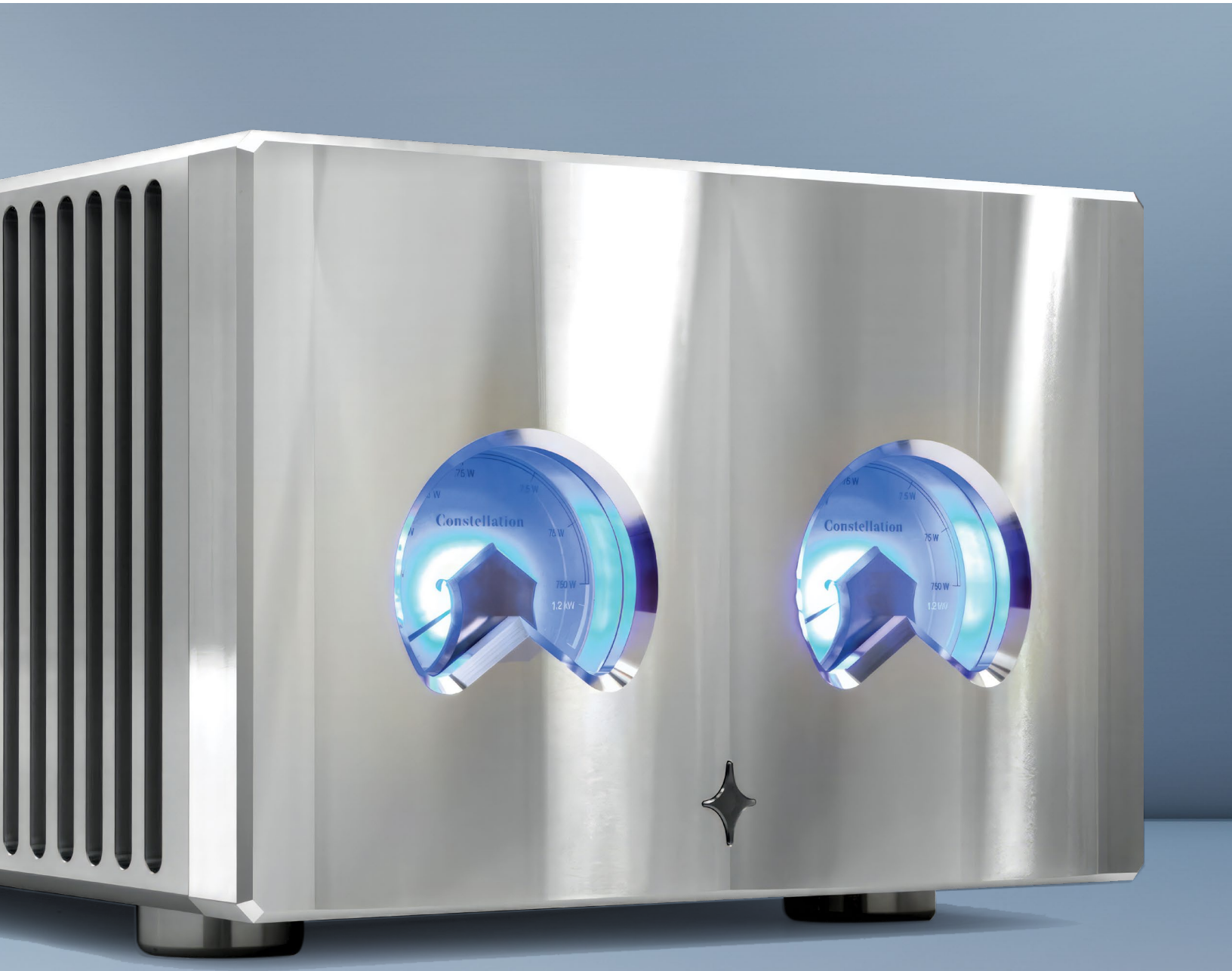
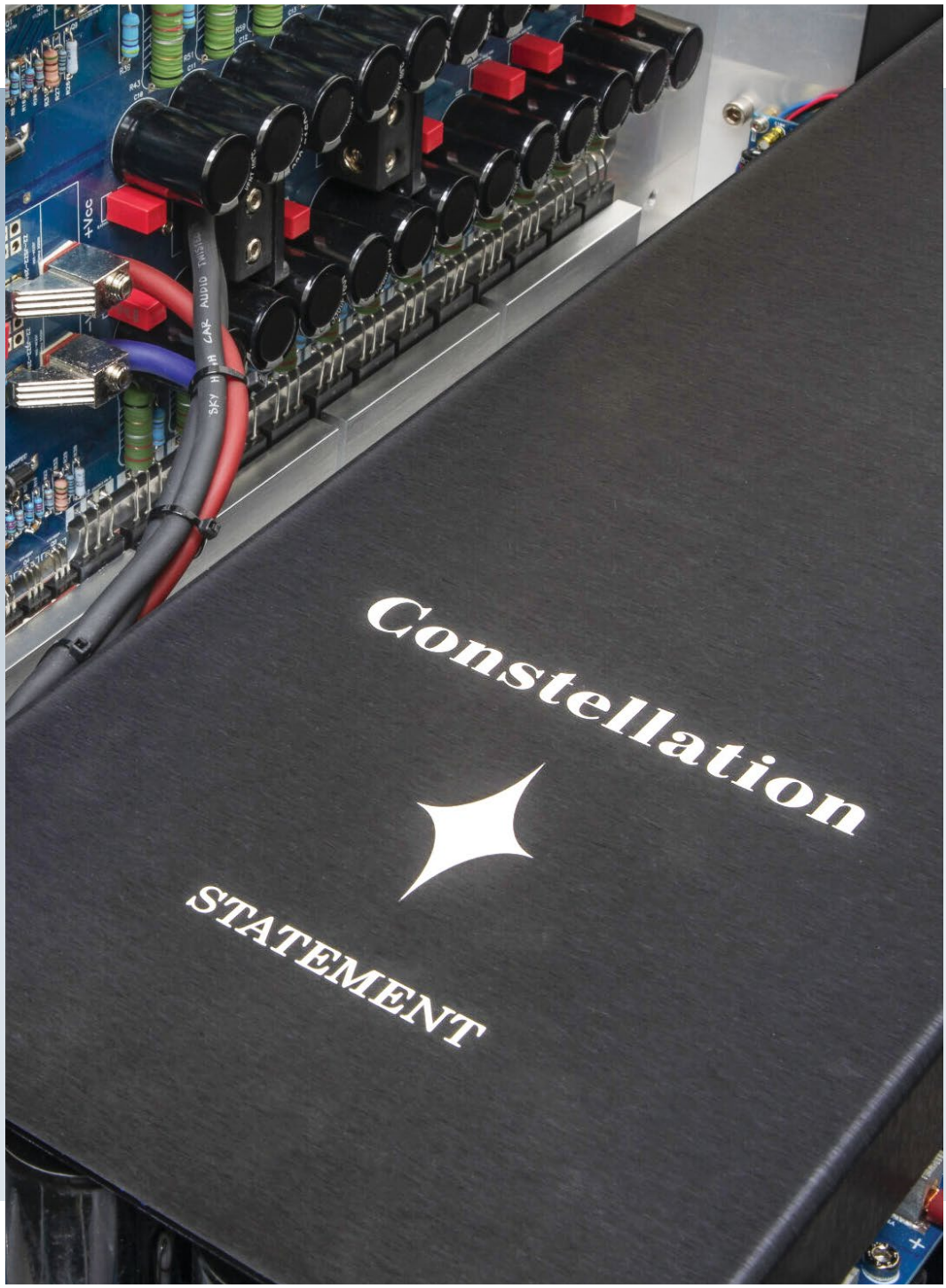
Statement

