



MC 7300

DIGITAL DYNAMIC STEREO
POWER AMPLIFIER

McIntosh®
OWNERS MANUAL

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO PROTECT YOU AND THE McINTOSH INSTRUMENT. BE SURE TO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THEM.

1. Read all instructions - Read the safety and operating instructions before operating the instrument.
2. Retain Instructions - Retain the safety and operating instructions for future reference.
3. Heed warnings - Adhere to warnings and operating instructions.
4. Follow Instructions - Follow all operating and use instructions.
WARNING: TO REDUCE RISK OF FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK, DO NOT EXPOSE THIS INSTRUMENT TO RAIN OR MOISTURE.
5. Power Sources - Connect the power supply only to the type described in the operating instructions or as marked on the unit.
6. Power-Cord Protection - Route power-supply cords so that they are not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed upon or against them, paying particular attention to cords at plugs, convenience receptacles, and the point where they exit from the instrument.
7. Ventilation - Locate the instrument for proper ventilation. For example, the instrument should not be placed on a bed, sofa, rug, or similar surface that may block ventilation openings; or, placed in a built-in installation, such as a bookcase or cabinet, that may impede the flow of air through the ventilation openings.
8. Heat - Locate the instrument away from heat sources such as radiators, heat registers, stoves, or other appliance (including amplifiers) that produce heat.
9. Wall or Cabinet Mounting - Mount the instrument in a wall or cabinet only as described in the owners manual.
10. Water and Moisture - Do not use the instrument near water - for example, near a bathtub, washbowl, kitchen sink, laundry tub, in a wet basement, or near a swimming pool, etc.
11. Cleaning - Clean the instrument by dusting with a dry cloth. Clean the panel with a cloth moistened with a window cleaner.
12. Object and Liquid Entry - Do not permit objects to fall and liquids to spill into the instrument through enclosure openings.

13. Nonuse Periods - Unplug the power cord from the AC power outlet when left unused for a long period of time.
14. Damage Requiring Service - **Service must be performed by qualified service personnel when:**
 - A. The power supply cord or the plug has been damaged; or
 - B. Objects have fallen, or liquid has been spilled into the instrument; or
 - C. The instrument has been exposed to rain; or
 - D. The instrument does not appear to operate normally or exhibits a marked change in performance; or
 - E. The instrument has been dropped, or the enclosure damaged.
15. Servicing - Do not attempt to service beyond that described in the operating instructions. All other service should be referred to qualified service personnel.
16. Grounding or Polarization - Do not defeat the inherent design features of the polarized plug. Non-polarized line cord adaptors will defeat the safety provided by the polarized AC plug.
17. **CAUTION: TO PREVENT ELECTRICAL SHOCK DO NOT USE THIS (POLARIZED) PLUG WITH AN EXTENSION CORD, RECEPTACLE OR OTHER OUTLET UNLESS THE BLADES CAN BE FULLY INSERTED TO PREVENT BLADE EXPOSURE.**

ATTENTION: POUR PREVENIR LES CHOCS ELECTRIQUES PAS UTILISER CETTE FICHE POLARISEE AVEC UN PROLONGATEUR, UNE PRISE DE COURANT OU UNE AUTRE SORTIE DE COURANT, SAUF SI LES LAMES PEUVENT ETRE INSEREES A FOND SANS EN LAISSER AUCUNE PARTIE A DECOUVERT.



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's enclosure that may be of sufficient magnitude to constitute a risk of electric shock to persons.



CAUTION: TO PREVENT THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT REMOVE COVER (OR BACK). NO USER-SERVICABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.



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

The serial number, purchase date, and McIntosh Laboratory Service Contract number are important to you for possible insurance claim or future service. Record this information here.

Serial Number

Purchase Date

Service Contract Number

Upon application, McIntosh Laboratory provides a Service Contract to the original purchaser. Your McIntosh Authorized Service Agency can expedite repairs when you provide the Service Contract with the instrument for repair.

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Your MC 7300 Power Amplifier will give you many years of satisfactory performance. If you have any questions, please contact,

CUSTOMER SERVICE

McIntosh Laboratory Inc.
2 Chambers Street
Binghamton, New York 13903-2699
Phone: 607-723-3512

**Take Advantage of 3 Years of
Contract Service . . .
Fill in the Application NOW.**

McINTOSH THREE YEAR SERVICE CONTRACT

An application for A THREE YEAR SERVICE CONTRACT is included with this manual.

The terms of the contract are:

1. If the instrument covered by this contract becomes defective, McIntosh will provide all parts, materials, and labor needed to return the measured performance of the instrument to the original performance limits free of any charge. The service contract does not cover any shipping costs to and from the authorized service agency or the factory.
2. Any McIntosh authorized service agency will repair all McIntosh instruments at normal service rates. To receive the free service under the terms of the service contract, the service contract certificate must accompany the instrument when taken to the service agency.
3. Always have service done by a McIntosh authorized service agency. *If the instrument is*

modified or damaged as a result of unauthorized repair the service contract will be cancelled.

Damage by improper use or mishandling is not covered by the service contract.

4. The service contract is issued to you as the original purchaser. To protect you from misrepresentation this contract cannot be transferred to a second owner.
5. Units in operation outside the United States and Canada are not covered by the McIntosh Factory Service Contract, irrespective of the place of purchase. Nor are units acquired outside the USA and Canada, the purchasers of which should consult with their dealer to ascertain what, if any, service contract or warranty may be available locally.

The electrical and mechanical design of the MC 7300 power amplifier is the result of the many years of engineering and manufacturing experience of the design staff at McIntosh. This "Know How", along with the meticulous attention to design and production details, makes the MC 7300 one of the finest amplifiers ever produced by McIntosh Laboratory.

The use of 10 complimentary connected output transistors per channel, allows not only full power output into normal loads, but extra high current output to drive uneven speaker loads. Some speaker designs have impedance characteristics that may dip to as low as 1 or 2 ohms at certain frequencies. It is possible for the MC 7300 to deliver as much as 85 amperes peak current into these lower impedance loads.

The MC 7300 will supply this extra current output with complete reliability due to the use of McIntosh Sentry Monitor protection circuits. Some power amplifier manufacturers have claimed that their products do not use protection circuits since they compromise performance. The real genius of McIntosh engineering design has recognized these potential problems and completely eliminated them. Properly designed protection circuits assure you an amplifier that will operate under all types of user conditions with maximum reliability and freedom from possible speaker or amplifier damage. The benefits of these designs mean you own an amplifier that will continue to operate safely for many years.

The MC 7300 output is so distortion free, it is difficult to measure with conventional instruments. The performance limit is 0.005% maximum distortion, yet it is typical for an amplifier to measure less than 0.002% at mid frequencies.

The power output watt meters on the MC 7300 are peak responding, and indicate the TRUE power output of the amplifier. The MC 7300 meter circuits are constantly measuring both voltage and current delivered into the speaker loads. A speaker may have a different load impedance at different frequencies, resulting in a change of output current. The MC 7300 meters properly react to this condition and indicate Real Output power.

