

# VIOLECTRIC

## HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER

### Violectric HPA V340



## USER'S MANUAL



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## **CAUTION !!**

**THE HIGH OUTPUT LEVELS ACHIEVABLE  
WITH THIS UNIT MAY  
DAMAGE YOUR HEARING OR THE HEADPHONES  
IF OPERATED CARELESSLY !!**

## **Cordial thanks for your decision in favour of a **VIOLECTRIC** product !**

**VIOLECTRIC** is a trademark and product line of Lake People electronic GmbH. Lake People electronic GmbH develops, manufactures and distributes products in the professional range, for broadcast, television, airports, exhibition halls, festival venues, theatres, large-scale installations, private studios and more. In the private sector as well, Lake People products become increasingly popular due to their outstanding quality.

The trademark and product line **VIOLECTRIC** is specially intended to supply the Hi-Fi and High-End market with its specific requirements.

### **Who develops **VIOLECTRIC** equipment ?**

The devices are exclusively developed in Germany by the engineers of Lake People electronic GmbH. In doing so, the team of developers can draw on over thirty years of experience and countless products for the pro-audio domain.

Among others, the first German-made 20-Bit A/D and D/A converters were developed by Lake People in the early nineties of the past century.

### **Who manufactures **VIOLECTRIC** equipment ?**

The devices are exclusively manufactured in Germany by Lake People electronic GmbH or contractors in the company's vicinity.

Lake People - and by association **VIOLECTRIC** - put high emphasis on domestic manufacturing. As well, all component suppliers are chosen in order to achieve the main part of added value inland.

### **How do **VIOLECTRIC** devices get to the customer ?**

The devices can be obtained from respective specialist suppliers. If there is none such accessible regionally, the customer is supported by transregional distribution partners (google may help...) and, of course, by **VIOLECTRIC** on-line shop.

### **... and if it doesn't work like it should ?**

**VIOLECTRIC** devices are covered by a 5-years warranty. In case of any malfunction during this period, they can be shipped to the manufacturer directly. Of course, the client will benefit from the full technical support even when warranty has expired. Any technical questions or need for advice is welcome.

**VIOLECTRIC** is a subsidiary of



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## WARNING

For your protection, please read the following:

### Water, Liquids, Moisture:

This appliance should not be used near water or other sources of liquids.

Care should be taken so that objects do not fall and liquids are not spilled into the enclosure through openings.

### Power Sources:

The appliance should be connected to a power supply only of the type described in the operating instructions or as marked on the appliance.

### Grounding:

Care should be taken that this appliance is operated with proper grounding only.

### Power Cord:

Power supply cords should be routed so that they are not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed upon or against them, paying particular attention to cords at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the appliance.

This unit is equipped with a 3-pole mains cable with German 3-pin mains plug.

In some countries this unit must be operated with a mains adaptor, supplied by the owner.

Please refer to the table below to connect a mains plug:

OVERVIEW: POWER CORD FUNCTION AND COLORS			
CONDUCTOR		COLOR	Alternativ
L	LIVE	BROWN	BLACK
N	NEUTRAL	BLUE	WHITE
E 	PROTECTIVE EARTH	GREEN+YELLOW	GREEN

### U.K. Mains Plug Warning:

A moulded mains plug that has been cut off from the cord is unsafe.

Discard the mains plug at a suitable disposal facility.

### **NEVER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU INSERT A DAMAGED OR CUT MAINS PLUG INTO A 13 AMP POWER SOCKET.**

Do not use the mains plug without the fuse cover in place.

Replacement fuse covers can be obtained from your local retailer.

Replacement fuses are 13 amps and MUST be ASTA approved to BS 1362.

### Mains Fuse:

The mains fuse of this appliance is soldered in place and accessible from the inside only!!

A blown fuse may indicate an internal problem and should be replaced during qualified servicing or repair work!

### Switchable Power Supply:

Connect this unit to the power source indicated on the equipment rear panel only to ensure safe operation!

This unit is provided with an internally settable mains supply for 230 or 115 V AC.

**Service / Repair:**

To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, the user should not attempt to service the appliance beyond the measures described in the operating manual. All other servicing or repair should be referred to qualified personnel!

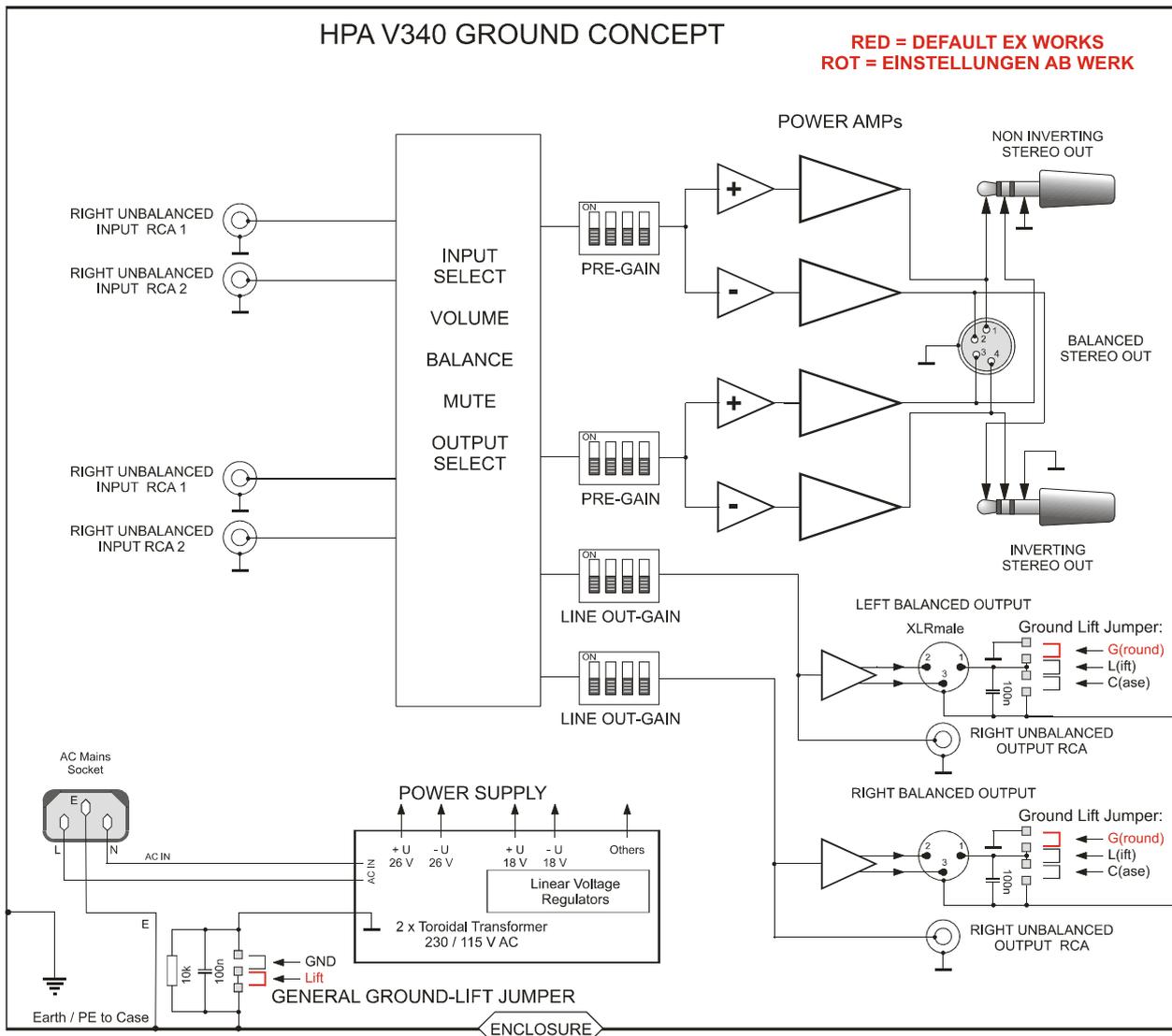


**Electromagnetic Compatibility**

This unit conforms to the Product Specifications noted as **Declaration of Conformity** at the end of this manual. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

