



IA40.1 4800X1 IA80.1 9600X1

OWNER'S MANUAL



OVERVIEW / CONTACT

Congratulations and thank you for purchasing an Incriminator Audio Reserve amplifier for your new automotive sound system. The IA Reserve Series amplifiers are designed with only one thing in mind.....Flawless Performance! The new 2013 models have been completely redesigned and now incorporate our patent pending SplitForce Technology which is our new approach at saving footprint space, while adding many much desired features. Reserve level amplifiers are made with you in mind, easy of wiring with segmented 1/0 AWG connections and 4 AWG speaker connections to onboard voltage meters and our remote indicator plug not, one idea was left on the design table. They also come with many standard performance upgrades from the previous models, such as remotes with clipping indicators, metal potentiometer, improved power output, high voltage input and our new mirror technology for the mono block models.

For maximum performance, we highly recommend that you have your new IA Reserve Series amplifiers installed by an authorized Incriminator Audio dealer. Your authorized dealer has the training, expertise and installation equipment to ensure utmost performance from this product. Should you decide to install the amplifier yourself, please take the time to read this manual thoroughly so as to familiarize yourself with its installation requirements and setup procedures.

If you have any questions regarding the instructions in this manual or any aspect of your amplifier's operation, please contact your authorized Incriminator Audio dealer for assistance. If you need further assistance, please contact us below.

Once again congratulations, and THANK YOU for being a valued Incriminator Audio customer!

Contact us:

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DIGITAL MONOBLOCK FEATURES

- Digital Class-D Linkable Mono Block Amplifier
- Patent Pending SplitForce Technology
- Dual MOS-FET Pulse Width Modulation Power Supply 4 AWG Speaker Connections
- · 1 Ohm Stable Topology
- 24 dB/octave Variable State Subsonic Filter
- 24 dB/octave Variable State Low Pass Filter
- · Input Voltage Display

- Heavy Duty Copper Layer Double Sided Epoxy PCB
- Segmented 1/0 AWG power Connections
- · Remote Indicator Status
- Advanced Strapping with Mirror Technology
- · Multi-Laver Protection Circuit
 - (Thermal, Voltage, Speaker Short, DC)
- Wired Remote Control with Clipping Indicator

MONOBLOCK SPECIFICATIONS

Rated Output Power

(14.4V at 1% THD) IA40.1 IA80.1 RMS Power - 2 Ohm Linked: 19200W 9600W RMS Power - 1 Ohm Mono: 4800W 9600W RMS Power - 2 Ohm Mono: 2400W 4800W RMS Power - 4 Ohm Mono: 1200W 2400W

Low Pass Filter (24dB/Oct.): 35Hz - 250Hz Subsonic Filter (24dB/Oct.): 10Hz - 50Hz Frequency Response (+/- 1dB): 15Hz - 270Hz 6.0V - 0.2V Input Sensitivity (Volt +/- 5%): 95dB Signal / Noise Ratio: 350 +Dampening Factor (1 Ohm):

> Operation Mode: Master/Slave/Mirror

Power Efficiency (4 Ohm): 85%

Fuse Rating (14.4V): 500A 1000A Fuse Rating (14.4V Linked): 1000A 2000A

Segmented Power Input Connections: 1/0 Gauge

> Operation Voltage: 8.5V - 19.0V

Speaker Output Connection: 4 Gauge

19.29 Dimensions (Inches): 14.96

(10.63W x 5.12H)

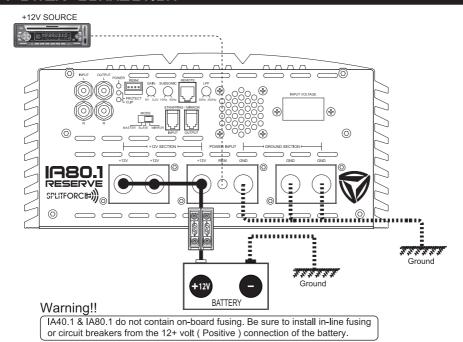
Dimensions (Millimeters): 380 490

(270W x 130H)

^{*} Specifications are subject to change as advances and development continue.



POWER CONNECTION



Before Installation

Disconnect the negative or ground from the vehicle's battery, before you begin to install the amplifier. Find a good place to mount the amplifier (Do not mount to the enclosure of the subwoofers) and secure it with hardware.

