

Automated Processes, Inc.

# 2500+ Stereo Bus Compressor



# **OPERATOR'S MANUAL**

Written for Automated Processes Incorporated by Dan Pfeifer *Rev. 23-01-09* 



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### Automated Processes, Inc.

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## **About This Manual**

This manual explains the operation and applications of the API 2500+ Stereo Bus Compressor. This manual is organized in sections that correspond to the front panel controls and rear panel interface.

### Legend:

#### • UPPER-CASE BOLD = POTS, SWITCHES, BUTTONS

• UPPER-CASE = REAR PANEL CONNECTIONS

### Manual Revision History: YY-MM-DD format

Original: 20-02-22 Revised: 23-01-09, correct BYPASS switch info

## **Important Safety Instructions**

- 1. Please read these instructions
- 2. Keep this information in a safe place
- 3. Do not use this device near water
- 4. Clean only with a dry cloth
- 5. Do not block any ventilation openings
- 6. Do not install near any heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other devices that produce heat
- 7. Do not defeat the safety purpose of the polarized or grounding type AC plug
- 8. Protect the AC power cord from being walked on or pinched
- 9. Use only attachments/accessories specified by the manufacturer
- 10. Unplug this device during lightning storms or when unused for long periods of time
- 11. Refer all service to qualified personnel

ATTENTION: Exposure to extremely high noise levels may cause permanent hearing loss or damage. Individuals vary considerably in susceptibility to noise-induced hearing loss, but nearly everyone will lose some hearing if exposed to sufficiently intense noise (this may include music) for a period of time. Be safe.

WARNING – To reduce the risk

of fire or electric shock, do not

expose this apparatus to rain

or moisture.

## **1.0 Introduction**

Thank you for choosing the API 2500+ Stereo Bus Compressor. The 2500+ Bus Compressor is API's flagship compressor that provides the unmistakable sound of API's compression technology combined with unmatched parametric control. The result is one of the world's best sounding and versatile stereo bus compressors that's capable of handling an infinite number of production applications. Carefully designed to deliver a wide range of compression options, the 2500+ delivers warmth, clarity and punch, whether used for subtle adjustments or heavy compression effects.



### **1.1 Features**

- "Over Threshold" LED illuminates when input audio crosses the set threshold
- Patented **<u>THRUST</u>®** filter with 3 settings for frequency dependent side chain control
- 3 selectable compressor curve KNEE settings
- Selectable NEW or OLD type switch for feed-forward or feed-back operation
- Preset or variable release time control
- Variable Left/Right link with peak and RMS control voltage filters
- Selectable automatic or manually variable make-up gain
- Variable input-output blending for onboard crossfaded or parallel compression
- Audio circuit uses 2510 and 2520 discrete op amps with transformer output
- Stereo VU meters show selectable input, output, or gain reduction levels
- Full hard-wired relay bypass

The 2500+ has several unique features that will allow you to tailor the sound of the compression in many different directions.

The patented **<u>THRUST</u>®** feature has been used for many years in the famed ATI Paragon and Paragon II consoles, as well as the Pro-6 Input Strip. This circuit places a filter in front of the RMS detector, with a slope of 10dB per decade, which is the inverse of the pink noise energy curve. In acoustics, the pink noise curve is used to equalize energy vs. frequency over the audio spectrum, as sound requires more low frequency energy than high frequency energy to sound correct to your ear. In Hi-Fi equipment, a "LOUDNESS" contour is used to equalize the music at lower levels so it sounds correct. Even with this curve, there is still a substantial amount of low frequency information compared to high frequency information in the audio signal path. When that signal is fed into an RMS detector, the detector will process the signal into a DC control voltage based on those louder low frequencies, resulting in a control voltage that favors the low frequencies of the signal, causing pumping and a loss of punch. Sometimes, this is not desirable. By switching the **<u>THRUST</u>®** button in either the **MED** or **LOUD** positions, this inverse filter is placed in front of the RMS detector, evening out the energy by lowering the energy in the low frequencies and increasing the energy in the high frequencies, so each octave has the same energy instead of each octave having half the energy as the one lower. This creates a unique compression effect that still reduces the overall gain, but the sound is much more punchy and the signal actually sounds much less compressed.