- this device may not cause harmful interferences
- this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation
- this device must not be operated within significant electromagnetic field

**The Earth / Grounding Concept**



### **General GROUND-LIFT Jumper**

**( Accessible from the inside. Mind the SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS ):**

Ex-works this jumper is set to the **LIFT** position.

The internal ground potential is "lifted" by means of this jumper.

As a result, the interconnection for DC voltages and lower frequencies (< 150 Hz) will be cut.

Higher frequencies will be bled off to earth potential through the RC filter. The LIFT position is helpful in case of hum or jitter caused by different ground/earth potentials. Of course, full electrical protection is granted as the case is always connected to ground/earth potential!

See page 23 "Jumper Settings" for details.

Unfortunately, there is no general recommendation how to solve hum and jitter problems - or even minimize them. The best way to succeed is to check different options! In case of balanced cables, it should always be verified if the shield of the cable is connected to the shell of the XLR connector. The shell is ALWAYS connected to earth potential when the connector is inserted!

Concerning ANALOGUE inputs and outputs, the relationship between ground and earth may be modified. Electrical safety is always ensured, since the earth conductor is permanently connected to the enclosure!

### **XLR GROUD-LIFT Jumper**

**( Accessible from the inside. Mind the SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS ):**

**G(ROUND):** Ex-works all jumpers are set to "**G**" (ground) position.

Pin 1 is connected to the internal ground reference.

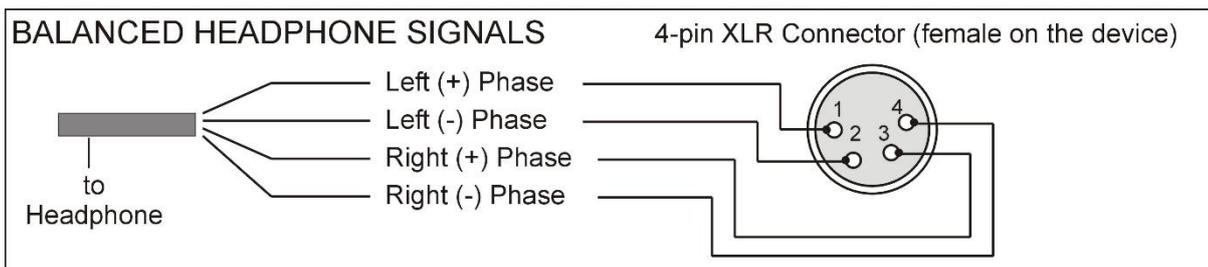
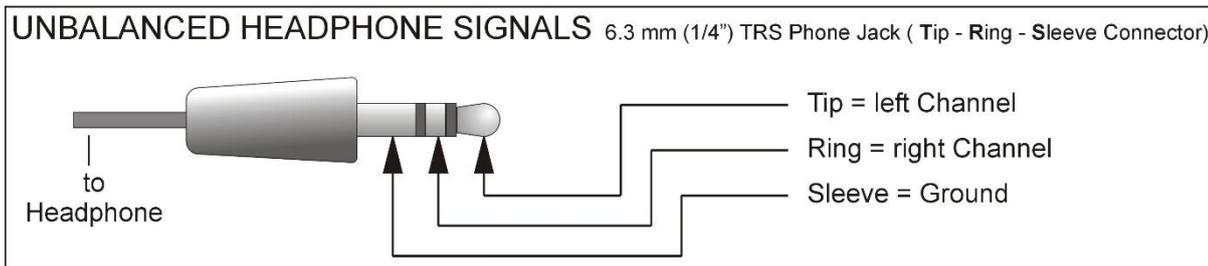
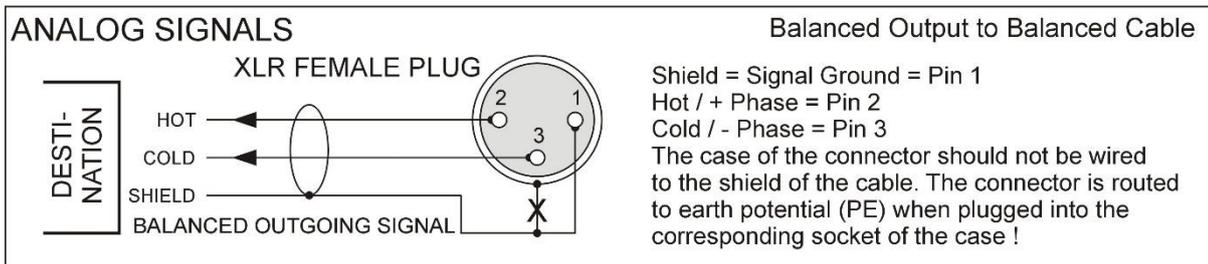
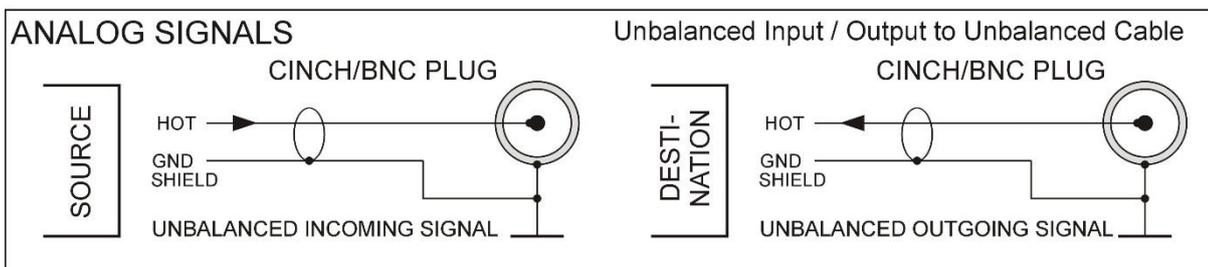
High frequency interference is deflected to the case via a 100 nF capacitor.

**L(IFTE):** The interconnection between Pin 1 and ground is open. High frequency interference is deflected to the case via a 100 nF capacitor. This jumper position is specifically useful if the unit is equipped with audio-transformers!

**C(ASE):** Pin 1 is connected to the case, the 100 nF capacitor is bridged. This jumper position may be varied together with the **General GROUND-LIFT jumper**.

**Please note that with jumpers not in the ex-works position  
EMC emission might occur,  
for which the user is responsible only!  
So, only change these settings when you know what you are doing!**

## Connection / Connectors for Analogue Signals



## GENERAL INFORMATION

VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 contains a first-class **Preamplifier** and a high-grade stereo **balanced Headphone Amplifier** designed to drive low-, medium- and high-Z loads (16...600 ohms) as usually represented by high-quality headphones.

