

JP23

OWNER'S MANUAL

READ ME FIRST | OR NOT | BUT STILL, READ ME FIRST

FEATURES

- STRAPPABLE DIGITAL MONOBLOCK AMPLIFIER
- STABLE INTO 10HM MONO LOAD
- HIGH SPEED MOSFET POWER SUPPLY
- VARIABLE LOW PASS FILTER
- VARIABLE SUBSONIC FILTER
- VARIABLE BASS BOOST
- 4 WAY PROTECTION CIRCUITS
(THERMAL, HIGH & LOW VOLTAGE, SPEAKER SHORT AND DC)
- REMOTE CONTROL (REMOTE BASS KNOB WITH VOLTMETER AND AMP TEMPERATURE DISPLAY.).
- HIGH PURITY COPPER PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD
0 GAUGE POWER / GROUND TERMINALS.

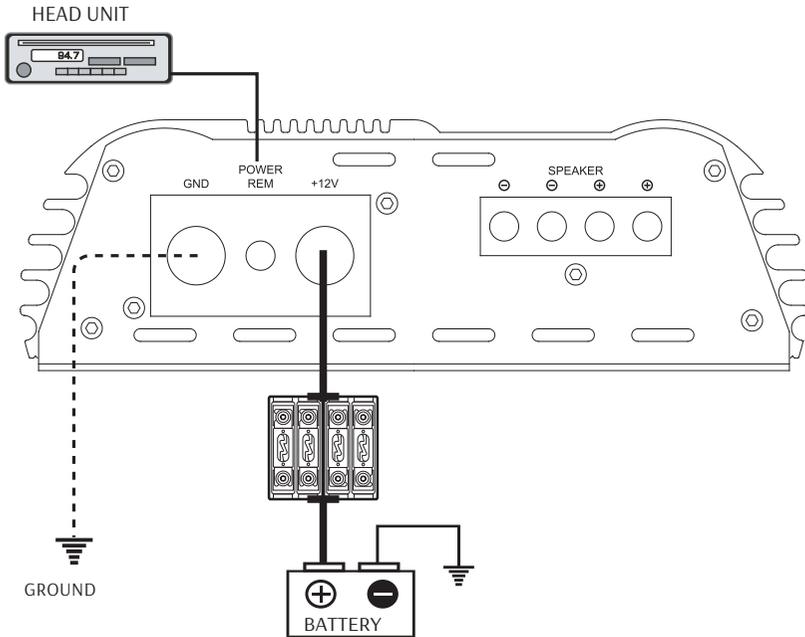
∴ Designed in Dunnellon, FL & Las Vegas NV | USA ∴
By: JP, Jacob Scott. Special Thanks to Craig Smith & TEAM D4S.
We added everything we could to this amplifier, we hope you enjoy the JP23.

SPECIFICATIONS

Rated Power Output	JP-23
RMS power, 1ohm	2000W x 1 @ 12v 2300w x 1 @ 14.4v
RMS power, 2ohms	1000W x 1 @ 12v 1300w x 1 @ 14.4v
RMS power, 4ohms	700W x 1
RMS power, 2ohm Linked	4600W x 1
Frequency Response	10Hz - 250Hz
Low Pass Filter	35Hz - 250Hz
Subsonic Filter	10Hz - 50Hz
Bass Boost	0 - 9 dB
Input sensitivity	6V - 0.2V
signal to Noise Ratio	88dB <
T.H.D @ 4ohm	less than 0.1%
Single unit fuse rating	200A
Strapped fuse rating	400A
Length (inches)	17.71
Width x height (inches)	7.32 x 2.19

Don't forget: We sell .5 ohm extended warranties, we won't warranty if you wire you're below 1 ohm. If your planning to wire low, please stop what you are doing, and purchase a .5 ohm warranty card TO KEEP YOUR WARRANTY. You have a limited time after purchase; visit Down4SoundShop.com and purchase one

POWER CONNECTIONS



Caution

THE JP-23 **is not** supplied with internal fuses. **Make sure** you install an in-line fuse holder from the POSITIVE terminal of battery.

+12V POWER

Connect the +12V terminal of the amplifier to the positive terminal of the battery using the same diameter as the ground cable, making sure you install in-line fuse holder, approximately 11 inches to 16 inches (300 mm to 400 mm) from the positive terminal of battery, making sure that there is no fuse in the holder

GROUND (GND)

