polkaudio®

the speaker specialists®

OWNER'S MANUAL

PA 330
2-CHANNEL AMPLIFIER

PA 660
4-CHANNEL AMPLIFIER

PA 880
MONOBLOCK AMPLIFIER

MARINE CERTIFIED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for your purchase of a Polk Audio PA power amplifier. Each Polk Audio PA amplifier is designed to be the leader in its class offering the most power, advanced features, and extreme ease of use. In high-end sound systems or high SPL systems, Polk Audio PA amplifiers will give you years of trouble-free performance.

- **PA330—200 Watt:** two-channel Class A/B amplifier with built-in fully variable high and low-pass crossover. The PA330 is capable of one-channel operation with a maximum power of 300 W into 4 Ohms.
- **PA660—340 Watt:** four-channel Class A/B amplifier with built-in fully variable low-pass crossover. Equipped with remote gain, the PA660 is capable of two-channel operation with a maximum power of 600 W when both the front and rear bridged channels are driven into 4 Ohms speaker loads.
- **PA880—500 Watt:** single-channel Class A/B amplifier with built-in fully variable low-pass crossover. Equipped with optional remote gain, the PA880 is capable of one-channel operation with a maximum power of 800 Watts into 2 Ohms.

The installation of all Polk Audio PA components will determine the overall performance result. Improper installation will not only limit the performance of your Polk Audio PA system but also potentially compromise the reliability of this amplifier. To ensure proper sonic results and component reliability, please refer to your authorized dealer for installation assistance or advice. If you decide to perform the installation yourself, be sure to read the entire manual before beginning the installation.

WHAT'S IN THE BOX

- (1) Amplifier
- (4) #8 self-tapping black Phillips head pan head screws
- (1) Amplifier installation and operation manual
- (1) PRGC-1 Remote bass control (PA880 only)

WARNING: LISTEN CAREFULLY

Polk Audio loudspeakers and subwoofers are capable of playing at extremely high volume levels, which could cause serious or permanent hearing damage. Polk Audio, Inc. accepts no liability for hearing loss, bodily injury or property damage resulting from the misuse of its products.

Keep these guidelines in mind and always use your own good judgment when controlling volume:

- You should limit prolonged exposure to volumes that exceed 85 decibels(dB).
- High volume in an automobile can hinder your ability to safely operate a vehicle.
- You are responsible for knowing the local laws governing acceptable mobile volume levels.

F

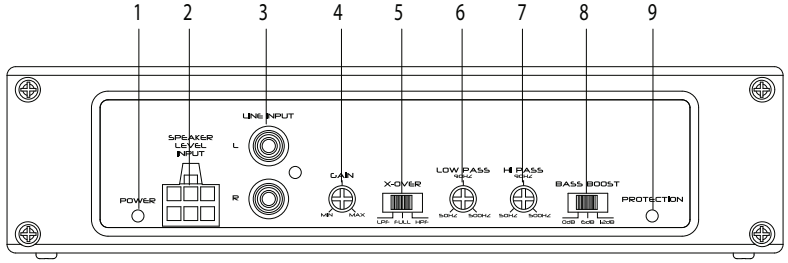
TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Listed next are the majority of the tools required to perform an installation. Having the proper tools will make the installation that much easier. Some of these tools are necessities; some will just make the job easier.

- Allen Wrenches (2mm, 3mm & 4mm)
- Electric drill with assorted drill bits
- Heat shrink tubing
- Phillips and flat blade screw drivers
- Pliers (standard and needle nose)
- RTA (real time analyzer)
- Soldering iron and solder
- Utility knife
- Wire brush or sandpaper for chassis grounding
- Reference CD with 1 kHz Sine Wave at 0dB level (all bits high)
- DMM or VOM
- Grommets
- Marking pen
- Nylon tie straps
- Wire crimper
- Wire cutters
- Wire strippers