Because of its four built-in amplifiers and the front mounted 4-pin XLR socket it is a real balanced amplifier and the four-pin socket is not only a convenience feature.

Due to its specific, highly variable, low-noise and low distortion circuit design especially optimised for dynamic and orthodynamic headphones, HPA V340 fulfils even highest demands.

Features:

- **2 analogue stereo inputs**, RCA, gold plated, input impedance 10 kOhm, max. level +21 dBu
- All inputs switchable from the front
- LEDs for the activated input
- **PRE-GAIN** = sevenfold gain/attenuation -18 / -12 / -6 / 0 / +6 / +12 / +18 dB
- **4 Discrete-design power amps with 16 transistors per channel**
- Extremely low output impedance
- 1 x 4-pin XLR connector, Neutrik, gold plated
- 2 x TRS phone jacks, Neutrik, silver plated
- Balanced and unbalanced line outputs via XLR and RCA connectors, gold plated
- Line outputs pre/post (fixed/variable = w/o volume control) switchable
- Line output level with sevenfold gain/attenuation -18 / -12 / -6 / 0 / +6 / +12 / +18 dB
- Alps RK 27 volume control
- **Output management:** headphones active / line-out active / both active / none active (mute)
- LEDs to display the activated outputs and mute
- 49 transistors, 16 High Quality Audio Op-Amps in the signal path
- High-grade MKP capacitors in the signal path
- 0,1 % und 1 % Metallfilm resistors
- Large filter capacity (> 26.000 uF)
- delayed relay-based headphone output during power on / instant cut-off for power off
- **Protective circuits** for overload, DC, frequency range, etc.
- toroidal transformer 25 W
- Rugged Aluminum case, black anodized
- 6 mm massive Aluminum front panel

With its dimensions, the VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 ensures optimum flexibility combined with high output power. During design, high emphasis was put on operational safety even when the unit is operated inappropriately.

HPA V340 is equipped with safety circuitry and internal filters to prevent damage to the connected headphones due to DC voltages at the outputs, power overload and high-frequency overload beyond the audible range.

## THE CASE

of VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 is made of 3 + 4 mm Aluminum and a thick 6 mm aluminum front panel. This choice of material ensures high mechanical stability and resistance whilst maintaining a high optical and haptic quality.



## GROUND AND PROTECTIVE EARTH

The case of VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 is connected to protective earth.

## POWER SUPPLY

Mains power is provided via a three-pin IEC/CEE socket and mating "cold-appliance" mains cord with Schuko-type plug for units purchased in middle Europe.

The device is set to 230V mains, whereas the actual voltage may vary between 190 and 240 volts for flawless operation.

The mains voltage may be altered to 115 V AC supply inside the unit with the aid of a mains voltage selector. In this case stable operation is granted in a range of 85 to 120 V (see page 23).

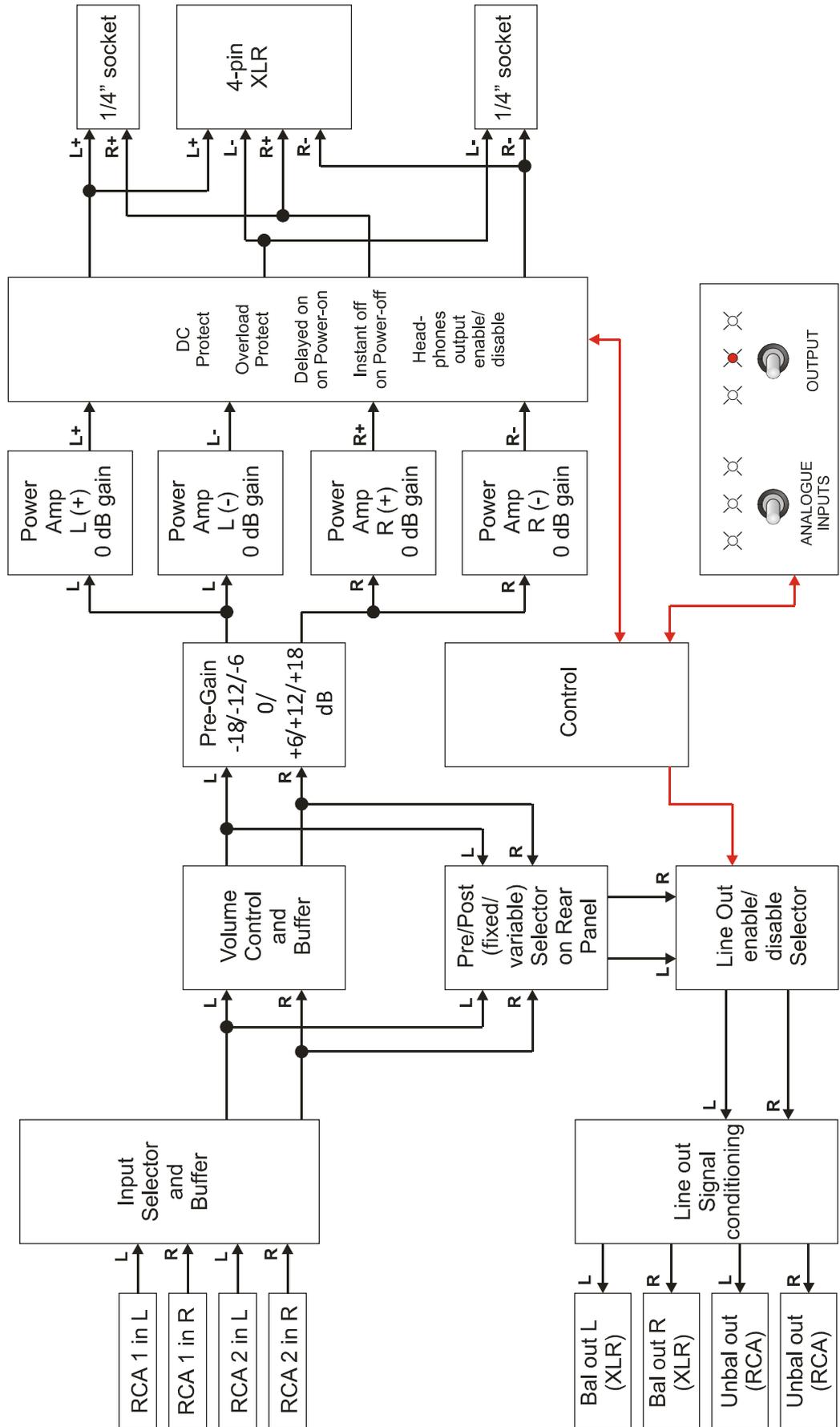
A toroidal transformers with 25 Watt is providing the internal operating voltages of +/-25 V. Out of these voltages some more operating voltages are generated.

## MAINS FUSE

The 0.5A time-lag fuse is soldered in place on the circuit board. In case, it must be replaced with a fuse of the same type only.

**CAUTION !!**  
**MIND THE SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS:**  
A blown fuse indicates an internal fault and  
should be replaced during  
qualified repair or servicing only!

