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Important Safety Instructions

Must always be connected to an earthed voltage supply.



Weights 57kg (125 lbs.) per monoblock. Shipping weight-68kg (150 lbs.). Never lift the amplifiers by yourself.



Always use two people to unpack or move the amplifiers. Always bend at the knees when lifting. Do not strain your back.



Designed for indoor use only, The dm range of amplifiers are not protected against liquids. They shall not be exposed to dripping or splashing and no objects filled with liquids, such as vases, shall be placed on them.

Designed to operate on any mains supply in the range of 90V through to 240 V r.m.s. 45 to 65 Hz or DC, without any internal or external switches.

90 - 240 V
45 - 65 Hz
10A

Can generate Hazardous Live voltages at the Positive Loudspeaker Terminal. Only use Loudspeaker cables with well insulated terminals. Always switch the amplifiers to Stand By or OFF before touching these terminals or adjusting loudspeaker connections.



Never obstruct the airflow to the heatsinks

Contains no user serviceable parts. Do not attempt to open any of the amplifier compartments, this may expose you to dangerous voltages and will void the warranty.

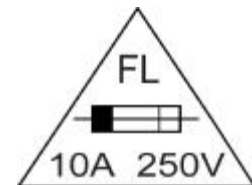


CAUTION
RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK
DO NOT OPEN



All compartments are sealed at the factory. If the seals are broken, the warranty will be void and all service costs will be charged to the owner.

Requires F 10A L 250v fuse for continued protection against the risk of fire. Never bypass or use any other type of fuse. The fuse is located on the bottom of the amplifier, near the master ON/OFF switch.



Warning do not use cables longer than 3M

Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing the HALCRO™ dm58 or dm68 monoblock amplifiers.

HALCRO™ designs and manufactures the only "Super Fidelity" amplifiers in the world. This "Super Fidelity" reproduces better than 99.9998% purity of all tones across the entire audio range. This is as close to perfection as you can reasonably expect.

The concept behind the electronic design was to create an amplifier, which does not color the sound with its own electronic characteristics. To recreate the original sound as it was at the time of recording.

Please enjoy the HALCRO™ audio experience.

HALCRO™ has enjoyed creating perfect audio reproduction for the world's music connoisseurs.

If you desire to contact HALCRO™ to give us feedback on your purchase or for general enquiries, please feel free to

email us at, admin@halcro.com
or phone +61 8 8238 0807.

Installation

Ensure you have read the Important Safety Instructions section on page 2, prior to installing your HALCRO™ amplifiers. If you require assistance in the unpacking and installation of your HALCRO™ amplifiers, then please contact your dealer.

PLEASE NOTE: When lifting the units, always use two people. The unit must be lifted by placing your hands under the middle of the bottom compartment. This compartment contains the power supply; it is the strongest section of the unit.

Do not lift the unit under the top compartment.

Unpacking

Please note that the amplifiers are very heavy; do not try to lift the units by yourself.

- 1) Unscrew the 4 knurled knobs at the base of each box. Then remove the upper part of the container by lifting directly upwards, being careful not to rub it against the amplifier
- 2) With an assistant, remove the plastic wrapping and foam pieces, then lift the amplifier from the base of the container. (Now would be a good time to put on the white cotton gloves provided with the unit to prevent marking the amplifier while moving it in to place. There is also a pair for your assistant)
- 3) Remove the plastic covering from the unit. Please save it for later use.
- 4) Move the unit to its final location (see Positioning).
- 5) Connect the cables as described in the Connections section.

Important

- Do not connect any cables as yet.
- Safely store the packaging so it may be used for future relocating of the units, and for shipping if service is required.

Positioning

We suggest the Halcro amplifiers be positioned as near to your loudspeakers as practical. This will reduce the length of the loudspeaker cable. The sides of the units house the heatsinks that are used to dissipate heat. The airflow to these should not be interrupted. Ensure there is at least 12 inches (300mm) clearance around the units.

