owner's manual

4•25
6•25

multi-channel amplifier / crossover

a/d/s/

table of contents

introduction

Thank you for purchasing an a/d/s/ 4•25 or 6•25. This manual provides information on the connection and use of your a/d/s/ amplifier. Please read it thoroughly. Be sure to save this manual and the packing materials for the amplifier for possible future use.

about this manual

Because of the high power output capability of the 4•25 and 6•25, and the wide choice of system configurations they allow, we strongly recommend that you have the amplifier professionally installed.

This manual contains information about the typical connection, use and maintenance of the 4•25 and 6•25. This information is sufficient to guide a skilled technician in installation. Basic information about installation, such as the importance of wiring polarity or techniques for solving grounding problems, is not provided here. Consult your a/d/s/ dealer, or a qualified technician, for more information.

associated equipment

The 4•25 and 6•25 will work well with many different types of signal sources and speakers. Your a/d/s/ dealer can help you select components to complement the performance of your amplifier. The broad frequency response, low distortion and wide dynamic range of the a/d/s/ automotive loudspeaker systems make them particularly well suited for use with the 4•25 and 6•25. If other types of speakers are used be sure they are capable of handling the high power levels the amplifier can produce.

system configurations

The bridgeable multi-channel design and built in crossovers give the 4•25 and 6•25 tremendous flexibility. Described below are typical system configurations for each mode/crossover switch setting.

NOTE: If you are installing a system described in the *a/d/s/ Advanced Systems Catalog* that has one or more of the channel sets bridged, the amplifier input channel information may not be correct. Use the input channels listed in the tables on page 7.

Crossover off 6•25 systems

6 channel mode – This configuration provides six isolated input/output channels. The channels may be handling full range signals or limited range signals from an external crossover. For example the 6•25 could be driving an active crossover 3-way speaker system that takes signals from an external crossover.

5 channel mode – Channels 1 through 4 operate as isolated input/output channels. The 5•6 channel set is bridged and takes the channel 5 input signal. Typically this configuration is used to drive four satellite speakers and a mono subwoofer with signals supplied by an external crossover.

4 channel mode – Channel 1 and 2 operate as isolated input/output channels. Channel sets 3•4 and 5•6 are bridged and take the input signals from channel 3 and channel 4 respectively. Typically this configuration is used to drive a pair of satellite speakers and two subwoofers at high power with signals supplied by an external crossover.

3 channel mode – Channel sets 1•2, 3•4 and 5•6 are bridged and take the input signals from channels 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Typically this configuration is used to drive a pair of satellite speakers and a subwoofer at high power with signals supplied by an external crossover.

Crossover off 4•25 systems

4 channel mode – Four isolated input/output channels. The channels may be handling full range signals or limited range signals from an external crossover. For example the 4•25 could be driving the tweeter and midrange speakers in an active crossover 3-way speaker system that takes signals from an external crossover. The subwoofers are driven by another amplifier.

3 channel mode – Channel 1 and 2 operate as isolated input/output channels. The 3•4 channel set is bridged and takes the channel 3 input signal. Typically this configuration is used to drive a stereo pair of satellite speakers and a mono subwoofer with signals supplied from an external crossover.

2 channel mode – Channel sets 1•2 and 3•4 are bridged and take the input signals from channel 3 and channel 4 respectively. Typically this configuration is used to drive a pair of satellite speakers or subwoofers at high power.

Crossover on systems

When the internal active subwoofer crossover is turned on some output channels receive stereo high pass signals for satellite speakers while others receive mono low pass subwoofer signals. The low pass portion of all the input channels used are summed to produce the subwoofer signal. This prevents changes in front/rear or left/right balance settings from changing the overall bass output of the system. Which output channels receive which type of signal depends on the channel mode switch setting. Each configuration is described below.

Crossover on 6•25 systems

6 channel mode – NOTE: Do not use this system configuration. If you are using the 6•25 to drive four high pass speakers and two subwoofers switch the amplifier into 5 channel mode and connect the subwoofers to channels 5 and 6 as you normally would. If the 6•25 is left in 6 channel mode the outputs for channels 5 and 6 are out of phase and will cancel each other. Even when the 6•25 is in 5 channel mode channels 5 and 6 receive low pass signals that can drive a pair of subwoofers, or a single cone, dual voice coil subwoofer.

5 channel mode – Channels 1 through 4 operate independently. Channel set 5•6 is bridged. Input channels 1 through 4 receive stereo front and rear signals. Output channel 1 through 4 receive high pass signals to drive front and rear stereo satellite speakers. Channel set 5•6 receives a low pass signal to drive a single subwoofer.

4 channel mode – Channels 1 and 2 operate independently. Channel sets 3•4 and 5•6 are bridged. Input channels 1 and 2 receive a stereo signal. Output channel 1 and 2 receive a stereo high pass signal to drive a pair of satellite speakers. Channel sets 3•4 and 5•6 receive a low pass signal to drive a pair of subwoofers.

3 channel mode – Channel sets 1•2, 3•4 and 5•6 are bridged. Input channels 1 and 2 receive a stereo signal. Output channel sets 1•2 and 3•4 receive a stereo high pass signal to drive a pair of satellite speakers. Channel set 5•6 receives a low pass signal to drive a single subwoofer.

