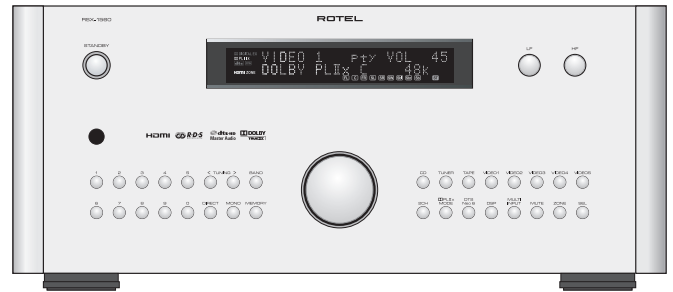


ROTEL®



RSX-1560 Surround Sound Receiver

Owner's Manual

Register your product at
www.Rotel.com/register

CAUTION

RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

DO NOT OPEN

CAUTION: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, DO NOT REMOVE COVER. NO USER-SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE. REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSONNEL.

This symbol is to alert the user to the presence of uninsulated dangerous voltages inside the product's enclosure that may constitute a risk of electric shock.

This symbol is to alert the user to important operating and maintenance (service) instructions in this manual and literature accompanying the product.

APPLICABLE FOR USA, CANADA OR WHERE APPROVED FOR THE USAGE

CAUTION: TO PREVENT ELECTRIC SHOCK, MATCH WIDE BLADE OF PLUG TO WIDE SLOT. INSERT FULLY.

ATTENTION: POUR EVITER LES CHOCS ELECTRIQUES, INTRODUIRE LA LAME LA PLUS LARGE DE LA FICHE DANS LA BORNE CORRESPONDANTE DE LA PRISE ET POUSSER JUSQU'AU FOND.

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

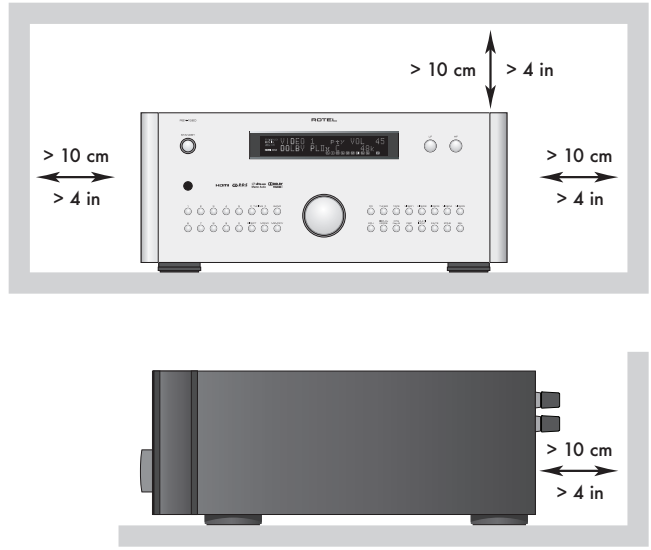
Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.



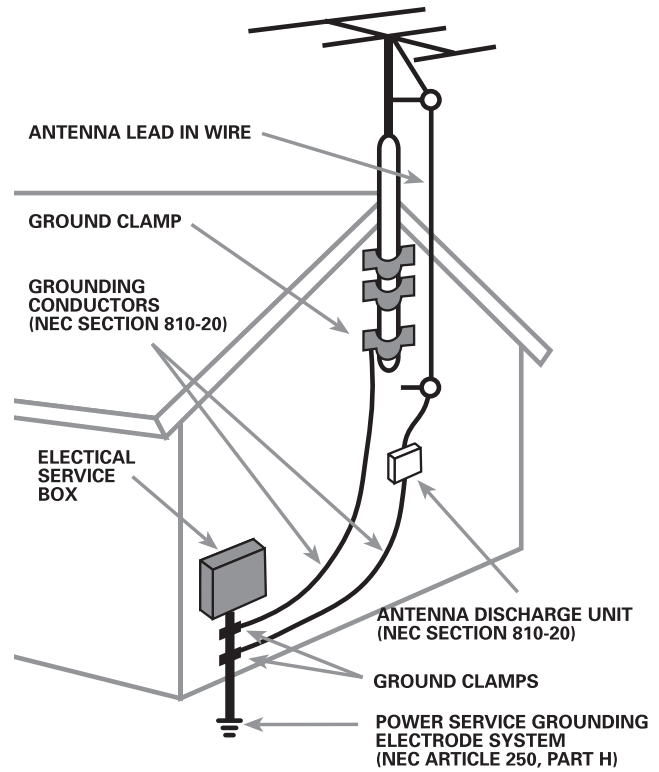
Rotel products are designed to comply with international directives on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in electrical and electronic equipment and the disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). The crossed wheelie bin symbol indicates compliance and that the products must be appropriately recycled or processed in accordance with these directives.



This symbol means that this unit is double insulated. An earth or ground connection is not required.



ANTENNA GROUNDING ACCORDING TO NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE INSTRUCTIONS ARTICLE 810: "RADIO AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT"



Notice

The COMPUTER I/O connection should be handled by authorized persons only.

FCC Information

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.(TV, radio, etc.)
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for additional help.

Caution

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following to conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

NOTE TO CATV SYSTEM INSTALLER: Call the CATV system or antenna installer's attention to Article 820-40 of the NEC. This provides guidelines for proper grounding and, in particular, specifies that the cable ground shall be connected to the grounding system of the building, as close to the point of cable entry as practical. See installation diagram.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause interference to radio or TV communications. There is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the unit and the television tuner.
- Connect the unit to an AC power outlet on a different electrical circuit.
- Consult your authorized Rotel retailer for assistance.

Important Safety Instructions

WARNING: There are no user serviceable parts inside. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire or electric shock, do not expose the unit to moisture or water. Do not expose the unit to dripping or splashing. Do not place objects filled with liquids, such as vases, on the unit. Do not allow foreign objects to get into the enclosure. If the unit is exposed to moisture, or a foreign object gets into the enclosure, immediately disconnect the power cord from the wall. Take the unit to a qualified service person for inspection and necessary repairs.

Read all the instructions before connecting or operating the unit.

Keep this manual so you can refer to these safety instructions.

Heed all warnings and safety information in these instructions and on the product itself. Follow all operating instructions.

Clean the enclosure only with a dry cloth or a vacuum cleaner.

Do not use this unit near water.

You must allow a minimum 10 cm or 4 inches of unobstructed clearance around the unit. Do not place the unit on a bed, sofa, rug, or similar surface that could block the ventilation openings. If the unit is placed in a bookcase or cabinet, there must be ventilation of the cabinet to allow proper cooling.

Keep the component away from radiators, heat registers, stoves, or any other appliance that produces heat.

The unit must be connected to a power supply only of the type and voltage specified on the rear panel. (USA: 120 V/60Hz, EC: 230V/50Hz)

Connect the component to the power outlet only with the supplied power supply cable or an exact equivalent. Do not modify the supplied cable. A polarized plug has two blades, with one wider than the other. A grounding plug has two blades plus a third grounding prong. These are provided for your safety. Do not defeat grounding and/or polarization safety provisions. If the supplied plug does not fit your outlet, please consult an electrician for replacement of the obsolete outlet. Do not use extension cords.

The main plug of the power cordset is a disconnect device of the apparatus. In order to completely disconnect the apparatus from the supply mains, the main plug of the power cordset should be unplugged from the mains (AC) outlet. The stand-by LED indicator will not be lit up to show the power cord is unplugged. The disconnect device should remain readily operable.

Do not route the power cord where it will be crushed, pinched, bent, exposed to heat, or damaged in any way. Pay particular attention to the power cord at the plug and where the cord exits the unit.

The power cord should be unplugged from the wall outlet during a lightning storm or if the unit is to be left unused for a long period.

Use only accessories specified by the manufacturer.

Use only with a cart, stand, rack, bracket or shelf system recommended by Rotel. Use caution when moving the unit in a stand or rack to avoid injury from a tip-over.

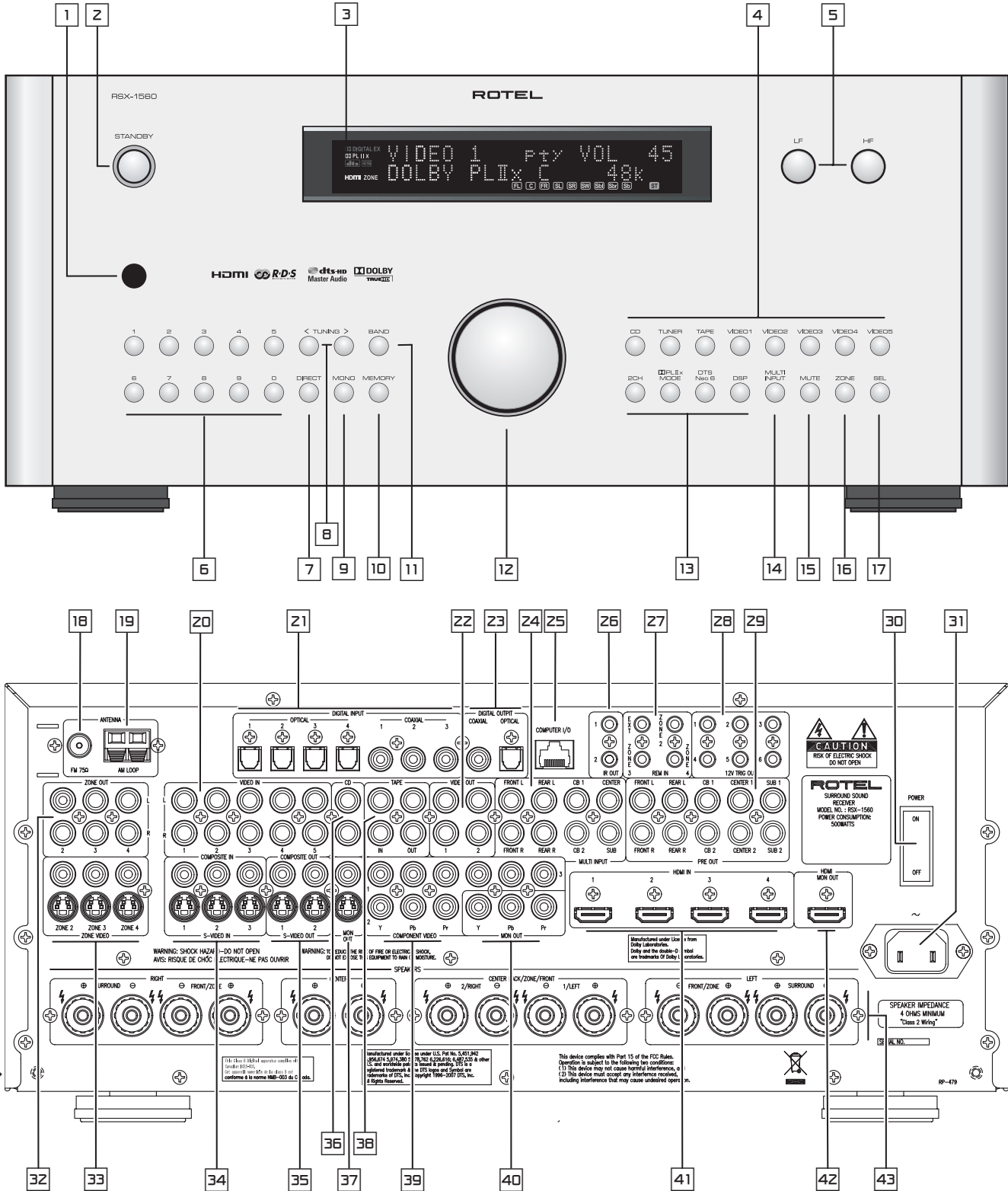
Use Class 2 wiring for speaker connections to ensure proper installation and minimize the risk of electrical shock.

Immediately stop using the component and have it inspected and/or serviced by a qualified service agency if:

- The power supply cord or plug has been damaged.
- Objects have fallen or liquid has been spilled into the unit.
- The unit has been exposed to rain.
- The unit shows signs of improper operation
- The unit has been dropped or damaged in any way

WARNING: The master power switch is located on the rear panel. The unit must be located in the open area allowing unobstructed access to the main power switch.

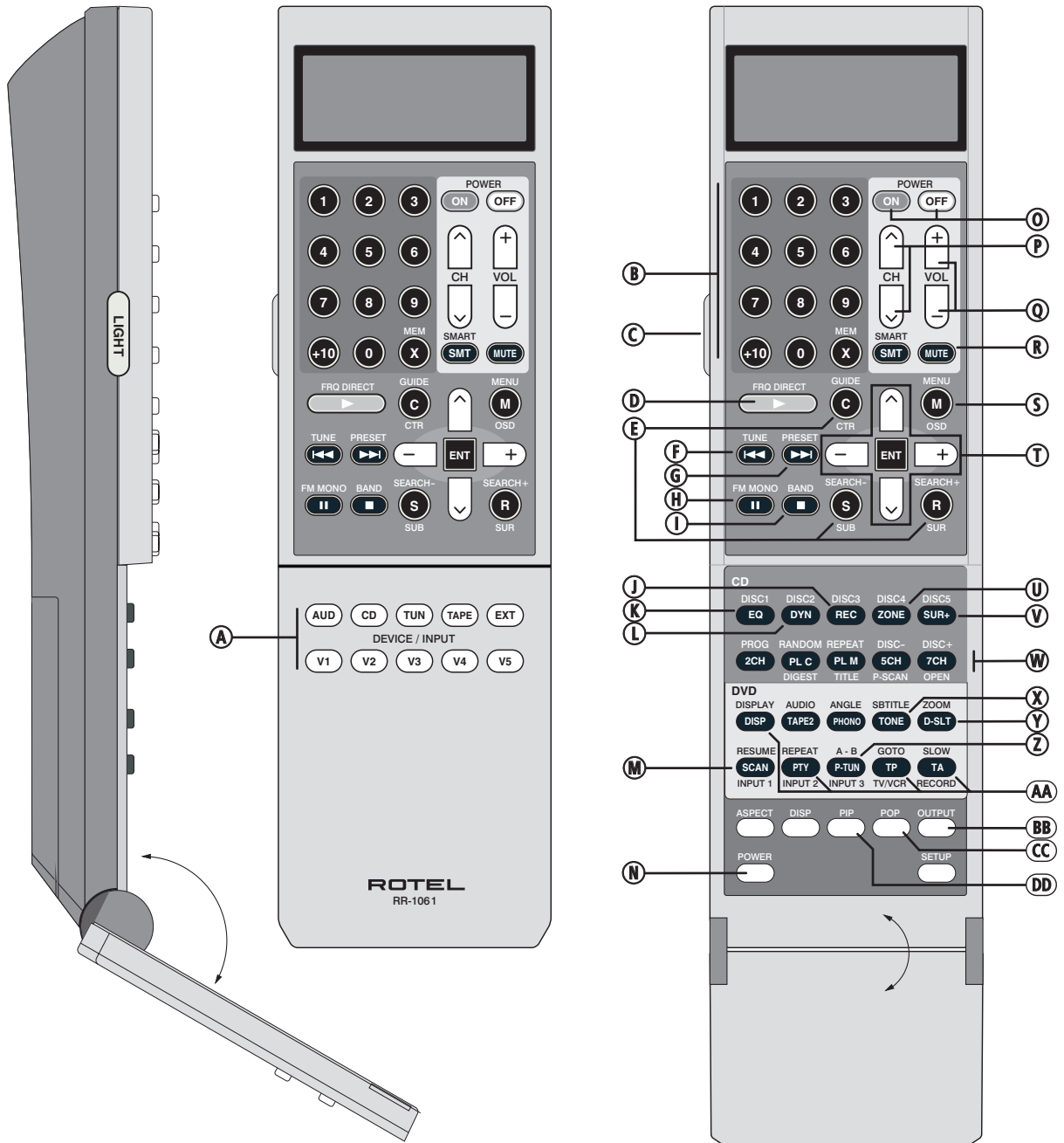
1: Controls and Connections



* Please note: when installing in a rack-mounting system, secure the unit to the rack

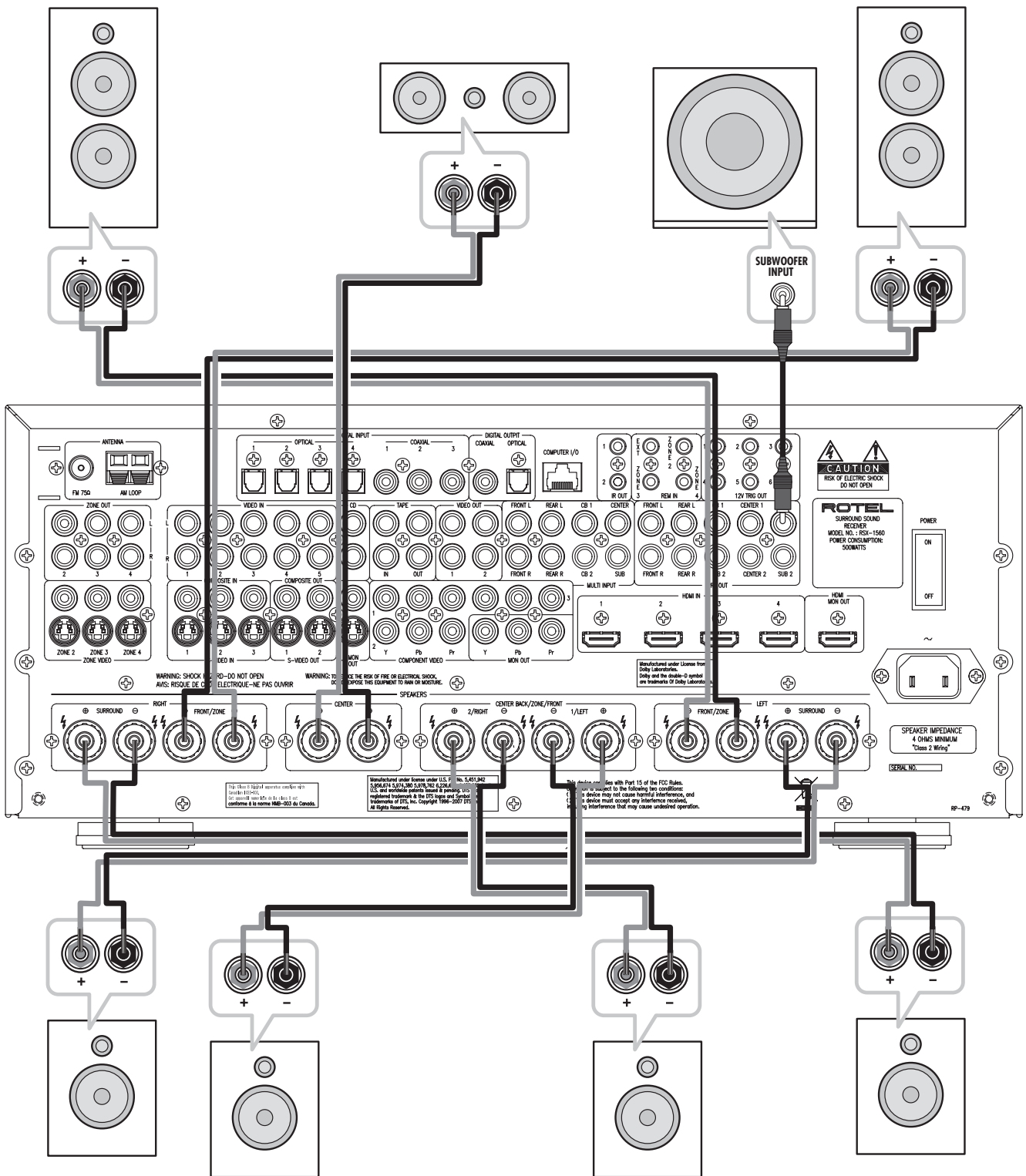
2: RR-1061 Remote

This remote control may be supplied with alternative Rotel products. As a result some of the buttons may not apply to this particular model.

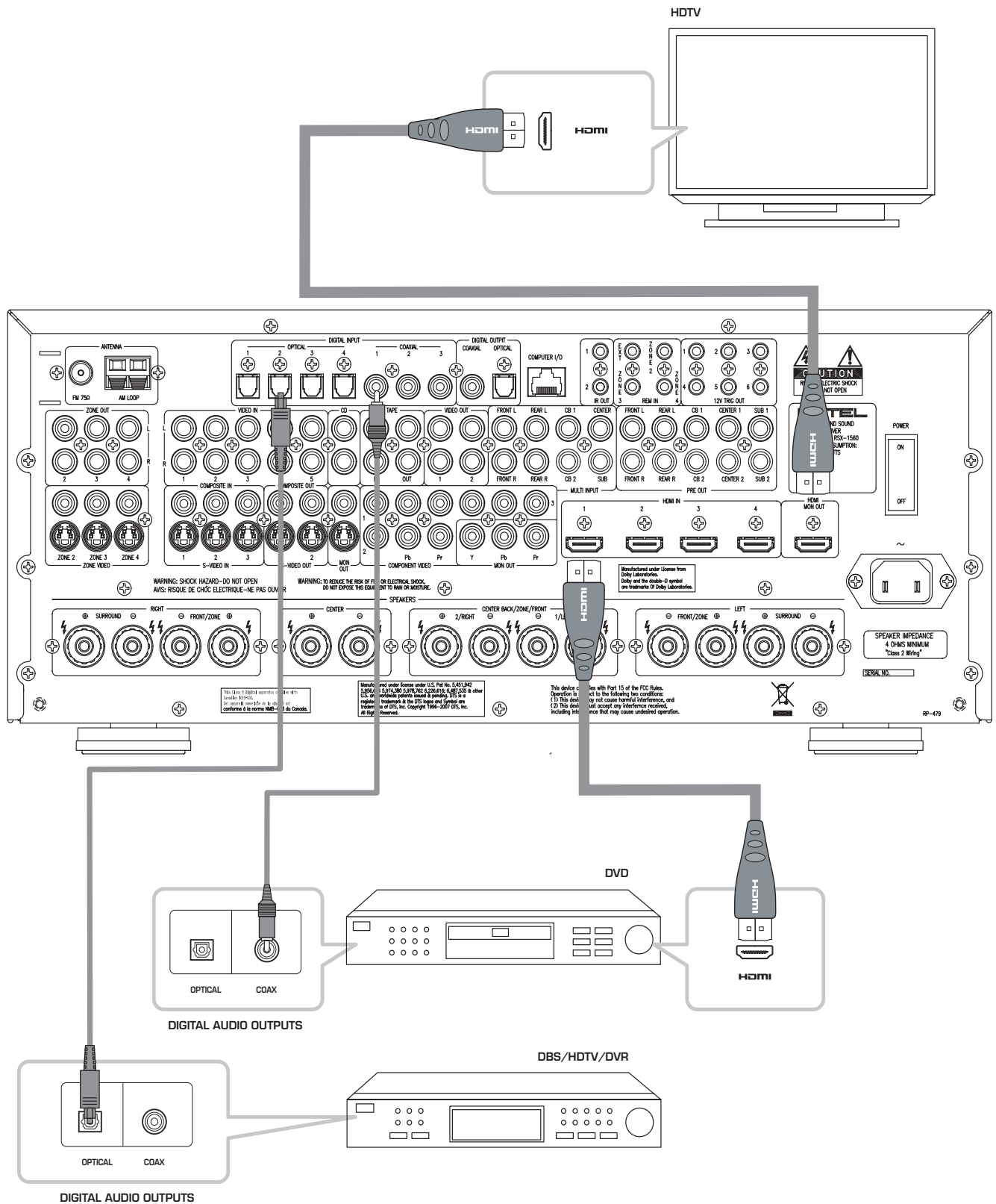


Turn off the RSX-1560 and the entire system before making connections!

