

Musical Concepts

PA-7

ALL MODELS INCLUDING ULTRA

Kit Modification for Hafler amplifiers
DH-200, DH-220, DH-500, XL-280 and XL-600

Thank you for purchasing the Musical Concepts PA-7 modification. The PA-7 is the result of many years of research. The sound quality you are about to enjoy has been achieved through careful engineering and careful listening evaluation. The PA-7 is a triumph of simplicity using tried and true technology in a fine tuned state. The PA-7 utilizes the highest quality parts, specifically chosen for their extremely musical qualities. You will enjoy the state-of-the-art performance that until now was only a hidden promise of your amplifier.

APPLICATION

This modification is designed for the Hafler DH-200/220/500 and XL-280/600 power amplifiers. Dedicated constructors with considerable experience can use the PA-7 to drive a MOSFET output stage using from 2 to 12 lateral power MOSFETS in complementary source follower mode. Such projects should be undertaken only by the most self sufficient types, since **Musical Concepts cannot offer assistance for custom installations.**

DISCLAIMER

Musical Concepts accepts no responsibility for damages, direct or consequential, resulting from this modification. The user solely determines his or her own ability to properly install this product. Musical Concepts accepts no responsibility for personal injury or death resulting from electrical shock hazard.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The PA-7 first stage is a single-ended amplifier circuit with a low frequency 'corner' of about 0.10 Hz. It is a Single-Ended, Cascoded, Current-Mirror Class-A front-end exhibiting the advantages of symmetry and high input impedance to the driving device. The following Single-Ended Voltage Amplifier Stage(VAS) is independently current-sourced. It is operated at significant current for linearity. This VAS stage uses wide-band video transistors for outstanding, clean sounding reproduction. It maintains that super-clean sound at the highest volume levels, listen loud and comfortable. VAS stage is collector coupled to the MOSFET output stage. That is correct, there are only three stages, making the PA-7 an incredibly simple, straightforward design. The output stage is the tried and proven lateral Mosfets used in your original Hafler product. Power Mosfets have nearly 10 times the bandwidth of bipolar power transistors minimizing the phase and bandwidth problems of the output stage. In addition, power Mosfets are known for their ruggedness under adverse drive conditions.

TOROID POWER TRANSFORMERS

Musical Concepts offers the **TP-202** toroid power transformer with internal and external shielding replace the standard, less efficient E-core transformer of the DH-200/220(cannot be fitted to the XL-280 unless capacitor arrangement is modified with the PS-200 power supply board). The **TP-500** is a *pair* of transformers, 500 watts each, used to replace the single transformer of the DH-500/XL-600. When used with twin capacitor power supplies, they are paralleled. They are used separately with the XL-600 or when installed with the PS-500 dual-mono power supply kit. These transformers offer amazing improvements in bass solidity, dynamic range, ambience retrieval and speed. There is a velvet-black backdrop to the sound revealing subtle imaging clues.

POWER SUPPLY CAPACITORS

The **PS-200/PS-220** dual-mono style power supply circuit offers a great way to not only revive the flagging power supply of your DH-200 but it excels way beyond the performance of the original power supply. It uses four power supply caps and superb twin bridge rectifiers. The improvements are greatly improved bass solidity, wider dynamics at any volume level and greater ambience. The sound is more liquid, delicate and revealing of subtleties always there in your music collection.

All mounting and wiring parts are provided, even solder, which reduces installation difficulty. Our **PS-220** accommodates four standard 2-pin snap-in caps or Jensen 4-pole capacitors. PS-200M version is for Mundorf 4-poles for an upscale option.

The **PS-100** is the more basic 'stereo' power supply with two capacitors and a single, but superb bridge rectifier. Mundorf caps can be used with the PS-100. Upscale performance is very evident.

DUAL- MONO CONVERSIONS

Dual-mono versions of these amplifiers are available. In the DH-200/220/280, we use our TP-202 transformer. Transformer output is separately rectified on our PS-220/500V2B dual-mono conversion circuit board with up to 88,000uF of capacitance. Consider the finest power supply upgrade, PS-500M. In the DH-500/XL-600, we use the TP-500 transformer set, two 500 watt transformers stacked in the space occupied by the original transformer. These transformers can be rectified into a single or even a pair of PS-200 boards or the new, designed for DH-500, PS-500 power supply. The rail fuses are mounted directly on the PA-7, which makes any other proposed dual-mono conversion much easier.

SOLDERING

We recommend that you have some soldering experience before attempting this modification. We remind even the veteran that your solder should be **fresh** rosin core type. **Some fancy 'audiophile' solders that we have evaluated might devastate the sweet delicate sound of the PA-7. Fresh 63/37 eutectic alloy rosin core solder is provided. Be wary of hype!**

TOOLS

3-prong grounded 25/45 watt soldering iron--don't use a gun! A grounded solder station is the best choice, needle nose pliers, diagonal cutting pliers, wire strippers, screwdrivers(Philips #2 and flat), miniature flat blade screwdriver, 1/4 & 3/16" nut drivers (optional), DMM or multi-meter with 2 Amp or higher DC Ampere scale. Another 'tool' is the **original owner manuals** downloadable at hafler.com on the Resources/Archive page for most of the amps. Pictorials in these manuals may add more clarity.

INVENTORY

2 - PA-7 Elite pre-tested circuit boards, **Ultra** versions come with the exotic parts already installed except on MOSFETs obviously. These are pre-tested in an actual amplifier circuit and preliminary adjustments are made to DC OFFSET and BIAS.

Misc. parts: 1- length of solder, 4 - 22K ohm power bleeder resistors (Red-Red-Orange-Gold or 22K)[6800 or 8200 Ohm may be packed for 200 series Haflers], 8 - 0.22 mfd film caps, 2 - 47pf caps, 4 - tie wraps, 2 - 4ft. lengths of 22 ga. wire(2 colors), 3 - 3ft. lengths of heavy wire(3 colors), 4 - solder lugs for #10 screw, 2 - Gold-Plated female RCA jacks with isolating washers(2 flat, 2 shouldered), 1 - 10" length of heavy bus wire(solid and uninsulated), 1 - #6 ground lug for DH-200 mods. 8 - nylon #4 retaining washers, mod tags. **NOTE: Some included parts may not be used depending on your model; you may have leftover parts after the mod. FOR ULTRA only : 8(200/220), 12(DH500/XL280) or 16(XL-600) - 1000 Ohm CC resistors.**

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

We recommend that you read through the instructions before beginning the modification to determine if you will need the assistance of an experienced friend or professional installation by Musical Concepts. ***Musical Concepts installations include a 1 year parts and labor warranty. <<Kits do not have a parts or labor warranty. No refunds or exchange once the kit is soldered.>> Repair services will be available for kit installations.***

NOTE: Certain instructions may pertain only to specific amplifiers. These instructions will be preceded by [200], [500/600] etc. Unlabeled instructions are for all amps.

IMPORTANT: Read each step completely before starting work for that instruction.