4•25 systems – Crossover on

4 channel mode –NOTE: Do not use this system configuration. If you are using the 4•25 to drive two high pass speakers and two subwoofers switch the amplifier into 3 channel mode and connect the subwoofers to channels 3 and 4 as you normally would. If the 4•25 is left in 4 channel mode the outputs for channels 3 and 4 are out of phase and will cancel each other. Even when the 4•25 is in 3 channel mode channels 3 and 4 receive low pass signals that can drive a pair of subwoofers, or a single cone, dual voice coil subwoofer.

3 channel mode – Channels 1 and 2 operate independently. Channel set 3•4 is bridged. Input channels 1 and 2 receive a stereo signal. Output channel 1 and 2 receive a stereo high pass signal to drive a pair of satellite speakers. Channel set 3•4 receive a low pass signal to drive a single subwoofer.

2 channel mode – Channel sets 1•2 and 3•4 are bridged. Any two channels receive a stereo signal. Output channel sets 1•2 and 3•4 receive a low pass signal to drive a pair of subwoofers. The satellite speakers are driven by another amplifier. Unless another active or passive crossover is used with the satellites speakers they will receive a full range signal.

installation warnings and tips

Be careful not to cut or drill into gas tanks, fuel lines, brake or hydraulic lines, vacuum lines or electrical wiring when working on your vehicle.

Do not use the 4•25 / 6•25 unmounted. Failing to securely mount the amplifier could result in damage or injury, particularly in the event of an accident. Never mount the 4•25 / 6•25 where it might get wet. Mount the amplifier so the wire connections will not be pulled. Run wires where they will not be scraped, pinched or damaged.

The +12V power supply wire *must* be fused at the battery terminal. Use a 30 amp fuse for the 6•25 and a 25 amp fuse with the 4•25. **Disconnect the +12V wire at the battery before making or breaking connections at the amplifier power terminals.**

If you need to replace the fuse plugged into the side of the amplifier use the specified 25 amp or 30 amp ATO type fuses. Using a higher current fuse may result in damage to the amplifier which is not covered by the warranty.

Make sure all the other equipment is turned off when making or breaking connections to the 4•25 / 6•25 power terminals, input jacks and speaker terminals. Turn on the system and slowly turn up the volume control only after double checking all connections.

Power for systems with a single amplifier can be supplied by any automotive electrical system. Systems with more than one amplifier may require a high capacity alternator or battery.

The 4•25 and 6•25 generate some heat in normal operation. Be sure the area around the amplifier cooling fins is open to allow adequate air circulation. To achieve the most efficient cooling mount the amplifier on a horizontal surface with the fins oriented upward, or on a vertical surface with the fins oriented vertically.

Make sure the channel mode and crossover switches are set correctly for your installation.

Connecting a speaker load of less than 4 Ohms to any bridged pair of amplifier channels may cause the amplifier to overheat. Good ventilation or a cooling fan reduces the chance of the thermal protection system being activated. Do not connect a 2 ohm load to more than one bridged pair of channels. Unbridged channels may each drive 2 ohm loads without difficulty.

general wiring information

All the power and signal input and output connections are on the back side of the amplifier chassis. The power supply and speaker wires are clamped in the terminals by screws accessible through holes in the top of the chassis, between the heatsink fins.

The +12V and ground wires must be 10 AWG stranded copper wire. Lighter gauge wire can reduce the power the amplifier produces and lead to dangerous overheating conditions. Larger gauge wire may be used if it is terminated with the supplied pin-type connectors. The wire must have heat and chemical resistant insulation suitable for automotive use.

The remote wire can be relatively small; 18 AWG is recommended. If the 4•25 / 6•25 is used with an a/d/s/ signal processor, the remote power control is relayed to the amplifier through the DIN connecting cable.

power supply wiring

ground The power supply ground terminal is connected to the power ground wire which is connected to the chassis of the vehicle.

+12V The +12v input terminal is connected to the main power supply wire which is connected to the positive terminal of the battery. This power supply wire should be fused at the battery terminal. See the *Installation warnings and tips* section of this manual.

remote The remote turn on terminal is connected to a wire that is connected to a switched +12V source. This provides remote power turn-on of the amplifier. The +12V source can be provided by the signal source or by any other power source that is turned on and off with the vehicle power supply. NOTE: If the amplifier receives input signals from an a/d/s/ signal processor via an 8-pin DIN cable, it is not necessary to use the remote terminal. The remote-on signal is supplied by the signal processor via pin 8 of the input DIN jack.

fuse A 30 amp fuse protects both the 6•25 and the automobile's electrical system from fault conditions. A 25A fuse provides the same protection for the 4•25.

power indicator An LED (light emitting diode) power indicator is located between the fins on top of the 4•25 / 6•25. When the amplifier is on and operating normally the LED is green. If the outputs are short circuited or the thermal protection system, is activated the LED turns red. When the problem is remedied the amplifier resumes operation and the LED turn green again. It is normal for the LED to be red when the amplifier is first turned on.

speaker wiring

The labels above the speaker output terminals show the proper connections for unbridged operation. The labels below the terminals identify the bridge mode connections. For example, when channels 1 and 2 are bridged the negative terminal of channel 1 and the positive terminal of channel 2 are used. See the wiring diagrams.