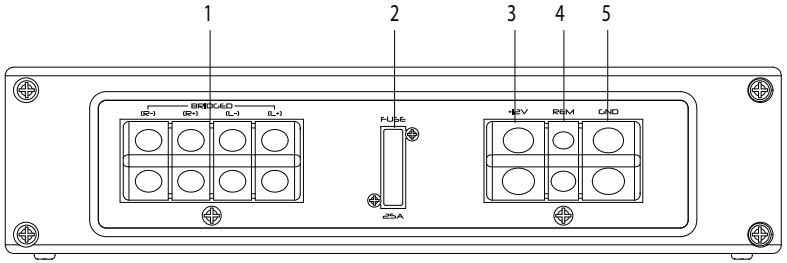
END PANEL LAYOUTS

PA330 Input Plate



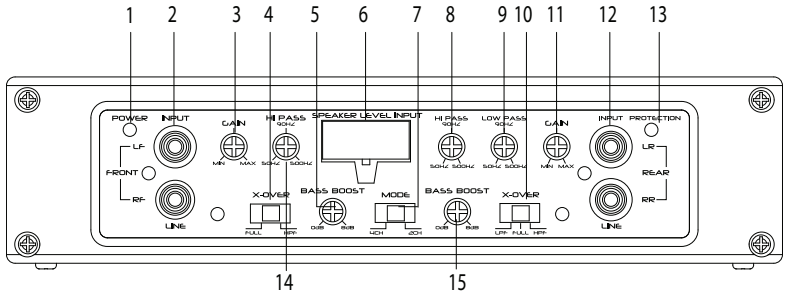
1. **Power LED—**When lit indicates that the amplifier is on.
2. **Speaker Level Input—**Connect speaker output from factory radio to amplifier; will auto sense signal from radio and turn amplifier on when needed; turn off after 1 minute without signal.
3. **Line Level Inputs—**Accepts line level input from a source unit, preamplifier, or equalizer.
4. **Gain Control—**Continuously adjusts from 175mV to 8V input to obtain full power output.
5. **HPF, FULL, LPF Switch—**Selects either high-pass crossover, full range, or low-pass crossover.
6. **Low-Pass Frequency Control—**Adjusts the frequency of the crossover.
7. **High-Pass Frequency Control—**Adjusts the frequency of the crossover.
8. **Bass Boost Switch—**Adjusts bass gain in three steps (0dB, 6dB, & 12dB).
9. **Status LED—**Will indicate any fault condition in amplifier, also lights briefly during muting phase of turn-on.

PA330 Output Plate



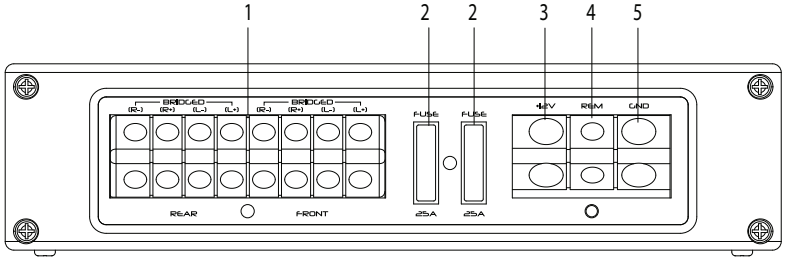
1. **Speaker Connections**—accepts up to 12 AWG speaker wire.
2. **1 ATC Fuse**—protects the amplifier from over current situations.
3. **Power Connections**—accepts up to 4 AWG power cables.
4. **REM Remote Turn-on Input**—turns on the amplifier when fed 12 V+.
5. **Ground Connection**—accepts up to 4 AWG ground cable.

PA660 Input Plate



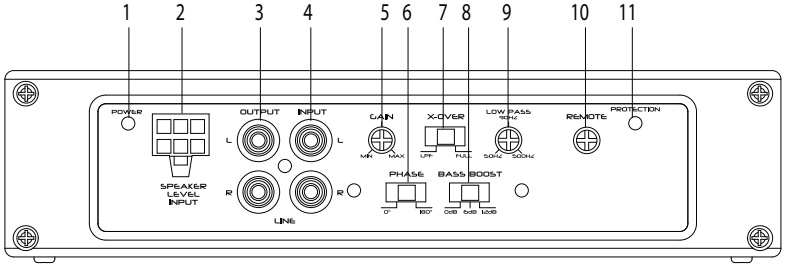
1. **Power LED**—when lit indicates that the amplifier is on.
2. **Line Level Front Inputs**—accepts line level input from the front channels of a source unit.
3. **Front Gain Control**—continuously adjusts from 250mV to 5V for full front channel output power.
4. **Front FULL, HPF Switch**—selects either high-pass crossover or full range for front channels.
5. **Front Variable Bass Control**—adjusts bass gain on front channels from 0dB to +8dB.
6. **Speaker Level Input**—connect speaker output from factory radio to amplifier; will auto-sense signal from radio and turn amplifier on when needed; turn off after 1 minute without signal.
7. **2 Ch / 4 Ch Switch**—allows all amplifier channels to have input from either 2 channel input (front) or all 4 channel inputs
8. **Rear High-Pass Crossover Frequency Control**—adjusts the frequency of the rear channels high-pass crossover.
9. **Rear Low-Pass Crossover Frequency Control**—adjusts the frequency of the rear channels low-pass crossover.
10. **Rear LPF, FULL, HPF Switch**—selects either low-pass crossover, full range or high-pass crossover for rear channels.
11. **Rear Gain Control**—continuously adjusts from 250mV to 5V for full rear channel output power.
12. **Line Level Rear Inputs**—accepts line level input from the rear channels of a source unit.
13. **Status LED**—will indicate any fault condition in amplifier, also lights briefly during muting phase of turn-on.
14. **Front High Pass Crossover Frequency Control**—adjusts the frequency of the front channels high-pass crossover.
15. **Rear Variable Bass Control**—adjusts bass gain on rear channels from 0dB to +8dB.