Other desirable features are included such as high current gold plated output terminals that will accept cable up to 0.204 inches in diameter. Balanced input connectors are also provided in addition to the normal RCA inputs.

As in all McIntosh power amplifiers, the famous patented McIntosh POWER GUARD circuit is included. You never have to be concerned with amplifier overdrive when playing wide dynamic range program sources such as compact discs.

Refer to the technical description for a full account of all the outstanding circuit and performance features of this superb power amplifier.

LOCATION

The MC 7300 may be installed in a McIntosh cabinet or custom installed in furniture of your choice. Always provide adequate ventilation. The trouble-free life of an electronic instrument is greatly extended by providing sufficient ventilation. This prevents the build-up of high internal temperatures that cause deterioration of circuit components. Allow enough clearance so cool air can enter at the bottom of the cabinet and be vented from the top. Allow at least 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) above the amplifier so the airflow is not obstructed.

The recommended minimum space for installation is 17 inches (43.2 cm) wide, 16 inches (40.7 cm) deep, (including connectors), and 8 inches (20.3 cm) high. Allow 1 inch (2.54 cm) in front of panel for knob clearance.

CUSTOM INSTALLATION

The PANLOC system of installing equipment conveniently and securely is a product of McIntosh research. The PANLOC buttons on the front panel will lock the unit firmly in place when turned approximately one-quarter turn clockwise. A one-quarter counterclockwise turn of the PANLOC buttons unlocks the chassis from its mounting.

To install the instrument in a McIntosh cabinet, follow the instructions that are enclosed with the cabinet. For any other type of installation follow these instructions:

1. Unpack from Carton

Open the carton and remove the PANLOC brackets,

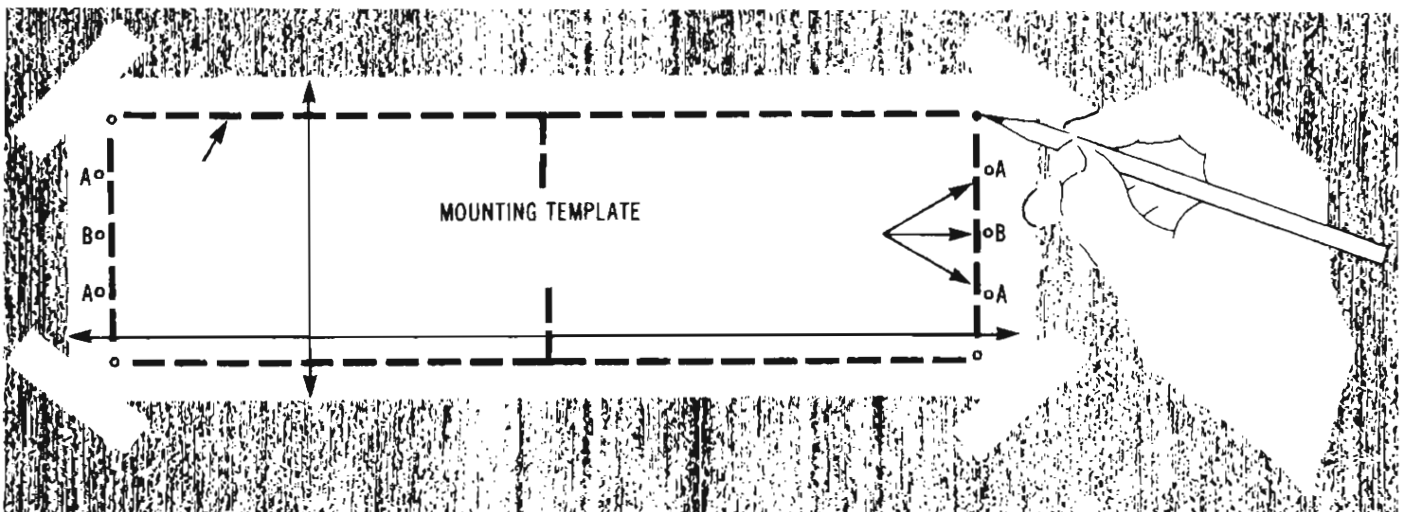
hardware package, and mounting template. Remove the instrument from its plastic bag and place it upside down on the shipping pallet. Unscrew the four plastic feet from the bottom of the chassis.

2. Mark the Cabinet Panel

Tape the mounting template in position on the cabinet panel where the instrument is to be installed. The broken lines that represent the outline of the rectangular cutout also represent the outside dimensions of the chassis. Make sure these lines clear shelves, partitions, or any equipment. With the template in place, first mark the six A and B holes and the four small holes that locate the corners of the cutout. Then, join the four corner markings with pencil lines, using the edge of the template as a straightedge.

3. Drill Holes

Use a drill with a 3/16 inch (5 mm) bit held perpendicular to the panel and drill the six A and B holes. Then, using a drill bit slightly larger than the tip of your saw blade, drill one hole at each of two diagonally opposite corners. The holes should barely touch the inside edge of the penciled outline. Before taking the next step, make sure that the six A and B holes have been drilled.



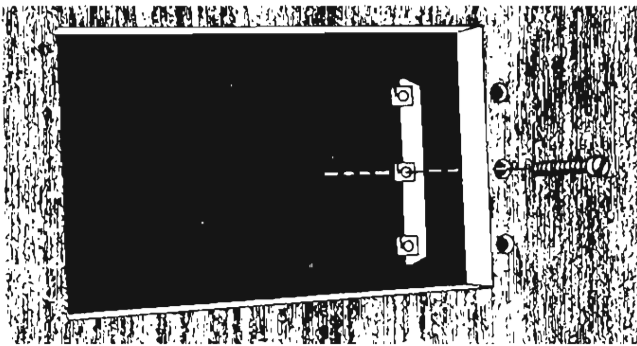
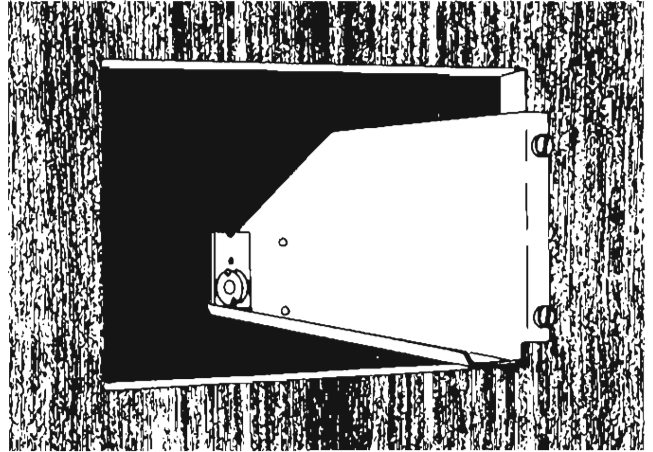
4 INSTALLATION

4. Saw the Panel Cutout

First make the two long cuts and then the two short cuts. After the rectangular opening has been cut out, use a file to square the corners and smooth any irregularities in the cut edges.