# VIOELECTRIC DHA V340 block circuitry





## THE POWER-SWITCH

The unit is put into operation by means of the power switch.

The power-on procedure takes about 5 seconds.

During this time the "MUTE" LED over the "INPUT" switch lights red.

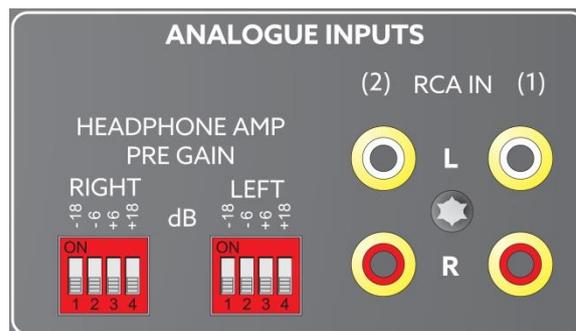
It turns off when all internal parameter are checked and found OK and the "OUTPUT" switch is positioned to "RCA 1" or "RCA 2" position.

Any breakdown will cause the "OFF" LED to come up and the outputs are muted.

## THE ANALOGUE SIGNAL INPUTS

The unbalanced analogue signal inputs are situated on the back of the unit. Gold plated RCA sockets are provided. They are labelled as "RCA IN L 1/2" and "RCA IN R 1/2".

The input impedance on all analogue inputs is 10 kohms. Maximum input level should not exceed +21 dBu. It is reduced to +3 dBu when **PRE-GAIN** +18 dB is engaged.



## HEADPHONE AMP PRE-GAIN

These DIP-switches are situated on the back of the unit inside the field of the analogue inputs. Settings can be made for the left and right channel, they shall not be different from each other.

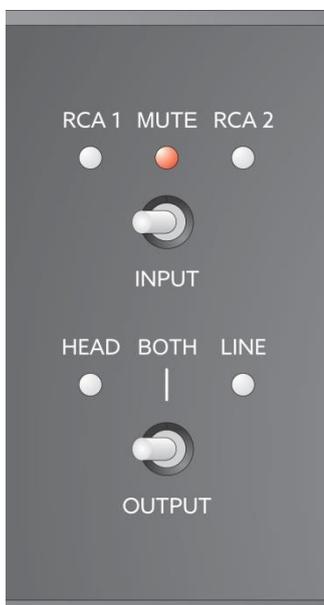
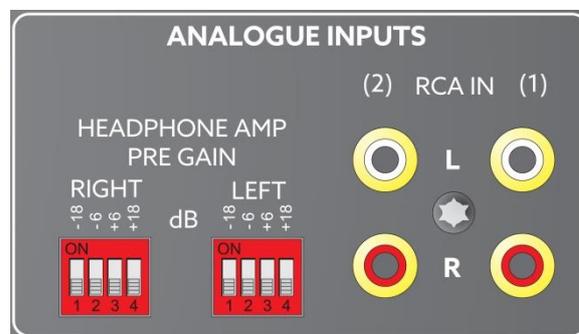
With these switches an additional gain or attenuation may be set.

It is dependent on the output level of the input source and the sensitivity of the headphones

connected. By this measure it is maintained to achieve lowest possible noise and maximum travel of the volume attenuator. The high gain/attenuation range of +/-18 dB (factor 64) ensures a perfect match of any source with any headphone in the market.

Please see page 13 to learn more about:

"Too loud ? Too soft ? The PRE-GAIN method"



## SELECTING / ACTIVATING AN INPUT

With the "ANALOGUE INPUT" and "DIGITAL INPUT" buttons on the front of VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 one of two analogue inputs or one of three digital inputs may be activated.

The corresponding LED is illuminated.

Concerning the digital inputs, also the "PCM" or "DSD" LED is on as long as an appropriate digital signal was detected. When there is no signal on these inputs or a non-valid signal, these LEDs will stay dark and the outputs are muted.

## THE VOLUME ATTENUATOR

is to set the desired volume for the left and right channel simultaneously.

## THE AMPLIFIER(S)

The input signals are fed to an amplifier stage especially designed for this application, with 2 x eight transistors per channel. Because of the true balanced operation VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 houses no less than four of those! All in all, 32 of nearly 50 transistors of the unit are responsible to process analogue signals. The channels are physically separated from each other to ensure optimum crosstalk rejection.

The frequency range covers 5 Hz ... 250 kHz (-0.5 dB) in order to ensure fully linear performance within the entire audible range. Overall gain is set to 0 dB (unbalanced) or +6 dB respectively (balanced) to ensure lowest self-generated noise.



## Too loud ? Too soft ? The PRE-GAIN method

The VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 is specially designed to drive headphones. To do so it is placed between up to three analogue or up to four digital sources and the headphones. Headphones however can present load impedances from 8 to 2000 ohms and efficiency ratios from 85 to 115 dB per Milliwatt. The sources may have output levels between 0.5 Volt up to 10 Volt. Thus it can be quite tricky to fulfil all demands, since...

... owners of high-efficiency headphones will rarely set the volume control higher than 9 o'clock in order to exclude hearing damage, while  
... the maximum setting may still be too soft for low-efficiency headphones, but  
... all users expect highest quality at lowest noise and distortion.

Thus, the *circuitry* must adapt itself as the headphones won't do and the sources will seldom do!

## WE CALL THE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM **PRE-GAIN**

A single amp of HPA V340 has no gain (gain = 0 dB = factor 1). In case a balanced headphone is connected two amps are active with a combined gain of +6 dB (factor 2).

By this measure the amps will produce an extremely low self-generated noise which can hardly be heard even with highest sensitive in-ear-monitors (IEM).

On the other hand, the amps of HPA V340 with very powerful transformers and with their high operating voltage are able to drive low efficiency or high impedance headphone to the full with ease. You will be unable to find a headphone driving HPA V340 to its limits. This effortless action will save your precious headphones as they will never see a distorted signal from the amp.

The alignment between amplifier and headphone is provided by the preamp stage, which can boost or attenuate the input signal in seven steps of -18 / -12 / -6 / 0 / +6 / +12 / +18 dB. For this purpose, two switching devices are located on the rear panel for left and right channel individually.

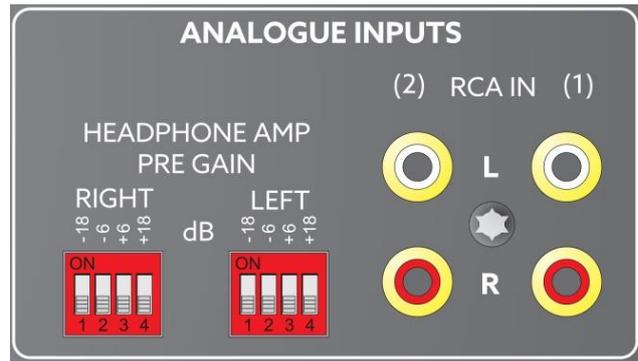
## HOW TO OPTIMIZE THE PRE-GAIN SETTING:

Connect your source to VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 and plug in your headphone.

Listen !!

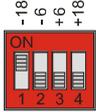
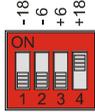
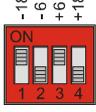
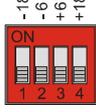
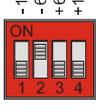
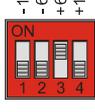
Your amp is adjusted best by the individual PRE-GAIN setting when the volume control for "normal" listening is positioned around 12 o'clock.