1.() Turn unit off, remove all connecting cords and disconnect AC plug from wall.

2.() The screws holding the top cover on the DH-200/220 and XL-280 are located between the heatsink fins .

Remove all screws holding the top cover in place and remove the top cover. A 1/4" nut driver is the best tool for this with most amps. #2 Philips screwdriver is used for DH-500/XL-600, very rarely it may use hex head screws.

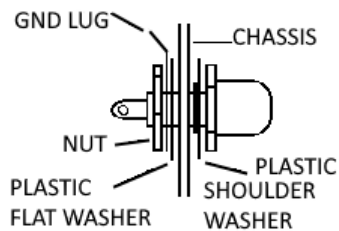
3.() The input wires from the RCA jacks at eyelets 1 and 2 are at the 'top' of DH-200/220, XL-280 PCB, but the 'rear' of the DH-500/XL-600 PCBs. You may re-use these wires to connect the PA-7 or replace them with supplied wiring. There may be a length issue on some amps requiring replacement.

Note: As you install the mod the wire colors provided may vary but the point-to-point wiring is simple. See Fig B and C.

4.()**[200, 220,280]** Remove the four screws, between the fins, holding the right channel heatsink to the main chassis. Let the heatsink rest on an old towel to protect the finish if you like. You may find that doing both channels is more convenient.

5.()**[DH-200]** Each stock L/R RCA jack is secured by 2 screws. Remove the connectors and attached wires. Reuse wires or discard.

6.()**[DH-200 only]** *Read the first sentence of step 7 before starting this step.* Remove the two screws in the top of the power supply capacitor, on the left, as you face the front panel. The filter capacitors are held to the bottom by screws in the feet of the capacitor clamps. Remove the screw nearest to the center of the amp on the same capacitor's foot. Loosen the other screw slightly. 'Twist' the capacitor out of the way and sand off the paint around the hole where you have removed the 'foot' screw. Select the #6 solder lug(ground lug). This is installed where you removed the 'foot' screw, by sandwiching it between the bottom cover and the foot of the clamp. Orient it toward the rear of the amp so it will be convenient to solder wire to it in the following steps. Re-tighten both of the 'foot' screws securely so that you will have a rock solid ground point. Reinstall the two screws/wiring in the top of the capacitor, tighten them securely.



7.()**[DH-200 only]***You may find this step easier if you temporarily remove the power supply caps. You may find that you have to slightly enlarge the RCA jack holes for some of our jacks - a multi-step drill bit is handy for this.* Select the new Gold-Plated, Teflon® insulated RCA jacks and isolating washers (one shouldered, one flat per connector - both might be shouldered). Pre-solder the wires to the RCA jacks before they are physically installed into the chassis. Make sure the shouldered plastic washer will fit 'inside' the chassis hole. Hole may need to be enlarged. The required wire lengths are as follows.: [11" blue and 11" black for L. Ch., 11" blue and 11" black for R. Ch] - colors could vary. These lengths will vary if you are modifying the power supply with say our PS-220 during the mod. Solder the small light gauge wires(just 'small' going forward) to the center lug of the jack for R&L

Ch and the 2 small gauge black wires to the separate ground tabs. Next install the shoulder washers onto the RCA jack, as shown. From the outside, install the jack assembly thru the original jack hole with the shouldered insulator against the back panel. On the inside, install the flat insulator, gnd lug and nut in that order. Tighten securely(Hardware is 12 MM)! Both channels are done the same way. **The shoulder washer must fit inside of the hole to be electrically isolated.** These will be wired to eyelets E1 and E2 of the PA-7 in a later step. Once the RCAs are installed and tightened, twist the wires 1 to 2 turns per inch awaiting installation into the PA-7 boards. You can put a drop of enamel paint on the threaded and nut part so that the jack will not loosen in the future.

If you are replacing power supply caps or installing our PS-xxx power supply board now is a good time to do that - but if installing new binding posts do that now after removing the cap clamps and rectifier in the case of PS-XXX.

8.()**[All amps except XL-280]** Find the center tap of the power transformer secondary. It is one of the wires connected to the existing 'star ground' bus wire between the large filter caps and it goes inside the power transformer housing. Note its color(typically red/yel), remove it from the star ground and leave the other wires there connected. This may take some serious heat, so clip it off if you prefer. Select 5 in. of heavy bus wire. Now install this wire to the power supply caps just like the original 'star ground'. Make a slight 'V' shape pointing toward the power transformer(DH-200/220). Point the 'V'(s) toward the front panel in the DH-500/XL-600. **The idea is illustrated in Fig. B.** The XL-600 requires that this be done with both pair of filter caps - use the #10 lugs. After the wire is formed and secured around the lugs on each filter cap, solder securely. Faster heating of the solder joint can be accomplished by temporarily loosening the screws connecting the 'star ground' to the large filter caps. This wire is the primary 'star ground'. Now solder the power transformer secondary center tap, which you have just removed, to the center of this new 'primary star ground'. This is the only wire connected on this new bus wire. This removes the charging current gradients from the sensitive secondary star ground, reducing power supply noise.

9.()**[DH-200 only]** Cut a piece of heavy wire about 4.5 inches long. Strip both ends. Solder one end into the ground lug installed in step 6. Secure the other end around the **rear** wire linking the two large power supply caps, i.e. the secondary star ground. **Solder securely near the center of the secondary star ground wire. All wires on the secondary star ground should be as close as possible to the center. See Fig. B.**

It is time for **DH-500** and **XL-600** owners, to make a choice. Now is the time to decide if you want to remove the power module during the modification. If you have an original DH-500 with PC-10 circuit boards it will probably be necessary to remove the module. Why? Because you will find it difficult and clumsy to replace the old RCA jacks with the module in place. Also there must be a wire from the 'secondary star ground' to the ground lug between the RCA input jacks(marked "A" in Fig. B). Some later amps and PC-19 amps will already have this wire, earlier amps will not. If you have a DH-500 and you know this ground wire is already in place and you are satisfied with your present RCA jacks, then you can elect to leave the module in the amp. The same can be said for the XL-600.

10.()**[500, 600]** *If you prefer to do the mod without removing the module, skip this step.* There are several wires routed beneath the module, to the fan switch and thermal breakers. **Carefully** desolder(**Keep your own records or snap a photo for reconnection!**) at the terminal strip end(PC-43 end in XL-600). This will allow you to remove the complete power module from the amp.

11.()**[500,600]** Remove the screws holding the original circuit boards to the module noting how these are installed, **save the hardware**, and 'fold back' the boards. This will help you determine which wires can be removed from the original PCB and marked for later installation into the PA-7. Several wires are still hooked to both circuit boards. NOW, carefully inspect the Figures A, B and C to decide how much labeling you want to do as you remove them. As you remove them from the original PCB, mark them with masking tape, etc. to identify where they were connected to the original caps, fuse holders, boards, etc. In other words, the wires connected beneath the module are removed **along with** the module for now, then reconnected to the **same** points. However; it is better to remove the wires for **B+, B-, ground and output** right at the original circuit board, **keep records**. Table 1 and Figures A, B and C explain the connections between the PA-7 and your amplifier.

