# **SOUND**STREAM



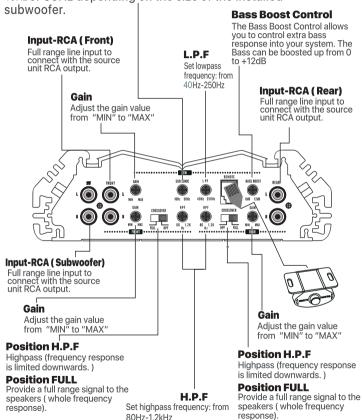
# 5-Channel Amplifier (Analog and Digital system)



#### Features & Functions:

#### **Sub Sonic**

This eliminates the lowest frequencies and protects the speakers from damage. Switch the frequency 10Hz or 50Hz depending on the size of the installed



#### Features & Functions:

#### **Fuse**

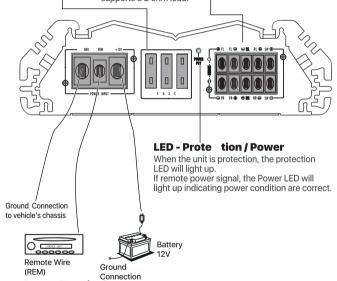
The integrated amplifier fuses protect the units from short circuit and overload

#### **Speaker Terminals:**

The speaker terminals are Gold Plated for high conductivity and minimum impedance loss. Be sure to strip just enough insulation off your speaker wires that will fit under the screw plate to help ensure against speaker wire short circuits.

The unit can support an impedance load as low as 20hms per channel or 4 ohms in the bridged mode.

Bridged mode is designed for 4-8 ohm loads and will not supports a 2 ohm load.



#### Power Terminals:

**B+/+12V** . Connect the +12V pole of power supply directly to the battery(+) position.

**GND**. Connect the GND pole of power supply directly to the (-) negative ground battery terminal of car chassis.

**REM**. Connect the "Remote" pole to external switch for positive 12V ON/OFF. This may e connected to the power antenna of turn on lead of the headunit.

#### **Power Connection:**

For your convenience, high current barrier strip terminals are provided which allow the use of heavy gauge terminals and wire without splicing.

**B+/+12V** . Connect the +12V pole of battery.

**GND** . Connect the chassis ground of auto.

**REM**. Connect to the remote turn-on lead of your headunit.

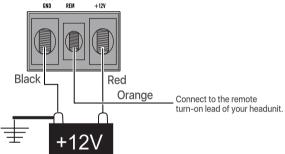
Note:

Improper wiring connections can seriously damage amplifiers, accessories, or speakers, please follow instructions carefully.

Disconnect the battery positive (+) before making any power connections to the amplifier.

Make sure all connections are clean and secure, and use gromments when going through the firewall and other metal bodywork.

Always use the proper size fusing, with a fuse at the battery and the amplifier.(not supplied)



## **Input Connection:**

Connect the pre-amp( low-level) outputs from your source unit or crossover to the RCA jacks labeled "input" on the amplifier. Be sure to route all signal cable away from power lines and use high quality RCA cables to insure good signal transfer and to avoid noise from entering the system.

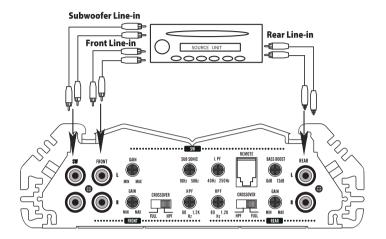
In the **Stereo** mode, connect the left and right RCA plugs from the source unit to their appropriate input jacks.

In the **Mono/Bridged** mode, connections may be made to right, left of both input jacks.

If you are using a pre-amp device, such as the G & Designs Aa4X, connect the outputs of the front-end unit to the inputs of the pre-amp, then the outputs of the pre-amp to the inputs of the amplifier as per above.

3

## **Input Connection:**



# **Output connection:**

Again, high current barrier strip terminals are provide for connection to the loud speaker system.

In the **stereo** mode, connect the left speaker lead to the left terminal and the right speaker leads to the right terminal. Be sure to observe polarity.