PA660 Output Plate



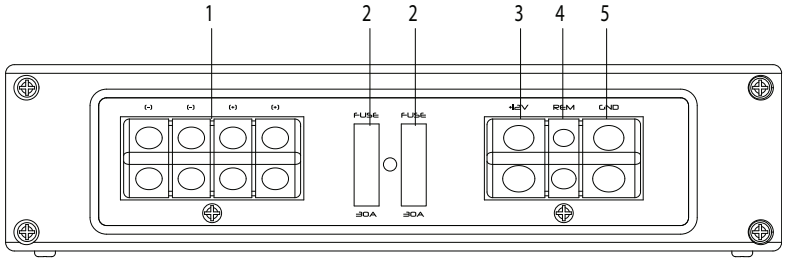
1. **Speaker Connections**—accepts up to 12 AWG speaker wire.
2. **2 ATC Fuses**—protects the amplifier from over current situations.
3. **Power Connections**—accepts up to 4 AWG power cables.
4. **REM Remote Turn-on Input**—turns on/off the amplifier when fed 12 V+.
5. **Ground Connection**—accepts up to 4 AWG ground cable.

PA880 Input Plate



1. **Power LED**—when lit indicates that the amplifier is on.
2. **Speaker Level Input**—connect speaker output from factory radio to amplifier, will auto sense signal from radio and turn amplifier on when needed, turn off after 1 minute without signal.
3. **Line Level Outputs**—provides a full range signal for easy connection to additional amplifiers.
4. **Line Level Inputs**—accepts Line level input from a source unit, preamplifier, or equalizer.
5. **Gain Control**—continuously adjusts from 150mV to 8V input to obtain full power output.
6. **Phase Control Switch**—Allows for adjustment of phase and makes bridging amplifiers possible.
7. **LPF, FULL, Switch**—Selects either low-pass crossover or full range crossover.
8. **Bass Boost Switch**—Adjusts bass gain in three steps (0dB, 6dB, & 12dB).
9. **Low-Pass Crossover Frequency Control**—adjusts the frequency of the crossover.
10. **Remote Bass Gain Jack**—connects PRGC-1 (remote bass control).
11. **Status LED**—Will indicate any fault condition in amplifier, also lights briefly during muting phase of turn-on.

PA880 Output Plate



1. **Speaker Connections—**accepts up to 12 AWG speaker wire.
2. **2 ATC Fuses—**protects the amplifier from over current situations.
3. **Power Connections—**accepts up to 4 AWG power cables.
4. **REM Remote Turn-on Input—**turns on/off the amplifier when fed Switched 9-15 V+.
5. **Ground Connection—**accepts up to 4 AWG ground cable.

SPEAKER LEVEL HARNESSES

Do not connect the high level input connections to power, signal, or chassis ground as damage to the head-unit outputs may result. The high-level inputs are designed to work with either grounded or BTL speaker level outputs (found on most head units).

SPEAKER LEVEL CONNECTIONS

WIRE COLOR	INPUT CONNECTION
Black	**Ground**
White	+ Left Front channel
White/Black	- Left Front channel
Green/Black	- Right Rear channel
Green	+ Right Rear channel
Gray	+ Right Front channel
Gray/Black	- Right Front channel
Violet/Black	- Left Rear channel
Violet	+ Left Rear channel

AMPLIFIER SETTINGS

Signal Input and Output Configurations

The input section of the amplifier consists of a phase switch that sets the output configuration, gain controls, and line level inputs. The input section makes it easy to adapt this amplifier to most system configurations.

Phase Switches (PA880)

- **0°—**leaves output unaffected. The output signal is in phase with the input signal.
- **180°—**inverts the output. The channel is 180° out of phase. This configuration is useful for inverting the phase of subwoofers to improve staging in a vehicle. This is also used when bridging two amplifiers into one speaker.

Auxiliary Output Configurations (PA880)

The auxiliary outputs on Polk Audio PA amplifiers offer easy, unlimited system expansion. Routing signal from a source unit, pre-amplifier, or equalizer is a matter of connecting cables to the line level inputs and the line level outputs to your next Polk Audio PA amplifier in the signal chain. The signal passes through a buffer stage so that several amplifiers can be daisy chained without signal loss or overloading of the source unit. This maximizes the signal output and minimizes the potential for system noise.

Low-Pass Crossover

The low-pass crossover is active with a 2nd order (12dB per octave) slope. The low-pass crossover is continuously variable from 50Hz to 500Hz.

