

# A370PEQ Sealed Version Quick Guide

**Warning! Make sure the power voltage setting is correct before plug in power cord.**  
**Never use digital power amp with differential outputs to speaker level inputs !!!**

\*More information can be found at [www.rythmikaudio.com/phase1.html](http://www.rythmikaudio.com/phase1.html)

Detailed control curves can be found at [www.rythmikaudio.com/amplifier\\_controls.html](http://www.rythmikaudio.com/amplifier_controls.html)

## Power LED indicator and power setting.

Auto setting turns amplifier on when a bass signal is detected. Music without bass signal may not turn it on as early. Amplifier will remain on until no bass signal is received for 30 minutes.

## Parametric equalization (PEQ)

Defeatable eq for tackling room modes. Please see separate application note for proper usage. For initial setup, set PEQ switch to "off".

## Delay/phase control

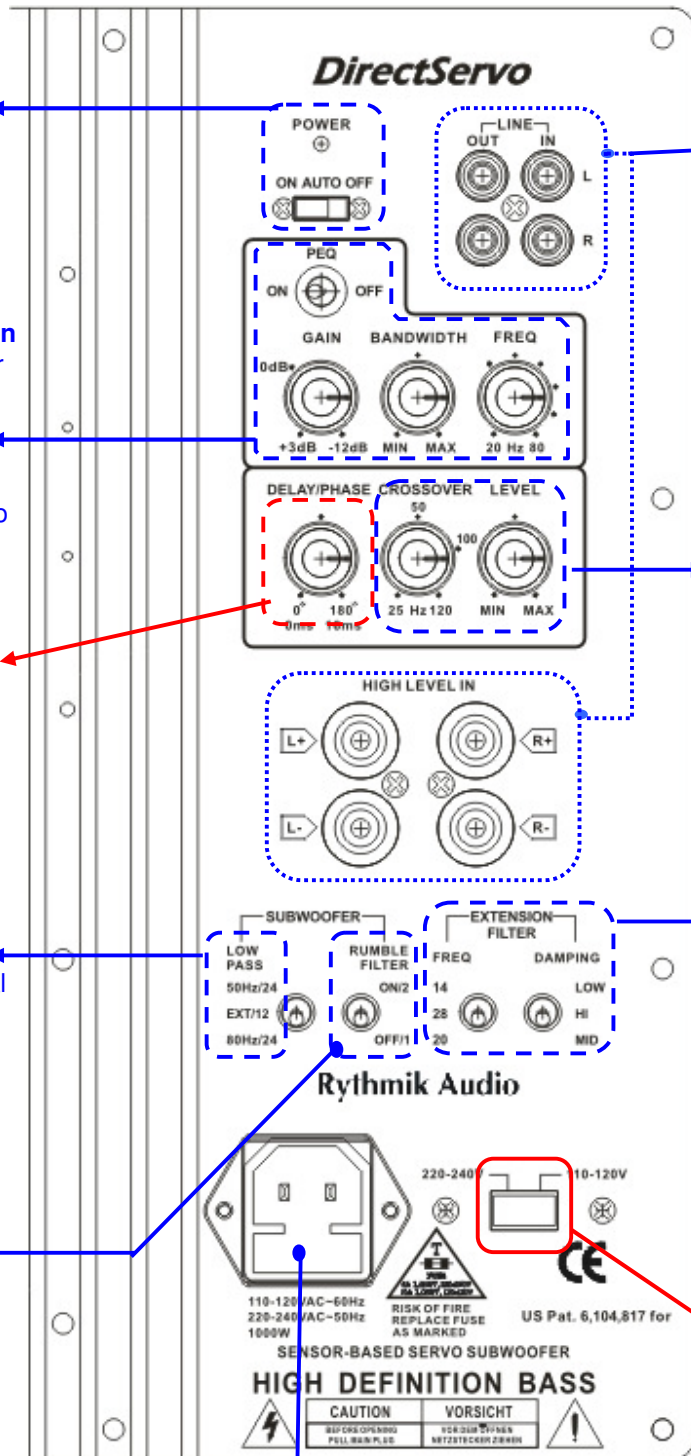
One of the most important controls for integration without external delay time adjustment control. See our integration guide\*.

## Low pass slope setting

Use EXT/12 with bass management or external crossover. Otherwise, use 80 Hz/24. 50 Hz/24 is for full range main speakers crossing to subwoofer at or below 50 Hz

## Rumble filter

Reduces signal content below 20Hz. Recommended for playing vinyl and for high SPL movies by avoiding wasted power on less audible subsonic signals.



## Line Level/High Level inputs

Amplifier accepts both line level and high level (or speaker level) inputs. Line level outputs are filtered at 80 Hz. One should use line level inputs whenever possible, except where very long interconnects leads to noise problems. Then one might consider our models with XLR inputs or using high level inputs. For sub output from HT receiver/processor, one can use either of the two (R+L) line level inputs. A Y splitter can be used to connect a single source signal to both line level inputs. This connection increases the gain by 6db. It can be used for high efficiency front speakers where more subwoofer gain may be needed.

**Volume level setting** is determined by the efficiency of front speakers. It is not an indication of whether the sub can play louder or not.

**Crossover setting** is a fine-tuning knob for integration. It is useful even when one already uses bass management. The upper end extension of the sub is limited to avoid using the servo subwoofer at frequencies where servo is less effective.

## Bass extension filter

Two switches determine the bass extension. High damping gives cleanest sound. Low damping gives the sharper roll-off below. One should try 20 Hz and all 3 damping settings to see if he/she can hear the difference. If not, 20 Hz/medium damping should be used. Otherwise, 14Hz/high damping combination is recommended for medium SPL playback. For high SPL, please use 28Hz/low damping and set the rumble filter next to them to "on".

**\*\*Power voltage setting**

**Fuse box.** Use only correctly rated fuses. There is a notch to pry open the fuse box. Do not try to pull it off the amplifier. There are two fuses: the inner one is the in circuit fuse, and the outer one is a spare. Continuously blowing fuses is an indication of a more serious problem. Contact us if this occurs.