Connections

Connect the Mains Supply Cable

Plug the mains plug into the unit's socket which is positioned at the rear and on the base of the bottom compartment which houses the power supply. Ensure the cable exits to the rear of the unit. Do not plug into the mains outlet as yet.

Connecting the Loudspeakers

Each unit has 2 loudspeaker terminals.

- Positive + (Red Bezel).
- Negative - (Black Bezel).

All of the pure copper connections are finished with the highest-grade gold plating.

- Ensure the positive terminal of the amplifier connects to the positive terminal of the loudspeaker. This will ensure correct phasing of the audio signal.
- The loudspeaker terminals will accept spade or hook terminals.
- Ensure the loudspeaker terminals are securely tightened. Do not over tighten to the point of damaging the connection.
- When connecting loudspeaker cables always ensure the conductive surfaces are well protected. **DO NOT SHORT-CIRCUIT THE TERMINALS.**

Loudspeaker terminals can produce a high voltage, which may cause discomfort if touched. Always ensure the units are switched to OFF or STANDBY mode when connecting or disconnecting loudspeakers.

PRIOR TO TURNING ON THE UNITS, PLEASE CONTINUE TO READ THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ARE ON PAGE 9.

Connecting the External Ground

The units are equipped with a separate ground terminal. The ground terminal is the same shape as the loudspeaker terminals, but has a green bezel. This terminal does not have to be used, but you may connect it to a suitable ground, which under some circumstances will reduce hum and ripple.

Bridging

You may bridge the HALCRO™ amplifiers, for details please email us at the following address, service@halcro.com

A bridging kit is available through HALCRO™.

Break-in period

The HALCRO™ amplifiers do not require a break in period. The electronic break-in period is completed at the factory.

dm58 Input Selections

The dm58 has two switch selectable inputs, each having an associated input socket. Both the input sockets and switch are mounted on the top rear panel, and the switch must be operator set to indicate which input is required. The table on the following page lists the properties of these two inputs.

Input Styles	Required output source impedance	Input socket	Input impedance
Balanced voltage input	Low impedance. e.g, standard preamplifier or CD player etc. XLR output.	XLR	100kohms + 100kohms
Un-balanced voltage input	Low impedance. e.g, standard preamplifier or CD player etc. RCA output.	RCA	100kohms

Comments on the different dm58 inputs

The balanced voltage input is most desirable for minimizing earth loop generated mains hum and ripple, or high frequency interference, if a problem occurs. Earth loop generated mains hum and ripple, or high frequency interference should not be a problem unless the source equipment is poorly designed.

The unbalanced input is quite satisfactory so long as earth loop generated mains hum and ripple are not a problem

Both input sockets may have active sources simultaneously connected to them. The selector switch selects only the input to be amplified.

dm68 Input Selections

The dm68 has four switch selectable inputs, each having an associated input socket. Both the input sockets and switch are mounted on the top rear panel, and the switch must be operator set to indicate which input is required. The table on the following page lists the properties of these four inputs.

Input Styles	Required output source impedance	Input socket	Input impedance
Balanced voltage input	Low impedance. E.g, standard preamplifier or CD player etc. XLR output.	XLR	100kohms + 100kohms
Un-balanced voltage input	Low impedance. E.g, standard preamplifier or CD player etc. RCA output.	RCA	100kohms
Minimal path voltage input	Low impedance. E.g, standard preamplifier or CD player etc. RCA output.	RCA	660ohms
Current-mode input	Very high impedance; "infinite."	RCA	50ohms

Comments on the different dm68 inputs

The balanced voltage input or current-mode inputs are most desirable for minimizing earth loop generated mains hum and ripple, or high frequency interference, if a problem occurs. Earth loop generated mains hum and ripple, or high frequency interference should not be a problem unless the source equipment is poorly designed.

Sources with current-mode outputs are rare and are most likely to have an RCA output socket. The advantages of this source are that,

- Earth loop generated mains hum and ripple are minimized and
- Cable, plug and socket generated interference is minimized (from poor connections which may be affected by sound vibration for example).