Wire Use two-conductor stranded-type, insulated wire to connect the speakers to the amplifier. Use 16 gauge or larger wire.

Polarity The polarity - the positive/negative orientation of the connections - for every speaker-to-wire and wire-to-amplifier connection must be the same so the speakers will be "in phase". If the polarity of one connection is reversed bass output and stereo imaging is degraded. All wire is marked to identify the two conductors. There may be ribs or a stripe on the insulation of one conductor. Or the wire may have clear insulation with different color conductors. Decide which conductor is "positive" and which is "negative". Then be consistent with every speaker-to-wire and wire-to-amplifier connection. NOTE: Some satellite/subwoofer installations sound better with the subwoofer phase reversed. Connect the speakers in phase and then experiment with the phasing after completing the installation

Preparing the wire Separate the conductors of each wire pair a few inches in from the end. Strip about 3/8" insulation from each conductor. Be careful not to cut into the wire. Twist the wire strands together to avoid fraying. Unscrew the terminal clamping screw. Insert the twisted bundle into the terminal and tighten the clamping screw to lock the wire in place.

input connection

The 4•25 and 6•25 can accept either a high level (speaker level) or low level (preamp level) input signal. Use a low level input signal when ever the signal source has preamp outputs. If the signal source lacks preamp outputs a high level signal from the speaker outputs will still provide good results. Be sure to connect the output channels of the signal source to the amplifier inputs correctly so the source's balance and fader controls work properly.

Low level input The 4•25 and 6•25 have an 8-pin DIN input jack that allows all input signal and remote power connections to be made with a single plug. The 4•25 also has conventional phono plug ("RCA plug") inputs that may be used instead of the DIN input jack. The DIN input jack offers quick and accurate hook-up to a/d/s/ signal processing units. This type of connection also eliminates the need to connect the *remote* terminal of the amplifier.

If the 6•25 is not receiving input signals from an a/d/s/ signal processor you will need DIN-to-phono plug adapter cables. See the list of available cables on page 14 of this manual.

Refer the tables on the following page to determine which inputs to use when channels are used in bridged mode. For example if channels 1 and 2 are bridged, the channel 1 input is used to supply a signal to the bridged channels. This is true regardless of whether the DIN input, or the phono plug inputs of the 4•25, are being used.

NOTE: If you are installing a system described in the *a/d/s/ Advanced Systems Catalog* that has one or more of the channel sets bridged, the amplifier input channel information may not be correct. Use the input channels listed in the tables on the folowing page.

NOTE: Some original equipment radios have "floating" preamp level outputs; their audio signal output connectors are not grounded. The 4•25 and 6•25 have a unique ground isolation amplifier which prevents noise from ground loops. This equipment combination produces an incomplete audio input circuit. To complete the circuit connect a wire between the outer shield wire of the input connector to the 4•25 and 6•25 and the chassis of the radio. This connection method is similar to the one described in the following section for high level input connections. Use this connection method only if normal connection procedures do not perform properly.

High level inputs If a high level input is used the speaker wire outputs of the signal source must be connected to a phono plug adapter cable so it can be connected to the 4•25 or 6•25. Attach the positive speaker output wires to the center conductors of the phono plug cables. The negative speaker output wires are not connected. They should be secured and insulated with electrical tape. The outer shield conductors of the phono plug adapter cables are grounded to the chassis of the signal source. See the 4•25 system diagram.

mode and crossover switches

On the front of the amplifier are two switches that control the bridging features and crossover of the 4•25 / 6•25. These two switches are interactive. How the bridge mode switch is set effects which output channels are for satellite speakers and which are for subwoofers.

Each of the crossover/channel mode settings has specific system configuration applications. See the *system configurations* section of this manual.

The **mode** switch setting determines how many of the channel pairs are bridged. The tables below show the settings of the switches and which channels are bridged. For example when the 6•25 is in 4 channel mode, channels 1 and 2 are unbridged, while channel sets 3•4 and 5•6 are bridged.

6•25 – crossover off

mode	output						
	chan 1	chan 2	chan 3	chan 4	chan 5	chan 6	input chan
6 chan	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5 chan	1	2	3	4	5		
4 chan	1	2	3		4		
3 chan	1		2		3		

4•25 – crossover off

mode	output				
	chan 1	chan 2	chan 3	chan 4	input chan
4 chan	1	2	3	4	
3 chan	1	2	3		
2 chan	3		4		

The **crossover** switch turns on or off the internal subwoofer crossovers in the 4•25 / 6•25. When it is turned on some of the channels of the amplifier do not take normal input signals. Rather they take the low pass (bass range) from the summed signal of the other inputs. The tables below show which channels become low pass or high pass channels for various bridge mode settings.

