

AirTight ATM-1e

How do you improve on a classic valve amp? Japan's AirTight has been making its ATM-1 stereo power amplifier since 1986, and it's now been revised for its third generation
 Review: **Ken Kessler** Lab: **Paul Miller**

Awish fulfilled? I have already admitted in an 'Off The Leash' column [*HFN* May '24] that, among the products I've never owned, I 'lusted after' an AirTight amplifier. So this review was accompanied by more than the usual sense of expectation, this legendary amplifier already relaunched last year as the 2024 Edition, but now officially called the ATM-1e (£8295). This is the third incarnation of the artisanal Japanese brand's cornerstone stereo 'power amp', though as it's equipped with separate left-and-right gain controls, it's best described as a very minimalist integrated model.

All ATM-1 versions [see boxout, p71] have possessed this crucial feature, lifting them above the level of a basic power amplifier and allowing the purist to use a fixed output source without an intermediate preamplifier. Also, while the new ATM-1e might have lost the option of running two signal inputs, that's not necessarily a deal-breaker even if the buyer plans to eschew a separate, active preamplifier. As a workaround for multiple sources in such situations, I maintain a couple of Akai DS-5 passive tape deck selectors which up the input count by four. More appropriately for this review, I also fired up the now-legendary AirTight ATL-10A Line Controller, the company's passive preamp with remote volume control. Note to AirTight: please bring it back!

TUBE TUNING

One other feature separates the ATM-1e from many basic stereo amplifiers, and that's the fine-tune tube bias facility. A rotary on the front panel selects each EL34, the 'off' position being the operational mode for playback, and each tube is accompanied by a set screw that the user adjusts while monitoring the new 'edgewise' meter. The correct operating

area is clearly marked, and you simply dial in the bias until the needle rests within it.

Yutaka Miura, AirTight's MD, told *HFN* that while the new model 'has a visual appearance reminiscent of the original ATM-1', it's a complete redesign aiming for 'the best combination of circuit, construction, parts selection, and sonic performance. The ATM-1 and ATM-1s were developed by Mr. Ishiguro and my father, Atsushi Miura [AirTight's co-founders] while the ATM-1e was developed by Kiyoshi Hamada, Yoshihiro Hayashiguchi and myself'. For the new amp Tamura output transformers were specified and are terminated on the rear in two sets of 4mm cable binding posts, labelled 'High' and 'Low' for nominal 8ohm and 4ohm loads, respectively.

When upgrading the ATM-1s to become the ATM-1e, the team pursued an improved signal-to-noise ratio, wider bandwidth, a higher damping factor, easier-to-adjust tube bias, and greater reliability. But it

remains a classic Leak-Mullard type push-pull/ultralinear amplifier and inspired, in part, by the original Marantz Model 9. It's also a reminder that the EL34 was once the industry's go-to valve, before the rash of KT90, '100, '120, '150s, etc, took over.

GENTLE GIANT

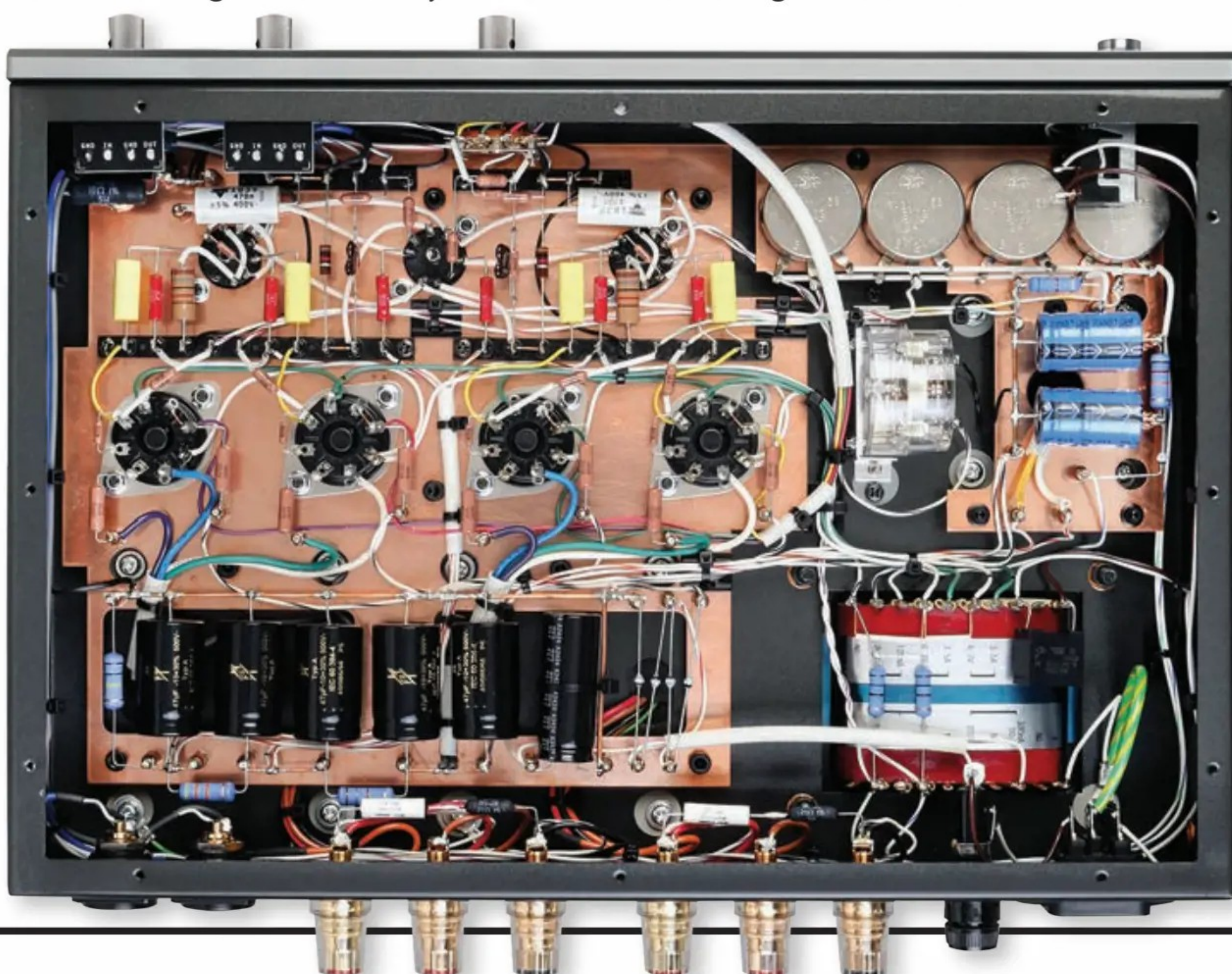
Unsurprisingly, the ATM-1e shares the same 2x35W power rating from its pairs of EL34s as many classic tube amps – arguably the 'sweet spot' for valve amplifiers. However, because clipping is gentle rather than abrupt, the latter a characteristic of many solid-state amps, the ATM-1e sounds louder

