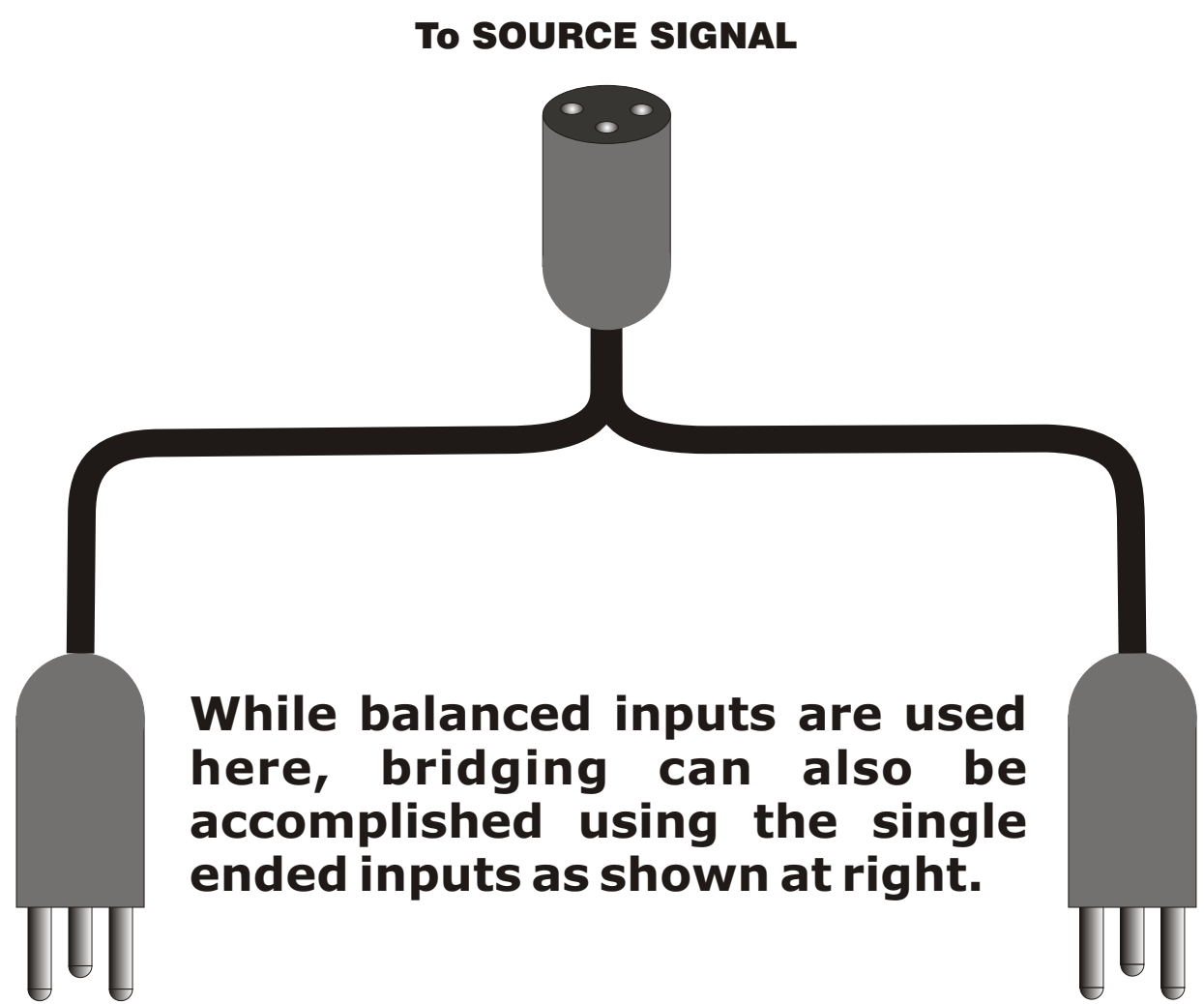


# 6B/9B AMPLIFIER BRIDGED MODE HOOKUP



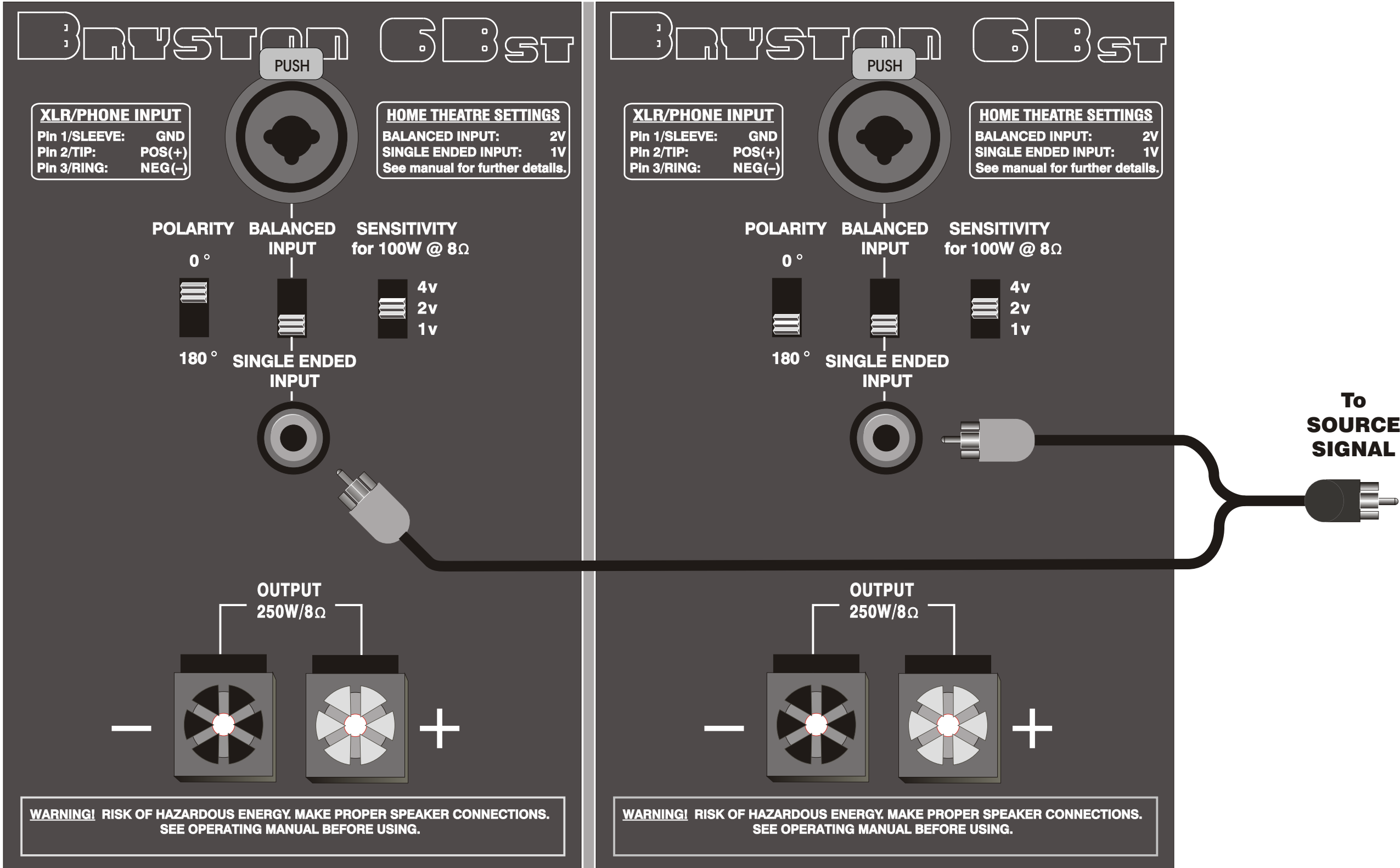
