

punch 250.1
power

punch 250.2
power



competition power amplifiers
operation & installation

new
chrome
heatsink

punch



Dear Customer,

Congratulations on your purchase of the world's finest brand of car audio amplifiers. At Rockford Fosgate we are fanatics about musical reproduction at its best, and we are pleased you chose our product. Through years of engineering expertise, hand craftsmanship and critical testing procedures, we have created a wide range of products that reproduce music with all the clarity and richness you deserve.

For maximum performance we recommend you have your new Rockford Fosgate product installed by an Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer, as we provide specialized training through Rockford Technical Training Institute (RTTI). Please read your warranty and retain your receipt and original carton for possible future use.

Great product and competent installations are only a piece of the puzzle when it comes to your system. Make sure that your installer is using 100% authentic installation accessories from Connecting Punch in your installation. Connecting Punch has everything from RCA cables and speaker wire to Power line and battery connectors. Insist on it! After all, your new system deserves nothing but the best.

To add the finishing touch to your new fanatic image order your Rockford Fosgate wearables, which include everything from T-shirts and jackets to hats and sunglasses.

To get a free brochure on Rockford Fosgate products and Rockford wearables, please call 602-967-3565 or FAX 602-967-8132. For International orders, FAX +001-1-602-967-8132 or call +001-1-602-967-3565.

PRACTICE SAFE SOUND™

CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE TO SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS OVER 100dB MAY CAUSE PERMANENT HEARING LOSS.

HIGH POWERED AUTOSOUND SYSTEMS MAY PRODUCE SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS WELL OVER 130dB. USE

COMMON SENSE AND PRACTICE SAFE SOUND.

If, after reading your manual, you still have questions regarding this product, we recommend that you see your Rockford Fosgate dealer. If you need further assistance, you can call us direct at 1-800-669-9899. Be sure to have your serial number, model number and date of purchase available when you call.

The serial number can be found on the outside of the box. Please record it in the space provided below as your permanent record. This will serve as verification of your factory warranty and may become useful in recovering your amplifier if it is ever stolen.

Serial Number: _____

Model Number: _____

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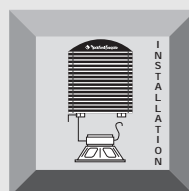
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GETTING STARTED

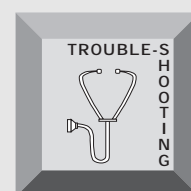
Welcome to Rockford Fosgate! This manual is designed to provide information for the owner, salesperson and installer. For those of you who want quick information on how to install this product please turn to the **Installation** section of this manual or refer to the icons listed below. Other information can be located by using the Table of Contents. We, at Rockford Fosgate, have worked very hard to make sure all the information in this manual is current. But, as we are constantly finding new ways to improve our product, this information is subject to change without notice.



Sections marked
**ADVANCED
OPERATION**
include in-depth
technical information



Sections marked
INSTALLATION
include "slam dunk"
wiring connections



Sections marked
TROUBLE-SHOOTING
include recommendations
for curing installation
problems

INTRODUCTION TO 250 SERIES

The "250 Series" Power amplifiers represent the best Rockford Fosgate has to offer! Our engineers devised technical features which would be considered overkill by other audio manufacturers, but not at Rockford Fosgate! Trans•nova, DIAMOND and TOPAZ, exclusively designed by Rockford, are just a few of these features which are described in the Technical Design Features section of this manual.

The **250.2** is a **two-channel amplifier** which is optimized to drive 2Ω stereo and 4Ω bridged loads. The **250.1** is a **single channel amplifier** optimized to drive a 2Ω (single amp) or a 4Ω bridged load (pair of amps bridged to a single load).

The "250 series" use Rockford's innovative technologies for awesome sound quality, reliable performance and high output power into low impedances. This can be beneficial for serious competition vehicles.

PUNCH AMPLIFIER ACCESSORY PACK

The accessory pack shipped with the "250 series" Power amplifiers include the mounting hardware necessary to secure the amplifier to the vehicle and to attach the end caps to the amplifier.

Punch Power 250.2

Installation & Operation Manual

Punch Verification Certificate

- (4) Amplifier mounting screws (#8 x 3/4" phillips)
- (8) Speaker & power connector screws (3/32" allen)
- (4) End cap mounting screws (9/64" allen)
- (1) Allen wrench 3/32"
- (1) Allen wrench 9/64"

Punch Power 250.1

Installation & Operation Manual

Punch Verification Certificate

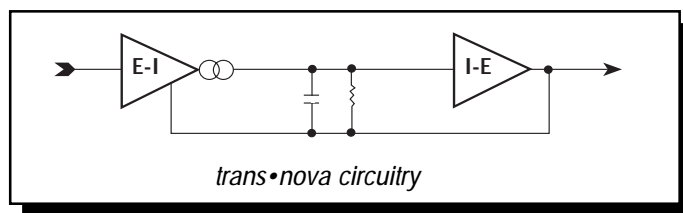
- (4) Amplifier mounting screws (#8 x 3/4" phillips)
- (6) Speaker & power connector screws (3/32" allen)
- (4) End cap mounting screws (9/64" allen)
- (1) Allen wrench 3/32"
- (1) Allen wrench 9/64"

TECHNICAL DESIGN FEATURES

Many of the solutions to common design problems encountered by Rockford Fosgate engineers created entire new circuit designs as well as new ways to construct the Punch 250.2 and 250.1 Power Amplifiers. In our flagship amplifiers, no expense was spared in design and construction from the unique circuitry design to the manufacturing process that has proven to be the industry reference for many years. Described below are just some of the accomplishments achieved by our engineering and manufacturing staff.

◆ **trans•nova** (TRANSconductance NODal Voltage Amplifier)

The **trans•nova** (TRANS conductance NODal Voltage Amplifier) is a patented circuit (U.S. Patent 4,467,288) that allows the audio signal to pass through the amplifier at **low voltage**. Each amplifier channel utilizes its own "fully floating" power supply and is configured to increase power gain. The increase in power gain allows the drive stage to operate at a lower voltage. A low voltage drive stage is the same principle used in high quality preamplifiers to produce high linearity and wide bandwidth.



The resulting design utilizes an output stage with a simpler gain structure and a shorter total signal path than conventional high voltage (bi-polar) designs. The number of stages is reduced from five or more to three. The output stage is further refined into a trans-impedance stage (current to voltage converter) to achieve a short loop (fast) negative feedback. The output stage is driven cooperatively by a transconductance stage (voltage to current converter).

THE RESULT: Superior sound quality, greater efficiency and higher reliability.

◆ **DIAMOND** (Dynamically Invariant AMPlification Optimized Nodal Drive)

DIAMOND (Dynamically Invariant AMplification Optimized Nodal Drive - patent pending) is an important advance in circuit design which reduces high frequency distortion. Amplifiers which utilize a large array of output MOSFETs cause a high capacitive load on the driver stage. This load can make the high frequencies sound harsh. The **DIAMOND** circuit eliminates high frequency distortion by allowing the driver to operate with 20dB or more of current headroom, whereas traditional drivers have only 6dB of current headroom.

THE RESULT: Lower distortion and greater inherent stability.

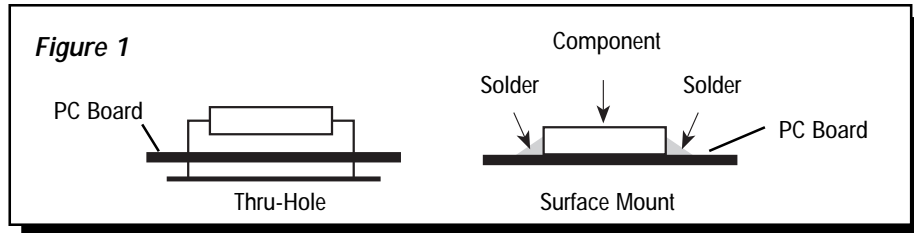
◆ **TOPAZ** (Tracking Operation Pre-Amplifier Zone)

The **TOPAZ** (Tracking Operation Pre-Amplifier Zone) circuitry solves ground loop noise problems common to automotive amplifier design. This innovative new development allows vastly improved isolation of the input signal grounds from the power supply ground of the amplifier. This is accomplished by allowing the source unit to control the potential "environment" of the entire input structure or "zone" of the amplifier. This process improves the noise rejection of the amplifier by 30-40dB – an astounding 20-100 times better than amplifiers without **TOPAZ**.

THE RESULT: Elimination of troublesome ground loop noise between source and amplifier.

◆ DSM (Discrete Surface Mount Technology)

The *DSM* (Discrete Surface Mount) manufacturing process combines the advantages of both discrete components and integrated circuitry. Rockford Fosgate is the only American amplifier manufacturer to have invested millions into this process. DSM components differ from conventional discrete components in different ways. They are more compact, more rugged, and they efficiently dissipate generated heat. Using them wherever appropriate allows the advantages associated with discrete circuitry to be retained while also providing room for both highly advanced processing features and generous PC board copper paths where needed. Their short lead-out structures allow maximum audio performance and highest signal-to-noise ratios to be obtained in amplifiers of desirable package size without resorting to “amplifier-on-a-chip” shortcuts. These advantages are shown below in Figure 1.



THE RESULT: Less connections, improved reliability, shorter signal paths, superior signal-to-noise ratio and awesome sonic performance.

◆ XCard (Internal Crossover)

The Power amplifiers utilize internal active crossovers. These crossovers have many performance advantages such as using discrete components for exact frequency adjustments which are far superior to potentiometers. Additionally, the *XCard* can be configured for high-pass, low-pass and full range operation. With slight modification, many crossover frequencies and slope configurations can be achieved.

THE RESULT: Increased system design flexibility with a precise electronic crossover without the limitations of conventional potentiometer designs.

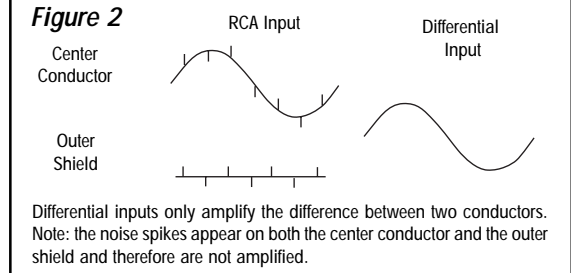
◆ Stereo Pass-Thru

The *Pass-Thru* output provides a convenient source for daisy-chaining an additional amplifier without the need for extra RCA cables or “Y” adapters. The 250.1 Pass-Thru provides constant Full Range stereo output. The 250.2 has the ability to provide constant Full Range stereo output as well as distribute one of its internal XCards to the Pass-Thru for a dedicated High-Pass or Low-Pass output.

THE RESULT: Convenient signal level output for adding extra amplifiers.

◆ Balanced Line Inputs (250.2)

Using the Balanced Line Inputs provides the last word in achievable rejection of noise induced in the cable between the source and the amplifier. The differential input circuitry (Figure 2) used in the balanced input system rejects whatever signals are common to both of the shielded, twisted-pair conductors. Balanced line is universal in concert installations where the stage and mixing consoles are hundreds of feet apart. Long signal cables and electrically-noisy environments make signal integrity and noise rejection an extremely difficult challenge.



THE RESULT: Quiet transmission of audio from source to amplifier.

◆ NOMAD (NON-Multiplying Advanced Decision)

The Power amplifiers use an *analog computer process* to absolutely maximize safe output power under all operating conditions. The innovative **NOMAD (NON-Multiplying Advanced Decision)** system is the most sophisticated version of this technique ever used, bringing previously unavailable levels of accuracy, stability, temperature immunity and reliability to this critical process. NOMAD makes advanced decisions based on device voltages to precisely control the awesome levels of current available in the output MOSFETs to safe values – but only when absolutely needed.

THE RESULT: Extremely fast protection system that always protects the amplifier and never degrades the sound.

◆ MOSFET Devices (Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor)

Rockford Fosgate is one of the few manufacturers in any of the sound communities to utilize MOSFET devices in both the *power supply* and the *output stages*. **MOSFET (Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor)** devices offer several important inherent advantages over the 30 year old technology of bi-polar design. These advantages include: thermal stability, switching speed, ultra low output impedance and wider bandwidth linearity. In addition, MOSFET and vacuum tubes share many important operating characteristics. However, the MOSFET device is much faster, wider in bandwidth, measurably lower in distortion and far more linear than vacuum tubes.

THE RESULT: Operational characteristics of vacuum tubes without the performance limitations of tube design.

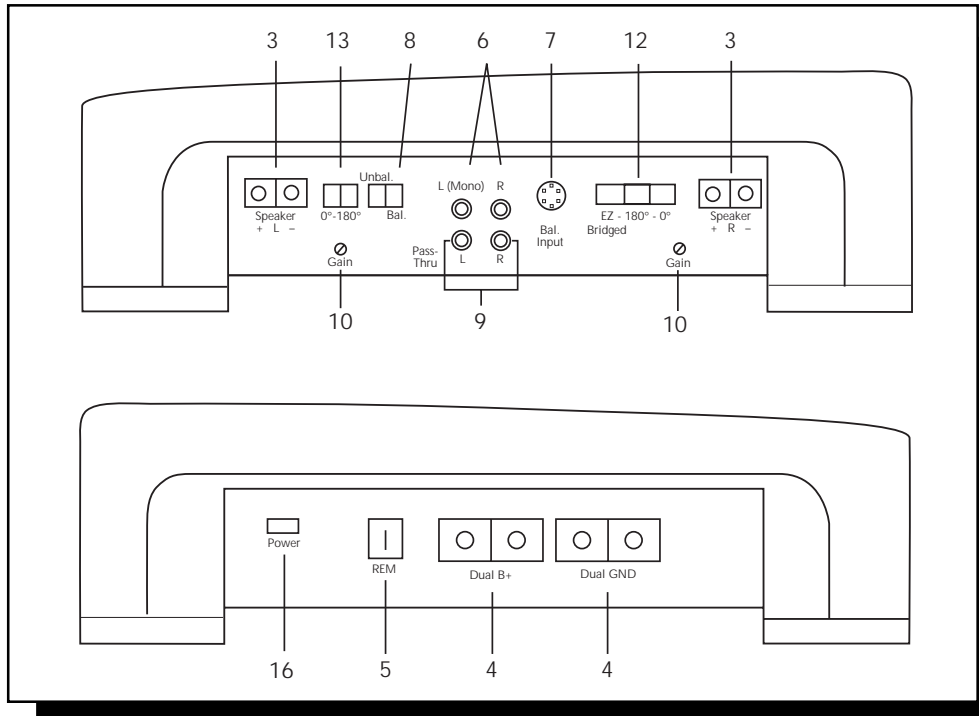
◆ ITS (Increased Thermal Stability)

The **ITS (Increased Thermal Stability)** Power Supply design is new in Rockford Fosgate amplifiers. A major problem associated with any amplifier design is how to get rid of the heat generated by its circuitry. Clearly, it is highly desirable to minimize the amount of heat generated in the first place. The "250 series" Power amplifiers employ a new toroidal power transformer design in which the high current input leads are carried directly to the switching power MOSFETs. This both minimizes PC board heating and takes advantage of natural air cooling of these leads.

THE RESULT: Maximizes power supply efficiency by eliminating unnecessary heat generation.

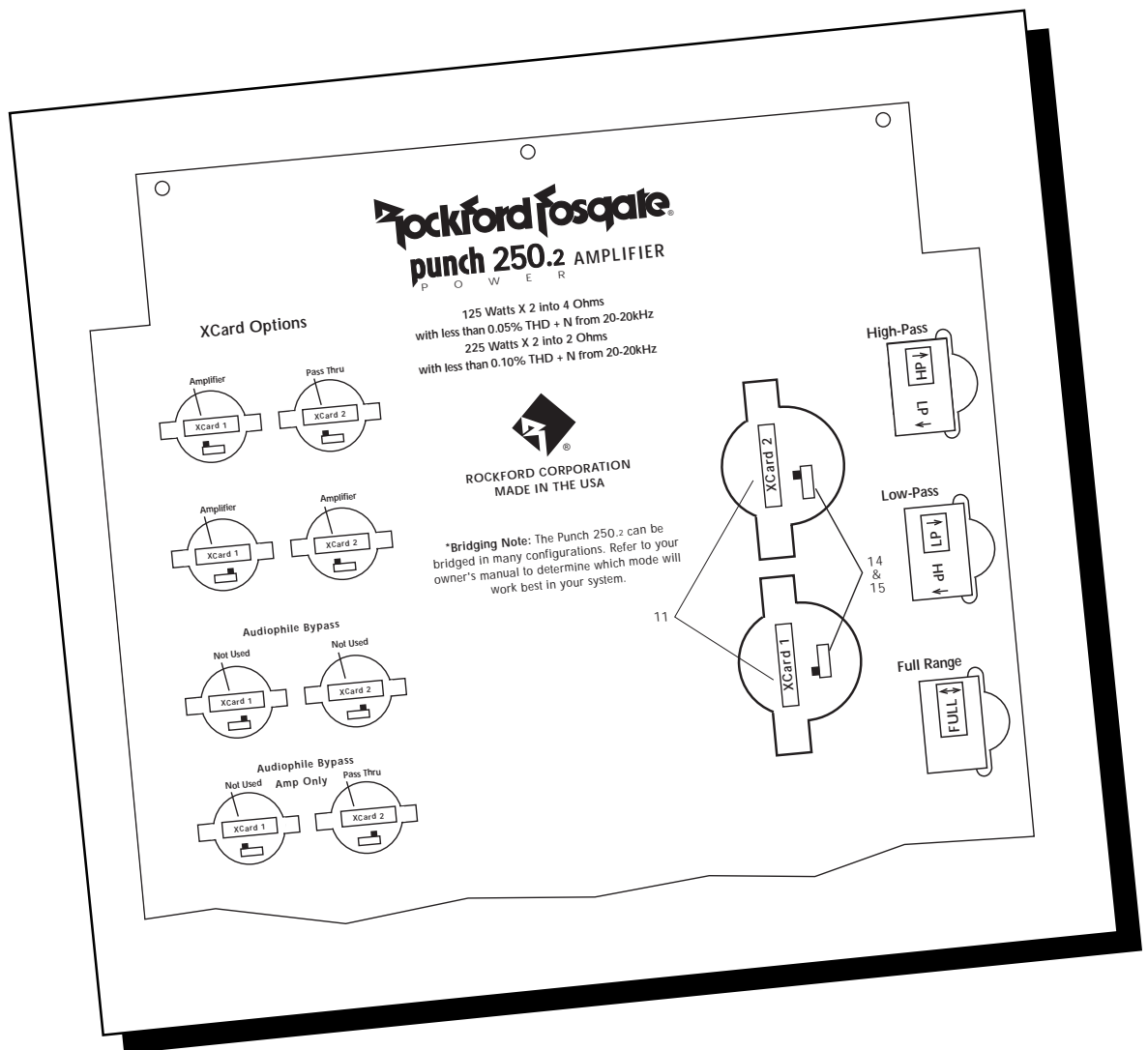
250.2 DESIGN FEATURES

1. **Cast Aluminum Chrome Heatsink** – The cast aluminum heatsink of the Punch Power amplifier dissipates heat generated by the amplifier's circuitry. The inherent advantage of casting provides a 30% improvement of cooling over conventional extrusion heatsink designs.
2. **End Caps** – The unique end caps conceal the wiring and input cables, giving the amplifier a clean “stealth” look.



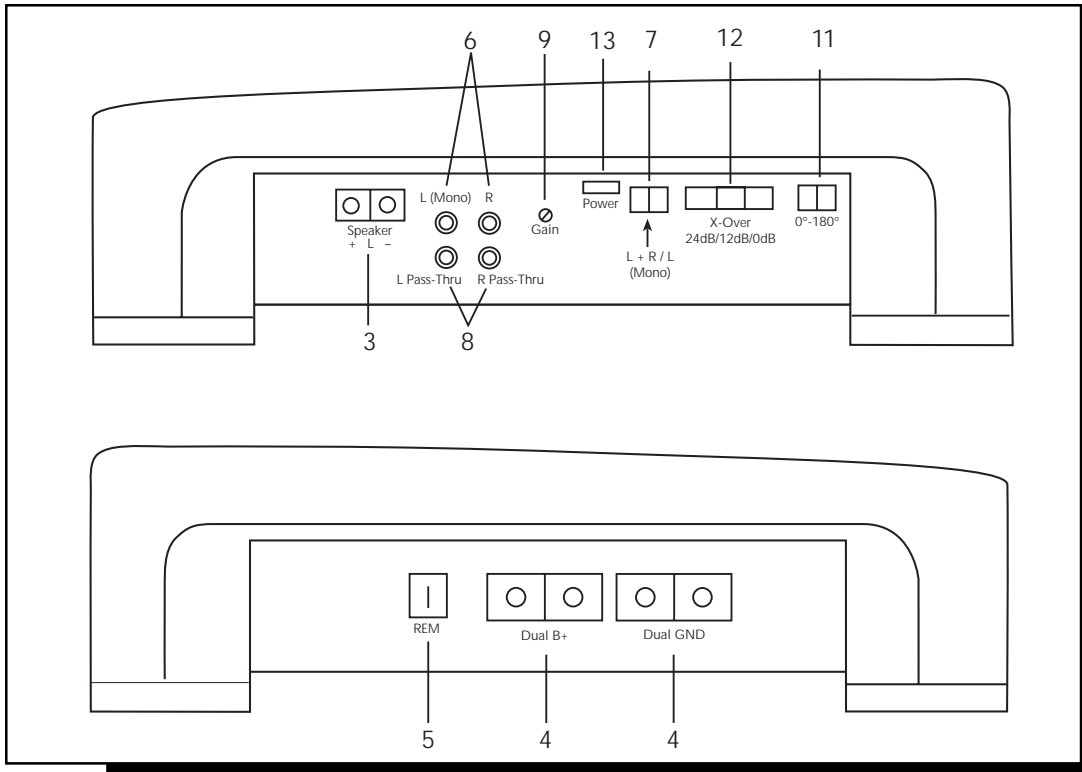
3. **Speaker Terminals** – The heavy duty, gold-plated terminal block connectors (+ and -) will accept wire sizes from 8 AWG to 18 AWG. These gold-plated connectors are immune to corrosion that can cause signal deterioration.
4. **Power Terminals** – The dual power and ground connectors on the Punch Power amplifier are gold-plated and will accommodate up to two 8 AWG wires maximizing the input current capability of the amplifier.
5. **REM Terminal** – This gold-plated spade terminal is used for the AP (auto power) or remote turn on of the Punch 250.2 Power amplifier.
6. **RCA Input Jacks** – The industry standard RCA jack provides an easy connection for signal level input. They are gold-plated to resist the signal degradation caused by corrosion.
7. **Balanced Line Input**– This input will allow the balanced inputs to be used in conjunction with the Punch 250.2 Power amplifier to provide better noise rejection.
8. **Signal Input Switch** – This switch allows selection of either the RCA or Balanced Line inputs.
9. **RCA Pass-Thru Jacks** – The Pass-Thru provides a convenient source for daisy chaining an additional amplifier. This eliminates the need for additional RCA cables or “Y” adapters. One of the internal crossovers can be designated to the Pass Thru output creating a dedicated low-pass, high-pass, or full range output.