Stereo and Monoblock Amplifier



Constellation

User Manual


Constellation
STATEMENT

The Sound of Perfection.

Thank you for purchasing the Constellation Statement Amplifier. You are now the owner of what we believe to be the finest amplifier ever built. Please take a few minutes to read this manual before you use the amplifier. Because of its uncompromised design, it requires extra care in installation in order to deliver maximum performance. This is especially true of the Statement Monoblock Amplifier, which delivers nearly double the power of the Statement Stereo. Reading through this manual and following the steps outlined within will ensure that your amplifier performs at its very best.

For technical updates, visit **ConstellationAudio.com**

User Manual

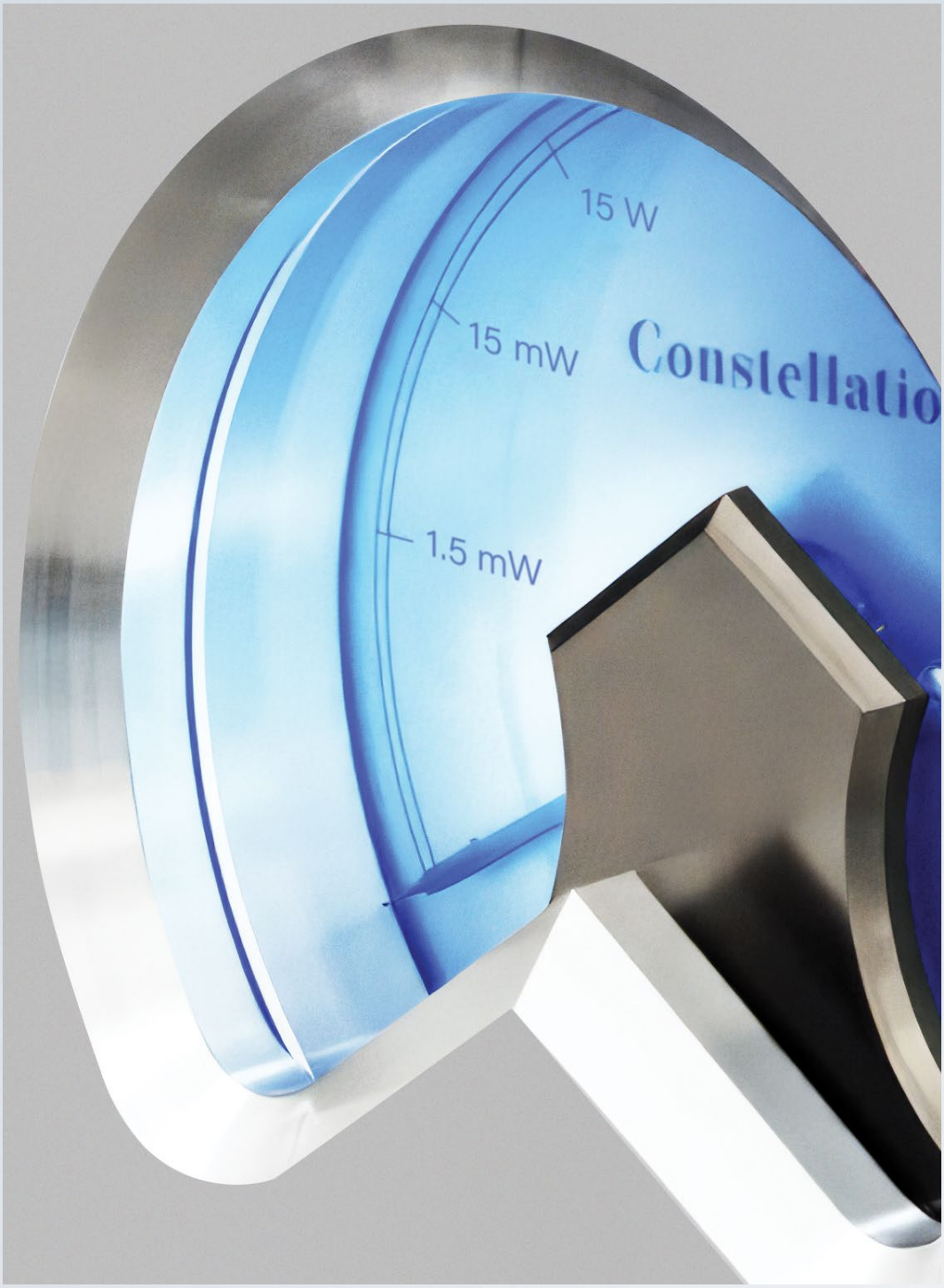
Contents

The Sound of Perfection.
Built with Pride.