12.()**[500,600]** Remove the 4 screws securing the module base feet to the chassis. Remove the module from the chassis, if this is your plan. If there are still wires connected which prevent this, remove and label them. **It is your responsibility to keep records.**

13.()**[All except DH-200]** *Since the XL-280 and XL-600 have good quality RCA jacks you might elect to keep the originals.* >You will use the small 22ga wiring for inputs from RCA jacks to the PA-XX boards.< There is a wire connecting both old RCA jacks to the adjacent ground lug. Clip this wire at the RCA jacks, even if you keep the originals. Now remove both original RCA jacks. Install the two new jacks as shown in step 7, but the twisted wires from the RCA jacks to the PA-7 boards have different lengths in different amplifiers(**DH-500/XL-600** = 2 - 11" pairs(two different color wires), **XL-280** = 2- 14" pairs, **DH-220** = 1 - 11 in. pair and 1 - 17" pair). Make sure the original ground wire, from the star ground between the filter caps, is still connected to the ground lug between the RCA inputs on some amps.

NOTE[DH-220 & XL-280]: Prewire the jacks before installation as outlined in step 7. It is very hard to get a soldering iron in the limited space around the jacks, once installed. If it is easier for you, temporarily remove the large power supply cap in front of the jacks.

IMPORTANT NOTE! [for original DH-500 with PC-10 PCB only] Strip both ends of a, most likely black, 14" wire(1/4" on one end, 1/2" on the other). Insert and secure the short end to the chassis ground lug between the RCA jacks and solder the other end to the **center** of the 'secondary star ground' connecting the large filter caps. Temporarily loosen the screws where the wire connects to each filter cap which will help you get enough heat on the star ground wire. Run this wire **straight** forward from the rear and tightly against the chassis bottom; tape to the bottom if you like. Then run straight up to the star ground wire.

IMPORTANT NOTE! [for XL Series amps only!] These amps (not all but most) have a thermistor in the input ground circuit. Remove this device and replace it with a piece of wire. You will find the device on the power supply board of the XL-280, where the star ground is connected to the chassis ground via the chassis ground wire. This is the board on the top of the four large power supply caps. In earlier versions, a foil was cut on the board and the thermistor spanned the cut, i.e. one of it's two leads was soldered to each side of the cut. In later versions, the thermistor was mounted on the bottom(component side) of the board between the rear pair of filter caps. Very early versions did not have the device, so don't change anything. In the XL-600, the device, which looks like a black-matte Nickel or Quarter with lead wires, was connected to a terminal strip near the power supply caps. The upshot of this is that we **don't** want this device between the chassis ground lug and the power supply star ground.

14.()**[DH-200/220/500 only]** Remove the fuses from the dual fuse holders on the floor of the amp. Save the fuses. Since the PA-7 already has the rail fuse holders mounted to the circuit board, you may eliminate clutter by removing the pair of twin fuse holders from the chassis bottom. If you don't want to remove them clip wires from each end. The wires you are clipping may have been labeled previously. You may transfer a given label to the other wire connected to the opposite end of the same fuse holder. See Fig. B which shows clearly how your amp is wired - you may not feel the need to label wires.

15.()**[DH200/220/500 only]**The speaker fuse holder has 2 wires attached. If you are eliminating the speaker fuses carefully desolder or simply clip and remove the wires along with any capacitor mounted to the fuse holder. Remove detached wires from the red speaker post. If keeping original binding posts and speaker fuse you can leave the wire connected from one side of the holder to the appropriate red speaker post. On the other side/end you can leave wires formerly connected to the original driver circuit boards. Just remove from original boards and reconnect later - your choice. Replace the wires with heavy wire provided in the kit if you prefer.

16.(**XL-280/600 only**) The kit has heavier wire for replacement purposes. If you want to use it, now is your chance. Desolder and remove the wires connected from the speaker fuse holders to each circuit board at the fuse holder end. Go back to the last step, read it over and perform the same functional steps for your amplifier. Your goal is replacing the wire between the fuse holder(relay board in XL-600) and the output posts.

17.()**[DH-500/XL-600 only]** These amps route the output signal through a relay which provides DC protection. If you wish to remove it from the signal path simply wire around it, i.e. wire the output posts either directly to the PA-7 (eyelet 8) or via the speaker fuse holders. To retain it, connect the heavy wire provided from the relay's output to the output posts. Simply trace the wire's path and replace it. **NOTE: Catastrophic failure of the power amp could destroy the speakers if the relay is removed. It is very,very rare though.**

We recommend that you remove and replace one circuit board at a time, so that you can refer to the connections on the other original circuit board if necessary.

18.() Remove the screws, if you haven't already, holding the right channel PCB to the heatsink. For the DH-200/220/XL-280 you have to release the heatsink from the chassis to complete this step. Actually, you can start with either board, but we're trying to act organized! Save this hardware, but you can replace the small black washers with the new nylon ones during reinstallation.

In the next step, you will desolder the wires connecting the original pc board to the output stage, etc. Please keep a record of which eyelet number each wire was connected to on your original Hafler board or exactly where they connected to the circuitry. Make a drawing, take notes, or whatever will work for you. It is **your** responsibility to keep records, if you need them. Figures A, B and C clearly shows all needed reconnection information so that should be enough, but duplication isn't a sin.

19.() 'Fold back' the board and desolder the wires from the eyelets. These are labeled 3 thru 10 on the DH-220/500, 3 thru 12 on XL-280/600 and 3 thru 14 on DH-200. With all wires removed, the board can be removed from the amp.

20.() **Refer to Figure C for this step** Before installing the PA-7 board to the heatsink, it is necessary to make some changes to the MOSFET support circuits. Note the terminal strip(T.S.) located between the MOSFET banks. On most DH-220/500[PC-19]/280/600 there are two capacitors connected to the center lug of the T.S.(Ground), typically 0.1uF. Simply remove and replace these with the 0.22(or 0.33)mfd caps as shown - film caps do not have polarity. There may be no caps or one cap connected to the T.S.(ground) on DH-200/500(PC-10). If the cap is present, remove completely. Then connect and solder the 0.22(0.33)mfd caps as shown in the illustration--**never short out the lead wires to any other part**. In the DH-200/220/500 there is a cap soldered to one of the MOSFETs, possibly. The maroon-colored caps read 390(391J), 680(681J), possibly 910, etc. Remove the part(s). There may be two caps labeled 910 or 680 on the XL-600 (one on the XL-280) which should be removed too. Add one 47pf (labeled 47 X%) cap to **one** N-channel(+) MOSFET - make sure the leads of these caps do not touch other points, but **keep leads as short as possible**.

