icon Audio

Instruction Manual Covering:

Stereo 60 MK 3 Integrated Amplifier

David Shaw
Signature Edition
Jensen Copper Foil
Paper in Oil Capacitors
Upgraded Valves

Pre-production sample. With transformer alignment damage courtesy of DHL air freight. This problem does occur with normal container shipping!

Contents

1 Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the Stereo 60 MKIII. A great deal of care has been taken by our team in the design, components and handmade production and testing of this amplifier. We are sure that you will hear the difference!

WHAT IS THE STERO 60 MK 3?

A very powerful integrated amplifier (85 + 85 watts both channels driven) with very low distortion. Our latest design with our new LDT transformers has the best specification we have ever created. It is the equal of many far more expensive amplifiers

The Stereo 60 MKIII is a push-pull Ultralinear stereo power amp, capable of running in either pentode ultralinear, or pure triode mode, using the excellent KT120 or KT88 valves in fixed bias mode. The driver and phase splitting is all triode. The ST60 MKIII may also be used as a power amplifier. The pre-amp is a high quality 'Passive' circuit using silver audio cable and an ALPS volume control. It is sensitive enough to be used with all modern source equipment having an output of around 300mv or greater. Its simplicity coupled with point to point hand wiring without the use of printed circuit board's results in an open euphoric sound that is wonderfully detailed and warm sounding.

The mark 3 is a third generation amplifier specifically designed to get the best out of the excellent KT88/6550 valves, in this model we have also optimised the circuit and output transformers to work with the new Tung Sol KT120 valve. When a power valve is working some of the energy is lost as heat, and all valves have a maximum dissipation, in the case of the KT88 this is 40 watts. The new KT120 can dissipate 60 watts, a considerable increase which we take advantage of to generate more power, and also means the KT120s are working well within their maximum thus giving greater reliability and a longer life. If you decide to use KT88/6550 these will work as well as they did in the mark 2 version at slightly lower power.

In order to get the best out of your amplifier, **please read the SET UP GUIDE first.** Even if you are experienced with hi fi. Should you be uncertain about anything to do with your amplifier please contact us for advice.

2 Final Inspection - Your Guarantee of Quality

To assure you of optimum performance and reliability, this amplifier has passed our rigorous final inspection and listening test by the Icon Audio team in Leicester. During which the final set up and adjustments were made.

Date	…./…./….
Model	ST60 Mark III
Amp Serial Number	…….
Customer	……

Check amplifier finish	…….	Soft Start Fitted	…….
Internal wiring check	…….	Sales invoice	…….
Check Triode mode	…….	Bottom label	…….
Run min 6 hour test	…….	Credit card receipt	…….
Check inputs & tape monitor	…….	Customer survey form	…….
Output Valve Bias level	…….	Bias meter	…….
Sound Quality	…….	Remote (send/receive)	…….
Valve Microphony	…….	Remote (in box)	…….
Valve Seating	…….	Transformer Protection	…….
Hum level left/right	.....mv…....mv	**Upgrades:**	
RF Test	…….	HT delay fitted	…N A
Power out 1 kHz 8ohms	...……L…..…R	Capacitors	…Y / N
Channel Balance=	…….	Power supply	…….
LED brightness	…….	Output valves	……...…….
Serial No sticker and recorded	…….	1st Stage driver	…….
Mains voltage	110 / 230-240V	2nd Stage driver	…….
IEC Mains Fuse	3.15……A	Mains lead	…….
HT (int) Spare 2x 1A F Fuses inc	……..	Interconnects	…….

Signed off by ……

Notes:

Please note we do not test the standard mains lead.

IMPORTANT READ THIS FIRST

2 QUICK SET UP GUIDE

1 Unpack unit carefully. Make sure that it is in good condition. If not report to Icon Audio. It is important that you keep packaging for warranty/service return.