Remote Bass Operation (PA880)

The remote bass port provides easy remote access to the internal bass gain structure of the power amplifier. The bass gain is centered at 44Hz. The PRGC-1 plugs into the amplifier via the 1/8" mini jack plug. The PRGC-1 can be installed in the front of the vehicle to control the amplifier bass gain level. The PRGC-1 can be used as a bass level control when used on an amplifier dedicated to subwoofers.

High-Pass Crossover (PA330/PA660)

When the switch is to the left (FULL position), the high-pass crossover is bypassed. When the switch is to the right (HPF position), the high-pass crossover is active. The high-pass crossover is continuously variable from 50Hz to 500Hz.

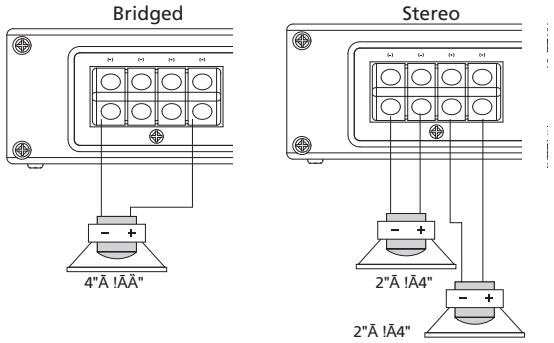
AMPLIFIER WIRING

Power Connections for the Polk Audio PA330, PA660 and PA880

- Polk Audio PA330 Fuse Size: 1 x 25 AMP ATC.
- Polk Audio PA660 Fuse Size: 2 x 25 AMP ATC.
- Polk Audio PA880 Fuse Size: 2 x 30 AMP ATC.
- Power connections accept up to 4 AWG wire.
- 4 AWG power and ground wire recommended for optimal performance.
- Connect 12V+ to the battery through fuse holder. This connection provides +12V main power to the amplifier.
- Power wire must be fused no more than 18" from battery.
- Ground amplifier to a good chassis ground as close as possible to the amplifier.
- Connect REM terminal to remote turn-on lead from source unit. This connection provides +12V power to turn-on the amplifier.
- Add extra ground wire between the negative terminal of the battery and the chassis.

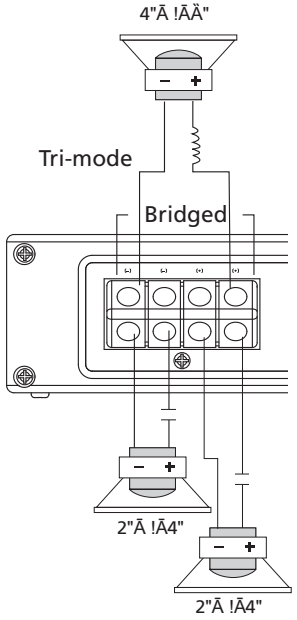
Speaker Wiring Diagram PA330

The Polk Audio PA330 amplifier offers two positive and two negative output terminals for ease of connecting the speakers to the amplifier. Each amplifier is stable to 2 Ohm per channel or 4 Ohm bridged.



Tri-mode

For Tri-mode wiring the high frequency speakers should be run in stereo and use a passive in line crossover (capacitor) with each to remove the low frequency. The mono low frequency speaker would be connected in the bridge mode to the two stereo channels with a in line passive crossover (inductor) to remove the high frequencies. The high frequency speakers should be no less than 2 Ohm and the low frequency speaker should be no less than 4 Ohm.



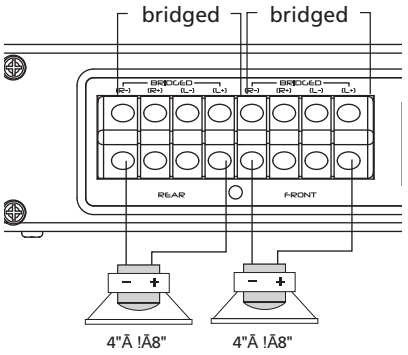
Bridging

For bridging into a single speaker load, the Polk Audio PA330 has the ability to bridge the front or rear channels together. The impedance of the speaker must not be less than 4 Ohm.

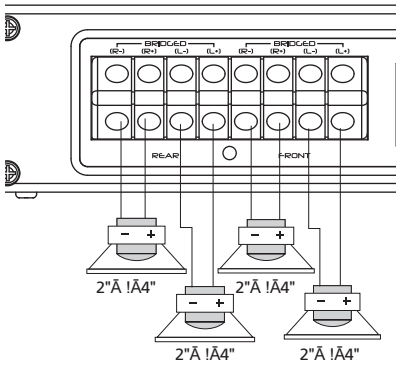
Speaker Wiring Diagram PA660

The Polk Audio PA660 amplifier offers two sets (front and rear) of two positive and two negative output terminals for ease of connecting the speakers to the amplifier. Each amplifier is stable to 2 Ohm per channel or 4 Ohm per bridged channel pair.