For PA-7 ULTRA only: See resistors marked 220 and 470 Ohm on Fig. C. Desolder and remove, clip and remove, your choice. Yes, a bit of a pain. Replace original parts with new premium 1K Ohm resistors. Be careful about bending the new resistors wires close to the body of the part. XL-280 has six mosfets/ch. Just follow the scenario for 200/220 adding the extra 2 resistors for each channel. DH-500 has 12 total, XL-600 has 16 total.

21.() Select the PA-7 boards. The DC OFFSET and BIAS pots have been "PRESET" during factory testing, but you will make some minor adjustments later when installed in a particular amp due to variation of power MOSFET parameters.

22.() Select the fuses you removed from the factory fuse holders or the driver boards of XL series amps. Inspect the fuses. If you see a gray or black area in the metal fuse element get new fuses. If you see a wildly bent element or indication of some kind of discoloring of the interior glass surface of the fuse get new fuses. If these are glass fuses you want to see a shiny metal strip inside the glass tube. These are AGC or GMA(5x20mm Euro style) fast-blow type fuses. While we have not tested all audiophile fuses we can report hearing improvement with some. We're not experts in this so it is recommended you get advice from friends or resellers. We refer not to make a specific recommendation. Now install the fuses of the proper ratings into the PA-7 fuse holders. Push them straight down into the fuse clip. **DO NOT** put any sideways pressure on the fuses as you install them. This can deform the fuse holder and decrease the tension, thus quality of the contact. In extreme cases it can even lead to intermittent contact and possible amplifier or speaker damage. The PA-7 is ready for installation, almost.

RECOMMENDED READING FOR XL-280/600: The XL-280/600 has a dedicated front-end power supply. It is 'stereo', i.e. it serves both channels. It has a higher voltage, which ensures that the output stage will clip first, so that the output stage cannot amplify clipping by the front-end. We recommend that you do **not** use the 'front-end' power supply, though the PA-7 is equipped for either choice. Of course, if you have a XL-280/600, you can try it both ways. Your choice will be outlined in later steps and the chart. If you decide not to use the front-end power supply of your XL-280/600, either trim off the wires from their power supply nodes or wrap electrical insulating tape around the ends of the wires.

24.()**[XL-280/600 only]** If you wish to use the XL-280/600 'front-end' power supply, cut the jumper foils on the PA-7 between eyelets E3 and E4, then between E11 and E12. See Fig. A.

The PA-7 boards have large eyelets which can accommodate up to 12 ga. wire. These holes may seem a bit awkward with the smaller stock wire. As long as you get a good smooth flow of solder from the wire to a good portion of the eyelet foil, your solder joint will work fine even if the hole is not totally filled with solder. Just be careful not to short any unconnected eyelets together.

25.() You will begin by installing and soldering the wires removed from your original boards into the PA-7 boards. Initially connecting the short wires hooked at each end, to the power MOSFETs(i.e. at E5 and E10), will help hold the board steady while you make the other solder joints. Connect the PA-7 according to following table and your marking regime.

Look to Fig. A, B and C and this table to connect your PA-7 boards. **Final version of XL-280 varies - look to Fig. A, B and C**

| PA-7 eyelet | PA-7 connection | DH-200 # | DH-500(PC-10) | DH-220/500(PC-19) | XL-280/600 |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| E3(B+) | 1 wire to (+) volts of large power supply caps | equal to 4 | equal to (+) wire from P.S. to 3 | equal to (+) wire from P.S. to 3 | equal to 3 |
| E4 | 1 wire to B++ (XL-280/600) | no connection | no connection | no connection | * B++ from P.S. of XL-280 or eyelet 10 or 11 of PC-43 in XL-600 |
| E5 | 1 wire - fused B+ to N-MOSFETs | equal to wire from FETs to 3 | equal to wire from FETs to 3 | equal to wire from FETs to 3 | equal to 4 |
| E6 | 1 wire - drive to N-FETs | equal to 5 | equal to 5 | equal to 4 | equal to 6 |
| E7(gnd) | ground connection | equal to 6 | equal to 6 | equal to 7 | equal to 8 |
| E8A,B,C (out) | 3 wires - 1 to each FET bank -1 to (+) output post (via fuseholder/relay) | equal to 7,8,9 | equal to 7 | equal to 6 | equal to 7 |
| E9 | 1 wire - drive to P-FETs | equal to 10 | equal to 9 | equal to 9 | equal to 9 |
| E10 | 1 wire - fused B- to P-MOSFETs | equal to 14 | equal to wire from FETs to 10 | equal to wire from FETs to 10 | equal to 11 |
| E11 | 1 wire -to B- - (XL-280/600) | no connection | no connection | no connection | *B- - from P.S. of XL-280 or eyelet 6 or 7 of PC-43 in XL-600 |
| E12(B-) | 1 wire to (-) volts of large power supply caps | equal to 13 | equal to (-) wire from P.S. to 10 | equal to (-) wire from P.S. to 10 | equal to 12 |

PS = power supply, PC-43 = relay PCB in XL-600, N-FETs = N-Channel MOSFETs connected to (+) rail voltage, P-FETs = P-Channel MOSFETs connected to (-) rail voltage, * This entry would read 'no connection' if you have decided **not** to use the dedicated 'front-end' power supply of the XL-280/600. # On the original DH-200 PC-6 boards, eyelets 3 & 4 are on the same foil, likewise for 7, 8 and 9, then 13 and 14; this is easy to see in the original manual.

Inspect the circuit board and wiring. **CAREFULLY INSPECT THE WIRES CONNECTED TO THE BOARD. SOME OF THESE MAY HAVE BECOME FRAYED AND WEAKENED BY FLEXING. IF NEEDED, RESTRIP THESE AND RESOLDER.** We often repair amps with broken wiring. Frayed wiring hanging by a strand or two definitely doesn't sound good. **CHECK FOR SOLDER BRIDGES OR SPLASHES. THE SMALLEST SOLDER BRIDGE/SPLASH CAN SPELL DISASTER.**

26.() Select original mounting screws and new #4 nylon retention washers(3ea for DH-200/220/XL280 or 4ea for DH-500/XL600). Push the 3 or 4 screws thru board mounting holes then install the clear retaining washers onto the screws so they will stay in place - frustration free compared to the original washers. Fasten the PA-7 boards to the heatsink.

27.()**[DH-200/220/280]** Using the original mounting screws remount the heatsinks to the chassis. **Don't smash wires beneath heatsink! That is bad!** Reconnect the input jacks to the PA-7. Remember eyelet E1 on PA-7 is for the hot wire of the input signal, i.e. connect to the center pin of the RCA jack, while eyelet E2 is for the ground part of the connection. See Fig. B.

28.() Repeat steps 18 to 27 for the other channel.

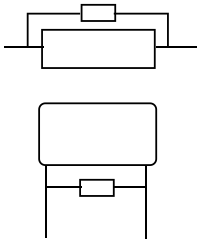
HAVE YOU?... Connected eyelet E8 of the PA-7 to the proper speaker fuse holder, relay(DH-500/XL-600) or output post?
Connected all wires to proper eyelets #E3 to #E13 on PA-7 ? - Double check for the 2nd time!!!