5. Install the Mounting Strips

In the hardware package are two mounting strips, and two 4-40 x 1-1/4" (31.8 mm) black screws that have a flat head. Use these screws, one on each end, to fasten the mounting strips. They are attached through the center hole, marked B on the template. Make sure the screw heads are drawn flush or slightly into the wood before attaching the PANLOC brackets.



6. Attach the PANLOC Brackets

Using two 6-32 x 1-1/4" (31.8 mm) screws in the A holes on each side, attach the PANLOC brackets to the cabinet panel; the short flange is mounted against the front (face) of the cabinet panel. The screws pass through the PANLOC bracket flange, the cabinet panel, and then through the mounting strips previously mounted.

7. Install the Instrument

Guide the AC power cord through the panel opening to the back of the cabinet; then, slide the instrument into the opening carefully so that the rails on the bottom of each side of the chassis engage the tracks on the mounting brackets. Continue to slide the instrument into the cabinet until the front panel is flush with the cabinet panel. Turn the PANLOC buttons at the lower left and right corners of the instrument panel clockwise to lock the unit firmly in the cabinet. Turn the PANLOC buttons counterclockwise to unlock the instrument. It can then slide outward to permit the removal of the instrument from the cabinet.

CONNECTING CABLES

Use shielded cables to connect the signal from the preamplifier or other signal source to the power amplifier. To minimize the possibility of hum, the cables should be located away from speaker connecting cables and AC power cords.

Use good quality cables. Your dealer can advise you on the type and lengths of cables that will best suit your installation.

STEREO OPERATION (UNBALANCED INPUTS)

Use shielded single conductor cable with RCA type plugs. Connect the cable from the left channel output of a preamplifier to the LEFT UNBALANCED INPUT on the power amplifier. Connect the right channel output to the RIGHT/MONO UNBALANCED INPUT.

Set the MODE switch to STEREO.

STEREO OPERATION (BALANCED INPUT)

Modern technology has made it possible to build preamplifiers and power amplifiers with the high signal to noise ratio necessary to reproduce the sound quality present on compact discs or any other wide dynamic range signal source.

It is possible for conventional interconnecting cables to pick up electrical interference from other equipment, AC cables or electrical appliances. Using the balanced inputs provides an additional 40dB more protection against such noise pickup.

Use 2 conductor shielded cables with XLR type connectors to connect between the preamplifier and the power amplifier. The maximum effect of balanced cables is realized when both the preamplifier and power amplifier have similar XLR balanced connectors.

Connect the left balanced output cable from a preamplifier to the LEFT BALANCED INPUT on the power amplifier. Connect the right output to the RIGHT BALANCED INPUT.

Pin configuration for the XLR INPUT connectors on the MC 7300.

PIN 1: Shield or ground.

PIN 2: + output.

PIN 3: - output.

In stereo installations where the amplifier and preamplifier are close to each other and require interconnecting cables of six feet or less, using quality unbalanced connecting cables is usually perfectly satisfactory. If the units are farther apart and require

longer interconnecting cables, using balanced cables will give extra protection from noise or interference.

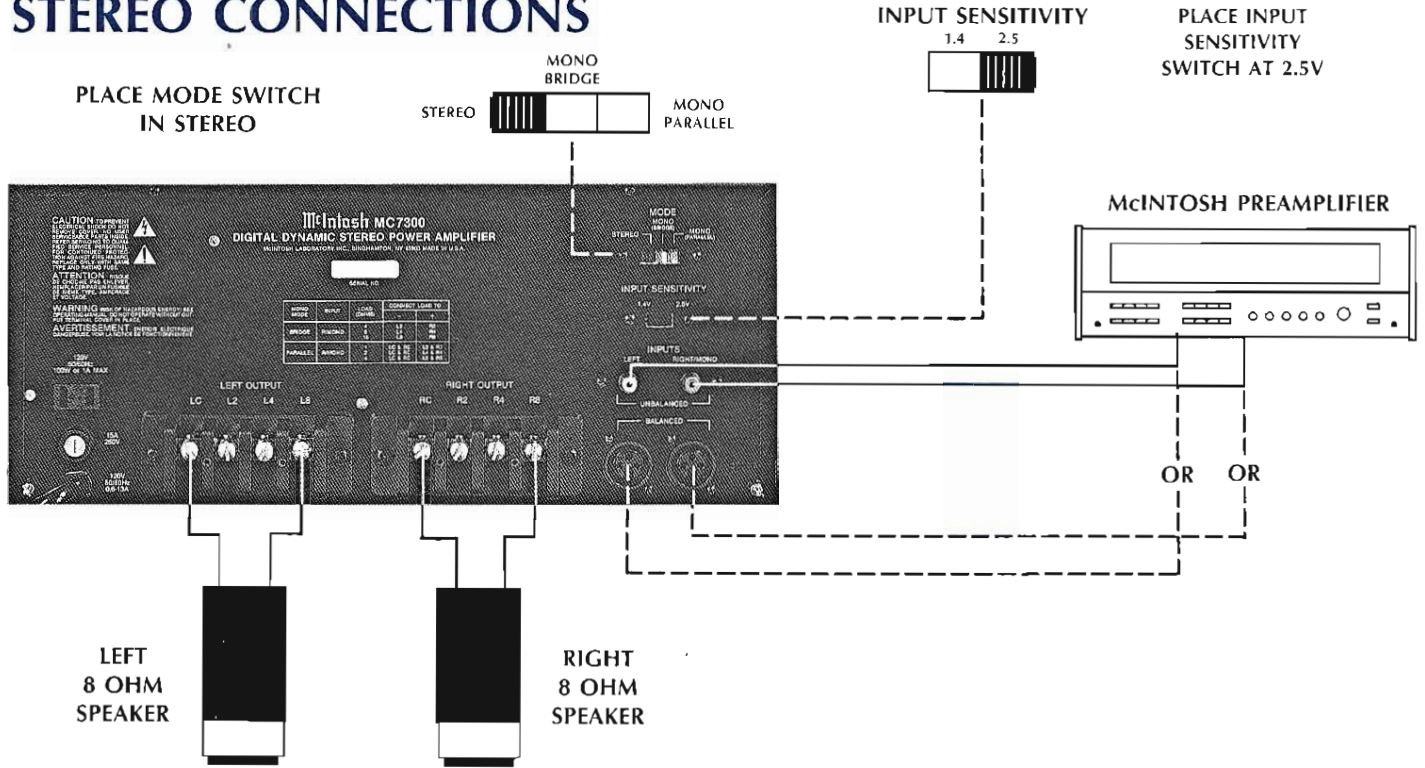
MONOPHONIC BRIDGE OR PARALLEL

A rear panel MODE switch allows the amplifier to be used in normal STEREO, MONO (BRIDGE) or MONO (PARALLEL). When switched to either MONO (BRIDGE), or MONO (PARALLEL) operation, the RIGHT BALANCED and UNBALANCED inputs are the only ones used for the mono input signal. The LEFT inputs are automatically disconnected.

