

ROCKVILLE

PHENOM Series CLASS AB CAR AUDIO AMPLIFIERS OWNER'S MANUAL

ATTENTION: WATCH THIS VIDEO BEFORE FIRST USE!

Who reads manuals? Scan the **QR codes** or go to the **URLs** below to access how-to video(s), the owner's manual, and other important information you may need to get the most out of your item. **If you prefer written instructions, please read ahead!** *With Rockville you get many options.*



rockvillesupport.com/rxa-t1



rockvillesupport.com/rxa-t2



rockvillesupport.com/rxa-f1



rockvillesupport.com/rxa-f2



rockvillesupport.com/rxh-f5

Missing items? If you ordered a bundle that includes more than one product and you are missing part of your bundle then it just means your order shipped from two different warehouses. You will receive the remaining items very soon. If you have any concerns or inquiries, feel free to call our customer support center at 1-646-758-0144, 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

ROCKVILLE

Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this Rockville PHENOM Series Class AB Car Audio Amplifier. Over the years, the technology used to create audio amplifiers has grown by leaps and bounds. Our competition is satisfied with just continuing to build the same units year after year without thought for improvement, but not Rockville. We consider it our mission to use our expertise in developing the latest technologies and to bring you the absolute best sounding amplifiers on the market and of course at a reasonable price. You will be amazed at the quality and power that these new amps offer.

We have spared no expense in designing these amplifiers, creating the most rugged, reliable, powerful, and best performing amplifiers. In fact, we are so sure of the quality that we back up every PHENOM amplifier with a one-year warranty which exemplifies our commitment to the end user. (See enclosed warranty card for details.)

Please read this installation guide carefully for proper use of your PHENOM Class AB amplifier. Read this entire guide fully before attempting your installation. Should you need assistance, please call our technical help line at 1-646-758-0144, 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



WARNING: BE AWARE! Use of this amplifier at extreme high volumes for extended periods of time may cause hearing loss and/or hearing damage. Your ability to hear necessary traffic sounds will be impaired. Always keep your sound volume at reasonable levels when operating your car.

- When installing the amplifier, secure it tightly. An unmounted amplifier in your car can cause serious injury to passengers and damage if it is set in motion by an abrupt maneuver or sudden stop.
- To reduce risk of electric shock, never open the unit. There are no serviceable parts.
- Please ensure that the unit is situated in a properly ventilated area.

Installation

Installation Basics

Before you begin your installation, disconnect the NEGATIVE(-) terminal from your vehicle's battery. This safety precaution will avoid possible short circuits while wiring your amplifier. Rockville amplifiers operate on 12-volt negative ground systems only. It is recommended that you lay out your sound system design on paper first. This will help you during the installation so that you have a wiring flowchart and do not miss-wire any of your components.

Mounting the Amplifier

PHENOM amplifiers feature four mounting holes located in front of the end panels (refer to the illustration below). Never install an amplifier in the engine compartment or on the firewall. Lay down the amplifier and mark the location of the mounting holes. It can be installed either horizontally or vertically. Remove the amplifier and drill pilot holes for the screws. Be sure to watch for your gas tank, gas lines, and electrical lines. Do not drill or mount any screws where they might penetrate the gas tank. Place the amplifier and secure it to the mounting surface using the supplied screws. Please be sure to leave breathing room around the amplifier heat sink so that it can efficiently dissipate the heat it produces.

- **AS CONNECTIONS CAN WORK LOOSE DUE TO VEHICLE VIBRATIONS DURING NORMAL OPERATION, WE RECOMMEND PERIODICALLY TIGHTENING ALL POWER AND GROUND CONNECTIONS.**
- **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE SCREWS.**

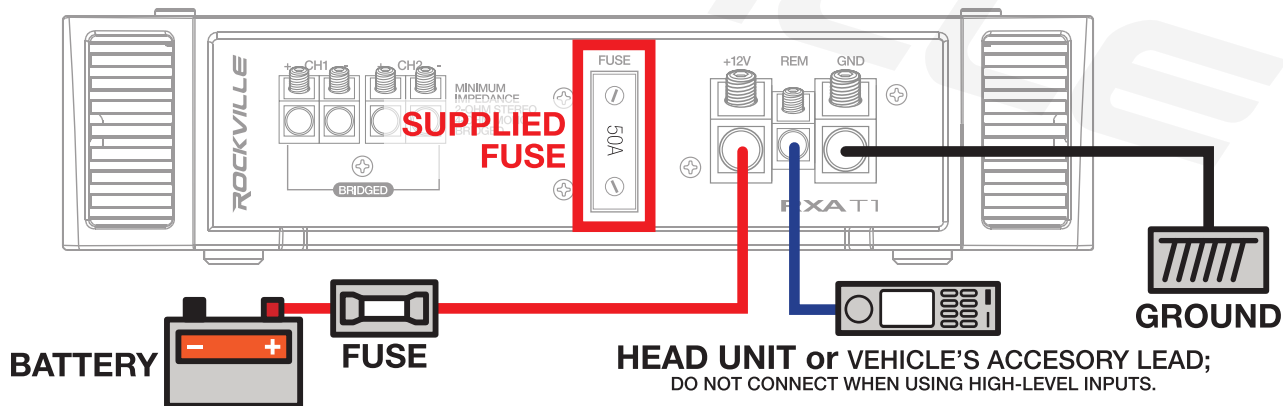


Wiring

1. Make sure to disconnect the **NEGATIVE (-)** terminal from your car's battery.
2. Attach an 8-gauge or heavier wire to the amplifier screw terminal marked **GND**. The connection should be as close to the amp as possible (20 feet or less). Connect the ground wire to a metal part of the vehicle's chassis, making sure that there is no paint or other insulator blocking a good ground connection. When installing multiple amplifiers, mount them in close proximity so that they can all share the same ground point.
3. Connect the remote terminal to the head unit's remote output using an 18 – 16 gauge or heavier wire. This connection is responsible for turning the amplifier on and off with the rest of the system. If there is no dedicated remote output, make this connection to the power antenna lead. Should your head unit not have any turn-on leads, you can wire the remote terminal to an accessory lead, which turns the amplifier on with your car's ignition. **Please note: Do not connect the remote wire when using the high-level inputs.**
4. Use an 8-gauge or heavier wire to connect the screw terminal marked **+12V** to the battery's **POSITIVE (+)** terminal. In order to protect the battery and electrical systems of your car, add an in-line fuse within 18" of the battery. This in-line fuse offers protection against damage from short circuits. The power wire should terminate in a large ring terminal connected directly to the **POSITIVE (+)** terminal. An optional second fuse can be installed closer to the amplifier for additional protection to the amplifier itself. If installing multiple amplifiers, install a distribution block near their location and, using a 0-gauge wire, connect the block to the in-line holder that is connected to the battery.
5. Insert fuse(s) into the in-line fuse holder(s) and check that all connections are properly secured.
6. Before powering up the system, set all the amplifier's level controls to minimum, the crossover/setting switches to the desired position, and the head unit's volume to 75%.

We have received amplifiers back to our service department with melted power/ground terminals caused by a bad ground connection. When there is a lack of good ground, heat builds up at the contact screws of the amplifier terminal. Over time the heat generated will begin to melt the terminal. It is a good practice to feel the power and ground wires near the amplifier after using the amp for a while. If the wires feel hot to the touch, you probably have a bad or loose connection. If after adjusting your connections the wires still feel hot, you should upgrade to the next heaviest gauge wire. As connections can work loose due to vehicle vibrations, we recommend periodically tightening all power and ground connections.

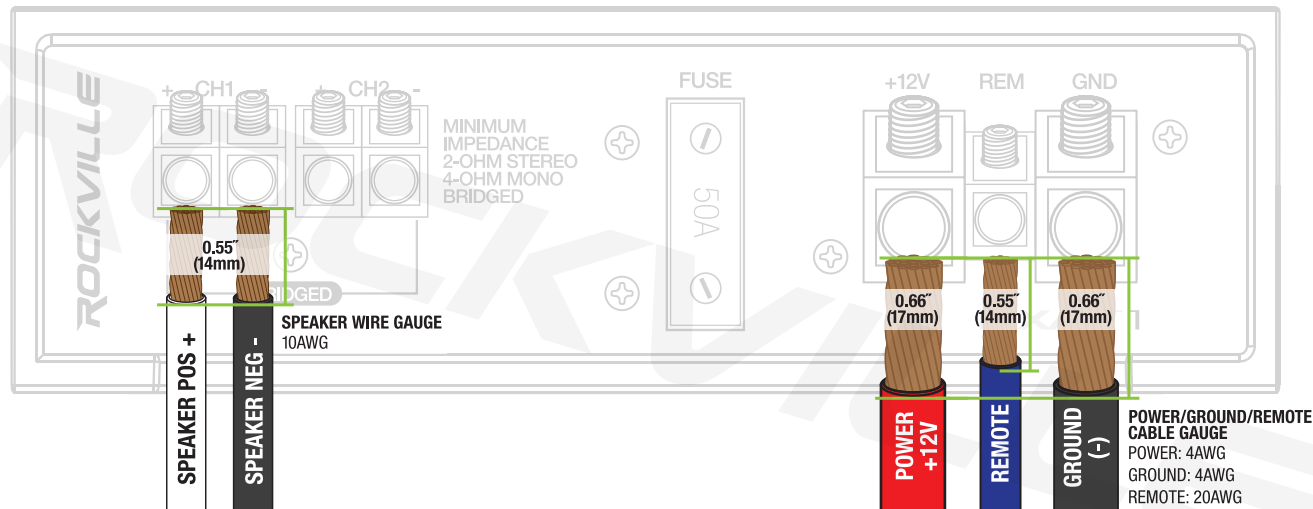
If your Phenom amp has an external fuse, never replace it with one of a larger value. For model specific fuse ratings see pages 23 – 24.





FOR BEST PERFORMANCE BE SURE TO STRIP YOUR WIRE, AT MINIMUM, AS PER THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

RXA-T1

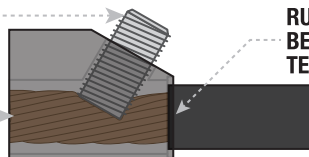


TERMINAL DIAMETER: POWER/GROUND = $\Phi 0.33\text{in}$ (8.5MM), REM = $\Phi 0.15\text{in}$ (4MM), SPEAKER = $\Phi 0.137\text{in}$ (3.5MM)

TERMINAL DEPTH: POWER/GROUND = 0.66in (17MM), REM = 0.55in (14MM), SPEAKER = 0.55in (14MM)

TIGHTEN SET SCREWS TO
ENSURE WIRES ARE PROPERLY
SECURED TO THE TERMINAL.

MAKE SURE THE WIRE
IS PROPERLY SEATED

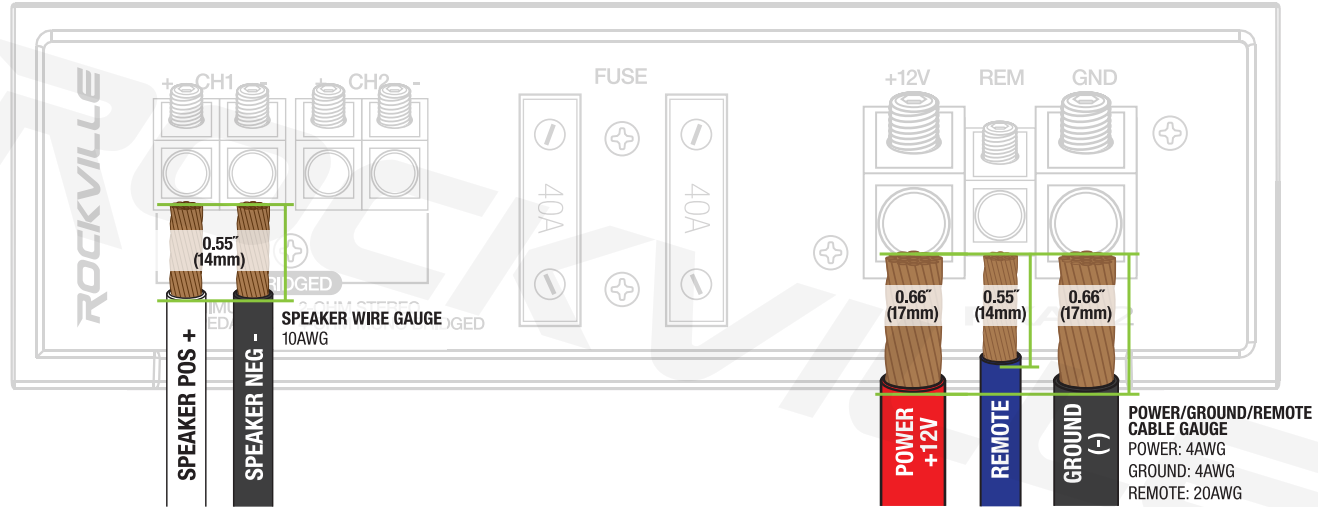


RUBBER SHEATHING SHOULD
BE FLUSH AGAINST THE
TERMINAL HOUSING.

! ATTENTION !