We stand behind this Constellation product with our 3-year* pledge, offering customers peace of mind against product defects when purchased new from an authorized Constellation Sales Agent. Action required: The Limited Warranty must be activated within 30 days of purchase. Scan the QR code now.

ConstellationAudio.com / warranty

*Unregistered products are entitled only to the original 30-day Limited Warranty, which commences on the date of purchase. The 3-year Limited Warranty for the extended coverage also begins on the date of purchase. Eligibility for the warranty requires that the product be purchased from an authorized Constellation Audio sales agent and be accompanied by valid proof of purchase documentation. Additional details and exclusions are available at: https://www.constellationaudio.com/warranty-registration.


15 W
15 mW
Constellatio
1.5 mW

Installing the Statement Amplifier

In the event of malfunction

Do not under any circumstances remove the top panel of the amplifier. There are no user-serviceable parts inside. Opening the cabinet can present a shock hazard even if the AC power is disconnected. Any alteration or modification of the component's internal parts or circuitry will void the warranty. If the component does not function properly, refer to the Troubleshooting section at the back of this manual. If you are still unable to resolve the problem, contact your Constellation dealer. If liquid is spilled on the amplifier, or if any metal object is inadvertently forced inside, immediately disconnect the AC power and contact your Constellation dealer.

Unpacking

Each Statement Amplifier weighs 250 lbs/113 kg, and its custom flight case weighs an additional 200 lbs/90 kg. Four strong people are required to unpack and install this amplifier.

Wheel the flight case as close as possible to the approximate location where the amplifier will reside. A small dolly is included in the flight case that allows moving the amplifier out of the case and into position. We advise wearing soft gloves to protect your fingers and help avoid fingerprints on the amplifier.

IMPORTANT: Lock the wheels on the flight case before attempting to open the case.

The front door of the flight case must be opened carefully by one person while a second person makes sure that the retention block of foam has not moved outwards toward the door. Once this has been established, this block of foam can be removed carefully, again making sure the amplifier does not move forward.

Above the amplifier's cavity in the flight case, there is a small space which houses a ramp containing two high-strength steel pins. These pins must be inserted into the two holes at the front of the opening. Make sure the ramp cannot move.

With at least two people in position, slowly let the amplifier with its dolly roll down the ramp. The amplifier plus dolly can now be moved to the final place where the amplifier will reside.

Use four people to lift the amplifier off the dolly. WARNING: Lift from the sides. Do not lift by the binding posts or front panel. Remove belts, watches and rings that could scratch the surface of the amplifier.

It is recommended that the amplifier is placed no more than 6 in/150 mm above the floor. The amplifier can be placed on a higher shelf or stand only if the amplifier's substantial weight can be safely supported.

AC connection

The Statement Amplifier works with every AC power standard in any country without the need for voltage selectors, as the amplifier uses a Power Factor Correction circuit. However, the amplifier requires a large amount of AC mains power if it is to be operated near its maximum power. We strongly recommend connecting each amplifier to a dedicated AC circuit with the highest possible current available, especially when using loudspeakers with an impedance dip to 3 ohms or below. In countries with 220-240V power, this will be a 10- to 13-amp socket; the latter will provide a maximum of 2,900 watts. In the U.S. and most other countries using the 110-120V standard, this will be a 20-amp socket, which provides a maximum of 2,400 watts.

DO NOT connect two Statement Monoblock Amplifiers to the same AC circuit; they pull too much current for one circuit to handle, and will likely trip the circuit breaker often.

The chassis of the Statement Amplifier is grounded via the third pin on the mains socket. DO NOT cut the ground wire or use a ground lift device, as this is against the laws of most countries and is highly dangerous to anyone who comes in contact with the chassis. Should an internal fault occur, lethal voltages could result.

When the main power switch is off, all power is removed from the internal electronics. The switch contains a built-in circuit breaker rated at 20 amps.

Do not plug the amplifier into a power strip or AC line conditioner—few such products are designed to handle the current pulled by the amplifier.

Before making or changing any connections to the Statement Amplifier, turn off the master power switch on the back panel.

When connecting or disconnecting the AC cord, always grasp it by the plug, not by the cord itself. Pulling the plug out by the cord can damage the cord, the AC socket, and/or the amplifier.

Installation notes

The Statement Stereo and Monoblock Amplifiers must be installed in an area with adequate ventilation. There should be sufficient clearance between the sides and top of the unit and the nearest wall or cabinet. Ensure that no curtains or shades can be lowered in a way that will block the amplifier's vents. Installation in a cabinet or closet is not advised.

Install the amplifier in a room-temperature environment to ensure proper operation. Do not install the amplifier in a place where it may be exposed to direct sunlight, and do not install it next to a room heater, radiator, air conditioner, humidifier, etc. Make sure that the amplifier will not be exposed to moisture. Do not locate it in an area where it can encounter liquids, and do not place it in a humid location, such as an unfinished basement.

CAUTION: Installing the Statement Amplifier in a place where it will be exposed to direct sunlight or moisture, or have inadequate ventilation, will void the warranty.

Loudspeakers

The Statement Stereo and Monoblock Amplifiers deliver sufficient voltage and current to drive virtually any loudspeaker made, and are protected when driving loads of 0.75 ohms or less. However, the Statement Stereo Amplifier and, especially, the Statement Monoblock Amplifier, have sufficient power to damage some loudspeakers if used carelessly. When turning up preamplifier volume, do so gradually. If there is audible distortion, crackling noises, or mechanical thumps from the speaker, turn the volume down immediately.

