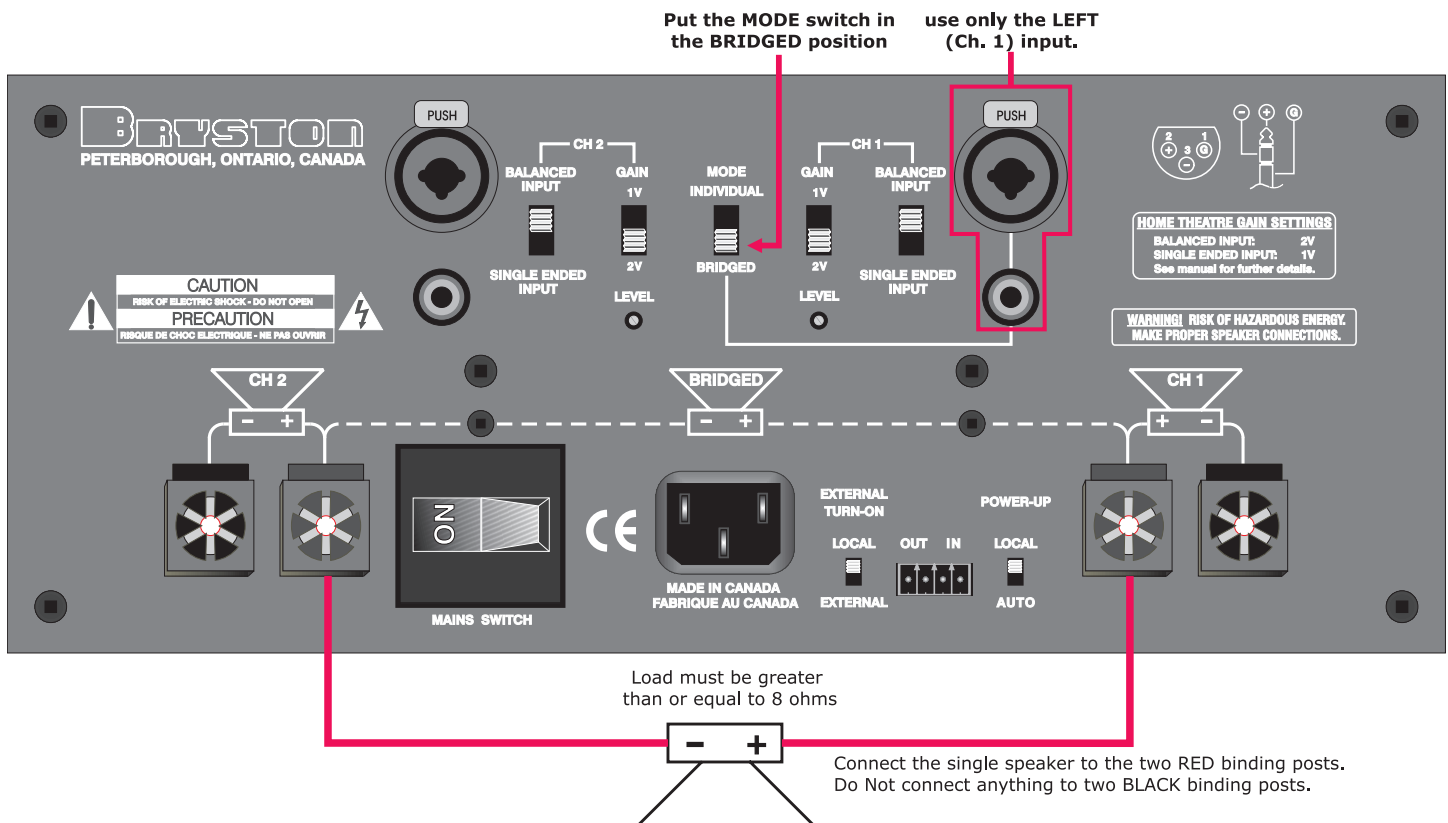


# OPERATING BRYSTON 3B & 4B AMPLIFIERS IN BRIDGED MODE

“Bridged mode” refers to the combining or “bridging” of two amplifier channels into a single amplifier channel. The primary reason for doing this is to achieve a single amplifier channel with much greater output power. When two 3B channels or two 4B channels are bridged, the combined single channel will output up to 2 times the voltage and therefore, theoretically, 4 times the power of a single non-bridged channel. In practice, the actual output power achieved is limited by the capability of the power supply as well as the ability of the amplifier to dissipate the increased heat that is generated. It should also be noted that the minimum load connected to a pair of bridged 3B or 4B channels must be 8 ohms or greater.

When two amplifiers channels are bridged into a single channel:

- Only one input is used in, the LEFT channel (sometimes referred to as channel #1)
- The single input which is connected to the LEFT channel (Ch. 1) can be either balanced or unbalanced.
- The two BLACK binding post outputs are NOT used. Only the two RED binding post connectors are used. The LEFT (Ch. 1) binding post is the positive phase connector and the RIGHT (Ch. 2) RED binding post connector is the negative phase.
- The bridged output is *floating* or un-grounded. DO NOT CONNECT EITHER OUTPUT TERMINAL TO GROUND.
- To engage bridged mode, put the MODE switch, located on the rear panel, into the BRIDGED position. Before doing so, however, make sure all input and output connections are correct for bridged mode operation.



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