With the input switch on the parallel mode we can feed the amplifier inputs with distinct signals, as they will be short-circuited.

## 2.9 Input signal attenuators (VOL/GAIN).

The rotary controls located on the back panel of your **Studio R**, one for each channel, allow the input sensitivity to be individually set with a reasonable resolution. On the scale recorded on the panel from 0 to 10, the amplifier input signal level on the stereo and parallel modes can be individually modified. When fully turned on the clockwise direction, they will allow a signal on the input sensitivity rate of **0,775V** (or 32dB/40x - Euro Version only) to provide a maximum power on a 4-ohm load. When at the center click point (**DS**), sensitivity rate will be **1,55V** (or 26dB/20x - Euro Version only).

**IMPORTANT:** As the attenuators are independent, the channels can be set with different signal levels. This occurs when each one of the channels are being used for different environments or on different frequency ranges such as bass and treble. (The speakers always withstand more power than the drivers. Be careful with the settings!).

## ⓘ HIGHLY IMPORTANT ⓘ

THE INPUT SENSITIVITY CONTROLS OF THE Z SERIES AMPLIFIERS  
**ARE NOT** POWER SETTINGS (A HEAVY-DUTY LINE EXCLUSIVENESS!).

**The regular setting of these will never be able to protect delicate speakers with power lower than that the amplifier is able to provide. In these instances, an appropriate external limiter should be used.**

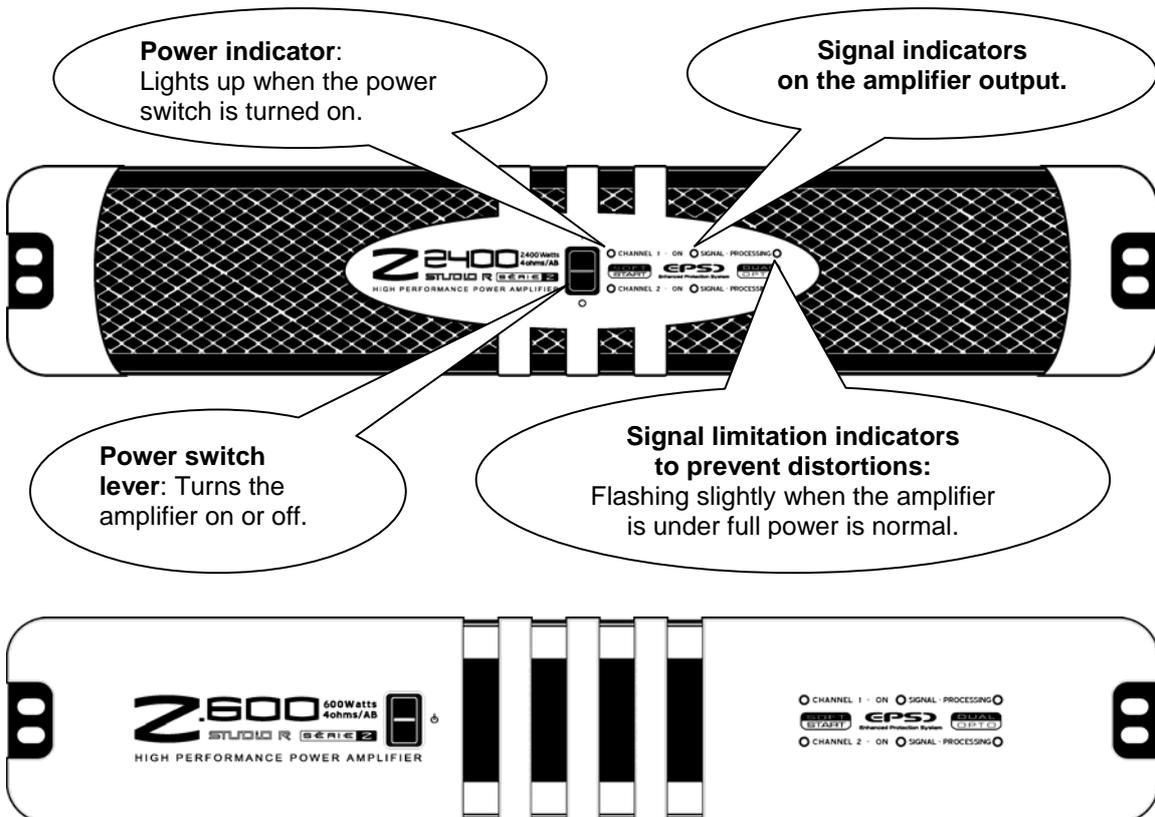
### 2.9.1 Power Switch:

**Studio R 4-ohm Z-series** amplifiers are fitted with an on/off switch located on the front panel. In the regular use, when the switch is pointing upward, this turns the amplifier on and two green LEDs will light up on the panel.

