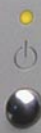




Boulder

860
STEREO
AMPLIFIER



Boulder 860 150 Watt Stereo Power Amplifier

Instruction Manual

10/26/2016

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Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier Rear Panel

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GETTING STARTED

PLACEMENT OF THE 860 STEREO POWER AMPLIFIER

Your Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier is designed to reduce interference from external magnetic and radio fields (RF). While placement is not critical, known magnetic fields should be avoided.

Because the amplifier is heavy, a solid, stable surface should be used.

As the amplifier will generate some heat, there should be good air circulation around it. In particular, make certain that the heat sinks are not blocked.

You may want to have some access to the rear panels for cable changes.

Boulder recommends that you keep the loudspeaker cables as short as possible and have the interconnect cables as long as necessary.



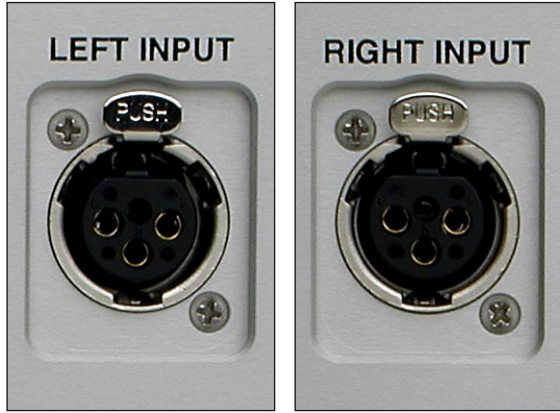
CONNECTING TO THE MAINS OUTLET

Your 860 Stereo Power Amplifier is supplied with a mains cord suitable for the location where it was purchased. It is constructed of a large enough wire gauge and a cable plug appropriate for the voltage you intend to use. Do not substitute another power cable.

The voltage appears on the rear panel. If you require a different AC mains voltage, contact your dealer immediately.

Exact voltage and frequency compatibility is stated in the specifications section.

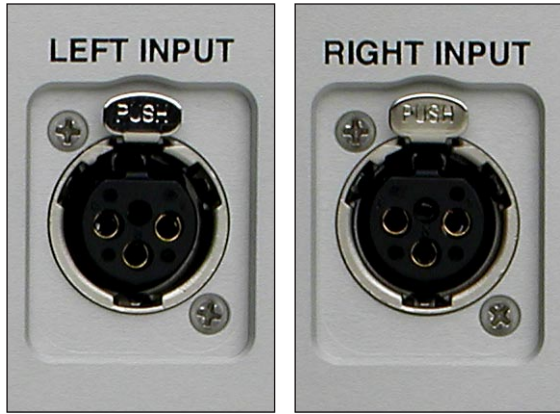
Once the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier is connected to a live mains outlet and the mains power switch turned on, the front panel indicator will be illuminated. The indicator will be of varying color, showing that the supervising microprocessor is powered up and ready.



CONNECTING A BALANCED SOURCE

To fully realize the sonic potential of your 860 Stereo Power Amplifier, use balanced connections whenever possible. Balanced cables reduce interference from magnetic and RF sources to an absolute minimum.

Connect your preamplifier or source outputs to the inputs provided.