6•25 – crossover on

mode	output						
	chan 1	chan 2	chan 3	chan 4	chan 5	chan 6	input chan
6 chan	1 HP	2 HP	3 HP	4 HP	1/2/3/4 LP		
5 chan	1 HP	2 HP	3 HP	4 HP	1/2/3/4 LP		
4 chan	1 HP	2 HP	1/2/3/4 LP		1/2/3/4 LP		
3 chan	1 HP		2 HP		1/2/3/4 LP		

4•25 – crossover on

mode	output				
	chan 1	chan 2	chan 3	chan 4	input chan
4 chan	1 HP	2 HP	1/2/3/4 LP		
3 chan	1 HP	2 HP	1/2/3/4 LP		
2 chan	1/2/3/4 LP		1/2/3/4 LP		

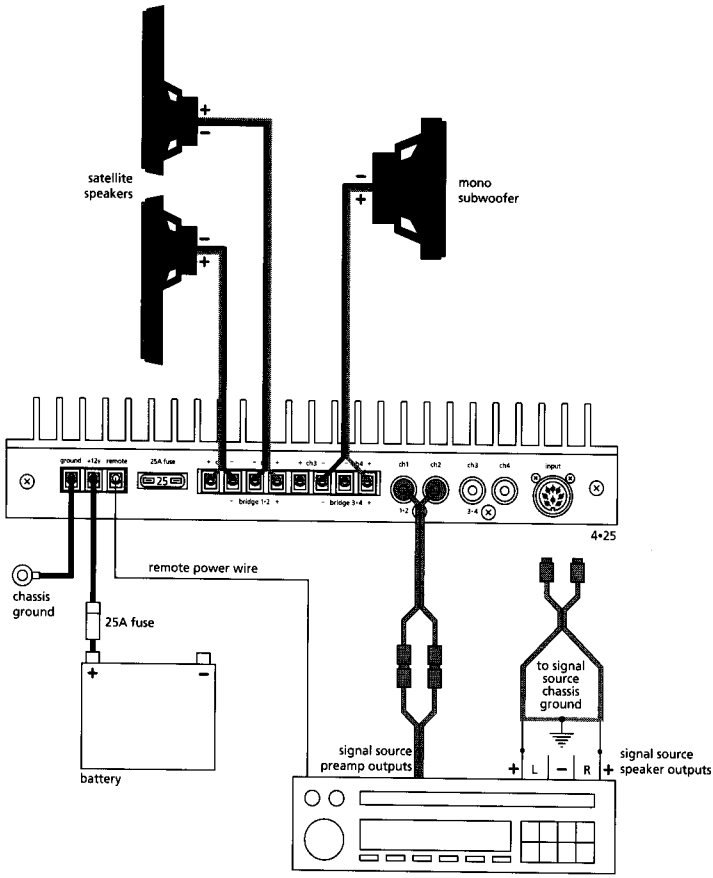
system diagrams

The diagrams below and on the facing page show two typical systems that illustrate many of the configuration features possible with the 4•25 and 6•25.

4•25 three channel system using internal crossover

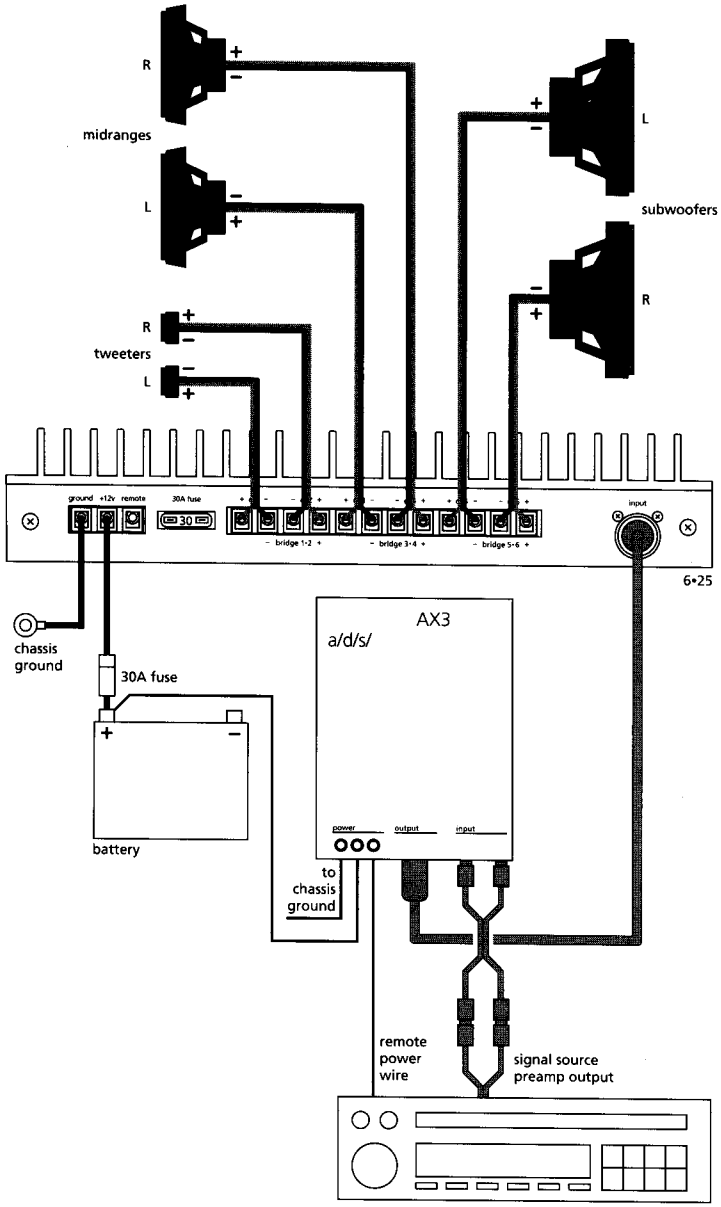
In this system the 4•25 is driving a pair of satellite speakers and subwoofer. The mode switch is set for three channel operation. The crossover switch is on. The subwoofer is connected to the bridged 3•4 channel set. The remote-on signal for the 4•25 is supplied by the signal source.