## ⓘ ATTENTION ⚡

**Prior to turning your amplifier on make sure that the power line voltage is same as selected on the apparatus.**

This is statistically the only way of damaging a **Studio R**. In addition, it is regarded as a misuse and is not covered by the warranty.



### 3 – INDICATORS:

The **Studio R 4-ohm Z-Series** amplifiers are equipped with LED-type light indicators, individual for each channel, which report the user on the operating condition. If the power is on or off, the green LEDs **“CHANNEL...ON”** will light up. If a signal is present on the output, two green LEDs **“SIGNAL”** will flash according to the signal on each of the channels. When the maximum output power is reached, the blue LEDs **(SIGNAL PROCESSING)** will light up according to the intensity of the limiter acting and activation. See the following:

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#### 3.1 Signal Processing indicators:

When the **blue LED** lights up, this indicates that the input signal limitation has started. When the blue LED is occasionally flashing, a tolerable and soft clipping will be occurring. In case the input signal exceeds too much the input nominal level, the limiter will start operating to avoid greater distortions.

### 4 - PROTECTION FEATURES (EPS)

The **Studio R Z Series** amplifiers incorporate several protection systems, both for the amplifier and the speakers.

We seek to produce your amplifier on a “fail-safe” way, impenetrable by short-circuits, open circuits, overloads, unequal loads, and damages due to overheating. Under conditions where protection mechanisms are enabled, the operation stops until the problem is cleared.

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#### 4.1 Impedance sensor:

All **Studio R** amplifiers are fitted with a system to assess the type of load on its output. On an excess load, this limits the maximum output current without causing any severe distortions.

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#### 4.2 Thermal Protection:

**Studio R** amplifier dissipator is one of the most effective available in the market. It provides double the required thermal capacity and its fans will keep the amplifier operating within the desired temperature limits under normal conditions. Should the temperature (or heat dissipator) reach 95° C due to an improper air supply, air input or output blocking, or else due to the breakdown of its own fan, a thermal sensor will be enabled in such a way to protect each channel individually until the temperature returns to an acceptable level.

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#### 4.3 Short circuit:

If a short-circuit is applied to an output, the limiting and thermal circuits will protect the amplifier.

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#### **4.4 Fuses:**

Assuming that an accident occurs in which the amplifier output electronics are severely damaged, your amplifier still relies on an internal fuse which will not allow the fault to propagate to other parts of the system.

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#### **Soft Start.**

When you turn on a **Studio R Z Series** amplifier, its circuits are powered on a symmetrical and totally silent way.

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#### **Soft Clip.**

With the **Z Series** limiter, you will always be able to use your PA at full power without any distortion. Even when the line voltage is quite altered, your **Studio R** will know how to dispense the power in such a way to avoid any audible distortion.

#### **- VARIABLE-SPEED FANS:**

Dual variable-speed fans automatically maintain internal temperatures within a safe operating range, with minimum noise.

#### **5 - SPEAKER PROTECTION METHODS:**

All speakers present physical limits. The most critical ones are the thermal and mechanical limits, which should be observed so as to avoid its operation stoppage.

**Studio R** amplifiers contain energy enough to damage most of the speakers existing in the market without much effort, if misused.

**Make sure that the frequency range used is appropriate for the speaker, particularly the subsonic frequencies which are not reproduced by the speaker. Always set your crossover to the ideal frequencies. Check the speaker manual for determining the maximum "X" and "f3".**

 **TIP: Ask for the service leaflet to the speaker manufacturer in order for your own technician to master the subject.**

 **Never power DRIVERS and TWEETERS without an appropriate series capacitor!**

For drivers, an optimum value is 47 micro Faraday.  
For most of the tweeters, a 5.6uF capacitor is appropriate.

## 6 – OPERATION ON AMBIENT SOUND:

All **4-ohm Z Series** amplifiers can operate on the constant voltage line configuration for ambient sound installations. This type of installation is quite used successfully in bars, night clubs, churches, etc.

**Refer to the additional APPLICATION MANUAL.**

### 6.1 – THE TRANSIENT SUPPRESSOR AUXILIAR SYSTEM (only for Z2400):

The **Transient Suppressor switch** (see amplifier's rear panel), activates, when turned connected, additional protection for transients usually generated by lighting systems, for example. When switched to "**B**" and additional protection against transients that are usually generated by lighting equipment is activated. When switched to "**A**" it connects the system common to the chassis.

**Attention:** The transient suppressor works only with the amplifier grounded properly, otherwise, it must be not used, but ungrounded use is NEVER RECOMENDED in order to prevent the risk of shock or fire hazard. Always check to see that the amplifiers are properly grounded.

## 7 – MAINTENANCE:

Your **Studio R** amplifier does not require much maintenance, which is restricted to its outer cleaning. Do not use any solvent, but only a cloth wet with water and soap. During its lifetime the amplifier will not require any internal setting.