10. **Input Sensitivity Controls** – The input level controls are preset to match the output of most source units. They can be adjusted to match output levels from a variety of source units.
11. **Internal Crossovers** – These built-in crossover cards are configurable for a multitude of operating frequencies. The orientation of the card in its socket determines its function of high-pass, low-pass or full range operation.
12. **E-Z Bridge Switch / 0°-180° Phase Switch** – This dual purpose switch enables you to E-Z bridge the amplifier or invert the signal phase of the right channel.
13. **Phase Switch** – This switch enables you to easily invert the phase of the left channel without having to disconnect the speaker wires.
14. **Crossover Switching** – These internal switches allow the crossover to be distributed to the amplifier and Pass-Thru in many different configurations.
15. **Audiophile Bypass** – One of the crossover switching configurations allows the internal crossover circuit to be bypassed, maintaining Audiophile sound quality due to a shorter signal path.
16. **LED Power Indicator** – The LED gives a visual indication of the status of the amplifier, lighting when the unit is turned on.



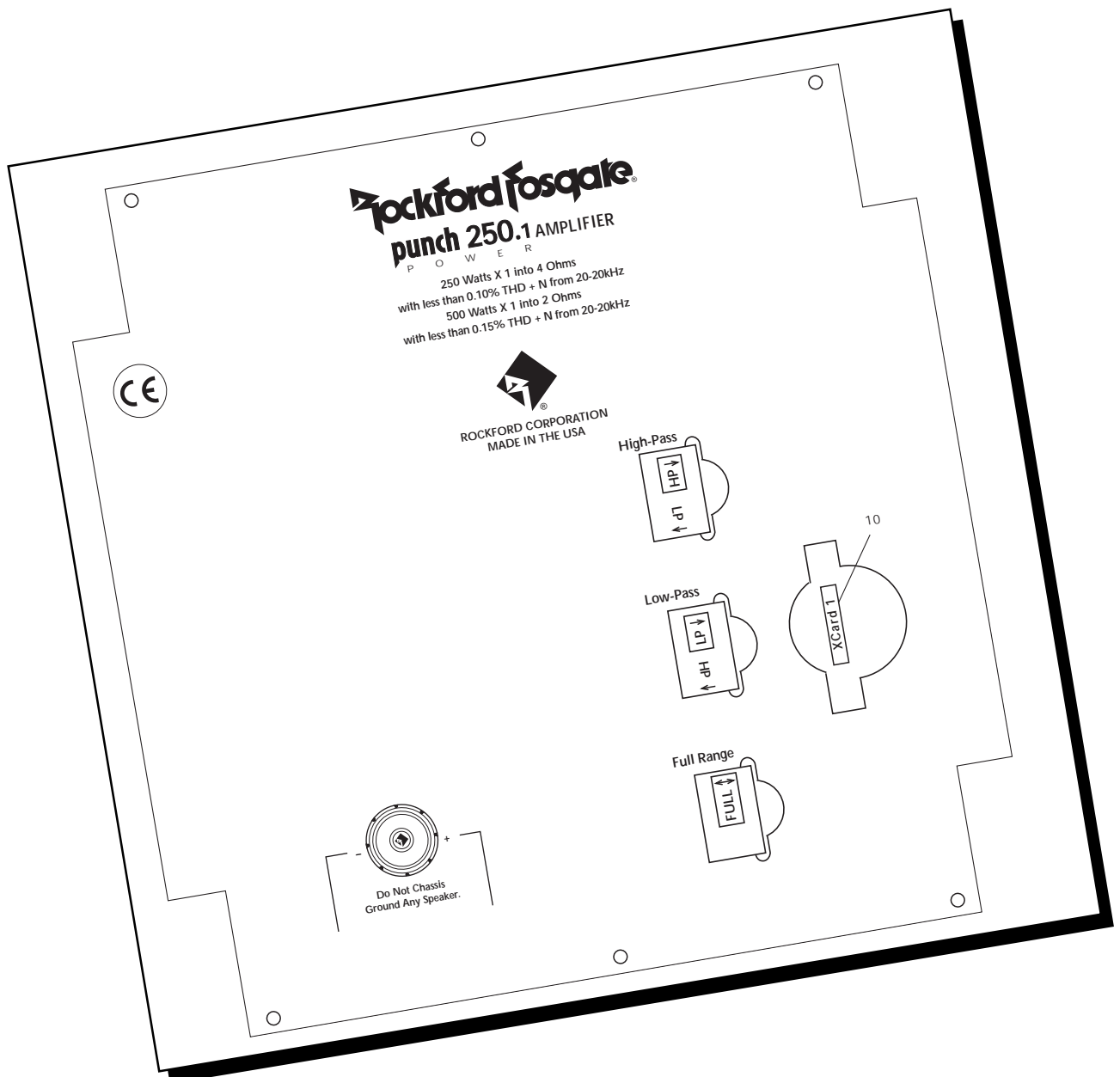
250.1 DESIGN FEATURES

1. **Cast Aluminum Chrome Heatsink** – The cast aluminum heatsink of the Punch Power amplifier dissipates heat generated by the amplifier's circuitry. The inherent advantage of casting provides a 30% improvement of cooling over conventional extrusion heatsink designs.
2. **End Caps** – The unique end caps conceal the wiring and input cables, giving the amplifier a clean "stealth" look.



3. **Speaker Terminals** – The heavy duty, gold-plated terminal block connectors (+ and –) will accept wire sizes from 8 AWG to 18 AWG. These gold-plated connectors are immune to corrosion that can cause signal deterioration.
4. **Power Terminals** – The dual power and ground connectors on the Punch Power amplifier are gold-plated and will accommodate up to two 8 AWG wires maximizing the input current capability of the amplifier.
5. **REM Terminal** – This gold-plated spade terminal is used for the AP (auto power) or remote turn on of the Punch 250.1 Power amplifier.
6. **RCA Input Jacks** – The industry standard RCA jack provides an easy connection for signal level input. They are gold-plated to resist the signal degradation caused by corrosion.
7. **Summed Stereo / Mono Switch** – This switch is used to select whether 1 or 2 signal inputs will be used to drive the amplifier.
8. **Pass-Thru RCA Jacks** – The Pass-Thru provides a convenient source for daisy chaining an additional amplifier. This eliminates the need for additional RCA cables or "Y" adapters. The Pass-Thru output is Full Range only.
9. **Input Sensitivity Control** – The input level control is preset to match the output of most source units. It can be adjusted to match output levels from a variety of source units.

10. **Internal Crossover** – This built-in crossover card is configurable for a multitude of operating frequencies. The orientation of the card in its socket determines the function of high-pass, low-pass or full range operation.
11. **Phase Switch** – This switch enables you to easily invert the phase without having to disconnect the speaker wires.
12. **Crossover Switch** – This multi-function switch enables you to select a 12dB per octave slope or 24dB per octave slope for the internal crossover. When switched to 0dB, the internal crossover circuit can be bypassed, maintaining Audiophile sound quality due to a shorter signal path.
13. **LED Power Indicator** – The LED illuminates when the unit is turned on.



INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

Tools Needed

The following is a list of tools you will need for installing the "250 Series" Power amplifiers:

Allen wrenches 9/64" & 3/32" (included)

Wire strippers

Battery post wrench

Electric hand drill and assorted bits

Wire Cutters

Voltmeter

Wire crimpers

Assorted connectors

This section focuses on some of the vehicle considerations for installing your new Punch amplifier. Checking your battery and present sound system, as well as pre-planning your system layout and best wiring routes will save installation time. When deciding on the layout of your new system, be sure that each component will be easily accessible for making adjustments.

Before beginning any installation, be sure to follow these simple rules:

1. Carefully read and understand the instructions before attempting to install the amplifier.
2. **For safety**, disconnect the negative lead from the battery prior to beginning the installation.
3. For easier assembly, we suggest you run all wires prior to mounting your amplifier in place.
4. Route all of the RCA cables close together and away from any high current wires.
5. Use high quality Connecting Punch accessories for a reliable installation and to minimize signal or power loss.
6. **Think before you drill!** Be careful not to cut or drill into gas tanks, fuel lines, brake or hydraulic lines, vacuum lines or electrical wiring when working on any vehicle.
7. Never run wires underneath the vehicle. Running the wires inside the vehicle provides for best protection.
8. Avoid running wires over or through sharp edges. Use rubber or plastic grommets to protect any wires routed through metal, especially the firewall.
9. **ALWAYS** protect the battery and electrical system from damage with proper fusing. Install a fuseholder and fuse on the +12V power wire within 18" (45.7cm) of the battery terminal.
10. When grounding to the chassis of the vehicle, scrape all paint from the metal to ensure a good, clean ground connection. Grounding connections should be as short as possible and always be connected to metal that is welded to the main body, or chassis, of the vehicle.

MOUNTING LOCATIONS

The mounting location and position of your amplifier will have a great effect on its ability to dissipate the heat generated under normal operation. The design of our cast aluminum heatsink serves to easily dissipate the heat generated over a wide range of operating conditions. However, to maximize the performance of your amplifier, care should be taken to ensure adequate ventilation.

Trunk Mounting

Mounting the amplifier vertically on a surface with the fin grooves running up and down will provide the best cooling of the amplifier.

Mounting the amplifier on the floor of the trunk will work but provides less cooling capability than vertical mounting.

Mounting the amplifier upside down to the rear deck of the trunk will not provide proper cooling and will severely affect the performance of the amplifier and is strongly *not* recommended.

Passenger Compartment Mounting

Mounting the amplifier in the passenger compartment will work as long as you provide a sufficient amount of air for the amplifier to cool itself. If you are going to mount the amplifier under the seat of the vehicle, you must have at least 1" (2.54cm) of air gap around the amplifier's heatsink.

Mounting the amplifier with less than 1" (2.54cm) of air gap around the heatsink in the passenger compartment will not provide proper cooling and will severely affect the performance of the amplifier and is strongly *not* recommended.

Engine Compartment Mounting

Rockford Fosgate amplifiers should *never* be mounted in the engine compartment. Not only will this void your warranty but could create an embarrassing situation caused by the ridicule from your friends.

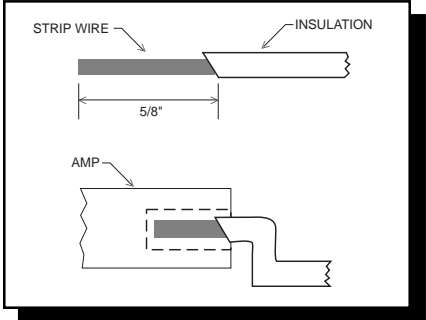
BATTERY AND CHARGING

Amplifiers will put an increased load on the vehicle's battery and charging system. We recommend checking your alternator and battery condition to ensure that the electrical system has enough capacity to handle the increased load of your stereo system. Stock electrical systems which are in good condition should be able to handle the extra load of any Rockford amplifier without problems, although battery and alternator life can be reduced slightly. To maximize the performance of your Rockford Fosgate amplifier, we suggest the use of a heavy duty battery and an energy storage capacitor.

NOTE: These amplifiers utilize a large array of power supply capacitance and can draw substantial current at turn-on. The dashboard BATTERY VOLTAGE and/or ALTERNATOR CHARGE lamp may illuminate for a brief period while momentarily recharging the capacitor bank. This may be most noticeable when the amplifier is off for at least a day or two and is considered normal operation.

WIRING THE SYSTEM

CAUTION: Avoid running power wires near the low level input cables, antenna, power leads, sensitive equipment or harnesses. The power wires carry substantial current and could induce noise into the audio system.

1. Configure the internal XCard crossovers prior to installation. Refer to the "Using the Signal Switching Network" (page 19 for the 250.2 and page 31 for 250.1) for further information.
 2. Plan the wire routing. Take care when running signal level RCA cables to keep them close together but isolated from the amplifier's power cables and any high power auto accessories, especially electric motors. This is done to prevent coupling the noise from radiated electrical fields into the audio signal. When feeding the wires through the firewall or any metal barrier, protect them with plastic or rubber grommets to prevent short circuits. Leave the wires long at this point to adjust for a precise fit at a later time.
 3. Prepare the **Power** cable for attachment to the amplifier by stripping 5/8" of insulation from the end of the wire. The use of 8 gauge power cable can interfere with the installation of the end caps. Proper wire dress can prevent this from occurring. To prevent the wire from fraying, strip the insulation at a 45° angle. Insert the bared wire into the B+ terminal with the long side of the insulation on the top. Bend the cable down at a 90° angle. Tighten the set screw to secure the cable in place. We recommend using (2) 8 gauge cables for power and for ground. This will give you the best performance possible.
- 
4. Strip 3/8" from the battery end of the power cable and crimp a large ring terminal to the cable. Use the ring terminal to connect to the battery positive terminal. **Do not install the fuse at this time.**
 5. Prepare a length of cable to be used for the ground connection. Strip 5/8" of insulation from the end of the cable as described above and connect to the appropriate terminal of the amplifier. Prepare the chassis ground by scraping any paint from the metal surface and thoroughly clean the area of all dirt and grease. Strip the other end of the wire and attach a ring connector. Fasten the cable to the chassis using a non-anodized screw and a star washer.
 6. Prepare the REM turn-on wire for connection to the amplifier by stripping 1/4" of insulation from the wire end and crimping an insulated spade connector in place. Slide the connector over the REM terminal on the amplifier. Connect the other end of the REM wire to a switched 12 volt positive source. The switched signal is usually taken from the source unit's auto antenna or the accessory lead. If the source unit does not have these outputs available, the recommended solution is to wire a mechanical switch in line with a 12 volt source to activate the amplifier.
 7. Securely mount the amplifier (with supplied screws) to the vehicle or amp rack. Be careful not to mount the amplifier on cardboard or plastic panels. Doing so may enable the screws to pull out from the panel due to road vibrations or sudden vehicle stops.
 8. Connect the source signal to the amplifier by plugging the RCA cables into the input jack(s) at the amplifier. If using Balanced Line Inputs, refer to page 24.
 9. Connect the speakers. Strip the speaker wires 5/8" and insert into the appropriate terminal on the amplifier. Insert the bared wire into the speaker terminal and tighten the set screw to secure into place. Be sure to maintain proper speaker polarity. **DO NOT chassis ground any of the speaker leads as unstable operation may result.**

10. Perform a final check of the completed system wiring to ensure that all connections are accurate. Check all power and ground connections for frayed wires and loose connections which could cause problems from road vibrations.
11. After the final inspection is complete, install the power fuse and enjoy listening. During the initial listening period, you may need to "fine tune" any phasing and level settings within your particular vehicle. To aid in this procedure, play a track with high musical content and cruise around your neighborhood. After fully evaluating the transient response of your system and making any final adjustments, all your neighbors within a 1 mile radius will assume that you have just successfully completed another upgrade to your audio system for which they will probably spill thumbtacks on your driveway.

NOTICE!

Amplifiers using the trans•nova topology improve in sound quality after warming up. We recommend operating the 250.2 and 250.1 for approximately 15 minutes prior to evaluation under judging criteria or tune-ups to establish its normal operating temperature.

** Your friends will call it MAGIC, you can call it Rockford technology! **

USING PASSIVE CROSSOVERS

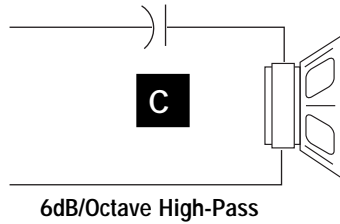
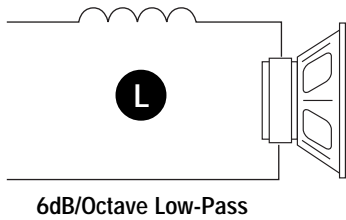
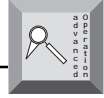


A passive crossover is a circuit that uses capacitors and/or coils and is placed on speaker leads between the amplifier and speaker. The crossover delegates a specific range of frequencies to the speaker for optimum driver performance. A crossover network can perform one of three functions: High-Pass (capacitors), Low-Pass (inductors or coils) and Bandpass (combination of capacitor and coil).

The most commonly used passive crossover networks are 6dB/octave systems. These are easy to construct and require one component per filter. Placing this filter in series with the circuit will reduce power to the speaker by 6dB/octave above or below the crossover point depending on whether it is a high-pass or low-pass filter. More complex systems such as 12dB/octave or 18dB/octave can cause impedance problems if not professionally designed.

Passive crossovers are directly dependent upon the speaker's impedance and component value for accuracy. When passive crossover components are used in multiple speaker systems, the crossover's effect on the overall impedance should be taken into consideration along with the speaker's impedance when determining amplifier loads.

TABLE OF CROSSOVER COMPONENT VALUES



Freq. Hertz	Speaker Impedance					
	2 OHMS		4 OHMS		8 OHMS	
	L	C	L	C	L	C
80	4.1mH	1000 μ F	8.2mH	500 μ F	16mH	250 μ F
100	3.1mH	800 μ F	6.2mH	400 μ F	12mH	200 μ F
130	2.4mH	600 μ F	4.7mH	300 μ F	10mH	150 μ F
200	1.6mH	400 μ F	3.3mH	200 μ F	6.8mH	100 μ F
260	1.2mH	300 μ F	2.4mH	150 μ F	4.7mH	75 μ F
400	.8mH	200 μ F	1.6mH	100 μ F	3.3mH	50 μ F
600	.5mH	136 μ F	1.0mH	68 μ F	2.0mH	33 μ F
800	.41mH	100 μ F	.82mH	50 μ F	1.6mH	26 μ F
1000	.31mH	78 μ F	.62mH	39 μ F	1.2mH	20 μ F
1200	.25mH	66 μ F	.51mH	33 μ F	1.0mH	16 μ F
1800	.16mH	44 μ F	.33mH	22 μ F	.68mH	10 μ F
4000	.08mH	20 μ F	.16mH	10 μ F	.33mH	5 μ F
6000	51 μ H	14 μ F	.10mH	6.8 μ F	.20mH	3.3 μ F
9000	34 μ H	9.5 μ F	68 μ H	4.7 μ F	.15mH	2.2 μ F
12000	25 μ H	6.6 μ F	51 μ H	3.3 μ F	100 μ H	1.6 μ F

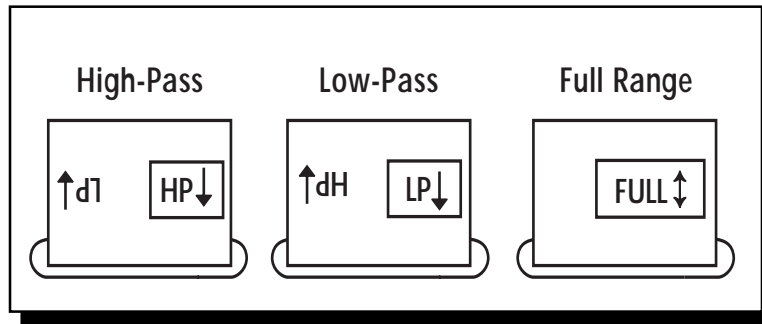
6dB/Octave High-Pass and Low-Pass Filters

L = Low-Pass (Inductor)
C = High-Pass (Capacitor)

For more information, see your Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer.

USING THE XCARD

The crossover functions are controlled through the use of an XCard and can be set for high-pass, low-pass or full range operation. The XCard shipped with your amplifier is set for Full Range. Each crossover card has two faces: one face operates Full Range, the other has arrows to indicate the edge for selecting HP (high-pass) or LP (low-pass) operation. Orient the card with the desired operating edge, indicated by the arrow, toward the socket terminals inside the amplifier. Firmly, but carefully, plug the card into the socket.



CUSTOMIZING THE XCARD



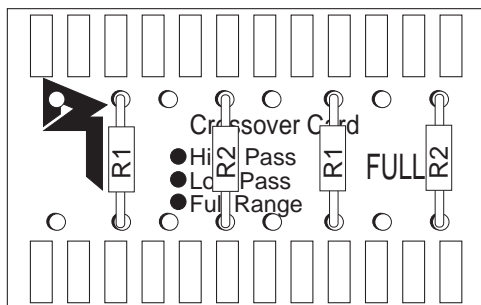
The crossover point can be altered by changing the 4 resistor values. Use the following formula to select the appropriate resistor value to be placed on the XCard.

$$\frac{3386}{f_0} = R \text{ (in } k\Omega \text{) for } .047\text{mf cap}$$

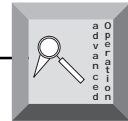
$$\frac{7234}{f_0} = R \text{ (in } k\Omega \text{) for } .022\text{mf cap}$$

$$\text{The actual formula is: } R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_0 c}$$

Where: $R = \Omega$
 f_0 = desired crossover frequency
 c = capacitor in farads
 ex: $.047 \times 10^{-6}$ for .047mf cap



XCARD RESISTOR CHART



Our tests have shown that using 0.047 μ f capacitors for frequencies below 100Hz, and 0.022mf capacitors for frequencies above 100Hz, result in more linear crossover control. Refer to the Specifications page to determine the capacitor value of each supplied XCard.