2 If necessary fit the valves, or check that they are firmly in place. The KT88s/KT120s should be fitted first observing the numbers v1,v2,v3,v4 on the rear of the valve; this corresponds with the four sockets (nearest the transformers) from left to right viewed from the front of the amp. This is essential as each valve is 'set up' in this position. The smaller valves may be gently pushed into place. The outside pair = 6SN7 (numbered 5 and 9), the inside pair = 6SL7 (numbered 6 and 8). The OD3 regulator valve is v7. **Do not push or pull the valves by the glass envelope**, this could cause the glass envelope to become detached from the base, damaging the valve.

3 Connect to source units, e.g. CD, Tuner, Tape, Phono pre amp (if used) etc via appropriate phono sockets.

4 Connect to speakers (4 to 16 ohms). Don't forget to get the correct polarity of speaker cables. (See speaker connections chapter). If 'bi-wiring' both 'common' should go to the black terminal and both 'positive' (or red) should go to 8 ohm terminals.

5 Connect to mains supply using supplied IEC mains lead to 220-240v supply. **If for some reason the welded plug must be removed, please remove fuse and dispose of immediately.** (They are a danger to children if plugged in). The replacement plug should be wired in the following way Brown to Live terminal, Blue to Neutral terminal and Green/Yellow to Earth terminal.

6 Before switching on make sure that the "standby switch" is in the "up" position.
SWITCH ON! The blue mains indicator should light up. Leave for at least 60 seconds to for the valves to warm up, and then push the "standby" switch into the "down" position. The amplifier should now be working. All valves should have a visible orange glow from the cathode heaters. With the volume control set to minimum (fully anti-clockwise) there should be no sound coming from the speakers except a barely discernable gentle hum. If there are any unpleasant sounds coming from the speakers, switch off and refer to the 'Trouble Shooting' section or contact Icon Audio.
Please note that if you try to use the amplifier during the warm up period the amplifier will sound distorted as there is insufficient power for it to work properly, this is normal, and the amplifier cannot be harmed by doing this. We recommend you switch to "standby" when switching off, (to be ready for your next session).

6a Integrated/Power Amplifier Switch
Located on the rear, this switch is normally "UP" for integrated operation (high sensitivity). If use with a pre-amplifier is required, the switch should be "DOWN" in the low sensitivity position. We would recommend use of the tape input with the volume on "FULL" or set as required and volume adjusted from your preamplifier (although if you're your pre-amplifier is not remote control, you could "fix" the volume the pre-amp, and make use of the Stereo 60 MKIII remote control).

You may hear very low distorted sound from the speakers during the warm up time. This is because there is virtually no HT to operate the amplifier. We suggest you reduce the volume until the HT cuts in.

8 Your unit should now be functioning. If not check wiring again and/Use selector/tape monitor/volume to choose source program and suitable listening volume. Do not operate at a high volume for the first five minutes to allow the valves to warm up properly.

Please note all these things are normal for valve amplifiers:

A, Valves can get very hot, BEWARE!
B, The mains transformer will get quite warm
C, the amplifier may smell slightly at first.
D, Mobile phone 'breakthrough' is normal.
E, Valves may make a 'tinkling' sound when warming up and cooling down.
F, one channel may come on before the other at switch on.
G, the volume control may sometimes appear to sound 'Scratchy', this is not a fault!
H, there may be a 'click' when switching off.

9 Do not switch between "Ultralinear" and "Triode" without first switching into "Standby". This could cause irreparable damage to the transformers which would not be covered under warranty.

10 Health and Safety. The valves when operating have high surface temperatures. Keep out of reach of children and pets. The use of the supplied guard is recommended in these circumstances. Always unplug when making adjustments. **Like all amplifiers there are potentially lethal high voltages inside (over 500v DC), which when switched off can take several minutes to discharge!** Do not remove bottom panel unless you are a competent engineer. There are no user serviceable parts inside. **Like other household electrical appliances do not leave unattended whilst switched on.** Do not adjust the KT88 grid bias pre sets without reference to the manual. Incorrect adjustment could cause the valves to overheat, with resulting in damage to valves and amplifier.