IF YOU... Installed the CORRECT value fuse in the F1 and F2 positions on the PA-7 .
have any doubts about your installation, do not proceed!!! Get clarification!!! --
from Musical Concepts 636-272-0040, 10am - 4pm daily(mon. - fri.)

If you have decided to eliminate the speaker relay from the circuit path then step 29 below is not required.

29.()**[DH-500 ONLY]**: The relay circuit board PC-9 must receive (+) and (-) voltages from the power supply. This was previously picked up from the dual fuse holder nearest to the relay board. Now the voltage pickup must come from another source. Remove the original wires connected to eyelets 4 and 6 of the relay PC board(PC-9). Cut 1 - 15" and 1 - 11" different colored wires(light gauge) and solder 11" one at eyelet 4, and 15" at eyelet 6. Now twist these together with the wire connected to eyelet 5(PC-9) until you get near the right channel PA-7 board, then bring the two new wires upward along the front-most edge of that PA-7 board. Solder the wire from PC-9 eyelet 4 to eyelet E10 of the PA-7, i.e. the negative rail voltage. Solder the wire from PC-9 eyelet 6 to eyelet E5 of PA-7, the positive rail voltage. Use this same procedure for a dual-mono converted amp. **NOTE:** If your amp was not wired according to the book, just remember PC-9 eyelet 4 must receive negative rail voltage "after" PA-7 mounted F2 fuse and PC-6 eyelet 6 must receive the positive rail voltage, again "after" the PA-7 mounted F1 fuse.

30.()**[DH-500/XL-600]** Reinstall module to the amplifier chassis. **Don't smash wires beneath module 'feet' when reinstalling!** Reconnect it according to your notes and with reference to the table, plus Fig. A, B and C. Connect the input jack wiring to the PA-7. Remember eyelet E1 on PA-7 is for the hot wire of the input signal, i.e. connect to the center pin of the RCA jack, while eyelet E2 is for the ground part of the input jack. These wires must be twisted throughout their length where possible.



31.() You have two large 'can' power supply caps in stock DH-200/220/500, four in XL-280/600 or four in a dual-mono converted amp. In this step you are to wire 1 - 0.22(0.33)mfd cap paralleled with 1 - 22K(22,000) Ohm, 1-3 Watt resistor. You have parts to make 4 pairs for XL amps. Now connect these in parallel to each of these large power supply caps. Imagine this as a tandem connection, piggyback etc., i.e. connect one lead of the cap/resistor to either (+) or (-) of a large filter cap and the other lead to the remaining terminal. The XL-280 has a power supply circuit board, so cut the leads to an appropriate length and solder the cap/resistor to the side of the board. **Make sure the part itself and lead wires clear the top cover!** Repeat for both or all four caps. If the amp already has capacitors installed at this circuit location(from a previous mod, etc.), you may use these as additional parallel bypasses. Those with only two power supply caps may parallel two 0.22(0.33)mfd caps and use this combo as the

bypass - still using only 1 resistor per large power supply cap. Solder lugs are provided. You could use them to add additional solder points to the P.S. caps in most of the amps. The DH-200/220/XL-280 may use 6800 - 8200 Ohms. There is no need for precise values with this resistor. Its purpose is to bleed down the rail voltages after you turn off the amp or more importantly after a fuse failure.

32.() Select the four tie wraps. They may be used to improve the appearance of the wiring. The wires going to the 'star ground' should be tightly clasped as they rise from the floor of the amp to the connection point. Multiple wires connected to the other capacitor terminals may also be secured. Other wiring should be routed close to the bottom of the chassis where possible.

33.() Turn the amplifier upside down on the tabletop and rap the bottom sharply, then shake. This will loosen any wire or residue in the amp so it can fall out harmlessly. You avoid embarrassing problems in the near future.

IMPORTANT!!! ALWAYS OBSERVE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN AC POWER IS APPLIED TO THE AMPLIFIER, DURING THE FOLLOWING TEST ROUTINES!!!

VARIAC START-UP PROCEDURE: If you have access to a Variac or can borrow one, use it. Ramp the voltage up slowly and observe the current flow (SEE 'RE-BIASING' BELOW). If you have no current flow or an excessively high current at 15% of line voltage, there is a problem with the installation or the amp as a whole. Fix the problem! **PREFERRED METHOD:** If you have a scope and generator, inject a 1kHz low amplitude sine wave into the amplifier and observe the output waveform. A clear waveform is evident with as little as 10% of line voltage applied via the Variac. As you turn up the Variac you will see some DC shift on your scope before the waveform appears. This is normal. Remember, with the DH-500/XL-600, the relay does not connect the amplifier to the speaker until the amplifier is completely turned-on, so you can connect your Scope directly to eyelet 8 of the PA-7. If you observe a "normal" sine wave you can assume that the mod is installed correctly. These methods give assurance that there is no problem with the installation, before full AC power is applied, an undeniable advantage. The PA-7 boards have already been tested at Musical Concepts during our quality control procedure. They are tested and roughly set up in-house.

RE-BIASING PROCEDURE: The four fuses on the PA-7 supply current to the output stage. **Temporarily remove both fuses from one channel.** This is done in case you have made a wiring error common to both channels. Then remove **one** of the fuses from the other channel. **NOTE:** If you have two voltmeters, you can adjust both channels at the same time. Clip a lead of a voltmeter to the fuse terminal closest to the 'end' of the board; clip the other lead of the meter to the remaining terminal. Make sure the meter can read 2 amps DC on the scale you've selected and **remember most meters need a different input connection to read amps as compared to volts.** **Now with both leads SOLIDLY connected(do not use "probes", but something like alligator clips), plug in and turn on the amp. NO INPUTS OR OUTPUTS CONNECTED PLEASE!** Turn the adjustable pot VR2(BIAS) to set bias current to 230 milliamps for DH-200/220, 300ma for XL-280 or from rear(DH-500/XL-600) to increase the current to about 330 milliamps(ma). Reset after about 5 minutes of operation. Turn the amp off and wait for it to discharge, i.e. it will read close to 0 ma. shortly after shutoff. Unplug it temporarily. Remove the meter leads and install the proper value fuse in the channel just tested. Repeat re-biasing for other channel.

34.() **Set your DC offset voltage!** Turn the amp on. Do not connect an input signal or speakers. Connect a voltmeter between the "star ground" and the Left channel speaker 'hot'. The idea is to detect any DC voltage on the speaker outputs, then adjust it to near 0 Volts. If you detect a high DC voltage (1.5 or more volts) then the amplifier has a problem. You will probably detect less than 125 millivolts, i.e. 0.125 volts, when the amp is operating properly. Using a small screwdriver, adjust the '**Offset Pot**' **VR1** for the lowest voltage at the speaker output. This is not an exact thing, as you will see some voltage drift over time in the output. This is normal. Adjust the voltage to about +30mV(millivolts) after a short warm-up period. This will be adequate to start. In our experience the amp will drift in the negative direction so after 20 minutes or so the offset should be very nearly 0mv. Repeat for other channel. **IF 1.5 VOLTS OR MORE ARE PRESENT AT THE SPEAKER OUTPUT TERMINALS, YOU MUST RESOLVE THE OPERATIONAL PROBLEM BEFORE CONNECTING SPEAKERS. TOO MUCH DC OFFSET MAY DAMAGE YOUR SPEAKER.**

35.() Select the top cover and reinstall.