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RXA-T2

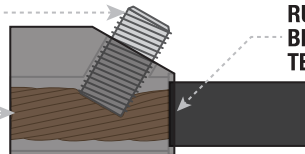


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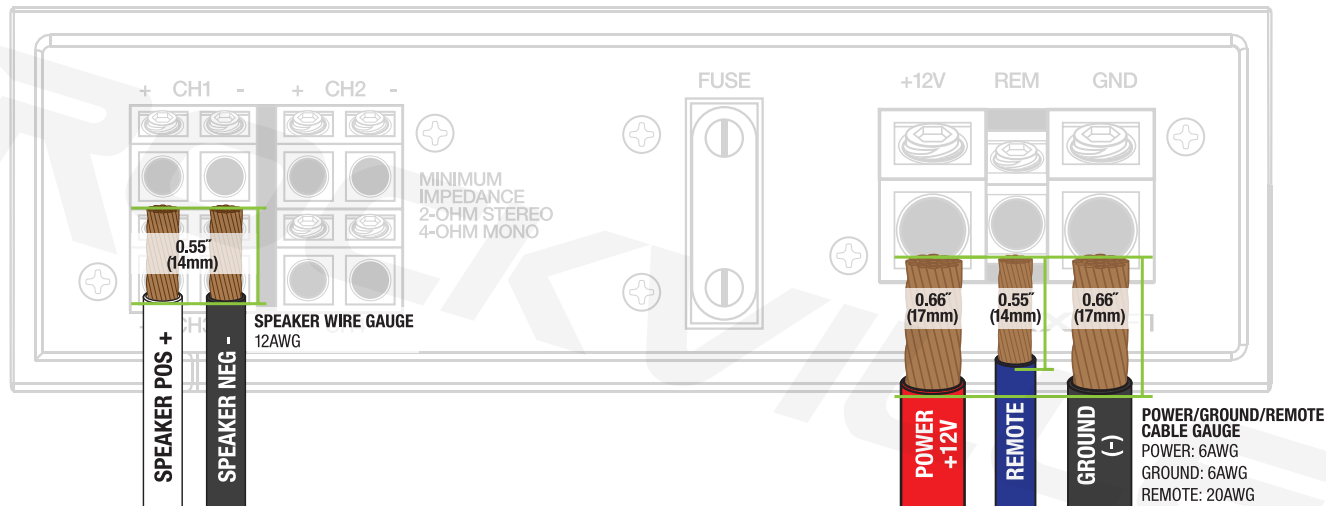
RUBBER SHEATHING SHOULD
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Wiring (continued)



FOR BEST PERFORMANCE BE SURE TO STRIP YOUR WIRE, AT MINIMUM, AS PER THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

RXA-F1

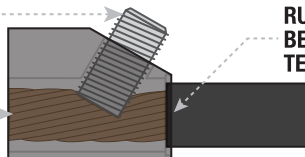


TERMINAL DIAMETER: POWER/GROUND = $\Phi 0.33$ in (8.5MM), REM = $\Phi 0.15$ in (4MM), SPEAKER = $\Phi 0.137$ in (3.5MM)

TERMINAL DEPTH: POWER/GROUND = 0.66in (17MM), REM = 0.55in (14MM), SPEAKER = 0.55in (14MM)

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MAKE SURE THE WIRE IS PROPERLY SEATED

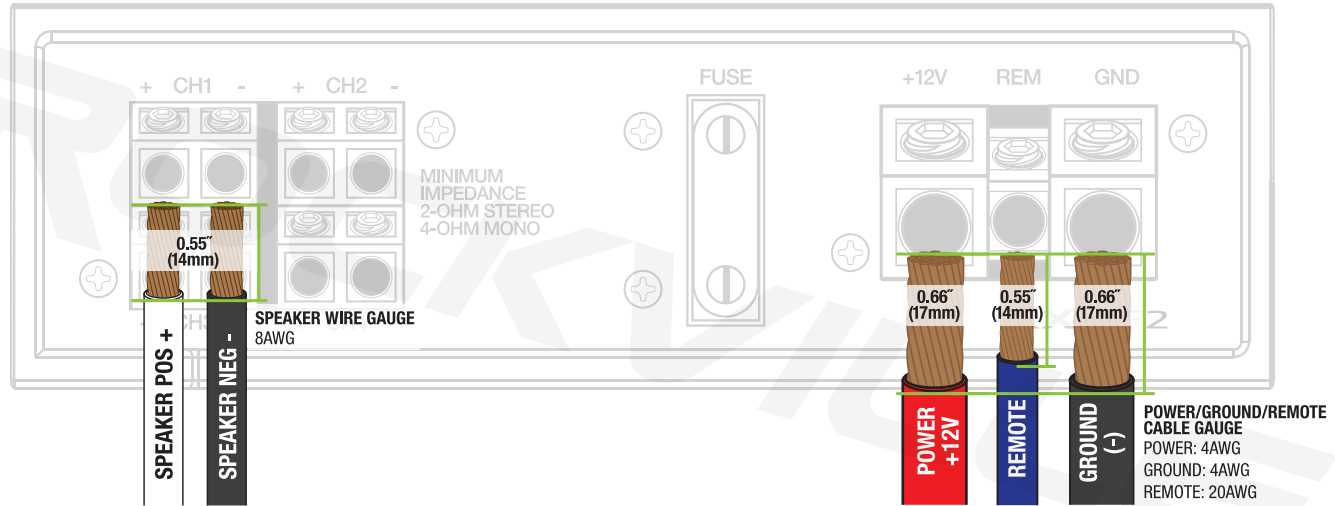


RUBBER SHEATHING SHOULD BE FLUSH AGAINST THE TERMINAL HOUSING.

⚠ ATTENTION ⚠

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RXA-F2

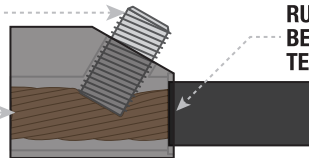


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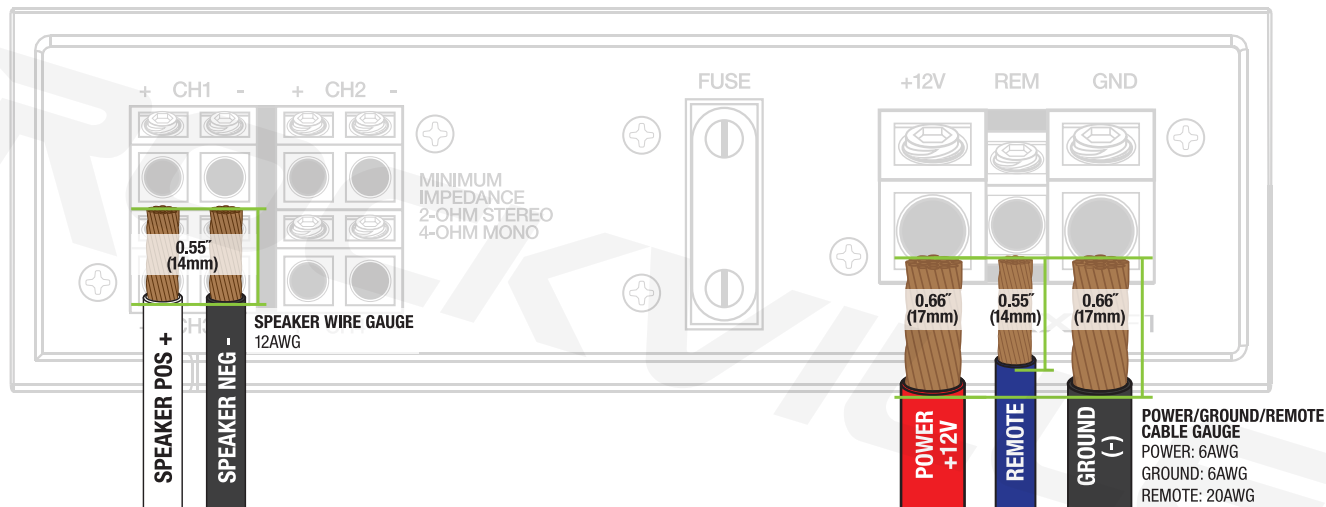
RUBBER SHEATHING SHOULD
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Wiring (continued)



FOR BEST PERFORMANCE BE SURE TO STRIP YOUR WIRE, AT MINIMUM, AS PER THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

RXH-F5

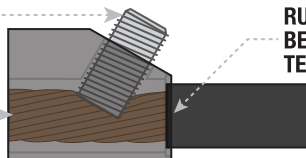


TERMINAL DIAMETER: POWER/GROUND = $\Phi 0.33$ in (8.5MM), REM = $\Phi 0.15$ in (4MM), SPEAKER = $\Phi 0.137$ in (3.5MM)

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Settings

Adjusting the System

1. Once the system is operational, set all crossover points to the approximate settings. In the case of a basic subwoofer system, set the control marked LOW PASS or Crossover FREQUENCY LOW PASS to 100Hz or so. Set the Bass EQUALIZER to 0dB. Turn the controls using a small flathead screwdriver. Do not apply any pressure while turning as this might break the control unit.

2. Set the amplifier's Input Sensitivity using the control marked INPUT LEVEL (gain). Turn it counterclockwise to the MIN position. Adjust your head unit's volume gain to the maximum it can go before signal distorts or to the loudest gain, which is usually about 75% – 85% on most head units (you can also use an oscilloscope to see at what gain level your head unit distorts). When you begin to hear distortion, back down one notch. Now turn the INPUT LEVEL control on the amp clockwise until you hear distortion, then turn it counterclockwise by a notch or until the distortion is gone. The amp's input sensitivity is now set. It is helpful to have a second person to help you set the gain. When setting up a multi-amp system, set each amplifier's level controls separately. Start off with the bass amplifier, then adjust the highs amplifier's level control to match. Please note that the level control of any car amplifier should not be mistaken for a volume control. It is a sophisticated device designed to match the output level of your source unit to the input level of the amplifier. Do not adjust the amplifier level to maximum unless your input level requires it. Your system can also be extremely sensitive to noise when the input level is set to maximum and does not match your input signal. These adjustments need to be made only once when first setting up the system.

3. Once you are satisfied with the level control settings, use any equalizer controls to adjust the system's tonal level for personal preference. Keep in mind that after equalizing you may have to go back and reset the amplifier's level controls. **If your unit has been professionally installed, please do not change the gain settings set by the installer, he or she is the professional!!**

Using the Electronic Crossovers

2-Channel Amps

The RXA-T1 and RXA-T2 feature fully adjustable 12dB per octave low-pass, high-pass, and full-range electronic crossovers.

- **Coaxial or component speakers:** Set the Crossover switch to FULL (preferred) or HPF. Now the Crossover FREQUENCY HIGH PASS control will adjust the high-pass frequencies between 15Hz – 250Hz.
- **Low-Pass/Subwoofer systems:** Set the Crossover switch to LPF. Now the control marked Crossover FREQUENCY LOW PASS will adjust the low-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 250Hz.

4-Channel Amps

The RXA-F1 and RXA-F2 feature a fully adjustable 12dB per octave full and high-pass electronic crossover for Channels 1-2. Channels 3-4 feature fully adjustable 12dB per octave low-pass (bandpass), high-pass, and full-range electronic crossover.

- **Coaxial or component speakers:** Set the Crossover switches to FULL (preferred) or HPF. Now the control marked HIGH PASS on Channel 1-2 will adjust the high-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 300Hz or 500Hz – 3kHz, depending on the FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER setting (see page 13). The Channels 3-4 HIGH PASS control will adjust the high-pass frequencies between 15Hz – 1kHz.
- **Low-Pass systems with one subwoofer bridged to Channels 3-4:** set their Crossover switch to LPF/BPF. The control marked LOW PASS will adjust the low-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 3kHz.

- **Low-Pass systems with 2 subwoofers (bridged to Channels 1-2 and 3-4 respectively):** Set the Channel 1-2 Crossover switch to CLONE CH3 & CH4 and set the Channel 3-4 Crossover switch to LPF/BPF. Now all crossover and gain settings will be controlled from Channels 3-4. See page 12 for a more detailed explanation of the clone function.

5-Channel Amp

The RXH-F5 features a fully adjustable 12dB per octave full and high-pass electronic crossover for Channels 1-2. Channels 3-4 feature fully adjustable 12dB per octave low-pass (bandpass), high-pass, and full-range electronic crossover.

- **Coaxial or component speakers:** Set the Crossover switches to FULL (preferred) or HPF. Now the control marked HIGH PASS on Channel 1-2 will adjust the high-pass frequencies

from 50Hz – 3kHz. The Channels 3-4 HIGH PASS control will adjust the frequencies between 15Hz – 1kHz.

- **Low-Pass systems with one subwoofer wired to Channels 5:** The control marked LOW PASS will adjust the low-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 250Hz.
- **Low-Pass systems with 2 subwoofers (one bridged to Channels 3-4 and one wired to Channel 5):** Set the Channel 3-4 CROSSOVER switch to BAND PASS/LOW PASS. The control marked LOW PASS will adjust the low-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 3kHz. Channel 5's LOW PASS control will adjust the low-pass frequencies from 50Hz – 250Hz.

In addition to setting the crossovers, you can use the phase switch, the bass EQ, subsonic filtering, and the dash mounted bass control to further adjust the amp's bass output. For information concerning phase control, the bass EQ, and subsonic filtering, please see below. For use of the dash mounted bass control, see page 13.

Phase Shift Switch

The Phase Shift control synchronizes the phase of your subwoofer output to that of the other speakers in the vehicle. The switch can be set to 0 or 180 degrees. Set the it to 0 and listen to a track with some bass. Now set the switch to 180 degrees, listen to the same track, and see if the bass output improves or becomes worse. Set the switch to the setting that achieves the best results.