So it is provided that there is enough attenuator travel to boost the signal through lower level passages or to listen with higher volume. On the other hand, the attenuator travel is optimized to reduce the self-generated noise from the amp.



## THE HEADPHONE AMP PRE-GAIN SETTING

Ex works all switches are in the lower position: 0 dB gain.

 <p>PRE-GAIN -18 dB 1 = ON</p>	<p><b>EX WORKS SETTING</b></p>	 <p>PRE-GAIN +18 dB 4 = ON</p>
 <p>PRE-GAIN -12 dB 1 + 3 = ON</p>		 <p>PRE-GAIN +/- 0 dB All OFF</p>
 <p>PRE-GAIN -6 dB 2 = ON</p>	<p><b>EINSTELLUNG AB WERK</b></p>	 <p>PRE-GAIN +6 dB 3 = ON</p>

In case you cannot reach the 12 o'clock position because the input signal is too loud, feel free to reduce the signal with the PRE-GAIN steps -6 / -12 / -18 dB.

In case the signal is too soft even with volume settings above 12 o'clock please use the PRE-GAIN settings +6 / +12 / +18 dB to achieve more gain.

Other than the above settings are not useful but harmless.

## CAUTION

To avoid unwanted level leaps the settings should be altered under the following conditions only:

- the "VOLUME" control should be set to minimum  
or the headphone outputs shall be deactivated using the "OUTPUT" switch
- left and right channel settings should be the same  
unless you want to settle the amp for different hearing abilities

Ex-factory, all switches are set to their lowest position - i.e. 0 dB PRE-GAIN - which should be sufficient for most applications.

## DE/ACTIVATING THE OUTPUTS

The "OUTPUT" offers three positions.

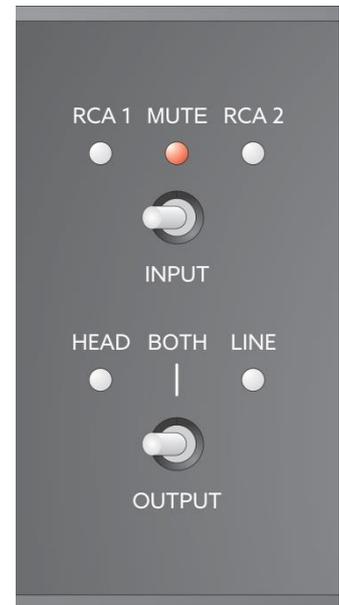
Moving the "OUTPUT" switch to the "HEAD" position will activate the headphone outputs.

The white LED shows the activated state.

Moving the "OUTPUT" switch to the "LINE" position will activate the rear line outputs.

The white LED shows the activated state.

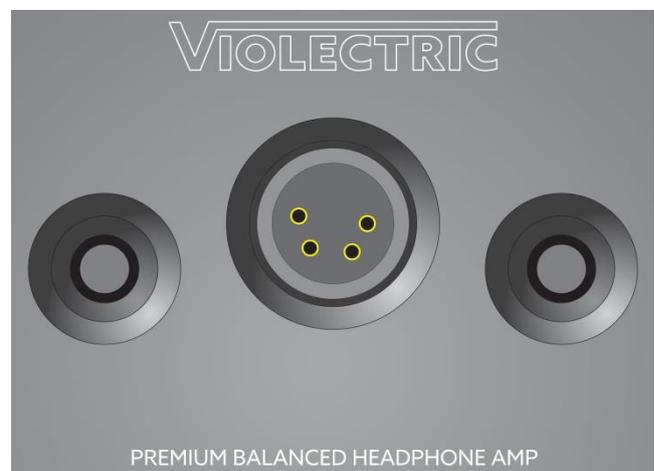
Moving the "OUTPUT" switch to the middle position will activate both outputs. Both LEDs shows this state.



## OUTPUTS

### THE BALANCED HEADPHONE OUTPUT

Balanced Headphone Socket Pin-Out:	
Pin 1	(+) Left channel
Pin 2	(-) Left channel
Pin 3	(+) Right channel
Pin 4	(-) Right channel



VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 offers a dedicated headphone output to connect balanced headphones. The output is situated on the front panel and comes as a gold plated 4-pin XLR socket.

### THE UNBALANCED HEADPHONE OUTPUTS

The HPA V340 offers two stereophonic headphone outputs, each equipped with a 6.3 mm (1/4") TRS jack socket.

Because HPA V340 has a 4-channel amplifier (2 x stereo), each socket is driven by a dedicated stereo amplifier

**Please note:**

The RIGHT phone jack is connected to the in-phase stereo signal, whereas the left phone jack is connected to the 180° phase shifted signal.

**HINT:**

To protect the headphones from interferences during powering on/off the outputs are cut during powering on. This procedure takes about five seconds. The red "MUTE" LED is illuminated during this time.

When powering off the outputs are cut instantly.

Unbalanced Headphone Sockets Pin-Out:	
TIP	Left channel
RING	Right channel
SLEEVE	GND

## THE UNBALANCED LINE OUTPUTS

are located on the rear panel of the unit and are marked as "RCA OUT L/R".

Gold-plated RCA connectors are implemented here.

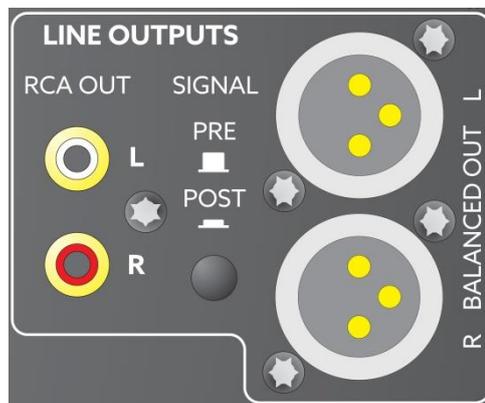
## THE BALANCED LINE OUTPUTS

are located on the rear panel of the unit and are marked as "BALANCED OUT L/R".

Gold-plated XLR connectors are implemented here.

### Hint:

With a balanced-to-unbalanced adapter this connection may also be used for unbalanced cables. PLEASE NOTE THAT IN THIS CASE PIN 3 HAS TO BE LEFT OPEN !



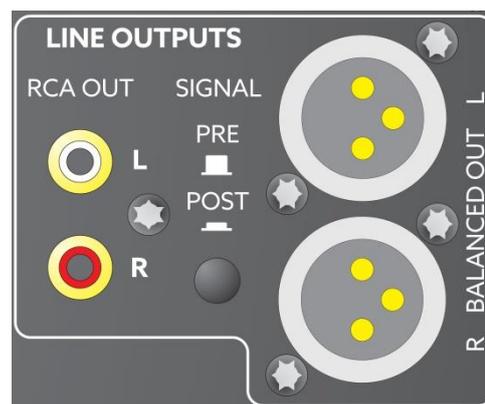
XLR Balanced Interconnection:		XLR Unbalanced Interconnection:	
PIN 1	GND	PIN 1	GND
PIN 2	in PHASE	PIN 2	Signal
PIN 3	out of PHASE	PIN 3	OPEN !!

## SIGNAL SWITCH: PRE / POST FADER or FIXED-VARIABLE

The "SIGNAL" switch is located on the back panel in the "LINE OUTPUTS" field.