The **L/R LINK** feature is also unique to the API 2500+. First, there is a variable link control, ranging from IND (independent) to 50% through 100% in six steps. Variable linking allows combining of the Left/Right control voltages over a range, minimizing the interaction between channels, while still linking them to retain the stereo image. While engaged, the link control has selectable detection speeds, FAST (peak) and SLOW (RMS). The 2500+ has two complete, identical compressor circuits, from the input through the RMS detector, the VCA's and to the output section.

When many compressors are linked to the "STEREO LINK" mode, only one channel is controlling the compression. When the 2500+ is linked, the control voltages are summed together, but both channels are still detecting their own control voltages. This also eliminates changing of the tone of the compressor when linking is used. Many popular units actually change when linked! Additionally, each channel uses multiple VCA's to minimize noise and distortion found in single VCA compressors. The input and output stages are ALL DISCRETE, using the API 2510 and the API 2520 op amps.

A **TYPE** switch that lets you choose between classic and modern compression characteristics: **OLD** for vintage-style feedback compression and **NEW** for today's more common feed-forward compression.

The 3-position **KNEE** switch adjusts the shape of the curve at the onset of compression for an "overeasy" type compression resulting in a very natural, uncompressed sound or a typical sharp knee type that lends itself to a much more severe limiting effect.

The auto make-up **GAIN** function lets you adjust ratio and threshold controls without affecting the output level. Alternately, make-up **GAIN** can be set manually.

The **BLEND** feature allows the mixed or parallel compression to be achieved on-board by allowing the input and compressed signals to be "blended" in two different ways: input vs. output wet/dry percentage (crossfade) or input plus output percentage (parallel).

## 2.0 Quick Start

One tip to get started: We try to design all of our processing modules with the understanding that there is never enough time to read a manual and learn all of the features in the 10 seconds that is allowed during a setup. If you simply set all of the parameters as follows the 2500+ will have a useful, but conservative effect on the signal.

- Set all of the knobs in the COMPRESSOR section to the 12:00 position
- Set **KNEE** to MED
- Set <u>*THRUST*</u>® to NORM
- Set **TYPE** to NEW
- Set **L/R LINK** to 50%
- Set **SHAPE** to SLOW
- Turn off MANUAL make-up gain (auto make-up gain on)
- Set **BLEND** to off: X (Crossfade) or **II** (Parallel) not engaged

These settings will provide a good starting place for additional tweaking to achieve the desired sound.

## **3.0** Overview



The 2500+ Bus Compressor provides a comprehensive suite of controls:

- **THRESH** (Threshold): The level at which compression begins (+20dBu to -20dBu)
- <u>Threshold LED</u>: Indicates when the input audio crosses the selected threshold level
- **RATIO**: The amount of compression applied after threshold

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   1.5:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 6:1, 10:1, and ∞:1
- **<u>ATTACK</u>**: The time it takes for the compressor to respond 0.03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, and 30ms
  - **RELEASE**: The time it takes the compressor to return to unity gain
    - Fixed Times: .05, .1, .2, .5 , 1, and 2 seconds
    - Variable: 50ms to 3 seconds
  - KNEE: Sets the characteristic of the response curve at the onset of compression
    - <u>HARD</u>: Aggressive onset of compression
      - <u>MED (Medium)</u>: Moderate onset of compression
      - SOFT: Smooth onset of compression
- **<u>THRUST</u>®**: Activates the patented circuit that inserts a filter before the RMS detector
  - LOUD: Gradual, 10dB/decade filter
  - MED: Slight low-frequency attenuation and a slight high-frequency boost
  - <u>NORM (Normal)</u>: <u>THRUST</u>® filter not applied to side chain (flat)
- TYPE: Selects detection path routing
  - <u>NEW</u>: feed-forward detection path
  - OLD: feedback detection path
- <u>L/R LINK</u>: Sets the percentage of Left/Right control voltage link
  - IND (Independent): Channels operate independently of each other or
  - Percent: 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100% linkage between channels
- **<u>SHAPE</u>**: Sets the speed of the Left/Right control voltage link
  - FAST: Peak acting: RMS control voltage influence attenuated
  - o SLOW: RMS acting: peak control voltage influence attenuated
  - $\circ$  <u>Both</u>: Both peak and RMS link control voltage influence attenuated
- MANUAL make-up GAIN: Selects MANUAL or automatic make-up gain
- **GAIN**: MANUAL make-up gain control (0dB to +24dB of output gain when MANUAL is engaged)
- **<u>BLEND</u>**: Selects output mixing mode: 100% compression, X=Crossfade, or II=Parallel
  - **MIX**: Sets the percentage of compressed signal and input signal sent to the outputs
- <u>IN</u>: Toggles to switch gain reduction IN or out
- **<u>BYP** (Bypass)</u>: Toggles to engage the hard-wire bypass
- <u>VU (stereo VU meters)</u>: Stereo Left and Right analog VU meters
  - **METER**: Selects gain reduction (GR), output or input as the source for the stereo VU meters

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## 4.0 Compressor Section

The COMPRESSOR section of the 2500+ sets the basic compression parameters for both the Left and Right channels.