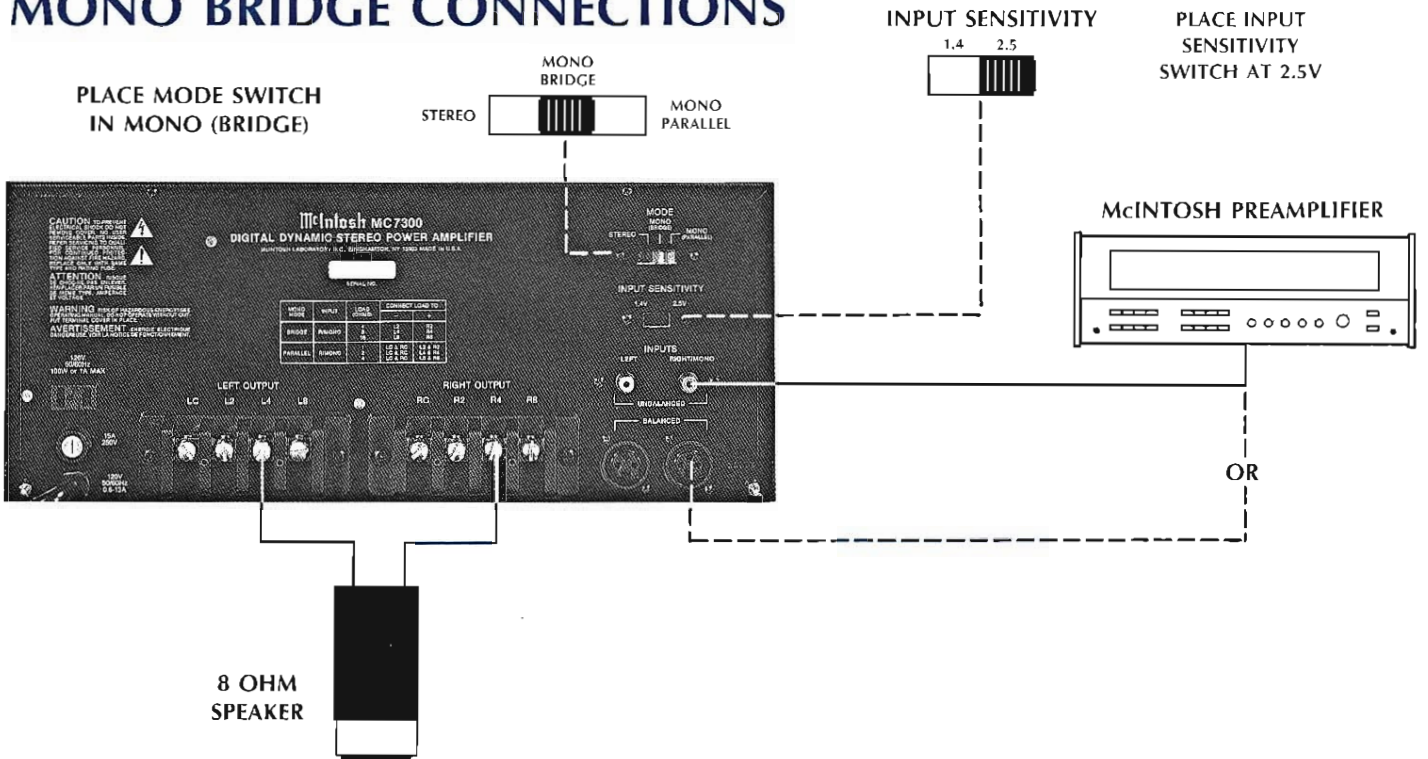
Connect the appropriate cable from a preamplifier or other mono source to the appropriate RIGHT UNBALANCED or BALANCED amplifier input.

6 HOW TO CONNECT INPUTS

STEREO CONNECTIONS

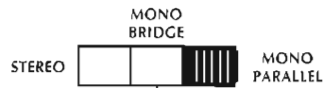


MONO BRIDGE CONNECTIONS

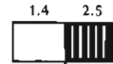


MONO PARALLEL CONNECTION

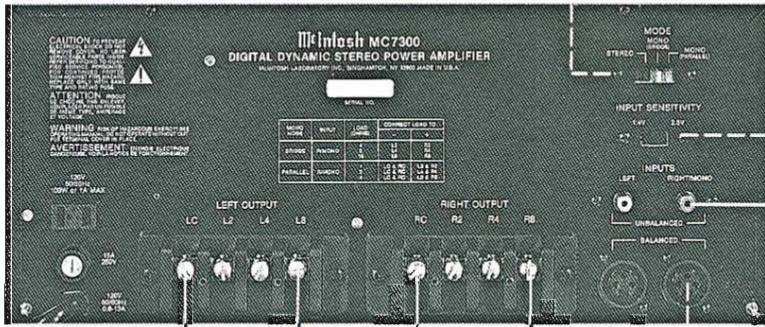
PLACE MODE SWITCH
IN MONO (PARALLEL)



INPUT SENSITIVITY



PLACE INPUT
SENSITIVITY
SWITCH AT 2.5V



4 OHM
SPEAKER

McINTOSH PREAMPLIFIER

OR

8 CONNECTING DIAGRAM

The McIntosh output circuit, superior in its performance, demands a superior method of coupling the amplifier output to the loudspeaker load. The MC 7300 incorporates McIntosh designed and manufactured Autotransformers to insure peak performance and protection, as well as outstanding compatibility between amplifier and speakers.

The MC 7300 Output Autotransformers have 3 different output impedance taps for optimum matching to the particular speaker or combination of speakers being used. Use the following table to determine which tap should be used. It may be desirable to consult your dealer, or the manufacturer of your speaker for the best impedance tap to use.

SPEAKER IMPEDANCE IN OHMS	AMPLIFIER OUTPUT CONNECTIONS
1.6 to 3.2	Common and 2 ohm outputs
3.2 to 6.4	Common and 4 ohm outputs
6.4 and up	Common and 8 ohm outputs

Use high quality speaker cables. The total resistance of the cables must be as low as possible, so larger diameter, (lower gauge number), cables are most desirable. The longer the speaker cable is, the lower the gauge number must be to keep resistance low.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPEAKER CABLE LENGTHS AND GAUGE (SIZE)

These speaker cable lengths represent a resistance equal to approximately 5% of the speaker impedance. The cable sizes are the minimum that should be used. If there is a choice, the larger diameter cables, (Lower gauge number), should be used.

For 4 Ohm Load		For 8 Ohm Load		Wire Gauge
Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	
15	4.6	30	9.1	18
25	7.6	50	15.2	16
40	12.2	80	24.4	14
60	18.3	120	36.6	12
100	30.5	200	61.0	10

STEREOPHONIC OPERATION

Connect a cable from the left speaker common terminal to the amplifier LEFT OUTPUT LC terminal. Connect a cable from the left speaker hot terminal to the amplifier LEFT OUTPUT L (impedance tap desired) terminal.

Connect the right speaker in an identical manner to the amplifier RIGHT OUTPUT terminals of the correct impedance for your speakers.