than you'd expect, as a blast through my Wilson Audio The WATT/Puppys [*HFN* Sep '24] clearly demonstrated.

Although many amplifiers were fitted with EL34s in the past, Miura-san says there are 'surprisingly few' high-end products currently using them. 'We think this has something to do with the fact that EL34

'Its 35W rating is arguably a "sweet spot" for EL34 amps'

RIGHT: Fine bias adjustment for the EL34 tubes [top right], and metering [mid right], seen alongside copper-plated boards with meticulous point-to-point wiring. L/R 'attenuators' are actually high-quality ALPs volume pots [top left]



'Each EL34 is accompanied by a set screw, with bias monitored on an "edgewise" meter'





push-pull amplifiers were once so common and thought to be “nothing special” for a while. We feel that the EL34 has excellent characteristics that build a solid sound structure with “penetrating power”.

This affinity for the EL34 is the basis of the development concept for the ATM-1e as ‘redefining the EL34 push-pull amplifier in the AirTight style’, a process begun in 2015. Says Miura-san, ‘The world of audio has changed significantly since 2006 when the ATM-1s was launched. AirTight’s traditional policy was “enjoying music” so we felt the need to redefine the EL34 as we aimed for a wide soundfield and a full-bodied, dignified sound with the new edition’.

Exquisite construction and finish are qualities that render me enamoured

‘Clearly, the ATM-1e is no exercise in mere nostalgia’

of AirTight. The chassis structure here is a monocoque type, while the power supply section features substantial choke regulation. The circuit board is fashioned on a copper plate [see p68], and the company hand-builds each amplifier, as I witnessed when visiting its facility in Osaka [HFN Aug ’13]. Although the ATM-1e is sufficiently compact at 365x225x305mm (whd), it still weighs a chunky 21.5kg, reflecting the substantial nature of the unit – even if that sounds rather like tyre-kicking.



TIGHTEN UP

So self-explanatory is the ATM-1e that you can have it up and running without ever looking at the owner’s manual. Aside from adjusting the two volume controls (which

ABOVE: Pairs of electro-harmonix EL34s, in UL mode, are fronted by a 12AT7 triode and two 6CG7 tubes as phase-splitters. AC transformer [back right] is joined by choke PSU regulation [front right] with Tamura speaker-coupling transformers [back left]. The separate L/R ‘Attenuators’ are labelled ‘Max’ for full volume

also allow you to fine-tune the balance if needed), and periodically checking the bias, there’s nothing else to do other than connect speakers to the multi-way binding posts and insert the signal cables into the RCA sockets. Note that AirTight will change the phono sockets to (unbalanced) XLRs and the 8ohm speaker terminals can be configured for 16ohm loudspeaker loads.

There is one caveat to remember, also noted by PM: while the ATM-1e warms up relatively quickly and has no extended switch-on mute period à la Audio Research and others, it needs a solid half-hour to really sing. I can’t say my ears are so sensitive as to have detected the increase in level of 0.3dB measured by PM [see Lab Report, p73], but I could hear improvements in every parameter, the amplifier ‘opening up’ as it settled down. I seem to recall this as a typical characteristic of the EL34 tube, so AirTight is blameless of making you wait.

OLD MEETS NEW

Having recently spent time with a few vintage amps employing EL34s, purely by coincidence, I was primed for a blast from the past rather than a sonic affinity with amps running beefier KT120s or KT150s. Would this wonderful amp, its forebear born at the exact midpoint in hi-fi history, ➔

AIRTIGHTER

For the continuing evolution of the 39-year-old ATM-1, this amplifier series undergoes a rebirth roughly every 20 years. The original ATM-1 [HFN Aug ’89] derived its output from four 6CA7 beam power pentode tubes and provided two inputs, the second via a pair of phono sockets on the front panel. In 2006, it was modified heavily, renamed the ATM-1s and the output tubes were replaced with EL34s. These also power the latest version, the ATM-1e, which loses the front panel inputs of the previous editions.

While both of the later iterations of the ATM-1 feature circuit refinements, the primary area where the models have evolved is in their valve complement – not just the output tubes. In addition to moving to EL34s, the ATM-1s ‘middle model’ also changed the original input valve lineup which included a 12AX7, two 12AU7s and two 5AR4s for rectification. For the ATM-1s, AirTight changed the 5AR4s for solid-state rectification, which the current ATM-1e retains. The latter swaps the ATM-1s’ 12AX7 and the pair of 12AU7s for a 12AT7 and two 6CG7s.