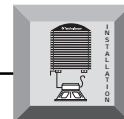
Butterworth Alignment Q = .707
1% resistors used with 0.047mF capacitors

Frequency	R1	R2
20Hz	169k Ω	169k Ω
25Hz	133k Ω	133k Ω
30Hz	110k Ω	110k Ω
35Hz	95.3k Ω	95.3k Ω
40Hz	84.5k Ω	84.5k Ω
45Hz	75k Ω	75k Ω
50Hz	68.1k Ω	68.1k Ω
55Hz	61.9k Ω	61.9k Ω
60Hz	56.2k Ω	56.2k Ω
65Hz	52.3k Ω	52.3k Ω
70Hz	48.7k Ω	48.7k Ω
75Hz	45.3k Ω	45.3k Ω
80Hz	42.2k Ω	42.2k Ω
85Hz	40.2k Ω	40.2k Ω
90Hz	37.4k Ω	37.4k Ω
200Hz	16.9k Ω	16.9k Ω
300Hz	11.3k Ω	11.3k Ω
400Hz	8.45k Ω	8.45k Ω
500Hz	6.65k Ω	6.65k Ω
600Hz	5.62k Ω	5.62k Ω
700Hz	4.75k Ω	4.75k Ω
800Hz	4.22k Ω	4.22k Ω
900Hz	3.74k Ω	3.74k Ω
1.0kHz	3.40k Ω	3.40k Ω
1.2kHz	2.80k Ω	2.80k Ω
2kHz	1.69k Ω	1.69k Ω
3kHz	1.10k Ω	1.10k Ω
4kHz	845 Ω	845 Ω
5kHz	665 Ω	665 Ω
6kHz	562 Ω	562 Ω
7kHz	487 Ω	487 Ω
8kHz	422 Ω	422 Ω

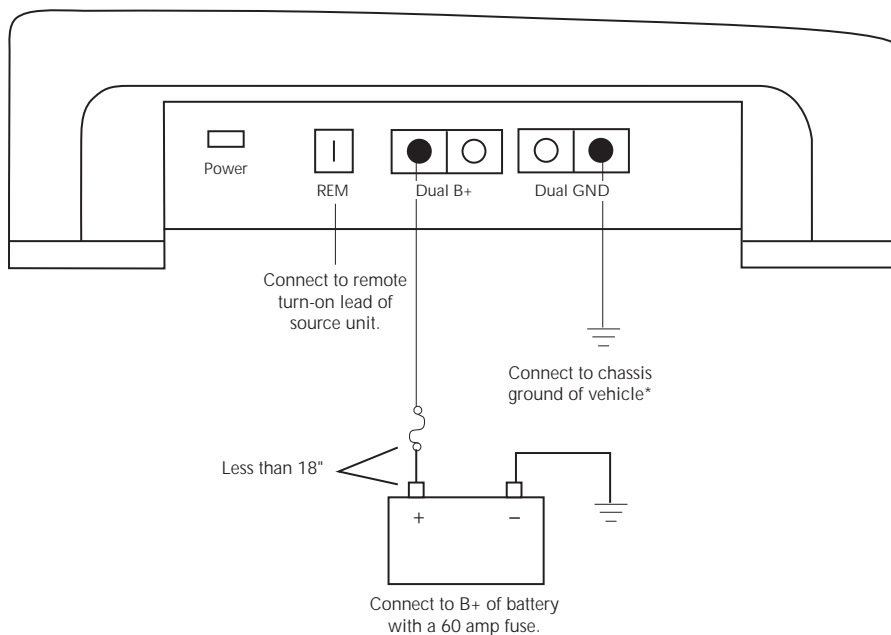
Butterworth Alignment Q = .707
1% resistors used with 0.022mF capacitors

Frequency	R1	R2
20Hz	357k Ω	357k Ω
25Hz	287k Ω	287k Ω
30Hz	237k Ω	237k Ω
35Hz	205k Ω	205k Ω
40Hz	178k Ω	178k Ω
45Hz	162k Ω	162k Ω
50Hz	143k Ω	143k Ω
55Hz	130k Ω	130k Ω
60Hz	121k Ω	121k Ω
65Hz	110k Ω	110k Ω
70Hz	102k Ω	102k Ω
75Hz	95.3k Ω	95.3k Ω
80Hz	90.9k Ω	90.9k Ω
85Hz	84.5k Ω	84.5k Ω
90Hz	80.6k Ω	80.6k Ω
200Hz	35.7k Ω	35.7k Ω
300Hz	23.7k Ω	23.7k Ω
400Hz	17.8k Ω	17.8k Ω
500Hz	14.3k Ω	14.3k Ω
600Hz	12.1k Ω	12.1k Ω
700Hz	10.2k Ω	10.2k Ω
800Hz	9.9k Ω	9.9k Ω
900Hz	86k Ω	86k Ω
1.0kHz	7.15k Ω	7.15k Ω
1.2kHz	6.04k Ω	6.04k Ω
2.0kHz	3.57k Ω	3.57k Ω
3.0kHz	2.37k Ω	2.37k Ω
4.0kHz	1.76k Ω	1.76k Ω
5.0kHz	1.43k Ω	1.43k Ω
6.0kHz	1.21k Ω	1.21k Ω
7.0kHz	10.2k Ω	10.2k Ω
8.0kHz	909 Ω	909 Ω

250.2 INSTALLATION

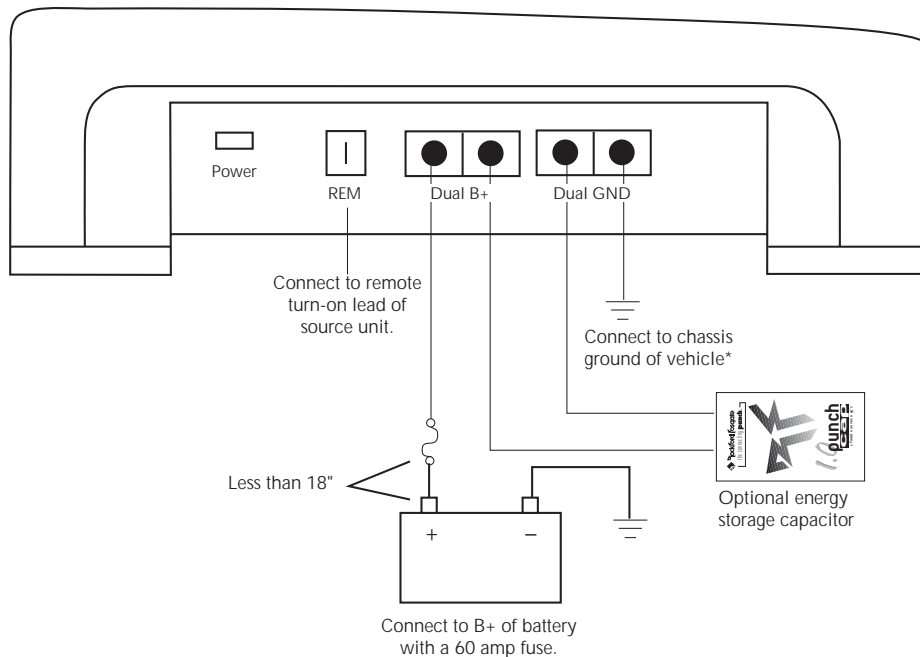


250.2 Power Connections (Option #1)

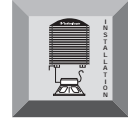


*Keep wire as short as possible.

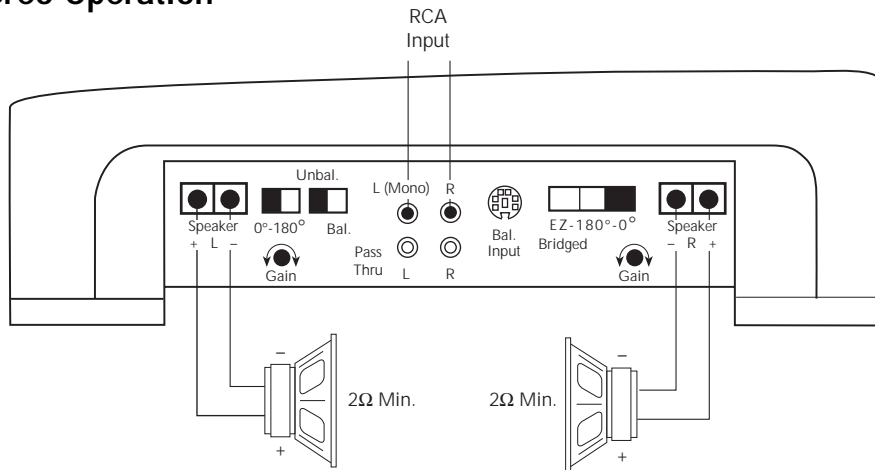
250.2 Power Connections (Option #2)



*Keep wire as short as possible.

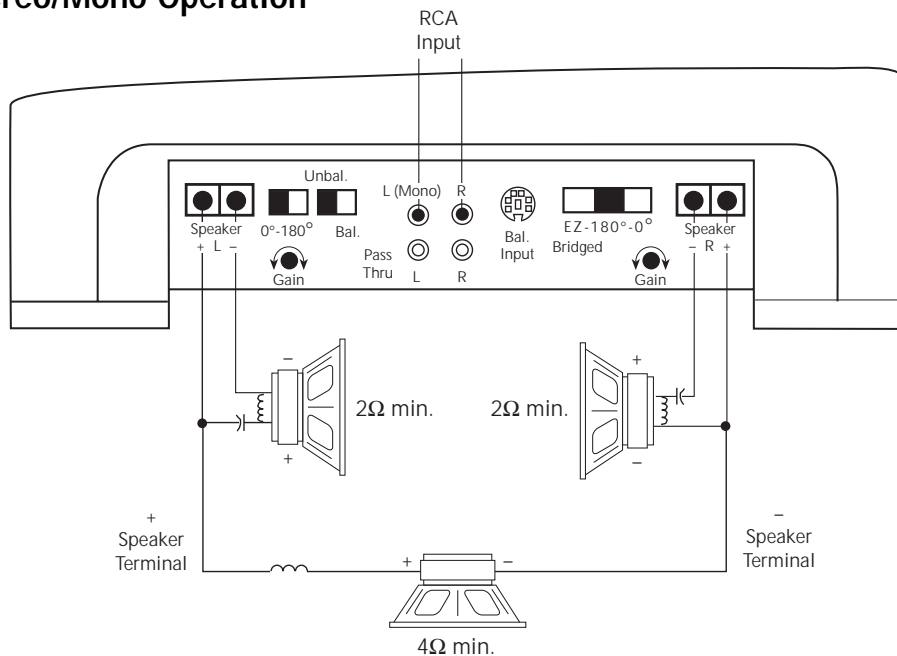


Stereo Operation



- RCA inputs are connected to both *left and right* channels
- Signal Input Switch selected to *Unbalanced* for RCA input
- Left Phase Switch set to 0°
- Right Phase Switch set to 0°
- Gain for left and right channels *operate independently*
- Impedance for *each channel* should be 2Ω minimum
- XCard can be *High-Pass, Low-Pass* or *Full Range* position

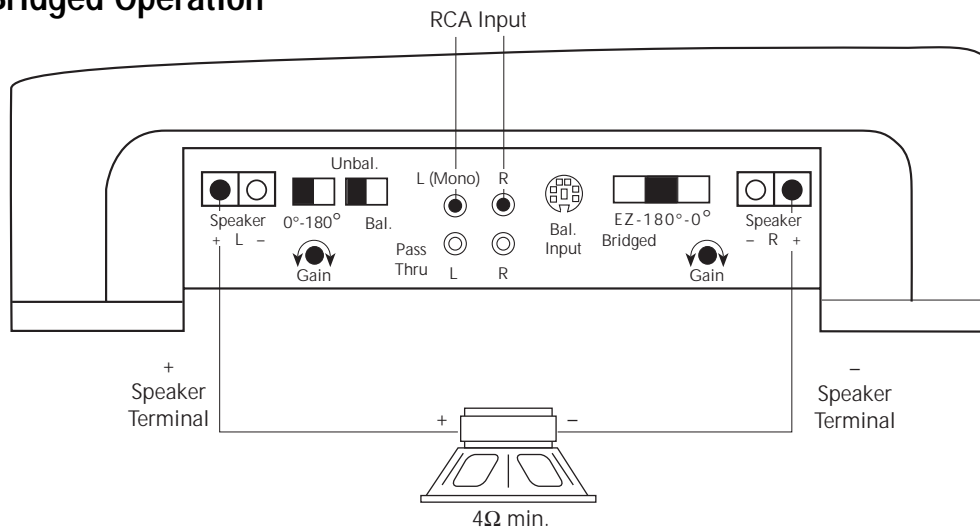
Stereo/Mono Operation



- RCA inputs are connected to both *left and right* channels
- Signal Input Switch selected to *Unbalanced* for RCA input
- Left Phase Switch set to 0°
- Right Phase Switch set to 180° for stereo/mono operation
- All speaker polarity on right channel is inverted to correct for signal phase
- Gain for left and right channels set *equally* to balance the subwoofer
- Impedance for *each channel* should be 2Ω minimum
- Impedance for *bridged channel* should be 4Ω minimum
- XCard is in *Full Range* position
- Passive crossovers are needed for proper stereo/mono operation

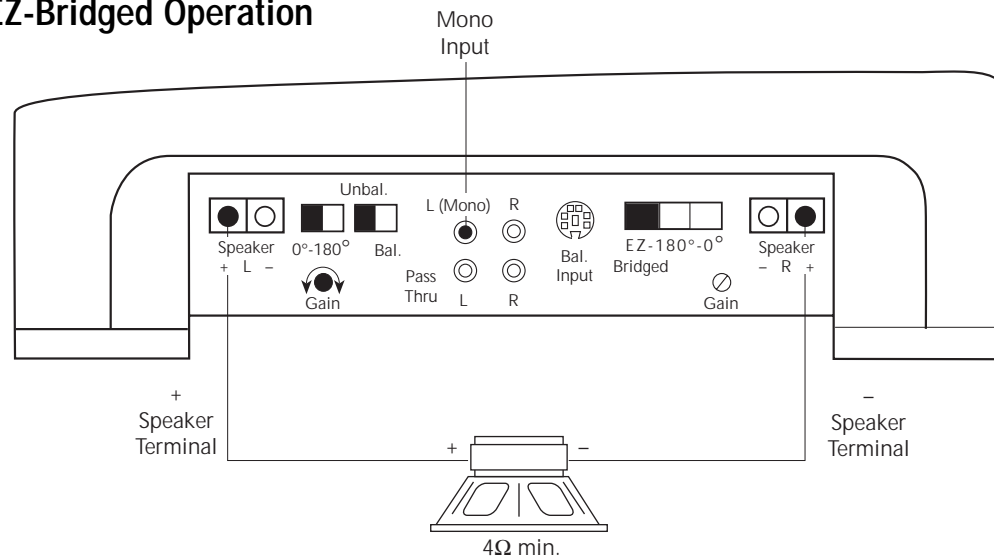


Bridged Operation



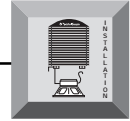
- RCA inputs are connected to both *left and right* channels
- Signal Input Switch selected to *Unbalanced* for RCA input
- Left Phase Switch set to 0°
- Right Phase Switch set to 180°
- Inverting the right signal will allow the bridged woofer to operate correctly
- Gain for left and right channels *set equally* to balance the subwoofer
- Impedance for *bridged channel* should be 4Ω minimum
- XCard is in *High-Pass, Low-Pass* or *Full Range* position

EZ-Bridged Operation



- RCA input is connected to *L (Mono)* input
- Signal Input Switch to *Unbalanced* for RCA input
- Left Phase Switch at 0°
- Right Phase Switch set to *E-Z Bridge* for the following to occur:
 - L (Mono) RCA input to drive both the left and right channels
 - Left Gain will control both the left and right channels
 - Right Phase will be inverted 180° which will allow the bridged woofer to operate correctly
- Impedance for *bridged channel* should be 4Ω minimum
- XCard is in the *High-Pass, Low-Pass* or *Full Range* position

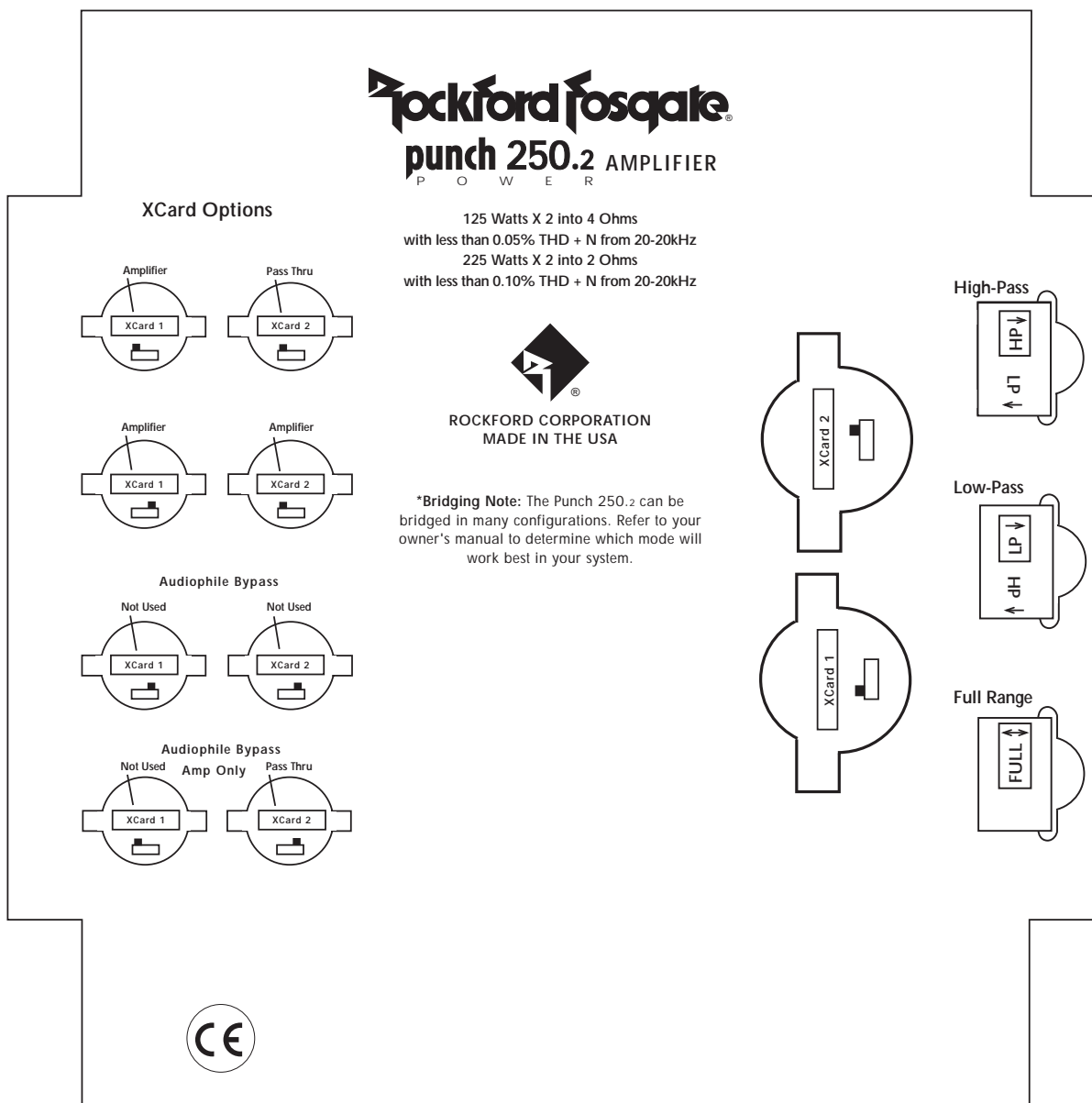
USING THE 250.2 SIGNAL SWITCHING NETWORK



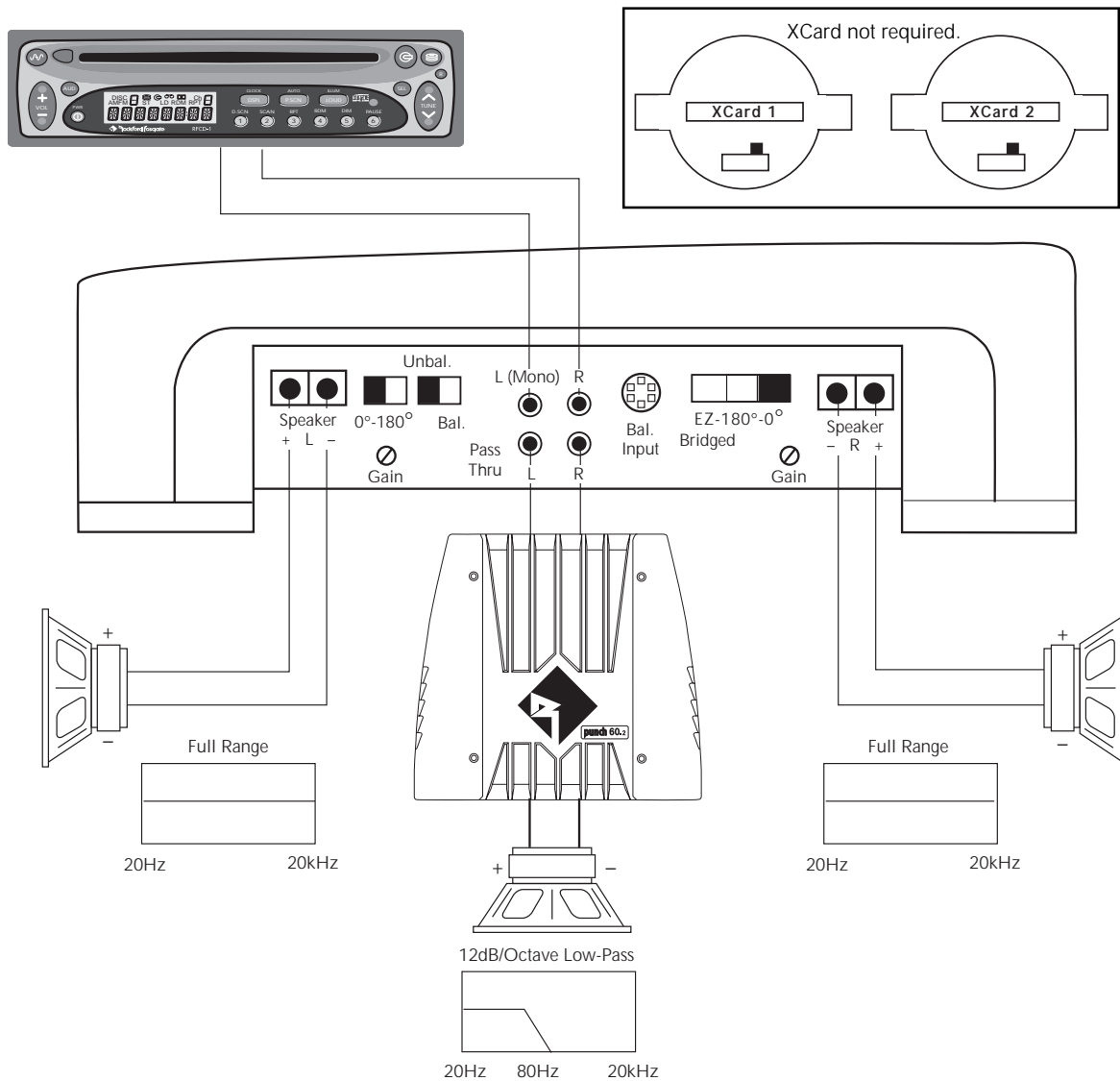
The Punch 250.2 Power amplifier has a crossover switching network which enables you to:

- "Audiophile Bypass" the 250.2 and Pass-Thru
- Configure a 12dB per octave filter for both 250.2 and Pass-Thru
- "Audiophile Bypass" the 250.2 and configure a 12dB per octave filter for the Pass-Thru
- Configure a 24dB per octave filter for the 250.2 and "Audiophile Bypass" the Pass-Thru
- Configure a 12dB per octave bandpass filter for the 250.2 and "Audiophile Bypass" the Pass-Thru

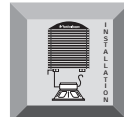
The crossover switching network allows the crossover to be distributed to the amplifier and Pass Thru in many different configurations. The orientation of both switches configure the distribution pattern to where the crossover signal will be routed.