The unbalanced input is quite satisfactory so long as earth loop generated mains hum and ripple are not a problem.

The minimal path input will result in the most pure sound; unless as above, earth loop generated mains hum and ripple is a problem.

All or some of the input sockets may have active sources simultaneously connected to them. The selector switch selects the input to be amplified.

Operating Instructions

- Once the external cables are connected to the units, ensure the master ON/OFF switch is in the OFF position. (The master ON/OFF switch is situated on the base of the lower compartment, near the mains socket on the unit. You will have to kneel on the floor at the back of the unit to access the switch).
- Plug the mains plug into a mains outlet.
- Switch the master ON/OFF switch to ON. The LEDs on the front and rear of the amplifiers will glow red. This indicates that the unit is in standby mode. In this mode a small current is drawn from the mains supply, but the unit will not drive the loudspeakers.
- It is recommended that the unit be switched to Standby when not in use.
- Press the mode switch once to switch between Standby and ON modes. (The mode switch is a small pressure switch accessed when standing at the front of the unit. It is located under the bottom lip of the top compartment, which houses the amplification circuitry.)
- When the amplifiers have been switched to “ON”, the LEDs on the front and rear will glow green.
- The amplifiers will now be ready to drive your loudspeakers.

It is safer to turn the mains power off when not using the amplifiers. However the amplifiers may be left on in the standby mode for prolonged periods. If you wish to turn the mains power off, the amplifiers have a very minimal warm up period.

Electronic Protection and Reliability

Electronic protection circuitry and amplifier reliability, alas, is an area sadly neglected by many high-end audio amplifier designers. HALCRO™ has paid a great deal of attention to this area.

Components.

Our components are selected for not only performance but reliability as well, for example:

- All Halcro electrolytic capacitors are rated at a minimum of 105 degrees C instead of the usual 85 degree C rating. The operational life of electrolytic capacitors is severely shortened at temperatures near the maximum temperature rating. This is shown in the below table.
- All Halcro integrated circuits are at least “industrial grade” rather than the usual “commercial grade.” Industrial grade components are rated at least from -40 degrees C to +85 degrees C whereas commercial grade components are only rated between 0 to 70 degrees C. In addition, the electronic specifications of industrial grade components are superior to commercial grade.

Electrolytic capacitor temperature rating	Mean lifetime at 40 degrees Centigrade	Mean lifetime at 85 degrees Centigrade	Mean lifetime at 105 degrees Centigrade
85 C (most commonly used)	50,000Hours	2,000 Hours	(0)
105 C (used in Halcro amplifiers)	180,000Hours	8,000 Hours	2,000Hours

Typical data from a highly respected manufacturer.

Considering that most amplifiers run at significantly elevated temperatures, especially internally where the electrolytic capacitors are housed, it can be seen from the table, that the Halcro high temperature rated capacitors are highly advantageous compared to the standard 85 degree C rated devices.

Output current limiting

In terms of maximum available output current, there are basically 3 amplifier type options:

- a. An amplifier with a reasonable limit placed on the maximum available output current,
- b. An amplifier with no limit placed on the maximum available output current, which will either blow a fuse or blow up if excessive current is drawn, for example through a dead short,
- c. An amplifier with a very high limit placed on the maximum available output current, but designed not to blow a fuse if this very high current is drawn.

If the maximum current drawn from an amplifier with maximum available current limiting is reached under very loud music conditions (amplifier type a. or c. above), highly obvious “cracking” overload sounds may be heard. N.B. This overload sound may also occur if a loudspeaker overloads or if any amplifier suffers voltage overload which has nothing to do with current limiting.

There is a recent belief in the audiophile electronic industry that an amplifier must be capable of delivering exactly double the output current for a halving of the loudspeaker impedance at the maximum output voltage that the amplifier can produce down to 1 ohm.

This requires an amplifier of type b. or c. above. The table below lists an example of an amplifier rated at 150Watt output into 8 ohms.