2 channels
Bridged Front & Rear



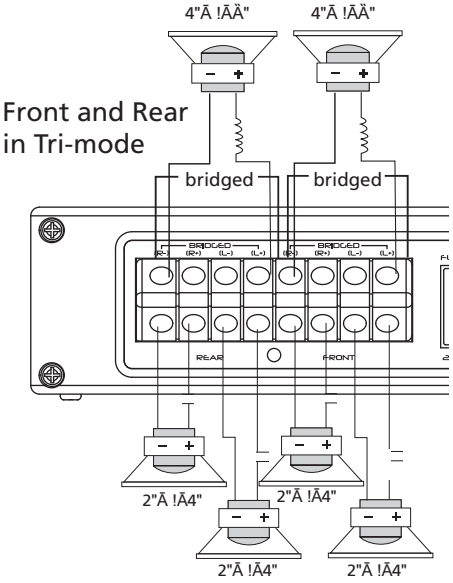
4 channel



Tri-mode

For Tri-mode wiring the high frequency speakers should be run in stereo and use a passive in line crossover (capacitor) with each to remove the low frequency. The mono low frequency speaker would be connected in the bridge mode to the two stereo channels with a in line passive crossover (inductor) to remove the high frequencies. The high frequency speakers should be no less than 2 Ohm and the low frequency (bridged) speaker should be no less than 4 Ohm.

Front and Rear
in Tri-mode



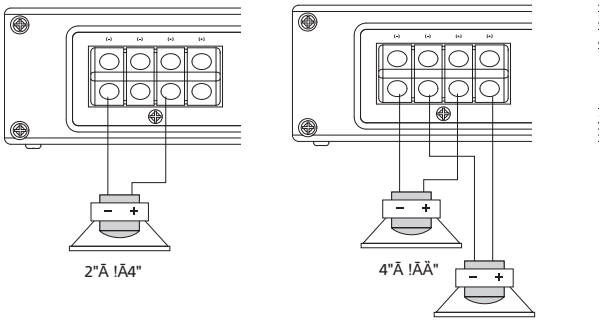
Bridging

For bridging into a single speaker load, the Polk Audio PA660 has the ability to bridge the front or rear channels together. The impedance of the speaker must not be less than 4 Ohm.

Speaker Wiring Diagram PA880

The Polk Audio PA880 amplifier offers two positive and two negative output terminals for ease of connecting the speakers to the amplifier. Since these are mono amplifiers, the speaker connectors are paralleled internally. Each amplifier is stable to 2 Ohm.

Single 2 Ohm speaker **or** **2 ea. of 4 Ohm speakers**



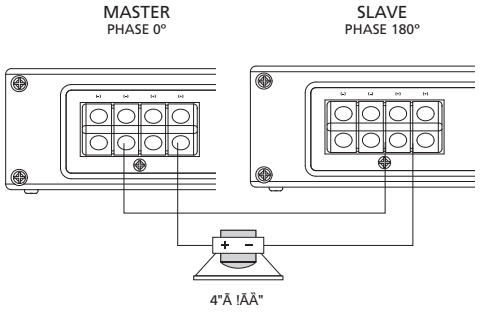
Bridging

For bridging into a single speaker load, the Polk Audio PA880 have the ability to be bridged with another amplifier of the same model. To do this you must set the PHASE switch on the (slave) amp, move the phase switch from 0 to 180, exactly opposite of the master amp. Refer to the ***Phase Switch*** section of this guide.

Be sure to set all adjustment on both amplifiers exactly the same except for the phase switch. The phase switch on the master amplifier should be 0 and the slave amplifier should be 180. For the speaker connections, connect the positive (+) speaker lead from the speaker to the positive (+) speaker terminal of the master amplifier. On the negative (-) speaker connection, take the negative (-) speaker terminal of the master amplifier and connect it directly to the negative (-) speaker terminal of the (slave) amplifier. The remaining positive (+) speaker terminal of the (slave) amplifier must be connected to the negative (-) speaker lead from the speaker. The impedance of the speaker must not be less than 4 Ohm.

NOTE: For best results, connect both negative speaker terminals on the master amp to both negative terminals on the slave amp using at least 12 AWG cable.

2 ea. amplifiers bridged to 1 ea. 4 Ohm or 8 Ohm speaker



AMPLIFIER INSTALLATION

Choosing Mounting Locations

The location of your amplifier will depend on several important issues. Due to the low profile size of the PA amplifiers, there are many possible installation locations that will yield satisfactory amplifier performance. Always mount the amplifier in a place that protects the amplifier from the elements. In addition, mount the amplifier on a stable, flat surface.

NOTE: Mounting amplifiers upside down is not recommended and may cause premature thermal shutdown.

WARNING! Do not mount any amplifier in the engine compartment. Amplifiers are not designed to endure the harsh environment of an engine compartment.