The Statement Stereo and Monoblock Amplifiers are best appreciated when driving a set of large full-range loudspeakers. They will sound excellent driving small speakers, too, but exercise judicious use of the volume control and avoid turning the preamplifier volume to maximum level.

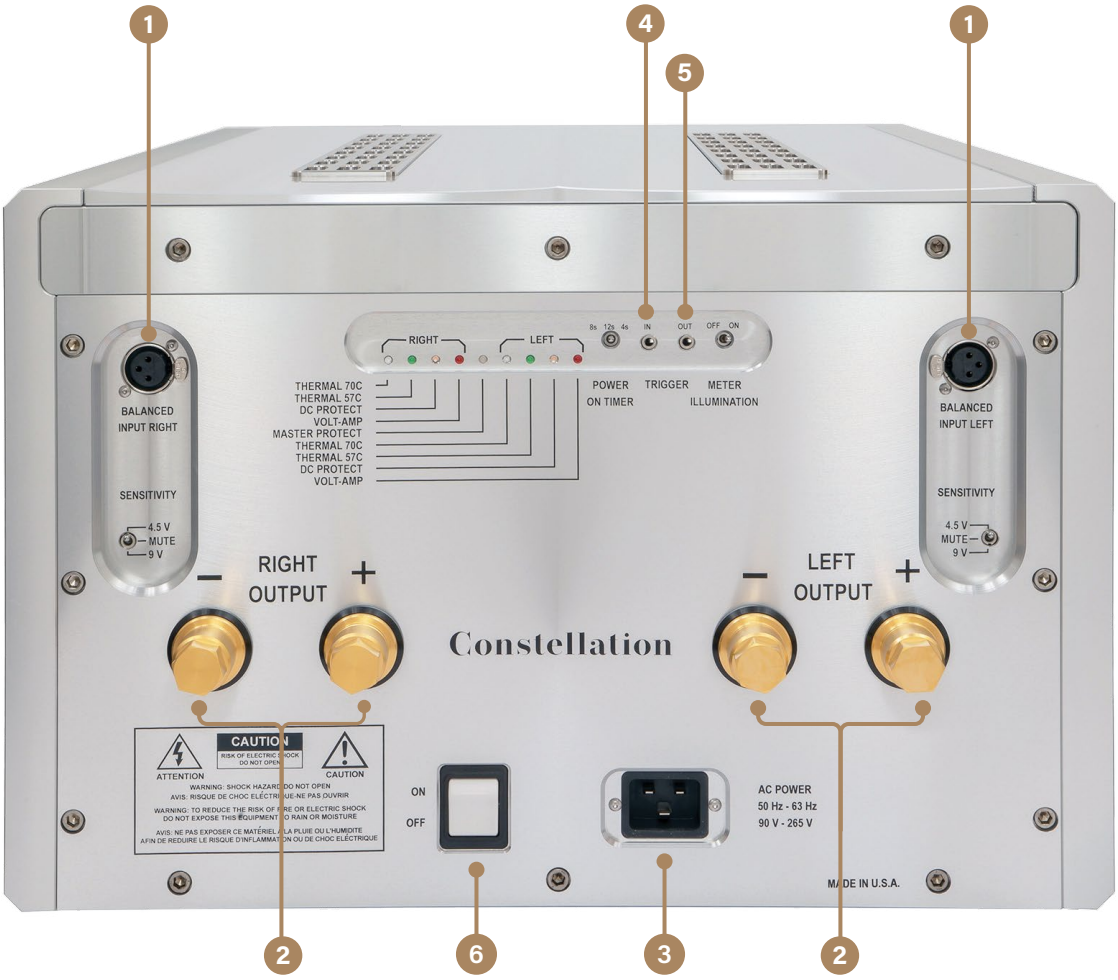
NOTE: Constellation is not responsible for damage to any speaker connected to the Statement Stereo or Monoblock Amplifiers. Before making or changing any connections to the amplifier, be sure to turn off the master power switch on the rear panel.

Speaker cables

We strongly suggest consulting your Constellation dealer for recommendations on speaker cables to use with Statement amplifiers. Their extremely high output demands heavier wire gauges and better connectors than provided on most speaker cables, including many "high-end" cables.

NOTE: Refer to the section Speaker-cable binding posts that provides important details about cable lugs and connections.

Input and Output Connections



STATEMENT
STEREO
AMPLIFIER

1 Balanced inputs

Use the XLR balanced input for connection to balanced-output preamplifiers. RCA-to-XLR adapters can be used if necessary, but for the best sound quality, a balanced connection is strongly recommended. For the Statement Stereo Amplifier, be sure to connect the right-channel cable from the preamplifier to the right-channel XLR jack on the amplifier, and do the same for the left-channel connection. To remove the XLR plug, push on the tab aside the jack and pull the plug out.

2 Speaker-cable binding posts

For the Statement Stereo Amplifier, connect the marked connector or cable conductor for the left speaker cable to the positive (+ or red) binding post of the amplifier's left channel, and the unmarked connector to the negative (- or black) binding post. Repeat with the right speaker cable/channel. Make sure the speaker cables on both channels are connected identically with the marked cable conductor or connector to red, unmarked conductor or connector to black.

For the Statement Monoblock Amplifier, connect the marked connector or cable conductor for the left speaker cable to the positive (+ or red) binding post of the left amplifier, and the unmarked connector to the negative (- or black) binding post. Repeat with the right speaker cable.

The amplifier binding posts can be used only with high-quality spade or ring connectors with a 0.43 in/11 mm opening. Do not attempt to use bare wire or any other type of connector; the extremely high power delivered by the amplifier can vaporize stray wire strands that inadvertently contact each other. Use only your hands or a binding-post wrench to tighten the binding posts. Do not use a crescent wrench, pliers, or traditional socket wrench which could damage the binding posts and the amplifier.