Loudspeaker load impedance	Output power	Peak output voltage	r.m.s. output current	Peak output current
8 ohms	150W	49V	4.33A	6.12A
4 ohms	300W	49V	8.66A	12.25A
2 ohms	600W	49V	17.32A	24.5A
1 ohm	1200W	49V	34.64A	49A

If the loudspeaker cable is inadvertently shorted out, which is not too uncommon, these sorts of currents are quite capable of causing some cables to catch fire. We know of one such instance with an amplifier rated according to the table!

As we do not wish to set your house on fire! we have limited the peak output current to 15A.

One also has to question the belief that an amplifier should be capable of such unreasonably high output currents. Consider the following facts:

- Most loudspeakers have impedances of 4 ohms (not 1 or 2 ohms).
- All valve amplifiers are output current limited, and yet the industry does not consider this a problem, which is inconsistent with the belief that maximum available current limiting is a problem.
- All well designed loudspeakers have impedances that do not deviate excessively from their nominal impedances and hence no excessively high currents are required anyway.
- If indeed a 4 or 8ohm loudspeaker does have an impedance of 1 ohm at a particular frequency, one must wonder where the heat generated is dissipated if this load is predominantly resistive or why the coupling is so poor if this load is predominantly reactive.

Hence we believe that these excessively high output currents are,

- Not required for well designed loudspeakers and,
- Highly dangerous.

And thus we have implemented maximum available output current limiting.

Many people have listened to many maximum available current limited amplifiers played through many different loudspeakers without encountering any current limiting problems that is, obvious “cracking” overloads at very loud levels, except for loudspeaker or voltage overloads which are independent of current limiting.

Output transistor protection.

Halcro uniquely incorporates circuitry, which accurately calculates the mean power dissipated in the power output transistors (power FETs). Another calculating circuit then may reduce the maximum available output current according to the heatsink temperature and calculated average dissipated power in the transistors. The higher the heatsink temperature, and the higher the mean power dissipated in the output transistors, the greater this reduction. This will only occur at very high heatsink temperatures and very high mean output powers. It is more or less impossible for this to occur under normal operating conditions; - only under fault conditions.

Unusual output conditions.

The vast majority of amplifier faults show up as high positive or negative d.c. output voltages. An independent circuit in the Halcro amplifiers senses any unreasonable d.c. output voltage and switches the amplifier off if this occurs.

Likewise, if any unreasonable output current flows for an unreasonable length of time, this also implies a fault and an independent circuit measures this and will shut down the amplifier too.

Power supply output current limiting.

To further reduce the possibility of fault conditions causing substantial damage, the power supply is limited in its maximum available average output current. Note that this level is higher than the amplifier's normal current limiting conditions. The power supply limit will only cut in under fault conditions.

Internal power supply protection.

There are numerous power supply protection circuits, for example:

- Two independent over temperature cut outs
- Two independent master clock fault sensing circuits
- All power supplies, including those for “housekeeping,” standby, active power factor correction, switch mode power supply etc check for under- voltage and over-voltage and over current.
- The small signal power supplies have transient diode over-voltage protection.

Mains transient overload protection.

The mains input is protected against all but the most severe mains input transients. 3 independent circuits achieve this; Two surge absorbers and high energy inductive filtering.

Input overload protection.

The inputs have over-voltage protection circuits, which will handle most typical input overloads.

Amplifier inter-stage protection.

Within the amplifier stages, there are more than a dozen protection circuits (not mentioned above). Independent circuit measures.

Specifications for the dm58

POWER

Power output into 4ohms resistive > 350W
Power output into 8ohms resistive > 200W

DISTORTION (Footnote 1).

At full power output, all harmonic distortion orders THD <-114dB (<2000 parts per billion) up to 20kHz (100kHz B.W.) at 350W into 4 ohms.
THD @ 1kHz <-128dB (<400 parts per billion).
For sum of 19 and 20kHz tones, each delivering 87.5W into 4 ohms = peak power 350W, intermodulation products each <-114dB relative to output.
SMPT-IM intermodulation products each <-114dB relative to output.