Passenger Compartment

If you are going to mount the amplifier in the passenger compartment, make sure you have adequate room for ventilation. The amplifiers have been designed to make under-seat mounting possible. When mounting your amplifier under a seat or similar area, keep a minimum of 1" of clearance around the amplifier for adequate cooling.

Trunk Compartment

Mounting your amplifier in the trunk provides excellent performance as long as you do not restrict the airflow around the heatsink of the amplifier. For optimal results, mount the amplifier with as much clearance as possible. This type of mounting will yield the best cooling due to the convection effect of the amplifier chassis.

General Precautions and Installation Tips

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

Disconnect the vehicle's ground wire at the battery before making or breaking connections to the audio system's power supply terminals.

Do not use this amplifier unmounted. Failing to securely mount the amplifier can result in damage or injury, particularly in the event of an accident. An unmounted amplifier becomes a dangerous projectile in the event of a crash. Never mount the amplifier where it might get wet. Mount the amplifier so the wire connections will not be pulled. Route the wires where they will not be scraped, pinched or damaged in any fashion.

The +12V power supply wire must be fused as close as possible to the battery terminal, ideally within 18". Use the recommended fuse size or circuit breaker listed in the ***Power Connections*** section of this manual.

If you need to replace the fuse plugged into the side of the amplifier, replace the fuse with the same size ATC/MAXI type fuse that came with the amplifier. If you are not sure as to the correct value, refer to the ***Power Connections*** section of this manual for details. Using a higher current fuse may result in damage to the amplifier that is not covered under warranty.

NOTE: Make sure all the equipment in the system is turned off when making or breaking connections to the input Line levels or speaker terminals. Turn on the system and slowly turn up the volume control only after double checking all wire connections.

Power for systems with a single amplifier can be supplied by most automotive electrical systems. Systems with multiple amplifiers may require a higher capacity battery, alternator or the use of a storage capacitor.

Polk Audio PA amplifiers generate a certain amount of heat as part of normal operation. Be sure the area around the amplifier is unobstructed to allow adequate air circulation. Remember, beach blankets, last week's laundry, school books and homework papers located on top of the amplifier do not improve air flow and may become damaged.

Step By Step Installation

Step 1: Determine the location for the amplifier. Refer to the *Choosing Mounting Locations* section of this guide for detailed information.

Step 2: Decide on the system configuration for your amplifier. For system suggestions, refer to the *Speaker Wiring Diagrams* section of this guide.

Step 3: Run all the wires from the amplifier location to the speakers, source unit, and battery. Do not connect the battery at this time. Be sure to run Line levels and power and speaker wires away from factory electrical wires and system as they pose a great potential for induced system noise.

Step 4: Pre-drill amplifier mounting holes. Be sure to "think before you drill." Gas tanks, fuel lines, and other obstructions have a nasty way of hiding themselves. For best results use a marking pen to mark the mounting holes and pre-drill these holes with a standard 1/8" drill bit.

Step 5: Mount the amplifier. Make sure the amplifier is mounted on a flat surface. If this is not possible, do not over tighten the screws so that the chassis of the amplifier is twisted or bent.

Step 6: Turn the vehicle's key switch to the off position.

Step 7: Disconnect the vehicle's battery ground terminal.

Step 8: Connect power wires to the amplifier (ground first, then 12 V(+) and REM).

Step 9: Connect the line level and speaker wires to the amplifier. Check the quality of your speakers and signal connections. This will determine the ultimate performance of your Polk Audio PA amplifier. Refer to the *Amplifier Settings* and *Speaker Wiring Diagrams* sections of this guide for correct wiring instructions.

Step 10: Reconnect the ground terminal to the battery after power, speaker, and line level connections are completed.

Step 11: Set crossovers. Refer to the *Amplifier Settings* section of this manual for detailed instructions.

Step 12: Once satisfied that all connections and settings are correct, install the fuse located near the vehicle's battery and proceed to the *Testing the System* section of this manual.

WARNING! Never exceed the recommended fuse size of this amplifier. Failure to do so will result in the voiding of your warranty and possible damage to the amplifier.

SET UP AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Testing the System

After you have completed the installation, you need to test the system. This will help ensure years of trouble-free operation. Please refer to the listed steps below when testing the sound of your Polk Audio PA system.

Step 1: Check all the wiring connections to be sure they are correct and secure.

Step 2: Turn the signal source volume control all the way down. Set any tone controls to their flat or defeated positions. This includes the loudness control.

Step 3: Turn the level controls of the amplifier to their minimum positions.

Step 4: Turn the source unit on. Check to see if the power LED located on the connection side of the amplifier is on. If not, please refer to the *Power Connections* and the *Troubleshooting Tips* sections of this manual for instructions.

