

Device Setup Tips

Which Mode to Use?

Use Mode A: if your displays have **different** refresh rates (e.g., 120Hz + 60Hz)

Use Mode B: if both displays support the **same** refresh rate (e.g., both support 4K@120Hz)

Input	Setup Examples	Mode A Output Adopts the lowest resolution and refresh rate	Mode B Output Output 1 takes priority; refresh rate follows Output 1	Note
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz ×4	4K@120Hz ×4	4K@120Hz ×4	Fully Compatible
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz + 4K@60Hz + 4K@60Hz + Audio System (supports 4K@60Hz)	4K@60Hz ×4	✗4K@120Hz + Other outputs: no image or no sound	Mode A ensures stable output; Mode B does not support mixed refresh rates
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz + 1080p@120Hz + 1080p@120Hz + RGB Light (1080p@60Hz)	1080p@60Hz ×4	✗4K@120 + 1080p@120 + 1080p@120 + No response	
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz + 4K@120Hz + Capture Card (1080p@60Hz) + 4K@60Hz	1080p@60Hz ×4	✗4K@120 + 4K@120 + No response + No display	
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz + 4K@60Hz + 8K@60Hz + Audio System (supports 4K@60Hz)	4K@60Hz ×4	✗4K@120 + No display + 4K@120 + No audio	
4K@120Hz	4K@120Hz + 4K@120Hz + 720p Monitor + Projector (1080p@60Hz)	✗May downscale to 4K@60 (720p shows no image) May downscale to 720p@60	✗4K@120 + 4K@120 + No display + No display	✗720p not supported
8K@60Hz	8K@60Hz + 4K@60Hz ×3	4K@60Hz ×4	✗8K@60Hz + Other devices cannot display	8K output requires all input and output devices to support the same 8K resolution and refresh rate

4K@240Hz (GPU)	4K@240Hz + 4K@60Hz + Audio System (supports 4K@60Hz) + 1080p Monitor	1080p@60Hz ×4	✗4K@240Hz + Other devices show black screen	4K@240Hz requires all input and output devices to support 4K@240Hz
1080p (Switch)	4K@60Hz + Audio System + 1080p Display + Capture Card	1080p@60Hz ×4	1080p@60Hz ×4	Switch outputs fixed at 1080p
4K@60Hz Blu-ray Player	4K@60Hz + Audio System + 4K@60Hz + 4K@60Hz	4K@60Hz ×4	4K@60Hz ×4	Fully Compatible

🔊 UHD-1480 Audio Handling Reference Table (For 8K 1-in 4-out HDMI Splitter)

Type	Status	Tips	Mode Recommendation	Note
Standard HDMI Audio (LPCM / Dolby / DTS)	✅ Supported	HDMI can output audio to TVs, soundbars, or audio systems, depending on the connected device.	Mode A or B usable	1. ✅ Use HDMI 2.1 UHS certified cable Older HDMI 2.0 cables may cause unstable video (4K120Hz / 8K60Hz), audio failure, or sync issues.
ARC / eARC Audio Return	❌ Not Supported	UHD-1480 does not support ARC or eARC, so it cannot receive audio back from a TV.	Not applicable	2. ⚠️ No eARC / Audio Decoding UHD-1480 supports HDMI 2.1 signal passthrough only. It does not support eARC or decode audio. Audio must be decoded by the connected device.
Audio system connected to TV's ARC port (expecting return audio from TV)	⚠️ If both audio system and TV support ARC, audio works. If audio system only supports HDMI Audio, connect it directly to the splitter's output.	Without ARC support, audio cannot be sent back through the TV to external speakers when using a splitter.	⚠️ Device specs affect audio system output	3. 🚫 Do Not Use eARC Sound Systems via Splitter For systems like Dolby Atmos or TrueHD, use an HDMI Audio Extractor or connect the speaker directly to your TV's eARC/ARC port.
Audio via HDMI Output of the Splitter	✅ Supported (with conditions)	Ensure the audio system supports standard HDMI signal; if so, audio works normally in Mode A.	✅ Recommended: Mode A	4. 📺 Ensure Stable AV Transmission When connecting both display and HDMI audio devices, use an HDMI Audio Extractor to avoid signal loss due to compatibility mismatch. 5. ⚡ Check Audio Device Compatibility If using a speaker + capture card/older