The line out signal may be sourced from two different positions inside VIOLECTRIC HPA V340.

If you want to use the activated input signal as is, maybe to source a unit with its own attenuator or a recording device, then the "PRE-FADER" or "FIXED OUT" mode is the right choice. Here, the input signal is routed directly to the line outputs without any alteration from the volume attenuator.



If you like to operate you VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 as pre-amp device of outstanding quality to drive some active speakers or power amps, then "POST-FADER" or "VARIABLE OUT" is the weapon of choice. Now, the line out signal is attenuated by the volume control of VIOLECTRIC HPA V340.

The signal level on the outputs is the same as the level on the activated input.

### Hint:

The unbalanced signal has always -6 dB less level than the balanced signal!

## SIGNAL PROCESSING

inside your VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 is always unbalanced. This is no disadvantage as the so called "fully balanced" signal processing often generates more issues than solving them. It is not possible to preserve a reasonable symmetrical integrity of a signal inside a complex apparatus like HPA V340.

Further, only the unbalanced signal processing is capable to use the device also as a converter between unbalanced and balanced signals.

With your HPA V340 you are able to feed an unbalanced signal and to listen with your balanced or single ended headphones. Further, you can feed subsequent devices from the unbalanced and/or balanced line outputs.

You may also feed a balanced signal and listen to it with your balanced or single ended headphones. Simultaneously you may again use the unbalanced and/or balanced line outputs.

## **ERROR REPORTING:**

To ensure error-free operation and not to harm your valuable headphones in a comprehensive way your VIOLECTRIC HPA V340 is equipped with a number of protective circuits:

- During powering on there is a five seconds delay to protect your headphones from possibly unwholesome noises. After the time the headphone outputs are switched to the amp. Also, the instant cut-off after powering off is intended to protect your headphones.
- DC voltages are no good part of the output signal and must be avoided. If such are detected, the headphone sockets are cut from the electronics and the "OFF" LED is switched to red. When the DC voltage has vanished, the amp will automatically return to "normal" operation.
- Overload causes distorted output signals and is also harmful for the headphones. If an overload was detected, the headphone sockets are cut from the electronics and the "OFF" LED is switched to red. When the overload disappeared, the amp will automatically return to "normal" operation.
- All errors will also reset when the unit is switched off and on again.  
In case that there is still an error condition the protecting circuits will keep the error mode and the "OFF" LED is red.

## **Things to know ...**

### **Why makes it sense to make such huge efforts?**

A headphone amplifier is a device designed to condition audio signals with regard to the very specific requirements of headphones. This doesn't sound too spectacular at the first glance and can be achieved relatively easy. As with many things however, the devil is in the details and much more effort is required to design **one** amplifier for **all** current headphone models.

Headphones per se are quite diverse, and there are two essential parameters:

Impedance and Sensitivity.

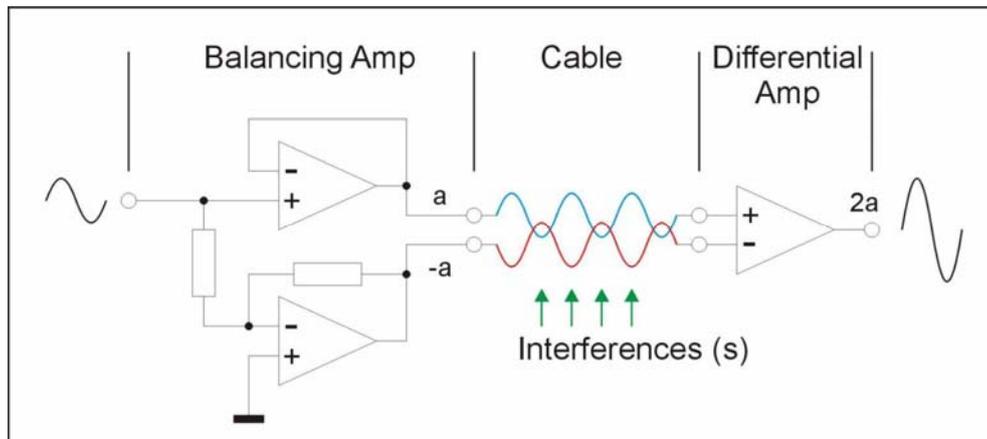
In general, headphones with higher impedance can be regarded as less sensitive than headphones with low impedance (which is not generally true, but in the majority of cases). The sensitivity of headphones is usually stated in dB SPL (sound pressure level) per Milliwatt.

Extremes in this sense are the AKG K1000 with 74dB/mW on the one hand, and the Sennheiser HD25 with 108 dB/mW on the other hand: The K1000 requires 2500 times the power to achieve the same sound pressure as the HD25.

There is also the fact that headphones with high impedance usually require much higher voltage to achieve high loudness. Thus, the amplifier *must* be designed with high internal supply voltages.

### Which advantages do balanced signals offer?

In contrast to unbalanced signals, balanced signals are carried by two wires (plus ground/shield). In the transmitting device, a balanced signal is created by generating an inverted signal (180° phase shifted). The "hot" wire carries the original signal (a), the "cold" wire carries the inverted signal (-a).



In the receiving device, the balanced signal is processed by a differential amplifier which detects the difference between both:  $(a) - (-a) = 2a$ . On its way

between devices, the useful signal can be affected by interference (s). Interferences however are in phase on both wires and fed to the differential amplifier as well. Again, the amplifier detects the difference between the interference contents:  $(s) - (s) = 0$ .

Thus - in an ideal situation - all interference on the signal path is eliminated.

### Why are op-amps ideal for low-level signal processing?

Discrete amplifiers (designed with transistors) are very popular in high-end audio design also for preamplifier stages. This is often marketed as an optimization measure, but the partially exorbitant extra expenses are of course to be paid by the customer.

But an op-amp consists of transistors as well ... moreover, its structure has the advantage of thermal coupling between its internal components. Also ageing issues play a much less important role. Due to the large number of op-amps types offered, it is possible to pick an optimum type for any specific application.

### Why does PRE-GAIN make sense?

Two extreme examples (with the HPA V340 with +6 dB gain (factor 2), volume control set to full):

1st example:

The (pre-) amplifier provides 8 V output voltage, whereas the headphone requires only 2 V for 100 dB sound pressure level.

With the volume control fully turned up, the amp would deliver 16 V output at +6 dB gain. Therefore, the volume control would have to be operated very carefully to avoid hearing damage. Moreover, any interference at the input should be avoided since it would be "unforgivingly" amplified as well.

With PRE-GAIN, the input level can be reduced by 12 dB (a fourth), with 2 V instead of 8 V input level as the result. This 2 V is again amplified by 6 dB, then equalling around 4 V. Now the volume control can be turned over almost the entire range.

2nd example:

The (pre-) amplifier provides 2 V, whereas the headphone requires 10 V to release 100 dB of sound pressure.

With the volume control fully clockwise, the amp would provide around 4 V at +6 dB gain only - much too low for the headphone. By means of PRE-GAIN, input level can be boosted by 12 dB (four-fold), resulting in effective 8 V input voltage instead of 2 V. These are again multiplied by 6 dB or factor 2, now equalling 16 V. This is more than enough to drive the headphone.