Audio Preamp Input

All PHENOM amplifiers feature RCA preamp inputs. Run RCA cables from your sound source to the amplifier inputs. We suggest you use high-quality, shielded RCA patch cords to help reduce and eliminate unwanted electrical noise to your system. Use good quality RCA interconnect cables. Cheaper cables usually have poor shielding that can cause interference pickup. Be sure to run the RCA cables on the side of the vehicle opposite to the side used to carry the power and ground leads of the amplifier.

Subsonic Filtering

Full Range models (Channels 3 and 4 only)

For subwoofer installations with a passive LP crossover, you can set the CROSSOVER selector to HPF while setting the HPF control from the lowest setting to 30Hz. This will act as a SUBSONIC FILTER for all signals below that setting. This is especially useful for vented enclosures where the port tuning frequency falls below the subwoofer tuning frequency to protect against subwoofer unloading. If there is no passive crossover, and it is a raw woofer, they can set the switch to LPF (BPF) and use the bandpass mode by setting the HPF to 30Hz and the LPF to 120Hz.

Sealed Enclosures

Sealed boxes are tuned by enclosure volume: larger enclosures tune lower; smaller enclosures tune higher.

Ported Enclosures

The enclosure's port should be tuned to a certain frequency so that the enclosure is capable of playing all frequencies above that tuning. The enclosure can play below that frequency, but only half an octave before the cone starts to overextend. Hence, set the Subsonic HPF to half an octave below the tuned frequency. Here is a simple formula to help you figure out the proper Subsonic HPF setting for your particular ported enclosure. Keep in mind that one octave up is double the frequency and one octave down is half the frequency:

1. Divide the tuning frequency of your port by 4.
2. Now subtract the quotient (answer) of Step1 from the port's tuning frequency. This is half an octave lower than your tuning frequency.

Example:

Port tuning frequency is 46Hz:

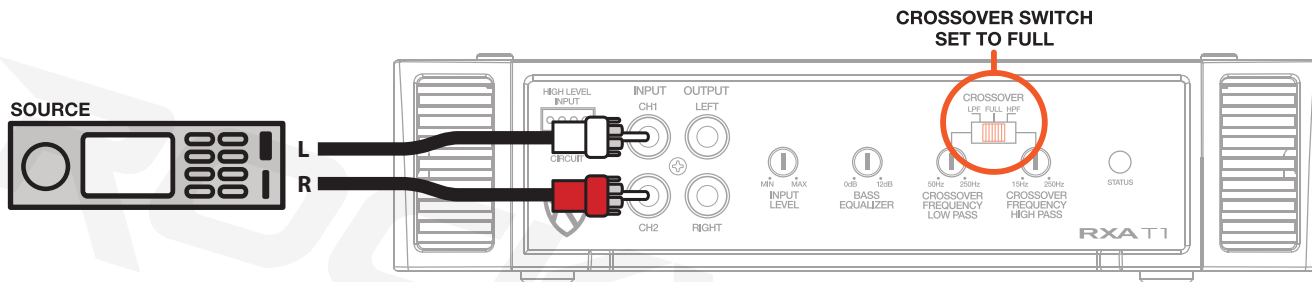
1. $46\text{Hz} \div 4 = 11.5\text{Hz}$ (half an octave lower)
2. $46\text{Hz} - 11.5\text{Hz} = 34.5\text{Hz}$ (Round up to 35Hz.) This is half an octave lower than 46Hz.

Please note: The subsonic filter is **NOT** a cutoff. It has a roll-off slope that will attenuate the frequency it is set to. Attenuation will increase as the frequencies get lower, meaning the power to the woofer decreases at the filtered frequencies, which reduces excursion and the potential for damage. Subsonic filters have steep slopes such as 3rd or 4th order (18 or 24dB/Oct) so they can be set as close to your half-octave frequency as possible, or 25Hz – 35Hz sealed, without losing power in the surrounding frequencies.

Input Configurations

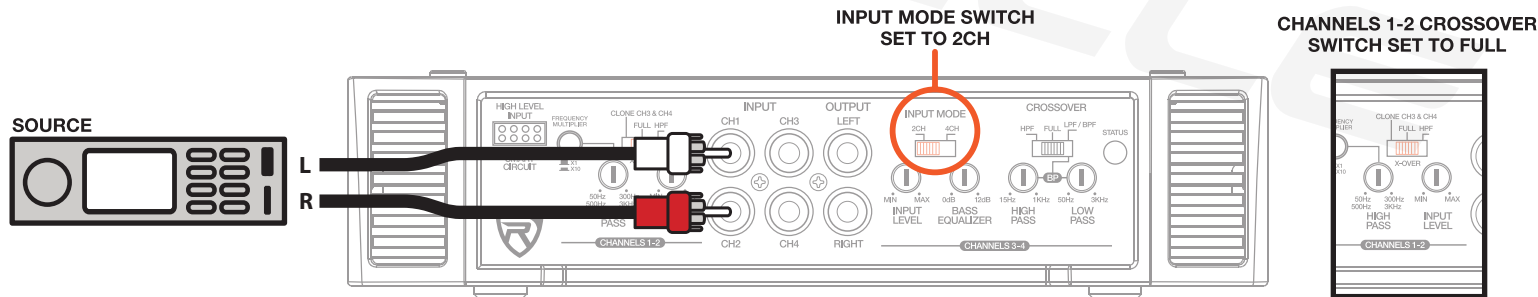
2-Channel Amplifier (RXA-T1, RXA-T2)

If your head unit has only one pair of Left and Right RCA outputs, connect the Left output to the amplifier's Channel 1 input and the Right output to the Channel 2 input. All PHENOM 2- and 4-channel amplifiers feature RCA preamp line outputs for feeding a full-range signal to a secondary full-range amplifier in a multi-amp system.



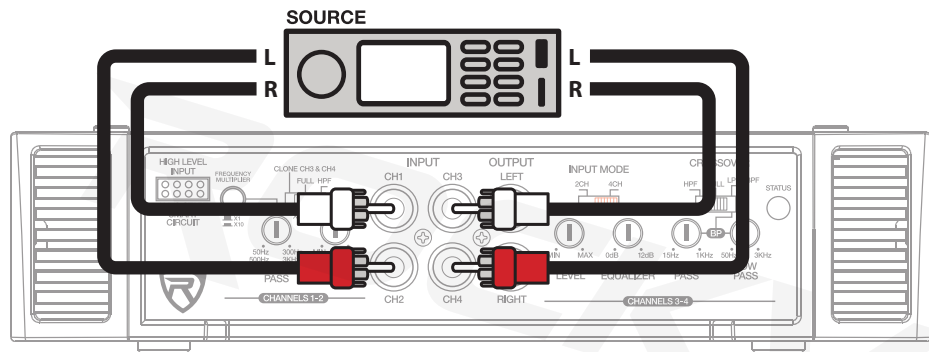
4-Channel Amplifier in 2-Channel Mode (RXA-F1, RXA-F2)

If your head unit has only one pair of Left and Right RCA outputs, connect the Left output to the amplifier's Channel 1 input and the Right output to the Channel 2 input. Be sure to set the amplifier's input mode switch to 2CH. The amplifier preamp circuit will automatically mix the signals to Channels 3-4 thereby preserving your Left and Right Balance control but with no Fade control Front to Rear.

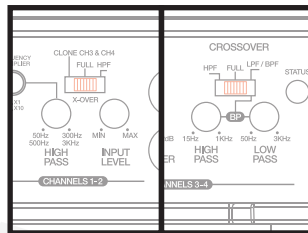


4-Channel Amplifier in 4-Channel Mode (RXA-F1, RXA-F2)

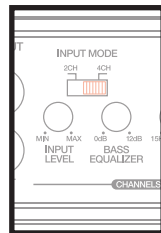
If your head unit has two pairs of Left and Right RCA outputs, connect the Front Left output to the amplifier's Channel 1 input and the Front Right output to the Channel 2 input. Connect the Rear Left output to the amplifier's Channel 3 input and the Rear Right output to the Channel 4 input. Be sure to set the amplifier's input mode switch to 4CH. The pre amp circuitry will not mix any signals thereby preserving full Left to Right Balance and Front to Rear fader control.



**CHANNELS 1-2 AND CHANNELS 3-4
CROSSOVER SWITCHES SET TO FULL**

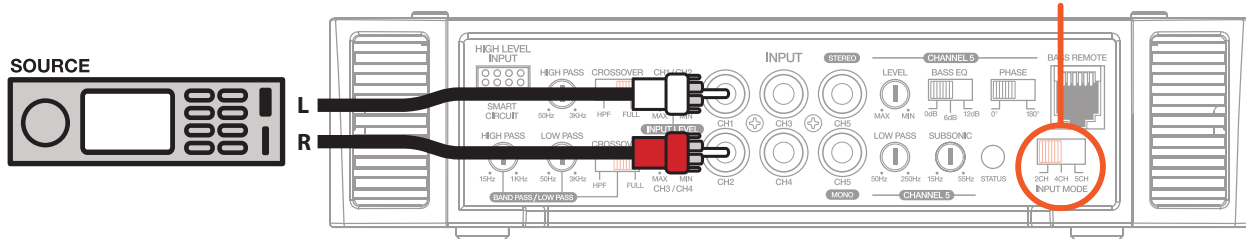


**INPUT MODE SWITCH
SET TO 4 CH**



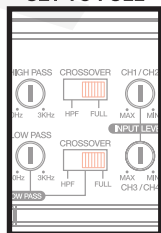
5-Channel Amplifier in 2-Channel Mode (RXH-F5)

If your head unit has only one pair of Left and Right RCA outputs, connect the Left output to the amplifier's Channel 1 input and the Right output to the Channel 2 input. Be sure to set the amplifier's input mode switch to 2CH. The amplifier preamp circuit will automatically mix the signals to Channels 3-4 thereby preserving your Left and Right Balance control but with no Fade control Front to Rear.



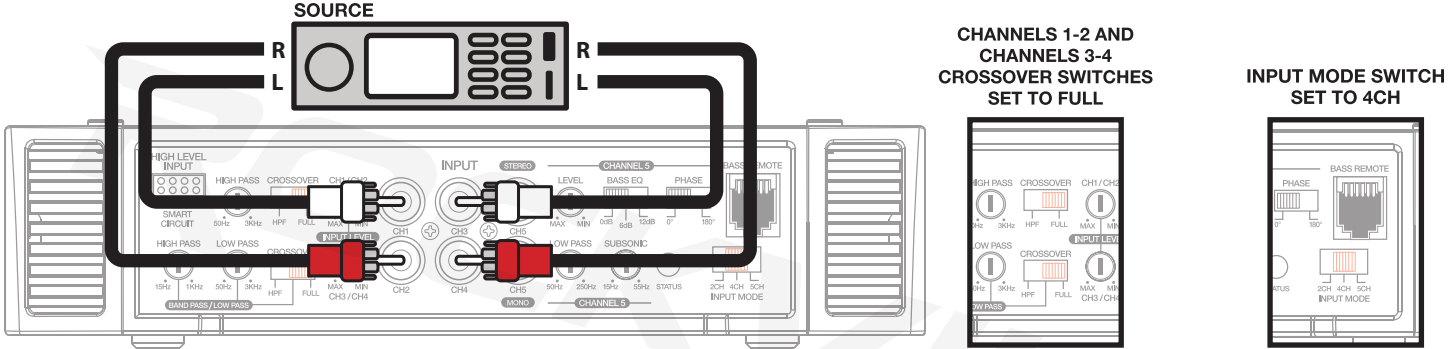
**INPUT MODE SWITCH
SET TO 2CH**

**CHANNELS 1-2 and 3-4
CROSSOVER SWITCHES
SET TO FULL**



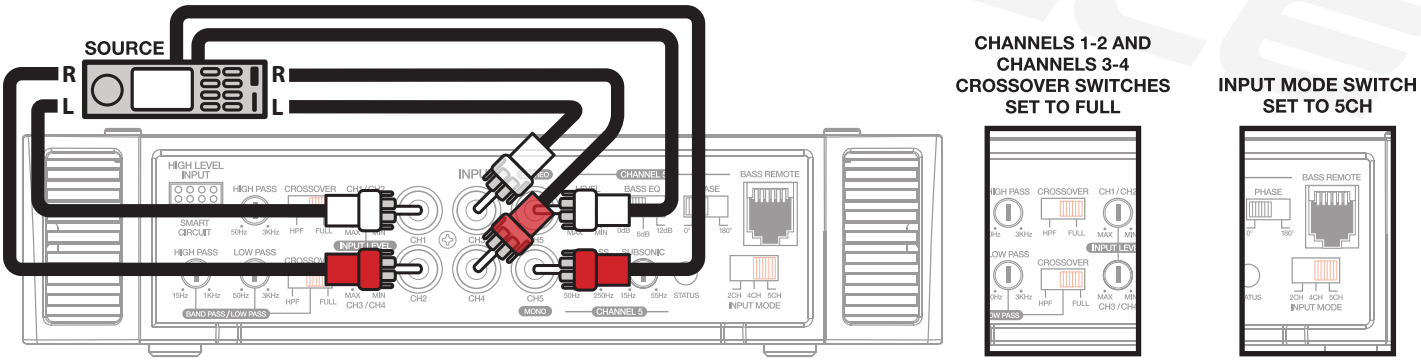
5-Channel Amplifier in 4-Channel Mode (RXH-F5)

If your head unit has two pairs of Left and Right RCA outputs, connect the Front Left output to the amplifier's Channel 1 input and the Front Right output to the Channel 2 input. Connect the Rear Left output to the amplifier's Channel 3 input and the Rear Right output to the Channel 4 input. Be sure to set the amplifier's input mode switch to 4CH. The preamp circuitry will not mix any signals thereby preserving full Left to Right Balance, Front to Rear fader control.