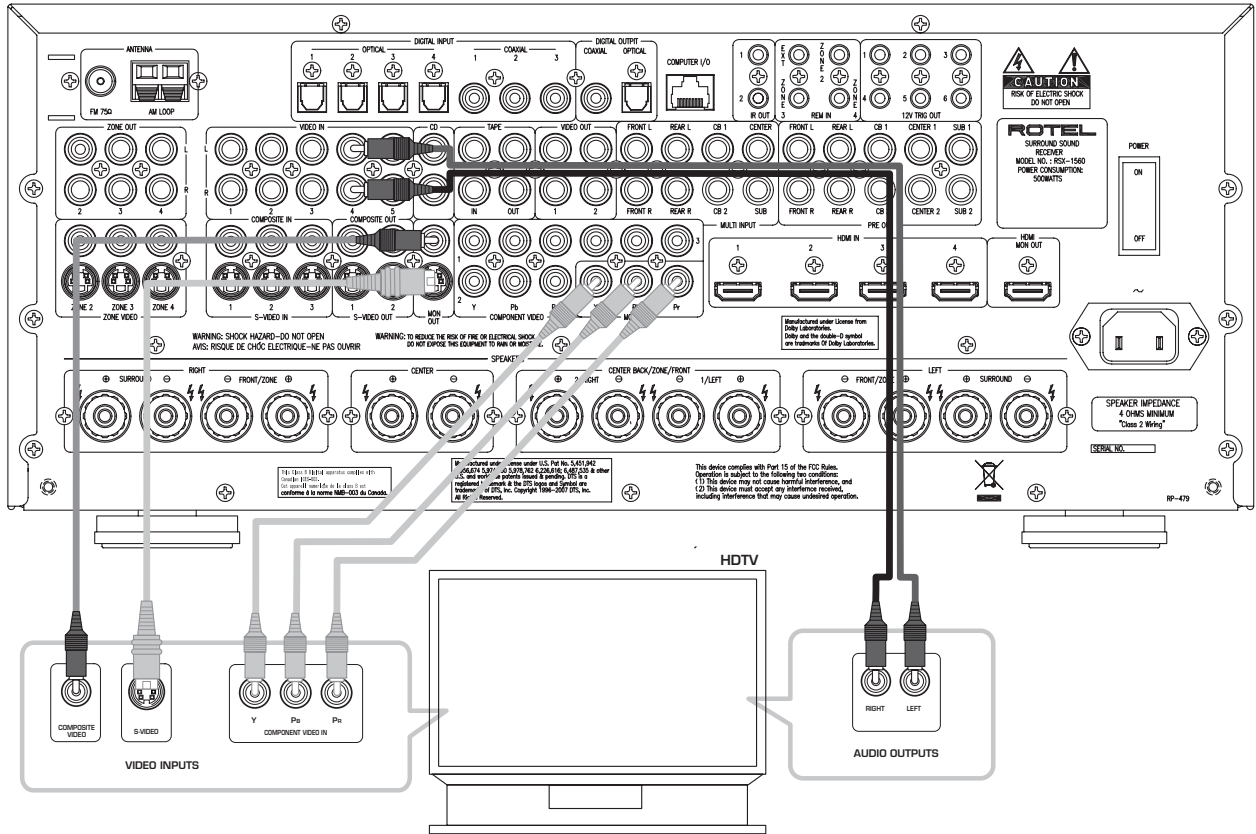
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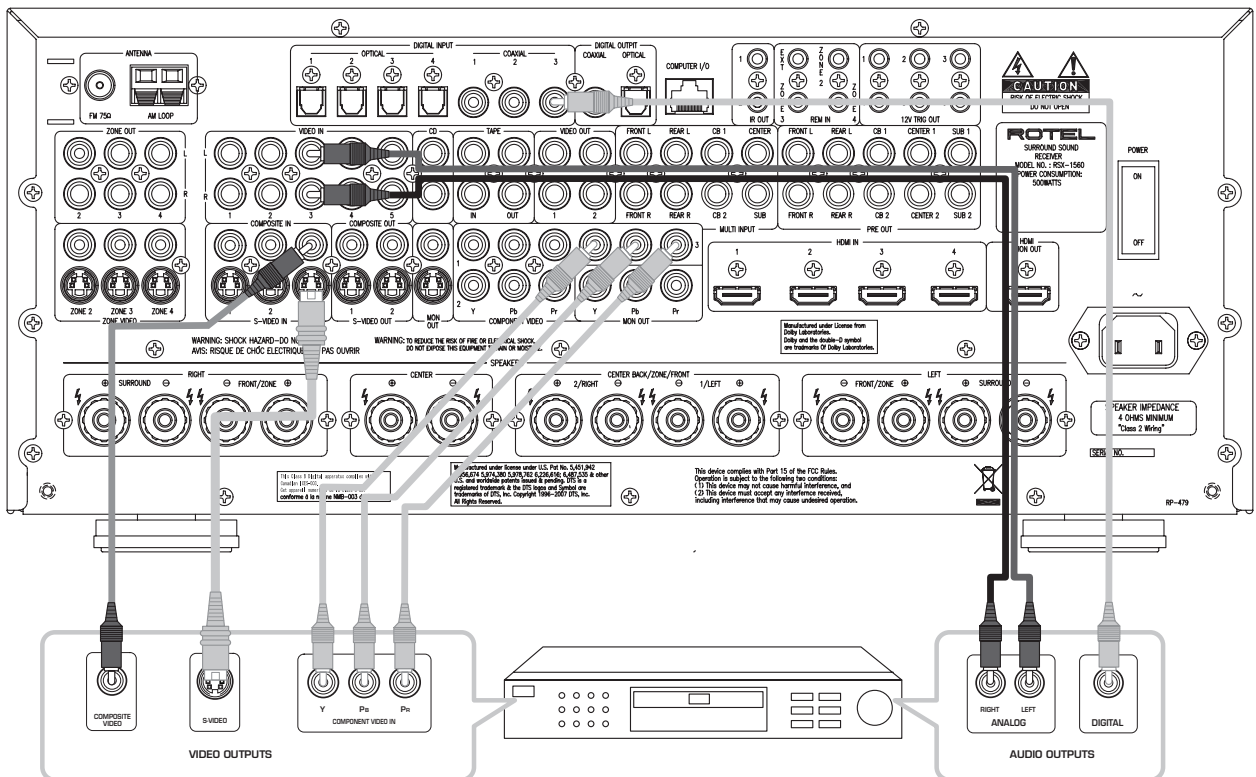
4: Digital Video Connections



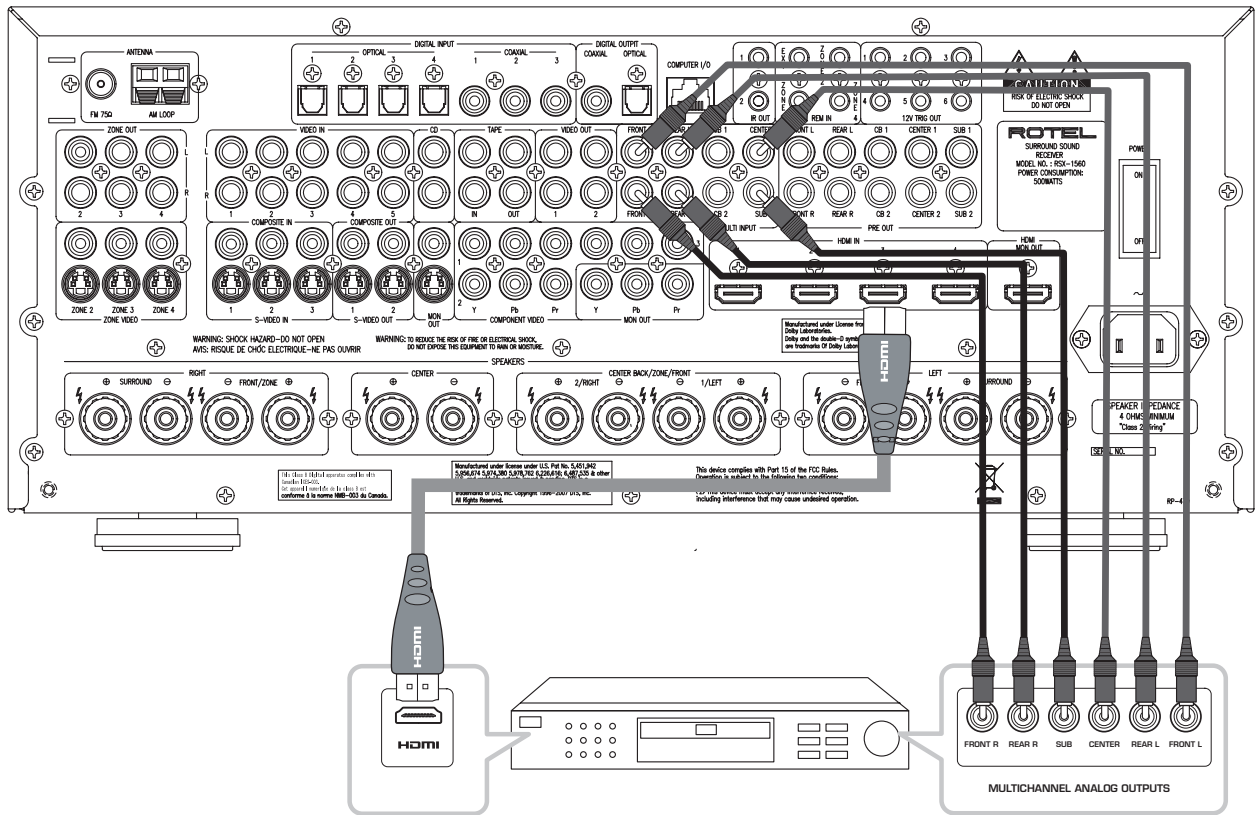
5: TV Analog Connections



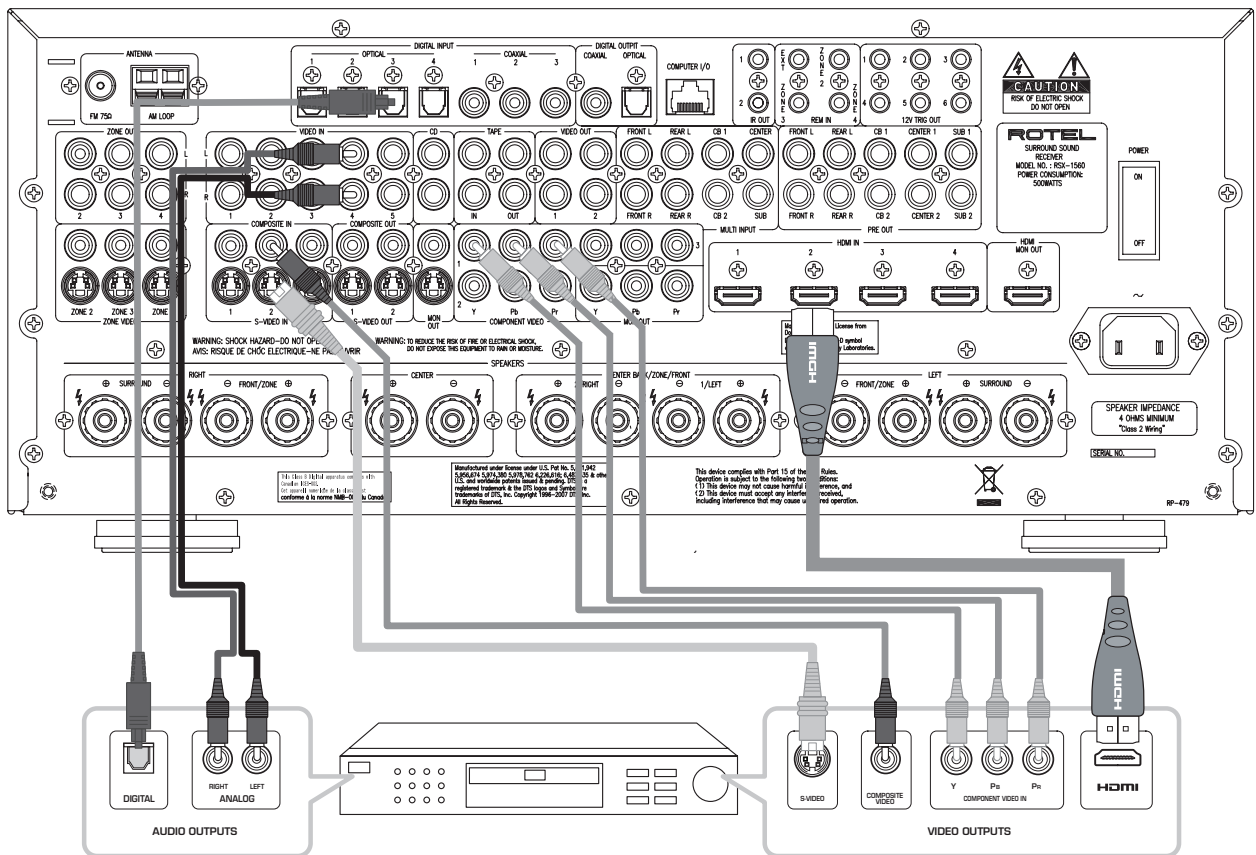
6: DVD Player Analog Connections



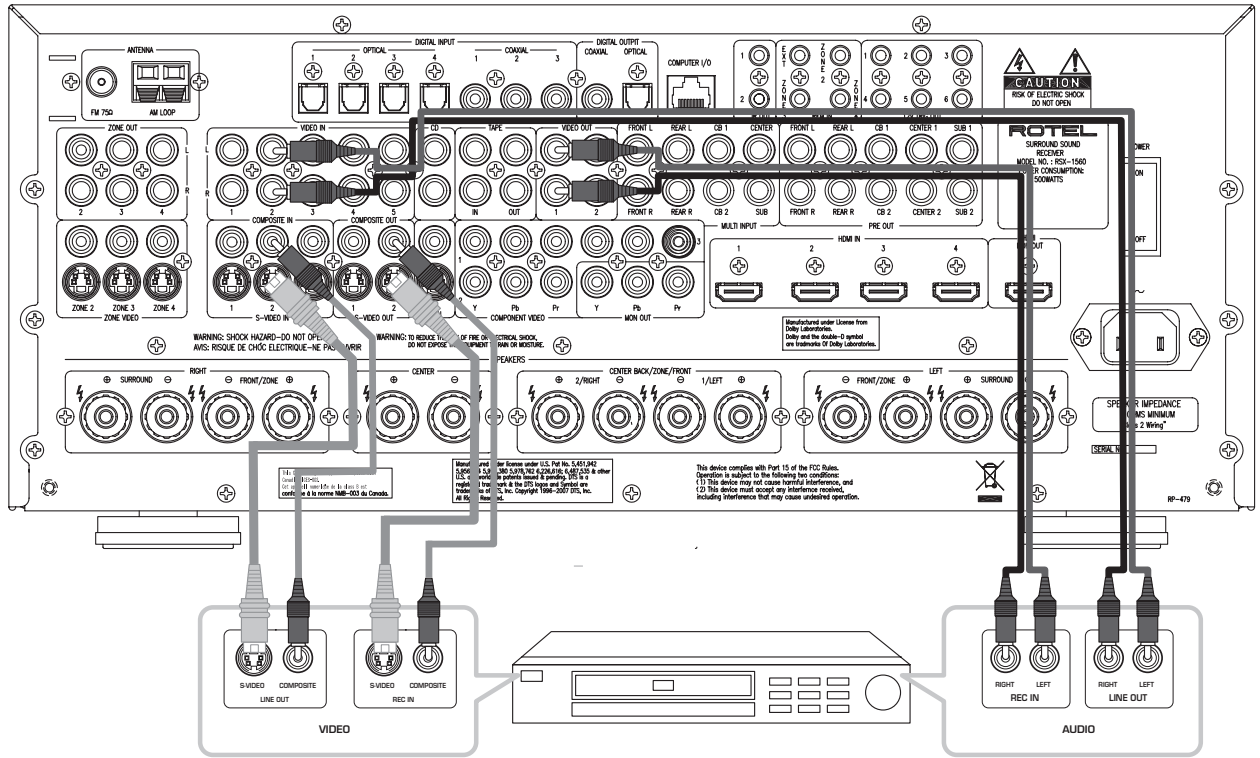
7: DVD-A or SACD Player Connections



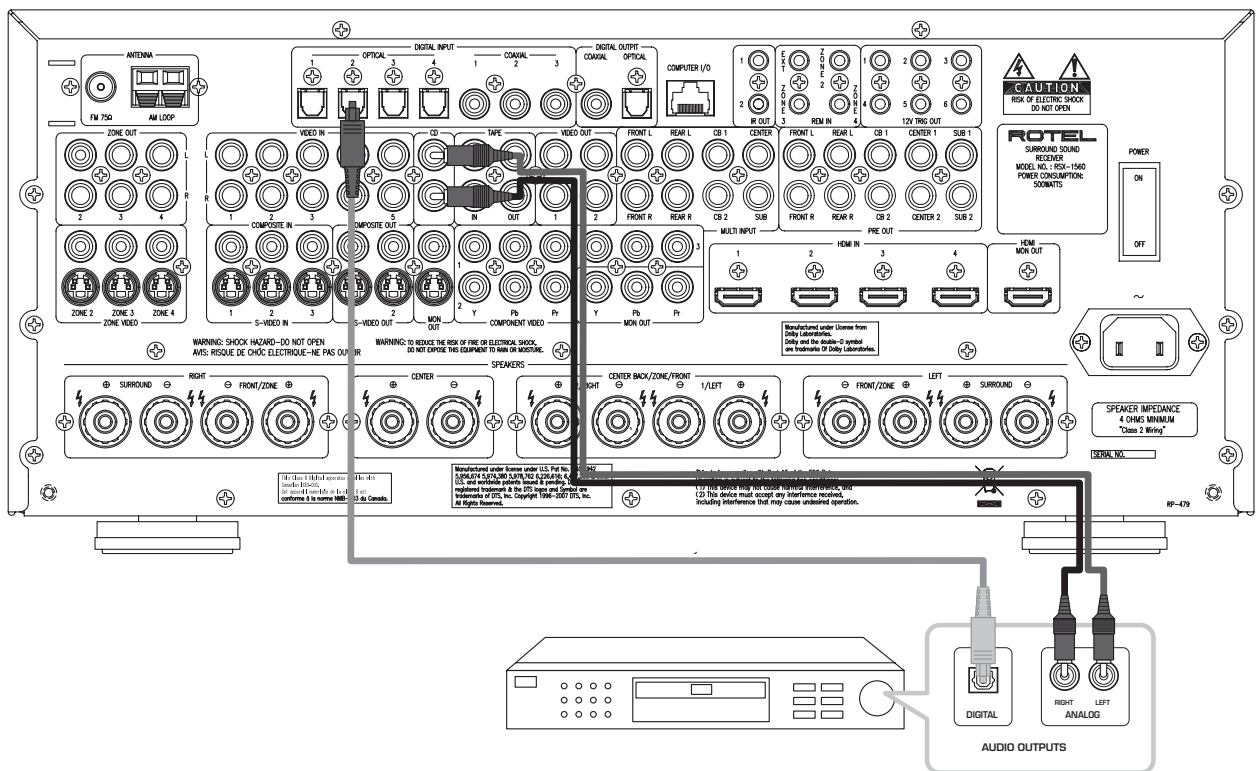
8: Cable, Satellite, or HDTV Analog Connections



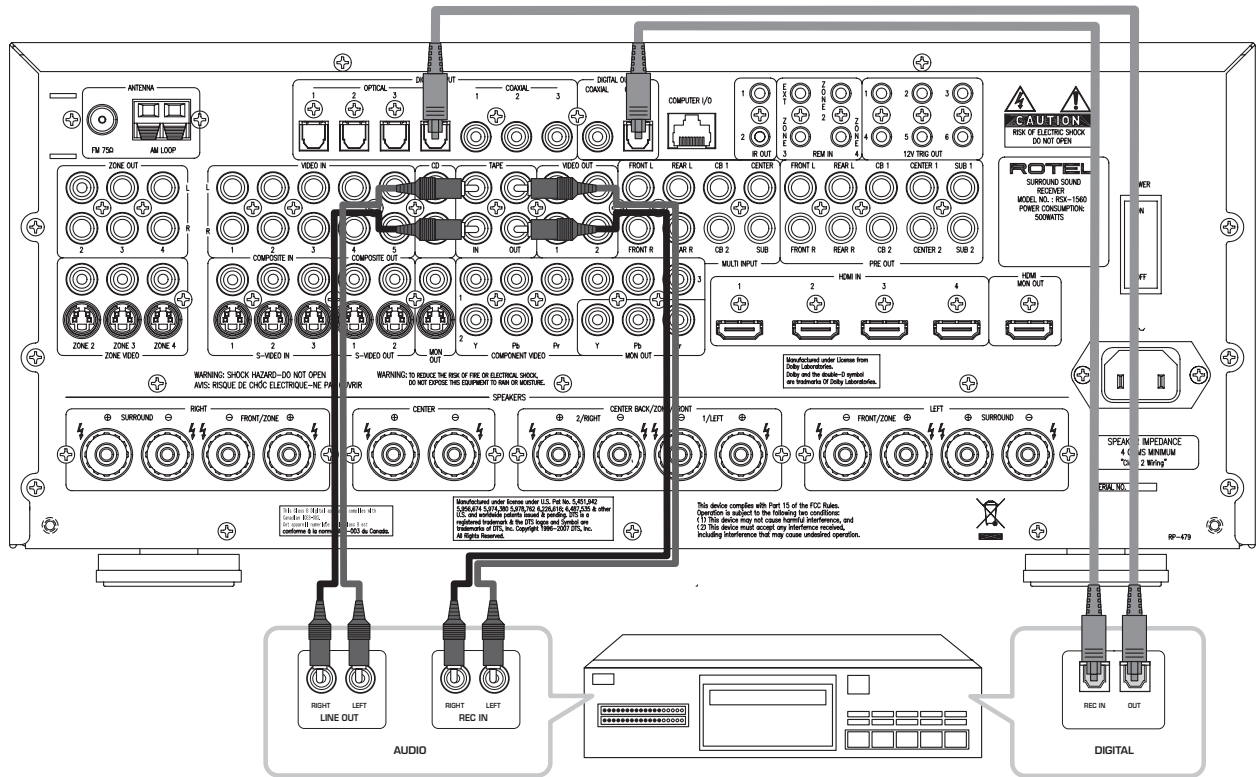
9: Video Recorder Analog Connections



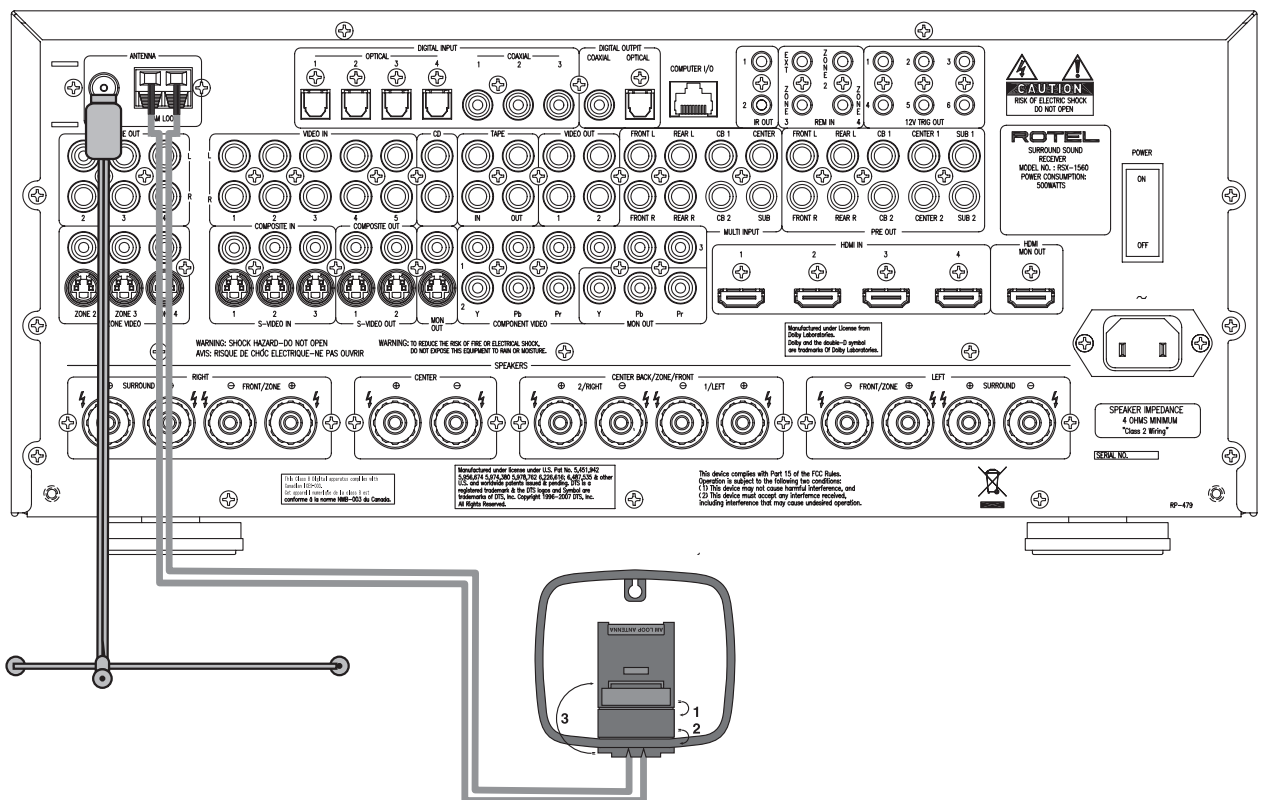
10: CD Player Connections



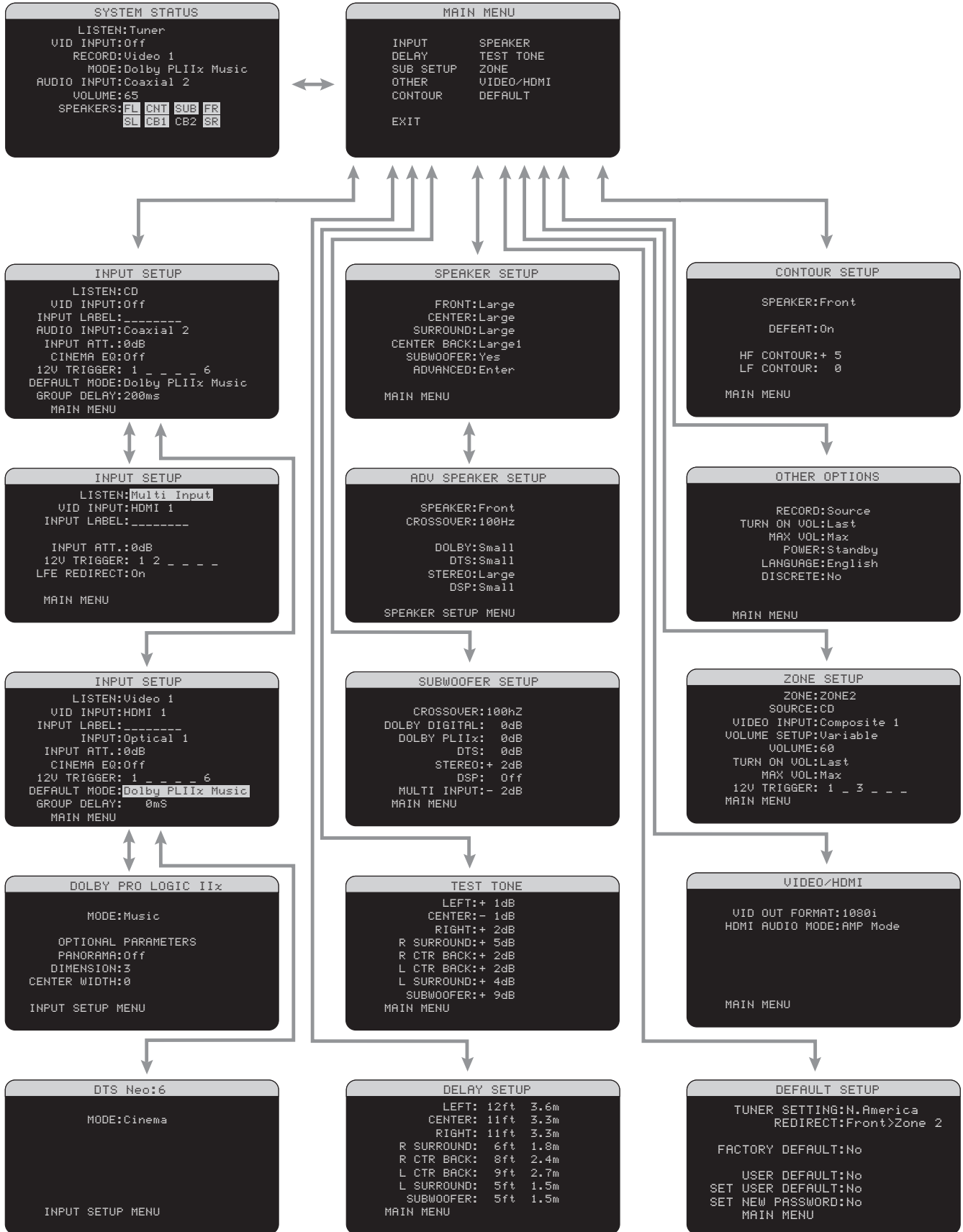
11: Audio Recorder Connections



12: AM and FM Antennae Connections



13: On-Screen Menus



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About Rotel

Our story began nearly 50 years ago. Over the decades, we have received hundreds of awards for our products and satisfied hundreds of thousands of people who take their entertainment seriously – like you!

Rotel was founded by a family whose passionate interest in music led them to manufacture high-fidelity components of uncompromising quality. Through the years, that passion has remained undiminished and the family goal of providing exceptional value for audiophiles and music lovers, regardless of their budget, is shared by all Rotel employees.

Rotel's engineers work as a close team, listening to, and fine tuning, each new product until it reaches their exacting musical standards. They are free to choose components from around the world in order to make that product the best they can. You are likely to find capacitors from the United Kingdom and Germany, semiconductors from Japan or the United States, while toroidal power transformers are manufactured in Rotel's own factory.

We all have concerns about our environment. And, as more and more electronics are produced and later discarded, it is especially important for a manufacturer to do all it can to engineer products that have a minimum negative impact on landfill sites and water tables.

At Rotel, we are proud to do our part. We have reduced the lead content in our electronics by using special ROHS solder, while our new Class D (not digital) amplifiers are up to five times more efficient than our legacy designs and still deliver power and performance. These products run cool, give minimum wasted energy, are good for the environment and give better sound too.

Finally, we have printed this manual on recycled paper stock.

While we understand that these are small first steps, they are still important ones. And we continue to pursue new methods and materials for a cleaner and greener manufacturing process.

All of us at Rotel thank you for buying this product. We are sure it will bring you many years of enjoyment.

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Manufactured under license under U.S. Patents: 5,451,942; 5,956,674; 5,974,380; 5,978,762; 6,226,616; 6,487,535 and other U.S. and worldwide patents issued and pending. DTS is a registered trademark and the DTS logos, Symbol, DTS-HD and DTS-HD Master Audio are trademarks of DTS, Inc. Copyright 1996-2007 DTS, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Getting Started

Thank you for purchasing the Rotel RSX-1560 Surround Sound Receiver. The RSX-1560 is four products in one:

1. A digital audio/video processor for a wide range of formats including Dolby Surround®, Dolby Digital® and DTS® source material.
2. A full-featured audio/video control center for analog and digital source components.
3. A high-quality AM/FM tuner with RDS capability.
4. A 7-channel power amplifier to drive two front speakers, a center channel speaker, two rear surround speakers and two center back speakers.

Video features

- Analog input and output video connections for use with Composite video, S-Video, and Component Video signals, including conversion to Component Video output.
- HDMI switching for digital video signals up to 1080p and HDMI Bypass video. Compatible with DVI components with HDMI-DVI adapter. For more information see the section 'HDMI: Frequently Asked Questions' in this manual.
- Videophile line-doubling and scaling up to high-definition resolutions.
- Accepts any type of video input: NTSC 480i, PAL 576i, NTSC 480p, PAL 576p, 720p, 1080i, 1080p and 1080p 24Hz.
- Outputs digital or analog video at any resolution (NTSC 480i, PAL 576i, NTSC 480p, PAL 576p, 720p, 1080i, 1080p) to match any digital or analog TVs.

Audio features

- Rotel's Balanced Design Concept combines advanced circuit board layout, comprehensive parts evaluation, and extensive listening tests for superior sound and reliability.
- Analog bypass mode for pure 2-speaker stereo with no digital processing.
- Optical digital, coax digital, and analog input and output audio connections. (HDMI video connections also carry digital audio, so when using HDMI there is no need for separate audio cables.)
- DVD-A high-resolution multichannel audio signals are automatically detected.
- MULTI Input for 7.1 channel analog signals from DVD-A and SACD players. Subwoofer options include .1 channel pass through or bass redirect feature with an analog low-pass filter for a summed subwoofer output from seven channels.
- AM/FM tuner with 30 station presets, direct access tuning, and auto-tuning.
- RDS (Radio Data Systems) and RBDS (Radio Broadcast Data Service) capability.

Surround features

- Seven built-in amplifier channels, each delivering 100 watts (all channels driven).
- Automatic Dolby® Digital decoding for Dolby® Digital 2.0, Dolby® Digital 5.1, Dolby® Digital Surround EX™, Dolby® TrueHD and Dolby® Digital Plus recordings.
- Dolby® Pro Logic® IIx decoding (for 6.1 and 7.1 channel systems) with improved separation and frequency response for Dolby® Surround matrix encoded recordings. Can be optimized for Music or Cinema sources, Pro Logic® or Games.
- Automatic decoding for DTS® 5.1 channel, DTS-ES® Matrix 6.1 channel, DTS-ES® Discrete 6.1 channel, DTS 96/24, DTS-ES® 96/24 digital, DTS-HD™ Master Audio and DTS-HD™ High Resolution recordings.
- DTS® Neo:6® Surround modes for deriving surround channels for 5.1, 6.1 or 7.1 channel systems from 2-channel stereo or matrix surround recordings. Can be optimized for Music or Cinema sources.
- Rotel XS (eXtra Surround) automatically ensures proper decoding and optimum performance from any multichannel digital signal on 6.1 and 7.1 channel systems. Always active in any system with center back speaker(s), Rotel XS even works with signals that would not otherwise activate the proper decoding (such as non-flagged DTS-ES and Dolby Surround EX discs) or for which there is no extended surround decoder (such as DTS 5.1, Dolby Digital 5.1, and even Dolby Pro Logic II decoded Dolby Digital 2.0 recordings).
- Surround modes for playback of surround sound material on 2 channel and 3 channel systems for total compatibility.
- Four DSP Music modes.

Other features

- Zone 2, 3, and 4 outputs with independent input selection and volume adjustments for multi-zone custom installations along with IR-repeater capability for operation from the remote zone.
- User friendly ON-SCREEN DISPLAY (OSD) menu system with programmable labels for all inputs. Choice of languages.
- Learning remote control to operate this receiver and other components.
- Upgradable microprocessor software to accommodate future upgrades.
- Assignable 12V trigger outputs for remote turn-on of power amplifiers and other components.

Unpacking

Remove the unit carefully from its packing. Find the remote control and other accessories. Save the box as it will protect the product if you move or need to return it for maintenance.

Placement

Place the unit on a solid, level surface away from sunlight, heat, moisture, or vibration. Make sure that the shelf can support the weight of the unit.

Place the unit close to the other components in your system and, if possible, on its own shelf. This will make initial hookup, and subsequent system changes easier.

The unit can generate heat during normal operation. Do not block ventilation openings. Allow a minimum of 10 cm or 4 inches of unobstructed space around the unit. If installed in a cabinet, make sure that there is adequate ventilation.

Don't stack other components or objects on top of the unit. Don't let any liquid fall into the cabinet.

OVERVIEW OF CONNECTIONS

Although the rear panel may look daunting, connecting the unit to your system is straightforward. Each of the source components in the system are connected to the receiver’s inputs with a pair of standard RCA cables for analog audio, a video connection (Composite, S-Video, Component Video, and/or HDMI), and an optional digital audio cable (coax or optical).

Note: Surround formats like Dolby Digital and DTS are digital formats and the receiver can only decode them when a digital input signal is available. For this reason, you should always connect your DVD player’s digital outputs to the receiver, using either the optical or coax inputs.

The outputs of the receiver are sent to up to five speakers, or to optional power amplifier(s) with standard RCA cables from the preamp audio outputs. The video signal from the RSX-1560 is sent to the TV monitor using Composite video, S-Video, Component Video, and/or HDMI connections.

In addition, the receiver has MULTI input connections for a source component that does its own surround decoding, remote IR sensor inputs, and 12V trigger connections for remote turn-on of other Rotel components.

Note: Do NOT plug any system component into an AC source until all connections have been properly made. Video cables should have a 75 ohm impedance. The S/PDIF digital audio interface standard also specifies a 75 ohm impedance and all good digital cables adhere to this requirement. Do NOT substitute conventional audio interconnect cables for digital or video signals. Standard audio interconnects will pass these signals, but their limited bandwidth reduce performance.

When making signal connections, connect LEFT channels to LEFT channel jacks and RIGHT channels to RIGHT channel jacks. All RCA-type connections on this product follow these standard color codes:

Left channel audio: white RCA jack

Right channel audio: red RCA jack

Composite video: yellow RCA jack

Note: Each source input must be properly configured using the INPUT SETUP menu of the OSD menu system. We recommend going to this menu after connecting each source to configure it as desired. See Input Setup in the Setup section for information.

Video Inputs & Outputs

These connections are used for connecting video signals to and from the unit. See the Making Connections section for specific instructions for each type of component.

The RSX-1560 provides Composite, S-Video, Component Video, and HDMI connections. Composite video connections simplify system configuration; however, S-Video connections typically provide better picture quality. Component Video or HDMI connections provide the best signal quality and are required for HDTV or progressive scanned DVD video.

Note: For proper operation, all HDMI components and TVs connected to this receiver should be compatible with the HDMI Version 1.1 standard or higher. The HDMI digital connections are usually compatible with DVI components with an appropriate DVI-D cable adapter. For more information see the section HDMI: Frequently Asked Questions, in this manual.

VIDEO INPUT/OUTPUT FORMATS

INPUT VIDEO		Composite out	S-Video out	Component output					plugged HDMI output					
				480i/576i	480p/576p	720p	1080i	1080p	480i/576i	480p/576p	720p	1080i	1080p/24	1080p
Composite	480i/576i	√	√		√/√	√	√			√	√	√		√
S-Video	480i/576i	√	√		√/√	√	√			√	√	√		√
Component	480i/576i	√	√	√						√	√	√		√
	480p/576p				√					√	√	√		√
	720p (60/50)					√				√	√	√		√
	1080i (60/50)						√			√	√	√		√
HDMI	1080p (60/50)							√						
	480i/576i								√					
	480p/576p									√				
	720p (60/50)										√			
	1080i (60/50)											√		
	1080p 24												√	
	1080p (60/50)													√

Input video formats supported: 480i, 576i, 480p, 576p, 720p60, 720p50, 1080i60, 1080i50, 1080p60, 1080p50
 60Hz video input gives 60Hz video output; 50Hz video input gives 50Hz video output

This Rotel receiver provides upscaling and downscaling for the various video formats. Composite Video or S-Video video signals can be upscaled to 480p/576p, 720p, 1080i and 1080p on HDTV Component or HDMI monitors by choosing the appropriate output setting in the VIDEO/HDMI menu.

When the input is 1080p, it cannot be downscaled but is pass-through only and is not affected by the output setting.

Note: The HDTV Component Video output is subject to HDCP copy protection. It may not display 720p or 1080i resolution when the source signal incorporates copy protection.

Consider the following implications for your system configuration:

On Screen Display: The receiver's OSD system is available on the TV monitor, when using Composite, S-Video, or Component Video and HDMI connections from the receiver's outputs to the TV set. OSD menus are available on all video monitors. But, the OSD menu video resolution is available only at 480i/576i for a Composite/S-Video monitor, and 480p/576p for a HDTV monitor. When the monitor is connected by Component Video only (not together with HDMI), the OSD is available at 480i/576i.

Note: With this receiver, the TV monitor does not display the video signal and the OSD menus at the same time. When the main OSD setup menus are activated, the video input is interrupted and restored when the OSD menus are cancelled. When the temporary OSD is displayed on the TV monitor in the case of Composite or S-Video video input, it is not related to the video output resolution.

Output Conversion: The receiver converts Composite and S-Video signals to Component Video signals for output to an NTSC or PAL TV monitor. Also, S-Video signals can be converted to Composite outputs. For maximum convenience, connect the receiver to the TV monitor with Component Video or HDMI Video connections.

Note: When you have changed the output resolution in the VIDEO/HDMI menu during operation, restart by switching power OFF and ON again, to stabilize the picture image in the new resolution setup.

Many digital HDTV monitors adjust scan rates and other video parameters depending on the type of input connection. If you prefer to use the TV monitor's scaling instead of the receiver's built-in video scaling, you may wish to make multiple connections between the receiver and the TV monitor, switching inputs on the TV to take advantage of these features.

Note: Do not connect HDMI and Component Video outputs to a monitor simultaneously, as the two video image signals may affect each other.

HDMI IN 1–4 Video Inputs ^[41]

HDMI inputs provide various digital video connections for use with components that have either HDMI outputs or DVI-D outputs (with an appropriate DVI-HDMI adapter). HDMI connections carry video signals in all formats including progressive scan up to 1080p. The implementation of HDMI supports audio signals, or a separate audio connection from an HDMI component.

Four inputs, labeled HDMI VIDEO IN 1–4, accept signals from source components.

Note: When using HDMI connections, the TV monitor can display the OSD menus and can also display video from Composite, S-Video, or Component Video sources, as the receiver is capable of upscaling these signals. See also the section HDMI: Frequently Asked Questions in this manual.

COMPOSITE IN 1–3 Video Inputs ^[34]

Three inputs accept standard composite video signals from source components using standard 75 ohm RCA video cables.

COMPOSITE OUT 1–2 Video Outputs ^[35]

Two RCA jacks, labeled COMPOSITE OUT 1–2, provide connections for sending composite video signals for recording on a VCR or other recording device.

These connections correspond to the COMPOSITE IN 1-2 connections. Make sure that you are consistent. If you hook up a particular VCR to the COMPOSITE 1 inputs, hook up the COMPOSITE 1 output to the same VCR.

Note: The receiver cannot convert S-Video, Component Video or HDMI signals to composite video signals at the record outputs. Therefore, only signals received at the composite video inputs are available at these outputs.

S-VIDEO IN 1–3 Video Inputs ^[34]

Three inputs, labeled S-VIDEO IN 1–3 accept S-Video signals from source components.

S-VIDEO 1–2 Video Outputs ^[35]

Two S-VIDEO jacks, labeled S-VIDEO OUT 1–2, provide connections for sending S-Video signals for recording on a VCR or other recording device.

These connections correspond to the S-VIDEO IN 1-2 connections. Make sure that you are consistent. If you hook up a particular VCR to the VIDEO 1 inputs, hook up the VIDEO 1 output to the same VCR.

Note: The receiver cannot convert composite video, Component Video, or HDMI video signals to S-Video at these outputs. Only signals received at the S-Video inputs are available at these outputs.

COMPONENT VIDEO 1–3 Video Inputs ^[39]

Component Video connections split the video into three signals – luminance (Y) and separate chrominance (Pb and Pr) signals, allowing delivery of a reference-quality picture with high definition signals. Component Video connections should be used for progressive scan DVD players and high-definition digital television receivers. Each of these signals is carried by a separate 75 ohm video cable with RCA connectors.

Three sets of inputs, labeled COMPONENT VIDEO IN 1–3, accept Component video signals from source components.

High Definition TV Monitor Outputs ^[40] ^[42]

The TV MONITOR outputs of the receiver send the video signal to your TV monitor. Four types of video output connections are provided – HDMI digital video, Component Video, S-Video, or RCA composite video. HDMI or Component Video outputs must be used for connections to an HDTV in order to view high resolution HDTV video. In most cases, HDMI or Component Video connections can be the only video connection to the HDTV.

The HDMI outputs can send all enhanced or high definition video signals to a high-definition TV (480p/576p, 720p, 1080i, or 1080p). The Component Video outputs can also send all of these signals except 1080p. 480i/576i standard definition resolution is not available at the Component Video or HDMI outputs since the receiver is designed to upconvert these signals to a high definition resolution.

Note: Do not connect HDMI and Component Video outputs to a monitor simultaneously, as the two video image signals may affect each other.

The output resolution is specified in the VIDEO/HDMI setup menu. All signals from all video sources (any resolution) are converted to the desired resolution.

Note: HDMI video signals cannot be converted to Component Video output.

Note: When you have changed the output resolution in the VIDEO/HDMI menu during operation, restart by switching power OFF and ON again, to stabilize the picture image in the new resolution setup.

Additional information for high definition outputs:

- Typically, choose the HDMI outputs with digital high-definition TVs such as LCD, plasma, or DLP monitors. Use the Component Video connections with analog high definition TVs such as CRT-based direct view or projection monitors.
- HDTV Component Video output is subject to HDCP copy protection. It may not display 720p or 1080i resolution when the source signal incorporates copy protection. However, when Video Out is set to 480p/576p in the VIDEO/HDMI menu, all sources will be available.
- The video signal sent to the TV through the HDMI connection will not be displayed properly unless all HDMI components in the system, including the TV monitor, are compatible with the HDCP copy protection standard.
- Only audio signals passed-through directly from the source component are sent to the TV set through the HDMI connection. To send decoded audio from the receiver to the TV, you must select 'TV mode' in the VIDEO/HDMI menu.
- TV monitors with DVI-D connections can usually be connected to the HDMI output of the receiver with the use of an appropriate 24-pin DVI-HDMI adaptor. However, there are occasionally some incompatibilities with older DVI-D equipped monitors.

- Use the scaler setting of the receiver's 'VIDEO OUT FORMAT' in the VIDEO/HDMI menu to match the native resolution of the TV monitor.

Standard Definition TV Monitor Outputs ^[37]

The S-Video or Composite Video TV MONITOR outputs of the receiver send the video signal to a standard definition TV monitor.

These video outputs can only send a 480i/576i standard definition video signal to a TV. They can only output video signals from a standard definition 480i/576i component. Signals from progressive scan DVD players or other high definition sources cannot be downconverted to standard definition for S-Video or Composite Video.

In most cases, S-Video outputs will provide better picture quality than Composite Video.

Note: Component Video 480i/576i inputs can be passed to S-Video and Composite Video outputs.

ZONE 2–4 VIDEO Outputs ^[33]

The ZONE VIDEO outputs of the receiver send a Composite or S-Video signal to a TV monitor in Zone 2, Zone 3, or Zone 4.

Note: Only Composite input signals are available at the ZONE VIDEO outputs.

Audio Inputs & Outputs

This Rotel receiver provides both analog and digital audio connections.

Digital Inputs ^[21]

The receiver accepts digital inputs from source components such as CD players, satellite TV tuners, and DVD players. The built-in digital processor senses the correct sampling rates.

Note: With a digital input connection, the receiver will be used to decode the signal, rather than the source component's internal decoders. You must use digital connections for a DVD player that supplies a Dolby Digital or DTS signal; otherwise the receiver will not be able to decode these formats.

There are seven digital inputs on the rear panel, three coaxial and four optical, as well as the HDMI Audio input that is carried by the HDMI cables along with the digital video signals. These digital inputs can be assigned to any of the input sources using the INPUT SETUP screen during the setup process. For example, you can assign the COAXIAL 1 digital input connector to the VIDEO 1 source and the OPTICAL 2 digital input to the VIDEO 3 source. By default, the source input buttons are factory configured to select the following inputs:

CD:	Digital Coaxial 2
Tuner:	Analog
Tape:	Digital Coaxial 3
Video 1:	HDMI Audio (HDMI 1)
Video 2:	HDMI Audio (HDMI 2)
Video 3:	Digital Optical 1
Video 4:	Digital Optical 2
Video 5:	Digital Coaxial 1

Note: When using digital connections, you may also want to make the analog audio input connections described previously. The analog connection is necessary to record to an analog recorder in some circumstances or for ZONE 2–4 operation.

Digital Outputs [23](#)

The receiver has two digital outputs (one coaxial and one optical) to send the digital signal from any of the digital inputs to a digital recorder or outboard digital processor. When a digital input source signal is selected for listening, that signal is automatically sent to both digital outputs for recording.

CD Inputs [36](#)

A left/right pair of RCA analog audio inputs for connecting a CD player.

TAPE Inputs [36](#)

A pair of RCA inputs, labeled TAPE IN, for connecting the left/right analog audio signals from an audio tape deck or recording device.

TAPE Outputs [36](#)

A pair of RCA inputs, labeled TAPE OUT, for sending left/right line level analog audio signals for recording on a tape deck or recording device.

Note: These outputs should be connected to the inputs of the same tape deck connected to the TAPE IN inputs.

VIDEO 1–5 Audio Inputs [20](#)

Five pairs of RCA inputs (VIDEO IN 1–5) provide connections for left/right analog audio signals from five additional source components. These inputs have corresponding video inputs and are used for VCRs, satellite TV tuners, DVD players, etc. However, they may also be used for additional audio only components, simply by omitting the corresponding video connections.

VIDEO 1–2 Audio Outputs [22](#)

Two pairs of RCA jacks (VIDEO OUT 1–2) provide connections for sending line level left and right analog audio signals for recording to a VCR.

These connections correspond to the VIDEO IN 1–2 connections. Make sure that you are consistent. If you hook up a particular VCR to the VIDEO 1 inputs, hook up the VIDEO 1 outputs to the same VCR.

Note: There are no analog audio outputs for VIDEO 3, 4, & 5. Therefore, in an elaborate system, hook up all of the VCRs and recording devices to VIDEO 1–2 and use VIDEO 3, 4 & 5 for playback only components.

Note: Video 1–2 can be used for audio-only tape decks, simply omitting the corresponding video connections.

MULTI Inputs [24](#)

A set of RCA inputs accept up to 7.1 channels of analog signals from a DVD-A or SACD player. There are inputs for FRONT L & R, CENTER, SUB, REAR L & R, and CENTER BACK 1 & 2.

These inputs bypass all digital processing in the receiver and are routed directly to the Volume control and preamp outputs.

There are two subwoofer options for the MULTI input. Normally, the .1 channel input is passed through directly to the subwoofer output. An

optional bass redirect feature duplicates the seven main channels, sums them, and sends this mono signal through a 100 Hz analog low filter to the subwoofer output. This provides an unaltered analog bypass for the seven main channels along with a subwoofer signal derived from those channels.

Speaker Outputs [43](#)

The receiver has seven built-in amplifiers, two for the front (left and right), one for the center channel, two for the rear surround speakers (left and right) and two for center back speakers (1 & 2). There are seven pairs of binding post connections (one pair for each speaker) which accept bare wire, spade lugs, or banana plug connectors (in some markets).

Note: The RSX-1560 has a speaker redirect feature which allows you to use either the Front channel amplifiers or the Center Back channel amplifiers to drive speakers in remote Zone 2, 3 or 4, when these amplifier channels are not needed for the main room. Alternatively, the Center Back channels can be redirected to 'Front', for bi-amping front speakers. This feature is configured in the Default Setup menu. See the Setup Section in this manual.

Preamp Outputs [29](#)

A group of ten RCA analog audio outputs sends the receiver's line level output signals to external amplifiers and powered subwoofers. These outputs are variable level, adjusted by the receiver's volume control. The ten connectors provide output for: FRONT L & R, CENTER 1 & 2, SURROUND (REAR) L & R, CENTER BACK CB1 & CB2, and SUBWOOFER 1 & 2.

Note: Depending on your system configuration, you may use some or all of these connections. For example, if you only have one center channel, connect it to the CENTER 1 output. If you only have one center back channel, connect it to the CB1 output.

ZONE 2–4 Audio Outputs [32](#)

Three pair of RCA jacks, labeled ZONE OUT send analog audio signals to audio systems in up to three remote zones. These outputs can be configured as either fixed or variable level using the ZONE SETUP menu.

Note: Only analog input signals are available at the Zone 2, 3, and 4 outputs. Source components connected to only the digital inputs are not available in the remote zones.

To configure your system for remote zone operation, connect the left and right Zone 2, 3, or 4 outputs on the receiver to the left and right channel inputs of the amplifier powering the remote zone speakers, using standard RCA audio cables. There are also Composite video and S-Video outputs for each of the zones.

Other Connections

AC Input [31](#)

Your Rotel receiver is configured at the factory for the proper AC line voltage in the country where you purchased it (USA: 120 volts/60Hz AC or CE: 230 volts/50 Hz AC). The AC line configuration is noted on a decal on the back of your unit. Plug the supplied cord into the AC INPUT receptacle on the back of the unit.

Note: Memorized settings and video labels are preserved indefinitely, even if the unit is disconnected from AC power.

Master Power Switch ^[30]

The large rocker switch on the rear panel is a master power switch. When it is in the OFF position, power to the unit is completely off. When it is in the ON position, the front panel STANDBY and remote control ON/OFF buttons can be used to activate the unit or put it into standby mode.

Note: After all connections are completed, the rear panel master power switch should be put in the ON position and usually left in that position.

12V TRIGGER Connections ^[28]

Many Rotel amplifiers offer the option of turning them on and off using a 12 volt trigger. These six connections provide this 12 volt trigger signal from the receiver. When the unit is activated, a 12 volt DC signal is sent from these jacks to the amplifiers to turn them on. When the receiver is put in STANDBY mode, the trigger signal is interrupted and the amplifiers turn off.

To use the remote turn on feature, connect one of the receiver's 12V TRIG OUT jacks to the 12 volt trigger input of a Rotel amplifier, using a cable with mono 3.5 mm mini-plugs on both ends. The +12 V DC signal appears at the "tip" connector.

Note: The 12V Trigger outputs are configured to turn on in various combinations only when specific input sources are activated. See the INPUT SETUP and ZONE 2-4 SETUP menus in the Setup section of this manual for details.

REM IN Jacks ^[27]

Four 3.5 mm mini-jacks (labeled EXT, ZONE 2, ZONE 3, and ZONE 4) receive command codes from a third-party infrared receiver or Rotel remote zone keypad. These remote IR inputs are used when the IR signals from a hand held remote control cannot reach the front panel IR sensor.

EXT: The EXT jack is used with an outboard IR receiver to duplicate the front panel IR sensor. This feature is useful when the unit is installed in a cabinet and the front panel sensor is blocked or when IR signals need to be relayed to other components.

ZONE: The ZONE 2, 3, or 4 jacks are used with IR repeater systems to receive signals from IR control systems in remote locations. For example, remote control signals sent to the ZONE 2 jack control the ZONE 2 features of the receiver and can be relayed to other components.

Consult your authorized Rotel dealer for information on external receivers and the proper wiring of 3.5mm mini-plugs to fit the REM IN jacks.

Note: The RR-1061 remote control can be set to send individual IR commands for each zone. Please refer to the setup manual supplied with the RR-1061 to program this function.

Note: The IR signals from the REM IN EXT and REM IN ZONE 2-4 jacks can be relayed to source components using external IR emitters or hard-wired connections from the IR OUT jacks. See the following section for additional information.

IR OUT Jacks ^[26]

The IR OUT 1 & 2 jacks send IR signals received at the REM IN ZONE 2-4 jacks or the REM IN EXT jack to an infrared blaster or emitter placed in front of a source component's IR sensor. In addition, the IR OUT can be hard-wired to Rotel CD players, DVD players, or tuners with a compatible connector.

These outputs are used to allow IR signals from the three remote zones to be sent to the source components, or to pass along IR signals from a remote in the main room when the sensors on the source components are blocked by installation in a cabinet.

See your authorized Rotel dealer for information on IR emitters and repeater systems.

Computer I/O ^[25]

This Rotel receiver can be operated from a computer with audio system control software from third-party developers. This control is accomplished by sending operating codes from the computer via a hard-wired RS-232 serial connection. In addition, the receiver can be updated using special software from Rotel.

The COMPUTER I/O input provides the necessary network connections on the rear panel. It accepts standard RJ-45 8-pin modular plugs, such as those commonly used in 10-BaseT UTP Ethernet cabling.

For additional information on the connections, cabling, software, and operating codes for computer control or updating of the unit, contact your authorized Rotel dealer.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

CD Player [21](#) [36](#)

See Figure 10

Connect the digital output of the CD player to any of the Optical or Coax digital inputs on the receiver. Use the INPUT SETUP menu to assign the digital input to the CD (the default is COAXIAL 2).

Optional: Connect the left and right analog outputs from the CD player to the AUDIO IN jacks labeled CD (left and right). This option uses the CD player's D/A converters; however, this may result in an extra A/D and D/A conversion step.

There are typically no video connections for a CD Player and no video input is assigned to the CD, as a default setting.

DVD or Blu-ray Player [20](#) [21](#) [34](#) [39](#) [41](#)

See Figures 4 & 6

DVD or Blu-ray player connections can be made using HDMI, Component Video, S-Video, or Composite video connections.

Note: You must use either HDMI or Component Video connections for a progressive scan or high definition player. You must make a Composite Video or S-Video connection if you want to use the DVD's signal in one of the three remote zones.

For HDMI connections: Connect an HDMI cable from the output of the DVD player to one of the HDMI IN 1–4 inputs on the receiver.

For Component Video connections: Connect a set of three Component Video cables from the output of the DVD player to one of the COMPONENT VIDEO 1–3 inputs on the receiver. Make sure to connect the Y output to the Y input, the PB output to the PB input, and the PR output to the PR input.

For S-Video connections: Connect an S-VIDEO cable from the output of the DVD player to one of the S-VIDEO IN 1–3 inputs on the receiver.

For Composite Video connections: Connect an RCA-RCA video cable from the output of the DVD player to one of the COMPOSITE IN 1–3 inputs on the receiver.

Note: Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign the video input you have used to the DVD source.

Digital audio connection: Connect the digital output of the DVD player to any one of the DIGITAL IN OPTICAL 1–4 or DIGITAL IN COAXIAL 1–3 inputs on the receiver. An HDMI cable carries both digital video and digital audio signals; therefore, no separate digital audio connection needs to be made.

Note: Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign the digital input to the same video input source used above.

Optional analog audio connection: If you want to record the audio signal from the DVD player, connect the left and right analog outputs from the DVD player to one pair of VIDEO IN 1–5 audio input jacks.

Make sure that you connect the right channel to the R input jack and the left channel to the L input jack.

Cable, Satellite, or HDTV Tuner [20](#) [21](#) [34](#) [39](#) [41](#)

See Figure 8

TV tuner connections can be made using HDMI, Component Video, S-Video, or Composite video connections.

Note: You must use either HDMI or Component Video connections for high definition tuner, satellite, or cable receiver. You must make a Composite Video connection if you want to use the signal in one of the three remote zones.

For HDMI connections: Connect an HDMI cable from the output of the TV tuner to one of the HDMI IN 1–4 inputs on the receiver.

For Component Video connections: Connect a set of three Component Video cables from the output of the TV tuner to one of the COMPONENT VIDEO 1–3 inputs on the receiver. Make sure to connect the Y output to the Y input, the PB output to the PB input, and the PR output to the PR input.

For S-Video connections: Connect an S-VIDEO cable from the output of the TV tuner to one of the S-VIDEO IN 1–3 inputs on the receiver.

For Composite Video connections: Connect an RCA-RCA video cable from the output of the TV tuner to one of the COMPOSITE IN 1–3 inputs on the receiver.

Note: Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign the video input you have used to the TV Tuner source.

Digital audio connection: Connect the digital output of the TV tuner to any one of the DIGITAL IN OPTICAL 1–4 or DIGITAL IN COAXIAL 1–3 inputs on the receiver. An HDMI cable carries both digital video and digital audio signals; therefore, no separate digital audio connection needs to be made.

Note: Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign the digital input to the same video input source used above.

Optional analog audio connection: If you want to record the audio signal from the TV tuner, connect the left and right analog outputs from the TV tuner to one pair of VIDEO IN 1–5 audio input jacks. Make sure that you connect the right channel to the R input jack and the left channel to the L input jack.

Audio Recorder [21](#) [23](#) [38](#)

See Figure 11

Connect the left and right analog outputs from an audio tape deck to the TAPE IN jacks (left and right).

Connect the left/right TAPE OUT jacks to the inputs on the audio tape deck.

Optional: For a digital recording device, connect the digital output of the recorder to one of the OPTICAL IN or COAXIAL IN digital inputs on the receiver. Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign that digital input to the TAPE source. If the recording device accepts a digital recording input,

connect one of the OPTICAL OUT or COAXIAL OUT connections to the digital input of the recorder.

No video connections are required for an audio recording device.

Video Recorder [22](#) [27](#) [34](#) [35](#)

See Figure 9

VCR connections can be made to the VIDEO 1 or VIDEO 2. If you choose VIDEO 1, make sure that you use VIDEO 1 inputs and outputs for all analog audio and video connections.

S-Video connections: Connect an S-Video cable from the output of the VCR to the S-VIDEO IN 1 or 2 input. Connect an S-Video cable from the S-VIDEO OUT 1 or 2 jack to the VCR inputs.

Composite connections: Connect an RCA video cable from the output of the VCR to the COMPOSITE IN 1 or 2 input. Connect an RCA video cable from the COMPOSITE OUT 1 or 2 jack to the VCR inputs.

Audio Connections: Connect the left and right analog outputs from the VCR to either the VIDEO IN 1 or VIDEO IN 2 audio inputs. Connect the left and right VIDEO OUT 1 or VIDEO OUT 2 audio outputs to the analog inputs on the VCR.

Optional Digital Audio: For a digital recording device, connect the digital output of the recorder to one of the OPTICAL IN or COAXIAL IN digital inputs on the receiver. Use the INPUT SETUP screen to assign that digital input to the VIDEO source (VIDEO 1, 2, or 3) used for the previous connections. If the recording device accepts a digital recording input, connect one of the OPTICAL OUT or COAXIAL OUT connections to the digital input of the recorder.

DVD-A or SACD Player [24](#) [41](#)

See Figure 7

In most cases, DVD-A, SACD, and other external multichannel processors are connected to the receiver by sending decoded analog audio signals using RCA cables. A DVD-A player with HDMI outputs can send digital signals directly to the receiver for decoding.

Analog Connections: To hook up a DVD-A, an SACD player (or any external surround decoder) with analog connections, use audio RCA cables to connect the outputs of the player to the RCA jacks labeled MULTI INPUT, making sure that you observe proper channel consistency, i.e. connect the right front channel to the FRONT R input, etc. Depending on your system configuration, make six connections (FRONT L & R, SURROUND L & R, CENTER, and SUBWOOFER), seven connections (adding a CENTER BACK connection), or eight connections (adding two CENTER BACK connections).

The MULTI inputs are analog bypass inputs, passing signals directly through to the Volume Control and preamp outputs, bypassing all of the digital processing. The receiver provides an optional bass redirect feature that duplicates the seven main channels and passes them through an analog 100 Hz low pass filter, creating a summed mono subwoofer output derived from the main channels. See the INPUT SETUP menu in the Setup section of this manual for details on bass redirect feature.

HDMI digital connection: If the DVD-A player has HDMI outputs, simply connect an HDMI cable to the output of the player to one of the

HDMI 1–4 inputs on the receiver. This cable sends the video signal from the player along with a digital audio signal. The DVD-A multichannel decoding is handled by the receiver.

HDTV Monitor [40](#) [42](#)

See Figure 4

A key feature of this Rotel receiver is that it can send a video signal to any HDTV monitor in exactly the format that best matches the native mode and resolution of the TV.

Digital HDTVs, such as LCD and plasma flat-screens, display digital signals directly. These TVs should be connected to the receiver using the HDMI digital outputs.

Analog HDTVs, such as CRT and rear-projection sets, display analog signals. Although these can be connected with an HDMI cable, these TVs should generally be connected with analog Component Video cables to avoid an unnecessary digital-to-analog conversion in the TV.

Note: Do not connect HDMI and Component Video outputs to a monitor simultaneously, as the two video image signals may affect each other.

HDMI digital connection: Connect one end of an HDMI cable to the VIDEO OUT HDMI connector on the back of the receiver. Connect the other end of the cable to the HDMI input connector on the back of the HDTV.

You can usually connect the HDMI output of the receiver to a monitor with DVI-D inputs by using an appropriate HDMI-DVI adapter.

Note: In order for HDMI signals to be displayed properly, the TV monitor must be compatible with HDCP copy protection.

Component Video Analog connection: A set of three Component Video cables with RCA plugs is required to make Component Video Connections between the receiver and the HDTV monitor:

1. Connect one cable from the COMPONENT VIDEO MONITOR OUT connector labeled Y on the receiver to the Y input on the TV.
2. Connect a second cable from the connector labeled PB on the receiver to the PB input on the TV.
3. Connect a third cable from the connector labeled PR on the receiver to the PR input on the TV.

Note: HDTV Component Video output is subject to HDCP copy protection. It may not display 720p or 1080i resolution when the source signal incorporates copy protection. However, when Video Out is set to 480p/576p in the VIDEO/HDMI menu, all sources will be available.

SDTV Monitor [37](#)

See Figure 4

The receiver can output standard definition video signals (either Composite Video or S-Video) when the input video source is a standard resolution (480i or 576i) video signal. When connecting a standard definition TV, the best picture quality will be achieved using S-Video

cables. If the standard definition TV does not have S-Video connectors, use a Composite Video connection.

S-Video Analog connection: Connect an S-Video cable to the S-VIDEO MON OUT output on the back of the receiver. Connect the other end of the cable to the S-VIDEO input on the TV.

Composite Video Analog connection: Connect an RCA video cable to the COMPOSITE MON OUT output on the back of the receiver. Connect the other end of the cable to the Composite Video input on the TV.

Note: There are also Composite Video and S-Video outputs for Zones 2, 3 and 4. See the section Remote Zone Connection for details.

Speakers ⁴³

See Figure 3

This Rotel receiver has built-in amplifiers to power up to seven speakers in a 5.1, 6.1 or 7.1 channel surround audio system: normally, left/right front speakers, center channel speaker, left/right surround (rear) speakers, plus one or two center back speakers. There are seven pairs of binding post connections (one pair for each speaker) which accept bare wire, spade lugs, or banana plug connectors (in some markets).

Note: Speakers should have an impedance of 4 ohms or higher.

Each pair of connectors is color-coded for polarity: red for positive and black for negative. All speakers and all speaker wire is also marked for polarity. For proper performance, you must maintain this polarity at all speaker connections. Always connect the positive terminal of each speaker to the corresponding red speaker terminal on the receiver and the negative speaker terminal to the corresponding black connector on the receiver.

The connectors are labeled LEFT FRONT/ZONE, RIGHT FRONT/ZONE, LEFT SURROUND, RIGHT SURROUND, CENTER, CENTRE BACK/ZONE/FRONT 1/LEFT and CENTRE BACK/ZONE/FRONT 2/RIGHT. You must connect each of the speakers to the proper terminal on the receiver.

Route the wires from the receiver to the speakers. Leave enough slack so you can move the components to allow access to the speaker connectors. If you are using banana plugs, connect them to the wires and then plug into the backs of the binding posts. The collars of the binding posts should be screwed in all the way (clockwise). If you are using terminal lugs, connect them to the wires. If you are attaching bare wires directly to the binding posts, separate the wire conductors and strip back the insulation from the end of each conductor. Be careful not to cut into the wire strands. Unscrew the binding post collars. Place the connector lug or the twisted bare wire around the binding post shaft. Turn the collars clockwise to clamp the connector lug or wire firmly in place.

1. Connect the front left speaker to the binding posts labeled LEFT "FRONT/ZONE."
2. Connect the front right speaker to the binding posts labeled RIGHT "FRONT/ZONE."

3. Connect the center channel speaker to binding posts labeled "CENTER."
4. Connect the surround left speaker to binding posts labeled LEFT "SURROUND."
5. Connect the surround right speaker to binding posts labeled RIGHT "SURROUND."
6. Connect the center back left speaker to binding posts labeled "CENTER BACK/ZONE/FRONT" 1/LEFT.
7. Connect the center back right speaker to binding posts labeled "CENTER BACK/ZONE/FRONT" 1/RIGHT.

Note: Be sure that no loose wire strands can touch adjacent wires or connectors. After you have connected the speakers, you need to configure the receiver for the size and style of speakers in your system and calibrate the relative volume levels of the speakers using the built-in test tones. See the Setup section of this manual.

Redirect Feature

This Rotel receiver has a "redirect" feature that allows you to use the Front left and Front right or the Center Back amplifier channels to power remote Zone speakers, or use the Center Back channels for bi-amping the Front speakers in the main room.

For example, you might use a separate Rotel stereo power amplifier to drive the front speakers and then redirect the unused amplifier channels in the receiver to power two speakers in a remote location.

If your system does not have center back speakers, you can redirect the built-in Center Back channel amplifiers to drive a pair of speakers in Zone 2, 3 or 4. Alternatively, if you wish to bi-amp the front speakers in the main room, you can redirect the Center Back channels to 'Front' to provide the necessary two additional front power channels.

This feature is configured using the Default Setup menu in the On-Screen Display system. See the Setup section in this manual.

Note: If you wish to use REDIRECT, you must make this selection before making any other speaker setup decisions, as the system will be reset to the factory defaults. Any setup programming carried out prior to selecting REDIRECT will be lost. See Default Setup in the Setup section of this manual.

Connecting a Subwoofer ²⁹

See Figure 3

To hook up a powered subwoofer, connect a standard RCA audio cable from either of the two PREOUT jacks labeled SUB to the input on the subwoofer's power amp. Both SUB outputs provide the same signal. Use either connection for a single subwoofer. Use both connections to hook up two subwoofers.

After you have connected the subwoofer, you need to configure the receiver to use the subwoofer and calibrate the relative volume level of the subwoofer using the built-in test tones. See the Setup section of this manual.

Amplifiers ²⁹

To hook up optional power amplifiers, connect an audio cable from each PREOUT jack to the input of the amplifier channel that will power the corresponding speaker. In a full home theater system, you will need to make as many as seven different connections in addition to the subwoofer. These connections are labeled FRONT L & R, CENTER, and REAR L & R. There are two CENTER jacks, use either jack for a single center channel or both if you have two center channels. In six or seven channel systems, you will make one or two additional connections for center back speaker(s). These jacks are labeled CB1 and CB2. Use CB1 for a single center back channel.

Make sure that you have each output connected to the correct amplifier channel (front right, left rear, etc.).

AM Antenna ¹⁹

See Figure 12

The receiver includes a plastic loop antenna to receive AM radio signals. Remove this antenna from the box and locate it near the receiver. It can be tacked to a wall, using the mounting tab provided. Alternatively, you can fold the center portion of the antenna to form a tabletop stand.

Connect the 300 ohm twin-conductor wire from the loop antenna to the push terminals labeled AM LOOP, attaching one wire to each terminal. It does not matter which wire attaches to which terminal, but make sure that the connections are solid and that the two wires do not touch.

You may need to rotate or otherwise reorient the antenna to find the best position.

Note: To use an outdoor antenna, connect its 300 ohm twin-conductor wire to the terminals in place of the loop antenna.

FM Antenna ¹⁸

See Figure 12

The receiver is supplied with a T-shaped indoor FM antenna. Connect the coax F-type plug to the FM antenna connector on the RSX-1560. For best reception, unfold the T-shaped antenna. Eyelets at both ends of the T allow tacking the antenna to a wall, if desired. Experiment with positioning for best reception.

Note: To use an outdoor antenna, connect its 75 ohm coax lead wire to the FM connector instead of the indoor wire antenna, only after a professional contractor has installed the antenna system in accordance with local electrical codes.

Remote Zone Connections ²⁷ ³² ³³

This Rotel receiver has connections for three independent remote zones.

For audio connections to a remote zone, connect the left and right ZONE 2, 3, or 4 jacks to the left and right channels of a remote zone amplifier with an RCA audio cable.

For video connections to a remote zone, connect the ZONE 2, 3, or 4 VIDEO OUT jack to the input of a TV in the remote zone using a Composite Video or S-Video cable.

For control of the receiver from a remote zone: connect a remote zone IR repeater to the ZONE 2, ZONE 3, or ZONE 4 REM IN jack using a cable terminated with 3.5mm plugs.

Class D amplification

This Rotel receiver uses an advanced form of Class D amplification, which has many advantages over conventional Class AB amplifiers, particularly where high power output is needed.

With this technology, amplifiers can be made many times smaller and lighter. Up to five times less electrical power is needed from the AC household wall socket to produce a given amount of sound power from the speakers.

This is because Class D amplifiers are inherently very much more efficient. When a conventional amplifier is running, it converts some of the energy from the AC power into sound, but most of the power is converted into heat and wasted. By contrast, a Class D amplifier can convert at least 90% of the power it receives from the AC socket into sound.

It's sometimes wrongly thought that the 'D' in 'Class D' stands for digital. This can lead to a misconception that Class D amplifiers are not analog in their audio output stages. In fact, the operation of a Class D amplifier is based on analog principles.

More correctly, Class D amplifiers can be described as 'switching amplifiers', because the transistors switch on and off many thousands of times per second. There is no digital coding of the audio signal, although it is treated as a series of pulses within the amplifier, before appearing as pure analog power at the output.

The switching frequency itself is many times higher than the highest audio frequency and does not in any way affect the analog audio output of the amplifier, as it is completely removed by filtering.

In a conventional amplifier, the power transistors or other devices are driven linearly and are 'on' all the time, demanding current from the supply and dissipating heat continuously. In Class D, since the transistors are only turned on and off, their power requirement is much less.

With so much less energy being wasted as heat, Class D amplifiers do not need the large mains transformers and big reservoir capacitors used in conventional amplifiers, nor do they need large heatsink fins or internal fans.

Also, the actual usable output power of a Class D amplifier is typically much greater than the conventional measurement rating. Typically, a 100 watt Class D amplifier can deliver more than 200 watts into a 4 ohm load and close to 300 watts into 2 ohms, while also giving lower background noise and more accurate sound.

OPERATING THE RSX-1560

Considering its large number of features, settings, and options, this Rotel receiver is remarkably easy to operate. The key to operating the unit is its system of On-Screen Displays (OSD) which guide you through various choices.

The receiver can be operated from the front panel or the remote control. Front-panel controls are unusually simple to use, with just a few knobs and buttons to guide you through OSD menu options. The remote control provides more complete control options.

To guide you through the operation of the unit, this section of the manual starts with explaining the basic layout and function of the front panel and the remote control. Then, we explain the basic operations such as turning the unit on and off, adjusting volume, selecting a source for listening, etc. Following that is a detailed explanation of surround sound modes and how to configure the receiver for various types of recordings. Finally, there are instructions for additional features and Zones operation. All of these are features that may be used in normal use. The last section of the manual (Configuration) details options that may be selected during initial setup and configuration of the unit, many of which will be set once and left untouched.

Throughout this manual, numbers in square boxes refer to the main unit illustration at the front of this manual. Letters refer to the remote handset illustration. When both appear, the function is found on both the unit's front panel and on the remote. When only one appears, that function is found either only on the main unit, or only on the remote.

Front Panel Overview

The following is a brief overview of the control and features on the front panel of the receiver. Details concerning the use of these controls are provided in subsequent sections of this manual describing various tasks.

Front-panel Display 3

The fluorescent (FL) display on the front panel provides information useful for operating the unit. The main portion of the display has two rows of alpha-numeric text displays. The top line shows the currently selected source input on the left and the volume setting on the right. The second line shows the current surround mode or other settings as they are changed (record source selection, Zone 2 source selection, dynamic range settings, etc.)

Icons along the left side of the display show the current surround mode. Icons along the bottom left of the display show the current digital input. Icons along the right bottom of the display show individual surround channels when configuring the system.

The FL display can be turned off, if desired. See the MENU button section for instructions.

Remote Sensor 1

This sensor receives IR signals from the remote control. Do not block this sensor.

Note: The remainder of the buttons and controls on the front panel are described in the Overview of Buttons and Controls section.

Remote Control Overview

The unit is supplied complete with a full-function learning remote control that can operate this Rotel product plus nine other audio/video components.

A separate manual gives detailed instructions on programming and using the supplied learning remote to replace all of the remote controls in your system. The learning remote's manual covers many extra features (such as custom labeling of remote buttons that appear in its LCD display). To avoid duplication, we provide only basic information about using the learning remote to operate this unit.

Note: Many of the remote functions duplicate the front-panel controls. For that reason, we cover the controls on the remote under appropriate topics throughout this manual. Letters in boxes next to the name of a function refers to the labeled illustration of the remote at the front of this manual.

Using the RR-1061 AUDIO Button A

To operate the receiver with the remote, make sure that the AUDIO mode is active by pressing the AUD button on the remote before you start. If one of the other buttons (CD, TAPE, etc.) is pressed, the remote will control another component, not this receiver. The AUDIO mode will stay active until another DEVICE/INPUT button is pressed.

Overview of Buttons and Controls

This section provides a basic overview of the buttons and controls on the front panel and the remote control. Detailed instructions on the use of these buttons are provided in the more complete operating instructions in the following sections. Buttons or controls identified with a number appear on the front panel. Those identified with a letter appear on the remote control. When both a number and a letter appear, the control is duplicated on both the front panel and the remote control.

STANDBY Button Z POWER Button N

The front-panel STANDBY button and the remote control POWER button activate or deactivate the unit. The rear panel master POWER switch must be in the ON position for the remote standby function to operate.

ON/OFF Buttons O

The power ON and OFF buttons on the remote provide discrete ON and OFF commands to activate the unit or put it in standby mode. The rear panel master POWER switch must be in the ON position for the remote standby function to operate.

All OFF command: A long press of the OFF button (more than 3 seconds) sets all rooms to standby, from any room.

VOLUME Knob 12**VOLUME Button** Q

The large rocker button on the remote and the large rotary control on the front panel provide the master VOLUME control, adjusting the output level of all channels simultaneously.

MUTE Buttons 15 R

Push the MUTE button once to turn the sound off. An indication appears in the front panel and on-screen displays. Press the button again to restore previous volume levels.

Note: Pressing the volume buttons on the remote also cancels the muting function.

LIGHT Button C

Press this button on the side of the remote to turn the backlighting on for using the remote in a dark room.

DEVICE/INPUT Buttons 4 14 A

The numeric buttons on the front panel plus the MULTI INPUT button are used to select source inputs for listening/viewing.

These buttons are duplicated on the remote, except that the MULTI INPUT button is labeled EXT and the remote buttons have two functions:

Short press: A short press of any button changes the device that the remote operates, but does not change the receiver's input selection.

Long press: A longer press changes the remote control device and changes the source input for listening/viewing in the main room.

Note: A long press of the EXT button changes the input to the 7.1 channel analog MULTI INPUT. Pressing the AUD button only changes the remote device; there is no input source associated with this button.

D-SLT Button Y

Press this button to change the digital input associated with the current source input.

SEL Button 17**REC Button** 1

Press the front-panel SEL button or the remote control REC button to select the desired zone for additional changes such as changing the input, adjusting the volume, or turning a re-mote zone on or off. Repeatedly press the button until the desired zone appears in the front panel: RECORD > ZONE 2 > ZONE 3 > ZONE 4. Once the desired zone appears, you have 10 seconds to make the desired change. Change the input selection by pressing an INPUT button. When ZONES 2-4 appear, you can also adjust the volume, or turn the zone on or off by pressing the ZONE button.

Note: The RR-1061 remote control can be set to send individual IR commands for each zone. Please refer to the setup manual supplied with the RR-1061 to program this function.

A long press of the SEL or REC button is used to cancel the PARTY mode and return all zones to their last previously selected inputs.

ZONE Button 16 U

Either of these buttons serve as a standby button for the currently-selected remote zone, toggling the zone on or off. Select the desired zone using the front-panel SEL or remote control REC button as described above.

UP/DOWN Buttons T

These two buttons on the remote are used to move the cursor up or down to select lines in the OSD menus. These buttons are also used in conjunction with the TONE button to make CONTOUR/TONE adjustments.

+/- Buttons T

These two buttons on the remote are used to change settings on a selected line in the OSD menus. Also used for selecting options in some surround modes.

Speaker Selection Buttons E

These three buttons on the remote are used to select a speaker or group of speakers for temporary level adjustments. In addition, the C button is used in conjunction with the UP/DOWN buttons for temporary adjustment of group delay/lip synch.

EQ Button K

This button on the remote is used to turn on and off the Cinema EQ feature, a high-cut filter useful for older movie soundtracks.

LF/HF Knobs 5

These two front panel rotary controls are used to make temporary adjustments to the tone or contour settings, boosting or cutting high frequencies (HF) and low frequencies (LF) of the speaker or speakers selected in the Contour Setup menu.

Note: Permanent contour adjustments can be made using the Contour Setup menu.

TONE Button X

This button on the remote is used for temporary Contour adjustments. It toggles between high frequency (HF) and low frequency (LF) modes. Once a mode is selected, the UP/DOWN buttons are used to make the adjustments to the speaker or speakers selected in the Contour Setup menu.

Note: Permanent contour adjustments can be made using the Contour Setup menu.

Surround Mode Buttons 13 W

Five buttons on the remote (2CH, PLC, PLM, 5CH, 7CH) and four buttons on the front panel (2CH, DOLBY PLIIx Mode, DTS/Neo 6, DSP) allow direct selection of certain surround modes. The function of these buttons varies depending on the type of recording being played. See the Manually Selecting Surround Modes section for detailed information.

SUR+ Button V

This button on the remote is used in conjunction with the +/- buttons for manual selection of surround modes and features. See the Manually Selecting Surround Modes section for information.

DYN Button L

Use the DYN button on the remote to select the dynamic range control setting in Dolby Digital surround mode.

MENU/OSD Button (S)

Push this button on the remote to turn on the OSD menu system. If the menu system is already visible, push this button to cancel the display. Press and hold the button to turn off the front-panel display.

ENTER Button (T)

The ENTER button is used to confirm and memorize various settings in the setup and operation of the receiver. Its use is described in detail in the relevant sections.

BAND Buttons (11) (I)

Press either BAND button to toggle between AM and FM reception.

TUNING Buttons (B) (P)

The TUNING buttons (labeled CH UP/DOWN on the remote control) provide three different tuning functions, depending on the mode of operation: frequency tuning, preset tuning, or selection of an RDS/RBDS program type.

MEM Button (10) (B)

The front-panel MEMORY button or remote control MEM button (also labeled "X") is used with the NUMERIC buttons to store station presets.

NUMERIC Buttons (5) (8)

The NUMERIC buttons on the front panel or the remote are used to enter the number of a memorized station preset or for direct entry of a station frequency.

DIRECT Button (7)
FRQ DIRECT Button (D)

The front-panel DIRECT and remote control FRQ DIRECT buttons are used in conjunction with the NUMERIC buttons for direct entry of a station frequency in AM/FM tuning.

MONO Button (9)
FM MONO Button (H)

The front-panel MONO and remote control FM MONO buttons change the FM mode from stereo reception to mono reception.

TUNE Button (F)
PRESET Button (G)
P-TUN Button (Z)

The TUNE, PRESET, and P-TUN buttons on the remote are used to select FREQUENCY tuning or PRESET tuning modes. The TUNE and PRESET buttons select the modes directly. The P-TUN button toggles between the two modes.

SCAN Button (M)

Preset scan tuning automatically scans through the memorized station presets, playing each for 5 seconds. Press the SCAN button on the remote to begin preset scanning. Press the button again to stop the scanning and listen to the desired preset.

RDS/RBDS Buttons (AA)

Four remote control buttons (DISP, PTY, TP, TA) are used to activate various RDS/RBDS tuning features. See the RDB/RBDS Tuning section of the manual for detailed information.

Output Button (BB)

Press the OUTPUT button to cycle through available monitor resolutions.

PIP Button (DD)
POP Button (CC)

These two buttons can be used to set the HDMI AUDIO mode (See the Video/HDMI menu in the Setup section of this manual.) Press the PIP button to select AMP MODE, to prevent audio signals being sent to the TV, or press the POP button to select TV mode.

Basic Operations

This section covers the basic operating controls of the receiver and the remote.

Power and Standby On/Off (17) (30) (N) (O)

The rear panel POWER switch is a master power switch. The button must be in the ON position for the unit to operate. When it is in the OFF position, the unit is fully off and cannot be activated from the front panel or remote control.

In normal operation, the rear panel POWER switch is always left in the ON position. The receiver is activated and deactivated using the front-panel STANDBY button, the remote control POWER button, or the remote ON/OFF buttons. When activated, the unit is fully functional and the front-panel display illuminated. When deactivated, the unit goes into a standby mode, with minimal power applied to the microprocessor.

Note: When the unit has AC power applied and the rear panel POWER switch is on, the front-panel STANDBY LED lights, regardless of whether the unit is in standby mode or activated.

The front-panel STANDBY button and the remote control POWER button function as toggle switches. Press either button to activate the unit. Press either button again to put the unit in standby mode.

The ON/OFF buttons on the remote serve the same function, but provide discrete ON (active) or OFF (standby) commands.

Note: When using the Zone room capability of the receiver, the standby activation is completely independent for the main room and the zones. ON/OFF commands sent from the remote in the main room will not affect Zones 2–4. Pressing the ON/OFF buttons on a remote located in Zone 2, 3 or 4 will only affect that zone and not the main room. When the unit is activated in one of the zones, that zone's icon is lit in the front-panel FL display.

There are four available power mode options, which may be useful in configuring the receiver for special system configurations. See the Other Options menu in the Setup section of this manual for additional details on changing the default standby behavior.

'Resume' retains the last power configuration when the main power is switched OFF and then switched ON again. For example, if the receiver is in operation and the main power is switched OFF, when the main power is switched ON, the unit will be in operation mode again.

All OFF command: A long press of the OFF button (more than 3 seconds), from any room, sets the receiver to standby.

Volume Adjustments (12) (Q)

The listening volume of the receiver can be adjusted from the front panel or the remote.

Front Panel: Rotate the front-panel VOLUME knob clockwise to increase the volume, counterclockwise to decrease.

Remote: Press the VOL UP button to increase the volume; press the VOL DOWN button to decrease.

When you adjust the volume, the setting is shown on the SDTV monitor and/or the front-panel display. The current volume setting is also shown on the SYSTEM STATUS OSD screen.

Note: The VOLUME controls can be used to change the volume in Zone 2, 3 or 4. Press the front-panel or remote control ZONE button and adjust the volume. After 10 seconds, the VOLUME control reverts to normal operation.

Muting the Sound

The volume of the receiver can be turned off or muted. Push the MUTE button on the front panel or the remote once to turn the sound off. A MUTE indication appears in the OSD and the front-panel displays. Press the MUTE button again or adjust the volume settings to restore output levels.

Selecting Inputs

Input Buttons

You can select any of nine source inputs for listening and/or watching: CD, TUNER, TAPE, VIDEO 1, VIDEO 2, VIDEO 3, VIDEO 4, VIDEO 5, or MULTI INPUT (EXT on remote).

The front-panel display and the ON-SCREEN DISPLAY show the name of the current listening source selection. The labels for VIDEO sources can be customized to match your components.

Note: When the TUNER input source button is pressed, the frequency of the currently tuned station is displayed. Pressing the button again toggles the display to show the word TUNER instead of the frequency display.

All of the source inputs can be customized using the ON-SCREEN DISPLAY configuration menus to accept either analog signals or digital signals from one of the seven assignable digital inputs, or HDMI Audio. When a digital input is assigned, the unit checks for the presence of a digital signal at that input. If a digital signal is present when the source is selected, it is automatically activated and the proper surround mode enabled. If no digital signal is present, the analog inputs for that source are selected. This auto-sensing is the preferred configuration for digital source inputs such as DVD players. When an ANALOG input is assigned, the unit will not access a digital signal, even though one may be available at the digital input.

By default, the source input buttons are factory configured to select the following inputs:

CD:	Digital Coaxial 2
Tuner:	Analog (built-in)
Tape:	Digital Coaxial 3
Video 1:	HDMI Audio (HDMI 1)
Video 2:	HDMI Audio (HDMI 2)
Video 3:	Digital Optical 1
Video 4:	Digital Optical 2
Video 5:	Digital Coaxial 1

Each source input should be configured using the ON-SCREEN DISPLAY menu system to use the desired input type (analog or digital auto-sensing). See the INPUT MENU section for configuration instructions.

Note: In addition to selecting analog or digital signals, the configuration options also permit custom labeling and selection of a default surround mode for each of the eight inputs.

The input source buttons can also be used with the SEL button (described in the next section) to select an analog input source signal to be available at the outputs for recording, or for any of the remote zones.

Selecting a Source Input from the Front Panel

To select a source for LISTENING: Press one of the eight INPUT buttons or the MULTI INPUT button.

To select a source for RECORDING: Press the SEL button once ("RECORD" appears in the display) and then press one of the eight INPUT buttons within 5 seconds.

To select a source for Zone 2, 3 or 4: Press the SEL button two or more times to select the desired zone and then press one of the INPUT buttons within 10 seconds.

Note: See the section on Zone 2–4 operations for details of selecting a source for the remote zone.

Selecting a Source from the Remote

To select a source for LISTENING in the main room: press and hold one of the DEVICE/INPUT buttons for more than one second. To select the MULTI INPUT, press and hold the EXT button.

Note: A short press of a DEVICE/INPUT button changes the remote control device only, but does not change the source input.

To select a source for RECORDING: Press the REC button ("RECORD" appears in the front panel display). Then, press and hold one of the DEVICE/INPUT buttons within 10 seconds.

Alternatively, you can press the REC button and then use the +/- buttons to scroll through the available source options. Select any input (CD, TUNER, TAPE, or VIDEO 1–5). Selecting the SOURCE option links the recording source to the input selected for main room listening. Whatever input is selected for listening is also sent to the record outputs.

To select a source for Zone 2, 3 or 4: Press the REC button two or more times to select a zone. Then, press and hold one of the DEVICE/INPUT buttons within 10 seconds.

Alternatively, you can press the REC button to select a zone and then use the +/- buttons to scroll through the available source options. Select any input (CD, TUNER, TAPE, or VIDEO 1–5). Selecting the SOURCE option links the Zone 2, 3 or 4 source to the input selected for main room listening. Whatever input is selected for the main room is also sent to the remote zone outputs.

Note: The RR-1061 remote control can be set to send individual IR commands for each zone. Please refer to the setup manual supplied with the RR-1061 to program this function.

Party Mode: Selecting the Same Input for all Outputs

You may wish to have the same input for listening, recording, and all of the remote zones. The receiver makes this configuration (called Party Mode) easy by linking the inputs for recording and remote zones to the input selected for listening. When linked, changing the input selection for listening will automatically change the input for recording and remote zones.

To activate Party Mode, press and hold the ZONE button on the front panel or Remote for at least 3 seconds. The words PARTY ON appear briefly in the display and the ZONE icon flashes for 10 seconds. The record input selection and all remote zone input selections will be displayed as "SOURCE", indicating that they are linked to the input selected for listening. While in PARTY mode, a "P" indicator remains in the front-panel display.

To cancel Party Mode, press and hold the SEL button on the front panel or the REC button on the remote for at least 3 seconds. Party Mode is cancelled as indicated by the temporary display of the words PARTY OFF in the front-panel display. The recording input and the inputs for all remote zones revert to their last previous selection, no longer linked to the listening input.

You can also cancel the link for just the record output or for one individual zone by selecting a different input for that output. In this case, the input selection for the unchanged record output or remote zones remained linked to the listening input selection. Any source change cancels the "P" indicator in the display.

Selecting Digital Inputs

A default digital audio input can be specified for each source input using the Input Setup menu. However, you can override the default digital input for the currently selected source by pressing the D-SLT button on the remote. Each press of the button steps to the next digital input in order: OPTICAL 1, OPTICAL 2, OPTICAL 3, OPTICAL 4, COAXIAL 1, COAXIAL 2, COAXIAL 3. The actual choices you see will be limited to those inputs with an active digital signal connected, so you may not see all of the inputs listed.

Overview of Surround Formats

To get the best performance from your unit, it helps to understand the many surround sound formats available today, to know which decoding process to use for a particular recording, and how to select it. This section provides basic background information about surround sound formats. The following sections provide detailed operating instructions for automatic and manual selection of surround modes.

Dolby Surround Dolby Pro Logic II

The most widely available surround sound format for consumer audio/video is Dolby Surround®, available on nearly all commercial VHS tapes, many television broadcasts, and most DVDs. Dolby Surround is the consumer version of the analog Dolby Stereo system first introduced in the film industry in 1972. It is a matrix-encoding system that records front left, front center, front right, and a mono surround channel into a 2-channel stereo recording. During playback, a Dolby Pro Logic®

or Pro Logic II decoder extracts each channel and distributes it to the appropriate speakers.

The original Dolby Pro Logic decoder delivered a mono signal with reduced high-frequency content to the surround speakers. A more advanced decoder in the receiver, Dolby Pro Logic II, increases the separation and frequency response of the surround channels for significantly improved performance with Dolby Surround encoded recordings.

Dolby Pro Logic II decoding should be used for any analog recording labeled "Dolby Surround" or any Dolby Digital 2.0 soundtrack. Dolby Pro Logic II does a superb job deriving surround sound from conventional 2-channel stereo recordings, using phase relationships to extract front, right, center, and surround channels. A "music mode" makes Pro Logic II an excellent choice for audio CDs.

Dolby Digital

In 1992, a digital recording system, called Dolby Digital, was first used in the film industry. Dolby Digital is a recording/playback system that uses compression techniques to store large amounts of audio data efficiently, much like the JPEG format stores large photographs in small files on a computer. Because it is capable of performance beyond that of audio CDs and can tailor its output for a wide ranges of system configurations, Dolby Digital is the standard audio format for DVDs and for digital television broadcasting in the United States.

The Dolby Digital system can be used to record up to six discrete audio channels, but can also be used for fewer. For example, a Dolby Digital 2.0 soundtrack is a digital 2-channel recording of a matrix encoded Dolby Surround soundtrack. To play a Dolby Digital 2.0 recording, use Dolby Pro Logic II decoding as previously described.

The most common use of Dolby Digital in newer films, in both the film industry and in home theater, is Dolby Digital 5.1. Instead of encoding multiple surround channels on a two-channel recording, Dolby Digital 5.1 records six discrete channels: front left, front center, front right, surround left, surround right, and a Low Frequency Effects (LFE) channel containing ultra-low bass signals intended for a subwoofer. A Dolby Digital decoder extracts the channels from the digital bitstream, converts them to analog signals and routes them to the appropriate amplifiers and speakers. All channels provide full frequency response with total separation between all channels and large dynamic range capability. A Dolby Digital 5.1 soundtrack can provide more impressive surround sound than matrix Dolby Surround.

Decoding of Dolby Digital 5.1 soundtracks is automatic. When the receiver detects a Dolby 5.1 signal on one of its digital inputs, it activates the proper processing. Keep in mind that Dolby Digital is only available from digital sources (a DVD, a LaserDisc, or a Digital TV/Cable/SAT tuner). Also, you must connect the source with a digital cable (coax or optical) to an active digital input on the receiver.

Note: Many DVDs have a Dolby Digital 2.0 matrix soundtrack as the default, which should be decoded with Pro Logic II. The Dolby Digital 5.1 soundtrack may have to be selected as an option from the setup menus at the beginning of the DVD. Look for a Dolby Digital 5.1 selection under "Audio" or "Languages" or "Setup Options" when you insert the disc.

DTS 5.1 DTS 96/24

DTS® (Digital Theater Systems) is an alternative digital format competing with Dolby Digital in both movie theaters and home theater markets. The basic functions of the DTS system are similar to those of Dolby Digital (for example, 5.1 discrete channels), however the technical details of the compression and decoding processes differ somewhat and a DTS decoder is required.

A recent extension of the DTS encoding system is DTS 96/24 and the 6.1-channel version DTS-ES 96/24. These recordings provide the performance of a 96kHz sampling rate while still using the actual 48kHz sampling rate of standard DTS discs.

Like Dolby Digital, DTS can only be used on a digital recording and, therefore, is only available for home use on LaserDiscs, DVDs, or other digital formats. To use the receiver's DTS decoder, you must connect your DVD player to the receiver's digital inputs. As with Dolby Digital 5.1, detection and proper decoding of DTS 5.1 signals is automatic.

Note: DVDs with a DTS soundtrack almost always have it configured as an option to the standard matrix Dolby Surround format. To use DTS, you may have to go to the setup menus at the beginning of the DVD and select "DTS 5.1" instead of "Dolby Surround" or "Dolby Digital 5.1". In addition, many DVD players have the DTS digital bitstream turned off by default and cannot output a DTS soundtrack (even if selected on the disc's menu) until you activate the player's DTS output. If you hear no sound the first time you attempt to play a DTS disc, go to the DVD player's configuration menus and turn on the DTS bitstream. This is a one-time setting and need only be done once.

DTS Neo:6

This Rotel receiver features a second type of DTS surround sound decoding: DTS Neo:6. This decoding system is similar to Dolby Pro Logic II and is designed for playback of any 2-channel stereo recording, either matrix-encoded or not. The Neo:6 decoder can be used with any conventional 2-channel source such as a stereo TV or FM broadcast or a CD. It can also be used as an alternative method of decoding matrix-encoded Dolby Surround recordings or TV broadcasts. Activate the DTS Neo:6 decoding with the DTS Neo:6 button as detailed later in this section. DTS Neo:6 is not used with DTS 5.1 digital sources and the button need not be pressed for those recordings.

Dolby Digital Surround EX DTS-ES 6.1 and 7.1 Channel Surround

In 1999, the first Dolby Digital soundtrack was released to theaters with an additional center back surround channel, intended to increase the directional effects from behind the audience. This additional surround channel is encoded into the two existing surround channels in Dolby Digital 5.1, using a matrix encoding process similar to that used previously in Dolby Surround. This new extended surround capability is called Dolby Digital Surround EX.

DTS has added a similar capability for recording this extended surround information called DTS-ES® 6.1 Matrix. They have also taken it one step further and developed the capability to record this extended surround information as a discrete channel in a system called DTS-ES® 6.1 Discrete.

All of these systems are extensions of the existing Dolby Digital 5.1 and DTS 5.1 digital surround sound formats. Users with one center back speaker (a 6.1 configuration) or two center back speakers (a 7.1 configuration) can take advantage of this extended surround information. On traditional 5.1 channel systems, Dolby Digital Surround EX or DTS-ES 6.1 discs sound exactly the same as 5.1 channel discs in each respective format.

If you have configured your system with one or two center back speakers, decoding of DTS-ES discs is automatic, just as it is with standard DTS soundtracks. Likewise, decoding of Dolby Digital Surround EX discs is automatic with one exception. Some Surround EX titles do not have the detection "flag" encoded on the disc. To activate the Dolby Digital Surround EX features for these discs (or for standard 5.1 channel Dolby Digital discs), you must manually activate Dolby Surround EX processing.

Dolby Pro Logic IIx 6.1 and 7.1 Channel Surround

The latest technology from Dolby uses advanced matrix decoding for the surround channels in a 6.1 channel or 7.1 channel system. Working with any 2.0 channel or 5.1 channel recording, Dolby Pro Logic IIx processing distributes the surround channel information among three or four surround channels, with a Music mode optimized for musical recordings and a Cinema mode optimized for film soundtracks.

Rotel XS6.1 and 7.1 Channel Surround

This receiver also features Rotel XS (eXtended Surround) processing provides extended surround performance on 6.1 and 7.1 channel systems. The key benefit of Rotel XS is that it works at all times with all multichannel digital signals, even those that might not otherwise activate Dolby Digital EX or DTS-ES surround decoding for the center back channel(s). Always available when center back speaker(s) are configured in the system setup, Rotel XS decodes the surround channels and distributes the extended surround channels to the center back speaker(s) in a way that tends to create a diffuse surround effect. Rotel XS works with matrix-encoded surround signals (such as non-flagged DTS-ES and Dolby Surround EX discs) as well as digital source material that is not Dolby Surround EX encoded (such as DTS 5.1, Dolby Digital 5.1, and even Dolby Pro Logic II decoded Dolby Digital 2.0 recordings).

Dolby Digital Plus

Built on Dolby Digital, the multichannel audio encoding standard for DVD and HD broadcasts, Dolby Digital Plus was designed for the new high-resolution delivery formats, but remains compatible with current A/V receivers. It is supported by the HDMI digital connection standard. Dolby Digital Plus can provide up to 7.1 channels with discrete channel output at higher bitrates than Dolby Digital. Dolby Digital Plus is an optional sound format for Blu-ray, and a mandatory inclusion for HD DVD discs.

Dolby True HD

Dolby TrueHD is based on lossless coding technology to deliver studio master-quality sound. Dolby TrueHD supports up to eight full-range channels (the maximum allowed by Blu-Ray) of 24-bit/96 kHz audio. Dolby TrueHD is supported by the HDMI v1.3 digital connection. Additional features include Dialogue Normalization, which maintains the same volume level when changing to other Dolby Digital and Dolby TrueHD programming, and Dynamic Range Control (or 'Night Mode'), reducing peak volume levels to allow late-night viewing of high-energy surround sound without disturbing others. Dolby TrueHD is an optional sound format for Blu-ray Disc, and a mandatory format for HD DVD.

DTS-HD Master Audio and DTS-HD High Resolution Audio

Like Dolby's TrueHD, DTS-HD Master Audio is an advanced lossless audio codec which is an optional sound format for Blu-ray discs, again delivering the original recorded sound 'bit-for-bit'. It is also an optional format for HD-DVD disc recordings. DTS-HD Master Audio is compatible with the HDMI v1.3 connection standard, and supports a maximum of 192kHz sampling at 24-bit depth in two-channel mode, and 24bit/96kHz resolution for eight channels in multichannel mode. A DTS-HD capable receiver can also decode discs recorded with DTS-HD High Resolution Audio. This format is not lossless but delivers virtually all of the original recording, though not literally identical to the studio master.

DSP Music Modes

Unlike all of the formats mentioned above, the receiver offers four surround modes that are not part of a specific recording/playback system. These modes (DSP 1–4) use digital signal processing that adds special acoustic effects to any signal. DSP processing can be used with Dolby Surround recordings, Dolby Digital recordings, CDs, radio broadcasts, or any other source material; however, typically DSP settings would be used with source material for which there is no specific surround decoder.

The four DSP MODES in the receiver use digital delay and reverberation effects to simulate progressively larger acoustic environments with DSP 1 being the smallest type of venue (such as a jazz club) and DSP 4 being a large venue (such as a stadium). Typically used to add ambience and a sense of space when listening to music sources or other sources that lack surround sound encoding.

2CH/5CH/7CH stereo formats

The receiver also provides four modes that disable all surround processing and deliver stereo signals to amplifiers and speakers. The four options are:

2CH Stereo: Turns off the center channel and all surround channels in the system and delivers a conventional 2-channel signal to the front speakers. If the system is configured to route bass signals from the front speakers to the subwoofer, this capability remains in effect.

Analog Bypass: For 2-channel analog inputs, there is a special stereo mode that bypasses ALL of the receiver's digital processing. The two front speakers receive pure analog stereo full-range signals with no subwoofer crossover, no delay, no level adjustments, and no contour adjustment.

5CH Stereo: Distributes a stereo signal to 5.1 channel systems. The left channel signal is sent, unchanged, to the front left and surround left speakers. The right channel is sent to the front right and surround right speakers. A mono sum of the two channels is sent to the center channel speaker.

7CH Stereo: This mode is the same as 5CH Stereo described above except that it also distributes stereo signals to center back speaker(s) installed in the system.

Other Digital Formats

Several other digital formats are not surround sound formats at all, but rather systems for digital 2-channel recordings.

PCM 2-channel: This is an uncompressed 2-channel digital signal such as that used for standard CD recordings and some DVD recordings, particularly of older films.

DTS Music 5.1 Discs: These discs are a variation of audio CDs that include a DTS 5.1 channel recording. The receiver decodes these discs just like a DTS movie soundtrack when played on a CD player or DVD player with a digital output connection.

DVD-A music discs: Taking advantage of the increased storage capacity of the DVD disc, new high bit rate multichannel audio recordings are available on DVD-A discs. DVD-A discs may include multiple versions of the recording including standard PCM stereo, Dolby Digital 5.1, DTS 5.1, and 96kHz/24 bit (or higher) multichannel recordings using MLP compression. Several of these formats (standard PCM, Dolby Digital, and DTS 5.1) can be decoded by the receiver when the DVD player is connected with a digital cable. However, the existing optical and coax digital audio connection standard does not provide sufficient bandwidth for multichannel high sampling rate MLP recordings. Therefore, you must use the HDMI high-definition digital connection to replay the high-resolution audio soundtrack of DVD-A discs. Alternatively, the high-resolution audio can be decoded by the DVD-A player and the resulting analog signals sent to the receiver's MULTI INPUT.

SACD®: This is a proprietary high-resolution audio standard for use on SACD compatible disc players. As with DVD-A discs, the bandwidth is too high for today's digital connection. Thus, these discs must be decoded by a SACD compatible player, with the output sent to the receiver's MULTI INPUTS.

MP3: MP3 format recordings, often downloaded from the Internet, can be played on portable MP3 players or some disc players that can read CD-ROM discs. These players can be connected to the receiver's digital inputs, but must output a digital PCM stream.

Automatic Surround Modes

Decoding of digital sources connected to the digital inputs is generally automatic, with detection triggered by a "flag" embedded in the digital recording telling the receiver what decoding format is required. For example, when Dolby Digital 5.1 or DTS 5.1 channel surround is detected, the receiver activates the proper decoding.

The unit will also detect DTS-ES Matrix 6.1 or DTS-ES Discrete 6.1 discs and activate DTS-ES® Extended Surround decoding. Dolby Digital Surround EX recordings also trigger automatic decoding (although not all Surround EX DVDs have the necessary flag and may require manually activating Surround EX decoding).

Likewise, a digital input from a standard compact disc, a DTS 96/24 disc, or DTS-ES 96/24 disc, will be auto-detected and properly decoded to 2CH stereo operation.

Dolby Pro Logic IIx or Rotel XS processing can be configured to be automatically active in all 6.1 or 7.1 channel systems configured with center back speaker(s) and will ensure proper extended surround decoding of all multichannel digital signals, even those that might not otherwise trigger the proper extended surround mode.

In many cases, the receiver will also recognize a digital signal with Dolby Surround encoding (such as the default soundtrack on many DVDs) and activate Dolby® Pro Logic II® decoding. Additionally, you can configure a

default surround mode for each input using the INPUT SETUP menu (see the Setup section of this manual).

Combined with the auto-detection of Dolby Digital 5.1 and DTS, this default surround setting makes operation of the receiver surround modes totally automatic. For example, if you set Dolby Pro Logic II movie mode as the default for all of your video inputs, the receiver will automatically decode Dolby Digital 5.1 and DTS soundtracks when they are played and use Pro Logic II matrix decoding for all other recordings.

For stereo inputs such as CD and Tuner, you could select STEREO mode as the default for 2-channel playback or Dolby Pro Logic II music mode if you prefer to hear music sources in surround sound.

Note: A digital signal coming into the receiver will be recognized and properly decoded. However, on a DVD with multiple soundtracks, you must tell the DVD player which one to send to the receiver. For example, you may need to use the DVD's menu system to select the Dolby Digital 5.1 or DTS 5.1 soundtrack rather than the default Dolby Digital 2.0 Dolby Surround soundtrack.

Manually Selecting Surround Modes

As described in the previous section, the combination of auto-detection of Dolby Digital and DTS recordings and setting default surround modes for each input during the setup of the receiver makes operation of surround modes totally automatic. For many users, this automatic surround mode selection will meet all of their listening needs.

For users who prefer a more active role in setting surround modes, buttons on the remote and the front panel provide manual selection of surround mode that are not automatically detected or, in some cases, to override an automatic setting.

Manual settings available from the front panel and/or the remote might be used when you want to play:

- Standard 2-channel stereo (left/right speakers only) with no surround processing.
- Downmixed 2-channel playback of Dolby Digital 5.1 or DTS recordings.
- Dolby 3-channel stereo (left/right/center) of 2-channel recordings.
- 5-channel or 7-channel stereo from 2-channel recordings.
- One of four DSP modes for DSP concert hall simulation from 2-channel music recordings.
- Dolby Pro Logic II cinema or music mode matrix decoding of 2-channel recordings.
- DTS Neo:6 cinema or music mode matrix decoding of 2-channel recordings.
- Dolby Digital Surround EX decoding of Dolby Digital 5.1 channel recordings or Dolby Digital Surround EX discs that do not trigger automatic decoding.

Note: DTS, DTS-ES Matrix 6.1, DTS-ES Discrete 6.1, DTS 96/24, DTS-ES 96/24 and Dolby Digital signals are auto-detected and cannot be overridden. However, you can choose to use Dolby Digital Surround EX decoding for any Dolby Digital 5.1 source material. You can also downmix Dolby Digital 5.1 or DTS 5.1 recordings for 2-channel playback.

- PCM 2-channel (non 96kHz) digital signals can be overridden to Dolby Pro Logic II, Dolby 3-Stereo, DTS Neo:6, DSP 1-4, 5CH Stereo, 7CH Stereo, and Stereo.
- Dolby Digital 2-channel Stereo can be overridden to Dolby Pro Logic II, Dolby 3-Stereo, and Stereo.

The following topics describe in detail the manual surround mode options available for each type of recording:

Dolby Digital 5.1 discs Dolby Digital Surround EX discs



Dolby Digital decoding is auto-detected and cannot be overridden. You may, however, select a 2-channel downmix of 5.1 channel recordings. In a 6.1 or 7.1 channel system, you can also choose Dolby Surround EX, Dolby Pro Logic IIx Music, Dolby Pro Logic IIx Cinema (7.1 channel only), or Rotel XS processing for center back channels.

Note: In addition to the options that follow, you can press the 2CH button on the front panel or the remote to toggle between 2-channel downmix and multichannel playback.

- **On a 5.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then press the +/- buttons to change between DD 5.1 channel or DD 2.0 channel downmix playback.
- **On a 6.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through five options: DD 2.0 channel downmix, DD 5.1 channel, DD Surround EX center back processing, DD with Pro Logic IIx Music center back processing or DD with Rotel XS center back processing. You should typically select Surround EX or discs that are labeled Dolby Digital Surround EX. For standard 5.1 channel discs, Dolby Pro Logic IIx Music or Rotel XS processing will provide a more diffuse surround effect than the more highly localized Dolby EX decoding and will probably be the better 6.1 channel options for non-Surround EX discs. Selecting DD 5.1 forces the center back channel processing off for conventional 5.1 channel playback. You can also repeatedly press the DOLBY PLIIx Mode button on the front panel until the desired center back channel option is selected.
- **On a 7.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through six options: DD 2.0 channel downmix, DD 5.1 channel, DD Surround EX center back processing, DD with Pro Logic IIx Music center back processing, DD with Pro Logic IIx Cinema center back processing, or DD with Rotel XS center back processing. You should typically select Surround EX or discs that are labeled Dolby Digital Surround EX. For standard 5.1 channel discs, Dolby Pro Logic IIx Music or Rotel XS processing will provide a more diffused surround effect than the more highly localized Dolby

EX decoding and may be the better 7.1 channel options for non-Surround EX discs. Selecting DD 5.1 forces the center back channel processing off for conventional 5.1 channel playback. You can also repeatedly press the DOLBY PLIIx Mode button on the front panel until the desired center back channel option is selected.

Note: When playing any Dolby Digital source, you can select one of three dynamic range control settings. See the Dynamic Range topic in the Other Settings section of this manual.

Dolby Digital 2.0 discs



Dolby Digital decoding is auto-detected and cannot be overridden. You may, however, select 2-channel playback, 5.1 channel playback with Pro Logic II matrix surround, 6.1/7.1 channel playback with Pro Logic IIx matrix surround, or Dolby 3-Stereo playback.

- **On a 5.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through four options: DD 2.0 channel, DD with Pro Logic II Cinema matrix surround, DD with Pro Logic II Music matrix surround, or Dolby Digital 3 channel stereo. You can also repeatedly press the 2CH button on the front panel or the remote to select the same options.
- **On a 6.1/7.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through four options: DD 2.0 channel, DD with Pro Logic IIx Cinema matrix surround, DD with Pro Logic IIx Music matrix surround, or Dolby Digital 3 channel stereo. You can also repeatedly press the 2CH button on the front panel or the remote to select the same options.
- **To select Cinema or Music options in Pro Logic II or Pro Logic IIx modes.** Press the SUR+ button twice while in Pro Logic II or Pro Logic IIx modes. Then, use the +/- buttons to select the Music or Cinema options.

Note: When playing any Dolby Digital source, you can select one of three dynamic range control settings. See the Dynamic Range topic in the Other Settings section of this manual.

DTS 5.1 discs DTS 96/24 discs DTS-ES 6.1 discs



DTS decoding is auto-detected and cannot be overridden. You may, however, select a 2-channel downmix of 5.1 channel recordings or add Rotel XS center back processing for 5.1 channel discs.

Note: In addition to the options that follow, you can press the 2CH button on the remote to toggle between 2-channel downmix and multichannel playback.

- **On a 5.1 system.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then press the +/- buttons to change between DTS 5.1 channel or DTS 2.0 channel downmix playback.
- **On a 6.1/7.1 system with a DTS 5.1 disc.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through the optional modes: DTS 2.0 channel downmix, DTS 5.1 channel, DTS with Rotel XS center back processing, DTS with Pro Logic IIx Music center back processing, or DTS with Pro Logic IIx Cinema center back processing

(available only for 7.1 channel systems). Selecting DTS 5.1 forces the center back channel processing off for conventional 5.1 channel playback. You can also repeatedly press the DTS Neo:6 button on the front panel until the desired option is selected.

- **On a 6.1/7.1 system with a DTS-ES disc.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through three optional modes: DTS 2.0 channel downmix, DTS 5.1, or DTS-ES 6.1ch/7.1ch playback. On the front panel, press the DTS Neo:6 button while playing a DTS source to step through the same options.
- **On a 6.1/7.1 system with a DTS 96/24 disc.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through the optional modes: DTS 2.0 channel downmix, DTS 96, or DTS 96 with Rotel XS center back processing. You can also repeatedly press the front panel DTS Neo:6 button until the desired option is selected.

Digital Stereo discs

This group of recordings includes any non-Dolby Digital 2-channel signal from the receiver's digital inputs. You can play these recordings in 2-CH Stereo, Dolby 3-Stereo, 5-CH Stereo, 7-CH Stereo modes. You can also use Dolby Pro Logic II matrix surround (5.1 ch systems), Dolby Pro Logic IIx Music (6.1/7.1 ch systems), Dolby Pro Logic IIx Cinema (6.1/7.1 ch systems), DTS Neo:6 surround, or one of the DSP 1-4 modes.

All of the bass management settings (speaker size, subwoofer, and crossover) are in effect with digital stereo inputs.

Note: In addition to the options that follow, you can select 2-channel, Pro Logic II Cinema (for 5.1 ch systems), Pro Logic II Music (for 5.1 ch systems), Pro Logic IIx Music (for 6.1/7.1 ch systems), Pro Logic IIx Cinema (for 7.1 ch systems), 5-channel stereo, or 7-channel stereo by pressing one of the surround mode buttons on the remote (2CH, PLC, PLM, 5CH, 7CH).

- **To select any mode for 2-channel digital recordings.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through the optional modes until the desired mode is displayed.
- **To select STEREO mode for 2-channel digital recordings.** Press the 2CH button on the front panel or remote.
- **To select Dolby multichannel modes for 2-channel digital recordings.** You can also step through the Dolby options (Pro Logic II, Pro Logic IIx, or 3-Stereo) by repeatedly pressing the DOLBY PLIIx Mode button on the front panel. You can select Pro Logic or Pro Logic IIx Cinema or Music modes by pressing the PLC or PLM buttons on the remote.

To change the Cinema or Music option in Pro Logic II mode, press the SUR+ button on the remote twice while in Pro Logic II or Pro Logic IIx modes. Then, press the +/- buttons to select the option.

- **To select DTS Neo:6 mode for 2-channel digital recordings.** You can also step through the DTS options (Neo:6 Cinema or Neo:6 Music) by repeatedly pressing the DTS Neo:6 button on the front panel.

To change the Cinema or Music option in Neo:6 mode, press the SUR+ button on the remote twice while in Neo:6 mode. Then, press the +/- buttons to select the option.

- **To select DSP multichannel modes for 2-channel digital recordings.** You can also step through the DSP options (MUSIC 1-4, 5CH, 7CH) by repeatedly pressing the DSP button on the front panel. Directly select 5CH mode by pressing the 5CH button on the remote. Directly select 7CH mode by pressing the 7CH button on the remote.

Analog Stereo

This type of recording includes any conventional stereo signal from the receiver's analog inputs, including analog audio from CD players, FM tuners, VCRs, tape decks, etc.

Analog stereo inputs require a choice about how the signal is routed through the receiver. One option is the analog bypass mode. In this mode, the stereo signal is routed directly to the volume control and the outputs. It is pure 2-channel stereo, bypassing all of the digital circuitry. None of the bass management features, speaker level settings, contour settings, or delay settings are active. There is no subwoofer output. A full-range signal is sent directly to two speakers.

The other option converts the analog inputs to digital signals, passing them through the digital processors in the receiver. This option allows all of the features to be active including bass management settings, crossovers, subwoofer outputs, contour settings, etc. In this mode, you can select several surround modes including 2-CH Stereo, Dolby 3-Stereo, 5-CH Stereo, 7-CH Stereo modes. You can also use Dolby Pro Logic II or Pro Logic IIx surround, DTS Neo:6 surround, or one of the DSP 1-4 modes.

Note: In addition to the options that follow, you can select Pro Logic II Cinema, Pro Logic II Music, Pro Logic IIx Cinema, Pro Logic IIx Music, 5-channel stereo, or 7-channel stereo by pressing one of the surround mode buttons on the remote (PLC, PLM, 5CH, 7CH).

- **To select Stereo or Analog bypass mode for 2-channel analog recordings.** Press the 2CH button on the remote to toggle between Stereo (with digital processing) or Analog Bypass (no digital processing) modes.
- **To select any mode for 2-channel analog recordings.** Press the SUR+ button on the remote, then use the +/- buttons to step through the optional modes until the desired mode is displayed.
- **To select Dolby multichannel modes for 2-channel analog recordings.** You can also step through the Dolby options (Pro Logic II, Pro Logic IIx, or 3-Stereo) by repeatedly pressing the DOLBY PLIIx/3ST button on the front panel. You can select Pro Logic or Pro Logic IIx Cinema or Music modes by pressing the PLC or PLM buttons on the remote.

To change the Cinema or Music option in Pro Logic II mode, press the SUR+ button on the remote twice while in Pro Logic II or Pro Logic IIx modes. Then, press the +/- buttons to select the option.

- **To select DTS Neo:6 modes for 2-channel analog recordings.** You can also step through the DTS options (Neo:6 Cinema or Neo:6 Music) by repeatedly pressing the DTS Neo:6 button on the front panel.

To change the Cinema or Music option in Neo:6 mode, press the SUR+ button on the remote twice while in Neo:6 mode. Then, press the +/- buttons to select the option.

- **To select DSP multichannel modes for 2-channel analog recordings.** You can also step through the DSP options (DSP 1-4, 5CH, 7CH) by repeatedly pressing the DSP button on the front panel. Directly select 5CH mode by pressing the 5CH button on the remote. Directly select 7CH mode by pressing the 7CH button on the remote.

Other Settings

Speaker Level

The levels of all channels should be calibrated using the TEST TONE procedure during the initial setup. You can make a temporary change in the relative volume of the center, surround, center back, or subwoofer channels using buttons on the remote control or the front-panel controls. These temporary adjustments only remain in effect until a different input is selected or until the receiver is turned off.

To adjust speaker levels using the remote:

1. Press a selection button on the remote to select a channel (or pair of channels) for adjustment. Press the C button to adjust the CENTER channel. Press the S button to adjust the SUBWOOFER channel. Press the R button to adjust the rear SURROUND or CENTER BACK channels (each press of the R button toggles between the SURROUND channels and the CENTER BACK channels). The selected speaker and its current setting appear briefly in the display.
2. Use the UP or DOWN buttons on the remote to adjust the output level of the selected channel(s).

Note: If no level adjustment is made for 10 seconds, the levels revert to the default calibrated settings.

As you select a speaker in the above adjustments, you may notice an addition choice, "group delay". See the following for an explanation of this feature.

Group Delay

The SPEAKER adjustments (described above) can also be used to make a temporary adjustment to the group delay or "lip-synch" delay. Group delay delays the overall audio signal (to all speakers) by a specified amount to correct for situations where the video and audio signals are out of synch. This can occur with upconverted digital TV signals or when trying to match a radio broadcast with the video from a sports event. The settings range from 0 to 500 milliseconds in 5ms increments.

Like the speaker settings, this is a temporary adjustment that overrides the permanent default setting for a video source until a different input source is selected or the unit is turned off.

To adjust group delay using the remote:

1. Press the C button on the remote twice.
2. Use the UP or DOWN buttons on the remote to adjust the amount of delay applied to all channels.

Dynamic Range [Ⓛ]

Dolby Digital recordings are capable of wide dynamic range (the difference between the softest and loudest sounds). In some cases, this may tax amplifiers and/or speakers. In other cases, you may want to reduce the dynamic range when listening at low volume levels. This is particularly useful in order to keep dialog loud enough to be intelligible while avoiding excessively loud sound effects. Dolby Digital dynamic compensation is a sophisticated feature that allows you to adjust the dynamic range while still preserving fidelity. The actual amount of compression relies on instructions embedded in the Dolby Digital recording and varies to best suit the specific program content.

There are three dynamic range settings available for Dolby Digital recordings:

- **MAX:** full dynamic range.
- **MID:** slightly reduced dynamic range, roughly comparable to the signal from a compact disc.
- **MIN:** more heavily reduced dynamic range, but still comparable to the signal from a typical VHS Hi-Fi recording.

To adjust dynamic range: Press the DYN button on the remote repeatedly until the desired setting appears in the front-panel display. This setting remains in effect for all Dolby Digital program material until it is changed.

Note: The dynamic range compensation feature is only available in Dolby Digital mode. The setting is ignored with all other types of recordings.

Contour/Tone Settings [Ⓛ]Ⓧ

The contour controls (available on the remote control) can be used to make a temporary change to the high or low frequency content at the frequency extremes. Adjustments to the contour settings are temporary; they remain in effect only until a different source input is selected or the unit is turned off. Permanent settings can be made using the Contour Setup menu.

The settings can be adjusted up or down by a maximum of 6dB. Changing the high frequency contour (HF) increases or decreases the treble. Changing the low frequency contour (LF) increases or decreases the bass content. The changes affect only the speaker or speaker(s) selected for adjustment in the Contour Setup menu. The settings are shown on the front-panel display as you adjust them.

To adjust the contour settings from the remote:

1. Press the TONE button on the remote. Either LF or HF appears in the OSD and front-panel displays, depending on which adjustment is currently active. Press the TONE button again to toggle to the other adjustment.
2. Press the UP/DOWN buttons on the remote to increase or decrease the setting. The display will revert to normal operation following several seconds of inactivity.

Note: The tone adjustments are available for all surround modes and inputs, except the MULTI input and analog bypass mode.

Cinema EQ [Ⓚ]

The EQ button (remote only) activates or deactivates a special CINEMA EQ setting. This equalization may be desirable for playback of movie source material to compensate for the acoustic differences between a commercial cinema and a home theater environment by reducing the high-frequency content.

The EQ setting is independent for each source input. Using the button only changes the setting for the currently active source input.

Tuner Controls

This Rotel receiver features a digital synthesized AM/FM tuner with RDS capability and 30 station presets. The unit offers a wide range of tuning options. Here is an overview of the tuning options (more detailed information is provided in subsequent sections of this manual):

- **Manual frequency tuning** tunes up or down to the next station frequency (when in frequency tuning mode). Press and release a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) to tune.
- **Direct frequency tuning** lets you enter the desired station frequency digits. Press the DIRECT button (or the FRQ DIRECT) button on the remote) and enter the digits using the NUMERIC buttons.
- **Automatic frequency search tuning** searches up or down to find the next receivable broadcast signal. Press and hold a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) for at least one second to search up or down.
- **Station preset tuning** lets you directly enter the number of a memorized station preset. Enter the number of the memorized preset using the NUMERIC buttons.
- **Preset tuning** jumps up/down to the next memorized station preset. When in PRESET mode, press a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) to select the next station preset. Press the PRESET button on the remote to select PRESET tuning mode. Press the TUNE button on the remote to select FREQUENCY tuning mode. Press the P-TUN button on the remote to toggle between preset and frequency tuning modes.
- **Preset scan tuning** automatically scans through the memorized station presets, playing each for 5 seconds. Press the SCAN button on the remote to begin preset scanning. Press the button again to stop the scanning and listen to the desired preset.
- **RDS (Europe) or RBDS (USA) tuning** provides a range of special tuning and search features based on data codes encoded with the broadcast signal. See the RDS section of this manual for detailed information.

Note: The receiver comes configured for tuning in the market where you purchased it (N. America or Europe). To change this default setting, see the information on the DEFAULT SETUP on-screen menu later in this manual.

BAND Buttons 11 ①

Press the BAND button to toggle between AM and FM reception. An indicator in the front-panel display confirms your choice and the currently tuned station frequency is shown.

TUNING Buttons 12 ②

The TUNING buttons (labeled CH UP/DOWN on the remote control) provide three different tuning functions, depending on the mode of operation.

In the normal FREQUENCY tuning mode, press a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) and release to manually jump to the next station frequency, regardless of whether or not a station is broadcasting on that frequency. For auto frequency search tuning, press and hold the TUNING button for approximately one second. An AUTO indicator will appear in the front-panel display and the tuner will begin scanning up or down through the frequencies until the next available signal is detected. If this is not the desired station, repeat the automatic tuning procedure to find the next station. Weak stations will be skipped during auto tuning.

Note: Select the FREQUENCY tuning mode by pressing the TUNE button on the remote or toggle between FREQUENCY and PRESET modes by pressing the P-TUN button.

In the PRESET tuning mode, press a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) and release to jump to the next memorized station preset.

Note: Select the PRESET tuning mode by pressing the PRESET button on the remote or toggle between FREQUENCY and PRESET modes by pressing the P-TUN button. A PRESET indicator appears in the display when PRESET TUNING is activated.

In the RDS PTY search mode, press a TUNING button (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) to select the desired program type from the scrolling list in the display. See the section on RDS tuning for more details.

Note: Several indicators in the front-panel display assist tuning. A large display shows the tuned frequency. A TUNED indicator lights when a sufficiently strong signal is received. A ST indicator lights when a stereo FM signal is received.

MEMORY Button 10 ⑩

The MEMORY button (labeled MEM and "X" on the remote) is used with the NUMERIC buttons to store memorized station presets. See the next section for detailed instructions.

NUMERIC Buttons: Station Presets 6 10 ⑥

The receiver can store up to 30 station presets for recall at any time using the NUMERIC buttons on the front panel. To memorize a station:

1. Tune to the desired station, AM or FM.
2. Press the MEMORY button on the front-panel or remote. A MEMORY indicator will flash for five seconds in the front-panel display.
3. While the MEMORY indicator is flashing, press the number of the preset where you wish to store the station frequency. For example, to memorize the station as preset 3, press the 3 button. To memorize preset 15, press the 1 button followed by the 5 button.

4. A previously stored frequency is erased from memory when a new frequency is memorized for the same preset number.

To tune to a previously memorized station, just press the preset number on the NUMERIC buttons. For example, to tune to preset 3, press the 3 button. To tune to preset 15, press the 1 button and then press the 5 button.

Note: If the TUNER is not already the selected input, pressing a NUMERIC button on the front-panel activates the TUNER. If using the NUMERIC buttons on the remote, first manually select the tuner input, if not already active.

The NUMERIC buttons can also be used for direct access tuning (see next section).

DIRECT Button 7
FRQ DIRECT Button ⑦

If you know the frequency of the desired station, you may tune it directly using the DIRECT button and the NUMERIC buttons.

1. Press the DIRECT button on the front panel or the FRQ DIRECT button on the remote to change the NUMERIC buttons from station preset to Direct Access mode. The station frequency in the front-panel display will change to a series of four bars, representing the digits of a station frequency, with the first bar flashing.
2. Enter the first digit of the station frequency using the NUMERIC buttons. The digit will appear in the frequency display and the second bar will flash. Enter the remaining digits of the frequency. When all of the necessary digits have been entered, the receiver will tune to the displayed station frequency. Note that entering a station frequency is slightly different for the USA and Europe:

In the USA:

FM87.50MHz	Press: 8>7>5
FM101.90MHz	Press: 1>1>9
AM1410kHz	Press: 1>4>1

In Europe:

FM87.50MHz	Press: 8>7>5>0
FM101.90MHz	Press: 1>1>9>0
AM1413kHz	Press: 1>4>1>3

MONO Button 9
FM MONO Button ⑨

The MONO button on the front panel or the FM MONO button on the remote change the FM mode from stereo reception to mono reception. In stereo mode, a stereo signal will be heard if the station is broadcasting a stereo signal and there is sufficient signal strength. An ST indicator will light in the front-panel display. In mono mode, a mono signal will be heard even if the station is broadcasting a stereo signal.

Note: Switching to mono mode can improve the reception of weak or distant FM signals. Less signal strength is required for clean mono reception than for stereo reception.

TUNE Button (F)

PRESET Button (G)

P-TUN Button (Z)

These remote control buttons are used to change between FREQUENCY tuning mode and PRESET tuning mode. In frequency tuning mode, the TUNING buttons (CH UP/DOWN on the remote) advance to the next station frequency. In preset tuning mode, the TUNING buttons advance to the next memorized station preset.

Select the FREQUENCY tuning mode by pressing the TUNE button on the remote. Select the PRESET tuning mode by pressing the PRESET button on the remote. Toggle between the two modes by pressing the P-TUN button. A PRESET indicator appears in the display when PRESET TUNING is activated.

SCAN Button (M)

This button activates a preset scanning feature. When you press the button, the tuner begins scanning through all memorized station presets, playing each for 5 seconds before moving to the next. To stop the station scanning when the desired station preset is reached, press the button again.

Note: If a PRESET station is currently tuned when the PRESET SCAN button is pressed, scanning will start with the next higher preset number and continue through all presets, stopping on the initial preset. If a PRESET station is not currently tuned when the button is pressed, scanning will start from PRESET 1 and continue to PRESET 30.

RDS and RBDS Tuning

This Rotel receiver is equipped with RDS (Radio Data Systems) reception capabilities for Europe and RBDS (Radio Broadcast Data Service) capabilities for the United States. These broadcast systems provide additional functionality to FM radio reception by transmitting encoded information along with the radio signal. This signal is decoded by an RDS or RBDS receiver and can provide a range of informational features including:

1. A display of the station's identifying name (e.g. BBC1).
2. A display of the station's program content (e.g. ROCK or NEWS).
3. Traffic information broadcasts.
4. A scrolling text display for announcements or information.

In addition, RDS provides several advanced search features including:

1. Search for a station with the desired program content (PTY).
2. Search for traffic information (TP).
3. Search for stations broadcasting special traffic announcements (TA).

RDS broadcasting has been widely available in many European markets for years. There are a large number of RDS stations and most users will be familiar with the features and operation. In the USA, implementation of the RBDS system is more recent. Fewer stations are broadcasting RBDS signals and the features may be less familiar to many users. Consult

your authorized Rotel dealer for more information on RDS or RBDS broadcasting in your area.

Note: The RDS and RBDS features are entirely dependent on the broadcaster sending encoded signals. Thus, they will only be available in markets where RDS or RBDS is implemented and where stations are broadcasting these data signals. If there are no RDS or RBDS stations, the unit will function as a standard radio receiver.

Note: RDS and RBDS services are only available on FM broadcasts. The features and buttons described below are only operational in FM mode.

DISP Button (AA)

There are five display options when the currently tuned station is broadcasting RDS information and the RDS indicator in the front-panel display is lit. Press the DISP button on the remote (in the DVD control section) to step through the five display options:

1. Standard FREQUENCY display.
2. PROGRAM SERVICE name. This is typically the station's call letters, such as BBC1. If the current station is not broadcasting an RDS signal, the display will show "NO NAME DATA".
3. PROGRAM TYPE. This is a description of the station's content from a standardized list of program types in each market. If the current station is not broadcasting an RDS signal, the display will show "NO PTY DATA".
4. CLOCK TIME. A time and date display broadcast by the station. If the current station is not broadcasting an RDS signal, the display will show "NO TIME DATA".
5. RADIO TEXT. Additional scrolling text messages broadcast by the station. If the current station is broadcasting radio text data, an RT indicator lights in the display and the scrolling text appears. If the current station is not broadcasting an RDS signal, the display will show "NO TEXT DATA".

PTY Button (AA)

The PTY search function permits you to scan available broadcasts for RDS stations broadcasting a particular type of program content.

1. Press the PTY button. The current RDS program type will appear in the display.
2. If desired, change to a different PROGRAM TYPE using the TUNING UP/DOWN buttons to scroll through the list.
3. Press the PTY button a second time within 10 seconds. The tuner will attempt to find an RDS station broadcasting the selected type of program. If the button is not pressed within 10 seconds after selecting a program type, the PTY function will be cancelled.
4. If no station is located for the desired content type, the tuner will return to the last previously tuned station.
5. Cancel the PTY function by pressing any other button.

Note: If the currently tuned station is broadcasting PTY data, a PTY indicator lights in the front-panel display.

TP Button (AA)

Searches for an RDS station broadcasting traffic information programming:

1. Press the TP button. The tuner attempts to find an RDS station broadcasting the traffic programming. If a station is found, a TP indicator lights in the front-panel display.
2. If no station is located, the tuner will return to the last previously tuned station.
3. Cancel the TP function by pressing any other button.

TA Button (AA)

Searches for an RDS station broadcasting special traffic announcements:

1. Press the TA button. The tuner will attempt to find an RDS station broadcasting traffic announcements.
2. If no station is located, the tuner will return to the last previously tuned station.
3. Cancel the TA function by pressing any other button.

Remote Zone Operation

The receiver provides multi-zone capability, allowing you to enjoy music and operate the system from a second, third, and fourth room. From the remote location, you can select a source component (independent from the source playing in the main room), adjust the volume level in the remote zone, and operate the source components.

To use the remote zone capability, you need additional components: a pair of speakers installed in the remote zone, an amplifier to drive them, an optional TV monitor for video signals, and a third-party IR repeater system.

Zone 2, 3, or 4 can be controlled from the main room using receiver's front panel or remote control ZONE button. Operation from the remote zone requires the installation of an infrared repeater (from Rotel or other suppliers) which relays infrared remote control commands from remote zone to the ZONE 2-4 REM IN connectors on the back of the unit.

Several points about the remote zone function:

- There are two options for the remote zone output level, selectable from the ZONE SETUP configuration menu. VARIABLE output provides full adjustment of the volume level. FIXED output disables the remote zone volume control with the output permanently set to a specified level. This might be useful for sending a line level signal to a preamp or integrated amp with its own volume control or to a distribution amplifier with multiple volume controls.
- The remote control supplied with the receiver will operate the remote zones if used with a repeater system from the remote zone. It can also be programmed to operate Rotel source components via its IR OUT jack.

- Any source component connected to the receiver's analog inputs can be sent to the remote zone outputs. The remote zones operate independently of the main room. You can select a different source or adjust remote zone volume without affecting the MAIN outputs in any way.
- Avoid sending the same infrared command to the receiver's front panel sensor and to a remote zone repeater at the **same** time. This means that remote zones **must** be in a different room from the receiver.

Remote Zone Power On/Off

Once master power is applied to the unit by pressing the rear panel POWER switch button, the receiver provides independent power on/off operation for the remote zones. Pressing the remote control ON/OFF buttons in the main room activates or deactivates the receiver in the main room only and has no effect on the remote zones. Conversely, activating or deactivating Zone 2, 3, or 4 has no effect on the main listening room. However, placing the rear panel master POWER switch in the OFF position completely shuts off the unit, for all zones.

Note: For proper power on and off operation with remote zones, the receiver's power mode should be set to the factory default STANDBY setting or to the DIRECT setting using the OTHER OPTIONS menu described in the Setup section of this manual.

Controlling Zones 2-4 from the Main Room Z 4 IZ 17 A Q T U

You can control Zones 2-4 from the main room using front-panel or remote control buttons to activate or deactivate Zones 2-4, change input sources, and adjust the volume. Controlling Zone 2, 3 or 4 from the main room is accomplished by pressing the SEL button on the front panel or REC button on the remote two or more times, putting the receiver in Zone 2, 3 or 4 control mode temporarily. When Zone 2, 3 or 4 status is displayed, the OSD and/or front-panel displays show the current source selection and volume in that zone for ten seconds, during which time you can use the front panel VOLUME control and INPUT buttons to change the ZONE 2, 3 or 4 settings.

To turn Zone 2, 3 or 4 on or off:

1. Press the front panel SEL or remote REC button repeatedly until the desired zone status appears in the OSD and front panel displays.
2. Within 10 seconds, press the front panel or remote ZONE button to toggle the selected Zone on or off.
3. Following 10 seconds with no commands, the receiver reverts to normal operation.

To change the Zone 2, 3 or 4 input source:

1. Press the front panel SEL or remote REC button repeatedly until the desired zone status appears in the OSD and front panel displays.
2. Within 10 seconds, press one of the INPUT buttons to select a new source for the selected zone. The name of the selected source appears in the display. Instead of pressing an INPUT button, you can also push the +/- buttons on the remote to step through the inputs.
3. Following 10 seconds with no commands, the receiver reverts to normal operation.

To change Zone 2, 3 or 4 volume:

1. Press the front panel SEL or remote REC button repeatedly until the desired zone status appears in the OSD and front panel displays.
2. Within 10 seconds, adjust the volume control on the front panel or remote to change the output level for the selected zone. The new setting appears in the display.
3. Following 10 seconds with no commands, the receiver reverts to normal operation.

Controlling Zones 2–4 from the Remote Locations **A****Q****T****U**

With a properly configured IR repeater system, you have full control of Zones 2–4 using the supplied remote control, from the zone locations. You can select and operate a source, adjust the volume, and turn the relevant Zone on or off. Whatever commands you send from the RR-1061 will change ONLY the Zone for the location you are in, just as if you were controlling a totally independent audio system in that room. These changes will not affect the main listening room.

To turn the Zone on or off, press the ON/OFF buttons on the remote. To adjust the volume in the Zone, press the VOLUME buttons on the remote. To select a different analog input source, press one of the DEVICE/INPUT buttons on the remote. You can also use the +/- buttons to step through the source inputs.

All OFF command: A long press of the OFF button (more than 3 seconds) from any room, sets all rooms to standby, i.e., the receiver goes to standby completely.

Note: The volume adjustment is only available if the Zone 2–4 outputs are configured to use VARIABLE levels. With FIXED levels, the volume control for Zones 2–4 is disabled.

Note: The RR-1061 remote control can be set to send individual IR commands for each zone. Please refer to the setup manual supplied with the RR-1061 to program this function.

SETUP

This Rotel receiver features two types of information displays to help operate the system. The first consists of simple status displays that appear on the TV screen and/or front panel display whenever primary settings (Volume, Input, etc.) are changed. These status displays are self-explanatory.

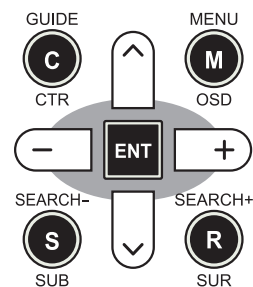
A more comprehensive ON-SCREEN DISPLAY (OSD) menu system is available at any time by pressing the MENU/OSD button on the remote. These OSD menus guide you through the configuration and setup of the receiver. In general, the settings made in the configuration process are memorized as default settings and need not be made again for normal operation of the unit.

The OSD menus can be configured to display several different languages. The default English version of all the menus is shown at the front of this manual. If your language is available, those menus will be shown in the following instructions. If you would like to change from the default English language before proceeding, go to the instructions for the OTHER OPTIONS menu later in this manual. From this menu, you can change the language display.

Menu Basics

Navigation Buttons **S****T**

The following remote control buttons are used to navigate the OSD menu system:



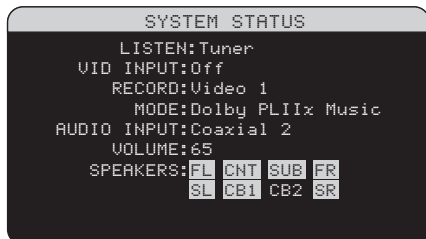
MENU/OSD button: Press to display the SYSTEM STATUS screen. From the SYSTEM STATUS screen, press the ENTER button to display the MAIN MENU screen which has links to all other menus. If a menu is already visible, push this button to cancel the display. The MENU button on the front panel provides the same function.

DOWN/UP Buttons: Press to move up and down in the lists of menu items that appear on the OSD screens.

+/- Buttons: Press to change the current settings for a selected menu item on OSD screens.

ENTER Button: From the SYSTEM STATUS screen, press ENTER to display the MAIN MENU screen. From any other OSD screen, press ENTER to confirm a setting and return to the MAIN menu.

System Status



The SYSTEM STATUS menu provides a snapshot of the current system settings and a starting point for reaching all other screens and menus. This screen appears when you press the remote MENU/OSD and displays the following information:

LISTEN: the input source selected for listening.

VID INPUT: the video source selected for viewing. It is necessary to assign a video input, by selecting from Composite 1–3, S-Video 1–3, Component 1–3, HDMI 1–4 or OFF (no video) in the INPUT SETUP menu.

RECORD: the source selected for recording from the VIDEO and AUDIO outputs.

MODE: the current surround sound mode.

AUDIO INPUT: the input selected for the current source: Optical Digital, Coaxial Digital, HDMI Audio, Analog, etc.

VOLUME: the current volume setting.

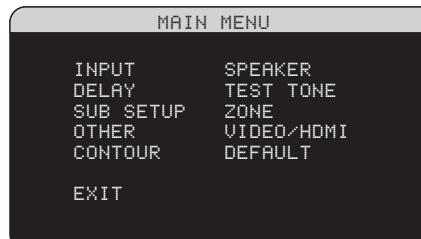
SPEAKERS: highlights the speakers that are currently configured for the system (front right, center, subwoofer, front left, surround left, center back 1, center back 2, and surround right).

ZONE: shows the current status of ZONE 2, 3 & 4 (Z2, Z3 & Z4). In the example, the ZONE 2 source is Video 1, ZONE 3 is OFF, and the ZONE 4 source is Video 5.

No changes can be made using this screen; it only provides information. To go to the rest of the menus, press the ENTER button to go to the MAIN menu. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Note: The SYSTEM STATUS screen appears for five seconds when the unit is turned on and automatically turns off.

Main Menu

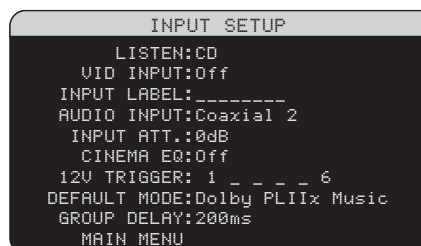


The MAIN MENU provides access to OSD screens for various configuration options. MAIN MENU is reached by pressing the ENTER button from the SYSTEM STATUS menu described above or from most other menus. To go to the desired menu, move the highlight using the UP/DOWN and +/- buttons on the remote and press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Configuring Inputs

A key step in setting up the receiver is to configure each source input using the INPUT SETUP screens. Configuring the inputs allows you to set defaults for a number of settings including the type of input connector, the desired surround mode, custom labels that appear in the displays when a source is selected, and many more. The following OSD menus are used to configure the inputs.

Input Setup



The INPUT SETUP menu configures the source inputs and is reached from the MAIN menu. The screen provides the following options, selected by placing the highlight on the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons:

LISTEN: changes the current listening input source (CD, TUNER, TAPE, VIDEO 1–5, & MULTI INPUT). Changing this input also allows you to select a specific input for configuring.

VIDEO INPUT: selects the video source to be displayed on the TV monitor. Assign the input to a source component you have connected by selecting from Component 1–3, S-Video 1–3, Component 1–3 and HDMI 1–4. For audio only sources (such as a CD player), you would typically specify OFF so that no video is displayed.

INPUT LABEL: The eight character labels for all eight inputs can be customized. Place the highlight on this line to begin labelling. The first character in the label will be flashing.

1. Press the +/- buttons on the remote to change the first letter, scrolling through the list of available characters.

2. Press the ENT button on the remote to confirm that letter and move to the next position.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until all eight characters (including blank spaces) have been completed. The final press of the ENT button saves the new label.

AUDIO INPUT: assigns a physical input connection to use as the default for the source displayed in the first line of the menu. Can be OPTICAL 1–4, COAXIAL 1–3, ANALOG or HDMI Audio.

Note: HDMI Audio input is assigned to a specific VIDEO input.

When a digital input is the default, the unit will check for a digital signal when the INPUT SOURCE is selected. If no digital signal is present, the unit will automatically revert to the analog input.

When an ANALOG input is the default, the unit will not access a digital signal, even though one may be present at the digital input; thus, the ANALOG setting forces the unit to use an analog signal. Assigning a digital input (with its auto-sensing) is generally the preferred configuration for any source with a digital output.

INPUT ATT: the audio INPUT ATT function allows you to reduce the level of the selected audio input from 0dB to –6dB, in 1 dB steps. Use this attenuation for louder sources to match them to quieter sources.

Note: If a source connected to a digital input is selected, that signal will automatically be sent to both digital outputs for recording.

CINEMA EQ: This Rotel receiver includes a CINEMA EQ feature which reduces the high-frequency content of movie soundtracks to simulate the frequency response of a large movie theater and/or eliminate sibilance. You can turn the CINEMA EQ on or off as the default setting for the selected input using this menu choice. In general, this setting should be OFF for most source inputs, unless you are consistently bothered by excessively bright sound from movie soundtracks.

12V TRIGGER: The receiver has six 12V trigger outputs (labeled 1–6) that supply a 12V DC signal to turn on Rotel components and other components as needed. This menu item turns on specific 12V trigger outputs whenever the indicated source is selected. For example, set up the VIDEO 1 input to turn on the 12V trigger for your DVD player. Any combination of trigger outputs can be programmed for each source.

1. Press the +/- buttons on the remote to change the first position from blank to 1 (activating TRIGGER 1 for that source).
2. Press the ENT button on the remote to move to the next position.
3. Repeat until all six positions are set as desired. A final press of the ENT button confirms the selection.

DEFAULT MODE: The DEFAULT MODE setting allows you to set a default surround sound mode for each source input. The default setting will be used unless the source material triggers automatic decoding of a particular type or unless the default setting is temporarily overridden by the front panel or remote surround mode buttons.

Note: Default surround modes are stored independently for the analog and digital inputs for each source.

Options for the default surround modes are: Dolby Pro Logic II, Dolby 3 Stereo, DSP 1, DSP 2, DSP 3, DSP 4, 5ch Stereo, 7ch Stereo, PCM 2 Channel, DTS Neo:6, Bypass (for analog input only), and Stereo.

Note: The following types of digital discs or source material are generally detected automatically and the proper decoding activated with no action or setting required: DTS, DTS-ES Matrix 6.1, DTS-ES Discrete 6.1, Dolby Digital, Dolby Digital Surround EX, Dolby Digital Plus, Dolby TrueHD, DTS-HD Master Audio, DTS-HD High Resolution Audio, Dolby Digital 2-channel, PCM 2-Channel, PCM 96kHz and MP3.

Since Dolby Digital 5.1 and DTS sources are detected and decoded automatically, the default setting typically tells the receiver how to process a 2-channel stereo signal. For example, you might have your CD input default to 2-channel stereo, DVD and VCR inputs default to Dolby Pro Logic II processing for matrix-encoded Dolby surround material, and TUNER input default to one of the DSP modes.

In some cases, the default setting can be manually overridden by the front panel surround mode buttons or the SUR+ button on the remote. See the Manually Selecting Surround Modes section of this manual for more information on which settings can be overridden.

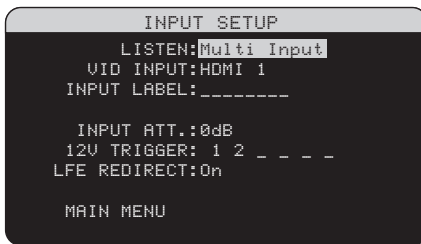
Two of the default surround mode settings available on this menu offer additional choices. Dolby Pro Logic II decoding offers a choice of CINEMA or MUSIC settings, etc. DTS Neo:6 decoding also offers a choice of CINEMA or MUSIC settings. When either Dolby Pro Logic II or DTS Neo:6 is selected with this menu item, the current setting choice will also be displayed. In addition, the function of the ENTER button changes, taking you to a sub-menu where you can change the settings and/or additional parameters for Dolby Pro Logic II or DTS Neo:6 decoding. See the following section for details.

GROUP DELAY: Also known as “lip-sync” delay, this setting delays the audio signal for an input by the specified amount to match the video input. This feature can be useful when the video signal is delayed more than the audio signal as sometimes happens with upconverted digital TV processors or when trying to match a radio broadcast with the video from a sports event.

The range of available settings is from 0ms to 500ms, in 5ms increments. The setting is individually stored for each input and is the default group delay each time that input is selected. The setting can be temporarily overridden from the front panel or the remote.

To return to the MAIN menu from the INPUT SETUP menu (except when Dolby Pro Logic II or DTS Neo:6 is selected in the SURR MODE field), press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the menu display and return to normal operation.

Multi Input Setup



When the MULTI INPUT source is selected on the INPUT SETUP menu, the available options change to reflect the fact that these inputs are direct analog inputs and bypass the receiver's digital processing. The INPUT, CINEMA EQ, DEFAULT MODE and GROUP DELAY options are not available since these are all digitally implemented features.

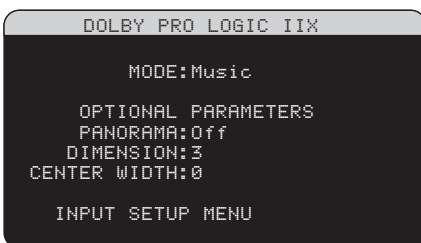
The VID INPUT, INPUT LABEL, INPUT ATT and 12V TRIGGER options are still available and work as described on the previous menu.

One additional option, LFE REDIRECT, provides an alternative bass management configuration. Typically, the eight channels of the MULTI INPUT are configured as pure analog bypass signals, going straight from the inputs to the volume control and the preamp outputs, bypassing all of the digital processing. There are no crossovers and no bass management; therefore, whatever signal goes into the subwoofer channel will be sent to the subwoofer preamp output.

This configuration may not be ideal for multichannel systems configured with high-pass speakers, redirecting bass to a powered subwoofer. An option, called LFE REDIRECT, sends the seven main channels directly to the outputs as usual. In addition, it takes a duplicate copy of these seven channels, combines them into mono, and routes them through a 100Hz analog low-pass crossover to the subwoofer preamp output. This creates a summed mono subwoofer signal, derived from the seven main channels of the MULTI INPUT.

Use the LFE REDIRECT OFF setting for the pure analog bypass configuration. Use the LFE REDIRECT ON setting to derive the mono summed subwoofer output.

Dolby Pro Logic IIx



When Dolby Pro Logic IIx is selected as the default surround mode on the INPUT SETUP menu, there are additional settings and parameters to optimize the surround decoding for music or movie soundtracks. Dolby Pro Logic II uses matrix decoding algorithms to derive a center channel and surround channels from 2-channel source material.

The first line of the Dolby Pro Logic IIx sub-menu selects CINEMA, MUSIC, GAME, or PRO LOGIC modes for matrix decoding. Use the +/- buttons on the remote to select a mode.

Select **CINEMA** to optimize for Dolby Surround encoded movie soundtracks including increased surround separation and full-bandwidth surround channel frequency response.

Select **MUSIC** to optimize for musical recordings. When the MUSIC mode is selected, three additional parameters will be available on the OSD screen. Use the UP/DOWN buttons on the remote to select a parameter. Use the +/- buttons to change the selected parameter as follows:

- **PANORAMA:** The Panorama option extends the front stereo image to include the surround speakers for a dramatic "wraparound" effect. The options are OFF or ON.
- **DIMENSION:** The Dimension option allows you to gradually adjust the soundfield towards the front or towards the rear. There are seven incremental settings from 0 to 6. A setting of 0 shifts the soundfield towards the rear for maximum surround effect. A setting of 6 shifts the soundfield to the front for minimum surround effect. The default setting of 3 provides a "neutral" balance between the two extremes.
- **CENTER WIDTH:** The Center Width option allows you to spread the signal intended for the center speaker to the left and right front speakers, widening the perceived soundfield. There are eight incremental settings from 0 to 7. With the default setting of 3, there is no center width spreading and all of the center channel information is sent to the center speaker. The maximum setting of 7 shifts all of the center channel signal to the left and right speakers, essentially muting the center speaker and maximizing the soundfield width. Other settings provide incremental steps between the two extremes.

Select **GAME** to optimize for Dolby Surround encoded video games.

Select **PRO LOGIC** for original Dolby Pro Logic decoding. Typically, Pro Logic II (Cinema or Music modes) will provide better surround performance, even with older source material. Original Pro Logic mode provides 5.1 channel surround sound, even on 6.1/7.1 channel systems.

When you have completed all the desired adjustments, highlight the INPUT SETUP MENU line at the bottom of the screen and press the ENTER button to return to the INPUT SETUP menu (or just press the ENTER button).

DTS Neo:6



When DTS Neo:6 is selected as the default surround mode on the INPUT SETUP menu, there are additional option settings and parameters available to optimize the surround decoding for various types of recordings, music or movie soundtracks. DTS Neo:6 uses matrix decoding algorithms to derive a center channel and surround channels from 2-channel source material.

In DTS Neo:6 mode, there will only be one choice available on the sub-menu: selecting CINEMA or MUSIC modes. Use the +/- buttons on the remote to change the settings.

- Select CINEMA to optimize the DTS Neo:6 decoding for movie soundtracks.
- Select MUSIC to optimize the DTS Neo:6 decoding for musical recordings.

When you have completed the setting, highlight the INPUT SETUP MENU line at the bottom of the screen and press the ENTER button to return to the INPUT SETUP menu (or just press the ENTER button).

Configuring Speakers and Audio

This section of the setup process covers items concerning audio reproduction such as the number of speakers, bass management including subwoofer crossovers, establishing equal output levels for all channels, delay settings, and tone contour settings.

Understanding Speaker Configuration

Home theater systems vary in the number of speakers and the bass capabilities of those speakers. This receiver offers surround modes tailored to systems with various numbers of speakers and bass management features which send bass information to the speaker(s) best able to handle it – subwoofers and/or large speakers. For optimum performance, you must tell the receiver the number of speakers in your system and how bass should be distributed among them.

Note: There are two types of bass in a surround system. The first is bass recorded in each of the main channels (front, center, and surround). This bass is present in all recordings and soundtracks. In addition, Dolby Digital 5.1 and DTS 5.1 recordings may have a Low Frequency Effects (LFE) channel – the .1 channel. This LFE channel, typically played by a subwoofer, is used for effects such as explosions or rumble. The use of the LFE channel will vary from soundtrack to soundtrack. Recordings that are not encoded in Dolby Digital or DTS do not have the LFE channel.

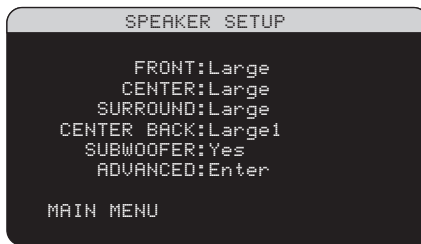
The following configuration instructions refer to LARGE and SMALL speakers, referring more to their desired bass configuration than their physical size. Specifically, use the LARGE setting for speakers that you want to play deep bass signals. Use the SMALL designation for speakers that would benefit from having their bass sent to more capable speakers. The bass management system redirects bass information away from all SMALL speakers and sends it to the LARGE speakers and/or the SUBWOOFER. It may be useful to think of LARGE as “full-range” and SMALL as “high-pass filtered.”

Four typical examples of the many possible system configurations illustrate the principles behind bass management:

- **Five LARGE speakers and subwoofer:** This system requires no bass redirection. All five speakers play the normal bass recorded in their respective channels. The subwoofer plays only the LFE channel bass. Depending on the soundtrack, there may be minimal use of the LFE channel, so the subwoofer would be under utilized. Meanwhile the normal bass places higher demands on the capabilities of the other speakers and the amplifiers driving them.
- **LARGE front, center, surround speakers, no subwoofer.** The normal bass from the front, center, and surround channels is played in its respective speakers. With no subwoofer, the LFE bass is redirected to all five LARGE speakers. This places significant demands on these speakers and their amplifiers, as they must play their own normal bass plus the very demanding LFE bass.
- **All SMALL speakers and subwoofer.** The normal bass from all channels is redirected to the subwoofer, which also plays the LFE channel. The subwoofer handles ALL of the bass in the system. This configuration provides several benefits: deep bass is played by the speaker most suited to do so, the main speakers may play louder with less distortion, and the need for amplifier power is reduced. This configuration should be used with bookshelf-size or smaller main speakers. It should also be considered in some cases with floorstanding front speakers. This configuration is advantageous when driving the system with moderate power amplifiers.
- **LARGE front speakers, SMALL center and surround speakers, and a subwoofer.** The normal bass from the SMALL center and surround speakers is redirected to the LARGE front speakers and the subwoofer. The LARGE front speakers play their own normal bass plus the redirected bass from the SMALL speakers and LFE bass. The subwoofer plays the LFE bass plus the redirected bass from all of the other channels. This might be an appropriate configuration with a pair of very capable front speakers driven by a large power amplifier. A potential disadvantage with mixed LARGE and SMALL configurations is that the bass response may not be as consistent from channel to channel as it might be with the all SMALL configuration.

Note: As an alternative configuration with a satellite/subwoofer package as the front speakers, follow the speaker manufacturer’s instructions, connecting the high-level inputs of the powered subwoofer directly to the front speaker outputs of the receiver and connecting the satellites to the subwoofer’s own crossover. In this arrangement, the speakers would be classified as LARGE and the subwoofer setting would be OFF for all surround modes. No information is lost during playback because the system redirects bass information to the front LARGE speakers. While this configuration ensures proper satellite speaker operation by using the speaker’s own crossovers, it has some disadvantages in terms of system calibration and would generally not be the preferred configuration.

Speaker Setup



The SPEAKER SETUP menu is used to configure the receiver for use with your specific loudspeakers and to determine the bass management configuration as described in the previous overview. The menu is accessed from the MAIN menu.

The following speaker options are available:

FRONT SPEAKERS (small/large): Use the LARGE setting to have the front speakers play low bass (full-range). Use the SMALL setting to redirect normal bass away from these speakers to a subwoofer (high-pass filtered).

CENTER SPEAKER(S) (large/small/none): Use the LARGE position (not available with SMALL front speakers) to have the center speaker play low bass (full-range). Use the SMALL position if your center channel speaker has limited low frequency capability, or if you prefer that the bass be sent to the subwoofer (high-pass). Select the NONE setting if your system does not have a center channel speaker (the surround modes will automatically divide all center channel information equally between the two front speakers, creating a phantom center channel).

SURROUND SPEAKERS (large/small/none): Select the LARGE setting (not available with SMALL front speakers) to have the surround speakers play low bass (full-range). If your rear speakers have limited bass capability or if you would prefer that the bass go to a subwoofer, use the SMALL setting (high-pass). If your system has no rear surround speakers, select the NONE setting (surround channels are added to the front speakers so none of the recording is lost).

CENTER BACK SPEAKER(S) (large1/large2/small1/small2/none): Some systems have one or two additional center back surround speakers. Select the LARGE settings (not available with SMALL front speakers) to have your center back speaker(s) play low bass. Use LARGE 1 if you have one center back speaker (6.1) or LARGE 2 (7.1) if you have two center back speakers (7.1). If your center back speakers have limited bass capability or if you would prefer that the bass go to a subwoofer, use the SMALL setting (SMALL1 for one speaker, SMALL2 for two speakers). If your system has no center back speakers, select the NONE setting. With center back speakers, the Rotel XS eXtended surround, Dolby Digital EX, DTS-ES, Dolby Pro Logic II, DTS Neo:6 or other decoders will provide center back signals for any surround mode.

SUBWOOFER (yes/no/max): The YES setting is the standard setting if your system has a subwoofer. If your system does not have a subwoofer, select NO. Select the MAX setting for maximum bass output with normal bass being duplicated by both the subwoofer and any LARGE speakers in the system.

ADVANCED: Speaker configuration is generally a global setting for all surround modes and need only be done once. However, for special circumstances, the receiver provides the option of setting the speaker configuration independently for each of four surround modes. Select the ADVANCED line on the menu and press ENTER to go to the ADVANCED SPEAKER SETUP menu described in the following section.

To change a setting on the SPEAKER SETUP menu, place the highlight on the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to toggle through the available settings. To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Advanced Speaker Setup



In most cases, the standard speaker configuration described above is a global setting and can be used for all surround modes. However, the receiver provides the capability to customize these settings for four different surround modes: Dolby, DTS, Stereo, and DSP. For example, you could set up the Dolby and DTS modes for 5.1 channel sound, while the Stereo mode changes to a 2-speaker setup with or without a subwoofer. In addition, the ADVANCED SPEAKER SETUP allows you to select a customized high-pass crossover frequency for the front, center, surround, and surround back speakers.

Note: In most systems, the default settings on this menu will provide the most predictable results and most users will not need to change any settings. You should fully understand bass management and have a specific reason for needing a custom configuration before changing these settings. Otherwise, skip to the following topic, SUBWOOFER SETUP.

The available settings on the ADVANCED SPEAKER SETUP menu are as follows:

SPEAKER (front/center/surround/center back/subwoofer): Select the set of speakers to be configured with custom settings.

CROSSOVER (40Hz/60Hz/80Hz/100Hz/120Hz/150Hz/200Hz): Typically, this receiver uses a single master setting for the high-pass and low-pass crossover point between all SMALL speakers and the subwoofer. This master crossover point is set on the SUBWOOFER SETUP menu described in the following section. When you first access the ADVANCED SPEAKER SETUP menu, the current master crossover point will be shown on this line. Change the value of this line only if you want the current speaker to have a different crossover point. For example, if your master crossover is set to 80Hz, but you want your front speakers to crossover to the subwoofer at 60Hz, you would select 60Hz for the front speakers on this line. This setting ONLY affects redirected bass and does not affect the LFE channel in any way. The OFF setting (available only for the subwoofer) sends a full-range signal to your subwoofer so that you can use its built-in low-pass filter.

Note: When a speaker is set to LARGE on the SPEAKER SETUP menu or on this menu, the crossover setting is not available since, by definition, a LARGE speaker plays full-range with no bass redirection to the subwoofer and no crossover. Likewise, the OFF setting for the subwoofer crossover is not available for SMALL speakers, since SMALL means that the speaker will redirect its bass below a given crossover point to the subwoofer. In addition, the CROSSOVER setting is not available for the MULTI INPUT.

DOLBY (large/small/none): Sets the current speaker (shown in the first line) to LARGE, SMALL, or NONE, overriding the master setting from the SPEAKER SETUP menu. This setting will ONLY take effect with Dolby Digital or Dolby Pro Logic II decoding.

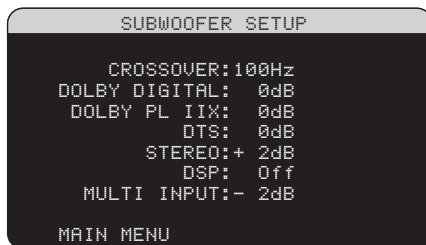
DTS (large/small/none): The same options described for Dolby above, except these settings ONLY take effect with DTS and DTS Neo:6 decoding.

STEREO (large/small/none): The same options described for Dolby above, except these settings ONLY take effect in STEREO surround mode.

DSP (large/small/none): The same options described for Dolby above, except these settings ONLY take effect with any of the DSP MUSIC surround modes.

Note: When the front speakers are set to use the master crossover frequency on the Advanced Speaker Setup menu, the surround mode specific "large/small/none" settings are not available for the other speakers. These speakers will use the setting determined in the basic Speaker Setup menu.

Subwoofer Setup



The SUBWOOFER SETUP menu allows selection of the master subwoofer crossover frequency and independent adjustment of subwoofer level for each surround mode.

CROSSOVER (40Hz/60Hz/80Hz/100Hz/120Hz/150Hz/200Hz/OFF): This setting specifies a master low-pass filter for the subwoofer and a corresponding high-pass filter for all SMALL speakers in the system at the selected frequency. To adjust the crossover frequency, highlight the CROSSOVER line using the UP/DOWN buttons. Then, use the +/- buttons to choose the master crossover point. The 80Hz or 100Hz crossover points are the most common in home theater systems and should be used unless you have a specific reason to choose a different crossover point based on your specific speakers.

The OFF setting sends a full-range signal to your subwoofer so that you can use its built-in low-pass filter. With the OFF setting, a 100Hz high-pass filter is activated for all SMALL speakers in the system.

Note: The master crossover point can be overridden with a custom crossover frequency for the front, center, surround, or surround back speakers in the ADVANCED SPEAKER SETUP menu; however, in most systems the single master crossover point should work well

DOLBY DIGITAL:

DOLBY PLIIX:

DTS:

STEREO:

DSP:

MULTI INPUT:

These six lines allow you to override the master subwoofer level setting as determined on the TEST TONE menu (see next section) for each specific surround mode. When going to the SUBWOOFER SETUP menu from the MAIN menu, the current surround mode is automatically highlighted. Use the +/- buttons to adjust the subwoofer level for the current surround mode. The options are OFF (which turns off the subwoofer for that mode) and a range of adjustments from -9dB to +9dB and MAX (+10dB). A setting of 0dB means that the specified surround mode will use the master subwoofer level. Any other setting is an offset to the master setting. For example, an adjustment of -2dB for a particular surround mode means that the subwoofer level will be 2dB quieter than the master subwoofer level when that surround mode is selected. Use these subwoofer level settings to adjust the relative bass output of various surround modes. Changing the master subwoofer level will increase or decrease the level for all surround modes.

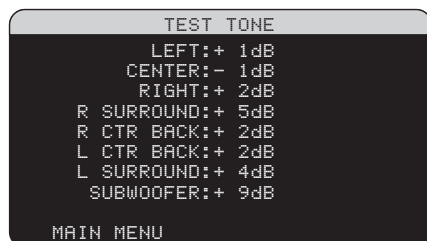
Note: Only the current surround mode can be adjusted on this menu. You will need to change surround modes using the front panel or remote buttons to adjust a different mode.

We recommend starting with the settings for all surround modes at the default 0dB setting during the test tone calibration of the system and for a period of familiarization after that. As you listen to a variety of source material over time, you may notice that certain surround modes consistently produce too much or too little bass from the subwoofer. If so, then use these menu settings to customize each surround mode. In general, if the master subwoofer level is set properly (i.e. not too loud), individual settings for each surround mode should not be necessary.

Note: In Dolby Digital and DTS recordings, the LFE channel is used to produce spectacular low bass effects, placing considerable demands on your subwoofer system. If you hear distortion or other signs of distress from your subwoofer at loud listening levels, you may consider reducing the subwoofer level for the Dolby Digital and/or DTS surround modes. In other surround modes, there is no LFE channel and the subwoofer will only reproduce redirected bass from the other channels, which is not as likely to tax the subwoofer.

To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Test Tone



This menu uses filtered pink noise test tones to set equal volume levels for all speakers (left front, center, right front, right surround, center back, left surround, and subwoofer) to ensure proper surround sound reproduction. Setting the output levels using the test procedure provides the most accurate adjustment so that digital surround sound material will be reproduced as it was intended and is a critical step in calibrating the system.

Note: If you have configured your system to use two center back speakers, there will be an additional line in the menu, giving you the ability to independently adjust the CENTER BACK 1 and CENTER BACK 2 speakers.

To access this menu and perform the test tone calibration, you can be in any surround mode except BYPASS with any input except the MULTI INPUT. Enter the OSD menu system and select TEST TONE from the MAIN MENU to reach this screen.

When you enter the TEST TONE menu, you will hear a test tone coming from the highlighted speaker. Highlight different speakers by moving the cursor to the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons. The test tone will shift accordingly to the selected speaker.

Seated in the normal listening location, shift the test tone to the various speakers. Using the one speaker as a reference, listen for any speakers that are noticeably louder or quieter. If so, adjust that speaker's levels up or down (in 1dB increments) using the +/- buttons. Continue switching among the speakers and adjusting until all are the same volume.

To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the menu display and return to normal operation.

Calibration with an SPL meter:

Calibrating the system with an SPL (Sound Pressure Level) meter, rather than by ear, provides more precise results and improves the system's performance significantly. Inexpensive SPL meters are widely available and the procedure is quick and easy.

Both Dolby and DTS specify a standard calibration level for all theaters to ensure that soundtracks can be played at the volume level intended by the director of the film. This reference level should result in spoken dialog played at a realistic level for normal speech with the loudest peaks in any single channel at about 105dB. The receiver's test tones are generated at a precise level (-30dBfs) relative to the loudest possible digitally recorded sound. At the Dolby or DTS reference level, these test tones should produce a 75dB reading on an SPL meter.

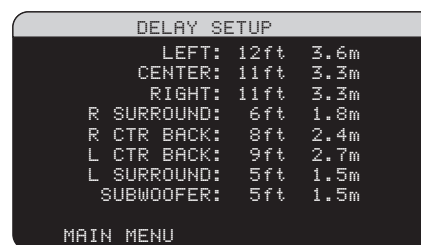
Set the meter to its 70dB dial setting with SLOW response and C-weighting, held away from your body at your listening position (mounting the SPL meter on a camera tripod makes this easier). You can point the SPL meter at each speaker as it is being measured; however, positioning the meter in a fixed position pointing at the ceiling is easier and probably produces more consistent results.

Increase the master volume control on the receiver until the meter reads 75dB (+5dB on the meter scale) when playing the test tone through one of the front speakers. Then, use the individual channel adjustments on the TEST TONE menu to adjust each of the individual speakers, including the subwoofer, to the same 75dB on the SPL meter.

Note: Due to meter weighting curves and room effects, the actual level of the subwoofer may be slightly higher than you measure. To compensate, Dolby suggests setting the subwoofer several dB lower when calibrating with an SPL meter (i.e. set the subwoofer to read 72dB on the meter instead of 75dB). Ultimately, the proper subwoofer level must be determined by personal taste and some listeners prefer to set it above 75dB for film soundtracks. Exaggerated bass effects come at the expense of proper blending with the main speakers and place stress on the subwoofer and its amplifier. If you can localize bass from the subwoofer, the subwoofer level may be too high. Music can be useful for fine-tuning the subwoofer level as excessive bass is readily apparent. The proper setting will generally work well for music and movie soundtracks.

Remember the setting of the master volume control used during this calibration. To play a Dolby Digital or DTS soundtrack at the reference volume level, simply return to that volume setting. Note that most home theater listeners find this setting to be excessively loud. Let your own ears be the judge for deciding how loud to playback movie soundtracks and adjust the master volume control accordingly. Regardless of your listening levels, using an SPL meter to calibrate equal levels for all speakers in the system is recommended.

Delay Setup



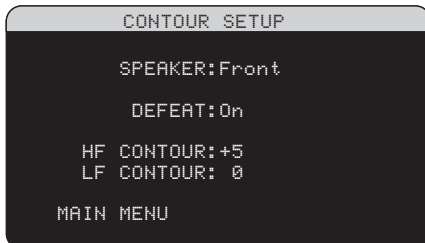
The DELAY SETUP menu, which is reached from the MAIN menu, allows you to set the delay for individual speakers. This ensures that the sound from each speaker arrives simultaneously at the listening position, even when the speakers are not all placed at equal distances from the listener. Increase the delay to speakers located closer to the seating area and decrease the delay to speakers located farther from the seating area.

This Rotel receiver makes setting the delay time for each speaker very easy. Simply measure the distance (in feet or meters) from your seating position to each speaker in your system. Set the measured distance in the line for each speaker. The menu provides a line for each speaker configured in your system and gives a range of settings up to 99 feet (30

meters) in 1 foot (0.3m) increments with each increment equivalent to an additional delay of 1ms.

To change a setting, place the highlight on the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to increase or decrease the delay. To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Contour Setup



The CONTOUR SETUP menu allows digital adjustment of the bass and treble response of each group of speakers in the system. For example, if your center channel speaker sounds too bright, you could roll off the extreme high frequencies.

SPEAKER (front/center/surround/center back/all): Select which speaker or group of speakers to adjust. Selecting ALL allows adjustment of the entire system as a whole.

DEFEAT (on/off): Selecting the ON setting defeats the contour adjustment, bypassing the contour processing entirely for that speaker or group of speakers.

HF CONTOUR: Adjusts the extreme high frequency slope over a range of -6dB (MIN) to +6dB (MAX). Negative number settings reduce the high frequency output; positive number settings increase it.

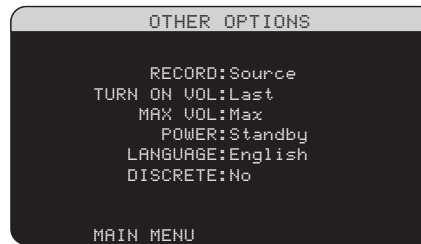
LF CONTOUR: Adjusts the extreme low frequency slope over a range of -6dB (MIN) to +6dB (MAX). Negative number settings reduce the low frequency output; positive number settings increase it.

The contour adjustments are designed to work at the frequency extremes and be relatively subtle so that they do not have a negative impact on midrange sounds. We recommend acclimating to the sound of the system with the contour adjustments defeated and then making adjustments, if necessary, to address specific speaker response issues or personal taste.

Note: You can also make temporary contour adjustments using the TONE and UP/DOWN buttons on the remote or the front-panel LF/HF adjustments. See the Contour/Tone Settings section of this manual for details.

Miscellaneous Settings

Other Options



This OTHER OPTIONS menu, accessed from the MAIN menu, provides access to several miscellaneous settings as follows:

RECORD: Select which source signal to be sent to the recording outputs by choosing one of the input sources. The options are: CD, TAPE, TUNER, VIDEO 1–5, and SOURCE. You can either select a specific component or select SOURCE which will send the signal to the record outputs from whatever source is selected for listening. The default is SOURCE.

TURN ON VOL: Specifies a default volume level to be used each time the unit is activated. You can select LAST to have the receiver power up with the last previously used volume setting. Or, you specify a volume from MIN (full mute) to MAX, in 1dB increments. Note that this setting cannot exceed the MAX VOL established in the next line of the menu.

MAX VOL: Specifies the maximum volume level for the receiver. The volume cannot be adjusted above this level. Settings range from MIN to MAX, in 1dB increments.

POWER: This setting determines how the receiver powers up.

With the default STANDBY setting, the unit powers up in standby mode when AC is applied and the rear panel POWER button is ON. The unit must be activated using the front panel STANDBY button or the remote ON/OFF buttons.

With the DIRECT setting, the unit is fully activated when AC power is applied and the rear panel POWER button is ON; however, it may be put in standby mode using the front panel STANDBY button or the remote ON/OFF buttons.

In ALWAYS-ON mode, the unit remains fully active whenever AC is present and the rear panel POWER button is ON; the front panel STANDBY button and the remote ON/OFF buttons are disabled and the unit cannot be put in standby mode.

In RESUME mode, the receiver will return to the last power condition setting when switched on. For example, when the AC mains power is switched OFF during operation, it will return to operating mode when the mains power is switched on again.

LANGUAGE: Selects a language for the On Screen Display

DISCRETE: The default setting of NO allows control of volume and input selection in remote zones 2–4 from the main room remote control. Changing the setting to YES prevents the remote control in the main room

from affecting any other zone in any way, even when the receiver is in zone mode following a change to a zone.

The discrete option does not affect the control of the zones from the front panel buttons in any way.

Note: The DISCRETE function is not available on all models and is dependent on the software version installed. The DISCRETE function is intended for use by a Rotel dealer or installer only.

Rotel's use of discrete IR commands in multi-zone models provides easier integration with IR control systems, making control possible from a single IR input. For Rotel dealers or installers, further information is available on the Rotel website: www.rotel.com

Go to 'Support' for downloads and technical updates, or search for 'discrete' to find relevant items. Remote commands are available in Philips Pronto CCF format and in RTI CML format at:

www.rotel.com/downloads/prontocodes.htm

www.rotel.com/downloads/rticodes.htm

Change settings on the OTHER OPTIONS menu by highlighting the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons and using the +/- buttons to step through the available settings. To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

Video/HDMI Setup

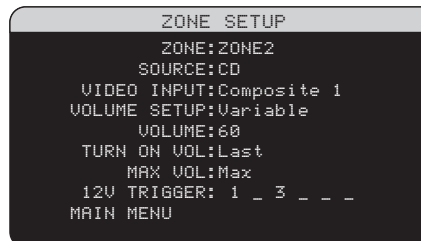


The VIDEO/HDMI menu deals with the configuration of the HDMI and Component output for high-definition video display devices. See the Video Inputs & Outputs section of this manual.

VIDEO OUT FORMAT: Specifies the video resolution and format of the video output at the TV MONITOR outputs. The receiver will scale all video inputs up to this specified resolution for a perfect match with the native resolution of your HDTV monitor. Can be 480p/576p, 720p, 1080i, 1080p.

HDMI AUDIO MODE: options are AMP MODE and TV MODE. In AMP MODE the HDMI Audio and other audio (analog or digital) inputs are processed and amplified by the receiver for output to the connected speakers. TV MODE (pass-through) provides HDMI Audio and other audio (analog or digital) outputs for use with an audio-capable display device. In TV MODE, there is no output from the receiver's speaker terminals.

Zone 2–4 Setup



The ZONE SETUP menu provides settings and configuration options related to the operation of the remote zones. This menu is reached by highlighting the ZONE line on the MAIN menu and pressing ENTER.

ZONE: Specifies the zone to configure, ZONE 2, 3, or 4. Each zone is configured individually.

SOURCE: Specifies a source for listening in the selected zone. Options are CD, TUNER, TAPE, VIDEO 1–5, SOURCE, and OFF. Selecting the SOURCE option links the zone source to the source selected for the main zone so that the remote zone will hear the same source as the main zone. Selecting the OFF option turns the zone off.

VIDEO INPUT: Specifies a video source (Composite Video only) for the selected zone. The options available are Composite 1, 2 and 3 and OFF. (If SOURCE, above, is set to OFF, the VIDEO INPUT selection will not be available.)

VOLUME SETUP: configures the remote zone outputs for VARIABLE or FIXED volume levels. VARIABLE allows control of the volume settings in the remote zone from the receiver's front panel or from a remote control/IR repeater in the zone. FIXED output disables the volume control. In this mode, the remote zone level can be fixed at the level specified on the next line, thus optimizing system performance when sending a fixed level signal to a preamp or amplifier with its own volume adjustment.

VOLUME: In VARIABLE output mode, this line shows the current volume setting for remote zone. In FIXED output mode, this volume setting establishes a permanent fixed output level for the remote zone.

Move the highlight to the desired line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to adjust the volume level. To return to the MAIN menu, press the ENTER button. Press the MENU/OSD button on the remote to cancel the display and return to normal operation.

TURN ON VOL: Specifies a default volume level to be used each time the remote zone is activated. You can select LAST to have the zone activate with the last previously used volume setting. Or, you specify a volume from MIN (full mute) to MAX, in 1dB increments. Note that this setting cannot exceed the MAX VOL established in the next line of the menu.

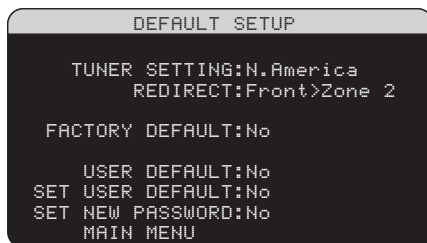
MAX VOL: Specifies the maximum volume level for the remote zone. The volume cannot be adjusted above this level. Settings range from MIN to MAX, in 1dB increments.

12V TRIGGER: The receiver has six 12V trigger outputs (labeled 1–6) that supply a 12V DC signal to turn on Rotel components and other components as needed. This menu item turns on specific 12V trigger outputs whenever the indicated zone is activated. The six 12V Trigger

outputs may be assigned to each Zone and can send a turn-on signal to remote components whenever the Zones are activated. For example, Zone 2 could use 12V Triggers 1, 3 and 6; Zone 3, 12V Triggers 2 and 3; Zone 4, 12V Triggers 5 and 6.

1. Press the +/- buttons on the remote to change the first position from blank to 1 (activating TRIGGER 1 for that zone).
2. Press the ENT button on the remote to move to the next position.
3. Repeat until all six positions are set as desired. A final press of the ENT button confirms the selection.

Default Setup



The DEFAULT SETUP menu provides access to six functions:

- Set the tuning function for North American or European frequencies.
- Redirect the Front channel amplifiers or the Center Back channel amplifiers to power remote speakers in Zone 2, 3 or 4, or redirect the Center Back channel amplifiers to 'Front' for bi-amping.
- Restore all features and settings to the original FACTORY DEFAULT settings.
- Memorize a custom group of settings as a USER DEFAULT.
- Activate the memorized USER DEFAULT settings.
- Set a NEW PASSWORD for the memorized USER DEFAULT settings.

To change the TUNER setting: Place the highlight on the TUNER SETTING line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to change the setting to N. AMERICA or EUROPE. Then, move the highlight to the FACTORY DEFAULT line and change the setting to YES as described above. The screen will change to a confirmation screen. Press the ENTER button to proceed with resetting the FACTORY DEFAULT settings and changing the TUNER SETTING. To return to the MAIN menu without resetting the FACTORY DEFAULT and TUNER settings, change the entry to NO and press the ENTER button.

To change the REDIRECT setting: Place the highlight on the REDIRECT line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to change the setting from REDIRECT: No to REDIRECT: Front>Zone 2, Front>Zone 3 or Front>Zone 4, CB>Zone 2, CB>Zone 3 or CB>Zone 4 (for powering speakers in one of the remote Zones 2, 3 or 4), or CB>Front (for bi-amping front speakers). If you choose to redirect the internal front channel amplifiers, then you will need a separate stereo amplifier to drive your front speakers.

Note: Changing the default TUNER SETTING or REDIRECT SETTING can only be done at the same time as restoring the FACTORY DEFAULT settings. Therefore, we recommend selecting your default TUNER and REDIRECT settings and resetting to the FACTORY DEFAULT settings as the first step in configuring the unit, before you change or memorize any other configuration settings.

To restore the FACTORY DEFAULT settings: Place the highlight on the FACTORY DEFAULT line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to change the setting to YES. Press the ENTER button to proceed with resetting the FACTORY DEFAULT settings with re-confirmation screen. The unit will power off (to Standby Mode) and then on, with the factory settings restored. To return to the MAIN menu without resetting the FACTORY DEFAULT settings, change the entry to NO and press the ENTER button.

Note: Resetting to factory default settings will erase all stored settings including delay settings, speaker settings, balance settings, input settings and more. You will lose ALL system configuration settings. Be certain that you wish to do so before resetting the factory defaults.

To memorize USER DEFAULT settings: Many of the current configuration settings can be stored as a USER DEFAULT, which can be activated at any time from this menu screen. To save the current settings as a USER DEFAULT:

1. Place the highlight on the SET USER DEFAULT line using the UP/DOWN buttons and use the +/- buttons to change the setting to YES.
2. Press the ENTER button to go to confirmation screen where a password must be entered. The default password is 8888. If the entered password is correct, the current settings will be saved as the new USER DEFAULT settings.
3. To return to the MAIN menu without saving changes, change all entries on the screen to NO and press ENTER.

Note: If there is insufficient memory to store a USER DEFAULT configuration file, the SET USER DEFAULT option will not be available.

To activate memorized USER DEFAULT settings: After you have stored a USER DEFAULT configuration file, you can activate those settings at any time by placing the highlight on the USER DEFAULT line using the UP/DOWN buttons. Use the +/- buttons to change the setting to YES. Press the ENTER button to proceed with activating the USER DEFAULT settings. To return to the MAIN menu without activating the USER DEFAULT settings, change the entry to NO and press the ENTER button.

To return to the MAIN menu without activating the USER DEFAULT settings, change the entry to NO and press the ENTER button.

To change the password: The password programmed at the factory is 0000. If you wish to change the password:

1. Place the highlight on the SET NEW PASSWORD line using the UP/DOWN buttons. Use the +/- buttons to change the setting to YES. Press the ENTER button to proceed to the PASSWORD screen.

2. Enter the four digits of the old password by pressing the +/- buttons to select the first letter of the new password, then pressing ENTER to move to the second character. Repeat until the old password is entered. Successful entry of the old password will jump to the ENTER NEW PASSWORD line.
3. Enter the four digits of the new password by pressing the +/- buttons to select the first letter of the new password, then pressing ENTER to move to the second character. Repeat until the new password is entered.
4. You will be asked to re-enter the password again on the CONFIRM PASSWORD line, following the same procedure. Once the password is successfully confirmed, it will be saved and you will return to the DEFAULT SETUP MENU automatically.
5. To exit the PASSWORD screen without changing the password, highlight the DEFAULT SETUP MENU line and press ENTER to return to the previous screen.

Note: The factory password is 0000. A default password that will always be recognized is 8888.

MORE INFORMATION

Troubleshooting

The unit does not turn on.

- Make sure the power cord is plugged into the rear panel and a live AC outlet.
- Make sure the rear panel POWER switch is in the ON position.

No sound from any input.

- Make sure that MUTING is off and VOLUME is turned up.
- Make sure that preamp outputs are connected to a power amplifier and that the amplifier is turned on.
- Make sure source inputs are connected and configured correctly.
- Check that the setting for HDMI AUDIO in the VIDEO/HDMI on-screen menu is AMP MODE.

No sound from digital sources.

- Make sure that digital input connector is assigned to the proper source input and that the source input is configured to use the digital input rather than an analog input.
- Check the configuration of the DVD player to ensure that the bitstream and/or DTS digital output is activated.

No sound from some speakers.

- Check all power amp and speaker connections.
- Check Speaker Configuration settings in the Setup menus.

No video output on TV monitor.

- Make sure that the TV monitor is connected properly and check the input assignments. S-Video and Composite Video TV monitors can only be used with interlaced SD sources. HDMI and Component TV monitors can be used with Standard Definition (SD) and High Definition (HD) sources. An HDMI 1080p source can only be sent to a 1080p-compliant TV monitor.
- Component Video output at 720p or 1080i may not be available if the source signal includes HDCP copy protection.
- HDMI cables must be 5 meters or less in length.

OSD menus are not displayed on TV Monitor.

- In some PAL systems, the menus may not be displayed unless there is an active video signal.

Video and Audio do not match.

- Check that the proper video source is selected for each input.
- Check that the group delay (lip-synch) setting is not misadjusted.

Clicking or popping sounds when switching inputs.

- The unit uses relay switching to preserve maximum sound quality. The mechanical clicking of the relays is normal.
- During switching, it may take a split second for digital signals to be recognized and properly decoded. Rapid repeated switching between inputs or settings can result in clicks or pops from the speakers as the unit attempts to lock on to the rapidly changing signals. This causes no harm.

Controls do not operate.

- Make sure that fresh batteries are installed in the remote.
- Make sure that the IR sensor on the front panel is not blocked. Aim the remote at the sensor.
- Make sure the sensor is not receiving strong IR light (sunlight, halogen lighting, etc.)
- Unplug the unit from the AC outlet, wait 30 seconds, and plug it back in to reset.

No video from Zones 2, 3 or 4

- Check ZONE SETUP configuration and zone video input setting as assigned and make sure that a Composite source is connected.

HDMI: Frequently Asked Questions

What is HDMI?

HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) is an advanced type of connection which carries both video and audio in a single cable. It is a modern digital replacement for older analog video connection standards such as Composite Video, S-Video and Component Video. This Rotel unit meets the latest version of HDMI specification, HDMI 1.3.

What is the difference between HDMI and DVI?

An earlier digital connection standard, DVI (Digital Visual Interface) can also be used for high-definition video signals by means of a suitable adaptor. However, unlike HDMI, the DVI connection does not also carry audio signals, nor does it automatically set the picture screen to the correct size.

What is the difference between HDMI 1.3 and earlier versions?

If you have a Blu-ray player, note that the HDMI 1.3 connection can carry the new Dolby TrueHD and DTS HD Master Audio formats used on Blu-ray discs. This receiver is able to decode and replay these 7.1 channel audio formats.

Also with Blu-ray, but depending on the monitor being used to view the picture, you may also be able to enjoy new video enhancements such as Deep Color or XY video (also called Broad Color Space). Using the HDMI 1.3 connection, this receiver can pass these signals through from the Blu-ray player to a compatible monitor.

These new audio formats and video features are not available from standard DVD discs or players, even when an HDMI connection is used.

Can I connect components which have earlier versions of HDMI?

Yes, because HDMI is backwards-compatible. This means that components which have earlier versions of HDMI (such as HDMI 1.1 or HDMI 1.2) will perform correctly when connected to the HDMI 1.3 inputs or outputs of the receiver.

If your DVD player is equipped with HDMI 1.2a, the HDMI connection will permit the transmission of 1080p (high definition) video signals.

Which is the best way to rescale the picture?

When using legacy components that require picture rescaling, it is better to use the monitor scaler to handle any picture resizing. You should try to use only one scaler in the system, so keep your DVD player set to 480p or 1080p. A 480p signal will be rescaled by the monitor and a 1080p signal will be seen by a monitor with 1080p resolution as a native signal.

Some Blu-ray and HD-DVD discs have been recorded in 1080i. These should not be scaled, but are best left to the monitor to interpret into an appropriate format for the screen.

Will the HDMI digital output improve the picture quality from old analog sources?

Analog picture sources from legacy units begin by being less good than digital signals, and while the receiver will translate them into a digital format, the final quality will be constrained by the original source, and the choice of connection (Composite, S-Video or Component). The scaler cannot correct for low resolution signals and will not improve inherently poor picture quality.

Why does the HDMI connection sometimes not give a picture?

Although it is simple to use, the HDMI connection is actually a highly complex electrical circuit, and within it is a security system called HDCP (High Definition Content Protection). In some circumstances pictures may not reproduce, or may not reproduce properly, due to the action of DRM (Digital Rights Management) or the 'handshake' between the two connected units. HDMI cables contain circuits that exchange a 'handshake' signal several times a second, designed to maintain the integrity of the transmission signal and to prevent attempted unauthorized copying of copyright material. However, these 'handshake' signals can be disrupted for several reasons. If problems persist, consult your Rotel dealer.

Specifications

Audio

Continuous Amplifier Power (seven channels driven)

100 watts/ch (20-20k Hz, <0.05% THD, 8 ohms)

Continuous Amplifier Power

200 watts (1kHz, <1.0% THD, 4 ohms, DIN)

Total Harmonic Distortion

<0.05%

Intermodulation Distortion (60Hz:7kHz)

<0.05%

Frequency Response (preamp output)

10Hz – 120kHz, ±3dB (analog bypass)

10Hz – 95kHz, ±3dB (digital input)

Signal to Noise Ratio (IHF A-weighted)

95dB (analog bypass)

92dB (Dolby Digital, dts) OdBFs

Input Sensitivity/Impedance

Line Level: 200 mV/100k ohms

Preamp Output Level/Output Impedance

1.0 V / 1k ohms

Contour (LF/HF)

±6dB at 50Hz/15kHz

Decodable Digital Input Signals

Dolby Digital, Dolby Digital EX, DTS, DTS-ES, DTS 96/24, DTS-ES 96/24, LPCM (up to 192k). Lossless audio formats (using HDMI Version 1.3):

Dolby TrueHD and DTS-HD Master Audio

Video

Input Resolutions

480i/576i, 480p/576p, 720p, 1080i

1080p (HDMI only)

Output Resolutions

480i/576i (Composite, S-Video only), 480p/576p, 720p, 1080i

1080p (HDMI only)

Signal to Noise Ratio

45dB

Input Impedance

75 ohms

Output Impedance

75 ohms

Output Level

1.0 volt

HDMI Inputs/Output

Version 1.3, supporting Deep Color passthrough and Broad Color Space passthrough

FM Tuner

Usable Sensitivity

14.2dBf

Signal to Noise Ratio (at 65dBf)

70dB

Harmonic Distortion (at 65dBf)

0.03%

Stereo Separation (1 kHz)

45dB

Output level

1V

Antenna Input (unbalanced)

75 ohms

AM Tuner

Sensitivity

500µV/m

Signal to Noise Ratio

40dB

Output level

500 mV

Antenna Input

Loop Antenna

General

Power Consumption

500 watts

79 watts (idle)

3 watts (standby)

Power Requirements (AC)

120 volts, 60Hz (USA version)

230 volts, 50Hz (CE version)

Weight

15.5kg

Dimensions (W x H x D)

431 x 188 x 422mm

Front Panel Height (feet removed/for rack mount)

4U

When sizing openings in custom cabinets, measure the unit to be installed and/or allow at least 1mm clearance on all sides for unit to unit tolerances. All specifications are accurate at the time of printing. Rotel reserves the right to make improvements without notice.

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