If the actual load impedance of a speaker is lower than the specified impedance, particularly at different parts of the frequency range, it will cause no problems. The high current output capacity of the MC 7300 will produce the extra current necessary to properly drive the speaker under these conditions.

If the impedance of the speaker is higher than the 8 ohm tap, no change in performance quality will occur. The available power output will simply be slightly less.

The common and hot terminals of both speakers in a stereo installation must be connected in an identical manner to the proper amplifier output terminals. This is essential for keeping both speaker systems operating IN PHASE. This means that the driving surfaces of each channel speaker system will move back and forth together. Almost all speakers have their hot and common terminals color coded, with red usually as hot.

BE SURE THE REAR PANEL MODE SWITCH IS SET TO STEREO

The MC 7300 can be used to feed a constant voltage line, often used in background music applications. For a 25 volt line, use the 2 ohm outputs on the amplifier.

Because the crosstalk between channels on the MC 7300 is almost non existent, each channel can be used as a separate monophonic amplifier. An example would be one channel feeding background music to a given area, and the other channel used for paging in a different area.

MONOPHONIC BRIDGE OPERATION

The MC 7300 can be used as a single channel monophonic power amplifier in bridge configuration. The two amplifier channel outputs add together in series when used in MONO (BRIDGE). The MODE switch connects the right channel inputs to both power amplifiers, with the phase of the left channel inverted to get bridge operation. The speaker connections, both common and hot, should be connected only to the left and right amplifier output impedance taps as shown. The common amplifier output connections are not used in MONO (BRIDGE) configuration. For example, the two 8 ohm outputs will add together to become 16 ohms.

To maintain the mono output of the amplifier in phase with the input signal in MONO (BRIDGE) operation, connect the hot speaker terminal to the RIGHT channel impedance tap and the common speaker terminal to the LEFT channel impedance tap.

SPEAKER IMPEDANCE IN OHMS	AMPLIFIER OUTPUT CONNECTIONS
3.2 to 6.4	L2 and R2 (4 ohms total)
6.4 to 10	L4 and R4 (8 ohms total)
10 and higher	L8 and R8 (16 ohms total)

MAKE SURE THE REAR PANEL MODE SWITCH IS SET TO MONO (BRIDGE) AND USE ONLY A RIGHT INPUT

MONOPHONIC PARALLEL OPERATION

The MC 7300 also can be used as a single channel monophonic power amplifier in parallel configuration. The amplifier output taps are now connected in parallel and the impedances will be exactly half what is stated at the terminals.

Connect a cable from the speaker common terminal to either the LEFT OUTPUT LC terminal or the RIGHT OUTPUT RC terminal. (These terminals are wired together inside the amplifier.) Connect the cable from the hot speaker terminal to the impedance output desired on either channel. Also wire across to the other channel identical impedance tap. In each case, the chosen outputs of each channel must be wired together.

SPEAKER IMPEDANCE IN OHMS	AMPLIFIER OUTPUT
0.8 to 1.6	LC + RC and L2 + R2, (1 ohm)
1.6 to 3.2	LC + RC and L4 + R4, (2 ohms)
3.2 and up	LC + RC and L8 + R8, (4 ohms)

MAKE SURE THE REAR PANEL MODE SWITCH IS SET TO MONO (PARALLEL) AND USE ONLY A RIGHT INPUT. ALWAYS BE CERTAIN TO PLACE THE MODE SWITCH IN THE CORRECT POSITION FOR THE MODE OF OPERATION BEING USED.

HOW TO CONNECT AC POWER

The MC 7300 is designed to operate on 120 volts 50/60 Hz. Plug the AC power cord directly into a wall outlet. Make certain that the AC power outlet has at least 12 amperes capacity available. If you choose to

connect the amplifier AC power to the back AC outlet on a preamplifier or other accessory, make certain it can supply 12 amperes of current.

The MC 7300 can draw up to 12 amperes of current from the AC power line when both channels are producing rated power output. The amplifier uses only 0.6 amperes of current when idling at no output.

The AC auxiliary outlet on the amplifier rear panel will provide up to 100 watts (1 ampere), and is not fused or switched.

FUSE

A 15 ampere fuse protects the MC 7300 circuits. The fuse does not protect additional equipment connected to the rear panel, auxiliary AC outlet.

10 HOW TO CONNECT OUTPUTS

POWER OUTPUT METERS

The MC 7300 power output meters respond 95% full scale to a single cycle of a 2,000Hz tone burst. Both voltage and current are electronically measured and fed to a special circuit that accelerates the pointer movement in the upward direction. When the meter pointer reaches its peak, it is time stretched to pause just long enough to be read, and then drops.

The upper scale on the meters is calibrated in average watts power, and the lower scale in decibels. The meter calibration marks reading from right to left, starting at the 300 watt indication, are as follows:

300	Watts, (Indicated)	120	Milliwatts
120		60	
60		30	(Indicated)
30	(Indicated)	12	
12		6	
6		3	(Indicated)
3	(Indicated)	1.2	
1.2		0.3	
0.6			
0.3	(Indicated)		

Two additional calibration marks above 300 watts are on the meters. The first is 600 watts, (+ 3dB), and the second is 1200 watts, (+ 6dB). The power amplifier cannot produce a continuous 1200 watts of power, but can produce well beyond 300 watts on program peaks, especially into lower impedance speaker loads.

In MONO operation the two meters will read identical power levels. The total mono power output of the amplifier will be the sum of these readings.

METER WATTS/HOLD

In the METER WATTS position, the meters respond to all the musical information being produced by the amplifier and read to an accuracy of at least 95% of the power output of either amplifier channel.

In the METER HOLD position, the meter pointer is locked to the highest power peak in a sequence of peaks. The meter is electronically held to this power level until another higher power peak passes through the amplifier. The meter pointer will then rise to the newer higher indication. If no further power peaks are reached, the meter pointer will very slowly return to its rest position or lower power level. The decay rate is approximately 6dB per minute.

LEFT GAIN

Use the LEFT GAIN control to adjust the output in the left channel to the desired listening level.

RIGHT/MONO GAIN

Use the RIGHT/MONO GAIN control to adjust the output in the right channel to the desired listening level.

When the amplifier is connected for monophonic operation, the RIGHT/MONO GAIN control is used to control the combined monophonic outputs of both channels.

FOR THE BEST SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO WHEN USING McINTOSH PREAMPLIFIERS, PLACE THE INPUT SENSITIVITY SWITCH ON THE REAR PANEL OF THE AMPLIFIER TO THE 2.5V POSITION AND TURN BOTH FRONT PANEL GAIN CONTROLS TO THE MAXIMUM OR FULLY CLOCKWISE POSITIONS.

If your needs require more input sensitivity from the amplifier, slide the INPUT SENSITIVITY switch to the 1.4 volt position and adjust the GAIN controls as needed. In the 1.4 volt position, turning the gain controls halfway will result in the same amplifier sensitivity as the 2.5 volt position with full gain.