5-Channel Amp in 5-Channel Mode (RXH-F5)

If your head unit has three pairs of RCA outputs, input Front Left and Front Right in to amplifier Channels 1-2 input jacks. Rear Left and Rear Right in to amplifiers Channels 3-4 input jacks. Subwoofer output in to channel 5. If your head unit has only a single subwoofer output, use a Y adaptor to feed both channel 5 inputs. Set the Input Mode Switch to 5Ch. The amplifier's preamp circuitry will automatically mix all the channels and output will occur on all 5 channels. There will be Left and Right balance, Front to Rear fader with independent subwoofer.



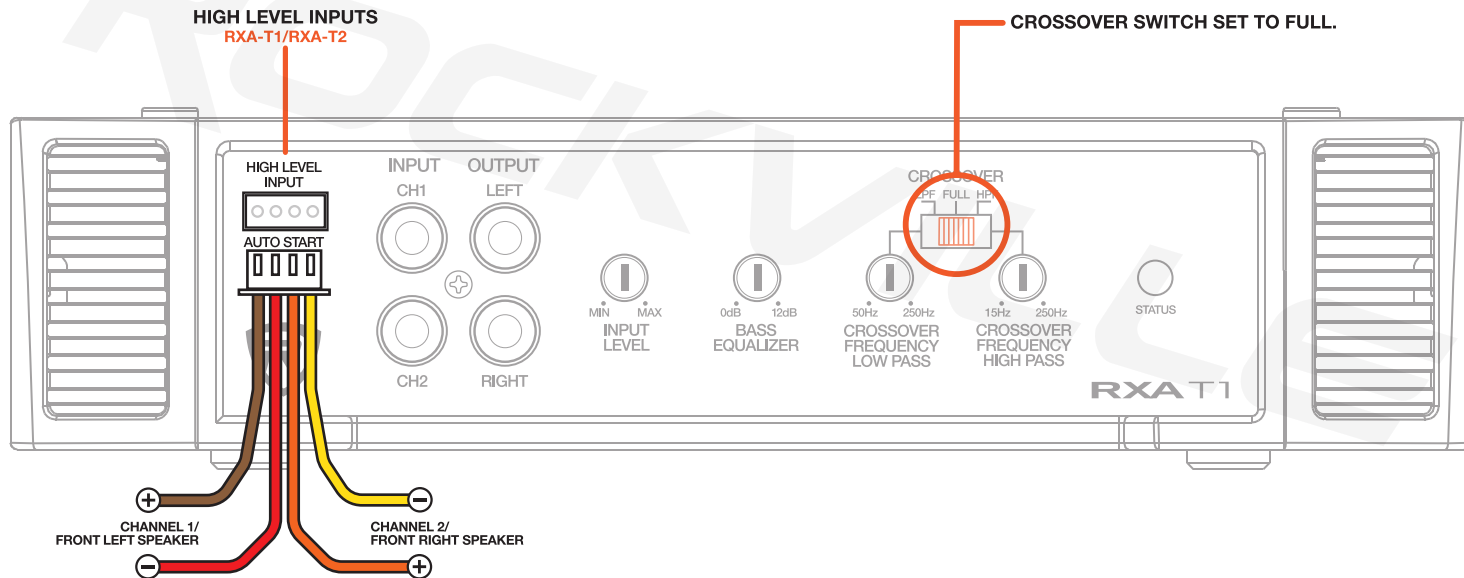
High Level Inputs

Many factory radios do not have preamp outputs; thus, all Phenom 2-, 4-, and 5-channel amps feature High Level inputs. Also referred to as Speaker Level inputs, High Level inputs allow you to connect to the factory speaker wires. They are called High Level inputs because they convert the high voltage running through factory speaker wires to one the amplifier can handle. These inputs will provide the end user with clean, well-defined sound for optimal musical enjoyment.

PLEASE NOTE: The High Level inputs also feature Auto-Start Smart Turn-On. This function senses when there is a signal from the head unit and automatically turns on the amplifier; hence, no need to run a Remote Turn-On wire.

! WARNING: Do not use high level and low level inputs at the same time.

! ATTENTION: When using high level inputs, do not connect the blue remote wire.



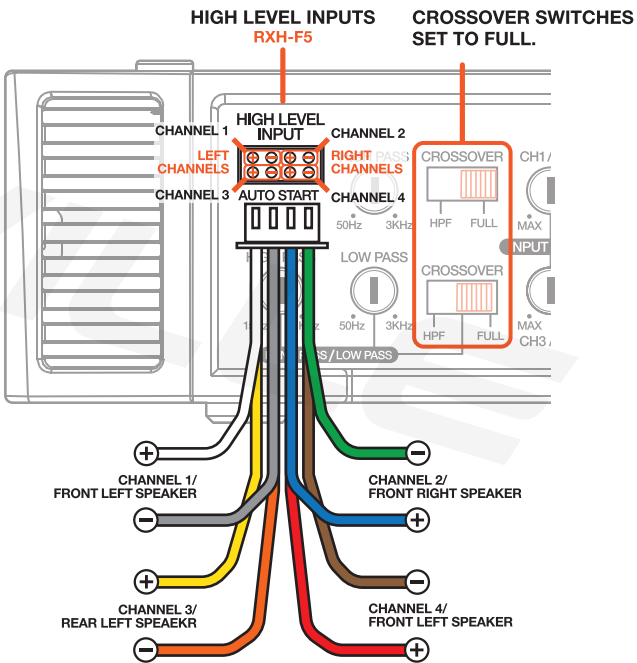
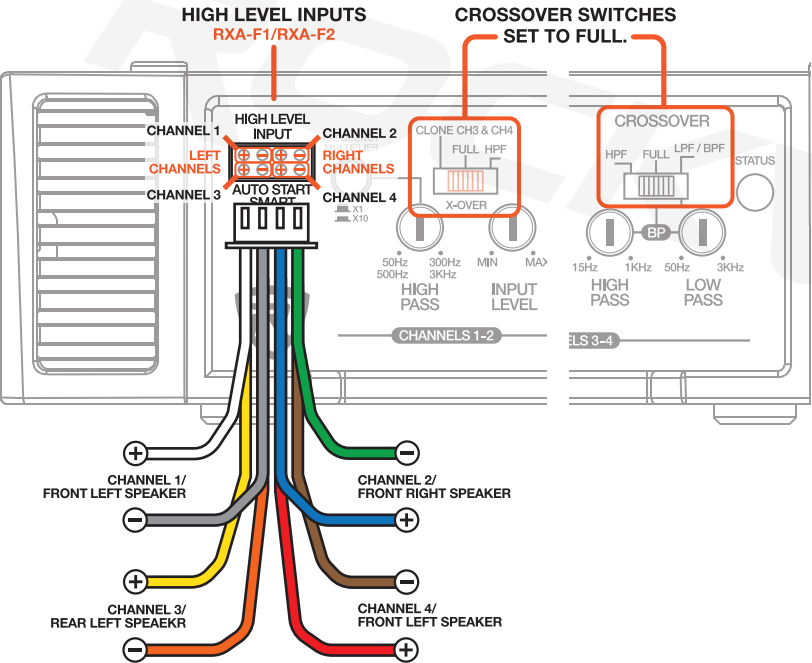
Input Configurations (continued)

High Level Inputs

PLEASE NOTE: The High Level inputs also feature Auto-Start Smart Turn-On. This function senses when there is a signal from the head unit and automatically turns on the amplifier; hence, no need to run a Remote Turn-On wire.

WARNING: Do not use high level and low level inputs at the same time.

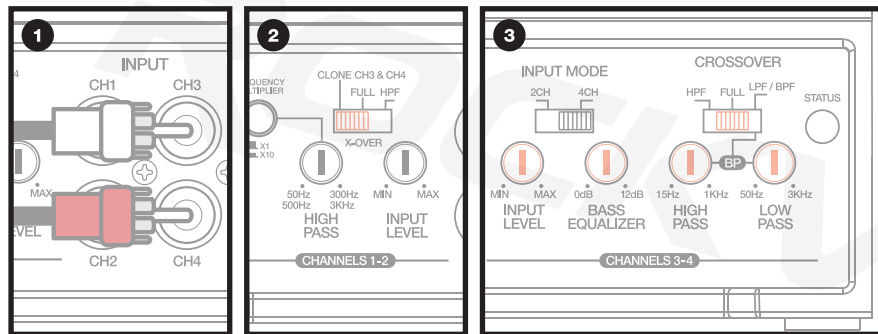
ATTENTION: When using high level inputs, do not connect the blue remote cable to the amplifier's remote terminal block.



Clone Function

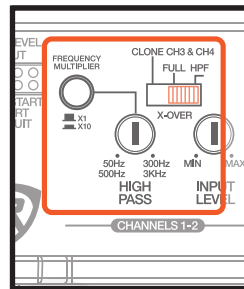
The Phenom RXA-F1 and RXA-F2 feature a unique Clone Function to assist in setting up a 2-channel bridged system with perfect gain and crossover tracking between the speakers. Typically when setting up a system you would need to setup the crossovers and gains of Channels 1-2 and Channels 3-4 separately, not guaranteeing perfect balance or frequency cutoffs. By using the Clone Function you can control Channels 1-2 from the processed signals of Channels 3-4 thereby guaranteeing that all 4 channels are getting identical voltages and have their crossover settings at identical frequencies. Here is how you do it.

1. Connect your head unit's Left RCA outputs to the amplifier's Channel 3 input and the Right RCA outputs to the Channel 4 input.
2. Set the Crossover mode switch to CLONE CH3 & CH4. This will send the processed signal of Channels 3-4 to Channels 1-2.
3. Now all controls for Channels 1-2 will be non functional. All crossover and gain settings will be controlled from Channels 3-4.



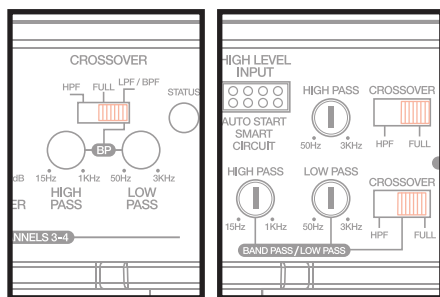
Frequency Multiplier

The RXA-F1 and RXA-F2 feature a x10 frequency multiplier button. To adjust high pass frequencies between 50Hz – 300Hz, depress the button and use the HIGH PASS control to make adjustments. To adjust high pass frequencies between 500Hz – 3kHz, press the button, then use the HIGH PASS control to make adjustments.



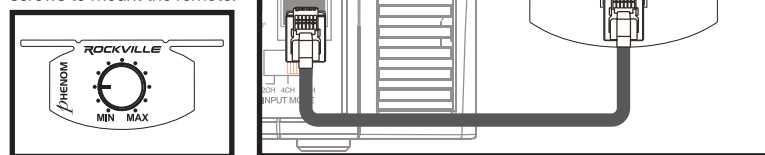
Band Pass Function

The Phenom RXA-F1 and RXA-F2 feature a BANDPASS FUNCTION. In the LPF/BPF position the High Pass and Low Pass frequency controls work together creating a band pass channel optimized for midrange playback. The RXH-F5 also features the same function for Channels 3-4.



Bass Remote

The RXH-F5's dash-mounted bass remote allows you to control the amplifier's bass level from the comfort of the driver's seat. Use the included 6-pin RJ12 cable to connect one end to the RJ12 jack on the amp and the other to the RJ12 jack on the rear of the remote. Use the included screws to mount the remote.

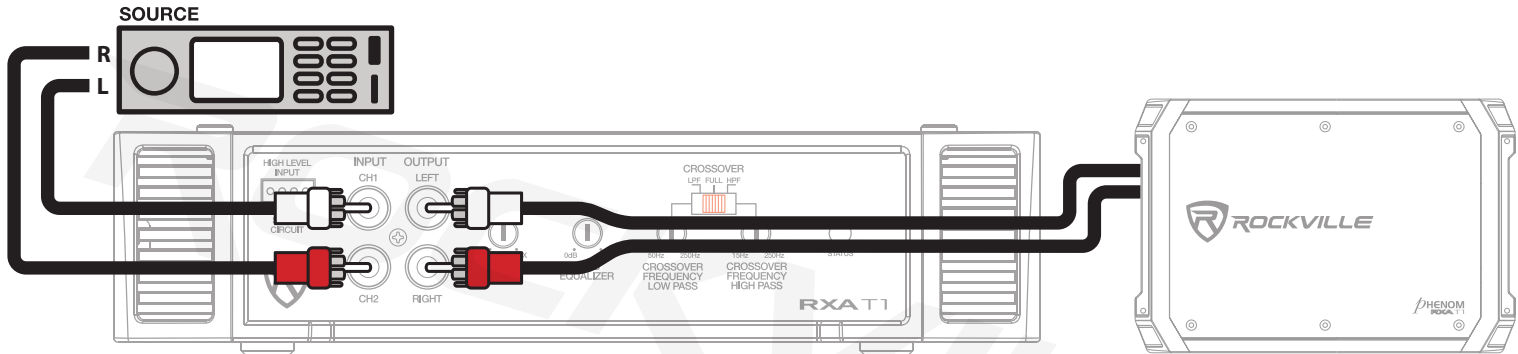


Preamp Line Outputs

PHENOM 2- and 4-channel amplifiers feature RCA preamp line outputs for feeding a full-range signal to a secondary full-range amplifier in a multi-amp system.