### **Why does frequency bandwidth limiting make sense?**

In signal processing, sound is represented by AC voltages. Sound is audible - for young people - from about 20 to 20000 Hz. The elder the listener, the less he will hear high frequencies in particular. In order to transmit these frequencies at optimum quality, the frequency response of an amplifier should be as wide and as "flat" as possible. At the low end of the scale, this limit is represented by DC, as there is no frequency lower than zero. In upward direction, the limit can be set to practically any frequency, but the higher, the more susceptible the device becomes concerning electro-magnetic interference. This is not audible in the first place - but may interfere with the useful signal and then become evident. Therefore, unrestricted frequency response attests thoughtlessness rather than remarkable engineering skill.

### **Why a good volume attenuator is essential?**

"Normal" devices do have a volume potentiometer which is a mechanical control element, it can be obtained on the market at any low price. Meanwhile it is often replaced by electronic circuitry, often exhibiting essential disadvantages concerning dynamic range, noise and distortion. Conductive-plastic resistive tracks, high-quality multi-tap wipers and separated chambers for the individual sections are highly desirable for sophisticated applications, and high quality is inevitable to ensure trouble-free operation for years. Since the market for really good pots is a small one, manufacturers like Noble or Panasonic don't offer these anymore. A current sample of top of the line pots is the RK27 by ALPS, which is used inside HPA V340 (standard version).

### **Why a low output impedance is essential?**

When actuated, electro-dynamic systems respond with a counterforce. When the voice coil of a headphone has been displaced by the signal, an (error-) current will be induced when it swings back to its initial position. This current must be suppressed as far as possible, which is affected best if the amplifier's output impedance is the lowest possible. The damping factor describes nothing but the ratio between the output impedance of an amplifier and a given load.

Since there is no known technical specification, we define the load (voice coil impedance) as 50 Ohms. With HPA V340 having an output impedance of  $< 0.3$  ohms in balanced mode and  $< 0.15$  Ohms in unbalanced mode this results in a damping factor of 160 (balanced) and a damping factor of 320 (unbalanced).

Due to general recommendations the output impedance of an amp shall not be higher than 5 % of the headphone impedance, that means a minimum damping factor of 20.

### **Why are high supply voltages essential?**

A headphone doesn't really require high power, but from the equation  $P = U^2 / R$  we can see that the square of the supply voltage determines the power into a given load resistance. The higher the headphone's impedance, the more voltage will be needed to achieve high listening levels. But this deals with the achievable loudness to a limited extent only: Technically spoken, music lives on fast transients which put high demands on signal processing. And thus, a fast transient can easily push an average amplifier with +/-15 volts supply to its limits (95 % of all headphone amps in the market are operated with these or even lower supply voltages). Due to the high supply voltage and the balanced operation mode of HPA V340 you will benefit from far over two times more output voltage swing capability compared to single ended amps with "standard" supply voltage.

### Why we are making our amps in such a way.

They are made with transistors and operated with +/- 25 V supply voltage because it is sensible to do so. But a headphone amp must not be as powerful as a speaker amp.

Our "power" stage consists of eight transistors, four small ones, four bigger ones, all of them very fast. They are driven by an op-amp in non-inverting mode, the gain is set to 0 dB. In balanced mode the gain equals +6 dB as two power stages act in push-pull mode.

For high impedance headphones a very high output voltage of 21 V RMS is achieved - while low impedance headphones will profit from a power over 6 Watt into 50 Ohms per channel.

Under all operating conditions noise, distortion and dynamic range is on the edges of physics.

### Why does a output relay make sense when switching power ?

Amplifiers generate unwanted output signals when applying or removing power, which can damage the connected headphones. The relay breaks the connection between amplifier and headphone for some seconds after power-on and thus protects the latter until electrical conditions have stabilized.

## DISPOSAL

Disposal of Old **E**lectrical & **E**lectronic **E**quipment - WEEE Regulation

(Applicable in the European Union and other European countries with separate collection systems)



This symbol on the product or on its packaging indicates that this product shall not be treated as household waste. Instead it shall be handed over to the applicable collection point for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment.

By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health, which could otherwise be caused by inappropriate waste handling of this product.

The recycling of materials will help to conserve natural resources.

For more detailed information about recycling of this product, please contact your local Civic Office, your household waste disposal service or the shop where you purchased the product.

## TECHNICAL DATA VIOLECTRIC HPA V340

All measurements RMS unwt'd., 20 Hz - 20 kHz, Pre-Gain set to 0 dB

### Input Parameter Analogue

Inputs (stereo, analogue): 2 x RCA, unbalanced  
 Max. Input Level: + 21 dBu  
 Input Impedance: 10 kohm

### Line Out Parameter

Line Outputs (stereo, analogue): 1 x XLR male, balanced  
 1 x RCA unbalanced  
 Max. Output Voltage: + 21 dBu  
 Output Impedance: < 1 Ohm

### Headphone Amplifier Parameter

Nominal Input Sensitivity: +6 dBu  
 Amp Gain: 0 dB unbal. / +6 dB bal.  
**PRE-GAIN:** -18 / -12 / -6 / 0 / +6 / +12 / +18 dB  
 Frequency Range: 5 Hz ... 250 kHz (- 0,5 dB)  
 Balance: +/- 6 dB, only effective in the right channel  
 Output Impedance: 0,15 Ohm unbal. / 0,3 Ohm bal.  
 Damping Factor (Load 50 Ohm): 320 unbal. / 160 bal.  
 Dynamic Range: > 131 dB (A-wtd)  
 Noise: < -103 dBu (A-wtd)  
 THD+N (1kHz/2x10V/100R = 1W): < -102 dB / < 0,0008 %  
 THD+N (1kHz/2x4V/32R = 0,5W): < -100 dB / < 0.001 %  
 Crosstalk: -105 dB (1 kHz) / -100 dB (15 kHz)  
 Headphone Outputs: 1 x 4-pol XLR  
 2 x 1/4" (6.3 mm) TRS jack

Max. Output Level

R <sub>L</sub>	U <sub>a</sub> (dBu)	U <sub>a</sub> (V)	P <sub>a</sub> (mW)
600	28,7	21,1	740
300	28,6	20,9	1450
100	28,4	20,4	4150
50	26,2	15,8	5000
32	23,7	11,9	4400
16	18,2	6,3	2500

Conditions:

Balanced Operation

Both Channels Loaded

(1kHz / < 0.1% THD+N)

Supply Voltage:

230 V AC / 115 V AC max. 25 VA

Front, Back:

6 mm / 3 mm Aluminum, black anodized

Case :

3 mm / 4 mm Aluminum, black anodized

Case Dimensions:

290 x 80 x 254 mm (B x H x T) / 11,4" x 3,15" x 10" (W x H x D)

Overall Dimensions:

290 x 90 x 282 mm (B x H x T) / 11,4" x 3,5" x 11,1" (W x H x D)

## Dismantling / Jumper Settings

### Please note:

In the following, the internal settings of the HPA V340 are discussed.

For changing these, a TORX T10 screwdriver is required and you should by all means

**PULL THE MAINS PLUG !!!**

Only thereafter the settings can be altered without any hazard.