The low level inputs are shown connected to the amplifier. The alternative high level input connection method is also illustrated.



6•25 six channel system with a tri-amplified speaker system

In this system an a/d/s/ AX3 that supplies signals for a tri-amplified speaker system. The mode switch is set for six channel operation. The crossover switch is off. The remote-on signal for the 6•25 is supplied by the AX3 via the DIN input cable.



a/d/s/

controls

ch 1•2, ch 3•4 and ch 5•6 level controls adjust the outputs of the various channel pairs. When a set of channels is used in the stereo mode, the associated control effects two channels. When a set of channels are bridged, the associated control effects only one bridged output channel. See the diagram for location of the controls. The controls can be adjusted with a screwdriver inserted through holes in the top of the chassis between the heatsink fins. When adjusting these controls do not press down on the control with the screw driver, or turn the control with too much force. Doing so could damage the control.

Crossover low pass frequency control sets the subwoofer low pass signal crossover point. The satellite speaker high pass crossover point is fixed at 170 Hz. When the control is turned to the full counterclockwise position the crossover frequency is 45 Hz. When the control is turned to the full clockwise position the crossover frequency is 170 Hz. Where the control should be set depends on the vehicle acoustic and the installation location of the speakers. Generally the crossover point should be in the 85 Hz range. This corresponds to the mid-rotation point of the control. A higher crossover point will emphasize midbass response. A lower crossover point can be used to control the midbass response peak that is commonly caused by the acoustics of car interiors.

setup

Setting up the 4•25 or 6•25 involves setting the stereo/bridge mode switch, adjusting the crossover controls (if necessary) and adjusting the input level controls.

Review the information on typical system configurations. Be sure the mode switch and crossover switch is properly set.

Trying the system Check all the wiring connections to be sure they are correct and secure. Turn the signal source volume control down all the way. Turn the 4•25 / 6•25 level controls up (clockwise) about one quarter of a turn from the full counter-clockwise position.

The remote turn on system of the amplifier must be activated. This can be done by either a remote on signal from an a/d/s/ signal processor, supplied via the DIN connector cable, or by applying +12 volts DC to the remote terminal on the side of the unit. The LED power indicator of the top of the amplifier should be green. If the LED is red, and it is not due to overheating, it indicates a short circuited speaker output. Disconnect the speaker wires one at a time. The LED will turn green when the short circuited output is disconnected.

Slowly turn up the volume control of the signal source. If the system produces reasonable sound levels, and the sound is clean, proceed with the input level adjustment described in the following section. If no sound is heard, or the sound is distorted, immediately turn off the system. Check the fuses and all power and signal wiring for correct and secure connections. If the problem persists, consult your a/d/s/ dealer or service technician.

maintenance

The 4•25 and 6•25 require little routine maintenance. With the power off, check the various power supply and audio connections every few months to make sure they are secure.

Keep the chassis free of dust and dirt. Dust and dirt can be removed with a soft brush or vacuum cleaner. Do not use solvents or liquid cleaners of any kind on the amplifier's chassis.

in case of difficulty

The most common difficulties are noise, distorted sound, or thermal cycling. Fuses will blow only under unusual circumstance or when there is a problem in the power supply wiring.

If you want to talk to us about any problems, call:
a/d/s/ Customer Service, 617-729-1140, between 9AM and 5PM, Eastern time.

System noise and distortion The background noise level of the system will vary widely. Differences in equipment and installation practices, particularly power supply wiring, will result in higher or lower noise levels.

Certain types of noise, in modest amounts, is normal. Tape "hiss", is typical when playing tapes at high levels. Varying amounts of "static" is also normal with AM and FM radio reception. Such hiss and static noises are the product of the signal sources. They are not produced by the 4•25 / 6•25. Setting the signal source volume control, and amplifier input level controls, as described in the preceding section will minimize these noises.

Improper power supply wiring, particularly inadequate grounding, is the source of most noise problems. One common noise is "alternator whine", a buzzing or whirring sound which changes with the engine speed. Such noise is often constant in volume level and is audible only when the volume level of the system is relatively low. Such power supply related noise can typically be eliminated with better installation practices. Consult a professional mobile installation specialist for advice.

Distortion, especially when it occurs at high volume, is typically the result of over driving the amplifier or the speakers or both. For example, overcoming the noise resulting from driving at highway speeds with the windows down will tax the abilities of any automotive sound system. In such instances the only remedy is to reduce the volume level of the system before damage occurs.

A defective loudspeaker can also cause distortion. Fuzzy or raspy sound, especially at loud levels, is a sign of loudspeaker failure. Listen carefully to each driver in the loudspeaker system to determine which speaker is defective and replace it.

Thermal cycling The 4•25 and 6•25 are protected from overheating by a thermal protection circuit which turns the amplifier off when it gets too hot. When this happens the power LED on the top of the unit turns red. Normal operation of the amplifier resumes automatically when the unit cools down. The power LED will turn green again.