36.() Select the sticker "Musical Concepts" and apply under 'Hafler' on the front panel.

37.() Select the product identification sticker with model no. etc. and install on the rear or bottom of the amp. Do not obstruct the air flow holes if installed on the bottom.

Congratulations! You have finished the PA-7 modification. Please let us know your thoughts on your registration card.

WARRANTY: We have tested the PA-7 under real world conditions at the factory. The nature of kits is that they could be installed incorrectly thus fail. Therefore we don't warrant this kit once it has been soldered. If you prefer you can send the kit and amplifier to Musical Concepts for installation.

Musical Concepts installed modifications are warranted for parts and labor for a period of one year from the date of original installation to the original purchaser. The warranty excludes units with evidence of customer abuse, additional modification by another person/company or Act of God such as flood, lightning, etc.

PERFORMANCE OPTIONS

Musical Concepts tests numerous parts for sonic invisibility! We do not recommend any parts substitutions in this kit. Each component has been carefully selected. If you contemplate using non-standard parts, please get thoroughly acquainted with the sound before changing to the substitute. Compare carefully, don't assume anything! Trust your ears! Our parts come as close to the mythical straight wire as possible. Some of the most hyped parts are lauded for their most outrageous colorations, i.e. parts are often admired for their character. We like parts without character.

FUSES: The stock speaker fuses are rated at 2 amps(DH-200/DH-220/XL-280) and 5 amps(DH-500/XL-600) with most units, with 5 or 10 amp sizes optional if you have 4 ohm speakers. Five and ten amp sizes give better sound. Since this fuse rating offers little or no speaker protection, you may wish to eliminate the speaker fuses. Short the two lugs on each speaker fuse terminal together using at least 18 Ga. wire. Better yet, simply bypass the fuse holder with a wire connected directly from the PA-7 (E8) to the appropriate output post. **WARNING!--UNDER RARE CIRCUMSTANCES THIS COULD LEAD TO CATASTROPHIC SPEAKER FAILURE!**

WIRING: While the stock wiring in Hafler amps is 'adequate', some of you will want to use heavier wiring. Such wire has been included in your kit. The obvious places for use of such wire is in the speaker outputs, the power supply wiring and the ground system. The twisted wires used for the input signal are quite effective. Proceed carefully, many "Special Audiophile Grade" wires sound appallingly inferior to the standard input pair. And don't even think about using "audiophile grade" solder unless you are very sure of what you are doing. Some of it we've tested is not pleasant sounding. One advantage of the PA-7 is it's 12 ga. wire eyelets that are provided where high current may be encountered.

Figure A. PA-7

Ground connection from input pair, i.e. to ground tab of RCA jack

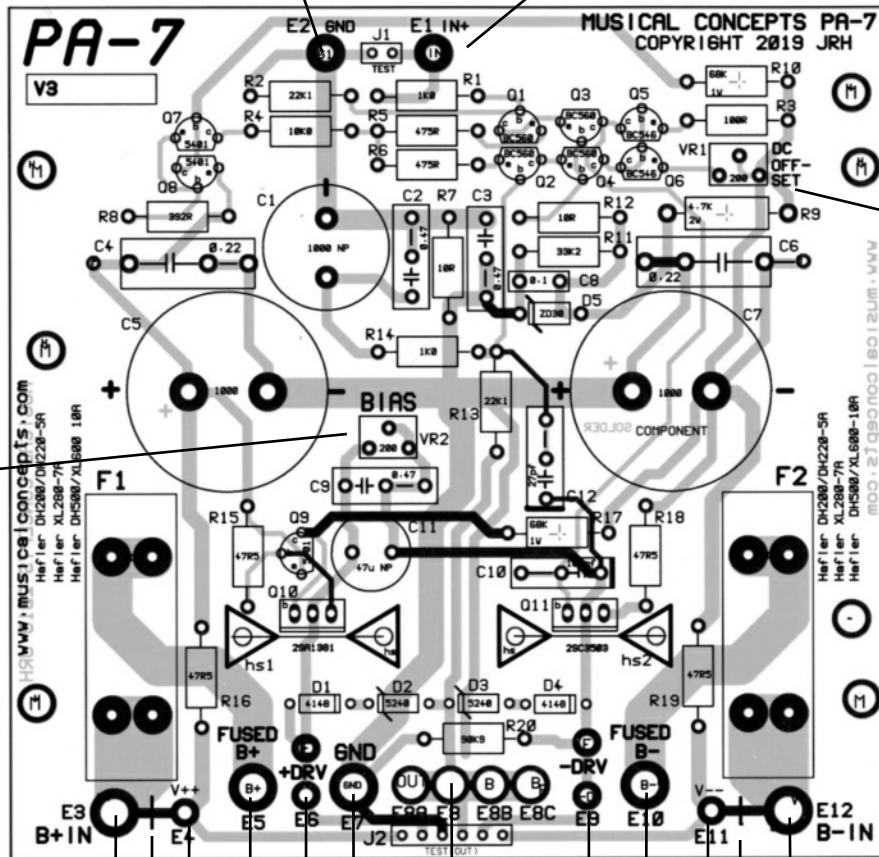
'Hot' input connection from input pair, i.e. to center pin of RCA jack

Grayed out circuit tracks shown are on the bottom / solder layer. Top or component part side, and silk-screen layer are in black.

J1 and J2 are factory test ports.

Set output stage bias current with this pot. Turn slowly, carefully to increase or decrease current. It will be roughly preset during testing, then you can trim for best results.

See text of installation manual



Set DC offset voltage using this potentiometer. It is preset during testing, but may need some tweaking. Set it to produce 0V at + speaker terminal compared to ground.

B+, positive rail voltage - connected directly to power supply capacitor (+) terminal approx. +63VDC#, +90VDC*

Shorting foil will be used unless front-end power supply on the XL-280/600 is used - then cut foil.

B++, connection for 'front-end' power supplies in XL-280/600 -Cut foil from E3 to E4 if used. approx. +75VDC#, +100VDC*

Connected to n-channel MOSFETs - provides B+, after fuse, for output stage approx. +63VDC#, +90VDC*

Note A: Considerable >>> variance may occur in this voltage.

Drive voltage for output stage - connected to gates of N-MOSFETs via terminal strip between them Note A - approx. +0.7VDC all amps

voltages in DH-200/220/280 * voltages in DH-500/XL-600

Ground' - directly connected to 'star ground' between filter caps via heavy gauge wire 0 VDC all amps.

