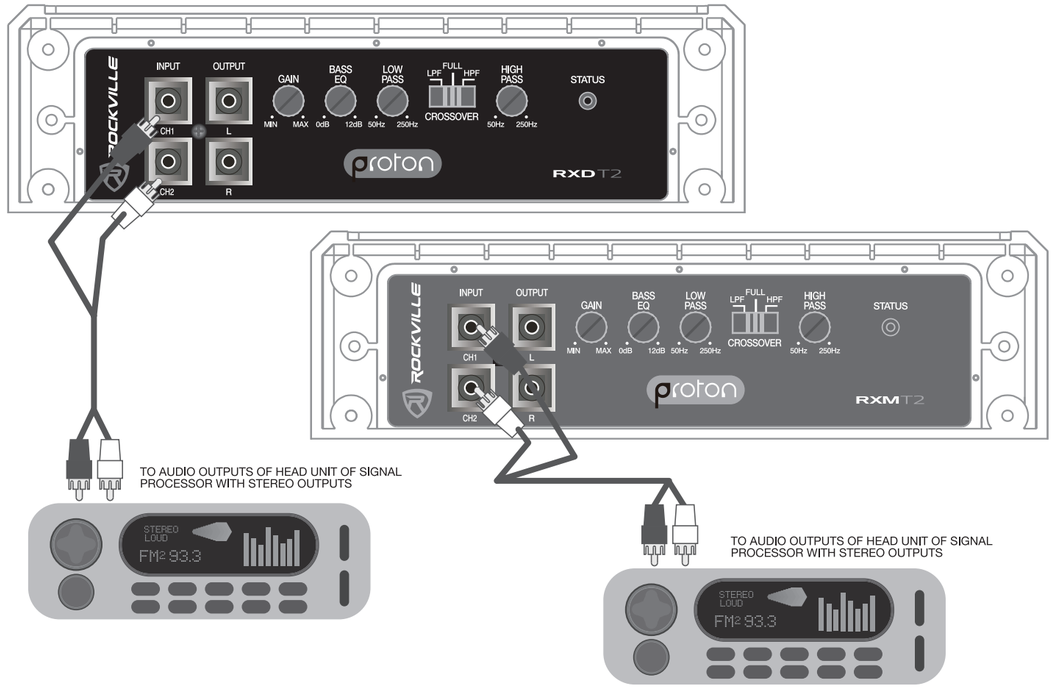
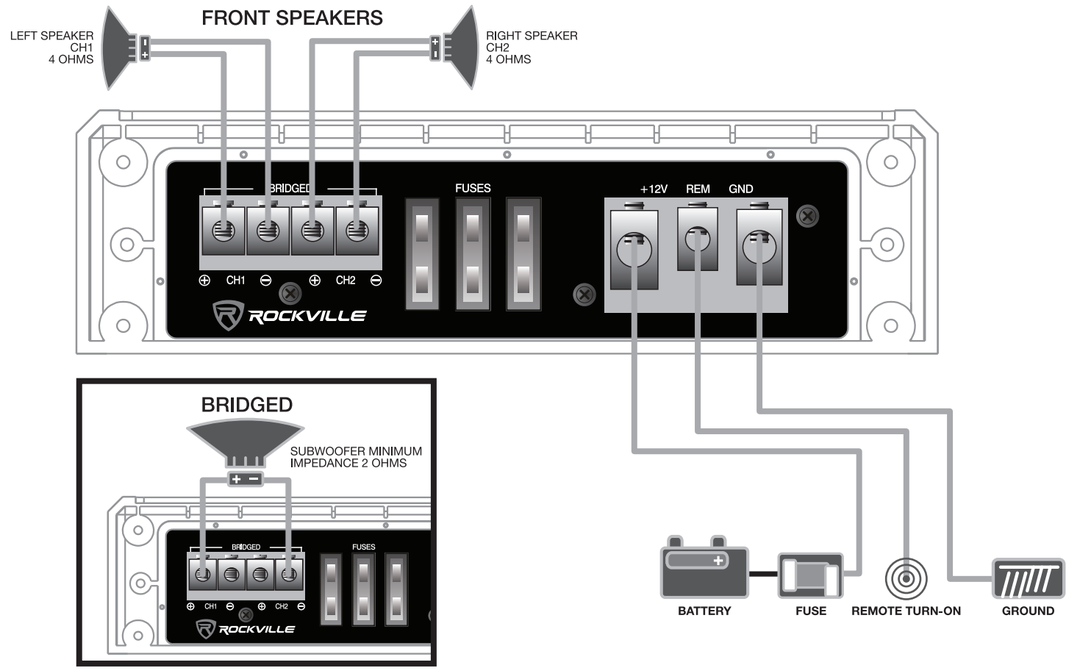
INPUT



SPEAKER CONFIGURATIONS



FEATURES / SPECIFICATIONS

- Marine grade amplifier
- Protected from moisture, saltwater, UV, bumps, vibrations, heat, cold, and more
- Full-Range Class D Amplifier Arquitecture
- Double Sided Surface Mount (SMD) PCB Design
- High-Speed MOSFET Power Supply
- Studio-Grade Bipolar Output Stage Transistors
- 2-Ohm Stable Stereo
- 4-Ohm Mono Bridgeable
- Mute and Delay Soft Start System
- Full IC-Controlled Protection Circuitry
- RCA Preamp Line Output
- Status Mode LED Indicator
- 8 Volt Preamp Circuitry
- 4 Gauge Lucite Encapsulated Power/Ground Terminals
- 12 Gauge Lucite Encapsulated Speaker Terminals
- Fully Adjustable 12dB / Octave Crossover
- Low Pass 50Hz – 250Hz
- High Pass 50Hz – 250Hz
- Fully Adjustable 12dB Bass Equalizer with Differential Circuitry

