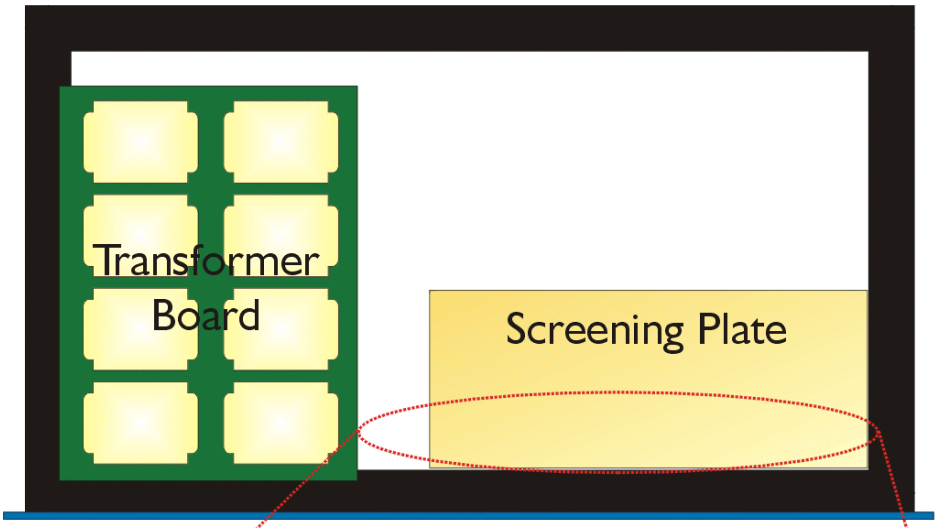
XTA Electronics Ltd.
The Design House
Vale Business Park
Worcester Road
Stourport-on-Severn
Worcs. DY13 9BZ. England
Tel: 01299 879977 (Intl. +44 1299 879977)
Fax: 01299 879969 (Intl. +44 1299 879969)

...adjust bussing options for a DS800

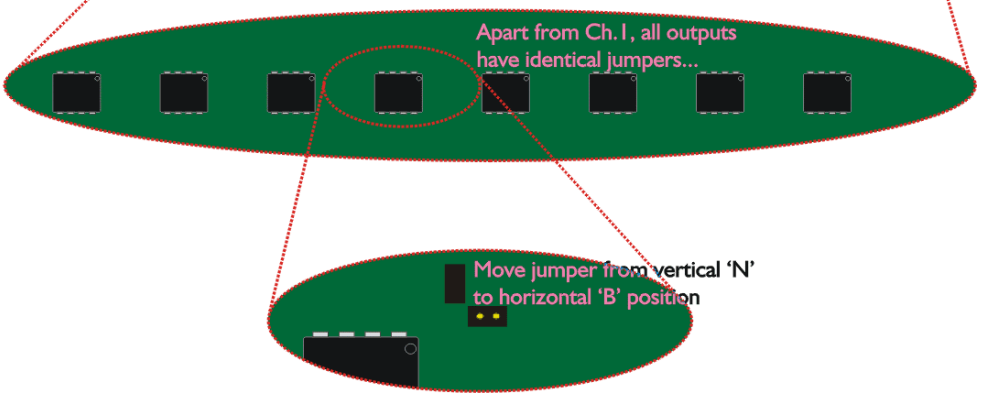
NOTE: Make sure the power is disconnected before beginning – lethal voltages in excess of the mains input voltage exist inside a DS800!

With the front panel facing you, carefully remove the 8 screws on the top cover. The power supply is mounted on this cover, on the right hand side, so be prepared for the extra weight. Note that the cable is also fixed on the right hand side, so the cover cannot be completely removed.



Lift it off and place down the side of the unit.

Now, locate the screening plate shown here and remove the four screws holding it in place. It should lift off easily.

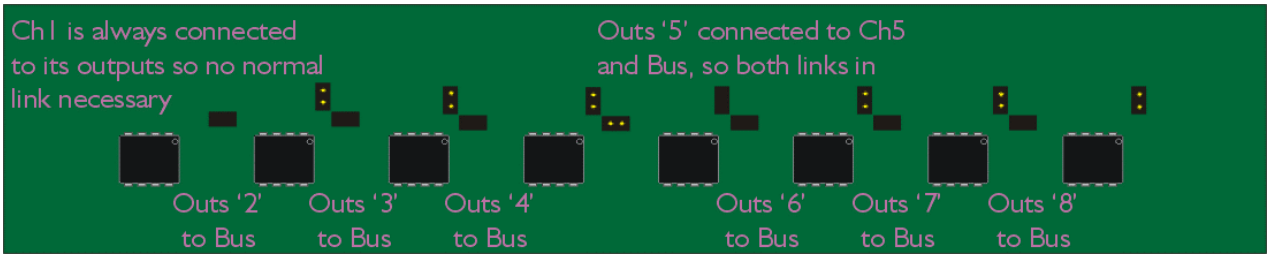


Underneath it, close to the front panel assembly, there should now be a row of 8 equally spaced chips visible..

Apart from the leftmost one, they all have two jumpers located at the back right hand corner of each chip.

Note that channel 1 is ALWAYS connected to its respective outputs, and so the jumper nearest the leftmost chip will connect output 2 to the bus. This logic carries on across all the sets of links. To connect any set of outputs to the bus, move the link nearest the chip to it's left from the 'N' to the 'B' position.

Look at this example – here the arrangement is to feed 16 outputs from input 1 and 16 from input 5. The jumper settings are shown below.



So, the links are made on the 'B' settings to connect channels 2, 3, and 4 to the bus. Channel 1 is always connected to its respective outputs so there is no 'N' jumper to be moved for it. Next, channel 5 is to be connected both to its respective outputs and the bus (for the outputs downstream), so both the links are present. So now 6 is on the bus, and 7 and 8 connect the same way. Channel 8 has no downstream bus connector.

WARNING!

XTA recommend connecting no more than 16 outputs to any input channel. Whilst it is physically possible to connect all 32 outputs to a single input, severe stress will be placed on the input channel drive circuitry, resulting in lower output drive capability and possible overload. This could lead to permanent damage to the DS800.

If it is required to distribute a greater number of outputs than 16 from any input, start with the example shown above, and either use a Y-splitter on the input, to feed channels 1 and 5, or feed the input into channel 1 and route one of its 16 outputs back into channel 5's input. Whilst this loses an output, it does remove the need for the Y-spiltter.