The 4•25 / 6•25 may run excessively hot when:
- Air cannot circulate around the heatsink.
- The ambient temperature of the air around the amplifier is very high.
- When the impedance load of the speaker(s) connected to any given channel is too low. Unbridged channels should have an impedance load of at least 2 ohms. Bridged channel should have an impedance load of at least 4 ohms.

Short circuit protection When one of the speaker outputs of the 4•25 / 6•25 is short circuited the amplifier shuts itself off. When this happens the power LED on the top of the unit turns red. When the problem is remedied the amplifier resumes normal operation. The power LED will turn green again.

Power fuse Fuses will blow only under unusual circumstance or when there is a problem with the power supply wiring. Before replacing a blown fuse, inspect all power supply wiring to be sure there are no loose or damaged wires. Replace blown fuses only with the specified 25 or 30 amp ATO type. If a replacement fuse blows, have the system inspected by your a/d/s/ dealer or a qualified service agency.

DIN input jack connections

6•25

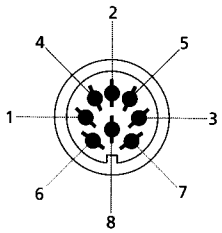
pin 1 ch 4 input, Right Rear; bridged ch 5•6 input, 4 ch mode
pin 2 Audio signal ground
pin 3 ch 2 input, Right Front
pin 4 ch 3 input, Left Rear; bridged 3•4 input, 4 ch mode; bridged 5•6 input, 3 ch mode
pin 5 ch 1 input, Left Front; bridged 1•2 input, 3 ch mode
pin 6 ch 6 input, Right Subwoofer
pin 7 ch 5, Right Subwoofer; bridged 5•6 input, 5 ch mode
pin 8 remote power control

4•25

pin 1 ch 4 input, Right Rear; bridged ch 3•4, 2 ch mode
pin 2 Audio signal ground
pin 3 ch 2 input, Right Front
pin 4 ch 3 input, Left Rear; bridged 3•4 input, 3 ch mode; bridged 1•2, 2 ch mode
pin 5 ch 1 input, Left Front
pin 6 not connected
pin 7 not connected
pin 8 remote power control

DIN pin numbers

Viewed from the front of the jack.



optional accessories

AC201 Cable adapter, 8 pin DIN jack (female) to 6 phono plugs (male)
AC202 Chassis adapter, 8 pin DIN plug (male) to 6 phono jacks (female)
AC203 1 foot cable, 8 pin DIN plug (male) each end
AC204 4 foot cable, 8 pin DIN plug (male) each end
AC205 15 foot cable, 8 pin DIN plug (male) each end
AC206 Break-out-box, 1 DIN jack in – 2 DIN jack out, for pin reassignments
AC207 Chassis adapter, 8 pin DIN plug (male) to 6 phono plugs (male)

specifications

6•25

Power output (watts)*:	6 channel 6 x 25 5 channel 1 x 50 + 4 x 25 4 channel 2 x 50 + 2 x 25 3 channel 3 x 50
Midband power, 0.1% THD, 2 ohm load	6 x 44
Power bandwidth	20Hz to 32 kHz, – 1.5dB
Signal to noise ratio	100 dB
Input sensitivity	100 mV
Input impedance	10k Ohms
Crossover high pass	170 Hz, 12 db / octave
Crossover low pass	45 – 170 Hz, 18 db / octave
Input DC power supply current	No signal – 1.5A Maximum – 30A
Power fuse	Type ATO, 30 amp
Dimensions	267mm W x 268mm L x 52mm H 10 1/2" W x 10 9/16" L x 2 1/16" H

*all channels, continuous FTC rated, 4 Ohm, 20Hz to 20kHz, < 0.05% THD, power input voltage at 12.6 VDC or higher.

specifications

4•25

Power output (watts)*	4 Ohm, 4 channel 4 x 25 4 Ohm, 3 channel 1 x 50 + 2 x 25 4 Ohm, 2 channel 2 x 50
Midband power, 0.1% THD, 2 ohm load	4 x 44
Power bandwidth	20Hz to 32 kHz, – 1.5dB
Signal to noise ratio	100 dB
Input sensitivity	100 mV
Input impedance	10k Ohms
Crossover high pass	170 Hz, 12 db / octave
Crossover low pass	45 – 170 Hz, 18 db / octave
Input DC power supply current	No signal – 1A Maximum - 25A
Power fuse	Type ATO, 25 amp
Dimensions	267mm W x 193mm L x 52mm H 10 1/2" W x 7 5/8" L x 2 1/16" H

*all channels, continuous FTC rated, 4 Ohm, 20Hz to 20kHz, < 0.05% THD, power input voltage at 12.6 VDC or higher.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

READ THIS BEFORE INSTALLING YOUR a/d/s/ 6•25 POWER AMPLIFIER

6•25 Power Amplifier Configurations

Please disregard all speaker connection information on pages 5, 8 and 9 of the owner's manual. The loudspeaker connections for the 6•25 Power Amplifier are labeled incorrectly on the amplifier for some configurations and should be wired in the in the manner outlined in this guide. Be very careful with the speaker wiring polarity. Choose the desired configuration from the list below and follow the wiring instructions.