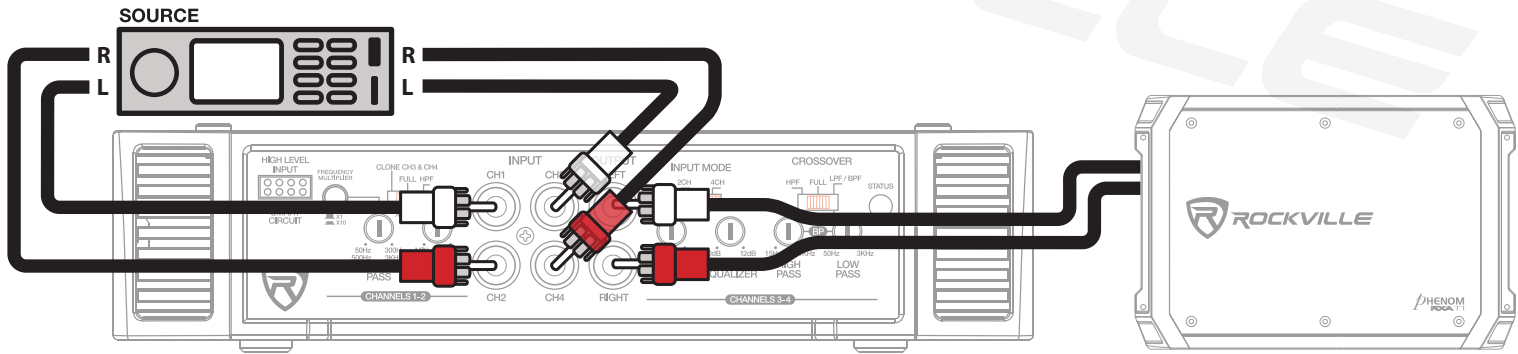
2-Channel Amplifier

Be sure to set the amplifier's Crossover switch to Full.



4-Channel Amplifier

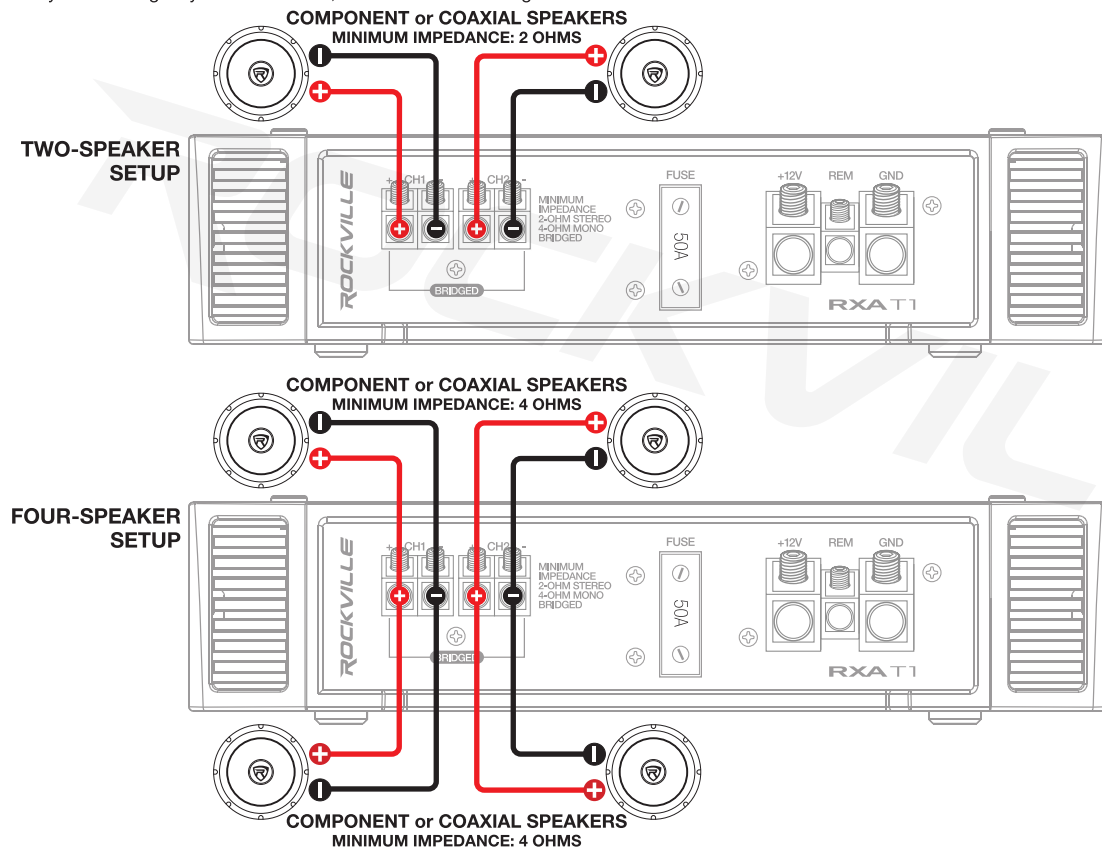
Be sure to set the amplifier's Channels 1-2 and Channels 3-4 Crossover switches to Full.



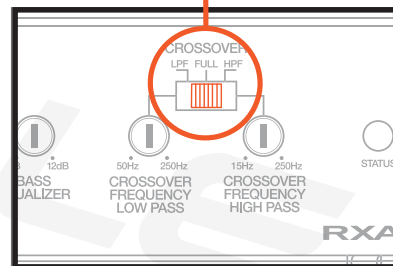
Output Configurations

2-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

Install any two or four speakers being careful not to load either channel below 2-ohm stereo. For typical 6" x 9" or 6.5" speaker installs, set the Crossover switch to FULL (Full Range) or HPF. If you are using a system with a sub, we recommend setting the Crossover switch to LPF.

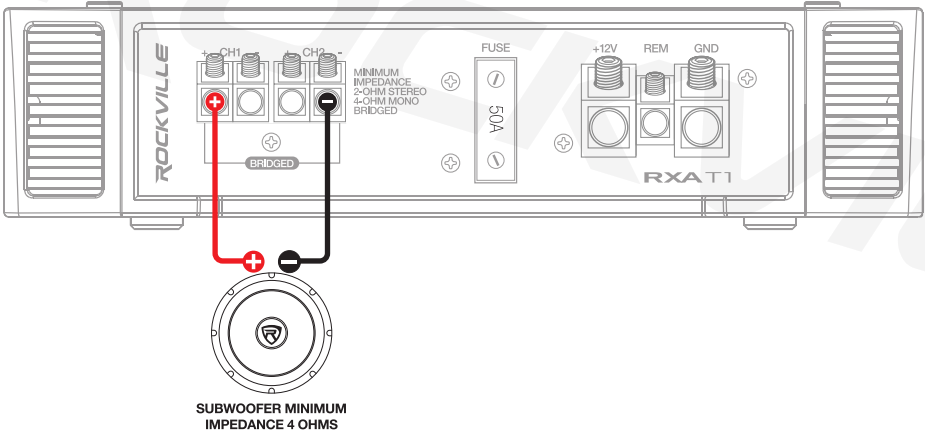


CROSSOVER SWITCH SET TO FULL OR HPF

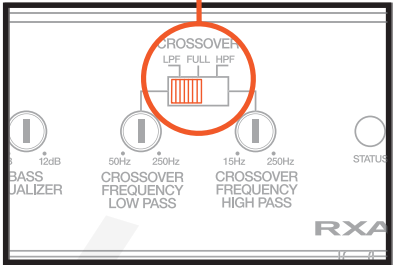


2-Channel Amp Subwoofer Wiring

Install any subwoofer being careful not to load the amp below 4-ohm bridged. Set the Crossover switch to LPF.



CROSSOVER SWITCH SET TO LPF

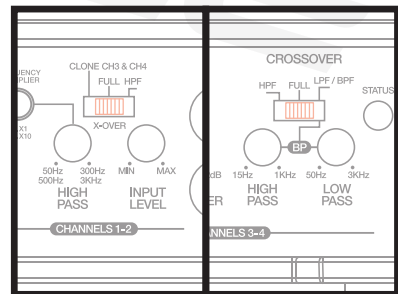
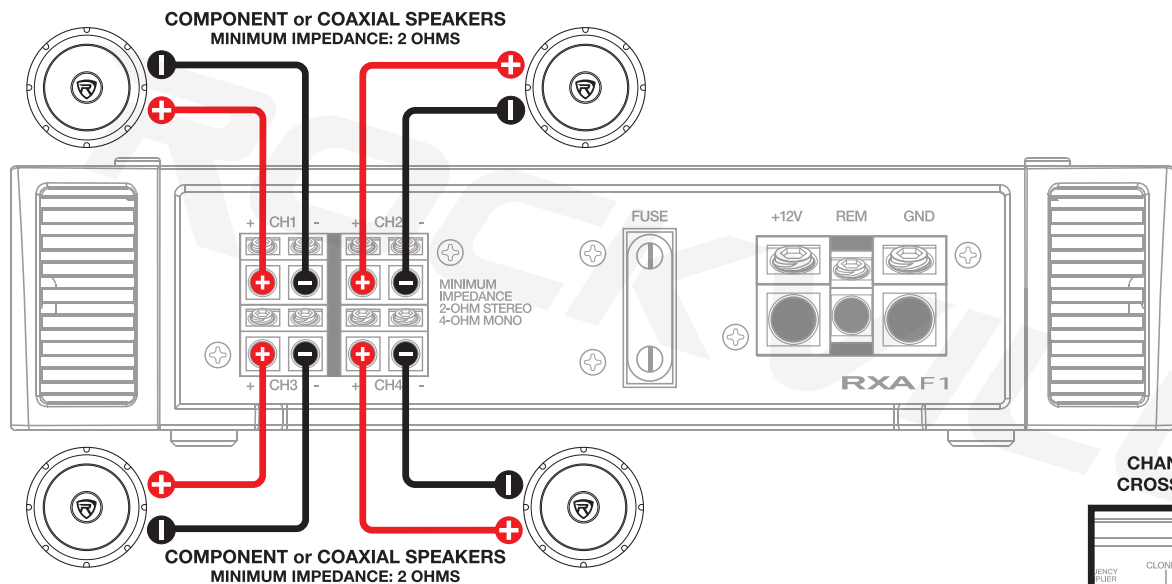


Output Configurations (continued)

4-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

Four-Speakers

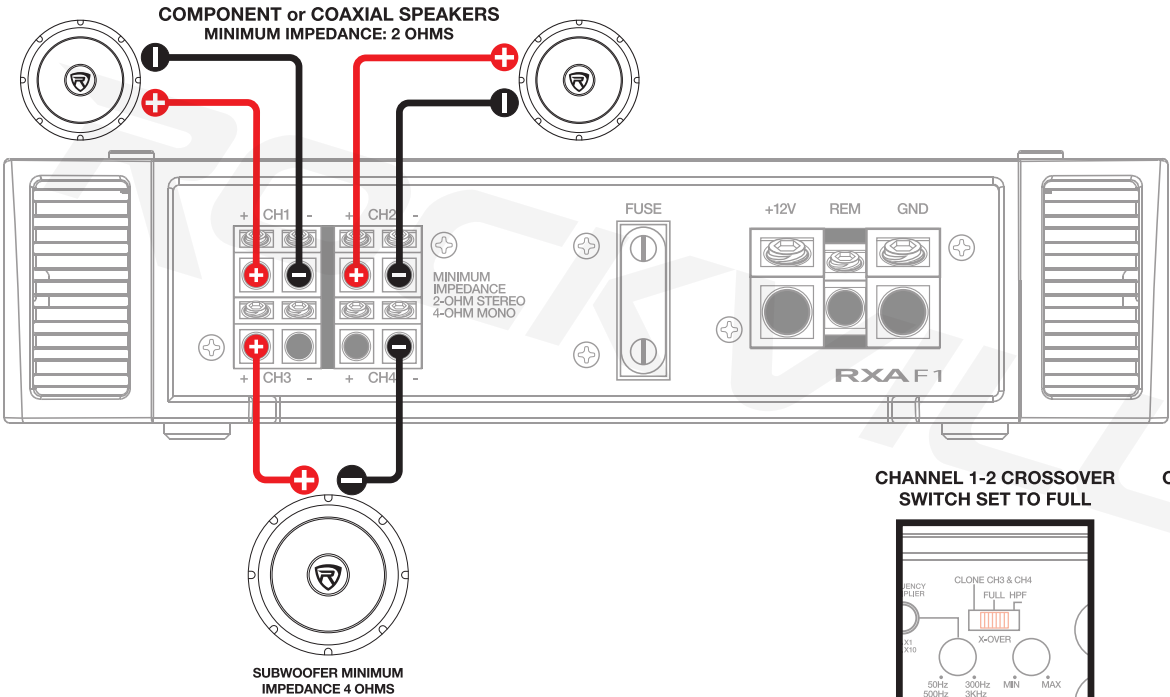
Install any combination of component or coaxial speakers independently on Channels 1 – 4, being careful not to load any single channel below 2-ohm stereo. For typical 6" x 9" or 6.5" or component or coaxial speaker installs, set the Crossover switches to FULL. You can also use the Clone Function for this setup (see page 12)



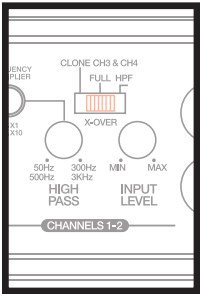
4-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

Two Speakers and One Subwoofer (3-Channel System)

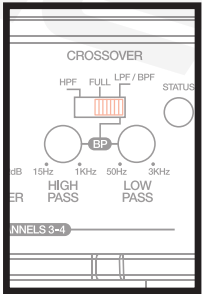
Channels 1-2 should be wired to component or coaxial speakers with no lower than 2-ohm load per channel in stereo. Channels 3-4 should be bridged as per the diagram wiring the woofer to Channel 3's positive (+) terminal and Channel 4's negative (-) terminal. The Channels 1-2 Crossover switch should be set to FULL, while the Channels 3-4 Crossover switch should be set to LPF/BPF.