INPUTS

There are 2 input modes:

- An unbalanced voltage mode input with an impedance of 100kohm
- A balanced voltage mode input with an impedance of 100kohms + 100kohms
- Voltage gain of the balanced and unbalanced inputs is 49V/V.

NOISE

The equivalent input noise at the input is 5nV/sqrt(Hz).

SLEW RATE LIMIT

Maximum slew rate for both small signal and maximum output voltage is 100V/μs, (which is equivalent to a maximum output voltage at approximately 250kHz.)

POWER SUPPLY (Footnote 2).

- Active power factor correction minimizes mains current harmonic distortion
- Operates at all voltages from 90 through to 240V r.m.s., 45-65Hz, without any internal or external switches
- Less than 100 parts per million mains hum and ripple on the amplifier power rails
- Conforms with PFC and E.U. emission standards set for 2002

OVERLOAD (Footnote 3).

Recovery from hard overload at 20kHz into 4ohms is 1μs.

PROTECTION

THE AMPLIFIER has numerous forms of protection. It:

- Is short-circuit proof
- Has over current limiting

Has gradual power limiting if amplifier becomes too hot

- Will cut out if a continuous D.C. offset appears on output
- Will cut out if output current exceeds 12A average continuously over a period of a few minutes
- Is protected against most input overloads

THE POWER SUPPLY PROTECTION:

- Will cut out if most common faults are detected in the power supply (e.g. over-voltage, master clock at incorrect frequency, excessive temperatures etc)
- Is protected against most mains transients

COMPONENTS (Footnote 4).

- For reliability, all semiconductors are at least industrial grade
- All electrolytics are rated to 105°C
- Only highly linear resistors and MKP10/FKP1 capacitors are employed in the critical audio path
- 6-layer PCBs are used in the power amplifier to minimize stray magnetic fields and to accurately define voltages
- 4-layer PCBs are used in the power supply to minimize E.M.I. and voltage transients, which improves reliability and power efficiency

COMPARTMENTS

There are 4 heavily shielded compartments:

- A power supply unit
- An input amplifier section
- A power amplifier compartment
- An output filter compartment

FILTERING

Series and common mode EMI filtering is present

- On the mains input
- Between the amplifier and power supply

High frequency filtering is present at the inputs and output.

DIMENSIONS (per monoblock)

- Weight, 125 lbs. or 57 Kg
- Shipping weight, 150 lbs. or 68 kg
- Height, 31inches or 79 cm
- Width, 16 inches or 40 cm
- Depth, 16 inches or 40 cm

FOOTNOTES

1. THD specifications of our typical best competitors are 200,000 parts per billion.
2. Unique to the best of our knowledge
3. Indicates no excessive negative feedback
4. "Industrial" grade is a higher grade than the "commercial" grade used by most manufacturers

Specifications for the dm68

POWER

Power output into 4ohms resistive > 400W

Power output into 8ohms resistive > 225W

DISTORTION (Footnote 1).

At full power output, all harmonic distortion orders THD <-120dB (<1000 parts per billion) up to 20kHz (100kHz B.W.) at 400W into 4 ohms.

THD @ 1kHz <-134dB (<200 parts per billion).

For sum of 19 and 20kHz tones, each delivering 100W into 4 ohms = peak power 400W, intermodulation products each <-120dB relative to output.

SMPTE-IM intermodulation products each <-120dB relative to output.

INPUTS

There are 4 input modes:

- An unbalanced voltage mode input with an impedance of 100kohm
- A balanced voltage mode input with an impedance of 100kohms + 100kohms
- A current-mode input with a 60ohm input impedance to minimize cable reflections (to be fed from an infinite impedance current source)
- A minimal path voltage mode with an input impedance of 450ohms
- Voltage gain of the balanced and unbalanced inputs is 49V/V and 30V/V for the minimal path mode
- The gain of the current mode is 9.9V/mA

NOISE

The equivalent input noise at the input is 5nV/sqrt(Hz) for the voltage modes and 6pA/sqrt(Hz) for the current mode.