- 800 Watts (2 x 400 Watts) at 4 ohms and 1% THD+N
- 1200 Watts (2 x 600 Watts) at 2 ohms < 1% THD
- 1600 Watts (1 x 1600 Watts) bridged @ 4 Ohms < 1% THD
- 2400 Watts: (2 x 1200 Watts) @ 2 Ohms
  (1 x 2400 Watts) @ 4 Ohms bridged
- Minimum Speaeker Impedance: 2 Ohm – 4 Ohm
- Minimum THD at Rated Power: < 0.05%
- Frequency Response: 15Hz – 20KHz
- S/N Ratio: > 100dB
- Damping Factor: > 200 @ 100Hz
- Input Voltage: 200mV - 6V
- Input Impedance: 22K
- Channel Separation: >50dB
- Fuse: 35A x 3
- Dimensions: (W x H x L) 6.7″ x 2″ x 12.28″

ROCKVILLE

ROCKVILLE

proton

RXD T2
RXM T2
OWNER'S MANUAL

INTRODUCTION 1

Thank you for purchasing this Rockville RXD/RXM-T2 Proton Series car/marine 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.

INSTALLATION

Mount the amplifier in the trunk or hatch area of your vehicle. Never install an amplifier in the engine compartment or on the firewall. Please be sure to leave breathing room around the amplifier heat sink so that it can dissipate the heat it produces efficiently. When mounting the amplifier on the trunk floor, 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 of your car. Keep your wire connections as short as possible and make sure to use the proper gauge wire in order to minimize power losses and provide higher audio output. For safety reasons, try to route all cables through existing cable paths.

PRECAUTIONS

This unit is for negative ground 12V DC operation only. Use speakers with an impedance of 2 or 4 ohms (4 to 8 ohms when used as a bridging amplifier).
Avoid installing the unit where:
- It would be subject to high temperatures, such as from direct sunlight or hot air from the heater.
- It would be exposed to rain or moisture.
- It would be subject to dust or dirt.

If your car is parkedin direct sunlight and there is a considerable rise in temperature inside the car, allow the unit to cool off before operation. When installing the unit horizontally, be sure not to cover the heatsink vents. If this unit is placed too close to the vehicle's radio, interference may occur. In this case, separate the amplifier from the radio. This amplifier employs a protection circuit to protect the transistors and speakers if the amplifier malfunctions. Do not attemtp to test the protection circuits by covering the heatsink or connecting improper loads. Doing so may cause irreparable damage to the amplifier.

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS 2

POWER CONNECTION: The amplifier power terminal labeled +12V must be connected directly to the positive terminal of the vehicle's battery. Connecting the +12V cable to any other point, such as the fuse block, will reduce power output and cause noise & distortion. We suggest you construct a Red wiring harness with 2 additional fuses. One fuse should be located near the car battery. This fuse offers protection against damage from short circuits to the car chassis between the battery and the amplifier. A second fuse closer to the amplifier offers additional safety to the amplifier itself. This fused red power wire should be attached to the amplifier power terminal marked +12V. The wire harness should be made of red primary cable of at least 8 gauge. The harness should terminate in a large ring terminal for connection directly to the positive terminal of the car battery.

GROUND: A second black color wire of equal gauge should be used as a ground connection to a welded chassis member. When connecting the ground wire make sure that there is no paint or other insulator blocking a good ground connection. Fasten the cable end with a ring terminal using a screw. Attach the black ground wire to the amplifier screw terminal marked GND. Ensure that the ground connection is as short as possible. When installing multiple amplifiers, mount them in close proximity so that they can all share the same ground point.

REMOTE TURN-ON: The remote turn-on connection is located in between the power and ground connections. This connection is responsible for turning the amplifier on and off with the rest of the system. 12 gauge wire can be used to make this connection to your radio's power antenna lead. Should your system not have any turn on leads, you can wire the remote terminal to an accessory lead or radio terminal in the vehicle's fuse block which turns on with your car's ignition. This connection type will turn the amplifier on or off with the ignition, independent of whether the radio is on or off.

SPEAKER CONNECTIONS: Depending on the type and number of speakers used with the amplifier, wire them to the speaker terminals as per the wiring diagram. For most applications 18 gauge speaker wire (but no thinner than 20 gauge) should be used. For runs in excess of 10 feet, 16 gauge speaker wire is recommended. When wiring the speakers, pay special attention to the polarity of the speaker terminals. Make sure they match the polarity of the corresponding amplifier speaker terminal. Do not ground any speaker leads to the chassis of the vehicle.

TROUBLESHOOTING 3

NO FUNCTION
- Make sure all connections are properly seated and secure fastened.
- Fuse may be blown. Replace fuse with one of the same value andof the same type. Never use any other value / type fuse.

NO SOUND:
- Check speaker connections and ensure that they are connected correctly.

NO SOUND / RED PROTECTION LED IS ON:
- The negative and positive speaker wires maybe touching thus causing a short circuit. Find the point of contact and separate the wires.
- If you use a 2 ohm speaker in stereo mode, a 4 ohm speaker in bridge mode and the set is overloaded, turn the gain control to MIN until operation returns to normal.

POOR SOUND QUALITY (DISTORTION):
- The speakers are overloaded. Turn down the volume on your radio and check the gain levels on the amplifier.

NO STEREO SOUND / WEAK BASS:
- Speaker cables may be hooked up backwards. Please double check all speaker connections.