11 Important that you check the check the bias reading once or twice a year. This will ensure peak performance and maintain valve life.
See section 7.

Remote Control

The remote control can be found in the bottom of the box. It controls the volume by means of a motorised volume pot. Pressing “mute” will reduce the volume to zero. Make sure that you point the control directly at the sensor on the amplifier front panel. If you are having difficulty operating the handset from an oblique angle, try pointing at something reflective, e.g. the opposite wall, or place a small reflective item at a suitable angle in front of the amplifier. A small dot of white paint or “Tippex” will enable the little “dimple” on the volume control to be more visible if required.

Please note that upon “switch-on” the remote control unit automatically re-sets to a low volume. When the blue LED gets dim you should replace the batteries with 2 x AAA cells.

3 Connecting inputs & outputs

Many problems associated with electronics involve connecting leads. So it’s worth making sure that you have good connections and that your leads are the right way round.

Inputs

The amplifier will work with any standard piece of hi fi e.g. CD, Tuner, Tape Deck, Mini Disc, TV, Video Recorder, DVD etc having an output of 300mv or more, to get full power.

If you wish to use a turntable you will need a suitable phono pre-amp. Icon Audio or your dealer can advise you. Our new all valve phono stage is an ideal partner.

To use as a power amplifier. See 6a

Connecting a tape deck

The STEREO 60 MKIII will work with any tape deck having suitable output and it is possible to record from any connected source using the terminals marked ‘Rec Out’. The STEREO 60 MKIII has a ‘Tape Monitor’ facility, which enables you to use a ‘three head deck’ or an equalizer.

Some tape decks ‘Present a load’ to the amplifier terminals, even when not in use, which can affect sound quality. (You can do an audible check for this by removing the plugs and listening for a change). Therefore for best results do not leave anything connected to these terminals unnecessarily.

Connecting loudspeakers 4or 8 Ohms?

The output impedance of the Stereo 60 MKIII has been optimised to work with 3-12 ohm speakers.

Many modern speakers use a 4 ohm bass unit and an 8 ohm tweeter, as this then falls between the two impedances either 4 or 8 Ohms will be suitable with the 4 ohm having a slightly heavier sound. Bear in mind that there a quite a lot of “spread” with the 4 and 8 Ohm taps, so they overlap some. If Bi Wiring it is permissible to connect the tweeter cable to 8 ohms and the bass unit to 4 ohms, or vice versa

It is important to use good quality loudspeaker cable. This should be relatively thick and muti-stranded. i.e. QED ‘Original’ or better. Take care to connect the correct polarity. The use of ‘Banana plugs’ or ‘spade’ connections will ensure a good connection whilst minimising the risk of ‘shorts’.

In our experience valve amplifiers are more tolerant of cables; therefore some of the benefits of very ‘exotic’ cables may be lost! But this is personal taste. Icon or your dealer will advise you.

As all cables have losses, keeping the speaker cables short is best. It may be better and be cheaper to re-arrange your room and use shorter cables than to spend a fortune on longer cables!

You can either ‘hard wire’ your cable to the amplifier by baring enough cable to fit in the connector and twist together to avoid any spare strands touching anywhere else (soldering the stands together helps). **Be warned this amplifier does not have an output protection device, which would degrade the sound. So a prolonged short due to strands of wire touching could damage the valves**. Alternatively use good quality ‘banana’ plugs, once fitted they are trouble free.

Speaker polarity.