### **4.1 Compressor Section Controls**

### 4.1.1 THRESHOLD



 $\underline{\mbox{Threshold LED}}:$  Illuminates when the input audio crosses the level set by the  $\mbox{THRESHOLD}$  control

• Red LED illuminates when input level crosses the set THRESHOLD

**THRESHOLD**: Sets the level at which compression begins Continuously variable range between +20dBu and -20dBu

#### **4.1.2 ATTACK**



**<u>ATTACK</u>**: Sets the time it takes the compressor to react when the level exceeds the set **THRESHOLD** 

• Fixed attack times: .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, and 30 milliseconds (m/sec)

4.1.3 RATIO



**<u>RATIO</u>**: Sets the ratio of input vs. output levels for signals that fall above the set **THRESHOLD** 

- Fixed ratios: 1.5:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 6:1, 10:1, and ∞:1 (x:1)
- Compression with ratios of 10:1 or greater is generally considered to be limiting

#### 4.1.4 RELEASE



**RELEASE**: Sets the time it takes the compressor to recover to unity gain after the level falls below the set **THRESHOLD** 

- Fixed release times: .05, .1, .2, .5, 1, and 2 seconds
- Variable release times continuously variable between 50m/sec and 3 seconds (sec)

## **5.0 Tone Section**

The TONE section of the 2500+ controls the shape of the response curve at the onset of compression (**KNEE**), inserts the patented  $\underline{THRUST}^{\otimes}$  filter before the detector, and set the detector path routing (**TYPE**). These controls all influence the tonal characteristics the compression applies to the audio.



### **5.1 Tone Section Controls**

#### 5.1.1 KNEE



**HARD**: Sharp response curve

- Immediate onset of compression (sudden transition to set ratio)
- More aggressive and noticeable
- The red LED illuminates when engaged



MED (Medium): Slightly rounded response curve

- Moderate onset of compression (firm, but less sudden transition to set ratio)
- Less aggressive and but still noticeable
- The yellow LED illuminates when engaged



#### **SOFT:** Rounded response curve

- Gradual onset of compression (fade-in up to the set ratio)
- Similar to an "over-easy" type knee
- More transparent
- The green LED illuminates when engaged



### 5.1.2 *THRUST*®

The 2500+ includes API's patented **<u>THRUST</u>**<sup>®</sup> circuit that can be switched in or out as needed. This places the **<u>THRUST</u>**<sup>®</sup> filter before the RMS detector that decreases the compressor's reaction to low frequency content. The result is a noticeable increase of punch and low frequencies, but a uniformly compressed signal. It's the "little more punch" switch!



The patented **TIRUST**<sup>®</sup> circuit has been used for many years in the famed API 2500+ Stereo Compressor, ATI Paragon and Paragon II consoles, as well as the Pro6 Input Strip. This circuit places a filter in front of the RMS detector with a slope of 10dB per decade (-3dB/8va), which is the inverse of the pink noise energy curve. In acoustics, the pink noise curve is used to equalize energy vs. frequency over the audio spectrum, as sound requires more low frequency energy than high frequency energy to sound correct to your ear. In Hi-fi equipment, a "LOUDNESS" contour is used to equalize the music at lower levels so it sounds correct. Even with this curve, there is still a substantial amount of low frequency information compared to high frequency information in the audio signal path. When that signal is fed into the RMS detector, the detector will process the signal into a DC control voltage

based upon those louder low frequencies, resulting in a control voltage that favors the low frequencies of the signal, causing pumping and a loss of punch. Sometimes, this is not desirable. By engaging the **THRUST**® switch, this inverse filter is placed in front of the RMS detector, evening out the energy by lowering the energy in the low frequencies and increasing the energy in the high frequencies, so each octave has the same energy instead of each octave having half the energy as the one lower. This creates a unique compression effect that still reduces the overall gain, but the sound is much more punchy and the signal actually sounds less compressed.