SLEW RATE LIMIT

= 100V/μs

POWER SUPPLY (Footnote 2).

- Active power factor correction minimizes mains current harmonic distortion
- Operates at all voltages from 90 through to 240V r.m.s. 45-65Hz, without any internal or external switches
- Less than 100 parts per million mains hum and ripple on the amplifier power rails
- Conforms with PFC and E.U. emission standards set for 2002

OVERLOAD (Footnote 3).

Recovery from hard overload at 20kHz into 4ohms: 1μs.

PROTECTION

THE AMPLIFIER PROTECTION:

- Is short-circuit proof
- Has over current limiting
- Has gradual power limiting if amplifier becomes too hot
- Will cut out if a continuous D.C. offset appears on output
- Will cut out if output current exceeds 12A average continuously over a period of a few minutes
- Is protected against most input overloads

THE POWER SUPPLY PROTECTION:

- Will cut out if most common faults are detected in the power supply (e.g. over-voltage, master clock at incorrect frequency, excessive temperatures etc)
- Is protected against most mains transients

COMPONENTS (Footnote 4).

- All semiconductors are at least industrial grade in both the power supply and amplifier, for reliability
- All electrolytics are rated to 105°C in both the amplifier and power supply
- Only highly linear resistors and MKP10/FKP1 capacitors are employed in the critical audio path
- 6-layer PCBs are used in the power amplifier to minimize stray magnetic fields and to accurately define voltages
- 4-layer PCBs are used in the power supply to minimize E.M.I. and voltage transients, which improves reliability and power efficiency

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There are 4 heavily shielded compartments:

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FILTERING

Series and common mode EMI filtering is present

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- between the amplifier and power supply

High frequency filtering is present at the inputs and output.

FOOTNOTES

1. THD specifications of our typical best competitors are, 200,000 parts per billion.
2. Unique to the best of our knowledge.
3. Indicates no excessive negative feedback.
4. "Industrial" grade is a higher grade than the "commercial" grade used by most manufacturers.

Care and Maintenance

The HALCRO™ amplifiers have been designed for indoor use only. Under no circumstances should the amplifiers be allowed to get wet. The only maintenance required will be ensuring the units are kept clean.

Important.

HALCRO™ takes no responsibility for any damage caused through careless or improper cleaning techniques. Never use flammable products when cleaning the HALCRO™ amplifiers.

Please read the following procedures very carefully.

- The outer surface of the units is anodized aluminum, which while being very durable, it will be marked if rubbed with an abrasive cloth.
- Prior to cleaning, turn the power to the units off at the mains.
- Use only extremely soft cloths.
- Use a soft dry cloth to remove any dust, particularly from the heatsink area.
- Add 15 milliliters of very mild household dishwashing detergent to a 4-litre bucket of luke warm water.
- Immerse the soft cloth in the bucket of water, then wring the cloth out thoroughly until the cloth is nearly dry.
- The slightly damp cloth should only ever be used to clean the anodized aluminum surfaces and timber feet. Never clean any electrical fittings or terminals with the damp cloth. No moisture should ever be allowed to enter the amplifier's compartments through the joins in the panels.
- After using the slightly damp cloth, wipe over the surfaces with a soft dry cloth, and then allow the amplifiers to air for at least one hour prior to turning the power back on.
- If you are unsure about the cleaning process and require more information, please ask your dealer or contact HALCRO™ via email at, service@halcro.com

Troubleshooting

The HALCRO™ amplifiers contain no user serviceable parts inside the compartments. Please do not attempt to open the unit as this will void the warranty and may expose you to dangerous voltages. For all service requirements please contact your dealer.