POWER

The POWER switch turns the MC 7300 ON or OFF. The switch does not control the auxiliary AC outlet on the rear panel. If you wish to control the MC 7300 AC power from another source such as a preamplifier or switching relay, leave the switch in the ON position.

MODE SWITCH

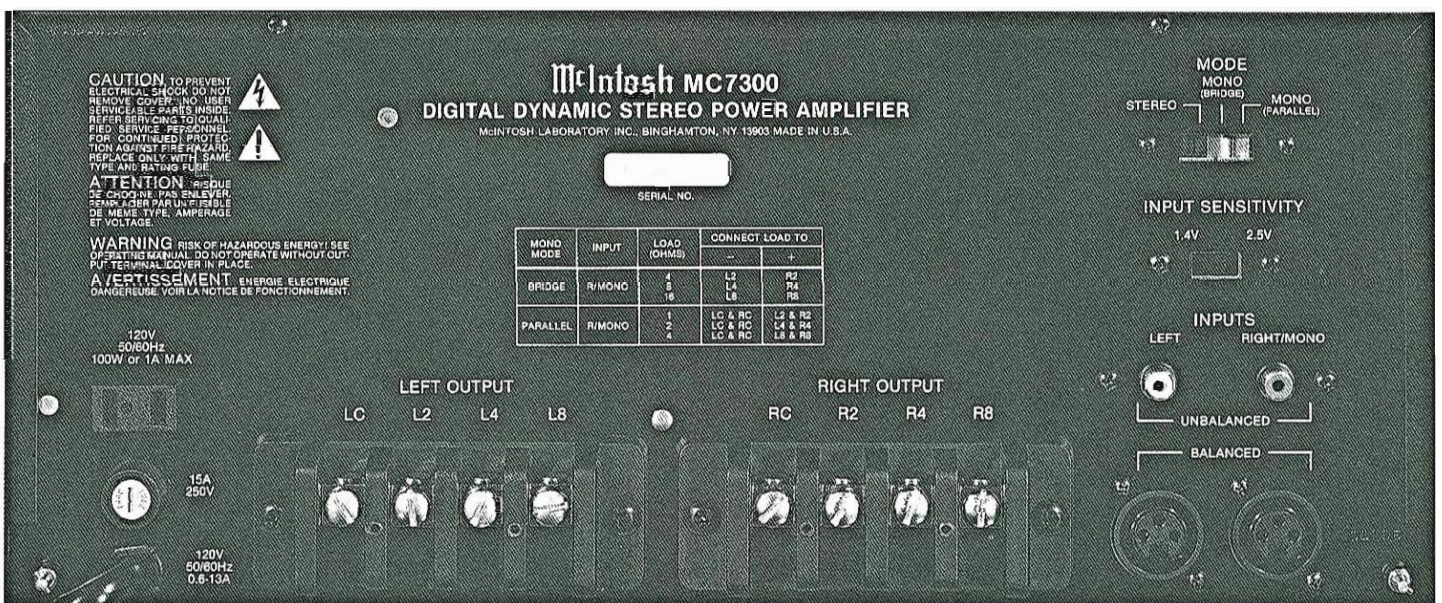
Provides STEREO, MONO (BRIDGE) or (PARALLEL) operation.

INPUT SENSITIVITY SWITCH

Provides an amplifier sensitivity of 1.4V or 2.5V. When the MC 7300 is being used with a McIntosh preamplifier, set the INPUT SENSITIVITY SWITCH to the 2.5V position and turn the front panel GAIN controls to maximum. The 1.4V sensitivity can be used when additional gain is needed for special applications.

BALANCED AND UNBALANCED INPUTS; SPEAKER OUTPUTS; AC OUTLET; FUSE

Refer to other sections of this manual for the proper connections and operations of the inputs and outputs.



12 REAR PANEL

PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE

Performance limits are the maximum deviation from perfection permitted for a McIntosh instrument. We promise you that when you purchase a new MC 7300 from a McIntosh franchised dealer, it will be capable of, or can be made capable of, performance at or exceeding these limits or you can return the unit and get your money back.

STEREO POWER OUTPUT

300 watts into 8, 4, or 2 ohm loads is the minimum sine wave continuous average power output per channel from 20Hz to 20,000Hz with both channels operating. The output RMS voltage is:

- 49.0 across 8 ohms
- 34.6 across 4 ohms
- 24.5 across 2 ohms

MONO-BRIDGE POWER OUTPUT

600 watts into a 16, 8 or 4 ohm load is the minimum sine wave continuous average power output from 20Hz to 20,000Hz. The output RMS voltage is:

- 98.0 across 16 ohms
- 69.3 across 8 ohms
- 49.0 across 4 ohms

MONO-PARALLEL POWER OUTPUT

600 watts into a 4, 2 or 1 ohm load is the minimum sine wave continuous average power output from 20Hz to 20,000Hz. The output RMS voltage is:

- 49.0 across 4 ohms
- 34.6 across 2 ohms
- 24.5 across 1 ohm

OUTPUT LOAD IMPEDANCE

STEREO

8, 4 or 2 ohms by connecting to the proper output terminals.

MONO

16, 8, 4, 2 or 1 ohms by connecting to proper output terminals.

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION

STEREO

0.005% maximum harmonic distortion at any power level from 250 milliwatts to rated power per channel from 20Hz to 20,000Hz, both channels operating.

MONO

0.005% maximum harmonic distortion at any power level from 250 milliwatts to rated power from 20Hz to 20,000Hz.

INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

STEREO

0.005% maximum if instantaneous peak per output does not exceed twice the output rating per channel, with both channels operating, for any combination of frequencies from 20Hz to 20,000Hz.

MONO

0.005% maximum if instantaneous peak power output does not exceed twice the output rating for any combination of frequencies from 20Hz to 20,000Hz.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE (at one watt output)

- +0, -0.25dB from 20Hz to 20kHz
- +0, -3.0dB from 10Hz to 100kHz

HUM AND NOISE (A-weighted)

105dB below rated output

IHF DYNAMIC HEADROOM

1.9dB

DAMPING FACTOR

Greater than 40

INPUT IMPEDANCE

- 20,000 ohms Unbalanced
- 40,000 ohms Balanced

INPUT SENSITIVITY

Switchable for either 1.4 or 2.5 volts

POWER REQUIREMENTS

120 volts, 50/60Hz, 0.6 to 12 amperes

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

SIZE

16 3/16 inches wide (41.1 cm) by 7 1/8 inches high (18.1 cm) by 15 9/16 inches deep (40.0 cm), including connectors. Knob clearance required is 1 inch (2.54 cm) in front of mounting panel.