**ⓘ NEVER BLOW COMPRESSED AIR INTO THE  
AMPLIFIER ELECTRONICS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR EQUIPMENT.**

## 8 - USER RESPONSIBILITY:

YOUR AMPLIFIER IS QUITE POWERFUL  
AND CAN BE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS!

**STUDIO R IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO HUMANS OR  
SPEAKERS. FOLLOW CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN THE  
MANUAL AND THE RELEVANT STANDARDS RELATED TO YOUR INDUSTRY.**

## **9 – WARRANTY::**

**Studio R** provides the purchaser of any **Z Series** amplifier with a warranty against defects on the components and assembly for a **3-year\*\*\*** time as of the purchasing date (\*\*Valid for Brazil. Please check with your dealer about local warranty).

### **IMPORTANT:**

**Studio R** reserves the right to introduce changes or improvements into the design and manufacturing of its amplifiers, without undertaking any obligation to do so in the previously manufactured products.

**Do not forget to send us the registration sheet already filled out to make it easier for serving you and sending information and future novelties. Such registration can also be made on our site:** [www.studior.com.br](http://www.studior.com.br)

In the event you are unable to install or to take the best profit you expect from your equipment, get in touch with our **International Technical Support:**  
**[studior@studior.com.br](mailto:studior@studior.com.br)**

### **STUDIO R Eletronica LTDA**

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Visit our website: <http://www.studior.com.br>

E-mail: [studior@studior.com.br](mailto:studior@studior.com.br)

**General Specifications:**

120V 60 Hz power line

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	AB Class
<b>HARMONIC DISTORTION</b>	0.05%, 4 ohms. 1KHz @ 1/2 of rated power 0.02%, 8 ohms
<b>HARMONIC DISTORTION</b>	lower than or equal to 0.1%. 20Hz-20KHz@ rated power
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b>	20Hz a 20khz, +/- 0,1dB.
<b>DAMPING FACTOR</b>	Greater than 2000 at 8 ohms @ 40Hz
<b>NOISE</b>	105 dBA relative to the maximum power.
<b>SENSITIVITY</b>	775mVRMS for the rated power.
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>	10 Kiloohms balanced
<b>CONTROLS</b>	Front: power switch. Rear: parallel/stereo switch, 2 crossover cutoff frequency selectors for channel 1 and 2, 110/220 V, and rotary settings for the input signal attenuation.
<b>INDICATORS</b>	Power - 2 green LEDs Signal - 2 green LEDs Signal Processing - 2 blue LEDs
<b>CONNECTORS</b>	Line inputs and outputs: 2 XLR female connectors, and 2 P10 balanced (pin 1, 3 "-", 2 "+") for signal distribution, and 2 P10 for the crossover High output. Chassis and floating common connecting bar. Speakers: 2 pairs of 1/4' lugs (one pair for each channel).
<b>COOLING</b>	Aluminum duct with forced ventilation.
<b>PROTECTION</b>	Soft Clip, Soft Start, short-circuited or open output, reactive or mismatched loads, and over the input signal. Independent thermal sensors for each channel.
<b>LOAD PROTECTION</b>	Silent on/off, output power limiter with reference to 2% of DHT.
<b>OUTPUT CIRCUIT</b>	Linear complementary, Soft Clip.
<b>POWER</b>	110 or 220V AC
<b>PRECISE CONSUMPTION</b>	1.65 times the output power used.
<b>DIMENSIONS</b> (height x width x depth)	Z.600 – 85mm x 480mm x 385mm Z1200 – 85mm x 480mm x 385mm Z1600 – 85mm x 480mm x 385mm Z2400 – 85mm x 480mm x 385mm
<b>WEIGHT/RATED POWER and MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION</b>	Z.600 – 10,5Kg, 600w, 110V-6A / 220V-3A Z1200 – 13,2Kg, 1200w, 110V-11A / 220V-6A Z1600 – 13,4Kg, 1600w, 110V-15A / 220V-7,5A Z2400 – 11Kg, 2400w, 110V-20A /220V-10A

**SINUSOIDAL POWER TABLE:** Valid for 120V/60Hz line (standard IEC-60268-3).

For line voltage variations in the amount of 10%, the powers can vary up to + or – 22%.

Model	4 ohms - 2 channel	8 ohms - 2 channel	4 ohms - 1 channel	8 ohms - 1 channel
Z.600	600 watts RMS	380 watts RMS	320 watts RMS	200 watts RMS
Z1200	1.200 watts RMS	720 watts RMS	660 watts RMS	400 watts RMS
Z1600	1.600 watts RMS	1.000 wattsRMS	880 watts RMS	540 watts RMS
Z2400	2.400 watts RMS	1.650 watts RMS	1.400 watts RMS	800 watts RMS

**ATTENTION:** A 4-ohm **Z Series** amplifier should power no more than 2 speakers per channel. This is this condition where it will provide its maximum stereo power.