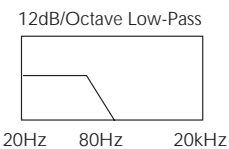
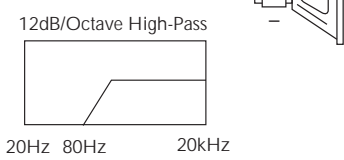
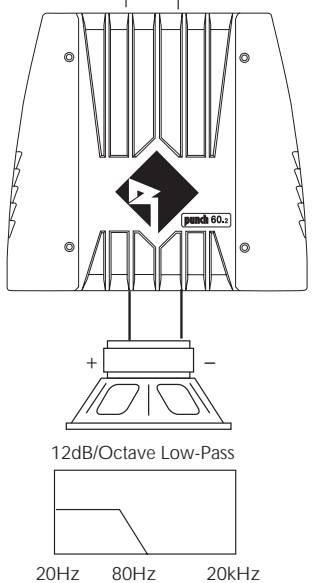
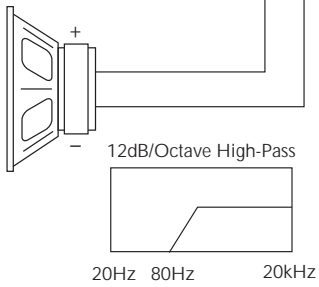
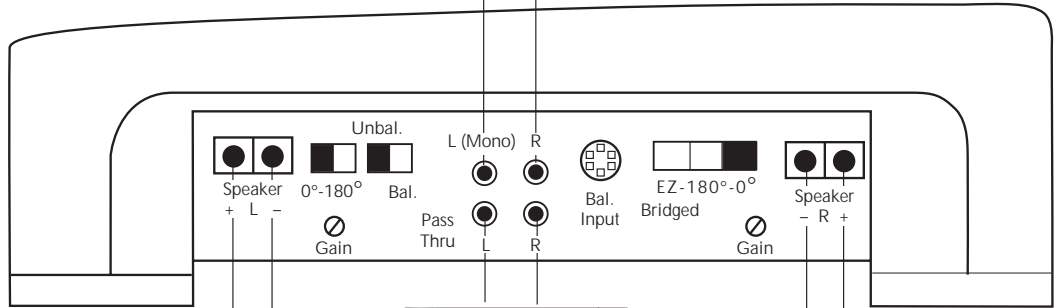
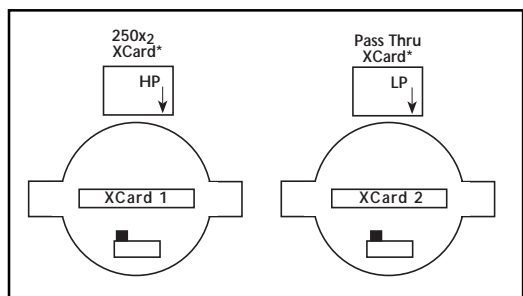
"Audiophile Bypass" as it affects the output of the 250.2 and Pass-Thru.



- 250.2 bypasses the circuitry of XCard 1 and XCard 2
- Pass-Thru bypasses the circuitry of XCard 1 and XCard 2
- The 250.2 and Pass-Thru are in Audiophile Bypass mode which maintains signal integrity resulting in a better sounding amplifier
- The XCards do not need to be inserted to allow the 250.2 or Pass-Thru to operate



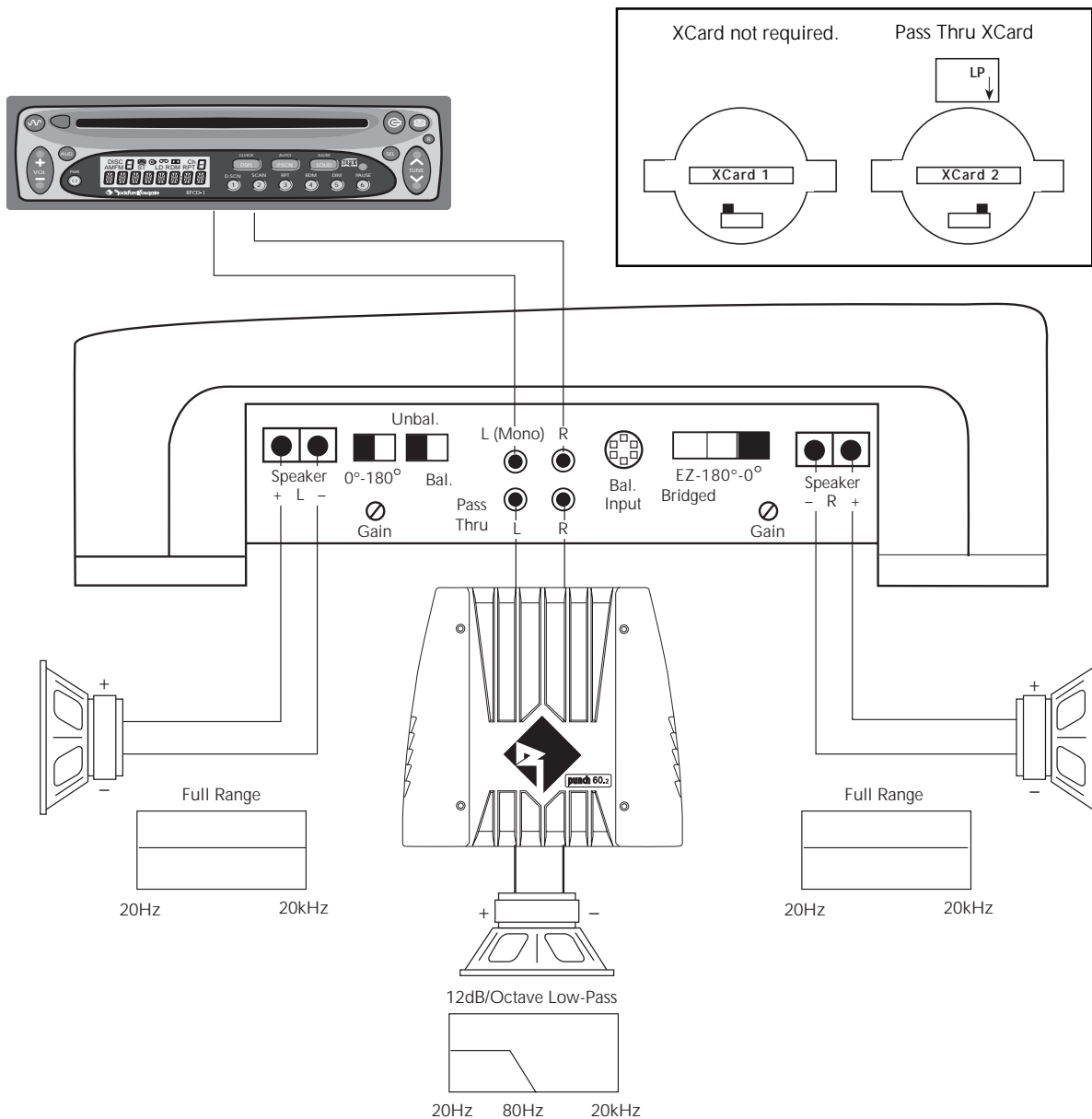
Configure a 12dB per octave filter for both the 250.2 and Pass-Thru.



- 250.2 uses output from XCard 1
- Pass-Thru uses output from XCard 2



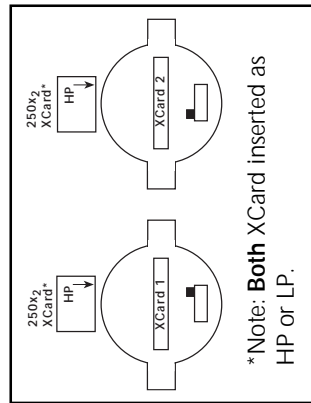
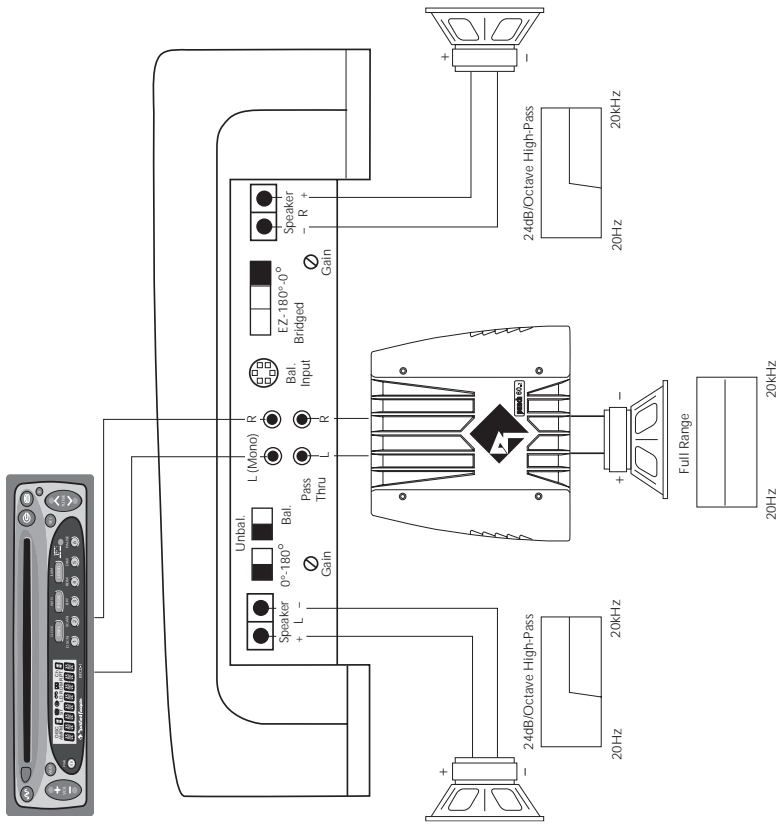
“Audiophile Bypass” the 250.2 and configure a 12dB per octave filter for the Pass-Thru.



- 250.2 bypasses the circuitry of XCard 1
- **Pass-Thru** uses output from XCard 2
- The 250.2 is in **Audiophile Bypass mode** which maintains *signal integrity* resulting in a better sounding amplifier
- XCard 1 does not need to be inserted to allow the 250.2 to operate

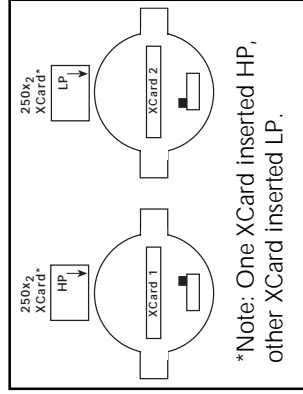
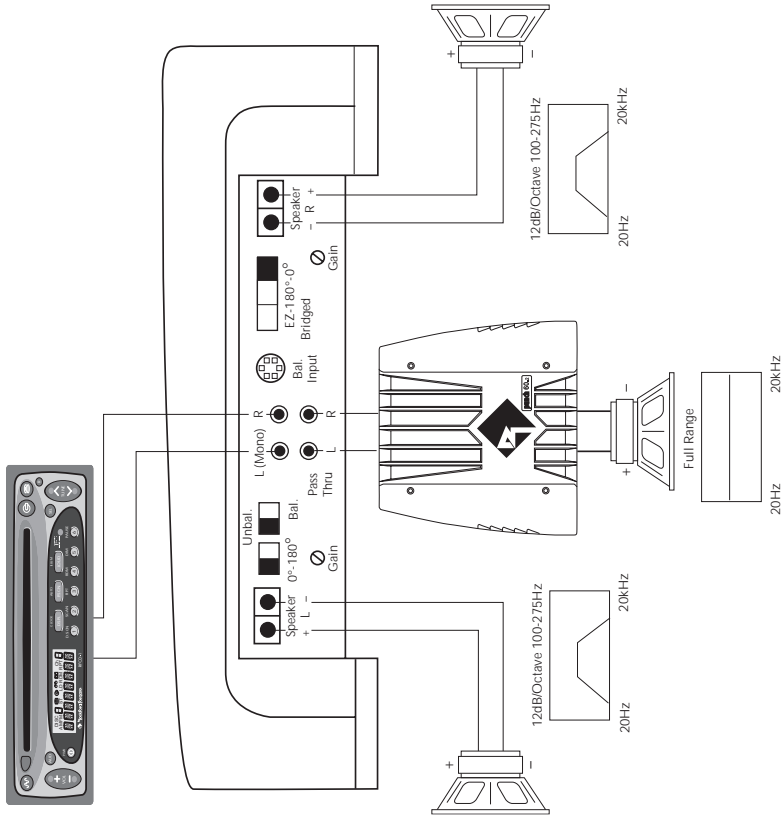


Configure a 24dB per octave filter for the 250.2 and "Audiophile Bypass" the Pass-Thru.



*Note: **Both** XCard inserted as HP or LP.

Configure a 12dB per octave bandpass filter for the 250.2 and "Audiophile Bypass" the Pass-Thru.



*Note: One XCard inserted HP, other XCard inserted LP.

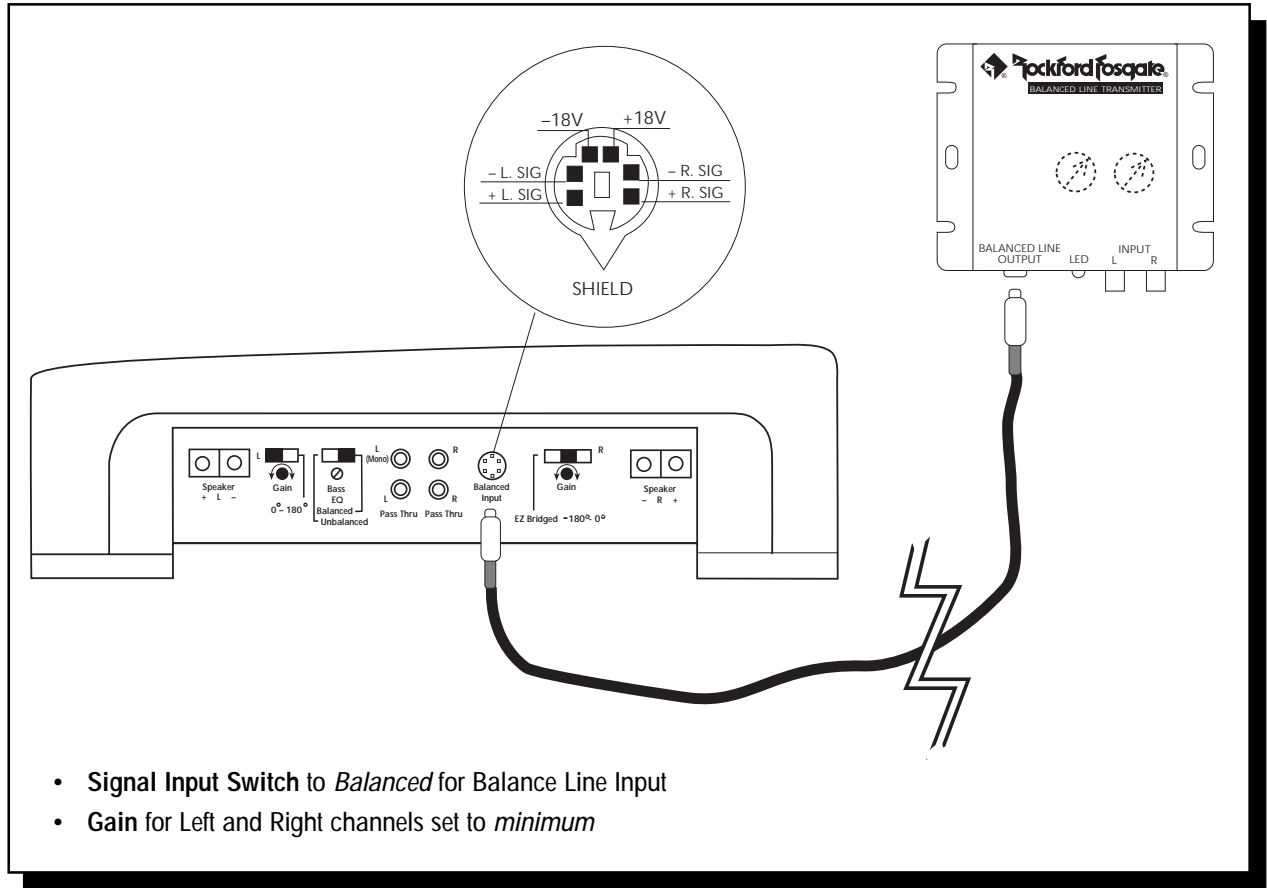
- 250.2 uses output from XCard 1 and XCard 2
- Pass-Thru bypasses XCard 1 and XCard 2
- Pass-Thru is in Audiophile Bypass mode which maintains signal integrity resulting in a better sounding amplifier

*The 250.2 is shipped with 80Hz XCards. At least one of the XCards must be customized to enable proper bandpass operation. Refer to "Using the XCard" on page 14 for more information. Additional crossover card frequencies are available from your Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer. (See page 40)

USING THE 250.2 BALANCED LINE INPUTS

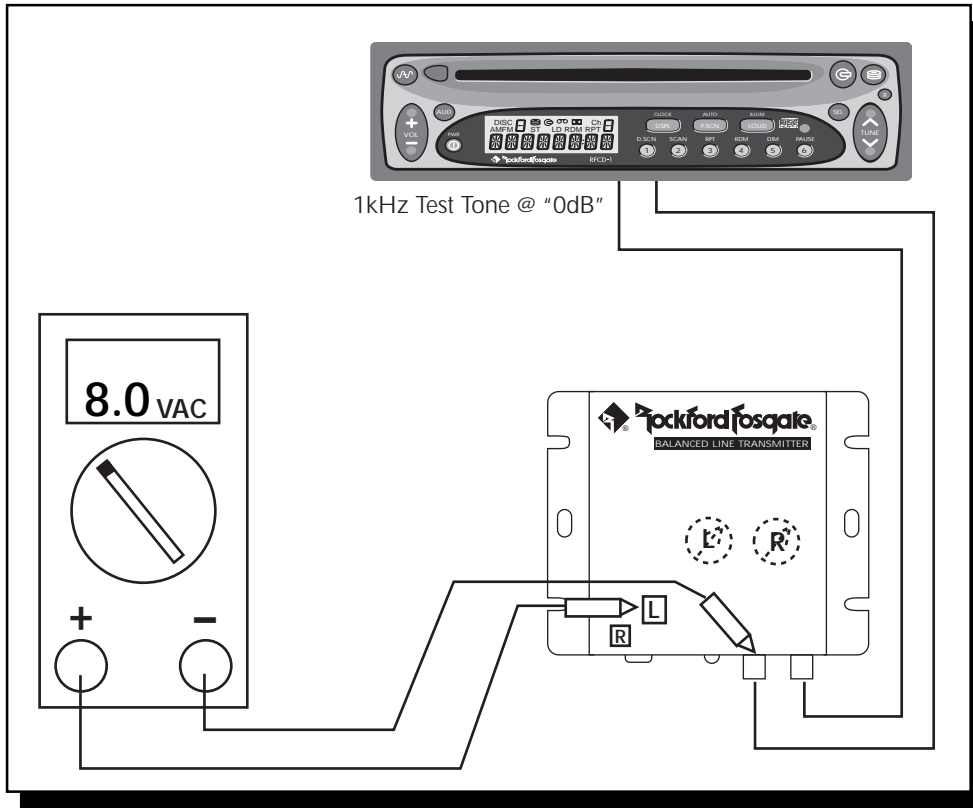
The Balanced Line Inputs can be utilized with the optional Balanced Line Transmitter. Unlike standard RCA cables that use two wires to carry the audio signal and ground, balanced lines use three. In a balanced line, the output signal and its inverted replica travel down a pair of wires where the ground connects via the shield. As the amplifier receives the signals, it cancels out whatever signals are common to both wires. The use of balanced lines helps in preventing radiated noise pickup in the signal cables and has been proven effective in studio installation where long cable runs and magnetic fields make maintaining signal integrity difficult.

Connecting the BLT



CAUTION!! You must turn the gain controls to minimum when using the Balanced Line Transmitter. If the input gains need to be adjusted, this can now be done in the Balanced Line Transmitter.

Level Setting the BLT

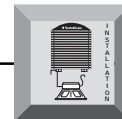


- Disconnect Speaker(s) from the 250.2
 - CD Software used to set levels is a test tone of 1kHz at "0dB" or "All Bits High"
 - Source Unit set to 3/4 volume (or maximum unclipped output)
 - Remove BLT Cover to access *test pads* and *gain pots*
 - AC Voltmeter set to AC Volts
 - AC Voltmeter "-" connected to RCA shield of BLT
 - AC Voltmeter "+" connected to *test pad* inside the BLT
 - Adjust BLT Gain from 2.5 VRMS min. to 8.0 VRMS max per test pad (see chart below)
- Be sure the time index reads greater than 30 seconds on source unit.

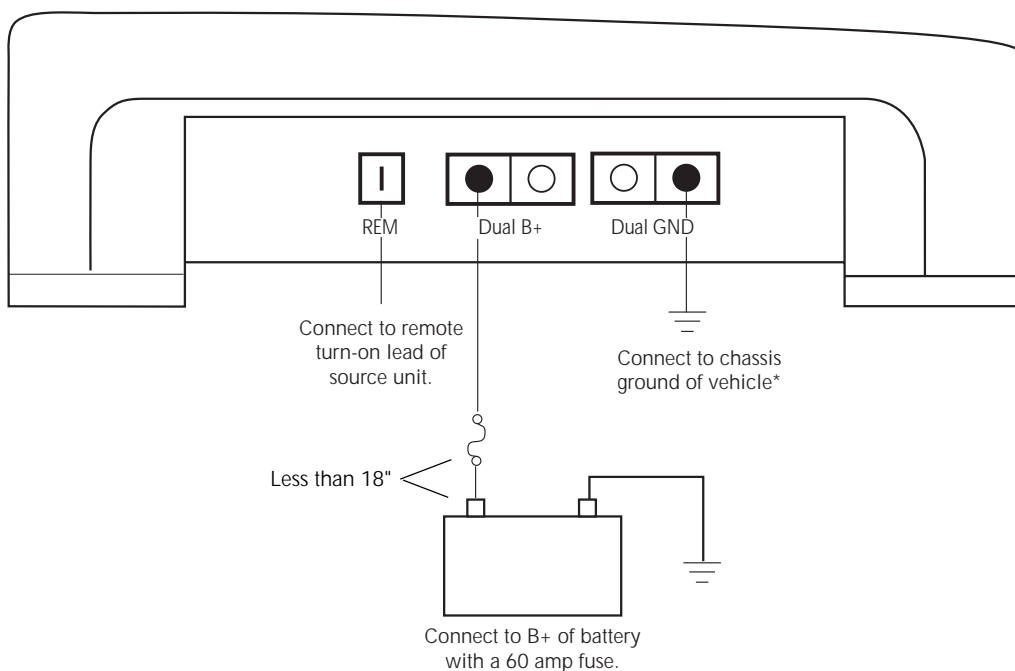
Gain Overlap	BLT Output (AC Volts)	Performance Characteristics
+0dB*	2.5 VRMS	Best S/N Ratio, Reduced SPL (Used for Optimum Sound Quality)
+5dB	4.5 VRMS	Good S/N Ratio & SPL (Use for Audiophile Listener)
+10dB	8.0 VRMS	Best Compromise between S/N Ratio & SPL (Used for Average Listener)

*Absence of gain overlap will reduce SPL and may not permit amplifier to reach full output power due to various CD software.