B-, negative rail voltage - connected directly to power supply capacitor (-) terminal approx. -63VDC#, -90VDC*

Shorting foil will be used unless front-end power supply on the XL-280/600 is used - then cut foil.

B--, connection for 'front-end' power supplies in XL-280/600 - Cut foil from E11 to E12 if used. approx. -75VDC#, -100VDC*

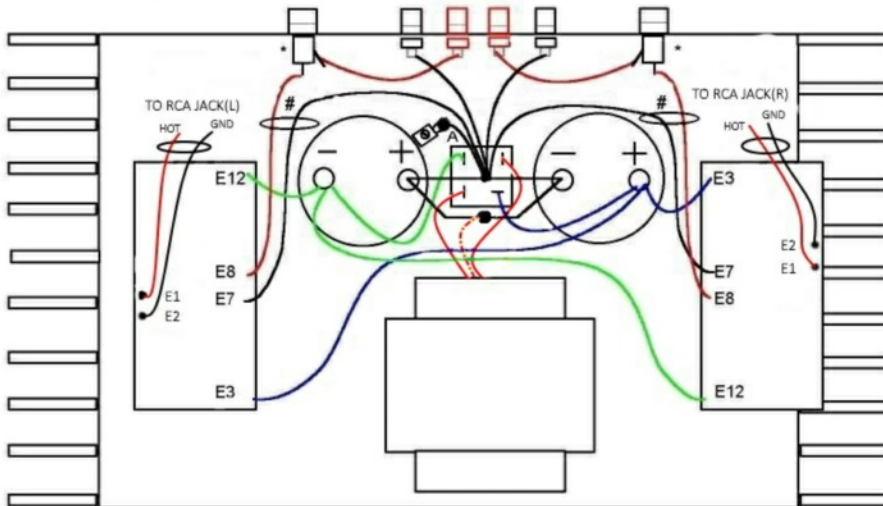
Connected to p-channel MOSFETs - provides B-, after fuse, for output stage approx. -63VDC#, -90VDC*

Drive voltage for output stage - connected to gates of P-MOSFETs via terminal strip between them Note A - approx. -0.7VDC all amps

Speaker output with 3 wires connected, one wire to speaker output post (heavy gauge, via fuse), one wire to each bank of MOSFETs - source connection approx. 0 VDC all amps, set with DC Offset pot - fourth hole for special mono amp setup

<<<Note A: Considerable variance may occur in this voltage.

NOTE: Wire colors shown do not indicate colors to be used - they are only for clarity.

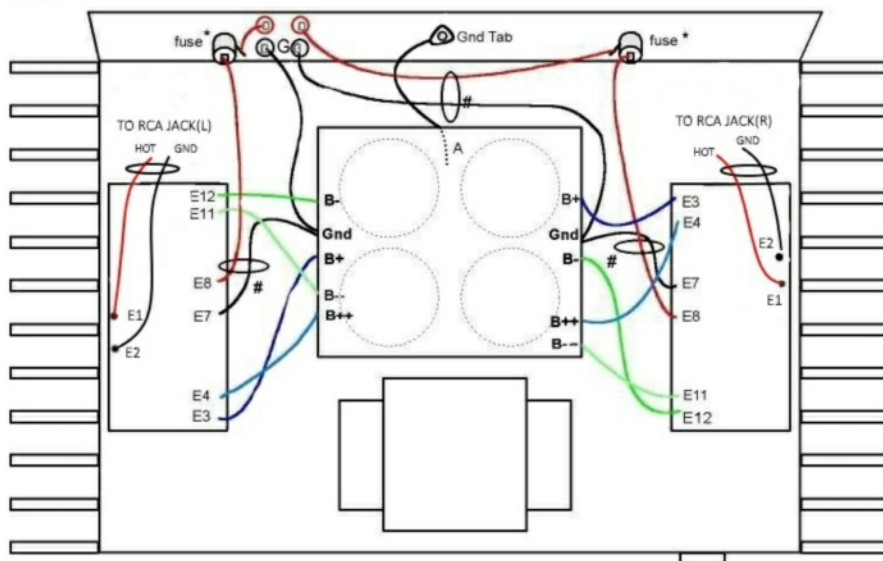


PA-XX, Figure B

DH-200/220 BASIC LAYOUT

LEGEND

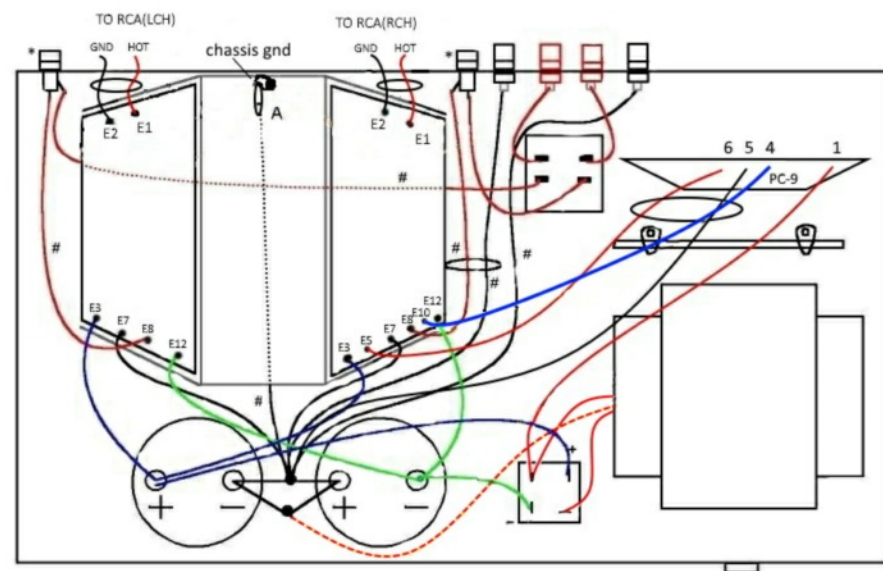
- encircled wires are twisted
- # - keep this pair against chassis
- * - wire 'past' to eliminate fuse
- A - lug used only on DH-200



XL-280 BASIC LAYOUT

LEGEND

- encircled wires are twisted
- # - keep this pair against chassis
- * - wire 'past' to bypass fuse
- A - Gnd wire to lug at RCAs



DH-500 BASIC LAYOUT

.....Beneath module

LEGEND

- encircled wires are twisted
- # - keep wires(s) against chassis
- * - wire 'past' to eliminate fuse
- A - wire to Gnd. lug at RCAs

IMPORTANT NOTE: If you have purchased one of our PS series power supplies the connection instructions in those kits supersede the above diagrams.