It is essential that you observe the polarity of the terminals; they must be the same for the left/right connections at the amplifier end and at the loudspeaker end. Otherwise the sound will be ‘out of phase’ with the sound stage ‘inside out’ with reduced bass. **If you are unable to check this or confirm the polarity** (e.g. if you have ‘built in’ wiring), try the following; Connect the system up and play some music with plenty of bass (e.g. dance music), preferably in mono (FM tuners are usually switchable to mono) and stand the speakers close together. If correct you should hear plenty of bass, if not **reverse the terminals for one channel only, either at the amp or speaker.** You will now hear more, or less bass. The higher bass output is the correct setting to use. Another alternative is to use a test disc. If you are ‘bi-wiring’ your speakers only two terminals, you must use only 4 or 8 ohms, not both, as this will not load the amplifier properly (see above).

The STEREO 60 MKIII is designed to work with full range, medium to high efficiency having impedance of 4 ohms to 8 ohms. Speakers having efficiency of lower than 83db may have greater difficulty in providing a high sound level. But this will also depend upon individual speakers, room size, type of music and positioning etc.

Do not connect to more than one pair of terminals for each channel. If two pairs of speakers are required to be connected, they must both be 8-ohm and connected 4 ohm terminals. Contact Icon Audio for more information. Damage could be occur if care is not taken.

4 How to get the best out of your amplifier

- Do not switch from Ultralinear to Triode without first switching off
- Do not switch off and on without a short rest of 60 seconds (to reset the 'soft start')
- Do not leave the amplifier switched on all the time. This wastes valve life
- Do not adjust the output valve grid bias without reference to the instructions
- Do not swop the output valves round as they are set up individually
- Do not operate the amplifier without loudspeakers connected
- Do not use valves other than listed as there could be danger of shock or overheating
- Do check that the speakers are in phase.
- Do use efficient, well-designed speakers.

What is safe maximum volume?
The Stereo 60 MKIII will run happily all day long at high (undistorted) volumes. The valves are hardly stressed any more at full power than at zero volume. Running into distortion will however stress the valves and the rest of the amplifier.

Triode Switch. This switch causes the KT88s/KT120s to operate as "triode" (e.g. 300B) valves. Generally triodes have a more linear power curve, and will tolerate more difficult speaker loads. The power is reduced by approximately half. Many people prefer this sound, but depending upon your set up, you may hear no difference. **As switching will stress the output transformers it is essential that switching be done when the amplifier is switched into standby mode.** You may notice that there is a slight reduction in volume in Triode mode; this is due to the lower gain that the KT88s/KT120s have in this mode, advance volume to compensate.

DO NOT LEAVE SWITCHED ON 24/7
Whilst the amplifier will sound at its best when it is properly warmed up, there is no advantage leaving it switched on when it is not in use. It is using electricity and valves have a finite life of very roughly 5000 hrs **WHICH IS ONLY SIX MONTHS CONTINUOUS USE!** (Or 4½yrs at 3 hrs a day). Conversely the valves and other components are stressed more at switch on; therefore do not switch on and off unnecessarily.

We would always advise that any item of home electronics is switched off when not in use

'Burning in'
Although the amp should sound good within about 10 mins it can take up to an hour to sound at its best and will take several months of regular use before it is fully 'run in'.

Upgrading Valves!
Good quality valves should sound better, and have a good service life, maintain their performance and be reliable; the last three items will make a valve sound better longer. The upgraded valves supplied with selected models are the result of careful comparison with other makes.

Cabinet Care
To remove dust we suggest gentle brushing of the paintwork etc, with a soft paintbrush. Other marks can usually be removed with a damp cloth.
On no account use anything wet on the amplifier, and always clean with the power disconnected.

5 Trouble Shooting

Amplifier Dead
Check the 3 amp mains fuse at the back of the amplifier. To gain access, remove the mains lead. The fuse is in a small plastic drawer, which forms part of the socket assembly. To open insert a flat bade screwdriver or similar and prise open. **The fuse in use is the innermost** the outer is a spare. Should the replacement fuse also blow there is a fault. Replacements should be 3 Amp 'anti-surge'.
The fuse in the mains plug should be a 5 amp, although unlikely to have failed, this should be checked if the amplifier fuse is OK.