**CHANNEL 1-2 CROSSOVER
SWITCH SET TO FULL**



**CHANNEL 3-4 CROSSOVER
SWITCH SET TO LPF/BPF**

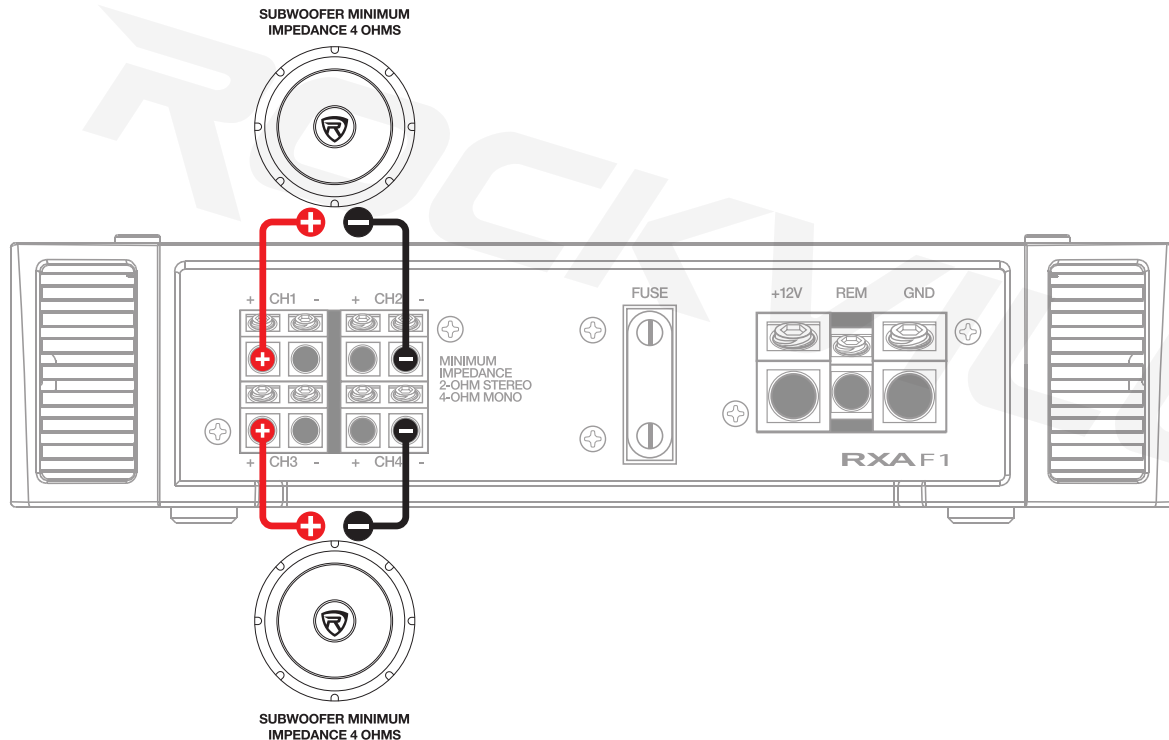


Output Configurations (continued)

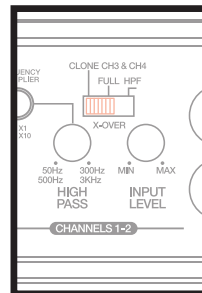
4-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

Dual Subwoofers Using the Clone Function

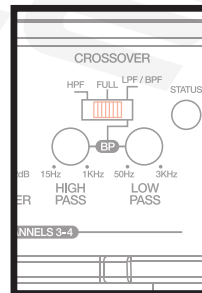
Channels 1-2 and Channels 3-4 should be bridged as per the diagram. Wire one woofer to Channel 1's positive (+) terminal and Channel 2's negative (-) terminal. Wire one woofer to Channel 3's positive (+) terminal and Channel 4's negative (-) terminal. Set the Channel 1-2 Crossover switch to CLONE CH3 & CH4. Set the Channel 3-4 Crossover switch to LPF/BPF. All crossover and gain settings will be controlled from Channels 3-4.



CHANNELS 1-2 CROSSOVER SWITCHES SET TO CLONE CH3 & CH4



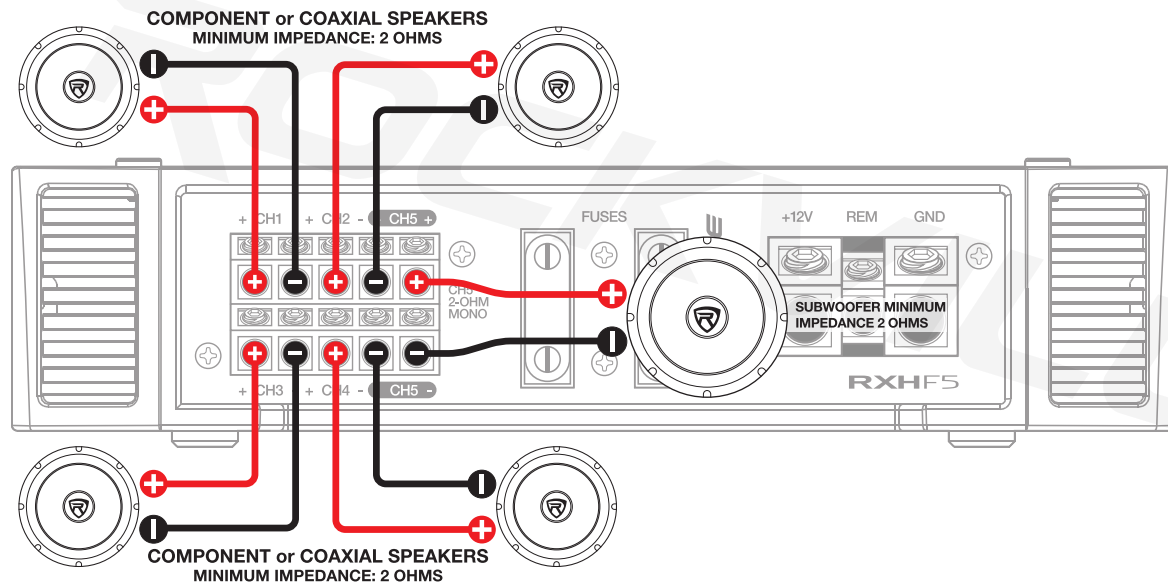
CHANNELS 3-4 CROSSOVER SWITCHES SET TO LPF/BPF



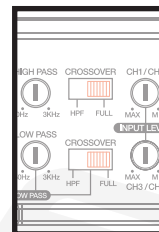
5-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

Four Speakers and One Subwoofer

Install any combination of component or coaxial speakers independently on Channels 1 – 4, being careful not to load any single channel below 2-ohm stereo. For typical 6" x 9" or 6.5" or component or coaxial speaker installs, set the Crossover switches to FULL. Channel 5 should be wired to a subwoofer with a minimum impedance of 2 ohm. Set the Crossover switches of Channels 1-2 and Channels 3-4 to FULL.



**CHANNELS 1-2 AND
CHANNELS 3-4
CROSSOVER SWITCHES
SET TO FULL**



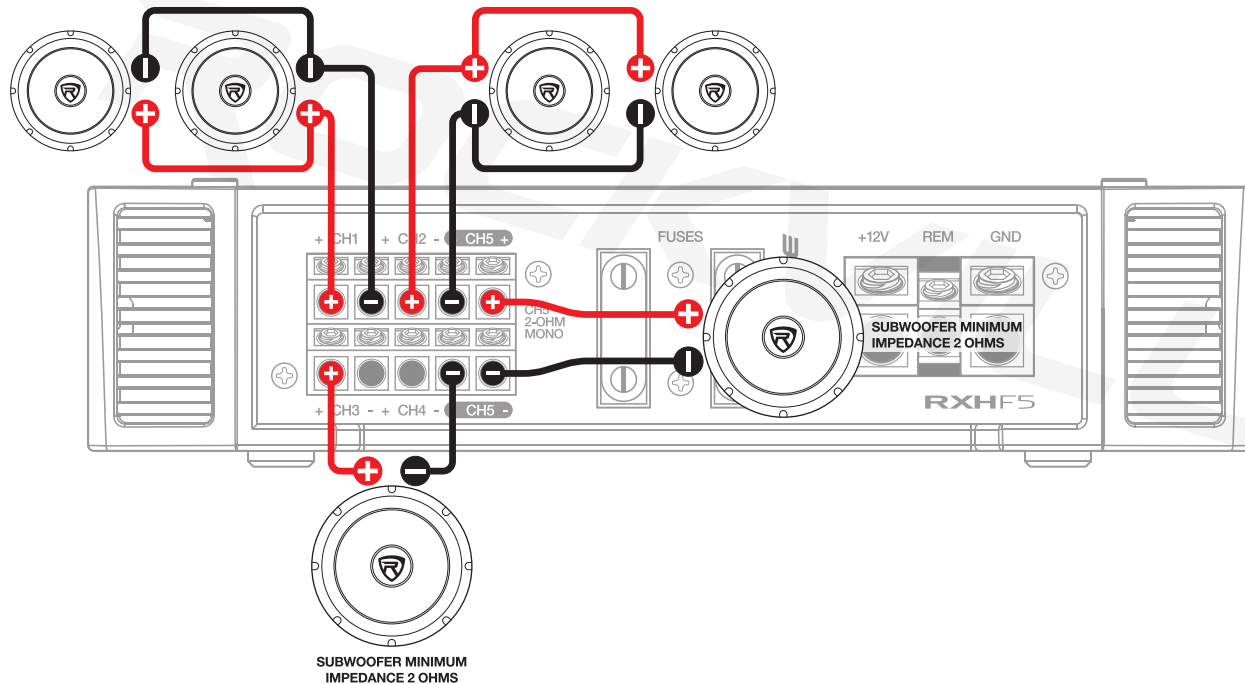
Output Configurations (continued)

5-Channel Amp Speaker Wiring

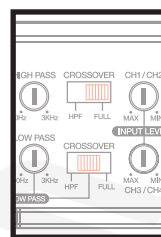
Four Speakers and Two Subwoofers

Channels 1-2 should be wired, in parallel, to speakers with no lower than 2-ohm load (minimum 4-ohm rated speaker) per channel in stereo. Channels 3-4 should be wired (bridged) to a subwoofer with a minimum impedance of 4 ohms. Channel 5 should be wired to a subwoofer with a minimum impedance of 2 ohm. Set the Channels 1-2 Crossover switch to FULL. Set the Channels 3-4 Crossover switch to BAND PASS/LOW PASS.

COMPONENT or COAXIAL SPEAKERS
MINIMUM IMPEDANCE: 4 OHMS



**CHANNELS 1-2 CROSSOVER
SWITCH SET TO FULL**



**CHANNELS 3-4 CROSSOVER
SWITCH SET TO
BAND PASS/LOW PASS**

Features

Bass Equalization Circuitry (Bass EQ)

A narrow “Q” peaking equalization circuit is included in the amplifiers. The equalization system is preset at 45Hz. The Bass EQ switch has three positions: 0dB, 6dB, 12dB and allows you to boost low-end frequencies in order to tailor the bass response to your system’s needs. This switch should be left in the 0dB (off) position. Improper use of the bass eq can damage your system. Make sure your speakers can handle the extra power output! It would be foolish to add 12dB of gain to low excursion 8” and 10” subwoofers or midranges and tweeters. It’s a sure way to blow your speakers.

Audio Output Section

The audio output section of PHENOM Series Class AB amplifiers feature studio grade, high current Bi-Polar audio transistors. They are cleaner and have lower distortion, are higher current capable and more reliable.

Active Dynamic Regulation

Phenom Series amplifiers feature our proprietary ADR, Active Dynamic Regulated power supplies. 100% HexFET devices are utilized in the power supply for high speed (100kHz) switching frequencies. The power supplies are capable of supplying the main amplifier with a considerable amount of reserve voltage for peak “high demand” situations. The ADR circuit provides full bandwidth power for authoritative bass response, high current output into low impedance loads and increased headroom. The ADR is supplied with power via a high speed, high temperature capacitance bank and 100% pure copper rails on the PCB enabling fast transient response to musical demands.

Power and Protection Circuitry

These amplifiers feature our unique IC-controlled protection circuitry. This sophisticated circuit constantly monitors the heat sink internal temperature and various voltages, adjusting the amp automatically and protecting it from dangerous conditions. They feature an LED located on the side of the amplifier that provides indication of the amplifier’s status. The LED will be green when the amplifier is receiving proper power, ground, and remote voltages; and the IC-monitoring sequence indicates the amp is functional. In case the amplifier encounters a diagnostic condition as listed below, the LED will be red indicating a diagnostic condition. When a diagnostic condition is sensed, the amplifier will then go into self-preservation mode and if the cause of the diagnostic condition is not corrected, it will eventually shut down. There are certain critical diagnostic conditions that will turn the amplifier off immediately.