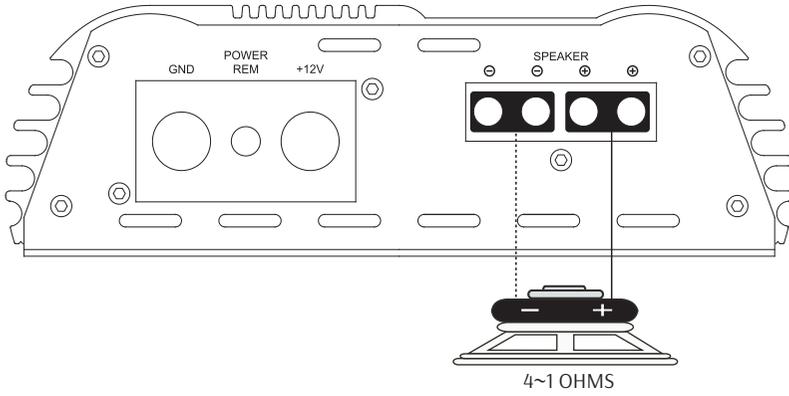
Disconnect the battery and connect the GND (ground) terminal to the car's chassis. Keep this cable as short as possible (not longer than 20 inches). Making sure that the connection with the chassis is rust free and clear of paint or grime. With high power amplifiers, It is best to connect ground to negative (–) battery terminal.

REMOTE (REM)

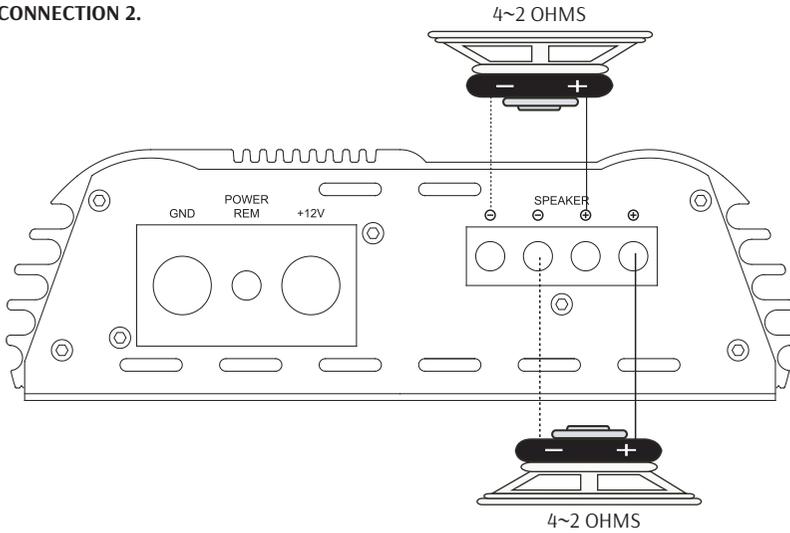
Connect the REM terminal of the amplifier to the power antenna terminal or the dedicated remote turn on using 12 or 16 ga. electrical wire.

SINGLE UNIT'S SPEAKER CONNECTION

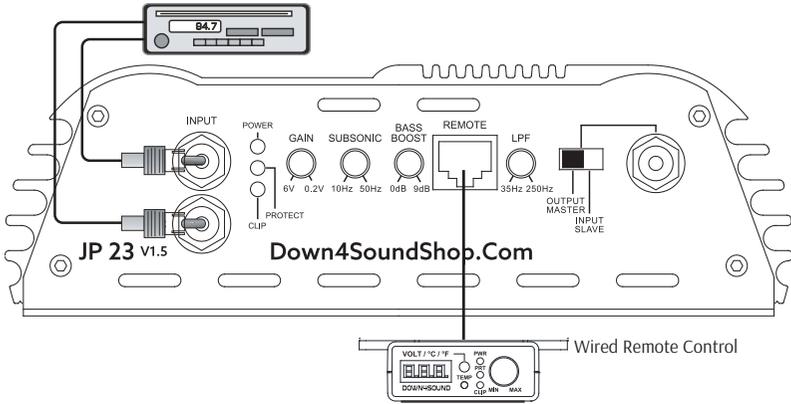
SPEAKER CONNECTION 1.



SPEAKER CONNECTION 2.