Step 5: If using an aftermarket source unit, turn the level controls of the amplifier about one quarter of a turn counterclockwise.
Slowly increase the volume level of the source unit so that you can hear the output of the system. If no sound is heard or if the output is distorted, turn the system off immediately. Refer to the *Power Connections* and the *Troubleshooting Tips* sections of this manual to solve your installation problems.

Step 6: Check to make sure the output for each channel is correct. If the active crossovers are used, check to make sure that each output is correct from the amplifier. When using active crossovers on midrange and tweeters, do not use crossover frequencies lower than recommended. If the system is not configured properly, refer to the *Amplifier Settings* section of this manual and take corrective action.

Step 7: If the output is clear and undistorted, continue to the *Adjusting the Sound of the System* section of this manual.

Adjusting the Sound of the System

Once you have checked the system's operation, adjust the sound of the system. Adjusting the sound of the system is accomplished by setting the level controls and adjusting the internal crossovers.

Step 1: Turn the signal source volume control all the way down. Set any tone controls to their flat or defeated positions. This includes the loudness control.

Step 2: Turn the level controls of the amplifier to their minimum positions.

Step 3: Choose music with high dynamic content that you like, with which you are familiar, and will be used most often in the system.

Step 4: Turn the source unit's volume control up to its highest undistorted output level. If you lack test equipment, this point occurs between 3/4 to full volume depending on the quality of your source unit. Listen for any audible distortion. If any distortion is audible, reduce the volume of the source unit until you have an undistorted output. Leave the volume control at this position during your system tuning.

Step 5: While listening to your chosen dynamic music, turn up the level control corresponding to the midrange output until you hear slight distortion and turn the level control back slightly for an undistorted output. Depending on your system, the midrange and tweeter output may be on the same output channels.

Step 6: Turn up the level control corresponding to the tweeter output until you hear slight distortion and turn back the level control slightly for an undistorted output. Depending on your system the midrange and tweeter output may be on the same output channels.

Step 7: Fine-tune the output level between midrange and tweeters. Refer to the *Amplifier Settings* section of this manual for detailed instructions.

Step 8: Repeat Steps 5-7 for the rear speakers. If you do not have rear speakers continue to Step 10.

Step 9: Set levels between the front and rear midrange and tweeters for optimum front/rear balance.

Step 10: Turn up the level control corresponding to the woofer output until you hear slight distortion and turn back the level control slightly for an undistorted output.

Step 11: Fine-tune the output level between satellite speakers and the woofers. Refer to the *Amplifier Settings* section of this manual for detailed instructions. If using an PRGC-1, adjust the level to the bass output of the woofer to match the sonic requirements of the system.

Step 12: Enjoy your awesome Polk Audio PA sound system.

TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

Symptom	Probable Cause	Action To Take
No output		
	Low or no remote turn-on	Check remote turn-on voltage at voltage amplifier and repair as needed.
	Fuse blown	Check power wire's integrity and check for speaker shorts. Fix as needed and replace fuse.
	Power wires not connected	Check power wire and ground connections and repair or replace as needed.
	Audio input not connected.	Check line level connections and repair or replace as needed.
	Speaker wires not connected	Check speaker wires and repair or replace as needed.
	Speakers are blown	Check system with known working speaker and repair or replace speakers as needed.
Audio cycles on and off		
	Thermal protection engages when amplifier heat sink temperature exceeds 50º C (122º F)	Make sure there is proper ventilation for amplifier and improve ventilation as needed.

Loose or poor audio input	Check line level connections and repair or replace as needed.
Loose power connections	Check power wires and ground connections and repair or replace as needed.
Distorted output	
Amplifier level sensitivity set too high exceeding maximum capability of amplifier	Readjust gain. Refer to the Adjusting the Sound of the System section of this manual for detailed instructions.
Impedance load to amplifier too low	Check speaker impedance load, if below 2 Ohm, rewire the speakers to achieve higher impedance.
Shorted speaker wires	Check speaker wires and repair or replace as needed.
Speaker not connected to amplifier properly.	Check speaker wires and repair or replace as needed. Refer to the Amplifier Settings section of this manual for detailed instructions
Internal crossover not set properly for speakers	Readjust crossovers. Refer to the Amplifier Settings section of this manual for detailed instructions.
Speakers are blown	Check system with known working speakers and fix or replace as needed.
Poor bass response	
Speakers wired with wrong polarity causing cancellation at low frequencies.	Check speaker polarity and fix as needed.
Poor bass response	
Crossover set incorrectly	Reset crossovers. Refer to the Amplifier Settings section of this manual for detailed instructions.
Impedance load at amplifier is too low.	Check speaker impedance load if below 2 Ohm, rewire speakers to achieve higher impedance.
Battery fuse blowing	
Short in power wire or incorrect wiring.	Check power wires and ground connections and repair or replace as needed.
Fuse used is smaller than recommended.	Replace with proper fuse size.
Actual current exceeds fuse rating.	Check speaker impedance load if below 2 Ohm, rewire speakers to achieve higher impedance.
Amplifier fuse blowing	
Fuse used is smaller than recommended.	Replace with proper fuse size.
Impedance load at amplifier is too low.	Check speaker impedance load if below 2 Ohm, rewire speakers to achieve higher impedance.
Speaker is blown with shorted outputs	Check system with known working speakers and fix or replace as needed.
Actual current exceeds fuse rating	Check speaker impedance load if below 2 Ohm, rewire speakers to achieve higher impedance.