DO NOT allow the speaker cable terminals to touch each other or to touch the amplifier chassis. Before powering up the amplifier, check at the terminals of the speakers and the amplifier to make sure the positive and negative leads of the speaker cables are separated and not touching.

3 20-amp power input

This input accepts a 20-amp female AC connector. The AC power cord supplied with the amplifier can be substituted with an aftermarket cord, provided it uses a similar connector. Before making this connection, turn the power switch next to the AC input to the off position. Connect the AC power cord, plug the AC power cord into the wall, then turn the power switch of the component to the on position.

NOTE: It is not recommended to use a power cord with a 20-amp female connector (on the end that connects to the amplifier) and a 15-amp male plug (on the end that plugs into the wall). Driving the amplifier from a 120-volt outlet irrespective of whether a 15-amp male plug is used, and loading the amplifier with a nominal 4 ohm speaker, will cause the breaker to open if the amplifier is driven at high output levels. The 15-amp plug will see a slight raise in temperature as compared to a 20-amp plug.

4 3.5 mm trigger input

This is an industry-standard trigger input that accepts trigger signals between 6 and 45 volts DC. When the master power switch is on, the amplifier will power up if it receives a trigger signal from a preamplifier or home automation system. The amplifier can be set to delay power-up by 4, 8 or 12 seconds when it receives a trigger signal, which may help prevent tripping the circuit breaker (although the turn-on surge current of the amplifier is less than 0.5A). When the DC voltage stops, the amplifier will power down. The trigger input will not work if the master power switch on the rear panel is in the off position.

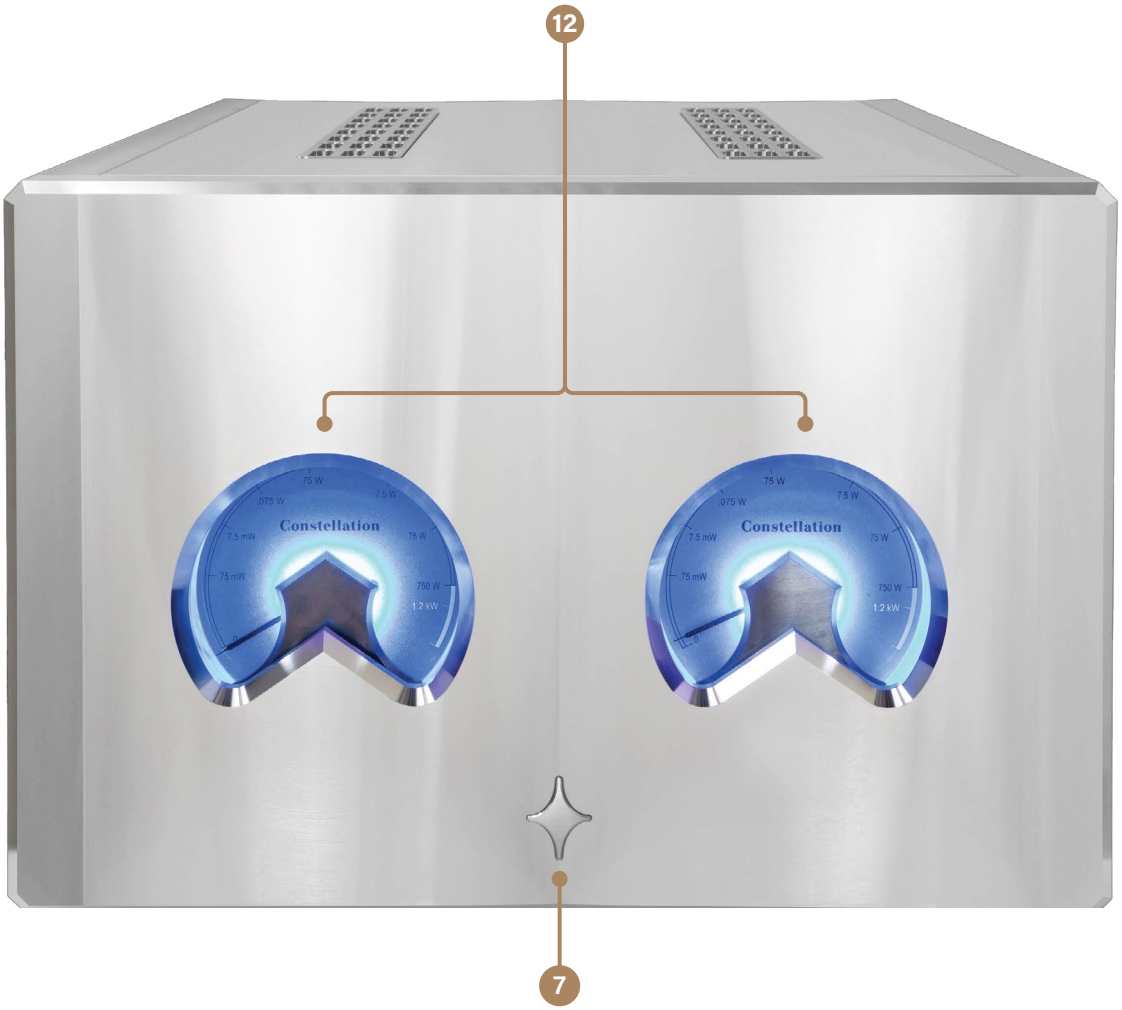
5 3.5 mm trigger output

This jack allows a daisy-chain to a second amplifier so both units turn on at once (or with staggered turn-on times, depending on the setting of the power on timer switch) when the first amplifier receives a trigger signal.

6 Master power switch

This switch powers up the amplifier and puts it into standby mode. Note that the amplifier takes about 60 seconds to power up completely and for the front power/standby button to become active.