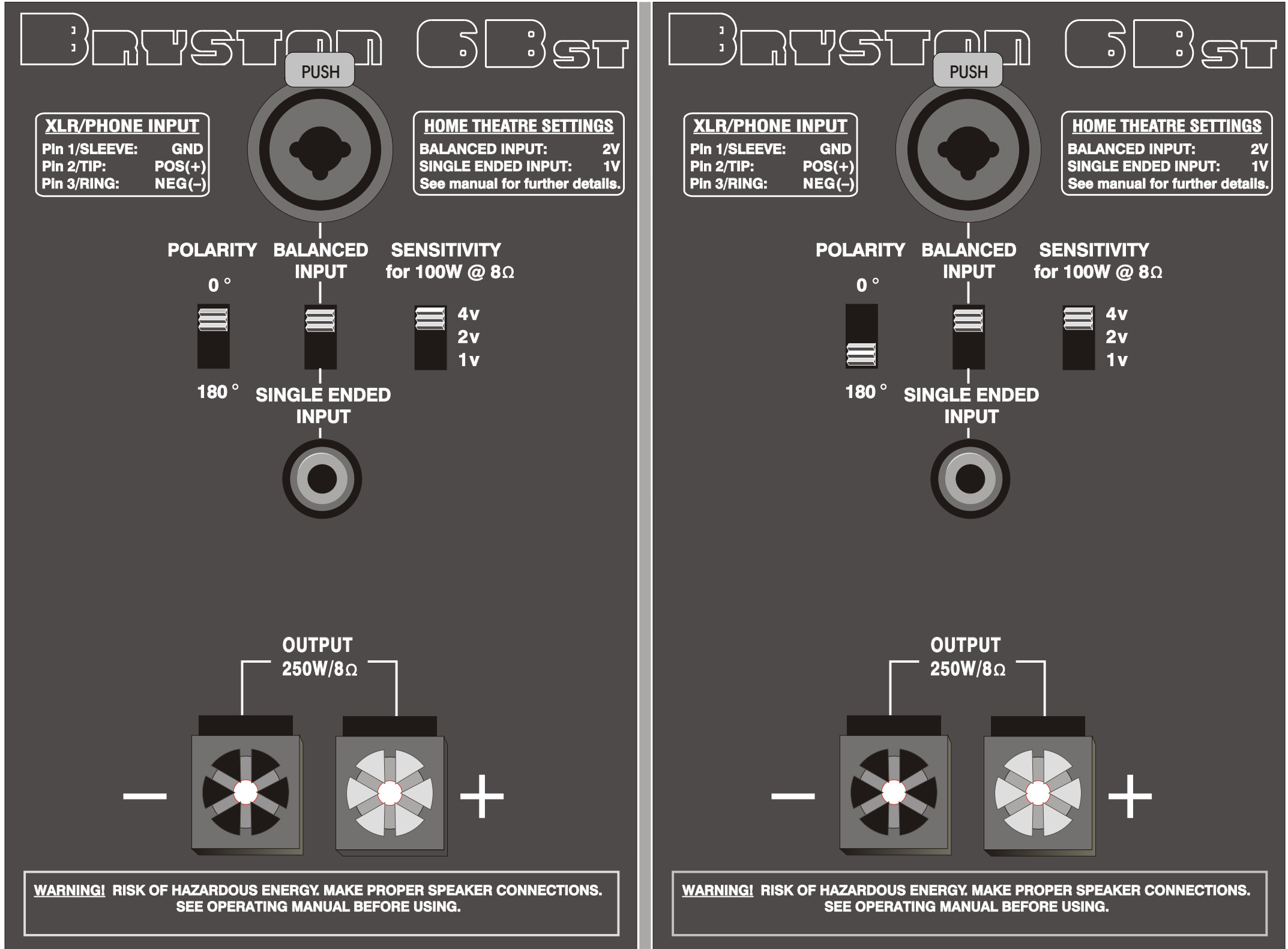
While balanced inputs are used here, bridging can also be accomplished using the single ended inputs as shown at right.