Note: When subwoofers are used in an automobile, *acoustical* polarity may differ from *electrical* polarity. When wiring subwoofers, try both polarities (with respect to the satellite speakers) to determine which sounds better.

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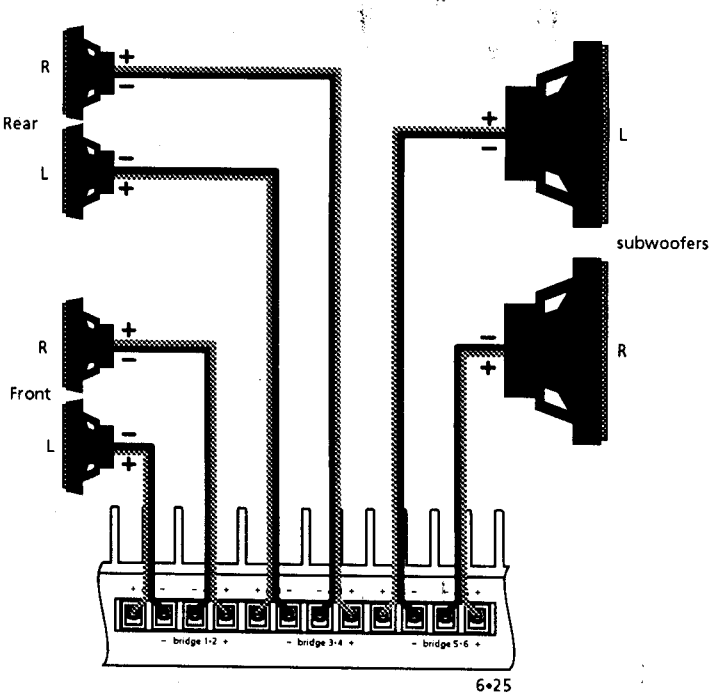
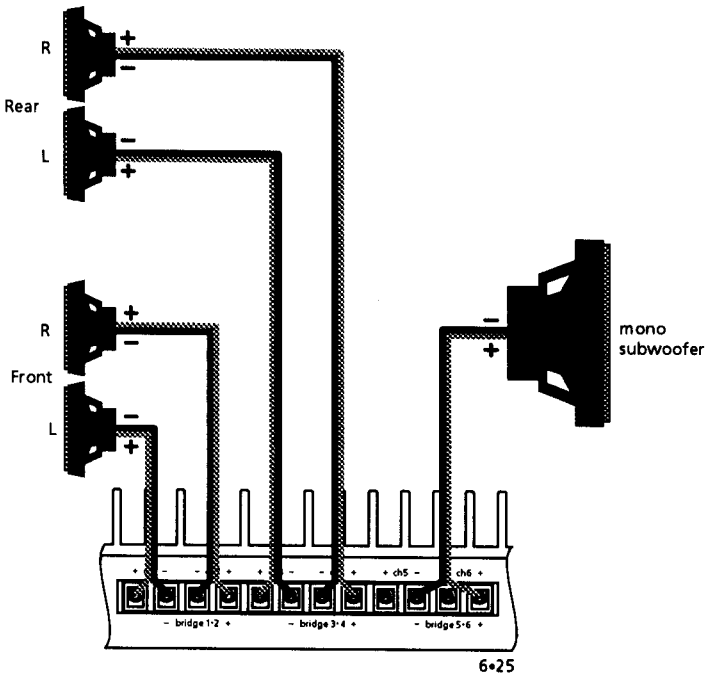
6 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire all speakers according to the amplifier label.



5 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire all speakers according to the amplifier label.



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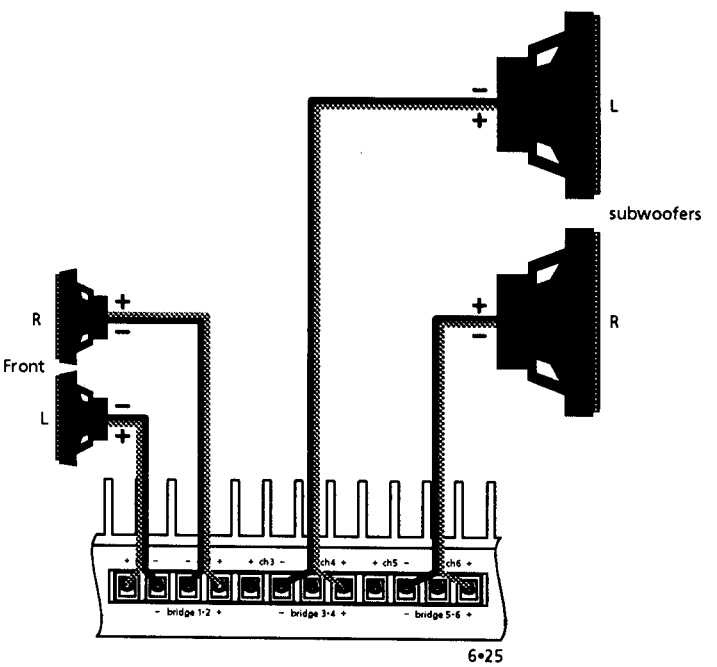
4 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Channels 1, 2 and 3/4 - Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire these speakers according to the amplifier label.