250.1 INSTALLATION

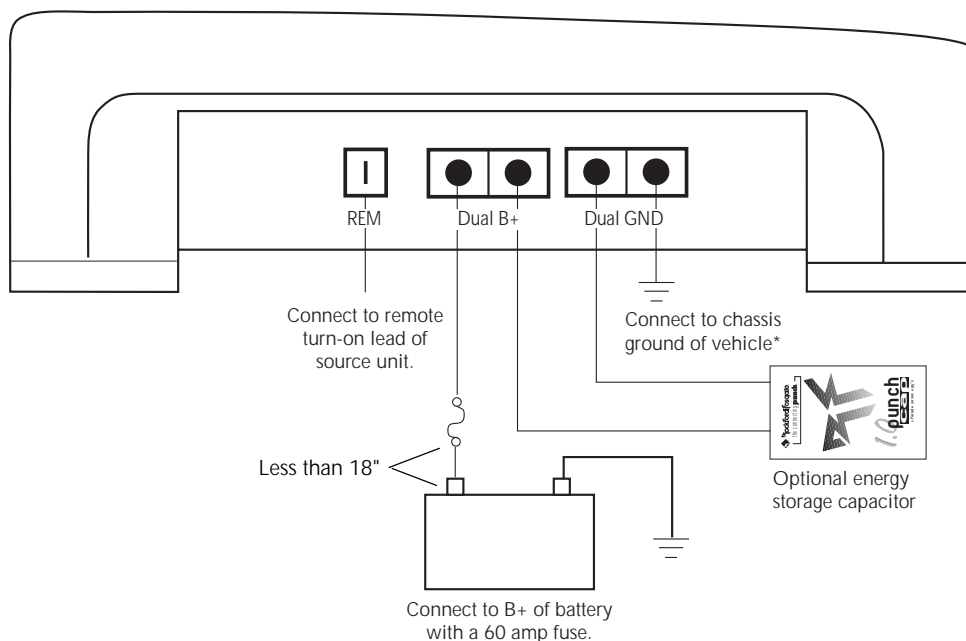


250.1 Power Connections (Option #1)



*Keep ground connections as close to each other as possible.

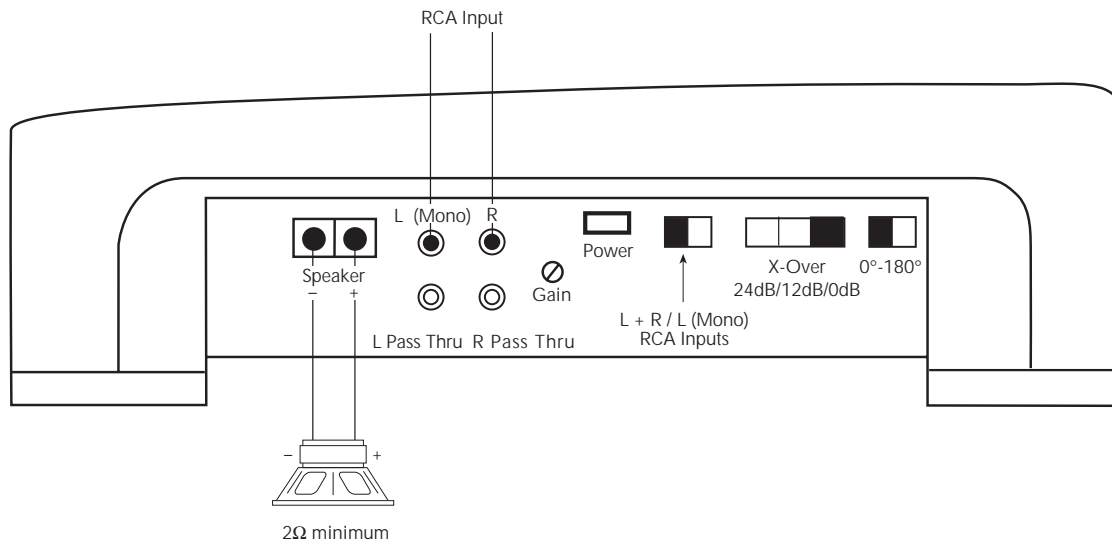
250.1 Power Connections (Option #2)



*Keep ground connections as close to each other as possible.

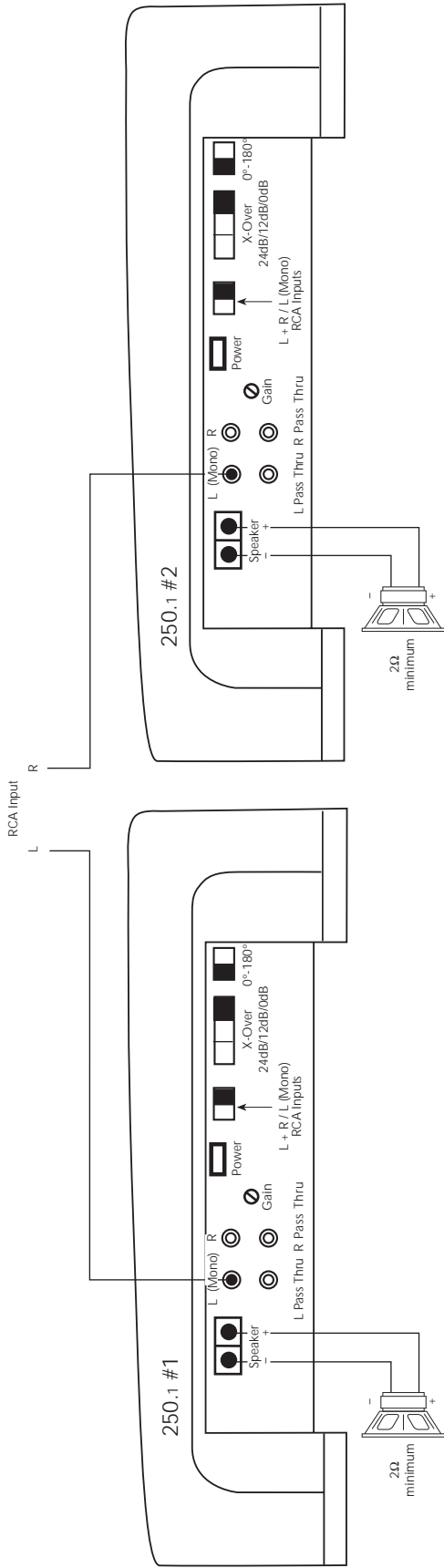


Mono Operation



- **Signal Input Switch** set to *L+R* for RCA input
- **Phase Switch** set to 0°
- **Impedance** should be 2Ω minimum
- **XCard** can be set for *High-Pass*, *Low-Pass* or *Full Range*

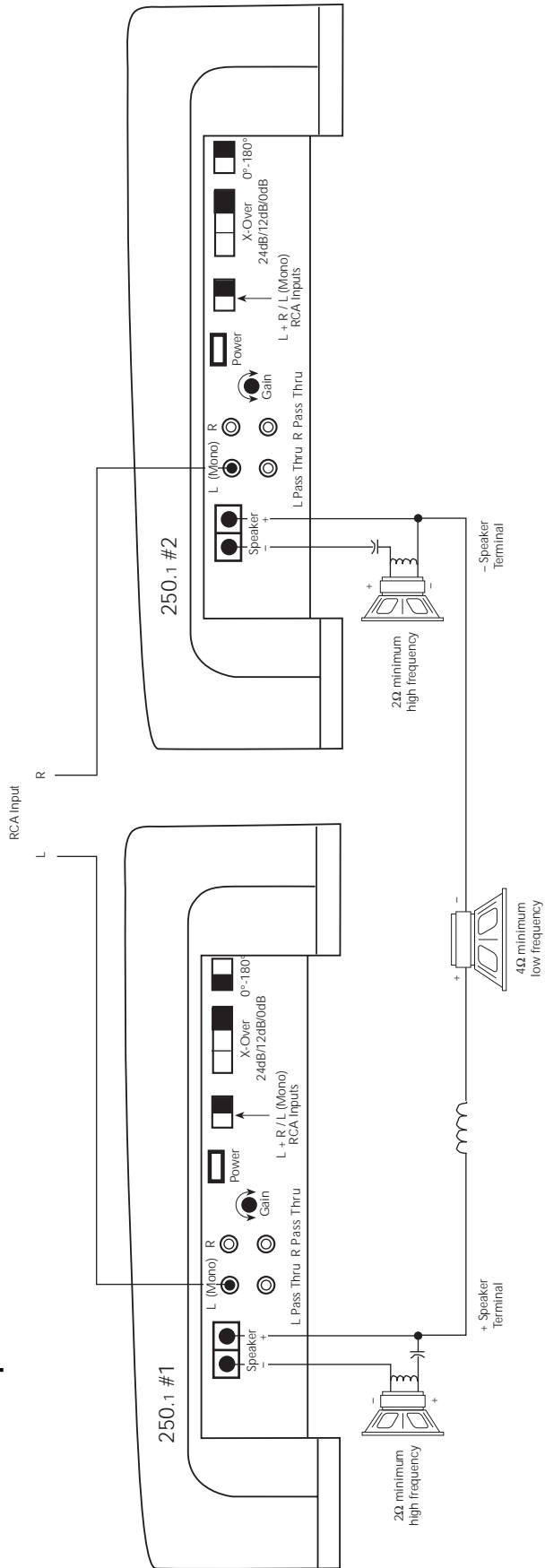
Stereo Operation using two Punch 250.1 Power Amplifiers



- Signal Input Switch (250.1 #1 / #2) set to *L (Mono)* for single RCA input)
- Phase Switch (250.1 #1/2) set to 0°
- Impedance for each amplifier should be 2Ω minimum
- XCard for each amplifier can be set for *High-Pass, Low-Pass* or *Full Range*



Stereo/Mono Operation

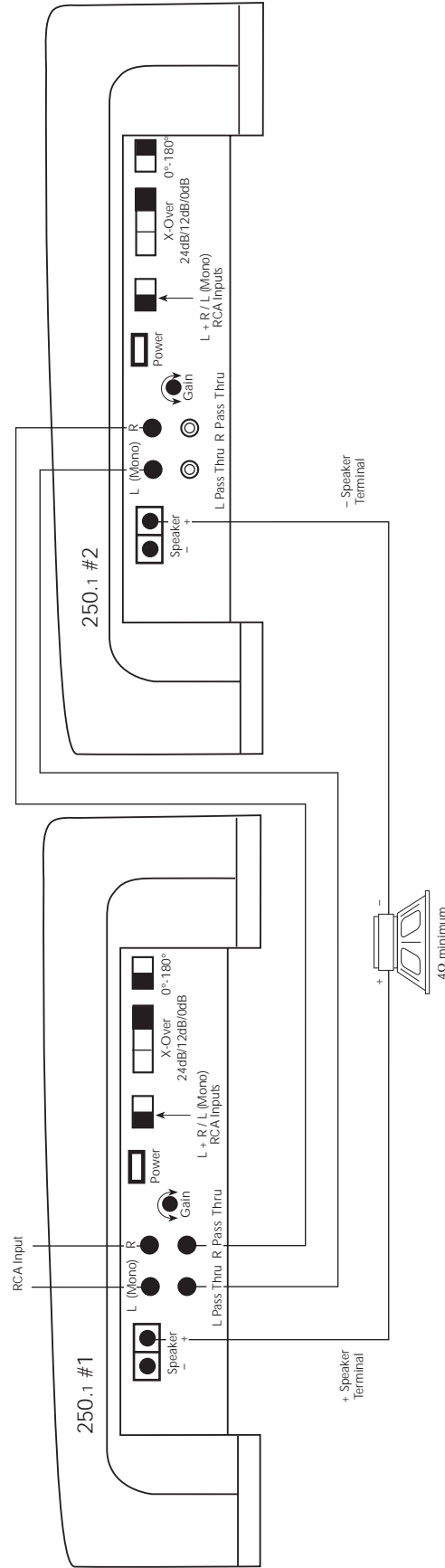


- Signal Input Switch (250.1 #1/#2) set to *L (Mono)* for single RCA input
- Phase Switch (250.1 #1) set to 0°
- Phase Switch (250.1 #2) set to 180°
- All speaker polarity on right amplifier is inverted to correct for signal phase
- Gain (250.1 #1/#2) set *equally* to balance the subwoofer
- Impedance for each stereo channel should be 2Ω minimum
- Impedance for bridged channel should be 4Ω minimum
- XCard (250.1 #1/#2) set to *Full Range*
- Passive Crossovers are needed for proper stereo/mono operation



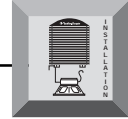


Bridged Mono Operation

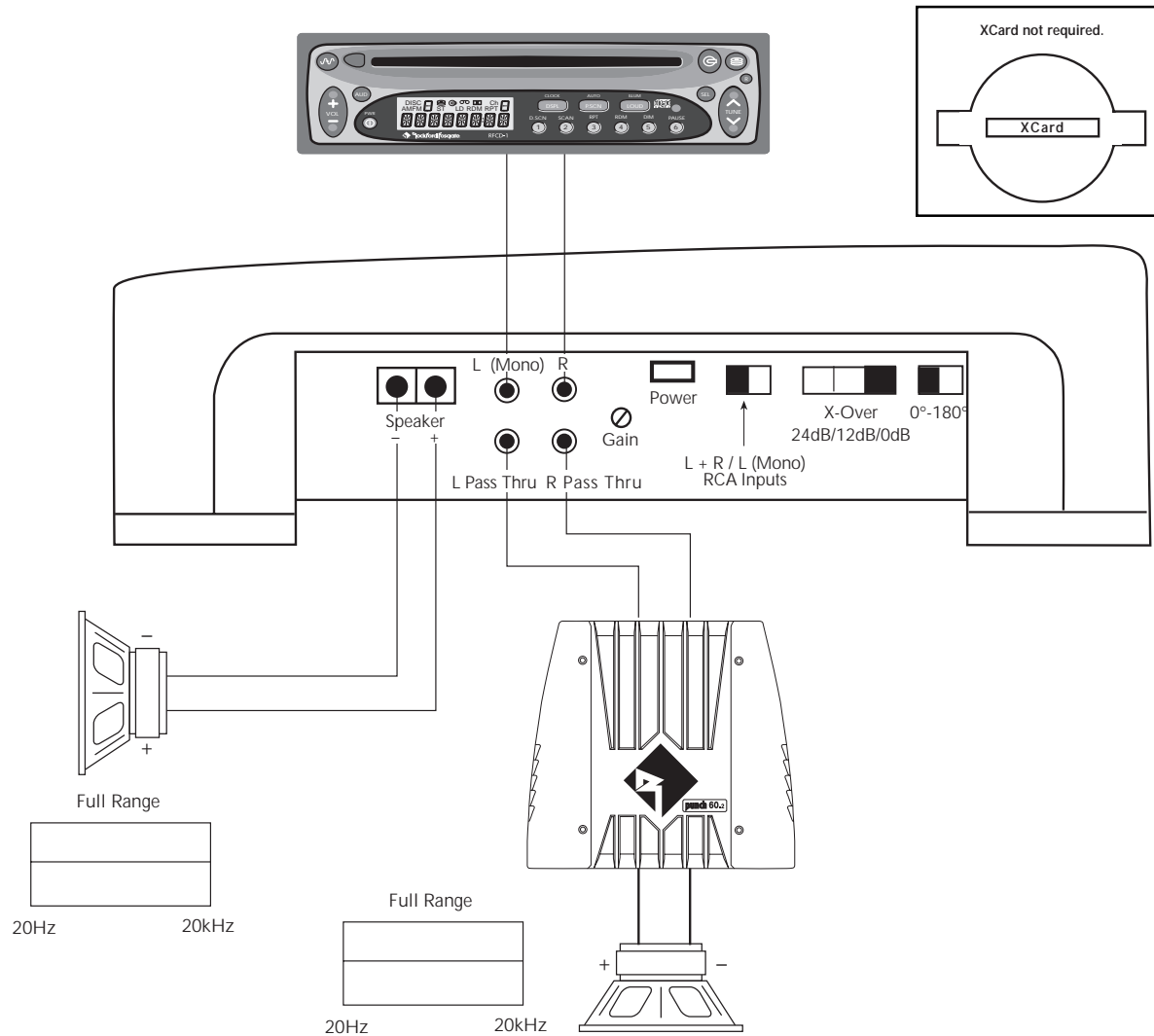


- Signal Input Switch (250.1 #2) set to L+R for RCA input
- Phase Switch (250.1 #1) set to 0°
- Phase Switch (250.1 #2) set to 180°
- Gain (250.1#1/#2) set equally to balance the subwoofer
- Impedance for bridged channel should be 4Ω minimum
- XCard (250.1 #1/#2) set identically as High-Pass, Low-Pass or Full Range

USING THE 250.1 SIGNAL SWITCHING NETWORK



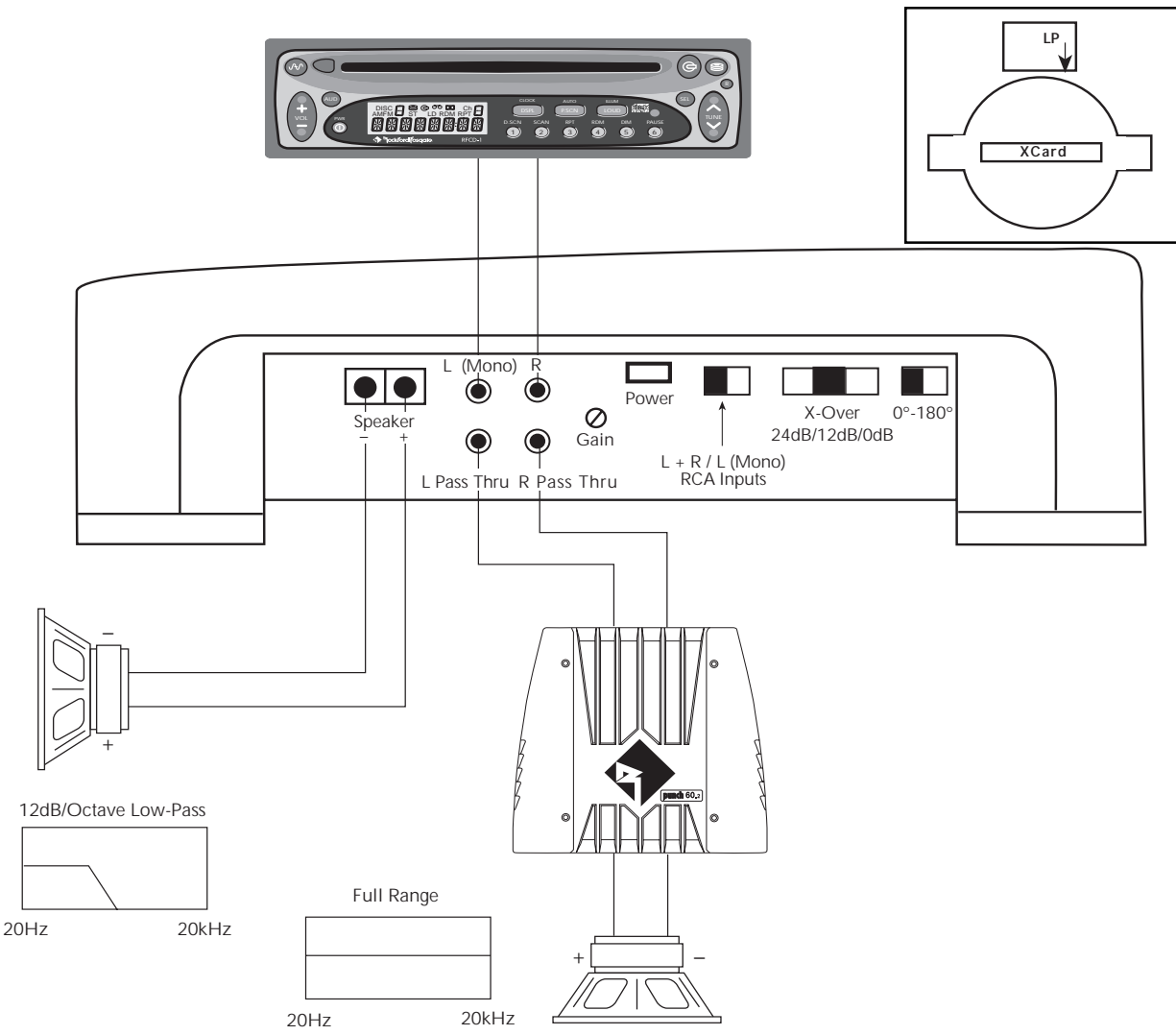
"Audiophile Bypass" the 250.1



- Xover is set to *0dB*
- The 250.1 is in **Audiophile Bypass** mode which maintains signal integrity resulting in a better sounding amplifier
- **Pass-Thru** has *Full Range* output only
- The XCard does not need to be inserted to allow the 250.1 to operate

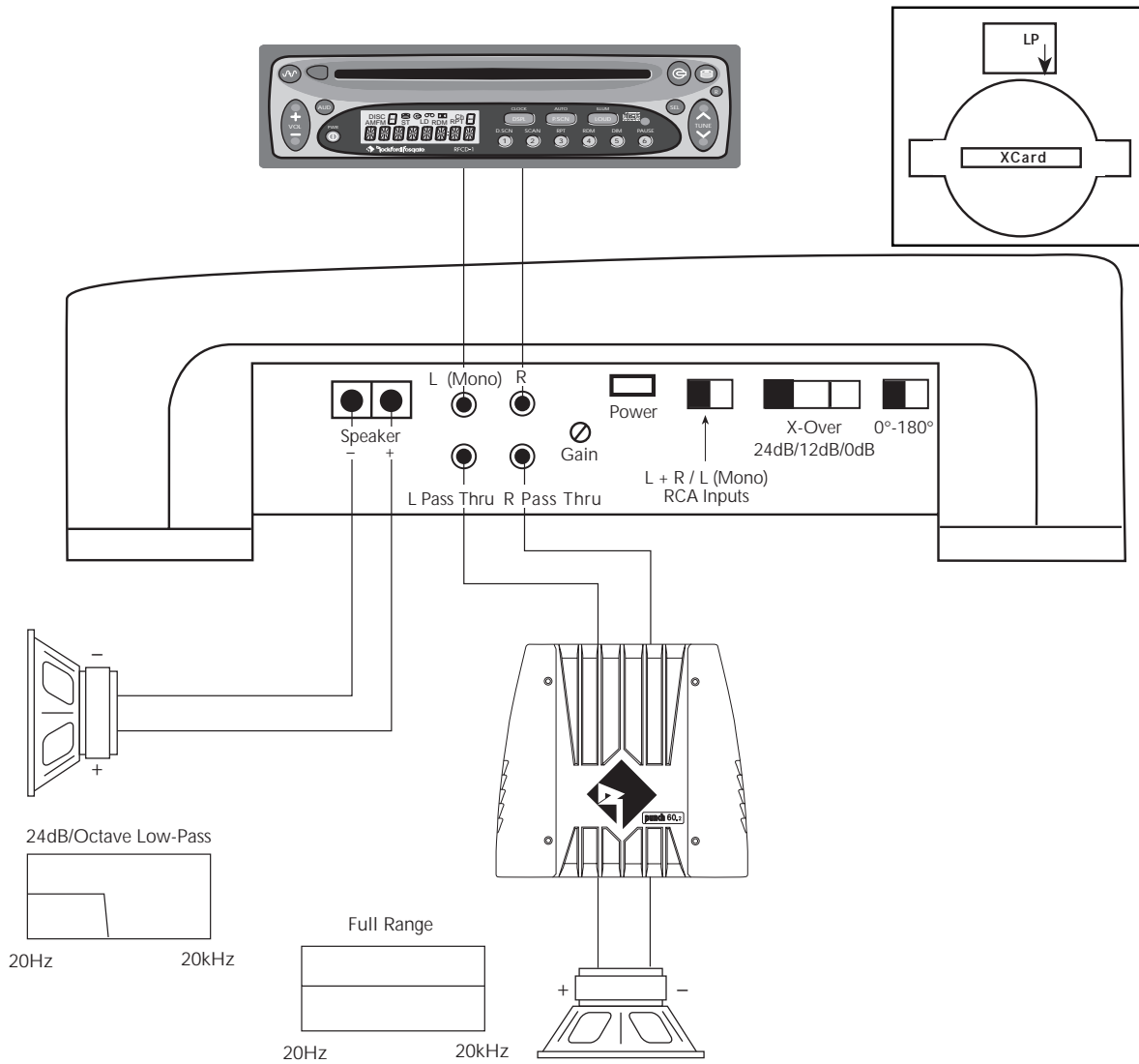


Configure a 12dB per octave filter for the 250.1



- Xover is set to 12dB
- Pass-Thru has Full Range output only

Configure a 24dB per octave filter for the 250.1



- Xover is set to 24dB
- Pass-Thru has Full Range output only
- By switching the crossover to 24dB, the signal is routed through the XCard twice