No sound
Have you selected the right input? Are the connections OK? Is everything switched on? Are the speakers connected?

Valve Fuses/Distorted sound.
Each pair of KT88/KT120s are protected by a 500ma "T" (anti surge) fuse. If the left or right fuse has blown there will be no sound on that channel. You can test for this by checking the bias; a zero reading would normally mean a blown fuse. Also the valve(s) in question will be much cooler (to the touch, be careful!). Replacement will require the amp inverting on a soft cloth and the bottom removed. Ensure that power is removed at least 10 mins before hand. The supplied meter will assist in fuse checking. Only replace with correct type, (available from Icon free). **Only attempt if you feel confident, or contact your dealer or Icon for assistance.** Should the replacement subsequently blow, this usually means the valve is faulty, or possibly a fault elsewhere.
2 spare fuses are normally "taped" to the inside bottom plate).

Hum Problems
If you experience hum, try disconnecting all inputs, if hum persists this is probably an amplifier fault.
If not, identify which input is causing hum. Connect one input at a time. A common cause is a 'hum loop' caused by having too many earths, and may be identified by unplugging each input

source from the mains. One remedy for this is to use an interconnect which only has the screen connected at one end. Other causes of low-level hum can be from adjacent equipment, so experiment with moving equipment around to see if this makes the hum better or worse.

One channel missing.
Usually 'bad' connection on either the input or the speakers. Try swapping the connection over to establish if the cause is:
(a) Input to the amp. Sound will move to the other channel.
(b) Amplifier or speakers. Sound will not move.

Strange noises coming from speakers
Turn volume to minimum on unused input, if problem corrected either fault with source unit or with connection. If noise persists, problem with amplifier.
If a whole output valve glows red (other than the heater), often accompanied by a hum through the speakers, switch off immediately, and refer to Icon Audio or a service engineer, as this could be valve failure.
A valve that is lit up is not a guarantee that it is working properly; conversely a valve that is not lit up will not be working.

Valve Replacement (see also section 7)
Valve life will depend upon such things as hours of use and number of on/off cycles, the HT Delay Circuit if fitted will extend the life of valves by not stressing them when cold. It is not good practice to remove the valves unnecessarily as this can strain the pins and cause tiny air leaks.

Service: Should you suspect a problem, you should return the unit to your agent/dealer or Icon Audio for a periodic service. In case of difficulty you could email or phone us. You could also return the valves to Icon UK for testing free of charge. Carefully remove the valves (the KT88s should be held by the base when removing, to prevent damage) numbering them with a marker or sticker from left to right from the front, in order that that may be replaced in the same position. They should be well packed in cardboard & foam or similar, (Valves are very rugged if packed properly).

6 Specification & Features

(Typical conditions @ 230v 50Hz)

- KT120/KT88 output valves or eqv (e.g. 6550)
- 6SN7 phase splitter
- 6SL7 first stage amplifier
- 0D3 regulator
- Hand wired point to point components
- No printed circuit board
- Ceramic valve bases for low noise/leakage
- 75w RMS* per ch Ultralinear 8Ω KT120
- 65w RMS* per ch Ultralinear 8Ω KT88
- 35w RMS* per channel Triode mode 8Ω KT120
- 30w RMS* per channel Triode mode 8Ω KT88
- Typical gain 70 (integrated) 20 (power amp mode)
- Feedback: 4db High sens, 14db Low sensitivity
- Signal to noise level better than -97db
- Damping Factor= 13 @ 8Ω triode & power amp mode
- Freq response 20Hz (-0.2db)-20khz - 0db any power
- Full power bandwidth 20Hz (-0.2db)-55khz - 3db
- THD better than 0.25% at 40W
- 4 and 8 ohms output taps
- Japanese EI transformer steel
- LDT Low Distortion Tertiary output transformers
- Choke regulated power supply
- 0D3 voltage regulator
- Supplied with attractive valve cover
- 3 potted transformers to reduce transformer noise
- High quality metal film & wire wound resistors
- High quality polypropylene audio caps
- Optional Jensen Copper, Silver or Alu foil caps
- Japanese 'Blue' ALPS volume pot.
- Rubicon/Nichichron power capacitors.
- Audio wiring with silver Teflon cable
- Valves carefully matched for best performance
- Gold plated Input & speaker terminals
- Inputs for CD, Tape, Tuner, Aux
- Tape monitor output, buffered
- 300mv sensitivity for full output (High sensitivity)
- 950mv sensitivity for full output (Low sensitivity)
- 230/240volts, 240watts (500 max)
- 3.15 amp rear fuse (with spare)
- Internal HT fuses (spares inside)
- 440W, 400D, 230H, 35kg (Allow space for connections and ventilation)
- IEC mains lead, (plug 5amp fused)
- CE, ROHS, WEEE compliant