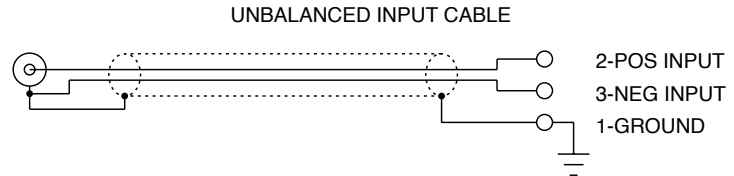
CONNECTING AN UNBALANCED SOURCE

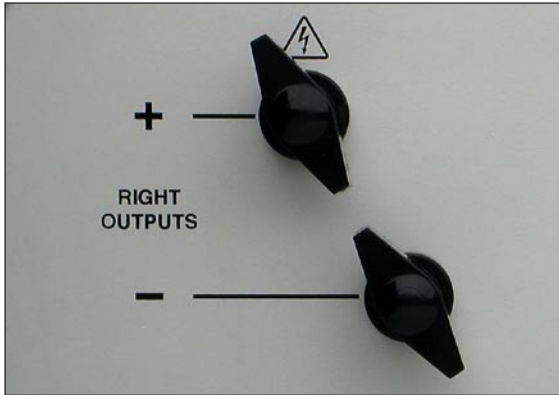
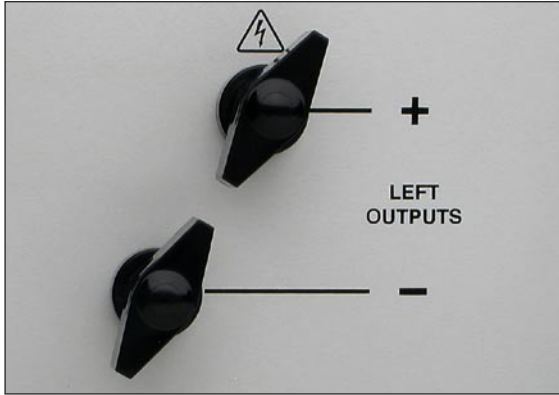
Although the input connectors are of the three-pin XLR type, an unbalanced source is easily accommodated by using a special cable. This cable has an RCA phono type connector on the source end and a three-pin XLR connector to go to the input of the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier.

The negative input (Pin 3) should be wired to ground only at the RCA phono connector. This brings the negative input reference of the 860 to the unbalanced source ground, thus reducing ground loops.

Another option for accommodating unbalanced sources is to use Boulder ABL2 Input Adapters. They convert a balanced input into an unbalanced RCA phono input right at the rear of the 860.

Like the above cable, the negative input of the 860 is connected to the ground of the RCA connector. However, the negative side will then share the shield wire with the chassis ground and will not have very good hum rejection.





POLARITY

Please note that the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier conforms to the standard of Pin 2 as the high or "hot" for the balanced inputs.

The polarity of the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier is such that a positive-going transition at Pin 2 will produce a positive-going transition at the "+" output terminal.

CONNECTING YOUR LOUDSPEAKERS

Do not use any wrenches on the loudspeaker binding posts! Tighten these connectors only by hand.

WARNING: This is a high power amplifier! When driven, there is a high voltage potential at the terminals.

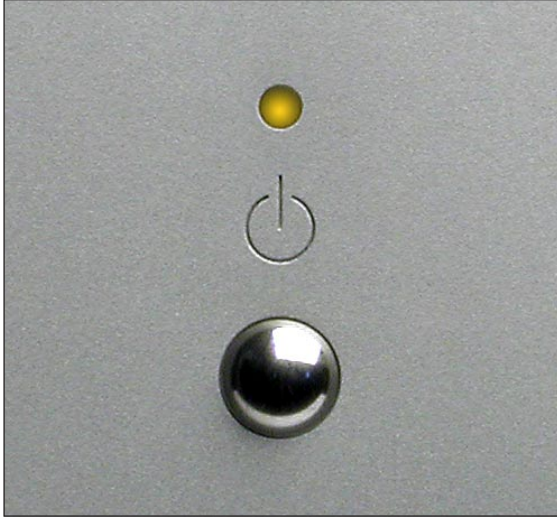
Connections should only be made with the AC mains disconnected!

Select spade terminals which accept 6 mm or .250 inch diameter binding posts.

There is no provision for the use of banana plugs. These plugs have been proven to come loose over time which increases contact resistance and distortion. For the same reason we also do NOT recommend the use of banana plugs at the loudspeaker end.

OPERATION

POWERING UP



With all your connections made, you are ready to listen to your Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier.

To turn the amplifier on, press the STANDBY button on the front panel. The amplifier will perform a warm up cycle and the indicator will alternate between red and amber for 45 seconds. This power up sequence can be skipped by pressing and holding the STANDBY button until the indicator turns red; then release and it will start in about five seconds.

To reduce the inrush of electrical current during power-up, relays are used to turn on the amplifier in stages. These are under the control of the supervising microprocessor. During the power up sequence, you will hear a relay click followed by an additional relay click after two seconds.