Thermal Protection: When the amplifier reaches an unsafe operating temperature of 80 degrees Celsius, the amplifier will turn off. Once the amplifier cools down to a safe temperature, it will automatically turn on again. If you live in a hot climate, we suggest installing additional cooling fans in the installation area to exhaust the hot air which can build up. This will help keep the ambient temperature in the installation area as low as possible so that your amps work flawlessly and without any musical interruption.

Speaker Short Circuit Protection: Should your speakers short circuit due to voice coil burn out, or should the amplifier sense an impedance too low to handle, the protection LED will light, indicating a diagnostic condition. Turn off your system, disconnect one speaker at a time, and try to determine that speaker might be faulty. Correct the condition and restart the amplifier. You must reset the amplifier by turning it OFF and then ON again by the Remote power connection after correcting a diagnostic condition. (Turn your radio off and then on again.)

Input Overload Protection: This circuit will either shutdown the amplifier completely or make the amplifier spurt on and off indicating that it is in a diagnostic condition. Turn the system off and reduce the gain on the amplifier or volume from your head unit. This should result in a corrected condition.

DC Offset Protection: Should any DC voltage try to enter the amplifier via the speaker terminals it will cause the amplifier to shut down and not operate until this condition is remedied. This circuit will also protect damaging high DC voltages from reaching your speakers should your amplifier ever malfunction.

PLEASE NOTE: You must reset the amplifier by turning it OFF and then ON again after correcting a diagnostic condition (turn your radio off and then on again). If the amplifier stays in protection after a reset, it is most likely faulty.

Mute Circuit

This is an anti-thump, mute and delay circuit that eliminates irritating, speaker-damaging turn-on and turn-off transients normally experienced with less expensive amplifiers.

Features (continued)

Battery Voltage

Rockville Phenom Series amplifiers are rated and regulated to 13.8 volts and below. Increasing voltage to 16 volts will increase the power output of the amplifier in the same proportion. Maximum input voltage is 16 volts while the minimum voltage is 10 volts.

DO NOT EXCEED 16V INPUT VOLTAGE

Though capable of high power reproduction, Phenom Series amplifiers are not competition style amplifiers! They were designed for audiophile sound reproduction.

Additional Features

RXA-T1/RXA-T2

- High-Speed MOSFET Power Supply
- Studio-Grade Bipolar Output Stage Transistors
- Fully Adjustable 12dB/Octave Crossover w/Differential Circuitry
- Low Pass 50Hz – 250Hz
- High Pass 15Hz – 250Hz
- Fully Adjustable 12dB Bass Equalizer
- 2-Ohm Stable Stereo
- 4-Ohm Mono Bridgeable
- Mute and Delay Soft Start System
- High Level Input with Auto Start Smart Turn-On
- Full IC-Controlled Protection Circuitry
- RCA Preamp Line Output
- ELNA Brand Audiophile Capacitors
- Status Mode LED Indicator
- 8 Volt Preamp Circuitry

Additional Features

RXA-F1/RXA-F2

- High-Speed MOSFET Power Supply
- Studio-Grade Bipolar Output Stage Transistors
- Fully Adjustable 12dB/Octave Crossover w/Differential Circuitry
- CH3 & CH4 Low Pass 50Hz – 3kHz
- CH3 & CH4 High Pass 15Hz – 1kHz
- CH1 & CH2 High Pass 50Hz – 300Hz, 500Hz – 3kHz (x10)
- Fully Adjustable 12dB Bass Equalizer
- 2-Ohm Stable Stereo
- 4-Ohm Mono Bridgeable
- 3-Channel Mixed mono capable
- 2CH/4CH Input Mode Switch
- Mute and Delay Soft Start System
- High Level Input with Auto Start Smart Turn-On
- Full IC-Controlled Protection Circuitry
- RCA Preamp Line Output
- ELNA Brand Audiophile Capacitors
- Status Mode LED Indicator
- 8 Volt Preamp Circuitry

Additional Features

RXH-F5

- Channels 1 – 4 are class A/B and channel 5 is mono class “D”
- High-Speed MOSFET Power Supply
- Studio-Grade Bipolar Output Stage Transistors
- Fully Adjustable 12dB/Octave Crossover w/Differential Circuitry
- CH3 & CH4 Low Pass 50Hz – 3kHz
- CH3 & CH4 High Pass 50Hz – 1kHz
- CH5 Low Pass 50Hz – 250Hz
- CH1 & CH2 High Pass 50Hz – 3kHz
- Fully Adjustable 12dB Bass Equalizer
- 2-Ohm Stable Stereo
- 4-Ohm Mono Bridgeable
- 3-Channel Mixed mono capable
- Channel 5 is 2 Ohm mono capable
- 2CH/4CH/5CH Input Mode Switch
- Fully Adjustable Subsonic Filter: 15Hz – 55Hz
- Mute and Delay Soft Start System
- High Level Input with Auto Start Smart Turn-On
- Full IC-Controlled Protection Circuitry
- Remote Dashboard Subwoofer Control
- ELNA Brand Audiophile Capacitors
- Status Mode LED Indicator
- 8 Volt Preamp Circuitry

Specifications

RXA-T1

- Dyno Certified RMS Power Output:
2 Ohm: 370 Watts (185 Watts x 2 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm: 250 Watts (125 Watts x 2 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm Bridged: 370 Watts x 1 Channel
- Peak Power Output:
1500 Watts (2 x 750 Watts @ 2 ohms or 1 x 1500 Watts @ 4 ohms bridged)
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: <0.05%
- Frequency Response: 10Hz – 40kHz
- S/N Ratio: 100dB
- Damping Factor: >200 @ 100Hz
- 50 Amp Maxi Fuse
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 8.6" x 1.8" x 13"

RXA-T2

- Dyno Certified RMS Power Output:
2 Ohm: 600 Watts (300 Watts x 2 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm: 400 Watts (200 Watts x 2 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm Bridged: 600 Watts x 1 Channel
- Peak Power Output:
2400 Watts (2 x 1200 Watts @ 2 ohms or 1 x 2400 Watts @ 4 ohms bridged)
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: <0.05%
- Frequency Response: 10Hz – 40kHz
- S/N Ratio: 100dB
- Damping Factor: >200 @ 100Hz
- Dual 40 Amp Maxi Fuse
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 8.6" x 2" x 13"

RXA-F1

- Dyno Certified RMS Power Output:
2 Ohm: 380 Watts (95 Watts x 4 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm: 260 Watts (65 Watts x 4 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm Bridged: 200 Watts x 2 Channel
- Peak Power Output:
1600 Watts (2 x 800 Watts @ 2 ohms or 1 x 1600 Watts @ 4 ohms bridged)
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: <0.05%
- Frequency Response: 10Hz – 40kHz
- S/N Ratio: 100dB
- Damping Factor: >200 @ 100Hz
- 60 Amp Maxi Fuse
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 8.6" x 1.8" x 13"

RXA-F2

- Dyno Certified RMS Power Output:
2 Ohm: 600 Watts (150 Watts x 4 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm: 400 Watts (100 Watts x 4 Channels) <1% THD+N
4 Ohm Bridged: 600 (300 Watts x 2 Channel)
- Peak Power Output:
2400 Watts (2 x 1200 Watts @ 2 ohms or 1 x 2400 Watts @ 4 ohms)
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: <0.05%
- Frequency Response: 10Hz – 40kHz
- S/N Ratio: 100dB
- Damping Factor: >200 @ 100Hz
- Dual 40 Amp Maxi Fuse
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 8.65" x 2" x 16.1"

Specifications (continued)

RXH-F5

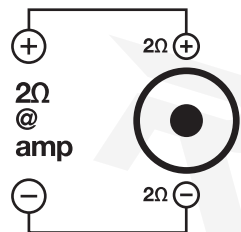
- RMS Power Ratings:
 - 2 Ohm: 800 Watts (75 Watts x 4 Channels + 500 Watts x 1 Channel) <1% THD+N
 - 4 Ohm: 550 Watts (50 Watts x 4 Channels + 350 Watts x 1 Channel) <1% THD+N
 - 4 Ohm Bridged: 370 Watts x 1 Channel
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: <0.05%
- Frequency Response: 10Hz – 40kHz
- S/N Ratio: 100dB
- Damping Factor: >200 @ 100Hz
- Dual 60 Amp Maxi Fuse
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 8.6" x 2" x 16.1"

Woofers Wiring Guide

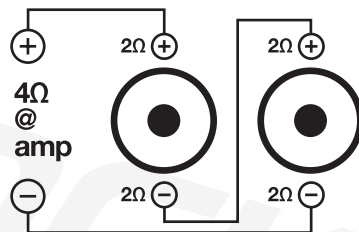
The minimum impedance load for a single PHENOM Series Class AB amp is 2-ohm stereo/4-ohm mono bridged. Lower impedance loads will cause overheating and may damage the amp. Do not mix different impedance speakers in series and/or parallel combinations, as unequal power sharing and acoustic outputs will result.

SVC Configurations

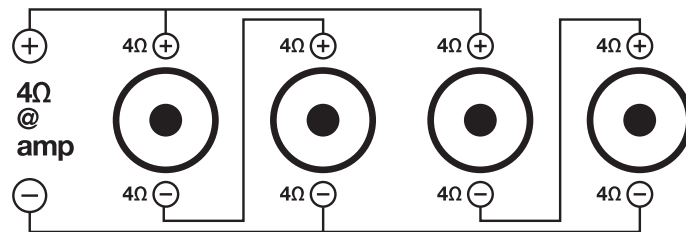
ONE 2Ω SVC WOOFER = 2Ω LOAD



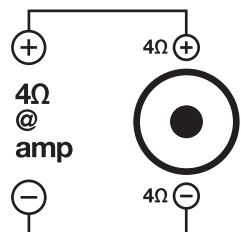
TWO 2Ω SVC WOOFERS = 4Ω LOAD



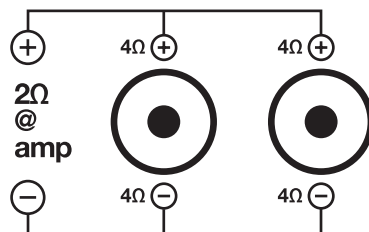
FOUR 4Ω SVC WOOFERS = 4Ω LOAD



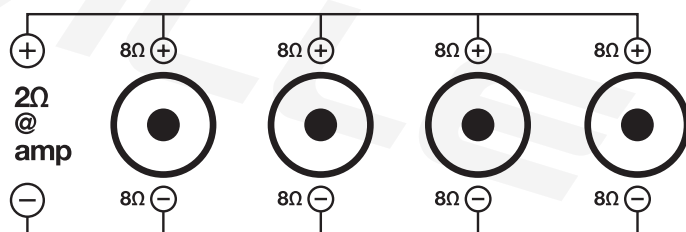
ONE 4Ω SVC WOOFER = 4Ω LOAD



TWO 4Ω SVC WOOFERS = 2Ω LOAD



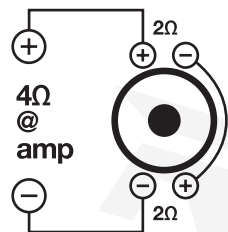
FOUR 8Ω SVC WOOFERS = 2Ω LOAD



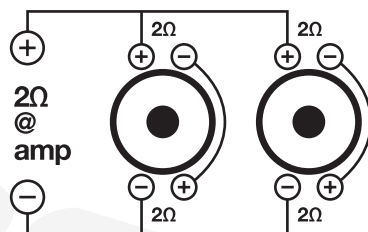
Woofer Wiring Guide (continued)