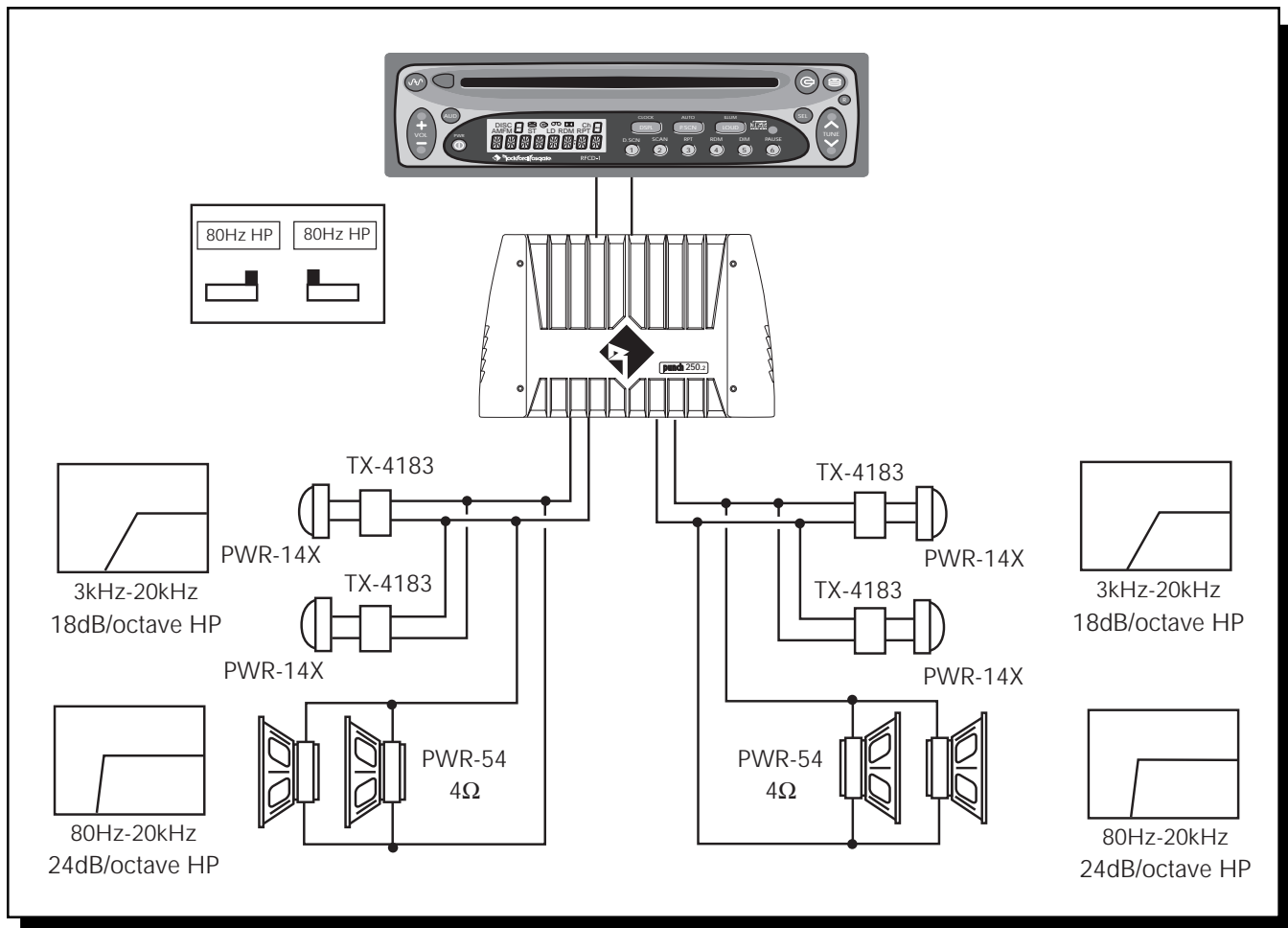
SYSTEM DIAGRAMS

250 Watt System (rated @ 4 ohms)

Total Power Delivery (RMS)

Tweeters 450 Watts

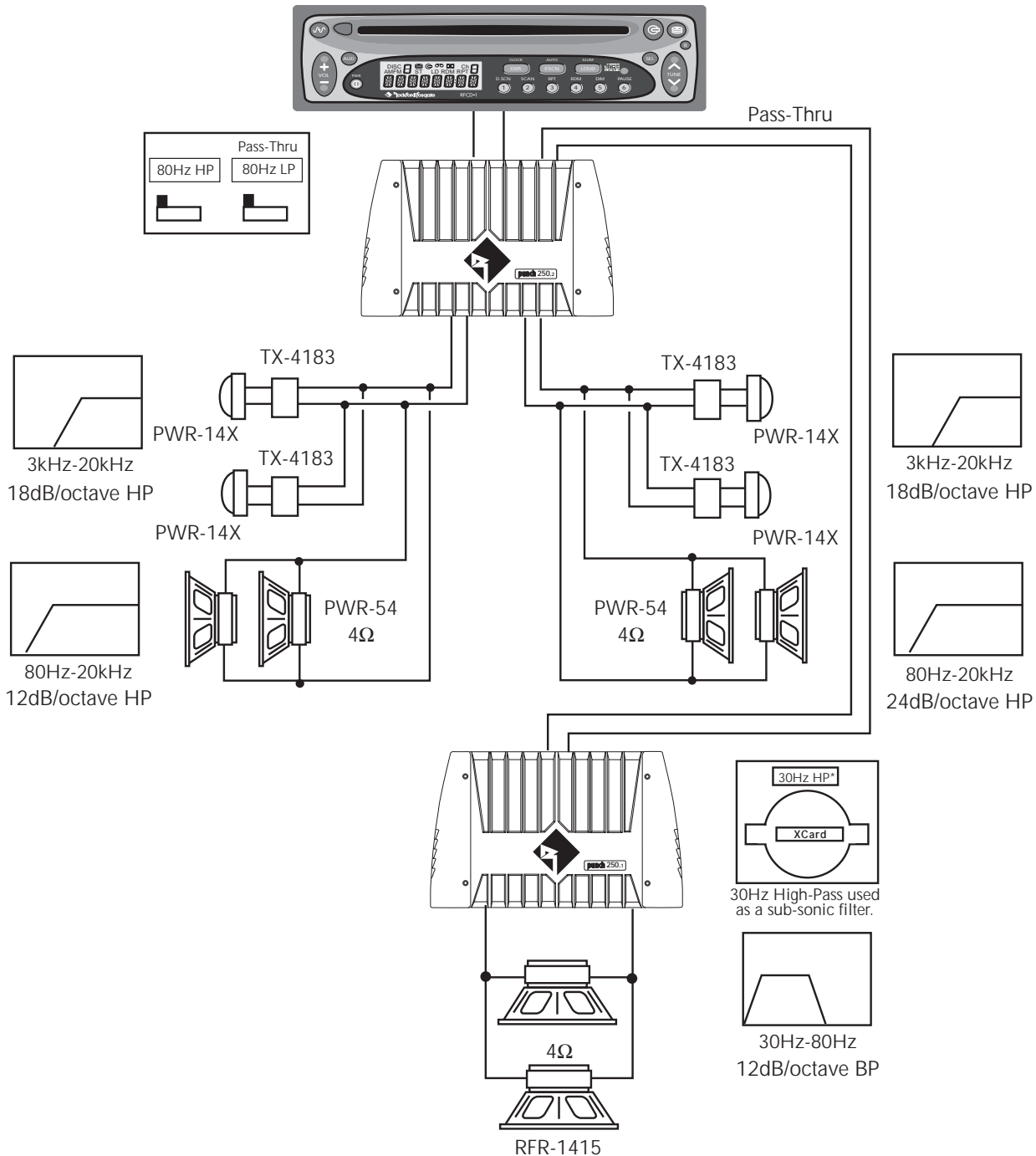
Midrange 450 Watts



500 Watt System (rated @ 4 ohms)

Total Power Delivery (RMS)

Tweeters	450 Watts
Midrange	450 Watts
Woofers	500 Watts

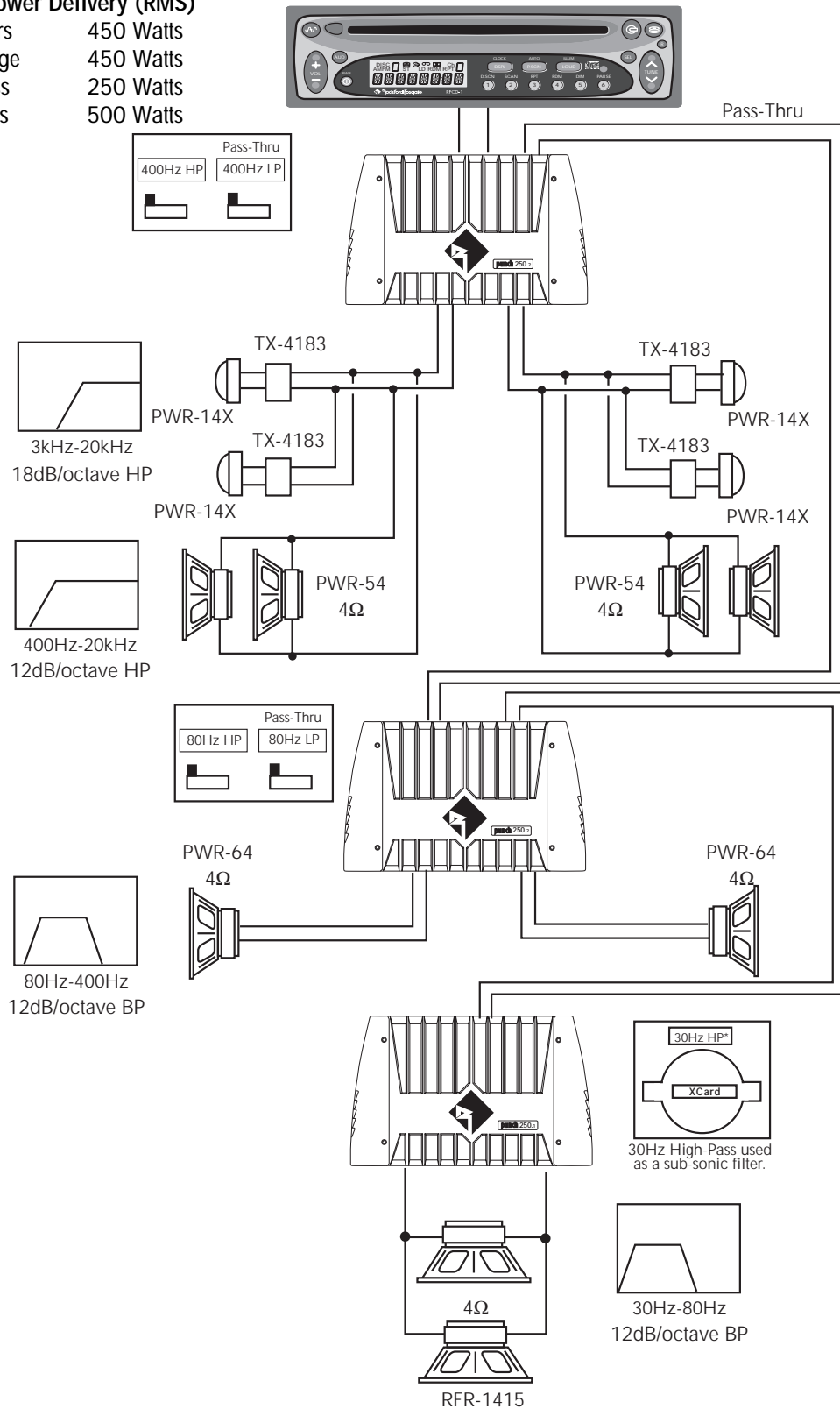


• A sub-sonic filter is a high-pass filter that limits the input signal below a certain motion below that frequency. At very low frequencies a woofer has no output, just motion. If you try to drive this woofer at these lower frequencies, the woofer could self-destruct. Please refer to the crossover section of the manual or see your local Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer for more information.

750 Watt System (rated @ 4 ohms)

Total Power Delivery (RMS)

Tweeters	450 Watts
Midrange	450 Watts
Midbass	250 Watts
Woofers	500 Watts

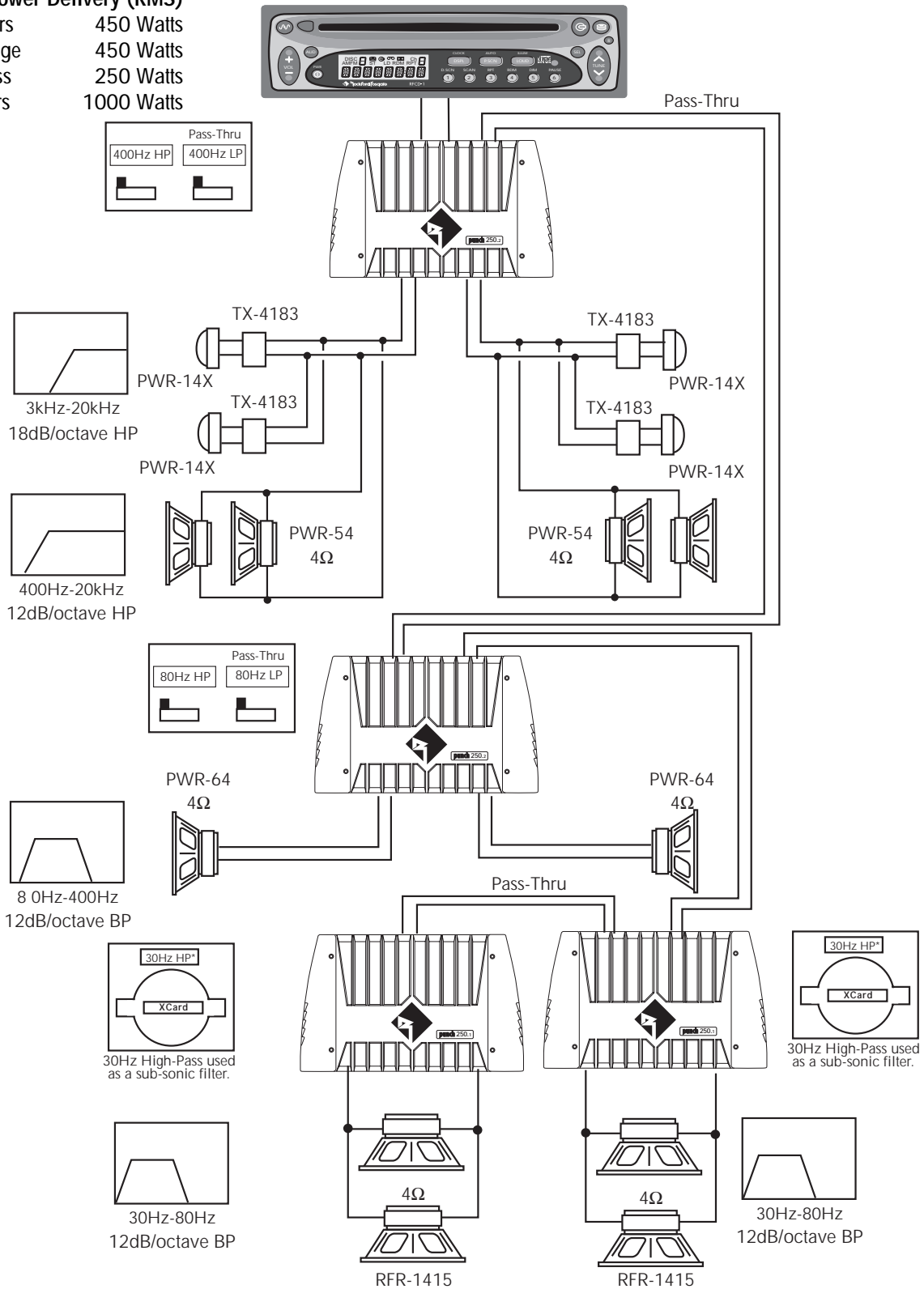


• A sub-sonic filter is a high-pass filter that limits the input signal below a certain motion below that frequency. At very low frequencies a woofer has no output, just motion. If you try to drive this woofer at these lower frequencies, the woofer could self-destruct. Please refer to the crossover section of the manual or see your local Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer for more information.

1000 Watt System (rated @ 4 ohms)

Total Power Delivery (RMS)

Tweeters	450 Watts
Midrange	450 Watts
Midbass	250 Watts
Woofers	1000 Watts



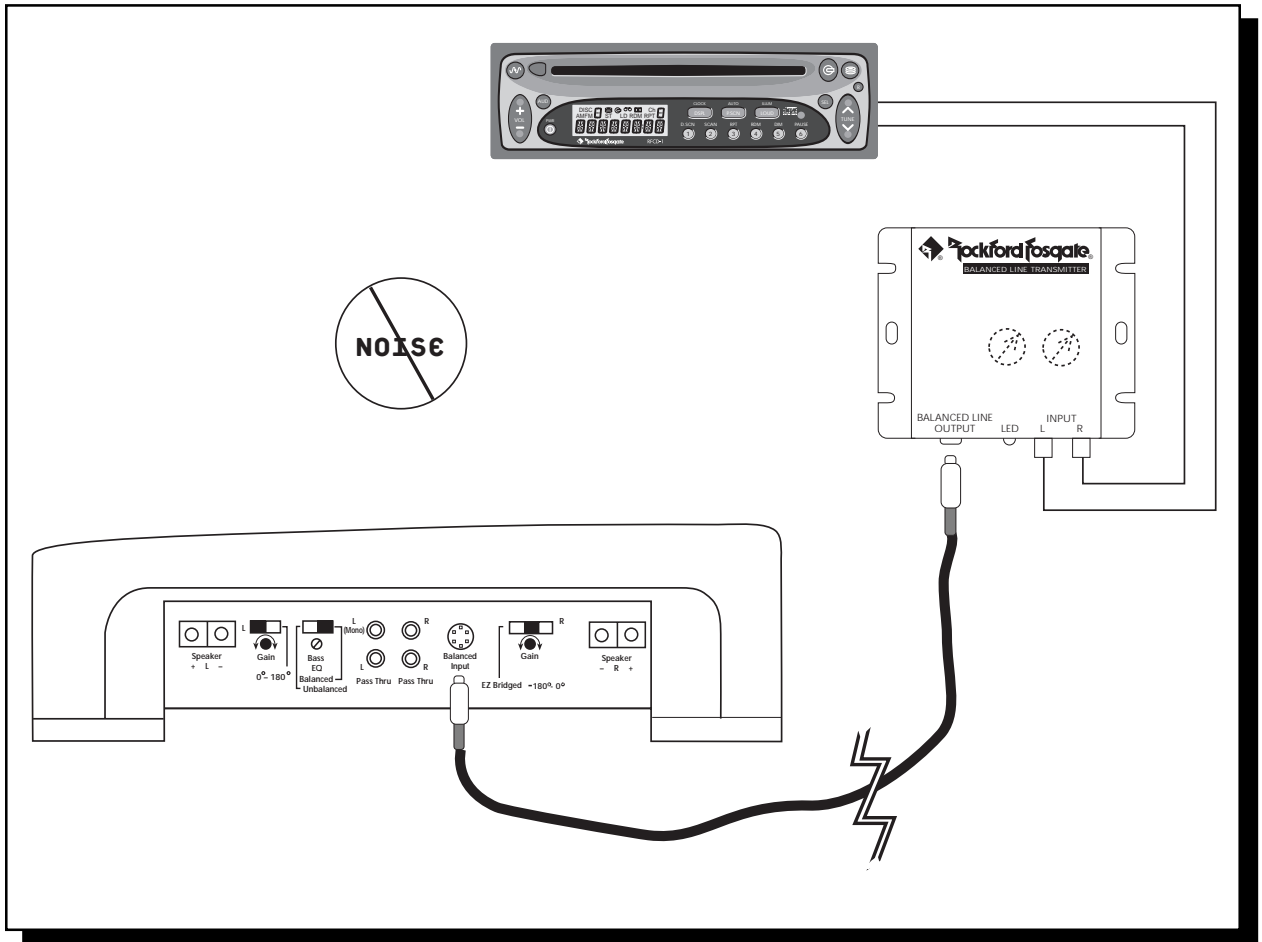
• A sub-sonic filter is a high-pass filter that limits the input signal below a certain motion below that frequency. At very low frequencies a woofer has no output, just motion. If you try to drive this woofer at these lower frequencies, the woofer could self-destruct. Please refer to the crossover section of the manual or see your local Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer for more information.

ROCKFORD FOSGATE ACCESSORIES



Balanced Line Transmitter (FG-BLT)

The Balanced Line Transmitter converts signal RCA cables from the source unit to balanced signals. The BLT improves sound quality in the system by eliminating noises generated by vehicle electrical systems. The BLT is available for Rockford Fosgate products that offer a balanced input.