SPECIFICATIONS

Amplifier	**PA330**	**PA660**	**PA880**
Type	Bridgeable Class AB MOSFET	Bridgeable Class AB MOSFET	Class AB MOSFET
Channels	2/1	4/3/2	1
RMS Continuous Power @ 4 Ohm	75W x 2	75W x 4	300W x 1
RMS Continuous Power @ 2 Ohm	100W x 2	85W x 4	500W x 1
RMS Continuous Power Bridged @ 4 Ohm	200W	150W x 2	na
Dynamic Power @ 4 Ohm	150W x 2	150W x 4	500W x 1
Dynamic Power @ 2 Ohm	200W x 2	170W x 4	800W x 1
Dynamic Power Bridged @ 4 Ohm	300W	300W x 2	n/a
Dynamic Peak Power	300W	600W	800W
Distortion at Rated Power	<0.9%	<0.9%	<0.9%
Externally Bridgeable	No	No	Yes
Remote Gain Functions	No	No	Yes
Remote Gain Control Included	n/a	n/a	Yes
Minimum Impedance Bridged	4 Ohm	4 Ohm	4 Ohm
Minimum Impedance Unbridged	2 Ohm	2 Ohm	2 Ohm
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	80dB	75dB	80dB
Frequency Response	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 0.5dB	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 0.5dB	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 0.5dB
Linear Bandwidth	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 3dB	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 3dB	10Hz - 30kHz +/- 3dB
Damping Factor	>100	>100	>150
Crossover Filter Slope (dB/octave)	12dB/octave	12dB/octave	12dB/octave
Front Variable High-Pass Switch	n/a	Yes	n/a
Front High Pass Filter	n/a	2 Position (HPF or Full Range)	n/a
Front Gain Control	n/a	250mV to 5V	n/a
Rear High Pass Filter	n/a	3 Position (LPF, Full, HPF)	n/a
Rear Gain Control	n/a	250mV to 5V	n/a
Crossover Switch	3 Position (LPF, Full, HPF)	n/a	2 Position (LPF, Full)
Crossover Frequency Range	50Hz-500Hz	n/a	50Hz-500Hz
Front Variable Bass Control	n/a	Variable (0dB to +8dB)	n/a
Rear Variable Bass Control	n/a	Variable (0dB to +8dB)	n/a
Bass Boost (dB)	3- Position (0dB, 6dB, 12dB)	Variable (0dB to +8dB)	3- Position (0dB, 6dB, 12dB)

SPECIFICATIONS

Amplifier	PA330	PA660	PA880
Bass Boost Frequency	42Hz	42Hz	44Hz
High Level Inputs (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line level Inputs (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line Level Outputs (y/n)	No	No	Yes
LED Power Indicator (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
LED Protection Indicator (y/n)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Input Impedance	>15k Ohm	>10k Ohm	>80k Ohm
Input Sensitivity	175mV - 8V	250mV - 8V	200mV - 5V
Supply Voltage	14.4v	14.4v	14.4v
Fusing and Power/Type	(1) 25 Amp FTC	(2) 25 Amp FTC	(2) 30 Amp FTC
Power Connections	4 AWG	4 AWG	4 AWG
Ground Connections	4 AWG	4 AWG	4 AWG
Speaker Connections	12 AWG	12 AWG	12 AWG
Height (inches)	1 15/16"	1 15/16"	1 15/16"
Width (inches)	7 3/4"	13 1/4"	13 1/4"
Depth (inches)	8 1/8"	8 1/8"	8 1/8"
Height (mm)	49.2mm	49.2mm	49.2mm
Width (mm)	196.9mm	336.6mm	336.6mm
Depth (mm)	206.4mm	206.4mm	206.4mm
Weight (Pounds)	4.7 lbs	7.6 lbs	7.8 lbs
Weight (kg)	2.13 kg	3.45 kg	3.54 kg
Parts Warranty if Installed by same Dealer as amp purchase	2	2	2
Labor Warranty if Installed by same Dealer as amp purchase	2	2	2
Parts Warranty if installed by other than same Dealer as amp purchase	1	1	1
Labor Warranty if installed by other than same Dealer as amp purchase	1	1	1

polkaudio®

the speaker specialists®

Learn more about car amplifiers on our website.