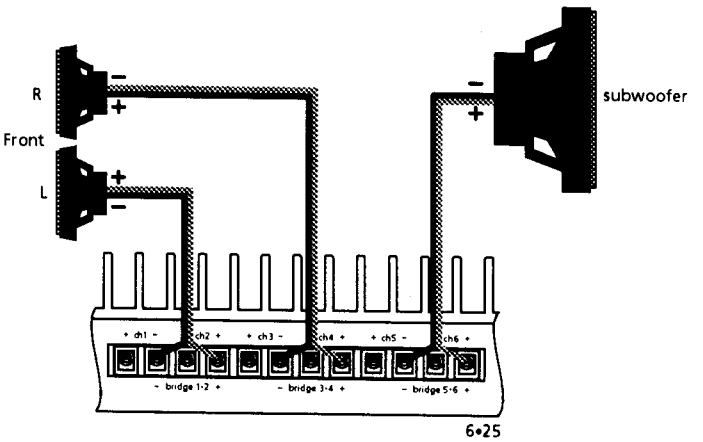
Channel 5/6 - Labeling on the amplifier is not correct. Wire the speaker positive lead to the amplifier negative terminal and the speaker negative lead to the amplifier positive terminal.



3 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Channels 1/2 and 5/6 - Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire these speakers according to the amplifier label.

Channel 3/4 - Labeling on the amplifier is not correct. Wire the speaker positive lead to the amplifier negative terminal and the speaker negative lead to the amplifier positive terminal.



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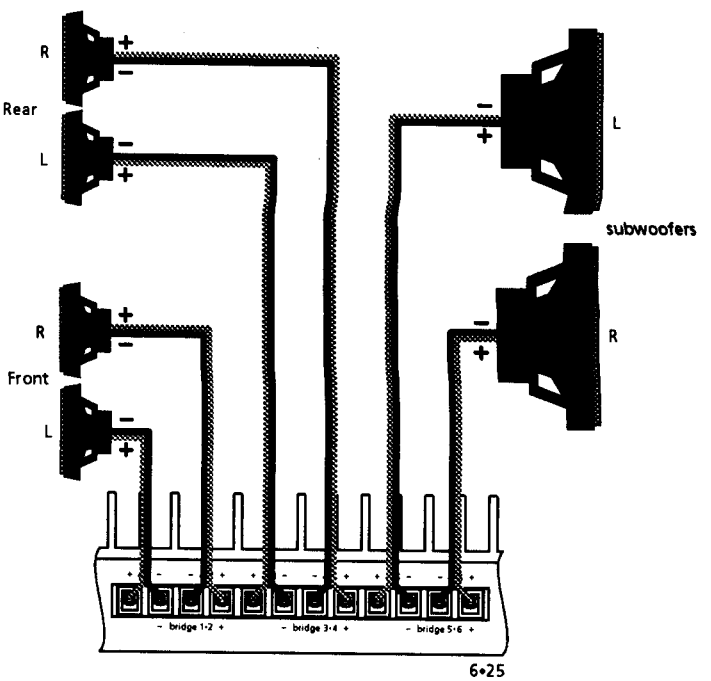
6 Channel Mode/ Crossover On

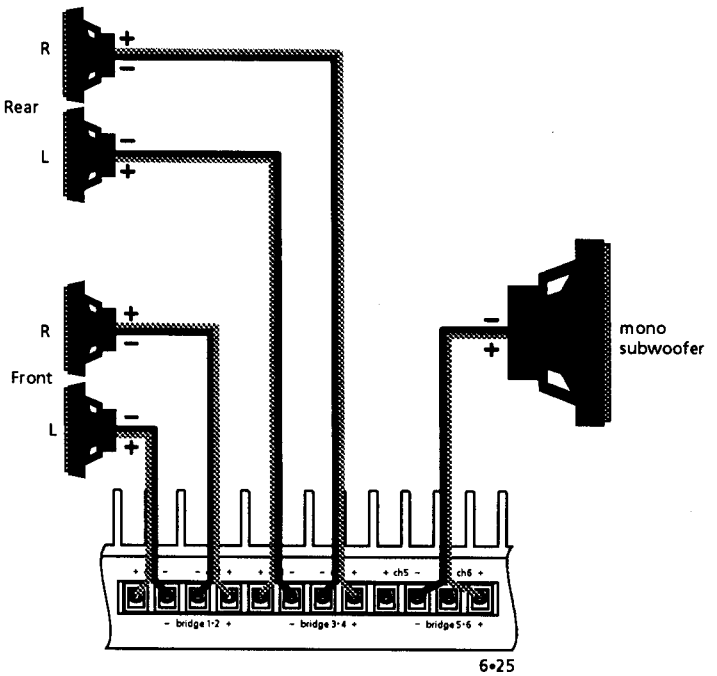
Channels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 - Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire these speakers according to the amplifier label.

Channel 5 - Labeling on the amplifier is not correct. Wire the speaker positive lead to the amplifier negative terminal and the speaker negative lead to the amplifier positive terminal.



5 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire all speakers according to the amplifier label.



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4 Channel Mode/ Crossover Off

Channels 1, 2 and 3/4 - Labeling on the amplifier is correct. Wire these speakers according to the amplifier label.

Channel 5/6 - Labeling on the amplifier is not correct. Wire the speaker positive lead to the amplifier negative terminal and the speaker negative lead to the amplifier positive terminal.