* Refers to measured RMS voltage across 8 Ohms.
(Specifications subject to change, errors & omissions excepted 20/12/11)

7. Valve Replacement & Bias Adjustment

This amplifier uses the technically superior "Fixed Bias" method of setting the output valve idle current. For optimum performance and to avoid damage to the amplifier please check this important function at least once a year or if you suspect a problem.

EASY WAY: With the amplifier warmed up and with the volume at zero. Measure the 0.3v DC (330mv) voltage on each KT88/120 test point by using the supplied meter on the indicated range. The black lead connected to the "earth" or one of the "negative" Speaker terminals as shown. Note the approximate readings. If they are all similar in the region of 360-300mv this is fine. If one or two are out of line, adjust to be similar to the others. Or you could re-set them all to 330mv. This will give the best performance. The triode switch should be set to UL.

If you are unsure about any aspect contact your retailer, Icon Audio or a competent service engineer. You are welcome to speak to one of our engineers by phone or email.

Icon Audio are always happy to re-bias and check you amplifier free of charge.

The Stereo 60 MKIII uses the 'Fixed bias' method of valve operation. This has the advantage of higher power, and cooler running. However occasionally (once or twice a year) it is advisable to check the bias reading using the supplied meter.

1, Tools you will need: The supplied meter or one set to measure 1000mv (1.0v), and a small flat blade screwdriver. Adjustments are done at zero volume with speakers connected. Run the amp for at least 15mins (if possible).

2, Connect: the black probe to the chassis 'earth' by unscrewing the '0' speaker terminal and tightening the probe in the exposed hole. And the other in the test socket adjacent to the valve on test. Set the 'Icon' meter to 2000mv or the 'black mark'. See pics.

Making the 'earth' connection.

3, Checking: You should get a reading of approx 330mv. But mains voltage fluctuations can affect your readings up to 10%. It is more important that both valves of a pair read within about 30mv. **In some areas fluctuating mains may make measurement difficult, in which case use best estimate or use an analogue type "AVO" meter.**

4, Adjusting: If not correct, set this by using the bias adjuster adjacent, then check the other valve of the pair, (L to R 1&2, 3&4). The bias adjustment pots from left to right are normally 'mirror image' in rotation, so some will be anti-clockwise and some clockwise. They are very sensitive so adjust very carefully; use tiny turns of the screw. If the reading appears a little unstable this is normally due to mains fluctuations.

5, If one or more valves are showing very erratic readings or you cannot set the maximum to 330mv, then that valve is probably faulty or out of specification. If you are unable to set the reading high enough this means the emission of the valve is low. **No reading at all (or 0) may also mean a blown fuse see "Valve fuses" under section 5.**

Showing a probe reading 1st output valve

Replacing the KT88/KT120s

Icon Audio are happy to replace valves and check to performance of your amplifier, and advise on the latest upgrades available. If you decide to do this yourself please read the following notes first.