Symptom	Suggestion
No Sound, No Light	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the Master Switch is ON. 2. Ensure mains cable is plugged in to the amplifier. 3. Ensure the mains cable is plugged into a working wall socket. (Try testing the wall socket with another appliance.) 4. Replace Fuse.
No Sound, Red Light	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press the Standby / ON switch to select ON.
No Sound, Green Light	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure Input Selector Switch is set to the correct input. 2. Ensure Loudspeaker Cables are correctly connected (both ends). 3. Ensure the Input cables are correctly connected (both ends). 4. Try a different audio source. 5. Try a different Loudspeaker.

If none of the above rectifies the problem please contact your dealer for service.

Service

The HALCRO™ amplifiers have been designed for maximum reliability. If a problem does occur with your units, please contact your dealer.

Contact your dealer to help you with some trouble shooting prior to organizing service for your amplifiers. Your dealer or HALCRO'S service department will always try to help you correct any basic problems at your home via email or telephone. Simple trouble shooting may remedy the problem and not interrupt your listening pleasure due to the amplifiers not having to leave your home.

If service is required, all problems must be described in as much detail as possible. This will help streamline the service process.

Return authorization from HALCRO™ prior to shipment must be obtained for any service requirements. To obtain this authorization, please ask your dealer or email us yourself at HALCRO™ at service@halcro.com

The original packaging is required for shipping purposes. HALCRO™ will not be responsible for any damage caused to your amplifiers during shipping due to improper packaging. If the packaging needs to be replaced on its arrival at the factory, the owner will be informed of the replacement cost.

Warranty

IMPORTANT - Please read the following details very carefully

HALCRO™ products are warranted to be free of defects if used under normal conditions for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of purchase. To extend the warranty period to five (5) years for the dm58 and seven (7) years for the dm68, please complete and return the warranty registration form.

As mentioned previously, do not attempt to open up any of the amplifier compartments. The compartments are sealed at the factory. If any of the seals are broken, the warranty will be void and all service, repair and freight costs will be charged to the owner of the amplifiers. Willful damage, tampering, and damage caused by moisture are not covered by the warranty.

The warranty will only be recognized by HALCRO™ if a copy of the original receipt from your dealer showing all details including the date of purchase, accompanies the completed warranty registration form. The warranty period will commence at the date of purchase, not at the date the warranty registration form is received by HALCRO™.

Return authorization from HALCRO™ prior to shipment must be obtained for any warranty requirements. To obtain this authorization, please email HALCRO™ at service@halcro.com

The original packaging must be used for shipping the amplifiers for warranty or service requirements. This will ensure the safety of the amplifiers. If you have misplaced or damaged the original packaging, you can purchase new packaging through your dealer or HALCRO™.

The warranty registration form is included in this owner's manual on the following page. Please cut it out carefully along the line up the left-hand side of the page and return it to HALCRO™. You will find HALCRO'S address and facsimile details on the warranty registration form.

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS OF THE FORM. THEN FAX OR POST THE COMPLETED WARRANTY REGISTRATION FORM TO HALCRO™ IMMEDIATELY. WE WILL THEN NOTIFY YOU OF ITS ARRIVAL AND ACCEPTANCE.



Warranty Registration Form

One form must be completed for every pair of amplifiers.

Title.....

First name..... Surname.....

Address.....

.....

Zip or post code.....Country.....

Date of Birth: Day.....Month.....Year.....

Phone numbers Home (.....)..... Work (.....).....

Facsimile numbers Home (.....)..... Work (.....).....

Email address.....

PRODUCT DETAIL

Model number..... (located on the front panel and rear panel)

Serial numbers, Unit 1 (located on a badge at the bottom of rear panel)

" " Unit 2

Date of purchase: Day.....Month.....Year.....

Purchased from (Dealer name).....

You must attach a copy of the original receipt for the warranty to be accepted.

Please describe the main function for the amplifiers.

Domestic use commercial demonstration use

Please refer to the previous page for details of the warranty period for your model.

**Post to, HALCRO,
118 Hayward Avenue ,
Torrensville, South Australia 5031.**

Fax to, +61 8 8238 0852