DVC Configurations

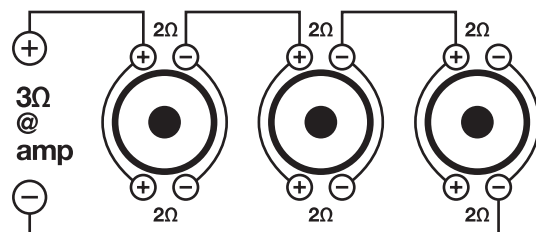
ONE 2Ω DVC WOOFER = 4Ω LOAD



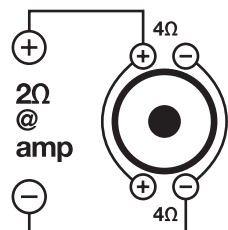
TWO 2Ω DVC WOOFERS = 2Ω LOAD



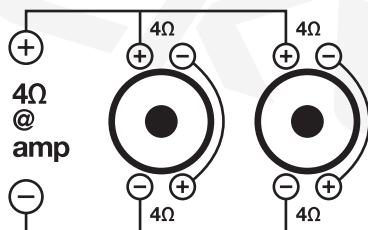
THREE 2Ω DVC WOOFERS = 3Ω LOAD



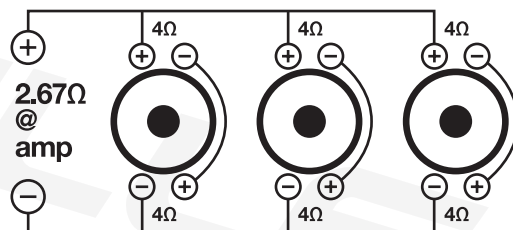
ONE 4Ω DVC WOOFER = 2Ω LOAD



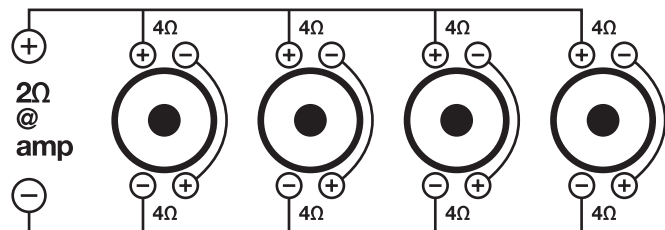
TWO 4Ω DVC WOOFERS = 4Ω LOAD



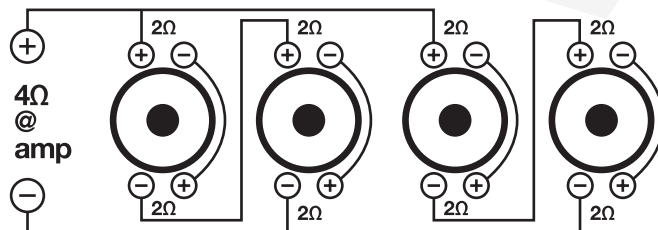
THREE 4Ω DVC WOOFERS = 2.67Ω LOAD



FOUR 4Ω DVC WOOFERS = 2Ω LOAD



FOUR 2Ω DVC WOOFERS = 4Ω LOAD



Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Amp goes into protect mode	<p>1. Short circuit protection - Caused by the power or ground wire not being fastened tightly. Disconnect the speakers from the amp. If the amp is still in protect mode, you now know the issue is somewhere with the power, ground, or remote wire. You should check and make sure the ground is tight. You should check the power wire terminals. Make sure the positive is going to the positive, and the negative is going to the negative. If all of this is secure, use a multimeter or the voltage meter on top of the amp to make sure you are getting 12 – 14.4 volts coming from your power wire. If this is all checking out properly, then you should check that the remote wire is properly connected to the remote wire on your receiver. Many times people mistakenly connect it to the antenna wire instead.</p> <p>2. Thermal protection - This happens when the amplifier overheats. Check that your subwoofers and other speakers are compatible with your amp and that they are wired correctly.</p> <p>3. Blown speaker - To check for a blown speaker, disconnect all the speakers from the amplifier. If the amp goes out of protect mode, then the problem is indeed a blown speaker. Find which speaker is blown and replace it.</p> <p>4. Wrong speaker impedance - Replace the speaker(s) with one of the proper impedance.</p> <p>5. Speaker wires touching - If the positive and negative speaker wires that run from your speakers to your amplifier touch each other either by the speaker terminals or by the amplifier terminals, the amp will go into protect mode. Check all speaker connections to ensure that the wires are not touching.</p> <p>6. Reverse polarity protection - Reverse polarity means the positive and negative power wires are backward. Connect the speaker wires to the correct terminals.</p> <p>7. Power wire gauge - If your power and ground wire are not thick enough, the amp will go into protect mode to protect itself from unsafe signals. Be sure to use the proper gauge wires.</p> <p>8. RCA cables - RCA patch cables that are grounded out or otherwise faulty can also cause the protect light to come on. To check this, you can simply hook up a set of known good RCA cables to your head unit and amp. If that causes the light to turn off, replacing the RCA cables will fix the problem.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Amp won't power on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The external fuse is not properly secured to the power wire or is not making proper contact to the wire. Ensure the fuse is properly seated and making contact. 2. Your external fuse (inside the fuse holder) is blown. Replace the fuse. Never replace the supplied external fuse with one of a larger value. 3. Check the ground wire. Make sure the connection is 100% secure and tight. 4. Power wire is not connected properly to the ring terminal or it has acid corrosion on it. Check the connection to the ring terminal and use a wire brush to clean any corrosion off the ring. 5. Check the power wire. Make sure the positive is wired to the positive, and the negative is going to the negative. Make sure the power wire is secure. 6. Check the remote turn-on wire. Make sure that this wire is connected securely to the amplifier on one end, and make sure the other end is connected to the remote turn-on of the receiver. A common error we see is the remote turn-on gets connected to the antenna wire instead of the remote turn-on wire of the head unit. Please note the remote turn-on wire is a required wire. The amp will not work if this is not connected. It is also possible the remote terminal is loose and fell out. 7. Power wire is connected to the ground terminal of the amplifier. Connect the power wire to the +12V terminal of the amp. 8. Power or ground wire became loose. Check all connections and make sure they are tight.
Power but no sound	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if any protection lights are on. If protection lights are on, please refer to the "Power and Protection Circuitry" section on page 21 and the "Amp goes into protect mode" section on page 27. 2. The next thing to check is the speaker wire that is going from the amp to the speakers. If the amplifier is in bridged mode, then be sure you connected the speaker wire to the proper terminals. 3. Check your gain on the amp. If it is on 0, then turn it up slowly. 4. Check the RCA cable that is plugged into your receiver. Make sure you plugged the amplifier into the pre-

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Power but no sound	<p>amp output that is red and white. In many cases we have seen customers plug the RCA into the RCA video of their receiver, which is yellow. If this is the case, just plug the RCA into the proper connections and your problem will be solved.</p> <p>5. There is a setting on your receiver that can disable your RCA outputs. The setting is under fader/balance control. On your receiver navigate to fader/balance and find the setting, then make sure you enable front, rear, and sub preamp outputs. Sometimes the head unit will allow you only to enable front and rear, which would cause the amp to have no sound.</p> <p>6. Speaker wire is not making a good contact on the speaker output of the amp or on the speaker terminal. You need to make sure the speaker wire is securely tightened into the speaker terminal and the amplifier terminal.</p> <p>7. A pinched or cut speaker wire that is now not running a signal. Speaker wire is very thin and can rip or tear easily. If you have spare speaker wire, then you can test this issue with new speaker wire and see if that solves your issue. You can also visually inspect your current speaker wire.</p> <p>8. Make sure the positive and negative speaker wire are running to the positive and negative speaker terminal of the amp. If they are reversed, then the speaker will play no sound or very little sound.</p>
Amp is clipping	<p>1. Speakers and/or subs are too powerful for the amplifier you are using. Check the compatibility of your speakers/subs and replace those that are incompatible with compatible ones.</p> <p>2. If the speakers and/or subs are wired at a lower impedance (ohms) than the amp is supposed to be playing, this can cause the amp to clip. Wire the speakers/subs at the proper impedance.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Amp is clipping	<p>3. If the gain setting is too high, this can cause the amp to clip. The proper way to set your gain is to turn your receiver volume to 75% of the max, and then slowly turn your gain up. The second you hear any slight distortion, turn it down one notch and leave it at that setting. Amps are not meant to be played with the gain up to the max. If this is the case, lower your gain slowly until you hear the amplifier stop clipping.</p> <p>4. A poor ground cable connection can cause your amp to clip because improper power is getting to the amp. Check your ground connection and make sure that the cable is securely tightened.</p> <p>5. A very common cause of amplifier clipping is power and ground wire that is too thin of a gauge size for the amplifier. Determine the proper wire gauge necessary and replace existing wires.</p> <p>6. If using multiple devices that all have a volume control (such as an equalizer or processor, receiver, and the amp), then you would need to lower one or two of those devices to stop the amp from clipping.</p>
Distortion, background noise, crackling, or hissing in the speakers	<p>1. First check to see how your wires are run. If your RCA cables and speaker wire are run alongside your power cables, they will pick up feedback. If this is the case, you will need to run the RCA cable on the other side separate from your power cable.</p> <p>2. A poor ground cable connection can cause your amp to clip because improper power is getting to the amp. Check your ground connection and make sure that the cable is securely tightened.</p> <p>3. Engine noise – you will know it is engine noise if every time you rev your engine the noise gets louder. You can install a ground loop isolator on the receiver's power lead to cut down on signal pollution. Most often, however, engine noise comes from a loose or intermittent ground connection. Make sure your ground connection is tight and that you are using the proper gauge cable.</p> <p>4. If your gain on your amp is set to the max and your receiver has a high preamp voltage, it will cause some unwanted noise. To properly set your gain, play a CD or other music. Now put the receiver volume to 75% – 80% of the max. Then slowly turn the gain of the amp to a setting where you do not hear a loud hiss. A low hiss is acceptable, as with music playing you will never hear it. Please note the amp gain is not a volume control. It is meant to be matched to the preamp voltage of a head unit. It is important to properly set your gain when you buy a new amp.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Distortion, background noise, crackling, or hissing in the speakers	<p>5. Noise can be picked up due to bad RCA cables. Specially the super cheap ones. We recommend doing a test with different RCA cables. Replace the RCA cables if needed.</p> <p>6. Low-quality speaker wires will also cause noise. We recommend you buy high-quality insulated speaker wire made for vehicle applications.</p>
Sound is too low	<p>1. This can be caused by wiring at too high of an impedance (ohms) and the amp puts out low power, at 4 or 8 ohms for example. To resolve this, you will have to properly wire your speakers/subs to the amplifier.</p> <p>2. Check the gain level on the amp. You may need to turn it up.</p> <p>3. Power and ground wire that are too thin of a gauge size for the amplifier may cause low sound. Determine the proper wire gauge necessary and replace existing wires.</p> <p>4. Make sure your positive and negative speaker wires are not reversed, as this would cause the sub to move but not make much noise.</p> <p>5. Check your crossover setting on your amplifier. You may need to filter out more high frequencies, which your sub is not meant to play. So make sure it's on low pass mode and then you also should try lowering the frequency of that low pass crossover and see if that helps.</p> <p>6. On your receiver it is very common to have a volume level control for the preamp outputs (separate from your master volume control). To fix this, you can navigate to the audio settings, and search for subwoofer level controls, as well as front and rear preamp output controls. Crank up the level on this setting and you will be back in business.</p> <p>7. Amplifier may not be powerful enough. If this is the case, we recommend upgrading to a more powerful amplifier.</p>
Amp keeps blowing fuses	<p>Main Fuse - If you determine that your main fuse is blowing, then you'll want to pay attention to when it blows. Try inserting a good, properly rated fuse with your head unit—and amplifier—turned off. If the fuse blows immediately, when everything is off, then you're probably dealing with some kind of short in the power cable between the main fuse and the distribution block, or between the main fuse and the amplifier if there is no distribution block in the system.</p>

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
Amp keeps blowing fuses	<p>Distribution Block Amp Fuse - If both sides of the main fuse have power, and one side of the distribution block has power, but the other side of that fuse is dead, then you're either dealing with a shorted power wire or an internal amplifier fault. There are a few ways to determine which one is the culprit, depending on how your amp is installed and where the wires are routed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if you can see power wire that connects the distribution block to your amp. In an ideal situation, you'll be able to see the entire length of the wire. 2. If that isn't possible, then the next best thing is to just disconnect the power wire from your amp, make sure that the loose end isn't in contact with ground, and check whether the fuse still blows. If it does, then the problem is in the power wire, and replacing it will almost certainly fix your problem. Of course, you'll have to take care when routing the new wire so that it doesn't end up shorting out as well. 3. If the fuse doesn't blow with the power wire disconnected from your amp, then you have an internal amplifier problem. <p>Internal Amplifier Fuse - If the fuse blows when the amp is turned up, then you likely have speakers/subs or speakers that are either incompatible or that are wired at too low of an impedance. Rewire to achieve proper impedance, or replace the subwoofers and/or speakers with compatible ones. Check and make sure the power and ground wires did not get crossed. Also, check and make sure your speaker wires are not crossed.</p>
Amp gets very hot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main reason amps overheat is if the impedance they are running at is very low, or if the subwoofer requires more power than the amp can give it. Also if the wiring cannot give the proper current fast enough, it can cause the amp to get hot as well. Make sure the amp is running at the proper impedance, or use subwoofers and/or speakers that are compatible with the amp. Make sure the wiring is correct and you are using the proper wires for your system. 2. A poor ground cable connection can cause your amp to get very hot. Check your ground connection and make sure that the cable is securely tightened. 3. Check the location where your amp is mounted. Make sure it is in a spot where it will receive proper ventilation.

PROBLEM	CAUSE/SOLUTION
<p>Amp or powered sub does not turn off when you turn off the vehicle</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This situation happens when you connect the remote turn-on wire to a constant 12V power wire (often this is a yellow wire) instead of to the remote turn-on wire of your receiver's wire harness. Pull out your receiver and plug the amplifier's remote turn-on wire into the proper remote turn-on terminal of your receiver's wire harness. 2. In a rare situation, the remote turn-on wire input is touching the power wire, which can also cause this same issue. If this is what is happening, then simply take the remote turn-on wire out of the amplifier terminal and carefully put it back in so that it is not touching the power wire.
<p>One channel on the amp isn't working</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the RCA cable that is going from the amplifier to the receiver. We recommend having a spare RCA cable to test with. Many times RCA cables go bad since they are thin cables. You can also test your RCA signal using a multimeter. 2. Check the RCA cable that is plugged into your receiver. Make sure you plugged the amplifier into the pre-amp output that is red and white. In many cases we have seen customers plug the RCA into the RCA video of their receiver, which is yellow. If this is the case, just plug the RCA into the proper connections and your problem will be solved. 3. There is a setting on your receiver that can disable your RCA outputs. The setting is under fader/balance control. On your receiver navigate to fader/balance and find the setting, then make sure you enable front, rear, and sub preamp outputs. Sometimes the head unit will allow you only to enable front and rear, which would cause the amp to have no sound. 4. Speaker wire is not making a good contact on the speaker output of the amp or on the speaker terminal. You need to make sure the speaker wire is securely tightened into the speaker terminal and the amplifier terminal. 5. Make sure the positive speaker wire is connected to the positive terminal on the speaker and on the amp, and make sure the negative is connected to the negative. 6. Make sure the gain of the amplifier is turned up.



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