Important: Do not attempt to change the KT88/KT120s without reading these notes. Failure to do so could be both dangerous and damaging to the amplifier.

Health & safety; High voltages are present inside the amplifier and on exposed valve sockets when valves are removed, so take suitable care. It is not necessary to remove the bottom cover. Beware valves get hot in operation!

5, Changing valves: You should if possible check the bias setting before you attempt to change the valve(s), in order to familiarise your self with the procedure. The safe way is to change and check one or two valves at a time. Remove the first old valve and fit the replacement. Switch on and measure bias, you should be setting the reading for each valve to about 330mv, Do not allow the reading to go above -900mv. Don't worry how low the reading goes this will not cause damage. Continue in the same way and fit all four valves. Do final adjustment when the amplifier is fully warmed up.

If all is well there should be no more than a barely detectable hum from the speakers, and the amplifier should sound OK When tested.

6, If you cannot set up 330mv then the valve is probably faulty or is unsuitable.

If the valves are brand new, you will need to check again after approximately 10 & 100 hours, after that only occasionally or if you suspect a problem.

7, To avoid damage to the amplifier and electric shock hazard you must use only valves marked KT120/KT88 (or direct equivalent e.g. 6550). KT66s and EL34s will be overloaded. 6SL7 6SN7 or that you know to be direct equivalents. Use

only valves which you know to be new or good condition and test the amplifier thoroughly before resuming normal use.

8, Replacing the small 6SN7/6SL7 valves:
The outer pair are 6SN7, the inner pair are 6SL7 these are double triodes. No set up is required. Care should be taken when removing and inserting not to bend the pins. If this happens gently bend the pins back into shape.
There are various equivalents to 6SN7 (e.g. 6H9) and 6SL7 (6H9, 6188) but they must have the same "pin out".

8 Guarantee

Thank you for purchasing one of our amplifiers. We hope you will be pleased with it.

Icon Audio guarantees this amplifier for 12 months from the date of purchase for parts and labour. Contact you seller. Please keep your receipt as proof of purchase.

All units are individually tested for performance for at least six hours before despatch to you. In the unlikely event that you believe the unit is not functioning correctly, it may be helpful to contact us first as we may be able to assist you. Then we would request that you return the item to us for further action.

You are advised to inform us of any change of address in order that we may keep you up to date of any upgrades or improvements. Check our website.

Exclusions
Claims for any damage to either amplifiers or valves must be reported within three days of receipt.

Valves are classed as consumables on a 12 month reducing percentage of the cost of replacement

This amplifier is designed for normal domestic hi fi use. It is not guaranteed for commercial, Public Address use, or use in other situations. The guarantee becomes void if the unit has been modified in any way not approved by Icon Audio.

9 Packing Instructions

It is essential that the original box and packing be kept in good condition, as this provides vital protection during transit. Please do not write on box, but use removable labels. Should the original box and packaging be lost or become unusable a repacking charge of one hundred pounds will be made. If you have any doubts about this please contact us.

- Re-use the supplied plastic bag to keep the amp clean and free from damp.
- The mains lead fits in the foam cut-out underneath the amplifier.
- **The valve cover is not required for service. Do not ship the amplifier with this in place. It may come loose and cause damage. Pack separately.**
- Remove the valves and pack in original boxes and packing.
- If stored in the box, keep upright.

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20/12/2011 General version

Caution: This amplifier is very heavy!

Lift the amplifier out of its packing by using the two “hand cut-outs” in the bottom packing near the transformers.

Or you may find it easier to remove the unit using the following procedure:

1. With the top packing in place, turn the box “upside down” with the “flaps” open.
2. Lift the cardboard box off.
3. Remove the bottom packing first.
4. Turn the unit the right way up and remove the top packing.

Please be careful not to damage the small “tape monitor” and “triode” switches on the front panel

When re-packing ensure the two hand cut-outs are towards the rear of the amplifier.

(Please keep this information for future use).