**LOUD**: A gradual, 10dB/decade filter is applied to the signal feeding the RMS detector, equalizing the energy going into the RMS detector. This decreases the way lower frequencies act on compression. The overall difference is a noticeable increase of punch and low frequencies, but a uniformly compressed signal. It is the "little more punch" function.

• The red LED illuminates when engaged

**MED** (Medium): A slight attenuation of the low frequencies and a slight boost in the high frequencies, with a flat mid-range are applied to the signal feeding the RMS detector. This reduces the low frequencies from pumping the compressor as much and increases the sensitivity of the RMS detector to the higher frequencies, affecting the higher frequency peaks of the signal.

• The yellow LED illuminates when engaged

**NORM** (Normal): The *THRUST*<sup>®</sup> filter is not inserted in the path to the RMS detector and the 2500+ compresses like most units on the market today (the signal in the detection path remains flat).

• The green LED illuminates when engaged

#### 5.1.3 TYPE

The 2500+ can be set to operate in two circuit topologies that determine where the signal that feeds the RMS detector comes from:

- **OLD**: Feed-Back topology: The RMS detector receives the signal from after the VCA
- **NEW**: Feed-Forward topology: The RMS detector receives the signal from before the VCA



The detection path routing is selected using the **TYPE** switch.

- **TYPE**: Toggle to select detection path routing
  - <u>NEW (F FWD)</u>: Engages the feed-forward topology
     Yellow LED
  - OLD (F BACK): Engages feed-back topology
    - o Green LED

#### **NEW (Feed-Forward)**

In a feed-forward compressor, the RMS detector normally gets its signal from a split of the input signal. (The detector path can alternately get its signal from a SIDE CHAIN input jack.) With this method, the RMS detector sends a signal to the VCA that is an exact ratio of the desired compression set by the RATIO control. This is how many new VCA based compressors work. This can yield more aggressive compression and a harder, more affected sound.

• The yellow LED illuminates when engaged



#### OLD (Feed-back)

In a feed-back compressor, the RMS detector gets its signal from the output of the gain reduction device (VCA). This is how older API 525, 1176 type, and 660 type compressors work. This yields a smoother, softer, more transparent sound.

• The green LED illuminates when engaged



## 6.0 Link Section

The LINK section of the 2500+ controls the amount each channel will influence the gain reduction of the opposite channel. This allows "center-image shifting" caused by differing amounts of gain reduction on each channel to be reduced or eliminated.

Most stereo compressors only allow 100% linking between channels. The 2500+ allows for linking to start at IND (independent), where each channel operates as a separate compressor with 0% influence between channels. 50% to 100% in six additional steps can be applied the amount of linkage between channels. 100% will yield equal gain on both channels. At the same time, each channel is still controlled by its own detector, preventing loading and slaving from one side, which many times creates errors.

In addition, the 2500+ allows the response speed of the Left/Right control voltage link to be filtered so the link acts on peak information (FAST) or RMS information (SLOW). If both are selected, both peak and RMS information is attenuated in the control voltage link, resulting in very subtle linkage.

In combination, the 2500+ offers very accurate compression while providing the flexible and precise control needed to achieve exacting results in any application.



### **6.1 Link Section Controls**

6.1.1 Left/Right Link



 $\underline{\textit{L/R LINK}}$ : Sets the percentage of the control voltage link between the Left and Right channels

- <u>IND (independent)</u>: No linkage between channels; channels operate independently of each other with no influence from the opposite channel
- Percent: 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100% fixed steps

#### 6.1.2 Link Shape



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The speed of the control voltage link between the Left and Right channels is selected using the **SHAPE** switch.

**<u>SHAPE</u>**: Cycle to select the speed of the Left/Right control voltage link

- FAST: Peak acting: RMS control voltage influence attenuated
   Green LED
- <u>SLOW</u>: RMS acting: peak control voltage influence attenuated
   Green LED
- **BOTH**: Both peak and RMS link control voltage influence attenuated
   o Both green LEDs

## 7.0 Output Section

The output section of the 2500+ controls make-up gain, input/output blending, and compressor IN/out and bypass functions.



### 7.1 Output Section Controls

7.1.1 Make-up Gain





**GAIN**: Manual make-up gain (output level)

- Active only when the make-up function is set to MANUAL
- Continuously variable between 0dB and +24dB

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### 7.1.2 Blend and Mix

The output section of the 2500+ allows 100% of the compressed signal to be sent to the output, to be crossfaded with the input signal, or to be "blended" in parallel with the input signal.