## Dismantling

1. Screw off eight screws (Torx T10 or Philips #1) from the top of the case



2. The upper lid is situated in a rabbet of the front panel  
Lift the lid on the back end and slide it out.
3. Make your settings
4. Assemble the unit in opposite order

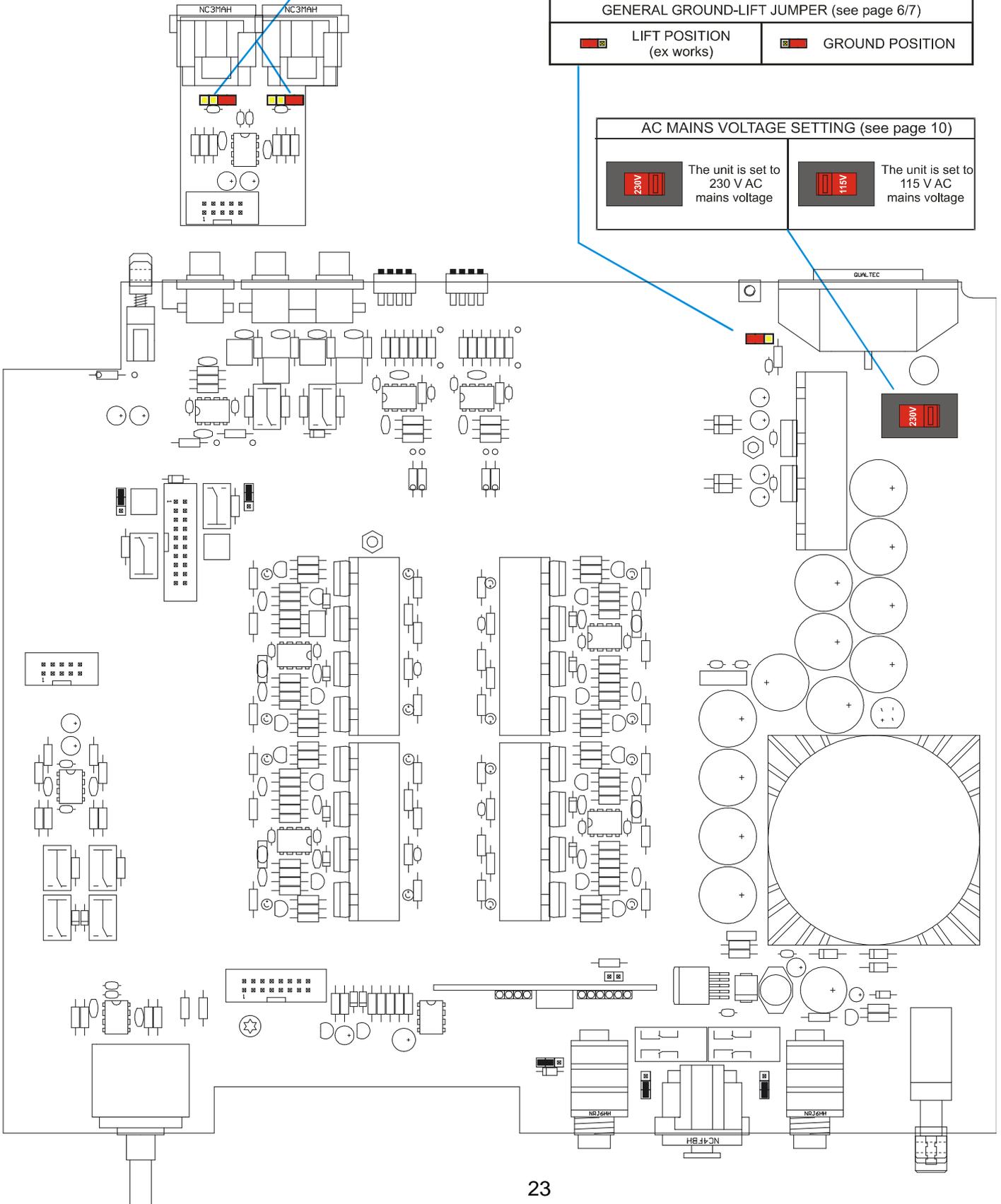
# SETTINGS ON VIOELECTRIC HPA V340

(leave all other settings as they are - except you know exactly what you are doing!)

XLR GROUND-LIFT JUMPERs (see page 6/7)		
 GROUND POSITION (ex works)	 LIFT POSITION	 CHASSIS POSITION

GENERAL GROUND-LIFT JUMPER (see page 6/7)	
 LIFT POSITION (ex works)	 GROUND POSITION

AC MAINS VOLTAGE SETTING (see page 10)	
 The unit is set to 230 V AC mains voltage	 The unit is set to 115 V AC mains voltage



## EC CONFORMITY STATEMENT:

We herewith declare that the following unit

Name: **VIOELECTRIC HPA V340**

Serial No.: -all -

is in conformity with the following EC directives:

<b>2014/35/EU</b>	Low voltage directive
<b>20014/30/EU</b>	EMC directive
<b>EN 60065:2014/AC:2016</b>	Security directives for audio-,
<b>JIS C6065:2016</b>	video- und similar electronic devices
<b>2001/95/EC</b>	General Product Safety Directive

For verification of conformity with regards to electromagnetic compatibility the following harmonized standards are applied:

<b>IEC 61000-6-1:2019</b>	Generic emission standard (residential)
<b>IEC 61000-6-2:2019</b>	Generic emission standard (industrial)
<b>IEC 61000-6-3:2007+A1:2011</b>	Generic immunity standard (residential)
<b>IEC 61000-6-4:2007+A1:2011</b>	Generic immunity standard (industrial)

Product family standard for household appliances, multimedia equipment, information technology equipment.

<b>CISPR 14-1:2016</b>	<b>CISPR 32:2015</b>
<b>CISPR 14-2 :2015</b>	<b>CISPR 24:2010</b>

**2011/65/EU**, RoHS directive

**2012/19/EU**, WEEE directive / Member No.: DE 26076388

This declaration is given under responsibility of:



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Fried Reim".

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Konstanz 08.02.2021    Fried Reim    CEO

# WARRENTY

Since 1986 we are constructing and manufacturing sophisticated electronics for ambitious customers.

Since the early beginnings we are trying hard by accompanying measures, the use of 1st choice components and multiple quality checks during production to avoid faults at large.

We are quite effective in that and this is - amongst others - why we enjoy such a good reputation.

Despite all accurateness faults may appear which may derogate the proper operation of your product.

In this case your unit is protected by a **5-year Warranty!**

Needless to say that we will care for your product even after the expiration of the warranty.

If it is necessary, please dispatch your item to:

Lake People electronic GmbH  
Turmstrasse 7a  
78467 Konstanz  
Germany

Fon +49 (0) 7531 73678  
Fax +49 (0) 7531 74998  
E-Mail [info@lake-people.de](mailto:info@lake-people.de)  
Web [www.lake-people.de](http://www.lake-people.de)

Your warranty claim begins with the date of purchase, which should be denoted on your proof of purchase.

Do not forget to include the receipt of sales or a copy of the receipt.

Please also include a short description of the fault(s).

For the reshipment we need you correct address!

Care for a safe packaging.

Best is to use the original packaging.

Please keep in mind that we cannot accept collect freight.

We will grant a quick repair and quick return of the unit.

In case of a warranty repair we will reship free of charge.

Please denote here the serial number and the date of purchase:

Serial Number

Date of Purchase