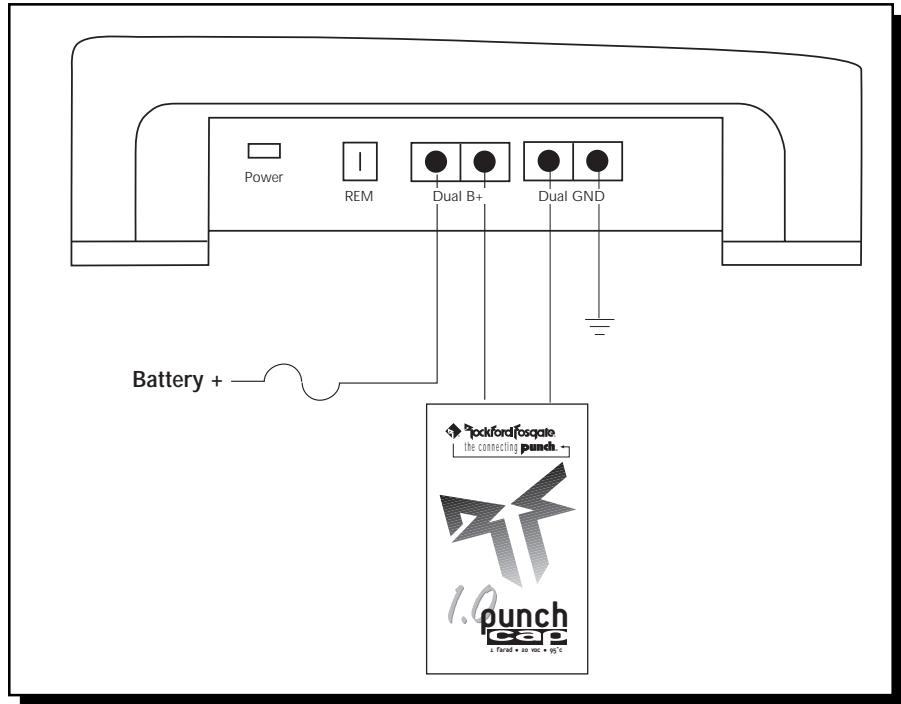


ATTENTION: We recommend your Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer install your new accessory.



Energy Storage Capacitors

Energy Storage Capacitors are used to provide extra current needed by amplifiers to reproduce musical transients. The capacitors also have the natural ability to filter AC ripple caused by the alternator, reducing the chance of noise in the system. The capacitors are available in a variety of values and will maximize both the sound quality and performance that Rockford Fosgate amplifiers can deliver.



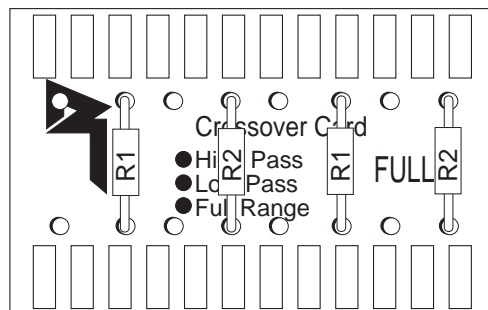
- Recommended capacitance is 1 farad per 1000 watts



XCard Crossovers

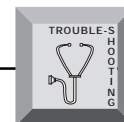
Additional crossover card frequencies are available for specialized requirements. You can get the following XCards from your Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer.

XM50 = 50Hz	XM200 = 200Hz
XM70 = 70Hz	XM275 = 275Hz
XM80 = 80Hz	XM400 = 400Hz
XM100 = 100Hz	XM4.5k = 4,500Hz
XM150 = 150Hz	XM6.5k = 6,500Hz
	XM00 = Blank card for custom crossover

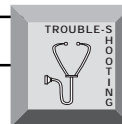


ATTENTION: We recommend your Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer install your new accessory.

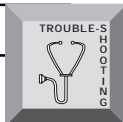
TROUBLESHOOTING



Symptom	Diagnosis	Remedy
Amplifier does not turn on. (Power LED is off)	Voltage applied to the REM terminal of the amplifier is not between 10.5 and 15.5 volts or there is no voltage present.	Check the alternator, battery, fuse, and wiring and repair as necessary. If the voltage is above 15.5 volts, have the electrical system inspected by an authorized car service center.
	Voltage to the B+ terminal of the amplifier is not between 10.5 and 15.5 volts or there is no voltage present.	Check the alternator, battery, fuse, and wiring and repair as necessary. If the voltage is above 15.5 volts, have the electrical system inspected by an authorized car service center.
	Amplifier is not properly grounded.	Check wiring and repair as necessary.
Amplifier has no sound. (Power LED is on)	RCA Input from source unit is not connected or not functioning properly.	Check connections, substitute with known working source and cables and repair or replace as necessary.
	When using the BLT, Balanced Line Input from BLT is not connected or not functioning properly.	Check connections, substitute with known working BLT and cables and repair or replace as necessary.
	Unbalanced/Balanced Line switch is not selected for corresponding input.	Check switch position and correct as necessary.
	Amplifier is in E-Z Bridge operation but incorrect signal input, speaker wiring, and/or left channel 180° phase selection is chosen.	Check signal, speaker wiring, and left channel phase selection installation and correct as needed.
	XCards are missing or not placed properly in crossover slots and/or switches are not properly selected.	Check crossover switches and XCard positions and repair or replace as necessary.
	Speaker leads are shorted to each other or to the chassis of the vehicle.	Disconnect existing speakers and test with known working speakers and wires. If amplifier plays, check and repair wiring and installation of speakers as necessary.
	Speakers are defective.	Disconnect existing speakers and test with known working speakers. If amplifier plays, check and repair speakers as necessary.



Symptom	Diagnosis	Remedy
Speaker Output Low or Distorted	Input gain(s) for amplifier incorrectly set.	Readjust input gains of amplifier.
	Source unit output too low or source unit has no output.	Check system with known working source and repair or replace original source as needed.
	Phase selection of amplifier incorrectly selected or speakers wired out of polarity from the left to right channel.	Check speaker polarity and phase switch position and correct as needed.
	XCards are missing or not placed properly in crossover slots and/or switches are not properly selected.	Check crossover switches and XCard positions and repair or replace as necessary.
	Low battery voltage or large voltage drops to the amplifier under load.	Check the alternator, battery, fuse or circuit breaker and power and ground wiring and repair as necessary.
Amplifier Noise (Turn-on Pop)	Voltage spike from output of preceding component is entering amplifier through input signal.	Disconnect input signal to amplifier and turn amplifier on and off. If noise is eliminated, connect REM lead of amplifier to source unit with a delay turn-on module.
	Voltage spike from remote turn-on lead is entering through REM input terminal.	Use different 12 volt source for REM lead of amplifier (i.e., battery direct). If noise is eliminated, use relay to isolate amplifier from noise turn-on output.
No output from Pass-Thru output of amplifier.	RCA Input from source unit is not connected or not functioning properly.	Check connections, substitute with known working source and cables and repair or replace as necessary.
	When using the BLT, Balanced Line Input from BLT is not connected or not functioning properly.	Check connections, substitute with known working BLT and cables and repair or replace as necessary.
	Unbalanced/Balanced Line switch is not selected for corresponding input.	Check switch position and correct as necessary.
	XCards are missing or not placed properly in crossover slots.	Check crossover switches and XCard positions and repair or replace as necessary.



Symptom	Diagnosis	Remedy
Low or distorted output from the Pass-Thru output of the amplifier.	Input gain(s) for amplifier incorrectly set.	Readjust input gains of amplifier.
	Source unit output too low.	Check system with known working source and repair or replace original source as needed.
	XCards are missing or not placed properly in crossover slots and/or switches are not properly selected.	Check crossover switches and XCard positions and repair or replace as necessary.
	Low battery voltage or large voltage drops to the amplifier under load.	Check the alternator, battery, fuse or circuit breaker and power and ground wiring and repair as necessary.
	RCA cable or amplifier connected to Pass-Thru output is defective.	Check connections, substitute with known working amplifier or cables and repair or replace as needed.

- If noise persists, see your local Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer.

AUTOSOUND 2000's

QUICK CHECK FOR TROUBLESHOOTING CAR AUDIO SYSTEMS

Preface:

All audio systems exhibit noise; however, if the level of noise is low enough, and the signal level high enough, noise should not be a problem. This means that it is very important that the signal level throughout the system be optimized **BEFORE** dealing with your noise problem. Using a scope (or a small portable amplifier) and Track 99 (1kHz at all high bits) of Rockford Fosgate CD RF-CD101 (Autosound 2000's CD #101) or Tracks 24 through 29 of Rockford Fosgate CD RF-CD102 (Autosound 2000's CD #102), adjust the system so that when the maximum usable signal level of the deck is fed into the system, all the preamp level components clip at the same time. However, we recommend up to as much as a 3:1 voltage overlap with the power amplifiers; i.e. an amplifier with a 2 volt minimum sensitivity can be driven by up to 6 volts of signal.

Noise Overview:

Car audio electrical accessories are notorious for interfering with car audio systems. The interference commonly arises from three areas:

- 1) Power line noise (5%), which can be attenuated with in-line noise filters,
- 2) Inadequate power supply isolation (45%), which can be cured with transformer signal coupling, additional isolated power supplies, or changing out components, or
- 3) Inductive interference (45%) – including loop area inductive noise picked up by the signal cables – which can be remedied by relocating or rewiring components, rerouting signal cables, or using twisted cable or balanced transmission systems.

Autosound 2000 1-2-3 Method of Logical Troubleshooting

- I. **MUTE THE AMP(S).** Insert a muting plug (shorted male RCA connector) into each amplifier channel. Turn up the amp sensitivity. Start the car and turn on the headlights, air conditioning, brake lights, etc. Listen for noise in each speaker. Be very picky here!
 - A. If still noisy, substitute a small test speaker with short leads for the speakers, crossovers, and speaker leads in the car. If still noisy, substitute an isolated power supply (120 VAC to 13.8 VDC bench supply or a small motorcycle battery) for the car's alternator. If the amplifier is noisy with the test speaker, you have a BAD amp. Send it in. It really doesn't matter if it is quiet or noisy while running on the isolated supply because you have a BAD amp. Send it in for repair and if it was quiet on the isolated supply, indicate so on the repair tag.
 - B. If your muted amp is quiet, you've just joined 99.5% of car audio. Amps are usually very clean and do NOT pick up unwanted noise! Continue on to Step II.
- II. **DECK TO AMP.** Using a new set of signal cables, connect one channel from the output of the deck directly into one channel of your clean amp. Run the cables outside the car and as far away as possible from the metal of the car. (For noise purposes, consider a 2" thick cushion of electromagnetic energy emanating from every metal surface in the car.)
 - A. If still noisy, congratulations, in all probability your equalizer, electronic crossover, DSP, whatchamacallit, are just fine. This means that you can't get your deck playing quiet with your amp, right? Go to Step III.
 - B. If all is quiet, congratulations, in all probability your deck and amplifier(s) are fine – you obviously have a problem with your equalizer, electronic crossover, DSP, etc. Skip on down to "Time for the Processors."

- III. **MOVE THE DECK.** If you're at this step, it's time to turn your system into an "amplified deck" by temporarily relocating the deck right ON TOP of the clean amplifier. Then using very, very short signal cables, connect the output of the deck into the input of the amp and test for noise. Play a zero bit track – silence – and make sure all is completely quiet.
- A. If still noisy, you're in a heap of trouble. We suggest that you try another deck and give us a call so that we can put your name into the record books. It's a bad car audio day for you.
 - B. If the deck is quiet, then congratulations, you're on your way to a successful installation. It is now time to slowly, methodically, reinstall the deck back into its final position. Test for noise each step of the way. If the noise returns, suspect the signal cables. Forget shielding because it will have only a very, minimal effect within the audio band. We highly suggest using twisted pair cables or a balanced transmission system for cable induced noise.

Time for Processors:

By the end of Step III, you should have the deck playing quietly with the amp, with the quiet cables quietly routed. So it's time to add the signal processors – one at a time – back into the system. Simply repeat Steps II and III with the equalizer, then the electronic crossover, etc. However, before **MOVING THE SIGNAL PROCESSORS** to the amplifier, we highly suggest that you power the noisy process from an isolated power supply rather than the car's +12 volts DC and chassis ground. Make sure to also connect the turn-on lead to the isolated power supply. If the processor is now quiet, then it is highly probable that the component has inadequate isolation. Solutions include changing components or permanently adding an external isolated power supply (Call Autosound 2000 at 209-465-3450 for info on isolated power supplies).

Summation:

During the design stage of your vehicles, try to avoid using extra batteries and high output alternators. Extra batteries are nothing but loads as soon as the engine is started and high output alternators usually make more noise than stock alternators. Also, extra batteries installed in the trunk of a car will **ALWAYS** force extra ripple current to flow over the car.

Install Stiffening Capacitors® as close to the power supply input of your amplifier as possible. The big caps will feed the switching power supplies of your amps and minimize the inductive losses in your power wiring. Plus, they will help your peak system response.

In problem cases, we highly recommend the use of twisted pair cable rather than coaxial cable for RCA leads. This practice will greatly minimize cable induced noise – especially in four channel amps!

Don't forget that your system is only as good as its worst component. Do **NOT** use components with inadequate power supply isolation or you will be asking for problems.

The best electrical ground on a car is the CHASSIS of the car. Do **NOT** run ground leads up to the case of the alternator or the negative battery post. Keep ALL ground leads as short as possible.

With properly isolated components, it does **NOT** matter where the component is grounded. We're sorry to say that with inadequately isolated components, it matters! With poorly isolated components, different grounds can cause different noises.

The deck is the signal reference ground for the entire sound system. The deck usually has THREE connections to the car's chassis: The black ground lead, the base of the antenna, and the metal-to-metal bond between the case of the deck and the chassis of the car. With three grounds, there is usually NO cause to worry about the ground of a deck.

Amplifiers are usually designed with adequate power supply isolation. This means that it should not matter where a deck is grounded. (Decks are grounded three times and amps float. This is car audio!)

The more components installed on a signal path, the more chances for noise to enter a system. The more electrical accessories on a car, the more noise will be produced by the alternator.

This information was compiled from more than 20 years of working in car audio. If you would like more information on this topic, or any other technical aspects of car audio, please call 800-548-8200 and ask for a subscription to Autosound 2000 Tech Briefs — the monthly magazine for the technically inclined.

DYNAMIC POWER MEASUREMENTS

About the Dynamic Power Measurements

The Audio Graph PowerCube is a test instrument used to measure the output of an amplifier in accordance with IHF-202 industry standards. The IHF-202 standard is a dynamic power measurement and was developed as a means of measuring power in a manner that best represents the Real World operation of an amplifier. Many manufacturers, including Rockford Fosgate, at times will measure amplifier power into a fixed resistor (4 ohm, 2 ohm). While this method is useful in some types of evaluation and testing, it is not representative of an amplifier that is connected to a speaker and playing music.

Music

Music is dynamic; the sound waves are complex and constantly changing. In order to simulate this, the IHF-202 standard calls for the input signal to the amplifier to be a 1kHz burst tone. This signal is input (on for 20 milliseconds) and reduced 20dB for 480 milliseconds. The signal is gradually increased in level until the amplifier's output exceeds 1% Total Harmonic Distortion (THD). At 1% distortion becomes audible, therefore, any power produced above that level is considered *unusable*. Many manufacturers represent their amplifiers' output power in excess of 10% distortion. They use many names for this measurement, such as Total Maximum Power or Maximum Output Power. This is not indicative of the *actual usable output power*.

Listening to Loudspeakers - Not Resistors

A loudspeaker is not a resistor. A resistor's value (resistance measured in ohms) is fixed. A loudspeaker's impedance is dynamic. It is constantly changing in value, dependent upon the frequency of the input signal. Therefore, measuring power with the amplifier loaded into a 4 ohm resistor is not the same as measuring power with the amplifier connected to a 4 ohm speaker. Most people do not listen to music through a resistor.

A 4 ohm speaker may experience a drop in impedance 4-6 times lower than its nominal (printed) impedance. A speaker will also create phase shifts in the signal that is passed through it. These phase shifts happen because a speaker is an inductor (voice coil) and a capacitor (compliance of the surround/spider), as well as a resistor (voice coil wire).

To simulate a speaker the Audio Graph PowerCube measures output power into 20 different loads. It tests at 8 ohms, 4 ohms, 2 ohms and 1 ohm. Each of these impedances is also tested at -60° , -30° , 0° , $+30^\circ$ and $+60^\circ$ phase angles. These different impedances and phase angles represent the shifts in impedance and phase that can occur in a typical loudspeaker.

Information Cubed

The data acquired in the testing procedure is then graphed in the form of a 3-dimensional cube, hence the name **PowerCube**.

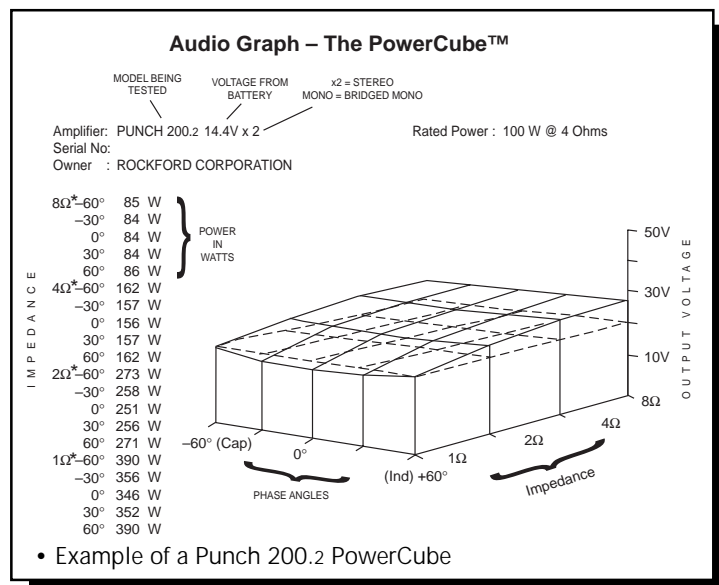
The *Phase Angle* is expressed on the horizontal axis, the *Output Voltage* is presented on the vertical axis and the *Impedance* is displayed on the Z axis. *Output Power*, in watts, is listed on the left hand side for each impedance at each phase angle.

What is an Amplifier?

An amplifier by definition is a voltage generating device, recreating the signal which is input to it identically but with increased volume. It will be connected to a reactive load (the speaker). The impedance of this load and phase of the signal passing through the load will vary, dependent upon the frequency of the input signal (music).

Therefore, a perfect amplifier will be able to maintain the same output voltage regardless of load characteristics and will not alter the signal it is reproducing. A perfect amplifier when measured by the Audio Graph PowerCube would present data that forms a perfect cube. Unfortunately, amplifiers are not perfect. The laws of physics generally prevent it. A great amplifier is about the best one can hope to attain.

As you can see by the PowerCube and as you will experience by listening, your Punch amplifier is a GREAT AMPLIFIER!



250.2 SPECIFICATIONS

Dynamic Power Rating (IHF-202 Standard) - Measured at 14.4V Per channel into a 4Ω load	180 Watts
Per channel into a 2Ω load	310 Watts
Bridged into a 4Ω load	620 Watts
Continuous Power Rating (Competition Standard) - Measured at 13.8 Battery Volts RMS continuous power per channel , both channels driven into a 4Ω load from 20 to 20,000Hz with less than 0.05% THD (Total Harmonic Distortion)	125 Watts
RMS continuous power per channel , both channels driven into a 2Ω load from 20-20,000Hz, with less than 0.10% THD	225 Watts
RMS continuous power mono , into 4Ω load from 20-20,000Hz, with less than 0.1% THD	450 Watts
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR):	Typically 40dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio:	>100dB (A-weighted)
Frequency Response:	20Hz-20,000Hz ±0.5dB
Bandwidth:	10Hz–250kHz ±3dB
Damping Factor @ 4Ω (at output connector):	>200
Slew Rate:	50V ms
IM Distortion (IHF):	<0.05%
Input Impedance:	20k Ohms
Source Unit Compatibility (+15dB Gain Overlap)	28V max. input
Input Sensitivity (+0dB Gain Overlap):	Variable from 300mV to 5V
Pass-Thru Output (ref. 1V input @ 1kHz):	Variable from 100mV to 960mV
B+ Fuse Size: (External to amplifier)	60 Amp or two 30 Amp
Fuse Type:	AGU / Maxi Fuse
Crossover Slope:	12dB or 24dB/octave Butterworth
Factory Crossover Frequency:	80Hz (0.047mf)
Factory Default Crossover Setting:	Full Range
Dimensions: (including end caps)	9-5/8"W x 14-9/32"L x 2-5/8"H (24.4cm) x (36.27cm) x (6.6cm)

Specifications subject to change without notice.

250.1 SPECIFICATIONS

Dynamic Power Rating (IHF-202 Standard) - Measured at 14.4V Mono into a 4Ω load	420 Watts
Mono into a 2Ω load	710 Watts
Bridged (using 2 Punch 250m) into a 4Ω load	1420 Watts*
Continuous Power Rating (Competition Standard) – Measured at 13.8 Volts RMS continuous power mono , into a 4Ω load from 20-20,000Hz with less than 0.10% THD	250 Watts
RMS continuous power mono , into a 2Ω load from 20-20,000Hz with less than 0.15% THD	500 Watts
RMS continuous power bridged , (using 2 Punch 250.1 Power amplifiers in the same system) into a 4Ω load from 20-20,000Hz with less than 0.15% THD	1000 Watts
Signal-to-Noise Ratio:	>100dB (A-weighted)
Frequency Response:	20Hz-20,000Hz ±0.5dB
Bandwidth:	10Hz–250kHz ±3dB
Damping Factor @ 4Ω (at output connector):	>200
Slew Rate:	50V ms
IM Distortion (IHF):	<0.05%
Input Impedance:	20k Ohms
Source Unit Compatibility (+15dB Gain Overlap):	28V max. input
Input Sensitivity (+0dB Gain Overlap):	Variable from 300mV to 5V
Pass-Thru Output:	Unity Gain
B+ Fuse Size: (External to amplifier)	60 Amp or two 30 Amp
Fuse Type:	AGU / Maxi Fuse
Crossover Slope:	12dB or 24dB/octave Butterworth
Factory Crossover Frequency:	80Hz (0.047mf)
Factory Default Crossover Setting:	Full Range
Dimensions:	9-5/8"W x 14-9/32"L x 2-5/8"H (24.4cm) x (36.27cm) x (6.6cm)

*This is the calculated Dynamic Power Rating. Actual output power exceeded the input capability of the PowerCube.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

LIMITED WARRANTY INFORMATION

Rockford Corporation offers a limited warranty on Rockford Fosgate products on the following terms:

- **Length of Warranty**

3 years on electronics	90 days on electronic B-stock (receipt required)
2 years on source units	30 days on speaker B-stock (receipt required)

- **What is Covered**

This warranty applies only to Rockford Fosgate products sold to consumers by Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealers in the United States of America or its possessions. Product purchased by consumers from an Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer in another country are covered only by that country's Distributor and not by Rockford Corporation.

- **Who is Covered**

This warranty covers only the original purchaser of Rockford product purchased from an Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer in the United States. In order to receive service, the purchaser must provide Rockford with a copy of the receipt stating the customer name, dealer name, product purchased and date of purchase.