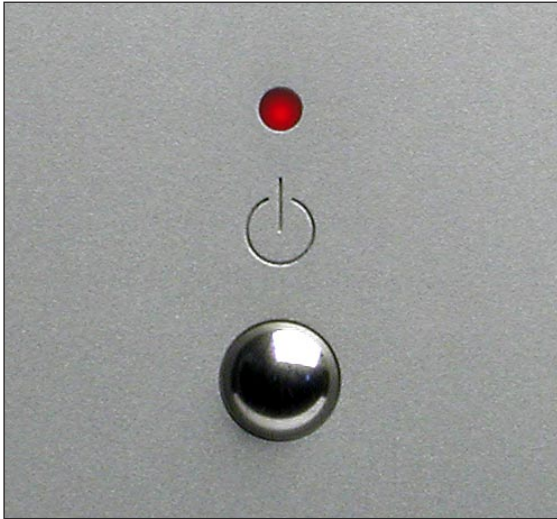
The indicator will then turn and remain amber during normal operation.

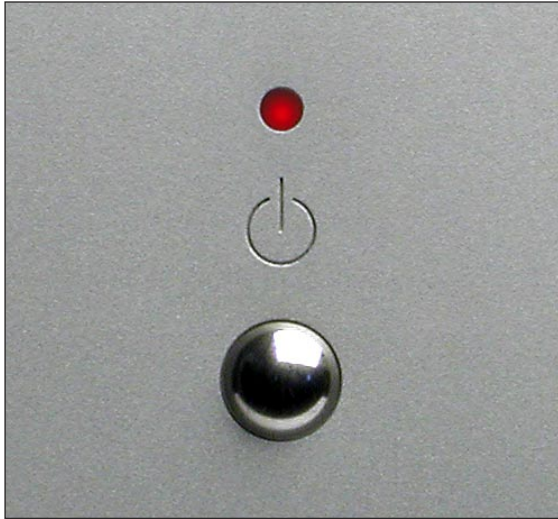
To turn the amplifier off, press the STANDBY button again. The indicator will continuously change from red to green.

CLIP DETECTION

Clipping of the waveform results when any amplifier is driven at too high a level. A clip detection circuit is included in the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier.

The indicator will indicate clipping by momentarily turning from amber to red. Both voltage and current modes of clipping will be detected, although generally it is only voltage clipping which occurs.





SHORTED OUTPUT DETECTION

If the output of the amplifier becomes shorted, the front panel indicator will turn red and the amplifier will turn off the output stage for about three seconds, then very briefly try to turn on again. If the short still exists, this cycle will repeat until the short circuit is removed.

THERMAL PROTECTION

A thermal protection circuit prevents high case temperatures which are unpleasant to the touch and potentially harmful to the amplifier. The thermal cutout circuit will mute the amplifier when the transistor cases reach 85°C, and the indicator will turn red.

If this happens, more ventilation should be provided for the amplifiers.

MAINTENANCE

No routine maintenance is required for the Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier. However, to keep operating temperatures at a minimum, do not block the heat sinks, and remove any dust buildup that may occur.

REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION

Operation of the Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier by remote control is possible when connected by a Boulderlink cable to other Boulder preamplifiers or CD players.

When so connected, the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier will be turned on and off with the other component.

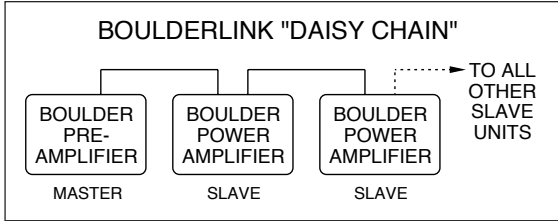
12 VOLT TRIGGER

The 860 Stereo Power Amplifier also provides a trigger input for remote on/off operation with other brands of equipment. With a trigger connection, the 860 will be on when the voltage is +5 to +12 volts, and off when the voltage is 0 volts. The tip of the mini phone plug should be positive with respect to the sleeve.

When the 12 Volt Trigger is used, the 860 Stereo Power Amplifier will be turned on in the sequence set by the ID switch. See page 4-2.