+12V Battery / Amplifier Connection

You will need to connect a power wire to the vehicle's positive battery terminal, using an appropriate power ring terminal. This connection must be tight and secure to ensure proper connectivity. This wire has to be fused appropriately (see each amplifiers fuse rating under specifications) within 12 to 16 inches for safety. You will then need to connect the power wire to the 12+ terminal of the amplifier with a hex head (allen wrench). Do not install the fuse until installation is complete. Any power wires running through metal barriers or firewalls, must be protected with an insulating grommet to prevent damage to the insulation of the wire. Failure to do so may result in a dangerous short circuit.

Ground Connection

The ground connection must be made to the vehicle's chassis and should be kept as short as possible, while accessing a solid piece of sheet metal in the vehicle. The surface should be sanded at the contact point to clean rust, paint or grime so a metal-to metal connection between the chassis and the termination of the ground wire is effective. You will then need to connect the ground wire to the GND terminal of the amplifier with a hex head (allen wrench).

Remote / Turn-on Wire

The +12V remote turn-on wire is typically controlled by the source unit's remote turn-on output. The amplifier will turn on when +12V is present at its remote (REM) input and turn off when +12V is switched off. If a source unit does not have a dedicated remote turn-on output, the amplifier's turn-on lead can be connected to +12V via a switch that derives power from an ignition switched circuit. Connect the remote wire using 12 to 16 gauge wire to the REM connection of the amplifier with a hex head (allen wrench), then connect the other end of the remote wire to either the source unit's turn-on output or ignition switch circuit.

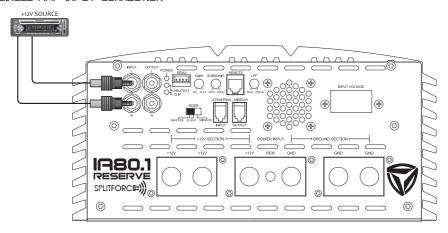
Finish Installation

When all connections have been made for power, ground and remote, move to the signal secton and complete that step. Then wire all of your subwoofers to the correct impedance and adjust all control settings such as filters and gain, make sure you have the correct mode selected. You can then reconnect the ground cable to the vehicle's battery. Double check to make sure all connections are secure and you have finished the installation. Once you confirm this, install the fusing for the power wire and test the amplifier with a low signal level, make adjustments as needed.

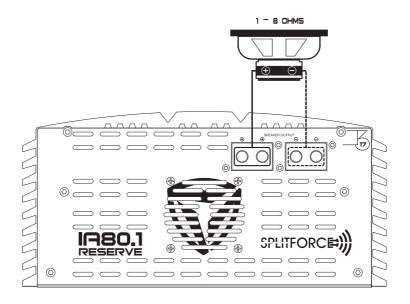


DIGITAL MONOBLOCK RCA CONNECTION

SINGLE AMP INPUT CONNECTION

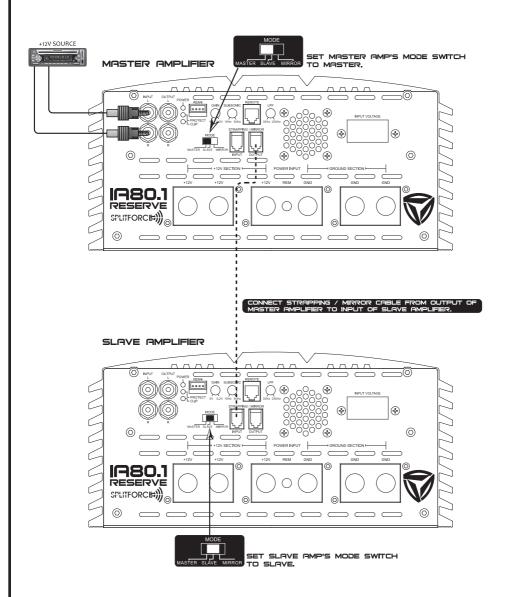


DIGITAL MONOBLOCK SPEAKER CONNECTION

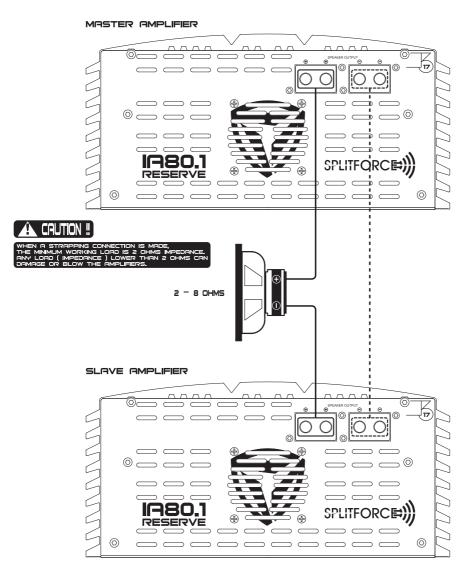




DUAL AMP INPUT CONNECTION (MASTER/SLAVE)