EDID Audio Behavior from Source Devices (e.g., Blu-ray players, consoles)	⚠ Limited by Device	In Mode B, if Output 1 does not support high-format audio (e.g., Dolby Atmos), the source device may downgrade the audio format, resulting in loss of features.	☑ Recommended: Mode A, or select a display that supports audio formats as Output 1	monitor, make sure the speaker supports the input resolution & refresh rate. Use Mode A if unsure. 6. 🔄 Use Mode B Only When All Outputs Match If you want to achieve the highest possible video or audio quality, please select Mode B. However, this mode may cause one of the output devices to have no video or audio.
High-Format Multichannel Audio (e.g., Dolby Atmos)	⚠ Depends on EDID	Mode B only works for Atmos if Output 1 supports Atmos — otherwise, the source will not output advanced audio.	Mode B usable under specific conditions	
Audio + High-Spec Display Connected (e.g., 4K@120Hz + audio device)	⚠ Spec-Dependent	If the audio device cannot handle high refresh rate signals, use Mode A to lower the output format and ensure stable audio/video.	☑ Recommended: Mode A	
Audio + Capture Card Connected (usually supports 1080P)	⚠ May Cause Black Screen or No Audio	For capture cards, connect to Output 4 and use Mode A to avoid audio loss or display instability due to format mismatches.	☑ Recommended: Mode A	

🔌 Common HDMI Port Variations in Quantity & Functionality

Different brands and models of TVs or monitors typically include multiple HDMI input ports. These ports may differ in functionality and specifications — especially common in mid- to high-end models.

Type	Tips	Examples	Note
Multiple HDMI Inputs (e.g., HDMI 1–4)	Almost all TVs and monitors come with multiple HDMI input ports, allowing users to connect various devices such as game consoles and media players.		🔍 How to Identify / Confirm: 1.Check the HDMI labels on the back of your TV — look for markings like “4K@120Hz” or “eARC.” 2.Refer to the TV’ s product specifications, usually found on the brand’ s official website or in the user manual. 3.When connecting your HDMI splitter’ s Output1 to the TV, first: ==Ensure you are using the highest-spec HDMI input port on the TV (e.g., HDMI 4 supporting 48Gbps). ==Then go to your TV settings and enable Enhanced Format for that HDMI port. ==This ensures full support for high-end video (e.g., 4K@120Hz) and audio formats (e.g., Dolby Atmos). 4.🔗 Important Notes: Enhanced mode must be manually enabled per HDMI port in the TV’s settings. Common path: Settings → Display or Picture → HDMI Settings → Select the HDMI port → Enable "Enhanced Format" or similar.
Different HDMI Port Specifications	In some models, only specific HDMI ports support advanced features, such as HDMI 2.1 (with support for 4K@120Hz, VRR, etc.).		
eARC / ARC is Usually on a Single Port Only	If the device supports eARC or ARC, it is usually labeled on HDMI 2 or HDMI 3, with a clear marking like “ARC” or “eARC.”		
Advanced Features Supported on One Port Only	Example: On certain models from LG, Sony, Samsung, or TCL, only HDMI 4 supports full-bandwidth 48Gbps HDMI 2.1, while the other ports are HDMI 2.0.		

When connecting to a TV, it is generally recommended to enable the TV's 'Enhanced mode' (also referred to as 'HDMI Deep Color', 'HDMI Ultra HD', or 'Enhanced Format' depending on the brand).	☒ Recommended Scenarios to Enable Enhanced Mode: 1. Using an HDMI 2.1 splitter or high-bandwidth connection, such as UHD-1280 or UHD-1480 for 4K@120Hz / 8K@60Hz transmission. 2. When the source device outputs high-resolution formats, such as PS5, Xbox Series X, or RTX 40-series GPUs. 3. When the connected display supports HDMI 2.1 or advanced features like VRR, ALLM, Dolby Vision, or HDR10+.		⚠ If not enabled, the TV may default to HDMI 1.4 or limit HDMI 2.0 bandwidth (e.g., 4K@30Hz max), which can result in: - Washed-out colors - HDR not working - Audio glitches - No signal or black screen 5. ✗ Devices That Typically Don't Have Enhanced Mode: 1. Entry-level TVs (especially 1080p or early-generation 4K models) 2. Older TVs (before HDMI 2.0, e.g., pre-2015 models) 3. Most computer monitors (often auto-detect format, no manual toggle)
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