WARNING: Boulderlink and the trigger input should never be used at the same time.





BOULDERLINK

Boulderlink is a means of interconnecting most Boulder products so that their microprocessors can talk to each other and pass important information. Among the key features, Boulderlink allows sequential initiation of power amplifiers' and other products' power up when the "master" component is turned on. Boulder power amplifiers can send messages to certain other Boulder products which are then shown on the display.

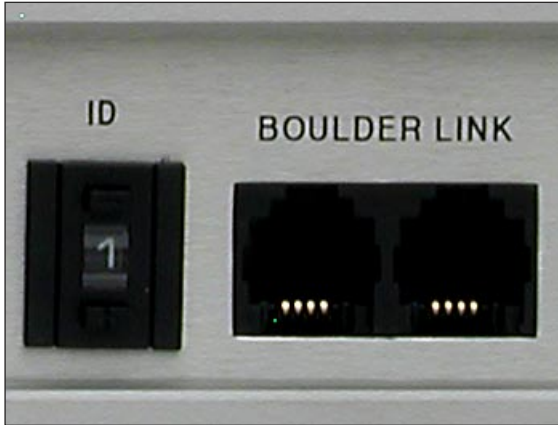
CONNECTING BOULDERLINK

Turn off all products to be linked before connecting any Boulderlink cables and setting the Boulderlink ID and Master/Slave switches.

Two connectors are provided on the back of the 860 and other Boulderlink enabled products. Boulderlink cables in various lengths are available as an accessory from your Boulder dealer.

All the chassis are connected together in a daisy chain manner. Start by connecting one chassis to another, then from that chassis to the next until all are connected. The order does not matter.

A special interface may be obtained to enable Boulderlink to be used with other automation and control systems. Contact your Boulder dealer for details.





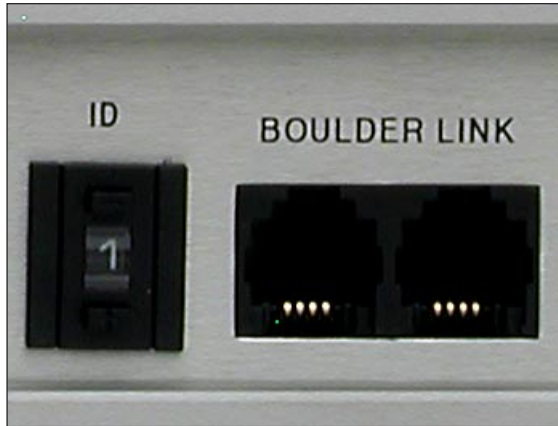
SETTING BOULDERLINK SWITCHES

Every Boulderlink system must have one "MASTER" component, and only one component can be set to MASTER. This is usually the preamplifier. Power amplifiers and other products not having a MASTER/SLAVE switch are not eligible to be "MASTER."

SETTING BOULDERLINK ID NUMBERS

Every component is required to have a unique Boulderlink ID number.

Each Boulder 860 Stereo Power Amplifier has a thumbwheel switch on the rear panel. Start by setting the switch on the first amplifier to 0 or 1 and then increment up from there without any duplication. Use of the lowest numbers will speed up turn-on as each amplifier is allowed about three seconds before the next. This spreads out the power line inrush currents thus preventing house circuit breakers from unnecessary tripping. Up to 16 power amplifiers may be connected together in one Boulderlink cable daisy chain.

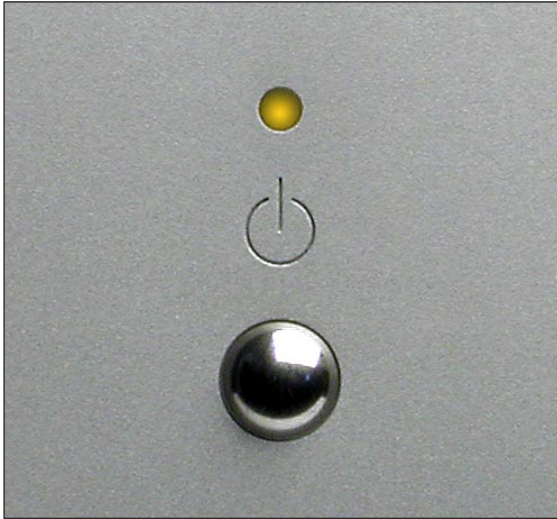


POWER UP VIA BOULDERLINK

With each component connected together by a Boulderlink cable, and individually connected to the mains, pressing the master's STANDBY pushbutton will initiate the turn on sequence of all components.