- **BLEND**: Cycles to select the output mixing function
  - <u>100% Compression</u>: No output mixing
     No LEDs illuminated
  - <u>X (Crossfade)</u>: The **MIX** pot sets crossfade percentage between input and compressed signals (wet/dry function)
    - Green LED illuminates when engaged
  - <u>II (Parallel)</u>: The unattenuated input signal is routed to output at 100% and the **MIX** pot sets the percentage compressed signal added to the output
    - Green LED illuminates when engaged

The **MIX** control functions only when either **X** or **II** is engaged:

- X (Crossfade): Sets the percentage of input vs. compressed signal sent to the output:
  - 0% sends only the unattenuated input signal to the output (dry)
  - 50% (detent) sends 50% input signal and 50% compressed signal to the output
  - 100% sends only the compressed signal to the output (wet)
- <u>II (Parallel</u>): Sets the percentage of compressed signal added to the unattenuated input signal sent to the output:
  - $\circ$  0% sends only the unattenuated input signal to the output
  - $\circ~$  50% (detent) sends unattenuated input signal, plus 50% of the compressed signal to the output
  - 100% sends the unattenuated input signal, plus 100% of the compressed signal to the output



**MIX**: Sets the percentage of uncompressed and compressed signal (%comp) sent to the output when either **X** or **II** is engaged

• Detent at 50%

### 7.1.3 IN/out and Bypass

The 2500+ is equipped with a silent IN/out switch as well as a relay-based, hard-wired bypass.

The **IN** switch is a soft IN/out button that defeats the compression action silently, but allows the signal to pass through the 2500+.

|    | IN: Toggle to sel<br>Illuminates |
|----|----------------------------------|
| IN | • Indiminates                    |

L: Toggle to select compressor IN or out

• Illuminates in green when engaged

The **BYP** (Bypass) switch is a relay hard-wired bypass that routes the signal directly from the INPUT XLR to the OUTPUT XLR, without going through any electronics. If the power fails to the 2500+, the **BYP** automatically engages, preventing any loss of signal during the power fault.



**BYP** (Bypass): Toggle to engaged the hard-wired bypassIlluminates in red when engaged

*NOTE:* When the 2500+ is powered off, it is held in the bypass state. When the compressor is not in the bypass state, the unit behaves normally.

## 8.0 Stereo VU Meters

The Left and Right stereo VU meters can indicate gain reduction and the signal level at the INPUT and OUTPUT connectors.



### **8.1 VU Meter Controls**

### 8.1.1 Stereo VU Meters

The Left and Right stereo VU meters indicate the amount of gain reduction being applied, as well as the signal level at the INPUT and OUTPUT connectors. 0 VU is +4dBu.



The GAIN scale shows the amount of gain reduction during compression, with the 0 point being all the way to the right, allowing more resolution of the gain reduction scale. The range of the meter is from 0 (no gain reduction) to 20dB of gain reduction.

#### 8.1.2 VU Meter Source

The **METER** switch selects gain reduction, output, or input levels to be displayed on the VU meters. It is a silent function and is isolated so the VU selection does not affect or load the signal in any way.



## 9.0 Side Chain Input

The 2500+ provides access to the side chain to allow external keying of the gain reduction via the SIDE CHAIN input jack on the rear panel.



SIDE CHAIN: Balanced, line-level input

- ¼" TRS connector
- Tip=+, Ring=-, Sleeve=ground

NOTE: Only active when **TYPE** is set to NEW.

When the **TYPE** control is set to NEW, the signal arriving at the INPUT connector is routed to the RMS detector via the SIDE CHAIN input jack. When a plug is not inserted in the SIDE CHAIN input jack, the input signal continues to the RMS detector. When a plug is inserted the SIDE CHAIN input jack, the input signal is replaced with the external signal.

### "NEW" (FEED-FORWARD) COMPRESSION



## **10.0** Power Switch & Rear Panel Connections

### **10.1 Power Switch**

The power switch for the 2500+ is located on the right side of the front panel.



**Power**: Toggle to power the 2500+ ON and off
Blue LED illuminates when powered ON

### 10.2 Rear Panel

The rear panel of the 2500+ provides the Left and Right audio input, output, and side chain connections, as well as AC power connections, voltage selection, and fuse.