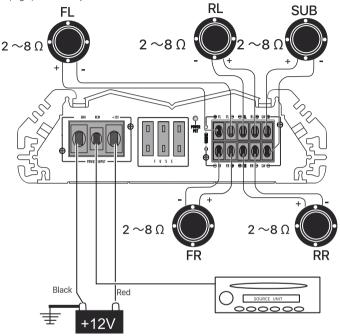
In the **Bridged/Mono** mode, connect the speaker (+) lead to the R+ terminal and the speaker(-) lead to the L- terminal.

**Stereo/Mono** configuration may be used bu utilizing the above wiring simultaneously. (For satellite subwoofer or satellite / center).

Note: Mono mode is designed for 4-8 ohm load and will not support a 2 ohm load.

# **5 Channel Amplifier System:**

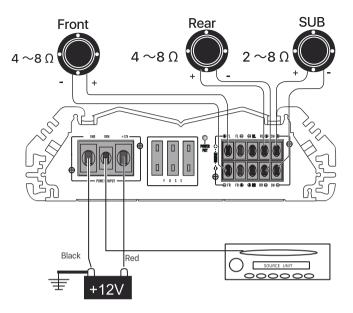
Connect the two pairs of output and subwoofer terminals to corresponding Left/Right/subwoofer speakers:



# 2 Channel Amplifier System:

This unit bridgeable from a 4.1 channel amplifier to a 2.1 channel amplifier. The ideal speaker impedance for optimum operation is 4 ohms. The amplifier will provide stable operation between 2 and 8 ohms loads.

When operating in the bridged mode, the minimum recommended speaker load is 4 ohms for each bridge channel. Operation of the amplifier below this impedance load can damage both the amplifier and you speaker, and will void your warranty.



# TROUBLE SHOOTING

- Low or no remote turn-on voltage: check remote connections at the amplifier and sourceunit.
- Blown amplifier fuse: replace with a new fast-blow fuse (same rating).
- Power wires not connected: check battery and ground wiring at the amplifier and check the battery connections.
- Speaker leads shorted: check speaker continuity to ground; it should not show a common ground.
- Speakers not connected or are blown: check speaker connections at the a mplifier; measure coil impedance.

#### Distorted audio

- · Gain is not properly set or the speaker cones are damaged.
- Review the instructions for setting the gain. Inspect each speaker cone for signs of damage, such as a frozen cone, burning smell, etc.

#### **Features:**

•Full Range 2 ohm Stable 5-Channel Amplifier

•RMS Power Rating:

4 ohms: 100 watts x 4 chan., 350W x Sub chan. 2 ohms: 150 watts x 4 chan., 500W x Sub chan.

Bridged, 4 ohms: 300 watts x 2 chan., 500W x Sub chan.

•Total power output: 2200 watts

Pulse Width Modulated MOSFET power supply

Wired remote bass level control included

·LED power (green) and protect (red) indicators

Soft start turn-on

•5/3 channel operation

•3-way protection circuitry (thermal, overload, and speaker short protection)

•Dual speaker terminals simplify the hookup of multiple speakers

Heavy duty aluminum alloy heat-sink

•Input sensitivity: 200mV - 6V

•Variable high-pass filter: 80- 1200 Hz, 12 dB/octave

•Variable low-pass filter: 40 - 250 Hz, 12 dB/octave

•Variable Bass Boost: 0 to +12 dB bass boost

## Specification:

Output Power:	4x140W + 1x300W(4Ω RMS) 4x220W + 1X500W(2Ω RMS ) Bridged:2x440W(4Ω RMS) +1x500W(2Ω RMS )
THD:	<0.3%
Frequency RESP:	10Hz $\sim$ 20kHz $\pm$ 2dB
S/N Ratio:	≧90
Input Sensitivity:	200mV ∼ 8V
Bass Boost:	12dB
Speaker Impedance:	2~8Ω
Power Fuse:	40Ax2 ( Refer flank text)
Dimension (HxWxL):	SR5-3500D 2.2"H x 8.5"W x16.1"L
Accessory:	Screws Set & Spare Fuse