



## Front Panel Features

### Air Vent.

Ensure this area remains free of obstructions that would inhibit the free flow of cooling air.

### Channel one gain control.

Also controls the volume in bridge mode. To ensure maximum headroom and optimum signal to noise ratios are maintained, both input level controls would best be kept at maximum. Volume should be controlled by the level controls of the signal source, usually the mixer.

Warning!! With the amplifier set at maximum volume the speakers could be destroyed should leads be plugged/unplugged or the signals source be set too high.

### Channel two gain control.

In stereo mode this gain control affects channel two. In bridge mode this control is inactive and should be turned to zero.

### Power On-Off switch.

A rocker switch isolating the electronics from the mains supply.

### Clip LEDs.

Indicates the relevant output stage is being overdriven. It illuminates from about 3dB below the clipping point and should only illuminate on loud peaks. If the LED stays illuminated reduce the input level immediately.

### Signal present LED.

Indicates signal is being received by the input stage.

### Bridge Mode.

Indicates the output stages are in mono bridge mode (selectable on rear panel by using Bridge Mode Speakon socket) and that only channel one gain control is operative.

### Power LED.

When lit, it confirms mains power is being received. Slowly dims when turned off.

### Protect LED.

When illuminated it indicates the output stages are being protected against fault conditions. If this LED illuminates immediately the amplifier is turned on, turn the amplifier off and investigate the cause. The probable reasons are problems with the speakers, cabling particularly the exit point from the connectors, the crossover either internal to the speakers or external. Also ensure the speaker impedances are matched to the amplifier requirements. Failure to find the source of the problem may cause the output devices to fail and possibly burn out the speakers. If the condition continues contact your supplier immediately.

## Trojan 200 Rear Panel Features

When viewed from Left to right.

### Mains Input and Mains Fuse.

Standard IEC 3 pin input connector. The mains fuse is located above the input connector. Only replace with fuses of the same type and power rating. If it blows a second time contact your supplier.

### Speakon Stereo Speaker output sockets, Channel 2 and Channel 1.

Speaker output. Ensure the speaker impedance never falls below 4Ω. When connecting or disconnecting speakers ensure the amplifier is either switched off or the gain control is set to zero. Speakon socket has 4 connections. 1+ = speaker positive, 1- = speaker negative. 2+ is common to 1+ and 2- is common to 1-.

### Bridge Mode Speakon socket.

Speaker output for speaker being run in bridge mode. Ensure speaker will not be damaged by so much power before connecting. Ensure the speaker impedance never falls below 8Ω. When connecting or disconnecting speakers ensure the amplifier is either switched off or the gain control is set to zero. Speakon socket has 4 connections. 1+ = speaker positive, 1- = speaker negative. 2+ is common to 1+ and 2- is common to 1-.

### Reset Button.

If the Protect LED is illuminated then it is possible the amplifier has been overdriven with the limiters turned off. However the most likely answer is that the speaker circuit is the problem. Turn the amplifier off. Check all wiring and connectors for short circuits. Check that the speakers impedance is NOT below 4Ω or 8Ω in bridge mode. Note, wiring two 8Ω speakers in parallel will yield a load of 4Ω. If however both speakers are 4Ω the load will be 2Ω which will cause the amplifier to shut down in the protect mode. Once the cause has been identified, turn the input controls to zero and depress the reset button to restore power. NEVER HOLD THE RESET BUTTON IN AS THIS WILL BLOW THE OUTPUT DEVICES AND POSSIBLY BURN OUT THE SPEAKERS.

### Output Power Limiter Switches.

Disconnects clipping circuits as amplifier clipping produces square waves whose harmonics can destroy tweeters.

### Ground Lift.

Used to stop ground loops causing 50Hz hums when connected to other equipment.

### Output Mode Switch.

There are three options.

STE Stereo operation where channels 1 and 2 are independent.

PAR where both channels are combined for double mono operation.

BRI Bridge mode where channels one and two are combined to provide double the power from a single output socket.

### Low Cut Switch.

Rolls off the bottom octave to reduce unwanted sub sonic frequencies. Such signals can generate huge output power levels which we cannot hear. In consequence speakers can mysteriously burn out.

### XLR and Unbalanced Jack (TS) inputs.

Accepts balanced or unbalanced line level inputs. Only channel 1 input is active on Bridge mode, channel two becomes inactive.

### Ventilation Fan.

Pulls cooling air across the internal heat sinks and exhausts the hot air through the fan to the rear of the amplifier.

### Cables.

Ensure the input leads use screened cable. Balanced is best. Unbalanced will work but the amplifier will be more susceptible to hums and interference from thyristor controlled lighting circuits and RF interference such as Mini Cabs.

Use speaker cable with a minimum of 2.5mm diameter conductors. Studiospares 2.5mm Speaker cable is ideal or refer to the Studiospares made up leads. Keep speaker leads as short as practical. Power can be lost in long cable runs. Keep speaker cables away from input leads.