Users may wish to leave this switch on all the time. This switch also resets the internal circuit breaker of the amplifier. If the circuit breaker trips, flip the switch off and on again to reset it.



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STEREO
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7 Front power/standby button

This switch turns the amplifier output on, so the speaker(s) can receive an audio signal. It will function only if the master power switch is on. Press the power/standby button to make the amplifier active, and press it again to put the amplifier back in standby mode.

When the amplifier is in standby, the front power meter(s) will glow red whether the rear panel toggle for meter illumination is on or off. When the amplifier is functioning, i.e., able to produce sound, the front meter(s) will glow blue provided the rear-panel toggle switch is on.

8 Sensitivity/mute switch

This switch controls the sensitivity of the amplifier input, and also provides a mute function. To mute the input, set the switch to the middle position.

Use the 4.5V setting for preamplifiers that have an output of at least 4.5 volts (2.25 volts per balanced leg). If using a preamplifier with an output of at least 9 volts, use the 9V setting, which will lower the noise floor. It is advised not to use preamplifiers with a maximum output rating of less than 4.5 volts.

When using two Statement Monoblock Amplifiers, make certain the switch is set to the same sensitivity on both. If using a Statement Stereo Amplifier, make certain the sensitivity setting is the same for both channels.

9 Power-on timer switch

This switch sets the delay for the DC power trigger input. When the trigger input jack receives a DC sign from 6 to 45 volts, the amp will power up in 4, 8 or 12 seconds, depending on the setting of this switch.

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10 Front power meter illumination switch

This switch turns the blue LED meter illumination on and off for the front power meter(s). The red LED in the meter is always active when the amplifier is in standby.

11 Amplifier warning lights

These lights illuminate when the amplifier is approaching or exceeding its limits. Thermal 70° C indicates that the heat sink temperature has reached 70° C/158° F. If this condition is reached, the amplifier will shut down. It will turn back on automatically once the heat sink temperature has dropped to about 60° C/140° F. Additionally, the meter LEDs will turn from blue to red, and back to blue when the heat sinks have cooled down. This does not indicate a fault within the amplifier, only that it is being pushed beyond a level safe for the operation of its internal components.

Thermal 57° C indicates that the heat sink temperature has reached 57° C/135° F. The amplifier will not shut down, this is merely a warning. Again, this does not indicate a fault within the amplifier.

DC Protect indicates that one or more channels have in excess of +/-5 volts of DC on the speaker output(s). The amplifier shuts off in this condition until the master power switch on the rear panel is turned off. If this occurs, power down the amplifier using the master power switch. Remove the speaker connections. Reboot the amplifier and check to see if the DC Protect LED(s) light up.

If yes, contact your Constellation dealer. If no, leave the amplifier on for about 10 minutes, checking periodically on the status of these LEDs. For added safety, it is suggested to connect a pair of inexpensive speakers and check for sound. If satisfactory, reconnect the regular speakers.

Volt-Amp indicates that the volt-amp capability of one or more channels has been exceeded. This is normally the case with speakers having an impedance of less than 0.75 ohms. The amplifier shuts off and is latched in this condition until the master power switch is turned off. Remove the speaker connections and check the speakers to make sure they are functioning and there are no short-circuits in the speaker cables.

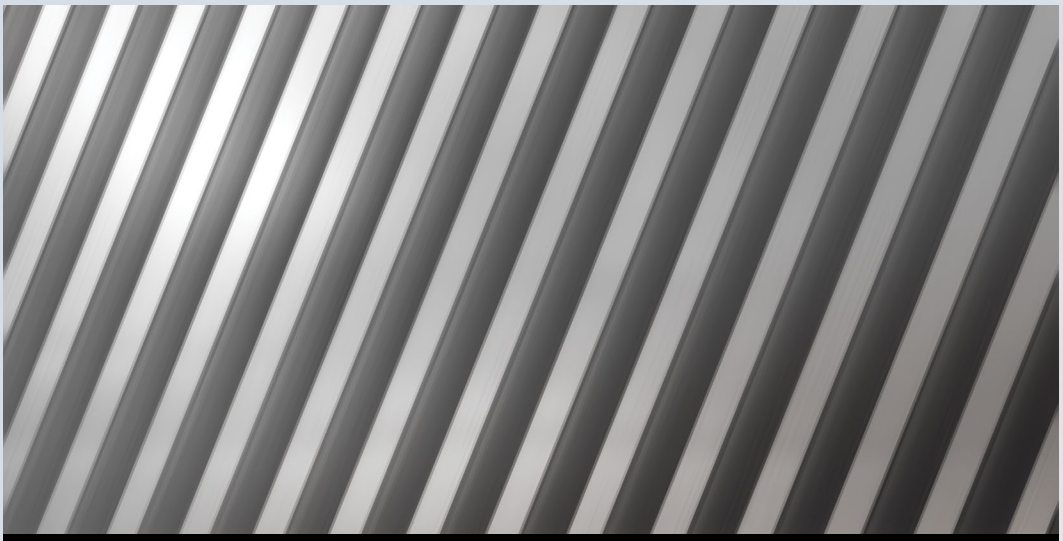
Master Protect will light up as well if the DC Protect and Volt-Amp LEDs are lit. This means that the master power switch must be turned off and back on to reset the amplifier.

12 Front-panel power meter(s)

The Statement amplifiers are equipped with power meters that monitor operation. These meters are precisely calibrated to provide an accurate and useful readout of amplifier power. When the meters glow red, the amplifier is in standby and no sound is heard. When the amplifier is active, the meters will glow blue. A rear panel switch allows the blue lights to be defeated to eliminate illumination when listening.

The Statement amplifiers incorporate a 240-degree power meter on the front panel. The circuitry for the meters incorporates several functions:

- An accelerator circuit allows the meter to respond to musical peaks more accurately.
- A peak hold circuit keeps the meter's pointer from falling back too quickly.
- A logarithmic converter allows the meter to display a range of 60 dB.
- The meter of the Statement Monoblock Amplifier displays power into 8 ohms from 0.0015 watts to at least 1,500 watts. The Statement Stereo Amplifier displays power into 8 ohms from 0.00075 watts to at least 750 watts.