DH-500, XL-600

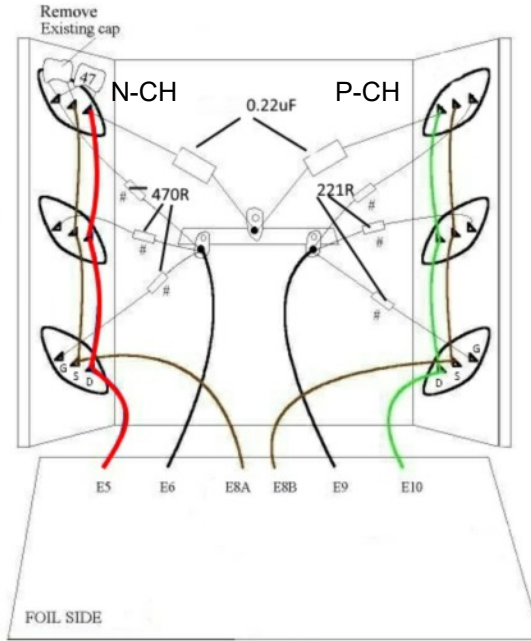
PA-XX, Figure C

Finished view after modification

Shows wiring on foil side of PA-XX board

Existing resistors - all may be 470R in some amps. **ULTRA** - these values are provided in kit for premium replacement

XL-600 similar, but has 8 MOSFETS



NOTE: Wire colors shown do not represent actual colors used

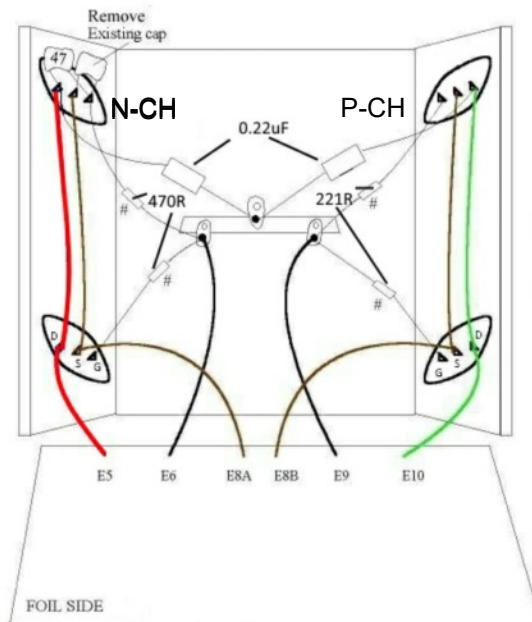
DH-200/220, XL-280

Finished view after modification

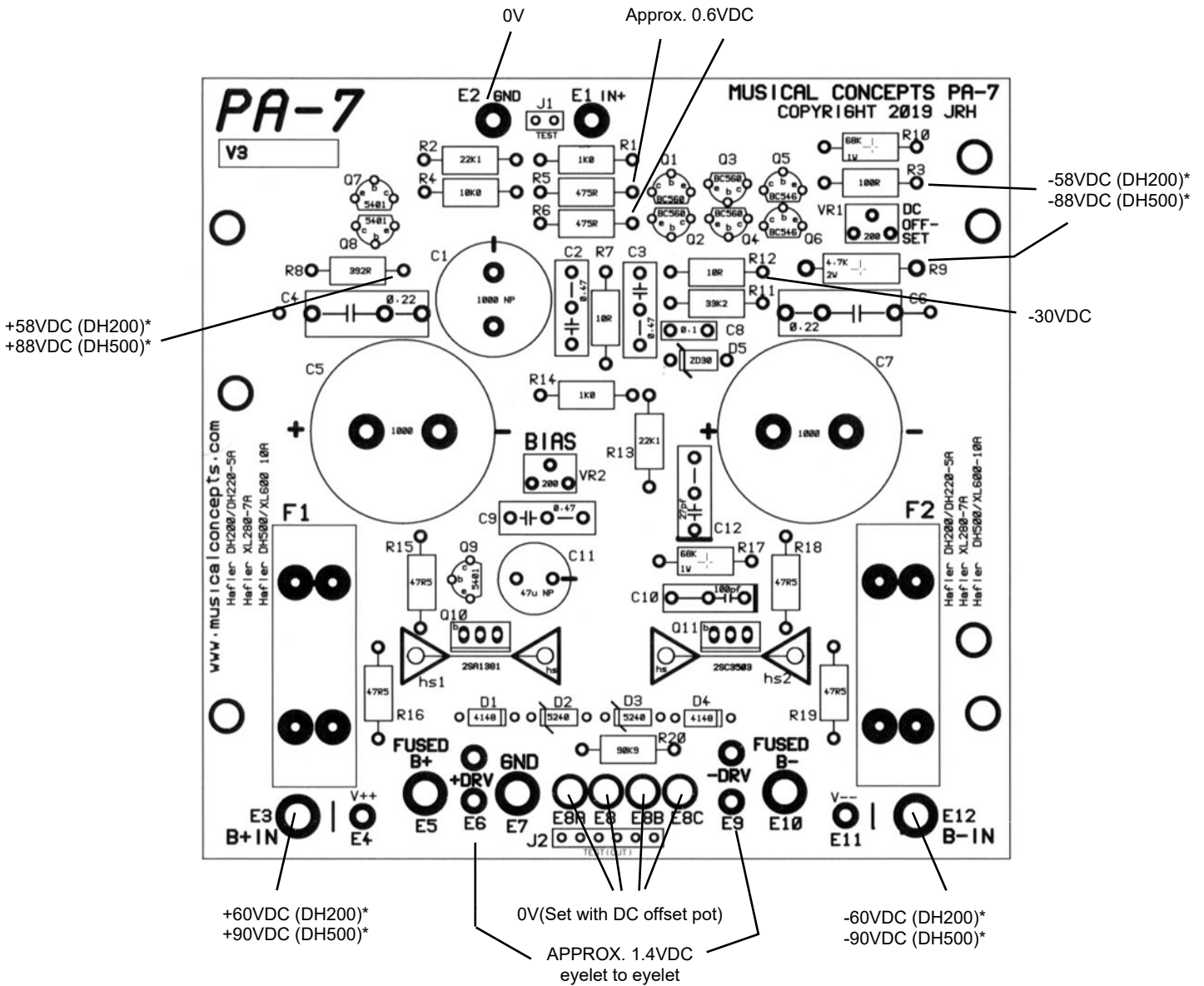
Shows wiring on foil side of PA-XX board

Existing resistors - all may be 470R in some amps. **ULTRA** - these values are provided in kit for premium replacement

XL-280 similar, but has 6 MOSFETS



PA-7 voltage pictorial



This pictorial may be useful for verification of operating points and/or repairs. It is provided as a tool in the event of malfunction so that a local competent technician might assist you with repair services. The voltages shown are typical of a properly functioning amplifier BUT WILL VARY. The voltages are taken in reference to the power supply ground.

*(DH200) REFERENCES ARE FOR DH-200, DH-220, XL-280 VOLTAGES - LOWER VOLTAGES SHOWN ARE ALWAYS FOR THESE AMPLIFIERS

*(DH500) REFERENCES ARE FOR THE DH-500, XL-600

YOUR TECHNICAL NOTES:
