

Info on connecting Elements components

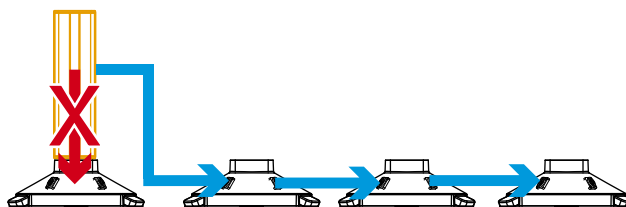
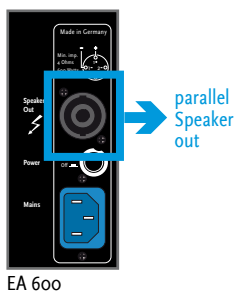
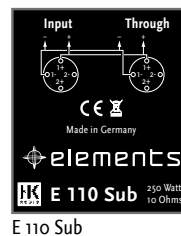
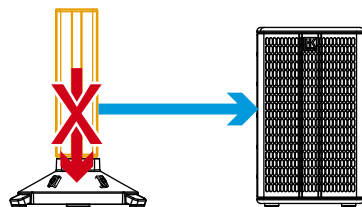
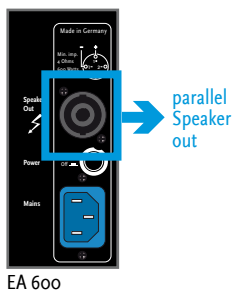
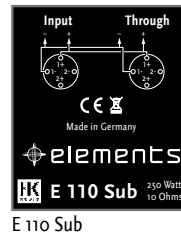
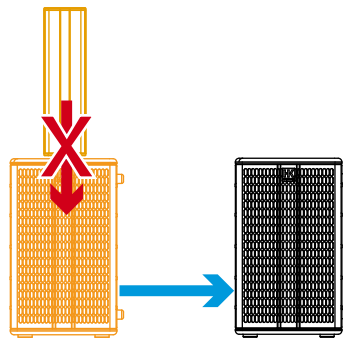
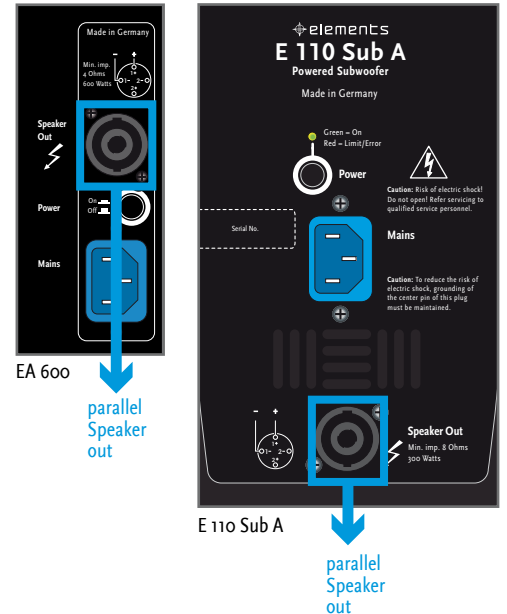
Take the time to commit these few key facts to memory, and you'll be able to connect every setup in no time at all.

Here are the fundamentals:

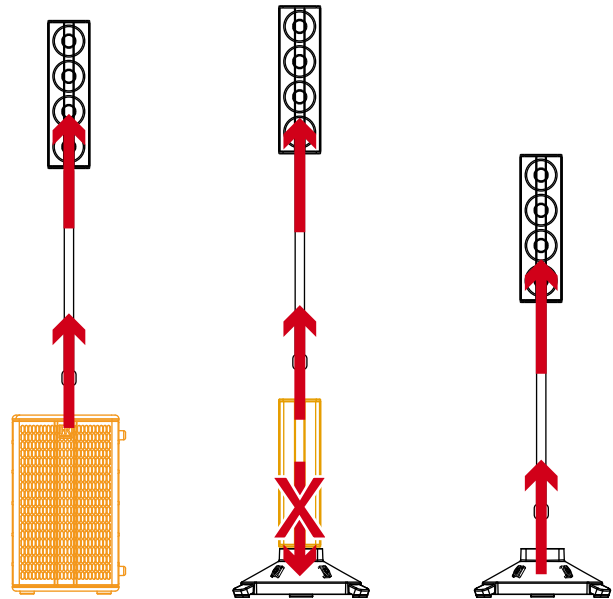
- The Through port (XLR male) provides a full-range line signal, so you can route this signal to other devices as you see fit (amp → sub, amp → amp, sub → sub).
- Always route a speaker signal from an EA 600 amp or E 110 Sub A to the next EF 45 base (with an EP 1 pole holding further E 435 mid/ high units) or to a passive subwoofer from the active unit's Parallel Speaker Out.

The EA 600 amp's bottom E-Connect port serves purely as a mechanical coupler to stabilize the setup.

It is not equipped with a bus and does not carry a speaker signal. If it did, merely setting the EA 600 amp module on the active E 110 Sub A subwoofer would damage the amps.



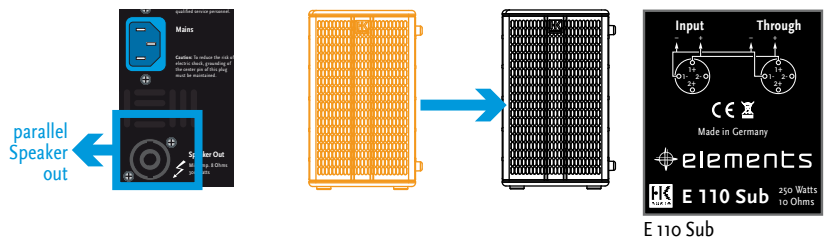
1 Routing speaker signals via E-Connect (without extra speaker cord)



2 Patching a speaker signal through via Speakon (NL4) connectors

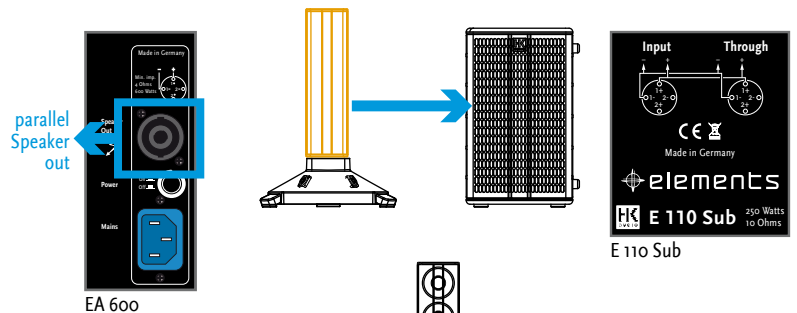
2.1 Active subwoofer to passive subwoofer

E 110 Sub A Speaker Out → E 110 Sub Speakon Input



2.2. EA 600 amp to passive subwoofer

EA 600 Speaker Out → E 110 Sub Speakon Input



2.3 EA 600 amp to separate mid/ high unit (dual mono)

The EF 45 base's Speakon connectors serve as input and through ports. The amp's lower E-Connect coupler does not route signals, so you can't use the bottom EF 45's Speakon port as an output. This means you must use the amp's Parallel Speaker Out port to patch the signal through.