Operation

Operation

Step 1 Before making or changing any connections, make sure the master power switch of the amplifier is turned off. If the AC has not been connected, connect the amplifier to the wall AC power socket using the supplied power cord.

Step 2 If using Statement Monoblock Amplifiers, connect a high-quality speaker cable from the left speaker to the binding posts of the left amplifier, and repeat the process for the right speaker and right amplifier. If using a Statement Stereo Amplifier, connect the speaker cable from the left channel binding posts to the left speaker, and repeat for the right channel and right speaker.

Be sure to connect the marked (red) connector or cable to the positive (red or +) binding post on the amplifier, and the unmarked (black) connector or cable to the negative (black or -) binding post on the amplifier.

STATEMENT MONOBLOCK AMPLIFIER

Make sure that the conductors of the cables do not touch; that there are no stray wires coming from the cables that might cause a short circuit; and that the amplifier and speakers do not come into contact with metal objects that might cause a short circuit. While the amplifier is internally protected against short circuits, it delivers enough current to vaporize small wires, so a fire hazard can result in the event of a short circuit.

Step 3 Connect a high-quality XLR balanced audio interconnect from the left channel of the preamplifier output to the left XLR input of the Statement Monoblock Amplifier, or the left-channel XLR input of the Statement Stereo Amplifier. Repeat for the right channel.

Step 4 Using the sensitivity/mute switch(es) near the input jack(s) on the rear panel of the amplifier, select either 4.5V or 9V sensitivity, depending on the maximum output of the preamplifier. For most preamplifiers, the 4.5V setting will be best, but high-end preamplifiers with higher output can achieve a lower overall system noise floor by using the 9V setting.

Step 5 The amplifier requires approximately 1 minute to power up. Turn the master power switch on the rear of the amplifier, adjacent to the connection for the AC cord, to the ON position. The front power meter(s) on the amplifier should glow red. If there is no red glow, check the AC connection.

Step 6 Wait at least 20 seconds to allow the Power Factor Correction filter capacitors to pre-charge. The power switch on the front panel will not work until the power supply is ready. To power up the amplifier, push the power button on the front panel. The front panel power meter illumination will change from solid red to flashing blue. After about 1 minute, the flashing blue will change to solid blue. This boot-up procedure allows the large capacitors in the power supply and on the main amplifier PCBs to charge slowly and to prevent a large current surge. Additionally, there are several timer circuits which control the boot-up sequence of both the power supply and the main amplifier.

Step 7 To turn the amplifier off, press the front-panel power button. The front power meter(s) will glow red to indicate the amplifier is in standby mode.

Normal operation Once the amplifier is installed and properly set up, it normally requires no user operation except for turning the unit on and off.

Other than the power button on the front panel, the only control used on a regular basis is the mute function, which can be activated from the sensitivity/mute switch(es) on the rear panel.

Maintenance and Troubleshooting

The Statement Stereo and Monoblock Amplifiers require no regular maintenance. If the unit's surface becomes dusty, gently wipe it off with a soft dry microfiber cloth in the direction of the metal grain, not in a circular motion. To clean fingerprints from the surface, spray a small amount of automotive quick-detail liquid onto a soft dry microfiber cloth. Ammonia-based cleaners are not recommended. The amplifier must be cool before cleaning. Do not spray any liquid directly onto the component.

If dust collects inside any of the amplifier vents, carefully remove it with a hand vacuum. Use a brush attachment if available in order to avoid scratching the metal surface. If a brush attachment is not available, do not touch the surface of the amplifier with the nozzle of the vacuum, in order to avoid scratching the surface.

STOP: The internal fuse of the amplifier is not user accessible. Do not attempt to change the fuse. Contact your Constellation dealer!

Amplifier will not turn on

1. Check to see if the front power meter is illuminated red. If it is not, try the following steps in order. If any one of the steps restores the power, there is no need to continue to the next steps.

- Make sure the master power switch on the rear of the amplifier is turned on.
- Check to make sure the AC cord is connected to the amplifier and to a wall outlet.
- Flip the master power switch off and on again. This will reset the internal circuit breaker of the amplifier.
- Check the circuit breaker in the electrical box to make sure it has not been tripped. If it has, check to make sure a short circuit does not exist at the amplifier speaker terminals or the speaker input terminals. If no short circuit exists, flip the breaker on and off to reset it.
- If power is not restored, the fuse between the PFC and main switching supply has likely failed.

2. If the front power meter is illuminated red, push the front panel power button. The front panel power meter illumination will change from solid red to flashing blue and after about 1 minute the flashing blue will change to solid blue. When the meter turns blue, the amplifier is ready to use, provided the meter illumination switch on the rear panel is set to "on". If the meter still will not illuminate, or doesn't eventually change to blue, contact your Constellation dealer for help.

Amplifier is on but no sound is produced

1. Make sure the front panel meter is glowing blue. If it is not glowing blue, flip the meter illumination switch on the rear panel briefly to confirm that the amplifier is active. If the LED is glowing red, push the front power button and wait for the meter to glow blue. Sound should now be restored.

2. If the front meter is glowing blue but there is no sound, the amplifier is in mute mode. Flip the sensitivity mute switch on the back to the 4.5V or 9V position.

3. If there is still no audio, try the following steps in order. If any one of the steps restores the power, there is no need to continue to the next steps.