- **Products found to be defective during the warranty period will be repaired or replaced (with a product deemed to be equivalent) at Rockford's discretion.**

- **What is Not Covered**
 1. Damage caused by accident, abuse, improper operations, water, theft
 2. Any cost or expense related to the removal or reinstallation of product
 3. Service performed by anyone other than Rockford or an Authorized Rockford Fosgate Service Center
 4. Any product which has had the serial number defaced, altered, or removed
 5. Subsequent damage to other components.
 6. Any product purchased outside the U.S.
 7. Any product not purchased from an Authorized Rockford Fosgate Dealer

- **Limit on Implied Warranties**

Any implied warranties including warranties of fitness for use and merchantability are limited in duration to the period of the express warranty set forth above. Some states do not allow limitations on the length of an implied warranty, so this limitation may not apply. No person is authorized to assume for Rockford Fosgate any other liability in connection with the sale of the product.

- **How to Obtain Service**

Please call 1-800-669-9899 for Rockford Customer Service. You must obtain an RA# (Return Authorization number) to return any product to Rockford Fosgate. You are responsible for shipment of product to Rockford.

Ship to: **Electronics**
Rockford Corporation
Warranty Repair Department
2055 E. 5th Street
Tempe, AZ 85281
RA#: _____

Ship to: **Speakers**
Rockford Acoustic Design
(Receiving-speakers)
609 Myrtle N.W.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
RA#: _____



LEA DETENIDAMENTE LAS SIGUIENTES INSTRUCCIONES DE INSTALACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO. EVITARA POSIBLES DAÑOS A VD., AL VEHÍCULO O AL PRODUCTO.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Los amplificadores de "la serie 250" representan lo ultimo y mejor que Rockford Fosgate puede ofrecerle. Muchas soluciones que nuestros ingenieros han inventado serian consideradas absolutamente desproporcionadas por nuestra competencia. **NO EN ROCKFORD FOSGATE!** Trans•nova, DIAMOND y TOPAZ diseños exclusivos de Rockford Fosgate, son solo algunas de las mas sobresalientes innovaciones que describimos con mas detalle en el capitulo de Características Técnicas de Diseño en este mismo manual.

El 250.2 es un **amplificador de dos canales** optimizado para funcionar con cargas de 2Ω en estereo y 4Ω en mono. El 250.1 es un **amplificador de un solo canal** optimizado para trabajar con cargas de 2Ω (un solo amplificador) o 4Ω (dos amplificadores puenteados en un solo canal).

La "Serie 250" utiliza las tecnologías innovadoras de Rockford para conseguir una impresionante calidad de sonido, funcionamiento duradero y alta potencia de salida sobre bajas impedancias. Todo esto son ventajas para los vehiculos de competicion.

UBICACIÓN DE LOS AMPLIFICADORES

Maletero

Monte el amplificador vertical con las alas de refrigeración de arriba a abajo. Es el método correcto para asegurarse la máxima disipación de calor.

Habitáculo

El amplificador montado en el habitáculo funcionara bien en la medida en que se le proporcione ventilación suficiente para refrigerarse. Si piensa en montarlo debajo de un asiento deberá dejar como minimo un espacio de 3cm alrededor del refrigerador.

Instalación

- Por seguridad desconecte el cable de masa de la bateria antes de empezar la instalación.

Terminal B+

El cable de alimentación deberá tener un fusible como máximo a 30cm de la bateria. Prepare los terminales del cable e instale el portafusibles en el vano motor (si la bateria estuviera allí ubicada). Recuerde que toda la instalación debe ser impermeable.

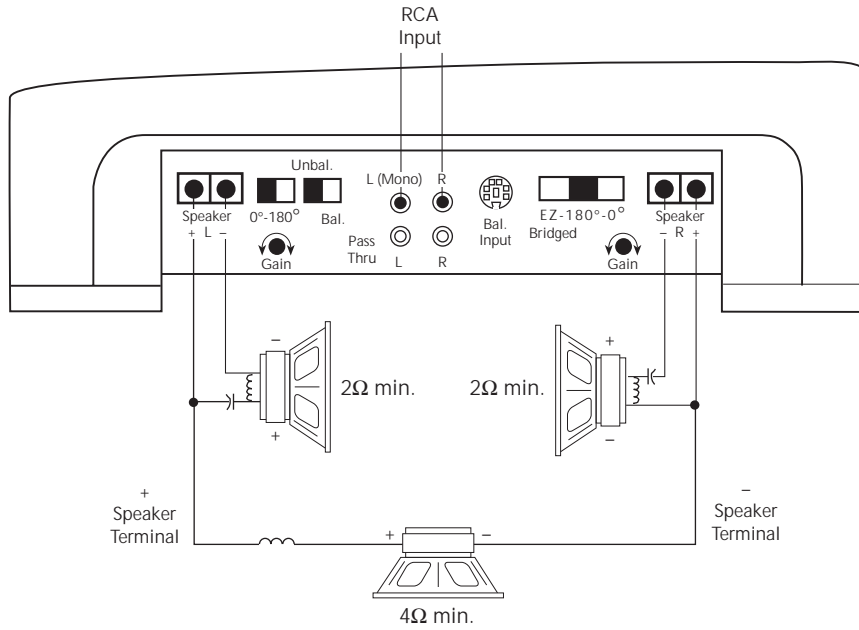
Terminal GND (Masa o negativo)

Prepare un trozo de cable para usarlo como toma de masa. Prepare el chasis rascando toda la pintura y suciedad que pudiera haber hasta dejar la chapa viva. Conecte el chasis a masa con un tornillo.

Terminal REM (Remoto)

Conecte el terminal REM a un punto de 12V con interruptor. Normalmente se usa la salida Remote o de alimentación de antena del Radio Cassette. Si el Radio Cassette no la tuviera o no estuviera disponible se recomienda tomar de la caja de fusibles 12V y colocar un interruptor para asi activar el amplificador.

Operación mono/estéreo



- Los conectores de entrada RCA se conectan a ambos *canales derecho e izquierdo*
- El conmutador de señal de entrada se colocara en *Unbalanced* para las entradas RCA
- El conmutador de fase del canal izquierdo estará en *0 grados*
- El conmutador de fase del canal derecho estará en *180 grados* cuando se requiera operación mono/estéreo
- La **ganancia** de los dos canales derecho e izquierdo deberán ser *exactamente iguales* para balancear correctamente el subgrave
- La **impedancia** minima para *cada canal* es de 2Ω
- La **impedancia** minima cuando se trabaje en puente será de 4Ω
- Deberá seleccionarse una XCard (tarjeta del divisor de frecuencias) de banda completa
- **Passive crossovers** are needed for proper stereo/mono operation

ATTENTION: Veuillez lire les instructions suivants pour l'installation de ce produit. Ne pas les suivre pourrait causer des blessures ou endommager le véhicule.

INTRODUCTION

La série d'amplificateurs Power 250 est la vitrine technologique de Rockford Fosgate. Nos ingénieurs utilisent ici des technologies considérées hors d'atteinte par d'autres fabricants. Trans • nova, DIAMOND et TOPAZ, exclusivement conçues par Rockford Fosgate, ne sont qu'une partie des technologies spécifiques décrites dans la section "Technical Design Features" de ce manuel.

Le 250.2 est un amplificateur à deux canaux optimisé pour des charges de 2Ω stéréo et de 4Ω mono. Le 250.1 est un amplificateur mono optimisé pour une charge de 2Ω (un ampli) ou 4Ω (deux amplis 250.1 pontés ensemble).

La série "250" utilise les technologies innovatives de Rockford qui lui donne cette impressionnante qualité sonore, cette fiabilité et cette incroyable puissance à de basses impédance. Ceci constitue un avantage sérieux pour des véhicules de compétition.

MONTAGE

Montage dans le coffre

Monter l'amplificateur verticalement avec les rainures de haut en bas ce qui lui permet de refroidir plus facilement.

Montage dans l'habitacle

Monter l'amplificateur dans l'habitacle ne pose aucun problème, du moment qu'il y ait assez d'air pour le refroidir. Si vous montez l'ampli en dessous de siège, prévoyez 3cm d'air autour du radiateur.

Installation

Pour votre sécurité, déconnectez la borne négative de la batterie du véhicule avant de commencer l'installation.

Terminal B+

Il est impératif qu'il y ait un fusible sur le câble d'alimentation positif le plus près possible de la borne (maximum 30cm). Préparez les extrémités du câble et installez le porte fusible sous le capot. Les connexions doivent être étanches.

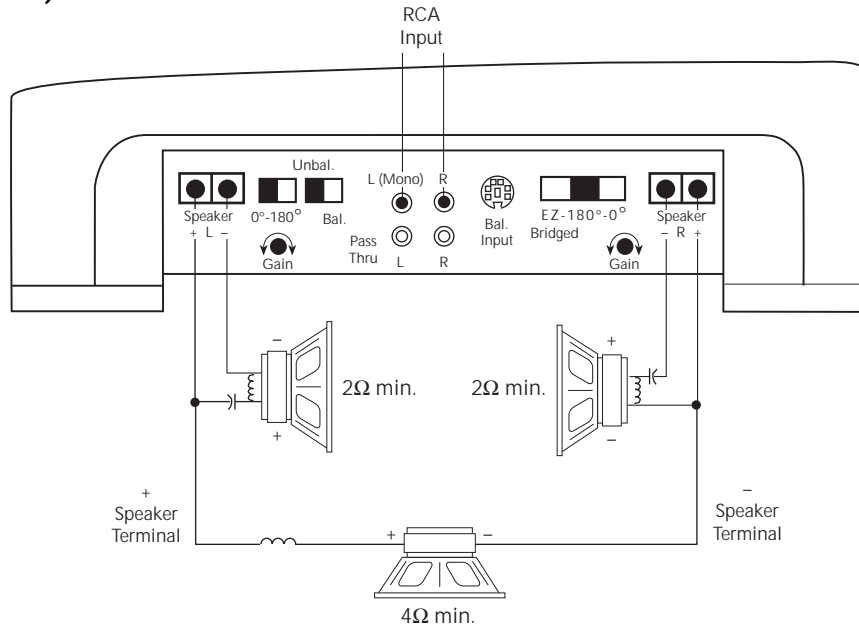
Terminal GND

Préparez une longueur de câble pour la connexion à la masse. Préparez le châssis en grattant la peinture de la surface métallique et nettoyez la saleté et l'huile. Attachez le câble au châssis avec une vis.

Terminal REM

Connectez le fil REM à une commande 12 volts positive de la source. La commande 12 volts est habituellement prise sur la sortie antenne électrique de la source ou la commande accessoire. Si la source ne dispose pas de ces sorties, nous vous recommandons d'installer un interrupteur qui fournira un positif 12 volts au REM de l'amplificateur.

Opération stéréo/mono (Tri-mode)



- Les entrées **RCA** sont connectées aux canaux gauche et droit
- L'interrupteur "**Signal Input**" doit se trouver dans la position "**Unbalanced**" pour utiliser l'entrée RCA
- L'interrupteur "**Left Phase**" doit se trouver dans la position "**0°**"
- L'interrupteur "**Right Phase**" doit se trouver dans la position "**180°**" pour opération en tri-mode
- Les gains des canaux gauche et droit sont réglés de la même manière pour équilibrer le subwoofer
- L'impédance de chaque canal devrait être de *minimum 2Ω*
- L'impédance du canal mono devrait être de *minimum 4Ω*
- Les **XCards** sont introduites sur *fall range*
- Il est conseillé d'utiliser les filtre passifs lorsqu'on fait fonctionner l'amplificateur en tri-mode
- **NE connecter AUCUN** des câbles HP à la masse au risque d'un fonctionnement instable.
- Les **filtres passifs** sont nécessaires pour une utilisation correcte stereo/mono

FRANÇAIS

Bitte lesen Sie diese Gebrauchsanleitung zuerst sorgfältig durch. Das kann Sie vor dem falschen Einsatz, Ausfällen oder sogar Beschädigung des Produktes oder Ihres Fahrzeuges schützen.

EINLEITUNG

Die "250 Serie" Power Verstärker repräsentiert das Beste, was Rockford Fosgate anzubiete hat! Unsere Ingenieure haben in diesen Verstärkern technische Features realisiert, die in der gesamten Auto HiFi-Industrie, einzigartig sind. Trans•nova, DIAMOND und TOPAZ exklusive entwickelt von Rockford. Nähere Informationen hierüber und weitere Beschreibungen finden sie in dieser Gebrauchsanweisung unter Technical Design Features.

Die 250.2 ist ein 2-Kanal Verstärker der an einer last von 2 Ohm Stereo und Mono gebrückt an 4 Ohm optimale Leistung zeigt. Die 250.1 ist eine Endstufe die optimal an 2 Ohm arbeitet (single amp) oder beim Zusammenschließen von zwei Verstärkern (ein Paar 250.1, gebrückt an eine Lautsprecherlast) an 4 Ohm.

Die "250 zieger Serie" verwendet Rockford's innovative Technologien für einzigartige Klangqualität, zuverlässige Arbeitsweise und unendliche Leistung an niedriger Impendanz. Ihr Vorteil beim Bau von ernstzunehmenden Wettberwerbs-Fahrzeugen!

EINBAUORT

Im Fahrzeugkofferraum

Der vertikale Einbau der Endstufen, das bedeutet, daß die Kühlrippen von oben nach unten verlaufen, gibt dem Verstärker die beste Kühlung.

Auf der Beifahrerseite

Sollte der Verstärker auf der Beifahrerseite montiert werden, so ist es sehr wichtig, für eine ausreichende Kühlung zu sorgen. Sollte der Verstärker z.B. unter dem Beifahrersitz montiert werden, sollte dem Kühlkörper mindestens ein Luftspalt von 3cm bleiben, um so für eine ausreichende Kühlung zu sorgen.

Einbau

Zur Sicherheit klemmen Sie den Negativ-Pol der Batterie während des gesamten Einbaues ab.

B+ Anschluß

Die Plus-Leitung muß ca. 40cm nach dem Plus-Pol der Batterie abgesichert sein. Preparieren Sie die Kabellängen und montieren Sie den Sicherungshalter im Motorraum. ALLE Verbindungen müssen wasserdicht sein.

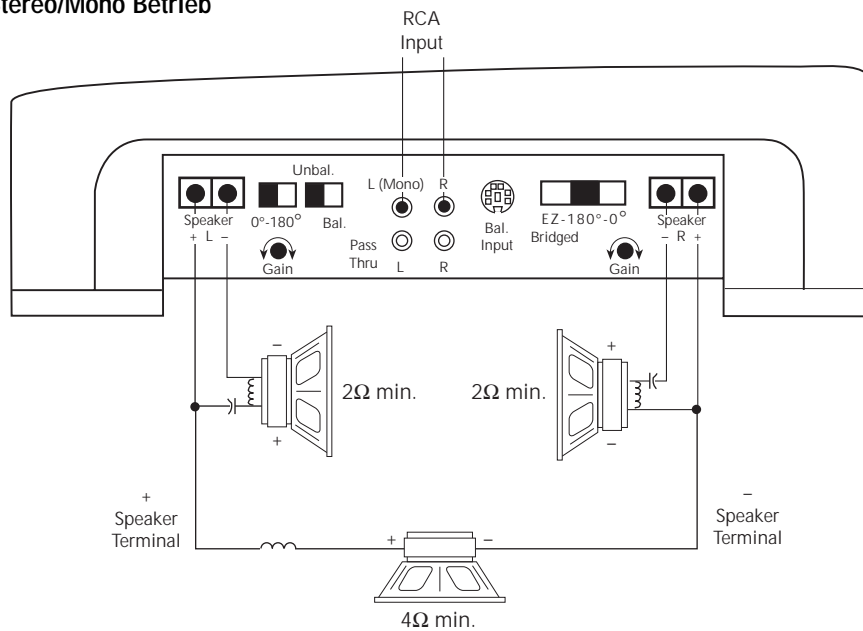
GND Anschluß

Preparieren Sie Ihr Kabel für die Negativ Leitung (Erdung). Preparieren Sie die Anschlußstelle des Erdungskabels, indem Sie das Metall gründlich reinigen und vom Lack befreien. Befestigen Sie nun die Erdung an dieser Stelle mit einer Schraube.

REM Anschluß

Verbinden Sie das Ein-und Ausschaltkontroll-Kabel mit Ihrem Radio (12 Volt positiv). Normalerweise verwenden Sie hierfür die Ant.-Remote Ihres Radios oder ein eigens dafür vorgesehenes Kabel (Amp-Remote). Sollte Ihr Radio diesen Anschluß nicht besitzen, so verwenden Sie ein 12 Volt Spannung, die Sie durch eine Schalter ein - und ausschalten können.

Stereo/Mono Betrieb



- Chinch Eingänge des rechten und linken Kanales anschließen
- **Signal Eingangsschalter** auf "unbalanced" für den Betrieb mit Chinch-Kabel stellen
- **Linken Phasen Schalter** auf 0° stellen
- **Rechten Phasen Schalter** auf 180° stellen für den Stereo/Mono Betrieb
- Die Lautsprecher-Phase des rechten Kanales umkehren, um eine Phasenkorrektur zu erreichen
- **Gain Regler** des linken Kanales angleichen, um die Lautstärke des Subwoofers einzustellen
- **Impedanz** für jeden Kanal sollte minimum 2 Ohm betragen
- **Impedanz** im Brückenbetrieb sollte minimum 4 Ohm betragen
- XCard sollte auf Full Range gesteckt werden
- **Passive Frequenzweichen** werden für korrekte Stereo/Mono Operationen benötigt

PREGO LEGGERE LE SEGUENTI ISTRUZIONI PER L'INSTALLAZIONE DI QUESTO PRODOTTO, IL NON SEGUIRLE POTREBBE RISULTARE SERIAMENTE DANNOSO PER LA PERSONA O PER IL VEICOLO.

INTRODUZIONE

La serie 250 Power rappresenta il massimo che Rockford Fosgate ha da offrire! I nostri ingegneri hanno sviluppato delle innovazioni tecnologiche che per altri costruttori sono considerate fantascienza, ma non per Rockford Fosgate! *Trans•nova*, *DIAMOND* e *TOPAZ*, esclusivamente progettati da Rockford, sono solo alcune delle innovazioni descritte nella sezione specifica del manuale.

Il 250.2 è un amplificatore a due canali ottimizzato per pilotare carichi di 2Ω stereo e di 4Ω in mono. Il 250.1 è un amplificatore ad un canale (mono) ottimizzato per pilotare carichi di 2Ω (singolo amplificatore) o di 4Ω a ponte (due amplificatori ponticellati funzionanti sullo stesso sistema di altoparlanti).

La "serie 250" impiega tutte le più innovative tecnologie proprie di Rockford per ottenere una superba qualità timbrica, grande affidabilità, ed elevatissima potenza su carichi molto bassi. Tutto questo á di grande beneficio per le auto che ambiscono a vincere le gare.

DOVE POSIZIONARLO

Nel Bagagliaio

Montando l'amplificatore su una superficie in verticale con le alette direzionate dall'alto verso il basso si garantirá un miglior raffreddamento dell'amplificatore.

Nell'abitacolo

Montare l'amplificatore nell'abitacolo si avrá un funzionamento regolare se si garantisce un flusso d'aria sufficiente. Per l'installazione sotto un sedile, é necessario avere uno spazio di almeno 3 cm attorno a tutto l'amplificatore.

Installazione

Per sicurezza, scollegare il polo negativo della batteria dell'auto prima di iniziare l'installazione.

Terminale B+ (cavo positivo)

Il cavo positivo deve essere protetto da un fusibile a non piú di 45 cm dalla batteria. Terminare il cavo e installare il fusibile nel vano motore. Tutte le connessioni devono essere a prova d'acqua.

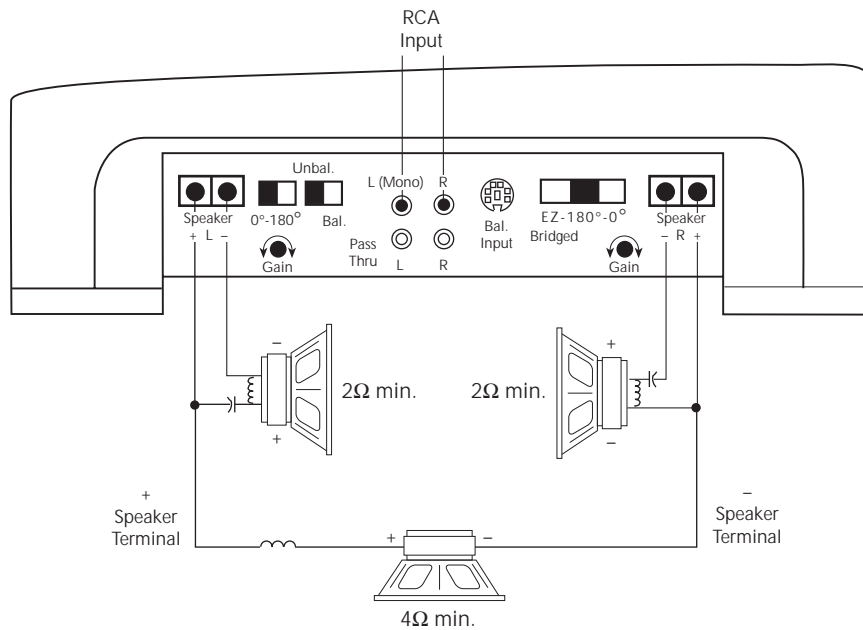
Terminale GND (cavo negativo)

Decidere la lunghezza del cavo e terminarlo. Preparare la massa grattando la vernice dal telaio dell'auto ed eliminando tracce di olio o sporco. Fissare il cavo di massa al telaio con una vite.

Terminale REM (Consenso di accensione)

Collegare il cavo REM ad un positivo presente solo ad autoradio accesa (normalmente il cavo pilota dell'antenna elettrica o il cavo accessori dell'autoradio). Se la sorgente non dovesse essere equipaggiata con queste uscite, la soluzione raccomandabile é di inserire un interruttore su un cavo positivo e connettersi all'amplificatore.

Stereo/Mono Operation



- **RCA** inputs non sono collegati ad entrambi, i canali destro e sinistro
- **Interruttore di segnale input** selezionato per il non bilanciamento per l'input RCA
- **Fase sinistra dell'interruttore** posizionata su 0° .
- **Fase destra dell'interruttore** posizionata su 180° per l'operazione stereo/mono
- Tutta la polarità dell'altoparlante del canale destro è invertita per correggere il segnale di fase
- **Gain** per i canali destro e sinistro posizionati ugualmente per bilanciare i subwoofer
- **Impedenza** per ogni canale deve essere *minimo* 2Ω
- **Impedenza** per i canali a ponte deve essere *minimo* 4Ω
- **XCard** è posizionata per *tutto il range*
- **Crossover passivi** sono indispensabili per un corretto funzionamento stereo/mono

MADE IN THE USA

This product is designed, developed and assembled in the USA by a dedicated group of American workers. The majority of the components used in the construction of this product are produced by American companies. However, due to the global nature of their manufacturing facilities and the loudspeaker parts industry in general, some parts may be manufactured in other countries.

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