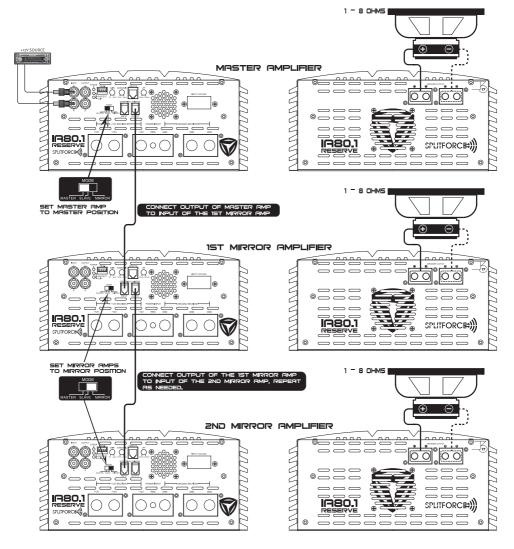
Using a dual amplifier configuration, the MASTER amplifier has total control over the SLAVE amplifier. When using dual amplifier to operate subwoofer, the positive terminal of the subwoofer's voice coil must be connected to the positive terminal of the MASTER Amplifier and the negative terminal of the subwoofer's voice coil must be connected to positive terminal of the SLAVE Amplifier. When hooking two amplifiers to it, please check the power handling capabilities of your subwoofers if they are not exceeded.



MULTIPLE AMPLIFIER CONNECTION (MASTER/MIRROR

IN MASTER / MIRROR MODE

The Entire Pre-amp section of the MIRROR amp(s) is bypassed and feed directly from the MASTER amplifiers Pre-amp with the IP Link Master / Mirror cable - which in term gives you exact and perfect gain and crossover matching across all amplifiers. The phase of all the MIRROR amplifier(s) is not reversed, so all subwoofers will be in phase and each amplifier will be independent in function other than signal. Set the MASTER / MIRROR switch on each amplifier as shown on the diagram below, you will have one MASTER and unlimited MIRROR amplifiers in this configuration.





TROUBLE SHOOTING

All Incriminator Audio Reserve Series Amplifiers have multi-layer protection features to prevent damage from misuse or faulty conditions to ensure long lasting life of your investment,

If the unit senses excessive heat, short circuited speakers, overload, or voltage fluctuation outside of the working range the protection indicator light will turn red and the unit will turn off.

In order to solve this problem, you should turn all levels down, power off the unit, then carefully check the installation for wiring mistakes or shorts. If the amplifier is excessively warm the protection light will not turn on as the unit will turn off to protect itself from overheating. Let the unit cool down for 30 minutes and try again. If the unit works, try moving the amplifier or make sure nothing is covering it so it can vent heat off of the heatsink. Before you remove or uninstall the amplifier, refer to the list below for suggested solutions.

Amplifier Doesn't Turn On or No Output

- Check the fuse(s), not just visually, but with a continuity meter and all 12+ volt, remote and ground connection. Make sure you have 13+ volts. It is possible for a fuse to have poor internal connections, take the fuse out of the holder for the testing.
- Check the input signal from the source unit using an AC voltmeter to measure the voltage while it's being played. The voltage should be from 0.2 to 6.0 volts from the RCA cables.
- · Check the output of the amplifier, test for output at the speaker outputs of the amplifier.
- Check to ensure that the speaker wires are making a good connection to the amplifier and the subwoofers.

Amplifier Goes Into Protection

- · Check shorts on speaker wires or open coil.
- Check input voltage from RCA, if DC signal is over 4 volts, the amplifier will go into protect. Remove
 and reset power to see if it comes on.
- Check impedance to make sure it's over the minimum load. IA40.1 and IA80.1 have a working impedance of 1 ohm or 2 ohms strapped.
- Check input voltage. IA40.1 and IA80.1 are 8.5 to 19 volts input.
- · Check chassis ground and remote using same ground.

Distorted / Attenuated / Noise Sound

- · Check the chassis ground connections of all audio equipment.
- Check amplifier controls for errors, input level or crossover setting.
- Check the speaker wires for a possible short, either between the positive and negative leads or between a speaker lead and the vehicle's chassis ground.
- Check the nominal load impedance to verify that the amplifier is driving a load equal to or greater than 1 ohm (IA40.1 & IA80.1)
- Check the input signal and input signal cables to make sure signal is present at the amplifier inputs
 and the cables are not pinched or loose. It may be helpful to try a different set of cables and / or
 a different signal source to be sure.
- · Check speaker wiring for reverse polarity.