- Check to make sure the preamplifier and signal source are both turned on.
- Make sure the desired source is selected on the preamplifier.
- Make sure the source device is putting out signal—i.e., if it is a CD player, make sure that the CD is playing and not in pause mode.
- Check connections between the amplifier(s) and the preamplifier, and between the preamplifier and the audio source device. If a cable is disconnected, reconnect it. If this does not restore sound, try substituting a different set of cables to make sure the original set was functioning properly.
- Check connections between the amplifier(s) and the speakers. Make sure the

speaker cables have not come loose. If so, press the power button on the front of the amplifier. Then flip the master power switch on the rear panel to the off position. Re-install the cable, flip the master power switch on, wait 20 seconds and press the front panel power/standby button.

Sound seems unfocused

1. Play a CD of typical pop vocals and listen to the speakers at an equal distance from both (at least 8 feet away from each speaker). If the vocals seem to come from between the speakers, they are connected correctly. Alternatively, you can use the "barking dog" test from the *Stereophile Test CD* or a similar phase check test from another test CD.

2. If the vocals seem to come from all around you, make sure that the cables between the amplifier(s) and the speakers are connected properly, with the marked connector or cable connected to the positive (red or +) binding post on the amplifier, and the unmarked connector or cable connected to the negative (black or -) binding post.

3. If it is necessary to change the speaker cable connection, turn the amplifier off first. To avoid possible electrical shock or damage to the amplifier, you must discharge the energy stored in the power supply. To discharge the power supply, turn the power off with music playing. It may take up to a minute or so for the sound to stop. After the sound stops, it is OK to change or adjust the cables.

Sound comes from the wrong speaker

If left-channel sounds are coming from the right or vice-versa (i.e., the violins in an orchestral recording come from the right speaker, not the left), check the cable connections between the amplifier(s) and the speakers, between the amplifier(s) and the preamplifier, and between the preamplifier and the source device. Make sure left-channel interconnect cables are connected to the left channels of the source, preamplifier and amplifier, and right to the right channels. Make sure the left speaker is connected to the left-channel binding posts of the Statement Stereo Amplifier, or to the Statement Monoblock Amplifier used for the left channel. Check the right speaker connection in the same way.

Sound comes from only one speaker

1. If using Statement Monoblock Amplifiers, make sure both amplifiers are plugged in and powered up, and their sensitivity/mute switches are set to either 4.5V or 9V. If encountering difficulties, follow the troubleshooting steps under "Amplifier will not turn on" above.

2. Switch the preamplifier to a different input and play music from a different source device. If sound now comes from both speakers, check the connection between the source device and the preamplifier.

3. If sound comes from only one speaker no matter which preamplifier input is selected, check the cables connecting the preamplifier to the Statement Amplifier(s), and between the amplifier(s) to the speakers. Make sure the speaker cables are firmly connected to the amplifier and the speaker, and that the cables have not been damaged. Then check to make sure the interconnect cables are connected correctly between the source component and the preamplifier, and between the preamplifier and the amplifier(s), and that all of the interconnect cables are in good condition.

4. If these steps do not restore sound to both speakers, turn the rear power switch off on the Statement Stereo Amplifier, or on the Statement Monoblock Amplifier connected to the speaker that is not working. Leave the music playing, and allow it to continue to play until the sound dies out.

This will discharge the power supply to avoid possible electrical shock or amplifier damage. If using Statement Monoblock Amplifiers, connect the left speaker to the amplifier normally used for the right channel, and vice-versa. If using a Statement Stereo Amplifier, switch the speaker cables, connecting the left speaker to the right channel of the amplifier and the right speaker to the left channel. If the same speaker does not produce sound—if, say, the left speaker was silent before and is still silent after switching cables—that speaker is likely malfunctioning. If the sound moves to the other speaker—i.e., if only the left speaker was playing but now only the right speaker is playing—contact your Constellation dealer.

Statement

POWER SPECIFICATIONS	STEREO	MONOBLOCK
Output power @ 8 Ω (1 kHz 0.2% THD)	850 watts per channel	1,700 watts
Output power @ 4 Ω (1 kHz 0.2% THD)	1,600 watts per channel*	3,200 watts*
Output power @ 2 Ω (1 kHz 0.2% THD)	2,800 watts per channel*	5,600 watts*
Output power @ 8 Ω; two channels bridged	3,200 watts per channel*	6,400 watts*
Output power @ 4 Ω; two channels bridged	5,600 watts per channel*	11,200 watts*

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS		
Inputs	2 XLR	1 XLR
Frequency response	0.5 Hz to 100 kHz, +0/-0.1 dB	
THD+N (1 kHz @ 90% rated power)	<0.05%, 10 Hz to 20 kHz	
Signal-to-noise ratio (Stereo)	>110 dB	
Signal-to-noise ratio (Mono)	>114 dB	
Input impedance	360 kΩ balanced	
Output impedance	0.04 Ω	
Gain (Stereo)	4.5 V/24.4 dB, 9 V/18.7 dB switchable	
Gain (Monoblock)	4.5 V/27.7 dB, 9 V/21.7 dB switchable	
Damping factor @ 8 Ω (20 Hz to 1 kHz)	>200	
Weight	250 lbs / 114 kg	
Dimensions	18.5 x 12.5 x 32.5 in / 47 x 31.7 x 82.5 cm (WHD)	

**Limited by the AC power available. These figures are representative of the power output with typical program material. Specifications subject to change.*

The lightning flash with arrowhead, within an equilateral triangle, is intended to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated dangerous voltage within the product enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electrical shock to persons.

The exclamation point within an equilateral triangle is intended to alert the user to the presence of important operating maintenance (servicing) instructions in the literature accompanying the appliance.

STOP! NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE THIS UNIT.

Do not open the component or remove any of its screws.
Contact Constellation or your dealer if you have service needs.

WARNING!
Do not expose this component to moisture or excessive humidity,
and do not use it outdoors. Fire hazard may result.

The Sound of Perfection.

Your Statement amplifier is designed to provide many years of trouble-free, maintenance-free service. If you encounter any problems you cannot solve or have technical questions, please contact your Constellation dealer.

ConstellationAudio.com

CONSTELLATION PRODUCTS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.