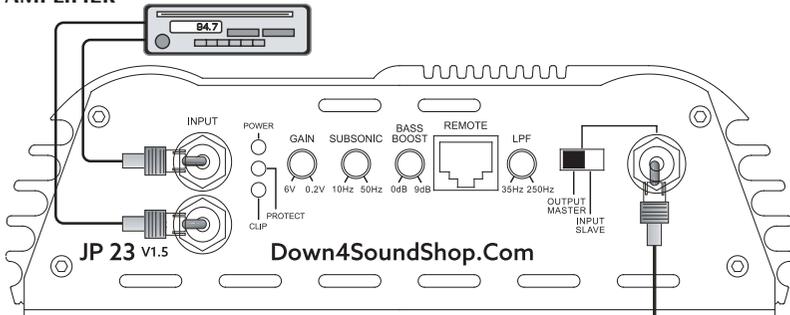


INPUT CONNECTIONS



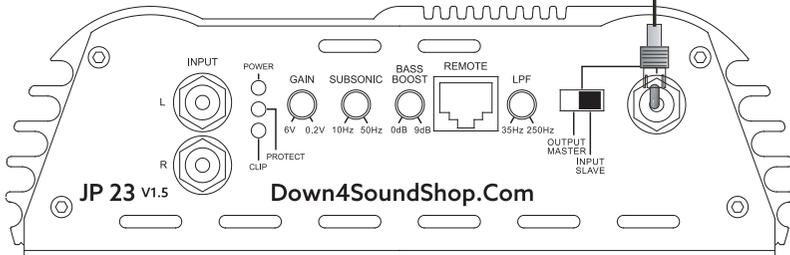
2. STRAPPABLE INPUT CONNECTION

MASTER AMPLIFIER



Set Output master/input slave switch to output master on master amplifier.
Set Output master/input slave switch to input slave on slave amplifier.
Connect RCA from master amplifier to slave amplifier

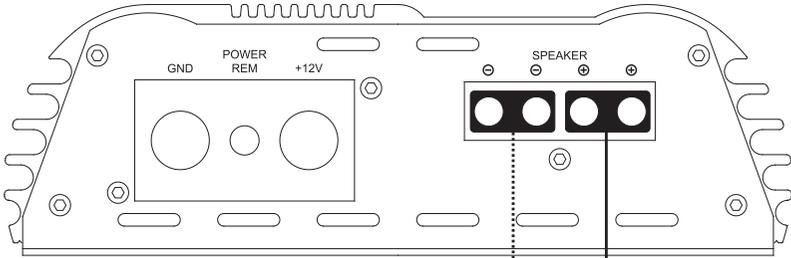
The MASTER amp has total control over the SLAVE amp.



SLAVE AMPLIFIER

STRAPPABLE SPEAKER CONNECTION

MASTER AMPLIFIER

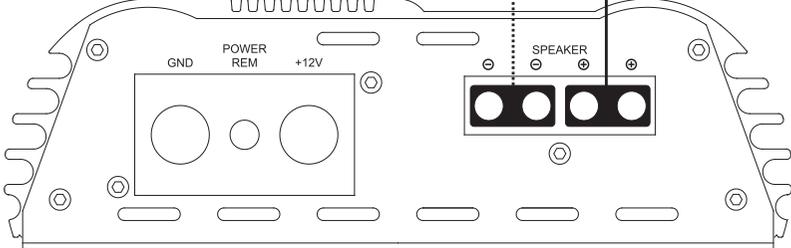


⚠ Caution

In Strappable connection,
Minimum working impedance is 2ohms.
Any impedance(load) lower than 2ohms can damage the amplifiers

Be sure to connect Negative speaker on master amplifier to
Negative speaker on slave amplifier

SLAVE AMPLIFIER



Using a strappable 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 they are not exceeded.

4~2 OHMS

TROUBLE SHOOTING

The JP23 amplifier has STATE OF THE ART protection features to prevent any damage from misuse or faulty conditions. IF the amplifier senses excessive heat, short circuited speakers DC, or voltage, the protection indicator will light, and the system will be turned off. In order to check the problem, you should turn all level down and all power off and carefully check the installation for wiring mistakes or short, check the subwoofer too sometimes spiders rip and they short the coil..

If amplifier shuts down due to excessive heat, it will work once it cools down. Check Bass Remote the Temp Meter on hot days, and after extensive use. Before removing your amplifier, refer the list below and follow the suggested procedures.

NO OUTPUT

1. Check remote turn-on voltage at amplifier and headunit, when remote turn-on voltage is low or no turn-on voltage, amplifiers will remain off.
2. Check fuses at the battery side or external fuses and all wire connections.
3. Check RCA Input is properly connected.

AMPLIFIER SHUT DOWN (PROTECTION)

1. Please check POWER, GND and REMOTE wire connection and other wires for proper connection.
2. When input voltage greater then 4V DC is present at the amplifiers RCA input, the amp will go into DC protect. In this case, remove the RCA input cable.

Check whether the amplifier comes out of the protection. if it does, you will need to replace the headunit or signal processing source.

3. If amplifier overheats, the thermal protection will turn off the amp. Amplifier will be back to work after cooling down a little bit. Please install amplifier with better ventilation to allow it to cool.
4. JP-23 has minimum working impedance of 1ohm as single unit and 2ohm for strappable connection.
5. JP-23 working voltage is 8.5V - 16Volts.
6. Make sure Chassis and Remote use same GROUND.

DISTORTION & NOISE

1. Please readjust amplifier input gain level which is printed on endplate.
2. Make sure there is a good ground connection for amplifier and headunit.
3. Use sufficiently shielded RCA interconnects and good RCA routing. Avoid running RCA signal wires near power cables.
4. Check all ground connections of all other audio equipment.

POOR BASS RESPONSE

1. Check speaker wiring and reverse polarity.