When bridging "PRO" channels which are equipped with level controls, it is imperative that the level controls on BOTH channels being bridged be set to their maximum clock-wise positions (0 dB).

The same signal is fed into both amplifier channel inputs via a "Y" adaptor cable. Note that the POLARITY of one channel is the inverse of the other. THIS IS ESSENTIAL for the amplifier to operate in bridged mode. Failure to INVERT one of the channels relative to the other will result in zero output. It does not matter which channel is set to zero degrees and which one is set to 180 degrees, however, as long as they are different.

When bridging two channels together the resultant output will be increased by 6 dB relative to the output of a single channel. To keep the gain of a bridged channel the same as that of a single channel, the SENSITIVITY switch should be set to a higher voltage setting. For example, if a single channel is set to "1V" sensitivity, then both the bridged channels would be set to "2V". Likewise, if a single channel were set to a sensitivity of "2V", then the bridged channels would be set to "4V".

While single ended or unbalanced inputs are used here, bridging can also be accomplished using the balanced inputs as shown to the left.



ALTHOUGH 6B CHANNELS ARE SHOWN, THE SAME HOOKUP APPLIES TO 9B CHANNELS

**HEAT**

When two 6B channels are bridged the power output can exceed 800 Watts. Two 9B channels can provide over 300 Watts. When operated at these elevated power levels there is a possibility of the amplifier overheating. When overheated they will automatically be shutdown by internal protection circuitry to prevent any damage occurring to the amplifier. To prevent overheating it may be necessary to provide external fan cooling especially if the amplifier is installed in an enclosed cabinet and operated at or near maximum power levels.



While any two channels can be bridged, we recommend that adjacent channels be used (as shown) to facilitate the external wiring between the channels. Note that only the POSITIVE (+) terminals on the 6B power amplifier modules are connected to the speaker. A ground wire (16g or heavier wire recommended) must be connected between the two BLACK output terminals on the 6B amplifier channels being bridged. DO NOT CONNECT ANYTHING ELSE TO EITHER OF THESE BLACK OUTPUT TERMINALS!

The red (positive) output terminal of the non-inverted channel (the one whose polarity is set to zero degrees) is connected to the speakers positive (+) terminal. The red (positive) output terminal of the inverted channel (the one whose polarity is set to 180 degrees) is connected to the speakers negative (-) terminal.



**BRIDGING KITS**

Bryston can supply *Bridging Kits* consisting of a "Y" adaptor cable and a ground strap cable. The "Y" adaptor cable can be equipped with either RCA (Phono) connectors (Part # 150901) for single-ended applications, or with XLR connectors (Part #150902) for balanced applications. The ground strap cable is equipped with gold plated spade lug connectors on either end. Bryston Bridging Kits are designed for use with adjacent channels.