The first time a master is powered up, it will search for any "slave" units connected to it. As the master finds each slave, the slave's ID number will be shown on the display.

If any of the connected slaves are amplifiers, then each time the master is turned on it will display "WAITING FOR AMPS." Each amplifier will be turned on in the order of their Boulderlink ID. To minimize turn on time, the amplifier Boulderlink IDs should be set to the lowest sequential numbers possible. For example, use 0, 1, and 2 instead of 13, 14, and 15. An amplifier set to ID 15 will take 47 seconds to turn on.





```
1. INPUT ONE
AMPLIFIER 1 ERROR
```



```
1. INPUT ONE
AMPLIFIER 1 IS HOT
```



```
1. INPUT ONE
AMPLIFIER CLIP
```



```
1. INPUT ONE
UNIT 1 IS OFFLINE
```



```
1. INPUT ONE
UNIT 1 IS ONLINE
```

BOULDERLINK MESSAGES

Each component in the system can send a message to the preamplifier which is then shown on its display. This is particularly helpful in confirming the operating status of each power amplifier in a multiple amplifier system. Typical messages on an 810 Preamplifier, 1010 Preamplifier or 1012 DAC Preamplifier are as follows.

“AMPLIFIER 1 ERROR” means that an internal power supply has failed and the amplifier has turned itself off to protect the speakers from damage.

“AMPLIFIER 1 IS HOT” means that it has turned itself off due to a higher than normal temperature condition on the heatsinks.

“AMPLIFIER CLIP” means that the amplifier’s output has momentarily reached its voltage limitation.

“UNIT 1 IS OFFLINE” means that the slave is no longer responding via Boulderlink. Its Boulderlink cable may have become disconnected, or the mains power has been disconnected.

“UNIT 1 IS ONLINE” means that the slave is now responding via Boulderlink in a normal manner and has been recognized by the master.

BOULDER 860 STEREO POWER AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATIONS

THD at Continuous Power, 20 to 2KHz	0.0035%
THD at Continuous Power, at 20KHz	0.018%
Continuous Power, 8 Ω	150W
Continuous Power, 4 Ω	150W
Peak Power, 8 Ω	150 W
Peak Power, 4 Ω	300 W
Magnitude Response, 20 to 20KHz	+0.00, -0.04 dB
Magnitude Response, -3 dB at	0.015Hz, 150kHz
Voltage Gain	26dB
Signal to Noise Ratio (re: 500W/8 Ω)	-108dB, unweighted, 20 to 22kHz
Input Impedance	Balanced: 50K Ω , Unbalanced: 25K Ω
Common Mode Rejection (Balanced only)	60Hz: 90dB, 10kHz: 70dB
Inputs	3-pin Balanced
Output Connectors	6 mm / .250 inch thumbscrews
Crosstalk, L to R or R to L	Greater than 112dB
Size, Inches, Width X Height X Depth	17.0W x 7.38H x 15.25D Speaker connectors add 1.50 to depth
Power Requirements	Voltage suitable for country where sold 50-60 Hz, 850 W at maximum

All specifications taken at 120 VAC mains power

TROUBLESHOOTING		
SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
No power indication	Power switch is not on	Turn on rear panel power switch
	Power amplifier is not plugged in	Connect to an AC outlet
	Home circuit breaker is tripped	Reset circuit breaker
	Fuse on rear panel blown	Replace fuse
Red power indication	Low line voltage	Have line voltage checked
	Power supply breaker tripped	Reset breakers on rear panel
	Defective amplifier	Return to dealer for service
Amber power indication, but sound not heard from one channel	No signal from one channel of source	Check source controls, cables, and connections
	One channel is muted by balance control	Recenter balance on preamp
	No signal out to power amplifier	Check connections to power amp

NOTES