### **10.2.1 Audio Connections**

Each audio channel, Left and Right, has an INPUT, OUTPUT, and SIDE CHAIN input connection.



INPUT: Balanced, line-level

• 3-pin female XLR connector

- SIDE CHAIN: Balanced, line-level input
  - <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" TRS connector
- Tip=+, Ring=-, Sleeve=ground OUTPUT: Balanced, line-level
  - 3-pin male XLR connector

NOTE: Channel 1 = Left and Channel 2 = Right

#### 10.2.2 AC Power

The AC power connection, fuse, and voltage selection switch is located on the rear panel of the 2500+.



**<u>115/230V</u>**: Voltage selection switch <u>Fuse</u>: 0.5A/0.25A 250V <u>AC Power Connection</u>: Standard IEC power cable

## **APPENDIX**

- A1 Specifications and Block Diagram
- **A2 Recall Chart**

### **A3 API Limited Warranty and Service**

### A1 Specifications and Block Diagram



## 2500+ SPECS / BLOCK DIAGRAM

#### Specifications

| Rear Connectors:           | XLR input, 1/4" side chain, XLR output |
|----------------------------|--|
| Maximum Output Level:      | +32dB                                  |
| Frequency Response:        | ±0.5dB 20Hz to 50kHz                   |
| Signal to Noise Ratio:     | 120dB                                  |
| Power Consumption:         | 28.8 Watts                             |
| Size:                      | 19" X 1.75" X 10.5" deep               |
| Size (Boxed for Shipping): | 23.25" X 6.5" X 16"                    |
| Actual Weight:             | 9.4 lbs.                               |
| Shipping Weight:           | 13.3 lbs.                              |

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



### **A2 Recall Chart**



### **A3 API Limited Warranty and Service**

- **a. Warranty Information**: This product carries a one year labor and a five year parts warranty from date of purchase. API (Automated Processes, Incorporated) does not cover claims for damage due to alteration and/or abuse. This warranty is limited to failures during normal use, which are due to defects in material or workmanship. If any defects are found in the materials or workmanship, or if the product fails to function properly during the applicable warranty period, API, at its option, will repair or replace the product.
- **b. PLEASE NOTE**: The design or quality of any non-authorized third party service or vendor is beyond the control of API. Accordingly service or modification of any API unit except by an authorized API representative may VOID this warranty.
- **c.** API reserves the right to inspect any products that may be the subject of any warranty claims before repair or replacement is carried out. Final determination of warranty coverage lies solely with API.
- **d.** This warranty is extended to the original purchaser and to anyone who may subsequently purchase this product within the applicable warranty period. Proof of purchase may be required.
- **e.** For questions regarding operation, interfacing or service of your API product, <u>please contact</u> <u>your API dealer from whom you purchased the unit.</u> Many times your authorized API dealer is the fastest and most cost-effective way to maintain and service your product.
- **f.** You may also contact API's Service Department directly.
  - a. Call API at 301-776-7879 (ext. 252) between 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday (Eastern Time) to get a Return Authorization (RA). Products returned without an RA number may not be accepted.
  - b. Pack the defective part by wrapping in plastic and cushioning material. Seal securely in an approved shipping container. If you do not have a sufficient shipping container, ask API for advice when calling for the RA number.
  - c. Include a note explaining the problem and conditions of the service request. Include your complete return address (no P.O. Boxes, please).
  - d. Ship the product freight prepaid to:

#### API 8301 Patuxent Range Road Jessup, MD 20794

**IMPORTANT**: Be sure the RA number is plainly written on the shipping carton.

- **g.** This is your sole warranty. API does not authorize any third party, including any dealer or sales representative, to assume liability on behalf of API or to make any warranty for API.
- h. THE WARRANTY GIVEN ON THIS PAGE IS THE SOLE WARRANTY GIVEN BY API AND IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE WARRANTY GIVEN ON THIS PAGE SHALL BE STRICTLY LIMITED IN DURATION TO FIVE (5) YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE ORIGINAL PURCHASE FROM API OR AN AUTHORIZED API DEALER. UPON EXPIRATION OF THE APPLICABLE WARRANTY PERIOD API SHALL HAVE NO FURTHER WARRANTY OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND. API SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES THAT MAY RESULT FROM ANY DEFECT IN THE API PRODUCT OR ANY WARRANTY CLAIM.
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Dan Pfeifer is a Professor of Recording Industry at Middle Tennessee State University



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