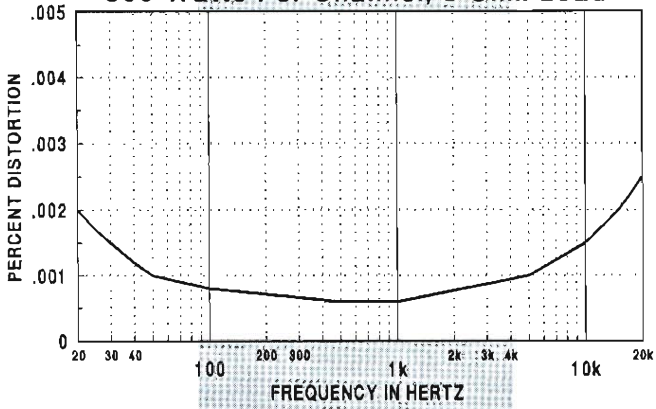
FINISH

The front panel is a combination of glass and black anodized aluminum. The chassis is black.

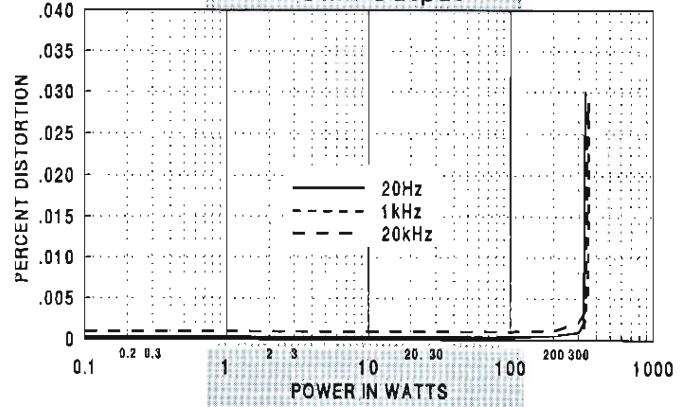
WEIGHT

79 pounds (35.8 kg) net, 97 pounds (44 kg) in shipping carton.

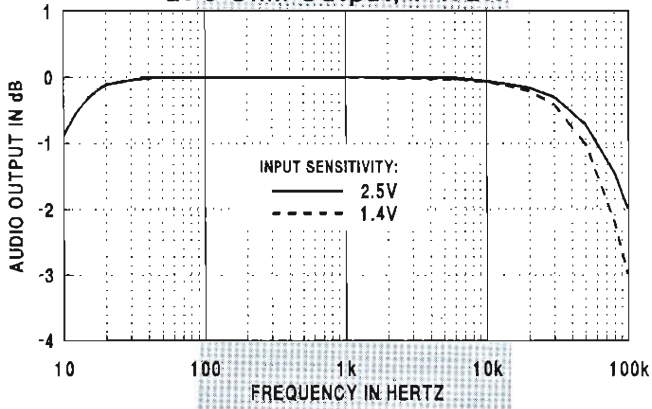
Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency
 - 300 Watts Per Channel, 8 Ohm Load -



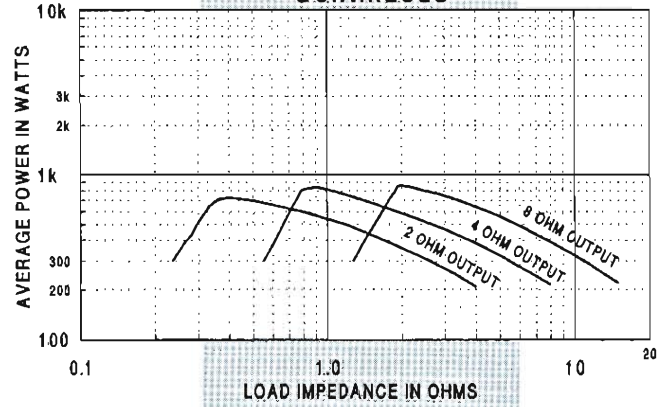
Harmonic Distortion vs Power
 - 8 Ohm Output -



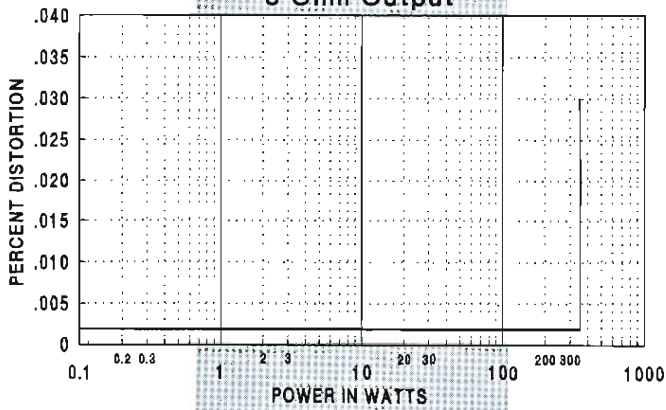
Frequency Response
 at 8 Ohm Output, 1 Watt



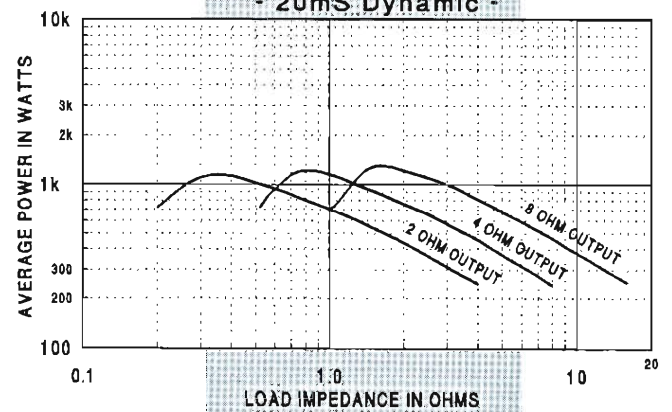
Output Power vs Load Impedance
 - Continuous -



Intermodulation Distortion vs Power
 - 8 Ohm Output -



Output Power vs Load Impedance
 - 20mS Dynamic -



14 PERFORMANCE CHARTS

POWER GUARD

Power Guard, a unique feature of McIntosh amplifiers, assures that each channel of the MC 7300 will deliver full power free of clipping distortion. Clipping is caused when an amplifier is asked to produce more power output than its design is capable of delivering with low distortion. Amplifiers that are overdriven may deliver large quantities of power when they are clipping, but they may have more than 40% harmonic distortion. In this mode, the sound is grossly distorted and the extra energy content of the clipped signal will damage most loudspeakers. The McIntosh Power Guard circuit protects your ears and your speakers from this kind of damage.

The Power Guard circuit consists of a waveform comparator which monitors the wave shape of the amplifier input and output signals. Normally, there is no disparity between these signals and the comparator produces no output. When the amplifier is driven beyond its maximum power capacity, a difference will develop. If the disparity exceeds 0.3% (equivalent to 0.3% total harmonic distortion), the comparator output causes the amber Power Guard indicator to light. If there is a further increase in the disparity, the comparator output controls an electronic attenuator at the amplifier input to reduce the amplifier gain, thus holding the amplifier output to a low distortion value. Overdrive by 14dB is possible before the output distortion exceeds 2%.

SENTRY MONITOR

All power transistors have limits for the maximum amount of power they can handle. The MC 7300 output transistors and power supply have been designed to allow very high current flow into properly matched load impedances. If, however, a short circuit or very low value of load impedance is applied to the output of the MC 7300, destructive current levels could be reached if it was not controlled by the Sentry Monitor circuit. This circuit senses the dynamic operating time, voltage, and current of the amplifier output stage and controls the current flow confining it to nondestructive limits. Sentry Monitor does not limit the power output available from the amplifier.

THERMAL CONTROL

All power transistors have limits for the maximum amount of heat they can tolerate. The MC 7300 uses a highly efficient amplifying circuit which produces

relatively little heat for the output power produced. The amplifier has 4 oversized heatsinks to dissipate transistor generated heat. Natural convection air flow is sufficient for cool operation. Should the cooling air be blocked or should the amplifier operating temperature become too high, thermal cutouts within the amplifier will turn off the power to the amplifier. When the amplifier has cooled, it will automatically turn on again.

TURN-ON DELAY

The MC 7300 has a turn-on delay circuit that delays amplifier operation for about 2 seconds after power turn-on. This prevents pops or thumps generated in other equipment from causing annoying noises or damaging your loudspeakers.

DIRECT CURRENT FAILURE PROTECTION

The autotransformer protects speakers from damage in the event of amplifier failure. Should a direct current component appear in the output, it is shunted by the autotransformer and DC cannot reach the speaker.

POWER LINE INRUSH PROTECTION

Turn-on inrush current is cushioned by thermistors in the power transformer primary circuit. A soft start is achieved that eliminates component stress during turn-on.

CIRCUIT OPERATION

The audio input passes through the gain control to a preamplifier. The output amplifier is driven by the preamplifier.

The power output amplifier uses two stages of voltage amplification followed by three stages of current amplification. All stages are complementary balanced. Even number harmonics are cancelled by the balanced circuits. This means that the amplifying stages have less total harmonic distortion and less negative feedback is required to achieve ultra low distortion.

The signal is fed to one input of the balanced differential stage. Feedback from the amplifier output is applied to the other input. The differential amplifiers drive a balanced cascode connected voltage amplifier stage. Current mirrors are also used to improve bandwidth and linearity.

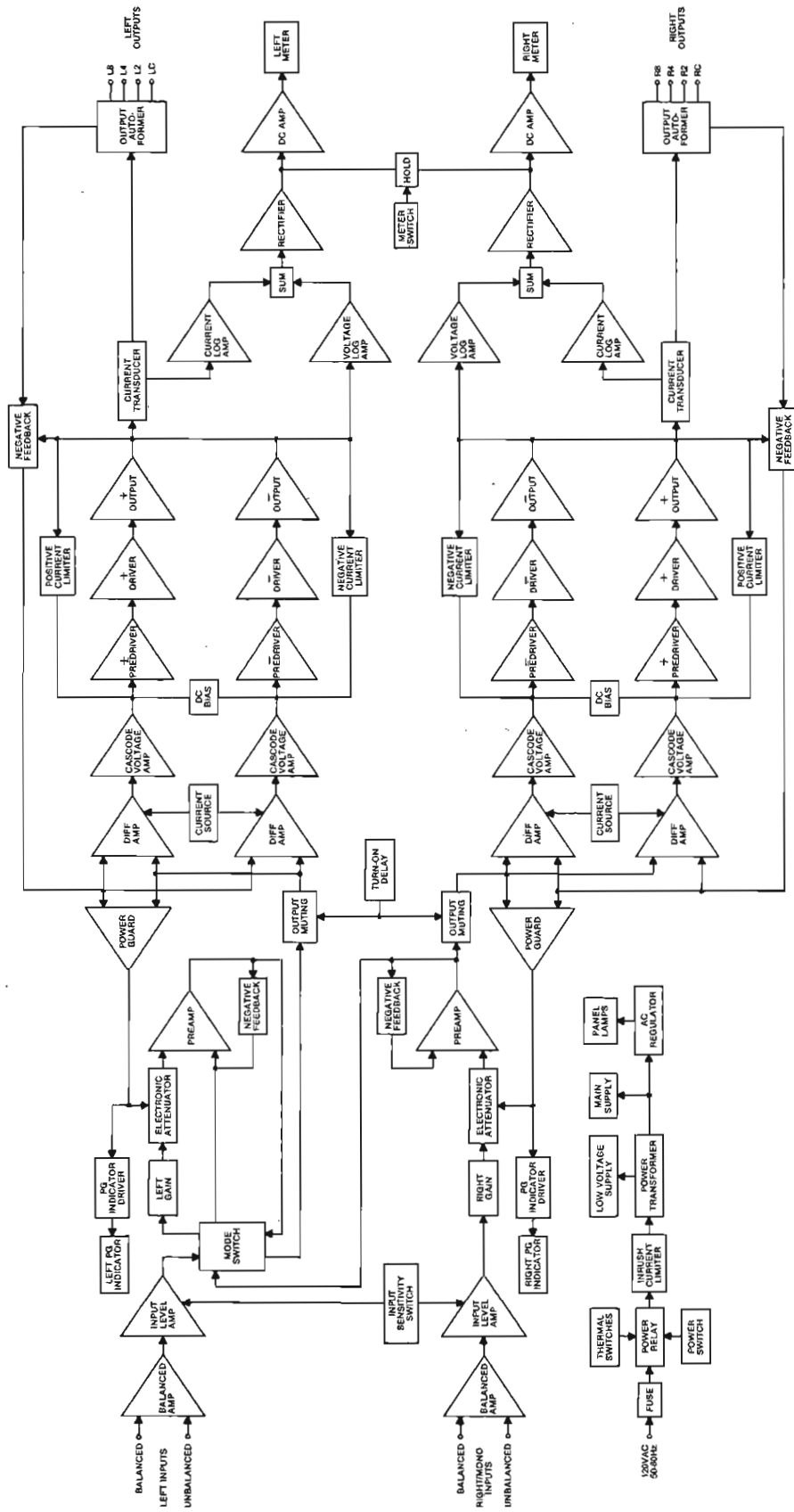
The cascode voltage amplifier output feeds complementary Darlington connected driver transistors. These supply the signal to 10 complementary connected output transistors per channel. Ancillary components for Power Guard, Sentry Monitor, Power Output Meters and other protection circuits inter-

connect with the amplifier circuits. The power supply uses a massive power transformer, full wave bridge rectifiers, and large filter capacitors having 227 joules of energy storage. Four large heatsinks provide cooling for the 20 output power transistors.

The mechanical and electrical design of the MC 7300 is the result of the many years of engineering and manufacturing experience held by the staff at McIntosh. This "know how", the meticulous attention to design and production details, makes the MC 7300 one of the finest amplifiers ever produced by McIntosh Laboratory.

16 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

MC 7300 DIGITAL DYNAMIC STEREO POWER AMPLIFIER



BLOCK DIAGRAM 17

McIntosh[®]

McINTOSH LABORATORY INC.
2 CHAMBERS ST., BINGHAMTON, NY 13903-2699

The continuous improvement of its products is the policy of McIntosh Laboratory Incorporated who reserve the right to improve design without notice.
Printed in U.S.A.

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